

# Guillow's

KIT DC-26

## F4U CORSAIR

WORLD WAR 2 FLYING MODEL

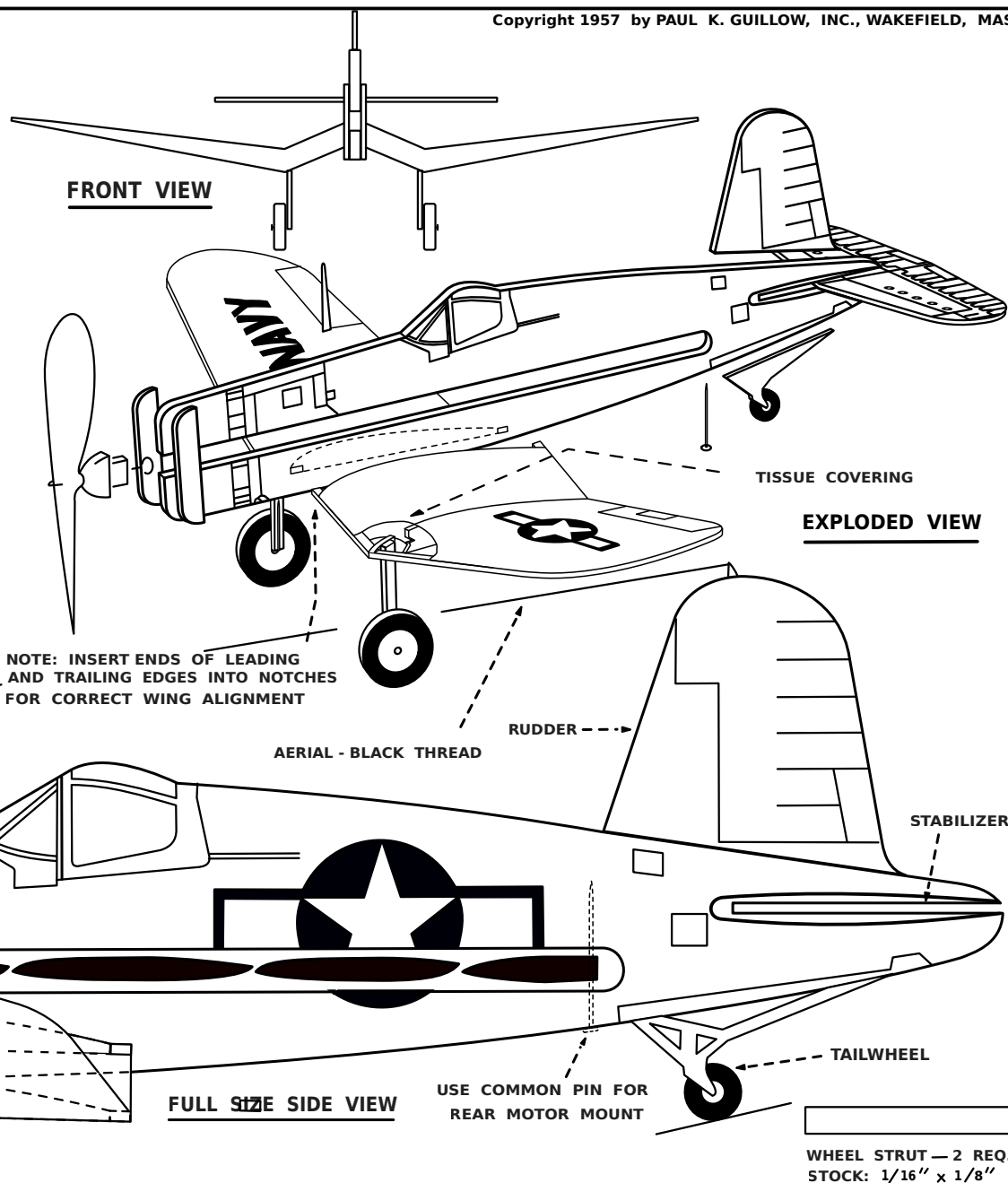
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The Vought F4U Corsair was one of the most deadly U. S. Navy fighters of World War 2. Serving with the carrier fleet in the Pacific during the long road back from Pearl Harbor, the Corsair performed valiantly in defeating the Japanese Navy and Air Force.

First carefully remove all die-cut parts from balsa sheets. Lay parts on a workboard with numbers up for quick identification. Use model cement for assembling your model. This is obtainable at your local hobby dealer or chain store.

