

ALL FIBERGLASS™

AGM 33 PIKE

Specifications

Length: 92"
Diameter 5.5"
Weight: 24 lbs
Motor Mount: 75mm
Fins: 6 - 3/16" G10
CP: 68" from nose tip

Parts List

- (1) Filament Wound Nose Cone w/ Metal Tip
- (1) Nose Cone Coupler
- (1) Pre-slotted main body tube (48")
- (1) Payload section body tube (22")
- (1) Switch Band (2")
- (3) Centering rings
- (1) Coupler (14")
- (5) Bulkheads
- (1) 75mm Motor tube (33")
- (6) 3/16" G10 fins
- (4) U-bolts
- (18) Nuts and (12) Washers
- (2) Threaded Rods
- (3) Large Rivets

You'll need these items to complete this kit

- Epoxy
- Rail Buttons
- Filler and Paint
- Zap or CA Super Glue
- Motor Retainer
- 60/80 Sandpaper
- Pencil

 **madcow Rocketry**
put some fun in your rockets!



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Please make sure you read all directions and understand how to assemble your model before you start construction. It is also a good idea to test fit each part before assembly.

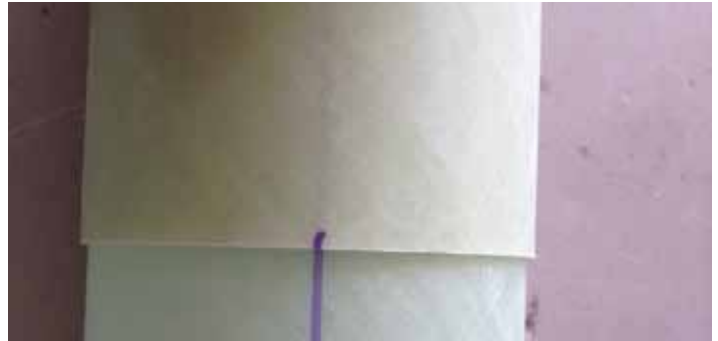
Fiberglass parts still contain small amounts of mold release and other materials on the surface that will inhibit adhesives and/or paint. It is important to clean each part prior to assembly with a solution of 1 part rubbing alcohol, 3 parts water and a drop of dish washing soap. **IMPORTANT:** do not sand any parts until after you have cleaned them - you will embed the materials you are trying to clean making it difficult to clean.

Some G10 parts may have holding tabs left over from the CNC machine. These small tabs will need to be sanded off before assembly.

Use only a high quality epoxy like Aeropoxy or West System to bond parts together. You can use a colloidal silica filler like West System 404 or 406 to thicken epoxy when making fillets. When using a filler for fillets a consistency like peanut butter or syrup is best. For extra strength you can add 1/16" or 1/32" milled glass fiber.

IMPORTANT: Before assembling any part with epoxy, rough up the surface to be epoxied using 60-80 sandpaper. The scratches in the fiberglass surface will give the epoxy something to grab onto. Epoxy will not soak into the fiberglass like wood or cardboard - epoxy will not grip very well to fiberglass without this rough surface. You can use Zap or CA glue to tack parts into place before you apply epoxy.

- Step 3 - Put the shorter payload body tube on the nose cone coupler and transfer the 3 evenly spaced marks to the payload tube. Use a door jamb like you did earlier to mark the entire length of the payload tube.



- Step 4 - Measure to the middle of the payload tube and drill a single 1/8" hole for a vent hole.



- Step 5 - Mark one of the bulkplates as shown.



- Step 6 - Stack the 2 large bulkplates and 2 smaller bulkplates and temporarily secure the plates with a single 1/4-20 bolt (not supplied) to hold them together. Drill through all 4 bulkplates at the points you just marked with a 5/16" drill bit.



- Step 1 - Use the slotted main body tube to mark 3 evenly spaced marks around the shorter coupler tube.



- Step 2 - Use a door jamb to mark the full length of the coupler. This will help later when marking other tubes.



- Step 7 - Separate the bulkplates and then glue a large bulkplate to a smaller bulkplate while aligning the holes. You will make 2 sets like this. Make sure the bulkplates are centered so that they will go into the ends of the coupler and not interfere with the body tube. You can secure with a u-bolt, u-bolt plate, nuts and washers while these dry. After the epoxy has set, trap the two 14" threaded rods using 2 nuts and two washers each as shown. Use thread lock to make sure these don't come undone later. Also, remove the nuts on the u-bolts and replace using thread lock.



