INTRODUCTION

THE NIEUPORT 28 C.1, A FRENCH BIPLANE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT FLOWN DURING WORLD WAR I, WAS BUILT BY NIEUPORT AND DESIGNED BY GUSTAVE DELAGE. OWING ITS LINEAGE TO THE SUCCESSFUL LINE OF SESQUIPLANE FIGHTERS THAT INCLUDED THE NIEUPORT 17, THE NIEUPORT 28 CONTINUED A SIMILAR DESIGN PHILOSOPHY OF A LIGHTWEIGHT AND HIGHLY MANEUVERABLE AIRCRAFT.

BY THE TIME THE NIEUPORT 28 WAS AVAILABLE, THE SPAD XIII HAD BEEN CHOSEN TO EQUIP THE ESCADRILLES DE CHASSE OF THE AÉRONAUTIQUE MILITAIRE FOR 1918, AND THIS FIGHTER WAS ALSO THE FIRST CHOICE FOR THE PROJECTED AMERICAN "PURSUIT" SQUADRONS.[2] IN THE EVENT, A SHORTAGE OF SPADS LED TO NIEUPORT 28S BEING ISSUED TO FOUR AMERICAN SQUADRONS BETWEEN MARCH AND AUGUST 1918, BECOMING THE FIRST AIRCRAFT TO SEE OPERATIONAL SERVICE WITH AN AMERICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON.

NIEUPORT 28S SAW CONSIDERABLE POST-WAR SERVICE: IN PARTICULAR 50 WERE "RETURNED" TO AMERICA, AND AS WELL AS ARMY AND NAVAL SERVICE THESE FOUND CIVILIAN USE, ESPECIALLY IN HOLLYWOOD FILMS.

PRODUCT LIST& KIT FEATURES

PRODUCT LIST

1* Un-assembled NIEUPORT 28 KIT:

Plywood sheet pack*1	1:1 installation drawing*1
Batten sets	Operation instruction*1
Fiber cowl*1	PVC part*2
Metal parts plate*1	Metal fitting bag*1
φ0.6mm steel wire*6M	φ1.2mm steel wire*12M

KIT FEATURES

- 1/3 Scale detail and scheme-based on NIEUPORT 28c-1.
- Extremely lightweight, state-of-the-art all-wood construction
- Fiberglass cowl
- Complete Hardware Pack.
- Stainless Steel Flying Wires and Terminations.
- Sprung and Damped Telescopic Undercarriage.
- Full-scale simulation metallic structure.
- Extensive Clear Drawings and Instructions.
- Only Adhesives and Coverings are required to complete the airframe
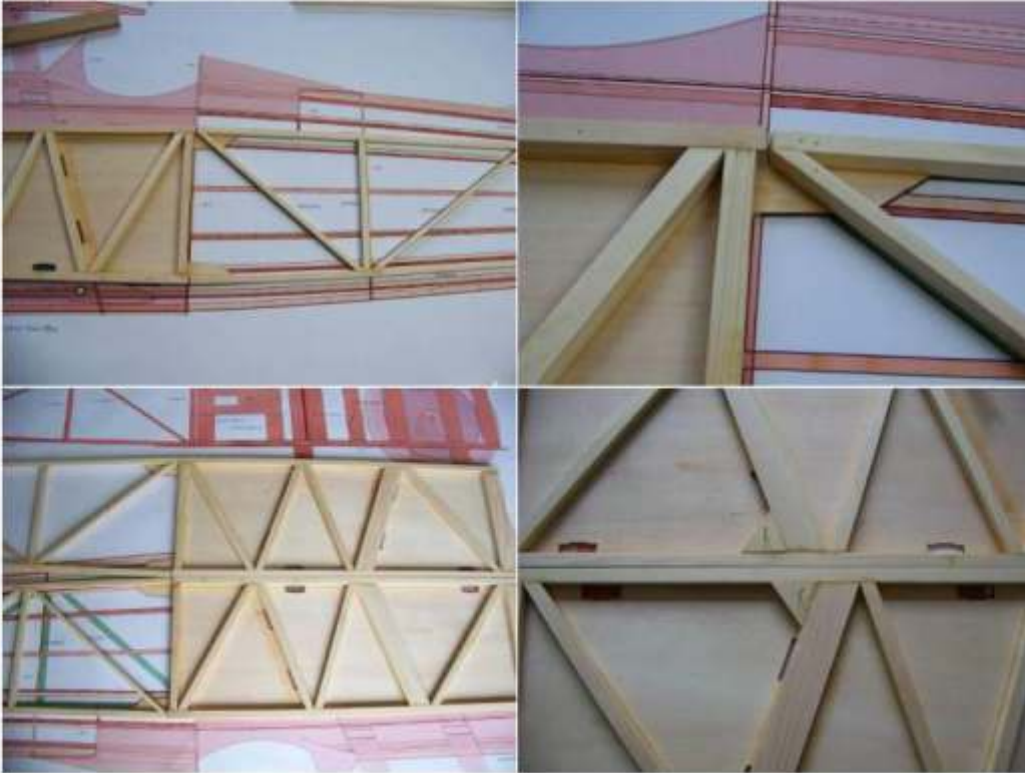
BUILDING INSTRUCTION

