

There are several notes I need to provide to aid you with the enclosed package. The original kits used 1/16" balsa. Since I wanted to print these directly on balsa sheet I developed the parts for 1/32" balsa sheet. My printer will handle up to 1/20" sheet, but I find 1/32" is a little easier to handle in the printer. As a result, some of the parts have been drawn to allow for cross grain laminations. The fuselage formers are a good example. The fin as also been drawn with a mirror image to allow for markings on both sides. This works fine as long as you are using 1/32" sheet stock.

I like to use a removable nose for winding. The parts have been drawn with this in mind. The nose former has been drawn so a removable nose plug can be used. A colored nose plug has also been drawn. The plug when backed with a piece of 1/64" plywood becomes the removable part. The nose former is located to allow the removable piece to nestle inside the fuselage nose structure. I like to use a Peck thrust bearing for 1/32" prop shafts in the removable nose plug. For the P-47, the vacuum formed nose cowl complicates the removable plug set up a small amount. The original kit cowl had the front face filled in with a plastic web. The web was shaped to allow the cowl to lay flat on the nose structure. This arrangement used a plastic nose button. While effective, the nose button does not allow enough room to properly stretch wind the rubber motor. I resolved this issue by simply cutting the web out of the formed cowl. This exposed the internal nose structure and made it easy to remove the plug for winding. Gluing the formed cowl to the fuselage at the rear is more than adequate as the cowl does not bear any loads.

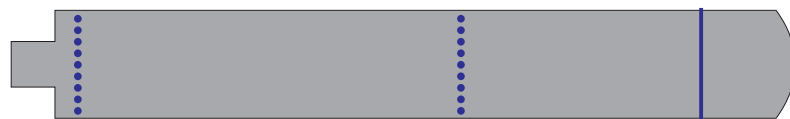
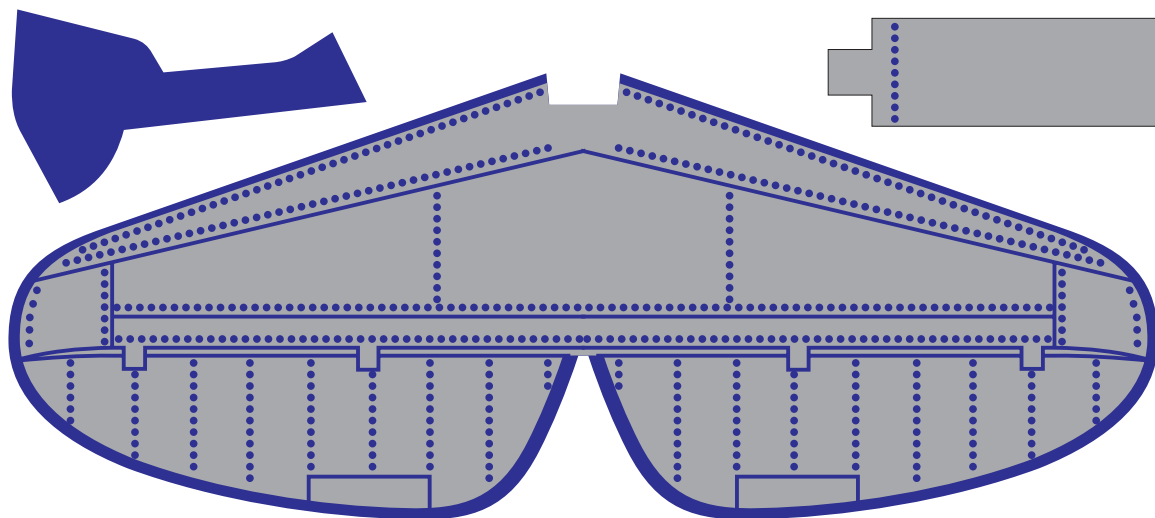
When using 1/32" sheet for the fuselage sides, I was concerned about the load of a fully wound motor on the rear motor peg. I like to use a piece of 3/32" aluminum tubing for the rear peg. Makes holding the model in a winding stooge very easy. To create a bit more strength at the rear peg, I apply a 3/8" diameter disk of 1/64" plywood to the inside of each fuselage side at the peg location. This has proven to be plenty strong for a fully wound motor of 1/8" Tan II rubber. A piece of 3/32" OD aluminum tubing is used for the rear motor peg.

The landing gear parts for the P-47 have been drawn per the original kit. Mirrored parts have also been drawn to allow sandwiching the landing gear legs between the 1/32" balsa parts. This makes a nicer looking installation and is quite strong. If you decide to sandwich the gear legs between the 1/32" parts, you will need to trim off the top of the gear leg covers. Use the parts that are glued to the wing as a trim guide. You can also simply laminate the provided parts and install the landing gear per the provided plan. The laminated parts will duplicate the original 1/16" balsa parts. The location of the gear legs has been printed on each wing panel. You will see a line with a filled circle on one end. Push the landing gear wire through the printed circle. The bent wire will line up with the printed line.

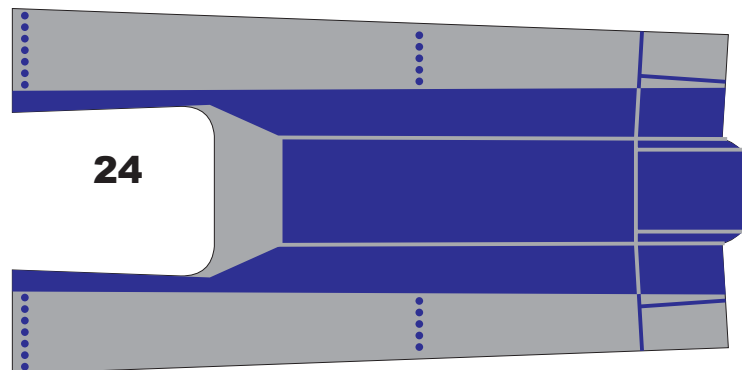
The original kits came with a vacuum formed cowl and canopy. A drawing has been provided that will allow you to develop forms for making your own vacuum formed parts. The original kit cowl came in red plastic.

I do hope you build and enjoy a model from this plan package.

