COMET

Super Stars

AIRCRAFT CLASSICS

NEW FEATURES

- ADAPTABLE TO RUBBER POWER (Supplied) OR EITHER .010 or .020 GAS ENGINES
- FLIES AS CONTROL-LINE, FREE FLIGHT OR RADIO CONTROL USING SINGLE CHANNEL ¼ A EQUIPMENT
- PLASTIC COWLING, RADIATOR, MACHINE GUNS, PILOT, ETC. MAKES AN OUTSTANDING AUTHENTIC STATIC DISPLAY MODEL

- YEARS AHEAD IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
- RUGGED SUPER-X NON-WARPING WING ASSEMBLY
- EXCLUSIVE EASY TUBE-O-MATIC CONSTRUCTION
- LARGE AUTHENTIC DECALS

LARGE
26¼" WINGSPAN
SCALE: 1"=1'

British S.E.5

PRINTED DIE-CUT PARTS AND DETAILED PLASTIC ACCESSORIES FEATURING HIGH QUALITY MATERIALS AND CREATIVE ENGINEERING

BALSA WOOD True Scale FLYING MODEL

After completing STEP 7, turn plan around and continue with WING CONSTRUCTION - STEP 8. (For ease in handling, plan can be cut in half on dotted line.)

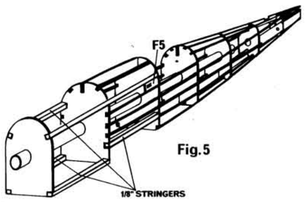


Fig.5

STEP 7
Glue 1/8" stringers between notches on formers A, B, and C where indicated in FIG. A and Fig. 5. Now glue on all remaining stringers using 1/16". Glue F5 in place on both sides.

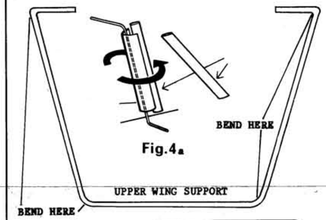


Fig.4a

STEP 6
Repeat this mounting procedure for upper wing support. Wing will be attached later. Add UWS braces to each side of wire, then wrap with paper as in Fig. 4a. The other two UWS pieces will be added and wrapped later.

STEP 5
Bend landing gear wire to angle as shown in Fig. 4. Lay wire over plan first to be sure you have the correct wire piece to be inserted. Now assemble the main landing gear wire (Fig. 4) to former B as indicated. Use "sandwich" technique gluing maximum support.

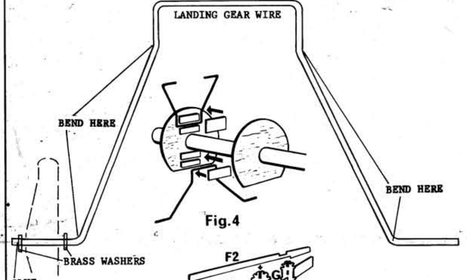


Fig.4

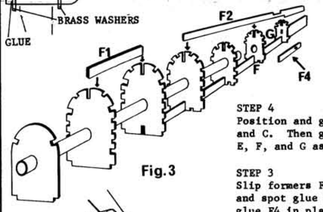


Fig.3

STEP 4
Position and glue F1 into top slots of B and C. Then glue F2 into top slots of D, E, F, and G as in Fig. 3.

STEP 3
Slip formers F and G on to F3. Position and spot glue in place (Fig. 3). Then glue F4 in place between formers F and G.

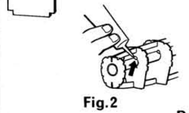


Fig.2

STEP 2
After formers are dry, glue F3 into bottom slots of C, D, and E (Fig. 1).

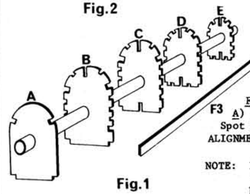


Fig.1

STEP 1
Carefully punch out all die-cut formers. Cut former A out of plywood using pattern on plan as a guide. Slip A, B, C, D and E onto tube as shown in Fig. 1. Use side view of plan (FIG. A) for exact positioning of pieces. Spot glue in place as in Fig. 2. CHECK ALIGNMENT.

NOTE: Diagram sketches may not be exact for the plan you are building, however, they show correct assembly procedures.

FUSELAGE CONSTRUCTION

After completing STEP 20, continue construction here.

STEP 21
IT IS IMPORTANT AT THIS TIME TO DECIDE WHAT VERSION OF THE PLANE YOU ARE BUILDING.