1 FUSELAGE FRAME ASSEMBLY

1)Assemble and glue the firewall.

2)Assemble and glue the wing bulkhead.

3)Assemble the bulkheads(front&back).

4)Glue the firewall to the assembled bulkheads.

5)Stick the wooden strip according to the red position(3D drawing)
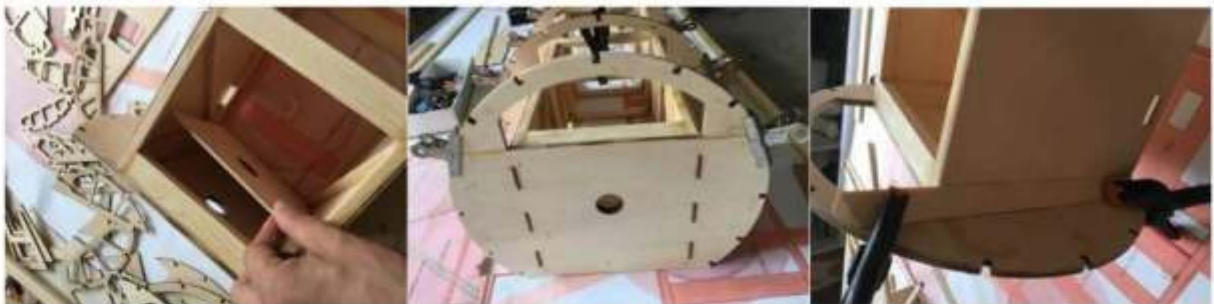

6) Stick the fuselage bar according to the drawing, and keep the frame vertical.

7) Assemble and glue the fuselage bulkhead.

8) Glue the firewall stiffener plate and triangular stick.

9) Cut off the excess wood and paste the A19 plywood.

10) Stick the tail strip and triangular block.

11) Stick the fuselage battens, some ones need to be butted joint and extended.

12) Cut off the obstructed part of the battens, then insert 10X28X270MM batten, paste A4-A5 plywood, and cut off the redundant parts at both ends of the battens.
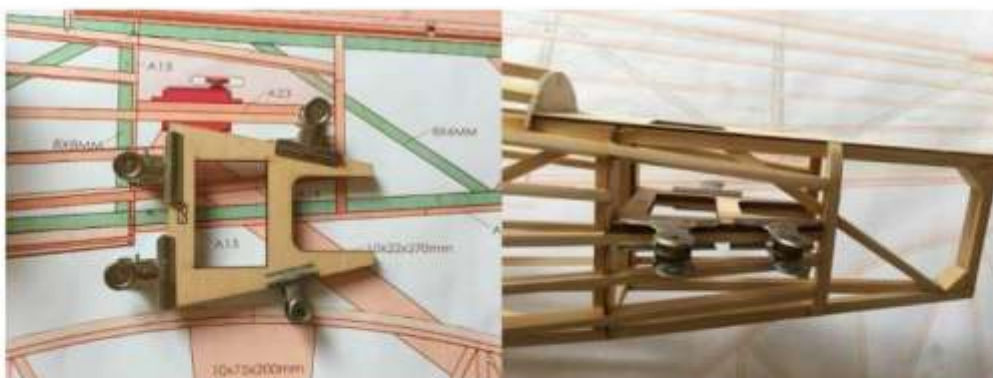
13) The 6X8MM batten was cut out, and the 10X28X270MM batten was inserted to stick and fix, and the redundant part was cut out.

