

LEGACY

A V I A T I O N

84" Turbo Bushmaster



EXTREME FLIGHT 

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Please take a few moments to read this instruction manual before beginning assembly. We have outlined a fast, clear and easy method to assemble this aircraft and familiarizing yourself with this process will aid in a quick, easy build.

Please read the following paragraph before beginning assembly of your aircraft!

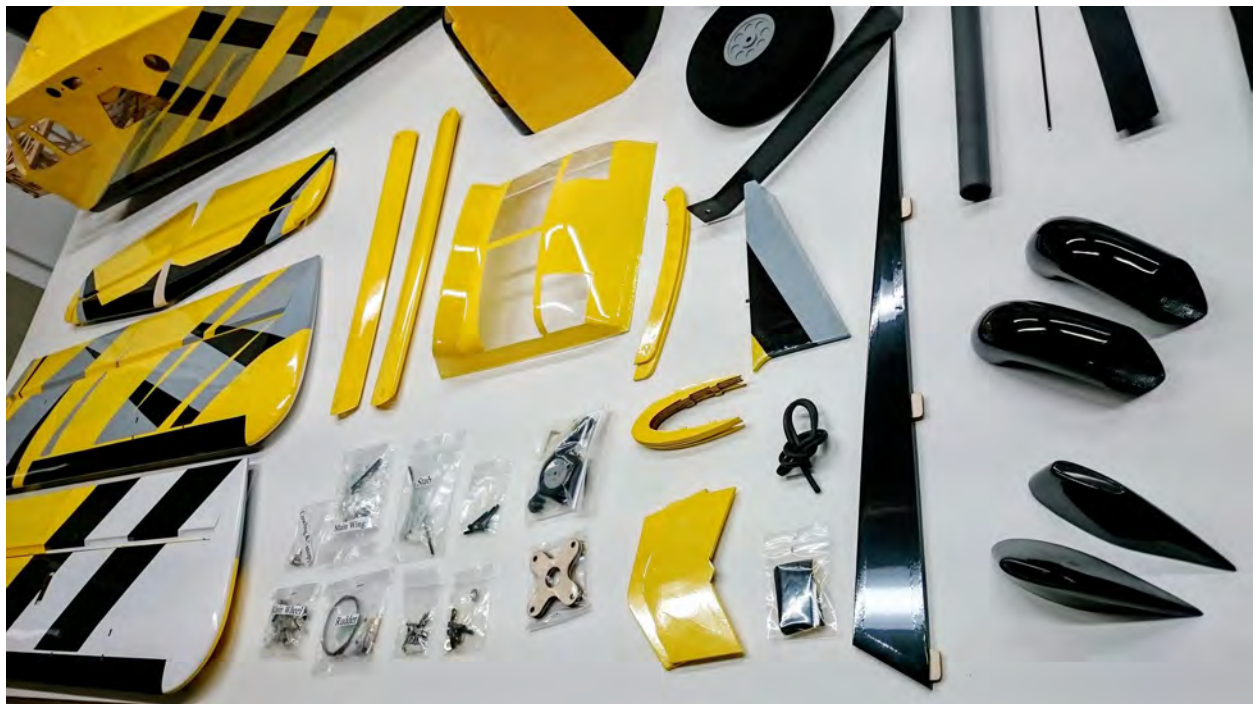
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Extreme Flight RC in no way warranties its aircraft against flutter. We have put these aircraft through the most grueling flight tests imaginable and have not experienced any control surface flutter. Proper servo selection and linkage set-up is absolutely essential. Inadequate servos or improper linkage set up may result in flutter and possibly the complete destruction of your aircraft. If you are not experienced in this type of linkage set-up or have questions regarding servo choices, please contact us at info@extremeflightrc.com or 770-887-1794. It is your responsibility to ensure the airworthiness of your model.

Congratulations on your purchase of the Legacy Aviation Turbo Bushmaster! Our intention with the Legacy line of aircraft is to provide unique sport-scale aircraft that are easy to assemble and fun to fly. These models possess gentle flight characteristics for the novice-to-intermediate sport flyer while also being capable of advanced aerobatics for the more experienced pilot.

The Turbo Bushmaster is loosely based on the full scale Turbo Beaver. The Turbo Beaver is a well known and loved aircraft among bush pilots capable of STOL takeoffs and landings. The Turbo Bushmaster is capable of these same maneuvers and so much more! Big and light, the Bushmaster is as gentle and forgiving as any trainer we've ever flown, making for a very enjoyable and relaxing flying experience. Flip the rate switches and the model transforms into an extremely capable aerobat! Experiment with the various flap mixes that are possible and you open up a whole new envelope of high lift/high drag maneuvers.





Let's begin!

Wing Assembly

Wing Hardware:



1. Locate the 2 wing panels as well as the composite aileron and flap control horns. Use sandpaper to scuff the portion of the control horn that will be glued into the surface. For a more finished look you may wish to paint your control horns before installation. We used a black Sharpie to perform this task with great results. Do not paint the portion of the control horn that will glue into the control surface!



2. Using a soldering iron or a SHARP hobby knife, remove the covering from the slots for the aileron and flap horns.



3. Dry fit the horns into their respective slots and trim any debris from the slot until the control horn seats properly against the control surface.
4. Apply 30-minute epoxy to the aileron and flap control horn slots and to the scuffed area of the control horns. It may be helpful to use a zip tie to push the epoxy into the slots.



- 5. Install the control horns into their respective slots and wipe away any excess epoxy with a paper towel or cloth soaked with denatured alcohol.**



- 6. In these next steps we will install the hinges. Please take a few moments to familiarize yourself with this process if you have not installed hinge points before.**

There are several ways to do this and several adhesives you can use. We will describe the way that we do it, as this method has proven itself over many years of model building. If you are new to this type of hinging process, then I recommend that you install a single hinge first just to acquaint yourself with this method

Before starting you will need to gather a few items to aid you as you proceed.

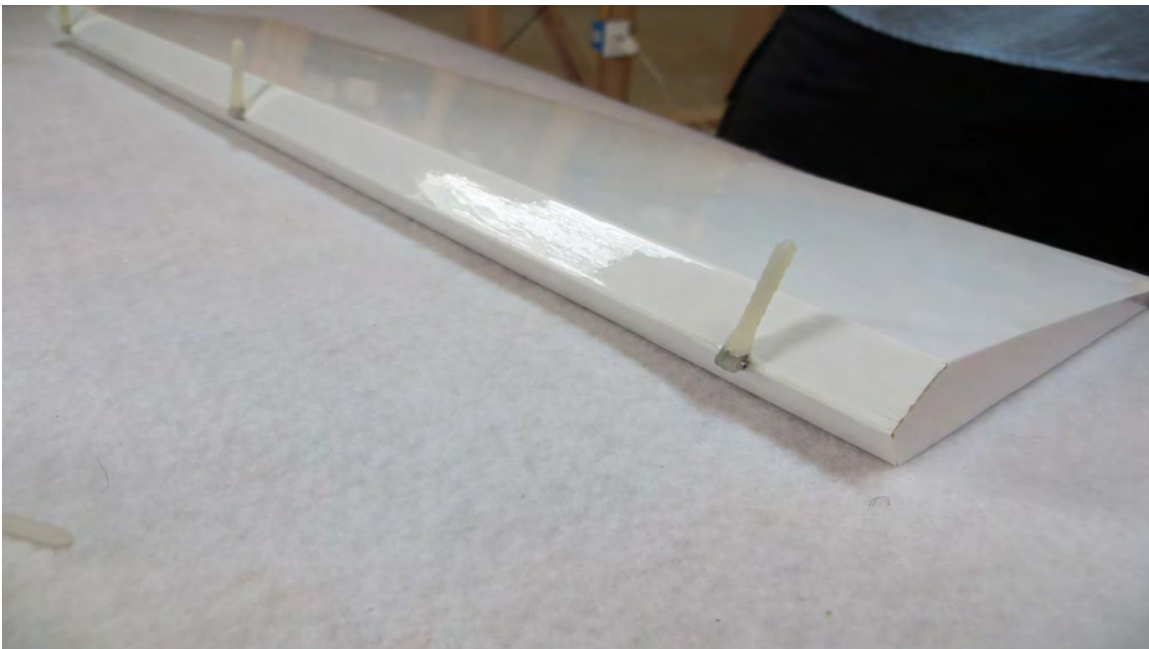
- A. 30 Minute Epoxy**
- B. A short length of pushrod or small dowel.**
- C. A roll of paper towels**
- D. Denatured alcohol or Acetone**
- E. Hobby Knife**
- F. Silicon lubricant**

