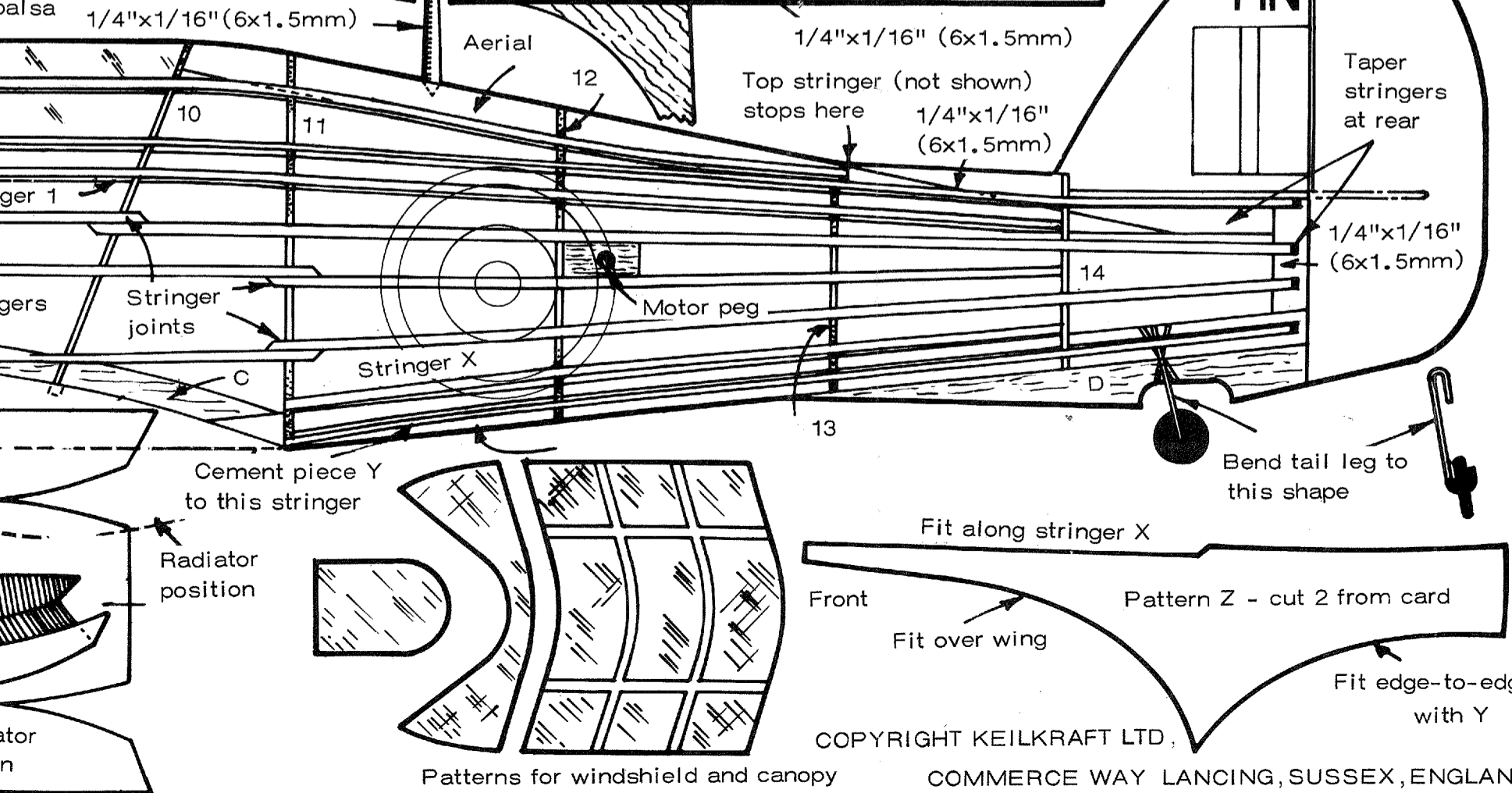
