

# **INSTRUCTION BOOK AND COMPONENT LISTING**









FTX TORRO 1/10TH SCALE 4WD READY-TO-RUN TROPHY TRUCK

# Congratulations on your purchase of the FTX 'FTX Torro 1/10th Scale 4wd Ready-To-Run Trophy Truck'.

This 1/10th scale model has been factory assembled and all electrics installed and set up to make it the easiest possible introduction to the sport of driving RC cars.

WARNING: Read the ENTIRE instruction manual to become familiar with the features of the product before operating. Failure to operate the product correctly can result in damage to the product, personal property and cause serious injury.

This is NOT a toy and must be operated with caution and common sense.

Failure to operate this product in a safe and responsible manner could result in damage, injury or damage to other property.

This product is not intended for use by children without direct adult supervision.

It is essential to read and follow all the instructions and warnings in the manual, prior to assembly, set-up or use,

in order to operate correctly and avoid damage or serious injury.



- You are responsible for operating this model such that it does not endanger yourself and others, or result in damage to the product or the property of others.
- This model is controlled by a radio which is possibly subject to interference which can cause momentary loss of control so it is advisable to always keep a safe distance to avoid collisions or injury.
- . Age Recommendation: 14 years or over. This is not a toy. This product is not intended for use by children without direct adult supervision.

# Carefully follow these directions and warnings, plus those of any additional equipment associated with the use of this model, fuel, starting equipment, engine, radio etc.

- Never operate your model with low transmitter batteries.
- Always operate your model in an open area away from cars, traffic or people.
- Never operate the model in the street or in populated areas.
- Always keep the vehicle in direct line of sight, you cannot control what you cannot see!
- Keep all chemicals, small parts and anything electrical out of the reach of children.
- Although the model includes waterproof servos and receiver, the model and engine are not suited to extensive running in wet weather conditions.
   Long term damage can occur to the model and particularly the engine if run in prolonged wet conditions.
- · Avoid injury from high speed rotating parts, gears and axles etc.
- Novices should seek advice from more experienced people to operate the model correctly and meet its performance potential.
- Exercise caution when using tools and sharp instruments.
- Do not put fingers or any objects inside rotating and moving parts.
- Take care when carrying out repairs or maintenance as some parts may be sharp.
- Do NOT touch equipment such as the engine heatsink head and exhaust pipe, immediately after using your model because they can generate high temperatures.
- Always turn on your transmitter before you turn on the receiver in the car.
   Always turn off the receiver before turning your transmitter off.
- Keep the wheels of the model off the ground, and keep your hands away from the wheels
  when checking the operation of the radio equipment or engine set-up.
- Prolong engine life by following the engine set-up and guidelines outlined within the manual.

## **Contents:**

- FTX Torro RTR Nitro Trophy Truck
- Transmitter Etronix Pulse EX3G











# ITEMS NOT INCLUDED BUT REQUIRED EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATION



8 x AA batteries

FTXTorroIDManual.indd 3



Glow Igniter

**Fuel Bottle** 



Nitro Fuel



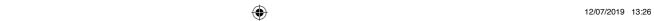
# RECOMMENDED TOOLS FOR COMPLETION







FAST691 Nitro Starter Set
The perfect set up pack includes glow starter and
charger, fuel bottle, screwdrivers and
cross wrenches.







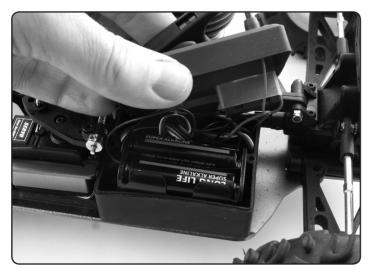
# **QUICK START GUIDE**



Step 1 Install 4 "AA" batteries into the transmitter as per the Etronix instruction booklet noting the proper direction of each cell.



Step 2 Open the radio box and Install 4 "AA" batteries in the battery holder noting the proper direction of each cell.



Insert the antenna tube in the top of the radio box. Feed the receiver antenna through the tube until several inches extend out the top. Install the antenna tip. If you choose to cut the tube down to size, do so without the antenna installed.

## Step 4

Turn on the transmitter and then the receiver. Check to make sure that the servos are operating correctly and that the carburetor closes when the throttle trigger is released.

AT THIS POINT PLEASE FOLLOW THE SEPARATE ETRONIX RADIO INSTRUCTION BOOKLET FOR RADIO SET-UP. MAKE SURE THAT YOU SET THE FAILSAFE FEATURE ON THE TRANSMITTER.



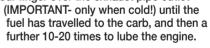
#### Step 6

#### Starting the Engine

sandwich bag, and knead it until the filter issaturated, but not soaked.

You MUST read the engine running in guidelines and set-up on pages 9-12 before trying to start your engine. Below is a quick overview of the starting procedure once the engine is RUN-IN.

1. Before attempting to start the engine from cold, remove the glowplug with an 8mm nut driver prime the engine with fuel pull the pullstarter rapidly with your finger over the exhaust pipe outlet



Do not extend fully the pull start beyond. short sharp pulls.





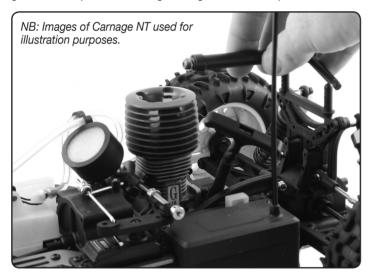






2. Then turn the car upside down and pull the pullstarter rapidly until all the excess fuel has emptied onto the floor through the glowplug hole. Make sure you do this outside safely. This process is really only necessary when the engine is cold or brand new and tight.

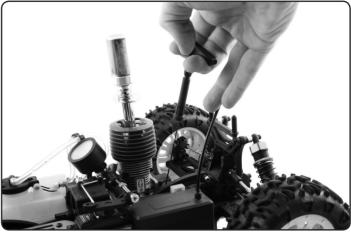
Refit the plug ensuring the copper gasket washer is also refitted. Wind it all the way in and then re-wind 1 to 1.5 turns. This allows gases to escape thus lowering the engines initial compression.



3. Start engine. Add fuel to the fuel tank using a suitable fuel bottle.



Use a glow plug heater to ignite the engine plug as illustrated and start to pull the the pull starter (be careful not to extend too far as mentioned previously). Ensure you have a small amount of carburetor open (around 2mm) to allow for air intake to help starting.



#### **IMPORTANT**

- make sure the car is secured or off the ground while attempting to start.

The engine will run "lumpily" or stop after a few seconds so try and keep it running by blipping the throttle. Tighten the glowplug while the engine is running if possible. If the engine has stalled restart with the plug tightened. The above procedure should always be followed from cold or if difficulty with starting is being experienced.



4. Stopping the engine. To stop the engine either use a stop tool to cover the exhaust outlet or use a flywheel stop tool.

**IMPORTANT** – Do not use fingers as the exhaust will be HOT and the flywheel ROTATING!

# **Warning! Flooding of the Engine**

The most common cause of engine and pullstarter damage is from the 'flooding' of the engine or a hydro-lock. More accurately this is too much fuel inside the engines crankcase causing the piston to lock. The piston rises to the top of the combustion chamber and instead of compressing a gas i.e. fuel/air mixture it has to try and compress a liquid, fuel only, which isn't possible. This puts massive strain on the piston, conrod and crankshaft as well as the starter. Invariably one component will fail, usually the conrod causing massive damage to the engines internals.

