

Petits avions en papier pour les enfants

McCALL'S Magazine 1923 - 1924

par Percy Pierce

CONSTRUCTION :

Imprimez sur du papier 160 g/m²

Découpez les pièces.

COLLAGES : colle type UHU STIC

Collez la pièce A sur AA-AB à l'avant du corps.

Collez la pièce C à l'avant du corps.

Pliez le corps et collez B

(n'oubliez pas la pièce B Mother Goose).

Collez D sur A.

Collez AA et AB.

MISE EN VOL :

Pour le vol plané, alourdissez l'avant avec un trombone.

(Deux trombones pour
l'Oriole de Baltimore et le Cardinal)

Dièdre de 20 mm.

Relevez l'arrière du stabilisateur horizontal.

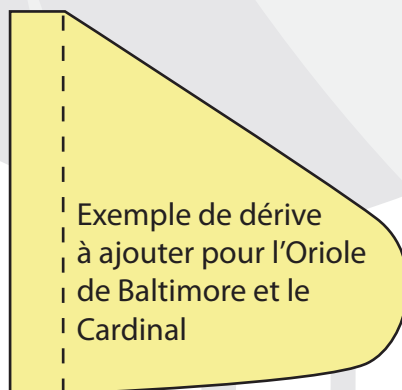
Pour Mother Goose et Fairies, ajoutez
un stabilisateur horizontal plus grand,
collé sur celui d'origine.

Les meilleurs modèles en vol :

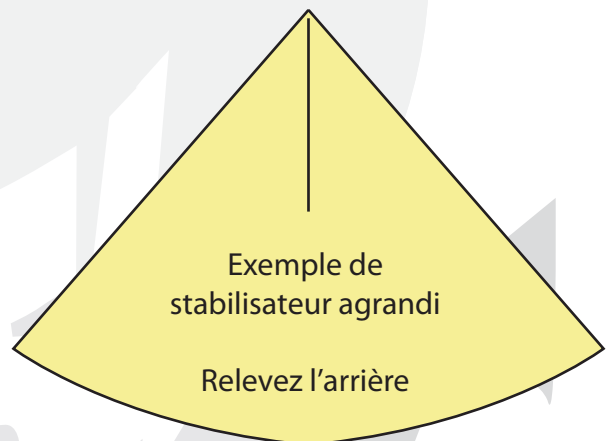
Oriole de Baltimore et Cardinal (avec dérive)



