



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 A4 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



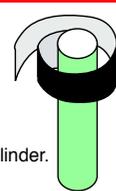
Completed parts become a cylinder
You may like to use a metal rod as a guide.



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

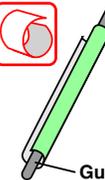


Wrap around and glue to the top of the cylinder.



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.

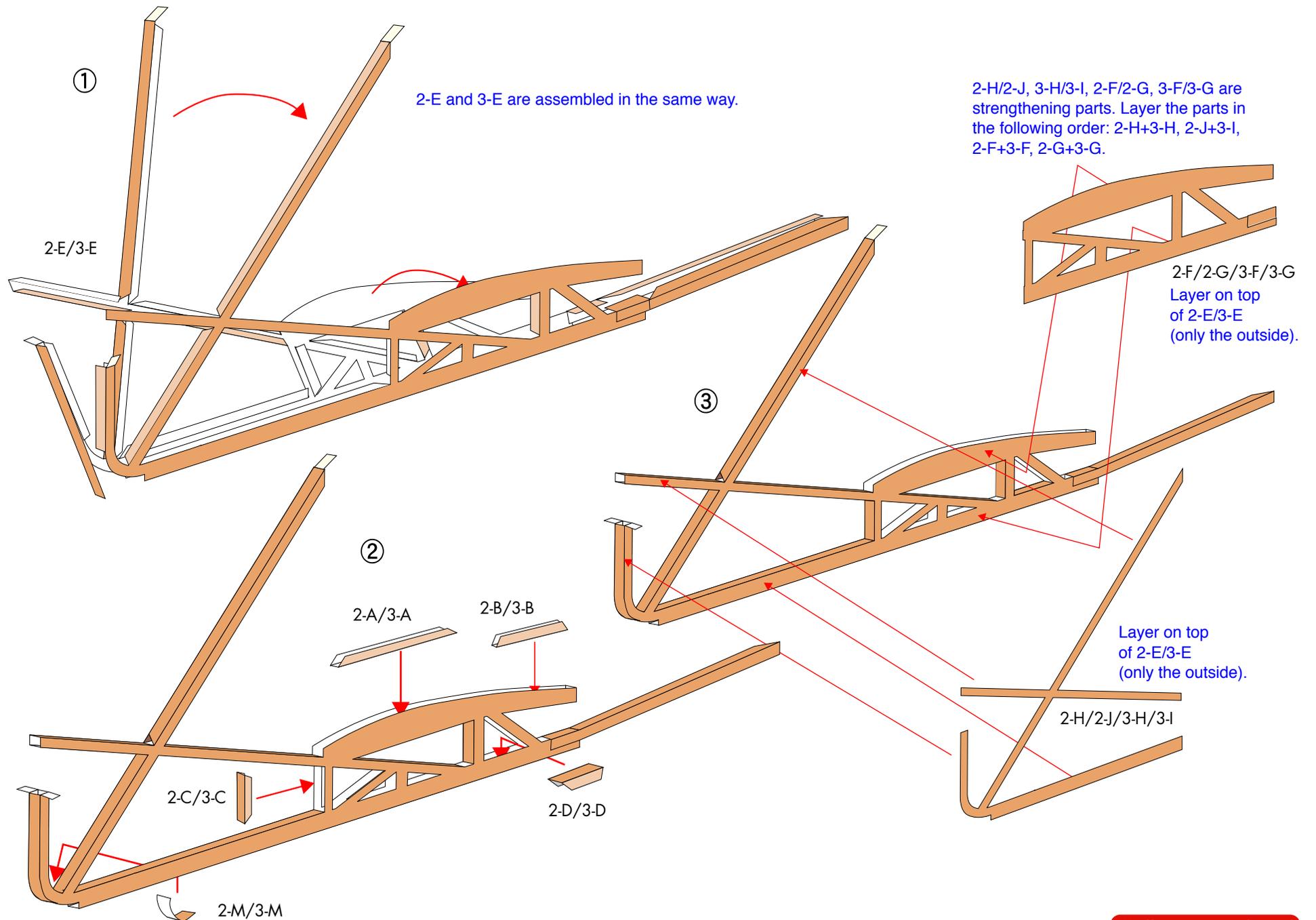


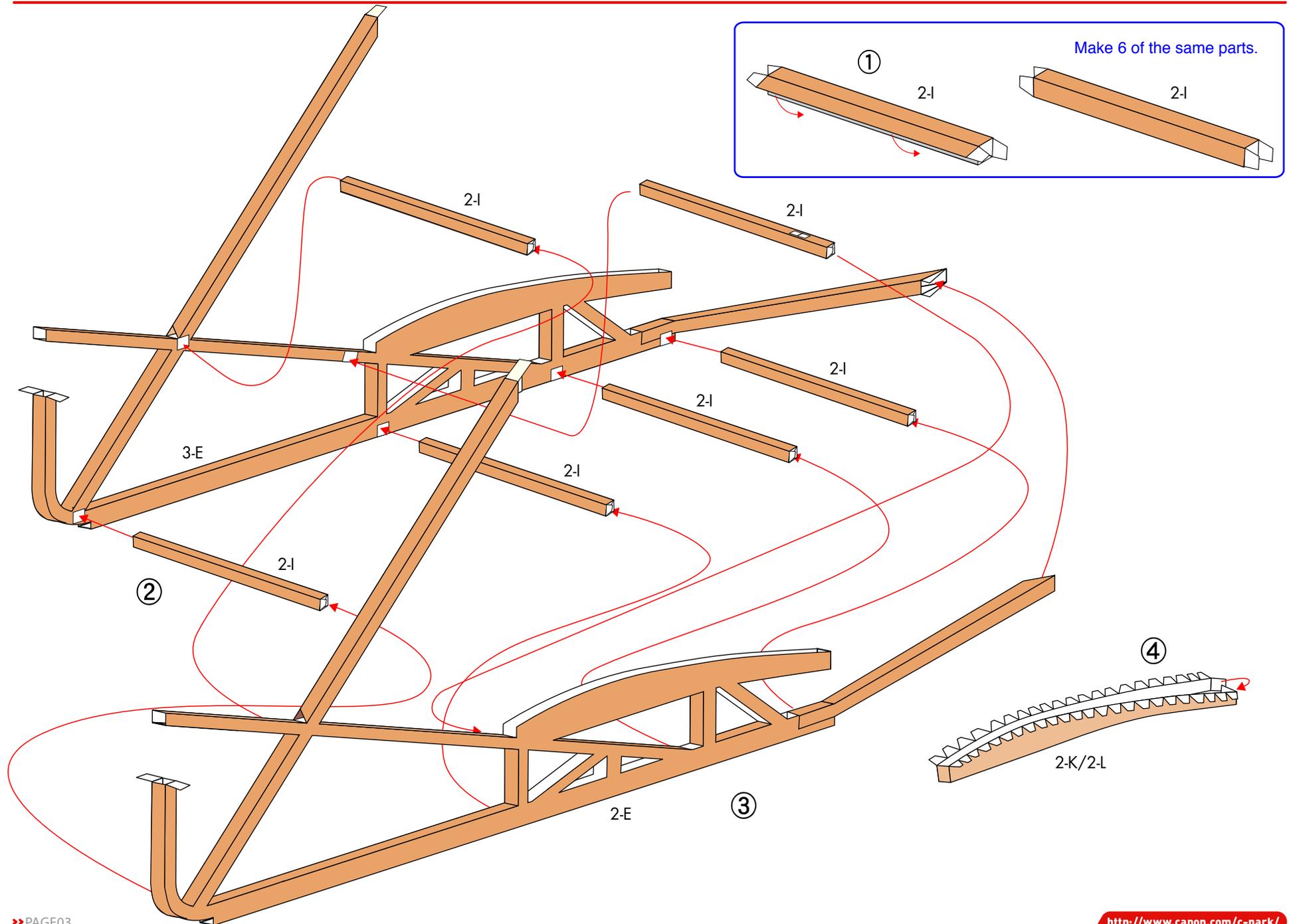
Glue

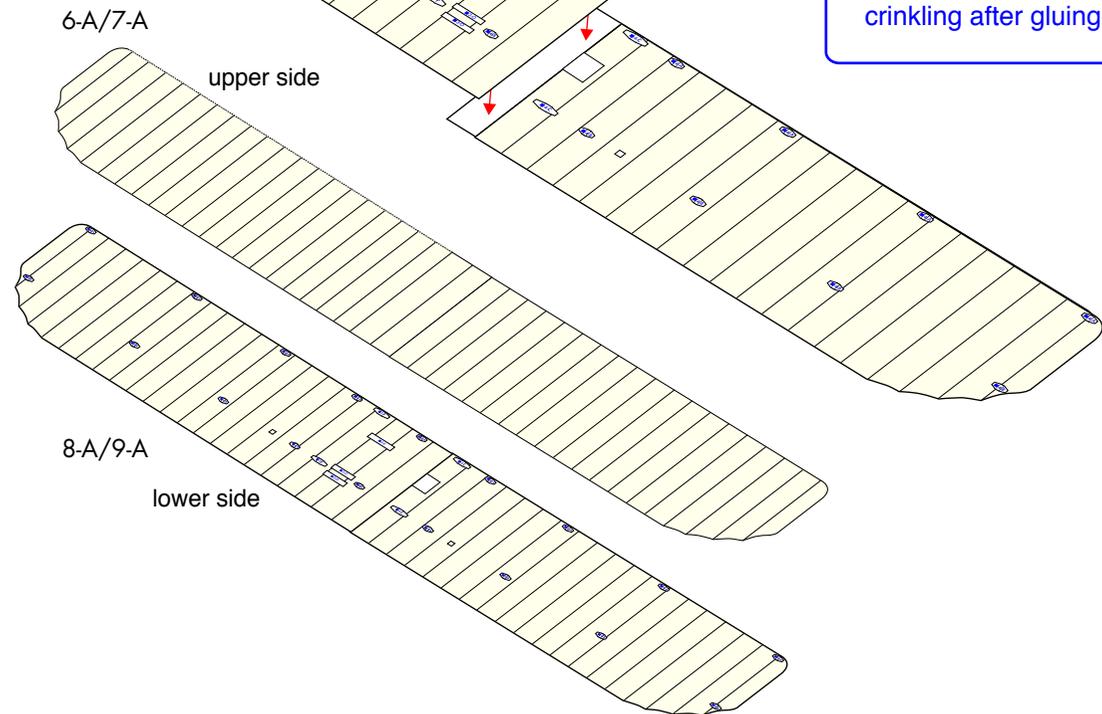
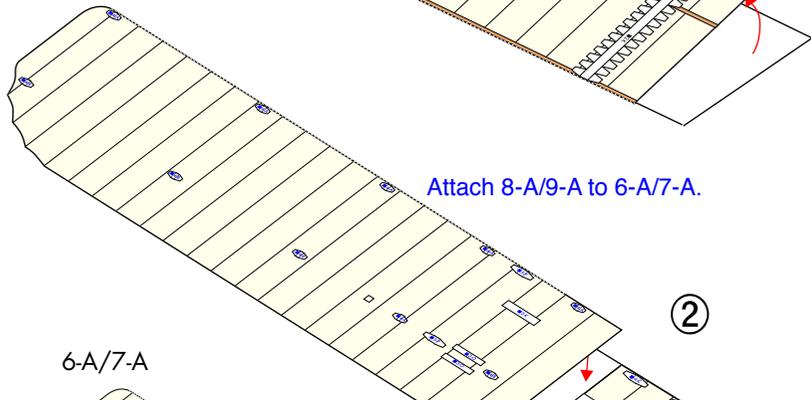
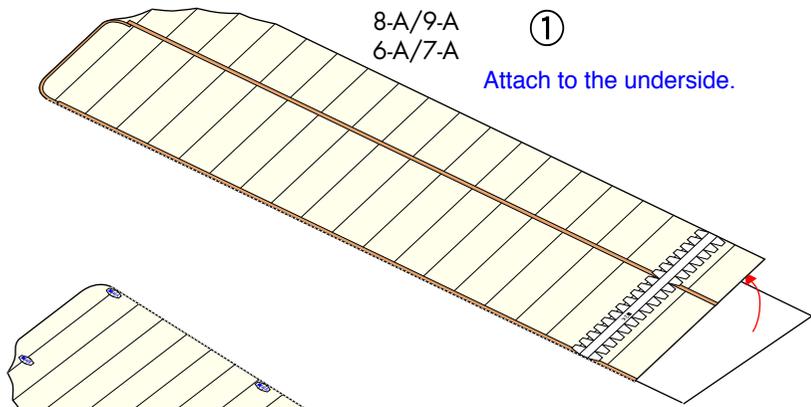


Trace along the folds with a ruler and a used pen (no ink) to get a sharper, easier fold.

