



LOOK THE PLAN OVER FIRST AND THEN TURN TO THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BELOW. RUN THROUGH THEM TO GET THE GENERAL IDEA. THEN READ THEM CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU START BUILDING. WORK GOES MUCH FASTER THIS WAY.

THE INSTRUCTIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR MAIN GROUPS AS FOLLOWS: (1) FRAME CONSTRUCTION, (2) COVERING THE FRAMES, (3) COMPLETING THE MODEL, AND (4) FLYING THE MODEL. NEW BUILDERS WILL APPRECIATE THE ILLUSTRATIONS OF VARIOUS METHODS USED IN MAKING FLYING MODELS SUCH AS THIS ONE. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES: (1) MAKING RAZOR BLADE KNIVES, (2) CUTTING FRAME MEMBERS FROM BALSA SHEETS AND STRIPS, (3) PINNING FRAME MEMBERS TO PLAN, (4) CEMENTING BALSA FRAMES, ETC..

FRAME CONSTRUCTION



Razor blade knives are ideal for cutting balsa strips and sheet balsa. They are easily made from new or old razor blades. Break blades as shown and wrap adhesive tape around the butt to protect the fingers. Make several knives. Balsa strips are freed from the panel by cutting the ends free. Use straight edge as guide.



Model airplane cement, thick and quick drying, is used to cement the balsa frame members together. Common pins are used to hold frame members in place during construction.

Tack the plan to the work board and cover it with wax paper to protect it from the wet cement.

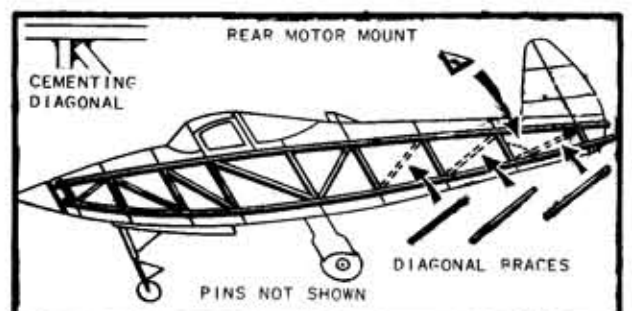
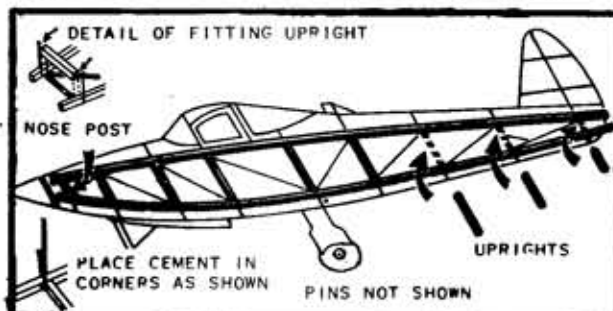
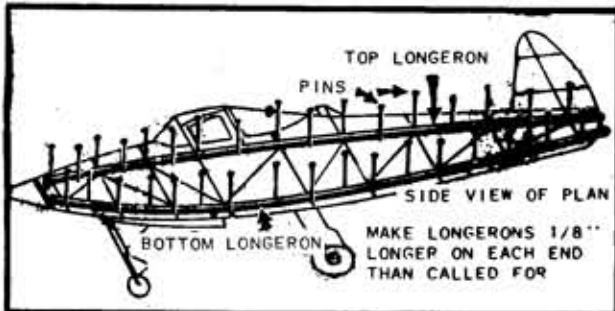


PILOT'S CHOICE

FUSELAGE

The fuselage side frames are built on the heavy black lines on the Side View of the plan.

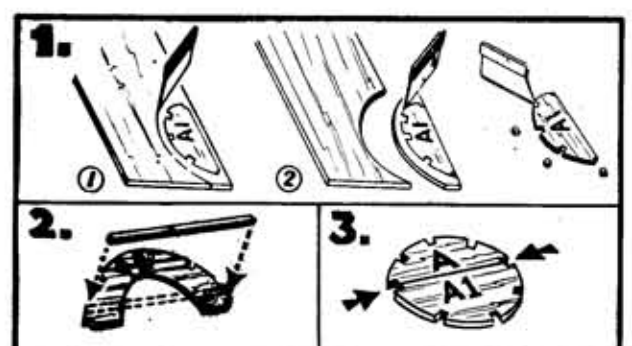
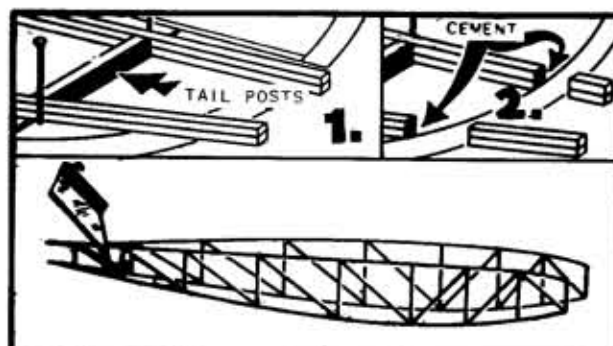
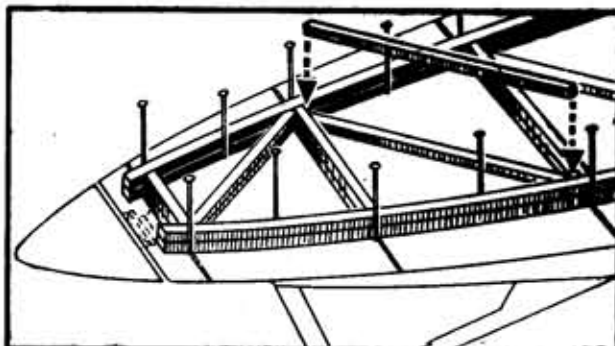
Be sure wax paper is tacked over the Side View before building the side frames.



1 Cut and pin top and bottom longerons over side view of plan. Use a broken razor blade for cutting. Cover butt of blade with adhesive tape.

2 Cut and fit nose post, upright braces and tail post between longerons, and cement. Note: Cut two of each upright and diagonal at same time. Set the duplicate pieces on plan for use on second side frame.

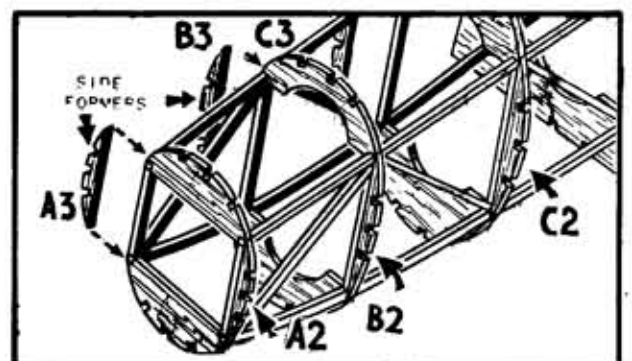
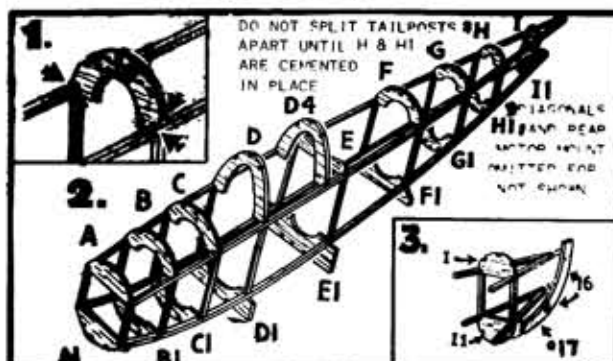
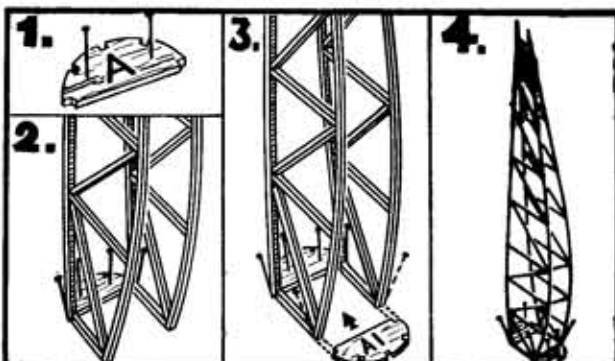
3 Cut and fit diagonal braces and rear motor mount. Cement in place.



4 Now build a second side frame on top of the first one. Slide longerons between pins and then add uprights and diagonals and rear motor mount. Be careful not to cement the two sides together.

5 Smear cement over the back face of the two tail posts. When cement has dried, trim longerons to length as shown in Figure 2, also trim other end of longerons to length. Remove side frames from plan and split apart with razor blade except at tail posts. See Figure 3.

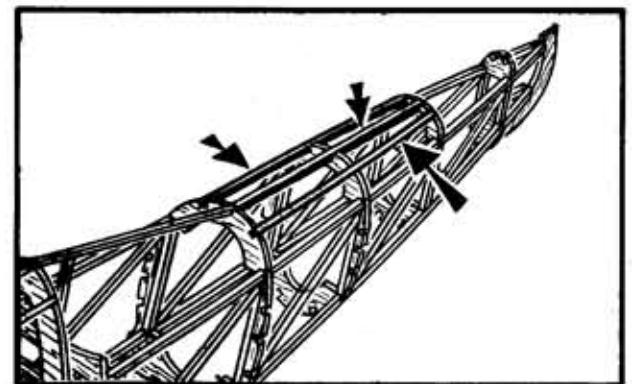
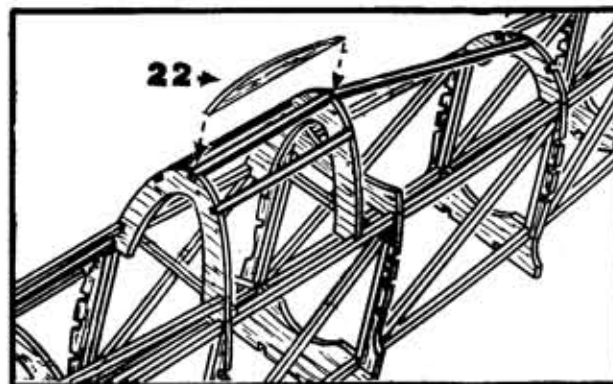
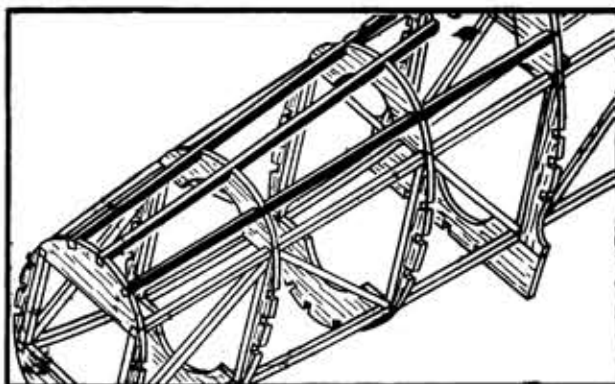
6 Cut forms A, Al, P, B1, C, Cl, D, Dl, F, Fl, F1, G, Gl, H, Hl, I and Il from printed sheet balsa as in Figure 2. Add braces to forms D, F and F as in Figure 2. Match each pair of forms as in Figure 3. Shoulders should be same length.



