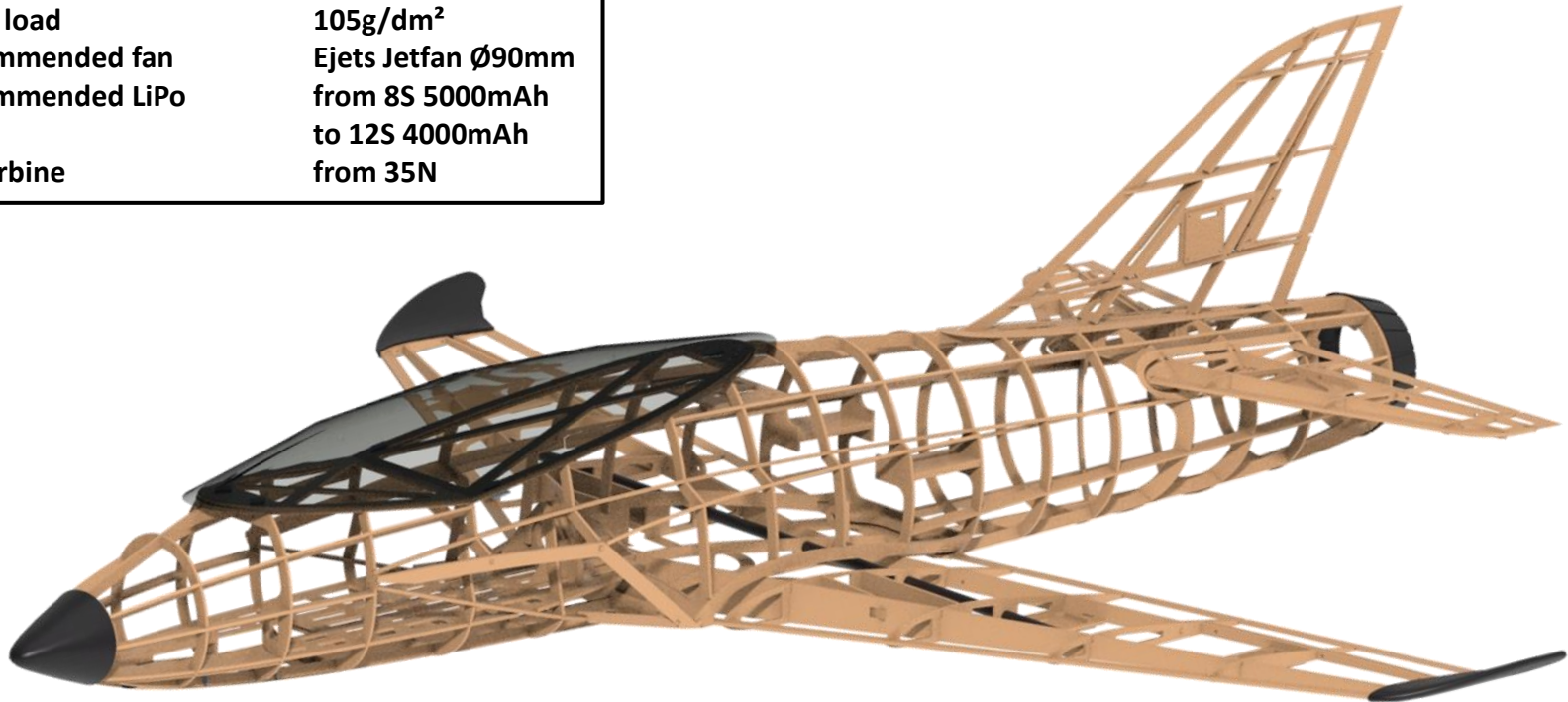




# Interceptor90



<b>length</b>	<b>1450mm</b>
<b>wing span</b>	<b>1330mm</b>
<b>weight</b>	<b>3.8-4.5kg</b>
<b>wing load</b>	<b>105g/dm<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>recommended fan</b>	<b>Ejets Jetfan Ø90mm</b>
<b>recommended LiPo</b>	<b>from 8S 5000mAh to 12S 4000mAh</b>
<b>or turbine</b>	<b>from 35N</b>





# general information



Thank you for choosing a kit from tomjets and thank you for your trust! Kits from tomjets are not only unique in their design and flight characteristics, but also focus on building as a new experience. Let yourself be surprised!

The Interceptor90 is a classic sport jet with a modern design. Using a 90mm fan or alternatively a turbine from 35N, it goes through all flight manoeuvres masterfully. The Interceptor90 offers endless fun for an affordable budget. With its size, it fits in any trunk. Right away ready for use thanks to the easy-to-assemble one-piece wing and always ready for a spontaneous after-work flight.

For the sake of order, it should be mentioned that it is by no means a toy and that careful construction and flight are required. The responsibility for ensuring safety is entirely with the builder or pilot.

The use of tools is limited to the following: Stanley knife, steel lineal, foil iron, multifunction tool (cutting, grinding, drilling), soldering iron, pins, clamps, brushes, cable ties, paper tape, sandpaper, superglue, white glue, 5min epoxy resin, glue on PU base, nail polish remover, etc....

# jet kit content



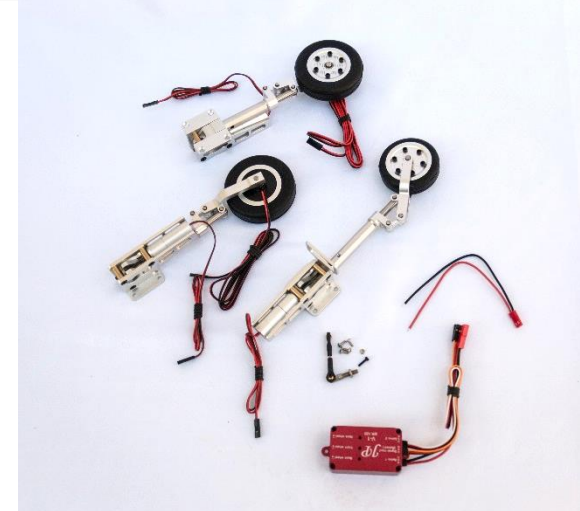
description	comment	pcs.
poplar plywood 3mm	plate 1-8	1
balsa sheets 2mm	plate 1-8	1
fiberglass parts 1,5mm	control horns, canopy latch,...	1
aircraft plywood 0,4mm	trailing edge, templates,...	1
birch plywood 2mm	servo covers	1
canopy	0,5mm PET-A	1
wing spar	CFRP 10x8x1000	1
nozzle	3D print ABS	1
nose cone	3D print ABS	1
wingtip lhs.	3D print ABS	1
wingtip rhs.	3D print ABS	1
canopy lock	neodymium magnet D10x3	4
rudder hinges	D2.5xL43xW10mm	21
balsa blocks	for hinge bonding	42
flat headed screw M4x20	for main wing screwing	2
drive-in nut M4x6	for main wing screwing	2
flat headed screw M2,2x10	for servo covers	28
drive-in nut M3x5	for retracts screwing	12
button head screw M3x10	for retracts screwing	12
triangular balsa strip 8mmx1m	for controll surface champfer	1,5
nail 1.2 x20mm	for gear door hinge	2





## Interceptor90 gear kit

description	comment	pcs.
Metal Struts Set + Brakes + Controller	JP Hobby ER-005 Tomjets Interceptor90 1.33m	1



## Interceptor90 decals kit

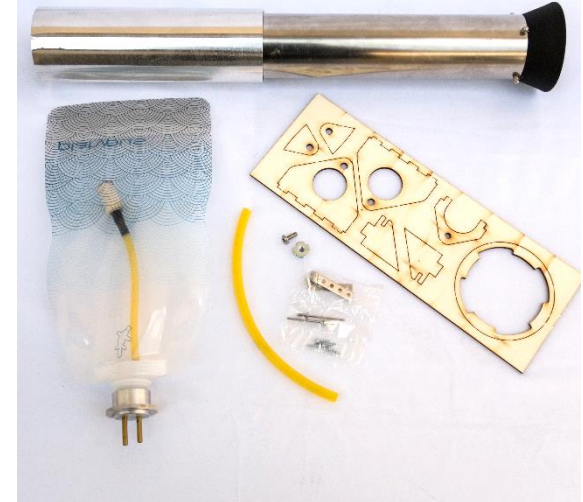
description	comment	pcs.
high-quality fuel-resistant adhesive film	tomjets design	1





## Interceptor90 turbine kit

description	comment	pcs.
1l bagtank	fully assembled	1
thrust pipe	460mm D55	1
poplar plywood 3mm	mounting brackets	1
drive-in nut M3x5	for tank mount	2
flat headed screw M3x10	for tank mount	2
8mm silicone hose	heat insulation	1



## Interceptor90 EDF kit

description	comment	pcs.
thrust pipe	0,5mm PET foil 1x0,5m	1
lairintake duct	3D print ABS	2
velcro 20x300 mm	for battery mount	2
anti-slip pad ca. 20x20cm	for battery mount	1



# remove the wood parts



H=helling  
F=fuselage  
W=wing  
E=elevator  
R=rudder  
C=canopoy  
S=servo  
G=gear door



handle with care

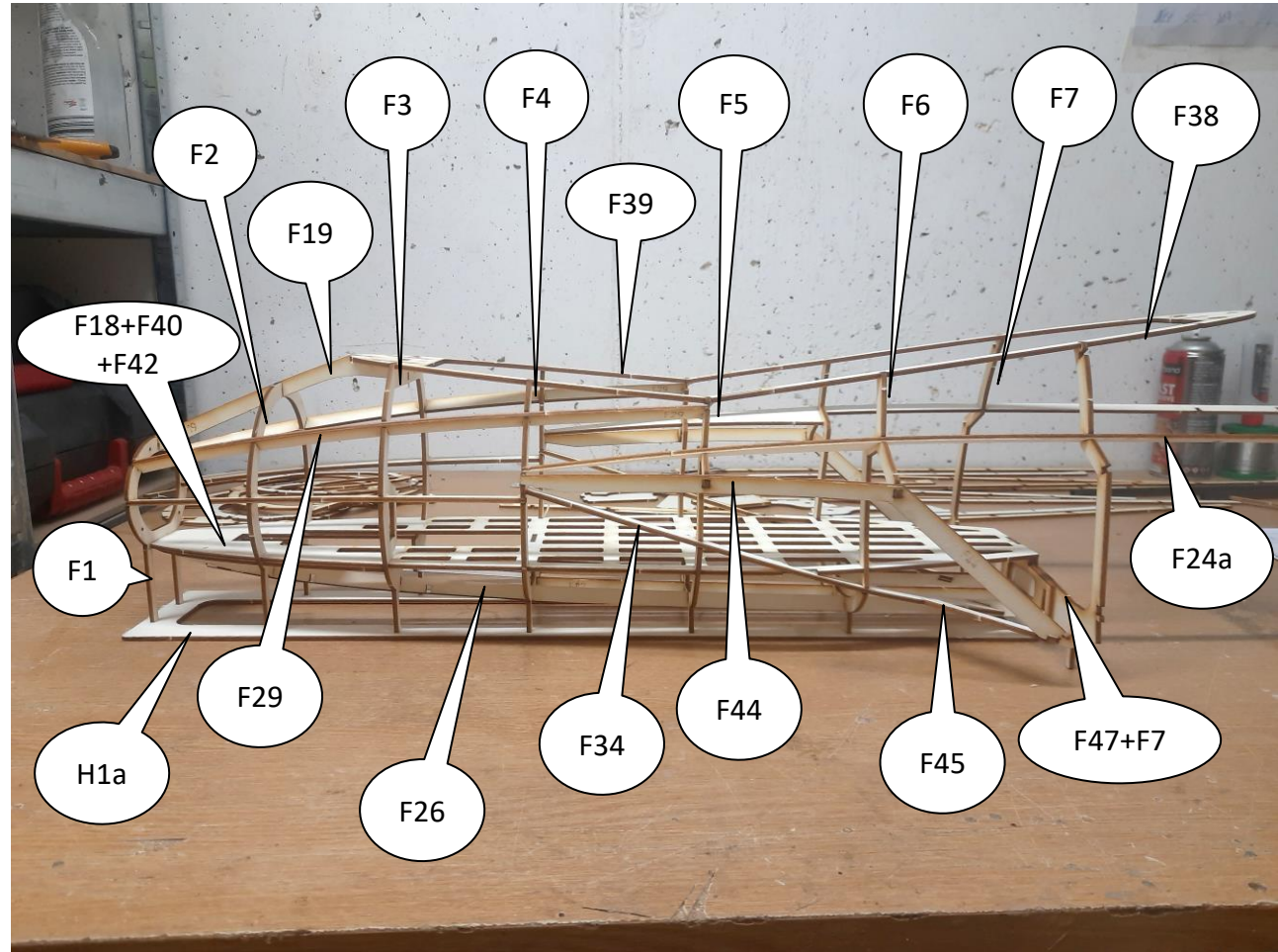
# fuselage front



glue before assembling  
F18 + F40+F42,  
F7+F47



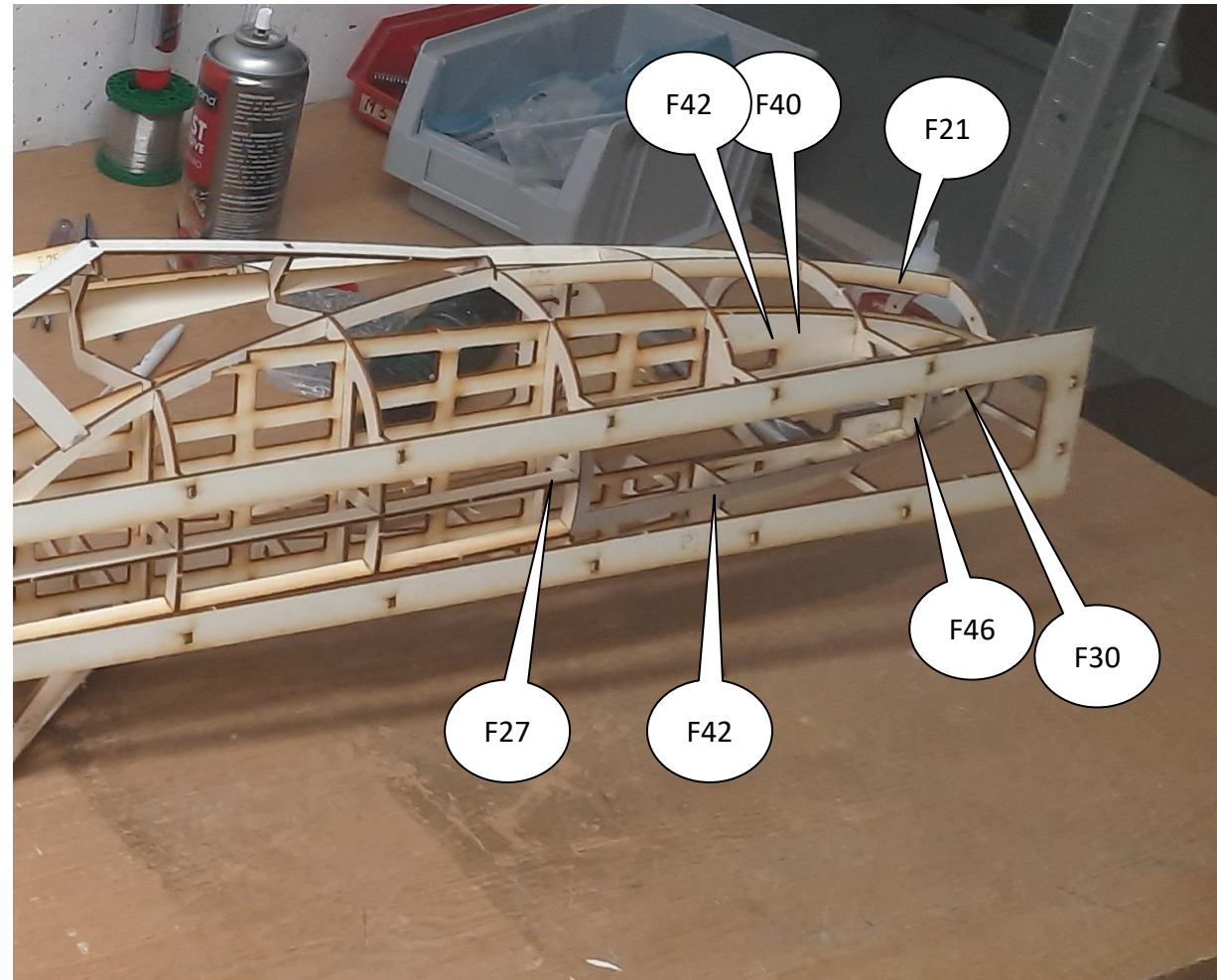
direction of F3,F26,F42  
F42 at the bottom!



