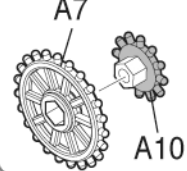
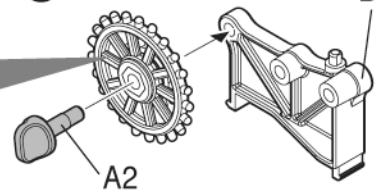


1

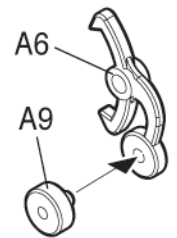
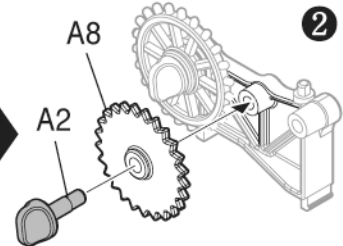
※ Tight fit



1

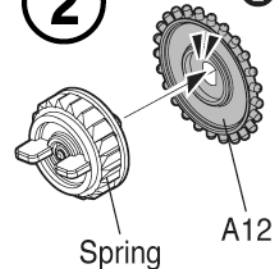


2

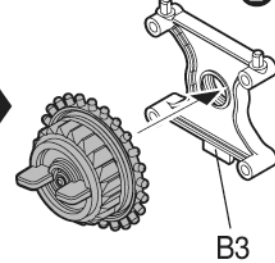


2

1



2



Press until it clicks into place.

B6

※ Note the direction.

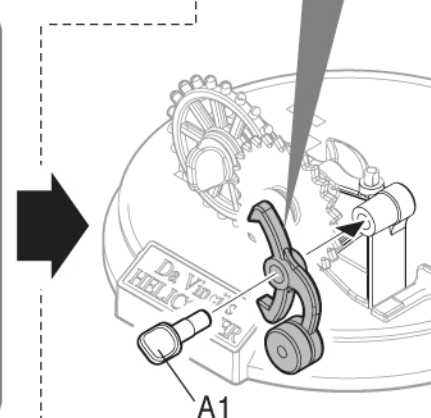
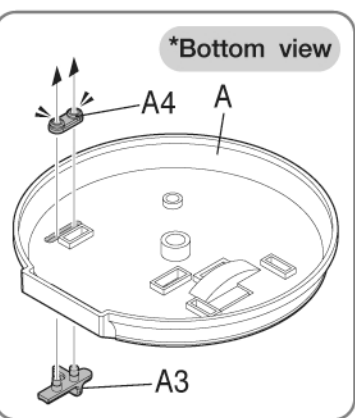
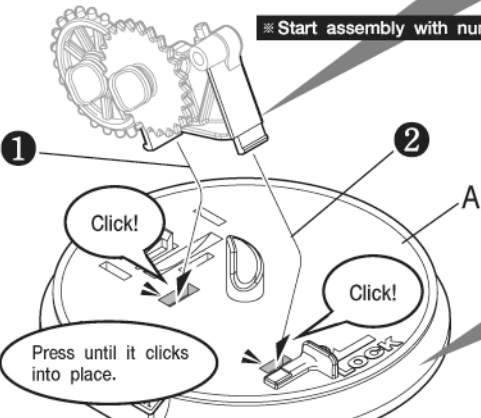
A5

Click!

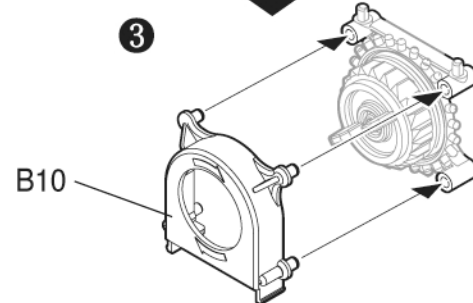
Click!

