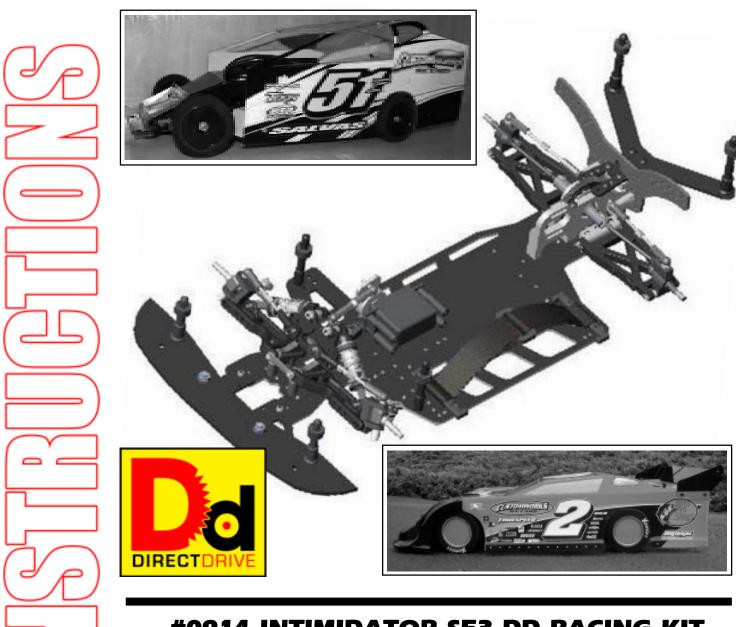
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# **#0914 INTIMIDATOR SE3 DD RACING KIT**

Manufactured By:



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



## REQUIRED READING... UNDERSTAND THIS MANUAL!

Thank You and Congratulations on purchasing the **INTIMIDATOR SE3 DD!** Within this kit you will find a race winning car with over 25 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 use the "named" bag titled at the top of each section. Each section will be broken down into "steps" thru the section. All parts and 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 the rare event you need to look in a different bag for a certain part, it will be noted clearly in the instructions.

Considering the various dirt or clay surfaces that Dirt Oval cars are raced on today, the Intimidator SE3 has been designed to be competitive on 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:**

-Parts are made with tight tolerance and held to the side of a "snug" fit as wear is expected over time. Try as we may, occasionally a burr may remain in a part and fit more tightly than desired. It is ok to use 400 Grit Sandpaper or a .125" drill to SLOWLY relieve a part from time to time. Suspension components should always pivot and swivel freely but not sloppily.

-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 <u>NOT</u> use power screwdrivers to drive screws into parts. The fast rotation speed can 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**

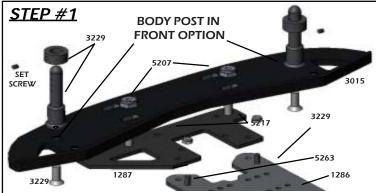
400 Grit Sandpaper Hobby Scissors Small Needle Nose Pliers Wire Cutters X-Acto Knife Phillips Head Screw Driver

Blue Loctite 3/16" Wrench

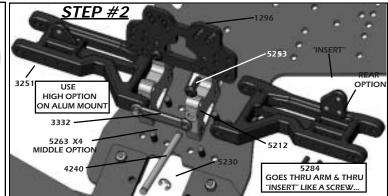
# **Front Suspension**







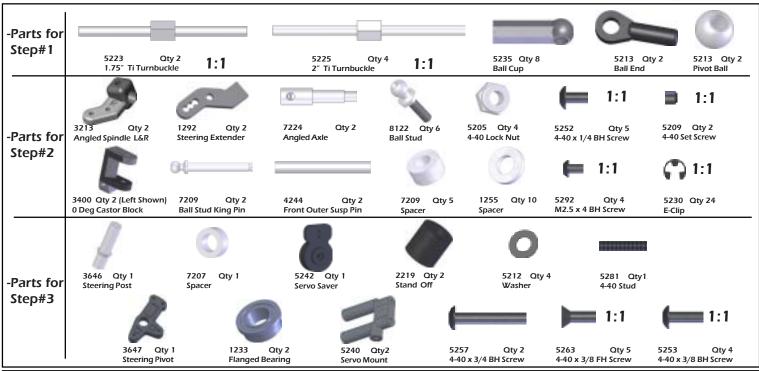
- Attach the 1287 Front Clip to the 1286 Chassis using 5263 Screws and 5217 Locknut.
- Mount the 3012 Kydex Bumper to the Front Clip using 3229 Screws and 5207 Locknuts.
- Fasten the 3229 Body Posts to the Bumper as shown.



