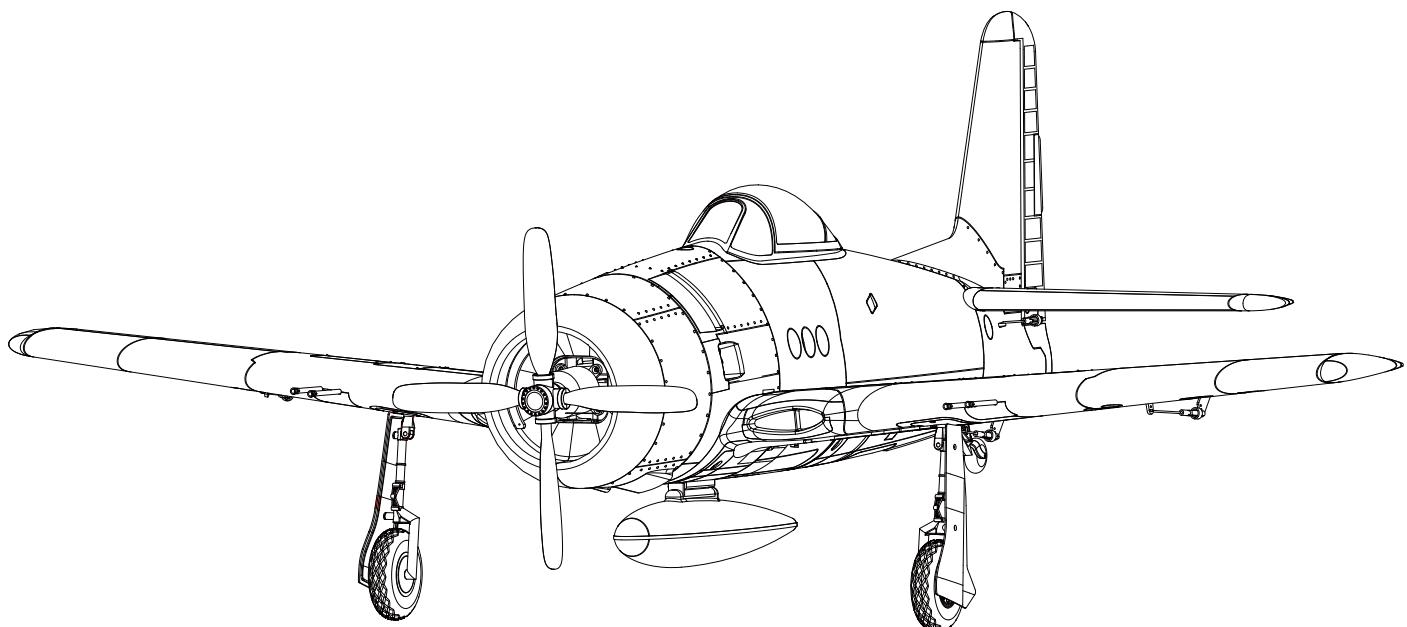


ELEVEN HOBBY

1100MM F8F Bearcat



Operating Manual

ELECTRIC POWERED REMOTE CONTROL AIRPLANE

ELEVENHOBBY.COM

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 a sophisticated hobby product and NOT a toy. It must be operated with caution and common sense and requires in injury or damage to the product or other property. This product is not intended for use by children without direct adult supervision.

This manual contains instructions for safety operation and maintenance. It is essential to read and follow all the instructions and warnings in the manual prior to assembly, setup or use, in order to operate and avoid damage or serious injury.

Safety Precautions and Warnings

As the user of this product, you are solely responsible for operating in a manner that 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 signal subject to interference from many sources outside your control. This interference can cause momentary loss of control so it is advisable to always keep a safe distance in all directions around your model, as this margin will help avoid collisions or injury.

- Never operate your model with low transmitter batteries.
- Always operate your model in an open area away from cars, Traffic or people.
- Avoid operating your model in the street where injury or damage can occur.
- Never operate the model in the street or in populated areas for any reason.
- Carefully follow the directions and warnings for this and any optional support equipment (chargers. Rechargeable battery packs, etc.) you use.
- Keep all chemicals, small parts and anything electrical out of the reach of children.
- Moisture causes damage to electronics. Avoid water exposure to all equipment not specifically designed and protected for this purpose.
- Never lick or any place of any your model in your mouth as it could cause serious injury or even death.

Safety

Lithium Polymer (Li-Po) Battery Warning

CAUTION: Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for safe use and disposal of batteries. Fire, property damage, or serious injury can result from the mishandling of Li-Po batteries.

