

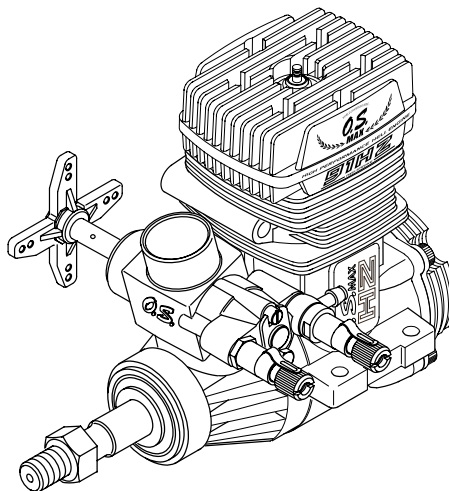
O.S. ENGINE

MAX-91HZ W/61E

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

It is of vital importance, before attempting to operate your engine, to read the general '**SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS**' section on pages 2-5 of this booklet and to strictly adhere to the advice contained therein.

- Also, please study the entire contents of this instruction manual, so as to familiarize yourself with the controls and other features of the engine.
- Keep these instructions in a safe place so that you may readily refer to them whenever necessary.
- It is suggested that any instructions supplied with the model, radio control equipment, etc., are accessible for checking at the same time.



O.S. ENGINE

CONTENTS

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS ABOUT YOUR O.S. ENGINE -----	2-5	STARTING, RUNNING-IN("Breakingin") -----	25-29
NOTES ON INSTALLING, COOLING-FAN AND CLUTCH -----	6-7	ADJUSTMENT -----	30-34
NOTES WHEN APPLYING AN ELECTRIC STARTER, INSTALLATION OF THROTTLE SERVO -----	8-9	ADJUSTMENT CHART -----	35
NOTES ON HEATING THE GLOW PLUG INTRODUCTION, ENGINE PARTS NAME -----	10-12	CARE AND MAINTENANCE -----	36-37
BEFORE STARTING, INSTALLATION OF THE ENGINE -----	13-16	TROUBLE SHOOTING -----	38-41
INSTALLATION OF THE STANDARD ACCESSORIES ----	17-21	ENGINE EXPLODED VIEW & PARTS LIST -----	42-43
GLOWPLUGS -----	22	CARBURETOR EXPLODED VIEW & PARTS LIST -----	44-45
CARBURETOR CONTROLS -----	23-24	O.S. GENUINE PARTS & ACCESSORIES -----	46
		THREE VIEW DRAWING -----	47
		MEMO -----	48

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS ABOUT YOUR O.S. ENGINE


Remember that your engine is not a "toy", but a highly efficient internal-combustion machine whose power is capable of harming you, or others, if it is misused.

As owner, you, alone, are responsible for the safe operation of your engine, so act with discretion and care at all times.


If at some future date, your O.S. engine is acquired by another person, we would respectfully request that these instructions are also passed on to its new owner.





- The advice which follows is grouped under two headings according to the degree of damage or danger which might arise through misuse or neglect.

 WARNINGS
<p>These cover events which might involve serious (in extreme circumstances, even fatal) injury.</p>

 NOTES
<p>These cover the many other possibilities, generally less obvious sources of danger, but which, under certain circumstances, may also cause damage or injury.</p>

2

 WARNINGS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never touch, or allow any object to come into contact with, the rotating parts. Model engine fuel is poisonous. Do not allow it to come into contact with the eyes or mouth. Always store it in a clearly marked container and out of the reach of children. Model engine fuel is also highly flammable. Keep it away from open flame, excessive heat, sources of sparks, or anything else which might ignite it. Do not smoke or allow anyone else to smoke, near to it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never operate your engine in an enclosed space. Model engines, like automobile engines, exhaust deadly carbon-monoxide. Run your engine only in an open area. Model engines generate considerable heat. Do not touch any part of your engine until it has cooled. Contact with the muffler (silencer), cylinder head or exhaust header pipe, in particular, may result in a serious burn.

3



NOTES

- This engine was designed for model helicopters. Do not attempt to use it for any other purpose.
- Mount the engine in your model securely, following the manufacturers' recommendations, using appropriate screws and locknuts.
- Install an effective silencer (muffler). Frequent close exposure to a noisy exhaust (especially in the case of the more powerful high-speed engines) may eventually impair your hearing and such noise is also likely to cause annoyance to others over a wide area.
- Check the linkage to the throttle arm before each flight.
- Avoid sudden high r.p.m. immediately after the engine is started, as the clutch will engage and you may be struck by the rotor.
- After starting the engine, carry out any needle-valve readjustments after stopping the rotor by closing the throttle to the lowest r.p.m.. Stop the engine before attempting to make other adjustments to the carburetor.
- Use an electric starter. The wearing of safety glasses is also strongly recommended. Press the rotor head down securely.
- Take care that the glow plug clip or battery leads do not come into contact with rotating parts.
- Adjust the throttle linkage so that the engine stops when the throttle stick and trim lever on the transmitter are fully retarded. Alternatively, the engine may be stopped by cutting off the fuel supply. Never try to stop the engine physically.



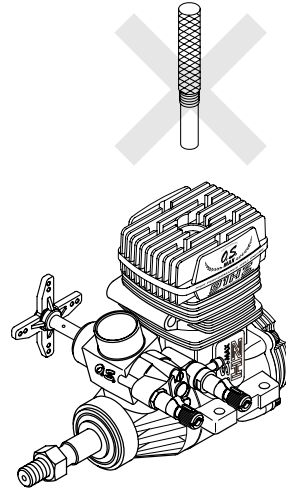
NOTES

- Take care that loose clothing (ties, shirt sleeves, scarves etc.) do not come into contact with the rotor. Do not carry loose objects (such as pencils, screwdrivers, etc.) in a shirt pocket from where they could fall through the rotor disc.
- For their safety, keep all onlookers (especially small children) well back (at least 20 feet or 6 metres) when preparing your model for flight. If you have to carry the model to the take-off point with the engine running, be especially cautious. Hold the rotor securely and keep well clear of spectators.
- Warning! Immediately after a glowplug-ignition engine has been run and is still warm, conditions sometimes exist whereby it is just possible for the engine to restart when turned over WITHOUT the glowplug battery being reconnected. Remember this if you wish to avoid the risk of accidents.

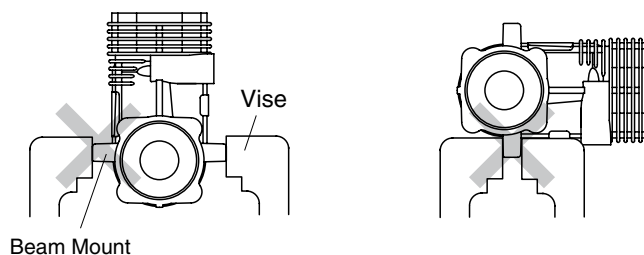
Notes on installing cooling fan and clutch

Do not use a tool which locks piston when installing a cooling-fan and clutch, or top of the piston may be damaged. Also, do not insert a screw driver or the similar into the exhaust port.

