

About Estes Industries, Inc.

In July 1958, G. Harry Stine of Model Missiles, Inc. in Denver, Colorado approached Vern Estes about making model rocket engines for them. On January 15, 1959, Vern's automated model rocket engine fabricating machine, "Mabel", produced the first of many millions of Estes model rocket engines. In 1960, Estes was producing more engines than Model Missiles could sell. Vern and his wife Gleda opened a mail order rocket company and introduced the Astron Scout and Astron Mark.

In 1961, a catalog was mimeographed and hand stitched on Gleda's sewing machine. Later that year, Estes Industries had outgrown the confined space in Denver. In December 1961, the entire operation was moved to an old farm in Penrose, Colorado quickly establishing the small town as the "Model Rocket Capital of the World."

Estes Industries was sold to Damon in September 1969. The name Estes is synonymous with model rocketry. Almost everyone remembers growing up firing Estes rockets or knowing someone that did. Estes Industries has introduced millions of youngsters of all ages to model rocketry for almost half a century.

About the Scrambler™

The Astron Scrambler was released by Estes Industries in the late 1968 catalog. It was designed by Bill Simon in 1968 when he was Vice President of Estes. Featuring two chutes and a clear payload section, the Scrambler became popular as an entry level kit in egg payload altitude. It was released as Catalog No. 682-K-37 and retailed for \$3.00.

The Semroc Retro-Repro™ Scrambler™ is very faithful to the original design. An ejection baffle is added for a more reliable attachment point for the shock cord. The original CAB clear plastic payload tube is used. Laser-cut fins and precision balsa nose cone and adapter and a similar zany decal make the Scrambler a great first egg payload rocket.

What is a Retro-Repro?

A Retro-Repro™ is a retro reproduction of an out-of-production model rocket kit. It is a close approximation of a full scale model of an early historically significant model rocket kit from one of the many companies that pioneered the hobby over the past half century. A Retro-Repro™ is not a true clone or identical copy of the original. It incorporates improvements using modern technology, while keeping the flavor and build appeal of the early kits.

