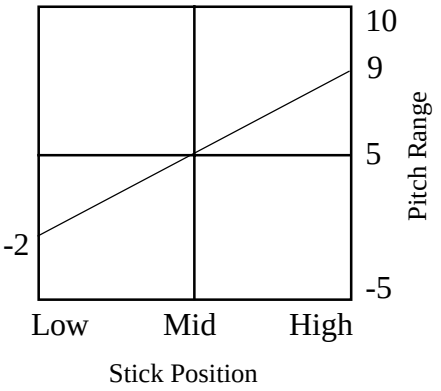
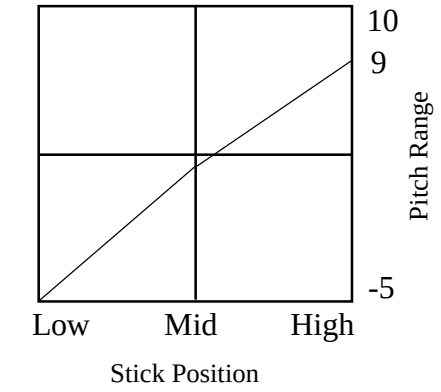
Pitch Curve

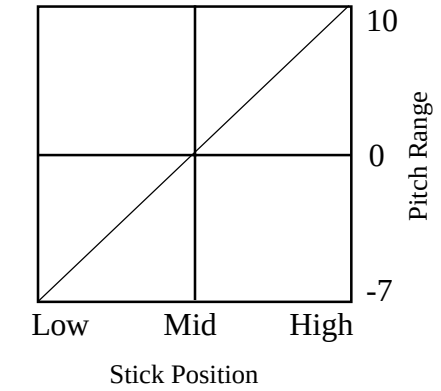
Hovering - (linear) Normal Flight Mode



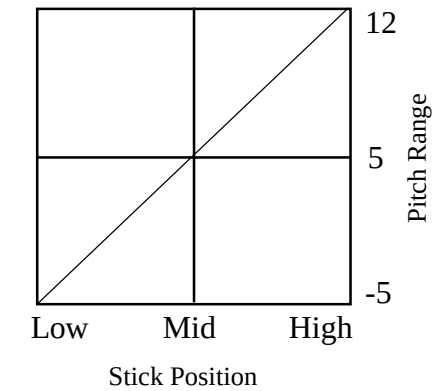
Aerobatic Flying - Flight Mode 1



3D Flying - Flight Mode 2



Autorotation - Throttle Hold



Useing Pitch & Flybar Paddle Gauge CN2026 (Purchased Separately)

Before making accurate pitch readings or aligning paddles, the helicopter should have all linkages attached at the factory normal settings with the servos connected, working and moveable to the endpoints of the servo without binding. Also have the swashplate set level in the fore/aft and left/right directions. Turn the radio on and take different readings at the different throttle positions.

Pitch Gauge

1. Loosen the thumb screw on the back side of the gauge and open the jaws and position the gauge on the blade near the rotor head, in photo#2.
2. Position the flybar perpendicular (90°) to the main shaft.
3. Take 3 readings: at low pitch, at hover pitch and high pitch.
4. To read the blade pitch, while looking at the gauge in photo#2, align the bottom or top sighting edge of the gauge parallel to the flybar. When these are parallel, read the value at the pointer on the scale.
5. Repeat this process for the opposite blade, make pushrod changes if necessary.

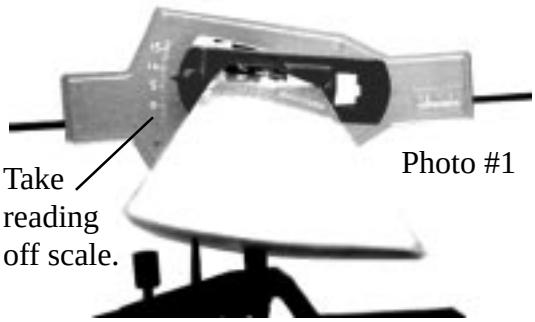


Photo #1

Sighting Edges A or B

Photo #2

Flybar Paddle Alignment Gauge

1. Make sure the flybar is centered in the rotor head using a ruler and install the flybar control arms and paddles on each side. Leave the set screws on the control arms slightly loose to rotate but not slide.
2. Disassemble the center part of the pitch gauge and slide one paddle gauge on each flybar paddle. Adjust the paddles until both gauges are parallel to each other, as in photo#3.
3. Make sure the swashplate is level, align the paddles to the flybar control arms and tighten the set screws.

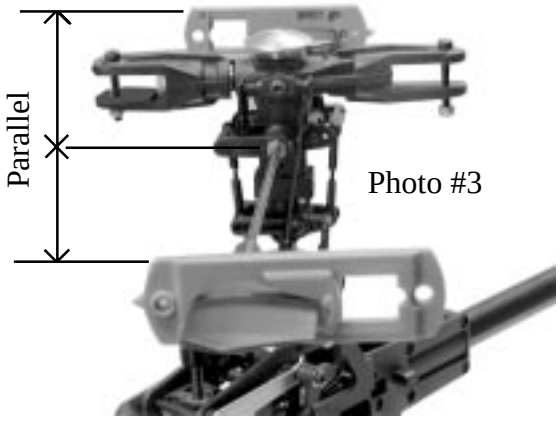


Photo #3