



Wright Flyer

The Wright Flyer is the aircraft built by the Wright brothers, Wilbur Wright and his younger brother Orville. The main wings were of biplane configuration, and it featured a gasoline engine and two 2.6m diameter propellers which were powered by a chain drive. It was revolutionary in the fact that it could hold a pilot, and it had a horizontal stabilizer in the front and a vertical stabilizer in the rear. The pilot could control the wings via a wire, and lay on his stomach to fly the plane. The plane saw its first successful flight in 1903, at Kitty Hawk in America's North Carolina, and the Wright Flyer is generally considered to hold the title of the first powered, piloted aircraft in the world.

This Papercraft Wright Flyer is about thirty four the size of the real wright flyer.

*This model was designed for Papercraft and may differ from the original in some respects.

■ Parts list (Assembly Instructions) : Eleven US letter sheets (No.1 ~ No.11)

■ No. of Parts: 127

*Build the model by carefully reading the Assembly Instructions, in the parts sheet page order.

Assembly Instructions



Mountain fold
Make a Mountain fold



Scissors line
Cut along the line



Valley fold
Make a Valley fold



Cut in Line
Cut along the red solid line



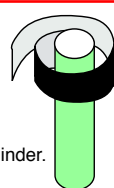
Completed parts become a cylinder
You may like to use a metal rod as a guide.



Layer wrapping (roll)
Wrap around and glue to the cylinder, to use as a glue tab



Wrap around and glue to the top of the cylinder.



How to make the cylinders

This craft involves making cylinders with diameters of 3 to 7mm, so it may be helpful to have some rods of sizes about 0.5mm thinner handy.



Guide rod

Glue tab notation key

Each glue tab has a symbol and number printed on it. Glue with in the same part.

