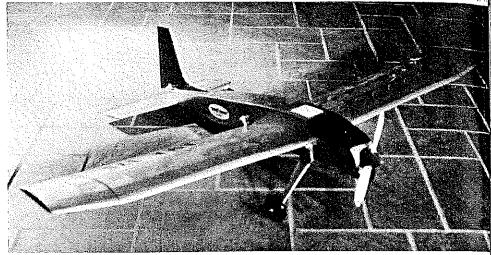
Glow engine fliers who have been thinking of giving **Electrics a try may** find this one to be iust the model they are looking for. Its for Astro Cobalt 05 direct drive and three-channel controls. Joe Beshar



Model has nice proportions which result in clean airflow and good performance. Though con-struction is basically square and easy to build, the completed appearance is rather appealing.

Electrocuto

MANY RC ENTHUSIASTS are expressing an interest in getting involved in the quiet revolution of controlled model aviation-the move to Electric flight. In part because of my work with the FAI and CIAM Subcommittees-I chaired the U.S.A. Team Selection Committee and was a Jury member at the U.S. Team Selection Finals for the first F3E World Championships-a number of modelers have approached me with the question of how to get started in Electrics.

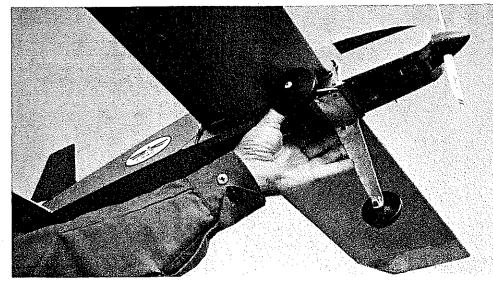
Often a newcomer who is looking for specific references and information receives only generalities rather than definitive answers. That's not difficult to understand. The profusion of hardware available for Electrics can be confusing in itself, while the increasing availability of improved products associated with Electric flight in the past few years has added to the bewilderment. The progress in motors and batteries has been nothing short of dramatic. Electric RC flight is meeting the challenge of noise abatement head-on, leaving the flier of glow plug engines still grappling with sound levels that often are unacceptably high.

Because it's a proven entity, the Electrocutor is a reliable choice for entering the world of Electrics. It's an RC model for all you glow plug drivers who are eager to give the quieter airplanes a try, an Electric that combines great character with (if you'll pardon the expression) sound performance.

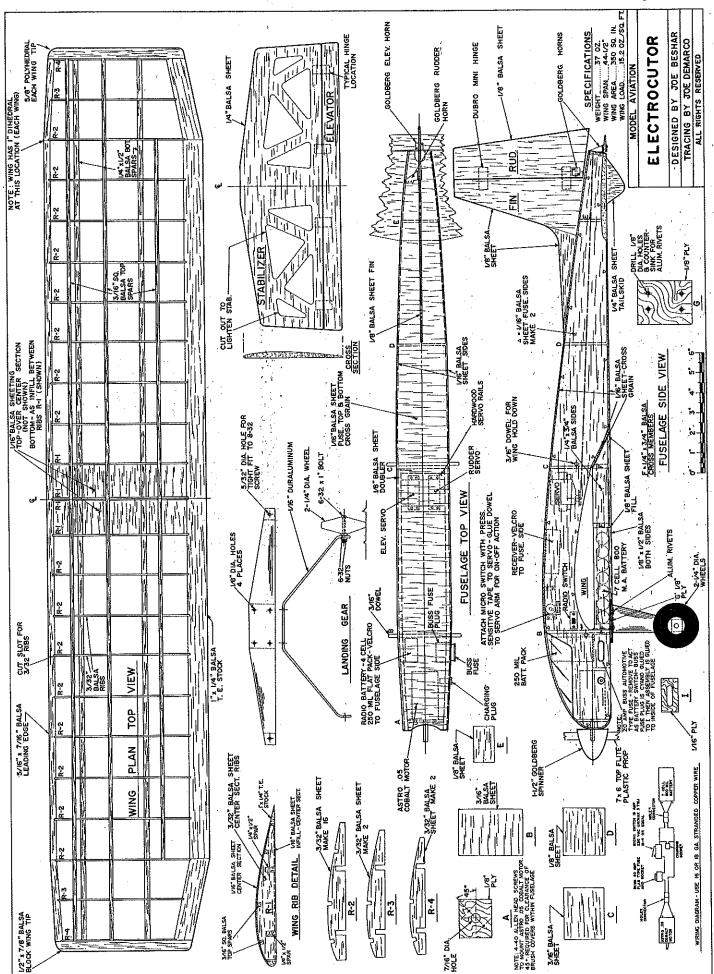
The Electrocutor is powered by the Astro Flight .05 cobalt direct-drive motor, turns a 7 x 6 Top Flite plastic prop, and uses a 7cell 800-mil battery. For safety, a pullout 20-amp flag-type car fuse is used in the motor circuit in lieu of a conventional on/off switch. The fuse plugs into the outside of the airplane so that the modeler can easily observe whether the motor circuit is completed and the model ready to fly. It's a dualpurpose fuse; when removed, it serves as

