

## THE WORDS

Producing THECar may seem like it has been a one man mission, but it would not have been possible to get done this successfully without the help of a lot of people. I really have to thank, in no particular order:

Ari Jyvä, Aki Mertsola, Reijo Mattila, Ilias Arkoudaris, Teemu Säilä, Jimmy Storey, Philip Mörtstedt, Ari and Arto Heinonen, Maurizio Fantinel, Tomi Jermalainen, Carl Magnus Fager, Mikko Meriluoto, Arttu Kauranne, Adam Lewis, Jess Saunders, Timo and Veikko Jalas, Kauko and Kalle Kyyrö, Miika Korpela, Mikael Hellbom, Mikko Kaarela, Perttu Juntura, Samuele Lenzi, Paul Coleman, Eva Silva, J Smoker, THE Mört Family, Mervyn Muller, Stefan Scheuenpflug, Samart Khemthong, Thomas Schmuck, my grandparents, aunt, uncle and family, my parents, and my two sisters.

And finally a special thank you to YOU, for buying THECar. Without customers this would not work. I sincerely hope you enjoy THECar now and in the future. All feedback is welcome, good and bad. Lets make it even better, together.

Joseph Elugraine

"Sometimes life is about risking everything for a dream no one can see but you."



# IMPROPER USE OF THECar MAY CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH!



### NEVER:

- \*Operate without proper training or instruction
- \*Operate at speeds too fast for your skills or the conditions
- \*On public roads, a collision can occur with another vehicle
- \*Operate with a passenger passengers affect the balance of steering and increase risk of losing control
- \*Eat the parts
- \*Give up on your dreams

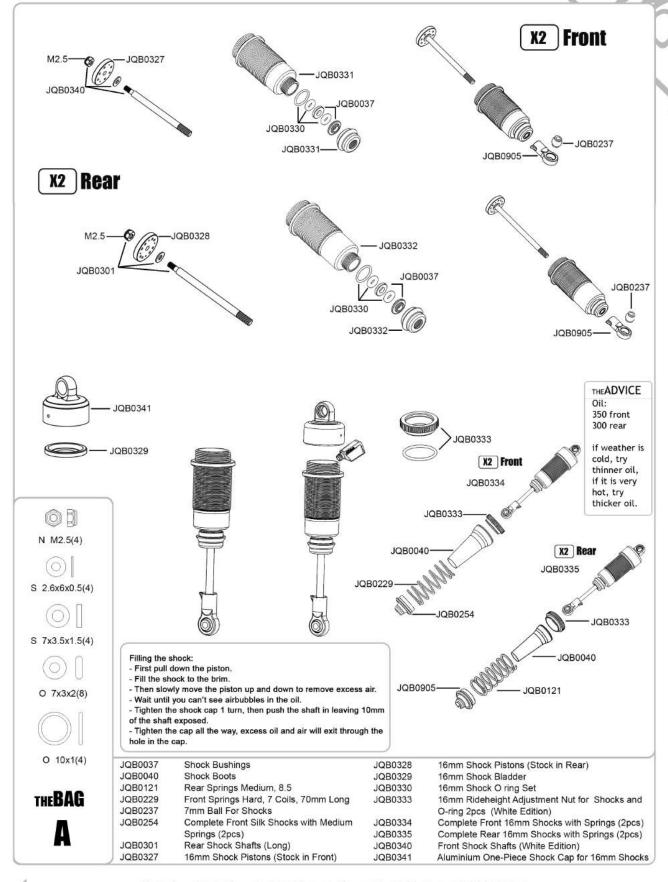
### ALIMAYS.

- \*Use proper driving techniques to avoid vechile overturns on hills and rough terrain and in turns
- \*Avoid paved surfaces pavement may seriously affect handling and control
- \*Keep moving forward
- \*Take manual seriously

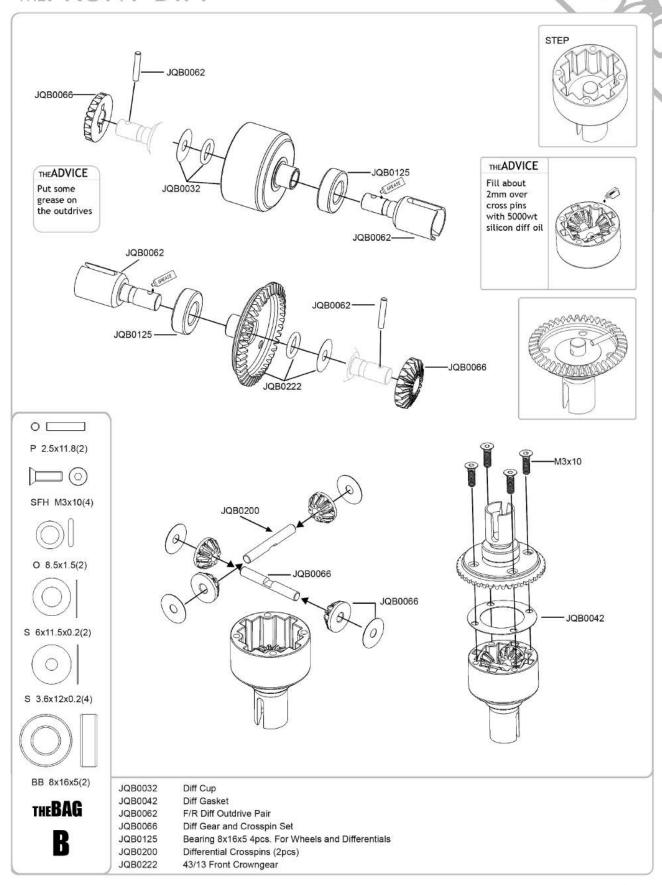
### REMEMBER:

\*THE Manual may or may not contain humour

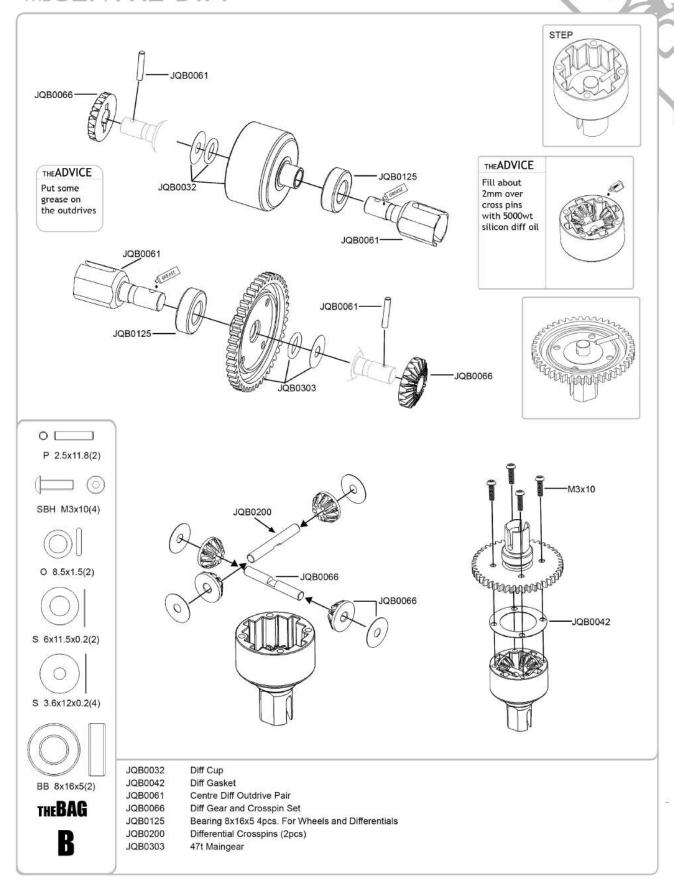
# **THE SHOCKS**



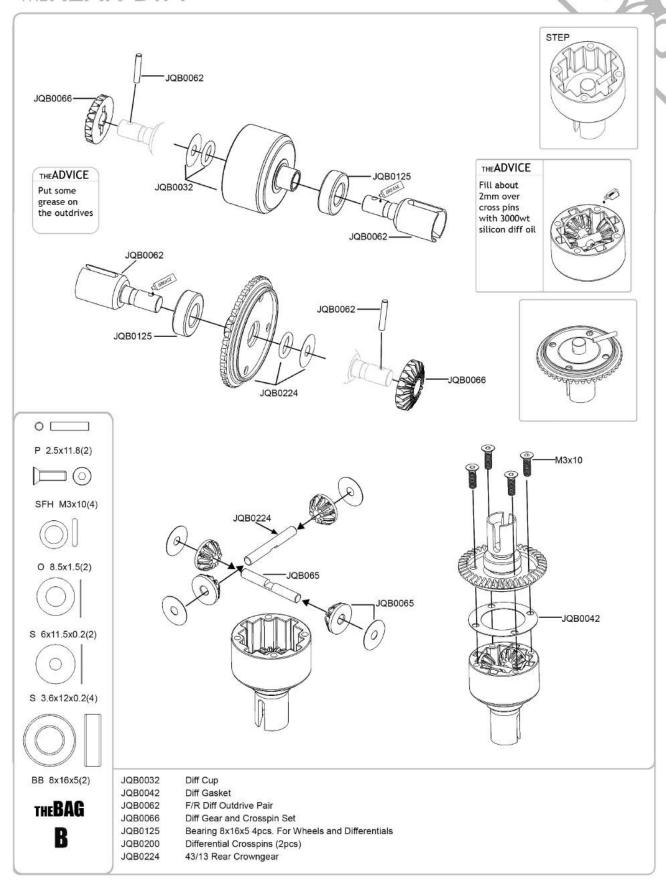
## THE FRONT DIFF



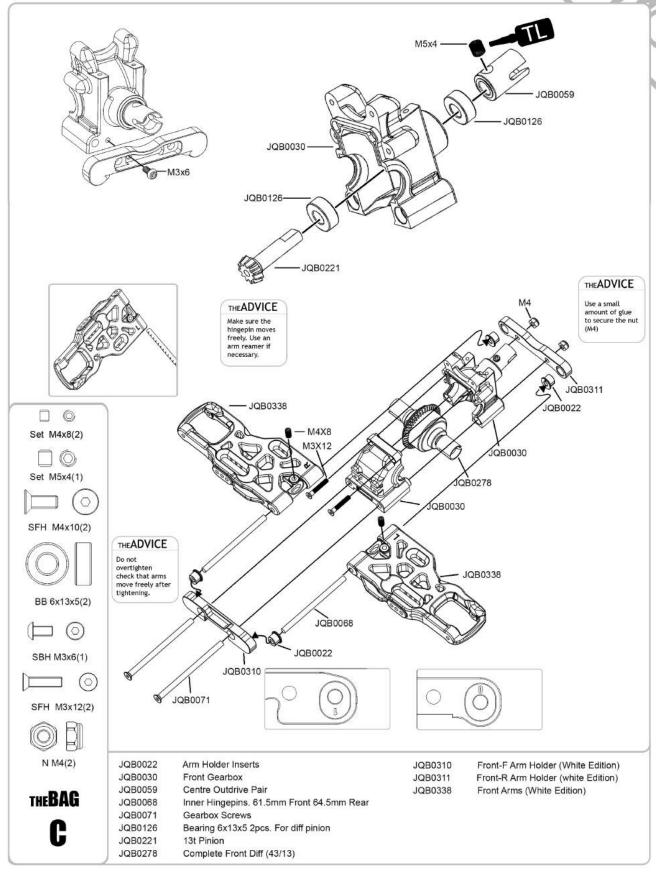
# THE CENTRE DIFF



# THEREAR DIFF



# THE FRONT GEARBOX

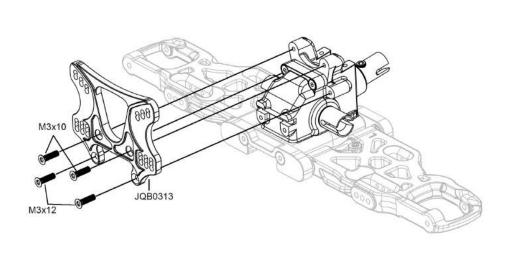


# THE FRONT GEARBOX

THEBAG

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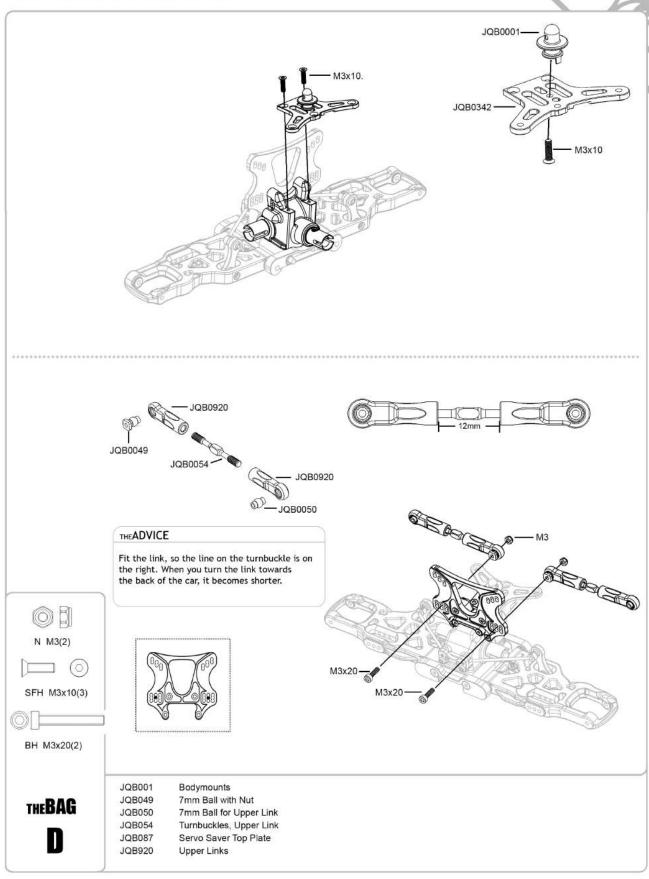