To avoid flooding the engine, always start the engine from cold using the methods mentioned above and if at any time the engine becomes difficult to turn over with the pullstarter, then remove the glowplug and empty all excess fuel out and start again. The pullstarter assembly can only be damaged by either over extension or a flooded engine. So if you break a pull start this is possible warning of a flooded engine.







# Force .18 Nitro Engine Information IMPORTANT - READ THIS BEFORE STARTING YOUR ENGINE!

### For your safety - Your engine is not a toy!

- You will be working with highly flammable fuel, so keep it away from exposed flames or any thing which might ignite it. Read the safety info on the fuel container.
- Do not use fuels that were not designed for glow plug engines.
- Keep the fuel out of reach of children!
- Deadly carbon monoxide gas will be released, so do not operate the engine in an enclosed area where exposed flames or sparks can ignite it, or where it causes you to inhale it for prolonged periods.
- During operation, the engine may be dangerously hot to the touch
- Do not use the engine for purposes other than in model cars designed for them.
- Mount the engine securely.



# **Before Starting Your Engine**

# **Oiling the filter**

The air filter is essential for keeping dirt out of the engine. A foam filter must be oiled before running the engine. We recommend using Fastrax FAST63 Filter Oil treatment. Dab the treatment all around the filter, put the filter in a plastic bag and knead it until the filter is saturated, but not soaked. NEVER RUN YOUR VEHICLE WITHOUT THE AIR FILTER.

#### **Adjustments**

Your engine has come factory set to allow for an easy start and rich running . DO NOT alter any of the settings until the running in period has been completed.

#### **Putting fuel in the fuel tank**

Squeeze the fuel bottle, put the bottle's tube into your fuel container, and draw out some fuel. Lift up the lid on the fuel tank, and slowly squeeze the fuel bottle until the tank is full. Be careful here. If you overflow the tank it might get on your radio gear or on your brakes and you may create an unsafe driving situation. Always keep your fuel bottle closed when not in use.

# Understanding the engine terms "rich" and "lean"

Your carburettor has screws that regulate how much air and fuel enter the engine together, the air/fuel mixture. An air/fuel mixture that is too "rich" means there is too much fuel, and a mixture that is too "lean" means that there is not enough fuel for the given amount of air. When the mixture is too rich, performance will be sluggish (one symptom of this, is excessive amounts of smoke from the exhaust). There is also a potential to foul the glow plug when the mixture is too rich. When the mixture is too lean, there is not enough fuel to cool or lubricate the internal engine components, and damage to the engine and/or glow plug is almost certain.

# **CAUTION:**

If, while you are driving, the engine stalls because of an overheating condition, severe damage may have already occurred. Overheating is caused by the following conditions.

- Fuel mixture is set too lean
- Air leak around carb
- Loss of muffler pressure (line falls off)
- · Excessive nitro content in the fuel
- · Incorrect oil content in the fuel
- No air filter
- Poor quality of fuel
- Contaminated fuel
- Excessive loads on the engine (locked drivetrain)
   Your engine will be short-lived if any of the above conditions are allowed to exist for any length of time. During the first few tanks watch closely for any signs of overheating. These will include:
- Steam or smoke coming from the engine surfaces
- Cleaning out and then lagging during high-speed acceleration, as if it is running out of fuel.

Popping or clattering sound when slowing down.
 Idle speed will surge or possibly diminish to the point of stalling.

# **To Test For Overheating**

It's important to check the head temperature during the operation of the engine. The best method for checking the head temperature is to use a head temperature gauge. There are several head temperature gauges available, and the temperature readings between these different brands of gauges vary. Due to this variance, the temperature readings will range between approximately 185 degrees and 225 degrees. About 185 degrees is the normal for the GO.18. If you don't have access to a head temperature gauge, you can use water to check the head temperature. Place a drop of water on top of the cylinder head. If it sizzles away immediately, shut down your engine. If it takes approximately 3-5 seconds for the water drop to boil away, then the engine is running within a normal temperature range.

# **Start Your Engines**

### **Running-In**

The modern model car engine requires relatively little running in, due to the use of ABC piston and liner assembly. The engine should be run on a rich setting for approximately 6-8 tanks of fuel, with another 6-8 at a slightly less rich setting. Once this has been completed, the internal engine components should be properly seated and a normal setting can be used.

A good idea is to use a running in fuel as it is especially designed for breaking in new engines without damage.

The best methods of checking on the running setting of the engine, is to first check the smoke trail coming out of the exhaust with the car is running. A very rich setting would allow the car to pull away slowly or slugglish with a momentary hesitation and lots of smoke from a standing start. When the car is accelerating at full throttle, the engine will never "Clean Out". When an engine cleans out, the speed and the rpms will increase suddenly and dramatically, as if the engine has switched to second gear. Also, the amount of smoke that comes from the exhaust will decrease. Cleaning Out is a desirable characteristic once the engine is fully broken in.

As the engine reaches normal operating temperature, it will speed up and performance will increase. This occurs because the fuel mixture is becoming leaner with the increased temperature. You will need to richen the fuel mixture so that the engine continues to run as described above. When the first tank is almost gone, bring the car in and shut off the engine. Allow the engine to cool for 8 to 10 minutes before starting the engine up again. Add more fuel. Start it back up and run the second tank of fuel. Again allow the engine to cool before starting it up again.

The key to breaking in your engine is patience. During the break in period, your engine may appear to malfunction with problems such as stalling, inconsistent performance, and fouling out glow plugs. Don't give up.







These are just a few things you may go through during the break in period. Just keep it running, apply the throttle on and off as smoothly as you can. Sudden bursts or quick releases of the throttle can stall your engine. Soon after break in your patience will pay off with a well running engine. The performance level of the engine will be limited by the "rich' fuel mixture which you will use all during the break-in process. Once the engine is fully broken-in the mixture can be "leaned out," and speed and acceleration will increase. Because of the rich fuel mixture and the wearing of the new parts, deposits will form on the glow plug causing it to fail. Expect to replace the glow plug during the break in period, and definitely when the engine is fully broken in and the fuel mixture is leaned out.

# **Setting Engine for Normal Tuning High Speed**

As you approach the first 6-8 tanks running you can start to GRADUALLY adjust you engine for normal performance. PLEASE NOTE any adjustments need to be very small at 1/8th turn increments. You can then begin adjusting the fuel mixture to maximize performance for your driving needs. To lean turn the main fuel control needle in a clockwise direction. This will allow the car to pull away faster and more cleanly, without hesitation and increase the top speed. There should however still be a noticeable smoke trail.

If the main needle is screwed in too far thus allowing the engine to run too lean, it will seem to run strong at first, but will bog, hesitate, or stall when running at high speed. The engine will also rapidly overheat when the setting is too lean. This is because fuel includes lubrication, and that lubrication is inadequate when the setting is too lean. CHECK THE ENGINE TEMPERATURE OFTEN AS YOU LEAN THE MIXTURE. DO NOT LET THE ENGINE OVERHEAT.

You should always see smoke coming from the exhaust.

At the optimum setting, the engine will clean out; have a strong-sounding, high-pitched whine at full speed; and there will be a thin trail of whitish smoke coming from the exhaust. It is always better to set the engine a little rich rather than too lean.

If the engine stalls on acceleration, begins to bog or slow down at full throttle, or if there is a reduction in exhaust smoke, then the engine is running too lean. Immediately turn the high speed mixture screw counterclockwise 1/4 of a turn and operate the car at medium speeds for 1 to 2 minutes to allow the engine to cool.



