From: Bill Mohrbacher The Tiny Engines Storm America

Note: In the late 40s-early 50s the 3 major model airplane magazines were Air Trails (AT), Flying Models (FM), and Model Airplane News(MAN). Very similar or identical ads ran in all 3. For the purpose of this article, I am using almost exclusively references to MAN

Even though he had already used a glow plug as early as 1908¹, Ray Arden didn't market one until 1947. He had passed some around at the Nationals that year and finally advertised them in the Nov. 1947 MAN.



MAN Nov. 1947: 41.

Now a model engine could be run without a set of points, condenser, coil, and heavy batteries. All of this equipment was weight the model had to carry into the air and that generally meant models had to be rather large. Of course diesels could do the same thing, but although there were several excellent diesels in the USA, they just didn't catch on as they did in most of the rest of the world.

But now since models could be smaller, engines could also be smaller.

In 1948, a Boeing machinist, Elmer Larsen, designed a tiny .049 glow engine. Larsen made a small number of these for modelers in the Seattle, WA area, but never commercially produced them. There were two versions, a "Royal 05" and a long nosed "Royal 05 Scale".



One of Elmer Larsen's unmachined castings for a Royal 05 Bob Einhaus collection



Larsen Royal 05 (rear) and Royal 05 Scale (front)

Bob Einhaus collection

As you see, the Royals used Arden glow plugs and the plugs give you a good idea of the size of the engines. Larsen may have had thoughts of commercializing his tiny masterpieces, but future developments changed his plans:



6901 EASTERN AVE., BELL GARDENS, CALIFORNIA

First MAN ad for the Infant .020

MAN Jan. 1949: inside rear cover.

Working on his own time since 1947, Lud Kading, the "K" of K&B, had designed a glow engine the size of a kitchen match. He was trying to see how small he could make a glow engine that was reliable. The Infant .020, . 281" \times .332" B&S was the fruit of his labor. The engine was machined from bar stock, no castings. Advertised in 1949, the engine was on dealers' shelves for Christmas 1948.

K&B must have already had a glow plug of their own, as Lud used it in his first experimental engines and the engine illustrated in the ad shows a hex type plug. The actual glow plug Lud designed sat on top of the cylinder, captured by a head ring that clamped it tight; the glow plug was actually the top of the combustion chamber. This feature had to figure prominently in its success. Many designers and experimenters have found eliminating the tiny volume between a plug's threads and the gasket significantly improves performance. Thimble Drome's glowheads and the new glow plugs that seal with a taper seat at the bottom of the plug attest to this.

The Infant was sold with a stamped aluminum prop. The story I heard was someone at K&B realized there were actually no props made that were suitable for the . 020s. That might discourage sales and disappoint customers! So a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter propeller was designed, stamped from aluminum, and included with the engine.

The Infant was a huge success. Almost immediately plans for .020 sized model started appearing in magazines. Testors, who had an .09 sized ukie trainer, the TC-2, scaled it down "for use with Infant-type, very small bore glow engines" in the form of the "BABY TC-2". Along with the BABY TC-2, Testors who had a line of propellers, brought out a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "D x 3P, just for .020 engines.



TESTORS BABY TC-2 and Infant prop ad MAN Apr. 1949: inside front cover.



K&B INFANT .020 with original aluminum prop



K&B INFANT .020 with TESTORS prop

The Infant was a sound design and a very nice handling and running engine; a perfect engine to introduce tiny engines to modelers.

Other manufacturers had not been sleeping. In June of 1949 Herkimer announced the OK CUB. This was the first *commercially produced* .049; Elmer's groundbreaking Royals were custom made.

OK used the Arden plug, not yet selling their own. This was also the first time an OK engine was called a "CUB".



Herkimer's OK CUB, the first commercial .049 MAN June 1949: 37.

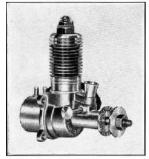


1949 OK CUB .049 (with Arden glow plug)

The next month Mel Anderson showed up with his Baby Spitfire .045. Actually the West Coast News column in the June MAN talked about the Baby Spit; we can say the CUB and Baby Spit were out at the same time.

