E_sky®

NEMO 操作指南

NEMO Installation Manual

TWF-HOBBY

www.twf-sz.com

IMG_1.jpg

目录 Contents

基本参数 Basic parameter

[规格型号]:
(1) 主翼面积: 17.4dm2;
(2) 主翼长: 870mm
(3) 机身长: 528mm;
(4) 桨: 9070
(5) 马达: 370s;
(6) 电池: 9.6V NI-MH 650mAh
(7) 伺服器:8g;
(8) 调速器:20A
(9) 接收机:4CH/6CH;
(10) 发射机:4CH
(11) 重量: 350g(不含电池)

[Specification]:
(1)Wing area: 17.4dm2;
(2)Wing span: 870mm
(3)Length: 528mm;
(4)Propeller: 9070
(5)Motor: 370s;
(6)Battery: 9.6V NI-MH 650mAh
(7)Servo:8g;
(8)Speed controller:20A
(9)Receiver:4CH/6CH;
(10)Transmitter:4CH
(11)Weight: 350g(not include battery)

一: 前言 Foreword

深圳市天外飞模型贸易有限公司专业从事设计、开发、研制、销售各种模型产品，其产品范围涉及电动直升机，油动直升机，泡沫飞机，木制飞机，电动、油动车模以及各种模型所需的电子遥控系统。目前天外飞模型旗下所经营的品牌“ESKY”畅销100多个国家和地区。其中 HONEY BEE 系列遥控电动直升机具有飞行稳定，动力十足，操控性强等特点，目前已成为国内外知名的电动模型之一，深受广大模型爱好者的一致好评。

公司将秉承“科技创新，以人为本”的理念，继续不断创造出最具有新时代创意的一流模型精品。供世界各地模型爱好者分享。

Shenzhen TWF Hobby Trading Co., Ltd is a high-tech company specialized in the design, development, manufacture, and distribution of all kinds of model products, including Electric helicopter, Gas power helicopter, Foam airplane, Balsa airplane, Electric and gas power car and varies R/C system for the models.
At present, the products of TWF Hobby under the brand of 'SKY' have a hot sale among over 100 countries and regions. Especially, 'HONEY BEE' series has known as one of the electric models both at home and abroad market for it's characteristics of stabilization, high power and easy control and received favorable comment from R/C model amateurs. Our company would take the theme of 'Technological Innovation & People First', we will continue to grow and strive for more and more elaborate works of model products with originality of new time, we would like to share these with all the worldwide model friends.

IMG_2.jpg

二:飞行的基本知识 Assemble process

通常初入门的机手在选择自己心爱的模型飞机时都会根据自己对飞机的外观印象来选择,经常出现选择的机种不适合自己的飞行状态,而不能正常的飞行。那么应该怎么选择模型飞机呢?请从模型飞机的基础知识入手吧!

Normally, the beginners prefer to choose their favorite airplane according to the appearance at first sight.. Under this circumstances, it would occur that the plane doesn't fit for you. How to choose your suitable model? Pls try to learn the basics of RC flight.

根据主翼位置区分:

1、高翼机:主翼在机身的较高位置,且位置越高浮力会越大,飞行较平稳,但灵活性就会相应减小。这种性能的机种较适宜初学者,使初学者在飞行过程中不会手忙脚乱,大大增加学习飞行的乐趣。

2、低翼机:主翼在机身的较低位置,飞行反应灵敏度比较高,操控反应动作几乎是直接反射动作,稍有差错就可能会造成飞行事故,较适宜进行飞特技花样的机手。

Distinct the position of the main blade:

High wing airplane:
The main blade is on the higher place of the fuselage, the higher the blade ,the greater the floatage. The flight is stable , but the flexibility is reduced accordingly. The performance of this airplane is suitable for beginners, which your interest in learning, so as to operate it well.

Low wing airplane:
The main blade is on the lower place of the fuselage, the plane responds well during flying. Once you operate the airplane, the direct reflection comes out accordingly. Any mistake will result in accident. It fits for experienced pilots who can operate aerobatic flight.

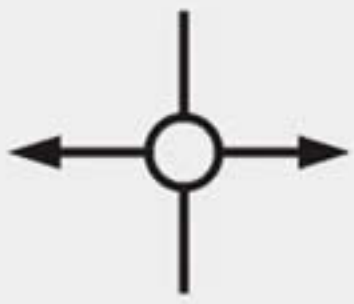
无论是高翼机还是低翼机,其飞行动作都是一样的,只是遥控设备因不同国家的使用习惯而存在两种制式:

No matter it is high wing airplane or low wing airplane, their flying actions are the same. Just that there are two kinds of Modes for the transmitter in different country.

制式1(右手油门) *Mode 1(right throttle)*

1. 上下拉动调节机体飞行的高度与速度(也就是油门)

Push the right stick up and down to adjust the height and speed of the airplane. (It is the throttle)



2. 左右拉动调节机身左右飞行的方向

Push the right stick to left and right to control the left or right direction of the airplane.

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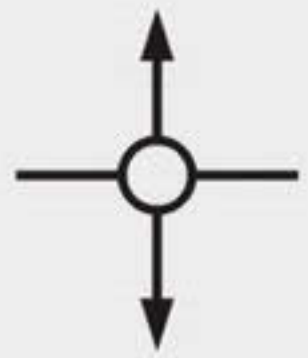
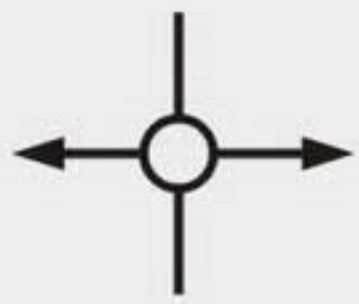
3. 上下拉动调节机前进与后退（下降与升高）

Push the left stick up and down to control the airplane to descend and rise.



4. 左右拉动调节机尾左右的摆动（前轮转向）

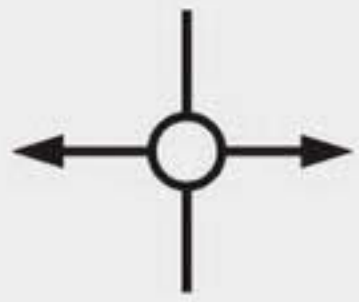
Push the left stick left and right to control airplane tail to turn right and left.



制式 2（左手油门）*Mode 2 (left throttle)*

1. 上下拉动调节机前进与后退（也就是油门）

Push the left stick up and down to adjust the height and speed of the airplane. (It is the throttle)



2. 左右拉动调节机尾左右的摆动

Push the left stick to left and right to control the left or right direction of the airplane.

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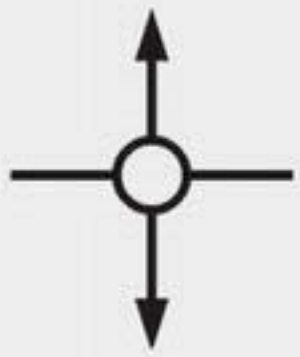
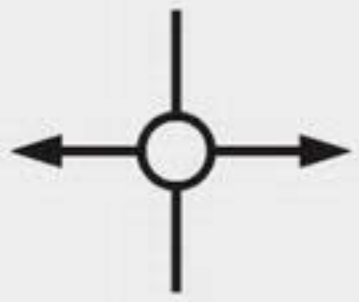
3. 上下拉动调节机体飞行的高度与速度

Push the right stick up and down to control the airplane to descend and rise.



4. 左右拉动调节机身左右飞行的方向

Push the right stick left and right to control airplane tail to turn right and left.



