

# DELTA Phaser

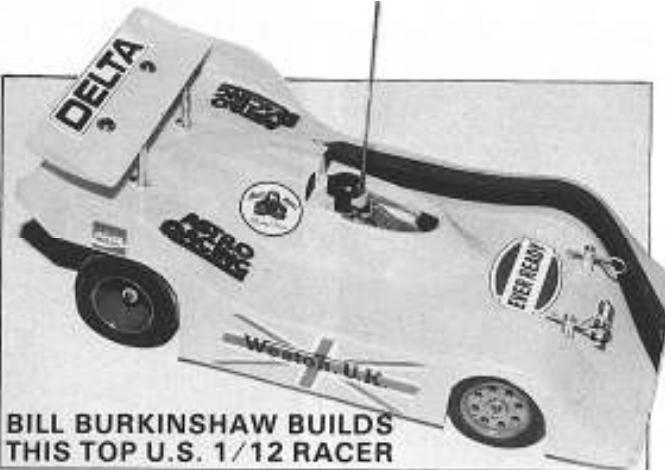
AS THIS WAS TO BE the third Delta R/C car kit that I had been lucky enough to have the opportunity to review, the nature of the packaging, contents and instructions held no surprises for me. For those readers unfamiliar with the dual 1/8th and 1/12th scale car manufacturers products, a few words will not come amiss.

Delta are a comparatively small company with brothers Bill and Ken Campbell providing much of the labour in both production design and marketing. A considerable amount of US Aerospace technology experience on the Campbells' part has helped to enable them to take advantage of advanced materials and manufacturing technology. The personal nature of the Delta business ensures that much of the moderate volume of production has a 'hand crafted' precision feel to it. Delta cars are by no means 'one-offs' they are batch manufactured to close tolerances and spare parts always fit as they should.

## The Kit

Delta's 'Phaser' kit is a production version of the car used by Arturo Carbonell for his 1982 1/12th scale World Championships win, which allowed Art to be the first ever dual I.C. and Electric Champion. In technical terms the car incorporates a fairly stiff front chassis section with spring suspension of the front wheels. The front carbon fibre reinforced epoxy chassis is then flexibly coupled to a rear pod. One of the superb Delta dampers described in Model Cars Aug/Sept '82 issue controls the flex between motor pod and main chassis. Thus the front wheels are independently sprung whilst the rear wheels are able to pivot in a controlled manner, the whole rear pod flexing to help contain motor wind-up during hard acceleration.

Batteries are mounted directly onto the



## BILL BURKINSHAW BUILDS THIS TOP U.S. 1/12 RACER

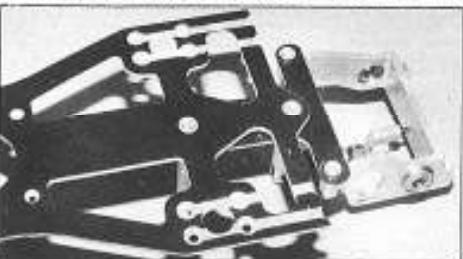
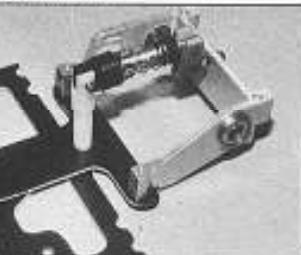
stiff carbon fibre chassis which, because the principles outlined above, does not form part of the overall suspension system. Provision is included for a resistor speed controller and also adjustable king pin inclination. The whole car is designed around the Novak R/C system of miniature receiver and servo.

First production runs were of the basic 'without-electrics' kit with no differential (or rear axle) just a very basic box of parts to allow builders to incorporate their own existing components to the kit. The kit does include wheels, steering linkage, tyres, body mounting posts, servo mounting hardware and battery retaining tie-wraps. Instructions are in the standard Delta format of exploded view drawings coupled to a numerically keyed assembly sequence with additional notes included. A full kit is soon to be available.