M3x14 JQB0921 Set M3x3(2) Set M3x5(2) SFH M3x10(2) SFH M3x12(2) М3х5 JQB0306 JQB0031 SBH M3x8(2) BH M3x14(2) JQB0031 Swaybar Holders JQB0306 Front Swaybar 2.3mm (White Edition) Front Shock Tower (White Edition) JQB0313

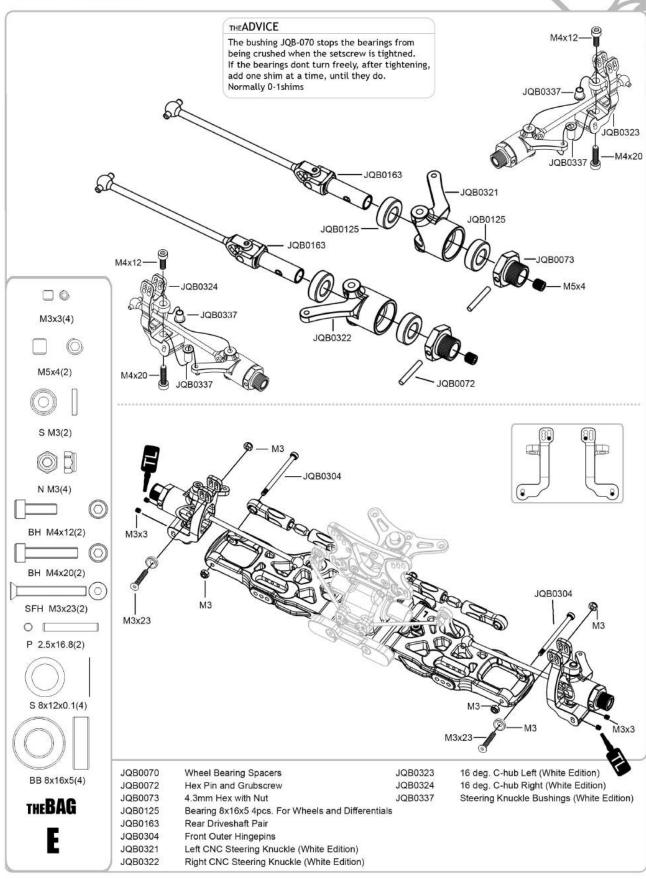
Swaybar Links

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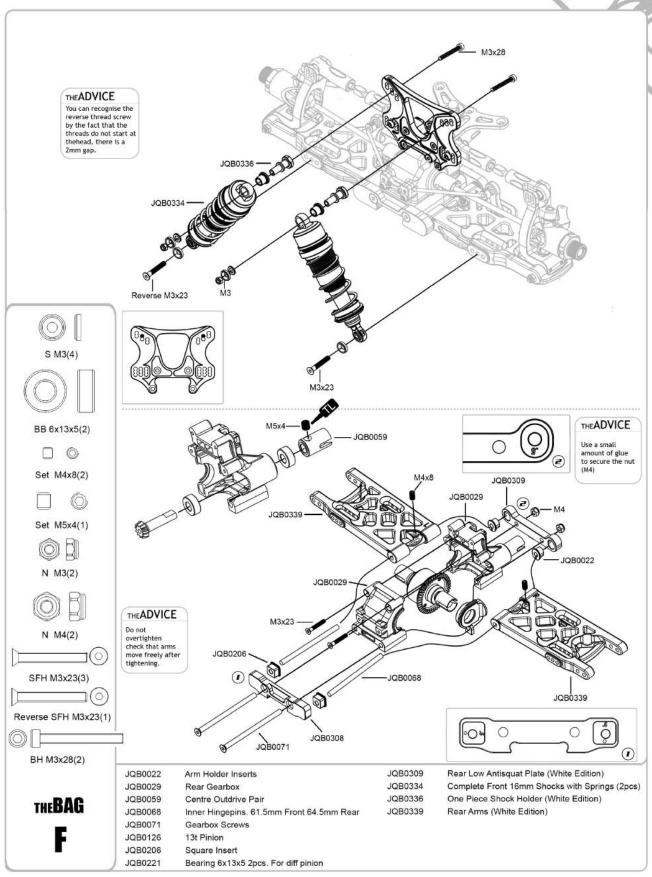
# THE FRONT LINKS



