

# A PUBLICATION OF THE SUN VALLEY FLIERS

Editor: George Brown

WWW.SUNVALLEYFLIERS.COM

June 2004

President - Norm Goodnuff Vice President - Walt Freese

Treasurer - Gene Peterson Secretary - Paul Steinberg

# Norm Goodnuff

I would like to Howard Kennedy for serving as your President of SVF last year. I know that every club member enjoyed the fine job he did. Howard the whole club

There was a field clean-up on Tuesday May 11 and the Dumpster was filled with weeds and trash cleaned up at the field,

You may have seen the two new 4 x 8 tables under the ramada. The SVF Board approved the purchase and if they work out they may approve the purchase more. Please give your comments to the officers and board members.

May 23 the storage shed was completely cleaned out and all kitchen supplies were put in plastic tubs. The flags and other supplies were also put in plastic tubs. This not only keep things clean but made more room as the stuff was put back into the shed.

# Tuesday June 1, 2004 will be the next SVF Meeting

As I stated at the last at the last meeting about the club being budget driven for events, expenses and income, the Board established a budget at the Board meeting for 2004-2005 year. This budget reflects the increase cost since the last budget was made for the year 1998-1999.

SAFETY is a very important to you and to all the other SVF club members. If each of us do our part we all can enjoy safe flying at Sun Valley Fliers.

Fly safe and land on the centerline.

Norm Goodnuff SVF President



## Howard Kennedy

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of you have supported me and helped me while serving as president. The board members in particular and also the

club members made my job as president a lot easier. It has been an enjoyable and rewarding experience. It has been my pleasure to serve you all as president for the last year and vice president before that.

I also want to wish Norm the best of luck as our new president. I know he will do a great job. Again I thank you all for your help and support.

Howard Kennedy

# Field Clean-up Day a Success

As many of you know, Tuesday May 11th was a designated field clean-up day at the SVF's Cave Buttes flying site. Jay Steward and his labor crew started very early that day and the weather co-operated with relatively cooler temperatures and breezy wind conditions. The main purpose of the clean-up activity was to get the springtime weed bloom under control, particularly immediately around our runway and in the pit areas.

We had a few volunteer workers from the club who joined the clean-up effort whom I want to be sure to recognize, in addition to Jay, who is always leading the charge to keep the field in good shape for the club members. Norm Goodnuff, SVF President came out and pulled the drag (very slowly so as not to raise dust) with his pick-up truck for several hours. Bob Frey, Bill Beyers, Travis Brannon, Al Casey, Larry Stevens, and Dan Crum contributed their time and effort to help cut down and rake up weeds, & to pick up trash and junk along the entry roadway from the new County gate to the parking lot. In addition, the ramada areas were raked to remove trash and cigarette butts, and Jay filled in the erosion ruts cut by our spring rains near the pilot stations. A lot of work was accomplished during that morning, and by about 11 AM, the field was re-opened for flight operations.

Jay says that we still have some more weed work to do, and is planning another go at it this coming Saturday, May 15th. We could not have cut and removed any more weeds on Tuesday, as the dumpster was completely filled with weeds and trash. I'm hoping that some of the SVF's weekend flyers will help out when they see that work on the field is in progress this Saturday.

This brings up a really sore point with the people who show up & volunteer to do field clean-up work. We have a few club members who come to the field on clean-up days, apparently unaware of the scheduled work, and have the audacity to ask why the club can't schedule field clean-up work so as not to interfere with their flying. Folks, there is no day that someone doesn't want fly at the field, and I think it is in very poor taste for you to stick your own hoof in your mouth by asking such a dumb question. There are also those club members who drive up to the parking lot on any given clean-up day, apparently with the intention of flying their model airplane, and when they see that work on the field is being done, they turn around and leave. Do you really think that we don't recognize your vehicles and that we don't know who you are? Think again. It would be nice if those people would at least stop and offer some help, or to say thanks to those who are working if you are unable for some physical reason to assist. There are some light work jobs that almost anyone can do such as emptying butt cans, brushing dirt out of the transmitter impound trays, brushing dirt off the spools under the ramada, or sweeping out the kitchen floor area that you could at least offer to help with if you are not able to do heavier clean-up or weed control work.

