Any relay, which will operate on 6 volts or under, may be used, but the coil resistance should be less than 200 ohms. A higher resistance may be used but is more likely to give random operations with noise, or trash signal, breakthrough. The lowest resistance should be 5 ohms.

When mounting the receiver in the model it is advisable to place the printed circuit, or base of the receiver, facing forwards to avoid damage in event of a crash. Foam plastic ½" thick provides good protection against impact shock if the receiver is surrounded with it. Vibration will not affect the receiver. If a relay is to be used such as the small O.S. or Dean's types then it is advisable to bolt them to one side of a small plastic box and surround this with plastic foam also.

The receiver aerial is 30" long and should not be altered in length. If it is required to have a shorter aerial, then the receiver coil must be re-tuned. The range will be affected obviously, but will still be satisfactory for relatively short range work, i.e., boats or cars.

The receiver is factory-tuned to its transmitter. However, if low range does result when installed in your model, it should be re-tuned. The loss of range may be due to aerial length and placement, proximity to wiring or metal objects. A very small screwdriver is quite adequate to re-tune with.

To tune the receiver, retract the transmitter aerial and either have a helper to hold on the audio signal or place a rubber band around the transmitter case and over the keying button. Move the transmitter as far away as possible, so long as it works the receiver. Rotate the coil slug until the actuator operates and tune for the middle of the actuation range. The tuning becomes sharper the greater the distance between the transmitter and receiver becomes.

NOTE: Always tune with the receiver lid in place and install with receiver aeriel well clear from any power or servo wiring.

FIG. 2