### ASSEMBLING THE MODEL

1. Cement NOSE BRACES F-1 on each side of fuselage nose.
2. Cement wheel sections together with printed side out.
3. Build right and left wing frames as shown on reverse side of this sheet.
4. Cement completed wings to sides of fuselage hold until dry.
5. Cement STABILIZER to fuselage tail then add RUDDER.
6. Cut wheel struts to length and assemble struts and wheels as shown below.
7. Cement landing gear to wing — let cement dry solid — apply 2nd coat.
8. Cement TAILWHEEL in position.
9. Insert common pin thru bottom of fuselage and attach one end of rubber motor.
10. Insert nose bearing in fuselage nose and hook free end of rubber motor over propeller shaft.
11. Add radio mast and aerial as shown.



NOTE: INSERT ENDS OF LEADING AND TRAILING EDGES INTO NOTCHES FOR CORRECT WING ALIGNMENT

FULL SIZE SIDE VIEW

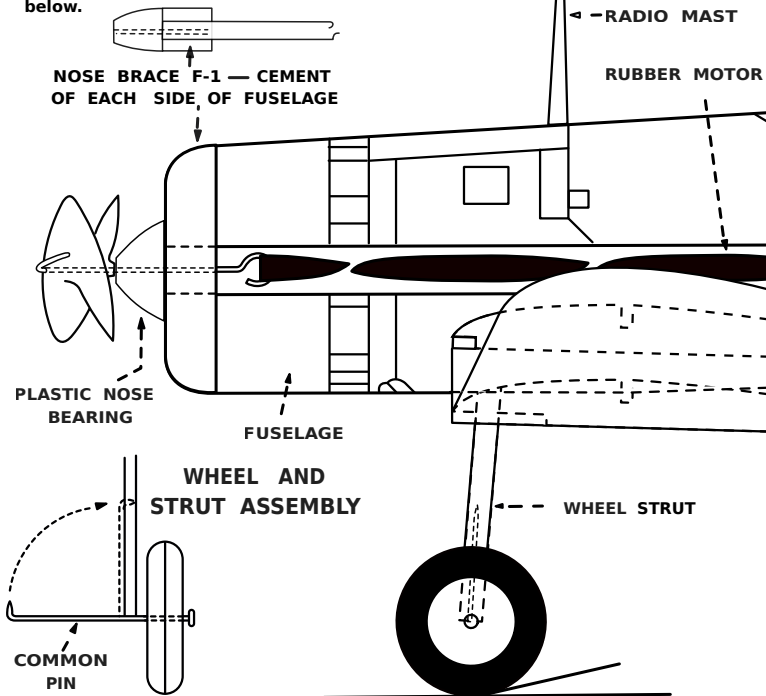
WHEEL STRUT — 2 REQ.  
STOCK: 1/16" x 1/8"

### FLIGHT INSTRUCTIONS

Test glide model before making powered flights. Hold model beneath wing and launch gently forward like a glider. If plane noses up into a stall, warp rear edge of stabilizer down slightly do not break. If model dives into

ground, warp stabilizer up.

After proper corrections, wind motor clockwise about 100 to 125 turns and launch straight out. Model can be flown indoors or out. Launch into breeze if flown outdoors. Try R.O.G. flights for added fun.

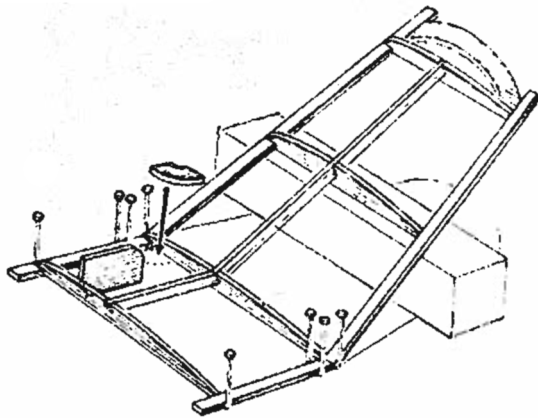


# WING FRAME LAYOUT SHEET

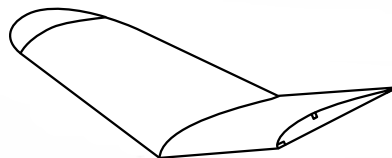
Build wing frames directly over layouts. First lay this sheet on a workboard, then pin a piece of wax paper over layouts to prevent wood parts from sticking to plan during cementing.