7. Locate a wing panel and separate the control surfaces from the main wing and remove the hinges.

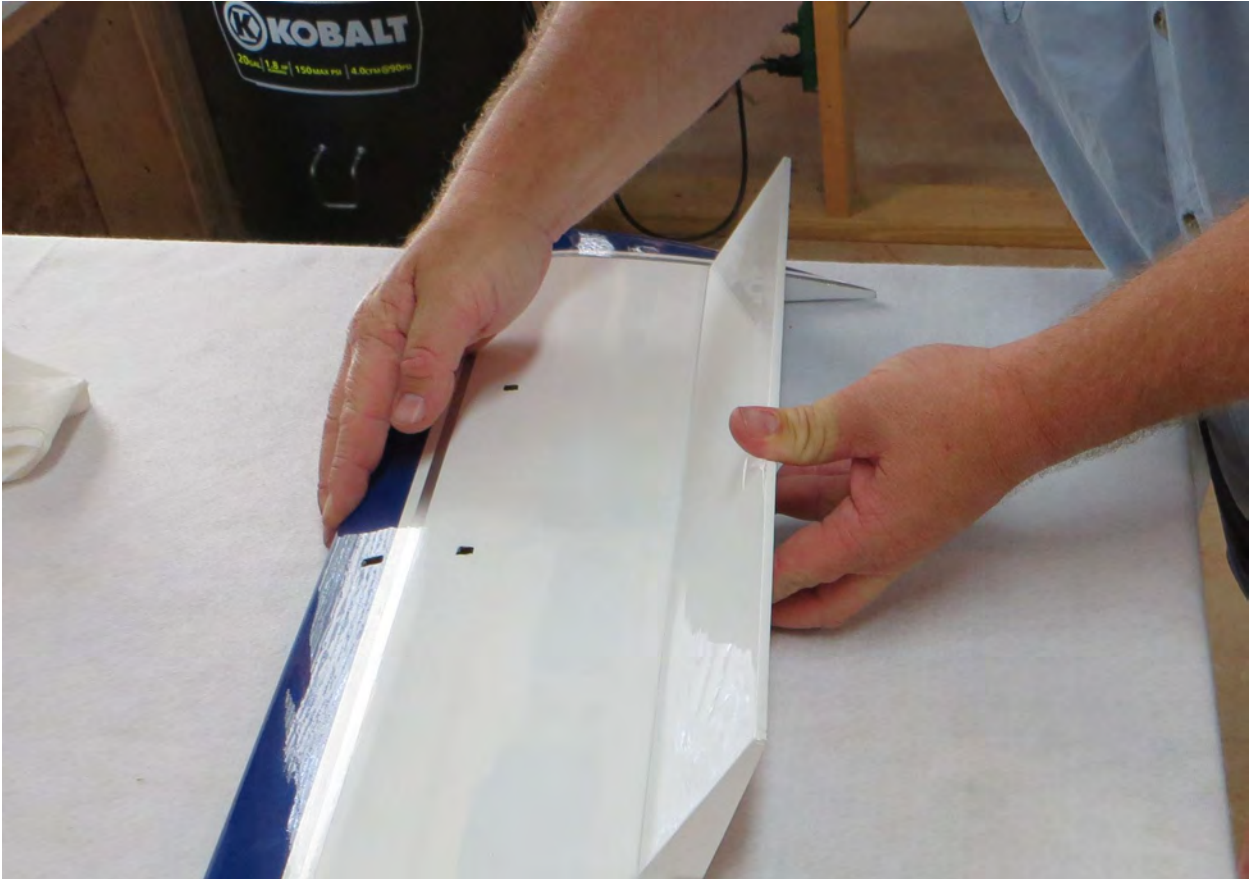
8. Mix up a generous batch of epoxy and use a piece of pushrod or dowel to apply the epoxy to the hinge hole.



9. Apply epoxy to the barbed section of the hinge on one side and insert it into the hole until the center of the hinge is centered on the hinge line. Using a paper towel soaked with acetone or denatured alcohol wipe away any epoxy that has been squeezed out of the hole.

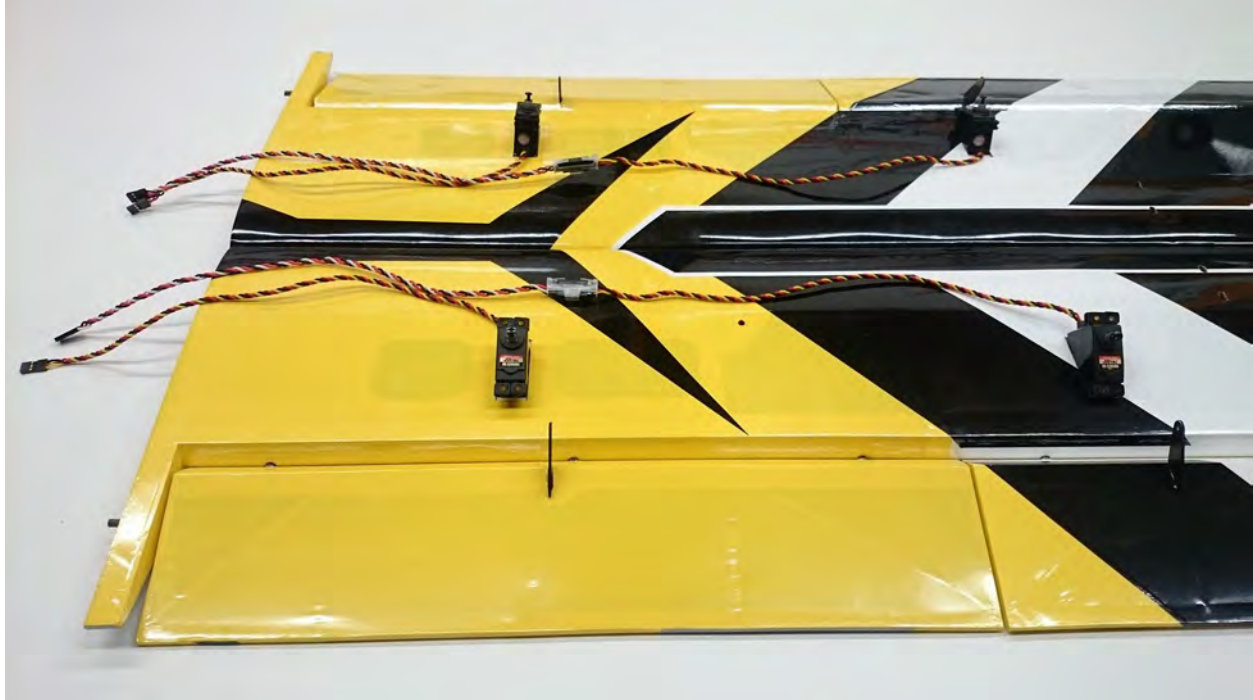


10. Make sure the hinge can move freely and that the pin is aligned properly before the epoxy sets! When you are satisfied with the results set the surface aside so that the epoxy will pool around the rear of the hinge. When you are comfortable with this process you should be able to do one side of a surface per batch of epoxy. Repeat the process to attach the surfaces to each wing. There should be as little gap as possible while still allowing maximum movement of the control surface.



11. As a final step before setting the wing aside to dry, do a final cleaning of the hinge knuckles with a paper towel soaked with denatured alcohol or acetone to remove any epoxy residue. If you find any of the hinges are stiff after drying, apply a drop of acetone to each hinge with a Q-tip and move the surface back and forth several times to loosen it up. As a final step I typically apply a couple drops of silicone lubricant to each hinge. This is available at most home improvement and hardware stores. **DO NOT USE A PETROLEUM BASED LUBRICANT AS IT WILL DEGRADE THE INTEGRITY OF THE NYLON HINGE!**

12. You will need to attach a 12" servo extension to your aileron servo to reach the wing root. The flap servo wire will reach the root with no extension attached. Secure the extension to the servo lead with heat shrink tubing or a wire keep.