I'll conclude with one of our club Vice-President's most infamous statements -"If you have an excuse... don't use it".

Mike Peck

The Slow Roll will go on highly for the published months of July and August. Expect your next newsletter towards the end of rummer. See you at the field and have a great rummer. George

# Model Airplane Building/Flying Class Offered by Scottsdale Community College

This summer, Scottsdale Community College is once again offering a non-credit course for beginners to learn to build a radio control model aircraft and flying instruction will also be available from the Scottsdale Model Flyers club at their field on the Saturday following the last classroom session. There have already been two successful classes during this school year and the summer class is expected to be even better.

The course is titled **Building and Flying Radio Controlled Model Airplanes** and the specific information is as follows:

Each student will acquire and build his own radio controlled model airplane under the guidance of an experienced builder and model flyer. By the end of the program, you will be ready to install an engine/motor, receive instruction, and take to the air. Your first lesson has already been schedule at the Scottsdale Model flyers club field on the Saturday following the last class. Students are required to purchase a model airplane kit at an approximate cost of \$75. Details of what kit to buy will be available at the first class.

Classes will start on Monday, June 7<sup>th</sup> and will continue on each following Monday through July 19<sup>th</sup>, (except there will be no class on July 5<sup>th</sup>), for a total of 6 classes. Class time is from 7:15 to 9:15 PM each Monday.

Course Fee: \$69 Section 8009 Room LB 125W

For more information, contact Jack J. Joseph via e-mail at

jjoseph52@juno.com

Or Scottsdale Community College at (480) 423-6000

### HINGES

Pinning hinges for increased security when flying

If you've ever had a control surface come loose in flight and lost an aircraft as a result, you've probably given serious consideration to "pinning hinges" for added security.

Sometimes you get away with a detached control surface, but when you've got no elevator or an aileron is partially pulled out at an angle, you can lose an aircraft quickly.

The most common hinge types used today are the nylon hinge and the flexible CyA hinge that Sig markets as the "Easy Hinge." You'll also find metal hinges used in some of the Almost-Ready-to-Fly (ARF) airplanes. Nylon and metal hinges are normally glued into position using epoxy glue. To avoid epoxy from getting on the hinge joint, modelers sometimes coat it with Vaseline or oil. The installation of nylon or metal hinges is a more time consuming and tedious process than the installation of the Easy Hinge. The Easy Hinge is slipped into slots in the control surface and in the wing or tail structure after which CyA is dripped on to the exposed portion of the hinge and wicked into both ends of the hinge by capillary action.

In order to provide assurance that control surfaces won't detach in fight, many modelers pin their hinges. There are two basic methods.

The first is the use of the classic, round tooth pick. Using a 3/32 -size drill, drill through the hinge on both the control surface side and wing or tail structure side. Install the tooth picks using epoxy or white (aliphatic) glue. When the glue sets, clip the toothpicks as close to the surface as possible and then sand the ends flush.

Since sanding is impractical when covering is already on the aircraft, you can carefully grind the toothpick ends flush using a Dremel tool. Cover or paint as appropriate. Note: Some articles recommend the use of CyA glue. I don't since CyA can set so quickly the toothpick may not be properly installed. Another method for pinning hinges involves using two types of steel pins in combination. This method won't work well with metal hinges due to the (continued on Page 4)

## **New Turbine Rules Approved!**

At the February 7, 2004, meeting, the AMA Executive Council unanimously approved the new turbine rules. These are virtually the same rules previously presented and voted on November 1, 2003, and then subsequently held in abeyance. The following minor changes were implemented at the February 7 meeting.

Limiting the fuel capacity to 2.5 US gallons has been dropped. With the effective date of March 1, 2004, current turbine-waiver holders have until January 1, 2006, to submit their initial Pilot Turbine Waiver Renewal Affidavits.

