

Instructions for SAITO FA-200R3 (AAC) 4-Stroke Engine

Ver. Feb, 2026

We would like to express our sincere thanks for your purchase of the SAITO FA-200R3 engine. Please read our instructions carefully and treat your engine with care. If there're any manufacturing defects, SAITO Seisakusho co., ltd. will make necessary repairs free of charge. You are requested to strictly avoid disassembling the engine since assembled with the use of special tools and jigs to assure perfect construction.

In the case of breakage or trouble, if encountered due to crash or others, please send the engine to our service station.

Please notice that our guarantee will not cover any breakage or trouble on the engine caused by your disassembling or modification.



<p>Principal outside dimensions</p>	<p>Explosion order (1-3-2)</p> <p>Prop rotational direction</p> <p>Cylinder numbers viewed from the rear</p>	<p>Mechanism of 4-Stroke Engines</p> <p>The 4-Stroke engine provides 4 individual piston movements as illustrated below. The "Stroke" means the piston movement from the Top Dead Center to the Bottom Dead Center. In the 4-Stroke engine, one cycle of operation in change of gas state inside the cylinder and valve movement are completed at every 4 strokes of piston that is every 2 revolutions of the crankshaft. Formally the engine is called the 4-stroke one-cycle engine.</p> <p>1.Intake Stroke 2.Compression Stroke 3.Expansion Stroke 4.Exhaust Stroke</p>
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Bore	27.0mm×3	Weight	Approx. 1,385g (with mufflers)	Propeller	Standard APC16"×8"-10", 17"×6"
Stroke	19.2mm×3	Practical Speed	1,800-9,500rpm max range on the ground: 8,500-9,500rpm		
Stroke volume	32.98cc	Static thrust	Approx. 6-7kgf		
Fuel flow	46cc/min (At full throttle, Fuel of synthetic oil with 15% of nitro content, at approx 9,000rpm) *Fuel flow varies depends upon prop load. More fuel flow with larger load and less fuel flow with smaller load.				

Unique features of SAITO FA-200R3

- Optimum for small-size scaled airplane
- Low vibration (assured by constant-interval explosion)
- Real sound of the exhaust.
- The engine is designed to equalize fuel mixture and minimize misfire due to insufficient distributing at idling by means of special port type intake manifold originally developed by SAITO.
- Cylinder head: Improved semi-spherical combustion chamber assures better combustion efficiency and volumetric efficiency.
- Cylinder: The aluminum cylinder is directly hard-chrome plated on its inner surface without installing liners to reduce weight and increase durability. The monolithic structure of cylinder head and cylinder prevents distortion and improves cooling efficiency.
- Piston: The piston is made of high silicon content aluminum and attached with a compression ring to heighten engine performance.
- Crankshaft: Has a forged solid construction made of chrome molybdenum steel, and supported by two ball bearings.
- Cam: Features high cam providing longer maximum lift time.
- Carburetor: High-performance of slow throttling type.
- Propeller nut: designed to have double nuts preventing loosening and fall-off for the safety.

Standard Accessories

1. Wrench for tappet adjusting screw	1 pc.	5. Glow plug [SAI-GP01]	3 pcs.
2. Limit gauge (0.1t) for tappet adjusting	1 pc.	(Attached to the engine)	
3. Hexagonal wrench (1.5mm)	1 pc.	6. Plug heating connector set	1 set
4. Muffler complete	1 set	(3pcs. of red cord, 1pc. of black, 2pcs. of fixture)	

A. Fuel

It is very important for engine to use high quality fuel containing **10~20%** nitro. For consistent performance and long engine life, use fuel containing **AT LEAST 20%** lubricant by volume. **(DO NOT USE LOW OIL FUEL)** Since the 4-cycle engine has high exhaust temperature and carbon is apt to accumulate when castor oil type lubricants are used. The fuel filter is to be installed and SAITO F-1 is designed for this model engines.

SAITO fuel filter "F-1" exhibits the highest performance



B. Fuel tank

Select a suitable capacity of fuel tank for the model airplane available in the market referring to the data.

Set the tank as the liquid level to be the same height as the center of carburetor.

Also place the weight of the fuel inlet at a distance of approx. 3-5mm from the firewall. Since SAITO engines use muffler pressure, careful attention is required for leakage.

