

MAGNUM

XLS .52A Aircraft Engine

.52 SIZE HIGH-PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT ENGINE WITH TWIN-NEEDLE CARBURETOR & BALL BEARINGS



XLS .52A ENGINE SPECIFICATIONS

Displacement:	.52ci (8.47cc)
Bore:	22.4mm
Stroke:	21.5mm
Practical RPM:	2,200 - 18,000
Weight:	13.6oz (w/o Muffler) 17.4oz (w/ Muffler)

Features:

- ABC Piston & Sleeve Technology
- Rear Needle or Standard Needle Valve Options
- High-Flow Quiet Muffler for More Power
- Dual Ball Bearing-Supported Crankshaft
- Dual Bushing-Supported Connecting Rod

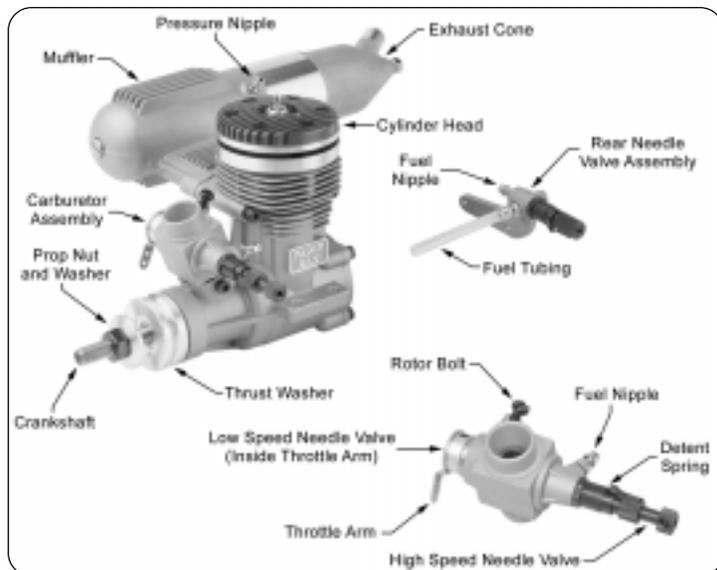
INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing a Magnum XLS series aircraft engine. The XLS .52A is a single cylinder, two-cycle engine incorporating ABC (Aluminum piston, Chrome plated Brass sleeve) technology for long life and easy break-in. A dual needle valve carburetor for precise fuel/airflow metering is standard. The XLS .52A features an optional cast aluminum rear needle valve assembly and high-flow muffler for more power and reduced noise. Your Magnum XLS series engine was designed by expert engineers and built by master craftsmen using only the highest quality materials and CNC machinery. These qualities provide the long life and dependability you have come to expect from an engine of this caliber.

BECOMING FAMILIAR WITH YOUR ENGINE

If you are familiar with the operation of model engines or just can't wait to run your new engine, please read through the Quick Start Guide included. This guide will help you get started right away and also includes some good recommendations. We do recommend reading through these operating instructions in their entirety to familiarize yourself with the features and operation of your new engine. We have also included a Troubleshooting Guide should you encounter any problems.

Please use the photos below to familiarize yourself with the components of your new Magnum XLS series engine.



CAUTION - PLEASE READ!!

Magnum XLS series model airplane engines will consistently give you dependable performance and reliability and will be a source of satisfaction and pleasure if you follow these instructions as to the engine's proper and safe use. You alone are responsible for the safe operation of your engine, so act sensibly and with care at all times. This Magnum XLS series model airplane engine is not a toy. It is a precision-built machine whose power is capable of causing serious injury to yourself and others if abused or misused, or if you fail to observe proper safety precautions while using it.

- Keep spectators, especially small children, at least 20 feet away from the engine while it is running.
- Mount the engine securely in the airplane or on a suitable engine test stand to run the engine. Follow the mounting instructions in your kit's instruction manual or on the plans for individual mounting recommendations. Do not clamp the engine in a vise to test-run it.
- Use the recommended size propeller and follow the proper procedure for mounting the propeller. Use the correct size wrench to tighten the propeller nut. Do not use pliers.
- Inspect the spinner, propeller and propeller nut on a regular basis, looking for any signs of nicks, cracks or loosening.
- To stop the engine, adjust the throttle linkage to completely close the throttle barrel and therefore cut off the fuel/air supply. You can also pinch the fuel line to stop the engine, but only if it is accessible. Do not throw anything into the spinning propeller or attempt to use your hands to stop the engine.
- While the engine is running, stand behind the engine to make any adjustments to the needle valves. Do not reach over or around the propeller. Do not lean toward the engine. Do not wear loose clothing or allow anything to be drawn into the spinning propeller while the engine is running.
- If you need to carry your model while the engine is running, be conscious of the spinning propeller. Keep the airplane pointed away from you and others at all times.
- Do not use tight-fitting cowls over the engine. They can restrict air from flowing over the engine which could result in engine damage from overheating.