三: 起飞前的检查
Inspection before airplane flying-off

1. 到场地如有其玩家, 先报频率
2. 重心, 风大就把重心往前一点
3. 进行推力检查
4. 主翼是否跟水平尾翼平行
5. 垂直尾翼是否歪斜
6. 机翼是否有松托
7. 电池是否固定
8. 伺服机是否有松托
9. 电源线杆点是否松托
10. 马达电容是否掉落
11. 接收机晶体是否松托
12. 检查是否有干扰
13. 观察风向, 不能顺风跟侧风去丢飞机, 没风就要用力丢出去

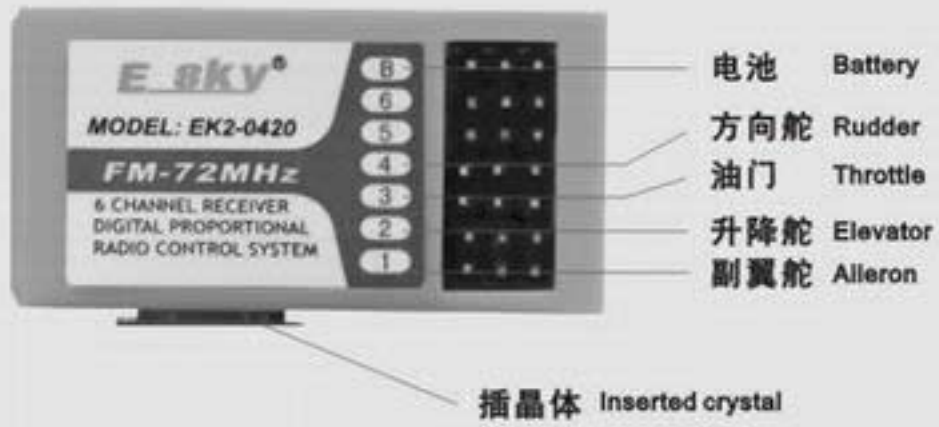
1. If there are some other flyers in the place nearby, please check if the frequency is the same.
2. Inspect the Center of Gravity before flying. If the wind is very strong, please push the battery forward to adjust the Center of Gravity.
3. Inspect the power of pushing.
4. Inspect if the main blades run parallel with horizontal tail blades.
5. Inspect if the vertical tail blades are deflective.
6. Inspect if the wings loosen.
7. Inspect if the battery is unfixed.
8. Inspect if the servo loosen.
9. Inspect if the soldered dot of the power line loosen.
10. Inspect if the Capacitances connect on the motors are missing.
11. Inspect if the crystals loosen.
12. Inspect if there have interference.
13. Observe the wind direction; don't throw the airplane according to the direction of tail wind and crosswind. If there is no wind, throw out the airplane with more of your strength.

IMG_5.jpg

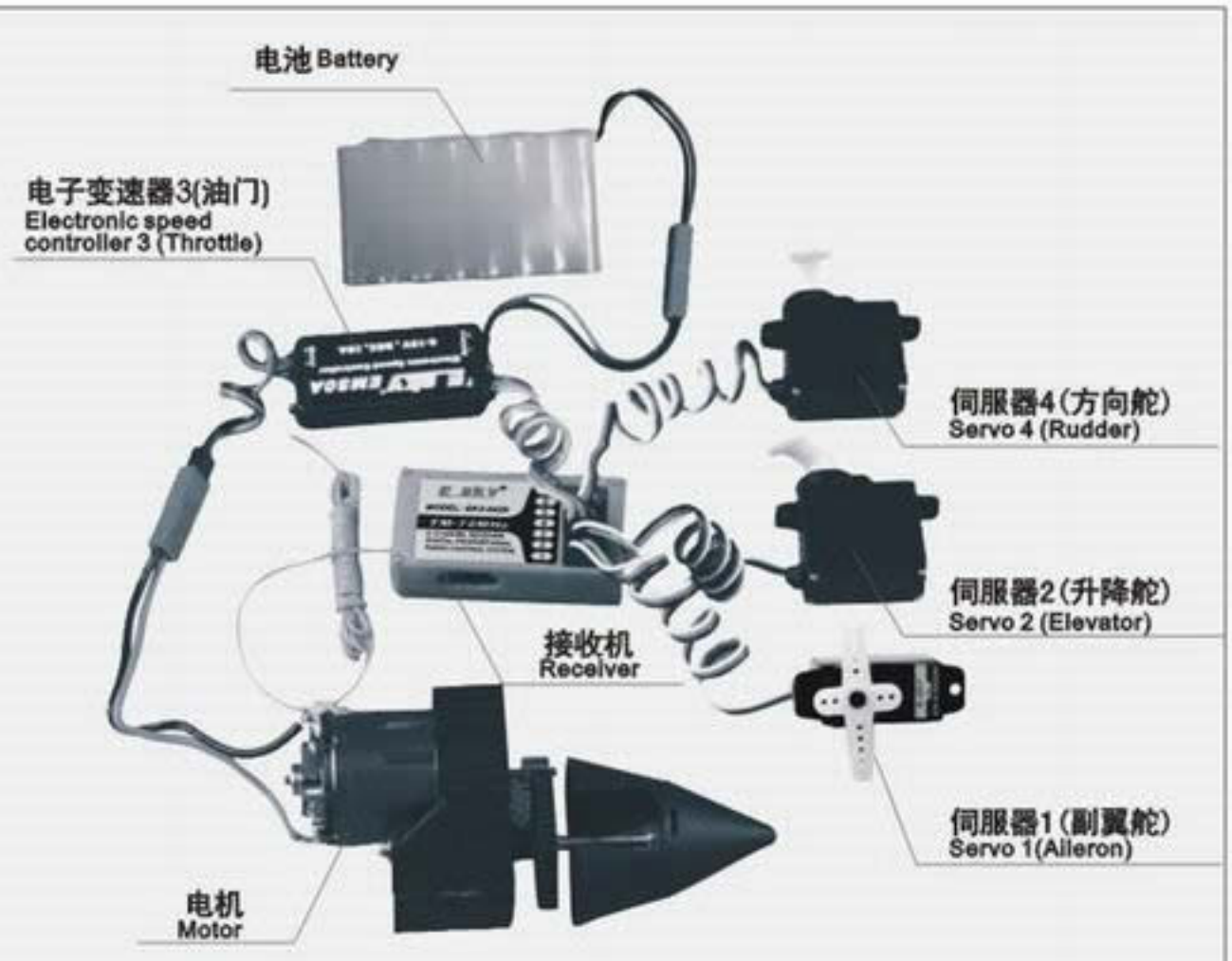
四:电子装备的连接和调整
Connection and adjustment for electronic parts

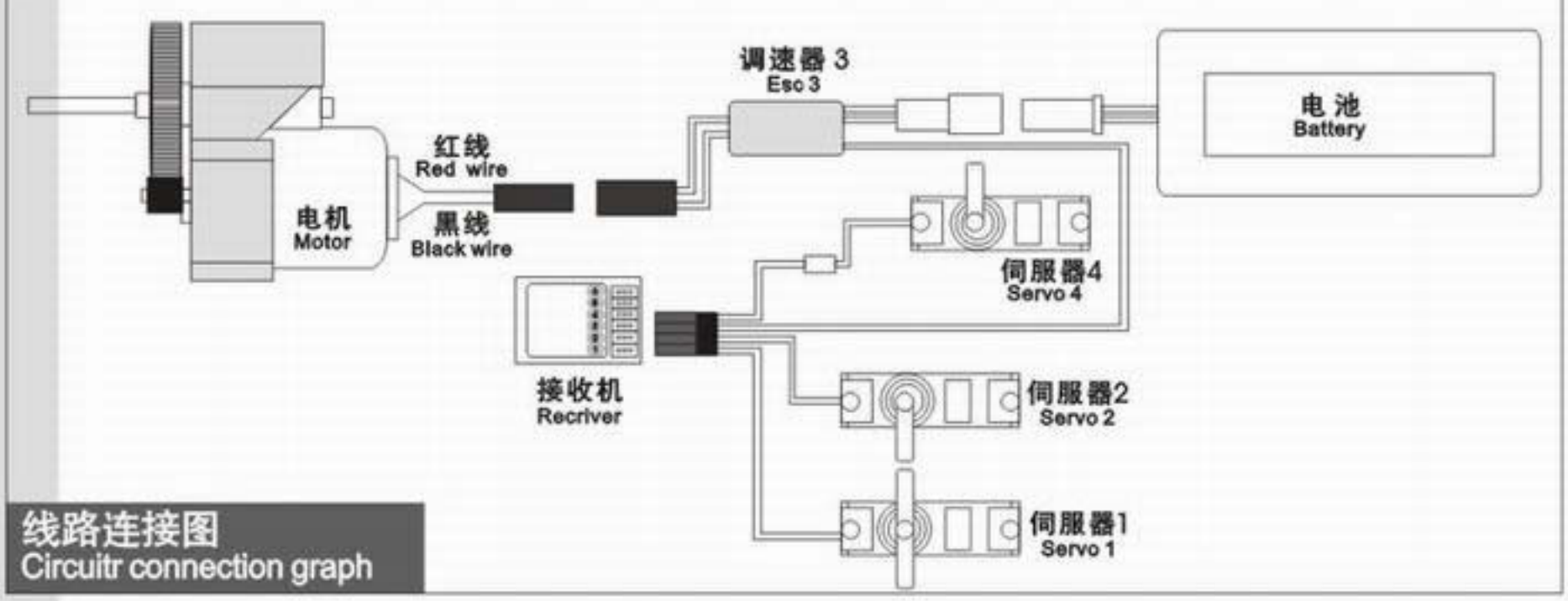
遥控系统
Remote controller

接收机 Receiver



遥控系统组合
Remote controller assembly





线路连接图
Circuitr connection graph

IMG_6.jpg

注意事项:
(1) 安装前请先详阅各元件使用说明
(2) 安装前请先依以上配置线路将伺服器机中立点规正
(3) 安装伺服机测试前, 请先不要接动力组电源, 并请先开发射机电源, 再接通接收机电源