**LOW SPEED** 

### **Tuning Low Speed**

The low-speed mixture affects how the engine will perform in the low to mid range rpms. Turning the low-speed needle clockwise will lean the mixture. As with the high-speed mixture, leaning the low-speed mixture increases performance. Again, if the mixture here is set too lean, the engine may be starved for lubrication in the lowand midrpm ranges, thus causing overheating and excessive engine wear.

Perform the following test to determine if the low speed mixture is set correctly. With the engine warm and running, allow it to idle for approximately 15 seconds. Now quickly

apply throttle and note the performance. If the engine bogs, accelerates erratically, and a large puff of blue smokes emitted, then the low speed mixture is too rich. Turn the low-speed screw clockwise 1/8 of a turn. If the engine speeds up for a moment then bogs, hesitates, or stalls, then the low speed mixture is too lean. Turn the screw counterclockwise 1/8 of a turn. Adjust the mixture screws in 1/8 of a turn increments, wait 15 seconds, and retest after each change. Adjust for the best acceleration without the car stalling.



When you are finished racing for the day, drain the fuel tank. Afterwards, energize the glow plug with your glow plug starter and try to restart the engine

in order to burn off any fuel that may remain inside the engine. Repeat this procedure until the engine fails to fire. Try to eject residue while the engine is still warm. Finally, inject some corrosion inhibiting oil, and rotate the engine to distribute the oil to all the working parts. Do not, however, inject the oil into the carburetor, for it may cause the O-rings inside to deteriorate. When cleaning the exterior of the engine, use WD-40. Do not use gasoline or any solvents that might damage the silicone fuel tubing.

Cleaning the air filter. When the air filter starts to get dirty, do the following steps:

Step 1. Clean the foam with fuel. Do this by pouring a little fuel in a small can and kneading the filter in the fuel. When it looks cleaner, then dispose of the fuel.

Step 2. Dry the filter. Squeeze out the fuel with a paper towel until it's dry.

Step 3. Fastrax Fast63 Filer Oil to help keep the dirt out.

Dab the treatment all around the filter, put the filter in a plastic sandwich bag, and knead it until the filter is saturated, but not soaked.



# **Troubleshooting**

# **Glow Plug Problems**

The glow plug in your engine is an inexpensive consumable item which must be replaced periodically to maintain peak performance and starting ease. Most often, any starting problems or erratic performance can be traced back to the glow plug. The glow plug should also be checked if the engine's acceleration and top speed performance suddenly becomes flat. The only sure way to test for a faulty glow plug is simply install a new one to see if the problem goes away. Remove the plug from the cylinder head with a 8mm nut driver. Make sure there is no dirt or debris on top of the head which could fall into the engine. Do not loose the copper gasket which seals the glow plug. Touch the glow plug to the contacts of the glow plug starter. All of the coils should glow white. Sometimes the first few coils will not glow while the rest are bright, most likely indicating a bad plug. If the glow is dim orange, then the glow starter battery should be replaced or recharged.

At the high rpm that the engines operate only a top quality plug will cut the mustard. Therefore we recommend the use of the Fastrax Platinum No.4 glowplug (FAST760-4).

### **Fuel Mixture**

The fuel mixture is the largest variable you have to control while operating your engine.

Fuel brand, ambient temperature, and humidity all effect how your mixture should be set. If the engine runs great one day but runs rich or lean the next day, it is probably the result of a change in the air quality and temperature. This should be expected and adjusted for.

Although there are many fuels on the market, very few are designed to perform and protect your engine at the likes of 35,000rpm that some of our engines can attain.

Keep between 16-20% nitromethene content for running and first use. The single most popular reason for engine failure or unreliability is poor or wrong fuel.











### **Pull Starter Hints**

The pull starter as fitted to most of the entry level engines is, if treated correctly, the easiest and most cost effective method of starting an engine. As with every silver lining, there is a cloud. The pullstart system is similar to that of a lawnmower to look at, but that is where the similarity ends. The pullstarter is susceptible to breaking if the engine is flooded or not lubricated enough. To ensure this does not happen, a few simple rules should be followed.

- 1. Before attempting to start the engine from cold, remove the glowplug and then prime the engine with fuel. For cars with a primer button on the tank, press this until the fuel has travelled along the fuel pipe to the carburettor and then a further 10-20 presses. For cars without a primer on the tank, pull the pullstarter rapidly with your finger over the exhaust pipe outlet until the fuel has travelled to the carb, and then a further 10-20 times to lube the engine.
- 2. Then turn the car upside down and pull the pullstarter rapidly until all the excess fuel has emptied onto the floor through the glowplug hole. Refit the plug ensuring the copper gasket washer is also refitted. Wind it all the way in and then re-wind 1 to 1.5 turns. This allows gases to escape thus lowering the engines initial compression.
- 3. Start engine. The engine will run "lumpily" or stop after a few

seconds so try and keep it running by blipping the throttle. Tighten the glowplug while the engine is running if possible. If the engine has stalled restart with the plug tightened.

The above procedure hould always be followed from cold or if difficulty with starting is being experienced.

# **Flooding of the Engine**

The most common cause of engine and pullstarter damage is from the 'flooding" of the engine or a hydro-locked. More accurately this is too much fuel inside the engines crankcase causing the piston to lock. The piston rises to the top of the combustion chamber and instead of compressing a gas i.e. fuel/air mixture it has to try and compress a liquid, fuel only, which isn't possible. This puts massive strain on the piston, conrod and crankshaft as well as the starter. Invariably one component will fail, usually the conrod causing massive damage to the engines internals.

To avoid flooding the engine, always start the engine from cold using the methods mentioned above and if at any time the engine becomes difficult to turn over with the pullstarter, then remove the glowplug and empty all excess fuel out and start again. The pullstarter assembly can only be damaged by either over extension or a flooded engine. So if you break a pull start this is possible warning of a flooded engine.

Description	Problem	Soloution	
Engine will not start	Out of fuel	Fill fuel tank	
•	Improper or contaminated fuel	Replace fuel	
	Glow starter not charged	Charge glow starter	
	Glow plug bad	Replace glow plug, see "Glow Plug Problems"	
	Engine flooded	See " flooding" section.	
	Engine overheating	Allow engine to cool, richen fuel mixture, check airflow	
	Carburetor incorrectly adjusted	Readjust carburetor	
	Exhaust blocked	Clean exhaust system	
	Air cleaner blocked	Clean air filter	
	Engine is flooded	Clear excess fuel, see "flooding" Section.	
Starter will not pull	Rope is jammed	Repair starter.	
•	Engine seized	Examine engine for damage.	
	Idle speed set too low	Increase idle speed.	
Engine starts and	Air bubbles in fuel line	Check for holes in the fuel line.	
then stalls	Glow plug is fouled	Replace glow plug, see "Glow Plug Problem" section.	
	Engine is overheated	Allow engine to cool, richen fuel Mixture, check airflow	
	Insufficient fuel tank pressure	Replace pressure hose- clear	
	Blockage at exhaust header fitting	Check flow to and from the tank.	
	High-speed fuel mixture is too rich	Set high-speed mixture to a leaner setting	
Engine sluggish /	Leaking glow plug	Check glow plug gasket	
poor performance	Fuel bad or contaminated	Replace fuel	
poor performance	Carburetor dirty or blocked	Clean Carburetor	
	Engine overheating	Stop the engine- find the cause	
	Engine over geared for application	Use a lower gear ratio	
	Clutch slipping	Replace clutch shoes	
	Bound up drive train	Find the bound item and repair	
	High-speed fuel mixture is too lean	Richen high-speed mixture	
Engine overheats	Cooling air is being blocked	Get air to the head	
•	Excessive nitro in the fuel	Use fuel with lower nitro	
	Excessive load on the engine	Check for bound up drive train	
	Low-speed mixture too lean	Richen low-speed mixture	
	High-speed mixture too lean	Richen high-speed mixture.	
Engine hesitates or	Low-speed mixture too rich	Lean low-speed mixture.	
stumbles	Engine overheated	Stop the engine and find the cause.	
	Air bubbles in fuel line	Check for holes in fuel line.	
	Glow plug fouled	Test or replace plug	
Engine stalls instantly	Glow plug fouled	Replace glow plug.	
when throttle is fully	Low-speed mixture too lean	Richen low-speed mixture.	
opened from idle	High-speed mixture too rich	Lean high-speed mixture.	
Engine stalls while	Fuel level is low	Add fuel	
driving around turns	Idle speed set too low	Increase idle speed.	