(A) **RUBBER POWERED** (Supplied)
If your plane is to be rubber powered, the plane should be covered with tissue (or other material) at this point. Refer to enclosed sheet for tips on covering your model.

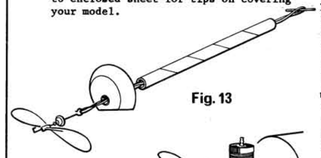


Fig.13

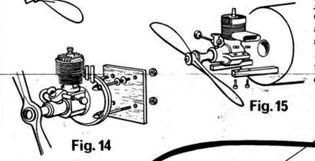


Fig.15

Fig.14

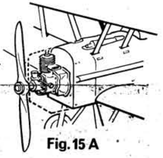


Fig.15 A

(B) **GAS ENGINE VERSION**
If you decide to assemble your plane as a gas engine powered craft for either control line, free flight or radio control, follow these steps: Mount engine to plywood former A as in Fig. 14. Be certain at this time that your engine is mounted properly. For best flights, the engine has to be canted downward and to the right very slightly (less than two degrees). This can be accomplished by putting one or two small washers behind the engine on the upper left bolt that fastens the engine to the plywood former A. If your engine has crank-case side mounts (Fig.15) you will have to add two support beams (hardwood) into formers A and B. This support is required for the strength needed to fly this plane as a control line model. On this model, the British S.E.-5, some alteration will have to be performed. Former A will have to be moved back to the dotted line position on FIG. A. Add the additional side mount braces after A has been moved. For best free-flight performance, mount your .020 gas engine against former A as in Fig. 15A. Then replace original plastic nose piece and side plates, leaving some access to throttle, fuel filler, etc. Now refer to enclosed sheet for tips on covering your model.

(C) **CONTROL LINE VERSION**
To fly your model as a control line plane, you will have to add the appropriate hardware. These inexpensive additions are available at the local model shop. They will include flying wires, handle, line clips, bell crank and push-rods. See Fig. 16 for mounting this assembly. However, these units do vary in design and you may want to assemble yours in your own particular manner. We recommend a 1/2 A gas engine for control line flight. Now cover all pieces with tissue (or other material). Refer to enclosed sheet for tips on covering your model.


Fig.16

(D) **RADIO CONTROL VERSION**
Your kit is capable of handling a number of radio control units and you will have to determine which unit best suits your model. We recommend a single channel "rudder only" version to begin with. Your plane will require numerous alterations to permit installation of the radio receiver and actuators. It would be difficult for us to show all the methods of installation for the radio units that would perform in this craft, therefore, our instructions have to be general in nature. It will be necessary to "clear" the inside of the fuselage. This means cutting the tube and formers away to fit your receiver. This should be done, of course, after your plane has been assembled and allowed to dry. Now cover your plane with tissue (or other material). We recommend that you contact your local dealer for assistance in locating your radio unit, as well as the proper engine and radio.

STEP 22
Final assembly (Fig. 17). Fit lower wing onto fuselage between formers B and C so LW1 ribs are touching the 1/8" stringers. Glue securely in place. Fit upper wing support wire ends into grooves notched into the bottom of main spar on top wing, Fig. 18. Glue in place, then add hardwood caps over wire to hold. Turn upside down and let dry. Be sure wing is parallel to line of flight. When dry, glue on the two remaining UWS pieces by sliding into the slots in F5 and attach to the upper wing as indicated in FIG. C. Glue stabilizer and rudder in position. Assemble wheels to landing gear wire (Fig. 4). Glue LGS (landing gear support) pieces to the landing gear wires and then glue CWW (center wheel wing) between LGS. Glue TS (tail skid) to fuselage as shown in FIG. A. Glue instrument panel to former C.

Glue wing braces and wheel braces, cut from 1/4" stringer wood, where indicated on FIG. B and FIG. C.

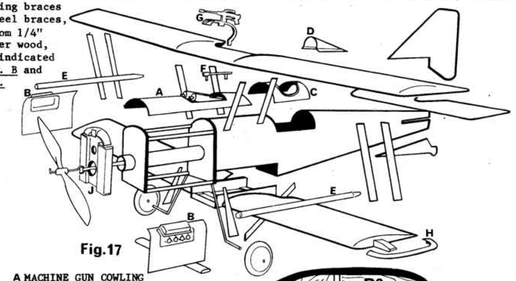


Fig.17

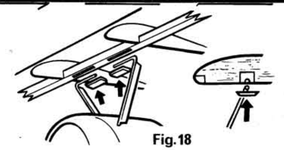


Fig.18

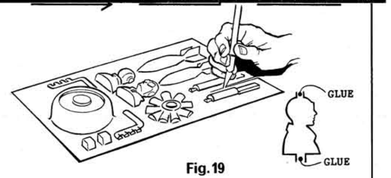


Fig.19

PLASTIC PARTS
Your kit contains plastic parts, engineered with a high degree of accuracy, that let you add superb detail to your plane. With a reasonable amount of care in cutting, painting, and application, you will add a new dimension of modeling to your aircraft.

