# 1:10 SCALE OVAL CAR KIT

**INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR KIT #8019** 

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OVAL

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# **BEFORE BUILDING**

### **OPEN THE BAGS IN ORDER**

The assembly is arranged so that you will open and finish that bag before you go on to the next bag. **Sometimes you will have parts remaining at the end of a bag. These will become part of the next bag.** Some bags may have a large amount of small parts. To make it easier to find the parts, we recommend using a partitioned paper plate for spreading out the parts so they will be easier to find.

#### MANUAL FORMAT

The following explains the format of these instructions. *The beginning of each section indicates:* 

## 1 Which bag to open ("BAG A").

**2** Which parts you will use for those steps. Remove only the parts shown. **"1:1"** indicates an actual size drawing; place your part on top and compare it so it does not get confused with a similar part.

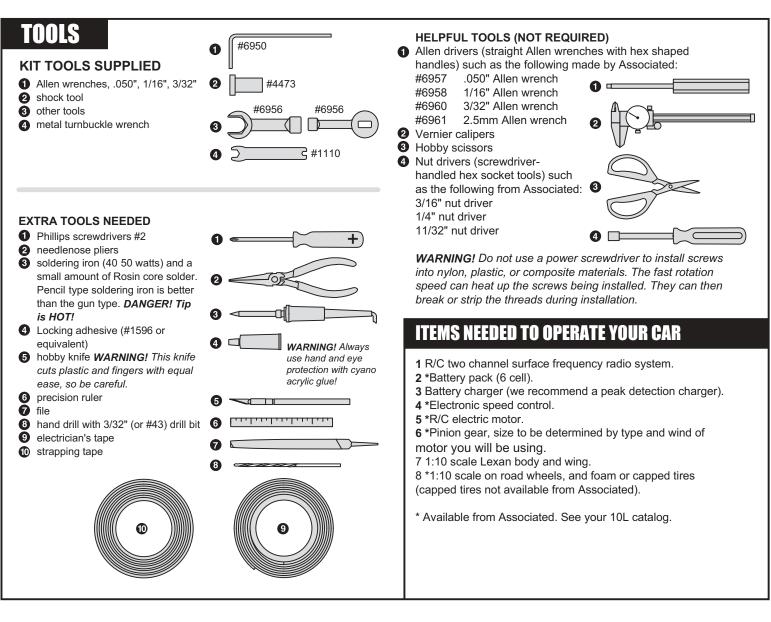
3 Which tools you should have handy for that section.

4 In some drawings, the word "REAR" with an arrow indicates which direction is the rear of the car to help keep you oriented.
5 The instructions in each step are ordered in the order you complete them, so read the words AND follow the pictures. The numbers in circles are also in the drawing to help you locate them faster.

**6** When we refer to left and right sides of the car, we are referring to the driver's point of view inside the car.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL SHEETS

We are constantly developing new parts to improve our kits. These changes, if any, will be noted in supplementary sheets located in a parts bag or inside the kit box. Check the kit box before you start and each bag as it is opened. When a supplement is found, attach it to the appropriate section of the manual.



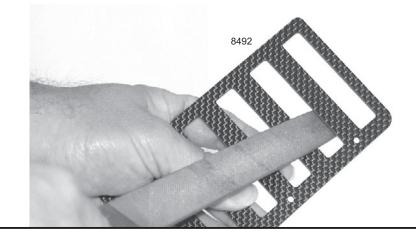


#### File the battery tray

Use your file to bevel the slots on the top side of the #8492 battery tray so the edges won't cut through the battery cell wrap. Then file all the outside edges of the tray. Lightly sand all edges.

#### Warning!

Graphite dust can be harmful to your health. File in a well ventilated area. Then wash the tray with water and dry with a paper towel. Wash your hands afterwards with cold water and soap.



# BAG A

REMOVE THESE PARTS FOR:

8019: step 1

8405, qty 2 upper suspension arm



8419, qty 2 lower suspension arm 8415, qty 2 upper suspension arm turnbuckle

8417, qty 4 pivot ball



arm eyelet





shoulder screw,

blue aluminum



## step 1 LEFT SIDE

#### Assemble upper suspension arm

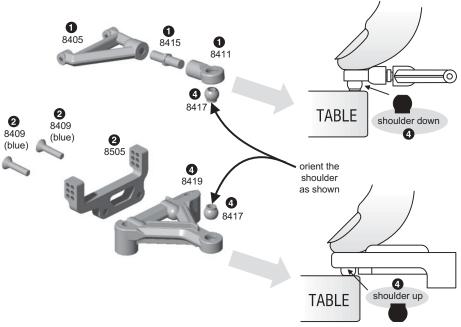
**1** Assemble parts #8405, 8415 and 8411.

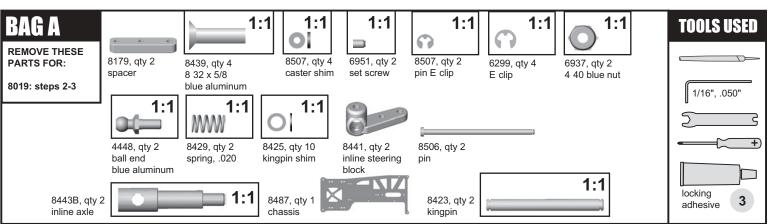
#### Attach upper arm mount to lower arm

Attach #8505 adjustable mount (caster block) to the #8419 lower suspension arm using two #8409 screws. WARNING! Screws are difficult to screw in. Turn carefully so you do not strip out the head.

#### Installing upper and lower pivot balls

- (Not shown.) Before popping in the #8417 pivot balls, make sure there are no burrs inside the pivot ball holes.
- Pop the #8417 pivot balls into the suspension arms as shown. Make sure that the shoulders of the pivot balls in the lower suspension arms are facing upward and the upper pivot balls have the shoulder facing downward.
- (*Not shown.*) Now assemble the right side.





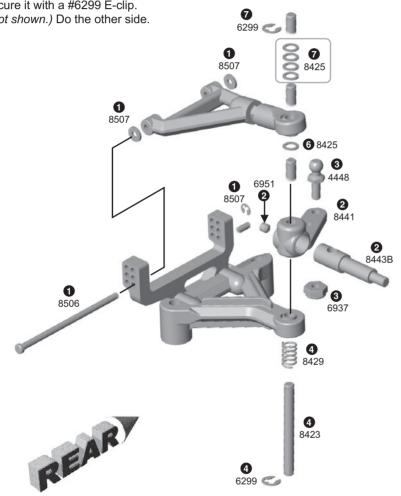
## sten 1.1

#### Upper arm to the suspension arm

• Mount the upper arm assembly to the suspension mount as shown, using the #8506 pins and #8507 caster shims. Start with the lower outer position on the adjustable arm mount. Attach the #8507 small E-clip to the pin.

