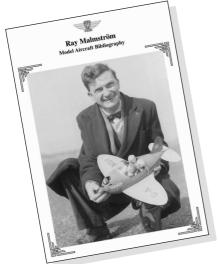
Plans for your delight



The following pages contain full size and reduced plans to copy and enlarge. All plans shown on the following pages are available full size which include a copy of the actual article describing building and flying instructions as printed in their respective publication.

A catalogue of Ray's designs is also available containing over 200 plans to purchase. For details go to www.ivcmac.co.uk or contact: John Valiant, 64 Ellison Lane, Hardwick, Cambridge CB23 7XH. Tel: 01954 211126.

THE PEE WEE

Designed by RAYMOND MALMSTRÖM

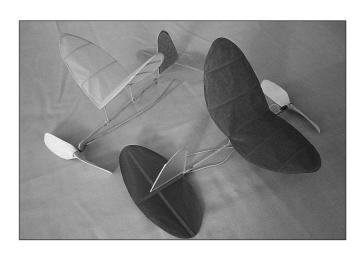
ALTHOUGH, primarily designed for the beginner, the performance of this diminutive little 'plane should recommend it to all those who enjoy indoor flying in their own homes, and who have not, as yet, mastered the advanced technique of microfilm. The leisurely way in which it flies round even the smallest room makes the two or three hours spent in its construction more than worth while. The plan is full size, and can be worked from directly.

Fuselage.

The "fuselage" is simply a stick of medium hard balsa $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{16}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. A bloock of balsa $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in., shaped as Fig. 1, and through which a hole has been carefully bored with a fine needle (noting slight downthrust), is cemented to one end of the stick. The other end is notched. Into this notch a piece of $\frac{1}{32}$ in. sheet is cemented to carry the tail-plane. A small rear hook of $\cdot 014$ gauge wire completes the motor stick.

Wing.

Trace off the rib and cut 5 from $\frac{1}{32}$ in. sheet. The ribs are shortened by cutting the trailing edges. The tips are 1-64 in. sheet. The leading and trailing edges are $\frac{1}{32}$ in. square. The wing is built up on the plan, and when dry cracked in the centre, and the correct amount of dihedral given, the crack then being recemented. A strip $\frac{1}{32}$ in. square joins the leading and trailing edges of the centre rib, and to this strip the two upright pieces, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. by $\frac{1}{32}$ in. are stuck. The lower ends of these two pieces are then stuck to another strip, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{32}$ in. by 3 in. The wing is then attached to the motor stick by means of two pieces of $\frac{1}{32}$ in.



square rubber, tied as shown in Fig. 2. The wings are covered with superfine tissue.

Tailplane and Fin.

The tailplane is simply cut from tissue (with no framework), and reinforced by the two pieces of 1-64 in. strip. The fin is a framework to which is stuck a piece of sharpened reed, and then is cemented into the motor stick. It should be set at the angle indicated.

Propeller.

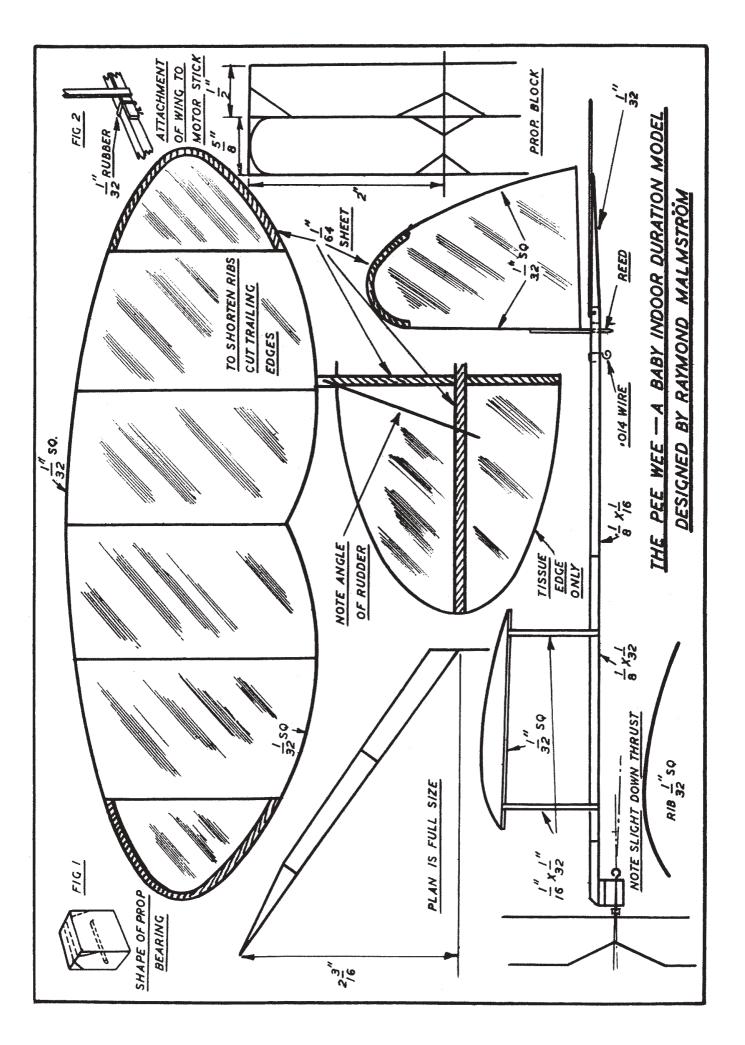
This is one of the most important parts of the model. A 4 in. machine-cut balsa propeller, well sanded down to a light weight, will prove very satisfactory. The block measurements for those who wish to carve a propeller are furnished on the plan. A piece of '014 wire is used for the shaft, and a tiny bead, with a washer cut from '005 sheet aluminium, completes the propeller assembly.

