

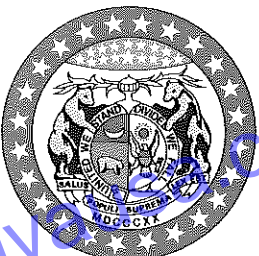


U.S. NAVY BATTLESHIP BB-63 MISSOURI

«SPECIFICATIONS»

Overall Length .....	270.5m
Beam .....	32.95m
Draught .....	11.6m
Displacement (standard) .....	45,000t
Displacement (loaded) .....	59,000t
Boiler .....	565psi x 8
Power .....	212,000hp

Main Engine .....	Westinghouse Steam Turbine
Speed .....	33kt
Propeller Shafts .....	4
Armament .....	Triple 16 inch Turret x 3 - 9 guns
	Twin 5 inch High-angle Gun Turret x 10 - 20 guns
	Quadruple 40mm Bofors x 20 - 80 guns
	Single 20mm Cannon x 49
	Curtis SC7 Seahawk x 4



# 1:350 U.S. BATTLESHIP BB-63 MISSOURI



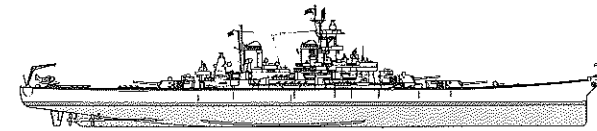
# MISSOURI

The Iowa class battleships, of which the USS Missouri was the third constructed, are known as the largest and most powerful ships ever utilized by the United States Navy. Of the many fighting ships used during the 2nd world conflict by the U.S.A. the BB-63 Missouri will be long remembered as it was on her deck that the surrender ceremonies took place ending the global conflict in September 1945. During the period when battleships were the pride of the navy and the countries that produced them, the major sea powers were constructing ever larger and more sophisticated dreadnoughts to keep pace with the rest of the world. In 1921 the three major naval powers, (U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan) met in an attempt to limit the size and number of capital ships of each navy in hopes of maintaining world peace following world war 1. The agreement was eventually signed, and remained in effect until 1934, when Japan withdrew from the pact and from the beginning of 1937 all major powers resumed construction of new capital ships. The dark clouds gathering on the horizon that threatened world peace during the late 1930's started the U.S. Navy on a robust construction program. Two North Carolina class battleships (BB-55 and 56), which mounted nine 16 inch guns and with a displacement of 35,000 tons, were started in 1937. In 1938 four South Dakota class battleships (BB-57-60) which had the same main guns and displacement but better defensive armament, were laid down. All six of these battleships were commissioned during 1941-42 and greatly strengthened the U.S. fleet. On the drawing boards at the time these ships were commissioned were six new Iowa class battleships of 45,000 tons each. Only four (BB-61 Iowa, BB-62 New Jersey, BB-63 Missouri and BB-64 Wisconsin) were

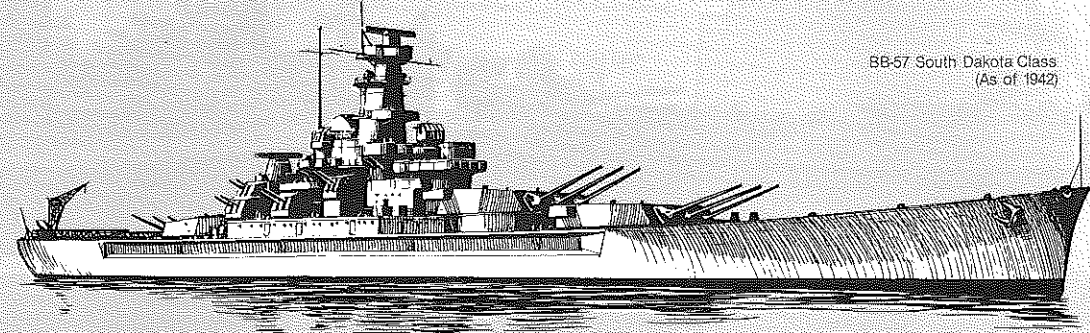
in displacement over the North Carolina class ships, the Missouri was 48 meters longer, giving the Iowa class ships the graceful clipper bow, flat deck and tower type superstructure. Although the narrow beam and increased length made for greater speed, the roll rate during heavy seas was considered severe, making side defensive armament less effective. The new Mk 7 16 inch bore 50 calibre rifles on the Missouri were much more powerful than those 16 inchers on the North Carolina, and when completed the BB-63 had ten twin 5" turrets for anti-aircraft defense and small targets aground or afloat, 20 quadruple 40mm Bofors anti-aircraft guns and 49 single 20mm AA guns. In addition the Missouri carried four float planes which were launched from the steam catapults located on the stern. Power to move this big ship came from eight boilers, oil fired, arranged in four fire rooms, and with each turbine located in a separate room. From forward to aft, the arrangement was fire room, engine room, repeated four times. With a total of 212,000 shaft horsepower available, the Missouri had a flank speed of 33 knots and a cruising radius of 15,900 n.m. at 17 knots. Even though the USS Missouri had a displacement of 17,000 tons less than the largest battleship ever floated, the Japanese Yamato, it was 18.9 meters longer, 62,000 hp more powerful, 6 knots faster and had twice the cruising radius. Its defensive armament was much stronger than the Yamato, but the destructive power of the Missouri's main 16" guns could not match that of the Yamato's 18 inch weapons. The BB-63 Missouri was commissioned on 6 November 1944, fitted for sea duty and dispatched to the Pacific area, where she arrived in January 1945. She served in this area as support for the carrier task forces then

sioned. When the Korean conflict erupted in 1950, the Missouri was sent to that area for shore bombardment duties and acted as the flag ship of the U.S. 7th fleet. When that conflict was terminated the Missouri served again in a training capacity and was decommissioned in 1955. At the time of this writing

gesetzt. Geplant waren noch fünf Schiffe der Montana Klasse, mit 60,500 Tonnen, wurden aber nicht gebaut. Die Schlachtschiffe der IOWA-Klasse waren schon Meisterstücke im Entwurf. Um den Panama Kanal durchfahren zu können, wurde die Schiffsbreite wie bei der North Carolina Klasse auf 32,95 Meter festgelegt. Durch Erhöhung



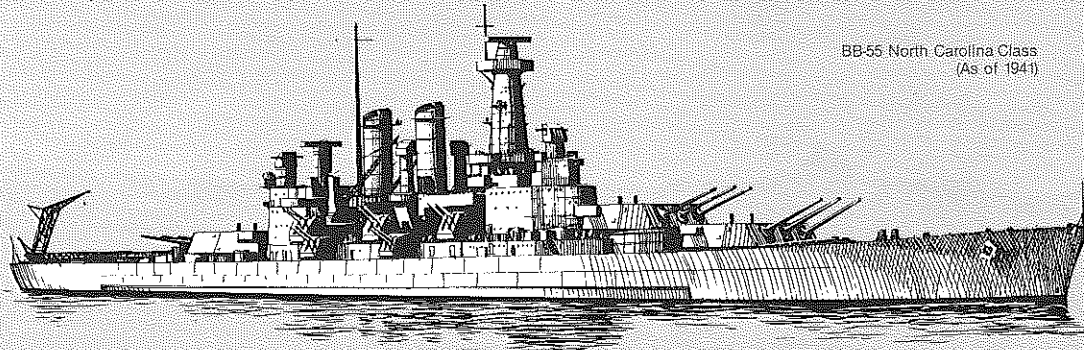
BB-57 - South Dakota Class  
(As of 1942)



(1985) the Mighty Mo is again being reconfigured and will soon join her sister ships the BB-61 Iowa and BB-62 New Jersey, patrolling the seas of the world to assist in keeping the peace.

Die USS Missouri ist das dritte Schlachtschiff der IOWA-Klasse. Die Schiffe dieser Iowa-Klasse sind die grössten und schlagkräftigsten, die je von der US Navy eingesetzt wurden. Unter den vielen Schiffen die im 2. Weltkrieg kämpften, wird man sich noch lange an die BB-63 Missouri erinnern, denn auf deren Deck wurde die Beendigung des 2. Weltkrieges, im September 1945, unterzeichnet. In der Zeit, als Schlachtschiffe der Stolz der Marine waren, machten die Haupt-See-Kräfte immer grössere Dreadnoughts, um mit dem Rest der Welt Frieden halten zu können. 1921 beschlossen die U.S.A., Gross-Britanien und Japan, die Anzahl und die Grösse der Schiffe zu begrenzen, in der Hoffnung, nach dem 1. Weltkrieg den Frieden zu erhalten. Dieses Abkommen blieb bis 1934 bestehen, bis Japan aus dem Pakt trat und ab 1937 jeder neue, grössere und stärkere Schiffe zu bauen begann. Als Ende der 30er Jahre dunkle Wolken am Friedenshimmel aufzogen, begannen die U.S.A. ein Programm, um ihre Navy aufzupolieren. 1937 begann der Bau der BB-55 und BB-56, zwei Schlachtschiffe der North Carolina Klasse, beide Schiffe hatten neun 40 cm Kanonen und eine Verdrängung von 35,000 Tonnen. 1938 folgten vier Schiffe der South Dakota Klasse (BB-57 - BB-60), gleiche Verdrängung und Bewaffnung, aber mit stärkerer Panzerung. All diese sechs Schlachtschiffe wurden 1941/1942 in Dienst gestellt und verstärkten die U.S. Flotte. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt waren sechs neue Schlachtschiffe auf den Konstruktionsbrettern, jedes mit 45,000 Tonnen Verdrängung. Nur vier dieser neuen IOWA-Klasse (BB-61 Iowa, BB-62 New Jersey, BB-63 Missouri und BB-64 Wisconsin) wurden fertiggestellt und im 2. Weltkrieg ein-

der Verdrängung um 10,000 Tonnen, wurde die Missouri 48 Meter länger. Die neuen Mk 7, Geschütze mit 40 cm Bohrung und Kaliber 50, waren wesentlich stärker als die auf der North Carolina und nach Fertigstellung hatte die Missouri zehn 12,5 cm Zwillingsgeschütze zur Flugabwehr, zwanzig 40mm Bofors Vierlingsflak und 49 20mm Flakgeschütze. Für die vier Schwimmer-Flugzeuge gab es 2 Katalpulte mit Dampfantrieb. Angetrieben wurde dieses Riesenschiff von 8 Kesseln mit Ölbefuerung und Turbinen. Interessant ist die Anbringung, von Vorne nach Hinten geordnet sind Kesselraum, Maschinenraum und dies viermal hintereinander. Insgesamt konnten 212,000 PS gebracht werden und somit war die Geschwindigkeit bei 33 Knoten und die Reichweite betrug 15,900 n.m. bei 17 Knoten. Obwohl die USS Missouri 17,000 Tonnen weniger Verdrängung hatte als das grösste Schiff, die japanische Yamato, war sie 18,9 Meter länger, 62,000 PS stärker, 6 Knoten schneller und doppelt soweit eingesetzt werden. Obwohl die Bewaffnung viel stärker war als bei der Yamato, ihre 40 cm Geschütze waren schwächer als die 45 cm Kanonen der Yamato. Die BB-63 Missouri wurde am 6. November 1944 in Dienst gestellt und in den Pazifik abkommandiert, dort traf sie im Januar 1945 ein, zur Unterstützung der Träger-Streitkräfte. Am 6. September verliess die Missouri die japanischen Gewässer in Richtung New York und wurde zur Ausbildung der Navy verwendet. Die anderen 3 Schlachtschiffe der Iowa Klasse wurden eingemottet und ausser Dienst gestellt. Als der Korea Konflikt ausbrach 1950, ging die Missouri als Flaggschiff der 7. U.S. Flotte dorthin. Danach wieder Einsatz als Ausbildungsstätte der U.S. Navy und 1955 folgte ausser Dienst Stellung. Zur Zeit (1985) wird die Missouri als Flaggship Mo wieder erholt und wird bald ihre Schwesterschiffe, die BB-61 Iowa und die BB-62 New Jersey unterstützen, den Frieden auf den Weltmeeren zu erhalten.



BB-55 North Carolina Class  
(As of 1941)

completed and took part in the 2nd world war. Five additional Montana class battleships were planned, at 60,500 tons, but were cancelled prior to construction. The Iowa class battleships were design masterpieces for the U.S.A. Defensive armament was stressed and to allow passage through the Panama Canal, the same 32.95 meter beam of the North Carolina ships was adhered to. With a 10,000 ton increase

engaged in the Iwo Jima, Okinawa and bombardment of the Japanese mainland campaigns. On 2 September 1945 the surrender ceremonies were completed on the deck of the Missouri while anchored in Tokyo bay. The Missouri departed the area for New York on 6 September where she served in a training capacity for the navy. The other three Iowa Class battleships were put into storage and decommis-



- ★ Study the instructions and photographs before assembly.
- ★ You will need a sharp knife, a screwdriver, a file and a pair of pliers.
- ★ Use cement sparingly. Use only enough to make a good bond
- ★ Apply cement to blue printed areas prior to joining.

This mark denotes paint color, with color names and numbers for Tamiya Acrylic Paints and Tamiya Paint Markers. Page 17 has detailed painting instructions; however, some parts should be painted prior to model's completion, and these are called out during assembly.

★ Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.

★ Bauteile nicht vom Spritzling abbrechen, vorsichtig abschneiden oder abzwicken.

★ Teile vor Kleben zusammenhalten, auf genauen Sitz achten. Nicht zuviel Klebstoff verwenden. Kleine Teile hält man mit Pinzette fest.

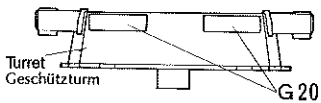
★ Vor Zusammenfügen auf die blauen Flächen Klebstoff auftragen.

★ Dieses Zeichen zeigt die Farbe und Farbnr. der Tamiya Acryl-Farben und Paint Marker.

## 2 MAIN GUN TURRET HAUPT-GESCHÜTZTURM

Attach G10 and G20 as shown below.  
Teile G10 + G20 wie unten gezeigt, anbringen.

### 1st AND 2nd GUN TURRETS GESCHÜTZTURM 1 UND 2

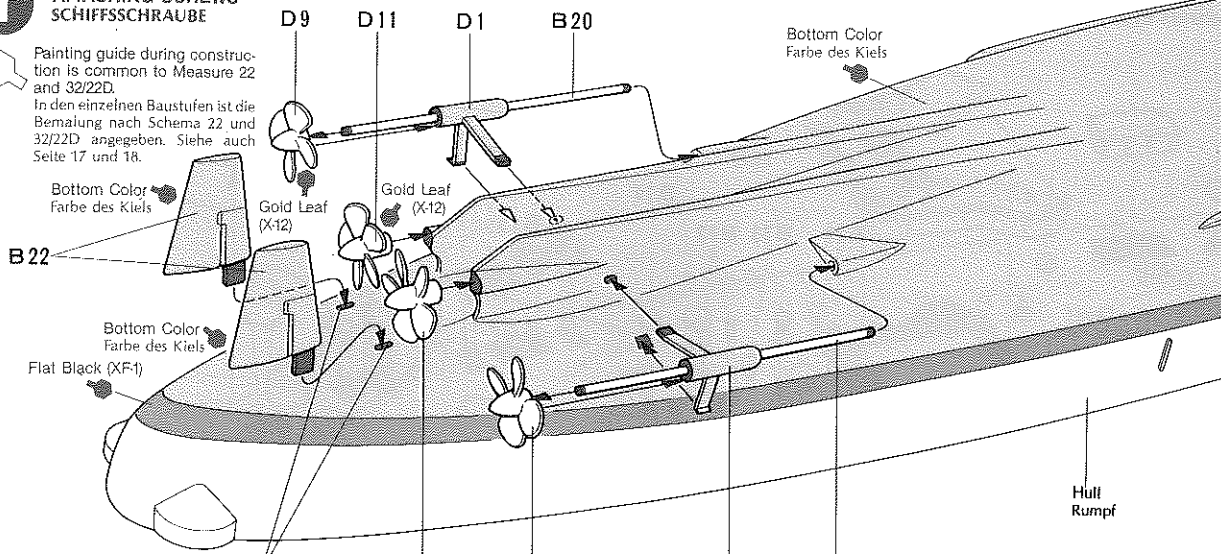


### 3rd GUN TURRET GESCHÜTZTURM 3



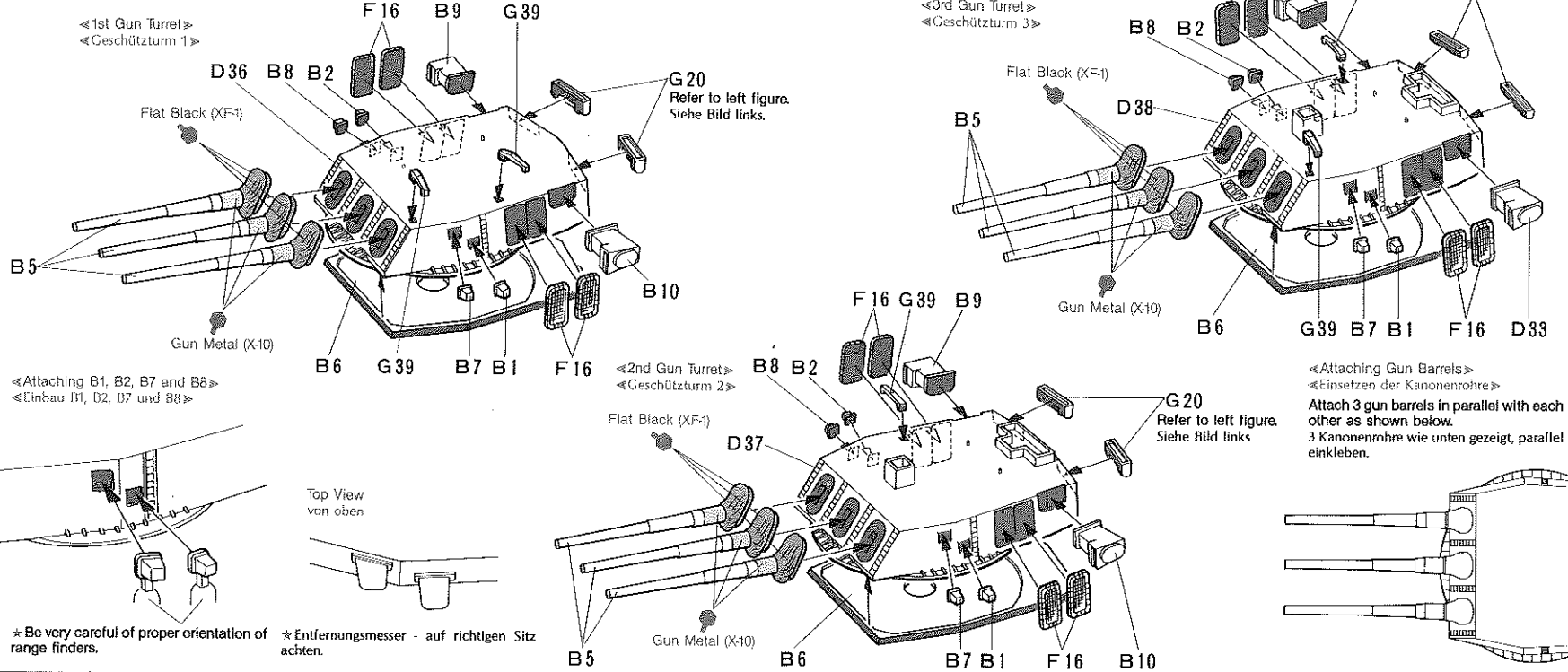
## 1 ATTACHING SCREWS SCHIFFSSCHRAUBE

Painting guide during construction is common to Measure 22 and 32/22D.  
In den einzelnen Baustufen ist die Bemalung nach Schema 22 und 32/22D angegeben. Siehe auch Seite 17 und 18.



