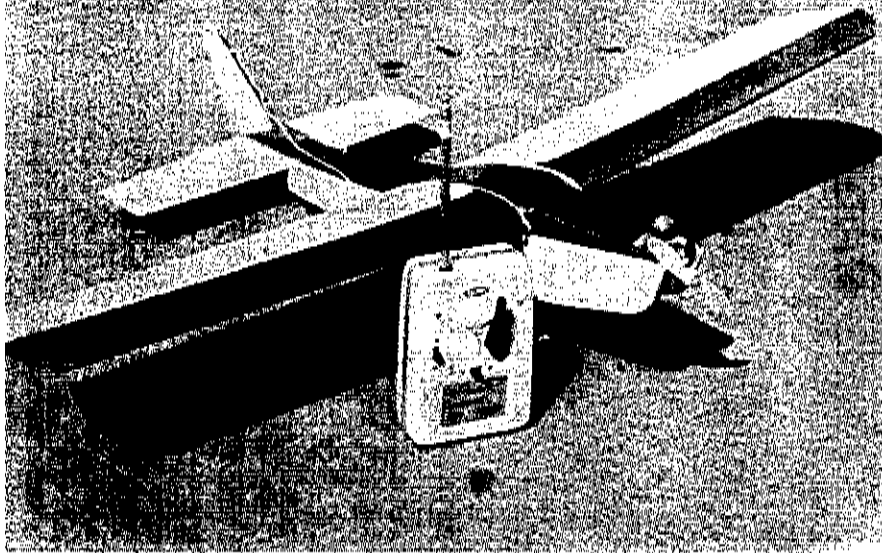


BY BARRY HALSTED and JED KUSIK



# PADDY'S PIG

.09 sport trainer for single  
channel action . . .

"SOMEDAY they'll make an R/C unit that even a beginner can just strap in and fly . . . one that will eliminate confusing button pushing and let's me steer naturally. They'll make it so dependable that it works every time I go out to fly. It will be so rugged that it will be practically crash-proof. It'll be one I won't have to replace when I advance to more sophisticated flying. They'll make a low-cost R/C that comes with built in nickel cadmium batteries and charger, with a receiver so perfect that even if it crashes the factory will replace it instead of repair it!"

This is the Someday that Sterling Models said is here now, when they released their Command Master R/C System, designed to fill these "someday requirements" of the beginner and sport flyer. When the first production models came off the line, we asked for a unit to test, and one for which we could design—a simple to build, easy to fly and repair model which this same beginner or sport flier could build and fly with almost the same degree of built-in success.

Paddy's Pig is the result. The first part of the name was our Editor, and Fearless Leader's attempt to give it an Irish flavor, while the second part was his expression of its overall appearance! Needless to say, graceful lines and an ethereal look was not part of the design

program for this model. Rather, it was designed as a simple, functional rudder-only airplane that would give the beginner a fighting chance to get his new equipment airborne in a minimum amount of time, and once there, keep him upstairs despite his own attempts to crash! The design is completely straightforward, with slab sides forming a "box," a simple, silkspan covered Clark Y airfoil, and a maximum amount of ruggedness in the areas generally affected by not-so-gentle contacts with the ground.

Flight characteristics can be summed up in one word—stable. There is very little tendency to drop a nose in the turn and no immediate tendency to go into a spiral dive when full command is held on the Command Master transmitter.

In other words—an extremely stable trainer that will allow you to get airborne and put in enough flying time in which to build up your confidence to a degree where you will feel comfortable with a more maneuverable ship. This same design, however, can be modified for increased performance by adding elevators, and using anything from a galloping ghost servo up to six channel reeds. There is even enough room for a couple of smaller proportional servos. If you up the weight by using a heavier radio system, substitute

a .10 or .15 mill for the Cox Medallion .09. These modifications are not recommended for the beginner nor for initial use with the Command Master system.

A word or two about the equipment itself. This pulse proportional, rudder-only system with its three position escapement throttle control, fulfills all of the claims made for it by the manufacturer. It had ample power for the control surface, plenty of range, and no interference problems were encountered. It was simply a matter of plugging it together and installing it in the plane—about a 30 minute job at the most. It works—and will continue to work and provide you with many, many hours of flying pleasure if—and we stress this point—if you don't take it apart or attempt to modify it to some way-out schematic you found in the pages of a model magazine. Leave it alone, and it will serve you well. Leave it alone, and take advantage of Sterling's unconditional 5-year guarantee. Enough said.

## Construction

We're not going to go into extensive construction details, since for the experienced sport flier, the plans are completely self-explanatory, and for the beginner, we strongly suggest that he enlist the aid of a more experienced builder to help him out with this project.

**Wing.** The wing consists of 16 ribs from  $\frac{3}{32}$ " sheet plus two center ribs from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " sheet. Leading edge is  $\frac{1}{2}$ " square with standard  $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1" tapered stock for the trailing edge. Upper leading edge sheeting is  $\frac{1}{16}$ " x 2" with  $\frac{1}{4}$ " sheeting in the center section. The single spar is hard  $\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $\frac{1}{8}$ " balsa stock. There is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " dihedral under each wingtip. When completed, sand well, brush on a couple of coats of dope, and cover with heavy grade silkspan. Two coats of clear, plus two coats of sprayed Aero-Gloss balsa fillercoat with intermittent sanding will give you an acceptable surface for final color. Color scheme on the prototype was Sig yellow and green with white trim.

**Fuselage.** The fuselage is a "basic box" of  $\frac{3}{32}$ " sides, top, and bottom, with the exception of the  $\frac{1}{32}$ " ply doublers forward, the  $\frac{1}{16}$ " balsa doublers aft, and the  $\frac{1}{8}$ " forward bottom sheeting and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " forward top sheeting. Contact cement is used for the doublers.  $\frac{1}{16}$ " x  $\frac{1}{4}$ " truss bracing is glued to the sides prior to assembly with the bulkheads. Join the bulkheads to the side with Franklin Titebond glue, and check with a triangle to assure that the sides are assembled in a true manner. Top and bottom sheeting is applied cross-grain for maximum strength and rigidity. For the Cox Medallion .09, a standard Tattone mount can be used. For the O.S. Max .10, mount the engine to a ply-



