

# BIG BEAR DATSUN

MARUI PLASTIC MODEL



With tuning motor

○ READY TO ASSEMBLE R/C  
CAR MODEL KIT ○ WITH HIGH  
POWER BLACK MOTOR

Electrically Powered,  
Radio Controlled



TOKYO MARUI PLASTIC MODEL CO.

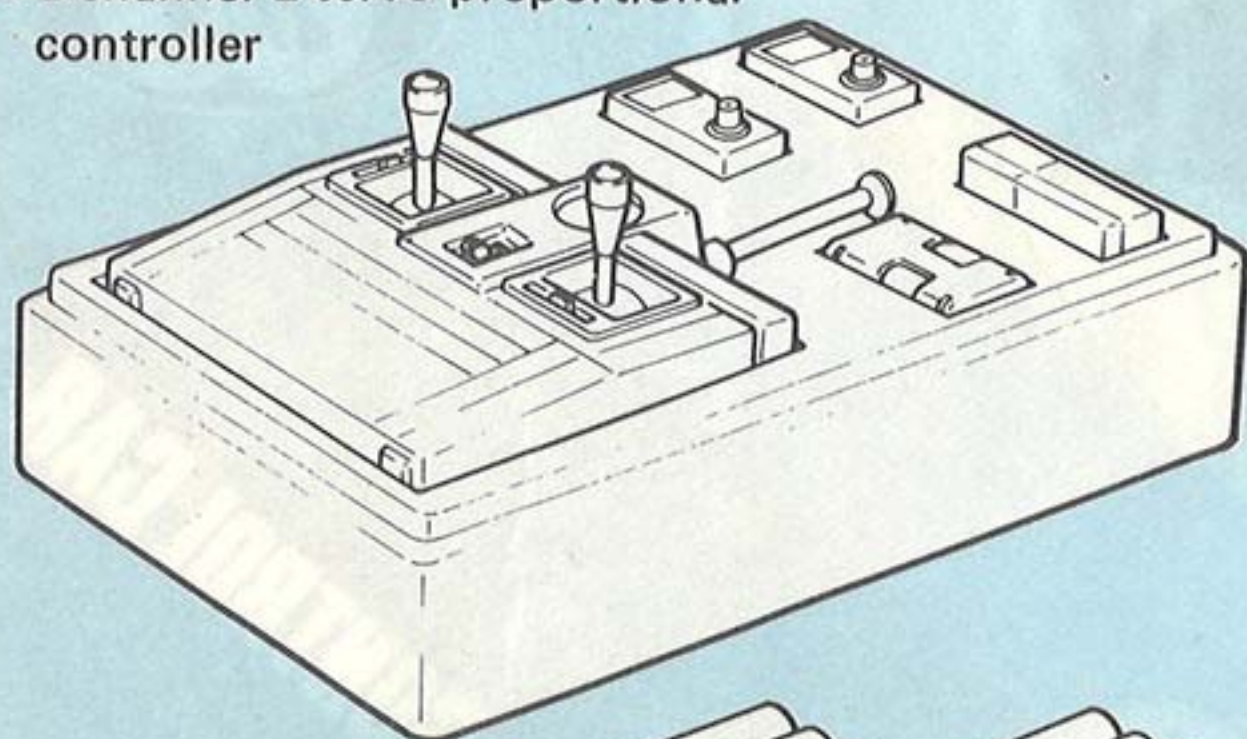
## HIGH PERFORMANCE SUPER BIG WHEEL R/C CAR





## « Parts not included in the kit »

- 2-channel 2-servo proportional controller



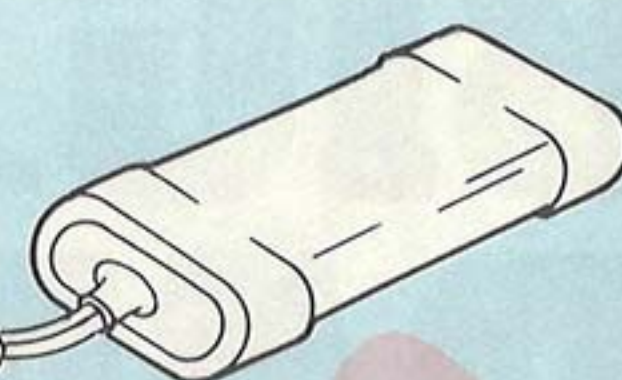
• Batteries for proportional controller

Most regular 2-channel proportional controllers may be used, but always test first. For those who are going to purchase a controller, the following models are recommended:  
 FUTABA: ATTACK, MAGNUM  
 K.O.: FX-II, EX-II  
 J.P.: BEAT 2  
 SANWA: NEW DASH S

- Rechargeable battery 7.2V or 6V Ni-Cd battery



Special charger



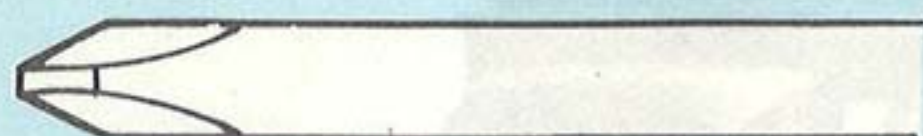
Either 7.2V or 6 V Ni-Cd battery may be used as the power supply for drive motor. A 6 V battery, however, will not deliver the full speed and torque designed into the **BIG BEAR** model, so we recommend a 7.2 V racing pack for those who are going to purchase a new battery.

A Ni-Cd battery may be recharged up to 300 times. Charging normally requires 15 to 16 hours, but quick-charge models requiring only 15 to 20 minutes are also available.

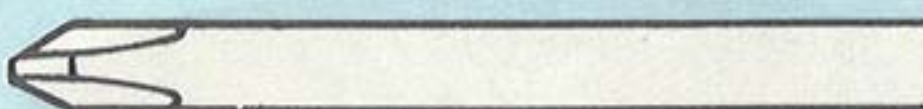
\*Refer to the instructions included with the Ni-Cd battery for details.

## « Tools Required for Assembly »

- ⊕ Only phillips type screwdrivers are shown in actual sizes.

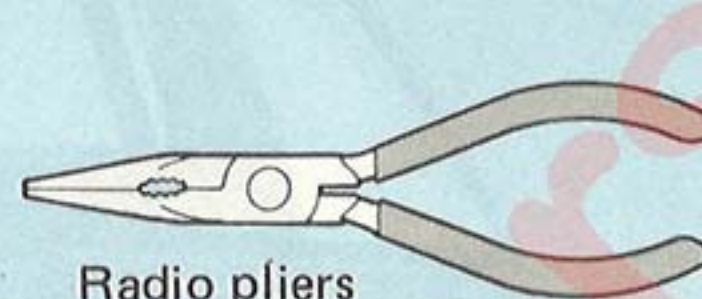


+ Screwdriver (Large) for  $\phi 3$  screws and  $\phi 3$  tapping screws

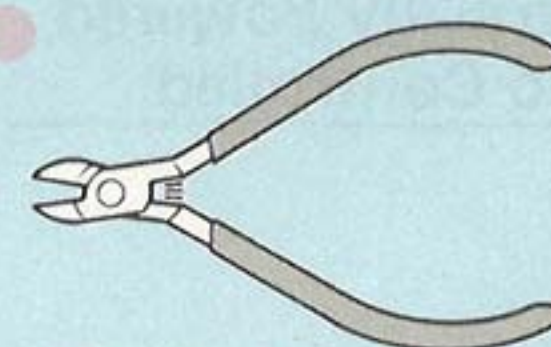


+ Screwdriver (Middle) for damper shaft,  $\phi 2.6$  screws, and  $\phi 2.6$  tapping screws

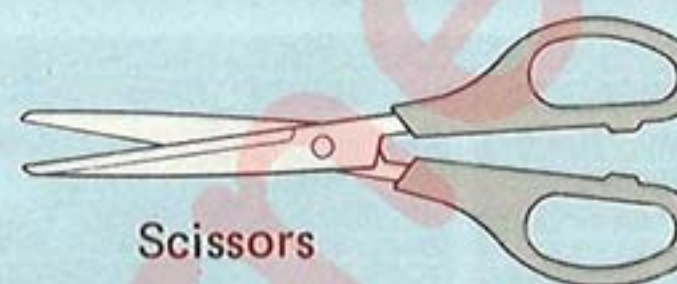
This kit includes many tapping screws. Use the proper screwdriver and the proper tightening torque for each one. Release the turning pressure on the screwdriver when the screw no longer rotates easily. Be careful not to damage screws by applying too much torque.



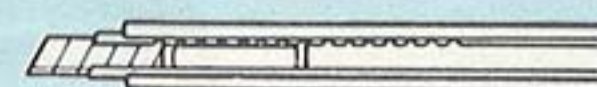
Radio pliers



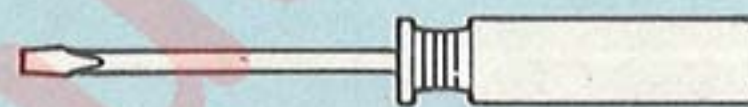
Cutting pliers



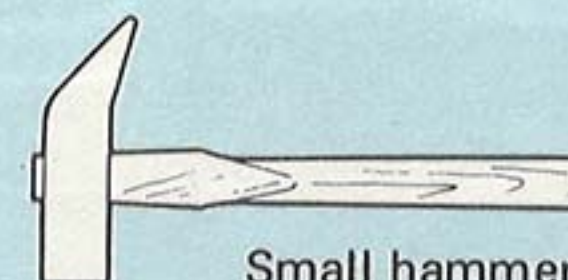
Scissors



Cutter



Plain screwdriver (Middle)



Small hammer

## « Radio Control Unit »

- ③ Extend the antenna

- ① Insert batteries

- ⑥ Set trim levers at their neutral positions.

Transmitter

- ⑦ Set levers at their neutral positions.

- ④ Turn the switch ON.

- ⑦ The servo horns stop at their neutral positions.

Receiver

- ② Connect these leads.

- ⑤ Turn this switch ON.

Servo

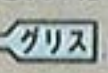
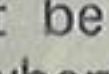
Servo

Almost any 2-channel, 2-servo, digital proportional radio controller may be used, but some may not. Units with 3 or more channels are not suitable.

\* Check the controller operation

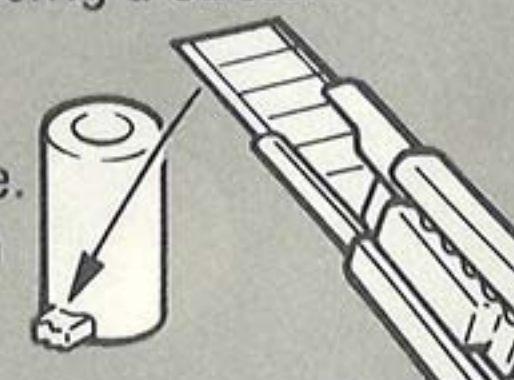
- ① Insert batteries in the transmitter and receiver.
  - ② Connect the servo and power supply leads to the receiver.
  - ③ Extend the transmitter antenna.
  - ④ Turn ON the transmitter switch. (Always turn ON the transmitter switch first.)
  - ⑤ Turn ON the receiver switch.
  - ⑥ Set the trim levers at their neutral positions.
  - ⑦ Set the levers at their neutral positions. (The servo horns should stop at their neutral positions.)
  - ⑧ Check servos operation by moving the levers.
  - ⑨ Turn OFF the receiver first and then the transmitter when the test is complete.
- Refer to the radio control equipment instructions for further details.

## Read the following instructions carefully before assembly

- Read the entire assembly instructions before beginning assembly.
- A  mark indicates a portion where the grease included in the kit must be applied. Similarly, a small hammer should be used when the  mark appears.
- Some screws, nuts, and washers will be left over as more than the required numbers are included in the kit. Keep

them for use as spare parts.

- Thoroughly remove plastic part burrs using a cutter.
- Strengthened nylon part burrs must be completely removed as they may impair driving performance. (Be careful not to cut your fingers with the cutter.)





Metallic part actual sizes  
used on P.3

$\phi 4 \times 28$  spacer ... 2 pcs

Front shaft ... 2 pcs

3 mm washer ... 1 pc

2 mm nut ... 2 pcs

Front suspension screw ... 4 pcs

Free ball ... 2 pcs

4 mm spring washer ... 4 pcs

4 mm nut ... 4 pcs

Front arm shaft (with 3 mm locknut and 3 mm washer) ... 1 pc

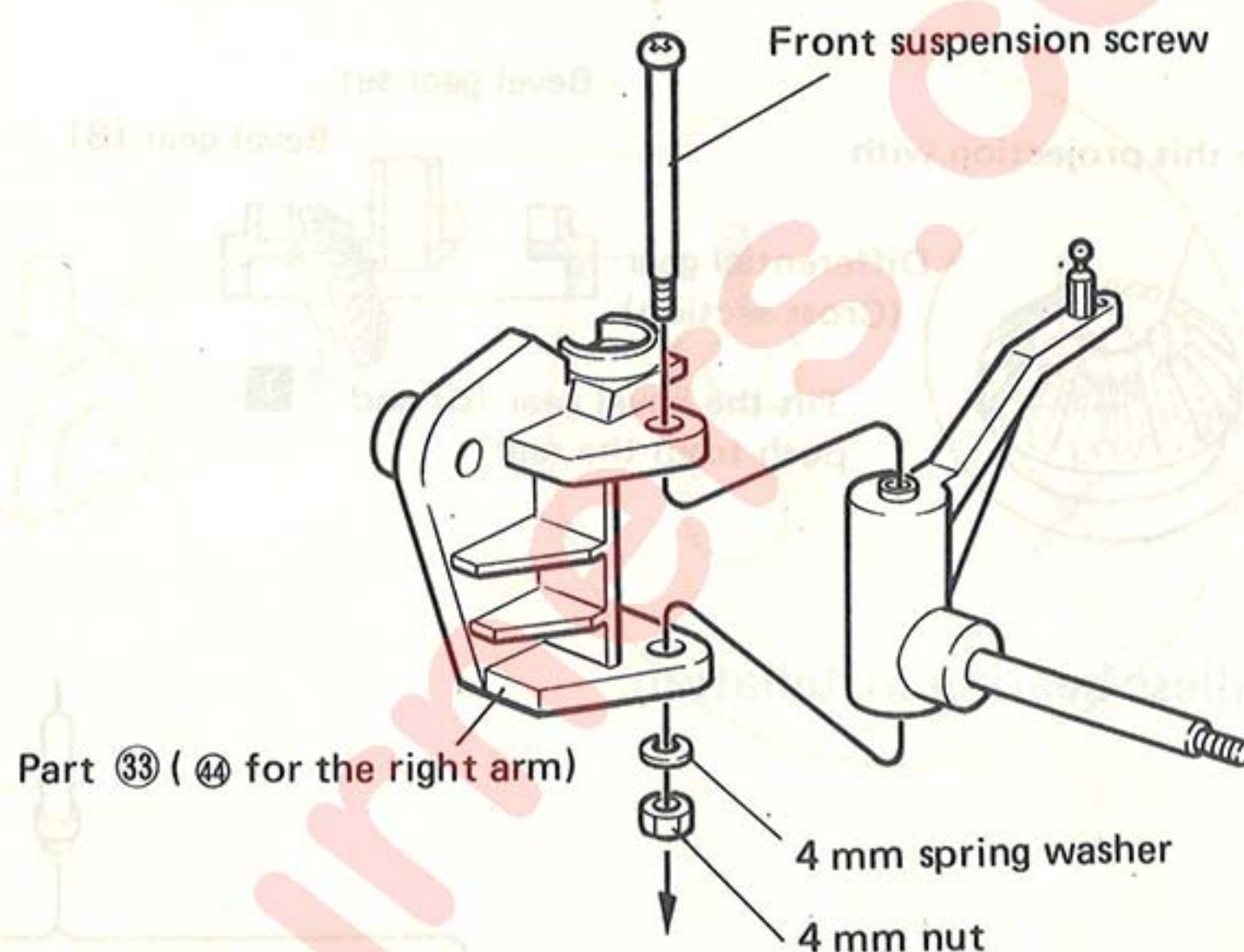
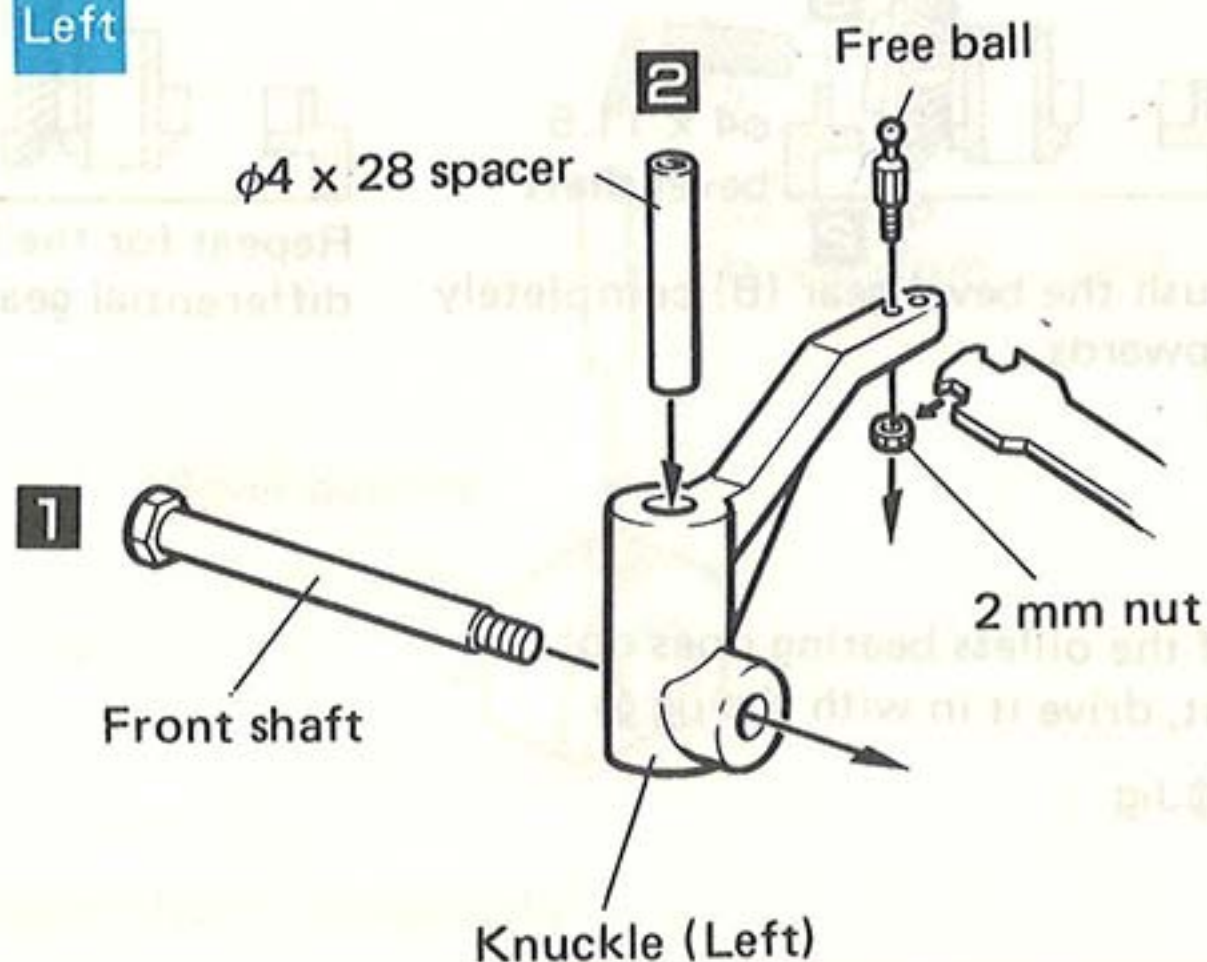
Front suspension spring ... 2 pcs

Partially nylon 3 mm locknut ... 1 pc

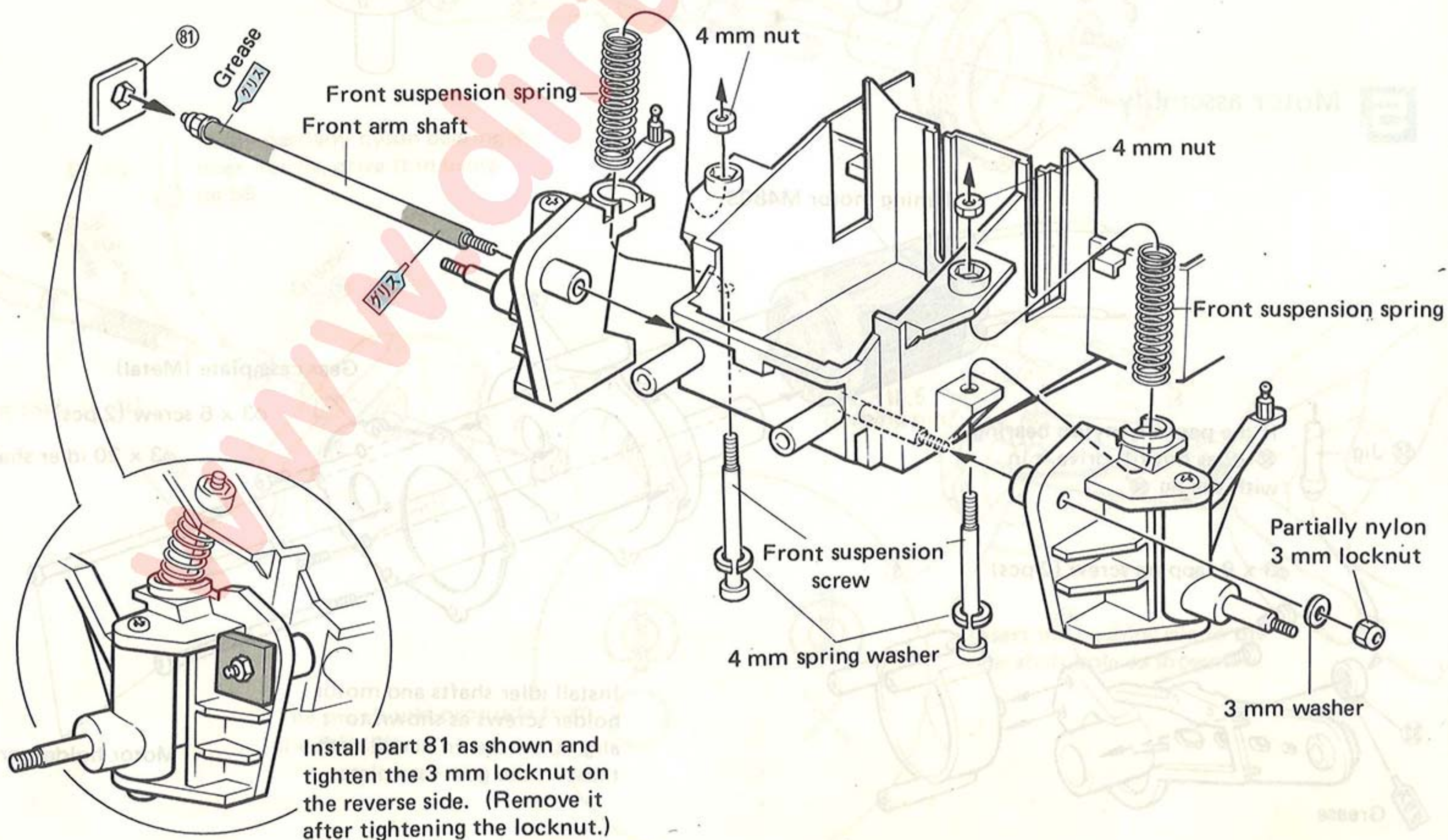
## 1 Front suspension arm assembly

(Install in the order (1) and (2).)