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SEMROC
"SCRAMBLER"™

Clear Egg Capsule

Precision turned
Balsa Nose Cone
and Adapter

Three Engine
Power

1968 Retro
Reproduction

Laser Cut
Balsa Fins

12" & 15"
Parachute
Recovery

*Design by
Bill Simon*

MADE IN THE USA

FLYING MODEL
ROCKET KIT

Made in the U.S.A by Semroc - Dayton, Ohio

Scrambler™ Kit No. KV-34

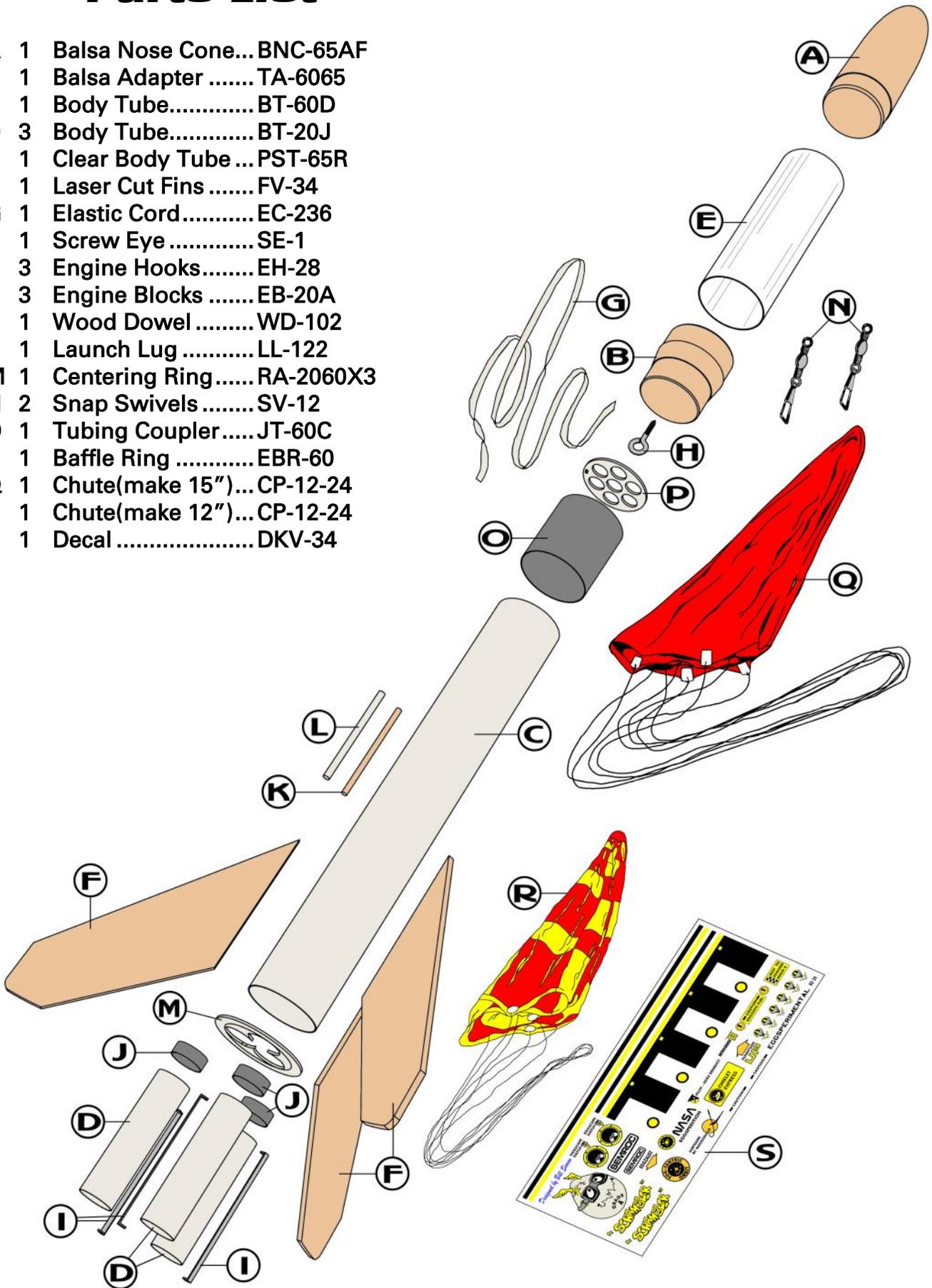
Specifications	Engine	Approx. Altitude
Body Diameter 1.796" (4.6 cm)	(Three) A8-5	350'
Length 23.0" (58.4 cm)	(Three) B6-6	800'
Fin Span 8.6" (21.8 cm)	(Three) C6-7	1500'
Net Weight 2.6 oz. (73.8 g)		

Skill Level 2

Parts List

EXPLODED VIEW

- A 1 Balsa Nose Cone... BNC-65AF
- B 1 Balsa Adapter TA-6065
- C 1 Body Tube..... BT-60D
- D 3 Body Tube..... BT-20J
- E 1 Clear Body Tube ... PST-65R
- F 1 Laser Cut Fins FV-34
- G 1 Elastic Cord..... EC-236
- H 1 Screw Eye SE-1
- I 3 Engine Hooks..... EH-28
- J 3 Engine Blocks EB-20A
- K 1 Wood Dowel WD-102
- L 1 Launch Lug LL-122
- M 1 Centering Ring..... RA-2060X3
- N 2 Snap Swivels SV-12
- O 1 Tubing Coupler..... JT-60C
- P 1 Baffle Ring EBR-60
- Q 1 Chute(make 15")... CP-12-24
- R 1 Chute(make 12")... CP-12-24
- S 1 Decal DKV-34



BEFORE YOU START!

