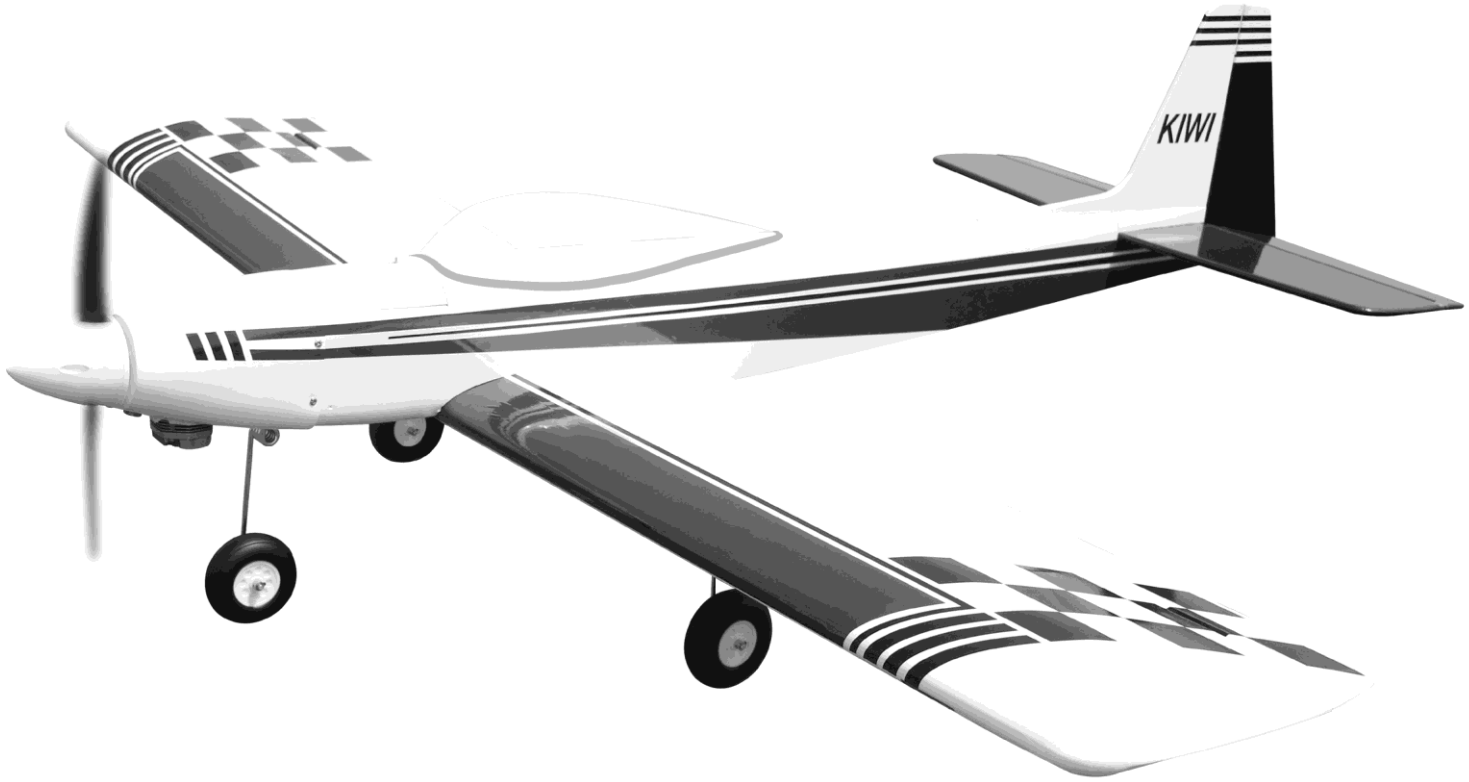
SIG KIWI Sport pattern 63” wingspan EG ARF

KIT NO. SIGRC406ARF

ASSEMBLY MANUAL

“Graphics and specifications may change without notice”.



Specifications:

Wingspan	160.0 cm	63.0 inches.
Length	137.0 cm	53.9 inches.
Wing area	48.0 sq.dm	744.0 sq.in.
Weight	3.0 kg	6.6 lbs.
Engine	.46-.55 cu.in. 2-stroke/ .52-.72 cu.in. 4-stroke./ 10cc.	
Motor	.35-.45 size 830 rev per volt/ ESC 50A/ Lipo 4s-6s/ 3200mAh-5300mAh.	
Radio	5 channels 6 servos	

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing the **SIG KIWI Sport pattern 63″ wingspan EG ARF**. The **SIG KIWI Sport pattern 63″ wingspan EG ARF** was designed with the intermediate/advanced sport flyer in mind. It is a semi scale airplane which is easy to fly and quick to assemble. The airframe is conventionally built using balsa and plywood to make it stronger than the average ARF, yet the design allows the airplane to be kept light. You will find that most of the work has been done for you already. The motor mount has been fitted and the hinges are pre-slotted. Flying the **SIG KIWI Sport pattern 63″ wingspan EG ARF** is simply a joy.

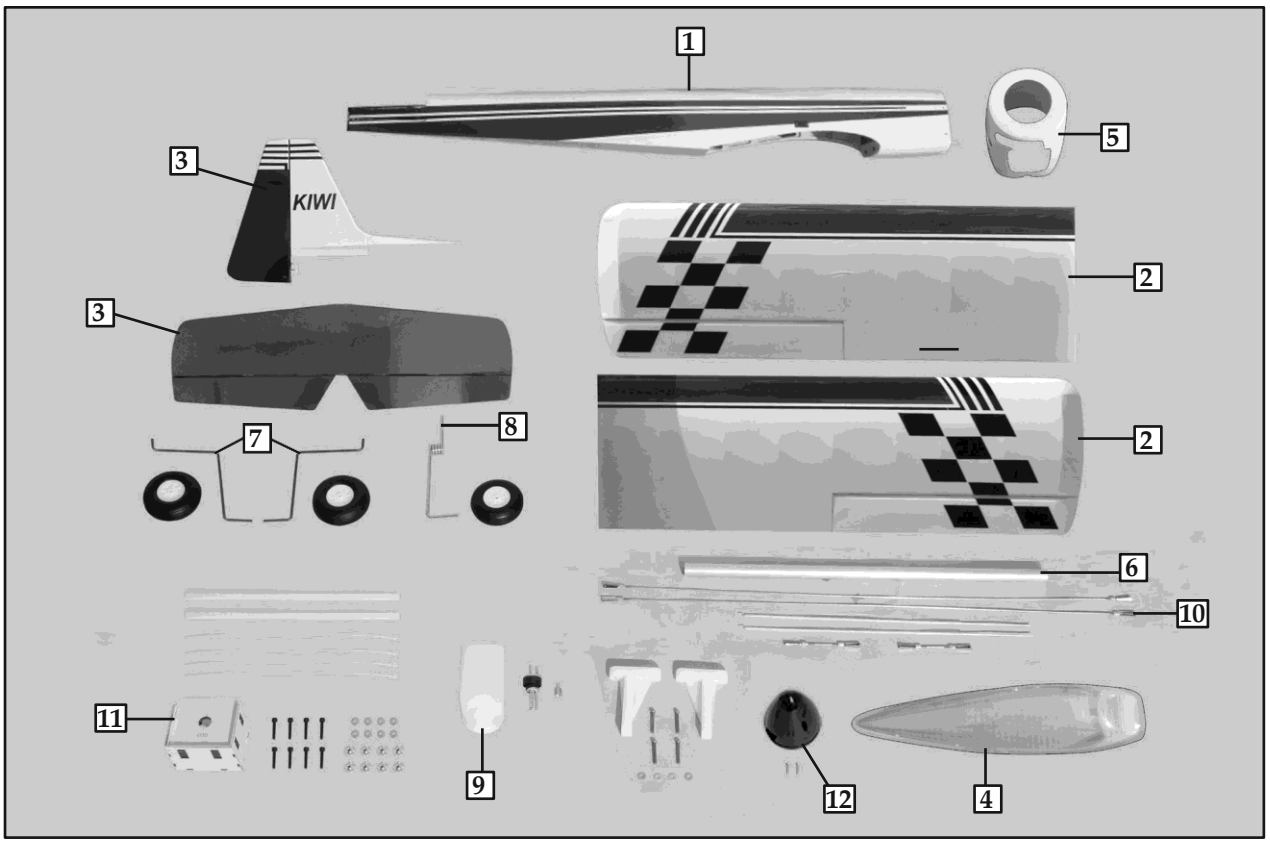
This instruction manual is designed to help you build a great flying airplane. Please read this manual thoroughly before starting assembly of your **SIG KIWI Sport pattern 63″ wing-span EG ARF** Use the parts listing below to identify all parts.

WARNING

Please be aware that this airplane is not a toy and if assembled or used incorrectly it is capable of causing injury to people or property. WHEN YOU FLY THIS AIRPLANE YOU ASSUME ALL RISK AND REPONSIBILITY.

If you are inexperienced with basic R/C flight, we strongly recommend that you contact your R/C supplier and join your local R/C Model Flying Club. R/C Model Flying Clubs offer a variety of training procedures designed to help the new pilot on his way to successful R/C flight. They will also be able to advise on any insurance, FAA and safety regulations that may apply.

KIT CONTENTS



KIT CONTENTS

RC406ARF SIG KIWI EG ARF

1. Fuselage
2. Wing set (2)
3. Tail set (2)
4. Canopy
5. Cowling
6. Wing tube
7. Landing gear
8. Nose gear
9. Fuel tank
10. Pushrod set
11. Ep Motor box
12. Spinner

ADDITIONAL ITEMS REQUIRED

- ☐ .46 - .55 2-stroke.
- ☐ .52 - .72 4-stroke.
- ☐ Motor: .35-.45 size 830 rev/volt.
- ☐ 50A ESC.
- ☐ 4s-6s LIPO
- ☐ 3200mAh-5300mAh
- ☐ Radio: 5 channel, (6) 80oz Servos.
- ☐ Propeller to suit engine.
- ☐ Foam rubber for radio system.

SUPPLIES & TOOLS

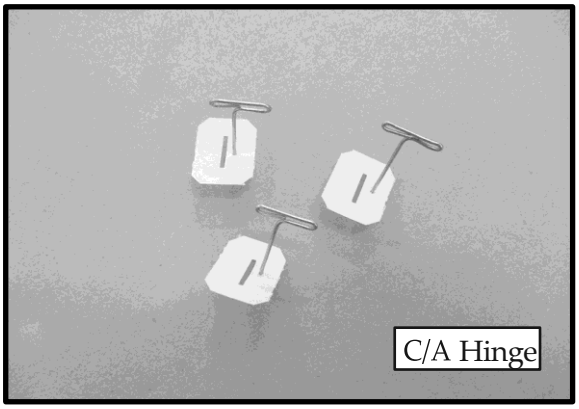
- ☐ Thin cyanoacrylate glue.
- ☐ Medium cyanoacrylate glue.
- ☐ 30 minute epoxy.
- ☐ 5 minute epoxy.
- ☐ Hand or electric drill.
- ☐ Assorted drill bits.
- ☐ Modelling knife.
- ☐ Straight edge ruler.
- ☐ 2mm ball driver.
- ☐ Phillips head screwdriver.
- ☐ 220 grit sandpaper.
- ☐ 90° square or builder's triangle.
- ☐ Wire cutters.
- ☐ Masking tape & T-pins.
- ☐ Thread-lock.
- ☐ Canopy glue.

FINISHING THE AILERONS

Note: The control surfaces, including the ailerons, elevators, and rudder, are pre-hinged but the hinges are not glued in place. It is imperative that you properly adhere the hinges in place per the steps that follow using a high-quality thin C/A glue.

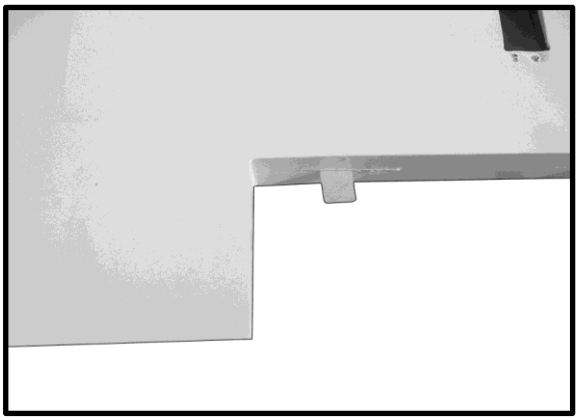
Carefully remove the aileron from one of the wing panels. Note the position of the hinges.

1.



Remove each hinge from the wing panel and aileron and place a T-pin in the center of each hinge. Slide each hinge into the wing panel until the T-pin is snug against the wing panel. This will help ensure an equal amount of hinge is on either side of the hinge line when the aileron is mounted to the aileron.

2.

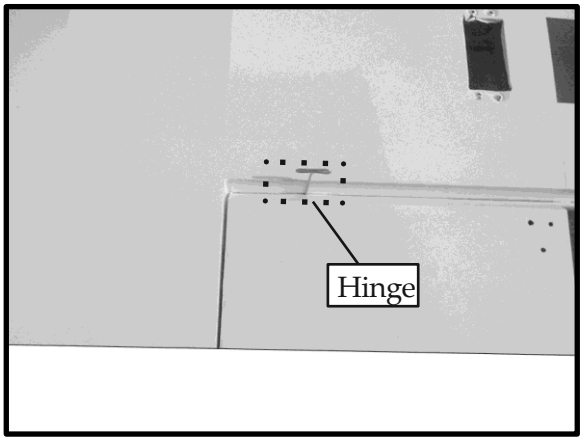


Slide the wing panel on the aileron until there is only a slight gap. The hinge is now centered on the wing panel and aileron. Remove the T-pins and snug the aileron against the wing panel. A gap of 1/64" or less should be maintained between the wing panel and aileron.

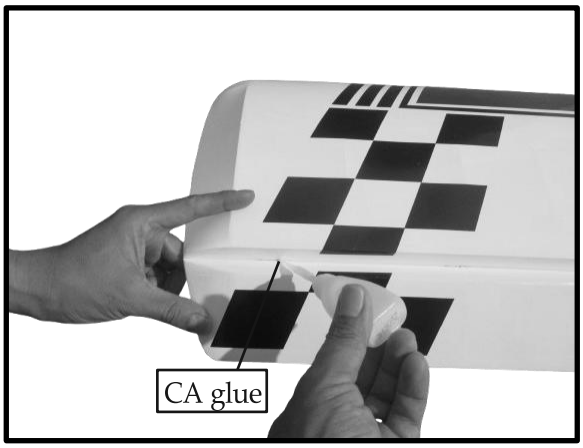
Deflect the aileron and completely saturate each hinge with thin C/A glue. The ailerons front surface should lightly contact the wing during this procedure. Ideally, when the hinges are glued in place, a 1/64" gap or less will be maintained throughout the length of the aileron to the wing panel hinge line.

NOTE : The hinge is constructed of a special material that allows the C/A to wick or penetrate and distribute throughout the hinge, securely bonding it to the wood structure of the wing panel and aileron.

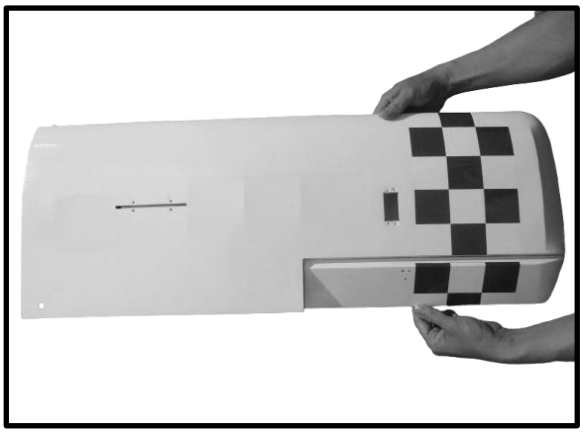
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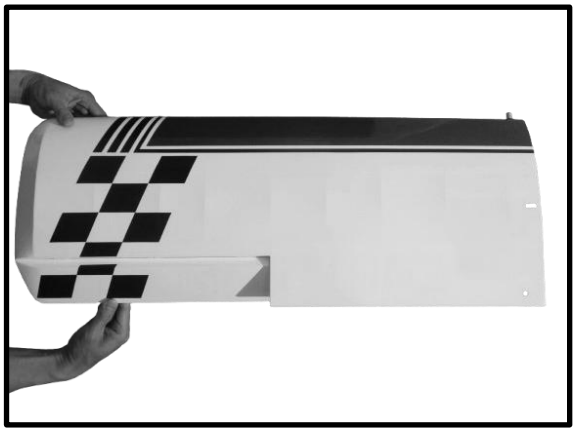
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5.



6.



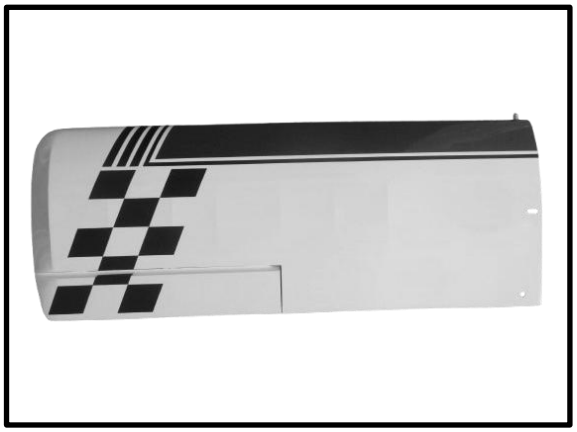
Turn the wing panel over and deflect the aileron in the opposite direction from the opposite side. Apply thin C/A glue to each hinge, making sure that the C/A penetrates into both the aileron and wing panel.

Using C/A remover/debonder and a paper towel, remove any excess C/A glue that may have accumulated on the wing or in the aileron hinge area.

Repeat this process with the other wing panel, securely hinging the aileron in place.

After both ailerons are securely hinged, firmly grasp the wing panel and aileron to make sure the hinges are securely glued and cannot be pulled out. Do this by carefully applying medium pressure, trying to separate the aileron from the wing panel. Use caution not to crush the wing structure.

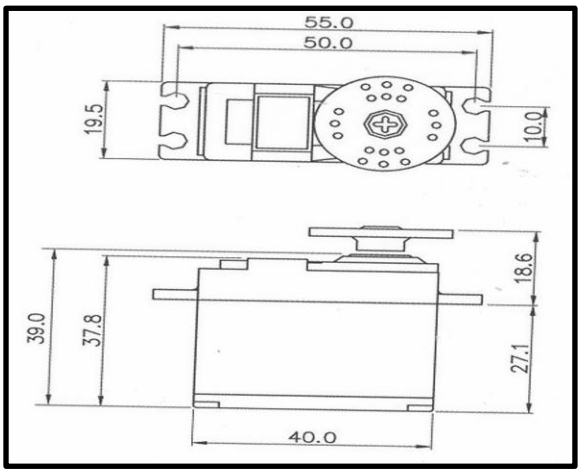
7.



Note : Work the aileron up and down several times to "work in" the hinges and check for proper movement.

INSTALLING THE AILERON SERVOS

1.



2.



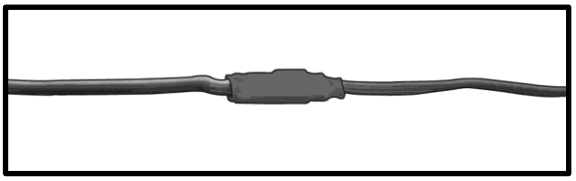
Maximum Servo spec.
Torque : 80 oz-in (5.8 kg-cm) @ 4.8V;
100 oz-in (7.2 kg-cm) @ 6.0V;

Install the rubber grommets and brass collets onto the aileron servo. Test fit the servo into the aileron servo mount.

⚠ Because the size of servos differ, you may need to adjust the size of the precut opening in the mount. The notch in the sides of the mount allow the servo lead to pass through.

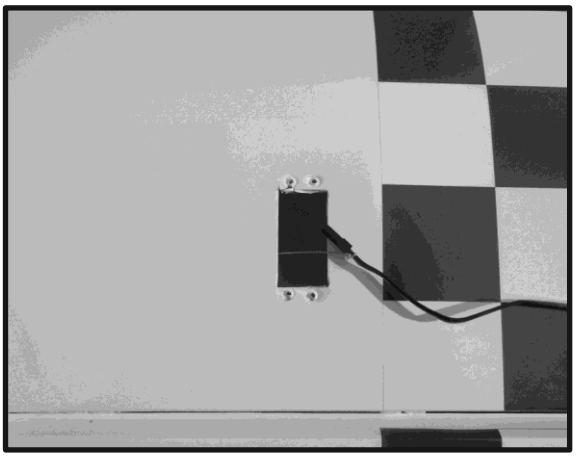
Use heat shrink to secure the connection so they cannot become unplugged.

