

# DEWOITINE D.520

MS:99

## ASSEMBLY MANUAL



“Graphics and specifications may change without notice”.

### **Specifications:**

Wingspan-----70.9in----- 180cm.  
Wing area-----764.2sq.in----- 49.3sq.dm.  
Approximate flying weight----- 11 lbs-----4.6- 5kg.  
Length-----56.8in----- 144.2cm.  
Recommended engine size-----.1.20 cu.in----- 2-stroke.  
-----1.20 cu.in----- 4-stroke.  
Recommended R/C----- 6 channels with 9 servos.  
Flying skill level----- Advanced/Intermediate.

### **Kit features.**

- Ready-made—minimal assembly & finishing required.
- Ready-covered—including decals, trim & covering.
- Factory-installed pushrod.
- Comprehensive hardware pack including wheels, tank, parts, undercarriage.
- Photo-illustrated step-by-step Assembly Manual.

Made in Vietnam.

**INTRODUCTION.**

Thank you for choosing the **DEWOITINE D.520** ARTF by SEAGULL MODELS. The **DEWOITINE D.520** was designed with the intermediate/advanced sport flyer in mind. It is a semi scale airplane which is easy to fly and quick to assemble. The airframe is conventionally built using balsa, plywood to make it stronger than the average ARTF, yet the design allows the aeroplane to be kept light. You will find that most of the work has been done for you already. The motor mount has been fitted and the hinges are pre-installed. Flying the **DEWOITINE D.520** is simply a joy.

This instruction manual is designed to help you build a great flying aeroplane. Please read this manual thoroughly before starting assembly of your **DEWOITINE D.520**. Use the parts listing below to identify all parts.

**WARNING.**

***Please be aware that this aeroplane is not a toy and if assembled or used incorrectly it is capable of causing injury to people or property. WHEN YOU FLY THIS AEROPLANE YOU ASSUME ALL RISK & RESPONSIBILITY.***

If you are inexperienced with basic R/C flight we strongly recommend you contact your R/C supplier and join your local R/C Model Flying Club. R/C Model Flying Clubs offer a variety of training procedures designed to help the new pilot on his way to successful R/C flight. They will also be able to advise on any insurance and safety regulations that may apply.

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS REQUIRED.**

- 1.20 2-stroke
- 1.20 4-stroke engine.
- Computer radio with nine servos.
- Glow plug to suit engine.
- Propeller to suit engine.
- Protective foam rubber for radio system.
- Silicone fuel line.

**TOOLS & SUPPLIES NEEDED.**

- Thick cyanoacrylate glue.
- 30 minute epoxy.
- 5 minute epoxy.
- Hand or electric drill.
- Assorted drill bits.
- Modelling knife.
- Straight edge ruler.
- 2mm ball driver.
- Phillips head screwdriver.
- 220 grit sandpaper.
- 90° square or builder's triangle.
- Wire cutters.
- Masking tape & T-pins.
- Thread-lock.
- Paper towels.

**PARTS LISTING.****FUSELAGE ASSEMBLY**

- (1) Fuselage.
- (1) Canopy.

**WING ASSEMBLY**

- (1) Right wing half/ aileron.
- (1) Left wing half/ aileron.

**Tail section assembly**

- (1) Horizontal stabilizer/ elevator halves.
- (1) Rudder halves.

Some more parts.

**HARDWARE PACK****COWLING**

Landing gear.....

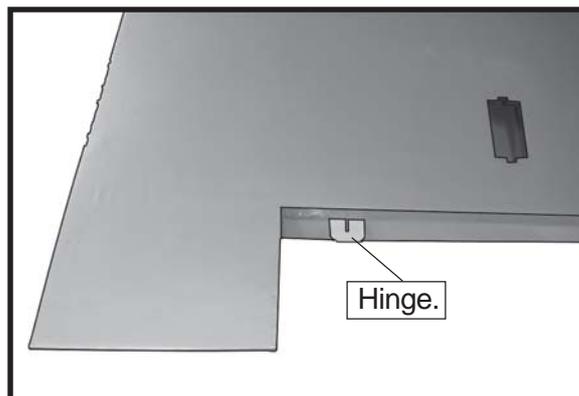
**NOTE:** To avoid scratching your new aeroplane we suggest that you cover your workbench with an old towel. Keep a couple of jars or bowls handy to hold the small parts after you open the bags.

Please trial fit all parts. Make sure you have the correct parts and that they fit and are aligned properly before gluing! This will ensure proper assembly as the **DEWOITINE D.520** is made from natural materials and minor adjustments may have to be made. The paint and plastic parts used in this kit are fuel proof. However, they are not tolerant of many harsh chemicals including the following: paint thinner, cyano-acrylate glue accelerator, cyanoacrylate glue debonder and acetone. Do not let these chemicals come in contact with the colours on the covering and the plastic parts.

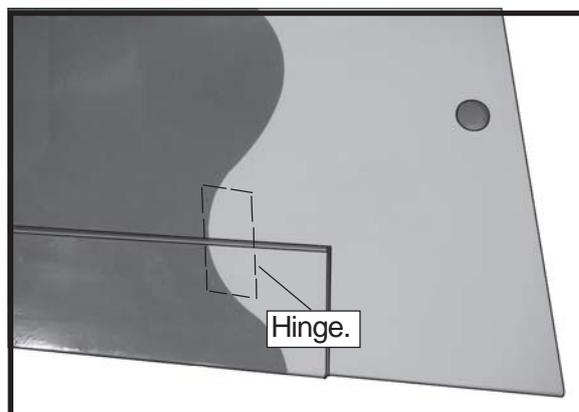
### HINGING THE AILERONS - FLAP.

**Note: *The control surfaces, including the ailerons, elevators, and rudder, are prehinged with hinges installed, but the hinges are not glued in place. It is imperative that you properly adhere the hinges in place per the steps that follow using a high-quality thin C/A glue.***

- 1) Carefully remove the aileron from one of the wing panels. Note the position of the hinges.
- 2) Remove each hinge from the wing panel and aileron and place a T-pin in the center of each hinge. Slide each hinge into the aileron until the T-pin is snug against the aileron. This will help ensure an equal amount of hinge is on either side of the hinge line when the aileron is mounted to the wing panel.

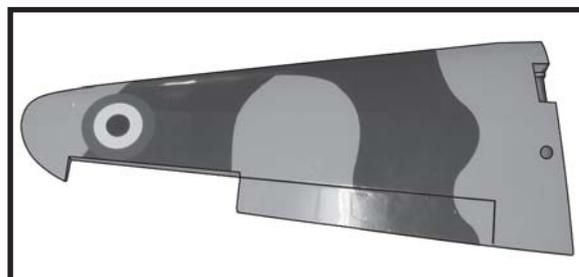


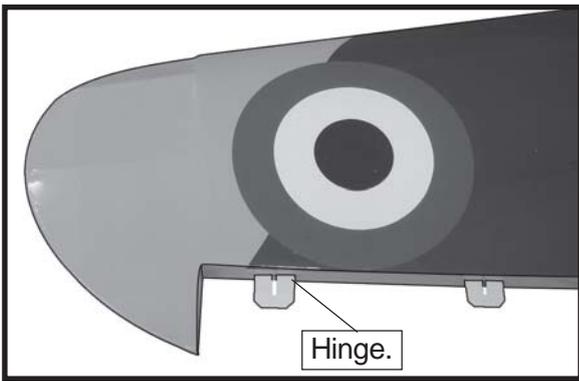
- 3) Slide the aileron on the wing panel until there is only a slight gap. The hinge is now centered on the wing panel and aileron. Remove the T-pins and snug the aileron against the wing panel. A gap of 1/64" or less should be maintained between the wing panel and aileron.



- 4) Deflect the aileron and completely saturate each hinge with thin C/A glue. The ailerons front surface should lightly contact the wing during this procedure. Ideally, when the hinges are glued in place, a 1/64" gap or less will be maintained throughout the length of the aileron to the wing panel hinge line.

**Note: *The hinge is constructed of a special material that allows the C/A to wick or penetrate and distribute throughout the hinge, securely bonding it to the wood structure of the wing panel and aileron.***

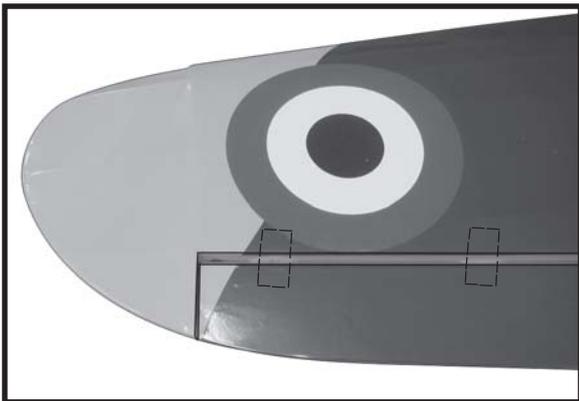




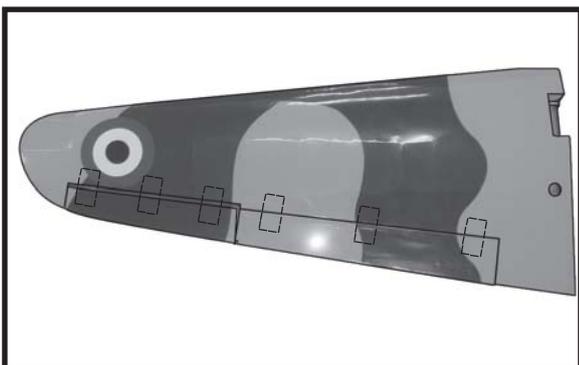
□ 5) Turn the wing panel over and deflect the aileron in the opposite direction from the opposite side. Apply thin C/A glue to each hinge, making sure that the C/A penetrates into both the aileron and wing panel.

□ 6) Using C/A remover/debonder and a paper towel, remove any excess C/A glue that may have accumulated on the wing or in the aileron hinge area.

□ 7) Repeat this process with the other wing panel, securely hinging the aileron in place.



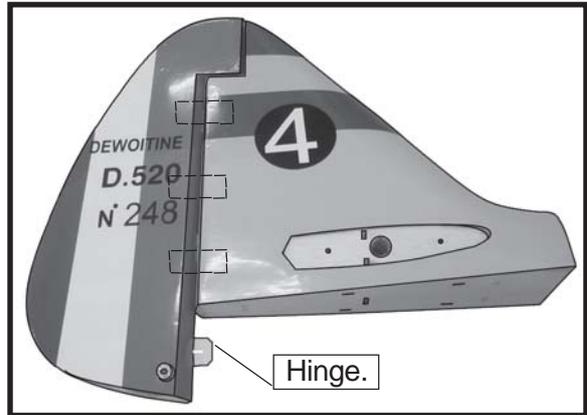
□ 8) After both ailerons are securely hinged, firmly grasp the wing panel and aileron to make sure the hinges are securely glued and cannot be pulled out. Do this by carefully applying medium pressure, trying to separate the aileron from the wing panel. Use caution not to crush the wing structure.



**Note:** *Work the aileron up and down several times to “work in” the hinges and check for proper movement.*

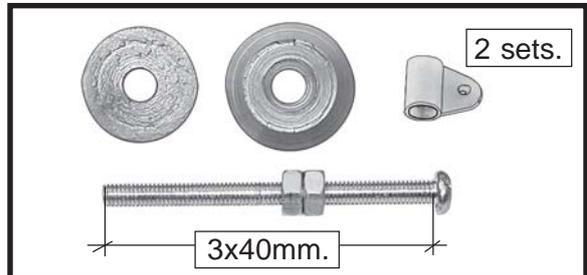
**HINGING THE RUDDER.**

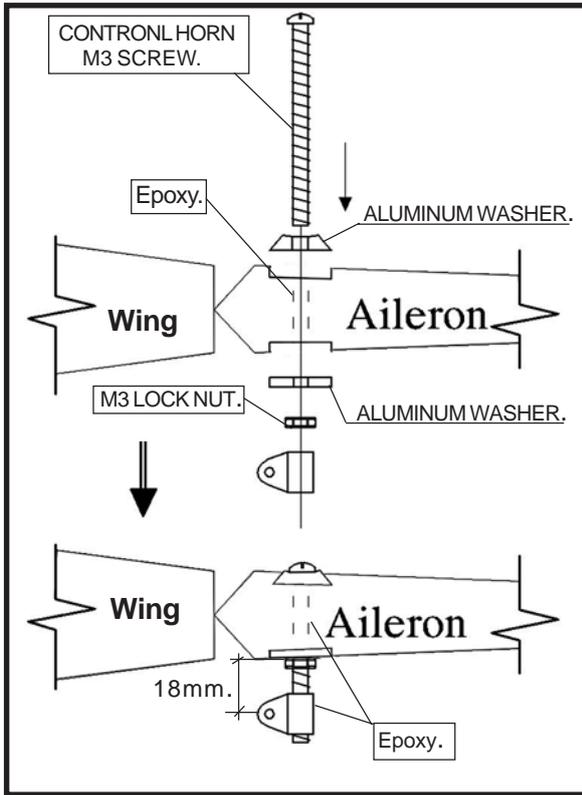
Glue the rudder hinges in place using the same techniques used to hinge the ailerons.