7 Pin nose former A to board as in Figure 1. Cement and pin side frames to former A as in Figure 2. Add former Al as shown in Figure 3. The completed unit is shown in Figure 4.

8 Next cement the top and bottom forms between the side frames. Do a pair at a time, beginning with B and B1, then C and Cl, etc. Figure 1 shows how cementing is done. Cut tail piece 16 and

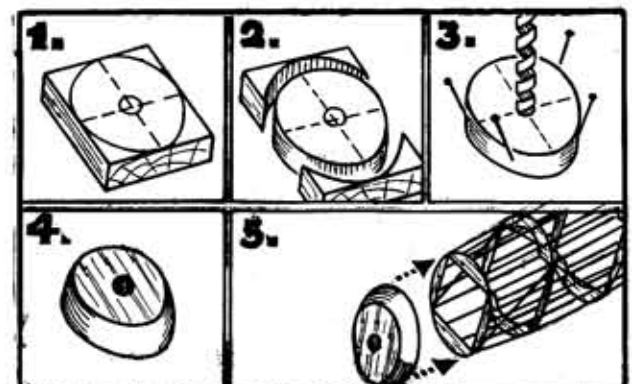
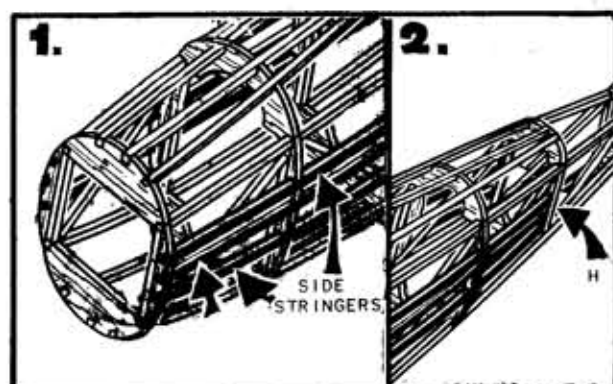
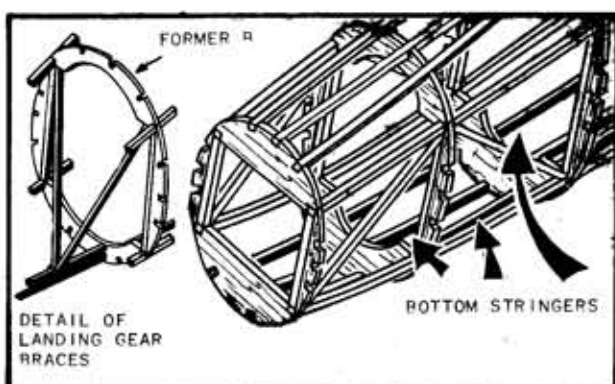
9 tail piece 17. Cement together and then to the longerons. Add brace to D4. Cement D4 to fuselage. Cut the side forms (A2 and A3, P2 and P3, C2 and C3, etc.) and cement them to the fuselage.



10 The stringers are added to the fuselage next. Add the center stringer to the top of the nose from former A to beyond C as shown above, then the 2 side stringers from A to D as shown above.

11 Add the three stringers to the top of the cabin from D to D4, the center stringer first, then the other two. Cement 22 to top of center stringer as shown. Add stringer between D4 and F.

12 Add stringers to the top of the tail from F to H. Add center stringer first, then side stringers. Stringers from H to end of tail are added later.



13 The three bottom stringers are then added from Al to tail piece 17, first the center stringer, then the other two. Add extra stringer from Al to B1 inside the fuselage. Cement it to bottom center stringer as shown in Figure 2. Add diagonal braces from extra stringer to junction of longerons and former P.

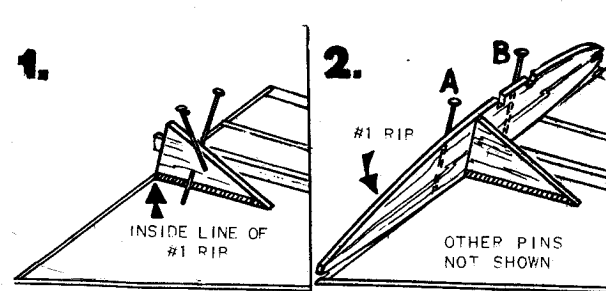
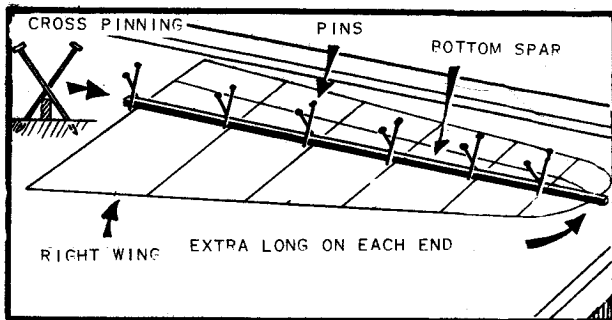
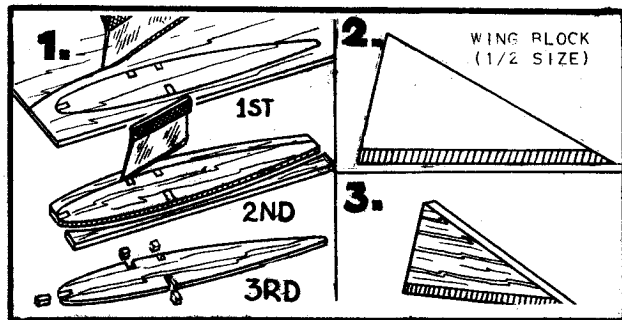
14 The side stringers are added next from forms A2 and A3 (Figure 1) to uprights at bulkhead H. (Figure 2)

15 Make nose block as follows: 1. Trace outline of fuselage on nose block. Locate hole for nose plug. 2. Cut to outline. 3. Bore hole for nose plug, then countersink to proper depth. 4. Carve nose block to shape. 5. Cement nose block to nose of fuselage. When dry, smooth joint with sandpaper.

WING CONSTRUCTION

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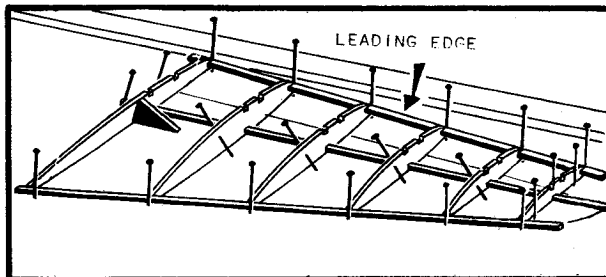
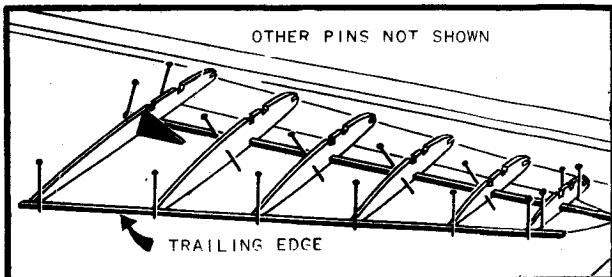
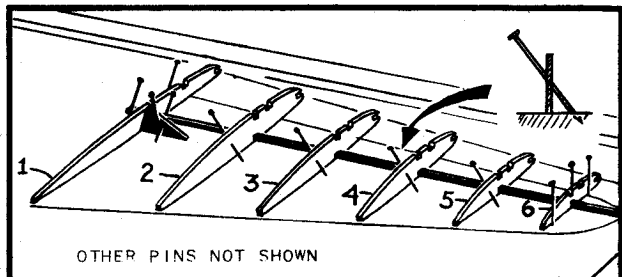
Be sure that wax paper is tacked over the Wing Layout before starting construction of the wing frames.



1 Figure 1. Cutting the ribs from printed sheet balsa. Figure 2. Cut the angle block from sheet balsa or cardboard double the given size. Mark bottom as shown in Figure 3.

2 Cut and pin the bottom spar to right wing layout. Always cut top and bottom spars, leading and trailing edges 1/4" to 1/2" longer than needed. Trim ends after the frame is completed unless specified otherwise.

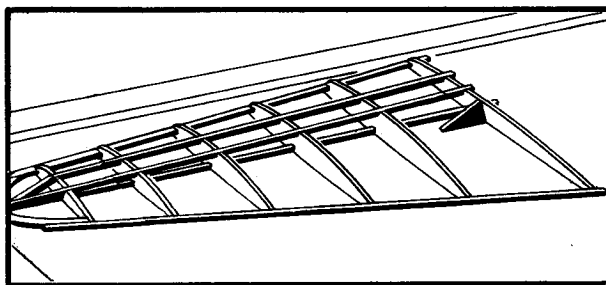
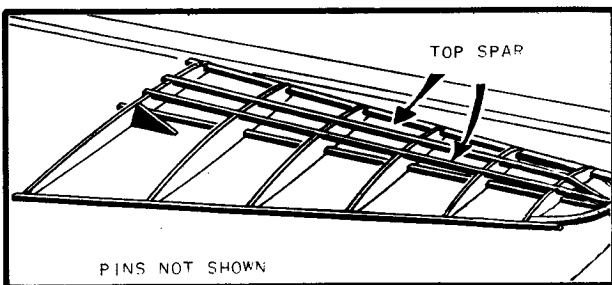
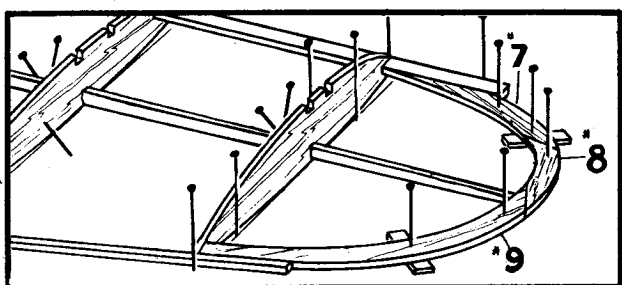
3 Pin angle block flush with inside line of rib as shown above in Figure 1. Fit and cement rib to bottom spar. Pin rib against angle block as in Figure 2. Do not cement rib to angle block.



4 Fit and cement ribs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the bottom spar. Pin in place as shown. Ribs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are not slanted.

5 Pin trailing edge against end of ribs and cement in place. Raise or lower end of ribs as necessary to bring them flush with trailing edge.

