

# SAMURAI MODEL 21

1:48 PRECISE SCALE

FAMOUS FIGHTER SERIES OF WORLD WAR II

## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

ITEM No. 0787



### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When Japan entered the war with the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour by carrier borne aircraft, on December 7, 1941 (American time), the quality of its air force was considerably underrated by the Western Powers.

The belief that the Allies would meet no serious opposition from Japan in the air resulted in surprise and wonder.

In fact, it was hard to believe that here was a fighter plane grossing just over 5,300 lb. with a full war load, including auxiliary gas tank, ammunition and pilot, capable of taking giant steps without refueling, remaining in the air a full 12 hours on approximately 190 gallons of gasoline.

For example, both the British Spitfire and German Me 109, then the standards of the world, had ranges under 600 miles with extra tanks. The F4F Wildcat's range was under 1,000 miles with auxiliary tanks, and even the F6F Hellcat, introduced in 1943, could only fly 1,500 miles with a 130 gallon belly tank.

Nevertheless, not only did the Zero fly 2,000 miles regularly, but a twelve hour mission in a Model 11 or 21 covering 2,000 miles, was often accomplished while in formation.

The fuselage and canopy were a shade longer than they had to be but this only aided stability. The Zero's nearly 39 and 1/2-ft. wingspan gave it a very low wing loading, making it extremely stable. Its ailerons had a large surface area, allowing the aircraft to maneuver well at low speeds. It rolled nicely just above stall speeds and its controllability was excellent. In keeping with the Japanese maxim that a fighter plane should be, above all, maneuverable, the Zero had a very tight turning radius, allowing it to reverse direction 180 degrees in 1,181 ft. at 230 mph. and complete this turn in just over 5.6 seconds, losing 40 mph. of speed.

Later on, the Nakajima Sakae 12 engine 940 hp. was fitted on advanced types. This was larger and more powerful than the original Mitsubishi Zuisei of 780 hp. which powered the initial prototype. The Sakae engine, while increasing weight 200 lb., raised top speed from 316 mph. to 331 mph. and provided a maximum range of nearly 2,000 miles.

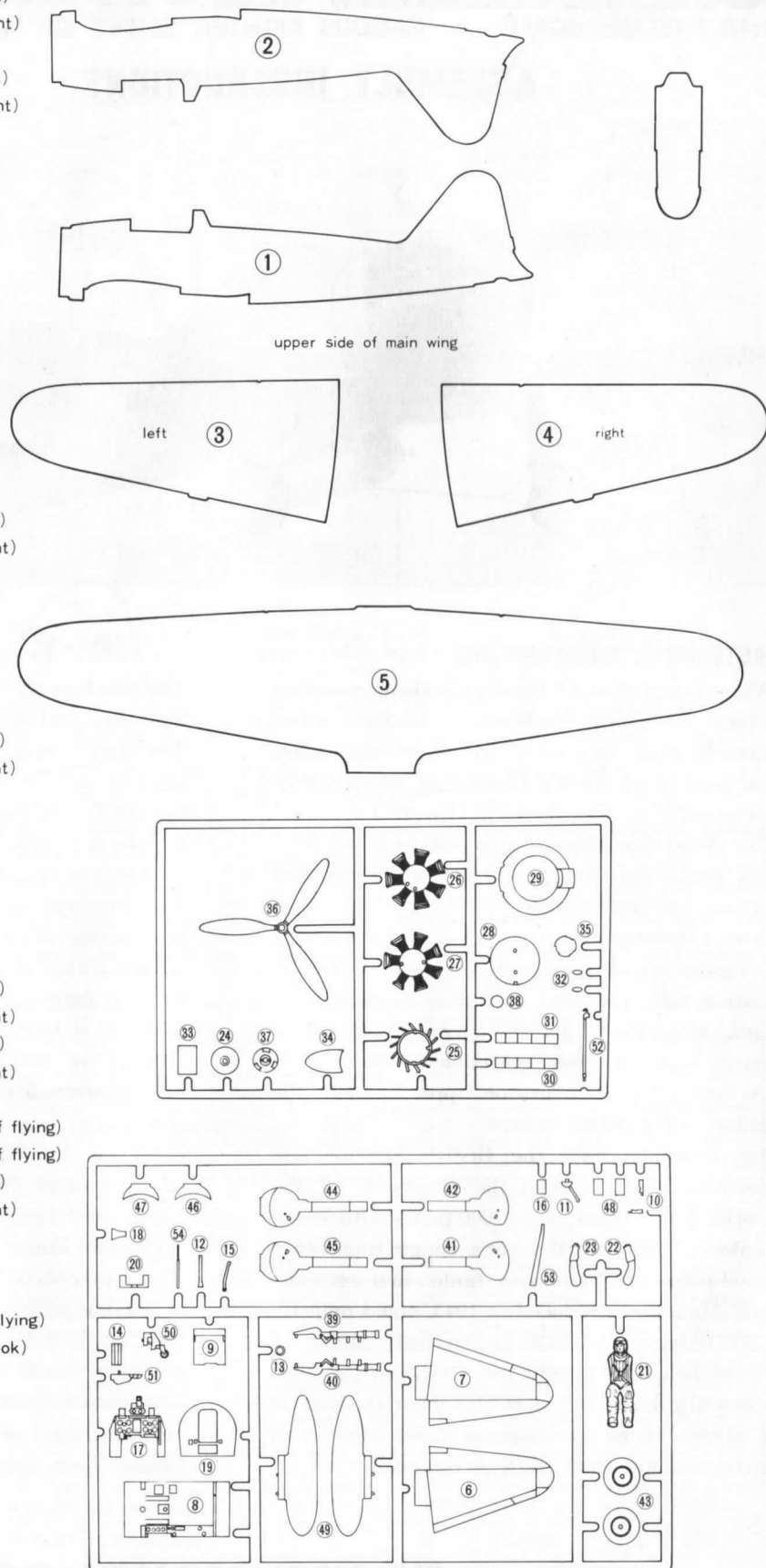
The Zero fighter had one of the slimmest silhouettes and possessed some of the most elegant lines seen on any WW II fighter.

