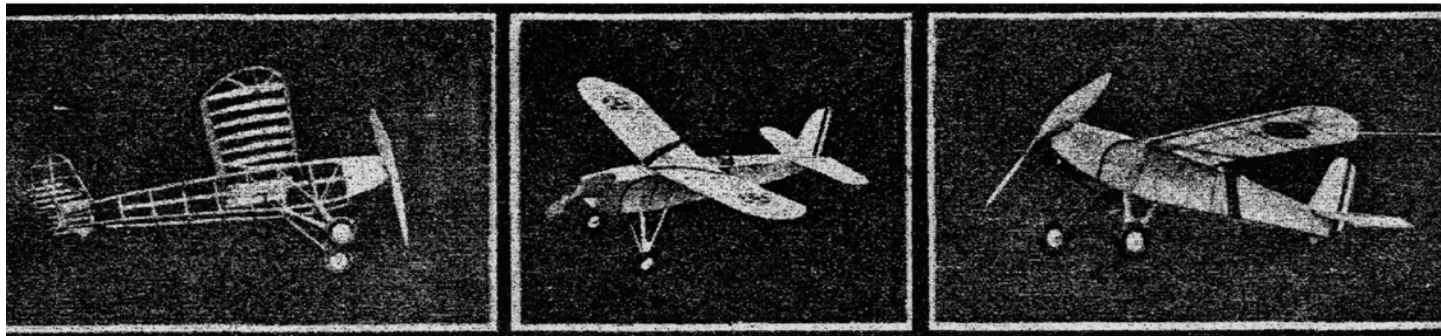


# Fly the Flying Aces Navy Pursuit!



"Look at that model climb!" If you model enthusiasts want to hear those words, take a look at the plans and instructions printed here for the Flying Aces Navy Pursuit, build the ship—and then watch it fly! It's a real pursuit plane, and takes off in from six to eight inches, by actual test.

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By Julius Unrath

**LOOK** at that climb!" When you fly the model presented here, you'll often hear those words from both model enthusiasts and ordinary spectators. For this really is a "pursuit" plane in its flying ability because the take-off distance is approximately six to eight inches. This has been tested and proved at Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, where twelve parallel lines were made, one inch apart, in fine sand, and the model was started on the first line. The wheel marks showed that the model always left the ground in between six and eight inches. This performance is due, not to excess rubber, but to the airfoil and propeller. During construction, remember to use extreme care and the Flying Aces Navy Pursuit will prove itself a real gem in your collection.

## FUSELAGE

**START** by placing the longerons 1/8" sq., over the full-size drawing with pins or weights. The compression members (braces) should then be cemented in place. When this is done, the two sides should be assembled by cementing the top and bottom members in place.

Next, cover the top of the fuselage with 1/32" flat sheet balsa and cut out the cockpit. The nose should now be cut, drilled and securely cemented to the fuselage.

The landing gear is the next problem. This is made of wire, faired with balsa. The struts should be bent and fastened to the fuselage. Before the fairing is attached, a drop of solder should be placed where the two struts meet.

The fairing is made from 1/16" flat balsa, fitted and cemented to obtain the correct shape, then sanded to a streamline shape.

The headrest and windshield are next made and cemented in place. When making the tailskid, bend a piece of 1/16" sq. bamboo to fit and use 1/16" flat balsa for fairing. The motor stick is made and fitted so that it will fit securely into the fuselage.

The fuselage is now covered with three pieces of tissue, one for each side and one for the bottom.

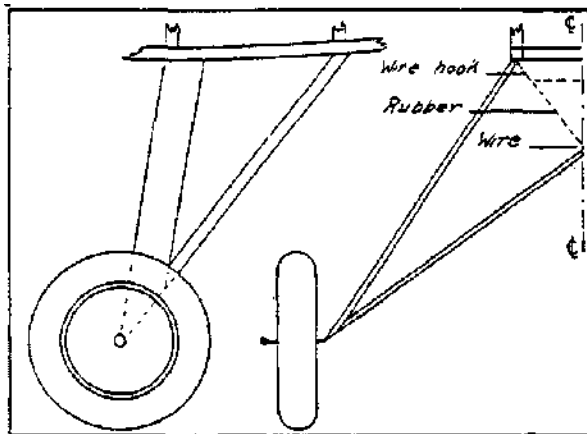
## TAIL ASSEMBLY

**THIS** is quite simple. The ribs should be cut and cemented to the spars; then the leading and trailing edges are cemented in place and shaped. Always remember to keep them true so that the model will act as it should. The rudder and stabilizer should both be covered with two separate pieces of tissue, then trimmed and cemented to the fuselage. The fuselage and tail surfaces should now be sprayed with water to tighten the covering.

