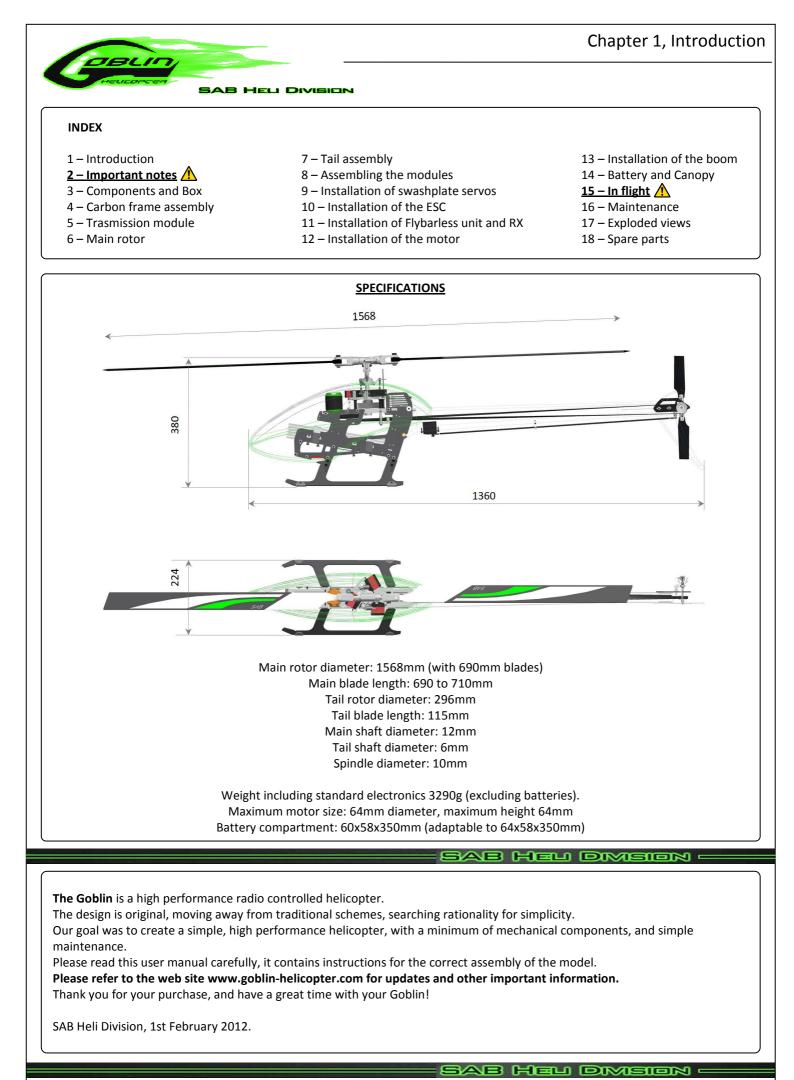


Goblin 700 Manual

**Goblin 700 Manual** Release 1.3 - March 2012

SAB HELI DIVISION S.R.L. Via San Crispino, 47 47030 San Mauro Pascoli (FC) - ITALY





# **IMPORTANT NOTES**

•This radio controlled helicopter is not a toy.

•This radio controlled helicopter can be very dangerous.

•This radio controlled helicopter is a technically complex device which has to be built and handled very carefully.

•This radio controlled helicopter must be built following these instructions. This manual provides the necessary information to correctly assemble the model. It is necessary to carefully follow all the instructions.

•Inexperienced pilots must be monitored by expert pilots.

•All operators must wear safety glasses and take appropriate safety precautions.

•A radio controlled helicopter must only be used in open spaces without obstacles, and far enough from people to minimize the possibility of accidents or of injury to property or persons.

•A radio controlled helicopter can behave in an unexpected manner, causing loss of control of the model, making it very dangerous.

•Lack of care with assembly or maintenance can result in an unreliable and dangerous model.

•<u>Neither SAB Heli Division nor its agents have any control over the assembly, maintenance and use of this product. Therefore, no responsibility can be traced back to the manufacturer. You hereby agree to release SAB Heli Division from any responsibility or liability arising from the use of this product.</u>

# **SAFETY GUIDELINES**

•Fly only in areas dedicated to the use of model helicopters.

- •Follow all control procedures for the radio frequency system.
- •It is necessary that you know your radio system well. Check all functions of the transmitter before every flight.
- •The blades of the model rotate at a very high speed; be aware of the danger they pose and the damage they may cause.
- •Never fly in the vicinity of other people.

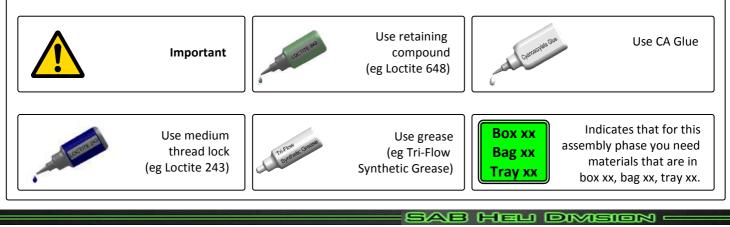
## **NOTES FOR ASSEMBLY**

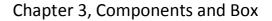
Please refer to this manual for assembly instructions for this model.

Follow the order of assembly indicated. The instructions are divided into chapters, which are structured in a way that each step is based on the work done in the previous step. Changing the order of assembly may result in additional or unnecessary steps. Use thread lockers and retaining compounds as indicated. In general, each bolt or screw that engages with a metal part requires thread lock.

Factory pre-assembled components have been assembled with all the required thread lock and lubricants, and have passed quality control. It is not necessary to disassemble and re-assemble them.

It is necessary to pay attention to the symbols listed below:







#### ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS REQUIRED

•Electric Motor:

10S-12S – 400-600Kv Maximum diameter 64mm, Maximum height 64mm, pinion shaft diameter 6mm •Speed controller: minimum 120A to be safe

•Batteries: 10-12S 4000-5000mAh

- •1 flybarless 3 axis control unit
- •Radio power system, if not integrated with the ESC.
- •3 cyclic servos
- •1 tail rotor servo
- •6 channel radio control system on 2.4 GHz

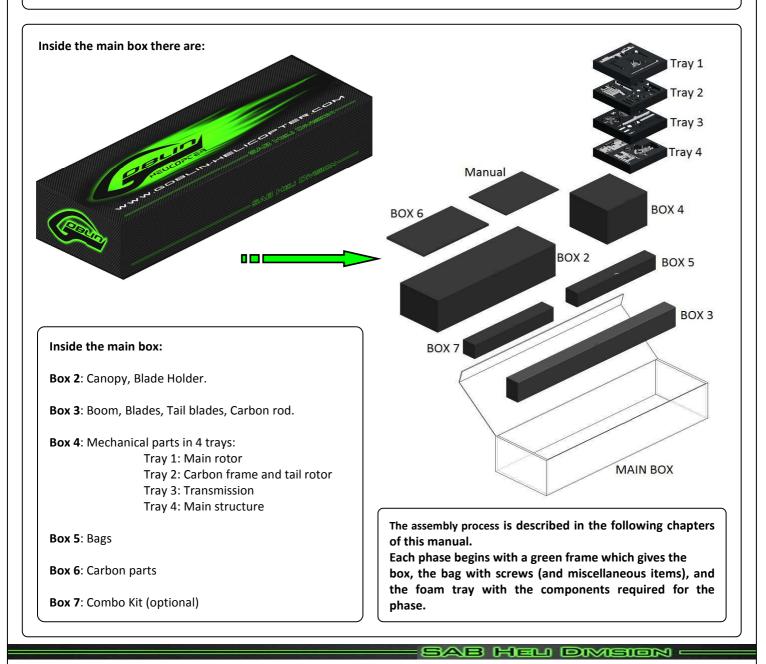
(See the configuration example on page 28)

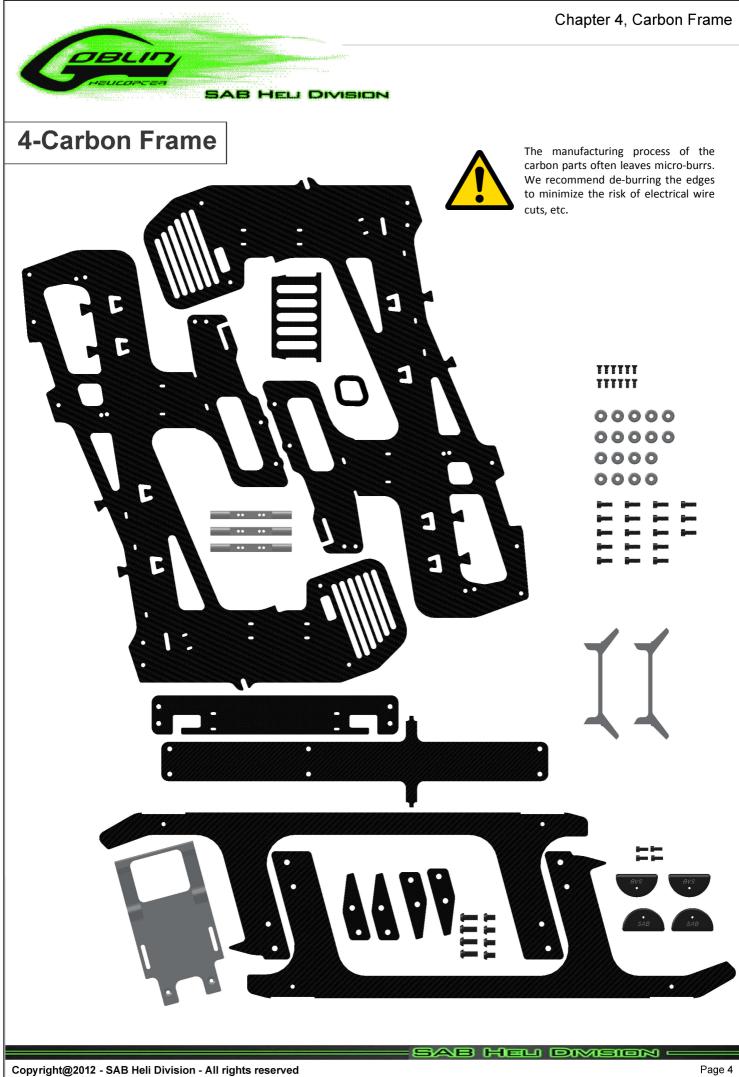
#### TOOLS, LUBRICANTS, ADHESIVES

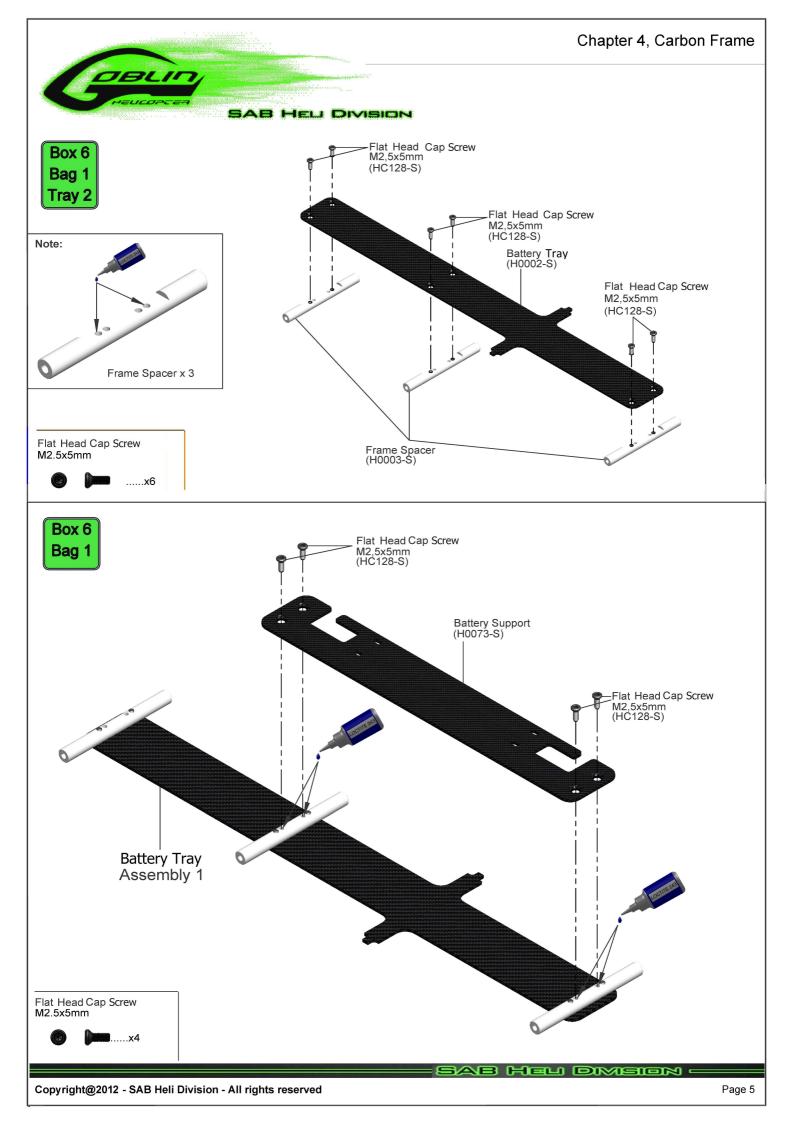
- •Generic pliers
- •Hexagonal driver, size 1.5,2,2.5,3,4mm
- •4mm T-Wrench
- •5.5mm Socket wrench (for M3 nuts)
- •8mm Hex fork wrench (for M5 nuts)
- •Medium threadlocker (eg. Loctite 243)
- •Strong retaining compound (eg. Loctite 648)
- •Spray lubricant (eg. Try-Flow Oil)
- •Synthetic grease (eg. Tri-Flow Synthetic Grease)
- •WD40 Lubricant
- •Cyanoacrylate adhesive