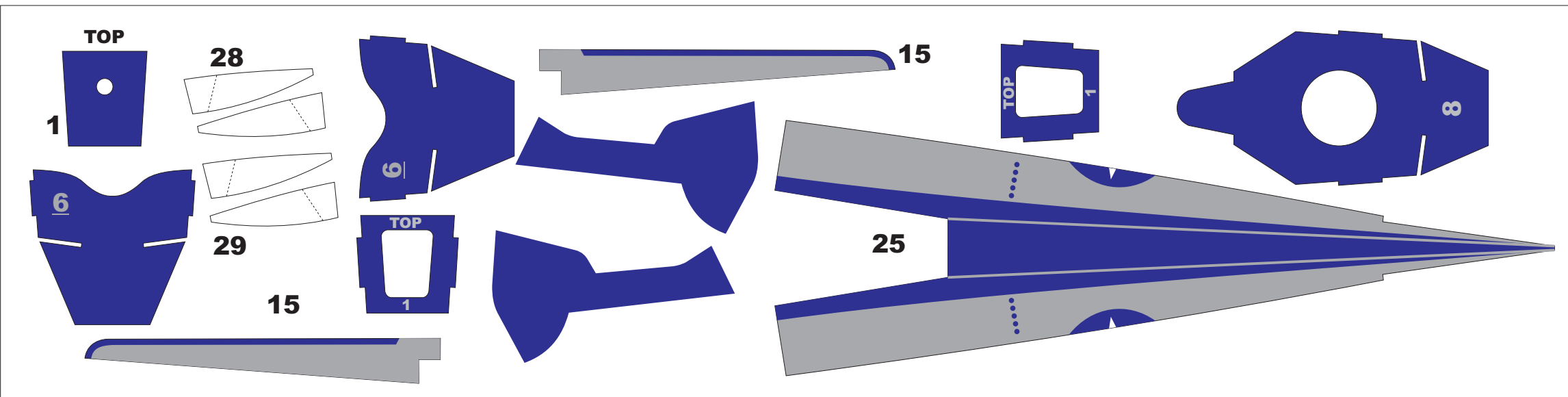
Paul Bradley

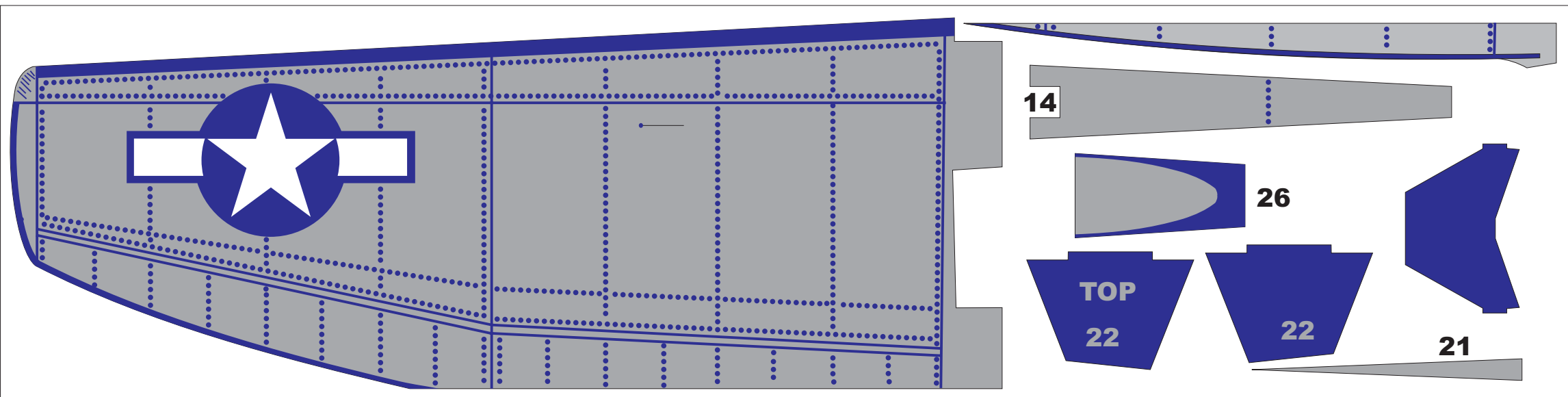


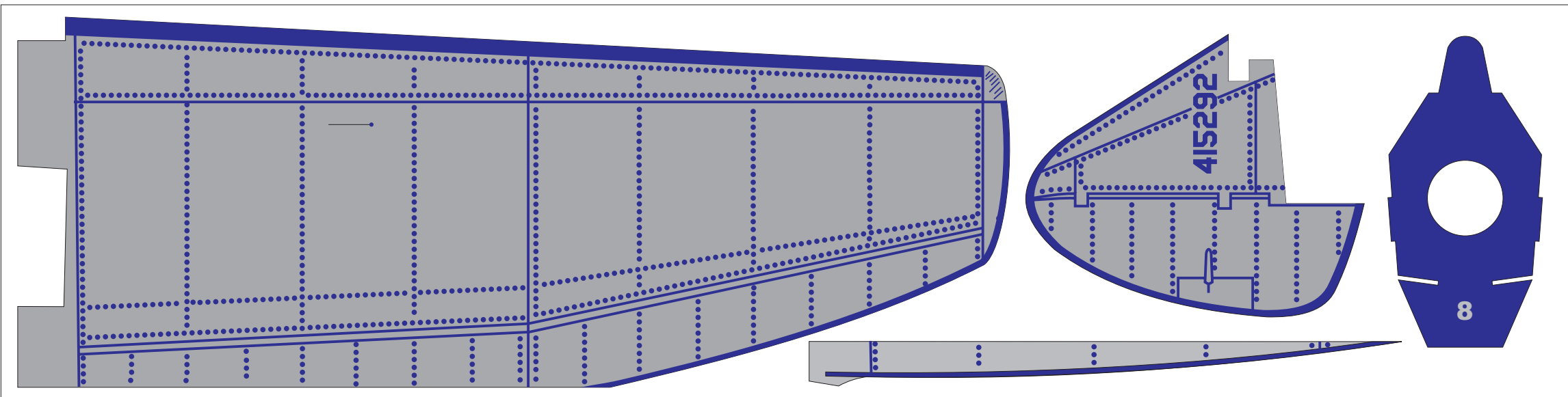
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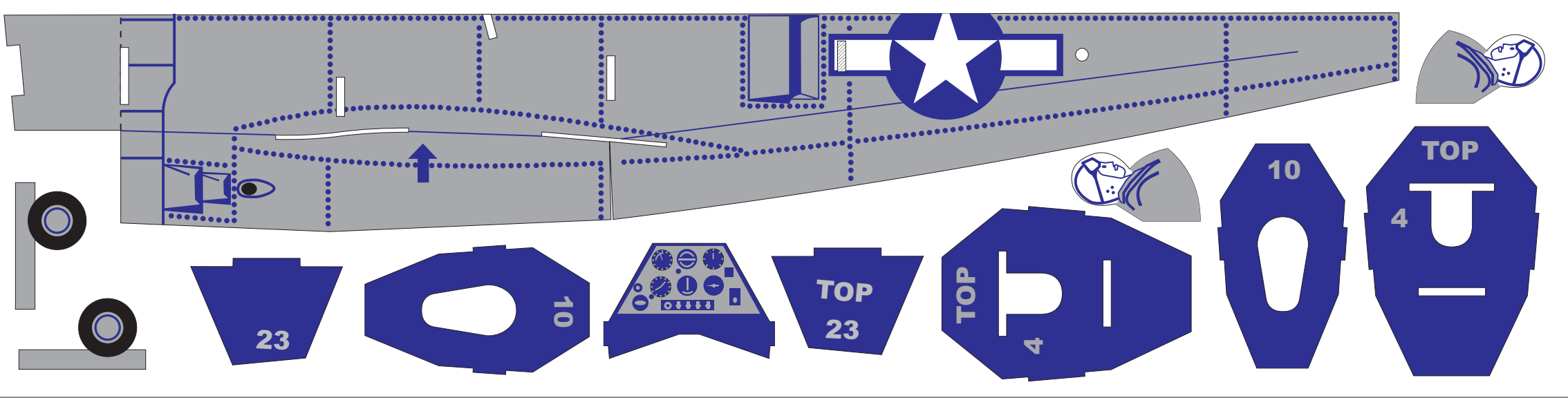


