

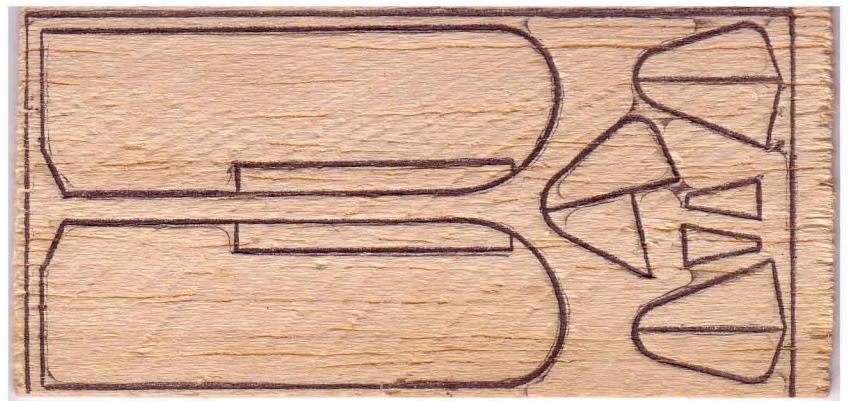
Taylorcraft L-2M Kit

This kit of the Taylorcraft L-2M was manufactured by now-defunct Ross Chemical Manufacturing's woodworking division. This kit is presented as part of the evidence of the L-birds' contribution not only to the US wartime efforts, but also in civilian life as well.

The kit consisted of a set of instructions (included in the following pages) and parts to make the kit. The parts included a sheet of balsa for wings, control surfaces, and landing gear, a block for the fuselage, two pre-made wheels, an aluminum propeller, toothpicks for struts, and sandpaper.



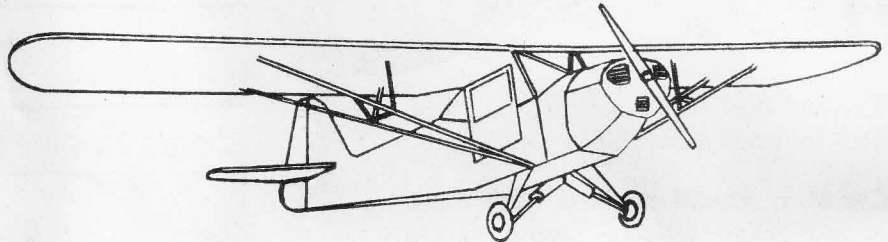
A full-size scan of the balsa sheet with the wings, tail surfaces, & landing gear parts.



TAYLORCRAFT TRAINER L-2M

SPECIFICATIONS

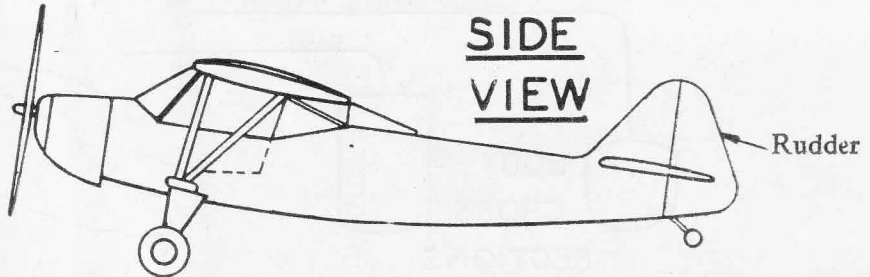
Speed 105 m.p.h.
Range 250 miles
Ceiling 11,000 feet
Seats 2
Horsepower 65
Span 35' 5¼"
Length 22' 5"