**AILERON CONTROL HORN**

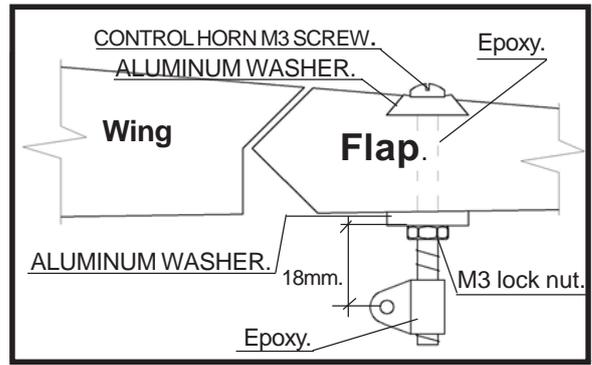
Aileron control horn: See pictures below.





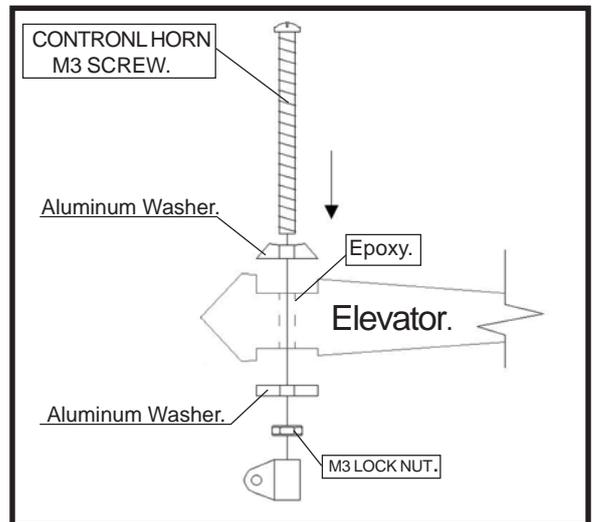
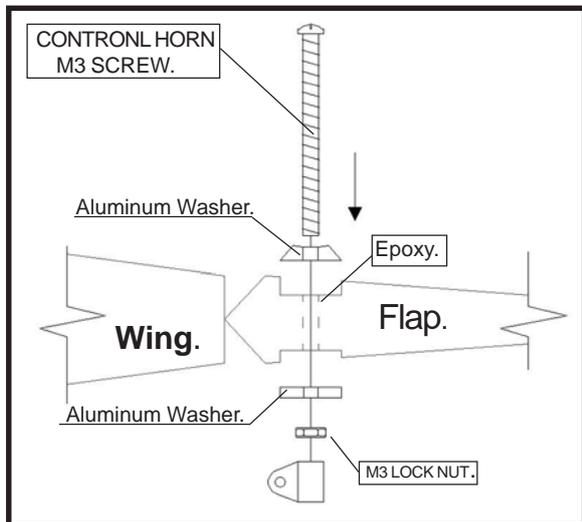
**FLAP CONTROL HORN.**

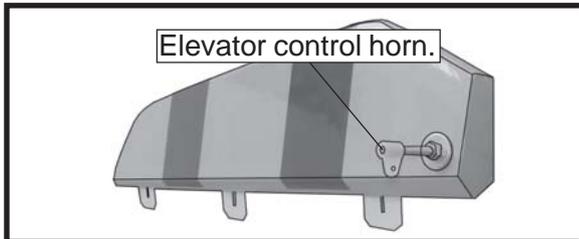
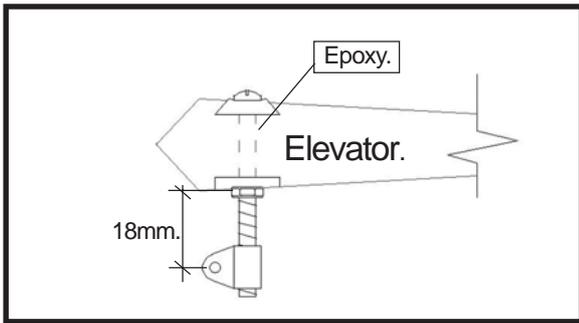
Install the flap control horn using the same method as with the aileron control horns.



**ELEVATOR CONTROL HORN.**

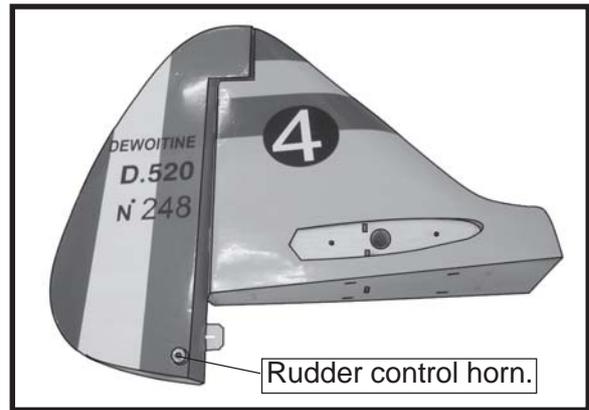
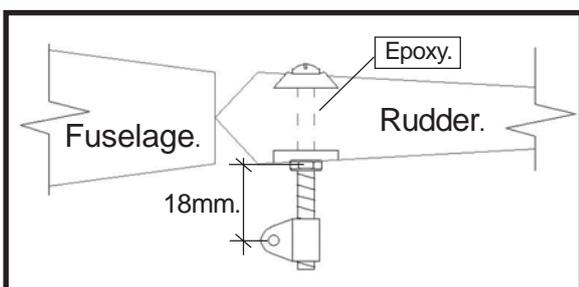
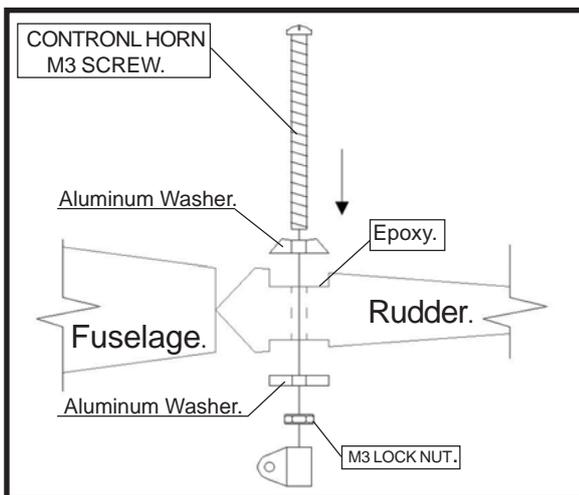
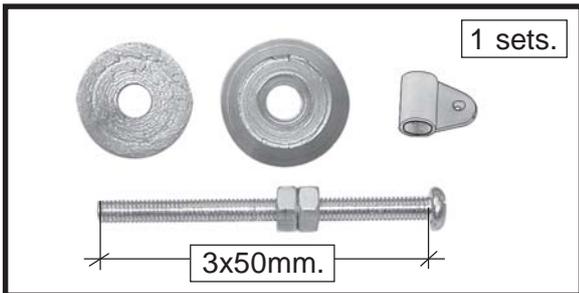
Install the elevator control horn using the same method as with the aileron control horns.





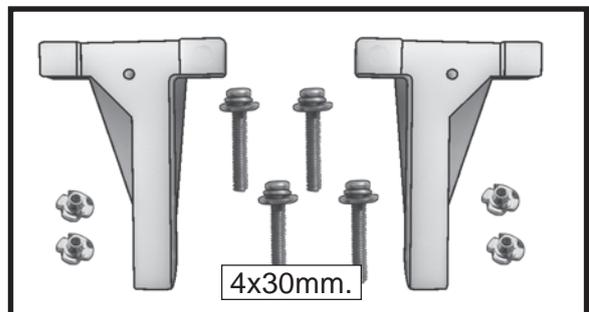
**RUDDER CONTROL HORN.**

Rudder control horn:  
Using the same techniques used aileron control horn. See picture below.

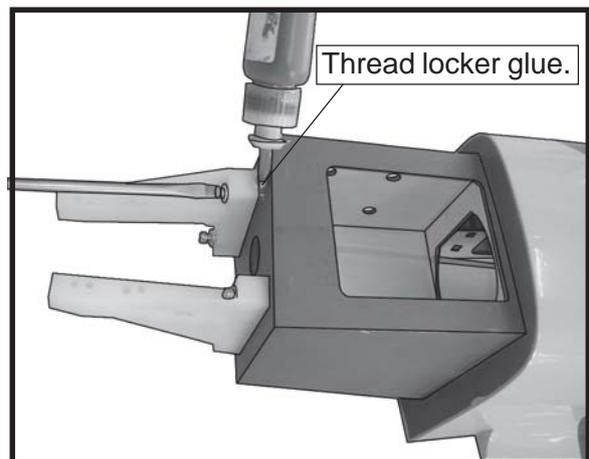


**ENGINE MOUNT INSTALLATION.**

See pictures below. Make yourself the template of your engine on paper.



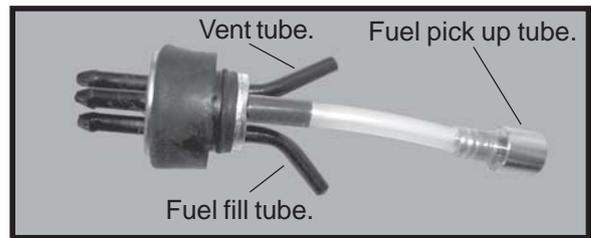
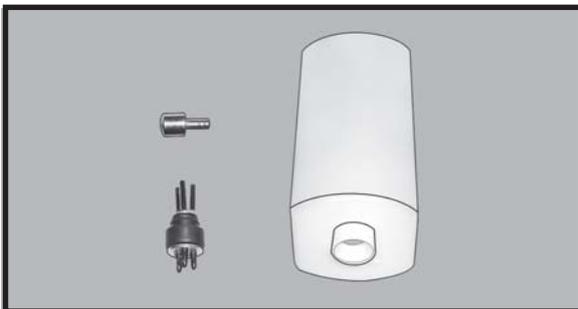
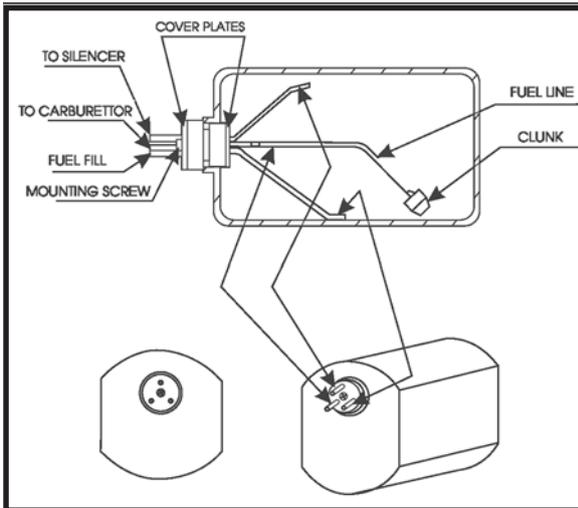
Mark and drill 4 holes for engine mount. Insert 4 blind nuts to firewall.





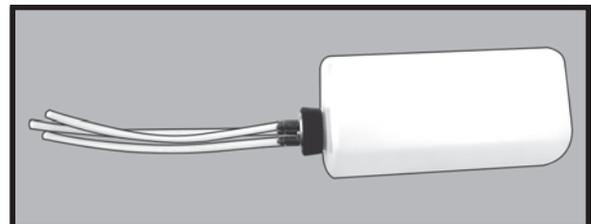
**INSTALLING THE STOPPER ASSEMBLY.**

- 1) Using a modeling knife, carefully cut off the rear portion of one of the 3 nylon tubes leaving 1/2" protruding from the rear of the stopper. This will be the fuel pick up tube.
- 2) Using a modeling knife, cut one length of silicon fuel line. Connect one end of the line to the weighted fuel pick up and the other end to the nylon pick up tube.

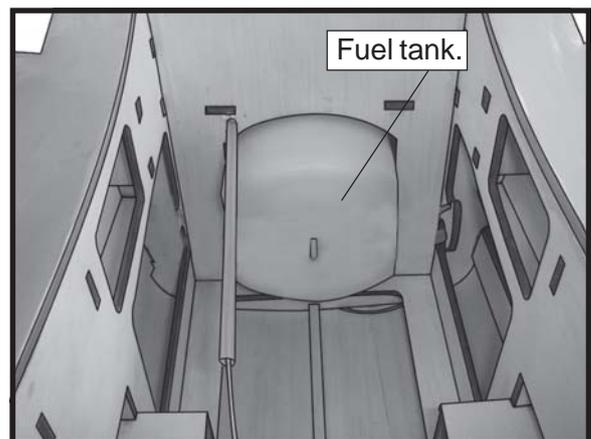


- 3) Carefully bend the second nylon tube up at a 45° angle. This tube is the vent tube.
- 4) Test fit the stopper assembly into the tank. It may be necessary to remove some of the flashing around the tank opening using a modeling knife. If flashing is present, make sure none falls into the tank.
- 5) With the stopper assembly in place, the weighted pick-up should rest away from the rear of the tank and move freely inside the tank. The top of the vent tube should rest just below the top of the tank. It should not touch the top of the tank.
- 6) When satisfied with the alignment of the stopper assembly tighten the 3 x 20mm machine screw until the rubber stopper expands and seals the tank opening. Do not overtighten the assembly as this could cause the tank to split.

