

Assembly Instructions

F-15 Scale Glider

You will need:

- clear tape
- scissors

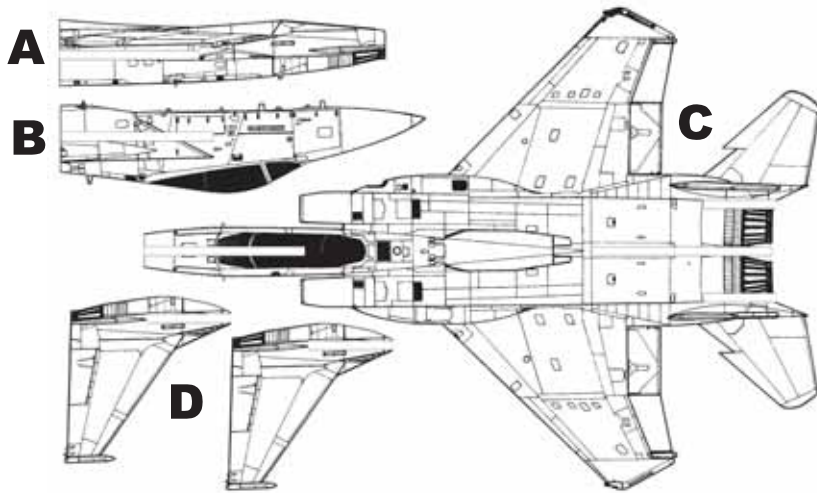
F-15 Eagle

The McDonnell Douglas (now Boeing) F-15 Eagle is a twin-engine, all-weather tactical fighter designed by McDonnell Douglas to gain and maintain air superiority in aerial combat. It is considered among the most successful modern fighters, with over 100 aerial combat victories with no losses in dogfights. Following reviews of proposals, the United States Air Force selected McDonnell Douglas' design in 1967 to meet the service's need for a dedicated air superiority fighter. The Eagle first flew in July 1972, and entered service in 1976.

Since the 1970s, the Eagle has also been exported to Israel, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and others. The F-15 was originally envisioned as a pure air superiority aircraft. Its design included a secondary ground-attack capability that was largely unused. The design proved flexible enough that an all-weather strike derivative, the F-15E Strike Eagle, was later developed, and entered service in 1989. The F-15 Eagle is expected to be in service with the U.S. Air Force past 2025.

The F-15's maneuverability is derived from low wing loading (weight to wing area ratio) with a high thrust-to-weight ratio enabling the aircraft to turn tightly without losing airspeed. The F-15 can climb to 30,000 ft (10,000 m) in around 60 seconds. The thrust output of the dual engines is greater than the aircraft's weight, thus giving it the ability to accelerate in a vertical climb. The weapons and flight control systems are designed so that one person can safely and effectively perform air-to-air combat. Visibly, the F-15 has a unique feature vis a vis other modern fighter aircraft in that it does not have the distinctive turkey feather aerodynamic exhaust petals covering its engine nozzles. This is because the petal design on the F-15 was problematic and could fall off in flight.

Thank you for your purchase of AirCRAFT Gliders™ F-15 Scale Glider. It has been painstakingly engineered for maximum flyability, durability and ease of assembly. We hope you will achieve long flights and get hours of entertainment from this enjoyable toy glider. Please read through these assembly instructions and flight/safety guidelines on the back of this sheet completely to ensure correct construction, thereby reducing possible damage and injury.



1. Insert tail section A into the center slot of the back of wing section C by matching slots. Slide tail section until the ends of the exhaust are flush. Scissors may be used if the fit is too tight and prevents easy assembly. Just use the scissors to widen the slots for easier insertion.
2. Wrap clear tape around nose section B up to black canopy area. Nose weight has already been inserted into nose, which also provides structural reinforcement. Insert nose section B into the front of wing section C by matching slots. Slide nose section until the end meets with the front of the tail section A. Scissors may be used if the fit is too tight and prevents easy assembly. Just use the scissors to widen the slots for easier insertion.
3. Use clear tape to join the tail section A and nose section B together to ensure stability and durability.
4. Insert vertical stabilizers D into the left and right slots of the back of wing section C. Slide stabilizers forward until they are flush with the end of the exhaust ports.

Care of Your Glider

As your frequent flying may encounter obstacles and occasional unintentional "groundings," your glider may experience some minor deformation in the wings and nose sections. Especially the forward and aft slots may tend to separate after a while. This will not affect the flight of the glider, but over time if heavy play continues and some damage is not addressed, the part may eventually fail.

- Using pins at the very front will reduce further separation and keep your glider looking pristine. Simply insert one pin, no longer than 2 inches long, through the side of the wing section on each side of the nose, where the front of each slot on the wing section meets the nose section. Be sure to insert the pin at an angle, going through the nose section and the other side of wing section.
- Adding tape to the top and bottom surfaces of parts that are "bending" will straighten the part and increase its overall strength.