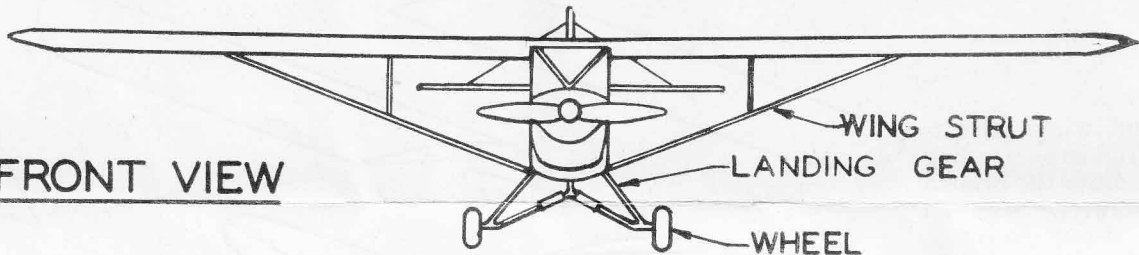
BUILD STEP BY STEP

TAYLORCRAFT TRAINER

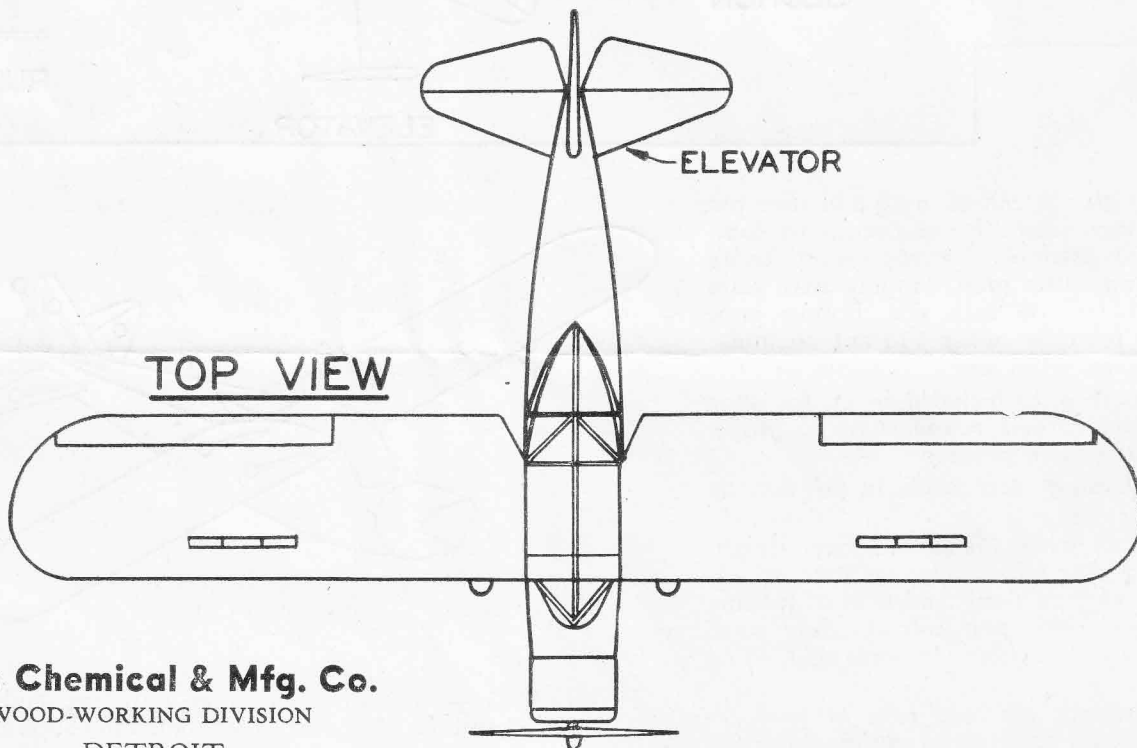
This airplane was widely used during the war as a liaison-observation craft and was familiarly known as "Grasshopper." It is now being much used as a trainer in civilian flying schools.



FRONT VIEW



ASSEMBLY DRAWING



Ross Chemical & Mfg. Co.

WOOD-WORKING DIVISION

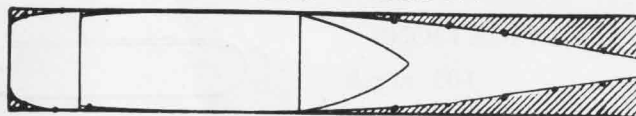
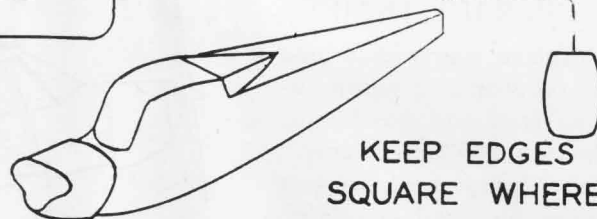
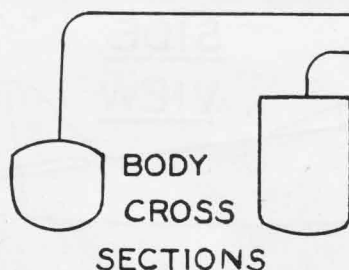
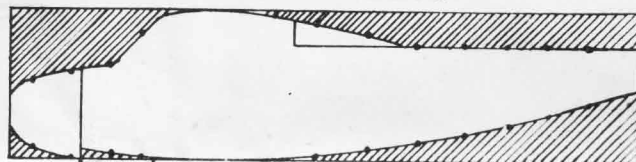
DETROIT

(See Other Side for Working Directions)

STEP NO.**WORKING DIRECTIONS****1**

Transfer outline by pushing pin thru dots to wood body block underneath.