## WING AND PROPELLER

**THIS** surface is made in the same manner as the tail surfaces. Extreme care should be used, however, to insure every rib's being alike, and to prevent any warping in the wing when assembled. The wing should be covered with six pieces of tissue, two for each half and one for the upper surface of each wing tip. Like the fuselage, the wing should be sprayed with water.

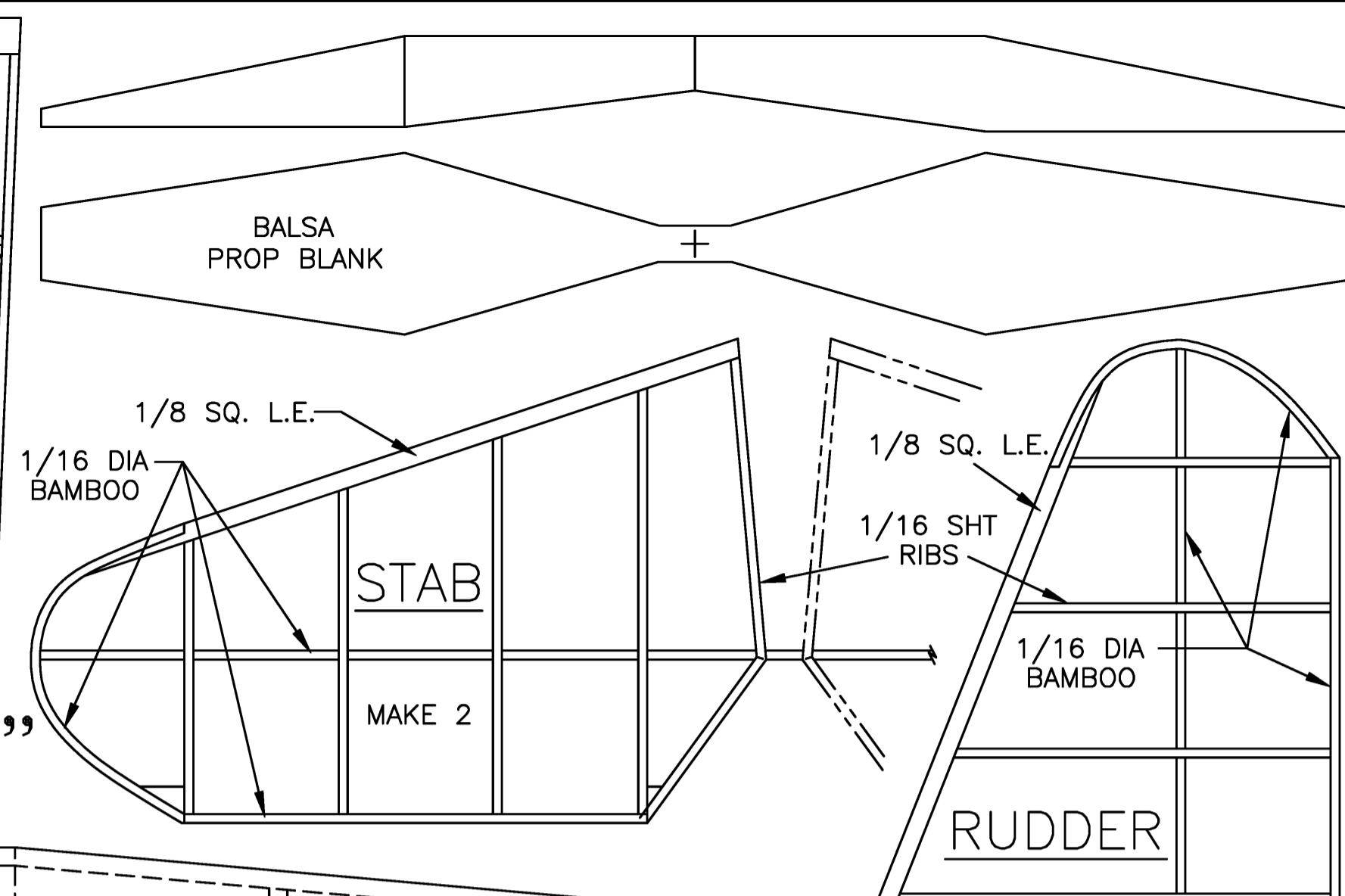
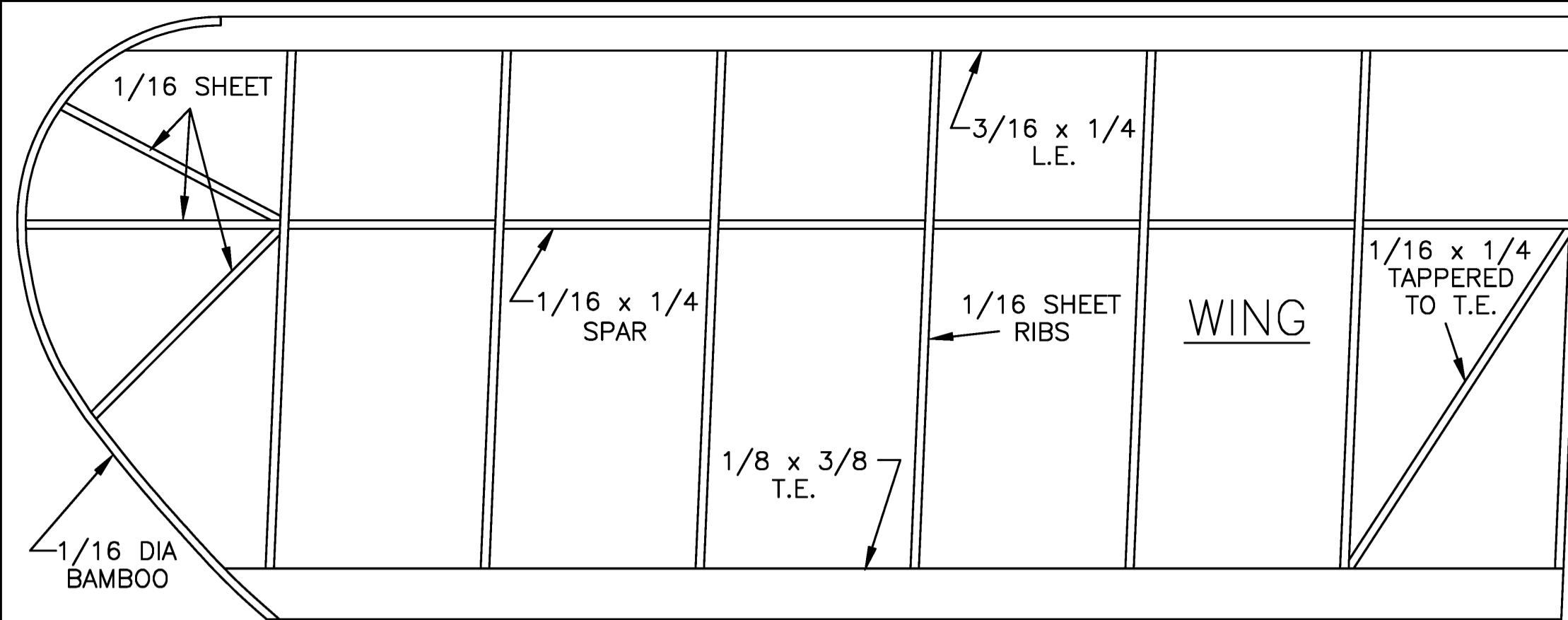
For the propeller, a block of hard balsa is cut to the shape shown in the drawing and carved so that it turns clockwise when faced from the rear. When this is finished, the corners should be rounded, the prop balanced and the shaft inserted and cemented.



Half-scale drawing of the landing gear of the Flying Aces Navy Pursuit.

## ASSEMBLING, DOPING AND DECORATING.

**THE** entire model should receive two coats of dope composed of 60% acetone and 40% banana oil. Red, white and blue stripes are cemented to the rudder. A red stripe is cemented on each side of the fuselage near the cockpit. The wing has a red "V" (in which a numeral can be cemented) and two U. S. stars on each half (top and bottom). The landing gear, headrest, propeller and nose are painted silver with black detail. See diagram for detail of landing gear.



# 1933 FLYING ACES "NAVY PURSUIT"