Mother Goose's New Broomslick =
Nouveau balai de la Mère l'Oye

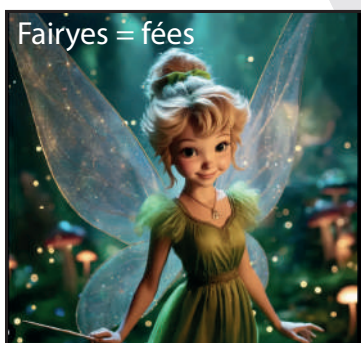


Exemple de dérive
à ajouter pour l'Oriole
de Baltimore et le
Cardinal



Exemple de
stabilisateur agrandi

Relevez l'arrière



Fairies = fées



Sir Oriol = Loriot

<http://clap54.free.fr>



Bandit Blue Gay = Geai bleu



Oriole de Baltimore



Cardinal



Compilation 2025 : Alain Gless

Mother Goose's New Broomstick

An Airplane Cut-out For Children by Percy Pierce

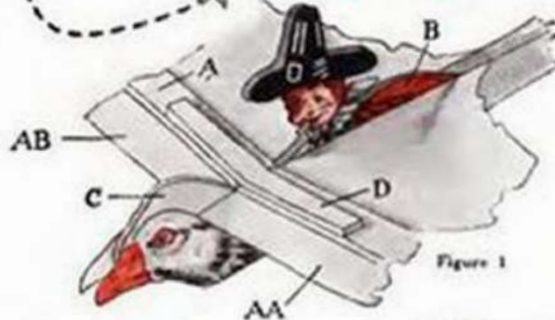
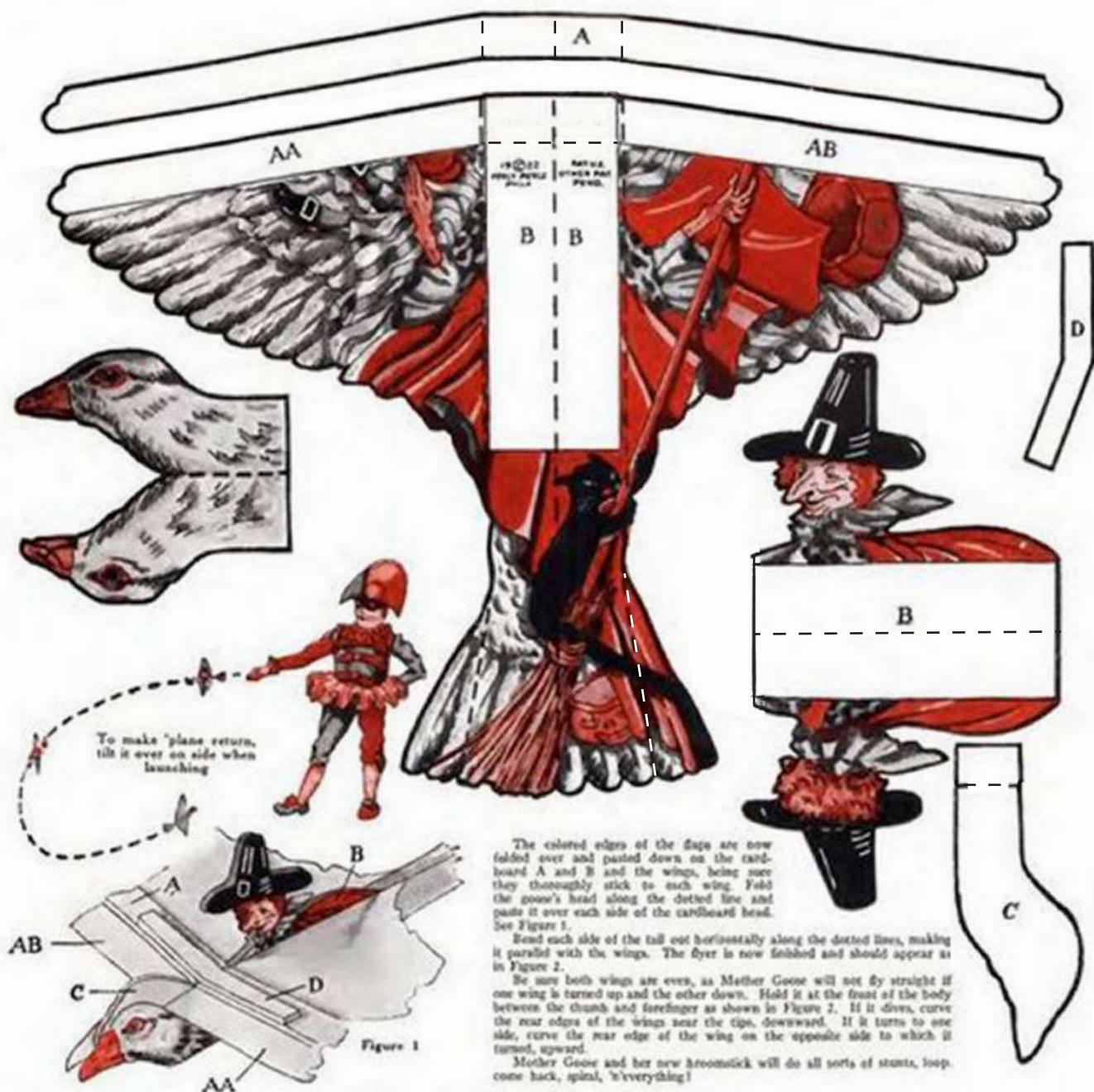


Figure 1

The colored edges of the flaps are now folded over and pasted down on the cardboard A and B and the wings, being sure they thoroughly stick to each wing. Fold the goose's head along the dotted line and paste it over each side of the cardboard head. See Figure 1.

