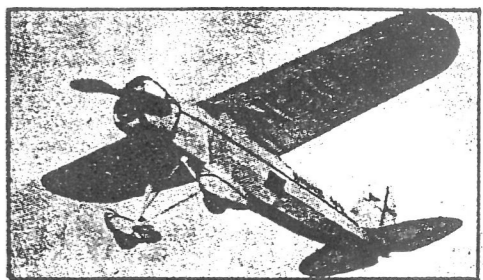
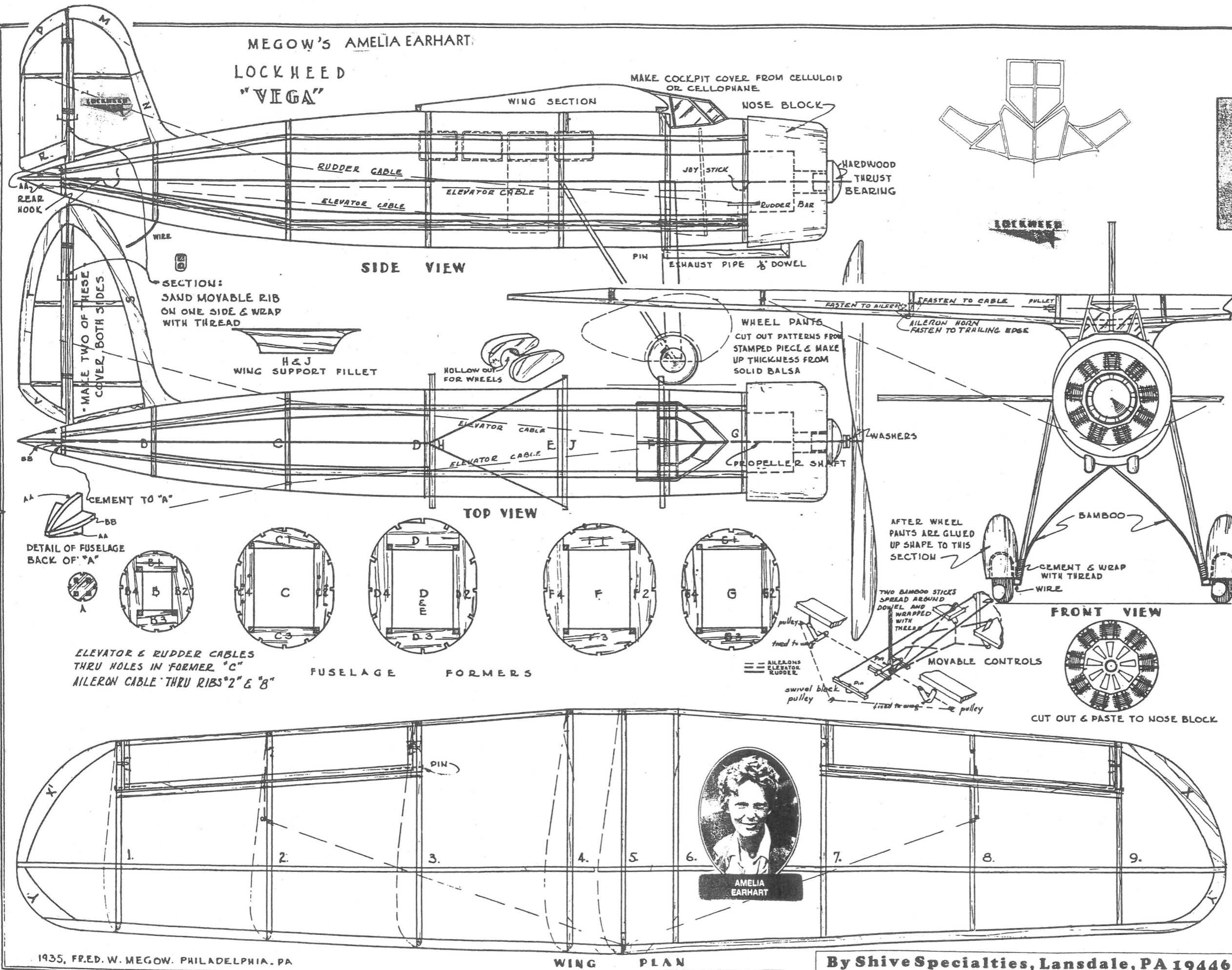


