

# U.S. ARMY

**MARTIN B-26**  
MINIATURE AIRCRAFT CORP.  
83 LOW TERRACE, NEW BRIGHTON, N.Y.

Due to the size it was impossible to show both halves of the wing on the drawing. Build the left half shown from trim on the reverse side of the plan for the right half. This may be done by holding against a window or by laying a sheet of carbon paper under the drawing, shiny side up, then tracing with a sharp pencil on the printed side.

When building the tail surfaces place the drawing on a soft board and cover the drawing with waxed paper. Pin the spars, leading and trailing edges directly over the drawing, raising them on blocks of scrap balsa as noted. Cement the ribs and tips in place and allow to dry. Carve the leading edge to smooth streamlined section and sandpaper the entire unit. Cover with tissue and cement to fuselage. Hinge pivots and wires should be placed before covering.

Section of fuselage above wings is built on after wing is in place.

Note the leading and trailing edge of the stabilizer so in to the keel while the spar stops at #1 rib

Leading edge 1/4 x 5/8". Shaped after wing is assembled.

Trailing edge 1/8 x 1/4"

Carburetor air intake openings streamlined with scrap balsa cemented on cowl and nacelle.

Finished nacelle is fastened to wing by cementing the keel between wing ribs #6 and 7. Formers #3-5 and 6 cement to wing ribs # 5 and 6. Complete by cementing rear top 1/16" piece to trailing edge of wing and to the top of #7 and 8.

Cowl. This is built as a separate unit. Cement the formers #1 and 2 together by means of 1/16"sq. balsa stringers 1 3/4" long. This drum-like form is covered with 1/16" sheet balsa cemented in place. The tunnel cowl front is cemented to this form and the motor stick added if the model is to be flown.

Nacelle. Cement #1 and 2 together to form the backbone for each nacelle. The X-formers are cemented to this keel, then the 1/16"sq. stringers are cemented in the nacelle formers. Care must be taken to make one left and one right nacelle due to the slope of the wing. Formers #5, 6, 7, and 8 are marked for you. Formers #1, 2, 3 and 4 are printed in halves and must be cemented together to form the complete former.

Steamer motion with water on the outside of sheet wrapping of cowl. Hold in place with rubber bands until dry, then cement.

Bearing buttons are cut flat for scale model. Leave round for flying.

To the finished cowls add pieces of scrap balsa to form the oil radiator and the carburetor openings. If necessary the balsa can be cemented in layers to build up the correct thickness.

Stripes on the rubber may be painted on or may be cut from the colored sheet and cemented in place.

Landing lights are celluloid, doped black on the inside and cemented to leading edge.

Make four bladed props for scale model. The spinner is carved from the excess leading edge material.

For non-flying exhibition model do not use motor sticks. Open For non-flying exhibition model do not use motor sticks. Cement a piece of balsa across #2 former and use an extended prop shaft with a washer on the end to keep scale props from pulling forward. Cement cowls to #3 former

Section of leading edge.

Leading edge covering piece at #15 rib.

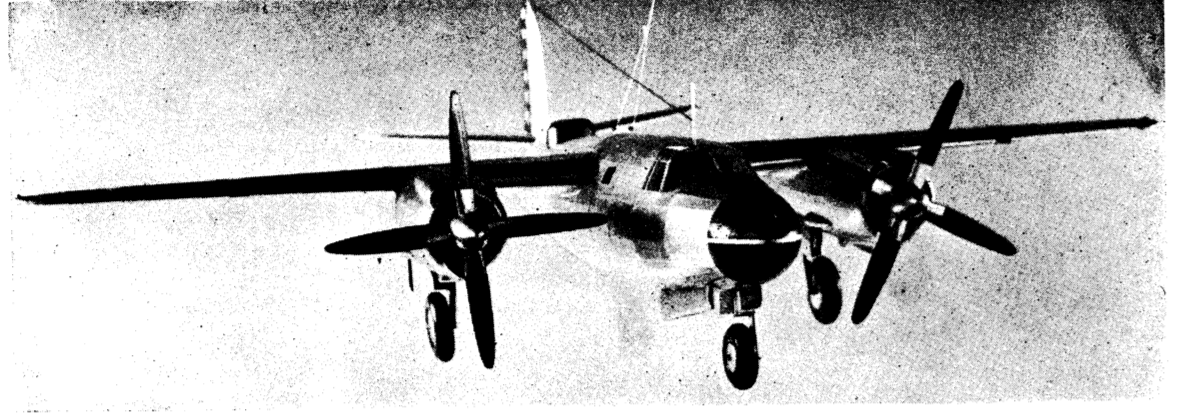
Wing tips are three pieces of 1/16" cut from printed sheet balsa.

Wings: Cut the ribs from the printed sheets. Cut the spars from the 1/8" sheet balsa and taper the 1/4 x 5/8" leading edges using the front view for pattern. Pin spars, leading and trailing edge in place over drawing, raising the parts on scraps of wood as indicated. Cement the ribs in place, slide the wing tips - cement the 1/32" sheet covering over the leading edge of ribs. Sandpaper entire wing to smooth curve. The leading and trailing edges are better shaped after the ribs are cemented in place.

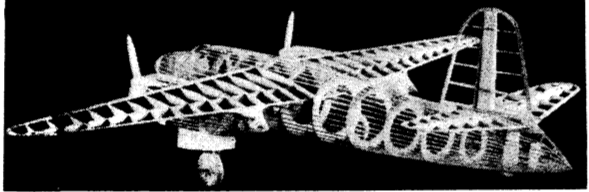
Splice fuselage stringers where they cross a former. Alternate formers so all splices don't come on one former.

Fuselage: Cut "X" pieces from the printed sheet balsa and assemble the keel or backbone as shown on this view. Cut the formers from the printed sheets and cement the halves together to form the hull ring former. These formers are cemented to the keel, top and bottom, taking care to keep them at right angles to it, when viewed from the top. Cement the 1/16"sq. stringers in the notches of the formers. The stringers must be spliced as directed elsewhere on drawing. Sand-paper the entire fuselage before covering with tissue.

For true scale effect the space between the wheel well covers on both fuselage and nacelles should be open. However for the needed strength in a flying model we have left the fuselage and nacelles full and dope the space black for the required effect.



Picture of B-26 Model with Propellers turning full blast about to take off.



Skeleton View of B-26 Model showing fine detail, plenty of body stringers and wing ribs.

