

THE FASTEST PAPER

AIRPLANE

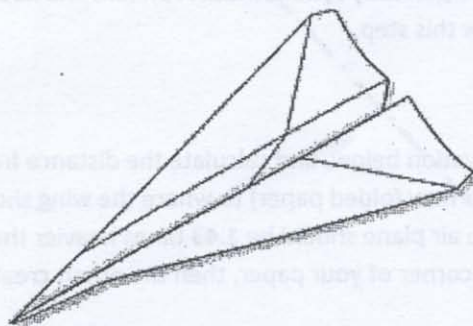
A How-To Guide

By

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Expert, paper air plane engineer.

Paper air plane secrets revealed from the ancient paper air plane masters! This is absolutely the definitive text on how to create your very own fastest paper airplane known to man! Win all paper air plane contests! Impress your friends! Gain power and status through the prestige of knowing that you have made the fastest paper airplane anyone could possibly make! Also a great way to pick up girls!

F-16 FIGHTING FALCON



Warning: plane may be so fast, injury may occur.

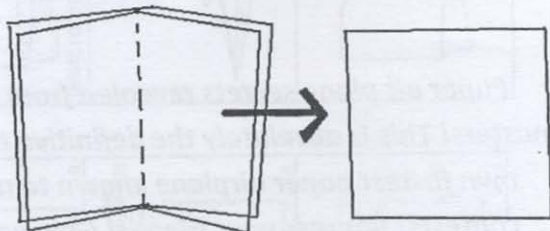
Do not aim completed paper air plane at the eyes or face of opponent.

- One piece of paper (provided)
- One pair of scissors
- A flat surface on which to fold the paper
- One white UHU glue stick
- One bottle of elmer's school glue
- One exacto-knife
- A roll of scotch tape
- The zest of one lemon
- One nitroglycerine suppository*



Step One:

Carefully remove the middle page of this book without tearing or making holes where the staples punch through the middle. (The resulting paper must be in MLA format.) Holes in the paper will deform and decrease the surface area of the plane, thereby causing drag and slowing the plane down – the result will be only a mediocre paper airplane, not the Fastest Paper Air Plane.



Step Two:

Fold the paper lengthwise, perfectly in half. Do not fail to match up corners, as an uneven air plane is only a mediocre paper air plane – in order to make the Fastest Paper Air Plane, it must be perfectly symmetrical. A picture will not be provided because a child of five could follow this step.

Step Three:

Consider the equation below, and calculate the distance from the nose of your air plane (a corner of your now folded paper) to where the wing should start. Keep in mind that the body of the air plane should be 1.43 times heavier than both wings together. Fold down one corner of your paper, then the other, creating a nose. Do not create the wings yet.

$$\text{Average Velocity} = \frac{\Delta \text{position}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{displacement}}{\text{time}}$$