Notice:
1.Please read carefully the user's instruction of each spare part before setup.
2.Please follow above assembly connection to adjust the neutral position of the servo before setup.
3.Do not connect the battery pack with motors before setup

五:飞行员注意事项
Notice to Airplane pilot

初学者飞行时, 最容易发生问题是操作杆行程过大, 而使飞机失控。因此最好是每次只将操作杆微微移动, 然后分多次动作来达到爬升, 转弯等目的。而为了有足够的控制与修正时间, 飞行高度不要太低, 最好能维持在30~50公尺左右。

飞行时如果发生螺旋失速(有很多种因素造成这种现像), 只要高度够, 就有很大的改出机会。此时先将动力关掉, 让所有操纵杆回到中心位置。大多数的飞机在下坠过程中会自动解开螺旋, 然后操作水平尾舵, 飞机首抬起, 让飞机变成滑翔状态, 再起动马达, 将飞机拉起, 恢覆正常飞行控制。

When the beginner operates an airplane, it is easy for him to push the stick of transmitter much faster and then the airplane become uncontrollable. So push the stick a little each time and push the stick many times to let the airplane up-elevator or make a turn. For getting enough time to control and revise the flying, do not fly in too low place, it is better to control the airplane in about 30~50 meters. If the screw propeller stalls when the airplane fly (There are many cause for this case), if only the height is enough then there have a chance to revise the flying. Push the throttle stick to cut the power first and push other sticks to the neutral position in this time then the airplane will auto-unfasten the screw propeller when it is falling, and then operate the horizontal tail helm; the airplane head is upward, the airplane become in volplane mode. Then start the motor again, operate the stick and let the airplane resume its normal flying.

飞行前的检查和调整
Inspection and adjustment before flying

(ESKY遥控模型飞机的电子系统设备里存有自动检测功能和自动控制功能的设计程序)
1. 在打开发射机之前，要检查油门操纵杆与油门微调是否在最低点，如果没有在最低点，请调到最低点。然后打开发射机电源。
2. 所有遥控模型产品的遥控操作系统的开启都应是先打开发射机然后再接通遥控模型的电源，如果操作反了，可能会造成危险。
3. 当发射机电源处于打开状态，在接通模型飞机的电源时，飞机的电子设备系统都需要进行自动检测，这种自检的过程需要您等待几秒种，直到自检完成，工作指示灯处于可正常工作的状态, 才能操作或调整飞机。
4. 注意：在自检过程中不要让模型有任何移动或用手去移动。

IMG_7.jpg

Esky model airplane is with the electronic system of auto-test and auto-control function.
1.Make sure the throttle stick and the throttle trim are in minimum position before turn on the transmitter power switch.
2.Notice that the opening to the R/C system for all of model products is that turns on the transmitter and then connects the power of the model. If the do this inversely, it maybe cause some dangerous.
3.When you turn on the transmitter then connect the power of the airplane, the electronic system of the airplane will begin to auto-test and it need some seconds to finish the auto-testing.

入门机手应如何练习控制飞机的平稳度?
For the beginner, how to train himself for the balance control to the airplane?

首先学习如何控制升降舵,使飞机能保持稳定的攻角,慢慢爬升,副翼的控制必须在滑行起飞的训练过程中学会,至少要会让飞机的左右尽可能的保持平稳,才能使升降舵有效的控制飞机。尽管副翼的控制是多么的差,也要让飞机不断地左右偏移,但是不能让飞机的机翼和地面垂直,否则机头会插在地面造成损失。因此我们还是建议您在模拟器上多多练习控制飞机的平稳度。

Firstly , learn how to control elevator, make sure the airplane can keep stable angle and climb gradually.
Be master of controlling aileron during the training procedure when taking off.
Keep balance between left and right, then you can control the elevator effectively. Although you can't operate the aileron well , keep the model move from left to right continuously. If not, the aircraft's nose would plug into the ground. Therefore ,we suggest more practice on simulator.

为什么有时飞机起飞后向左边偏,且副翼会出现震动现象,应如何操作?
Why do the airplane always lean to left and its wingshake when it is flying in the sky? Then how to solve this problem?

飞机会向左偏可能是因为副翼的反扭力和方向舵微调没有调到合适的位置。副翼出现会震动现象可能是因为飞机主翼没有固定死,再加上飞行过程中风大,才会使副翼产生震动。有的机手飞行动作太激烈也会造 成副翼抖动。建议您在玩一些激烈动作时,想要减少折翼的可能,可以在主翼上贴塑带加强粘一根长长的碳识棒也可以。或是在主翼的前缘,上面和下面各贴一条塑带,飞机是最脆弱的部分就是主翼,只针对主翼进行即可,其他部位不须加强了。

The possibility that the airplane lean to left ,must be that the reverse torque and rudder trim is not adjusted well. The aileron shakes when flying that maybe caused by the strong wind and unfixed blade. Moreover, the modeler's intense operation will cause the shakes. To reduce the possibility of flapping, we suggest you to affix a tape with a long carbon stick on the main blade when playing intensively. Or stick the tape up and down in the front edge of the main blade. The most brittle part of airplane is the main blade, special care should be done on this part , no need for others.

IMG_8.jpg

电池的充电
Charging battery

充电也是飞行的一个程序，建议初始测试飞机在电池无法带动其飞行时，然后再遵循以下的充电指示。

注意：充电过程中想知道电量是否充足，可以用以下三种方法来 判断。

1．测电压：是用电压表来测电流，这是最标准的

2．温度：在充电时，不时查看电池的温度，发现电池开始升温时，就是电已充差不多了，将立刻断开插电器.

3．用公式形式算出充电程度

充电时间＝电池容量／充电电流

Charging is also a flying step. Pls test the airplane initially when the battery is out of power. Then follow the instruction below:

Notice: You can use the following methods to estimate the energy is enough or not.

1.Voltage test: Use the voltmeter to test the current is the most normative way.

2.Temperature: During the charging process, pls check the battery temperature frequently, Cut the power if battery temperature increased.

3.Calculate the current by formula: Charging time= battery capacity/ charging current.

镍氢电池充电
Charging Ni-MH battery

所有插电器包括AC插电器在内，都会将 9.6 V650mAh Nk-Mh电池或8.4V 650mAh Ni-Mh电池中的电全部放完以后再开始充电。当您的飞机开始降低速度或无法起飞时，您就需要为电池充电了。

All of the chargers, including 9.6VmAh,Nk-mh battery, or 8.4V 640mAh Ni-mh, will discharge the battery and then start to charge. You have to charge your airplane ,when it slows down or can not take off.

此图将显示镍氢电池的充电方式

This picture shows the charging mode of Ni-MH battery

六:飞行指导
Flying guide

飞机如果在风大的时候飞行，一定要注意以下几点：
If the airplane flies in the gale, please note the following points:

IMG_9.jpg

1. 顺风变成逆风时要特别小心，一定要够快，加速以后再转弯，不能急转，这样会使风随增大，速度变慢。
2. 风大时飞机会抬头，所以重心不能太后，这样会造 成转弯困难，飞机飞不见，而且方向舵一定要调好，不然很难控制。
3. 顺风转逆风时，速度太慢主翼流动变慢，甚至反向，浮办丧失，这样子如果急转的话，掉机的可能性会很大，所以一定要先加速。

1.Be cautious when the tail wind turns to dead wind, make sure to speed up, then take a turn , in avoid of flashback, which would cause speed down as the wind become stronger..
2.The airplane would raise its nose if the wind become stronger, so pls don't make the gravity backward. It will result in hard turn and the airplane would disappear. Pls make sure to control the rudder properly.
3.The speed of the main blade will slow down or even go opposite side without any flotage, if the tail wind turns to dead wind. Pls make sure to speed up , in case the airplane fall down if flashback.