- Insert 4240 Inner Pin thru the parts as shown and high option in the 2320 Susp Mount. Retain 4240 pin using 5230 E-Clips.
- Attach the 1296 Front Tower using (2) 5253 Screws.
- Fasten the suspension assembly to the Chassis using 5263 Screws in the middle width location.

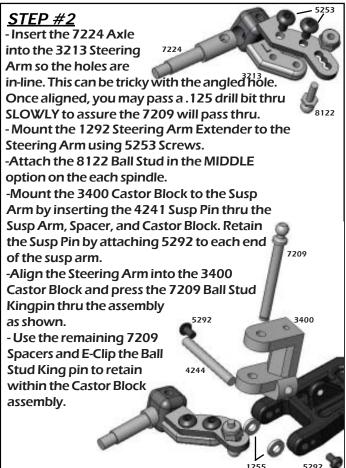
# **Steering Components**

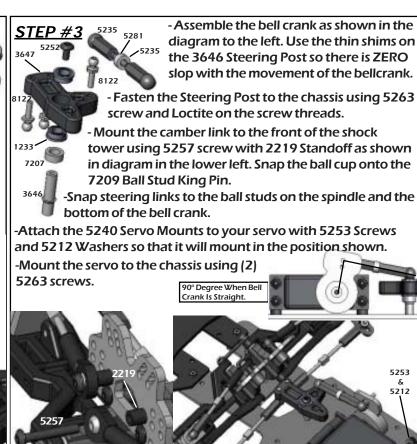






- Thread the 5235 Ball Cups and 5213 Ball End onto the ends of the 5223 Turnbuckle.
- Thread the 5235 Ball Cup and 5124 Ball End onto the ends of the 5223 Turnbuckle.



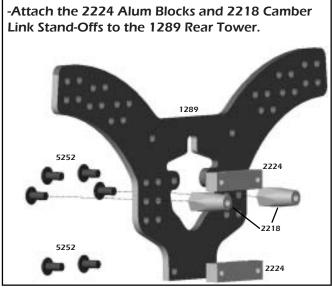


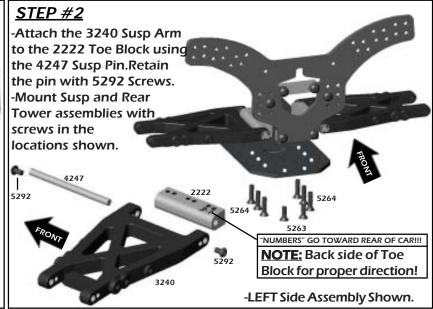
\*CASTOR BLOCKS SHOULD INCLINE TOWARD CENTER O CAR WHEN AXLE IS PARALLEI TO THE CHASSIS SURFACE.

## **Rear Suspension**

<u>STEP #1</u>

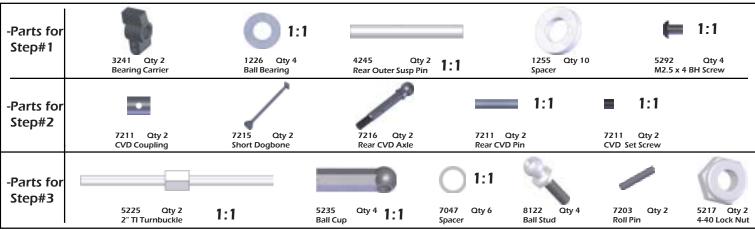


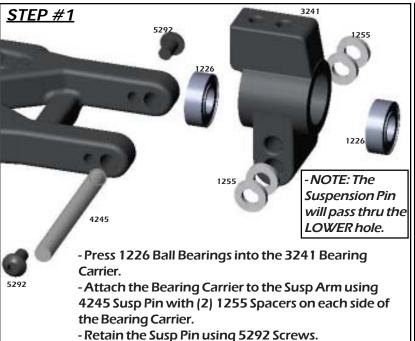




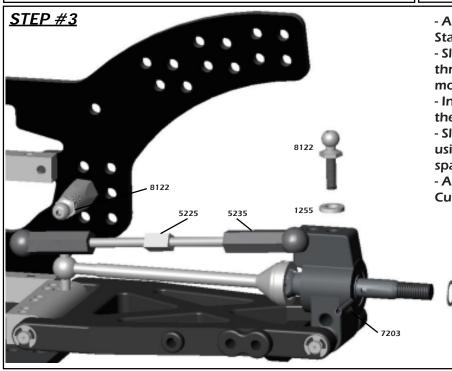
# **CVD & Drive Assembly**











- Attach the 8122 Ball Stud to the Camber Link Stand-Off.