ENGINE INSTALLATION

Engine Orientation

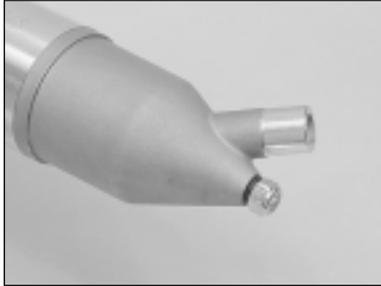
The XLS .52A can be orientated in any position on the firewall. Keep in mind that when the engine is mounted inverted, carburetor adjustments will need to be made differently and the fuel tank may need to be lowered. (See fuel tank size and orientation to carburetor on the next page.)

Engine Bolts & Firewall Requirements

The engine should be mounted to either a heavy-duty, glass-filled nylon engine mount, a machined aluminum engine mount or an integrated hardwood beam mount. Use only high-quality steel cap screws and related hardware to mount the engine to the engine mount. The firewall in the airplane should be aircraft grade 5-ply plywood no less than 1/4" thick and the firewall should be reinforced to meet the torque and weight of the engine.

Muffler Installation

The muffler is mounted to the engine using the two steel socket-cap screws, two split washers and one of the two gaskets provided. The second gasket



should be kept as a spare. Tighten both screws firmly to prevent the muffler from loosening during flight. The exhaust cone on the back of the muffler can be adjusted to better match the installation of your particular application. To adjust the exhaust cone, loosen the retaining nut using an adjustable wrench. Rotate the cone to the

desired angle and tighten the retaining nut completely while holding the axial bolt in place from the front of the muffler, using a flat blade screwdriver. It is important to tighten the retaining nut firmly to prevent the exhaust cone from loosening during flight.

Fuel Tank Size & Orientation to Carburetor

Ideally, the stopper in the fuel tank should be even with the high speed needle valve or just slightly below it. Some models will only allow the fuel tank to be mounted higher than the ideal location. A fuel tank that is positioned higher than the ideal location usually doesn't pose any problem except when it is mounted excessively higher and/or is used in conjunction with an inverted mounted engine or during extreme aerobatic flight. If you mount the engine inverted, we strongly suggest lowering the fuel tank so the stopper assembly is slightly below the high speed needle valve. Doing this will prevent fuel from siphoning into the engine and flooding it when the fuel tank is full. If you cannot lower the fuel tank far enough, we suggest lowering it as far as can be allowed in your particular application.

The size of the fuel tank used should be 10oz. - 12oz., depending on the model and the length of flights desired. Use of a 12oz. tank will provide between 10 - 15 minutes of run time at full throttle. Use of a fuel tank any larger than 12oz. can lead to excessive leaning of the engine during flight and is not recommended.

Carburetor Installation

The carburetor is held in place using two socket-cap screws. Slide the base

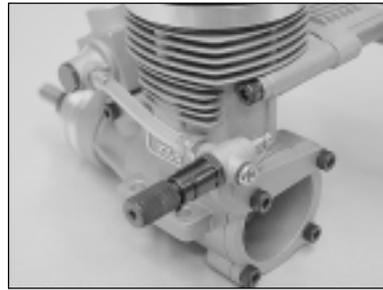


of the carburetor into the crankcase, being careful to keep the carburetor perpendicular to the front of the engine. Using your thumb, push down firmly on the carburetor so that the base of the carburetor sets completely into the crankcase. An o-ring is installed on the carburetor throat to seal the joint. While holding the carburetor firmly

down into place, install and tighten the socket-cap screws using the hex wrench provided.

Rear Needle Valve Assembly Installation

The rear needle valve assembly is held in place using the two socket-cap screws and two split washers provided with the rear needle valve assembly. To mount the assembly, remove the two upper backplate screws, set the assembly in place, then install and tighten the two longer socket-cap screws and split washers. Carefully install the length of silicon fuel line provided between the needle



valve assembly and the carburetor. The fuel pick-up line from your fuel tank will connect to the larger brass nipple on the needle valve assembly.

