

"SHORT SEAMEW"

22" SPAN SCALE
RUBBER MODEL
CAT. No. 732 FK

0 50 mm 100 150

Trim off excess material and cement canopy in place.

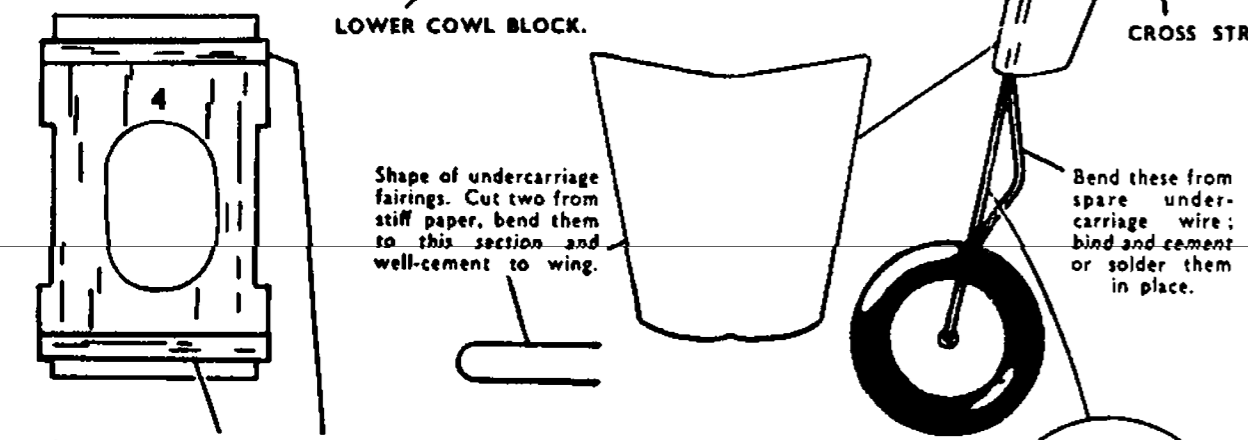
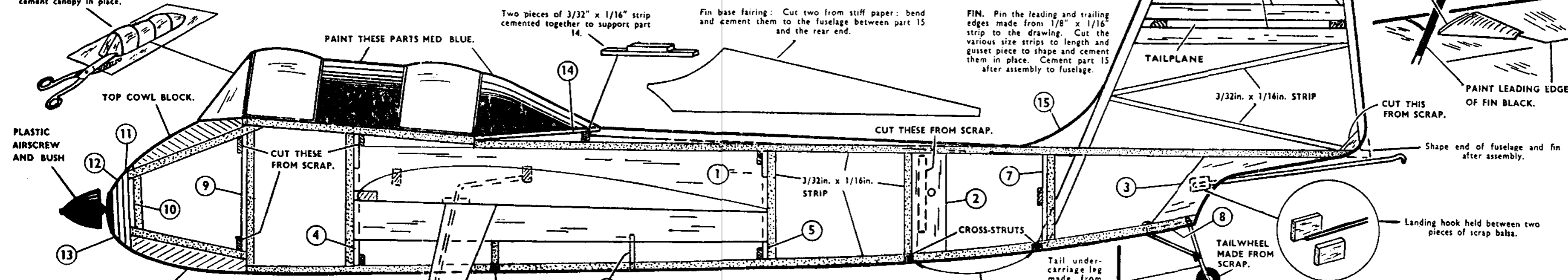
PAINT THESE PARTS MED. BLUE.

Two pieces of 3/32" x 1/16" strip cemented together to support part 14.

Fin base fairing: Cut two from stiff paper; bend and cement them to the fuselage between part 15 and the rear end.

FIN. Pin the leading and trailing edges made from 1/8" x 1/16" strip to the drawing. Cut the various size strips to length and gusset piece to shape and cement them in place. Cement part 15 after assembly to fuselage.

Bevel the edges of parts 16 to fit. Damp the outside faces and bend slightly before cementing them into place.



Strips of scrap sheet balsa cemented to bulkheads 4, 5, 7 and 9, where indicated on the side-view drawing.

Cut two undercarriage wires 4 1/2" long, from the piece supplied, and bend them to shape over plan.

