



# STER" A.O.P. 9

JUNIOR  
SCALE  
SERIES

SIDE VIEW (Full size)

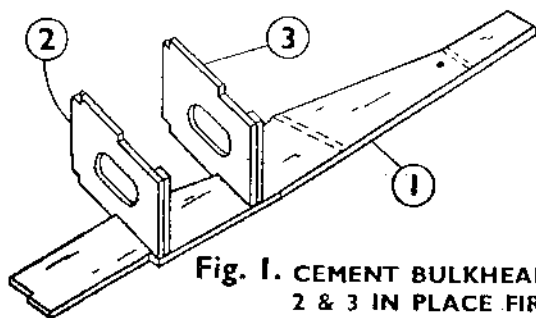
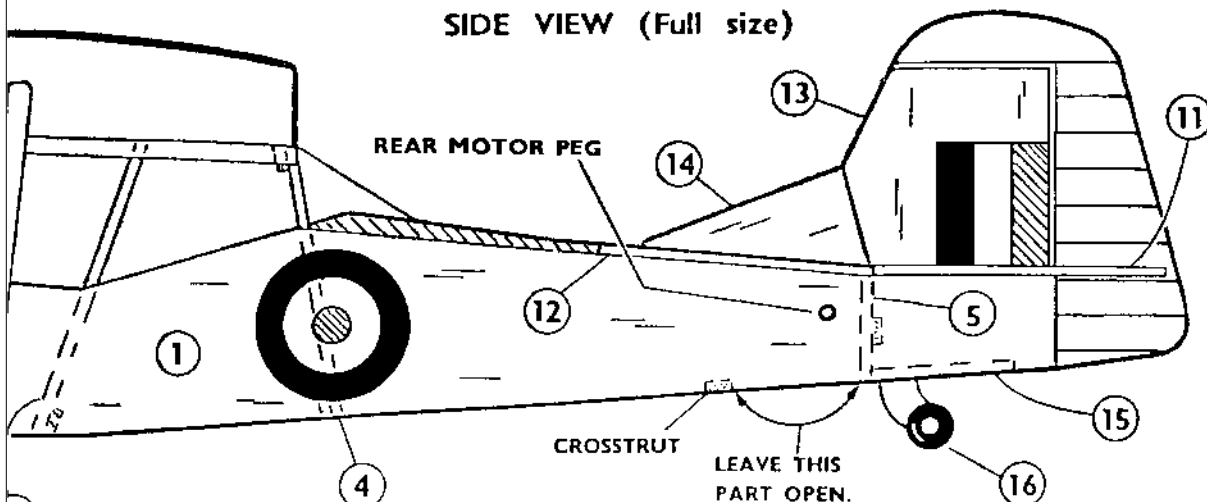


Fig. 1. CEMENT BULKHEADS 2 & 3 IN PLACE FIRST

Fig. 2. FUSELAGE SIDES ASSEMBLED TOGETHER

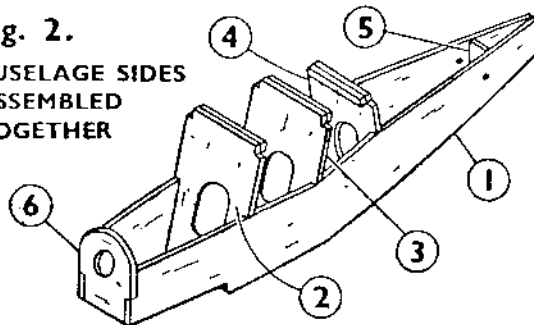
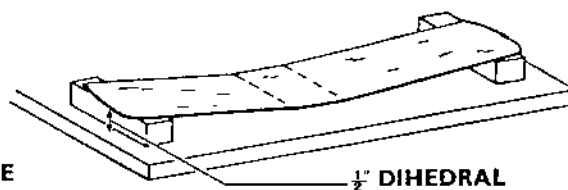
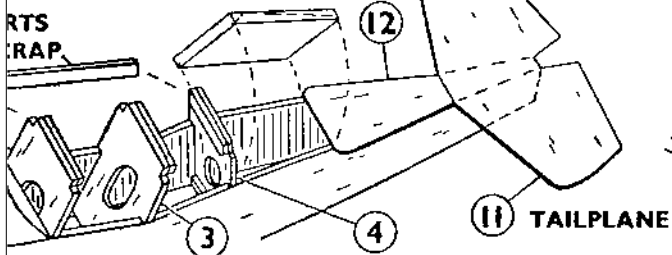


Fig. 5 RAISE WING TIPS AND CEMENT ALONG CREASE LINES.



## ASSEMBLY AND WING SUPPORTS.



## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

### ASSEMBLY.

Remove all the parts from the balsa sheet using a sharp piece of razor-blade to separate them with a cut by marking the bulkhead positions on the side of the side-view drawing. Then cement pieces of balsa from scrap, to bulkheads 2, 3 and 4, and cement the side panels as shown in fig. 1. Make sure they are square, and allow to dry. Then cement the other side panels to bulkheads 4, 5 and 6, as in fig. 2. Cement bulkhead 7 to bulkhead 2.

Cement the ends of the lower block to the angles shown in fig. 3 and cement it into place. Then cement parts 8 and 9 to the fuselage, and fit the top cowling piece over the blocks with a sharp knife or razor blade, and sand them smooth.

### UNDERCARRIAGE.

Cement the shaped wire piece in front of bulkhead 7. This is held in place by piece 10, well cemented over the wire, fig. 3.

