

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

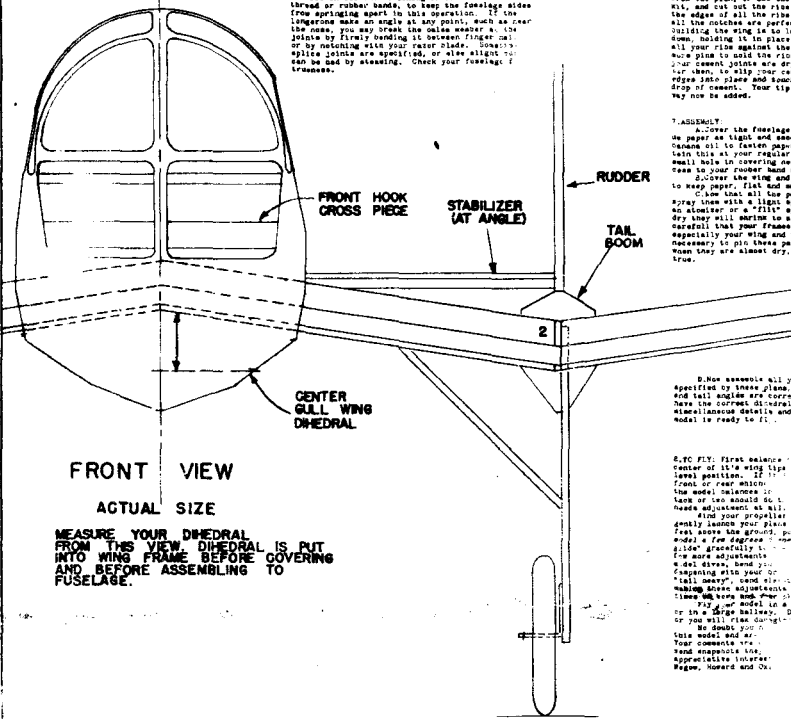
1. THE START: The first step in building this model is to lay the drawing out flat on a work table, drawing board or plywood panel. Fasten it down with thumbtacks as illustrated and lay a sheet of wax paper over the entire plan to keep your work from adhering to it.

Now study the entire plan carefully so that you are familiar with every part of this model, and will know what you are referring to in the outlined construction procedure that follows:

FIRST STEP: Begin with the side view of the fuselage. Make two sides (marked are already shown on this plan) by laying down the required amount of strip balsa, and holding them in place with pins. Then cut the cross pieces to length and fit them into position. Make top of these sides exact by scribe. "True up" each side.

3. FUSelage AND FAIRINGS: If you use oval fuselage, this must be done. Fairing strips added to the wings. Cut your fairings from the sheet in the six, round to the frame by checking with the necessary fairing strips or cementing lines at the points in drawing. Make the nose about the shape indicated on this plan. Shaped, nearly correct in plan.

4. THE WING: On the sheet make from the plan, or use the print cut, and cut out the rib shape. The edge of all the ribs except all the notches are perfect. Building the wing in the way you show, holding it in place with all your ribs against the trailing edge joint is the best way to make a wing to suit the fuselage. If you want joints in the wing, you may use a drop of cement. Your tip outline may now be added.



FRONT VIEW
ACTUAL SIZE

MEASURE YOUR DIHEDRAL FROM THIS VIEW. DIHEDRAL IS PUT INTO WING FRAME BEFORE COVERING AND BEFORE ASSEMBLING TO FUSELAGE.

2. FUSELAGE: The next operation is to assemble the two sides to form the fuselage. This time use the plan view or top view of the fuselage. On it measure the cross pieces which are clearly indicated and cut them to length. Set the two sides on edge on the plan and cement in place all the strips indicated by the special drawing illustrating this step. Run these joints are dry, join the sides together at front and rear as required and fit in all the remaining cross pieces. Use thread or rubber bands, to keep the fuselage sides from springing apart in this operation. If the longerons make an angle at any point, such as rear of nose, you may break the angle member at the joints by firm bending it between finger nail or by notching side your rear blades. Correctly applied joints are specified, or else slight notches may be used by steaming. Check your fuselage if true.

3. ASSEMBLY:

A. Cover the fuselage first with paper as light and smooth as possible. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage.

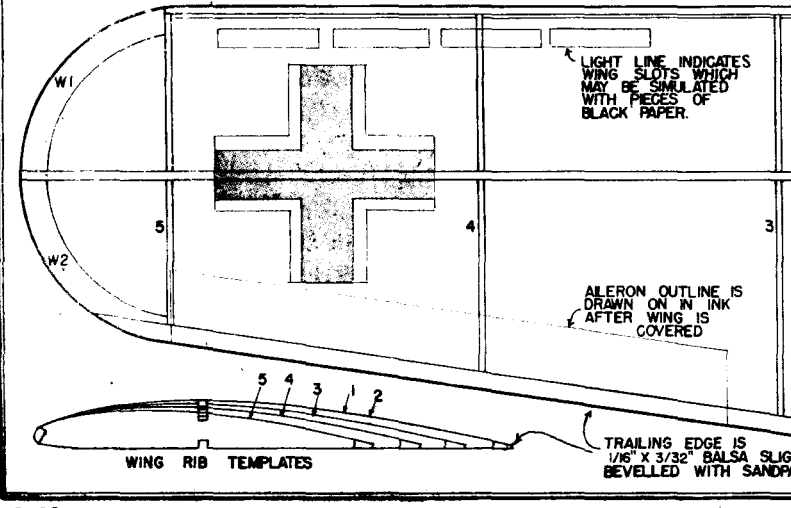
B. Cover the wing and tail with paper. Fit and smooth. Apply lines with a light spray of glue. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage.

C. Make that all the parts are in place. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage. Use a thin paper to fasten paper to the fuselage.

D. Now assemble all your parts as specified by these plans, making sure that all angles are correct and have the correct dihedral angle. Make all miscellaneous details and trim model to ready to fly.

4. TO FLY: First release the plane from the center of the wing tips to the level position. If the plane is front or rear which is the level position. If the plane is front or rear which is the level position. If the plane is front or rear which is the level position.

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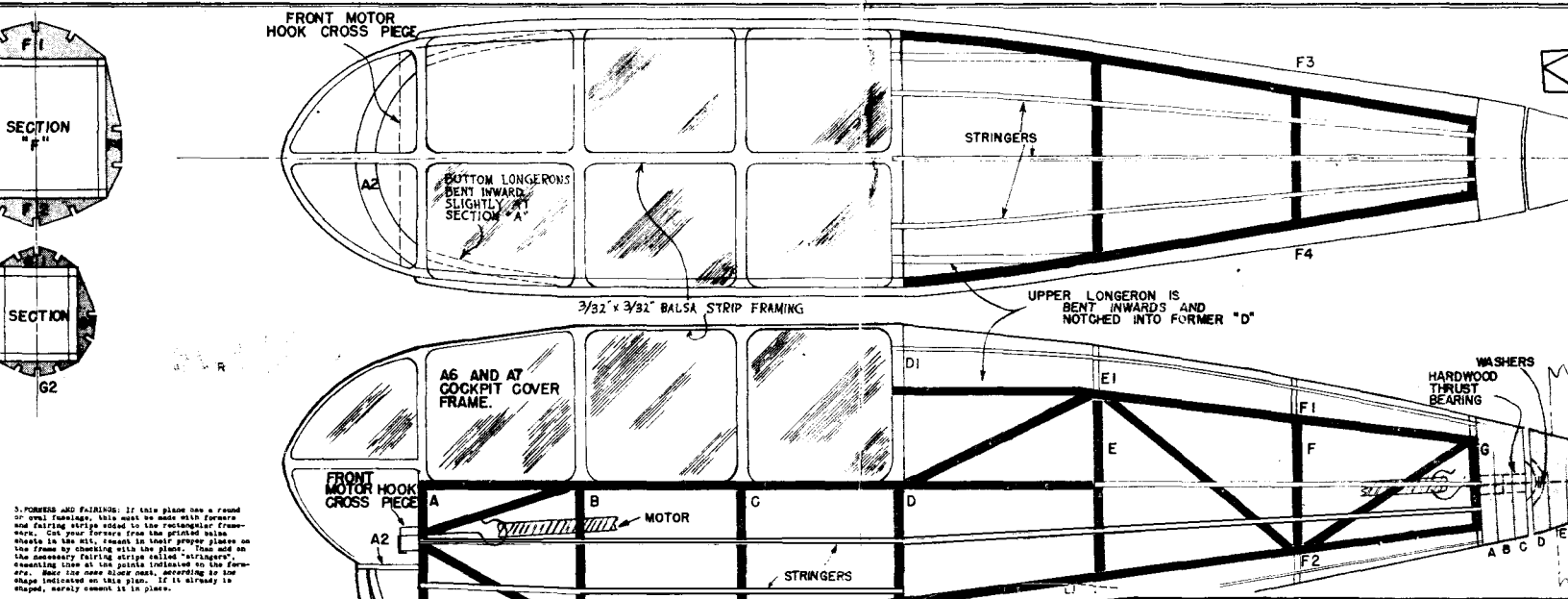


WING RIB TEMPLATES

LIGHT LINE INDICATES WING SLOTS WHICH MAY BE SIMULATED WITH PIECES OF BLACK PAPER.

AILERON OUTLINE IS DRAWN ON INK AFTER WING IS COVERED

TRAILING EDGE IS 1/16\"/>



3. FORMER AND PATRONS: If this plane has a round or oval fuselage, this must be made with formers and fairing strips added to the rectangular framework. Cut your formers from the printed balsa sheets in the size, round in most proper places on the frame by checking with the plan. Then add on the necessary fairing strips called "PATRONS", spanning lines at the points indicated on the formers. Make the nose almost exact, according to the shape indicated on this plan. If it already is shaped, merely cement it in place.

4. MOTOR: It is very important that you cement everything securely so that nothing will come loose on your model.

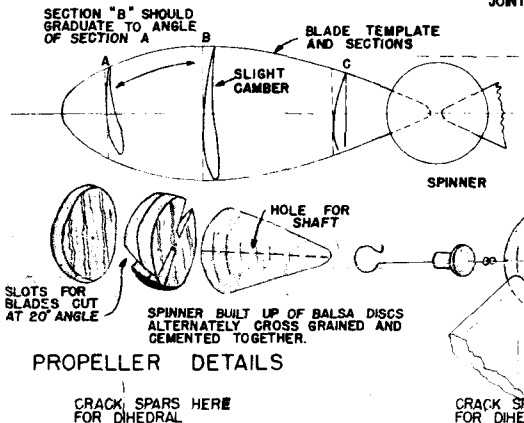
5. TAIL ASSEMBLY: The stabilizer is usually made separately in one piece, made it like you did the fuselage sides. Using specified balsa sheets for spars and ribs, and the printed pieces for curved parts. Balsa is built in the same way. Both parts are covered on both sides before landing on the model.

6. THE RIBS: On the exact same trace the ribs from the plan, or use the printed pieces in the kit, and cut out the ribs carefully, using paper the edges of all the ribs carefully and make sure all the notches are perfect. Usual method of building the wing is to lay your trailing edge down, holding it in place with pins. Next glue all your ribs against the trailing edge, using balsa glue to hold the ribs in position until your cement joints are dry. It is a simple matter then to slip your center spars and leading edge into place and fasten with pins with a drop of cement. Your tip outlines and other parts may now be added.

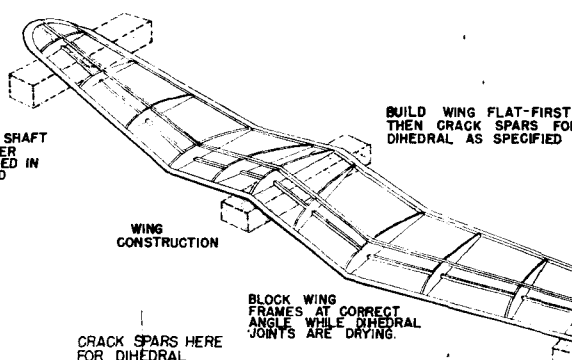
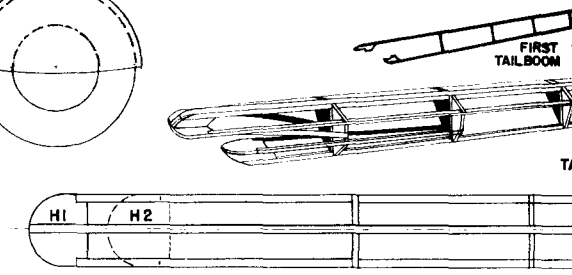
7. ASSEMBLY: A. Cover the fuselage first, keeping the tissue paper as light and smooth as possible. Use tissue all to fasten paper to frame. You can obtain this at your regular department store. Leave a small hole in covering near the rear hook for access to your motor lead wires. B. Cover the wing and tail parts being careful to keep paper flat and smooth without wrinkles. C. Now that all the parts have been covered, spray them with a light spray of clear varnish. Use an atomizer or a "fill" sprayer, as the coverage dry they will return to a gray surface. Be very careful that your frame stay true and do not warp. Respectively your wing and tail surfaces. If any necessary to pin these parts down to a flat surface when they are almost dry, so that they will dry true.

8. Now assemble all your parts together, as specified in these plans, making sure your wing and tail angles are correct and that the wings have the correct dihedral angle. Add all other miscellaneous details and trimmings, and your model is ready to fly.

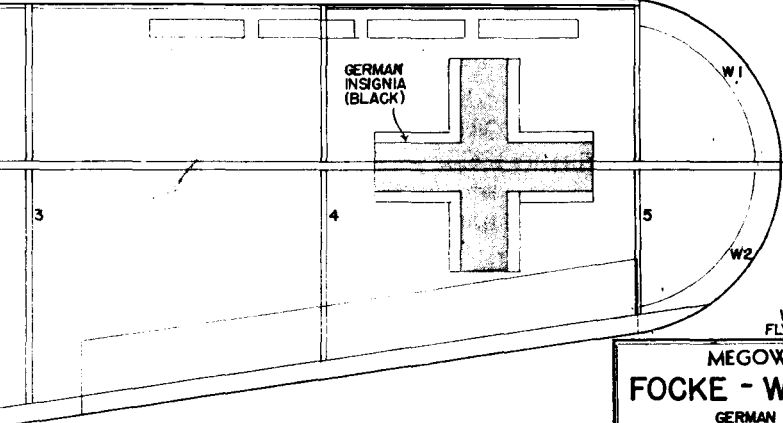
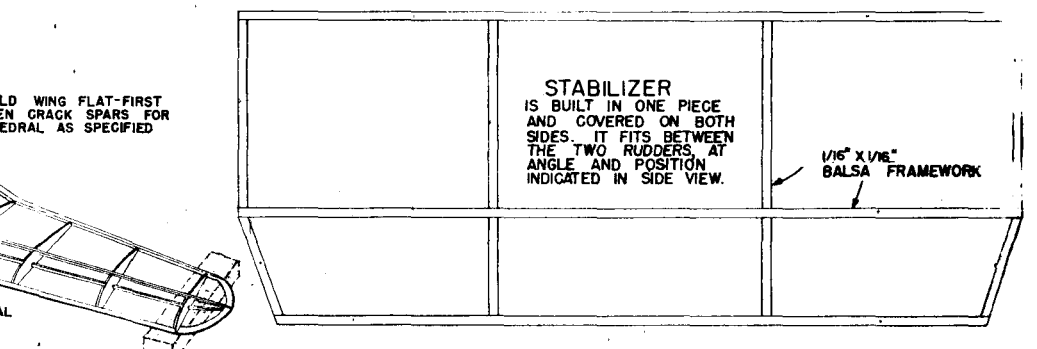
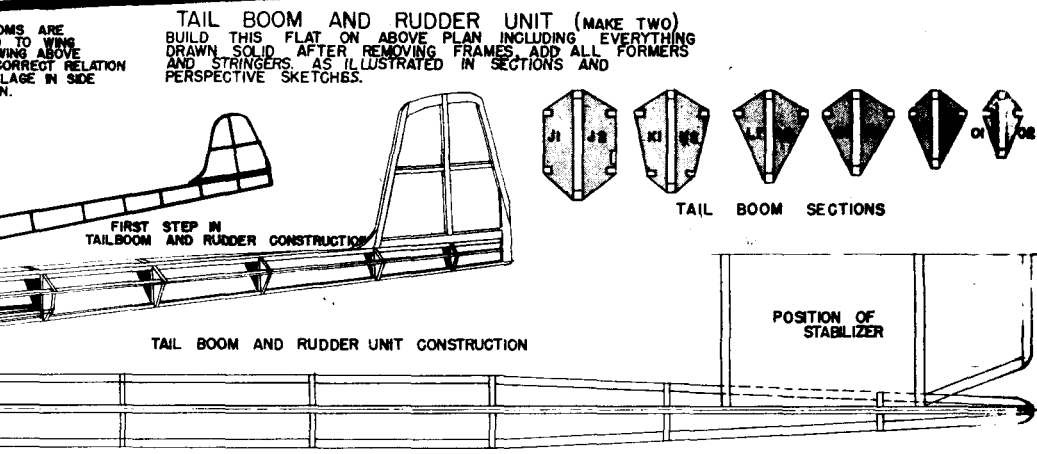
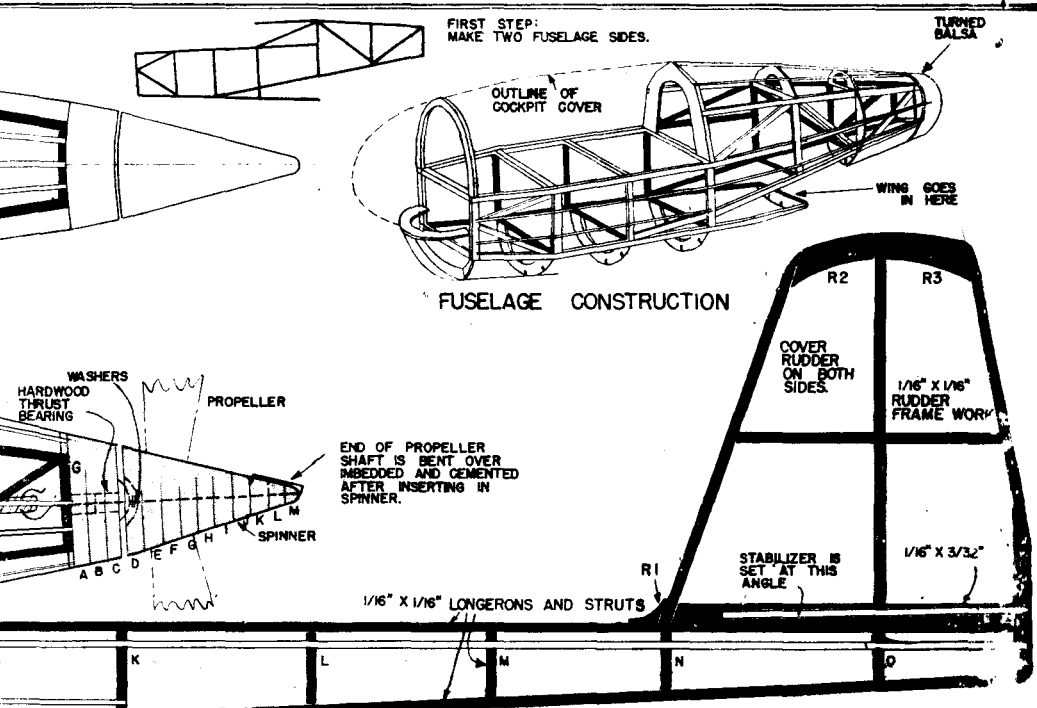
9. TO FLY: First balance the plane. If held at the center of its wing tips it should balance in a level position. If not, add weight to the front or rear until it is in level. Do not use the model balance in this position. A. Balance of the model is not a simple matter. It is of great importance and should be done with care. B. After your propeller is in place, the motor and gear should be checked. The motor should be fastened to the ground, and your model should be held in position. The propeller should be turned by hand, and the motor should be adjusted so that it will run smoothly. C. After making these adjustments, the model should be held in a large hallway, do not fly, or you will lose the model. D. No doubt you will have many questions. Your comments are most appreciated. Write to the author, please, toward and on.



WING DIHEDRAL USE BLOCKS TO SUPPORT WING TIPS WHILE DIHEDRAL JOINTS ARE DRYING.



<p>LEADING EDGE INDICATES THIS WHICH SIMULATED SPARS OF UPPER</p> <p>OUTLINE IS IN INK WING IS COVERED</p>	<p>EDC 1/16" x 3/32" SET AT ANGLE NOTCHES IN RIB</p> <p>3</p>	<p>LEFT</p> <p>SEE FRONT VIEW FOR DIHEDRAL ANGLE INFORMATION.</p>	<p>WING LAYOUT</p>	<p>RIGHT</p> <p>IN CONSTRUCTING WING START WITH A TRAILING EDGE FIRST CEMENT ALL RIBS AGAINST IT THEN CEMENT SPARS LEADING EDGE AND WING TIP OUTLINES IN PLACE.</p>	<p>NOTE: THIS KIT IS DESIGNED AS A FLYING MODEL THEREFORE NO DOPE IS INCLUDED FOR PAINTING. USE COLORED PAPER FOR COVERING.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>WING EDGE IS 3/32" Balsa SLIGHTLY SLOPED WITH SANDPAPER</p>	<p>CENTER SPARS 1/16" x 1/16" Balsa SET INTO NOTCHES IN TOP AND BOTTOM OF RIBS.</p> <p>2</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>



COLOR SCHEME
COVER ENTIRE SHIP WITH YELLOW TISSUE. USE GREEN TISSUE IN DOPE FOR CAMOUFLAGE.

WORLD WAR NO. 2
FLYING MODEL SERIES

MEGOW MODEL
FOCKE - WULF - FW 198
GERMAN PURSUIT PLANE

15" FLYING MODEL DRAWING FULL SIZE
KIT NO. F 62

STUDY THESE PLANS CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD THIS MODEL. START WITH FUSELAGE AT STEP NO. 1