**FUEL TANK INSTALLATION.**



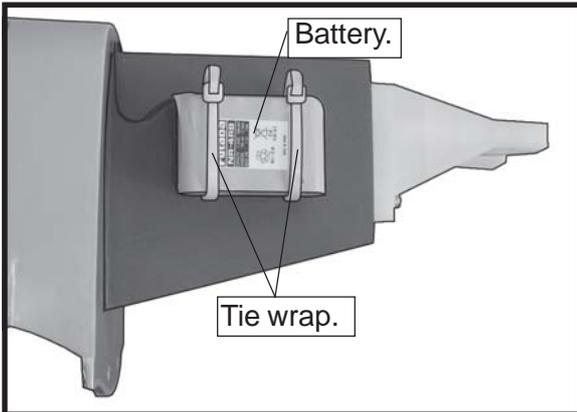
**!** *You should mark which tube is the vent and which is the fuel pickup when you attach fuel tubing to the tubes in the stopper. Once the tank is installed inside the fuselage, it may be difficult to determine which is which.*





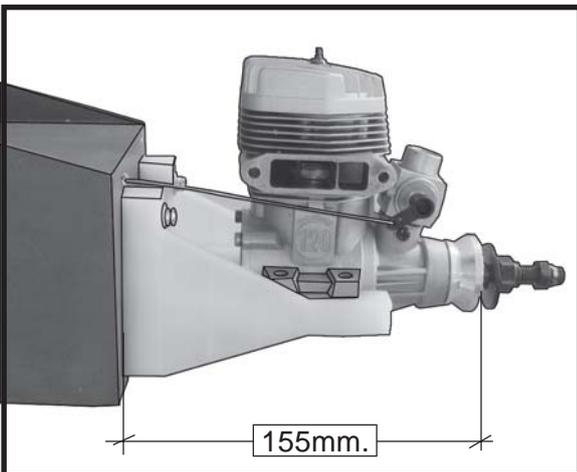
**!** Blow through one of the lines to ensure the fuel lines have not become kinked inside the fuel tank compartment. Air should flow through easily.

**INSTALLING THE BATTERY.**

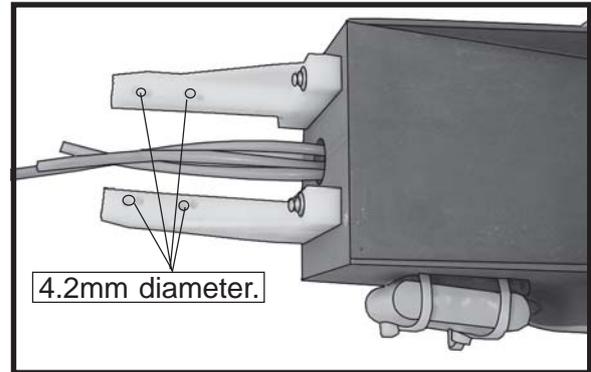


**MOUNTING THE ENGINE.**

1) Install the pushrod housing through the predrilled hole in the firewall and into the servo compartment. The pushrod housing should protrude 1/4" out past the front of the firewall. Make a Z-Bend 1/4" from one end of the plain wire pushrod.

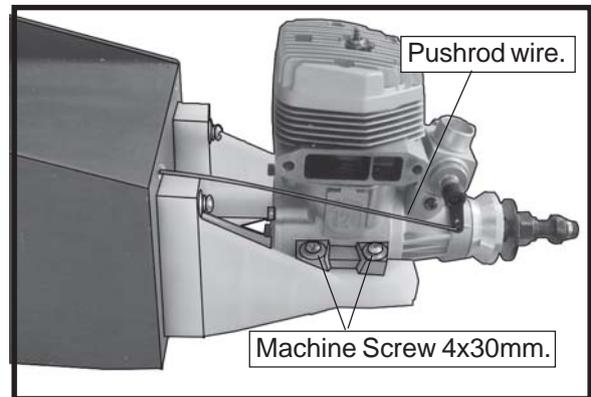


- 2) Place your engine onto the engine mount. Adjust the engine is centered of the edges of the engine case.
- 3) When you are satisfied with the alignment, mark the locations of the engine mounting.
- 4) Remove the engine. Using an drill bit, drill the mounting holes through the engine mount at the four locations marked.



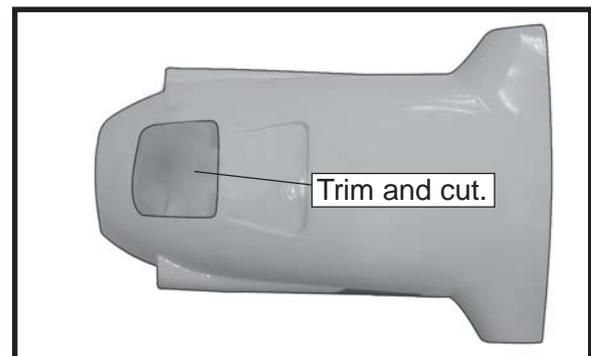
□ 5) Bolt the engine to the engine mount using the four machine screws. Double check that all the screws are tight before proceeding.

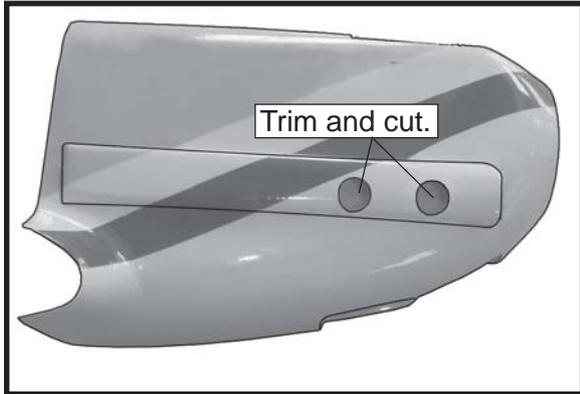
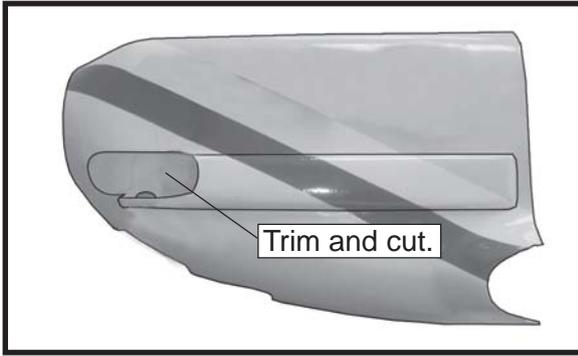
□ 6) Attach the Z-Bend in the pushrod wire to the throttle arm on the carburetor.



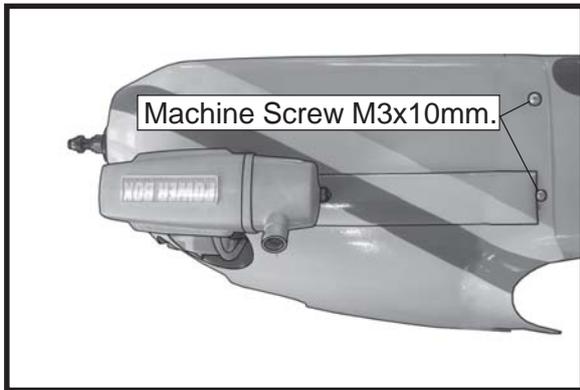
**COWLING.**

□ 1) Slide the fiberglass cowl over the engine and line up the back edge of the cowl .



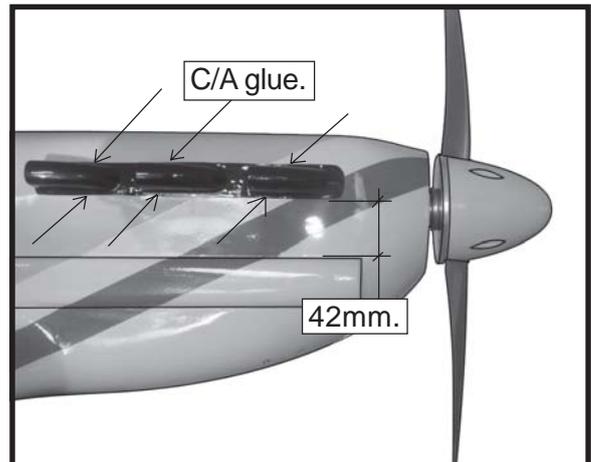
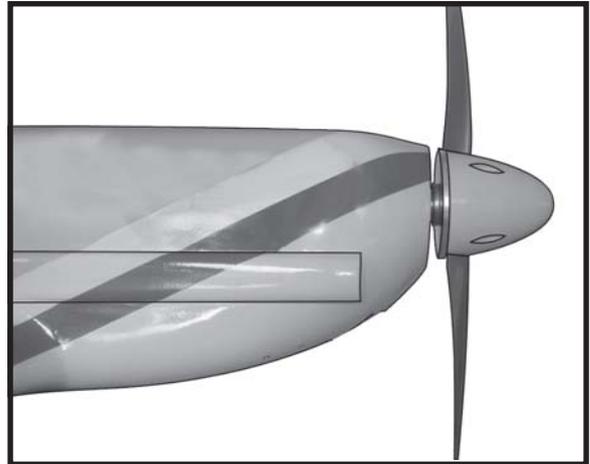
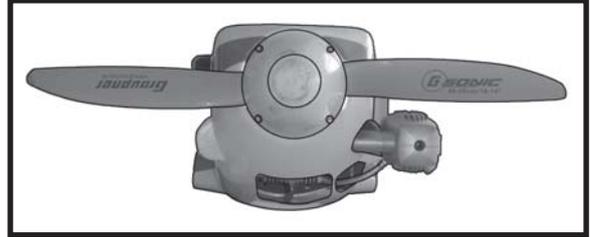


□ 3) Install the muffler and muffler extension onto the engine and make the cutout in the cowl for muffler clearance. Connect the fuel and pressure lines to the carburetor, muffler and fuel filler valve. Secure the cowl to fuselage using the 3x10mm screws.



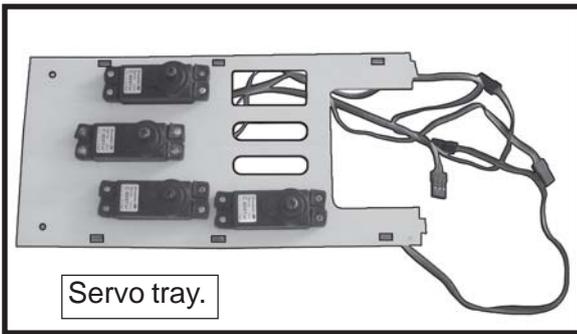
### INSTALLING THE SPINNER.

 *The propeller should not touch any part of the spinner cone. If it does, use a sharp modeling knife and carefully trim away the spinner cone where the propeller comes in contact with it.*

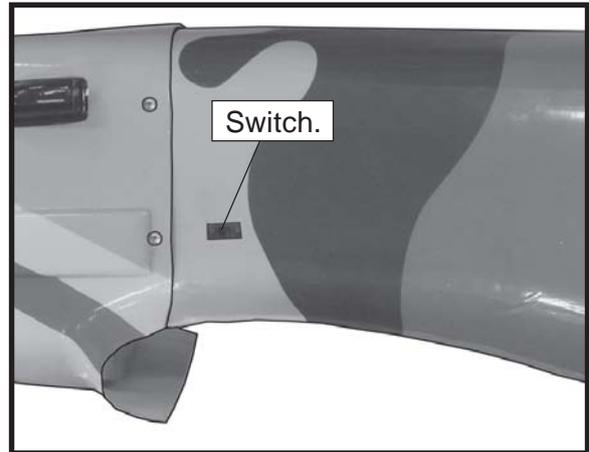
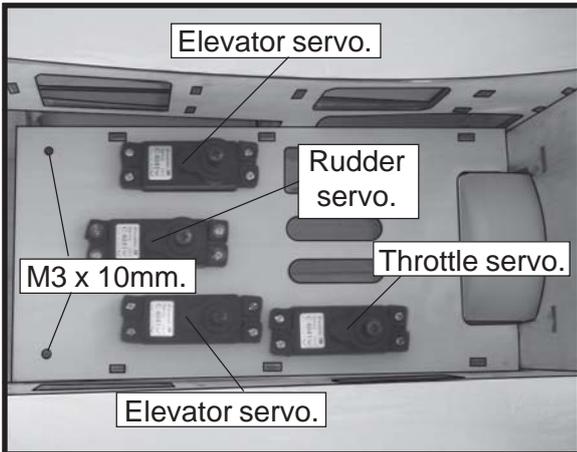
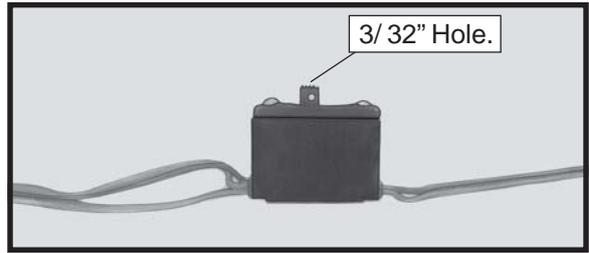


### INSTALLING THE FUSELAGE SERVOS.





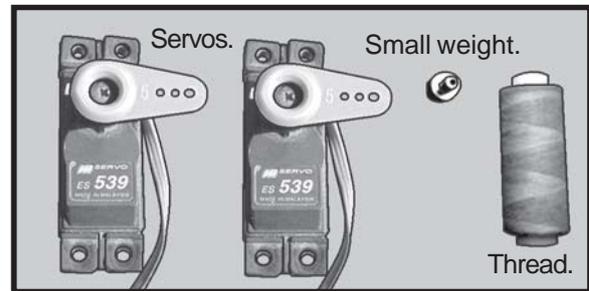
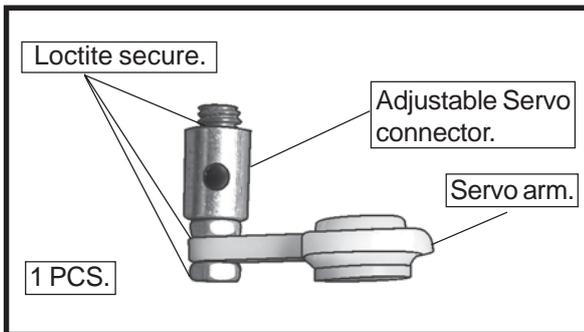
**INSTALLING THE SWITCH.**