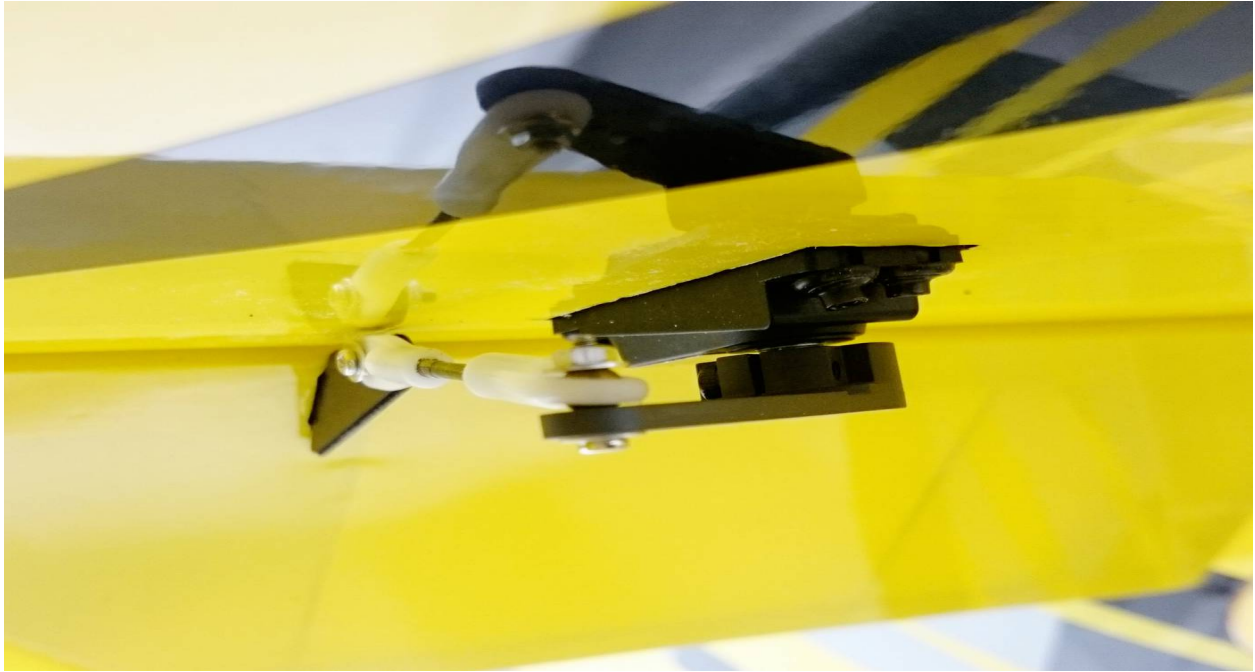
13. Use the manufacturer supplied mounting hardware to install the servos with the output shaft toward the LEADING EDGE of the wing. Electronically center the servo and install 1.25" servo arms onto the servo spline. The servo arms should be parallel to the hinge line when centered. *It is very important that you use the same length servo arms for both flap and aileron servos .*



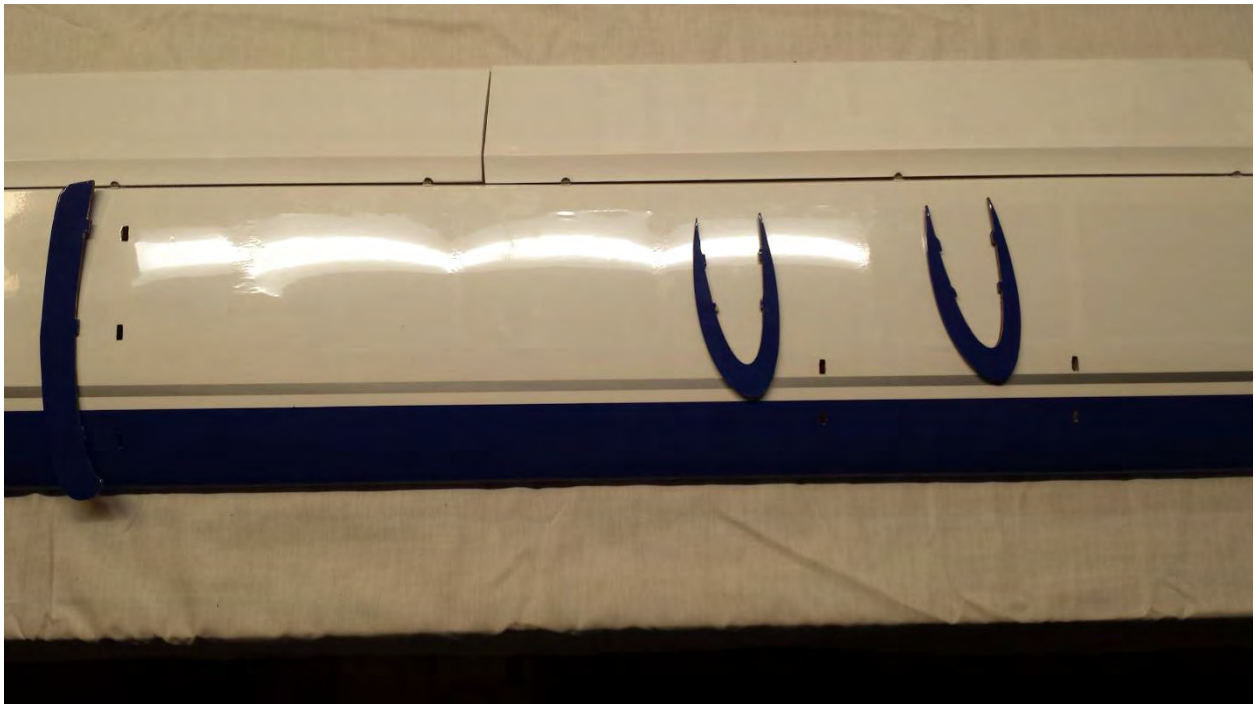
14. Thread the supplied ball links onto each end of the 4 pushrods. Placing the pushrod into your electric drill and using it to thread the pushrod into the ball link makes this task much easier. Be very careful not to screw the pushrod in too far and damage the ball link!

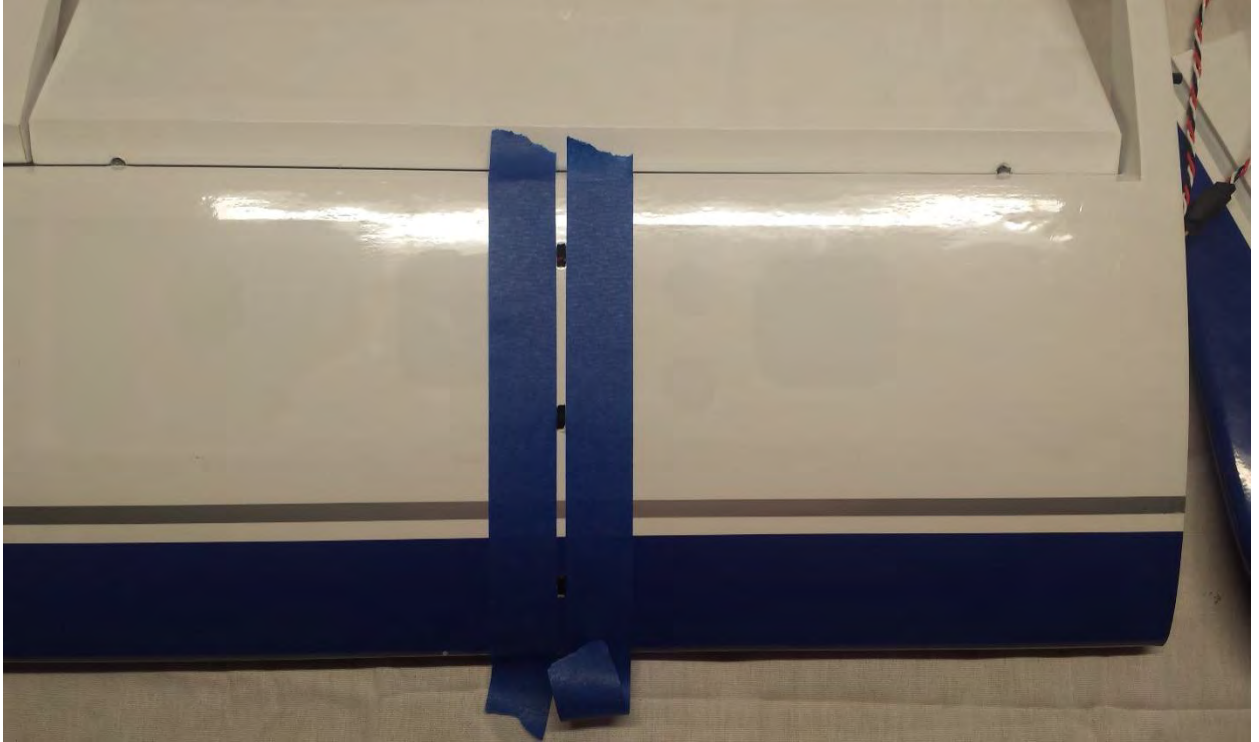


15. Use the supplied 2mm bolts, washers and nuts to affix the pushrod to the servo arm and control horn. It is imperative to attach the ball link to the bottom of the servo arm to achieve full deflection.



