

Cleveland “Quickie” Luscombe Silvaire

This plan package is not a 100% copy of the original kit. As you make your way through the instructions you will see the differences. Here’s just a few of them:

- The one thing I did stick with was the paint scheme with only slight deviations.
- The original kit used 1/16” balsa. This plan package uses 1/32” balsa with the exception of the fuselage formers, struts, and added wing ribs. The fuselage formers are contained on one sheet and the 1/16” thickness is obtained by adding another 1/32” layer cross-grain to the printed sheet. The struts and ribs are contained on one sheet and the 1/16” thickness is obtained by adding another 1/32” layer with the grain of the printed sheet. Spray contact cement is used for laminating the sheets together. Liquid cement will cause the balsa to warp.
- Instructions for a removable nose piece are included. 1/8” Tan II rubber is recommended for the motor but obviously you can use whatever suits your flying desire.
- A three-piece wing with a center section is used instead of a one-piece wing like the original.
- Some pieces are slightly oversized to allow for trimming to obtain a custom fit.
- The original instructions were very vague. In this plan package they are broken down step-by-step.

The complete original instructions are located at the end and include basic tips on how to fly the model. I hope you enjoy it. If you find any errors with the plan package I would greatly appreciate knowing about them. Please contact me at notsginivil40@yahoo.com

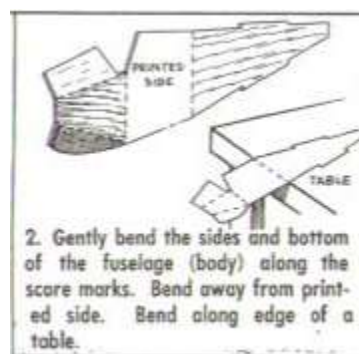
Cleveland “Quickie” Luscombe Silvaire

The original step-by-step instructions are presented here with notes about optional assembly procedures. The additional artwork is from a redesigned Cleveland Quickie Luscombe Sedan kit drawn by Paul Bradley of Parmodels.com. Visit his website to see some great plans for other kits.



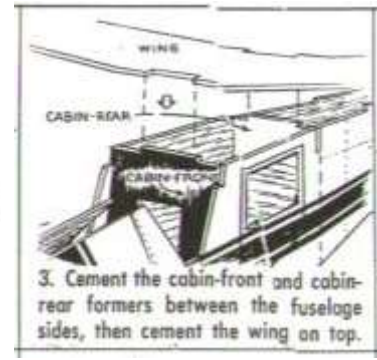
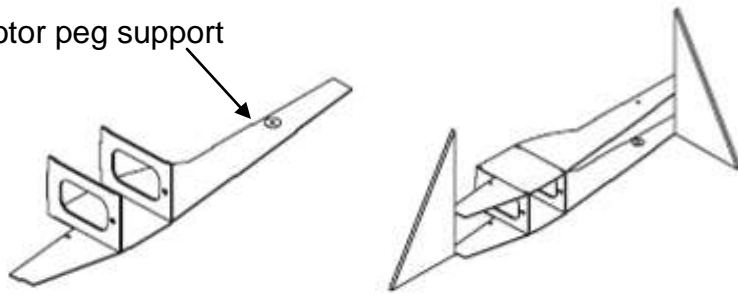
This plan package is not die-cut like the original kit. It is highly recommended that a sharp Xacto® blade be used at all times. Don't skimp on this or you will tear the wood when cutting it out. Off-brand blades are not as good as the Xacto® brand. When the blade starts to drag, change it out for a new one. It is also best to **NOT** cut on the lines. Cut the pieces out oversized and sand down to the line. This is especially important when cutting out notches.

I prefer to use Loctite® brand Super Glue. Again, don't skimp on the brand name. Off-brand cements are inconsistent.



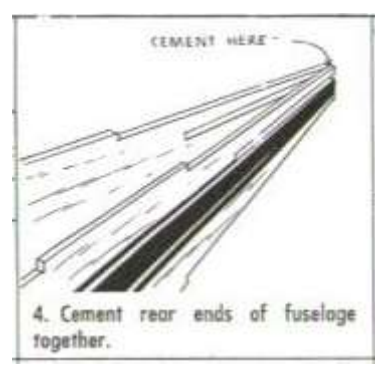
This step was necessary because the original kit used 1/16" balsa. Since this plan package uses 1/32" balsa, **DON'T** try to bend the sides prior to assembly. The 1/32" balsa will form to the contour just fine.

Add motor peg support

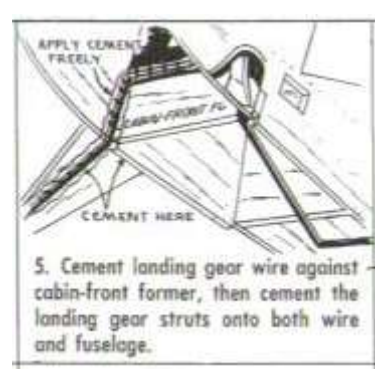


When gluing the front and rear cabin formers in place, lay one side of the fuselage on a flat surface. Brace the formers with something that will hold them at 90 degrees (straight up) and then add cement. When dry, attach the other half of the fuselage as shown. Add motor peg supports at this point.

NOTE: The original kit used a one-piece wing. This plan package uses a three-piece wing including a center section. Assembly of the three-piece wing is covered in a later step.

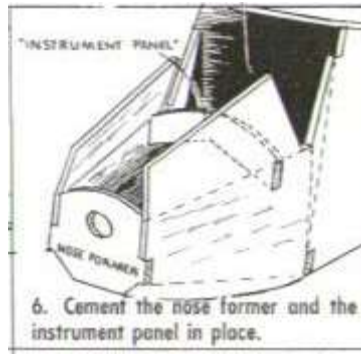


I recommend tape instead of glue at this point. The fuselage top will be added in a later step and the tape can be removed to make adjustments to keep the fuselage straight as possible.

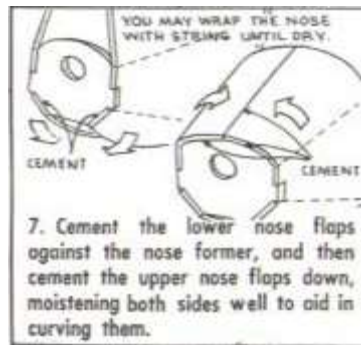


A two-part epoxy cement works best here. Super Glue will work if desired and will keep the plane light. Another option is to cover the gear where it attaches to the cabin former with scrap balsa.