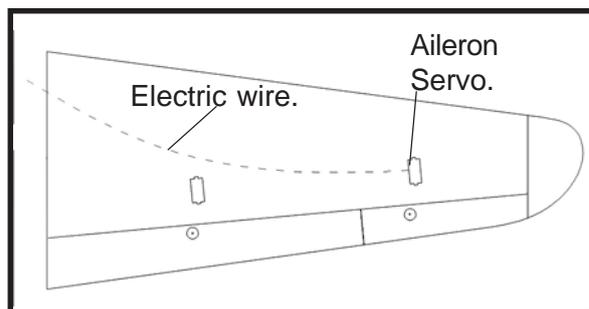
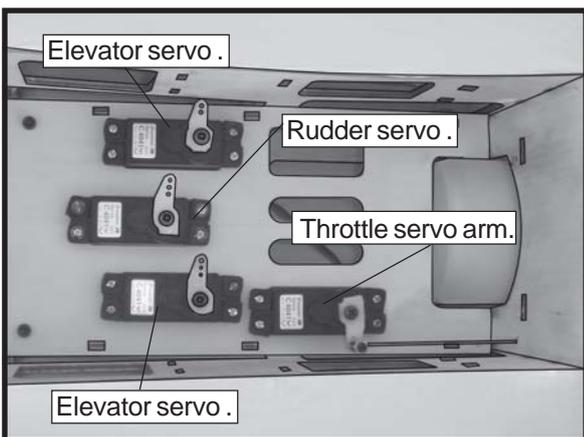
**THROTTLE SERVO ARM INSTALLATION.**

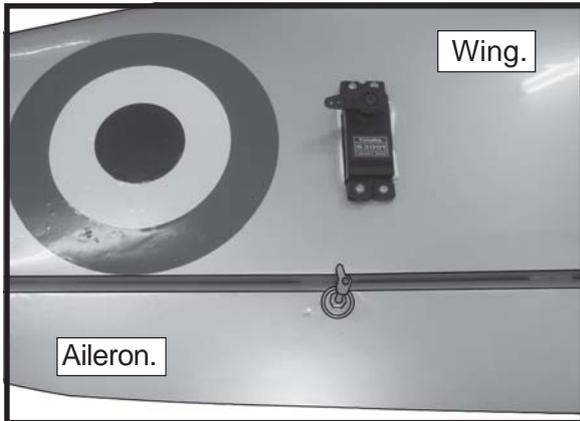
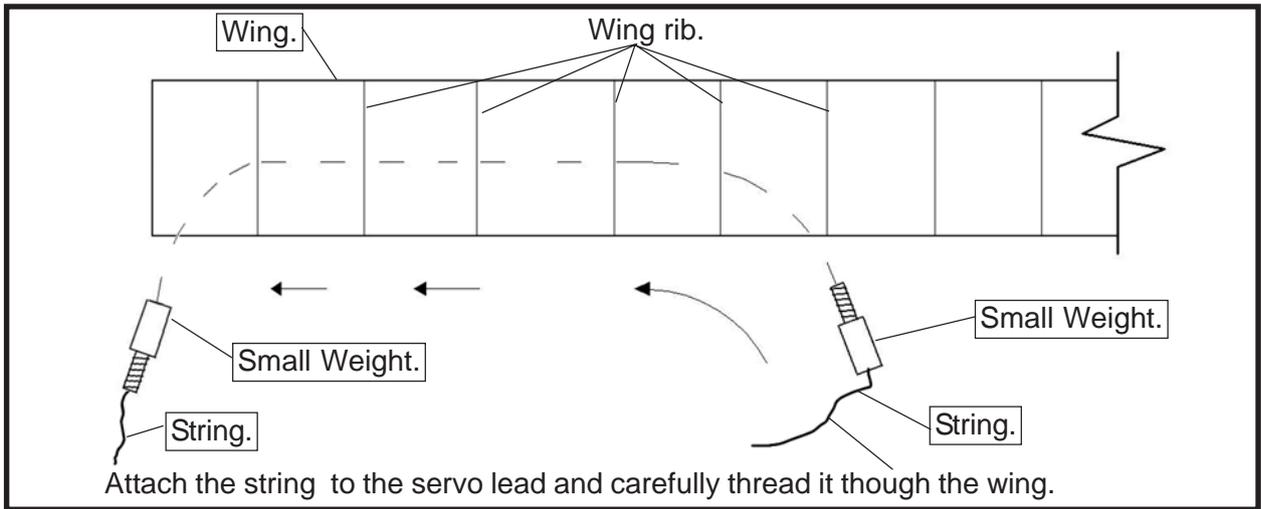
**INSTALLING THE AILERON - FLAP SERVOS.**

Install adjustable servo connector in the servo arm .

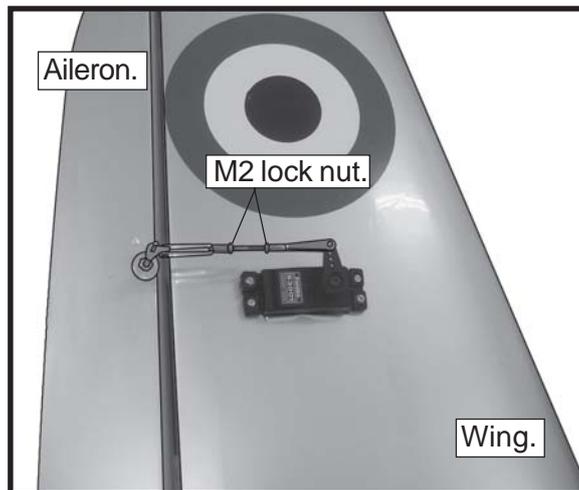
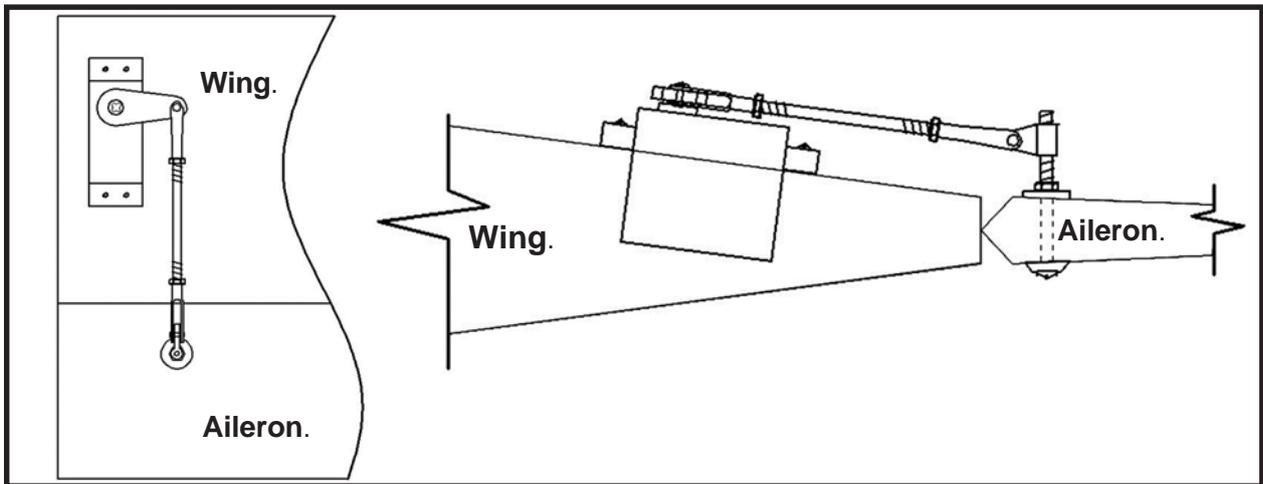
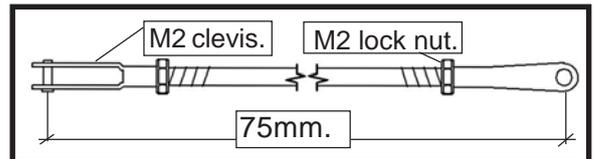
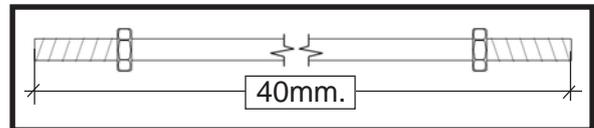


Installing the aileron servo in place using the same techniques used to flap servo.

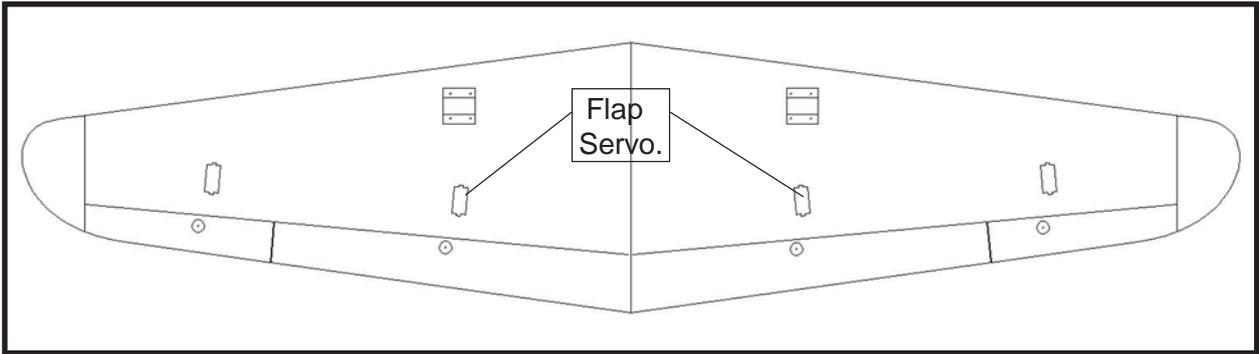




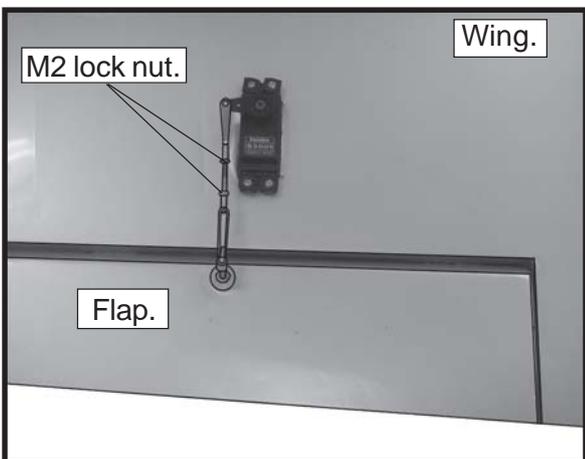
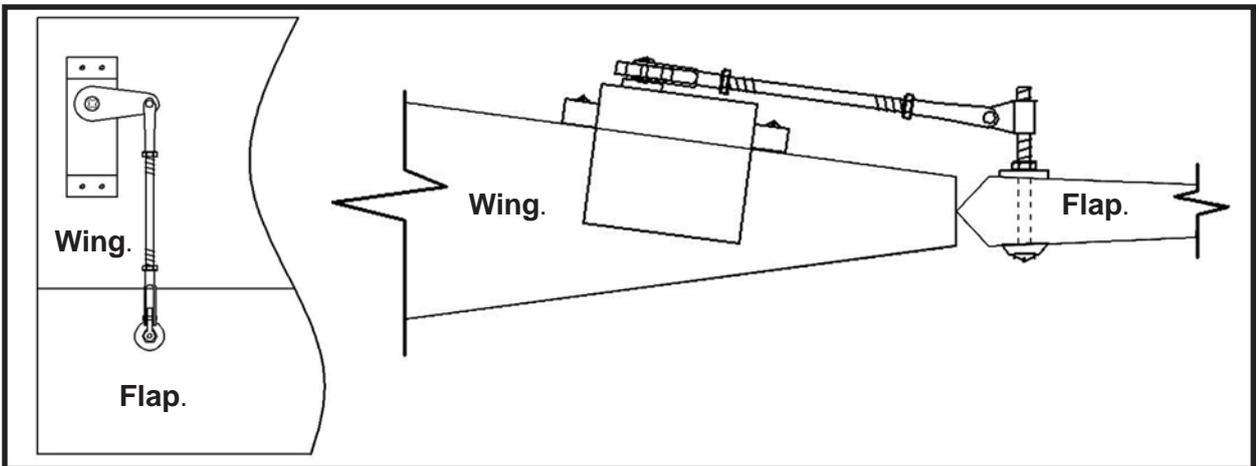
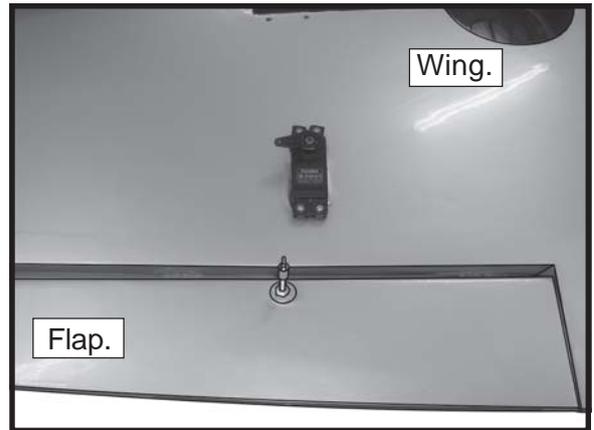
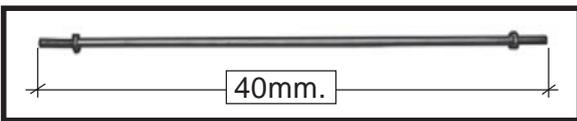
### AILERON PUSHROD HORN INSTALLATION



