

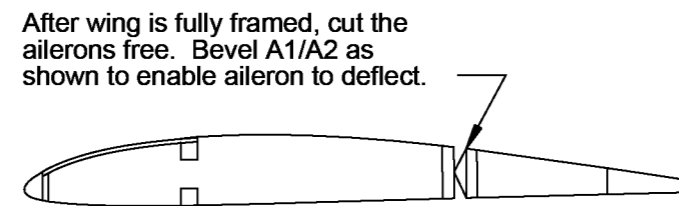
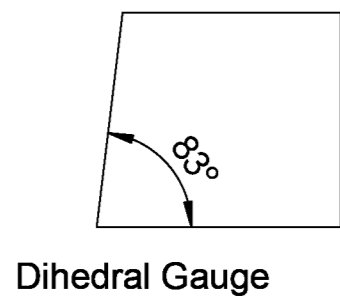
**WING NOTES**

1. Pin the lower main spar, rear main spar (RS), and trailing edge (TE) over the plan.
2. Install ribs W2 thru W9—use Dihedral Gauge to set angle of W2, all other ribs are vertical to the board.
3. Glue leading edge (LE) to ribs W2 thru W9.
4. Crack LE, lower main spar, and TE where shown, then glue center rib W1 into position.
  1. Use RS to set height and Dihedral Gauge to set angle.
5. Install the upper main spar
6. Join upper and lower main spars together with Shear Webs S1 thru S7.
7. Install aileron parts A1 thru A4 in order—glue A2 to A3 as a doubler, but do not glue A2 to RS.
8. Sheet upper wing where shown while the assembly is pinned to board.
9. Unpin and install Dihedral Brace, landing gear parts G1 thru G3, and wing tips (WT).
10. Sheet lower wing between W1 and W2.
11. Add soft balsa leading edge and sand the assembly to shape.

**DIHEDRAL**

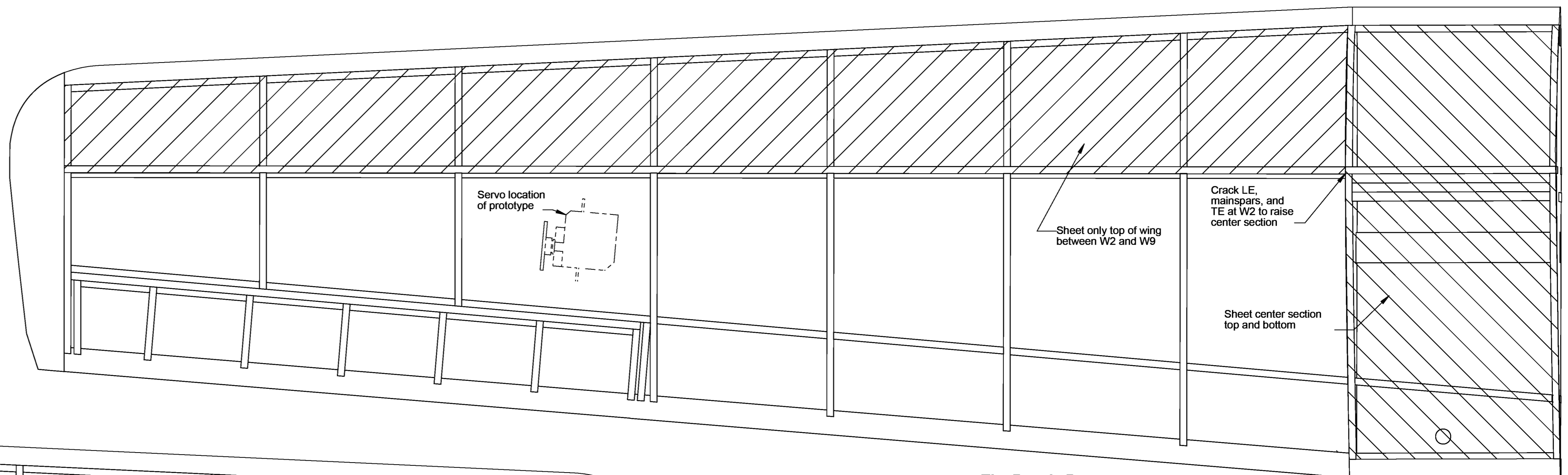
The dihedral is set by installing ribs W1 and W2 at the angle provided by the Dihedral Gauge.

Once wings are joined, bottom of W9 should be 2.0"/51mm above the board with wing center section flat.



**WINDSHIELD TEMPLATE**

Use the template to cut thin balsa or cardstock for the windshield



**PROTOTYPE SPECIFICATIONS**

Wingspan	40"
Length	29.7"
Weight	14.5oz
Wing Area	207.5 sq in
Power	Turnigy 2822-1275
Propellor	8 x 4 APC
Battery	3S 1000mAh

**CONTROL THROWS**

Ailerons	1/4"
Elevator	1/4"
Rudder	3/8"

**The Beagle Pup**

Beagle Aircraft Ltd was a short-lived British company that operated in the 1960's. A key goal of Beagle was the introduction of a higher quality civilian airplane than was available on the European market at that time. Beagle's resulting design was the Pup. Flying on a 100hp Continental, the two-seat prototype first flew in 1967. Additional models followed with seating up to four. Most were powered by 150hp Lycoming engines. By 1970, 175 Pups had been completed. A 200hp variant was also developed as a military liaison aircraft. Christened the Bulldog, the most prominent difference from the Pup was a large blown sliding canopy that replaced the Pup's glazing and doors. The Pup was well-received by pilots at the time, and survivors are highly valued today. Unfortunately, Beagle Aircraft did not fare as well. While the desire to raise the bar on aircraft quality was commendable, Beagle was not able to do so economically. Beagle fell into bankruptcy and was dissolved in 1969.