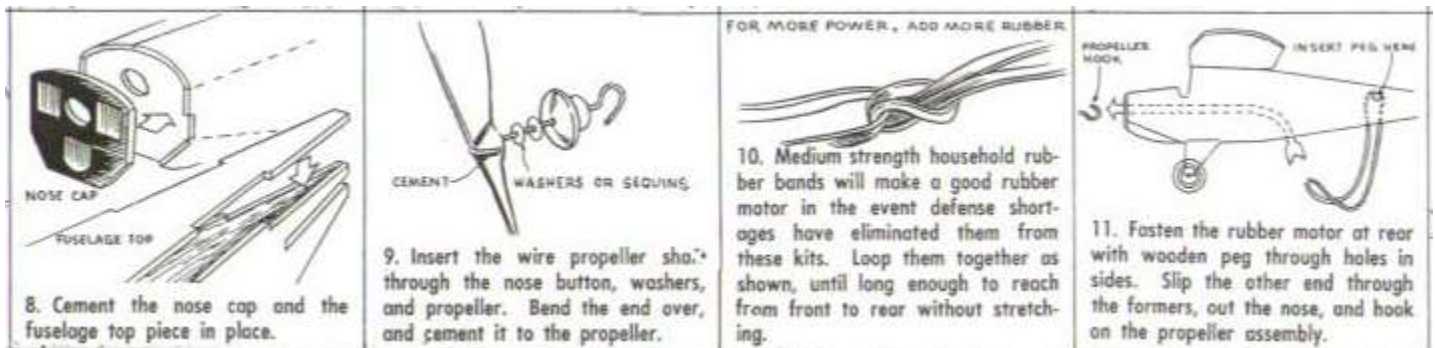
A pattern for the landing gear is located at the end of this document.



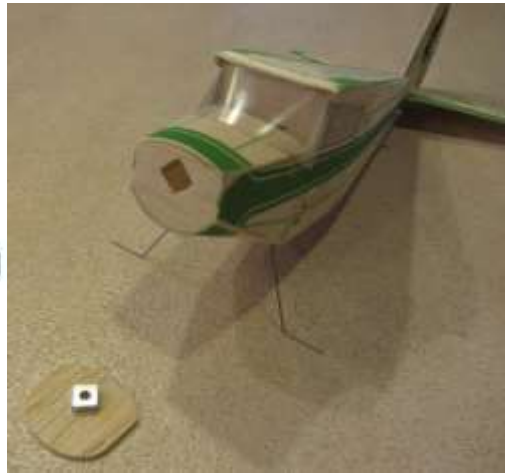
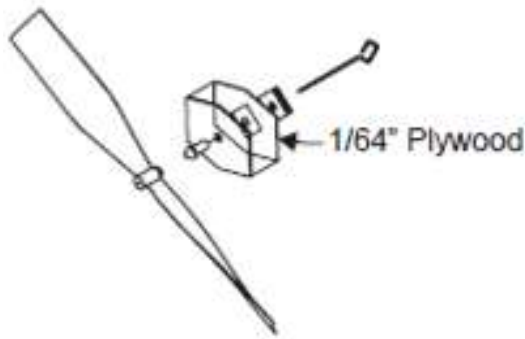
The original kit had each half of the nose cowl included as part of each fuselage side. This has been replaced with a one-piece top and bottom cowl that are oversized so they can be trimmed to fit. The nose former provided in this plan package is intended for a removable nose piece.



As mentioned in the previous step, this plan package has a one-piece top and bottom cowl. Since they are made of 1/32" balsa they should bend to shape the nose without moistening.

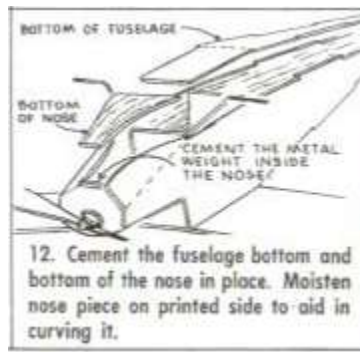


The fuselage top can be attached but only do the other steps if you will **NOT** be using a removable nose piece. When dry the edges of the fuselage top can be sanded flush to the sides. Glue rear of fuselage halves that were previously taped now.



For the removable nose piece assembly, use the printed piece as a pattern to make up a backing piece from 1/64" plywood. Another option is shown where a square nut is attached to the rear of the nose piece. A Peck thrust bearing for a 1/32" prop shaft is recommended. Use a prop in the 5 1/2" range. Installation of the rubber motor is made possible by an access hole in the fuselage bottom just below the motor peg.

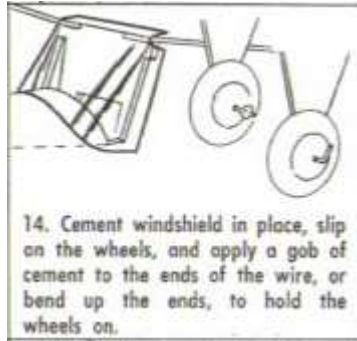
NOTE: Since the fuselage uses 1/32" balsa it may be advisable to use a small hollow aluminum tube for the rear motor peg.



It shouldn't be necessary to moisten the nose bottom. If it is, moisten the bare side extremely lightly, not the printed side.



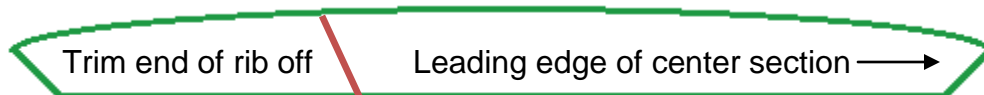
In step 13 the rudder is made of two pieces glued together with opposing balsa grain for strength. The rudder fits in the slot of the top fuselage rear, and the stabilizer fits in the slots of the fuselage sides. Pictures are shown of the actual model for reference.



Step 14 shows the windshield glued on top of the wing. Since this plan package has a different wing arrangement, attach the window to the underside of the wing center section as described in the next step. The sides of the center section attach as shown. The original kit came with 3/4" wheels. A pattern for the windshield is located at the end of this document.