**FUJIMI MOKEI CO., LTD.**

DRAWING OF PARTS

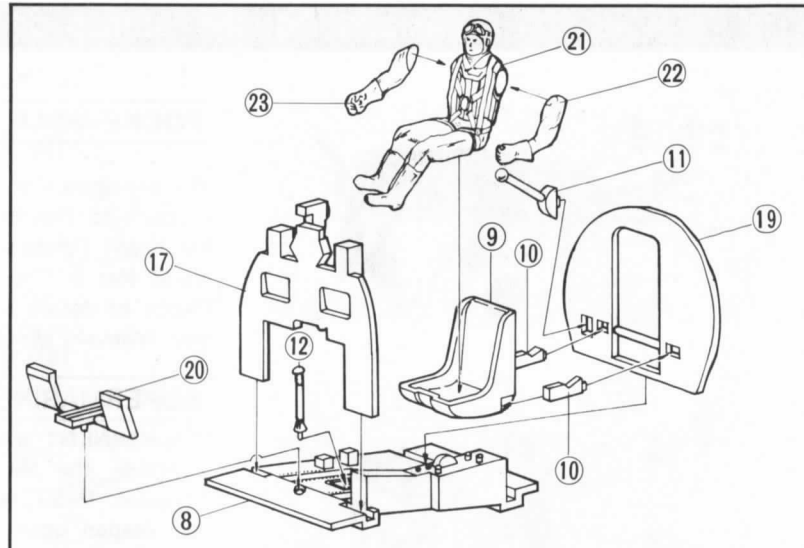
LIST OF PARTS

- 1. fuselage half (left)
- 2. fuselage half (right)
- 3. upper side of main wing (left)
- 4. upper side of main wing (right)
- 5. under side of main wing
- 6. horizontal tail (left)
- 7. horizontal tail (right)
- 8. cockpit floor
- 9. seat
- 10. seat part
- 11. seat adjusting lever
- 12. control stick
- 13. small part of cockpit
- 14. small part of cockpit
- 15. small part of cockpit
- 16. small part of cockpit
- 17. instrument panel
- 18. headrest
- 19. bulk head
- 20. foot pedal
- 21. pilot
- 22. arm of pilot (left)
- 23. arm of pilot (right)
- 24. push-rod
- 25. collector ring
- 26. engine block front halves
- 27. engine block rear halves
- 28. plate
- 29. cowlng
- 30. cowl flap (left)
- 31. cowl flap (right)
- 32. exhaust pipe
- 33. air intake
- 34. oil cooler cover
- 35. spinner
- 36. propeller
- 37. spinner backing plate
- 38. propeller shaft
- 39. main landing gear strut (left)
- 40. main landing gear strut (right)
- 41. main landing gear cover (left)
- 42. main landing gear cover (right)
- 43. main wheel
- 44. main landing gear cover (in case of flying)
- 45. main landing gear cover (in case of flying)
- 46. main wheel well door (left)
- 47. main wheel well door (right)
- 48. main gear auxiliary cover
- 49. drop fuel tank half
- 50. tail wheel
- 51. tail wheel (in case of flying)
- 52. deck landing hook (arresting hook)
- 53. radio mast
- 54. pitot tube
- 55. canopy



1. COCKPIT ASSEMBLY.

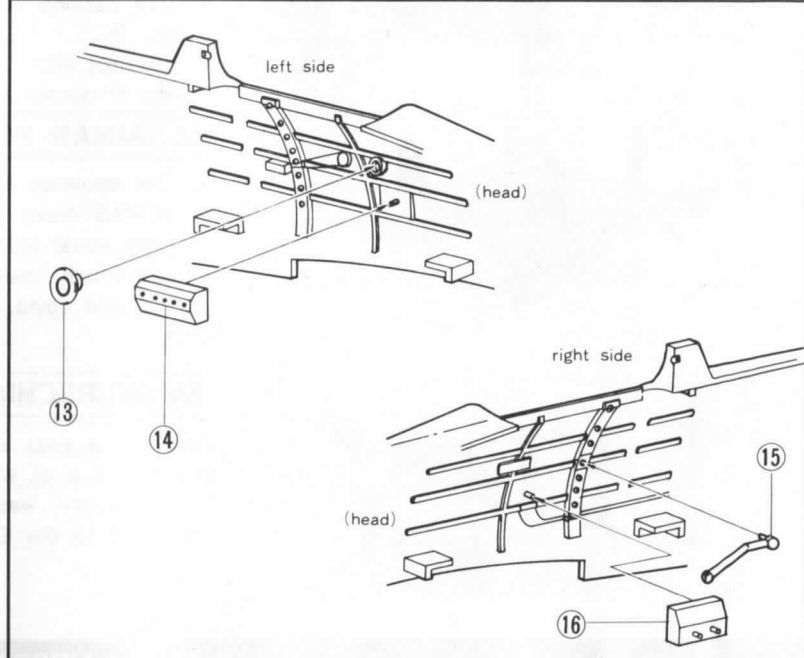
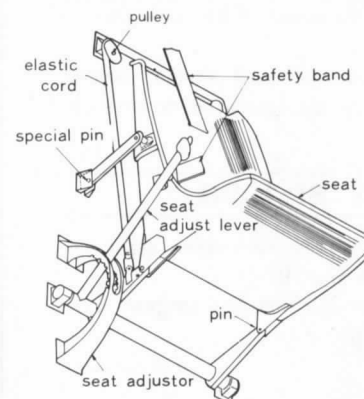
Cement, in order, foot pedal 20, instrument panel 17, control stick 12 to cockpit floor 8. Cement also parts 9, 10 and 11 to bulk head 19, then cement to cockpit floor 8. NOTICE: In this case, there is a space made between seat and bulk head by part 10. The pilot is cemented to the seat last. \*Paint pilot by illustration picture shown on the other side of this instruction sheet.