Make sure you have all the parts included in this kit that are listed in the Parts List to the left. In addition to the parts included in this kit, you will also need the tools and materials listed below. Read the entire instructions before beginning to assemble your rocket. When you are thoroughly familiar with these instructions, begin construction. Read each step and study the accompanying drawings. Check off each step as it is completed. In each step, test-fit the parts together before applying any glue. It is sometimes necessary to sand lightly or build-up some parts to obtain a precision fit. If you are uncertain of the location of some parts, refer to the exploded view to the left. It is important that you always ensure that you have adequate glue joints.

TOOLS

In addition to the parts supplied, you will need the following tools to assemble and finish this kit.

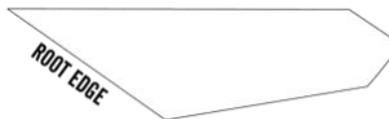


ASSEMBLY

1. These instructions are presented in a logical order to help you put your Scrambler™ together quickly and efficiently. Check off each step as you complete it and we hope you enjoy putting this kit together.

FIN PREPARATION

2. Round all the edges of each fin. Leave the root edges flat. The root edges will be glued to the body tube. Sand both sides until they are smooth.



ENGINE MOUNT

3. Bend one of the engine hooks (EH-28) slightly so it forms a slight bow in the direction shown.



4. Measure 1/4" from one end of one of the engine tubes (BT-20J). Use the hobby knife to punch a 1/8" wide slit on the mark and parallel with the end of the tube. Insert one end of the engine hook into the slit. Do not glue yet.



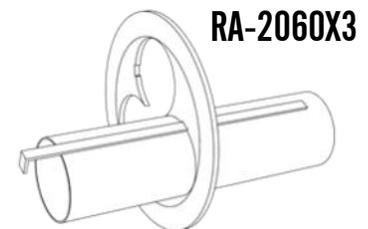
BT-20J

5. Apply a bead of glue inside the punched end of the engine tube. Insert one of the engine blocks (EB-20A) inside the engine tube and flat against the engine hook. After the ring is in place, run a bead of glue around the inside of the ring to protect it from the ejection gases.



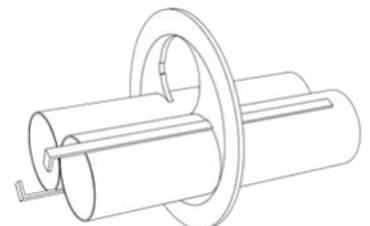
EB-20A

6. Carefully punch out the center three holes in the centering ring (RA-2060X3). Be careful to not punch out the outer ring at this time! Insert the engine mount assembly into one of the holes, aligning the engine hook with the notch in the inner ring. Center the ring on the tube.

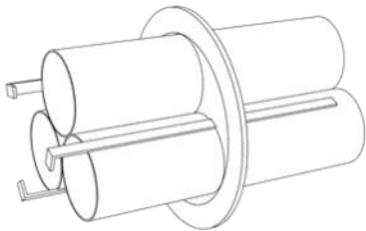


RA-2060X3

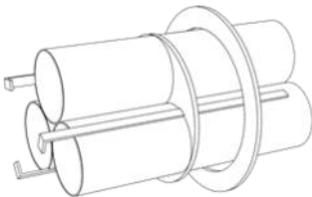
7. Make a second engine tube assembly repeating steps 3 through 5. Add the second assembly in another hole in the centering ring, aligning the engine hook in the notch as before. Align the end of the engine tube with the first engine tube.



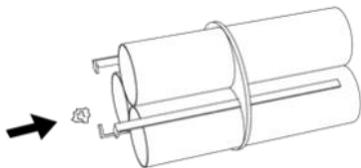
❑ 8. Make a third engine mount assembly and insert in the remaining hole in the centering ring. Align the engine hook in the notch and align all three ends so they are even with each other. Make sure the centering ring is in the center of the three tubes. It is not time to glue the assembly. **Keep all glue away from the outer ring**, which will be removed in a later step. Apply a bead of glue along the top (slotted) end of each engine hook. Apply a bead of glue along each joint where the tubes join each other. Carefully apply a bead of glue on each side of the ring where it contacts the tubes. Again, **keep glue away from the outer ring!** Allow to dry.



