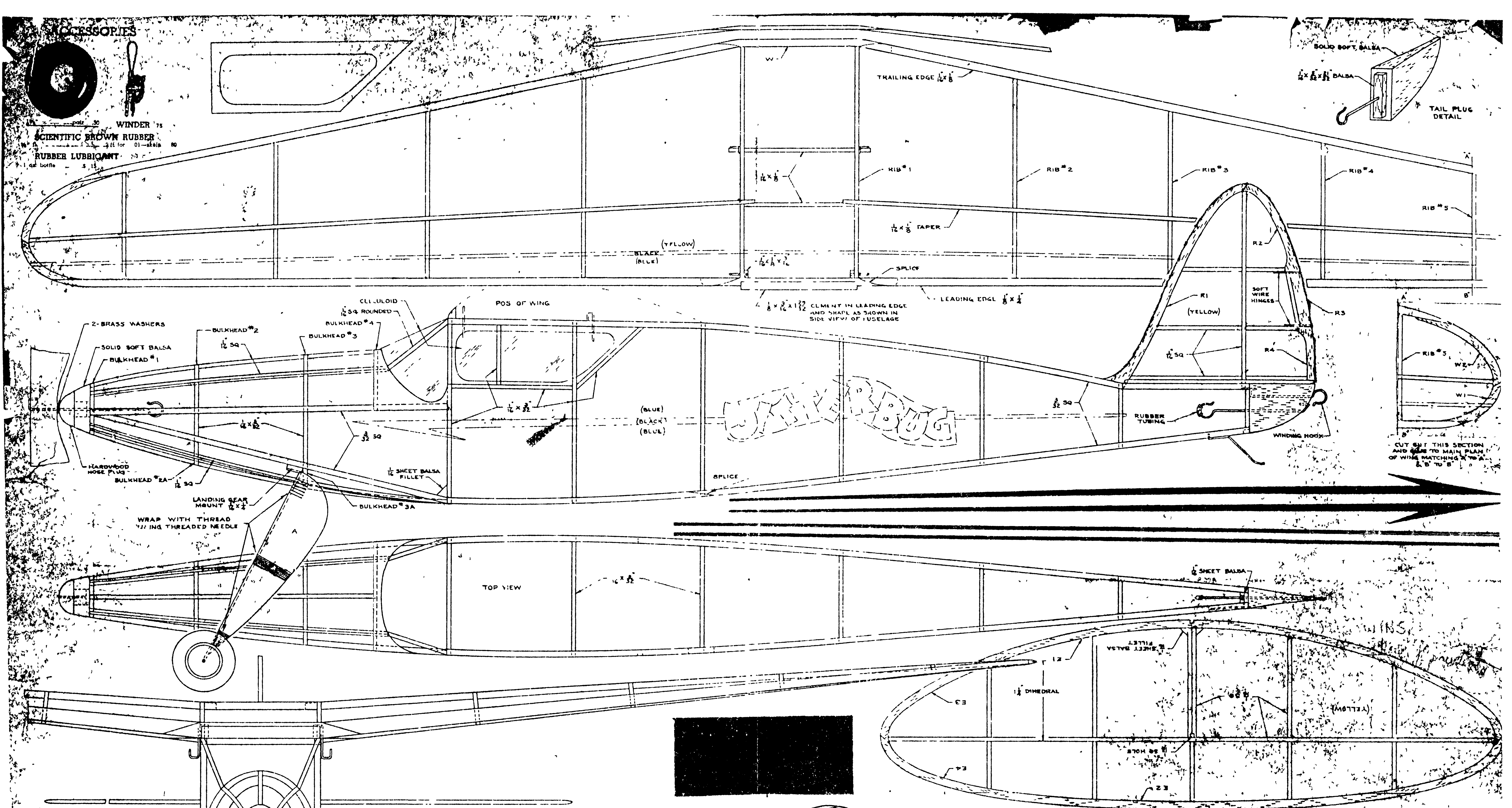
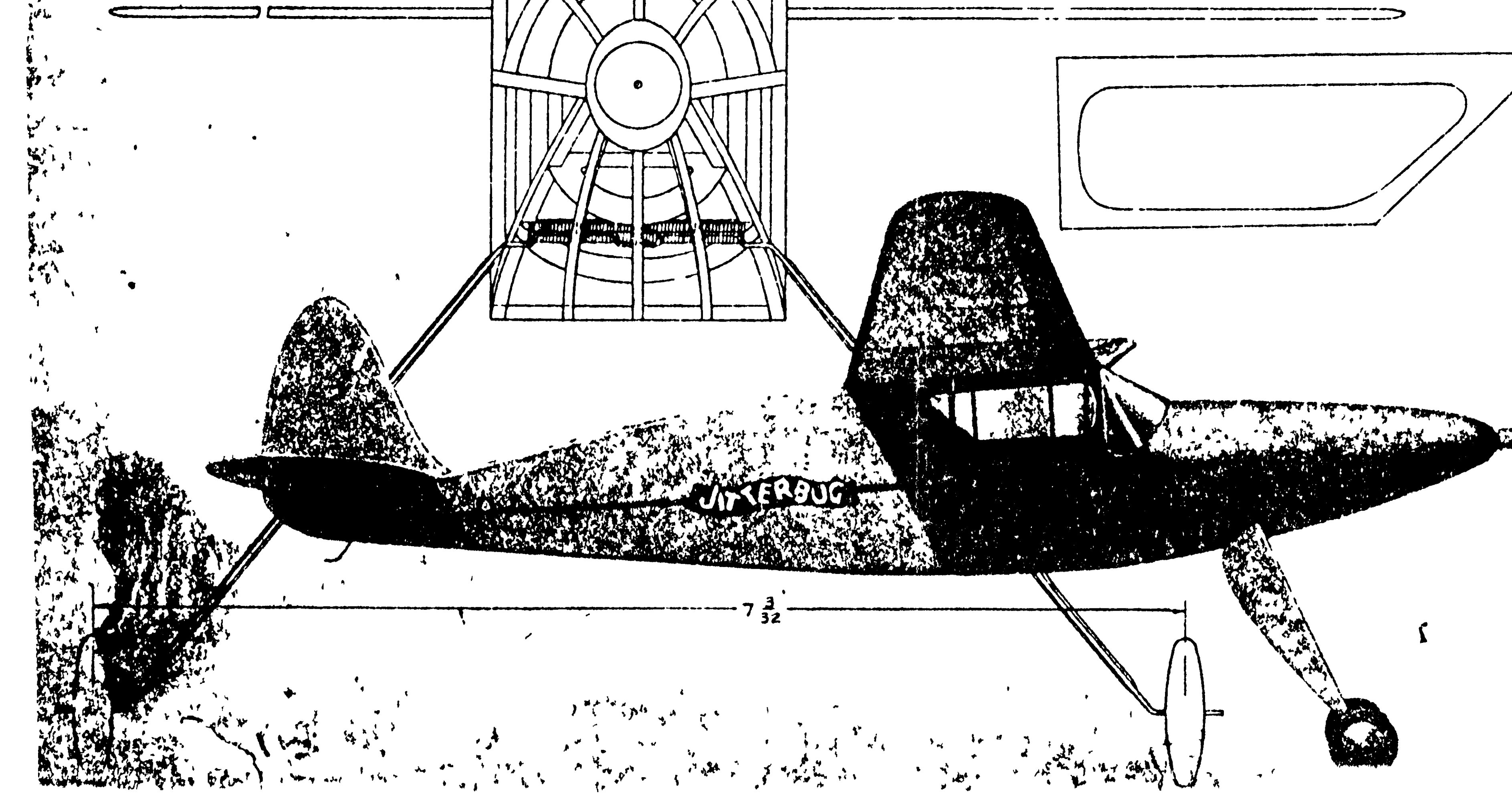




