CURTISS P6-E ARMY HAWK

20 INCH WINGSPAN

Study carefully all details and observe all notations on plans before starting to build your plane. Follow instructions step by step, refer constantly to drawings and photos, and check parts carefully with plans from time to time.

When cutting curved balsa parts such as bulkheads, wing tips, tail surface outlines, etc., always cut the inside curve first as this helps to prevent the balsa from splitting. When pinning parts to the drawing never pin through the wood but place pins on each side.

Fuselage: Place top and bottom 1/16" balsa longerons on drawing the full length of fuselage (solid black lines), holding in place with straight pins. Insert vertical pieces (solid black lines) starting from rear of fuselage and up to within 3-3/8" of front bulkhead C. Make two sides of fuselage in this manner and when they are thoroughly dry join together by inserting bulkheads 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 on top of fuselage and 1/16" sq. balsa pieces on the bottom locating these where the vertical pieces are. Now insert the large bulkhead #2 in place and then glue in bulkhead C. Midway between bulkhead C and #2 four 1/16" sq. balsa pieces are located on sides, top, and bottom of fuselage (see fig. 5) and to these are glued three #1 bulkheads, (left, top, and right).

Build up radiator under fuselage by gluing bulkheads E, F, and G together, cutting out openings in bulkhead F and inserting mesh screen to represent radiator. Now glue in position, and insert three crosspieces H and one driftpiece I. Cut out paper cockpit from gummed sheet and glue in place. Insert rear hook. Carve cowling front from balsa block and glue to front of fuselage. Cut two landing gears from printed sheet and sandpaper to shape. Insert landing gear into fuselage with the long notch fitted into bulkhead #2. Attach landing gear together inside of fuselage with a 1/8" sq. balsa piece glued firmly into the notches. This new method of inserting a landing gear, originated by Scientific, has proven to be very strong and satisfactory.

Cover the entire fuselage with brown tissue, using banana oil as an adhesive. From the color line forward cover over the brown with black tissue. Cut out designs from tissue, fig. #1 and glue in place. Carve headrest and cover with brown tissue, then glue in place.

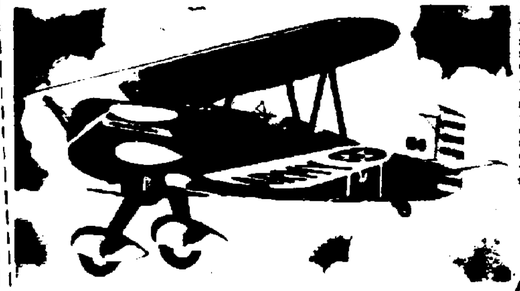
Wings & Tail Surfaces: Build tail surfaces flat on drawing to insure proper shape. Stabilizer and fin are covered with yellow tissue. Balance of rudder is covered with rudder stripes cut from gummed sheet.

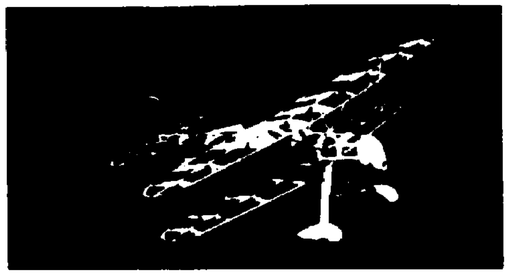
Build wings on flat surface and cover all sides with yellow tissue. Glue two stars to top of upper wing and two to bottom of lower wing. A red stripe of tissue is glued to top of upper wing between stars.

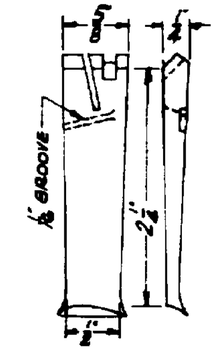
Propeller: The propeller supplied in the kit is very efficient and durable. Sandpaper propeller smooth. Insert propeller shaft in nose plug, then washers, then propeller, and bend to shape. Apply a little glue on the end, then pull prop shaft back into propeller.