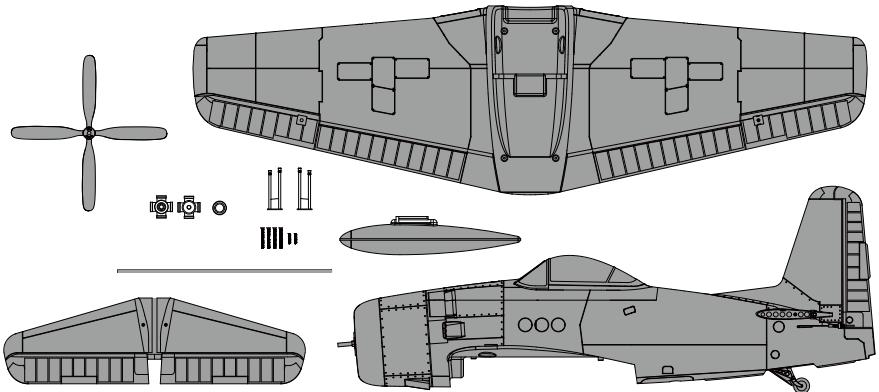
- By handing, charging or using a Li-Po Battery you assume all risks associated with lithium batteries. If at any time the batteries begin to swell, or balloon, discontinue use immediately!
- Always store the batteries at room temperature in a dry area to extend the life of the battery. Always transport or temporarily store the battery in a temperature range of 40-120F. Do not tote the battery or model in a car or in direct sunlight. If stored in a hot car, the battery can be damaged or even catch fire.
- Never use a Ni-Mh Charger to charge Li-Po Batteries. Failure to charge the battery with a Li-Po compatible charger may cause fire resulting in personal injury and property damage.
- Never discharge Li-Po Cells below 3V.
- Never leave charging batteries unattended.
- Never charge damaged batteries.

Charging the Flight Battery Warning

- Use a battery charger that is designed to safely charge the Li-Po Battery. Read the charger instructions carefully before use. When charging the battery, make certain the battery is on a heat resistant surface. It is also highly recommended to place the Li-Po Battery inside a fire resistant charging bag readily available at hobby shops or online.

Box Contents

Quick Start Information		
Transmitter Setup	Set up your transmitter using the transmitter setup chart	
Dual Rates	High Rate	Low Rate
	Ail	16mm up/down
	Ele	10mm up/down
	Rud	18mm left/right
Center of Gravity (CG)	90-95mm (From Leading Edge)	
Flight Timer Setting	5 minutes	

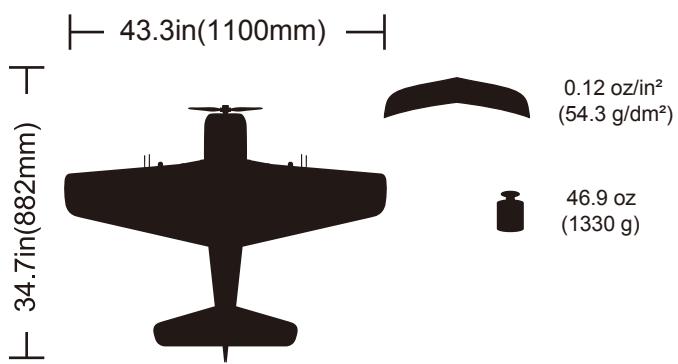


Specifications

		PNP
	Motor: 3536-KV850	Included
	ESC: 40A	Included
	9g Servos x6	Included
	11.1V 2200mAh 25C	Required to Complete
		Required to Complete
		Required to Complete