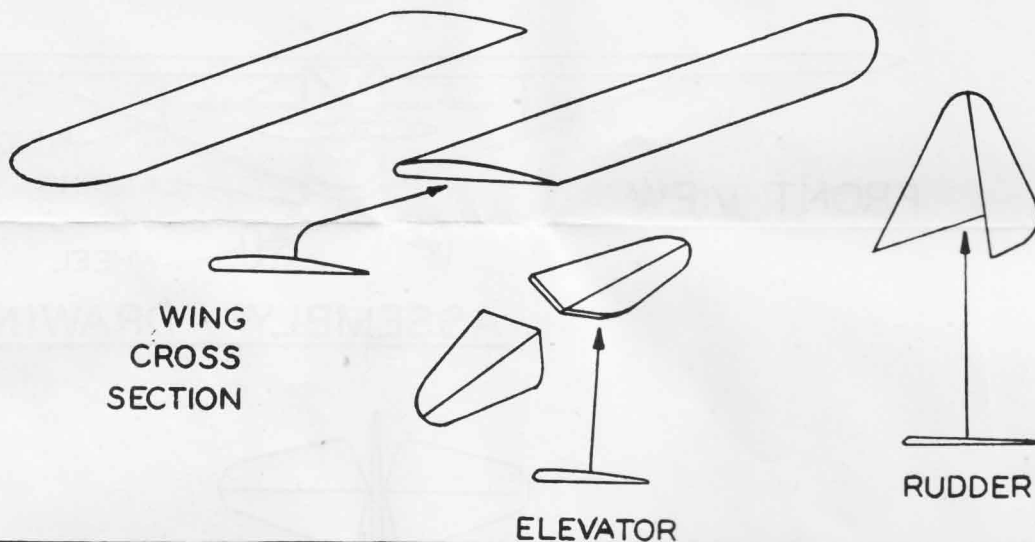
Cut away shaded portions with knife or saw. Sand surfaces smooth. Shape to form shown.

TOP VIEW BODY BLOCK**SIDE VIEW BODY BLOCK**

KEEP EDGES
SQUARE WHERE
WING IS ATTACHED

2

Cut out wings, elevator, rudder, landing struts, from the printed balsa sheet. Sand all edges and surfaces. Identify parts and their positions on plane by referral to assembly drawing.

**3**

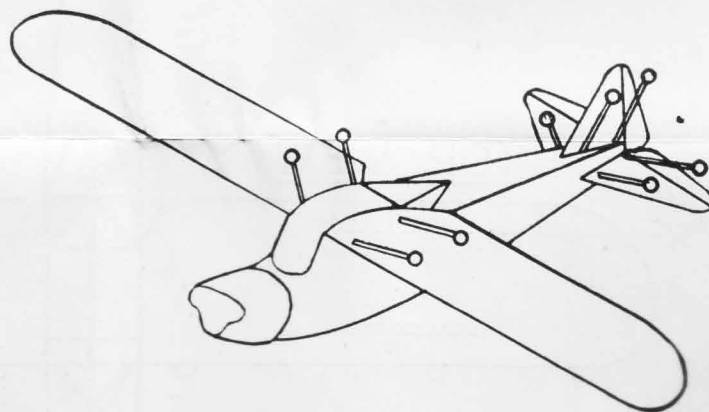
A. Apply glue to end of wing and then pin it to fuselage. Check for alignment by comparing with assembly drawing below. Apply glue around entire joint, lapping over seam at least $1/16''$ on each side. Follow same procedure for other wing and tail assembly. Remove pins when dry.

B. Use tooth picks included in kit for wing struts. Sand corners round. Cut to proper length and glue in position.

C. Glue landing gear struts in position on fuselage.

D. Slip each wheel on an ordinary straight pin. Bend pins where they go thru wheels and then lay pins along underside of landing gear struts. Push pins into fuselage until wheels are in position. Glue pins to landing struts.

E. Slip straight pin thru hole in propeller and mount on airplane by pushing pin into fuselage.



PAINTING — Smooth all surfaces with fine sandpaper—brush on thin coat of a wood filler such as shellac—then paint to colors desired.

(See Other Side for Final Assembly)