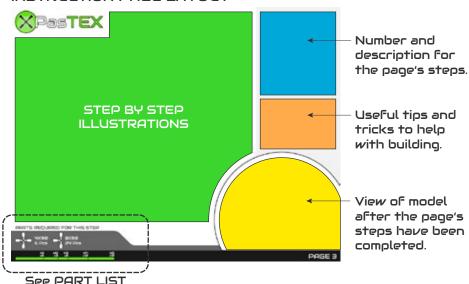




HOW IT WORKS

INSTRUCTION PAGE LAYOUT

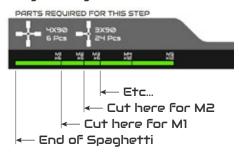


CUTTING CONNECTORZ

During construction you will need various types of connectors. You can create all of the required connectors by clipping off the unneseccary sides of a standard YX90 or 3X120 connector (for best results, use a pair of cuticle clippers). See the images below to learn how to create each of the various part marks that will be required throughout these instructions.



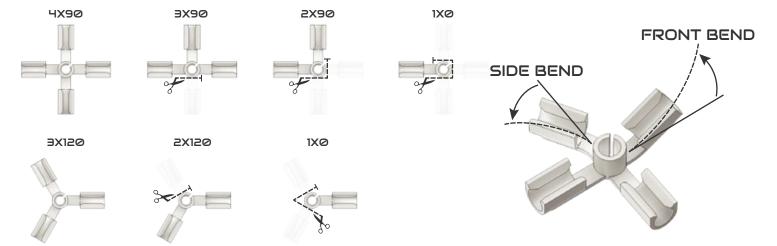
Use the part tool at the bottom of each page to find the number of connectors and spaghetti lengths required for each step. Use a pair of cuticle clippers for easy cutting.





WARNING!

- Parental supervision required while using any kind of sharp tool for cutting PasTEX Connectorz.
- Please do not put PasTEX Connectorz in your mouth.
- When breaking or cutting spaghetti, small pieces can fly into the air. Please use caution and protect eyes during this process.





A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FERRIS WHEEL



The original Ferris Wheel was designed and constructed by George Washington Ferris as a landmark for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, Illinois. The Ferris wheel stood 25 stories high and held over 1,400 passengers. From the top of the ride, passengers could see 50 miles.

The name Ferris Wheel is now commonly used for this type of structure, which has become the most common type of amusement ride at fairs throughout the United States.

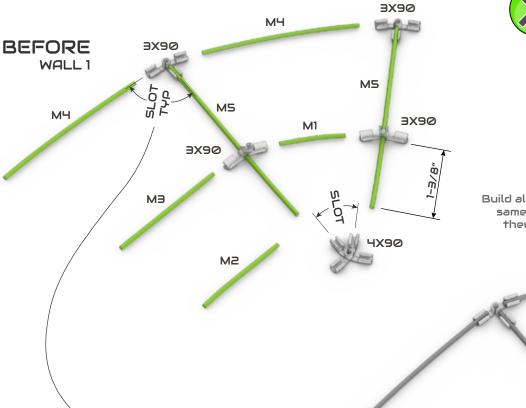
Currently, the tallest Ferris Wheel is the 167 meter (550 ft) High Roller in Las Vegas, Nevada, which opened to the public in March 2014.

Building the Wheel

The wheel will be constructed in 6 identical sections. Each section is called an Assembly. Refer to the image below to see what the final assembly (A1) will look like. These 6 assemblies will be joined together in Step 4 to complete the wheel.

In this step you will build the first wall (Wall 1) of the wheel assemblies as shown.

Keep a clean workspace and create an assembly line to increase efficiency and reduce mistakes.





x6

PTIP

Build all 6 of these walls at the same time and set aside until they are required in Step 3.



Mind the gap!

If you bend the sides of a connector on each side of a slot, the center hole will get bigger or smaller. If you bend the sides inward, the hole will get smaller; if you bend the sides outward, the hole will get bigger. Keep this in mind while building. If the center hole gets too big it won't be able to grip spaghetti that passes through the center hole. Try to keep your slots between the sides that are being bent inward to be sure your Connectorz will grip well.

