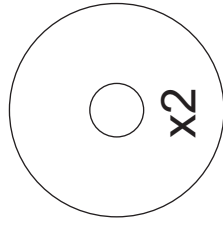
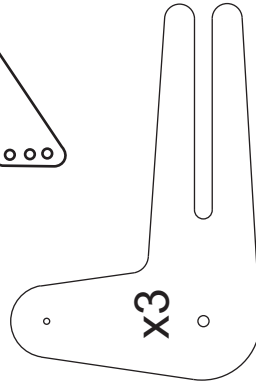
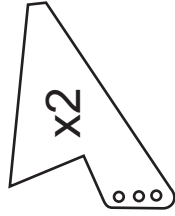


6 AC grade
plywood



patterns

1/8 light plywood make 2 sets

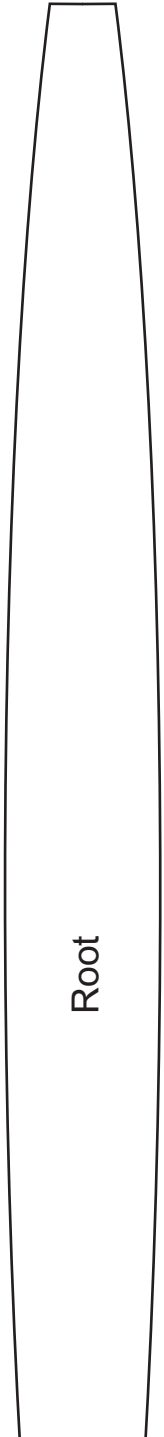
Tip



1/8 light plywood make 2 sets

patterns

Tip



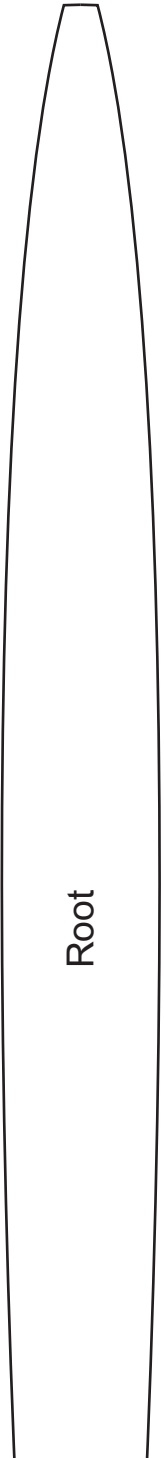
Root



1/8 light plywood

sanding patterns

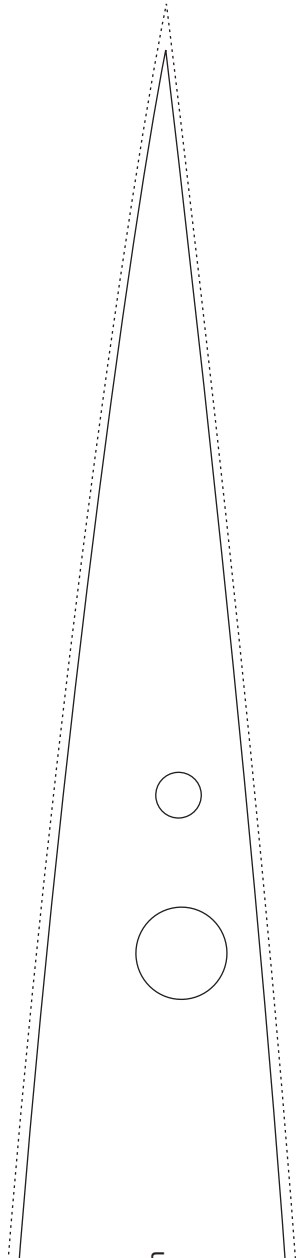
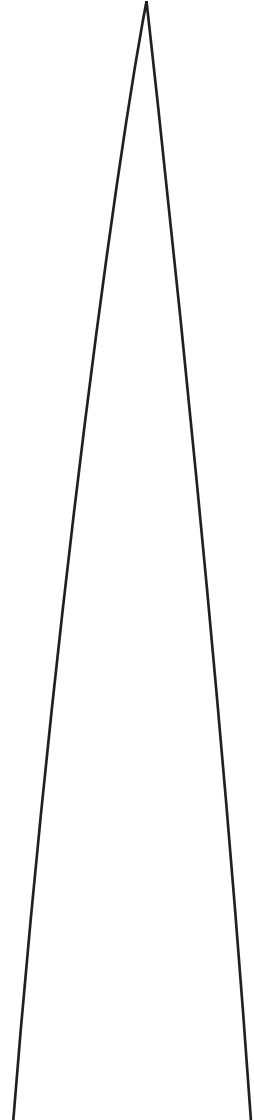
Tip

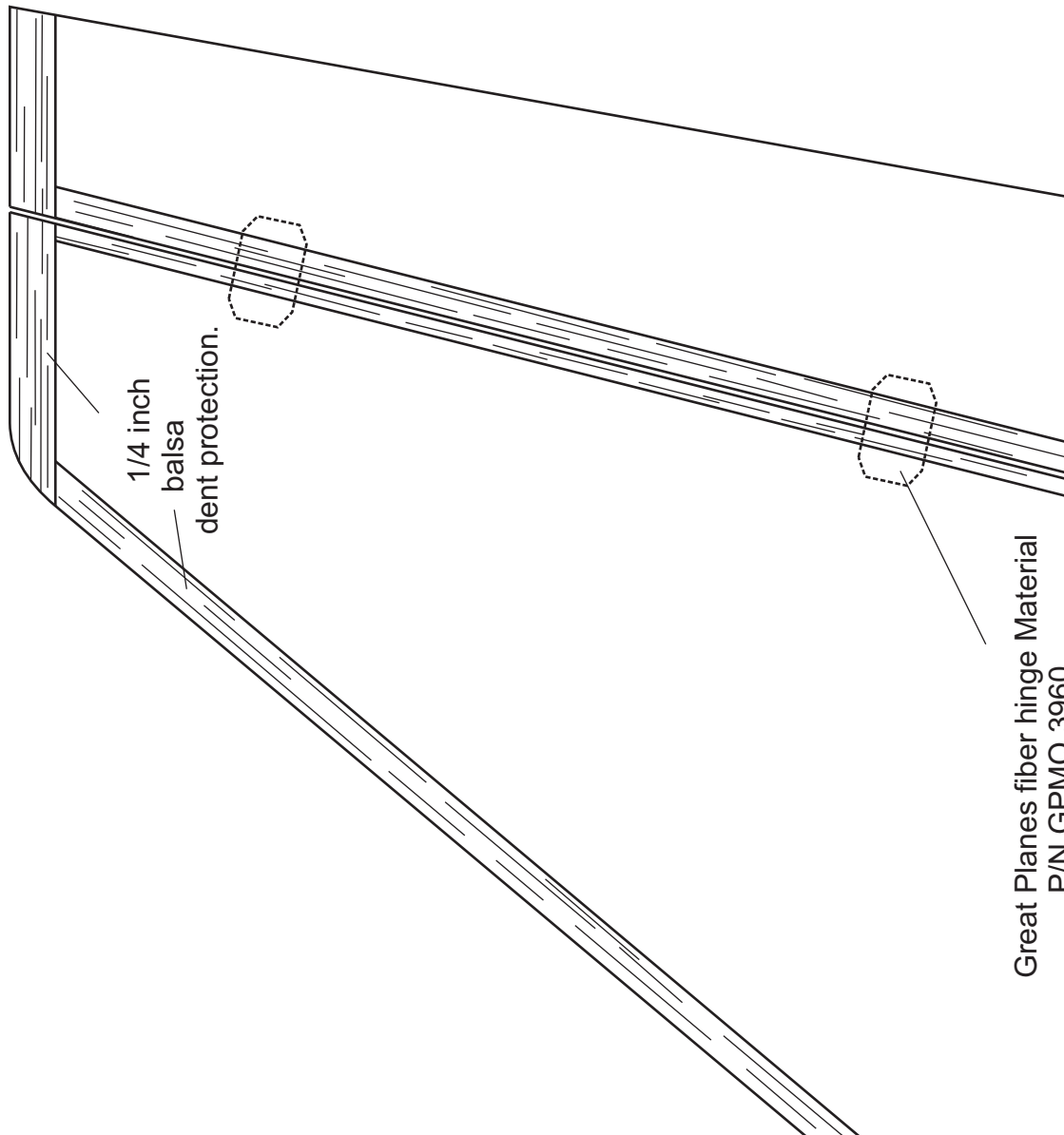
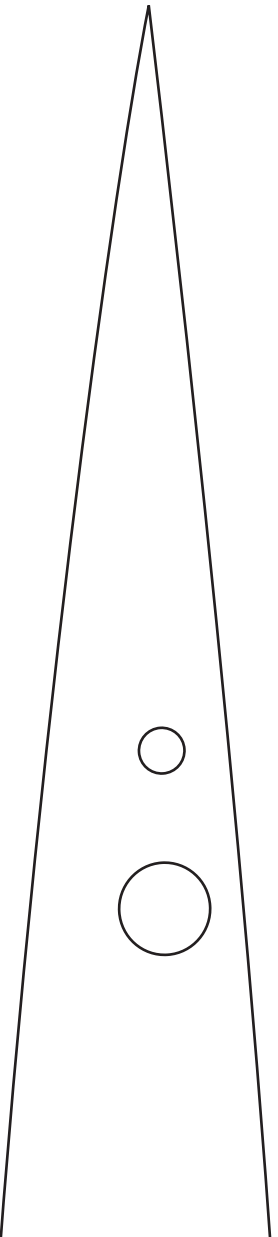


Root



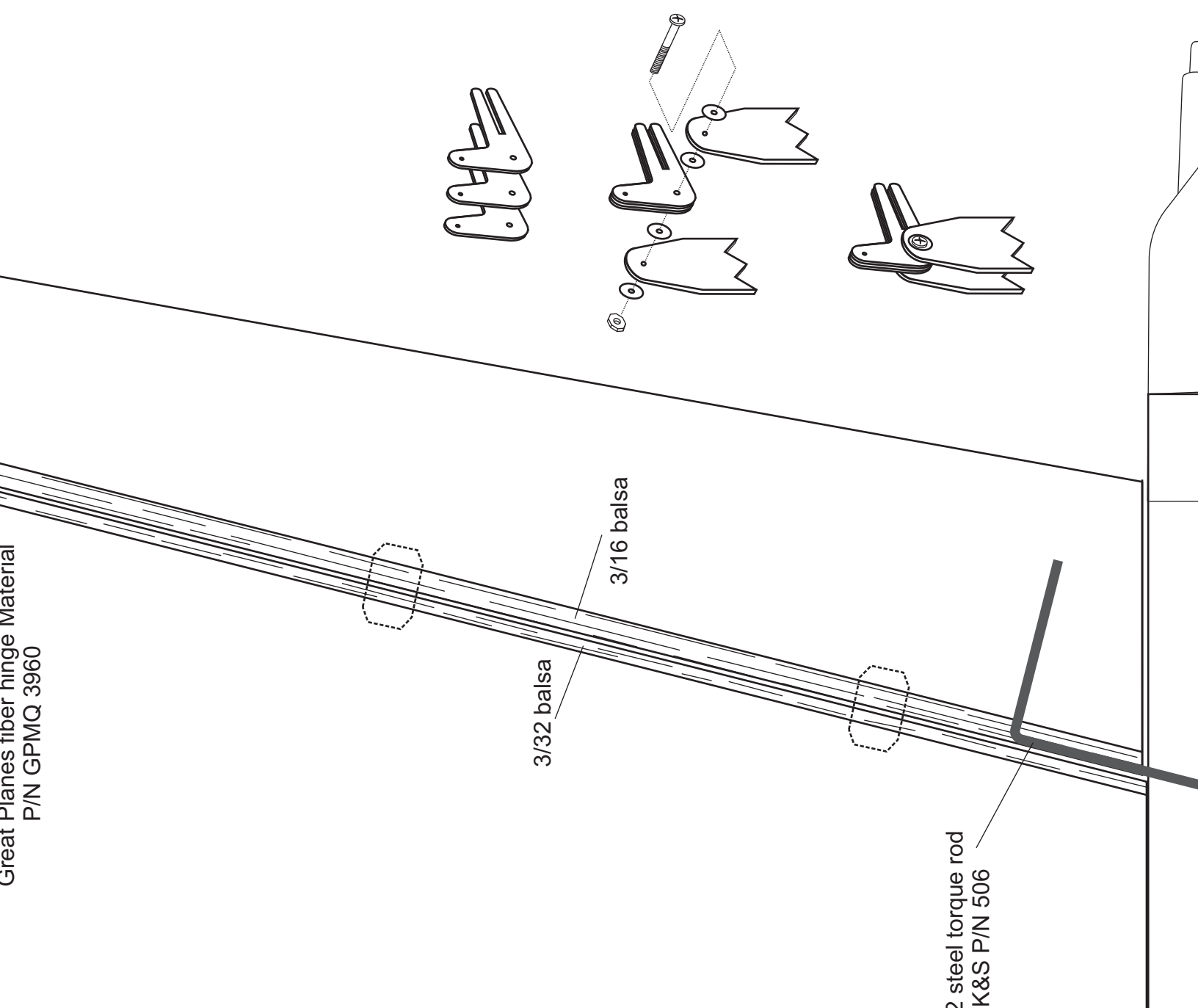
Wing tip Foam core Hot wire cut pattern





Great Planes fiber hinge Material
P/N GPMO 3960

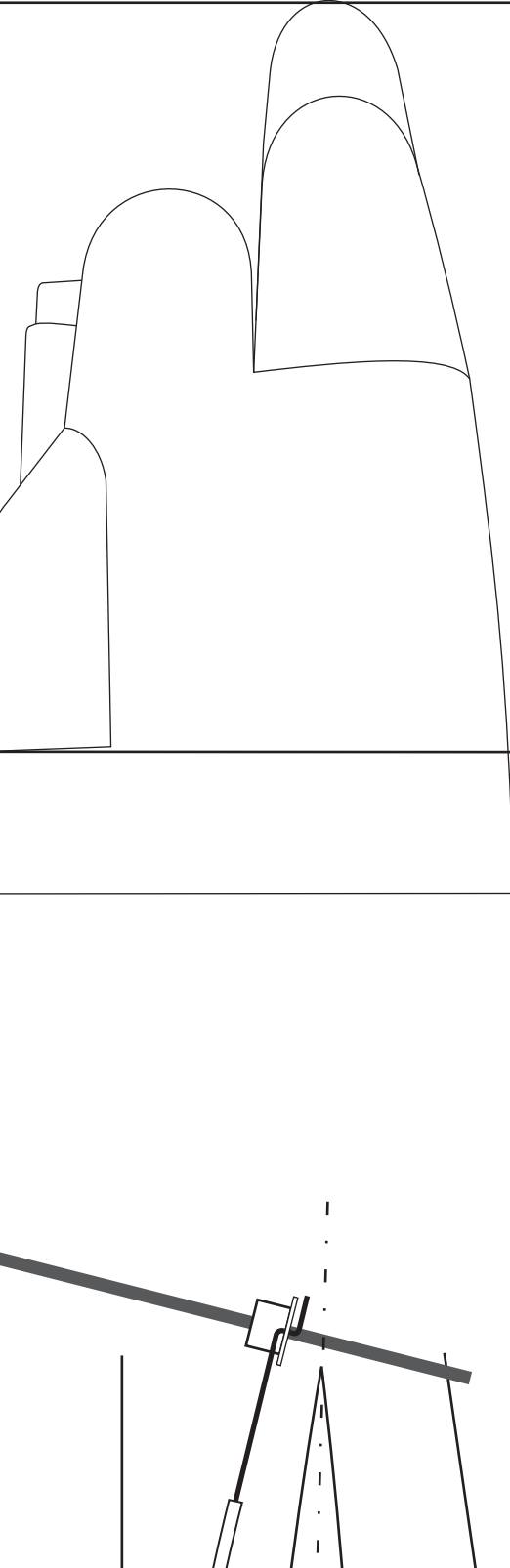
Great Planes fiber hinge Material
P/N GPMQ 3960