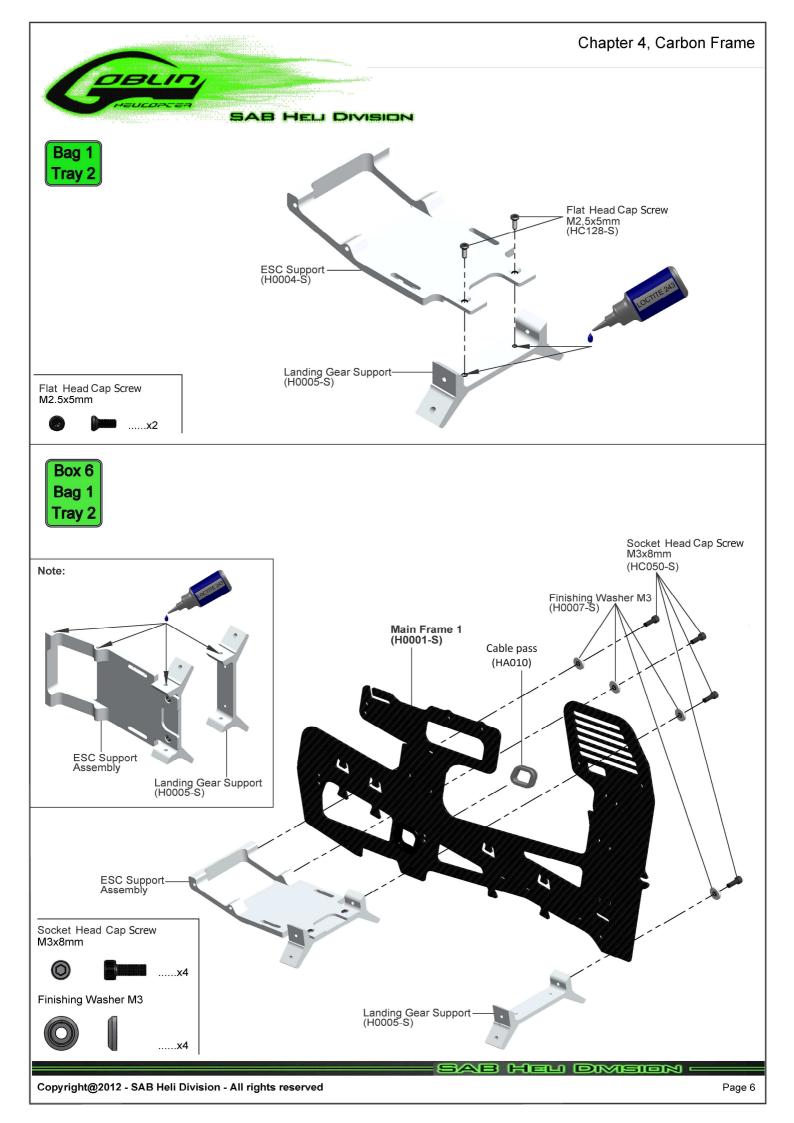
•Pitch Gauge (for set-up)

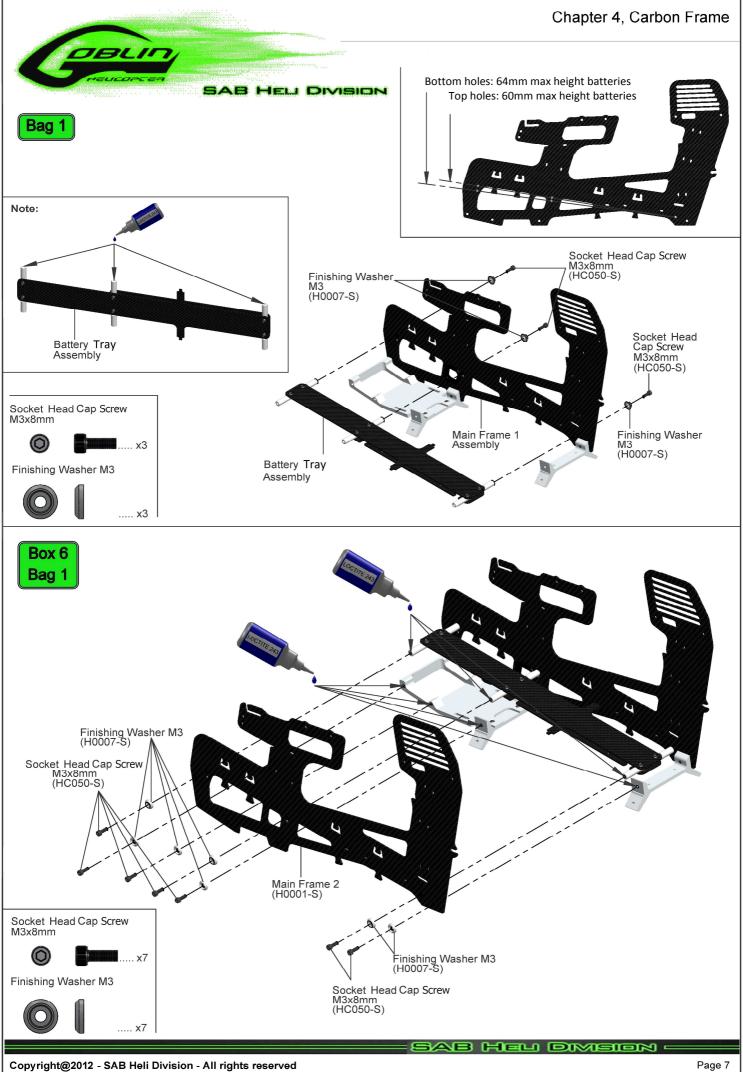
•Soldering equipment (for motor wiring)

