

INSTRUCTIONS

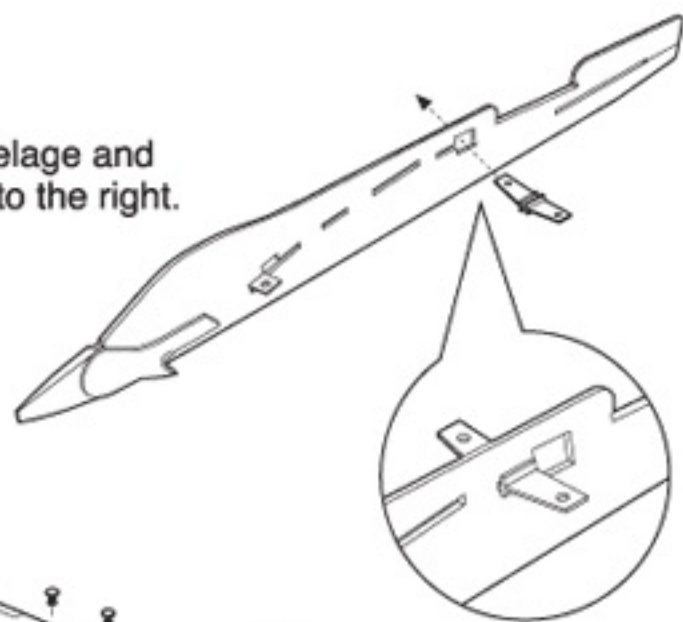
Catapult-Powered Long Distance Glider

Item #SL-G18G

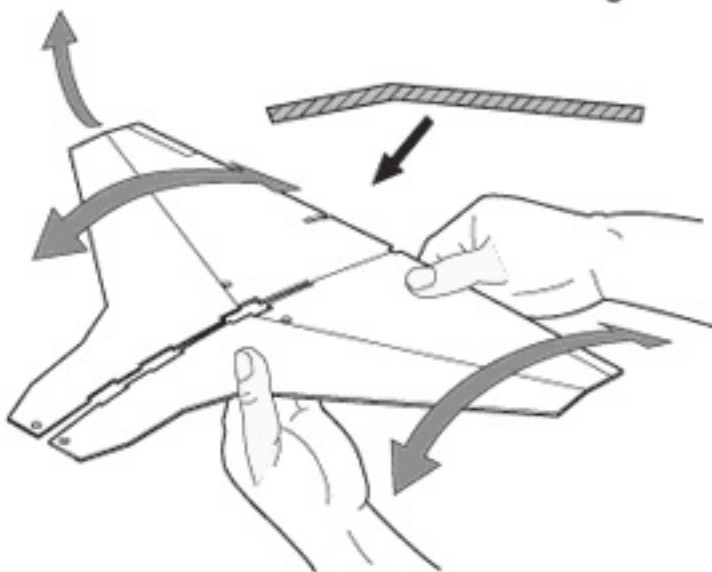
- Read all instructions carefully before assembling your plane
- When assembling or flying your plane, be careful not to bend or twist parts
- Adult guidance is recommended during assembly

Assemble your plane:

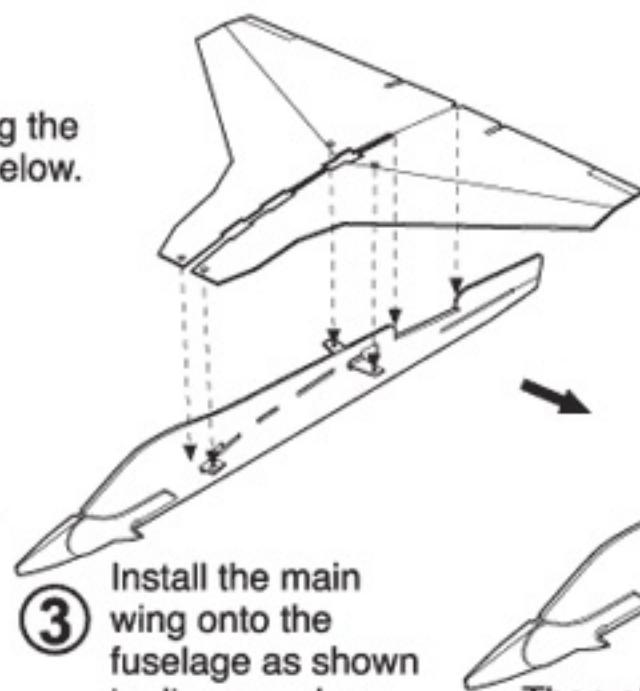
1 Insert the plastic support into the fuselage and slide it forward as shown in diagram to the right.