Bend each side of the tail out horizontally along the dotted lines, making it parallel with the wings. The flyer is now finished and should appear as in Figure 2.

Be sure both wings are even, as Mother Goose will not fly straight if one wing is turned up and the other down. Hold it at the front of the body between the thumb and forefinger as shown in Figure 2. If it dives, curve the rear edges of the wings near the tips, downward. If it turns to one side, curve the rear edge of the wing on the opposite side to which it turned, upward.

Mother Goose and her new broomstick will do all sorts of stunts, loop, come back, spiral, n'everything!

FROM a piece of cardboard, about the thickness of a writing tablet back, cut out one long and one short strip exactly like patterns A and D. These are to reinforce the front of the flyer. Cut C from cardboard too.

Paste the piece of cardboard A over the white space along the front edge. Turn the flyer over and paste the white edge of the flaps AA and AB in their respective places along the front edge of the flyer. Now turn it right side up again. The colored wing portions of flaps project out in front and face downward. The white section B is pasted over BB.

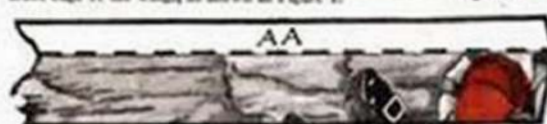
Fold the flyer down along the center dotted line, bending the cardboard with care to avoid breaking it. Now fold the wings down along the dotted lines to a horizontal position as shown in Figure 1.

Paste the small piece of cardboard D on top of the longer piece A directly in the center, extending from one wing to the other like a bridge. Paste the square end of the cardboard head C in the front end of the goose's body so that curved part of the head is even with the front edge of the wings, as shown in Figure 1.