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

- Slide a 1255 Spcaer onto the Ball Stud and thread into the 3241 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.
- Attach the Camber Link by snapping the Ball Cups onto the Ball Studs.

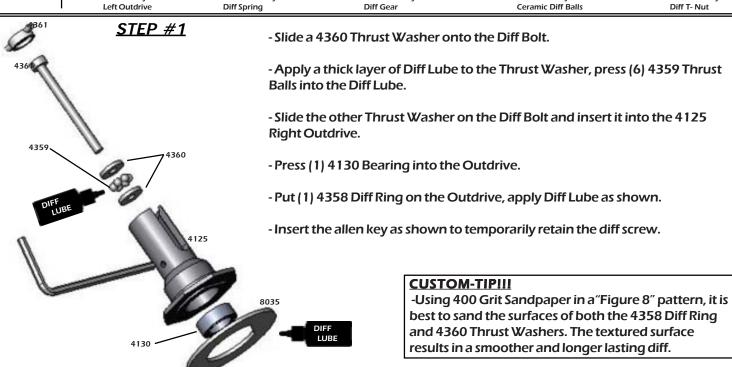
7047

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

## **Diff Assembly**









- 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.
- Thread the Diff Bolt outdrive with the allen key into the assembled outdrive with the T-nut until you feel the Diff Spring begin to compress. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN!!!

## **Transmission**



-Parts for Trans 4121 Qty 1

4122 Qty 1









1:1

1:1





Left Bulkhead

4122 Oty Bearing Carrier 4123 Oty 1 Right Bulkhead

4124 Qty 1 Bearing Carrier R 4131 Oty 2

1290 Qty 1

5252 Qty 5

5262 Qty 5

5253 Qty 2 3/8 BH Screw

4382 Oty 2 Outdrive Blade

- Install the new 1290 Trans Brace so that it mounts as shown in the diagram.

- Stretch the 4382 Outdrive Blade over the dogbone head of the CVD.

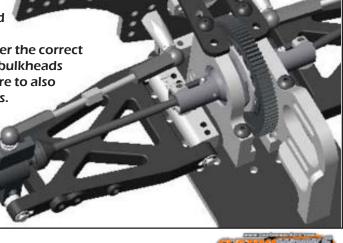
- Press the 4131 Bearings into the 4122 & 4124 Carriers, Align the Carriers with the Diff Assembly as shown below into the Bulkheads and fasten using 5252 Screws in the front mounting holes.

- Locate the DD Assembly under the 1290 Trans Brace as shown and use (2) 5253 Screws to mount the Trans Brace to the DD Unit.



This will locate the bulkheads over the correct holes in the chassis to fasten the bulkheads using 5252 or 5262 screws. Be sure to also align the CVD's into the outdrives.





