

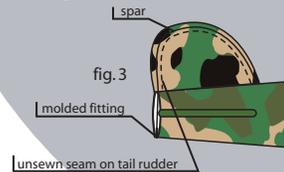
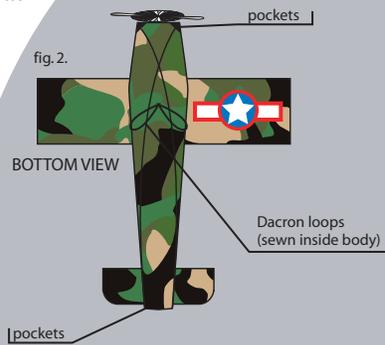
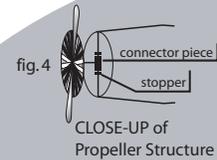
One of the best-known U.S. combat aircraft of World War II, the P-40 eventually had the distinction of becoming the last of a long line of Curtis "Hawk"-named aircraft. By the end of the war, the P-40 had operated on virtually every front and consequently had served with the air forces of the majority of U.S. allies. The P-40's most notable World War II combat experience came at the hands of Gen. Claire Chennault's American Volunteer Group (AVG), usually referred to simply as the "Flying Tigers."

1. Locate the folding spars in the front of the cockpit. Insert the end of the spars into the molded fittings located on the leading edge of the wing.
 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 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 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.

6. Attach the flying line to the tow point (small loop) located on the bridle. (See Fig.1)



Tips & Tricks!

1. Kites fly best in wide open spaces. Avoid flying in areas near buildings and trees.
2. To Launch, stand with the wind to your back.
3. Hold the kite with the nose up in one hand while securely holding the winder in the other.
4. When you feel the pressure of the wind against the kite, let go. As the kite rises, slowly release the line.
5. 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 feet). As the kite is released into the wind, tug on the line.