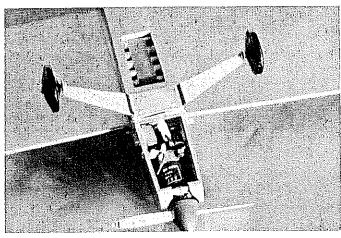


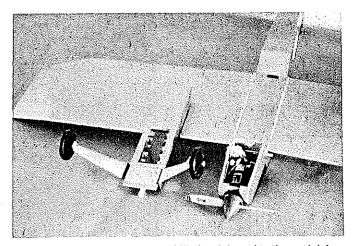
Author/designer Joe Beshar holds the Electrocutor ready for a flight. A bit of fuselage and the landing gear beneath the wing provide for ease of hand launching the almost-low-wing model.



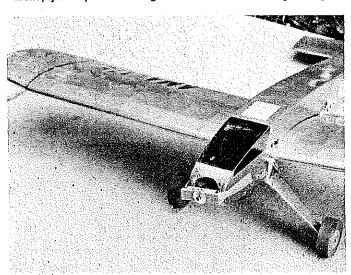
This is how you hold the model for hand launching. Ventilated motor battery box and landing gear module (the heavy part) is held on with rubberbands for isolation and shock absorption.

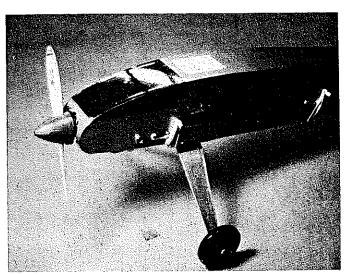




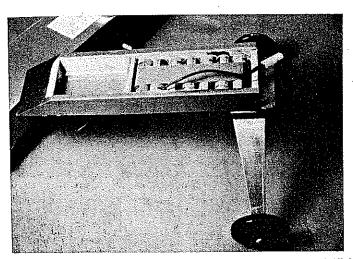


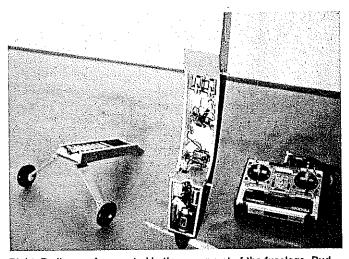
Views of the underside with the module both assembled and removed. Landing gear is bent from dural; it is drilled and riveted to the module's front plywood plate. Rear angle of the module and mating fuselage cutout, together with rubberband mounting, allow sliding in a hard landing.