Left

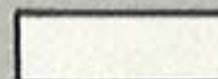



## 2 Front suspension arm installation








Metallic part actual sizes  
used on P.4

  $\phi 4 \times 11.5$  bevel shaft ... 2 pcs

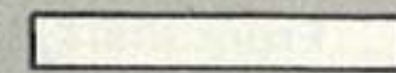
  $\phi 3 \times 8$  tapping screw  
... 2 pcs

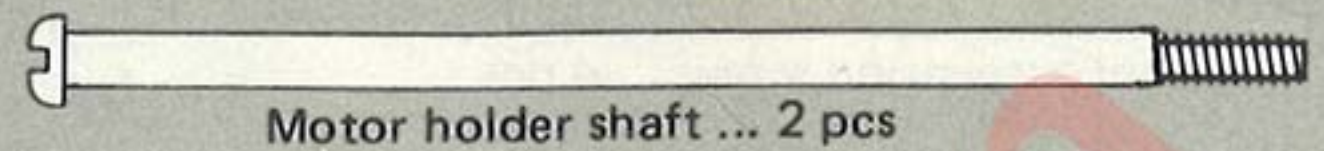
  $\phi 3 \times 6$  screw ... 2 pcs

 Oilless bearing ... 2 pcs

 Bevel gear (B) (Plastic)  
... 2 pcs

《 Assembly jigs 》

  $\phi 3 \times 20$  idler shaft ... 1pc

 Motor holder shaft ... 2 pcs

### 3 Gear assembly

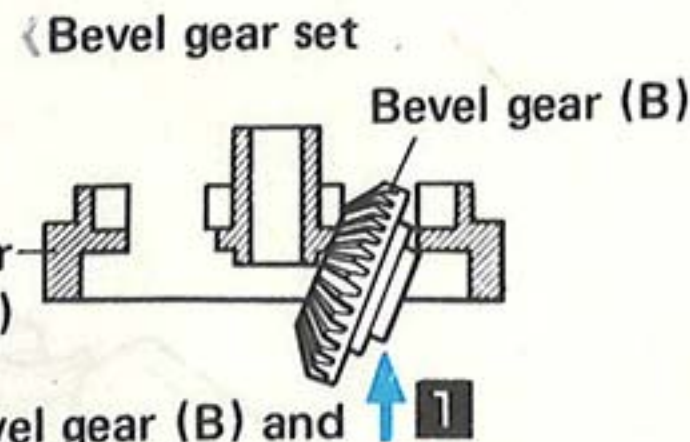
1 ~ 4 (Assemble in the order (1) through (4).)

Remove this projection with  
a cutter.

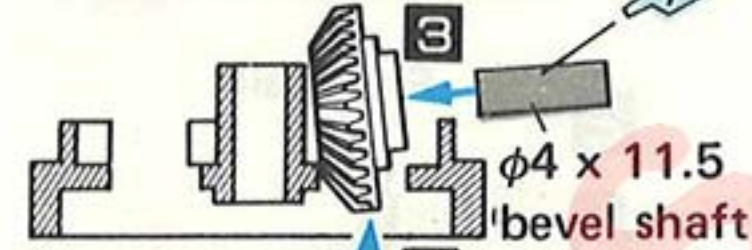


Differential gear  
(Cross section)

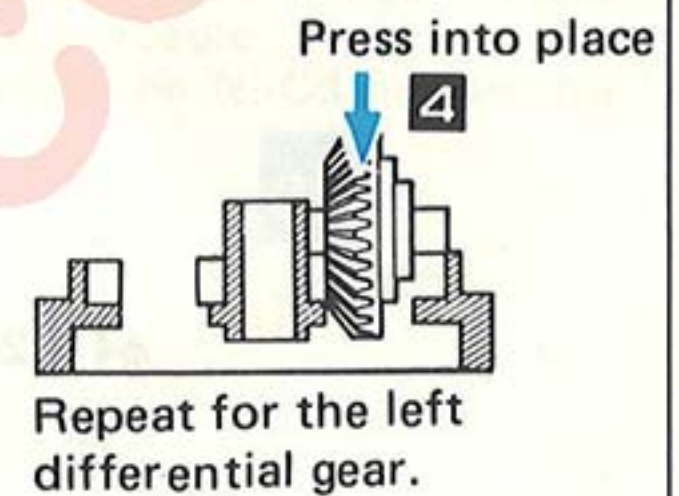
Tilt the bevel gear (B) and  
push from the rear.



Insert the bevel shaft.

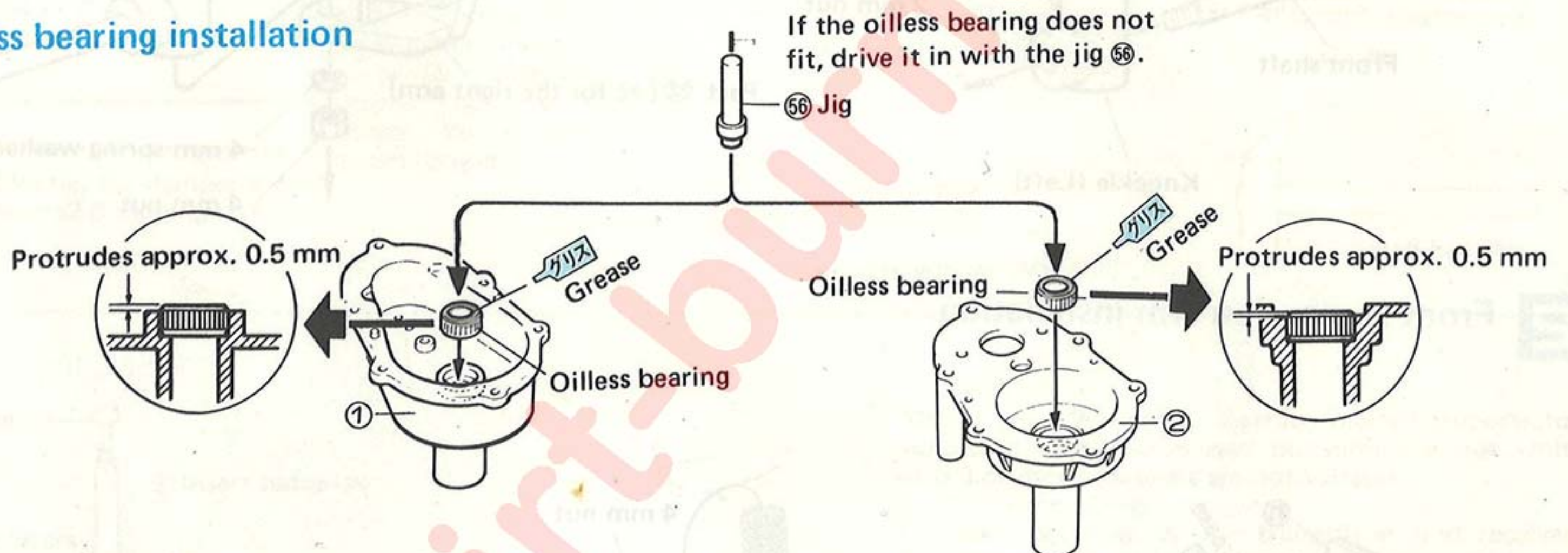


Push the bevel gear (B) completely  
upwards.

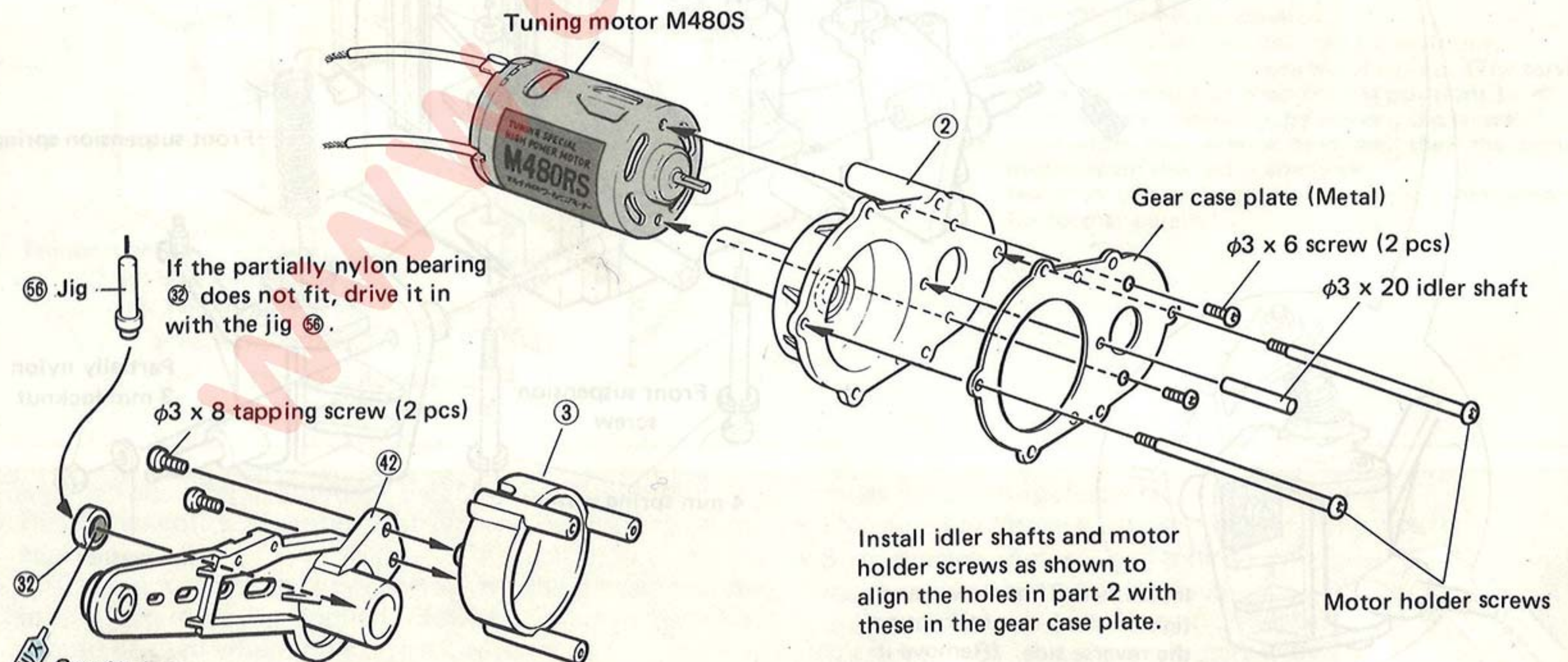


Repeat for the left  
differential gear.

### 4 Oilless bearing installation



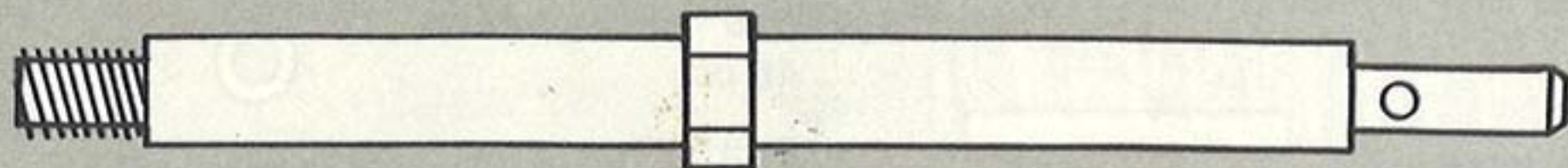
### 5 Motor assembly



Inside the hole

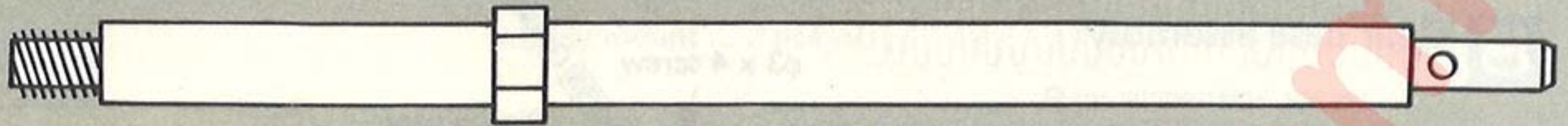


$\phi 2 \times 10.5$  bushing pin ... 2 pcs



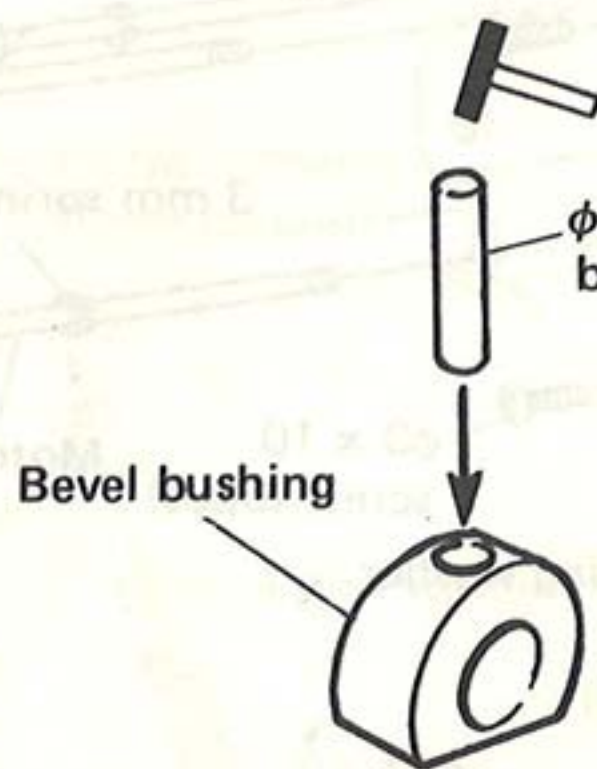
Rear shaft (Left) ... 1 pc

Bevel bushing (Plastic) ... 2 pcs

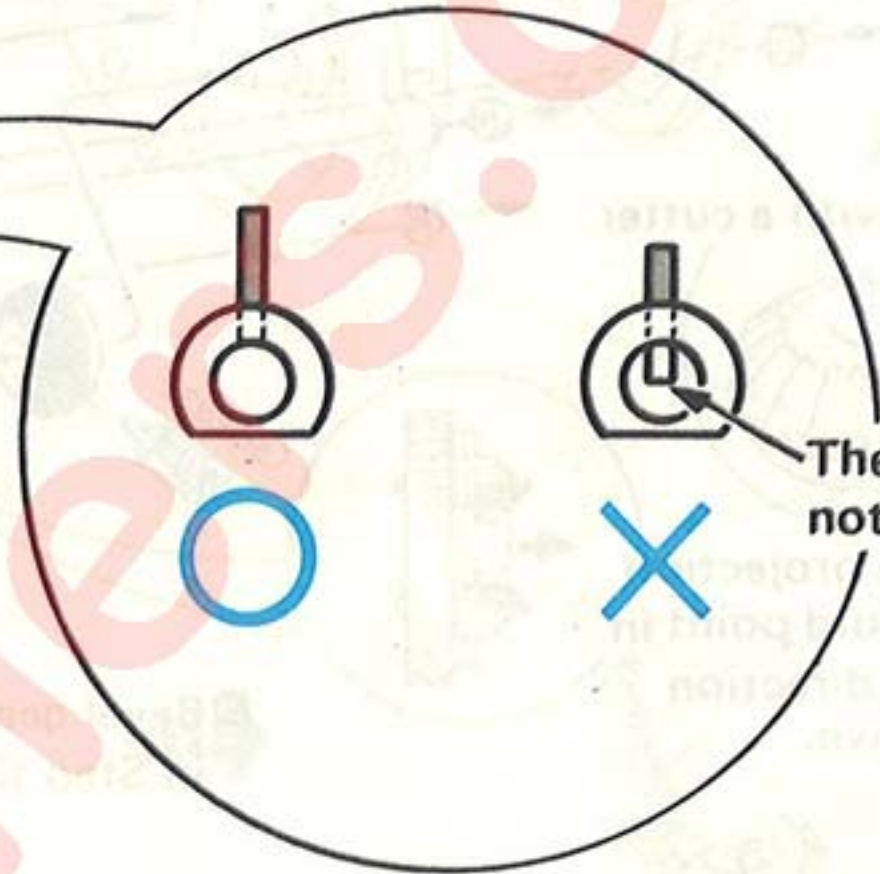


Rear shaft (Right) ... 1 pc

## 6 Temporary setting of bevel bushing

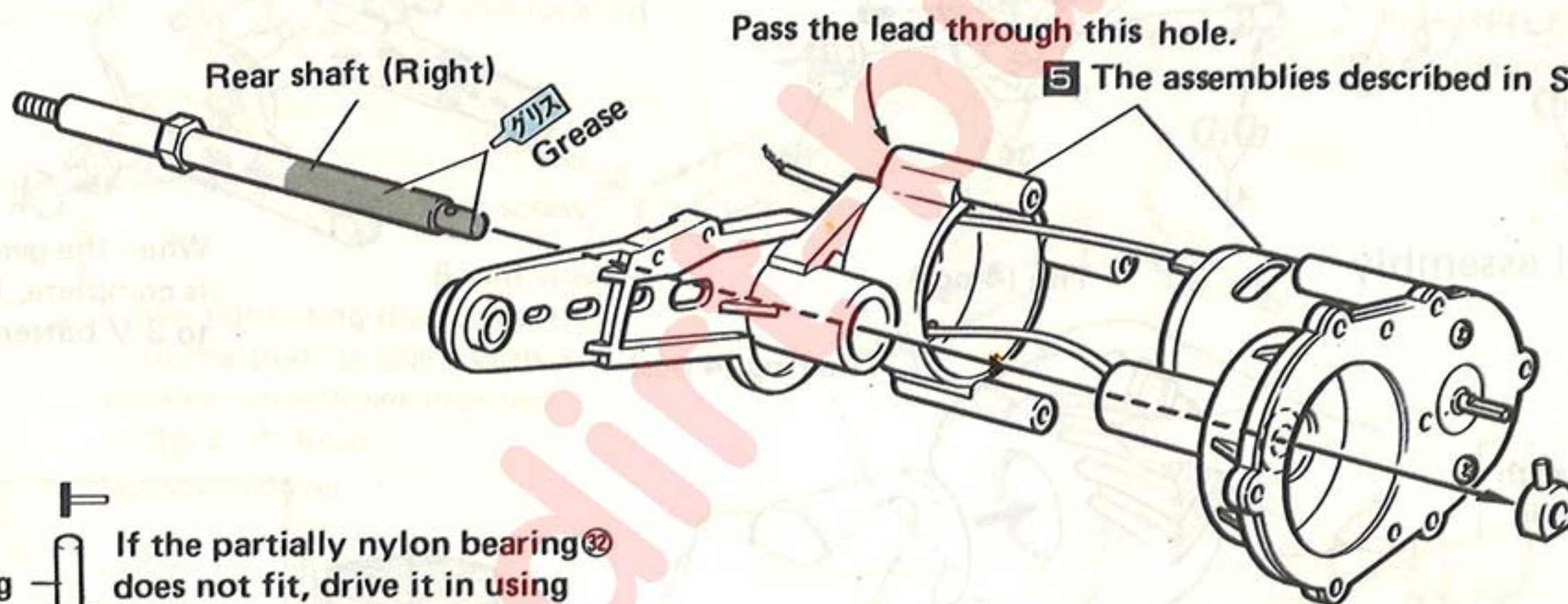


$\phi 2 \times 10.5$  bushing pin ... 2 pcs



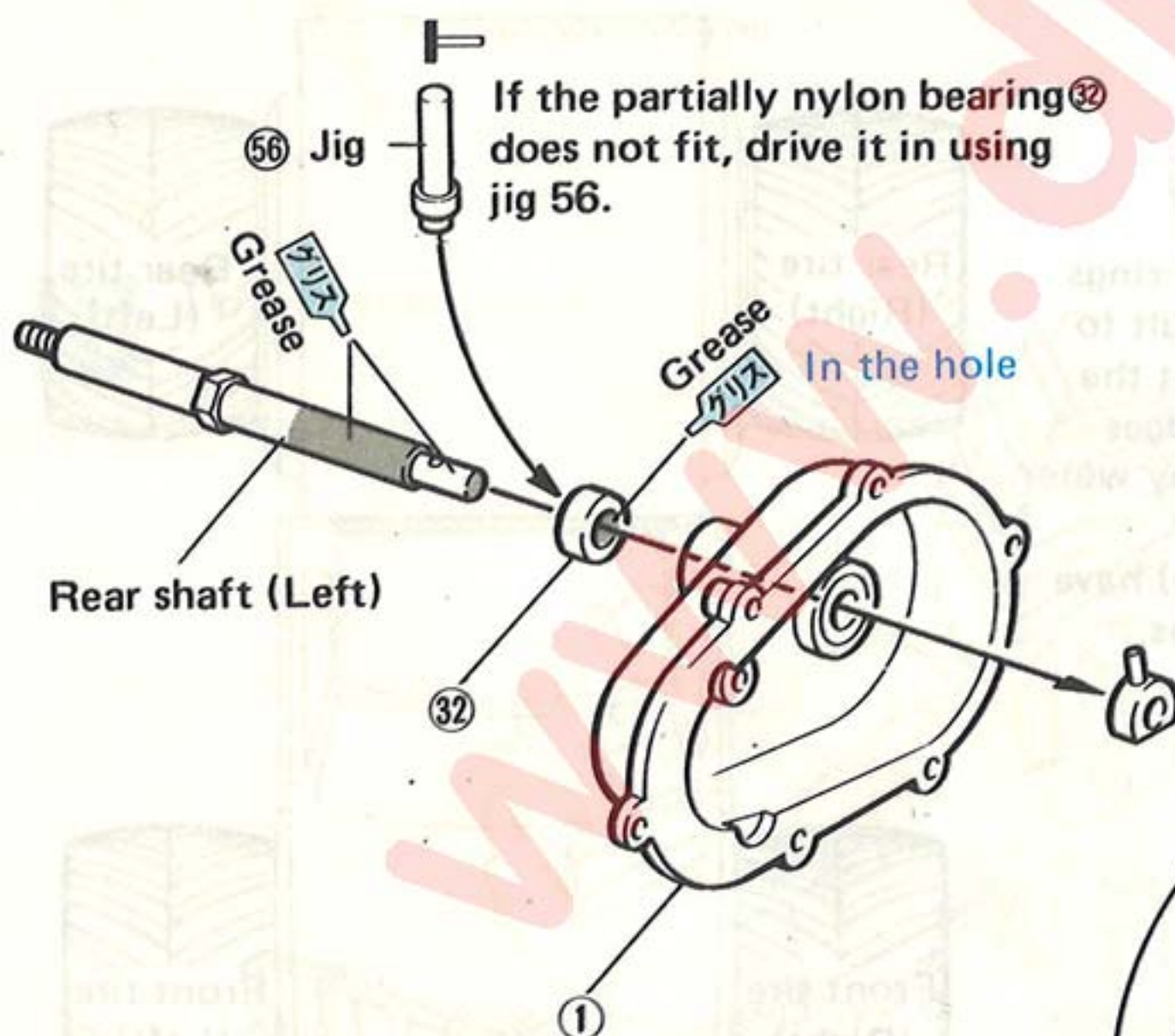
The end should not protrude.

## 7 Rear shaft assembly



Pass the lead through this hole.

5 The assemblies described in Step (5).



If the partially nylon bearing<sup>32</sup> does not fit, drive it in using jig 56.