Standard-Mount Needle Valve Assembly Installation

It is not necessary to use the rear-mounted needle valve assembly with your engine. You can easily mount the needle valve into the side of the carburetor if you wish.



Using an adjustable wrench, carefully loosen and remove the plug from the side of the carburetor. Carefully loosen and remove the needle valve assembly (including the clear gaskets) from the rear

needle valve mount. Carefully thread the needle valve assembly (with the clear gaskets in place) into the side of the carburetor and tighten it securely using an adjustable wrench.

Optional Needle Valve Extension

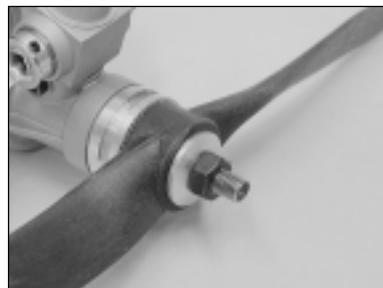
If an extension is required to adjust the high speed needle valve, use a 1.5mm diameter wire of the necessary length. Loosen the set screw in the side of the needle valve, insert the wire into the end of the needle valve and tighten the set screw firmly. If the extension is more than 3" long we recommend supporting the outer end of the extension to prevent excessive vibration.

Carburetor Rotor Bolt

The rotor bolt assembly holds the throttle barrel in the carburetor body and requires no adjustment. As part of your maintenance schedule you should periodically check that the rotor bolt and nut are tight.

Propeller Installation

IMPORTANT Before installing the propeller it must be properly balanced.



Running your engine using an out-of-balance propeller can lead to excessive vibration, which will result in excessive stress and wear on both the engine and the airframe. Balance the propeller using the method recommended by the propeller manufacturer. Several products are available to properly balance propellers. Ask

your local retailer for more information about these items.

Using a 1/4" drill bit or a prop reamer, enlarge the hole in the propeller hub to fit the crankshaft. The diameter of the crankshaft is 1/4". Slide the

propeller onto the crankshaft, up against the thrust washer. Slide the propeller washer up against the propeller and thread the prop nut into place. Tighten the prop nut firmly to secure the propeller in place. When tightening the prop nut, use an adjustable wrench. Do not use pliers.

WARNING If you are installing a spinner onto your engine, the cone of the spinner must not rub against the propeller. Allowing the spinner cone to rub against the propeller could lead to propeller damage and eventual propeller failure.

PROPELLER, GLOW PLUG & FUEL

Propeller Recommendation

The diameter and pitch of the propeller needed for the XLS .52A will vary greatly depending on the application the engine is used in. The weight, drag and the type of model and how you intend to fly it are all factors in determining the correct size propeller to use. Experimentation will be necessary to find the optimal size propeller for your particular application. Ideally you want a propeller that the engine will turn in the 10,000 - 15,000 rpm range on the ground, yet power the airplane sufficiently. Using a propeller that is too small will cause the engine to run at too high an rpm. Using a propeller that is too large will cause the engine to run at too low an rpm and cause it to lug down too much. In both instances this can lead to premature engine wear and eventual failure.

PROPELLER SIZE RECOMMENDATIONS		
Use for Break-In	9 x 6	11 x 4-8
	10 x 5-8	12 x 3-6

(Note: The 10 x 6 propeller size is circled in the original image.)

Glow Plug Recommendation

Glow plugs can make a big difference in the performance of your engine. We recommend using a hot heat-range glow plug intended specifically for two-cycle engines. Do not use a cold heat-range plug. This can lead to erratic engine runs and eventual engine wear and failure.

Fuel Recommendation

Fuel can make a big difference in the way your engine performs. We recommend using two types of fuel with the XLS .52A. For the break-in period you must use a fuel containing no more than 10% nitro methane and no less than 20% Castor Oil lubricant. Use of fuel containing more than the recommended percentage of nitro methane or any synthetic lubricants will cause the engine to run too hot and result in excessive wear and engine failure in a very short period of time. Once the engine has been adequately broken in (about 1/2 gallon of the recommended break-in fuel), a fuel containing up to, but no more than, 15% nitro methane and no less than 16% Castor Oil and synthetic lubricant blended fuel can be used.