6 Cement and pin leading edge in nose slot of ribs. The leading edge should set flush with ribs.



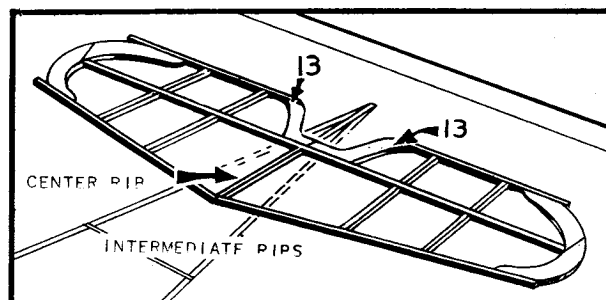
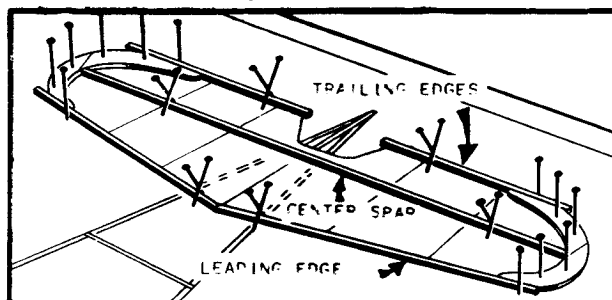
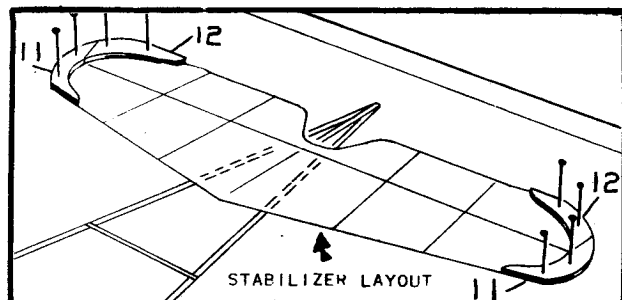
7 Trim bottom spar at wing tip to finished length and fit wing tip pieces 7, 8 and 9 between leading and trailing edges and against end of bottom spar, and cement. Note how small blocks of balsa

8 Cut, fit and cement top spars to the wing frame. Add the rear spar first from rib 1 to wing tip, then the forward spar from rib 1 to rib 6, and finally forward spar from rib 6 to wing tip. When dry, remove pins and angle block, trim spars to length and remove frame from plan.

9 Pin the angle block to the left wing layout, and build the left wing in a similar manner. The left wing is shown above ready for trimming. The pins are not shown.

STABILIZER, RUDDER CONSTRUCTION

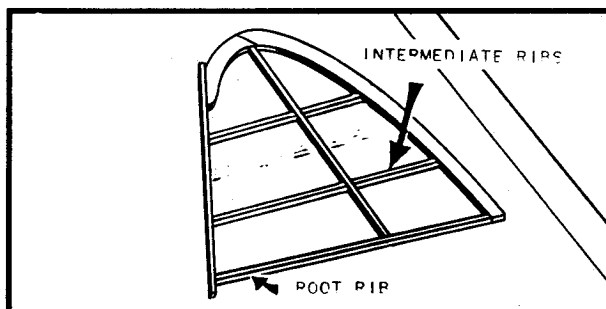
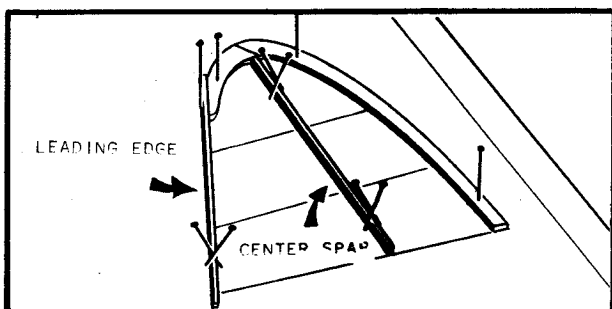
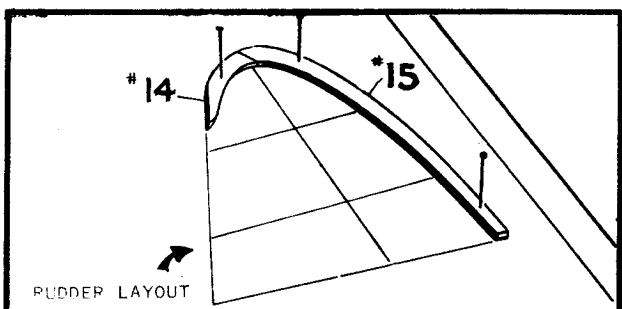
Be sure that wax paper is tacked over the Stabilizer and Rudder Layouts before building the frames.



1 Stabilizer Construction: Cut out pieces 11 and 12 from printed sheet balsa. Pin 11 to plan, cement 12 to 11 and pin to plan. The right section is done in a similar manner.

2 Cement the leading and trailing edges to the tip pieces and pin to the plan. Cement center spar in place after fitting it between the tip pieces.

3 Fit and cement intermediate ribs, center (root) rib and diagonal braces in place. Add gusset 13. When dry, trim spars to length and remove stabilizer sections from plan.



4 Rudder Construction: Cut pieces 14 and 15 from printed sheet balsa. Pin 15 to plan. Cement 14 to 15 and pin to plan.

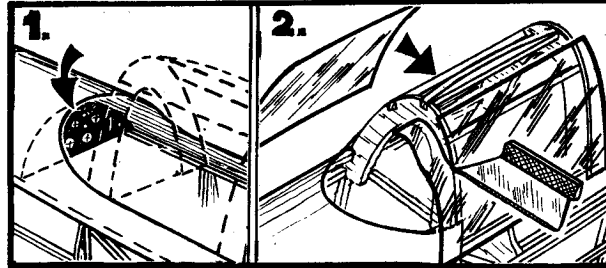
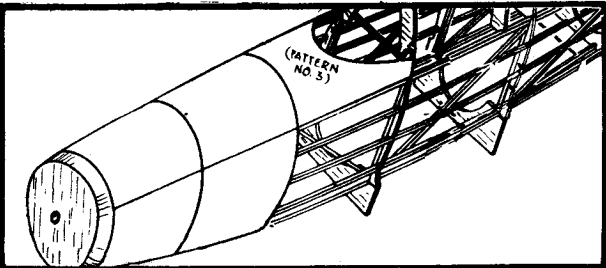
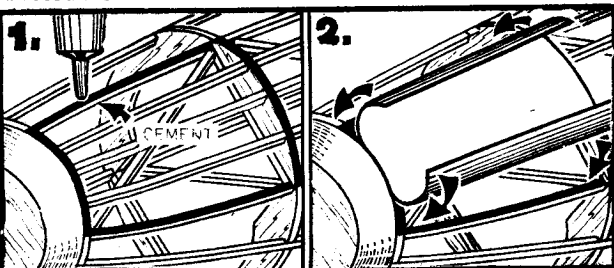
5 Cement leading edge to 14 and pin to plan as shown above. Cement center spar to 14 and pin to plan.

6 Fit and cement root rib in place, then add intermediate ribs. When dry, trim spars to length and remove frame from plan.

COVERING THE FRAMES

COVERING THE FUSELAGE FRAME

1 The fuselage frame is covered as follows: First the nose is covered with stiff paper, then the cabin with cellophane, and finally the entire fuselage - except the cabin with tissue. Thin, slow drying cement, known as Tissue Cement, is used to fasten the stiff paper, cellophane and tissue to the balsa frame. Generally the covering materials are cut into small pieces before being applied to the frame. Paper patterns are fitted to the frame and then used to cut the materials.

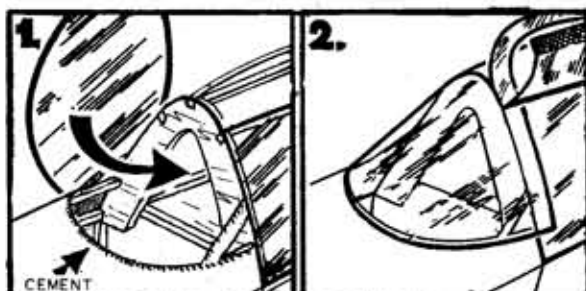


2 Stiff Paper: Cover sides of the nose with stiff paper as follows: Place fuselage on its right side and add stiff paper to the nose from A2 to A3 between top and bottom longerons after first spreading cement along the frame members as shown in Figure 1.

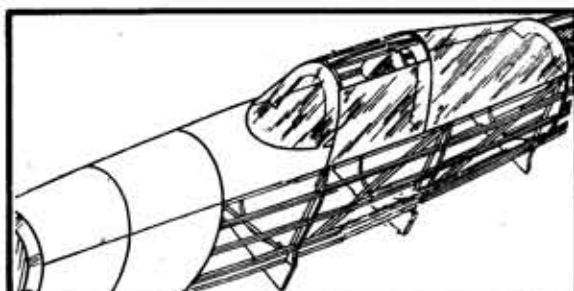
3 Turn fuselage over and cover right side in the same manner. Then add stiff paper to the top of the fuselage from A to B; from B to C; and from C to D (see stiff paper pattern 3 on plan).

4 Cement instrument panel, cut from plan, in place as shown by Figure 1. Cut cellophane over size about 1/4" and apply to the left side of the cabin and trim to size when dry. Cover right side of cabin in same way. Be sure to spread cement on frame before adding the cellophane.

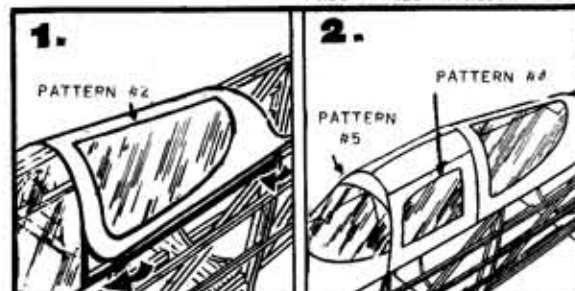
covering materials. Only the frame members that form the edges of the frame section to be covered have cement applied to them as shown in the illustrated directions given below. Patterns are marked as follows: Stiff Paper by ST or P, Cellophane by C, and Tissue by T. The numerals correspond with those of the Covering Key or in the illustrations below. Mark the forward edge of all patterns with a pencil point. Indicate the grain direction of the tissue with an arrow. (Tissue grain should run from fuselage nose to the tail). Place smooth side of tissue next to the frame.



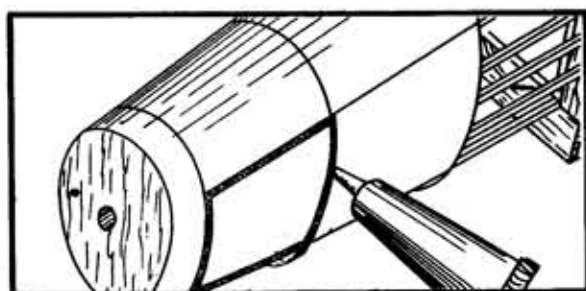
- 5** 1. Cut cellophane for windshield and cement in place. Fit carefully before cementing. 2. Trim off excess when cement has dried.



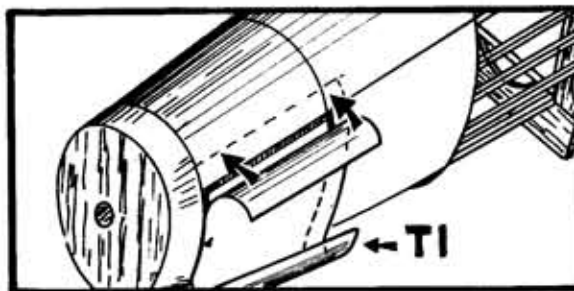
- 6** Cover section from D4 to F with cellophane as shown. Trim cellophane to size when cement has dried.