**INSTALLING THE FLAP SERVO.**



**PUSHROD FLAP INSTALLATION.**

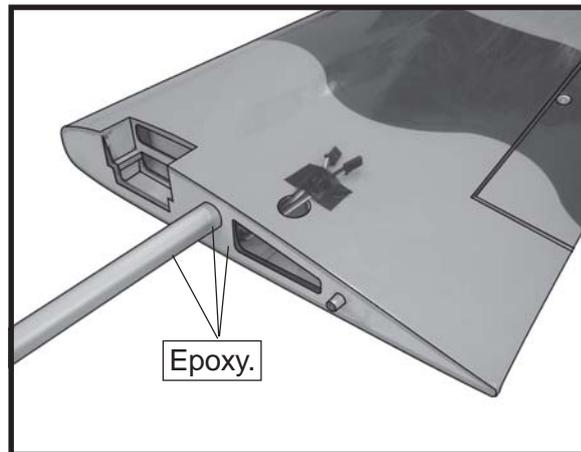
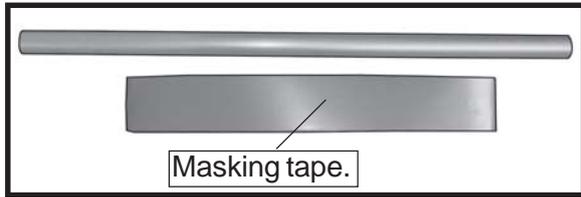


**WING ASSEMBLY.**

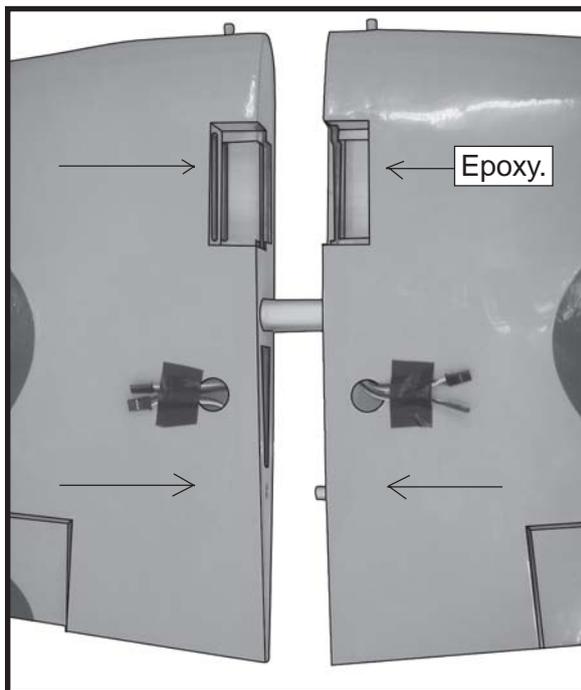
**NOTE:** *We highly recommend using 30 minute epoxy as it is stronger and provides more working time, allowing the builder to properly align the parts. Using fast cure epoxy when joining the wing halves could result in the glue drying before the wing halves are aligned properly which may result in failure of the wing centre section during flight.*

Repeat the procedure for the other wing.

□ 1) Test fit the wing tube into each wing half. The brace should slide in easily up to the centreline that you drew. If not, use 220 grit sandpaper with a sanding block and sand down the edges and ends of the brace until it fits properly.

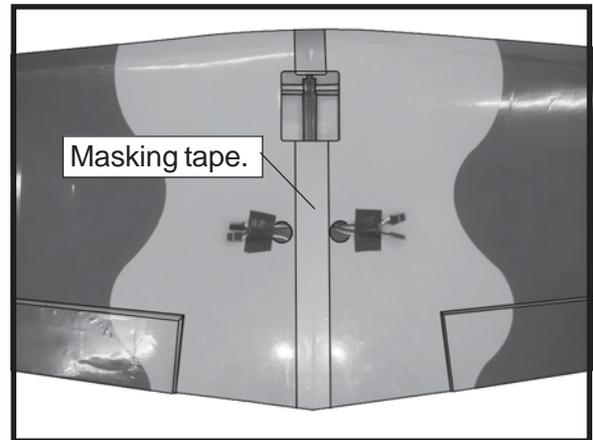


□ 2) Remove the brace when satisfied with its fit in each wing half. Coat both the dihedral brace with 30 minute epoxy. Next, pour some epoxy into the dihedral box in one wing panel. Make sure you cover the top and bottom as well as the sides of the dihedral brace. Use enough epoxy to fill any gaps.



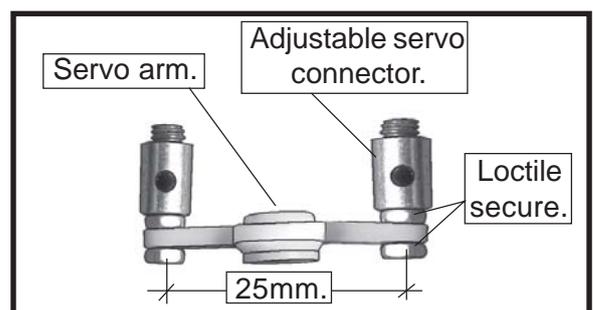
Carefully slide the two wing halves together and firmly press them together, allowing the excess epoxy to run out. There should not be any gap in the wing halves. Use rubbing alcohol and a paper towel to clean up any excess epoxy.

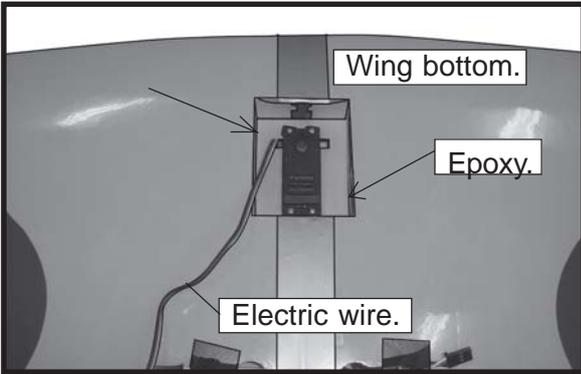
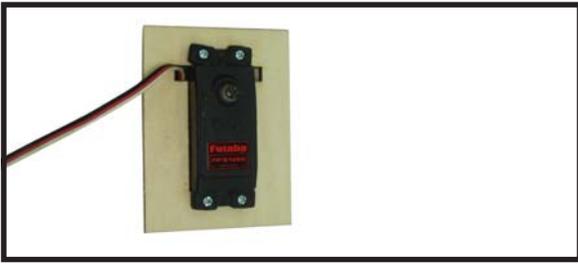
Apply masking tape at the wing join to hold the wing halves together securely.



□ 3) Peel off the backing from the self adhesive covering strip. Apply the strip to the centre section of the wing starting from the bottom trailing edge. Wrap the strip all the way around the wing until it meets the trailing edge again. Trim off any excess strip.

### SERVO GEAR INSTALLATION.

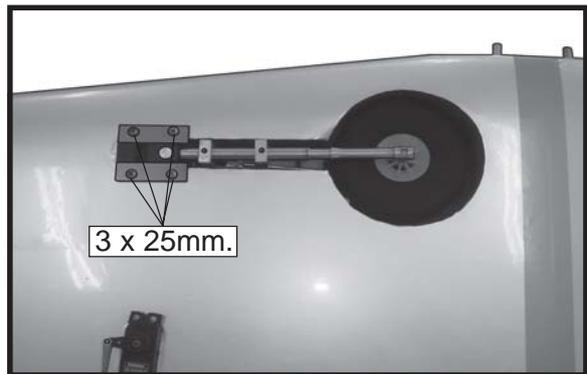
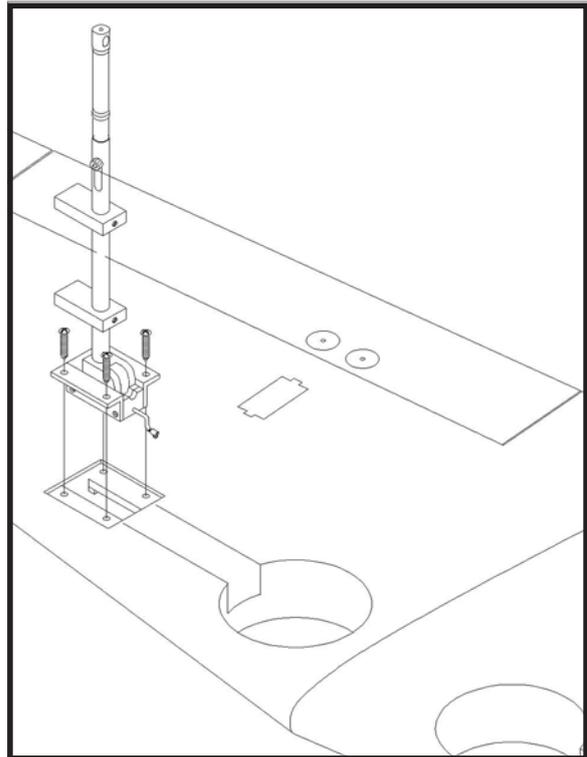
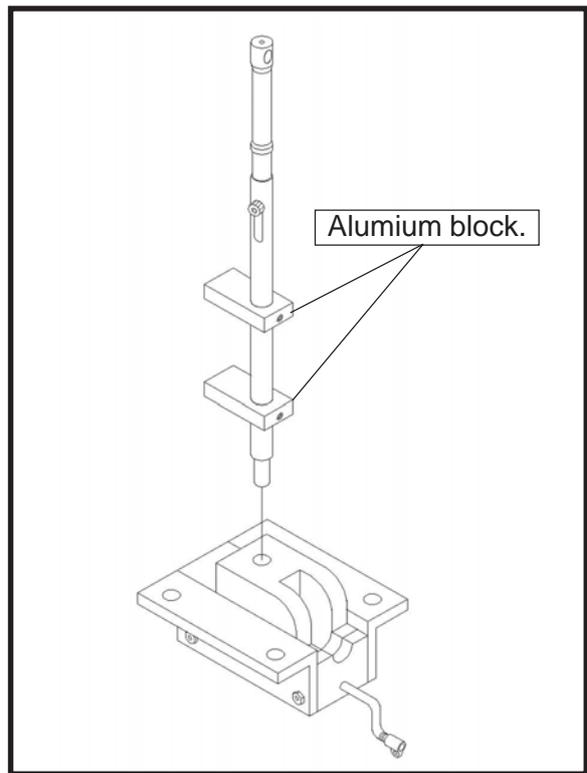
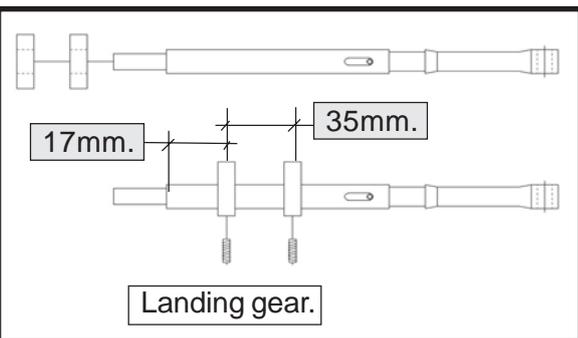
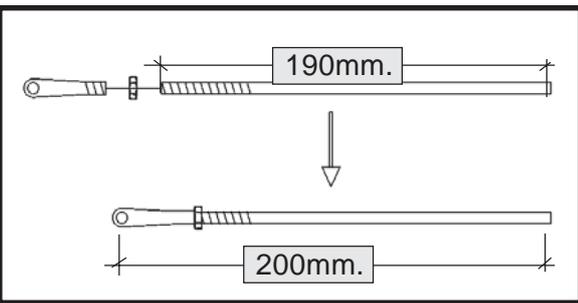


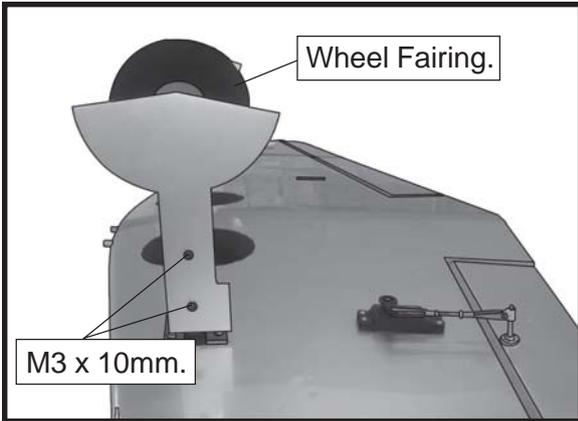
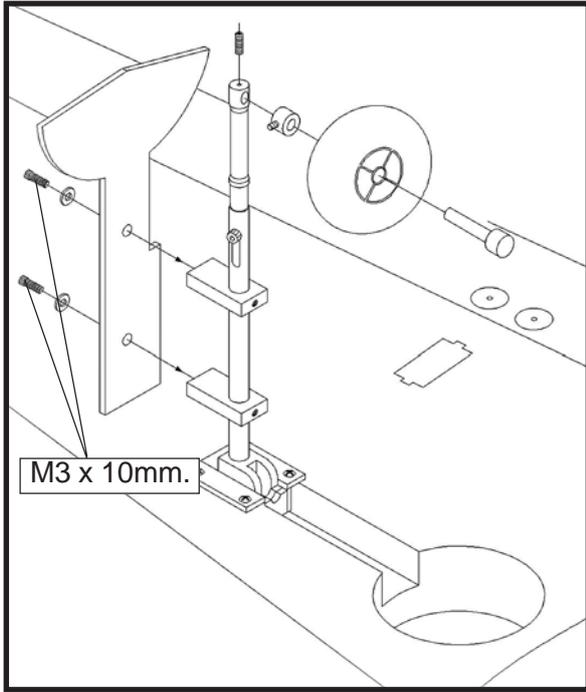