56 Jig

Grease

Grease

In the hole

Rear shaft (Left)

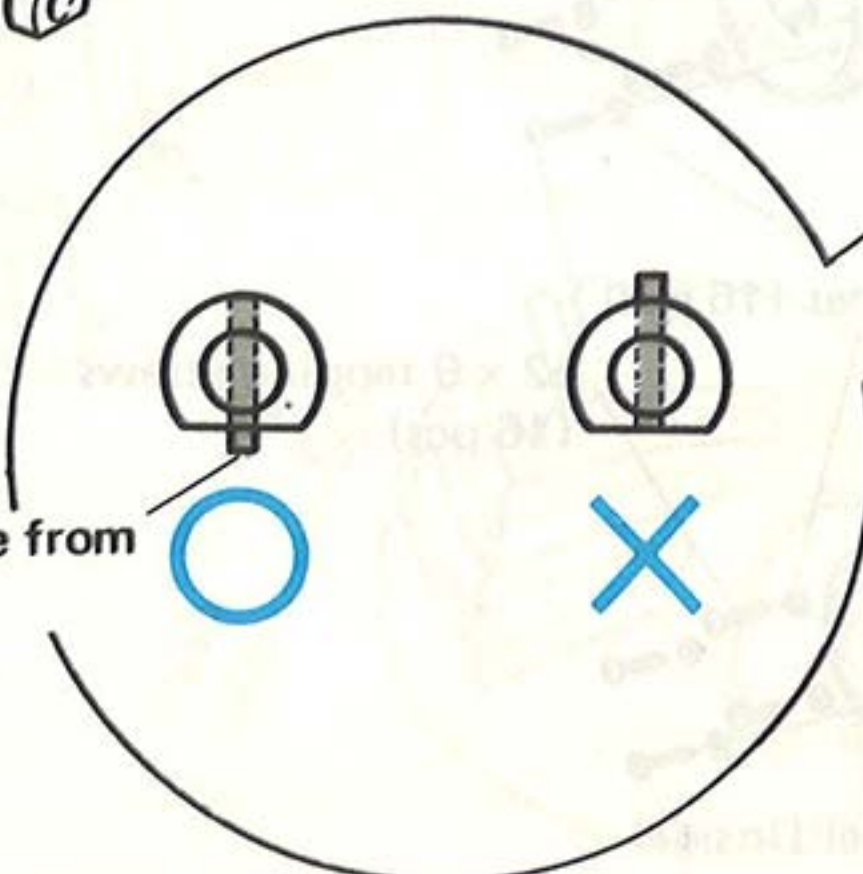
32

1

$\phi 2 \times 10.5$  bushing pin

Insert the bushing pin in the rear shaft hole as shown.

The pin should protrude from the flat side.





Metallic part actual sizes  
used on P.6

$\phi 3 \times 10$  screws ... 3 pcs

$\phi 3 \times 4$  screws  
... 1 pc

$\phi 3 \times 8$  tapping screw  
... 2 pcs

$\phi 2 \times 9$  tapping screws  
... 16 pcs

$\phi 3 \times 20$  idler shaft  
... 1 pc

Bevel gear (A) (Plastic)  
... 2 pcs

2 mm washer ... 16 pcs

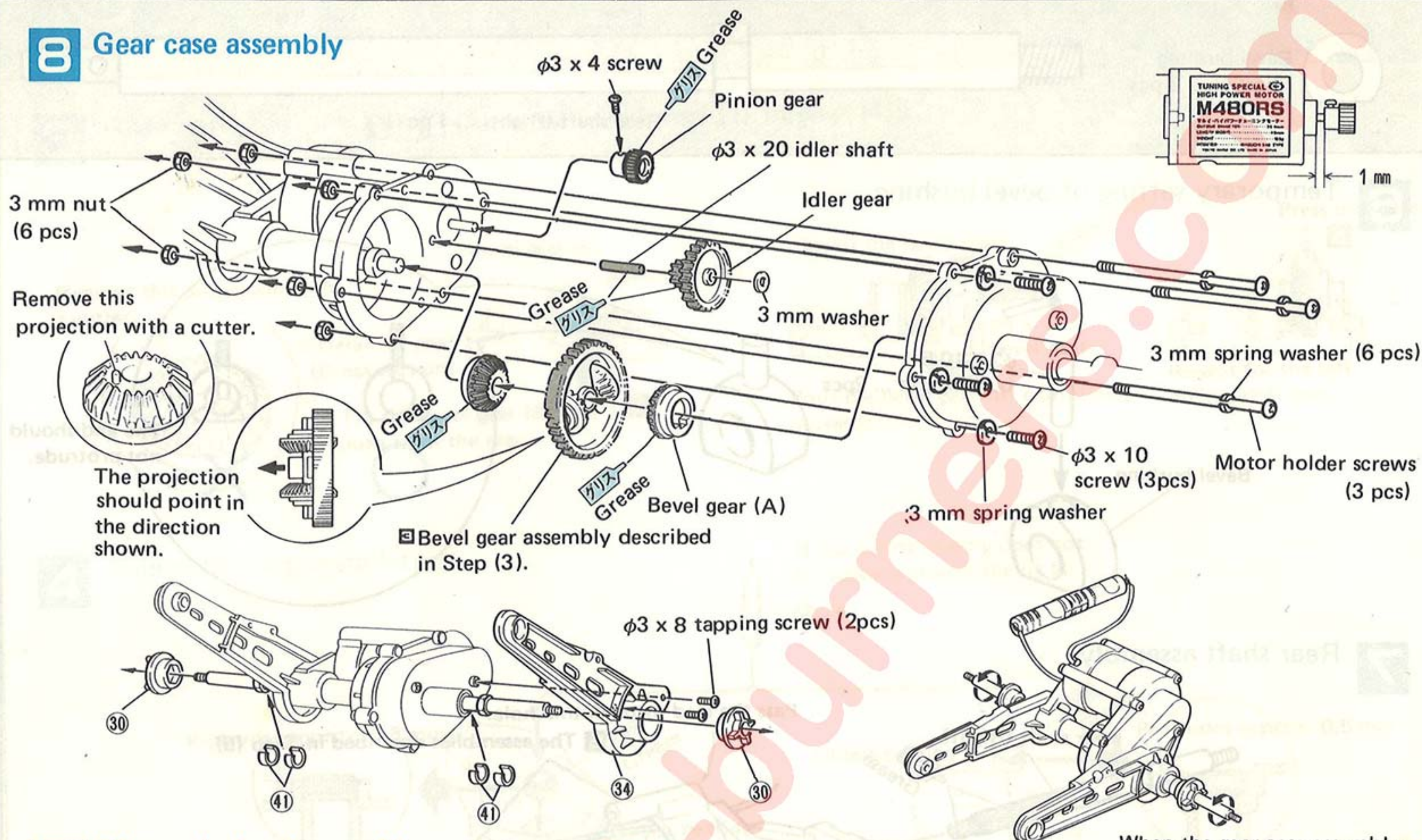
3 mm spring washer ... 6 pcs

3 mm washer  
... 1 pc

3 mm nut ... 6 pcs

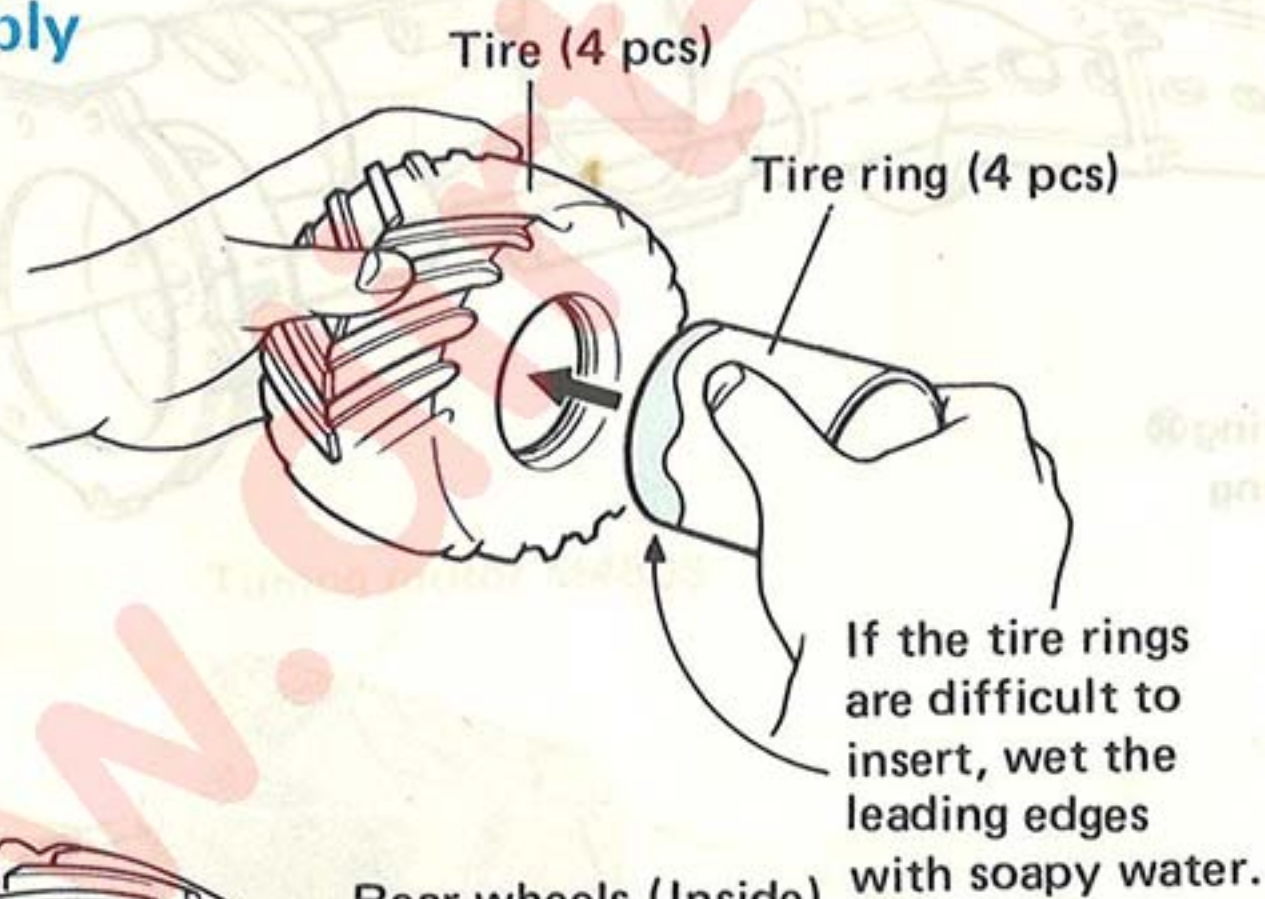
Motor holder ... 3 pcs

## 8 Gear case assembly

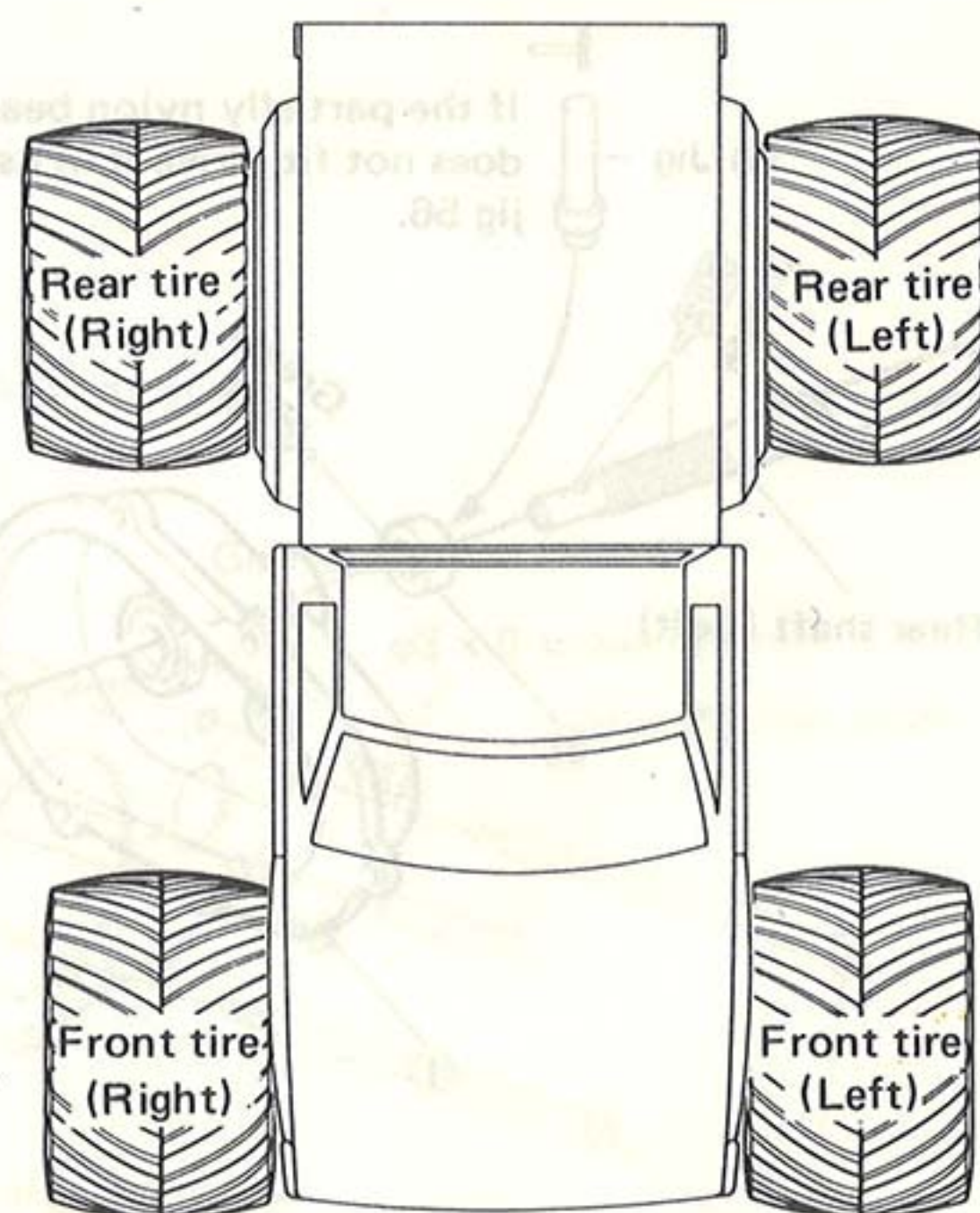
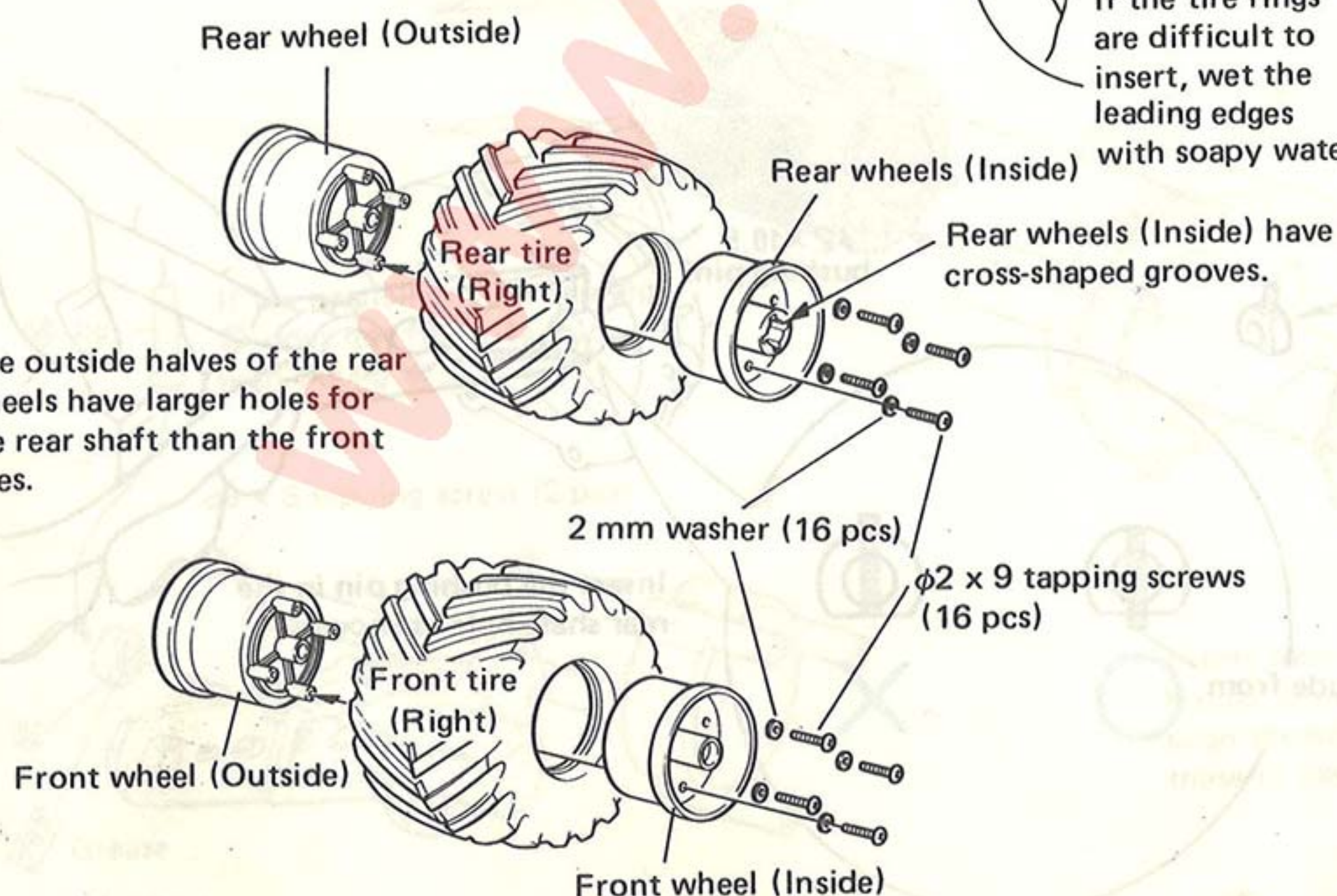


## 9 Tire and wheel assembly

Be sure to install tires with the V-patterns pointing in the correct direction.



The outside halves of the rear wheels have larger holes for the rear shaft than the front ones.



Make sure that the V-shaped tread patterns point forward as shown above. (If they are reversed, the car will not reach its full speed.)



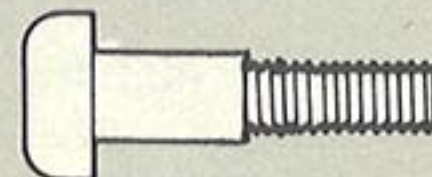
Metallic part actual sizes used  
on P.7



$\phi 3 \times 8$  tapping screws  
... 4 pcs



4 mm washer ... 4 pcs



Rear arm screw ... 2 pcs



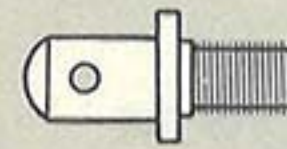
Bumper spring ... 2 pcs



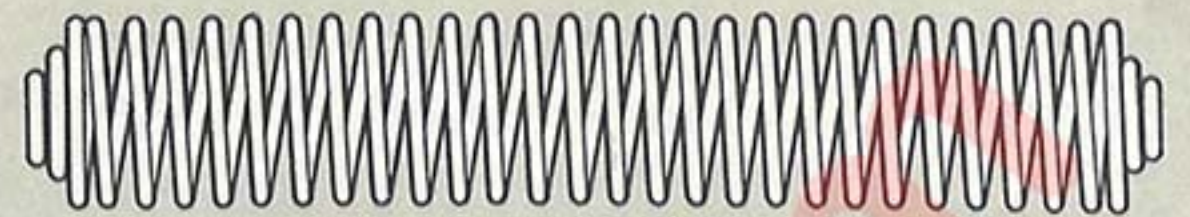
Partially nylon 4 mm locknut  
... 8 pcs



