

Flybar Lock Instructions

As a flybar lock only.

The bridge is bolted to the head center block parallel to the flybar. The standoff allows it to sit level on the head, even if the head has a slight radius. The vertical scale is bolted to the end of the bridge loosely. The flybar is adjusted so that it is perpendicular to the main shaft. The scales are then tightened. Check the scale lines and adjust so they are the same on both sides. Now the flybar is locked in position and you can use your pitch gauge to check the pitch. No need for levels.

As a swashplate level.

Insert a piece of wire into the end of the bridge. I like to use a piece of a paperclip, but you can use any kind of wire. Use the 2.5mm set screw and the supplied Allen wrench to secure the wire.

Turn on your transmitter and receiver, then attach the Pointer to your flybar, lining it up with the wire, but not touching it as in the second picture above. Now rotate the head. Note the position of the pointer in relation to the wire. If your swashplate is level, the pointer will not move. The accuracy of this procedure depends on how slop free your control system is. You can “pre-load” the control system by setting one of the main blades to lag or lead just slightly. With no slop, you should be able to detect very small changes. To check for interaction, simply check for level at high pitch, center pitch and low pitch.

When you are finished, replace your head button, or do as Ron does and leave it off. On most machines, the blade grip is free to rotate from one side of the head to the other without the head button in place. In the event of a crash the pitch arm won't hit anything and will probably survive. No guarantee on that.