# fuselage front

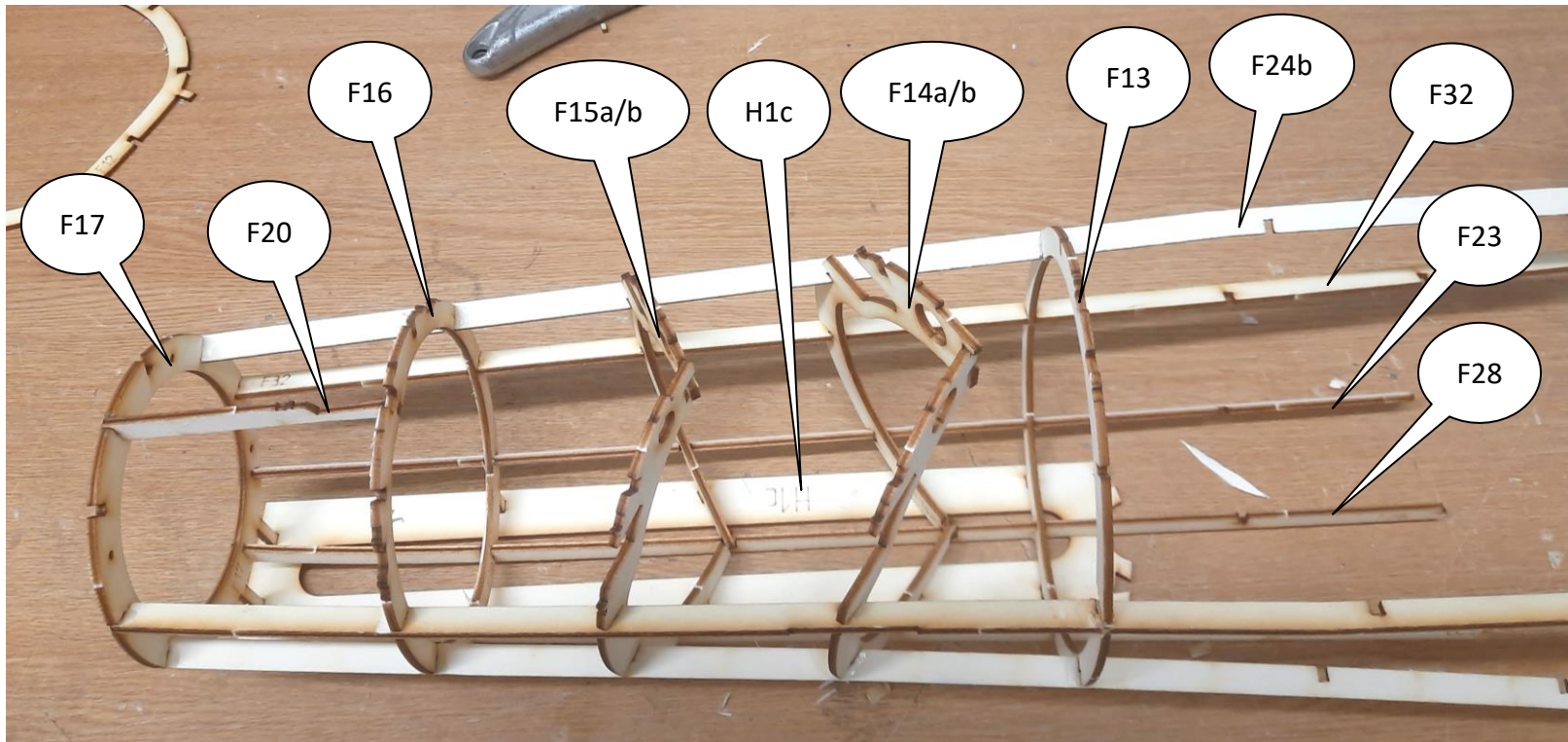



**i** remove the helling when access needed; the helling is only deciding when balsa sheeting

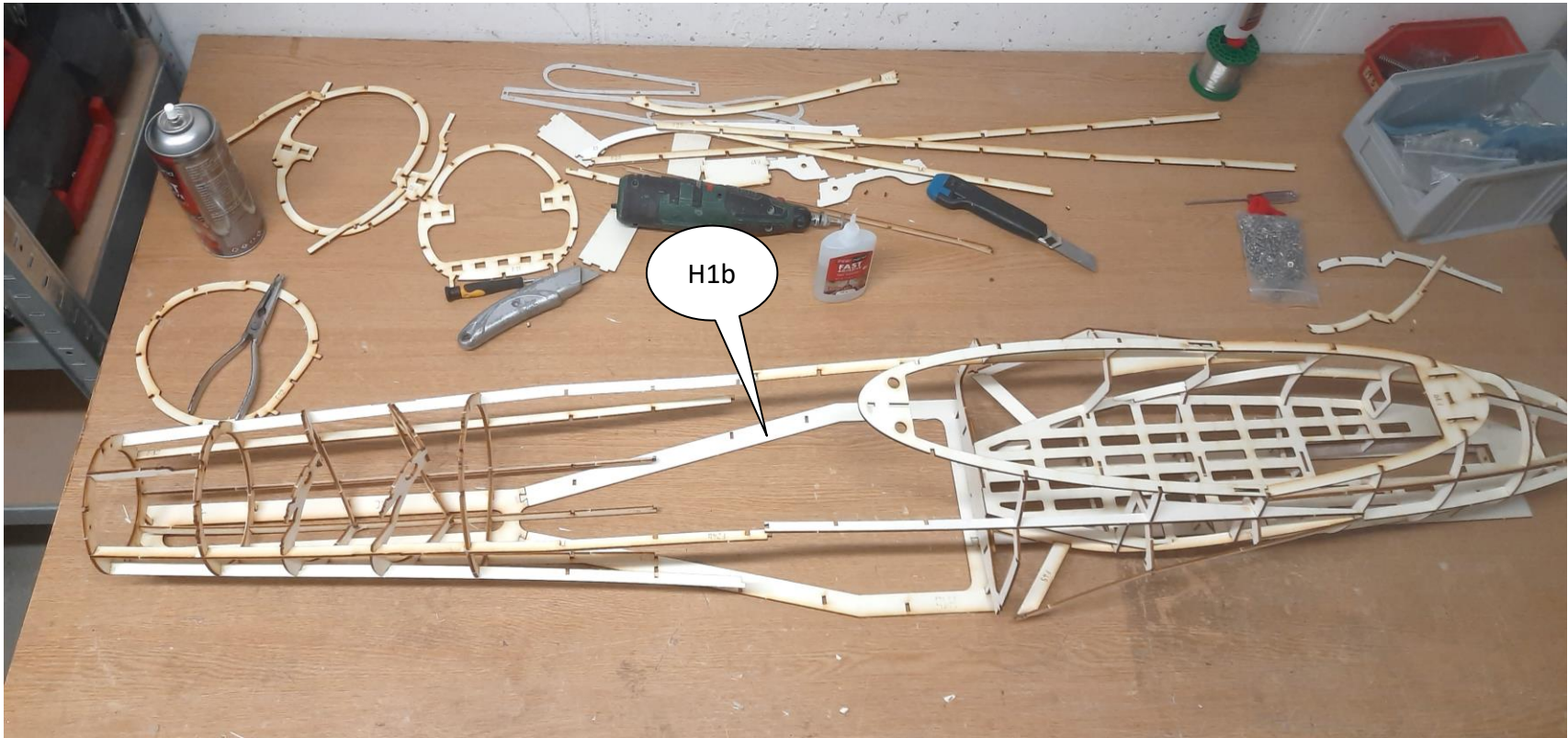




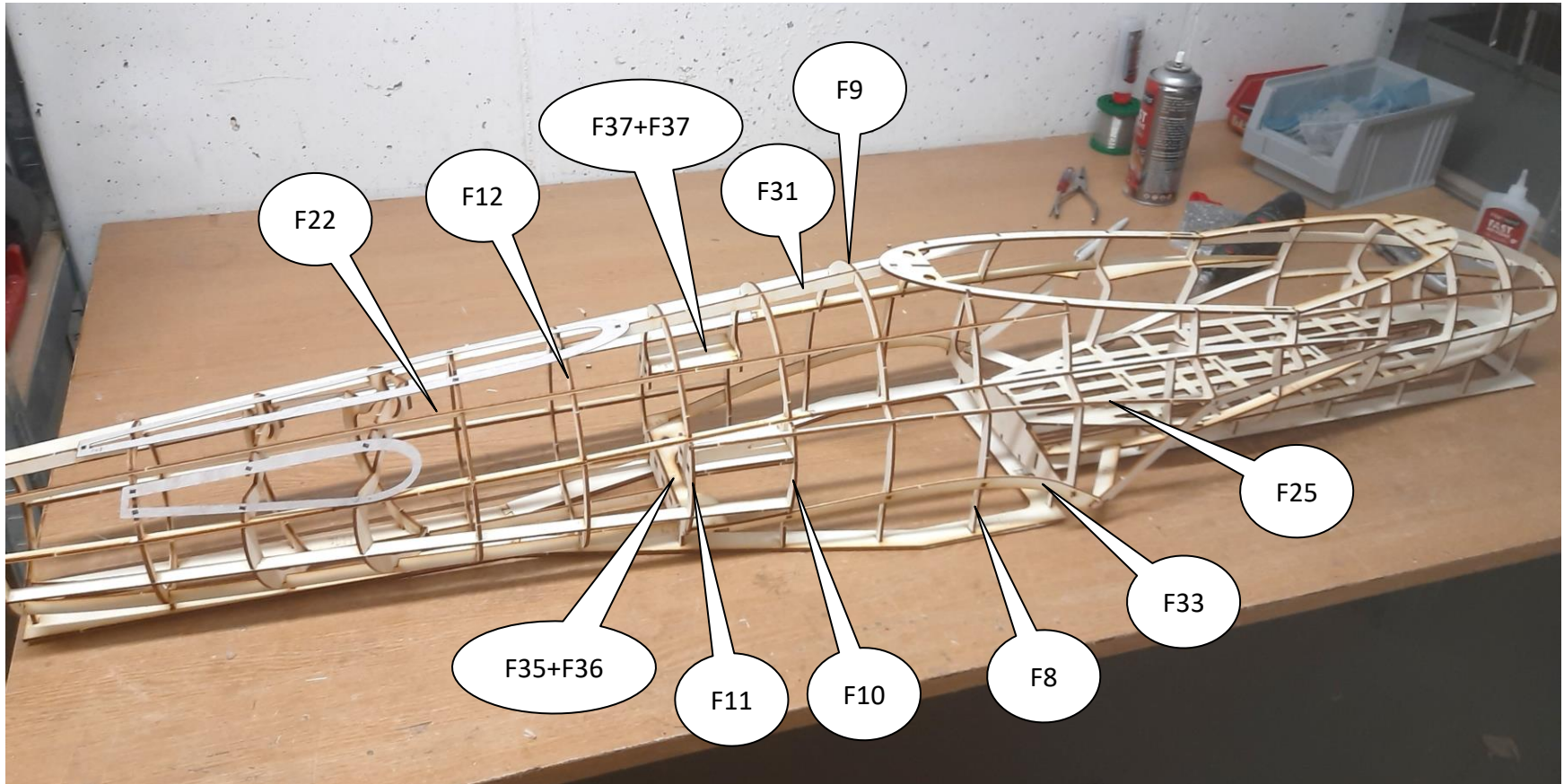
# fuselage rear



 use CA glue where a fast bonding is required

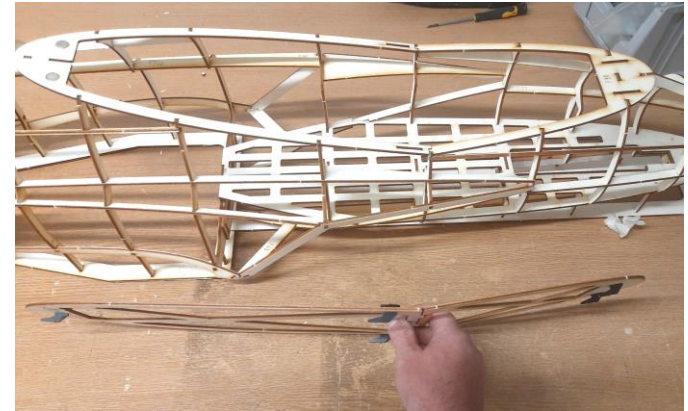
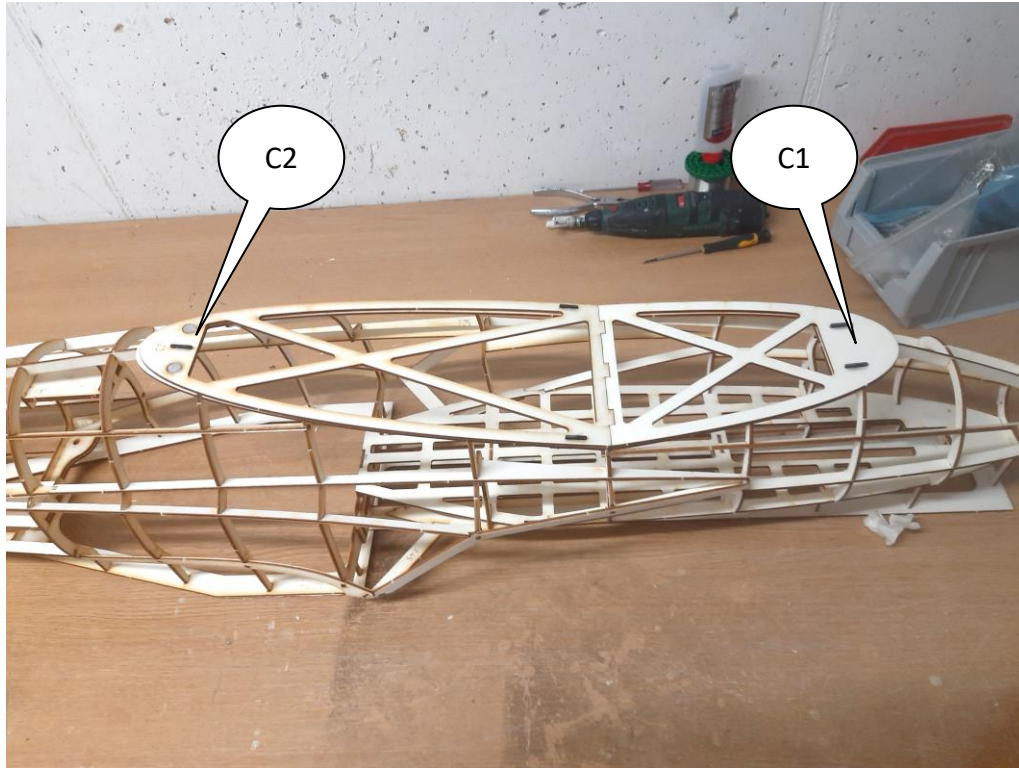


don't spend too much effort on aligning the fuselage; it will work itself out



glue before assembling F37 + F37; F35 + F36

# canopy frame

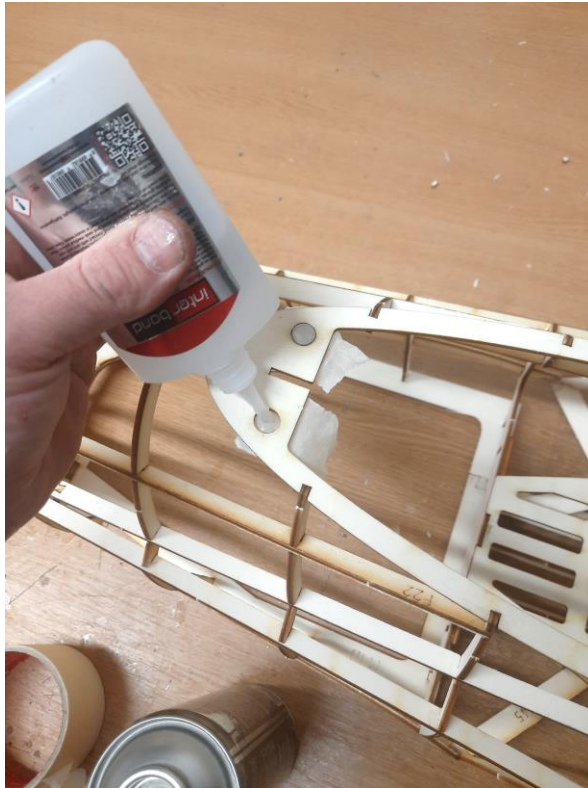


note the direction of the locking hooks



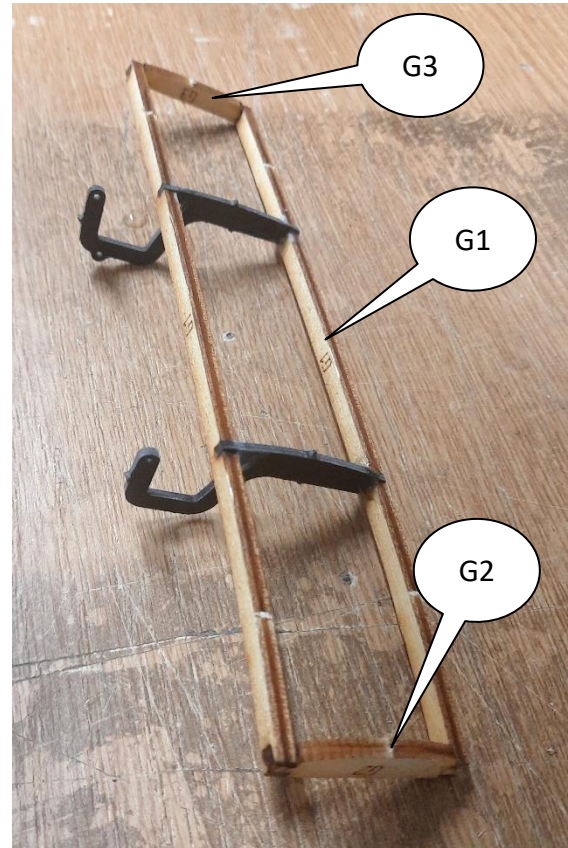
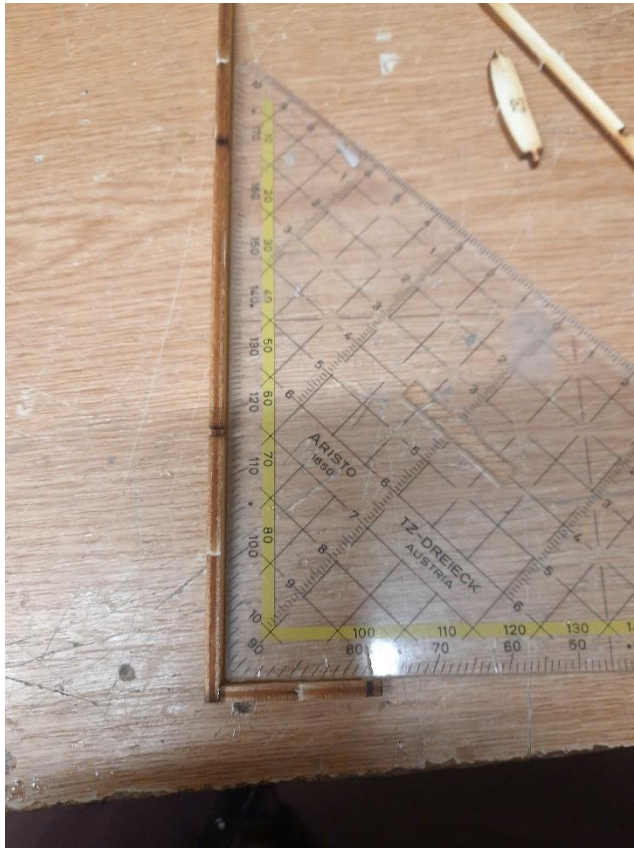
perfect alignment when gluing the canopy frame in installed condition