3.



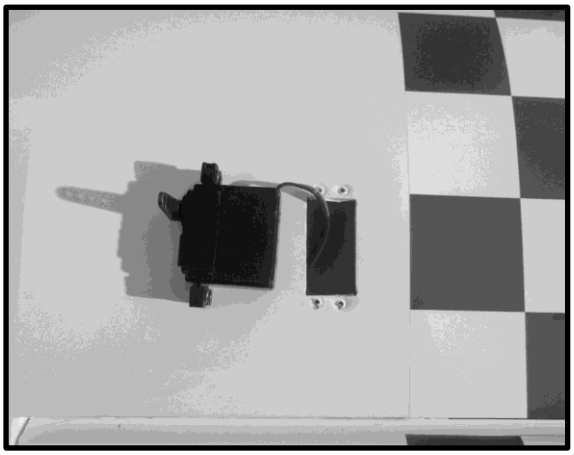
Using a small weight (Weighted fuel pickup works well) and thread, feed the string through the wing as indicated.

4.

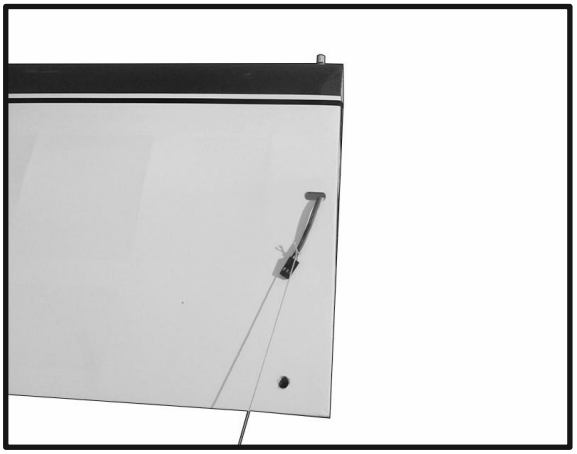


Attach servo lead to the aileron servo. Attach the string to the servo lead and carefully thread it though the wing. Once you have threaded the lead through the wing, remove the string so it can be used for the other servo lead.

5.

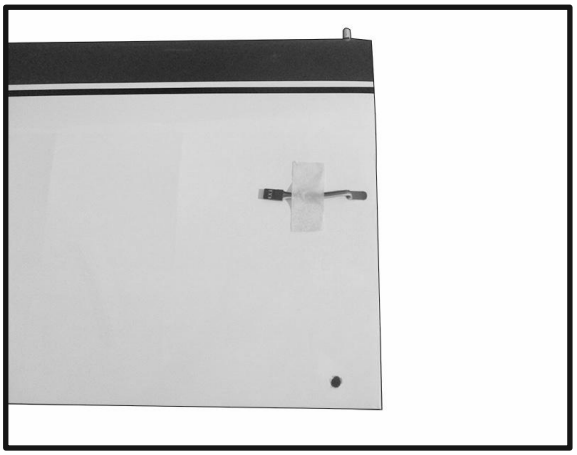


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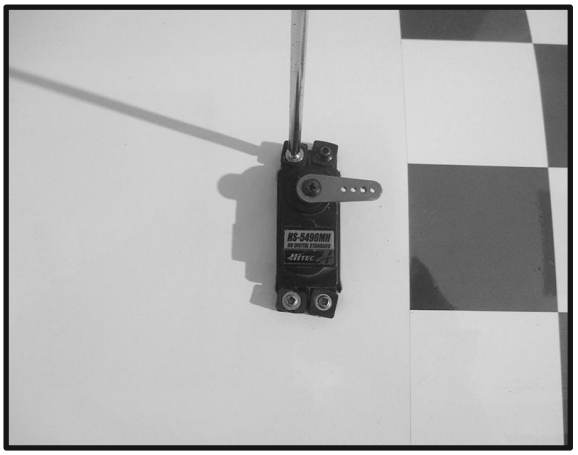
Tape the servo lead to the wing to prevent it from falling back into the wing.

7.

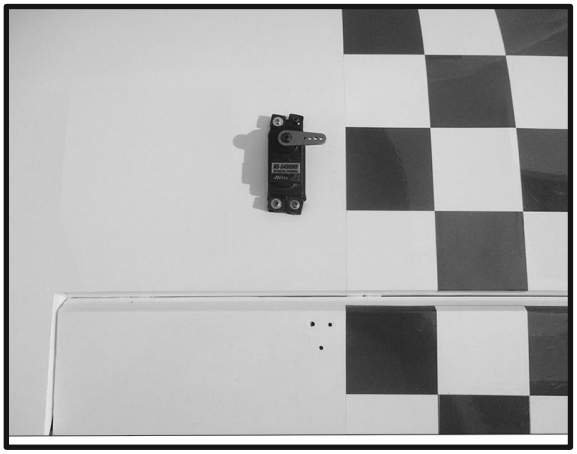


Reinstall the servo into the servo mount and secure the servo in place using the wood screws provided with your radio system.

8.



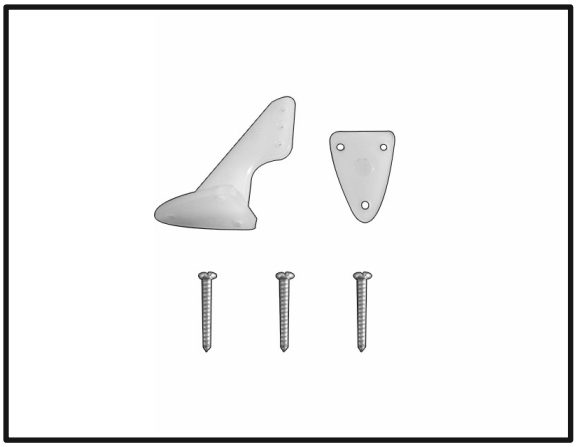
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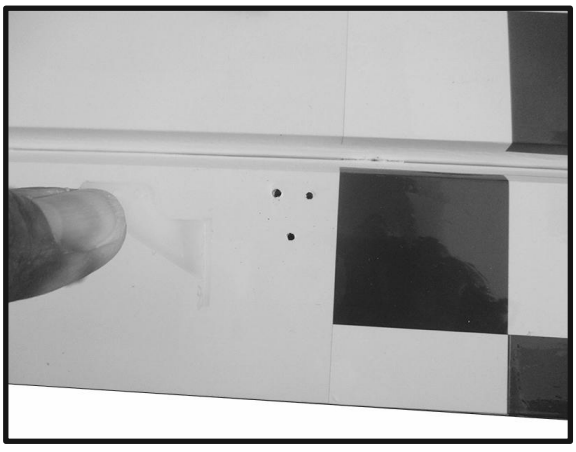
AILERON LINKAGE

Please study images below.

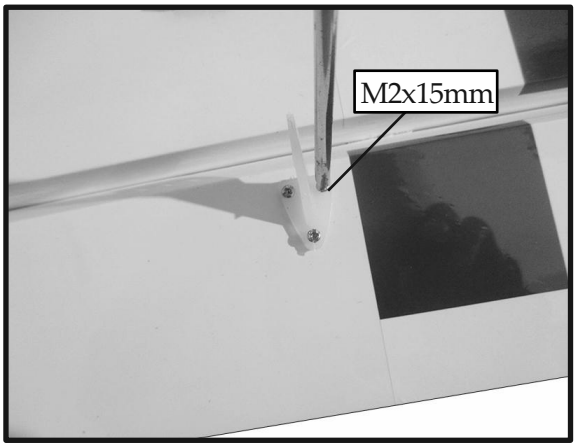
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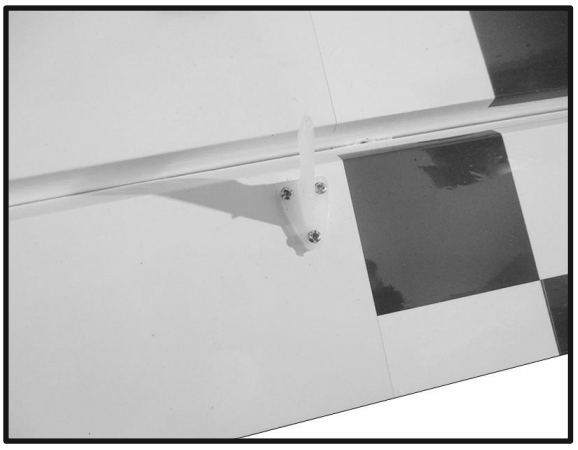
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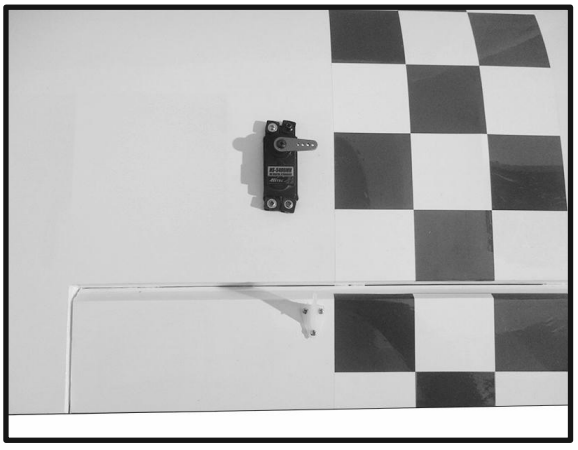
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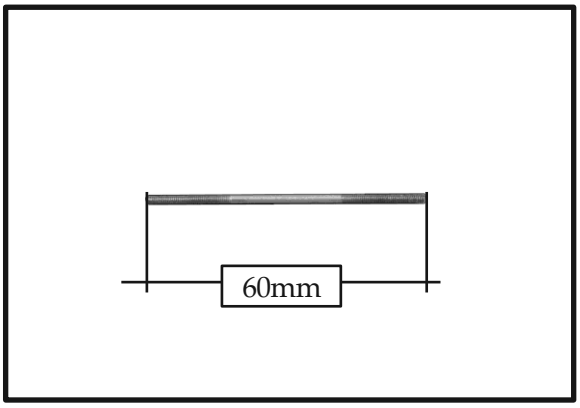
INSTALLING THE AILERON PUSHROD

Please study images below.

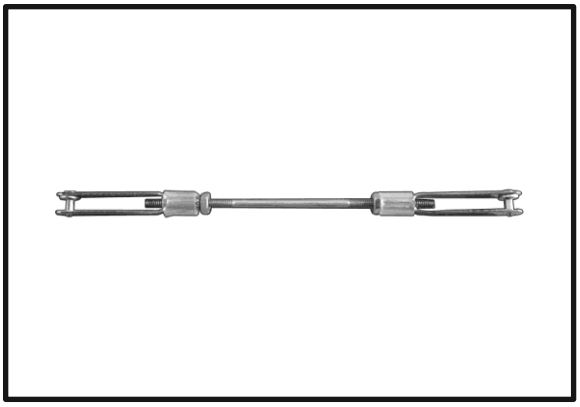
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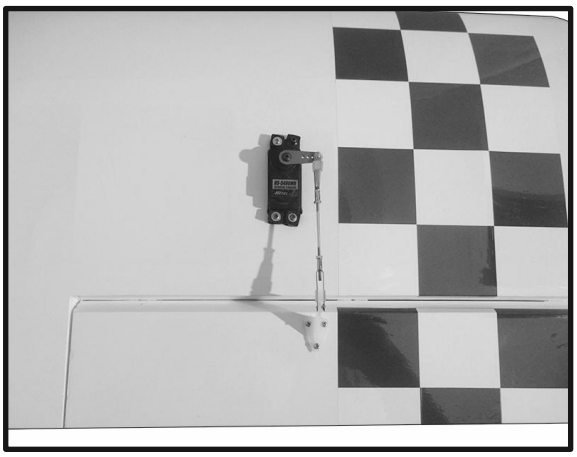
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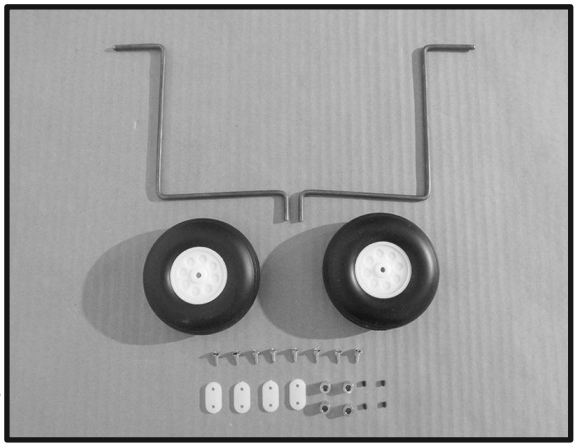


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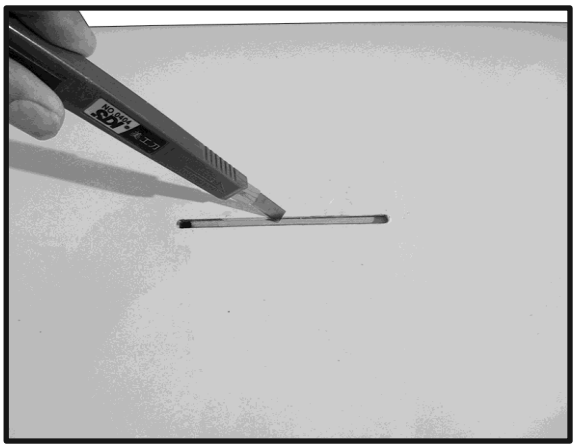
LANDING GEAR INSTALLATION

1.

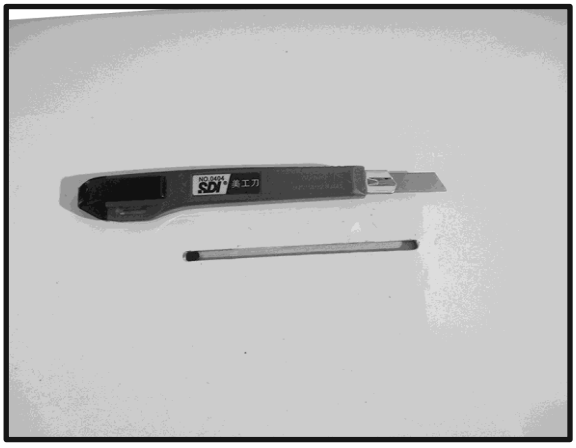


Using a modeling knife, remove the covering from over the two main gear mounting slots located in the bottom of the wing.

2.

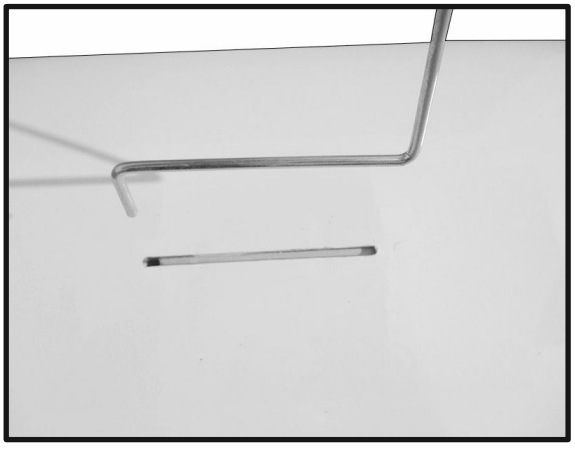


3.



Insert the 90º bend of one main gear wire into the predrilled hole in one mounting slot.

4.

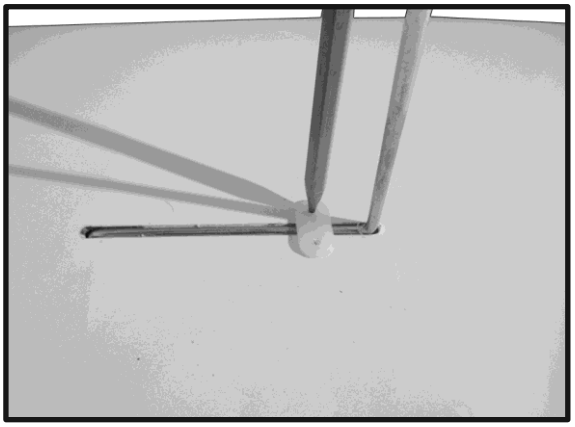


The landing gear wire is held in place using two nylon landing gear straps and four 3mm x 15mm wood screws.

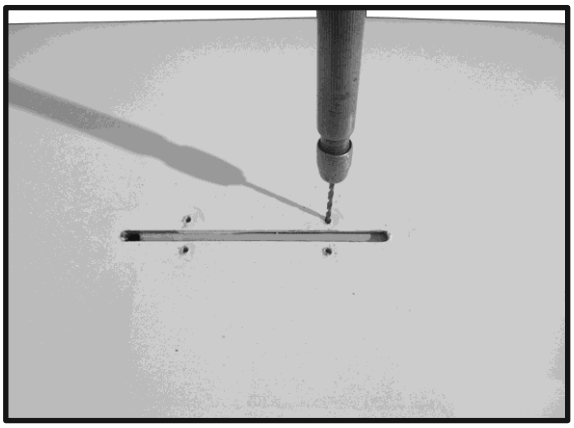
The straps should be located equal distance from the inside and outside ends of the wire.

Using the two landing gear straps as a guide, mark the locations of the four 3mm x 10mm mounting screws onto the wing surface.

5.



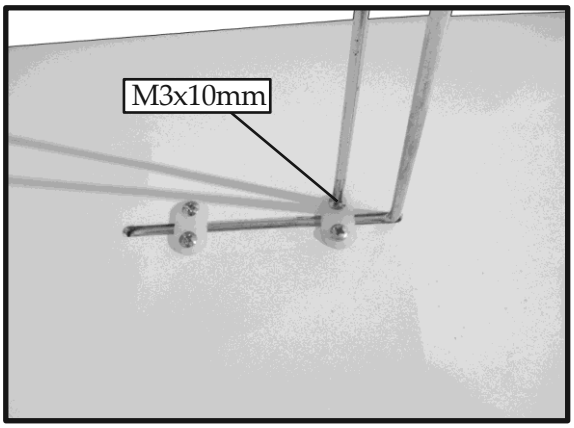
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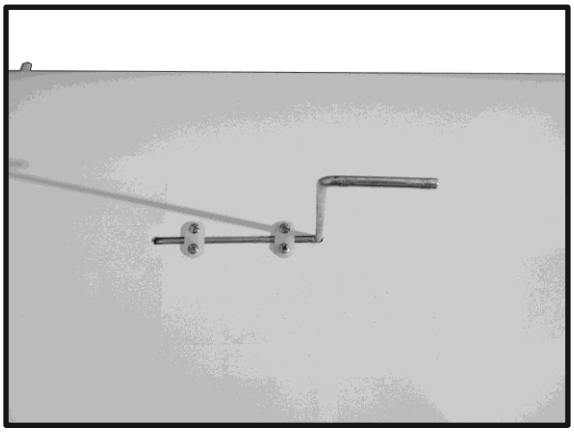
Remove the two straps and the gear wire. Drill four 3/32" pilot holes into the wing for the wood screws.

Be careful do not to drill through the top of the wing!

7.



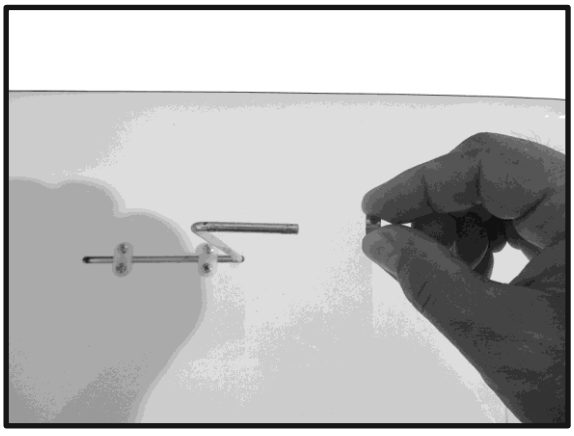
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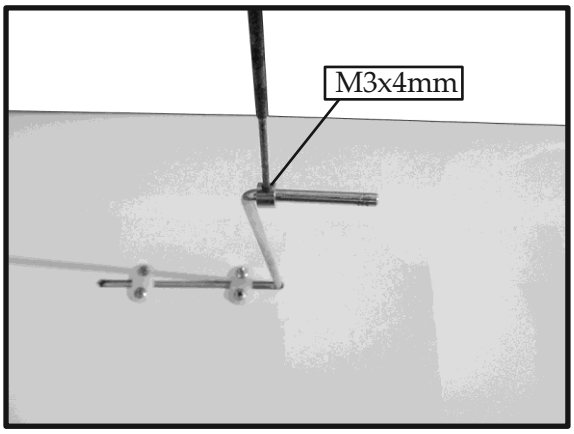
Be careful not to overtighten the set screws. Overtightening may cause the threads to strip.