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



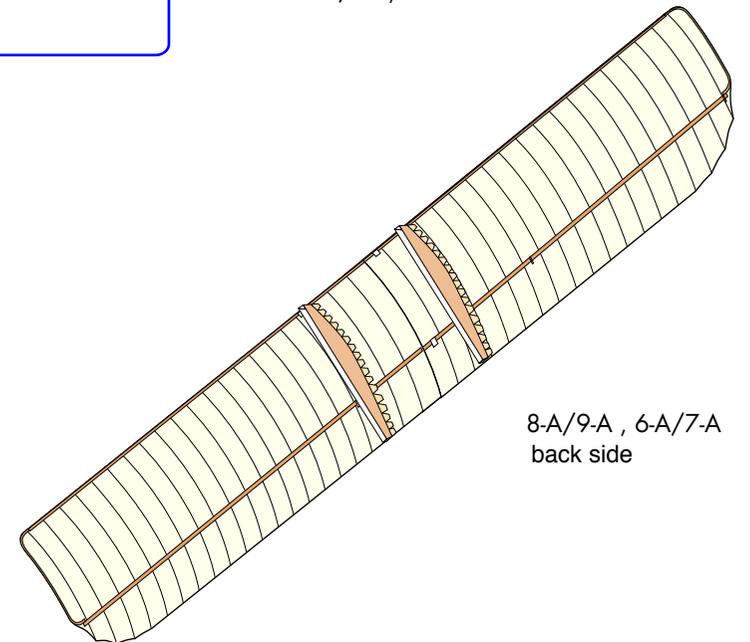
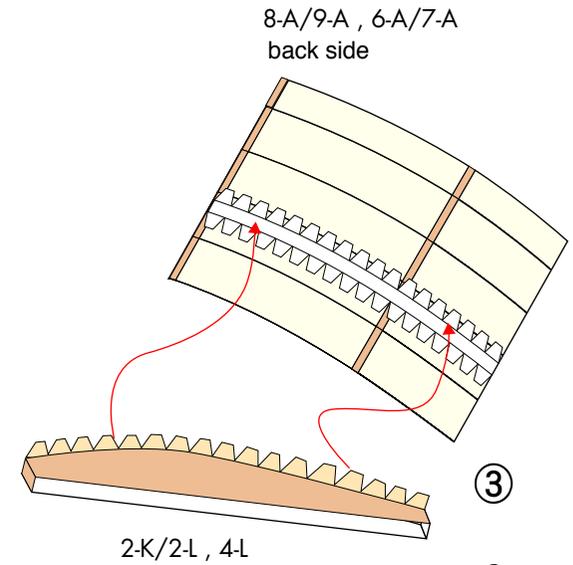