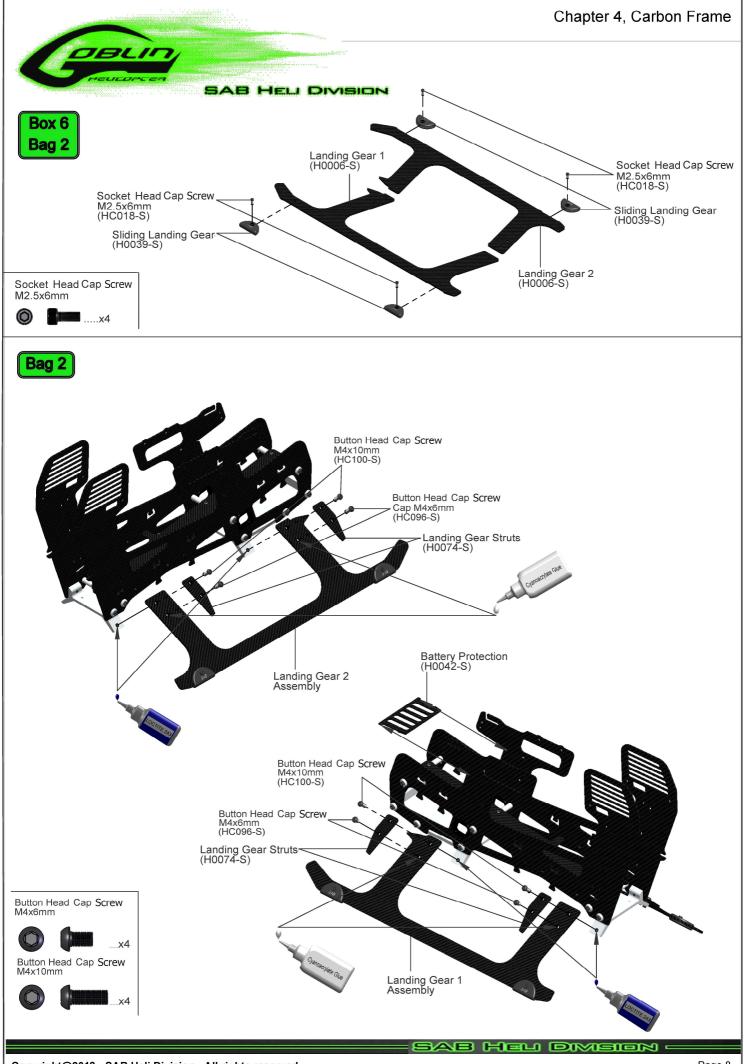


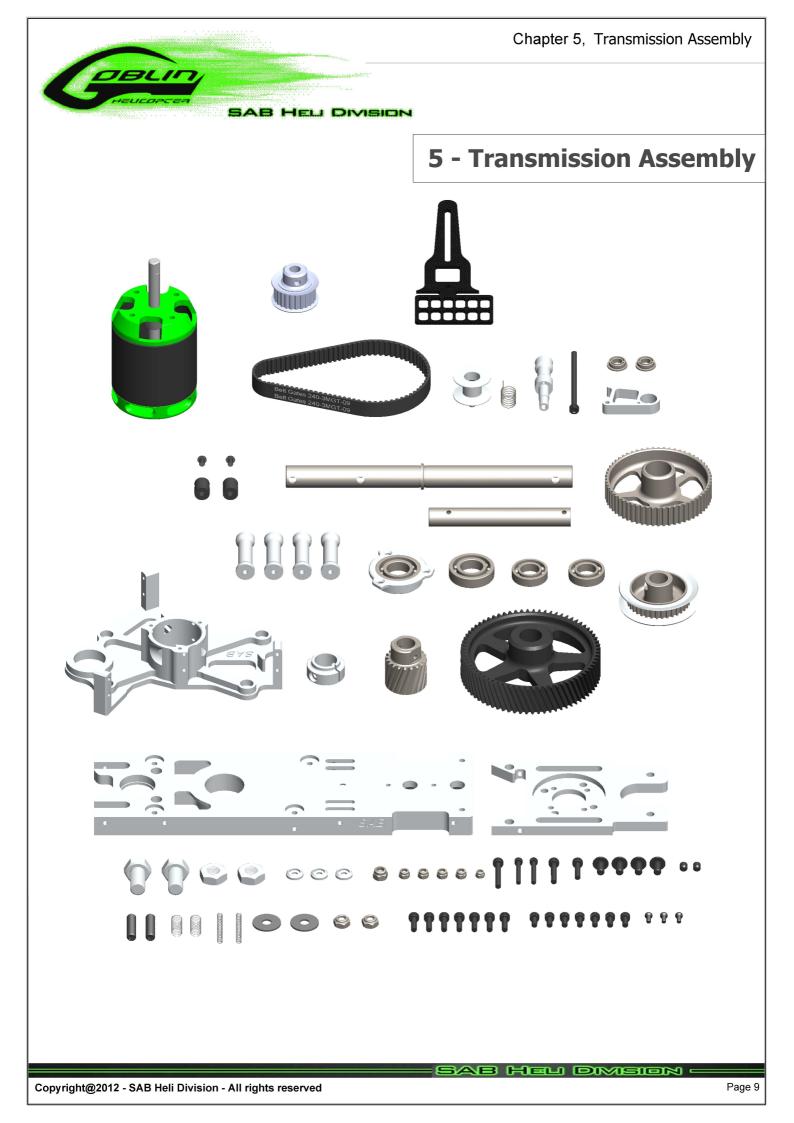


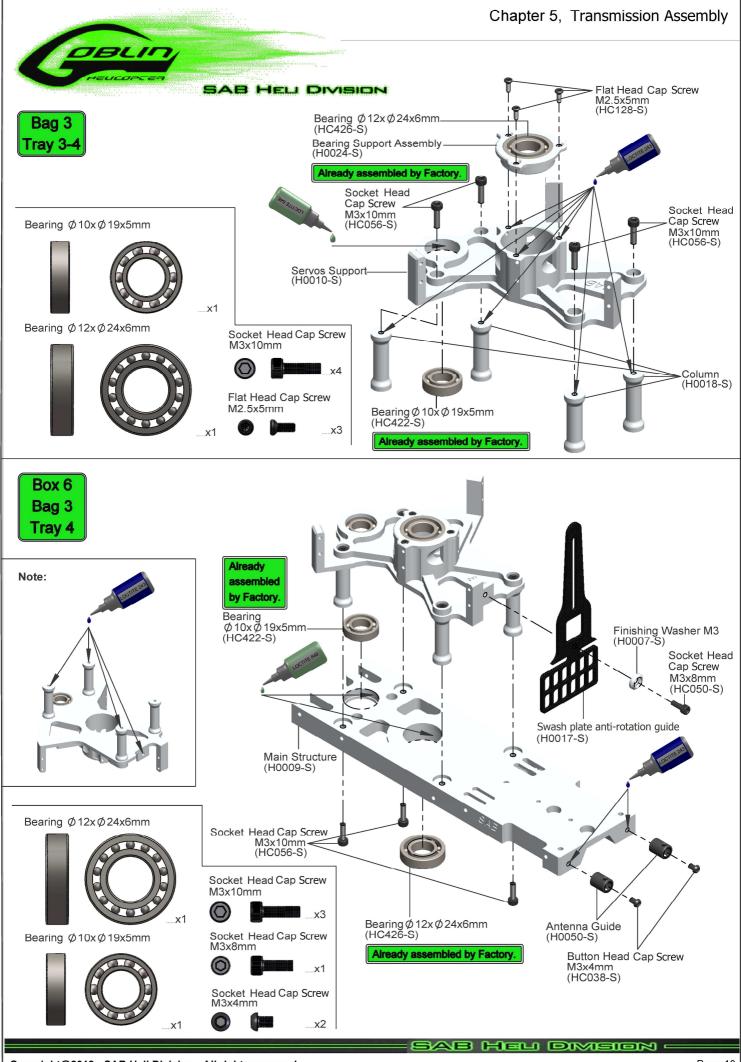


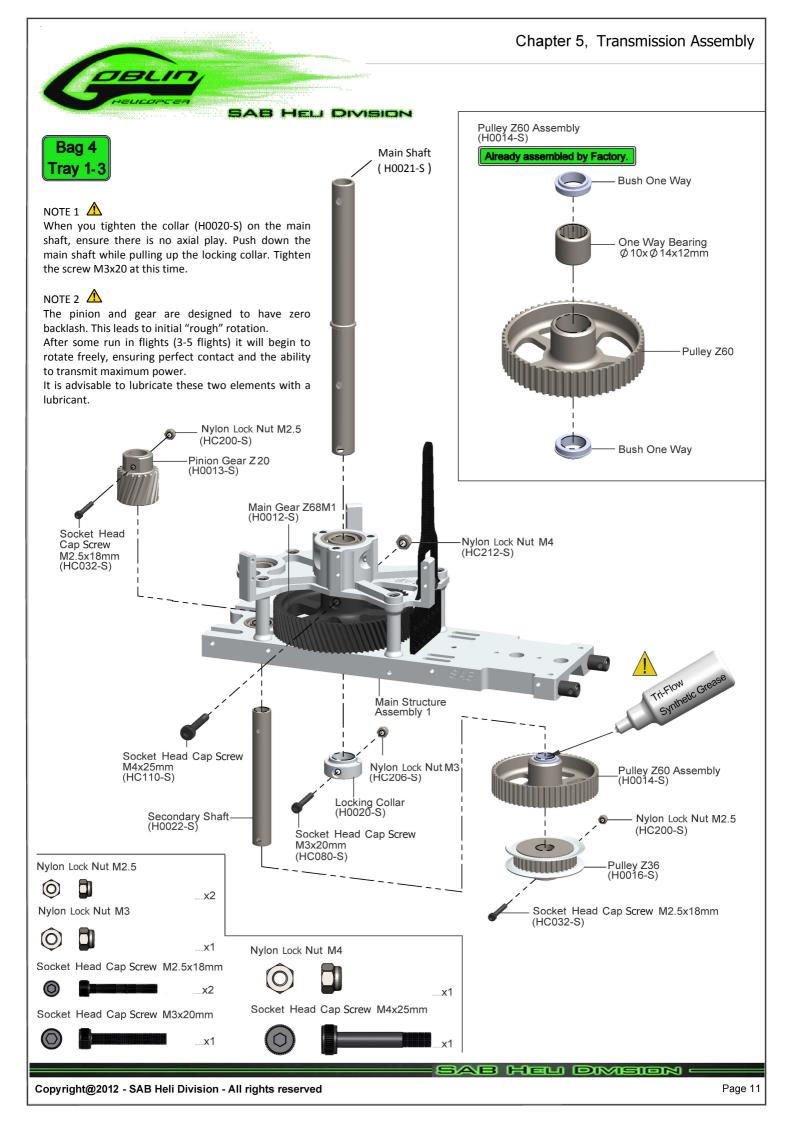


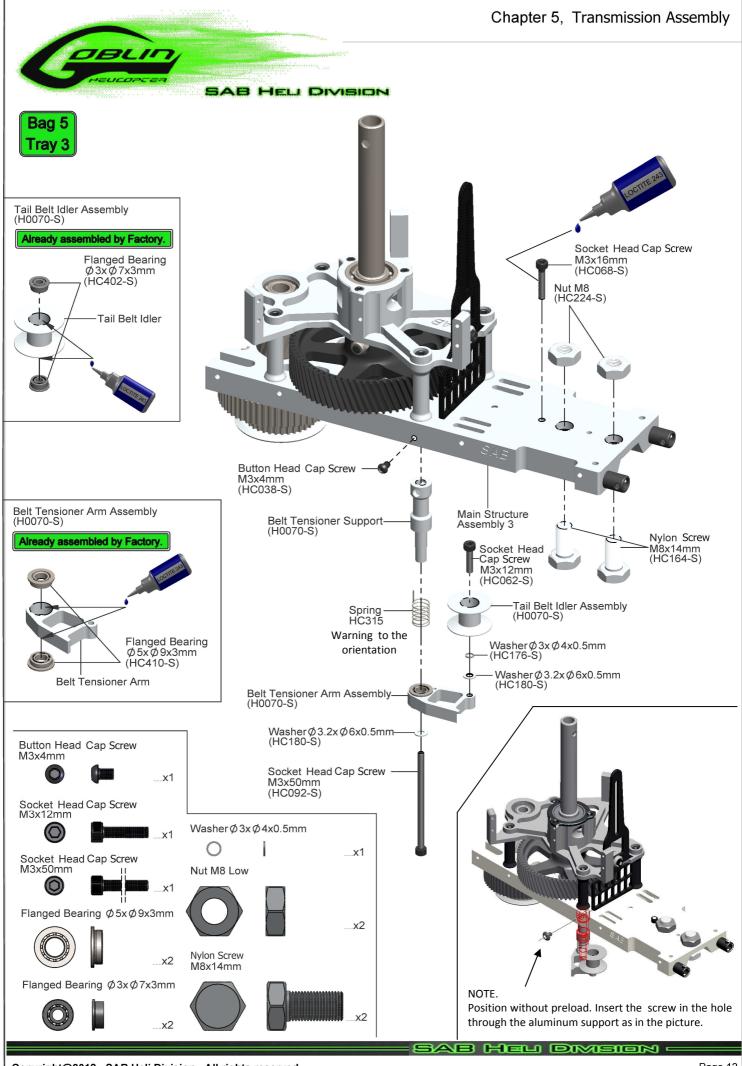


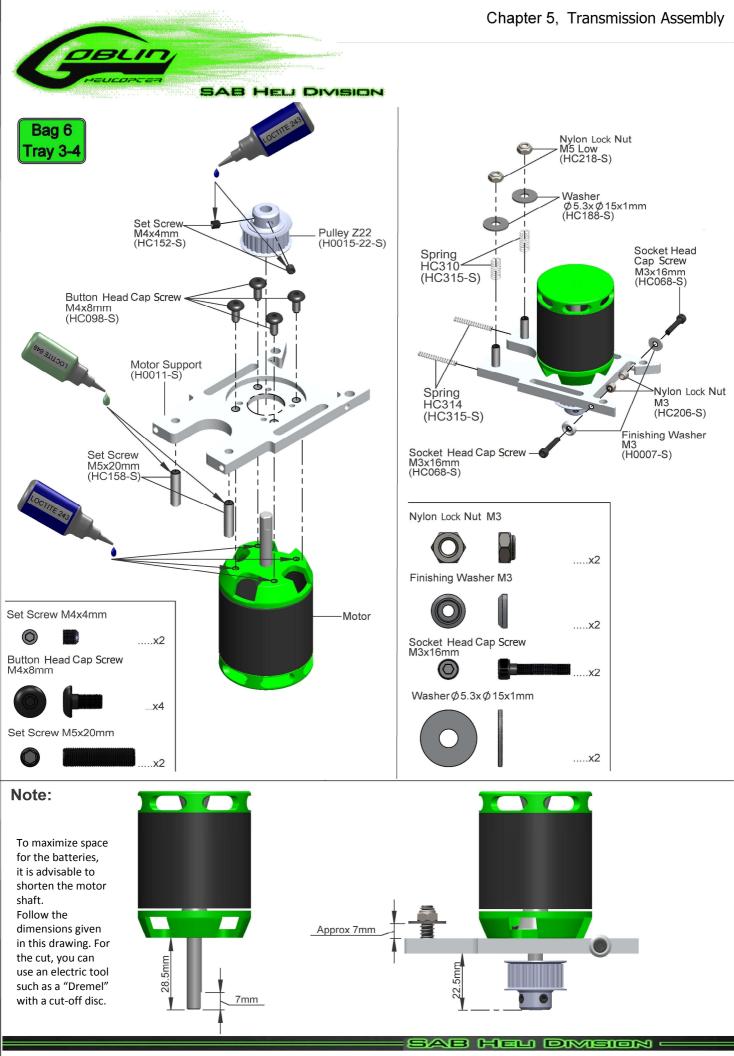


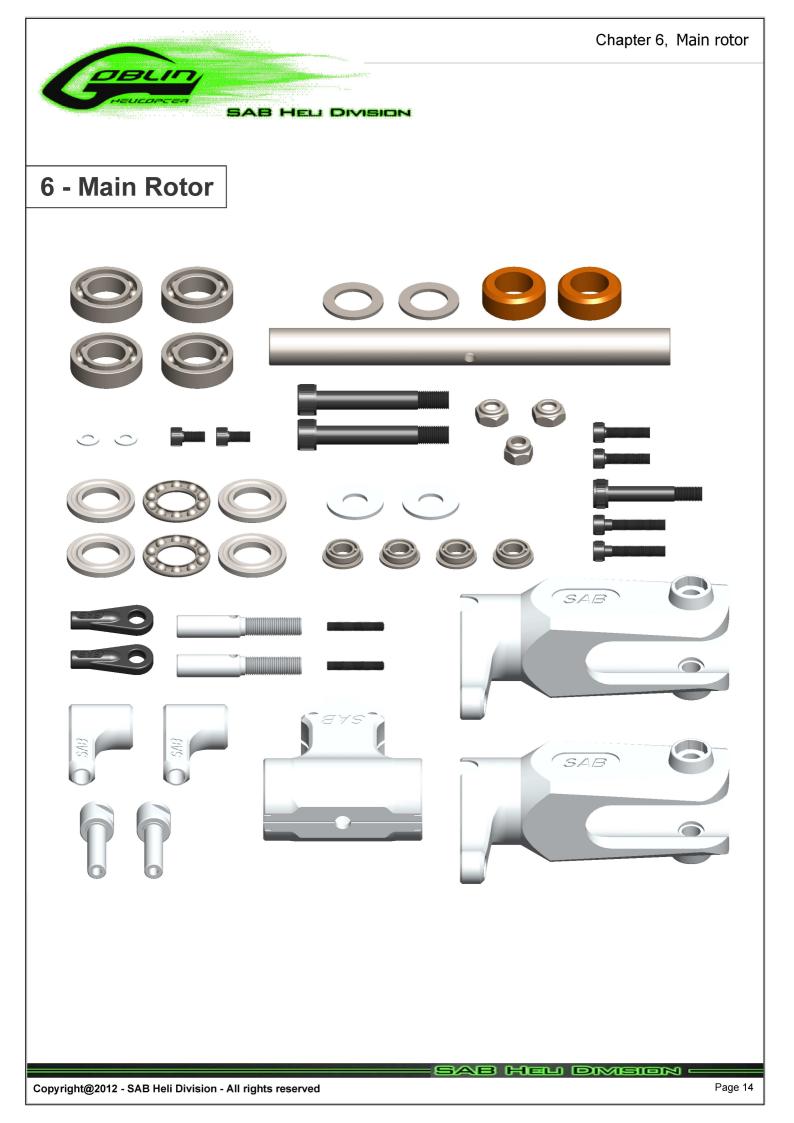


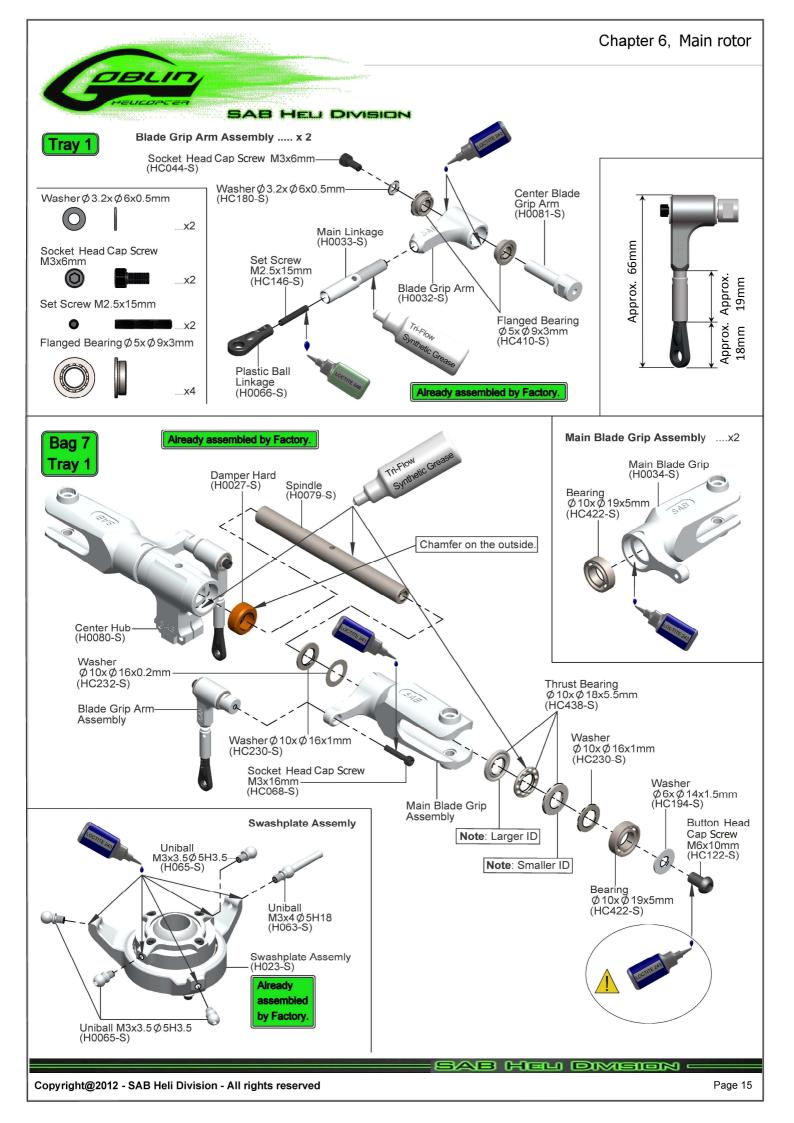


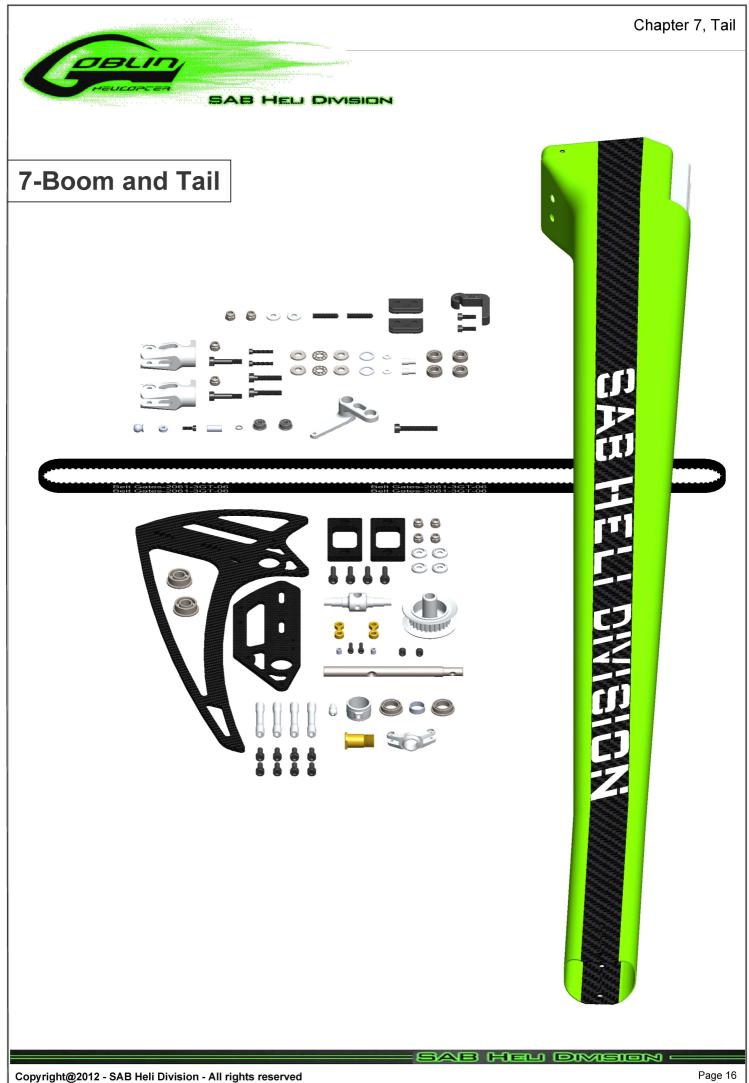


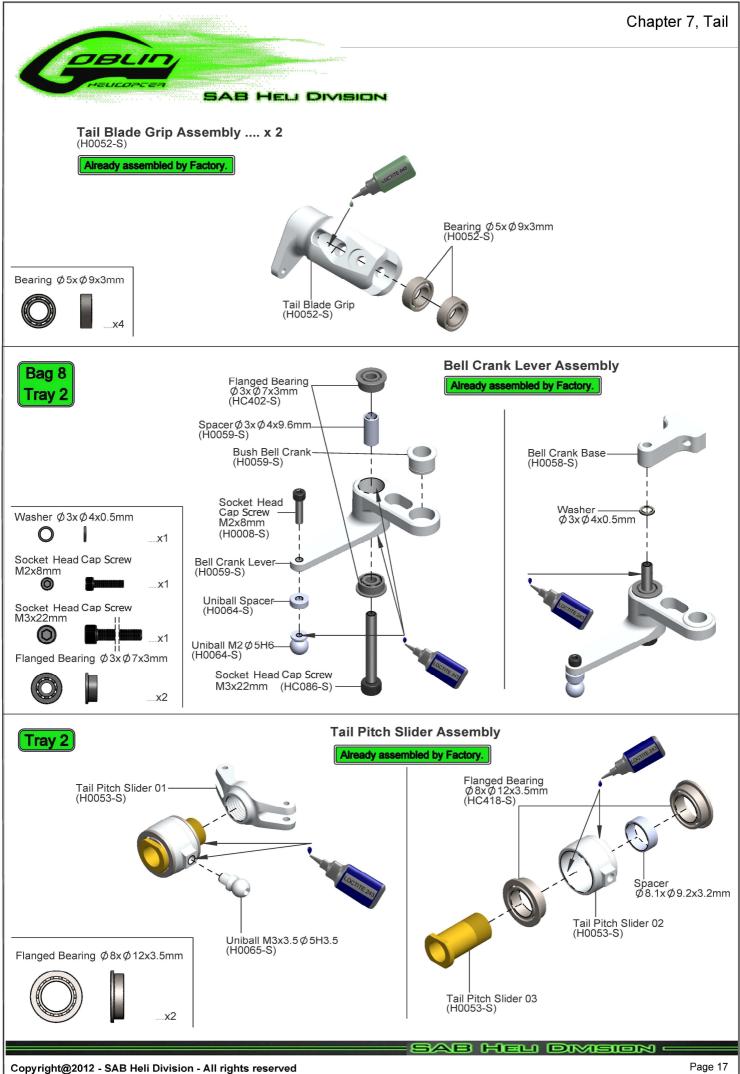


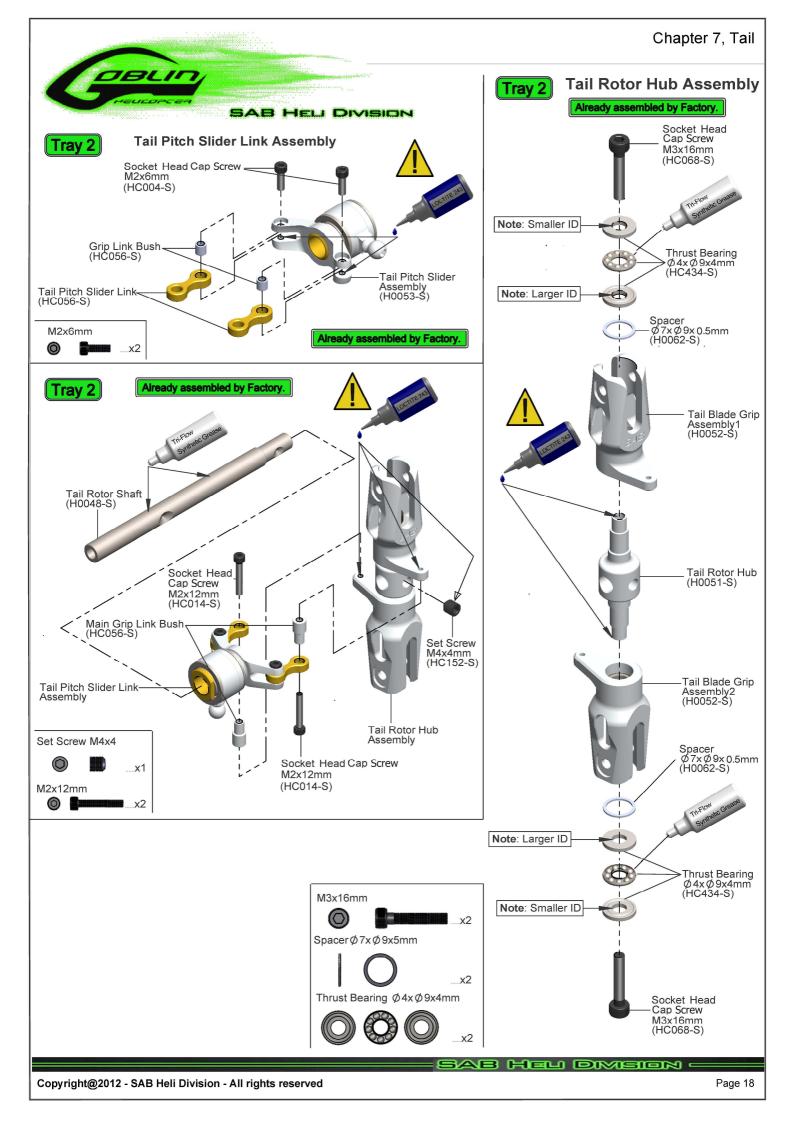


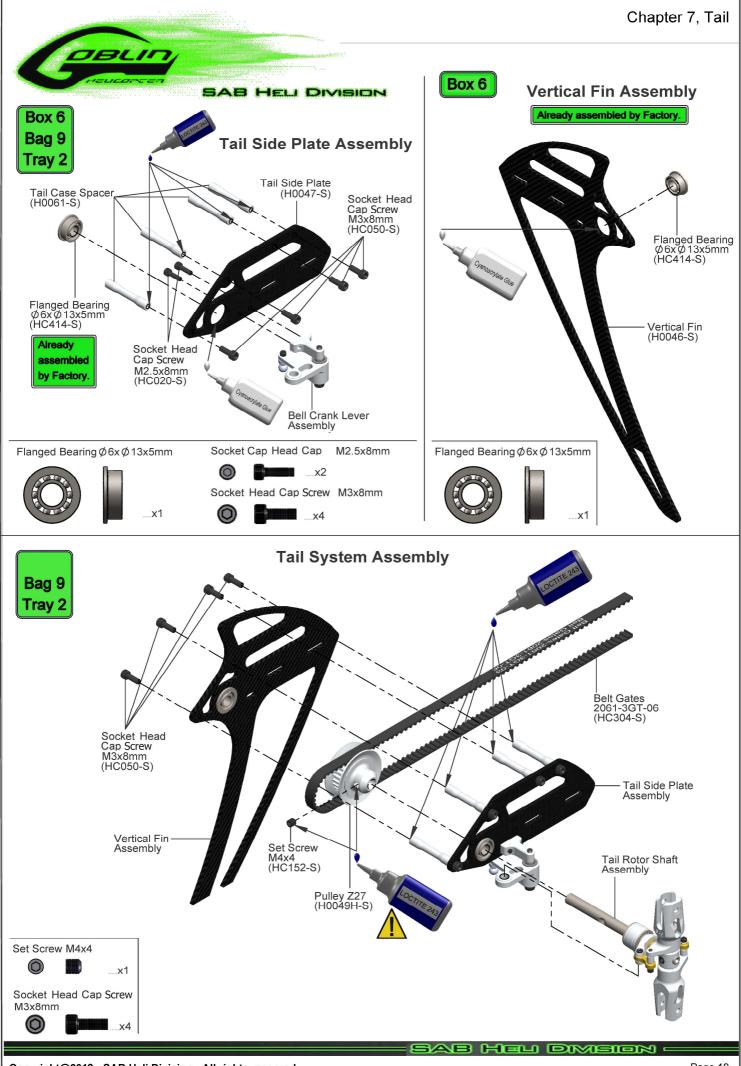




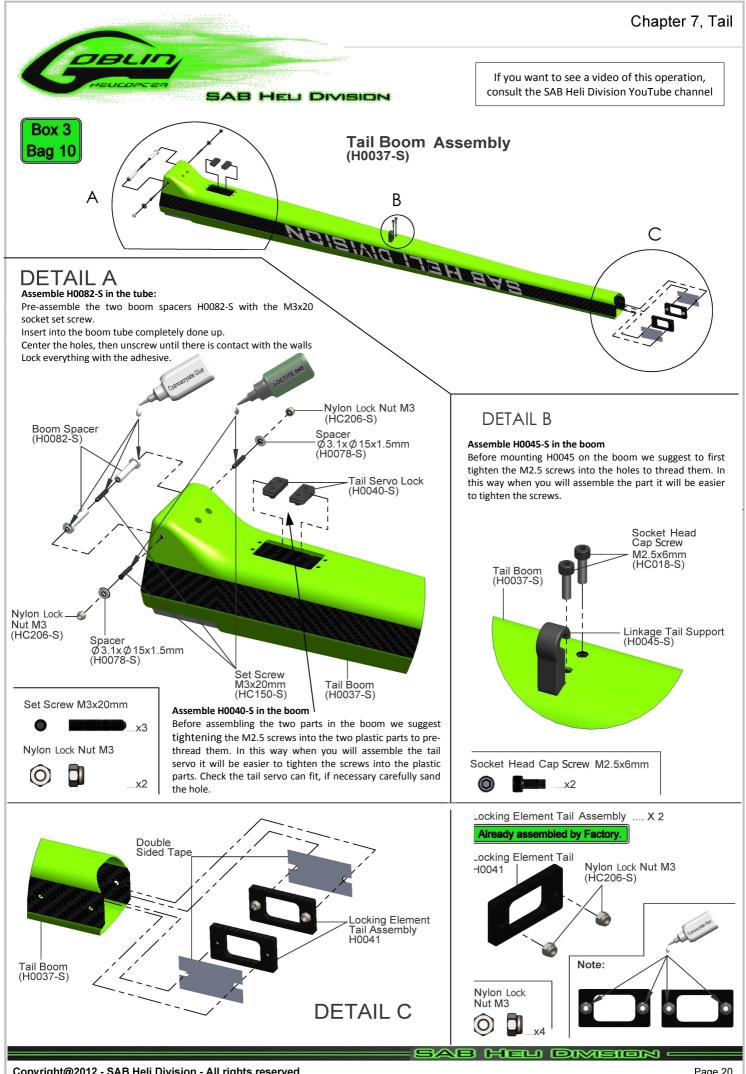


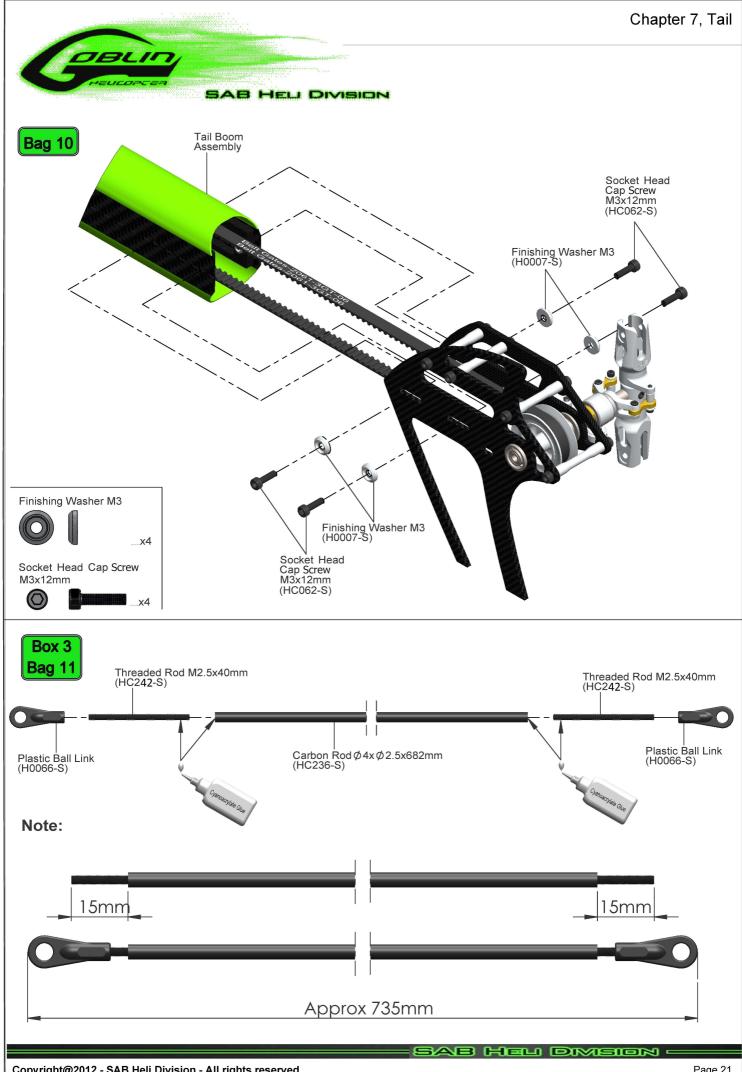




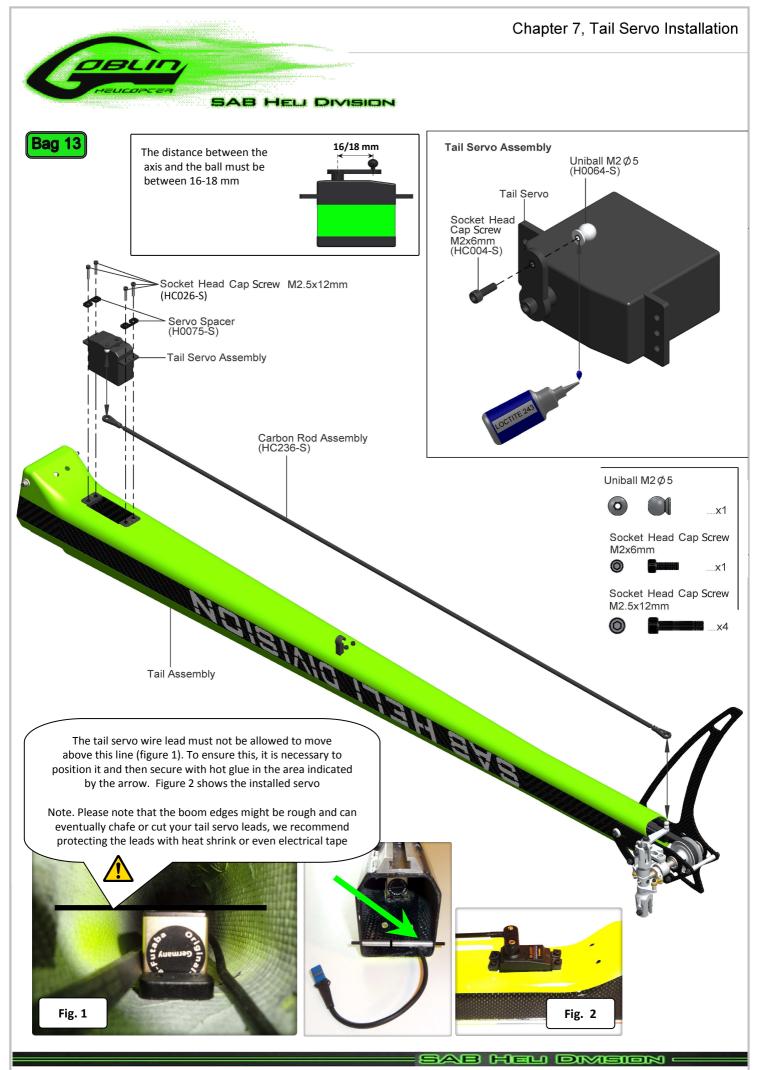


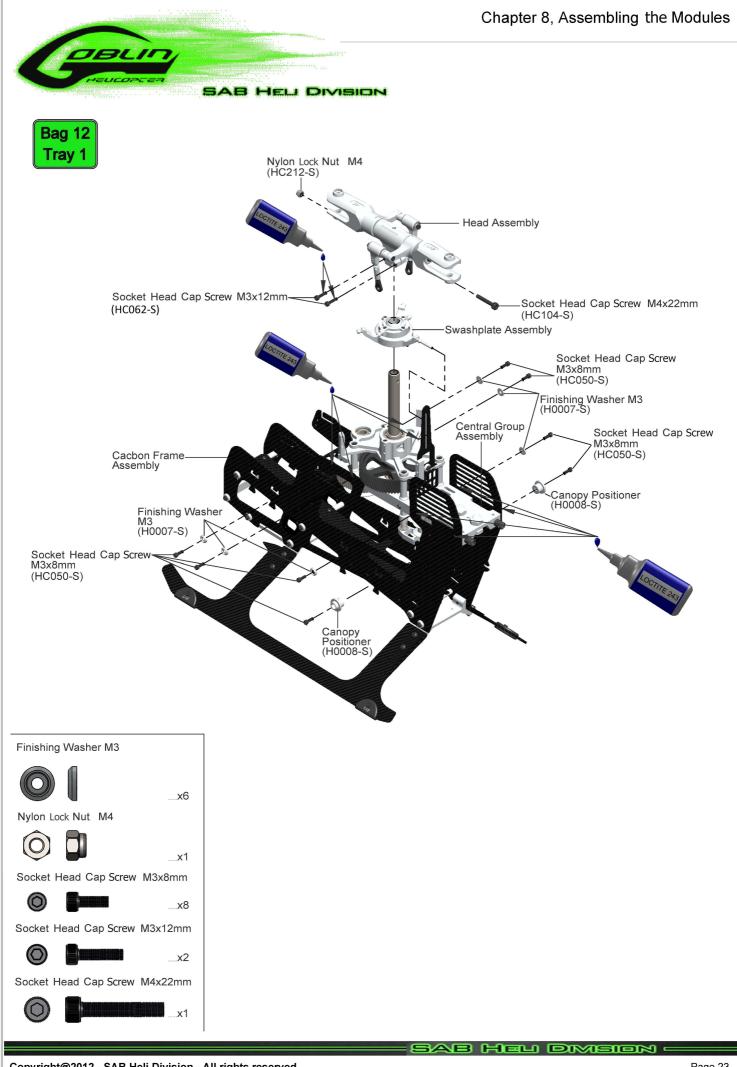
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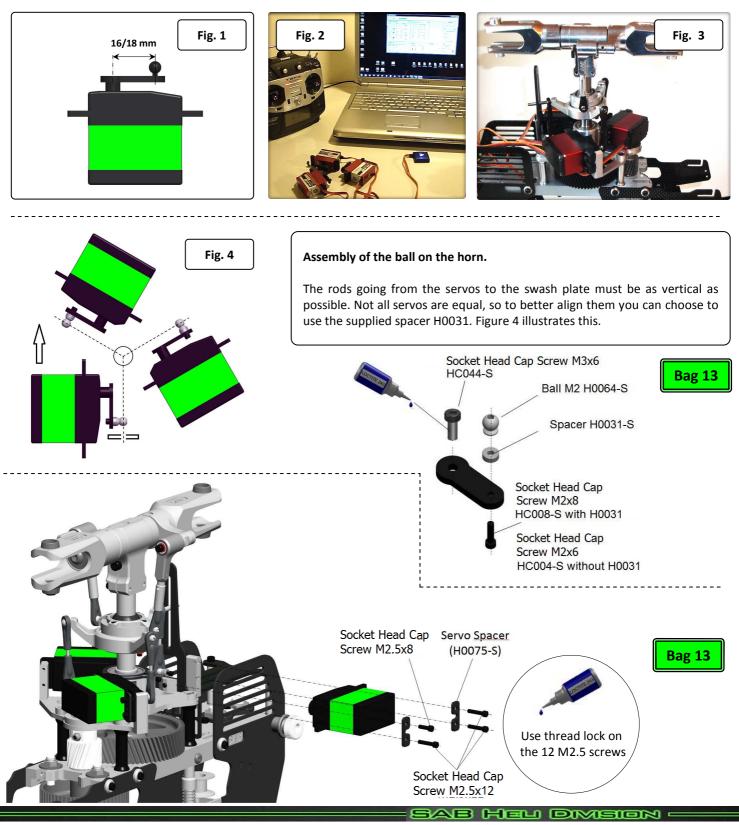




