



Tom



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Dear customer, congratulations on the purchase of the Tom model. To enjoy building and flying the model most, please read carefully the building instructions before you begin and make sure that you understand the building process. With any question please contact your dealer or the manufacturer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL:

The model is a flying wing completely made of the EPP, and it is intended to fly for fun. Its weight starting at a mere 250 grams makes it an ideal model for flying in virtually any place (e.g. a school ground, or in the street). It is slated not only for experienced pilots, but also for slightly advanced modellers. You can power the Tom with a motor from our production, such as the HCS C-60W/2, and 2 LiPol cells. Thanks to the well thought-out design the building should take about 60 minutes. It is also possible to use the GWS 50 fan.

BUILDING PROCESS:

Unless otherwise stated, all parts are to be glued with the cyanoacrylate (CyA) glue. Start the building of the model by gluing both wing halves together (Fig. 1). Now use glass tape and according elevon Fig. 2. Push the servos into the prepared openings and secure the servos in place using cyanoacrylate glue. If the opening for servos would be smaller than necessary, cut away the excess foam with a knife or a hot wire in a solder gun. Glue with depron Ca the elevon horns in place (Fig. 3) and install the control rods and servos (Fig. 4). Cover servo with small plate of 2mm EPP desk. Glue the servo and control rod/control horn protectors in place (Fig. 5) and also the vertical stabilisers (tail fins, Fig. 10). Glued motor mount from bottom of the wing (Fig. 6). Fixed motor with rubber (Fig. 7). Glue propeller in the right rotate direction to motor shaft (Fig. 8). Insert the receiver, controller and propulsive batteries into the prepared openings (Fig. 9); the openings could be enlarged as necessary. Using a sharp knife, cut a 6 mm-deep slit in each wing half and push into it the cables of the elevon servos. Lead the antenna along the wingspan. Check the position of the centre of gravity - it should be 145 mm from the nose of the model. In case of necessity balance the model using some lead. For the initial flights, set the control surface deflection to about 50 %; The base setting of the elevons is few millimetres up at the trailing edge near the wing tip, with the wing lying on a flat even surface (Fig. 12). This is the finishing step of the building process.

The model has, thanks to its layout, a remarkably pleasant flight behaviour; it is able to fly both very fast and slow. Bear in mind, please, that this model is not a toy - avoid flying in places where health and/or property of not only yourself, but of other people as well, could be jeopardised.

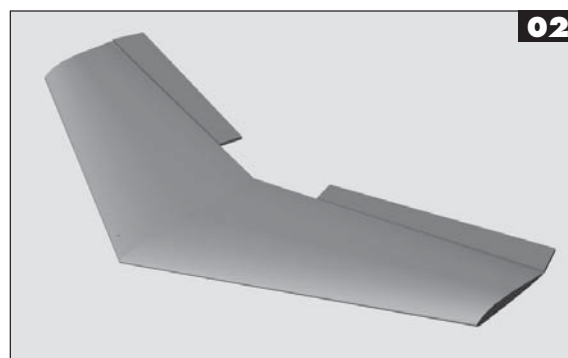
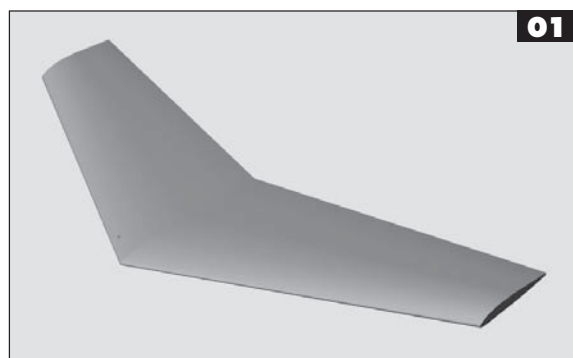
Lots of fun and many happy landings wishes FreeAir.