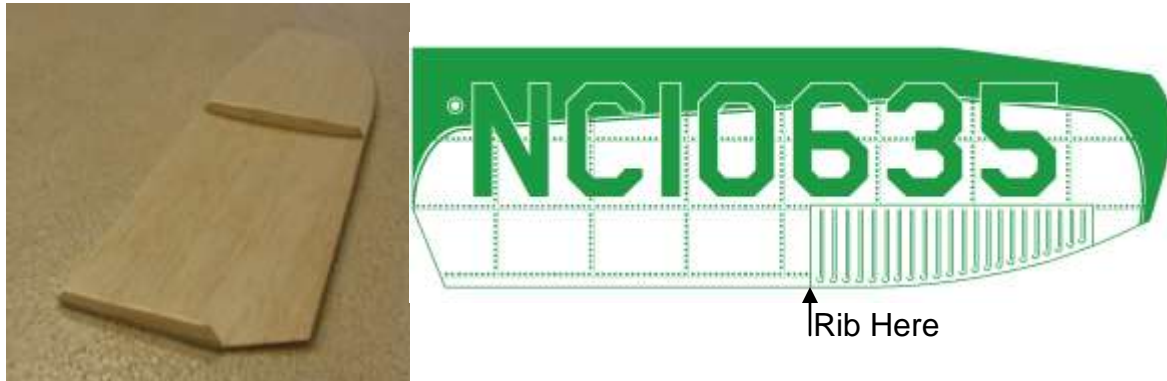


The next set of instructions cover the three-piece wing installation. The picture above shows the center section as seen from the side and front, as well as the windshield installed. The center section ribs have to be trimmed from a full-length rib. An example is shown here.

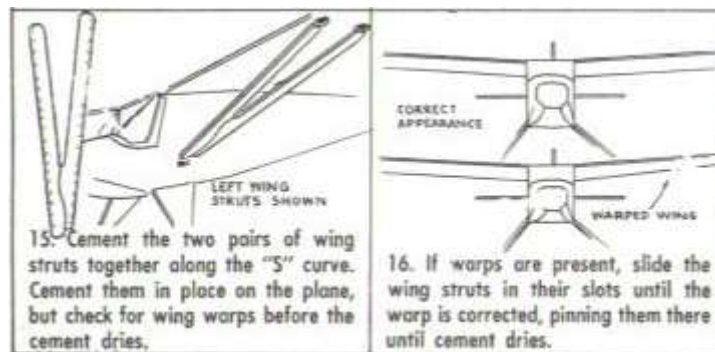


Three-Piece Wing Assembly Instructions

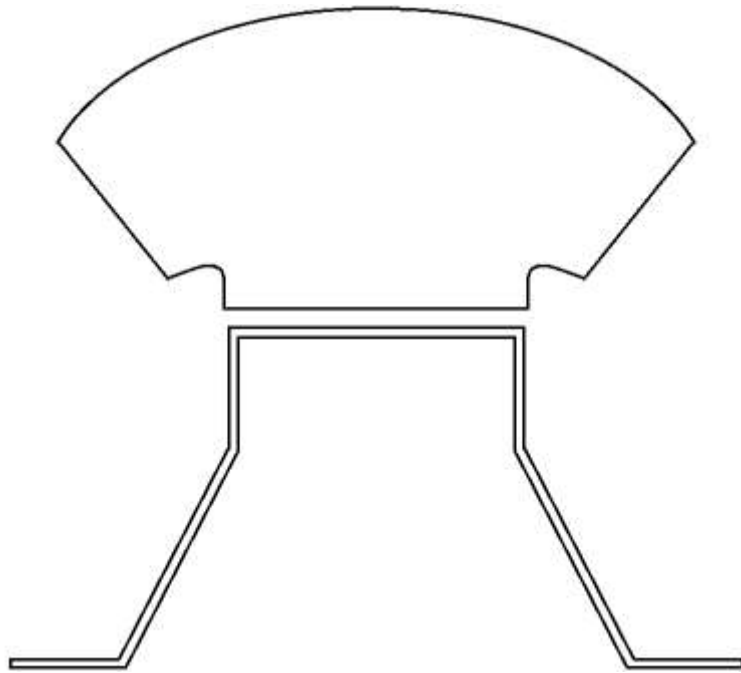
The original kit used a one-piece, flat wing with no airfoil. This plan package utilizes a three piece wing with ribs added to create a small airfoil.



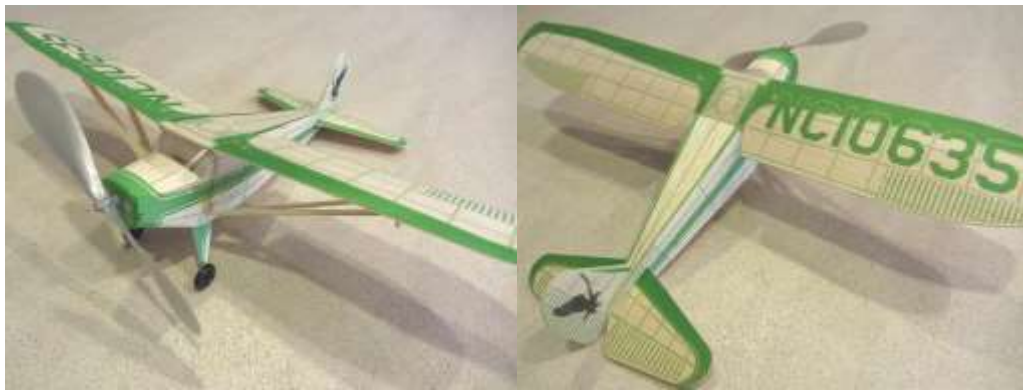
As shown in the previous step, glue ribs to each side of the wing center section, then attach center section to the fuselage. Glue a rib that has been trimmed in the same manner as the center section rib to the root end of each wing panel. An additional full rib is affixed to each wing panel at the start of the aileron outline as indicated by the arrow above. After the rib has been glued in place, trim the bottom of the rib flat if desired. You can also make additional ribs from spare balsa if needed near the tip. Place a block under each wing that raises the tip to one inch. Using the edge of a work bench as a guide, sand the wing panel root rib flat. This will provide a one inch dihedral for each wing when glued to the center section.