新手在开始飞的时候到了空中以后很难辩出机体的方向，这是常见的，所以新手飞时，要注意：

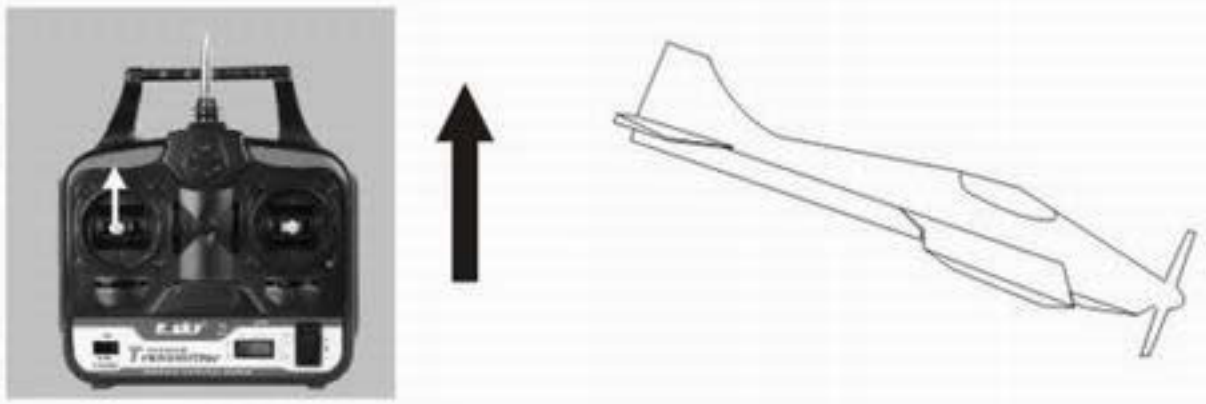
When the airplane is flying in the sky, the beginner usually can't distinguish the direction of the fuselage at his beginning flying. So the beginner should note the following points:

起飞与降落
Flying-off and landing

飞机的高度控制可以利用马达转速 与水平尾舵来达成，如果飞行速度持继增加，使升力大于飞机重量，则飞机高度会持继增加；如果飞行速度减慢，升力变小，飞行高度就会逐渐降低。此外，在操作杆向下压，机首会抬起使飞机开始上升，左操作杆向上抬，机首会下垂，飞机就开始向下降。操作水平尾舵时，需注意不可让机首抬的太高，否则主翼攻角容易过大而使飞机失速。

IMG_10.jpg

Make use of the rotate speed of the motor and The horizonta tail helm to attain to control the height of the airplane. If the flying speed enlarges continuously, let the lift of the airplane bigger Than its weight then its height will increase continuously; if the flying speed slow down Gradually, let the lift of the airplane lower then its height will decrease Gradually. Otherwise,push down the elevator stick, the airplane head will upward and the airplane start to elevate downward and the airplane start to elevate down. When operating the horizontal tail helm, notice that do not let the airplane upward too high, otherwise the angle of attack will be easy to toobig and then the airplane stall.



降底高度
The airplane height decreases

拉升高度
The airplane height increases

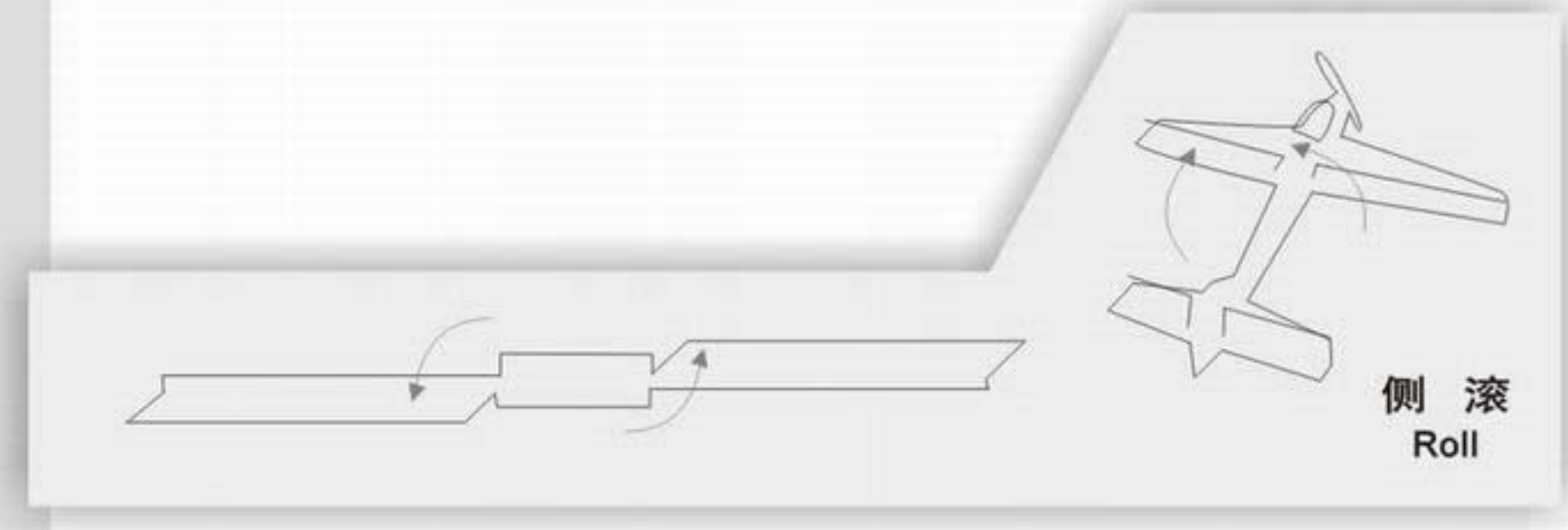
转向与转弯
Changing direction and turning

飞机的转弯与转向控制可以利用升降舵或副翼来达成。1. 将右操作杆向左或向右移，副翼就会左上右下或是左下右上，主翼因为两侧升力的改变，而使机身向左侧滚转。 2. 将左操作杆向左或右移动，方向舵就会偏右，而机首也会偏向左方或右方，使飞机开始转向。飞机滚转时，因为向心力的作用，飞机也会开始向左或向右转。飞机在转弯时，如果转变半径很小，升力会减小，使飞行高度降低。因此需同时将左操作杆升降舵微微向下压，以增加飞机升力。

转向与转弯
Changing direction and turning

Make use of the elevator and aileron to attain to control the changing direction and turning of the airplane. 1. Move the right stick (mode 1) to left or right, the aileron will change to that the left aileron is upward and the right is downward or the left is downward and the right is upward, the main wings will make fuselage roll to left or right as the lift on two sides changed.
2. Move the left stick (mode 1) to left or right, the rudder will leanleft or right and the airplane head will lean left or right then the airplane changes its direction. When the airplane is rolling, the airplane will start to turn left or right as the centripetal force takes effect. When the airplane is turning, if the radius of the turning is very small, the lift will decrease, andthen the airplane height decreases.So it need push the elevator stick downward a little to increase the lift of the airplane.