STEP 23
Carefully cut out each piece with a slight "lip" around the part (Fig. 19). This lip lets you glue parts together for a three dimensional look. Parts should be painted with plastic model paint before attaching to model.

RADIATOR-NOSE COWLING: Needs no lip when cut out. Trim to fit fuselage and cut center recess to expose tube. Glue in place. If your plane is to be rubber powered, assemble propeller and nose button on wire as shown in Fig. 13. Attach rubber (many loops then tied for desired length) and drop through tube until it protrudes past F4. Insert wooden dowel through hole in F4, pick up rubber loop and through hole in F4 on other side of fuselage.

MACHINE GUN COWLING: Cut carefully and fit over top front of fuselage. Be careful not to cut away too much when fitting.

ENGINE SIDE PANELS: Needs no lip when cut out. Fit and glue to sides of fuselage in position (FIG. A).

COCKPIT: Needs no lip. Glue onto fuselage between formers C and D.

HEAD REST: Needs no lip. Glue to fuselage behind cockpit and between formers D and E.

PILOT: Use lip around edges to glue halves together, then glue in place.

EXHAUST PIPES: Glue halves together using lip, then glue to sides of fuselage in position.

GUN SIGHT: Glue halves together using lip, then glue to center of machine gun cowling as shown,(FIG. A).

MACHINE GUN MOUNT: Carefully cut and glue together. Glue to wing and fuselage in position.

WING TIPS: Needs no lip when cutting out. Glue to UW6 and LW6 ribs and to trimmed main spar and stringers as in Fig. 10.

STEP 24
Paint your model with dope and add decals. Add thread or light line braces between fuselage and wing struts. See box cover for details and color scheme.

COLOR SCHEME

FUSELAGE	:	OLIVE GREEN
TOP OF WINGS, STABILIZER	:	OLIVE GREEN
UNDERSIDE OF WINGS AND STABILIZER	:	TAN
RUDDER AND TAIL SKID	:	BLUE
RADIATOR	:	BLUE
WING STRUTS	:	WOOD COLOR
PILOT		
FACE	:	FLESH
JACKET	:	BROWN LEATHER
MACHINE GUN, MOUNT, EXHAUST PIPES AND ENGINE	:	DULL MACHINE GRAY

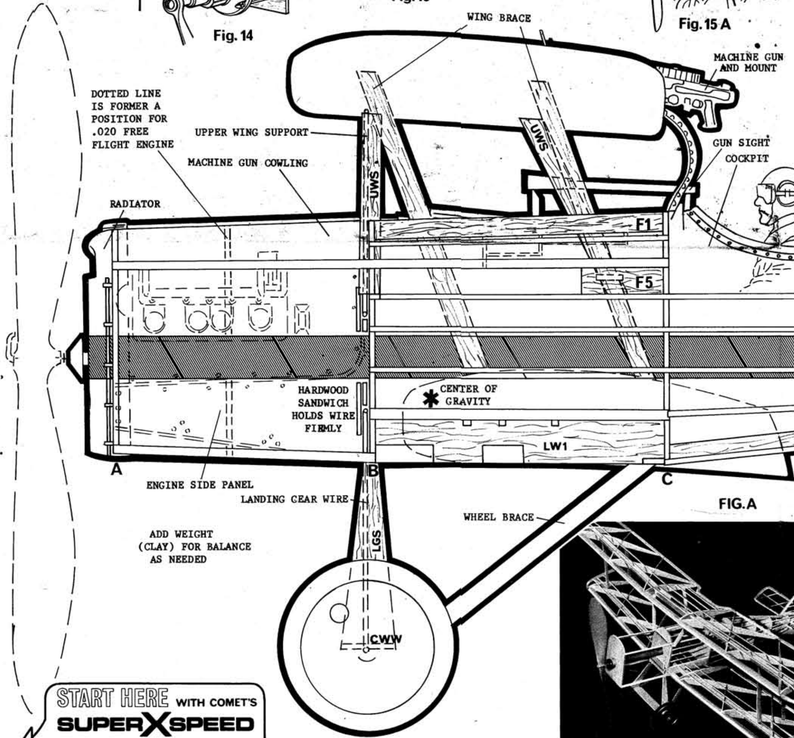
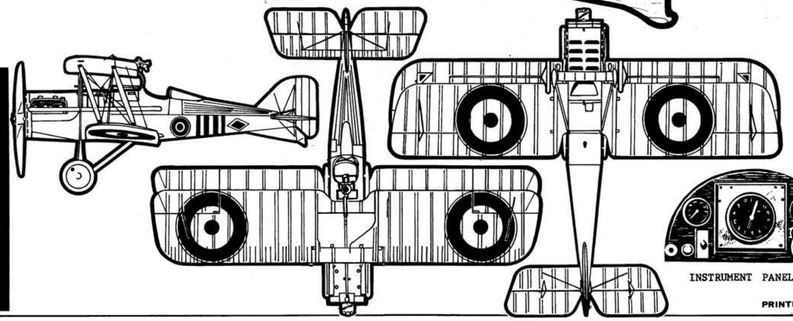


