

PR9-29MP



#0721 OUTLAW PRO-COMP RACING KIT

Manufactured By:



760-B Crosspoint Drive Denver, NC 28037 www.customworksrc.com



REQUIRED READING... UNDERSTAND THIS MANUAL!

Thank You and Congratulations on purchasing the **OUTLAW PRO COMP!** Within this kit you will find a race winning car with over 26 years worth of **CUSTOM WORKS** design and quality. In order for you to realize this race car's winning potential it is important to follow the written text along with the pictures included. The steps required to build this car are very easy, as long as you read before you build.

The instructional format for building this car is to assemble each bag in alphabetical order. There you will find all of the small parts needed for that step. Bigger parts and unique parts are packaged together in one common bag, look for these items here. Each bag of parts will be broken down into "Steps" thru the manual. All hardware needed to complete all steps for each separate bag will be found in each individual bag. There is no need to steal screws from other bags.

In order to offer a quality and precise competition car kit, some suspension and drive-train components may have a slight snug "fit" or "feel" with their mating parts when the kit is new but should move smoothly. This will wear in over time however you may want to tailor fit these parts to pivot freely but WITHOUT slop now. For suspension arms use a small file or Xacto to shave a SLIGHT amount of interfearing material versus a suspension mount. For the drive-train, the bearings are packed with a thick grease for longer bearing life. You can soak the bearings in WD-40 to dissolve the grease, giving you a super free drivetrain but with shorter bearing life.

Considering the various dirt or clay surfaces that Dirt Oval cars are raced on today, the Outlaw has been designed to be competitive on either loose packed dirt with buggy tires or high bite clay with rubber or foam racing tires. The instructions will build the kit using the most verastale set-up Custom Works has found in testing on different types of tracks, however there are various other suspension configurations available to you that you may find more suitable for your local track. For updates and more proven set-ups login to CustomWorksRC.com.

All hardware (screws, washers, nuts, etc...) are referred to by size and type in the instructions. To help clarify which screw or nut the instruction is calling for refer to the HARDWARE REFERENCE supplement. The size of the screw or nut should match the "shadow" of the same piece very closely.

Screw ID's are: FH=Flat Head BH=Button Head SH=Socket Head SS=Set Screw

BUILDING TIPS:

-Using some type of thread locking fluid is suggested for all parts where metal screws thread into other metal parts. We suggest using a lite setting strength thread lock for the reason you may want to take the screw out one day. Remember it only takes a very small amount to secure the screw.

-Do **NOT** use power screwdrivers to drive screws into parts. The fast rotation speed can easily melt and strip plastic parts or cross-thread into the aluminum parts.

-Lightly sand the edges of graphite pieces using a medium grade sandpaper to avoid splinters. Run a thin bead of Super Glue around the edges to give pieces greater durability.

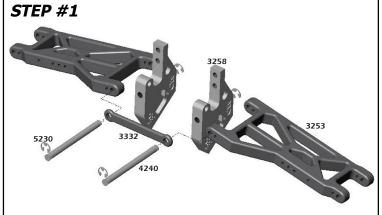
SUGGESTED TOOLS

400 Grit SandpaperBlue Loctite.093" DriverHobby ScissorsX-Acto Knife.063" DriverSmall Needle Nose PliersPhillips Head Screw Driver.050" Driver

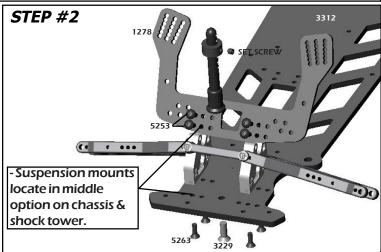
Front Suspension





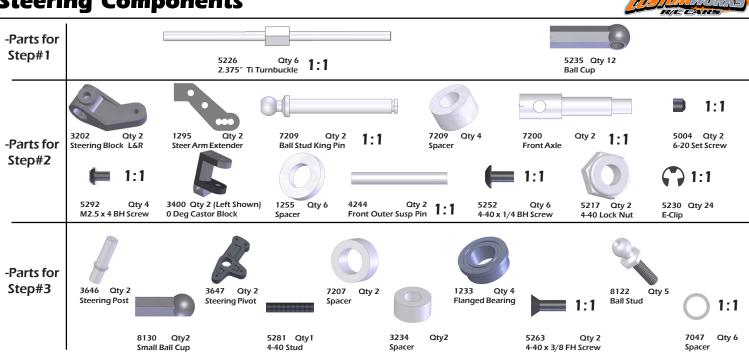


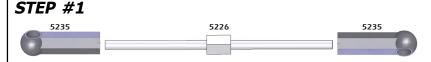
- Insert 4240 Inner Pin thru 3332 Susp Brace, then thru first leg of 3253 Susp Arm and into 2335 Front Susp Mount.
- Snap 5230 E-Clips to 4240 Susp Pin.
- Arms should pivot freely on the mounts.