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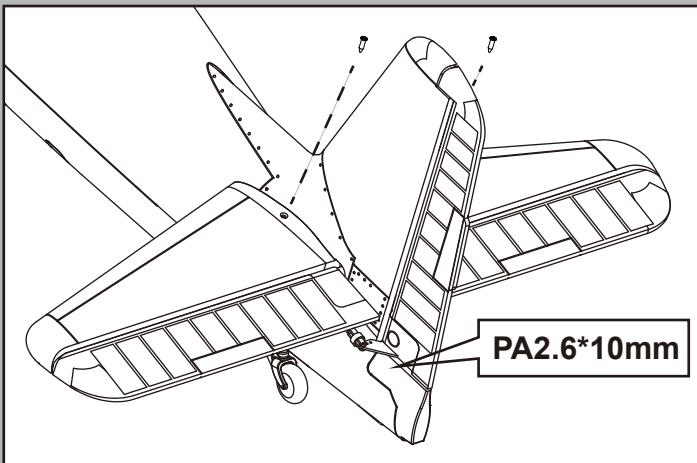
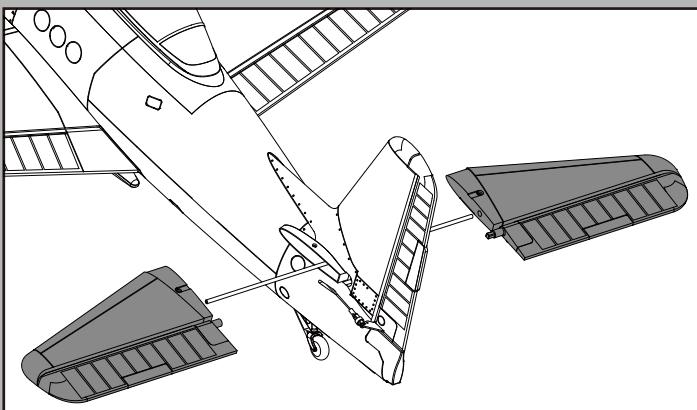
Preflight

1	Remove and inspect contents.	9	Perform the Control Test with the transmitter.
2	Read this instruction manual thoroughly.	10	Perform the P51 Control Direction Test with the aircraft.
3	Charge flight battery.	11	Adjust flight controls and transmitter.
4	Fully assemble airplane.	12	Perform a radio system Range Test.
5	Install the flight battery in the aircraft(once it has fully charged).	13	Find a safe open area to fly.
6	Check the Center of Gravity(CG).	14	Plan flight for flying field conditions.
7	Bind aircraft to your transmitter.		
8	Make sure linkages move freely.		

Model Assembly

Horizontal Tail Installation

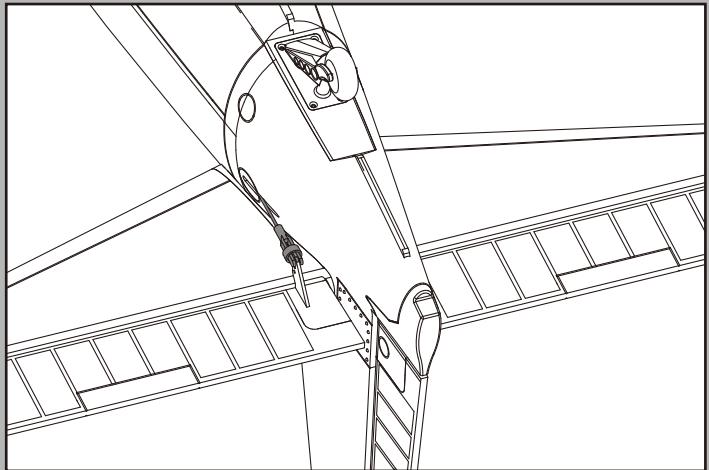
1. Slide the Horizontal tail tube into the hole in the rear of the fuselage.
2. Install the 2 piece (left and right) horizontal tail as shown. Ensure the control horn faces down.
3. Secure the two horizontal tail pieces in place using the 2 included screws.



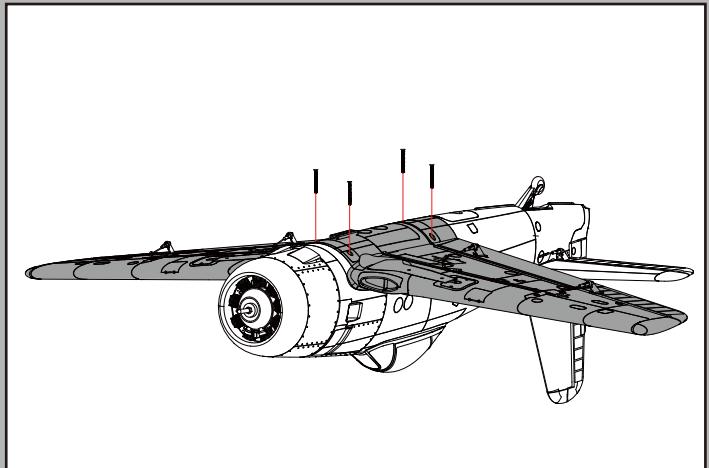
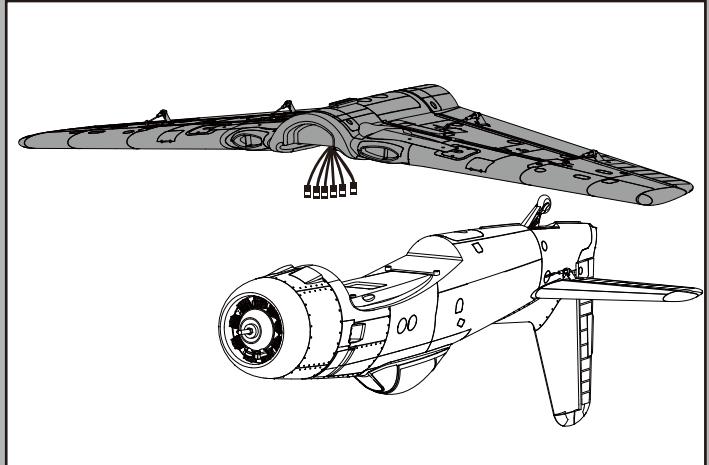
Model Assembly Continued