It is recommended to use Crankshaft Clamp 91 (Code No.71530510) available as an optional tool.

**Notes on installing cooling fan and clutch**

Do not grip the engine mounting beams with a vise, or the crankcase will be distorted which will result in engine breaking.

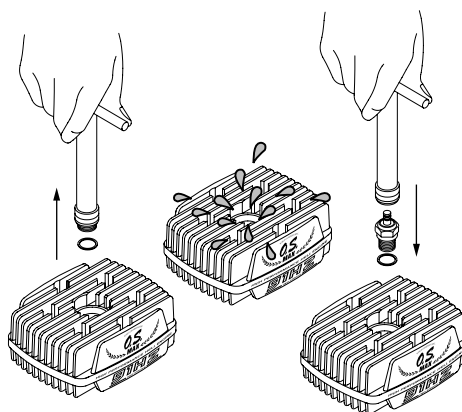


NOTES WHEN APPLYING AN ELECTRIC STARTER

Because of this initial tightness, a standard electric starter may have difficulty in rotating the engine when cold, before it has been adequately run-in. In this case, use a high-torque type starter.

Do not over-prime. This could cause a hydraulic lock and damage the engine on application of the electric starter.

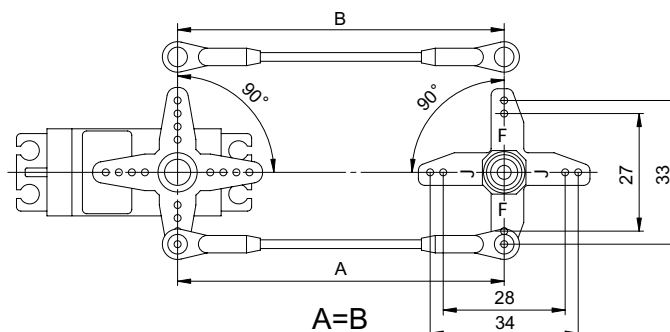
If over-primed, remove glowplug, close needle-valve and apply starter to pump out surplus fuel. Cover the head with a rag to prevent pumped out fuel from getting into your eyes.



Linking the throttle servo to the carburetor

Link the throttle servo to the carburetor using the throttle lever supplied.

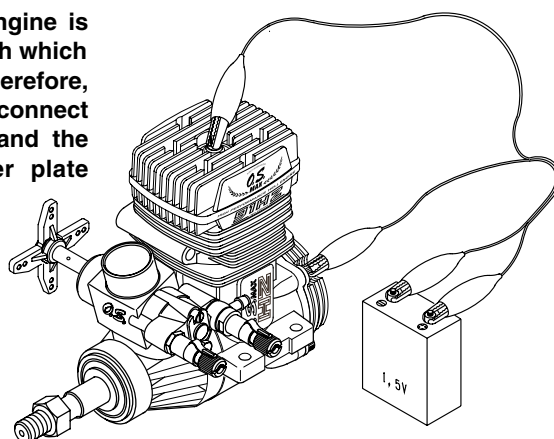
Throttle control rod A and B should be equal length. Set the linkage so that the servo output lever and throttle lever are parallel when the throttle stick on the transmitter is at middle position. Installing hole intervals on the F lever and on the J lever are different. Decide the lever to use according to the servo used. Be sure to cut off another lever to avoid any interference.



Note on heating the glow plug

The heatsink head on the engine is treated with an anodized finish which does not conduct current. Therefore, when heating a glow plug, connect one lead to the glow plug and the other to the head or cover plate retaining screw.

Example



INTRODUCTION

This is a high performance engine expressly designed for 90 size RC model helicopters.

It performs perfectly from stable hovering to dynamic aerobatic maneuver, which is required for F3C competition. 61E carburetor has three adjustable controls which enables independent adjustment at idling, hovering and high speed.

Needle control arm is supplied with the engine as standard.

The needle can be tuned by the transmitter in flight or with a fully enclosed engine.

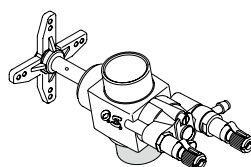
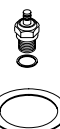
The cover plate has a cell to accept a sensor designed to install in the cover plate from the Futaba GY-701 Governor.

Note:

As delivered, the carburetor is not installed on the engine.

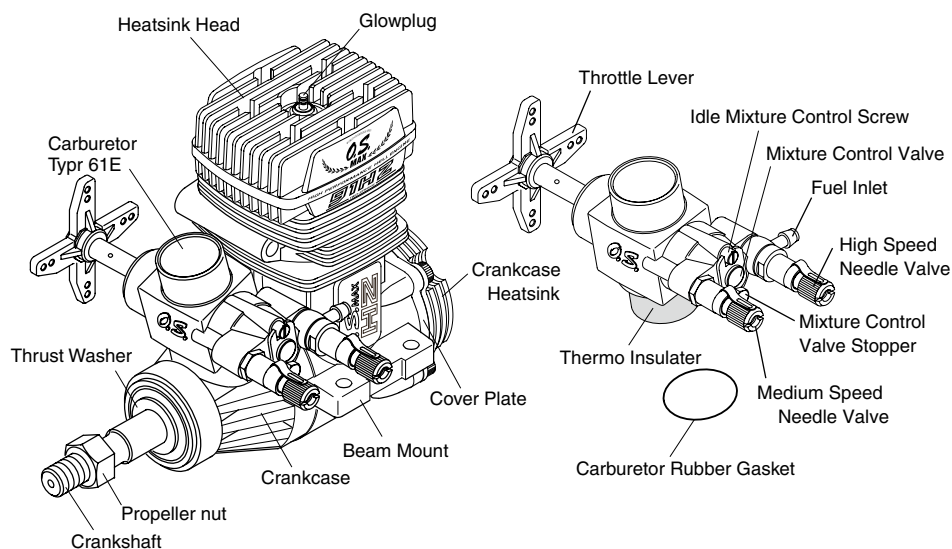
Standard accessories

- Glow Plug No.8
- Head Gasket (0.2mm)
- Carburetor Complete 61E
- Carburetor Rubber Gasket



- Needle Control Arm
- Needle Adjusting Screw (M2.6x5 2pcs.)





Tools, accessories, etc. The following items are necessary for operating the engine.

Items necessary for starting

Glow Plug

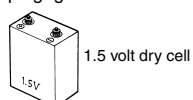
O.S. No.8 is supplied with the engine.

Battery leads

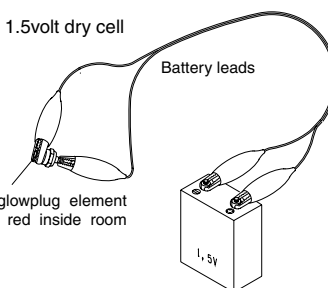
These are used to conduct current from the battery to the glowplug. Basically, two leads, with clips, are required, but, for greater convenience, twin leads with special glowplug connectors, as shown on the right, are commercially available.

