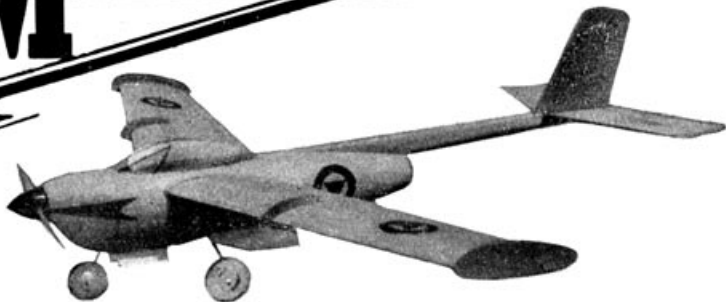


**BOOM**

### J. Fleming gives us the Jet look for sport flying with .5-.8 c.c.

YOU WON'T BREAK any sound barriers with "BOOM", but you'll also have a job denting this model because of its solid construction. Designed for .5 c.c. to .8 c.c. engines to be an out-of-the-rut model with Jet fighter appearance, it's surprisingly easy to build providing you start by familiarising yourself with the plan.

As usual, cut all parts out and begin the fuselage by pinning two lengths of 3/16 in. square balsa onto the plan view. Now fit the engine mount and all upper formers not forgetting the doublers F.4 and F.5 on F.3 and F.6. Cement the 1/8 in. hard balsa wing mount onto

the doublers and then slide and cement the boom in position. This consists of two sides of 1/16 in. sheet balsa with a 1/4 in. x 3/16 in. balsa strip sandwiched at the top and bottom. Note the extra stiffener of balsa near the tail. A 1/16 in. ply platform completes the boom. Slide the root ribs onto the wing mounts and then cover the upper fuselage with 1/16 in. balsa filling in the space between root ribs and fuselage with scrap balsa.

Bend nose and mainwheel wire to shape and sew to their respective formers. To get the C.G. in the correct position, plastic wheels are used for the main wheels

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with a rubber nosewheel. Now add the lower fuselage formers and plank with 1/16 in. balsa. Roll a thin card tube and insert through the fuselage, this will help clear exhaust oil from the engine bay. Engine cowling is formed from scrap or block balsa. Sand the fuselage smooth and covering will be facilitated by dopping on rag tissue followed by two coats of dope. Alternatively, apply coats of dope mixed with talcum powder and sand smooth. Fuel proof the engine bay and after bench running the engine to ensure ready starting, install with 1 degree upthrust. Add the cockpit canopy.

Tail assembly is straightforward. The fin is cut from 1/8 in. medium sheet with the leading edge butt jointed as shown. The tailplane is also from 1/8 in. sheet and consists of three pieces cemented together—the three inch width of balsa from leading edge to butt joint and right and left

rear parts. With a set square align fin on the tailplane and for extra strength cement 1/16 in. square strips on either side of the fin.

Wing trailing edges are notched to receive the wing ribs and after pinning the 1/8 in. square spars to the plan, add ribs and 1/8 in. square leading edge. The leading edge and space between R.1 and R.2 is planked. Note the extension of planking on R.4. Cover wings with rag tissue waterspray and dope. Add wing tip "tanks" and any scale details you wish—undercarriage oleos, and doors, control surface outlines and roundels.

Before powered flights, check all surfaces for correct alignment. Test glide over long grass until a flat glide is obtained, when flights on reduced power may be attempted. Adjust engine thrust as necessary and—Happy Flights!