# canopy frame



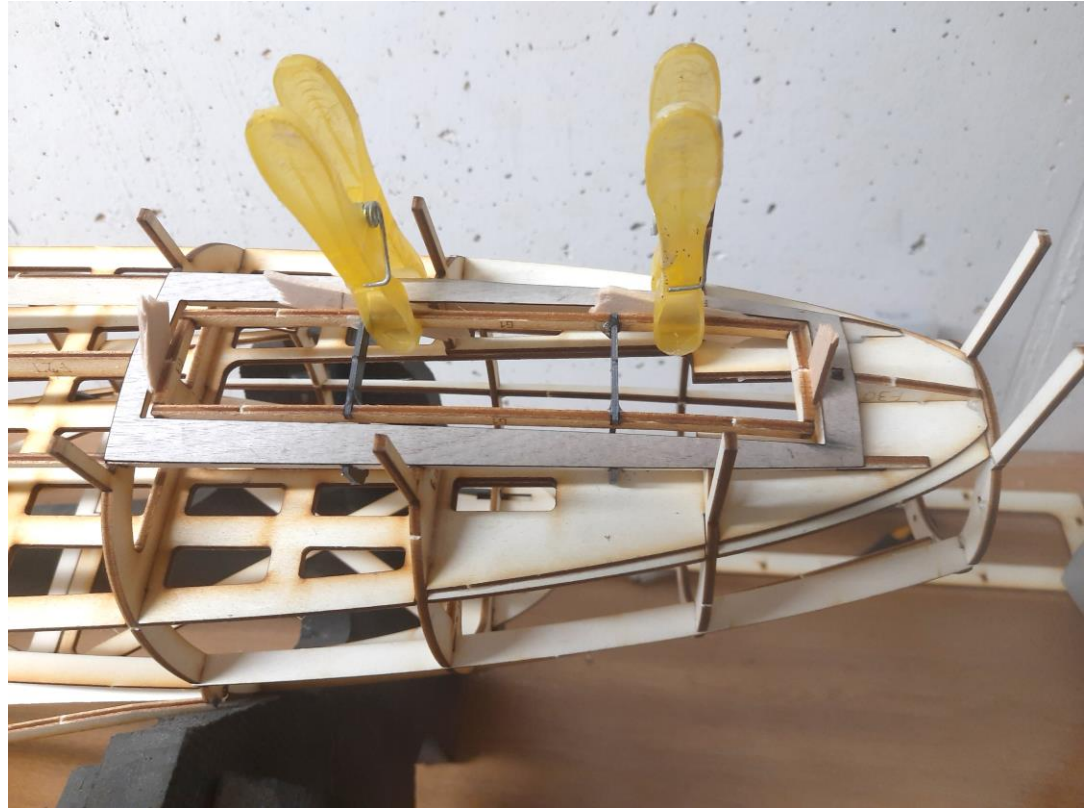
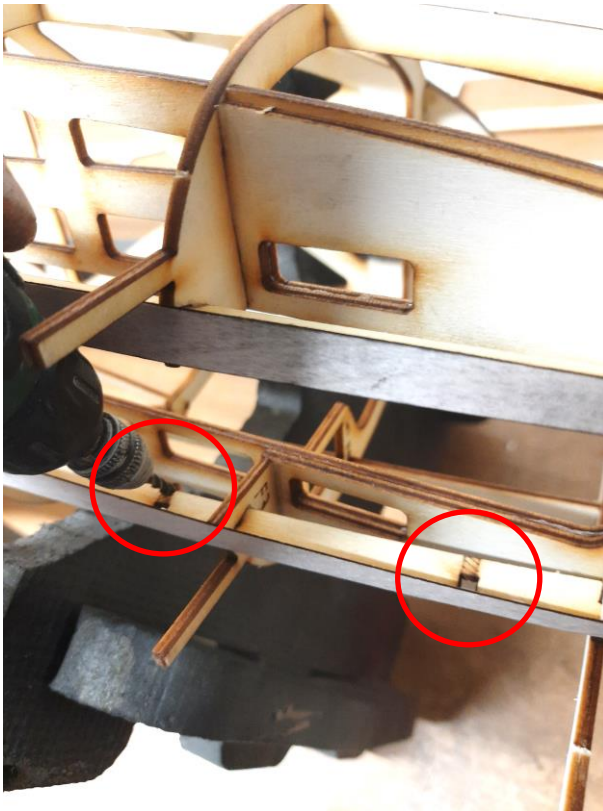
bonding the magnets in installed condition will guarantee a perfect fit


# gear door



note the difference between the hinges


# gear door

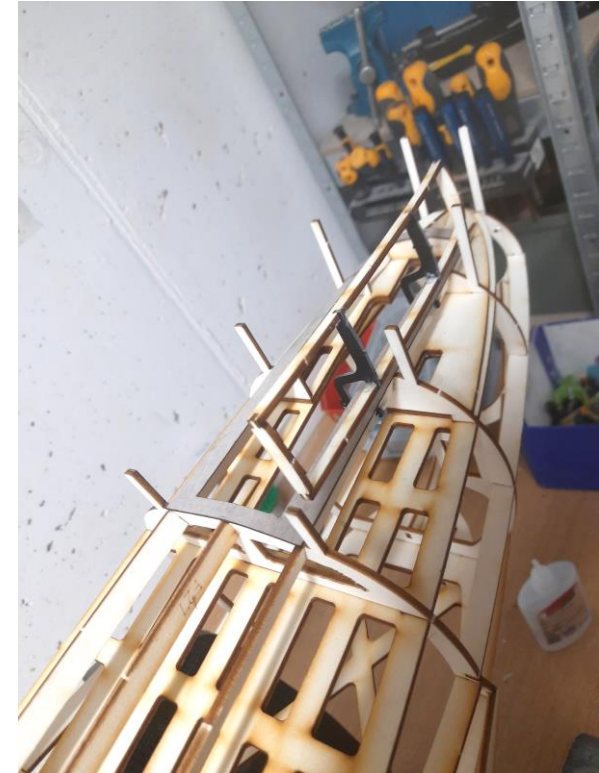
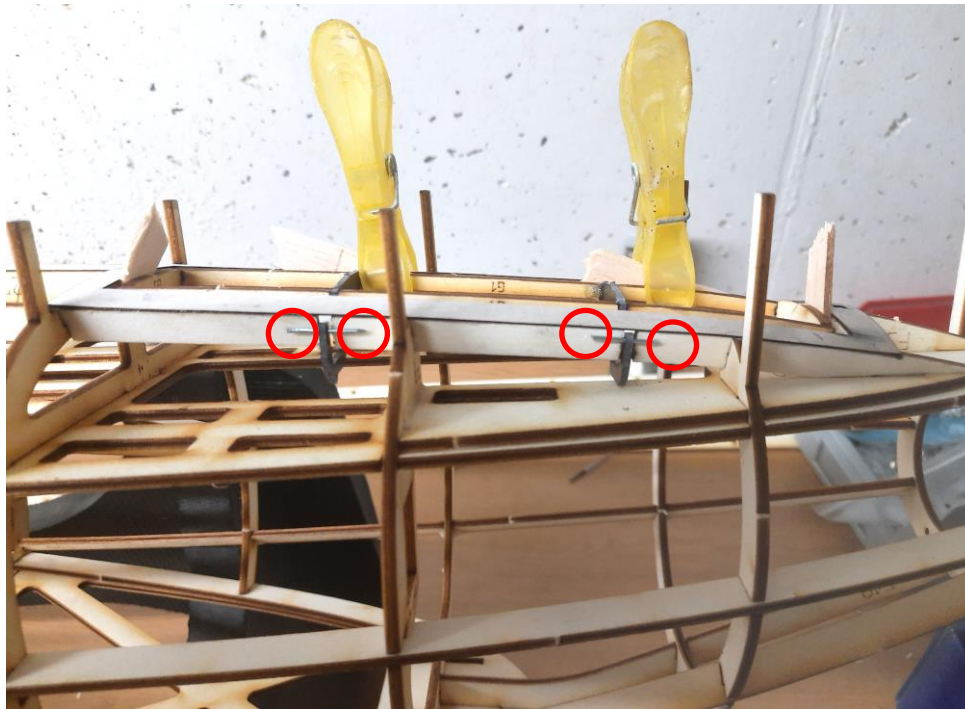


 cut out the marked area and put the gear door in the right position by using 2mm balsa between the gaps

# gear door

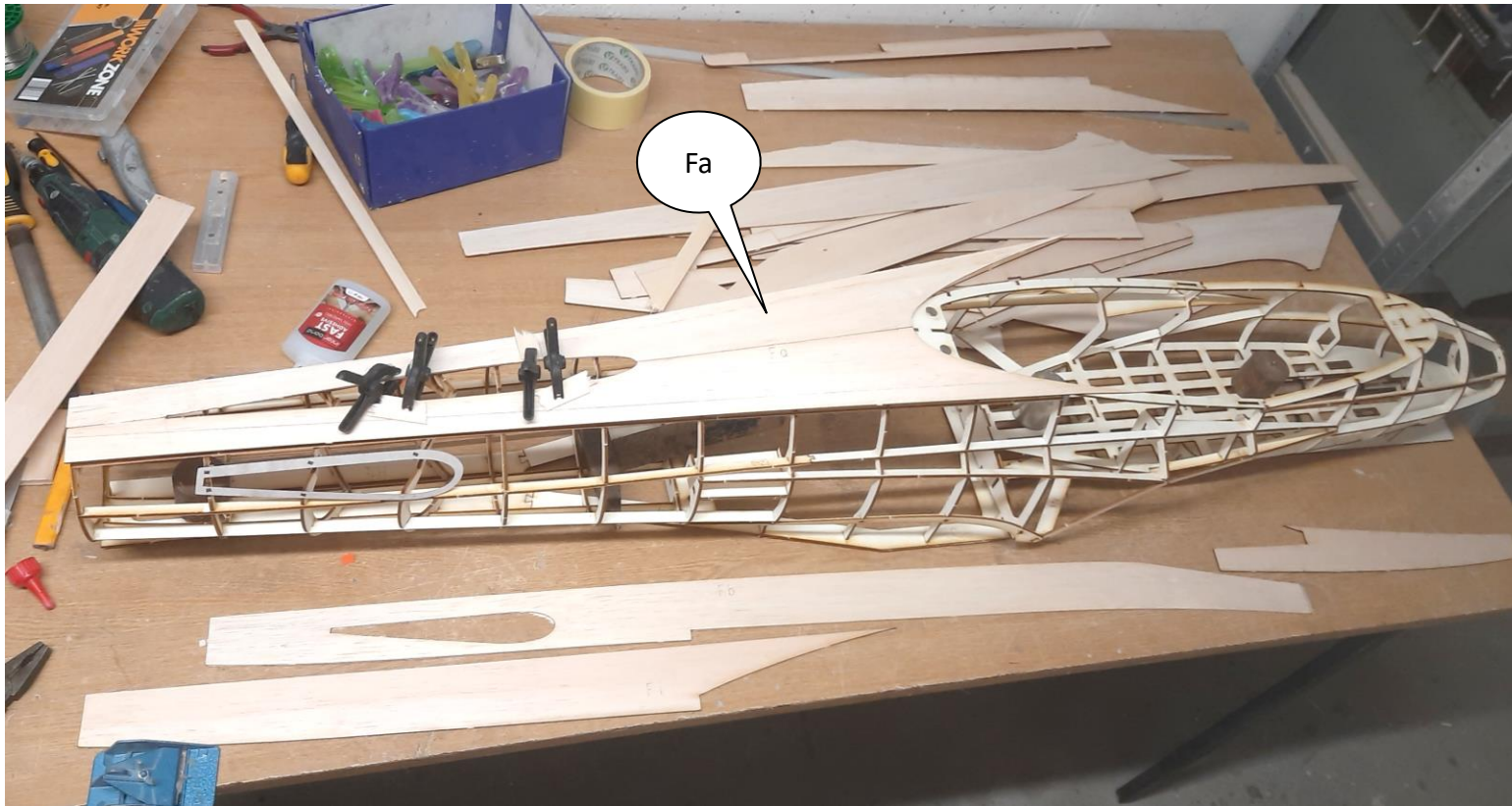


 prepare steel pins and glue in the marked area



make sure that the door can be opened smoothly





start from the centerline with wrapping the balsa sheets

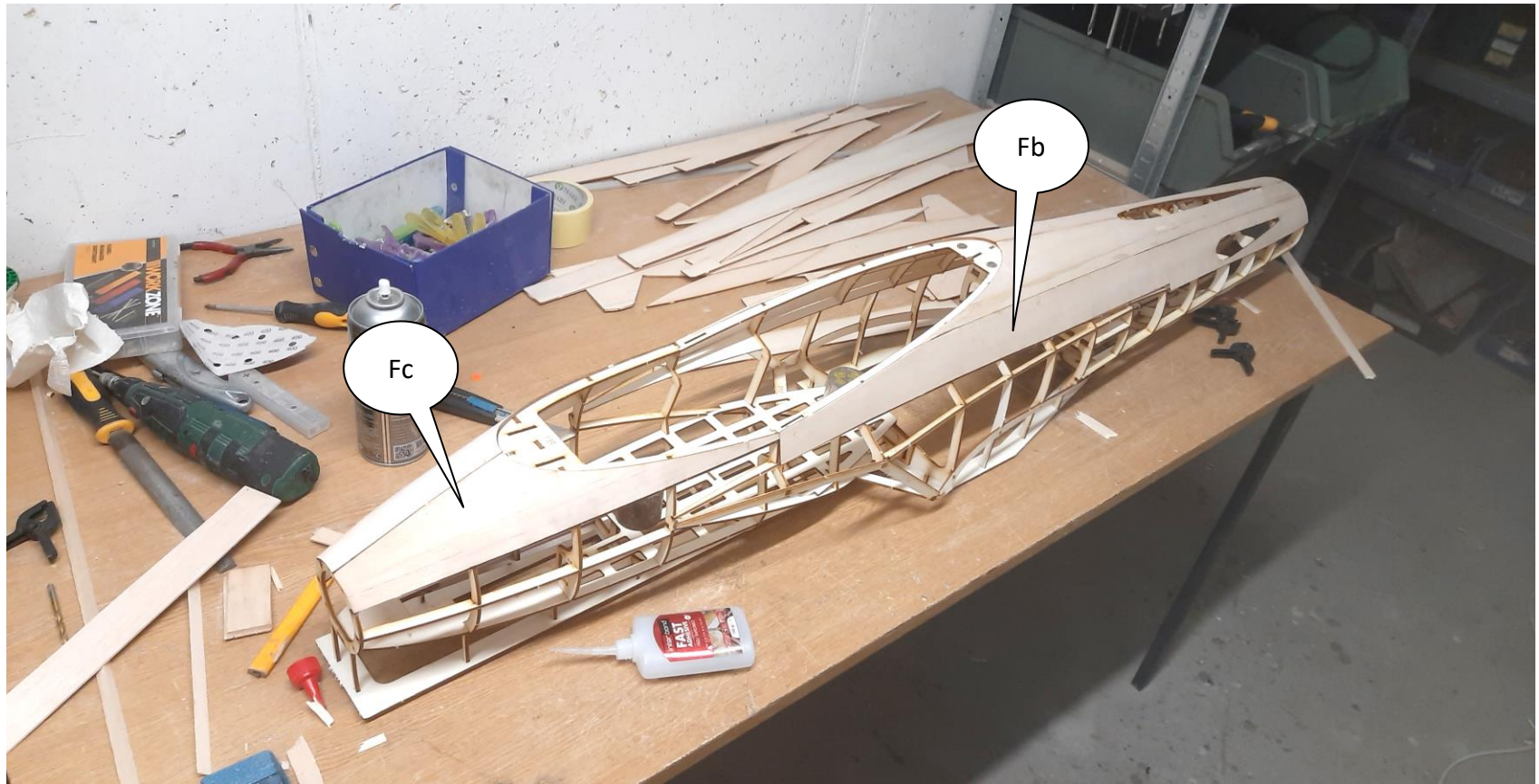


use CA Glue where a fast bonding is required

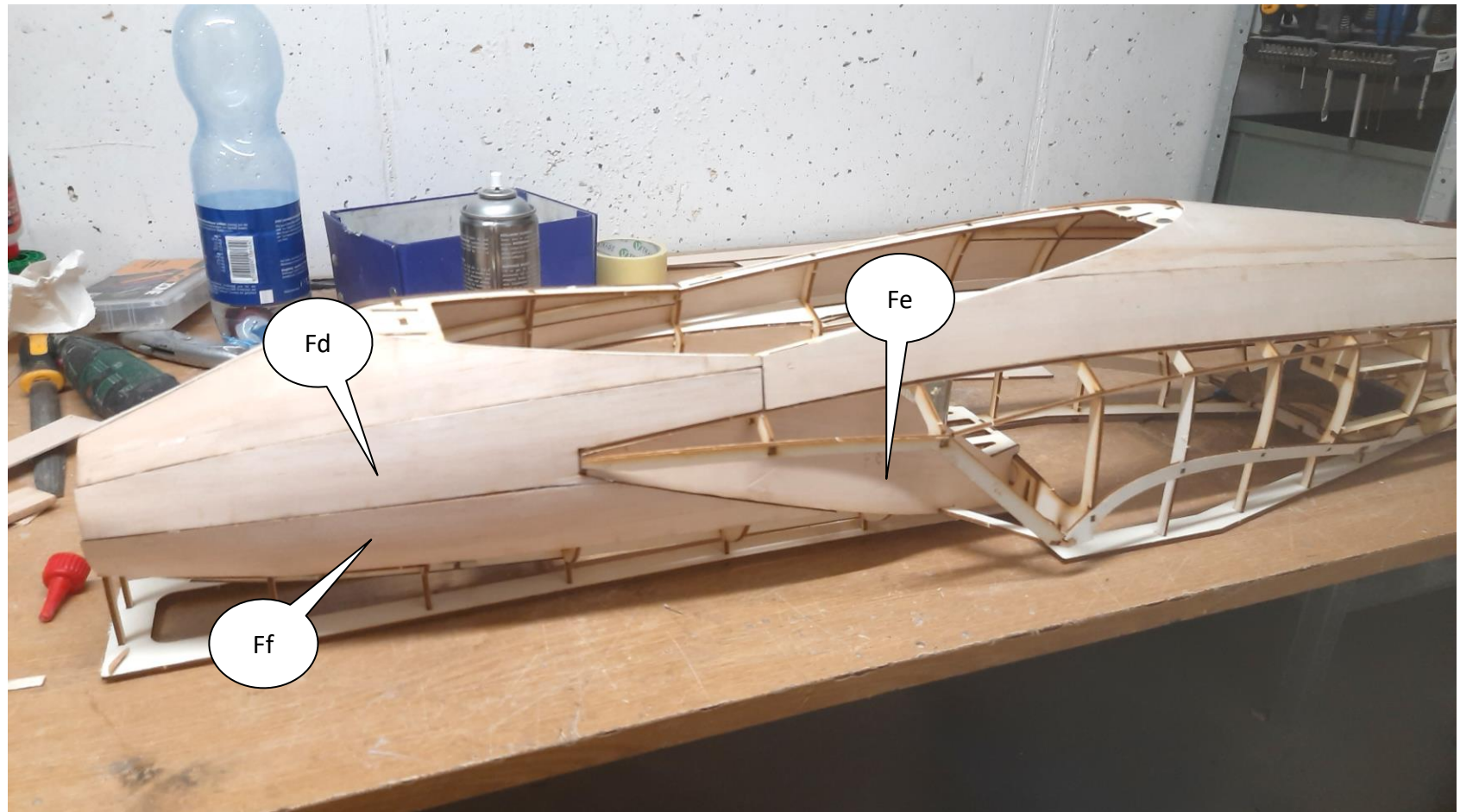


apply a sufficient amount of weight, and make sure that your fuselage is properly aligned on your building plate