- Fasten the 1278 tower to the suspension assembly.
- Fasten the suspension assembly and the 3228 Body Post to the 3312 Chassis.

Steering Components



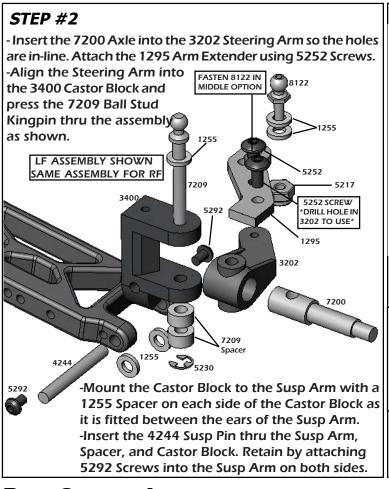


- Thread the 5235 Ball Cups onto the ends of the 5226 Turnbuckle.
- NOTE: Turnbuckle has RIGHT and LEFT threads!

Make 6 Linkages.

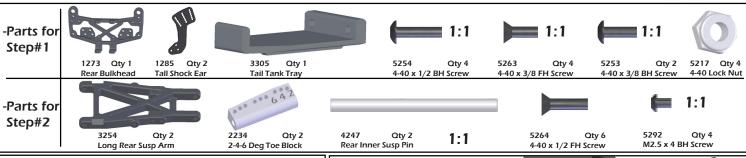


- 1:1 Assembled Camber Link and Steering Linkage.
 - -Attach to car in Step #3 of this bag.



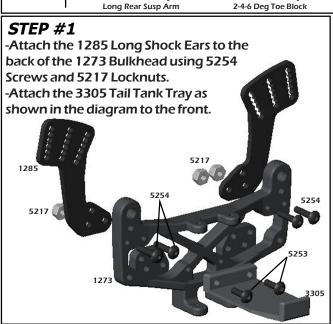


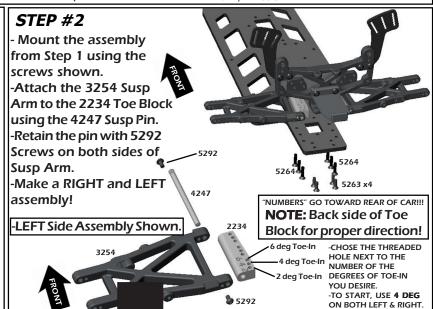
Rear Suspension



SNAP LINKAGES FROM

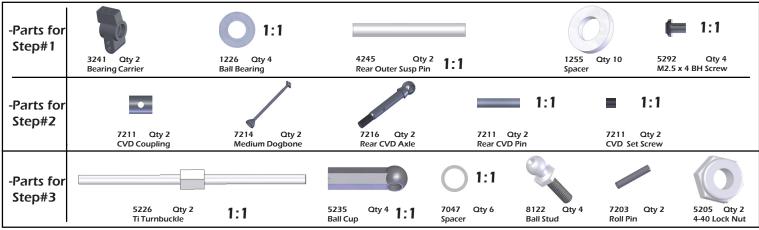
STEP#1 ONTO BALL STUDS

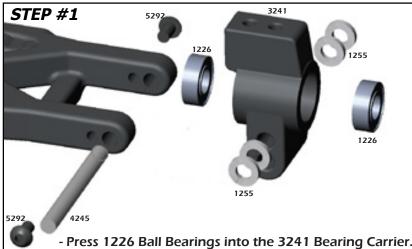




CVD & Drive Assembly

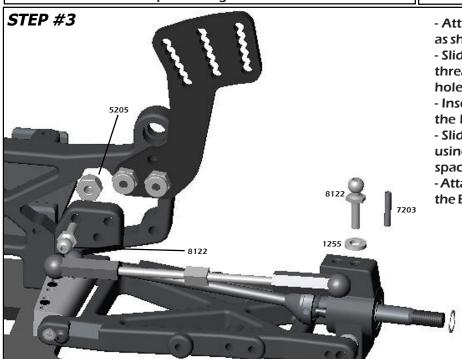






- Attach the Bearing Carrier to the Susp Arm using 4245 Susp Pin with (2) 1255 Spacers on each side of the Bearing Carrier.
- NOTE: The Suspension Pin will pass thru the UPPER hole in the Bearing Carrier.
- Retain the Susp Pin using 5292 Screws.





- Attach the 8122 Ball Stud to the Rear Bulkhead as shown using a 5205 Lock Nut.

and Axle so the set-screw is able to be tightened.

- Slide a 1255 Spcaer onto the Ball Stud and thread into the Bearing Carrier in the outer most hole.
- Insert the CVD assembly by sliding the axle thru the bearings.
- Slide (4) 7047 Shims onto the axle and retain using the 7203 Roll Pin. Pin should be evenly spaced in Axle.

7047

- Attach the Camber Link from Bag "B" by snapping the Ball Cups onto the Ball Studs.

