

DOUGLAS A2D "SKYSHARK"
 U. S. Navy Attack Bomber
 24" WINGSPAN
 Scale Type Flying Model

Whitman Publishing Company
 Racine, Wisconsin
 Poughkeepsie, New York

1

Propeller spinner can be made from stiff paper, balsa scrap or from ready-turned wood piece which must be matched at back to receive center portion of balsa propeller supplied.

STIFF PAPER PATTERNS

NAVY NAVY NAVY

BODY MARKINGS

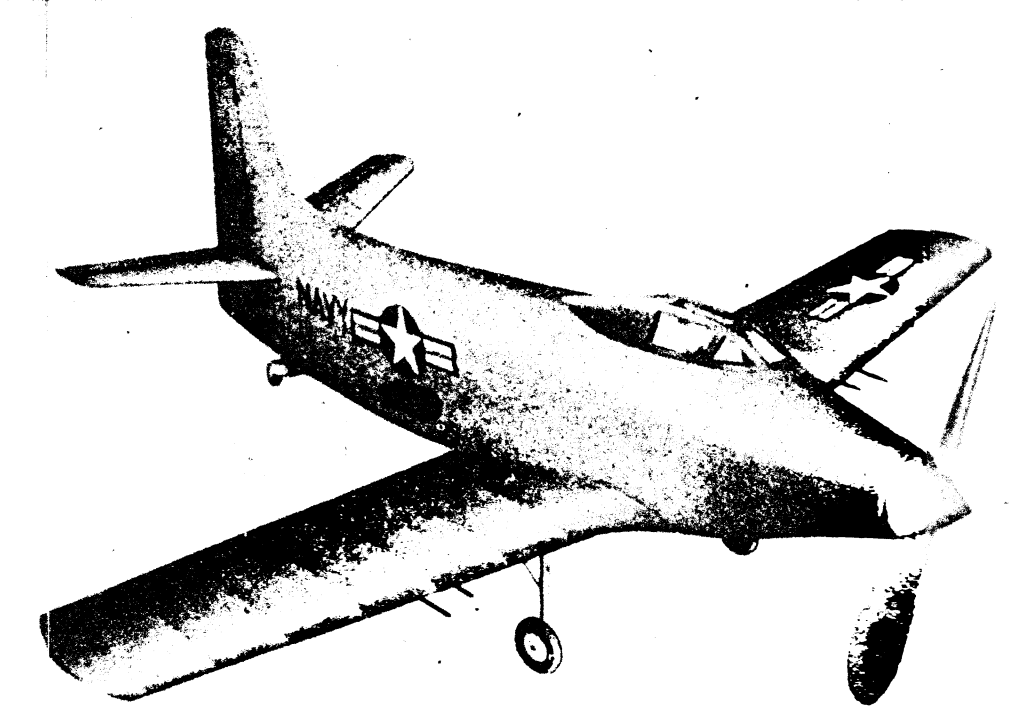
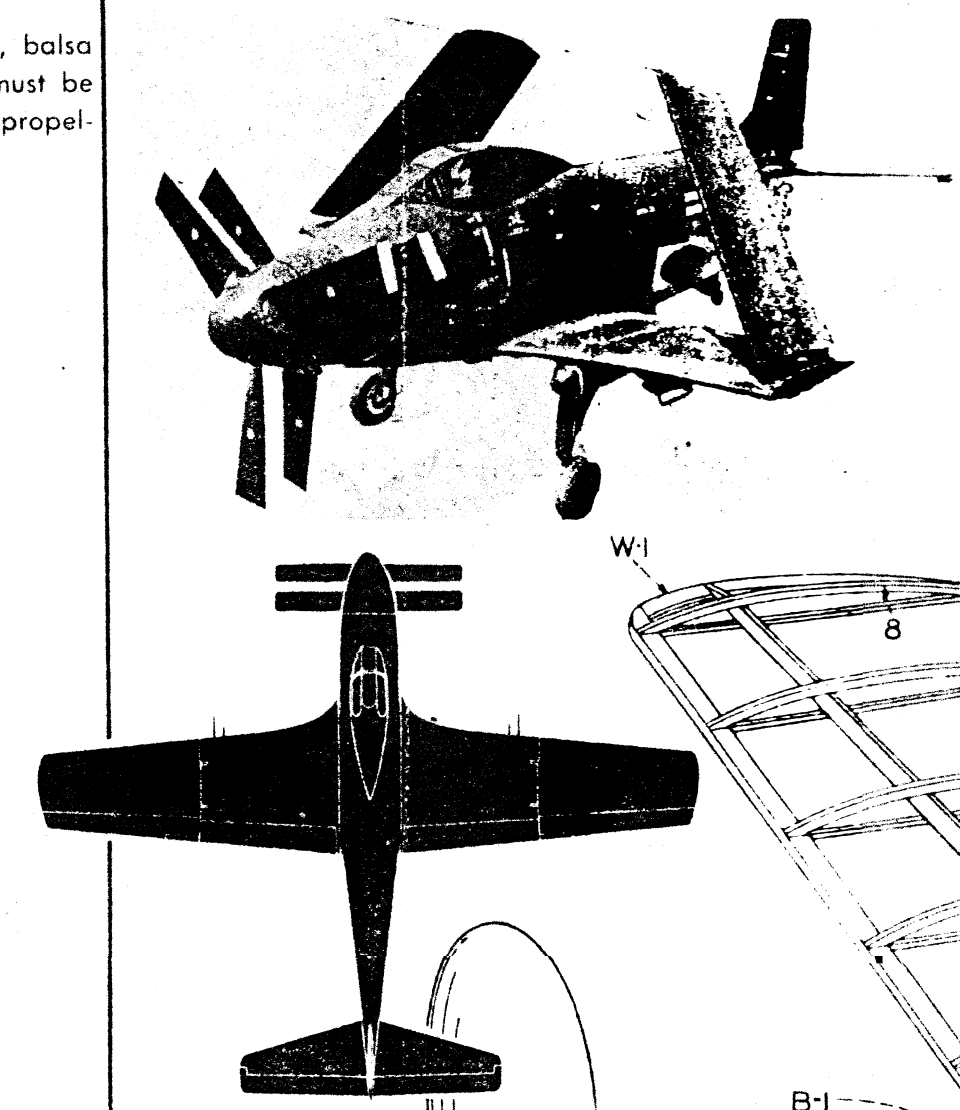
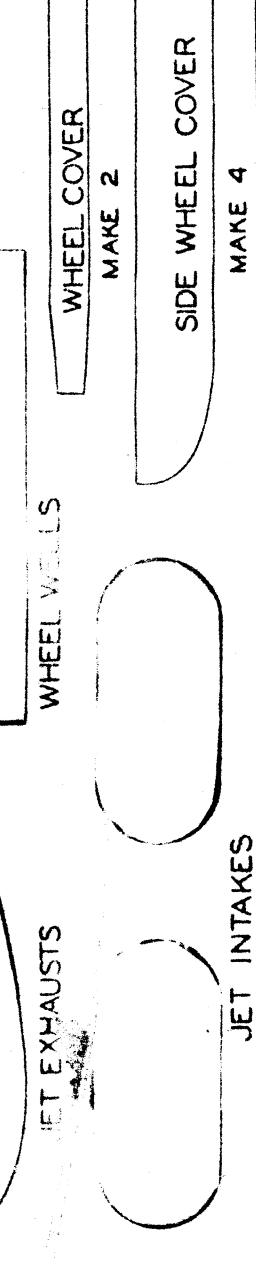
