These instructions and the associated plan have been scanned from my original copy of the 1959 KeilKraft Handbook and Catalogue. As KeilKraft are now long since out of business, I hope I am not breaking any copyright by reproducing this here. Please let me know if you think I am doing anything wrong. I have built several Flickas since 1959, and the model flown at the 2004 Croft Farm Air Scout camp is about 30 years old. I recommend making the fuselage from a single piece of wood, thus eliminating the potential weak point at the wing trailing edge. Instead of tracing, the shapes can be easily transferred from a photocopy or laser print by putting it facedown on the balsa wood and going over it with a hot iron. Do attach the lead nose-weight securely. The model will be much more long-lasting and less prone to warps if it is finished with a light coat of thinned clear dope, but will fly almost as well without if you cannot easily buy dope. Modern epoxy resin glues can be used instead of balsa cement. If you can't find a local model shop, you may have to buy the balsa wood by mail-order, and order enough to make several models to make the post \& packing charges less of a penalty.

I hope you enjoy the Flicka as much as I have. If you have questions about building or flying it, I will try to respond, but can't promise all the answers. Contact me through my website [http://home.clara.net/rowil/aviation/](http://home.clara.net/rowil/aviation/) where you can see what I'm building nowadays.


This small, inexpensive glider can be made in an hour, and will provide endless fun, especially if you can persuade your friends to build one also, so that you may have competitions between them. The Flicka is based on typical modern chuck glider design and in fact closely follows the layout of a fast-climb: ing power model, with short nose moment and long tail moment, and rearward C.G. placing for avoiding loops on the climb. In good trim the model will fly 40 seconds with complete consistency

The wood chosen for the model must be of the correct type for best strength and performance. The fuselage should be from the hardest balsa you can get (or even hardwood if you wish) while the wing and tail should be medium to soft, very light balsa.

Trace or pin-prick the full size patterns onto your wood, cut out the parts carefully. The wing should be made all in one piece for the time being. Cement the two halves of the fuselage together, and while this is setting firmly sand the tailplane and fin to smooth sections. Stick the fin onto the rear end of the fuselage

and the tailplane immediately in front of it on the top of the boom. Leaving this assembly to set, carve the wing down to correct airfoil and then cut it up into its four panels. Glue these back to each other at the correct dihedral measurements. Now sand the corners of the fuselage round and hollow out the nose to take the balancing weight. Glue the wing in place on the fuselage so that the distance from the back of the wing to the front of the tail is $6^{\prime \prime}$. Now add lead or plasticine to the nose until the model balances $1 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ back from the L.E. of the wing.

## FLYING

Hand glide the model from shpulder height. The glide should be a smooth gradual descent with a fairly pronounced left-hand turn. When satisfied with the glide heave the glider with all your strength in a right-hand bank. The flight pattern to aim at is a fast, wide half-loop with the model rolling into upright flight from its inverted position at the top of its climb. The stabilizer and Fin Trailing edges may be bent by gentle pressing with the fingers, meanwhile breathing on the part you wish to bend. If you want to arrange a competition between your friends with their "Flickas" we suggest that you each make five flights, the highest total score will win, Good flying!

## MATERIALS NEEDED :-

$18^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ Sheet (for wing).
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ sheet ( for tailplane and fin).
$12^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ Fuselage Boom.
$6^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{2} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$. Fuselage Nose.
Small tube of cement.

Happy Landings! from
Rowland Carson