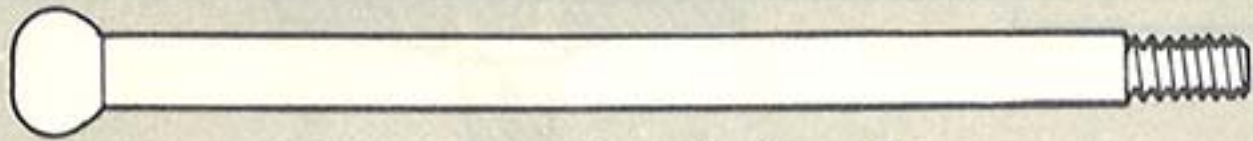
5 mm washer ... 2 pcs



Body mount ... 2 pcs



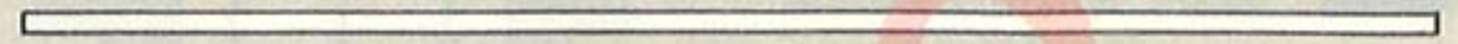
Rear suspension spring  
... 2 pcs



Rear suspension shaft ... 2 pcs

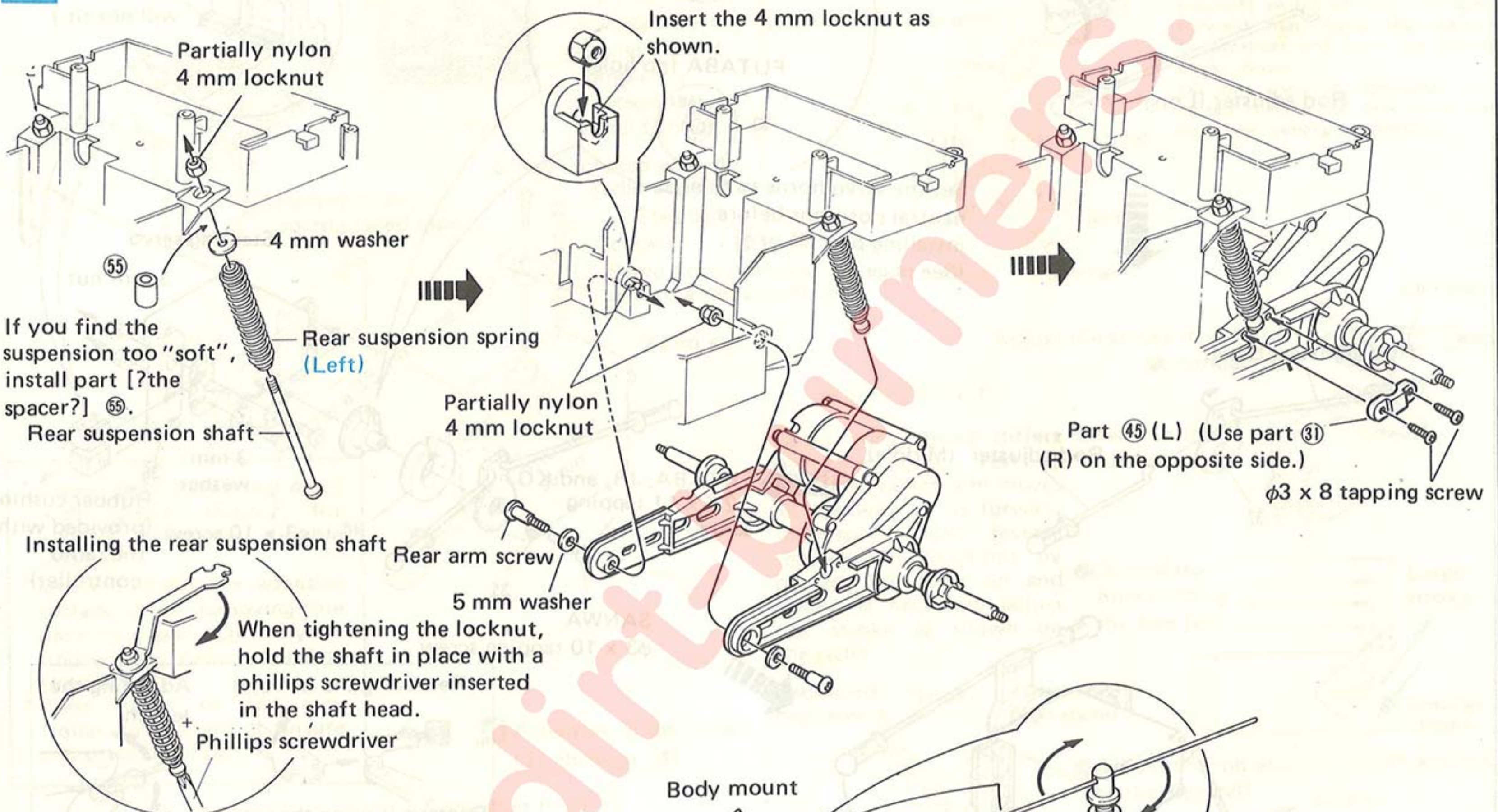


Ring ... 2 pcs

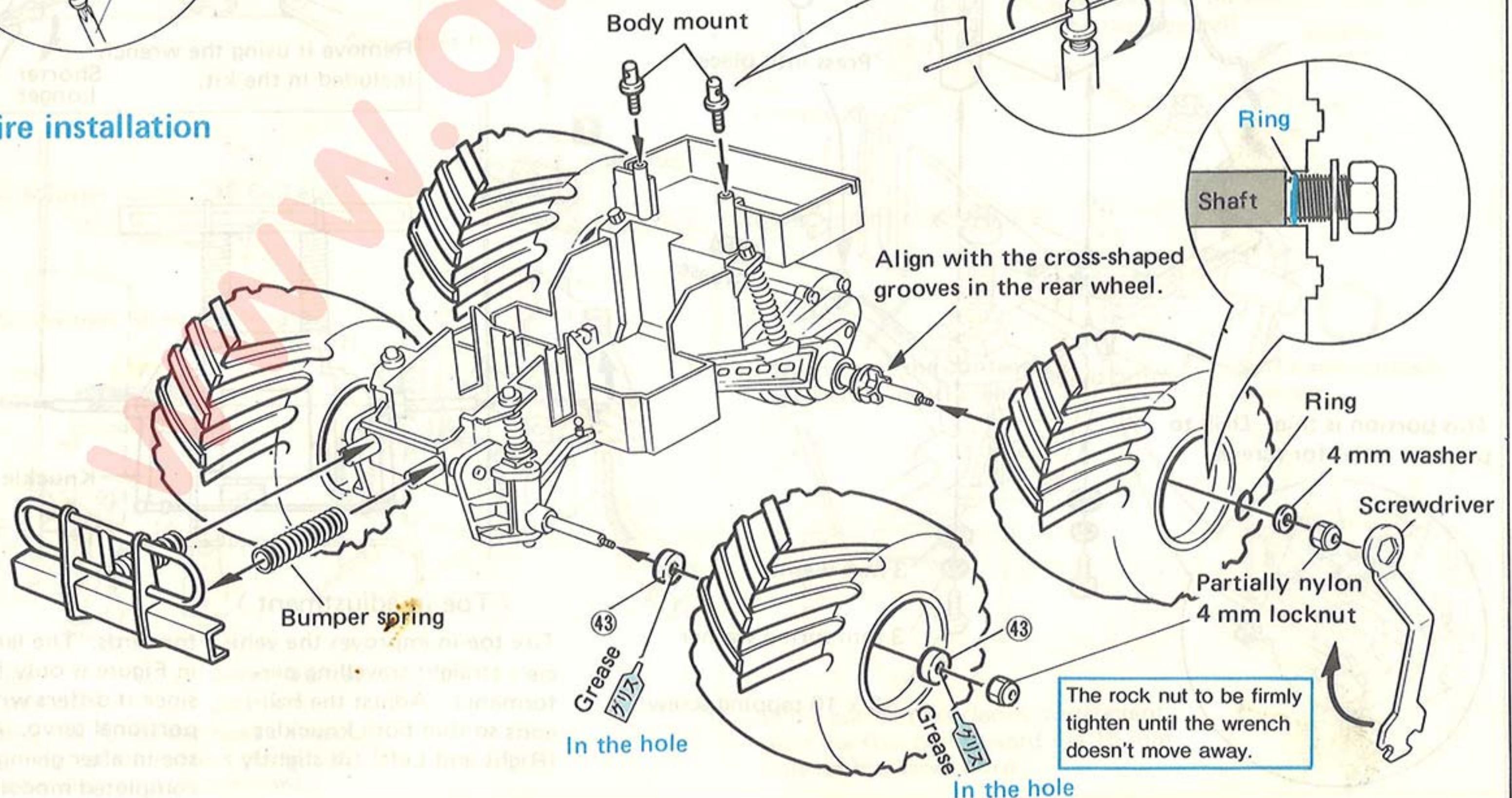


1.2 x 75 piano wire ... 1 pc

## 10 Rear suspension arm assembly



## 11 Tire installation





Metallic part actual sizes used  
on P.8

$\phi 2.6 \times 11$  tapping screw  
... 1 pc

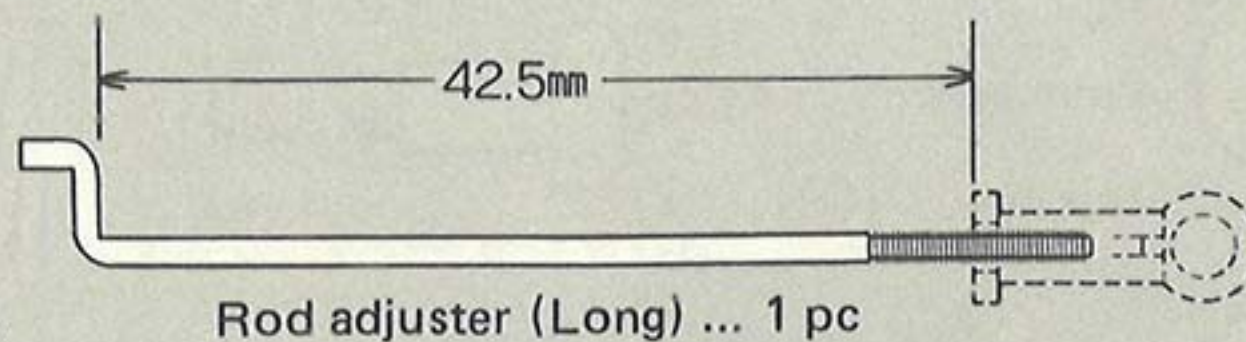
$\phi 3 \times 10$  tapping screw ... 3 pcs

$\phi 3 \times 10$  screws ... 4 pcs

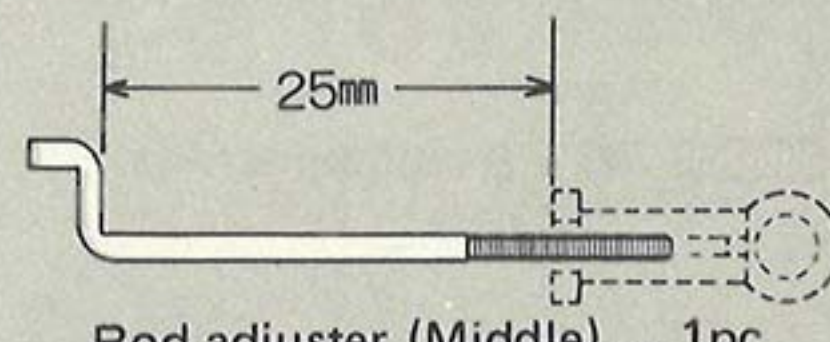
3 mm nut ... 4 pcs

3 mm spring washer ... 2 pcs

3 mm washer ... 6 pcs

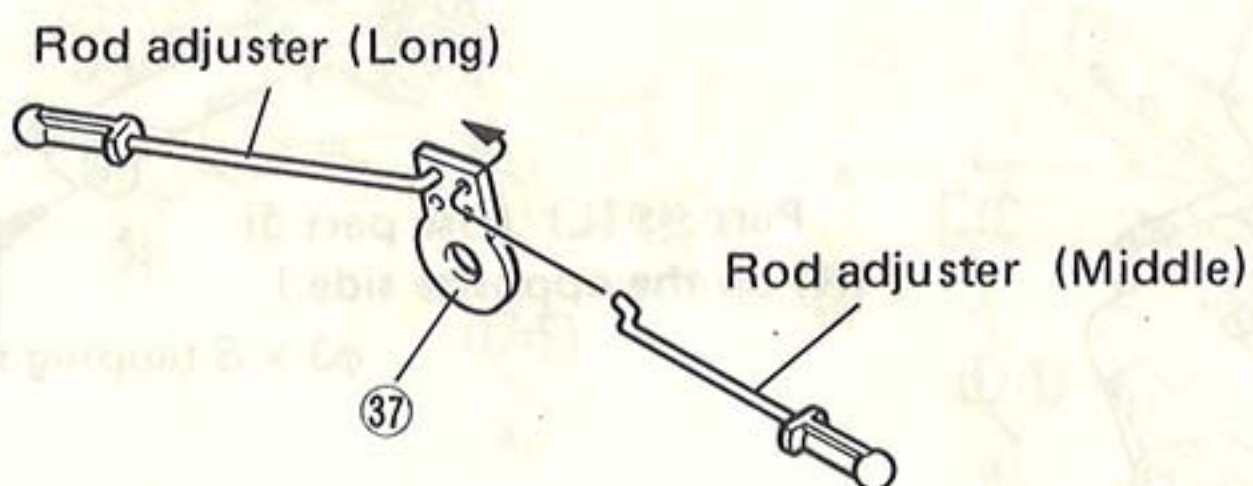
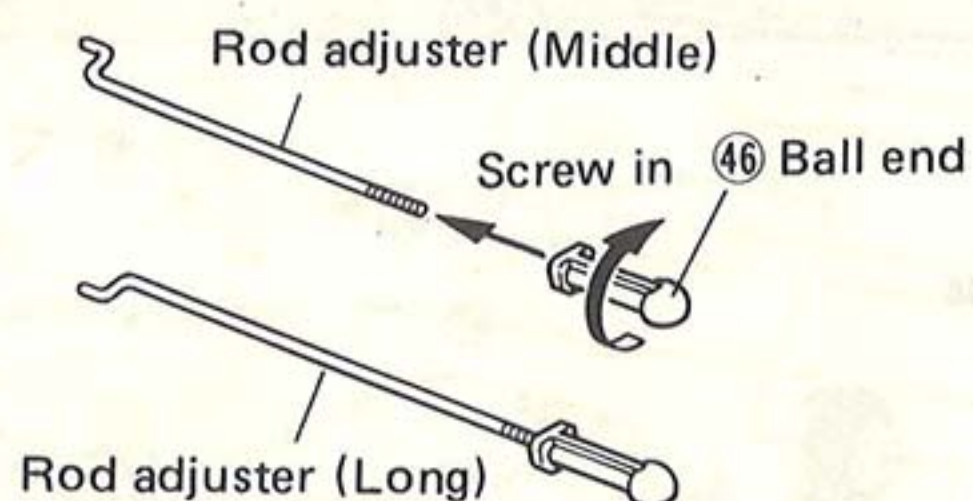


Rod adjuster (Long) ... 1 pc

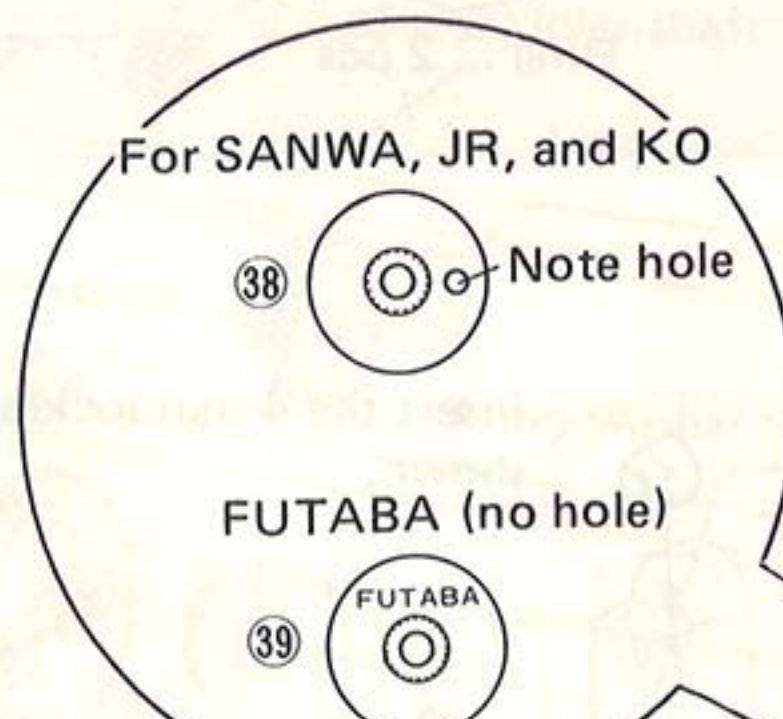


Rod adjuster (Middle) ... 1pc

## 12 Steering servo assembly



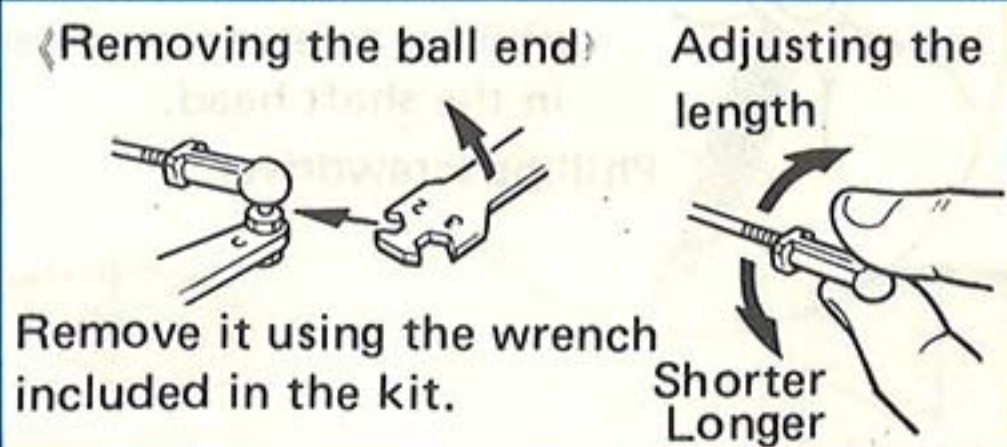
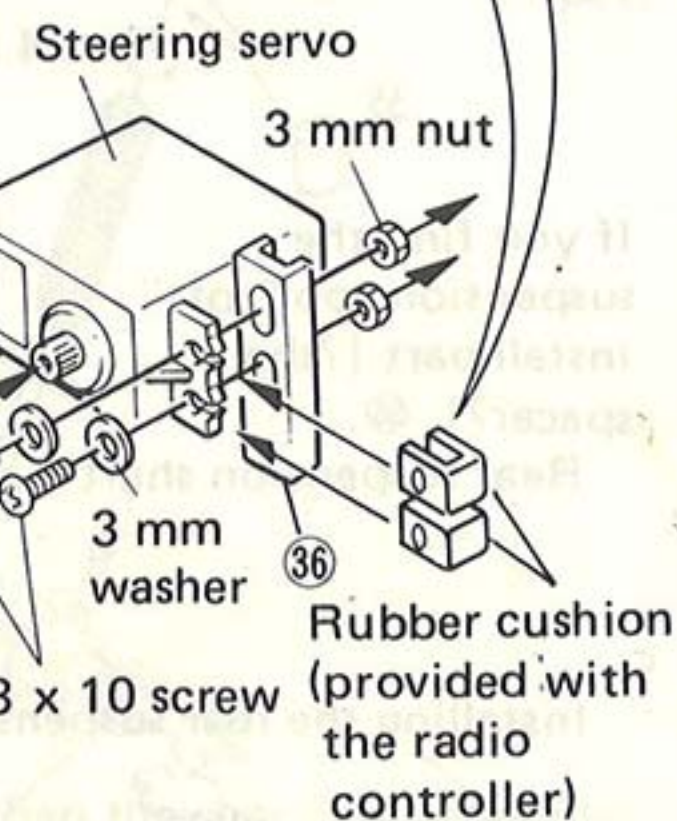
Set the servo horns to their  
neutral positions before  
installing part ③⑧ or ③⑨.  
(See page 2)



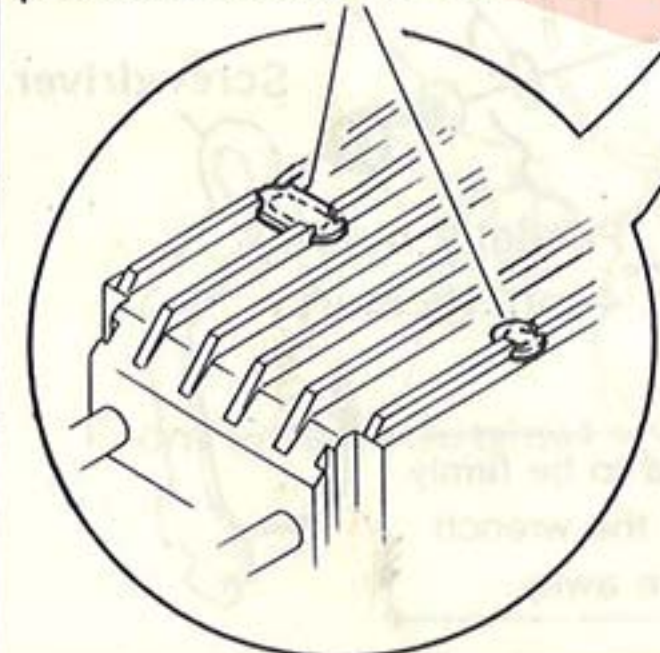
Rubber cushion (provided  
with the radio controller)  
Cut off the shaded  
portions.  
(Otherwise part ③⑥  
will not fit.)

FUTABA, JR, and KO  
 $\phi 2.6 \times 11$  tapping  
screw

SANWA  
 $\phi 3 \times 10$  tapping screw



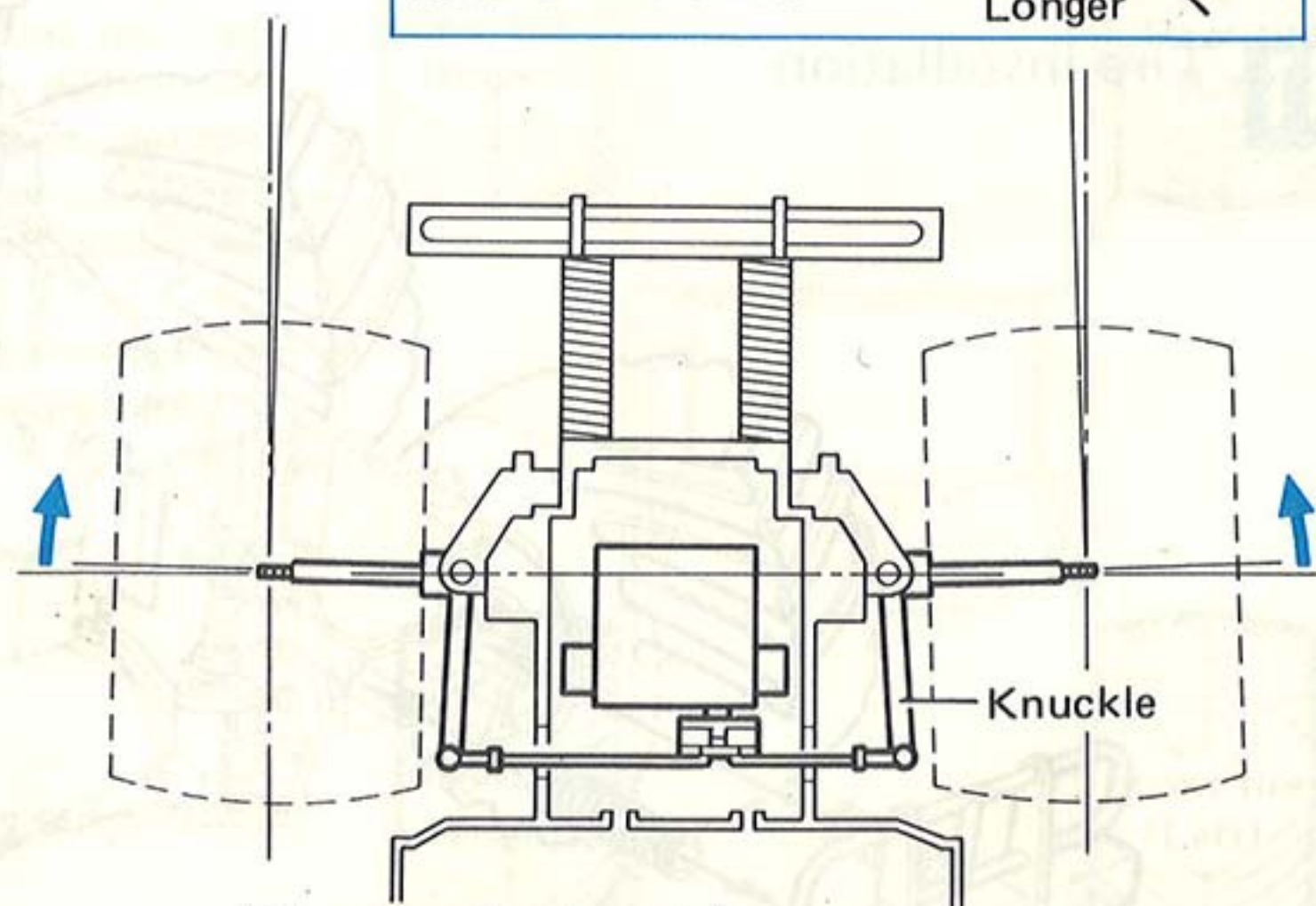
This portion is thin. Drill to  
produce holes for screws



3 mm washer  
3 mm spring washer  
 $\phi 3 \times 10$  tapping screw

Press into place

Grease



《Toe-in adjustment》

Tire toe-in improves the vehi-  
cle's straight travelling per-  
formance. Adjust the ball  
ends so that both knuckles  
(Right and Left) tilt slightly

forwards. The length shown  
in Figure is only for reference  
since it differs with pro-  
portional servo. Adjust the  
toe-in after giving the  
completed model a test run.

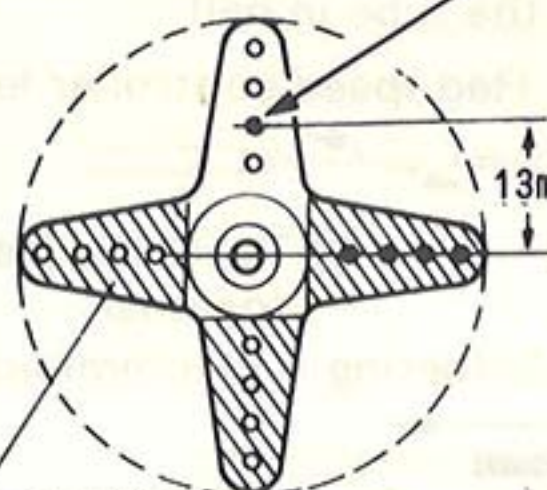


# 13 Speed controller assembly

Connect the two servos with the receiver during this assembly.  
(See P. 2 for details.)