16. Locate the wing fences and trail fit on the wing. Some sanding may be required for best fit. While the fences are temporarily installed on the wing use 2 pieces of painters tape to mark their location on each side of the fence. This will aid in alignment and prevent excess glue from getting on the covering.





17. Use 30 min epoxy to attach the fences. Wipe away any excess epoxy with a paper towel soaked in acetone. Be sure to remove the tape before the epoxy fully cures. Repeat this process for the other wing panel.



Main Landing Gear Assembly and Installation

Tools Required for this step

12mm Wrench

8mm Wrench or Nut Driver

2.5mm Hex Driver

1.5mm Hex Driver

Thread locker

Painters tape

Sharp hobby knife

Welders adhesive or Goop

18. Locate the landing gear fairings and black rubber tubing. You will need to slice the tubing lengthwise on one side. Use a sharp hobby knife and starting at one end gently cut through only one wall of the tubing being careful not to cut through the second side. Once the tubing has been cut place it around the top of the landing gear faring and secure it with CA



19. Locate the carbon landing gear, axles, wheels and fasteners from the landing gear hardware package.



20. Attach the landing gear to the fuselage using the supplied bolts and washers. The landing gear has a slight airfoil, make sure that the thicker part of the gear is facing the nose of the airframe.

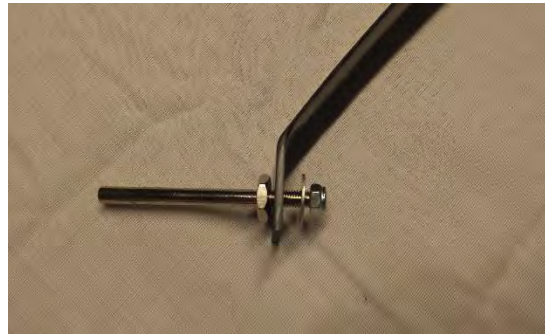
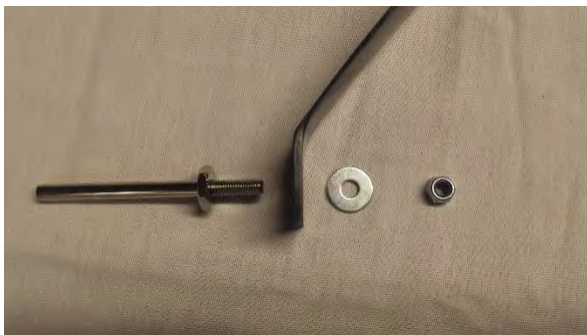


21. Slide the gear fairings into place against the bottom of the fuselage. Use a piece of painters to mark their location. Remove the fairing and apply a thick bead of Goop to the carbon gear just above the tape line. Slide the fairing back into place and secure with tape until dry.



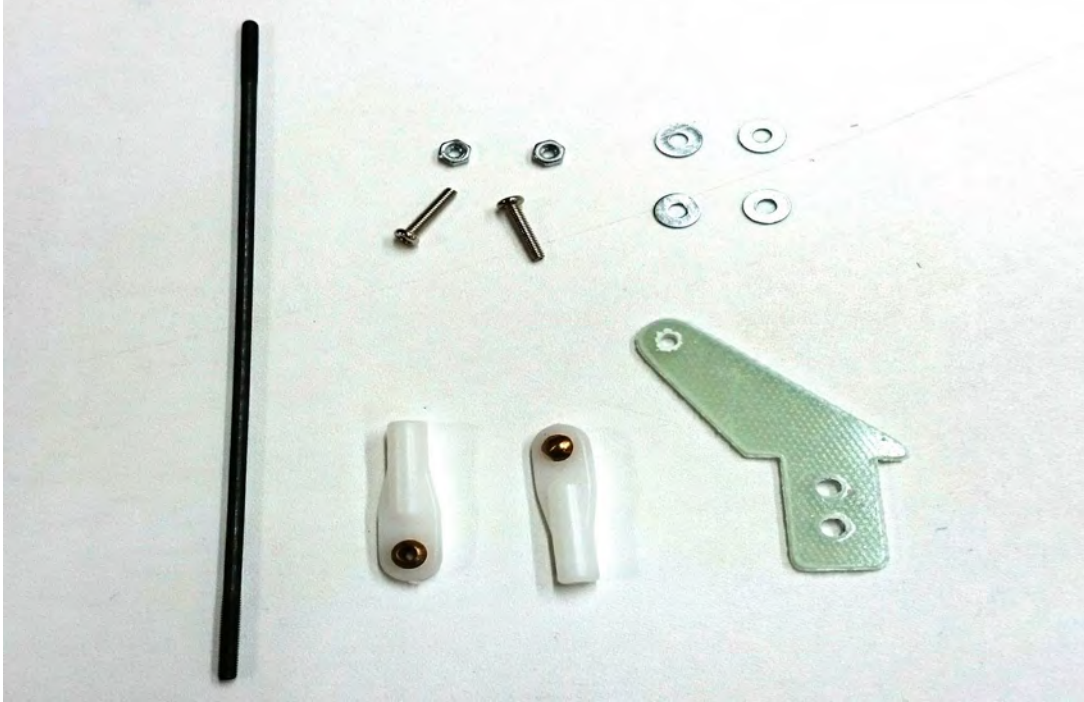


22. Locate the 2 axles, 2 locking nuts, 2 wheels, 4 wheel collars and 2 washers and mount the wheels as shown.





Horizontal Stab and Elevator Assembly
Stab/elevator Hardware kit



23. Locate the horizontal stabilizer/elevator assembly. Turn it upside down on the building table and remove the covering from the control horn slot on the RIGHT side (This will be the Left side when installed). Glue the control horn in place with 30 minute epoxy.



24. Insert the elevator section Upside-down and backwards into the Stab/Elevator slot



25. Now insert the horizontal stabilizer and check that the hinge holes match the holes in the elevator





26. Check that the horizontal stabilizer is centered and properly aligned with the main wings. It is a good idea to use a tape measure and triple check all measurements before gluing the Stabilizer in place. Measure from a fixed point on the wings to the tip of the Stabilizer on both sides. Adjust the stab until both sides are the same. Take your time with this step as proper alignment is critical.



27. Once satisfied with the alignment, glue the horizontal stab in place by applying CA along the joint between the stab and the fuse. Make sure to apply CA to the top and bottom of the stab.