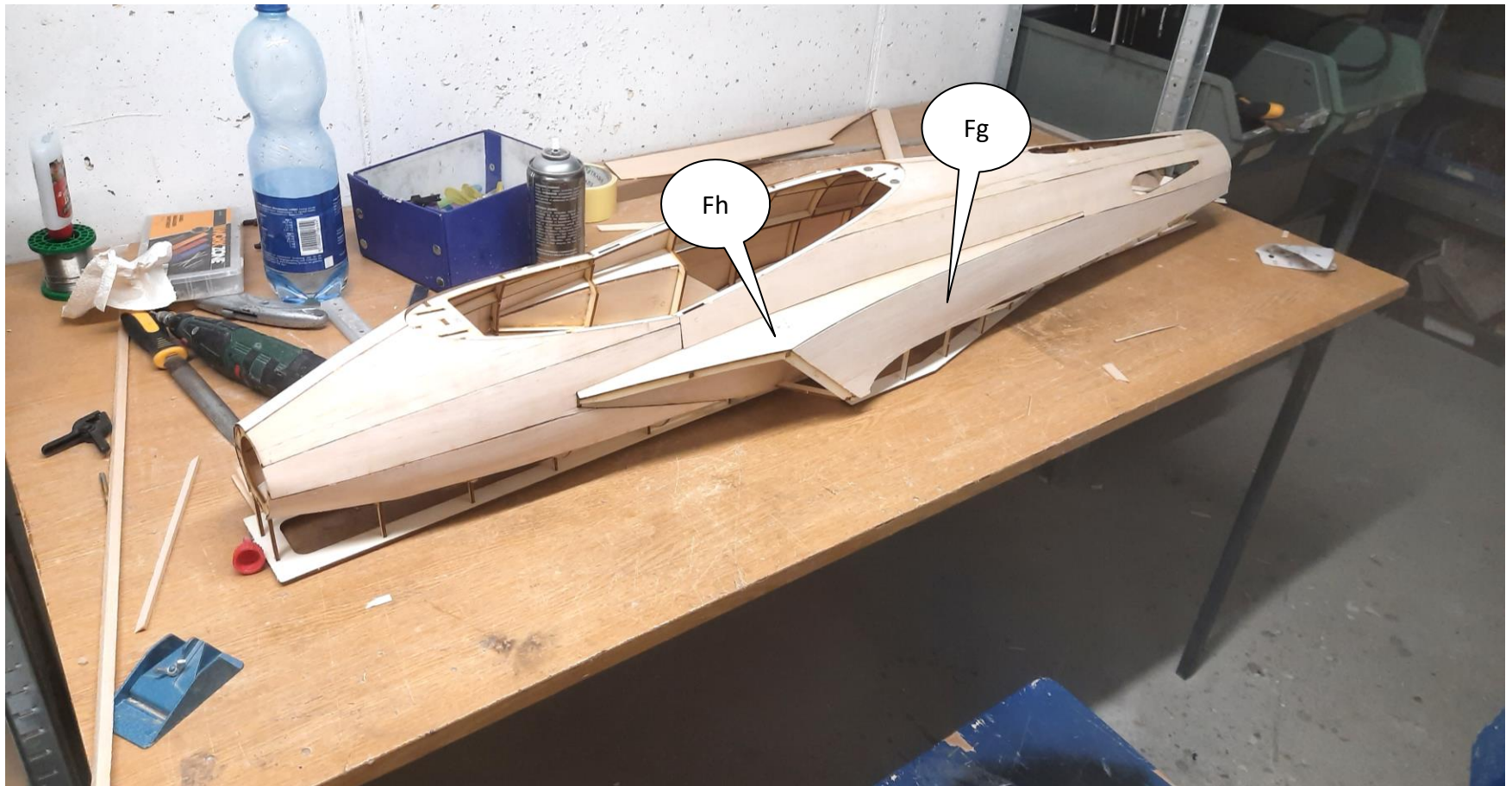
# sheeting fuselage top side



# sheeting fuselage top side



# sheeting fuselage top side

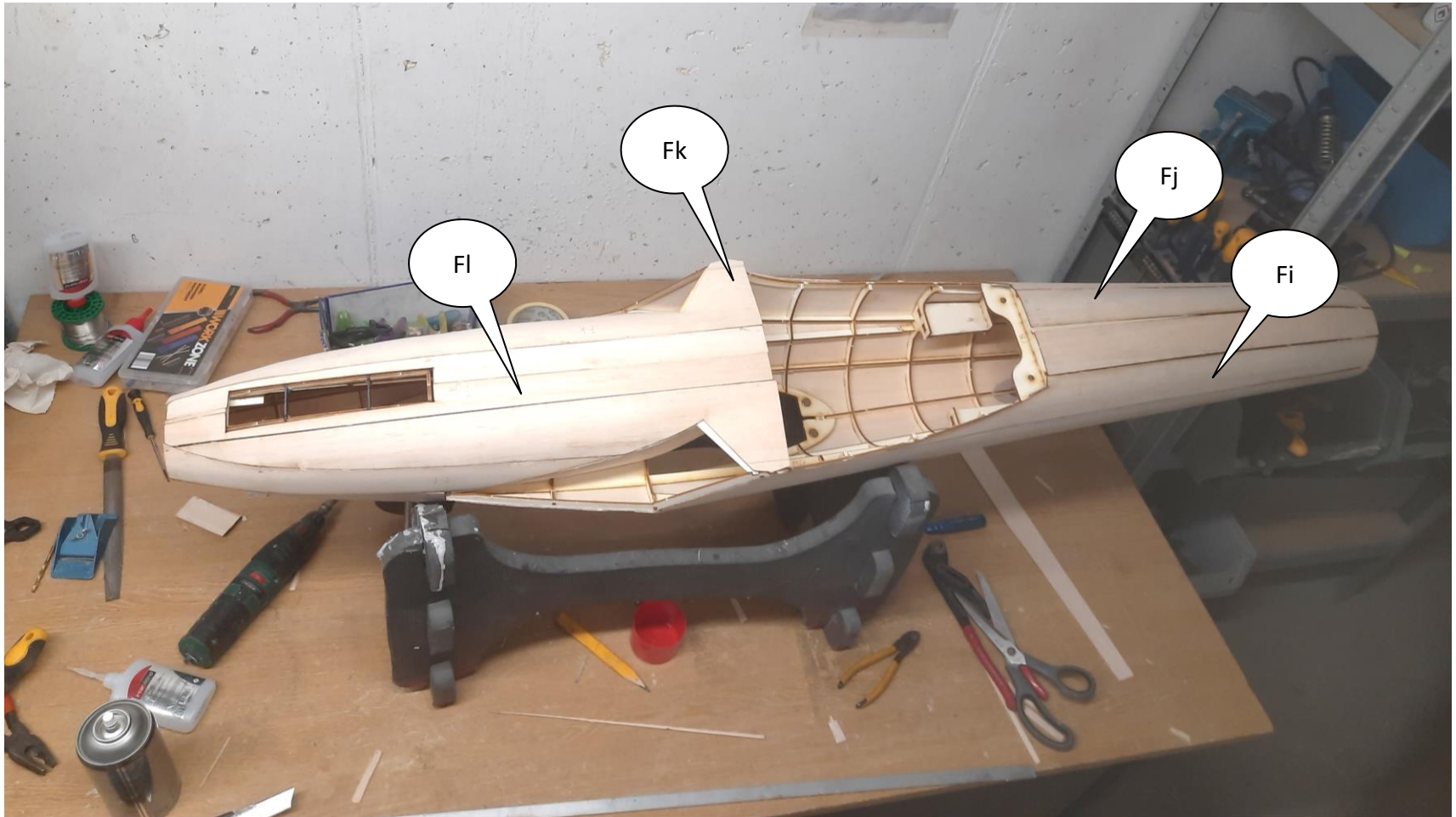


# sheeting fuselage bottom side




remove fuselage  
from helling and  
cut support legs

# sheeting fuselage bottom side






 use balsa stripes and some filler to close unclean gaps

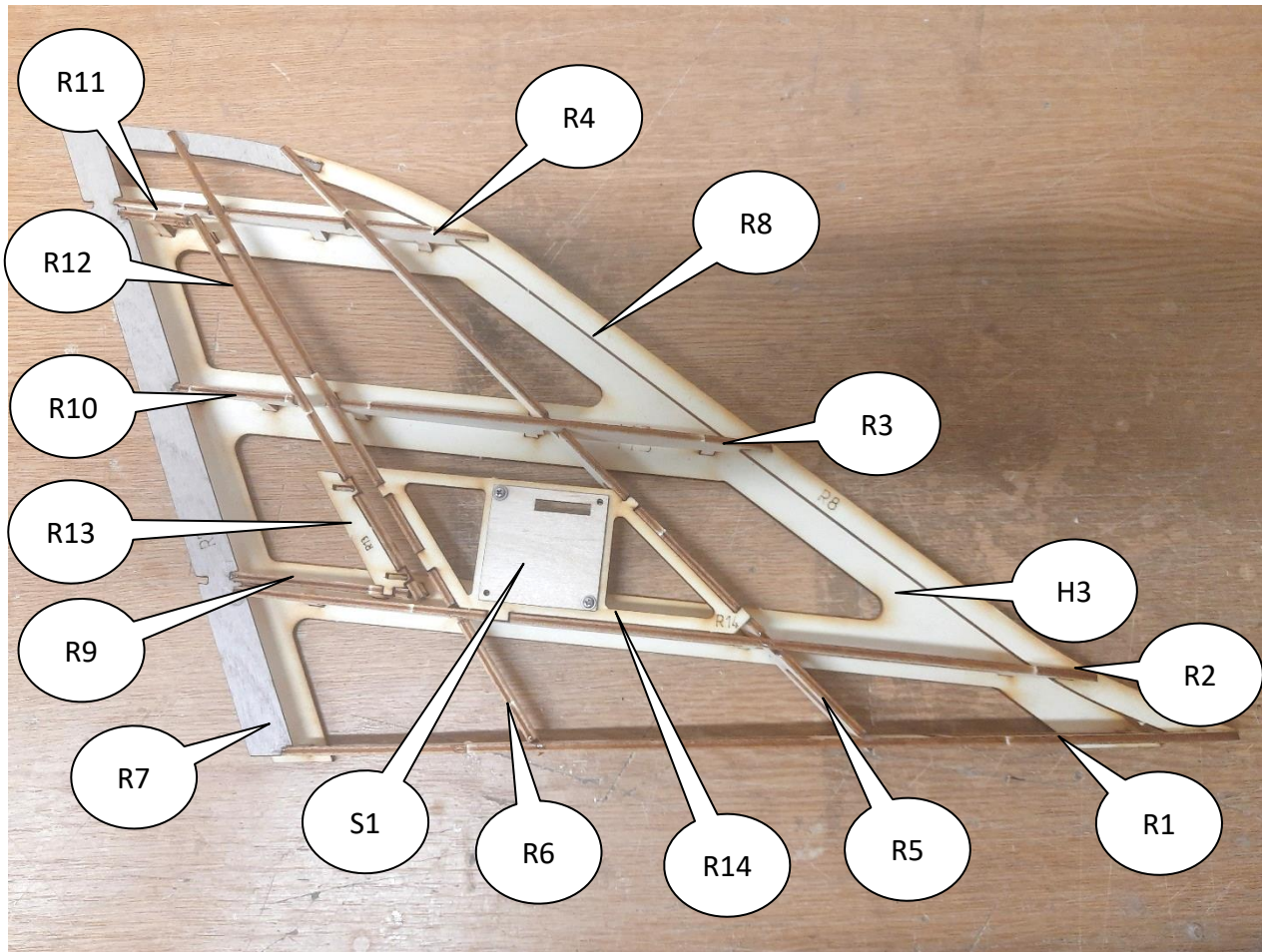
# glue the canopy



 suit your canopy and use a solvent free glue



# rudder frame

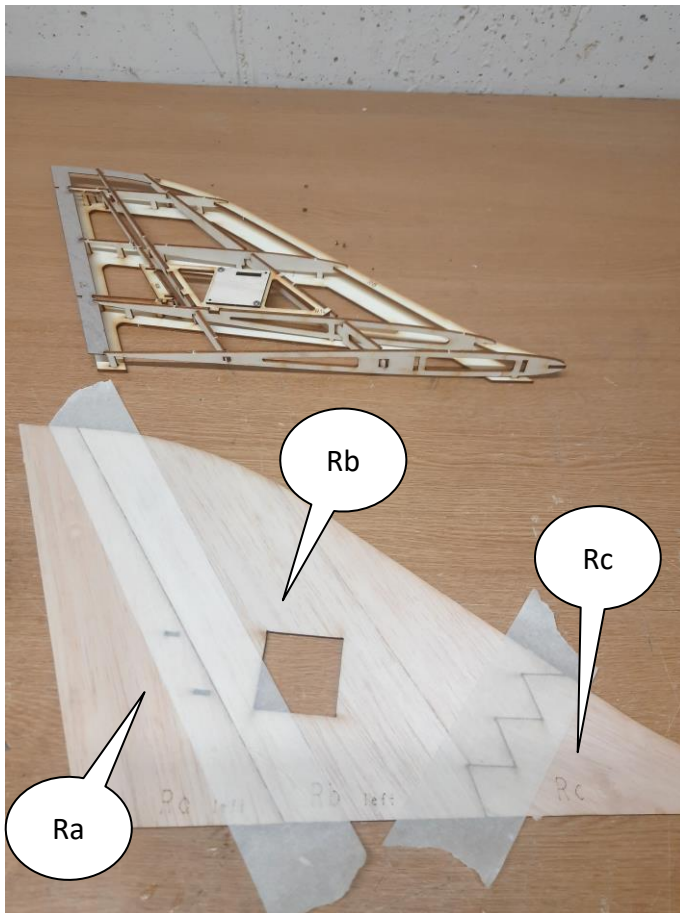



**i** mount the servo cover; it will guide the balsa sheets in the next step




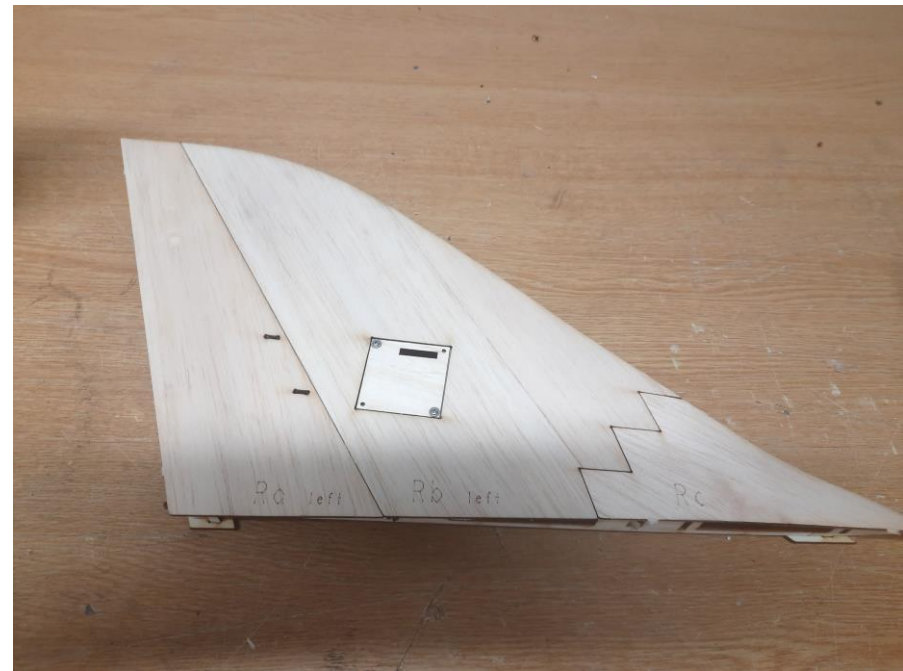
**i** set the right distance by squeezing in 2mm balsa leftovers

# sheeting the first side



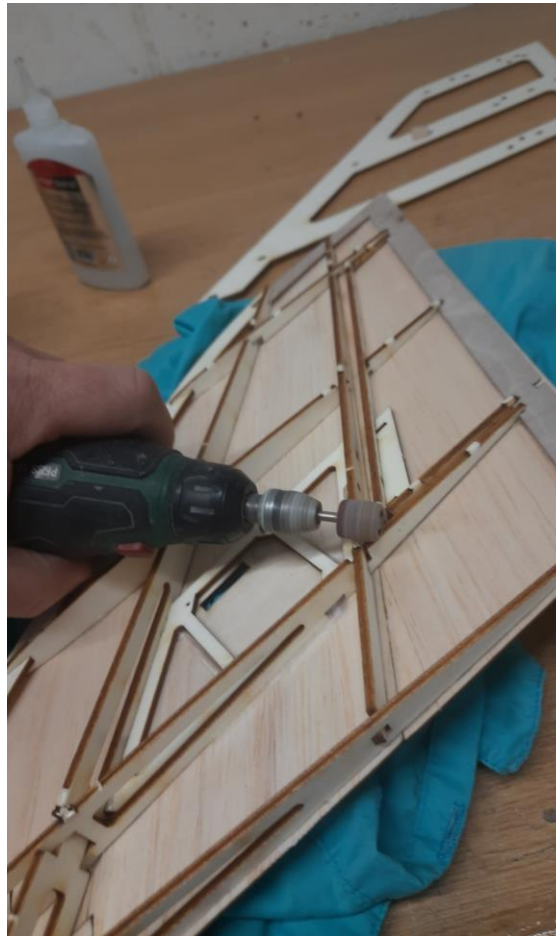
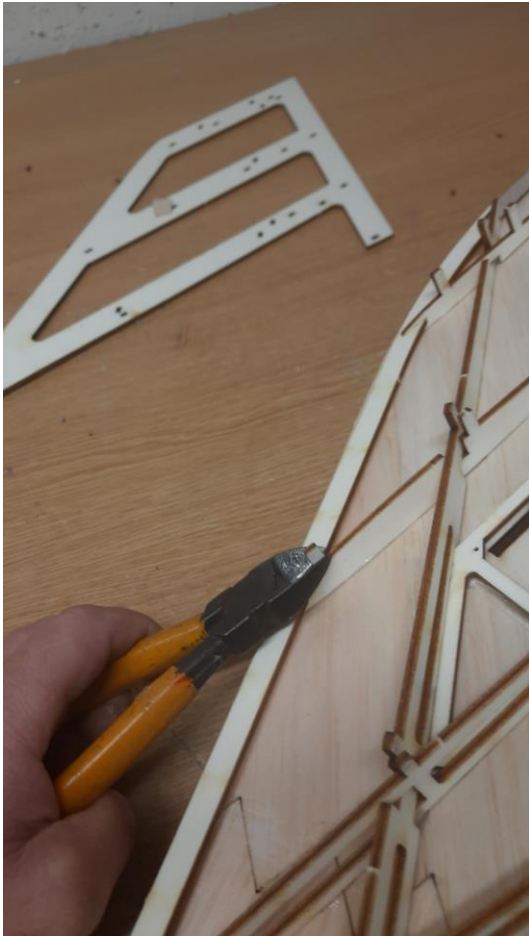
 glue Ra + Rb + Rc before