#### Final front assembly

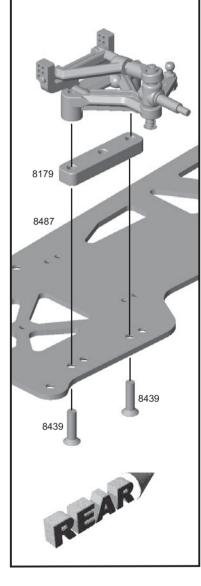
- 2 Slide in and center #8443B axle in the #8441 steering block. Start threading the #6591 set screw into the back of the axle, but do not tighten it yet.
- Screw the #4448 ball end into the back hole in on the steering block. Attach the #6937 nut to the ball end.
- Place one #6299 E-clip on the bottom of the #8423 kingpin then slide on the #8429 spring.
- **6** Slide the kingpin through the bottom of the suspension arm and up through the steering block.
- **6** Place one #8425 kingpin shim over the kingpin.
- O Now push the upper arm over the kingpin. Place four #8425 shims over the kingpin and secure it with a #6299 E-clip.
- (Not shown.) Do the other side.

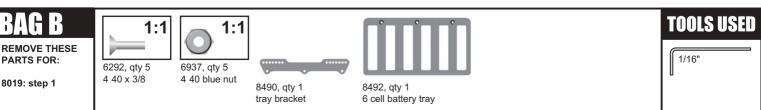


## step 3 LEFT SIDE

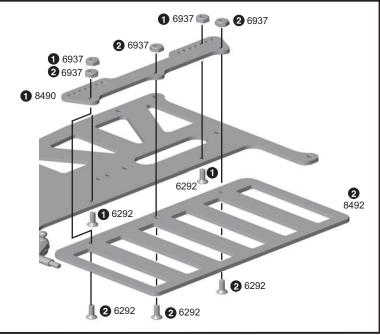
Suspension arms to chassis Place the #8179 spacer between the suspension arms and #8487 chassis, using the holes that are furthest forward, then bolt on with two #8439 screws from underneath the chassis

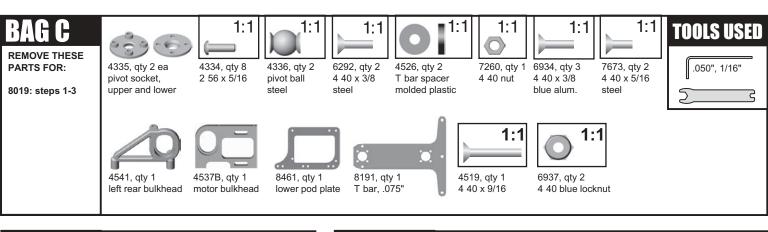
Do the other side.





- 1 Attach #8490 tray bracket to the chassis with two #6292 screws and two #6937 nuts.
- 2 Attach the #8492 tray to the tray bracket with three #6292 screws and three #6937 nuts.



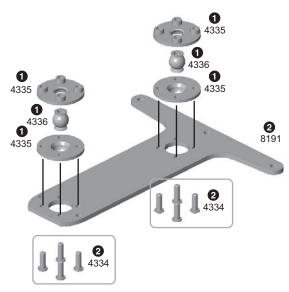


REAR

# step 1

#### T-Bar assembly

- Assemble the #4335 sockets and #4336 pivot balls.
- Secure the T-bar pivot assemblies to the #8191 2 T-bar using four #4334 screws as shown, install both at the same side on the T-bar.



# step 2

#### Rear pod assembly

#4526 spacers and

two #6937 nuts. The

spacers go between

REAR

the T-bar and the

lower pod plate.

- 1 Bolt the #4541 left bulkhead to the #8461 lower pod plate with three #6934 screws.
- 2 Bolt the aluminum #4537B motor bulkhead to the pod plate with two #7673 screws.

3 Attach the T-bar assembly to the 3 6937 🙇 lower pod with two #6292 screws, two

3 4526 👩



3

6292



0

6292

7673

0 8461

0

6934

0

6937

9

**3** 4526

A

**2** 7673

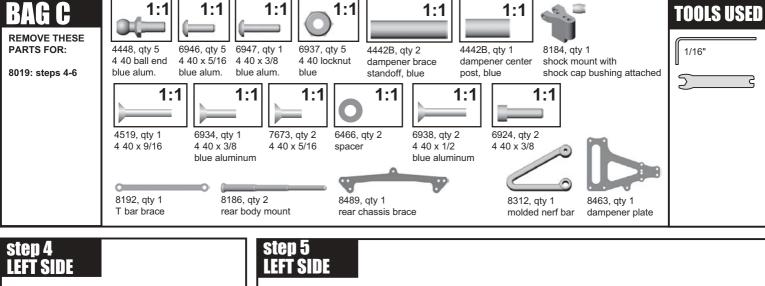
**2** 4537B

Õ

6934

0

4541

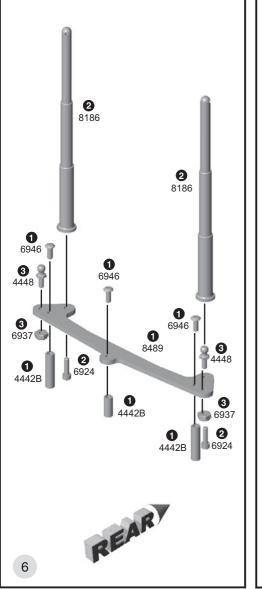


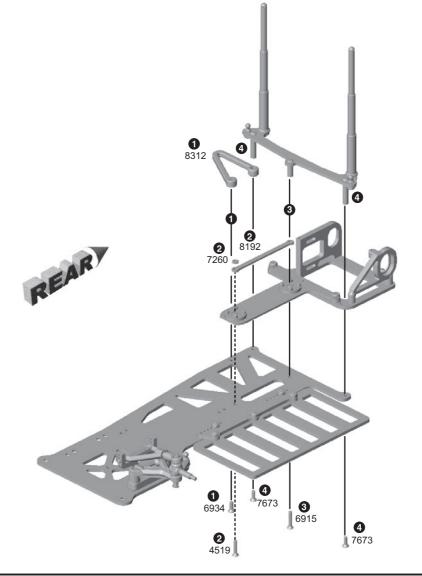
# Rear chassis braceMount the #4442B center post and