3/32 balsa

3/16 balsa

2 steel torque rod
K&S P/N 506



B-52 Stratobomber

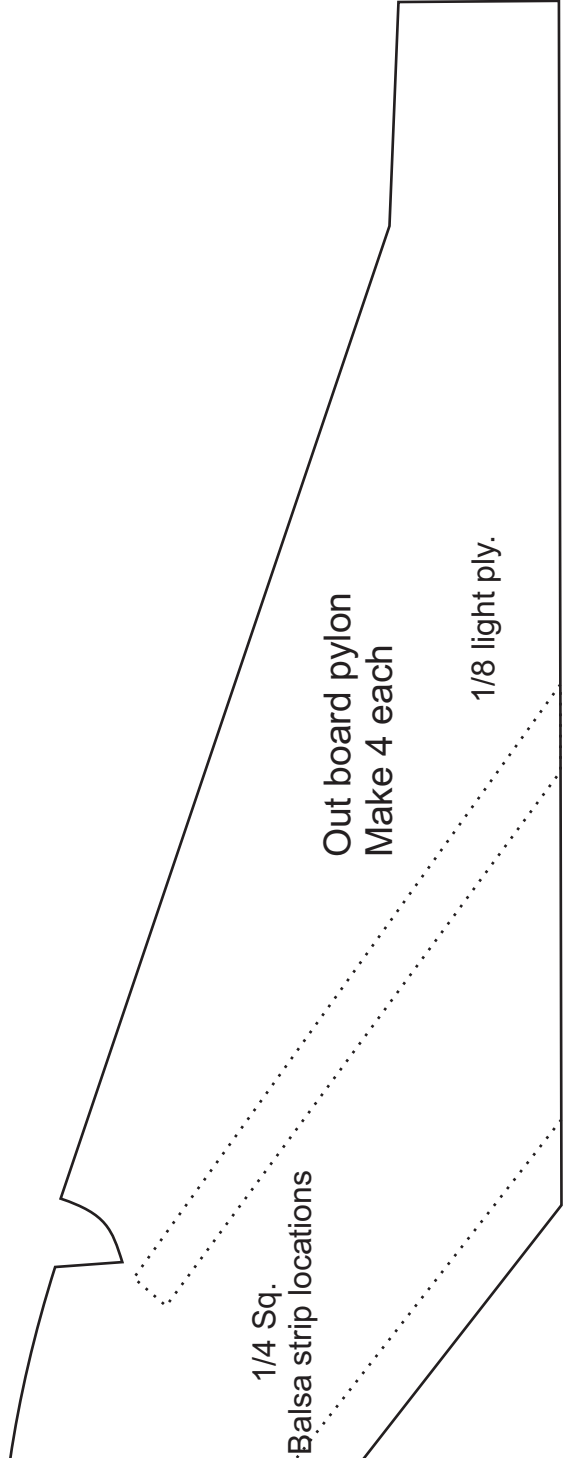
Designed and drawn by Keith Sparks

Model type Electric powered , Radio controlled

**Specs. Span..... 82" length..... 72"
 weight ..8 Lbs. wing area... 787 Sq. in.**

Construction type Sheet

Extruded foam wood composite

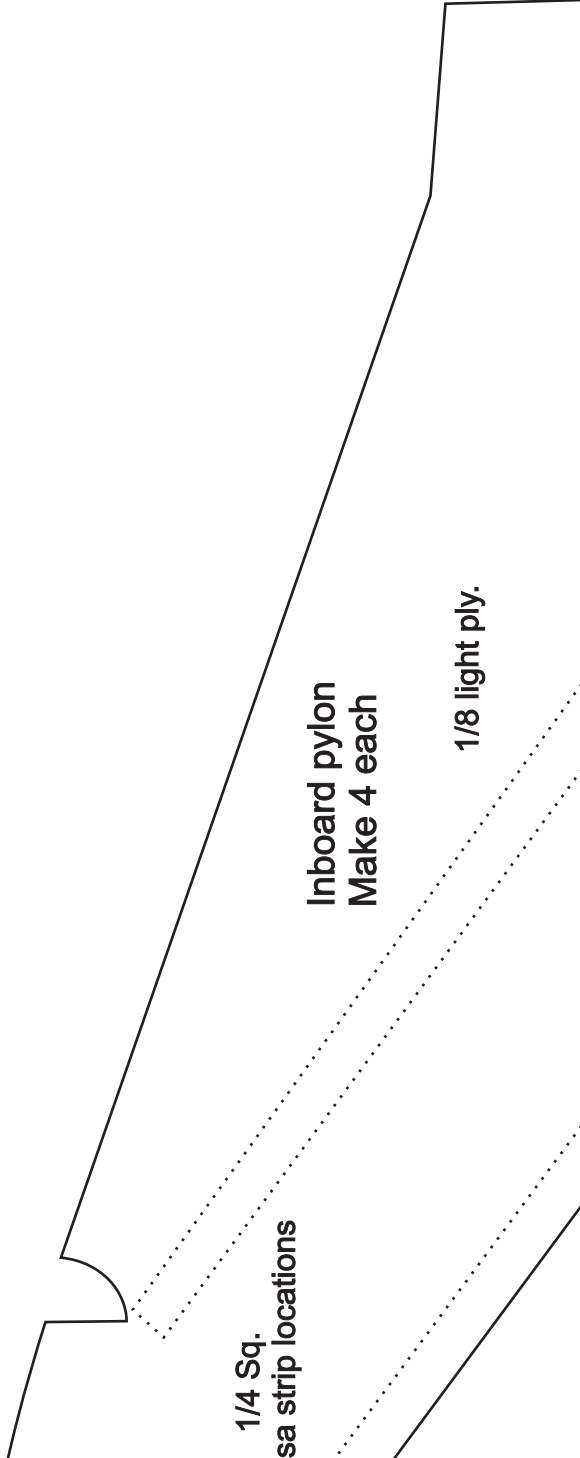


1/4 Sq.
Balsa strip locations

Out board pylon
Make 4 each

1/8 light ply.

1/16 A
plyw



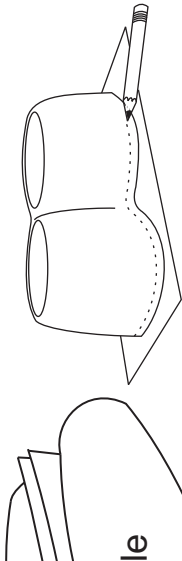
1/4 Sq.
Balsa strip locations

Inboard pylon
Make 4 each

1/8 light ply.

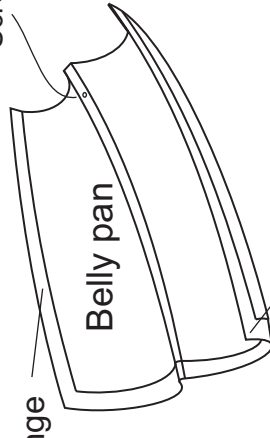
Horizontal stabilizer sanding pa

Nacell assembly



le

Screw hole



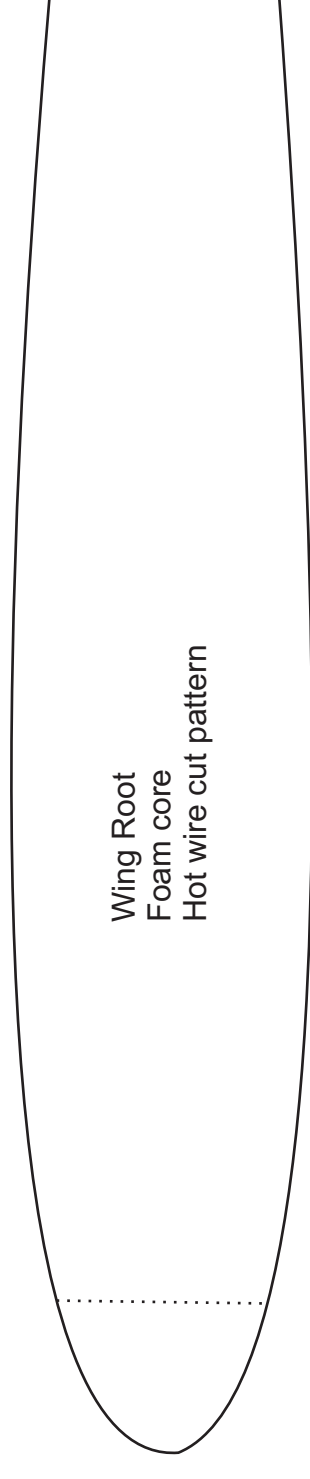
Belly pan

Do not bond here.

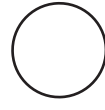
Trim the Nacelle and belly pan leaving the flanges in place. Trim the inlet by laying a pencil and the inlet on the work surface and draw a line to trim to. Bond the inlet and belly pan together with plastic cement but not in the upper corner. Slide the inlet into the fan units to position the nacelle on the pylon. Mark the position and epoxy the nacelle in place. Small screws are used to hold the rest in place. They go thru the top of the inlet in the center and pass thru the nacelle into the pylon. The aft screw passes thru the belly pan into the nacelle. note: plywood blocks will needed to be added to the pylon as needed.

Vertical Stabilizer sar

Wing Root
Foam core
Hot wire cut pattern

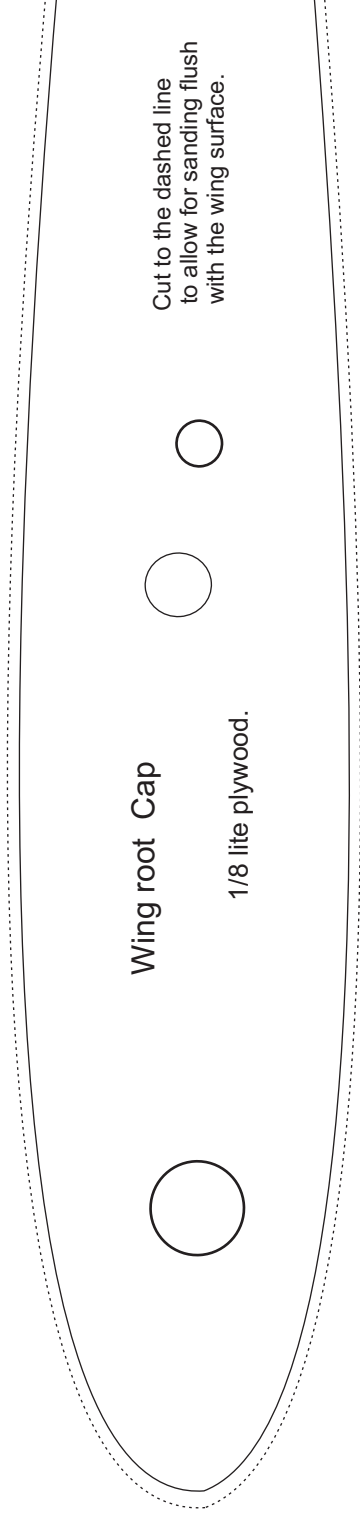


Wing root Cap



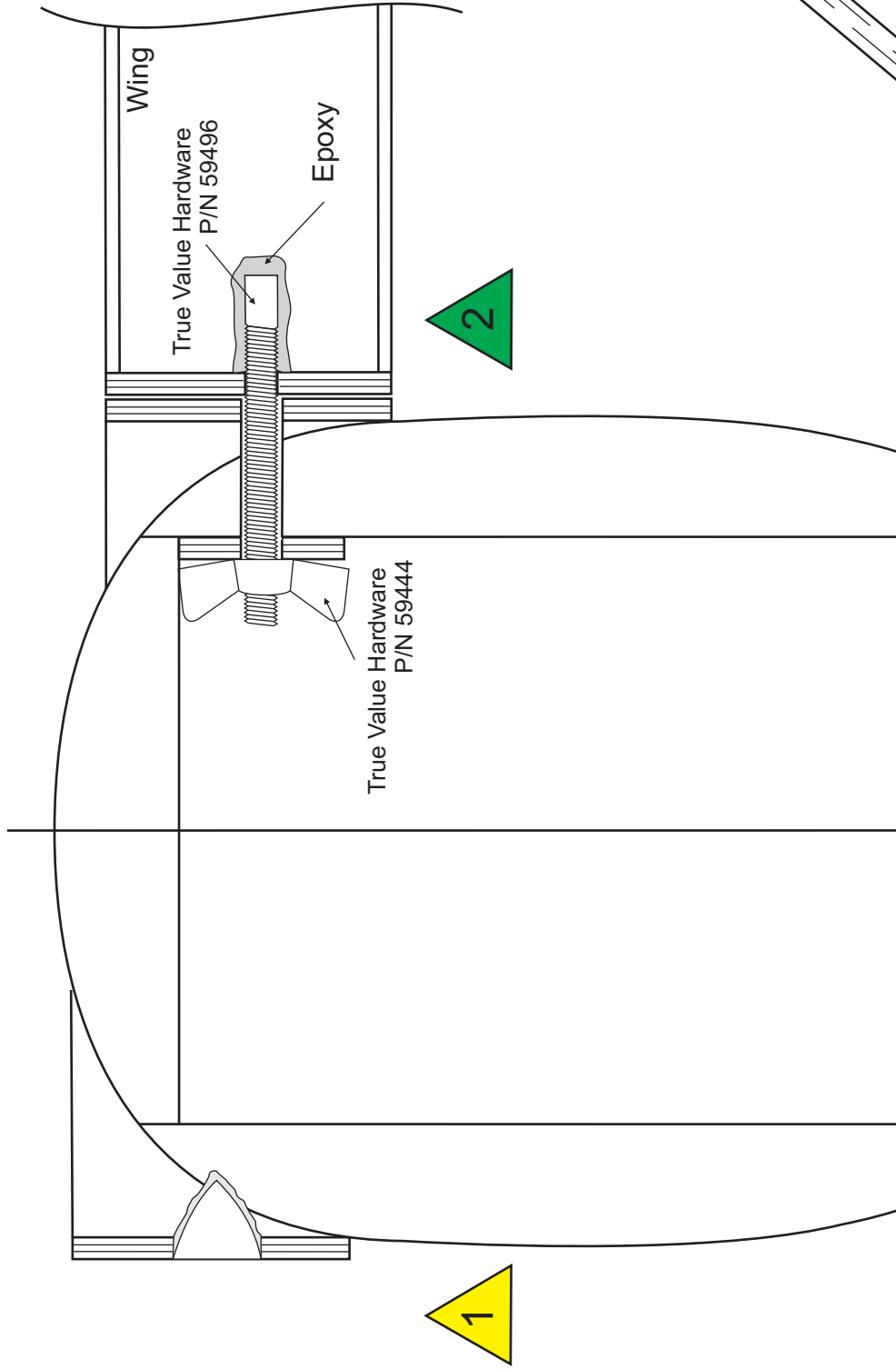
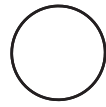
1/8 lite plywood.

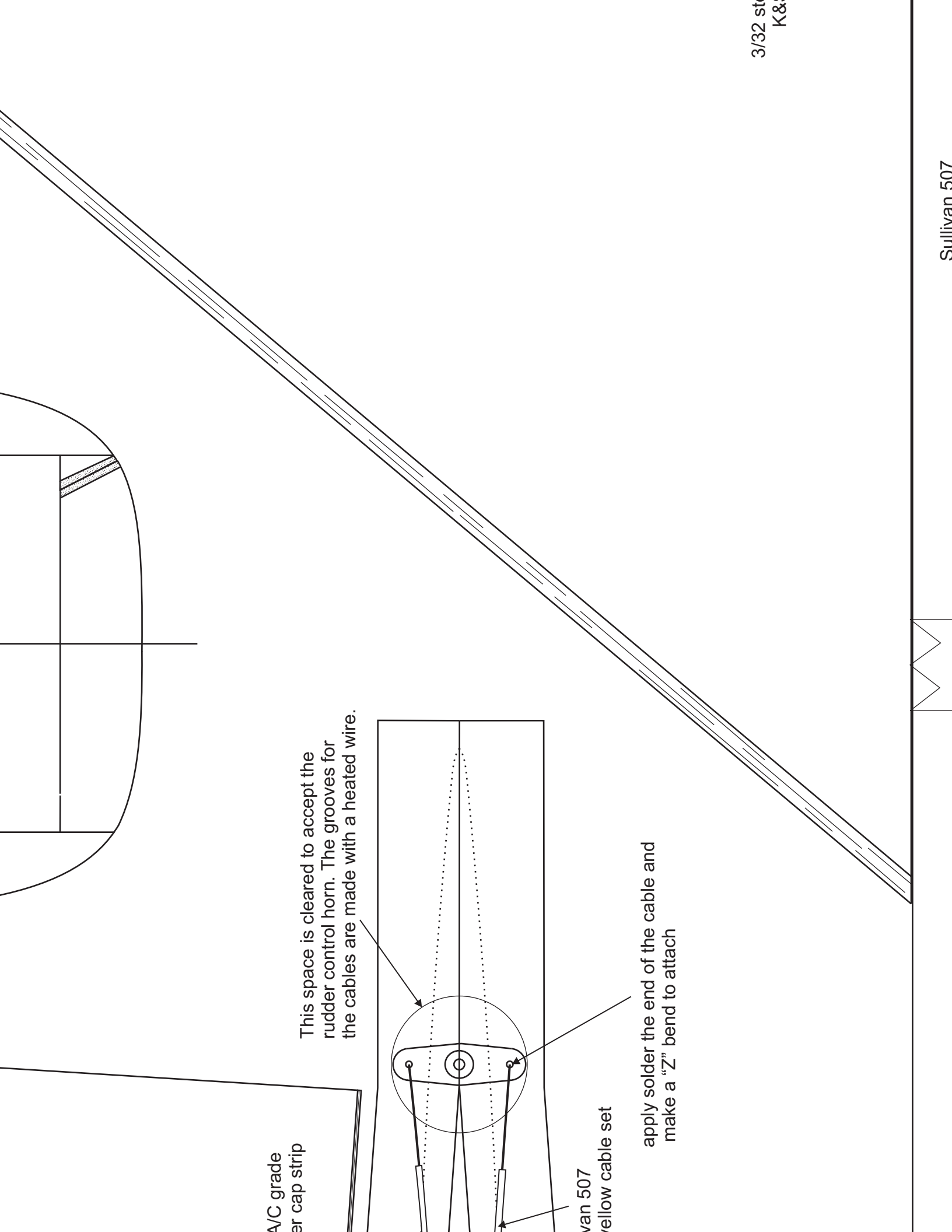
Cut to the dashed line to allow for sanding flush with the wing surface.