**(** 





#### **Cooling Problems**

Engine overheating is most often caused by running the engine too lean or because the cooling air for the cylinder head is blocked. If the mixture is too lean, simply allow the engine to cool, richen the mixture and try it again. Bodies must have holes cut in them to allow for cooling air to circulate over the surface of the cylinder head. On most bodies, it is a good idea to cut part of the wind-shield out and part of the back window to allow for additional cooling.

# **Factory Settings for Force .18**

All new engines are assembled with what we will term 'factory settings'. These settings should allow almost all engines to be started up and allow for minimal adjustment for running in purposes.

Bearing this in mind, we are offering you the opportunity of re-adjusting to the 'factory settings' based on engines currently held in stock.

### Main Needle Valve - High Speed Adjustment (HSA)

Screw down until resistance is met, and no further movement is apparent. RE-OPEN 3 1/4 TURNS.

### Throttle Adjustment Screw - Idle Adjustment (IA)

Gently shut off carburettor sliding body and slowly re-open by means of adjusting screw.

ADJUST SCREW UNTIL APPROX 1 or 1 1/4mm OF APERTURE APPEARS
BETWEEN THE END OF THE THROTTLE BODY AND AIR INTAKE APERTURE.

#### Sub Throttle Needle Valve – Low Speed Adjustment (LSA)

With adjustment screw setting in place, close off the throttle body against the screw. Very gently screw in the needle valve until it closes off the supply fuel nozzle and is prevented from re-opening by the entry of the needle valve into the centre hole of the fuel nozzle (work with great care with this one - we are only looking for minimal frictional contact between both parts). RE-OPEN VALVE 2 1/2 TURNS.

# **Glossary of Carburettor Functions**

#### Main Needle Valve (High Speed)

The main needle mixture screw controls how much fuel enters the engine during mid- to high-speed operation. The screw is turned clockwise to lean (less fuel) and anti-clockwise to richen (more fuel)

#### Sub Throttle Valve (Low Speed)

This screw meters the fuel at low speeds. The low-speed mixture screw is located in the end of the carburetor, inside the throttle arm.

This screw controls how much fuel enters the engine at idle and low throttle. This adjustment will smooth the idle and improve the acceleration to mid speed. Make this adjustment with the throttle closed, after setting the idle. The screw is turned clockwise to lean (less fuel) and anti-clockwise to richen (more fuel).

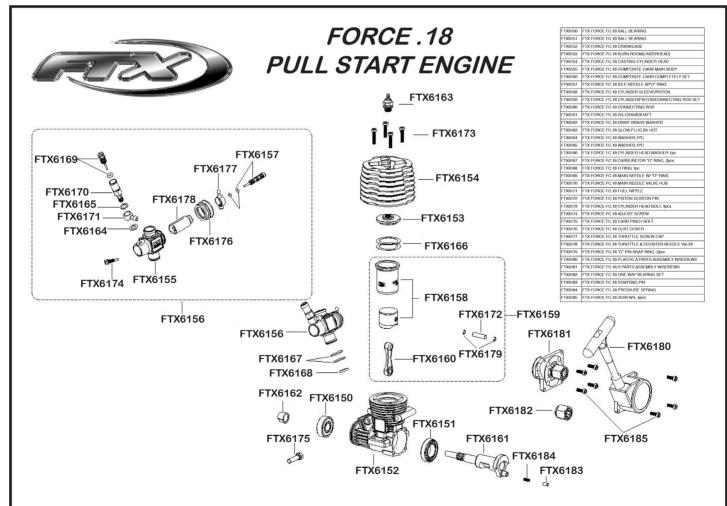
### **Throttle Adjustment Screw**

The throttle adjustment screw regulates the throttle opening to control the idle speed. The screw is turned clockwise for a higher idle speed and anti-clockwise for a lower idle speed.





**(** 











# 2.4GHz FHSS RADIO SYSTEM



# **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

This radio system is designed for use in high quality radio-controlled models. To ensure your safety and that of other people around you, please follow these guidelines carefully.

- 1. Always follow local laws or regulations regarding the operation of radio-controlled models.
- 2. Always turn on the transmitter first, followed by the receiver. When finished, turn off the receiver first followed by the transmitter.
- 3. Please do not attempt to modify this product. Etronix cannot be held responsible for any damage that might occur to the product as a result of an unauthorised modification.
- 4. Please make sure the batteries in the transmitter and those used to power the receiver have sufficient power before using your model. Using batteries with insufficient power will reduce the range of the radio and may result in a loss of control.
- 5. Make sure that any servos and/or ESC are securely connected to the receiver at all times.
- 6. Please keep the radio system away from moisture, heat, fire and sources of electronic interference at all times.
- 7. Please do not make any adjustments to transmitter settings while the model is in motion. Always wait until the model is standing still before making any adjustments to the transmitter settings.
- 8. The low voltage warning will activate when the battery in the transmitter is below 4.4v. The LED on the transmitter will flash blue and will be accompanied by a beeping sound. Please stop using your model immediately if the low voltage warning activates to prevent loss of control.
- 9. Etronix will not be held liable or responsible for any damages caused by the operation of your radio-controlled model.

# **QUICK OPERATION GUIDE**

#### **Transmitter/Receiver Binding**

- 1. Turn on the transmitter while holding down the '3CH' button located on the hand grip. Release the button when the LED on the transmitter starts flashing blue and you hear a beeping noise. The transmitter is now in it's binding mode.
- 2. Turn on the receiver. The LED on the receiver will be flashing green slowly. Place the transmitter next to the receiver then press the 'Bind' button on the receiver until you see the green LED on the receiver flash rapidly then return to a slow flash. Release the button on the receiver.
- 3. Turn the transmitter off then switch it back on again; the LED on the receiver should become solid green. The binding process is now complete.





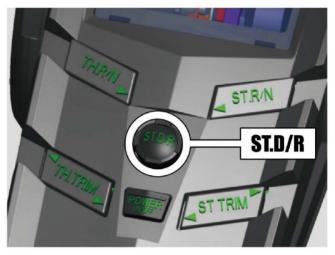
## Aux Channel (3CH):

Press the 3ch one time to activate it and press it again to return the servo back to neutral position.



## **Steering Dual Rate Adjustment**

The dial marked 'ST D/R' on the transmitter controls the amount of servo travel. You should adjust this to give maximum steering travel without the servo straining. Turning the dial clockwise gives more travel and turning it anti-clockwise gives less travel.



Important – incorrect Dual Rate settings can reduce the life of servos connected to your radio. If in doubt use slightly less travel.