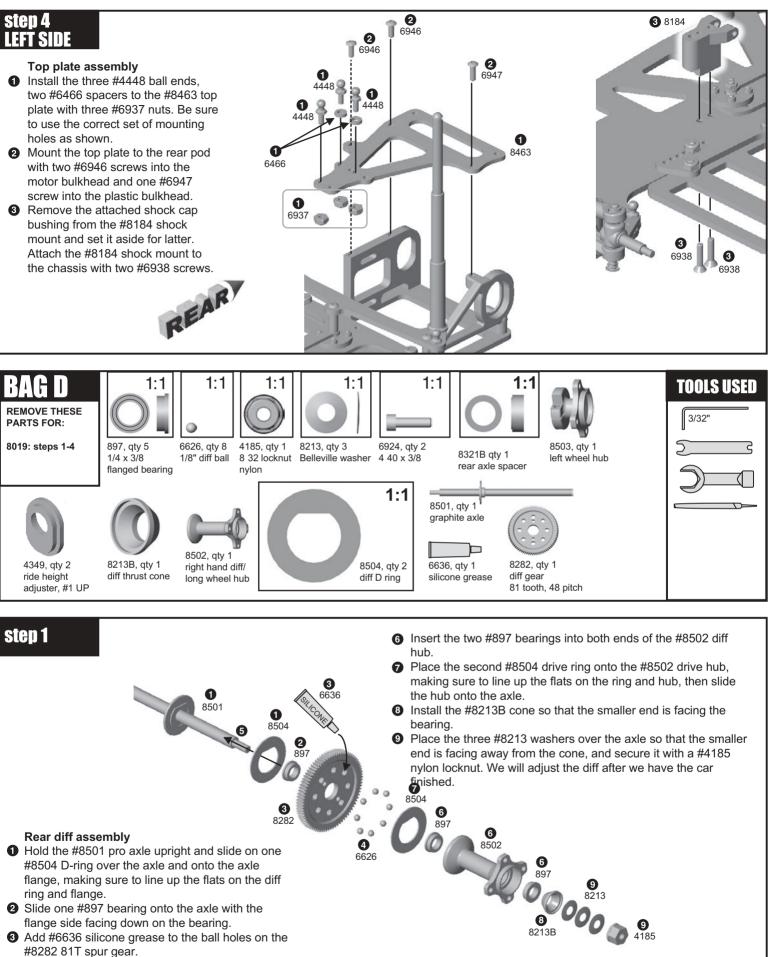
- standoffs to the #8489 rear chassis brace with three #6946 screws.Mount the #8186 rear body mounts to
- the chassis brace with two #6924 screws.
- Mount the #4448 ball ends with #6937 nuts where shown.

#### Chassis brace / nerf bar mounting

- Mount the #8312 nerf bar to the chassis with one #6934 screw in the forward most hole on the nerf bar.
- Insert the #4519 screw through the chassis hole shown and through the front pivot ball.
   Place the #8192 T-bar brace over the screw and secure it with a #7260 plain nut.
- Push the outside standoff through the rear hole on the nerf bar. Insert the #6915 screw up through the chassis then into the rear pivot ball of the T-bar, and screw it into the center chassis standoff.
- Secure the outside standoffs to the chassis with two #7673 screws.







- 2 Slide one #897 bearing onto the axle with the flange side facing down on the bearing.
- 3 Add #6636 silicone grease to the ball holes on the #8282 81T spur gear.
- Push the eight #6626 balls into the holes.
- **5** Slide the gear with the balls onto the axle, making sure to center the gear on the bearing.

7

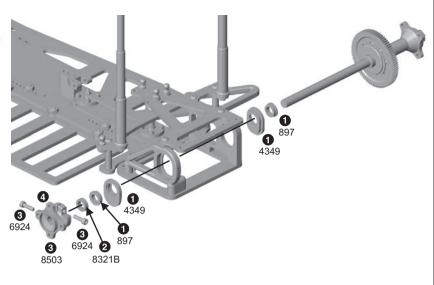
#### Installing the axle assembly

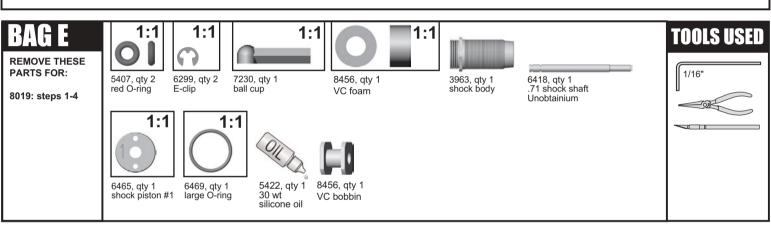
- Find the #4349 adjusters that have the #1 on them, and insert them into the rear pod. Insert two #897 bearings into the ride height adjusters as shown.
- Slide the complete axle assembly through the motor bulkhead until it extends through the plastic bulkhead on the other side. Slide on the #8321B axle spacer on the left side, the shoulder side of the spacer should be facing the bearing.
- Install the #8503 left wheel hub onto the rear axle. Thread the two #6924 screw into the hub.

#### Setting the axle play

Make sure there is a slight (less than 1/64" or .015") amount of axle endplay. Now tighten the hub screws a little at a time till both screws are equally tightened. DO NOT fully tighten down one screw at a time.

Note: This kit comes standard with a full offset pod setup. When using a full 2" left rear tire you will need to trim the inside of the tire to keep it from hitting the lower pod plate.