> TYPICALLY FOR THE ENTIRE AXLE (2) OF THE THICK AND (2) OF THE THIN **#7047 SHIMS WILL SUFFICE FOR** PROPER AXLE SHIMMING.

AXLE IS PROPERALLY SHIMED WHEN THE LOCKNUT IS TIGHT TO THE WHEEL AND THERE IS A SLIGHT AMOUNT OF SIDE-TO-SIDE PLAY OF THE AXLE VERSUS THE BEARINGS.

Diff Assembly







- Slide a 4360 Thrust Washer onto the Diff Bolt.
- Apply a thick layer of Black Grease to the Thrust Washer, press (6) 4359 Thrust Balls into the Black Grease.
- Slide the other Thrust Washer on the Diff Bolt and insert it into the 4365 Right Outdrive.
- Press (1) 1229 Bearing into the Outdrive.

*Use a tiny amount of diff lube on

trans gears!

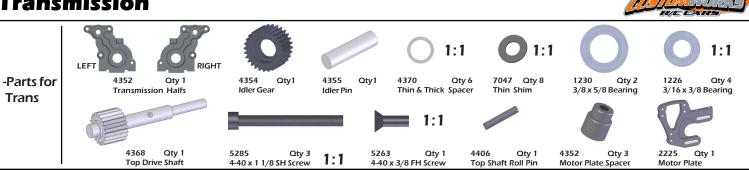
 Put (1) 4358 Diff Ring on the Outdrive, apply Diff Lube as shown.

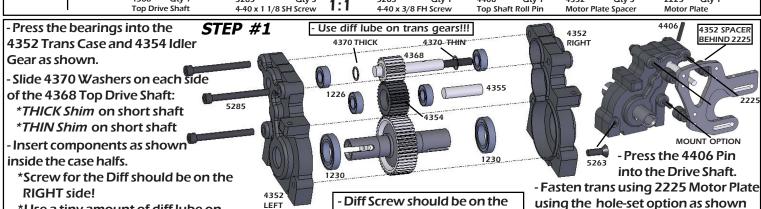


- Press (1) 1229 Bearing and the (12)
- 4363 Diff Balls into the Diff Gear.
- Put (1) 4358 Diff Ring onto the 4364 Left Outdrive, apply Diff Grease as shown.
- Install the 4362 Diff Spring and 4361 T-nut into the Outdrive.
- Carefully slide the diff assembly together so the Diff Bolt passes thru the entire assembly and threads into the T-nut.
- -Screw the Diff Bolt into the T-nut until you feel the Diff Spring fully compress. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN!!!
- Back the Diff Bolt off EXACTLY 1/8 of a turn. Diff motion should be smooth and the Outdrives will turn in opposite directions.

and the 5263 Screw in the bottom.

Transmission





RIGHT side of the Trans!

Spur Gear Assembly



-Parts for Spur Gear Assm











1:1

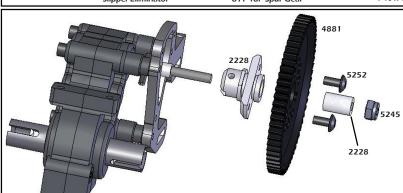
Slipper Eliminator

4881 Qty 1 81T 48P Spur Gear

5252 Qty 1 4-40 x 1/4 BH Screw

2228 Qty 1 Spacer

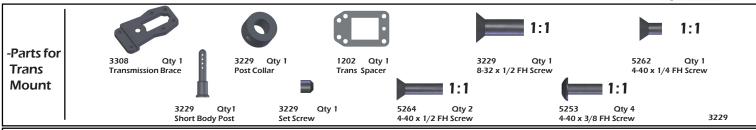
5245 Qty 1 5-40 Locknut

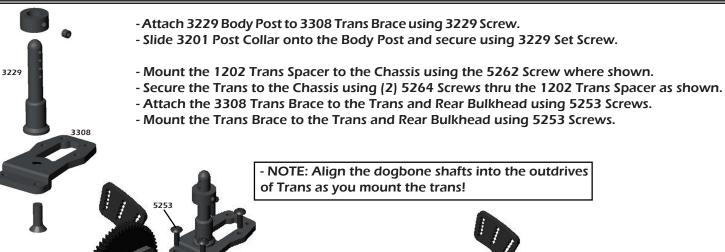


- Press the 2228 Slipper Eliminator onto the Top Drive Shaft so that the Roll Pin keys into the grooves.
- Secure the assembly to the Top Shaft with the 2228 Spacer and the 5245 Locknut. Do NOT overtighten the nut on the Top Shaft!
- Mount the 4881 Spur Gear so the flat side faces AWAY from the transmission. Secure using (2) 5252 Screws.

