

Assembly Instructions

Mirage 2000 Scale Glider

You will need:

- clear tape
- scissors

Dassault Mirage 2000

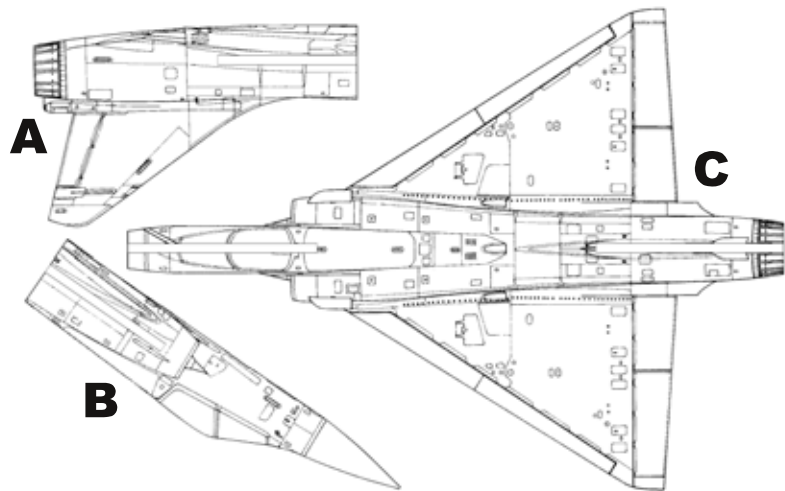
The Dassault Mirage 2000 is a French multirole, single-engine fourth-generation jet fighter manufactured by Dassault Aviation. It was designed as a lightweight fighter based on the Mirage III in the late 1970s for the French Air Force (Armée de l'Air). The Mirage 2000 evolved into a multirole aircraft with several variants developed, with sales to a number of nations. The variants include the Mirage 2000N and 2000D strike variants, the improved Mirage 2000-5 and several export variants. Over 600 aircraft were built and it is in service in nine countries as of 2009.

Using the concept of the delta wing interceptor seen on the Dassault Mirage III, Dassault built a new fighter jet design. This configuration is not ideal with regard to maneuverability, low-altitude flight, and distance required for take-off and landing, but has advantages in high-speed flight characteristics, simplicity of construction, low radar signature and internal volume.

The Mirage 2000 features a low-set thin delta wing with cambered section, 58 degrees leading-edge sweep and moderately blended root; area-ruled; two small canard wings, fixed, placed just behind the air intakes. The flight controls on the wings are: four elevons (+15/30°), four slats.

Its neutral point is in front of its center of gravity, giving the fighter relaxed stability to enhance maneuverability. It incorporated negative stability and fly-by-wire controls with four analog computers. An airbrake is fitted above and below each wing in an arrangement very similar to that of the Mirage III. A noticeably taller tailfin allows the pilot to retain control at higher angles of attack, assisted by the small strakes mounted along each air intake.

Thank you for your purchase of AirCRAFT Gliders™ Mirage 2000 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 back of wing section C by matching slots. Slide tail section until both 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 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.

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.