### TAIL ASSEMBLY.

Remove the Tailplane 11, part 12, and Fin parts 13 and 14, from the balsa sheet and lightly sandpaper the edges. Cement them in place on the fuselage, and make sure they are quite "square" with it when viewed on end. The rear block may now be cemented behind bulkhead 4. When this is set, shape it as shown in fig. 4. Cut two wing supports from spare balsa sheet to the shape given on Side View. Cement these in place on bulkheads 2, 3 and 4.

Cement parts 15 and 16 to the fuselage.

Fit the wheels in place and bend the ends of the wire over, or fix small paper washers to the axles to hold them on. Cut the two fairings from paper to the shape given, and cement them to the wire legs.

**INSTRUCTIONS (contd.).**

**WING.**

Remove the cut out wing from the panel and lightly sandpaper the edges. Place it on a flat board or table, hold down the centre part with weights and raise the tips approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., see fig. 5. Apply cement along crease lines and allow to dry. When this has set, cement the wing in place over bulkheads 2, 3 and 4.

The struts are made from spare balsa sheet. Cut 2 pieces 4 in. long, sandpaper them and bevel the ends to fit. Cement them in place as shown on Side View drawing.

**CABIN WINDOWS.**

Cement the front cabin window (Large one) in place, starting at the centre, see fig. 6, and allow this to set. Then bend the sides round and fix them into place. Cement the rear cabin window in the same manner.

**COVERING.**

The bottom of the fuselage from part 10 to the cross strut, is covered with thin note paper. Cut a piece about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, and cement it into place, on the fuselage. When this has set, trim off the excess paper with a razor blade.

**DECORATING.**

The balsa wood parts being ready printed, very little, if any, painting is necessary, and should be restricted to the top part of the fuselage.

Use Cellulose Lacquer, and apply it quickly and evenly with a soft brush. Do not put it on heavily, or the model will not fly well.

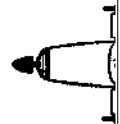
**MOTOR.**

This is an elastic band 6 in. long. Lubricate it with Frog Rubber Lubricant, or Castor Oil, and insert it 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. Hook the band 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 loop of elastic. Pull the band out through the front, and hook it 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 can be flown indoors or out, but it should only be used out-doors on a calm day, owing to its size.

A slight difference in balance may be shown with each individual model, owing to the varied density and weight of balsa wood.



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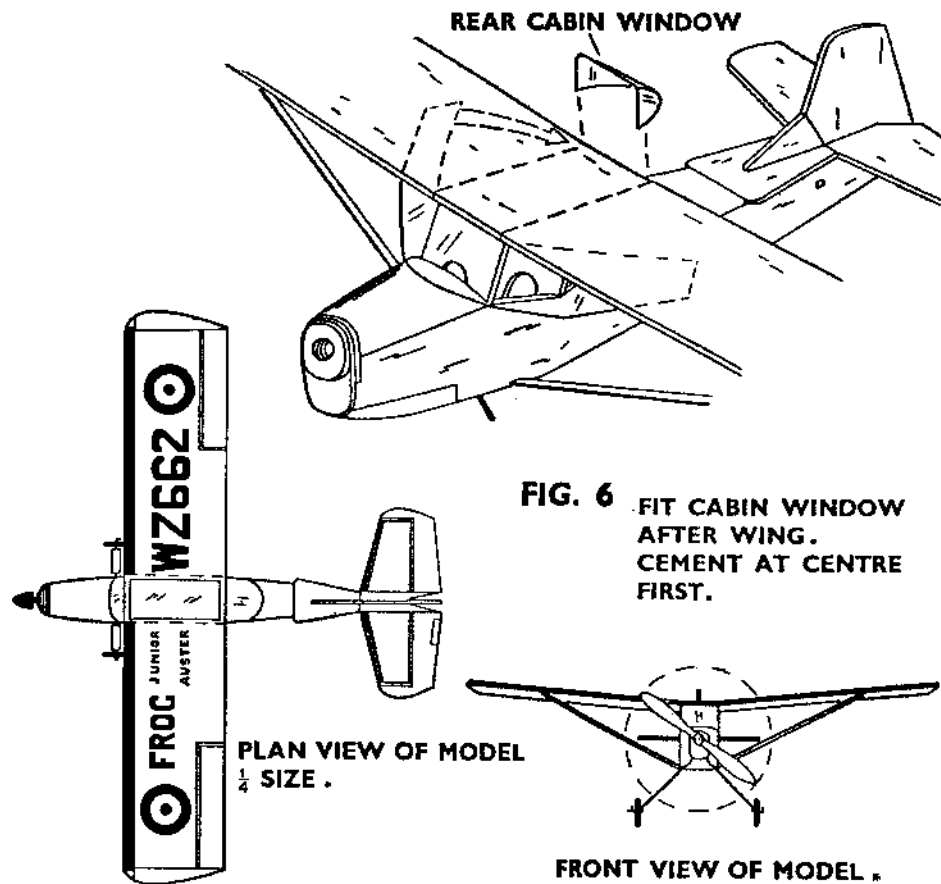
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Test-glide the model first to check the balance. Hand-launch it in a slight downward direction. If it dives to the ground, add a small weight such as a small nail or pin to the rear end of the fuselage. If the model climbs steeply and stalls, add a 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 300; if the motor is not lubricated, the turns must be limited to approximately 150.

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