

About the Lockheed Vega

On May 20 - 21, 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to make a nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic. The aircraft she used was a bright red Lockheed Vega 5B. The Vega was the first airplane manufactured by Lockheed; only 131 were eventually built. Earhart began her transatlantic journey in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and landed in a field near Culmore, Londonderry, Northern Ireland, completing the 2026-mile flight in 14 hours, 54 minutes. In 1937, Amelia Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, attempted to fly around the world. They were lost in the central Pacific near Howland Island.

Directions

1. Locate the two short spars of equal length. Insert the end of the spars into the fittings located under the body.
2. Insert the long fiberglass spars into the body of the plane and pass each through one side of the black Dacron loops that are sewn to the bottom center portion of the body. The spars should cross each other once forming an elongated 'X' shape. Insert the ends of the spars into the pockets at the rear tail section and then into the pockets at the nose.
3. Find the thinnest length of fiberglass and insert one end through the hole in the fabric located in the tail section of the plane. Next, insert the same end into the next hole in the bottom corner of the rudder. Push the spar to the opposite corner of the tail fin. Then insert the opposite spar end into the pocket tab at the bottom tail section of the plane.
4. Locate the short stubby fiberglass spar with the end cap and stopper. Pull off the end cap and slide on the spinning propeller. Replace the cap and slide on the spinning propeller. Replace end cap. Then insert the opposite end of the spar into the molded fitting attached to the opening of the nose of the plane.
5. Attach the flying line to the tow point (small loop) located on the bridle. (See fig.1)

Tips & Tricks!

Kites fly best in wide open spaces. Avoid flying in areas near buildings and trees.

To launch, stand with the wind to your back. Hold the kite with the nose up in one hand while securely holding the winder in the other. When you feel the pressure of the wind against the kite, let go. As the kite rises, slowly release the line. A high altitude launch is an effective method of getting your kite off the ground in light winds. Have someone stand downwind as you let out as much line as possible (>100). As the kite is released into the wind, tug on the line.