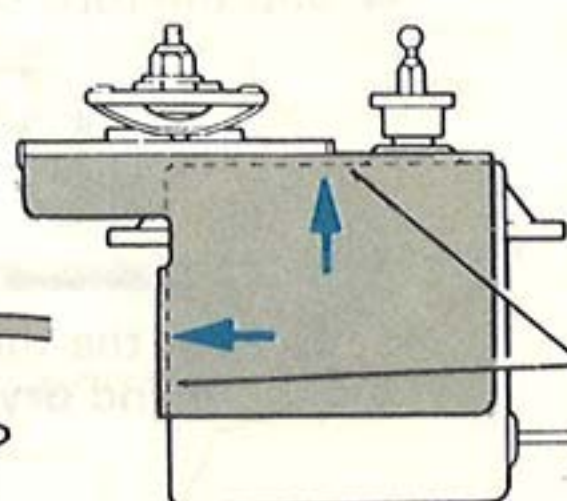
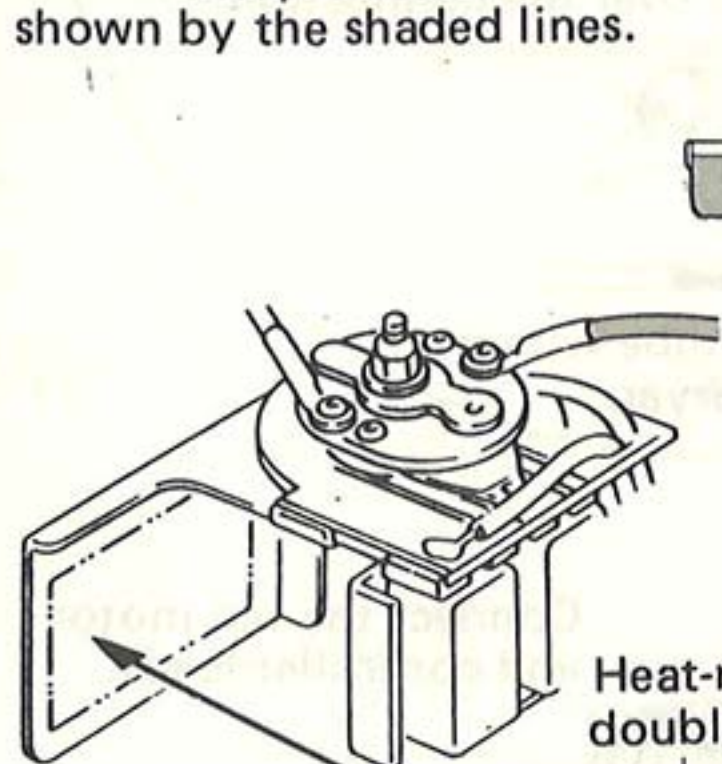
Servo horn (included with the radio controller)

Insert the freeball in this hole.



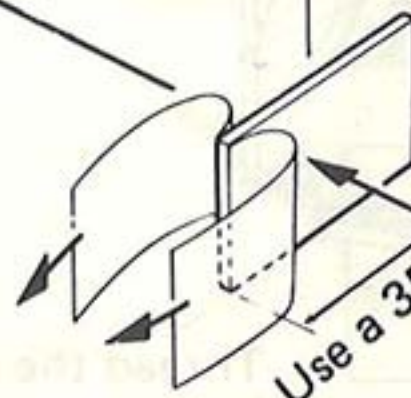
Use a servo horn hole 13 to 15 mm from the center.

Cut off the portions shown by the shaded lines.



Press the servo in the direction indicated by the arrows until it completely contacts the metal fittings.

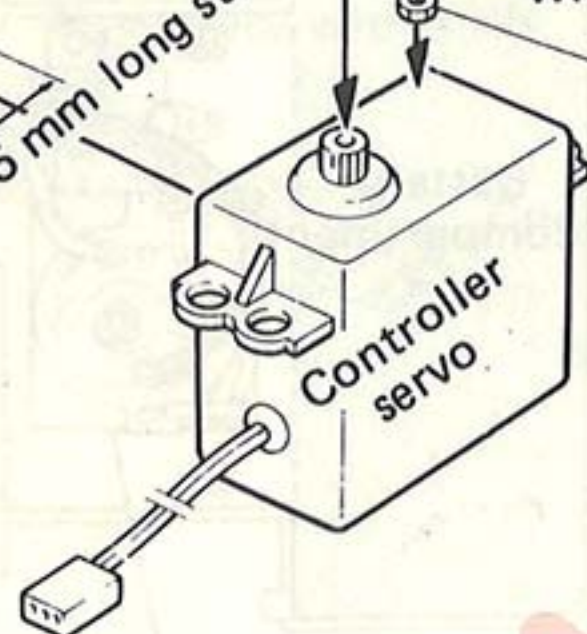
Heat-resistant double-faced tape



Use a 35 mm long strip.

Screw included with the radio controller  
Free ball  
Screw in  
Servo horn included with the radio controller

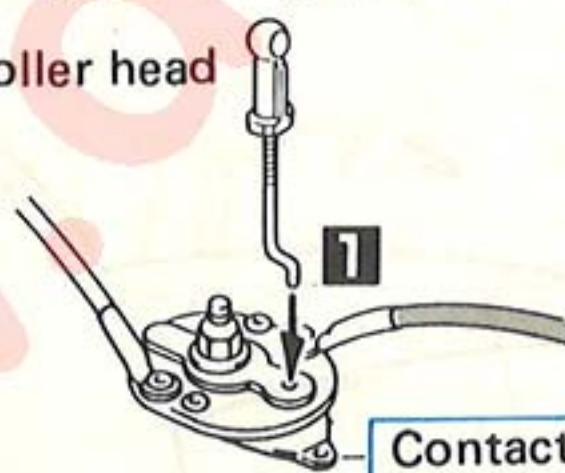
2 mm nut



- \* Clean tape mounting areas with paint thinner for plastics or other suitable solvent.
- \* Do not touch the adhesive surface after removing the backing paper. (Oil on your fingers may reduce bonding strength).
- \* Press firmly on the controller component to ensure complete bonding.

1 ~ 4 Assemble in the order [1] through [4].

Controller head

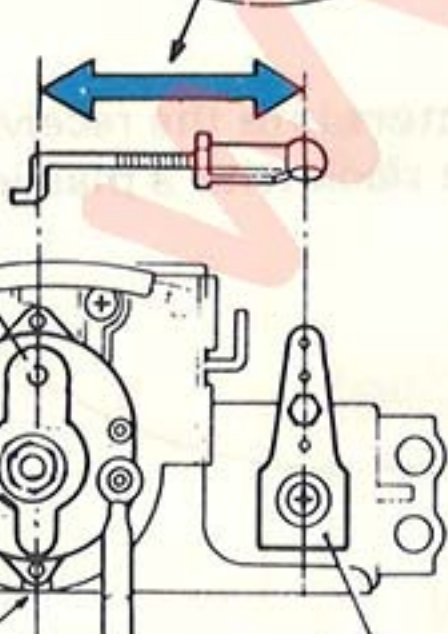


Contact

Rod adjuster (Short) ④ Ball end

Screw part ④ to this length.

Insert the rod adjuster into this hole.



Controller neutral position.

Servo neutral position

(Setting the controller head contact in the neutral area places the servo horns to their neutral positions.)

Metal parts used on P. 9

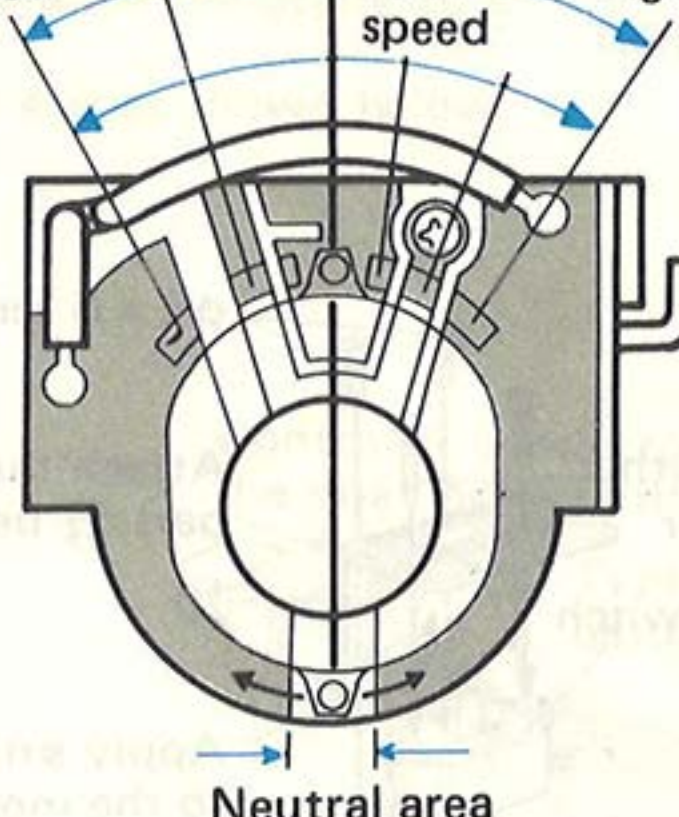
2 mm nut  
... 1 pc

Free ball  
... 1 pc

Rod adjuster (short)  
... 1 pc

Backward high speed Brake Stop Medium speed Forward high speed Low speed

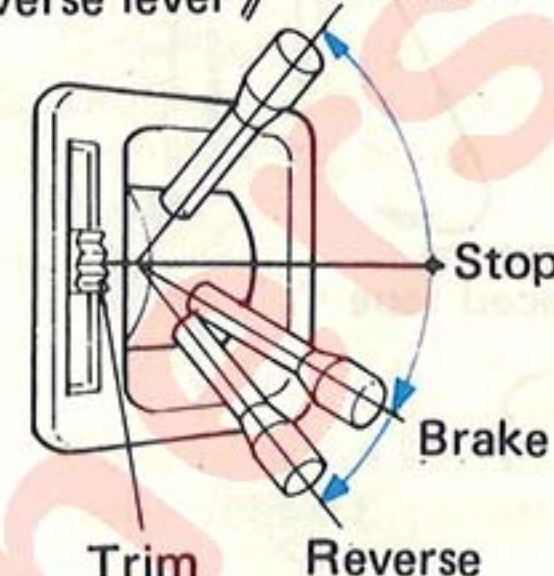
《 Switch positions 》



Neutral area

《 Forward-reverse lever 》

Forward

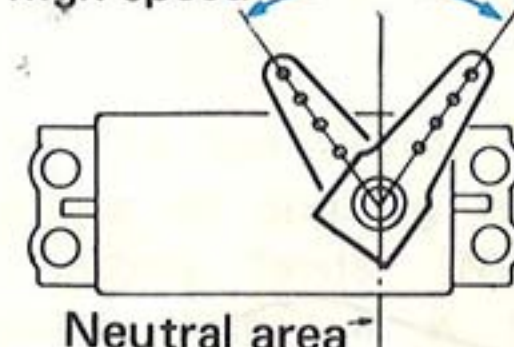


Adjust the stroke in the order ① through ③

Stroke adjustment

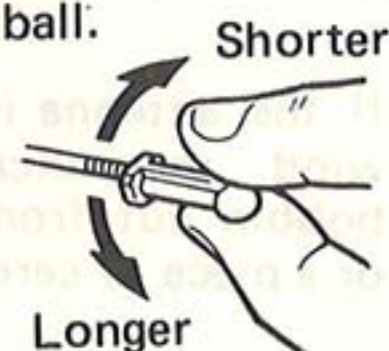
Servo horn stroke differs by servo type. Test to see if the switch arm moves all the way to its forward (high-speed) and reverse (high-speed) positions by moving the lever up and down. If necessary adjust the stroke as shown on the right.

Backward high speed Stroke Forward high speed

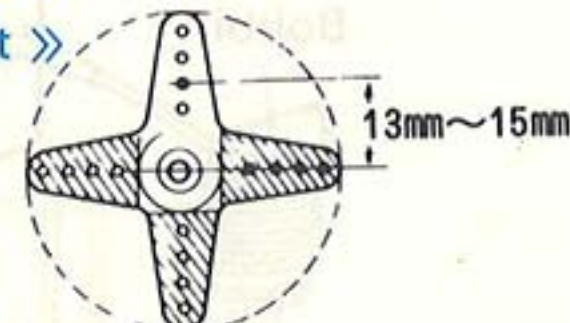


Neutral area

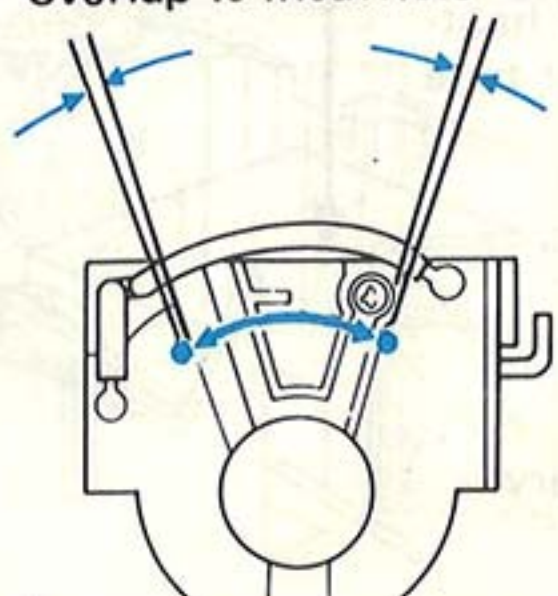
③ Adjust the rod adjuster length and attach to the free ball.



《 Contact point placement 》



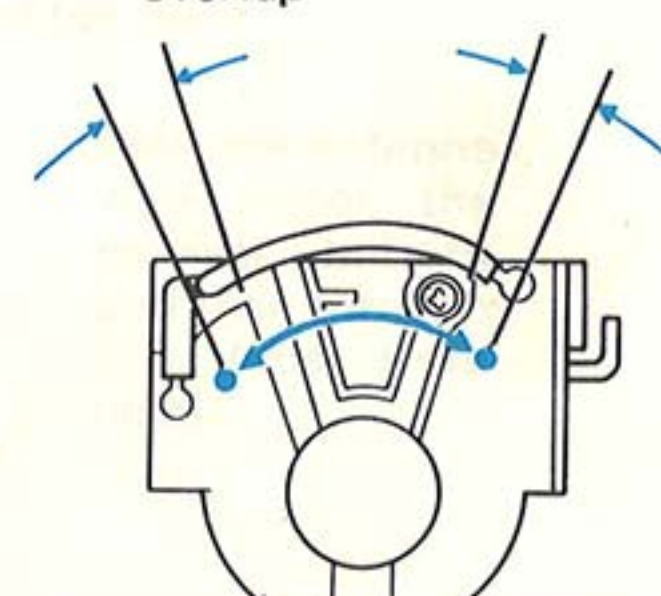
Readjust if the contact overlap is insufficient.



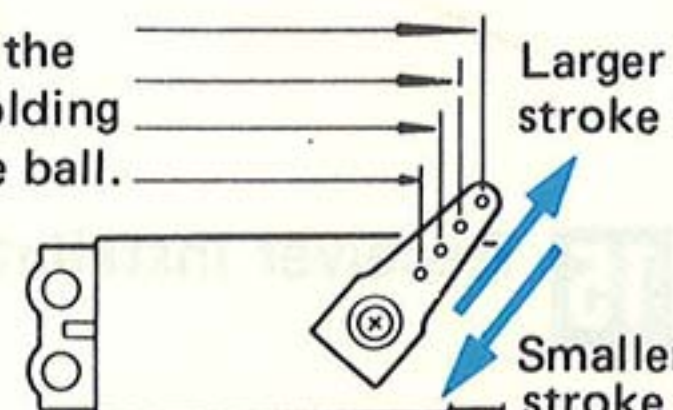
If the contact overlap is insufficient, shift the free ball toward the 15 mm hole on the servo horn.

Servo horn


Sufficient contact overlap



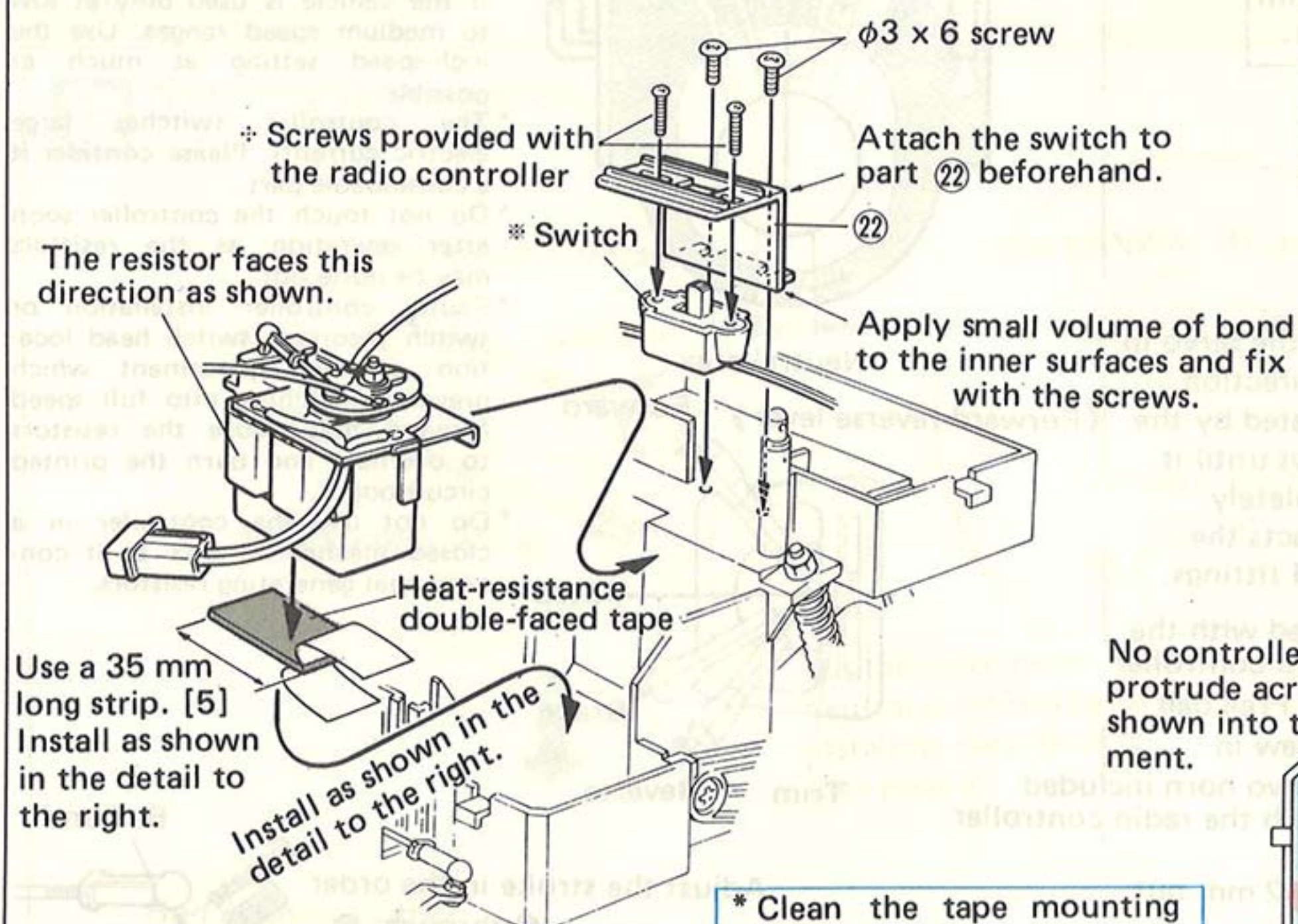
- \* The controller may be damaged if it is used incorrectly. The built-in resistors may overheat or burn out if the vehicle is used only at low to medium speed ranges. Use the high-speed setting as much as possible.
- \* The controller switches large electric currents. Please consider it a consumable part.
- \* Do not touch the controller soon after operation as the resistors may be quite hot.
- \* Faulty controller installation or switch incorrect switch head location or wire placement which prevents switching into full speed forward may cause the resistors to overheat and burn the printed circuit board.
- \* Do not use the controller in a closed mechanical box as it contains heat generating resistors.





  $\phi 3 \times 6$  screw .... 2 pcs

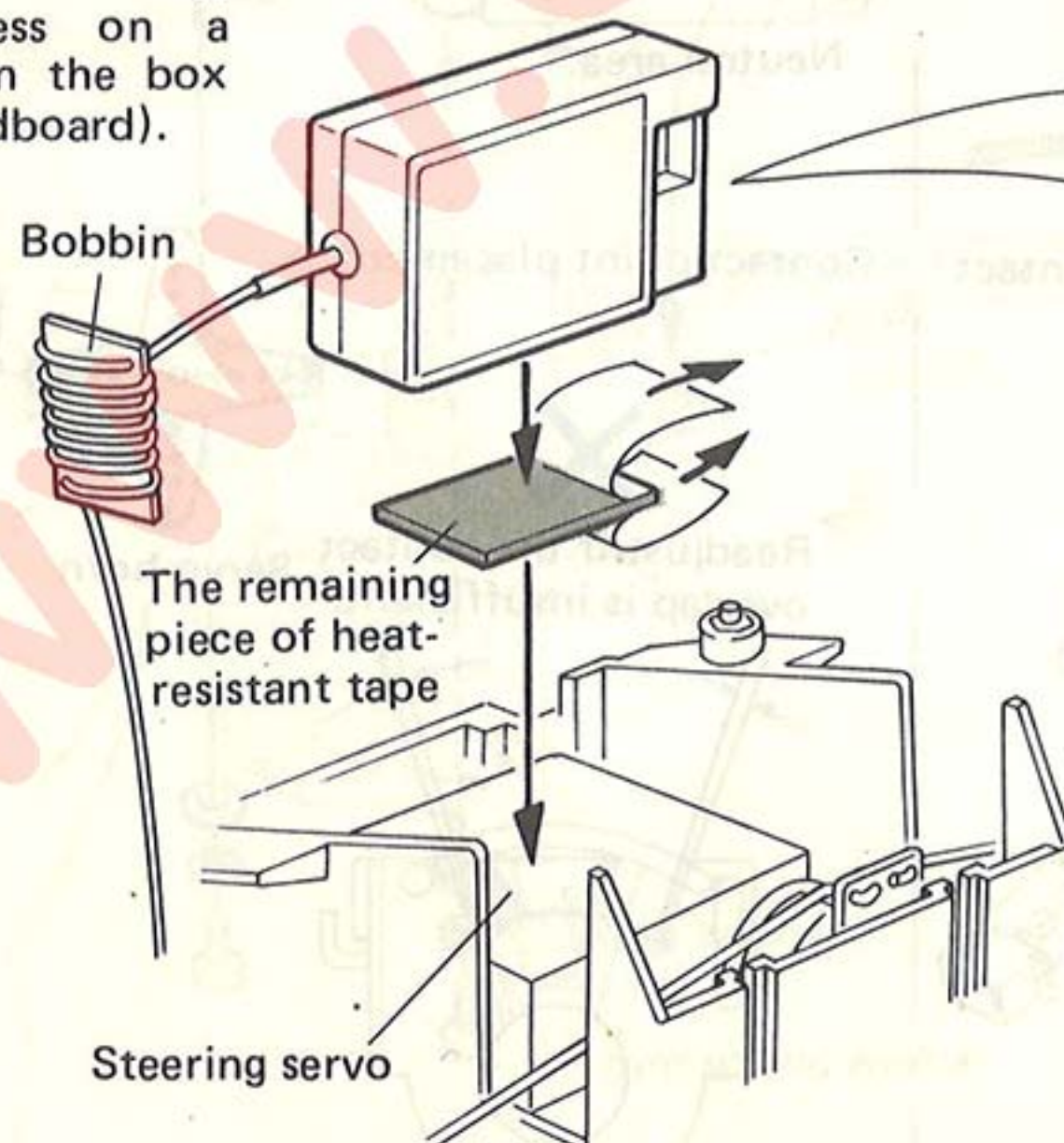
## 14 Controller installation



- \* Clean the tape mounting areas with paint thinner for plastics or other suitable solvent.
- \* Do not touch the adhesive surface after removing the backing paper. (Oil on your fingers may reduce bonding strength).
- \* Press firmly on the controller servo to ensure complete bonding.