## **Transmission Mount**



-Parts for Trans Mount



Rear Body Mount

3229 Oty2 Tall Body Post



3229 Oty



5209 Qty 2



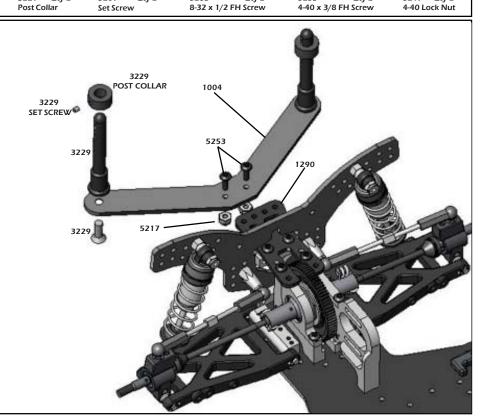
5283 Qty 2





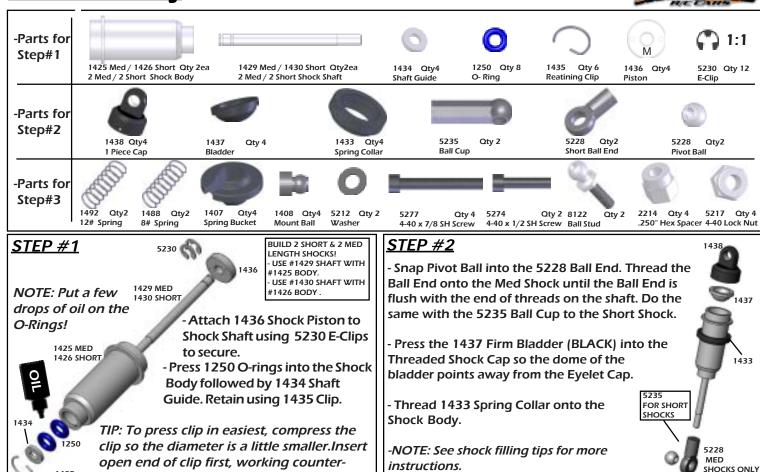


- Fasten the 1004 Rear Body Mount to the 1290 Trans Brace in the holes as shown.
- Attach 3229 Body Post to Rear Body Mount using 3229 Screw.
- Slide Post Collar onto the Body Post and secure using Set Screw.



# **Shock Assembly**





### Setting Shock Rebound: Steps 5-8 Filling Shocks: Steps 1-4 SHOCK FILLING INSTRUCTIONS:

1) Holding the shock upright, fill with oil until the top of the body. 0//

40 wt suggested starting point. 2) Slowly move the shaft up and down several times to allow air bubbles to escape to the top.

clockwise to the bent end as shown.



oil to the top of the shock body.

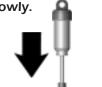


Body until it is hand tight. Oil should seep 👩 out of the bleed hole in the Threaded Cap.

3) Refill with |4) Thread the Eyelet Cap |5) Move the shock shaft in and out a assembly onto the Shock | 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.



6) Then the shaft should push itself out to its full length slowly.



7) If the shock does not push out this far there is not enough oil in it. Add just a little oil and try steps 5-6 again.

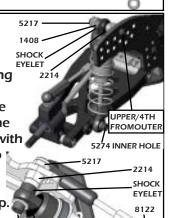
8) If the shockrebounds too fast, or you cannot push the shaft in until the eyelet hits the body, there is too much oil. Loosen the cap about 2 full turns and pump out a small amount of oil by pushing the shaft in. Retighten the cap and try steps 5-6 again.

## STEP #3

Slide 1488 Chrome Springs on the Med Shocks, the 1492 Orange Springs on the Short Shocks. Secure using the 1407 Spring

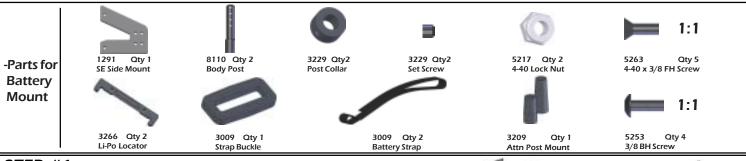
REAR SHOCK: Insert 5277 Screw thru hole shown in rear tower. Thread 2214 onto the screw. Place shock over screw and retain with Shock Eyelet and Nut. Fasten the shock to the arm using 5274 Screw.

FRONT SHOCK: Insert 5277 Screw thru 5212 Washer and then thru the Shock Cap. Slide the Shock Eyelet over the screw and tighten the 2214 to it. Attach to the tower by holding the 2214 and fastening with the Locknut. Thread the 8122 to the arm as shown and snap the shock ball cup to it.



# **Battery Mount**



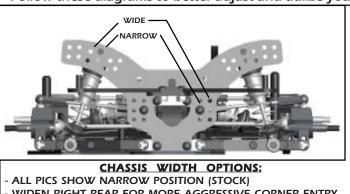


## STEP #1

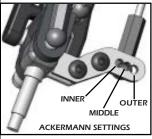
- Attach 1291 SE Side Mount onto the chassis as shown using 5263 Screws and 5217 LockNuts.
- Mount the 8110 Body Posts in the fwd/outer most holes on the Chassis and Side Mount as shown. Slide the 3229 Post Collar onto the Body Posts, use the 3229 Set Screws to hold the collar where needed.
- Insert the 3266 Lipo Locator thru the small loop on each 3009 Battery Strap. Mount to chassis using 5263 Screws.
- Fasten the 3209 Attenna Mount to any un-used hole near your receiver.

