

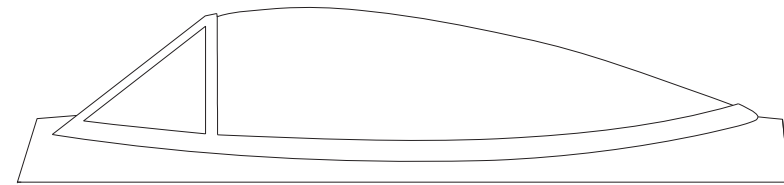
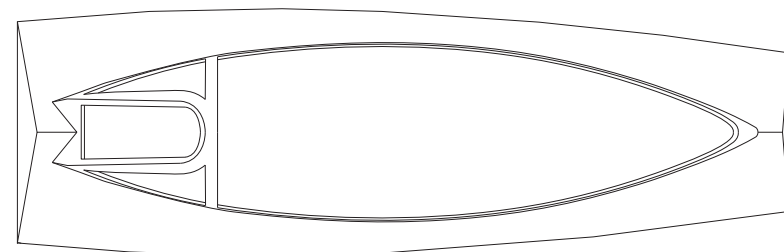
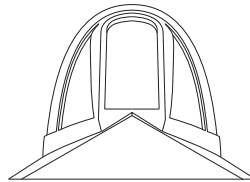
This model is intended to be Hi-Start launched. For that reason the parts should be 1/16" thick as was the case for the original kit. Since these layouts are intended to be printed on 1/32" balsa, a second layer for each part has been provided. For the fuselage pieces the layer that will be inside does not have any graphics, just an outline.

If iron-on transfer paper will be used to transfer the graphics to balsa sheet, use 1/16" balsa and skip the second layer parts. For this model the iron-on transfer paper method is probably the best to use. Select relatively light balsa, 6.5 to 7.25 lb/ft³.

General Notes:

1. The original kit shows the wing to have no camber. To increase the span wise bending strength, it is suggested that some camber be added to each wing panel. That can be done by warping the panels or adding a mid span rib to each panel.

2. The plan does not show a Center of Gravity (CG) location. The proof model built from these drawings glides well with the CG located 2 1/4" back from the wing center section leading edge.



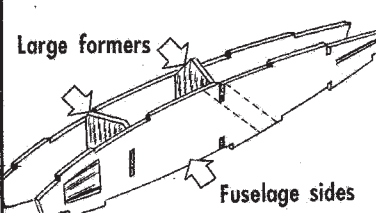
Canopy Mold

Cleveland Quicky F-86

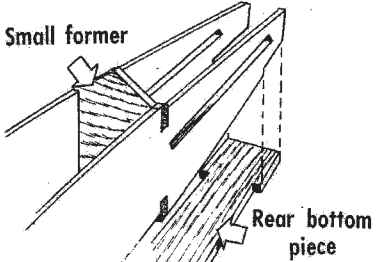
Follow the directions step by step. Use a fast-drying model airplane or household cement for assembly. A few pins and some string are useful in holding parts together until the cement dries.



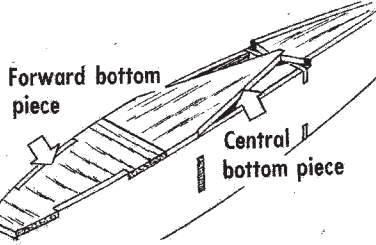
1. Remove all the parts carefully from the diecut sheets.



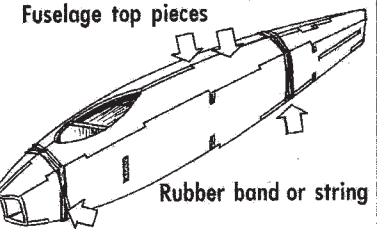
2. Cement the two large fuselage (body) formers in place in their notches between the fuselage sides. The printed surfaces of the fuselage sides must face outward.



