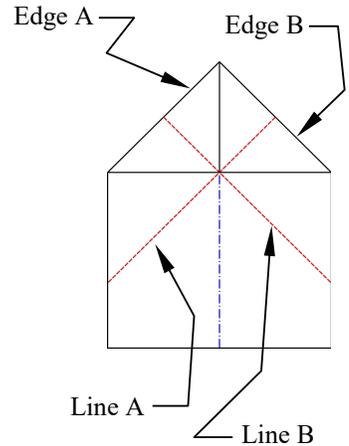
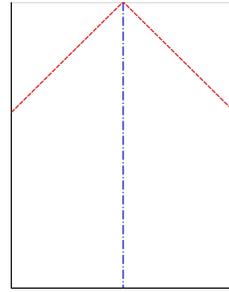
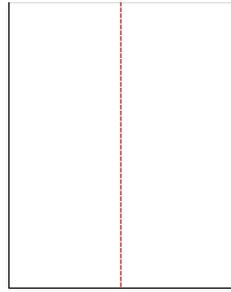
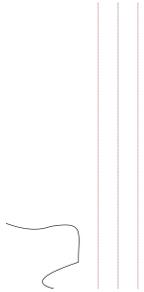


Vintage Fighter

By the late 1950's to early 1960's the trend was toward making gliders which looked more like a normal plane by cutting out part of the paper after folding. The idea was this would reduce surface area of the wing portion that was not producing lift and therefore reduce drag. This is my design using the concepts for designs being entered in the winter of 1966 – 1967 at the First International Paper Airplane Competition sponsored by Scientific American.

Note: Red lines are for folds, blue lines indicate existing creases, and green lines represent hidden edges.

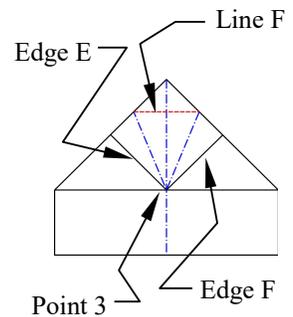
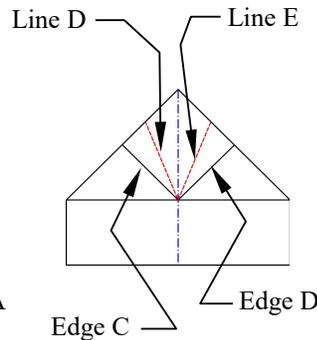
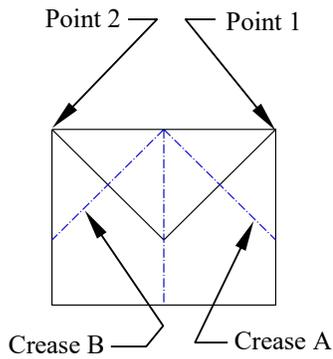
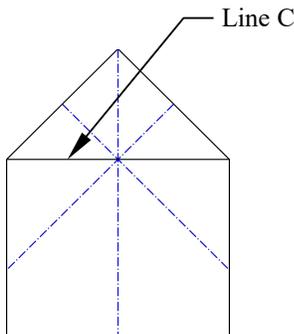


Step 1
Copy Page 3 (or download .pdf file and print.

Step 2
Turn paper over left to right and fold in half. Crease and unfold.

Step 3
Fold top corner to centerline as shown. Flatten well.

Step 4
Fold Edge A along Line A. Crease and unfold. Fold Edge B along Line B. Crease and unfold.



Step 5
Fold top corner down along Line C.

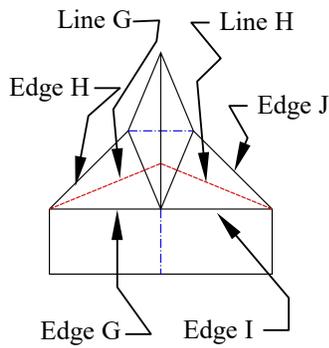
Step 6
Reverse fold Points 1 & 2 inside using Creases A & B. Flatten well.

Step 7
Fold Edges C & D along Lines D & E. Crease and unfold.

Step 8
Fold Point 3 up along Line F. This will cause Edges E & F to stretch to centerline. This is the same as a origami petal fold. Flatten well.

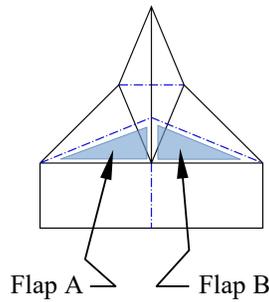
Paper Airplane Flying Instructions

Make sure wings are level (or slightly up) and winglets are vertical. Throw level at a “medium” or “hard” speed. [Trim per general instructions](#) if required but the plane seems to do well “as folded” on a variety of [paper](#). It may do better if nose is taped together.



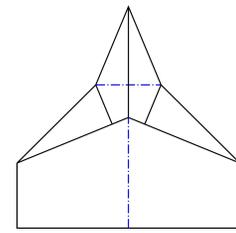
Step 9

Fold Edges G & I to Edges H & J along Lines G & H as shown. Crease and unfold.



Step 10

Reverse fold Flaps A & B along creases just made as shown. Flatten well.



Step 11

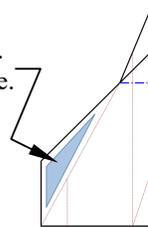
Fold plane in half right to left as shown.



Step 12

Cut out plane profile as shown. Fold wings down on indicated line. Crease and reverse fold tail into body. Fold winglets on indicated line so that they are up on finished plane.

Flap C shown.
Flap D opposite.



Step 12a

In Step 1 use Page 4 instead of Page 3. Fold Flaps C & D backward on indicated lines. Fold wings down on indicated line. Crease and reverse fold tail into body. Fold winglets on indicated line so that they are down on finished plane.

Note: Designers in the 60's believed cutting out unneeded wing area reduced drag. Here is a more modern style so test and see if they were correct in their assumption! Also they tried to make paper airplanes that looked like normal planes. By the 70's space travel was around both real and on screen allowing planes to look like anything. A plane very similar to this one around by the late 70's.



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