WARNING We do not recommend using fuels that contain only synthetic lubricants. Synthetic lubricants have a much lower flash point than Castor Oil lubricants. Flash point is the point at which the lubricant begins to actually burn and lose its lubricating qualities. Using fuels containing a blend of Castor Oil and synthetic lubricants results in an engine that runs cooler and lasts longer. One lean run using a fuel containing only synthetic lubricants can cause engine failure. Using fuels with a Castor Oil and synthetic blend of lubricants greatly reduces this chance.

HIGH & LOW SPEED NEEDLE VALVES

High Speed Needle Valve

The high speed needle valve is used to meter the air/fuel mixture at full throttle. Turn the needle clockwise to lean the mixture or turn the needle counterclockwise to richen the mixture. When you start the engine for the very first time the needle valve should be turned in completely, then backed out 2-1/2 turns. When you start the engine after that, leave the needle valve in the same position it was in when you shut down the engine.

Low Speed Needle Valve

The low speed needle valve regulates the air/fuel mixture at idle and during transition from idle to full throttle. Turn the idle mixture screw clockwise to lean the mixture. Turn it counterclockwise to richen the mixture. The idle mixture screw is preset from the factory, but minor adjustments may need to be made. **To reset the mixture screw to the factory setting open the carburetor barrel completely. While holding the barrel open, turn the mixture screw in until it stops. From this point, turn the mixture screw out 3 turns. This is the factory setting.**

STARTING PROCEDURE

The XLS .52A can be started using an electric starter or it can be started by hand. For safety and ease of starting, especially when the engine is new, we recommend using an electric starter. The following two procedures should be done with the power to the glow plug off.

Starting Using an Electric Starter

When using an electric starter it is not necessary to prime the engine. The starter turns the engine over fast enough that the engine draws fuel on its own. Priming the engine prior to using an electric starter can cause the engine to "hydro-lock" or flood. This is a result of too much fuel in the engine before it actually fires. **Turning the engine over with an electric starter while the engine is flooded can cause extreme damage to the engine and/or cause the propeller assembly to come loose. Turn the propeller through the compression stroke one time by hand to check for a hydro-locked state before applying the starter.**

Starting by Hand

When starting the engine by hand always use a chicken stick or a heavy leather glove. Never just use your bare hand or serious injury could result. To make the engine easier to start by hand it should first be primed. This is done by opening the carburetor completely and choking the engine by putting your finger over the carburetor opening. With the carburetor choked, "pull" the propeller through the compression stroke 2 - 3 times. This will draw fuel into the engine. Remove your finger and pull the propeller through the compression stroke once to check for a hydro-locked condition.

BREAK-IN PROCEDURE

IMPORTANT The XLS .52A is an ABC engine. The cylinder sleeve is tapered at the top, causing severe resistance when the piston moves through the top of the stroke. This is normal. When the engine heats up to operating temperature, this resistance will decrease and the proper clearance will be achieved. The break-in procedure will guide you through the steps necessary to properly break in your new ABC engine. Please follow the steps on the next page closely.

The break-in process allows the engine parts to perfectly fit each other and properly protect each part from premature wear. The engine should be broken in using a fuel that contains no more than 10% nitro methane and no less than 20% Castor Oil lubricant. Synthetic lubricant fuels should not be used during the break-in procedure. For the break-in procedure we recommend mounting the engine into the airplane it will be used in. This way the muffler, fuel tank and throttle linkage can all be tested in combination with the engine. If your airplane uses a cowling, it should be removed during the break-in procedure.

- ❑ 1) Turn the high speed needle valve out 2-1/2 turns from the fully closed position.
- ❑ 2) If you are using an electric starter to start the engine, follow the procedure in the previous section. If you are starting the engine by hand, follow that procedure in the previous section.
- ❑ 3) Open the throttle barrel to approximately 1/4 throttle. Connect the power to the glow plug. Start the engine using an electric starter or by hand. If starting by hand you will need to vigorously flip the propeller through the compression stroke several times before the engine will start.
- ❑ 4) Once the engine starts, open the throttle barrel to about 1/2 throttle. You may need to lean the high speed needle valve in about 1/4 turn to keep the engine running at half throttle.
- ❑ 5) After the engine has been running about 1 minute, remove the power from the glow plug and slowly advance the throttle barrel to full throttle. Adjust the high speed needle valve so that the engine is running very rich. You should notice excessive white smoke coming from the exhaust. Let the engine run for approximately 10 minutes then stop the engine.
- ❑ 6) Let the engine cool for approximately 10 minutes then restart it. Set the high speed needle valve mixture to a slightly leaner setting, about 1/4 turn more in. Let the engine run for about 5 minutes at this setting, then stop the engine and let it cool for approximately 10 minutes.
- ❑ 7) Repeat the procedure in step # 6, while leaning the needle valve slightly more each time. In all, you should run the engine about a total of 30 minutes of actual running time. After 30 minutes of run time the engine is ready for flight. Fly the airplane with the engine set as rich as possible, but with adequate power to fly the airplane. After each flight, lean the mixture slightly. Continue to do this for about 5 flights. At this point the engine should hold a good setting on the high speed needle valve and you can begin to fine tune the needle valve settings to increase performance.