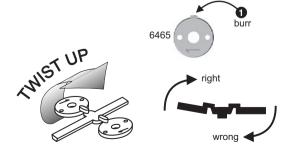


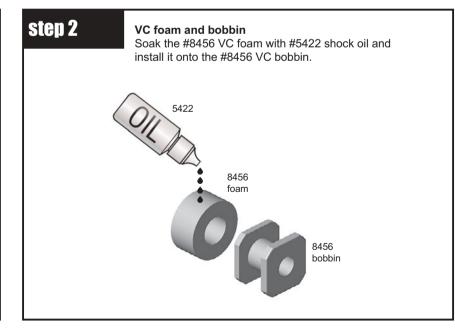


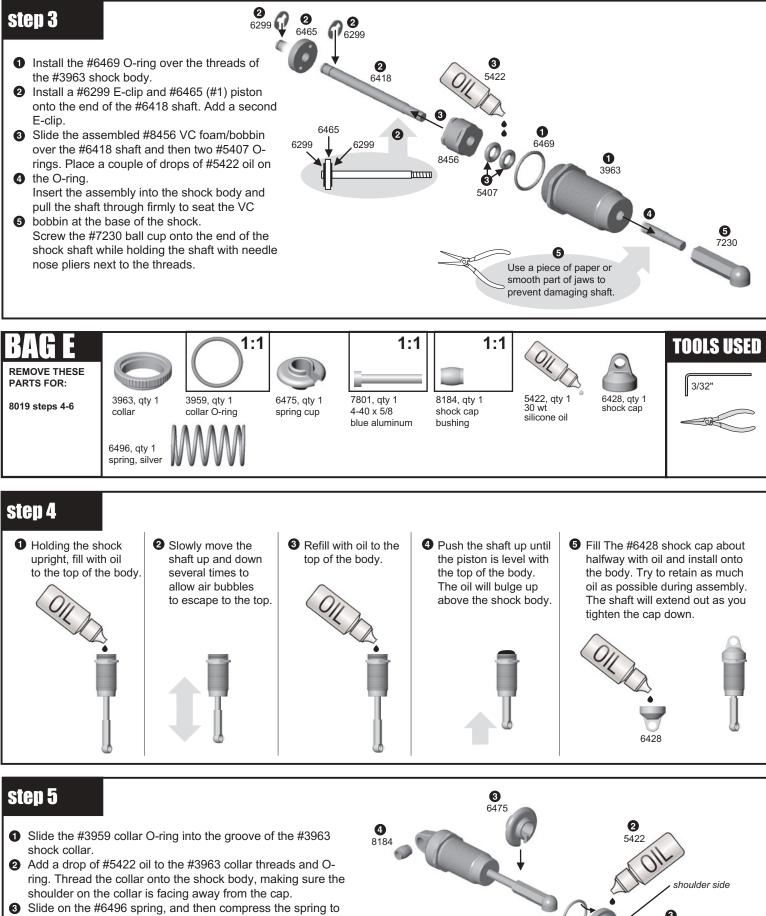
# step 1

#### Trim shock piston

- Burrs interfere with smooth shock action within the shock body. To remove from tree without creating burrs, twist up, not down. Remove one #6465 shock piston #1.
- (Not shown.) Remove remaining burrs carefully with a hobby knife.



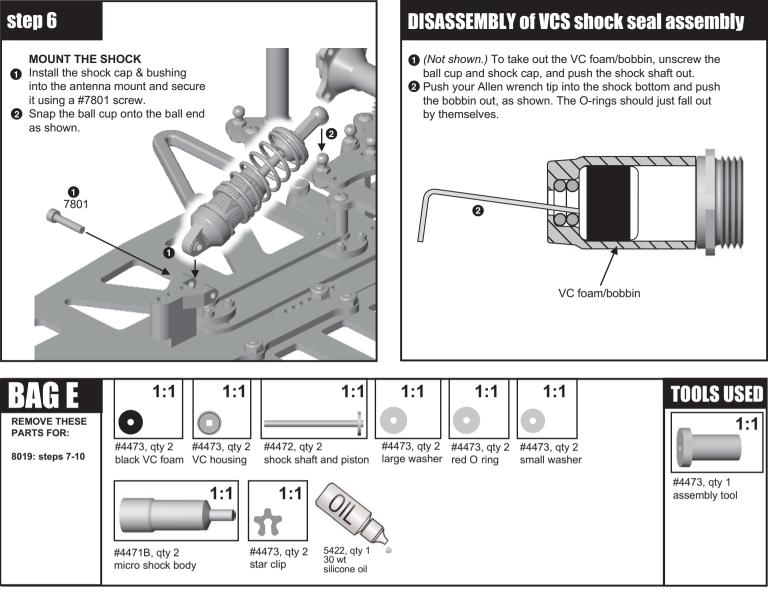




add the #6475 spring cup.Pick up the small #8184 bushing you had removed from the shock mount and push it into the shock cap.



9

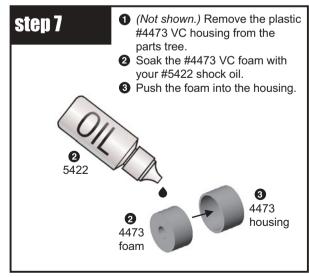


# **VCS MICRO SHOCK**

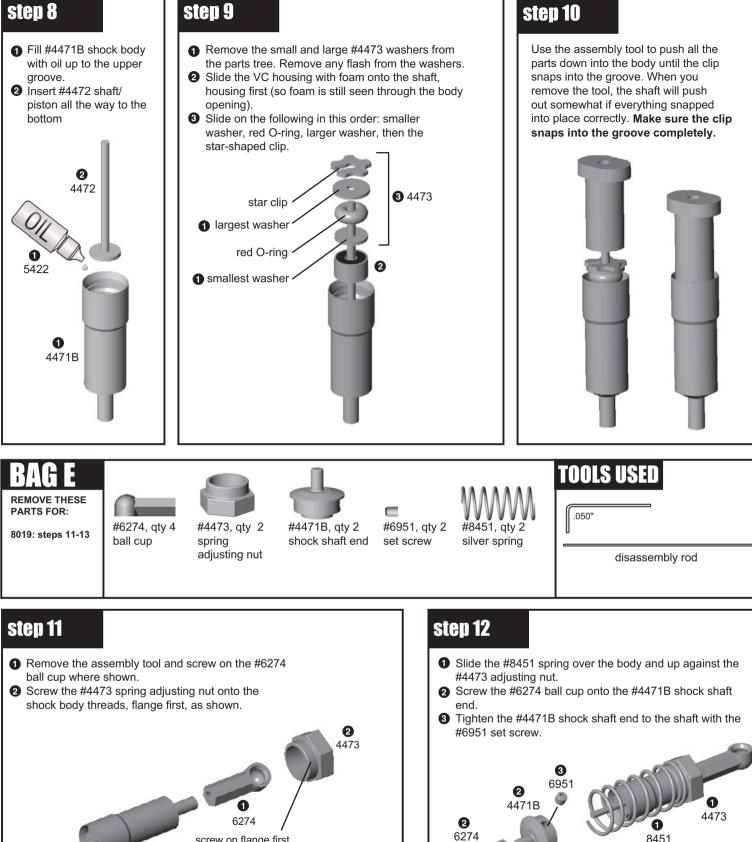
Team Associated's VCS<sup>™</sup> (Volume Compensating System) Micro Shock was developed as a higher-volume, lightweight, constant-travel shock to fit on most road/oval 1:10 and 1:12 cars, and provides consistently smooth, superior dampening without the need for frequent rebuilds.