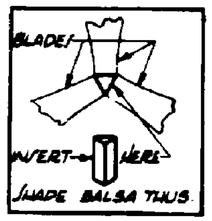
Assembling: Glue tail surfaces to fuselage. Add center section struts and top wing, then dry glue on lower wing and outer wing struts. Insert propeller and rudder, using two loops of 1/8" flat rubber.

Flying: Hold ship by center of wing tips. In this position the model should balance as in normal flight. If it does not, add weight to front or rear, where necessary. Wind propeller 60 times for a trial flight. If the model nose dives, warp tail surfaces by bending on trim. If it climbs too slowly and then stalls and falls onto tail, warp in opposite direction. By adjusting the tail surfaces correctly the model will fly perfectly.





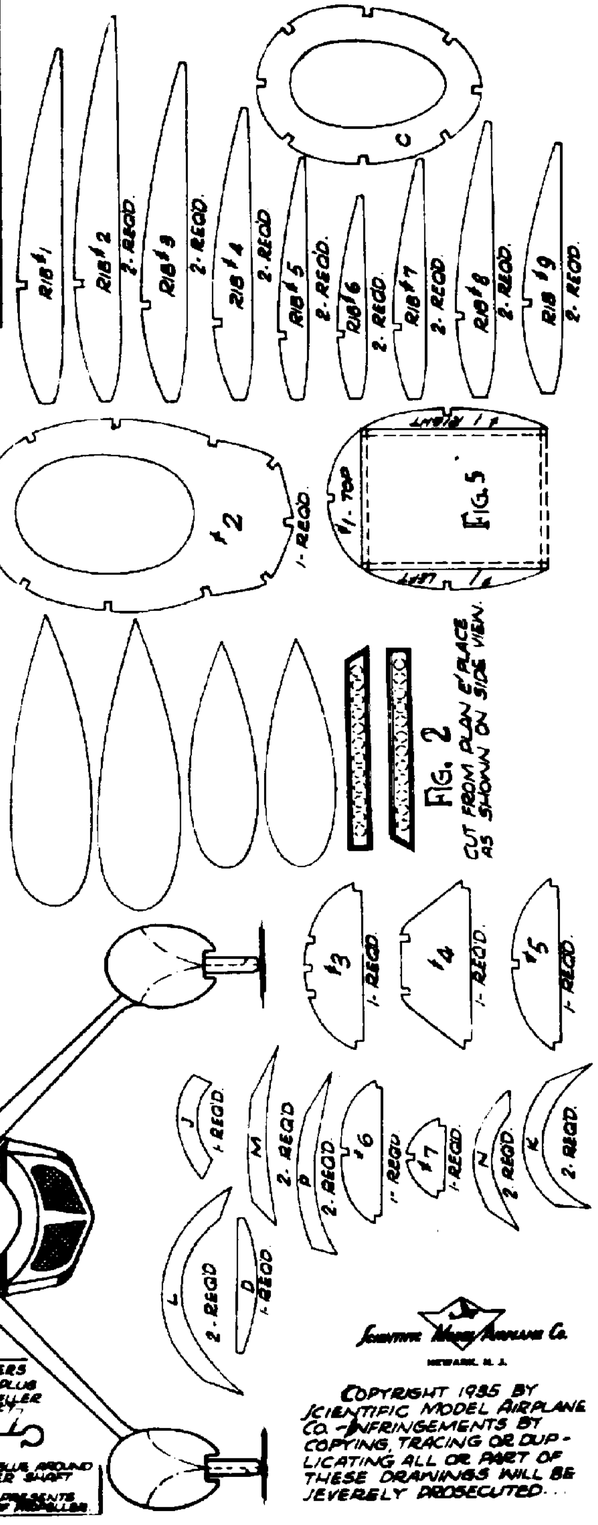




DIRECTIONS "RIGHT" & "LEFT" USED ON THIS PLAN ARE GIVEN AS IF LOOKING FROM FRONT TO REAR OF MODEL.

PATTERN FOR WINDSHIELD

FIG. 1



Scientific Model Airplane Co.
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