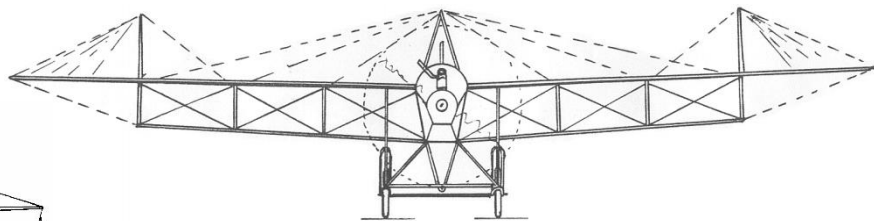
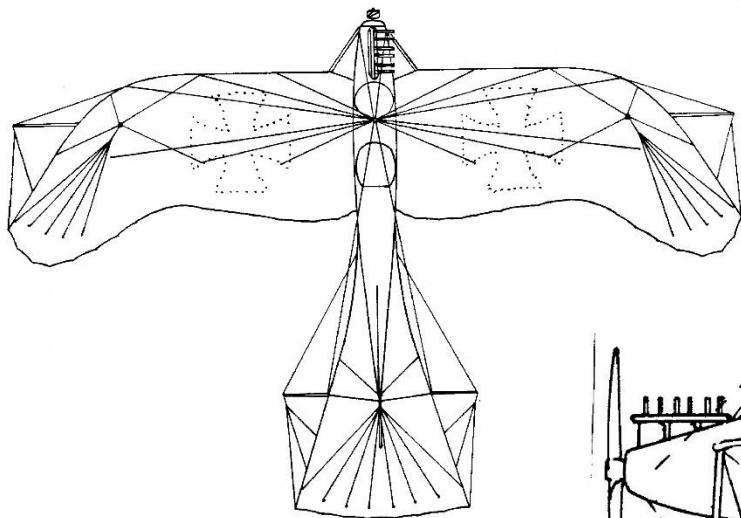
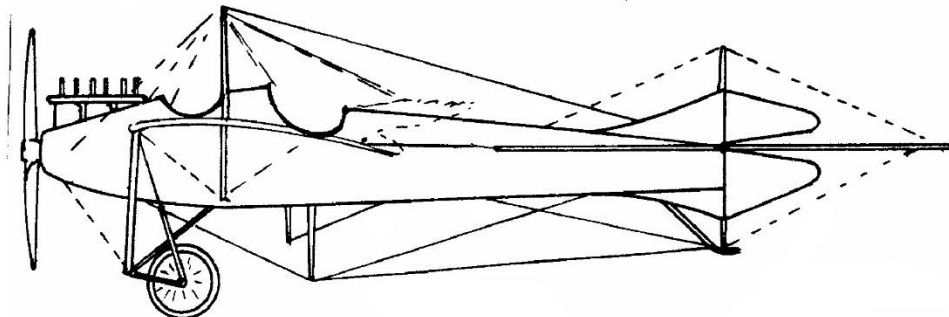


Etrich Taube 1913

Instructions for Kit # D12



**1:20 Scale Model
Wingspan - 23 inches**



GENERAL NOTES:

- ◇ Read all instructions and study drawings before you start cutting wood!
- ◇ You will also need a sharp hobby knife, thread, a fine beading needle or drill, glue, and fine sand paper.
- ◇ Thumbtack or pin the plan to a building board - ceiling tile is good for this application.
- ◇ Place a piece of waxed paper or plastic wrap over the top of the plan so the parts won't stick to the plan.
- ◇ Do not push pins through wooden parts. Place pins on each side. Alternatively, use our Magna Board magnetic building board - no ceiling tile or pins needed.
- ◇ Study building instructions, sketches, and plan before and during building process.
- ◇ Use glue sparingly, glue adds weight.
- ◇ Be sure all joints fit well and are secure. Always let the glue dry thoroughly.