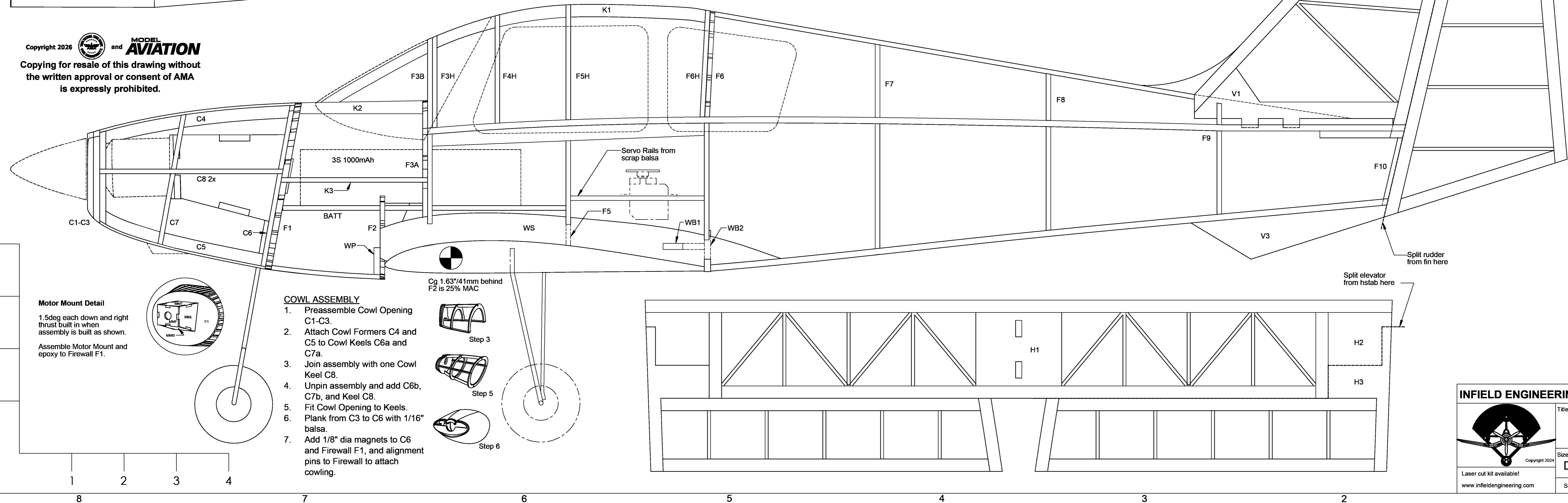
**TAIL GROUP NOTES**

1. Pin the numbered parts in their places over the plan.
2. Tail group outlines are made from 1/8" x 1/4" balsa strip stock.
3. Bracing is 1/16" x 1/8" balsa strip stock.
4. Separate the control rudder and elevators where shown.
5. Sand tail group parts to shape and hinge control surfaces.

**TAILPLANE INCIDENCE**

1. Attach Horizontal Stabilizer flush to bottom of Fin at V1.
2. Mount Horizontal Stabilizer into Fuselage so that its leading edge is flush against back of Former F9.
3. When bottom of Fin at trailing edge sits on top of Former F10, Tailplane Incidence will be at 0 degrees.

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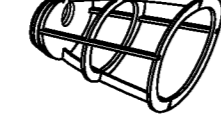
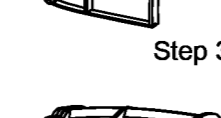


**Motor Mount Detail**  
1.5deg each down and right thrust built in when assembly is built as shown. Assemble Motor Mount and epoxy to Firewall F1.

**COWL ASSEMBLY**

1. Preassemble Cowl Opening C1-C3.
2. Attach Cowl Formers C4 and C5 to Cowl Keels C6a and C7a.
3. Join assembly with one Cowl Keel C8.
4. Unpin assembly and add C6b, C7b, and Keel C8.
5. Fit Cowl Opening to Keels.
6. Plank from C3 to C6 with 1/16" balsa.
7. Add 1/8" dia magnets to C6 and Firewall F1, and alignment pins to Firewall to attach cowlings.

Cg 1.63"/41mm behind F2 is 25% MAC



**Plans No. 1152**

**INFIELD ENGINEERING**™ by Paul Kohlmann

Title: **40" Beagle Pup**

Size: D Dwg. No. Beagle Pup Rev A

Scale: 1:1 Weight: 14-16oz Sheet 1 of 2

Laser cut kit available! www.infieldengineering.com