PARTS REQUIRED FOR THIS STEP



COMPLETED ASSEMBLY A1 (x6)

STEP 2 Building the Wheel 3X90 M2 BEFORE In this step you will build the WALL 2 SLOT second wall (Wall 2) of the wheel TYP assemblies as shown. 3X90 МЭ ΜЭ 4X90 **x**6 **AFTER** WALL 2 Build all 6 of these walls at the same time and set aside until they are required in Step 3. PARTS REQUIRED FOR THIS STEP 4X90 3X90 6 Pcs 12 Pcs COMPLETED ASSEMBLY A1 (x6) PAGE 4 M2 M2

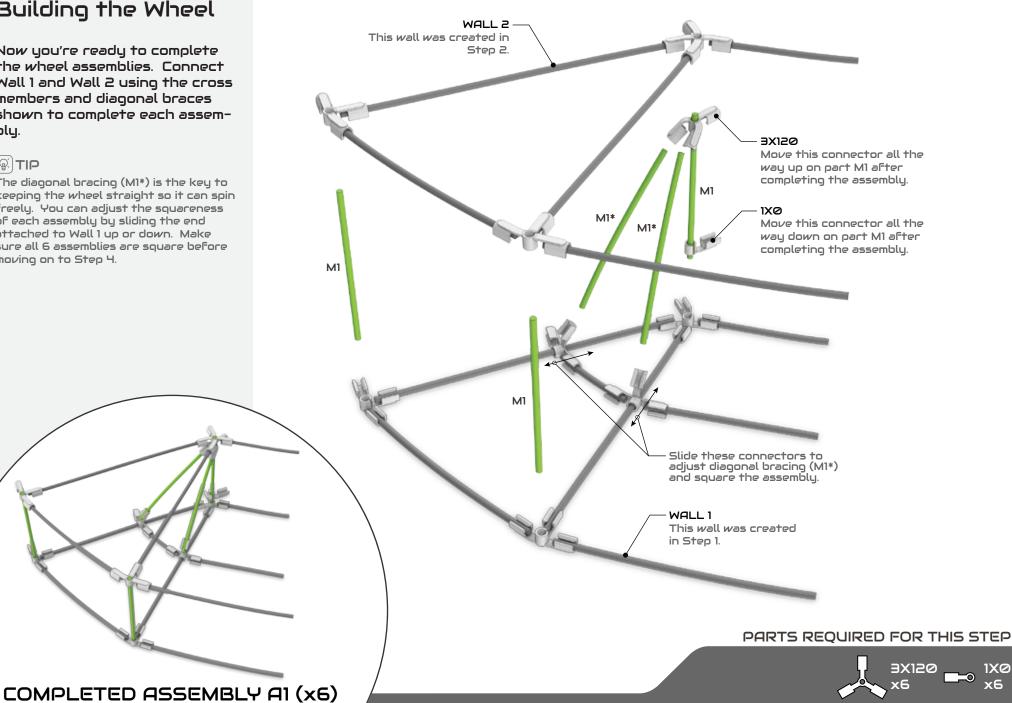
Building the Wheel

Now you're ready to complete the wheel assemblies. Connect Wall 1 and Wall 2 using the cross members and diagonal braces shown to complete each assembly.



The diagonal bracing (MI*) is the key to keeping the wheel straight so it can spin freely. You can adjust the squareness of each assembly by sliding the end attached to Wall 1 up or down. Make sure all 6 assemblies are square before moving on to Step 4.





STEP 4.1 STEP 4 Connect sub assemblies (A1) to create wheel assembly W1. Complete the Wheel BEFORE ASSEMBY AT These assemblies were created Great work! Now it's time to put previously in Steps 1-3 all those assemblies together to create the final wheel assembly (W1). Just snap all of the assemblies (A1) together as shown. Then create the center hub assembly (H1) so you can connect the wheel to the supports you will create in Step 5. You can use tweezers to finish any "hard to reach" connections. ? DEFINITION TYP (TYPICAL) Term used to show that all identical objects are named or interpreted the same way. This is often used to reduce 3X120 the amount of duplicate text on a ТҮР хЧ drawing. TYP x12 M2 STEP 4.2 Create center hub assembly (H1) before connecting to wheel assembly W1. **CENTER HUB (HI)** PARTS REQUIRED FOR THIS STEP **ZOOMED VIEW** COMPLETED 3X120 4 Pcs WHEEL WI