# Chapter 9, Installation of swashplate servos

#### INSTALLATION OF SWASHPLATE SERVOS

The size of the servo arms must be between 16-18 mm (figure 1). The 120° placement of the servos inside Goblin means the arms are difficult to access. For this reason it is advisable to ensure alignment of the horns before installation of the servos in the model (figure 2). Proceed with installation following the instructions below. Figure 3 shows a completed installation.







## **DE-BURR THE SIDE FRAMES**

We recommend de-burring the edges of the carbon parts in areas where electrical wires run.



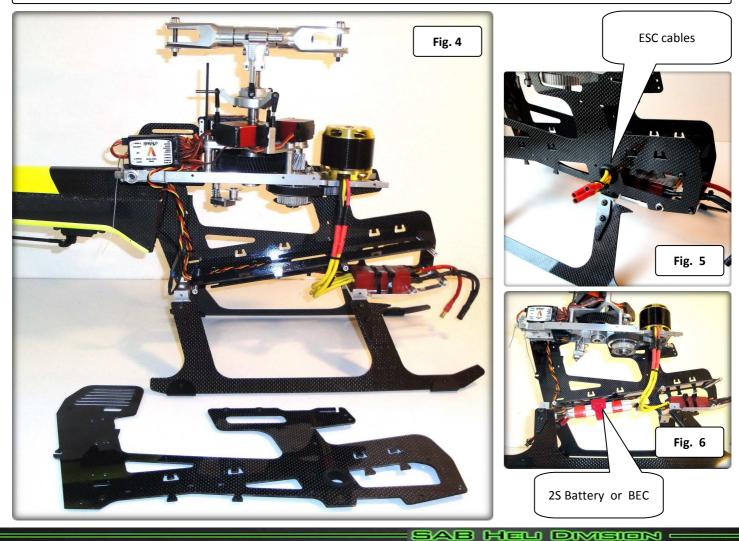
## **ESC INSTALLATION**

The electronic speed control (ESC) is installed in the front part of the helicopter. The support is made of aluminum, which further acts as a heat sink for the ESC. The figures below show the installation of three different brands of ESC.