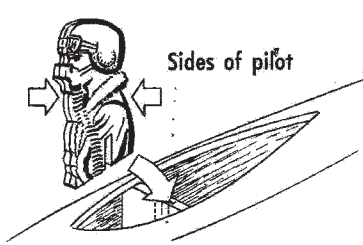
3. Cement the small rear fuselage former in place, then cement the rear bottom piece to the fuselage.



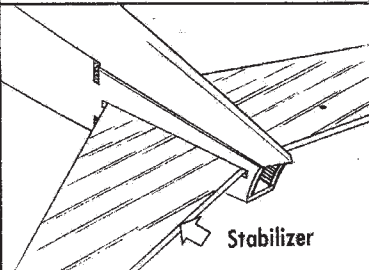
4. Cement the central and forward sections of the bottom in place. The central piece fits in the notch in the rear piece.



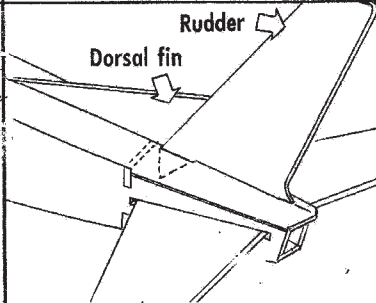
5. Cement the fuselage top pieces in place. They can be held until dry with string or rubber bands around the fuselage.



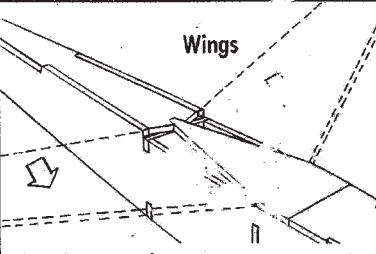
6. Cement the sides of the "pilot" together, then cement him on top of the front former, in the center of the cockpit opening.



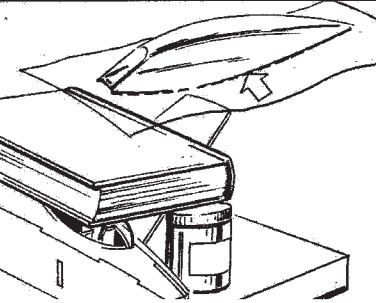
7. Slip the stabilizer (horizontal tail) in its slots, then cement it in place.



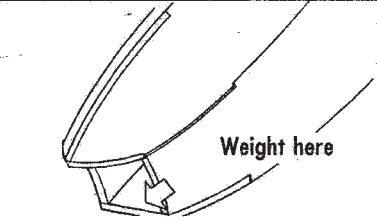
8. Cement the rudder and dorsal fin (thin triangular piece) in place.



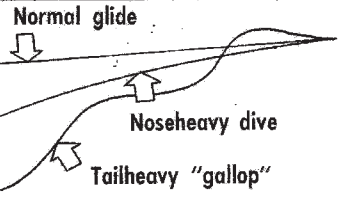
9. Cement the wings against the bottom of the fuselage, in the triangular spaces next to the central bottom piece.