The first Baby Spitfires used a $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 32 K&B glow plug. The little engine came with a rear mounted tank and radial mounting lugs. This required a large

hole or long standoffs of some kind to mount the engine. Mel solved this issue later.



ACTUAL SIZE

7.95

COMPLETE WITH GLOW PLUG & TANK

Baby Spitfire!

BUILT BY MAKERS OF WORLD FAMOUS ANDERSON SPITFIRE

Tomorrow's Engine Today!
Tuned to Modern Flying.
Weight 1 ounce less Glow Plug
.045 cu. in.
At Dealers Everywhere

MEL ANDERSON MANUFACTURING CO.

1819 THIRD AVENUE

LOS ANGELES 6, CALIFORNIA

Mel Anderson's Baby Spitfire .045 MAN July 1949: 47.



1949 Anderson Baby Spitfire .045 (with K&B glow plug)



INFANT - Baby Spitfire - OK CUB

So in the first 7 months of 1949, modeling was revolutionized. This revolution had an effect on all parts of the model aviation industry and fast! Props, kits, and fuel were all needed for the midgets. Several

manufacturers already had 6" props that work with the CUB. Rev-Up came out with 5x2 and 5x3 props for the Infant and Baby Spit. Johnny Clemens, future AMA President, had an early ad with all three midgets and props for them.

Small planes, especially small controline planes, don't require as big a field as their larger brothers. A plethora of pint sized ukies started showing up in construction articles. A boy needed a fat wallet to build and fly the "big jobs", but not so with these new engines. Too, these little guys weren't quite as intimidating to operate as say a big barking 29.

Radio gear wasn't quite light enough for these ships yet.

MAN July 1949: 42.

Johnny
Clomens
Says

Get
BIG RESULTS
from the TINY ENGINES

Baby Spitfire
.045 Displacement

\$795

Mew "OK" CUB
.049 Displacement

\$595

LINFANT
.020 Displacement

\$795

REV-UP For use on
PROPELLERS the above engines 35c

Free flight was another matter. Full sized ships scaled down very nicely. Austin-Craft scaled down Paul Gilliam's legendary Civy Boy and offered it in two sizes.



MAN July 1949: 49.



Up until now engine manufacturers had been using Arden (especially East coast), O&R, or K&B glow plugs. Charles Brebeck of Herkimer designed his own plug and arranged with Ben Shereshaw and Henry Swanson (Shereshaw and Swanson Co., now Swanson Associates) to manufacture the OK glow plug³. So now Herkimer could join O&R and K&B as engine builders who used their own brand of plugs in their engines. 1949 had been a busy year for the **OK introduces its Glow**

Plug midget motor club, but it MAN Nov. 1949: 36. wasn

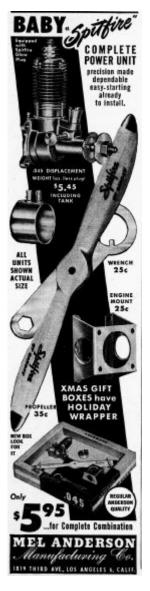
ıt it wasn't over yet!



Torp Jr. .035, the Infant's big brother

MAN Dec. 1949: 45.

With competition in the AA or A/2 (as the midget engine class was starting to be called) market heating up, K&B scooped the field again with their excellent Torp Jr .035. It would fit where an .020 had been used, but gave a little more power. Parts weren't interchangeable with the .020, but you almost had to have them side by side to tell the difference.



The Infant and Baby Spitfire had started out at \$7.95 with the Cub at \$5.95. In Nov. 1949 Anderson dropped the Baby Spitfire price to \$5.45 with K&B dropping the Infant cost to \$4.95. Competition was benefitting us modelers. And in time for Christmas Anderson came up with a "bundle" shown at the right. The Baby Spitfire with its tank and the new "Spitfire" glow plug was \$5.45. For \$.50 more, \$5.95 it sold with a wrench, a Spitfire propellor, and an aluminum engine mount that cured the . 045's mounting dilemma. And all of this in a nice holiday gift box.



