





If you are looking for a good suggestion for a present, this construction model of a stylish double-decker made of pine wood is just the right thing for you. Although the fuselage has to be turned on a lathe, the woodworking hardly presents the DIY enthusiast with any serious problems. But if you want to be on the safe side you can print out the blueprint. Then all important components are at hand and copying does not pose a problem.



Making the fuselage is the first step. A  $60 \times 60$  mm squared timber is dressed to produce a 50 mm long taper at the front. 70 mm of the squared timber remain and the rear section is also tapered slightly. At the front, the position of the engine for the double-decker can also be marked by an appropriate notch.

A squared timber is turned to make the fuselage of the double-decker.



These simple turning tasks do not necessarily have to be carried out on a large lathe. Turning equipment that can be driven by a drill is sufficient.

When the fuselage has been prepared, the bearing surfaces now have to be cut out. The jigsaw is fitted with a round saw blade for the round edges.

Cut the bearing surfaces to size on the table circular saw and then round off the edges with the jigsaw.

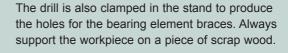


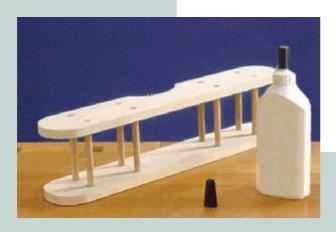
Then the drill stand is used to produce the holes for supporting the bearing surface braces. When both bearing surfaces have been glued to all eight bearing surface braces, the chassis is built and glued below this in the centre.

Rework the round edges on the sanding roller of the drill with the drill secured in the drill stand.



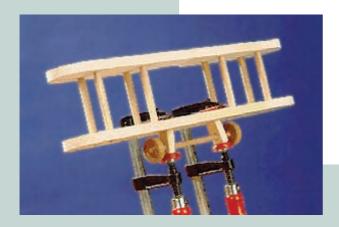
Now the fuselage still has to be prepared in order to join it to the bearing surfaces.





A 60 mm wide and 10 mm deep recess is sawn at any point in the remaining squared timber strip. The lower bearing surface is glued into this recess.

When both bearing surfaces have been prepared - the top surface has still to be provided with a semicir cular recess - they are glued to the bearing surface braces, which are cut to a length of 90 mm.



On the opposite side of the fuselage, a blind hole with a diameter of 30 mm and a depth of 20 mm is positioned so that it is centrally aligned with the rear edge of the bearing.

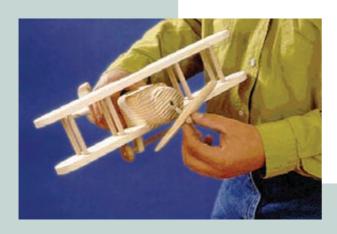
This bore represents the pilot's seat.

Bevel the axle bearings to an angle of 15°, provide bores for the axles and glue on the chassis.



To provide the pilot with sufficient "headroom", the upper bearing surface - as you can see - is provided with a semicircular recess in this area. The pilot can be created from wooden balls or a suitable toy figure can be sawn in plastic and then glued into the blind hole.

The lower side of the fuselage is provided with a 10-mm deep recess for supporting the lower bearing surface.



Now we need a rectangular recess at the rear of the fuselage to accommodate the elevator and fin. Once both of these parts have been glued together, all that remains is to make the propeller.

When the fuselage and bearing surfaces are joined, the propeller axle can be glued on.



First bevel the moulded blank with a rasp, round off the edges and rework with sanding paper. A 6-mm piece of squared timber serves as a propeller axle.