2. SIDE OF COCKPIT ASSEMBLY.

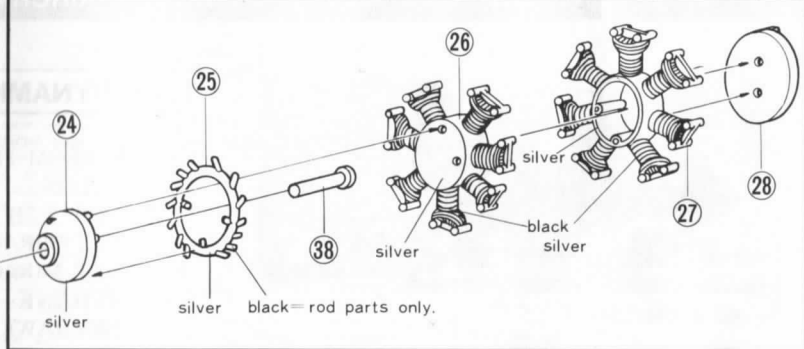
Cement parts 13, 14 and 15, 16 to both cockpit walls respectively.

Reference illustration for real seat



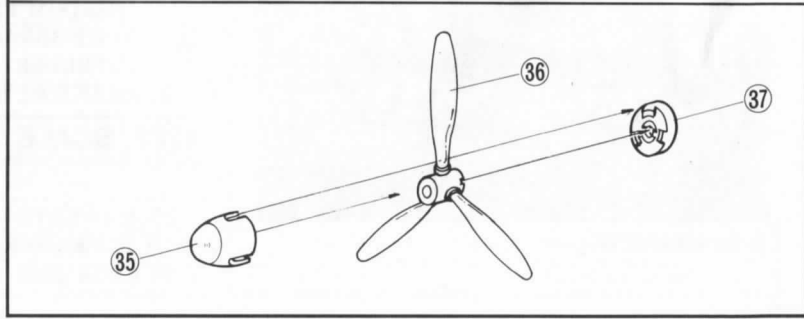
3. ENGINE ASSEMBLY.

Insert propeller shaft 38 through push-rod 24 (Do not cement), then cement parts, in order, collector ring 25, engine block front half 26, rear half 27 and plate 28 as per illustration shown.



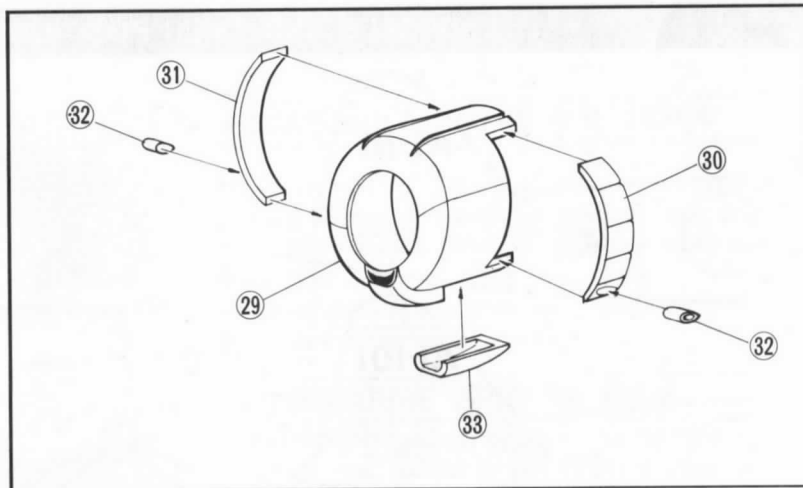
4. PROPELLER ASSEMBLY.

First, cement propeller 36 to spinner backing plate 37, then cover and cement spinner 35 to 37.



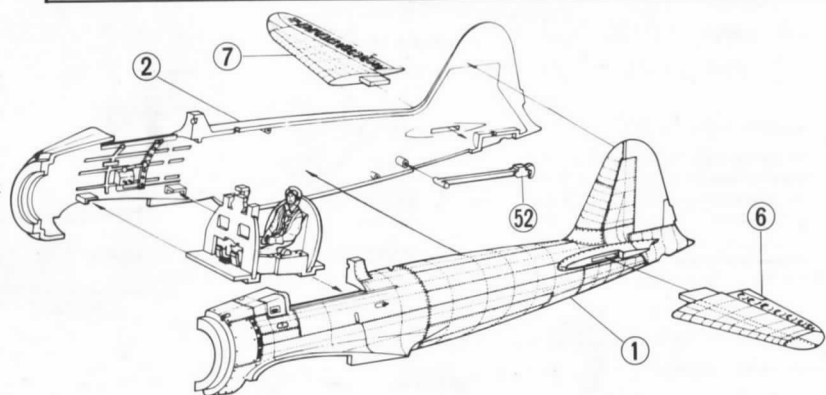
5. COWLING ASSEMBLY.

As illustration shows, cement parts 30, 31, 32 and 33 to cowl 29.