## BUILDING WING FRAMES

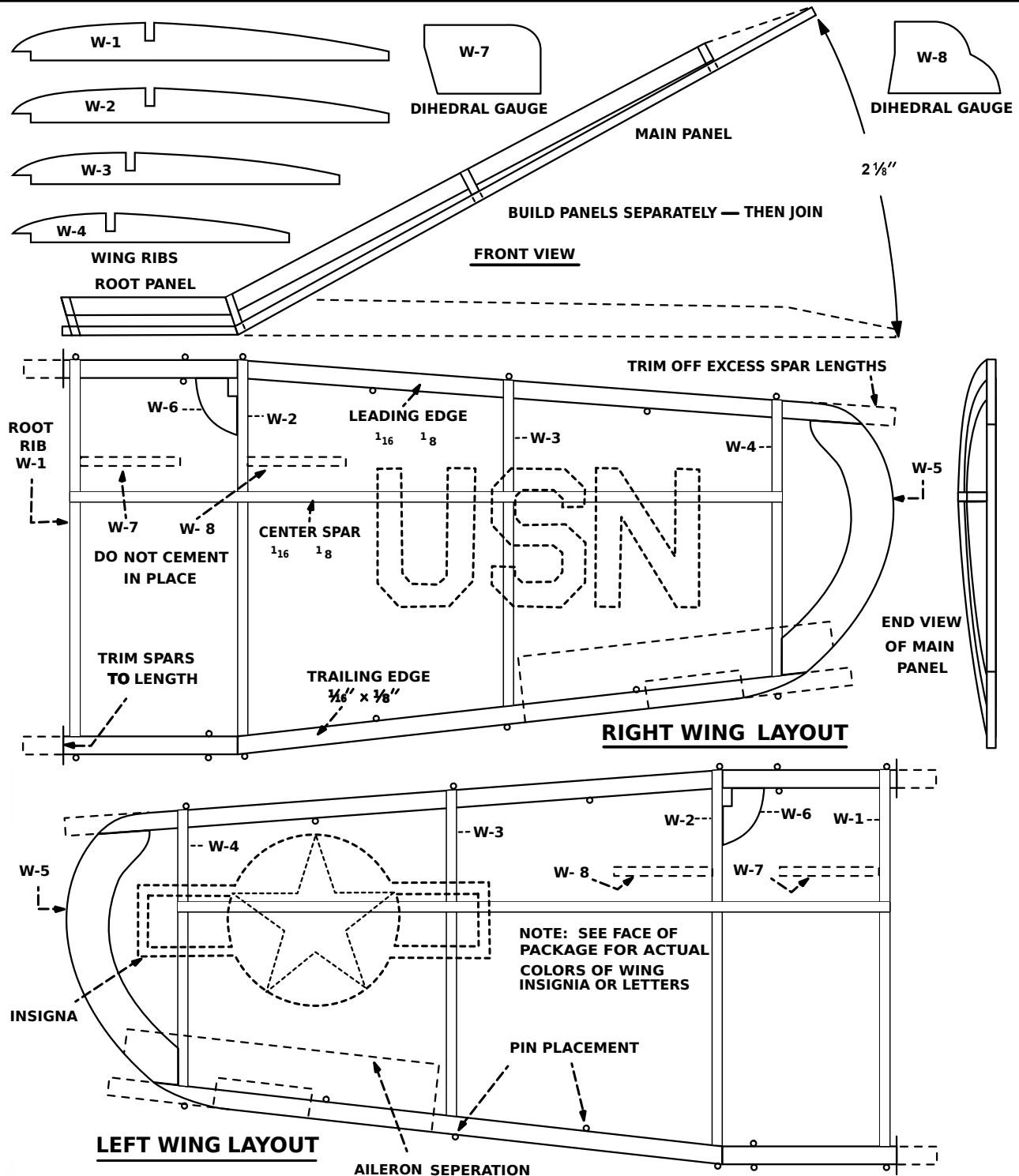
1. Cut LEADING and TRAILING EDGES of main panel to length and pin in place on layouts. (Use common pins-)
2. Cement die-cut WING RIBS to LEADING and TRAILING EDGES. use DIHEDRAL GAUGE W-8 for correct angle of RIB W-2.
3. Cut CENTER SPAR to length and cement in place. Add WING TIP W-5
4. Let cement dry hard then remove pins and raise tip to dihedral height given
5. Pin RIB W-2 to layout then add root panel in a similar manner. Add STRUT BRACKET W-6
6. Apply second coat of cement to all joints — let dry hard.
7. Remove pins and lift frames from wax paper. Trim spars to length as indicated.

