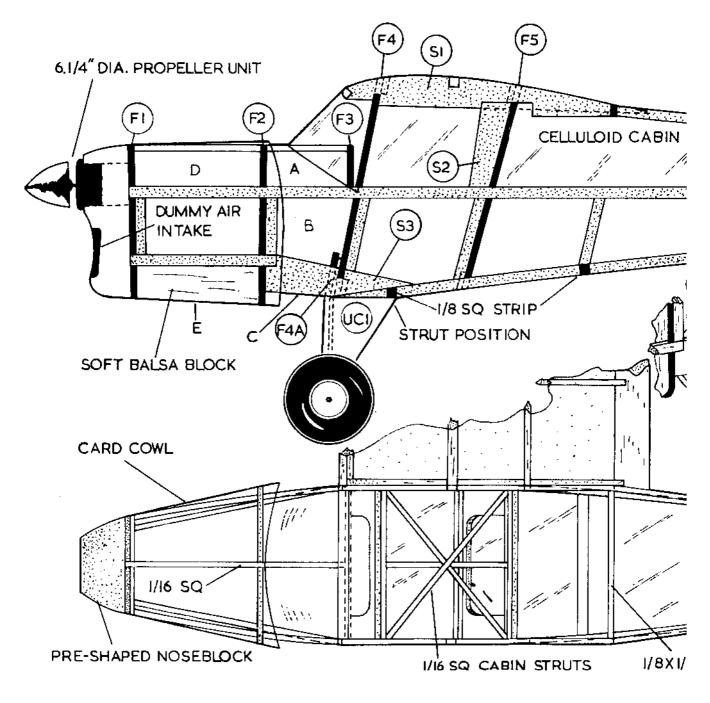
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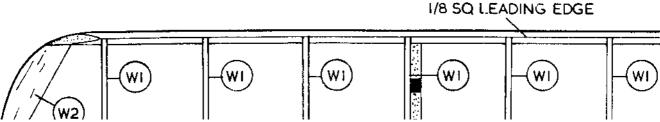
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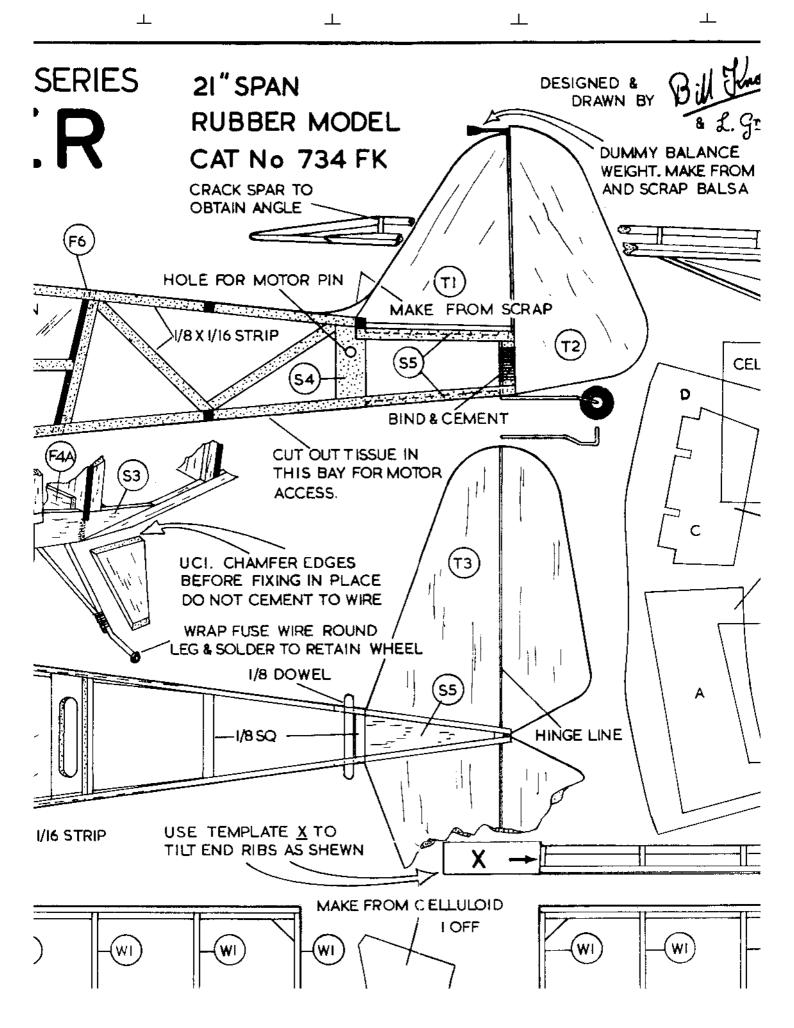
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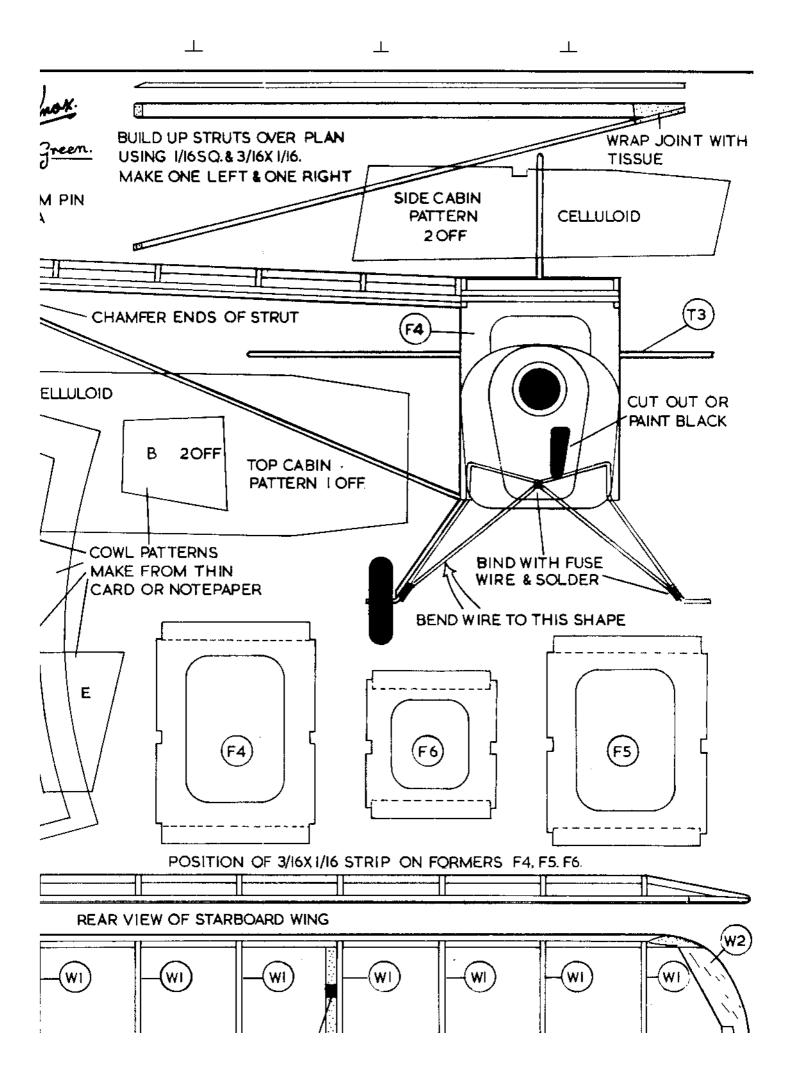
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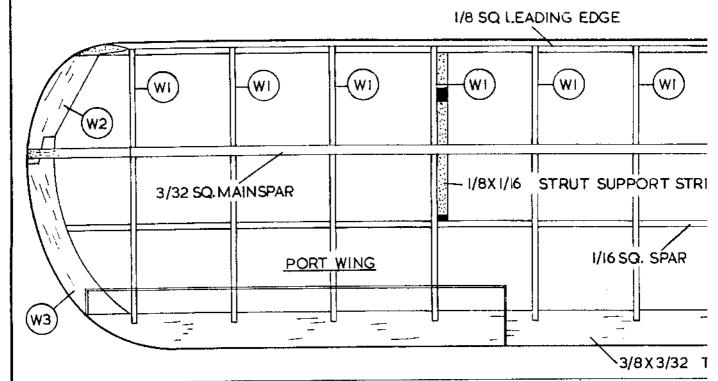


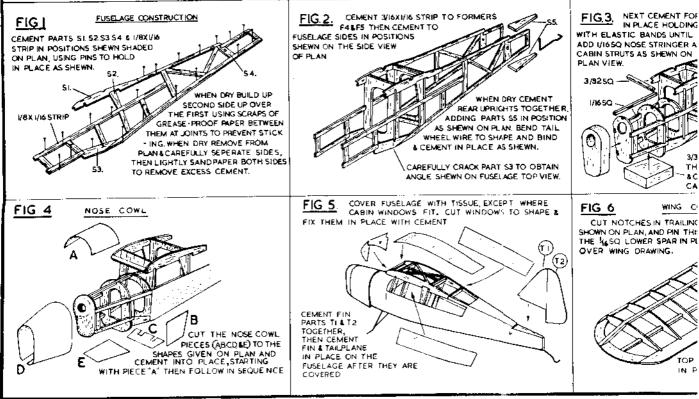


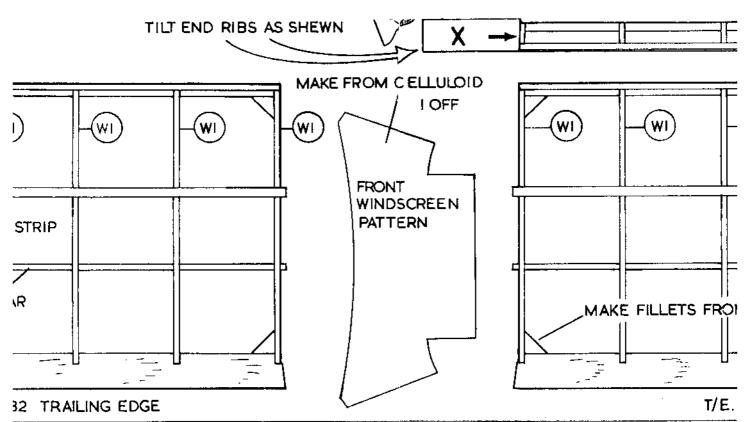


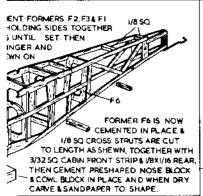


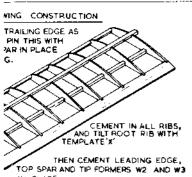
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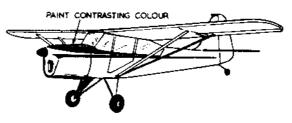












INTRODUCTION

This Model is one of the FROG DE-LUXE SERIES which consists of a range of Models representing popular full-size aircraft.

To ensure a satisfactory job, carefully study the plan and check the parts with it before cementing them together. As with other Frog Models most of the parts are supplied ready cut to shape for easy assembly. Cement and dope are not included in this Kit, but they can be bought at any Model Shop. Use quick-drying balsa cement such as FROG UNIVERSAL; you will also need a sharp balsa knife or single edge razor blade and a few pins.

BUILDING

Build up the fuselage sides and wings over the

plan, following the sequence of const in the sketches; lay a sheet of greasepround the plan to prevent the cement stickin wire undercarriage parts to the shap plan; well-cement the main underagainst bulkhead F4 then cement pieco and against the sides to secure it. Capaper the balsa wood structure bef with tissue. The wings and tailplancemented to the fuselage after covering

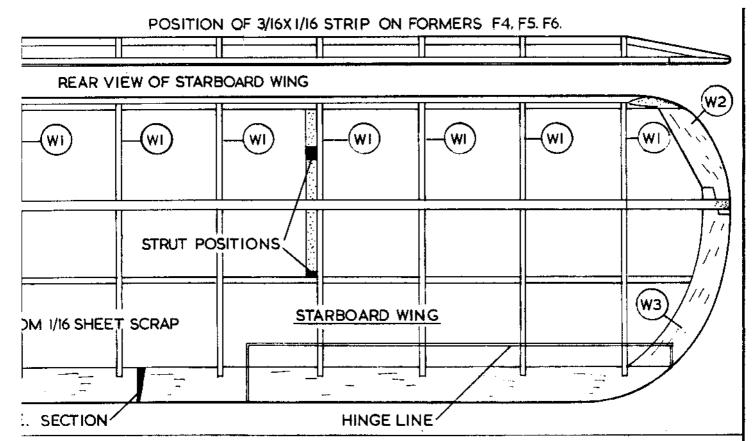
COVERING

Cover the Model with the tissue su office paste or clear dope as an adhesis

Cut the tissue to approximate sha $\frac{3}{8}$ in, margin all round. Apply adhesi side edges of wing then lay the tissue pull gently all round. Do not attem drumtight, but aim at getting an even no deep wrinkles. When dry trim o cover the top side.

Cover fin and tailplane, applying edges and pulling tissue over and 1 excess. Before applying clear dope, the fuselage and wing with water, th wing on a flat board to prevent w. When thoroughly dry apply a thin c shrinking dope to each part, pinning w and fin down on to a flat board covered

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struction given roof paper over ling. Bend the apes shown on r-carriage legs ace F4A over it Carefully sandefore covering ane should be ling.

supplied using sive. hape leaving a sive to underue over it and empt to get it in surface, with off excess and

g adhesive to trimming off a, lightly spray then pin down warping.

coat of clear wing, tailplane ed with greaseproof paper to prevent sticking. When dry give fuselage two more thin coats of dope and the wing one. (If Model is to be used for flying do not use colour dope unless sprayed on thinly.)

SOLDERING

Clean parts to be soldered with glasspaper, then apply flux to parts to be joined. Heat up soldering iron and clean tip with file; dip in small container of flux and apply solder on to end of iron, then apply iron to joint until solder flows round it. When set wipe off excess flux to prevent rusting.

MOTOR

This is composed of two 9 in. elastic bands which are supplied. Lubricate them with Frog Rubber Lubricant or Castor Oil, and insert them into the fuselage with the help of a length of wire or thread. Bend a hook at one end of the wire and insert it into the front end of the fuselage. (If a thread is being used, tie a weight to one end and drop it through.) Hook the bands on to it through the opening at the rear and insert the rear motor pin (cane) through the holes in the fuselage and through the loops of elastic. Pull the bands out through the front, and hook them on to the airscrew shaft (complete with Airscrew). The model is now complete and ready for flying. A drop of thin oil on the airscrew shaft will improve the running.

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FLYING

This model is intended to be flown out of doors, but choose a very calm day for your first test.

The model should balance level when held on the fingertips at the main spar position on wing. Small pieces of plasticine should be added to nose or tail until the balance is correct.

Test glide the model to check the balance. Hand launch it in a slight downward direction. If it dives, add weight to the rear of fuselage, and if it climbs sharply and drops back on tail (this is called stalling) add weight to the nose.

When the glide seems satisfactory put a few turns on the motor and launch the model into wind (if any). The turn can be adjusted by bending the fin. Increase the turns on the motor gradually, up to a maximum of approximately 300; if the motor is not lubricated, the turns must be limited to 150. An unlubricated motor will wear and break very quickly. Stretching the elastic while winding will enable more turns to be obtained.

If model stalls under power, cement a thin strip of balsa between top of nose plug and nose block, to cause a downward thrust of the propeller.

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Morden Road: Merton: London, S.W.19.