Wing Installation

1. Remove the canopy hatch.
2. Guide all the connectors through the hole located in the bottom of the fuselage as shown
3. Connect the Flaps, Retracts and Aileron connectors to respective Y-harnesses connected to the receiver. The left and right servos can be connected to either side of a Y-harness.
4. Align the wing with the fuselage and secure into position using the included 4 Screws.
5. Reinstall the canopy hatch on the fuselage.



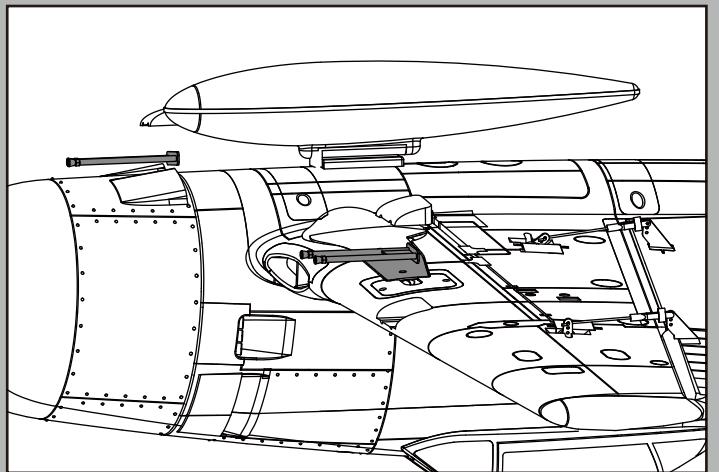
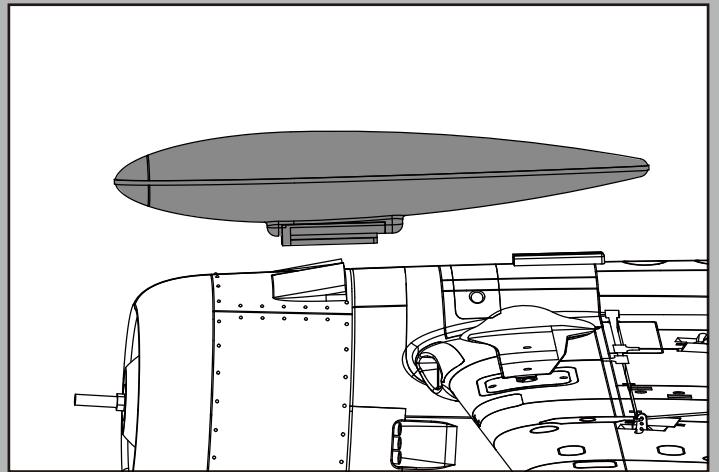
Disassemble in reverse order.