Glowplug battery

The power source for heating the glowplug may be either a large heavy-duty 1.5volt dry cell, Ni-cd battery or glowplug igniter.



In case of 1.5volt dry cell



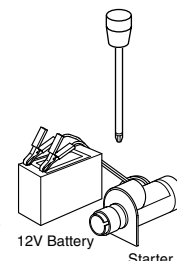
Make sure glowplug element glows bright red inside room or shadow.

Hexagon starting shaft

This shaft mounted on an electric starting motor is driven into the shaft cup to turn the engine.

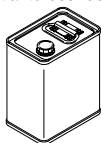
Electric starter and starter battery

An electric starter is recommended for starting.



Fuel

Select, by practical tests, the most suitable fuel from among the best quality fuels available in your country for helicopter use. For the best throttle response, a fuel containing 10% to 30% nitromethane is preferable. Lubricants may be either castor-oil or a suitable synthetic oil (or a blend of both) provided that they are always of top quality. For consistent performance and long engine life, it is essential to use fuel containing AT LEAST 18% lubricant by volume. Some fuels containing coloring additives tend to deteriorate and may adversely affect running qualities. If in doubt compare to a fuel known to be good.



Reminder!



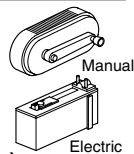
Model engine fuel is poisonous. Do not allow it to come into contact with the eyes or mouth. Always store it in a clearly marked container and out of the reach of children.



Model engine fuel is also highly flammable. Keep it away from open flame, excessive heat, sources of sparks, or anything else which might ignite it. Do not smoke, or allow anyone else to smoke, near to it.

Fuel Pump

Alternatively, one of the purpose-made manual or electric fuel pumps may be used to transfer fuel directly from your fuel container to the fuel tank.



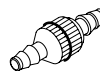
O.S. Super Filter (Fuel Can Filter)

Install a filter to the outlet tube of your refueling container to prevent entry of foreign matter into fuel tank. O.S. 'Super Filters' (large and small) are available as optional extras.



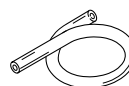
Fuel Filter

It is recommended to install a good in-line filter between the fuel tank and carburetor to prevent entry of foreign matter from getting into the carburetor.



Silicone Fuel Line

Heatproof silicone tubing of approx. 5mm o.d. and 2.5mm i.d. is required for the connection between the fuel tank and engine.



TOOLS

Hex Drivers

Necessary for engine installation.
1.5mm, 2mm, 2.5mm, 3mm



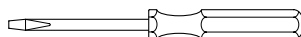
Phillips Screwdriver

No.1, No.2, etc.



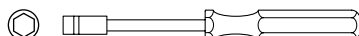
Screwdriver

Necessary for carburetor adjustments.
No.1, No.2, etc



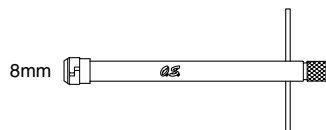
Socket Drivers

5mm, 5.5mm, 7mm



Long Socket Wrench With Plug Grip

Recommended for easy removal and replacement of the angled and recessed glowplug, the O.S. Long Socket Wrench incorporates a special grip.

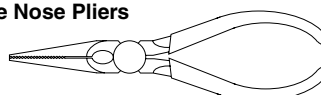


End Wrenches

8mm, 13mm, 14mm, etc.

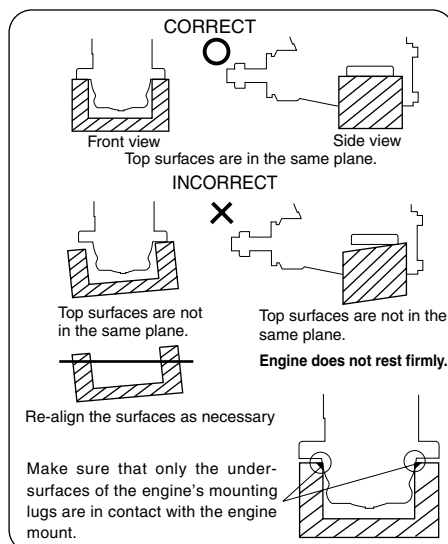


Needle Nose Pliers



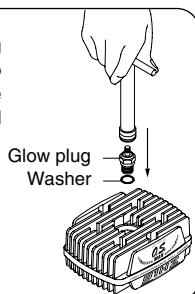
The under-surfaces of all O.S. engine beam mounting lugs are precision machined flat and exactly parallel to the engine's horizontal axis. It is essential that the engine mounts in the model are also accurately made and aligned. If they are not, they will cause stress and distortion within the engine itself, probably resulting in loss of performance and internal damage.

The recommended screws for securing the engine to the engine mounts in the model are 4mm or 4-40 steel Allen type. It is also advisable to use lock washers or LOCTITE to prevent nuts from loosening.



■ INSTALLING THE GLOWPLUG

Install washer on glowplug and insert carefully into Heatsink-head, making sure that it is not cross-threaded before tightening firmly.

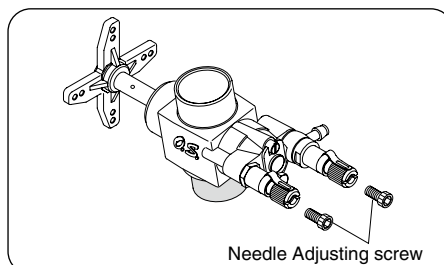


■ ABOUT THE HEAD GASKET

The engine is installed with a 0.1mm thick head gasket at the factory. When a 15% nitro fuel is used, run the engine as it is. When a 30% nitro fuel is used, replace with a 0.2mm thick gasket supplied or add 0.2mm thick gasket for easier tuning.

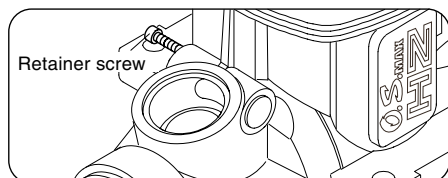
■ HEX KEY NEEDLE ADJUSTMENT

The knurled heads of the two needle valves (High-Speed and Medium Speed) are provided with diagonal slots for use with a screwdriver. Alternatively, for more positive location via an Allen hexagonal key, these heads also have M2.6 internal threads, into which M2.6x5mm Allen cap-head screw may be installed. To avoid risk of damage to the fuel passages when tightening these screws, remove the needle valves from the carburetor and use 'Loctite' thread-lock compound to secure the screw.