## 15 Receiver installation

If the antenna is too long, wind the excess on a bobbin cut from the box or a piece of cardboard).

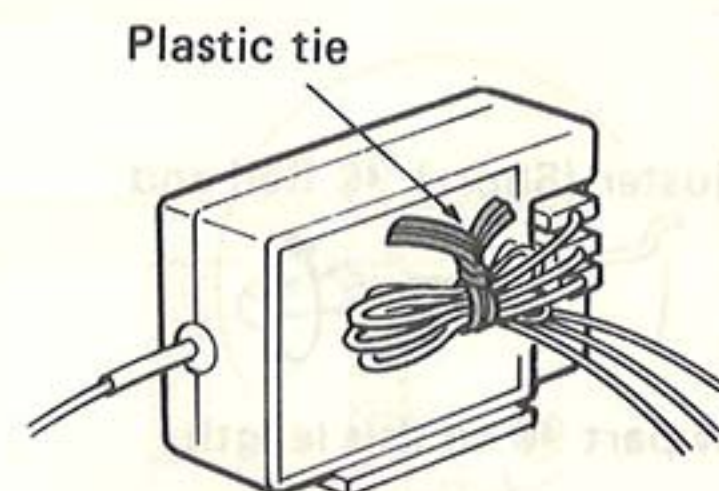
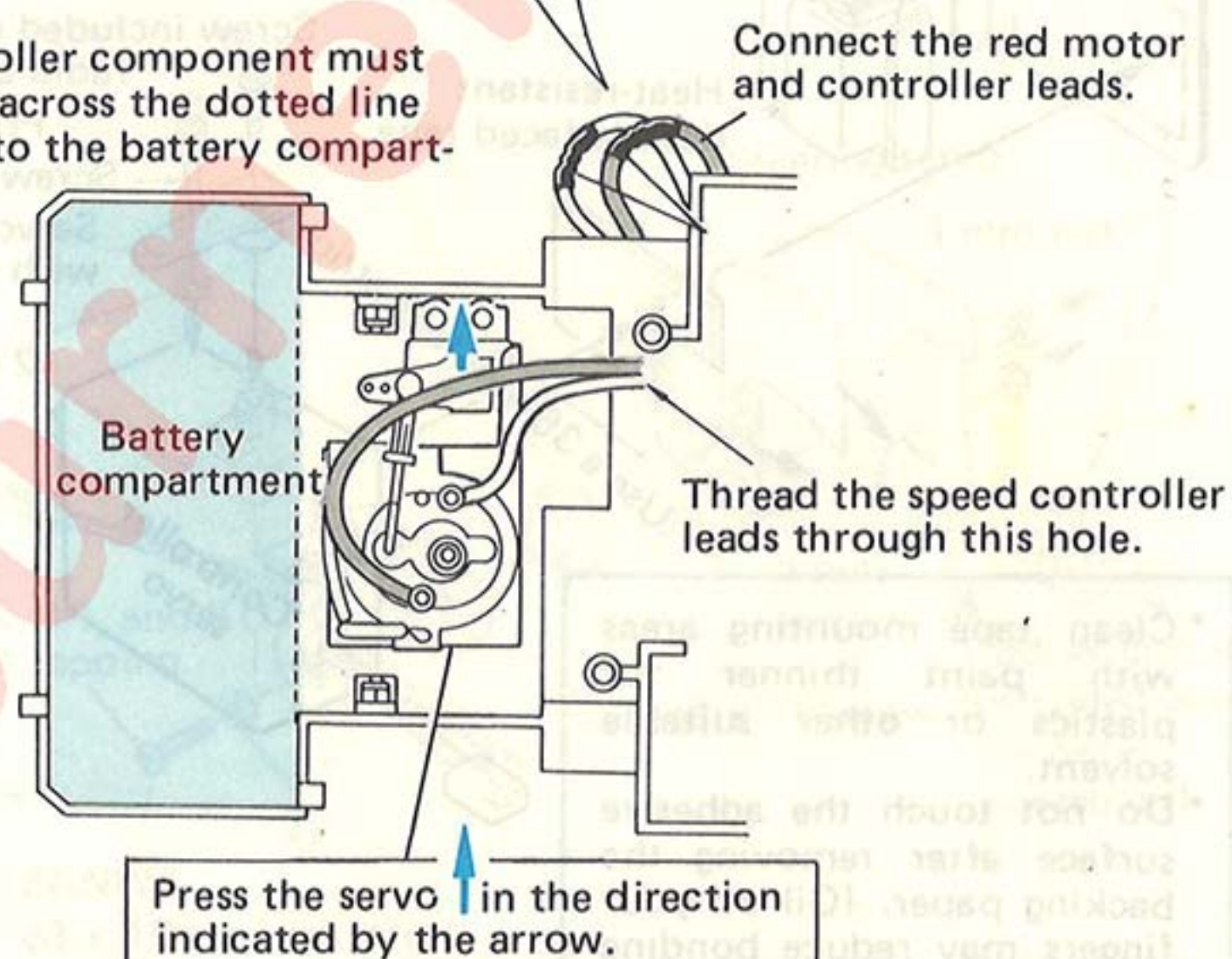


Install the receiver on top of the steering servo.

### Attaching the heat shrinkage tube

- 1 Cut the tube in half.  
Red motor lead Red speed controller lead
- 2 Slip the tube over the lead.
- 3 Twist the leads together  
Soldering is recommended
- 4 Slip the tube over the connection.
- 5 Heat the tube with a hand dryer

No controller component must protrude across the dotted line shown into the battery compartment.

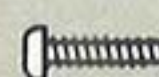


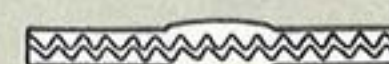
Plug the connectors into the receiver and tie up excessive slack with a plastic tie.



# 16 Ni-Cd battery installation

(Metal part actual sizes used on P. 11)

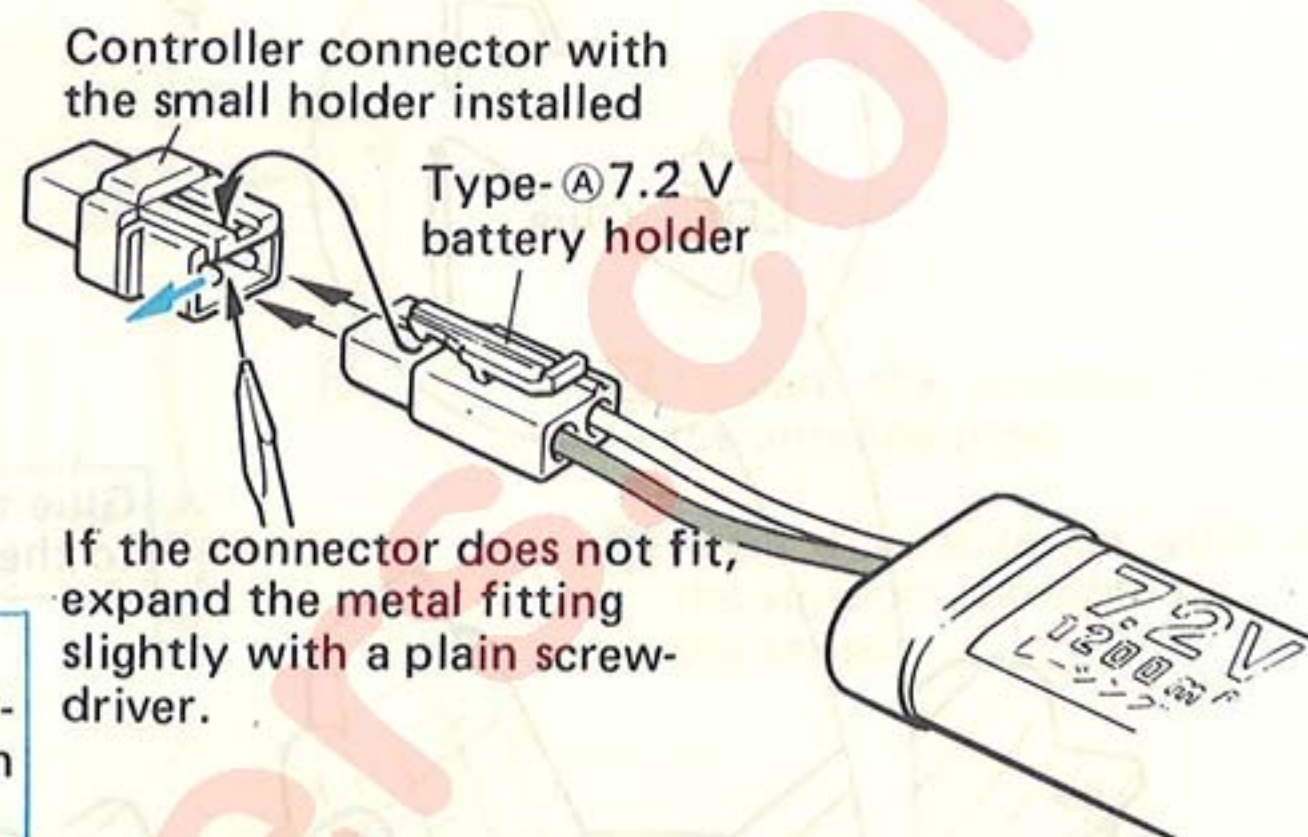
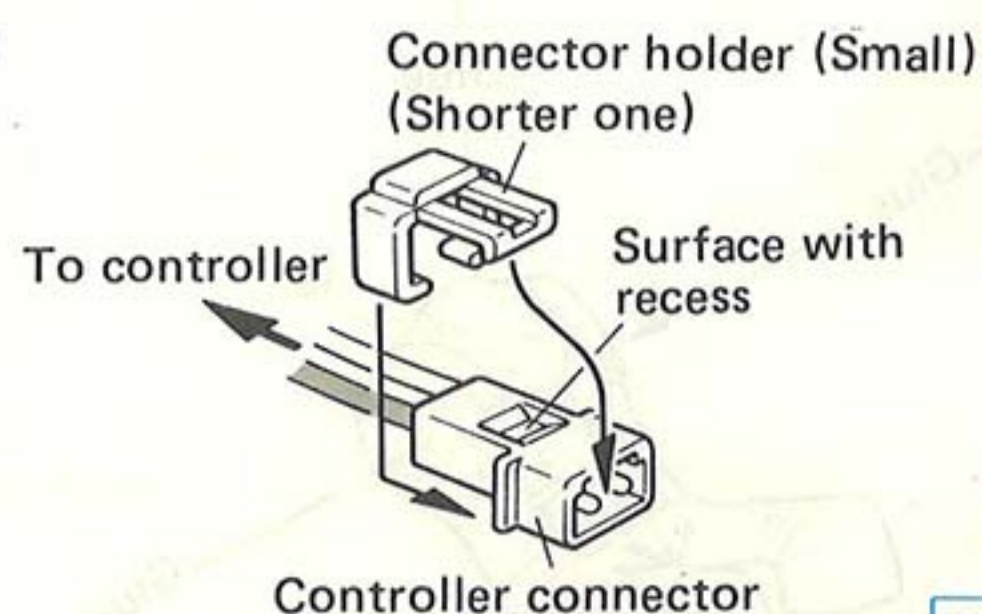
  $\phi 2 \times 6.7$  tapping screw  
.... 1 pc



$\phi 2 \times 20$  joint pipe .... 2 pcs

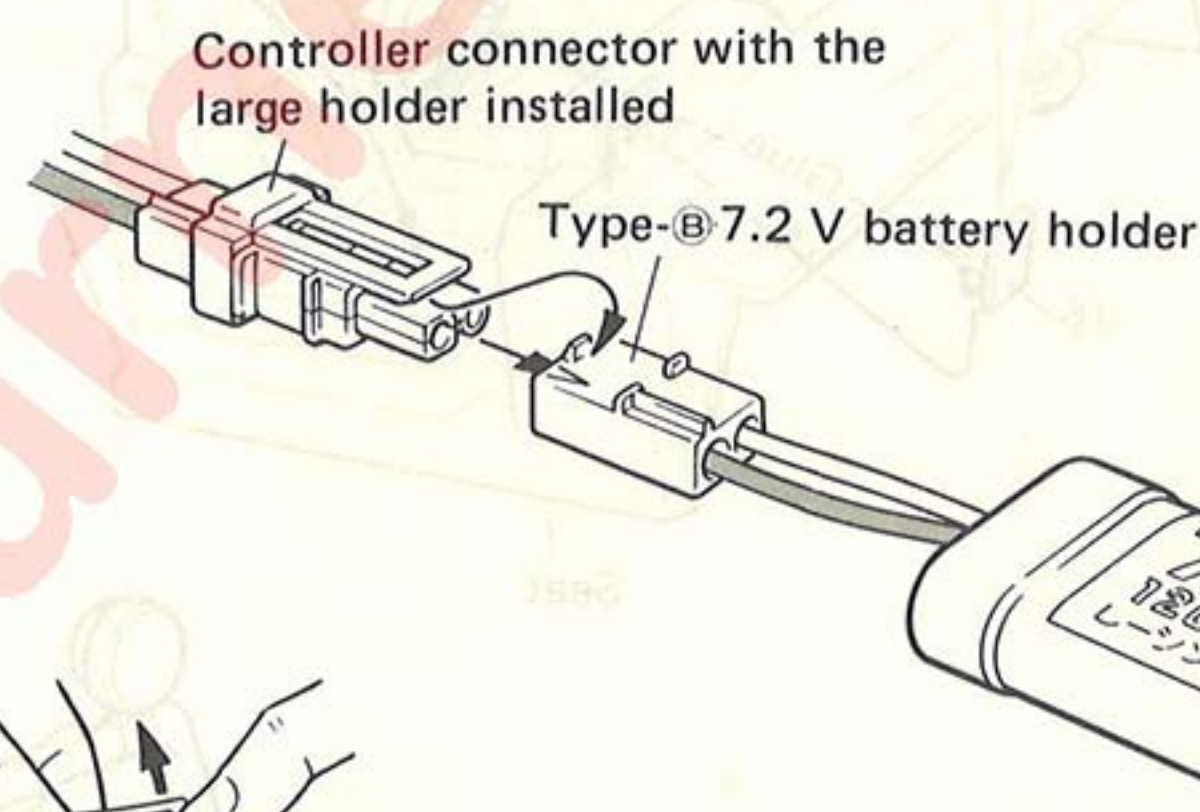
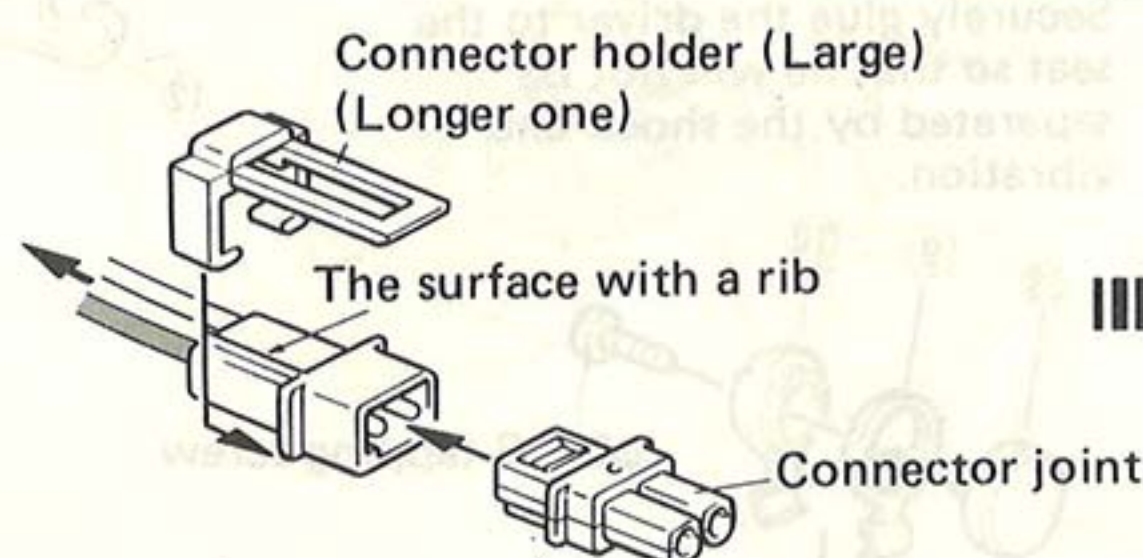
Before installing the connector to a 7.2V battery (this does not apply to a 6 V battery)  
The connectors on the 7.2 V battery come in the two shapes shown below.  
Choose the controller connector to match.

## • Type-A

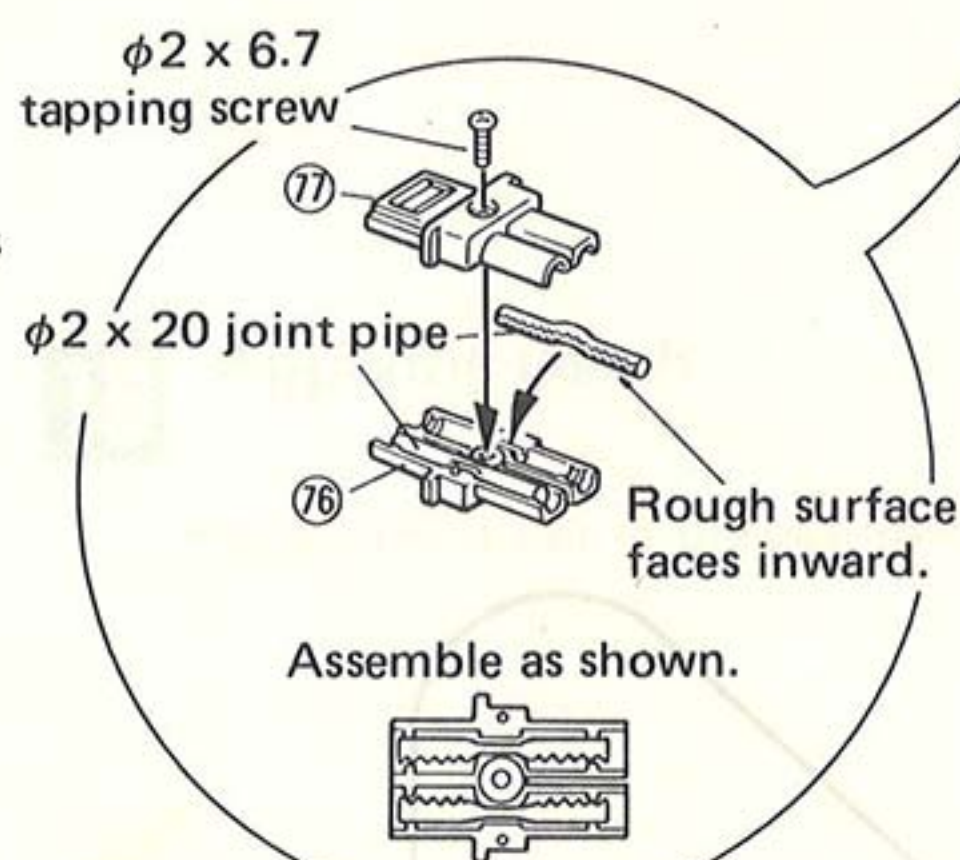


Always align the red leads on the two sides. Otherwise, the car will run in reverse.

## • Type-B



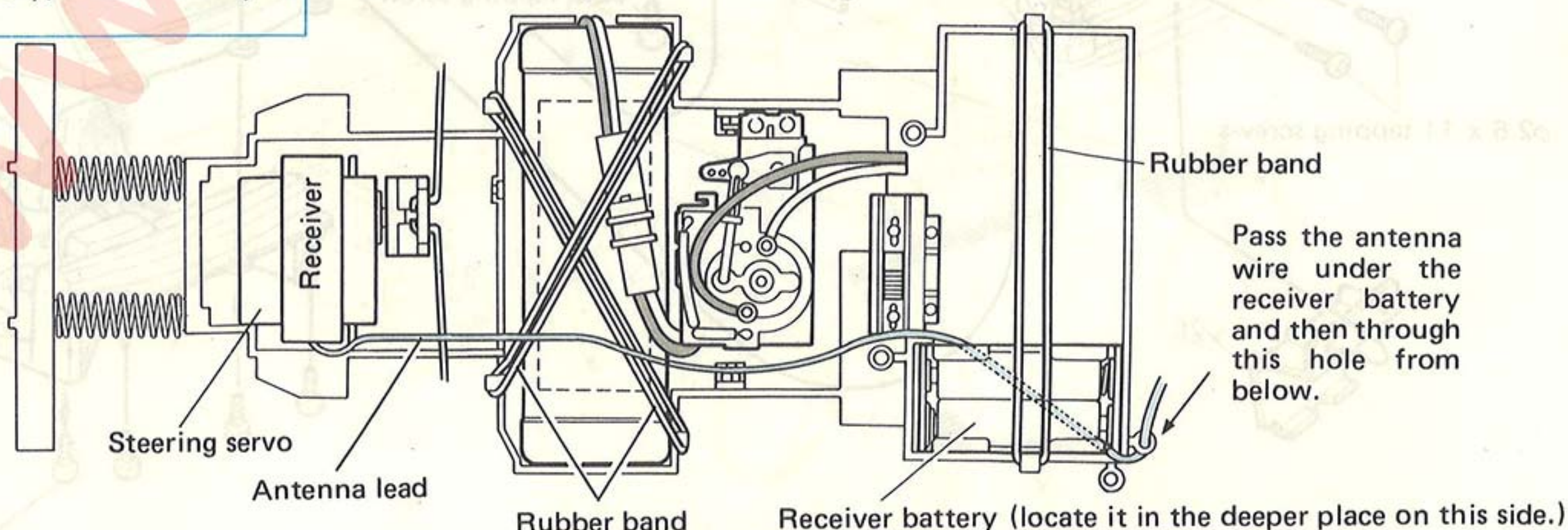
Lift the catch with a finger nail and pull to unplug the connector.



The contact must be in the neutral area when the controller connector is plugged in. Otherwise, the car may run out of control or the controller, battery, or motor may be damaged.



Cut out the thin portion to create an opening for the battery leads. (Not necessary when a 6 V battery is used.)



Pass the antenna wire under the receiver battery and then through this hole from below.