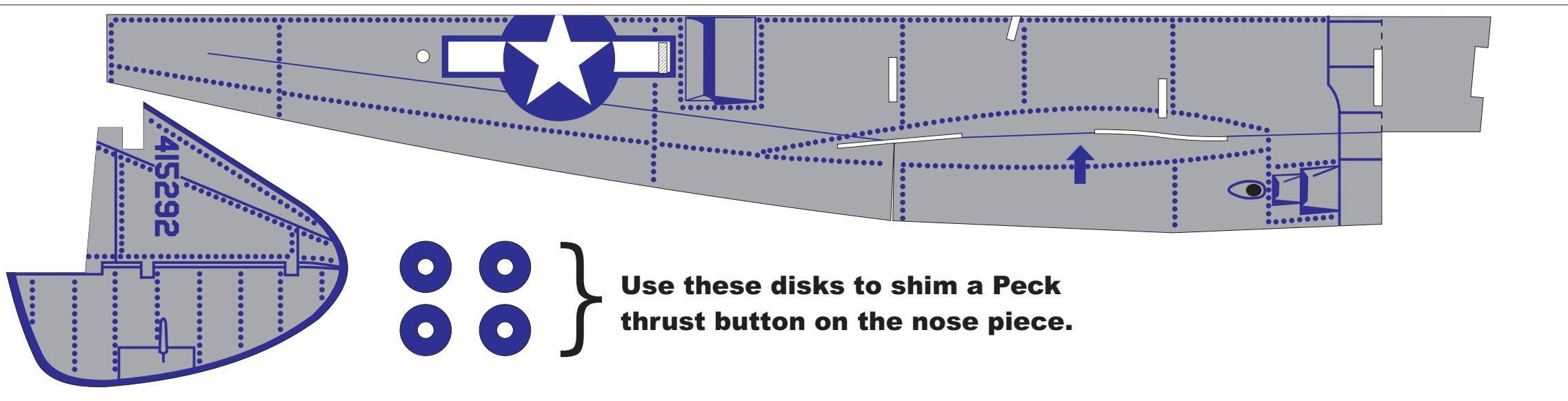
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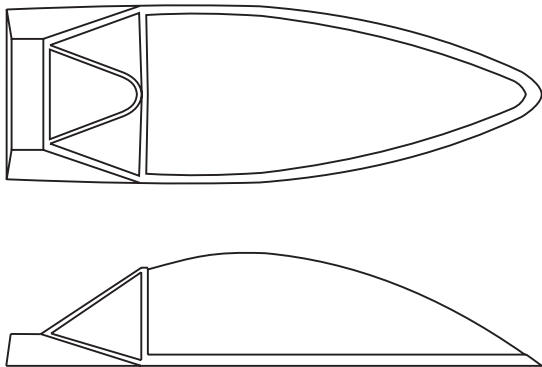




