

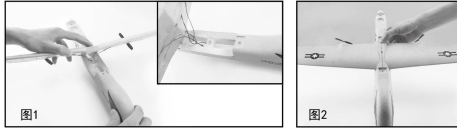
# 7-SERIES

## 2. 4G遥控飞机使用说明书

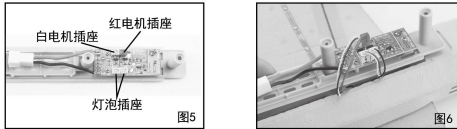
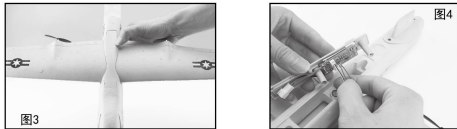
### 飞机的组装

此飞机为DIY组装产品，用户收到产品后，需自己组装，才可以正常使用。现将组装方法及步骤介绍如下：

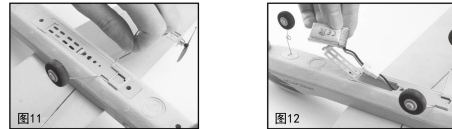
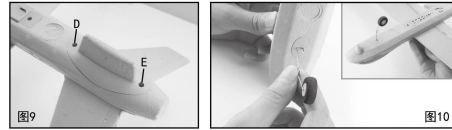
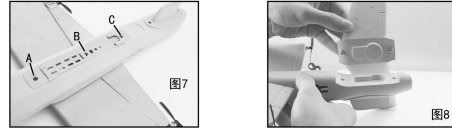
1. 将机翼跟机身如图1所示方向对齐起来，注意将电机线跟引线穿过机身的后面的空位，组装起来的效果如图2。



2. 将机翼的固定件如图3压在机翼上面，然后把整个机身翻转过来放在平坦的桌面上，然后将电机插头如图4所示插入电路板上的电机插座内，注意务必是红插头插入红插座，白插头插入白插座，如果插错位置则飞机无法飞行。再将灯泡线的插头插入灯泡插座内，灯泡插座不用区分。（电路板上的插座功能如图5所示）组装完成的效果如图6所示。



3. 将电路板组件如图7装入机身内，并在A、B、C三个位置分别锁上螺丝，跟机翼的固定件锁合。  
4. 将尾翼如图8方向所示跟机身尾部位置对齐，并在机身底部如图9、D、E两个位置分别锁上螺丝。  
5. 如图10所示装入前起落架，注意方向。如图11所示装入后起落架。如图12将电池插头跟电路板的电源插座连接起来，然后将电池装入电池仓内并扣上电池盖。

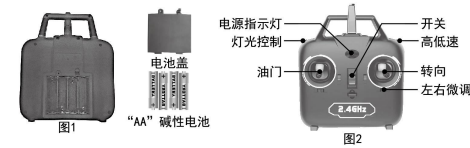


6. 整只飞机组装完成如图13所示。



### 遥控器的组装及功能介绍

打开遥控器背面的电池盖，将4粒“AA”碱性电池（电池需另购，且不可混用新旧不一致类型不同的电池）依照电池箱的极性依次装入，然后扣紧电池盖（如图1）。遥控器功能如图2所示。



### 给飞机电池充电

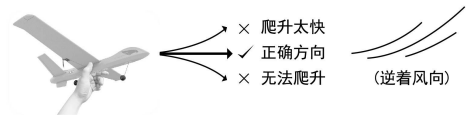
将原厂配备的USB充电线插入电脑USB插座，此时指示灯不亮，然后连接电池插头，红色指示灯亮起，这样就可以充电了，当指示灯熄灭时就代表充满了。充电时间约为60分钟。

### 飞行前准备

1. 请选择无雨雪、风力小于4级的室外环境飞行，避开人、动物及障碍物。  
2. 将原厂配备的锂电池装入飞机底部的电池仓，并打开电源开关，飞机指示灯闪亮，此时将其静放在地面，等待对频。  
3. 将油门杆拉至最低，打开遥控器电源，将油门杆由最低推至最高，再拉回最低，飞机指示灯变为常亮，此时完成对码，可以飞行了。

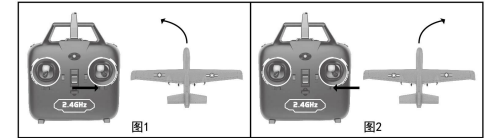
### 准备起飞

1. 地面起飞：选择一条大约5-10米长的跑道，逆着风向，推动油门逐步至最大，飞机滑行一段距离后会自动起飞。如果飞机在地面滑行时偏航，请调整遥控器的左右微调，直到飞机滑行方向为直线。  
2. 手抛起飞：用手握着机身的中间部分，推动油门，以平行的方向把飞机逆风抛向空中，不可使飞机倾斜。