Transmission Mount

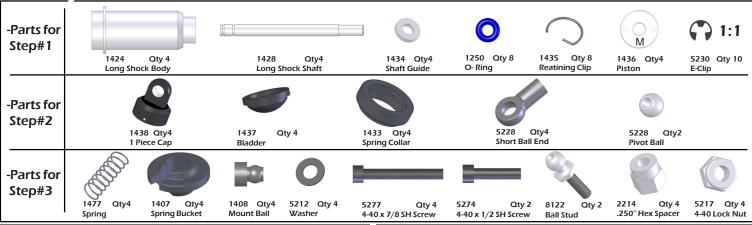






Shock Assembly







Attach 1436 Shock Piston to Shock Shaft using 5230 E-Clips

TIP: To press clip in easiest, compress the clip so the diameter is a little smaller. Insert open end of clip first, working counter-clockwise to the bent end as shown.

STEP #2

- Snap Pivot Ball into the 5228 Ball End. Thread the Ball End onto the Med Shock until the Ball End is flush with the end of threads on the shaft. Do the same with the 5235 Ball Cup to the Short Shock.

- Press the 1437 Firm Bladder (BLACK) into the Threaded Shock Cap so the dome of the bladder points away from the Eyelet Cap.

- Thread 1433 Spring Collar onto the Shock Body.

-NOTE: See shock filling tips for more instructions.



SHOCK FILLING INSTRUCTIONS:

1) Holding the with oil until the top of the body.

40 wt suggested starting point

6) Then the shaft

to its full length

slowly.

should push itself out

2) Slowly move the shock upright, fill shaft up and down several times to allow air bubbles to escape to the top.



steps 5-6 again.

3) Refill with oil to the top of the shock body.



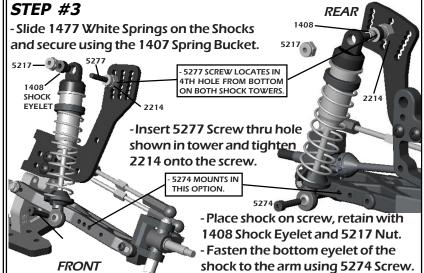
4) Thread the Eyelet Cap assembly onto the Shock Body until it is hand tight. Oil should seep out of the bleed hole in the Threaded Cap.

5) Move the shock shaft in and out a few times and then push it all the way in. It should be easy to push the shaft in until the eyelet hits the body.



7) If the shock does not push out this far there is not enough oil in it. Add just a little oil and try

8) If the shockrebounds too fast, or you cannot push the shaft in until the eyelet hits the body, there is too much oil. Loosen the cap about 2 full turns and pump out a small amount of oil by pushing the shaft in. Retighten the cap and try steps 5-6 again.



Battery Mount



-Parts for **Battery** Mounts



















Qty 1

3659 Qty 2 Batt Post

5280 Qty 2 Hole Head Screw SHORT 5239 Post

9038 Qty 2 Retaining Clip

5252 Qty 2 4-40 x 1/4 BH Screw 5253 Qtv 4 4-40 x 3/8 FH Screw 5263 Qty 4 4-40 x 3/8 FH Screw

- Attach 3659 Battery Posts to the chassis using either 5253 or

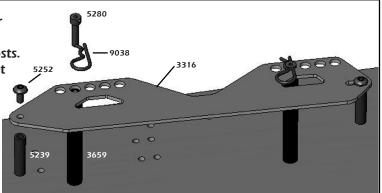
- Thread 5280 Hole Head Screws into the top of the Battery Posts. -Mount the 5239 Post on each end of the 3316 Battery Bracket

using 5252 Screws.

(Slotted hole is to adjust for varying battery lengths)

-Stick the supplied foam tape to the under-side of the battery bracket.

-Align the Battery Bracket over the Hole Head Screw for the desired location and secure using 9038 Clip.



Servo Mounts



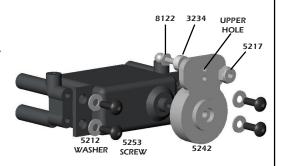


STEP #1

- Attach 5240 Servo Mounts to your steering servo in the position shown using 5253 Screws and 5212 Washers.
- Thread 8122 Ball Stud into the upper-most center hole in the 5242 Servo Saver using the 3234 Spacer and 5217 Locknut as shown.

NOTE: Using inner hole on servo saver will decrease steering speed if desired.

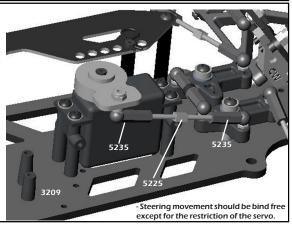
- Determine which of the Spline Inserts are correct for your servo by pressing it over the drive on the servo. Align the servo so it has equal throw in both directions, you may need to do this with the radio system powered.
- Press the Servo Saver onto the Spline Insert so that the Servo Saver is perpendicular to the servo, attach using the screw that came with your servo.



