

1/72nd

SCALE MODEL

CONSTRUCTION KIT

SUPERMARINE

WALRUS II

HIGH IMPACT MATERIAL

INCLUDING DISPLAY STAND

MADE IN ENGLAND

PATTERN No. 1404



AIRFIX
Products in Plastics

ONE OF THE AIRFIX SERIES OF SCALE
MODELS OF FAMOUS TYPES OF AIRCRAFT

NO.
2
SERIES

SUPERMARINE WALRUS II

First given the name of 'Walrus' when it entered service with the R.A.F. in 1935, this aircraft was developed from the original Supermarine 'Seagull' of 1922.

The 'Walrus' was designed as a fleet spotter, but achieved fame during the Second World War as the main R.A.F. Air-Sea-Rescue aircraft. The Walrus was one of the few amphibians to be used in the war, and its ability to land or take off from either land or water enabled it to be used in many theatres and for many duties.

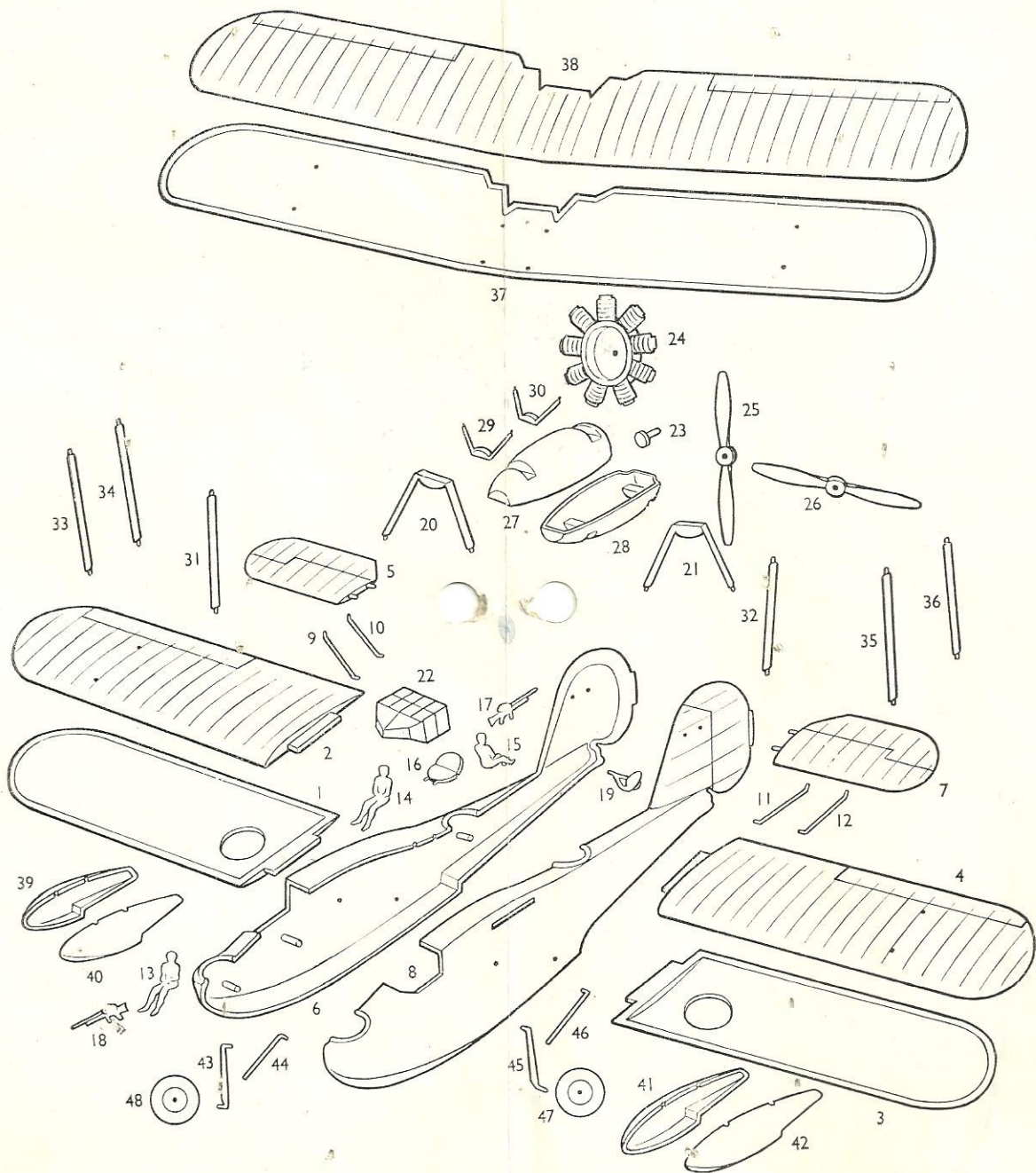
Production ceased in 1944 after some 750 had been built for use with the British and Australian air forces.