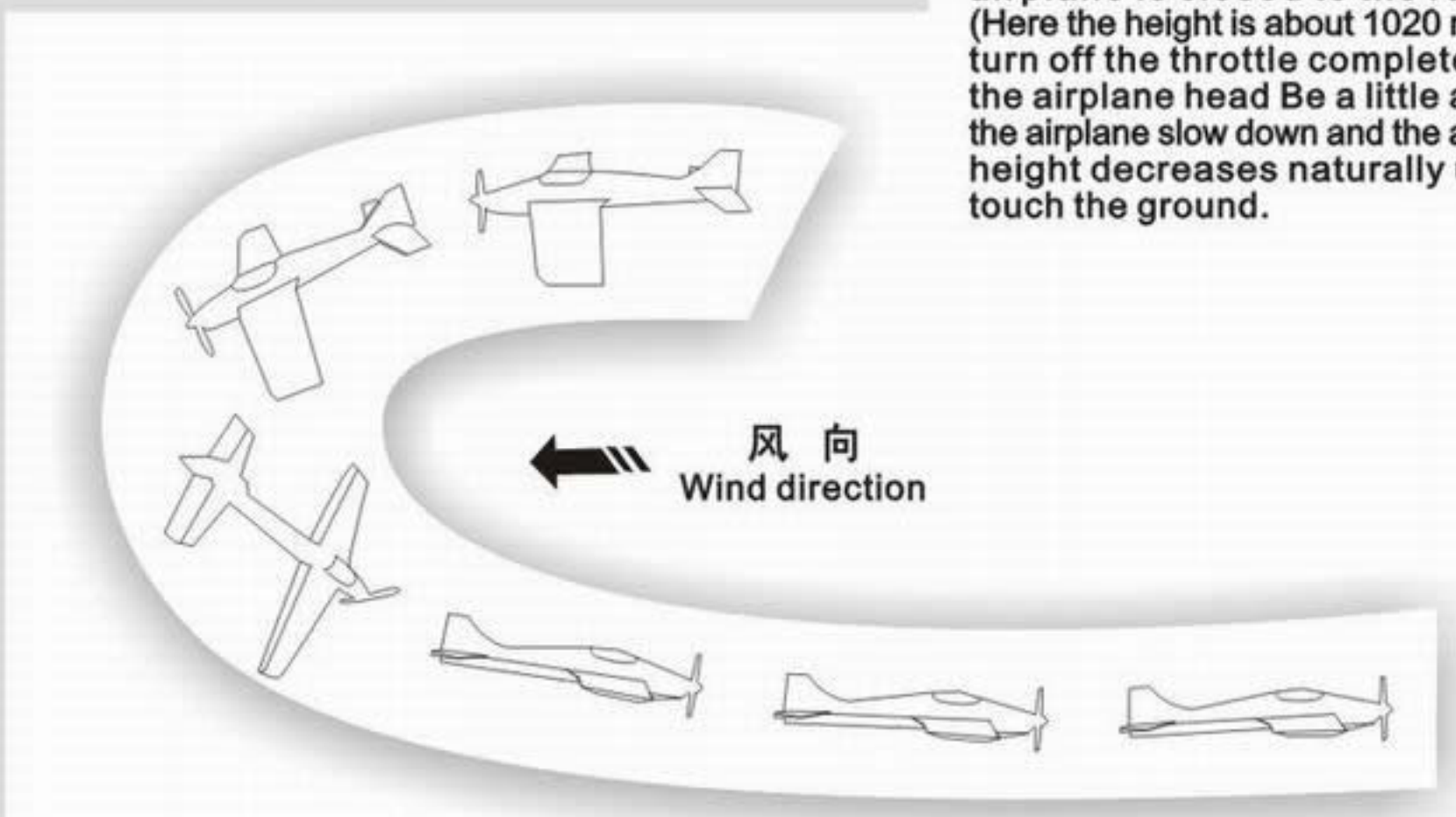
IMG_11.jpg



降 落
Landing

飞机成功降落(而不是坠落)是最困难的事,因为这时候的飞行速度变慢,高度降低,可供操作修正的时间与空间都受到限制,所以特别容易出问题。当飞机要降落时,先注意降落点是否有任何活动或静止的障碍物,将飞机对准降落跑道后,将马达转速 降低到1/3-1/4左右,并将机首微微下垂,使飞机高度逐渐降低。待飞机接近跑道后,(止时高度约10-20公尺),将动力完全关闭,机首微微向上,让飞机减 速并自然降低高度,直到接触地面为止。

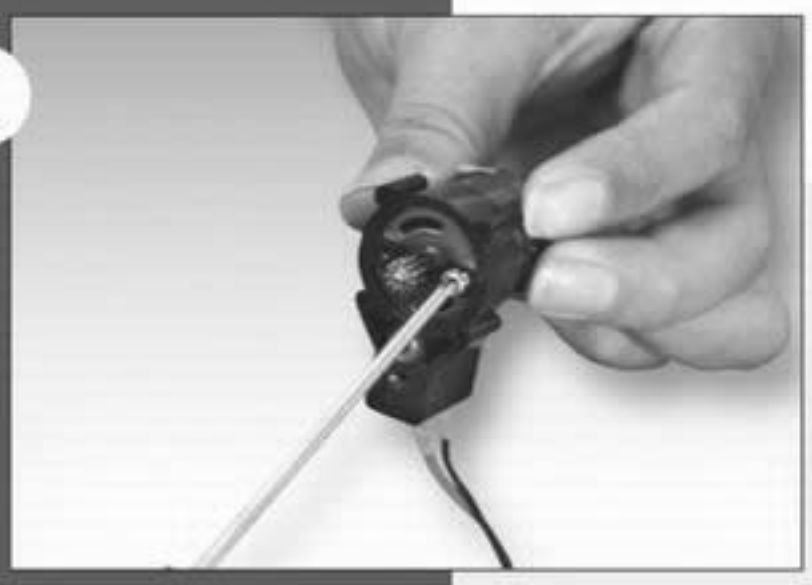
The airplane land successfully that is very difficulty. As this time the airplane flies very slowly and its height decreases, the time and space for adjusting the airplane is very limited and it is easy to make some mistake. Notice if there are some active or silent obstruction in the landing place when the airplane is landing, let the airplane aim at the landing runway, let the speed of the motor decrease to about third or quarter and let the airplane head down a little then the airplane height decreases gradually. When the airplane is closed to the runway (Here the height is about 1020 meters), turn off the throttle completely, let the airplane head Be a little and let the airplane slow down and the airplane height decreases naturally until it touch the ground.



IMG_12.jpg

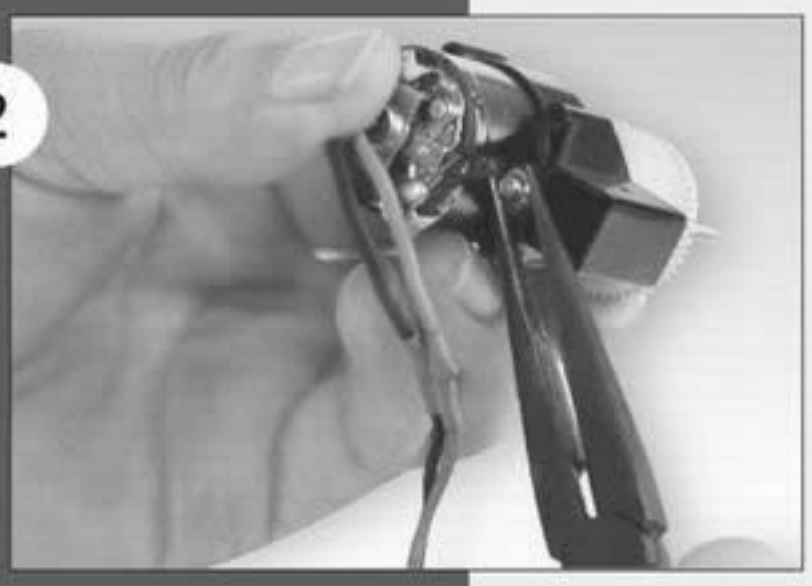
七：安装步骤
Assemble process

1



锁马达螺丝(PM3*4mm2pcs)
Lock the motor with screws.
(PM 3*4MM 2pcs)

2



装齿轮轴入马达固定架并扣E形介子
Put the gear shaft into the motor mount and buckle it with the E -meson.

3

用502胶水固定方木
Fix the rectangular timber with glue.

4

马达固定架入方木并锁伞头螺丝2*8mm1pcs.
Install the motor mount on the rectangular timber and lock it with screws 2*8mm 1pcs.

IMG_13.jpg

安装步骤
Assemble process

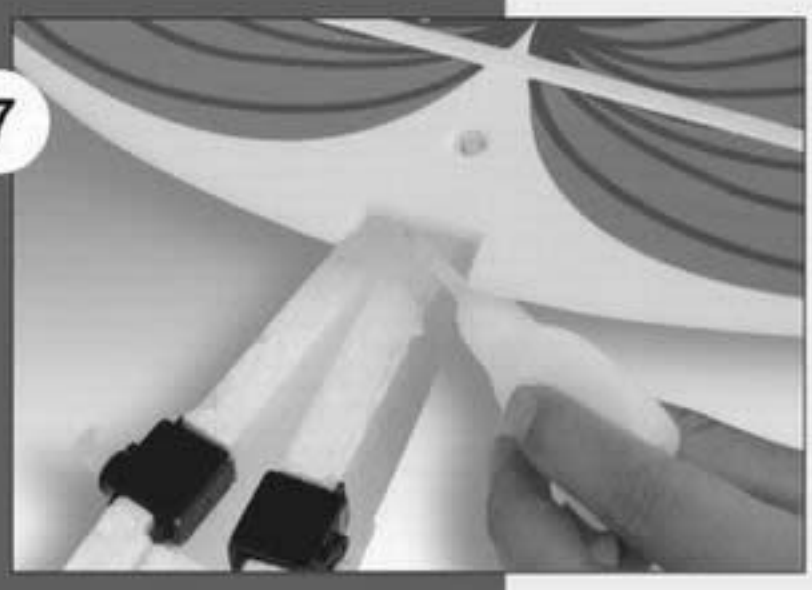
5

用502胶水粘磁铁于机头罩和机身.
Stick the magnet on the canopy and fuselage with glue.