- Step 8 - DO NOT EPOXY OR USE THREAD LOCK FOR THIS STEP. Place the bulkplate set with the threaded rods on one end of the long coupler. Place the other bulkplate set on the other end of the coupler and secure using a nut and washer on each threaded rods. The larger bulkplates should seat against the coupler edge with the smaller bulkplates going inside the coupler. After you are satisfied with the fit, you can remove for the next steps.



- Step 9 - Mount the switch band in the center of the long coupler so 6" of coupler is exposed on each side. Place a thin layer of epoxy in the center of the coupler and slide the switch band over the epoxy while rotating so the epoxy slowly goes under the switch band. Make sure you clean up the edges of the switch band so it seats against the body tube later. After the epoxy sets, you can drill any desired altimeter vent holes and switch holes you need in the switch band.



- Step 10 - Measure 2 1/2" from the aft end of the payload tube on each of the lines. This is where you will drill the rivet pin holes. IMPORTANT: when you seat the altimeter bay inside the payload tube, make sure your altimeter vent holes are not lined up with the rivet lines - turbulence from the rivets can disrupt the airflow over the altimeter vent holes. With the altimeter bay seated properly, drill a single 1/4" hole at one of your 2 1/2" marks. IMPORTANT: insert a rivet into this hole before you rotate the tube for the other 2 holes. Last make an alignment mark on the altimeter bay and payload tube so you can remember the orientation since the spacing of the rivets may not be even. Make sure you transfer this mark when you paint the rocket.



- Step 11 - Drill and mount the U-Bolt to one of the centering rings. Put 2 nuts on the U-Bolt first, place the U-Bolt onto the centering ring followed by the washers and 2 nuts. Secure the nuts with epoxy so they do not come loose later.



- Step 12 - Sand the outside of the motor tube to rough up the surface for the epoxy to stick to.



- Step 13 - Mark the motor tube 4 1/2" and 1/2" from one end of the motor tube. Epoxy the centering ring, with the U-Bolt you just mounted, at the 1/2" mark and another centering ring at the 4 1/2" mark. Make sure you have the U-Bolt facing up - this will be the forward centering ring. IMPORTANT: make sure the motor tube is clean of epoxy because the fin roots will need a clean surface to attach to.



- ❑ Step 14 - Test fit each of the fins in the fin slots and file the slots to make sure you have a snug but smooth fit. Also sand the sides of the fin tangs so the entire tang plus at least 1/2" of the exposed fin above the body tube is roughed up so epoxy will stick to the fin. You can clean any residue from the machining process using acetone. It is a good idea to number your fins and slots to remember which fin fits best in what slot.
- ❑ Step 15 - Test fit the aft centering ring on the motor tube and inside the body tube. Sand for a snug but easy fit. Wrap the aft centering ring in plastic wrap for the next step. **IMPORTANT:** you will not be gluing the aft ring on yet, only using it to align the motor tube.
- ❑ Step 16 - Test fit the motor tube assembly inside the body tube to ensure a smooth fit. The centering ring with the U-Bolt should go in first. When you are satisfied with the fit, spread epoxy on the inside of the body tube above the forward fin slots and slide the motor tube in until the centering ring clears the forward fin slots. Make sure any fillet on the forward centering rings is clear of the slot so the fin root can seat against the motor tube. The aft end of the motor tube should extend at least 1" aft of the aft fin slots if you are going to use a retainer that goes onto the motor tube. **IMPORTANT:** do not use epoxy on the aft centering ring yet. Insert the aft centering ring inside the aft end of the rocket to make sure the aft end of the motor tube remains centered while the epoxy sets.
- ❑ Step 17 - Apply an epoxy fillet on the forward side of the forward centering ring where it meets the body tube.



- ❑ Step 18 - Use a door jamb to mark half way between two fins on the slotted main body tube. This line will be used later to align the rail buttons.



- ❑ Step 19 - With the aft centering ring temporarily still in place, tack each of the forward fins in place using CA on the root edge of the fin. Make sure each fin seats properly to the motor tube before applying CA. Readjust your slot if needed. Also apply CA to the body tube/fin joint to hold the fin in place. **IMPORTANT:** make sure you do not accidentally glue the aft centering ring in place.
- ❑ Step 20 - Using the same technique used in the previous step, tack the aft fins in place. You can clamp some wood planks to the forward and aft fins to keep them aligned with each other while the glue sets. Remove the aft centering ring after the glue sets.

