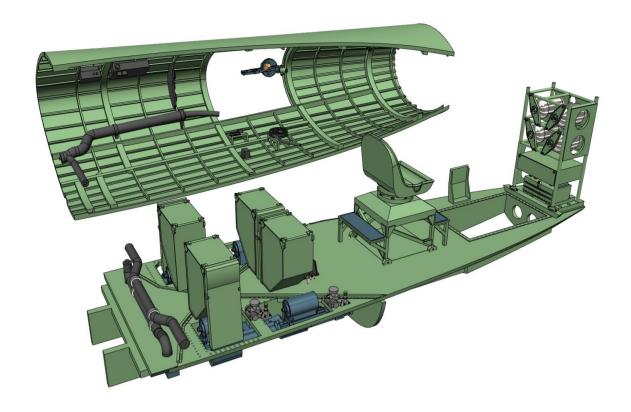


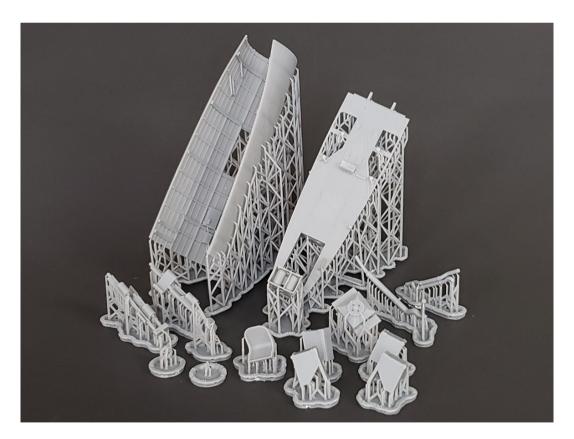
Model Monkey 1/32 scale Bristol Beaufighter Late-war Day Fighter Observer's Station Painting and Assembly Guide



"The Bristol Type 156 Beaufighter (often called the "Beau") is a British multi-role aircraft developed during the Second World War by the Bristol Aeroplane Company. It was originally conceived as a heavy fighter variant of the Bristol Beaufort torpedo bomber. The Beaufighter proved to be an effective night fighter, which came into service with the Royal Air Force (RAF) during the Battle of Britain, its large size allowing it to carry heavy armament and early airborne interception radar without major performance penalties."

"The Beaufighter was used in many roles; receiving the nicknames Rockbeau for its use as a rocket-armed ground attack aircraft and Torbeau as a torpedo bomber against Axis shipping, in which it replaced the Beaufort. In later operations, it served mainly as a maritime strike/ground attack aircraft, RAF Coastal Command having operated the largest number of Beaufighters amongst all other commands at one point. The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) also made extensive use of the type as an anti-shipping aircraft, such as during the Battle of the Bismarck Sea." - Wikipedia.