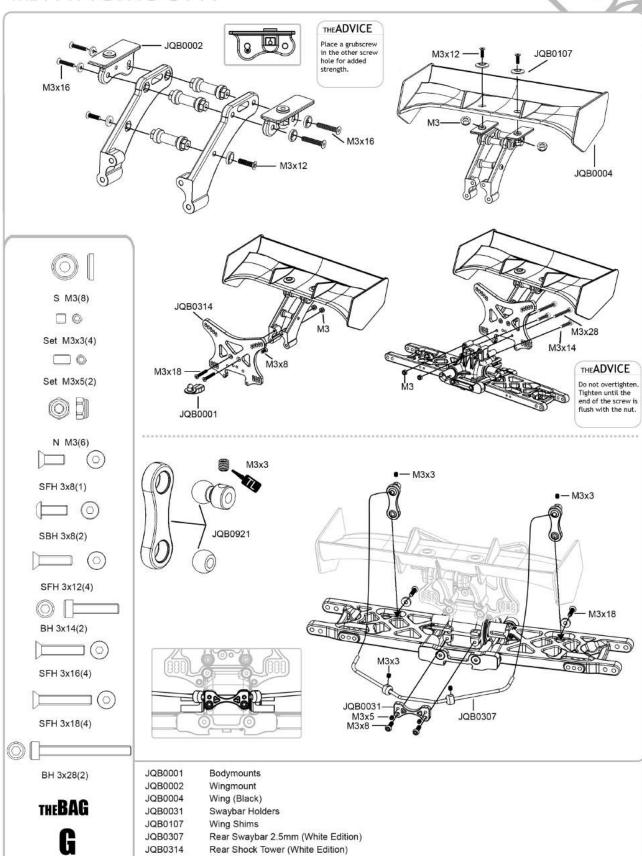
## THE C-HUBS



# THEREAR GEARBOX



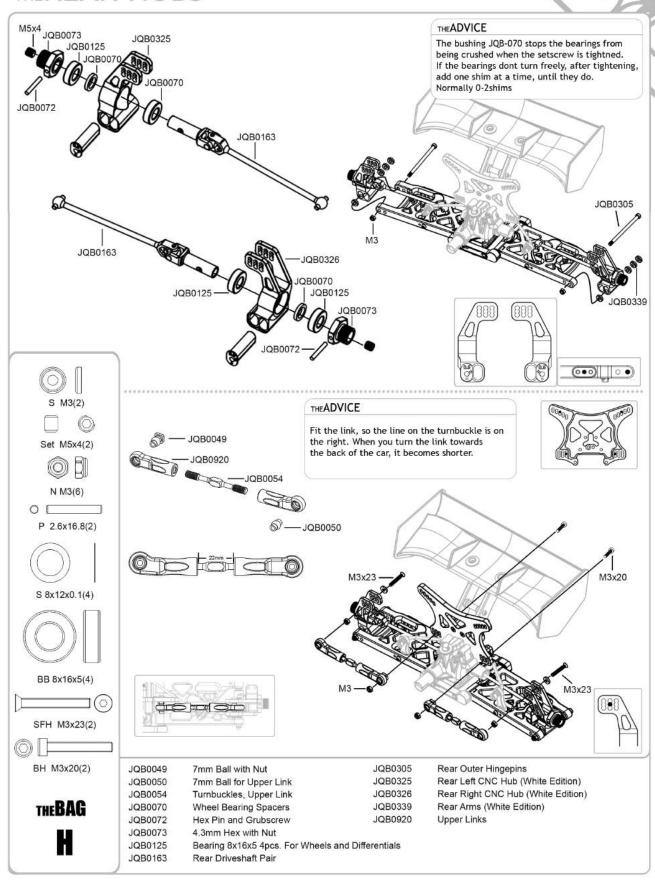
# **THEWINGMOUNT**



Swaybar Links

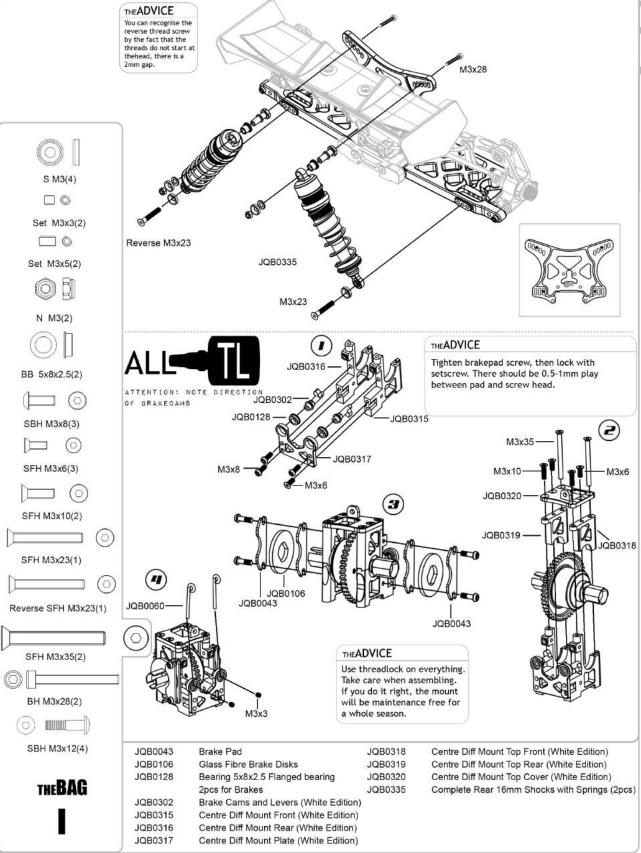
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## THEREAR HUBS

