

YAPP Seataalk to NMEA-0183 Bi-Directional Bridge

Overview

This device will connect a Seataalk network with a NMEA-0183 one. Data values that come in on the Seataalk side are transferred to the NMEA-0183 output line and similarly data values that come in on the NMEA-0183 input line are transferred to the Seataalk network. As this is only a small low cost device not all Seataalk or NMEA-0183 message types are handled, but most basic boat data types are.

Messages

The following Seataalk values are handled (shown with their identification number):

- 00 Depth
- 20 Boat speed
- 9C Compass heading and rudder angle
- 99 Magnetic variation
- 10 Apparent wind speed
- 11 Apparent wind angle
- 27 Temperature
- 50 Latitude
- 51 Longitude
- 53 Course over ground
- 52 Speed over ground
- 54 Time
- 56 Date
- 21 Trip log
- 22 Total log
- 25 Combined trip and log

The following NMEA-0183 messages are interpreted and created:

- DPT
- DBT
- VHW
- RSA
- HDM
- HDG
- HDT
- MTW
- VLW
- VWR
- VWT
- MWV
- RMC
- GLL

Connections

The Seataalk connection requires all 3 wires – red for +12V power, yellow for data and black or bare wire for 0V power.

The NMEA-0183 device you are connecting to the NMEA-0183 input may call its connections a variety of terms. The list below shows what you should connect to what...

Remote NMEA-0183 device connection name to connect to this device's RxD/A

NMEA+

A

Data

TxD

Remote NMEA-0183 device connection name to connect to this device's GND/B

NMEA-

B

GND or GROUND

0V

The NMEA-0183 device you are connecting the output to will call its connections a variety of terms. This is what you should connect to what...

Remote device connection name to connect this device's NMEA+ or DATA to

NMEA+

Data

A

RxD

Remote device connection name to connect this device's NMEA- or GND to

NMEA-

GND or GROUND

B

0V

Which Output to Use?

NMEA-0183 devices use either RS-232 voltage levels or RS-422 voltage levels – there is no consistency. However, it is a requirement for all NMEA-0183 listeners to be able to accept RS-232 voltage levels. Therefore try the RS-232 output first (labelled RS232 OUT). If this does not work, try the RS-422 output (labelled NMEA OUT). Only one of the 2 outputs should be used at a time.

Default Configuration

The rate of transmission of any message type can be configured or switched off. When the device arrives all message rates will be set to their default values. These are:

- 1) NMEA-0183 messages are all transmitted with a period of 2 seconds.
- 2) Seatalk messages are transmitted at the following periods:

Depth	3s
Boatspeed	3s

Compass+rudder	1s
Variation	5s
Temperature	10s
Combined trip/log	3s
Trip	Off
Log	Off
Apparent wind speed	2s
Apparent wind angle	2s
Speed over ground	2s
Course over ground	2s
Latitude	2s
Longitude	2s
Time	2s
Date	10s

Configuration Cable and Terminal Program

To change the device's configuration from the default a configuration cable is needed. This cable comprises a female 9 pin D connector onto which need soldering wires. This cable needs connecting to a computer's RS-232 serial port or a serial to USB converter for computers without a 9 pin serial port (available from ebay for about £3). A configuration cable can be supplied if required.

You need a female 9 pin D connector like this...



You need wire 3 different colour wires that you can solder to the connector above. I shall use in this description RED, GREEN and BLACK.

If you look carefully at the connections on the socket you will see that they are numbered 1-9. You need to make the following connections:

GREEN to pin 2.

RED to pin 3.

BLACK to pin 5.

