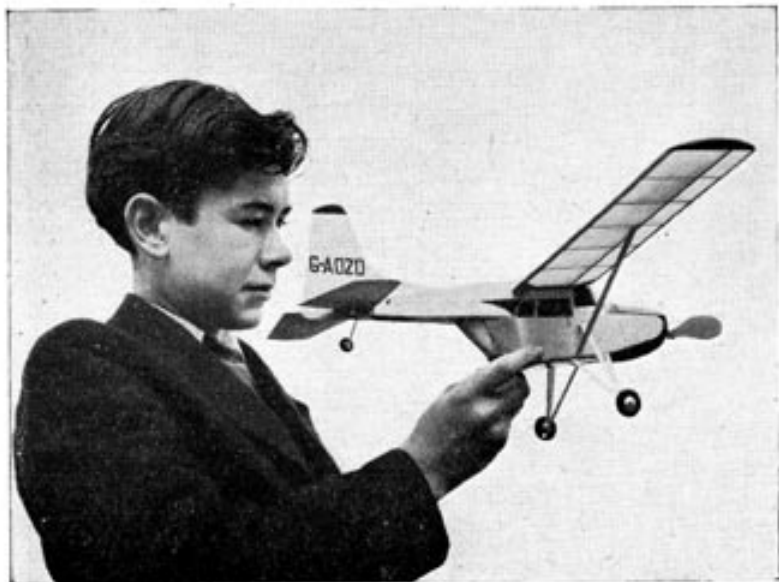


# THE E.P.9

A GOOD FLYER  
WITH THE  
REALISTIC LOOK

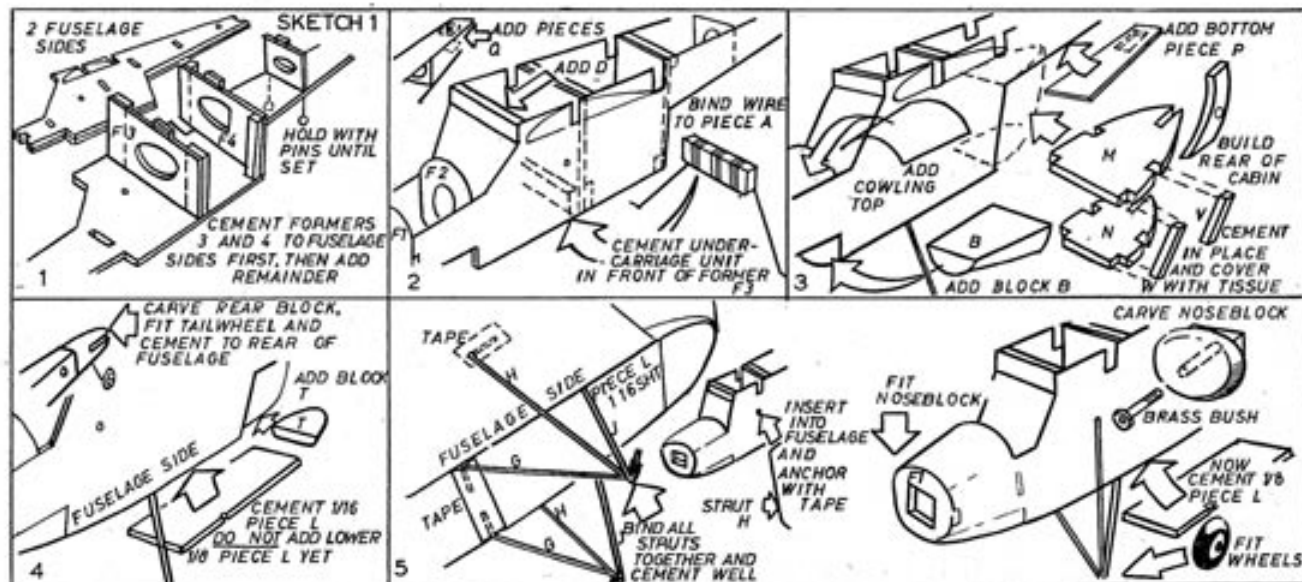


EVERY aeromodeller is attracted by a model that looks like the real thing. This near-scale model of Edgar Percival's fascinating general purpose aeroplane will amply repay the efforts you put into building it.

Construction is similar to the AIRFLO glider (Chapter 4) and the STARCREST rubber driven model (Chapter 6). The sketches give step-by-step construction. When tracing the fuselage sides on to balsa be sure to include the position of the wing rib. Later the wing ribs (RB1) line up with this rib outline to ensure correct upward

sloping angle of the wings (the incidence angle). The rear part of fuselage (parts M.N.O.T. V (2) W2) is covered with tissue. Dope fin and tailplane, pinning down while drying, *before* assembling to fuselage.

Wing construction is shown step-by-step in the sketches. Shape leading and trailing edges to section shown. Cover with lightweight tissue. Water shrink and give one coat of clear dope. When cementing completed wing into fuselage slots, carefully line up bottom of wing ribs RB.1. with the rib outlines already traced on fuselage sides.





Power is 60" of  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. flat rubber, with the ends tied, made into two loops, lubricated with rubber lubricant and inserted into fuselage in same way as for *STARCREST* (Chapter 6). Fit noseblock and propeller and balance carefully, adding a small weight to nose or tail if necessary.

Test glide (motor unwound) over long grass on a calm day. Launch model smartly, with nose pointing slightly **DOWNWARDS (DO NOT THROW IT)**. If model dives, bend up rear of tailplane about  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.— $\frac{1}{8}$  in. If it stalls (climbs, slips back, and then dives), add weight to nose block. If it turns left, bend the rear part of the fin slightly to the *right* (viewed from rear), and vice versa. Obtain a straight glide, particularly avoiding any tendency to a left turn. Now try a powered flight. Put on about 90-100 turns. Model should climb a little and then glide down. If, when under power (propeller running),

model stalls, cement a  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. piece of balsa to **TOP** of former 1. If, under full or nearly full turns, model banks steeply to left (spins), cement a  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. piece of balsa to the **LEFT** side of former 1 (viewed from rear). With each successful flight, increase the number of turns up to a maximum of 320. Your E.P.9 will take-off most realistically from any smooth surface.

A last word. Use coloured dope *sparingly*, for decorative trimming only. Avoid putting it all over your model. Its weight will very seriously affect your model's performance.

Actually, the natural balsawood finish with coloured tissue wing covering and with green dope confined to nose trim and wing, tailplane, and fin tips, gives a very attractive model, and makes sure that your E.P.9 will be capable of a really sparkling performance, when accurately built and carefully trimmed.