14) Install the bottom bulkheads of the fuselage and stick the fuselage battens.

15) Assemble and glue the servo mount on fuselage.

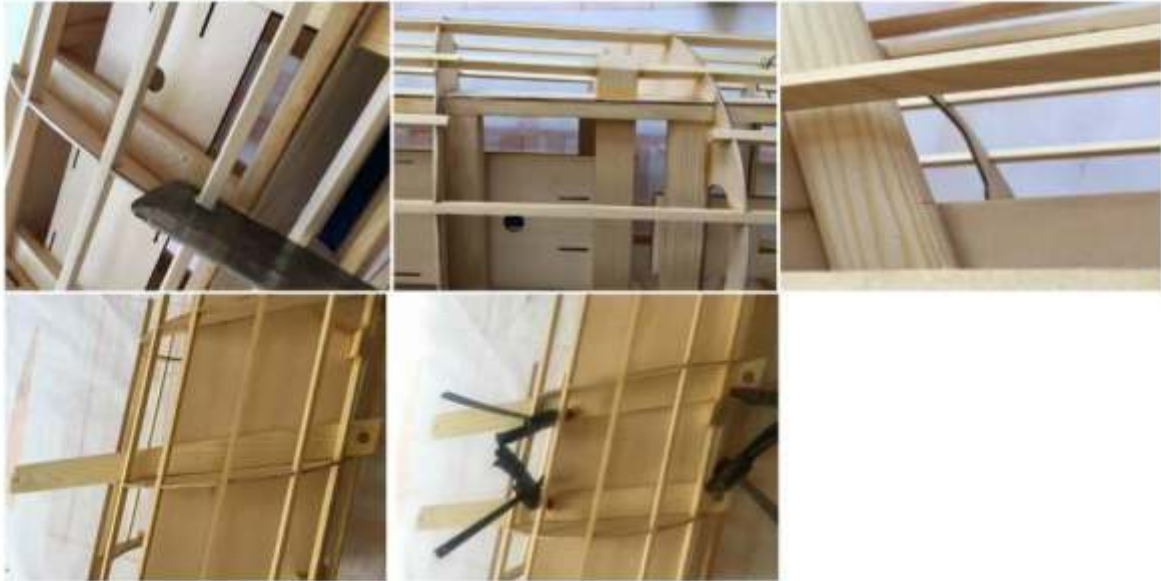16) Installation and fixation of servo mount and equipment mount.

17) Struts: Drill holes of 3MM and 12MM on the struts according to the position in the drawing, and polish the wood into an oval shape.

18) Align the finished struts with the drawing and mark the mounting position.

19) Cut off the bar which block the strut, and align the strut with the fuselage and fix it.
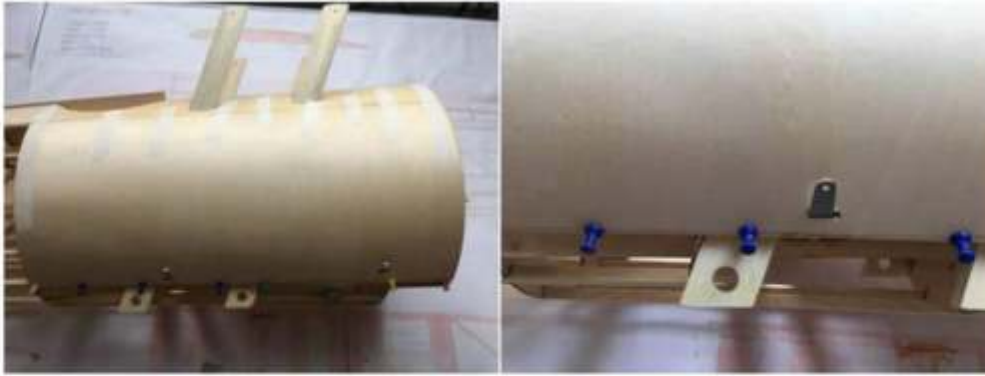

20) Paste fuselage cover.