Once you have made or obtained your cable you need to wire it to the device as shown:

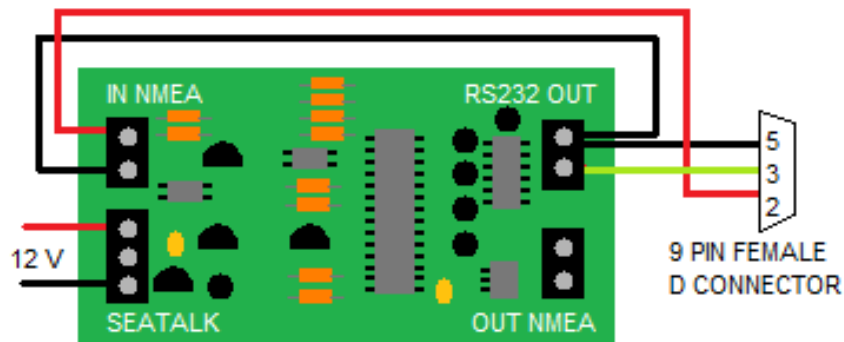
GREEN to RS232 OUT DATA

BLACK to RS232 OUT GND

RED to IN NMEA RxD/A

A separate wire is needed to connect IN NMEA GND/B to RS232 OUT GND. You also need 12V power connected to the Seataalk R and B connections.

This diagram shows the connections:



You need to obtain a serial terminal program to communicate with the device to configure it. There are many free terminal programs available on the internet, but termite is a small simple one that can be downloaded from here...

http://www.compuphase.com/software_termite.htm

Choose the “program only” link to download the least.

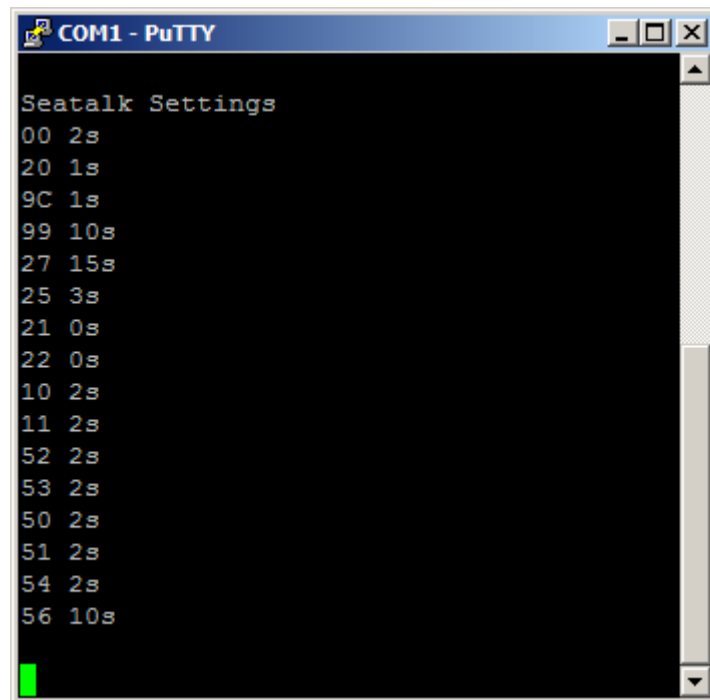
You need to set the settings to 4800 baud and choose your COM port. Other settings can remain the same.

PuTTY is an alternative serial terminal application that is also free and has more features.

Configuration Commands

The commands are very simple. You can see the current settings, change a setting, or set all output to off.