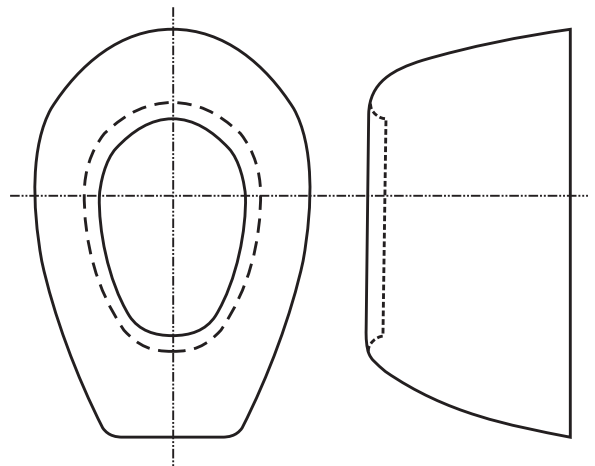




Landing Gear
Make from .025 music wire
Wheels are .75" diameter

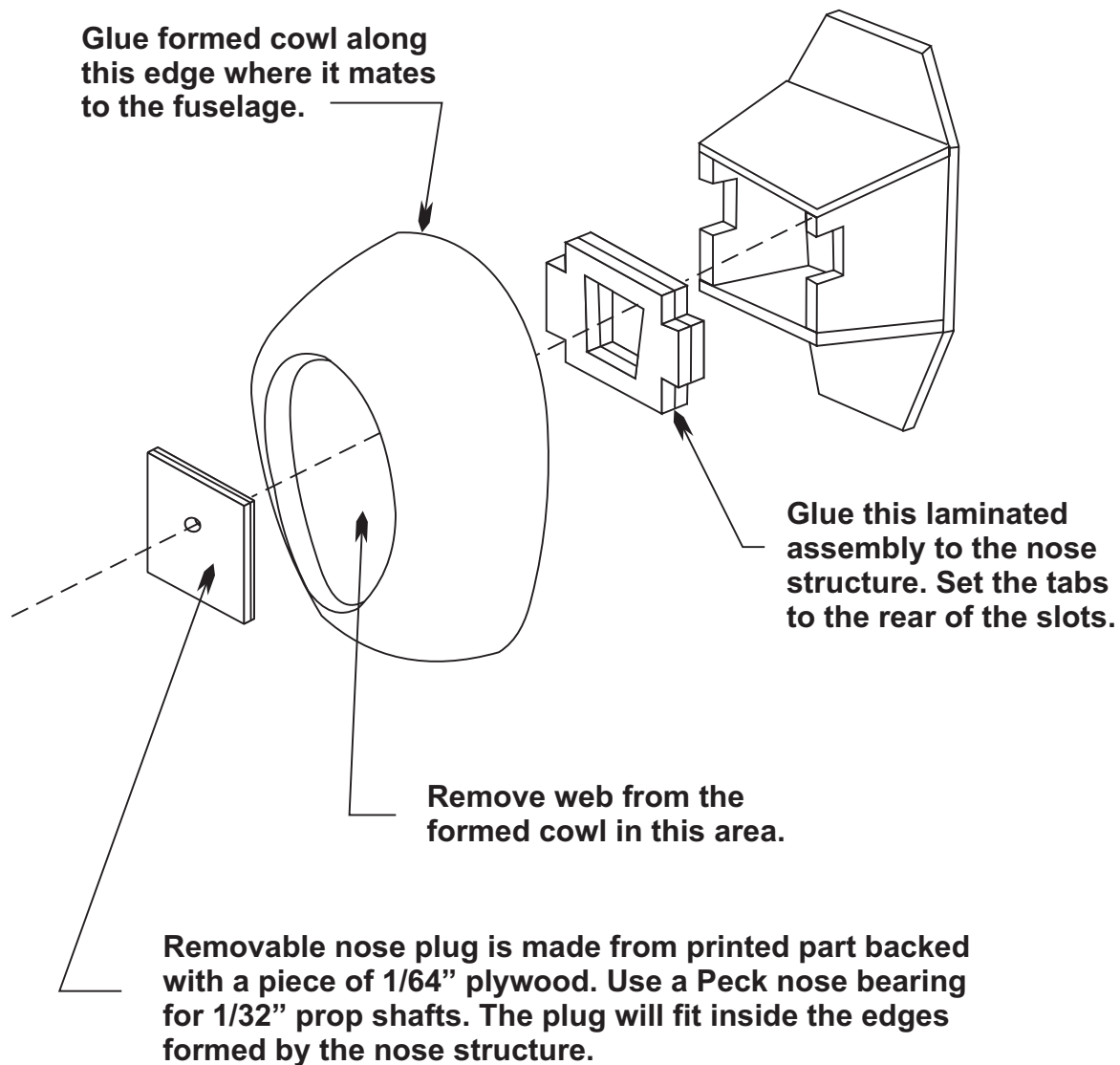


Canopy Form



Original kit cowl was red.

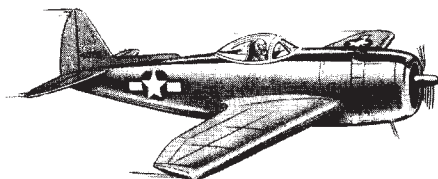
Cowl Form



P-47 Nose Arrangement

TOP FLITE MODELS INC.

2635-45 SOUTH WABASH AVE. CHICAGO 16, ILL.



KIT B-12

P-47 THUNDERBOLT

This Top Flite JIGTIME model is guaranteed to fly when the builder follows the instructions and diagrams accurately. Please comply closely with all directions and your model is sure to fly.

In case of difficulty, consult an experienced modeler or your dealer for possible adjustments. If you have made the model accurately, and it still cannot be made to fly satisfactorily, the dealer is authorized to refund your purchase price upon surrender of the finished model.

FOR A WELL-BUILT MODEL, FOLLOW

1 HANDY HINTS

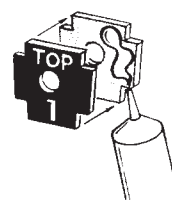
Use regular model airplane cement. Use enough to hold well, and wipe off extra cement.

Use a paper towel or napkin to wipe cement off your fingers.

Take parts out of sheets only when you need them. Put scrap in a separate pile.

Be sure to teach your model to fly by following the instructions on "How To Fly."

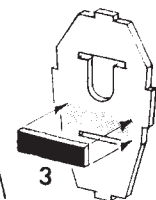
NOSE PIECES 1 and 2



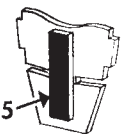
2

Cement together nose pieces 1 and 2. Make sure holes match. Then cement braces to formers 4, 6, 8 and 10 as shown.

FORMER 4



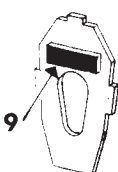
FORMER 6



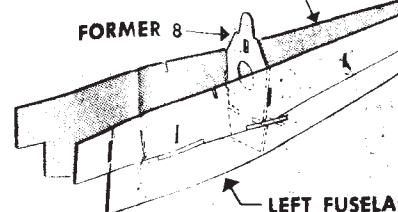
FORMER 8



FORMER 10

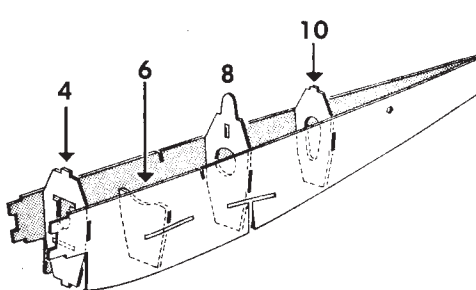


RIGHT FUSELAGE SIDE 11 LEFT FUSELAGE SIDE 12



3

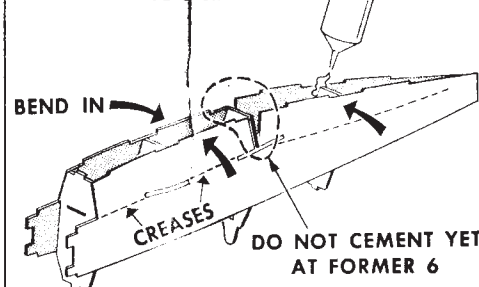
Cement fuselage sides 11 and 12. Cement rear end of sides together.



5

Cement formers 4, 6 and 10 into place between fuselage sides.

TURN FUSELAGE UPSIDE DOWN

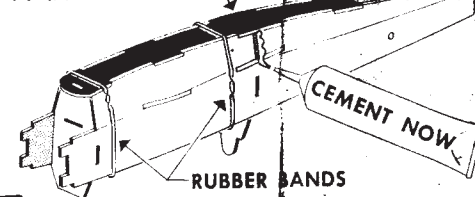


6

Turn fuselage over. Bend sides in along creases. Cement sides to formers.

HANDY HINT: Use small rubber bands to hold parts together snug while they are drying.

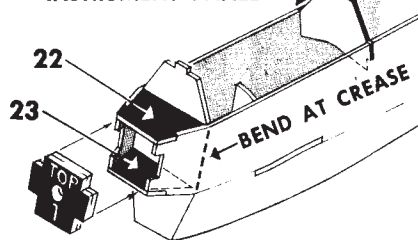
13-14 (FROM STEP 4)



7

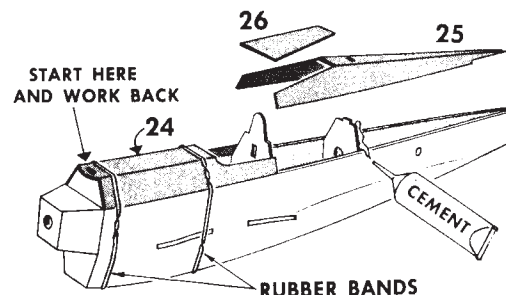
Cement bottom 13-14 into place. Now cement joints at former 6. Cement bottom rear 21.