FIG. A



INSTRUMENT PANEL

START HERE WITH COMET'S SUPER X SPEED CONSTRUCTION

BRITISH S.E.5

FEATURING SUPER X SPEED CONSTRUCTION

WINGSPAN 26-1/2 INCHES
LENGTH 20-1/2 INCHES
KIT NO. 2601

DESIGNED BY Jon Nuberg

COMET

COMET INDUSTRIES CORP., Chicago, Illinois 60609

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

WING CONSTRUCTION

STEP 8
To construct lower wing, cut trailing edge from 1/4" x 1/16" stringer wood, to length as in FIG. B, then pin to plan. Lay wax paper over plan first so pieces can be easily lifted off.

STEP 9
Cut main spar from 1/4" spar wood and pin to plan (FIG. B) as indicated. Glue LW6 to it and trailing edge as in Fig. 6.

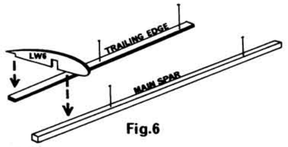


Fig.6

STEP 10
Now criss cross wing formers LW4 and LW5, place in position on FIG. B and glue to main spar and trailing edge (Fig. 7). Glue LW7 to LW3 to create the correct dihedral angle as shown in FIG. D. Use paper template to maintain correct angle. When dry, glue in place over FIG. B.

STEP 11
Cut leading edge spar to length using 1/4" spar wood (FIG. B) and glue to front of ribs (Fig. 8). Complete by gluing top stringers into notches, trim off excess when dry. Repeat wing assembly steps for other wing half. Finish leading edge by trimming excess wood and sanding to rounded edge (Fig. 9). Trailing edges should also be sanded and rounded at this time. Cut and trim main spar and stringers as in Fig. 10 for plastic tips that are to be added later.

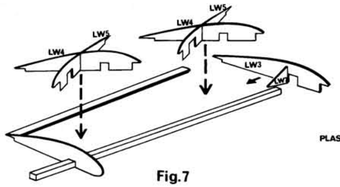


Fig.7

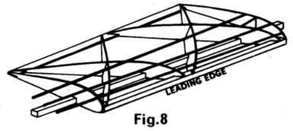


Fig.8

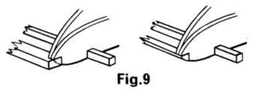


Fig.9

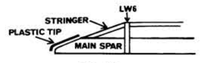


Fig.10

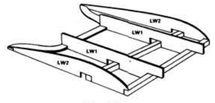


Fig.11

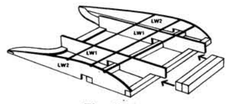


Fig.12

STEP 12
To construct center section of lower wing, cut trailing edge from 1/4" x 1/16" stringer wood. Glue to LW8 pieces, then pin to plan. Cut main spar and pin to plan as indicated in FIG. B. Glue formers LW1 and LW2 to it and trailing edge as in Fig. 11.

STEP 13
Cut leading edge spar to length using 1/4" spar wood and glue to front of ribs. Cut two additional spar lengths and glue to front of leading edge (FIG. B) as in Fig. 12. Complete by gluing stringers into top notches, trim off excess when dry. Sand and round leading edge beyond center spar pieces.

STEP 14
To assemble lower wing sections, slip main spars into center section so LW3 and LW2 ribs fit tightly together. Glue in place along ribs and main spars. Trim away extra main spar wood that extends below center section of main spar.