Left: The Electrocutor fitted with a Sonic-Tronics 7¾ x 4½ folding prop. Beshar says it improves performance compared to a 7 x 6 plastic prop he was using, and it runs more quietly. Right: In this view you can see how the module mounting works without the wing being in the way. Note the flag-type fuse mount (fuse removed) just ahead of the front rubberband. Fuse also serves as a handy on-off power safety switch.

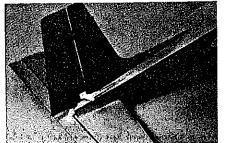




Left: Motor battery module is constructed to hold seven 800 mAh NI-Cds. Right: Radio gear is mounted in the upper part of the fuselage. Rudder and elevator servos are mounted on cross beams. Motor control servo with microswitch and the receiver battery are mounted with Velcro.

the off position. Its ease of replacement is another advantage.

Due to their weight and resultant high wing loadings, Electric models are prone to hard landings. Although simple in construction, the Electrocutor is designed to cope with that drawback. Its modular design makes it particularly resistive to the shock



of hard landings as well as to the abuse of normal operation. The considerable mass of the landing gear and battery pack are housed in a compartment which is held fast by rub-

Continued on page 184

Elevator horn is located on the top surface. Pushrod comes out through the fuselage rear.



The U.S. team had Carl Dodge using his home-made .15. This was the only rear-rotor engine at the world champs and was machined from bar stock. Beautiful workmanship! Carl is a very meticulous individual, and his work exhibits this. His engine uses a unique sleeve-within-a-sleeve cylinder concept. This makes it easier to machine the bypass passages for the engine.

In another photo you should check all the numbers written on the scratchpad that Carl wrote down for Pitskalev when they had an engine tear-



down session. This should be self-explanatory.

The remainder of the U.S. team had Newton and Nightingale using engines fabricated from Moki S12 engine crankcases with all other parts machined by Jim Nightingale.

The Chinese were using their copies of the Rossi MK 3 engine in all of their Speed models. The highest speed attained by this team was 281.25km/hr. by Ding Yibo.

The interest shown for FAI Speed in the U.S. is terrible. There are only five or six competitive FAI Speed fliers in the entire country. Why do we bother to compete in this event when the interest is not there? The question asked by many modelers concerning our continued participation in FAI CL Speed World Championship competition is, "Why waste AMA's dollars to sponsor a team when this money could be used toward reducing our AMA dues?"

What do YOU think?

Electrocutor/Beshar

Continued from page 82

berbands and thus completely isolated from the fuselage and primary structure. The elasticity of the rubberbands also helps the landing gear-battery pack module to absorb the impact of a hard landing.

The Electrocutor's midwing configuration is fairly unique, most Electrics being of high-wing configuration. The polyhedral wing provides exceptional stability that will be readily recognized when you fly the model. The aircraft is very responsive to the controls, giving it outstanding flight characteristics and making it an ideal first-time Electric RC model.

As with any Electric model, it's vital that the motor battery be charged properly to full capacity. For general, everyday flying, I find an automatic reversing charger the best way to go. With the Electrocutor, this type of charger yields more than adequate power for flight maneuverability as well as for takeoff. Three servos are employed for the controls: motor on/off, rudder, and elevator. A 250-mil radio receiver power supply battery is used.

Much has been done to reduce the flight weight of Electric models, but further reductions are necessary. With the aggressive technology being pursued by industry, I am confident that this will be achieved before very long. I think we're on the doorstep of a future in which the full excitement of Electric flight can be realized.

Fuselage. The primary construction material for the fuselage is $\frac{1}{16}$ sheet balsa. On the plan, triangular symbols are used to indicate the side templates. Cut formers B, C, D, and E from $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. balsa as shown. Former A is cut and drilled for mounting the Astro Flight 05 motor. Position the side templates and formers over the top view of the plan, and glue the formers with cyanoacrylate (CyA) or epoxy, as desired.