Figure 4: Shows the wiring which connects the receiver and ESC (in this picture one frame has been removed). If the BEC system used is combined with the ESC, it is recommended to use a dual wire connection.

Figure 5: The passage of the controller wires to the motor is highlighted. Figure 6: Shows the installation of a 2S battery for the flight control system. Alternatively, a BEC could be placed in the same area.





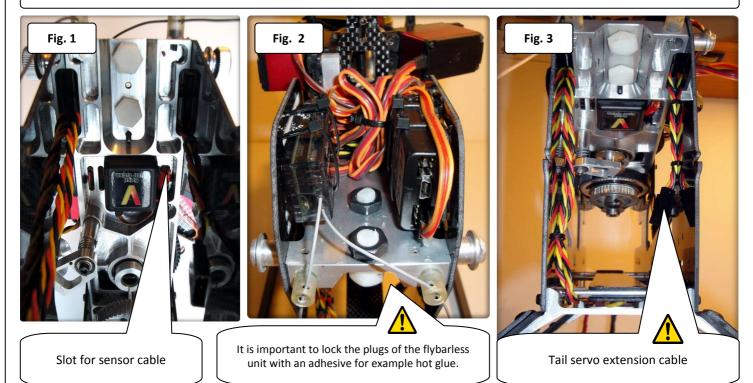
## FLYBARLESS CONTROL UNIT AND RX INSTALLATION

It is possible to install any commercially available Flybarless control unit in the goblin.

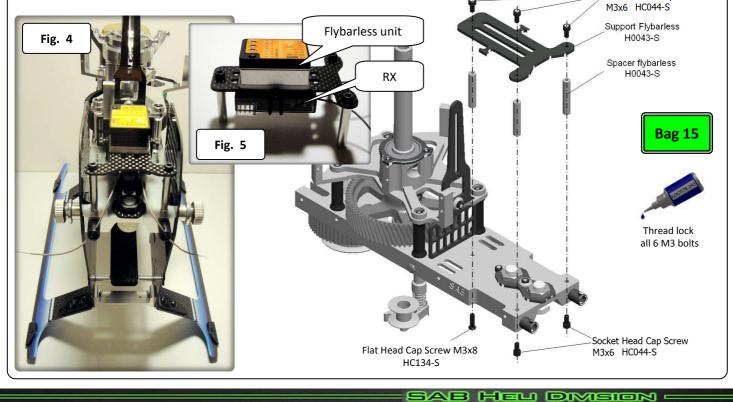
For Flybarless systems with a separate sensor, the sensor must be installed under the plate (Figure 1).