STEP 15
To construct upper wing (FIG. C), follow STEPS 8, 9, 10 and 11 as for the lower wing halves using upper wing pieces.

STEP 16
To construct center section of upper wing, cut trailing edge as before and glue to UW1 pieces, then pin to plan. Cut main spar and glue to plan as indicated (FIG. C). Glue formers UW2 to it and trailing edge.

STEP 17
Cut leading edge spar to length and glue to front of ribs. Complete by gluing stringers into top notches. trim off excess when dry. Sand and round leading edge.

STEP 18
Assemble upper wing using the same directions as lower wing gluing along main spars and UW3 and UW2 ribs. Trim main spar.

RUDDER AND STABILIZER CONSTRUCTION

STEP 19
Glue rudder pieces in position over plan. Cut cross bracing from 1/16" stringer wood to fit as shown (FIG. A). Glue stabilizer pieces in place as in FIG. E. Again cut cross bracing from 1/16" stringer wood to fit as shown.

STEP 20
Now sand fuselage, wings, rudder and stabilizer pieces lightly so that no sharp edges protrude on surfaces that are to be covered with tissue (or other material such as silk. silk span. etc.)

Now continue with STEP 21.

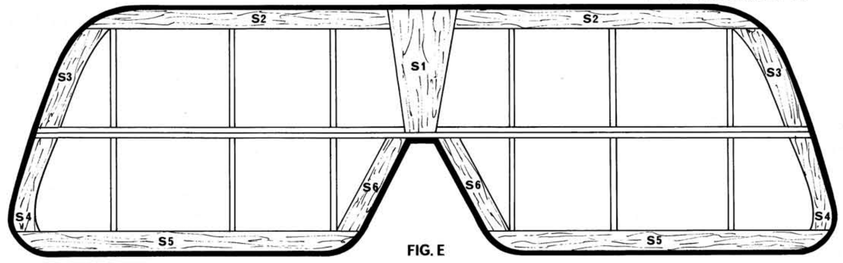


FIG. E

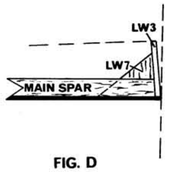
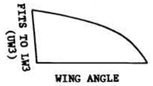
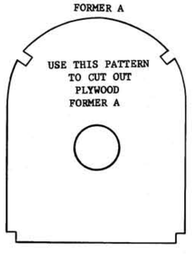
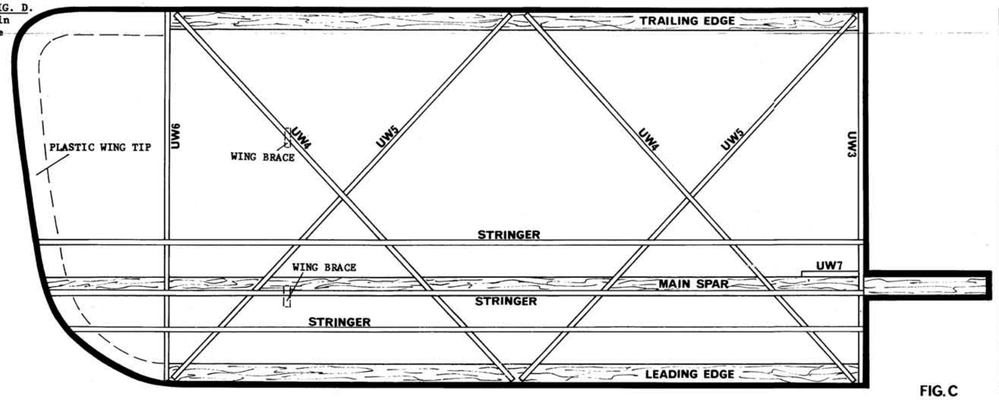