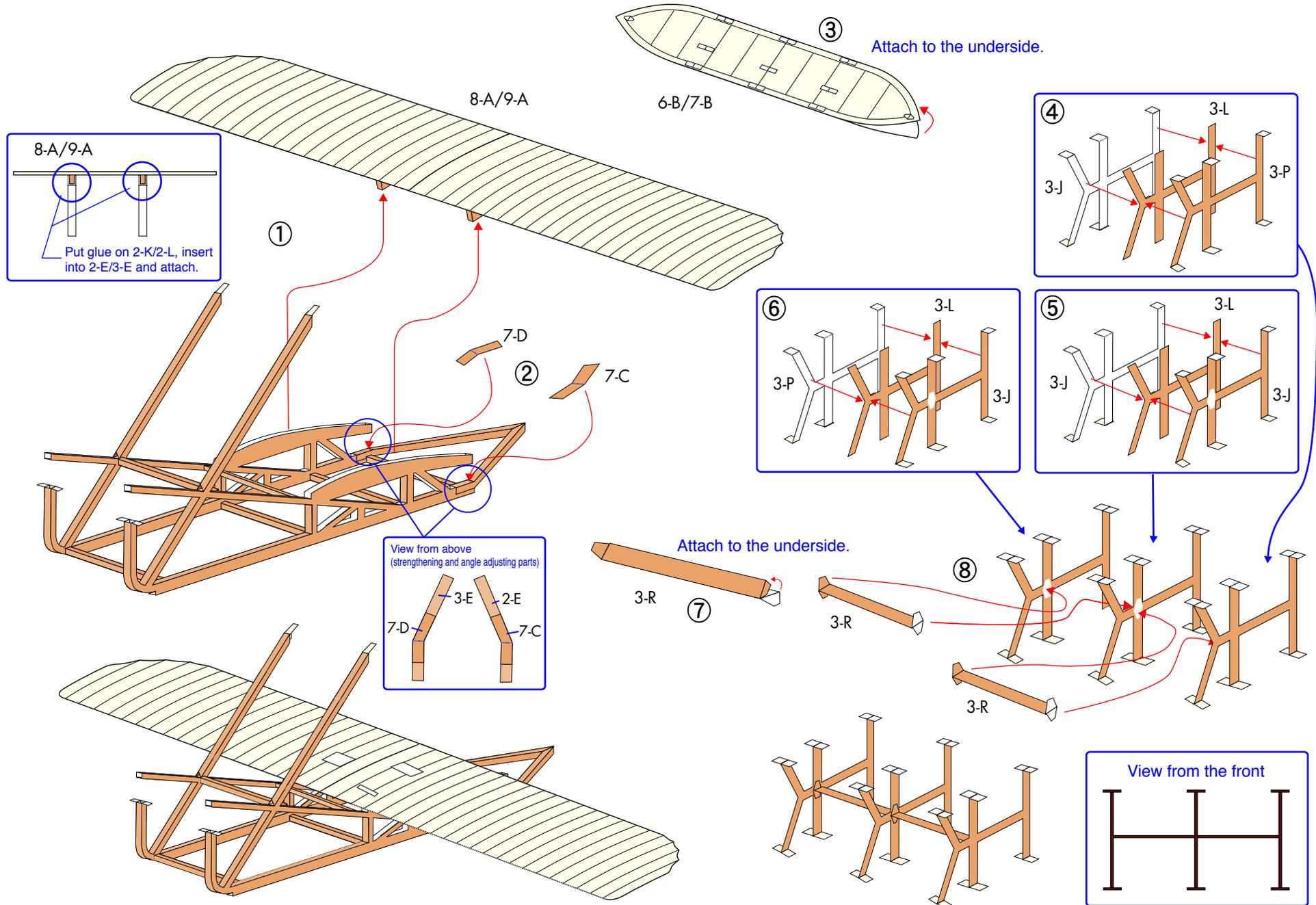


Check that the front and back sides are facing the right way, and glue 8-A/9-A together to make a curved shape.

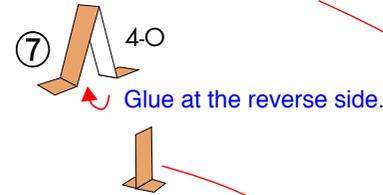
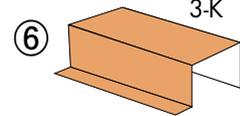
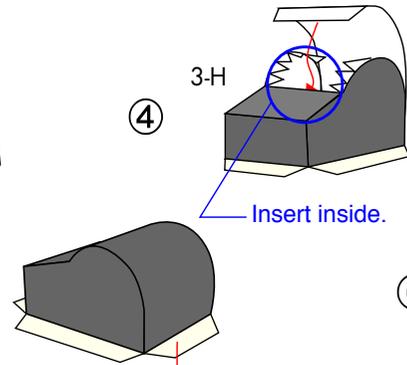
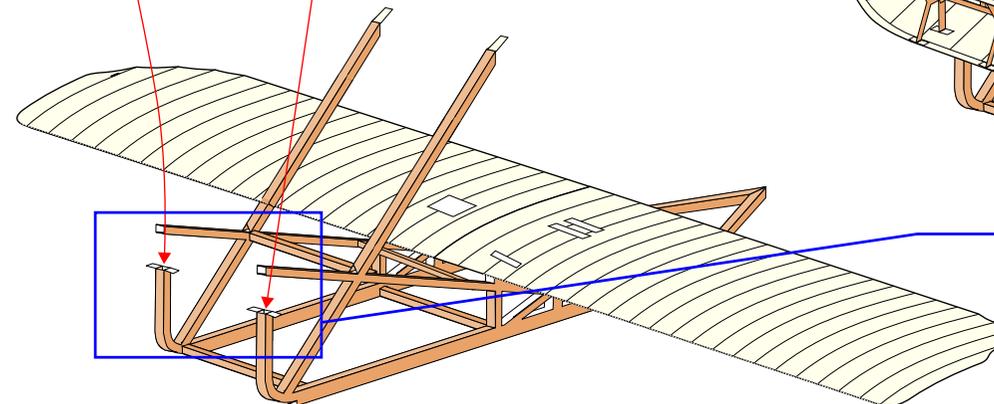
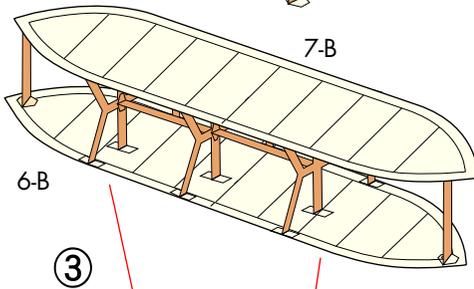
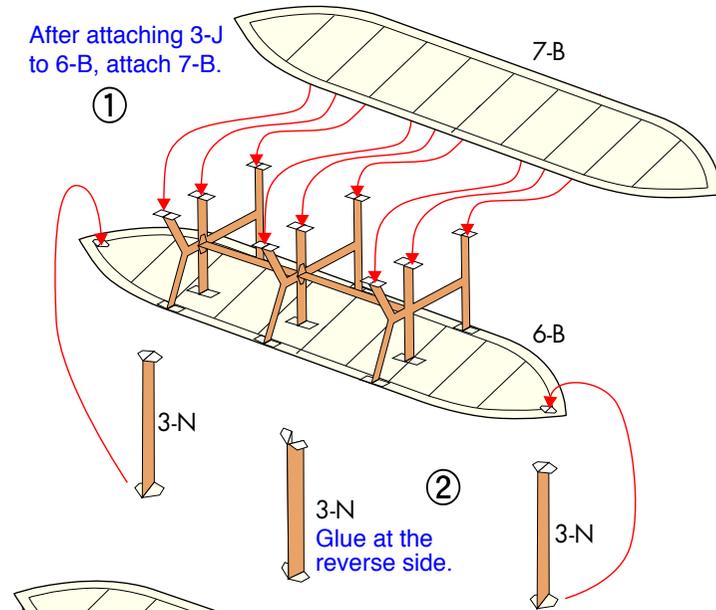
front side
back side