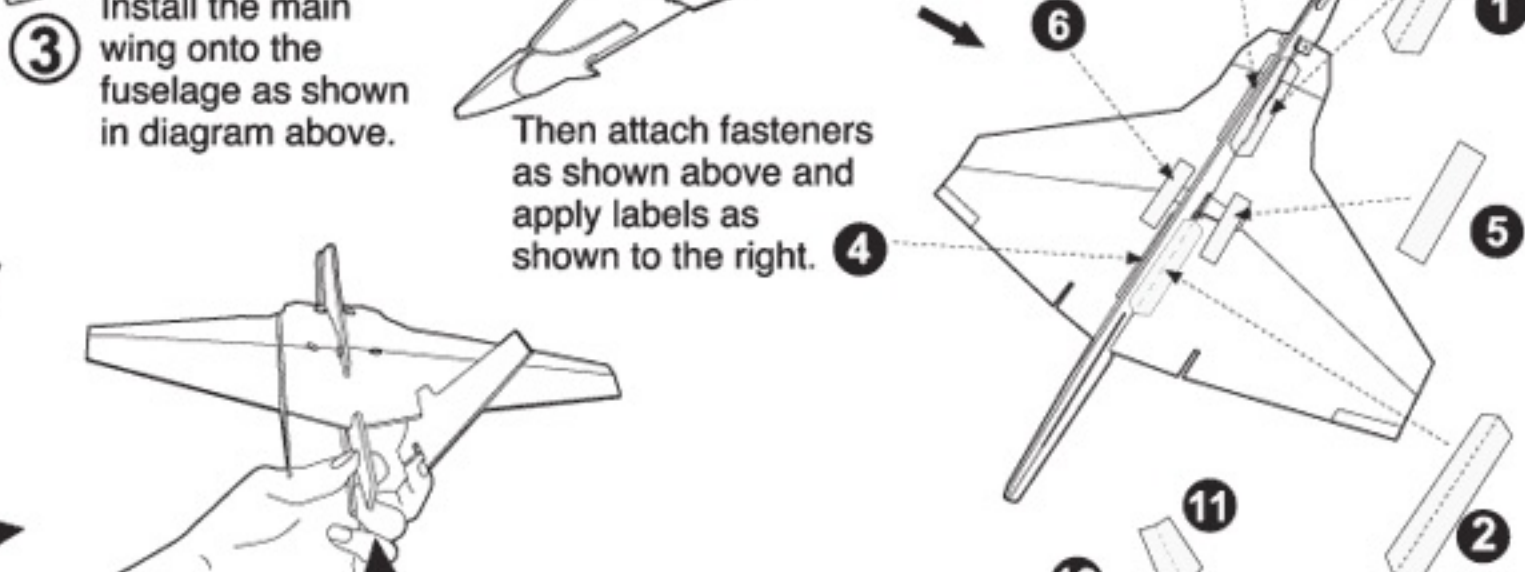
2 Slightly bend the main wing along the score as shown in the diagram below.