Fuselage wing mount plate

1x8 lite ply





A/C grade
er cap strip

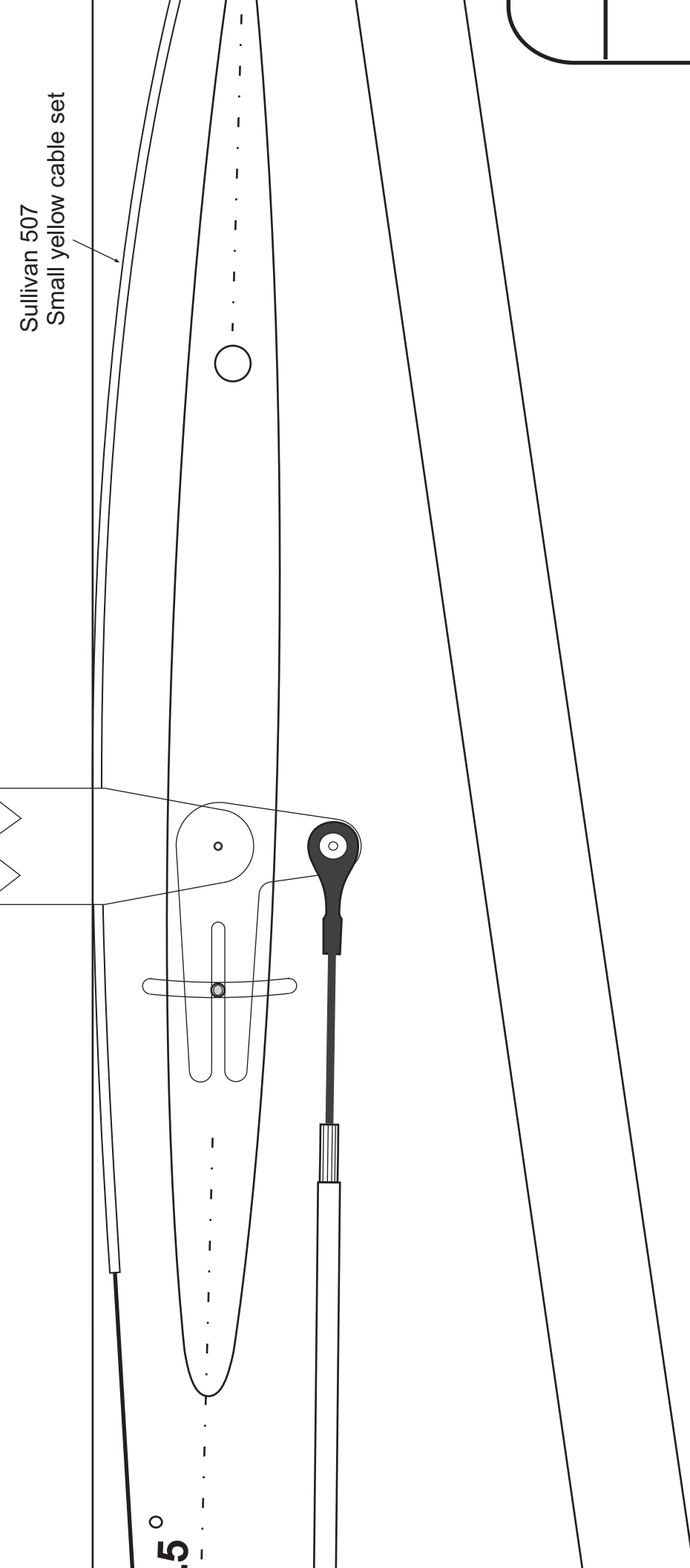
This space is cleared to accept the
rudder control horn. The grooves for
the cables are made with a heated wire.

van 507
yellow cable set

apply solder the end of the cable and
make a "Z" bend to attach

Sullivan 507
Small yellow cable set

5°

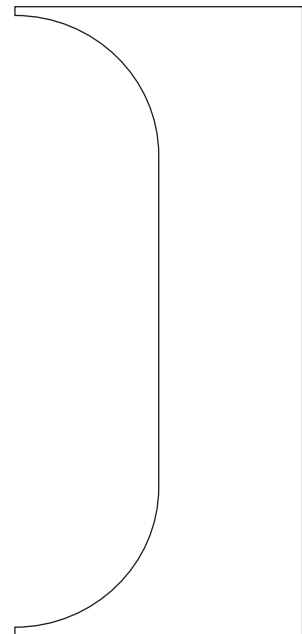


control horn

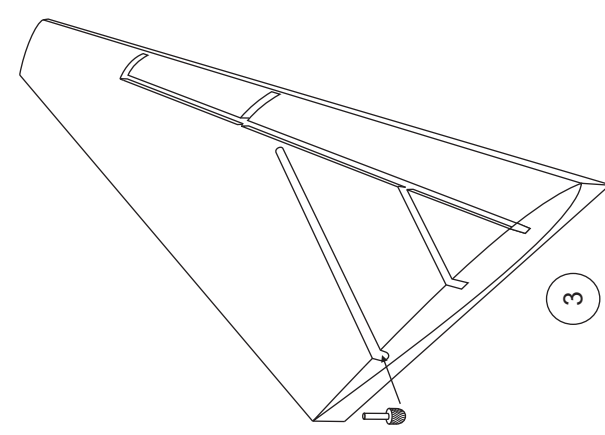
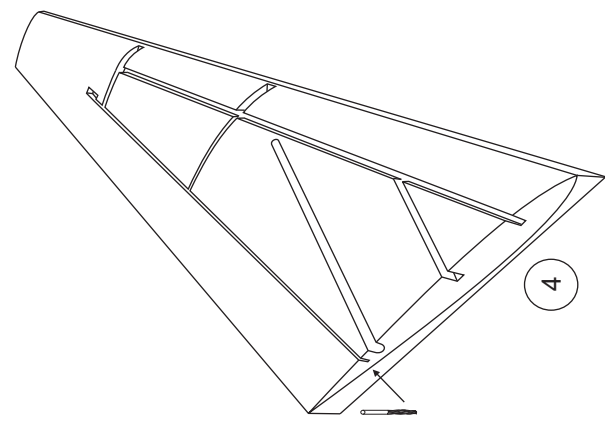
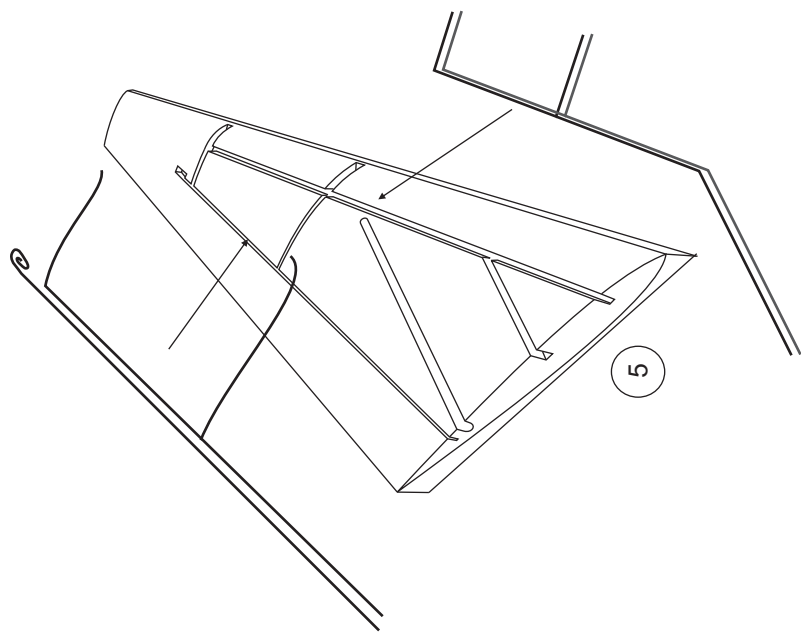
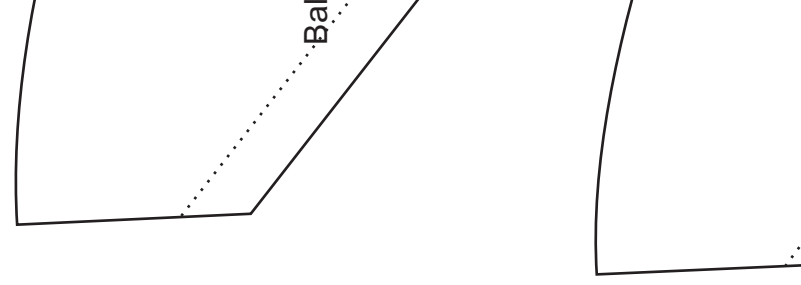
1/16 Brass plate

1/16 holes

collet to the bras plate and drill



		Moo	
		Sp	
		Con	



s wing beds. Lightly block sand the panels while they rest in the bed to hold it true to the cut. not mandatory.

ng root cap. There are many ways to cut a channel in foam, rotary files and a drill press will

square bottom. Use the bed to maintain a constant depth.

a round tip. Wrap the spar tube with sandpaper and adjust the channel for a good fit.

channel is cut with a rotary tool. Note the compartment used to store wire where the aileron servo

th the necessary splices and keep in mind that you need the wires to extend 5 inches beyond fuselage.

pper edge of the channel and push the wood spar into the channel trapping the wire in place.

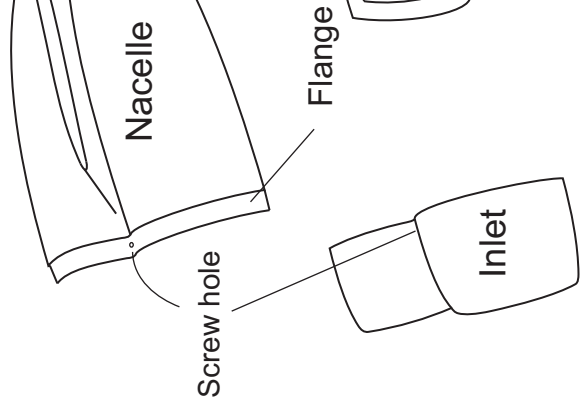
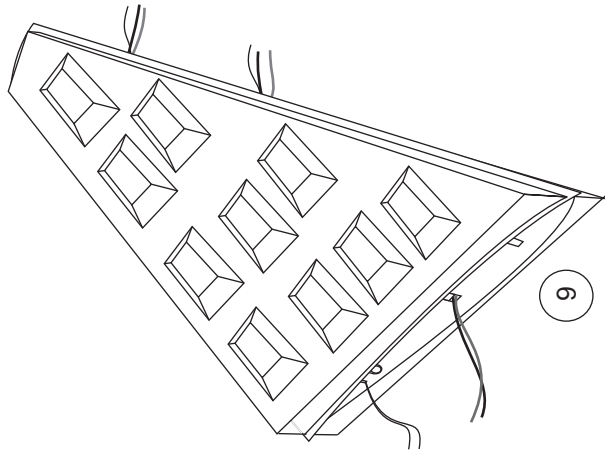
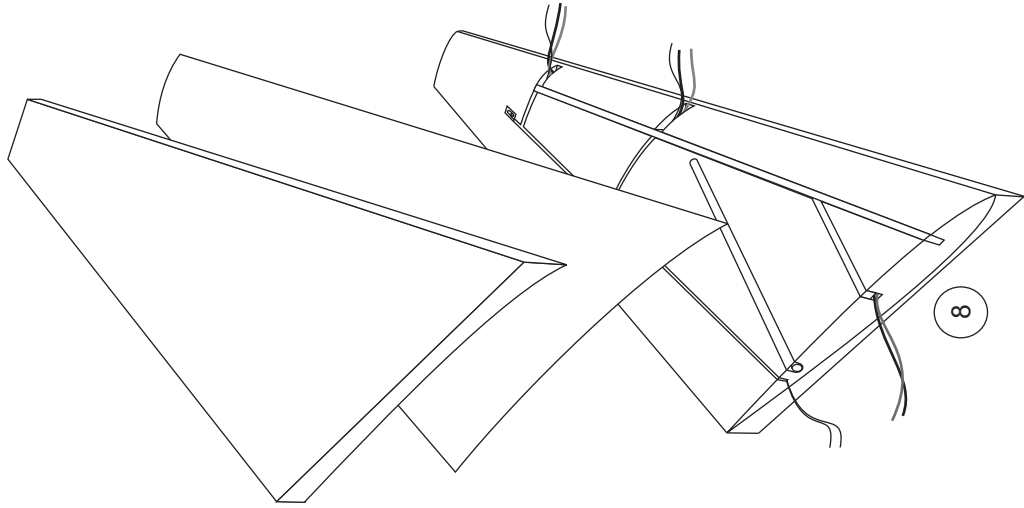
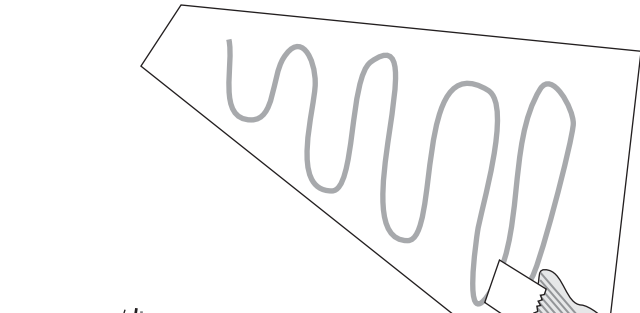
usage.

Upper edge of the channel and push the wood spar into the channel trapping the wire in place. Do not go all the way into the wing at the outboard tip. This material can be marked and cut away

panel smooth.

panel. Dampen the wing core with water to help the glue expand. Apply Gorilla glue evenly to the foam panel and use the wing bed to make it conform to the curved shape.

Repeat step 7 to the other side after it dries completely.



needed to
and launching
rt a screw that would
magnets are not used.

liner
balsa

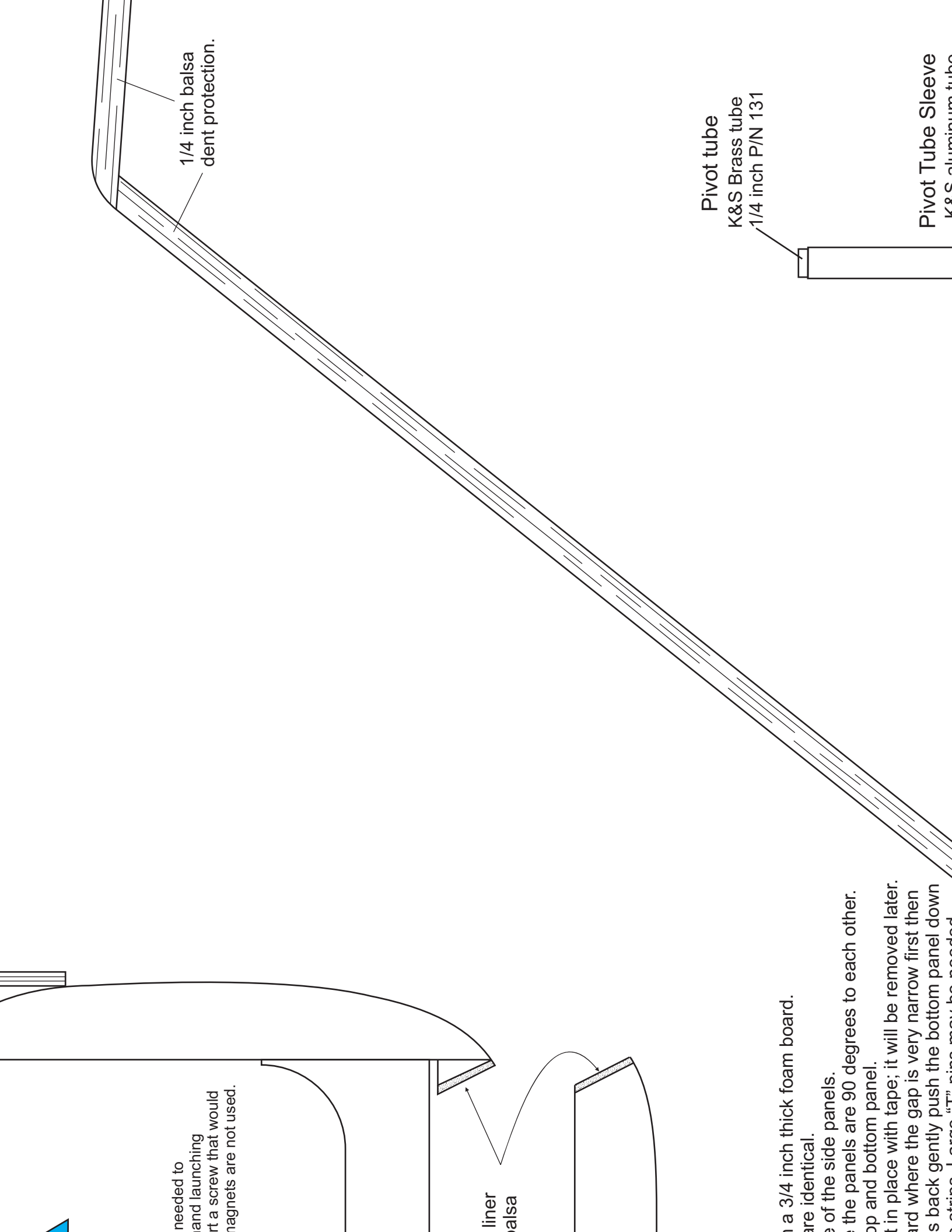
a 3/4 inch thick foam board.
are identical.