Slide one 60mm diameter wheel onto each axle and push them up against the wheel collars. Slide the remaining wheel collars with 3mm x 4mm set screws onto the axles. Push them up against the wheels and tighten the set screws. The wheels should spin free and not bind in any way. If they do bind, loosen the set screws in the outer wheel collars and move the collars out a small amount. Retighten the set screws.

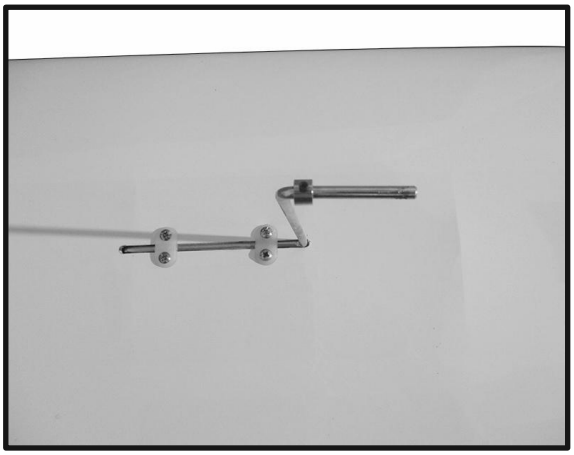
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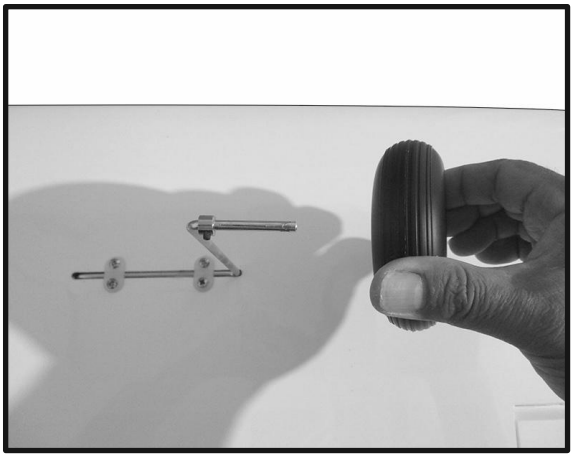
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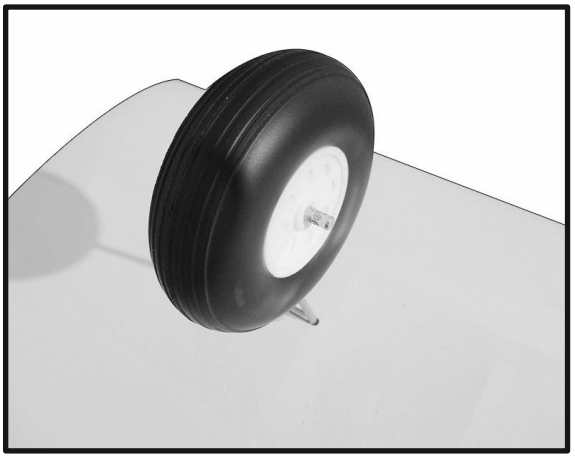
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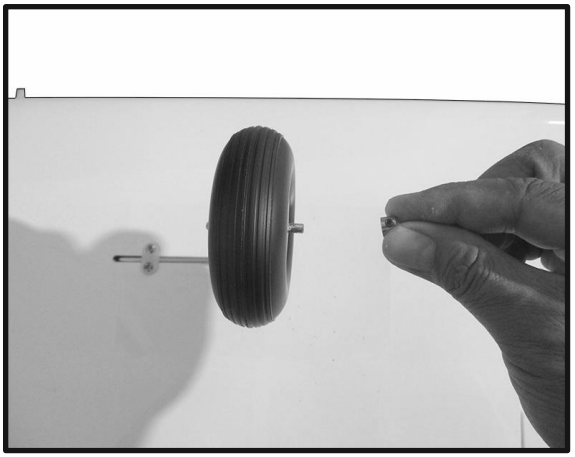
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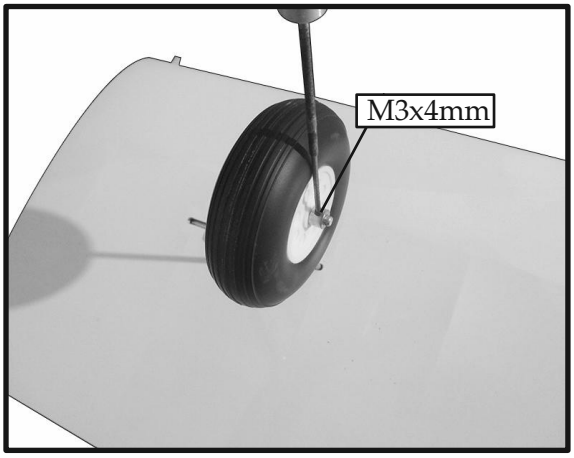
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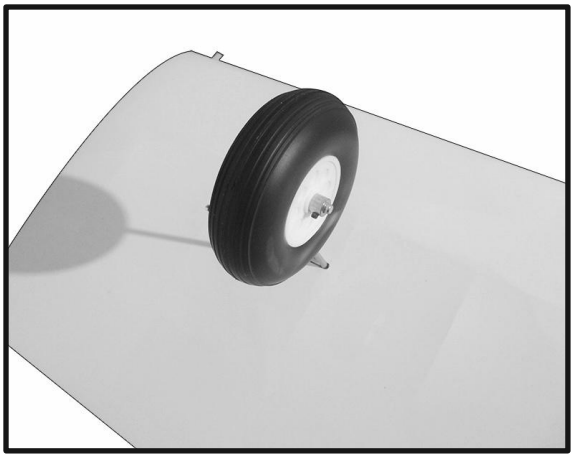
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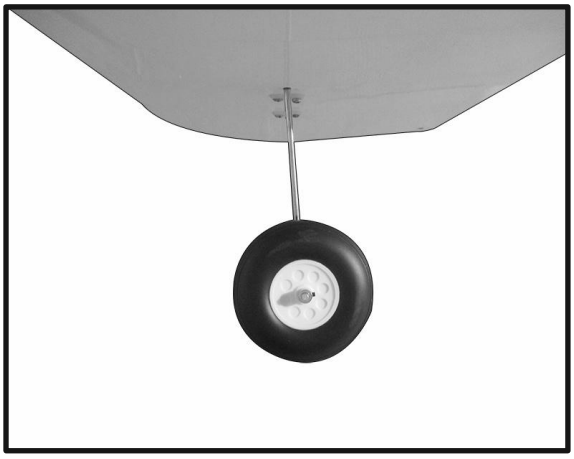
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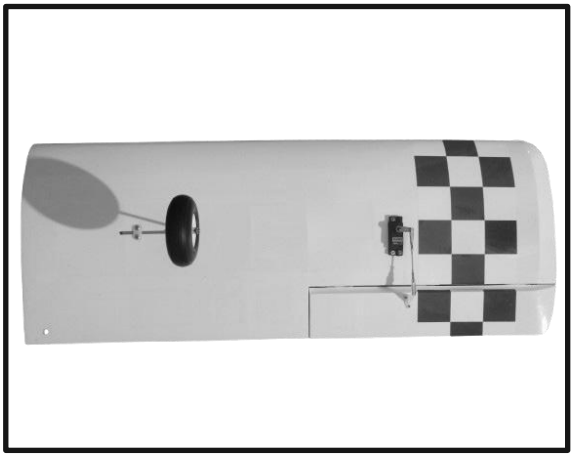
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18.



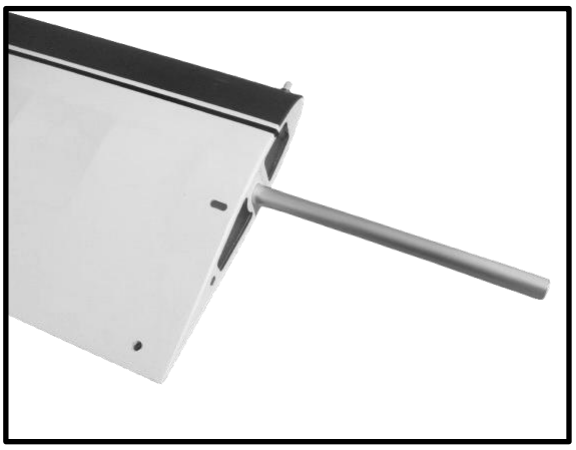
19.



WING ASSEMBLY

Attach the aluminum tube into wing.

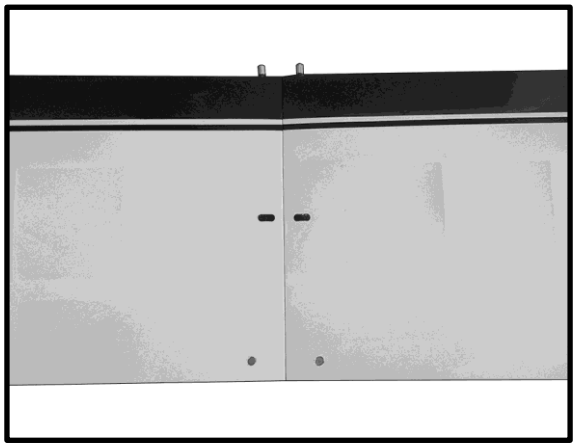
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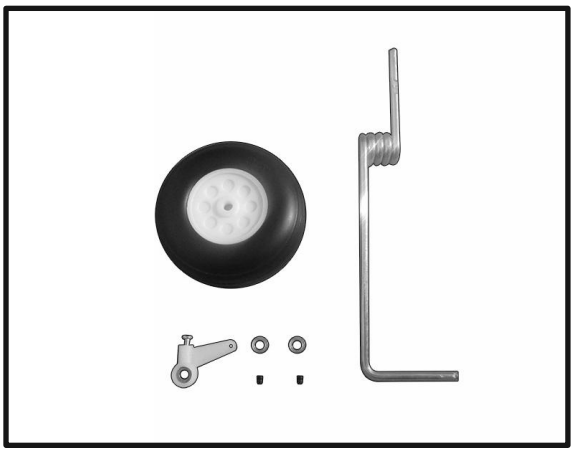
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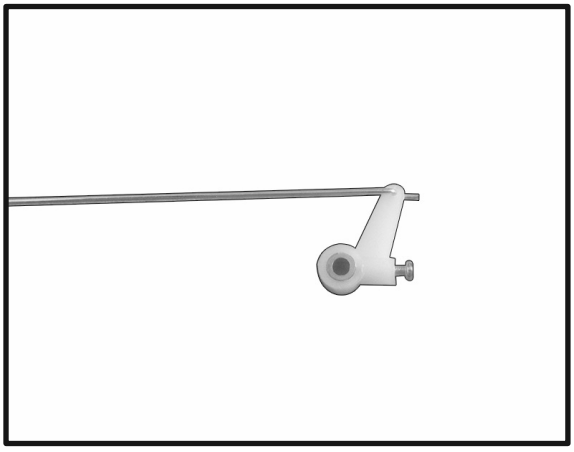
NOSE GEAR INSTALLATION

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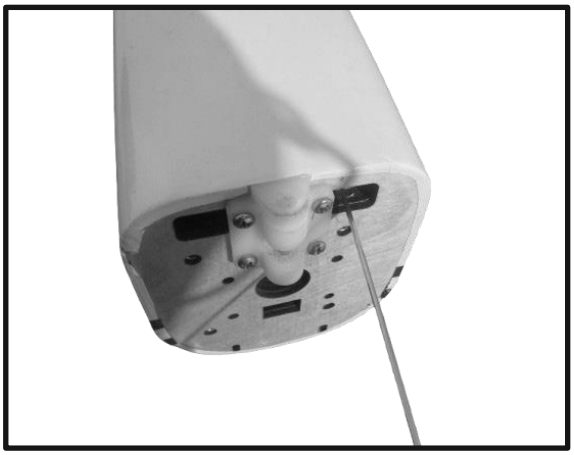
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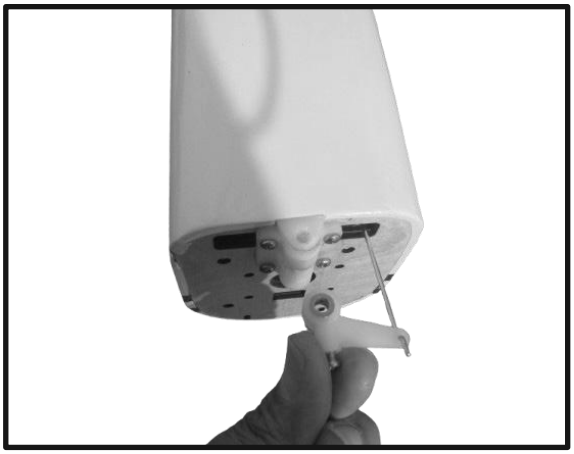
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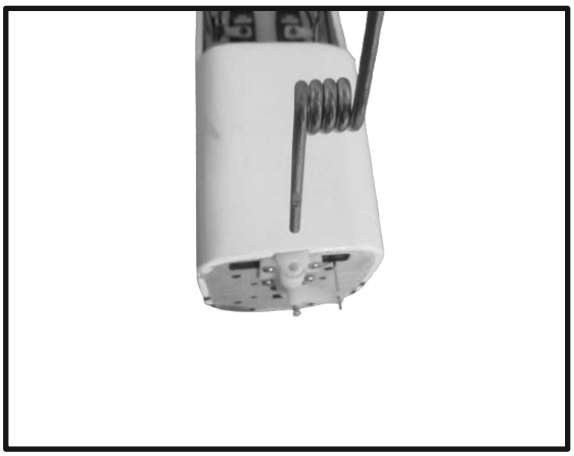
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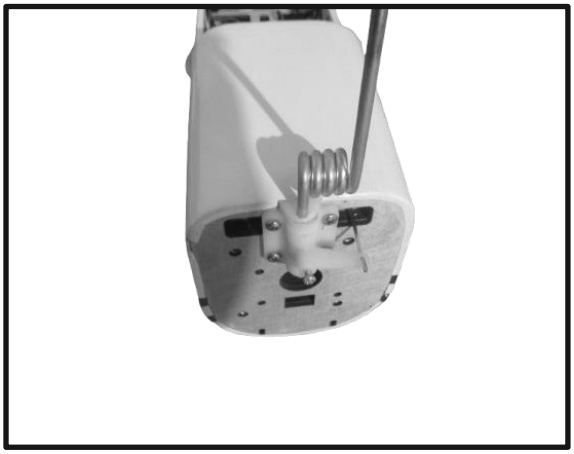
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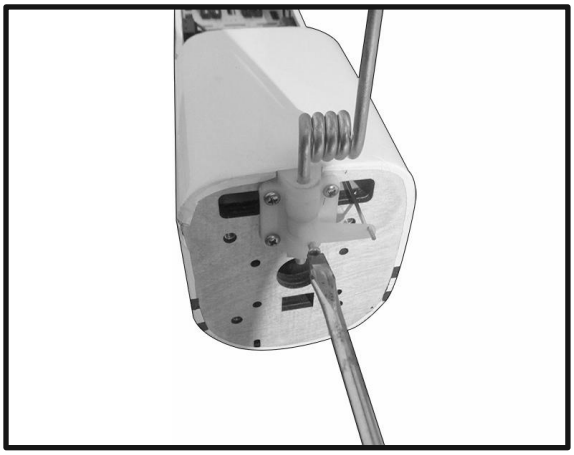
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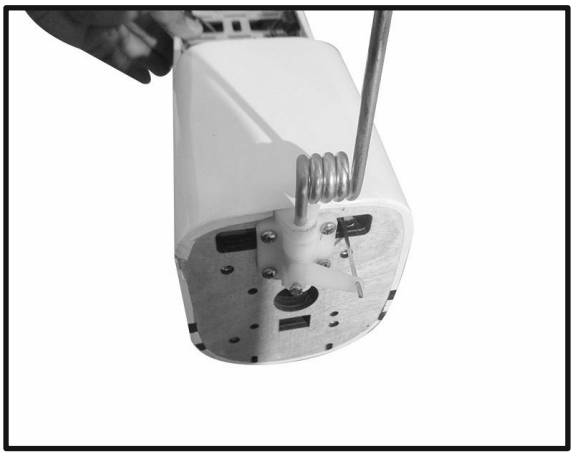
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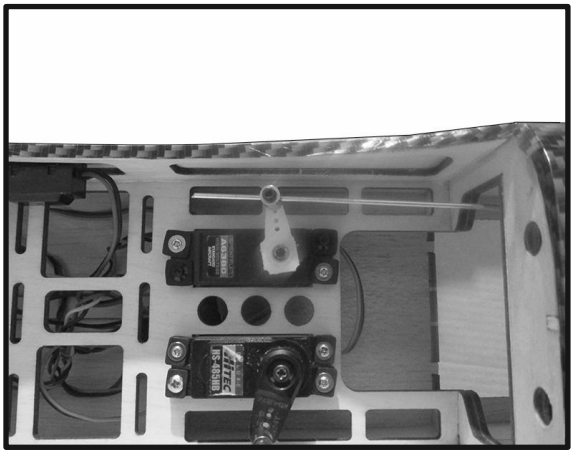
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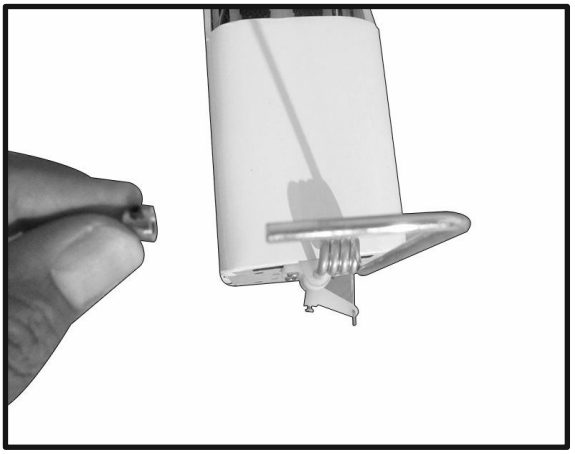
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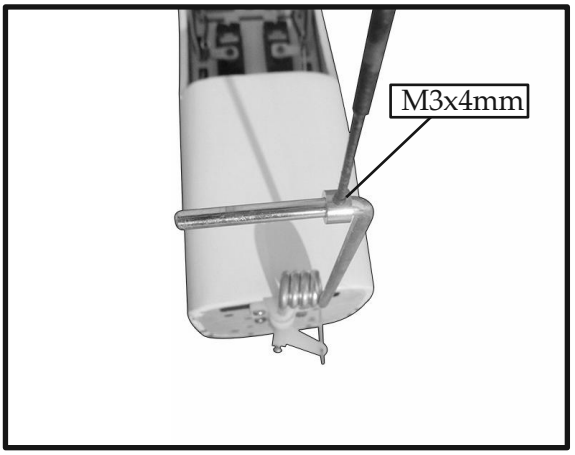
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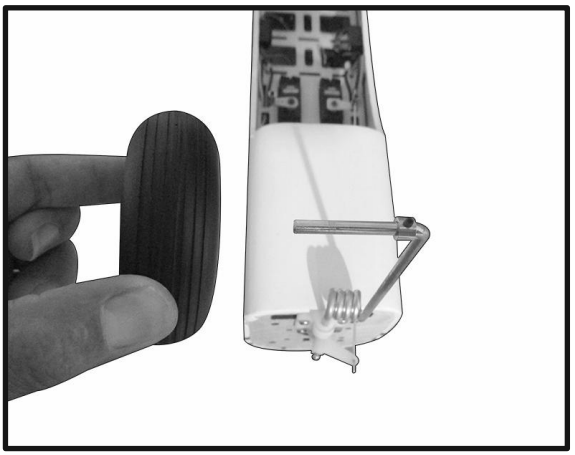
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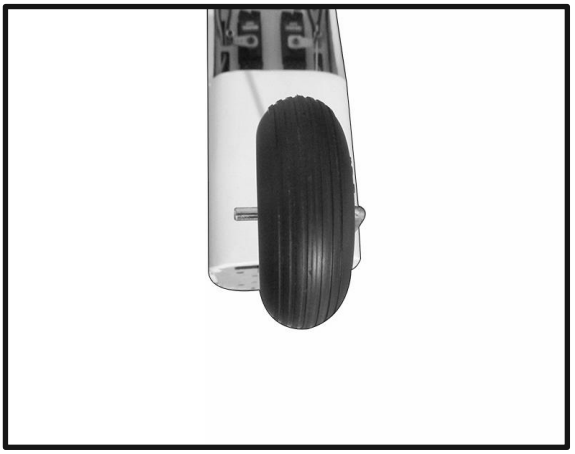
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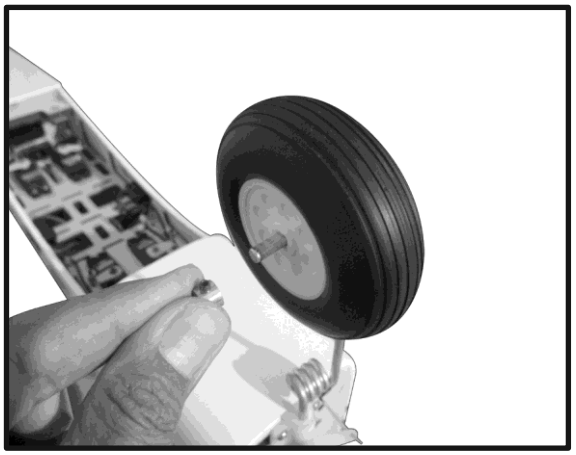
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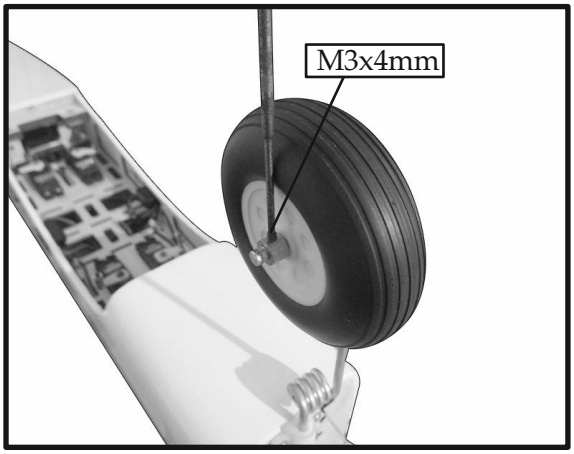
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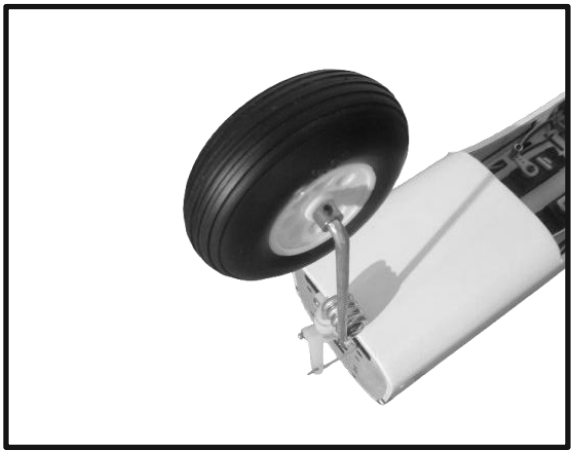
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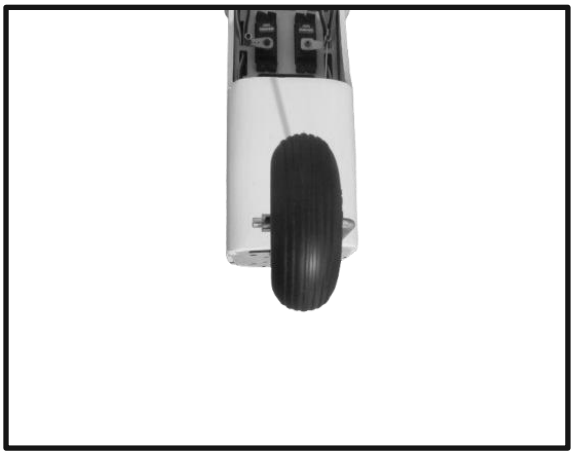
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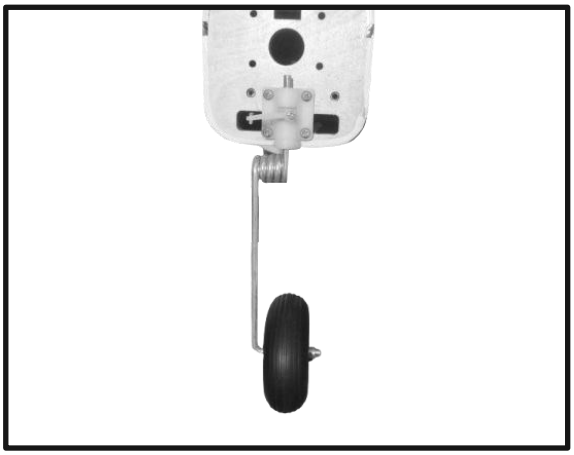
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19.