Model Assembly Continued

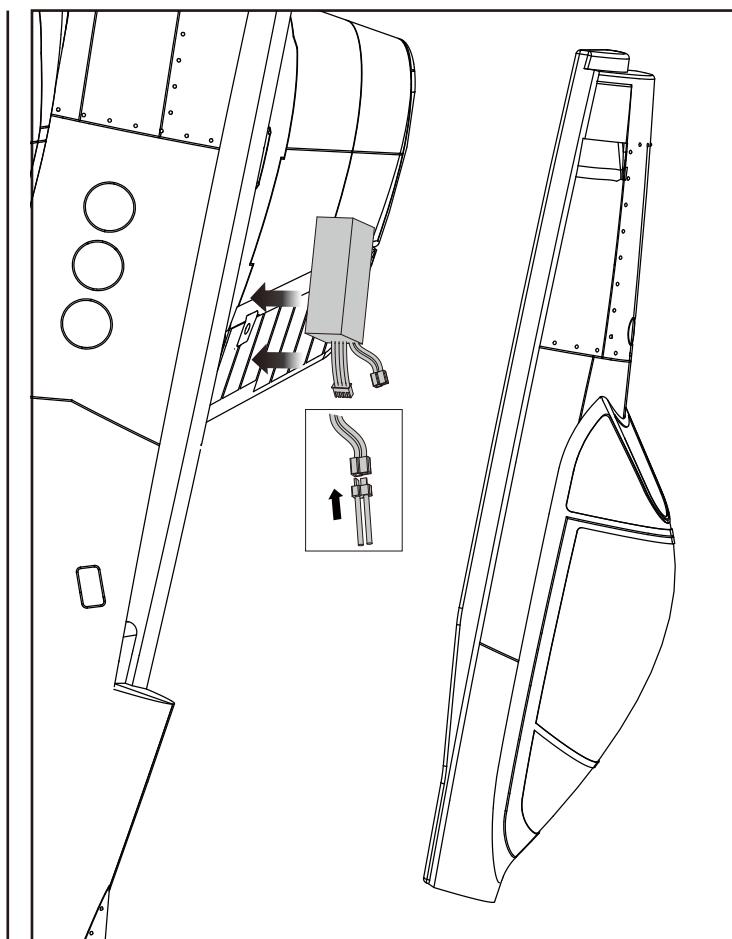
Drop Tank

1. Slide the optional drop tanks into the rails on the bottom of the fuselage.



Battery Installation and ESC Arming

1. Apply the hook tape to the cable end of the battery .
2. Make sure the battery is secured using the hook.
Note: you may need to relocate the battery position to achieve the correct CG for your model.



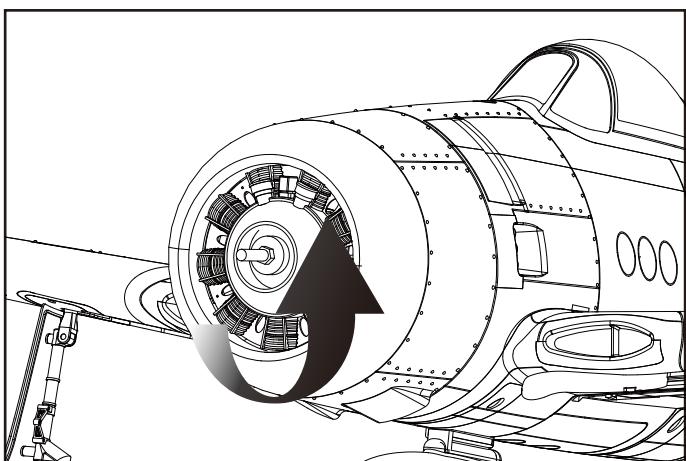
Get your model ready to fly

Important ESC and model information

1. The ESC included with the model has a safe start. If the motor battery is connected to the ESC and the throttle stick is not in the low throttle or off position, the motor will not start until the throttle stick is moved to the low throttle or off position. Once the throttle stick is moved to the low throttle or off position, the motor will emit a series of beeps. Several beeps with the same tune means the ESC has detected the cells of the battery. The count of the beeps equals the cells of the battery. The motor is now armed and will start when the throttle is moved.
2. The motor and ESC come pre-connected and the motor rotation should be correct. If for any reason the motor is rotating in the wrong direction, simply reverse two of the three motor wires to change the direction of rotation. The motor has an optional brake setting. The ESC comes with brake switched off and we recommend that the model be flown with the brake off. However, the brake could be accidentally switched on if the motor battery is connected to the ESC while the throttle stick is set at full throttle. To switch the brake off, move the throttle stick to full throttle and plug in the motor battery. The motor will beep one time. Move the throttle stick to low throttle or the off position. The motor is ready to run and the brake will be switched off.
3. Battery Selection and Installation. We recommend the 11.1V 2200mAh 25C Li-Po battery. If using another battery, the battery must be at least a 11.1V 2200mAh 25C battery. Your battery should be approximately the same capacity, dimension and weight as the 11.1V 2200mAh 25C Li-Po battery to fit the fuselage without changing the center of gravity significantly.