Left: Baby Spitfire with the new SPITFIRE glow plug, connector, and engine mount Right: Anderson bundle ad MAN Dec. 1949: 48.

Now that it was possible to make an engine as small as an .020, the lower limit on displacement was set. The .09 and .099 displacement engines were made by several manufacturers. Charles Brebeck at Herkimer, in addition to being a gifted designer was also an astute business man. He may have thought modelers might want tiny engines other than the .020, .045, and .049. The .020 was a good free flight and free flight scale engine. It would fly a control liner, but was really a little small for that use. Maybe that's why K&B made the .035.



Take your choice of power application. For indoor flying, free flight and sports flying — the .049 Cub is tops. For free flight, sports flying, stunning and speed flying — you can't do better than the .074 Cub. Low wind resistance thanks to small frontal area. No installation limitations, either — use either radial or lug mounting.

Unique patented port design provides radial fuel injection — higher turbulence — more effective scavenging— to give you higher power on weight ratio basis.

OK CUB .074 MAN DEC. 1949: 57.

Herkimer sold engines worldwide. Outside the USA, engines tended to follow metric sizes; .5ccm, 1ccm, and 1.5ccm, corresponding to .030, .060, and .09 in³. The CUB .049 had a .390" x . 415" bore and stroke. By using the .049's stroke and lower crankcase dimensions and increasing the bore to . 478", Herkimer had an .074; in between the .049 and .09 and close to 1cc. And maybe hedging their bets, Herkimer also designed an entirely new .099, close to 1.5cc and sized to compete with the other American .099s, Arden, McCov, etc.



Anderson started the year with a stand alone ad for their "Spitfire" glow plug and Spitfire connector that allowed a quick way of attaching the starting battery without the danger of shorting out alligator clips. Now all 3 midget makers had their own glow plug.

MAN Jan. 1950: 45.

Things were quiet for a while. Modelers were buying and flying the small engines and manufacturers were watching what was going on. Seeing Anderson's combination package and possibly having corresponded with E. G. Ingram, OK brought out their combination.

"OK" CUB COMBINATION PACKAGE

Answer to a novice's prayer! Includes your displacement choice "OK" Cub Engineer plus propeller, wedge type gasoline tank and neoprene tubing. All you need is fuel... and you're ready to set her zooming!

.049 only \$5.75

.074 and .099 only \$6.75

OK Combination Package MAN July 1950: 45.

And in the same issue, they introduced their "Power Kit" and O.K. CUB Glow Fuel. The kit contained all the fully machined parts to build a Cub. 049, including OK's own new die cast tank, an aluminum "Spin Starter", and a plastic propeller. The tank would bolt onto the engine's radial mount and still allow radial mounting. The Spin Starter was a notched aluminum pulley around which a chord was wrapped. Pulling the chord pulled the engine around a couple of revolutions to start it. The propeller was custom made for OK by Kaysun, probably the first plastic 1/2A prop on the market. The inside rear cover of MECA Bulletin #285 shows the power kit. The glow fuel was one more item to increase profits.



- teed to fit
- Easy to Assembly ready to run in 15 min.
- Instructions Included anyone can build it

.049 CUBvalue	\$4.95
Combination engine mount and	
fuel tank, neoprene tubing value	.50
Spin startervalue	.25
Propellervalue	.25
Total Value	\$5.95
A	72.22



"OK" GLOW FUEL 75° pint

A menthanol base fuel, heavily fortified with nitrates and proper lubrication ingredients for . . .

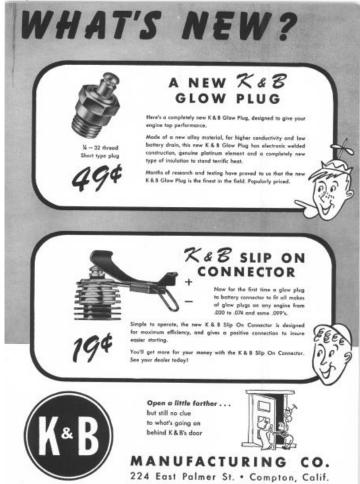
- Easier Starting! • Smoother Operation!
- Higher Speeds!
 Longer Engine Life!
- Ask your Dealer about these special "OK" products



OK POWER KIT MAN July 1950: 63.