STEP #2

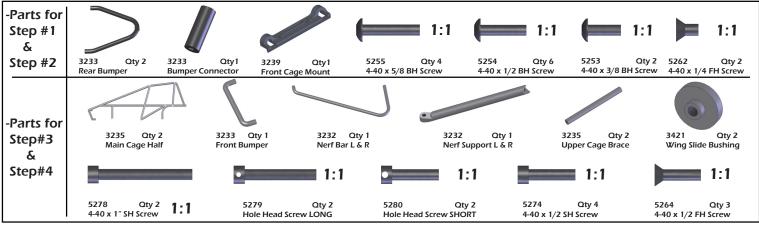
- Mount the servo to the chassis using 5263 Screws.
- Thread the 5235 Ball Cups onto the 5225 Turnbuckle. Snap the Ball Cups onto the Ball Studs on the Servo Saver and the Bell Crank.
- -Adjust turnbuckle length so that the Servo Saver is square to the Servo Case AND the bell cranks are parallel to the chassis at the same time.
- Attach 3209 Antenna Mount in the hole shown, or any open hole not along the edge of the chassis.

TIP Remove extra slop in the Ball Cups and Ball Studs by placing the plastic bag these parts came in between the Cup and Ball Stud as you snap them together. This will create a perfect shim and make the steering unit very tight. Linkages should still pivot freely.



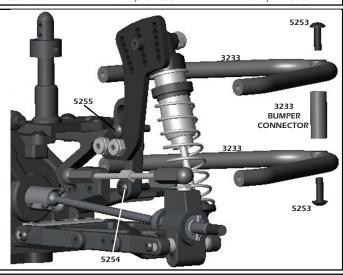
Cage Assembly





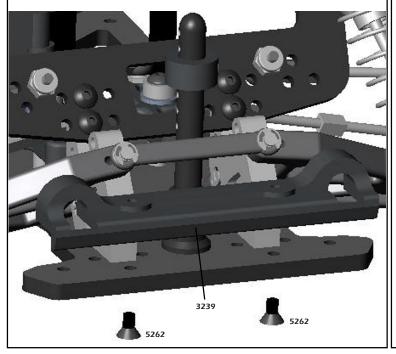
STEP #1

- Mount the (2) 3233 Rear Bumpers together using 5253 Screws and the 3233 Bumper Connector.
- -Attach the Bumper Assembly to the Rear Bulkhead using 5255 Screw into the upper bumper and 5254 Screw into the lower bumper as shown.



STEP #2

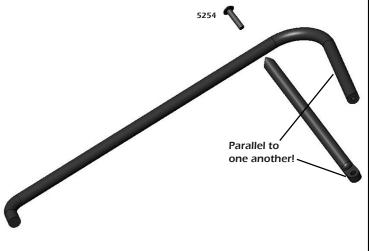
- Mount the 3239 Front Cage mount to the chassis using 5262 Screws.

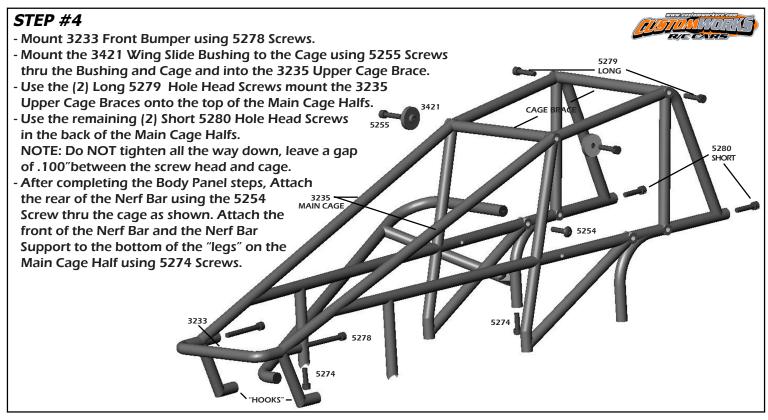


STEP #3

- Assemble the Nerf Bar and Nerf Bar Support using 5254 Screw.

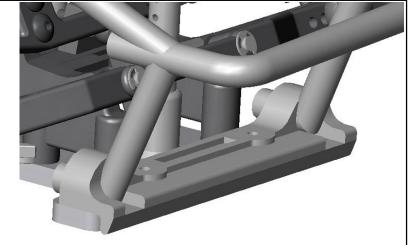
NOTE: Right and Left Nerf Bars and Supports come in the cage kit. Shown is the RIGHT assembled part. When using the correct Support with the Nerf Bar, the bottom foot of the Support and the short leg of the Nerf Bar will be parallel.

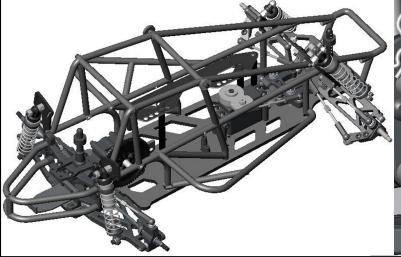


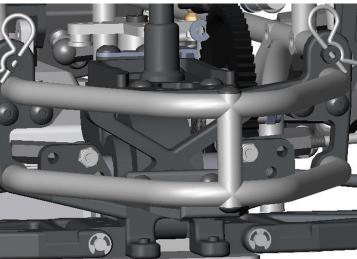


CAGE INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL:

- Place the cage between the front suspension tower with the "HOOKS" slightly further forward the the front edge of the chassis.
- Guide the "HOOKS" into the Front Cage Mount while guiding the Short 5280 Hole Head Screws into the Rear Bulkhead.
- Position the (2) 5274 Screws that mount the bottom portions of the nerf bars to the Cage Half into the holes in the Chassis.
- Lock the cage by placing 9936 Clip into the Hole in the Head of the 5280 Screw.