OPTIMIZING THE MIXTURE SETTINGS

Now that your engine is broken in, you can set the high and low speed needle valves for optimum performance.

WARNING Be careful never to lean the engine out too much. Remember that the lubricants for your engine are suspended in the fuel. If you lean out the fuel mixture too much you will also be lowering the amount of lubricant entering your engine. Less lubricant means more chance of your engine overheating and possible engine failure.

Setting the High Speed Needle Valve

- ❑ 1) Start the engine and remove the power from the glow plug. Allow the engine to warm up for about 1 minute.
- ❑ 2) After the engine has warmed up, slowly lean the high speed mixture until the engine reaches peak rpm. After reaching peak rpm, richen the mixture slightly until an audible drop in rpm is heard. If you are using a tachometer this should be between a 200 - 300 rpm drop.

- ❑ 3) With the engine running at full power, carefully lift the nose of the airplane about 45° into the air. The mixture should not become too lean, but you may hear a slight increase in rpm. If the engine sags, or loses rpm when you hold the nose up, the mixture is too lean. If this is the case, slightly richen the mixture and follow the test once more.

IMPORTANT Rpm will increase about 10% - 30% in the air. This is due to the forward motion of the aircraft as it is flying. Because of this more air is entering the carburetor, at a higher force, which causes the mixture to lean out. Additionally, as the fuel level in the fuel tank goes down, fuel draw becomes more difficult for the engine, especially during aerobatics, thus causing the mixture to go lean. It is imperative that you set the mixture rich while on the ground to compensate for the leaning tendencies that will happen in the air. Always watch the exhaust during your flight. The engine should leave a noticeable white smoke trail at all times. If there is no smoke trail, the engine is running too lean. You should land immediately and reset the mixture.

Setting the Low Speed Needle Valve

- ❑ 1) Start the engine and lean out the high speed needle valve as per the previous steps. Close the throttle until the slowest reliable idle is reached. Allow the engine to idle for about 30 seconds.
- ❑ 2) Quickly advance the throttle to full. If the engine just stops running as soon as the throttle is advanced, the idle mixture is too lean. With the engine stopped, richen the idle mixture about 1/8 of a turn.
- ❑ 3) Repeat steps # 1 and # 2 until the engine will transition from idle to full throttle smoothly. Minor hesitation in the transition is normal.
- ❑ 4) If you quickly advance the throttle from idle to full and the engine seems to be very rich during transition (i.e., lots of smoke coming from the exhaust), the mixture is too rich. With the engine stopped, lean the idle mixture about 1/8 of a turn.
- ❑ 5) Repeat steps # 1 and # 4 until the engine will transition from idle to full throttle smoothly. Minor hesitation in the transition is normal.

MAINTENANCE

- Avoid running the engine under dusty conditions. If you are in a dusty environment we suggest using an air filter over the carburetor.
- At the end of every flying day, purge the engine of fuel by disconnecting the fuel line and allowing the engine to run dry of fuel.
- Use a high quality after-run oil in the engine after you have purged the engine of fuel. Inject the oil into the engine through the carburetor and through the glow plug hole. Rotate the crankshaft several times to distribute the oil throughout the engine. This will prevent the engine from forming rust.
- Wipe the outside of the engine dry using a soft cloth.
- Use a fuel filter between the fuel tank and the carburetor.
- Periodically check to make sure all of the engine bolts are tight.

Information about returning your engine for warranty service can be found on the separate parts list packaged with these operating instructions.