Figure 2 shows an example of installation of the receiver and flybarless control unit.

In Figure 3 you can see the extension lead for the tail servo. It is very important to include a connector for fast disassembly of the boom module. The connector will prevent servo damage in case of boom separation during a crash.



To install a one piece Flybarless system it is necessary to add the support shown in these figures. Figure 3 shows the installed support. Figure 4 shows the control unit and the receiver installed on the support.





#### TRANSMISSION SETUP

It is important to choose the right reduction ratio to maximize efficiency based on your required flight performance. The Goblin has many possible reduction ratios at your disposal. It is possible to optimize any motor and battery combination. It is recommended to use wiring and connectors appropriate for the currents generated in a helicopter of this class.

Below is a list of available reduction ratios:

H0015-16-S - 16TPinion = ratio 12.8:1H0015-18-S - 18TPinion = ratio 11.3:1H0015-19-S - 19TPinion = ratio 10.7:1H0015-20-S - 20TPinion = ratio 10.2:1H0015-21-S - 21TPinion = ratio 9.7:1H0015-22-S - 22TPinion = ratio 9.3:1H0015-23-S - 23TPinion = ratio 8.9:1H0015-24-S - 24TPinion = ratio 8.5:1H0015-26-S - 26TPinion = ratio 7.8:1

Some example configurations:

GOBLIN 700 CONFIGURATIONS							
rev01							
Performance	Battery	Motor	ESC	Pinion	Gov	RPM	Pitch
GENERAL	12S 4000/5000 min 30C	Scorpion HK 4035-560	lce 120 HV V2	21T	Set Rpm	<mark>2050</mark>	± 12,5
			Jive 80 HV	19T	Yes @80%	2050	± 12,5
		Kontronik Pyro 700-520	lce 120 HV V2	22T	Set Rpm	2050	± 12,5
			Jive 80 HV	20T	Yes @80%	2050	± 12,5
3D	12S 4000/5000 min 45C	Scorpion HK 5025-440	lce 120 HV V2	26T	Set Rpm	2120	± 12,5
			Jive 120 HV	24T	Yes @80%	2120	± 12,5
		XERA 4530-500 LE	Ice 120 HV V2	24T	Set Rpm	2200	± 12,5
			Jive 120 HV	22T	Yes @80%	2200	± 12,5
		Scorpion HK 4525-520	Ice 160 HV V2	23T	Set Rpm	2200	± 12,5
			Jive 120 HV	21T	Yes @80%	2200	± 12,5
HARD 3D	12S 4000/5000 Min 50C	Scorpion HK 4525-520	lce 160 HV V2	24T	Set Rpm	2250	± 12,5
			Jive 120 HV	22T	Yes @80%	2250	± 12,5
EXTREME	12S 4000/5000 50/70C	Scorpion HK 4530-540	lce 160 HV V2	24T	Set Rpm	2300	± 12,5
			Jive 120 HV	22T	Yes @80%	2300	± 12,5

Note: Although the Goblin can fly at high rpm, for safety reasons we suggest to not exceed 2200 rpm.

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## MOTOR BELT TENSION

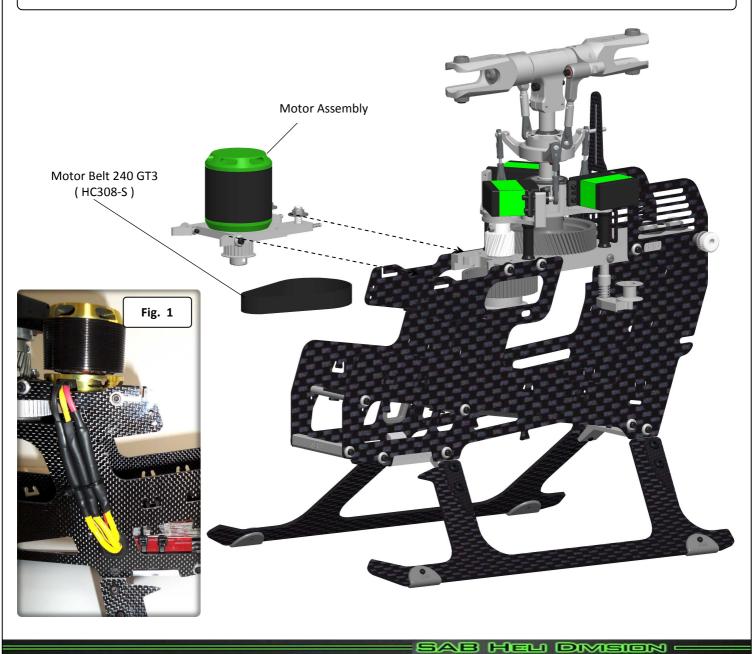
•Assemble the motor and pinion to its mounting plate.

- •Fit the motor assembly into position.
- •Compress the springs by pushing the motor toward the main shaft.
- •At maximum compression, temporarily tighten one of the slide screws.
- •With the minimum centre distance it is easy to install the belt. First put the belt on the motor pinion.
- •Then put the belt around the big pulley.
- •Rotate the motor several times by hand.
- •Release the screw that locks the slide.
- •The springs keep the belt in tension.
- •Help the springs by pulling the motor slightly.

•Lock all screws.

Figure 1 shows the motor correctly wired. It is advisable to cover the wire joints between the motor and the ESC with heat shrink tubing.

If you want to see a video of this operation, consult the SAB Heli Division YouTube channel



Chapter 13, Installation of the boom



### **BOOM ASSEMBLY**

- •Insert the tail boom assembly making sure that the aluminum part of the tube touches the M3x16 screw.
- •Lock the M8 nuts with the HA005 special tool supplied (Tray 2)
- •Firmly lock the lateral M3 nuts.
- •Assemble the H0038 carbon security plate
- •Connect the tail servo wire to the previously fitted extension lead.



Chapter 13, Installation of the boom

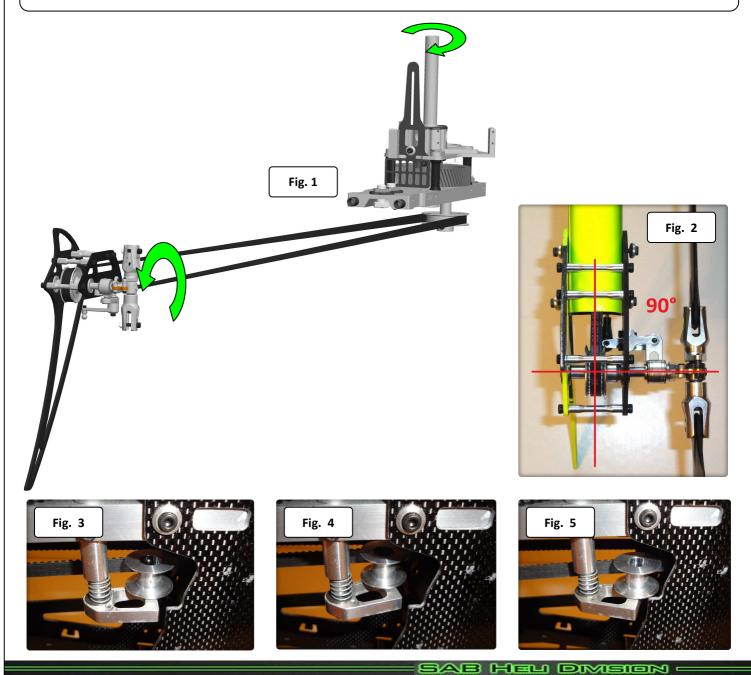


## TAIL BELT TENSION

- •Check the proper assembly of the tail boom.
- •Check that the aluminum part of the tube is against the M3 stop screw.
- •Loosen the tail group by loosening the 4 M3 screws.
- •Install the belt onto the pulley, taking care to respect the direction of rotation (figure 1).
- •Rotate the tail drive several times by hand.
- •Load the spring by a rotation of 270° the tensioning arm (clockwise)
- •Tension the boom until the tensioning arm is aligned with the frame.
- •Tighten the 4 screws.
- •Check that the tail output shaft is perpendicular to the tube. (figure 2)
- •In figure 3,4,5 you can see the three conditions, ok, too loose and too tight.

NOTE. To disassemble the tail boom it is possible to remove the pulley H0016-S without loosening the tail unit. Remove the locking screw and pull down.

If you want to see a video of this operation, consult the SAB Heli Division YouTube channel.

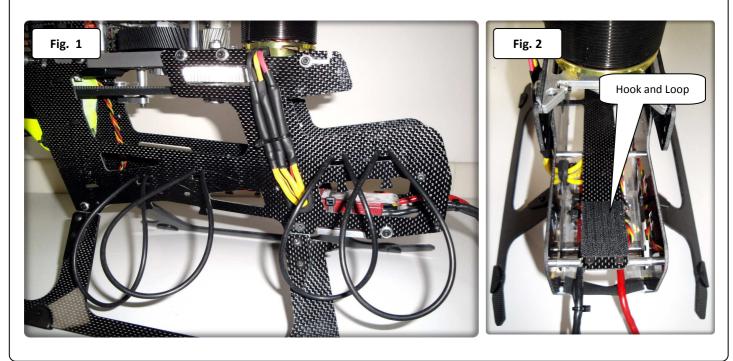




## BATTERIES

To secure the batteries, use the supplied O-rings HA012 [Bag14]. Install them on the model as you can see in figure 1

To secure the batteries correctly it is necessary to use hook and loop type tape on the battery support and batteries themselves (figure 2).



## CANOPY

On the Goblin, the canopy touches the frame. To avoid triggering vibration, it is necessary to attach an adhesive foam tape to the canopy HA006 [Bag14] (figure 3).

The canopy is locked at the point shown in figure 4 and with two H0036 knobs (both equipped with OR HA008 [Bag14](figure 5)). Confirm the canopy is secure prior to each flight.





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#### **OPERATIONS BEFORE FLIGHT**

•Set up the remote control and the flybarless system with utmost care.

•It is advisable to test the correct settings of the remote and flybarless system without main blades or tail blades fitted.

•Check that all wiring is isolated from the carbon/aluminum parts. It is good practice to protect them at the points where they are at most risk.

•Be sure of the gear ratio, verifying carefully the pinion/motor in use. The forces acting on the mechanics increase enormously with increasing of rpm. Although the Goblin can fly at high rpm, for safety reasons we suggest to not exceed 2200 rpm.

•Check the correct tension of the tail belt through the belt tensioner.

•Fit the main blades and tail blades. (Fig.1 and Fig.2)

•Please make sure the main blades are tight on the blade grips, you should be able to violently jerk the head in both directions and the blades should not fold. Failure to tighten the blades properly can result in a boom strike. To fold the blades for storage, it is advisable to loosen them.

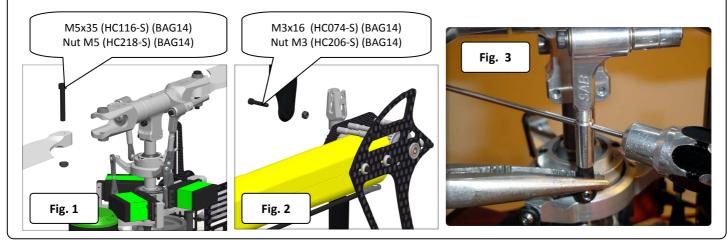
•Check the collective and cyclic pitch. For 3D flight, set about +/- 12°-13°.

•It is important to check the correct tracking of the main blades.

•On the Goblin, in order to correct the tracking, adjust the main link rod as shown in figure 3. This is provided with a right/left thread system that allows continuous fine adjustments of the length of the control rod; for this adjustment it is not necessary to detach the ball link.

## •Perform the first flight at a low headspeed, 1700/1800 RPM.

After this first flight, do a general check of the helicopter. Verify that all screws are correctly tightened.



## IN FLIGHT

•During its first flights the Goblin has to be "run in".

The Damper, the main gear, the uniball and other parts must undergo some slight wear to operate smoothly. It is likely that during the very first flights the model may exhibit a swaying phenomena, particularly at low head speed. This phenomena disappears after a few flights.

•If you want to fly in a generic way, using both low headspeed and high headspeed, the standard setting is the best compromise.

•However, if you prefer flying at low/medium speed [< 2100 rpm], for best results we recommend changing the tail pulley for a smaller one to increase tail rotor rpm. In this way, you will have extremely precise tail control even at low RPM. This pulley is available in the upgrade list [H0049-S]

•It is important to check the rigidity of the head dampening frequently. This can be adjusted by adding or removing shims to preload the dampers. If you notice a loss of head stiffness over time, add a 0.2 mm shim to each side (HC232-S). It is extremely important that the blade grips do not have sideways play in the head, the head is already assembled and preloaded with 2 shims, if needed you can find two extra shims in the box [HC232 - BAG 14].

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•On the Goblin, areas to look for wear include:

- Motor belt
- Tail belt
- Damper
- Main gear and pinion

The lifespan of these components varies according to the type of flying. On average it is recommended to replace these special parts every 100 flights.

•The head tends to lose rigidity after a while. Check this condition every 20 flights. Preloading with precision shim washers, it is possible to vary the rigidity of the head.

•Check all uniballs often.

•Check the head control linkages at the thread between the two aluminum parts (figure 1). The play present in this coupling is desired. Check each flight that the play remains constant.

•The most stressed bearings are definitely those of the tail shaft. Check them frequently. •All other parts are not particularly subject to wear.