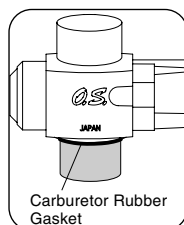


■ INSTALLATION OF THE CARBURETOR

1. Loosen carburetor retainer screw a little.

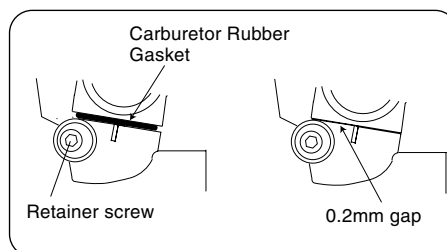


2. Insert the carburetor rubber gasket on the carburetor body securely.
Then, insert the carburetor in the crankcase.



Note: In case it is hard to insert the carburetor in the crankcase, apply oil on the Thermo Insulator. Do not force it, or damage to the Thermo Insulator and/or crankcase can occur.

3. Rotate the retainer screw gently until it stops, then tighten a further 90-120 degrees.
Do not over-tighten the screw as this will damage the Thermo Insulator.



■ ABOUT THE NEEDLE CONTROL ARM

It is not always necessary to install the needle control arm

Note:

In order to use this Needle Control Arm, an additional servo and a linkage rod are required.

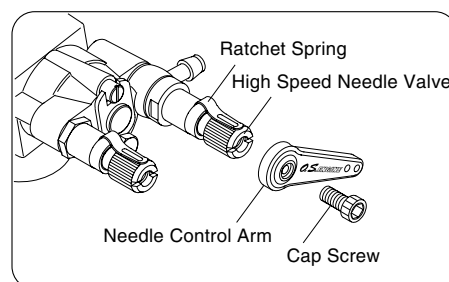
Features:

The Needle Control Arm enables the pilot to make the necessary needle adjustment by means of one of the auxiliary levers on his transmitter while the helicopter is in flight. Then the following useful corrections can be made.

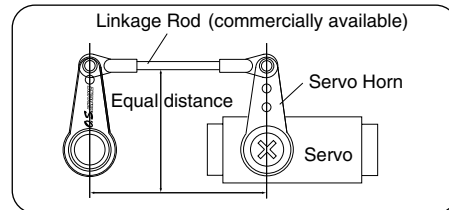
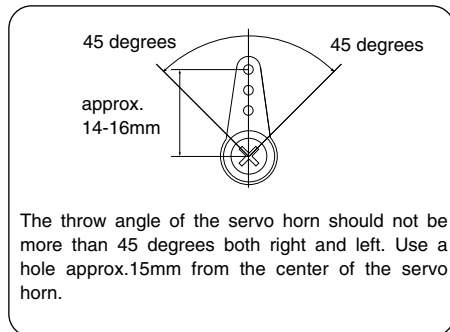
- Needle can be adjusted to optimum setting while the helicopter is in flight.
- When the needle is set too rich or too lean during a performance at a competition, the needle can be adjusted via transmitter in flight.
- When the r.p.m. increase as the fuel tank changes from full to almost empty, the situation can be corrected by opening the needle.

How to install

1. Remove the high speed needle taking care not to damage it's point.
2. Install the control arm on the needle with a M2.6x5 bolt supplied.



3. Connect the Needle control Arm lever and servo horn with the linkage rod. Set the linkage so that the Needle control Arm lever and servo horn makes right angle at the center of servo stroke.



ADJUSTMENT

1. Close the high speed needle slowly to fully closed position. Then, open the high speed needle two turns and remember it's position.
2. Switch on the transmitter and then receiver. Check all the movements. Confirm moving direction of the servo vs. transmitter stick travel volume direction.
3. Move the transmitter stick travel volume fully in the direction which opens the high speed needle. Connect the linkage rod, and install the control arm on the high speed needle.

4. Close the high speed needle by moving the transmitter stick travel while actually flying the model.

It is suggested for safety to carry out this adjustment after landing the model specially when you are not accustomed with it's operation.

5. If the engine runs rich even if the transmitter stick travel is moved fully in the direction the high speed needle closes, stop the engine and remove the control arm from the high speed needle. Remember the opening of the high speed needle at this time.

6. Repeat procedure 3.

WARNING:

Lean running affects the engine performance very much. Always try to run the engine at slightly rich setting.



Since the glowplug and fuel combination used may have a marked effect on performance and reliability, it would be worthwhile to experiment with different plug types. Recommended O.S. plugs are No.8, No.7 and No.10 (Former A5) . Carefully install plug finger-tight, before final tightening with the correct size plug wrench.

The role of the glowplug

With a glowplug engine, ignition is initiated by the application of a 1.5-volt power source. When the battery is disconnected, the heat retained within the combustion chamber remains sufficient to keep the plug filament glowing, thereby continuing to keep the engine running. Ignition timing is 'automatic' : under reduced load, allowing higher rpm, the plug becomes hotter and, appropriately, fires the fuel/air charge earlier; conversely, at reduced rpm, the plug become cooler and ignition is retarded.

GLOWPLUG

Glowplug life

Particularly in the case of very high performance engines, glowplugs must be regarded as expendable items. However, plug life can be extended and engine performance maintained by careful use, i.e.:

- Install a plug suitable for the engine.
- Use fuel containing a moderate percentage of nitromethane unless more is essential for racing events.
- Do not run the engine too lean and do not leave the battery connected while adjusting the needle.

When to replace the glowplug

Apart from when actually burned out, a plug may need to be replaced because it no longer delivers its best performance, such as when:

- Filament surface has roughened and turned white.
- Filament coil has become distorted.
- Foreign matter has adhered to filament or plug body has corroded.
- Engine tends to cut out when idling.
- Starting qualities deteriorate.

With a fixed-wing model, power failure is rarely a serious threat to the safety of the aircraft since it can usually glide down to a safe landing. In a helicopter, on the other hand, it is vitally important that the engine keeps running and that there is a quick and reliable response to the throttle in order to ensure safe ascent and descent of the model.

Three adjustable mixture controls are incorporated in the Type 61E. They are as follows.

A The High-Speed (Main) Needle Valve

When set to produce maximum power at full throttle, this establishes the basic fuel/air mixture strength. This is then maintained by the carburetor's automatic mixture control system to cover the engine's requirements at reduced throttle settings.

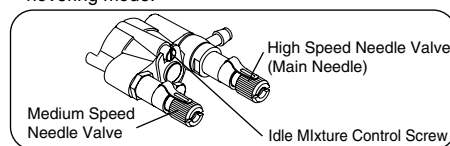
B The Idle Mixture Control Screw

This provides the means of manually adjusting the mixture control valve. By setting the Mixture Control Screw for the best idling performance, the mixture control valve automatically ensures that fuel is accurately metered to maintain the correct mixture strength as the throttle is opened.

CARBURETOR CONTROLS

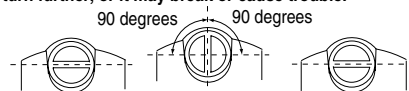
C The Medium Speed Needle Valve

This is an extra control that can be brought into play, if necessary, after adjusting A and B above. It provides the means of fine-tuning mixture strength over that all-important part of a helicopter's throttle range where the model is flying in, or near, the hovering mode.



