

MONOGRAM[®]

P-47D RAZORBACK

1/48 scale unassembled model kit • modèle réduit

MOLDED IN AUTHENTIC COLOR



Pas de décalcomanies disponibles actuellement.

P-47 RAZORBACK

Read this before you begin assembly.

Read the instructions and study the assembly drawings to become familiar with all the parts. Refer to the PAINTING and DECAL directions on rear page.

Each illustration in the assembly procedure indicates color to be used and where the paint should be applied.

Refer to airplane photos on rear page for painting schemes.

Each "tree" of plastic parts is molded with identifying numbers, appearing on the part or on a tab next to the corresponding part. In the assembly instructions, identifying numbers are indicated. This method makes it easy for you to locate parts during the assembly.

Do not detach parts from the trees until you are ready to use them. After cutting or breaking off the required parts, trim away any excess bits of plastic. Use a small sharp knife, such as a modeling knife, available at your hobby counter. Check the fit of each part before you cement it in place.

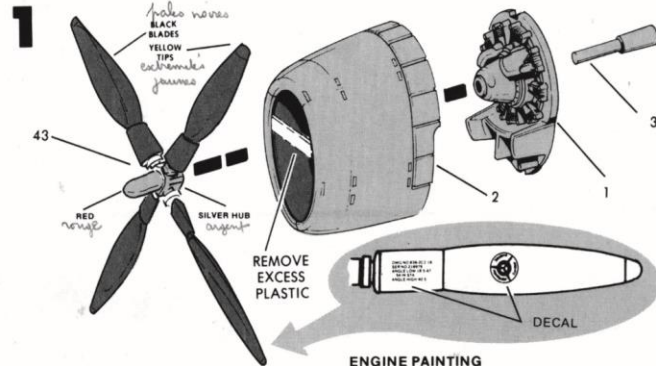
Keep in mind the importance of not rushing the assembly of your model and avoid the use of excessive amounts of cement. All plastic cements contain solvents that dissolve plastic in order to form a weld between the cemented parts. Too much cement can soften and distort the plastic, spoiling your model's appearance. When applying the cement to small or confined areas, use cement on the end of a toothpick instead of the tube nozzle to better regulate the amount of cement being applied.

For better paint and decal adhesion, it is advisable to wash the plastic parts trees in a mild detergent solution. Rinse and let dry. After washing, handle the parts carefully to avoid skin-oil which may affect the adhesion.



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The appearance of the massive Republic "Thunderbolt" surprised many military leaders when it was unveiled, but the size of this remarkable aircraft contributed markedly to the phenomenal airborne performance of this aviation legend. Powered by a Pratt and Whitney twin-row radial engine, the P-47 was one of the most successful fighters to ever serve with the Army Air Force. Heavily armed, eight .50 caliber machine guns were mounted in the elliptically shaped wings, and unique telescoping landing gear were utilized to provide clearance for the enormous four bladed propeller. The P-47D "Razorback" represented by your model was well suited for long range escort missions over Europe. A formidable opponent for the vaunted Luftwaffe, the "Thunderbolt" became the mount of the aces. The rugged construction of the P-47 enabled it to absorb punishing combat damage and survive to fight again. The requirement to provide protective fighter cover for the vulnerable bomber formations on long missions was accomplished by installing expendable fuel tanks on under wing pylons. Though they were eventually replaced by updated "Thunderbolt" variants, the P-47D "Razorback" became an aviation legend in the flak filled European skies.