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

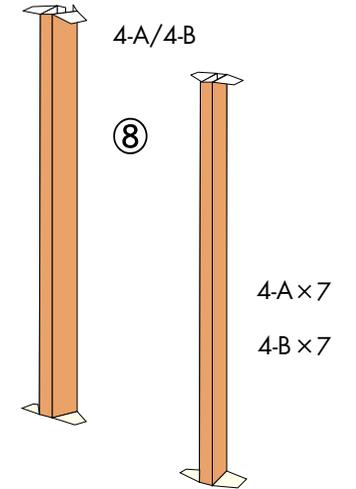




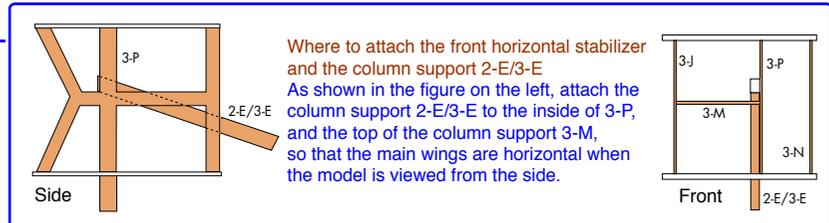
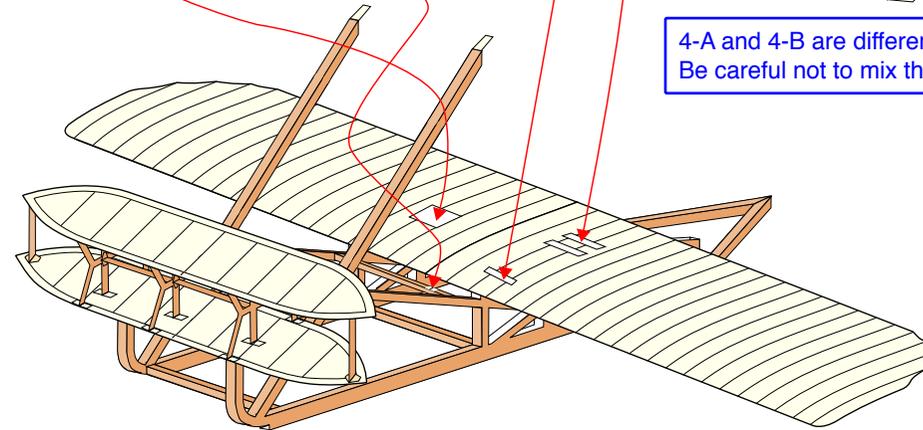
After attaching 3-J to 6-B, attach 7-B.

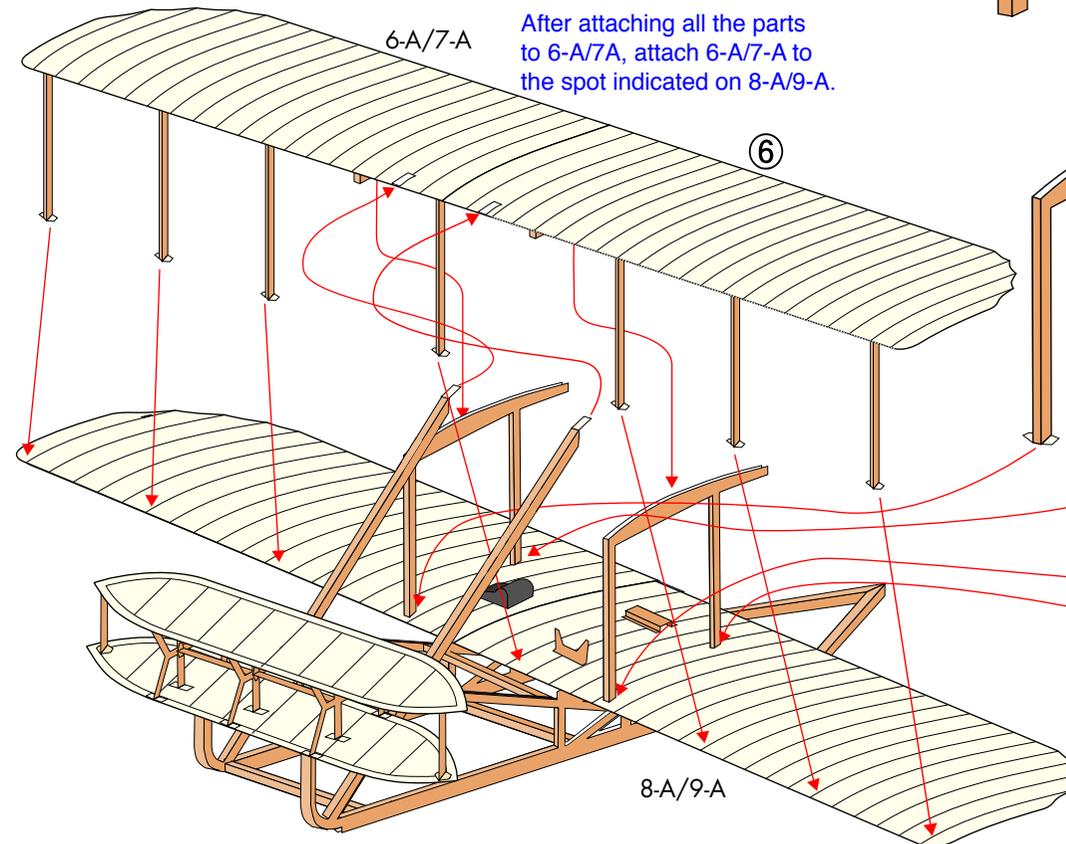
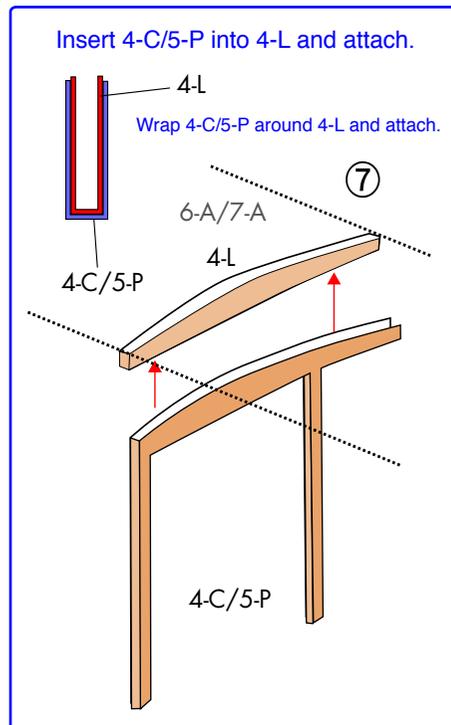
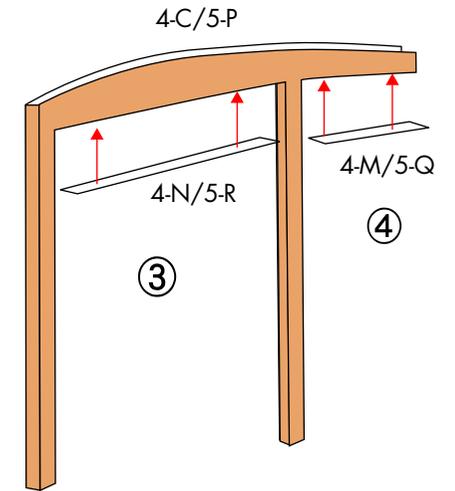
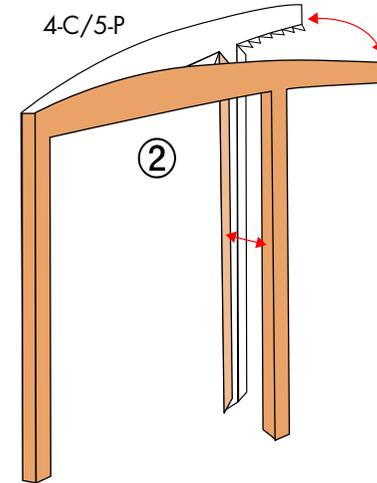
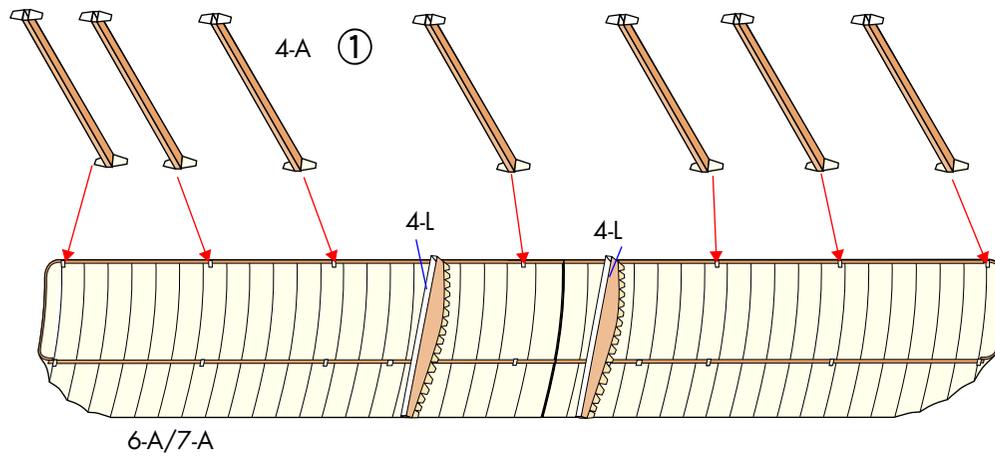