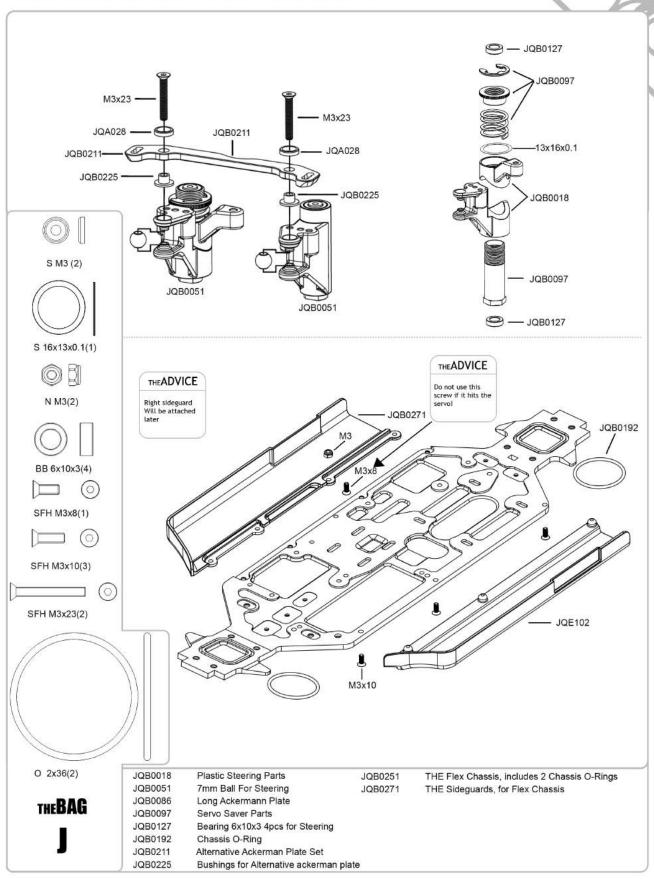


## THECENTRE DIFF MOUNT



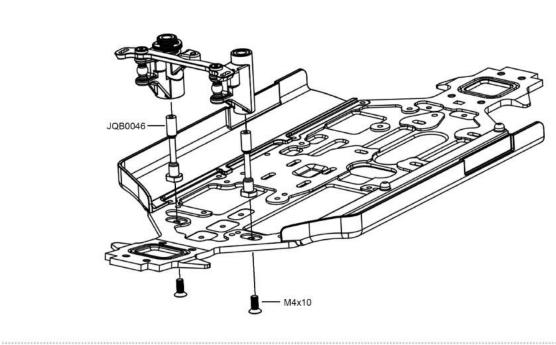


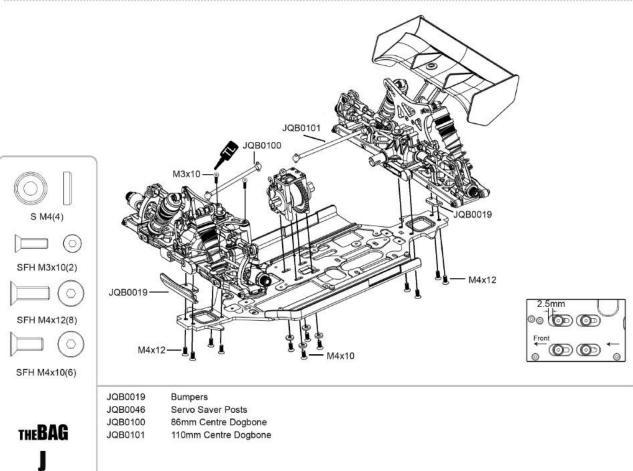
## THE STEERING AND CHASSIS



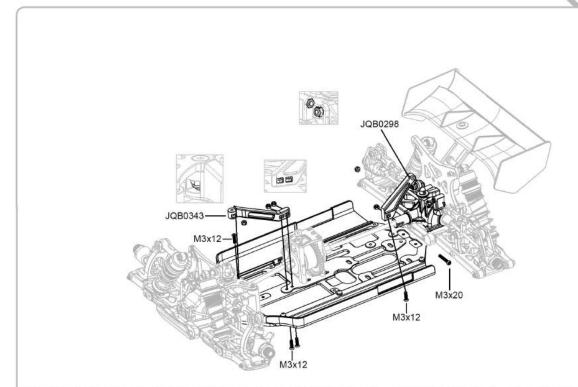
# **THE CHASSIS**

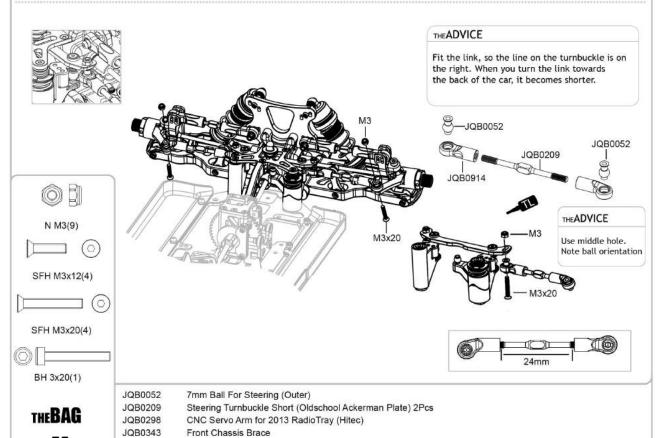






# THEBRACES AND LINKS

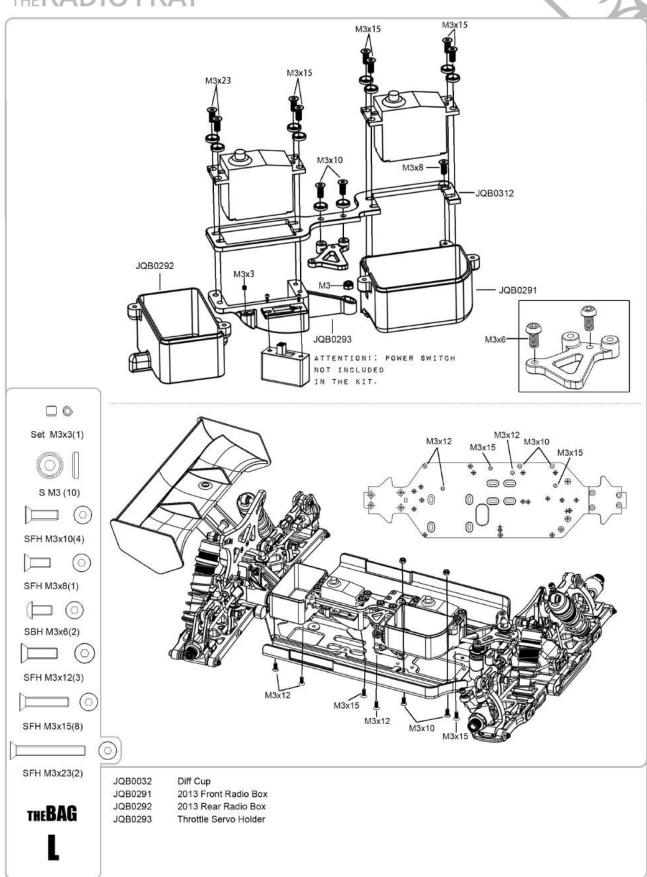




Steering Links

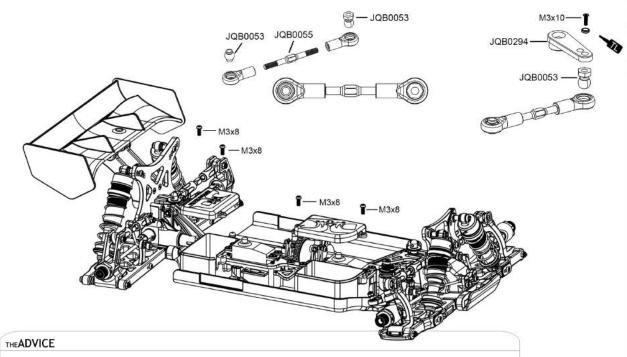
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# **THE RADIOTRAY**

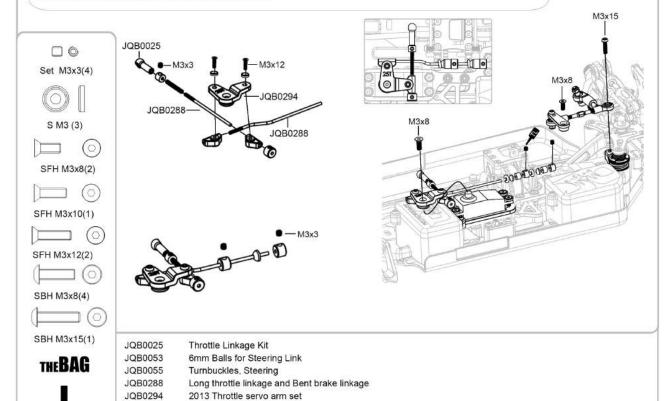


# **THE RADIOTRAY**





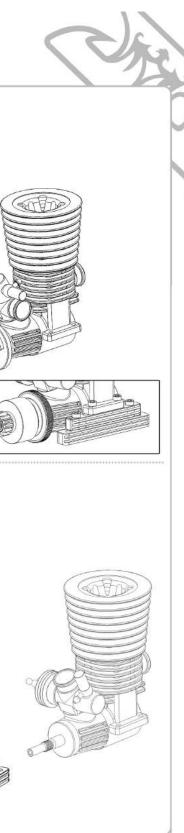
Cut a 5mm piece of fueltubing to fit between the ball and the collet. When assembling, gently move the collet towards the lever until the caliper starts pushing on the brakepad, and tighten the setscrew in the collet. Brake bias is set by moving the aluminium collets. A good starting point is a 50/50 bias, where both front and rear wheels brake the same amount. For more steering and a more aggressive feel, try reducing the front brake so it doesnt lock the wheels, and run full lock on the rear.

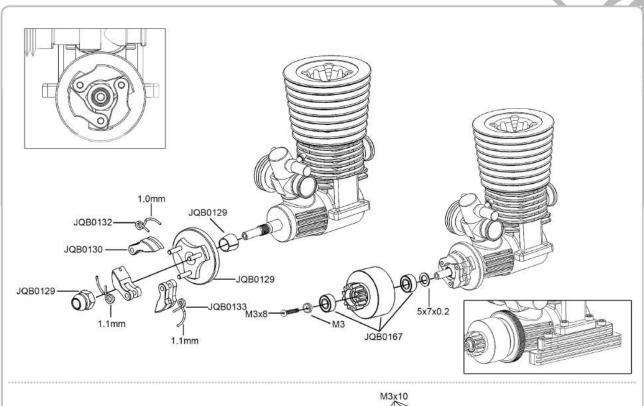


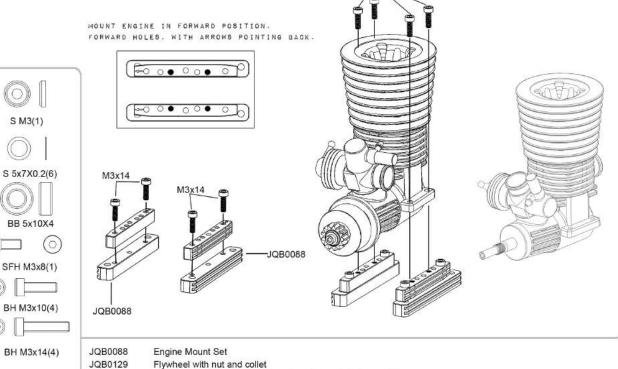
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Steering Links