❑ 9. When the assembly is completely dry, remove the outer ring from the assembly.

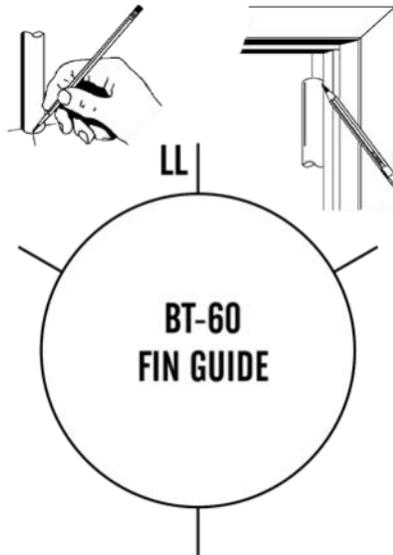


❑ 10. Ball up a small piece of tissue and insert it into the central area between the three tubes. Seal it with a drop of glue to block the exit from the ejection gases.

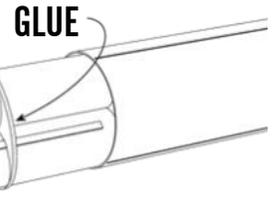


MARK TUBE

❑ 11. Stand the large body tube (BT-60D) on the fin guide below. Place four marks on the tube at the positions indicated. Place a mark LL on the line that will be used for the launch lug. Find a convenient channel or groove such as a partially open drawer, a door jamb (as shown,) or a piece of molding. Using the channel, extend the LL mark the full length of the tube. Extend the three other marks about 4" from the bottom of the tube to provide lines for aligning the fins.

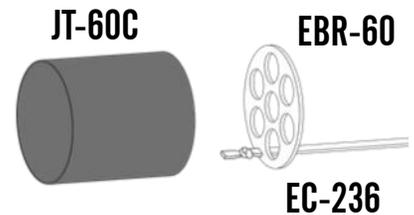


❑ 12. Partially insert the engine mount with the top end just inside the marked end of the large body tube. Align the engine tubes with the marked lines on the main body tube. Apply a heavy bead of glue on the inside surface of the centering ring. Push the engine tube assembly into the main body tube until the engine tubes are even with the main body tube. Rotate the tube in a horizontal position for a few moments to allow the glue to run against the main body tube forming a seal. Support the assembly in an upright position until the glue completely dries.

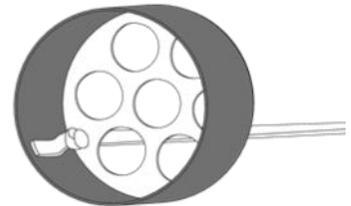


EJECTION BAFFLE

❑ 13. Punch out all the holes from the baffle ring (EBR-60). Insert one end of the elastic shock cord (EC-236) into the small slot near the edge of the ring. Tie a knot in the end and pull it until the knot is against the ring. Apply a generous bead of glue on the knot. Align the ring on one end of the coupler tube (JT-60C) and glue it in place so the outer edge of the baffle is even with the coupler tube.

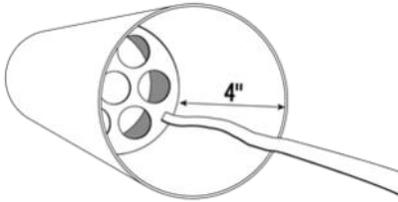


❑ 14. Apply a generous bead of glue inside the coupler tube against the joint between the baffle ring and the coupler tube. Glue the end of the elastic cord to the coupler tube.



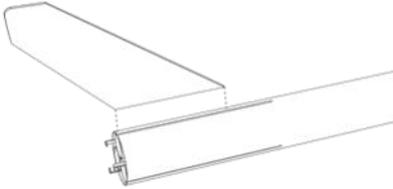
❑ 15. Test fit the ejection baffle in the main tube. Sand the edges so it will slide freely in the tube. Apply a bead of glue about 4" inside the top of the main tube. Orient the baffle assembly so the baffle and elastic cord are at the top end. Slide the ejection baffle in the tube past the bead of glue

until the top of the baffle is about 4" from the top of the tube. Rotate the main tube as the glue is drying so it does not pool in one place. Allow to dry completely.