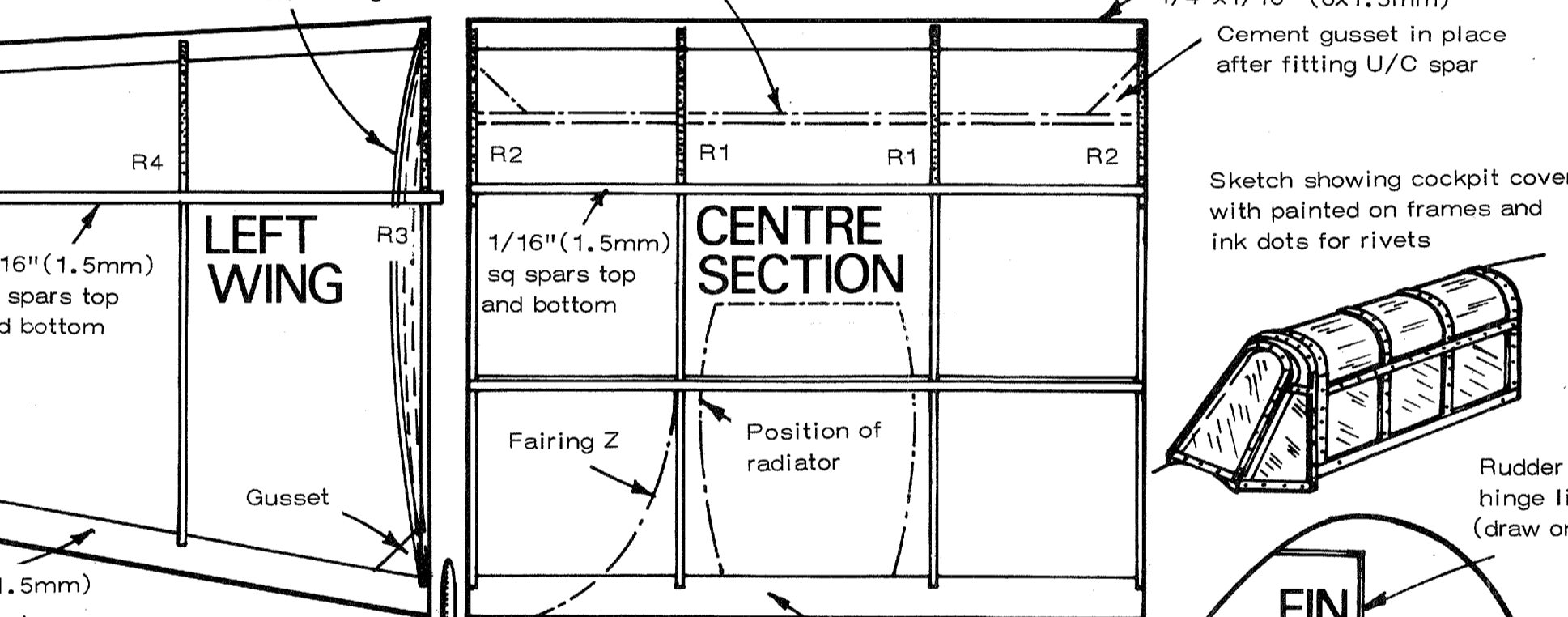