the panels are 90 degrees to each other.
pp and bottom panel.
t in place with tape; it will be removed later.
ard where the gap is very narrow first then
s back gently push the bottom panel down
cting large "T" size may be needed

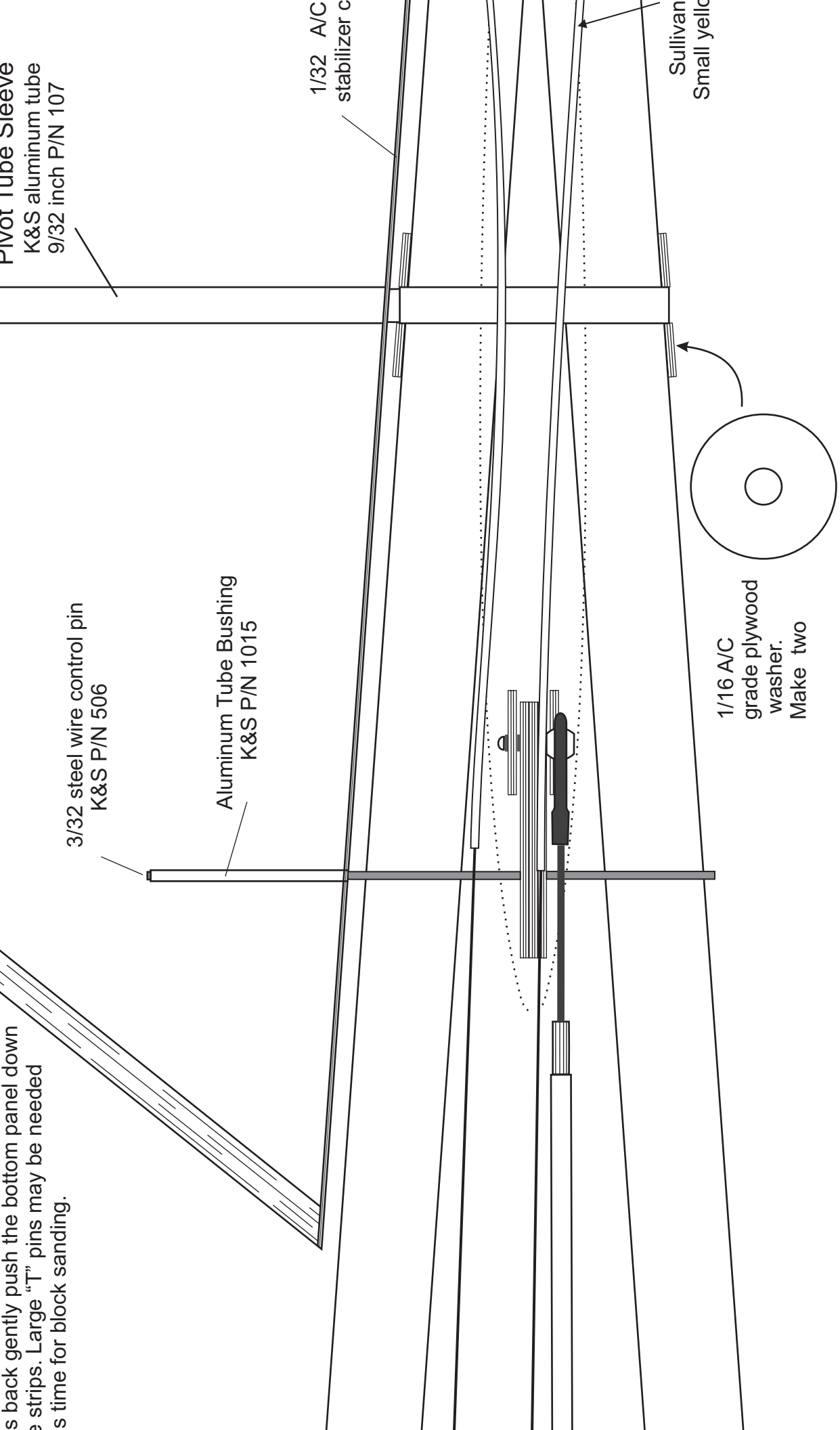
1/4 inch balsa
dent protection.

Pivot tube
K&S Brass tube
1/4 inch P/N 131

Pivot Tube Sleeve
K&S aluminum tube



Push back gently push the bottom panel down
the strips. Large "T" pins may be needed
time for block sanding.



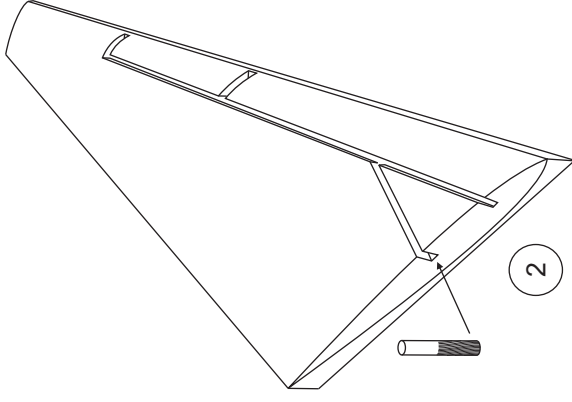
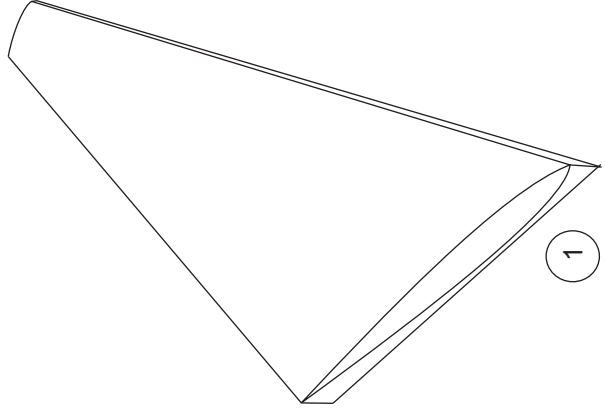
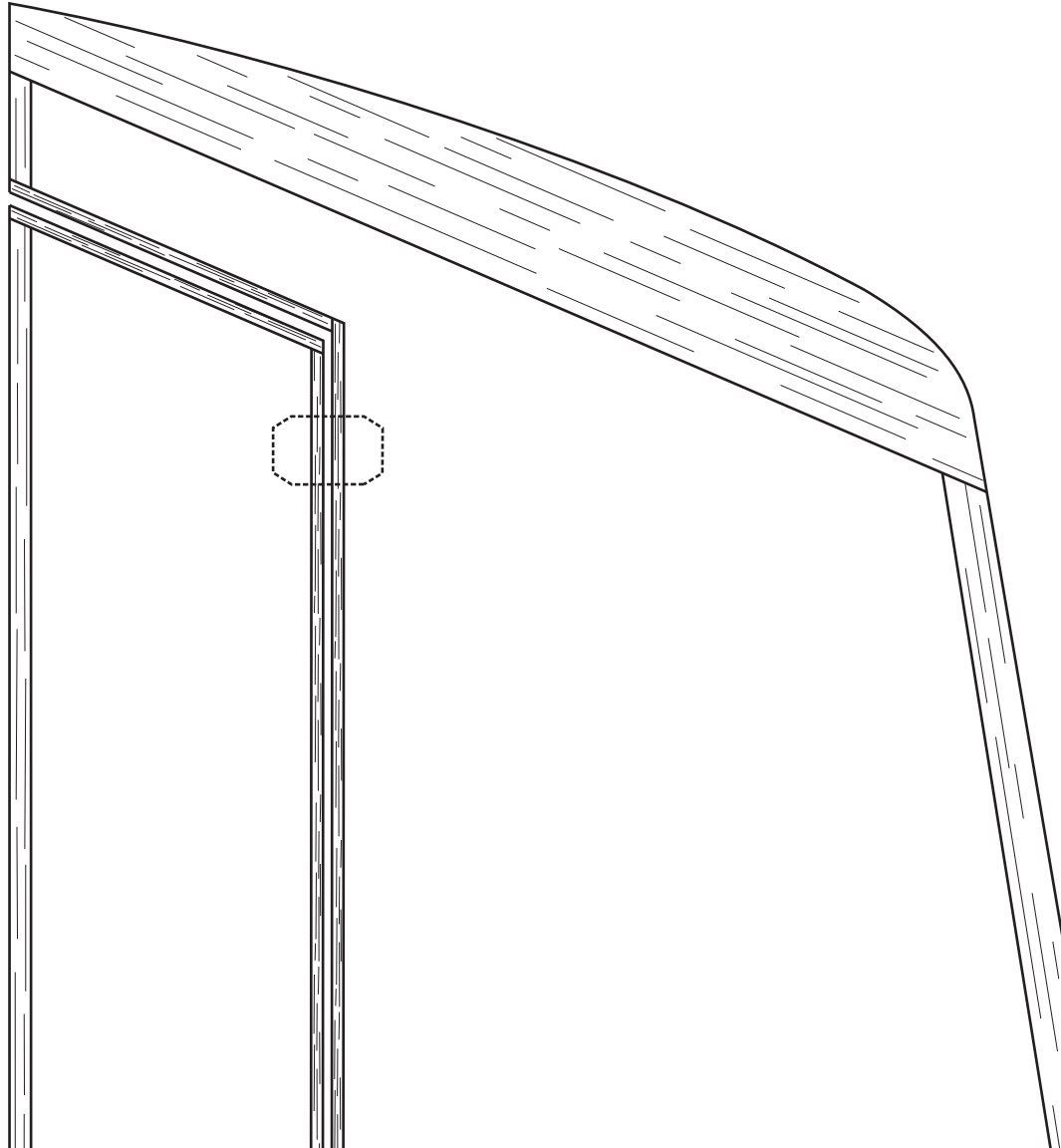
1.5

Rudder Cont

Dubro P/N 138



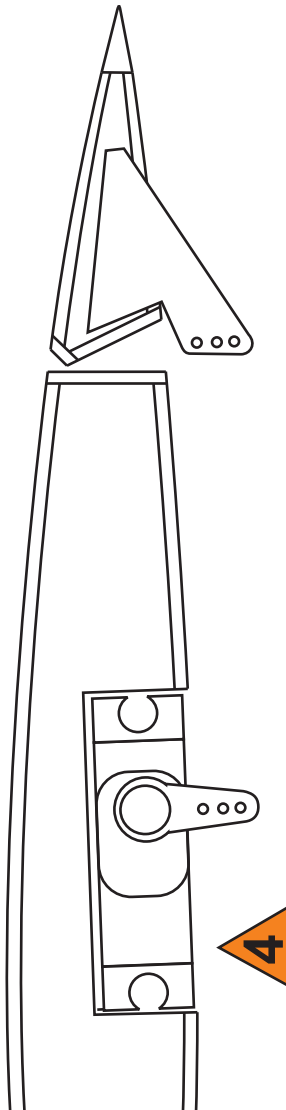
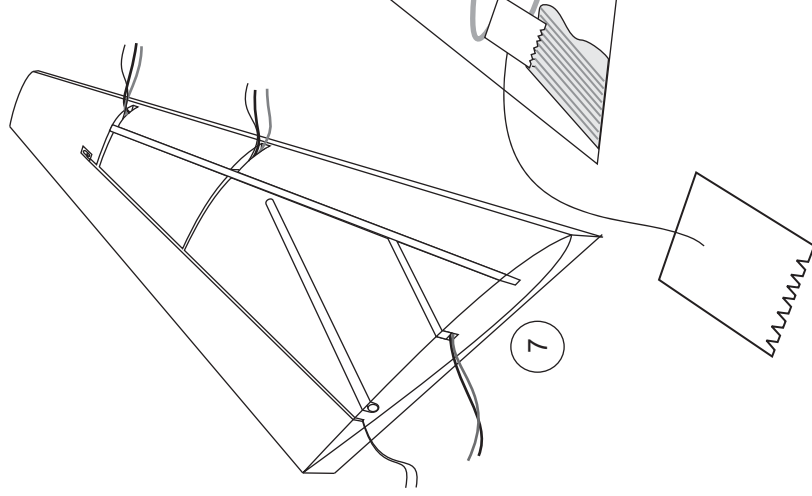
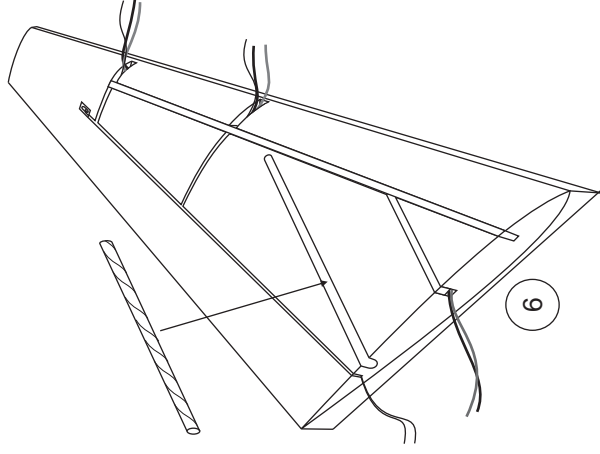
Solder a 3/32 wheel coll



Wing assembly

1. Hot wire cut the wing panels and keep the scrap known as wire this is to remove any wire cut high points, totally smooth is not n
2. Transfer the channel locations using the plans and the wing r produce the most accurate channels.
3. For the power channels use a 1/4 inch wide rotary file with a squ for the power channels use a 1/4 inch wide rotary file with a squ
3. For the wing spar tube use a rotary file 1/2 inch wide with a ro
4. the servo wires will use a smaller channel 1/8 inch, This chan will eventually be.
5. The wire harnesses are next. Use the channels to help with th the leading edge and 6 inches where the wires will enter the fus
6. With the wiring in place in the channel apply glue to the upper

6. With the wiring in place in the channel apply glue to the upper leading edge and 6 inches where the wires will enter the fuselage before installation or sanded away after.
- Note that this is a tapered spar. This means that the spar will not use scrap foam to fill the other channels and sand the wing panel.
7. Cut a 2 to 3mm extruded foam sheet the size of the wing panel.
8. Place the extruded panel on the beaded foam core wing panel.
9. Align the wing core with both beds and apply weights ; repeat

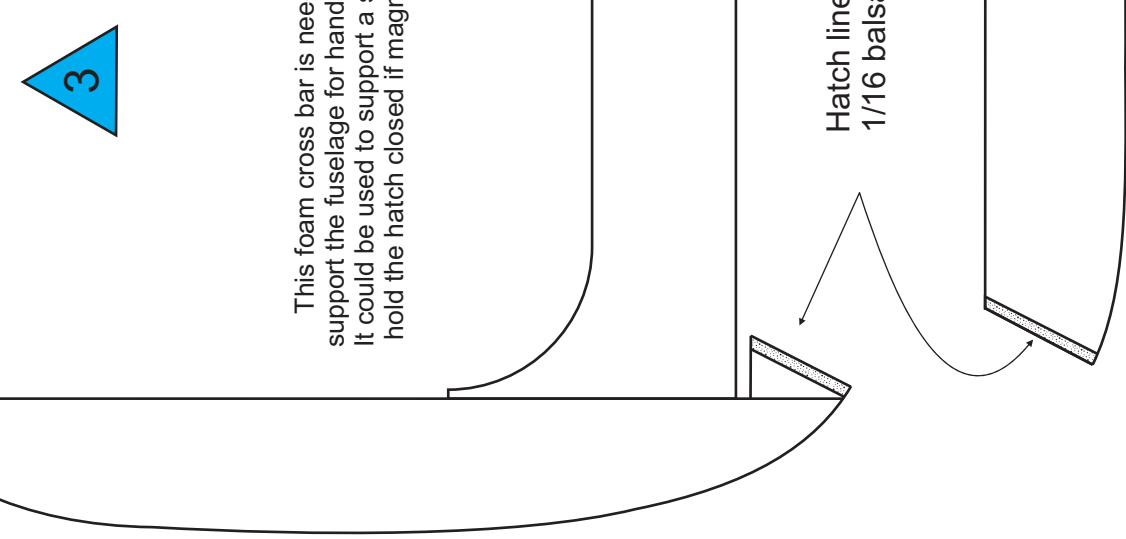


Aileron servo wires



3

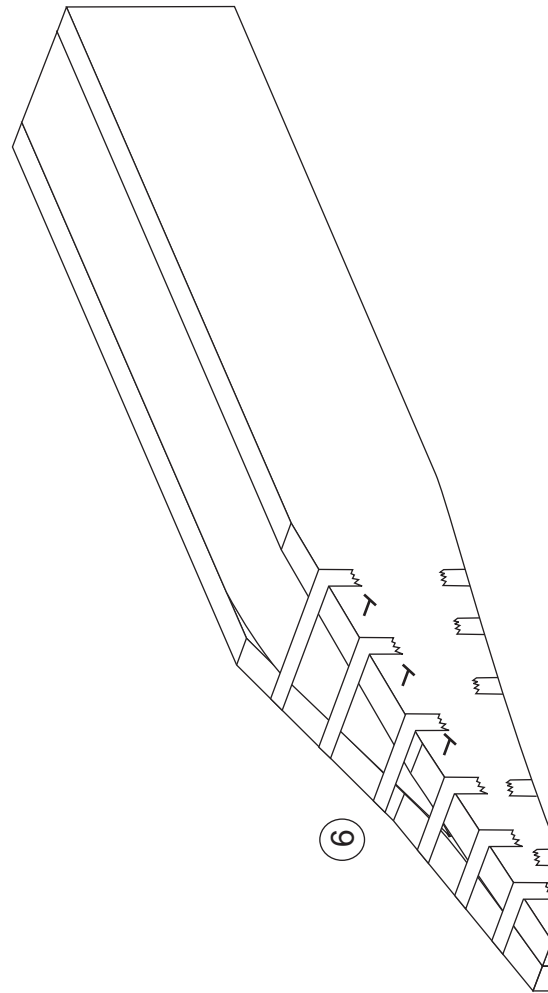
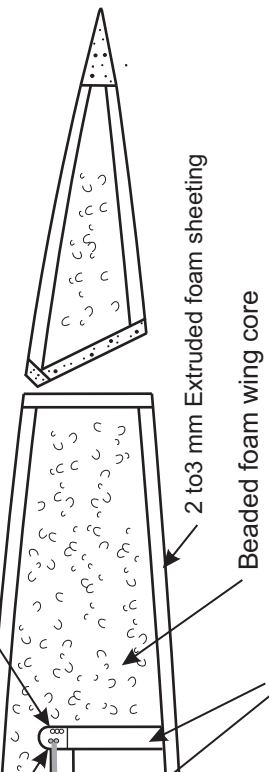
This foam cross bar is needed to support the fuselage for handling. It could be used to support a model and hold the hatch closed if magnetic fasteners are used.