Refer to right figure and make holes.  
Hier Löcher machen, siehe Bild rechts.

## 2 ASSEMBLY OF 16 INCH MAIN GUNS 16 INCH GESCHÜTZTURM

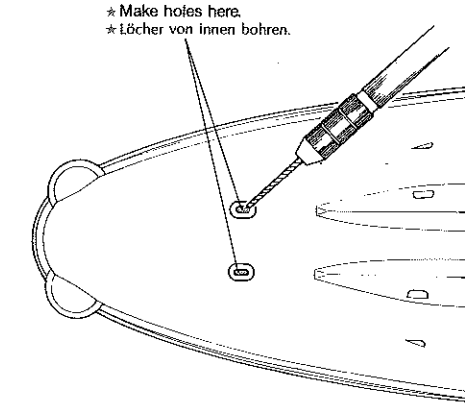


★ Be very careful of proper orientation of range finders.

★ Entfernungsmesser - auf richtigen Sitz achten.

«Attaching B22»  
«Einbau B22»

★ Make holes from inside with pin vise or awl.  
★ Die Löcher von Innen her durchbohren.



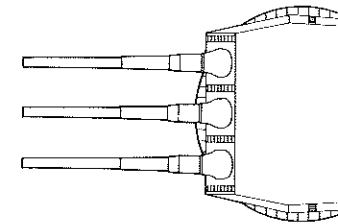
★ Make holes here.  
★ Löcher von innen bohren.

«3rd Gun Turret»  
«Geschützturm 3»

Refer to left figure.  
Siehe Bild links.

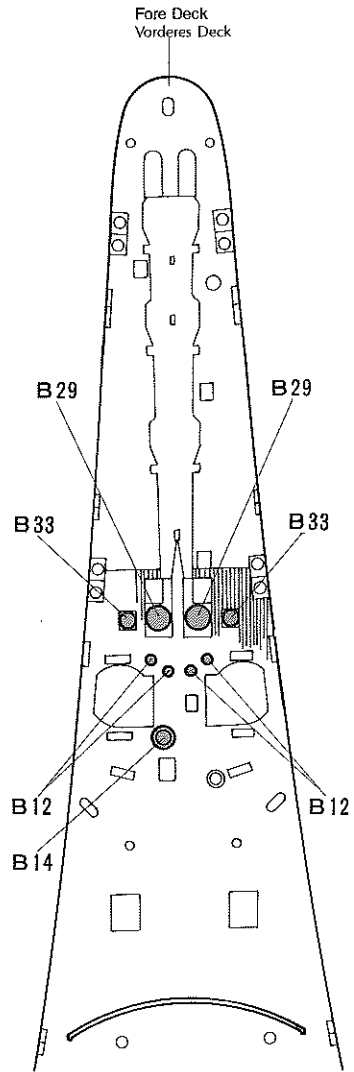
«Attaching Gun Barrels»  
«Einsetzen der Kanonenrohre»

Attach 3 gun barrels in parallel with each other as shown below.  
3 Kanonenrohre wie unten gezeigt, parallel einkleben.



**3** ATTACHING B12, B14, B29 and B33  
EINBAU B12, B14, B29 und B33

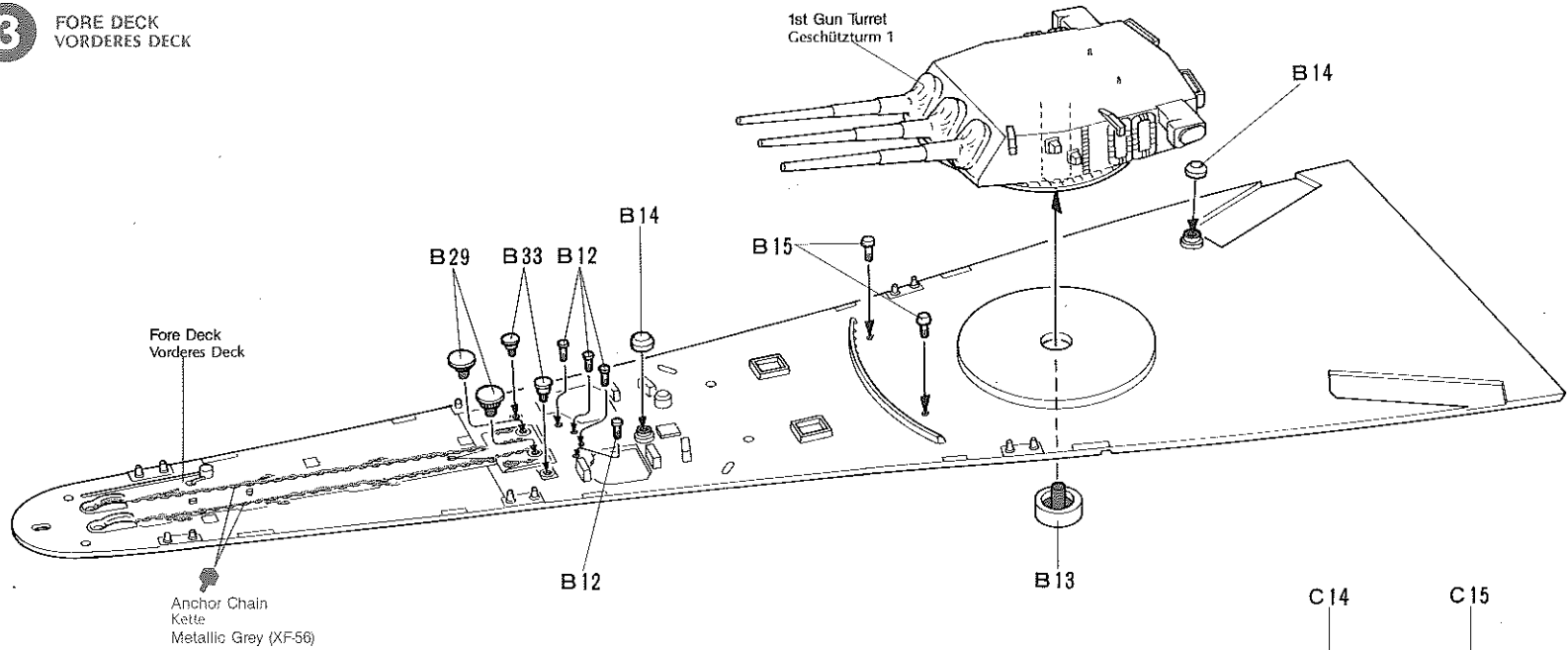
Attach each part to the place shown below.  
Alle Teile wie unten gezeigt, ankleben.



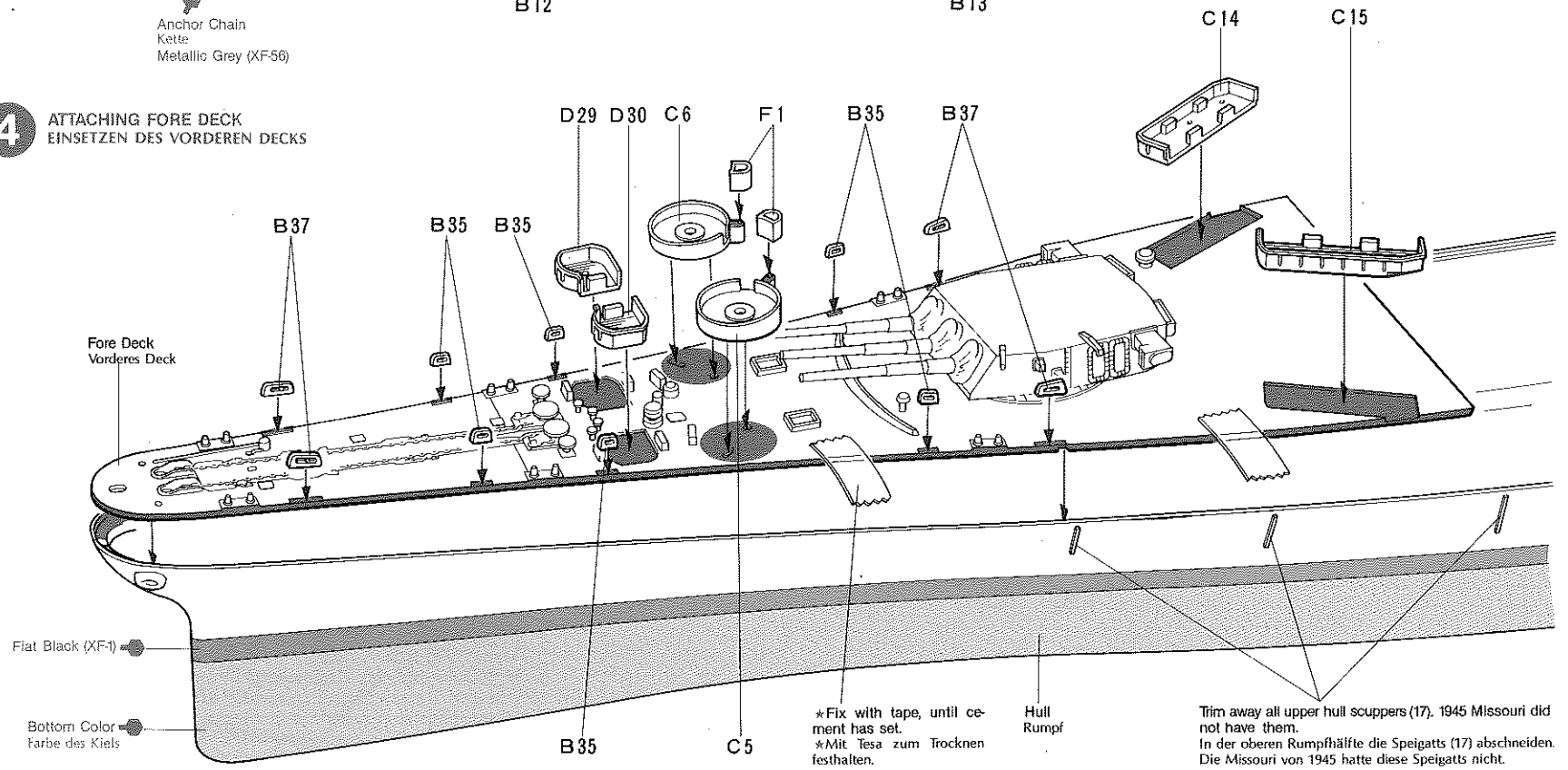
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perfect results.



**3** FORE DECK  
VORDERES DECK

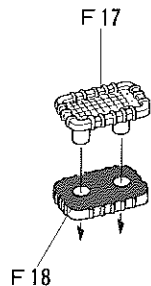


**4** ATTACHING FORE DECK  
EINSETZEN DES VORDEREN DECKS



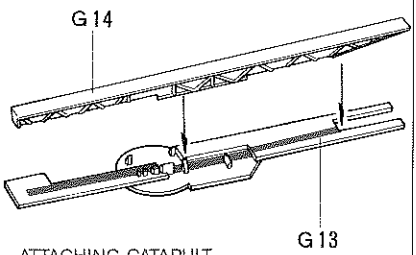
**5 LIFE RAFT A  
SCHLAUCHBOOT A**

★ Make 4 sets.  
★ 4 Satz machen.

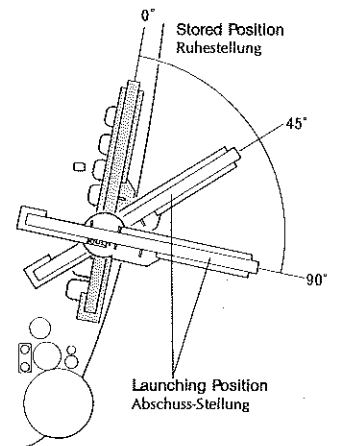


**6 CATAPULT  
KATAPULT**

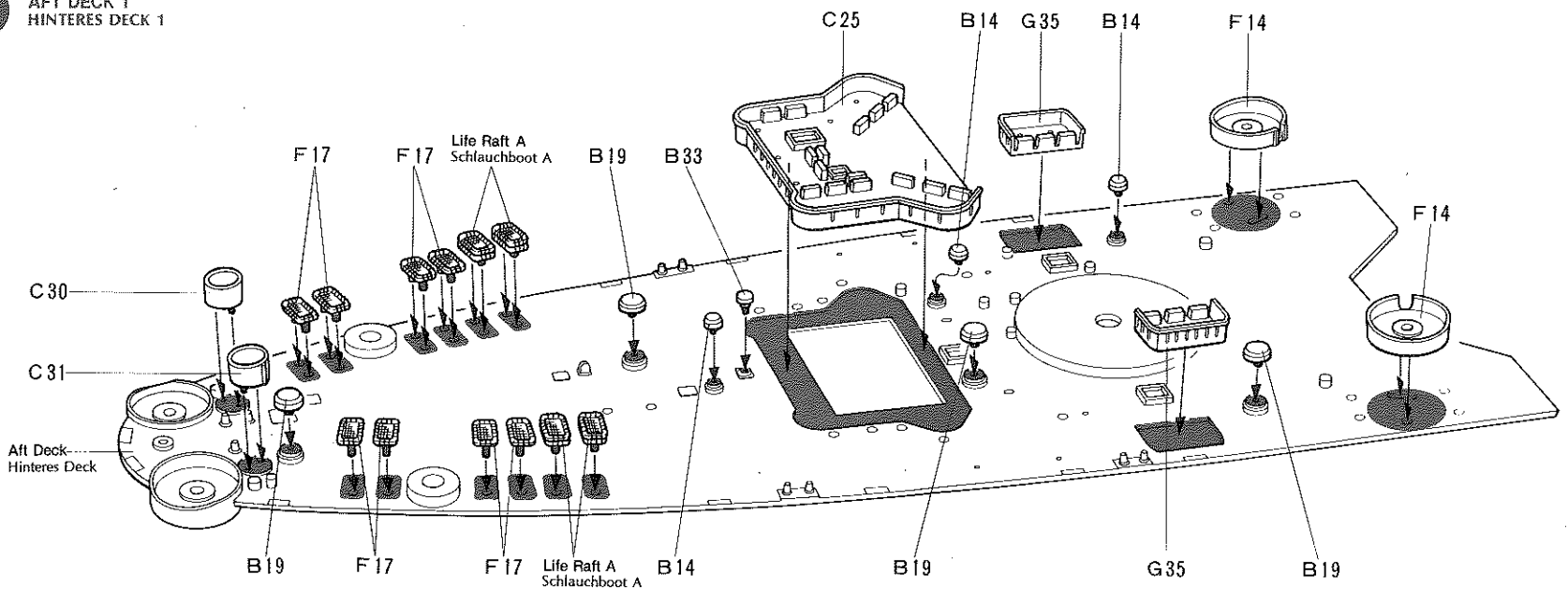
★ Make 2 sets.  
★ 2 Satz machen.



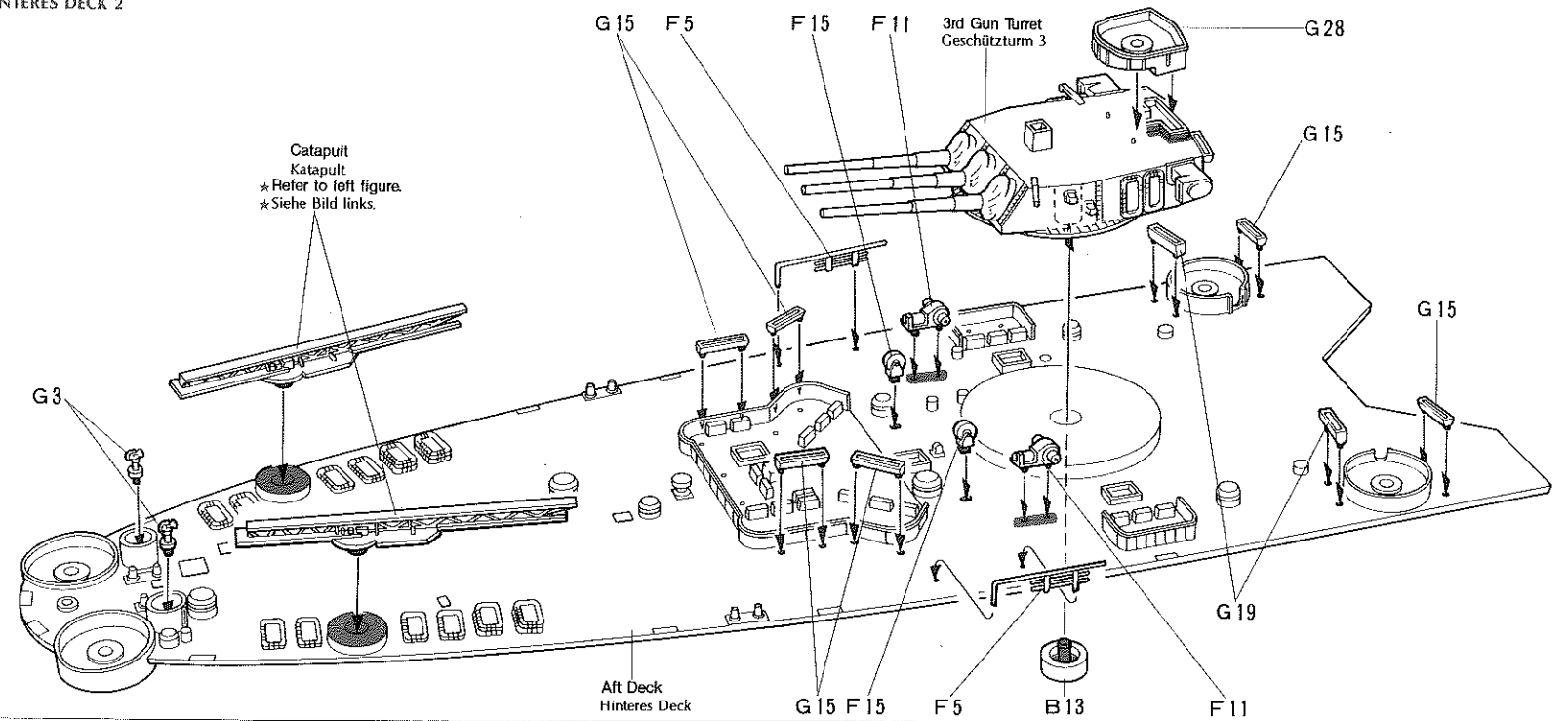
**ATTACHING CATAPULT  
EINBAU DES KATAPULTES**  
Select launching or stored position. When launching a plane, catapult is set between 45 and 90 degrees.  
Das Katapult kann in Ruhestellung der Abschuss-Stellung eingebaut werden. Beim Abschossen eines Flugzeuges, hat das Katapult einen Winkel von 45 und 90 Grad.