Moreover regulate the silicon tube length of piping to the minimum necessary extent.

C. Plug

Since one explosion occurs in every two rotations in 4-stroke engines, selection of the plug is important. Use of improper plug causes engine trouble. Engine performance varies according to the matching with the fuel or to the season. We recommend testing various types of plugs for the best performance.

(Some types of plug by other manufacturers exhibit good matching with SAITO engine. The plug deteriorates after many flight hours even if not broken. Hence frequent replacement with new one would be necessary. Please recognize a plug as a consumable part.)

Use of SAITO "SAIT GP01" SS Glow plug is recommended.

D. Propeller

Select the standard size prop ranges from APC16"x8"-17"x6" although it varies according to the body type of airplane. Select one with high reliability available in the market.

The prop requires thorough balancing. Use a balancer to attain correct balancing. Unbalanced prop creates excessive vibration, lowers performance and invites danger. If you find flaw or other defects, replace the prop with new one since dangerous.

For the characteristics of this engine, use a prop that matches to the airplane and turns smooth in 8,500-9,500rpm of the maximum speed range on the ground.

Prop speed varies by manufacturers and also in some instances, among props of the same size by the same manufacturer. We recommend testing various types of props.

Note: Avoid operating the engine with a prop allowing over 10,000rpm on the ground or a large load prop lowering speed below 8,500rpm. Crankshaft, bearings, master rod, cam or gear would be damaged otherwise.

E. Preparation for Engine starting

1. Mount the engine on the sturdy test bench with correct parallelism or on the fuselage. Fix the test bench or fuselage to prevent moving.
2. Use a fuel tank with a capacity of 300-400cc to test the engine on the bench, or use the adequate tank on the fuselage.
3. Use fuel which contains more than 20% of oil and 15% of nitro content, other than low-oil fuel.
4. For test prepare APC16"x8" prop (Standard rotation at approx. 9,000rpm)
Securely tighten double nuts to fix the prop. Also attach the spinner nut for use of a starter.

Note: Please tighten regularly a t least once in ten flights. Especially for a wooden prop, it tends to compressed so that the nuts are rather easy to be loosen so please confirm carefully that the nuts are tightened adequately.

5. Attach silicon tube to the breather nipple to check the exhaust from the breather.
6. Connect silicon tube from the muffler nipple to the fuel tank to use muffler pressure. (Be sure to check that there're no leaks throughout the tube.)
7. Unlike 2-stroke engines it is difficult to judge clearly the peak condition on 4-stroke engines. Prepare a tachometer to prevent over-throttling or overheat.
8. Prepare starter, its battery, plug heat, and other necessary articles.

If there's anyone stands forward, be sure to have them move behind the airplane prior to start the engine. Also keep one of your arm holding the airplane away from the prop. On starting the engine, move to the rear of the airplane. Make needle adjustment or other control from the rear. If the airplane cannot be fixed, ask your assistant to hold the airplane for safety.

F. Engine starting

The following is the procedure with the engine mounted on the airplane.

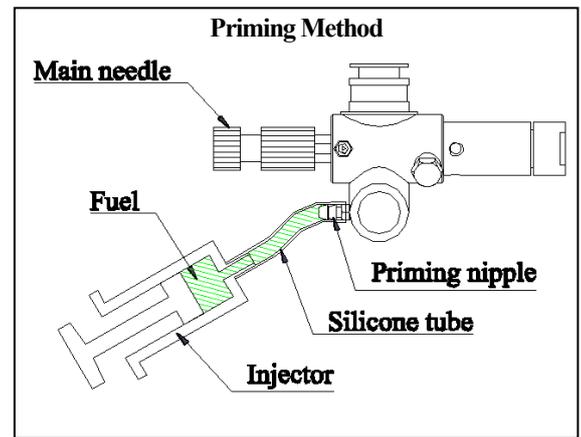
(A) Starting method with a starter (Recommended)

1. After confirm that the throttle stick is located at the full-close position, tum on the transmitter switch. Then tum on the receiver switch to check throttle valve operation. (After checking fully close the throttle valve.)
2. Open main needle by about 3turns. (It's just for a guide. Further open the main needle if fuel mixture is lean or close if rich after starting the engine. Additionally note that larger prop requires further opening and smaller prop closing.)
3. Open the throttle valve about 1/4 to 1/3 from the full close position by using the throttle stick. (Starting with excessively opened throttle is dangerous since the airplane jumps forward.)
4. Tum the prop in reverse direction (CW) until it gets compression.
5. Heat the plugs. (Heat 3 pieces of plug separately if the battery has lower capacity.)
6. Apply the starter to the prop and activate for about 5 seconds to start the engine.