### **Channel Reversing**

1. To reverse the direction of servo travel, please press and hold the 'ST R/N' (for Channel 1) or 'TH R/N' (for Channel 2) on the transmitter for a few seconds until you hear a beeping sound, then release the button. It is not possible to reverse the direction of operation of Channels 3 and 4.



# Failsafe Setup

1. Put the throttle trigger to the desired failsafe position (we advise 50% brake for nitro models and neutral for electric models) then press the 'F/S' button on the receiver until the LED on the receiver flashes green then returns to solid. Once the LED is solid the failsafe has been set. The failsafe position needs to be reset every



F/S button

time the transmitter and receiver have been through the binding process.

2. The failsafe will return Channel 2 to the set position in the event of signal loss from the transmitter or in the event of low battery voltage supply to the receiver. If battery power to the receiver is lost completely then the failsafe cannot operate.





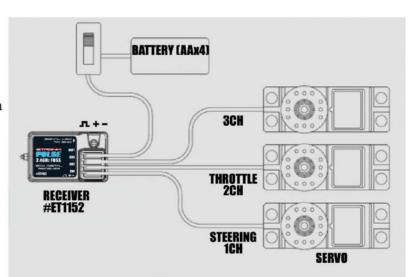
### **TH/ST Trim Adjustments**

1. The buttons on the transmitter marked 'TH Trim' and 'ST Trim' allow you to make fine adjustments to the neutral point of the servo on your model. The neutral position of the trim adjustments is identified by a long beep.



# **Receiver Connections**

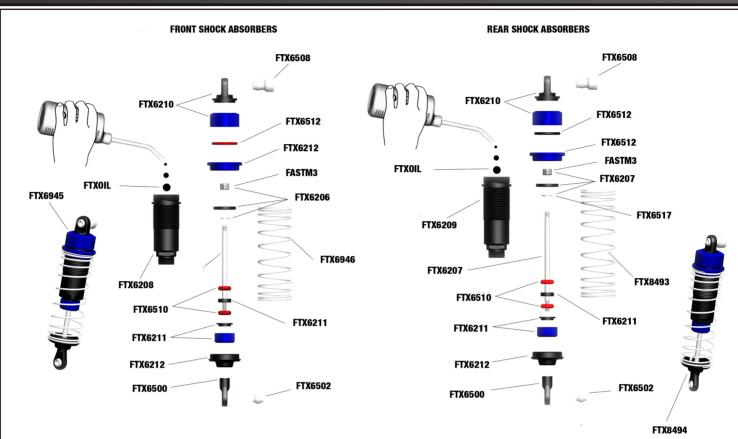
- 1. The steering servo should be connected to Channel 1 of the receiver, with the throttle servo or ESC connected to Channel 2.
- 2. Channel 3 of the receiver operates as a two-position switch, so would normally be used to control a forward and reverse gearbox (if available) on a nitro powered model, or a Hi/Low ratio transmission (if available). Please consult the manufacturer of your model for details of option parts available.