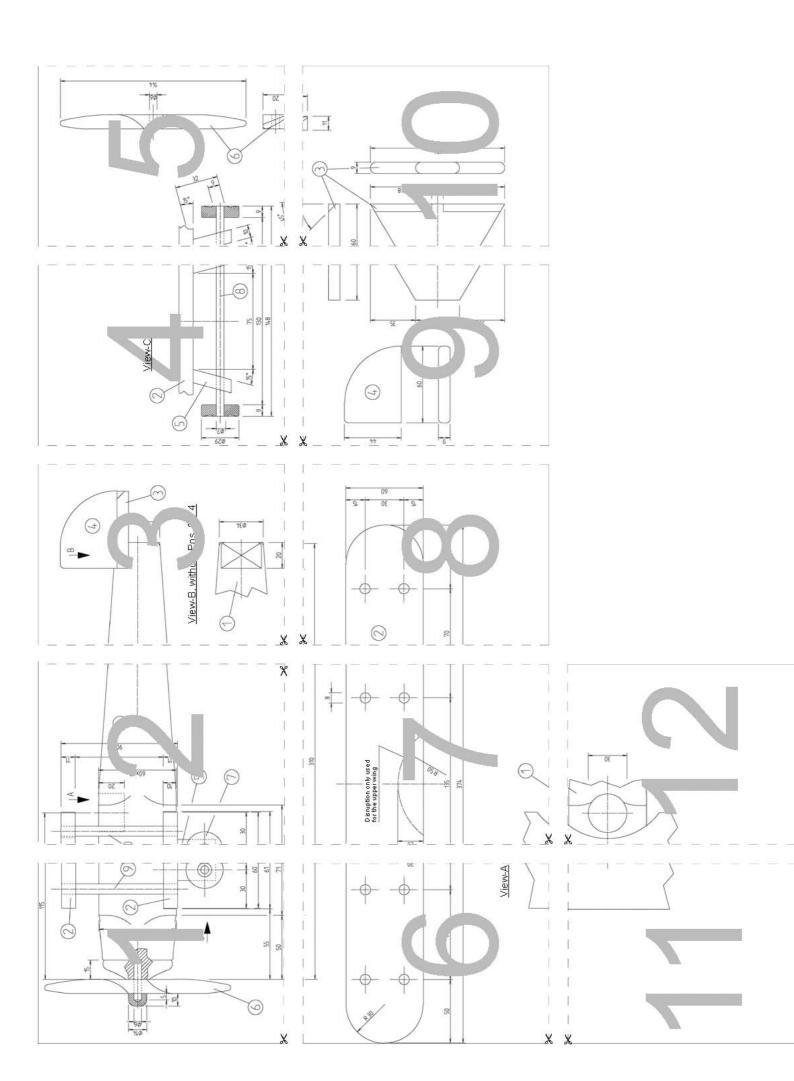
The natural wood material gives the double-decker model a very presentable appearance.

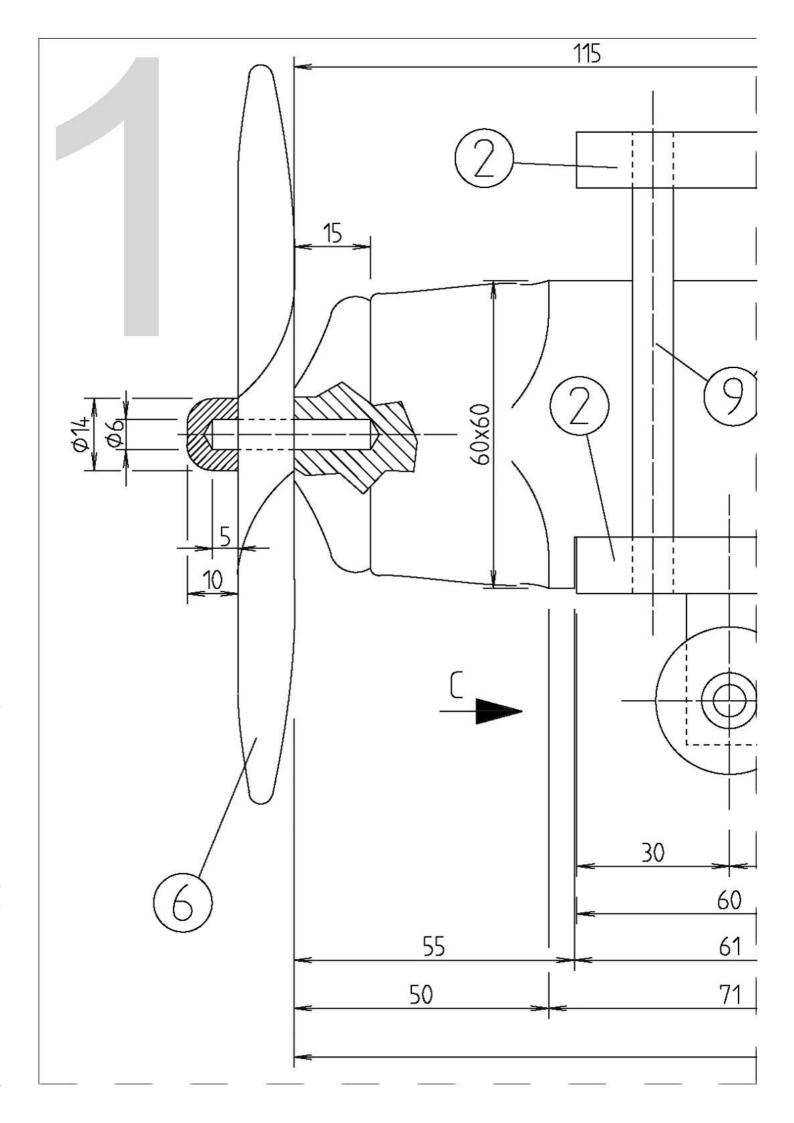
The polished surface may also be rubbed with linseed oil or treated with a bees wax balsam.