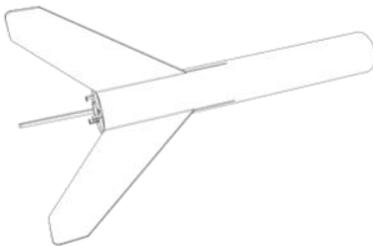


ATTACH FINS

16. Apply glue to one of the fins and position it along one of the short lines drawn on the main body tube. Remove it, allow it to almost dry, re-apply glue and re-position it. Allow this fin to dry before proceeding, checking for perpendicular positioning with the main body tube.

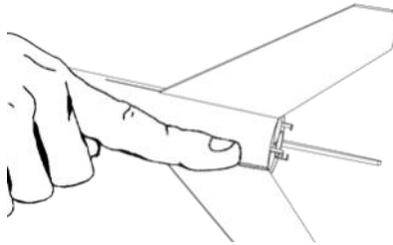


17. Using the same procedure, glue the remaining two fins to the main body tube on the two remaining short lines. Do not glue to the "LL" line which will be used for the launch lug.



APPLY FILLETS

18. After the fin assembly is completely dry, run a small bead of glue along both sides of each fin-body tube joint. Using your forefinger, smooth the glue into fillets. Allow this assembly to dry in a vertical position.



LAUNCH LUG

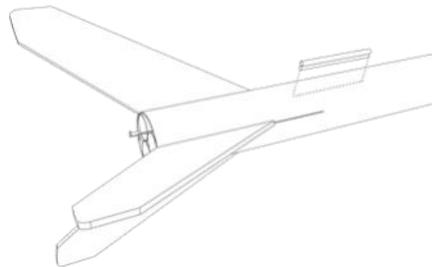
19. Glue the launch lug (LL-122) to the wood dowel (WD-102). After it is dry, apply a heavy fillet of glue on both sides. Allow to completely dry.

LL-122



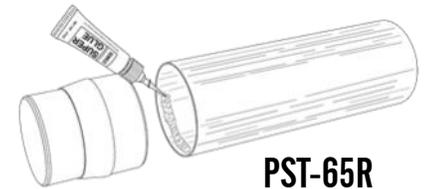
WD-102

20. Glue the launch lug assembly along the marked line "LL" drawn earlier on the main body tube. Offset it from the bottom of the tube about 4". Sight down the tube to insure the launch lug is parallel with the fins. Apply a bead of glue along the sides of the launch lug assembly.



PAYLOAD

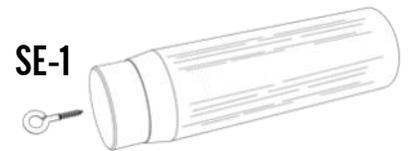
21. Check the balsa adapter (TA-6065) for fit in the clear payload tube (PST-65R) and the main body tube. A small amount of sanding may be necessary. Apply a thin bead of Super Glue or any Cyanoacrylate (CA) glue just inside one end of the clear plastic tube. Insert the balsa adapter until it seats even with the shoulder. Allow to dry.



TA-6065

PST-65R

22. Twist the screw eye (SE-1) into the center of the reducer. Unscrew it and squirt glue into the hole. Reinstall the screw eye and wipe off any excess glue.



SE-1

23. Insert the nose cone into the clear payload tube and check for fit. A small amount of sanding may be necessary. Make sure it is tightly fitted, using masking tape if necessary. If a payload is added, screws or external tape may be required to secure the nose cone in flight.