6. FUSELAGE, DECK-LANDING HOOK AND HORIZONTAL TAIL ASSEMBLY.

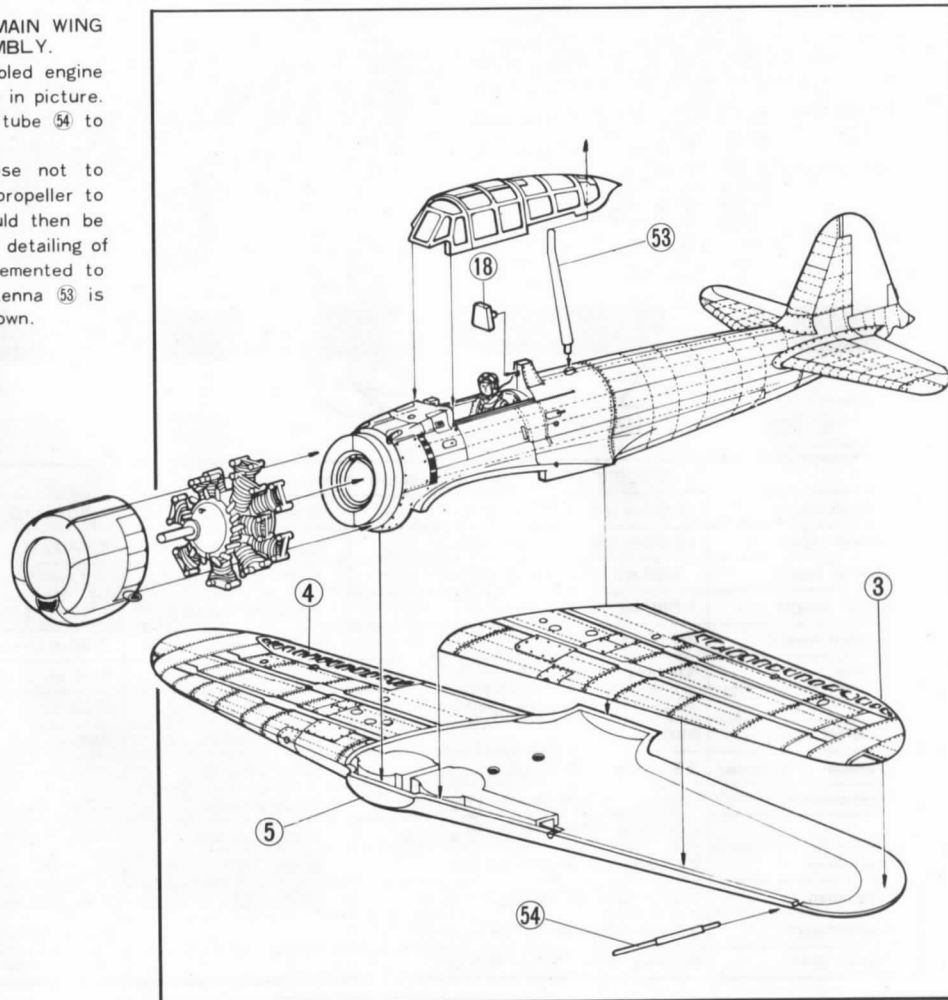
Cement assembled cockpit at the place designated by arrow in the illustration. Cement fuselage right half 2 and left half 1 together. NOTICE: In this case, just insert and do not cement deck-landing hook 52 to fuselage. Horizontal tail right 7 and left 6 are cemented to fuselage as shown.



7. ENGINE, COWLING, MAIN WING AND CANOPY ASSEMBLY.

Cement previously assembled engine to fuselage top as shown in picture. Cement main wing, pitot tube 54 to place respectively.

NOTICE: You may choose not to cement the cowl and propeller to fuselage, the cowl could then be removed to show the fine detailing of the engine. Canopy is cemented to fuselage after Radio antenna 53 is cemented in place as shown.

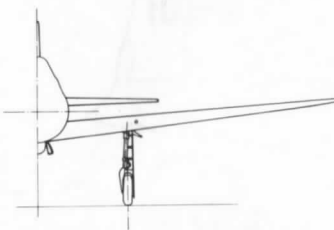


8. LANDING GEAR STRUT, OIL COOLER COVER & DROP FUEL TANK ASSEMBLY.

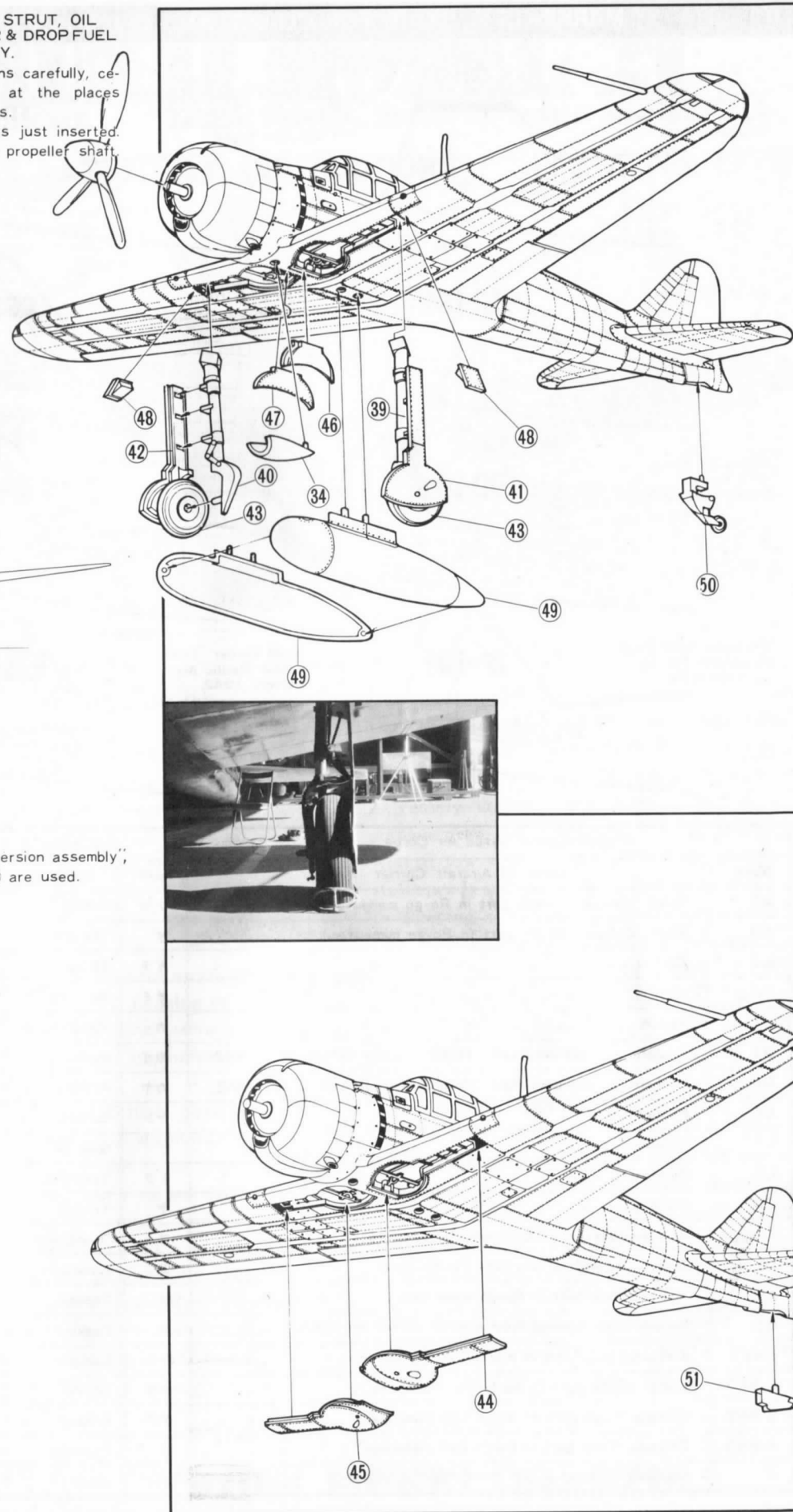
Study the illustrations carefully, cement all the parts at the places designated by arrows.