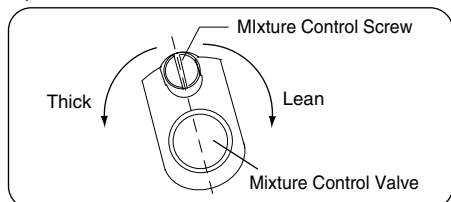
NOTE

As the idle mixture control screw is installed with LOCTITE, it may initially feel stiff, and it is suggested to use a slightly oversized screwdriver. The screw can be turned only 90 degrees either way. Do not force to turn further, or it may break or cause trouble.



■ **BASIC POSITION OF MIXTURE CONTROL SCREW**
(Mixture Control Valve)

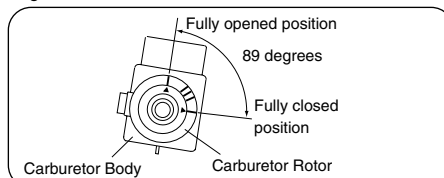
As delivered, the Mixture Control Screw is positioned at approximately the center as shown in the sketch. Mixture gets lean when the Mixture Control Screw is turned right, while mixture gets rich when the Mixture Control Screw is turned left. With a model helicopter, adjustments vary with combined various factors such as climatic conditions, fuel, muffler, main rotor, weight of the model, gear ratio, etc. Therefore the Mixture Control Screw position varies with each model and set-up, and it is normal if the Mixture Control Screw position is off the center.



24

■ **GRADUATIONS ON THE CARBURETOR BODY**

As shown in the sketch, the carburetor has graduation marks.



When the triangle mark on the carburetor rotor meets the far right mark, the throttle is fully closed. When the triangle mark meets the top mark, the throttle is fully open. The range is 89 degrees. You may use the other three marks as the reference marking of throttle opening to your preference when hovering.

WARNING!

Never try to check the triangle mark position while the engine is running and rotor is rotating, or you may be hit by rotating rotor which results in serious injury. Stop the engine and rotor before checking the triangle mark position.

STARTING

Be sure to use an electric starter to start the engine.

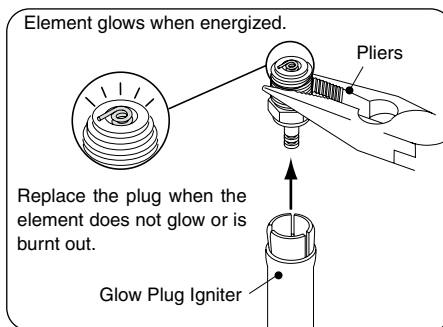


Never fail to check the tightness of screws and nuts, especially engine mounting and moving parts (e.g. throttle lever).

Be sure to use a muffler pressurized fuel feed. Use the same fuel as you intend to employ for actual operation of your model.

Starting procedure is as follows:

1. Fill the fuel tank with fuel. When filled, prevent the fuel from flowing into the carburetor with a commercially available fuel stopper, etc. Release the stopper before starting the engine.
2. Make sure that plug element glows red, and install the plug in the cylinder head.



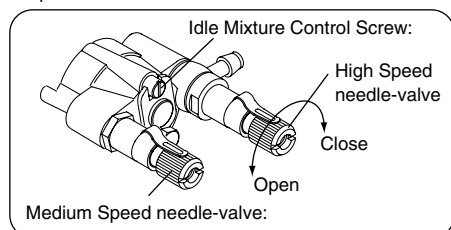
WARNING

When checking the plug element hold the plug with tools, such as pliers, etc. Do not hold near your face or the fuel remaining in the filament may burn you.

25

1. Opening and closing of the Needle-Valve

Turn the needle clockwise to close the needle-valve, and turn the needle counter-clockwise to open the needle-valve as shown in the sketch.



2. High Speed needle-valve:

two turns open from the fully closed position.
(Note: If a different muffler is used, this setting may require readjustment)

Idle Mixture Control Screw:

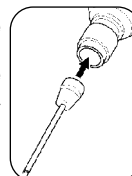
at basic position when the engine leaves the factory.

Medium Speed needle-valve:

two turns open from the fully closed position.

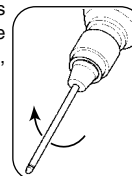
3. Preparation of the starter

Install the starting shaft to the starter securely.
Improper installation will allow the shaft to swing creating a dangerous situation.



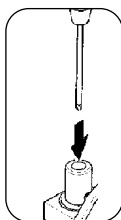
4. Checking the rotating direction of the starter

Make sure that the starter rotates to the direction shown in the sketch. If the direction is reverse, reverse the leads on battery.



5. Inserting the starter shaft

Insert the starting shaft into the shaft cup securely.



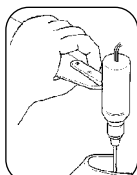
Hold the rotor head by hand so that rotor cannot rotate when the engine is Started. Also, steady the model with a foot on the landing gear skid.

6. Priming

Without energizing the glowplug, open the throttle a little from the idle position. Turn the engine over using the starter until the fuel is seen to reach the carburetor.

7. Preparation of starting

Make sure that the transmitter throttle stick is at the fully closed position and the throttle trim at center position, and make sure that idle-up switch on the transmitter is off.



8. Starting

Connect the battery to the glowplug and start the engine by applying the starter. When started, switch off the starter and withdraw the starting shaft after making sure the rotation of the starter shaft stops.

9. Stopping the engine

Fully pull down the throttle trim on the transmitter.

In case the engine does not stop.

Hold the rotor head, and pinch the fuel line to stop the fuel supply. If it still does not stop, pull off the fuel line from the carburetor.

It is necessary to readjust the throttle linkage so that the carburetor rotor is fully closed when the throttle stick and throttle trim on the transmitter are fully pulled Down.

NOTE:

If the throttle response is poor or the engine stops due to a temporarily over-rich mixture immediately after the engine is started, pinch the fuel line for one or two seconds until the engine r.p.m. increase and the engine runs steadily.

Reminder!

Never touch, or allow any object to come into contact with, the rotating rotor.

All internal-combustion engines benefit, to some degree, from extra care when they are run for the first few times known as running-in or breaking-in.

This allows the working parts to mate together under load at operating temperature.

However, because O.S. engines are made with the aid of the finest modern precision machinery and from the best and most suitable materials, only a very short and simple running-in procedure is required and can be carried out with the engine installed in the model.

For the first few flights with a new engine i.e. while the engine is being run-in set the needle-valve for a slightly rich mixture not excessively rich as this may result in poor throttle response and cause the engine to stop.

About one half turn open from the normal setting will usually suffice.

Please observe the following before beginning to make any adjustment.

- **High-Speed Needle Valve.** Turn this approximately 30 degrees (3 to 4 clicks) at a time, when making initial adjustments; then in steps of approximately 15 degrees (1 to 2 clicks) when making final adjustments.
- **Medium-Speed Needle Valve.** Turn approximately 30 degrees (3 to 4 clicks) at a time.
- **Idle Mixture Control Screw.** Turn approximately 5 degrees at a time. It turns approximately 90 degrees both sides from the center. Turn left to enrich the idle mixture and turn right to lean the idle mixture.