20.



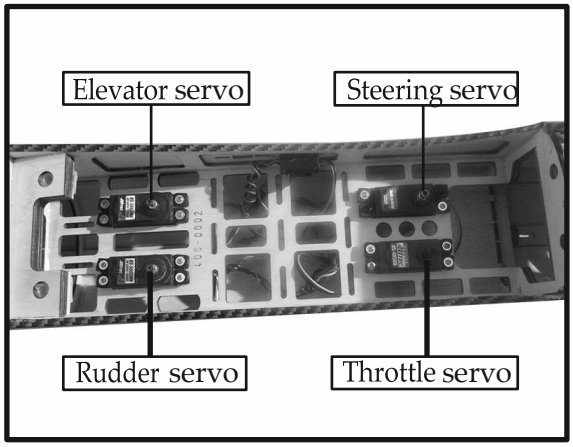
INSTALLING THE FUSELAGE SERVOS

⚠ Because the size of servos differ, you may need to adjust the size of the precut opening in the mount. The notch in the sides of the mount allow the servo lead to pass through.

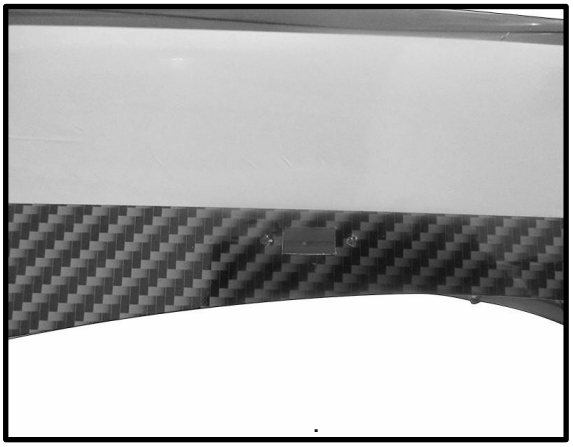
Install the rubber grommets and brass collets into all servos. Test fit the servos into the fuselage servo mounts.

Secure the servos with the screws provided with your radio system.

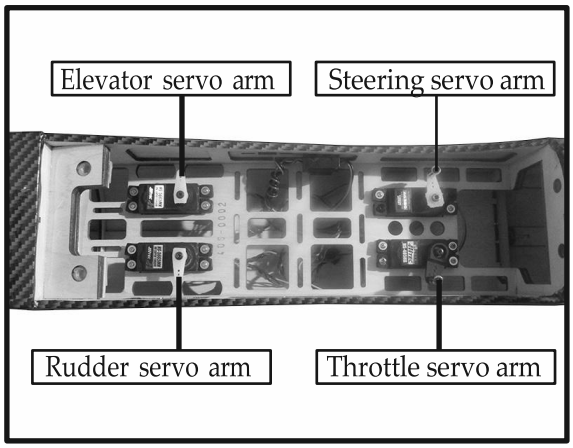
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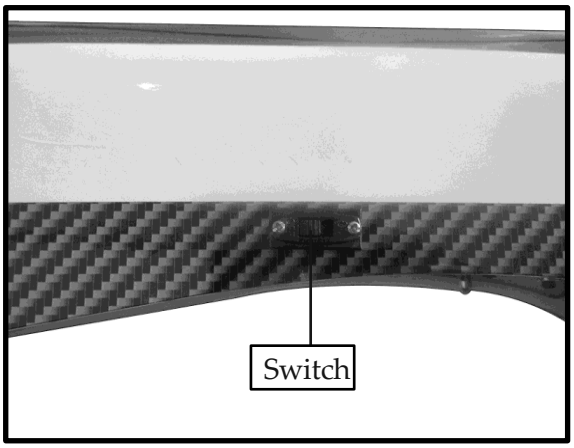
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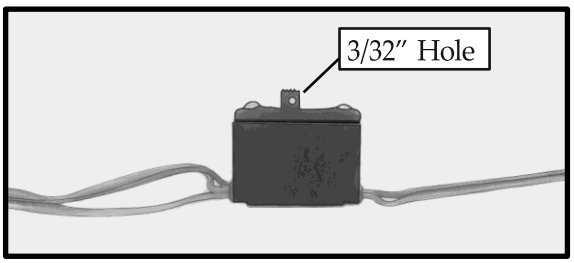


Maximum Servo spec.
Torque : 80 oz-in (5.8 kg-cm) @ 4.8V;
100 oz-in (7.2 kg-cm) @ 6.0V;

INSTALLING THE ENGINE SWITCH

Insert the switch into the pre-cut hole in the fuselage.

1.

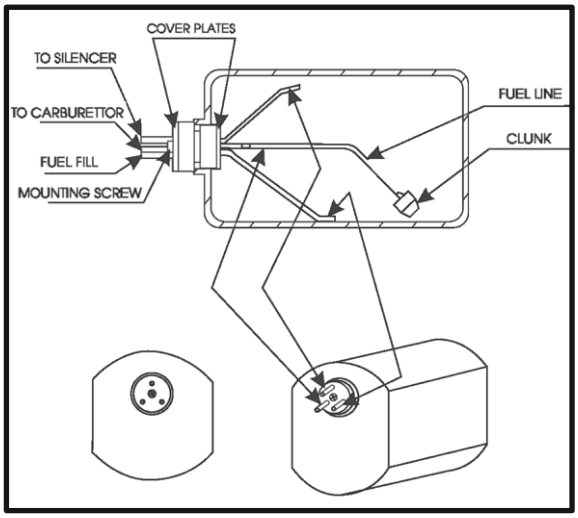


INSTALLING THE STOPPER ASSEMBLY

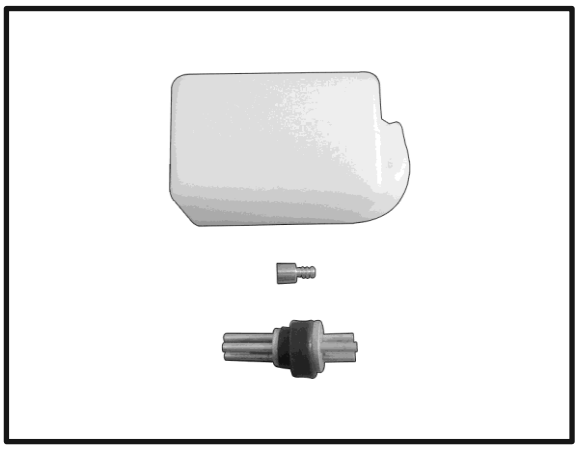
Using a modeling knife, carefully cut off the rear portion of one of the 3 nylon tubes leaving 1/2" protruding from the rear of the stopper. This will be the fuel pick up tube.

Using a modeling knife, cut one length of silicon fuel line. Connect one end of the line to the weighted fuel pick up and the other end to the nylon pick up tube.

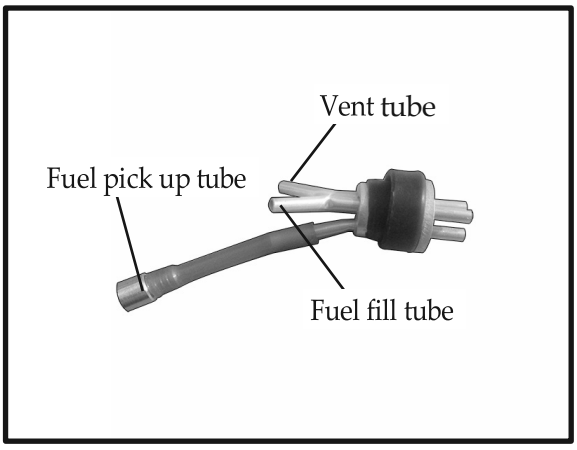
1.



2.



3.



Carefully bend the second nylon tube up at a 45º angle. This tube is the vent tube.

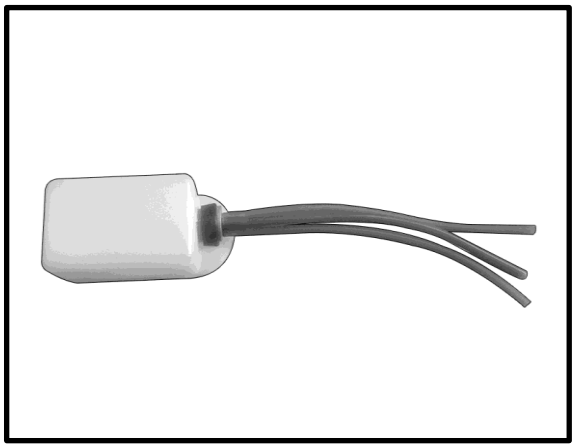
Test fit the stopper assembly into the tank. It may be necessary to remove some of the flashing around the tank opening using a modeling knife. If flashing is present, make sure none falls into the tank.

With the stopper assembly in place, the weighted pick-up should rest away from the rear of the tank and move freely inside the tank. The top of the vent tube should rest just below the top of the tank. It should not touch the top of the tank.

When satisfied with the alignment of the stopper assembly tighten the 3 x 20mm machine screw until the rubber stopper expands and seals the tank opening. Do not overtighten the assembly as this could cause the tank to split.

FUEL TANK INSTALLATION

1.

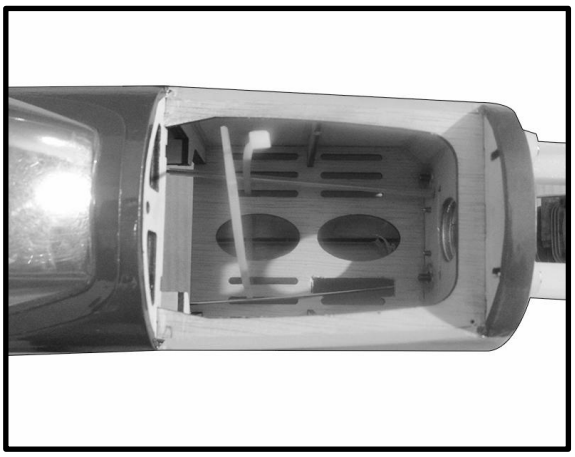


You should mark which tube is the vent and which is the fuel pickup when you attach fuel tubing to the tubes in the stopper. Once the tank is installed inside the fuselage, it may be difficult to determine which is which.

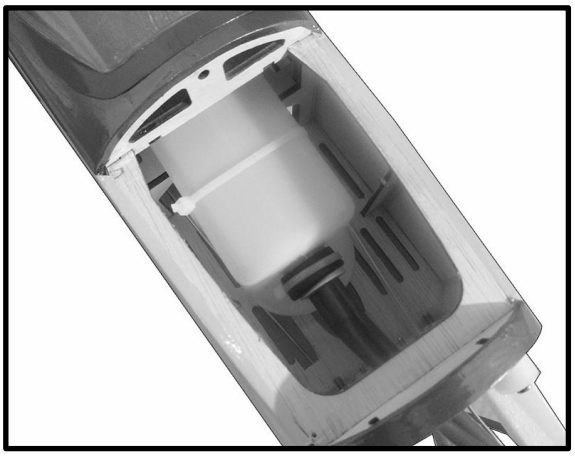
Slide the fuel tank into the fuselage. Guide the lines from the tank through the hole in the fiewall.

Use plywood template to hold in place the fuel tank with C/A glue to secure the fuel-tank inside the fuselage.

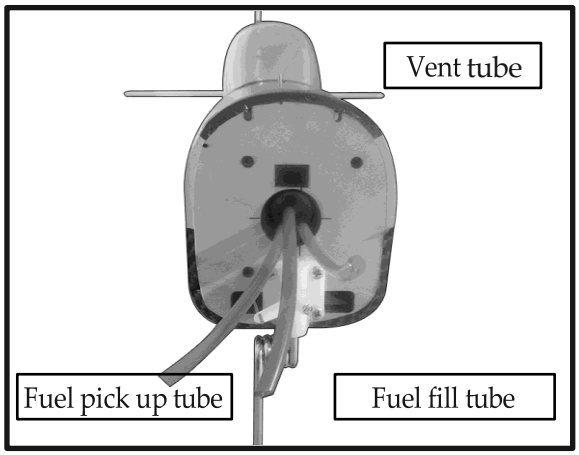
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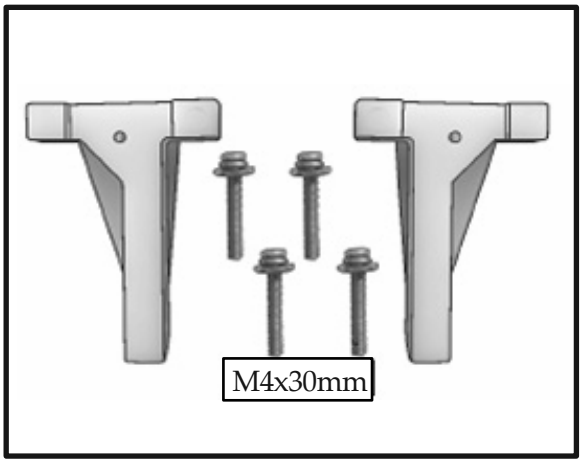
Connect the lines from the tank to the engine and muffler. The vent line will connect to the muffler and the line from the clunk to the carburetor.

Blow through one of the lines to ensure the fuel lines have not become kinked inside the fuel tank compartment. Air should flow through easily.

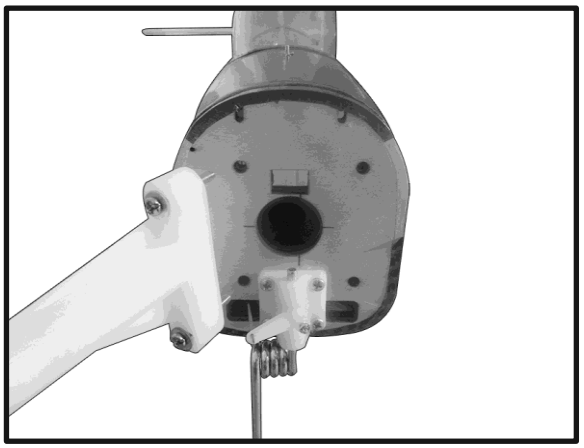
MOUNTING THE ENGINE

Locate the items necessary to install the engine mount included with your model.

1.

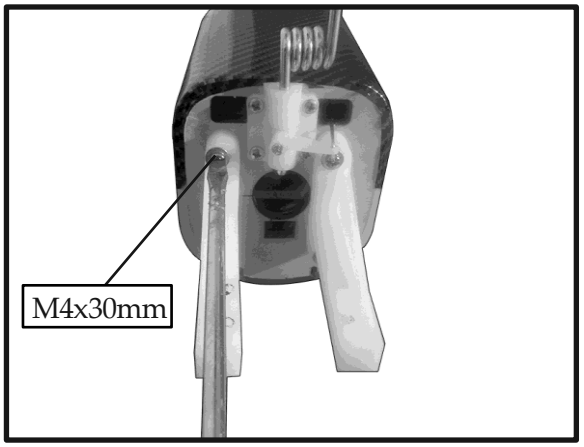


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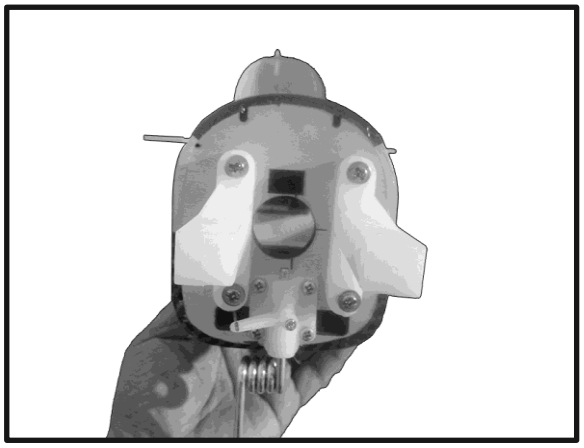


Use four 4x30mm head bolts and four 4mm washers to attach the engine mount rails to the firewall. Tighten the screws. Make sure to use thread-lock on the screws to help prevent them from vibrating loose.

3.