(Metal part actual sizes used on P. 12)



$\phi 2.6 \times 8$  tapping screw .... 2 pcs



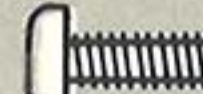
$\phi 3 \times 8$  tapping screw .... 2 pcs



2.6 mm washer .... 2 pcs

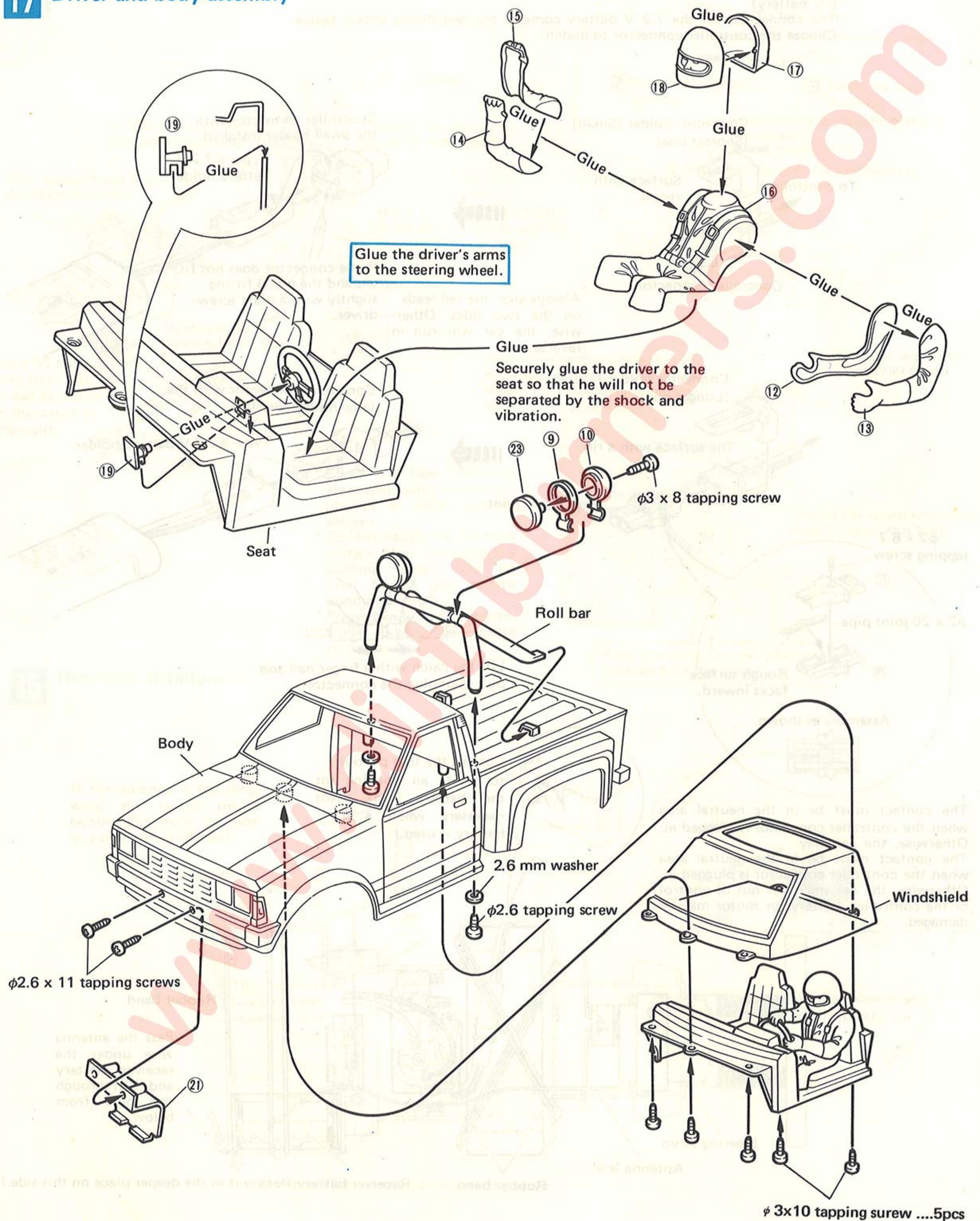


$\phi 2.6 \times 11$  tapping screw .... 2 pcs



$\phi 3 \times 10$  tapping screw .... 5 pcs

## 17 Driver and body assembly



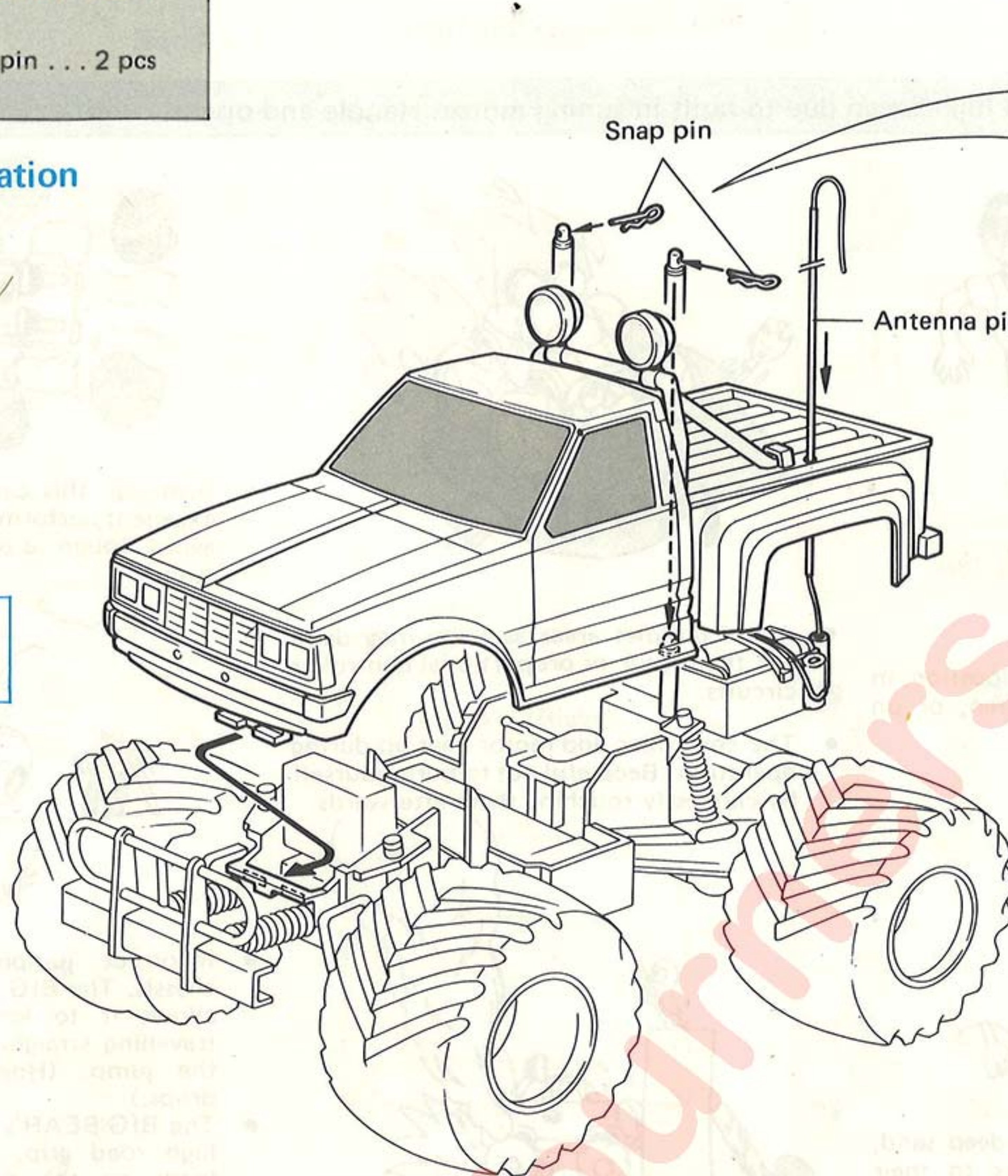




Snap pin . . . 2 pcs

## 18 Body installation

Insert the front first.



Snap pin

Antenna pipe



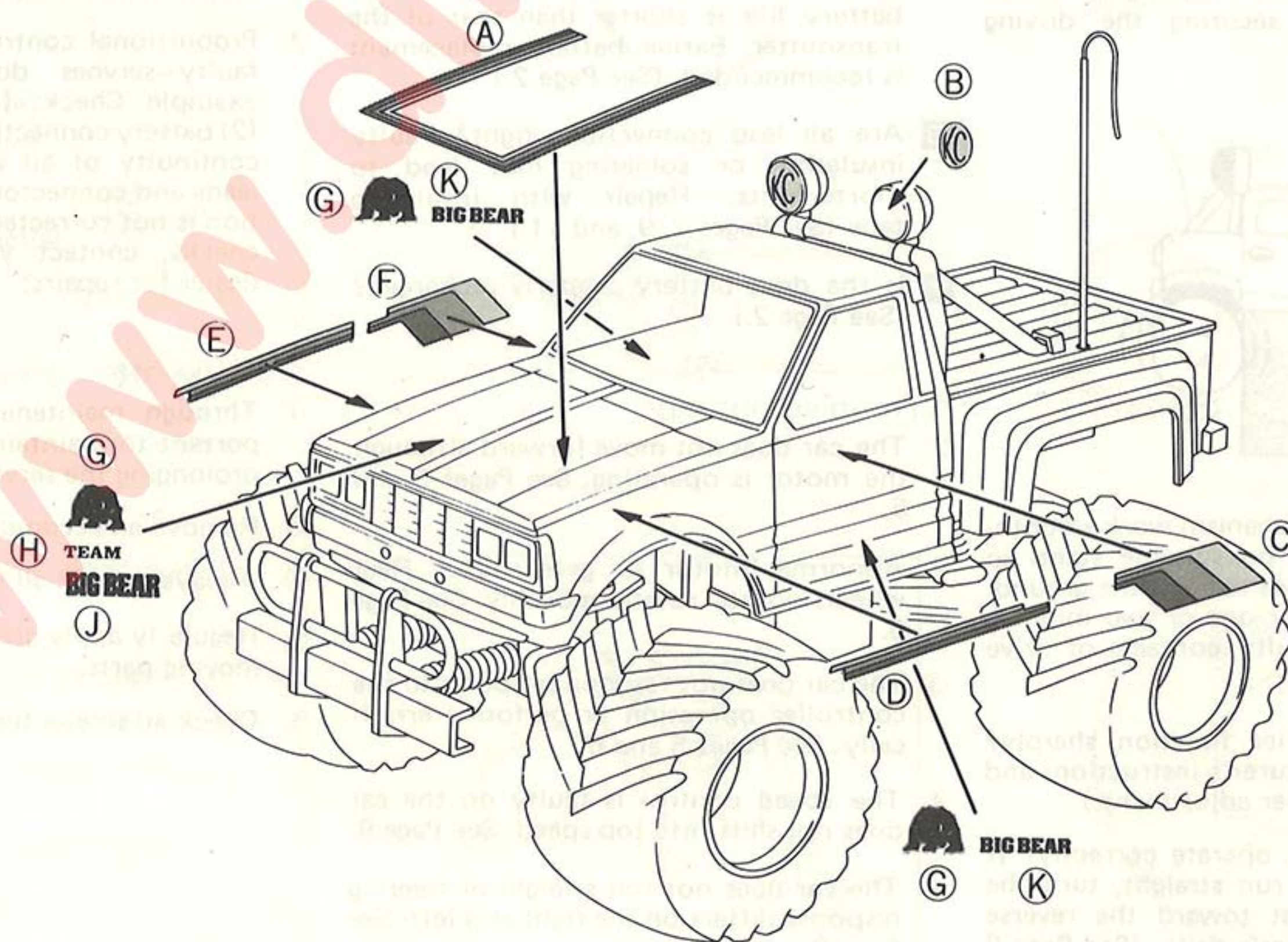
Tying the snap pins to the roll bar with a strong string is one way to keep them from getting lost.

1 Thread the antenna through the antenna pipe.

2 Press the antenna pipe into the support provided on the chassis.

## 19 Applying decals

\*Apply the decals in the positions.





## 《 Handling precautions 》

BIC BEAR runs at high speed due to built-in tuning motor. Handle and operate with extreme care.



- Do not operate in a crowded location, in the presence of small children, or on roads.



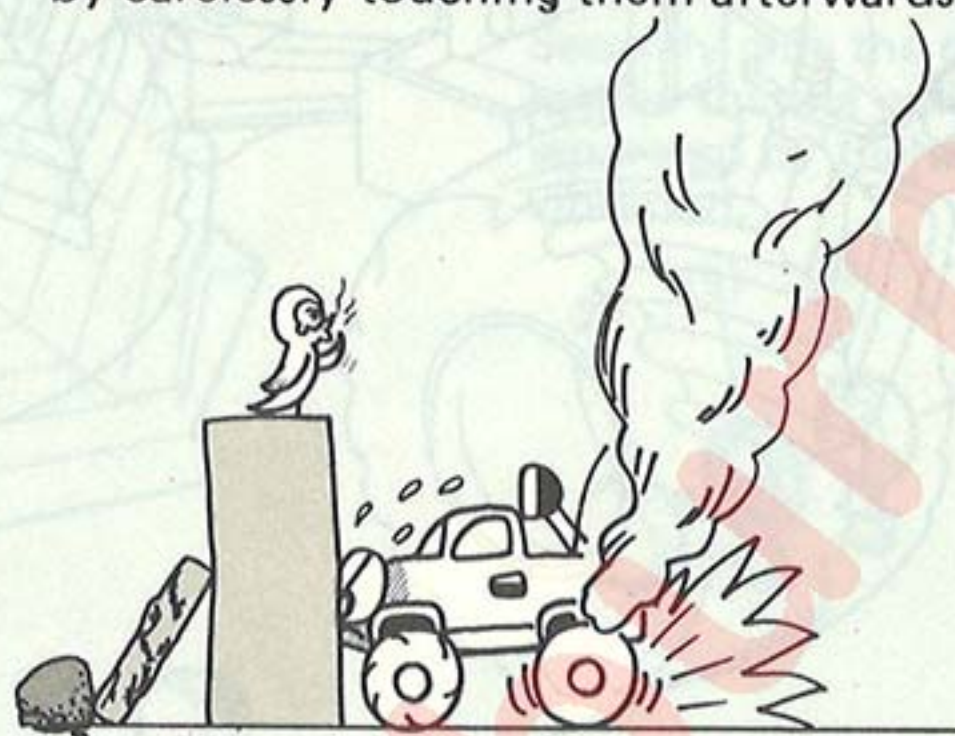
- Avoid puddles areas as water may damage the motor or proportional controller circuits.
- The controller and motor heat up during operation. Be careful not to burn yourself by carelessly touching them afterwards.



- Although this car has outsized tires for excellent performance on rough surfaces, avoid rough areas with many sizable stones.



- When the car is trapped in deep sand, return the transmitter levers to their neutral positions and turn the controller off.
- Avoid grassy areas as long grass may become wound on drive shafts.



- When the car encounters an obstacle, do not try to continue driving. The excessive load may burn out the motor.



- Incorrect jumping may damage the chassis. The BIG BEAR's weight balance allows it to land beautifully if it is travelling straight at full speed prior to the jump. (However, avoid excessive drops.)
- The BIG BEAR's outsized tires provide a high road grip, but also impose great loads on the motor when the car is operated in sand and grassy areas. Avoid long periods of continuous operation under such conditions. (The motor will overheat and burn out so give the motor frequent chances to rest.)

### <Checks before operation>

- 1 Are all screws and nuts tight? Check especially those securing the driving components.



- 2 Does the drive mechanism work smoothly? Place the car on suitable stand so that the tires do not contact the ground. Test-run the car for one or two minutes and check for faulty contacts of drive parts.
- 3 Does the controller function sharply? (See the manufacturer's instructions and Page 9 for controller adjustment.)
- 4 Does the steering operate correctly? If the car does not run straight, turn the steering lever trim toward the reverse direction of the car's drift. (See Page 8 for trim adjustment.)

- 5 Do the proportional controller batteries have sufficient power? The receiver battery life is shorter than that of the transmitter. Earlier battery replacement is recommended. (See Page 2.)

- 6 Are all lead connections tight? Faulty insulation or soldering may lead to shortcircuits. Repair with insulating tape (See Pages 2, 9, and 11.)

- 7 Is the drive battery properly recharged? (See Page 2.)

### <Troubleshooting>

- 1 The car does not move forward although the motor is operating. See Pages 5 and 6.
- 2 Abnormal motor or gear sound. Rear wheels do not rotate smoothly. See Page 6.
- 3 The car does not respond properly to the controller operation or performs erratically. See Pages 5 and 6.
- 4 The speed control is faulty on the car does not shift into top speed. See Page 9.
- 5 The car does not run straight or steering response differs on the right and left. See Page 8.

- 6 The controller, drive battery, or lead overheats. See Pages 4, 5, 6, and 9.

- 7 Proportional controller operation seems faulty—servos do not operate, for example. Check: (1) the battery charge, (2) battery connections, and (3) electrical continuity of all wiring including each leads and connectors. If the faulty operation is not corrected even after the above checks, contact your radio controller dealer for repairs.

### <Checks after operation>

- 1 Through maintenance after use is important to maintaining performance and prolonging the service life.
- 2 Remove all accumulated dirt and sand.
- 3 Always remove all batteries.
- 4 Regularly apply grease to gears and other moving parts.
- 5 Check all screws for looseness.



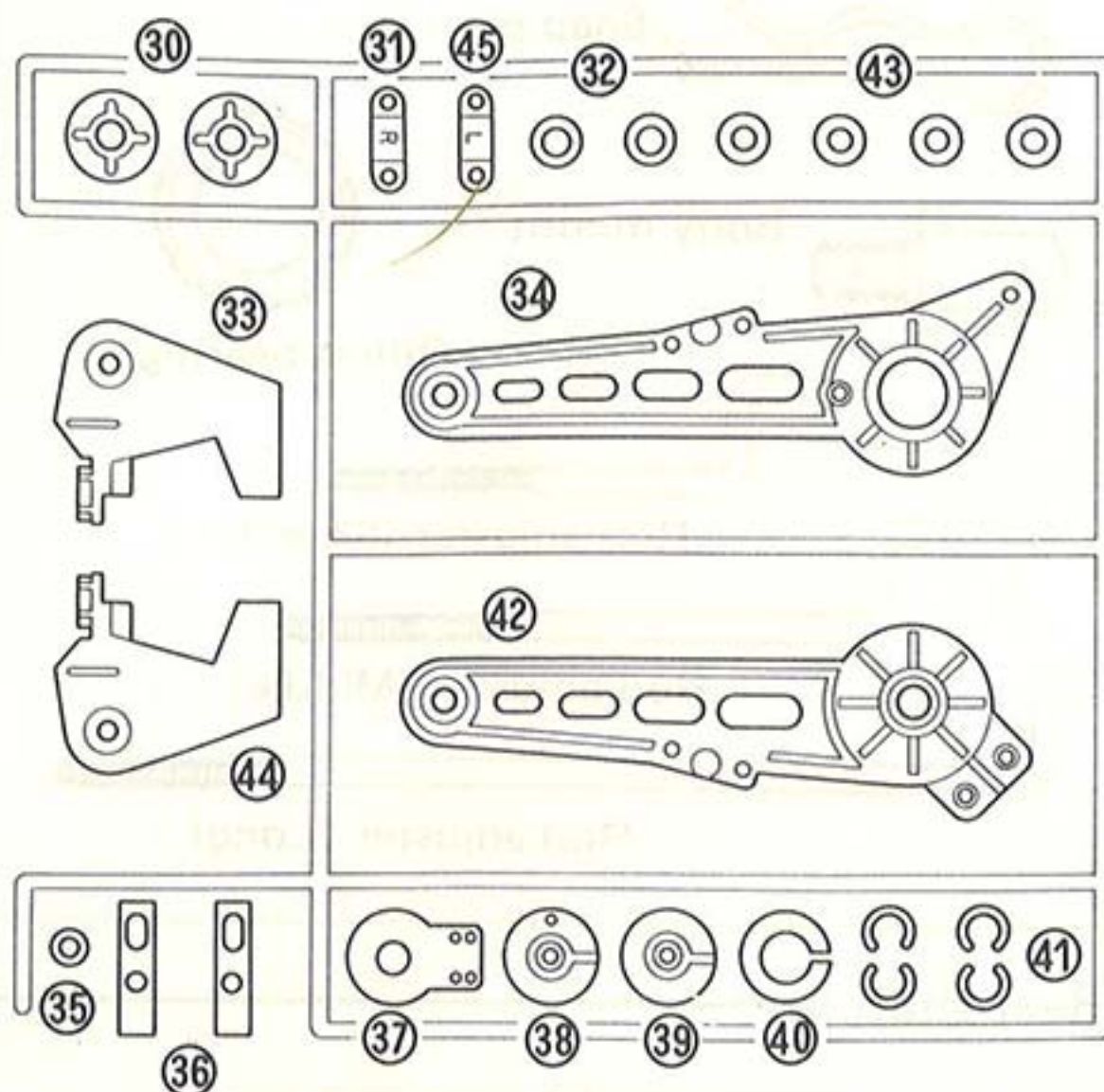
# PART LIST

Body x 1

Chassis x 1

Driver parts x 1

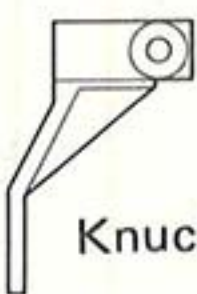
Reinforced nylon parts x 1



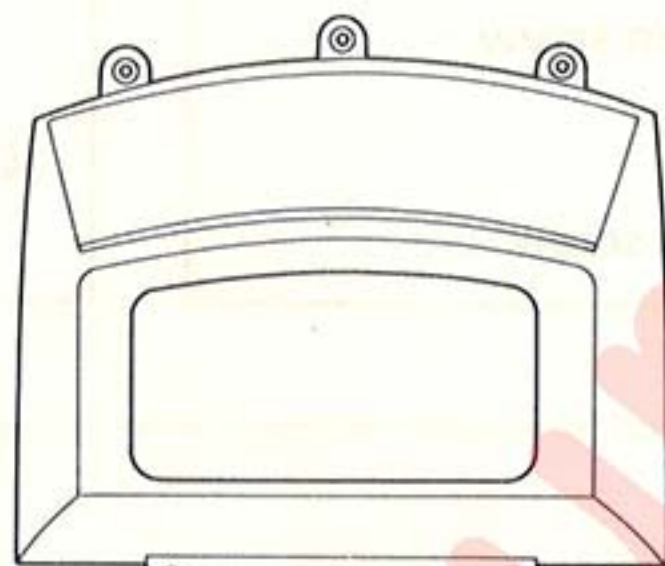
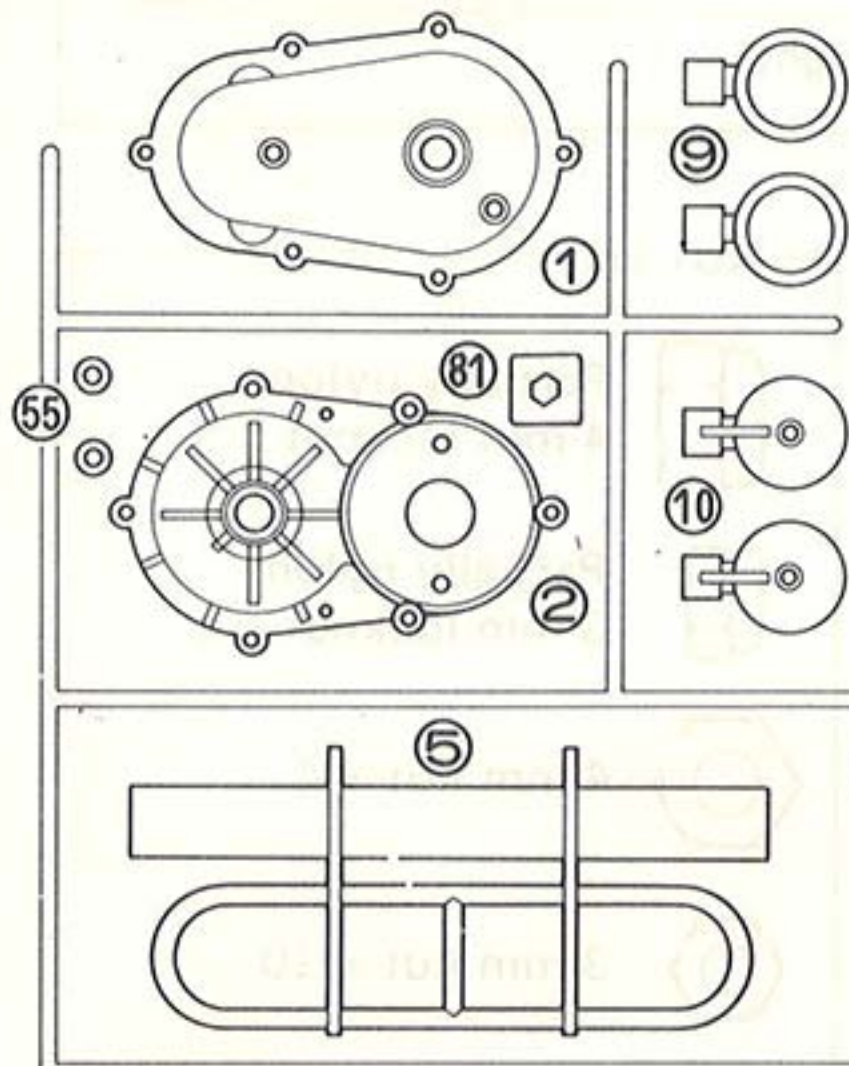
Knuckles (Left)