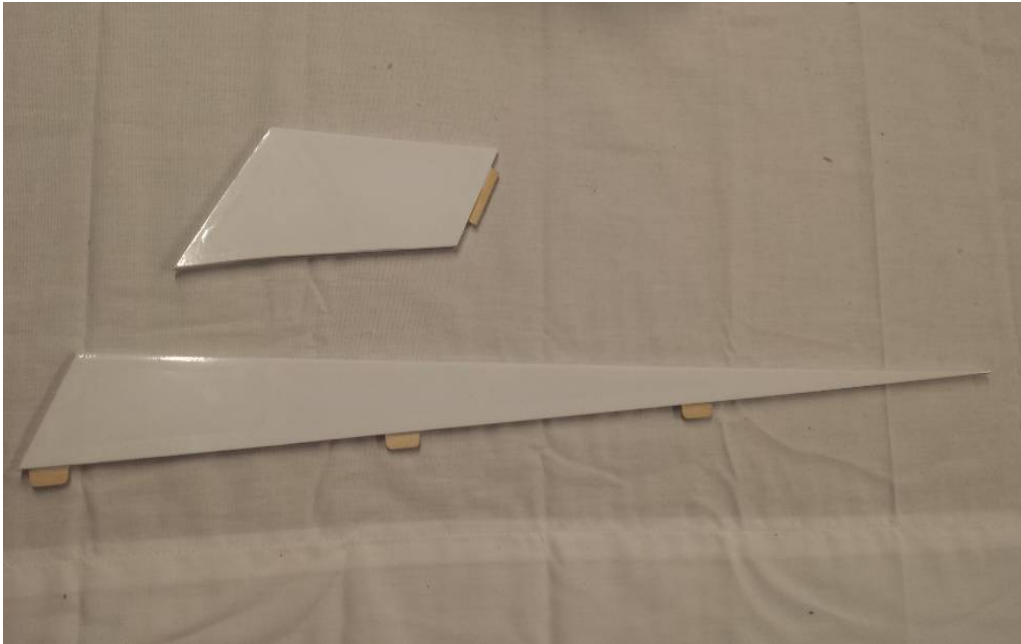
28. Once the horizontal stab is glued in place, use the same technique to install the elevator hinges and control horn that we used for the aileron and flaps.



29. Locate the fences for the horizontal stab and attach them with medium CA. Make sure to confirm alignment with the vertical stab.



30. Locate the lower keel. Note that the small extension piece (top piece in picture) is to be used when building the airframe for float flying only as it will occupy the space for the tailwheel.



31. Place the fuselage upside-down in a stand (the Extreme Flight 4-in-1 stand works great!). Locate and remove the covering from the 3 holes that the lower keel locks into.



32. Dry fit the lower keel in position and when happy with the fit, use 30-minute epoxy to attach it to the fuselage. Use tape to secure while drying. Be sure to check for proper alignment!



33. Attach an 18" servo extension to your elevator servo and using the manufacturer supplied hardware install it with the output shaft towards the rear of the fuselage. Assemble the pushrod and install as shown in the picture.



Tailwheel Assembly

34. Gather the tools and parts required for this step

- A. 1.5 mm Hex Driver**
- B. Phillips head screwdriver**
- C. Thread locker**
- D. Tail wheel**
- E. Tail wheel axle**
- F. Tail wheel Mounting Bracket**
- G. Wheel Collar**
- H. Tiller arm**

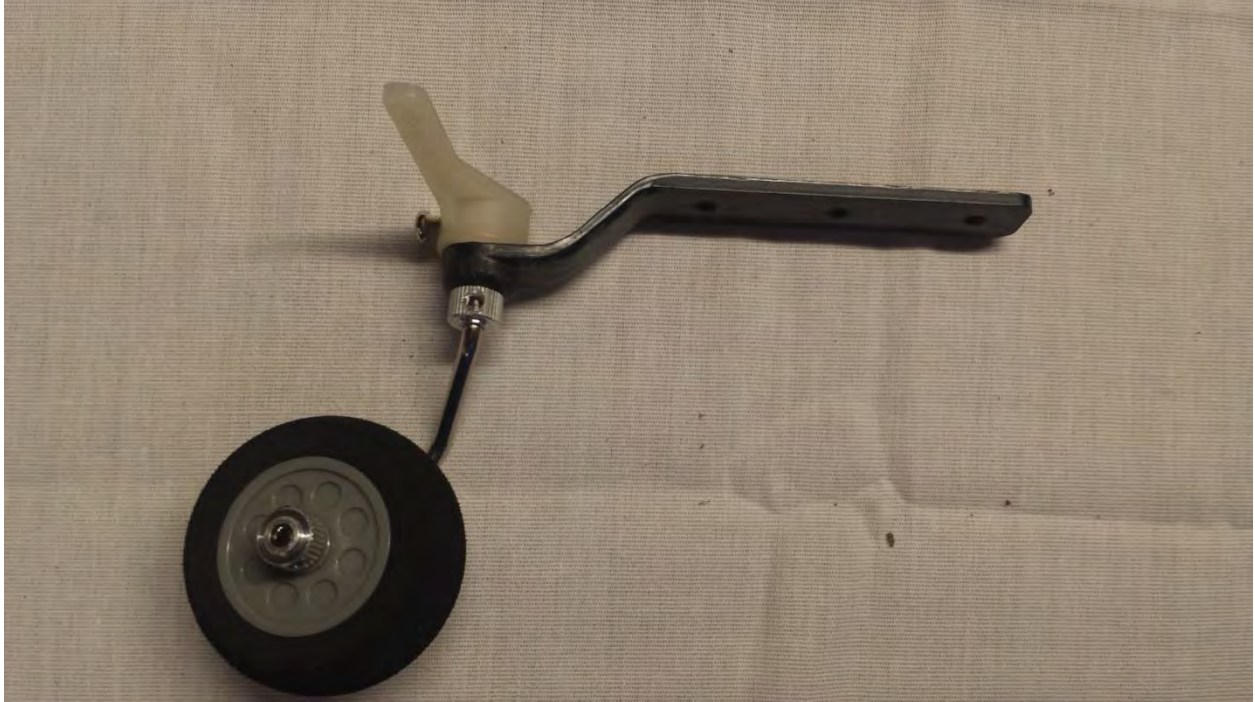


**35. Attach the wheel to the Axle with the supplied wheel collar.
NOTE: It is a good idea to file a small flat section on the axle for
the wheel collar set screw to mate up to.**



36. Next install the carbon fiber mounting bracket and tiller arm. Make sure to align the screw in the tiller arm with the flat spot on the tailwheel shaft and use thread lock!





Mounting the Tailwheel Assembly

For this step you will need

- A. Assembled Tailwheel**
- B. Small Phillips head screwdriver**
- C. Thin CA**
- D. 3 wood screws**
- E. 5/64" Drill bit and Drill**
- F. Tailwheel pushrod, Ball link and supplied hardware (not pictured)**



37. Locate the Tailwheel pushrod (29.5" and threaded on one side) and insert it through the hole on the pilot's upper left side and into the guide tube, threaded end first.



38. Push the control rod carefully until you feel resistance, locate the area where the control rod is trying to poke thru the covering and use a sharp hobby knife or soldering iron to remove the covering from this location. It is easiest to do this with the fuselage upside down in a stand.



39. Place the tail wheel assembly up against the lower keel and center it on the bottom of the fuselage . When you are happy with the placement, use the holes in the tailwheel bracket as a guide and drill three 5/64" holes. Add a drop of CA to each hole and then attach the Tailwheel using the supplied wood screws. Now would be a good time to thread the ball link onto the control rod and attach it to the center hole of the tiller arm.



Vertical Stab/ Rudder Assembly

Rudder hardware kit



To mount the vertical stab and rudder you will need to locate the following:

- A. Vertical stab and rudder assembly
- B. Rear vertical stab wedge
- C. Carbon fiber vertical stab tube
- D. Rudder control horns
- E. 4mm cap head screw
- F. 30 min epoxy
- G. 3mm Hex driver



40. Hinge the rudder using the same technique as the flaps and ailerons.

41. Once the epoxy on the rudder hinges has cured, test fit the rudder control horns. Make sure to scuff the bases of the control horns. It may be necessary to trim the base of one of the control horns to ensure that both horns fit properly into the control horn slot.



42. When satisfied with the fit of the control horns, mix up a small batch of epoxy and install the rudder control horns.