 note Ra and Rb differ between left and right



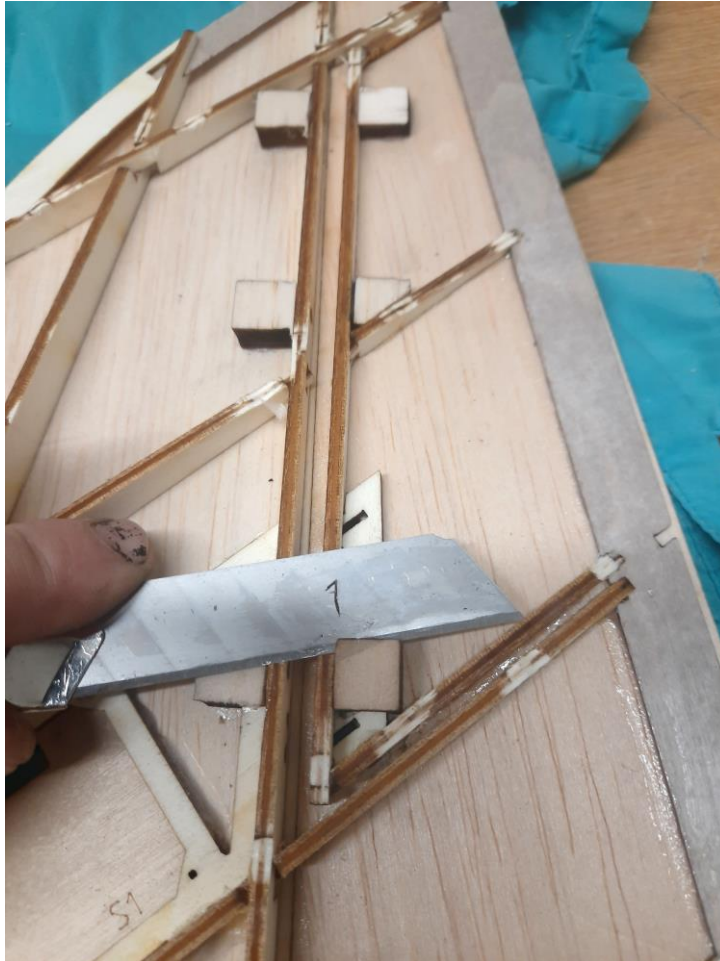



# remove helling and support legs



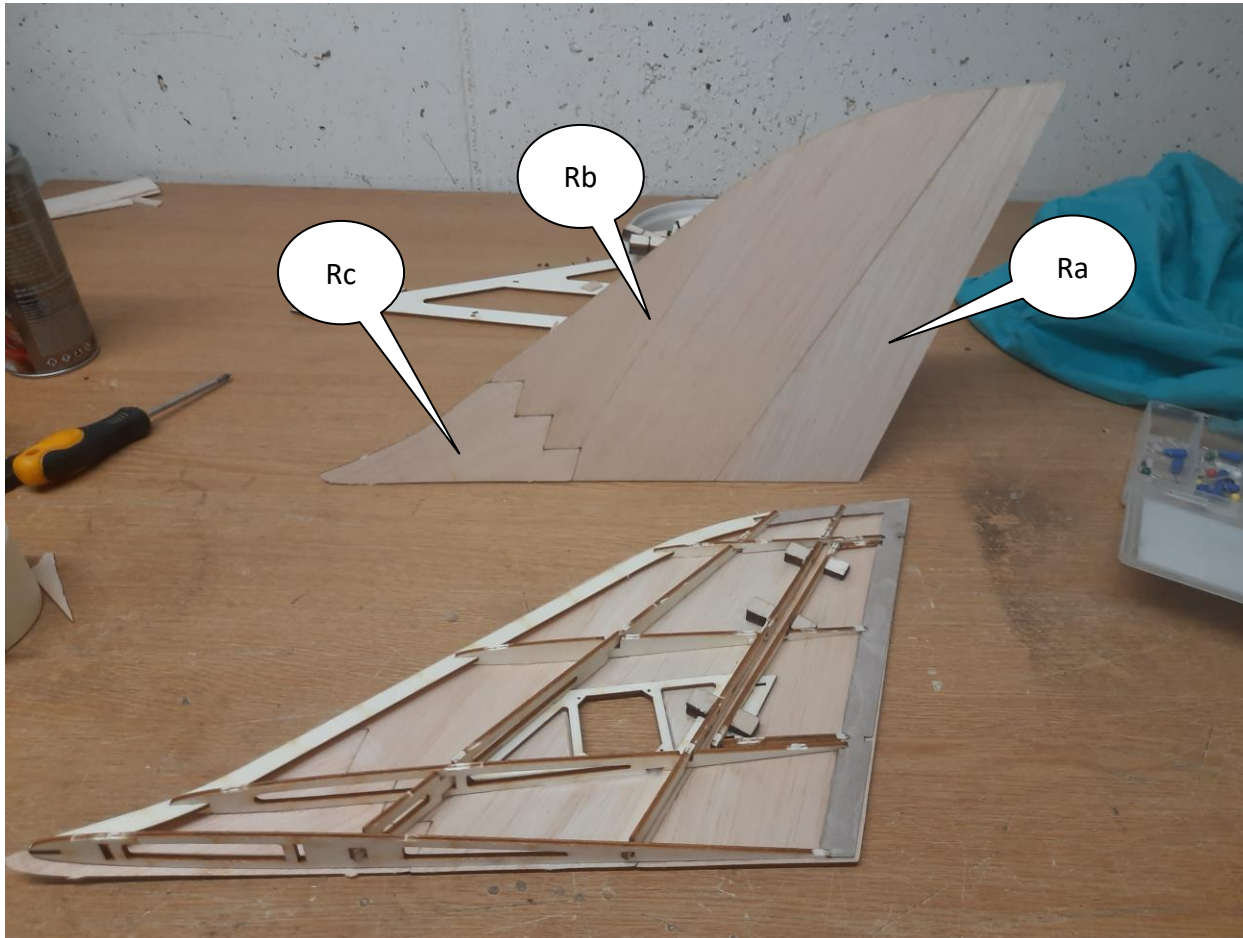
use a pad to avoid damage on the soft balsa surface

# balsa blocks for the hinges

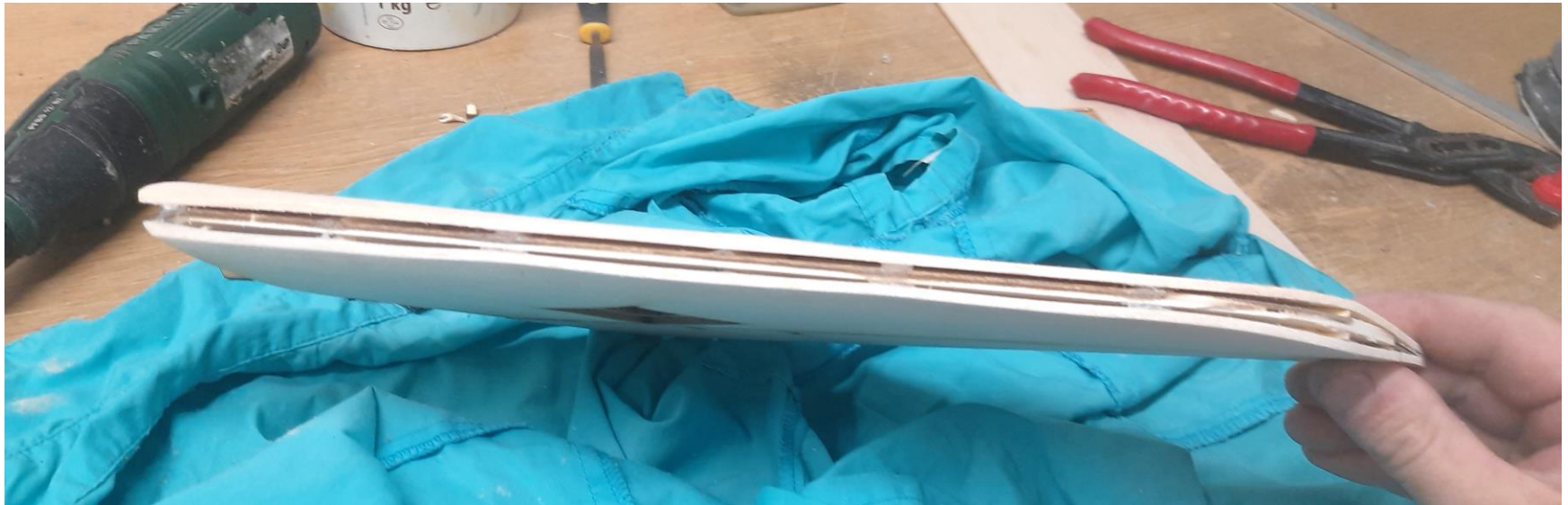


 mark the cutting line by stick a needle through

# sheeting the second side



do not use weights  
in order to avoid  
distortion!



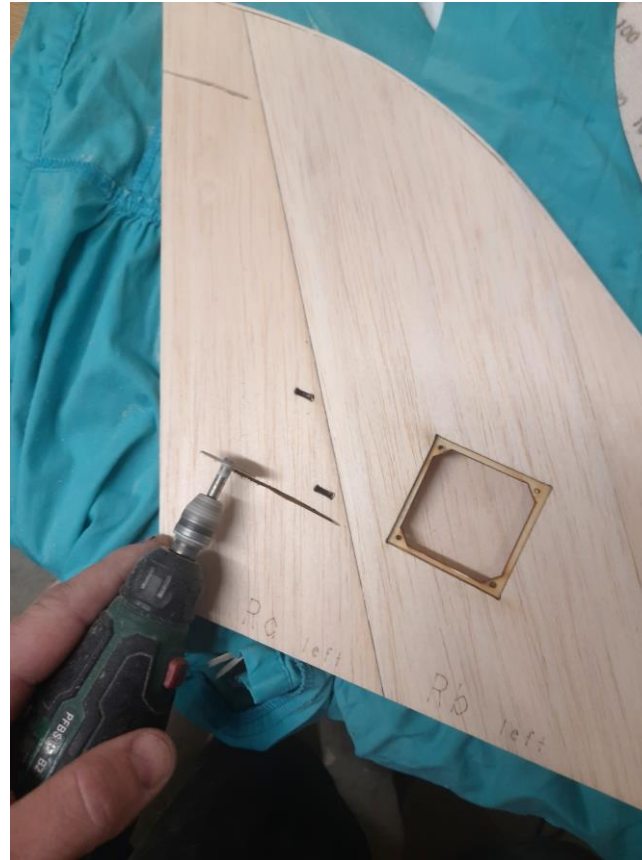
this gap is fine; do not close the gap with force in order not to create dents