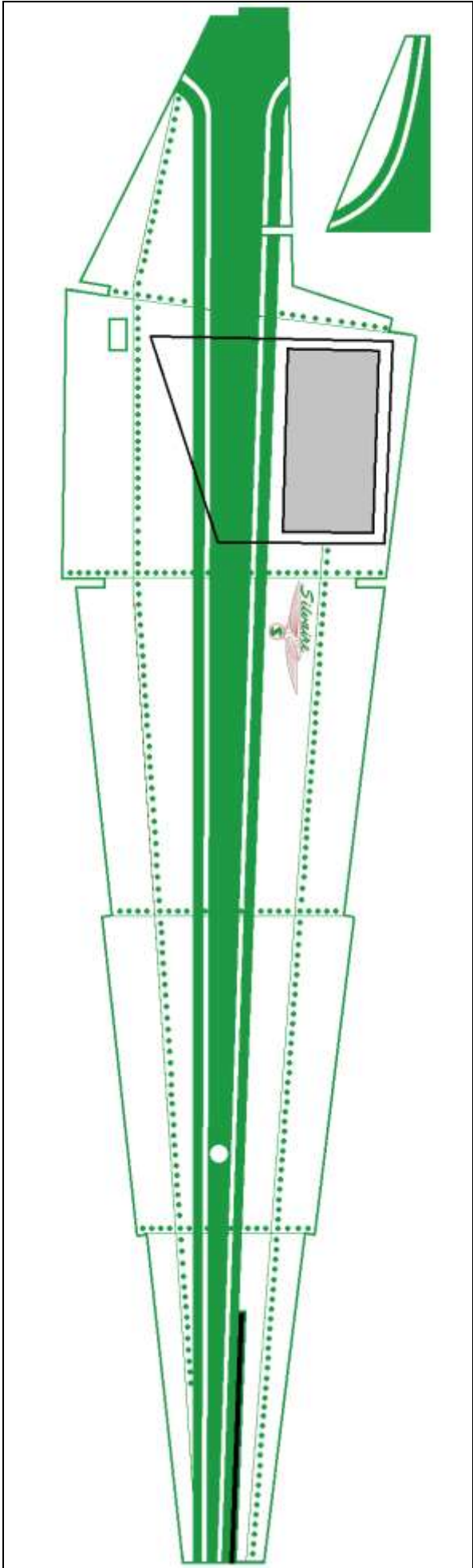
The struts in this plan package are assembled the same but attach to the wing differently. Instead of fitting into slots in the wing, attach the struts to the inboard side of the rib that was attached near the aileron in the previous step. Struts are over-length and must be trimmed to fit and correct any wing warping.

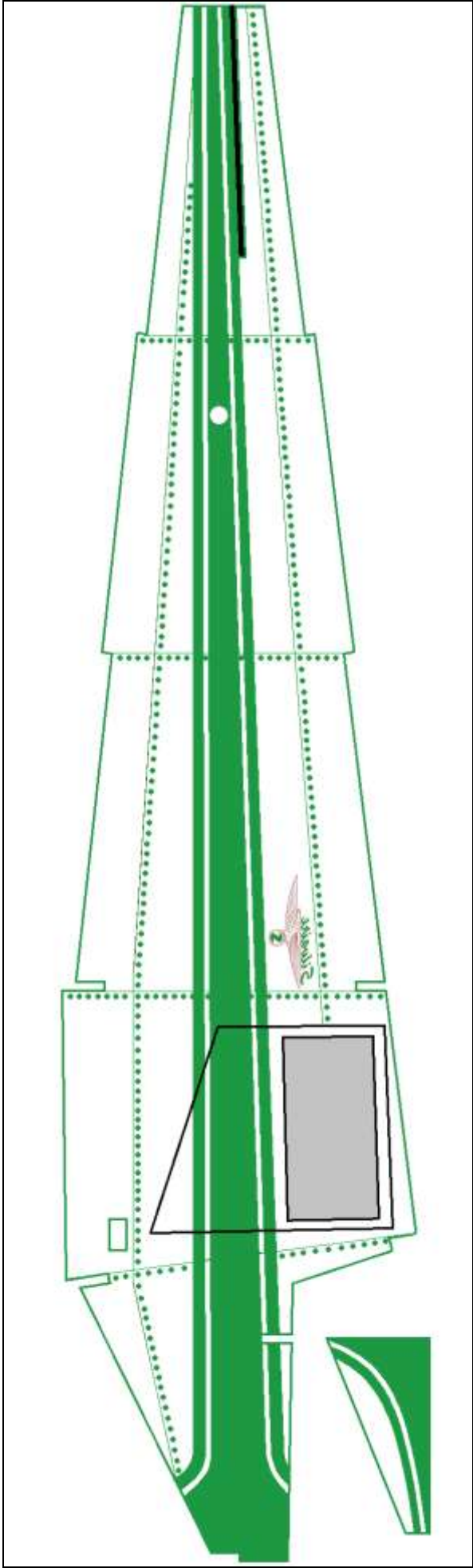


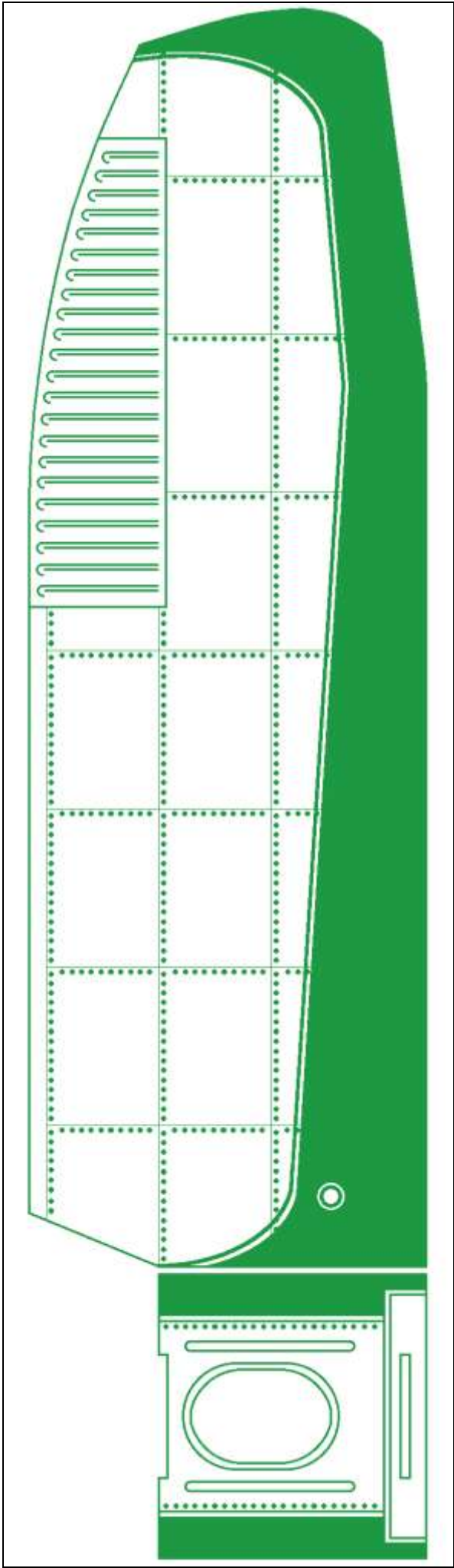
Windshield and Landing Gear (.020 wire) Templates

