

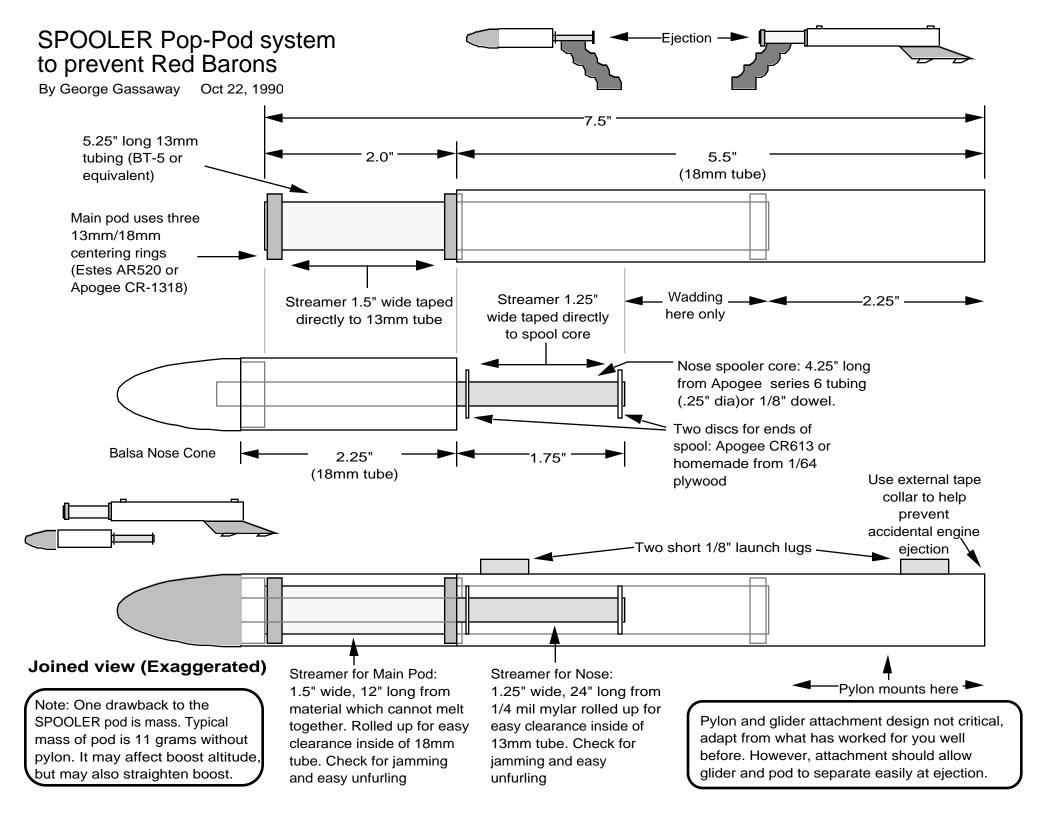
Nose section free-falls. Preferably use a vac-formed or other very light nose cone for slower descent rate. Paint fluorescent red or orange for easier location on landing.

Alert RSO pre-flight on how pod works, to potentially prevent a surprise DQ just because the nose section falls separately. Unless it plummets at an incredible rate it should be legal, certainly no more "dangerous" than a finned booster that tumbles. That problem averted, the main drawback should be in simply finding it.

Eiection -

Flight prepping: Put small amount of wadding into main pod. There are no internal recovery devices, but the wadding reduces burn damage to the pod over time. Wrap streamer around 17mm tube, being sure it is free to open up when the 19mm tube is popped off. Slip 19mm nose section into place and it's ready to fly.

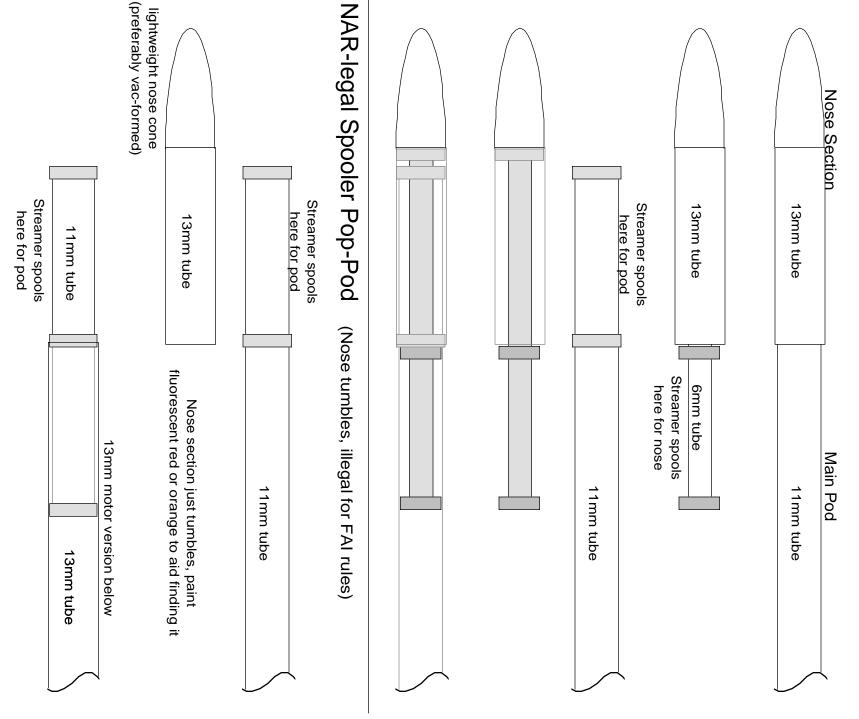
In operation, the nose section pops far away at ejection due to the piston effect, and falls down using featherweight recovery. The main pod unspools its streamer.