JITTERBUG

ENDURANCE MODEL

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE JITTERBUG

The first step towards the construction of any model is to lay out the plan and study it carefully. Read the instructions and check with the plan and notes. You should form a clear picture in your mind of just what you are to do and in this manner many mistakes can be avoided.

Pin the plan to a flat board and start the construction by placing the longerons as indicated on the side view of the fuselage. Cut the fuselage uprights two at a time for speed and accuracy. Place thin transparent waxed paper over the plan and pin the 3/32" sq. longerons in position. Do not push the pins through the wood but place them on both sides. Cement the uprights in position and allow to dry thoroughly. Build another side exactly like the first and when this is dry, the two are joined together with the crosspieces and formers as shown in the top view. The first braces to go in place are the ones which would be underneath the leading and trailing edges of the wing as shown on the side view. Be careful and make sure everything is perfectly square before you allow the cement to harden. When these are dry the tail end is joined together and the remaining crosspieces are inserted. The [illegible] is constructed by inserting bulkheads #3 and #3-A [illegible] and working towards the nose, bulkhead #4 going in last. [illegible] sq. stringers, nose block, tail plug, and windshield [illegible] complete the fuselage construction. [illegible] to permit the rubber motor to be [illegible] and wound with a winder. The winder is fastened to the [illegible] of the hook on the rear of the plug and the [illegible] stretch and wind the motor. In this manner you can increase the number of turns in the motor about [illegible] half times.

The landing gear wire is bent to shape [illegible] the front view. The true length is obtained from [illegible] pieces "A". Notice how the wire is bent where [illegible] bound to the landing gear mount. This is important [illegible] prevents the landing gear from bending back. After the [illegible] to shape it is bound to the landing gear mount with thread and the whole unit is then cemented in place.

The tail surfaces are built directly over the plan with waxed paper underneath and using pins to hold the parts in position until they are thoroughly dry. Leave the edges square until after assembly and then round them off with sandpaper.