Beginning on page 32 of the June 1950 MAN. Edward G. Ingram, MAN's engine guru for some years, had an article "The Midget Engines". Here is one of the first times we see "1/2-A" used to describe them. Here he test ran the K&B Infant and Torp Jr., the Baby Spitfire, and the OK Cub .074 and .099 and the McCoy .098. He described the engine constuction and materials, starting procedures peculiar to small glow engines, test ran them, and provided a specification table with dimensions. I don't know why the Cub .049 wasn't included and why the McCoy .098 was. The McCoy was a relatively new engine (1949) and maybe he had it to compare with the Cub .099. One of the improvements Ingram suggested was for the manufacturers to package their engines with wrenchs, neoprene, tanks, and suitable propellors as these weren't readily available in all locations. When the article was written it was little more than a year since they came on the scene.

K&B came out with their own ¼ -32 glow plug and a "slip on" glow plug connector. They recognized as did the others, that glow plugs burned out and selling replacement plugs could generate many dollars! And glow plug connectors were (and to this day are) used by nearly anyone running an engine, so they could help the profits.



K&B glow plug and Slip On Connector MAN Aug. 1950: inside rear cover.

And then in September 3 new engines hit the market. Mel Anderson did some redesigning of the Baby Spitfire adding a sturdier needle valve assembly and integral diecast tank under the engine. This no doubt lowered production costs and allowed him to put the "Spitzy" .045 on the market for \$3.95. It was sold in a combination package just as E.G. Ingram had suggested.



Anderson Spitzy .045 Combination Package MAN Sept. 1950: 38.



Atwood Wasp .049 MAN Sept. 1950: 51.

Renowned engine designer Bill Atwood had started out with Mel Anderson in the 1930's Baby Cyclone days. In the late 30's each went their own way⁴. Mel designed the Super Cyclones and Spitfires. Bill designed the Phantoms, Bullets, Crowns, Phantom Torpedos (later sold to John Brodbeck, the B of K&B), Champions, and Triumphs. Then as we know, Mel put his Baby Spitfire on the market. In less than a year in

Sept. 1950, Bill Atwood announced his Wasp .049. This little jewel was sold as a combination package (as was now becoming a standard) with its own glow plug and accessories. The Wasp's performance dominated all other .049s at that time; a tribute to Bill Atwood's design experience.

And K&B adapted their Infant design to their larger Torpedo .049. Instead of a captive glow plug, it used a standard K&B ¼"-32 glow plug and was sold in a complete package. Later K&B ads would of course tout its performance, but the Wasp had relegated the other .049s to sport engine status.



K&B TORPEDO .049
MAN Sept. 1950: inside rear cover.



L-R Wasp .049, Spitzy .045, TORPEDO .049

In October we were introduced to the iconic Jim Walker AJ Firebaby, beloved by hundreds of flyers as their first airplane. The ad shows it as the plane less engine, but very quickley it was advertised with the Baby Spitfire. With either version, you got a "slow-motion" propeller. This was a stamped aluminum 5" diameter prop much like the one supplied with the K&B Infant. It had a low pitch that you used when learning to fly. As you progressed you just twisted more pitch into the blades to fly faster!



The Legendary FIREBABY MAN Oct. 1950: 1.



Author's Firebaby, later version with OK CUB 049X

Also highlighted was the Allyn Skyraider, a tiny all plastic plane supplied with the K&B Torp Jr. It had no moving controls; it just flew around a pole on a

tether or a line held by an aspiring pilot.