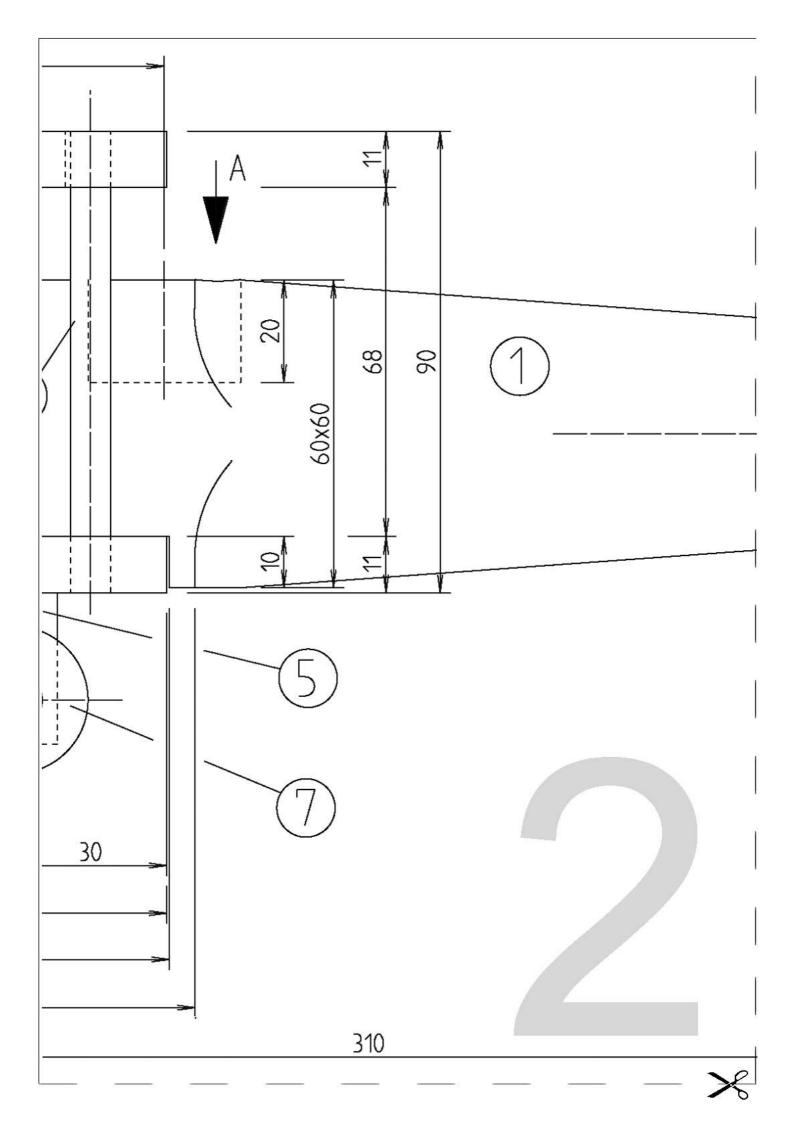
#### MATERIAL LIST MODEL AIRPLANE

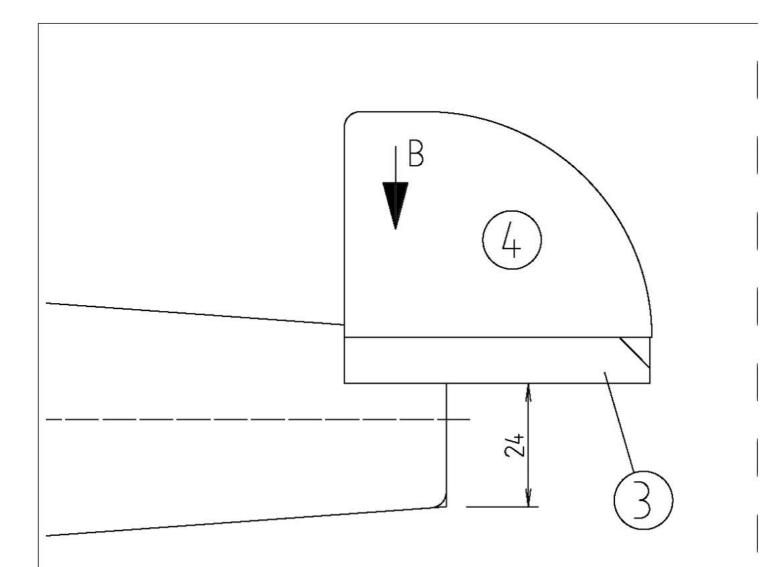
Item	Qty.	Designation	Dimensions in mm	Material
1	1	Body	310 long	Pine 60 x 60 mm
2	2	Bearing surfaces	374 x 60	Pine 11 mm thick
3	1	Elevator	104 x 60	Pine 9 mm thick
4	1	Fin	60 x 44	
5	2	Axle bearings	32 x 17	Pine 10 mm thick
6	1	Propeller	144 x 20	Pine 11 mm thick
7	2	Wheels	dia. 29	Beech 9 mm thick
8	1	Axle	148 long	Beech dia. 6 mm
9	8	Bear.surf.braces	90 long	Beech dia. 8 mm

<sup>1</sup> Wooden dowel dia. 6 x 30 mm (propeller-axle); Sealing cap dia. 14 x 10 thick; Wood glue.









#### View-B, without Pos. 3 + 4