INSTRUMENT PANEL



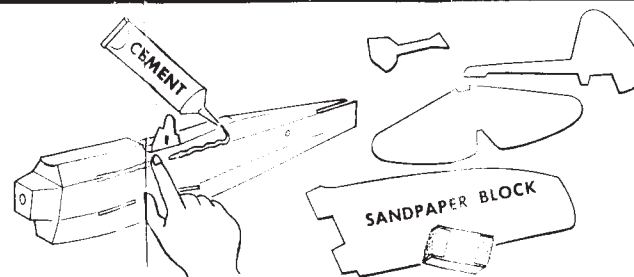
10

Build nose. Bend sides in, cement 22 and 23 in. Then cement nose piece from step 2. Cement instrument panel now.



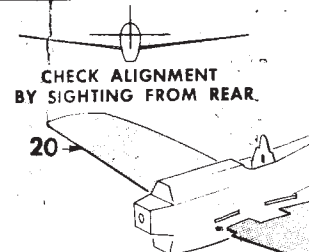
11

Now cement top front 24 and top rear 25 to fuselage. Cement 26 into opening in 25.



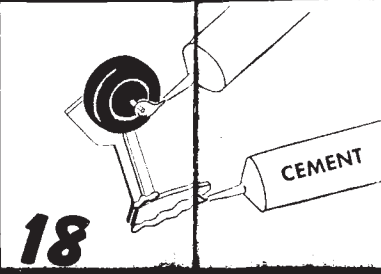
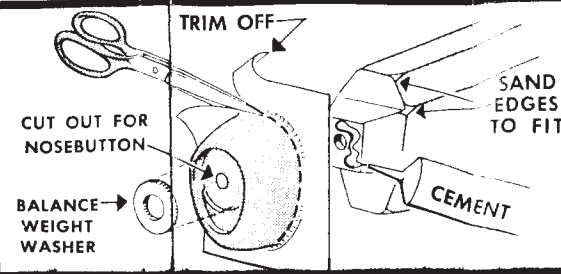
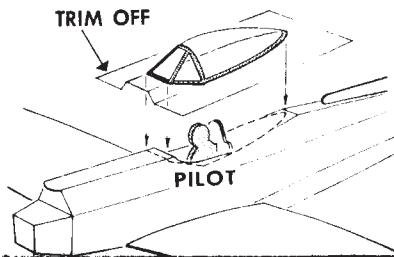
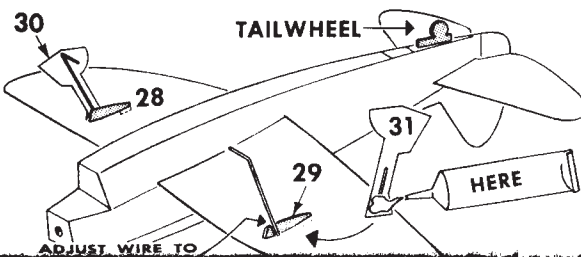
12

Run a ribbon of cement into all fuselage seams. Rub in, then wipe off extra cement. Then use a sanding block to round off edges of all parts.



13

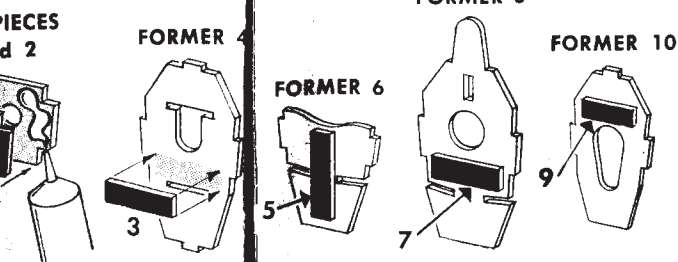
Cement wings, stabilizer, fuselage. Straighten sets. Then run cement into all seams.



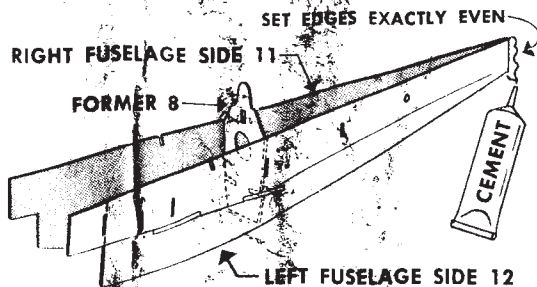
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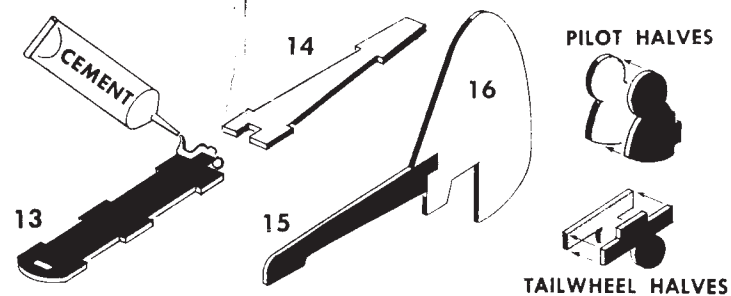
WELL-BUILT MODEL, FOLLOW THESE EASY STEPS!



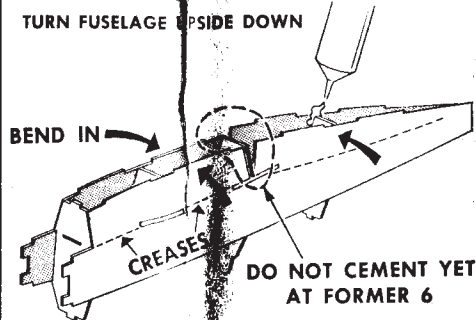
Cement together nose pieces 1 and 2. Make sure holes match. Then cement braces to formers 4, 6, 8 and 10 as shown.



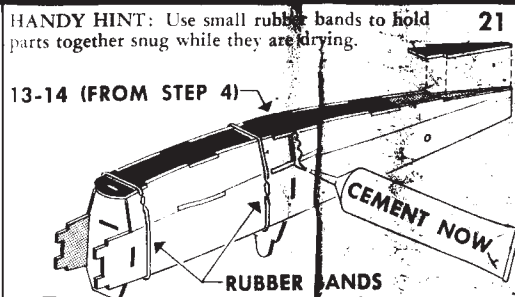
3 Cement fuselage sides 11 and 12 to former 8. Cement rear end of sides together, exactly even.