ALLYN SALES Co. Douglas Skyraider Torp Jr



Powered by the SENSATIONAL NEW K & B TORP JR. ENGINE



This outstanding "VALUE PACKED"

Allyn Kit includes:
DIE PRECISION MOLDED PLASTIC PARTS
BUILT-UP LANDING GEAR with ALUMINU
WHEELS - RUBBER TIRES

- NSIGNIA DECALS

- and ALL NECESSARY SCREWS, 5 end NUTS & SPEC. SHEET OF ACTUAL
- DOUGLAS NAVY SKYRAIDER Less Engine, Spinner "Smop-On" Clip & Bottery Wire \$3.50

Ask your dealer for other outstanding "VALUE PACKED" Kits by

ALLYN SALES CO. · 6425 McKINLEY AVE. · LOS ANGELES 1, CALIFORNIA MAN Oct. 1950: 55.

On page 35 of the November 1950 MAN, Lee Scott had an excellent review on the Spitzy with some interesting information on then modern production techniques. The "Hobby Counter" column on page 38 in the same issue of MAN reported on three new Ready To Fly control line planes available for The aforementioned Firebaby and Christmas. Skyraider, and a new one by the Mack brothers: the Aeromite. Powered by the Baby Spitfire .045, this was a sleek all plastic control liner.



Aeromite ad appearing in a Dealer magazine **Details unknown**

This was Wen Mac's first plane. Bob Holland, who worked with Bill Atwood, told an interesting story about the Baby Spitfire at MECA's EXPO III in 2002. Anderson wanted to be sure all their engines would start easily as the contract with Wen Mac was critical. So they test ran every engine before sending them out. Unfortunately the glow plugs were defective and most wouldn't light after the first run! This caused Wen Mac all kinds of problems as the Aeromites had been widely distributed for Christmas by dealers, After that faux pas Wen Mac used Sears, etc. Atwood's Wasp .049 until they began to use their own engine. Christmas 1953 I became the proud owner of a Wasp Aeromite, my first gas model!



Baby Spitfire powered Aeromite, details unknown Note the 2 long filler tubes and central mounting bolt

And finally to end 1950 OK announced their OK CUB .039. Keeping the Cub .049's .390" bore and shortening the stroke to .334" they had a new engine. Sold as was now usual in a combination package, the .039 could compete with the Torp Jr when an .049 wasn't required.



MAN Nov. 1950: 45.



OK Cub .039

Ending the year OK Cub advertised some accessories separately that previously had only been sold in the combination packages.

"OK" CUB ACCESSORIES

Propeller Spinner, . . fits all Cubs .15¢ Starting Pulley fits all Cubs .25¢ Engine Mount and Tank . . . fits .049 and .074 Cubs50¢ Mounting Bracket . . .099 Cub only .50¢

MAN Nov. 1950: 44.



Cub .074 (L) and .049 (R) with new diecast tanks



OK Cub .099 with radial mounting bracket

And Joe Mutty had a fine review of the Cub . 039 on page 35 of the December 1950 MAN. Running on OK fuel, he got 11,500 on a $5\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 Kaysun plastic prop and 15,500 on an un-named smaller props.

Les McBrayer started off 1951 on page 35 of the January MAN with a good review of the Torpedo . 049, complete with test run results. On a $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ Kaysun plastic prop he got it up to 14,000 rpm and 16,800 on an Air-O single blade!

Mel Anderson must have been watching Brebeck's moves at Herkimer and in March of 1951 put his Royal Spitfire .065 onto the market, maybe to compete with the OK CUB .074.



MAN Mar. 1951:36



Royal Spitfire .065 with accessory mounts

Duro-O-Matic finally entered the 1/2A scrap with their Baby Mac .049. With its McCoy trademark red head, jet black cylinder, and tumbled case, it was one of the prettiest engines of the era.



HOLLYWOOD 38, CALIFORNIA

MAN Mar. 1951: rear cover.



Baby Mac

Page 38 of the Apr. 1951 MAN had an engine review of the Royal Spitfire .065. It was sketchy on details such as what prop was used to get the 13,500 rpm, but was still interesting.

In improved Spitzy was shown in May, the Spitzy Sr .045. The main differences from the Jr. were the stronger crankshaft and longer, higher capacity tank. Also, their Nitromic glow fuel was shown.



MAN May 1951: 47.



Spitzy Sr. (L) Spitzy (R)

The Baby Mac was the subject of the July 1951 MAN staff (no name) engine review. It was one of those that seemed to list data given by the manufacturer with no actual running or teardown.