The Walrus was powered by a 775 h.p. Bristol 'Pegasus VI' pusher engine, giving a top speed of 135 m.p.h. and range of 600 miles. Armament consisted of two Vickers K machine guns, one in the bows and one amidships. Wing span 45ft. 10ins. Length 37ft. 7ins.

PLEASE OPEN CAREFULLY—INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

Ask for other AIRFIX Models in this series.

Printed in England.



SUPERMARINE WALRUS II

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cement together upper and lower halves of starboard wing (1 & 2).
 2. Similarly cement together halves of port wing (3 & 4).
 3. When wings are dry cement into fuselage locations.
 4. Locate starboard elevator into tailfin and cement (5 & 6).
 5. Repeat this procedure for port elevator (7 & 8).
 6. Locate and cement in position tail struts (9, 10, 11 & 12).
 7. Cement together port and starboard halves of fuselage.
 8. Cement crew into position on supports in gun positions and cockpit (after first painting if required) (13, 14 & 15).
 9. Cement hatch cover into locations on top of rear fuselage (16).
 10. Locate and cement machine guns to mounting rings (17 & 18).
 11. Cement tailwheel into location hole beneath tailfin (19).
 12. Locate and cement front and rear nacelle struts to top of fuselage, the forward strut upright and the rear angled forward (20 & 21).
 13. Cement cockpit canopy in position, applying cement carefully to edges of canopy (22).
 14. Insert propeller shaft through rear of engine and cement into inner propeller blades, ensuring no cement comes into contact with engine (23, 24 & 25).
 15. Cement on outer propeller blade (with spinner), at right angles to inner blade (26).
 16. When propeller assembly is dry cement together two halves of engine nacelle and locate and cement engine on to rear (27 & 28).
 17. Cement engine nacelle on to nacelle struts, and allow to dry.
 18. Cement smaller nacelle struts on to locations above nacelle (29 & 30).
 19. Cement centre section struts into locations in lower wing roots (31 & 32).
 20. Locate and cement outer wing struts to lower wings (33, 34, 35 & 36).
 21. Cement together upper and lower halves of upper wing (37 & 38).
 22. Affix upper wing by applying cement to strut locations in underside of wing, align wings carefully and set aside to dry.
 23. Cement together halves of port and starboard floats (39, 40, 41 & 42).
 24. When dry cement floats on to supports beneath lower wing.
 25. Cement undercarriage main legs into locating holes in fuselage sides and cement in place bracing struts (43, 44, 45 & 46).
 26. Cement wheels on to axles (47 & 48).
- Note* :—If it is wished to paint the model it should be done at this stage.
27. Apply transfers; first cut the sheet into nine separate subjects. Then dip each in warm water for a few minutes, slide transfers off backing into position as indicated on the illustration. The large roundels are applied above the wings, the smaller roundels and squadron markings are applied to the fuselage sides. The serial numbers are applied to the rear fuselage sides and the flashes to the fin. The aircraft name is applied to the transparent base.
 28. Cement together both parts of stand.
 29. Cement arm of stand into slot provided in fuselage.

SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEME

Dark Grey—All upper surfaces, fuselage sides down to waterline, upper half of engine nacelle.

Dark Green—Irregular stripes over grey to give camouflage effect.

Duck Egg Green—All undersurfaces.

Black—Propeller blades and spinner, engine cylinders, tyres and machine guns.

N.B.—FOR PAINTING USE AIRFIX PAINTING PACKS. FOR FIXING USE AIRFIX OR OTHER POLYSTYRENE CEMENT.