

The landing gear will be installed later by notching out the bottom sheet over the are complete.

The top wings are built in the same manner except they have no landing gear blocks or airlorens. The pushrods are in- stalled behind the main spar and exit the bottom of the wing close to the tip. Sand blocks or airlorens. The pushrods are in- stalled behind the main spar and exit the bottom of the wing close to the tip. Sand

Slope of the front cut as shown in the section to allow for the alienon movement. Hinge the alienon close to the top surface and the alienon will be aligned with the pushrod previously installed.

allow for the aileron spar and leading edge

Next cut the ailerons away from the wing at the location shown and glue the ailerons to each end of the wing spar. Add the two $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch balasa aileron spars in place, capping off the wing opening. Add the two $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch balasa rib tips to each end of the opening. Cut down the remaining piece to shape.

הנחייה הינה מושגיה של מלחמתם

Check the control linkage for free movement, then glue the top skin in place. These are also made up of 1/16-inch balsa and glued together as were the bottom

op skin has been installed.

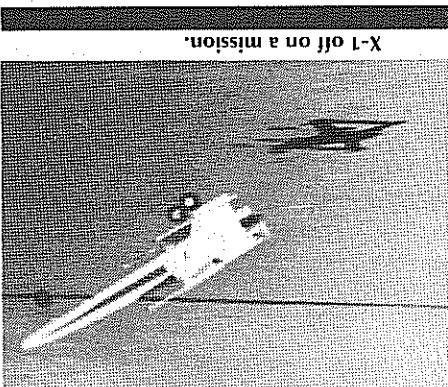
more installed in the ribs. Install the alienor crossbars or nylons with the rods exiting through the wing bottom. The alienor will be cut out of the wings later, after the

X-1 X-WING FIGHTER

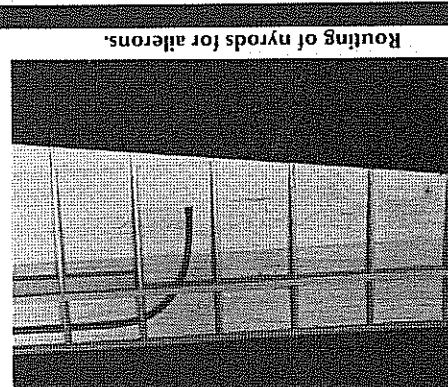
A black and white photograph of a white, four-armed robotic arm. The arm has a central gripper and circular sensors at the joints. It is positioned over a dark surface, with its arms spread out in a cross-like shape. The background is dark, making the white arm stand out.

by GENE KNIGHT

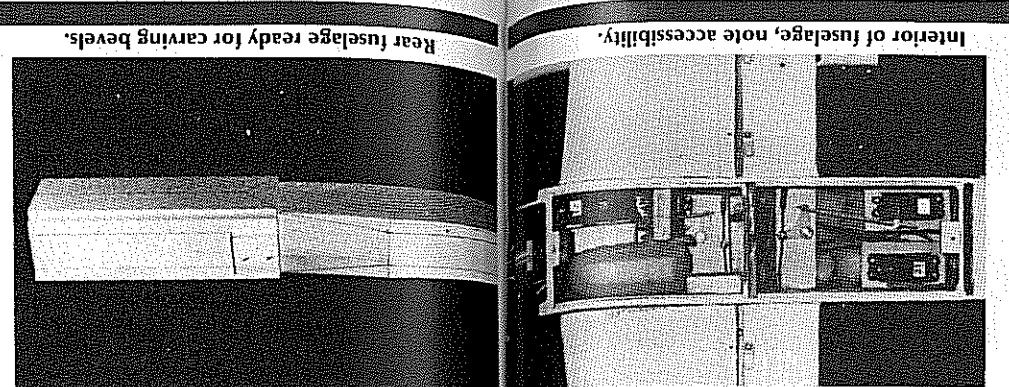
CONSTRUCTION



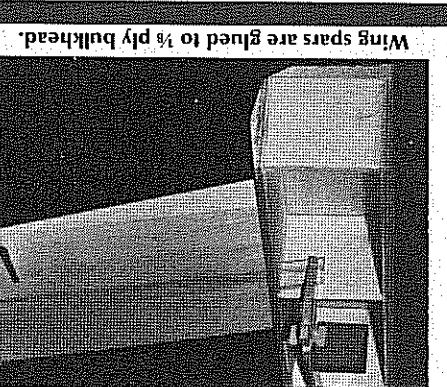
X-1 off on a mission.



Routing of nyrods for alberons.



Wing spars are glued to $\frac{1}{8}$ ply bulkhead.