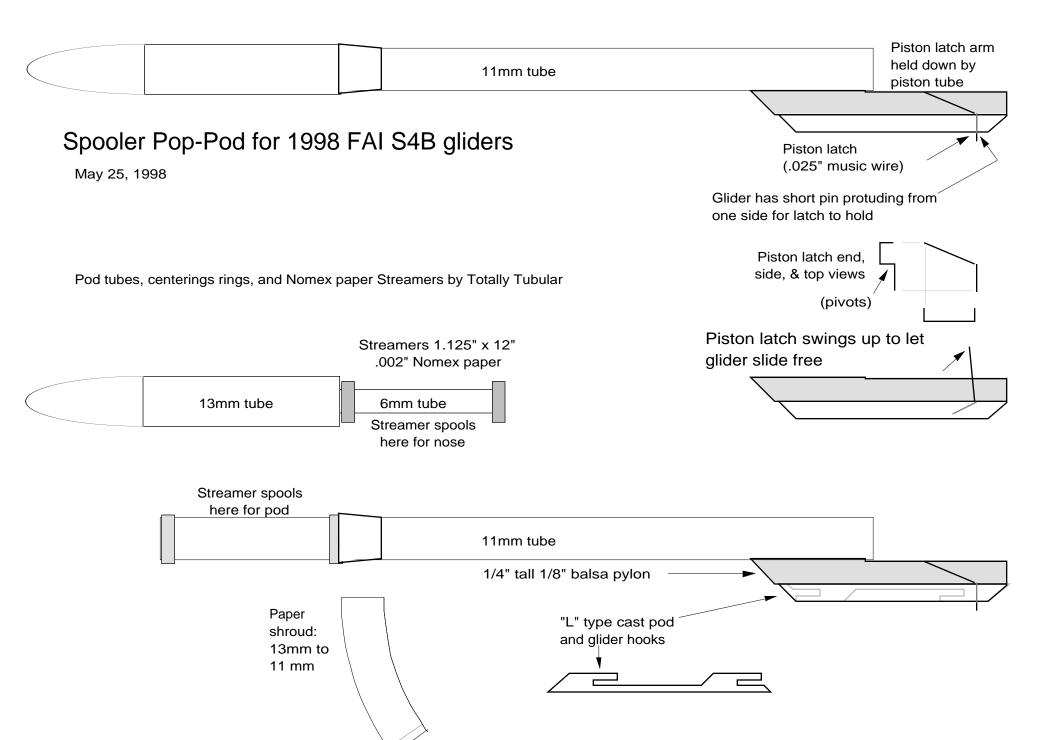


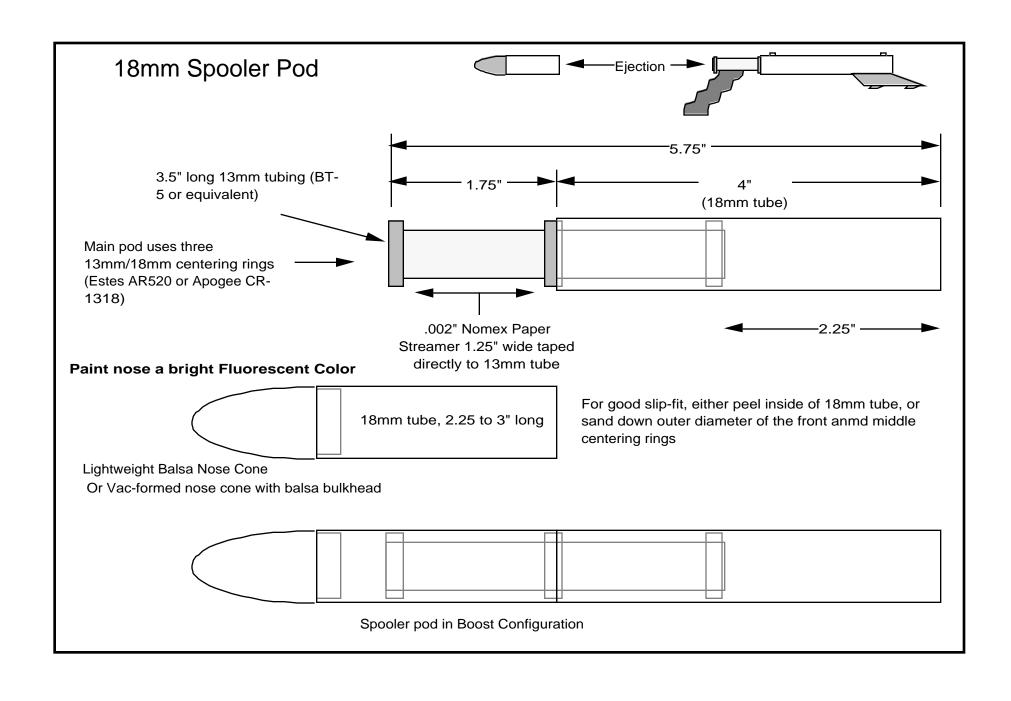
Devo-Spooler Pop-Pod to meet FAI rules

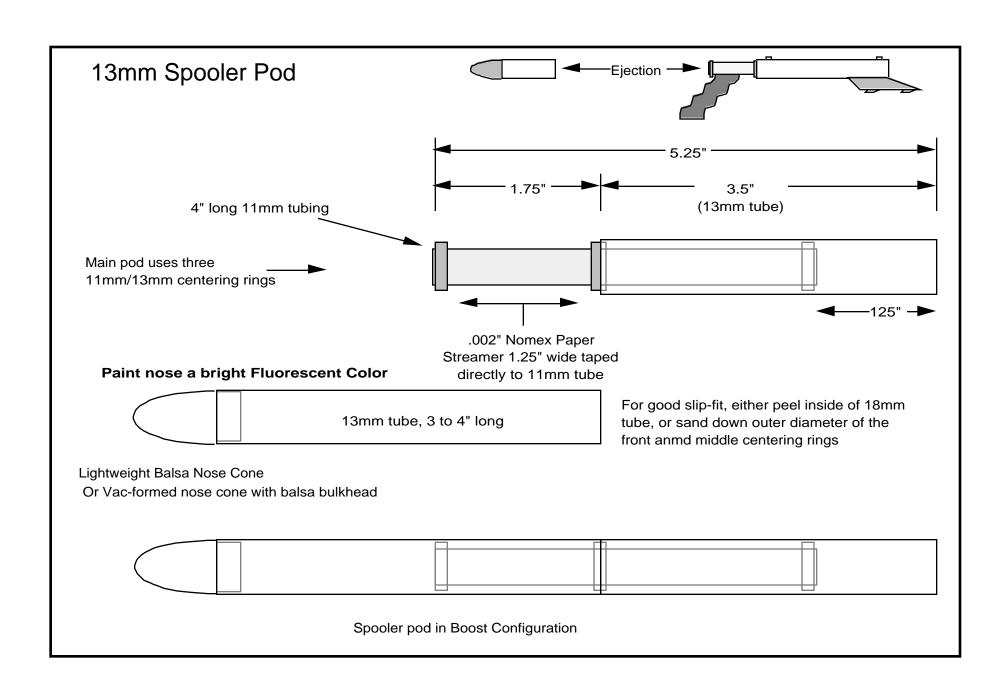
Apr 11, 1998

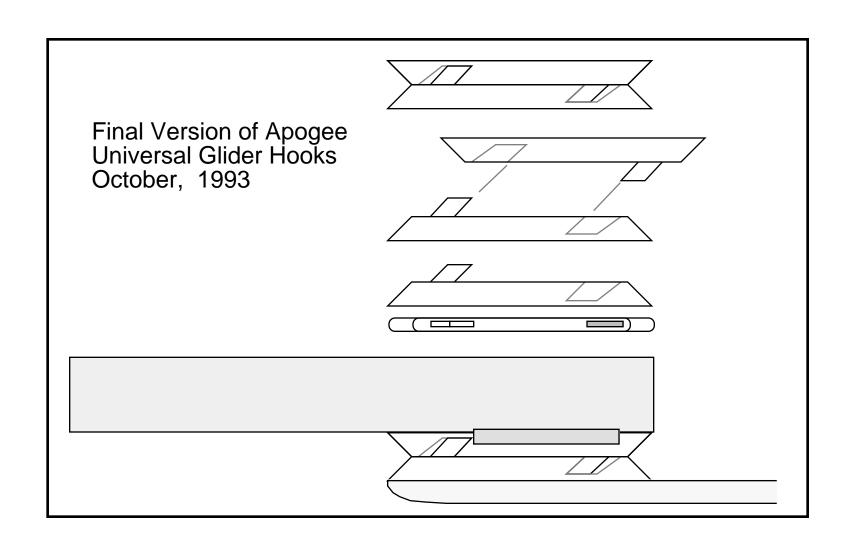
(streamer for nose rather than safe tumble)











Shown actual size for 1/4A thru B2 powered gliders

clearance when fit inside of the slot of corresponding

Master part for cast hook pieces built up of .06" thick x .125" wide plastic strip.



Multiple copies made from master part by creating RTV mold and casting with Alumilite resin