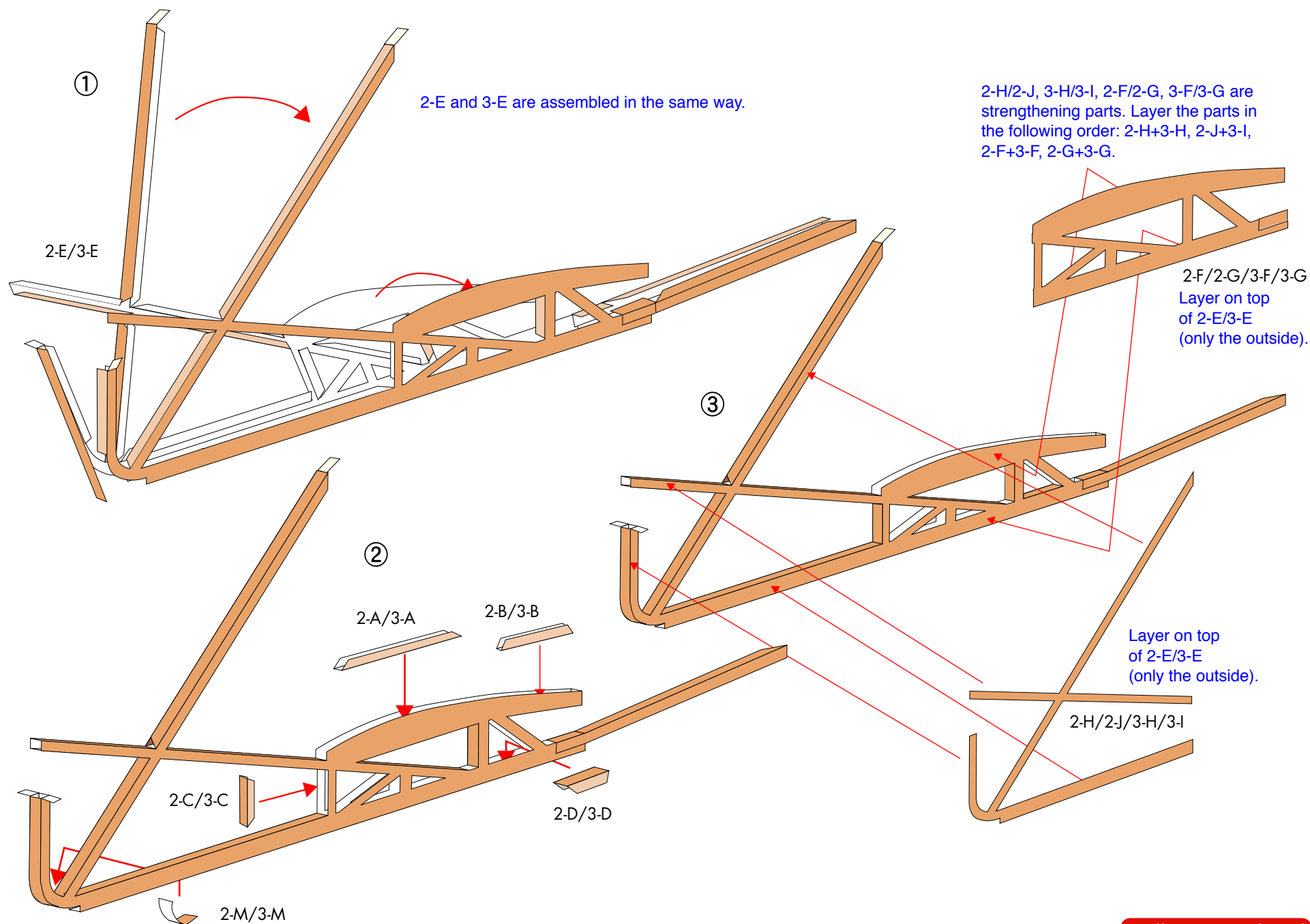


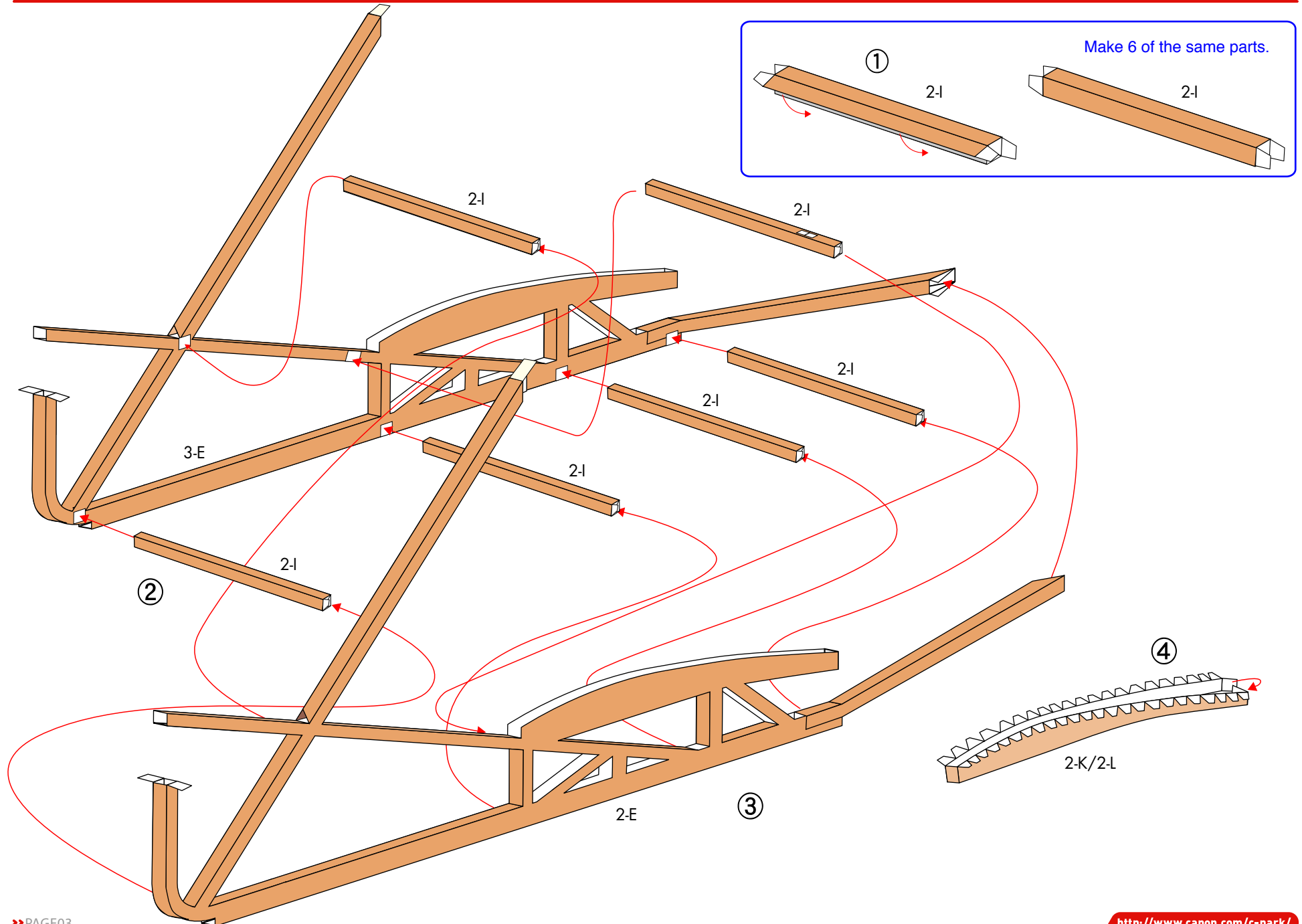
Glue

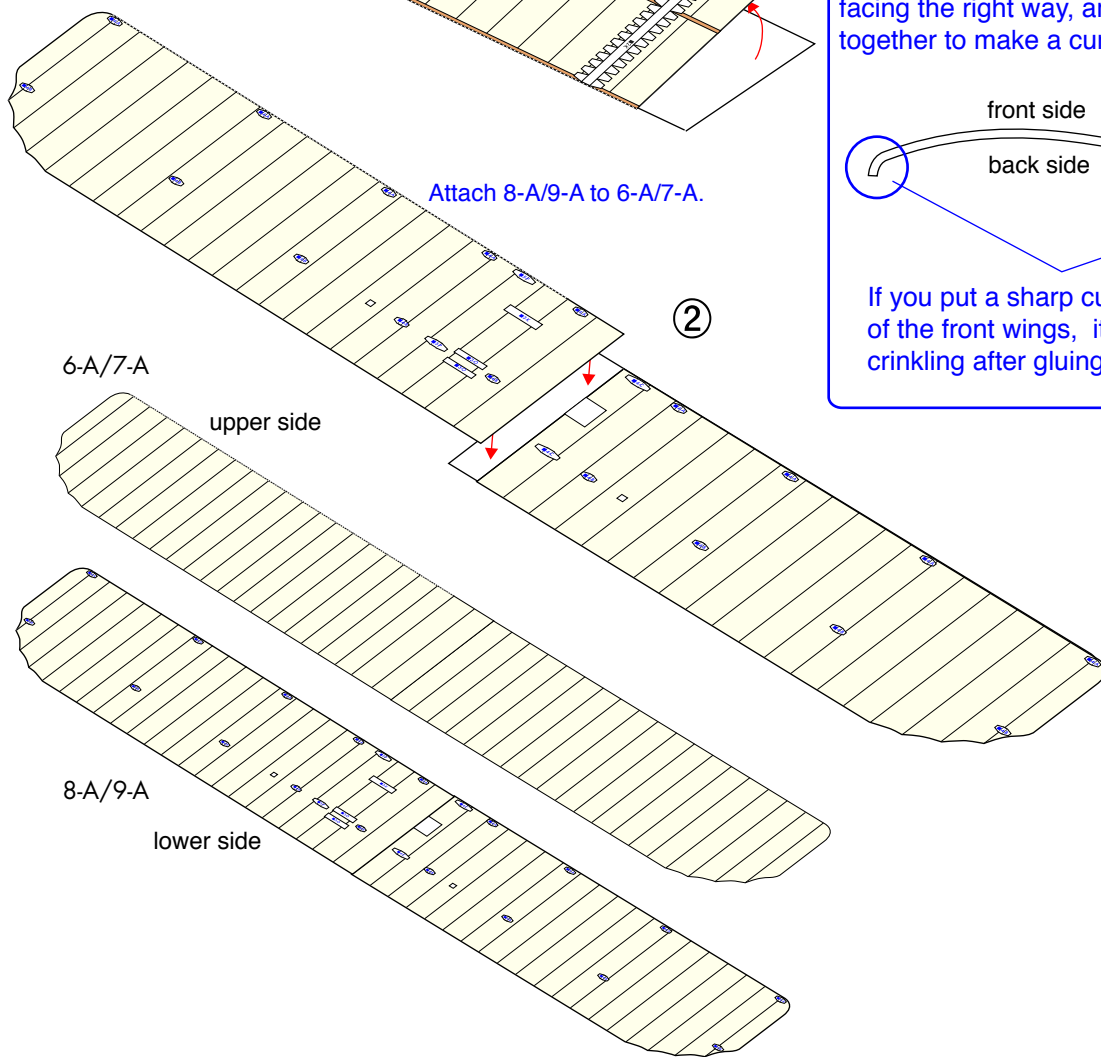
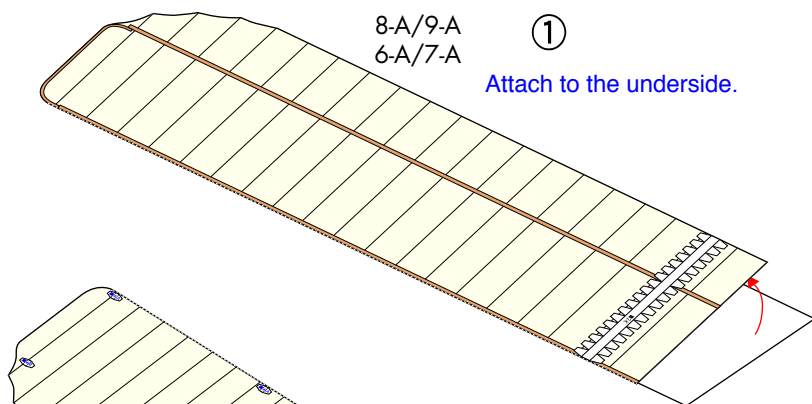


Trace along the folds with a ruler and a used pen (no ink) to get a sharper, easier fold.

Glue, scissors and other tools may be dangerous to young children so be sure to keep them out of the reach of young children.



