

GRUMMAN HELLCAT F6F-3

1/72 SCALE

1165



The Grumman Hellcat first flew into combat over Marcus Island on August 31, 1943. After three years of development the Hellcat was prepared specifically to counter the threat posed by the Japanese Zero-Sen. By the end of the War, Hellcats were credited with the destruction of nearly 80% of the Japanese planes downed by U.S. Navy pilots.

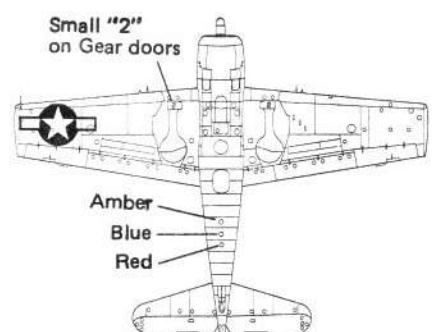
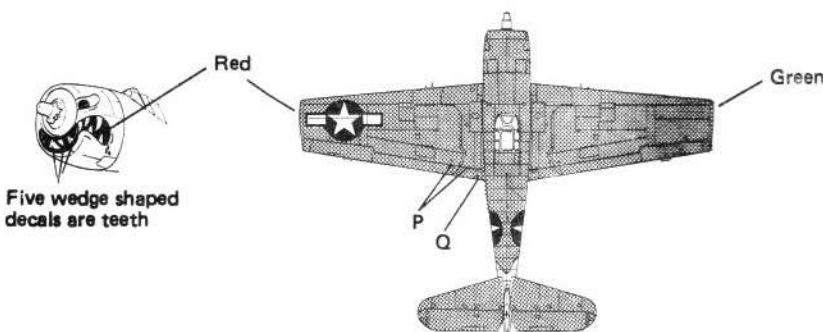
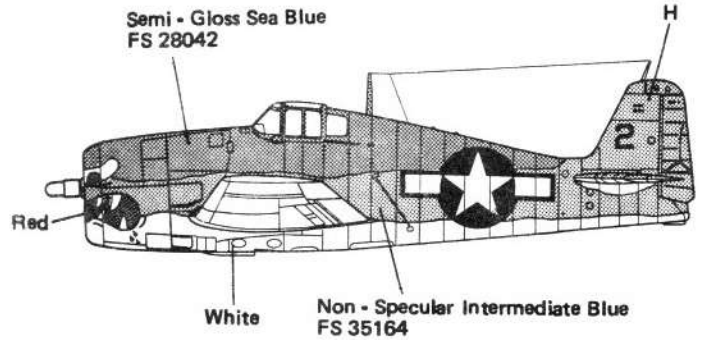
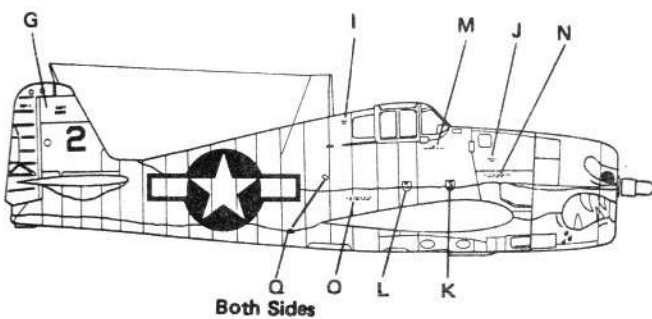
The F6F Hellcat was rugged. With heavy armor plating to protect the pilot and essential systems, the Zero's 7.7mm guns were largely ineffective. Although slightly less maneuverable than the Zero, the heavier, more powerful Hellcat was faster and could generally dictate the terms of battle. Most important, if things got too tough, the Hellcat pilot could usually race away from an unhealthy situation, such as being outnumbered.

Following World War II, Hellcats continued in U.S. Navy service. They were the backbone of the Naval Reserve squadrons and even became the first mounts of the famed Blue Angels. When war erupted again in Korea, Hellcats were recalled to action and used as radio-controlled flying bombs against ground targets.

The most elaborately-marked Hellcats used in World War II were those of VF-27, assigned to USS Princeton, CVL-23. These planes had a unique tiger face painted onto their cowlings. These markings are depicted on this Minicraft-Hasegawa model.

- Dimensions:** Wingspan - 42 feet 10 inches
Length - 33 feet 7 inches
- Powerplant:** Pratt & Whitney R - 2800 - 10 air cooled radial engine of 2,200 hp.
- Performance:** Maximum speed - 380 mph
- Armament:** Six 50 cal. machine guns with 400 rounds per gun.