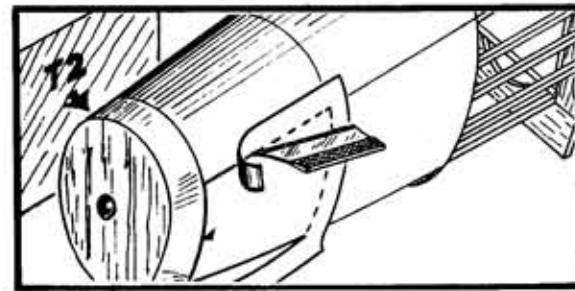
- 7** Cut Stiff Paper Pattern 2 from plan and cement to cellophane between D4 and F as shown above in Figure 1. Cut Stiff Paper Patterns 4 and 5 from plan and cement in place as shown in Figure 2. Add stiff paper to top of cabin as shown.



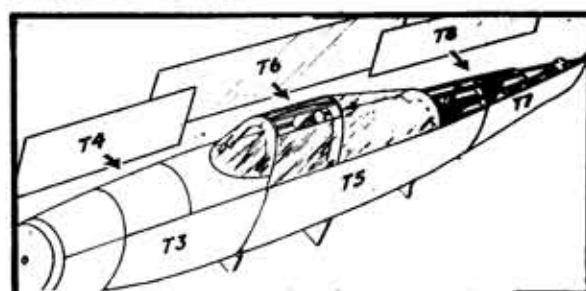
- 8** Cut tissue piece T1 (See tissue pattern sheet for full directions). Spread cement along edges of stiff paper between A2 and I2 as shown.



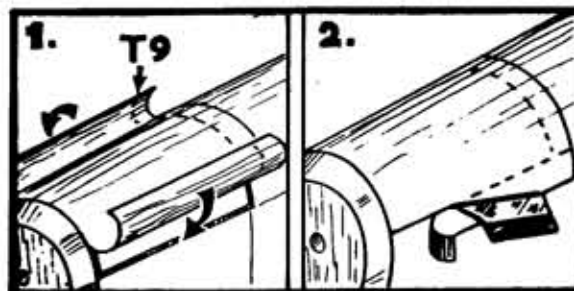
- 9** Set T1 in place and smooth down as shown by the arrows. Try to set tissue in place without undue wrinkling.



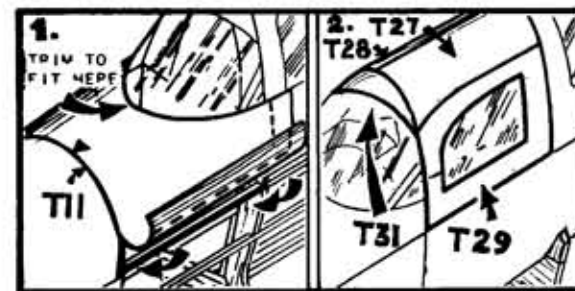
- 10** Trim off excess tissue with razor blade knife as shown above. Never use dull blades for cutting tissue. Add T2 to the right side of nose.



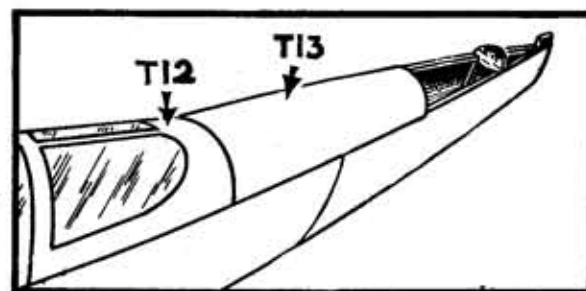
- 11** Apply tissue pieces T3, T4, T5, T6, T7 and T8 in a similar manner to the sides of the fuselage.



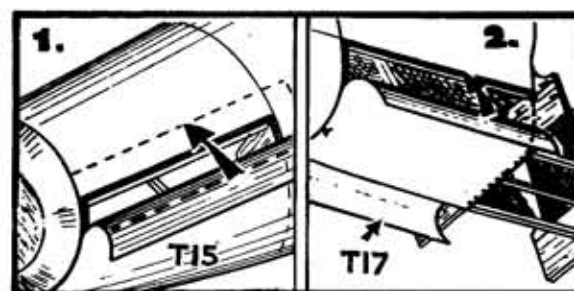
- 12** Cut tissue T9 and apply to top of the fuselage from A to B as shown in Figure 1. Trim as shown in Figure 2. Cut T10 and apply to area between P and C.



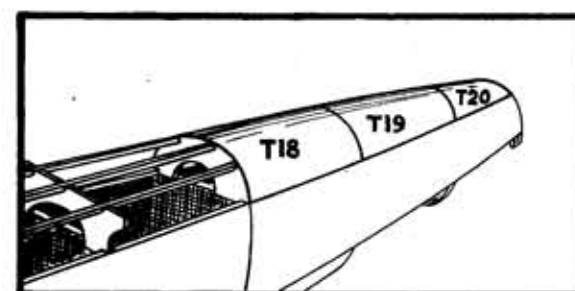
- 13** Cut T11 and cement to stiff paper 3 as shown in Figure 1. Cut tissue pieces T27, T28, T29, T30 and T31 and apply to cabin as shown in Figure 2. Note: T30 covers right side of cabin like T29.



- 14** Cut tissue pieces T12 and T13. Cover stiff paper 2 with T12, the area from F to F' with T13. The section from H to tail piece 16 is left open at this time.

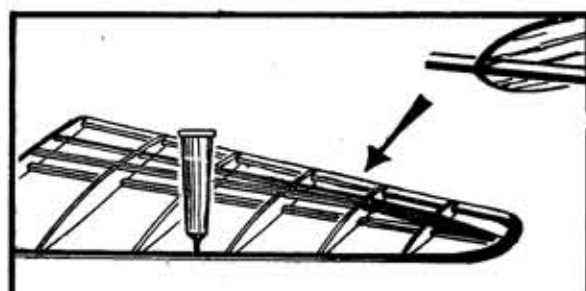


- 15** Cut T15 and apply to bottom of fuselage from A1 to P1 as shown in Figure 1. Apply T16 to area between B1 and C1. Cut T17 and note how it is notched to fit against former D1. It covers the area between C1 and D1 as shown in Figure 2.

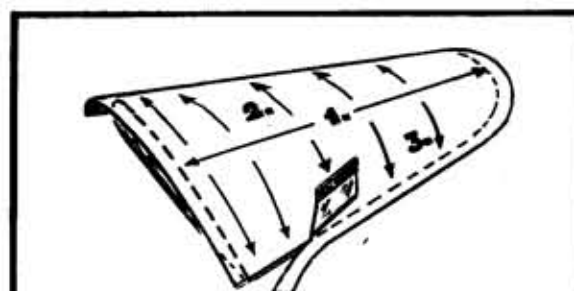


- 16** Cut tissue T18, T19 and T20 and apply them to the bottom of the fuselage between former C1 and tail piece 17.

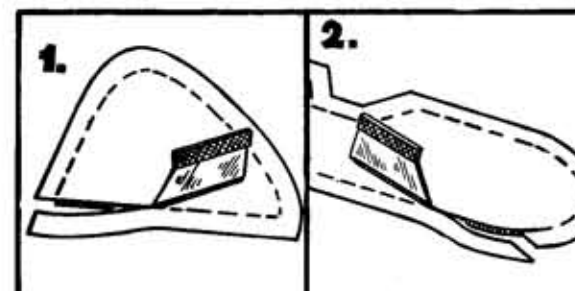
COVERING THE WING, STABILIZER AND RUDDER FRAMES



- 1** Cut tissue for top of right wing. Spread cement around outside edges of wing frame as shown. Note that the cement is applied to the front of the leading edge.



- 2** Set tissue in place and smooth out wrinkles with fingers of both hands. Brush lightly from the center towards the opposite edges as shown by the arrows. Brush 1 first, 2 next, then 3. Trim edges. Cover bottom in similar manner. Then do the top and bottom of left wing.



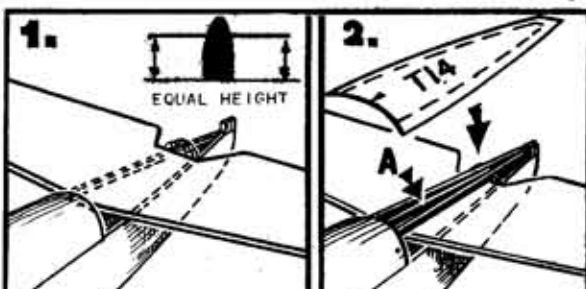
- 3** Cover the rudder on both sides. Trim as in Figure 1. Then cover the stabilizer on both sides and trim as shown in Figure 2.

COMPLETING THE MODEL

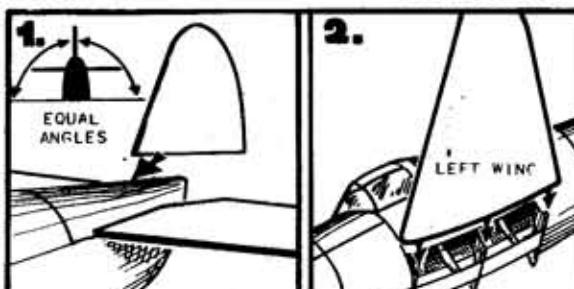
ASSEMBLING THE MODEL

Tissue must be removed from the top stringer where the rudder is joined to it.

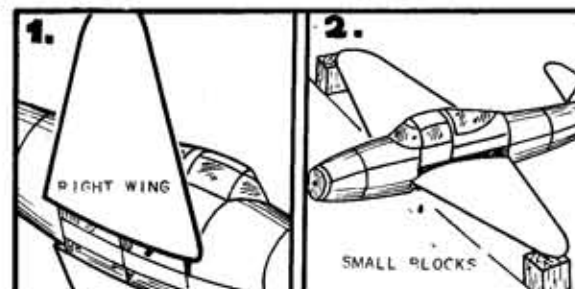
Pliers are needed to bend the landing gear axle and the propeller shaft.



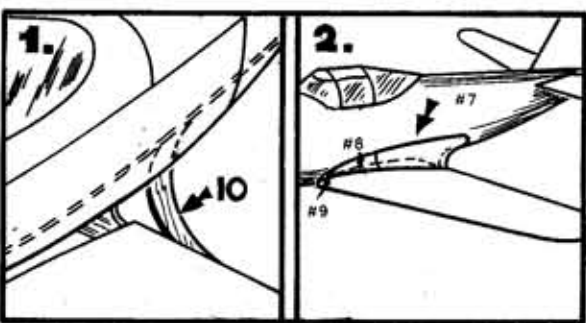
- 1** Cement stabilizer to top longerons between H and I as in Figure 1. Add the stringers between tail piece 17 and former H as shown and cover with tissue T14. Notch T14 to fit stabilizer before cementing in place.



