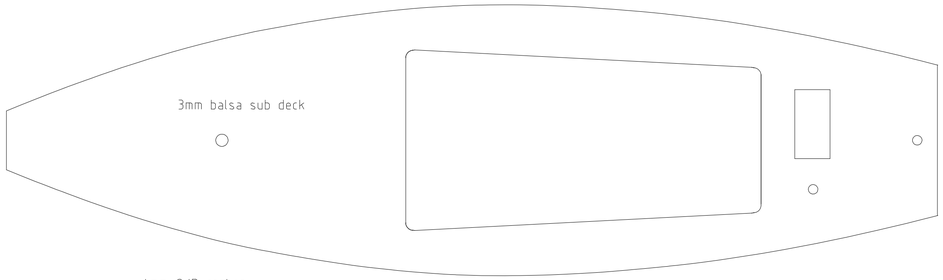

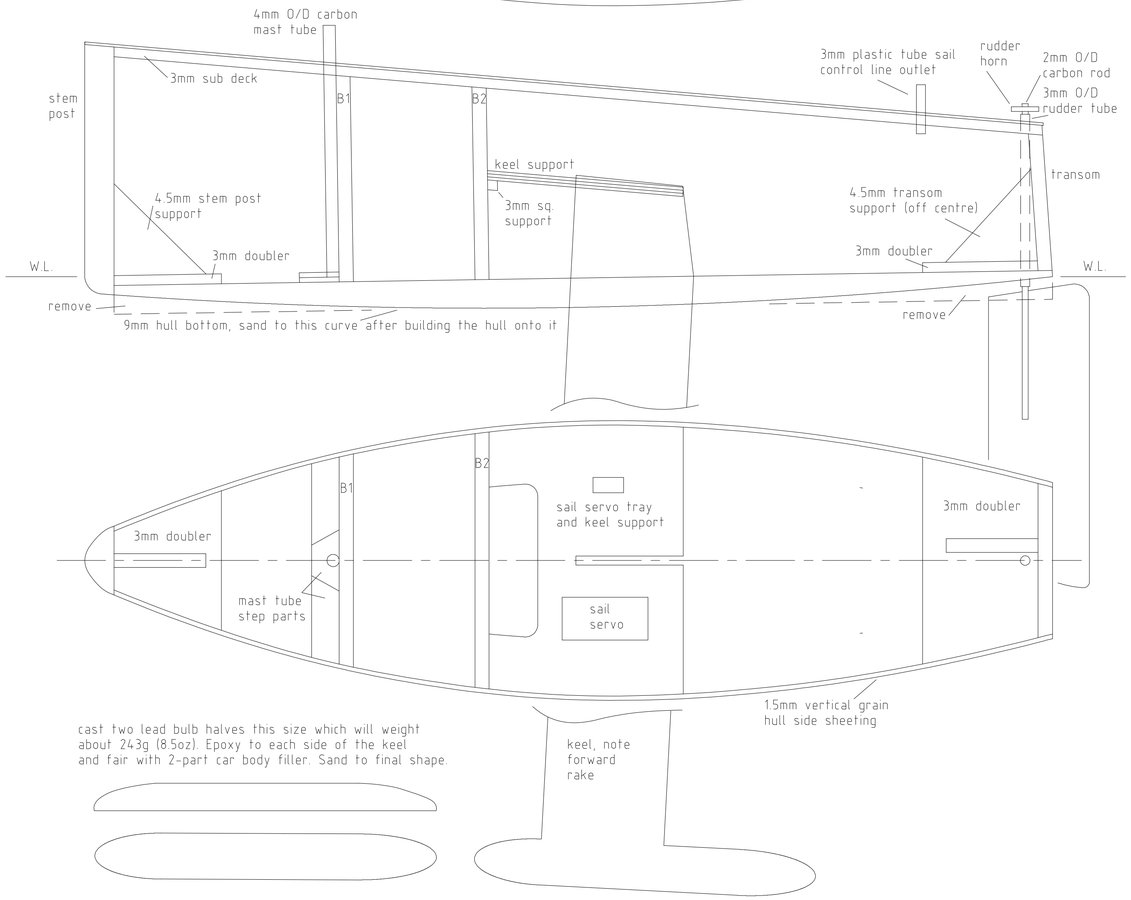

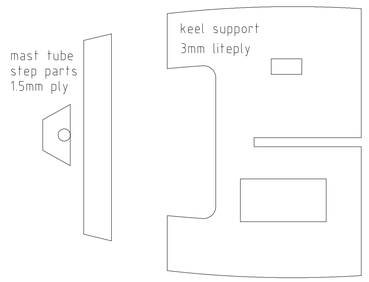

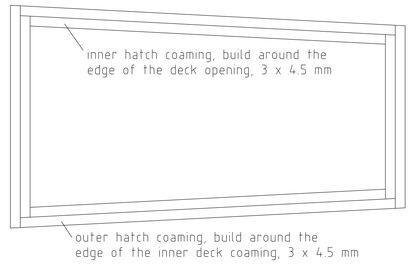

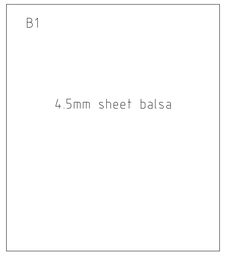

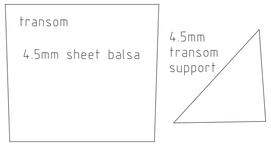

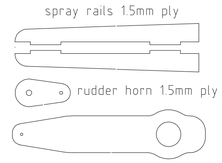

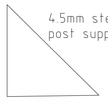

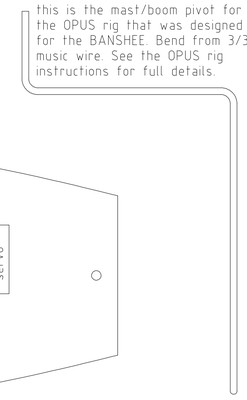

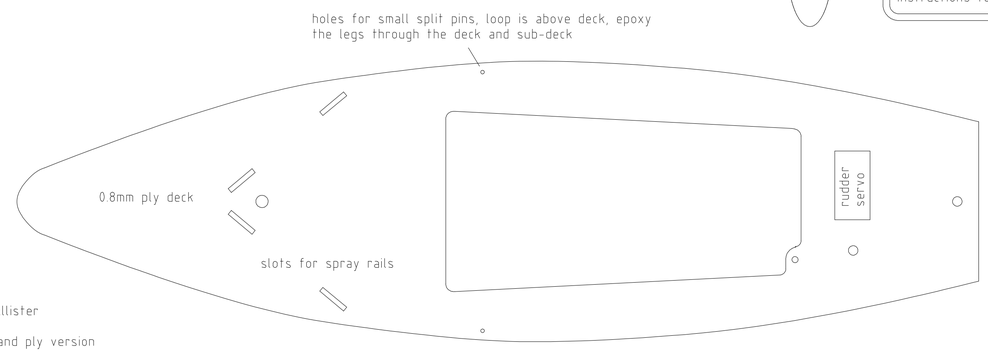

BANSHEE

Designed by Graham McAllister

An easy to build balsa and ply version

Building guide

Cut the hull bottom from 100mm wide 9mm balsa. Glue the hull bottom doublers onto the hull. Glue the bulkheads, B1 & B2 vertically onto the hull bottom. Using the transom support to get the correct angle glue the transom at the rear of the hull bottom. Note that the transon support is offset to avoid the rudder tube. Use the stem post support to glue the stem post to the front of the hull bottom.

Now cut the balsa sub-deck a little long at the rear. Check it against the hull to get the exact length from the stem post to the rear edge of the transom. Glue it to the hull being very careful that it is exactly in line with the hull bottom, center lines will help here.Trim the stem post to be level with the top of the sub-deck.

Epoxy the mast tube step parts together making sure that the small part is on top of and exactly centred on the longer part. Glue that assembly onto the hull bottom up against the front of B1. Glue the keel support plate to the back of B2, 30mm down from the sub-desk top edge. Glue a 3mm square stick under the plate for support.

Use a razor plane and sandpaper to shape the hull bottom to a shallow curve as shown on the plan.

Epoxy the mast tube through the sub-deck and into the hole in the mast step. Use plenty of epoxy to form a seal at the bottom of the tube. Epoxy the rudder tube through the sub-deck and the hull bottom. Make sure that the edges of the formers, keel support, sub-deck, and hull bottom all are sanded smooth ready to accept the side sheeting. Sheet the sides with 1.5mm balsa with the grain running vertical. Choose flexible wood or dampen the outside to help it curve. Hold the parts in place with tape while the glue dries.