MEGOW'S AMELIA EARHART
LOCKHEED
"VEGA"



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. The Start. The first step in building the model is to lay the drawing out flat on a work-table, drawing-board or ply-wood panel. Fasten it down tightly with thumb-tacks as shown in Fig. 1. Then begin on the side view and lay down long 1/16" square balsa strips in their proper places on the drawing, holding them in place with pins. Then cut cross pieces to length and cement in position. Make two of these sides exactly alike; true each side.



Fig. 1.

2. The Body. The next operation is to assemble the two sides to form the body. This time use the plan view. On it measure the cross-pieces and cut them to length. Set the two sides on edge on the plan and cement together at "Z." It is a good idea to bind at this point with a couple turns of thread formed to keep it from springing apart. Then cement the cross-pieces on top and bottom in their proper places.

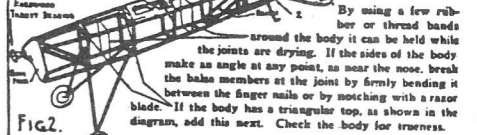


Fig. 2.

3. Formers and Fairings. If the plane has a round or oval shape, this must be made from formers and fairing strips added to the rectangular frame-work. Trace the formers which we draw on the plan on to a 3/16" sheet, or cut them from the stamped pieces in the kit. Cement in the proper place on the frame by checking on the plans. Then add on the fairing pieces, cementing them at the points indicated on the formers. Make the nose block next, following the shape on the drawing, and then cement it to the front of the body. Construct the landing gear according to the drawing, and fasten securely to the body.

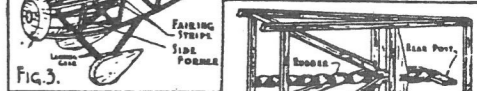


Fig. 3.

4. Nose Block & Tail Assembly. The nose blocks vary for some of the models and can be shaped out according to the drawing. To make the propeller assembly put the prop. shaft through the hard wood thrust bearing. Smooth add on two washers, then continue through the hub of the propeller. Next bend over the end of it into a hook, apply a drop of cement, and draw back into the propeller securing the shaft. The tail assembly and rear hook are usually fastened on the tail of body, and can be built directly from the plan. Sometimes a rear post arrangement is used, as shown above in Figure 5.



Fig. 4.

5. The Wings. On balsa sheet trace the ribs from the plan, or use the printed piece in the kit, and cut out the ribs carefully. Fasten them together with a couple of rubber bands. Sandpaper the ribs even and before taking apart cut any notches necessary as in Fig. 6. Note: If the plane you are building has different size ribs, cut the notches separately. Next lay out the leading and trailing edges on wing drawing in the plan view, and cement the ribs in place.

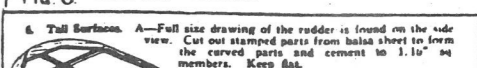


Fig. 5.

6. Tail Surfaces. A—Full size drawing of the rudder is found on the side view. Cut out stamped parts from balsa sheet to form the curved parts and cement to 1/16" sq members. Keep flat.
7. Assembly. A—Cover the body first, keeping the paper as tight and smooth as possible. Use banana oil to fasten paper to the frame. Leave uncovered one panel near rear-hook in order to be able to get at the rubber motor. Next lay out the leading and trailing edges on wing drawing in the plan view, and cement the ribs in place.
B—Cover the wings and tail parts; be careful to keep paper flat and tight.
C—Assemble the wing surfaces according to the drawing, taking care with placing struts. Make sure everything is even and symmetrical, and when mounting wings be sure to give them the correct dihedral angle shown in front view on drawing.

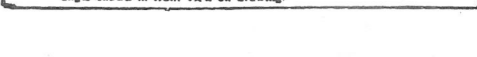


Fig. 6.