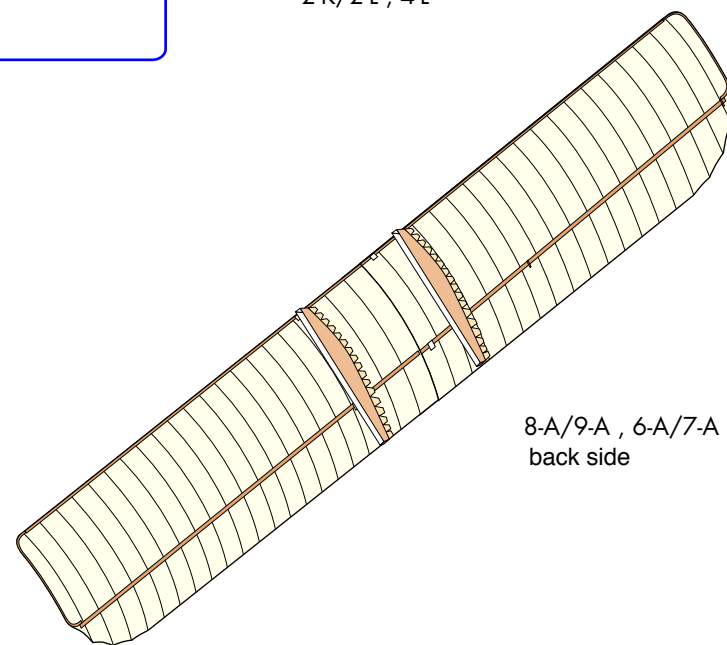
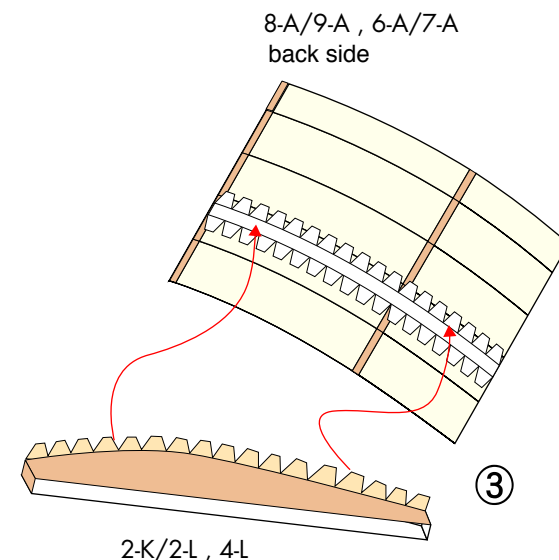


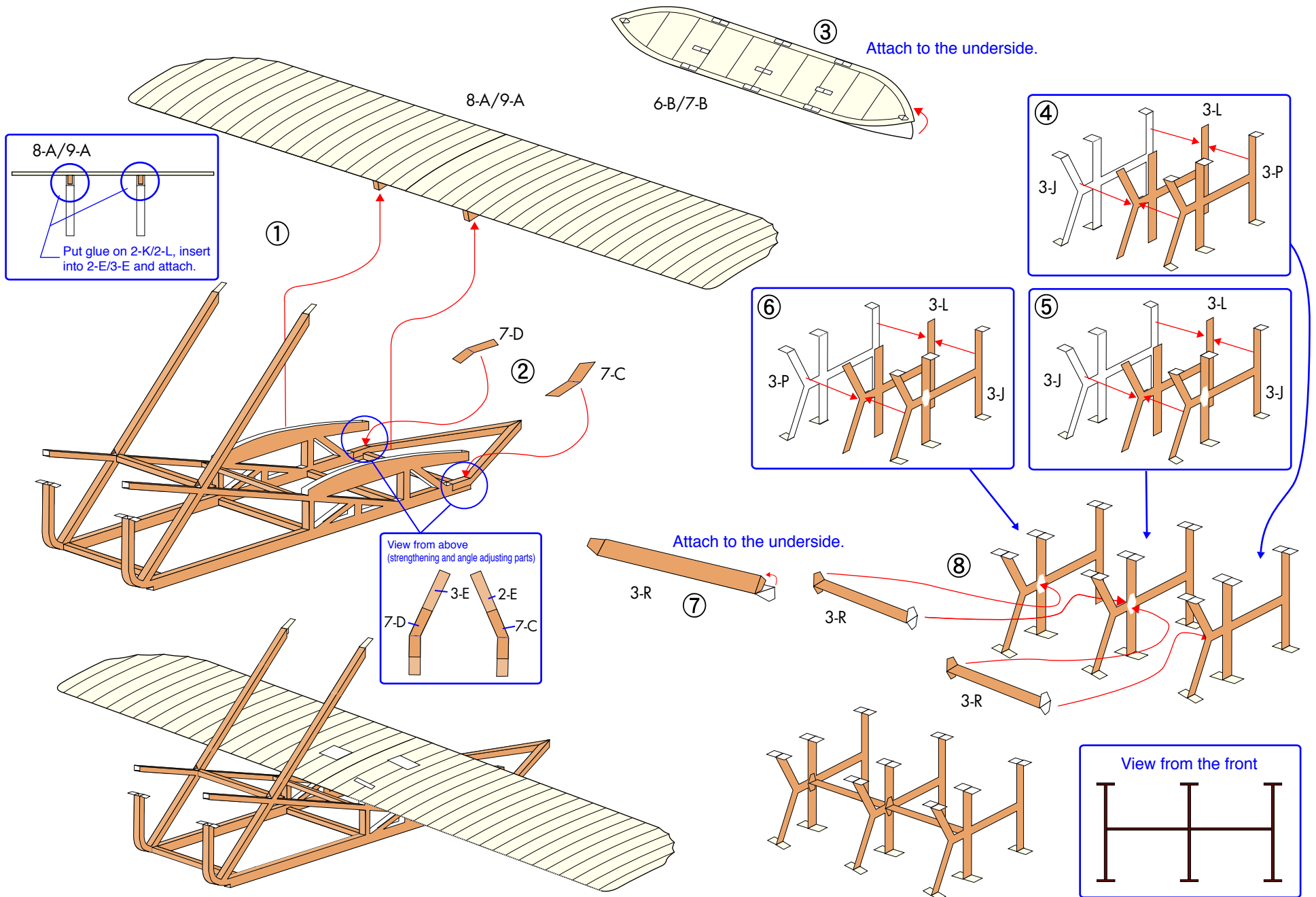


Check that the front and back sides are facing the right way, and glue 8-A/9-A together to make a curved shape.

front side
back side

If you put a sharp curl on the tips of the front wings, it will reduce crinkling after gluing.