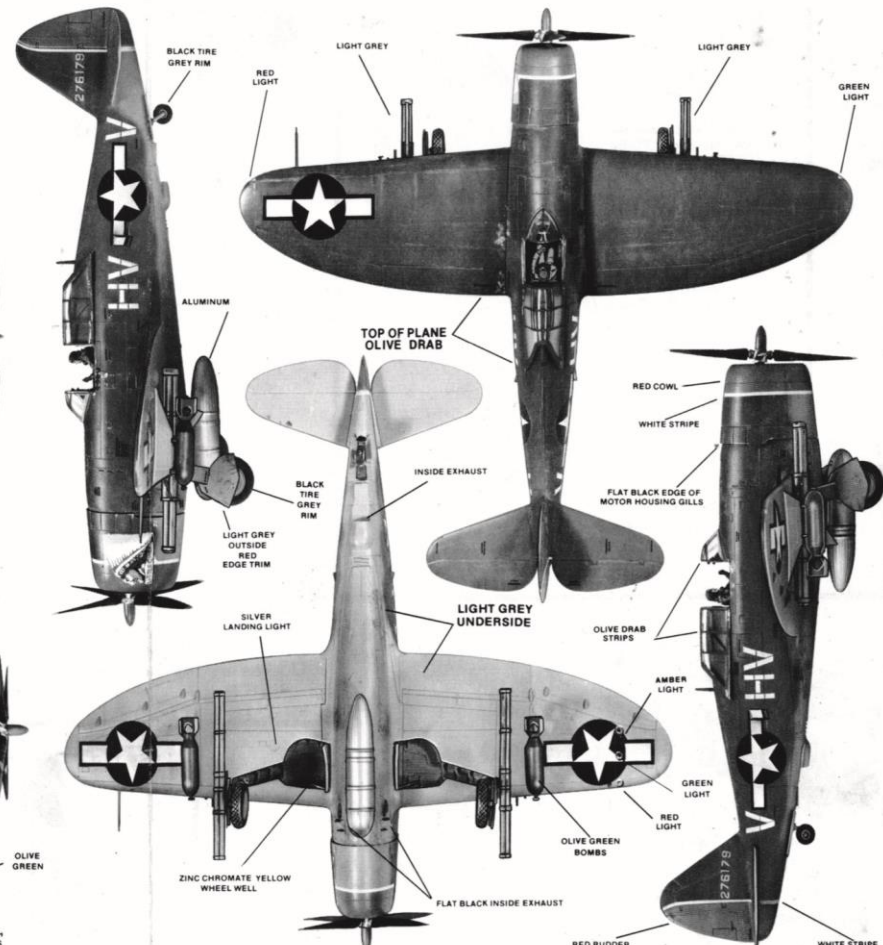
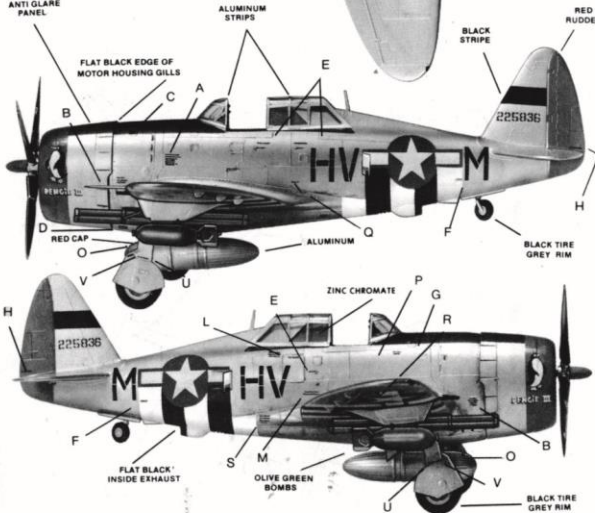
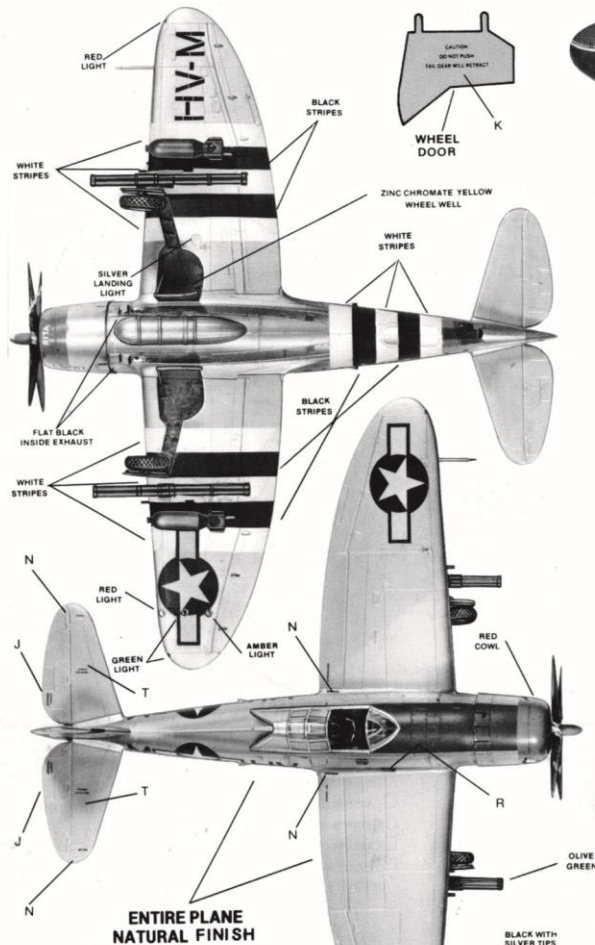


- Remove excess plastic from cowling.
- Cement engine 1 into cowling.
- Slip (do not cement) shaft 3 through hole in engine.
- Carefully cement propeller 43 to end of shaft. DO NOT get cement between propeller and engine.

ENGINE PAINTING

- FLAT DARK GREY — Cylinder heads and valve covers.
- LIGHT GREY — Background surrounding engine on olive green plane, SILVER on all aluminum plane.
- GLOSS LIGHT GREY — Gear box.
- GLOSS BLACK — Push rod tubes and magneto covers.

SET ASIDE TO ALLOW CEMENT TO DRY THOROUGHLY



DECAL LOCATIONS ARE LETTER CODED AND CORRESPOND TO LETTERS ON DECAL SHEET. THE NATIONAL INSIGNIA MUST BE SPLIT TO FIT AROUND THE COOLER DOORS. SMALL ADDITIONAL PIECE WILL FIT ONTO DOOR.