Wings

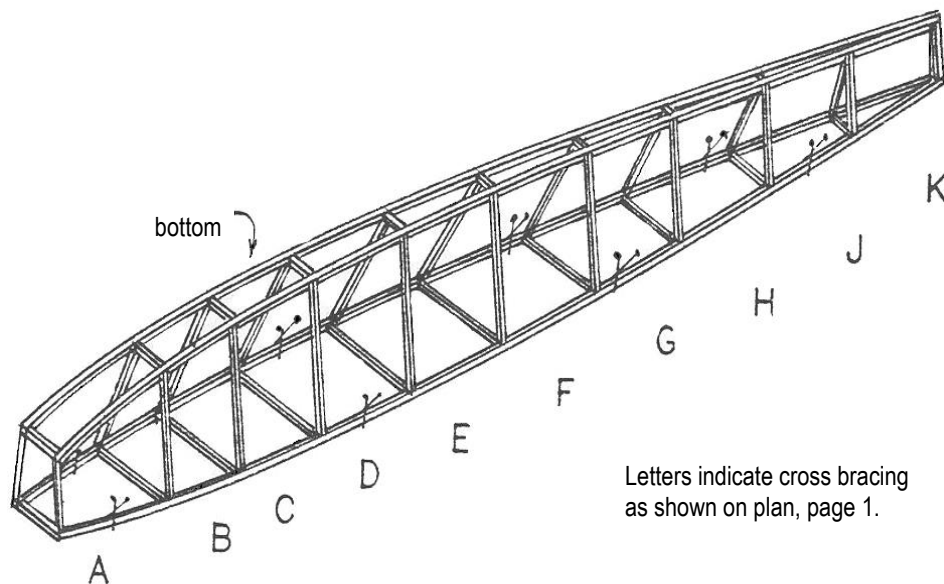
- . Place and pin 1/16 x 1/8" balsa strip wood over the plan to make the bottom spars. The rear spar 1/16 x 1/8" can be substituted with a 1/16 x 1/16" spar if the builder desires.
- . Cut ribs from 1/16 x 1/16" balsa to the lengths shown on the wing layout. Do not crack as shown, yet.
- . Place and pin 1/16 x 1/16" leading edge to building board.
- . Now carefully place each rib in its proper position on the plan, cut and crack directly above the front spar, push down and pin. Make sure of a tight fit to the leading edge.
- . After all the ribs are in place, check and glue the wing half. Let dry.
- . Lift carefully from the plan. Glue from the underside and set aside to dry.
- . Build the other wing in the same manner.
- . When dry, sand to shape as shown and be sure to round off the leading edge.
- . Place thread to create the trailing edge and glue to the end tip of each rib. (See plan sheet 2.)
- . The wings are now ready for tissue covering.
- . The top of the wings are completely covered, the bottom only back as far as the dotted line. Alternatively, for ease of covering, the complete underside can be covered with tissue.
- . The wing bracing, as shown on the front view, is left until the wings are glued onto the fuselage.

Stabilizer and Rudder

- . Build the stabilizer over the plan as shown in sketch 'A'.
- . Again use the thread to create the trailing edge.
- . Build and glue the upper and lower rudders over the plan, make sure the tail skid is built on the bottom rudder.
- . When the glue is dry, sand lightly.
- . Cover the stabilizer and rudders with tissue on both sides.
- . Build the body sides on the solid black lines shown on the plan. Make sure both pieces are exactly alike as even a small deviation will make the fuselage off square.
- . Pin the body sides upside down on your building board as shown in the sketch below.

Fuselage

- . Place the crosspieces, cut to the lengths shown on the plan, in position and glue. Let dry.
- . Care must be taken here as the fuselage is not a box but rather triangular in shape.