After attaching 3-J to 6-B, attach 7-B.

1 Attach parts 3-N to the fuselage.

2 Glue at the reverse side.

3 Attach wing part 6-B to the fuselage.

4 Insert part 3-H inside the fuselage.

5 Glue part 3-O at the reverse side.

6 Attach part 3-K to the fuselage.

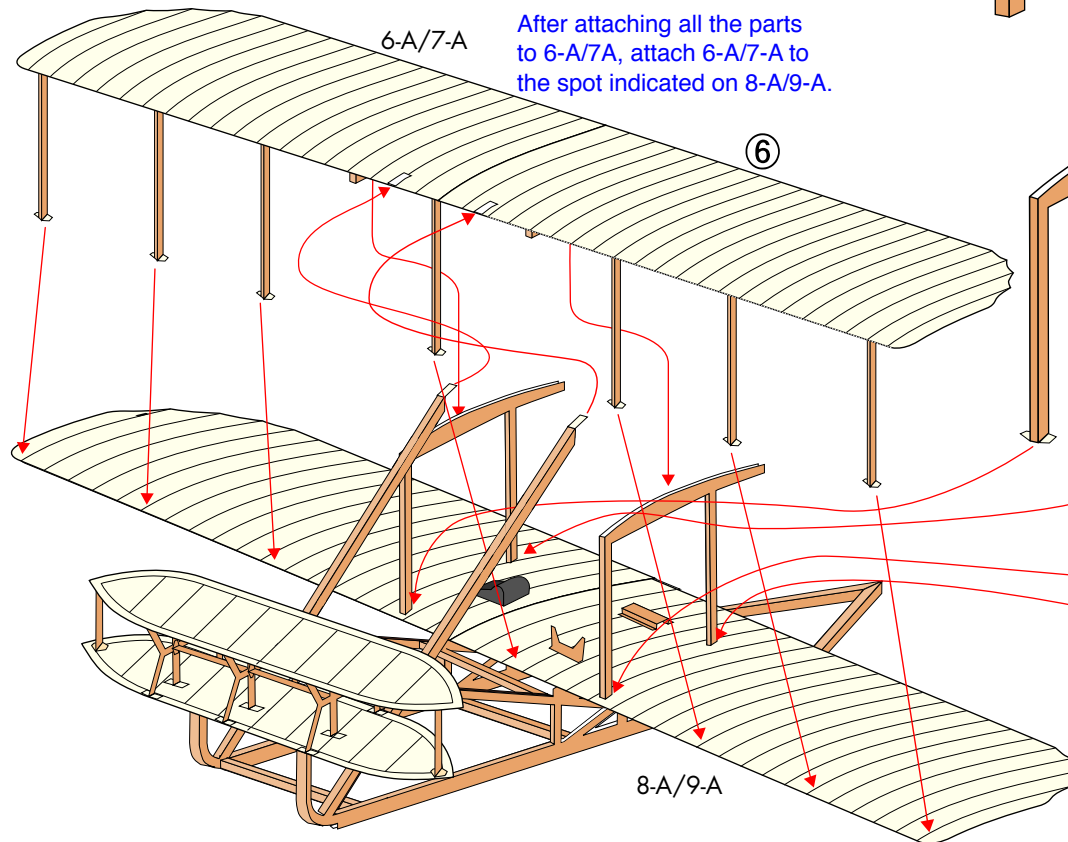
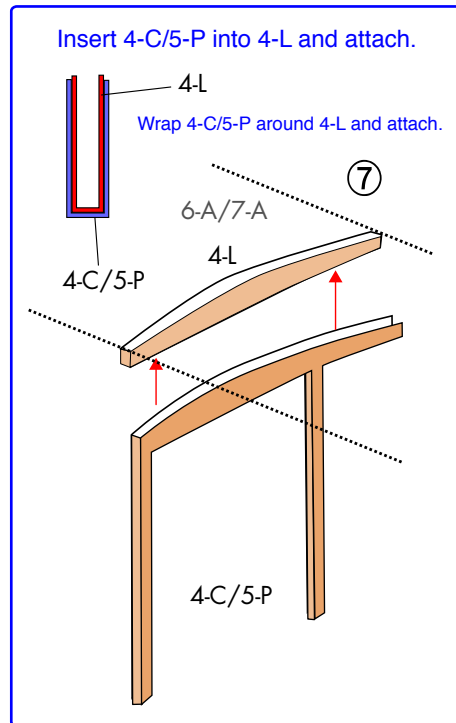
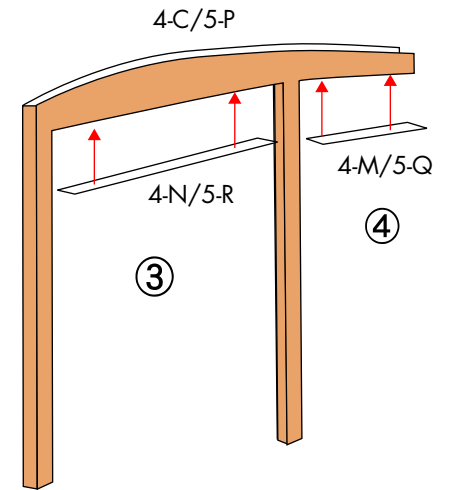
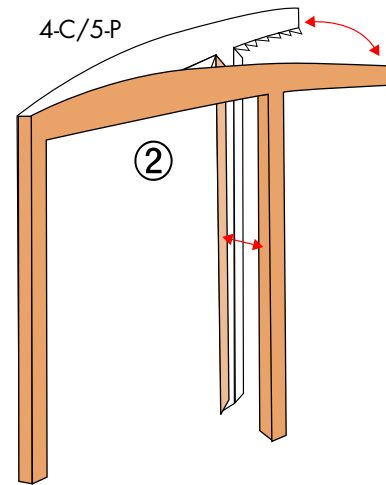
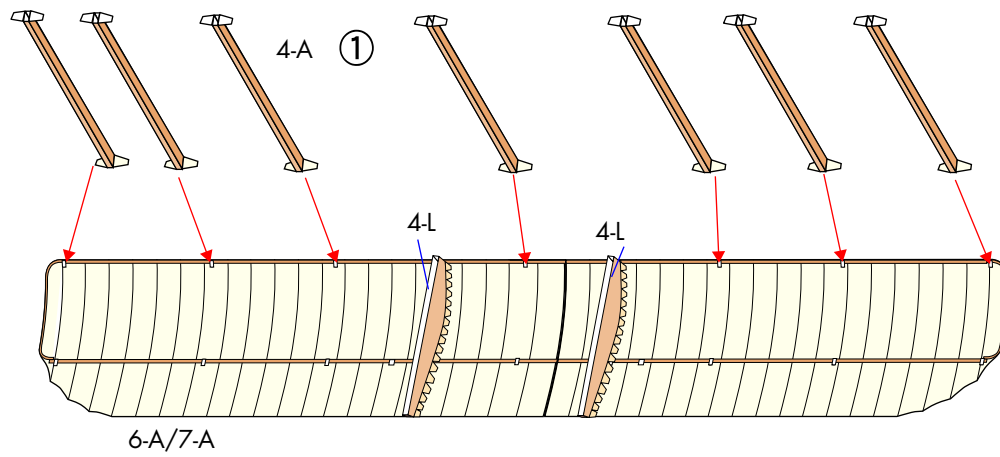
7 Glue part 4-O at the reverse side.