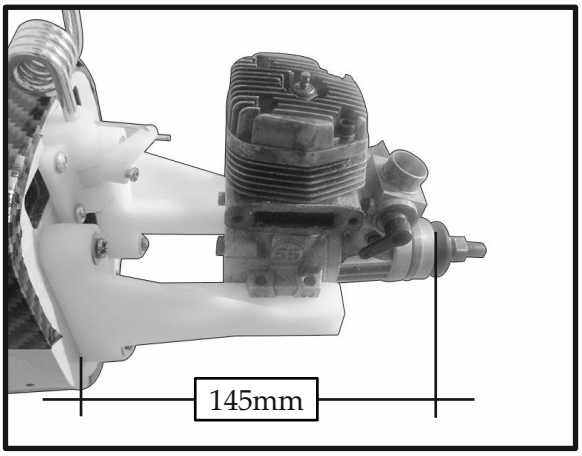


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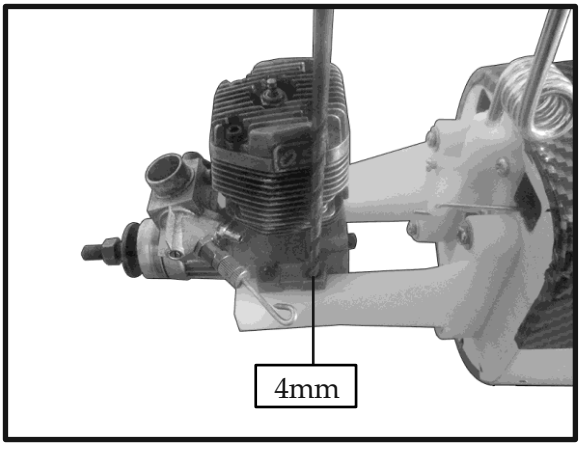
Position the engine with the drive washer 145mm forward of the firewall as shown.

5.



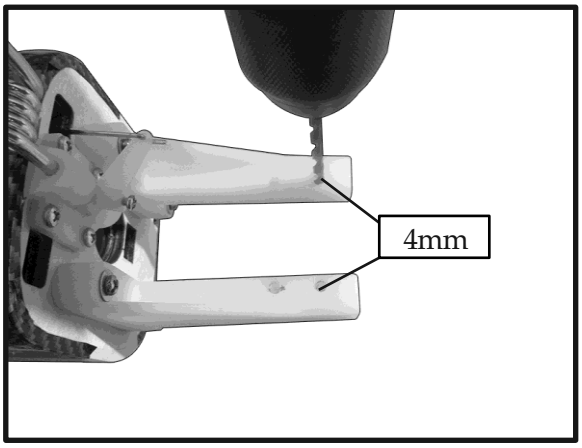
Use a pin drill and 4mm drill bit to drill a small indentation in the mount for the engine mounting screw.

6.



Use a drill to drill the four holes in the engine mount rails.

7.



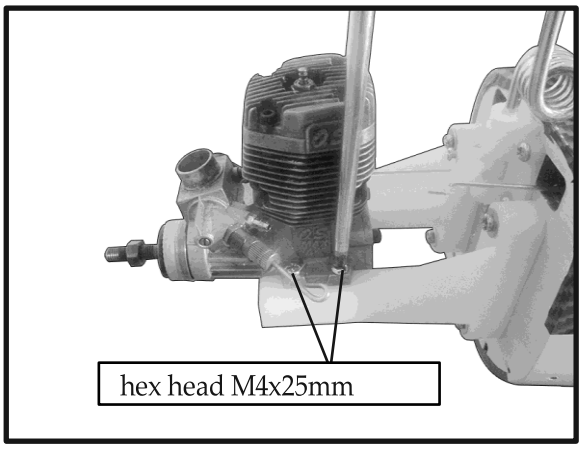
The firewall has the location for the throttle pushrod tube pre-drilled.

Slide the pushrod tube into the fiewall and guide it through the fuel tank mount. Use medium C/A to glue the tube to the firewall and the fuel tank mount.

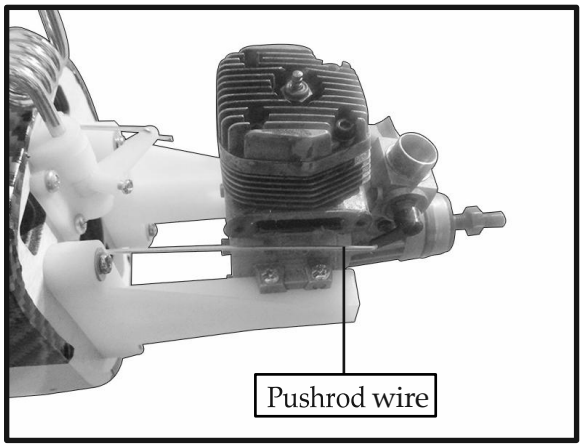
Connect the Z-bend in the 450mm throttle pushrod to the outer hole of the carburetor arm.

Slide the throttle pushrod wire into the tube. Position the engine between the mounts. Use four M4x25mm machine screws to secure the engine to the mount as shown.

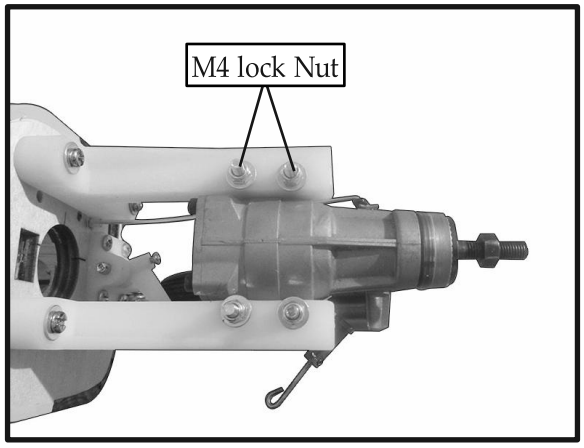
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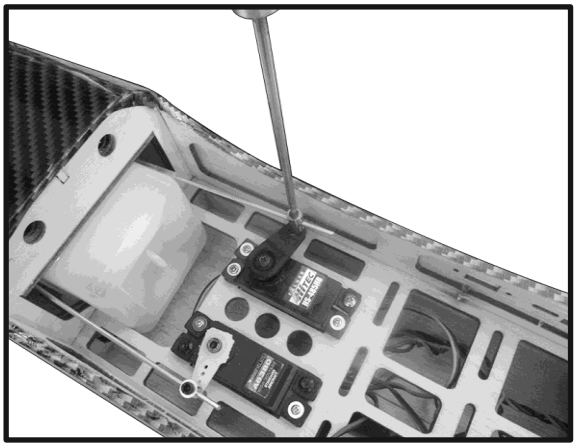


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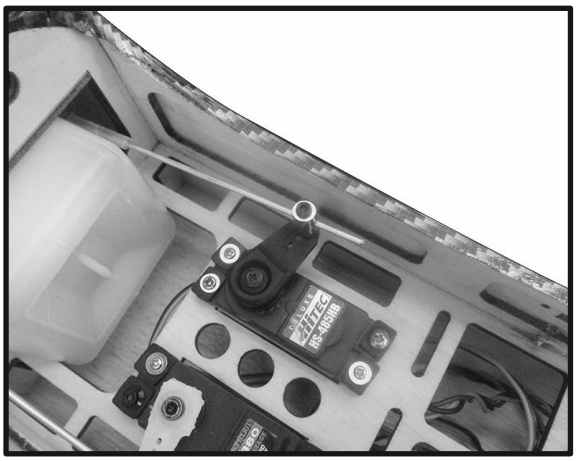
Reinstall the servo horn by sliding the connector over the pushrod wire. Center the throttle stick and trim and install the servo horn perpendicular to the servo center line.

11.



Move the throttle stick to the closed position and move the carburetor to closed. Use a 2.5mm hex wrench to tighten the screw that secures the throttle pushrod wire. Make sure to use threadlock on the screw so it does not vibrate loose.

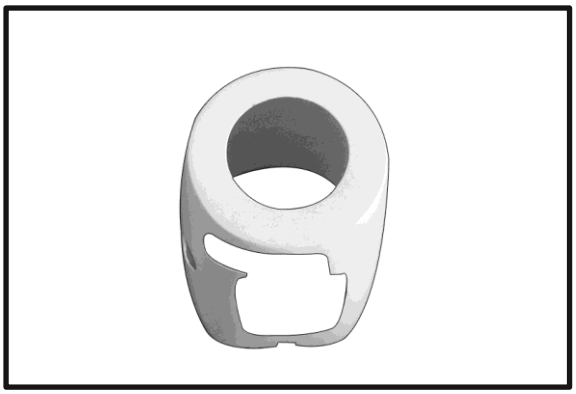
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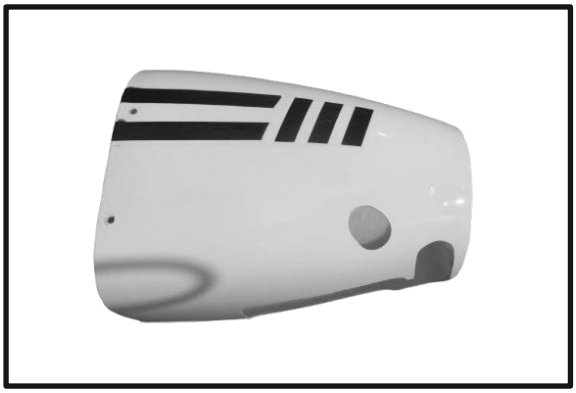
COWLING

Please study the images below.

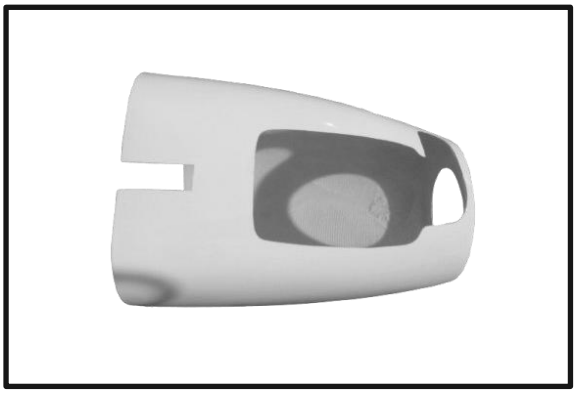
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2.

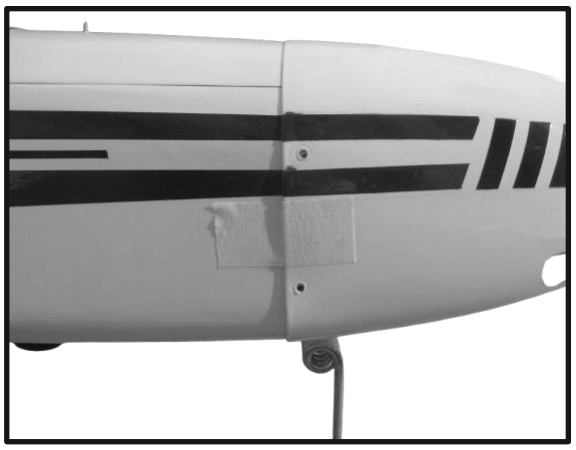


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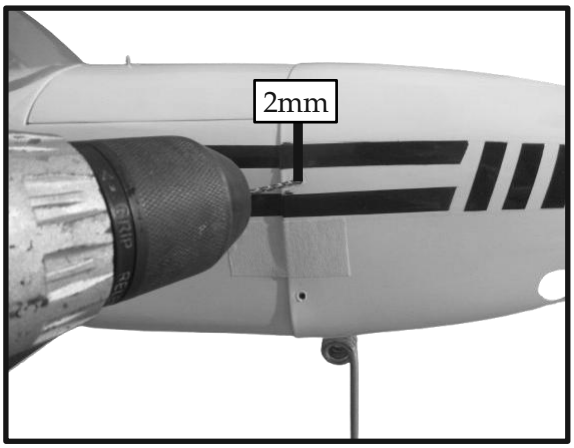
Tape the cowl to the fuselage using low-tack tape.

4.



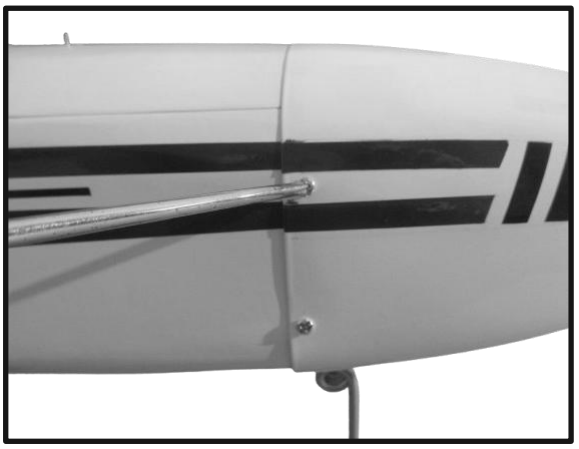
Use a drill and drill bit to drill the holes for the cowl mounting screws. Make sure the cowl position is correct before drilling each hole.

5.

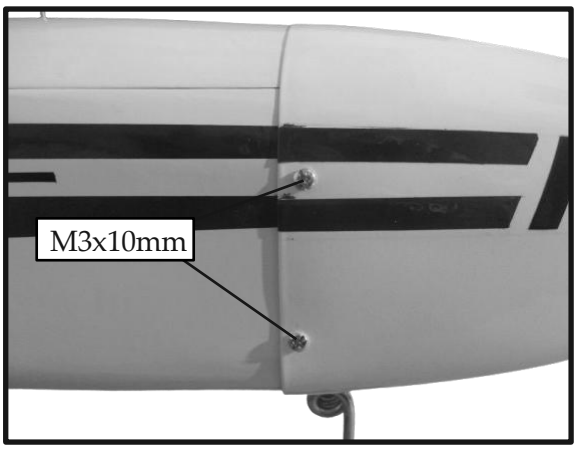


Install the muffler and muffler extension onto the engine and make the cutout in the cowl for muffler clearance. Connect the fuel and pressure lines to the carburetor, muffler and fuel filler valve. Secure the cowl to fuselage using the M3x10mm socket head screws. Putting a small length of silicon fuel tube under the head of the screw helps with vibration.

6.



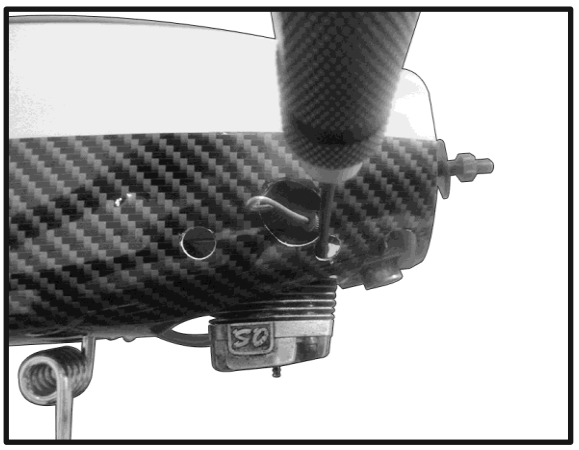
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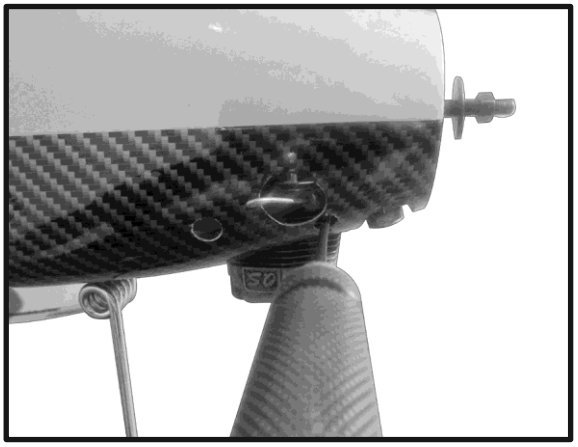
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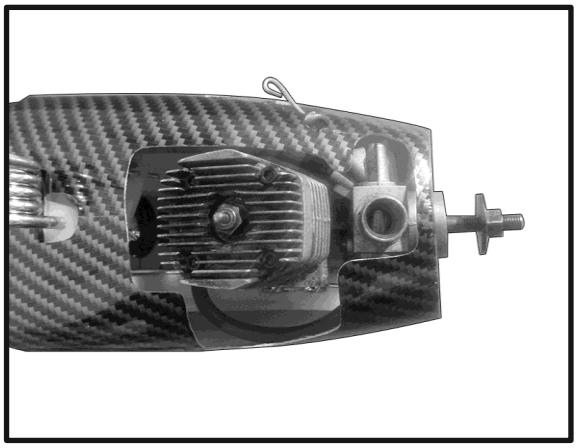
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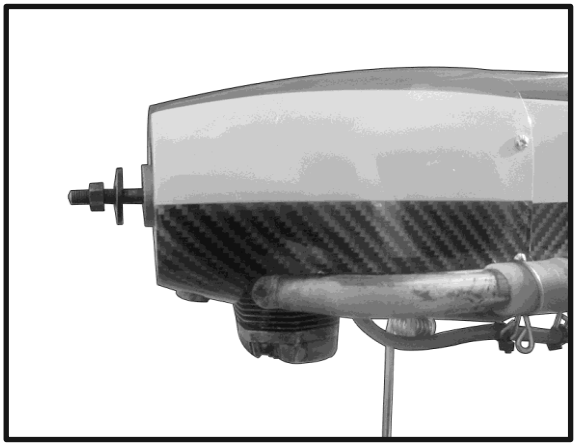
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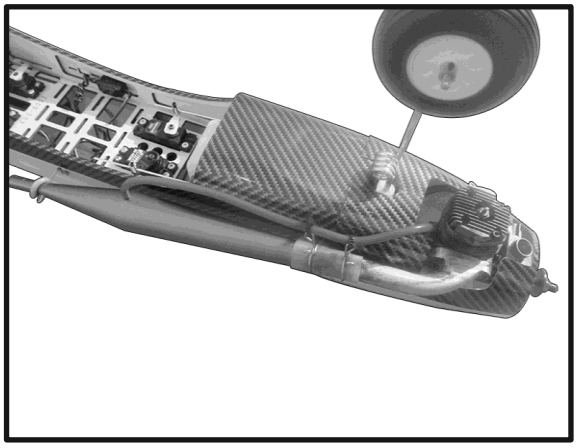
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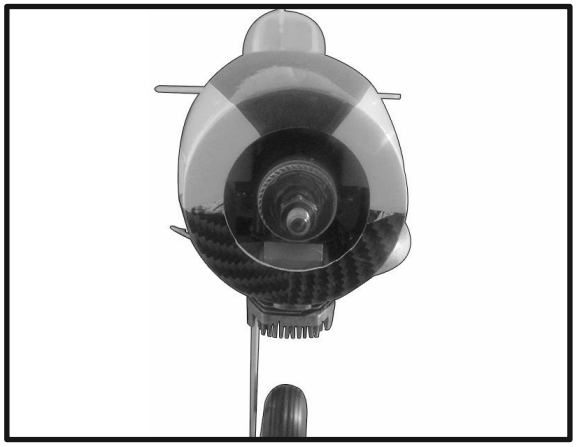
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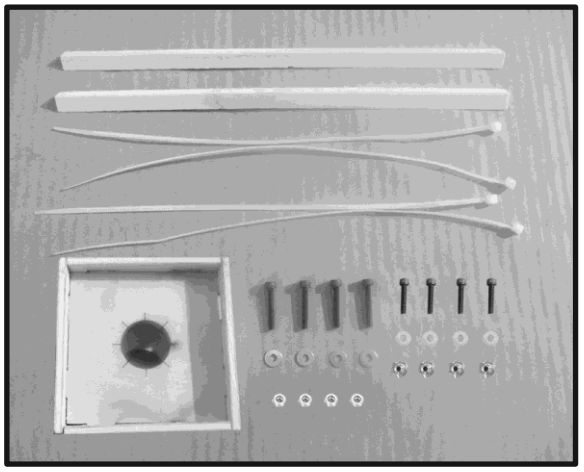
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ELECTRIC POWER CONVERSION

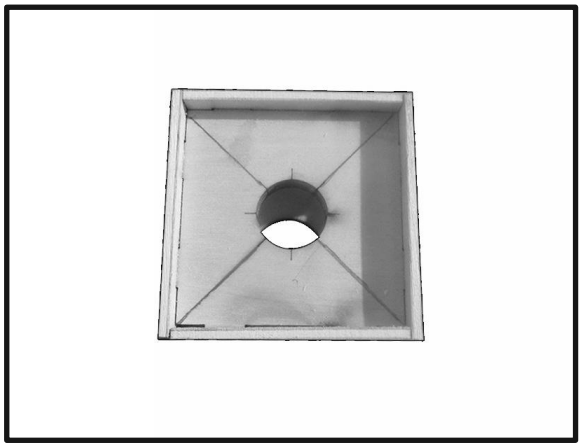
Locate the items neccessary to install the electric power conversion included with your model.

1.