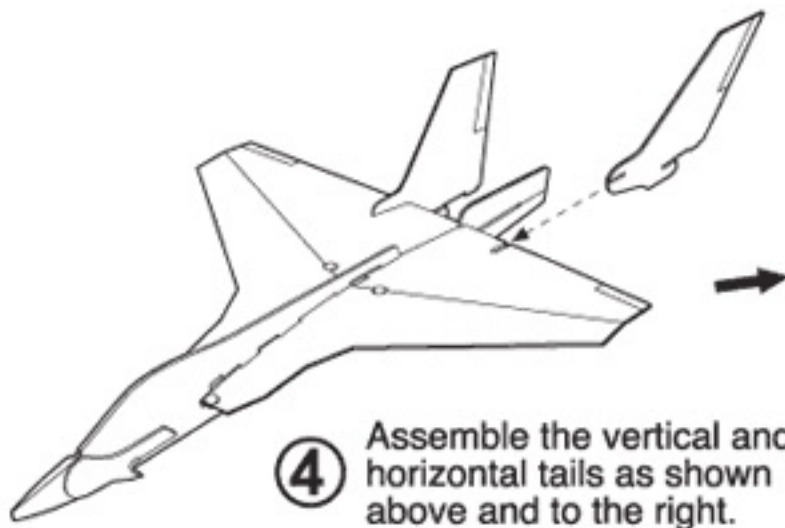
3 Install the main wing onto the fuselage as shown in diagram above.



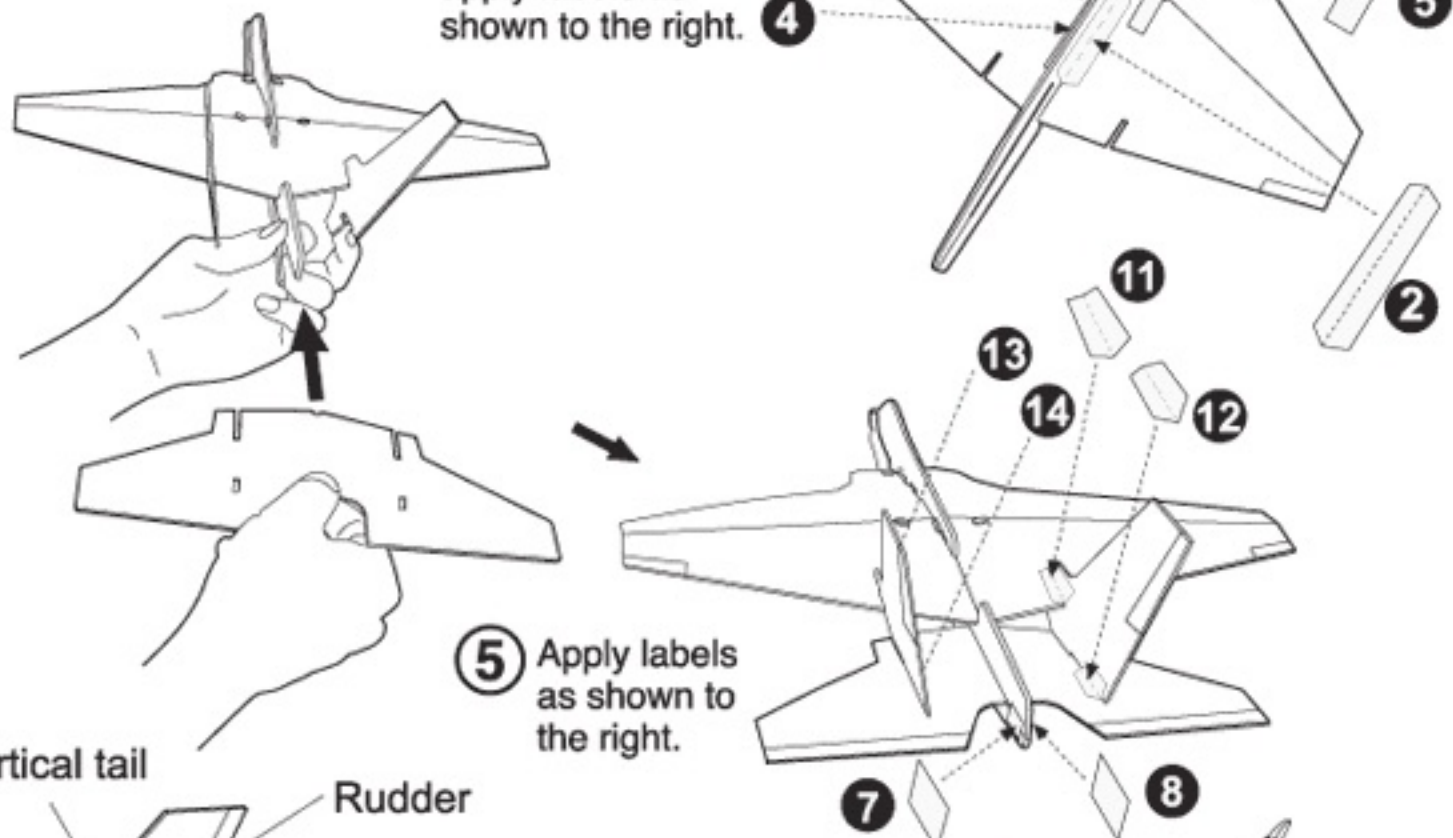
Then attach fasteners as shown above and apply labels as shown to the right.