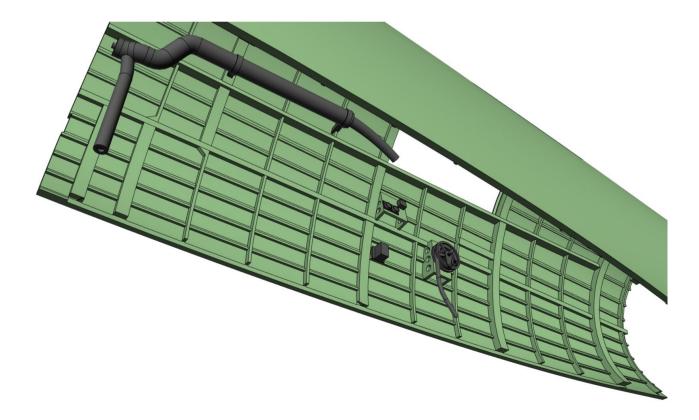


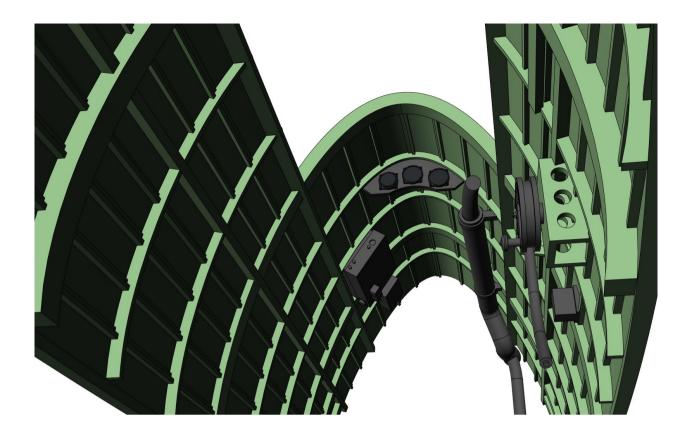


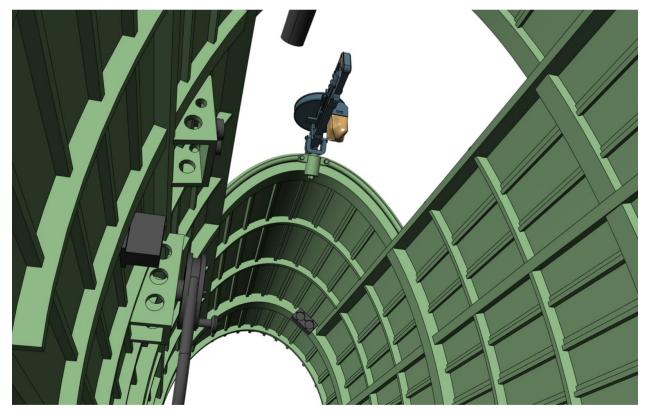
Click here for support removal advice, glue recommendations, and painting tips.

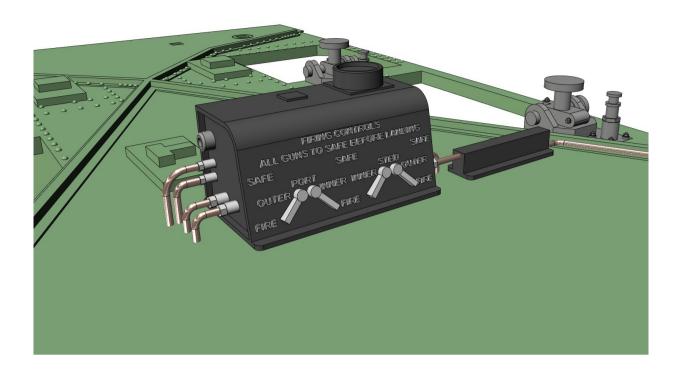
Painting guide:

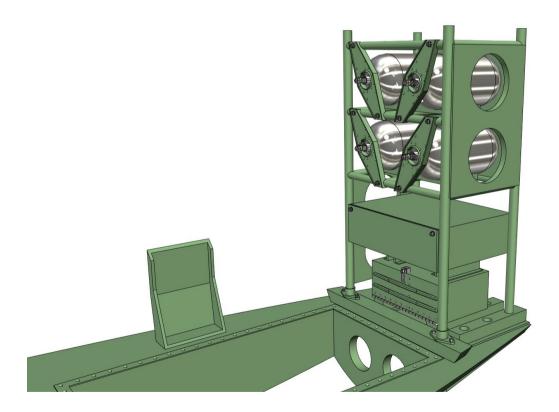
- Fuselage interior, flooring, ammunition bins and upper feed chutes: varies between aircraft, either "RAF Interior Green" (greyish green) or black.
- Some aircraft had very thin, unpainted plywood sheet attached to the forward-most and rear-most floor sections (not the triangular cannon sections).
- Boxy electrical components, antenna reel, and instrument panel: very dark gray.
- Oxygen tanks: bare metal.
- Cable fittings: color-coded according to their purpose (see renderings below).
- Flight instrument dials: black.
- Hispano-Suiza 20 mm cannons, Vickers 0.303 in (7.7 mm) K Gun and lower feed chutes: bluish black