Another significant change is the elimination of turbine engine acceptance. Previously, manufacturers had to submit any production turbine to AMA. After satisfactory review and testing, it was added to the list of accepted turbines. With technological advancements and increased individual safety concerns in mind, this acceptance process has been deleted from the program, along with previously required Ground School training.

You are strongly encouraged to review the new regulations by accessing AMA Web site document 513: "Safety Regulations for Model Aircraft Gas Turbines." Documents that will no longer be required were deleted from the AMA web site after the March 1 effective date. MA—Carl Maroney Special Services Director

### Masking painted areas

Ever had paint run under masking tape, giving your model a jagged edge? Me too. Then, I discovered a method of masking off those lines. First, use good quality masking tape. Go to the paint department of a home improvement store and look for high grade painter's masking tape. This is a plastic backed tape with excellent edges that produce a very sharp color demarcation line.

Next, clean the area to be painted with rubbing alcohol to remove any finger prints, fuel residue, banana pudding, etc., that may be stuck on your model. Mask off the area to be painted. Make sure the edges of the tape are stuck firmly.

Then, spray the area with the same color you have hidden with the masking tape. The paint seals the edges to prevent paint from creeping under them. In the unlikely event that paint does seep under the edge, it will be the same color as the masked area and virtually invisible. When that has dried, continue painting with the desired color of the stripe or panel you have chosen. When dry, remove the tape by pulling it back against itself to lessen the chance of damaging the finish. Clean any tape residue off with alcohol and you're finished.

from the Whitehaven Radio Control Club, via WIRCS Touch & Go, Whidbey Island Radio Control Society, Mike Mosbrooker, editor, Oak Harbor WA

difficulty of drilling through the metal with the larger pin used as a drill bit, but I have used it with nylon hinges and it is especially suited for the Easy Hinge. I've found using the steel pin method with Easy Hinges is the quickest and most secure method.

Here's how the steel pin method works. First, you need two types of pins—a box of "Tailor" pins and some modeler's T-Pins. You can get the Tailor pins from any store that carries sewing items. Modeler T-Pins can be found at your local hobby shop.

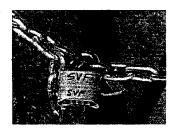
You may encounter some difficulty drilling through nylon hinges.

Conversely, your T-Pin drill bit will go through the Easy Hinges like butter. Note: You might use a 1/16-inch drill bit versus the T-Pin bit. The diameter is slightly bigger than the T-Pin shaft but it should work and may make the job easier when dealing with a regular nylon hinge, and especially a metal hinge.

Now that you've drilled your pin holes, it's time to install the Tailor pins. Since the shaft of a Tailor pin is thinner than the T-Pin, the Tailor pins fit easily into the drilled holes. Install them in the holes from the top down so the pin top will appear on the upper wing, tail, and control surface. Leave about 3/8-inch of the pins exposed. Mix up a batch of 30-minute epoxy. Dab some epoxy on the exposed portion of each pin and slide all the pin tops flush. Let the epoxy set. Then, clip off protruding pins on the underside of the wing, tail structure, and control surfaces (or one side of the vertical stabilizer).

This method is fast! When you get done, the tops of the Tailor pins will show but they are quite small and far neater in appearance than the toothpick method, particularly when used to pin the hinges of an ARF.

from The Beacon, Miramar Radio Control Flyers, Dick Doucet, editor, San Diego





### Emergency Safety Alert: Lithium Battery Fires

Lithium batteries are becoming very popular for powering the control and power systems in our models. This is true because of their very high energy density (amphrs/wt. ratio) compared to Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cds) or other batteries. With high energy comes increased risk in their use.

The principal risk is fire which can result from improper charging, crash damage, or shorting the batteries. All vendors of these batteries warn their customers of this danger and recommend extreme caution in their use.

