

CAPTIVE AEROPLANE

DESCRIPTION

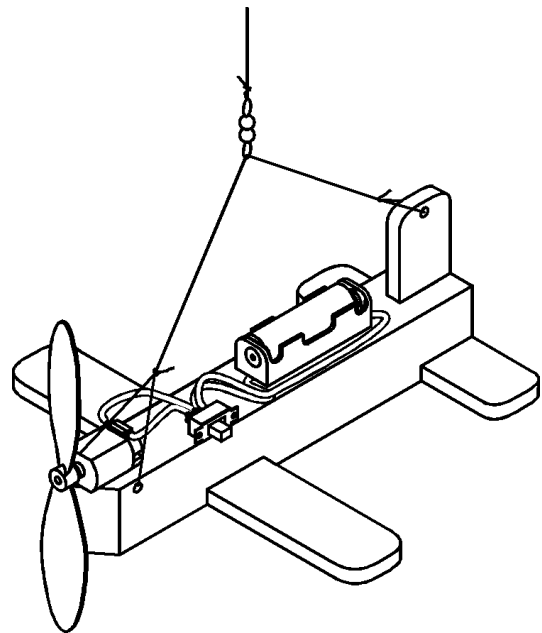
A small aeroplane is built from plastic or wood. It is driven by a propeller, which is powered by a small electric motor. The plane is suspended from an overhead point and flies in a circle.

The basic *CAPTIVE AEROPLANE* is a very simple model to construct. This has a lot of scope for combining two different areas of study: technology and art (with a bit of woodwork thrown in!).

OTHER IDEAS

The aeroplane is a simple model to make. However the components and ideas can be used to make other devices. For example:

- A witch on a broomstick
- A flying pig (see if pigs can really fly?)



1. COMPONENTS REQUIRED

1a COMPONENTS SUPPLIED. These components are supplied in a plastic bag :

1x	3.0V Electric Motor (flat)	1x	1 x AA Battery Holder
1x	Sliding Switch (small)	1x	Propeller 74 mm long

1b ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1b.1 Available from us is the penlight (AA) battery and fishing line

1b.2 Material for the aeroplane body (ply, balsa or dowel) and wings (balsa or plastic), fine electric wire, a snap swivel (used in fishing to connect lures), hot glue.

2 DESIGN

The basic design is as shown in the drawing – wings, a fuselage and a power source. The design allows each designer scope in the shape and size of the plane.

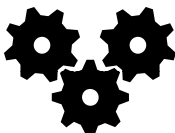
The student needs to make a full size drawing, before starting construction. This allows planning the location of components and working out the size of the body and wings. We made our prototype's body from a 10 mm wide strip of plywood approx 220 mm long. The wings can be made from balsa sheet, heavy hardboard or plastic, with the dimensions to suit the fuselage.

Note: if cardboard is used for the wings, the use of a brace is suggested.

The aim is to design the plane, so that is is (ideally) balanced around the mid-point. Note that:

- the center of balance is affected by the weight of the components and their placement (relative to the centre), and should be placed with the aim of balancing the plane
- the heavier components should ideally be mounted underneath the fuselage, for a better centre of gravity

Note: to check the designer's calculation of the centre of balance (COB), the plane can be balanced on a knife edge.



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3. WIRING

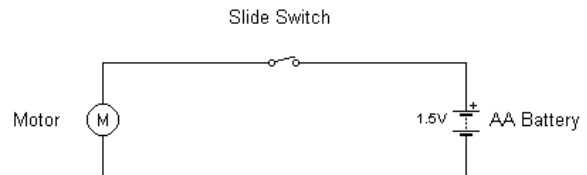
3.1 MOUNTING THE PARTS

Attach the motor, switch and battery holder to the plane's body using hot glue. Face the battery holder with its spring facing away from the motor. Press the propeller on to the motor shaft.

Note: roughen the surface of the battery holder to be glued with sand paper for improved adhesion.

3.2 CONNECTING THE ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS

- Solder the black wire from the battery holder to the switch's end terminal.
- Solder an additional black wire to the middle terminal of the switch. This will be connected to one of the motor's terminals - do not solder the wire to the motor yet
- Connect the battery holder's red wire to the other motor terminal - do not solder this yet.



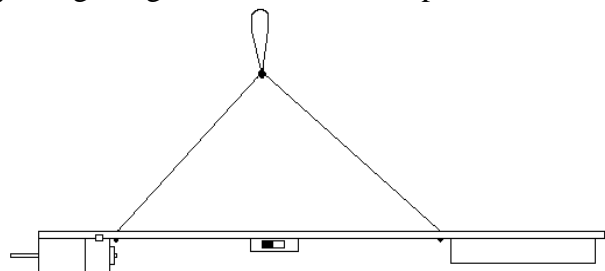
CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

Before soldering the wires to the switch and battery, you will need to find out which way you need to connect the motor, to make it turn in the correct direction.

- Insert a battery into the holder, touch the wires onto the motor's terminals. When connected correctly the propeller will spin and blow air back towards the battery.
- If the propeller spins in the correct direction, solder the wires to the motor's terminals. If it goes in the wrong direction, swap the wires & then solder them.

4. CONSTRUCTION

- Cut the material for wings and tail to the designed size.
- Construct and attach the wings and tail to the body..
- Drill two small holes in the body. One situated just behind the motor and one at the opposite end, behind the battery holder. These holes should be along the centre line of the body.
- Thread some fishing line (about 400 mm) through the holes and tie it off, to connect the line to the body. Alternatively if using dowel for the body tie the fishing line around the dowel in the positions mentioned. You could also try using hot glue to fix the line in place.
- Suspend the plane over your finger.
Adjust the plane so it is horizontal. Your finger will be at the balance point . Make a loop in the fishing line at this point.
- Take about 900mm of fishing line. Tie a loop at one end. Put the loop through the loop on the plane. Thread the line through the loop at the other end and pull it tight. Your line is now connected to the plane.
- Tie the loose end of the line to the snap swivel. The snap swivel prevents the line from twisting.
- Attach the snap swivel to an overhead point, so that the plane is suspended.
- At this point the battery should be inserted and switched on. Hold the plane in your hand, pull the plane out towards the edge of the circle that it will make, and launch it carefully, a little like launching a paper plane. It should fly in a circle. With a new battery it will fly rapidly and quite high. A new alkaline battery will last around 3-4 hours.



WELL DONE!