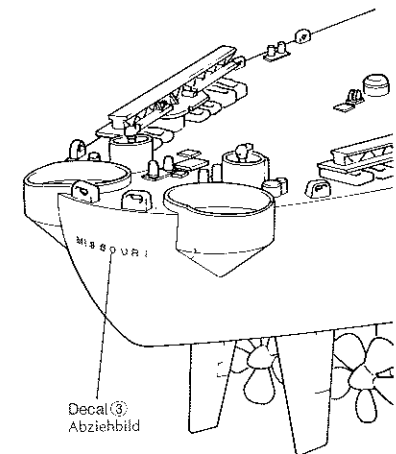
**5 AFT DECK 1  
HINTERES DECK 1**



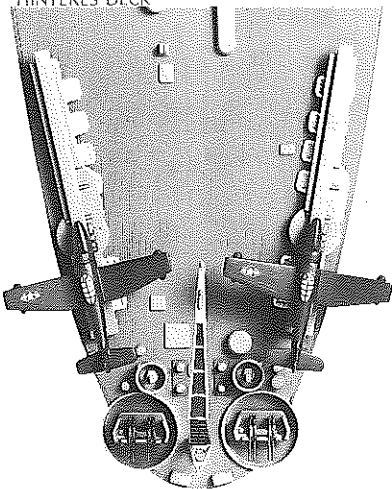
**6 AFT DECK 2  
HINTERES DECK 2**



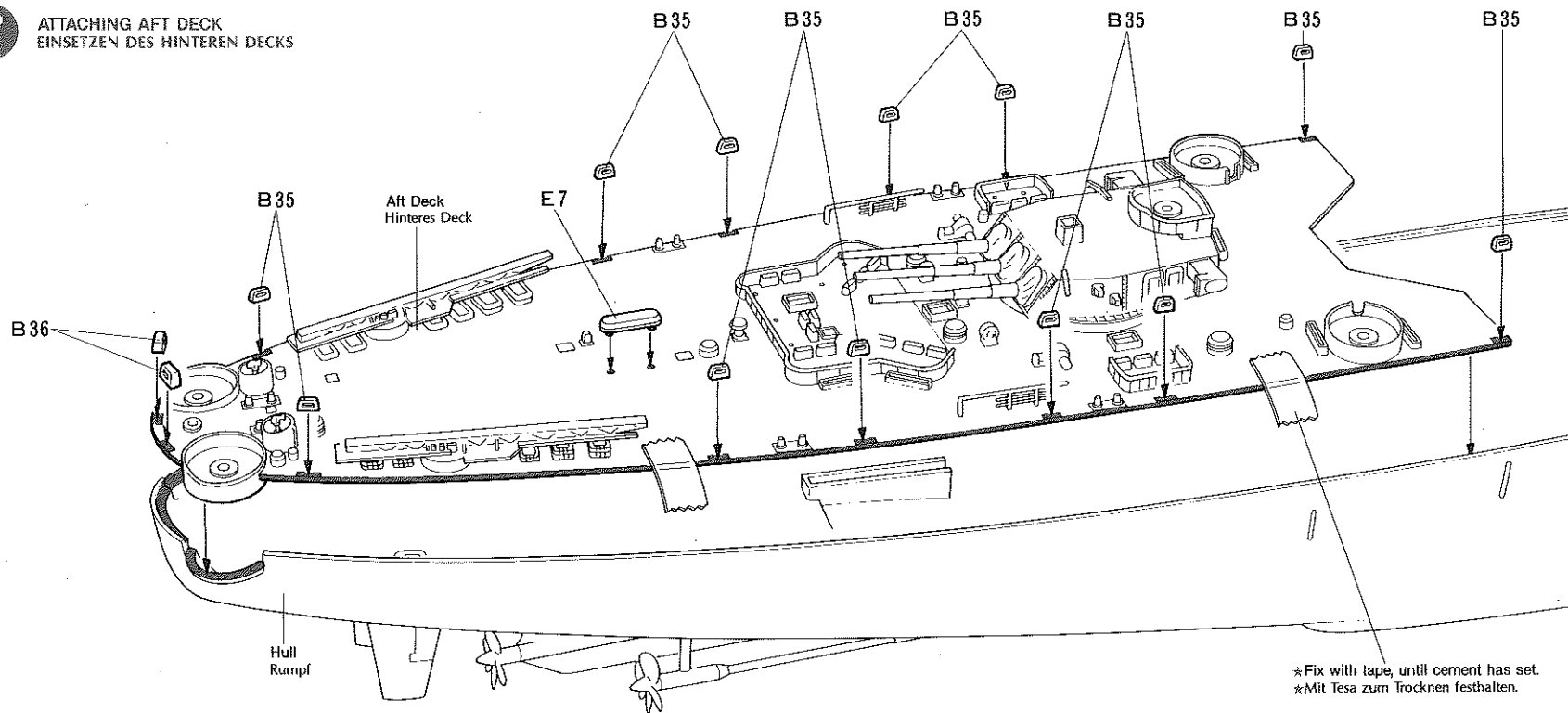
**7** MARKING OF STERN  
HECK-MARKIERUNG



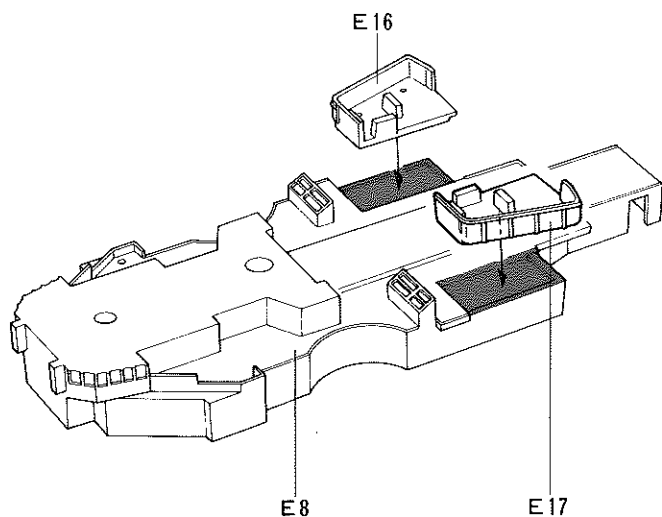
**AFT DECK  
HINTERES DECK**



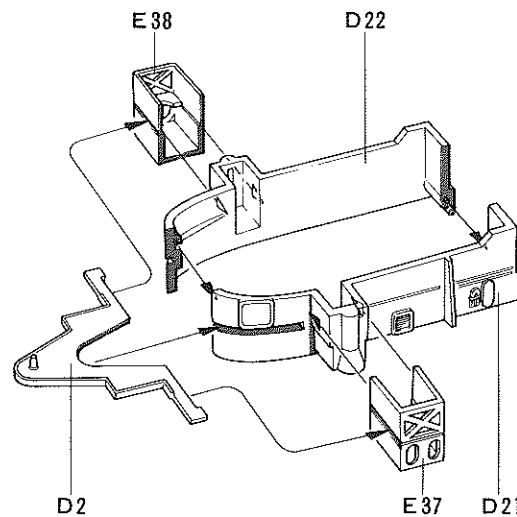
**7** ATTACHING AFT DECK  
EINSETZEN DES HINTEREN DECKS



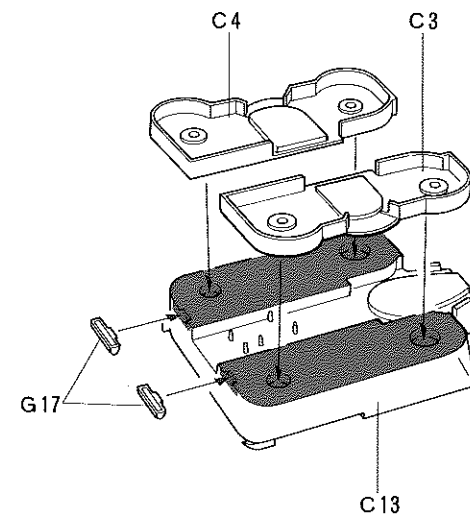
**8** BRIDGE BASE  
BRÜCKEN BASIS



**9** 1st FUNNEL BASE  
VORDERE SCHLOT BASIS



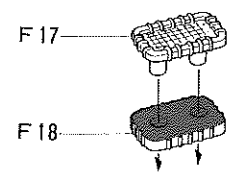
**10** 40mm BOFORS BASE  
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZ BASIS



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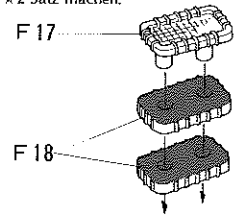
**11** LIFE RAFT A  
SCHLAUCHBOOT A

\* Make 3 sets.  
\* 3 Satz machen.

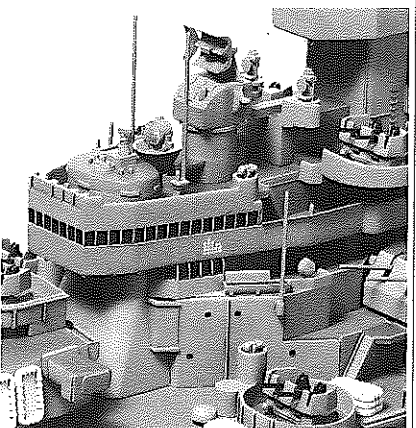


LIFE RAFT B  
SCHLAUCHBOOT B

\* Make 2 sets.  
\* 2 Satz machen.



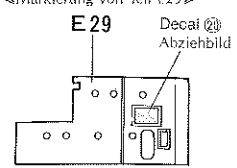
CENTER DECK  
MITTELDECK



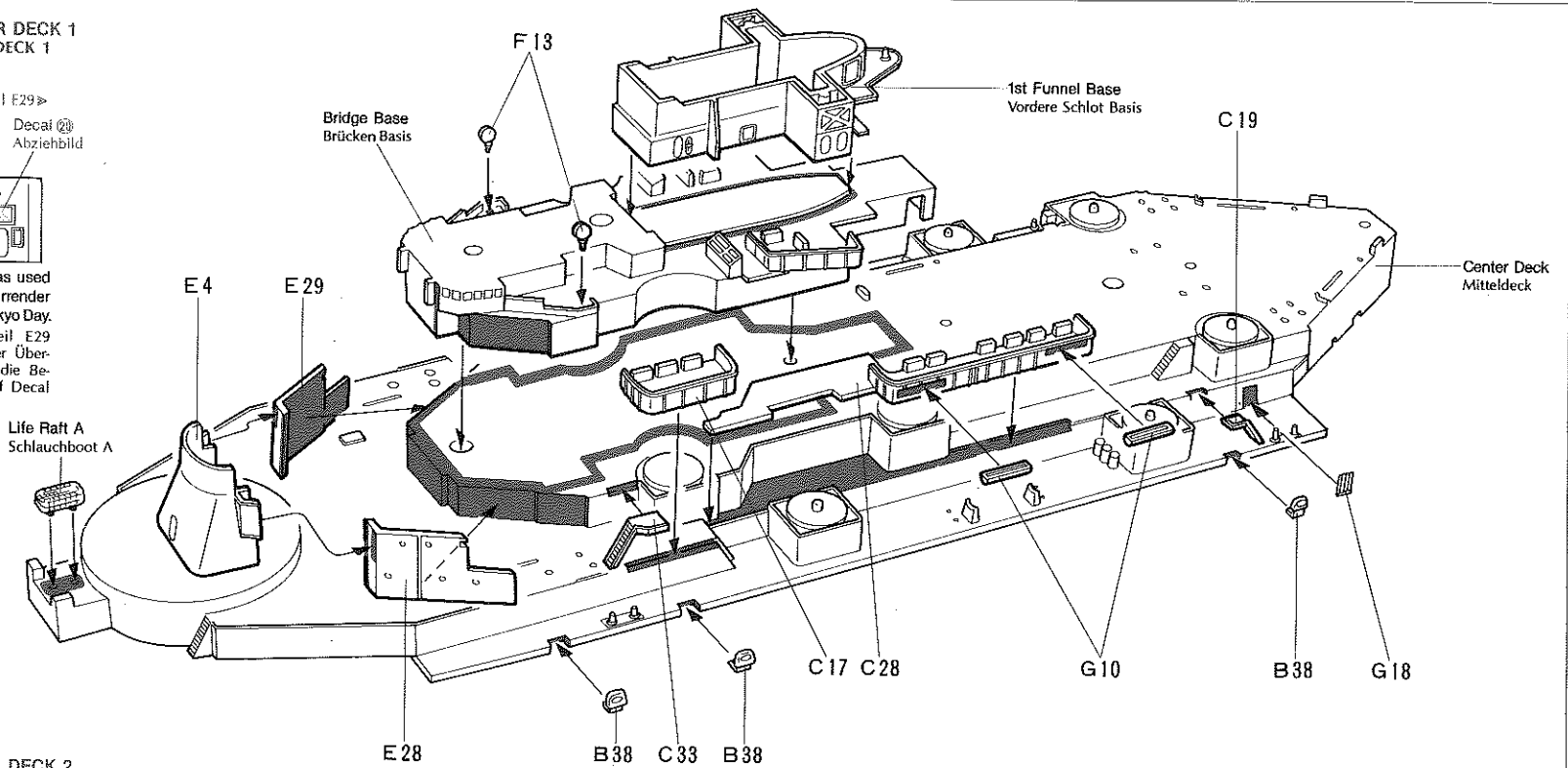
**Tamiya rubbing/polishing compound**  
**Tamiya Compound**  
Used for preparation of plastic surfaces prior to painting and for adding the final polishing to painted surfaces. It can be used to polish out paint overspray from the base coat for a perfect finish.

**11** CENTER DECK 1  
MITTELDECK 1

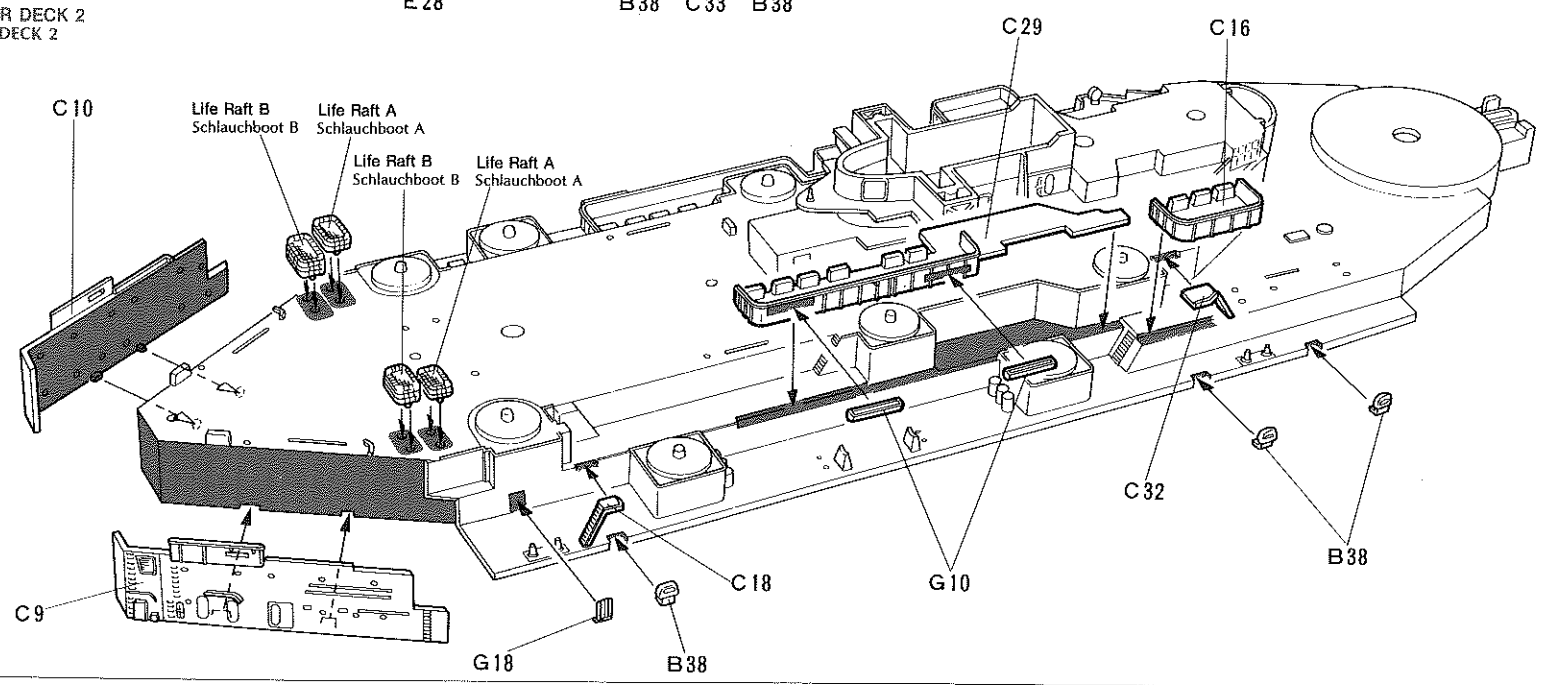
«Marking of E29»  
«Markierung von Teil E29»



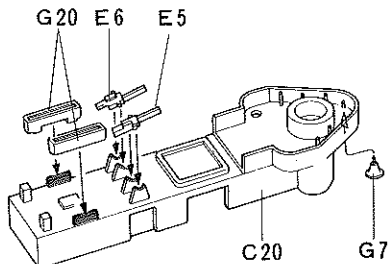
\* Marking 20 was used only during surrender ceremonies in Tokyo Day.  
\* Das Brückenteil E29 hatte während der Übergabeverhandlung die Beschriftung wie auf Decal 20.