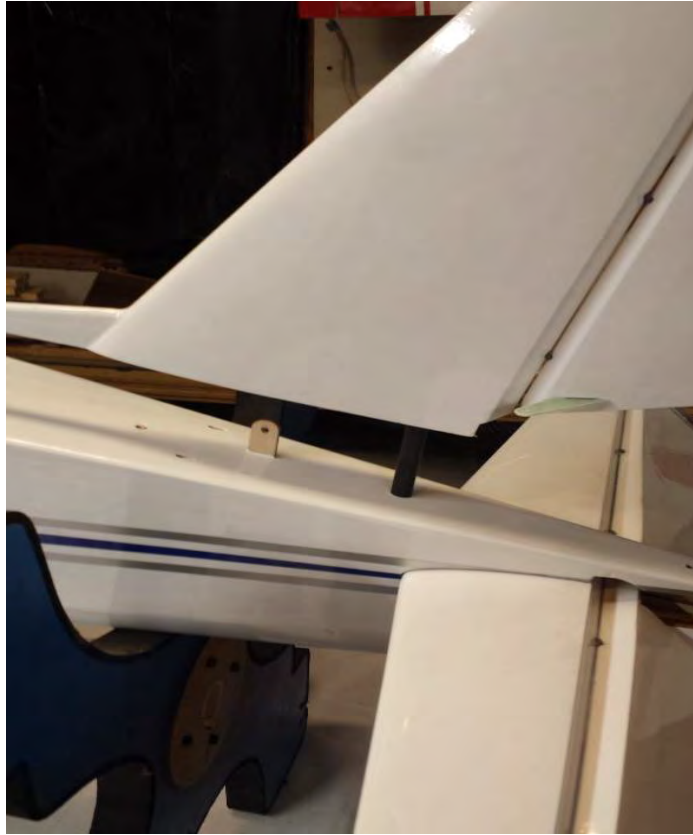


43. Insert the carbon fiber vertical stab tube into the vertical stab/rudder assembly. Then use your hobby knife or soldering iron to

remove the covering from the right side of the vertical stab to reveal the mounting hole.



44. Slide the completed assembly into the vertical stab tube socket and secure the stab to the fuselage with a 4mm cap head screw. Don't forget to use thread lock!



45. Deflect the rudder to one side and install the vertical stab wedge. Wick in a bit of CA to hold it in place.



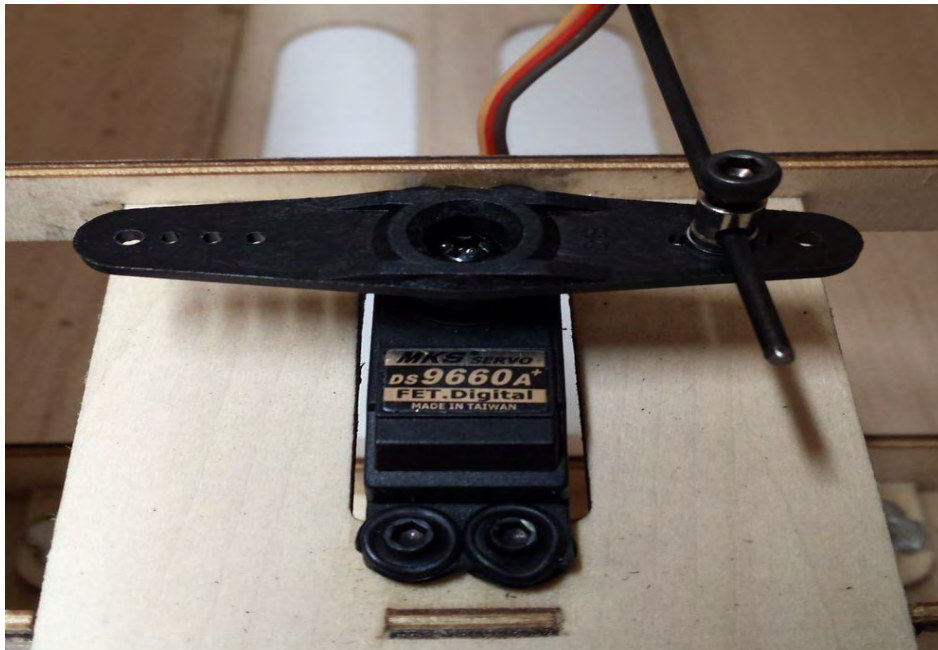
46. Locate the servo you will be using for the rudder. Using the manufacturer supplied hardware mount the servo in the space provided on the battery tray and electronically center it. Note that the output shaft of the servo is towards the rear of the airframe.



47. Locate the EZ-connector and mount it on the innermost hole on the pilots left side of the servo arm. Put a drop of thin CA on the bottom nut to prevent it from backing out.



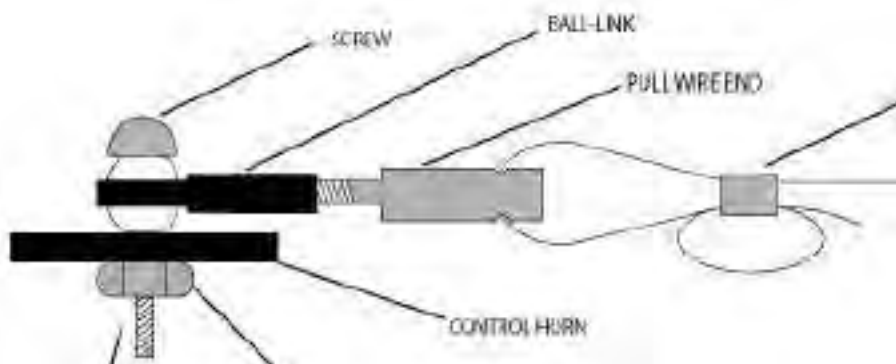
48. Slide the Tailwheel pushrod into the EZ connector, center the tailwheel and tighten the cap screw. Make sure you use thread lock!



49. Next install the pull-pull cables and ball links. It is easiest to build the rear half (rudder side) of the cables and install them

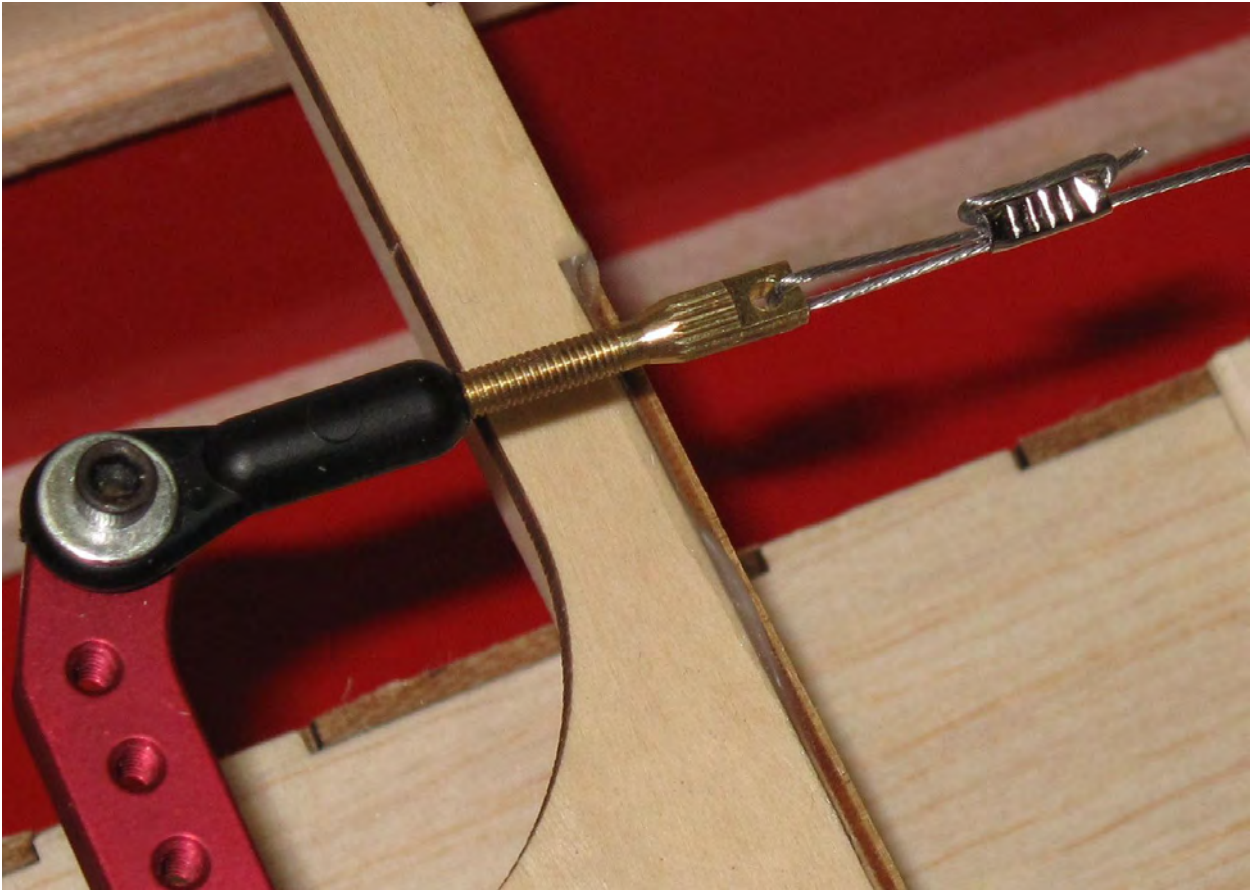
onto the rudder control horn, thread the cables thru the tubes in the rear of the fuselage and then build the front end of the cables on the servo side. To assemble the pull-pull linkage follow these steps:

1. Slide one of the aluminum crimps onto the braided wire. Insert the wire through the hole in the brass fitting and insert the end of the wire back through the crimp. Loop the wire around the crimp and insert again into the crimp. Carefully use a pair of side cutters to crimp the wire in several places.