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XLS .52A AIRCRAFT ENGINE QUICK-START AND TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

The following information is provided to get your new Magnum XLS .52A engine running right away with minimal effort. We have listed our recommendations for fuel, propeller, starting procedures and other recommended accessories. Also included is general information about the accessories needed for the engine that we hope you will find helpful.

This Quick-Start Guide should not be used as a replacement for the Operating Instructions included; rather, it should be used along with the Operating Instructions. We highly recommend reading through the Operating Instructions to familiarize yourself with each part of the engine, along with the proper procedures for engine break-in, tuning, care and maintenance.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following items are recommended for use with your XLS series engine. These items are recommended for initial start-up and running. Please read through the Operating Instructions for further details.

Fuel: We suggest Power Master 10% 2-Stroke Blend (P/N 275180) for break-in.

We suggest Power Master 15% 2-Stroke Blend (P/N 275198) for normal use.

We suggest using Power Master brand fuels. Power Master fuel comes in 10% and 15% nitromethane contents that can be used in your XLS series engine. Power Master fuels are blended using only high-quality nitromethane, methanol, Castor Oil and synthetic lubricants to provide high power output, along with easy starting and unmatched lubricating and heat dissipation qualities. For the extra lubrication necessary for break-in, use 10% 2-stroke blend. After break-in, for extra performance, use 15% 2-stroke blend.

Fuel Tank: Dubro 12oz. Fuel Tank (P/N 568527)

Dubro fuel tanks are a perfect match for your XLS series engine. This size recommendation will give you about 10-15 minutes of run-time at full throttle, and they are possibly the easiest fuel tanks to assemble and maintain.

Glow Plug: Thunderbolt # 3 (P/N 115559)

The Thunderbolt # 3 glow plug is designed to be used in high-performance engines using fuels containing 10% - 20% nitro content and in any environment. It is a "hot" type of glow plug for easy starting, excellent transition and incredible top end. The glow plug is also very durable and able to withstand repeated use, day after day.

Propeller: APC 10 x 6 Propeller (P/N 608460)

We have found that the engine runs at its best using APC brand props. They are designed to be very efficient and run quiet at high rpm's, and they are also durable. Use this size prop to break in your engine, then change to the prop that best suits your application. Use the guide in the Operating Instructions to help you find the right size propeller.

Glow Driver: Magnum Glow Starter w/Meter (P/N 237438)

The Magnum glow starter is an excellent choice for heating the glow plug. It uses a Sub-C NiCD, includes a meter to determine the quality of your glow plug, and it also includes a charger to recharge the battery. It's a very economical product to purchase and can be used with any engine that uses a glow plug.

Engine Mount: Magnum Adjustable Engine Mount (P/N 279951)

The Magnum adjustable engine mount is a glass-filled type that mounts to a plywood firewall in the model. It is easy to install and adjustable to fit different sized engines, and it comes complete with mounting hardware.

QUICK-STARTING PROCEDURES

Engine Preparation

- 1) Mount the engine to the recommended engine mount. A wood beam mount built into the airframe would also be sufficient.
- 2) Install the muffler onto the engine using the hardware provided. The muffler cone can be rotated to better suit the installation in your model. Be sure to tighten the nut securely to prevent the muffler cone from loosening.
- 3) Install the propeller to the engine using the propeller nut and washer provided. Tighten the nut securely using an adjustable wrench.

Engine Starting

- 1) Carefully turn the high speed needle valve in completely until it stops, then turn the needle valve out 2-1/2 turns. This is the mixture setting for initial starting.
- 2) If hand starting, prime the engine by opening the throttle barrel completely, placing your finger over the carburetor opening and flipping the prop through compression 2 -3 times. If you will be using an electric starter, **do not** prime the engine. The starter will turn the engine over fast enough to draw fuel on its own.
- 3) Connect the glow starter to the glow plug. Open the carburetor barrel to about 1/4 throttle and start the engine. If you are starting the engine by hand, you will need to vigorously flip the prop several times before the engine will start. Once the engine begins running, immediately turn the high speed needle valve in about 1/4 turn to keep the engine running.
- 4) Advance the throttle to full while turning the high speed needle valve in to keep the engine running. The engine should be producing a very noticeable white exhaust from the muffler and sound like it is running rough. Allow the engine to run only for about 5 minutes, then shut the engine off.
- 5) Now that you have started your engine, it must be properly broken in. Proper break-in will seat all of the moving parts, particularly the piston and cylinder. This procedure takes about 30 minutes of run-time and is highly recommended. An engine that is properly broken in will produce more power, be more user-friendly and last much longer than an engine that does not receive a break-in period. For this reason we highly recommend following the break-in procedure detailed in the Operating Instructions before you run the engine further.

