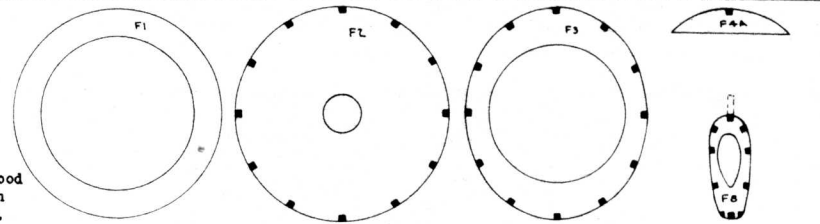


Center brace,  
1/16" sq. Top  
of rib only.

# NR10248

Cut the bulkheads from the printed wood with a sharp razor blade, cutting to the center of the lines. Cut the black squares out, for they represent the points thru which the 1/16" sq. stringers pass.

Cement grain of wood at right angles on numbers F1 and F2.



Trailing edge 1/16 sq. balsa.

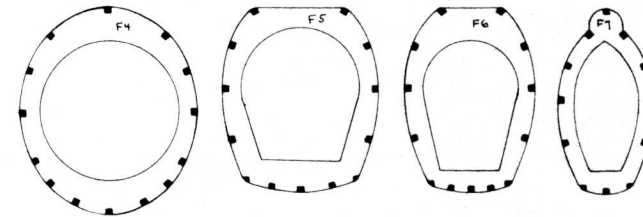
Break here for dihedral.

Leading edge 1/8 sq. balsa.

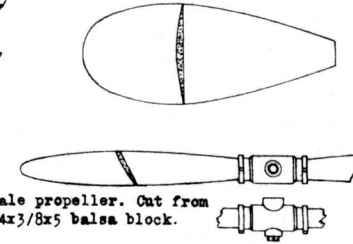
# NR10248

Center brace  
1/16" sq.  
bottom only.

Power the model with two loops of 3/32" flat rubber. Wind to 100 turns by hand, more with a winder. Weight the nose inside the cowl with a small bit of lead if it stalls. Use the adjustable tail controls to overcome propeller torque.



Nose button parts.



Scale propeller. Cut from 1/4x3/8x5 balsa block.

Give all external wood parts several coats of Tissue Cement, sanding the first two coats smoothly, before applying the dope.

Numbers are reversed for the bottom of the wing. Then is, "N" goes where "8" is and etc.

Trailing edge 1/16" sq. balsa.

Cut black numbers for wing from the drawing.

## COVERING NOTES

Find the grain in the paper by holding a sheet to the light and noticing the fine lines. Jap tissue curls at right angles to the grain. This grain should run, on a model, from wing tip to wing tip, and on the fuselage, from nose to tail. In this way, the paper will naturally bend with the contour of the

framework, and will shape just that much easier. Before covering, however, it is always well to sand all rough spots, and uneven surfaces from the wood work. The projecting bumps cause the paper to wrinkle. Cut the paper just oversize for the particular part to be covered, and first wetting the wood with tissue cement, lay the paper over the wood,

allowing the natural tension of the paper to keep it flat. In other words, no "stretching" is necessary. Run your fingers around the outside, smoothing out any wrinkles, and pressing out all the excess cement. Trim to the center of the wood, whether 1/32, 1/16 or 1/8 flat with a sharp razor blade broken off leaving a pointed end. Butt joint the next piece against the first.

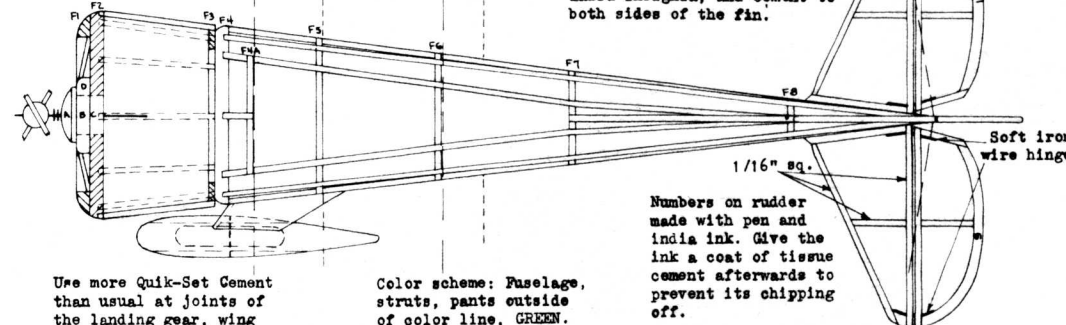
## CONSTRUCTION NOTES

Cut the printed parts carefully from the balsa, and sand them to the center of the black line. Trim the notches on the bulkheads exactly as shown, making them square. Line up all the wing ribs together, and sand them all alike. Cut the extra ribs, if the non-flying ship is to be made, from the extra 1/32" flat balsa. Begin construction with the wings by cementing the ribs to the leading edge, and the trailing edge to that. Fit the tips in and carefully sand the whole part. Sand the tips and edges streamline, for this makes a better looking model. Never leave any part on

## READ CAREFULLY

the outside square. Line up the bulkheads for the fuselage and cement in the center stringer on the side view. Using this as a key, holding the parts straight and true, and then the bottom and top stringers. Lastly come the ones between these. These directions will keep you from getting the model warped. Always cement stringers two at a time, for then pressure will be exerted on both sides of the part at the same time thus the fuselage will be straight. Make the tail surfaces last, using the plan as a guide. Work right on the drawing, for it is full size, and shows all wood parts in their correct size and shape.

Always use small pieces of paper in covering, for they are easier to handle.



Use more Quik-Set Cement than usual at joints of the landing gear, wing struts, etc., and allow plenty of time for it to harden properly.

Color scheme: Fuselage, struts, pants outside of color line, GREEN. Wings, tail and rudder, striping on pants and 400 on fuselage, YELLOW. Motor and tires, BLACK.

Numbers on rudder made with pen and India ink. Give the ink a coat of tissue cement afterwards to prevent its chipping off.

Adjustable controls made possible by the use of a soft iron wire cemented to wood before covering.

This accurate 1/2" scale model designed by...  
*10/10/1933*  
1933.

Study the drawing, notes, and the picture of the model carefully before beginning construction. Each piece on this model is shown full size in two or more views, thus if it is hard to visualize a part in one view, a look at another will often straighten out the difficulty.

Do not shape the leading edge of this wing until after it has been fitted to the fuselage.

Cockpit ventilators - in the real LAIRD two tubes from here passed thru the wing panels and fed fresh air into the pilots cockpit.

Brace wires black thread

Winding hook.

Removable nose plug (parts A, B, and C)

Pins keep cowl in position.

Air speed indicator.

Celluloid

Leave open on flying model for changing rubber.

Soft iron wire hinge

For placing Quik-Set cement on a part, a good tool is a short length of music wire. The only other tools needed in the construction of this model are sandpaper, brushes, wire bending pliers, and two or three used but sharp razor blades.

Fillet of scrap balsa

Music wire brace.

25.30

Cowl removes from fuselage at this point.

Color line.

Cut the center part of the pants to this pattern.

To fit the lower wing in place, cut the three bottom stringers away, cement the wing in firmly, and glue the stringers in again as before.

DOOLITTLE'S 1931 COAST TO COAST RECORD SMASHING  
**LAIRD SUPER-SOLUTION**

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