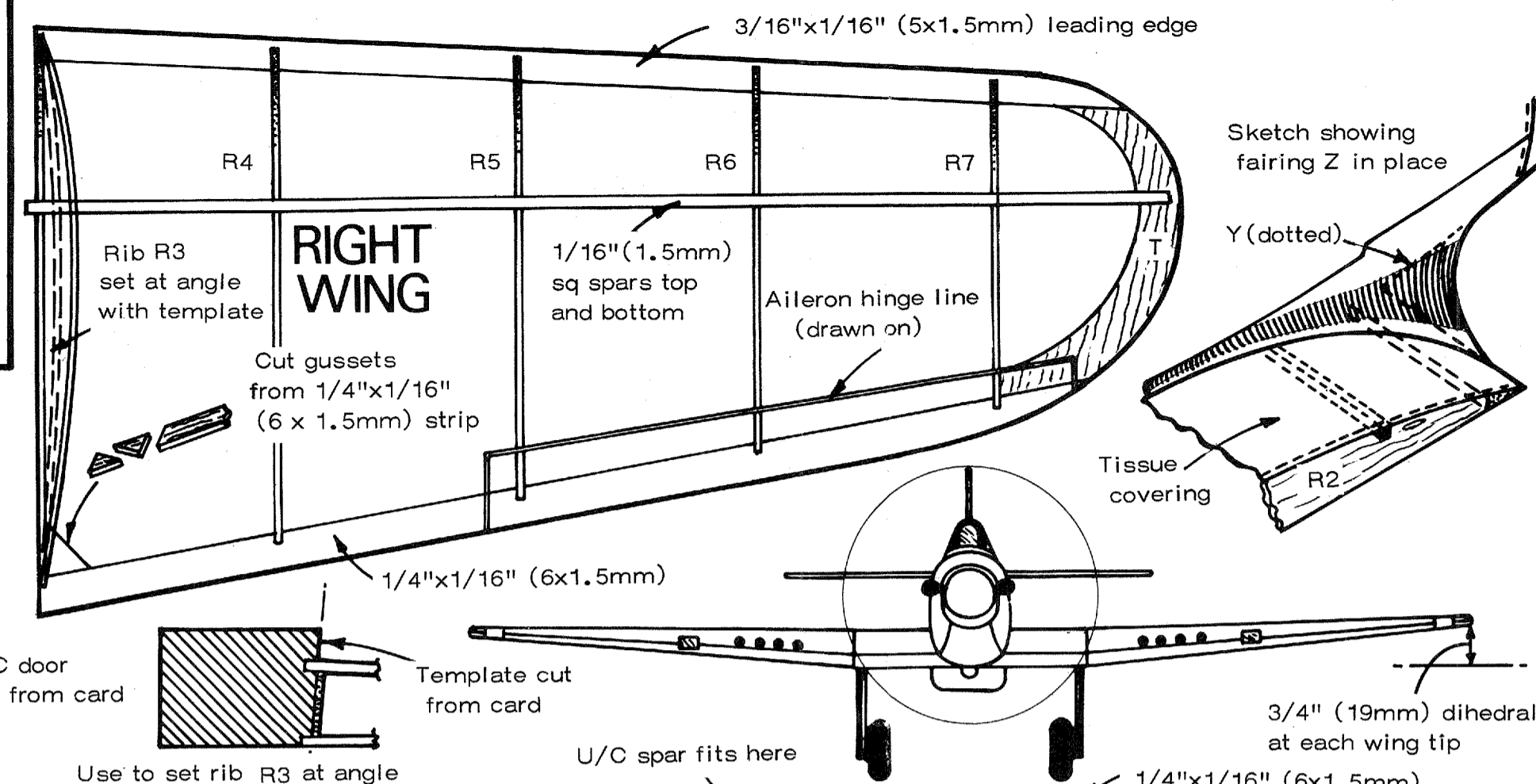