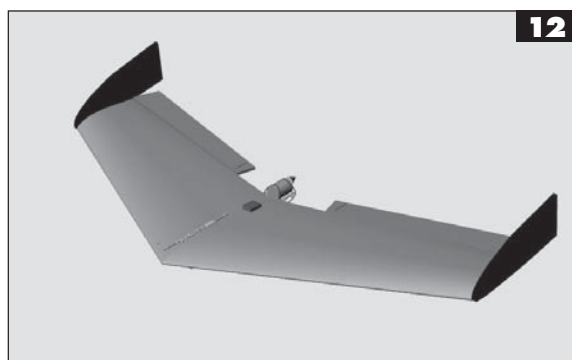
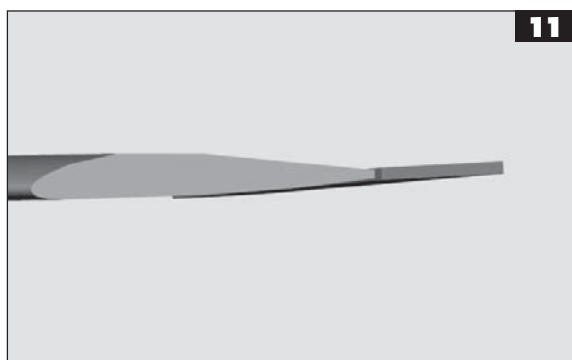
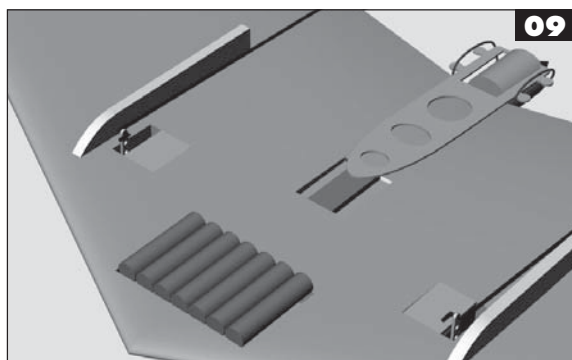
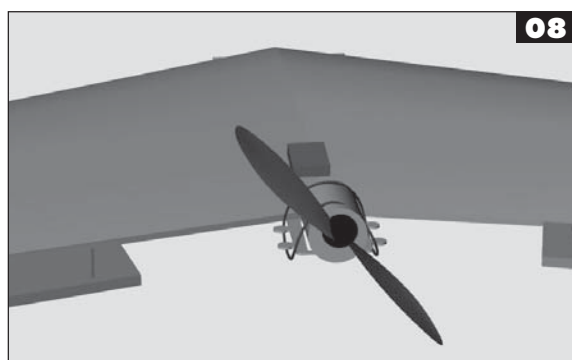
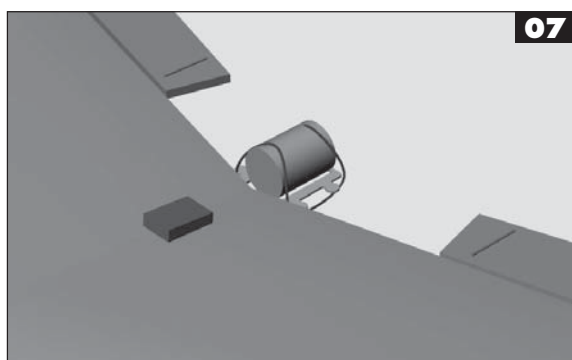
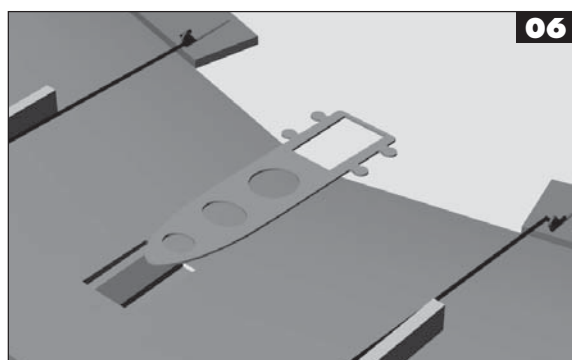
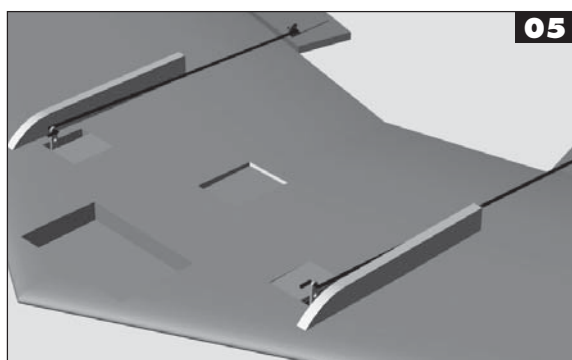
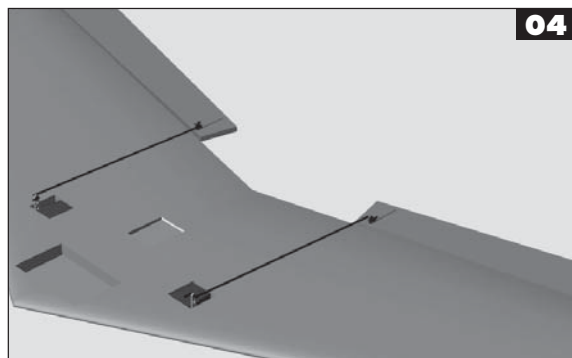
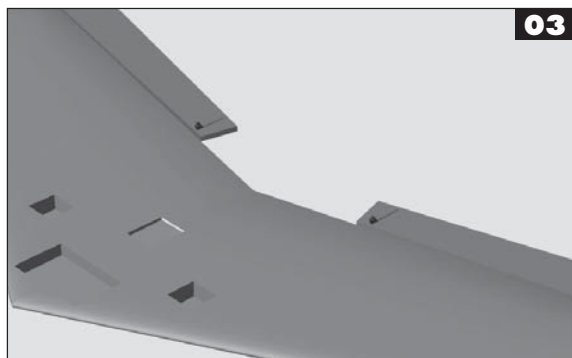
PARTS LIST