NOTICE: Propeller is just inserted. Do not cement it to propeller shaft.

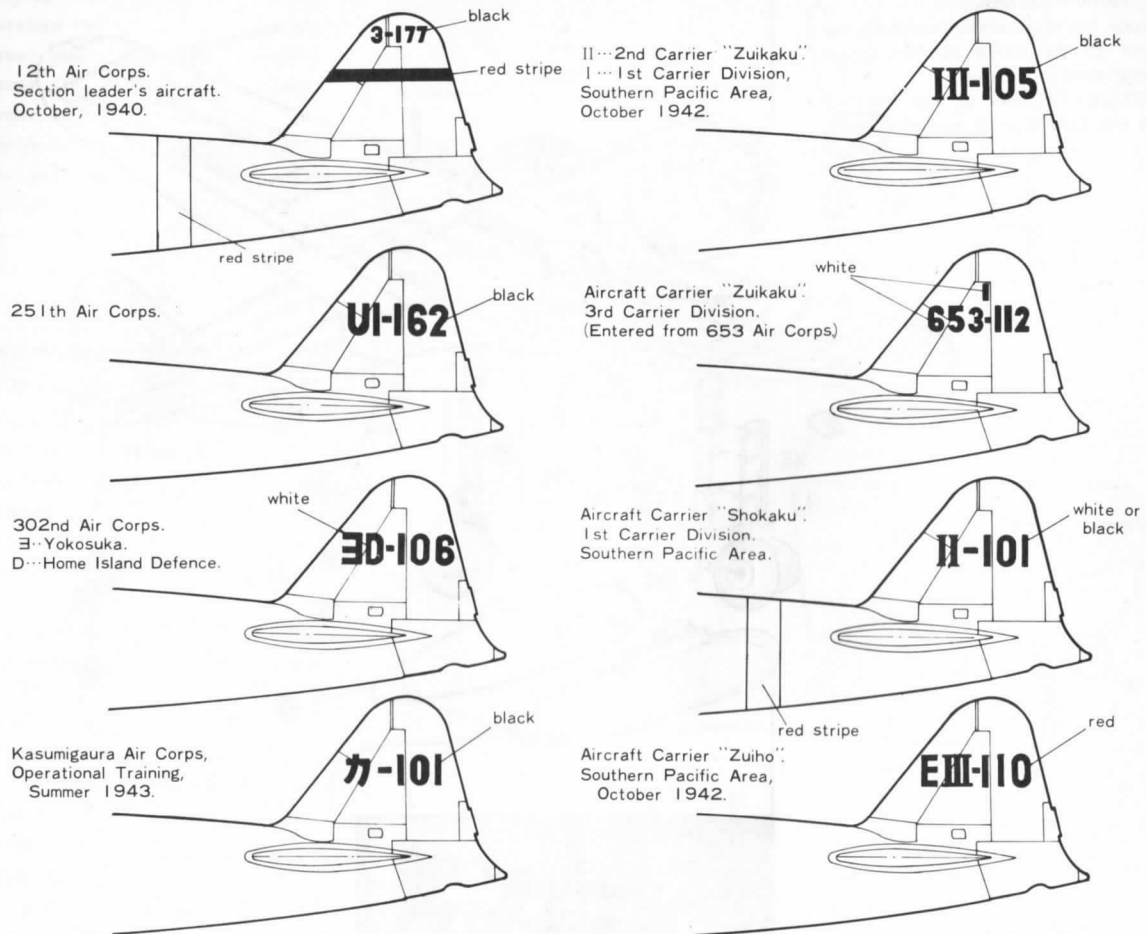
Reference Picture



In case of "flying version assembly", parts 44, 45 and 51 are used.