The VCS<sup>™</sup> Micro Shock body is precision-machined from aircraftquality aluminum, and is externally threaded for convenient spring preload adjustments. Internally, the shock utilizes Associated's exclusive VCS<sup>™</sup> volume compensating system, 7075 aluminum shock piston,

molded PTFE components, and a precision-ground, case-hardened steel shock shaft which is extremely resistant to bending.



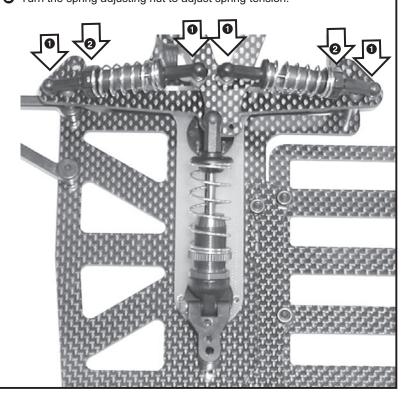




screw on flange first

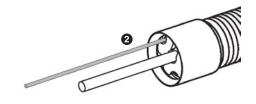
flange on this side

Pop the #6274 ball cups onto the ball ends of your kit.
 Turn the spring adjusting nut to adjust spring tension.



# **DISASSEMBLY** of side shocks

- (Not shown.) To remove the parts from inside the shock, first loosen the #6951 set screw of the #4474 shock shaft end (Bag E step 12), then slide off the shaft end and spring.
- 2 Now carefully insert your disassembly rod into one of the rounded grooves of the star clip and pop it out.



# **WHEELS & TIRES**

Wheels and tires are not included in this kit. To install them, use the following:

PER FRONT WHEEL:

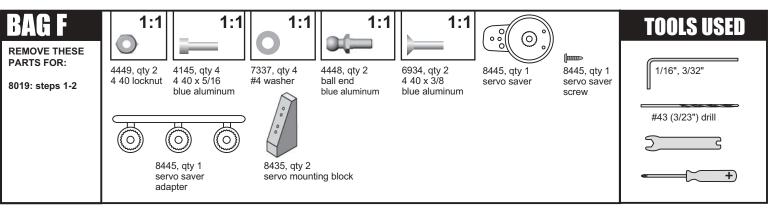
Qty 2, #6902 3/16 x 5/16" flanged ball bearings

Qty 1, #6222 4 40/5 40 nylon locknut

PER REAR WHEEL:

Qty 4, #6924 4 40 x 3/8" screws

Please see your local hobby shop for wheel and tire selections.



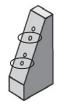
# step 1

#### DRILLING STEERING SERVO BLOCKS

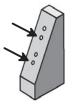
Drill two holes with a #43 (or 3/32") drill into the #8435 servo blocks where shown for your servo size. **DO NOT drill at an angle to the slanted face!**  for large servos, drill these two



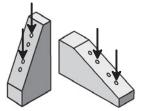
for small servos

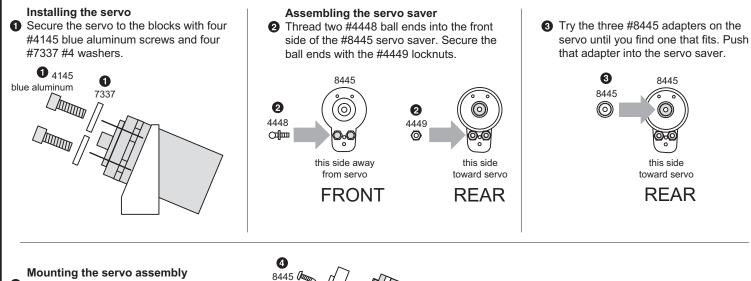


drill into block perpendicular to the slanted face

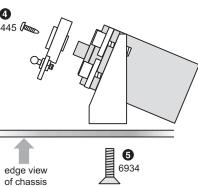


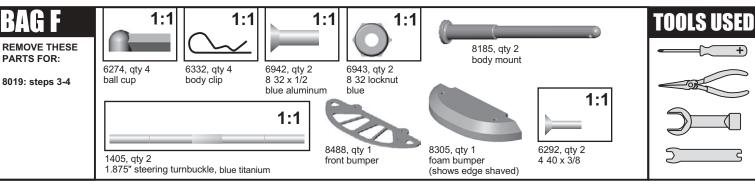
NO! Don't drill into the block at an angle to the slanted face





- 4 Mount the servo saver to the servo with the #8445 screw. Note: If you have a metal gear servo, use the stock mounting screw.
- **6** Mount the servo mounting blocks to the chassis with two #6934 screws. Be sure to use the forward set of holes in the chassis.

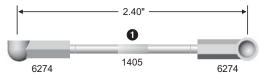


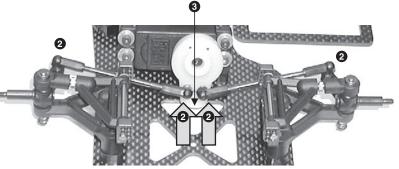


# step 3

#### STEERING LINKAGE

- Install two #6274 ball cups onto the #1405 titanium steering turnbuckles. Match the length of the turnbuckles to the actual size picture below.
- 2 Snap one turnbuckles's ball cup onto the ball end on the servo saver. Snap the opposite end on as shown. Install both turnbuckles.
- 3 When you are adjusting your turnbuckles, always make sure that the servo saver is pointing straight down.



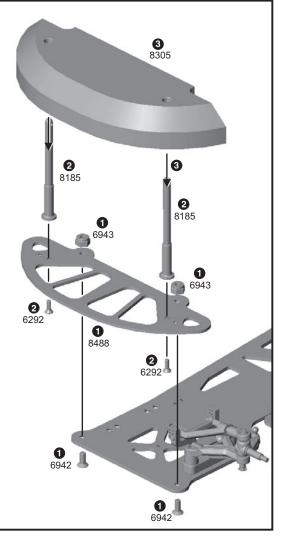


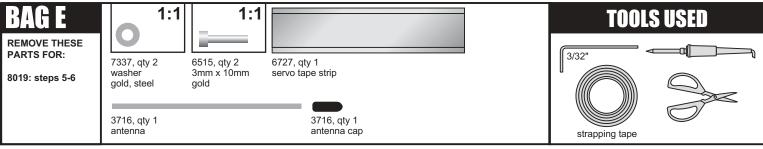
#### Front bumper

Bolt the #8488 front bumper to the front of the chassis with two #6942 blue screws from underneath and two #6943 blue locknuts on top.

#### Front body mount posts

- Tighten the #8185 body mounts to the bumper where indicated with two #6292 screws from underneath.
- Out and trim the #8305 foam bumper with a sanding block to fit the body of your choice and slide it over the two body mounts.
- (*Not shown.*) Add #6332 body clips to the front posts and the rear.