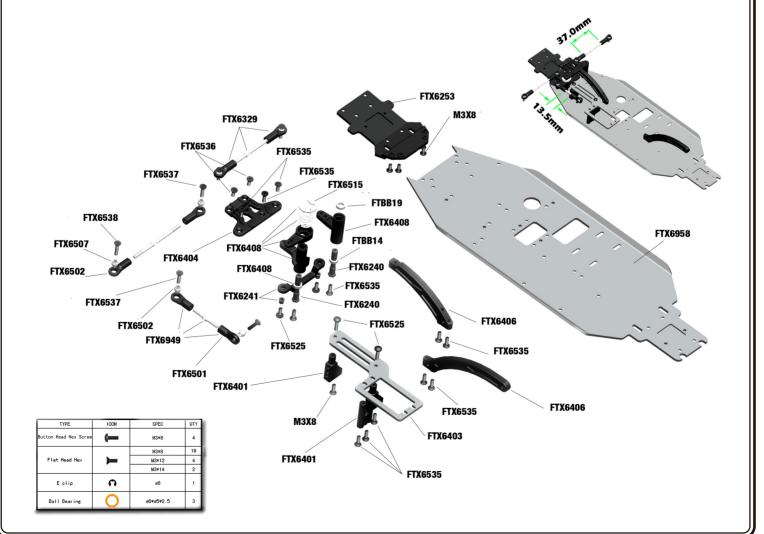






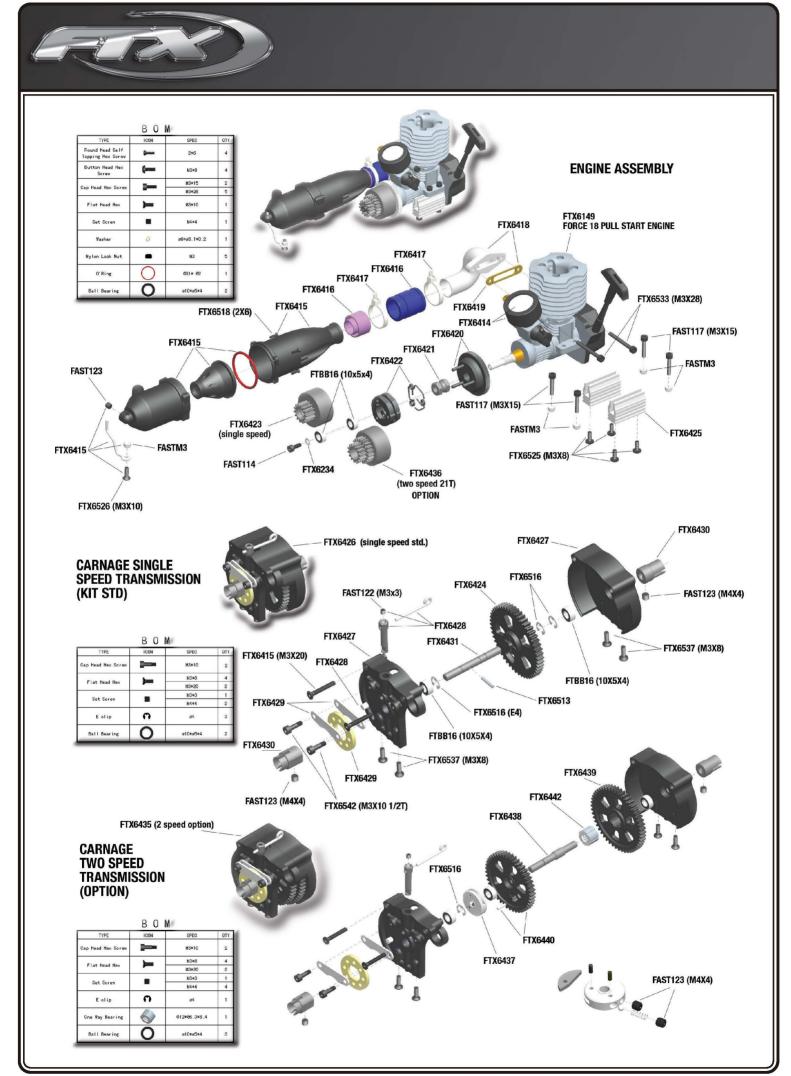
# **EXPLODED DIAGRAM PARTS LISTING**



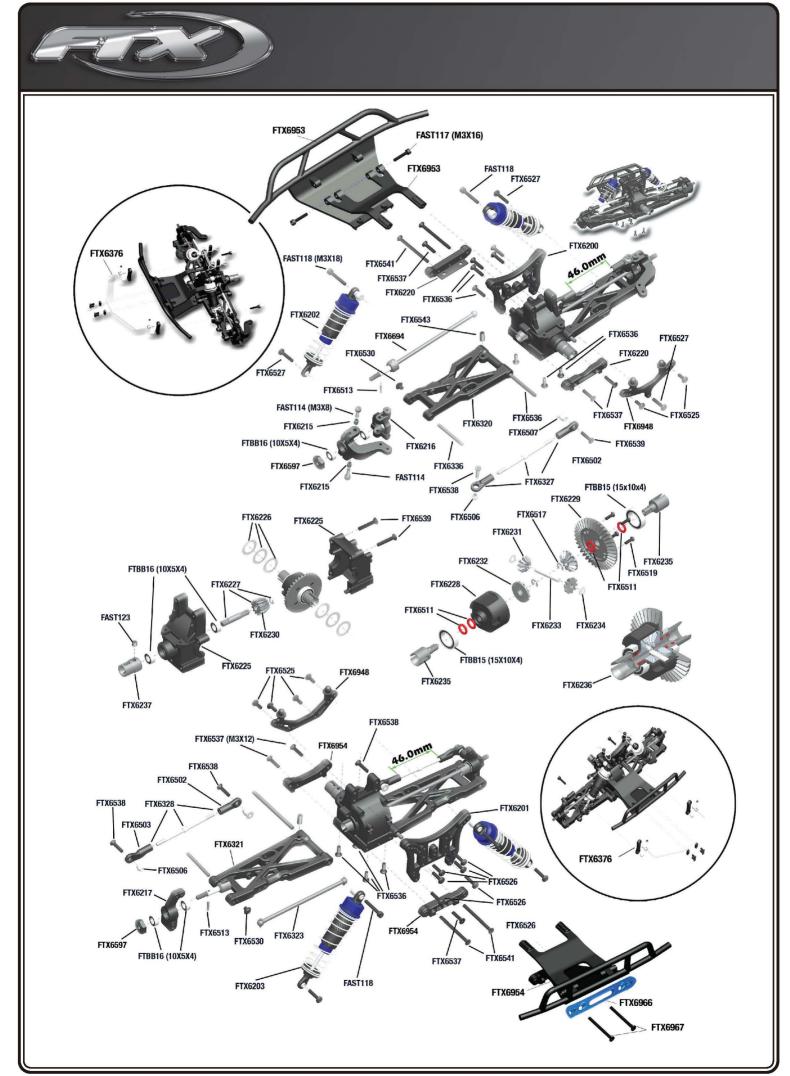




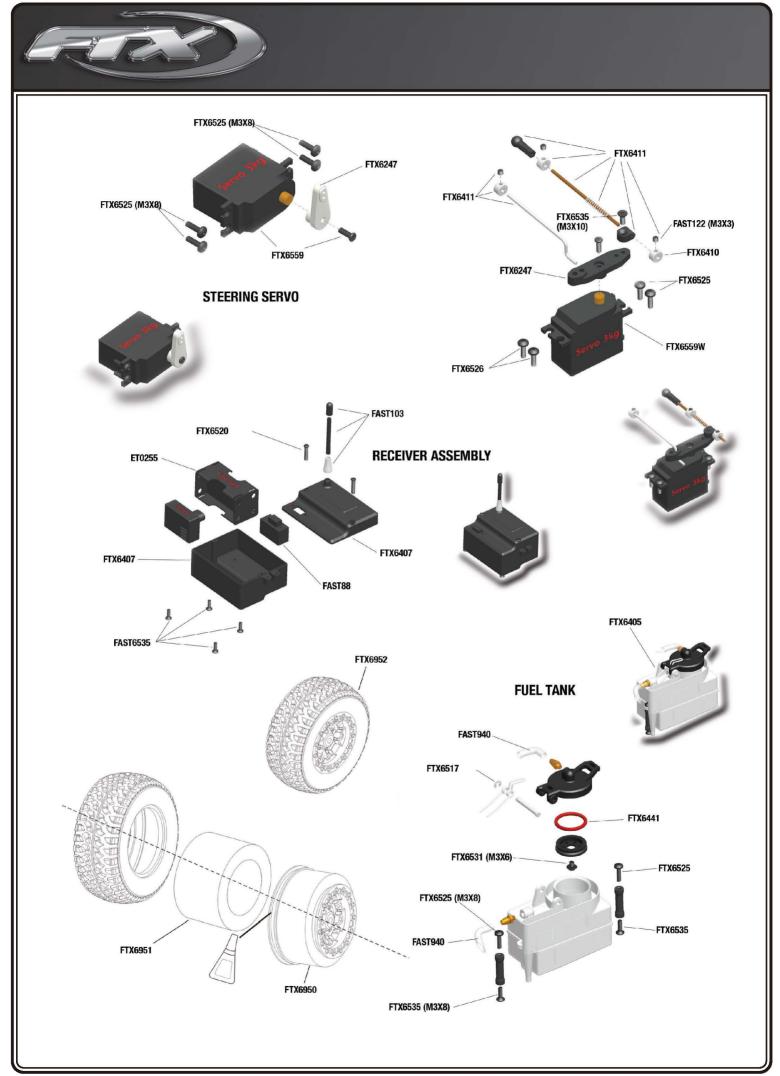




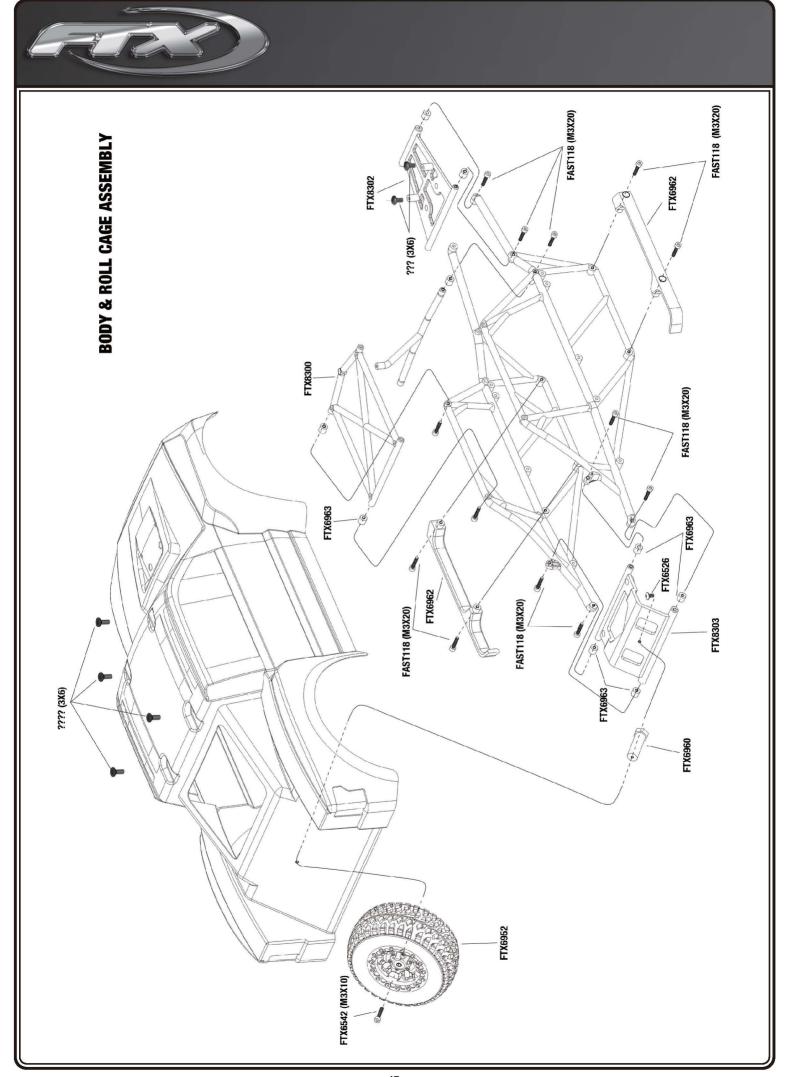
















# **PARTS LISTING**

PARTS LISTING				
FTX6200- Front Shock Tower 1	FTX6201 -Rear Shock Tower 1pc	FTX6945 -Front Shocks 2pc	FTX8494 - Rear Shock Tower 2pc	
308				
FTX6946-Front Shock Spring 2pc	FTX8493 - Rear Shock Spring 2pc	FTX6206-Front Shock Shaft & Piston Set 2sets	FTX6207-Rear Shock Shaft & Piston Set 2sets	
FTX6208-Front Shock Body 2pc	FTX6209 -Rear Shock body 2pc	FTX6210-Shock Upper Cap 2sets	FTX6211 -Shock Lower Caps 2sets	
FTX6212-Shock Lower holder & Ad Ring 2sets	just FTX6320 -Front Lower Susp. Arm 2pc	FTX6321-Rear Lower Susp. Arm 2pc	FTX6215-Steering Knuckle Arm 1set	
FTX6216 -Uprights 2pc	FTX6947 -Front CVD 2pc	FTX6217-Rear Hub Carrier 2pc	FTX6213-Rear Drive Shaft 2pc	
88			A A	
FTX6323 -Rear Dogbones 2pc	FTX6225-Gearbox Housing Set 2pcs	FTX6226-Diff 16T Gear Washer 6pcs	FTX6227-Diff.Drive Gear w/pin 2sets	
<b>← → →</b>		000		





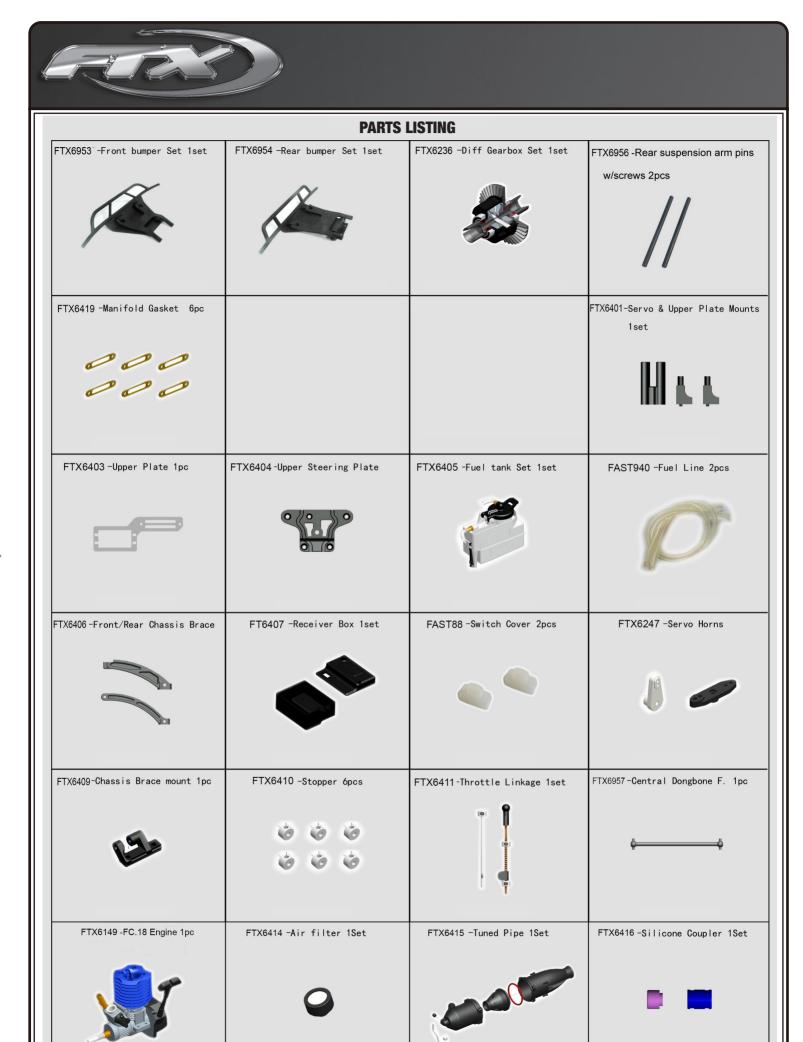


PARTS LISTING					
	FTX6228-Diff Case 2pcs	FTX6229 -Diff Drive Spur Gear 2pcs	FTX6230-Diff Drive Gear 2pcs	FTX6231-Diff Bevel Gear S. 4pcs	
	FTX6232-Diff Bevel Gear B. 4pcs	FTX6233-Diff Pin 2pcs	FTX6234 -Washer opcs	FTX6235 -Diff Drive Cup 4pcs	
