

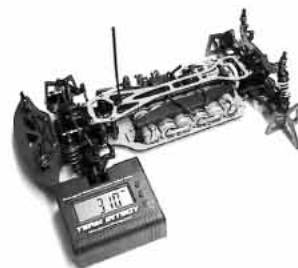
**THIS IS THE MOST ACCURATE WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION GAUGE AVAILABLE.
YOU CAN USE THIS SYSTEM TO TWEAK YOUR CAR WITHOUT A TWEAK BOARD.**



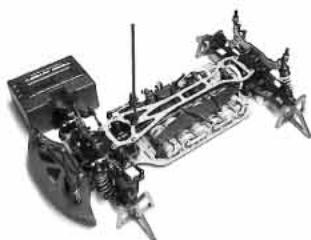
The Weight Distribution System requires 4pcs AAA batteries for operation



Install the AAA batteries by opening the two bottom covers, zero the unit on a flat surface.



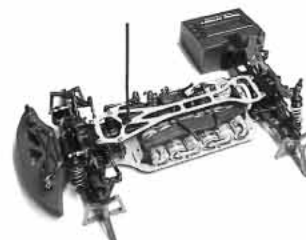
First, measure the left front weight. Write down this number on the worksheet for calculation.



Now, measure the right front and take down the number. Make sure the surface is flat.



Repeat the process for the left rear axle.



Finally, measure the right rear axle and take down the number.

One of the most important aspects of car setup is the static weight distribution and the cross-weight percentage. When working with static weight distribution, two percentages are used to analyze the car's corner weights: Left weight percentage and rear weight percentage. These tell us all we need to know about the setup relative to the weight distribution. The left weight percentage is found by adding the LF weight to the LR weight and dividing the sum by the total weight. The rear weight percentage is found in a similar manner: Add the LR and the RR weight together and divide the sum by the total weight. The only way to change the static weight distribution percentages is to physically move weight around in the car. Cross-weight percentage compares the diagonal weight totals to the car's total weight. To calculate cross-weight percentage, add the RF weight to the LR weight and divide the sum by the total weight of the car. Cross-weight is also called wedge: If the percentage is over 50 percent, the car has wedge; if below 50 percent, the car has reverse wedge. More wedge means that the car will likely under-steer (push) more in a left turn. The advantage to wedge is that the left rear tire carries more load, so the car drives off the turns better. But in a right turn, the opposite occurs and the handling is not as good.