Hold this way with head pointing slightly downward and give steady push



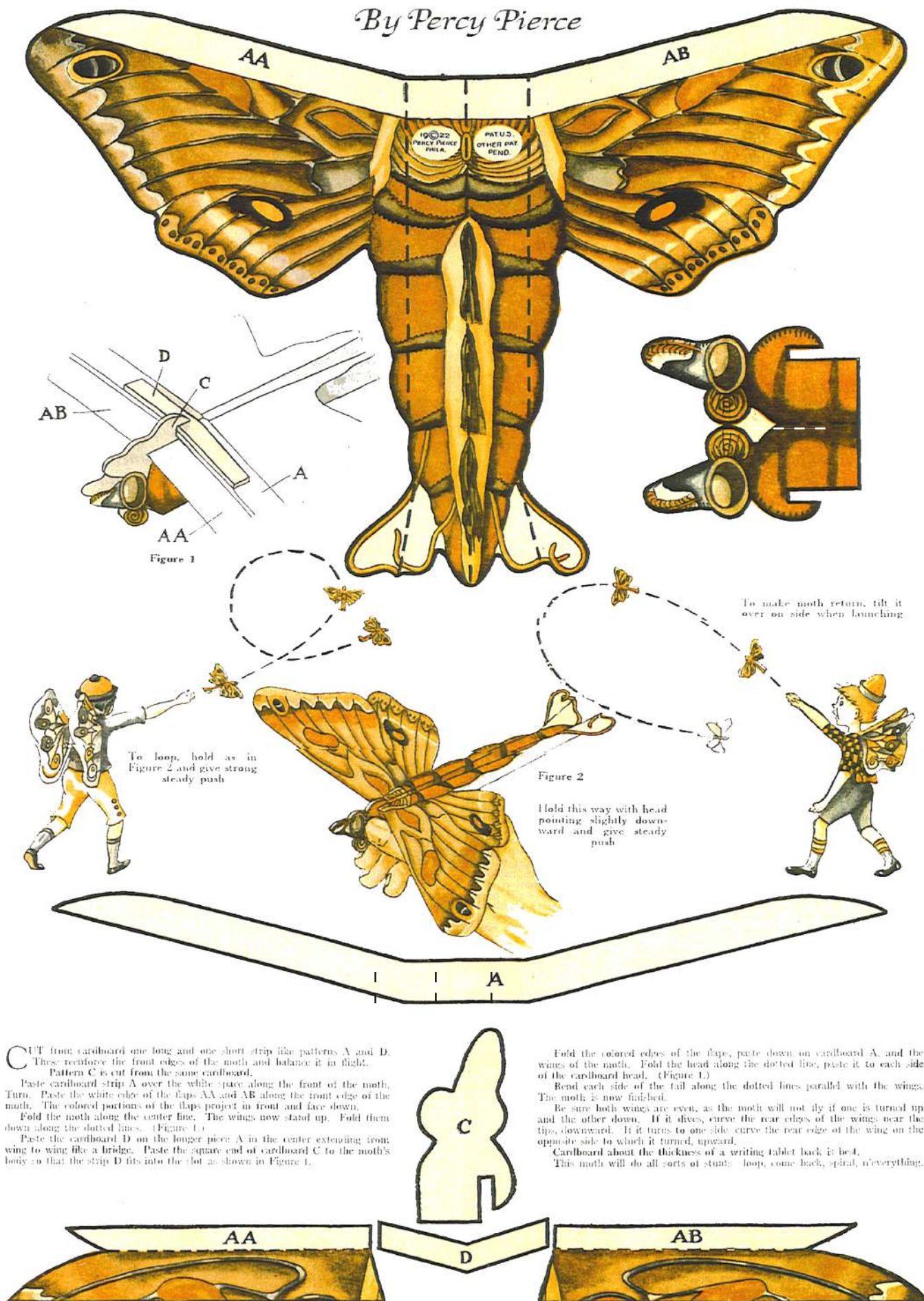
Figure 2



To loop, hold as figure 2, and give strong steady push

When Fairies Fly in Airplanes

By Percy Pierce

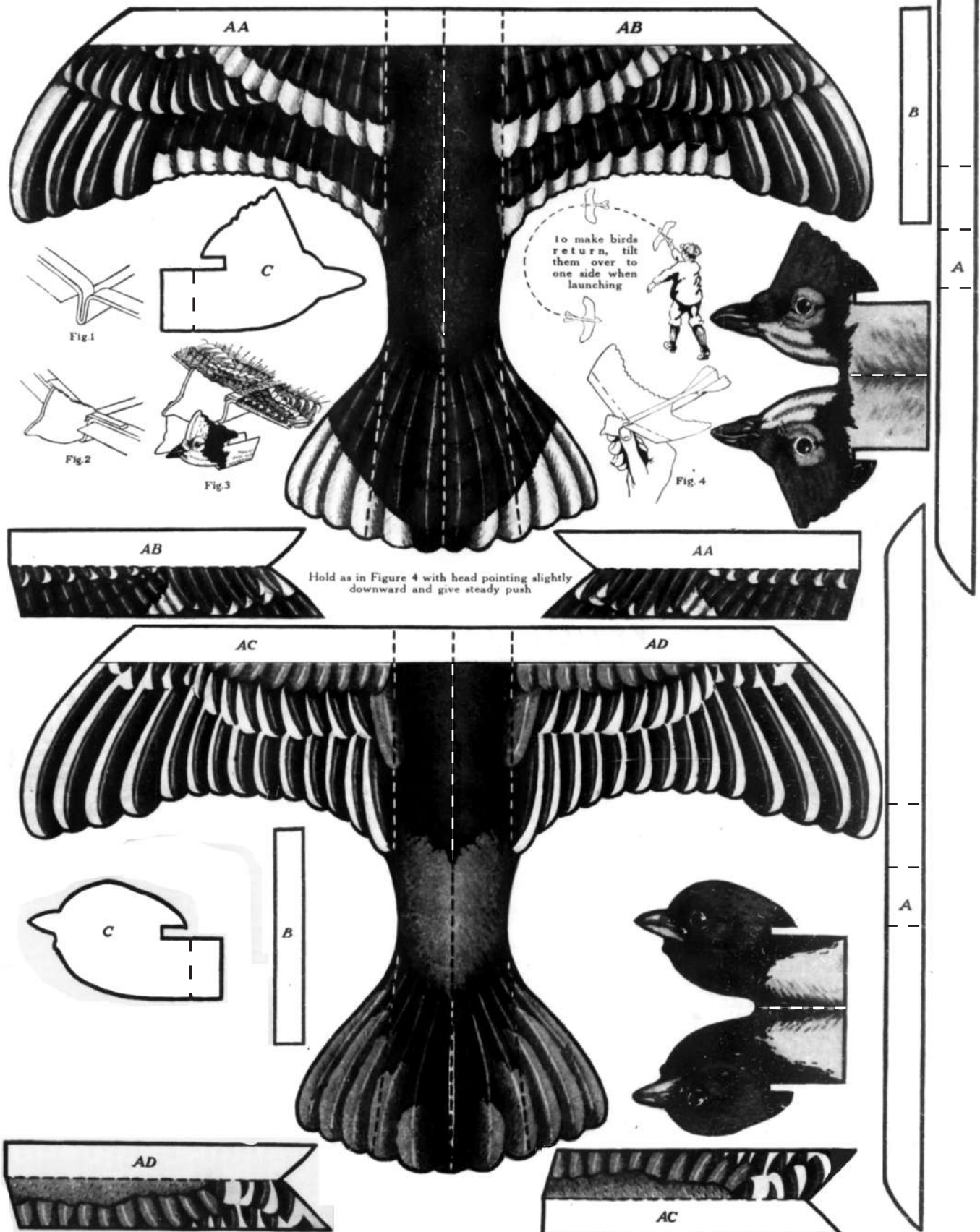


CUT from cardboard one long and one short strip like patterns A and D. These reinforce the front edges of the moth and balance it in flight. Pattern C is cut from the same cardboard. Paste cardboard strip A over the white space along the front of the moth. Turn. Paste the white edge of the flaps AA and AB along the front edge of the moth. The colored portions of the flaps project in front and face down. Fold the moth along the center line. The wings now stand up. Fold them down along the dotted lines. (Figure 1.) Paste the cardboard D on the longer piece A in the center extending from wing to wing like a bridge. Paste the square end of cardboard C to the moth's body so that the strip D fits into the slot as shown in Figure 1.

Fold the colored edges of the flaps, paste down on cardboard A, and the wings of the moth. Fold the head along the dotted line, paste it to each side of the cardboard head. (Figure 1.) Bend each side of the tail along the dotted lines parallel with the wings. The moth is now finished. Be sure both wings are even, as the moth will not fly if one is turned up and the other down. If it dives, curve the rear edges of the wings near the tips downward. If it turns to one side curve the rear edge of the wing on the opposite side to which it turned, upward. Cardboard about the thickness of a writing tablet back is best. This moth will do all sorts of stunts: loop, come back, spiral, everything.

Sir Oriole and Bandit Blue Jay

By PERCY PIERCE



CUT from cardboard two long and two short strips like patterns A and B. Cut head patterns C from cardboard too. Cardboard about the thickness of a writing tablet back is just right for this.

Paste cardboard A to white space along front of each bird. Turn. Paste white edge of flaps AA, AB, AC, AD, along front edge of each bird. Turn. The colored wing portions of flaps project in front, facing downward.

Fold along center dotted line. The wings now stand up. Fold down along dotted lines to a horizontal position. (Figure 1.)