The general course of adjustment procedure is shown in the ADJUSTING CHART and is correct for a fuel containing 20% lubricant and 15-30% nitromethane.

Bear in mind that fuels containing relatively large percentages of power-boosting nitromethane operate at richer mixture settings than are needed for mild fuels and will, therefore, require the High-Speed Needle Valve to be readjusted accordingly. The type and percentage of lubricant used is also a factor here, as noted later in these instructions.

This carburetor is not equipped with a throttle stop screw. Instead, idle speed is adjusted by means of the throttle trim lever on the transmitter.

ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE

As a safety measure, first check the transmitter controls, including the throttle stick and trim lever positions, and hold the main rotor securely before starting the engine.

1. Warm the engine by allowing it to idle for about 30 seconds. If the engine stops, advance the throttle trim lever slightly to increase the idle rpm. Then open the throttle sufficiently to 'float' the model above the ground. If, at this time, the engine is slow to pick up and produces an excess of exhaust smoke, the mixture is too rich. Correct this condition by turning the Mixture Control Screw clockwise 5 degrees. If the mixture is extremely rich, engine rpm will become unstable: opening the throttle will produce a great deal of smoke and rpm may drop suddenly or the engine may stop.

This condition may also be initiated by an excessively prolonged warming-up period. If, on the other hand, the mixture is too lean, this will be indicated by a marked lack of exhaust smoke and a tendency for the engine to cut out when the throttle is opened. In this case, turn the Mixture Control Screw counter-clockwise 5 degrees to enrich the mixture.

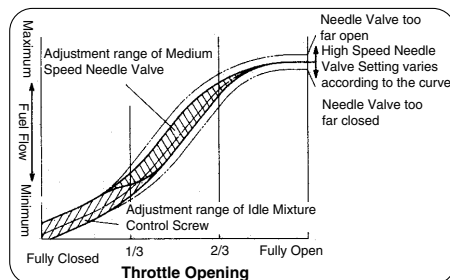
2. Having provisionally set the idle mixture, the next step is to adjust the mixture for hovering flight.

Hover the model and actuate the throttle to observe response over the medium speed range. If the engine smokes excessively and throttle response is poor, the mixture is too rich ; in which case, land the model and turn the High-Speed Needle Valve clockwise. Do not close the High-Speed Needle Valve more than the recommended initial adjustment (3 to 4 clicks) at a time, keeping it a little on the rich side at this stage. DO NOT touch the Medium Speed Needle Valve.

If, on the other hand, hovering is not stable and response to the throttle is over-sensitive, or if the engine tends to overheat, this indicates that the mixture is too lean and should be corrected by turning the High-Speed Needle Valve counter-clockwise.

When satisfactory hovering flight has been achieved, land the model again and re-check the engine's idle qualities.

After about 10 seconds of idling, open the throttle to 'float' the model. If the transition is smooth, the idle mixture is O.K. If the symptoms of either rich or lean running are observed, readjust the Idle Mixture Control Screw accordingly.



NOTE: With this carburetor, neither the Idle Mixture Control Screw adjustment, nor the Medium Speed Needle Valve adjustment will have any effect on mixture strength when the throttle is fully (or almost fully) open.

3. Now adjust the High-Speed Needle Valve to achieve the best performance when the model is flying at full throttle. If, at full throttle, acceleration is poor, the exhaust unduly smoky and the model fails to reach expected straight line speed, the mixture is too rich and the High-Speed Needle Valve setting will need to be reduced.

If, however, after smoothly accelerating to satisfactory high-speed straight and level flight, power is lost when the model is pulled up into a climb, the mixture is too lean. In this case, land the model immediately and readjust the High-Speed Needle Valve to a richer setting.

4. Having now found the optimum setting for the High-Speed Needle Valve, re-check the engine's idle performance, fine tuning the Idle Mixture Control Screw, if necessary, to perfect the idle.

5. Now re-check hovering performance. It may be found that (with the High-Speed Needle Valve now set for optimum full-throttle performance) hovering will reveal symptoms of slightly lean running at medium speeds. DO NOT touch the High-Speed Needle Valve.

It is at this point that the Medium Speed Needle Valve, previously set two turns open, may be brought into operation. Open the Medium Speed Needle Valve 30 degrees, or 3-4 clicks, then fine tune until the optimum hovering performance is obtained. If on the other hand, hovering reveals rich running, close the Medium Speed Needle Valve gradually until the optimum hovering performance is obtained.

■ SUBSEQUENT READJUSTMENTS

Once the engine has been run-in and the carburetor controls properly set up, it should be unnecessary to alter the mixture settings, except to make minor changes to the Main (High-Speed) Needle Valve occasionally, to take account of differences in climatic conditions.

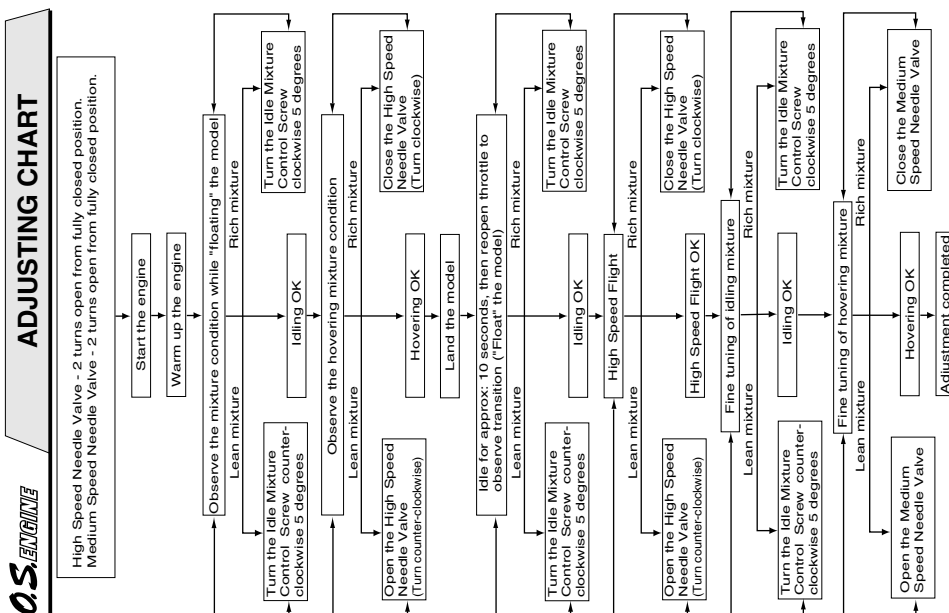
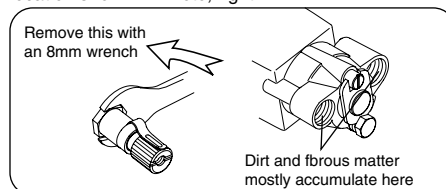
However, as previously mentioned, the use of a different fuel, particularly one containing more, or less, nitromethane and / or a different type or proportion of lubricating oil, is likely to call for some modification to the High-Speed Needle-Valve adjustment.