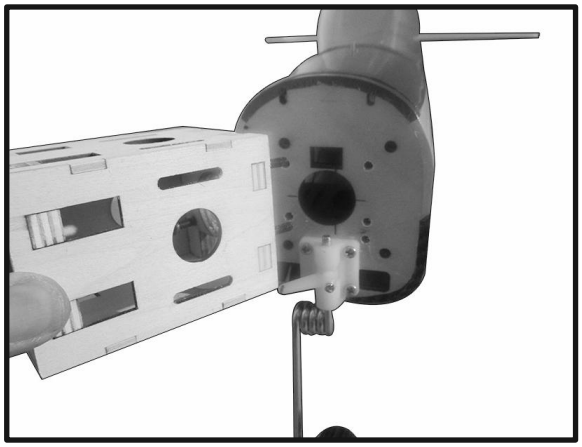


Align the electric motor box to the firewall, centered with the cross lines drawn on the electric motor box and firewall. Use M4x25mm machine screws to secure the motor box to the firewall. Please see pictures below.

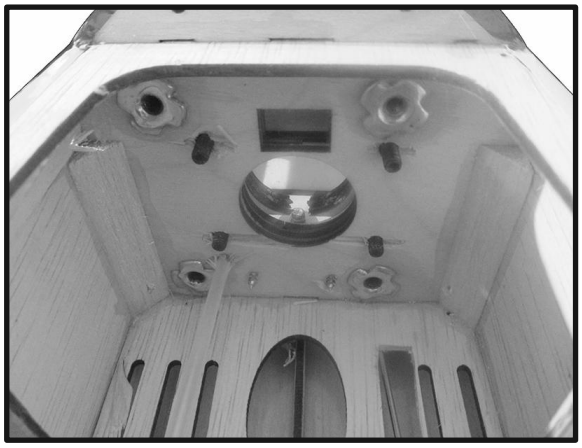
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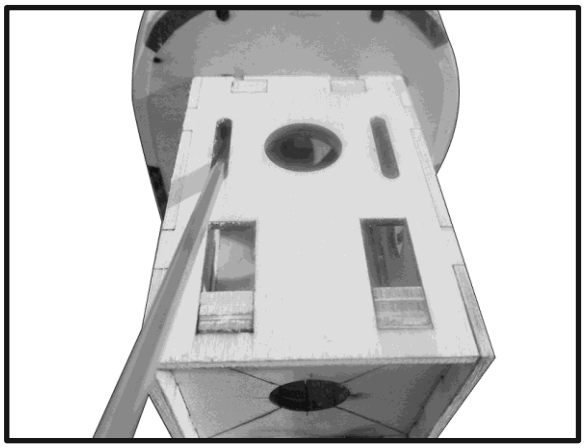
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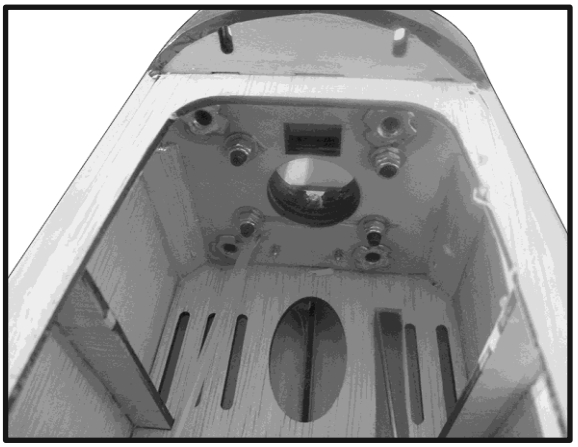
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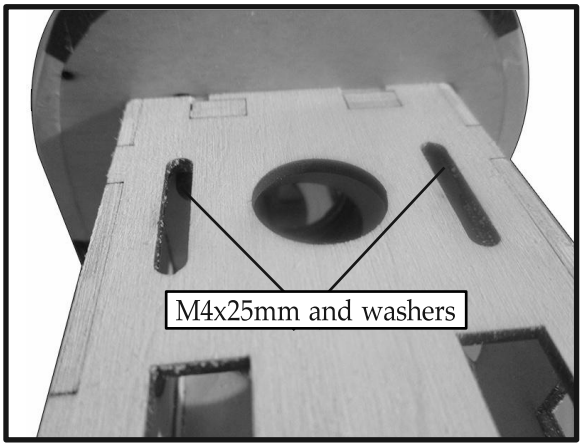
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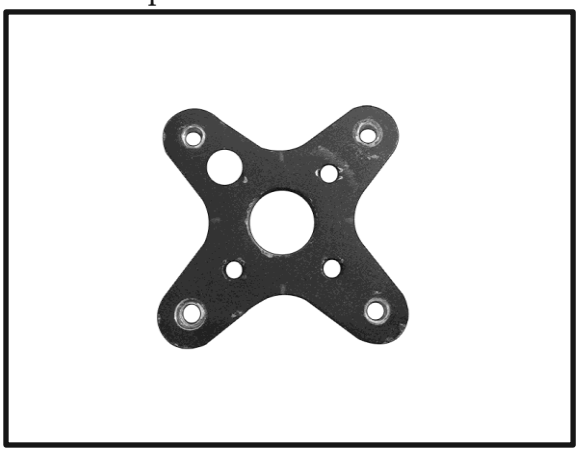


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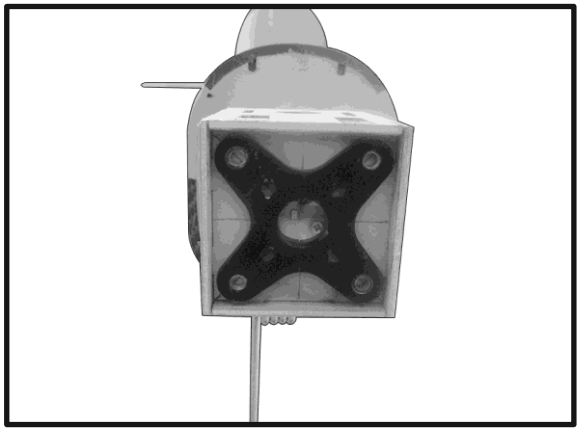


Attach the motor mount to the front of the electric motor box using four 4mm blind nuts and four M4x25mm hex head bolts.
Please see picture shown.

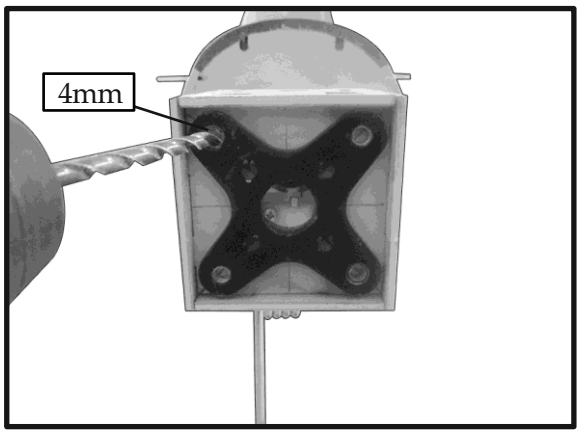
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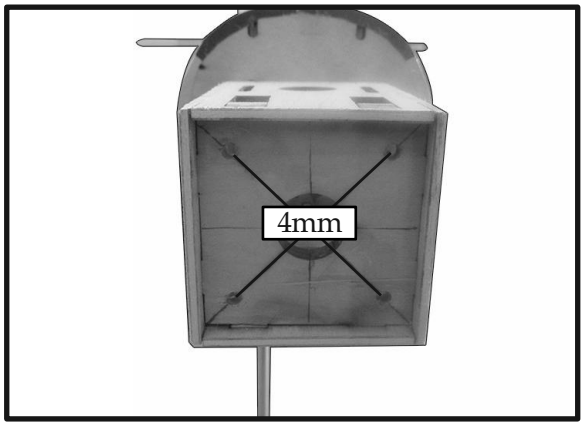


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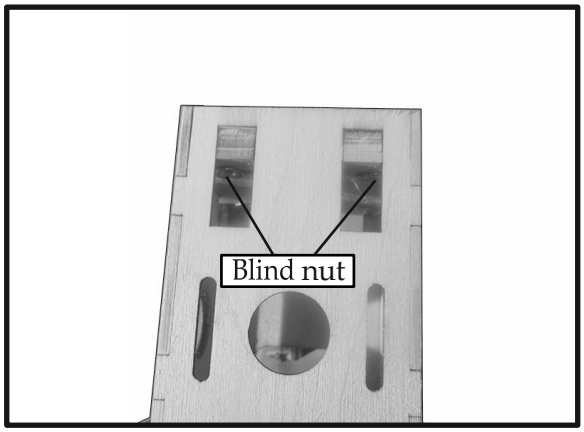


Then, use 4mm drill bit to enlarge the holes on the electric motor box.

11.

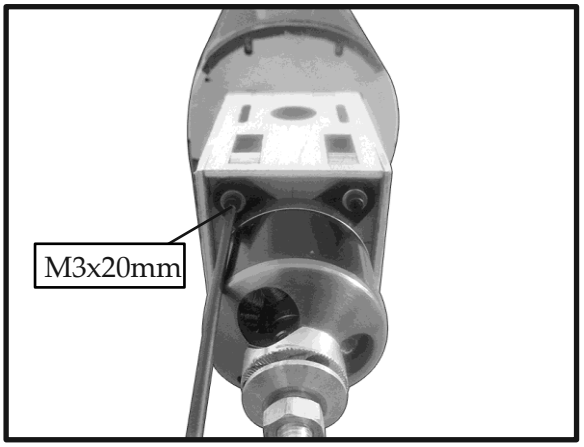


12.

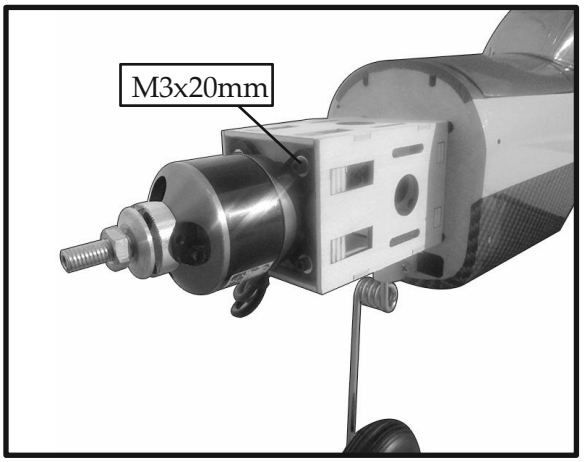


Attach the motor to the front of the electric motor box using four 3mm blind nuts and four M3x20mm hex head bolts. Please see pictures shown.

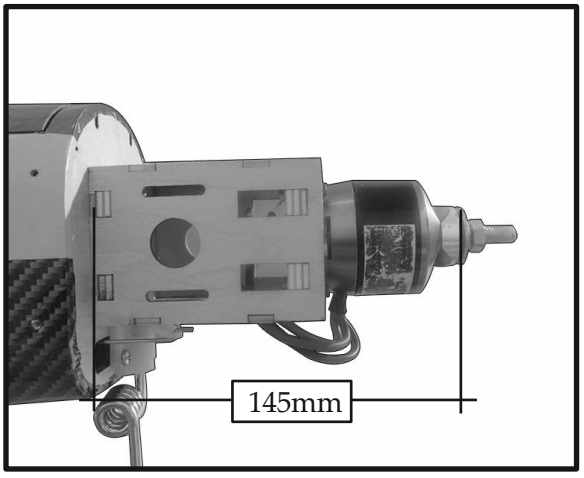
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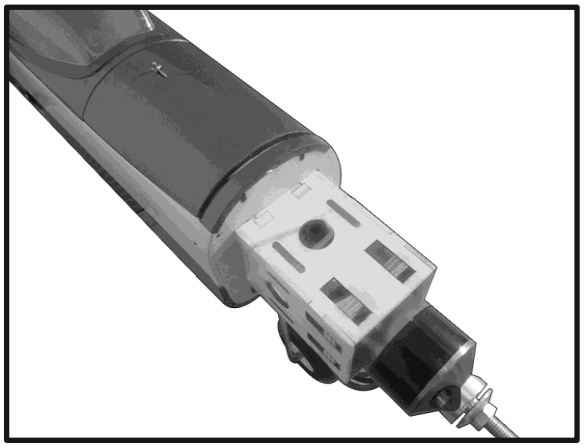
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15.

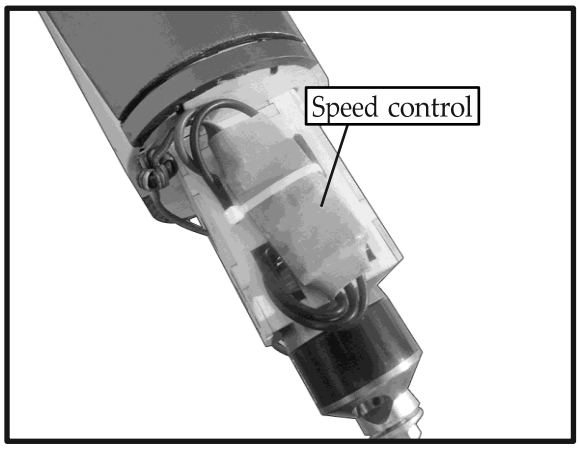


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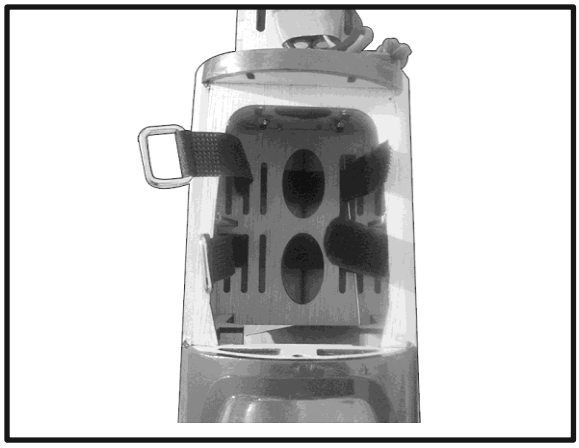


Attach the speed control to the side of the motor box using two-sided tape and tie wraps. Connect the appropriate leads from the speed control to the motor. Make sure the leads will not interfere with the operation of the motor.

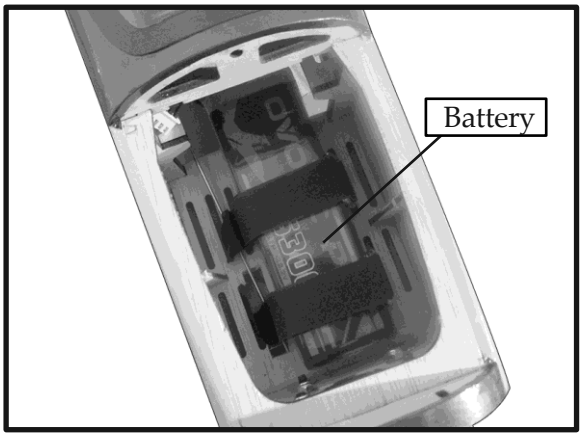
17.



18.



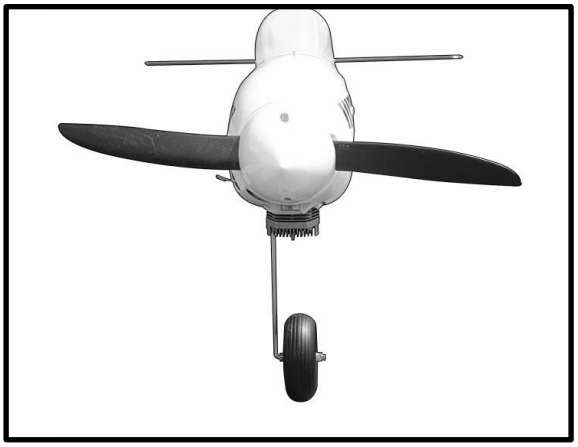
19.



INSTALLING THE SPINNER

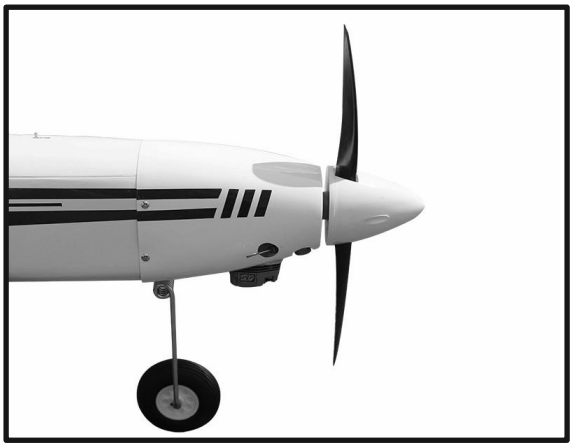
Install the spinner backplate, propeller and spinner cone.

1.



⚠ The propeller should not touch any part of the spinner cone. If it does, use a sharp modeling knife and carefully trim away the spinner cone where the propeller comes in contact with it.

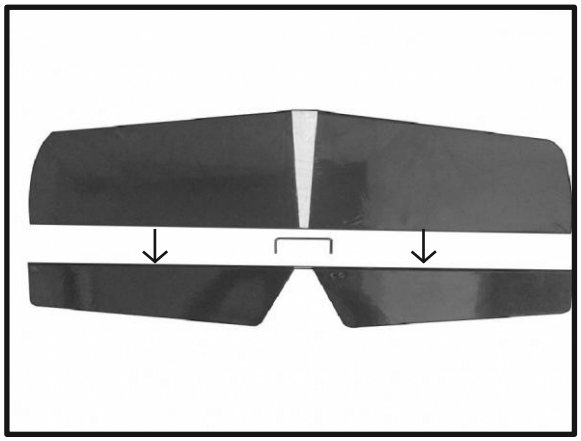
2.



HINGING THE ELEVATORS

Locate the items for this section of the manual.

1.

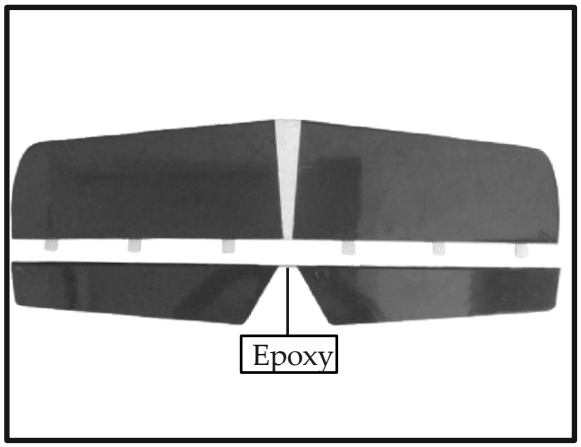


Carefully remove the elevator from one of the horizontal stabilizer panels. Note the position of the hinges.

Remove each hinge from the horizontal stabilizer panel and elevator and place a T-pin in the center of each hinge. Slide each hinge into the elevator until the T-pin is snug against the elevator. This will help ensure an equal amount of hinge is on either side of the hinge line when the elevator is mounted to the horizontal stabilizer panel.

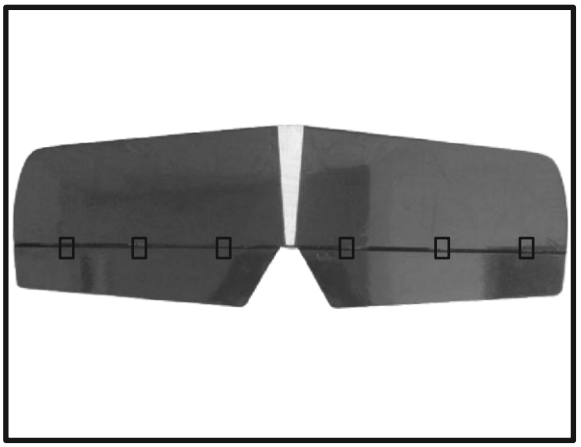
Using epoxy, Install the elevator joiner wire into both elevator halves.

2.



Glue the elevator hinges in place using the same techniques used to hing the ailerons.

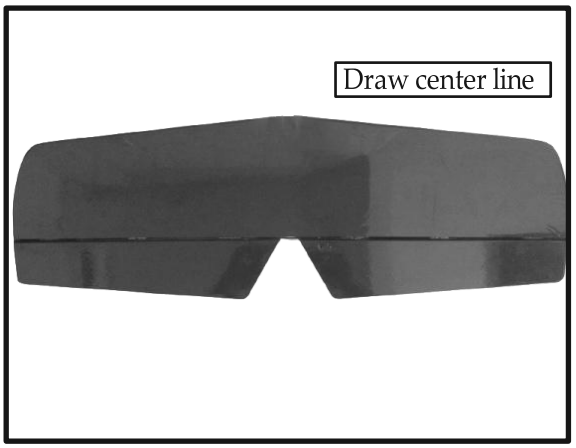
3.