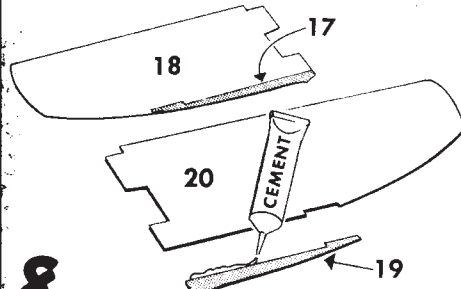
4 Cement fuselage bottom pieces 13 and 14. Cement dorsal 15 to rudder 16. Cement pilot halves, and tailwheel halves together.



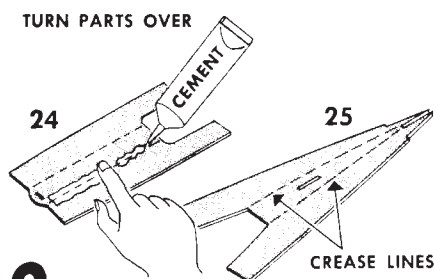
6 Turn fuselage over. Bend sides in along creases. Cement sides to formers.



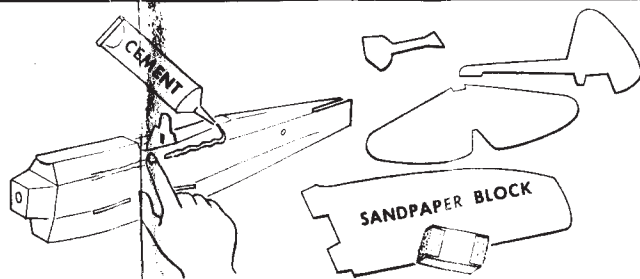
7 Cement bottom 13-14 into place. Now cement joints at former 6. Cement bottom rear 21.



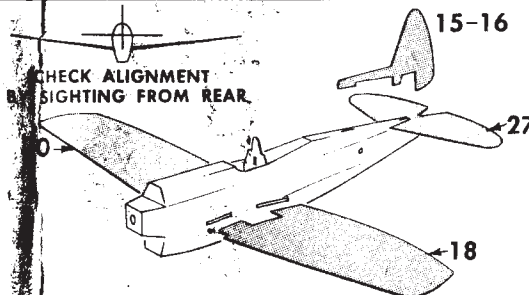
8 Bend piece 17 to fit edge of wing 18. Cement. Do the same with 19 and wing 20.



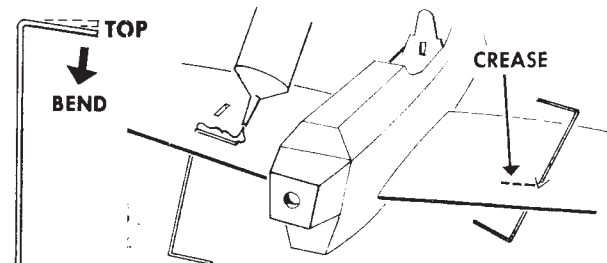
9 Bend 24 and 25 along crease lines. Turn over, rub cement into BACK to keep pieces from breaking apart.



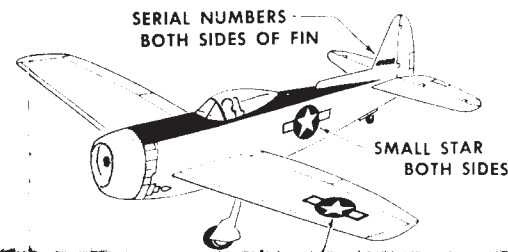
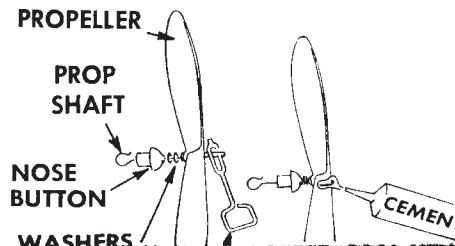
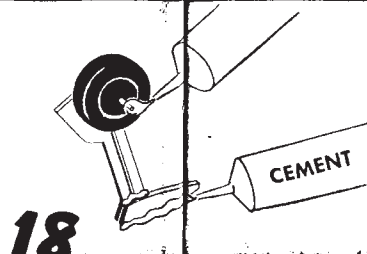
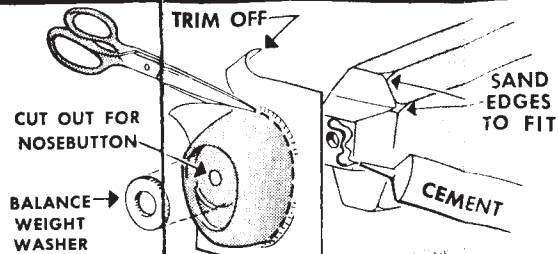
12 Run a ribbon of cement into all fuselage seams. Rub in, then wipe off extra cement. Then use a sanding block to round off edges of all parts.



13 Cement wings, stabilizer, and rudder into fuselage. Straighten tail before cement sets. Then run cement around all joints.



14 Bend landing gear wire to exact shape shown. Push through small V's in wing and cement to TOP of wing.



10

Build nose. Bend sides in, cement 22 and 23 in. Then cement nose piece from step 2. Cement instrument panel now.

11

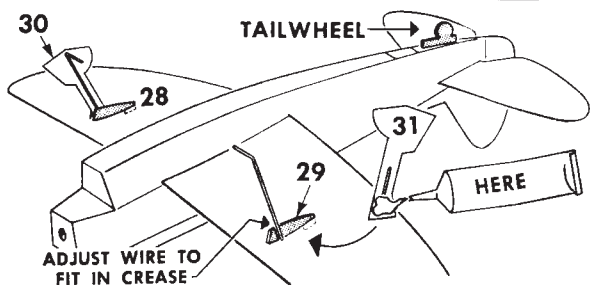
Now cement top front 24 and top rear 25 to fuselage. Cement 26 into opening in 25.

12

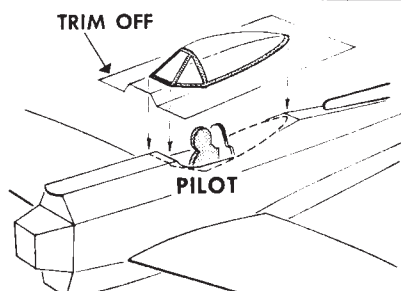
Run a ribbon of cement into all fuselage seams. Rub in, then wipe off extra cement. Then use a sanding block to round off edges of all parts.

13

Cement wings, stabilizer, and fuselage. Straighten sets. Then run cement into

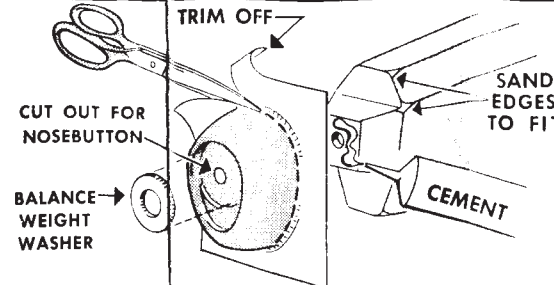


15 Cement brackets 28 and 29 to underside of wings. Adjust wire to fit in creases. Add covers 30 and 31, cementing only where shown. Add tailwheel.