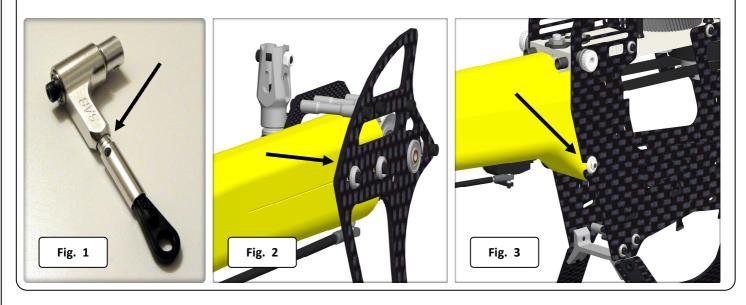
•Periodically lubricate the tail slide movement and its linkages as well as the swashplate movement and its linkages.

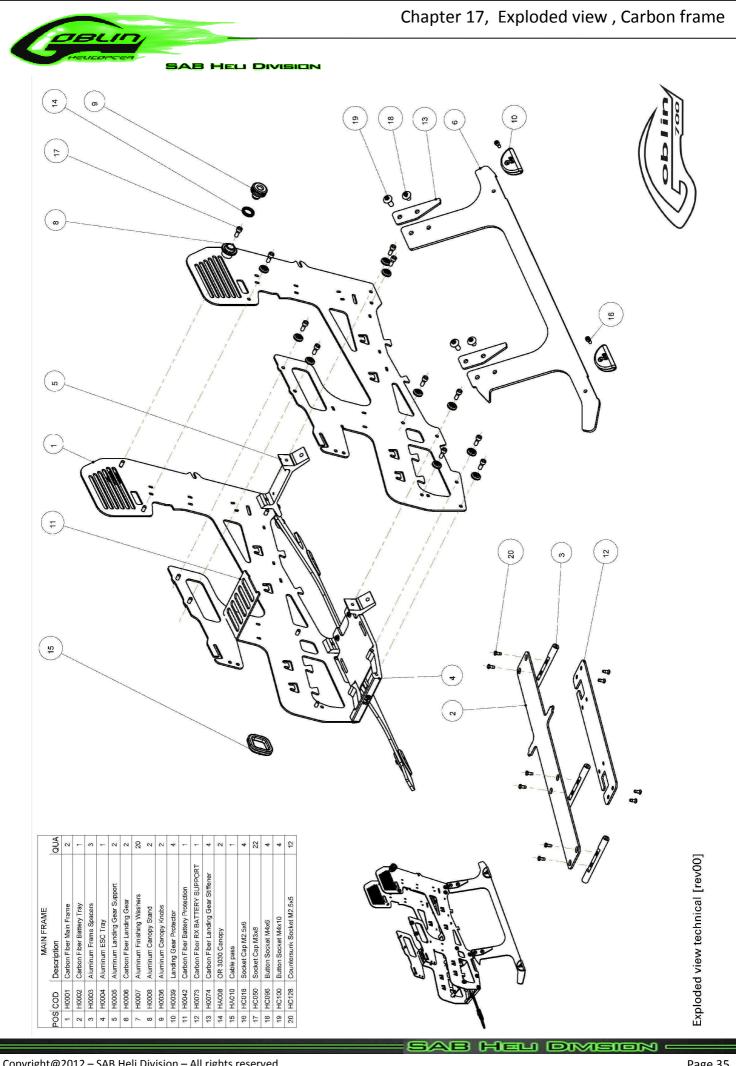
•Lubricate the main gear, even though the gear is made of technopolymer, a high mineral based filler, it still requires some lubrication.

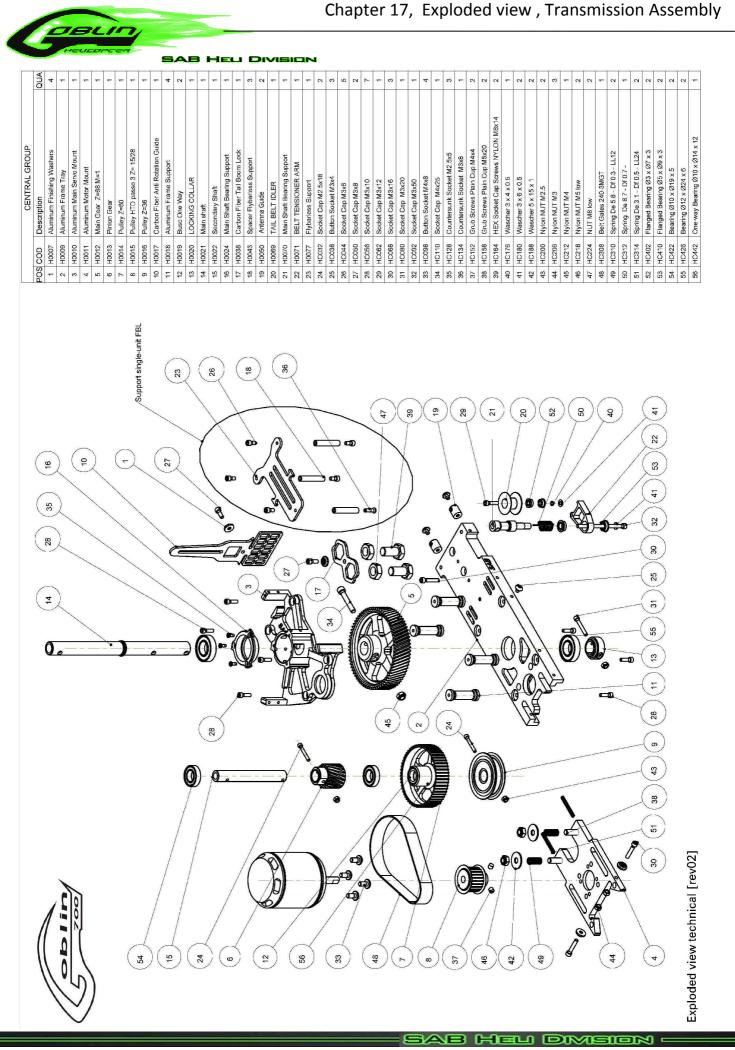
•Check the screws that are highlighted in the following images frequently, make sure you remain tight (fig.2 and fig.3).

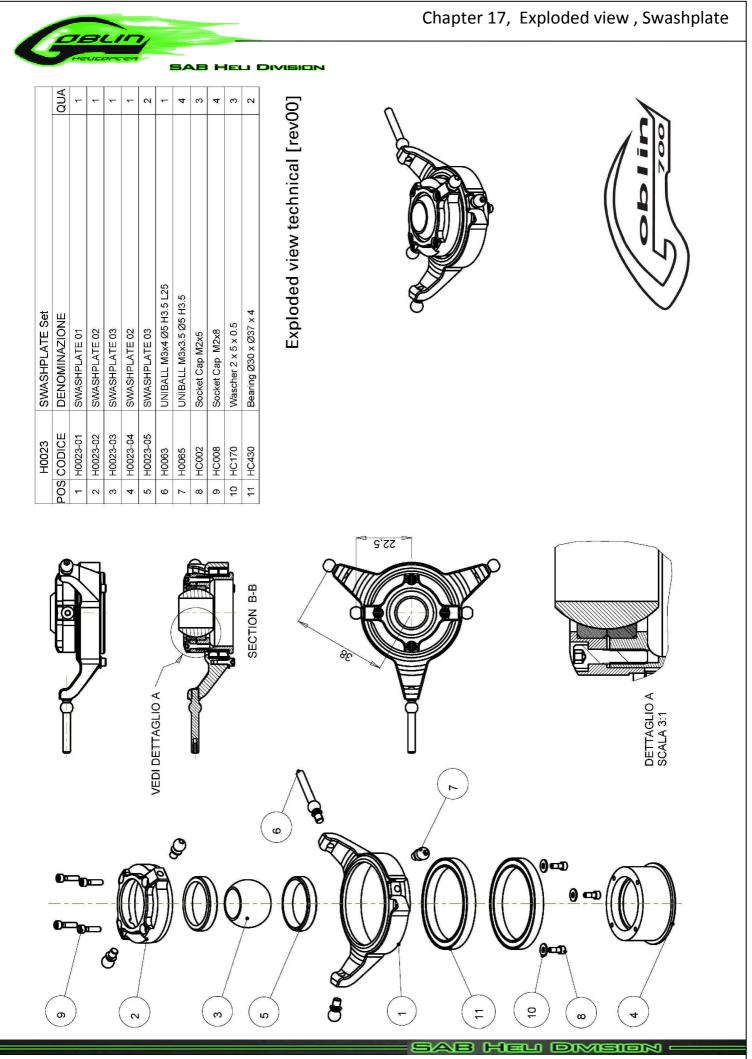
•To ensure safety you should do a general inspection of the helicopter after each flight. You should check:

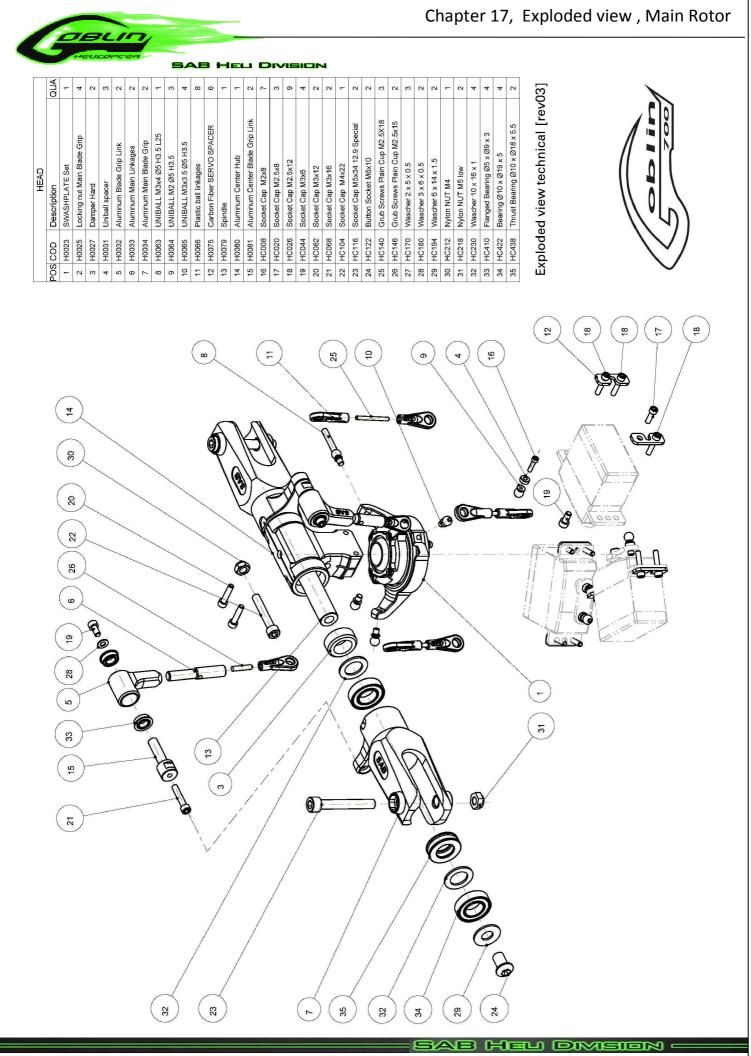
- The maintenance of proper belt tension.
- The proper isolation of wires from the carbon and aluminum parts.
- That all screws remain tight.