INSTALLING THE HORIZONTAL STABILIZER

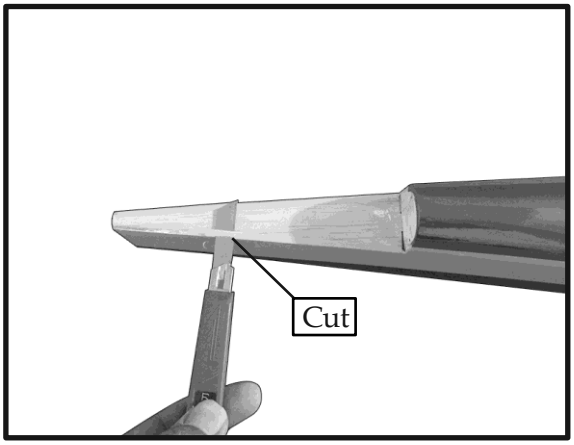
Using a ruler and a pen, locate the centerline of the horizontal stabilizer, at the trailing edge, and place a mark. Use a triangle and extend this mark, from back to front, across the top of the stabilizer. Also extend this mark down the back of the trailing edge of the stabilizer.

1.



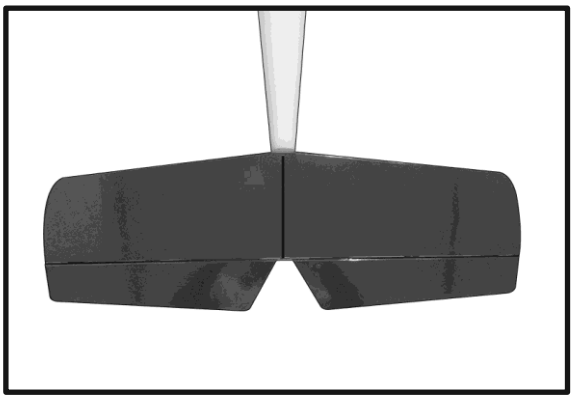
Using a modeling knife, carefully remove the covering over the mounting slot for the horizontal stabilizer on both sides of the fuselage.

2.



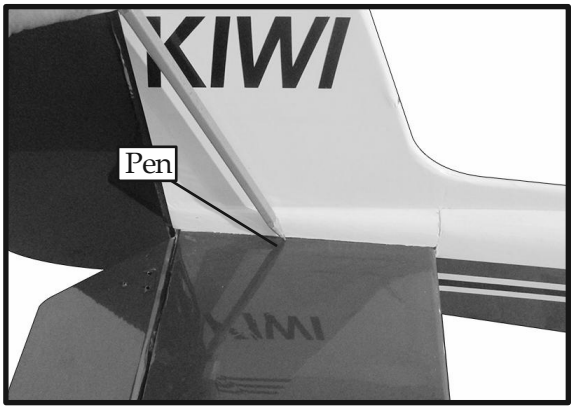
Slide the stabilizer into place in the precut slot in the rear of the fuselage. The stabilizer should be pushed firmly against the front of the slot.

3.



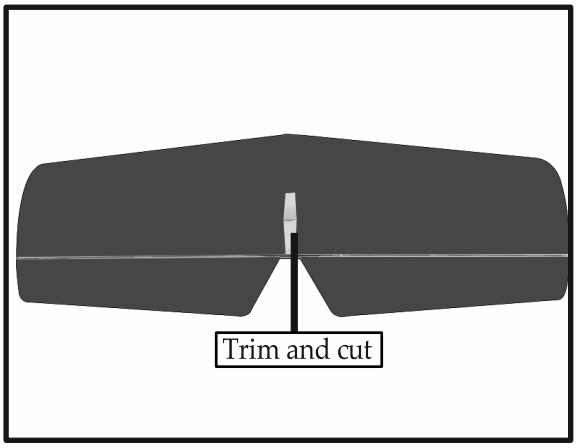
With the stabilizer held firmly in place, use a pen and draw lines onto the stabilizer where it and the fuselage sides meet. Do this on both the right and left sides and top and bottom of the stabilizer.

4.



Remove the stabilizer. Using the lines you just drew as a guide, carefully remove the covering from between them using a modeling knife.

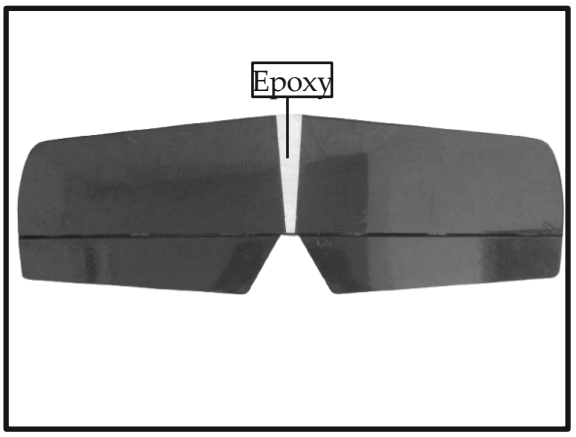
5.



⚠ *When cutting through the covering to remove it, cut with only enough pressure to cut through the covering itself. Cutting into the balsa structure may weaken it.*

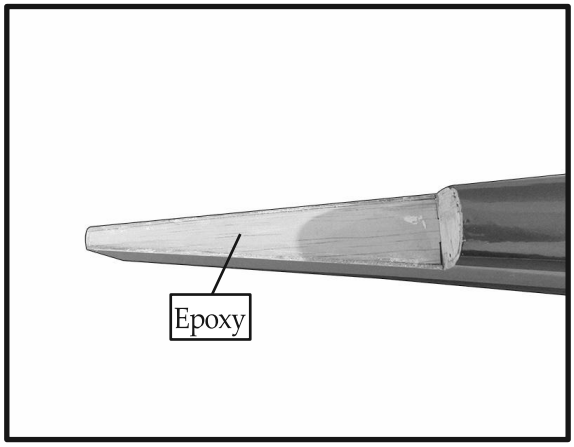
Using a modeling knife, carefully remove the covering that overlaps the stabilizer mounting platform sides on the fuselage. Remove the covering from both the top and the bottom of the platform sides.

6.

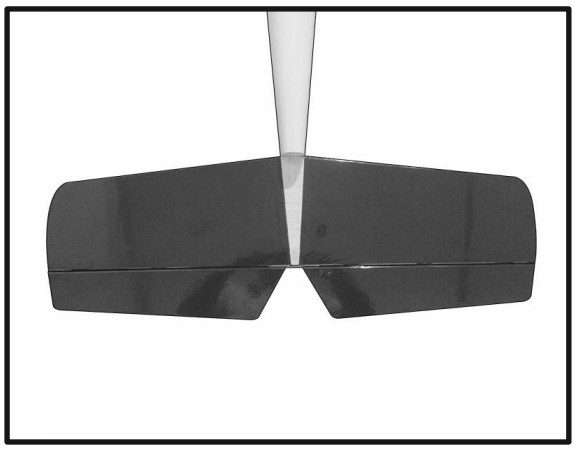


When you are sure that everything is aligned correctly, mix up a generous amount of 30 Minute Epoxy. Apply a thin layer to the top and bottom of the stabilizer mounting area and to the stabilizer mounting platform sides in the fuselage. Slide the stabilizer in place and realign. Double check all of your measurements once more before the epoxy cures. Hold the stabilizer in place with T-pins or masking tape and remove any excess epoxy using a paper towel and rubbing alcohol.

7.

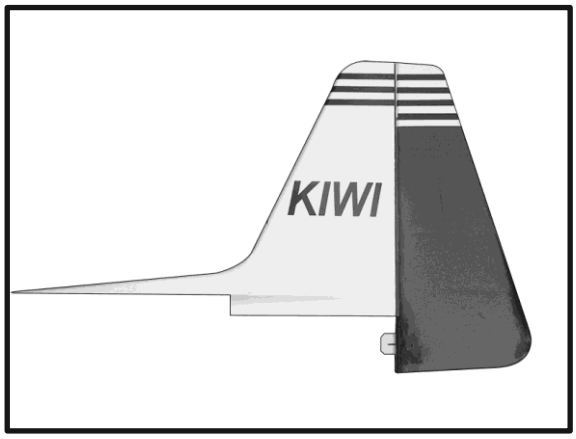


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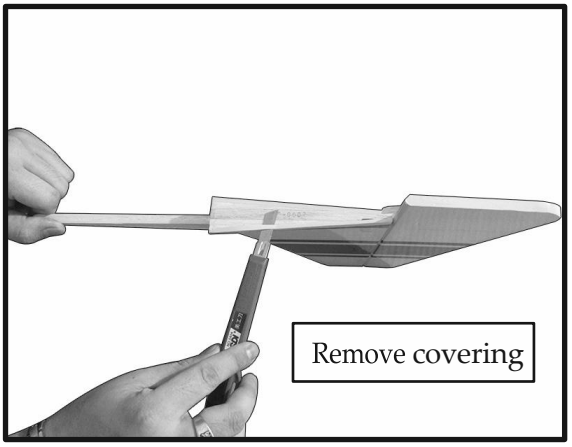
INSTALLING VERTICAL STABILIZER

1.

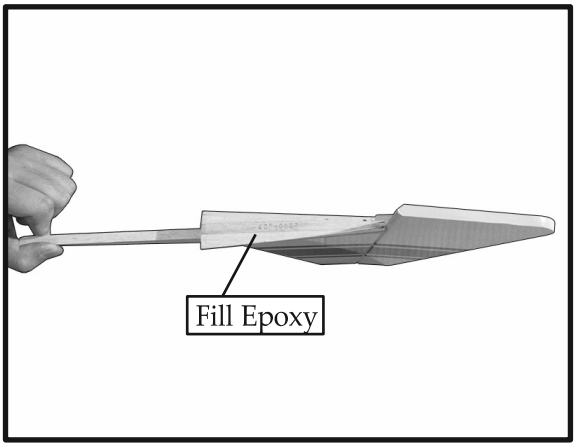


Using a modeling knife, remove the covering from over the precut hinge slot cut into the lower rear portion of the fuselage. This slot accepts the lower rudder hinge.

2.

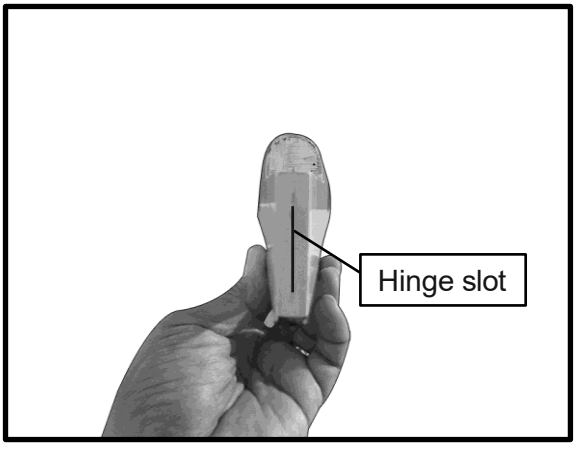


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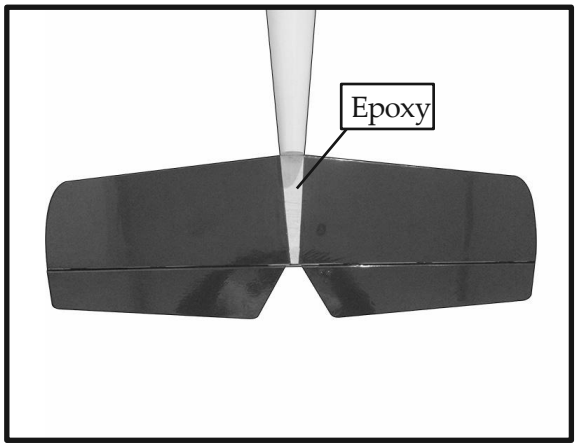
Slide the vertical stabilizer into the slot in the top of the fuselage. The rear edge of the stabilizer should be flush with the rear edge of the fuselage and the lower rudder hinge should engage the precut hinge slot in the lower fuselage. The bottom edge of the stabilizer should also be firmly pushed against the top of the horizontal stabilizer.

4.



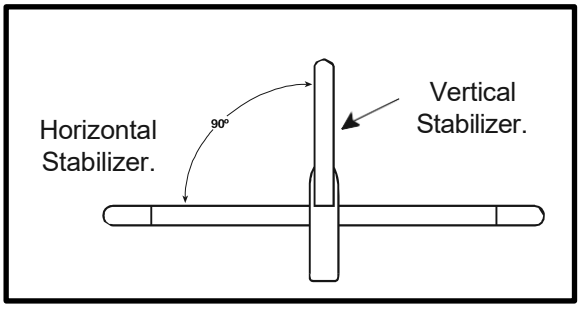
While holding the vertical stabilizer firmly in place, use a pen and draw a line on each side of the vertical stabilizer where it meets the top of the fuselage.

5.



Slide the vertical stabilizer back in place. Using a triangle, check to ensure that the vertical stabilizer is aligned 90º to the horizontal stabilizer.

6.



When you are sure that everything is aligned correctly, mix up a generous amount of 30 Minute Epoxy. Apply a thin layer to the mounting slot and to bottom of the vertical stabilizer mounting area. Apply epoxy to the bottom and top edges of the filler block and to the lower hinge also. Set the stabilizer in place and realign. Double check all of your measurements once more before the epoxy cures. Hold the stabilizer in place with T-pins or masking tape and remove any excess epoxy using a paper towel and rubbing alcohol. Allow the epoxy to fully cure before proceeding.

7.

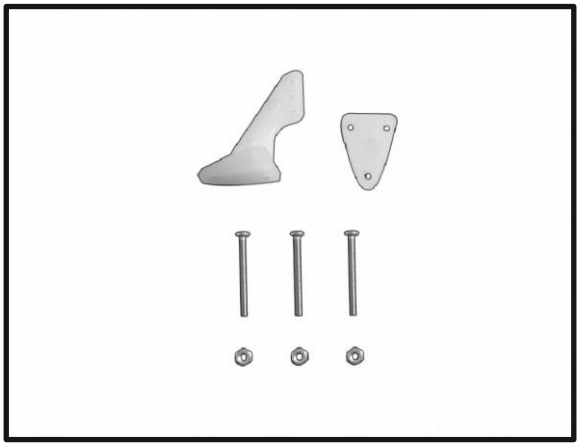


CONTROL HORN INSTALLATION

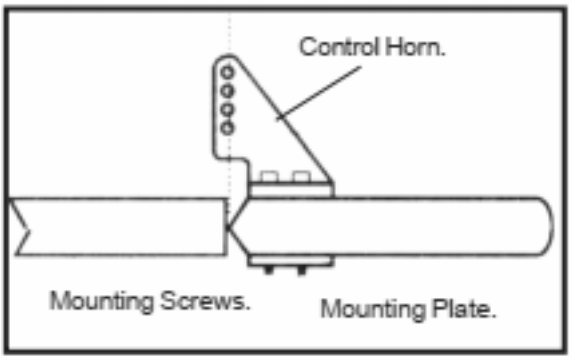
Locate the two nylon control horns, two nylon control horn backplates and four 2x20mm machine screws.

Position the two elevator horns on the bottom side of each elevator. The clevis attachment holes should be positioned over the hinge line.

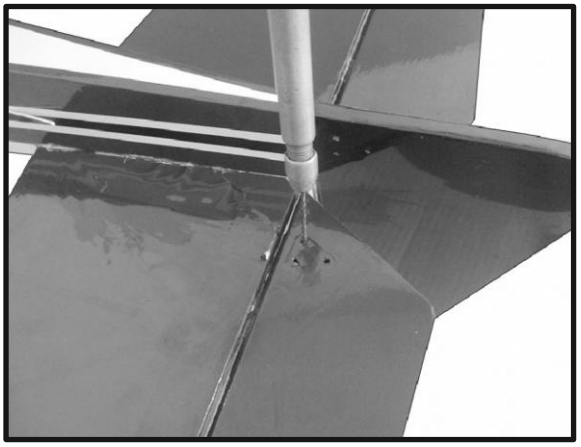
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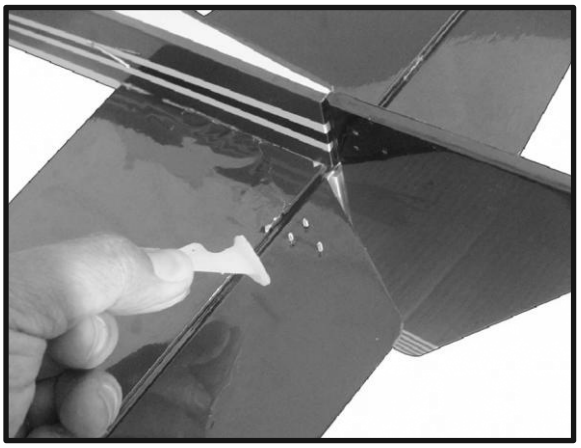
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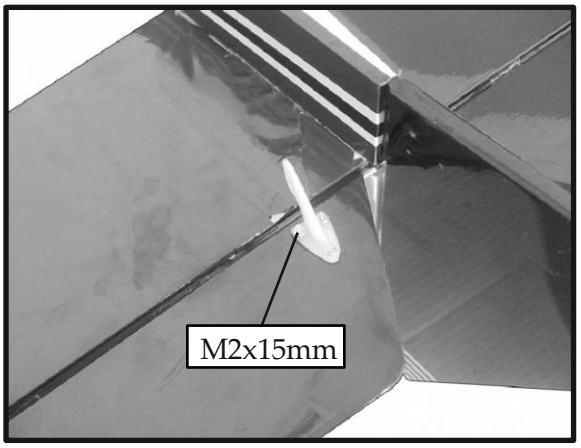
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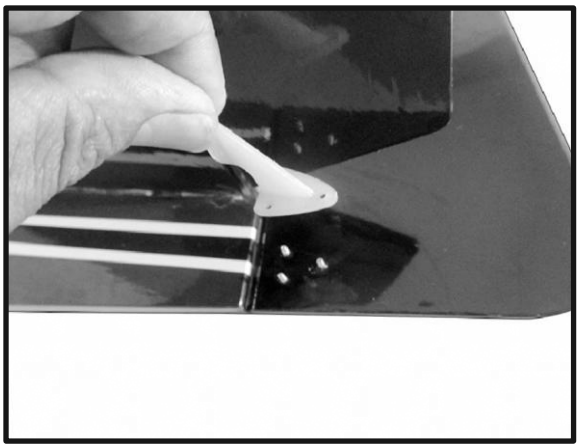
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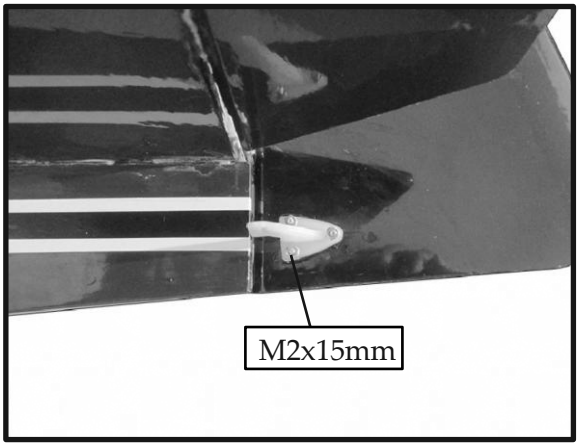
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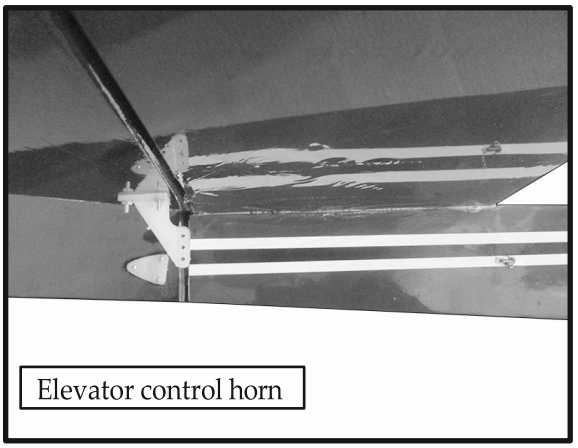


7.