## THECLUTCH







7075 Black Clutch Shoes with springs, 3pcs for 3-shoe clutch

1.1mm spring for 3-shoe clutch

15t Clutchbell with 2pcs 5x10 bearing

JQB0130

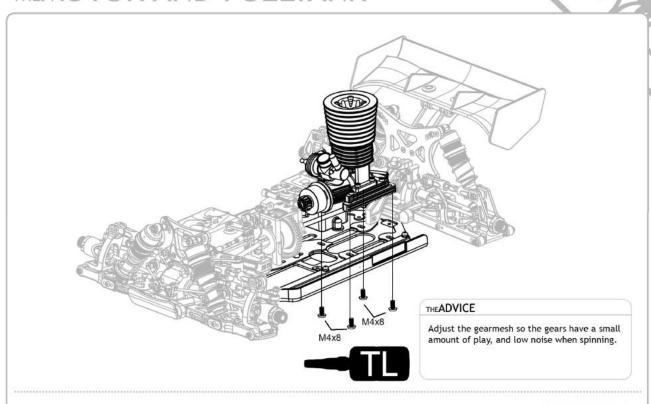
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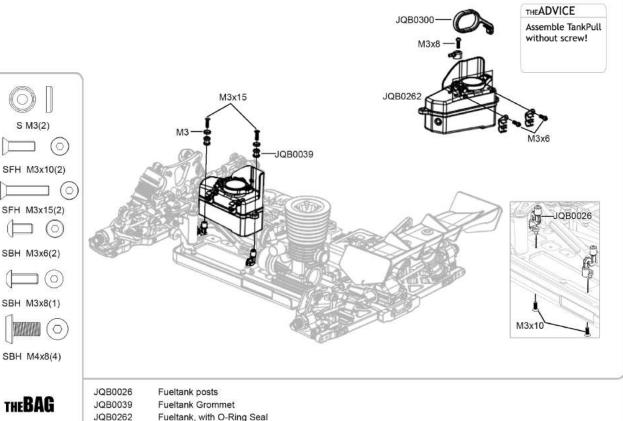
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THEBAG

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# THEMOTOR AND FUELTANK



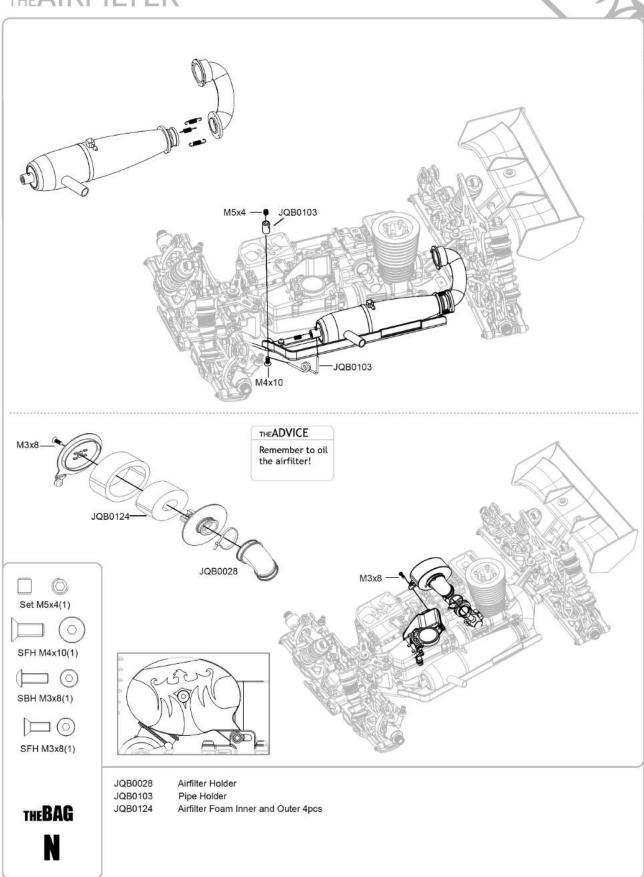


Fueltank, with O-Ring Seal

Tank Puller Set (2Pcs)

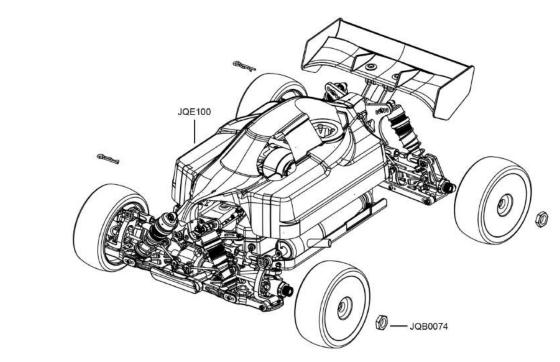
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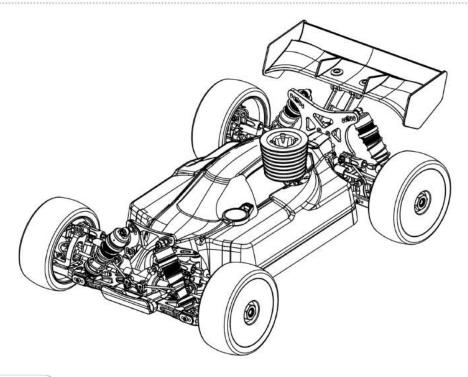
# THEAIRFILTER



# THEEND







THEBAG N JQB0074 JQE100 Wheel Nuts Body, Window Sticker

## THECar White Edition - SET UP ADVICE



Explaining to someone how to set up a car is extremely difficult, because the subject is very complicated, and no one can claim to know exactly what is going on at all times, and how things actually work. Car set up is constant searching, learning, and work-in-progress. We have tried to gather the most valuable information for you and compress it here into an as short as possible and as simple as possible set up guide. For more in depth explanations and theories please read our guides on our website.

One thing to keep in mind, is that the setup changes can have differing effects on the handling depending on traction levels of the track, and the driver's driving style and skill level. To truly get the most of this and other guides, and for you to understand how to set up the car, there are no shortcuts. You need to take the time to try changes one by one, record laptimes, and note down what you feel happens. Repeat this over and over at different tracks. Read this and other guides over and over. Then repeat again. This is the only way. Good luck!

### THE Golden General Truths

\*There is no reason to feel overwhelmed with setup options. Just because they are there does not mean you have to try them all. Stick to the standard set up if you don't want to experiment. We have spent an enormous amount of time developing this car to where the standard set up will work well for anyone on any track. If you realise you want the car to do something different, check our Brainstorming section in this manual for a simple idea or two to try.

\*If you get lost, revert back to our standard set up. You will always find our most up to date standard setup on our website. We are constantly improving it.