**12** CENTER DECK 2  
MITTELDECK 2



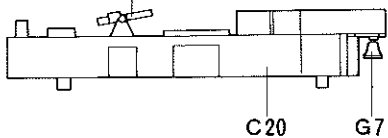
**13** CONNING TOWER BASE  
KOMMANDO-TURM-UNTERTEIL



ATTACHING E5 AND E6  
EINBAU E5 UND E6

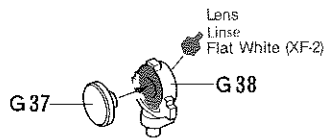
Attach E5 and E6. They angle slightly as shown below.  
Einbau der Geschütze E5 + E6, beide sind etwas schräg nach oben, siehe Bild unten.

E5, E6

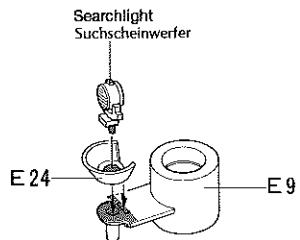


**14** SEARCHLIGHT  
SUCHSCHEINWERFER

\*Make 3 sets.  
\*3 Satz macher.

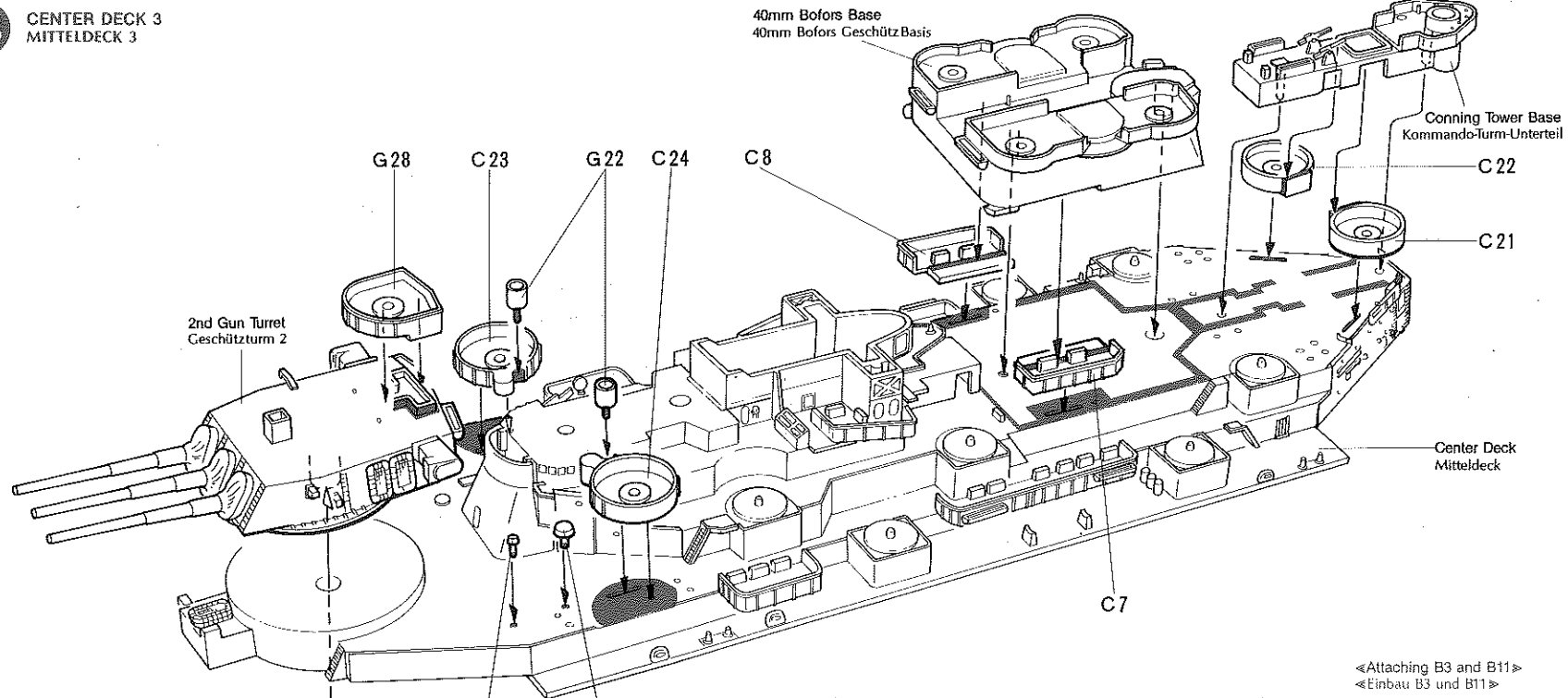


FORE FIRE CONTROL UNIT BASE  
FEUERLEITSTAND

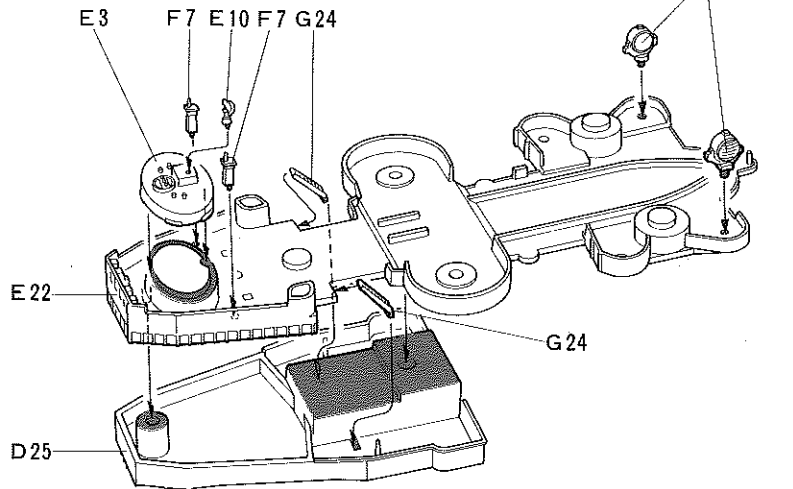


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**13** CENTER DECK 3  
MITTELDECK 3

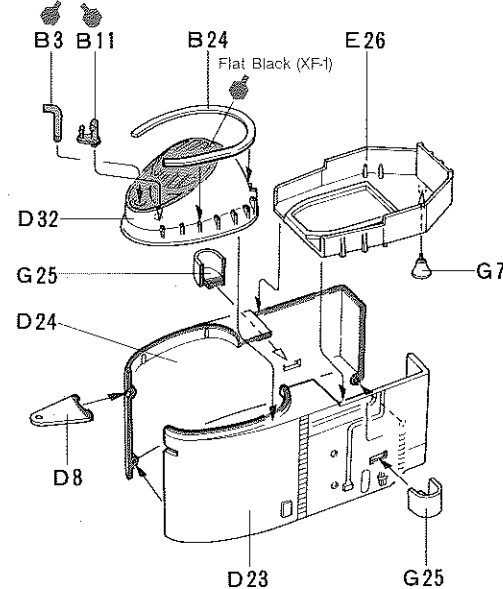


**14** BRIDGE  
BRÜCKE

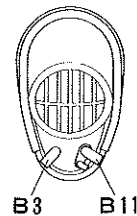


**15** 1st FUNNEL  
VORDERER SCHLOT

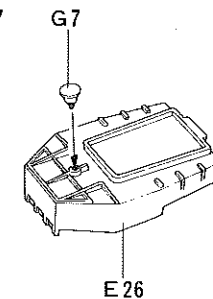
Flat Black (XF1)



«Attaching B3 and B11»  
«Einbau B3 und B11»

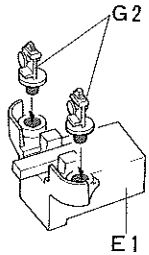


«Attaching G7»  
«Einbau G7»



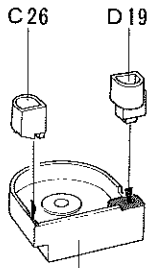


**16** RADAR BASE  
RADAR BASIS

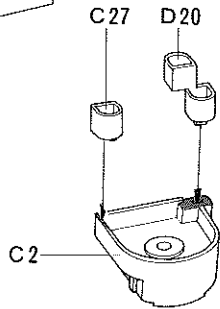


40mm BOFORS GUN BASE  
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZ BASIS

(Right)  
(Rechts)

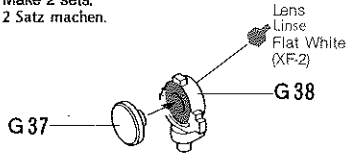


(Left)  
(Links)



**19** SEARCHLIGHT  
SUCHSCHEINWERFER

\* Make 2 sets.  
\* 2 Satz machen.

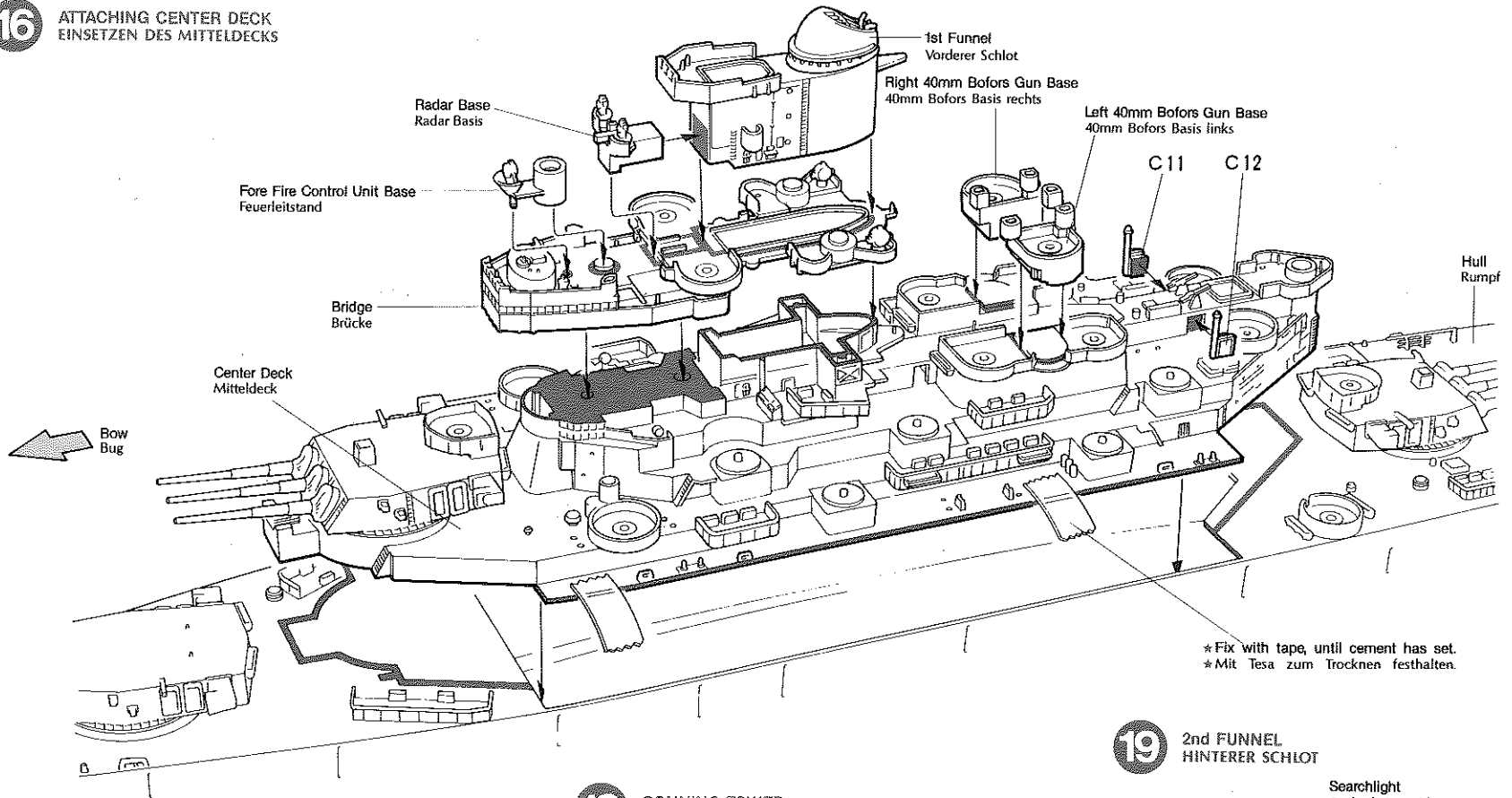


Lens  
Linse  
Flat White  
(XF-2)



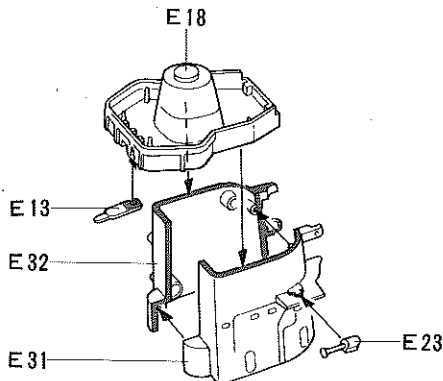
**TAMIYA HEXAGONAL BOTTLE**  
Tamiya cement in a new hexagon bottle for increased stability. Difficult to upset and easy to apply with the built in brush dispenser. The preferred plastic cement for beginners and experts alike.

**16** ATTACHING CENTER DECK  
EINSETZEN DES MITTELDECKS

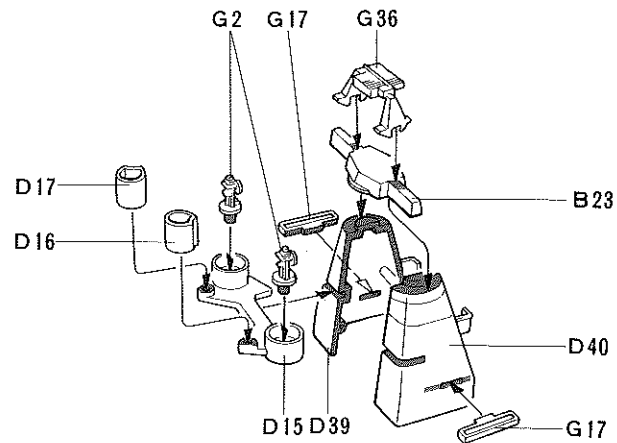


\* Fix with tape, until cement has set.  
\* Mit Tesa zum Trocknen festhalten.

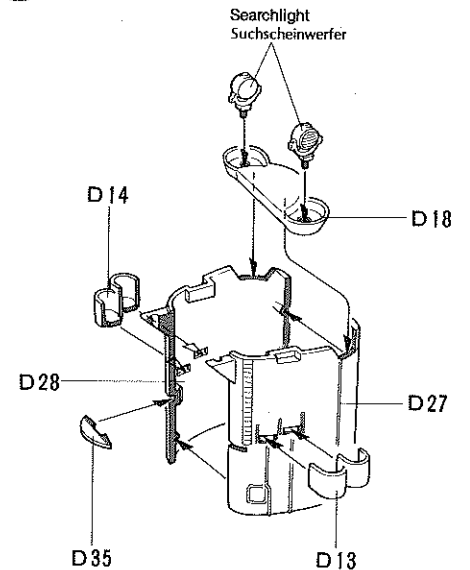
**17** UPPER PART OF BRIDGE  
OBERER TEIL DER BRÜCKE



**18** CONNING TOWER  
KOMMANDO-TURM

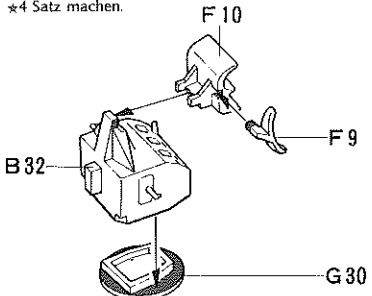


**19** 2nd FUNNEL  
HINTERER SCHLOT



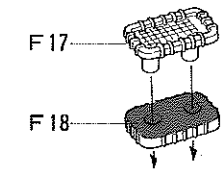
**20** FIRE CONTROL UNIT  
FEUERLEITSTELLE

\*Make 4 sets.  
\*4 Satz machen.



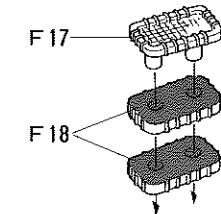
LIFE RAFT A  
SCHLAUCHBOOT A

\*Make 2 sets.  
\*2 Satz machen.