**INSTALLING RETRACTABLE LANDING GEAR.**

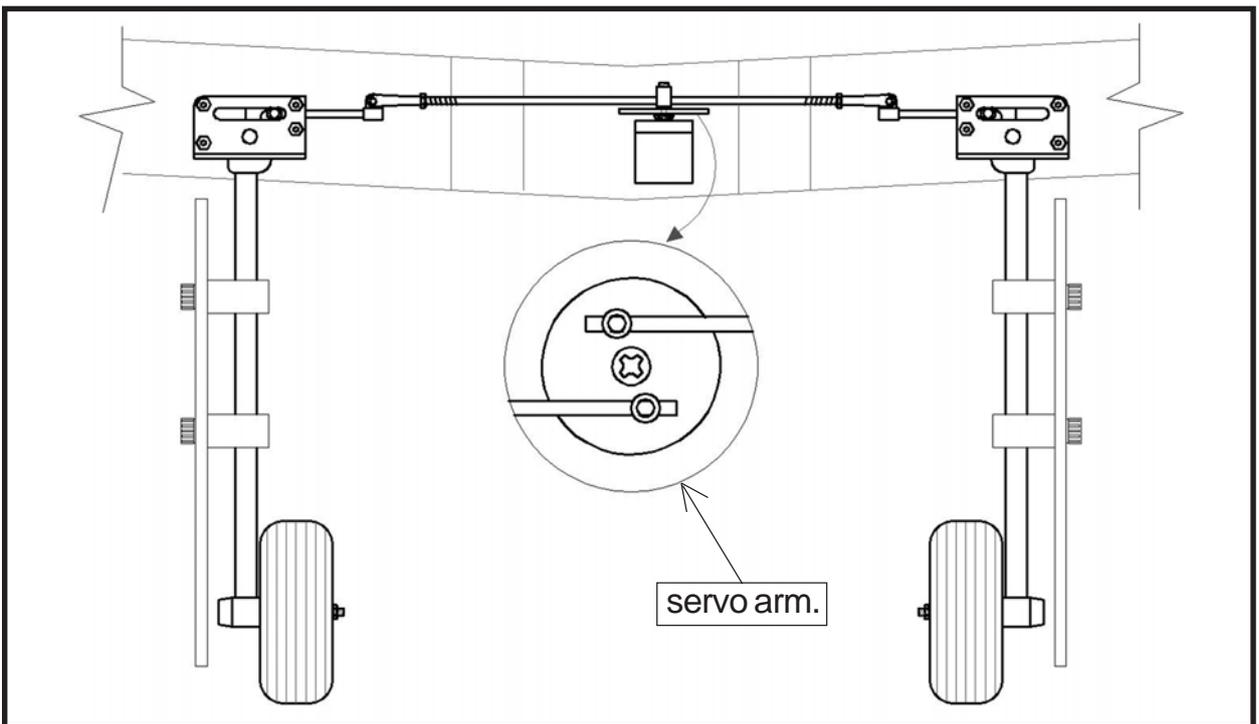


**PUSHROD INSTALLATION.**

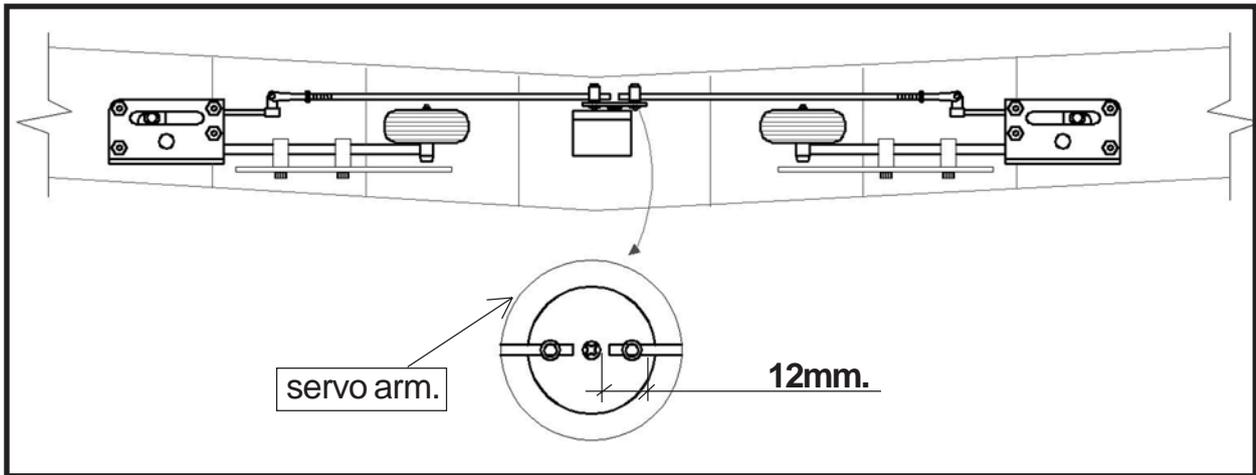




Open Position.

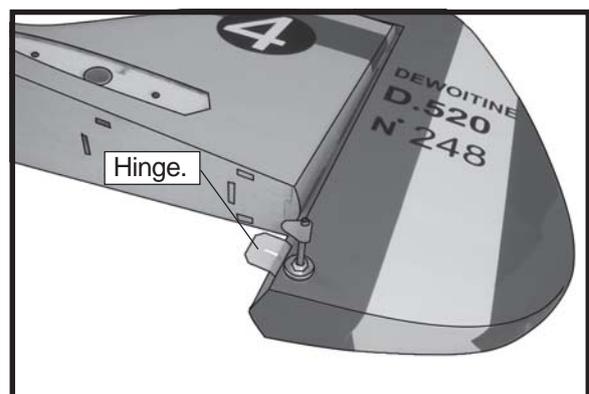
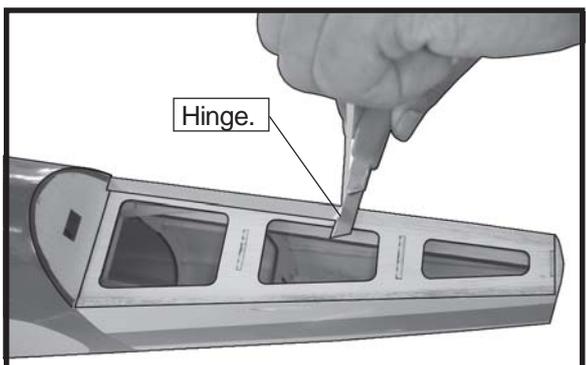
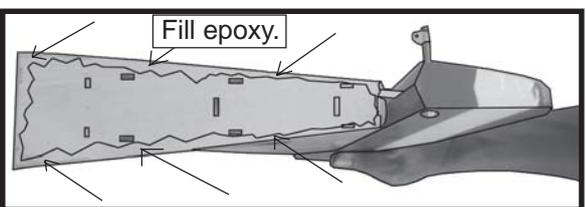
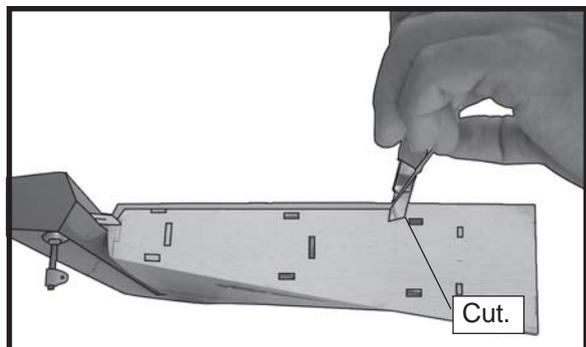
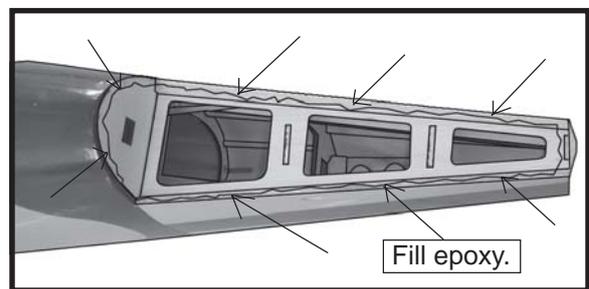
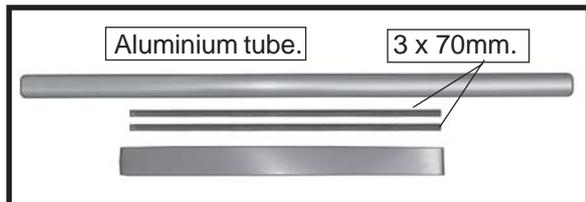


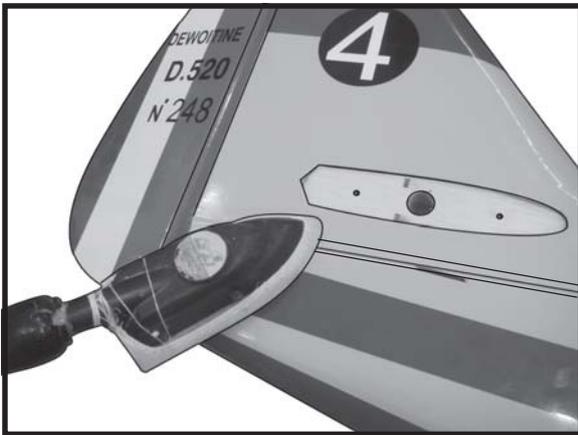
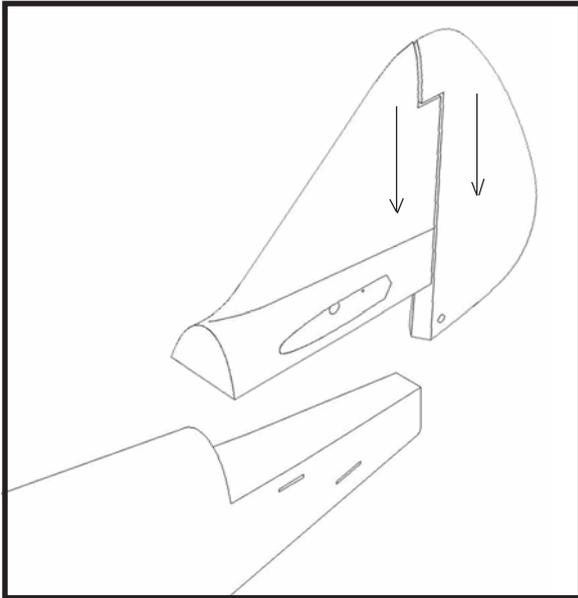
Close Position.



**INSTALLING VERTICAL FIN.**

□ 1) Remove the covering as picture shown below.



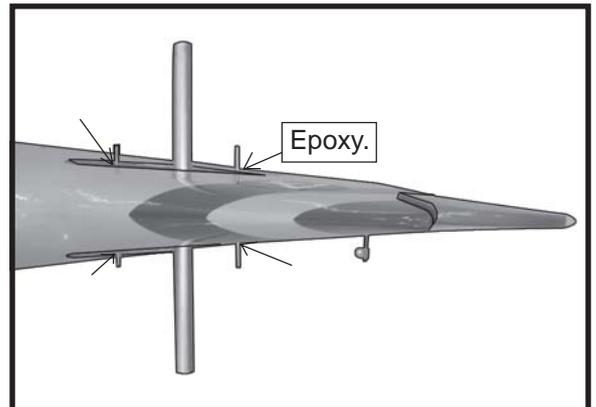
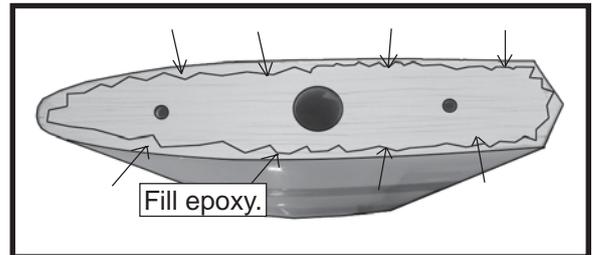
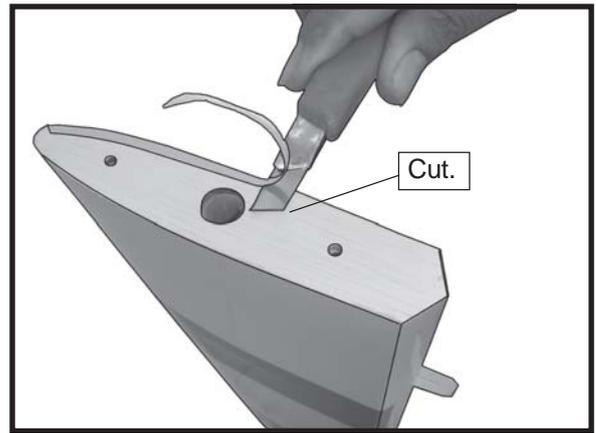


### INSTALLING HORIZONTAL FIN.

□ 1) Remove the covering as same as pictures shown below.