16

Cement pilot into cockpit. Trim canopy with scissors and cement into place.



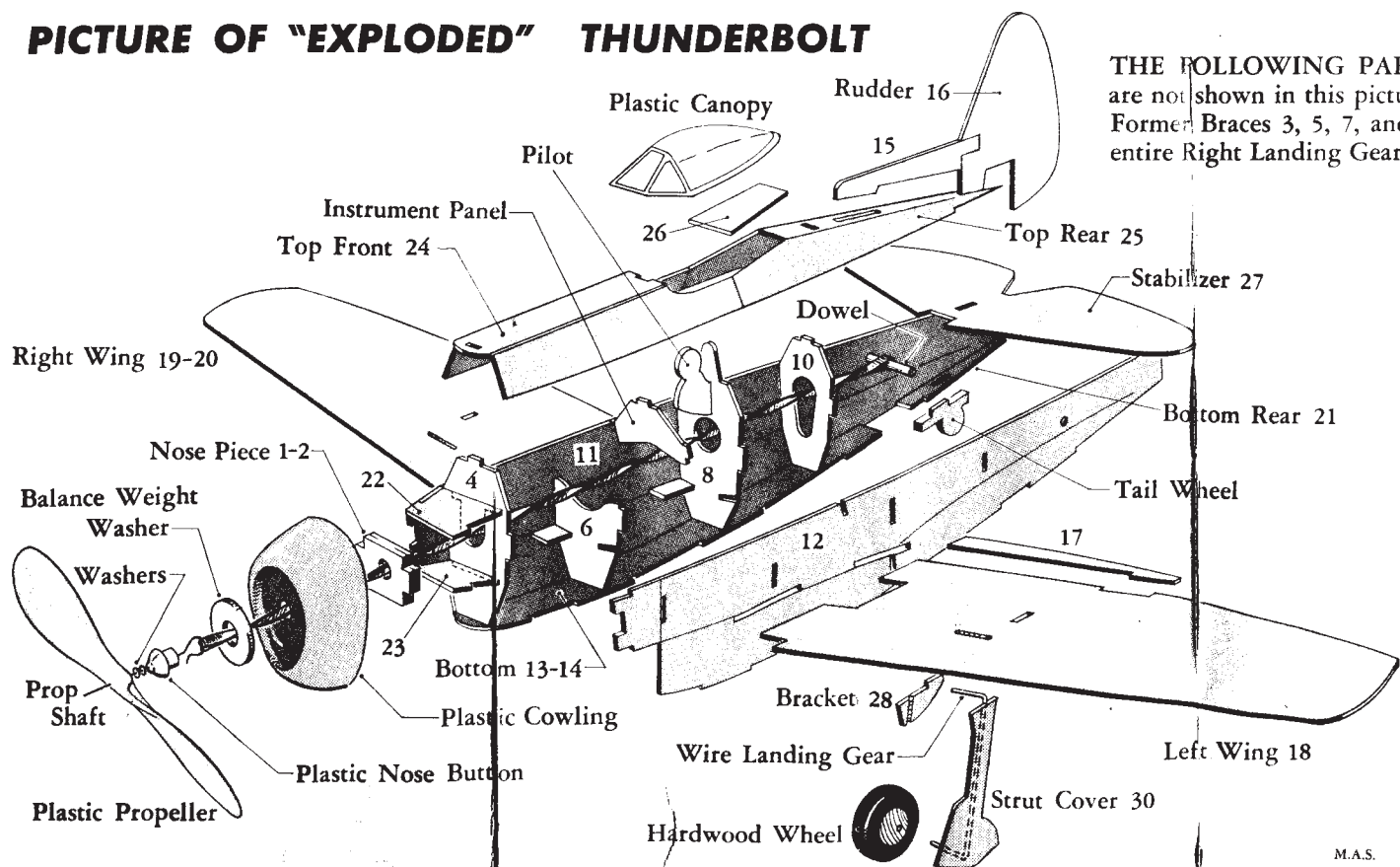
17

Trim plastic cowling carefully with scissors. Then, with a sharp knife, cut out small circle in center. Cement cowling over nose, and cement balance weight washer to front of cowling.

18

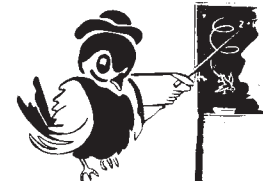
Slip wheels onto axles. Hold on with a large drop of cement on tip of wire. Run a heavy coat of cement around landing gear joints.

PICTURE OF "EXPLODED" THUNDERBOLT



THE FOLLOWING PARTS are not shown in this picture: Former Braces 3, 5, 7, and 9; entire Right Landing Gear.

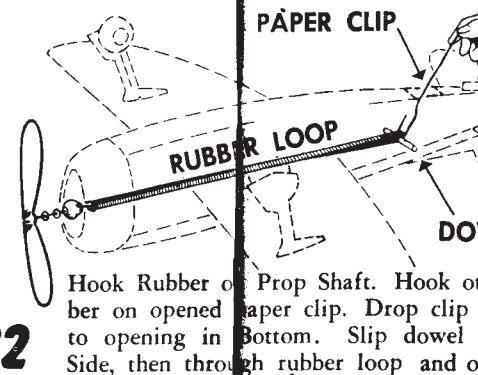
21



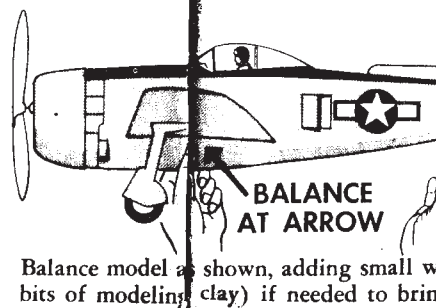
HOW TO

Even little boys can be taught how to make a model airplane fly by careful use of these suggestions.

22



23

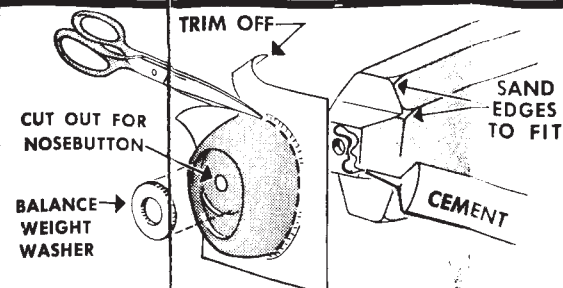


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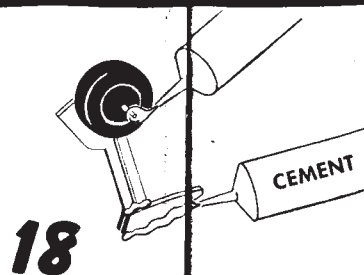
12 Run a ribbon of cement into all fuselage seams. Rub in, then wipe off extra cement. Then use a sanding block to round off edges of all parts.