In spite of this many fires have occurred as a result of the use of Lithium Polymer (Li-Poly) batteries, resulting in loss of models, automobiles, and other property. Homes and garages and workshops have also burned. A lithium battery fire is very hot (several thousand degrees) and is an excellent initiator for ancillary (resulting) fires. Fire occurs due to contact between lithium and oxygen in the air. It does not need any other source of ignition or fuel to start, and burns almost explosively.

These batteries must be used in a manner that precludes ancillary fire. The following is recommended:

- 1. Store and charge in a fireproof container, never in your model.
- 2. Charge in a protected area devoid of combustibles. Always stand watch over the charging process. Never leave the charging process unattended.
- 3. In the event of damage from crashes, etc., carefully remove to a safe place for at least a half hour to observe. Physically damaged cells could erupt into flame. After sufficient time to ensure safety, damaged cells should be discarded in accordance with the instructions which came with the batteries. Never attempt to charge

- a cell with physical damage regardless of how slight.
- 4. Always use chargers designed for the specific purpose, preferably having a fixed setting for your particular pack. Many fires occur in using selectable/adjustable chargers improperly set. Never attempt to charge lithium cells with a charger that is not specifically designed for charging lithium cells. Never use chargers designed for Ni-Cd batteries.
- 5. Use charging systems that monitor and control the charge state of each cell in the pack. Unbalanced cells can lead to disaster if it permits overcharge of a single cell in the pack. If the batteries show any sign of swelling, discontinue charging and remove them to a safe place-outside-as they could erupt into flames.
- 6. Most important: NEVER PLUG IN A BATTERY AND LEAVE IT TO CHARGE UNATTENDED OVERNIGHT. Serious fires have resulted from this practice.
- 7. Do not attempt to make your own battery packs from individual cells.

These batteries cannot be handled and charged casually such as has been the practice for years with other types of batteries. The consequence of this practice can be very serious and result in major property damage and/ or personal harm.

AMA Safety Committee

# DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF WIRE, LETTER, AND FRACTIONAL SIZE DRILLS

DRILL SIZE MO.	DECIMAL	DRILL SIZE NO.	DECHAL	DRILL SIZE NO.	DECIMAL
80	.0135	29	,1360	21/64	.3281
79 1/64	.0145	28	.1405	Q	3320
	.0156	9/64	.1406	R	3590
78	.6160	27	.1440	11/32	.5438
77	.0190	76	.1470	S	.3480
76	.0200	25	.1495	1	.3580
75	.0210	74	.1526	23/64	.3594
74	.6275	25	.1540	Ü	3680
73 77	.0240 .0250	5/32	.1562	3/8	3758
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67	.6320	11/64	.1719	13/32	.4062
66	.0330	17	.1730		
65	.6350	16	.1770	2	.4130
61	.6360	15	.1800	27/61	.4219
63	.0370	14	.1820	7/16	.4375
62	.6380	15	.1856	29/64	.4531 .4688
61	.6590	3/16	.1875	15/32	
60	.6400	12	.1896	31/64	1844
59	.0110	11	.1916	1/2	.5000
58	.6420	10	.1935	33/64	.5156
57	.0430	9	.1966	17/32	.5312
56 <b>3/64</b>	.0465 <b>.0469</b>	8	.1990	35/61	.5160
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51	.0670	3	.2136	41/64	.6496
59	.6700	7/32	.2188	21/32	.6\$62
19	.0736	2	2210	12/91	.6719
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19	.6980	17,04	2660	53/64	.82781
29	.6995	ï	2720	27/32	8458
38	.1915	j	2770	55/64	.8591
37	.1040	Ŕ	.2811	7/8	.8750
36	.1965	9/32	.2812	57/64	.8796
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Š	TIMPA – Tucson Meodelplex Park CACLC – Esteban Park	Park SWRCF - Speed World	SVF Club Meeting American Legion @7:30 PM		Cu	4	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12  SVF Board Meeling @7PM		7	0	9 SVF Board Meeting @7PM	10		12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Q-500 Race [APRA-428] Speed World SWRCF		*	15	16	17	18	19 Q-500 Race (APRA-428) Speed World SWRCF
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