4 Assemble the vertical and horizontal tails as shown above and to the right.



5 Apply labels as shown to the right.



6 Finished!

Fuselage, Main wing, Aileron, Vertical tail, Rudder, Horizontal tail, Elevator

Here are some tips:

After assembly you may need to make the following adjustments. Straighten bent or warped parts as these will affect the flying performance of the plane.



✗ Make sure the main wing is not bent.



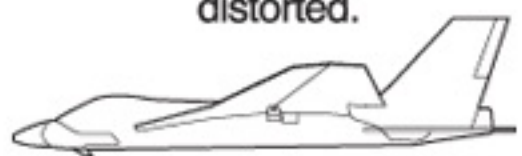
✗ Make sure the horizontal stabilizer is not bent or distorted.



✗ Make sure the vertical tail is not bent.



✓ Correct

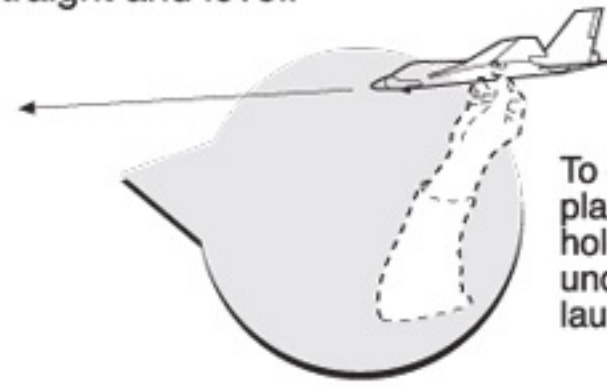
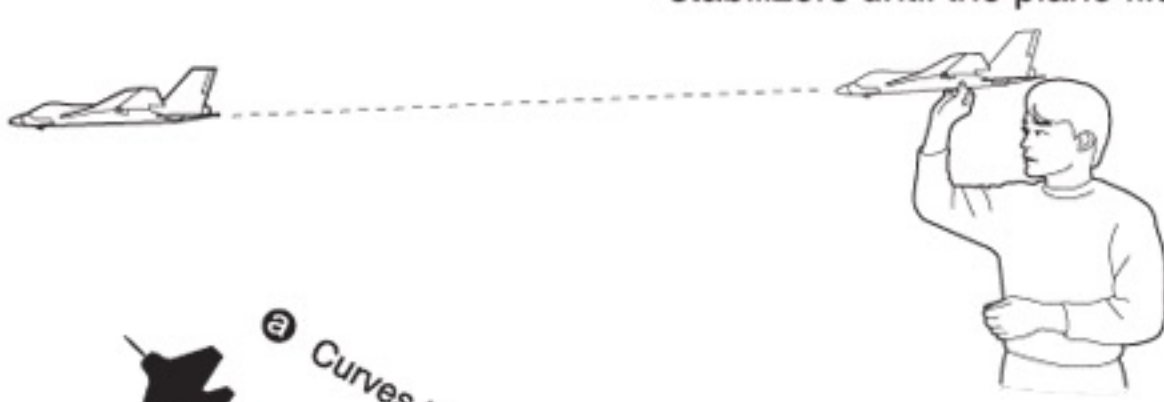