13 Cement wings, stabilizer, and rudder into fuselage. Straighten tail before cement sets. Then run cement around all joints.

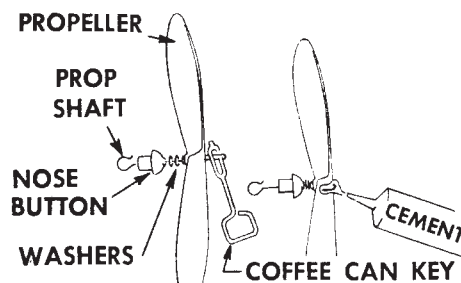
14 Bend landing gear wire to exact shape shown. Push through small V's in wing and cement to TOP of wing.



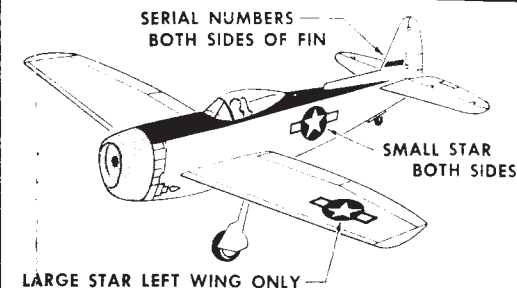
17 Trim plastic cowling carefully with scissors. Then, with a sharp knife, cut out small circle in center. Cement cowling over nose, and cement balance weight washer to front of cowling.



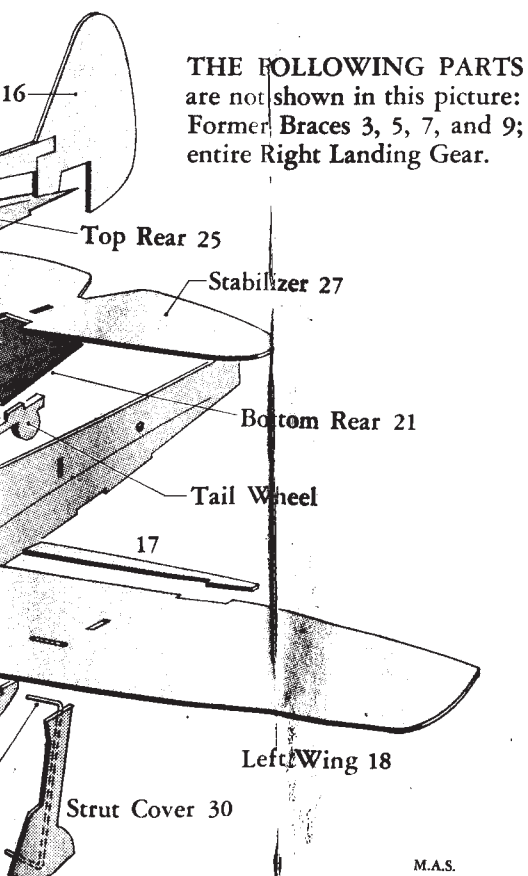
Slip wheels onto axles. Hold on with a large drop of cement on tip of wire. Run a heavy coat of cement around landing gear joints.



19 Slip nose button, two washers, and propeller onto prop shaft. Bend over and cement securely to prop.



20 Apply decal insignia as shown. See back of decal sheet for instructions.

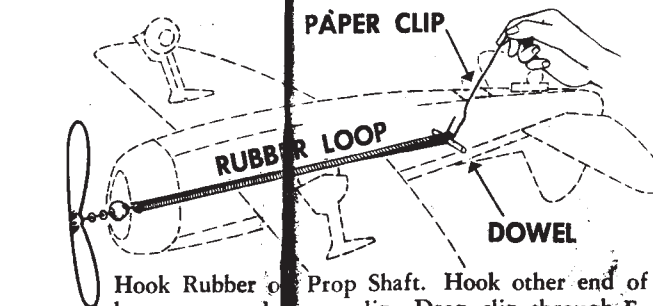


THE FOLLOWING PARTS are not shown in this picture: Former Braces 3, 5, 7, and 9; entire Right Landing Gear.



HOW TO FLY

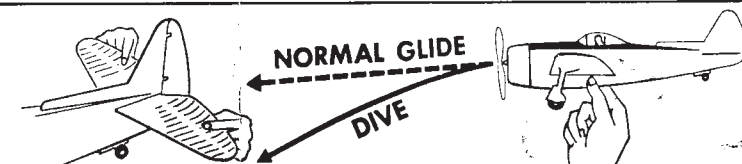
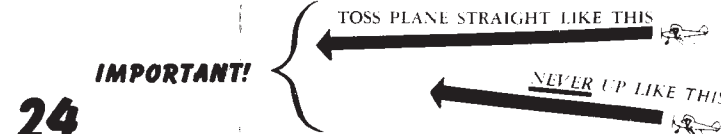
Even little birds must be taught how to fly, so be sure to teach your model to fly by carefully following these suggestions.



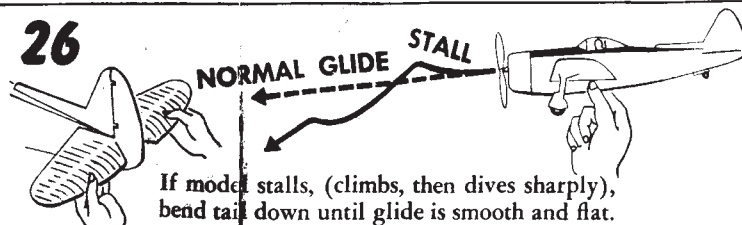
Hook Rubber on Prop Shaft. Hook other end of rubber on opened paper clip. Drop clip through Fuselage to opening in Bottom. Slip dowel through Fuselage Side, then through rubber loop and other side.



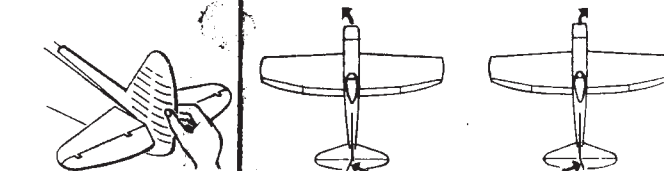
23 Balance model as shown, adding small weights (BBs or bits of modeling clay) if needed to bring model level.



25 Test glide model over tall grass. If model dives, bend tail up a little at a time until a smooth flat glide is obtained.



If model stalls, (climbs, then dives sharply), bend tail down until glide is smooth and flat.



27 If model turns, bend rudder opposite to direction of turn to get straight flights. Wind motor to 100 turns and check power flight. For extra long flights, rub castor oil into the rubber motor.