Caution: Do not activate the starter at the position which the engine is getting compression in the forward direction (CCW) since dangerous.

(B) Manual starting method (For safety, wear gloves and use a safety stick)

1. - 2. Same procedure as (A) describes.
3. Prime the engine. Open the throttle valve fully by using the throttle stick. Insert a proper length of silicone tube into the priming nipple. Use an injector to fill a proper amount (1-2cc) of fuel into the carburetor.
4. Manually crank the engine 2 to 3 turns to supply fuel in cylinders. Then use the throttle stick to fully close the throttle valve.
5. Open the throttle valve about 1/4 to 1/3 from the full close position by using the throttle stick. (Starting with excessively opened throttle is dangerous since the airplane jumps forward.)
6. Set the prop at the point of 30-45deg from the horizontal position, with the engine turned in forward direction (CCW) to the position to be compressed. Then heat the plugs.
7. Swiftly crank the engine in forward direction (CCW) to start the engine..



G Break-in

As Break-in is an important procedure to pull out the maximum performance of the engine, it must be cautiously implemented.

1. After filling up the fuel tank, start the engine as described in the above section F. After starting the engine use the throttle stick to open the throttle valve to about half open. Adjust the main needle while observing tachometer, exhaust oil concentration and exhaust concentration from the breather, to run the engine at 5,000rpm or lower speed in rich condition for full tank fuel consumption. (Run the engine with plugs powered as required.)

Caution: The purpose of break-in is initial adjusting of the master rod, link rod, bearings, gears and other mobile parts under the condition with rich fuel mixture. Never make the fuel mixture lean. Lean fuel mixture could cause seizure even if the engine drops to idling and runs at low speed.

2. Next adjust the main needle and throttle valve opening to run the engine in rich fuel condition at 7,000 – 8,000 rpm for full tank fuel consumption. (In this stage also observe tachometer reading, exhaust oil concentration and exhaust concentration from the breather.)
3. Next fully open the throttle valve and adjust the main needle to run the engine at approximately 9,000 rpm for full tank fuel consumption.
4. Finally adjust the main needle to run the engine at peak speed and less speed (richer) alternately. When the engine comes to run at a peak speed stably, ground break-in has been completed for the time being. Now adjust valve clearance by following procedure of maintenance described later. Then adjust carburetor according to the next article and make test flights at less speed around ten times to complete break-in. (Thereafter make flights at less speed, to prolong engine life.)

Note: Rotary units and slide ways of the engine have been lubricated at assembly with black molybdenum oil to prevent wearing or seizure. Hence black exhaust oil comes out of the breather nipple and muffler at break-in operation. This could not be a trouble and you can continue the operation.

H. Handling and Adjustment of Carburetor

Note: Strictly avoid changing the direction of carburetor installation. Failure to do this will cause engine malfunction.

The SAITO carburetor has been adjusted on its slow needle to our reference value at factory default. The slow needle requires some correction depending on various factors including the installation position, types of prop/fuel/plug, or climate conditions. Readjust the slow needle referring to the figure shown below.

[Reference value (only for a guide)]

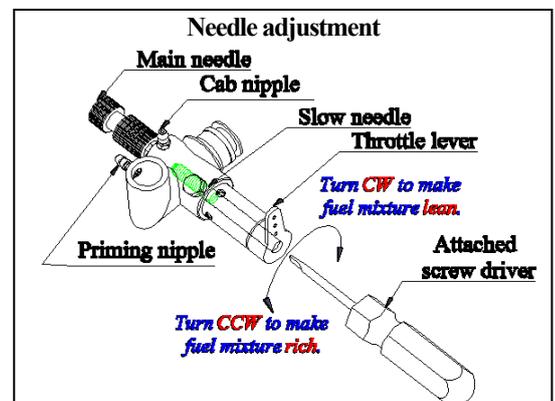
Main needle: Open the needle by 2 turns from the full close point.