- . Install formers 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5. Place stabilizer in position and glue. Make sure it is level and square with the fuselage top.
- . Install formers 6 - 9. Location 10 is a piece of 1/16 x 1/16" balsa.
- . Place & glue stringers as indicated on the plan & marked on formers.
- . Cover front top of the fuselage with 1/16" sheet wood as shown on the plan. Glue and let dry.
- . Cut cockpit holes as indicated.
- . Install and glue top and bottom rudders as shown.
- . Carefully sand fuselage and cover with tissue.
- . Install nose piece as shown.
- . Assemble wheels and hardware as shown in sketch 'B'.
- . Install wings and bottom braces as shown on front view.
- . Install posts at former 4, top of fuselage & at position E, under fuselage.
- . Check all for square and level.
- . Carve propeller from balsa blank supplied and install with a straight pin on the nose block.
- . Make up the dummy motor as per sketches and install.

The prototype was white with iron crosses placed on the wings as shown on the plan.

Rigging Details

- . To correctly install the rigging, study rigging details diagrams on sheet 2 of plan. Reference the full size drawings for scale location points where the thread will pass through the various ribs & structures. These are indicated by black dots on the plan.
- . Use a small drill to create the holes through the wood for passing the thread or glue directly to the wood. We recommend using a light gray thread for the rigging.
- . Its easier to use multiple pieces of thread to do the rigging rather than one long piece. Use a small drop of glue to secure the rigging thread in its final position.

The History Behind the Taube

"Intrepid Birdmen" - such was the description journalists applied to the pioneer airmen. In the case of those who flew Taube type aircraft the appellation was most appropriate in that the machines certainly presented a bird-like appearance. Their name, "Taube" means pigeon or dove. Without doubt, the hardy types who took to the air in these fragile machines were necessarily of an intrepid character.

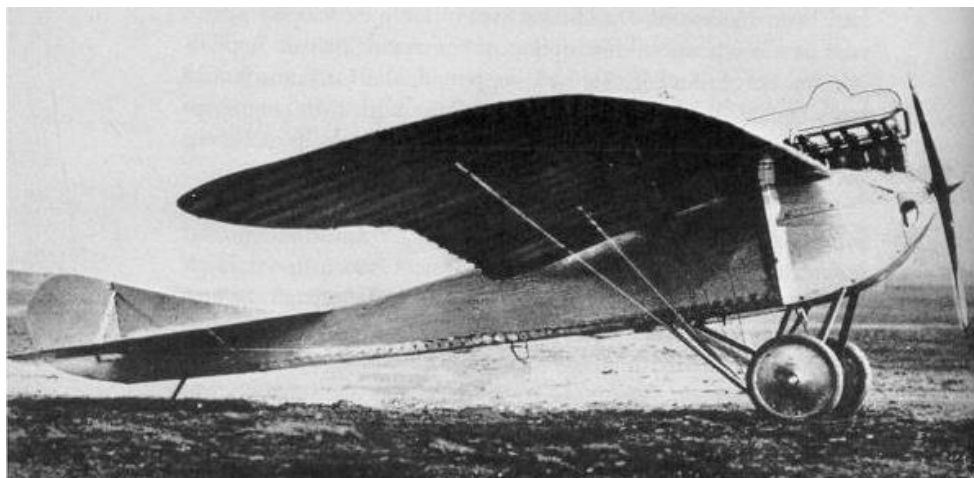
Development of the Taube was the inspiration of Herr Igo Etrich, an Austrian, whose father had in 1898 endeavored to carry on the work of Otto Lilienthal who made 2000 glider flights before falling to his death in 1896. The eventual Taube wing design was evolved from the seed-leaf of the tropical Zanonía palm. In conjunction with Franz Wels, experiments were commenced in 1904 with a large model glider, progressing to a successful man-carrying machine in 1906, all of which were of Zanonía planform and completely tail-less. Trials with powered machines in which a 24 h.p. Antoinette engine was installed were not a success until 1909, when Etrich having fitted a front elevator and a rear vertical rudder, achieved some good 'hops' until the machine was written off.

Meanwhile Etrich had decided more modification of the Zanonía shape was desirable and planned a tractor machine with more conventional tail surfaces and partially straightened leading edges to the wings. This aircraft made several successful flights up to a distance of 4 1/2 kilometers, attaining a speed of about 70 km/hr. It was from the experience gained with this airplane that Etrich was able to produce his first Taube machine in 1910. All subsequent Taube designs, regardless of manufacturer, remained greatly similar in shape, differing mainly in the type of engine installed and in dimensions.