Check the motor rotating direction

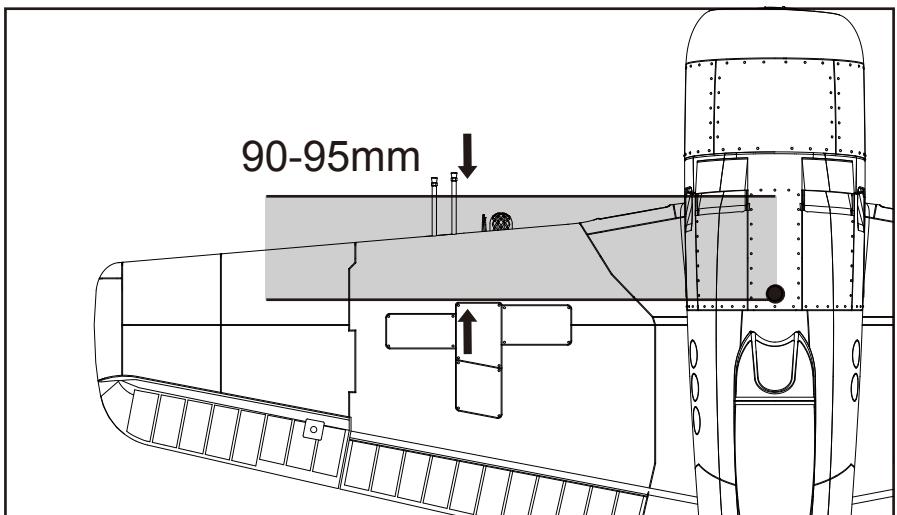
The motor should rotate clockwise when viewing the plane from the rear.



Center of Gravity (CG)

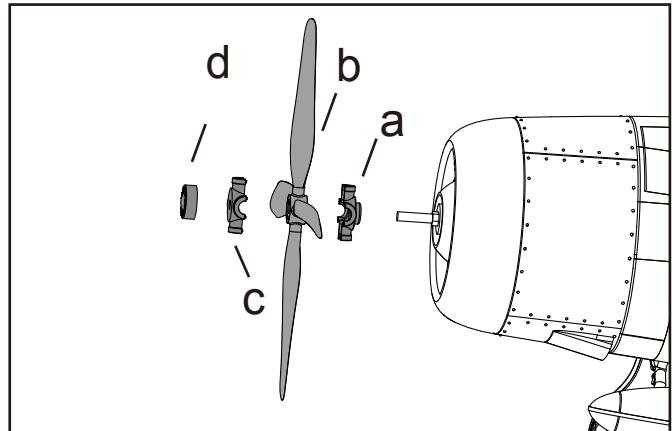
When balancing your model, adjust the motor battery as necessary so the model is level or slightly nose down. This is the correct balance point for your model. After the first flights, the CG position can be adjusted for your personal preference.

1. The recommended Center of Gravity (CG) location for your model is (90-95mm) forward from the leading edge of the main wing (as shown) with the battery pack installed. Mark the location of the CG on top of the wing.
2. When balancing your model, support the plane at the marks made on the bottom of the main wing with your fingers or a commercially available balancing stand. This is the correct balance point for your model. Make sure the model is assembled and ready for flight before balancing.



Motor Service

Assemble the spinner and propeller as shown.

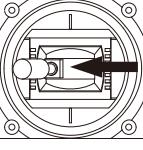
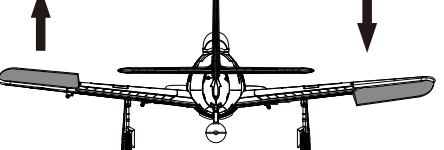
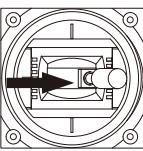
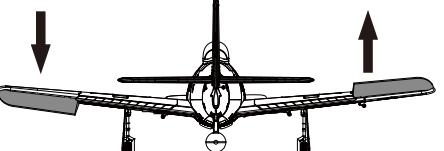
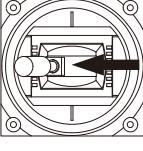
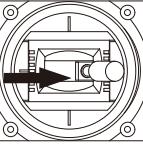
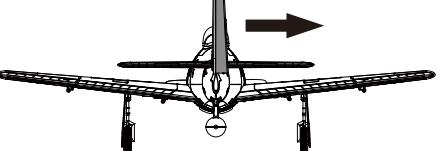


F8F Control Direction Test

Before getting started, bind your receiver with your transmitter. Please refer to your Transmitter Manual for proper operation

CAUTION: To prevent personal injury, DO NOT install the propeller assembly onto the motor shaft while testing the control surfaces. DO NOT arm the ESC and do not turn on the transmitter until the Transmitter Manual instructs you to do so.