Knuckle (Right)



ABS parts x 1

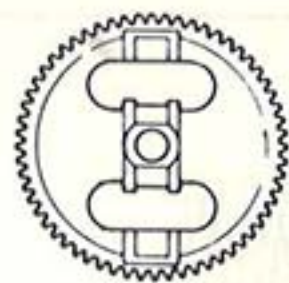


Windshield x 1

Tire ring x 4



Differential gear set  
(with gear case plate)



Differential gear x 1



Idler gear x 1



Bevel gear (A) x 2



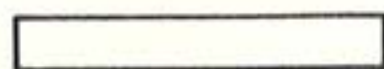
Pinion gear x 1



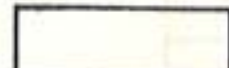
Bevel gear (B) x 2



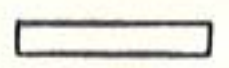
Bevel bushing x 2



φ3 x 20 idler shaft x 1



φ4 x 11.5 bevel shaft x 2

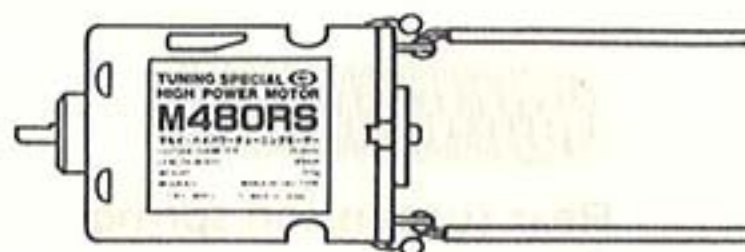


φ2 x 10.5 bushing pin x 2

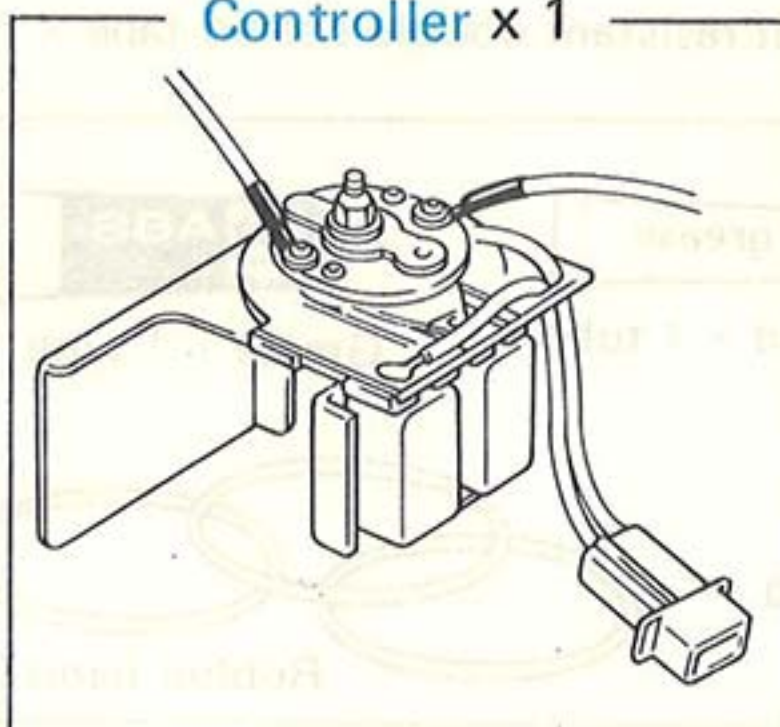


φ3 x 4 screw x 1

M480RS motor x 1



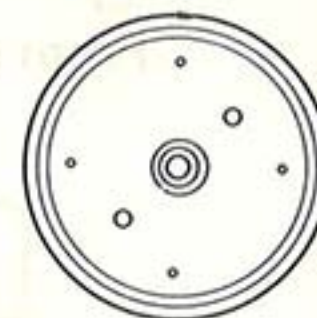
Controller x 1



Fron wheel

Outside x 2

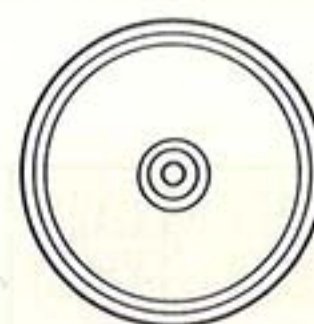
Inside x 2



Rear wheel

Outside x 2

Inside x 2



Tire x 4

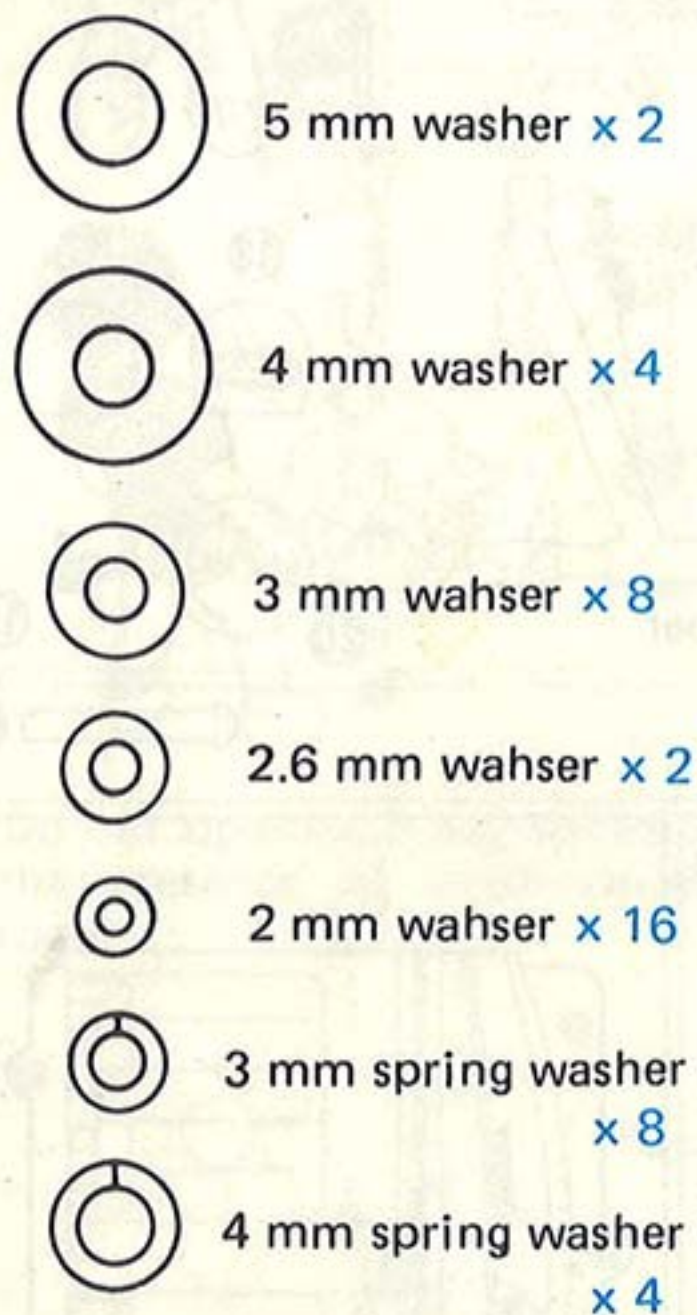




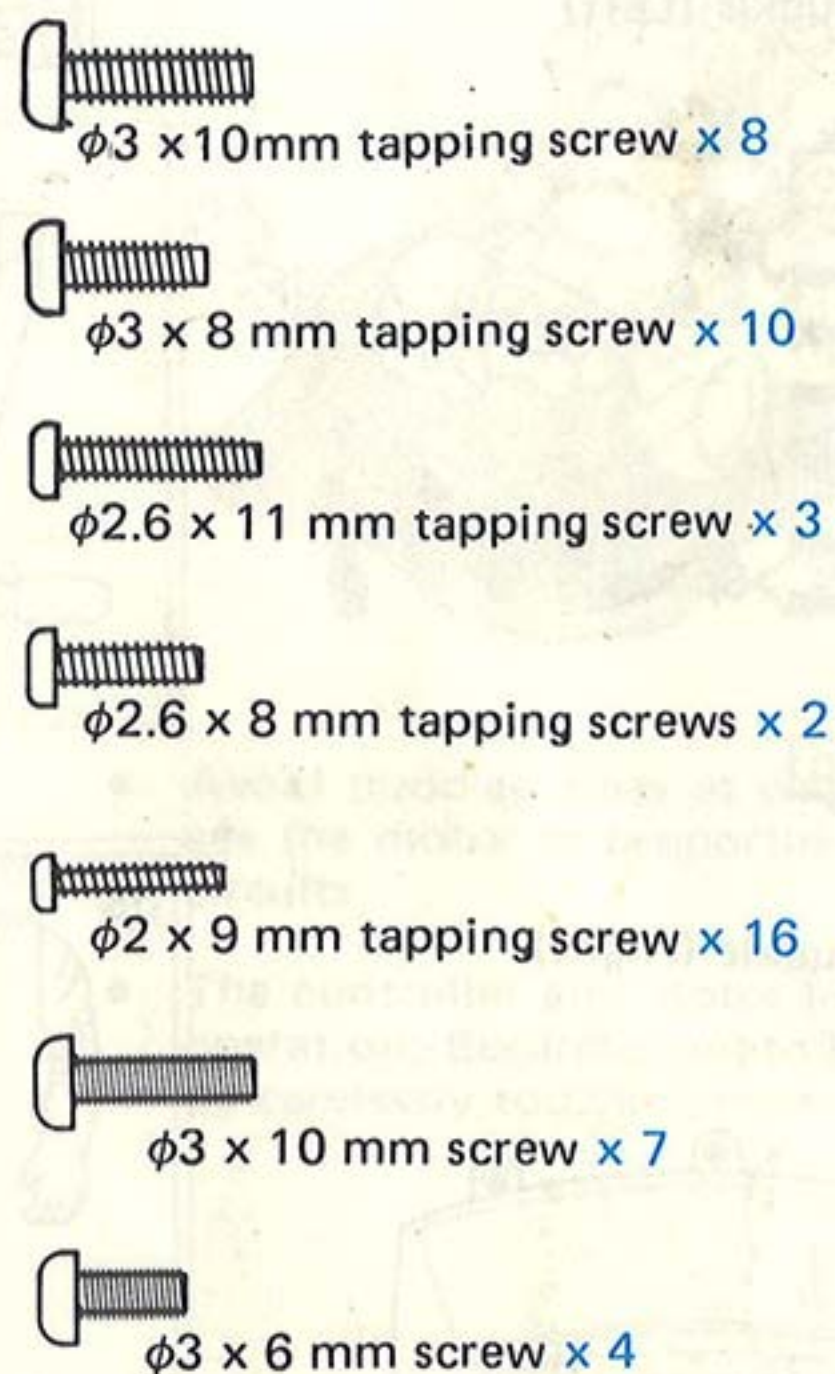
## PART LIST

● Spare screws and nuts are included.  
("φ3" means "3 mm in diameter.")

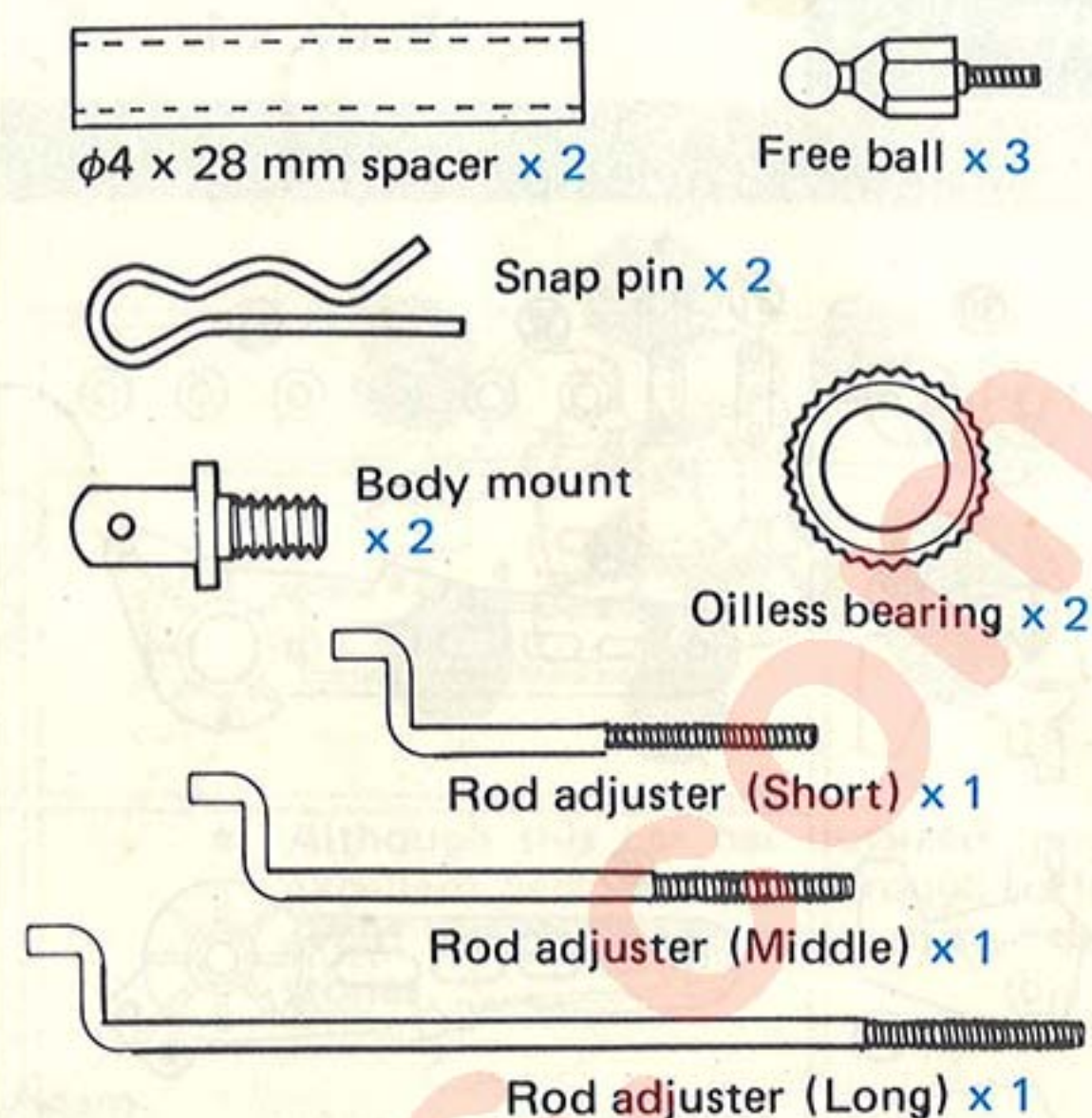
### Washer set



### Tapping screw set



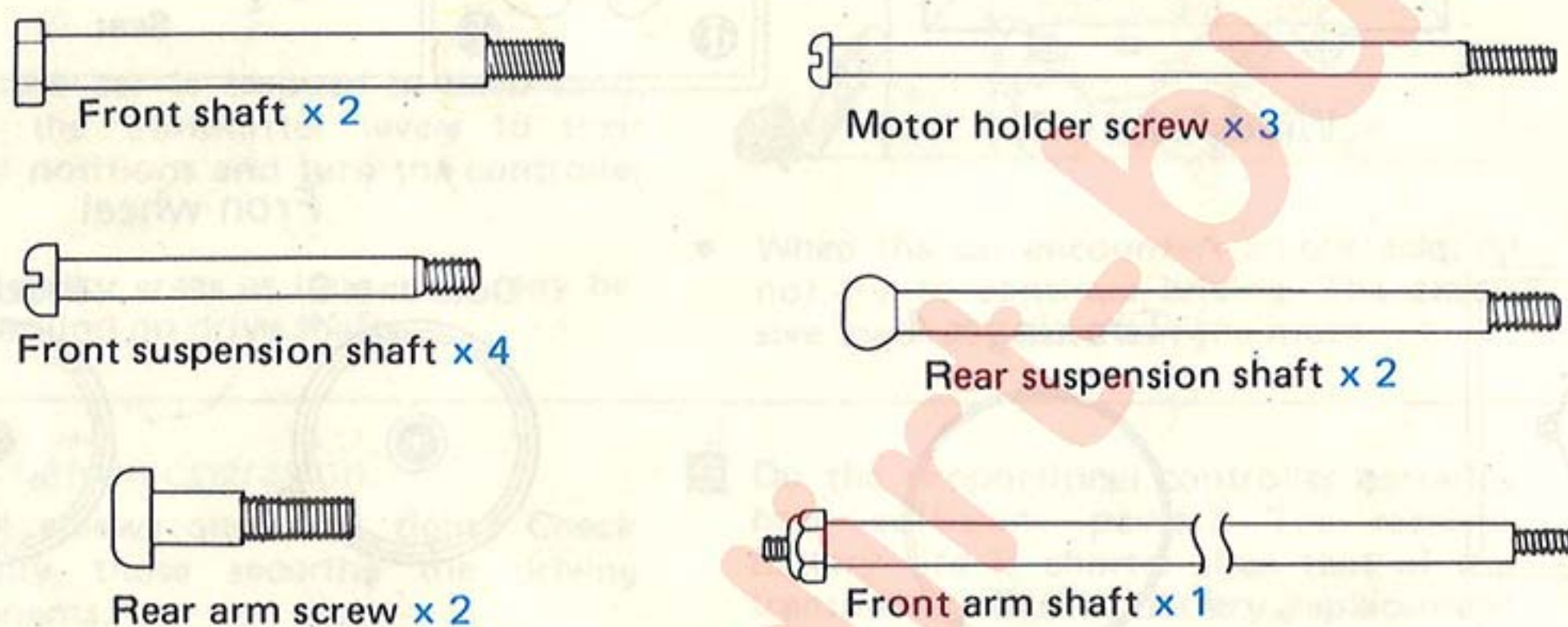
### Metal part set



### Rear shaft set



### Shaft set



### Nut set



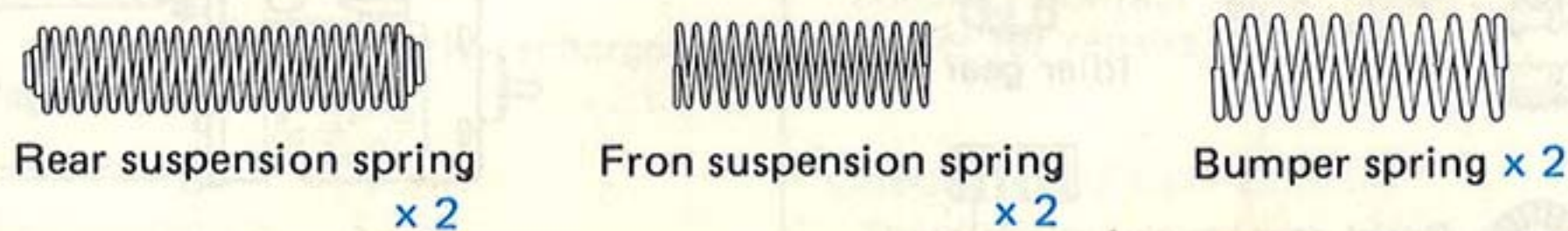
In addition following parts are included:

Decal sheet x 1



Antenna pipe x 1

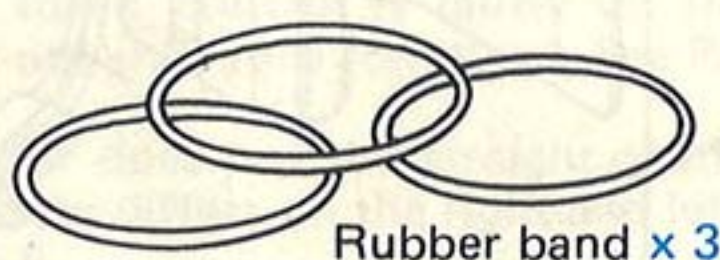
### Spring set



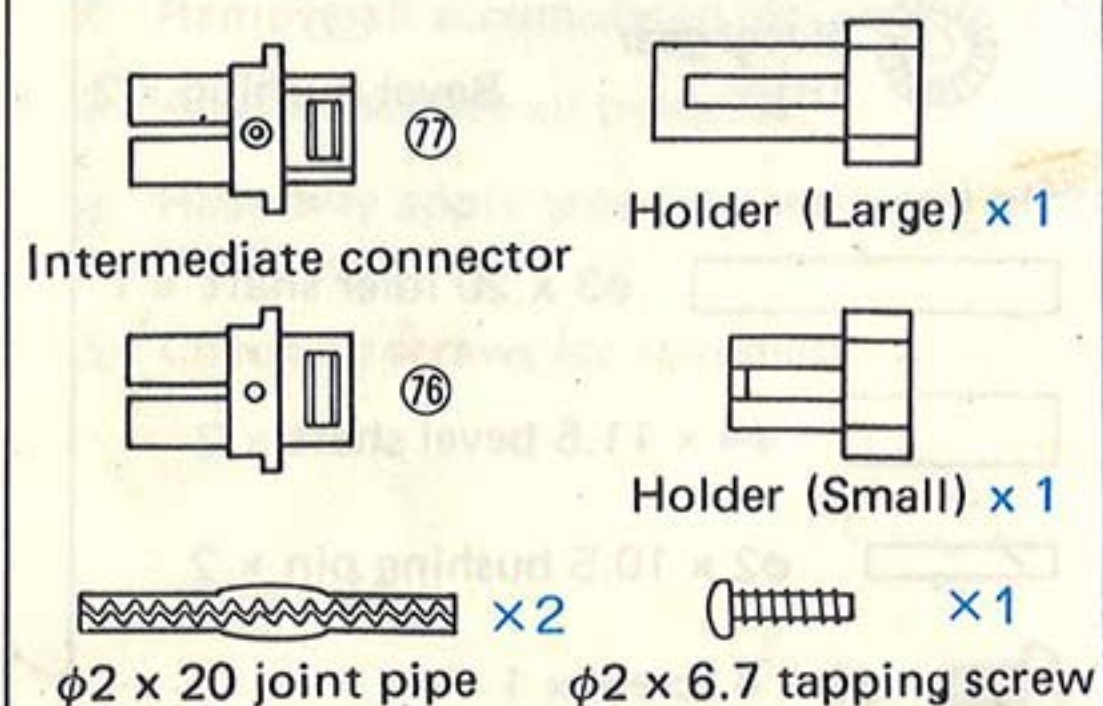
Heat resistant double coated tape x 1

grease  
Bond x 1 tube

ABS  
Grease x 1 tube



### Connector set



Designs and specifications in this instruction brochure are subject to change without notice.