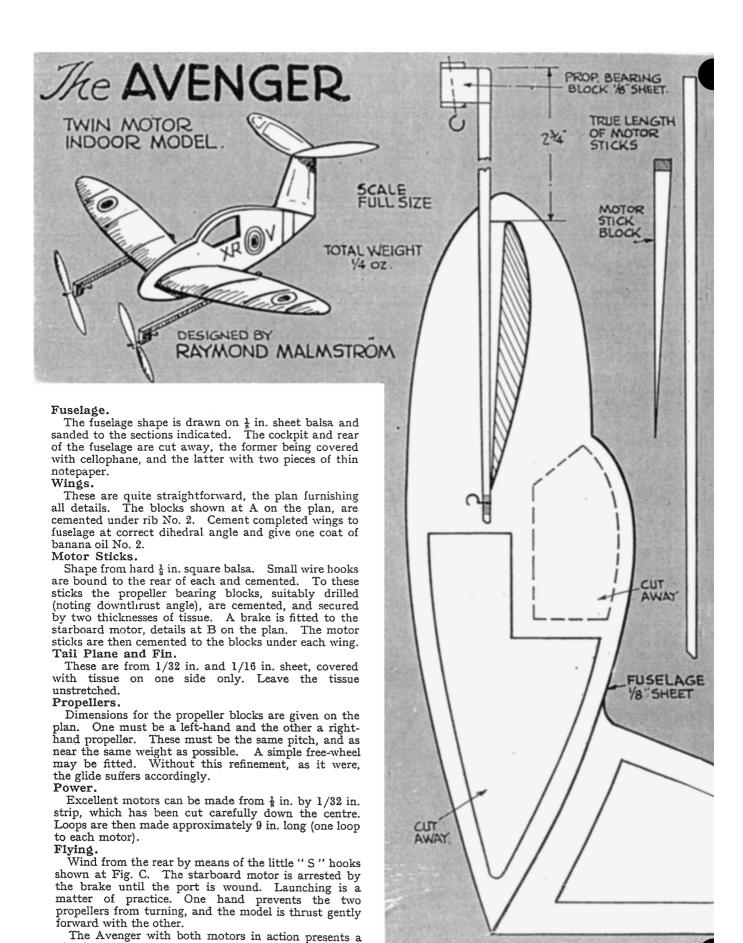
For power the most suitable rubber is $\frac{3}{32}$ in. square. Of this you will need a loop roughly $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Fold this in half, making 4 strands, approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length. Smear with lubricant lightly, and put on to model.

Flying.

Before actual flying it is important to note that the leading edge of the port wing should be warped up, and and that of the starboard wing warped slightly down.

Although of such a small size, the Pee Wee will take 250—270 turns with complacency, and on this will turn in delightfully slow and stable flights of 30—40 seconds consistently, the flight path being circle to the left.





N.B. KEEP REAR OF MODEL AS LIGHT AS POSSIBLE.

pleasing picture in the air, and may be relied upon to

enliven any indoor meeting.