6

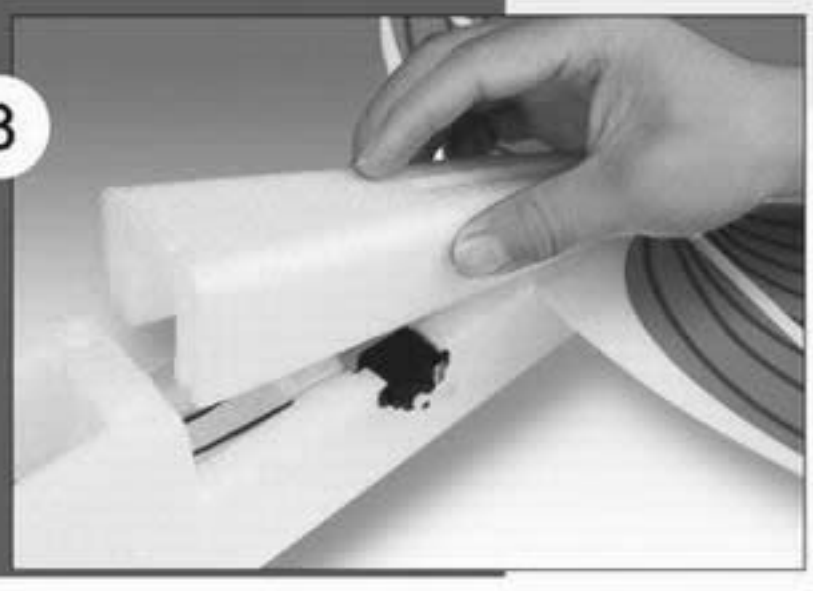
用502胶水固定伺服器于机身尾部.
Fix the servo into the afterbody with glue.

7



用502胶水固定水平翼于机身尾部.
Fix the horizontal fin onto the after body with glue.

8



用502胶水固定机身尾盖.
Fix the tail-hood with glue.

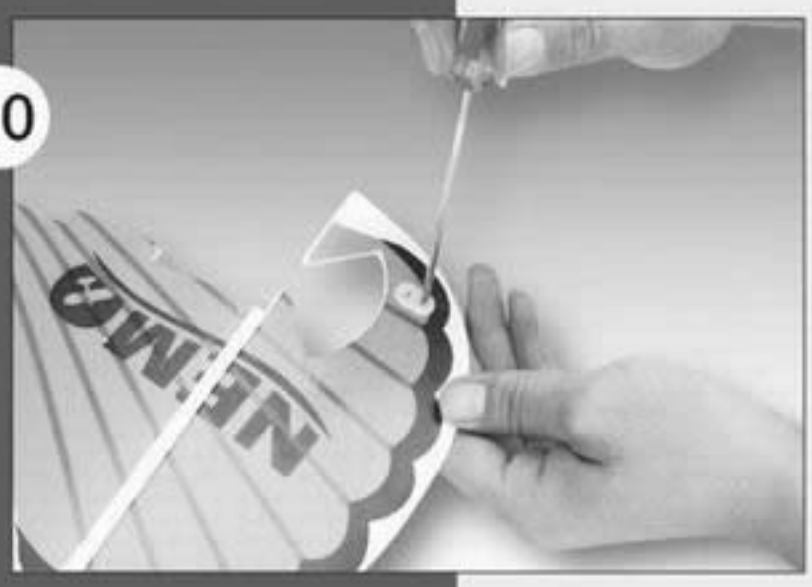
IMG_14.jpg

安装步骤
Assemble process

9

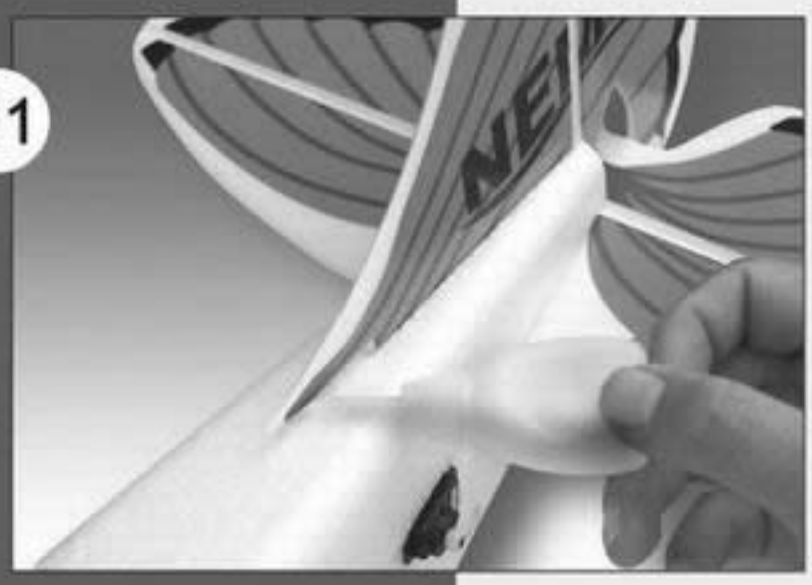
锁水平翼摆臂螺丝(PA1.5*4mm2pcs).
Lock up the horizontal fin suspension screws.(PA 1.5*4mm 2pcs)

10



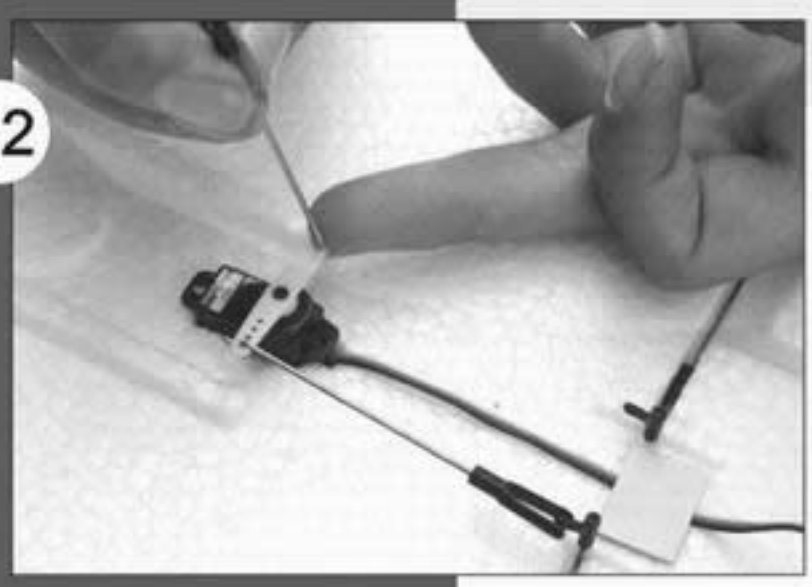
锁垂直翼摆臂螺丝(PA1.5*4mm2pcs).
Lock up the vertical fin suspension screws.(PA 1.5*4mm 2pcs)

11



用慢干型胶水或泡沫胶固定垂直翼.
Vse the semidrying glue or foam glue to fix the vertical fin

12



装主翼司服器和主翼拉杆.
Assemble the main blade servos and mail blade push-rod.

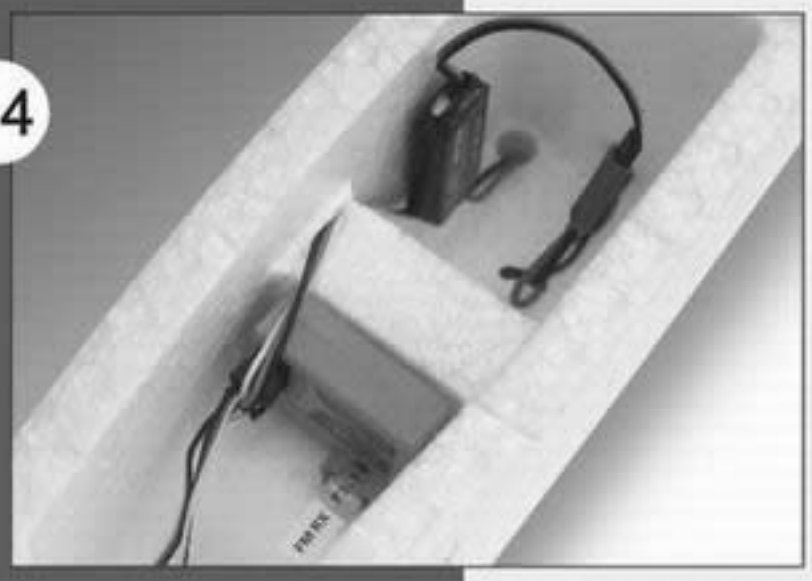
IMG_15.jpg

安装步骤
Assemble process

13

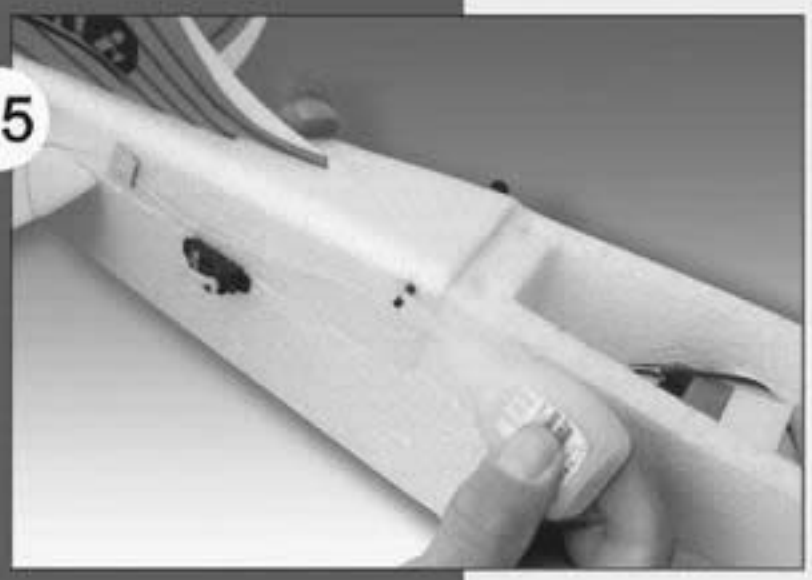
连接调速器和接收机.
Connect the speed controller and the receiver.