# close the leading edge



use balsa leftovers for closing the leading edge

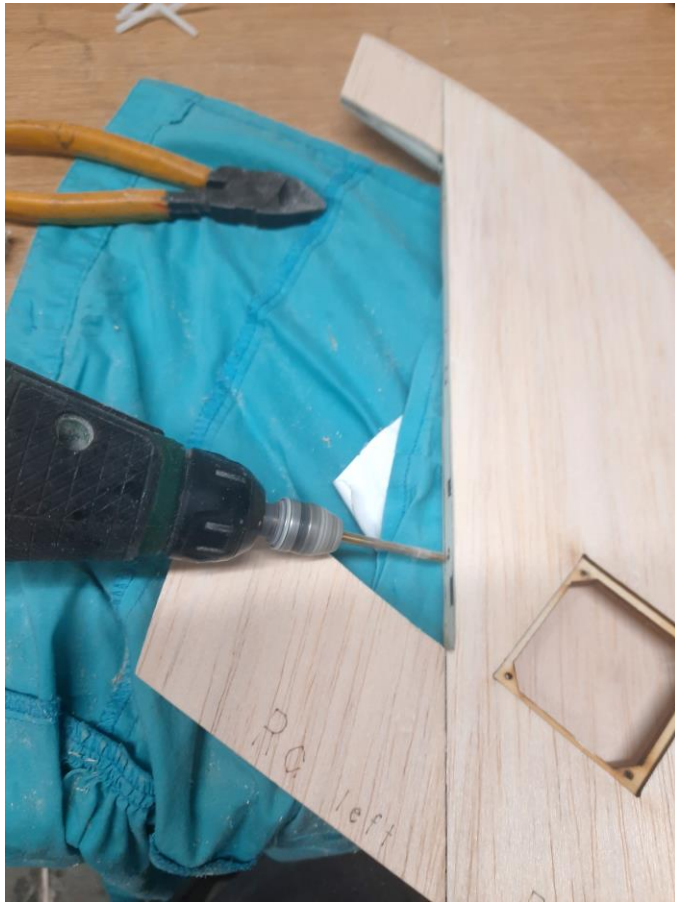
# sepearat the controll surface



 use your multi-functional tool to cut across the fiber



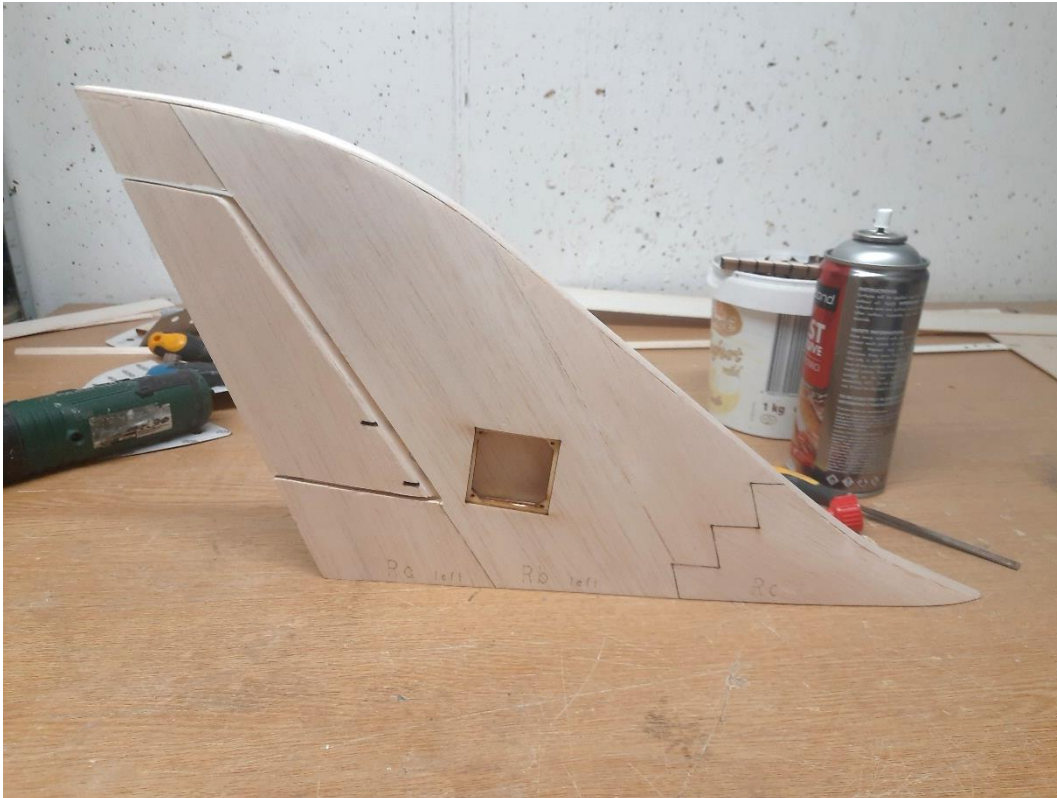
# install the hinges



**i** mark the positions of the hinges before attaching the triangular balsa strip

**i** use a 3mm drill



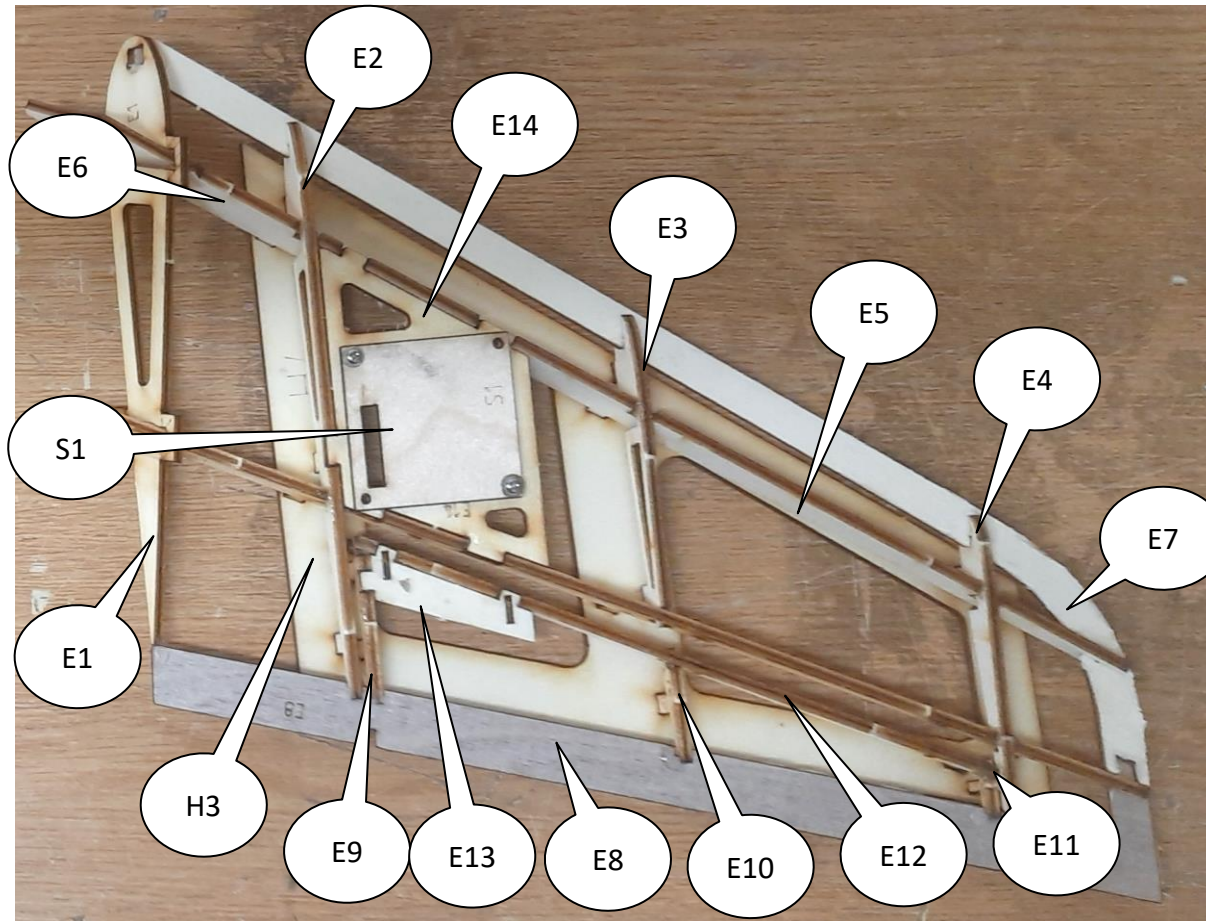


use some filler to and sanding paper



do not yet bond the hinges and the ruder horns

# elevator frame

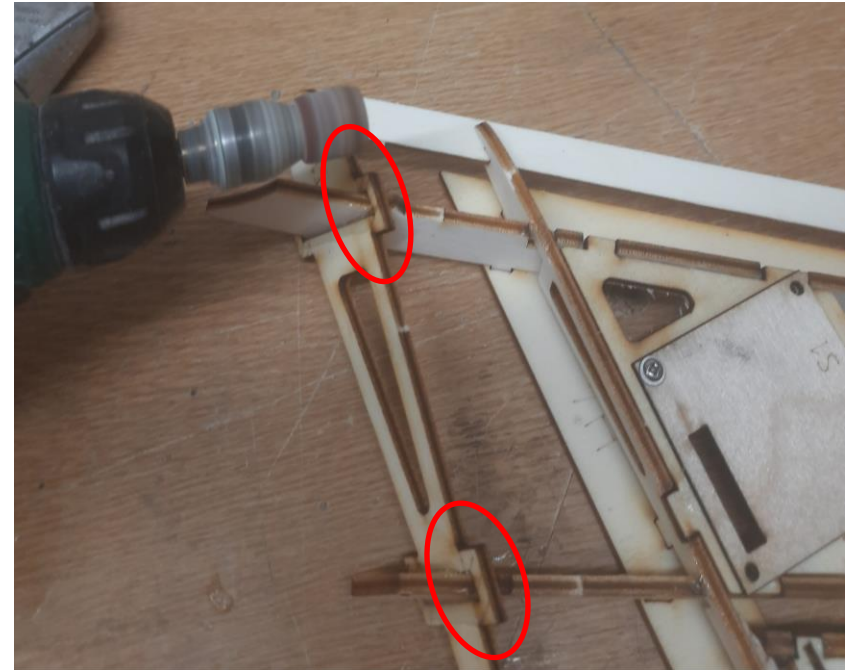
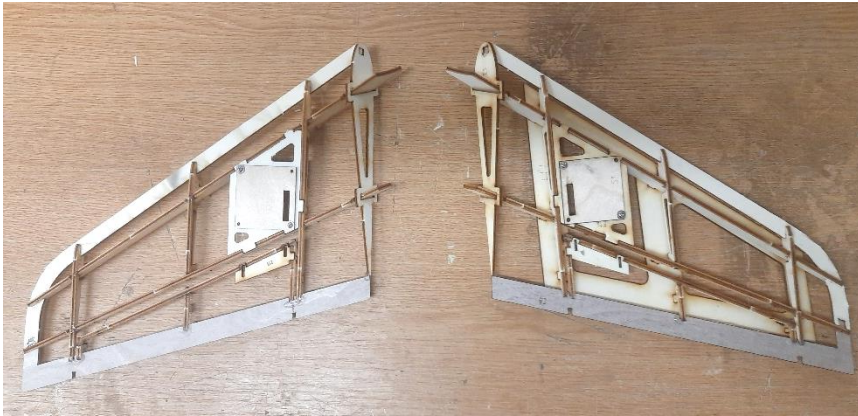



**i** mount the servo cover; it will guide the balsa sheets in the next step





**i** set the right distance by squeezing in 2mm balsa leftovers

# elevator frame

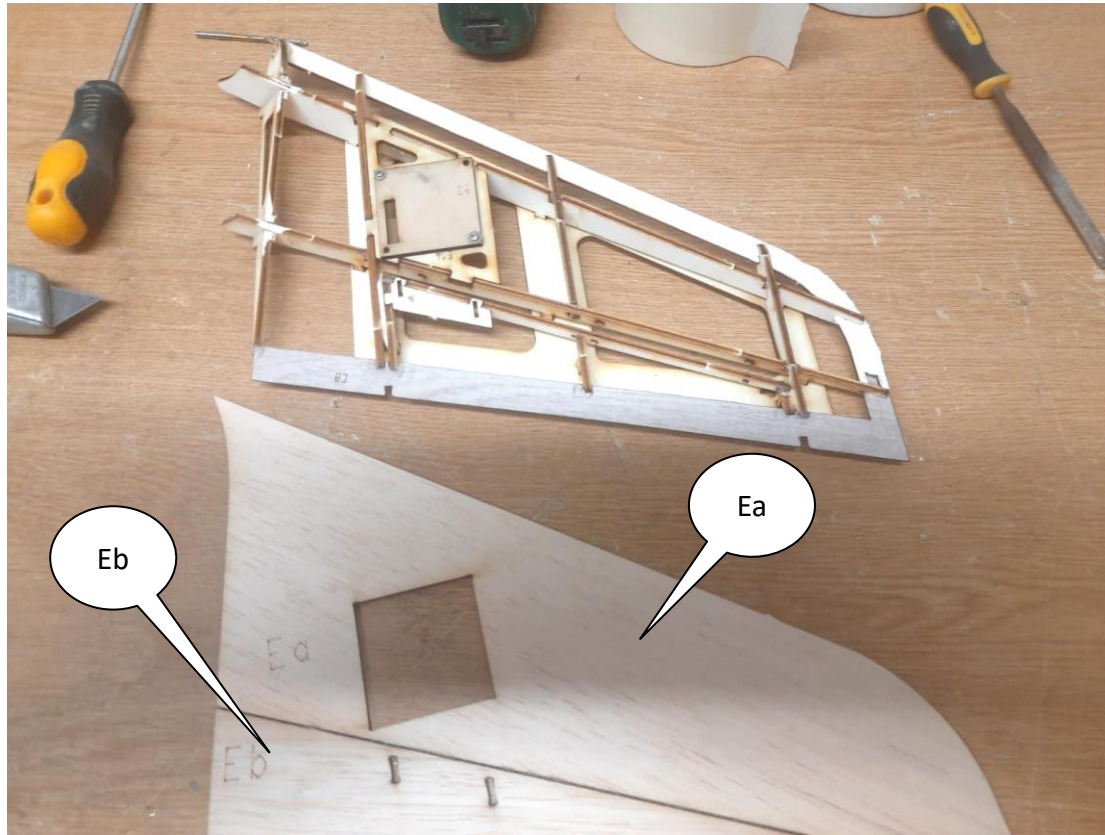



 only one piece of helling supplied

 take care when mirroring the second elevator

 remove the marked supports

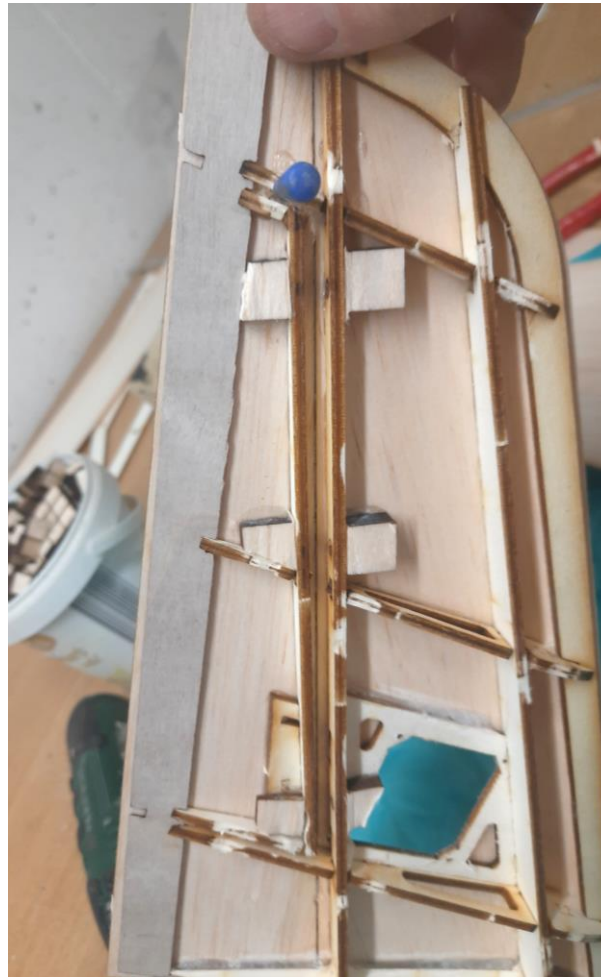
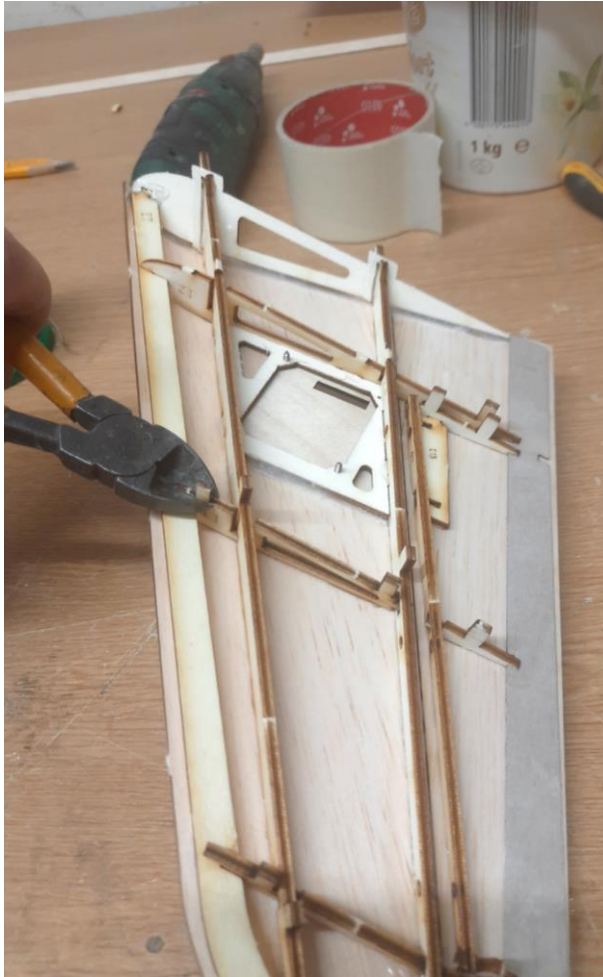
# sheeting the bottom side



 glue Ea + Eb + before

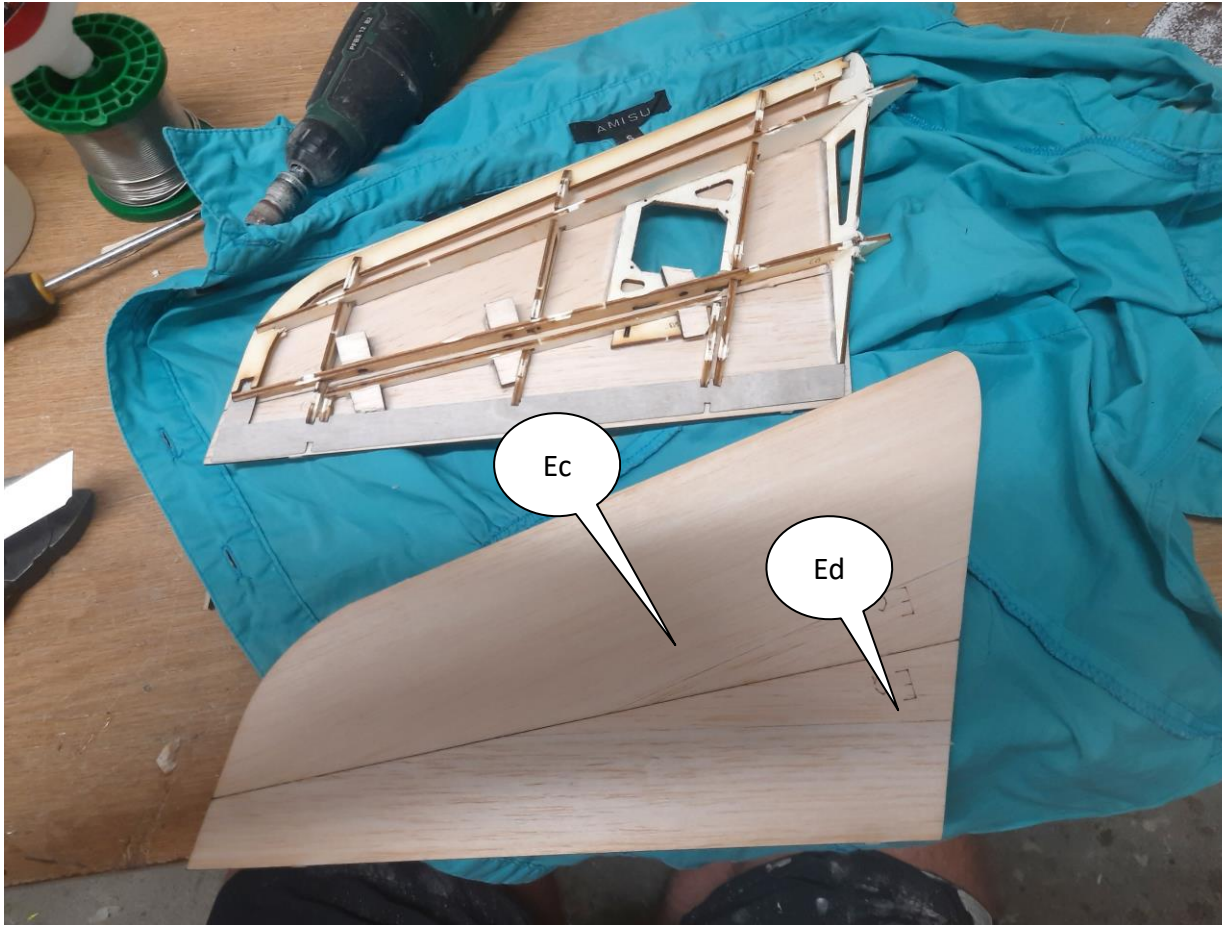


# remove helling and support legs



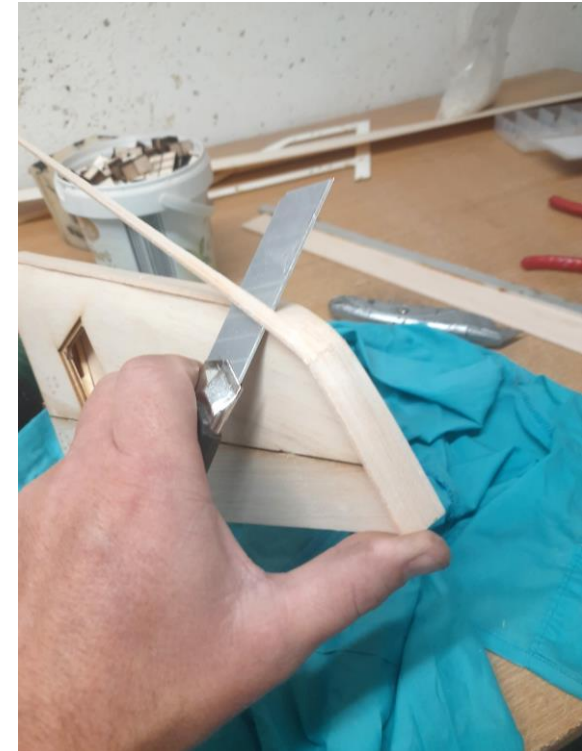
mark the cutting lines by  
stick a needle through



# sheeting the top side



do not use weights  
in order to avoid  
distortion!

# close the leading edge



-  use balsa leftovers for closing the leading edge
-  use some tape to prevent the extended fiber from braking





# sepearat the controll surface

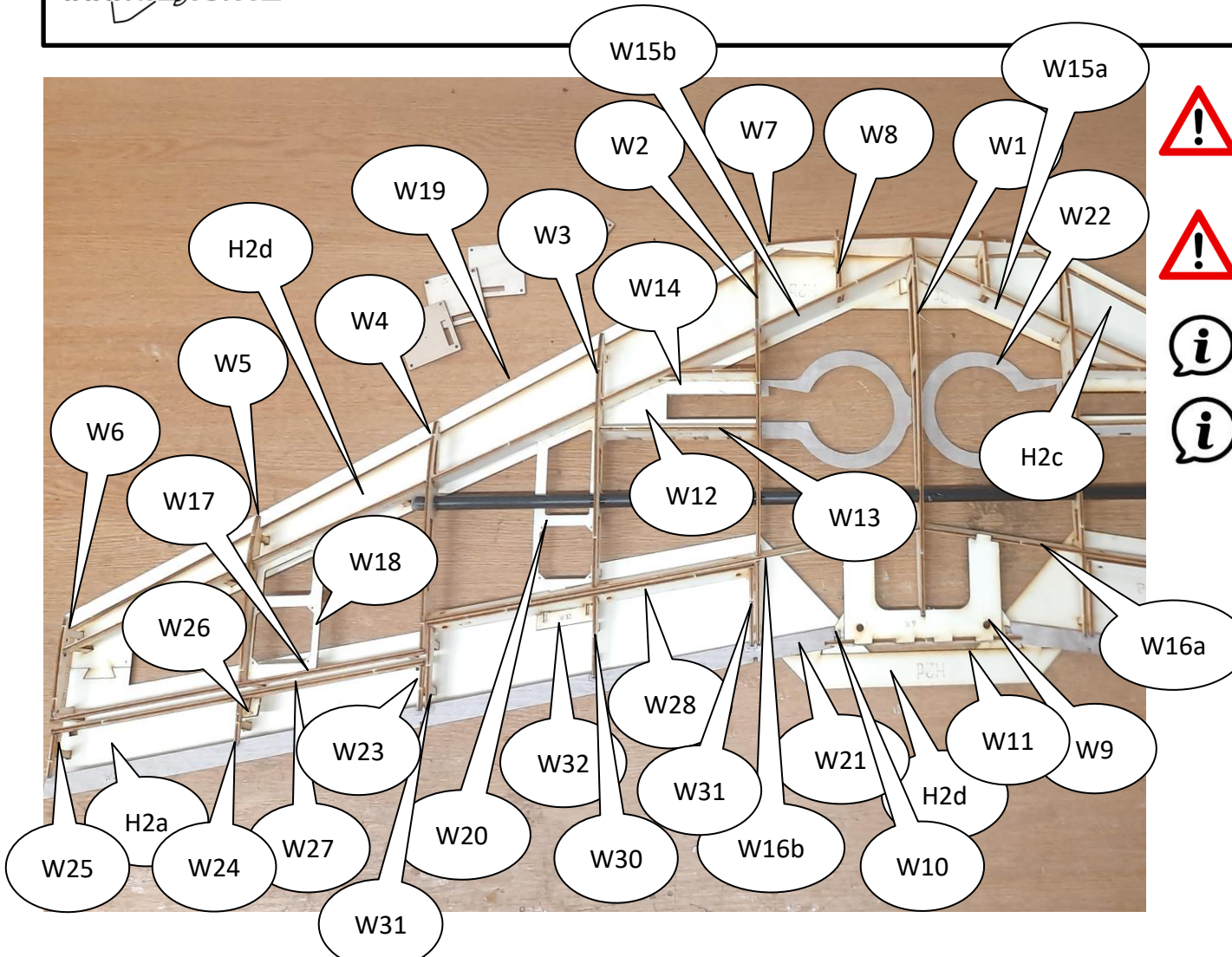


# elevator cosmetics



do not yet bond the hinges and the ruder horns

# main wing frame



the spar has to be assembled at the very beginning



glue bevor assembling W14 + W12 + W14  
W12 in the middle




cut the wing spar at 730mm



remove the helling when acces needed; the helling is only deciding when balsa sheeting