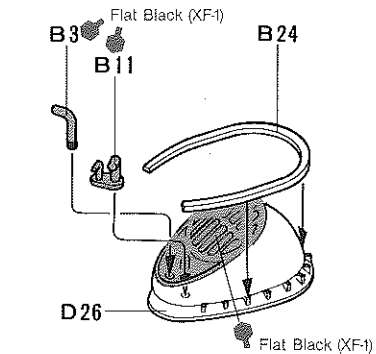


LIFE RAFT B  
SCHLAUCHBOOT B

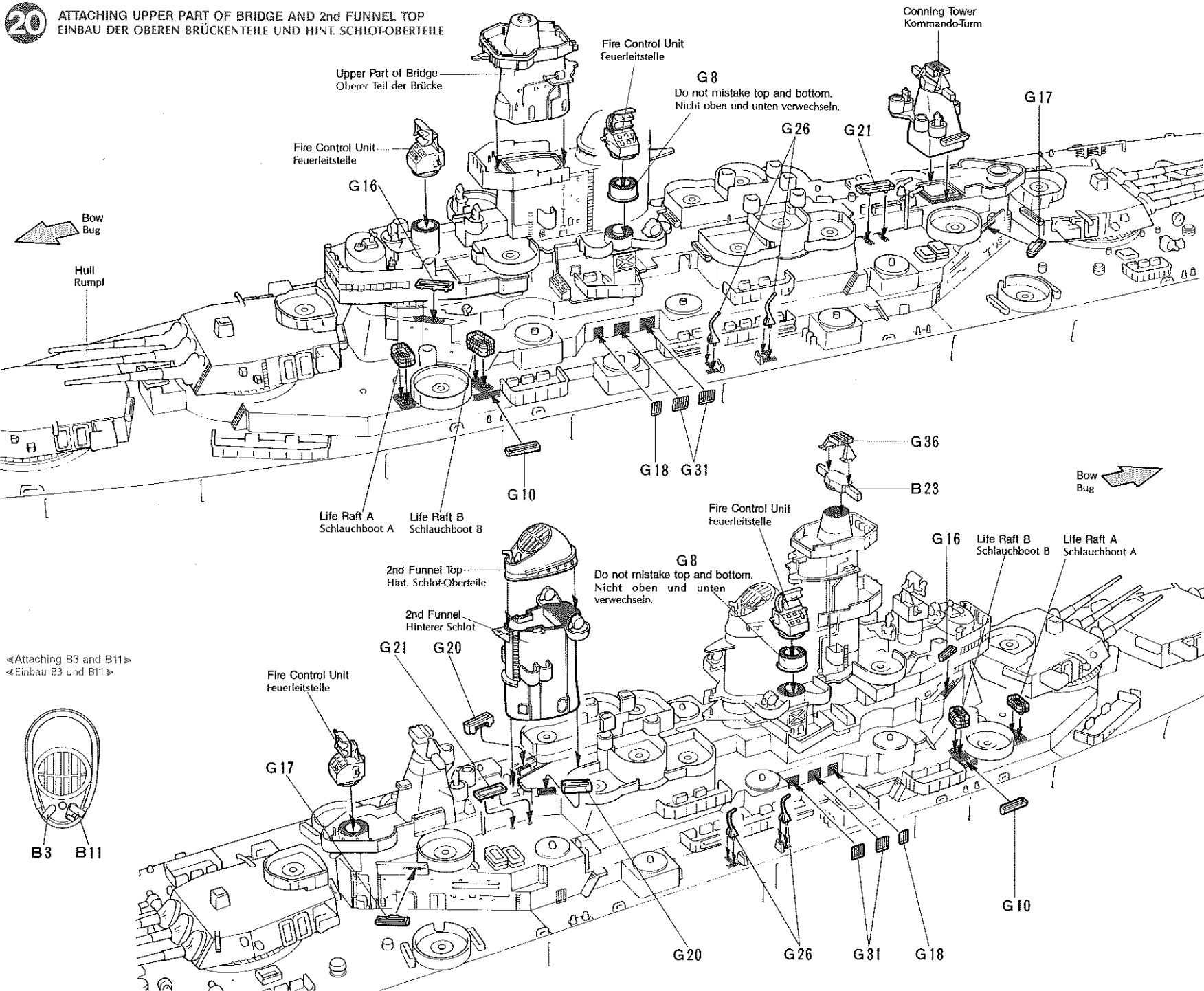
\*Make 2 sets.  
\*2 Satz machen.



2nd FUNNEL TOP  
HINT. SCHLOT-OBERTEILE

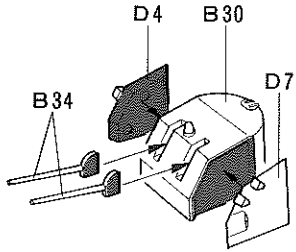


**20** ATTACHING UPPER PART OF BRIDGE AND 2nd FUNNEL TOP  
EINBAU DER OBEREN BRÜCKENTEILE UND HINT. SCHLOT-OBERTEILE

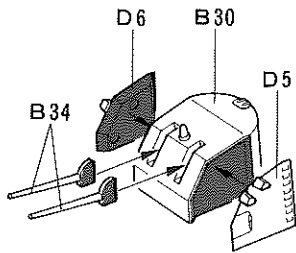


**21** 5 INCH HIGH-ANGLE GUN  
5 INCH STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ

HIGH-ANGLE GUN A  
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ A

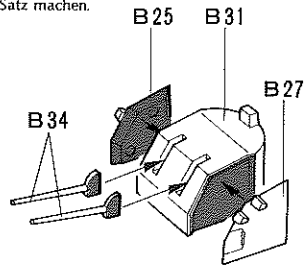


HIGH-ANGLE GUN B  
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ B



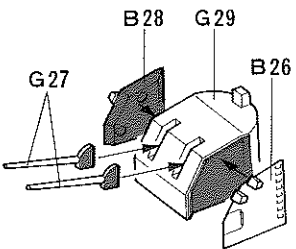
HIGH-ANGLE GUN C  
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ C

\*Make 4 sets.  
\*4 Satz machen.

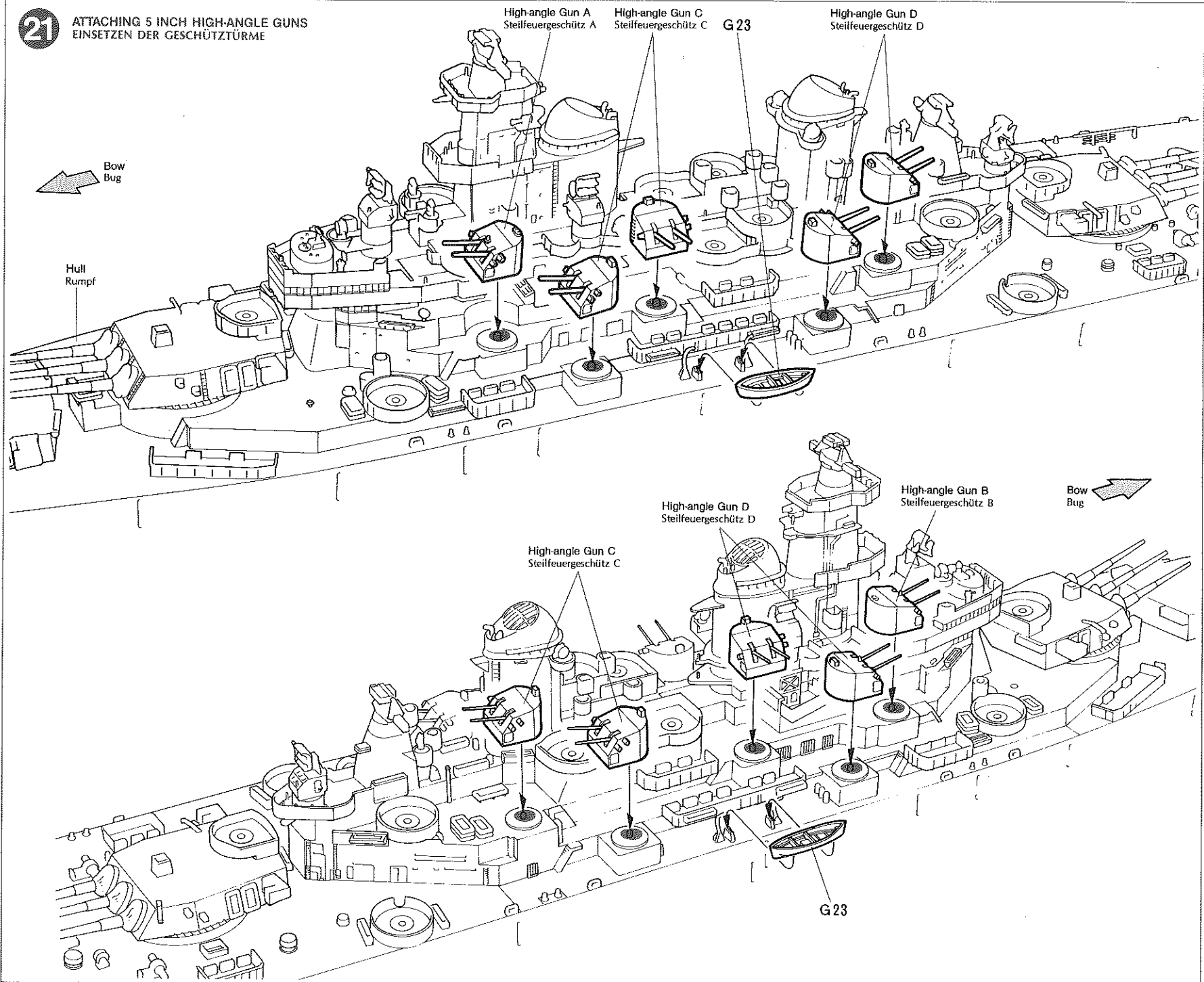


HIGH-ANGLE GUN D  
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ D

\*Make 4 sets.  
\*4 Satz machen.

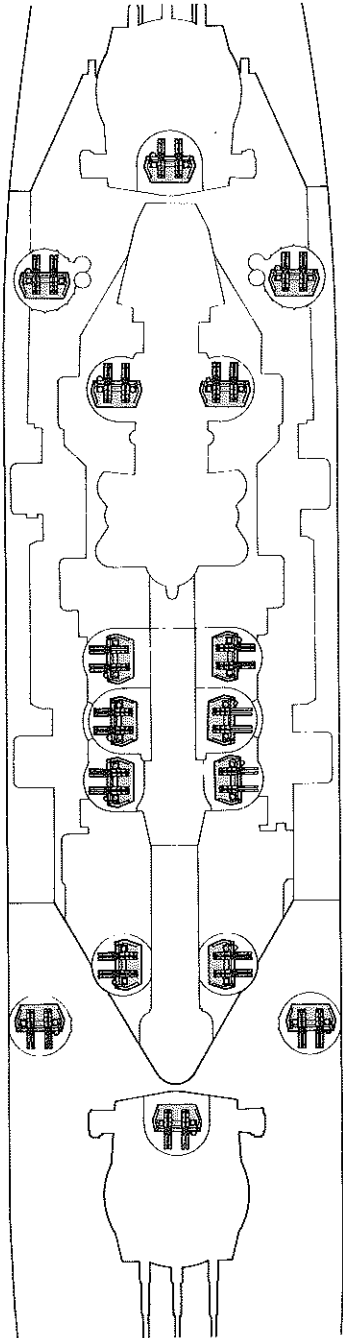


**21** ATTACHING 5 INCH HIGH-ANGLE GUNS  
EINSETZEN DER GESCHÜTZTÜRME



**22** 40mm BOFORS GUNS  
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZE

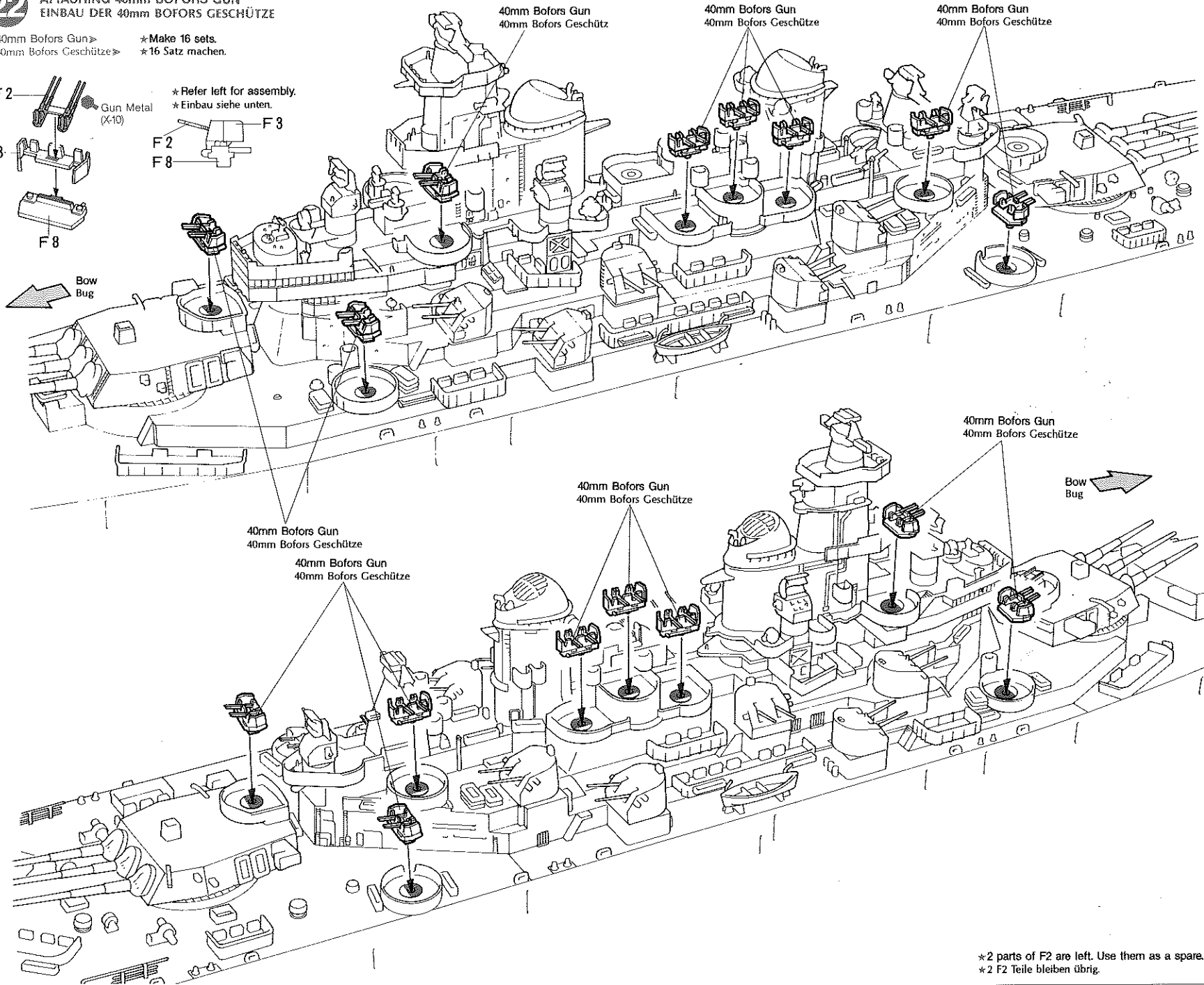
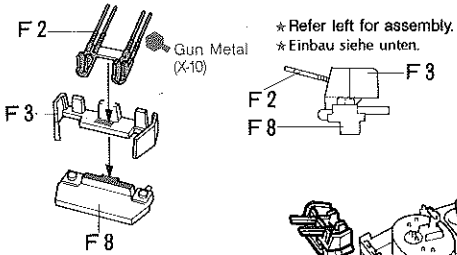
Arrange 40mm Bofors guns as shown below.  
Die 40mm Bofors Geschütze werden wie unten gezeigt platziert.



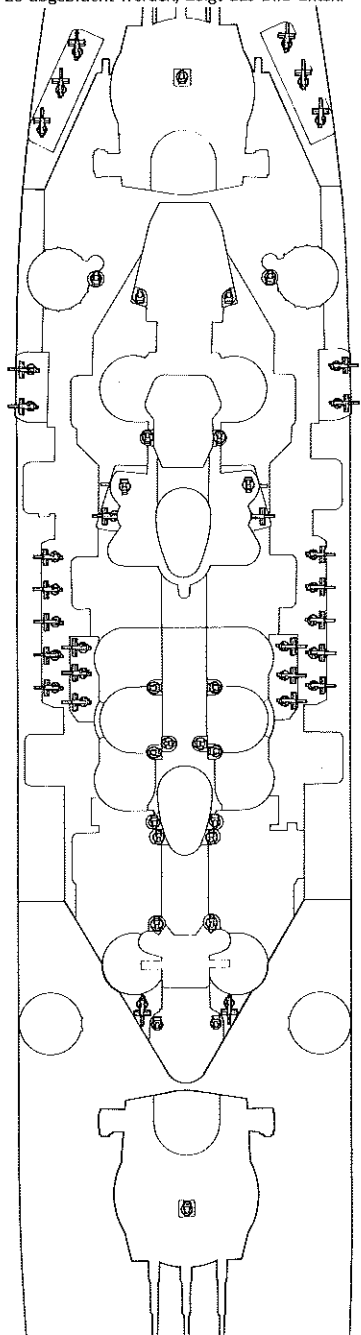
**22** ATTACHING 40mm BOFORS GUN  
EINBAU DER 40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZE

◀40mm Bofors Gun▶  
◀40mm Bofors Geschütze▶

\*Make 16 sets.  
\*16 Satz machen.

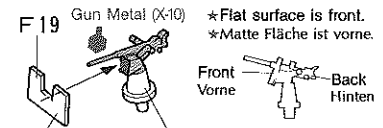


**23 FIRE CONTROL UNIT AND 20mm CANNONS**  
**FEUERLEITSTÄNDE UND 20mm GESCHÜTZE**  
 Attach fire control units and 20mm cannons as shown below.  
 Wo die Feuerleitstände und die 20mm Geschütze abgebracht werden, zeigt das Bild unten.

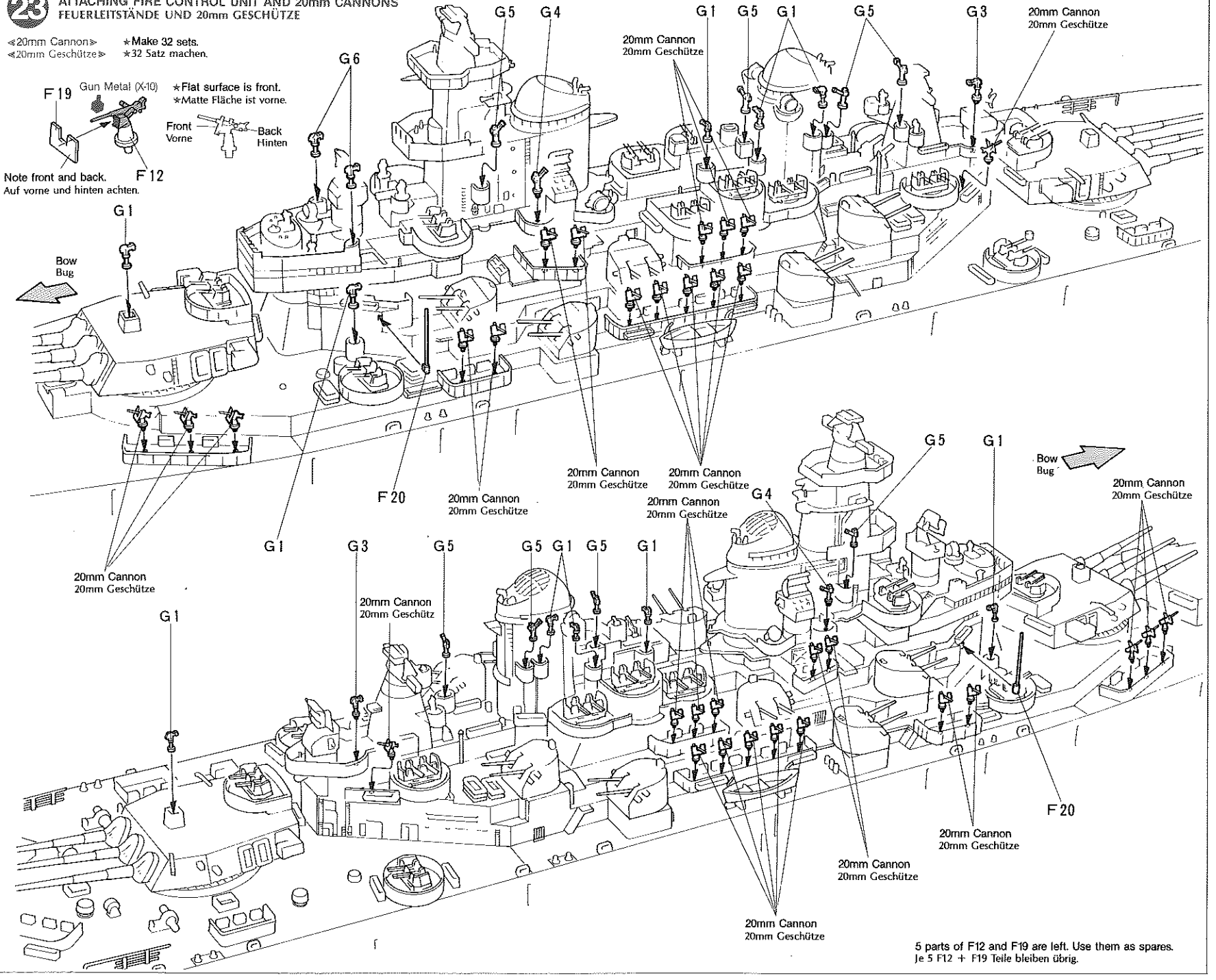


**23 ATTACHING FIRE CONTROL UNIT AND 20mm CANNONS**  
**FEUERLEITSTÄNDE UND 20mm GESCHÜTZE**

«20mm Cannon» \*Make 32 sets.  
 «20mm Geschütze» \*32 Satz machen.