Glue at the reverse side.

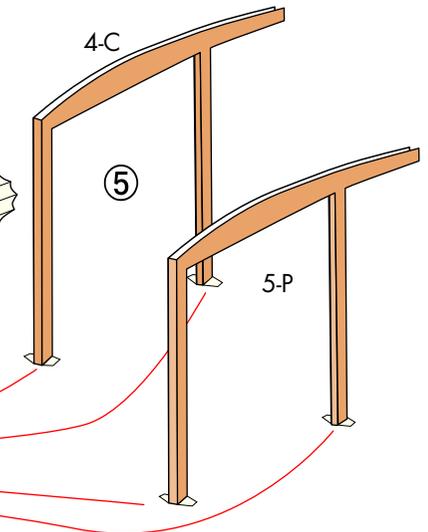


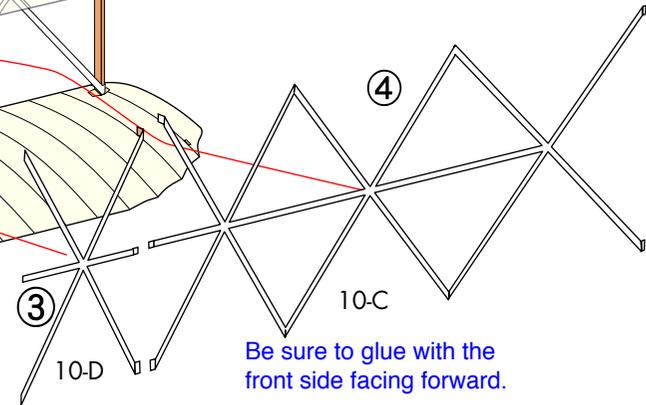
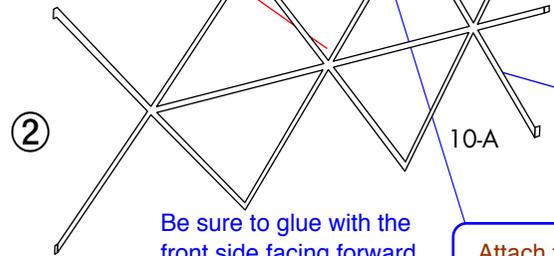
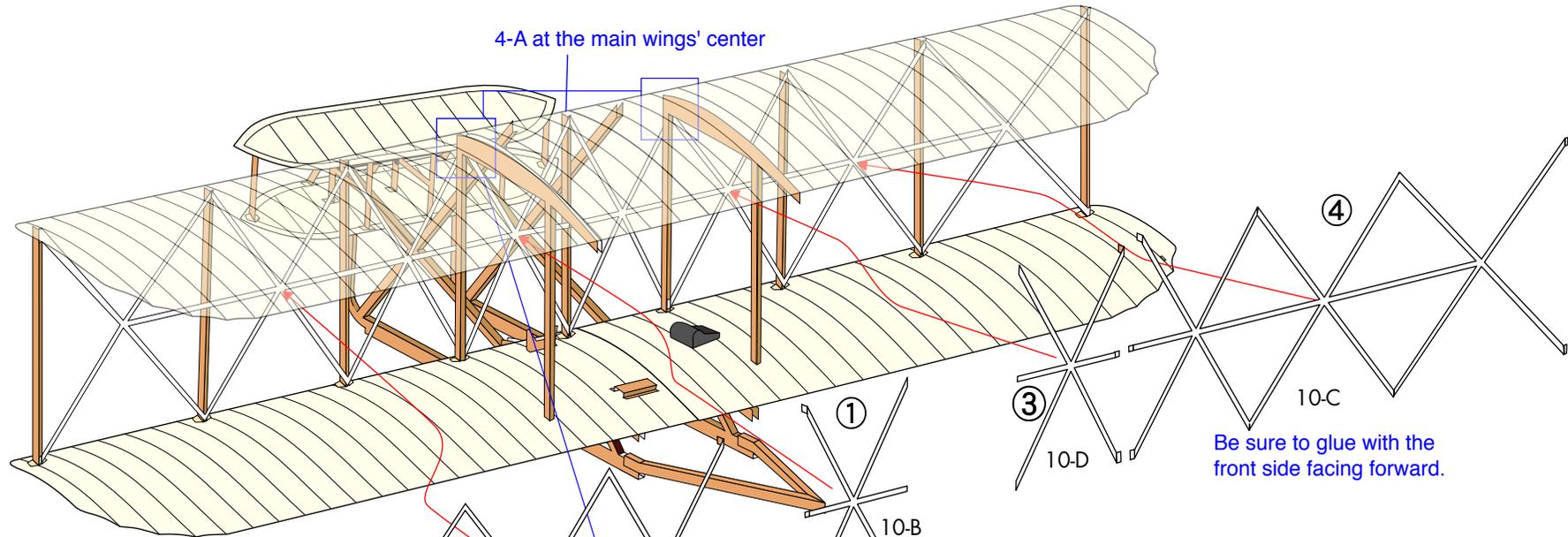
4-A and 4-B are different shapes. Be careful not to mix them up.