# sheeting the bottom side



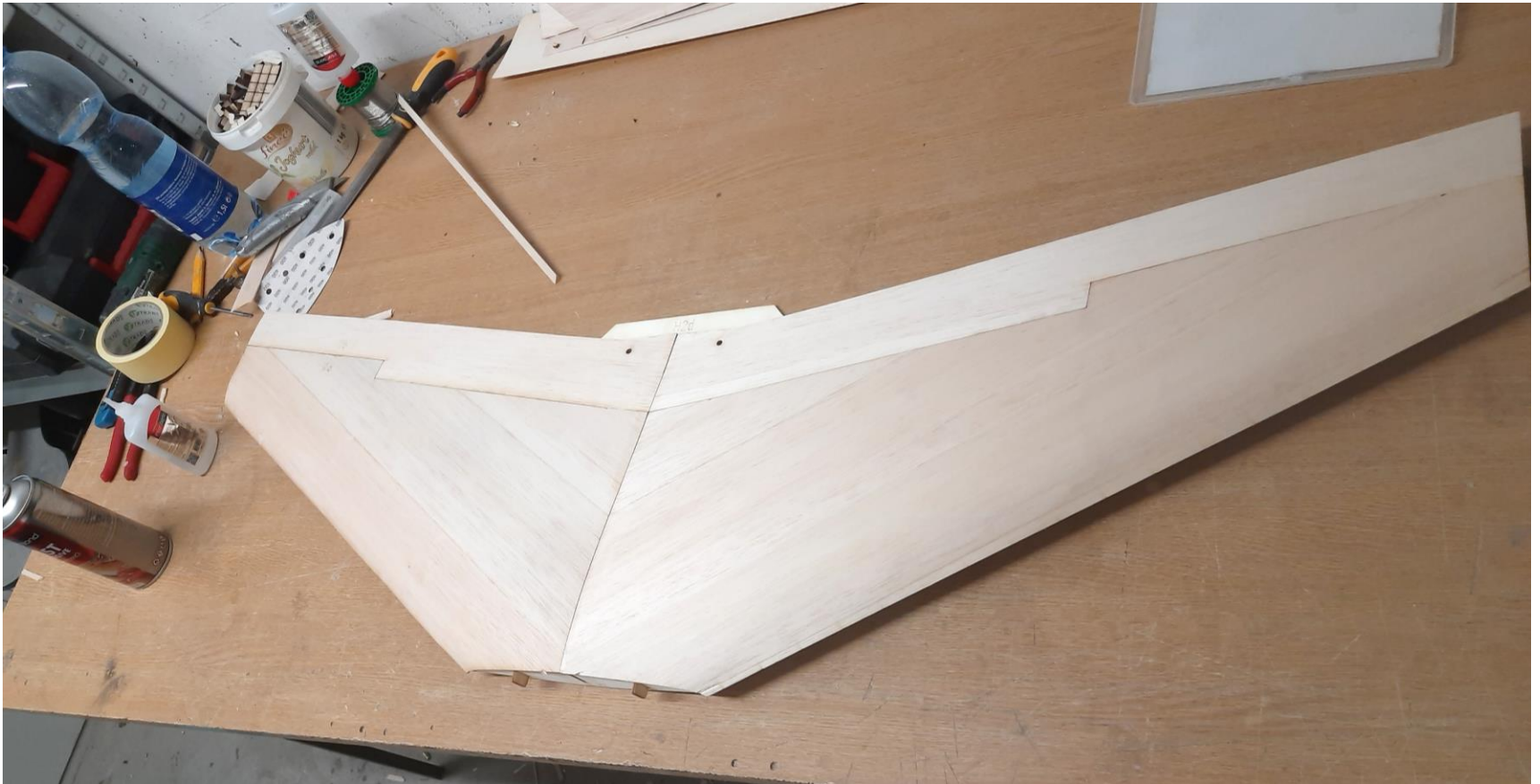
 glue Wa + Wb + before

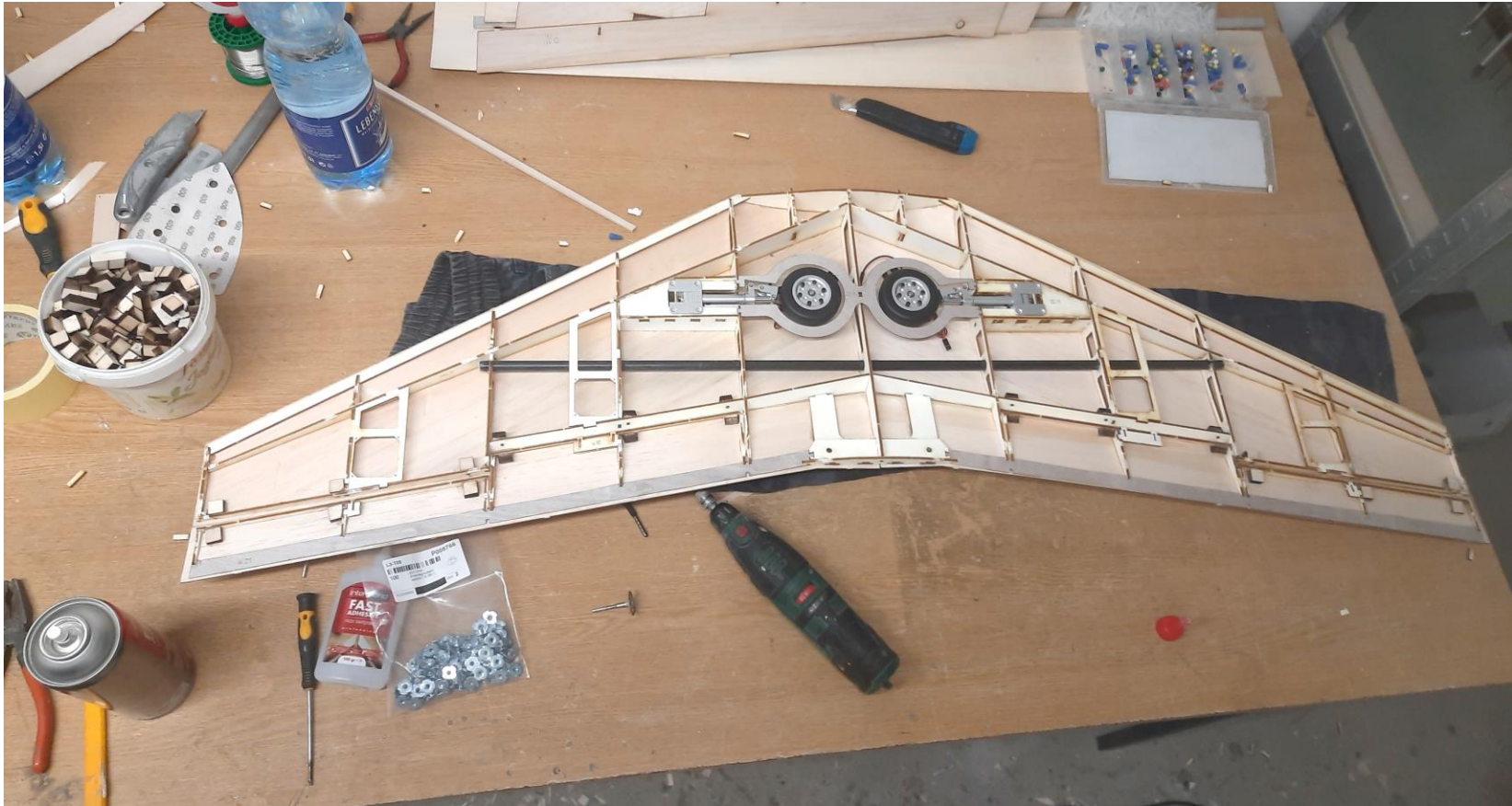
# sheeting the bottom side



 align sheeting to center rib

# sheeting the first side



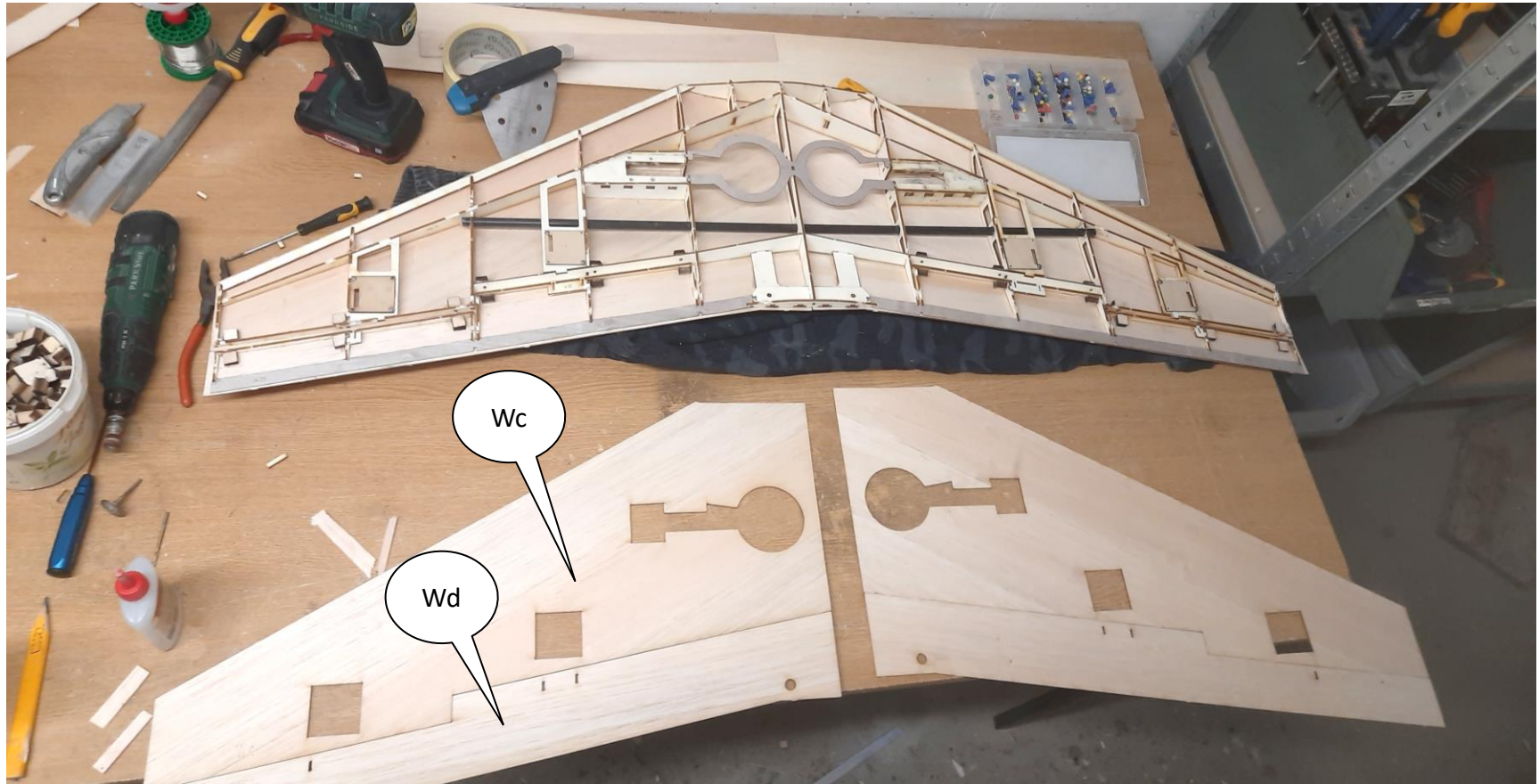



inset drive-in nuts M4x6 for main gears





mark the cutting lines for the control surfaces with a needle

# sheeting the bottom side



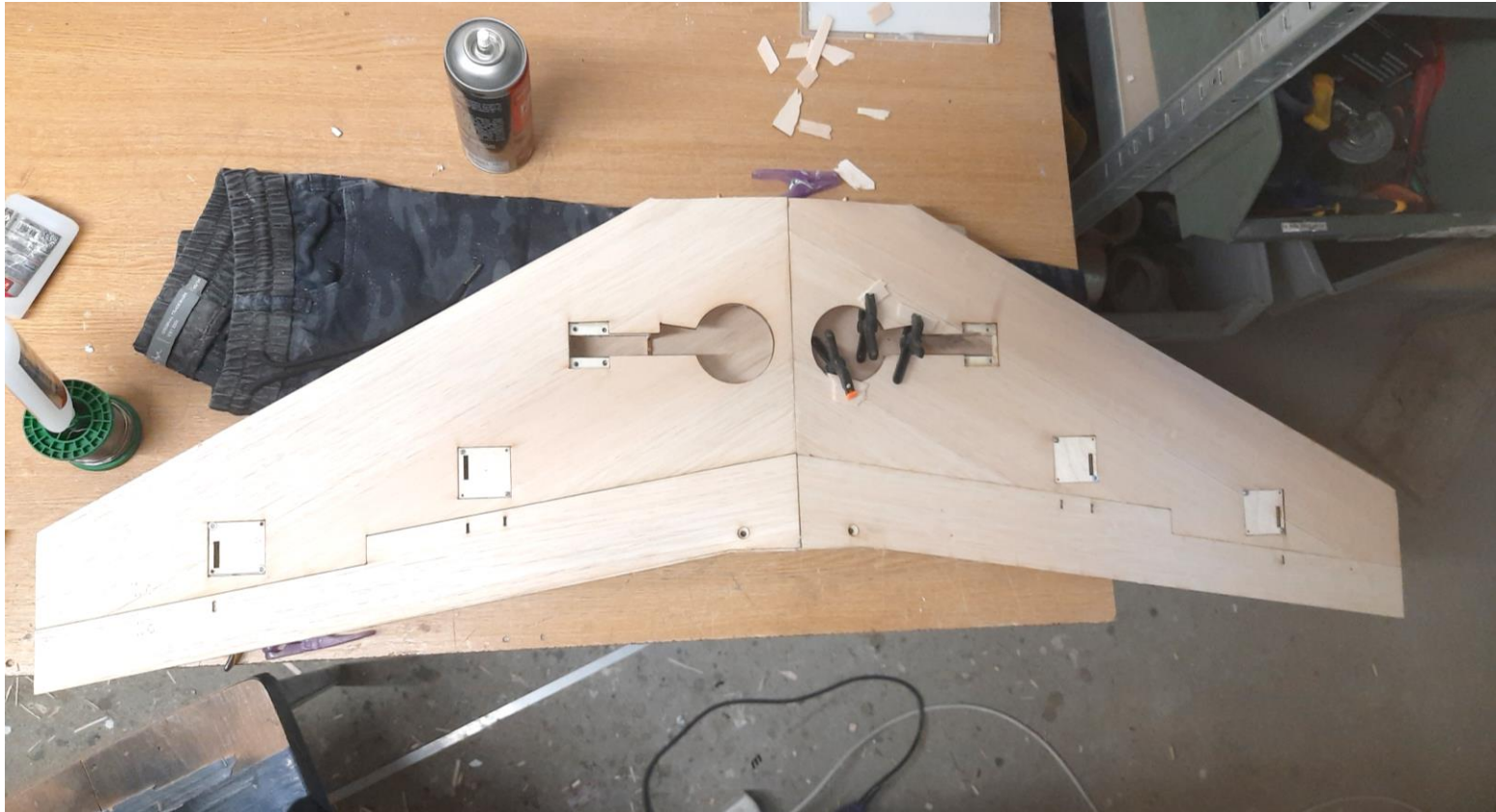
 glue Wc + Wd + before

 mount servo covers

 glue balsa blocks for hinges



# sheeting the bottom side



do not use weights in order to avoid distortion!