## **INT SE Chassis Design Explaination**

- Follow these diagrams to better adjust and utilize your INT SE for use as a LateModel or Dirt Modified.



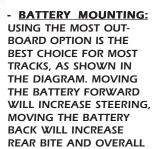
- WIDEN RIGHT REAR FOR MORE AGGRESSIVE CORNER ENTRY. - WIDEN BOTH SIDES FOR MAX STABILITY, BOTH FRONT AND REAR TOGETHER.
- WIDEN RIGHT FRONT FOR HIGH BITE FLAT TRACKS OR TO REDUCE RF TIRE WEAR AND TRACTION.
- PULL LF IN TO TIGHTEN CAR ON EXIT.
- EXTEND LF OUT TO LOOSEN CAR ON EXIT.
- WIDEN FRONT ONLY FOR STABILITY.



ACKERMANN IS THE DIFFERENCE THE FRONT TIRES ROTATE DURING STEERING INPUT. TYPICALLY YOU CAN USE THIS ADJUST-MENT BY MOVING THE LF LOCATION ONLY.

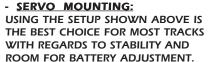
- USING THE "FORWARD" SETTING WILL PROVIDE THE MOST ACKERMANN (LF OUT-TURNS THE RF). THIS WILL HELP TURN FROM THE CENTER OFF THE CORNER AND/OR MAKE THE CAR
- USING THE "REAR" ADJUSTMENT WILL REDUCE ACKERMANN AND ALLOW THE RF TO TURN THE SAME AS THE LF. THIS WILL HELP THE CAR TURN INTO THE CORNER QUICKER BUT COULD BE TIGHT OFF THE CORNER.

- WHEELBASE OF THE INT SE IS DETER-MINED BY THE MOUNTING LOCATION OF THE REAR END. SHOWN HERE IS THE LONG SET-UP, THE ENTIRE REAR ASSEM-BLY MOVES FORWARD TO CREATE A MORE AGGRESIVE CAR ON SMALL DRY TRACKS.

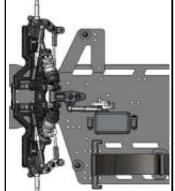


ING OPTIONS IS BEST FOR LOW-BITE CONDITIONS.





USING A "LOW PROFILE" SERVO YOU CAN MOUNT THE SERVO OFFSET TO INCREASE LEFT SIDE WEIGHT. ALSO YOU WILL NEED TO FLIP THE 3647 STEERING PIVOT OVER AS SHOWN ON THE RIGHT. THIS SETUP WORKS BEST FOR WELL PREPPED TRACKS.



**CONGRATULATIONS!!!** You have now completed the assembly process of your new Custom Works INTIMIDATOR SE3 DD! 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 you 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 Spoiler
- 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 Spoiler
- 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. 10-20% of Drag Brake is generally a good start for most speed controls.

## **SET-UP GLOSSARY:**

<u>Caster:</u> 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.

<u>Camber Gain:</u> 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.

<u>Camber Link Length:</u> 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.

<u>Wheelbase</u> (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.

<u>Wheelbase (Rear End):</u> 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.

<u>Final Drive Chart:</u> 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.\*\*\*

64 Pitch				Spur Gear				
Pinion	78	81	85	88	93	96	100	104
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	7.08	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
43	4.35	4.52	4.74	4.91	5.19	5.36	5.58	5.80
44 .	4.25	4.42	4.64	4.80	5.07	5.24	5.45	5.67
45	4.16	4.32	4.53	4.69	4.96	5.12	5.33	5.55
46	4.07	4.23	4.43	4.59	4.85	5.01	5.22	5.43

- 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.