Hatch line
1/16 balls

Fuselage assembly.

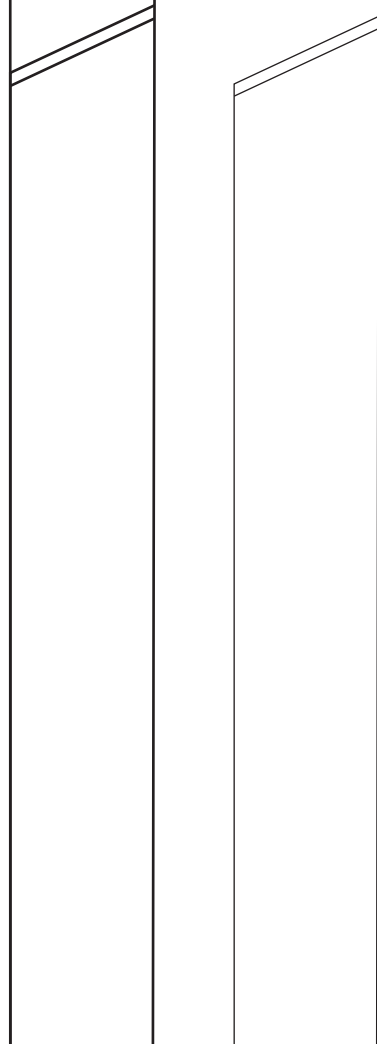
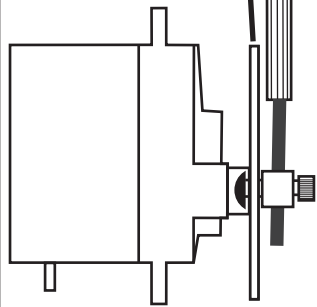
1. Use the top and side view to cut two panels of each from a 3/4" x 12" x 12" sheet of 1/2" foam. If you can, cut the panels at the same time to ensure they are identical.
3. Bond the top and bottom panels to the inside edge of one of the side panels using Gorilla glue and weights for clamp pressure. Be sure the glue is applied to the inside edge of the top and bottom panels. Place a scrap foam block equal to the space between the top and bottom panels inside the fuselage where it will start to taper. Hold it in place with a rubber band.
5. Apply Gorilla glue to the fuselage sides with a playing card. Apply it to the rest of the bond joint. With the fuselage on its back, apply the glue to the sides against it as you assemble the panels at the joint and across the sides against it as you assemble the panels at the joint.

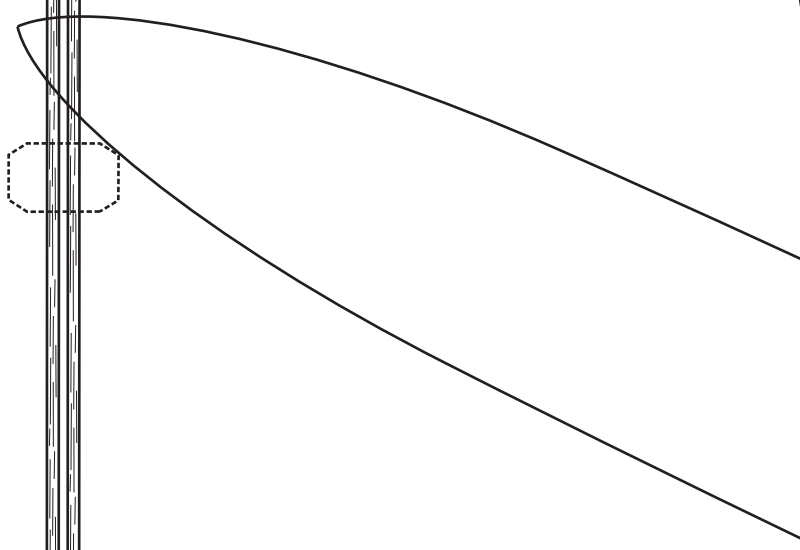
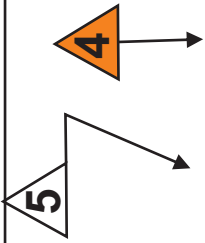




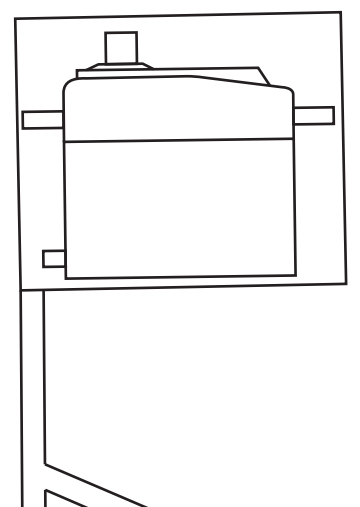
apply it to the rest of the bond joint. With the fuselage on its back, apply the tape at the point and press the sides against it as you apply tape straight down to help the tape hold. After the nose sections are added it is finished.

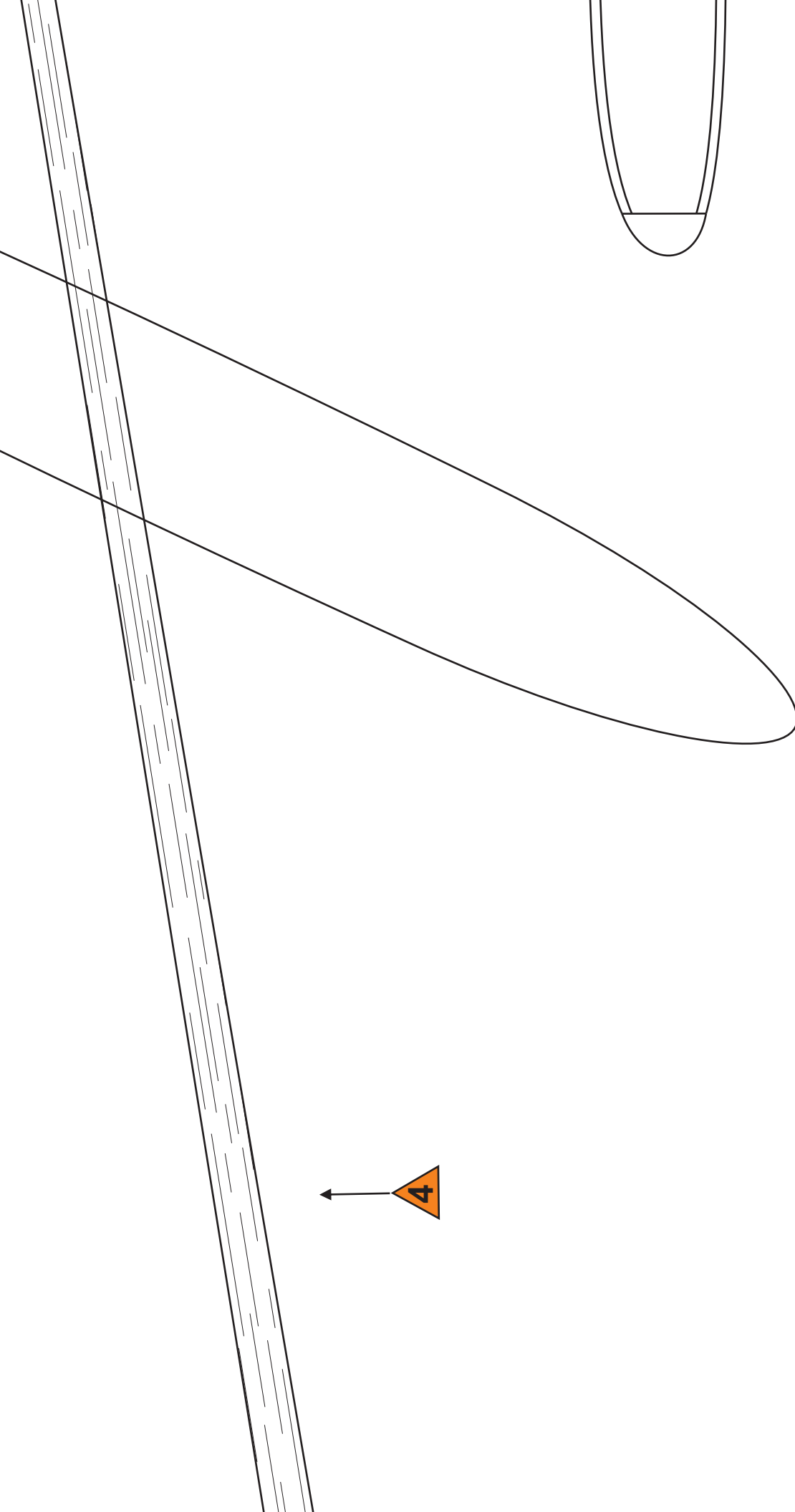
Sullivan Gold-in-rod P/N 504





Great Planes fiber hinge Material
P/N GPMQ 3960

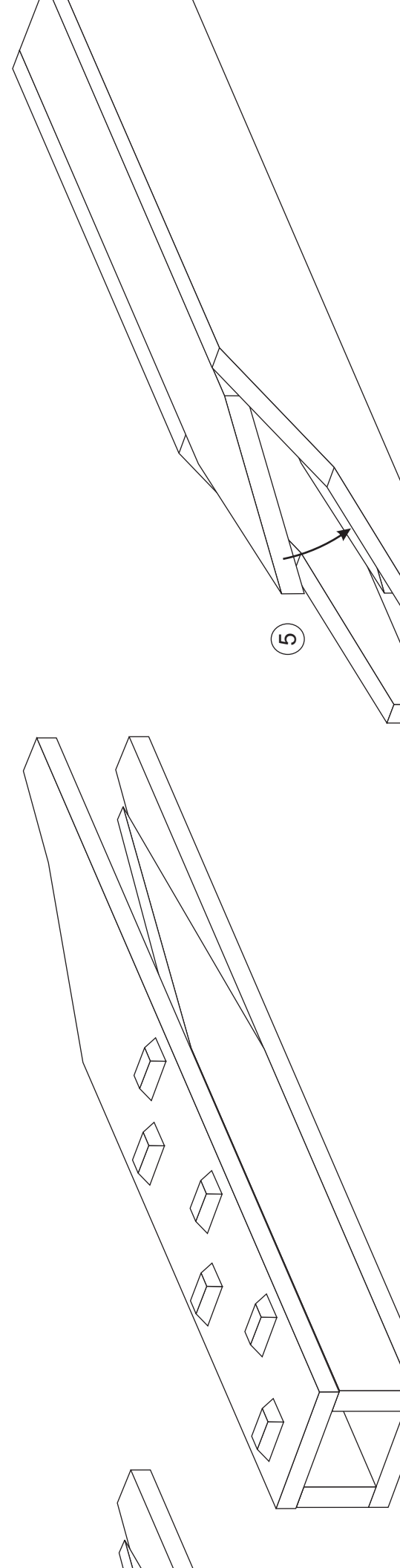
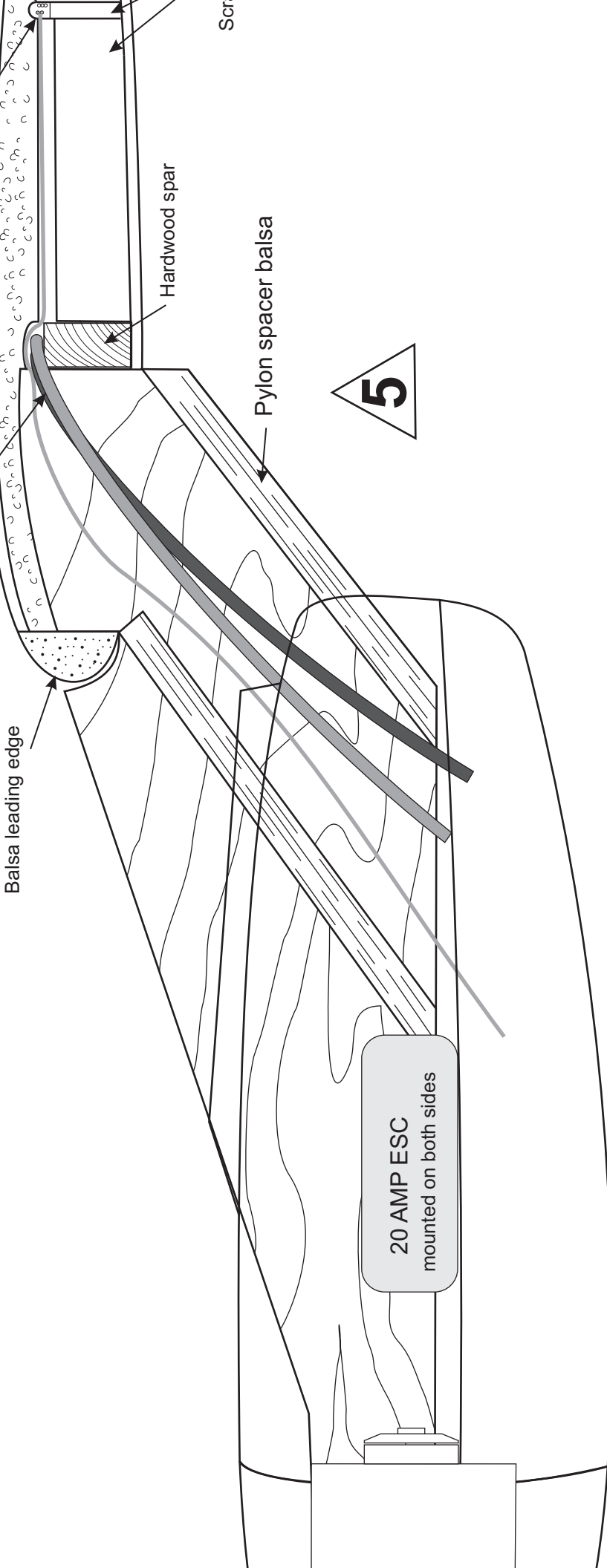


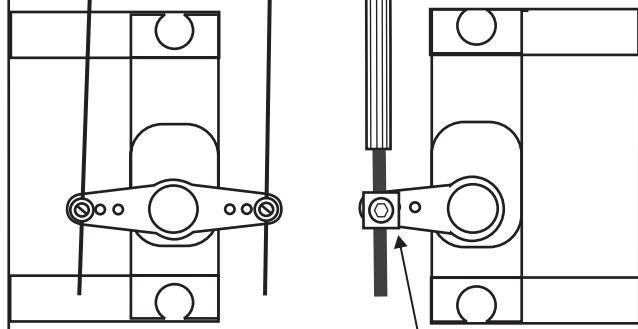
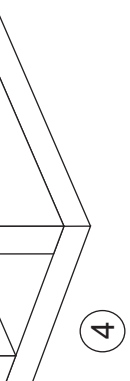
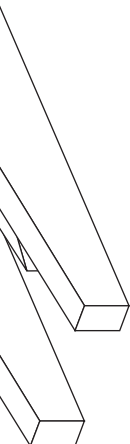