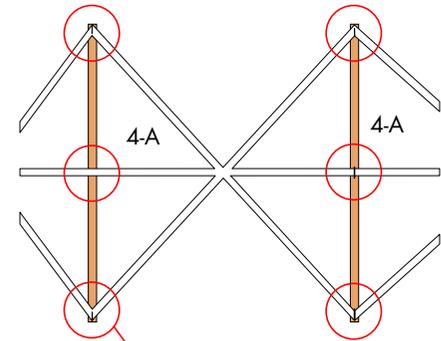


After attaching all the parts to 6-A/7-A, attach 6-A/7-A to the spot indicated on 8-A/9-A.

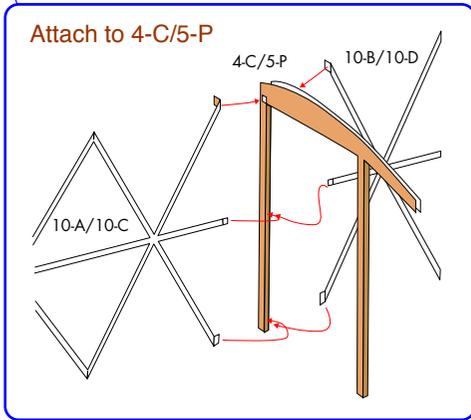




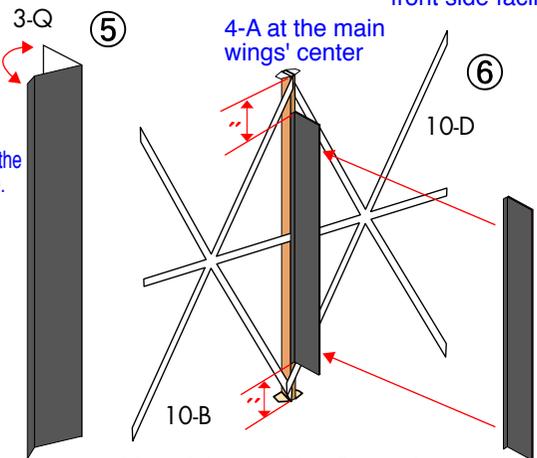
Attaching 10-A ~ 10-D to 4-A
 Begin by gluing 10-B/10-D from 4-A at the center of the main wings, and work outwards in order. 10-A ~ 10-D are very thin pieces. The paper may stretch when you cut them out, so be sure that they are not bent when you glue them.



10-A/10-C should be attached to 4-A so that the triangle is in the center of 4-A, but it is possible that the paper might stretch, so place priority on keeping the paper smooth, rather than its position.