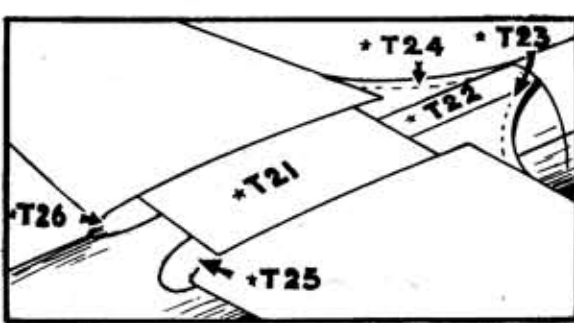
- 2** Locate rudder on top view of plan. Cut tissue from center stringer where rudder is to be placed. Cement rudder to fuselage as shown in Figure 1. Mark former locations on root rib of left wing and cement wing to fuselage as shown in Figure 2.



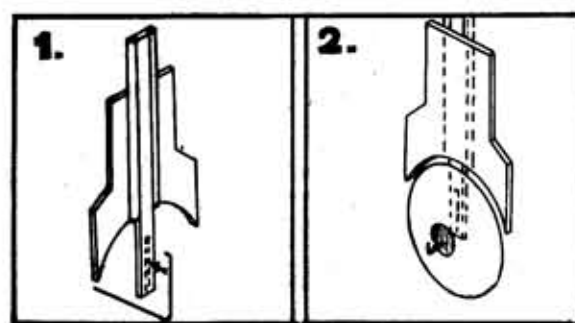
- 3** Cement right wing to fuselage in same manner as shown in Figure 1. Set fuselage on table and block up wing tips to height given on the Front View of plan. This must be done before the cement hardens. Be sure to check alignment with the plan.



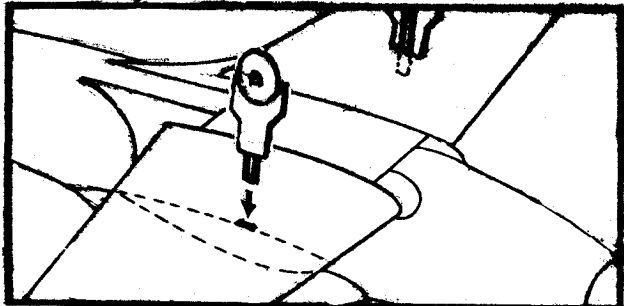
- 4** Cut wing fillets from sheet balsa and cement to trailing edge of wing and side of bottom stringer as shown in Figure 1. Cut stiff paper fillets 7, 8 and 9 and cement them in place. Cover with tissue as shown in Figure 2.



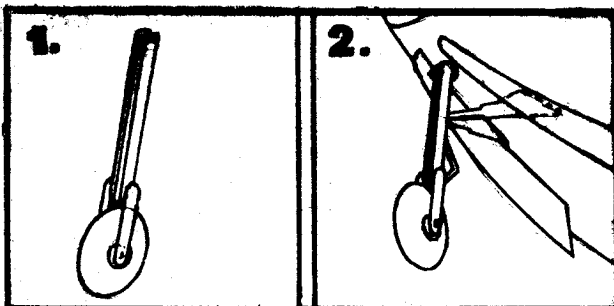
- 5** Cut tissue pieces T21, T22, T23, T24, T25 and T26 and cement them in place in the sequence given. See illustration above.



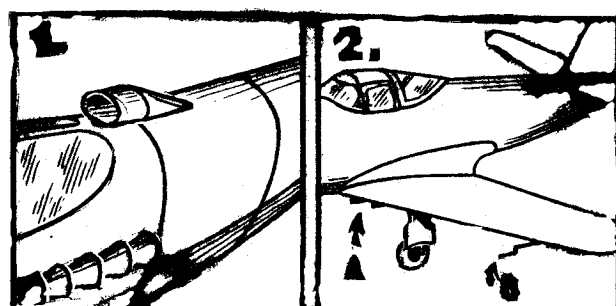
- 6** Cut pieces 19 from sheet balsa and assemble the landing gear posts as shown in Figure 1 above. Slide wheels on axles and bend up tips as shown in Figure 2. Check with plan.



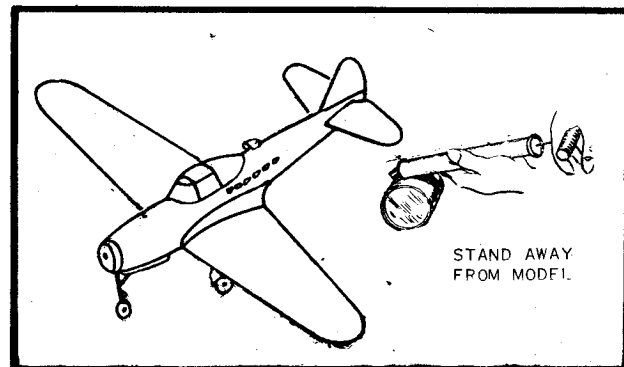
7 Slit tissue in bottom of wing along edge of second rib, slide landing gear post in position and cement to rib. Note how top of post is tapered to fit against side of rib. See plan.



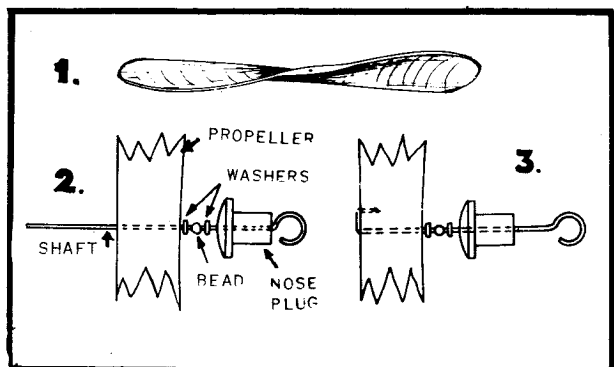
8 Assemble main strut of forward landing gear as shown in detail on plan. Add fork wheel and axle as shown in Figure 1. Cut hole in tissue at center stringer between A1 and P1. Cement strut to stringer as shown in detail on plan. Add balsa pieces 21 and the stiff paper wheel flaps.



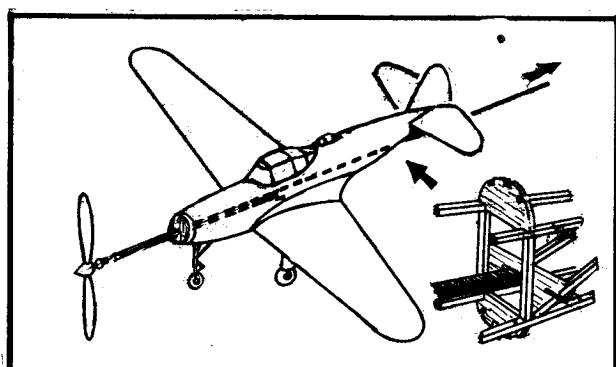
9 Make stiff paper air scoop and 12 exhausts. (See patterns given on plan). Cover with tissue and add to fuselage as in Figure 1. Make the machine guns (A) and the pitot tube (P) from strip balsa and cement them in place as shown in Figure 2.



10 The tissue covering of the model is shrunk taut by spraying the model with water. An insect sprayer such as shown above gives a fine spray. Spray the bottom of the model first and while it is moist, turn model over and spray the top.



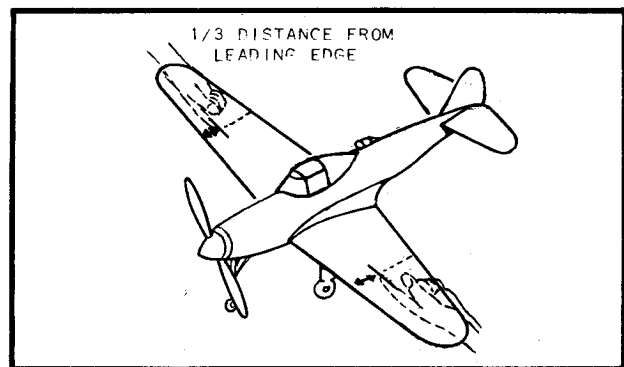
11 Cut the propeller blades thin, trim tips to shape, and bore hole in the hub for propeller shaft as in Figure 1. Assemble propeller as shown in Figure 2. Balance the propeller and then bend end of shaft and insert in hub of propeller as in Figure 3.



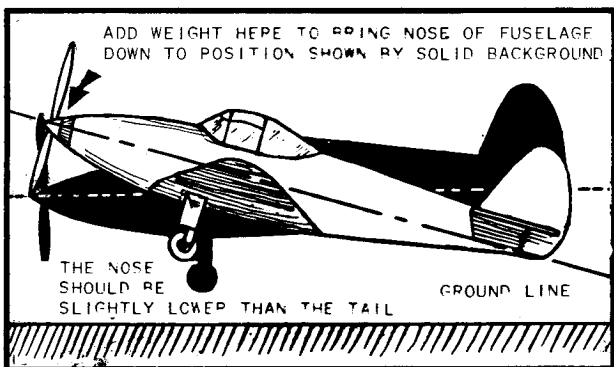
12 Use a long wire to pull rubber motor through the fuselage. Add landing lights to wing tips and rudder; insignias to wings and fuselage; control lines to wings and tail surfaces; etc.

FLYING THE MODEL

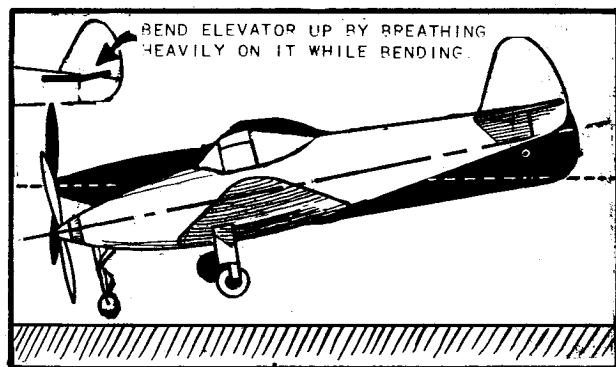
BALANCING THE MODEL



1 Balance model on finger tips one third back from the leading edge of the wings. Balance on #4 ribs. Study the illustration above carefully.

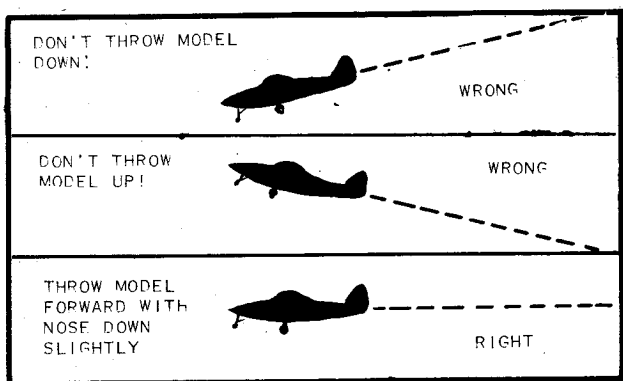


2 If the model balances as shown it is tail heavy and will stall when flown. Add weight to the nose of fuselage to make it balance properly (Modeling clay is widely used for weighting model airplanes).

