HMMRC RTR Class Rules
All Comers (Hard Body)

6x2 minute heat races, lane change at power off location, smallest 6 lap differential wins.

General
- Any 32nd scale car/truck as claimed by the manufacturer may be used.
- All cars must appear complete and have a driver in the driving position.
- Max width of 68mm.
- Wipers, antennas, tow hooks and mirrors are not required.
- Any ballast weight is to be placed inside the car and must not be within touch when normally handling the car.
- Bodies must be mounted from underneath, pins or screws through the exterior of the body is not allowed.

Wheels + Tires
- Any rubber or urethane tire may be used for the wheels, silicone and any tire with any foam content is not to be used.
- Wheels and tires must not protrude past the bodywork when viewed from above unless it is normal for that style of car such as an open wheeled car like an F1 or Super Modified.
- Front tires may be coated and or coned to reduce friction but must have a minimum width of 4mm, o-rings are not allowed to be used for tires.
- Independent revolving front wheels are permitted.

Chassis
- Chassis may be made from any material.
- Suspension systems are permitted.
- Screw or clip fit guides are allowed.
- Ball bearings are permitted.
- A minimum clearance of 0.5mm between the gear/chassis and track is required.

Motor + Gears
- Any RTR type motor may be used.
- Motors may be soldered, screwed and or glued in position.
- Gear pitch and ratios are free.

6 Lap Differential Explanation

Let the track timing system run the race. At race end, extract the "Best Laps" data. Example below;

Driver	Lane 1	Lane 2	Lane 3	Lane 4	Lane 5	Lane 6	Differential
Mike	7.951	7.963	7.945	7.869	7.788	7.873	0.175
Dave	8.502	8.654	8.902	8.618	8.647	8.888	0.400
Colin	7.085	6.958	7.066	7.048	7.090	7.147	0.189
Rod	6.581	6.591	6.533	6.625	6.571	6.550	**0.092**
Paul	5.950	5.989	6.015	6.145	6.004	6.125	0.195
Alex	8.080	8.062	8.185	7.988	7.952	8.201	0.249

For each driver, the fastest lap from each lane rotation is shown. Then the fastest single lap is subtracted from their slowest "fast lap" to give a differential. The smallest differential denotes the winner, and so forth to the largest differential. This system reflects that a car may win solely on the consistency of best lap times for that car.

A race of consistency, the slowest car may win! In the example above "Rod" is the winner as his range of best recorded lap time from each lane have a range of only 0.092 seconds. 6.625-6.533=0.092