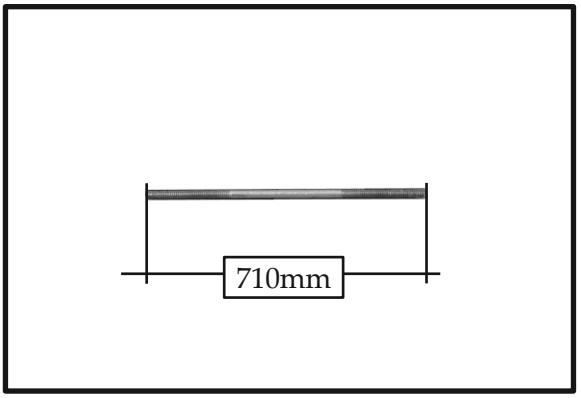


ELEVATOR PUSHROD INSTALLATION

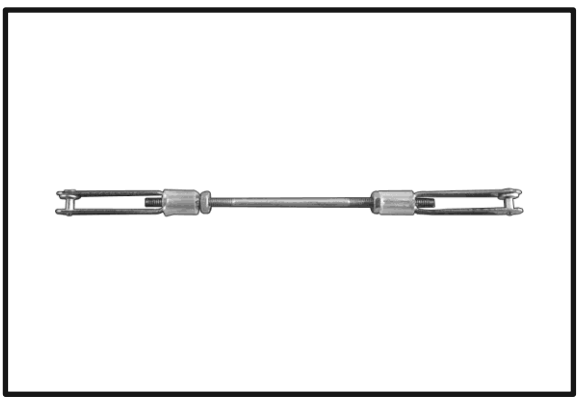
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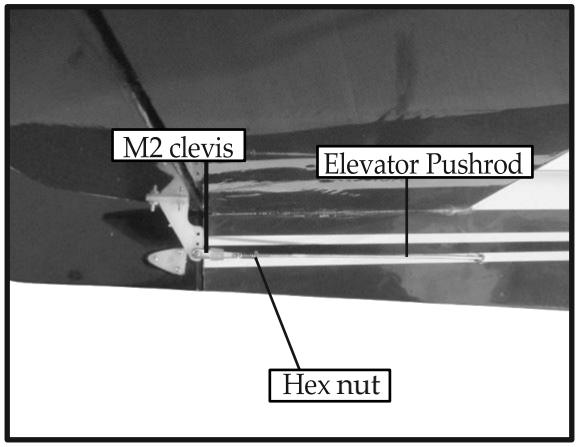
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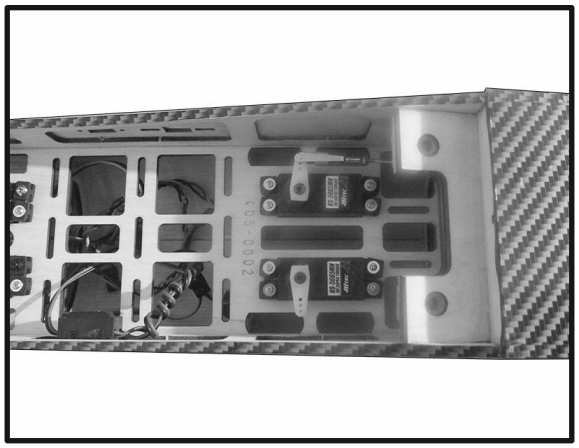
Thread one clevis and M2 lock nut onto each elevator control rod. Thread the horns on until they are flush with the ends of the control rods.

Elevator and rudder pushrod assemblies are pictured below.

4.



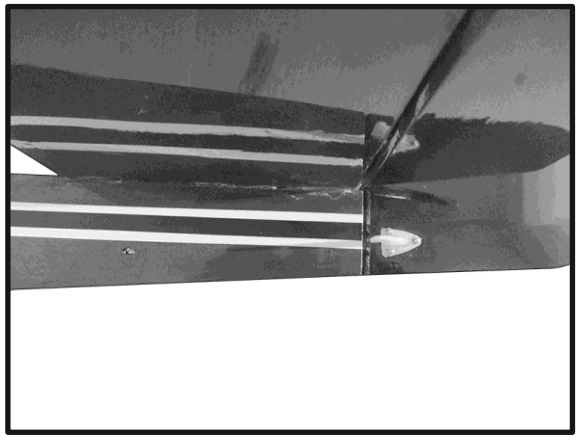
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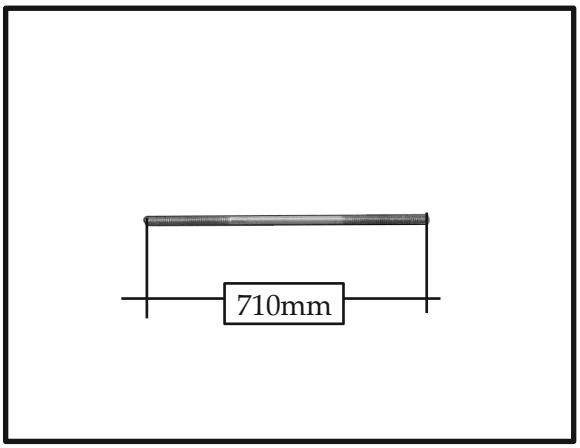
RUDDER PUSHROD INSTALLATION

Repeat the same steps as the elevator pushrod.

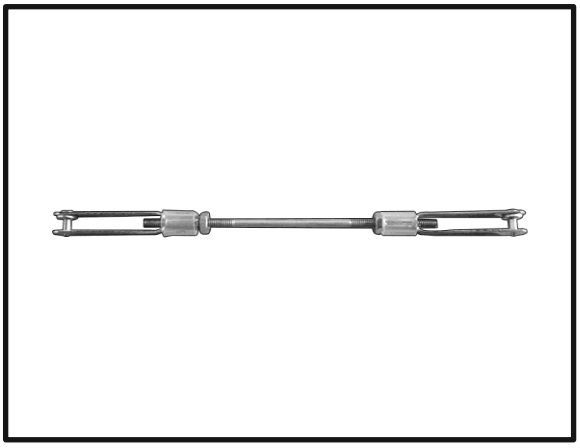
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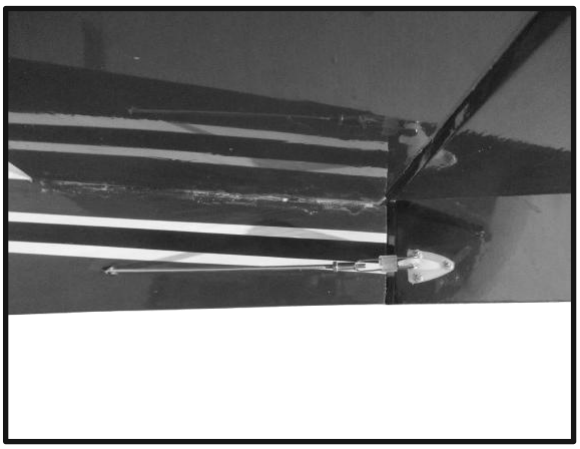
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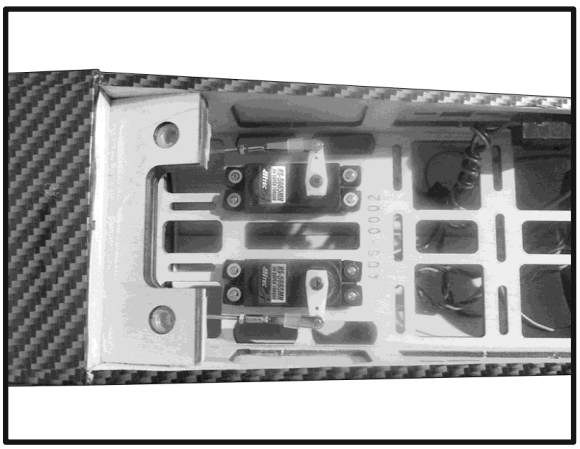
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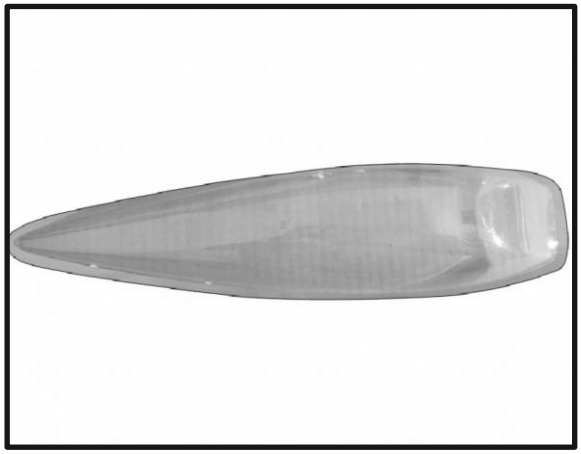
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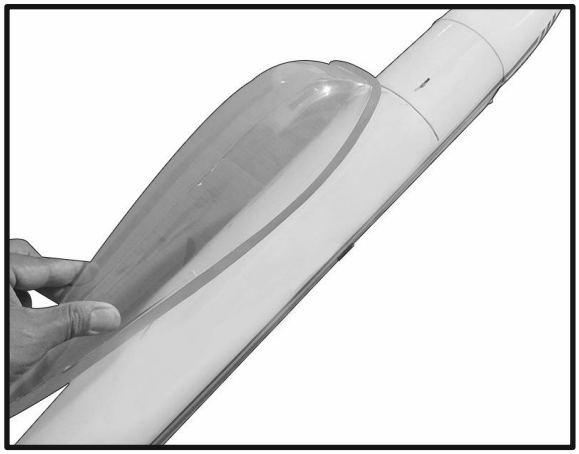
INSTALLING CANOPY

Locate the items for this section of the manual

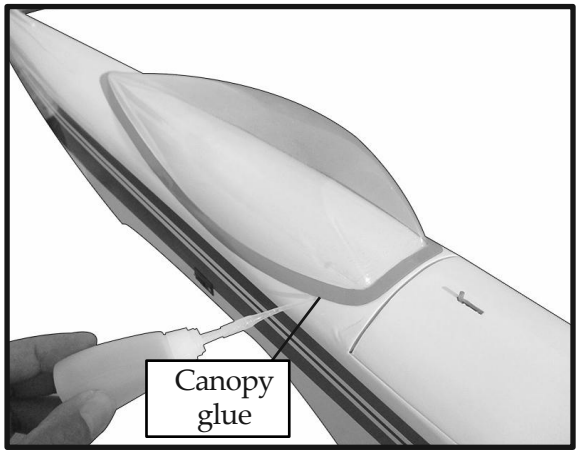
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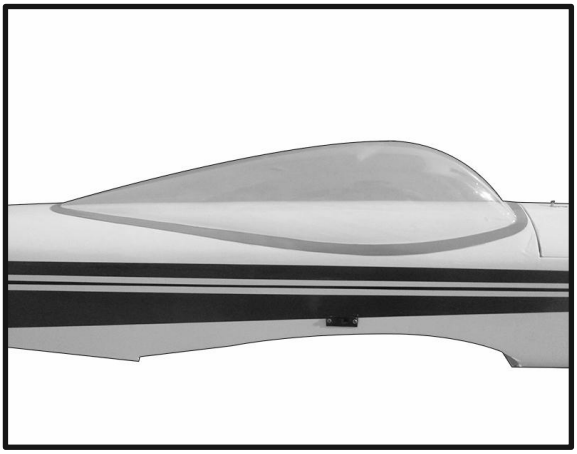
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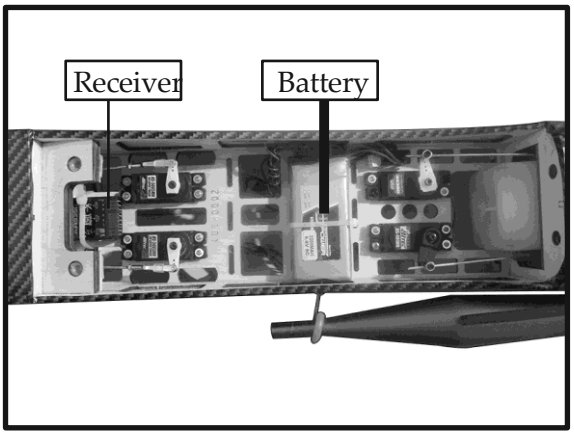


INSTALLING THE BATTERY AND RECEIVER

Plug the servo leads and the switch lead into the receiver. Plug the battery pack lead into the switch also.

Wrap the receiver and battery pack in protective foam rubber to protect them from vibration.

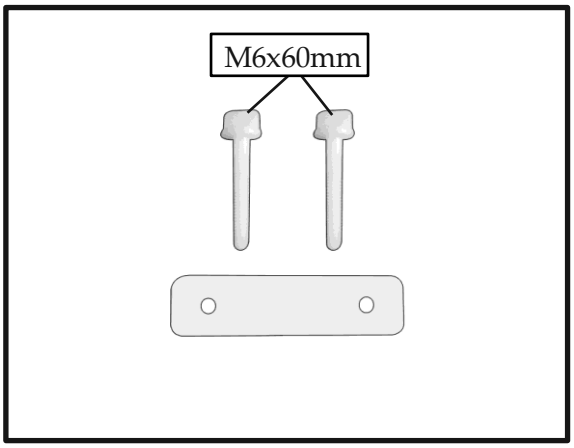
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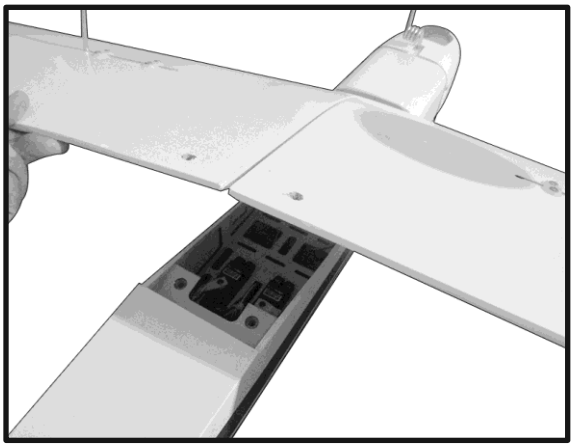
ATTACHMENT WING- FUSELAGE

See picture below:

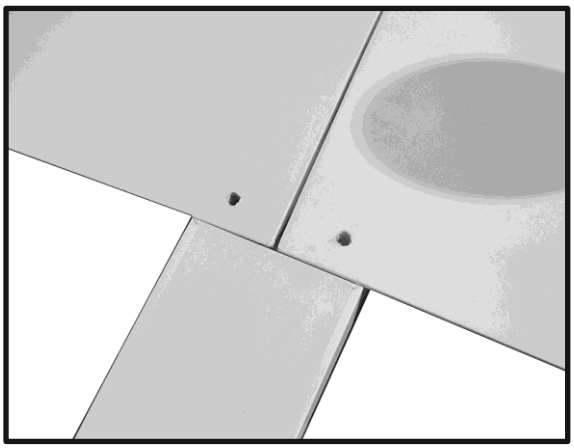
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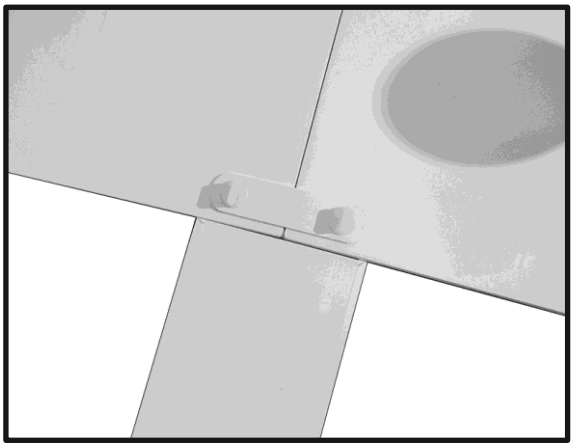
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APPLY THE DECALS

Please be certain the model is clean and free from oily fingerprints and dust.

If all of the decals are precut:
Position the decal on the model where desired, using the photos on the box to aid in their location.

If all the decals are not precut:
Please use scissors or a sharp hobby knife to cut the decals from the sheet. Position decals on the model where desired, using the photos on the box to aid in their location.

BALANCING

It is critical that your airplane is balanced correctly. Improper balance will cause your plane to lose control and crash. The center of gravity is located **110mm** back from the leading edge of the wing, at the fuselage sides.

1) Balance the Kiwi upside down with the fuel tank empty.

2) Mount the wing to the fuselage. Using a couple of pieces of masking tape, place them on the top side of the wing **110mm** back from the leading edge, at the fuselage sides.

3) Turn the airplane upside down. Place your fingers on the masking tape and carefully lift the plane.

4) If the nose of the plane falls, the plane is nose heavy. To correct this first move the battery pack further back in the fuselage. If this is not possible or does not correct it, stick small amounts of lead weight on the fuselage sides under the horizontal stabilizer. If the tail of the plane falls, the plane is tail heavy. To correct this, move the battery and receiver forward, or if this is not possible, stick weight onto the firewall. When balanced correctly, the airplane should sit level or slightly nose down when you lift it up with your fingers.

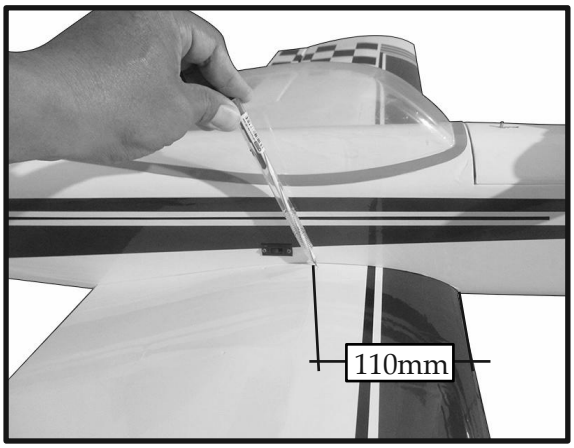
CONTROL THROWS

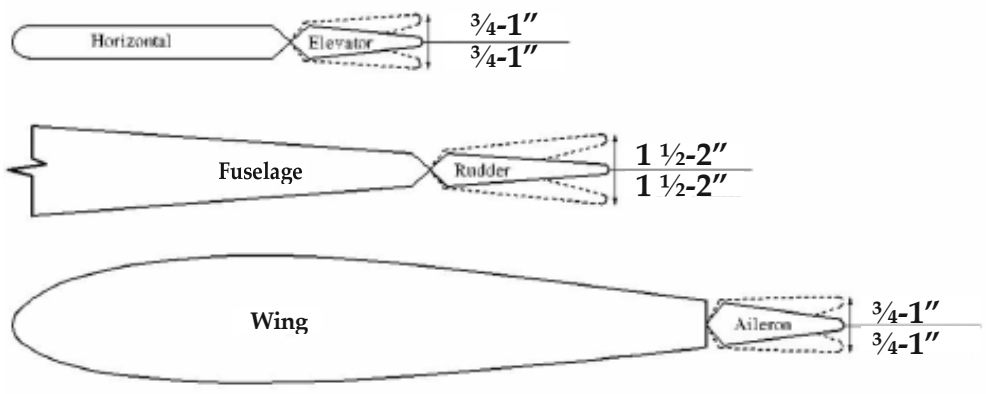
Ailerons:
High Rate :
Up : 1″
Down : 1″
Low Rate :
Up : ¾″
Down : ¾″

Elevator:
High Rate :
Up : 1″
Down : 1″
Low Rate :
Up : ¾″
Down : ¾″

Rudder:
High Rate :
Right : 2″
Left : 2″
Low Rate :
Right : 1 ½″
Left : 1 ½″

1.





FLIGHT PREPARATION

Check the operation and direction of the elevator, rudder, ailerons and throttle.

☐ A) Plug in your radio system per the manufacturer's instructions and turn everything on.

☐ B) Check the elevator first. Pull back on the elevator stick. The elevator halves should move up. If they do not, reverse the servo direction in your transmitter to change the direction.

☐ C) Check the rudder. Looking from behind the airplane, move the rudder stick to the right. The rudder should move to the right. If it does not, reverse the servo direction in your transmitter to change the direction.

☐ D) Check the throttle. Moving the throttle stick forward should open the carburetor barrel. If it does not, reverse the servo direction in your transmitter to change the direction.

☐ E) From behind the airplane, look at the aileron on the right wing half. Move the aileron stick to the right. The right aileron should move up and the other aileron should move down. If it does not, reverse the servo direction in your transmitter to change the direction.

PREFLIGHT CHECK

☐ 1) Completely charge your transmitter and receiver batteries before your first day of flying.

☐ 2) Check every bolt and every glue joint in the **SIG KIWI Sport pattern 63" wingspan EG ARF** to ensure that everything is tight and well bonded.

☐ 3) Double check the balance of the airplane. Do this with the fuel tank empty.

☐ 4) Check the control surfaces. All should move in the correct direction and not bind in any way.

☐ 5) If your radio transmitter is equipped with dual rate switches double check that they are on the low rate setting for your first few flights.

☐ 6) Check to ensure the control surfaces are moving the proper amount for both low and high rate settings.

☐ 7) Check the receiver antenna. It should be fully extended and not coiled up inside the fuselage.

☐ 8) Properly balance the propeller. An out of balance propeller will cause excessive vibration which could lead to engine and/or airframe failure.

We wish you many safe and enjoyable flights with your
SIG KIWI Sport Pattern EG ARF.