BNC-65AF

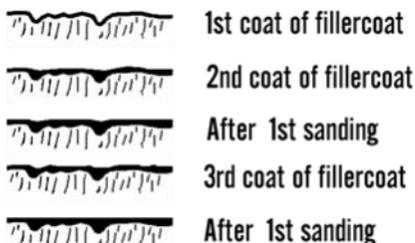
FINAL ASSEMBLY

24. Assemble the chutes (CP-12-24) using instructions included with the chutes. Make a 12" chute for the rocket and a 15" chute for the payload compartment. Pull the lines tight on each chute and make sure they are all of equal length. Attach the small chute to the shock cord. Attach the large chute to the screw eye in the payload section. The snap swivels may be used to make it easier to change the parachute configuration. If no payload is used, the large chute can be used alone by attaching it to the shock cord and attaching the shock cord to the screw eye.



FINISHING

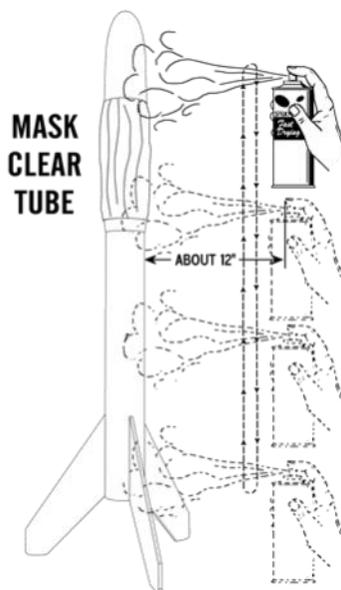
25. When the fillets have dried, prepare balsa surfaces for a smooth professional looking finish. Fill the wood grain with balsa fillercoat or sanding sealer. When dry, sand with fine sandpaper. Repeat until smooth.



26. After all balsa surfaces have been prepared, wipe off all balsa dust with a dry cloth. First spray the model with an enamel primer. Choose high visibility colors like white, orange and black for the final colors.

27. Spray painting your model with a fast-drying enamel will produce the best results. PATIENCE...is the most important ingredient. Use several thin coats, allowing each coat to completely dry before the next coat. Start each spray a few inches above the model and end a few inches below the model. Keep the can about 12" away and use quick light coats. The final coat

can be a little heavier to give the model a glossy wet-looking finish. Use newspaper to mask off the clear payload section.



28. After the paint has dried, decals may be applied. The decals supplied with the Scrambler™ are waterslide decals. Each decal should be cut separately from the sheet. Think about where you want to apply each decal and check for fit before wetting the decal. Use the cover photo for suggested placement. Dip each decal in a small dish of water that has a drop of detergent. It will take about 30 seconds before the decal is loose enough to apply.



29. Slide the decal in place and use the paper backing to work the bubble out. Repeat for all the decals. Be careful with covering decals with a clear coat. Many of the new sprays are not compatible. Future floor polish is suggested.

FLIGHT PREPPING

30. Mounting the engines: Insert three identical engines and make sure the engine hooks keep the engines in snugly.

31. Apply a few sheets of recovery wadding in the top of the main body tube. Since the main tube is short, the baffle does not cut down all the hot gases. Fold the parachute attached to the main tube first and pack it and the shock cord on top of the recovery wadding. Fold the payload parachute and pack it on top of the first chute. Slide the payload section into place, making sure it does not pinch the shock cord or parachute.

32. Refer to the model rocket engine manufacturer's instructions to complete the engine prepping. Different engines have different igniters and methods of hooking them up to the launch controllers. Always use at least a 12-volt system in top condition. The lead wire should be at least 16 gauge or less and no more than 20 feet in length. Make sure all connections are tight and the electrical system is in perfect order. A full tutorial on clustering is outside the scope of these instructions. If you are not experienced with clustering, a search online will yield many tutorials to get you started on one of the most challenging propulsion methods for model rocketry.

33. Carefully check all parts of your rocket before each flight as a part of your pre-flight checklist. Launch the Scrambler™ from a 1/8" diameter by 36" long launch rod.

34. After each flight, promptly remove the spent engine casing and dispose of properly. Clean any residue from your model for many flights.