As a safety measure, it is advisable to increase the High-Speed Needle Valve setting by an extra half-turn counter-clockwise, prior to establishing the new setting. The same applies if the silencer type is changed. A different silencer may alter the exhaust pressure applied to the fuel feed and call for a revised Needle-Valve setting.

The use of a different glowplug, or changes to the main rotor and its pitch angles may also require compensating carburetor readjustments.

■ CARBURETOR CLEANLINESS

The correct functioning of the carburetor depends on its small fuel orifices remaining clear. The minute particles of foreign matter that are present in any fuel can easily partially obstruct these orifices and upset mixture strength so that engine performance becomes erratic and unreliable. It is recommended that fuel is passed through a filter when the tank is filled and that a good in-line filter is installed between the fuel tank and carburetor and, furthermore, that this filter is frequently cleaned to remove foreign matter that accumulates on the filter screen. Finally, occasionally remove the needle-valve holder from the carburetor as shown in Photo and extract any remaining foreign matter that may have lodged in the location shown in Photo, right.



Please pay attention to the matters described below to ensure that your engine serves you well in regard to performance, reliability and long life.

- As previously mentioned, it is vitally important to avoid operating the engine in conditions where dust, disturbed by the propeller, may be deposited on the engine and enter its working parts.
- Remember to keep your fuel container closed to prevent foreign matter from contaminating the fuel.
- Install a fuel filter to prevent foreign matter in the fuel container from entering the fuel tank. O.S. Super Filters (L) and (S) are available as optional extras.

- Install an in-line fuel filter between the tank and carburetor to prevent foreign matter in the tank from entering the carburetor.
- Clean these filters periodically.
- If these precautions are neglected, restriction of fuel flow may cause the engine to cut out, or the fuel/air mixture to become too lean causing the engine to overheat.
- The use of modern high-performance alcohol based model engine fuels, while promoting cooler running, improved anti-detonation combustion and increased power, have the disadvantage of causing corrosion due to the acid by-products of combustion. The use of nitromethane in the fuel can also contribute to the problem.

- Do not close the needle-valve and mixture control valve too far as this will cause a lean setting and over heating of the engine. This can, in turn, create nitromethane oxide leading to internal rusting of the engine. Always adjust the needle valve slightly on the rich side of peak rpm.
- Do not leave unused fuel in the engine at the conclusion of a day's flying. Accepted practice is to cut off the fuel supply while the engine is still running at full throttle, then expel as much fuel residue as possible by turning the engine over 5-10 seconds with the electric starter. Finally, inject some after-run oil through the glowplug hole and turn the engine over several times by hand.

- When the engine is not to be used for some months (for example, as between flying seasons), a worthwhile precaution is to remove it from the airframe and, after washing off the exterior with alcohol (not gasoline nor kerosene), remove carefully the carburetor with intake pipe, glow plug and all silicone tubing and put them safely aside. Then, immerse the engine in a container of alcohol. Rotate the crankshaft while the engine is immersed. If foreign matter is visible in the alcohol, rinse the engine again in clean alcohol. Finally, shake off and dry the alcohol, and inject some after-run oil in the glowplug hole and rotate the crankshaft several times by hand. Reinstall the carburetor with intake pipe and glowplug on the engine and keep it in a dry place after putting in a vinyl bag.

Symptom	
Engine fails to fire.	
Cause	Corrective action
Fuel tank is empty. Fuel not reaching the engine.	Fill the tank with fuel and repeat. Priming procedure.
Glowplug element is burnt out. Glowplug battery discharged	Replace glowplug. Recharge or replace the battery.
Clogged fuel filter. Silencer inside is dirty.	Clean or replace fuel filter. Clean inside silencer.
Over priming	Remove glowplug and pump out excess fuel.
Fuel tubing is disconnected. Fuel tubing is kinked, split or has a hole.	Connect fuel tubing securely. Check the tubing carefully and replace if necessary.
Incorrect carburetor settings	Return the needle valve and mixture control valve to basic position.
Incorrect servo linkage	Reconnect linkage after setting servo at neutral.
Reverse rotating direction of electric starter.	Make sure the engine rotates counter clockwise seen from crankshaft side.

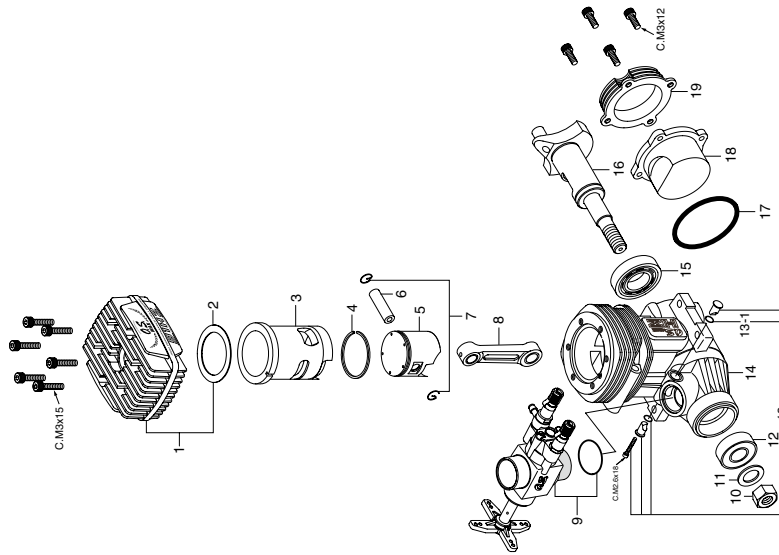
Symptom	
Engine fires intermittently but does not run.	
Cause	Corrective action
Insufficient fuel in the tank.	Fill the tank with fuel.
Deteriorated glowplug	Replace glowplug.
Clogged fuel filter Silencer inside is dirty.	Clean or replace fuel filter. Clean inside silencer.
Engine overheated	Wait until engine has cooled.
Disconnecting plug battery too soon.	Do not disconnect plug battery and wait until the r.p.m. becomes stable.
Air bubbles in fuel	Fit O rings to the tank screws to prevent bubbles.

Symptom	
Unstable idle	
Cause	Corrective action
Unsuitable glowplug	Use suggested glowplug in the instructions.
Unsuitable fuel	Do not use extremely high nitro or low oil fuel.
Silencer is disconnected or is loose	Install silencer securely.
Symptom	
Not reaching expected peak r.p.m.	
Cause	Corrective action
Insufficient warming up or running-in.	Set the needle only after warming up. Complete running-in.
Silencer or manifold is not securely connected or disconnected.	Check the connections and secure them.
Fuel tubing from tank to is split or broken.	Replace the tubing.