50. Follow this same method to assemble the linkages in the forward part of the system that will attach to the servo arm. The cables should cross in the fuselage for proper function. Adjust

the cables so that there is no slack but do not make them guitar string tight as doing so can overstress the servo.



Windscreen Installation

51. Next we'll install the windscreen. You have the choice of gluing the windscreen into place with a specialty glue like Pacer Formula 560

canopy glue or sewing it on with screws (not included). Also, a pair of Lexan car body scissors will make this step much easier!

52. Locate the windscreen. Crudely trim it so that you can place it into position.



53. Use blue tape to mark a cut line with the tape being placed inside the line where you will trim the canopy. This will help to prevent the canopy edges from splitting while being cut.

54. Test fit and trim as needed. Attach canopy with a thick bead of canopy glue and tape in place with painters tape and allow to dry overnight. Alternately you could sew the canopy in place with multiple small screws. Photos of both attachment methods are shown.





Motor and Electronic Speed Control Installation

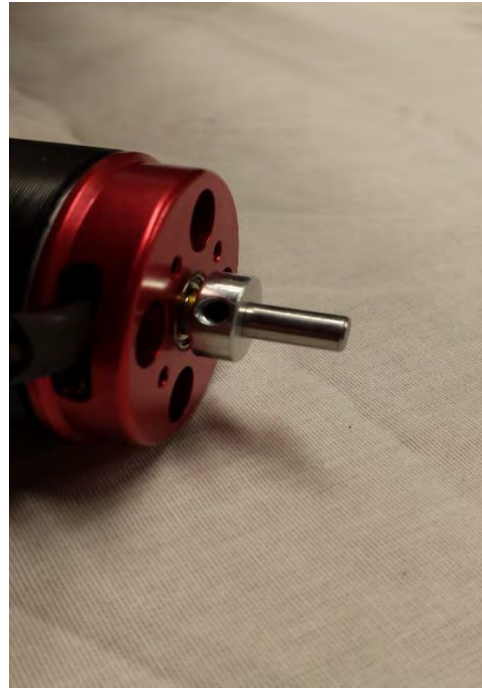
55. Locate the following and prepare the motor for mounting

- A. Motor (Torque 4016/500)**
- B. ESC (Airboss 80A)**
- C. Supplied Torque hardware kit with X mount and Bolt-on Prop Adapter**
- D. 2.5mm Hex Driver**
- E. 3mm Hex driver**
- F. Small Phillips head screwdriver**
- G. Thread lock**



56. Secure the prop adapter to the motor with supplied socket head cap bolts using blue thread lock on each bolt.

57. Next slide the provided collar over the motor shaft and secure in place with the set screw. Place a small drop of thread lock on the threads of the set screw to prevent it from backing out.



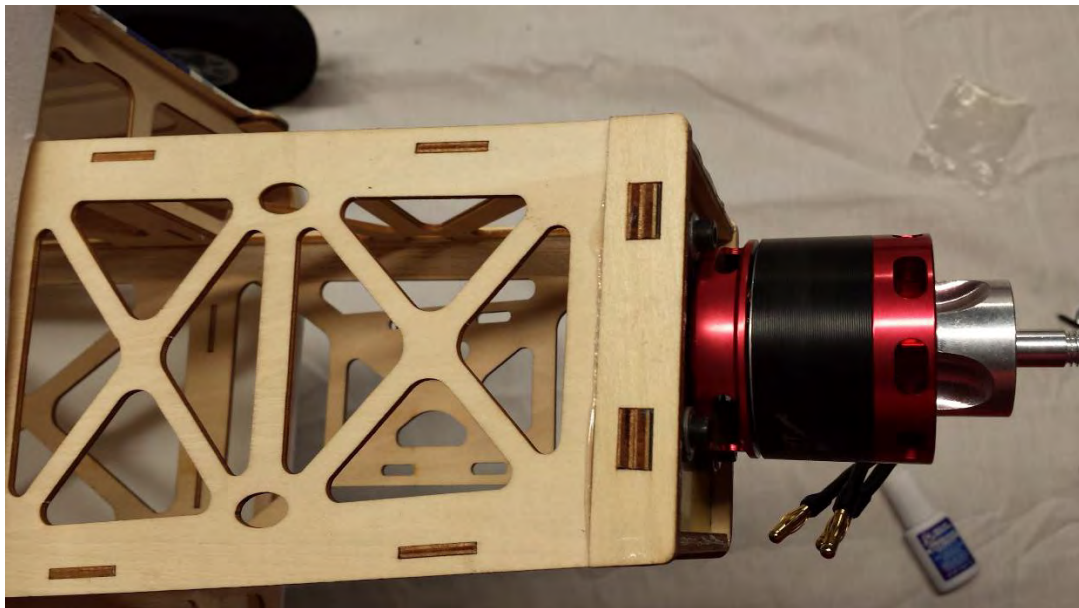
58. Attach the Supplied X mount with the 4 Philips head screws. Again use a drop of thread lock on each screw.



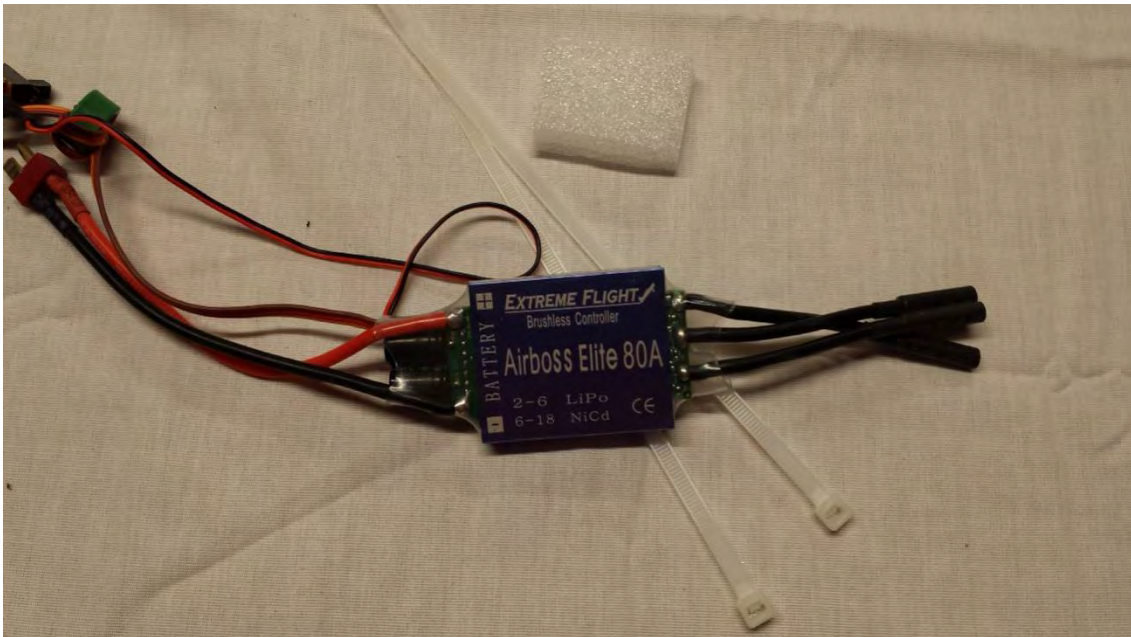
59. Locate the 4mm black cap bolts and washers to attach the assembled motor to the firewall.