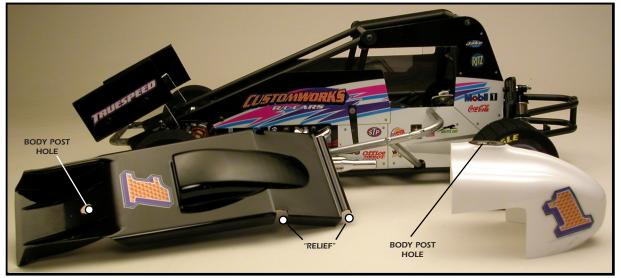






Body Panel Prep & Mounting







- Do these steps BEFORE painting your body panels!!!
- Follow the molded lines on the Headers, 9086 Salem Hood and 9026 Tail Tank to cut the parts out. The locations of the body lines are very accurate and will provide for the best result.
- -Mounting the HEADERS: Mount the headers to the side panel using the screws and nuts provided as shown.
- -Mounting the HOOD: Ream the hole marked in the hood for the body post to mount thru. Tuck the front "scoop" portion of the hood down between the front edges of the cage and onto the body post. Then align one side of the hood's edges between the cage and the body side panel. The down tubes of the cage will align into the "Relief" made in each side of the hood as noted. It will be necessary and ok to slightly bend the portion of the hood behind the hood scoop to tuck this in between the cage rails. Retain the hood at the front by using a body clip thru the body post.
- -Mounting the TAIL TANK: Ream the hole marked in the fuel cap area as shown in the picture. Adjust the height of the body post collar so that the bottom of the tail tank is parallel to the ground to attain the proper look. Retain using a body clip.





Top Wing

- Assemble the #9052 Wing Kit using the instructions provided inside the wing kit. Mount the wing to the car and it should now look just like the car shown below.



CONGRATULATIONS!!! You have now completed the assembly process of your new Custom Works Pro Comp Outlaw. In the next section of this manual you will find some basic setup hints and advice. It is important to remember that all tracks and racing surfaces are different. Therefore the suggestions we give you are general in nature and should by no means be treated as the only options.

MAINTENANCE:

Occasionally dirt will get into the moving and pivoting locations in your car. It is best to periodically clean your car to keep all the suspension components moving freely. Read the tips below to keep your car running at its best!

- Begin by removing the majority of the dirt using a small brush, toothbrush, or compressed air.
- Compressed air is ok to use, be mindful to not FORCE the dirt into the radio gear, transmission, bearings, or air filter. Typically these items only have dirt on them, hitting the dirt with the compressed air puts dirt *IN* these parts!
- Tires, either foam or rubber are best cleaned using water or cleaners like Simple Green (TM). Simple Green also does a great job cleaning car parts as well. Lightly spraying car parts (NOT radio components, transmission, air filter, or bearings) with Simple Green and blowing off with compressed air or wiping the parts using the paint brush is a great way to clean in a hurry.
- Another R/C friendly cleaner is WD-40 (TM). After the car is clean, very lightly spray the car components and bearings (NOT radio components, transmission, or air filter). Use your brush or compressed air to remove the extra WD-40. This will lube your bearings and leave a protective coating on the parts making it easier to remove dirt later.
- Differential Maintenance is needed when the action of the diff feels "notchy". Usually cleaning the diff parts, re-sand the thrust and diff plates with 400 paper, and lube appropriately will be all that is needed to bring back to new. Ignoring your differential will lead to handling woes and increase transmission temps, which will cause part failure.

TUNING TIPS: These are some general guidelines for optimizing handling performance. None of these "tips" are EVER set in stone. On any given day this manual or any chassis engineering book or guru can be proved wrong by the stop watch. A good way to approach chassis set-up is to try one change, practice it, think how the car felt different from before, and compare lap times from the stop watch.....this will never fail.

