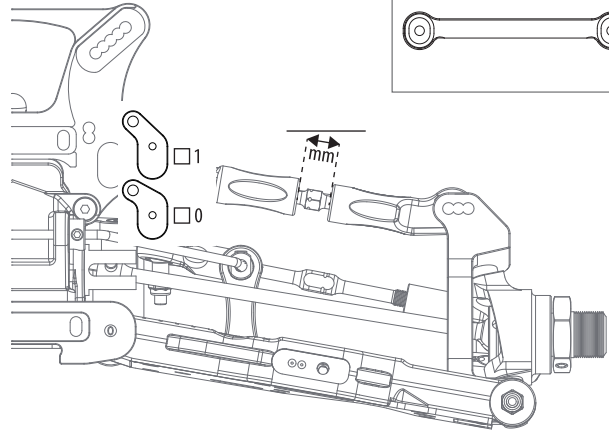
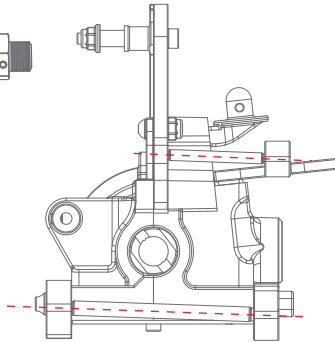
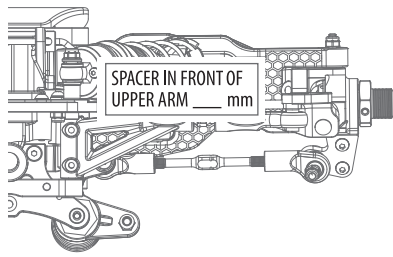


DRIVER \_\_\_\_\_  
 TRACK \_\_\_\_\_  
 RACE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 NOTE \_\_\_\_\_

**SETUP SHEET**  
 v. 1.0 - UPPER ARMS

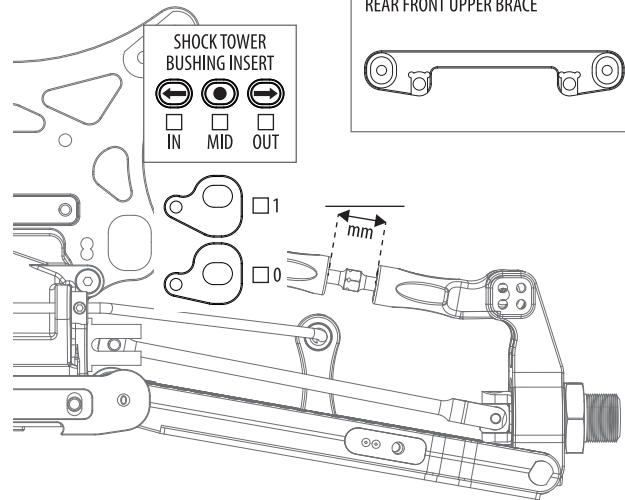
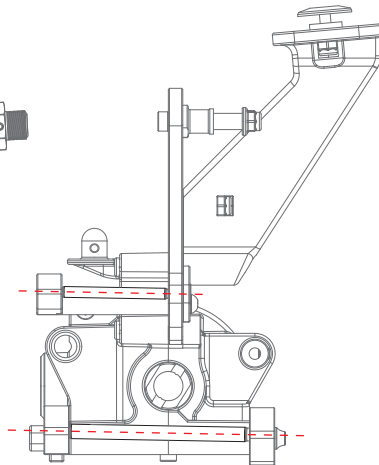
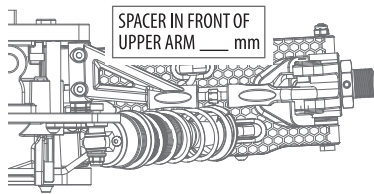
**FRONT END - UPPER ARMS**



**FRONT REAR UPPER BRACE**

<input type="checkbox"/>	UP
<input type="checkbox"/>	MIDDLE
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOWN

**REAR END - UPPER ARMS**



**REAR FRONT UPPER BRACE**

<input type="checkbox"/>	UP
<input type="checkbox"/>	MIDDLE
<input type="checkbox"/>	DOWN

**SHOCK TOWER BUSHING INSERT**

<input type="checkbox"/>	IN	<input type="checkbox"/>	MID	<input type="checkbox"/>	OUT
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**ADJUSTING UPPER ARMS**

The upper arm angle is to be matched to the lower arm angle. There is a compromise for the upper arm, as a .5 change for the upper arm is so small.

**The way to understand how to adjust the upper arm is as follows**

- When you have the same inserts, in the same direction in the front and rear blocks (A-B, or C-D), you should use the 0 insert for the upper arm.  
*Example:*  
 When you run 0-0, .5 down - .5 down, or 1 up - 1 up in the A-B, or C-D blocks, those are all examples of running the same inserts and direction in both blocks. This means you should run the 0 (middle) insert for the upper arm.
- When you have a 1mm difference between the inserts in the front and rear blocks (A-B, or C-D), you need to use the 1 (end) insert for the upper arm, in the same direction as the lower arm is angled, either larger or smaller angle.  
*Example:*  
 When you run 0-1 down, 1 up - 0, or .5 up - .5 down, those are all examples of a 1mm difference and a larger angle. You would need to run the 1 insert (end) down for the upper arm, making it a larger angle to match. The opposite is true when you reduce the lower arm angle by a 1mm difference.
- When you have a .5 difference between the inserts in the front and rear blocks (A-B, or C-D), you can chose to run either the 0 insert, or the 1 insert for the upper arm, matching the direction of the angle change of the lower arm.  
*Example:*  
 When you run 0 - .5 up, .5 down - 0 or 1 down - .5 down, those are all examples of a .5mm difference and a smaller angle. You would need to run the 0 insert, or 1 insert up for the upper arm. The opposite is true when you increase the lower arm angle by a .5mm difference.

**The way to understand how to adjust the upper arm related to TOE IN is as follows**

- 1.5° toe in: arrow inwards
- 3.0° toe in: arrow outwards