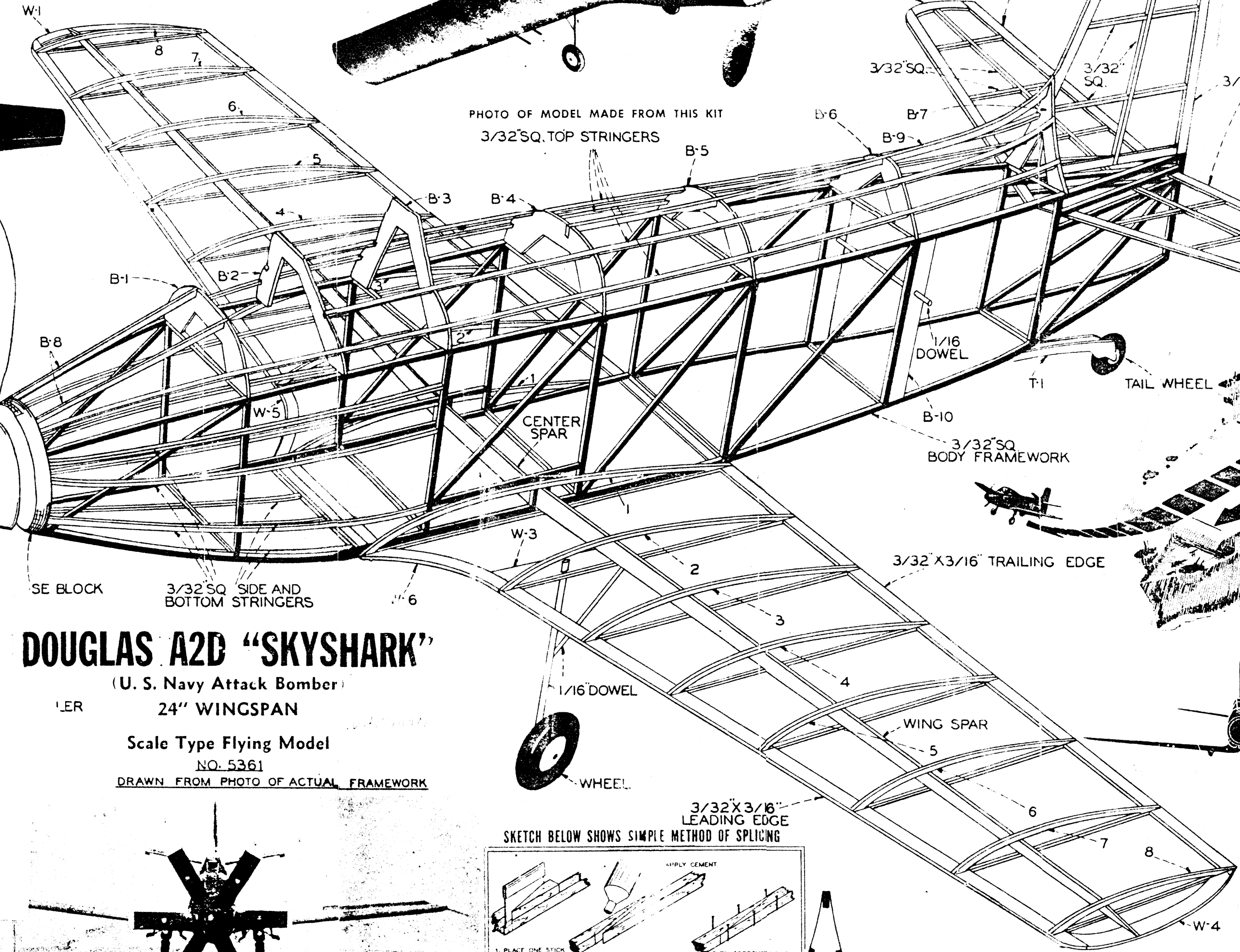
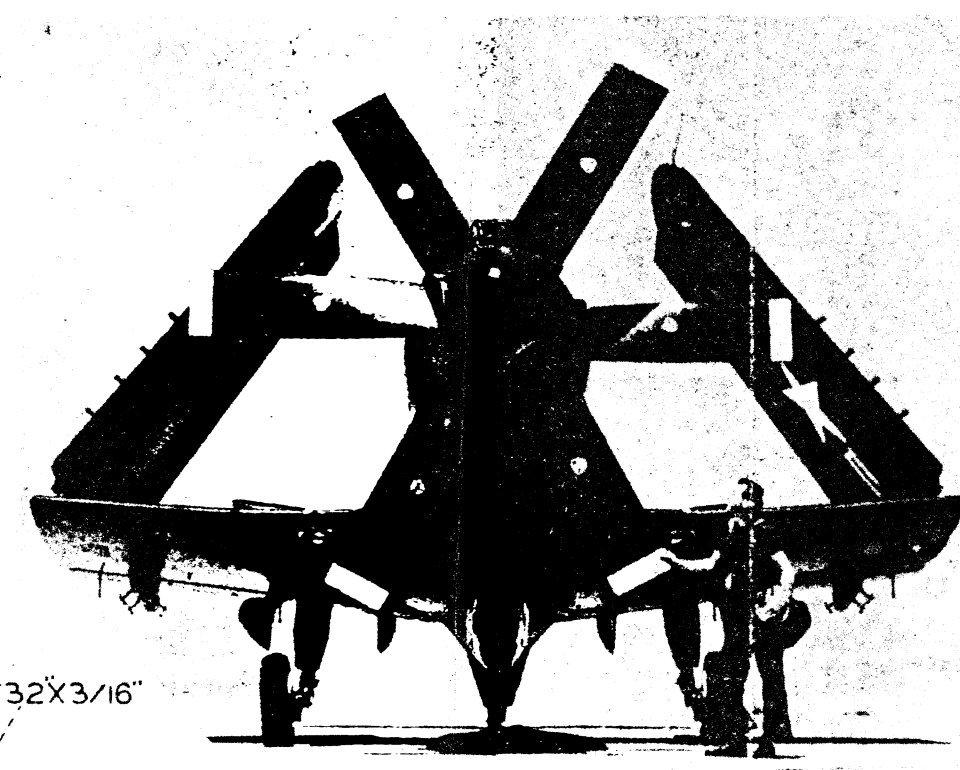
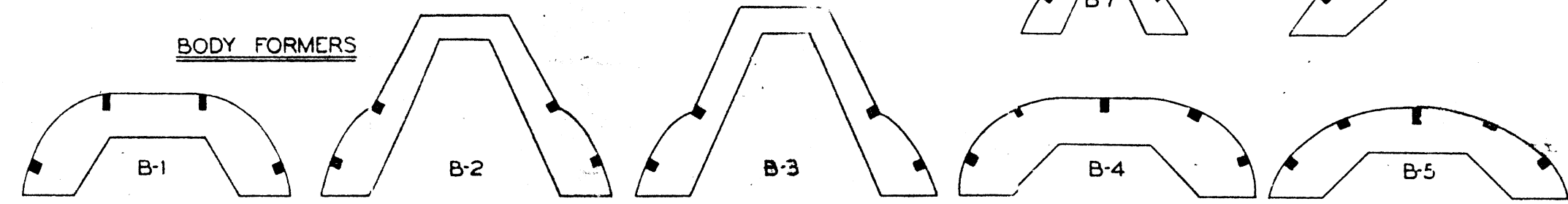
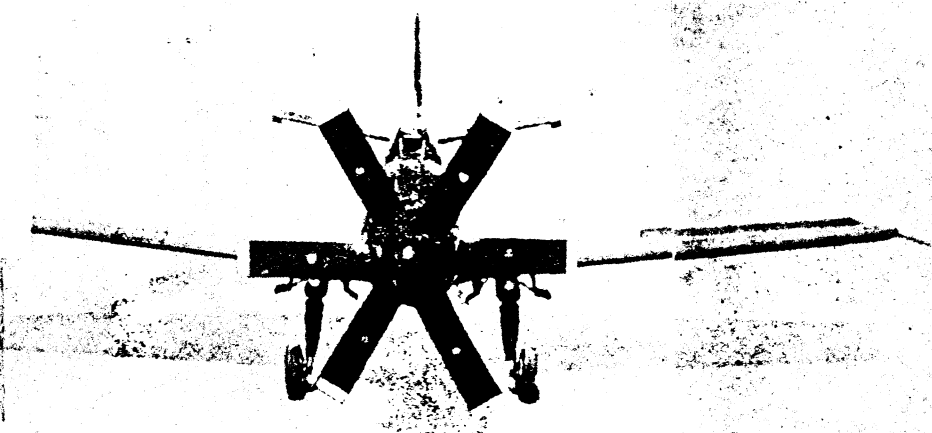