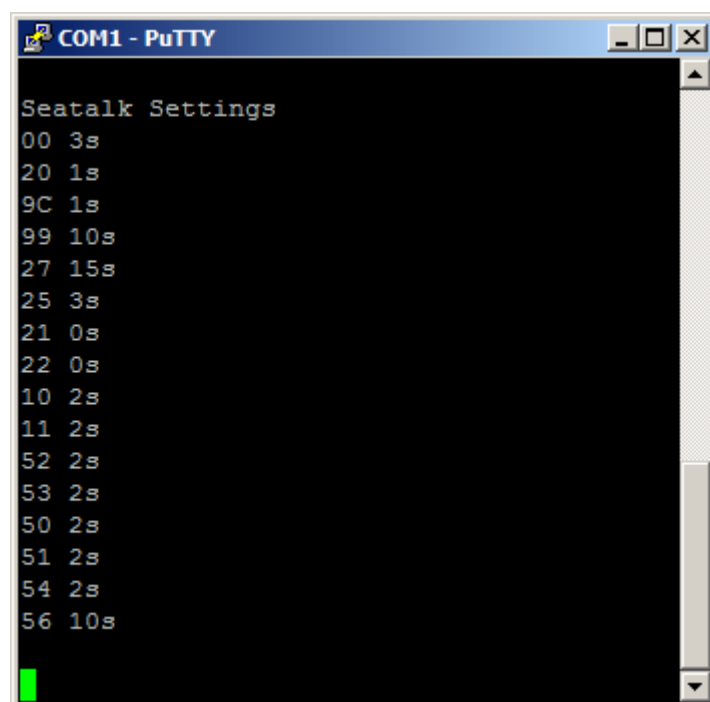
You show the current Seatalk output periods by typing #S then enter. You will see the output period in seconds for all message types like this:



```
COM1 - PuTTY

Seataalk Settings
00 2s
20 1s
9C 1s
99 10s
27 15s
25 3s
21 0s
22 0s
10 2s
11 2s
52 2s
53 2s
50 2s
51 2s
54 2s
56 10s
```

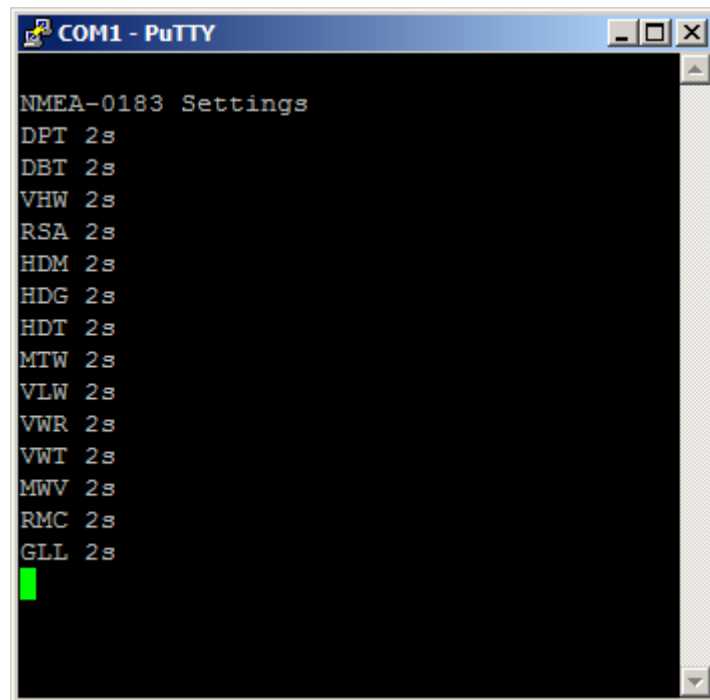
The message numbers are those given in the table above. To change an output period for a message you type #S,message number,message period then enter. For example to change the depth message output period to 3 seconds type #S,00,3 then enter. You can see the depth period changed below:



```
COM1 - PuTTY

Seataalk Settings
00 3s
20 1s
9C 1s
99 10s
27 15s
25 3s
21 0s
22 0s
10 2s
11 2s
52 2s
53 2s
50 2s
51 2s
54 2s
56 10s
```

Changing an NMEA-0183 channel output period is similar. You can see the current settings by typing #N then enter as shown below:



You change an NMEA-0183 message output period by typing #N,message name,period followed by enter, for example #N,DPT,3.

To set a Seataalk or NMES-0183 message output to off set the period to 0, for example #S,00,0 or #N,DPT,0.

You can set all Seataalk and NMEA-0183 messages to off (period of zero) by typing O (capital letter 'o', not zero), then enter.