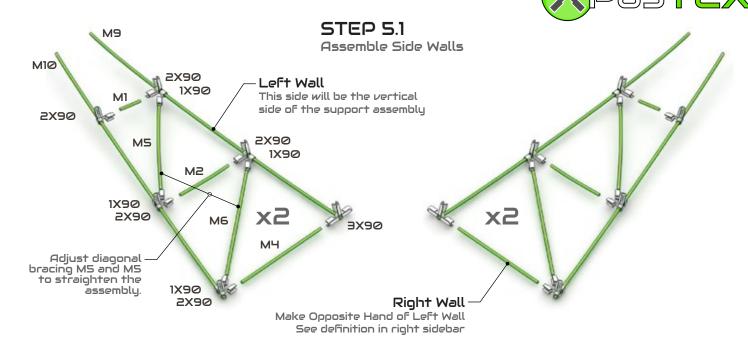
Build the Supports

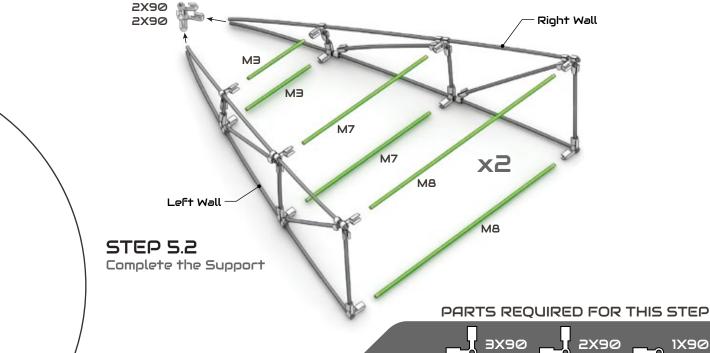
Now it's time to make supports to hold up the wheel. In this step you will create two support assemblies (S1). Start by creating the two sides of the assembly S1 and then adding the cross members to join them together to complete the assembly.

? DEFINITION

OPPOSITE HAND (MIRRORED)

The 2 walls need to be built "opposite hand." Hold both your hand out with your thumbs touching. Notice how one hand looks exactly like the other, just opposite, or "opposite hand." This is sometimes referred to as "mirrored" because the second object is built the way it would look in a mirror.





COMPLETED ASSEMBLY SI (x2)





OIM PM

Completed Wheel Created in Steps 1 thru 4. -**Assembly S1 (TYP)** Created in Step S. М1 (ТҮР)

STEP 6 Connect the Wheel to the Supports

You're on a roll! Let's attach the wheel to the supports. Do this by connecting the center cross member in the wheel's hub to the top of both support assemblies (S1)

! NOTE

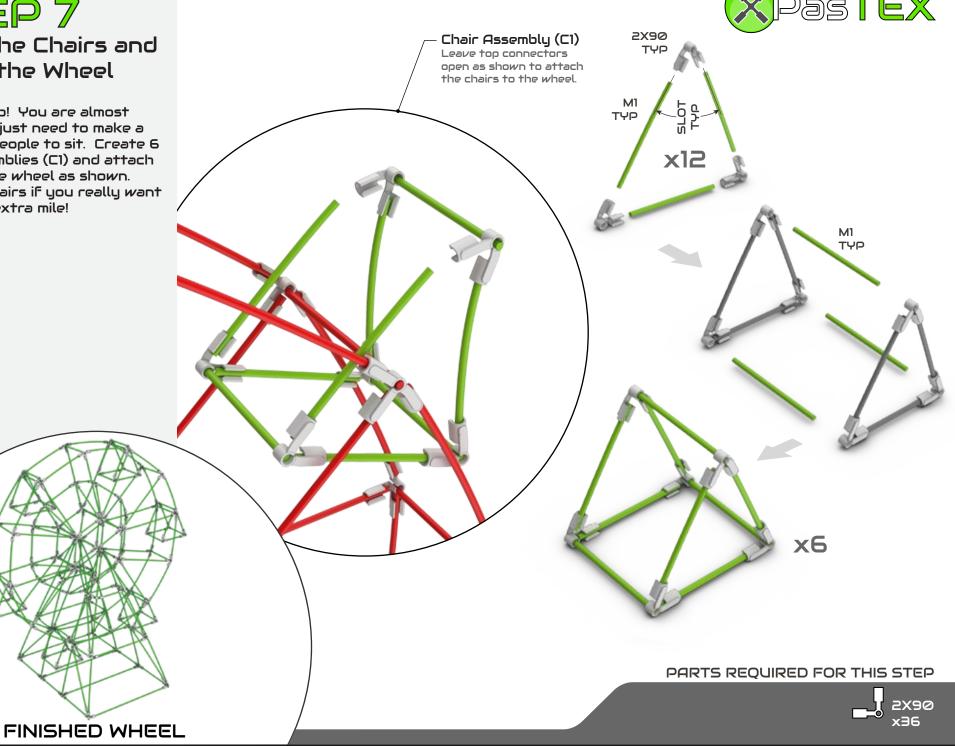
Double check the wheel assembly (W1) to make sure it is still straight so it can spin Freely when attached to the supports. Adjust the diagonal bracing in the wheel to straighten the wheel.

FINISHED WHEEL W/O CHAIRS

PARTS REQUIRED FOR THIS STEP

Build the Chairs and Finish the Wheel

Amazing job! You are almost done. You just need to make a place for people to sit. Create 6 chair assemblies (C1) and attach them to the wheel as shown. Make 12 chairs if you really want to go the extra mile!









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