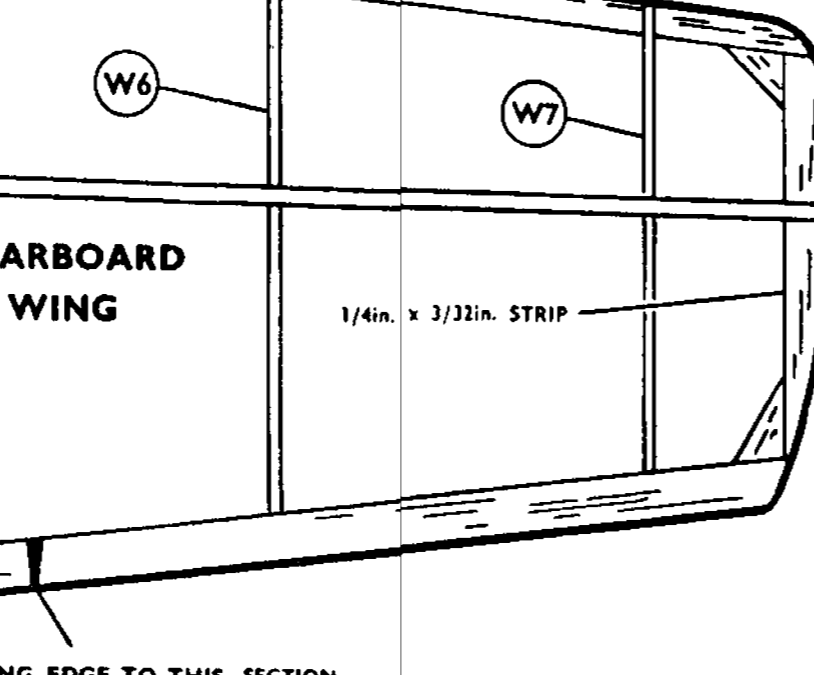
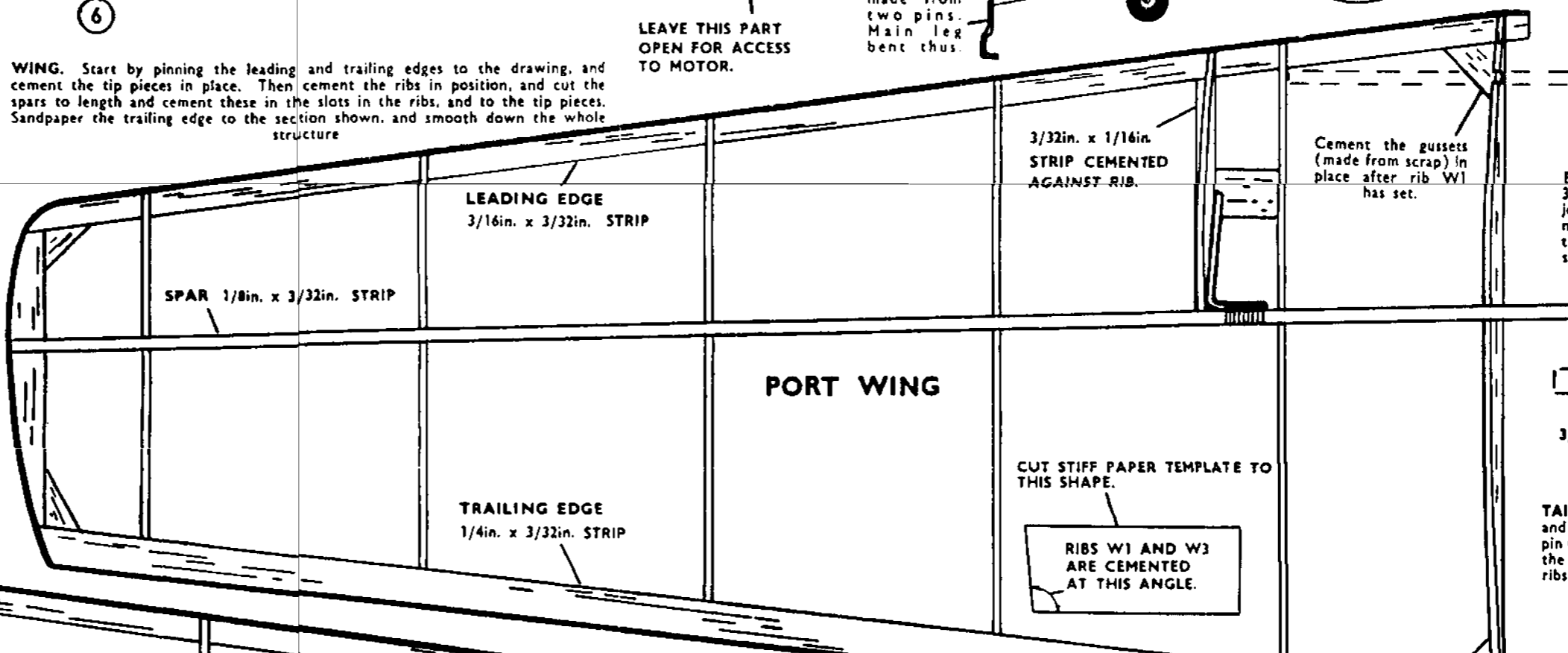
WING. Start by pinning the leading and trailing edges to the drawing, and cement the tip pieces in place. Then cement the ribs in position, and cut the spars to length and cement these in the slots in the ribs, and to the tip pieces. Sandpaper the trailing edge to the section shown, and smooth down the whole structure.

LEAVE THIS PART OPEN FOR ACCESS TO MOTOR.

Tail undercarriage leg made from two pins. Main leg bent thus.

Shape end of fuselage and fin after assembly.

Landing hook held between two pieces of scrap balsa.