KEIL KRAFT

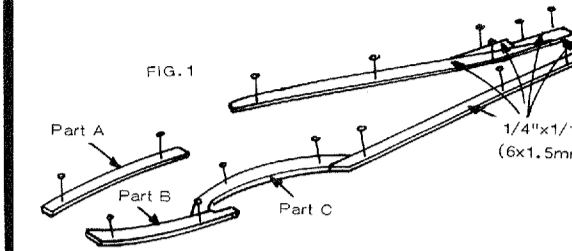
HURRICANE

19 1/2" (500mm) span Flying Scale Model

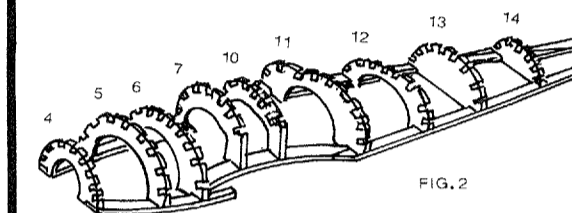


BUILDING AND FLYING INSTRUCTIONS

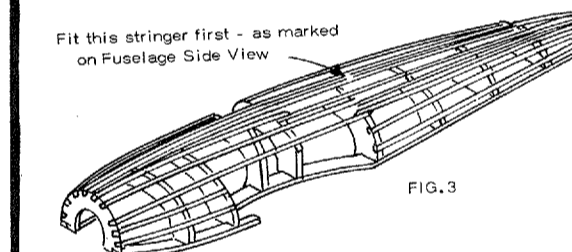
Cut out all the printed sheet parts completely with a sharp modelling knife. They are all marked for easy identification against parts indicated on the plan. Lay the plan over a flat building board and cover with polythene film to prevent parts sticking to the paper during building.



FUSELAGE
Cut the backbone pieces to shape from 1/4" x 1/16" (6 x 1.5mm) strip, as shown on the Fuselage Side View and pin over the plan together with parts A, B and C - Fig. 1. Cement on the half formers 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, taking care to get them upright (Fig. 2). Hold in position with pins, if necessary.



Study the arrangement of the stringers in the Side View noting where joins occur. First cement stringer 1 marked on the plan in place. When this stringer has set, half former 9 may be twisted into place, make sure that the former 9 marked with 'L' at the top is used in building this first side of the fuselage. The other stringers may now be added (Fig. 3). Note that no stringers pass across the wing position between 6 and 11. Cement the piece of 1/4" x 1/16" between the stringers where shown to carry the motor peg.



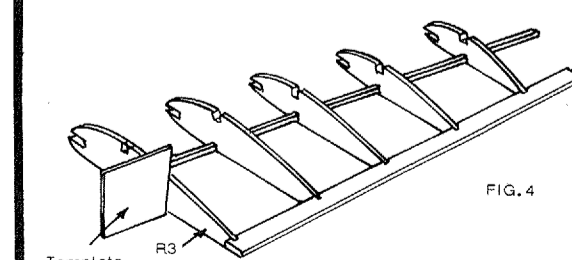
When this first half of the fuselage has set, remove from the plan. Then build the second side on to the first (note former for the second side is marked with an R) using the same procedure as for the first side.

Bend the tailwheel wire as shown, mount the tail wheel, then cement firmly in place and bind with cotton. Cement 8 in position shown, then a piece of scrap between the top of 8 and 9 to obtain correct spacing. Cement former 3 to 4, 2 to 3, and 1 to 2 at the nose.

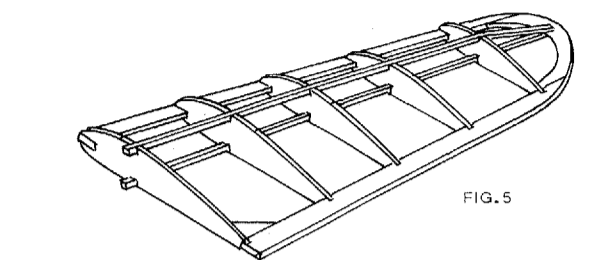
Cement the pieces of the cockpit cover in place. Tissue cover the fuselage using bands of tissue wrapped around the fuselage and spanning between two formers, cover one side at a time. Leave the whole underside of the fuselage and the wing position uncovered.

WINGS
The wings are built as three separate panels. Start with the Right Wing and Left wing panels.