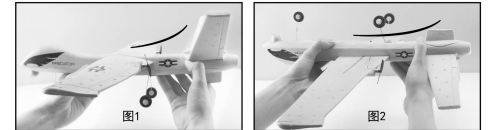
### 偏航调整

当飞机在空中时，若飞机向左旋转，那么向右拨动微调（如图1），直至平稳；若飞机向右旋转，那么向左拨动微调（如图2），直至平稳。



### 通过调整机身来调整飞机的飞行状态

飞机的飞行状态，可通过弯曲飞机的尾部来作调整，弯曲时要用手指压住被弯曲部分以防折断。当飞机不易起飞，把飞机尾部向上弯（如图1）；当飞机爬升太快，把飞机尾部向下弯（如图2）。



### 飞机故障与维修

问题	原因	解决方法
螺旋桨不转动	未打开电源开关 飞机电量不足	打开电源开关 给飞机充电
起飞不停打转或起飞后很快下降	没有调好平衡	通过微调跟机身调整好
不能起飞或是飞行时下降	飞机没有逆风起飞 飞机电量不足 飞机角度不够或速度不够	起飞时逆风起飞 给飞机充电 更有技巧的操作方向杆
在上升或起飞时下降	飞机电量不足	给飞机充电
飞机对遥控器的指令没有反应或是反应缓慢	受高压线、其他遥控产品或建筑物的干扰	尽可能避免这种情况选择另一地方操作
失控	超过可控制范围	在遥控范围内操作（遥控范围80米）

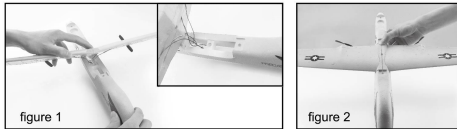
# 7-SERIES

## 2.4G REMOTE CONTROL AIRCRAFT INSTRUCTIONS

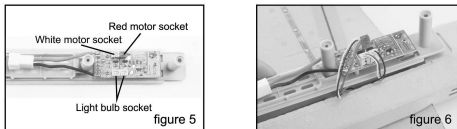
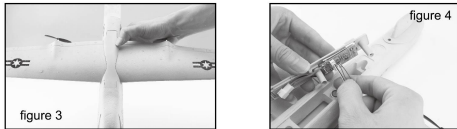
### Aircraft assembly

This aircraft is a DIY assembly product. After the user receives the product, he needs to assemble it himself before it can be used normally. The assembly method and steps are now described as follows:

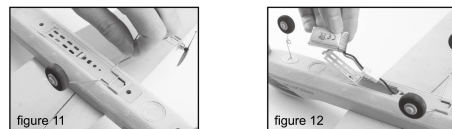
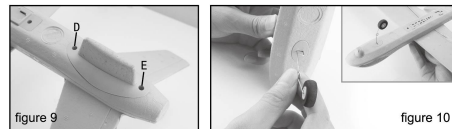
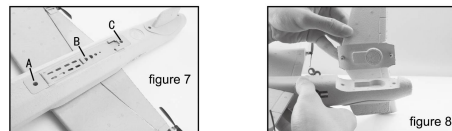
1. Combine the wing and the fuselage in the direction shown in Figure 1. Note that the motor wire and the light bar lead are passed through the space behind the fuselage. The effect of assembly is shown in Figure 2.



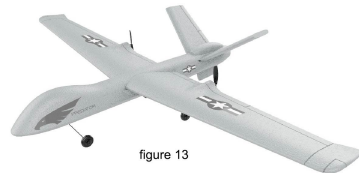
2. Press the wing's fixing parts on the wing as shown in Figure 3. Then turn the whole body over and place it on a flat tabletop. Then insert the motor plug into the motor socket on the power board as shown in Figure 4. Be sure to insert the red plug into the red socket and the white plug into the white socket. If the wrong position is inserted, the airplane cannot fly. Then insert the plug of the bulb wire into the socket of the bulb, and the socket of the bulb does not need to be distinguished. (The function of the socket on the electric board is shown in Figure 5) The effect of assembly is shown in Figure 6.