60. Using a drop of thread lock on each bolt attach the motor to the firewall.



61. Using a couple Zip ties and a scrap piece of foam mount the ESC to the bottom of the motor box.



62. Connect the wires of the ESC and the motor and secure them to the motor box with nylon cable ties.



63. Attach a 12" servo wire extension and a 8-10" battery extension to the ESC and route them into the fuselage. There are

2 locations in the fuselage for mounting external ESC and BEC switches. If you are going to use a switch go ahead and mount it now.





Mounting the Cowl

64. Locate the following:

- A. Cowl**
- B. Exhaust stacks**
- C. Contact adhesive or Epoxy**
- D. Sandpaper**
- E. Painters tape**
- F. Drill bit**
- G. Felt tip pen**

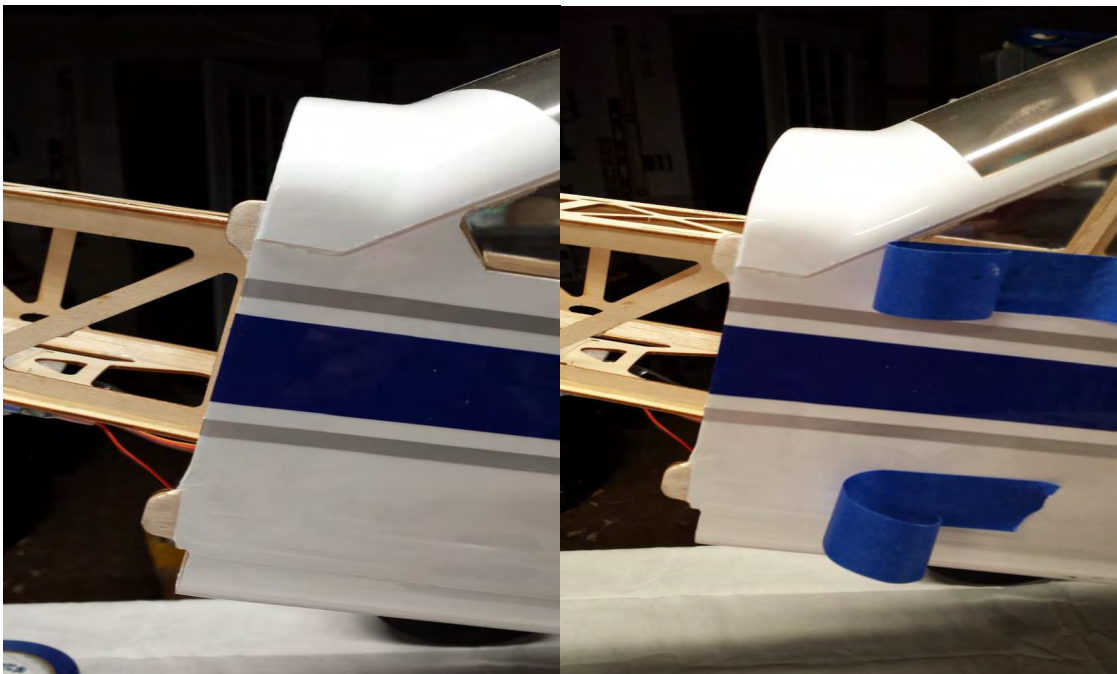
65. Scuff the bottom of the exhaust stacks and the indentions on the cowl where they will mount.



66. Using contact adhesive or epoxy glue the exhaust stacks to the cowling and hold them in place with painter's tape until the glue is dry.



67. When the glue for the exhaust stacks is fully cured, tear 4 short pieces of painter's tape and place each piece of tape on the side of the fuselage so that each piece corresponds with one of the 4 cowl mounting tabs. Use a felt tipped pen to mark the location of the center of each mounting tab.



68. Slide the Cowl into position. Install the spinner onto the motor shaft for reference and once satisfied with the cowl position, roll the tape back into place and secure the cowl. Use a 1/16" drill bit to drill a hole at the location of the dot on each piece of tape.



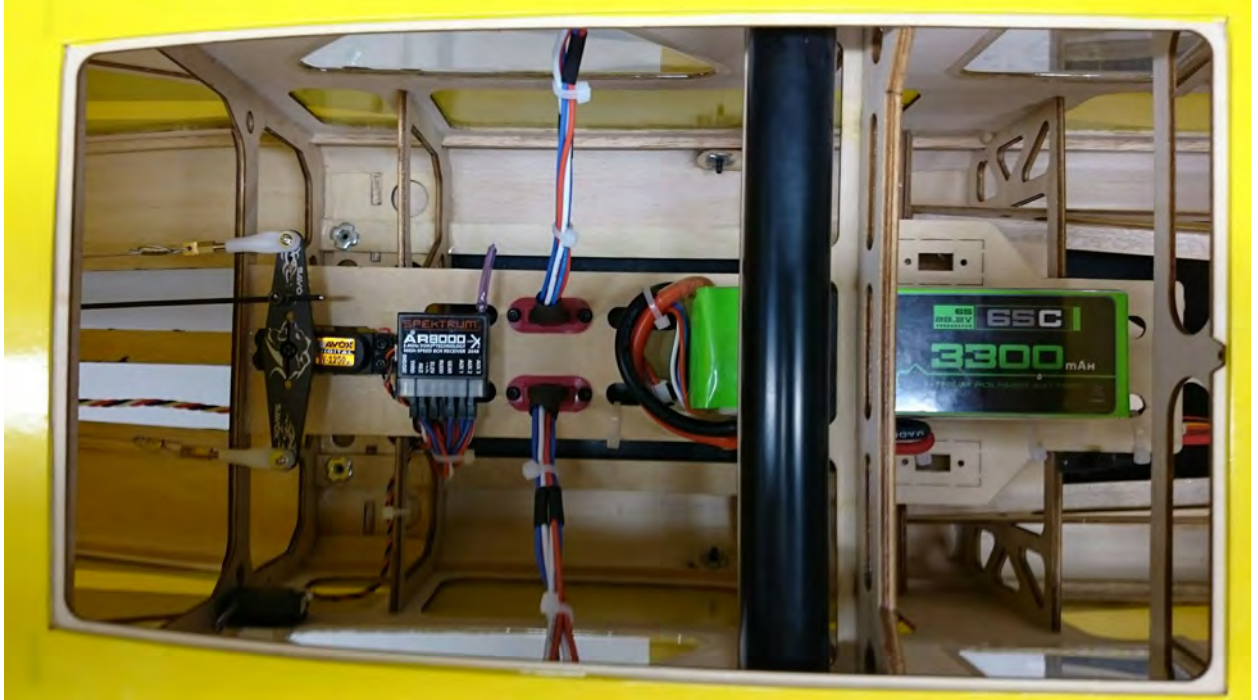
69. Remove the tape and cowl and add a drop of CA to each hole. Mount the cowl with the 4 of the small wood screws included with the kit.



70. Use a sharp hobby knife or soldering iron to remove the covering over the air escape holes in the bottom of the fuselage.



71. Mount your receiver as shown and tidy up the servo extensions. Pictured mounted to the battery tray are 2 multi-plug extensions to make plugging in your aileron/flap servo leads easier. Affix a strip of Velcro to the battery tray and retain your battery with a Velcro strap.



72. Install your prop and spinner.





73. Insert the carbon wing tube into the sleeve in the fuselage. Slide the wings into position taking care to insert the servo extensions into the fuselage. Secure the wings by inserting the nylon wing bolts into the holes in the fuselage and threading them into the blind nut in the wing root.

74. Attach the struts using the supplied 3mm cap head screws. You may find it easiest to start with the wing attachment first.



This concludes the assembly process for the Turbo Bushmaster.

Preparing for flight!

With the wing and struts attached, place your battery on the battery tray and pick up the Bushmaster by the wing tube. Shift the battery until the plane balances on the tube. This is a safe location to begin test flying. Adjust CG to your liking, then mark the tray to know where to position the battery each flight. Typically the plane balances with the battery centered on the tray just forward of the wing tube as shown in the photo for step number 71.

It is recommend you first fly the model in standard configuration to get used to its flight characteristics before beginning to experiment with flaps. When deploying flaps you will need to add an elevator mix that compensates for the flaps and provides a few degrees of down elevator. A comprehensive and detailed setup document written by designer Cody Wojcik will cover various mixes to experiment with and will be posted on the Extreme Flight website.

Thanks so much for your business and we hope you enjoy flying your Turbo Bushmaster as much as we have!