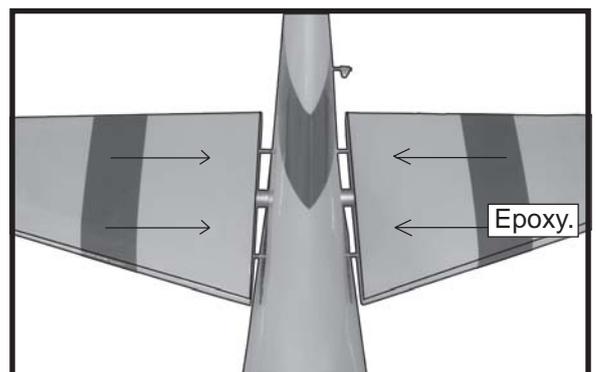
□ 2) Sand the aluminium tube using sandpaper. This will improve the bond of the epoxy to the cardboard horizontal fin.

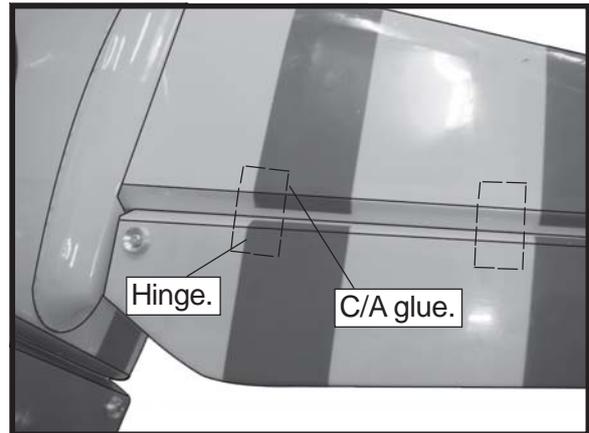
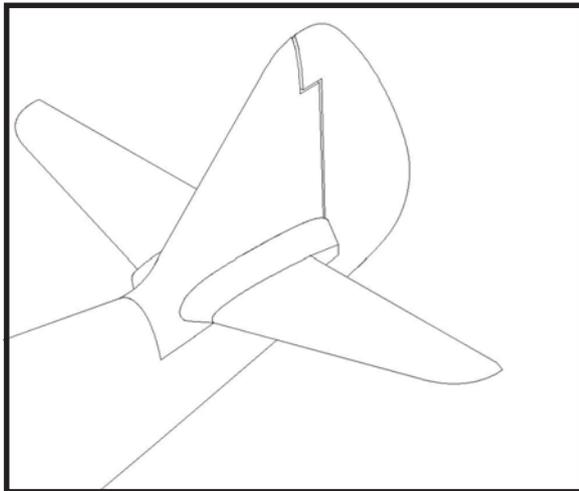
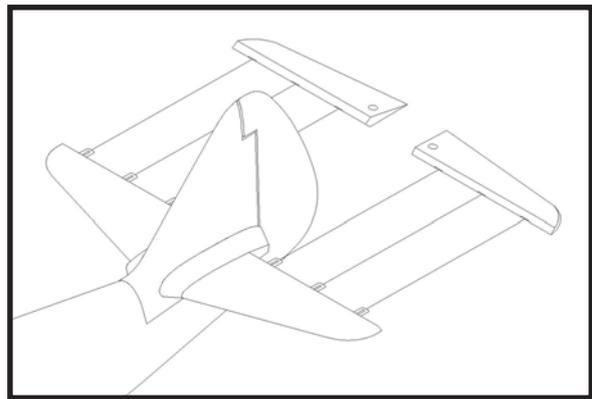
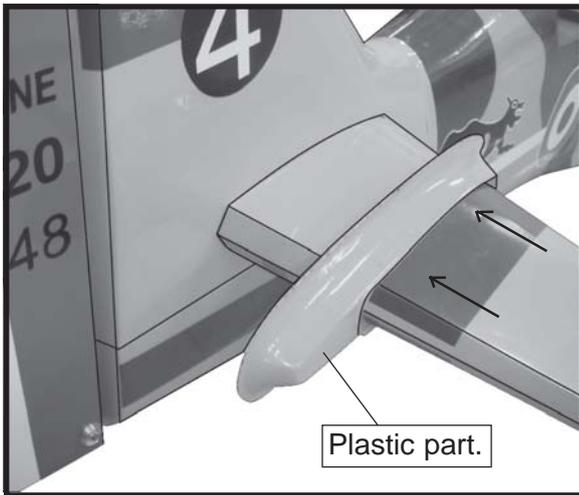
Coat both sides of one half of the aluminium tube with 30 minute epoxy. Next, pour some epoxy into the cardboard horizontal fin. Use enough epoxy to fill any gaps.



□ 3) Insert aluminium tube into the cardboard of fuselage.

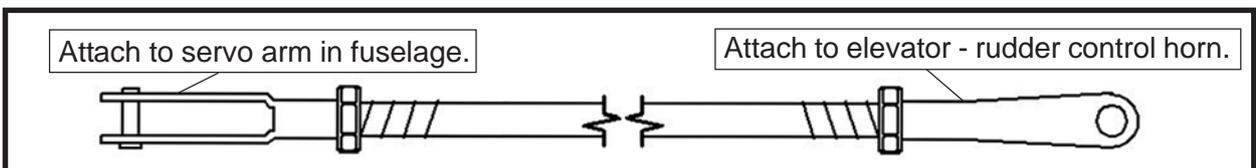
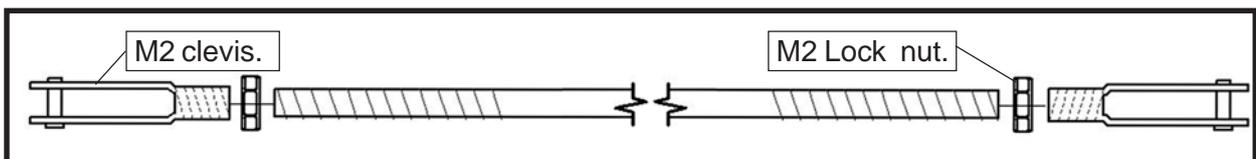
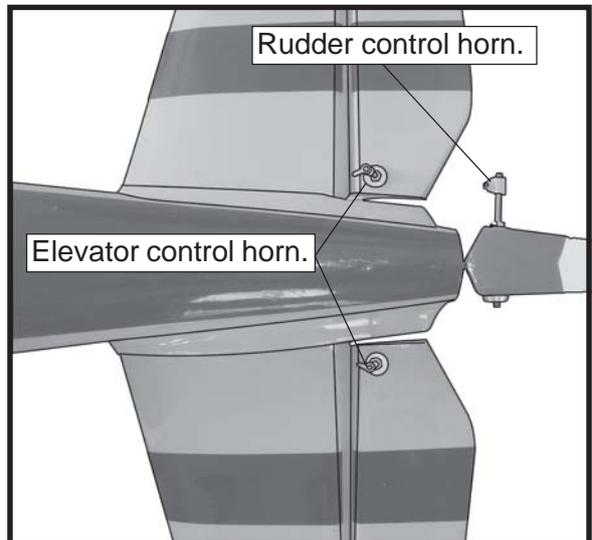
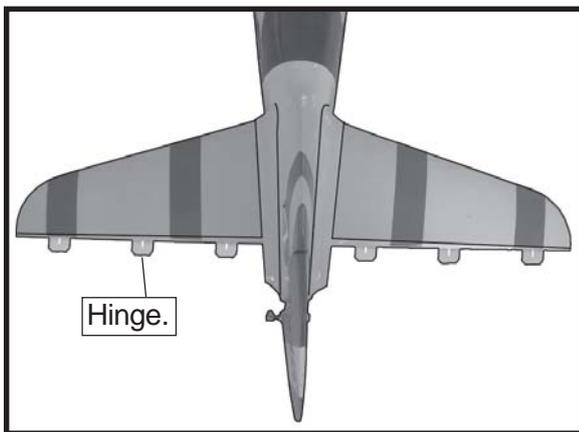
□ 4) Slide the two horizontal fin halves together and carefully align them at the position on the fuselage. Wipe away any excess epoxy using paper towels.



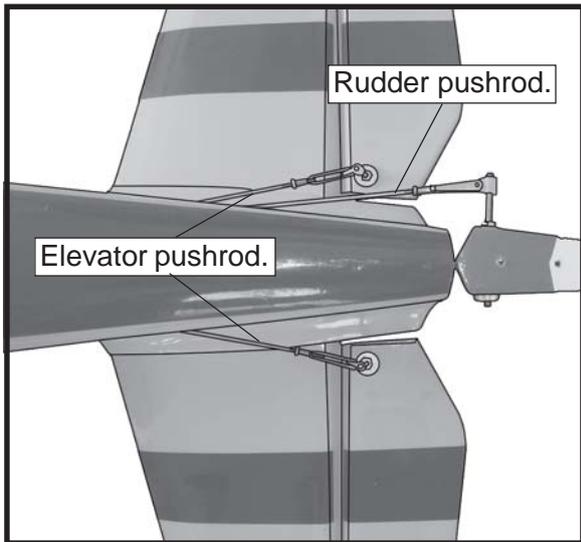
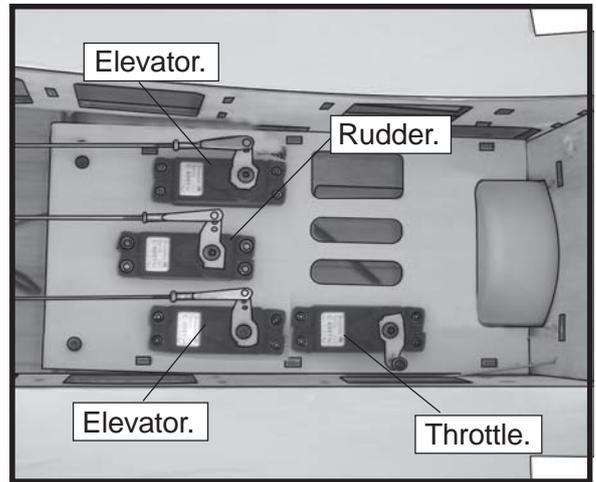
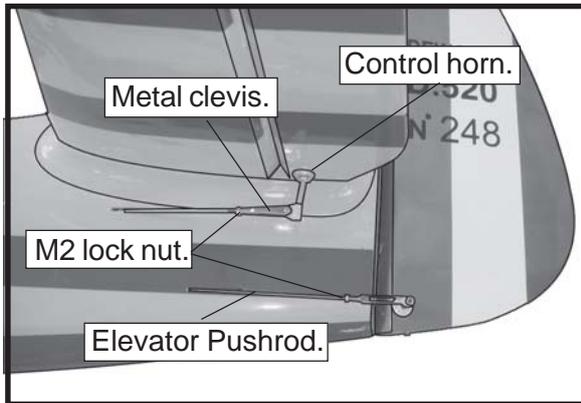
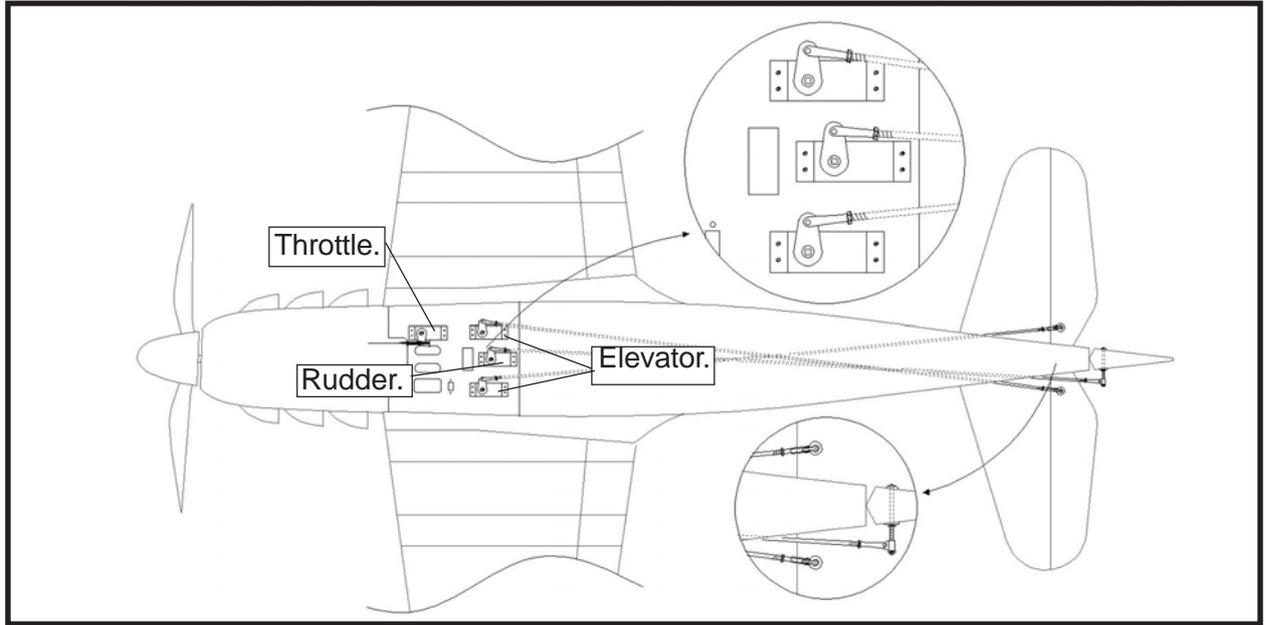


**ELEVATOR - RUDDER PUSHROD HORN INSTALLATION.**

**HINGING THE ELEVATOR.**

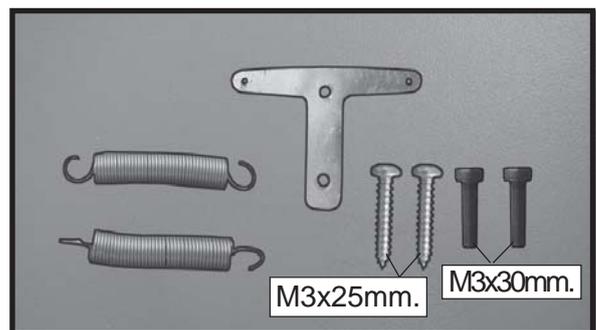
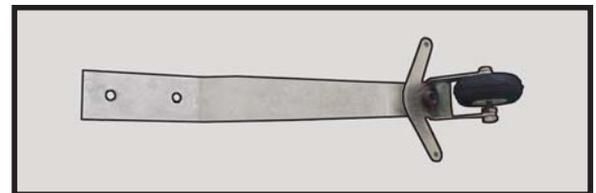


- 1) Elevator and rudder pushrods assembly follow pictures below.