LETTERS REFER TO DECALS



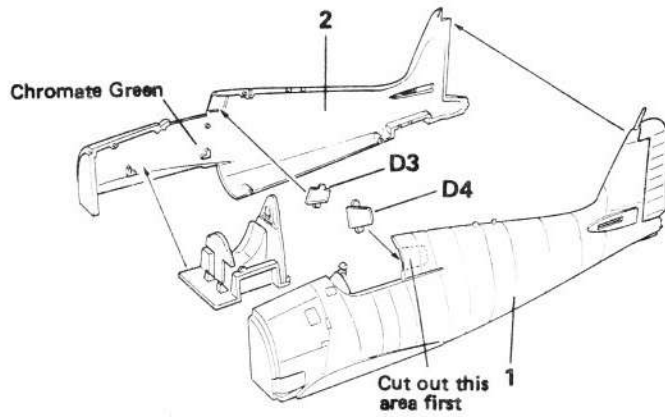
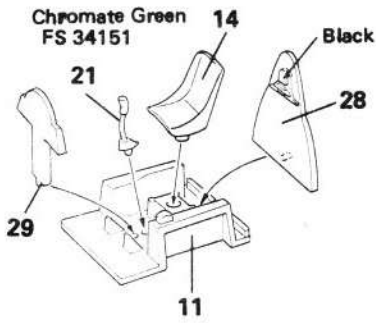
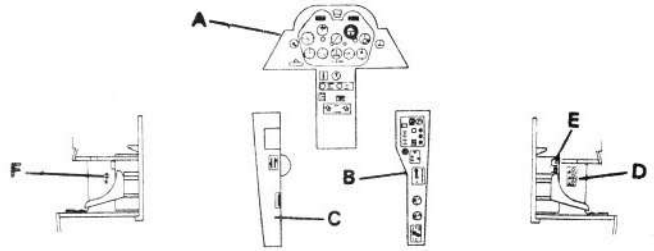
MINICRAFT MODELS, INC.
1510 W. 228th STREET
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90501



- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fuselage (L) | 14. Seat | 27. Drop tank support |
| 2. Fuselage (R) | 15. Landing gear cover (R) | 28. Bulkhead |
| 3. Wing top (L) | 16. Landing gear (L) | 29. Instrument panel |
| 4. Wing top (R) | 17. Tail gear | 30. Gear cover (R) |
| 5. Wing bottom | 18. Antenna post (type 3) | 31. Gear cover (L) |
| 6. Horizontal tail (L) | 19. Antenna post (type 5) | 32. Drop tank (R) |
| 7. Horizontal tail (R) | 20. Pitot tube | 33. Drop tank (L) |
| 8. Cowling | 21. Control stick | |
| 9. Engine (front) | 22. Fairing (type 3) | Transparent parts |
| 10. Engine (rear) | 23. Fairing (type 5) | 1. Canopy (type 5) |
| 11. Cockpit floor | 24. Landing gear strut (R) | 2. Canopy (type 3) |
| 12. Propeller | 25. Landing gear strut (L) | 3. Side window for type 3 (R) |
| 13. Main Wheel | 26. Drop tank support | 4. Side window for type 3 (L) |

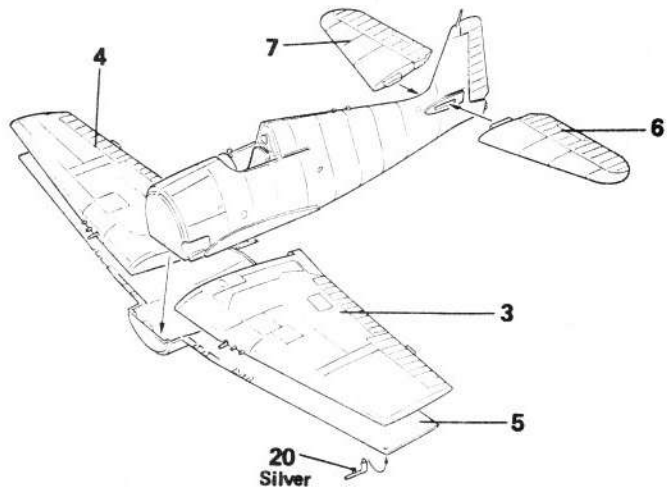
1

Apply cockpit decals as shown in detail drawings.
 Cement 21, 29, 14 and 28 to 11.
 Cut away shallow areas behind cockpit on 1 and 2, then cement
 D3 and D4 in place.
 Cement cockpit assembly into 2.
 Cement 1 and 2 together.