Car Pushes (understeers):

- Decrease Wing Angle
- Decrease Spoiler on Wing
- Heavier Rear Spring
- Softer Front Spring
- Use Rear Sway Bar
- Try Softer Front Compound Tire
- Try Harder Rear Compound Tire
- Lower Front Ride Height
- Raise Rear Ride Height
- Thread Shock Collar UP on Right Front
- Thread Shock Collar DOWN on Right Rear
- Decrease Rear Toe
- Decrease Castor
- Add Rear Toe Stagger or Increase the difference

Car Is Loose (oversteers):

- Increase Wing Angle
- Add Spoiler to Wing
- Softer Rear Spring
- Heavier Front Spring
- Use Front Sway Bar
- Try Harder Front Compound Tire
- Try Softer Rear Compound Tire
- Raise Front Ride Height
- Lower Rear Ride Height
- Thread Shock Collar DOWN on Right Front
- Thread Shock Collar UP on Right Rear
- Increase Rear Toe
- Increase Castor
- Decrease Rear Toe Stagger or Decrease the difference

Car Is Erratic:

- Bent Suspension Pins: Remove shocks to check free movement.
- Bound Ball Joint: Should spin free on balls while mounted to the car.
- Bent or Loose Camber Links
- Wore out Bearings or Completely Seized Bearings
- Chunked Tire: Check to see if Foam or Rubber Tire is still glued to wheel.
- Loose Screws: Especially Chassis Screws, add Blue Loctite to prevent.
- Shocks: Either Bound-up or Out of Oil. Must swivel freely on mounts.
- Foreign Objects: Unlucky Dirt/Stones preventing Suspension or Steering Movement.
- Blown Differential
- Radio Problem: Bad Servo, Weak Servo Saver Spring, Transmitter Pot blown.

SET-UP GUIDELINES:

When looking for the "perfect set-up" it is important to remember 2 things...

- 1) Keeping things simple is best.
- 2) As you are making your set-up change, the track is changing too! Ask a local racer what the track usually does from begining to end, especially day to night.
- Start your car's ride height with it equal at all four corners to start. Use the shock collars to adjust ride height by measuring the distance under the chassis when the car is sitting on a FLAT & LEVEL surface.
- Shock collars can only jack weight and adjust the car's handling when the car makes ALL 4 shocks squat when the car is set down. Use the RF shock collar to adjust how the car ENTERS the corner. Use the RR shock collar to adjust how the car exits the corner ON-POWER. Use the LF shock collar to make the car turn in less, and off the corner more.
- It is best to have a little bit of brake drag when you let off the gas, this will allow for a more controlable car in ALL conditions. Increasing how much the brake drags will make your car turn into the corner harder but can make the car also much more loose to drive into the corner.

SET-UP GLOSSARY:

Caster: Angle of the kingpin in relation to a vertical plane as viewed from the side of the car. Increasing the angle will make the car more stable out of the turn and down the straights and increase steering entering a turn. Decreasing the angle will make the car feel more "touchy" at high speeds and help steering while exiting the turn.

Camber Gain: Angle of the Camber Link relative to the Suspension Arm. Lowering the camber link on the shock tower OR raising the camber link on the castor block will INCREASE the camber angle of the tire when the suspension is compressed. Raising the camber link on the shock tower OR lowering the camber link on the castor block will DECREASE the camber angle of the tire when the suspension is compressed. There is not a "correct" set-up and once again too much of anything is generally bad. This will help change the "feel" of the car thru the turns.

Camber Link Length: Comparing this to the length of the Suspension Arm from each pivot point and keeping the Camber the same, making the link *shorter* will decrease traction for that corner of the car while making it *longer* will increase traction for that corner of the car. Once the camber link is equal to or greater than the Suspension Arm pivots, the gain of traction ends. Also a shorter camber link will increase camber gain and a longer decrease camber gain.

Shock Angle: Leaning the shock toward the car is effectively like changing to a *softer* spring. Standing the shock closer to vertical is effectively like changing to a *stiffer* spring. Try when the car is working well and when one spring change is TOO much for your set-up.

Ride Height: Check by pushing the chassis down once or twice to simulate bumps on the track. Having the front end *higher* than the rear will make the car increase rear traction especially out of the turn. Having the front end *lower* than the front will make the car increase front traction especially entering the turn. Generally its safe to start the car with the ride heights even.

Rear Toe-In: Front edge of car tires point *toward* the chassis as viewed from above the car. Increasing the angle toward the car will increase rear traction while decreasing front traction. Decreasing the angle will do the opposite.

Rear Toe Stagger: Difference in the amount of Rear Toe-In among the rear tires. Typically used only on high bite tracks with MORE toe-in on the Left Rear tire than the Right so the rear of the car helps turn the car LEFT under acceleration.

Wheelbase (Front End): Wheelbase is the distance between the front and rear axles. Running the entire front end assembly in the forward position makes the wheelbase longer and therefore more stable on long/fast tracks with flowing turns. Running the entire front end assembly in the rear position make the wheelbase shorter and therefore more suitable for short-tracks where you are constantly turning.

Wheelbase (Rear End): This adjustment uses the plastic spacers on the kingpin the rear bearing carrier rides on. With the spacers in front of the carrier it will lengthen the wheelbase but will increase steering. If the spacers are behind the carrier it will shorten the wheelbase but increase rear traction. This is completely backwards from how it works for the Front End only because in the rear of the car you have the weight of the motor and the torque it creates. Shortening the wheelbase here makes more of the car hang over the rear tires and promotes more weight transfer.