3. Insert the electric board assembly into the fuselage as shown in Figure 7, and lock the screws in the three positions of A, B, C to lock with the fixing parts of the wing.  
4. The rear wing is aligned with the rear end of the fuselage as shown in the direction of Figure 8, and the screws are locked at the bottom of the fuselage as shown in Figure 9 D, E.  
5. Install the nose landing gear as shown in Figure 10, paying attention to the direction. The rear landing gear is loaded as shown in FIG. Connect the battery plug to the power socket of the power board as shown in Figure 12, then insert the battery into the battery compartment and fasten the battery cover.

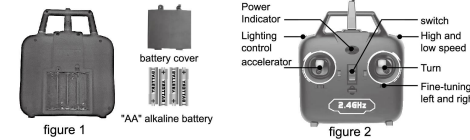


6. The entire aircraft is assembled as shown in Figure 13.



### Remote control assembly and function introduction

Open the battery cover on the back of the remote control and load 4 "AA" alkaline batteries (the batteries need to be purchased separately, and do not mix old and new or different types of batteries), follow the polarity of the battery box, and then fasten the battery cover. (Figure 1). The remote control function is shown in Figure 2.



### Charge the aircraft battery

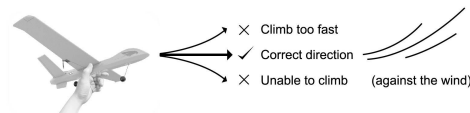
Plug the original USB charging cable into the computer's USB socket. At this time, the indicator light does not light up, then connect the battery plug, the red indicator light is on, so that it can be charged. When the indicator light is off, it is full. The charging time is approximately 60 minutes.

### Preparation before flight

1. Please choose an outdoor environment with no rain or snow and wind less than 4, avoiding people, animals and obstacles.  
2. Put the original lithium battery into the battery compartment at the bottom of the aircraft, and turn on the power switch. The aircraft indicator light flashes. At this time, put it on the ground and wait for the frequency.  
3. Pull the throttle stick to the lowest position, turn on the power of the remote control, push the throttle lever from the lowest to the highest, then pull back to the lowest, and the airplane indicator lights up constantly. At this point, the code is completed and you can fly.

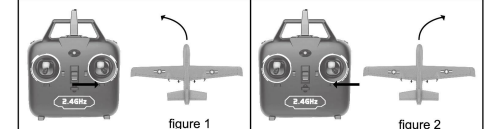
### Ready to take off

1. Ground takeoff: Select a runway about 5-10 meters long, against the wind direction, push the throttle gradually to the maximum, the aircraft will automatically take off after a certain distance. If the airplane is yawing while the ground is taxiing, adjust the left and right fine adjustments of the remote control until the airplane is in a straight line.  
2. Throw the hand: Hold the middle part of the fuselage with your hand, push the throttle, throw the plane against the wind in the parallel direction, and do not tilt the plane.



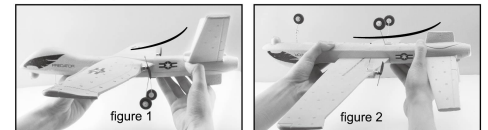
### Yaw adjustment

When the aircraft is flying in the air, if the airplane rotates to the left, then make a fine adjustment to the right (as shown in Figure 1) until it is stable; if the airplane rotates to the right, then make a fine adjustment to the left (Figure 2) until it is stable.



### Adjust the flight state of the aircraft by adjusting the fuselage

The flight state of the aircraft can be adjusted by bending the tail of the aircraft. When bending, use a finger to press the bent portion to prevent breakage. When the aircraft is not easy to take off, bend the tail of the aircraft upwards (Figure 1); when the aircraft climbs too fast, bend the tail of the aircraft downwards (Figure 2).



### Aircraft failure and repair

PROBLEM	REASON	RESOLVENT
Propeller does not rotate	*Open power switch *Lack of aircraft capacity	*Turn on the power switch *Charging aircraft
Take off and turn around or take off soon after takeoff	*Not adjusting the balance	*Fine tuning and body adjustment
Can't take off or fly down	*The plane did not take off from the wind *Lack of aircraft capacity *The angle of the aircraft is not enough or the speed is not enough	*Take off at takeoff *Charging aircraft *More skilful operation of the direction bar
Drop in ascent or takeoff	*Lack of aircraft capacity	*Charging aircraft
The airplane doesn't respond to the instructions of the remote controller or react slowly	*Interference by high voltage lines, other remote control products or buildings	*As far as possible avoid this situation, choose another place operation
Be out of control	*Beyond the controlled range	*Operate within the remote control range (remote control 80 meters)