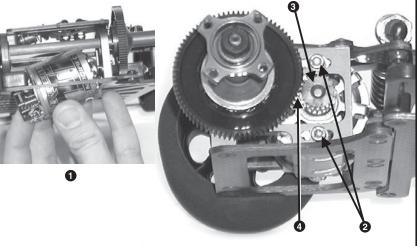




# step 5

#### Motor installation

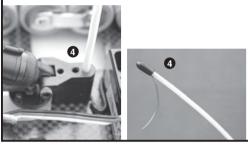
- Insert the optional motor into the rear pod assembly as shown.
- Begin tightening the two #6515 motor screws and #7337 gold washers till motor is against motor bulkhead.
- Slide optional pinion gear onto motor shaft so that gear is 1/16" away from motor can. Teeth side should be farthest from can. Tighten set screw to hold pinion in place.
- Set gear mesh so that there is very little play between #8282 spur gear and optional pinion. Then completely tighten motor screws.

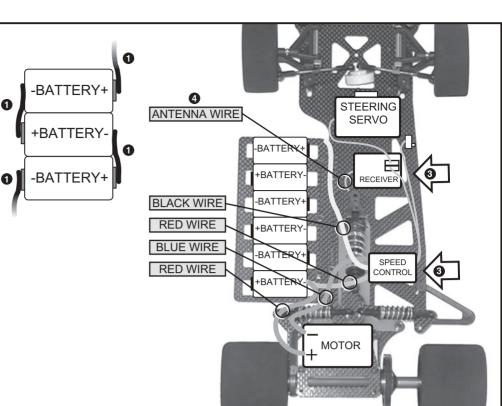


# MOTOR AND PINION GEAR ARE NOT INCLUDED IN KIT

#### **ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION**

- 1 Solder your single cell batteries together with battery braid or battery bars. Solder plus (+) to minus (-).
- 2 Hold the batteries to the chassis with strapping tape. Wrap the tape over the batteries, through the chassis slot, underneath the chassis, and up again through another slot, several times.
- 3 Cut the #6727 servo tape to fit the bottom of the speed control and receiver. Peel the backing from the servo tape and place them where shown in the drawing.
- 4 Slide your receiver antenna wire through the antenna and secure the wire with the antenna cap. Insert the #3716 antenna into the antenna mount.
- 6 Now connect the electronic speed control and steering servo to your receiver according to your radio or ESC instructions, then connect the motor to the ESC and battery.





## ELECTRICAL ITEMS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN KIT

# FINAL ADJUSTMENTS MAKE THESE ADJUSTMENTS BEFORE RACING

#### CORRECTING THE TWEAK

We correct the "tweak" after everything except the body is installed on the car, including batteries, motor, speed control, and all the radio equipment.

WHAT IS TWEAK? Ideally, the left front wheel should be pushing down on the ground with exactly the same force as the right front wheel. If this is not happening, the car needs to have the tweak adjusted. This can cause the car to spin out easily under acceleration. It will also cause the car to oversteer in one direction and understeer in the opposite direction.

#### CHECKING THE TWEAK

Start with both side shock's adjustment nuts with about one thread showing.

1 Measure the front chassis width. Use half of this measurement to find the centerline of the chassis.

2 Scribe the centerline at the front of the chassis with your hobby knife.

3 Place the tip of a hobby knife on the center mark as shown

4 Lift the front of the car slowly. We want both front tires to leave the ground at the same time. If one tire leaves the ground before the other one, the car is tweaked

#### CORRECTING THE TWEAK

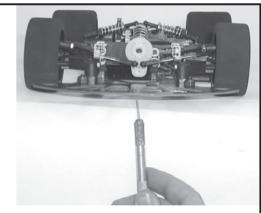
After using the method described above, tighten the side shock adjusting nut 1/2 of a turn on the tire side that left the ground first. Recheck the tweak. Continue to make these adjustments until you acheive the amount of weak desired.

Here are some guidelines to consider when adjusting the tweak:

Both tires leave the ground at the same time: neutral, easy-to-drive steering.

Left front tire leave the ground first: less steering (understeer).

Right front tire leave the ground first: more steering (oversteer).



## TIRE DIAMETER AD ILISTMENT

	Olu		IVEW			011 1	acioi	Results	New Filli	0/1		
If you change tire diameter you can affect your gearing. You can calculate any gearing adjustments by using the following formulas.	Tire Dia. <b>( 2.1"</b>	divided by	Tire Dia. <b>1.9" )</b>	Factor = 1.105	Gear 18 nearest	<b>X</b> whol	<b>1.105</b> le numb		Gear 19.89 =	20 (round to	15	

Now

#### MOTOR GEARING

To get the most from your motor proper gearing is important. The gear ratios listed in the chart below are recommended starting gear ratios Ratios can vary from track to track but you should not change the pinion size more than one tooth from the recommended ratio.

CAUTION! Increasing the pinion size by more than one tooth can damage your motor from excess heat.

#### MOTOR

24° ROAR stock motor 14 turn modified motor

SPUR PINION 22 81 19

Old Dinion Easter Desults New Dinion

84

84 84

18

17

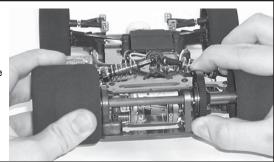
13 turn modified motor 12 turn modified motor

#### DIFFERENTIAL MAINTENANCE

You should rebuild the differential when the action gets somewhat "gritty" feeling. Usually cleaning the diff and applying new lube per the instructions will bring it back to new condition. Normally, as the parts seat, the diff will get smoother. If, after carefully cleaning and relubing the diff parts, the diff still feels gritty, the 1/8" balls and drive rings should be checked and possibly replaced.

## DIFFERENTIAL ADJUSTMENT

While holding both rear wheels with your hands as shown, use your right thumb and index finger to try and rotate the spur gear. The spur gear should be very difficult to rotate. If you can rotate it easily, then tighten the #4185 11/32" nut at the end of the axle, a little at a time, until the spur gear is difficult to rotate.



# TUNING & SETUP TIPS

## THESE STEPS PREPARE YOUR CAR FOR MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE

Your car is one of the most tunable on road cars on the market. This section will try to explain the parts and adjustments you can use to tune your car for different track conditions.

## CASTER

Caster describes the angle of the kingpin as it leans toward the rear of the vehicle. As an ex ample,  $0^{\circ}$  of caster puts the kingpin in a vertical line. Positive caster means the kingpin leans rear ward at the top.