8 Attach parts 4-A and 4-B to the fuselage.

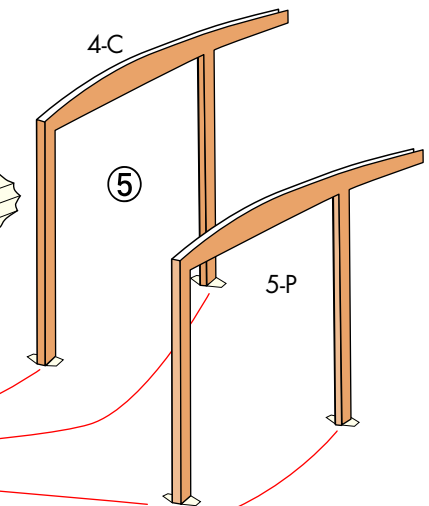
4-A and 4-B are different shapes. Be careful not to mix them up.

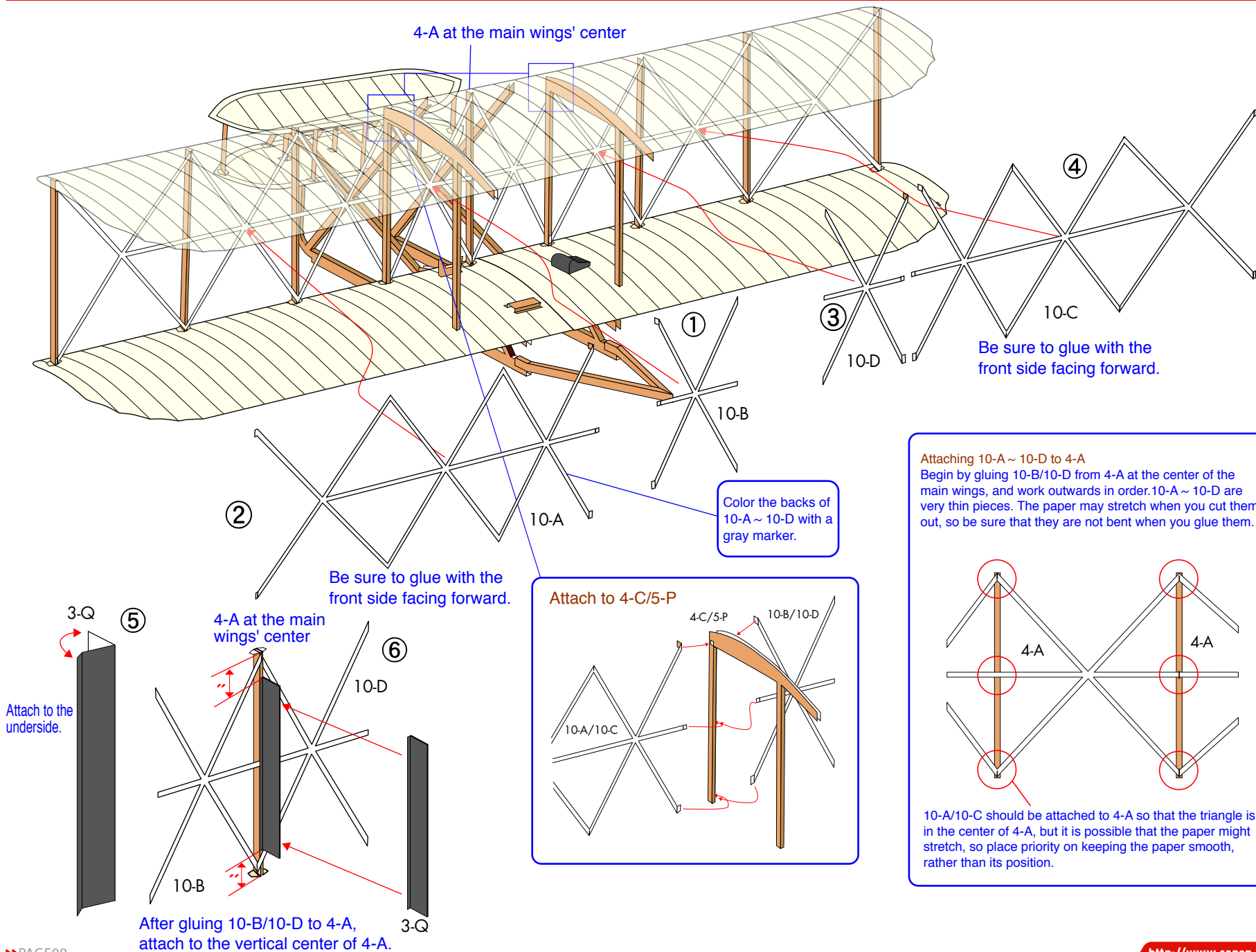