※ Start assembly with number ①

\*Bottom view



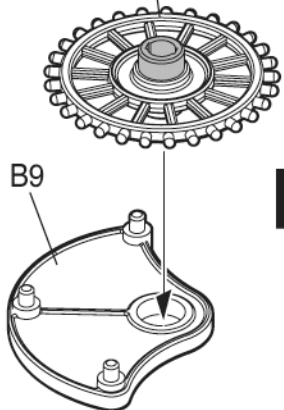
3



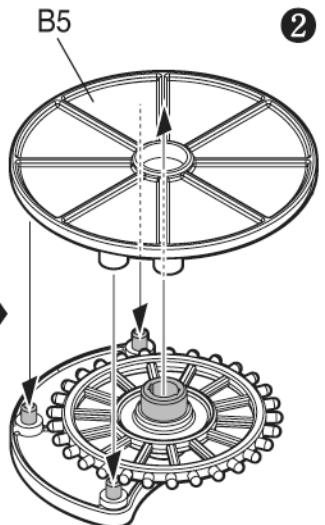
3

A11

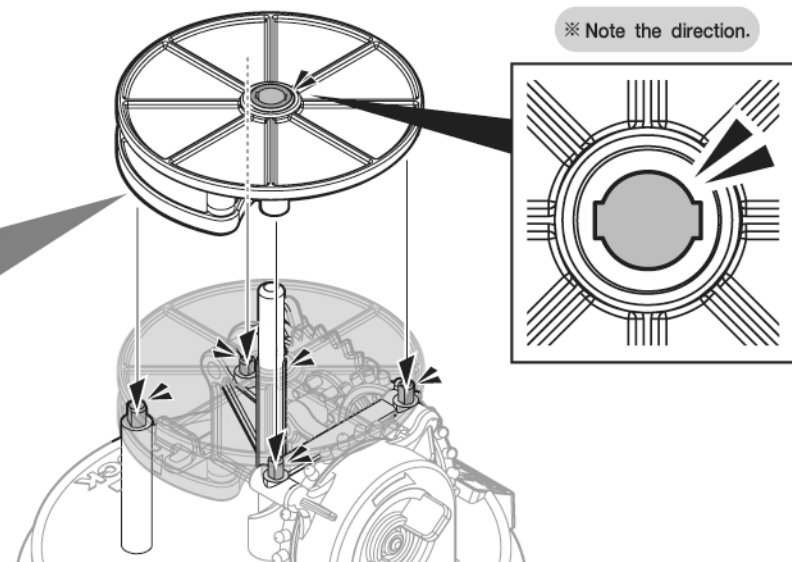
1



2



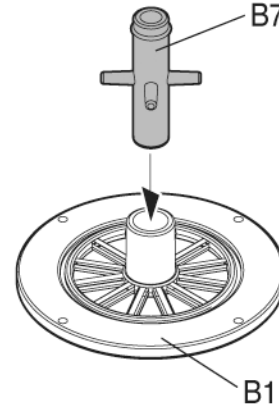
※ Note the direction.



