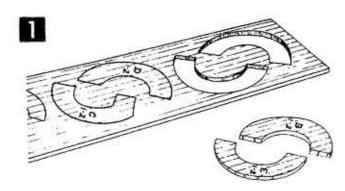
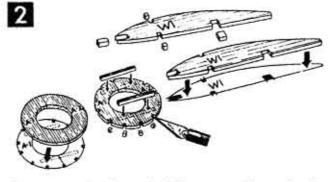


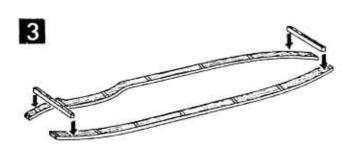
Building the Russian Mig-15



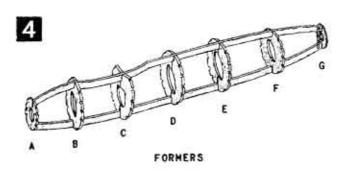
Press all die-cut parts from the balsa sheets, work carefully to avoid splitting. He point of single edge razor blade to free any piece that fails to punch out easily. If you split one of the die-cut pieces, cement together and let it dry. Arrange all the parts on a board or a table with the printed side facing up for quick identification.



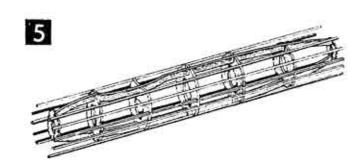
First cement the halves of all formers together as is shown. Set fuselage formers over the patterns shown below and mark stringer notches with a pencil (Fig 1). Next, cut out the notches with the point of a razor blade or knife (Fig 2). Next, cement the 1/16° sq. braces to formers. Mark and notch all of the wing ribs in the same manner.



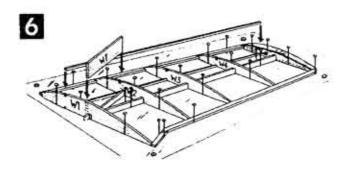
Pin top and bottom crutch in place over side fuselage plan. Glue $1/16^{\circ}$ sq. braces to crutch as shown about $1/4^{\circ}$ in from each end. Then mark position of formers onto the crutch.



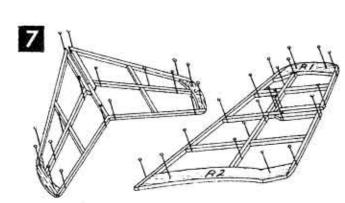
Slip formers onto crutch and line up carefully. Then glue in Place and allow to dry.



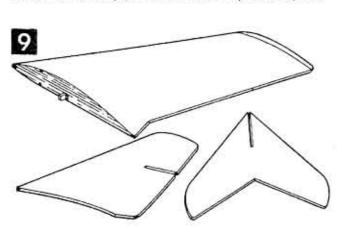
Cut 10 1/16° eq. stringers 13° long. Glue them in place over formers C.D and E - allow to dry. Draw stringers into place at front and rear with a small rubber band. When stringers are all in place, glue each one to the formers. When dry,



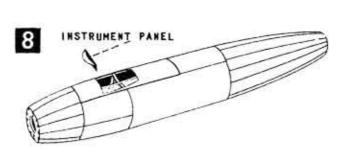
Build the right and left wing panels over layout on other side of plan. Lay plan on workboard and pin sheet of wax paper over the layouts. Start by pinning the bottom spar in place and then cementing W-7 to spar. Cement ribs to bottom spar and then add the leading and trailing edges. Finally, cement the die-cut wing tip and top spar in place, Be sure cement joints are thoroughly dry before removing the frames.



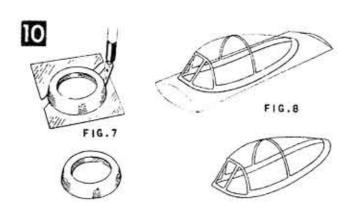
The rudder and stabilizer frames are built over the layouts on opposite side of plan. Pin wax paper over the layouts and then pin the die-cut balsa pieces in position. Cut and fit the balsa spars and then cut and add the rib members [all 1/16" sq. strip stock). When they are dry, remove the frames from the wax paper and trim ends of spars as required.



Lightly sandpaper the wing, rudder and stabilizer frames to remove excess cement and balsa fuzz. Cover both sides of stabilizer and rudder with single sections of tissue - also cover bottom of wing frames with single sections of tissue.