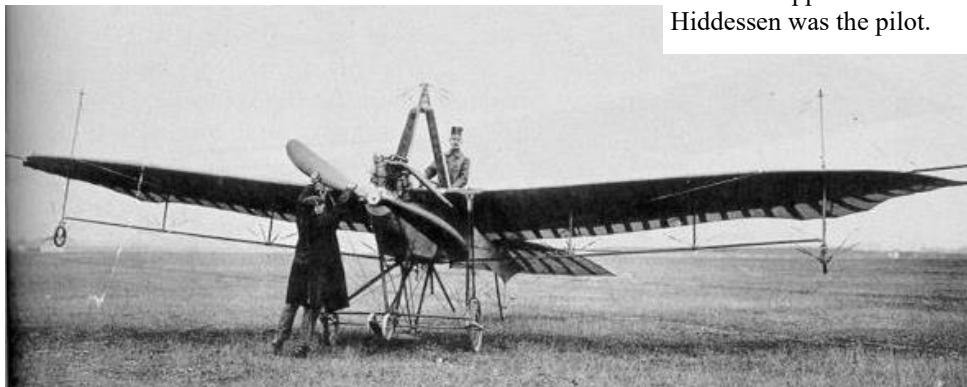
Etrich produced several prototypes over the next three years including a crescent wing machine and a four seat enclosed limousine; but it was only the standard two seat machine that saw any degree of production. Models were modified and improved on the production line with the result that no two aircraft were absolutely identical and each featured some degree of improvement upon its predecessor.

As a result of continuing success, license to manufacture the Etrich Taube in Germany was acquired by the Rumpler firm, but controversy eventually arose, the outcome of which being that Etrich dropped the German patent rights with the result that most aircraft works in Germany then built Taube type aircraft.

The most widely produced Etrich Taube was the 1913 two-seat military monoplane shown in the drawing on the cover of this booklet.



A Rumpler Taube, the first airplane used as an offensive weapon when it dropped four small bombs on Paris. Lieutenant Franz von Hiddessen was the pilot.



One of the original Taubes. Until the advent of the Taube in 1910, the German Air Force was equipped with Wright biplanes and copies of French types.

Glue Methods For Attaching Tissue

Always follow the manufacturer's use, safety and environmental instructions when using their products.

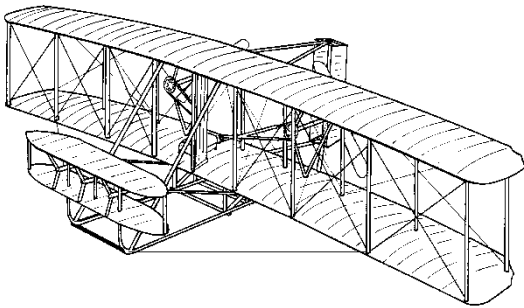
TRADITIONAL THINNED DOPE (50/50) OR THINNED WHITE/YELLOW GLUE (WITH WATER)

- Carefully apply a coating of thinned dope to the perimeter of the structure you are about to cover.
- Let dry.
- Cut a piece of tissue covering material as big as the area to be covered.
- Wet paper well allowing it to soak up the moisture and set aside.
- For dope only — in the meantime, lightly coat the perimeter of the structure again with thinned dope and proceed immediately to the next step.
- Carefully pick up the damp paper and place it against a starting edge. Rub your finger along the edge to make sure the paper is sticking.
Note: More dope or thinned white glue can be applied to the outer surface and rubbed into the glue point to improve the adhesion. Pull out wrinkles as you proceed with the rubbing.
- Pin to a flat surface and allow to dry.