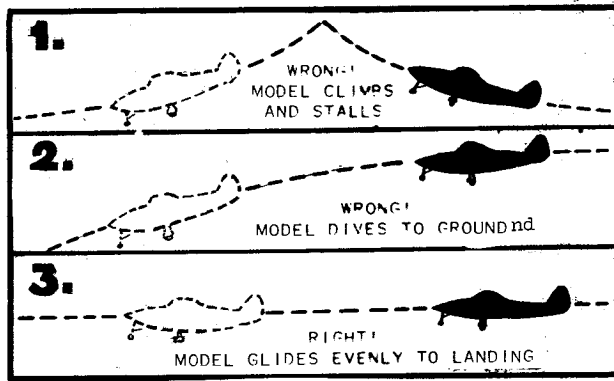


3 If the model balances as above it is nose heavy and will dive to the ground when it is flown. Correct either by adding weight to the tail or by bending up elevators as shown.

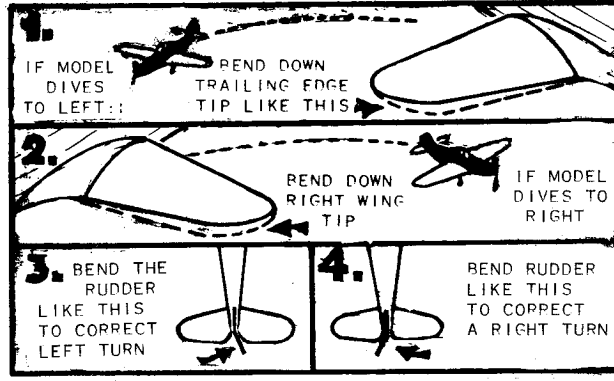
GLIDING THE MODEL



1 Choose an open space free of trees and a day when the air is light and calm. Hold fuselage back of wings and thrust model forward gently.

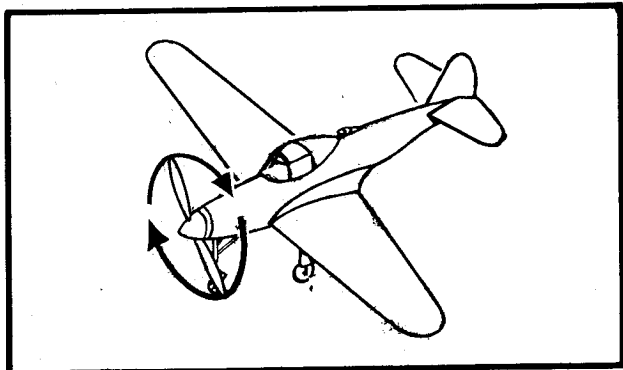


2 If model climbs and stalls as in Figure 1 it is tail heavy and needs more weight in the nose. If it dives as in Figure 2 either remove some weight from the nose or bend up the elevators.

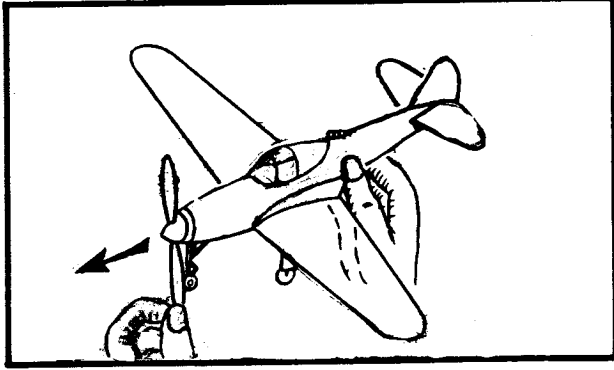


3 Make other corrections above if the model has a tendency to dive or turn sharply to the right or to the left.

TEST FLYING THE MODEL



1 Wind propeller about 100 turns in direction shown by arrows. Hold model by nose block with one hand while turning propeller with the other.



2 Hold model as shown and launch carefully from the hand. Release propeller as you thrust it forward, being sure to launch it evenly with the nose down slightly and the wings parallel with the ground.

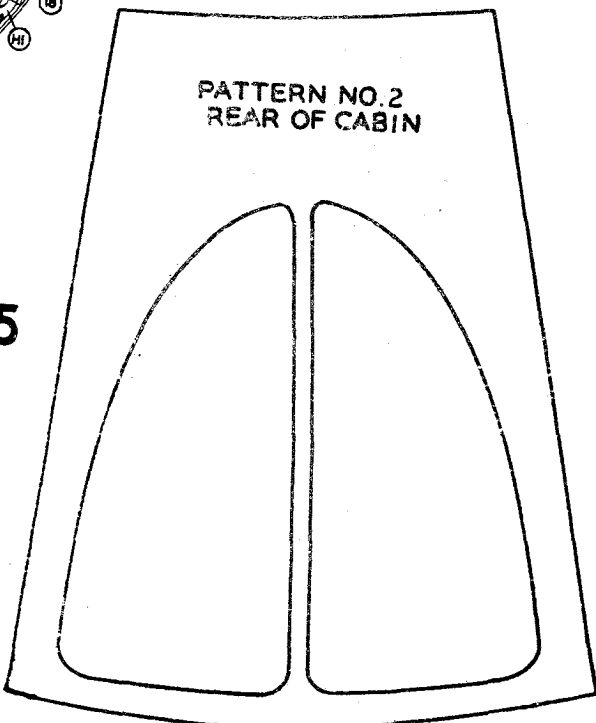
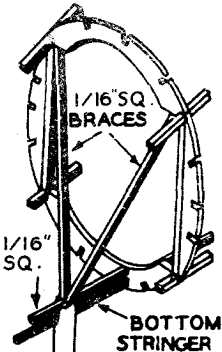
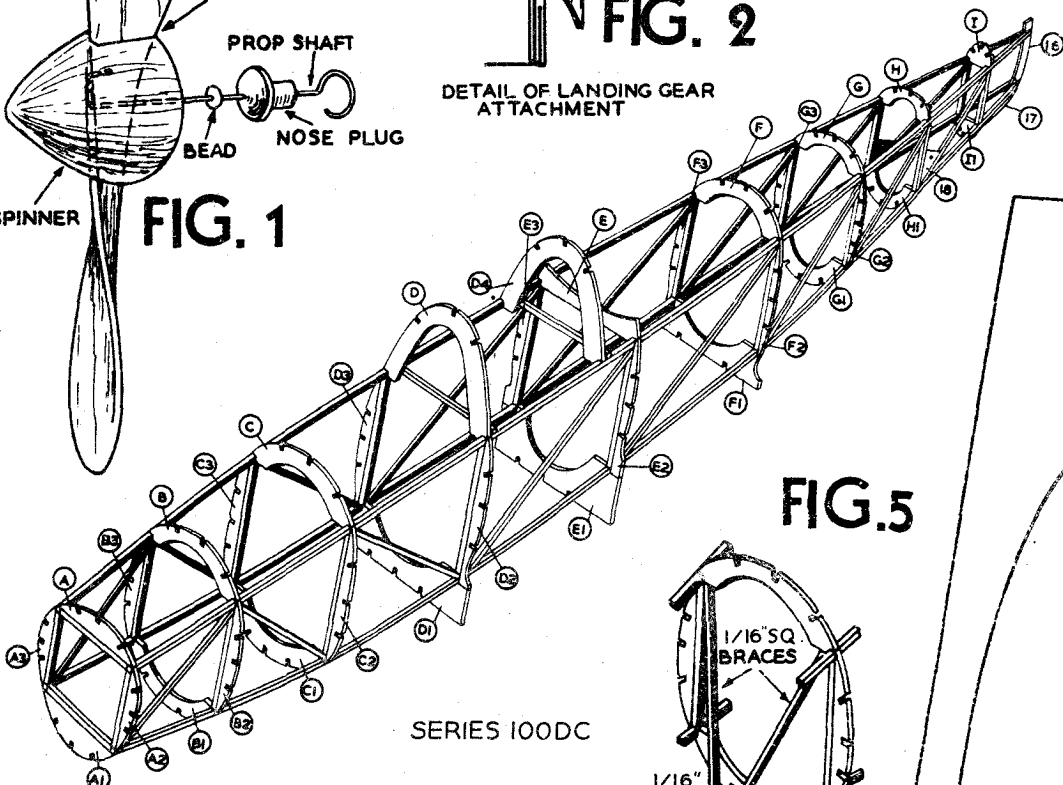
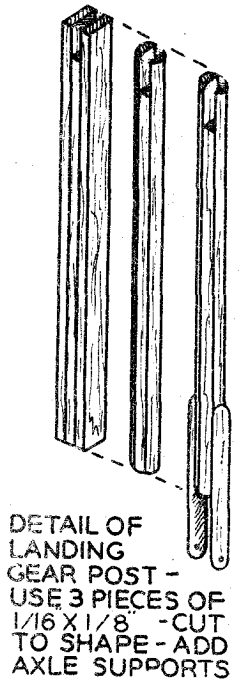
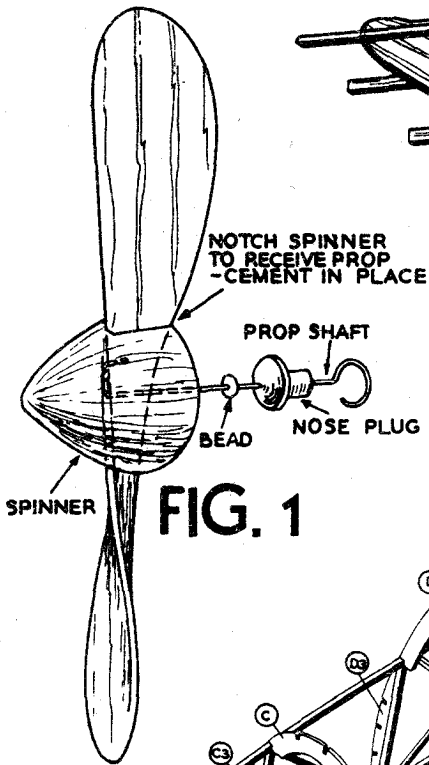
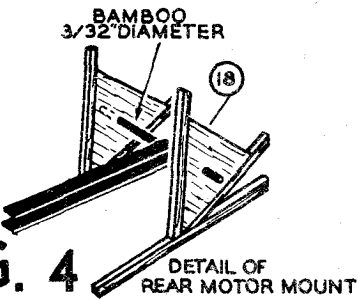
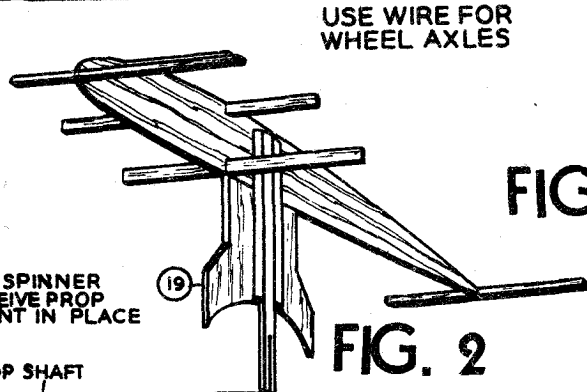
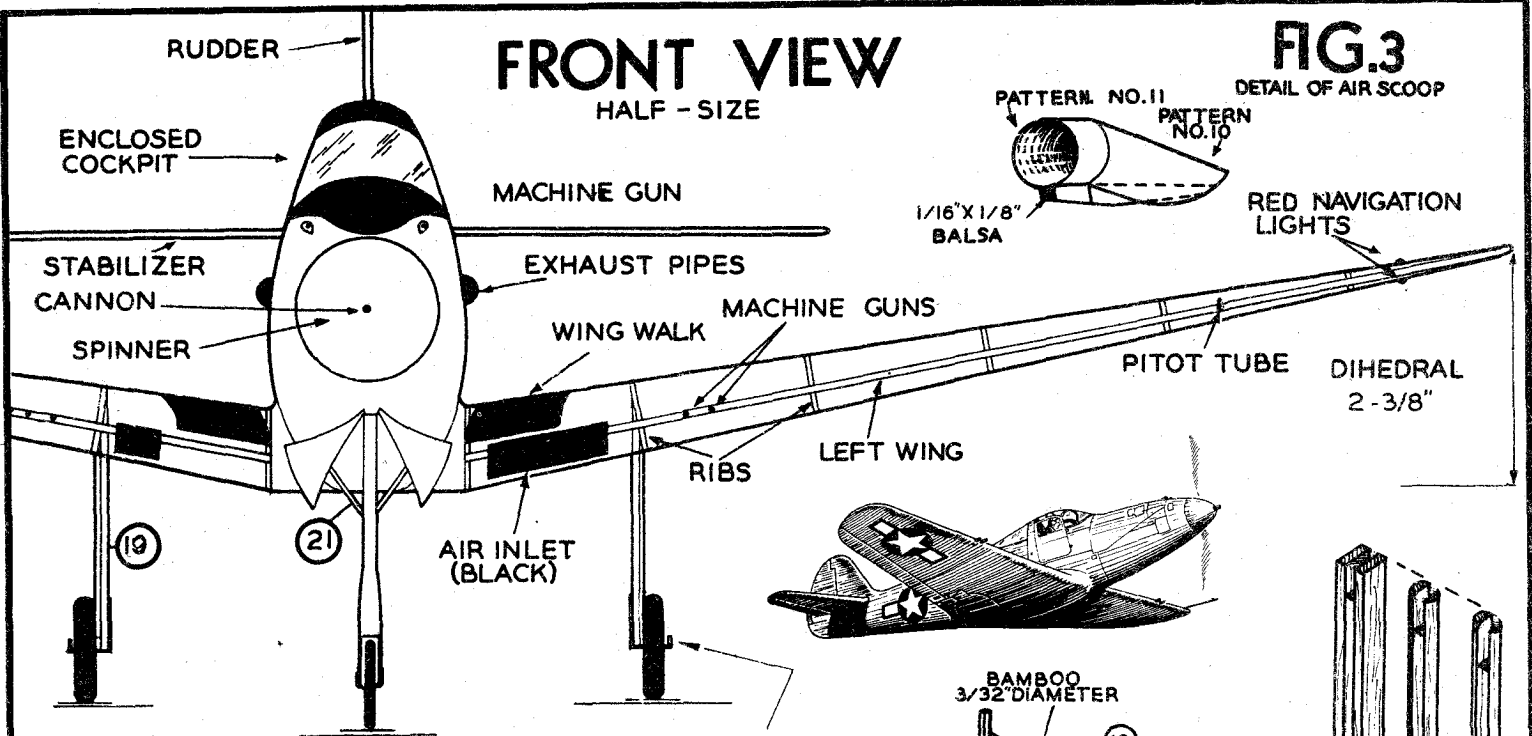
The model should fly on a level keel and glide to a three point landing when the power runs out. Note how the model flies and if it zooms, dives or stalls, correct in the proper manner as described under Gliding The Model. After adjusting, fly again and note performance. Make further corrections if necessary. Once the model is properly adjusted, wind the motor a few more turns and fly again.