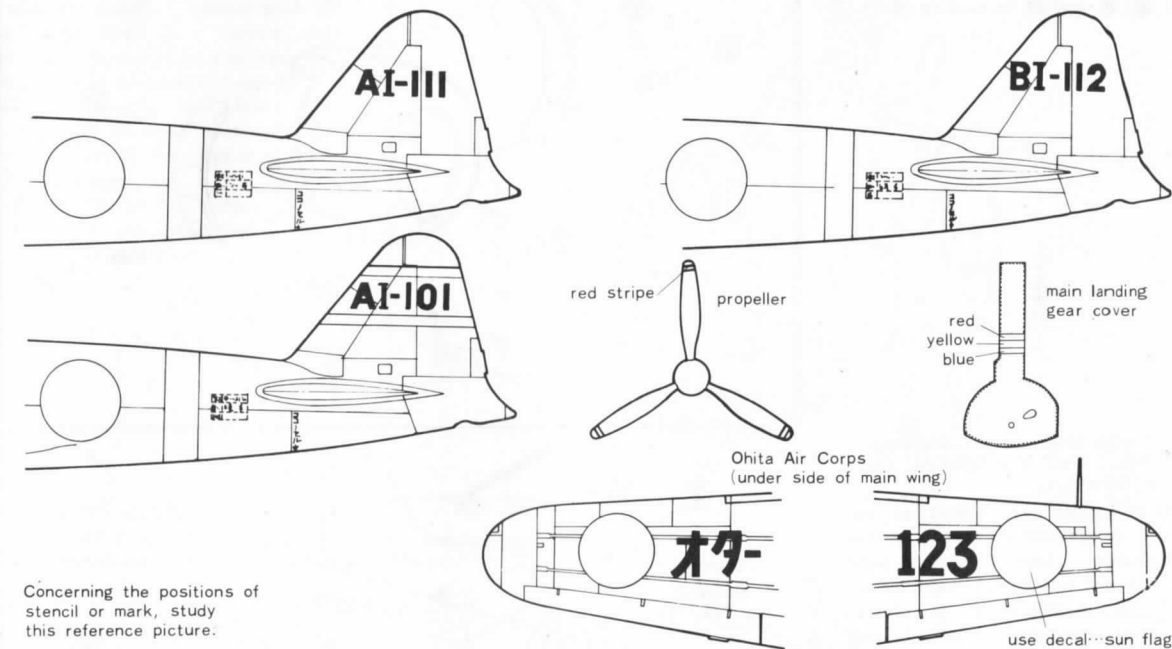


# MARKINGS & SIGNS FOR CORPS. AND DIVISIONS



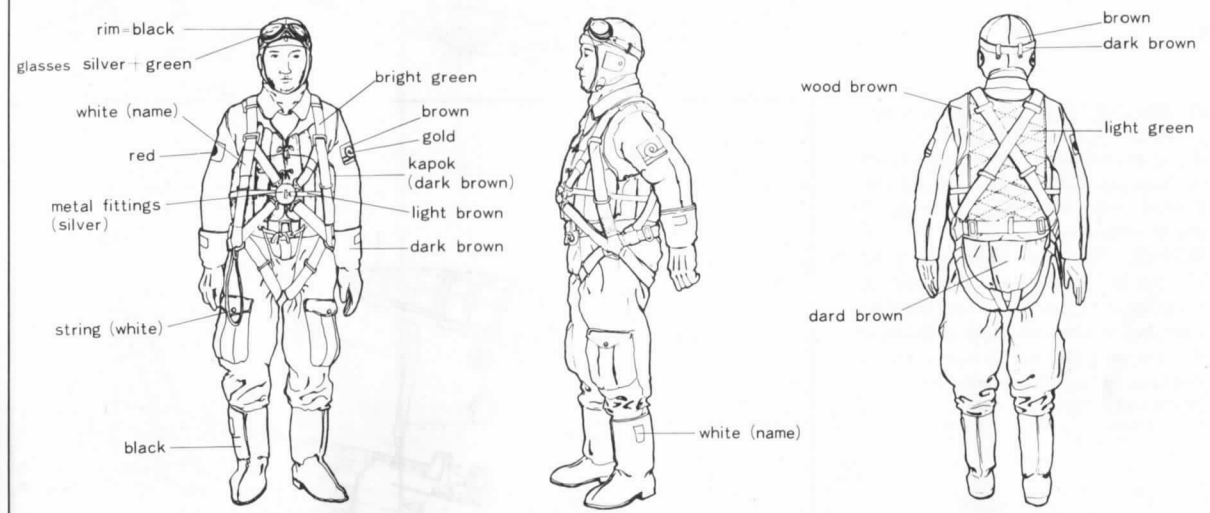
Aircraft Carrier based Air Corps.		Land based Air Corps.			
Mark	Name of Aircraft Carrier	mark	Air Base	mark	Air Base
A I	Akagi. Shokaku (Took part in Ro-go maneuver.)	アツ	Atsugi	ク	Kure
A II	Kaga. Zuikaku (Took part in Ro-go maneuver.)	オ	Ohmura	ヨ	Yokosuka
B I	Sohryu	オタ	Ohita		
B II	Hiryu	オミ	Oh-minato		
C I	Taiyoh	カ	Kasumiga-ura		
D I	Ryujoh (Served until July, 1942). Junyo (After July, 1942).	カイ	Kaiko		
D II	Shohoh (Served until May, 1942). Ryujoh (After July, 1942).	カヤ	Kanoya		
D III	Kasuga-maru	ゲン	Gen-zan (1)	K	Kanoya
E I	Shokaku	ゲ	Gen-zan (2)	Q	2
E II	Zuikaku	トク	Tokushima	U	6
E III	Zuiho	ヤ	Yatabe	X	3
II	Zuikaku (Served at Southern Pacific Area.)	コ	*Kuhgishoh	V	Tainan
III	Zuihoh (Served at Southern Pacific Area.)	コウ	Kamino-kou	G	Genzan
A III	Zuihoh (Took part in Ro-go maneuver.)	サ	Sasebo	K D	3 3 2
C II	Yahata-maru (Served from August, 1942 to 1943.)	サヘ	Saeki	S	Chitose
1-653	Zuikaku (Took part in Kachi I-go maneuver.)	サン	San-a	S D	3 5 2
2-653	Zuihoh (Took part in Kachi I-go maneuver.)	タイ	Tainan	T Z	2 0 4
3-653	Chitose (Took part in Kachi I-go maneuver.)	タカ	Takao	T	Takao
4-653	Chiyoda (Took part in Kachi I-go maneuver.)	ツ	Tsukuba	U I	2 5 1
II	Shokaku (Served at Southern Pacific Area.)	ツイ	Tsuiki		

# DECALS AND THEIR POSITIONS



Concerning the positions of stencil or mark, study this reference picture.