Balsa leading edge

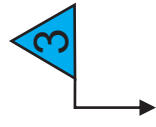
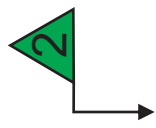
Fan power wires

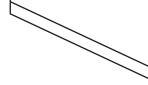
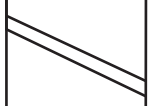
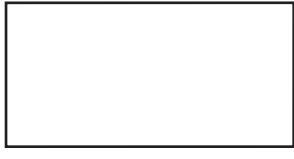
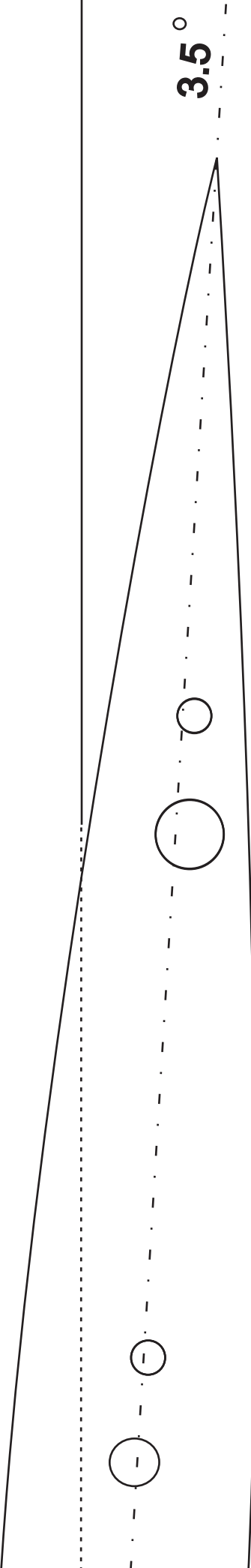
Motor ESC wiring

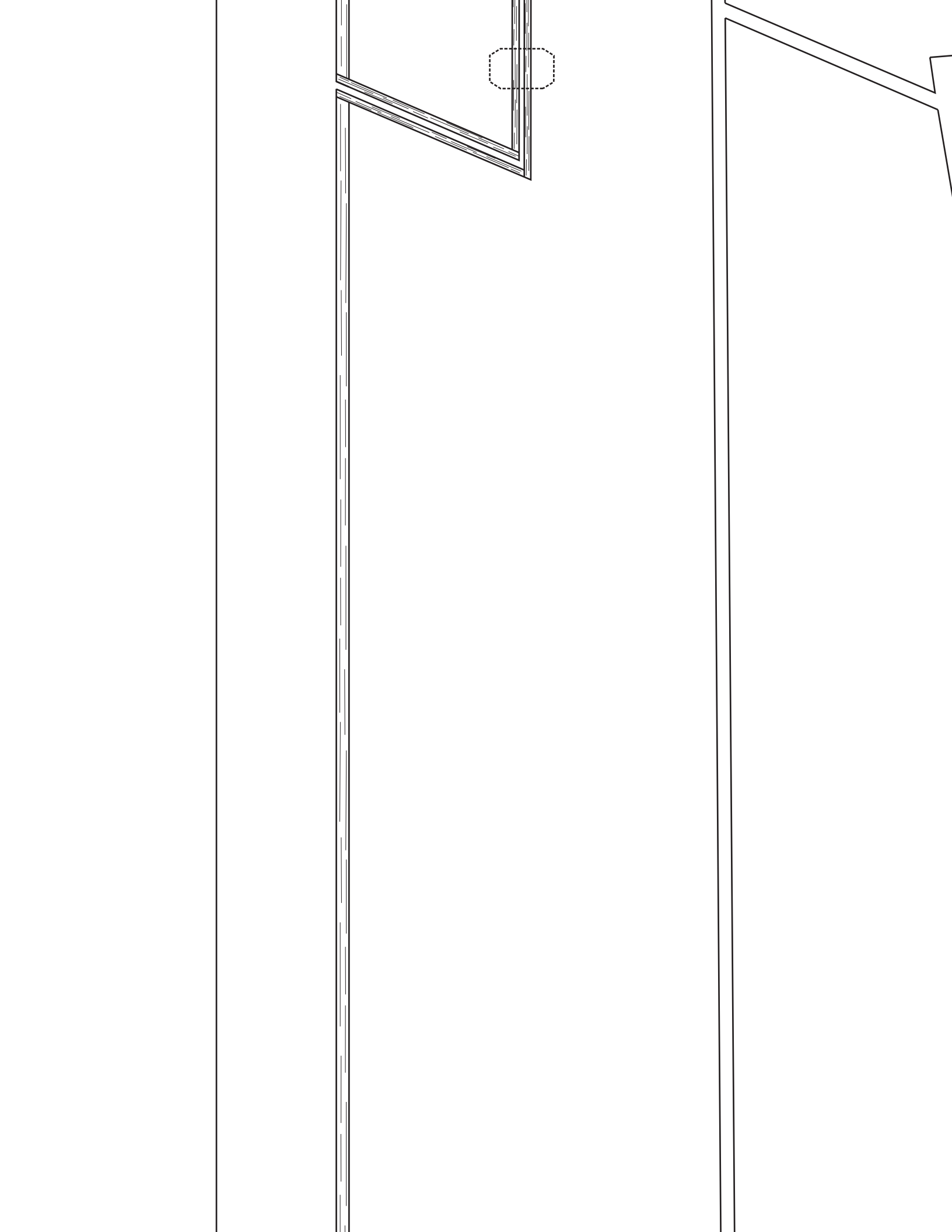


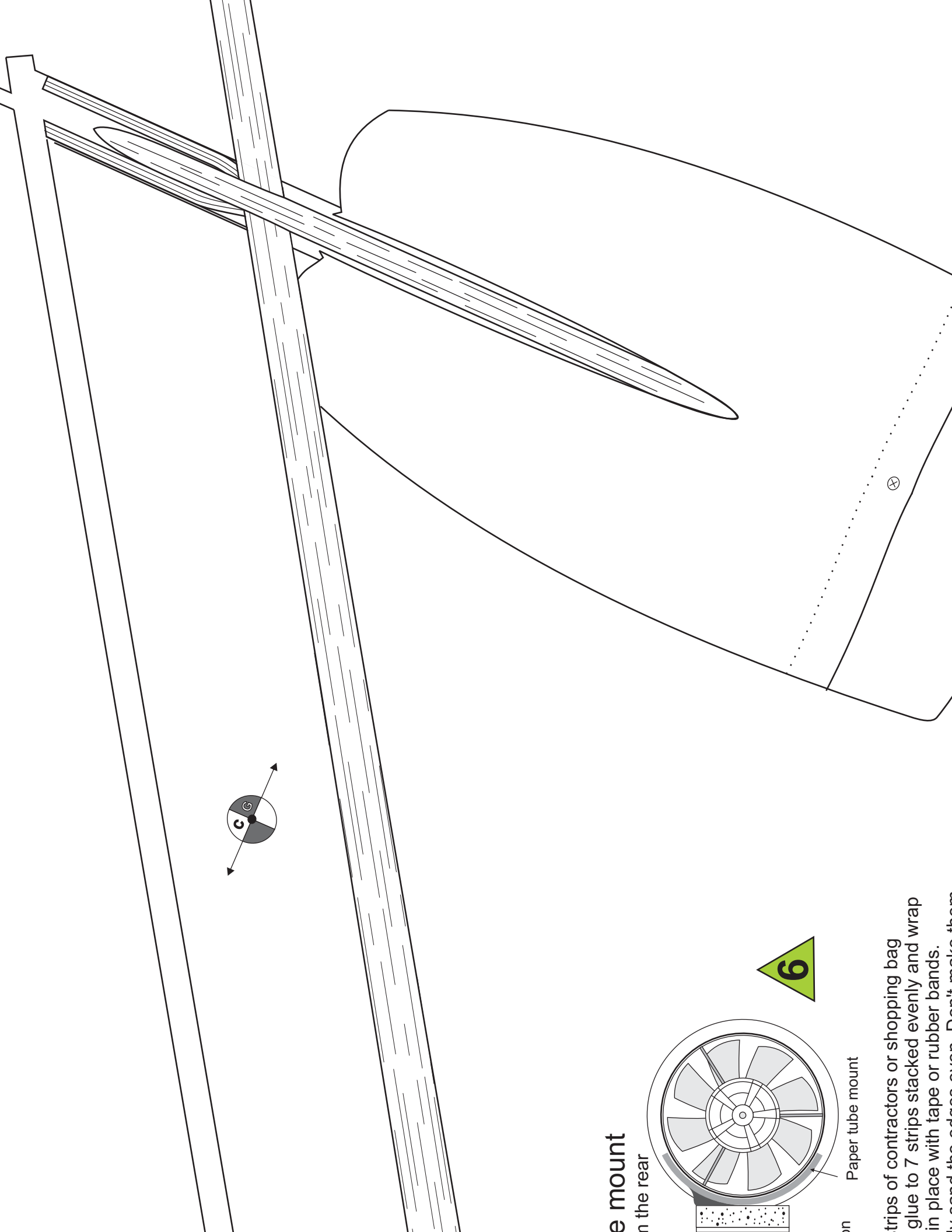


GPMQ
P/N 3871



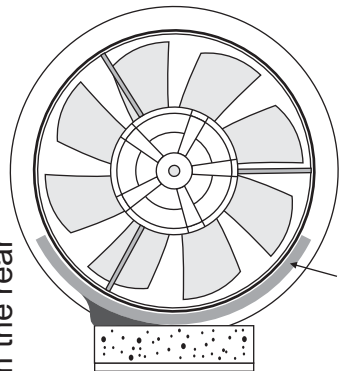






the mount

in the rear



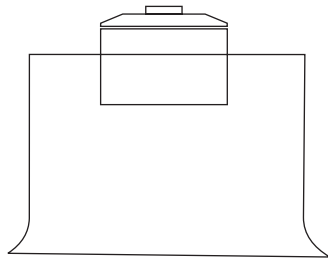
Paper tube mount

6

strips of contractors or shopping bag
glue to 7 strips stacked evenly and wrap
in place with tape or rubber bands.
Send the edges even. Don't make them

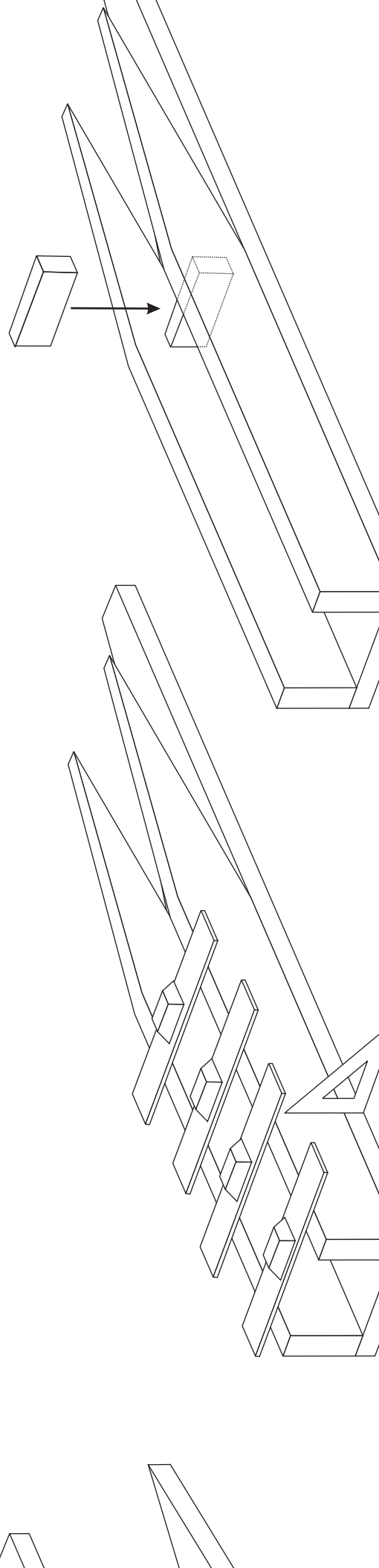
in place with tape or rubber bands. Thoroughly sand the edges even. Don't make them any wider than the original width. The leading edge of the fan unit to attach a blast tube. At the gap between the units and use epoxy to attach the spacer block. Using silicone to attach the fan unit to the blast tube. A bond that can be broken if the fan unit

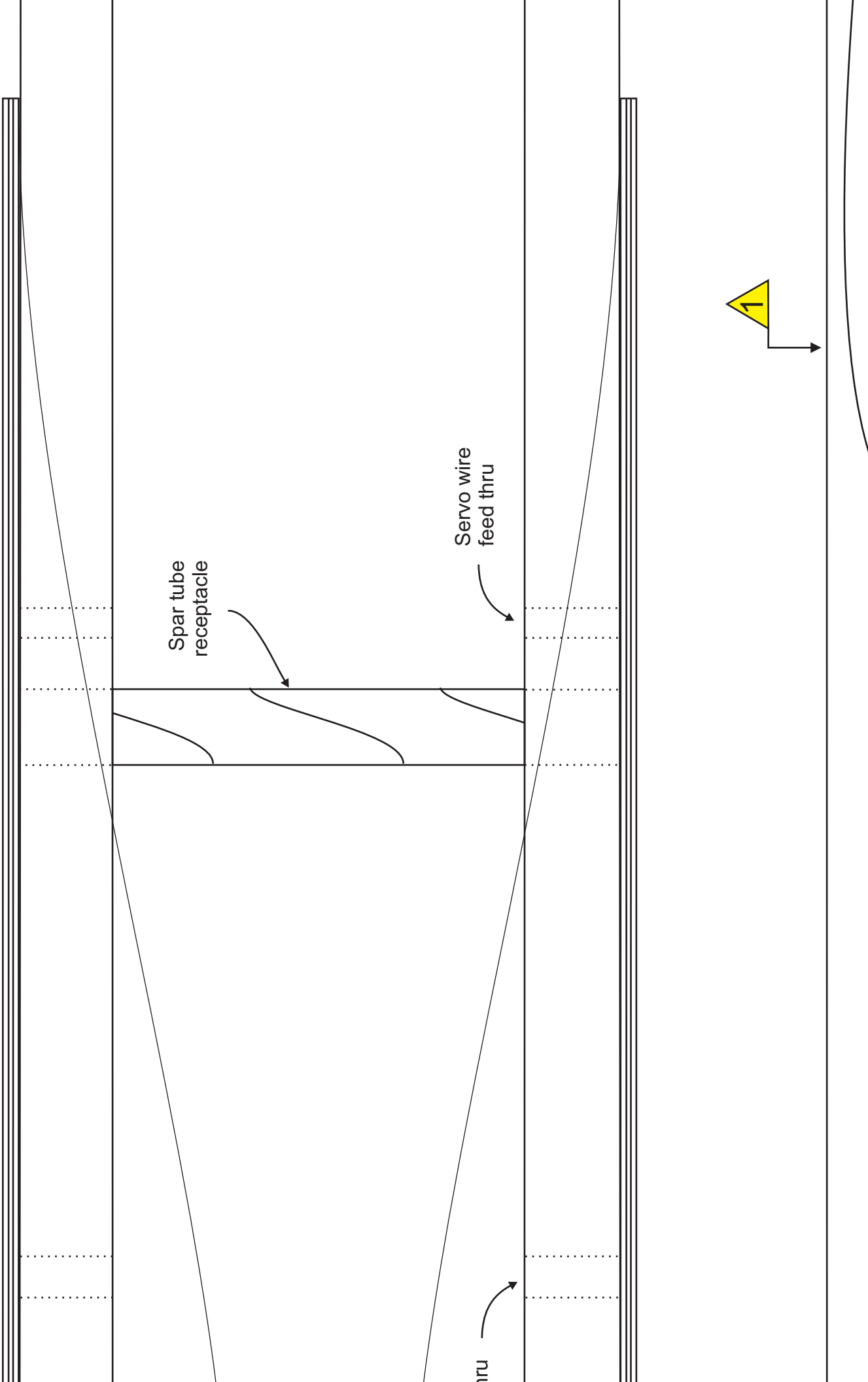
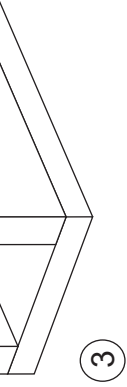
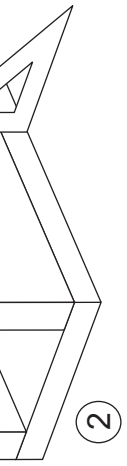
runner
1100kv