Side View: Attach front horizontal stabilizer 3-P and column support 2-E/3-E to the inside of 3-P and the top of column support 3-M.

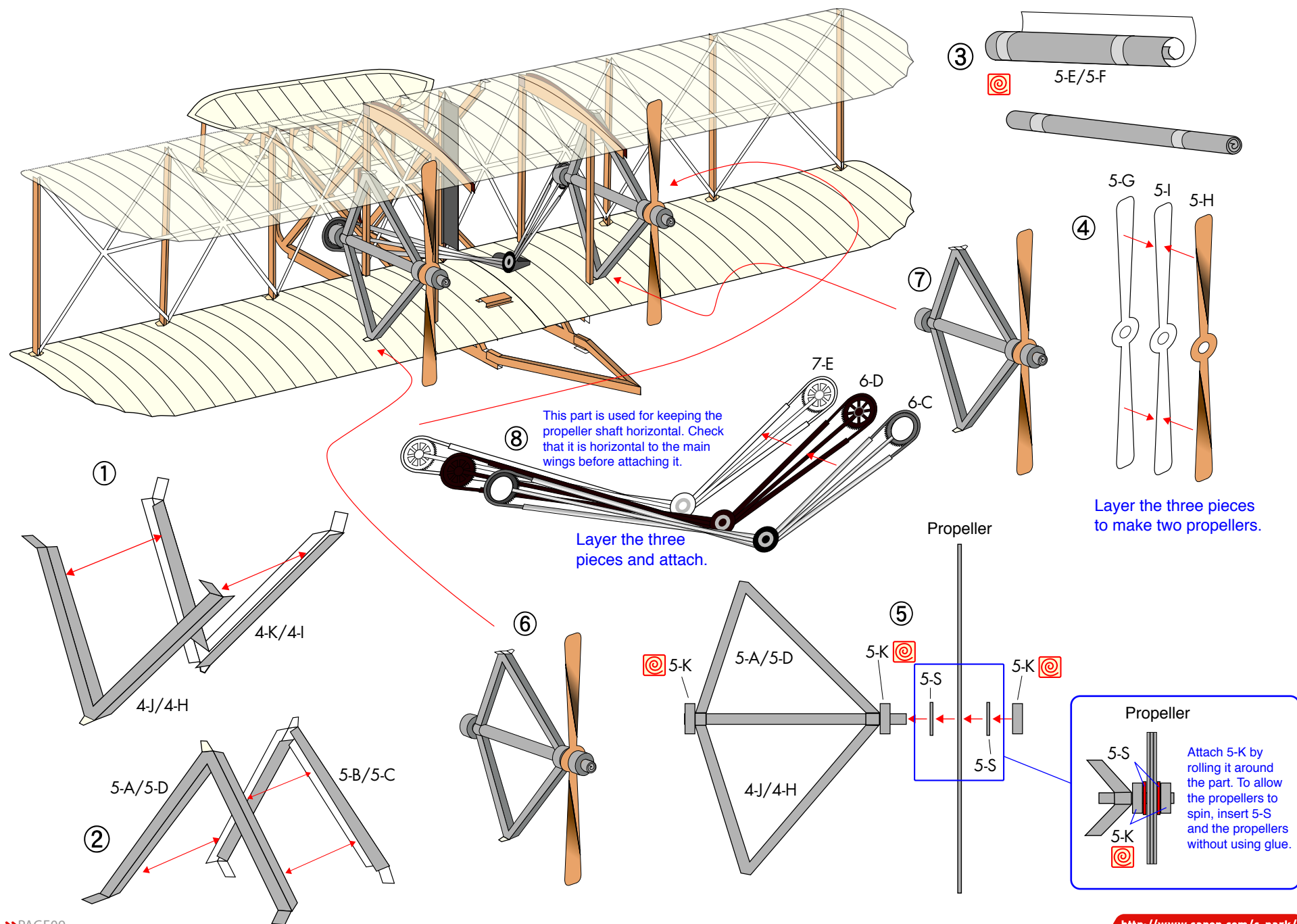
Front View: Shows the arrangement of parts 3-J, 3-P, 3-M, 3-N, and 2-E/3-E.