Paste cardboard B on longer piece in center extending between wings like bridge. Paste square end of cardboard heads to each body so small cardboard strip B fits into slot of head. (Figure 2.)

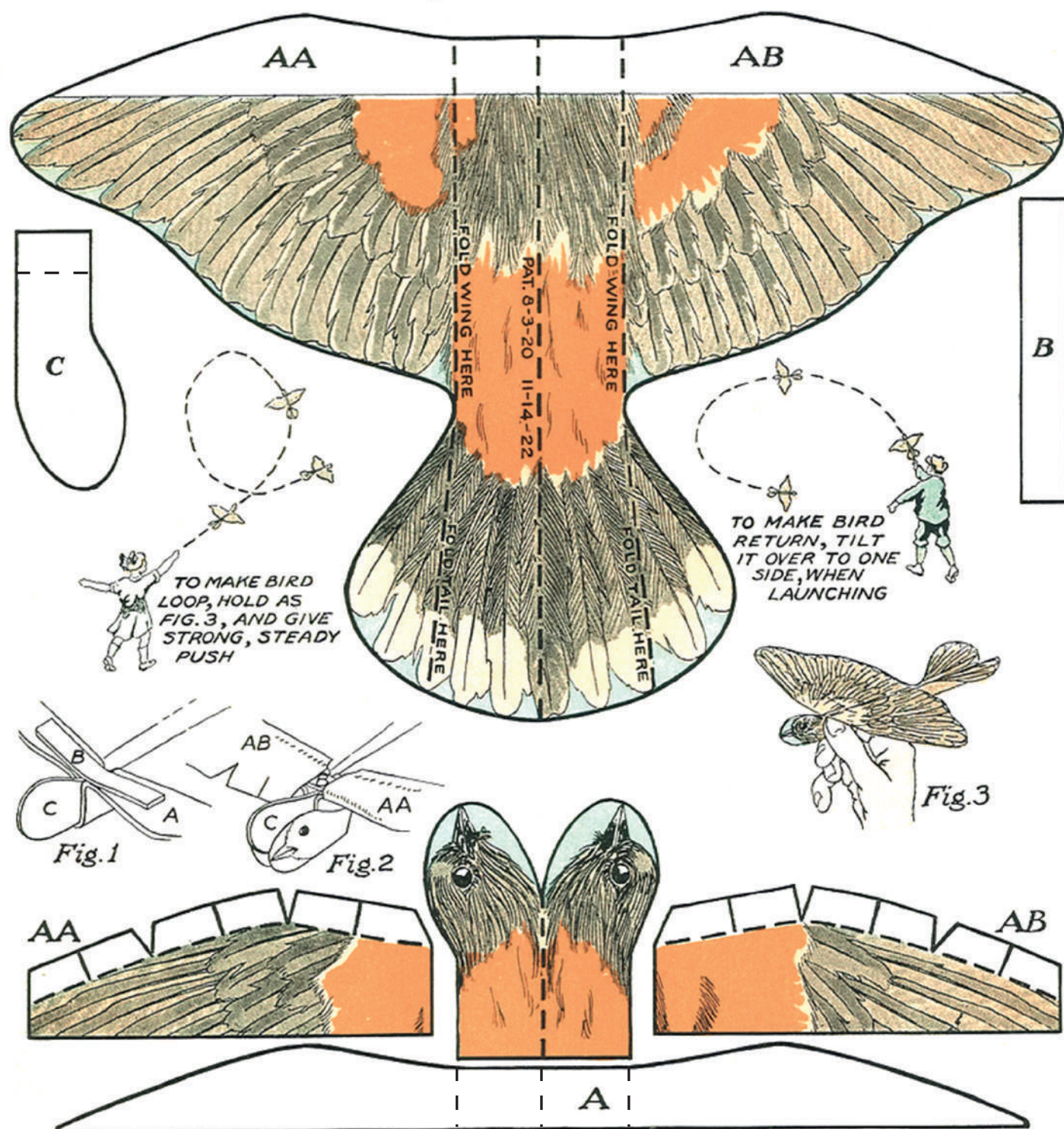
Fold colored edges of flaps and paste down firmly on cardboard A and wings. Fold colored heads and paste over cardboard heads. (Figure 3.) Bend tails horizontally along dotted lines parallel with wings. (Figure 4.)