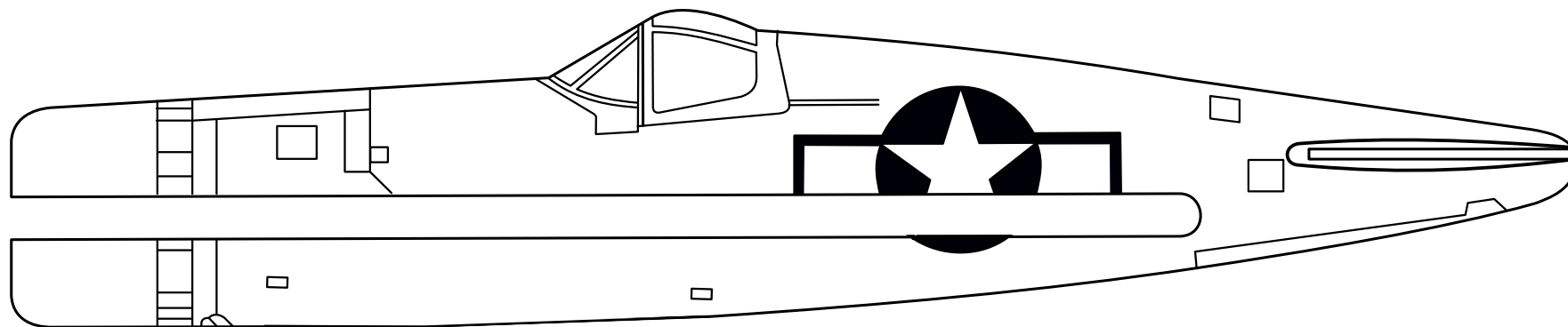


## COVERING WING FRAMES

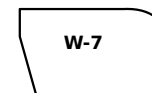
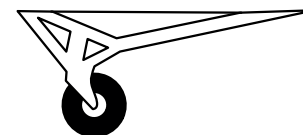
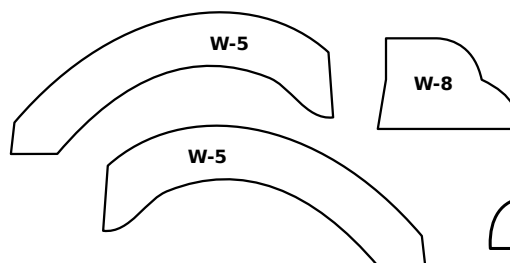
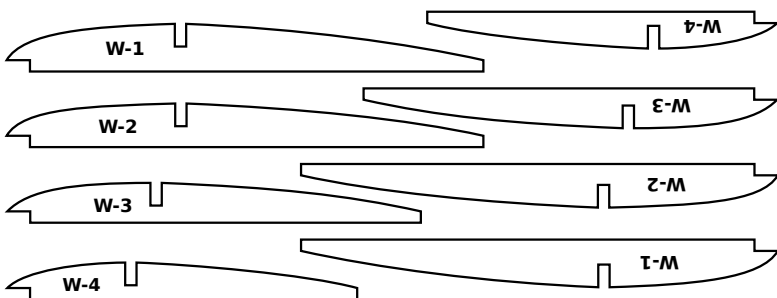
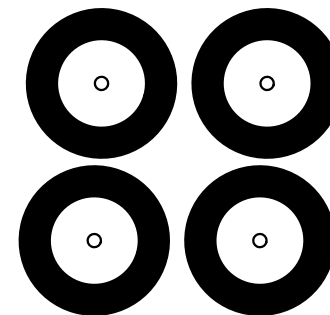
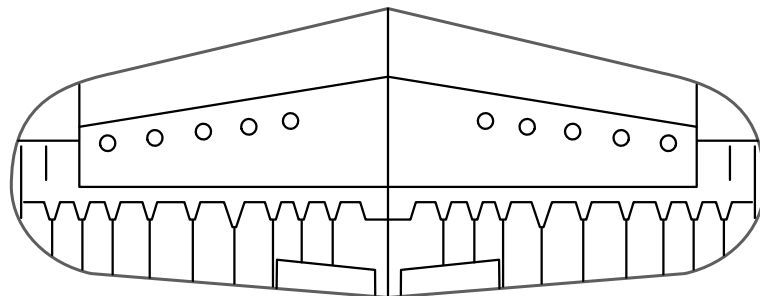
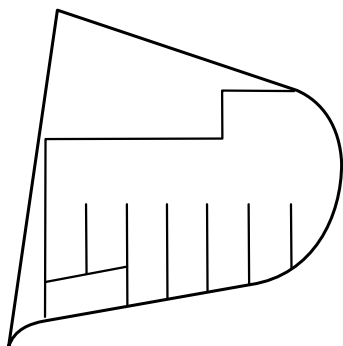


2. Only tops of frames are covered with tissue. Cover root panel first, then main panel, finally the wing tip.





In the kit fuselage were 3/16", the rest 1/16". 3mm for the fuse and 1mm for the rest may be adequate.



F-1

F-1

W-6

W-6