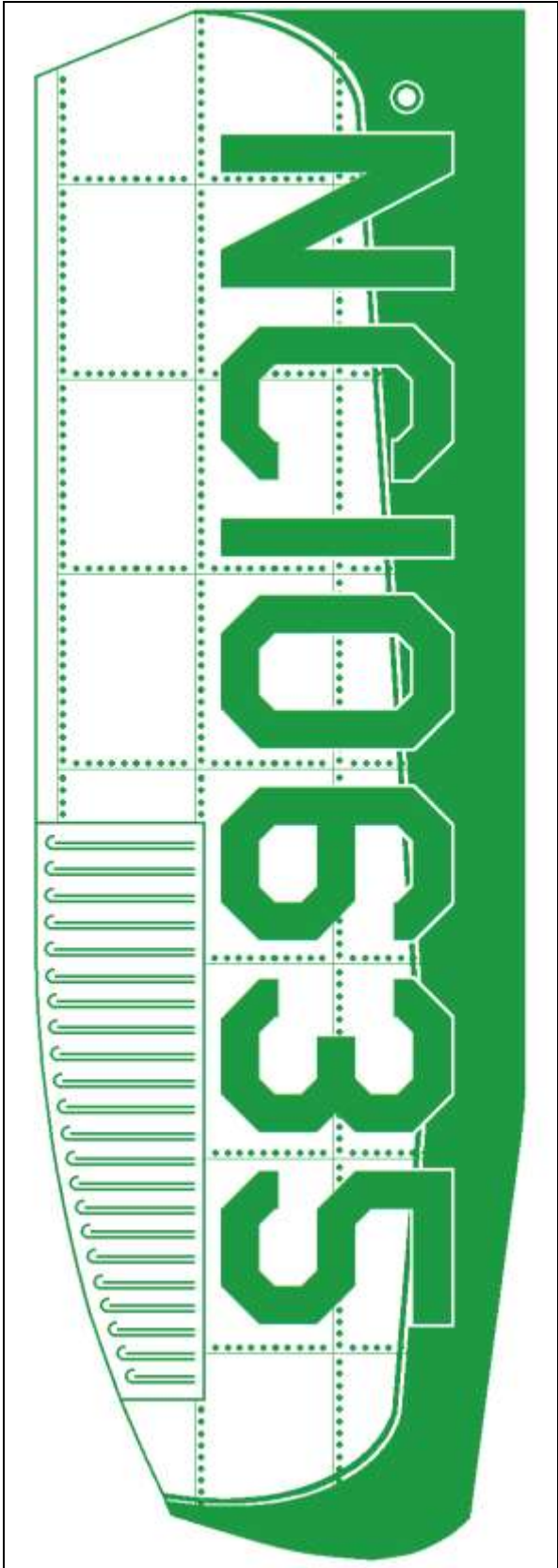


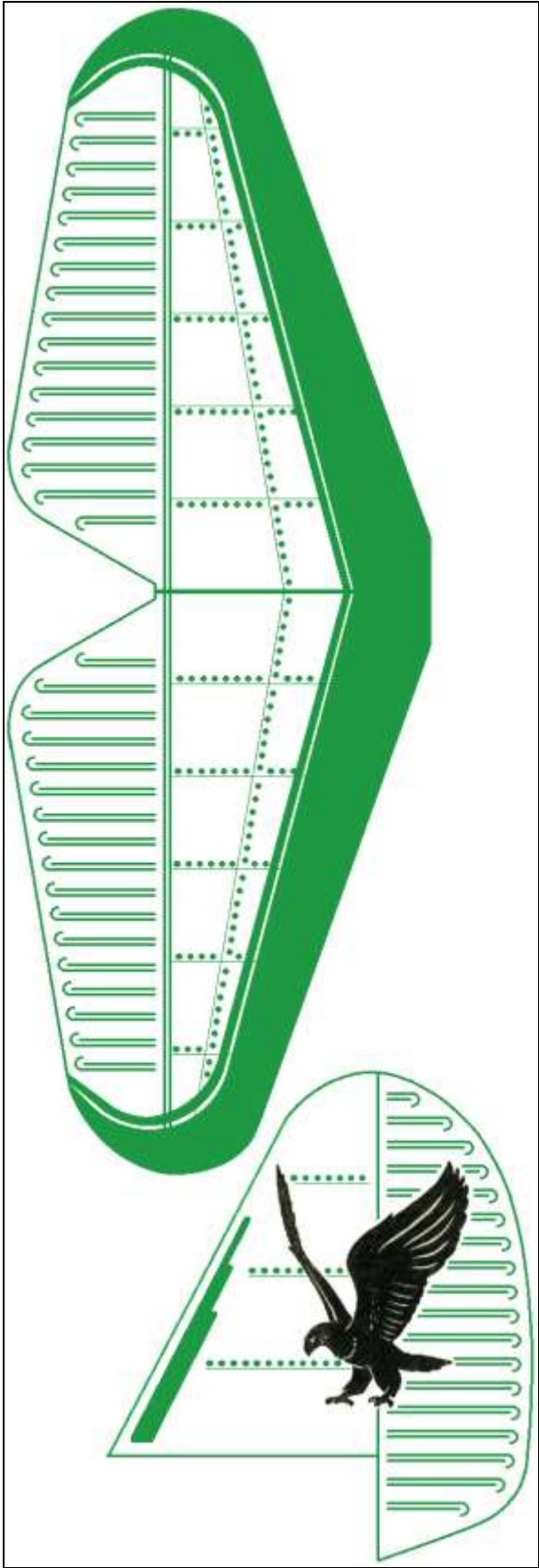
Finished Model

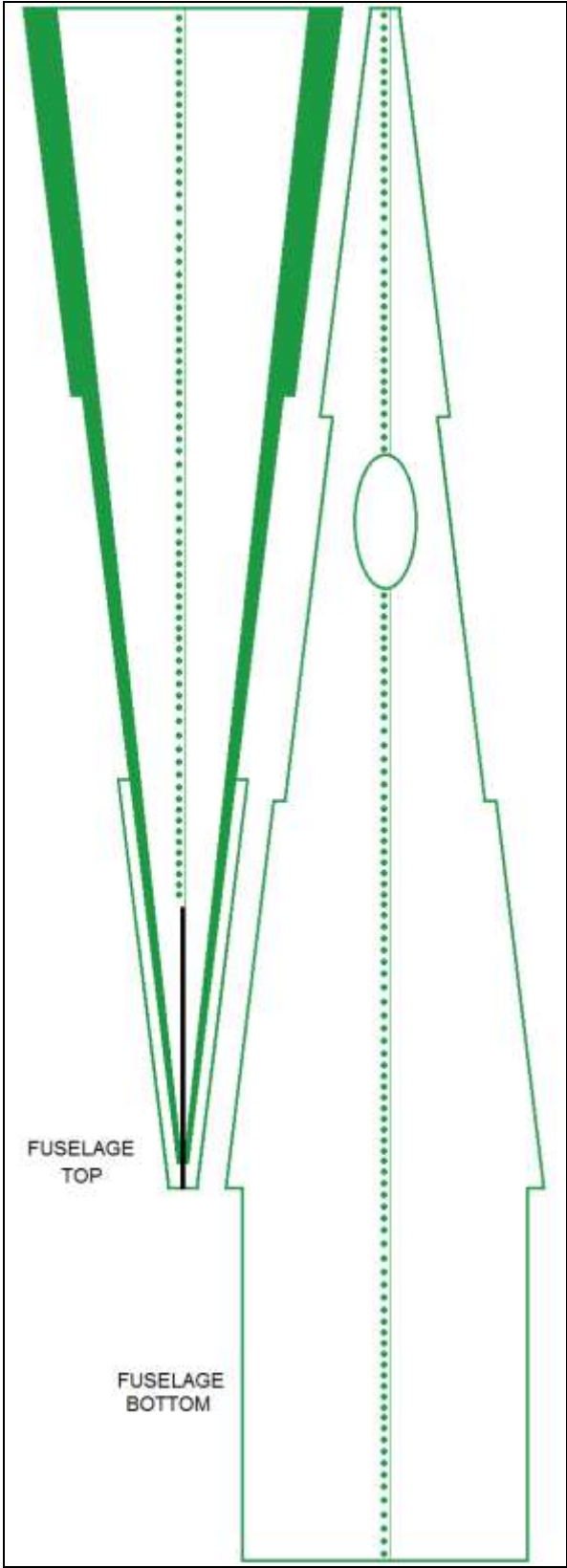


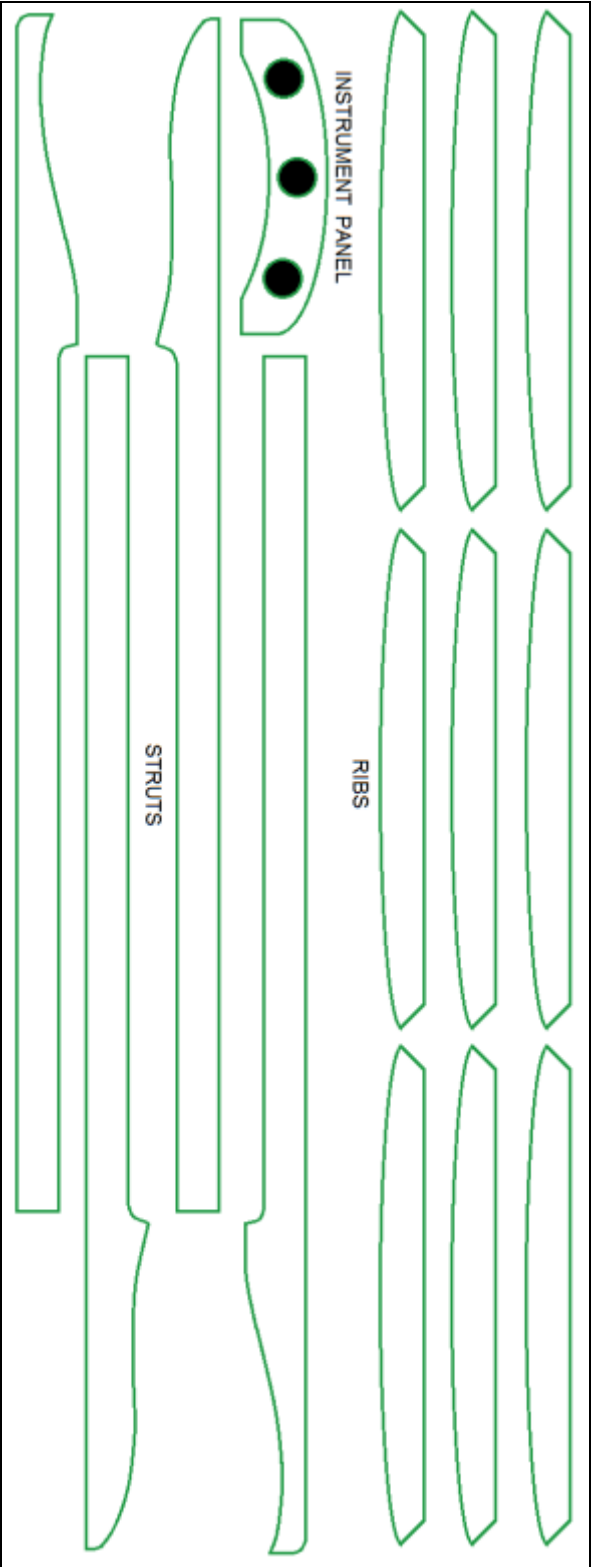


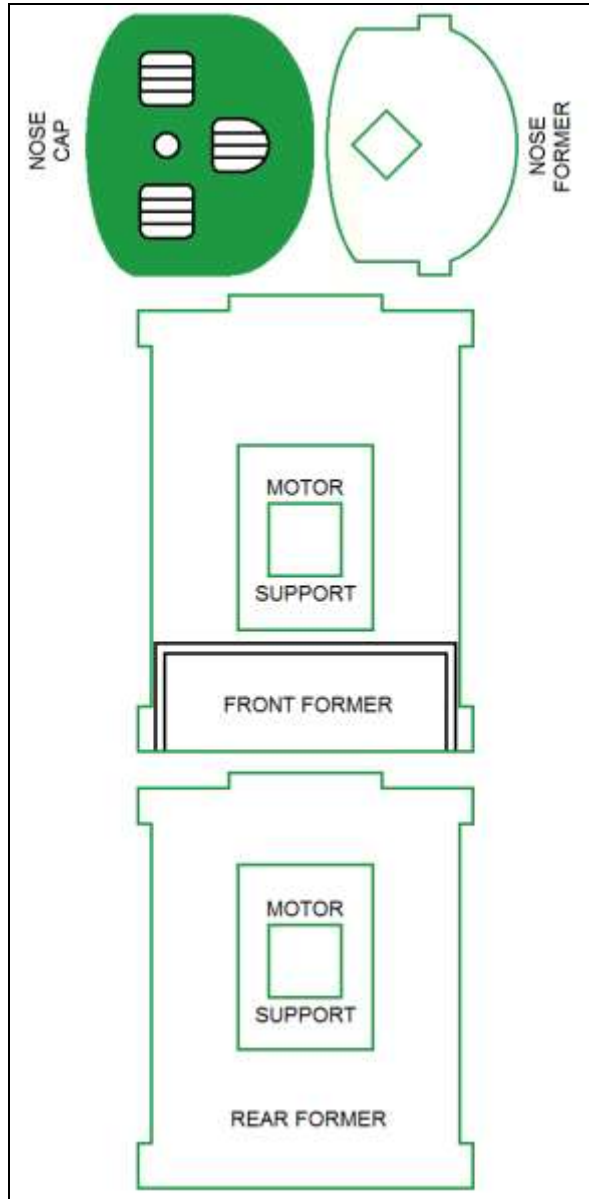




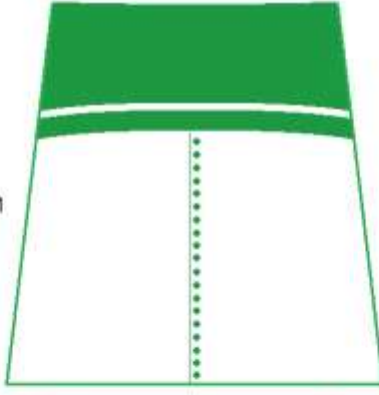




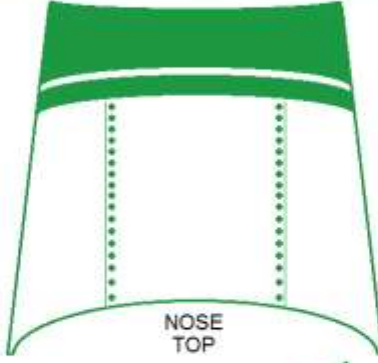




NOSE
BOTTOM



NOSE
TOP



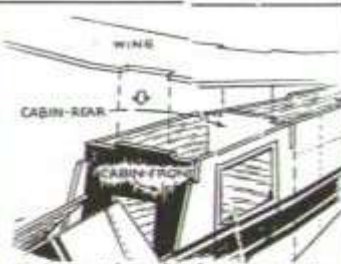
Follow the directions step by step. A few straight pins will be useful for pinning parts