✓ Correct

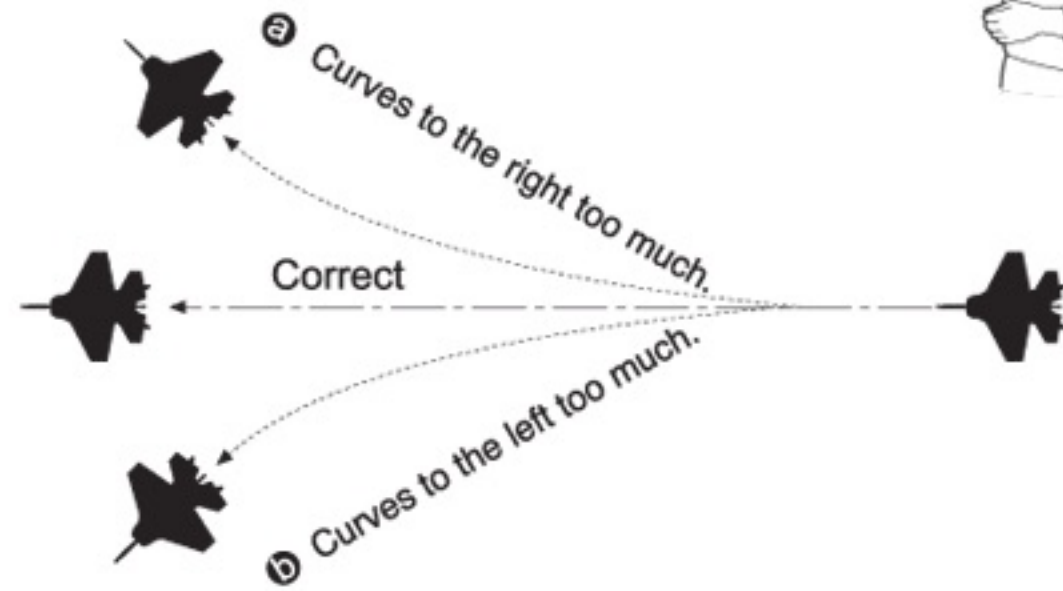
Make sure all parts are straight and level for the best flying performance.

Flight Adjustments:

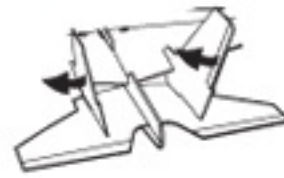
You may need to make adjustments to correct any flying or assembly problems. The simplest way to make adjustments is to first find a suitable open area and test the gliding action by hand launching your plane several times to observe its flight pattern. If necessary, make adjustments to the horizontal and vertical stabilizers until the plane flies straight and level.



To check to see if your plane needs adjustments, hold onto the fuselage under the wings and gently launch the plane forward.



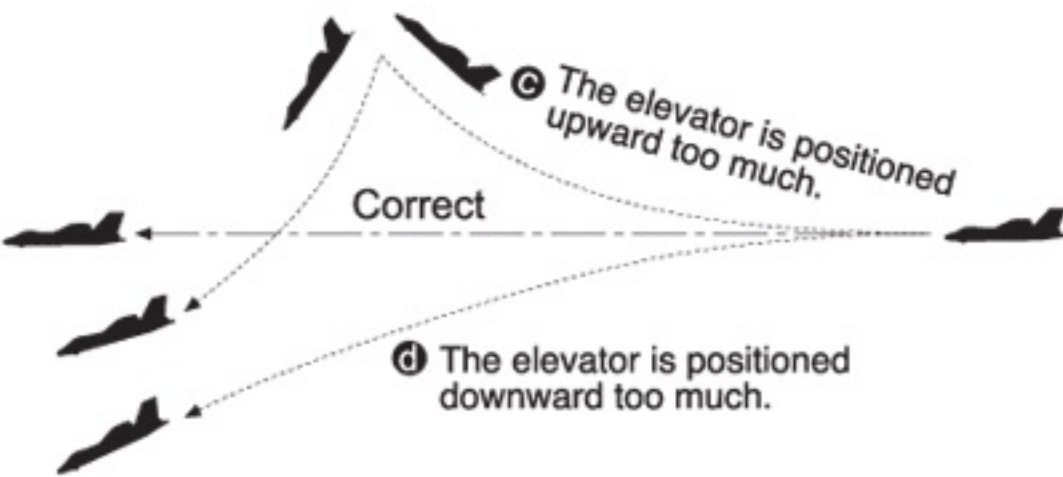
1 If the plane veers to the right (or left), turn both rudders to the left (or right). See diagrams below.



a Correction:
Bend the rudder to left.



b Correction:
Bend the rudder to right.