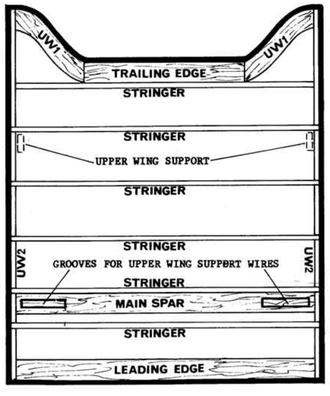
FIG. D



WING ANGLE (DIHEDRAL) TEMPLATE CUT OUT AND MOUNT ON STIFF PAPER







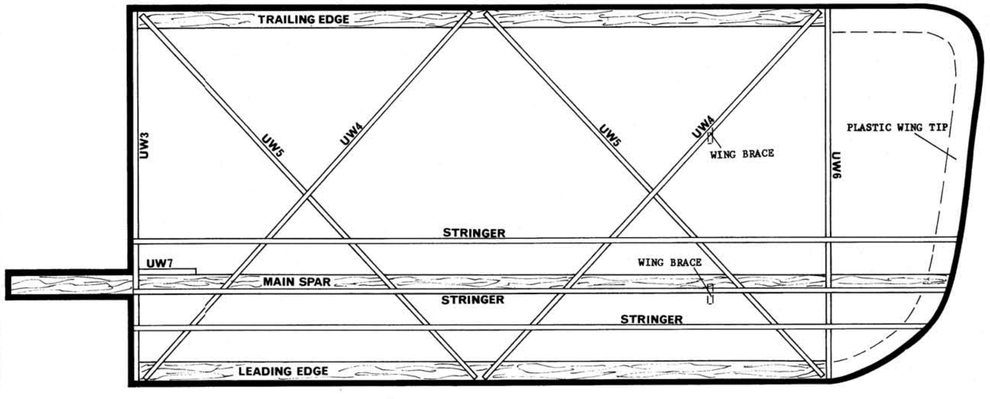
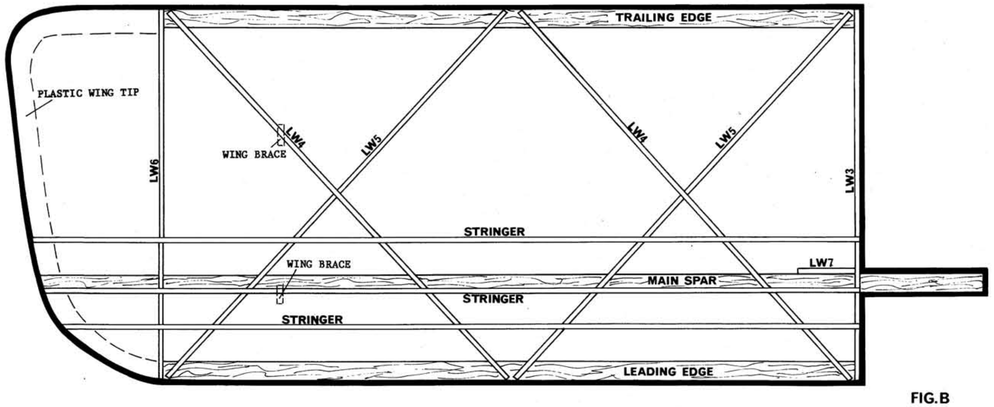
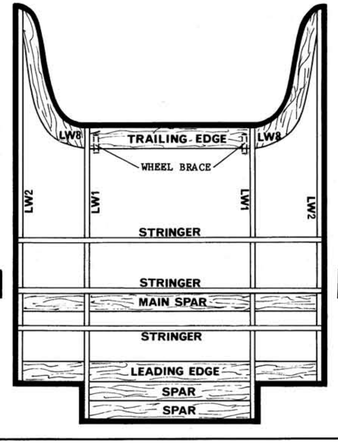