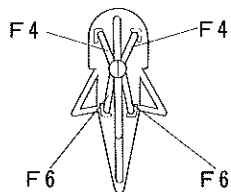
Note front and back.  
 Auf vorne und hinten achten.



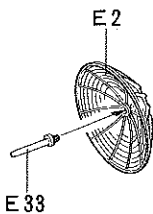
5 parts of F12 and F19 are left. Use them as spares.  
 Je 5 F12 + F19 Teile bleiben übrig.

**24 FOREMAST  
VORDERER MAST**

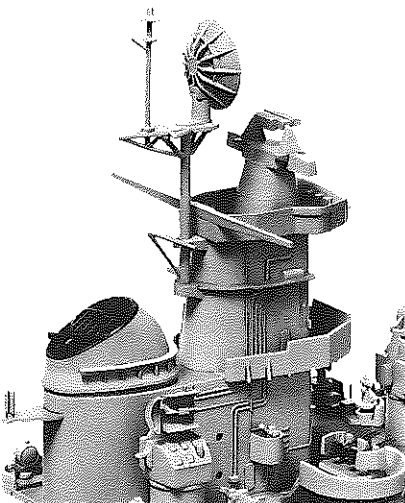
Below is a bottom view. Refer to it for attaching F4 and F6.  
Zum Einbau von F4 + F6 beachten Sie untenstehenden Grundriss.



**25 RADAR  
RADAR**



MAST  
MAST

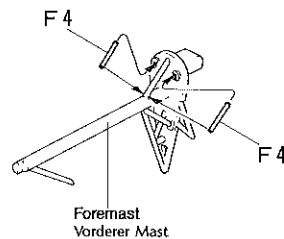
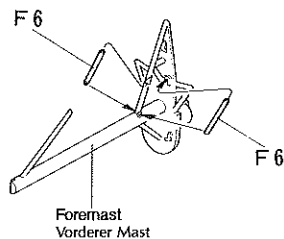
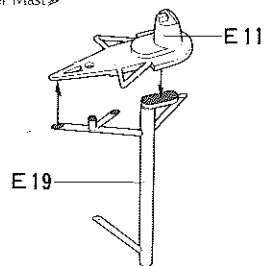


**PAINT MARKER**

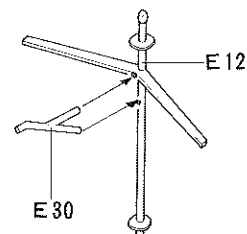
Hand held, Tamiya enamel paint markers. For the final detail touch, and professional results. 12 of the most popular colors used in modeling. See and test them at your local hobby supply house.

**24 MAST  
MAST**

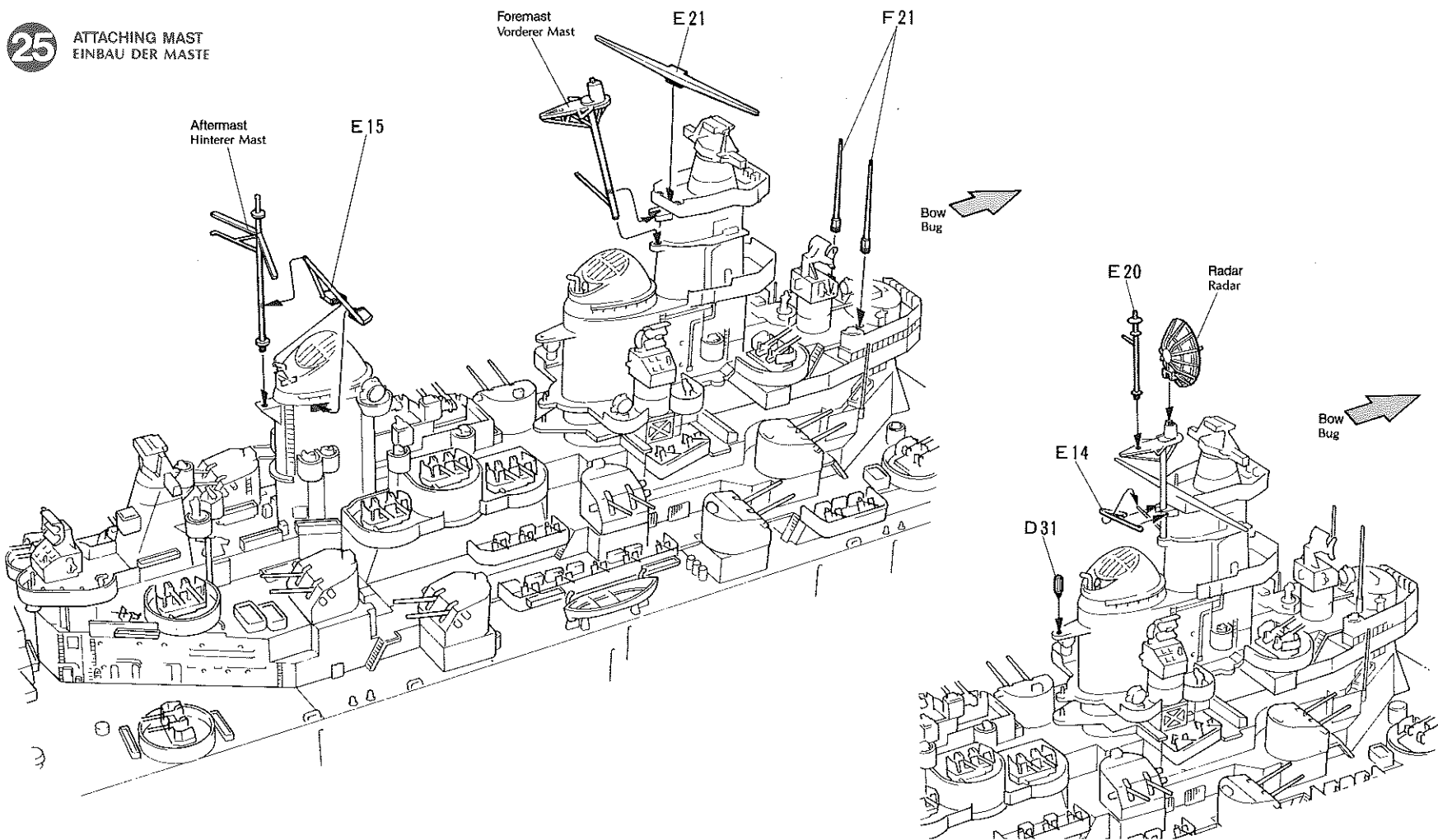
«Foremast»  
«Vorderer Mast»



«Aftermast»  
«Hinterer Mast»

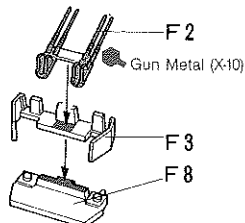


**25 ATTACHING MAST  
EINBAU DER MASTE**

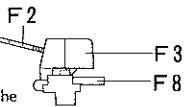


**26** 40mm BOFORS GUN  
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZE

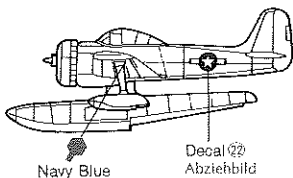
\*Make 4 sets.  
\*4 Satz machen.



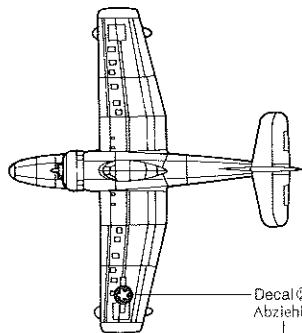
\*Refer to right for assembly.  
\*Zusammenbau siehe Bild rechts.



**27** MARKING OF SC-1 SEAHAWK  
MARKIERUNG DER SC-1 SEAHAWK



Navy Blue  
Decal (2) Abziehbild

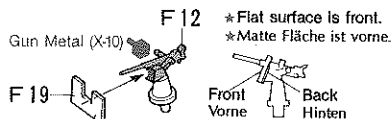


Decal (2) Abziehbild

Navy Blue

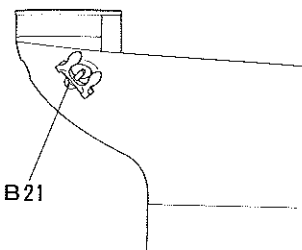
**26** ATTACHING FORE DECK PARTS  
EINBAU DER VORDERDECKBAUTEN

«20mm Machine Gun» \*Make 17 sets.  
«20mmi Geschütze» \*17 Satz machen.



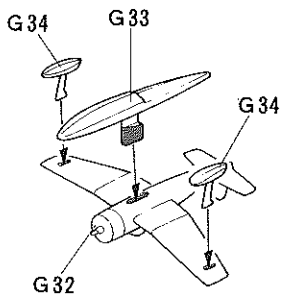
Note front and back.  
Auf vorne und hinten achten.

«Anchor»  
«Anker»

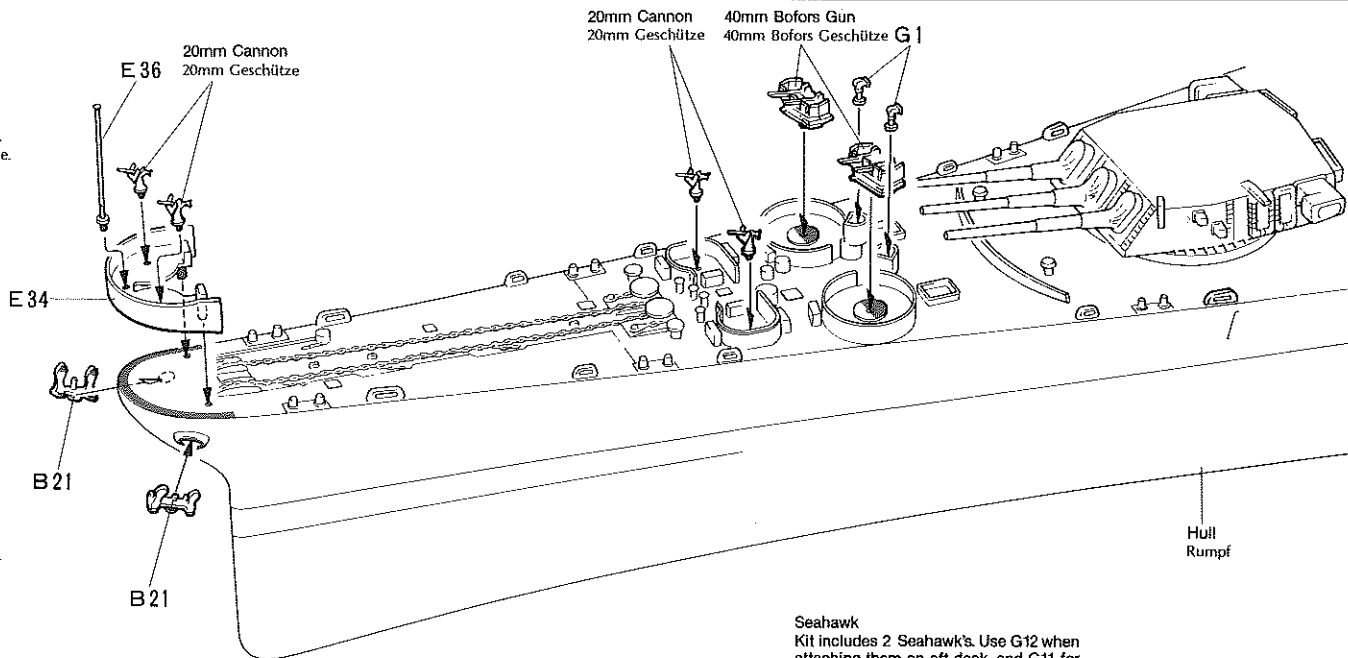
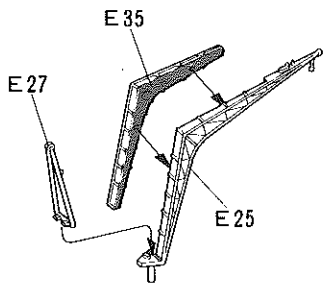


**27** ATTACHING AFT DECK PARTS  
EINBAU DER HINTERDECKBAUTEN

«SC-1 Seahawk» \*Make 2 planes.  
«SC-1 SEAHAWK» \*2 Flugzeuge sind zu machen.

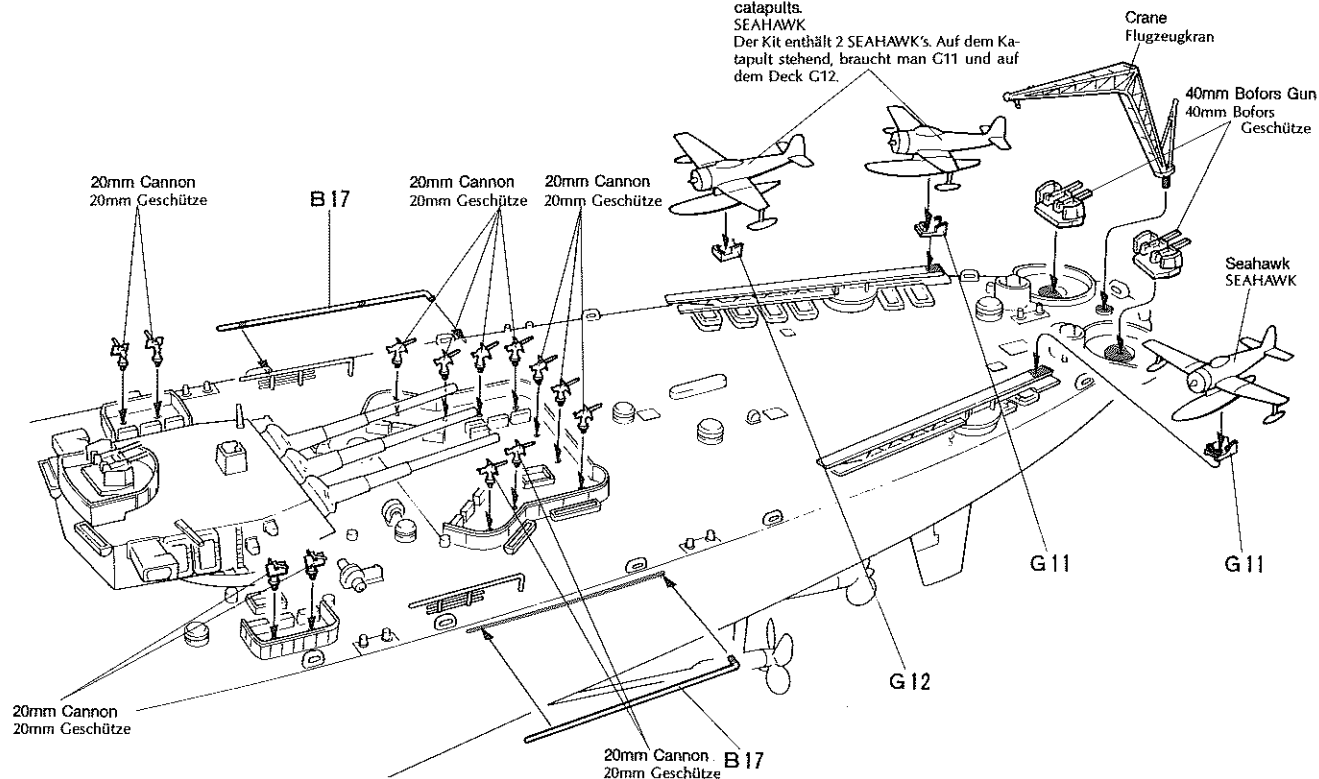


«Crane»  
«Flugzeugkran»



20mm Cannon  
20mm Geschütze  
E 36  
40mm Bofors Gun  
20mm Geschütze  
40mm Bofors Geschütze G 1  
Hull Rumpf

Seahawk  
Kit includes 2 Seahawk's. Use G12 when attaching them on aft deck, and G11 for catapults.  
SEAHAWK  
Der Kit enthält 2 SEAHAWK's. Auf dem Katapult stehend, braucht man G11 und auf dem Deck G12.

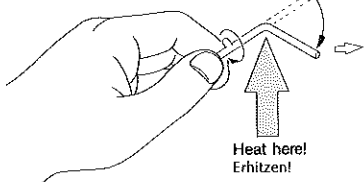


20mm Cannon  
20mm Geschütze  
B 17  
20mm Cannon  
20mm Geschütze  
20mm Cannon  
20mm Geschütze  
Crane  
Flugzeugkran  
40mm Bofors Gun  
40mm Bofors Geschütze  
Seahawk  
SEAHAWK  
G 11  
G 12  
20mm Cannon  
20mm Geschütze  
B 17

## 28 RIGGING ANTENNEN-VERDRAHTUNG

The rigging will make your model look better. It should be added after the model has been painted. Make the slender wires for the rigging as follows. Cut off a runner to a suitable length. Heat it with a candle flame for a while. Remove from the flame and pull it both ways.