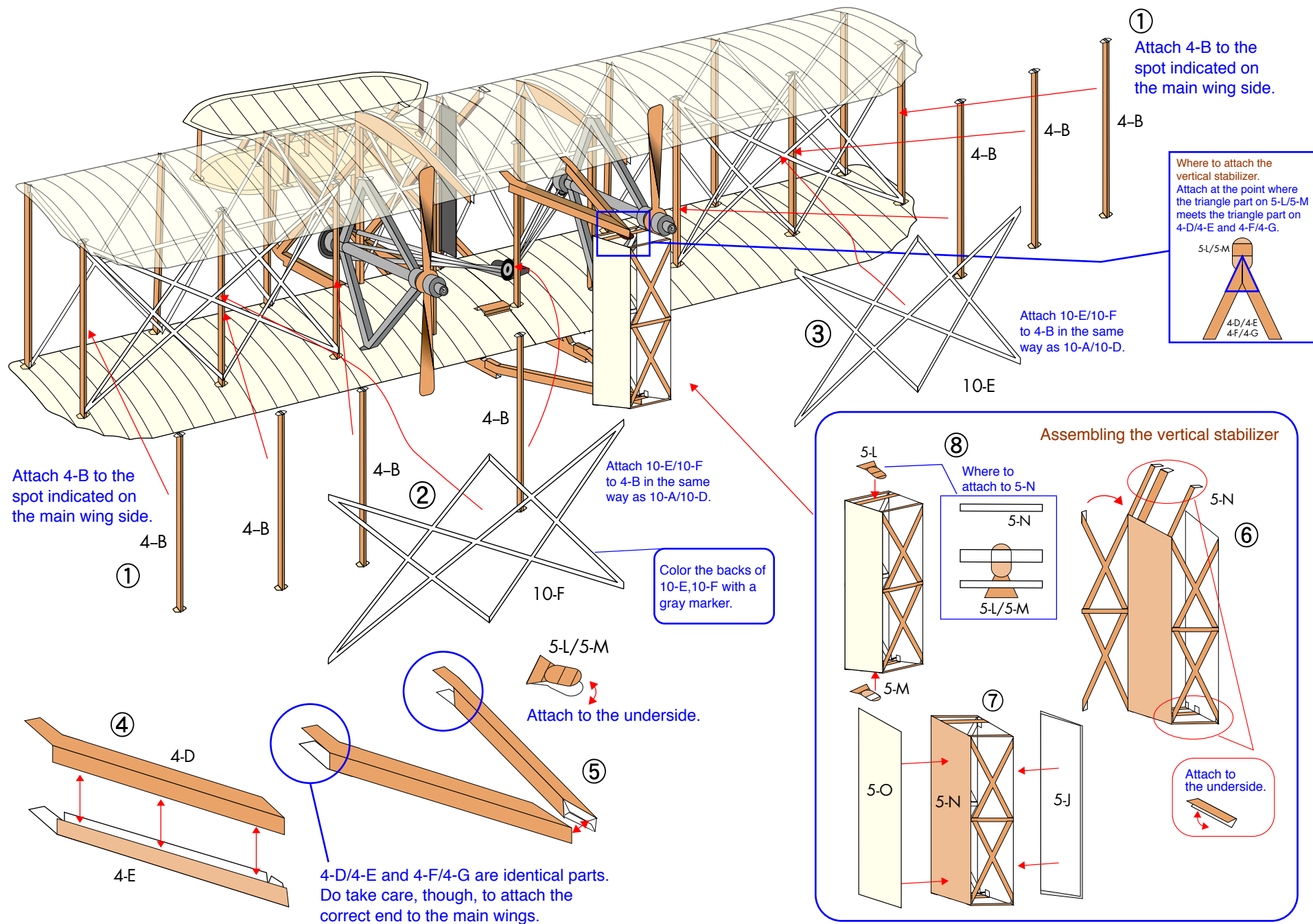


After attaching all the parts to 6-A/7-A, attach 6-A/7-A to the spot indicated on 8-A/9-A.









11-A Bend around to the back and attach to the rear.

1

11-D $\times 2$ **2**

11-A **11-D** **3**

4 Attach here. Attach the head. 11-B/11-C upper sides

5 9-B 9-C

6 Determine which position will allow the plane to balance, and place it on the stand (do not glue).

11-A

Complete!