Symptom	
Poor response	
Cause	Corrective action
Deteriorated glowplug	Replace glowplug.
Incorrect carburetor settings	Readjust low r.p.m. range with metering needle and mixture control valve.
Inaccurate linkage	Recheck the throttle opening against the pitch angle.
Symptom	
Poor r.p.m. drop	
Cause	Corrective action
Too much throttle opening at idle.	Lower the throttle trim to adequate position to lower idle r.p.m.
Incorrect carburetor fitting	Fit carburetor securely.
Needle-valve closed too far.	Open needle-valve slightly

No.	Code No.	Description
1	29074000	Heatsink Head
2	29061405	Head Gasket
3	29073100	Cylinder Liner
4	29503400	Piston Ring
5	29073200	Piston
6	26606008	Piston Pin
7	27917000	Piston Pin Retainer (2pcs.)
8	29505010	Connecting Rod
9	29088010	Carburetor Complete 61E
10	45010002	Propeller Nut
11	46120000	Thrust Washer
12	26731002	Crankshaft Ball Bearing (Front)
13	29081720	Carburetor Retainer Assembly
13-1	45566310	"O" Ring
14	29071000	Crankcase
15	27930000	Crankshaft Ball Bearing (Rear)
16	29072000	Crankshaft
17	29061410	Cover Gasket
18	29067001	Cover Plate
19	29077100	Crankcase Heatsink
	71608001	Glow Plug No.8
	71705100	Needle Control Arm
	41621100	Needle Adjusting Screw
	29061406	Head Gasket (0.2mm)

The specifications are subject to alteration for improvement without notice.

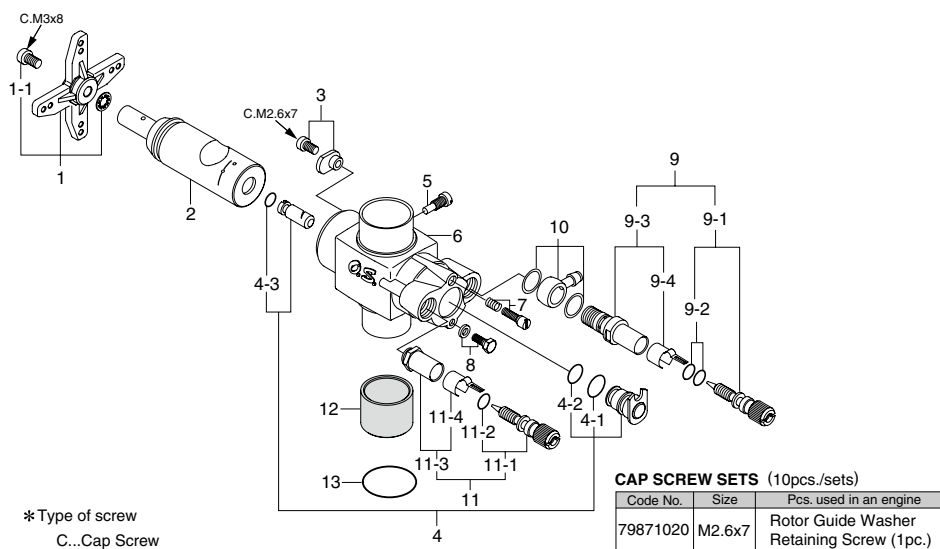


CAP SCREW SETS (10pcs./sets)

Code No.	Size	Pcs. used in an engine
79871055	M2.6x18	Retainer Screw (1pc.)
79871140	M3x12	Cover Plate Retaining Screw (4pcs.)
79871150	M3x15	Cylinder Head Retaining Screw (6pcs.)

*Type of screw

C...Cap Screw



No.	Code No.	Description
1	29085140	Throttle Lever Assembly
1-1	22826131	Throttle Lever Retaining Screw (2pcs.)
2	29088210	Carburetor Rotor
3	25881220	Rotor Guide Washer
4	29085510	Mixture Control Valve Assembly
4-1	27881810	"O"Ring (L) (2pcs.)
4-2	27881800	"O"Ring (S) (2pcs.)
4-3	27881820	"O"Ring (2pcs.)
5	45581820	Rotor Guide Screw
6	29088100	Carburetor Body
7	27881330	Mixture Control Screw
8	27681340	Mixture Control Valve Stopper
9	29085900	Needle Valve Assembly (Main Needle)
9-1	29085910	Needle Assembly
9-2	24981837	"O"Ring (2pcs.)
9-3	29085940	Needle Valve Holder Assembly
9-4	26711305	Ratchet Spring
10	29085950	Fuel Inlet

No.	Code No.	Description
11	27981900	Needle Valve Assembly
11-1	27981910	Needle Assembly
11-2	24981837	"O"Ring (2pcs.)
11-3	27381940	Needle Valve Holder Assembly
11-4	26711305	Ratchet Spring
12	27984900	Thermo Insulator
13	27915000	Carburetor Rubber Gasket
	41621100	Needle Adjusting Screw (5pcs.)

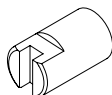
The specifications are subject to alteration for improvement without notice.

■ **GLOWPLUG**

- **No.7**
(71607100)
- **No.8**
(71608001)
- **No.10 (Former A5)**
(71605100)

■ **CRANKSHAFT CLAMP**

91
(71530510)



■ **NON-BUBBLE**

WEIGHT
(71531000)



■ **NON-BUBBLE**

WEIGHT
S
(71531010)



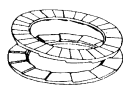
■ **SUPER FILTER**

(L) (72403050)



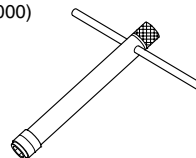
■ **LOCK WASHER**

(10set)
M4 (55500003)



■ **LONG SOCKET WRENCH**

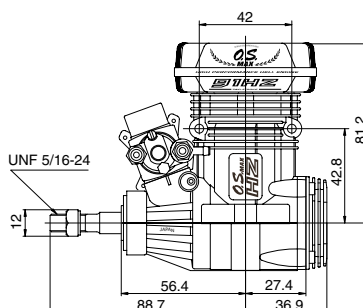
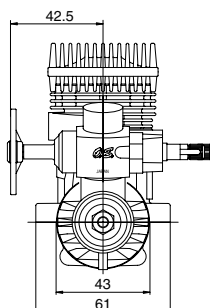
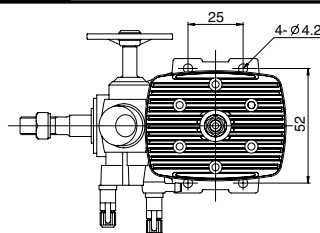
WITH PLUG GRIP
(71521000)



The specifications are subject to alteration for improvement without notice.

SPECIFICATIONS

■ Displacement	14.95 cc (0.912 cu.in.)
■ Bore	27.7mm (1.091 in.)
■ Stroke	24.8mm (0.976 in.)
■ Practical R.P.M.	2,000~16,000 r.p.m.
■ Power output	3.4 ps / 3.45 hp / 15,000 r.p.m.
■ Weight	618g (21.82oz.)



Dimensions(mm)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