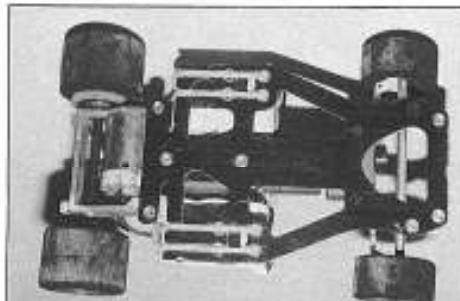
## Assembly

Assembly commences with the front axle beam, into which have to be pressed the king pins. These pins are hardened steel and once inserted to the correct depth they need trimming to length. A Dremel or similar electric power tool is really needed for this operation as the best way of

Above: wheel front beam can be adjusted to adjust toe-in/out by slotting a single locking screw. Scratch arms marks to provide a removal reference datum on beam and mounting blocks. Below left: rear post is forced to even chassis by T-shaped epoxy plastic carbon spring. All tight alloy screws used in chassis. Below: the pushrod damping provided by excellent Delta elastomer bushes damping. Spring adjusts ride height.



Model Cars Bi-Monthly



plished with special aluminium screws featuring a curved slot. Before attempting to insert these screws you must prepare a screwdriver blade in accordance with the diagram included in the instructions. Failure to do this can result in badly damaged screws.

It is really a very simple chassis to put together, all the parts fit precisely and the notes on the exploded drawing seem to cover all of the potentially annoying little stages where small pieces need a little trimming or other modification before assembly. I fitted an Associated differential (suitable ball-races for the rear axle are included) for which Delta rear wheels are designed, and a Beedle 'Modified' motor for initial runs.

## Control Equipment Installation

During a recent visit to the USA I obtained a complete Novak 1/12th car system and the Phaser presented an ideal opportunity to appraise this Novak servos slipped straight into the mounting supplied but, a quick check revealed that when used in the Phaser layout as shown (and with my Futaba 'U' series transmitter) both servos moved the wrong way.

After some ten minutes work with soldering iron and tweezers, both servos were reversed. Quite simple really, the motor connections are swapped over and also the outside connections to the servo feedback potentiometer. The centre pot connection 'stays as is'. Once I had things moving the right way it became a simple matter to mount the Parma mini resistor and Kimbrough servo saver and complete the speed controller wiring in accordance with the instructions. I used standard Sait 1.2AH Ni-Cads in twin 3 cell side-by-side configuration. The chassis is in fact drilled and shaped to take either 4 or 6 cell packs.

The front nylon post for the speed control mount is drilled to accept a piano wire whip to which the Novak receiver aerial can be soldered after first trimming off an equivalent length. Fig. 1 shows the method I used to bend a neat 'eye' on the end of the wire.

Novak state that their receiver is designed to be connected directly to the 6-cell

Above left: underside of chassis is drilled and prepared to take tie-wraps for either four or six cell battery pack. Six cell pack used for this 'Track Test'. Above right: complete car - note use of metal tie-wraps to retain R/C equipment leads.

pack, no regulator is necessary, although Novak recommend the inclusion of a single diode in circuit to prevent inadvertent reverse polarisation damaging the internals. Just a thought, why didn't Novak fit this diode into the receiver, then it would really be foolproof? The result of 7.2 volts plus being applied to the servos is tremendous speed. Servo travel is large too, and a rate pot is really necessary for the steering, with the linkages as shown by Delta, steering lock is excessive.

## Running the Delta

There are various adjustments available to enable the driver to dial in the car to the circuit — king-pin inclination, toe-in, damper oil and spring adjustment and both front suspension spring rate and pre-load. Front spring rate change is simply accomplished by changing the springs! Pre-load is set by fitting washers under the retaining 'E' clips.

With all settings as per instructions the car behaved impeccably on the relatively smooth tarmac outside my house, the Delta tyres front and rear providing good balance, but the proof of the pudding as far as I was concerned lay on the carpet.

As soon as possible, I visited the local Bicicoter club to run the car on their Euro-style carpet. First runs showed that the very fast Novak servos would take quite some getting used to. In fact, I had never driven any car with such rapid steering response. A minor but annoying problem came to light during early runs, involving the Associated steering blocks I had chosen to use. Because of the geometry, a knock can straighten the steering. A change to earlier style (non-sprung front and) blocks cured this problem. Without reverse, the occasional excursion from the track is very tame without so no starting lap times were put in. However, with standard kit tyres treated with Tees, the car is fast, responsive and very predictable. Weight is 921 grammes with no attempt having been made to save weight.

The Delta 'Phaser' is available from Phil Greeno Models, price £69.95 (CMK12).

Fig. 1