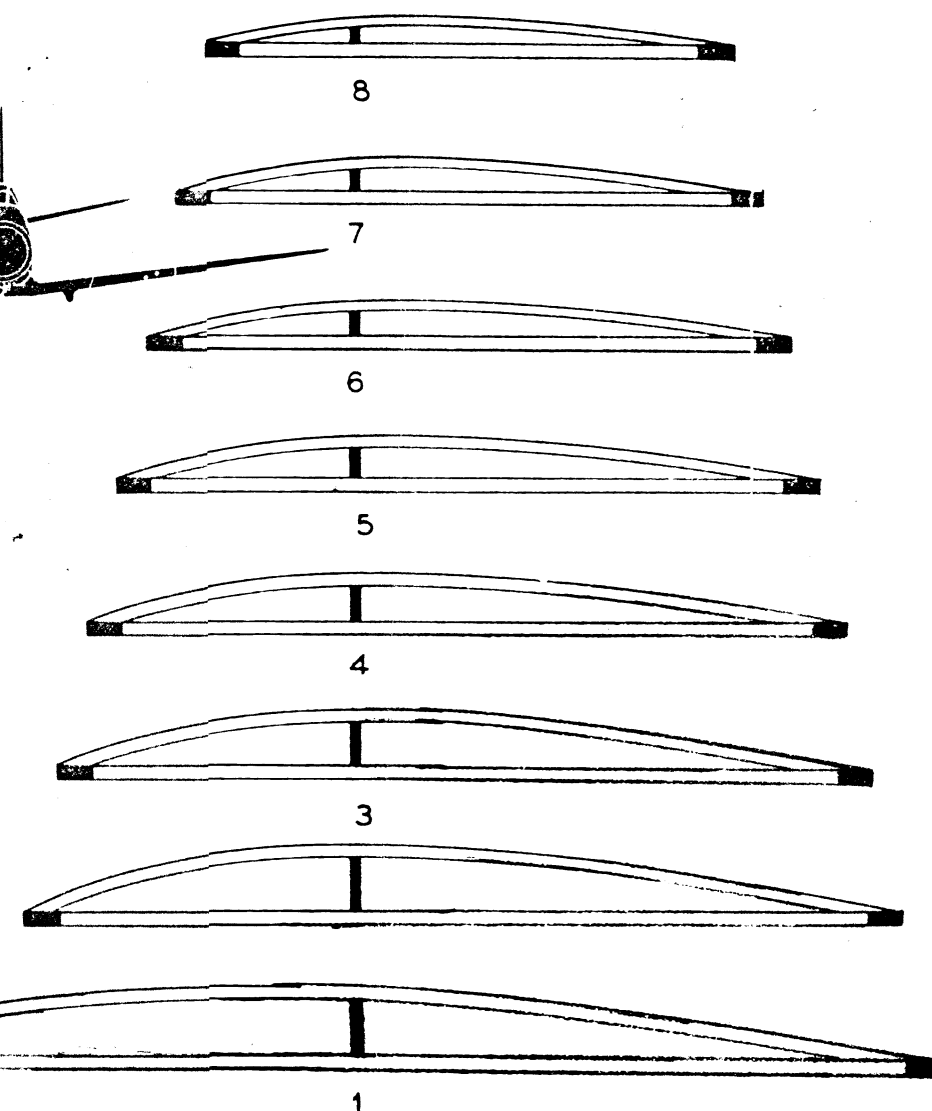
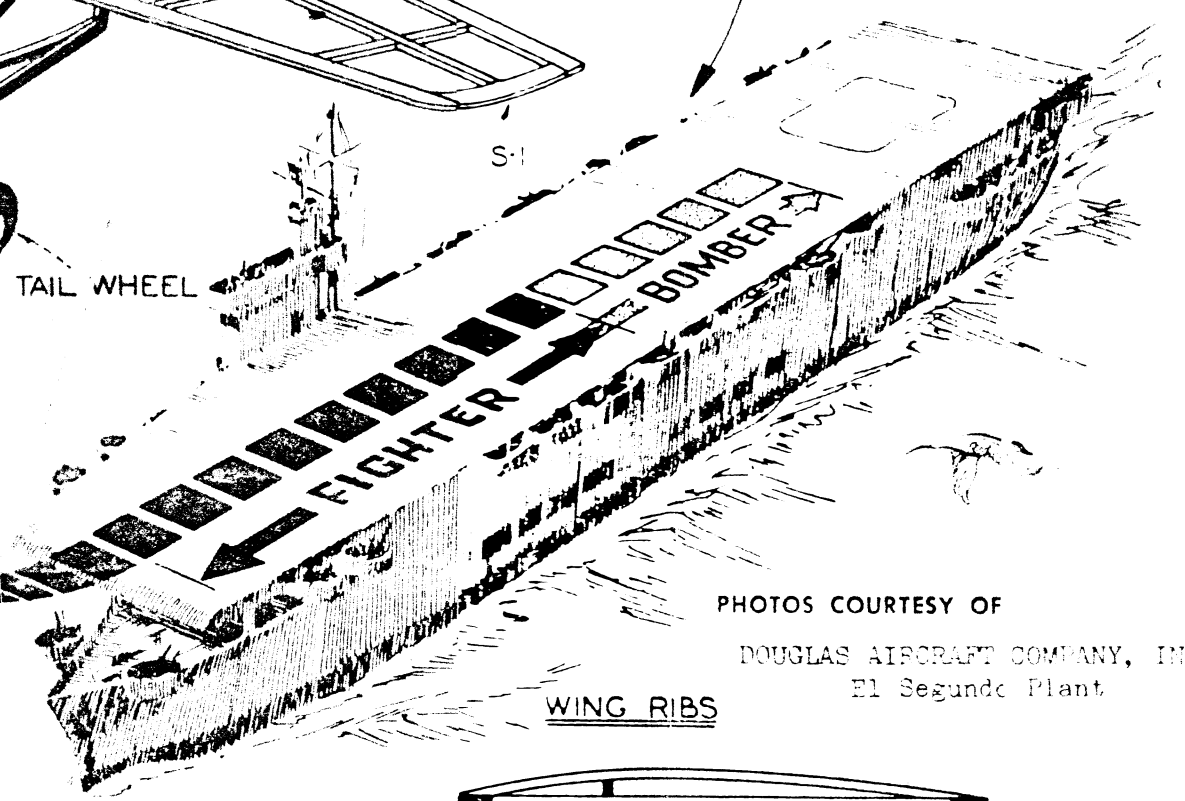
PHOTO OF MODEL MADE FROM THIS KIT
3/32" SQ. TOP STRINGERS