# close the leading edge

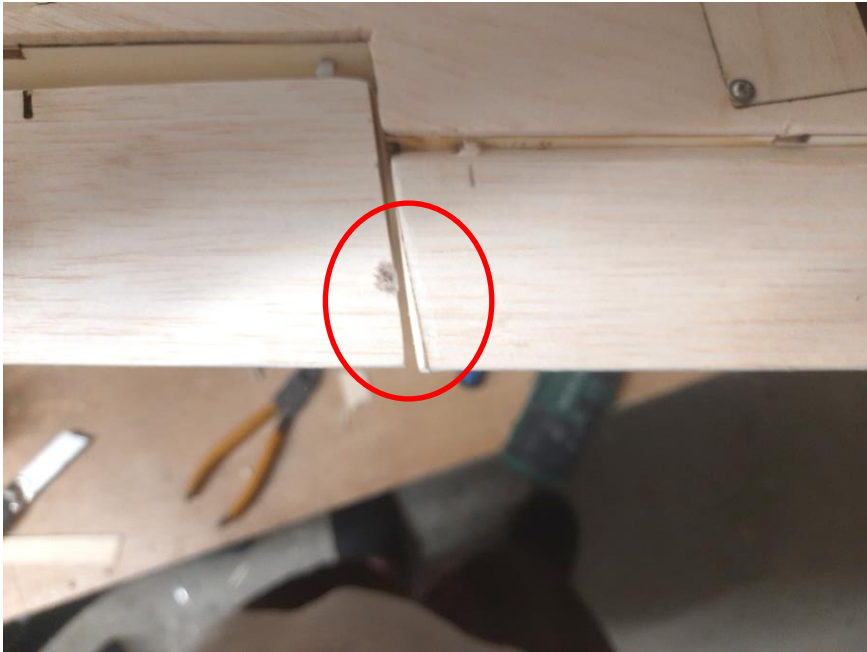



use balsa leftovers for closing the leading edge

# sepearat the controll surface



 sink the hinges completely in the triangular balsa strip



 inaccurate gabs can be fixed easily

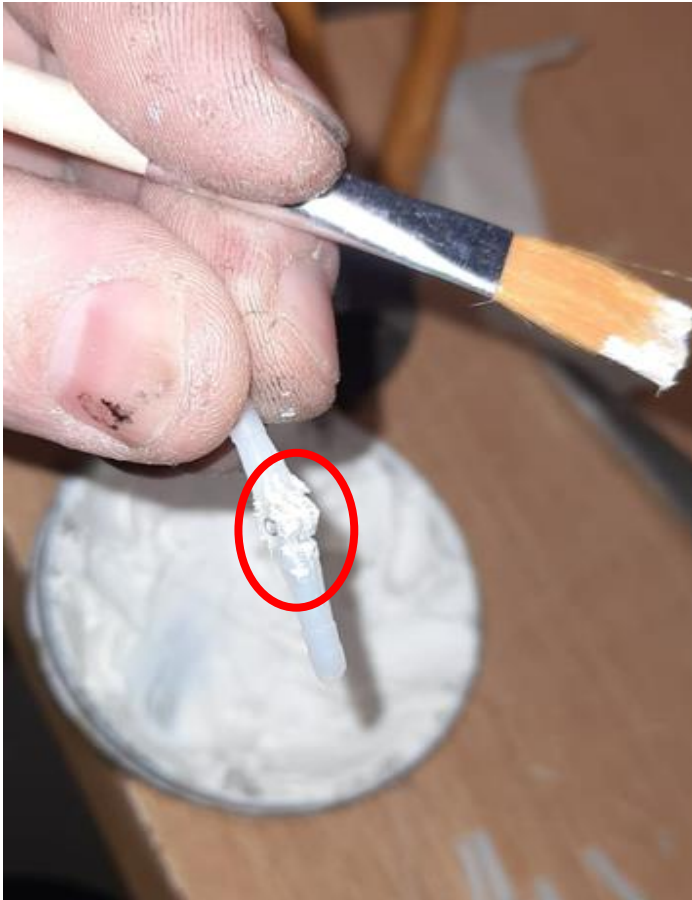


prefit the wing, elevators and rudder  
before you start your surface finish

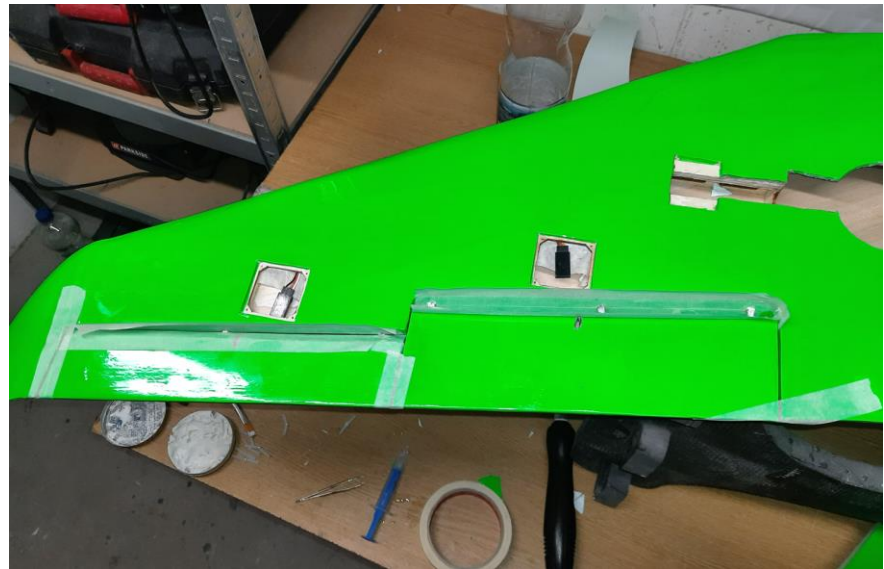


before glueing the wing tips, screw in bolts  
and cut the heads

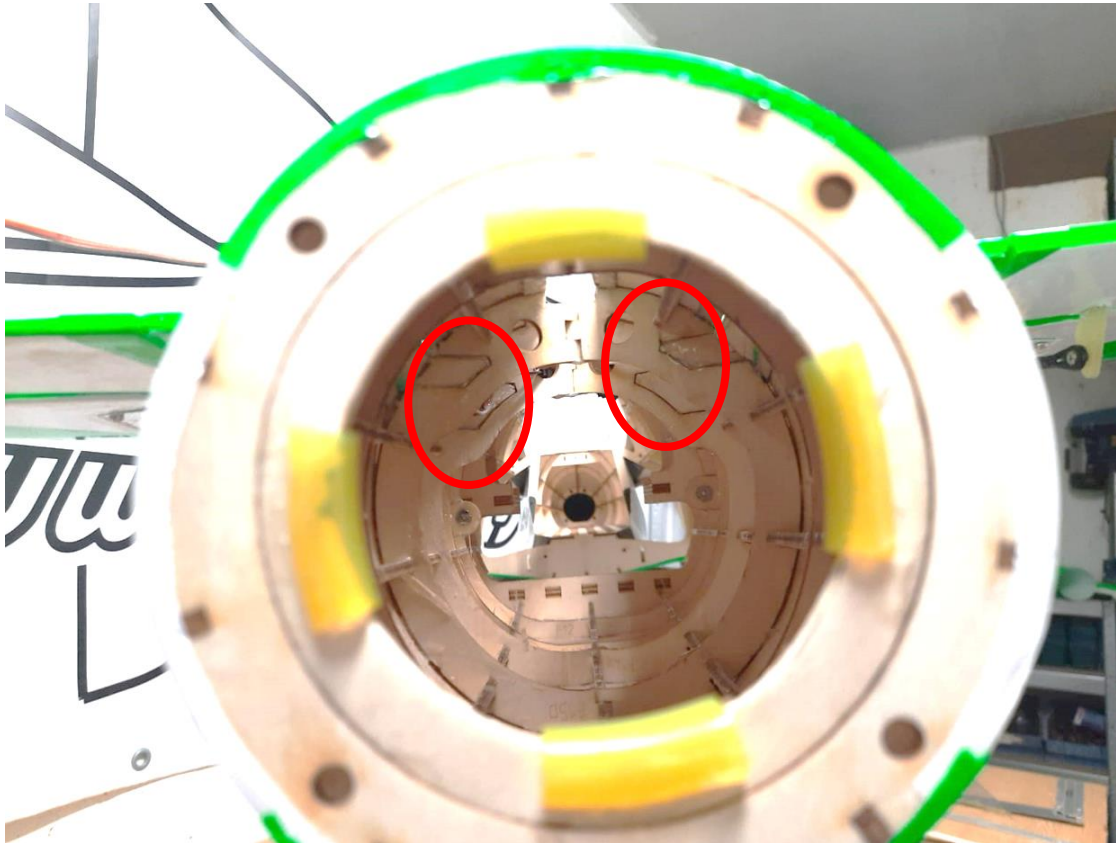
# bonding the hinges



 use grease to protect the hinges from glue

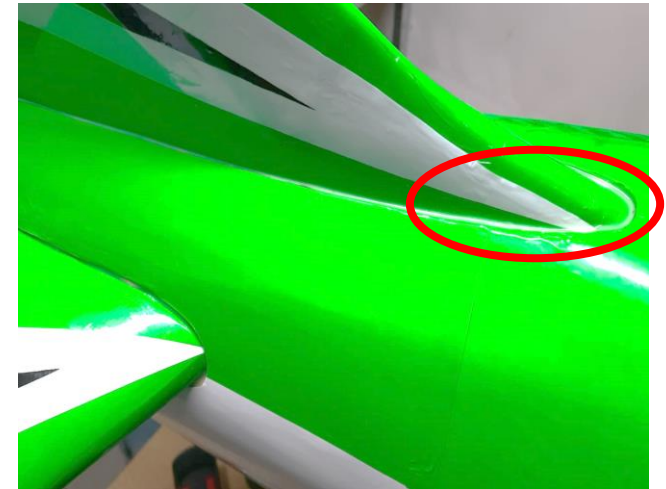
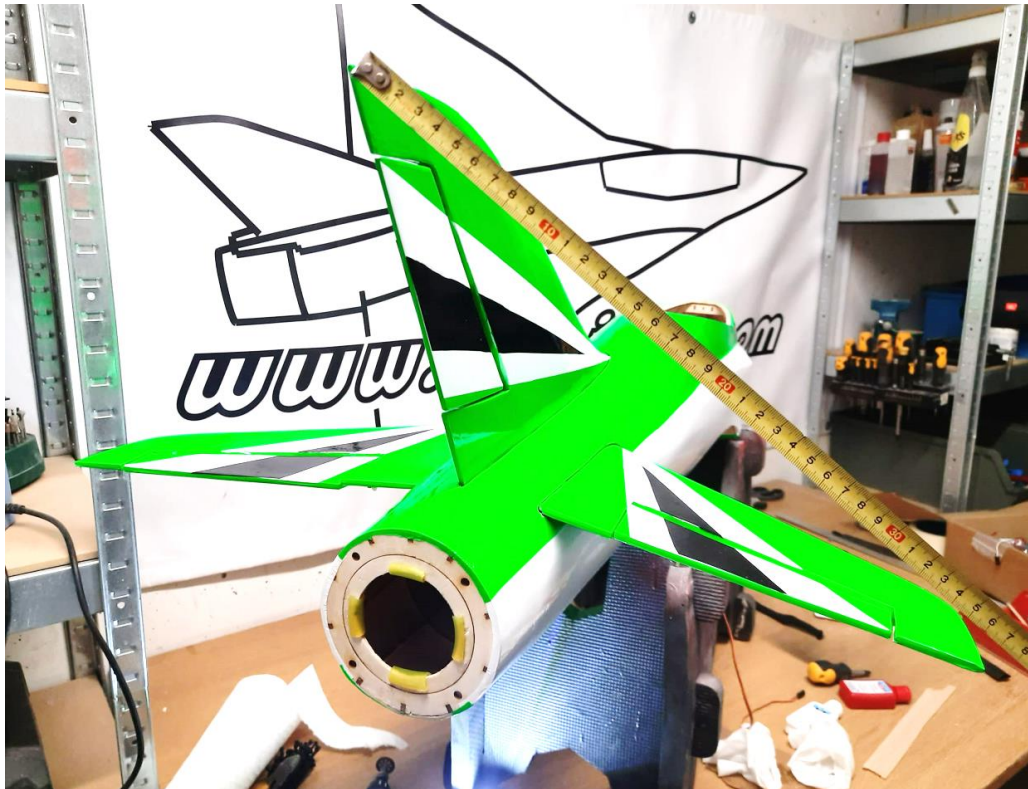


# installing the elevators



make sure that your elevators sit properly and the spars fully covered with epoxy

# installing the rudder



in addition to the visual aspect, it is also structurally essential to glue the tailplane and rudder from the outside with 5min epoxy.



pay attention to the vertical alignment of the rudder by equating the distance to the wing tips on both sides.




# bonding the rudder horns

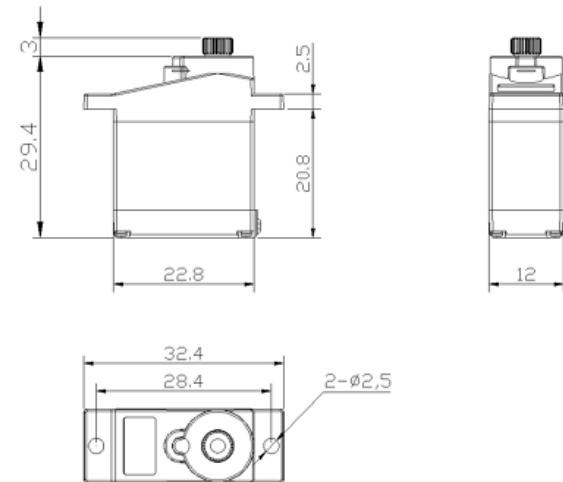


**i** by choosing the right position of your rudder horns you can change the deflection of the control surfaces, and therefore save channels on your transmitter; also crucial to align rudder with nose gear steering deflection

# installation of the servos




 recommended dimensions




# geardoor servo



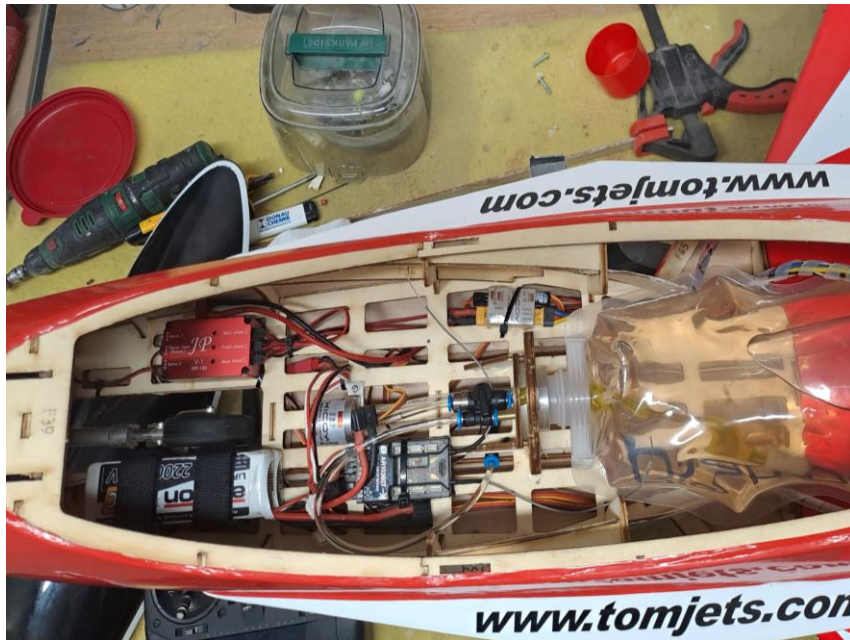
 door closed



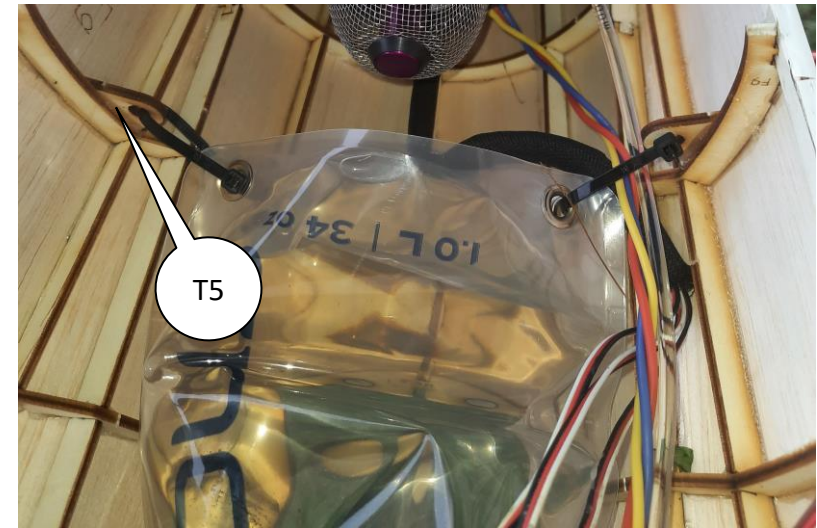
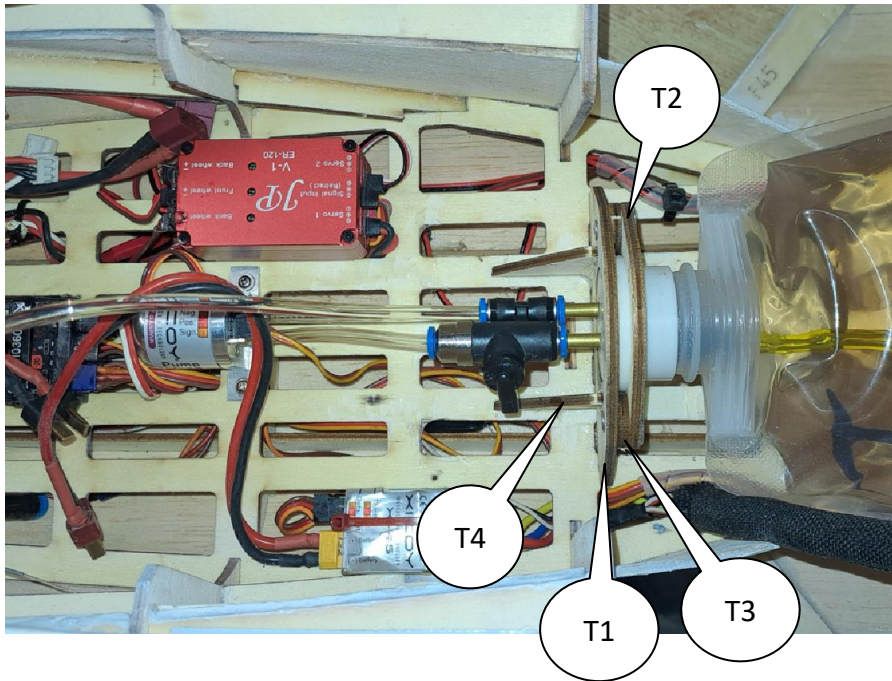
 door open




# turbine powerd

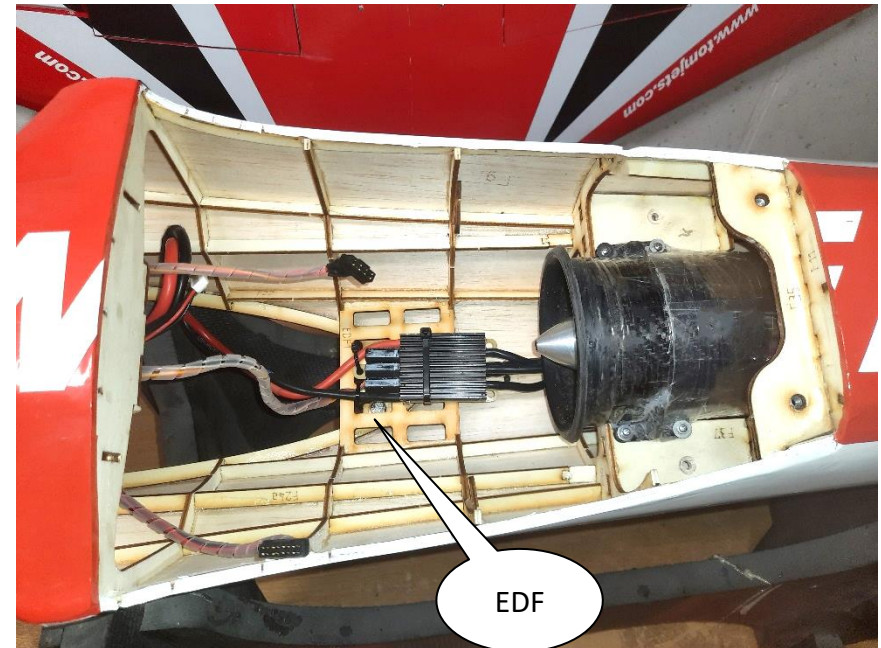


# turbine power



 silicone hose as heat insulation

# EDF powerd





# settings



elevator	$\pm 20 \text{ mm} + 20\% \text{ expo}$
aileron	$\pm 20 \text{ mm} + 20\% \text{ expo}$
Rudder	$\pm 25 \text{ mm} + 20\% \text{ expo}$
CoG	100-110mm
flaps landing	40mm
flaps start	20mm