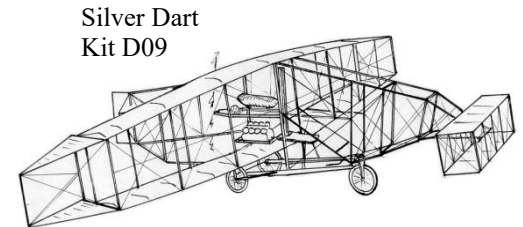
GLUE STICK

- Cut a piece of tissue covering material slightly larger than the structure to be covered.
- Wet the paper well allowing it to soak up the moisture and set aside.
- Carefully apply a coating of the glue to the perimeter of the structure you are about to cover. **Notes:** Glue sticks dry quickly, only coat a small section at a time applying the paper as you go. Keep blobs of glue to a minimum by using a toothpick to spread out evenly. Some builders report using rubbing alcohol to reactivate the applied glue by using a small brush to make small applications to the affected area.
- Carefully pick up the damp paper and place it against a starting edge. Rub a finger moistened with water along the edge making sure it adheres to the glue. Pull out wrinkles as you proceed. Pin flat and dry.
- Seal tissue with Krylon clear satin finish spray paint available at your local department store.

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Wright Flyer I - Kit D10LC



Silver Dart
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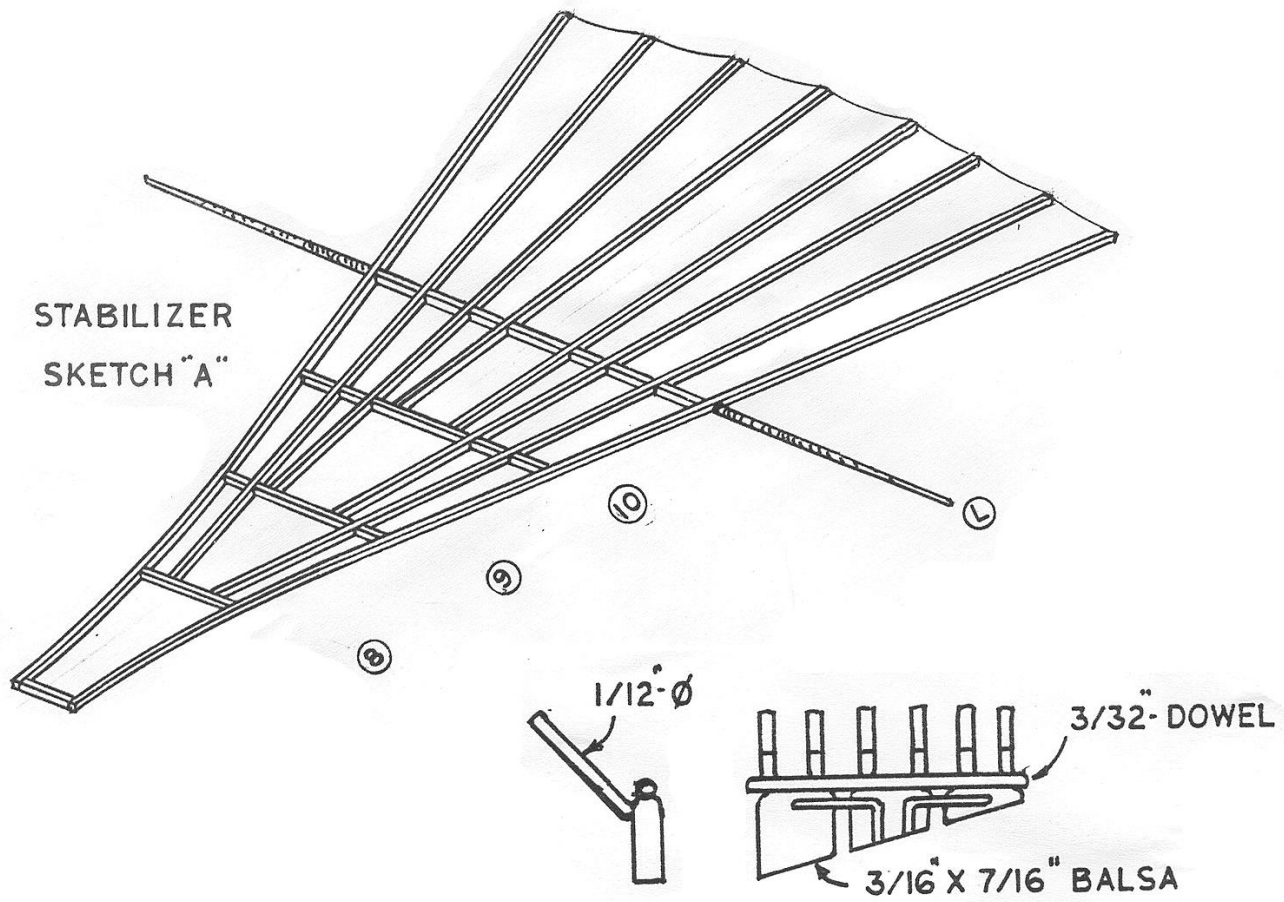
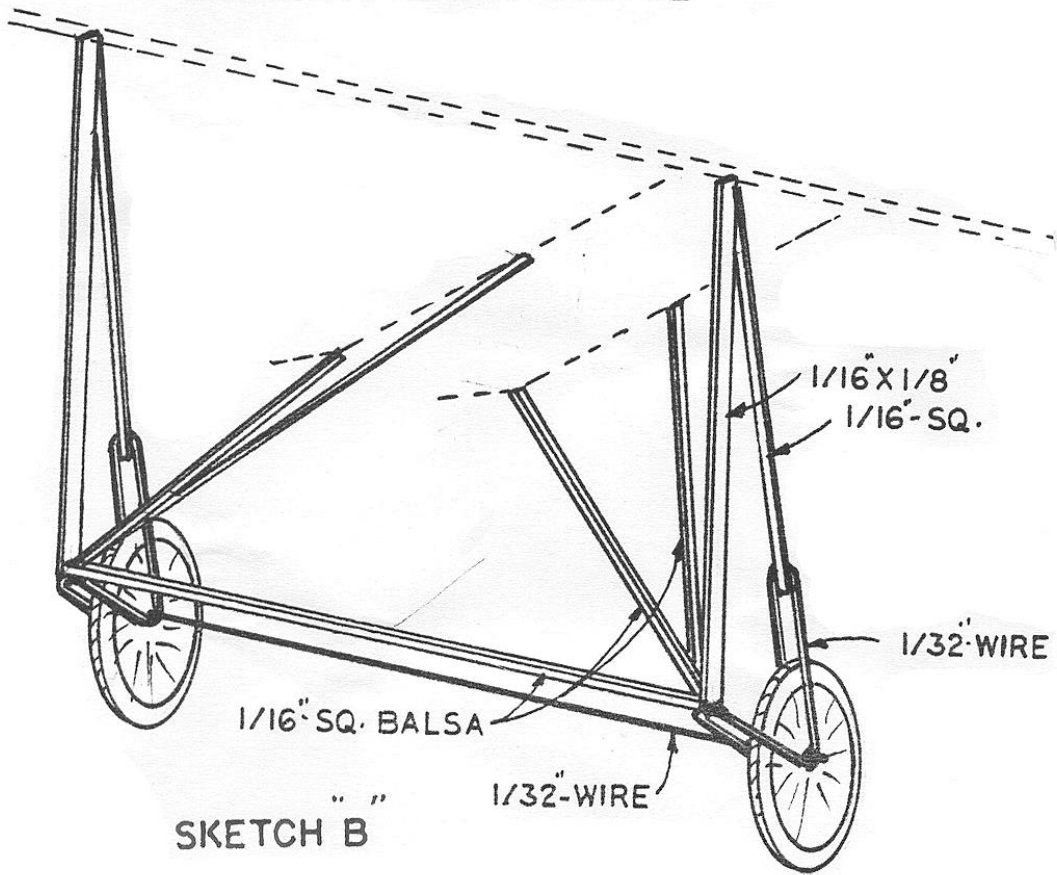
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Captured German Taube displayed
at the Invalides by the French.

For building tips and our complete line of products, visit our web site:
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