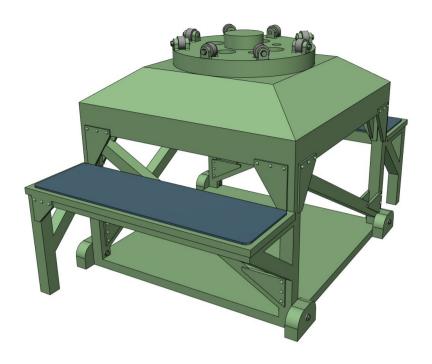




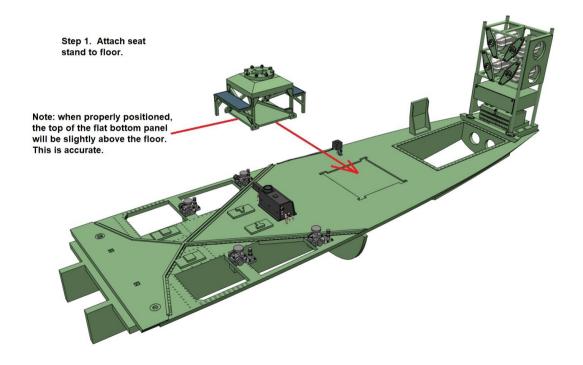


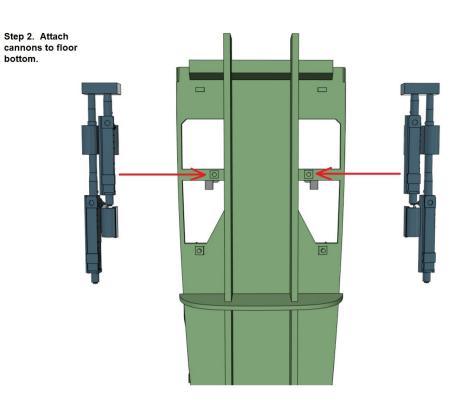


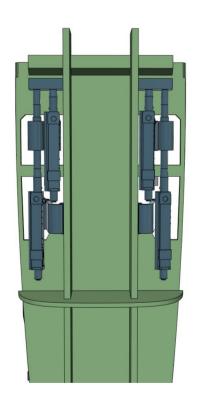


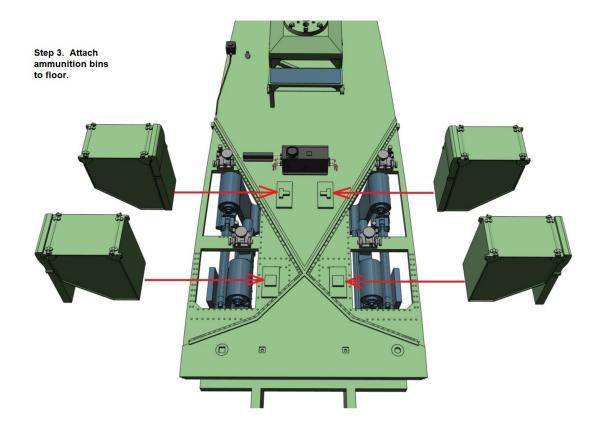


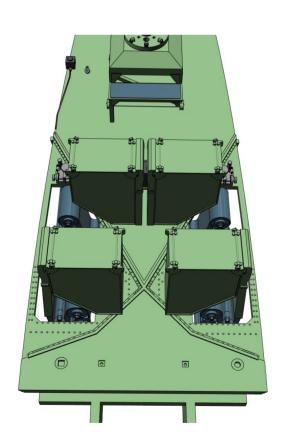
Assembly guide:

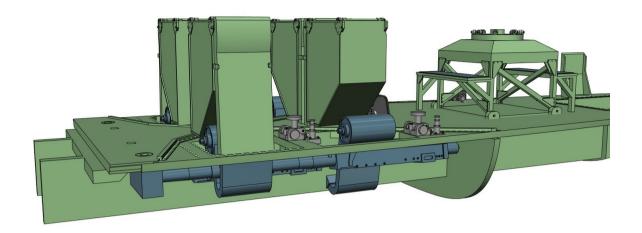


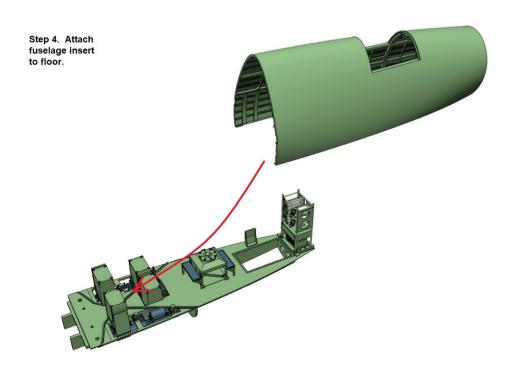


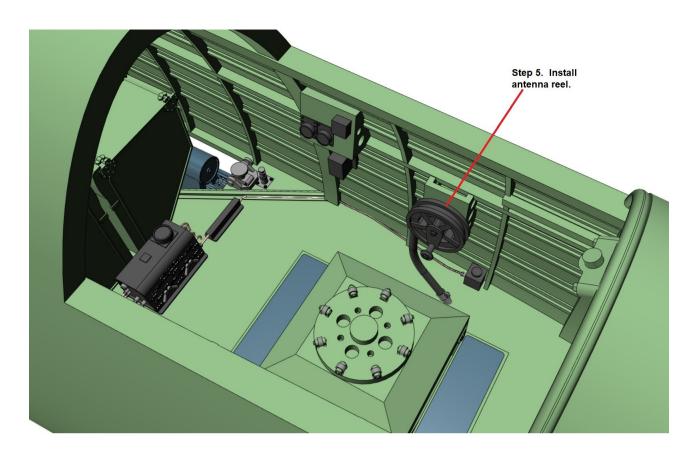


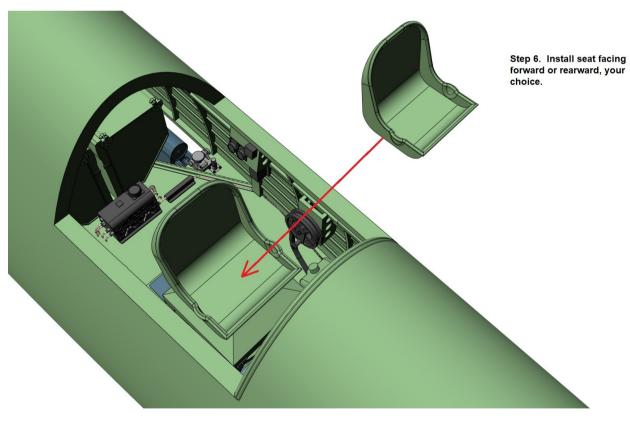


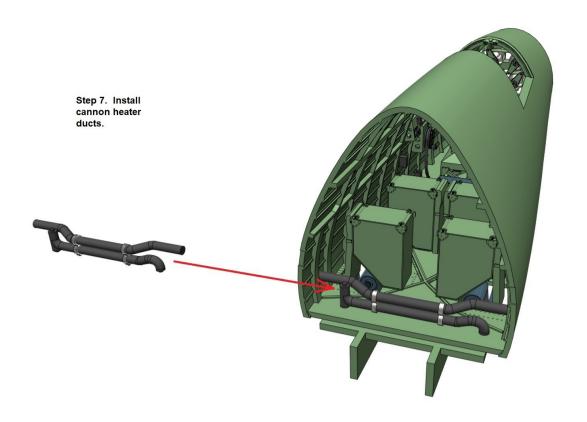


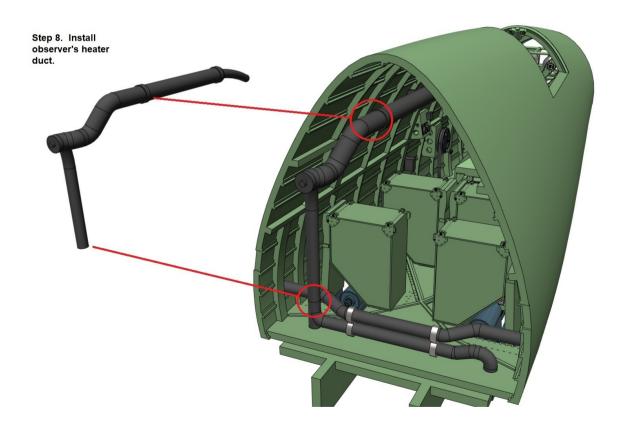


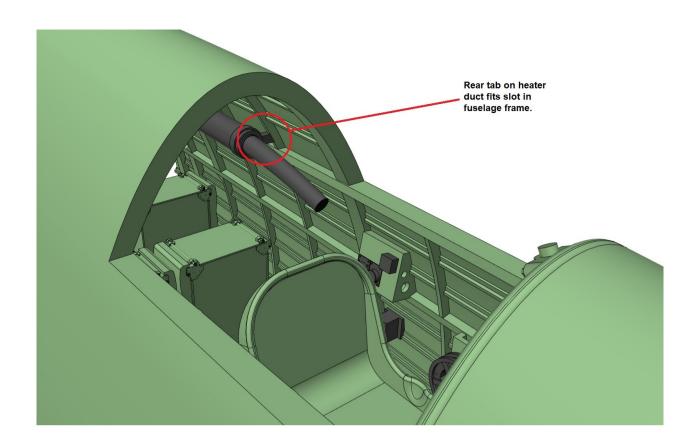


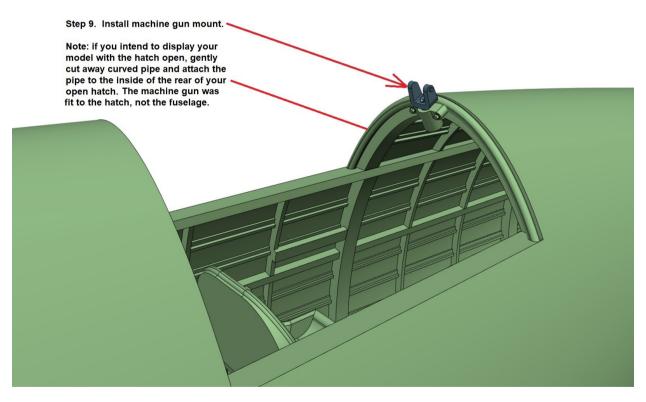


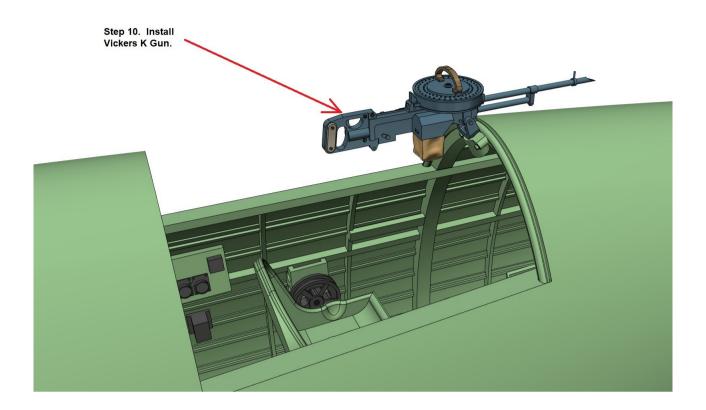


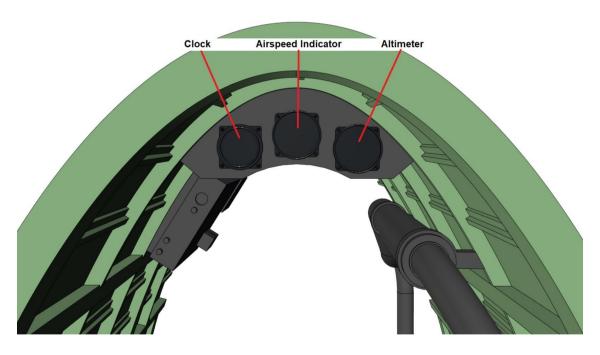












Click here for cockpit instrument decals from Airscale.

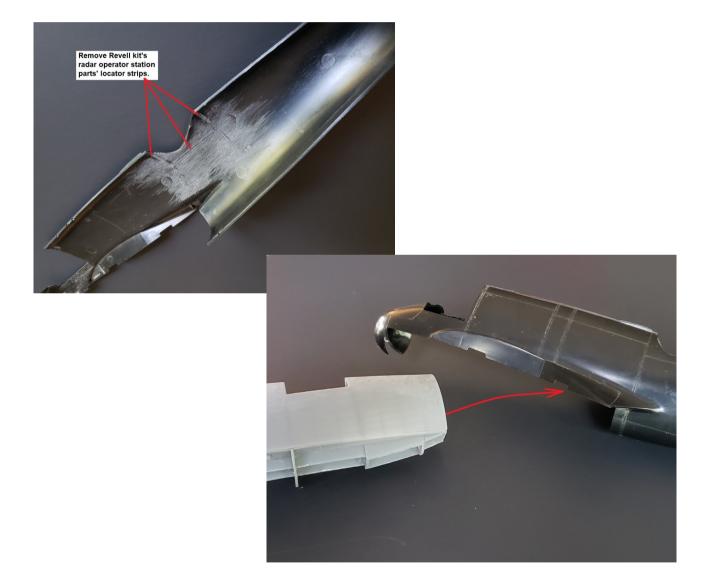
To install the model inside the Revell kit's fuselage:

- 1. Remove all of the locator strips from the inside the Revell kit's fuselage.
- 2. Glue the Revell kit's fuselage halves together.
- 3. Insert the Radar Operator's Station through the opening in the bottom of the fuselage.

If you also have a Model Monkey Beaufighter cockpit:

- 1. Glue the Radar Operator's Station to your completed cockpit.
- 2. Remove all of the locator strips from the inside of the Revell kit's fuselage.
- 3. Insert the entire 3D-printed model into the Revell kit's fuselage through the opening in the fuselage bottom.

Use CA "superglue" or slow-setting epoxy to bond the 3D-printed model's acrylic plastic to the Revell kit's polystyrene plastic.



On the real aircraft, the observer's bubble canopy was attached to a rooftop hatch that could be opened as seen on the late-model Beaufighter shown below.

The rooftop hatch extended all the way to the heavy frames on each end and side of the 3D-printed model's rectangular opening.

The observer's machine gun mount was bolted to a curved tube attached to the inside rear of the hatch. When the hatch was opened, the machine gun rotated away from the fuselage with the hatch.