Sand the side sheeting flush with the top and bottom. Sand the stem post bottom curve and blend it into the side sheeting. Sand the sides smooth and add filler if needed to any of the joints.

Prepare the thin ply deck by building the inner coaming around the deck opening. This is glued to the deck. Use plastic tape around the outside of the inner coaming so that the outer coaming can be built closely around it but not be glued to the deck or inner coaming. Just a spot of glue at each corner will do. Remove the outer coaming carefully and glue it onto the bottom of the deck hatch. When varnishing the model later you can add extra layers to make the hatch a close fit over the inner coaming. Sand the hatch edges round. Glue the spray rails into the slots and to each other at the front edge.

The keel is epoxied in place with the top 1mm above the keel support plate and at the front of the keel plate slot. Make sure that the keel exits at 90 degrees to the hull bottom. Adjust the slot in the keel plate if necessary. Use plenty of epoxy at the hull bottom to form a fillet and seal, inside and out. Add the keel weight later to make the model easier to handle.

Before fitting the radio control the model should be sealed and painted. There are many options, the balsa can be doped with thinned dope (for penetration) or sanding sealer, both of which will harden the surface. Sand lightly between several coats. Another alternative is to use thinned Z-poxy. Any of these can then be painted and finally given a few coats of urethane varnish like Spar Varnish. Acrylic varnish is not sufficiently waterproof.

For further construction details and full radio control installation and rigging instructions see the .pdf supplement available with these plans.