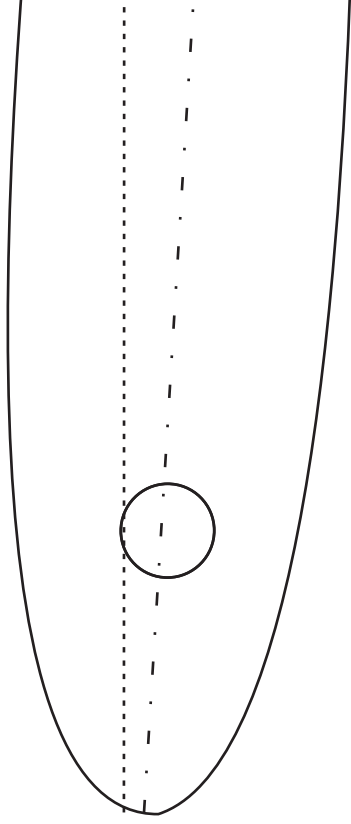


Test Data at 7.4 volt
Current 18.9
Thrust 170g / 6oz.
Power: 139.9 W

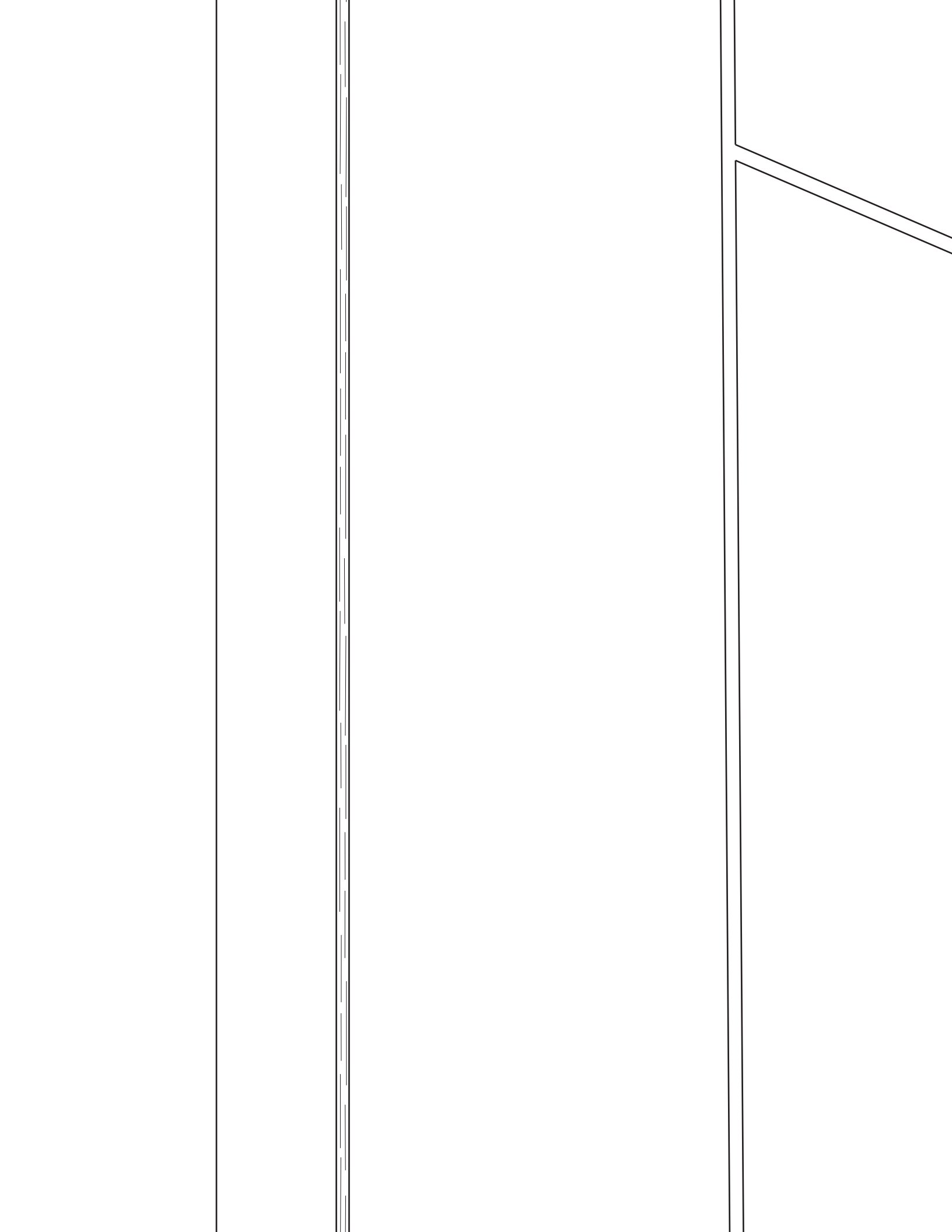
5



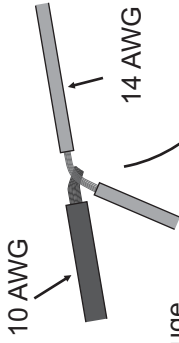




ice.
perfections.
g with foam"
onstruction.



Motor Power Wire Soldered Splice

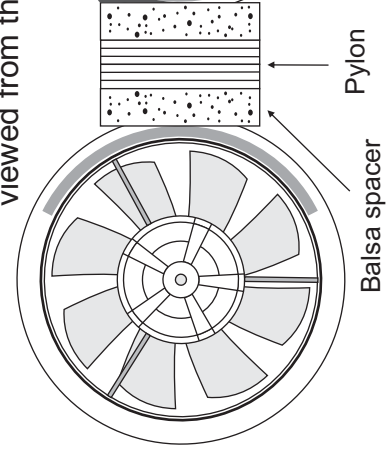


The main feeder wire is 10 gauge it reduces to 14 gauge at this point to save weight with minimum power loss.

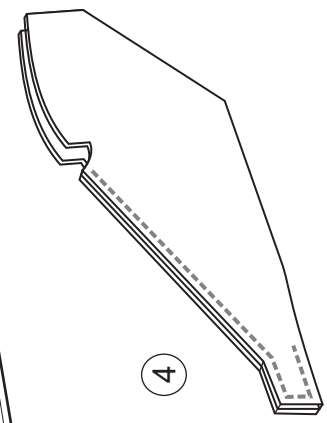
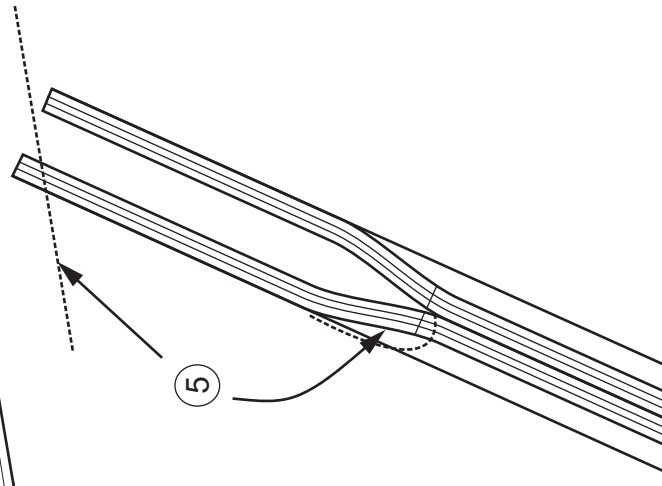
inch deep.
ed in the groove
bar 1/4 x 3/4.

Paper tube r

viewed from the



To make the paper tube mount, cut strips of brown paper into strips. Apply wood glue to the strips and glue them around the fan unit. Hold them in place until the glue dries completely. When the mount has dried completely, what the mount has dried completely.



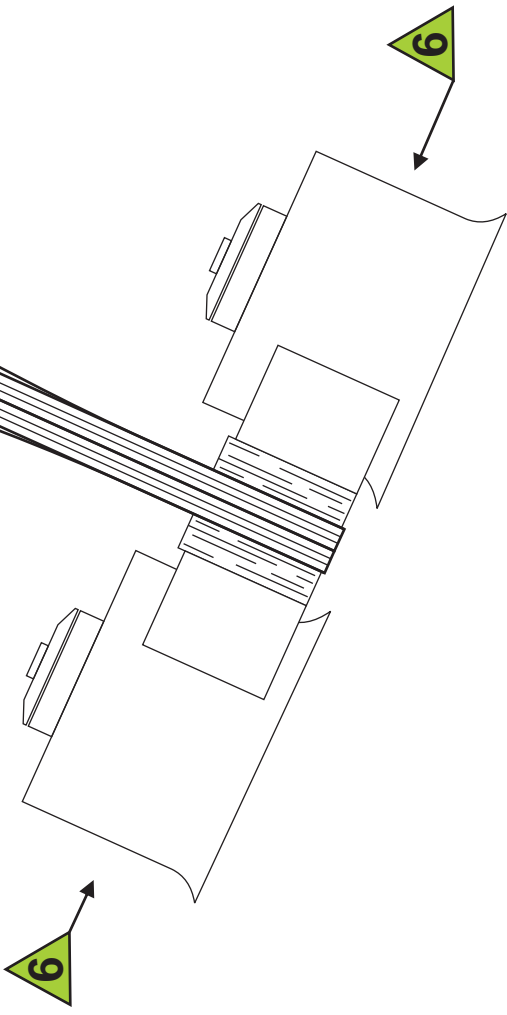
Pylon Assembly

Positions marked inboard are for the inboard pylon positions; there are also positions marked outboard. Refer to the patterns shown on the patterns.

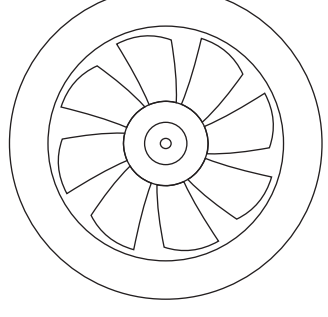
to the positions shown on the patterns
of the pylon to the balsa strips; align the panels to be even
bonds to dry overnight.
inside edge of the pylon and clamp the forward tip and upper
leading edge. This bond should be allowed to dry

are installed, trimming will be necessary to match
d spar angles.

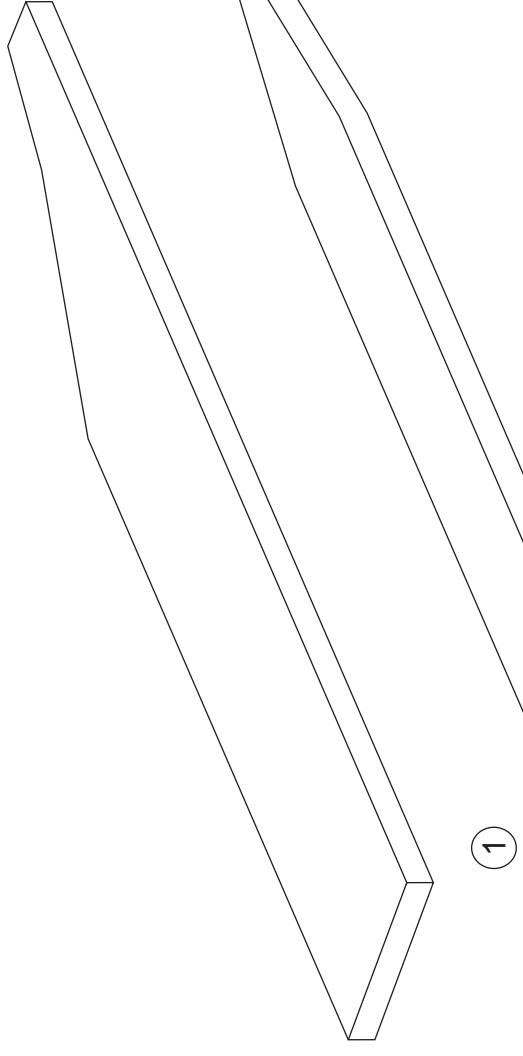
them around the fan unit. Hold them in place
When the mount has dried completely so
too wide because we need the aft edge
Use the formed fan nacelle inlet to set the
to attach the mount tube to the balsa spar
fan unit to the tube mount will make a bond
should require replacement.



Brushless Outrunner
PN/ ADH-100 11



Inner Dia. 35mm
Outer Dia. 37mm
Weight 19g
8 blade rotor



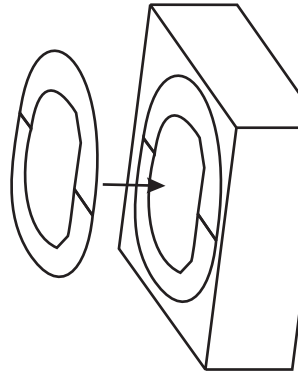
1



The inside wall of the nose can be sanded smooth in the wall thickness. The four segments solid will allow for a ballast compartment is not needed for powered glider version.

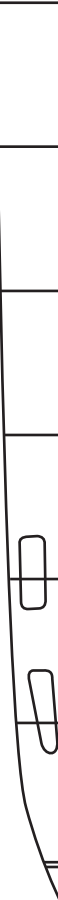
Scrap foam wing fillett

Motor wire feed thru

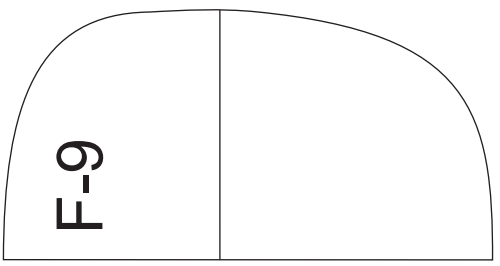
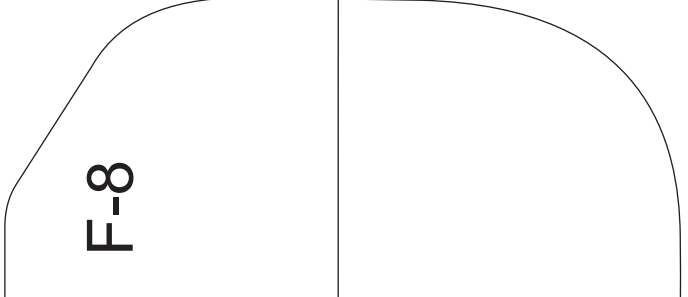
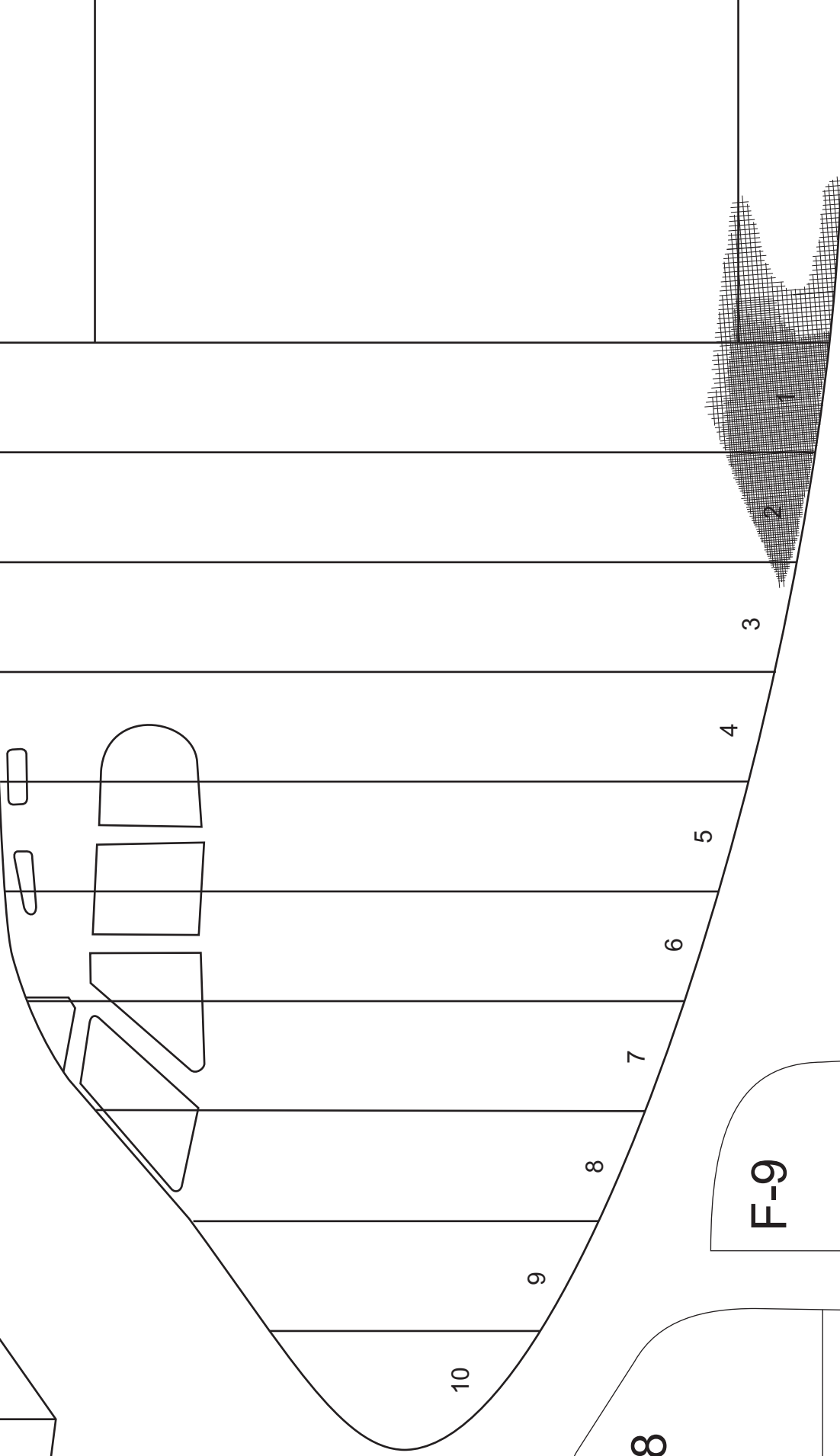


Zero water line is the top of the fuselage

Datum Line



been
ns from
material.
d the
ady to use.
foam and
.
rk the center
nt for
each.