Tips: Make sure all control sticks on your radio are in the neutral position (rudder, elevator, ailerons) and the throttle in the OFF position. Make sure both ailerons move up and down (travel) the same amount. This model tracks well when the left and right ailerons travel the same amount in response to the control stick.
1. Move the controls on the transmitter to make sure aircraft control surface move correctly. See diagrams below.

Aircraft movement		F8F Reaction
Aileron		
Elevator		
Rudder		
		

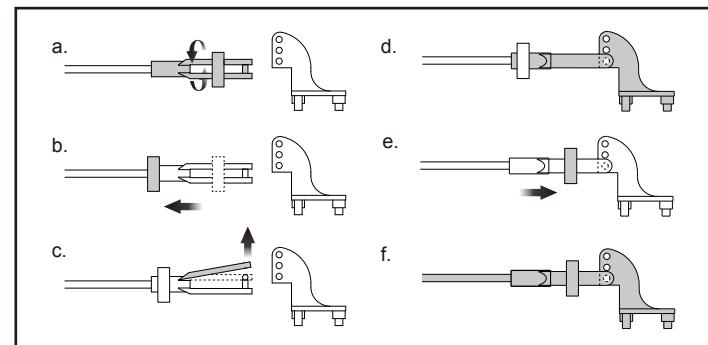
Clevis Installation and Control Centering

Clevis Installation

Pull the tube the clevis to the linkage

Carefully spread the clevis, then insert the clevis pin into the desired hole in the control horn.

More the tube to hold the clevis on the control horn.



Control Horn and Servo Arm Settings

The table shows the factory settings for the control horns and servo arms. Fly the aircraft at the factory settings before making changes.

After flying, you may choose to adjust the linkage positions for the desired control response. See the table shown.

	Horns	Arms
Elevator	(factory)	(factory)
Rudder	(factory)	(factory)
Ailerons	(factory)	(factory)

More control throw	Less control throw
(factory)	(factory)
(factory)	(factory)

Before flying the model

Find a suitable flying site

Find a flying site clear of buildings, trees, power lines and other obstructions. Until you know how much area will be required and have mastered flying your plane in confined spaces, choose a site which is at least the size of two to three football fields - a flying field specifically for R/C planes is best. Never fly near people - especially children who can wander unpredictably.

Perform the range check for your plane

As a precaution, an operational ground range test should be performed before the first flight each time you go out. Performing a range test is a good way to detect problems that could cause loss of control such as low batteries, defective or damaged radio components, or radio interference. This usually requires an assistant and should be done at the actual flying site you will be using.

First turn on the transmitter, then install a fully - charged battery into the fuselage. Connect the battery and install the hatch.

Remember, use care not to bump the throttle stick. otherwise, the propeller/fan will turn and possibly cause damage or injury.

Note: Please refer to your Transmitter Manual that came with your radio control system to perform a ground range check. If the controls are not working correctly or if anything seems wrong, do not fly the model until you correct the problem. Make certain all the servo wires are securely connected to the receiver and the transmitter batteries have a good connection.

Monitor your flight time

Monitor and limit your flight time using a timer (such as on a wristwatch or in your transmitter if available). When the batteries are getting low you will usually notice a performance drop before the ESC cuts off motor power, so when the plane starts flying slower you should land. Often (but not always) power can be briefly restored after the motor cuts off by holding the throttle stick all the way down for a few seconds.

To avoid an unexpected dead-stick landing on your first flight, set your timer to a conservative 4 minutes. When your alarm sounds you should land right away.

Flying course

Take off

While applying power, slowly steer to keep the model straight. the model should accelerate quickly. As the model gains flight speed you will want to climb at a steady and even rate. F8F will climb out at a nice angle of attack (AOA).

Always choose a wide-open space for flying your plane. It is ideal for you to fly at a sanctioned flying field. If you are not flying at an approved site always avoid flying near houses, trees, wires and buildings. You should also be careful to avoid flying in areas, where there are many people, such as busy parks, schoolyards, or soccer field. Consult laws and ordinances before choosing a location to fly your aircraft. After takeoff, gain some altitude. Climb to aspects of flight does not make sense, including high speed passes, inverted flight, loops, and point rolls.

Landing

Land the model when you hear the motor pulsing (LVC) or if you notice a reduction in power. If using a transmitter with a timer, set the timer so you have enough flight time to make several landing approaches.