	06	<b>.</b>	0 0 0	4444	
	FTX6237-Center Coupler 3pcs	FTX6948 -Body Post 2pcs	FTX6408-Servo Saver (GP) 1set	FTX6240 -Servo Saver Post 2pcs	
	H H H			A A	
	FTX6241 -Steering Ackerman	FTX6327-Front Upper Susp. Arm 2sets	FTX6328-Rear Upper Susp.Arm 2sets	FTX6329 -Steering Arm 2sets	
		# <b>=</b>			
	FTX6949 -Servo linkage 1set	FTX6597 - Wheel hub 4pcs	FAST103B-Antenna Pipe Set 2sets	FTX6220 - Front Arm Holders	
	<b>(</b>	00			
	FTX6253-Chassis Front Part 1pc	FTX6950 - Rim 2pcs	FTX6951 - Tyres & foam 2sets	FTX6952 - Preassembled Tyres 2sets	













PARTS LISTING				
FTX6417 -Zip Tie 6pcs	FTX6418 -Manifold 1Set	FTX6420 -Flywheel 1pc	FTX6421 -Clutch Nut 2pcs	
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		#	88	
FTX6422-Clutch Shoes & Springs	FTX6423 -Clutch Bell(14T) 1pc	FTX6436-Clutch Bell(two speed) 1pc	FTX6425 -Engine mount 2pcs	
FTX6426-Central Transmission	FTX6427-Central Transmission	FTX6428 -Brake Post 1Set	FTX6429 -Brake Set 1set	
Complete 1Set(Single Speed)	Bulkheads 2pcs			
			1	
FTX6430 -Brake Cup 2pcs	FTX6431-Single Speed Shaft w/pin	FTX6424-50T Gear(Single Speed)1pc	FTX6958-N1/N2 Chassis Plate 1pc	
W W				
FTX6959-Central Dongbone R. 1pc	FTX8300 – Roll cage Top Frame	FTX8301 - Roll cage side Frame 2pcs	FTX8302 – Roll cage Front 1pc	
<b>♦ ♦</b>			E.	
FTX8303 - Roll cage rear plate 1pc	FTX8307 – Roll cage window frame 1pc	FTX6960 – Spare wheel support	FTX8336B - Driver helmet 2pcs FTX8336R	
			8	