14



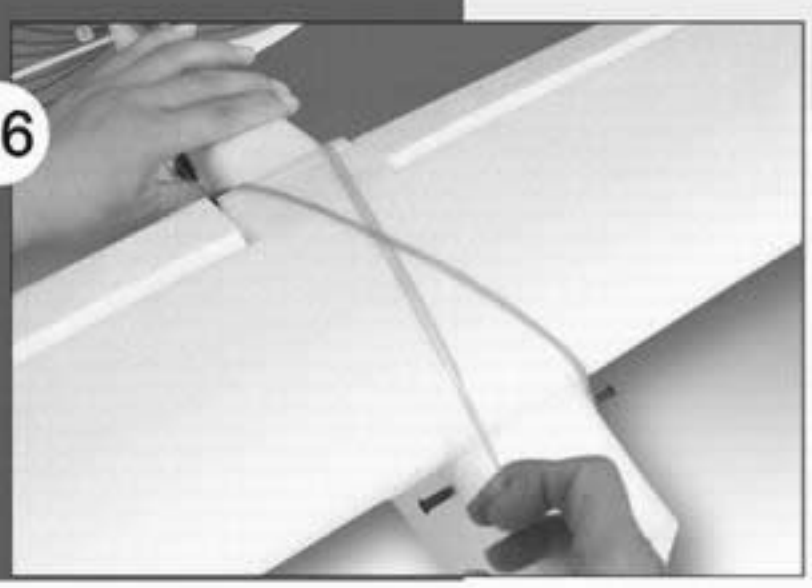
用双面胶固定调速器和接收机.
Fix the speed controller and receiver with adhesive tape.

15



装碳纤杆于机身,碳杆两端用502胶水固定碳纤头.
Fix the carbon fibre rod onto the body and fix up the rod end with glue.

16



IMG_16.jpg

安装步骤
Assemble process

17

装9070桨和整流罩.
Assemble the paddle and false ogive.

18

装前脚架组件.
Assemble the front landing strut.

19

装后脚架组件
Assemble the rear landing strut.

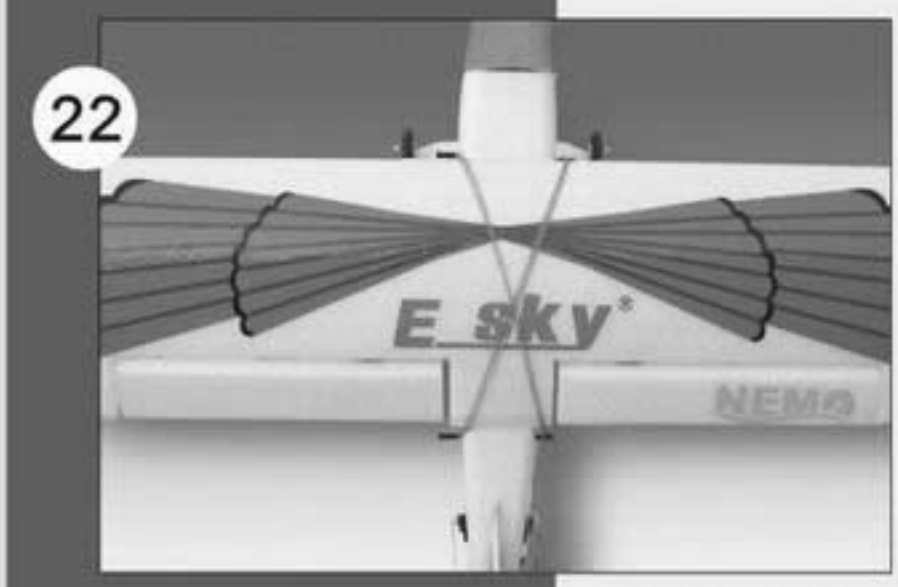
20

装垂直翼拉杆.
Fix the vertical fin push-rod.

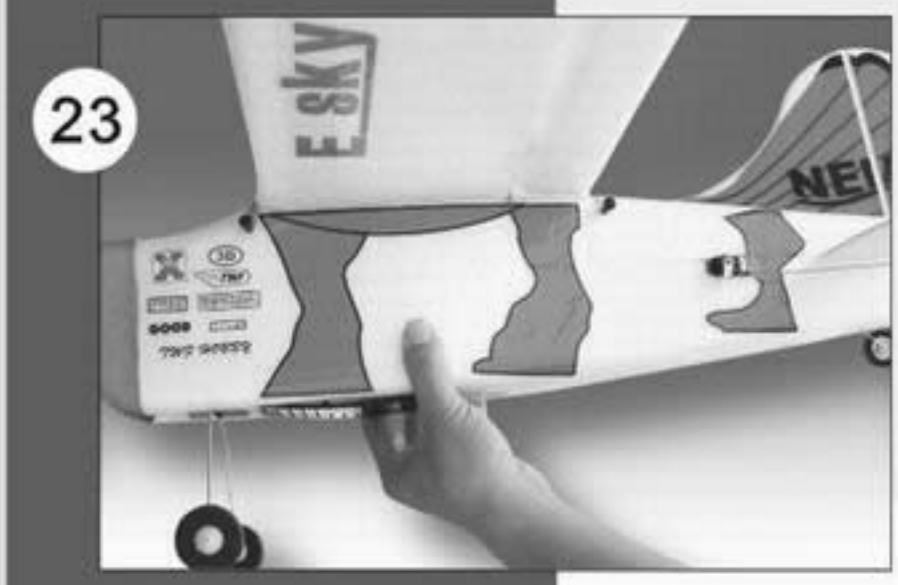
IMG_17.jpg

安装步骤
Assemble process

装水平翼拉杆.
Fix the horizontal fin push-rod.



贴主翼贴纸
Paste the decal on the main wing.



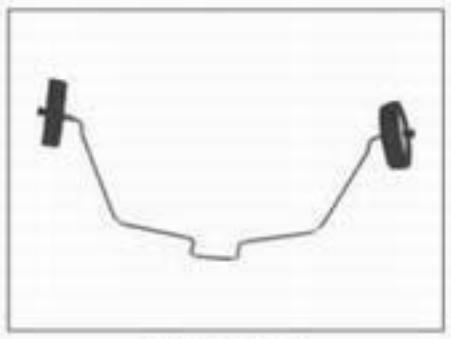
贴机身贴纸.
Paste the decal on the body.

装电池之后测试并调试司服器,拉杆与司服器摆臂为直角,主翼副翼和水平翼副翼处于水平位置,垂直翼副翼在机身中线位.
Test and adjust the servo after assembling the battery, make the push-rod and servo suspension arm to be rectangular, the main wing aileron and horizontal fin aileron to be horizontal, vertical fin at the centerline of the body.