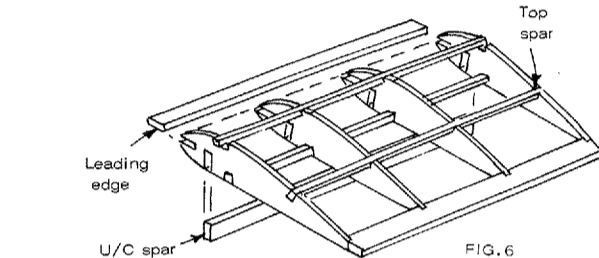
Hold the 1/16" (1.5mm) sq. lower spars in position on the plan by placing pins on each side of the strip wood and NOT through it. Notch strips of 1/4" x 1/16" (6 x 1.5mm) for the trailing edge to receive the rear ends of the ribs as shown, then pin in place over plan and cement the ribs in place (Fig. 4). Rib R3 on each outer wing panel must be tilted using the card template.



Apply cement to the front notches in the ribs then add the leading edge. Add pieces T to the tips of right and left wings. Check the tilt of ribs R3 again and if correct add the top spar to both wings and Centre Section (Fig. 5).



The wing Centre Section is built in a similar manner, directly over the plan. Note that this has an extra rear spar - see Fig. 6.



Apply cement to ribs R3 on each wing in turn, and with the centre section resting flat on the building board, press R3 on each wing into contact with R2. The assembled wing should now be left to dry with suitable blocks under the extreme tips to raise them 3/4" (19mm).

Bend the undercarriage wire to the pattern shown then bind in place on the 1/4" x 1/16" (6 x 1.5mm) U/c spar, cut to the length shown. When the wing has set, cement the U/c spar up into the notches provided in the centre section ribs. Add gussets where shown on plan.

Tissue cover the top surface of the wing, also tissue cover the underneath of right and left wings-but leave the centre section until the wing is fitted to the fuselage.

ASSEMBLY

For best results, the tissue of the Centre Section top surface should be water shrunk and clear doped before assembly. Apply cement to the portions of the fuselage at the wing squarely into position. Cement pieces Y in place exactly where shown on plan, one on each side, the long edge along the stringer 'X' and the short edge along the wing trailing edge. Cement paper fairings 'Z' in position. Cement paper pattern 'W' in place over the three cornered gap at the front of the Centre Section where it joins the fuselage. 'W' is also labelled for 'edge' positioning.

The underside of the fuselage previously left uncovered and the undersurface of the Centre Section may now be tissue covered. Water shrink the rest of the tissue covering and when the water has dried out apply a thin coat of clear dope. Clear dope the fin, tailplane and 'D' both sides at the same time to avoid warping. While these are drying make up the other details shown on the plan - exhausts, radiator, scoop, etc. Assemble the prop and nose plug as shown on the plan.

Sandpaper the tail and fin to a smooth finish then cement in position. Cement piece D also all the details - exhausts, U/c doors, radiator, aerial mast, scoop etc.

Using very thin colour dope so as not to add unnecessary weight, the model may be camouflaged - earth and dark green on faces.

FLYING

Loop the end of the rubber band motor onto the prop shaft and drop the other end down through the hole in the nose of the fuselage. It may be necessary to cut away a small panel of tissue between two stringers at the rear in order that the end loop of the rubber can be seen and the motor peg passed through from one piece of sheet on one side of the fuselage to the other.

With the rubber motor in place the model should be made to balance level when held on the fingertips at the wing spar position by adding small pieces of plasticine to the nose or tail, whichever is required. When balance is obtained, hand launch the model from shoulder height on a slightly downward path directly into the wind. If a dive results, add a small piece of plasticine to the tail. If the model stalls, add a small piece to the nose.

Once a long flat glide has been obtained, hand turns may be applied to the rubber motor, starting with about 75 turns gradually increasing to 200 to 250. If the model stalls under full power, cement a thin piece of strip balsa between the top of the nose plug and former 1 - this will apply downthrust to the propeller.

If the model is rather heavy when completed and will not take off from the ground using the power stated, increase the motor size by using four strands of 3/16" (5mm) strip rubber.