FIG. C





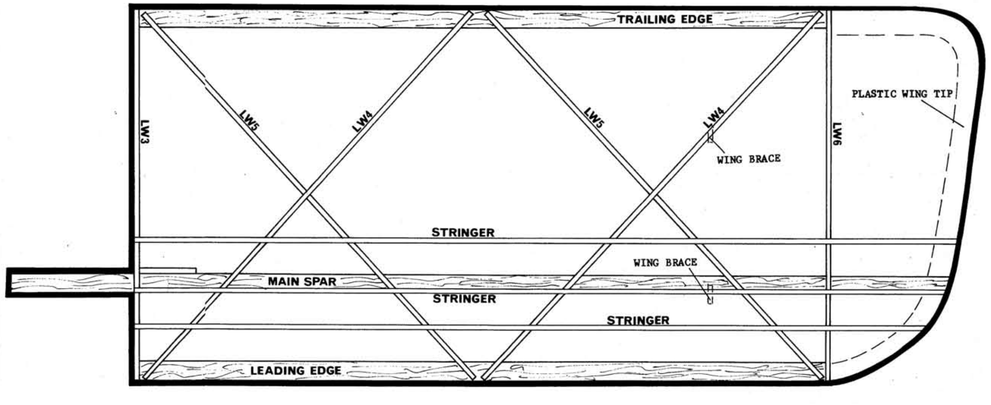
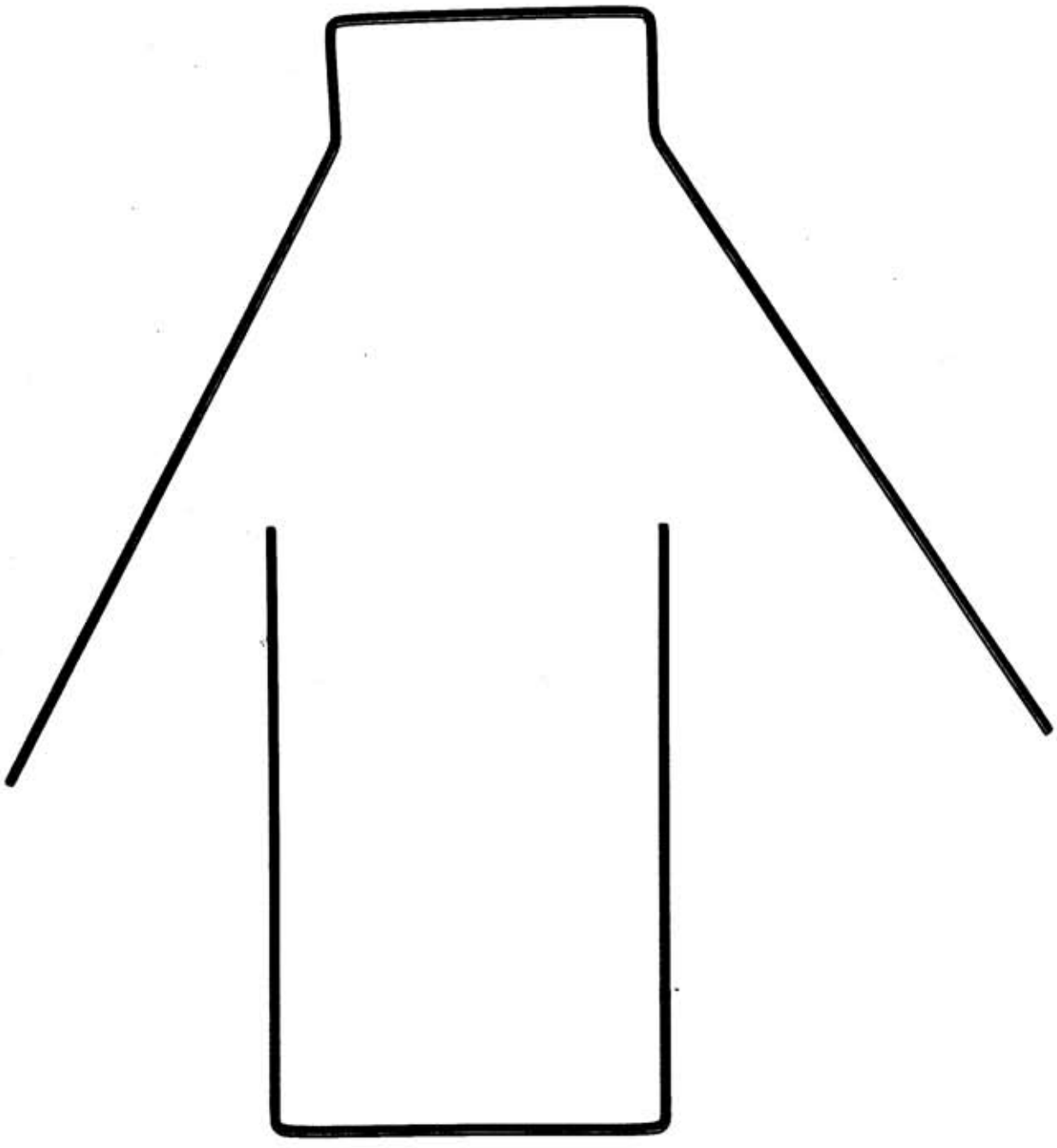