- CHECK OUT CUSTOMWORKSRC.COM for setup sheets and winning car set-ups!

setup sheets and willing car set-ups:								
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	5.28	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



DRIVER:DATE:		IClay □Hard Packed □ ICarpet □Asphalt □Co	
IINIIMII IEILEIK EVENT			
CLASS:		IFlat □Banked □True (	
TRACK:	LENGTH: 7	<i>raction:</i>	dium ⊔Low
RIGHT FRONT SUSPENSION	COLLAR	SHOCKS	
CAMBER: TOE IN/OUT RF □LEAD □TRAIL CAMBER:	LENGTH		
CAMBER LINK LOCATION AMOUNT: AMOUNT: CAMBER LINK LOCA			
OUTER DINNER SHOCK POSITION: TOP DMID DBOT DOUTER DIN			
CAMBER RATE  CAMBER RATE	TE	<del></del>	SHOCK LENGTH
SHIMS:  KINGPIN	LEFT FRONT S	HOCK RIGHT FI	RONT SHOCK
INCLINE	INE BODY LENGTH	BODY LENGTH	
□0° □ANGLED □AN	ICIED III		1ED LONG
CANOLED CAN	SHAFT LENGTH  SHORT DMED DL	SHAFT LENGTH  ONG □SHORT □M	455 DLOVIO
CHCDENICION POCITION		SPRING:	
ACKERMANN: ☐ ON SPINDLE SUSPENSION POSITION ACKERMANN: ☐ ON SPINDLE ☐ OUTER ☐ MIDDLE ☐ INNER ☐ MIDDLE ☐ OUTER ☐ MIDDLE ☐ INNER ☐ MIDDLE ☐ OUTER ☐ MIDDLE ☐ MIDDLE ☐ OUTER ☐ MIDDLE ☐ MIDDLE ☐ OUTER ☐ MIDLE ☐ MIDLE ☐ MIDDLE ☐ MID		N: OIL:	PISTON:
LF: UOUTER UMIDDLE UINNER	BLADDER:	BLADDER:	
FRONT AXLE: CASTOR: 0° KICK-UP: 025° CASTOR: 0° FRONT AXLE: 0° CASTOR: 0° FRONT AXLE: 0° CASTOR: 0°	I I I LENGTH:	LENGTH:	
□EXTENDED □+10° □-10° □15° HIGH □15° LO □+10° □-10° □EXTEN	I I COLLAK:	COLLAR:	REAR SHOCK
AXLE SHIMS: SWAY BAR: UNONE U.063" U.078" AXLE SHIMS:	BODY LENGTH	BODY LENGTH	LAK SHOCK
REAR SUSPENSION	□SHORT □MED □L		MED LONG
	SHAFT LENGTH	SHAFT LENGTH	
LONG DSHOKI	——'		
CAMBER LINK LOCATION CAMBER LINK LOCA		SPRING: N:   OIL:	PISTONI
OUTER DINNER DOL	BLADDER:		. FISTON:
	LENGTH:	LENGTH:	
	COLLAR:	COLLAR:	
	WEIGH	IT & CHASSIS HE	IGHTS
HUB SPACING: SHADE IN 4 SPACERS FOLIO OF REAR WIDTH (NARROW OR WIDE)  HUB SPACING SHADE IN 4 SPACER FOLIO OF REAR WIDTH (NARROW OR WIDE)	: 1		e de
I ID. DD.		SERVO LOCATION  AS SHOWN	
CAMBER:		OFFSET LEFT	
TOE-IN: LR: RR: TOE-IN:	0	0	***
WHEEL SPACERS: ANTI-SQUAT SHIMS: WHEEL SPACERS	o:	n a 1a	
LR: RR:   SHADE IN MOUNTING LOCATIONS ON SUSPENSION ARMS, BEARING CARRIER AND SHOCK TOWER.			***
TIRES & TRACTION SHADE IN AREAS O		REC SC	1212
TIRE TYPE: DFOAM DSTREET RUBBER DLOOSE DIRT TRACTION ADDITIVE			DE S
COMPOUND DIAMETER INSERT	100		THE THE
RF:	1	BATTERY POSITION	T
LF:	RECIEVER		SPEED CONTROL
RR: LF R		n Dinner Dmiddle Das	SHOWN
		_   🗅   🗅	
LR:	CORNER WEIG		SHTS BY LOCATION:
TRACTION ADDITIVE:	LF: RF: LR: RR:_	<b>0</b>	_ &
		MEASURED F	
LR R	OVERALL WEIGHT:		P OF CHASSIS
			TTOM OF CHASSIS
MISC			
BATTERY TYPE: DLIPO DNIMH			
MOTOR: PINION: SPUR:			
BODY TYPE: MODIFIED LATE MODEL			
PART#			
SPOILER ANGLE:			
SPOILER LENGTH:			
WICKERBILL: BODY LOCATION FROM A BODY POST:			