These instructions are given in detail so that the model builder can picture the order of the construction. They should prove of great aid. No claim is made that they are of error.

Modelers will find much valuable information on building flying models in the following illustrated booklets:

HOW TO READ FLYING MODEL PLANS. 15¢ Postpaid.
TOM'S BOOK OF FLYING MODELS. 15¢ Postpaid.
FLYING MODELS. HOW TO BUILD THEM. 35¢ Postpaid.
BUILDING AN AIRPLANE. 50¢ Postpaid.
JUNIOR AIR TRAINER. 15¢ Postpaid.

These booklets can be purchased from your dealer or direct from the publisher, Paul W. Guilford, Wakefield, Mass.



BELL AIRACOBRA
PAUL K. GULLOW, WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Instructions for converting GUILLOW 100DC FLYING MODELS to 1/2A control line - materials not furnished in kit.

PAUL K. GUILLOW, WAKEFIELD, MASS.

BILL OF MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONVERT ANY ONE OF MODELS SHOWN TO 1/2A CONTROL LINE.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 - 1/16" X 2" X 4" SHEET PLYWOOD (BELLCRANK AND FIREWALL) | 1 - SMALL BOTTLE OF FUEL PROOFER |
| 1 - 1/16" X 2" X 6" SHEET BALSA (ELEVATOR AND FILLER PIECES) | 1 - .010 PIANO WIRE - 36" LONG (CONTROL WIRES) |
| 1 - 1 1/2" LONG DARWIN INFANT FUEL TANK | 1 - 3/64" DIA. PIANO WIRE - 12" LONG (PUSH ROD) |
| 2 - 3/4" No. 3 MOTOR SCREWS AND NUTS | 1 - 4" LONG INFANT FLEXIBLE FUEL LINE |
| 1 - 1/2" X 3" PIECE OF LINEN HINGE MATERIAL | 1 - 1/2A MOTOR - K & B .049 OR .035 RECOMMENDED |
| 1 OZ. MODELING CLAY - FOR BALANCING PURPOSES | 1 - INFANT ELEVATOR HORN |
| 1 - 1/2A PROPELLER (5" TO 6" DIA. - 3" TO 6" PITCH) | 1 - INFANT BELLCRANK |
| 2 - LARGE COMMON PINS (CONTROL WIRE GUIDES) | |

KIT 101DC

BELL P-39 AIRACOBRA

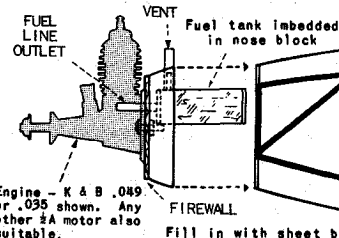
A COMPLETE LIST OF MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONVERT THIS MODEL TO 1/2A CONTROL LINE IS GIVEN ON TOP OF THIS SHEET. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THESE MATERIALS THEY MAY BE EASILY OBTAINED FROM YOUR LOCAL HOBBY DEALER.

CEMENT PLYWOOD BELLCRANK BASE BETWEEN SIDE STRINGERS. BEFORE ADDING TOP STRINGERS, ADD SHEET BALSA FILL IN PIECES WHERE SHOWN. HOLLOW OUT BACK OF NOSE BLOCK TO RECEIVE FUEL TANK. CUT HOLES THRU NOSE BLOCK FOR MOTOR BOLTS. CEMENT MOTOR BOLT NUTS TO BACK OF PLYWOOD FIREWALL. CEMENT FIREWALL TO NOSE BLOCK.

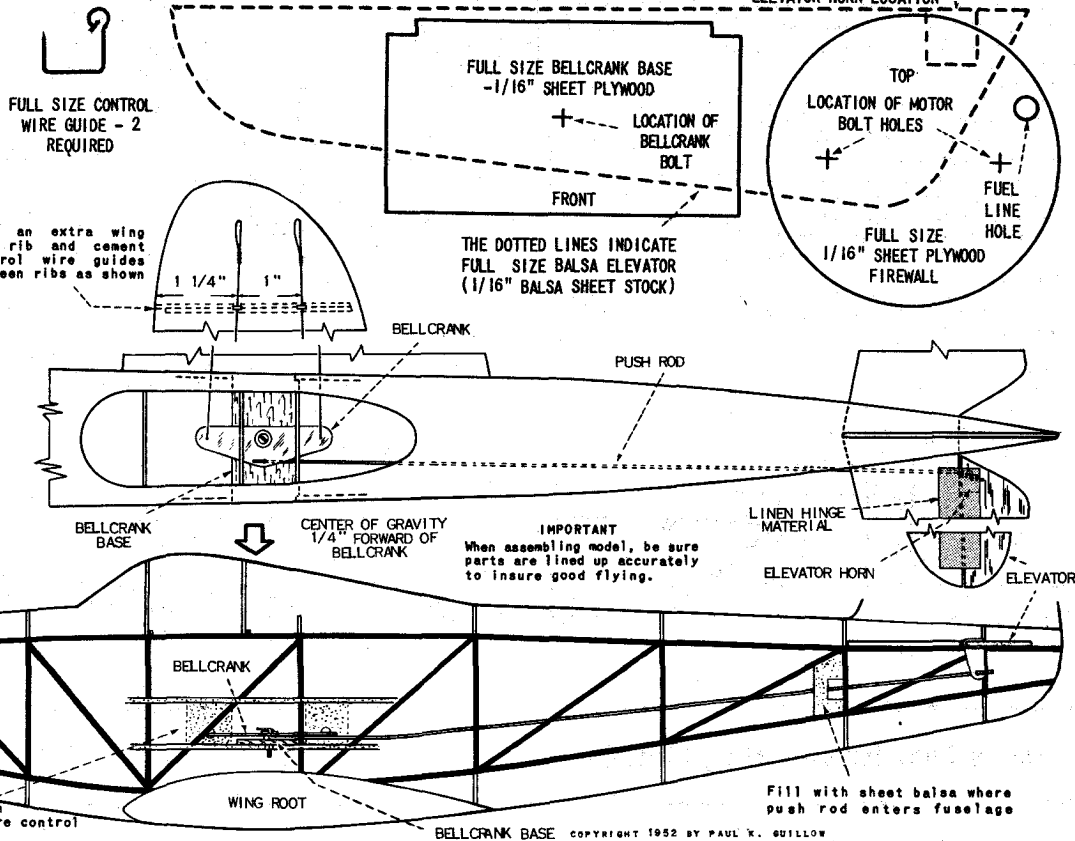
ELEVATOR: BUILD UP RIGHT AND LEFT STABILIZERS AS SHOWN ON WORK SHEET. WHEN COMPLETED, CUT OFF REAR SECTION OF LEFT STABILIZER FLUSH WITH CENTER SPAR. MAKE 1/16" SHEET BALSA ELEVATOR. CEMENT ELEVATOR HORN IN PLACE AND ATTACH TO STABILIZER WITH LINEN HINGE MATERIAL. ATTACH CONTROL WIRES AND PUSH ROD TO BELLCRANK. THEN SLIP ROD AND WIRES THRU FUSELAGE AND BOLT BELLCRANK TO PLYWOOD BASE.