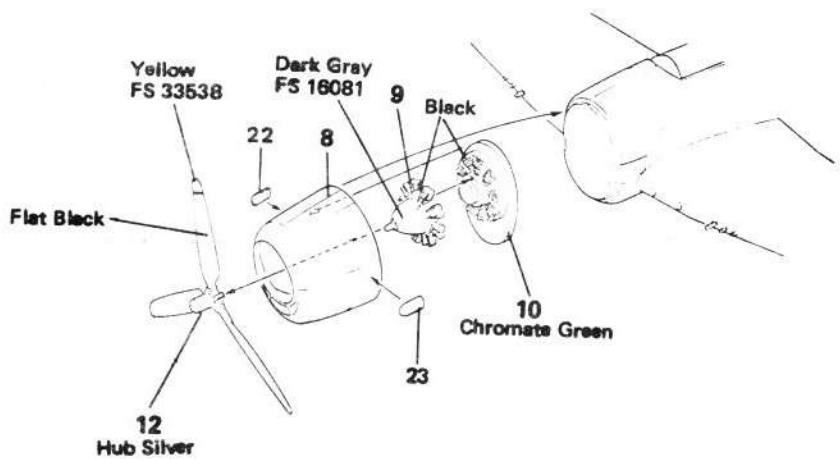
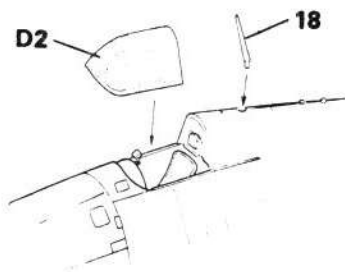
2

Cement 3 and 4 to 5, then cement wing to fuselage.
 Cement 6 and 7 to fuselage.
 Cement 20 to bottom of wing.



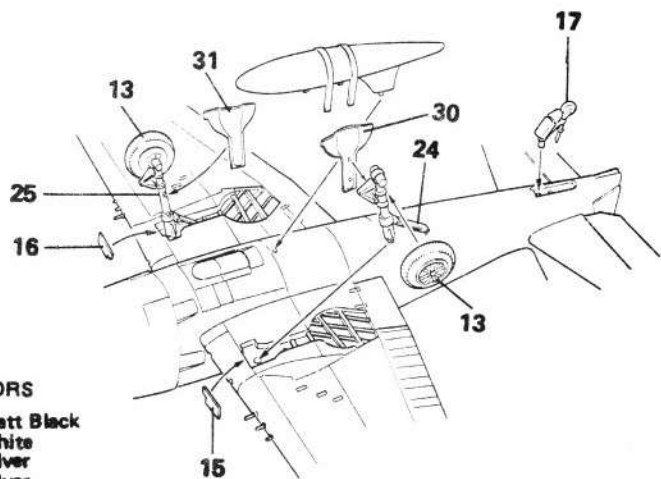
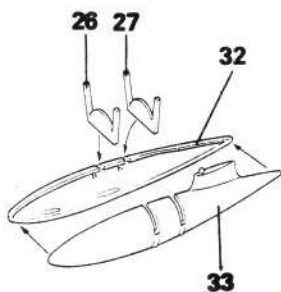
3

Cement D2 over cockpit, then cement 18, slanting forward,
 to fuselage top.
 Cement 22 and 23 to 8 as shown.
 Cement 9 and 10 together, then cement unit into 8.
 Cement 12 to shaft on front of engine assembly.



4

Cement 32 and 33 together, then cement 26 and 27
 into notches in tank.
 Cement 13 and 30 to 24, then cement unit into right wheel well.
 Cement 15 to front of well.
 Repeat with 13, 25, 31 and 16 for left landing gear.
 Cement 17 to tail wheel well.
 Cement assembled drop tank to fuselage bottom.

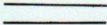


LANDING GEAR COLORS

Tire	Matt Black
Wheel	White
Gear Strut	Silver
Oleo Strut	Silver
Gear cover outside	Same color as wing
Gear cover inside	Chromate Green
Gear well	Chromate Green



D



F
E

C



PER-3

22

NAVY
28018

G



NAVY
28018

M

Z

O

L

K



A



H

PER-3



B

228 R 1165 HELLCAT

CAT # 1165 HELLCAT