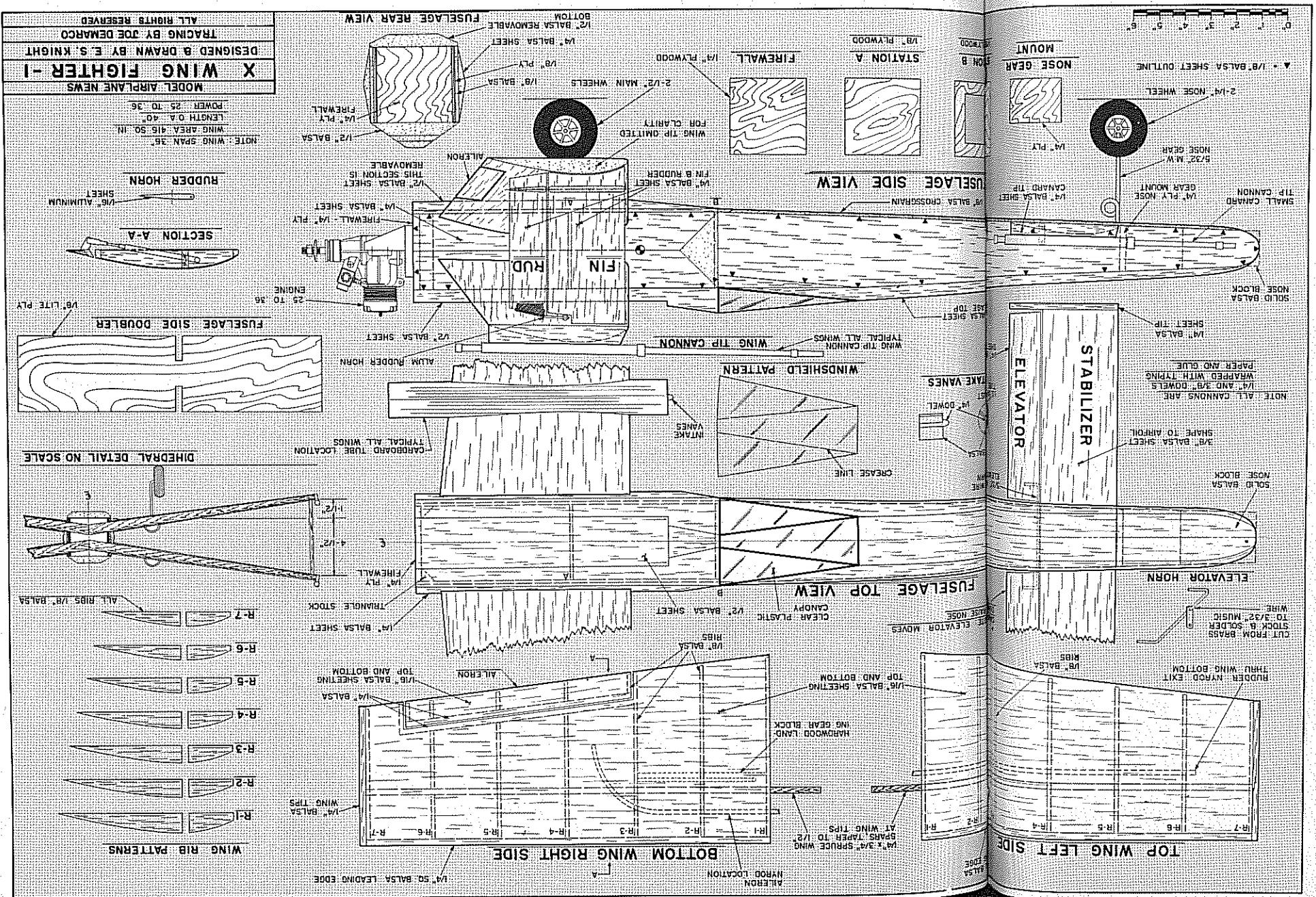
Details of top fuseлаге.

central pushrods to extend into the fuselage. With the fuselage resting on a flat base, block up the wing tips $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the trailing edge in place where it is, the fuselage so that there is ample clearance to extend the wings.

the c dots for a good close fit, and apply
ditch in the ply doublets. Sand the
the c fuselage and bulkhead, and
Pin fuselage and bulkhead, and
surfa meet the top wing first, cutting away
prox age sides where necessary to allow

The wings are mated to the fuselage as shown: First, notch the balsa slides in the wings to fit the fuselage. Then notch the balsa slides in the fuselage to fit the wings. Finally, apply epoxy to the notch areas and slide the wings onto the fuselage. Make sure the wings are straight and level. If necessary, use a small amount of epoxy to hold the wings in place until the epoxy dries. Once the epoxy has dried, the wings are ready to be painted and assembled.

Together and glue to the nose block. Glue the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch balsa top sheathing to the sides, allowing the sides to follow the natural curve from the sides to follow the natural curve from the rear to the front. Glue the cockpit headset in place and curve and sand the bevel on each side of the top them after the canard was in place.



Construction is simple and straightforward.