Increasing the positive caster on your car will slightly increase the steering into the corner but it will slightly decrease the steering exiting the corner.

Reducing the positive caster will decrease the steering into the corner but it will increase the steering middle and exiting the corner.

Your car has adjustable caster in 2° incre ments using the #8413 white caster shims on your front end (see page 4 for view). With the IRS caster blocks the caster can be adjusted as fol lows: 2 caster shims behind the upper arm = 0° of caster.

1 shim in front and 1 behind the upper arm =  $2^{\circ}$  of caster.

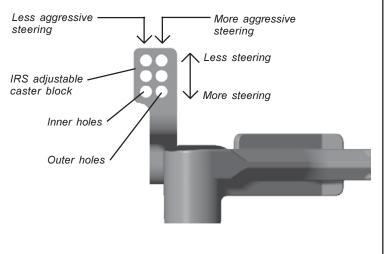
2 shims in front of the upper arm = 4° of caster.

## UPPER ARM PLACEMENT

Your kit comes with the adjustable IRS front caster blocks. The caster blocks have six different mounting holes to achieve any steering feel you need for any track.

The differences between the outer and inner hole on the caster block affects how aggressive (steering reaction) the steering feels. The outer holes have the most aggressive feel as you move the arm to the inner holes the steering gets less aggressive. Moving the upper arm up and down you will achieve how much steering your car will have. By hav ing the arm in the lower position you will have the most steering as you move the upper arm up you will start decreasing steering. Use the diagram to help you choose the arm place ment for your track conditions.

## UPPER ARM PLACEMENT, LEFT FRONT



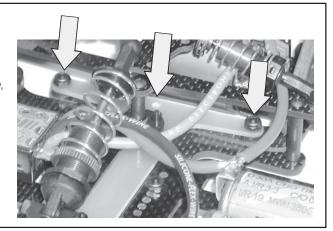
## **T-BAR FLEX**

16

Look at the back end of the of the T bar at the "T" shaped section. You will see there are three holes which can be used to attach the T bar to the lower rear pod plate. You have assembled your car us ing only the two outermost holes. This setup will make the rear suspension very active (soft) front to rear. Your car will have more rear traction and will accelerate through bumps better than if you were using all three attachment holes. Try using all three attachment holes when racing on smooth, high traction conditions.

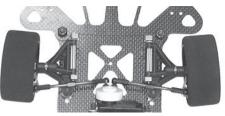
T-BAR FLEX

Use all three holes for smooth, high traction tracks

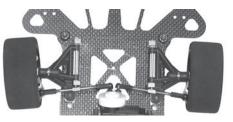


#### TOE-IN AND TOE-OUT is a beneficial

adjustment and has a fairly significant effect on the car. Toe in will help stabilize your car and it also removes a small amount of turn in steering. Toe out will allow the car to turn in to a corner quicker but will reduce stability exiting the corner. Both toe in and toe out will scrub speed so try to use as little, of either, as possible. You adjust the toe in or toe out by adjusting the length of the steering tie rod turnbuckles.







TOE-OUT

## FRONT SUSPENSION SPRINGS

are available in various wire sizes as listed below. Changing springs will increase or decrease steering. In general a softer spring (smaller wire diameter) will add steering and a harder spring (larger wire diameter) will decrease steering. Oval racing will normally require a harder spring than road course racing.

Part Number
#8433
#8431
#8429 (std in kit)
#8427

Wire Size (.024") Harder (less steering) (.022") (.020") (.018") Softer (more steering)

## REAR AXLE HEIGHT ADJUSTERS

Your car comes with four sets of rear axle height adjuster inserts. These inserts allow you to raise or lower the height of the back of the car without changing tire diameters. Even though there are only four offsets, three can be rotated 180° for a total of seven different axle heights as shown.

# #4 up #1 up #2 up #0 #2 down #1 down #4 down

The #4 up position allows you to use the maximum diameter tire and the #4 down position requires you to use the minimum tire diameter. This adjustment allows you to get more useful life from

#4351	#4
#4349	#1 (std in kit)
#4350	#2
#4348	#0

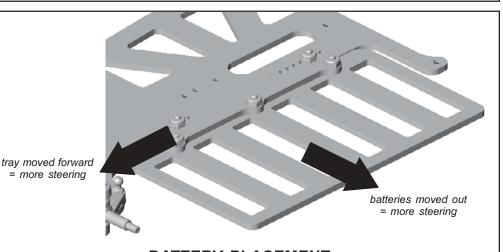
a set of tires by adjusting axle height as tire diam eter decreases. You can also adjust the overall height of your car for high or low traction condi tions.

## **BATTERY PLACEMENT**

By moving your batteries farther to the left in the chassis battery slots, you can improve cornering performance on tight, low bank (or flat), oval tracks. If the track you drive on has substantial banking, or is very large, try moving your battery closer to the middle of the chassis. This will make your car less aggressive in the corners and be easier to drive. Moving the cells to the outside will give you more steering.

The battery mounting tray allows you to slide the batteries forward or back using the preset holes. Generally, by sliding the batteries forward, you'll acheive more steering. Sliding the tray back can give more rear traction.

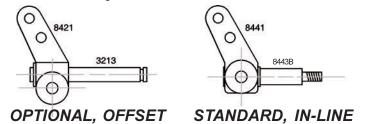
Use the optional #8491 tray for 4 cell racing.



## BATTERY PLACEMENT

## LESS AGGRESSIVE STEERING

If the steering of your car is too aggressive, replace the standard steering block and axle with the optional #8421 steering block and #3213 axle. This also requires the #3655 ball bearings.



### SAVE THIS BOOKLET!

More than an instruction manual, it's also a handy pictorial supple ment to Team Associated's catalog.

Refer to this manual for part numbers and description when order ing parts or explaining problems for customer service calls.

For the most up to date parts and catalog information, please use the online products catalog at http://www.TeamAssociated.com/

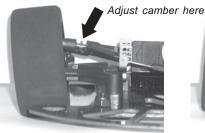
The web site also includes setup sheets, new product informa tion, tuning tips, customer support help, computer wallpaper, catalogs and manuals, a directory of hobby shops and tracks worldwide, fun videos, and a form to subscribe to the FREE *Team Associated Insider's Newsletter*.

**CAMBER** describes the angle of the tire and wheel relative to the ground when looked at from the front or back. This is one of the most important adjustments on the car. Negative camber means that the tire leans inward at the top. Positive cam ber means that the top of the tire is further away from the centerline of the car than the bottom of the tire.