DOUGLAS A2D "SKYSHARK"
(U. S. Navy Attack Bomber)
24" WINGSPAN
Scale Type Flying Model
NO. 5361
DRAWN FROM PHOTO OF ACTUAL FRAMEWORK



The high static thrust of the T40 engine permits the A2D to operate from even the smallest field carriers with ample deck length margin as either fighter or bomber.



INSTRUCTIONS

TOOLS • The following tools and supplies are needed to build this model:
• 1/16" and 1/32" straight pins
• 1/16" and 1/32" square file
• 1/16" and 1/32" square file
• 1/16" and 1/32" square file
• 1/16" and 1/32" square file
• 1/16" and 1/32" square file

CUTTING • With a razor blade, split strap sheet into two strips, sand carefully and smooth, but not rounded. This sheet is cut into 3/32" square and 3/32" x 3/16" strips.

ASSEMBLY OF BODY • 1. Place waved paper over side view of model of pin. Pin 3/32" x 3/32" long pins in position as indicated in plan.

2. Cut out upright pieces to size and cement in positions as shown. Note that in some models pieces from the printed sheets are needed in the body sides. Make two such sides. Remove from plan and assemble them into a square framework with cross members cemented in position, as shown in side and top views.

3. Cut out and sand nose block to shape as shown in front, side and top views. See assembly sketch on back of plan. Drill hole for nose bearing. Cement nose block to nose.

4. Cut out body formers from printed sheet and cement each and every piece in its exact position as shown on front of plan and in front perspective sketch on back of plan. Next, cut to length and cement in place all top, bottom and side body formers wherever shown.

PROPELLER • The 7" diameter turbine cut balsa propeller furnished can be used as supplied, or trimmed down to the size and shape as shown on plan.

5. Curve propeller to shape shown, sand in both and drill small hole for propeller shaft. Assemble shaft, bearing, washers and propeller as shown. If plan indicates that a spinner is used, this can be accomplished by making a cone of stiff paper.