4

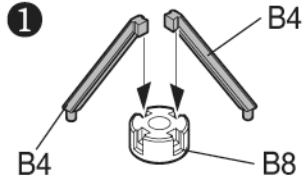
※ Tight fit

B7

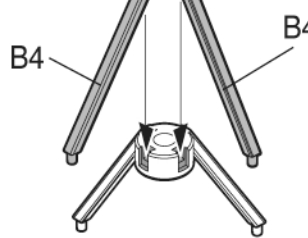


B1

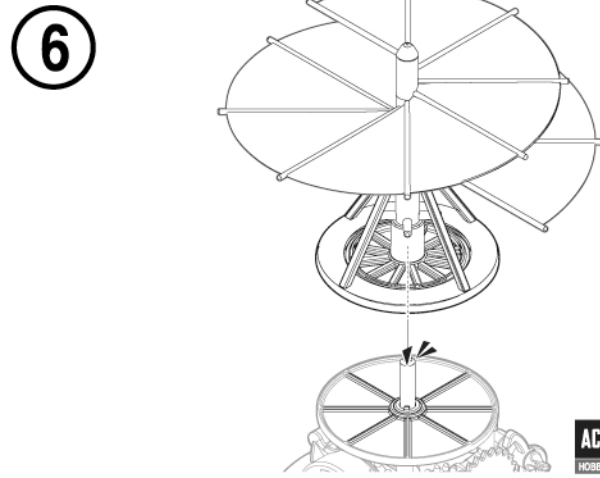
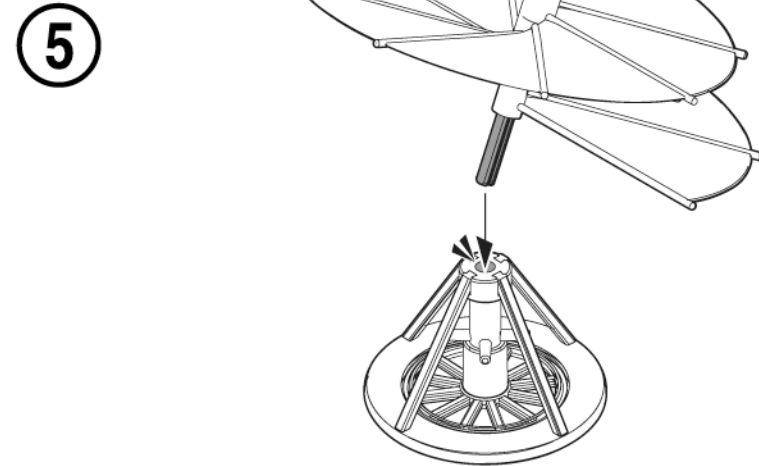
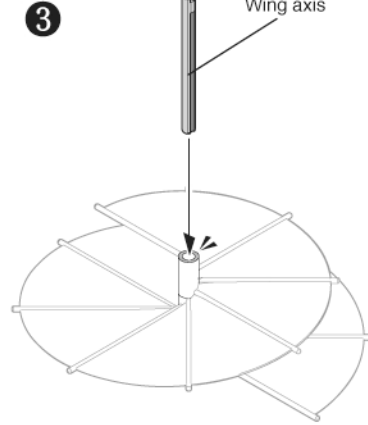
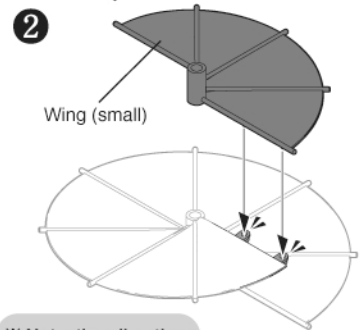
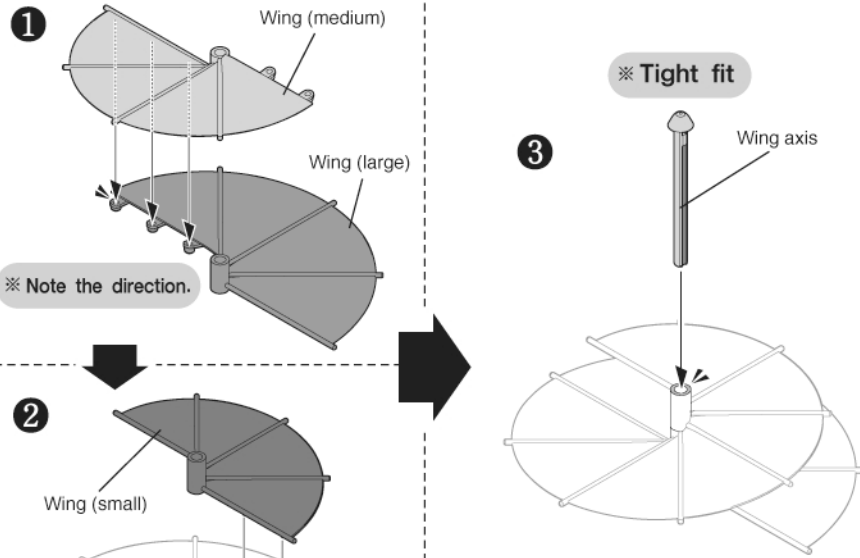
1



