

COMBAT IS RAPIDLY catching on. We cannot say that we approve all of its attendant developments; but there's no denying the fact that in recent rallies, the entry has progressively increased, until we have reached the stage where administration is hard taxed to cope in the course of an afternoon's meeting. Yet despite this rapid growth in popularity, we have yet to see any real advance either in design or flying. Most heats are won by the default of the opposition—staying on the ground longer, or crashing in an attempt to make a show of "combat" belligerence.

What is needed is an improvement in model appearance and performance, and here, in the

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 For sport, stunt or COMBAT  
 build J. Templeman's

## SWORD

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 Templeman Bro's Sword, we have a companion for the already established A.P.S. DUBELLIST, which we hope will play their part in improving the breed.

Both these designs met, in the prototype stage, at the '56 Criterium d'Europe at Brussels and were evenly matched—the pilot ability deciding the winner. They are quite different, although both are "wings", and form an ideal pair representing the British and Spanish approaches to a model design which must be robust, manoeuvrable, easy to build, and fast.

John Templeman admits he is not a full-schedule stunt flyer; but he has still managed to cope in the combat circuits with the Sword. To prove that it will go "through the book" he invited 1956



European Stunt Champ Gerard Lecomte of Belgium to take the handle, and Gerard flew it through all the pattern at first attempt. So here we have a model that will satisfy everyone—including the lone hand who is not able to take up combat flying and simply wants something tough and reliable that is sheer fun to fly.

To make the Sword, one must first laminate the fuselage. This consists of a centre core of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch balsa, with  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ -inch bearers let into top and bottom having appropriate engine spacing, and then side plates of 1/16th ply, and a central ply fin. It is better to make the ply and centre core cutouts for spars, etc., prior to laminating if one is at all disinclined to cutting through thick wood.

Now slide the flat section of the leading edge, the pre-slotted trailing edge and the lower spar through the fuselage slots. Fit the tip ribs to key these  $28\frac{1}{2}$ -in. members in-line with one another and add ribs R2, 3, 4 and 5 together with the bellcrank installation minus wire leads. Add other ribs, and the top spar to make certain of final true line-up, the slide through the leadout wires and the separated double laminated elevators, left loose to be attached to the tailplane which is fixed to the trailing edge and joined with the sandwiched linen hinge to the elevators.

Those are the only points one needs to watch when assembling the Sword, the tip weight, soldering of control wire leads, addition of sheet tips, etc., being simple items, followed by leading edge strengtheners, sheeting over the centre-section, and final covering with silk or heavyweight tissue. Nose length shown is for an Oliver Tiger, heavier motors should have a shortened nose length in order to bring the centre of gravity between the L.e. and front line.

*Underside view of this combat design shows elevator pushrod fitting. This version has an Alibon Rapier fitted. Full size plans of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale reproduction opposite are available on Reg. C1-874, price \$5.00 post free from A.P.S.*



# THE SWORD



DESIGNED BY  
**J. Templeman**



PROPERTY OF  
**THE AEROMODELLER PLANS SERVICE**

88, CLARENCE ROAD, SOUTHOFT, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

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### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. ASSEMBLE TO FILL AND BEND TOGETHER.
2. GLUE STRIPS ON ONE SIDE TO FILL AND BEND TO OTHER SIDE. GLUE AND CLAMPED. MAKE SURE THAT ALL BENDING AND CUTTING IS DONE.
3. GLUE HOLES FOR HOLES TO FILL AND BEND TO OTHER SIDE.
4. CUT HOLES FROM FILL.
5. GLUE THROUGH HOLES AND BEND TO OTHER SIDE. CLAMP AND BEND TO OTHER SIDE.
6. FILL WITH THROUGH HOLES AND BEND TO OTHER SIDE.
7. ALL HOLES TO BE CUT FROM FILL.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- | SIZE  | GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS | REMARKS      |
|---|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 2. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 3. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 4. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 5. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 6. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 7. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 8. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 9. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm)  | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |
| 10. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (12.5mm x 12.5mm x 12.5mm) | GLUE TO FILL         | GLUE TO FILL |



NEWLY EXPOSED SURFACE OF FILL

CONCRETE POINT TUBE

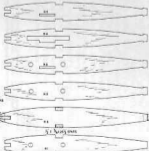
GLUE WITH STRIP HOLES TO FILL

WING RIBS

NEW HOLES TO FILL

WING RIBS

WING RIBS



NO FLAME & BURNING FROM FUMIGATION OF THE SHEET WITH GLUE WHILE BENDING