This troubleshooting guide has been provided to help you diagnose and solve most problems that you may encounter with your Magnum XLS series engine. Most problems encountered can be solved by carefully following the problem-cause-solution sections below. If you cannot solve the problem using this troubleshooting guide, please feel free to contact us at the address or phone number listed below.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
1) Engine does not start	A) Failed glow plug B) Glow starter not charged and/or faulty C) Engine not being turned over fast enough D) Low speed needle valve set too lean E) Old or contaminated fuel F) Engine flooded with too much fuel G) Faulty fuel tank and/or stopper assembly H) Air leak in fuel system and/or engine	A) Replace glow plug with new one B) Fully charge glow starter and/or replace C) Use an electric starter to start engine D) Reset low speed needle valve to factory setting E) Replace with new fuel F) Remove glow plug and expel fuel from cylinder G) Check and/or replace fuel tank assembly H) Replace fuel lines and/or tighten all engine bolts
2) Engine does not draw fuel	A) Air leak in fuel system and/or engine B) High speed needle valve fully closed C) Low speed needle valve set too lean D) Fuel lines kinked E) Defective fuel tank	A) Replace fuel lines and/or tighten all engine bolts B) Reset high speed needle valve to factory setting C) Reset low speed needle valve to factory setting D) Check and straighten fuel lines E) Replace fuel tank
3) Engine vibrates excessively	A) Propeller out of balance B) Engine and/or engine mount loose	A) Balance propeller B) Tighten engine mounting bolts
4) Engine does not transition	A) Failed and/or wrong type glow plug B) Old and/or wrong type fuel C) High speed needle valve set too rich D) Low speed needle valve set too lean E) Low speed needle valve set too rich F) Air leak in fuel system and/or engine G) Propeller too large	A) Replace with new recommended glow plug B) Replace with new recommended fuel C) Set high speed needle valve to leaner setting D) Set low speed needle valve richer E) Set low speed needle valve leaner F) Replace fuel lines and/or tighten all engine bolts G) Replace with one size smaller propeller
5) Throttle barrel does not close completely	A) Throttle servo linkage out of adjustment	A) Adjust throttle linkage to close throttle barrel completely
6) Engine Overheats	A) Engine running too lean B) Cowl too restrictive C) Wrong type of fuel used D) Engine not fully broken in	A) Richen high speed needle valve B) Open larger vents in cowling to allow air to exit C) Use fuel with recommended oil content D) Allow engine further break-in time
7) Engine stops abruptly	A) Engine running too lean B) Piston & sleeve out of tolerances	A) Richen high speed needle valve B) Return engine to Global Services