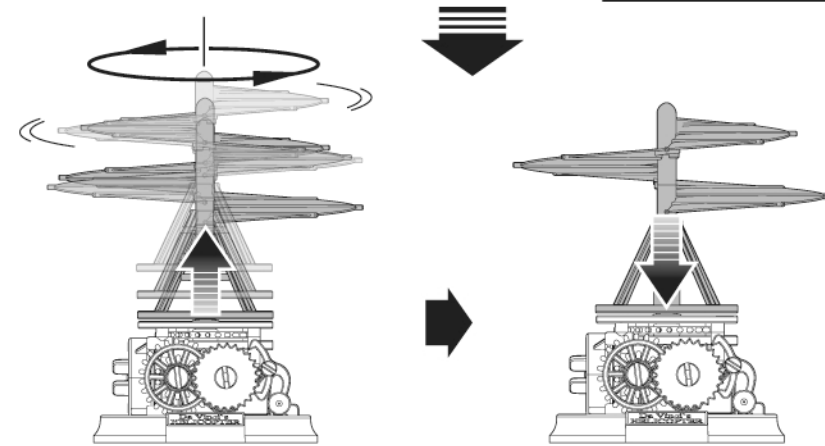
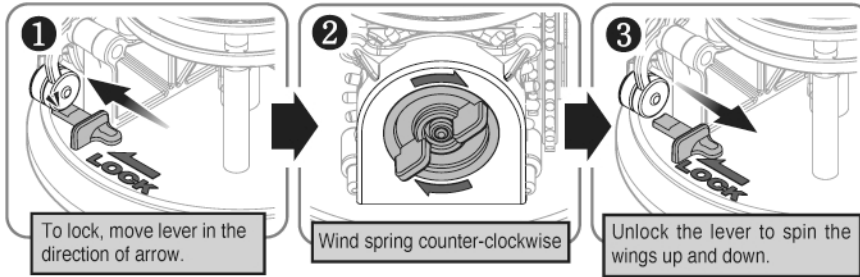
2



B4



### How to operate the helicopter

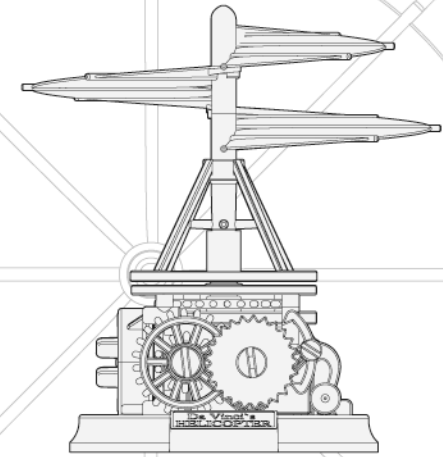


When it spins, the wing gradually rides up and down.

As it spins, it will continually move up and down.

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18159

# da Vinci Helicopters



This helical design is based on a 1480's drawing by Leonardo da Vinci. Operation of the rotor wings could be powered by a pilot using his arms and legs. During takeoff, today's helicopters use a similar vertical rotation concept. It demonstrates a combination of natural and mechanical movements. A mechanical spring controls rotation and vertical movement of the wings.

#### Considerations:

- The kit is a replica of da Vinci's Aerial Screw design, a forerunner of the modern helicopter.
- Structurally unable to fly, da Vinci's design stimulated curiosity about the possibility of vertical flight.
- A mechanical spring controls rotation and vertical movement of the fuselage.

### Parts location diagram