FIG. B



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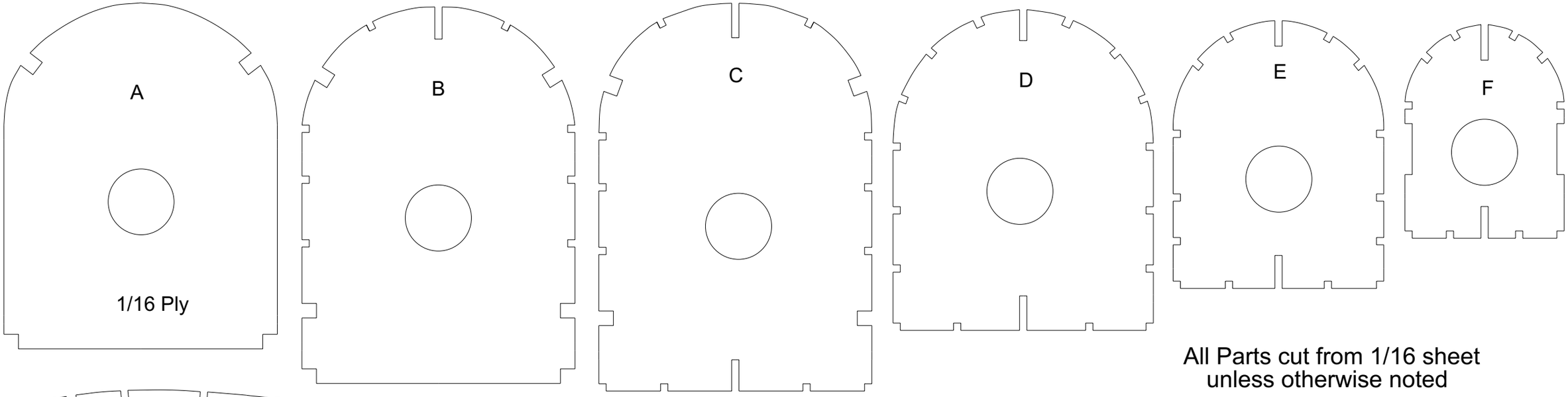
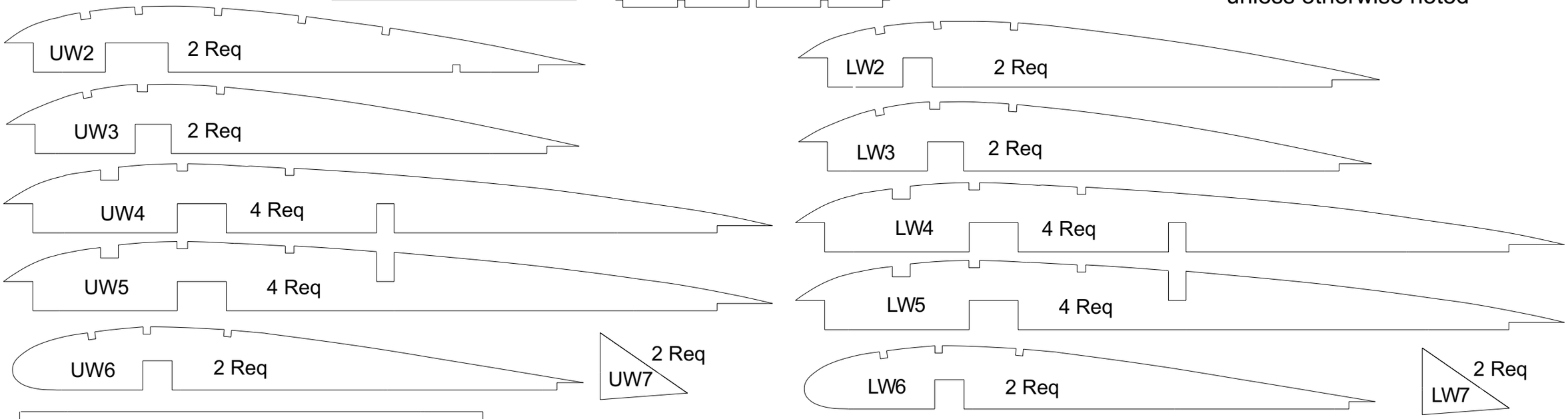
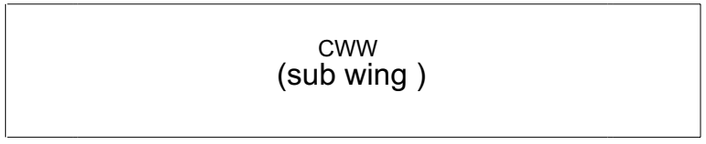


All Parts cut from 1/16 sheet
unless otherwise noted





These Parts are Full size and have been reworked and corrected where needed.
Use the Plan to trace out all other parts that are not listed here.

The Plastic Parts can be replicated from Balsa blocks, Card Stock or similar materials.

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Cad Work Provided by AEROWERKES