Mit Antennen-Verdrahtung sieht das Modell besser aus. Man sollte diese aber erst nach der Bemalung anbringen. Aus den Spritzling-Rückständen eine Länge abzwicken, über Kerzenflamme das Plastikmaterial kurz erhitzen, von der Flamme wegnehmen und auseinanderziehen, dabei zwischen Daumen und Zeigefinger drehen.

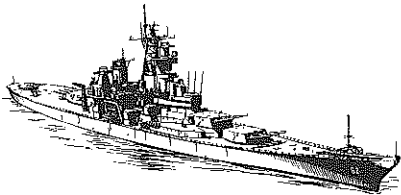


Attach the rigging referring to the drawings, box top, etc. Cut a little longer than necessary. Fix in place by applying adhesive with a match. The extra should be cut off after the adhesive has dried.

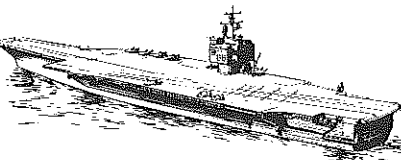
Diese Antennen-Drähte nun nach den Zeichnungen, Kartonbild etc. anbringen. Die Drähte aber immer etwas länger lassen. Den Klebstoff mit Streichholz anbringen. Nach Trocknen des Klebstoffes die Überlängen abschneiden, bzw. abzwicken.

## BUILD A COLLECTION OF TAMIYA PRECISION SHIP MODELS

1/350 U.S. NAVY BATTLESHIP BB-62 NEW JERSEY

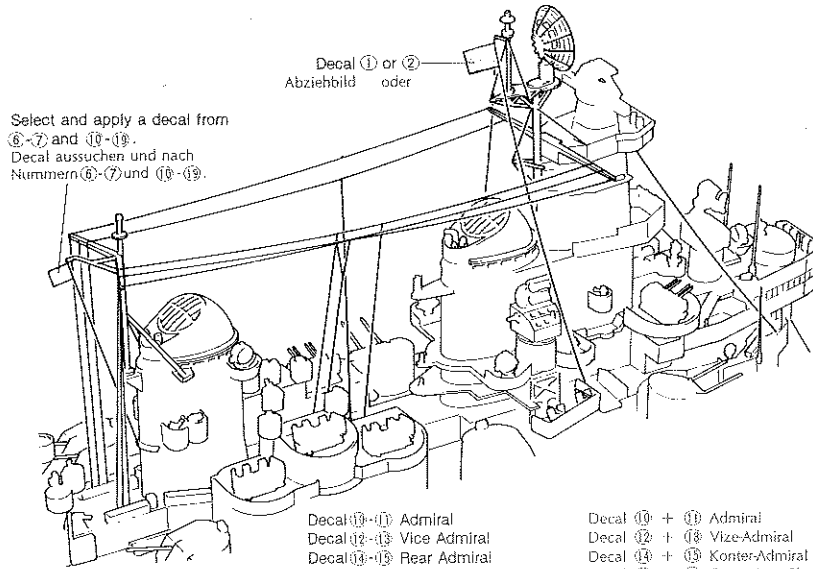


1/350 U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER CVN-65 ENTERPRISE



## 28 APPLYING RIGGING ANTENNEN-VERDRAHTUNG

\*Apply rigging to masts. Refer to left.  
\*Verdrahtung der Maste, siehe links.



Select and apply a decal from  
⑥-⑦ and ⑩-⑱.  
Decal aussuchen und nach  
Nummern ⑥-⑦ und ⑩-⑱.

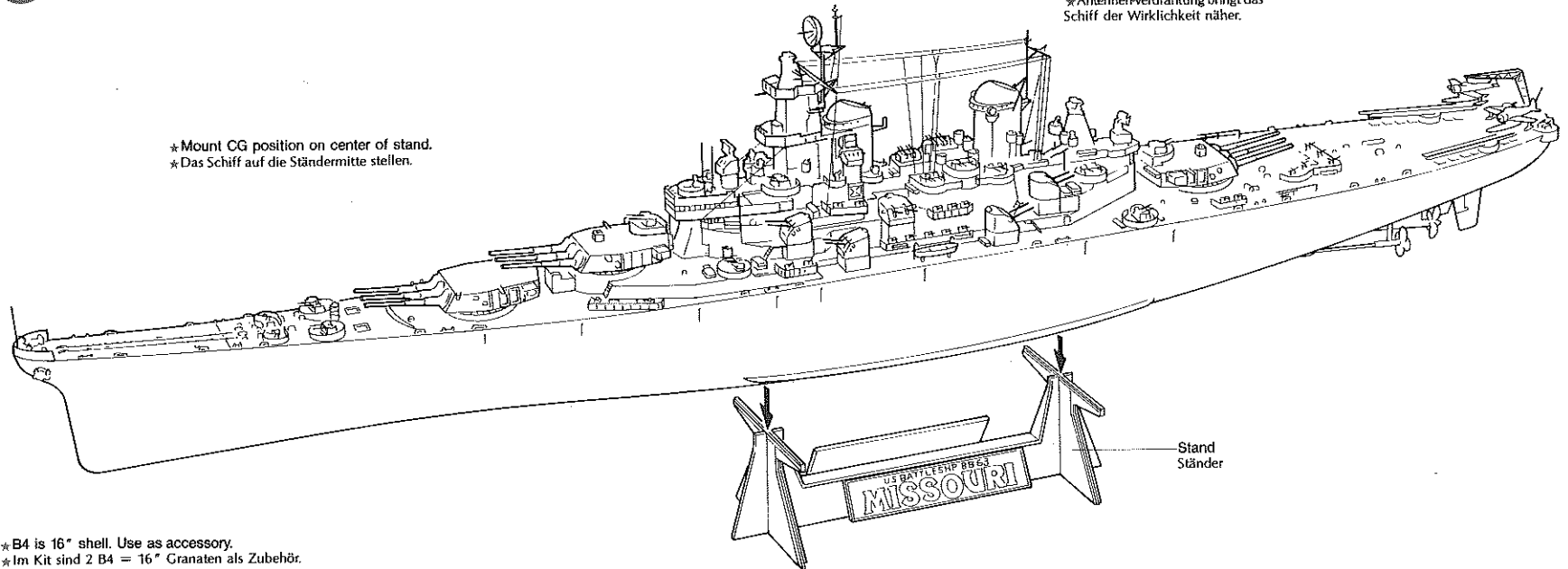
Decal ① or ②  
Abziehbild oder

Decal ①-① Admiral  
Decal ②-② Vice Admiral  
Decal ③-③ Rear Admiral  
Decal ④-④ Secretary of the Navy  
Decal ⑤-⑤ Commodore

Decal ⑥ + ⑥ Admiral  
Decal ⑦ + ⑦ Vice-Admiral  
Decal ⑧ + ⑧ Konter-Admiral  
Decal ⑨ + ⑨ Operations-Chef/Planungs-Chef  
Decal ⑩ + ⑩ Fregatten-Kapitän

## 30 COMPLETION VOLLENDUNG

\*Mount CG position on center of stand.  
\*Das Schiff auf die Ständermitte stellen.



\*Apply rigging to add realism.  
\*Antennen-Verdrahtung bringt das  
Schiff der Wirklichkeit näher.

Paint frame and letters in hull  
color or gold leaf (X-12).  
Rahmen und Buchstaben in  
Rumpffarbe oder Gold Leaf  
(X-12) bemalen.

Flat Black (XF-1)

Stand  
Ständer

\*B4 is 16" shell. Use as accessory.  
\*Im Kit sind 2 B4 = 16" Granaten als Zubehör.

## 29 STAND STÄNDER



# PAINTING

## PAINTING OF THE U.S.S. MISSOURI (MEASURE 22)

The U.S. Navy used 21 different basic camouflage schemes, called measures, for their capital ships. When completed in 1944 the BB-63 was painted in measure 32/22D. In 1945, she was repainted in measure 22. From the water line up to the lowest point of sheer was Navy Blue. All vertical surfaces above this were painted Haze Grey, to include upper hull, superstructure, gun houses etc. All horizontal surfaces were painted Deck Blue. This included every platform, section of wood or metal decking and along the crowns of every 16" gun and the 5" gun houses. All of the deck features like the vents etc., had Haze Grey sides with Deck Blue tops. All items attached to the vertical structures, such as the life rafts etc. were painted Haze Grey. Flat Black is present on the extreme tops of both funnel cowls and the aft pole mast, along with the blast bags for each 16" gun barrel. Gun metal color can represent the 4" recoil band on each 16" rifle, the exposed mantlet plate on each 5" barrel, the winches and drums forward as well as the barrels and parts of the

numerous 40mm Bofors and 20mm AA guns. The Seahawk float planes were overall glossy Sea Blue, with large national insignias. Small white, unshadowed "63" numbers were located on each bow and quarter.

## BEMALUNG DER U.S.S. MISSOURI (MEASURE 22)

Die U.S. Navy verwendet 21 verschiedene Tarnmuster für ihre grossen Schiffe, (genannt Measures). Die BB-63 war bei Fertigstellung nach measure 32/22 D bemalt. 1945 erfolgte Umbemalung nach measure 22. Von der Waterline bis zur Sheerline (niedrigster Punkt der Decklinie) war das Schiff Navy Blue. Alle senkrechten Flächen darüber waren in Haze Grey, einschliesslich oberer Rumpf, Überbauten, Geschütztürme etc. Alle waagrechten Flächen waren in Deck Blue bemalt, einschliesslich jeder Plattform, Deckbeläge, 40 cm und 12,5 cm Geschütztürme. Alle Deckbauten wie Ventilatoren, Lüfter etc. hatten Haze Grey Seiten und die Oberflächen in Deck Blue. Alle Teile, die an den senkrechten Flächen angebracht wurden, wie Rettungsflöße etc. waren in Haze Grey. Flat Black ist die obere Schlotverkleidung und der hintere Polemast, wie auch die Canvas jedes 40 cm Geschützturmes. Die Rückstoss-Bänder der 40 cm Kanonen sind in Gun metal, ebenso die Rohrverschlüsse an jedem 12,5 cm Geschützrohr, die Seilwinden wie auch die Läufe der vielen 40mm Bofors-Kanonen und der 20mm Flaks. Die Seahawk Schwimmer-Flugzeuge waren ganz in glänzend Sea Blue mit grossen nationalen Kennzeichen.

## COLORS REQUIRED:

### FOLGENDE FARBEN WERDEN BENÖTIGT:

#### ★From Tamiya Acrylic Paints

Royal Blue	.....	X-3
Gun Metal	.....	X-10
Flat Black	.....	XF-1
Flat White	.....	XF-2
Flat Red	.....	XF-7
Flat Blue	.....	XF-8
Flat Brown	.....	XF-10
Medium Blue	.....	XF-18
Sky Grey	.....	XF-19
Medium Grey	.....	XF-20
Dark Grey	.....	XF-24
Metallic Grey	.....	XF-56
Flat Base	.....	X-21

#### ★From Tamiya Paint Marker

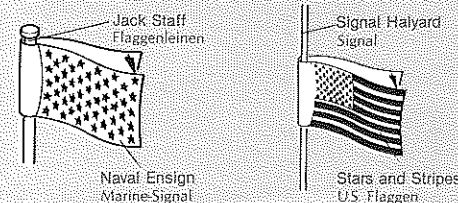
Gold Leaf	.....	X-12
-----------	-------	------

## ATTACHING SIGNAL FLAGS AND ENSIGNS

The decal sheet includes many U.S. national flags, naval ensigns and signal pennants. These can be utilized on the jack staff, signal halyards and aft mast. Cut close to color line, fold and attach into position carefully, as shown.

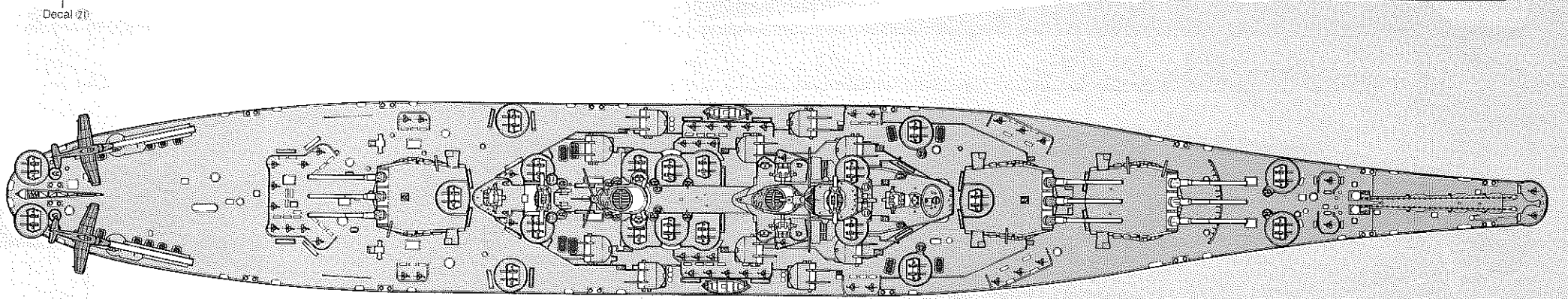
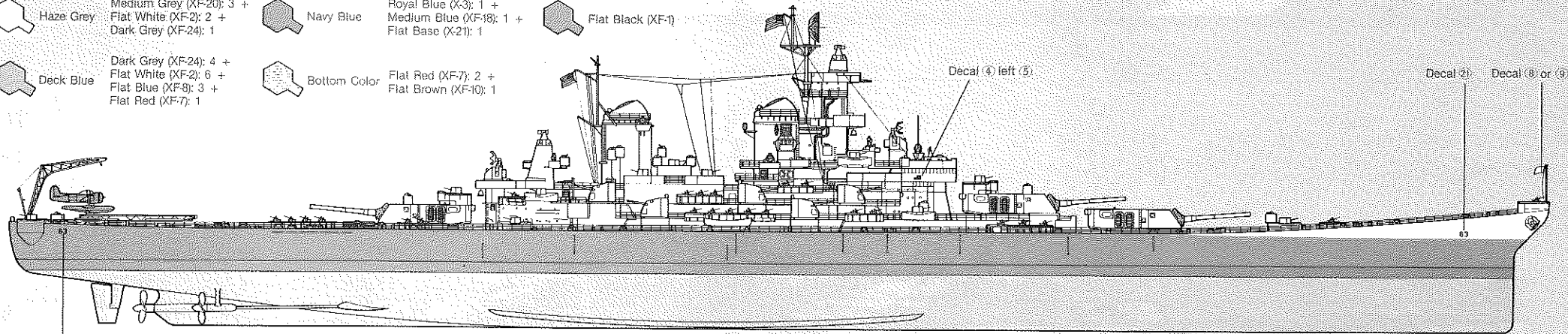
## SIGNAL FLAGGEN UND EMBLEME

Das Abziehbilder-Blatt enthält viele U.S. Flaggen, Marine-Signale und Wimpel. Diese können an den Flaggenleinen, Signal und am hinteren Mast angebracht werden. Einfach entlang der bunten Linie ausschneiden, zusammenklappen und wie gezeigt an der richtigen Position anbringen.



## MEASURE 22 CAMOUFLAGE SCHEME

	Haze Grey	Medium Grey (XF-20): 3 + Flat White (XF-2): 2 + Dark Grey (XF-24): 1		Navy Blue	Royal Blue (X-3): 1 + Medium Blue (XF-18): 1 + Flat Base (X-21): 1		Flat Black (XF-1)
	Deck Blue	Dark Grey (XF-24): 4 + Flat White (XF-2): 6 + Flat Blue (XF-8): 3 + Flat Red (XF-7): 1		Bottom Color	Flat Red (XF-7): 2 + Flat Brown (XF-10): 1		









**PAINTING OF THE MISSOURI (MEASURE 32/22D)**

Measure 32/22D camouflage pattern was utilized on many of the U.S. capital ships during the latter part of 1943 to the beginning of 1944. For the Missouri, 3 different toned greys were used. (Light grey, ocean grey and a dark dull grey). Deck Blue was used in combination with the grey's on the decking. This intricate pattern was effective in masking the outline of these capital ships to confuse the enemy of their size. Refer to right for color mixing, and box art for patterns.

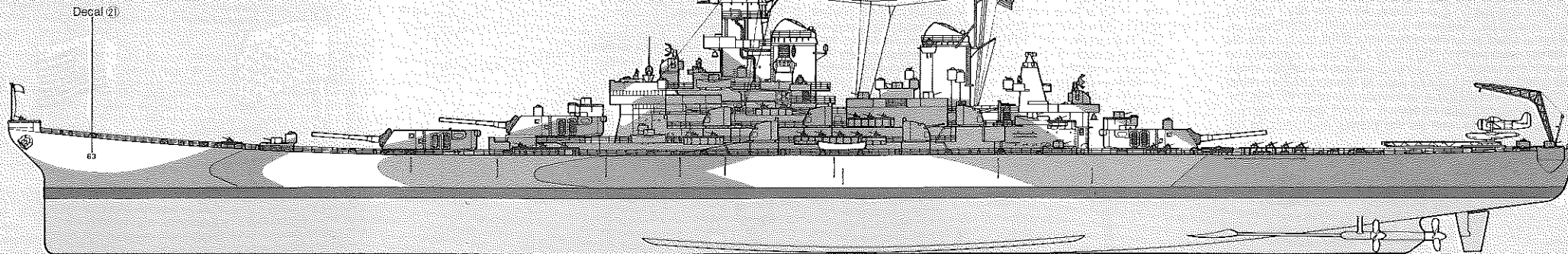
**BEMALUNG DER MISSOURI (MEASURE 32/22D)**

Das Tarnmuster measure 32/22D wurde auf den grossen Schiffen von Ende 1943 bis Anfang 1944 verwendet. Die Missouri hatte drei verschiedene graue Farbtöne verwendet: Light grey, Ocean grey und dark dull grey. Deck Blue wurde zusammen mit den Grautönen verwendet. Dieser schwierige Tarnstrich gab dem Feind keinen genauen Anhaltspunkt über die tatsächliche Grösse dieser Schiffe. Farbmischung: siehe rechts und Kartonbilder.