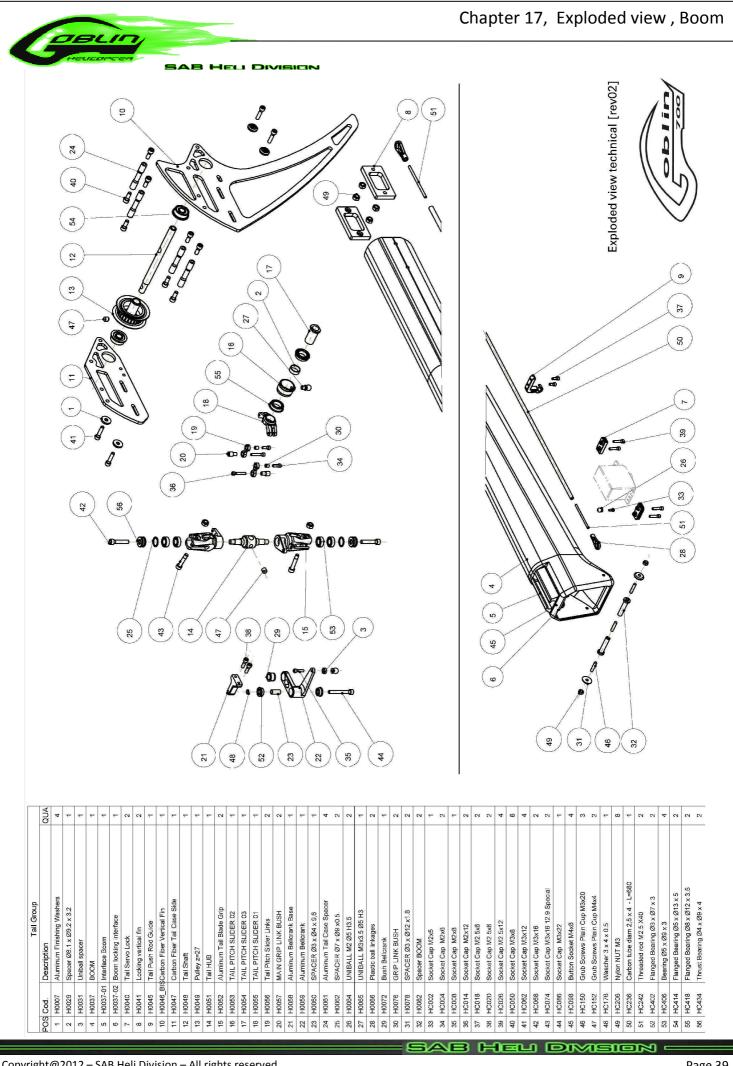




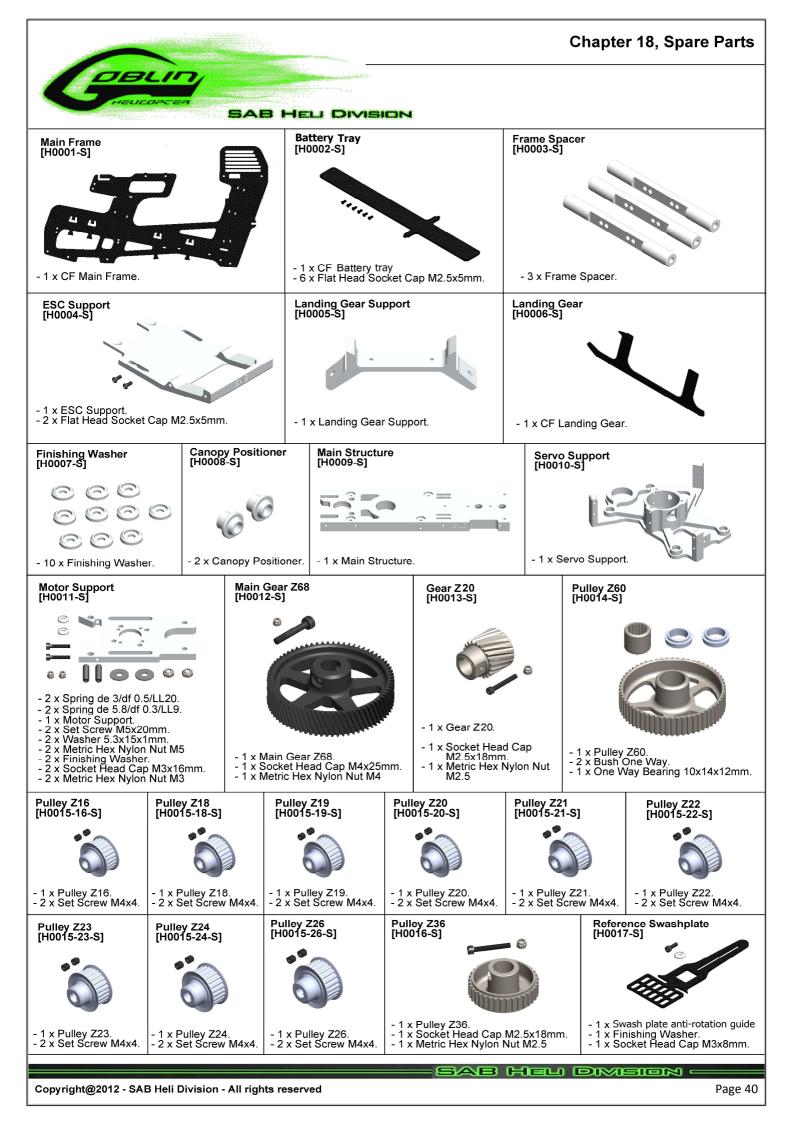


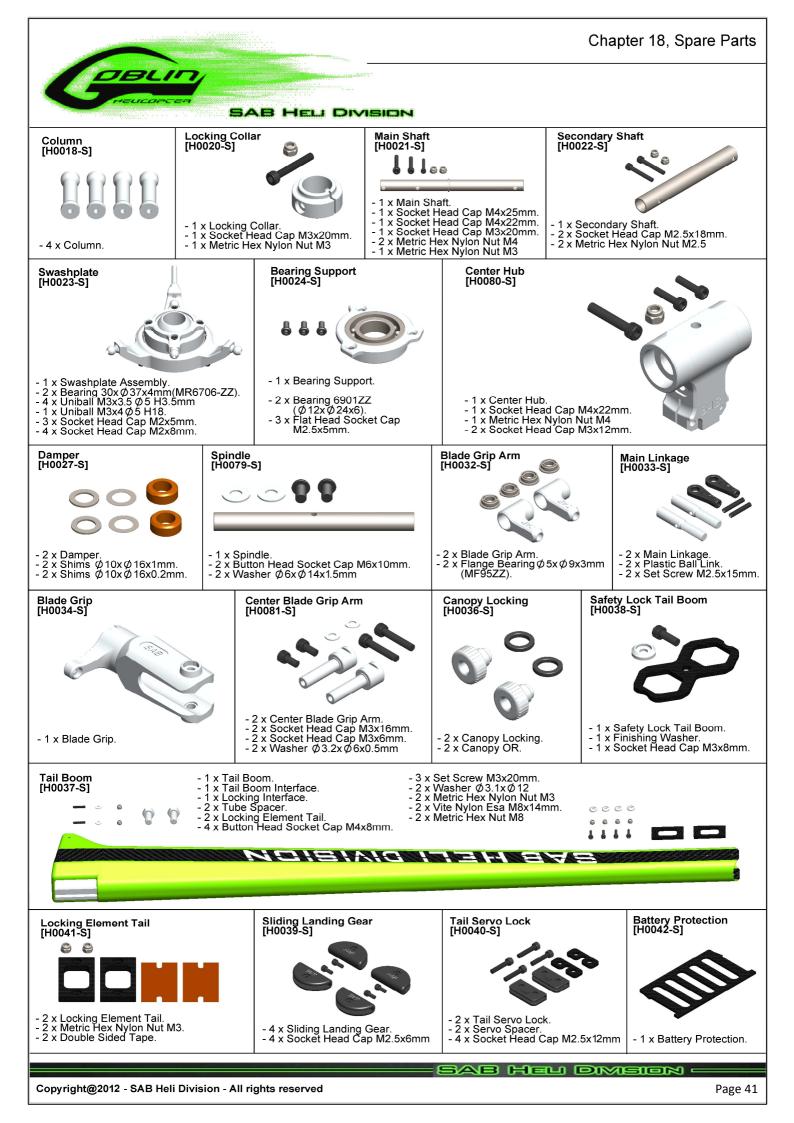


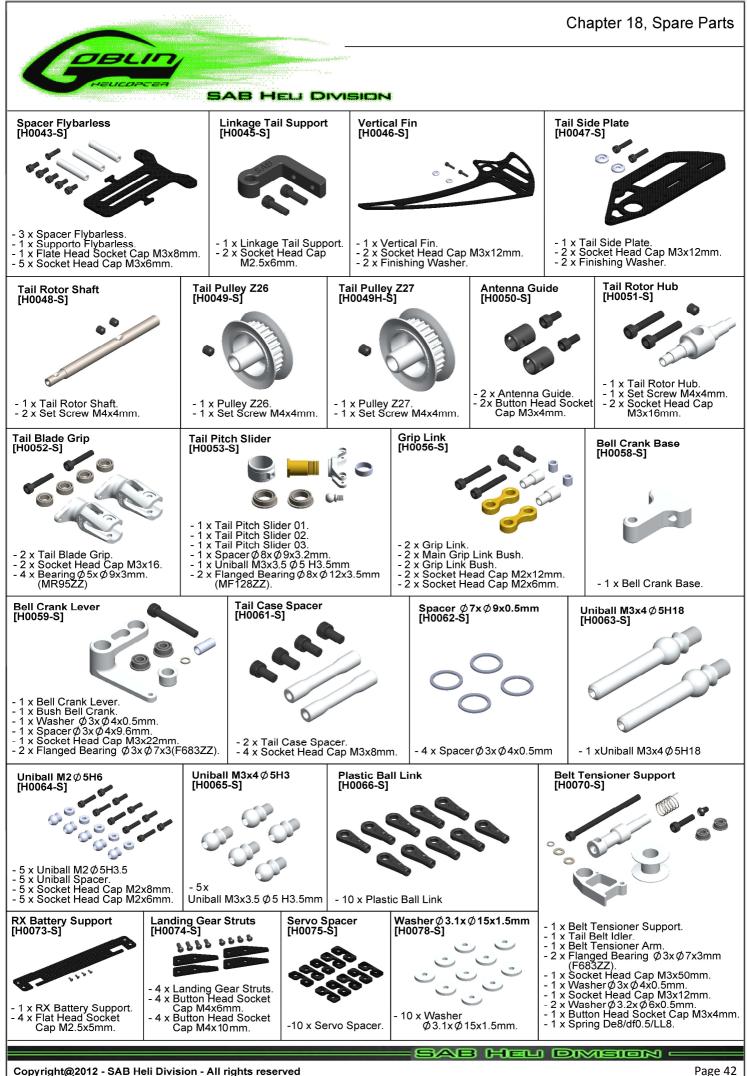




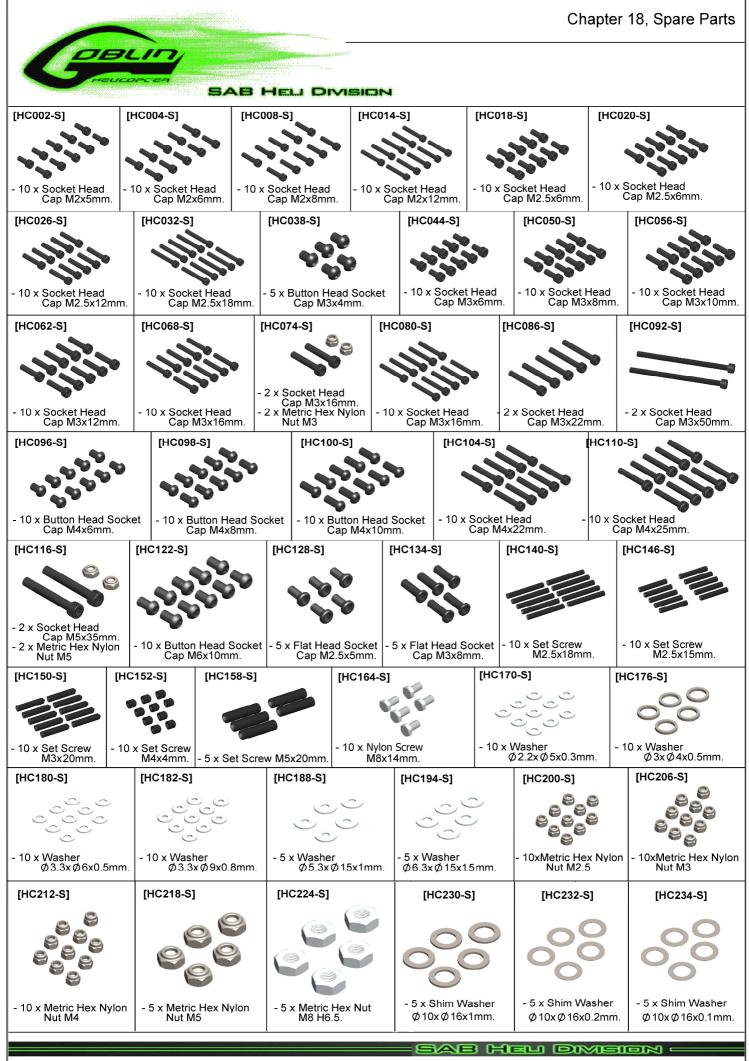
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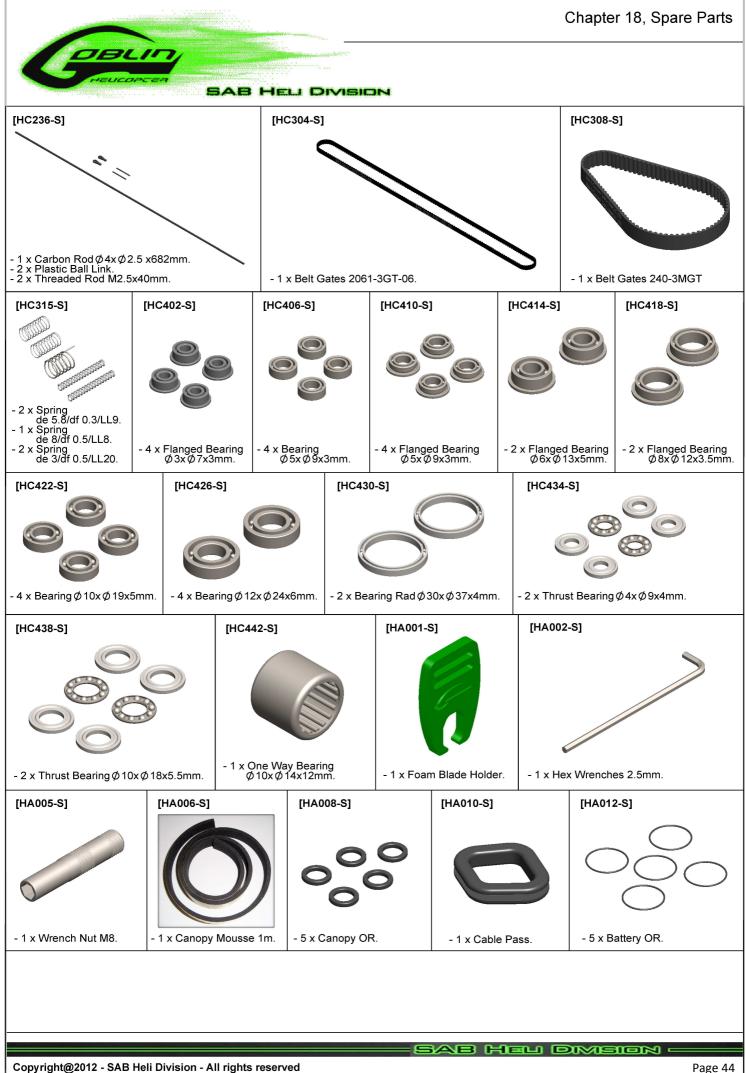




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