Be sure wings are even. If the bird dives, curve rear edges of wing near tips, downward. If it turns to one side, curve rear edge of opposite wing, upward.

BIRDS THAT FLY

the Baltimore Oriole

By Percy Pierce



DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND FLYING THE BIRDS

CUT out carefully the bird, the bird's head and the parts A, B, C, AA and AB, following black lines, being sure not to tear the paper.

From a piece of cardboard, about the thickness of a writing tablet back, cut out three pieces like patterns A, B, and C. These are used to reinforce the front edges of the wings and stiffen the head and also to give the bird the proper balance to fly.

Paste the long piece of cardboard A down over the front edge AA and AB shown on the bird. When this is dry fold the bird down along the center dotted line, bending the cardboard with care, so as not to break it. Then bend the wings outward along the dotted lines to a horizontal position.

Paste the square end of the cardboard C and slip it into the front end of the bird's body and hold together while the cardboard B is pasted in position on top of the longer piece A directly in the center as shown by Figure 1, like a bridge.

When these are dry, paste the underside of the flaps AA and AB down

in their respective places over the cardboard A so the toothed edges project out in front. These edges are then turned under and pasted up against the underside of the wings, like Figure 1. Make sure they thoroughly stick to each wing. Now paste the inside of the heads and slip them up on each side of the cardboard C flush with the edges and up snugly against the bird's body. The bird is now finished and should look like Figure 3.

Be sure both wings are even, as the bird will not fly straight if one wing is turned up and the other down.