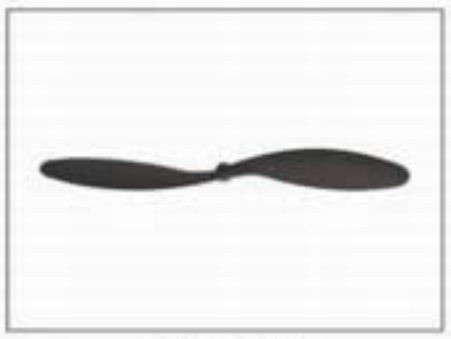
IMG_18.jpg

EK3A-E034 配件图SPARE PARTS

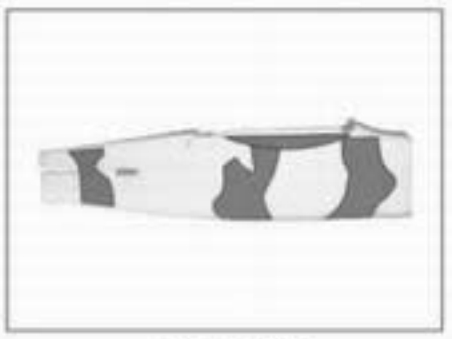
EK3-0110
主翼组
Main blade set



EK3-0115
脚架组
Landing skid

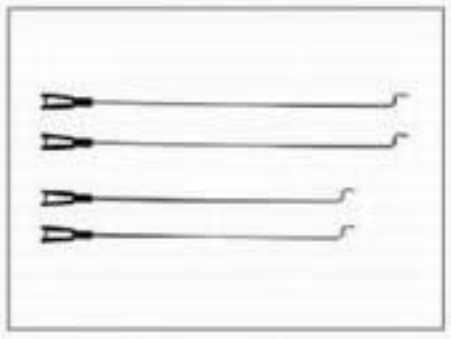


EK3-0101
9070将
9070 paddle



EK3-0111
机身组
Main body

EK3-0112
垂直翼
Vertical fin

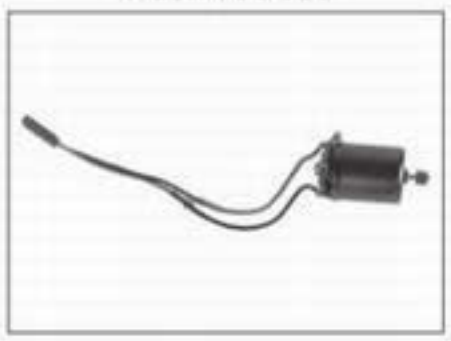


EK3-0116
拉杆组
Push-rod set

EK3-0117
后脚架组
Rear Landing strut

EK3-0113
水平翼
Horizontal fin

EK3-0114
机头罩
Canopy



EK3-0021
主马达组
Main motor

EK3-0118
马达固定架
Motor mount

EK3-0119
齿轮组
Gear set

EK3-0120
方木
Rectangular timber

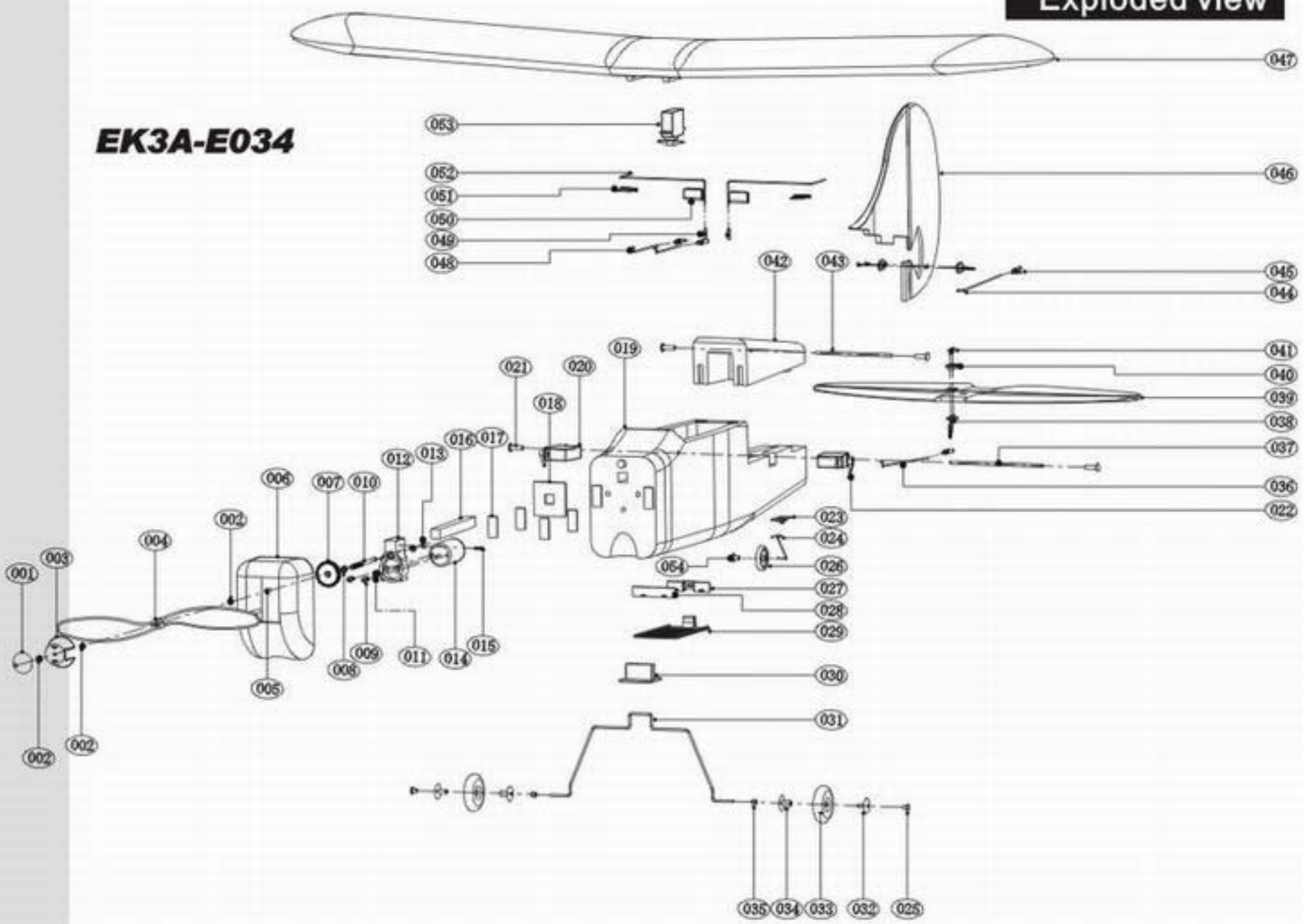
EK3-0107
5/4整流罩组
False ogive

EK3-0002
电池
Battery

IMG_19.jpg

八：产品分解图
Exploded view

EK3A-E034



编号	名称	数量
001	整流罩头	1
002	M3普通螺母	3
003	整流罩	1
004	9070桨	1
005	贝尔控制臂衬套	1
006	机头罩	1
007	50齿	1
008	轴承(3*6*2.5)	2
009	圆头十字螺丝3*4	2
010	齿轮轴	1
011	马达齿	1
012	马达固定架	1
013	E型介子	1
014	马达 Motor	1

编号	名称	数量
015	伞头十字螺丝	1
016	方木	1
017	磁铁	4
018	方木座	1
019	机身	1
020	伺服器A	1
021	碳纤头	4
022	伺服器B	1
023	后脚架座	1
024	后脚架	1
025	定位头A	3
026	后轮	1
027	电池盖左	1
028	电池盖右	1

编号	名称	数量
029	电池盖	1
030	脚架座	1
031	脚架	1
032	轮架B	2
033	EVA轮子	2
034	轮架A	2
035	定位柱	2
036	水平翼拉杆	1
037	碳纤棒96*3	1
038	副翼摆臂	2
039	水平翼	1
040	副翼摆臂座	2
041	圆头十字螺丝1.5*4	1
042	机身尾盖	4

编号	名称	数量
043	碳纤棒76*3	1
044	垂直翼拉杆	1
045	拉杆夹头	1
046	垂直翼	4
047	主翼	1
048	主翼拉杆	1
049	拉杆头	2
050	拉杆固定片A	2
051	拉杆固定片B	2
052	副翼拉杆	2
053	伺服器C	1
054	定位头B	1

Serial number	Apellation	Amount
001	cover of false ogive	1
002	M3 common nut	3
003	false ogive	1
004	paddle	1
005	Bell control arm set	1
006	canopy set	1
007	50 gears	1
008	Bearing	2
009	screws	2
010	gear shaft	1
011	motor gear	1
012	motor mount set	1
013	E-meson	1
014	Motor	1

Serial number	Apellation	Amount
015	Screws	1
016	Rectangular timber	1
017	Magnet	4
018	Rectangular timber set	1
019	Fuselage	1
020	Servo A	1
021	Carbon fiber rod	4
022	Servo B	1
023	Rear landing set	1
024	Rear landing pad	1
025	Orientation head	3
026	Tail wheel	1
027	battery cover A	1
028	Battery cover B	1

Serial number	Apellation	Amount
029	battery cover	1
030	Landing skid strut set	1
031	Landing skid strut	1
032	Wheel strut	2
033	EVA wheel	2
034	Wheel strut A	2
035	Limited post	2
036	Horizontal fin push-rod	1
037	Carbon fiber rod	1
038	Aileron fin rocket	2
039	Horizontal fin	1
040	Aileron fin rocket set	2
041	Screw	1
042	Tail-hood	4

Serial number	Apellation	Amount
043	Carbon fiber rod	1
044	Vertical fin push-rod	1
045	Draw collect	1
046	Vertical fin	4
047	Main fin	1
048	Main fin push-rod	1
049	Head of push link	2
050	Push link fixed A	2
051	Push link fixed B	2
052	Push link of aileron	2
053	Servo C	1
054	Orientation head B	1

IMG_20.jpg

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IMG_21.jpg