21) Install the metal parts of the stay cords.

22) Paste fuselage side cover.

23) Make the landing gear assembly according to the drawing pattern.

24) Landing gear preassembly.

25) Paste fuselage bottom cover.

26) Use the A17 wing rib as the template, mark the fuselage cover,
then cut the redundant parts and paste the balsa wood and polish.

27) Dig a threading hole in
the marked position.

28) Paste the wing rib into the fuselage strut and paste the cover.

29) Drill holes on the cover preparing to install landing gear screws.

30) Assemble landing gear assembly and install steel wire stay.

31) Paste the plywood to the tail of the fuselage.

32) The tail landing skid assembly.

33) Fill with wood chips to make holes for servo arm.

34) Installation of wing box.

35) Make the wing struts.

36) Installation of wing strut metal connectors.

37) Production of fuselage fairing and windshield.

2 WINGS ASSEMBLY

1) Assemble the wing spars and ribs according to the drawing and stick the leading edge strips.

2) Trim the front and rear spars and paste balsa wood wing tips.

3) Paste the wing cover.

4) Assemble the lower wing according to the drawing and paste the wing tip.

5) Stick and polish the lower wing face reinforced wood blocks.

6) Paste the wing cover.

7) Paste and polish the battens.

8) Fill the main girder with tung wood strips, polish and flatten it, and stick 1MM plywood.

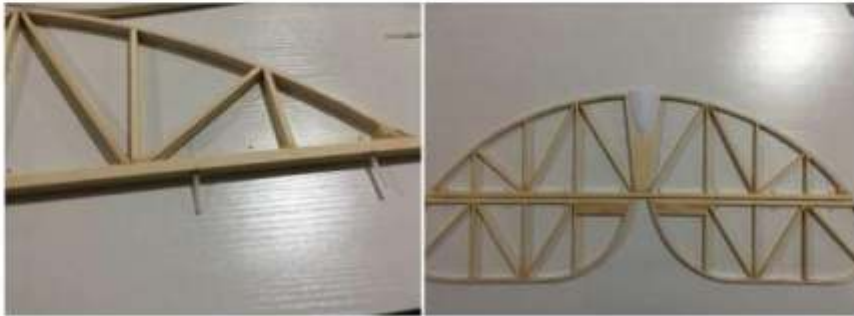## 9) The making of ailerons.

10) Install the pin hinges.

3 The tail Assembly

1)For the assembly of the horizontal tail and elevator : dip the balsa in water to make it easier to bend.Then paste after drying.

2)Drill hinge holes according to drawing position and install pin
   hinges (small).

3)Mark the block according to the position of screw holes on the
   drawing.

4)Drill with a 3MM bit.

5)Install the four-claw nuts, fix with resin glue, and remove the excess
   with a file.

6)Paste the battens according to
   the drawing.

7)The making of the rudder.

8)Provisionally fix the horizontal tail, adjust the distance between the two sides to be equal.

9)Mark from the bottom screw holes, drill the 3MM holes, and use the 3MM screw rods to fix from the bottom.

10)Make tail wing pull steel wires, fix with metal connectors.
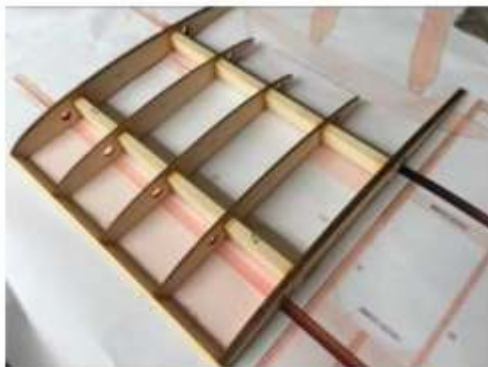
4 THE MIDWING ASSEMBLY

1) Make positioning fixtures by spikes.

2) Dip the balsa in water to make it easier to bend. Then paste after drying.

3) Paste the wing ribs according to the drawing.

4) Attach the wing ribs to the trailing edge.

5)Stick reinforced block.

6)Paste 6X8 paulownia strips on the front spar, drill a 3MM hole in the spar according to the position of the drawing, and insert the 4-claw nuts.

7)Paste and polish the cover.

Thank you for your reference !