dom, provided they are lapped with solid balsa in the second layer. Sand this outline to shape before installing the spar and ribs. Next, make the wing brackets and attach them to the underside of the spar with cement and two 2-56 bolts.

Cover the wings with lightweight gas-model tissue, applying it in strips between the ribs in the upper surface, then spray this lightly with water to shrink it and pin the wing to a flat rigid surface to prevent warping during drying. When dry, coat the covered wing with a couple of thin coats of butyrate dope.

The top piece forming the eyebrow slot is cut from \( \frac{1}{8} \)-in. sheet balsa and supported on flow separators cemented to the top of the wing. Note that the contour of the wing ribs changes from the center outward. When the eyebrow top is cemented to the separators, the result will be a down twist at the outer ends. This assists in producing the desired airflow condition over the center—a sound design practice which prevents the model from tipping.

Attach the wing to the strut with brackets and a 6-32 bolt, then add the decorations and give the whole fuselage a coat of clear butyrate.

To discover the best wing angle, glide the model over long grass until you achieve a smooth, flat glide, then tighten the bolt. Finally, start the motor and test-fly the model to find the rudder adjustment which yields the proper angle of climb.

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