together while drying. Use ordinary fast-drying model airplane or clear household cement—available at any 10c store, druggist's, hardware store or grocer's.



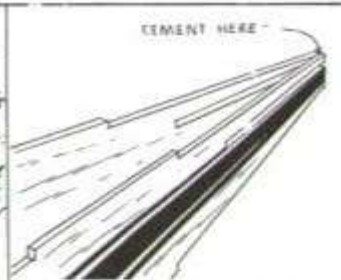
1. Remove all the parts carefully from the diecut sheets.



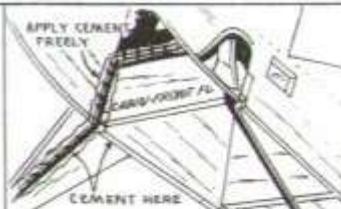
2. Gently bend the sides and bottom of the fuselage (body) along the score marks. Bend away from printed side. Bend along edge of a table.



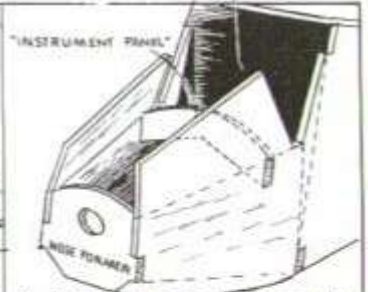
3. Cement the cabin-front and cabin-rear formers between the fuselage sides, then cement the wing on top.



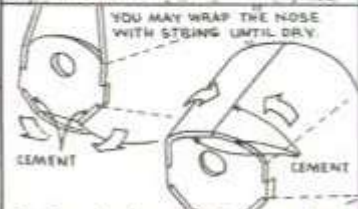
4. Cement rear ends of fuselage together.



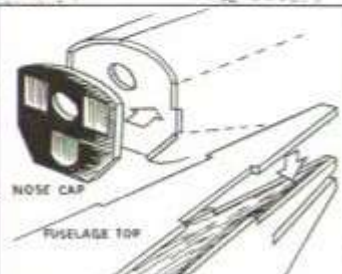
5. Cement landing gear wire against cabin-front former, then cement the landing gear struts onto both wire and fuselage.



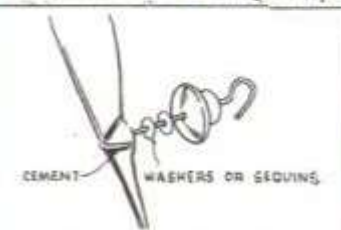
6. Cement the nose former and the instrument panel in place.