1/2A engines were now firmly esconced, magazines and ads were full of new accessories, new kits, and new designs. 1/2A events were being held as modelers, especially free flighters enjoyed yet another competition class.

The Atwood Wasp .049 was the engine to beat since it was introduced in the fall of 1950. Now in the fall of 1952, it looked like other manufacturers were going to challenge.

First out was L.M. Cox in August of 1952 with their Thimble Drome Space Bug .049. This radical new design used rear reed valve induction, large bypass ports between the exhaust ports, a large "stunt" tank that would run inverted and for minutes longer than competitors' tanks. It was very easy starting and could run in either direction. The first ad showed a 1/4-32 glow plug as the real heads weren't ready. The ads 2 months later showed the now world famous Cox glowhead. The Space Bug would prove to be a serious challenge to the wasp



MAN Aug. 1952: 3. Note the conventional glow plug



Thimble Drome Space Bug .049

In September Cox advertised their own 1/4-32 glow plug. Note Cox was confident enough in their engines and plugs to charge almost 50% more for them than their competitors!



Mel Anderson was next to bring out an improved performance .049 engine; his beautiful little Royal Baby Spitfire, sold of course in a combination pack. I should note here that in these days competition was such that manufacturers were often buying full page ads (in many cases I have reduced their size In the first ad for the Royal Baby Spit, Anderson had two full pages.



ROYAL BABY SPITFIRE .049 The World's Finest 2-A Engine ALL YOURS -- JUST \$445 Why Experiment With an Unknown?

The New 1953 Royal Baby Spitfire -- Master .049 Engine

highlight in our long career of engine and model making. We take great pride and pleasure in offering this custanding new engine — the ROYAL BABY SPITFIRE .049 — the successor to the famous BABY SPITFIRE .045.

Yes! the world's more popular engine — the BABY SPITFIRE, with over 510,000 sold-in the last year and a luff, is now replaced with the world's finest 2A engine — the ROYAL BABY .049.

The new ROYAL BABY has the highest displacement to its weight ratio of any other engine. It is also smaller and more compact, with the highest R.P.M.

The ROYAL BABY features improved carbureton, the hottest of ignitions and boasts of the highest compression ratio of any engine in its class. Yes,

for the finest engine that men and machinery can build — buy the NEW ROYAL BABY .019 engine. Just \$1.45 with combination package, at your favorite hobby dea

Only the BEST can be FIRST

MAN Sept. 1952: 39.



Royal Baby Spitfire .049 First models had light blue anodized heads, this is a little later

In October, the Space Bug ad now showed the Cox glowhead.



MAN Oct. 1952: 39.

The OK Cub .049X was the last of the performance .049s of 1952. A new deign (although similar to the .039), it adopted the short stroke style with a .420" x .360" bore and stroke. Sold in a combination pack, its integral tank radial mounting used the same bolt pattern as the Wasp, Royal Baby Spitfire, and its little brother the Cub .039. Due to the Wasp's popularity there were many designs and kits produced for it. Anderson and Herkimer were saavy enough to take advantage of this.





OK Cub .039 (L) and .049X (R)

The 1/2A era had started at the end of 1948 with the K&B Infant .020. Two years later, the .049 had become the unquestioned dominant 1/2A displacement. Other manufacturers like O&R, Allyn, Wen-Mac would get in later. The Space Bug was a very strong engine, 16,000 rpm on a 6-3, but the real application for it was 1/2A free flight where its large stunt tank was of no value. The TD Thermal Hopper, on the market in 1953 was even stronger, had no tank, and would eventually displace the Wasp, but for now the Wasp ruled.



Notes

¹ Nathan Gordon, "The Ancient Glow Plug," *Model Airplane News* Apr. 1948: 19+.

² Tim Dannels, "K&B Torpedos-Smaller Goes Big Time," *Engine Collectors Journal* 214 Feb. 2013: 4-9.

³ Ted Brebeck, *They Should Have Kept the Bear* (Newport:CARETAKER PUBLISHING, 1995) 40.