\*Camber tends to work the best when it is 0.5-1.5 degrees on the front, and 1.5-3 degrees on the rear. If you want to really feel the effects of camber, and find your very own sweetspot, have your mechanic make changes quickly in pit lane, and keep on driving until you find a setting that you are most comfortable with. You just need to turn the link 90 degrees at a time.

## THECar White Edition - SET UP ADVICE



\*For the adjustable weight distribution, arrows back on mount, front mounting holes is a very good general setup (stock setting). It works everywhere. For a very "jumpy" tight track, moving the engine all the way forward (arrows and engine forward), may be better.

\*The upper links, with which you set the roll centre of the car, are arguably the most complicated to explain and to understand. Here track conditions and driver input play a large roll. A driver that pushes the car to the level "X" may prefer a certain setting, while another driver pushing it beyond level "X" may cause the car to do unexpected things due to the setting only being good to a certain point. The traction level of the track may also cause similar situations.

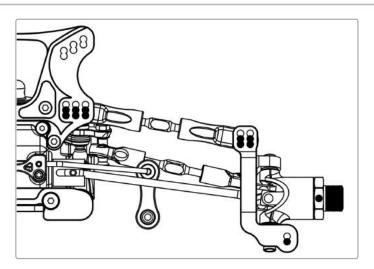
In general, a shorter, or more angled (lower on the inside than outside) link will make the car more aggressive, responsive, and will provide more traction up to a point, after which it goes away suddenly. A longer or less angled link will make the car more stable, and less responsive, and will provide more even traction, with the loss of traction happening more smoohtly, but it will also be harder to save it, and get back in control.

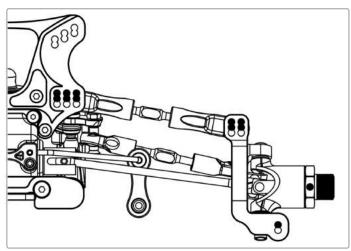
A few tips: From the standard setup, on a high traction track, shorten the rear link to the middle column on the tower. It will help to keep the rear from squatting, leaning, or losing traction, you will be able to push the car harder. On a medium to low grip track, make it long on the tower.

On the front, for smoother steering, lengthen the front link, even to the point where it is inner column on the tower, and outer on the hub. When you do this, it is also a good idea to inrease the angle of the link at least one hole from where you had it when it was short.

\*Whatever you need, just ask us. We are here to help you.

## THE FRONT END

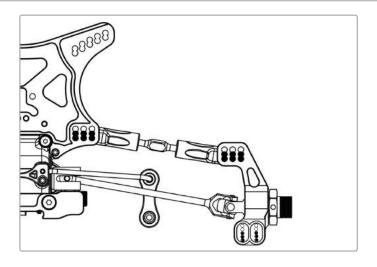


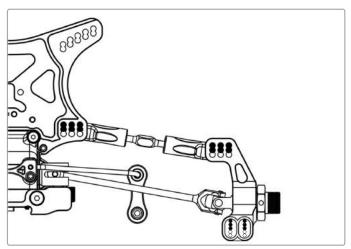


The front end is designed to be set up a certain way. Please study the pictures to see which groups of holes are used together. When using the lower hole for the arm on the C-Hub, the lower two rows are used on the shock tower and the hub. When using the top holes, the top two rows are used.

When using the lower hole on the C hub, the car is more stable, and it works specially well on difficult, bumpy or high traction tracks. The top hole is good for smooth, bluegroove tracks where you need more response and precision, but it may cause the car to turn aggressively or want to flip over more suddenly. It is adviseable to try to keep the vertical distance between the upper link on the hub, and the outer hingepin on the hub close to the stock setting. The gap between the top holes (upper link holes) is 2.5mm, as well as the gap between the two lower holes (for the arm hingepin).

## THEREAR END



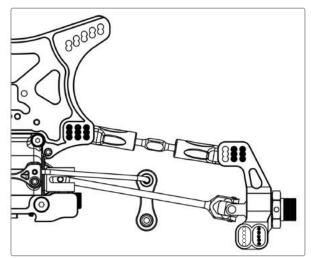


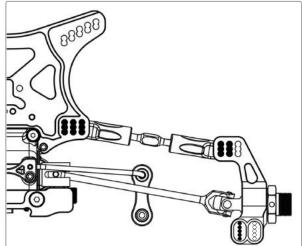
The rear end is designed in a similar fashion to the front. There are a lot of available options, but only part of them are normally used depending on the rear hub position. When the rear arm hingepin is located in the middle-to-lowest locations, the middle and lowest rows are used on the tower and hub. When the rear arm is located in the middle-to-top holes, the top two rows are used on the tower and the hub

When using the lower holes on the rear hub, the car is smoother and less edgy, but it also has less overall rear traction. The suspension also soaks up bumps better. Using higher holes will provide more rear traction, but the car may become edgy, resulting in a peak of high traction, and either a crash, or a sudden loss of traction resulting in a spin out. It is adviseable to try to keep the vertical distance between the upper link on the hub, and the outer hingepin on the hub close to the stock setting. The gap between the top holes (upper link holes) is 2.5mm, and the gap between the different rear hub insert settings is 1mm.

## THEREAR ARM LENGTH







On the rear end it is possible to run the arm long or short. The track width stays the same. The stock setting is running the arm long. Once again, depending on which setting you use, different link holes are used. Please study the pictures. When using the long arm (outer hub hole for the insert), the outer and middle columns for the top link are used on the hub. When using the short arm (inner hub hole for the insert), the middle and inner columns for the top link are used on the hub.

The long arm makes the car more stable, less responsive, easier to drive with less steering, specially in hairpins. The short arm does the opposite, and may be the faster setting, but it is not guaranteed.

The preferred settings are middle column for the top link when using the long arm, and inner column for the link when using the short arm.

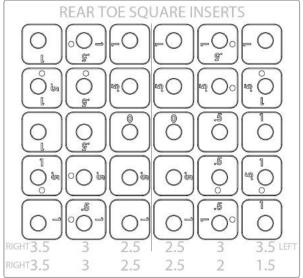
### Rear Hub Inserts

The rear hub inserts make it possible for you to set the height of the hingepin, as well as the toe in amount. 0, 0.5 and 1 refer to the amount of toe in, in degrees. The + sign on the 0.5 and 1 degree inserts must always be placed towards the inside. This way toe in is increased. The dot in the insert means that the hole is placed halfway between the middle and the end. The gap between the different hole locations is 1mm, which gives a total movement of 4mm. The most commonly used locations are the middle hole, and the one on each side of this (insert with the dot). The stock location is the lowest of these three. The toe in increases the rear grip. The 0.5 degree insert really puts the rear end on rails. If you run too much rear toe in, it will noticeably slow the car down, as the rear tyres resist forward movement, and it may cause you to have a false sense of traction, where you have traction up to a point, and then suddenly loose it all. Most of the time 0 or 0.5 inserts are used.