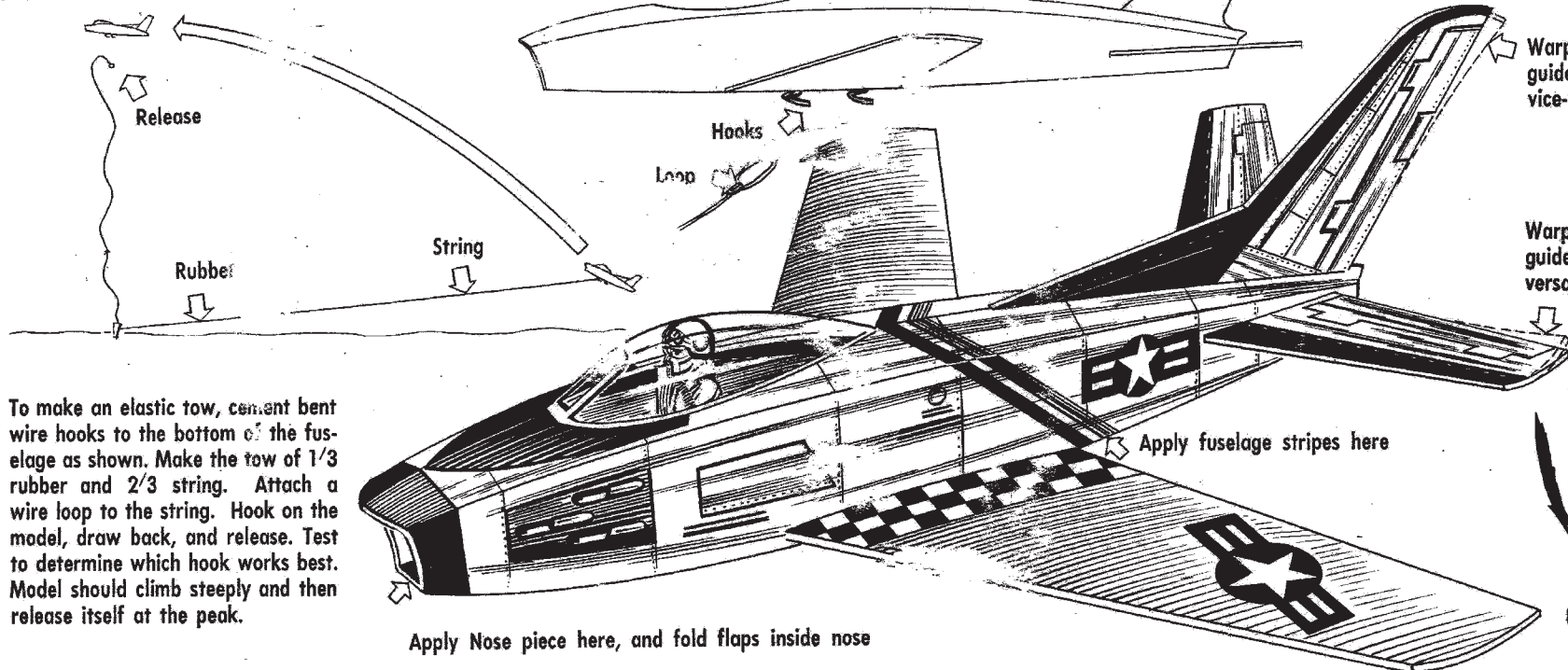
10. Scissor out the celluloid bubble canopy if not already done.



11. Sandpaper corners and joints if desired, then cement weights inside the nose until model balances level when supported by fingers under the forward wing tips.



12. To test the "Sabre", glide it gently from shoulder height, aiming downward a little. Add small weights if model is off balance (see above).



To make an elastic tow, cement bent wire hooks to the bottom of the fuselage as shown. Make the tow of 1/3 rubber and 2/3 string. Attach a wire loop to the string. Hook on the model, draw back, and release. Test to determine which hook works best. Model should climb steeply and then release itself at the peak.

Warping rear of rudder to the left guides the model to the left, and vice-versa.

Warping rear of stabilizer upward guides the model upward, and vice-versa.

Apply U.S. insignia to both sides of fuselage
Apply U.S. insignia to top left and bottom right wing.

Apply Nose piece here, and fold flaps inside nose

Apply fuselage stripes here



A CLEVELAND-DESIGNED
Quickly FLYING MODEL
ASSEMBLE IT IN ONLY 30 MINUTES!
NORTH AMERICAN F-86 SABRE

ENGINEERED TO FLY SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET
BY AMERICA'S MASTER MODEL DESIGNERS "SINCE 1919"
COPYRIGHT 1952 BY CLEVELAND MODEL & SUPPLY CO.
CLEVELAND 2, OHIO, U. S. A.