Slow needle: Fully close the throttle valve and slow needle CW to the end. Then open the slow needle by about 3 turns from the full close point.

1. After filling up the fuel tank, start the engine as described in the previous section F.
2. Fully open the throttle valve. Adjust the main needle while observing tachometer, exhaust noise and exhaust smoke, to attain the speed peak.

Caution: Excessive closing of main needle could cause knocking and give damage onto the engine. In such occasion, immediately turn the main needle CCW to make fuel mixture rich.

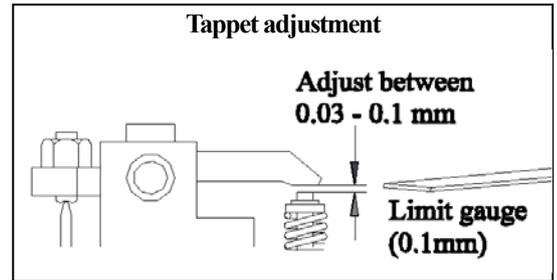
3. Next control the throttle stick to gradually close the throttle valve to run the engine stably in the range of around 2,000-2,500rpm. (Adjust the throttle stick while observing tachometer. Exhaust smoke concentration, or exhaust/intake noise.)
 - a. Rich fuel mixture: Turn the slow needle CW to make fuel mixture leaner.
 - b. Lean fuel mixture: Turn the slow needle CCW to make fuel mixture richer.
4. Once idling speed is set, fully open the throttle valve slowly. If the speed becomes irregular or suddenly increases on the way, carefully adjust the slow needle so that the engine speed changes linearly from the idling to the peak speed.
5. When the above adjustment is completed, quickly change the speed from idling to the peak. If the speed does not reach the peak on opening the throttle valve to full open point, return the main needle by the amount single knurl notch gives. Then quickly change the speed again. Repeat this procedure cautiously to attain the best response.
6. When all conditions are set, return the adjustment of main needle slightly to lower the maximum speed by 200-300rpm (make fuel mixture richer).



Suppose the peak speed with the tank filled full with fuel is at 9,500rpm, set the main needle to reduce the peak speed by 300 rpm at 9,200rpm. Run the engine at a speed about 300rpm lower than the peak to prolong the service life of the engine and minimize rusting on bearings.

I. Normal Operation and Maintenance

- (a) Do not operate your engine too lean at full throttle since the engine might be overheated. Adjust the main needle slightly open than the peak. (Too lean operation causes knocking, stoppage or negative influence on the connecting rods and cam gear.)
- (b) After completing ground break-in or operating the engine for one hour, adjust tappet gaps (valve clearances) by following procedure to compensate initial wearing, while the engine is cold.
1. Remove plugs and rocker arm covers of all cylinders.
 2. For instance start adjusting from the No.1 cylinder. Turn the prop slowly forward by hand, to stop the rocker arm of the No.1 cylinder. Further turn the prop, to bring the piston to the TDC (Top Dead Center) of compression stroke.
 3. Use the attached wrench and hexagonal wrench to adjust the gaps indefinitely close to zero within the range compression exists.
 4. On checking the gap, securely tighten (but not excessively) the lock nut.



- * In the case of the engines for vehicle, small gap is given to tappets to absorb valve elongation. In the case of SAITO engines, gap becomes larger during operations due to thermal expansion of the cylinder (made of aluminum). Therefore set the gap indefinitely close to zero while the engine is cold.

Occasionally check tappet gap by those procedure. When the attached gauge (limit gauge, t=0.1mm) comes to be inserted, gap has been enlarged beyond the allowable limit. Make an adjustment to lessen the gap. Tappet gap is one of the most important factor in the maintenance of 4-stroke engines. Operating the engine with the tappet gap enlarged excessively will cause poor performance or troubles.

- (c) Lubricate the rocker arm and valve area at inspection as required.
- (d) When connecting the exhaust pipe to the cylinder or attaching the prop nut, apply thin coat of silicon rubber (not excessively) on the thread section before tightening. This prevents leakage or loosening.
- (e) Occasionally tighten the prop nut and exhaust nut (while it is hot).
- (f) After a flight, lubricate the entire engine with spray type preserve lubricant through the carburetor or breather.
- (g) If the engine is not operated for longer period of time, lubricate the entire engine before placing a plastic cover on.