2 If the plane stalls (stops flying and nose dives), you can adjust the elevators downward slightly. If the plane dives, you can bend the elevators upward. See diagrams below.



c Correction:
Bend the elevator slightly downward.



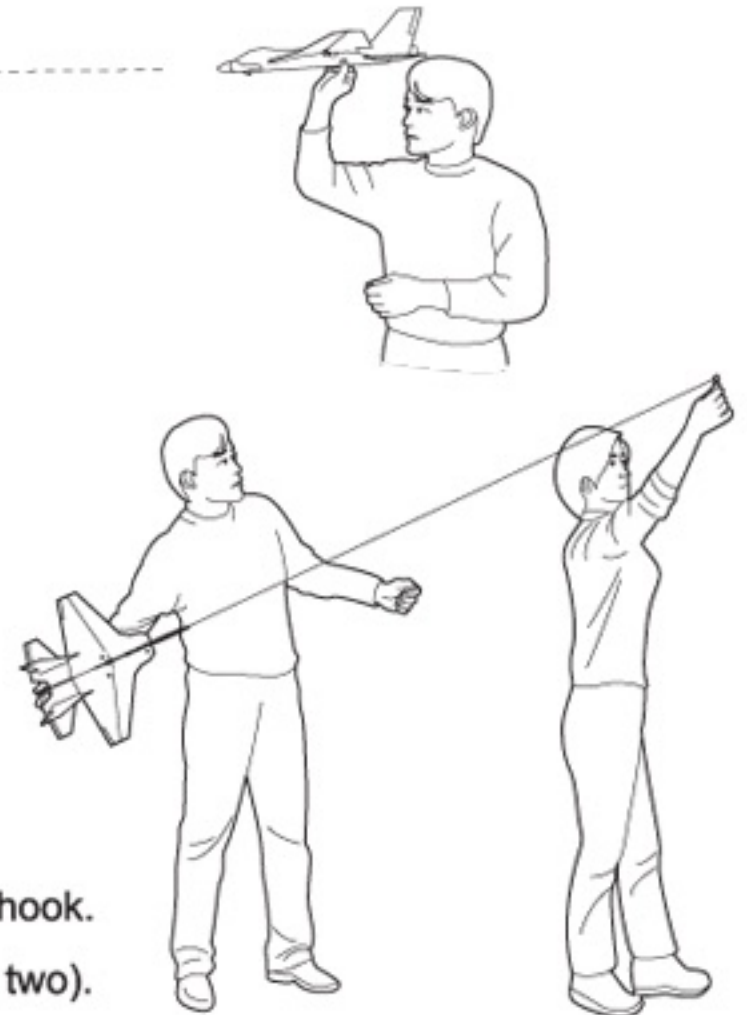
d Correction:
Bend the elevator slightly upward.



Long distance glider flight thrown by hand.



Launch hook.



- a** For gently launched-by-catapult flight with only one line of rubber band (fold in two).
- b** For long-distance launched-by-catapult flight with two lines of rubber band.

Note: If there is a breeze, you can achieve successful flights by hand launching the glider into the wind. The other method of flying the glider is by catapult launch. Flying the glider by catapult is an exciting challenge that children will love to practice and perfect.

Important Flight Information:

- Do not fly near electric power lines, trees, buildings, cars, radio and TV antennas or any tall obstruction.
- Do not point the plane towards people, animals or any fragile objects.
- The plane is suitable for indoor and outdoor use in calm winds. Never fly it in high winds, rain or storms.
- To avoid damage to the plane avoid throwing it where it may collide with other flying objects.
- For maximum protection, wear safety goggles.
- Do not overwind the rubber band as it may break and cause eye injuries.
- The wings can only be repaired by transparent tape; adhesive cannot be used to repair any part of the plane.
- For catapult launched planes, do not stretch the rubber band too far, as it could break and eye injury could result.



Repairs: If the wood body breaks you may use a quick-drying adhesive to repair it. Be careful not to use adhesives that contain thinner, alcohol or petroleum to repair it.