BALANCING MODEL: AFTER MODEL IS COMPLETELY BUILT AND THE MOTOR INSTALLED, ADD ENOUGH MODELING CLAY INSIDE FUSELAGE AT TAIL TO MAKE MODEL BALANCE AT POINT INDICATED.

THIS MODEL IS INTENDED FOR SPORT TYPE FLYING ONLY - DO NOT ATTEMPT STUNTING.



Fill in with sheet balsa between side stringers (right side) where control wires enter fuselage.



KIT 128

CURTISS HELLDIVER

A COMPLETE LIST OF MATERIALS REQUIRED TO CONVERT THIS MODEL TO 1/2A CONTROL LINE IS GIVEN ON TOP OF THIS SHEET. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE THESE MATERIALS THEY MAY BE EASILY OBTAINED FROM YOUR LOCAL HOBBY DEALER.

FUSELAGE: CEMENT PLYWOOD BELLCRANK BASE BETWEEN SIDE STRINGERS BEFORE ADDING CABIN STRUCTURE. ADD SHEET BALSA FILL IN PIECES WHERE SHOWN.

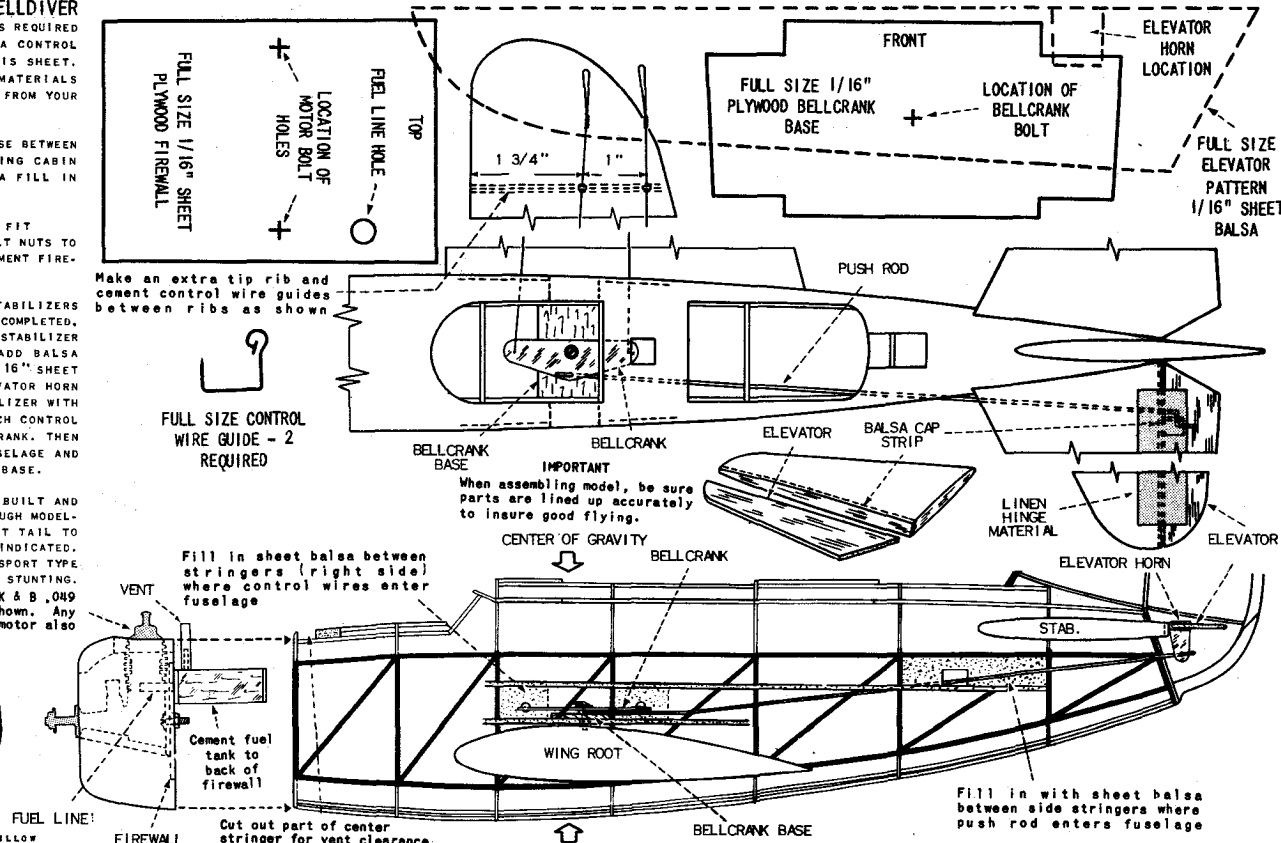
HOLLOW OUT NOSE BLOCK TO FIT OVER MOTOR. CEMENT MOTOR BOLT NUTS TO BACK OF PLYWOOD FIREWALL. CEMENT FIREWALL TO FRONT OF BULKHEAD A.

ELEVATOR: BUILD UP RIGHT AND LEFT STABILIZERS AS SHOWN ON WORK SHEET. WHEN COMPLETED, CUT OFF REAR SECTION OF LEFT STABILIZER FLUSH WITH CENTER SPAR. ADD BALSA CAP STRIP AS SHOWN. MAKE 1/16" SHEET BALSA ELEVATOR. CEMENT ELEVATOR HORN IN PLACE AND ATTACH TO STABILIZER WITH LINEN HINGE MATERIAL. ATTACH CONTROL WIRES AND PUSH ROD TO BELLCRANK. THEN SLIP ROD AND WIRES THRU FUSELAGE AND BOLT BELLCRANK TO PLYWOOD BASE.

BALANCING MODEL: AFTER MODEL IS COMPLETELY BUILT AND THE MOTOR INSTALLED, ADD ENOUGH MODELING CLAY INSIDE FUSELAGE AT TAIL TO MAKE MODEL BALANCE AT POINT INDICATED. THIS MODEL IS INTENDED FOR SPORT TYPE FLYING ONLY - DO NOT ATTEMPT STUNTING.

Engine - K & B .049 or .035 shown. Any other 1/2A motor also suitable

Cut out cowl block to fit around motor - cement to front of bulk head A



KIT NO. 101DC

24" BELL
AIRACOBRA
Series 100DC



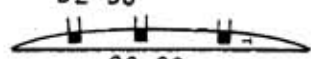
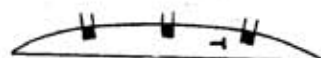
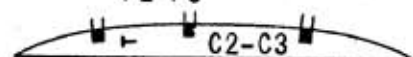
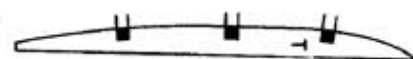
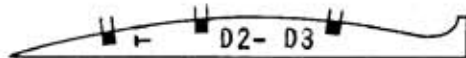
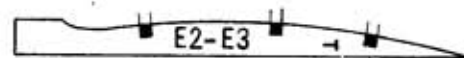
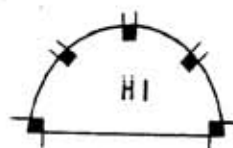
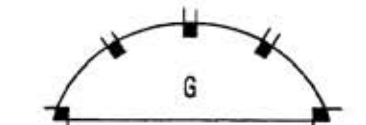
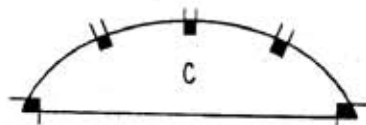
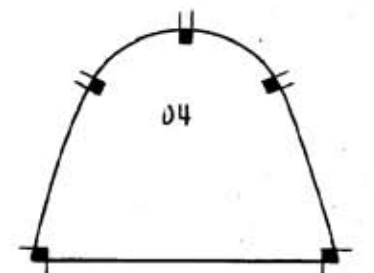
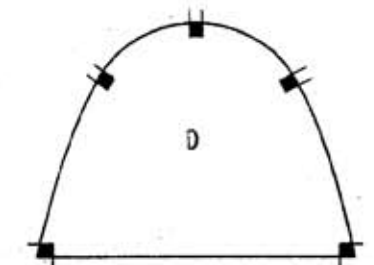
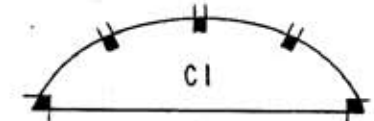
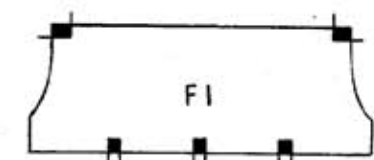
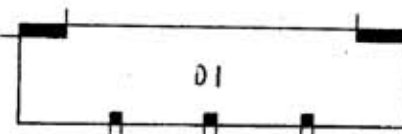
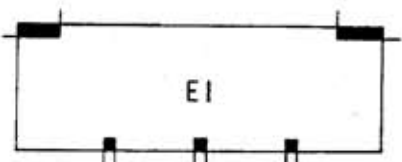
1. SET DIE-CUT BLANKS OVER PATTERNS
ON PLAN. PIN IN PLACE.



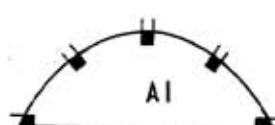
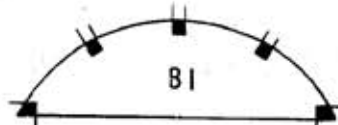
2. MARK NOTCH LOCATIONS ON BLANKS
WITH PENCIL.



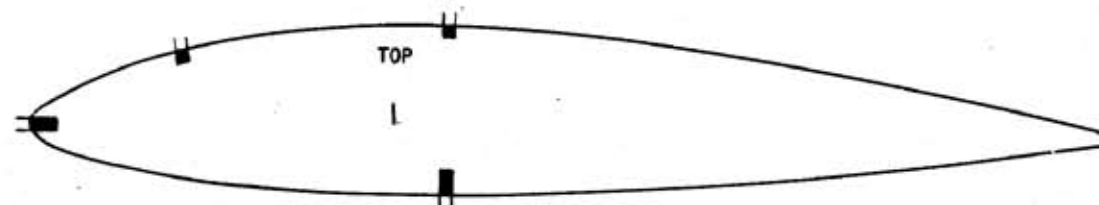
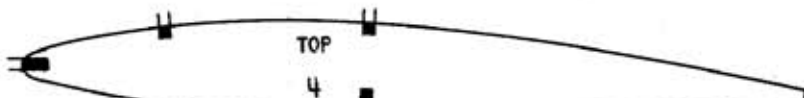
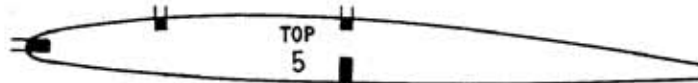
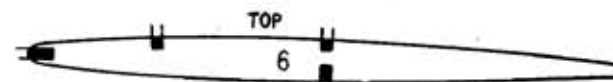
3. CUT NOTCHES WITH RAZOR BLADE KNIFE
OR MODELERS' KNIFE.



"T" indicates top



FUSELAGE FORMERS



WING RIBS