Well-cement undercarriage leg to rib W3 and secure it with a piece of scrap balsa between the ribs. Bind the top of the leg to the spar with cotton, and cement it. Fit the wheels in place and bend over the ends of the wires to hold them on.

CUT THESE FROM SCRAP.

W3

W4

W6

W7

STARBOARD WING

1/4in. x 3/32in. STRIP

LEADING EDGE

W2

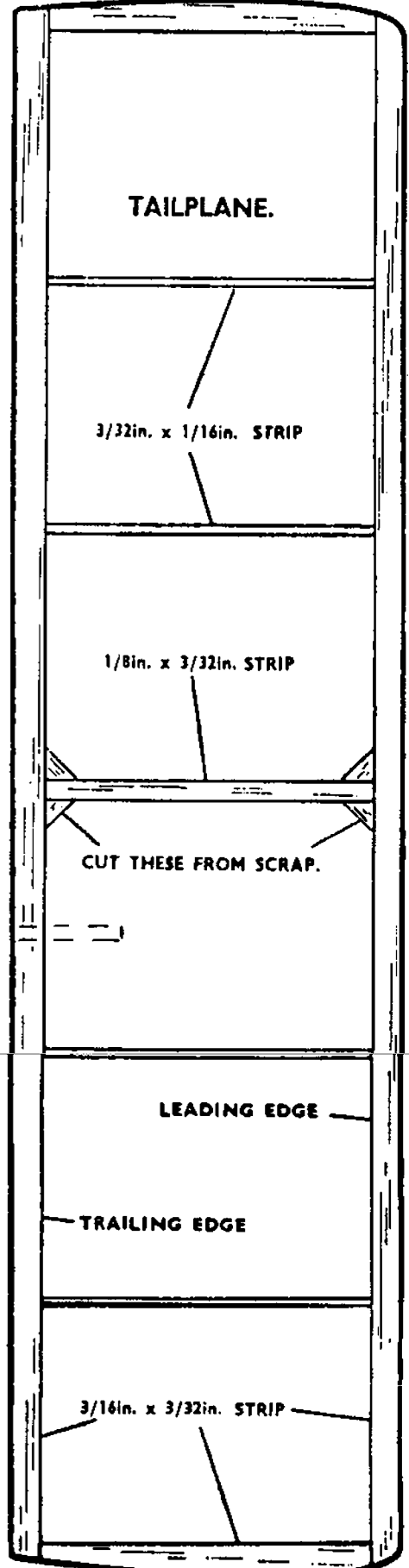
W3

W4

W5

Underside view of the port wing showing the undercarriage leg fixing.

TRAILING EDGE



TAILPLANE.

3/32in. x 1/16in. STRIP

1/8in. x 3/32in. STRIP

CUT THESE FROM SCRAP.

LEADING EDGE

TRAILING EDGE

3/16in. x 3/32in. STRIP

TAILPLANE. Cut the leading and trailing edges to length and pin them to the drawing. Cement the tip pieces, centre strip and ribs in place followed by the gussets cut from scrap.

INTRODUCTION.

This model is one of the FROG SENIOR SCALE SERIES, which consists of a range of models representing popular full-size aircraft, all approx. 22in. span. They embody very simple constructional methods, all main parts being ready-cut to shape. To ensure a satisfactory job, study the plan and check the parts with it before commencing. 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 knife or razor blade, and a few pins.

ORDER OF ASSEMBLY.

Build the fuselage as far as Fig. 2, then build the wings and assemble them to the fuselage as shown in Fig. 3. Finish the fuselage with the exception of the top stringers. Next build the fin and assemble it to the fuselage followed by the top stringers. The tailplane is cemented to the fin after it is covered. COVERING. Cover the model with the paper supplied, in the following order—fuselage top and bottom, then sides. Wing and tailplane under-surfaces, then top. Use office paste or dope for fixing it. Cut the paper to the approximate shapes first, leaving a 1/4" margin all round. Apply paste to the edges of the frame, then lay the tissue over it and pull gently all round. Do not attempt to get it drum tight, but aim at getting an even surface, with no deep wrinkles. The water-spraying and doping will tighten it. Before doping, lightly brush or spray each part with water and leave to dry. Spray the tailplane and pin it down to a flat board to prevent warping whilst it is drying. When they are completely dry, give each part a coat of dope, and pin down the tailplane again, when the dope begins to dry. The tailplane can now be cemented in place, followed by part 16. MOTOR.

This is composed of two 9in. 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.

FLYING. This model is intended to be flown out of doors, but choose a calm day for your first test. Test-glide the model first to check the balance. Hand-launch it in a slight downward direction. If it dives to the ground, carefully glue a small weight in the rear end of the fuselage. If the model climbs steeply and stalls, add a small weight to the nose of the fuselage. A small nail or drawing pin can be pushed into the cowl block for this. 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, or by twisting the wing slightly. Increase the turns on the motor gradually, up to a maximum of approximately 350; if the motor is not lubricated, the turns must be limited to 200. An unlubricated motor will wear and break very quickly. Stretching the elastic while winding will enable more turns to be obtained.

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