1. Apply 1/2 ounce glass cloth and Zap finishing resin thinned 30% with denatured alcohol. Apply with a brush.
 2. lightly sand the surface where the glass cloth overlaps to remove the ridge
 3. After it cures, apply non thinned resin to the glassed surface. squeegee off excess resin with a playing card. wet sand imperfect
 4. Repeat step three until the surface becomes glossy.
- For detailed finishing instructions and tips, the book "building w... is suggested and is a must for those that are new to foam cons...

Wing Alignment Cone

This system works very well and makes wing installation easier at the field. It makes a tapered alignment pin that has a larger attach area than a standard pin. You will need 30 min. epoxy, to buy working time and prevent excessive heat. Micro balloons to make the epoxy thicker and plastic box tape and wax. The best wax is Wax toilet seal rings. Nothing sticks to it and it can be made fluid with a hair blow dryer.

1. This represents the side view of the alignment hole in the fuselage wing mount plate.
2. Dig some of the foam from the side of the fuselage at the hole location. note the cone shape
3. Cover the wood surface with plastic box tape. Apply a coat of wax to the tape surface and cut the tape away using the edge of the hole as a guide. Apply wax to a new or at least smooth spinner. Fill the hole about half way with epoxy mixed with micro balloons.
4. Push the spinner into the hole and allow it to set up completely. Be sure the back of the spinner is parallel to the wood plate.
5. Remove the spinner with a twist. If the excess epoxy is hard to remove from the plastic tape simply remove the tape and reapply. Add a coat of wax to the plastic tape and the inside of the cone recess, use a Q-tip to be sure wax is applied to the tip.
6. Disturb the wood on the wing panel where it meets the alignment hole for better adhesion. with the fuselage on its side, slightly over fill the hole with the epoxy/micro balloon mix.
7. Fasten the wing to the fuselage and allow it to cure.
8. If separating the two is difficult open a gap at the trailing edge by pushing the wing forward. slide playing cards into the gap



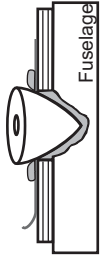
①



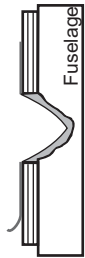
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③



④



⑤



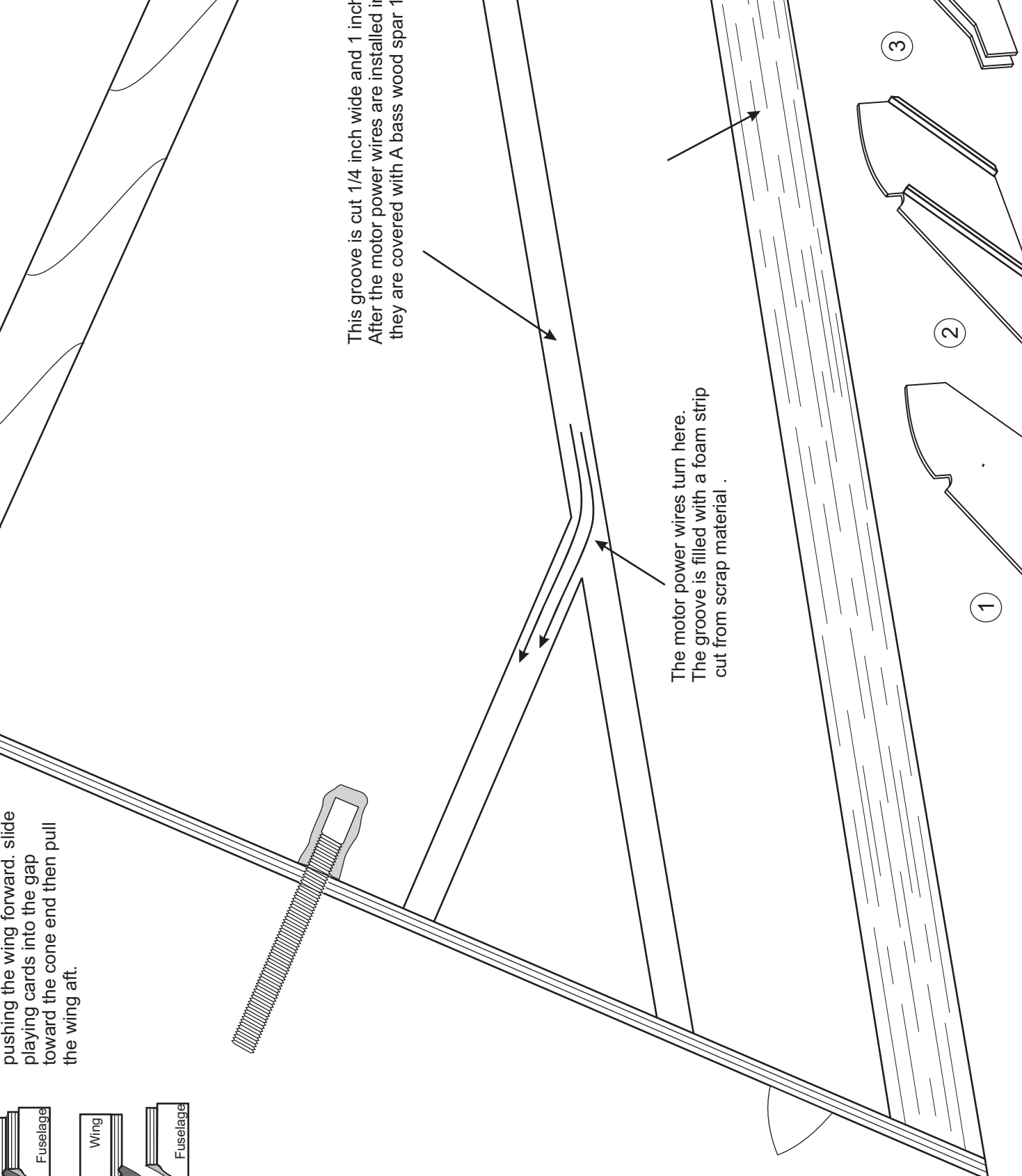
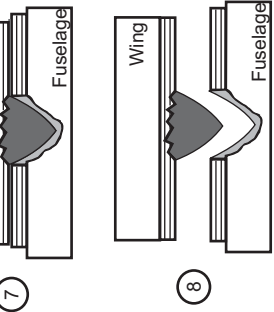
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⑦

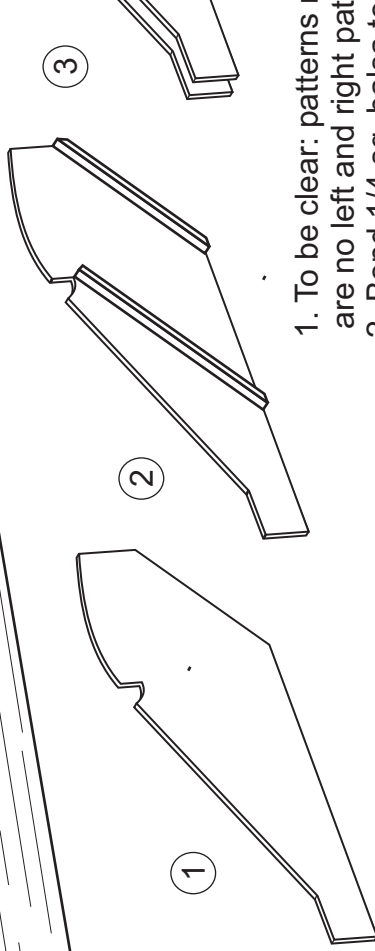


pushing the wing forward. slide playing cards into the gap toward the cone end then pull the wing aft.



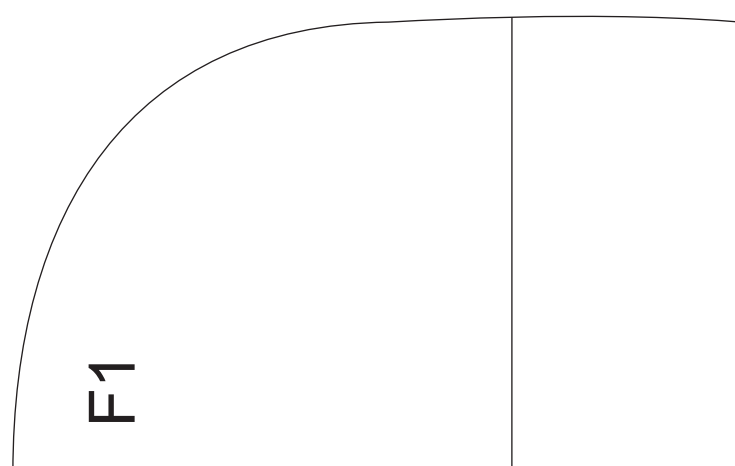
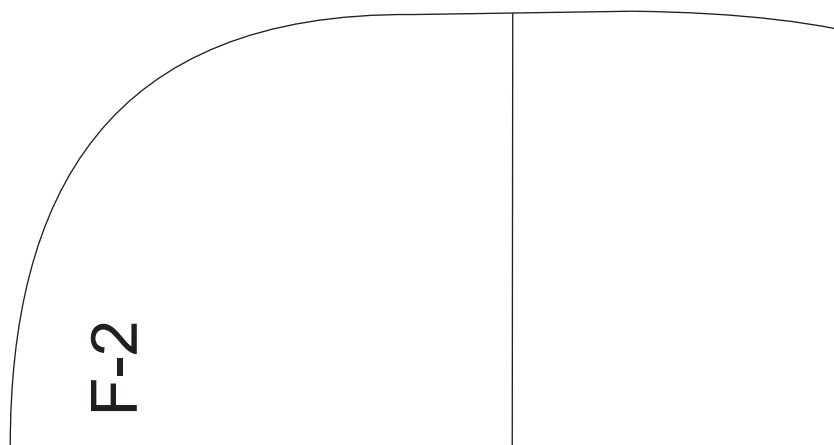
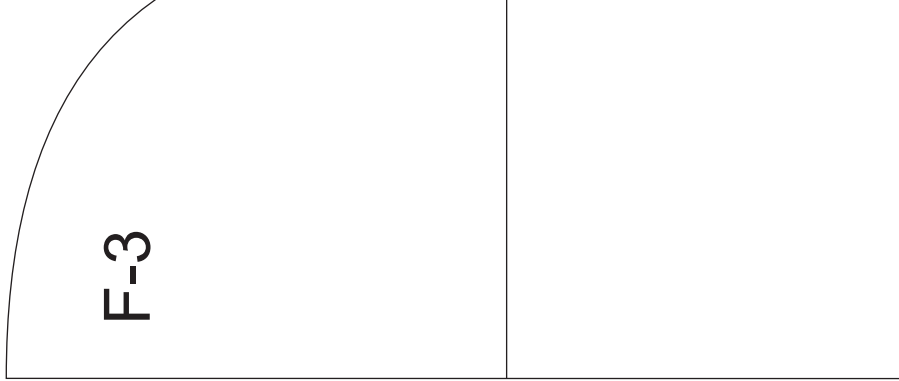
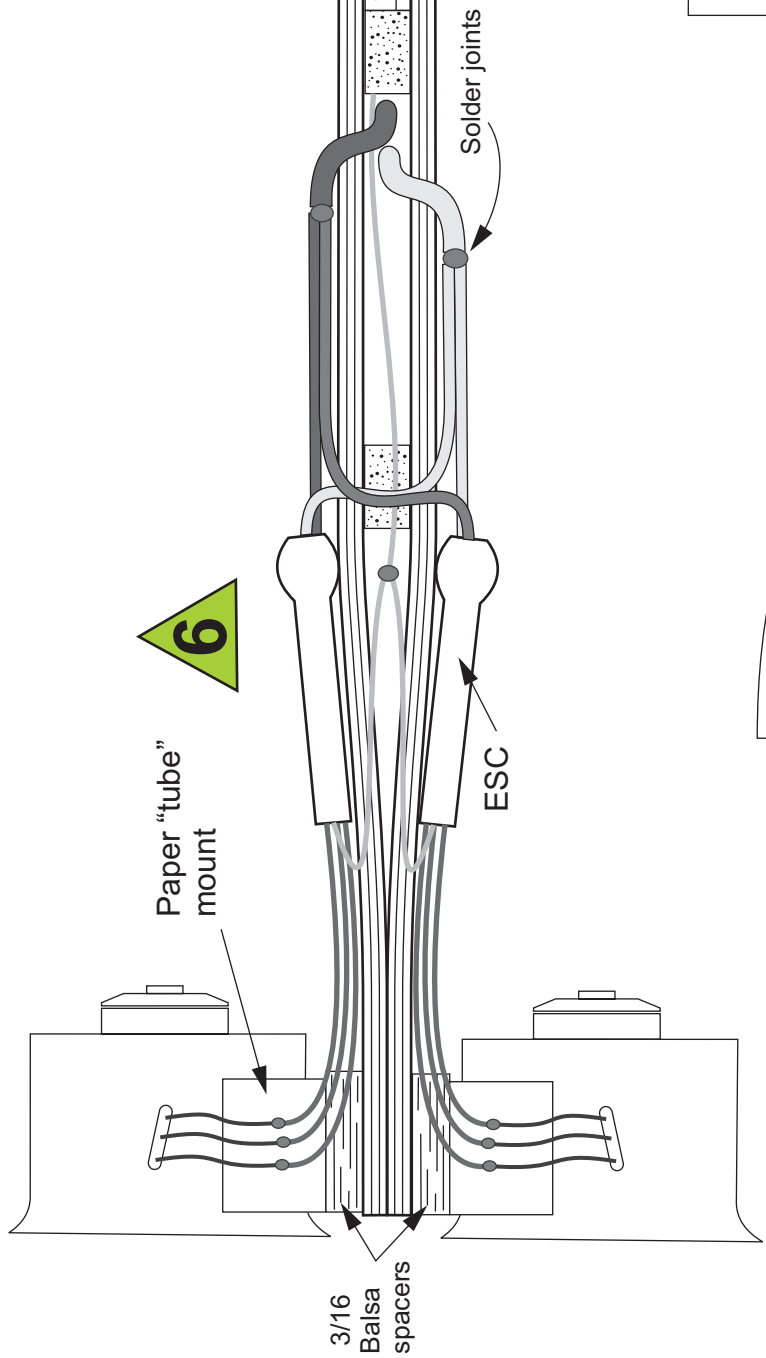
This groove is cut 1/4 inch wide and 1 inch deep. After the motor power wires are installed in the groove, they are covered with A bass wood spar 1/4 inch wide and 1 inch deep.

The motor power wires turn here. The groove is filled with a foam strip cut from scrap material.



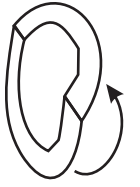
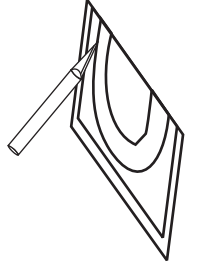
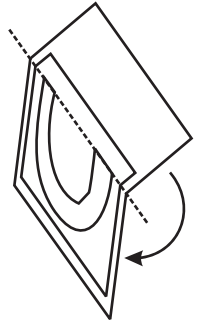
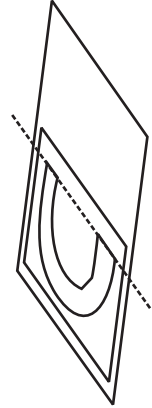
1. To be clear: patterns are no left and right patterns.
2. Bond 1/4 sq. balsa to the fuselage.

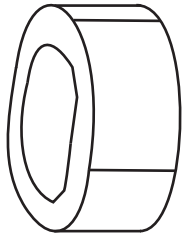
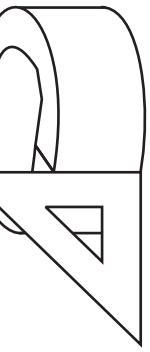
2. Bond 1/4 sq. balsa to
3. Bond the other half of
- at the front. allow the bo
4. Apply glue to the insid
- edge to form a tapered l
- completely too.
5. When the pylons are
- the leading edge and sp



While not necessary, the in
as long as you maintain th
Keeping the first three to fo
storage compartment. The
models but would be handy

Balast





To save paper and the cost to you for printing the segment patterns have been drawn in halves. To make a full pattern either photo copy or cut the patterns in halves. Apply spray adhesive to the pattern and attach it to card stock material. Fold the card stock at the pattern center line. Cut through the pattern and the card stock with a hobby knife or scissors, when unfolded the pattern is ready to use.

Use the segment patterns to mark the foam board. Use a scroll or band saw to cut the block with a scroll or band saw. Use a square to mark the center line on every segment. Fold the pattern in half on every segment for alignment between each segment.

Making your segment patterns