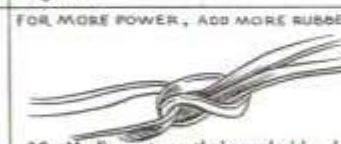
7. Cement the lower nose flaps against the nose former, and then cement the upper nose flaps down, moistening both sides well to aid in curving them.



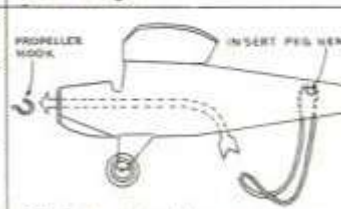
8. Cement the nose cap and the fuselage top piece in place.



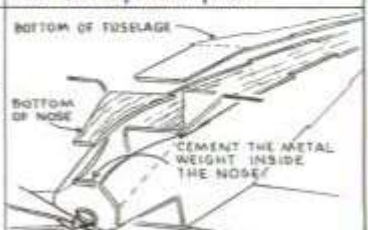
9. Insert the wire propeller shaft through the nose button, washers, and propeller. Bend the end over, and cement it to the propeller.



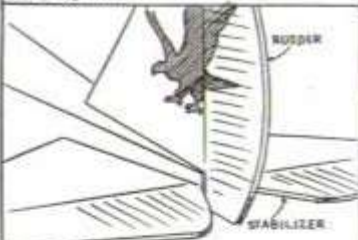
10. Medium strength household rubber bands will make a good rubber motor in the event defense shortages have eliminated them from these kits. Loop them together as shown, until long enough to reach from front to rear without stretching.



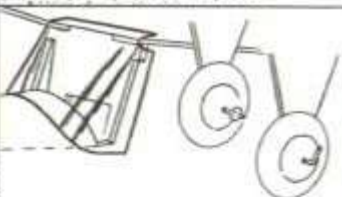
11. Fasten the rubber motor at rear with wooden peg through holes in sides. Slip the other end through the formers, out the nose, and hook on the propeller assembly.



12. Cement the fuselage bottom and bottom of the nose in place. Moisten nose piece on printed side to aid in curving it.

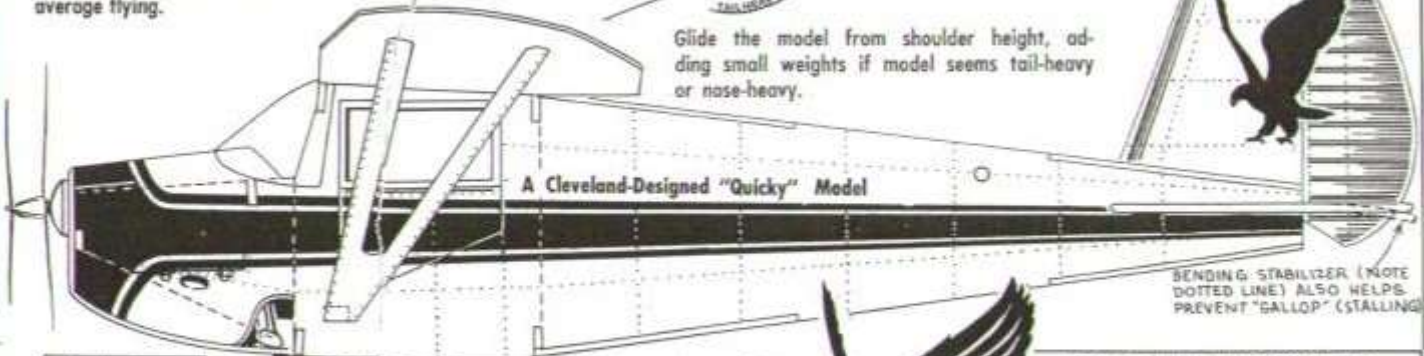


13. Cement the stabilizer and rudder in place, making sure the rudder is centered, and is on straight.



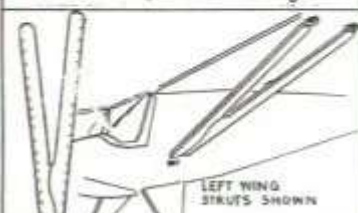
14. Cement windshield in place, slip on the wheels, and apply a gob of cement to the ends of the wire, or bend up the ends, to hold the wheels on.

If the rubber motor breaks from overwinding, a small hole can be cut at the rear of the fuselage bottom, to aid in removing the twisted rubber. Use 150 to 300 winds for average flying.

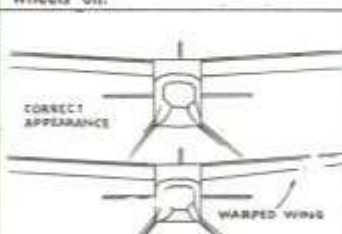


A Cleveland-Designed "Quicky" Model

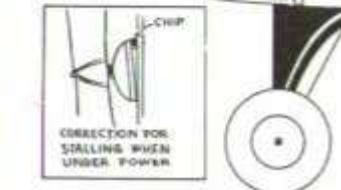
Glide the model from shoulder height, adding small weights if model seems tail-heavy or nose-heavy.



15. Cement the two pairs of wing struts together along the "S" curve. Cement them in place on the plane, but check for wing warps before the cement dries.



16. If warps are present, slide the wing struts in their slots until the warp is corrected, pinning them there until cement dries.



Wind up the propeller (clockwise as seen from the front) about 50 turns for testing, and launch it gently, straight ahead. If the model tends to nose up into a "stall", a small chip of wood cemented behind the nose button as shown, will direct the propeller's pull downward and overcome this.



A CLEVELAND-DESIGNED "Quicky" FLYING MODEL
ASSEMBLE IT IN ONLY 30 MINUTES!
Q-106 LUSCOMBE SILVAIRE

ENGINEERED TO FLY SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET BY AMERICA'S MASTER MODEL DESIGNERS "SINCE 1914"
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CLEVELAND 3, OHIO, U. S. A.

LUSCOMBE
SILVAIRE

18"

NO CUTTING, NO COVERING,
NO PAINTING TO DO
JUST ASSEMBLE AND FLY!



A CLEVELAND

"Quicky"

FLIGHT
ENGINEER
MODEL

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