## AVIATION GARMENT FOR SUMMER (Japanese Naval Air Service)



SPECIFICATION FOR MITSUBISHI A6M2 ZEROSEN MODEL 2 I			
Overall length	9.05 m (29 ft. 9 3/16 in.)	Span of horizontal tail	4.70 m (15 ft. 5 8/16 ft.)
Overall span	12.00 m (39 ft. 5 11/16 in.)	Span of elevator	4.64 m (15 ft. 3 2/16 in.)
Overall height	3.52 m (11 ft. 6 15/16 in.)	Height of vertical tail	1.72 m (5 ft. 7 14/16 in.)
Empty weight	1,680 kg. (3,704 lbs.)	Height of rudder	1.72 m (5 ft. 7 14/16 in.)
Loaded weight	2,410 kg. (5,313 lbs.)	Tread	3.50 m (11 ft. 6 2/16 in.)
Engine	Nakajima "Sakae 12"	Maximum speed	518 km at 4,300 m (322 M.P.H. at 14,100 ft.)
	14 cylinder air-cooled two-bank radial.		
Take-off rating	940 h.p.	Cruising speed	296 km (184 miles)
Diameter of propeller	2.90 m (9 ft. 6 7/16 in.)	Service ceiling	10,008 m (32,835 ft.)
Fuel capacity	Internal 518 liter (137 gallons)	Cruising range	2,220 km (1,380 miles)
	Drop tank 330 liter (872 gallons)	with fuel tank	3,350 km (2,082 miles)
Wing Area	22.438 sq. m (241.5 sq. ft.)	Armament	Type 97.....2 7.7 mm
Flap span	1.59 m (5 ft. 2 12/16 in.)		Type 99.....2 20 mm
Aileron span	3.24 m (10 ft. 7 14/16 in.)		Bombs: 60 kg X2 or 30 kg X2
Aileron area	0.86 sq. m X2 (97 sq. ft. X2)		(132 lb X2 or 66 lb X2)

\* The Naval Air Technical Arsenal.



## 1:48 SCALE FAMOUS FIGHTER SERIES OF WORLD WAR II



### FOCKE-WULF Fw190 D-9 "DORA"

The emergence of this "Long-nose" Fw190D was a shock to the Allies and it was certainly one of the finest fighters produced by either side during World War II.

Plenty of decals and color painting guide.  
With Mabuchi Mini-Baby motor.

### SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MK.V

PRE-EMINENT among fighters, the Spitfire ranks alongside the Messerschmitt Me109, the North American P-51, and the Mitsubishi Zero-Sen as the weapon upon which the defense of their respective nations' forces rested beyond that of any other.

Convertible kits: With Mabuchi Mini-Baby motor.  
Plenty of decals and color painting guide.

### GRUMMAN F6F-5 HELLCAT

As the mainstay of the carrier-based fighter units of the U.S. Navy, the Grumman F6F was the most efficient naval fighter

It was tough, maneuverable, well armed, well protected, and could easily be operated from a flight deck.

### MESSERSCHMITT Bf 109G

One of the best single-seat monoplane fighters of the first half of World War II.

This "Gustav" was manufactured in largest quantities next to the E-type.



## 1:48 & 1:72 SCALE DYNAMIC AIRCRAFT SERIES



F-4E PHANTOM II



E-2A HAWKEYE

### 1:48 DYNAMIC SCALE SERIES

F-5A FREEDOM FIGHTER  
T-38A TALON  
NORTHROP F-5B  
DASSAULT MIRAGE III C  
DASSAULT MIRAGE III R  
A-4E SKYHAWK  
TA-4F SKYHAWK  
F-5A FREEDOM FIGHTER (Metallic)  
DASSAULT MIRAGE III C (Metallic)  
A-6A INTRUDER  
F-4E PHANTOM II

### 1:72 SCALE SERIES

E-2A HAWKEYE  
A-1H SKYRAIDER  
F-8D CRUSADER

# 1/48 SAMURAI A6M2 Zero

## REFERENCE DRAWING FOR DECALS AND PAINTING

- COCKPIT:
  - floor.....black
  - seat.....grey
  - levers.....silver
  - grip.....black
  - inside cockpit.....bamboo green

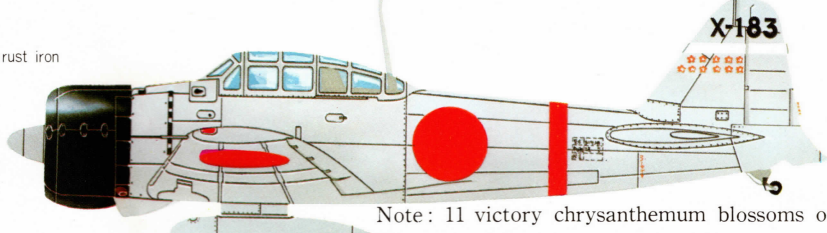
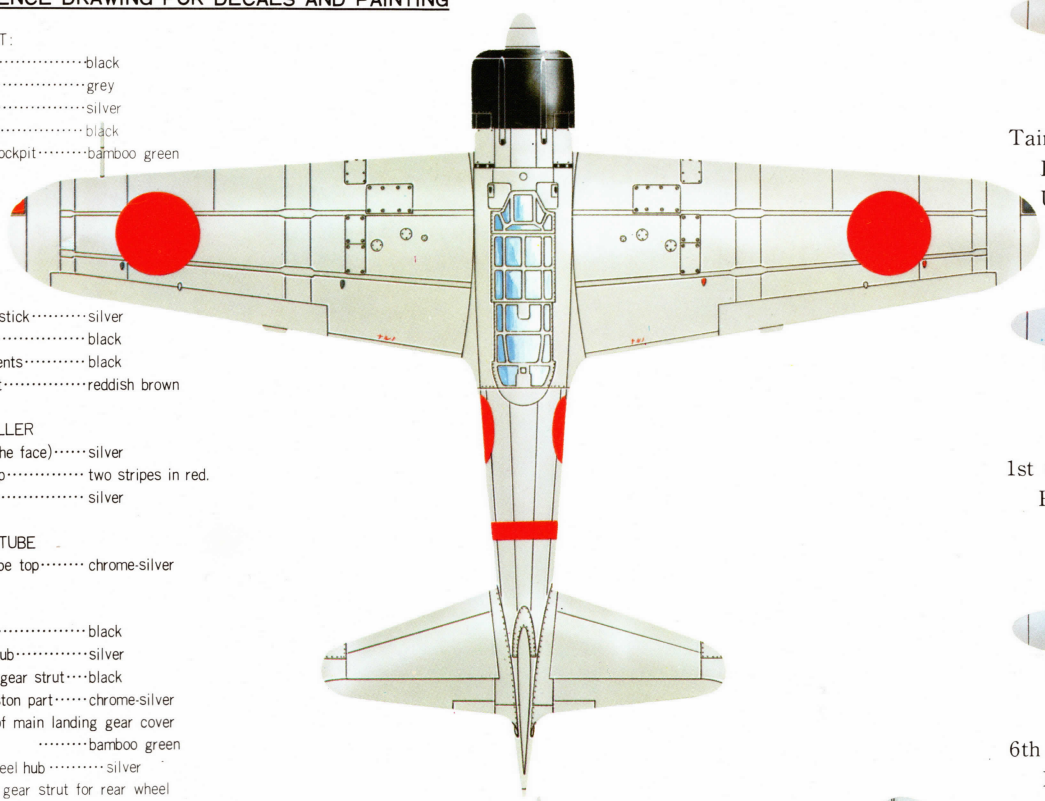
- control stick.....silver
- grip.....black
- instruments.....black
- headrest.....reddish brown