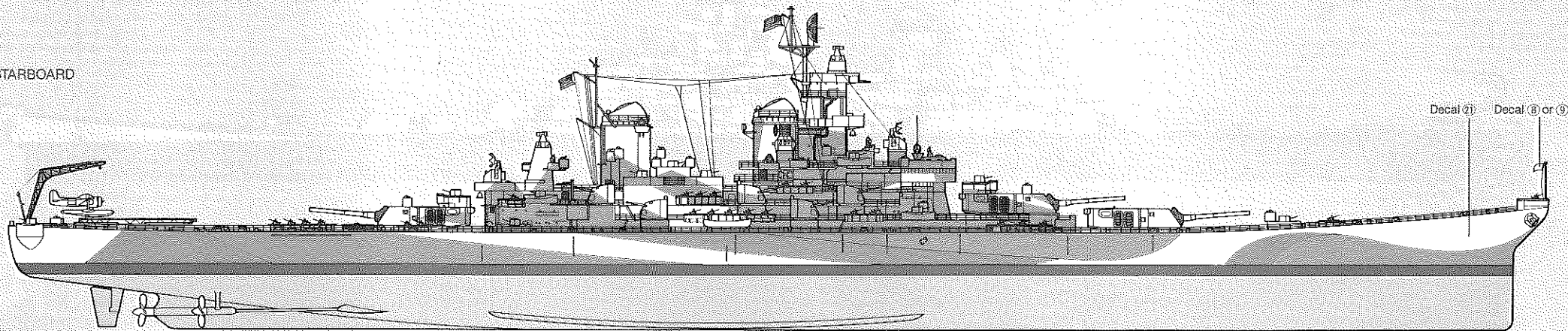
- |  |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
|  Light Grey  | Sky Grey (XF-19): 1 +<br>Flat White (XF-2): 1  |  Dull Black | Flat Black (XF-1): 1 +<br>Flat White (XF-2): 2  |  Bottom Color       | Flat Red (XF-7): 2 +<br>Flat Brown (XF-10): 1 |
|  Ocean Grey | Dark Grey (XF-24): 3 +<br>Flat White (XF-2): 1 |  Deck Blue | Dark Grey (XF-24): 4 +<br>Flat White (XF-2): 6 +<br>Flat Blue (XF-8): 3 +<br>Flat Red (XF-7): 4 |  Flat Black (XF-1) |   |

**MEASURE 32/22D CAMOUFLAGE SCHEME**

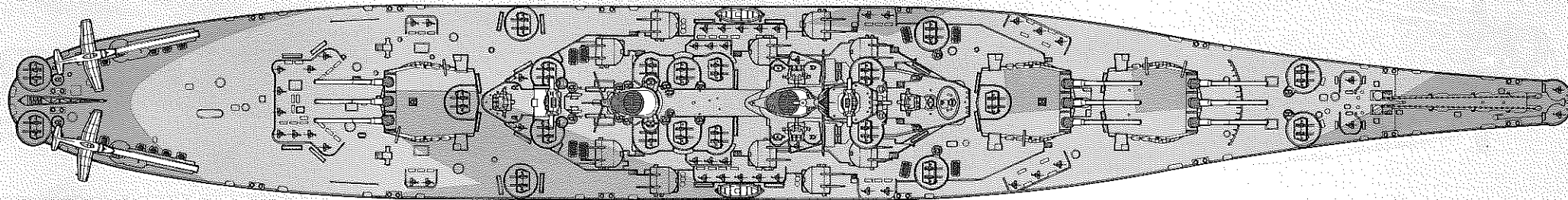
PORT



STARBOARD



TOP VIEW



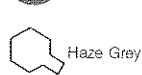
# PARTS

\*The colors shown on page 19 and 20 are for measure 22 camouflage scheme.  
 \*Die Farbangaben auf Seite 19 und 20 zeigen das Tarnschema 22.

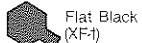
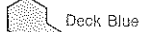
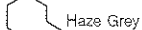
**F** PARTS  
 (2 pcs.)



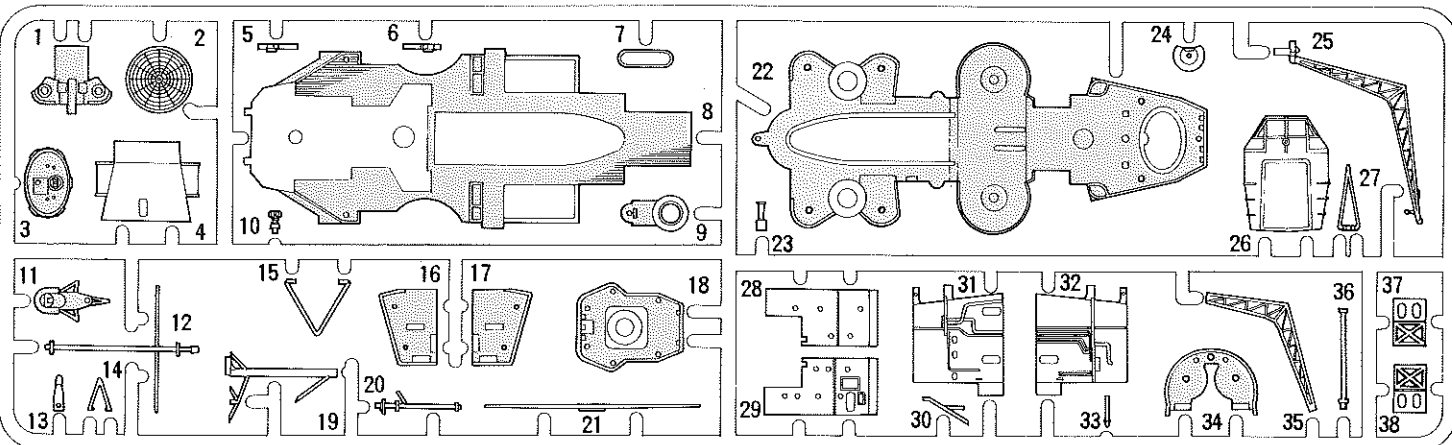
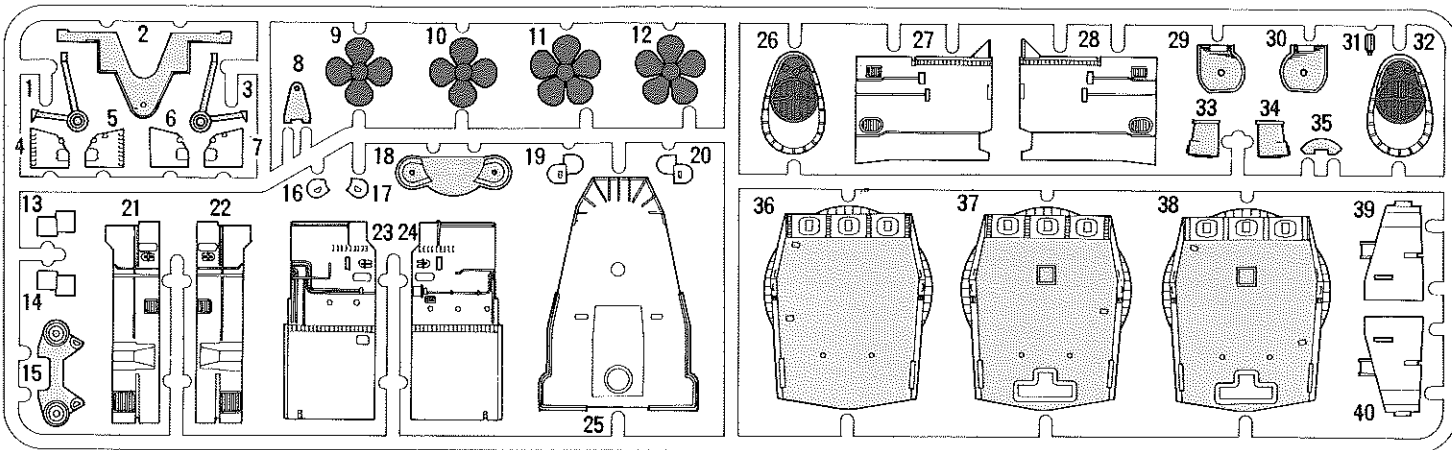
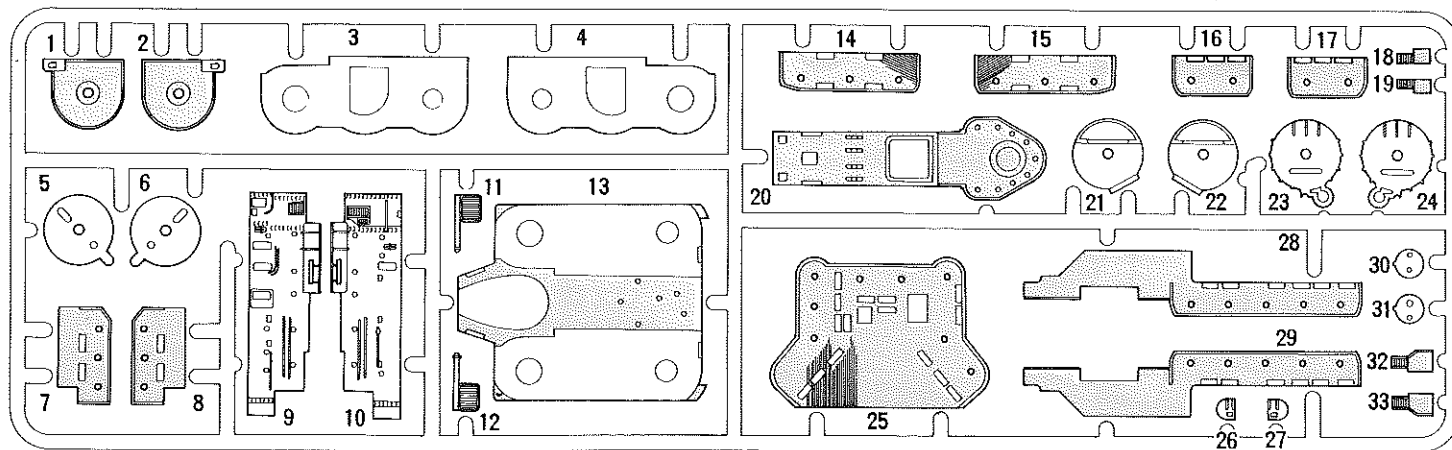
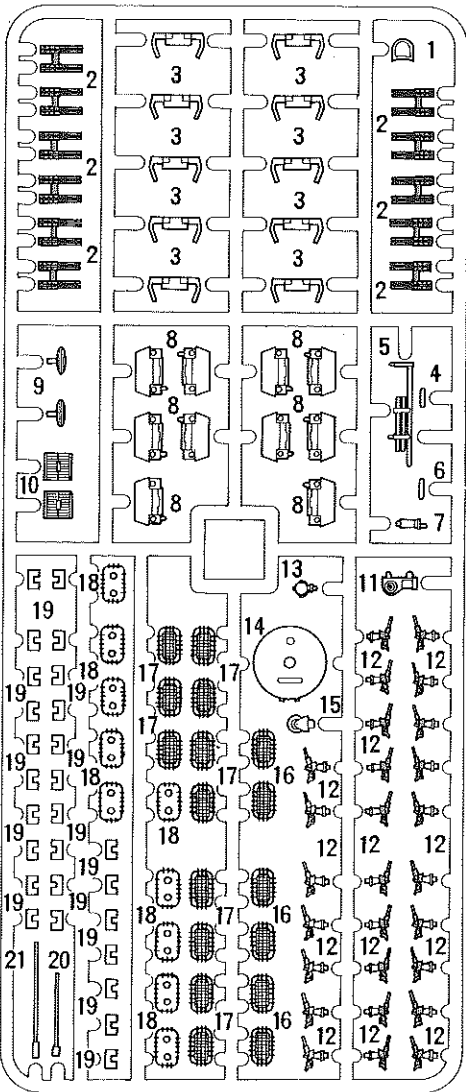
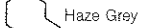
**C** PARTS



**D** PARTS



**E** PARTS



# PARTS

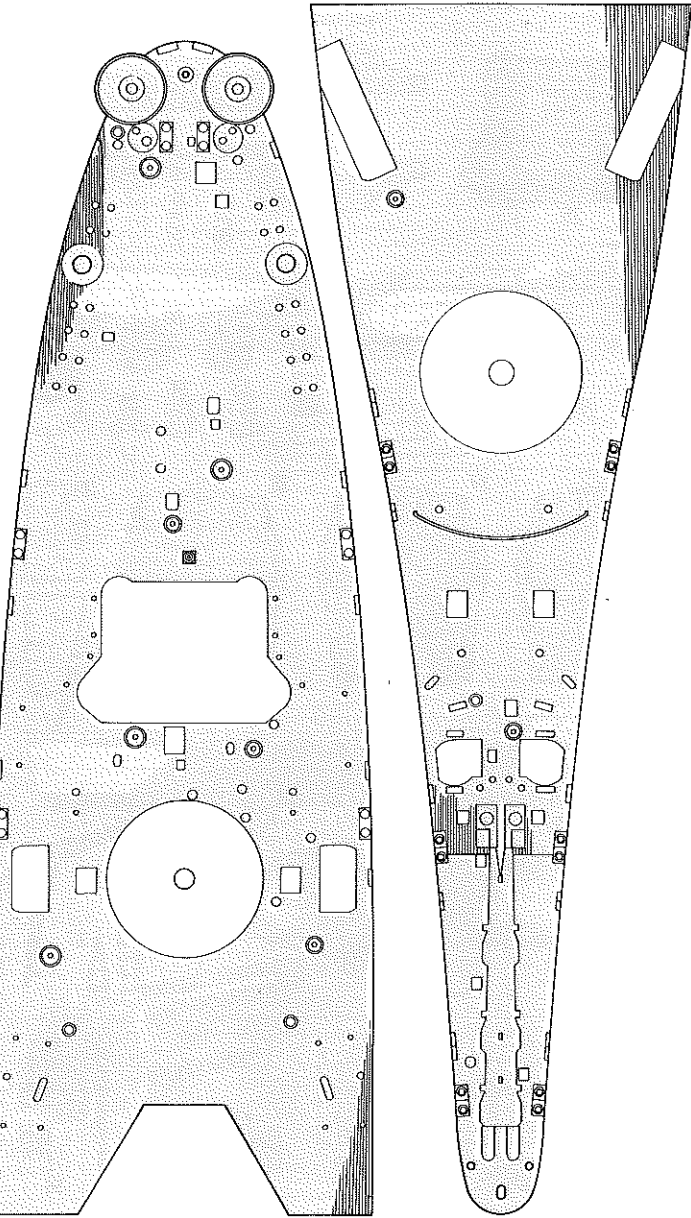
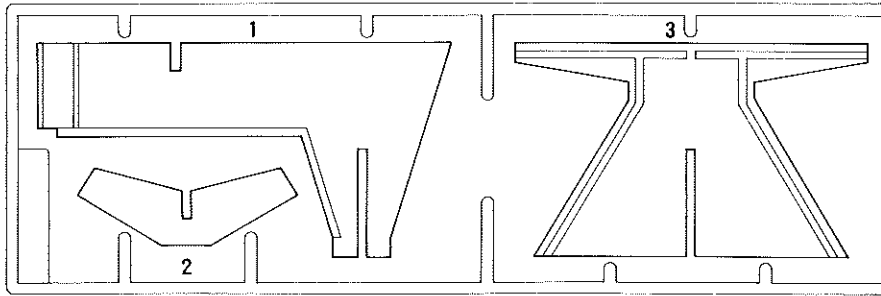
## AFT DECK



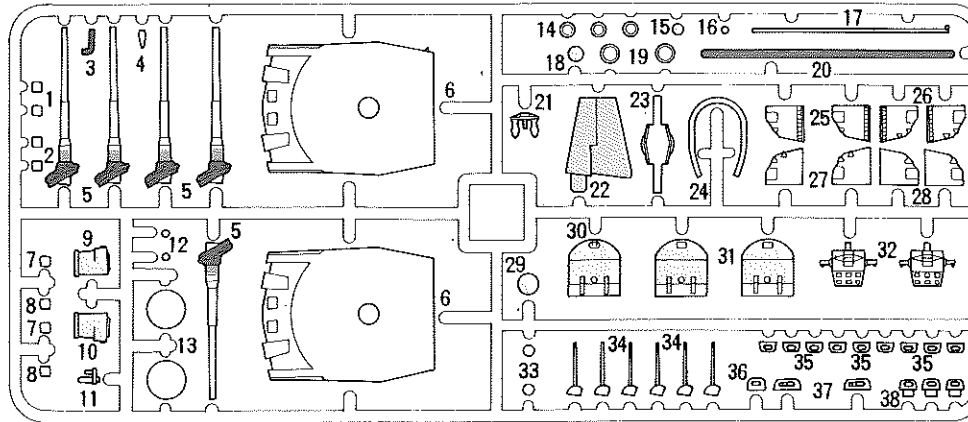
## FORE DECK



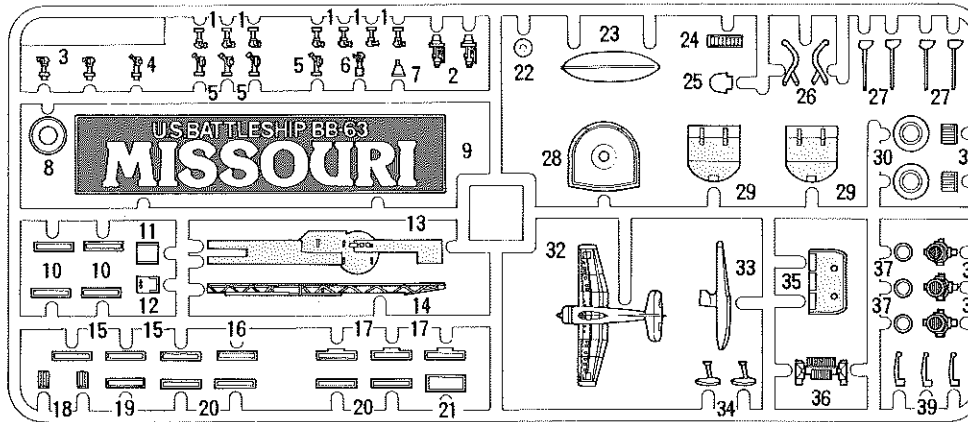
**A** PARTS  
(2 pcs.)  
Flat Black (XF-1)



**B** PARTS  
(2 pcs.)  
Haze Grey, Deck Blue, Bottom Color, Flat Black (XF-1), Gun Metal (X-10), Gold Leaf (X-12)



**G** PARTS  
(2 pcs.)  
Haze Grey, Deck Blue, Flat Black (XF-1), Flat White (XF-2)



## CENTER DECK