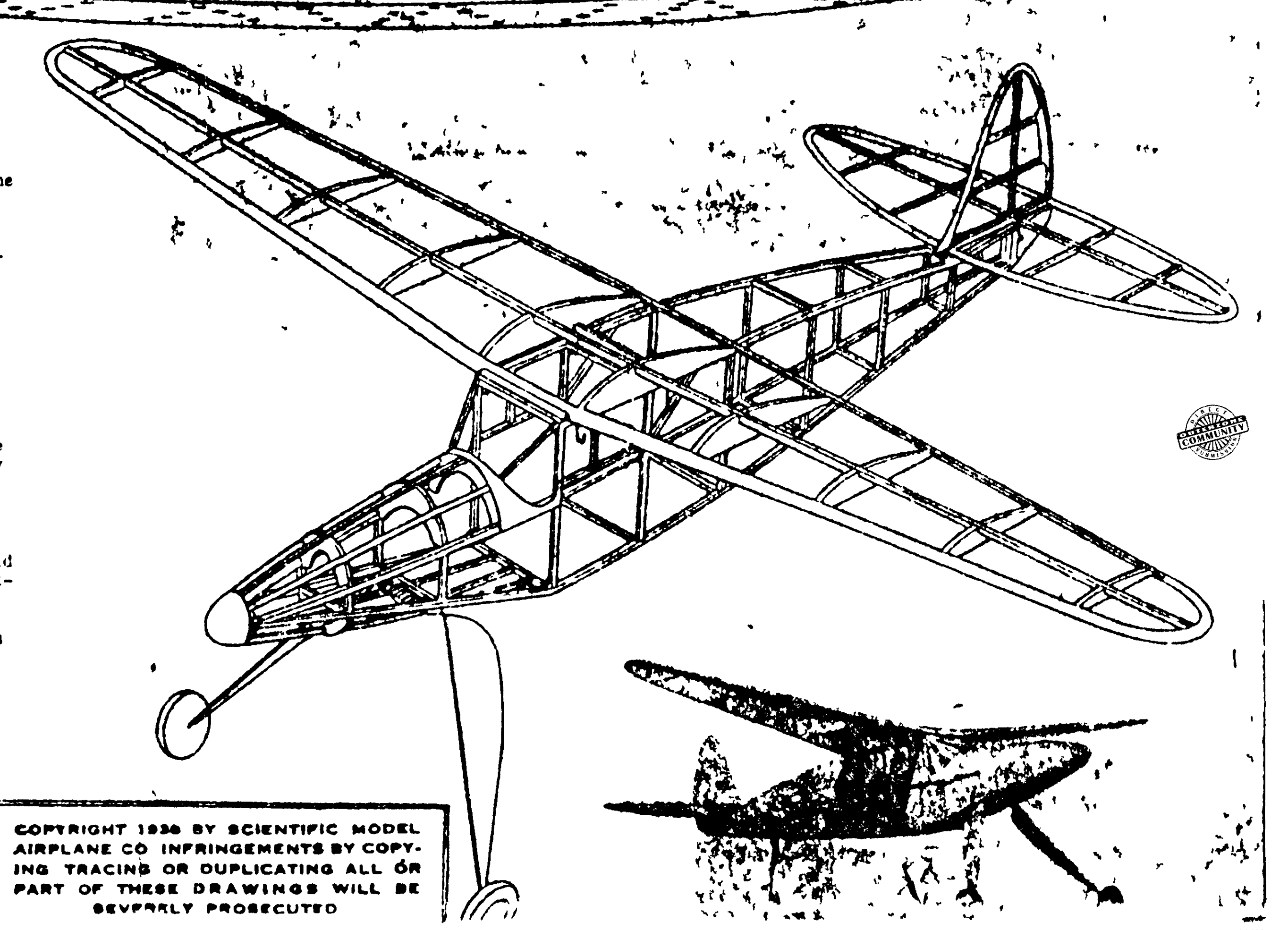
The wing is built in the same manner as the tail parts. Build two wing halves and the center section separate. Refer to the front view for the proper splice angle to form the dihedral. [illegible] are put on before the wing is covered.

The fuselage is covered blue with a black tissue stripe. The wing and tail surfaces are covered with yellow tissue. The [illegible] tissue on the leading edge of the wi[illegible] on directly over the [illegible] tissue, using ban[illegible]

The model should have a long smoo[illegible] any attempts are made to fly it under power [illegible] are obtained by using a winder. To wind the motor, have someone hold the propeller hub and model securely and with the tail plug attached to the winder, stretch the rubber to about twice its length. As you wind, gradually come in closer until you have the required number of turns in the rubber, the amount depends on the flying conditions. Do not wind the rubber to capacity unless you have a very large open area such as an airport, as you may very easily lose a model of this type when it is properly adjusted.

We believe that when you have completed this model you will be delighted with the results. You certainly will have one of the most advanced models that has been designed. We would appreciate receiving any reports and photographs you may care to send us upon completion of your model.

SCIENTIFIC MODEL AIRPLANE CO
Newark, N. J., U. S. A.



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