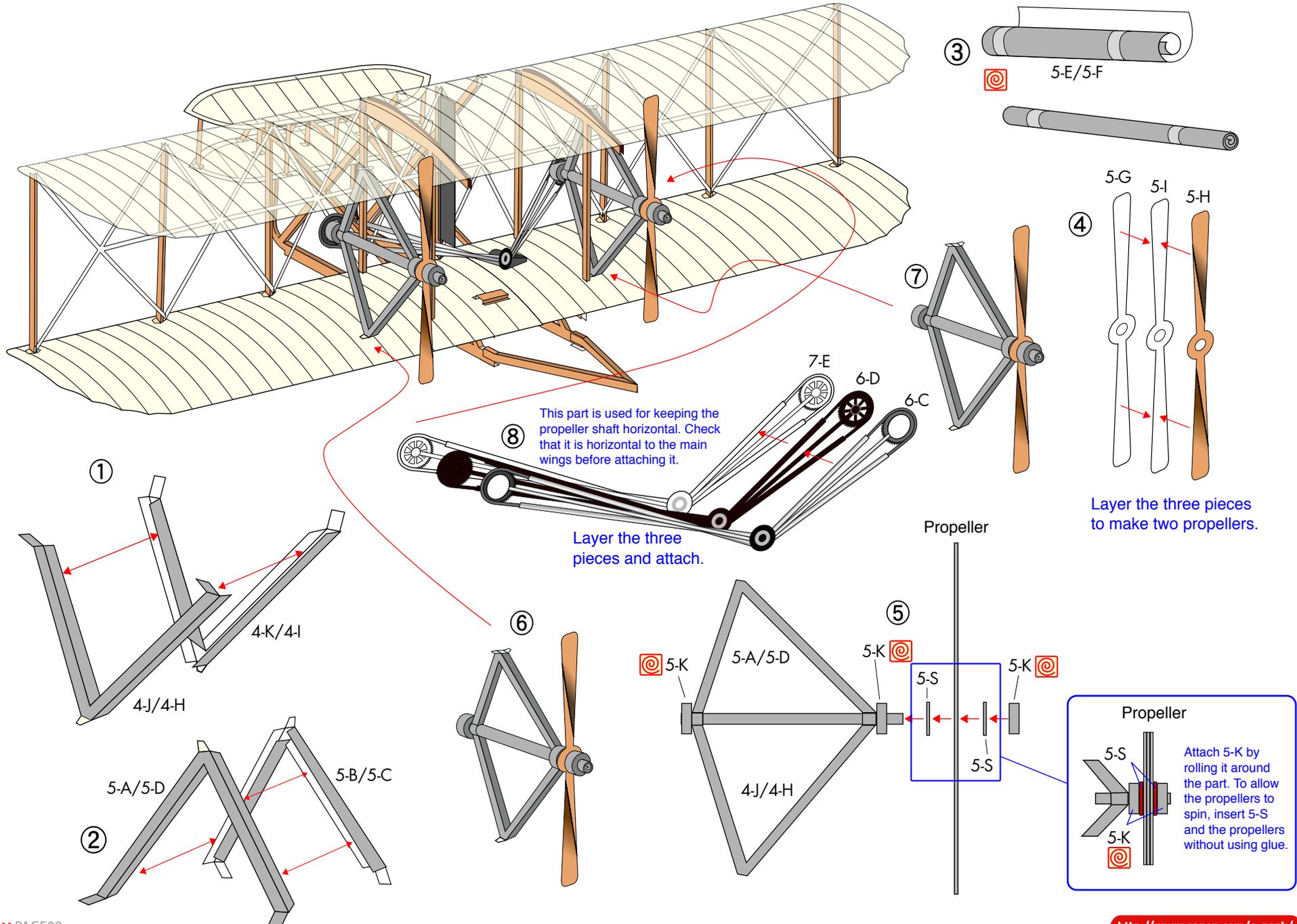


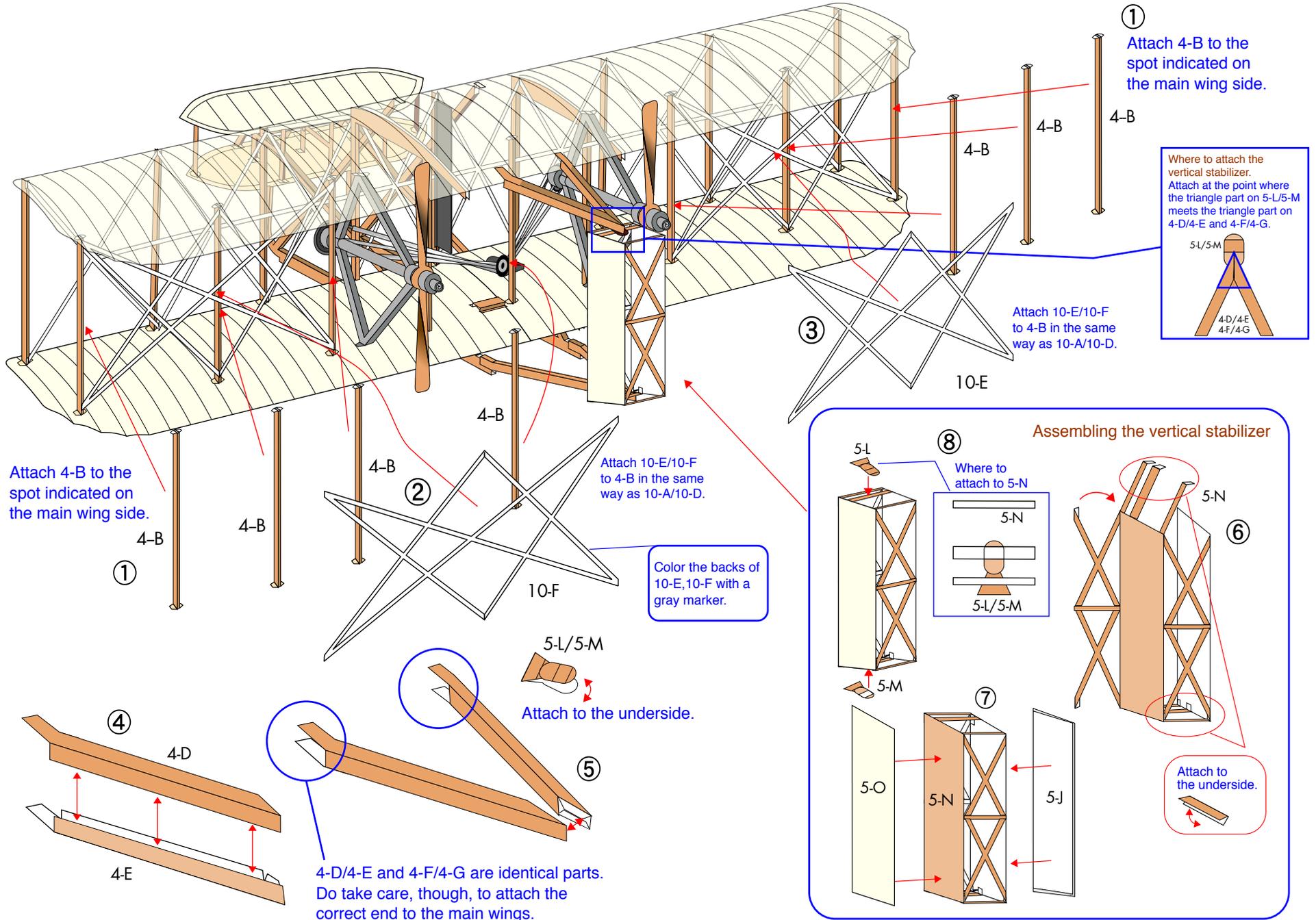
Be sure to glue with the front side facing forward.



Attach to the underside.

After gluing 10-B/10-D to 4-A, attach to the vertical center of 4-A.





1 Bend around to the back and attach to the rear.

2 $\times 2$ 11-D

3 11-A

4 Attach here. 11-B

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!