Excessive negative camber will decrease traction but increase stability. Positive camber will do the same. We suggest a starting with 2° of

negative camber on the right front and 0° camber on the left front. Try to use at least 1 to 2° negative camber at all times and make adjustments to keep your tires wearing flat.

Camber is adjusted by turning the upper arm turnbuckles in the appro priate direction.



OFFSET POD, STANDARD

center shock mount

side shock mounts

T bar mount

**POSITIVE CAMBER** 

T bar mount

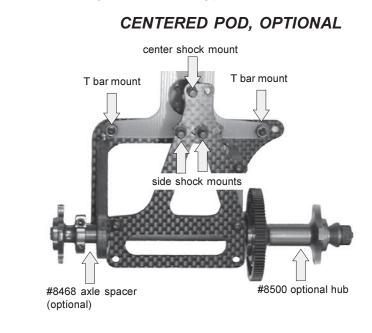
#8321B kit axle spacer



**NEGATIVE CAMBER** 

## **OPTIONAL OFFSET REAR POD**

By changing the mounting offset of the rear pod, you can improve cornering performance on tight, low banked (or flat) oval tracks. If the track has sub stantial banking or is very large, try using the standard mounting position. Refer to the drawings for correct mounting positions.



# STANDARD SETTINGS FOR THE 10L4 OVAL

#### FRONT SUSPENSION

Caster shim position RF: 1 each side (arm centered) LF: 1 each side (arm centered) Camber, RF: 2 deg., LF: 0 deg. Toe: 1/16" total toe out Steering block: inline Front upper arm placement: RF: lower outside LF: lower outside

#### REAR SUSPENSION

Axle height adjuster: #1 up Pod: offset T Bar thickness: .075" Rear axle spacing, RR: , LR: Right rear hub: long? T Bar flex: 2 holes

#### SHOCKS:

Center shock Body: threaded Oil weight: 30 Spring: silver Shaft: Unobtainium Piston: #1

#### Side shocks Body: STD VCS Oil weight: 30 Spring, RR: silver, LR: silver

#### TIRES

Tire compound: varies Tire diameter: varies Tire width: varies Tire treatment type: none Tweak: RF: oz. varies LF: oz. varies

RR: oz. varies LR: oz. varies

#### FRONT SPRINGS

Springs: RF: .020, LF: .020 Kingpin: STD. Top shim qty, RF: 4 #8425, LF: 4 #8425 Bottom shim qty, RF: 1 #8425, LF: 1 #8425 Front ride height spacers: 1 #8179

kit hub #8502

(std in kit)

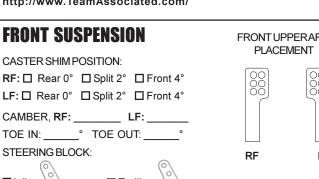
#### OTHER

Car body: varies Wing type: varies Motor: varies Turns/Winds: varies Pinion/Spur: varies/81T, 48P Batteries: varies Battery tray type: 6 cell Battery pack placement: all the way to the left Battery tray mounting: 3rd hole from rear Wheelbase:std Overall weight: varies

# SETUP SHEET FOR THE RC10L4 OVAL KIT

http://www.TeamAssociated.com/

## **FRONT SUSI**



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DRIVER: \_\_ TRACK LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

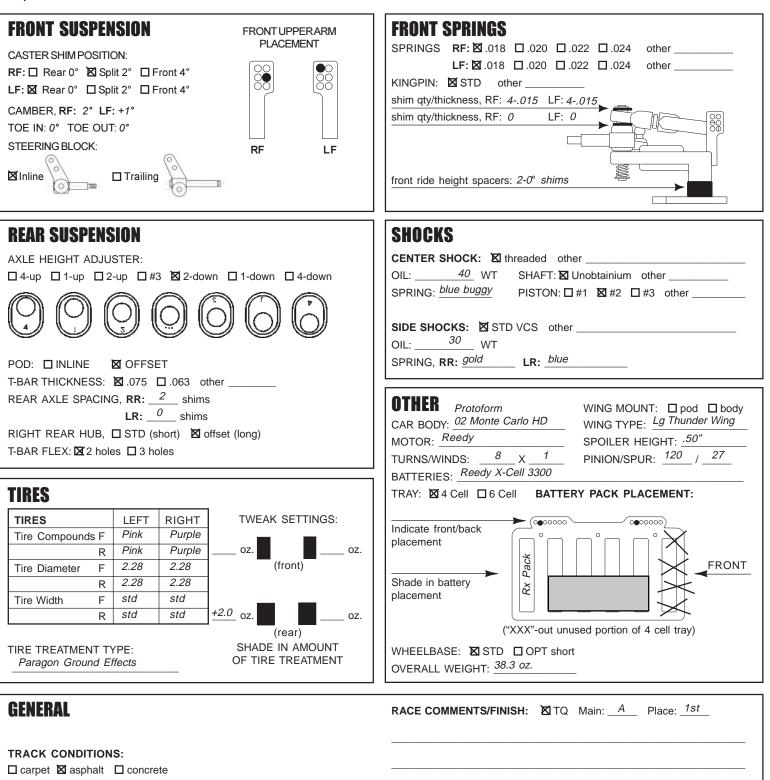
EVENT:

FRONT SUSPENSION       FRONT UPPERARM PLACEMENT         CASTER SHIM POSITION:       Front 4°         RF:       Rear 0°       Split 2°       Front 4°         LF:       Rear 0°       Split 2°       Front 4°         CAMBER, RF:       LF:       LF:       Grade of the second s	FRONT SPRINGS         SPRINGS       RF:       .018       .020       .022       .024       other
<b>REAR SUSPENSION</b> AXLE HEIGHT ADJUSTER:         4-up       1-up       2-up       #3       2-down       1-down       4-down         Image: Constraint of the state of the sta	SHOCKS         CENTER SHOCK:       threaded other
GENERAL TRACK CONDITIONS: Carpet  apphalt  concrete flat  banked, amount of banking: deg.	RACE COMMENTS/FINISH: TQ Main: Place:
Image: Index of barmon, amount of barmon, granded to barmon, and the barmon, granded to barmon,	CAR COMMENTS/HANDLING:

# SETUP SHEET

http://www.TeamAssociated.com/

DATE: September 2002 DRIVER: Daryl, Sean TRACK LOCATION: Hot Rod Hobbies EVENT: Southwest Tour



☑ flat □ banked, amount of banking: \_\_\_\_\_ deg.

track length: 220'

□ high traction ⊠ med. traction □ low traction

□ track prep (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

□ other: \_\_\_\_\_

CAR COMMENTS/HANDLING: