



J. Wood

designed this attractive semi-scale model for point-five motors, which he has named

BIPALO

A BIPLANE makes a refreshing change from the usual run of monoplanes, and Bipalo was the result of seeing a friend's biplane put up an effective performance. It is strong, cheap, and easy to build, and in fact the prototype has been flying since early 1954.

Fuselage

Start by building two basic sides on the plan. When dry, separate with a razor blade, cut out all formers, and sew undercarriage parts to F2 and F3. Assemble fuselage sides on the latter and add engine bearers. Draw tail end together and add bottom fuselage spacers. Now add formers F4-8 and also the stringers on the top decking. Assemble F1 on the front of the engine bearers, and build up the cowl with soft $\frac{3}{16}$ in. sheet. One half is made removable for access to the engine. Add gussets, undercarriage, fairings, wheels, etc.

Wings

Lay L.E. and T.E. over plan, not forgetting to pack up the T.E. to conform with the rib contours.

Add $\frac{1}{8}$ in. sheet tip pieces and all ribs, except those occurring at the dihedral joints. When dry, pack up tips, add ribs at dihedral joints, and cement securely. Remove from plan, and add spar and ply dihedral brace.

Repeat for the other wing. Finish off the wings by making the struts, and fixing the tubes to the anchor struts. The model can be flown quite safely without the struts, as they do not hold the wings together.

Tail Unit

Lay the tailplane L.E. and T.E. over the plan, together with ribs and spar. Cement in all ribs. The fin is built over the plan in the usual manner.

Covering

The complete model is covered with lightweight Modelspan and given two coats of clear dope. If desired, an additional coat of fuel proofer can be applied. After dopping,

the fin can be cemented into the tailplane. The model is finished by adding celluloid around cabin, wing dowels, etc.

Flying

Test glide the model on a fairly calm day and obtain a flat glide with some turn in either direction. After this a low power flight can be attempted.

The model flies safely either to the right or left, but do not attempt a straight flight, or a loop will result. After this stage, r.o.g. flights can be made from a reasonably smooth surface.

Trimmed correctly, the model should give hours of trouble-free flying.