- PROPELLER
  - blade (the face).....silver
  - blade tip.....two stripes in red.
  - spinner.....silver

- PITOT TUBE
  - pitot tube top.....chrome-silver

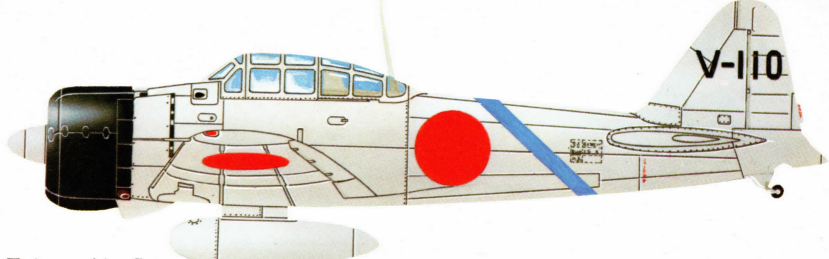
- LEGS
  - tyre.....black
  - wheel hub.....silver
  - landing gear strut.....black
  - oleo piston part.....chrome-silver
  - inside of main landing gear cover.....bamboo green
  - rear wheel hub.....silver
  - landing gear strut for rear wheel.....silver

- EXHAUST PIPE.....rust iron

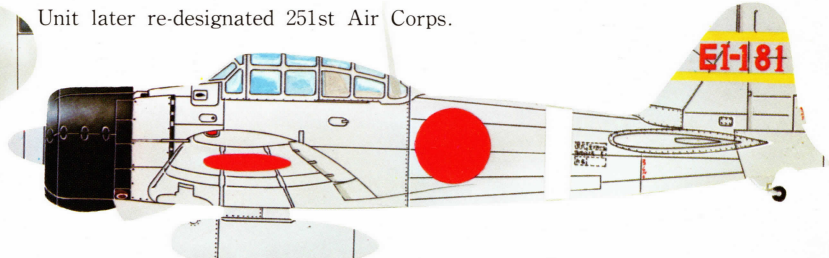


3rd Air Corps.  
Kendari, Celebes, March 1942.

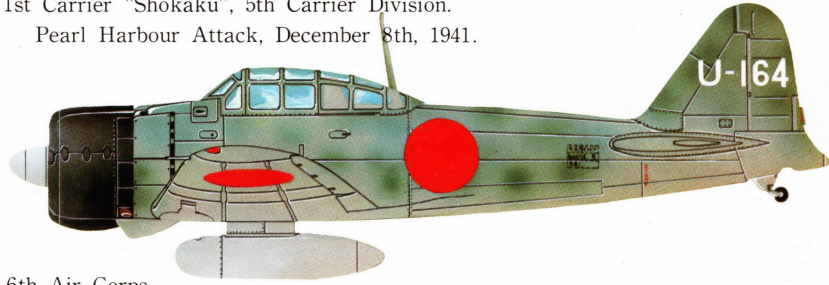
Note: 11 victory chrysanthemum blossoms on fin.  
Whole fuselage is clean grey.



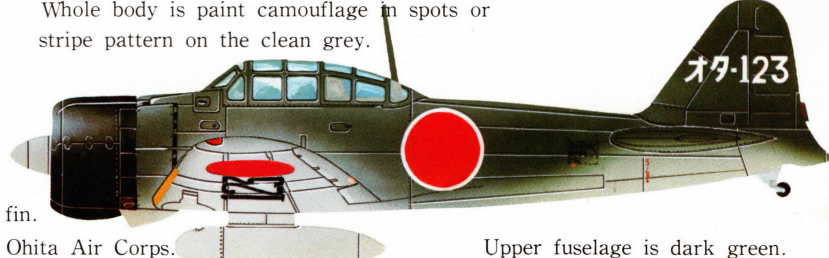
Tainan Air Corps.  
Lae, New Guinea, November 1942.  
Unit later re-designated 251st Air Corps.



1st Carrier "Shokaku", 5th Carrier Division.  
Pearl Harbour Attack, December 8th, 1941.



6th Air Corps.  
New Guinea, April-October 1942.  
Whole body is paint camouflage in spots or stripe pattern on the clean grey.



Ohita Air Corps.  
Operational Training Unit, March 1944. Upper fuselage is dark green. Under fuselage is clean grey.

1/48 零式戦闘機21型