- ❑ Step 21 - It is a good idea to use masking tape to seal the outside of all the fin/body tube joints for this step in case there are any gaps where epoxy can leak through. Mix some epoxy and use milled glass to make a thick syrup like consistency. Pour the mixture down each fin line between the motor tube and body tube. Use a dowel and spread epoxy forming a fillet on all fin to motor tube joints and internal fin to body tube joints. Make sure you get a good fillet on the entire fin because this is main strength point of the fin joint. Failure to get a good solid strong joint at this point can lead to a fin separation in flight. You can use plastic syringes here if you want to help place the epoxy accurately.

IMPORTANT: make sure you keep the inside of the body tube and motor tube clean aft of the aft fins so you will be able to slide the aft centering ring in place.



- ❑ Step 22 - Test fit the aft centering ring. Epoxy the aft centering ring in place. Follow the manufacturers directions and attach the motor retainer at this point.
- ❑ Step 23 - Use the same epoxy consistency as used on the inside fillets to form fillets on the outside fin/body joint.



- Step 24 - Drill and mount the u-bolt with a u-bolt plate, nuts and washers to the remaining larger bulkplate. Secure with epoxy so it will not come apart later.



- Step 25 - Sand the outside end of the short nose cone coupler and the inside of the nose cone where the coupler and nose cone parts will bond together.



- Step 26 - Pack the chutes and assemble the rocket. Insert the largest motor that you intend to fly (or simulate the weight with an appropriate substitute) and ensure that the CG is at least 1 body diameter in front of the estimated CP point specified on the first page. The estimated CP should be measured from the tip of the nose cone. If the CG is too far back, add weight inside the nose cone by pouring lead shot into the nose cone and adding some epoxy. **IMPORTANT: Make sure you rough up the inside of the nose cone to give the epoxy something to grip on to. The smooth surface of the filament wound nose cone may not hold the epoxy during a high G liftoff.**

IMPORTANT: Proper CG is critical to the stability of this model. This model may require some ballast in the nose - the amount will depend on how you build and the size motor you use to fly. Do not fly without balancing this model properly as a dangerous unstable flight will result.

- Step 27 - When you are satisfied with the balance of your model, drop the nose cone bulkplate inside the nose cone with the u-bolt facing out. Epoxy the coupler into the base of the nose cone and make sure you leave at least 5.5" of the coupler exposed. Pull the bulkplate against the forward edge of the coupler so it seats flush against the coupler. Also ensure you get epoxy on the whole area where the coupler and nose cone will contact to ensure a good bond. It is best to put epoxy inside the nose cone and not the outside of the coupler. Make sure you have a clean coupler so as to not interfere with the payload body tube later. Make sure the bulkplate stays seated against the coupler until the epoxy sets.

- Step 28 - Measure 2 1/2" from forward end of the payload tube on each of the lines. This is where you will drill the shear pin holes. With the nose cone seated properly, drill a single 5/64" hole at one of your 2 1/2" marks. **IMPORTANT:** insert a 2-256 nylon screw into this hole before you rotate the tube for the other 2 holes. Last make an alignment mark on the nose cone and payload tube so you can remember the orientation since the spacing of the shear pins may not be even. Make sure you transfer this mark when you paint the rocket.



- Step 29 - Use lock-tite on the nose cone tip to make sure it does not come loose during transportation.



- Step 30 - Drill a 1/8" vent hole just forward of the forward centering ring.
- Step 31 - Your model is now ready to paint and fly.

Now go have some fun!

Flying Your Model

IMPORTANT: always use positive motor retention to secure the motor. Failure to use motor retention will cause the motor to be ejected instead of the parachute making for a dangerous ballistic reentry.

IMPORTANT: Proper CG is critical to the stability of this model. This model may require some ballast in the nose - the amount will depend on how you build and the size motor you use to fly. Do not fly without balancing this model properly as a dangerous unstable flight will result.

IMPORTANT: Always follow the NAR safety code and remember that rockets are not toys and can be dangerous if not prepared and used properly. If you are a beginner, it is a good idea to fly with a club or other group of experienced rocketeers until you have gained some experience.

IMPORTANT: In no event shall Madcow Rocketry be liable for any direct, indirect, punitive, incidental, special consequential damages whatsoever arising out of or connected with the use or misuse of its products. The buyer assumes all risk and liability resulting from ANY use of any and all products sold by Madcow Rocketry. Your purchase and use of any Madcow Rocketry product constitutes your agreement to and acceptance of these terms. If you do not agree to these terms and conditions, you must return the unused product in resalable condition for a refund or credit.

IMPORTANT: Please contact us via phone or email if you have any questions about constructing or flying your model.



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