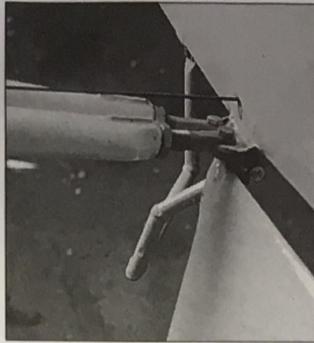
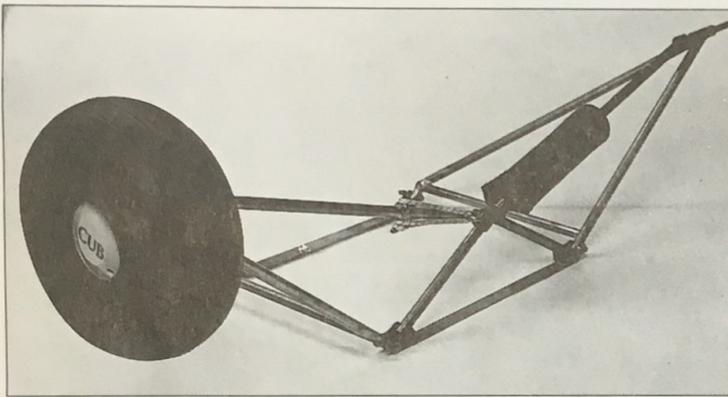


Paint the step flat black or whatever color the full scale aircraft you are modeling is. After the paint dries, glue the step in place.



Landing Gear Assembly Instructions



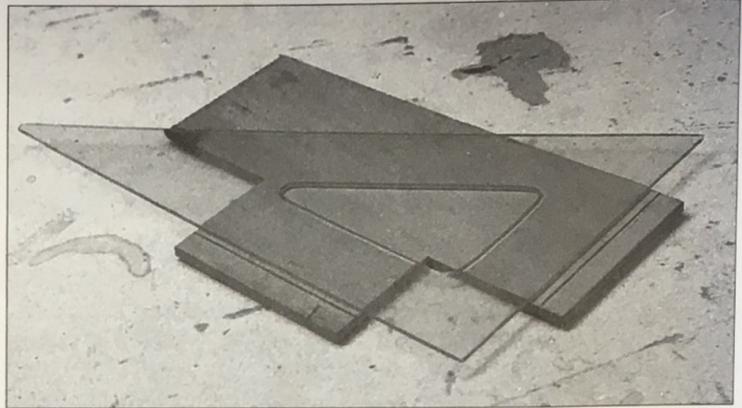
The landing gear is constructed from steel tubing almost exactly the same as the full size Super Cub and will take quite a beating without damage. However, like the full size aircraft, it isn't indestructible. If you do happen to bend it, repair parts are available.

You will have to silver solder the landing gear assembly together. For some reason, silver soldering tends to scare a lot of people into thinking they won't be able to do it. It shouldn't. Here you just use a propane torch instead of a soldering iron. Remember when soldering, make sure the parts are clean, use lots of flux, and be sure to let the parts heat up to melt the solder. That way the solder will flow into the joints evenly and give you the strongest possible solder joint. It is very important to use "real" high quality silver solder and silver solder flux. You can expect to pay anywhere from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ounce of the good stuff. Don't be confused by products such as silver bearing solder or STA-SILV. Although these are excellent products, they are not silver solder and should not be used for the landing gear assembly.

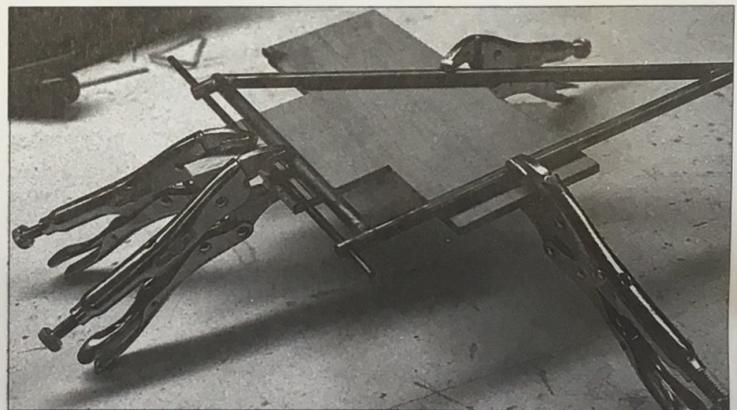
As with all soldering, the parts must be clean. Clean all the oil off the parts and deburr all the edges and holes. Polish the areas to be soldered with #320 grit sandpaper or steel wool to take the "black" off the tubing and get down to bright metal. After soldering it is important to clean off the flux as it is acidic and will corrode the landing gear if not removed. A mixture of equal parts of water, alcohol, and ammonia works well to clean the parts and neutralize the acid. Wash the joints with this solution, then scrub the joints with a tooth brush and Lava™ soap to remove any remaining burned on flux deposits.

Main Gear Legs:

Note: In the Landing Gear Hardware bag locate (6) 5/32" OD x 7/16" brass tubes and (2) 5/32" OD x 5/16" brass tubes. The 5/16" tubes for use later in assembly. Set aside these tubes so they are not used by mistake. The photos show the use (and we like to use) of small 4" vise grip pliers, but small "C" clamps can



1.) Mark the 1/4" plywood jig piece as shown above with a triangle or a square 3/8" in from the edge and 3/8" down from the top. These two lines **must be 90° to each other**. If the supplied plywood piece isn't perfectly flat, nail it to your work bench or a small block of 2 x 4 to make it flat.



2.) Clamp the parts in the jig as follows:

a.) Clamp the main leg (8-7/8" long with one end coped and a hole in the other end) parallel with the line on the left side of the jig so the end with the hole is 1/2" to 1" above the top of the jig.

b.) Clamp the upper cross piece (7" long coped on one end and a hole in the other) so the coped end fits against the main leg. Again keep it parallel to your line.

c.) Slide the small 1/2" long upper piece (1/2" long coped on one end and a hole in the other) on one end of the 5/32" x 8" piece of music wire. Un-clamp the main leg and slide the other end of the wire through the hole in the main leg. Now adjust the height of the main leg until the wire is parallel to the upper cross piece.

d.) Check the assemble with a square to be sure the two tubes are at 90°.