# **PARTS LISTING** FTX6500 -Shock Ball End 6pcs FTX6551-Body Clip(Small Size) 6pcs FTX6376-Sway Bar 2Sets FTX6501-Servo Link Ball End 6pcs FTX6538 FTX6550 FTX6537 -Flat Head Hex Screw M3\*12 6p FTX6540 -Body Clip (Medium Size) 6pcs -Flat Head Hex Screw M3\*14 6p -Flat Head Hex Screw M3\*20 6p FTX6539 FTX6541 FTX6961 FTX6962 - Body supporting bar 1set -Flat Head Hex Screw M3\*36 6p -Flat Head Hex Screw M3\*18 3p -Flat Head Hex Screw M4\*10 6p FTX8337- Driver Blister set w/decal FTX6965B - Printed body(Blue) FTX6963 - Roll cage spacer 14pcs FTX6964 - clear body FTX6965O - Printed body(orange) FTX6967 - Flat hex screw M3\*40 6pcs FTX6966 Rear bumper Fix plate(alloy) w/ ET0255 - Battery Case 1pc screws 2pcs FTX6559W - 3kg Servo ET0873- Receiver Switch 1pc ET1106 - Etronix EX3G Radio Set ET1152 - Etronix 2.4Ghz Receiver

**(** 





PARTS LISTING				
FTX6502-Steering Linkage Ball End 6pcs	FTX6503-Rear Upper Linkage Ball End 6pcs	FTX6504-Sway Bar Fix Plate 6pcs	FTX6505-Sway Bar Holders ópcs	
000	666	8 8 8		
200		8 8 8		
FTX6502-Ball A 6pcs	FTX6507-Ball B 6pcs	FTX6508-Ball C 6pcs	FTX6509-Ball D 6pcs	
	9 9 9	888	8 8 8	
	999	888		
FTX6510 -Shock O-ring(Lower) 6pcs	FTX6511 -Diff O-ring Seal 6pcs	FTX6512-Shock O-ring(upper) ópcs	FTX6441-Tuned Pipe Seal & Fuel Tank Seal 1set	
000	000	22	$\bigcirc$	
000	0.00	80		
FTX6513 -Pin ∮2*10 6pcs	FTX6514-Pin ∮2*11 6pcs	FTX6336 -Hinge Pins(long & short) 2sets	FTX6968-One Way Bearing 3pcs	
			445	
FTBB10-Ball Bearing 15*10*4 1pcs	FTB120-Ball Bearing 10*5*4 2pcs		FTBB14-Ball Bearing 8*5*2.5 1pcs	
(0)	000		000	
	000		000	
FTX6515-E clip-8mm 4pc	FTX6516-E clip-4mm 6pc	FTX6517 -E clip-2.5mm 6pc	FASTM3 -Nylon Lock Nut M3 6pc	
	000	000	000	
C C	nnn	<b>ភភភ</b>		









•

PARTS LISTING				
FTM4BF-Nylon Lock Nut-M4 6pc	FTX6518-Round Head Self Tapping Hex Screw 2*6 4pcs	FTX6519-Round Head Self Tapping Hex Screw 2*10 6pc	FTX6520-Round Head Self Tapping Hex Screw 3*15 8pc	
FTX6522 -Round Head Self Tapping Hex Screw M3*6 6pc	FTX6525 -Button Head Hex Screw M3*8 6pc	FTX6526-Button Head Hex Screw M3*10 6pc	FTX6527-Button Head Hex Screw M3*12 6pc	
TTTTT	TTTTTT		TTTTTT	
FTX6528-Button Head Hex Screw M3*14 6pc	FTX6530Ring Self Tapping Screw 3*4 4pc FTX6531Ring Self Tapping Screw 3*6 6pc	FAST122 -Set Screw M3*3 6pc	FAST123A -Set Screw M4*4 6pc	
	TTTT			
FTX6543-Button Head Hex Screw M4*10 6pc	FAST114-Cap Head Hex Screw M3*8 6pc	FAST6542 -Cap Head Hex Screw M3*10 6pc	FAST115 -Cap Head Hex Screw M3*10 6pc	
		TTTTTT		
FTX6532 -Cap Head Hex Screw M3*14 6pc	FAST117 -Cap Head Hex Screw M3*16 6pc	FAST118 -Cap Head Hex Screw M3*18 6pc	FAST119 -Cap Head Hex Screw M3*25 6pc	
FTX6533-Cap Head Hex Screw M3*28 6p	FTX6535-Flat Head Hex M3*8 6pc	FTX6536-Flat Head Hex Screw M3*10 8p	FTX6523 - Flat Head Hex Self Screw 3x10 8pc	





UPGRADE OPTION PARTS LISTING				
FTX6351 - Front Shock Plate (Carbon) 1Set	FTX6352 - Rear Shock Plate (Carbon) 1Set	FTX6355 -Body Post (AL) 2pc	FTX6971 -Front Shocks(AI)2pcs	
7 171 11111	Illini	STORY STREET		
FTX8495 -Rear Shocks(AI)2pcs	FTX6358 - Front Lower Susp. Arm (AL) 2pc	FTX6359-Rear Lower Susp. Arm (AL) 2pc	FTX6360- Steering Ackerman (AL) 1pc	
FTX6312 - Front Susp. Holders (AL) 1Set	FTX6378 - Front & Rear Brace(AL) (AL) 1Set	FTX6435 – 2-speed gearbox	FTX6360- Rear Hub Carrier(AL) 2pc	
FTX6379 -Front Top Plate (Carbon) 1pc		FTX6365W -Wheel hub(AI) 4pcs	FTX6380 - Upper Plate(AL) 1pc	
FTX6381 - Tuned Pipe(AL) 1Set	FTX6382 - Chassis Brace mount (AL) 1pc	FTX6436-Clutch Bell(two speed) 1pc	FTX6367 - Alum Steering Arm 2pc	
FTX6368- Alum Knuckle Arm 2pc	FTX6361 – Alloy front suspension	FTX6970 – Alloy rear suspension		
	holders 1set(Optional)	holders 1set(Optional)		







# **MAINTAINING YOUR CAR**

After running your car, the following procedures should be performed regularly and will help to maintain your car's performance.

- Inspect your car for any obvious damage.
- Check the gears for wear, debris or broken/slipping teeth.
- Check the wheels and tighten the wheel screws properly.
- Check for loose screws in the chassis.
- Check the wiring for frayed or damaged wires or connectors.
- Check the steering servo which will wear out over time and require replacement.
- Check all batteries.
- Keep the chassis clean and free of sand, dust and moisture.
- Remove and clean the motor if necessary. (Never attempt to re-assemble the motor, you will damage it and void the warranty).
- Clean the car body with a soft lint-free cloth.
- Remove all batteries when not in use.

# **TROUBLESHOOTING**

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE			
	1. Check to see if transmitter and car are on.			
A. The vehicle does not work at all.	2. Replace batteries.			
	3. Check if there are damaged parts.			
	Replace or charge the battery pack and/or the radio batteries.			
	Make sure the vehicle is geared properly and the pinion and spur gear are over tightened.			
B. The vehicle runs slow.	3. Clean all bushings or ball bearings.			
	4. Check for stripped or dirty gears.			
C. The throttle works, but not the steering.	1. Check if the servo feels jammed – try centering it by hand.			
G. The unotide works, but not the steering.	2. Check the whole steering system.			
D. It steers, but throttle is uncontrollable.	1. Check if there are damaged parts.			
Trottoro, but throtto to uncontrollable	2. Replace or charge the battery pack and/or the radio batteries			
	1. Check gear mesh between spur gear and pinion.			
E. The vehicle runs noisily.	2. Check for stripped and/or dirty gears.			
	3. Clean and oil bushings or ball bearings.			









NOTES:	

•