## **THE INSERTS**







The idea of square toe in inserts is to be able to set the height of the rear arm while maintaining the same antisquat and toe angles. Lowering the arm will result in a softer car, that rolls more and has more rear traction. Raising the arm makes the rear end act stiffer, and lowers the grip level. The distance between a 0 and a 0.5 insert is 0.5mm, 0 and a 1 insert 1mm, and 0.5 and 1 insert 0.5mm. A change of 0.5mm in arm height is already noticable! The most common settings are the middle row, and 0.5 above or below this.

With the 0 insert for antisquat, and the middle row of the toe in insert, the antisquat is 1 degree. Knowing this you will always be able to calculate the amount of antisquat you run, starting from the middle settings in each holder which result in 1 degree. For example, raising the antisquat insert to nr 1 hole up, increases the anti- squat to 2 degrees. If you then lower the square insert to 0.5 down, it makes it 2.5 degrees antisquat, and so on. The most common settings are 1, 1.5 and 2 degrees of antisquat.

For the toe in, the stock setting is 0.5 insert hole out. This results in 3 degrees of toe in. The angles/inserts work just like for antisquat, so going to nr 1 hole out, increases toe in to 3.5 degrees.

Unfortunately our knowitall designer had a bit of a bad day when designing the markings for the inserts, and they don't really make any sense at all. The best way to understand what is going on, is to either keep the manual handy, or look at the back side of the inserts, there you can easier see the placement of the hole, if it is in the middle, half way to one side, or all the way. We would like to apologise for the inconvenience, and would like to let you know that our knowitall designer has been punished.

## THE BRAINSTORMING SESSION



## More Overall Steering:

#### White Edition

Front shock middle or inside on the arm. White front spring. 5000 front diff oil. Short rear arm, with inside column for rear link on hub. 0.5 square insert, middle row, hole towards inside. 0 insert in F-F arm holder.

#### General

Lower shock mounting in on arm.
Thinner oil in front shocks,
Softer front springs.
Stiffer rear springs.
Short rear upper link.
Longer front upper link.
Thinner or no front swaybar.

## More Steering Into the Corner:

#### White Edition

hole.
3000 front diff.
Less caster.
Front shocks outer on tower.
Front link in lowest hole in middle column on tower.
Front link middle row, inner

Ackermann in middle or rear

#### General

Thinner oil in front diff. Less caster. Stand up front shocks on tower. Front upper link down on tower. Steering link back on Ackermann plate

## More Steering Mid-to-Exit of the Corner

#### White Edition

7000 front diff. 16 degree caster (stock). Steering link in front hole on ackermann plate.

#### General

Thicker oil in front diff. More caster. Lean front shock position in on tower. Steering link forward on

ackermann plate.

## Less Overall Steering:

#### White Edition

Front shock, lower outer on tower, outer on arm.
0.5 or 1 rear hub insert.
2.5 front swaybar.
Long rear arm. Link in middle column for average steering, link in outer column for minimum steering.

#### General

Front shock out on arm.
Thicker front shock oil.
Stiffer front spring.
Thicker oil in front diff.
Thicker front swaybar.
More rear toe-in.
Long rear upper link.
Raise front upper link on tower.

## Less Steering Into The Corner:

### White Edition

7000 front diff oil.
Front shock in outer hole on arm
Steering link in front hole of
ackermann plate.
Maximum front kick up.
16 degree caster (stock)

### General

Thicker front diff oil.
Thicker front swaybar.
Front shock further out on arm.
Steering link forward on
ackermann plate.
More kickup.

## Less Steering Out of The Corner

### White Edition

4000 rear diff.

3000 front diff oil. 0 insert F-F arm holder.

### General

Thinner front diff oil. Less kickup. Less caster.

## More Rear Traction:

### White Edition

0.5 or 1 rear hub insert. Even more grip if you raise the hole, so insert with dot at top. With above insert setting, run top row on tower (inside column) and hub, or middle row on tower (inside column) and hub. Long rear arm. Link in middle column for good grip, link in outer column for even more grip. 0.5 or 1 square insert hole out for toe in (3 or 3.5 degrees). 0.5 hole down square insert lowering rear arm 0.5 from middle, 0.5 hole down for antisquat.

## Lean rear shock in one hole from middle (stock).

5000 or even 3000 in centre diff.

### Conors

Long rear upper link.
Raise upper link on tower
compared to hub, but never so
that the vertical distance
between inner hingepin and
upper link is bigger than the
vertical distance between top
link on hub and outer hingepin.
Lower complete upper link.
More rear toe-in.
Thinner diff oils.
Lean rear shocks in on tower.
Larger holes, or more holes in
piston.

## Better Bump Handling:

### White Edition

softer springs.
Lean shocks down one hole on towers (specially rear).
Max droop.
Lower hole for front arm on C hub
Lower holes for rear hub insert (dot down, or no dot, hole

Stock shock setup, but try 1 step

### General

Adjust shock oil to temperature. (Read THE Guide) Lean shocks over on tower. Thinner diff oils. More rideheight. More downtravel. More kickup. Cut tyre pins inside and outside.

## THE BRAINSTORMING SESSION



## More Acceleration and Forward Traction:

#### White Edition

7-7-3, or 10-10-4 diff oils.
Upper hole for front arm on
C hub.
Upper holes for rear hub insert
(middle, or dot up).
On a high grip track, shorten the
rear link on the tower.
On a loose track, lengthen
the rear link on the tower.

#### General

Thicker oil in diffs. Longer upper links (except on high traction). Smaller clutchbell, larger main gear. Thicker clutchsprings.

## More Stability in Long Sweeping Corners:

### White Edition

2.5 front swaybar. 2.6 or 2.7 rear swaybar. 7-7-3 diff oils.

#### General

Stiffer front springs. Stiffer swaybars. Thicker oils in diffs.

## Better Jumping Ability:

#### White Edition

Raise rear shocks out to one hole out from middle (stock). Increase antisquat to 1 insert with hole up. 400/350 shock oils.

#### Genera

Stand up shocks.
Stiffer shock springs.
Thicker shock oil.
Smaller piston holes,
More antisquat.
More downtravel (specially fron
More kickup.

## What to do first on a high traction track:

### White Edition

Move front shock out on lower arm Lower hole for front arm on Ch

Lower holes for rear hub insert (dot down, or no dot, hole lowest point).

Shorten rear upper link to middle column rear tower. Reduce downtravel to 53mm/63mm with tyres on. 2.5/2.6 or 2.7 swaybars. Rear toe on middle setting (0 insert hole in middle, 2.5 degrees) or 0.5 hole in.

#### Conoral

Front shock out on arm for calmer steering.
Stiffer swaybars for reduced roll and less grip.
Less rideheight for less grip and reduced chance of traction rolling Smaller piston holes or thicker shockoil for less grip and calmer handling.

## What to do first on a low traction track:

### White Edition

Inner column for rear link on tower. 0.5 or even 1 rear hub insert.

0.5 or even 1 rear hub insert.
0.5 hole out or even 1 hole out for toe in.

Lean rear shocks over to 1 hole in from middle.

### Genera

Lean shocks over for more grip and easier handling. Larger piston holes, or thinner oil for more grip and less response that can break traction Long upper links, for more roll and grip.

More rideheight for more grip.

THE Next Chapter Begins...