LANDING GEAR • Note that complete landing gear is made from wheels, dowels, pins for axles, and tail parts which are to be cut from printed sheet. Assemble the gear as shown and cement very carefully.

TAIL SURFACES • Cut out the stabilizer and required parts for stabilizer. With waved paper covering plan, assemble stabilizer layout using these parts and 3/32" x 3/16" square and 3/32" x 3/16" strips which are to be cut to correct length. Cement parts in position and do not remove until assembly frame and tail cement is dry.

Proceed likewise in the construction of the rudder. The front of plan for further instructions.

WING • Sketch on front of plan shows new type construction which is similar to real plane design.

1. Cut out 3/32" x 3/16" leading and trailing edges over plan. Cut out and cement wing tips at the base. Lay out 3/32" strips between leading and trailing edges at each rib position and cement in place. Cut out and cement in place as indicated and cement in place. Cut out from printed sheet and cement in proper position. ALWAYS USE WAVED PAPER to protect plan and to make it easy to remove assembled wing.

DIHEDRAL • Dihedral, or the slight tipping upward of the wings, is necessary in all models to help stability in flight. In some models the wings can be raised by bending the wing upward before the wing struts are cemented into place. Where extra dihedral is needed it is sometimes necessary slightly to rock or cut the wing from front to back at the center line then bend wing ends upward and cement in place. See model in front view when dihedral is obtained. See front of plan for further instructions.

COVERING • Cover parts in following order: Wing, Stabilizer, Rudder. Body. White and colored tissue are supplied. All tissue pieces should be cut slightly oversize and trimmed or folded around after fitting to framework. Apply dope or thin paste to framework, and fit tissue to wing or parts to be covered. Allow to dry thoroughly before again handling part. Wing and tail surfaces can be covered with one piece of tissue or with several smaller pieces. On the body, however, it will be best to cover small sections at a time. When plane is completely assembled tissue may be water-sprayed to produce a neat and wrinkle-free covering. Wing and tail surfaces can be covered with one piece of tissue or with several smaller pieces. On the body, however, it will be best to cover small sections at a time.

DECORATION • Colored tissue and decorations printed on both sides of plan are used for decorating model. Check views on both sides of plan for correct locations of numerals, stripes, control outlines, etc. After cutting required parts from covered tissue and plan, attach to model with either dope or paste.

FINAL ASSEMBLY • Install rubber motor between rear motor retainer, 1/16" dowel and hook of propeller shaft. This can be done by dropping a string through the front hole for nose bearing or by means of a wire with a hook at one end. When in place, rubber band should be slightly stretched between 1/16" dowel and the propeller shaft.

Cut cabin windows from cellophane and cement in place. Wing can now be cemented or attached to body at position shown. Special instructions are given on front of plan for mounting low wings. Add wing struts or braces at this time. Be sure dihedral is correct before finally cementing braces in position. Next, add landing gear by liberally cementing it into position. Now add stabilizer and finally rudder. Hold with cement and allow to dry thoroughly.

FLYING • Check propeller for smoothness of running and trueness of turning.

Balance model by supporting it from the wing tips and add tiny weights either at front or at rear of plane until body remains horizontal. Make a few trial glides before attempting to fly model under its own power. Plane should make a normal gradual descent when gliding after it is properly balanced. Throw forward with a very slow, slightly downward motion. If plane makes a straight gradual downward flight it can be considered as properly balanced.

For a powered flight, wind propeller clockwise 100 to 150 times and release against wind with a slow, slightly downward motion. Model is to fly either to left or right by bending the rudder a little to left or right.

Modeling and Good Luck from ACE WHITMAN Designers
Copyright, 1952 Printed in U.S.A.

WHITMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
RACINE, WIS. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

NOTE: DOUGLAS A2D SKYSHARK

A powerful new bomber in the historic Douglas attack series was successfully flown for the first time in April, 1950.

Designed ultimately to supersede the time-proved AD Skyraiders on carriers of the Fleet, the A2D SKYSHARK is the first American attack type to utilize successfully turbine-propeller power. With the thrust from two powerful turbines driving a six-bladed propeller, the deadly Skyshark has performance equal to many jet fighters, plus range and load-carrying ability comparable to standard piston engine craft.