Sheet the top of the model with ½6 balsa cross grained as shown. The bottom is left unsheeted for now, so that control pushrods

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can be easily installed later. Install the 3/16-in. dowels for the rubberbands that will attach the wing and module.

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Cut the fuse socket mounting plate 'I' and the radio switch from 1/16 plywood, and install at the location shown. Cut two servo mounts from 1/6 x 1/6-in. hardwood, and glue in place. Attach the microswitch to the side of the motor servo with pressure-sensitive tape. Glue the 1/8-in.-dia. dowel extension, which permits on/off motor control via the microswitch, as shown. Mount the switch and servo assembly with pressuresensitive tape.

The radio receiver and 250-mil radio battery pack are mounted in the fuselage with Velcro. Mount the rudder and elevator servos with wood screws appropriate to the type of servo being used.

Build the battery and landing gear module. The side and cross members are made of ¼ x ¾-in. balsa. Plank the bottom of the module with \%-in. balsa strips and balsa sheet, and use 1/8-in. plywood for the landing gear base. Drill as shown for the landing gear rivets. The landing gear is constructed of 1/16 dural aluminum, bent and drilled as indicated. Assemble the landing gear to the bottom plate by peaning 1/8-in. rivets through the landing gear member and the 1/k-in. plywood bottom.

Cut out the rudder and elevator from

and horns at the locations shown. The hinges are glued with CyA after covering the mod-

Cut a slot at the top of the fuselage, glue the rudder assembly in place, then glue the elevator to the bottom cutout of the original template. Align the elevator and rudder for Sullivan-type pushrods, punching 3/16-in. holes through formers C, D, and E, as applicable, for attachment of the pushrods to the horns and servo arms. CyA, sprinkled with baking powder, is used to glue the pushrods (which have been roughened) to the formers. If desired, the 21/4-in. wheels may be turned from balsa, with drilled dowel bushings at the axle location. Otherwise, the wheels may be purchased.

Sheet the bottom of the fuselage with 1/16 balsa. Install the charging plug, and wire the electric motor circuit.

Wing, rudder, and elevator. The wing leading edges are made from \% x \%6-in. balsa, the trailing edges from ¼ x 1-in. balsa. Each is slotted for 3/2-in. ribs as

Cut the ribs from 3/12-in, balsa (the center ribs 1, 1A, 2, 2A, the main ribs, and two each of tip ribs 11 and 12). Pin the slotted leading and trailing edges to the plan with 21/4 x 21/2-in. spars. Assemble and glue all the ribs, with the exception of 1, 1A, and 10.

Taper and fit the leading edge, trailing edge, and spars at location 10, and develop the % in. of tip polyhedral. Position the No. 10 rib at both sides of the wing, and glue. Taper and fit the leading edge, trailing edge, and spars as necessary at the center section to accommodate 1 in. of dihedral. Glue ribs 1 and 1A in place.

Install the three \(^1_{16}\)-in.-sq. top spars, fitting them as necessary. Use 1/16 balsa sheet for the center section of the wing between ribs 2 and 3A as shown on the plan. Glue the ½ x % x 7-in. balsa tip blocks in position. Plane, trim, and sand the trailing and leading edges, tip blocks, spars, and sheeting as necessary to create the airfoil illustrated.

I covered the prototype with MonoKote, which has served very satisfactorily.

Once completed, your Electrocutor should provide a terrific excuse to join the quiet revolution of Electric flight. I trust you'll find the model as enjoyable as I have.

Mile Square/Oldenkamp

Continued from page 100

blanch at this latter method, but it's arguably justified by the increasing difficulty of accumulating Scale judging points with today's escalating levels of craftsmanship and realism. On the other hand, plenty of traditional tissue and tissue-trimmed models were present, proving that while museumstyle building is an admirable goal it's not necessarily the only way to have fun in Scale!

1/8-in. and 1/4-in. balsa, respectively. Trim Almost all modern Flying Scale meets and sand the parts, and position the hinges have at least one adjunct or sport-type event