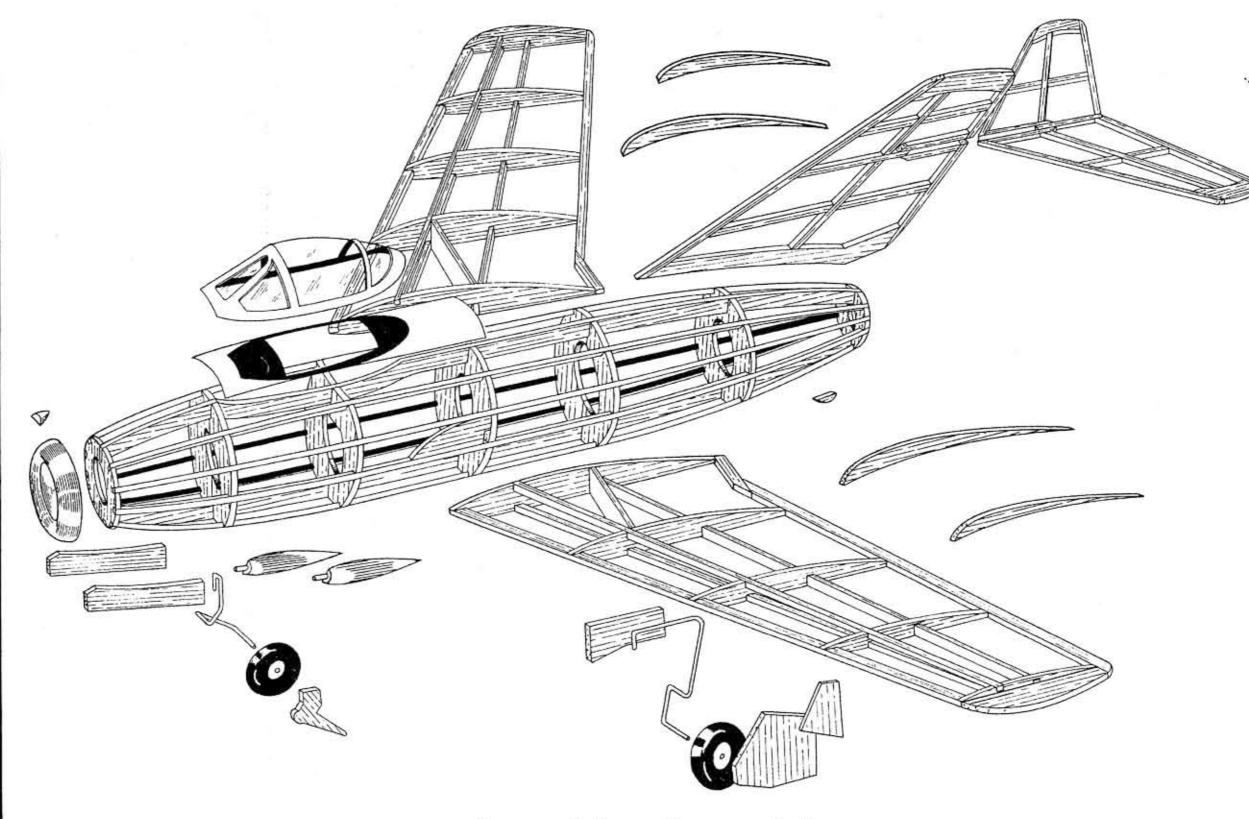
Sandpaper the fuselage frame lightly to remove all balsa fuzz. Cut out and cement the stiff paper pattern in place. Cover the fuselage frame with sections of tissue. Apply the tissue dope only to the edges of the balsa frame members that will come in contact with the edges of tissue on outside of the frames.



Cut the plastic nose cowl free from formed sheet [Fig. 7]. Carefully cut the transparent canopy free from formed sheet (Fig. 8]. Scissors may be used if desired. Cement the cowl to the nose of fuselage. Cement canopy to fuselage after the pilots are mounted in cockpit.

EXPLODED VIEW OF FRAMES

Note: Frames should be tissue covered before assembly.



Assembling the model

When assembling model, check with the three view plan to see that parts are in correct alignment. Do this before the cement holding the parts together hardens. Assemble the model as follows; Cement the rudder to the top of the fuselage tail. Cement the stabilizer to the rudder. Cement wing panels to sides of fuselage — be sure to score tissue where root ribs join fuselage to insure a strong joint. Check for proper wing

alignment before cement hardens — see front view. Spray model lightly with water to shrink tissue — use an insect sprayer or similar device. Bend landing gear wires to shape. Cut small hole in tissue and cement nose gear solidly to crutch. Cement main gear in place. Then add landing gear doors and nose wheel struts. Then add the wheels.

