

WWI Rotary Engine 1028-10 Instructions

Trimming the plastic parts away from the sheeting is as easy as block sanding.

On a flat surface, place a full sheet of 180 grit sand paper. (Bonding the sandpaper to a board is easier) Separate the parts to a manageable size then wet sand the backs until the plastic becomes thin. Your progress can be checked by holding the parts to a bright light. Applying more pressure to the darker areas until it is uniform is the idea. If the edge breaks through, stop sanding in that area. A light cut along the edge with a hobby knife will allow just a tug on the scrap to release the parts.



To Assemble The Motor

At the base of the #1 cylinder halves, you will find an ID dimple. Align the #1 cylinder and attach a piece of tape. Skip over two cylinders and continue aligning them until all but one is taped. Separate one cylinder and hold it open with a finger. Use a narrow stick to apply model cement to the edges and bond. Keep a rag handy to keep your fingers clean so you can apply pressure. Continue bonding, skipping one cylinder as you go. Allow to dry completely.



Details

This kit can make three different engines, the Le Rone, Gnome, and Clerget

The Le Rone is the example shown in the photos. The Clerget uses the cylinder head with the dual rocker arms facing forward. The Gnome uses the cylinder heads with the single rocker arms facing forward as well. All the models have the sparkplugs in the position shown. Final sanding the sparkplug with sandpaper wrapped around a



tube will provide a better bond. If you are building the Le Rone engine, you will need to bond the intake manifolds together.

Holding the narrow tip and only bonding just the wider end makes a much neater part. Sanding the narrow end to match the case will be needed for a proper fit. Most model paints are compatible with the plastic Acrylics and enamels work best.