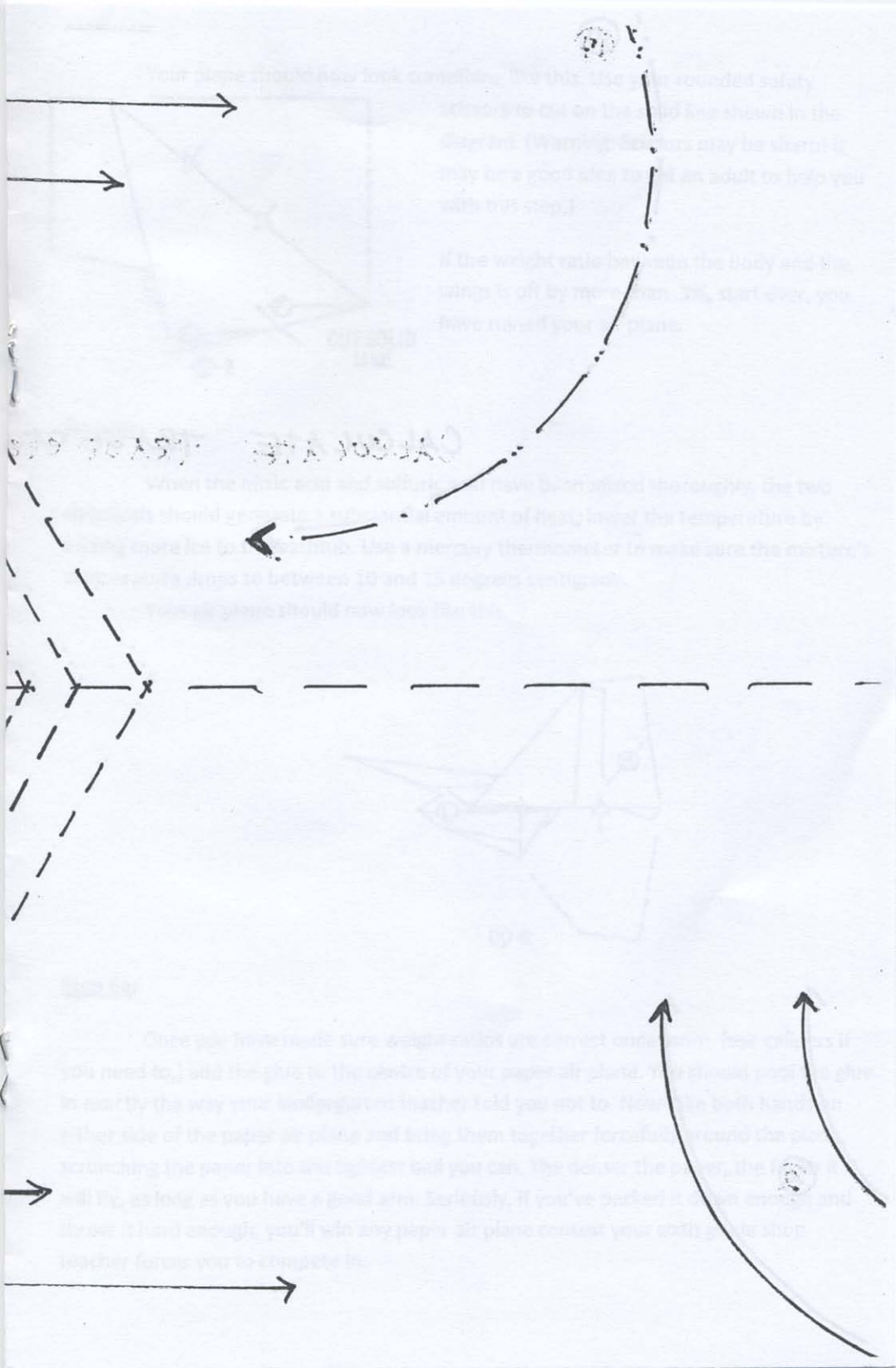
*For how to acquire a nitroglycerine suppository, please see Dr. Mark-Antonio Luigi Piazzoni's definitive guide: How To Build Your Own Bomb.

RY

(A)

Cut to here
Both sides

FOLD HERE

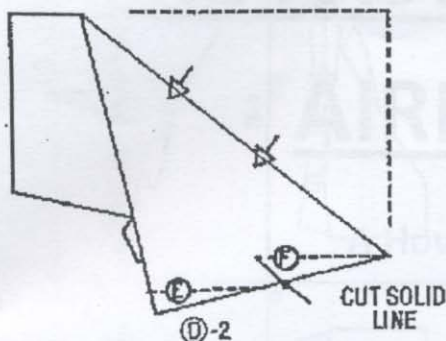


17

CALCULATE TRAJECT



2



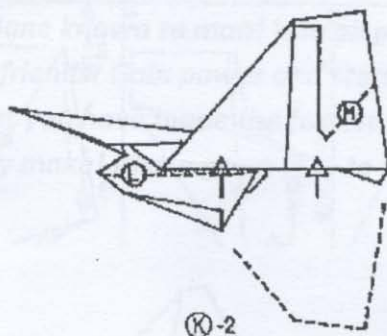
Your plane should now look something like this. Use your rounded safety scissors to cut on the solid line shown in the diagram. (Warning: Scissors may be sharp! It may be a good idea to get an adult to help you with this step.)

If the weight ratio between the body and the wings is off by more than .3%, start over, you have ruined your air plane.

Step Six:

When the nitric acid and sulfuric acid have been mixed thoroughly, the two chemicals should generate a substantial amount of heat; lower the temperature by adding more ice to the bathtub. Use a mercury thermometer to make sure the mixture's temperature drops to between 10 and 15 degrees centigrade.

Your air plane should now look like this.



Step 6a:

Once you have made sure weight ratios are correct once more, (use calipers if you need to,) add the glue to the centre of your paper air plane. You should pool the glue in exactly the way your kindergarten teacher told you not to. Now take both hands on either side of the paper air plane and bring them together forcefully around the plane, scrunching the paper into the tightest ball you can. The denser the paper, the faster it will fly, as long as you have a good arm. Seriously, if you've packed it down enough and throw it hard enough, you'll win any paper air plane contest your sixth grade shop teacher forces you to compete in.