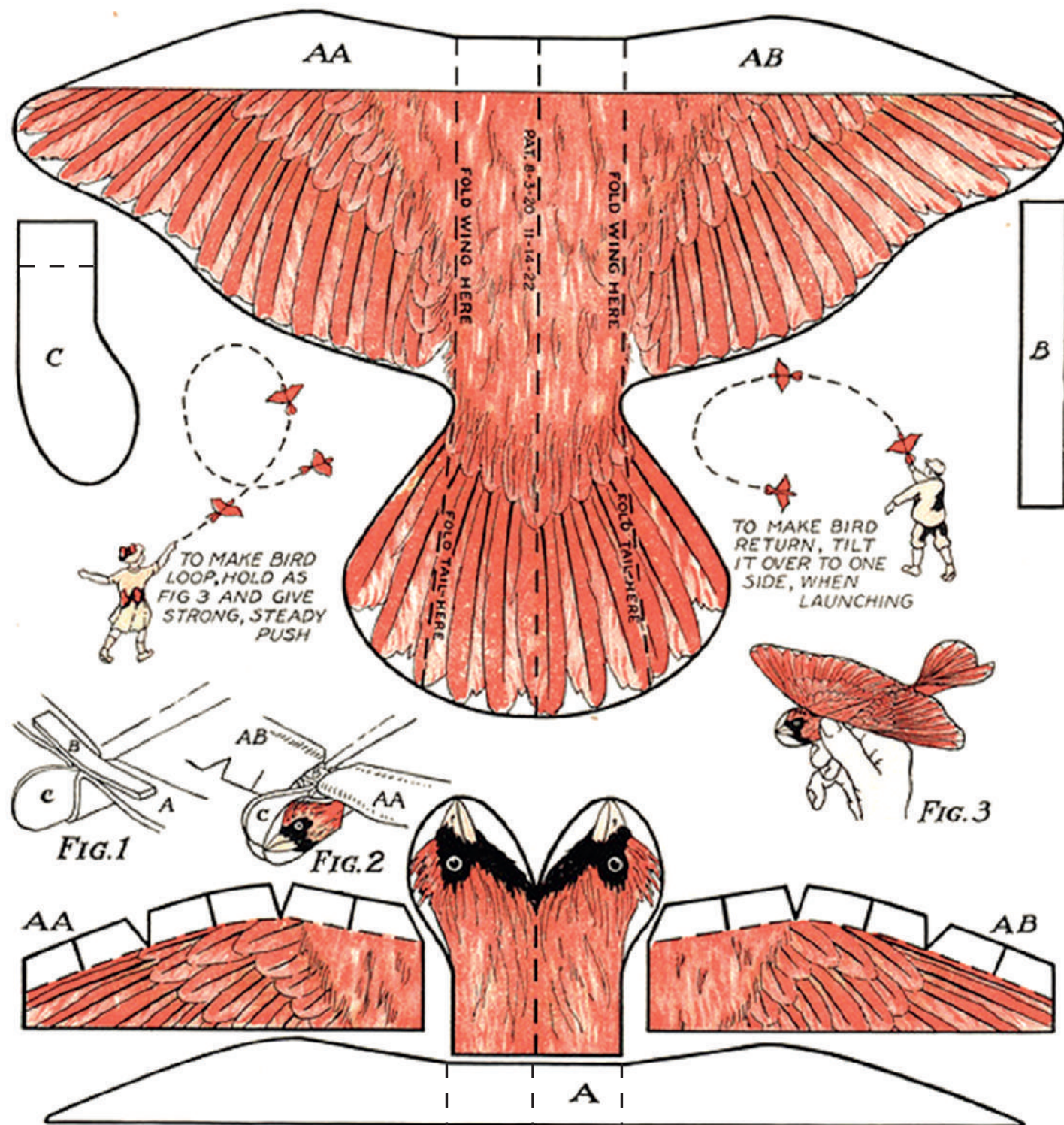
Hold the bird underneath at the front, between the thumb and forefinger, with the head pointing slightly downward, and then give a steady push, letting go at the same time. If it dives, bend the tail planes upward slightly at the rear edges. If it turns to one side, bend the rear edge of the wing on the opposite side to which it turned upward.

This bird will do more than a live bird, because, it will loop and come back to you and will also do all sorts of flips.

BIRDS THAT FLY

the Cardinal

By Percy Pierce



DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND FLYING THE BIRDS

CUT out carefully the bird, the bird's head and the parts A, B, C, AA and AB, following the black lines, being sure not to tear the paper.

From a piece of cardboard, about the thickness of a writing tablet back, cut out three pieces like patterns A, B, and C. These are used to reinforce the front edges of the wings and stiffen the head and also to give the bird the proper balance to fly.

Paste the long piece of cardboard A down over the front edge AA and AB shown on the bird. When this is dry, fold the bird down along the center dotted line, bending the cardboard with care, so as not to break it. Then bend the wings outward along the dotted lines to a horizontal position.

Paste the square end of the cardboard C and slip it into the front end of the bird's body and hold together while the cardboard B is pasted in position on top of the longer piece A, directly in the center, as shown by Figure 1, like bridge.

When these are dry, paste the underside of the flaps AA and AB down

in their respective places over the cardboard A so the toothed edges project out in front. These edges are then turned under and pasted up against the underside of the wings, like Figure 1. Make sure they thoroughly stick to each wing. Now paste the inside of the heads and slip them up on each side of the cardboard C, flush with the edges and up snugly against the bird's body. The bird is now finished and should look like Figure 3.

Be sure both wings are even, as the bird will not fly straight if one wing is turned up and the other down.

Hold the bird underneath at the front, between the thumb and forefinger, with the head pointing slightly downward, and then give a steady push, letting go at the same time. If it dives, bend the tail planes upward slightly at the rear edges. If it turns to one side, bend the rear edge of the wing on the opposite side to which it turned, upward.

This bird will do more than a live bird, because it will loop and come back to you and will also do all sorts of flips.