RETURNING YOUR ENGINE FOR WARRANTY SERVICE

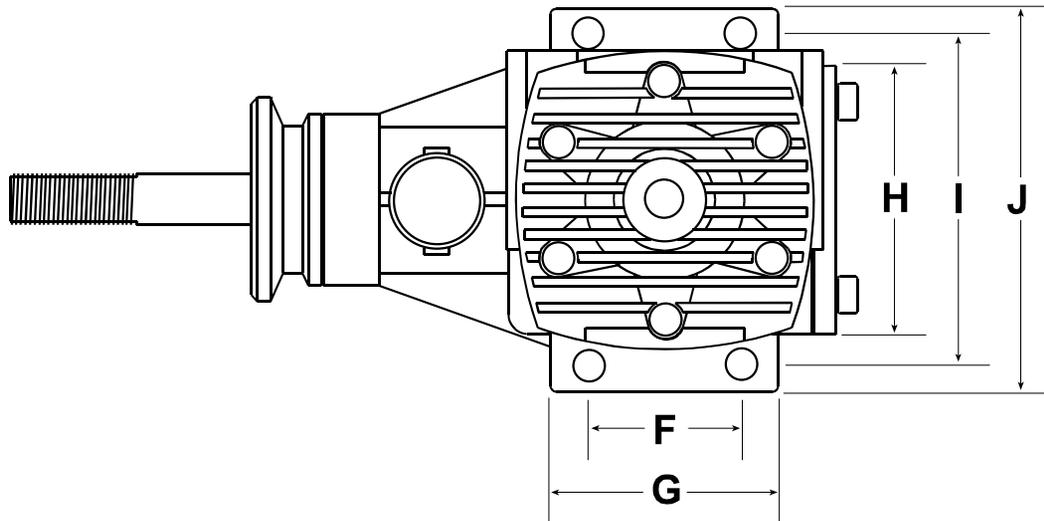
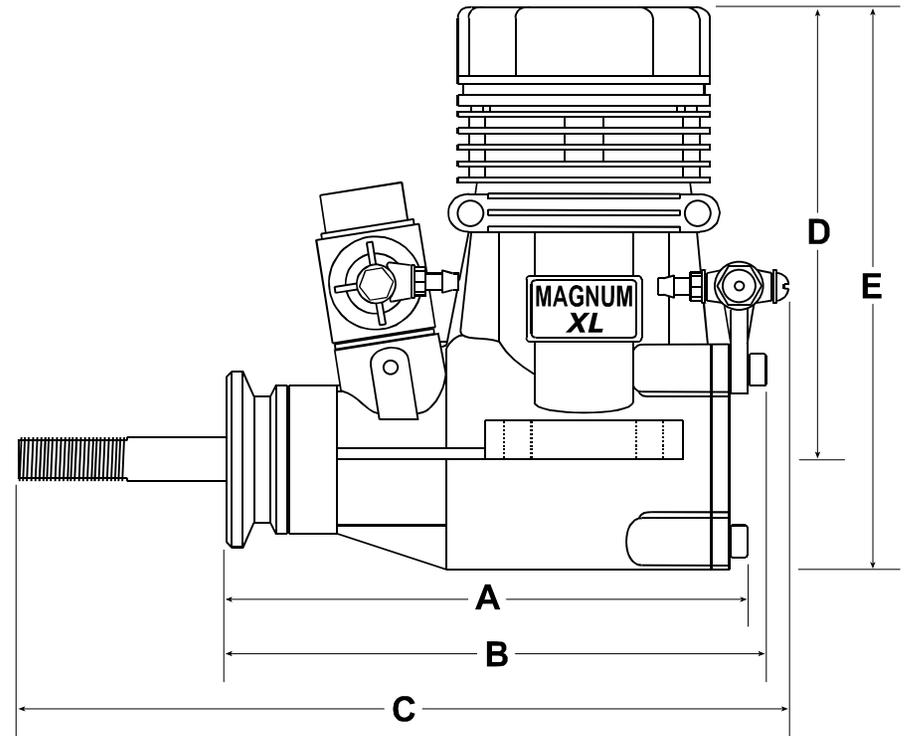
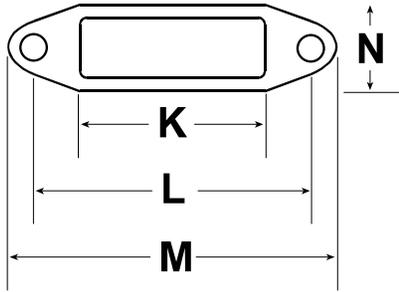
All Magnum engines returned for warranty service must be within the warranty terms as stated on the warranty card provided with your engine. Do not return the engine to the place of purchase. They are not authorized or equipped to perform warranty work on Magnum products. When requesting warranty service, please observe the following guidelines:

- Always send the complete engine including the carburetor and muffler. The engine must be removed from the model.
- Include a note detailing the problem or service you are requesting. Service cannot be provided without this information. Include your daytime phone number in the event we need more details pertaining to the service requested.
- You may request an estimate of services at the time you return your engine for service. An omission of this request implies permission for the Magnum Service Center to service your engine at our discretion.
- Include a method of payment for any service charges. If not specified, the unit will be returned to you C.O.D.
- Send the engine to us by United Parcel Service, Federal Express or by Insured Mail. Postage is not refundable. Send to:

Global Services • 18480 Bandilier Circle • Fountain Valley, CA 92708
Phone (714) 963-0329 • Fax (714) 964-6236 • Email: service@globalhobby.com

MAGNUM

XLS .52A ENGINE DIMENSIONS



DIMENSIONS			
A	3-3/8"	H	1-7/16"
B	3-1/2"	I	1-3/4"
C	4-3/4"	J	2-1/16"
D	2-7/8"	K	1-1/16"
E	3-1/2"	L	1-7/16"
F	11/16"	M	1-3/4"
G	1-1/8"	N	7/16"