Recharge the battery and repair the model as needed .The model's three point landing gear allows the model to land on hard surfaces. Align model directly into the wind and fly down to the ground. Fly the airplane down to the ground using 1/4-1/3 throttle to keep enough energy for proper flare. Before the model touches down, always fully decrease the throttle to avoid damaging the propeller or other components. The key to a great landing is to manage the power and elevator all the way to the ground and set down lightly on the main landing gear. After a few flights you will find the model can be set down lightly on the mains and you can hold the nose wheel off balancing the model on the mains until it slows and gently settles the nose.

Maintenance

Repairs to the foam should be made with foam safe adhesives such as hot glue, foam safe CA, and 5min epoxy. When parts are not repairable, see the Spare Parts List for ordering by item number.

Always check to make sure all screws on the aircraft are tightened. Pay special attention to make sure the spinner is firmly in place before every flight.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Aircraft will not respond to the throttle but responds to other controls.	- ESC is not armed. - Throttle channel is reversed.	- Lower throttle stick and throttle trim to lowest settings. - Reverse throttle channel on transmitter.
Extra propeller noise or extra vibration.	- Damaged spinner, propeller, motor, or motor mount. - Loose propeller and spinner parts. - Propellor installed backwards.	- Replace damaged parts. - Tighten parts for propeller adapter, propeller and spinner.
Reduced flight time or aircraft underpowered.	- Flight battery charge is low. - Propeller installed backward. - Flight battery damaged.	- Remove and install propeller correctly. - Completely recharge flight battery. - Replace flight battery and follow flight battery instructions.
Control surface does not move, or is slow to respond to control inputs.	- Control surface, control horn, linkage or servo damage. - Wire damaged or connections loose.	- Replace or repair damaged parts and adjust controls. - Do a check of connections for loose wiring.
Controls reversed.	Channels are reversed in the transmitter.	Do the Control Direction Test and adjust controls for aircraft and transmitter.
- Motor loses power. - Motor power pulses then motor loses power.	- Damage to motor, or battery. - Loss of power to aircraft. - ESC uses default soft Low Voltage Cutoff(LVC).	- Do a check of batteries, transmitter, receiver, ESC, motor and wiring for damage (replace as needed). - Land aircraft immediately and recharge flight battery.
LED on receiver flashes slowly.	Power loss to receiver.	- Check connection from ESC to receiver. - Check servos for damage. - Check linkages for binding.

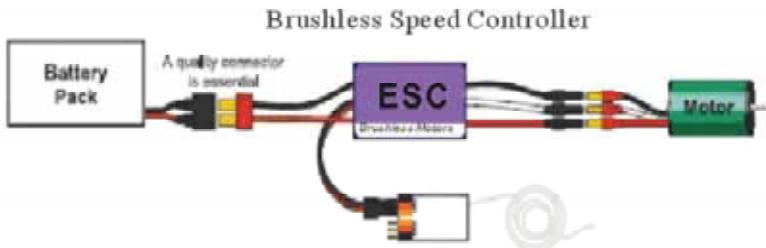
ESC instruction

Wires Connection:

The electronic speed controller can be connected to the motor by soldering directly, or with high quality connectors.

Always use new connectors, which should be soldered carefully to the cables and insulated with heat shrink tubes. The maximum length of the battery pack wires shall be within 6 inches.

- Solder controller to the motor wires.
- Solder appropriate connectors to the battery wires.
- Insulate all solder connectors with heat shrink tubes.
- Plug the "JR" connector into the receiver throttle channel.
- Speed Controller Red and Black wires connect to battery pack Red and Black wires respectively.



Programming Mode Audible Tones

Programming Mode Audible Tones		ESC Functions
0	Throttle Calibration (within the first 4 Sec)	● ● ● ●
1	Brake	Brake On /Off
2	Battery type	NiCad LiPo
3	Low Voltage Cutoff Threshold	Low 2.8V/50% Medium 3.0V/60% High 3.2V/65%
4	Restore Factory Setup Defaults	Restore
5	Timing Setup	Automatic (7-30°) Low (7-22°) High (22-30°)
6	Soft Acceleration Start Ups	Very Soft Soft Acceleration Start Acceleration
7	Governor Mode	Rpm off Heli first range Heli second range
8	Motor Rotation	Positive/Reverse
9	Switching Frequency	8kHz 16kHz
10	Low Voltage Cutoff Type	Reduce Power Hard Cut Off

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MADE IN CHINA

Created by 04/16