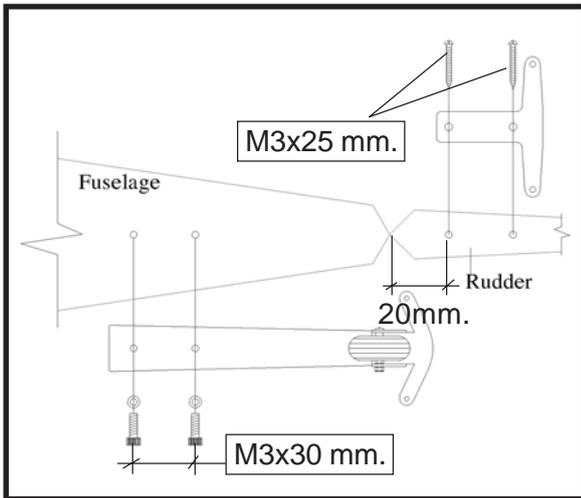


**MOUNTING THE TAIL WHEEL.**

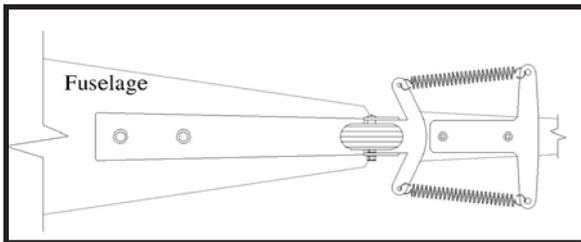
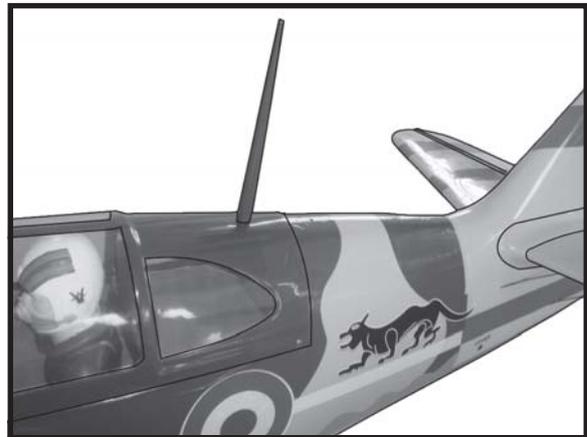
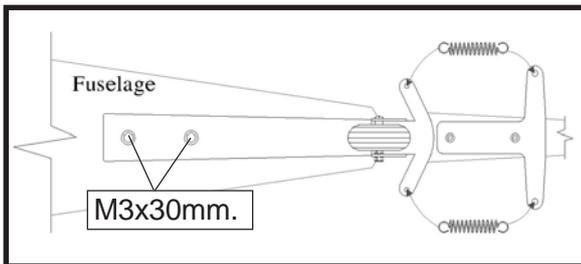
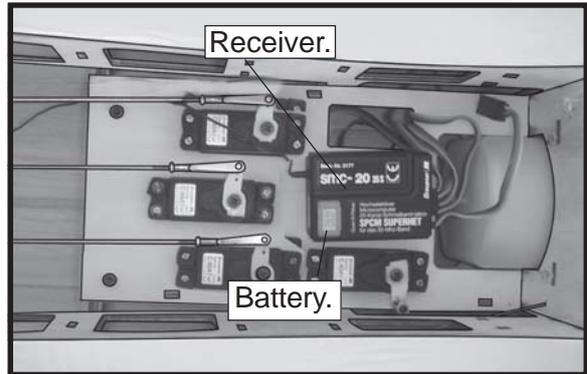
See picture below.



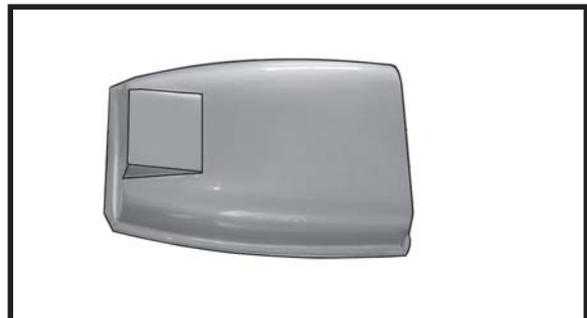
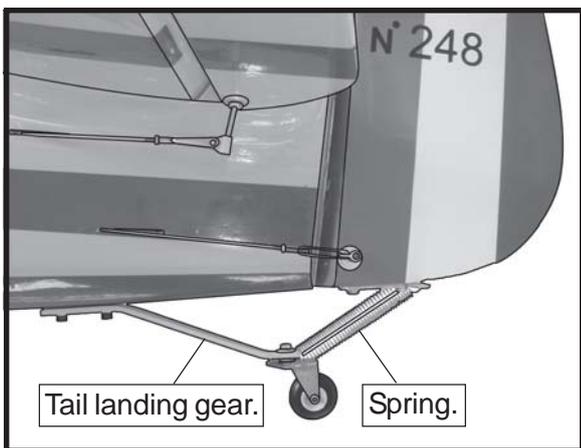
- 2) Install servos arm to servos. Notice the position of the servo arms on the servos. See picture below.



- 3) Route the antenna in the antenna tube inside the fuselage and secure it to the bottom of fuselage using a plastic tape.

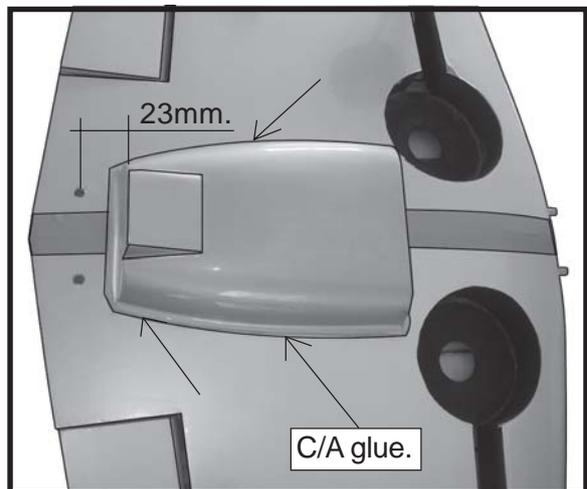


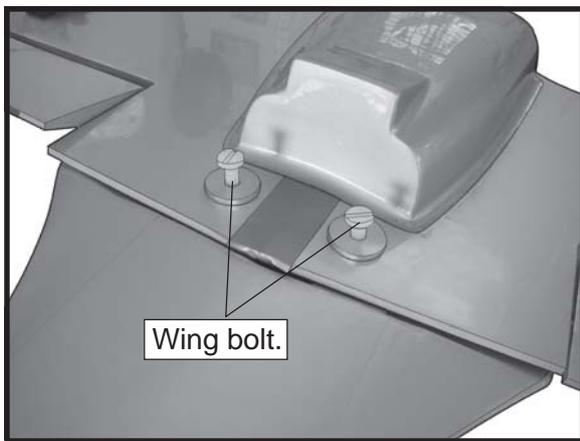
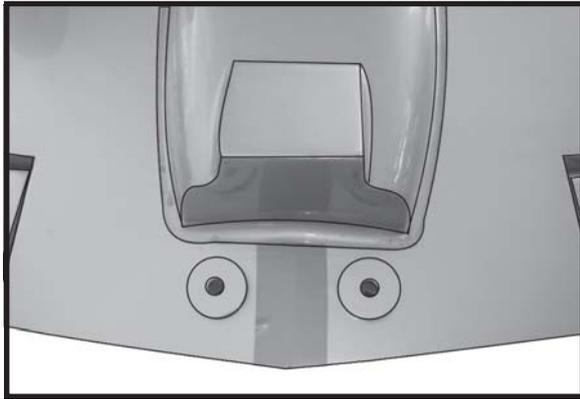
**ATTACHMENT WING-FUSELAGE.**



**INSTALLING THE BATTERY-RECEIVER.**

- 1) Plug the 9 servo leads and the switch lead into the receiver. Plug the battery pack lead into the switch also.
- 2) Wrap the receiver and battery pack in the protective foam rubber to protect them from vibration.



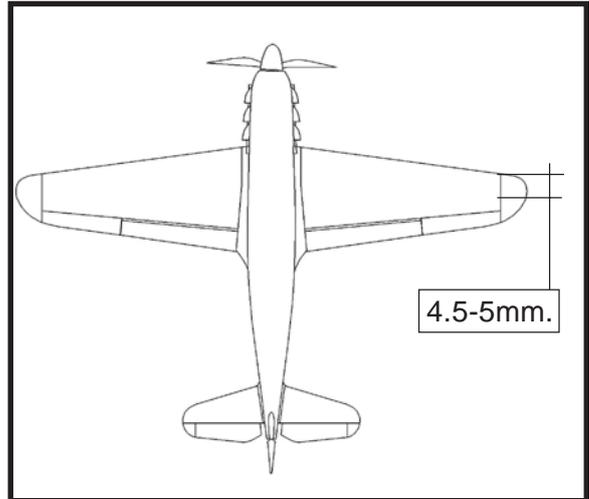


### BALANCING.

□ 1) It is critical that your airplane be balanced correctly. Improper balance will cause your plane to lose control and crash. The center of gravity is located **4.5 - 5mm** back from the leading edge of the wing, measured at the wing tip.

□ 2) If the nose of the plane falls, the plane is nose heavy. To correct this first move the battery pack further back in the fuselage. If this is not possible or does not correct it, stick small amounts of lead weight on the fuselage sides under the horizontal stabilizer. If the tail of the plane falls, the plane is tail heavy.

To correct this, move the battery and receiver forward or if this is not possible, stick weight onto the firewall or use a brass heavy hub spinner hub. When balanced correctly, the airplane should sit level or slightly nose down when you lift it up with your fingers.



### CONTROL THROWS.

□ 1) We highly recommend setting up the **DEWOITINE D.520** using the control throws listed at right. We have listed control throws for both Low Rate (initial test flying/sport flying) and High Rate (aerobatic flying).

□ 2) Turn on the radio system, and with the trim tabs on the transmitter in neutral, center the control surfaces by making adjustments to the clevises or adjustable servo connectors. The servo arms should be centered also.

□ 3) When the elevator, rudder and aileron control surfaces are centered, use a ruler and check the amount of the control throw in each surface. **The control throws should be measured at the widest point of each surface!**

#### INITIAL FLYING/SPORT FLYING

Ailerons: 10mm" up 10mm" down.  
 Elevator: 10mm" up 10mm" down.  
 Rudder: 15mm" right 15mm" left.

#### AEROBATIC FLYING

Ailerons: 15mm" up 15mm" down.  
 Elevator: 15mm" up 15mm" down.  
 Rudder: 20mm" right 20mm" left.

Do not use the aerobatic settings for initial test flying or sport flying.

4) By moving the position of the adjustable control horn out from the control surface, you will decrease the amount of throw of that control surface. Moving the adjustable control horn toward the control surface will increase the amount of throw.

### FLIGHT PREPARATION.

Check the operation and direction of the elevator, rudder, ailerons and throttle.

A) Plug in your radio system per the manufacturer's instructions and turn everything on.

B) Check the elevator first. Pull back on the elevator stick. The elevator halves should move up. If it they do not, flip the servo reversing switch on your transmitter to change the direction.

C) Check the rudder. Looking from behind the airplane, move the rudder stick to the right. The rudder should move to the right. If it does not, flip the servo reversing switch on your transmitter to change the direction.

D) Check the throttle. Moving the throttle stick forward should open the carburetor barrel. If it does not, flip the servo reversing switch on your transmitter to change the direction.

E) From behind the airplane, look at the aileron on the right wing half. Move the aileron stick to the right. The right aileron should move up and the other aileron should move down. If it does not, flip the servo reversing switch on your transmitter to change the direction.

### PREFLIGHT CHECK.

1) Completely charge your transmitter and receiver batteries before your first day of flying.

2) Check every bolt and every glue joint in the **DEWOITINE D.520** to ensure that everything is tight and well bonded.

3) Double check the balance of the airplane. Do this with the fuel tank empty.

4) Check the control surfaces. All should move in the correct direction and not bind in any way.

5) If your radio transmitter is equipped with dual rate switches double check that they are on the low rate setting for your first few flights.

6) Check to ensure the control surfaces are moving the proper amount for both low and high rate settings.

7) Check the receiver antenna. It should be fully extended and not coiled up inside the fuselage.

8) Properly balance the propeller. An out of balance propeller will cause excessive vibration which could lead to engine and/or airframe failure.

***We wish you many safe and enjoyable flights with your DEWOITINE D.520.***