Part name	Pcs	Part name	Pcs
Wing half of EPP	2	Vertical fin of EPP	2
Desk EPP 2mm	1	Elevon control rod	2
Instructions	1	Elevon horn	2
Elevon protector	2	Motor mount	1
Elevon	2		
Optional			
Speed 280 class motor	1	Propeller	1

You will need the following tools and materials:

CA glue, CA glue activator, sharp (modelling) knife, 150 mm extension cable for servo. To complete the model you will need: a receiver (MZK), servos (Wipont W-060), a controller (TMM-1210-3 or Jeti 12), an accumulator battery (3s2p LiPol cells of 640-1200 mAh), a motor (HCS-150/3E or similar of about 150 W output).





FREE AIR



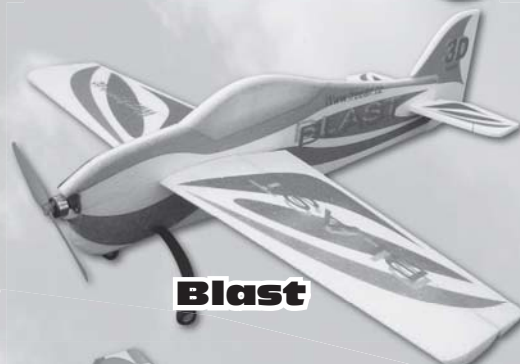
Alca



B-25 Mitchell



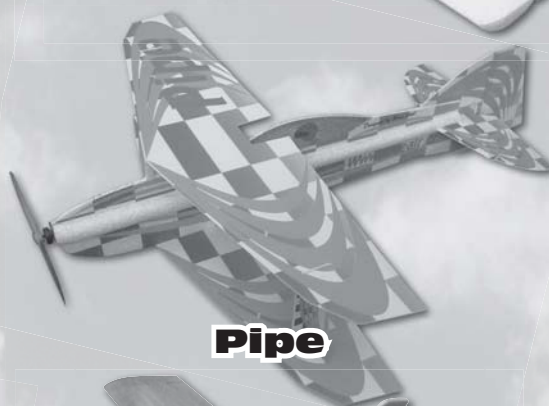
Blade/MicroBlade



Blast



Bad John



Pipe



Easy



HE 162



Jerry



Horten

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