J. Internal Lubrication of Engine and Waste Oil Disposal

Oil contained in fuel enters into the crankcase through the clearance between the piston and cylinder to lubricate the piston, connecting rod, bearings, cams and gears. Waste oil is discharged from the breather nipple located at the lower part of crankcase. Connect a silicone tube to the breather nipple and clamp the other end of tube at the end of exhaust pipe by using bands.

k. Supplementary Notes:

- (a) Precautions for wiring of attached connector set to heat plugs:
To equalize current, bind cables without cutting them even if it's long.
* The engine adjusted properly does not require plug heating at idling (2,000-2,500rpm) once it starts.
- (b) Causes of reversing at starting:
- Priming amount is inadequate.
 - Manual-cranking speed is insufficient.
 - Voltage or current for plug heating is low.
- (c) Please notice that our guarantee will not cover any breakage or trouble on the engine caused by your disassembling or modification. If disassembling becomes necessary, observe the following precautions.
- (d) Notes for purchasing parts:
Please give orders to the shop you purchased from with a sheet with engine name, part name or number, and marking (alphabet on the lower face of rear cover).
- (e) Take an extreme care for safety when operating the engine or flying the model airplane not to bother others.
- (f) An engine for a model airplane is not a toy. Handle it with an extreme care.

All specifications and models are subject to change without notice.



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SAITO FA-200R3 Parts List

NO	Description	Q'ty
01	Cylinder	3
06	Piston	3
07	Piston pin	3
08	Piston pin retainar	6
09	Piston ring	3
10	Connecting rod (Master rod)	1
11	Linked conrod (Link rod)	2
12-1	Linked conrod pin (linkpin)	2
12-2	Linked conrod pin retainar (E-ring)	4
14	Cylinder screw set (14-1, 14-2)	3set
15	Crankcase	1
17	Rear cover (A) (Intake manifold)	1
18	Rear cover (B)	1
19	Breather nipple	1
20	Front bearing	1
21	Main bearing	1
23	Crankshaft	1
27	Taper collet & Drive flange (27-1, 27-2)	1ea.
28	Prop washer & Nut (28-1, 28-2)	1ea.
31	Crankcase screw set 31-1, 31-2, 31-3, 31-4, 31-5, 31-6	1set
32	Engine gasket set 32-1, 32-2, 32-3-1, 32-3-2, 32-4, 32-5, 32-6	1set
33	Cam gear housing	3
35	Cam gear	3
36	Cam gear shaft	3
37	Steel Washer set	3set
38	Tappet (Valve lifter)	6

NO	Description	Q'ty
39	Pushrod	6
40	Pushrod cover & Rubber seal (40-1, 40-2, 40-3)	6ea.
41	Rocker arm	6
42	Rocker arm screw & Nut (42-1, 42-2)	6ea.
43	Rocker arm pin	6
46	Valve (in & out)	6
47	Valve spring & Keeper & Retainer lock 47-1, 47-2, 48	6ea.
48	Valve spring retainer lock	6
49	Rocker arm cover	6
69	Intake manifold (Intake pipe)	3
78	Muffler complete (78-1, 78-2, 78-3, 78-6, 78-7)	1set
82-1	Carburetor complete	1set
83-1	Carburetor body assembly 82-1-1, 82-1-2, 82-1-3, 82-1-4, 82-1-5, 82-1-6 82-1-7, 82-1-8, 82-1-9, 82-1-10, 82-1-11, 91-1	1set
85	Full throttle needle (85, 90-1)	1
87	Throttle barrel assembly 82-1-12, 82-1-13, 82-1-14, 88, 89, 90-1, 131	1set
88	Throttle lever (88, 90-1)	1
89	Idle needle	1
90	Carburetor screw & spring set 82-1-9, 82-1-10, 82-1-13, 90-1	1set
91	Carburetor gasket set 82-1-3, 82-1-6, 82-1-11, 82-1-14, 90-1	1set
95	Engine mount	1set
110	Anti-loosening nut	1
121	Crank pin spacer (Master rod retainar)	1
131	Throttle valve extension adopter	1