Final Drive Chart: The chart provided below gives you the final drive of the motor to spin the axle 1 revolution. This chart is NOT just the pinion and spur, but has the transmission ratio included as well.

- To determine the final drive in your car:
- 1) Divide the Spur Gear by the Pinion Gear, which equals a "Ratio".
- 2) Multiply the "Ratio" by the "Transmission Ratio" which will equal your "Final Drive".

Transmission Ratio = 2.4 for this car.

16	11.70	12.15	12.75	13.20	13.95	14.40	15.00	15.60
17	11.01	11.44	12.00	12.42	13.13	13.55	14.12	14.68
18	10.40	10.80	11.33	11.73	12.40	12.80	13.33	13.87
19	9.85	10.23	10.74	11.12	11.75	12.13	12.63	13.14
20	9.36	9.72	10.20	10.56	11.16	11.52	12.00	12.48
21	8.91	9.26	9.71	10.06	10.63	10.97	11.43	11.89
22	8.51	8.84	9.27	9.60	10.15	10.47	10.91	11.35
23	8.14	8.45	8.87	9.18	9.70	10.02	10.43	10.85
24	7.80	8.10	8.50	8.80	9.30	9.60	10.00	10.40
25	7.49	7.78	8.16	8.45	8.93	9.22	9.60	9.98
26	7.20	7.48	7.85	8.12	8.58	8.86	9.23	9.60
27	6.93	7.20	7.56	7.82	8.27	8.53	8.89	9.24
28	6.69	6.94	7.29	7.54	7.97	8.23	8.57	8.91
29	6.46	6.70	7.03	7.28	7.70	7.94	8.28	8.61
30	6.24	6.48	6.80	7.04	7.44	7.68	8.00	8.32
31	6.04	6.27	6.58	6.81	7.20	7.43	7.74	8.05
32	5.85	6.08	6.38	6.60	6.98	7.20	7.50	7.80
33	5.67	5.89	6.18	6.40	6.76	6.98	7.27	7.56
34	5.51	5.72	6.00	6.21	6.56	6.78	7.06	7.34
35	5.35	5.55	5.83	6.03	6.38	6.58	6.86	7.13
36	5.20	5.40	5.67	5.87	6.20	6.40	6.67	6.93
37	5.06	5.25	5.51	5.71	6.03	6.23	6.49	6.75
38	4.93	5.12	5.37	5.56	5.87	6.06	6.32	6.57
39	4.80	4.98	5.23	5.42	5.72	5.91	6.15	6.40
40	4.68	4.86	5.10	5.28	5.58	5.76	6.00	6.24
41	4.57	4.74	4.98	5.15	5.44	5.62	5.85	6.09
42	4.46	4.63	4.86	5.03	5 31	5.49	5.71	5 94

4.96

43 44 45

46

- Gearing choice can vary greatly depending on track size, surface type, amount of traction, you motor and driving style. For starters consult your local hobby dealer or fellow racer at your local track for the ideal gear choice for your application.

48 Pitch				Spur Gear				
Pinion	66	68	70	72	75	78	81	84
12	13.20	13.60	14.00	14.40	15.00	15.60	16.20	16.80
13	12.18	12.55	12.92	13.29	13.85	14.40	14.95	15.51
14	11.31	11.66	12.00	12.34	12.86	13.37	13.89	14.40
15	10.56	10.88	11.20	11.52	12.00	12.48	12.96	13.44
16	9.90	10.20	10.50	10.80	11.25	11.70	12.15	12.60
17	9.32	9.60	9.88	10.16	10.59	11.01	11.44	11.86
18	8.80	9.07	9.33	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20
19	8.34	8.59	8.84	9.09	9.47	9.85	10.23	10.61
20	7.92	8.16	8.40	8.64	9.00	9.36	9.72	10.08
21	7.54	7.77	8.00	8.23	8.57	8.91	9.26	9.60
22	7.20	7.42	7.64	7.85	8.18	8.51	8.84	9.16
23	6.89	7.10	7.30	7.51	7.83	8.14	8.45	8.77
24	6.60	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.50	7.80	8.10	8.40
25	6.34	6.53	6.72	6.91	7.20	7.49	7.78	8.06
26	6.09	6.28	6.46	6.65	6.92	7.20	7.48	7.75
27	5.87	6.04	6.22	6.40	6.67	6.93	7.20	7.47
28	5.66	5.83	6.00	6.17	6.43	6.69	6.94	7.20
29	5.46	5.63	5.79	5.96	6.21	6.46	6.70	6.95
30	5.28	5.44	5.60	5.76	6.00	6.24	6.48	6.72
31	5.11	5.26	5.42	5.57	5.81	6.04	6.27	6.50
32	4.95	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.63	5.85	6.08	6.30
33	4.80	4.95	5.09	5.24	5.45	5.67	5.89	6.11
34	4.66	4.80	4.94	5.08	5.29	5.51	5.72	5.93
35	4.53	4.66	4.80	4.94	5.14	5.35	5.55	5.76