LOCATION OF SMALL DECALS ARE IDENTICAL - BOTH VERSIONS

PAINTING—Some of the parts must be painted before they are cemented, so study the assembly steps and plan your work accordingly. It is best to paint most of the parts before cementing them. The outside surface details such as on wings and fuselage may be painted after assembly. Only ENAMEL or PAINT FOR PLASTICS should be used.

A small pointed brush is best for painting small parts and details. Allow time for paint to dry thoroughly before handling the parts. Scrape paint away from areas which will be cemented because cement will not hold to paint.

DECALS—When applying decals, refer to these drawings. The letters shown on the drawings are in reference to those on the decal sheet.

For a neat job, decals should be firmly pressed against surface contours before they are completely dry.

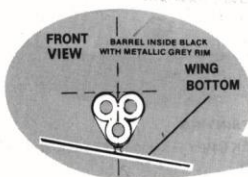
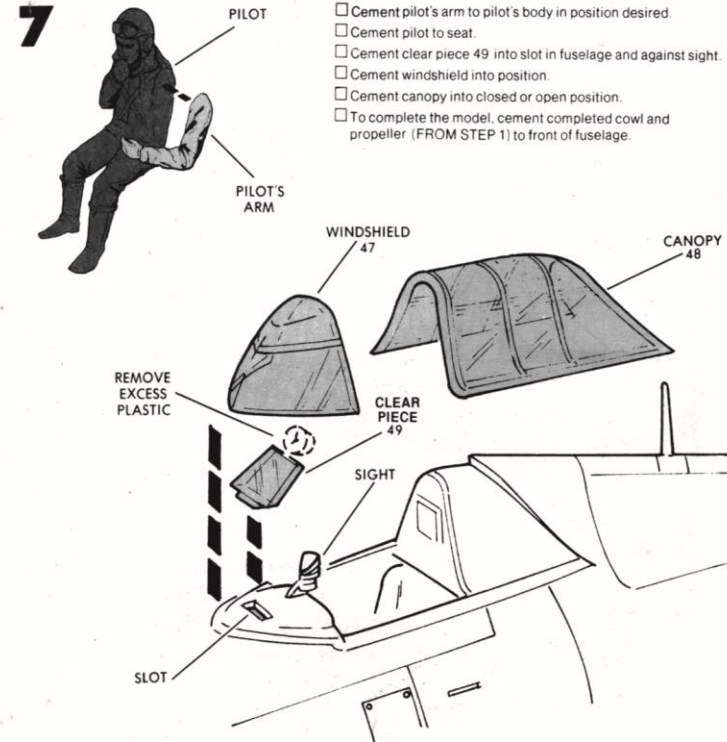
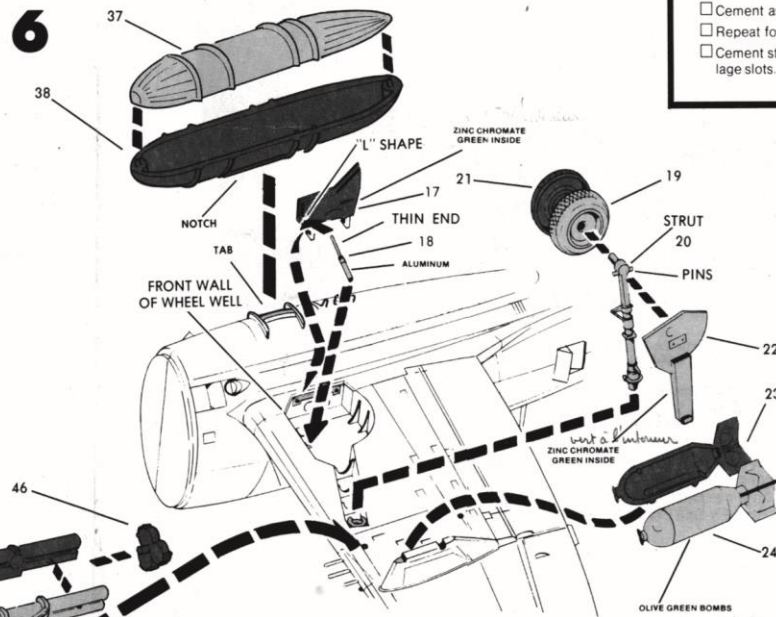
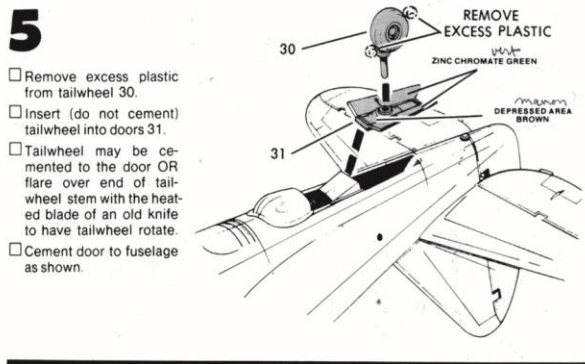
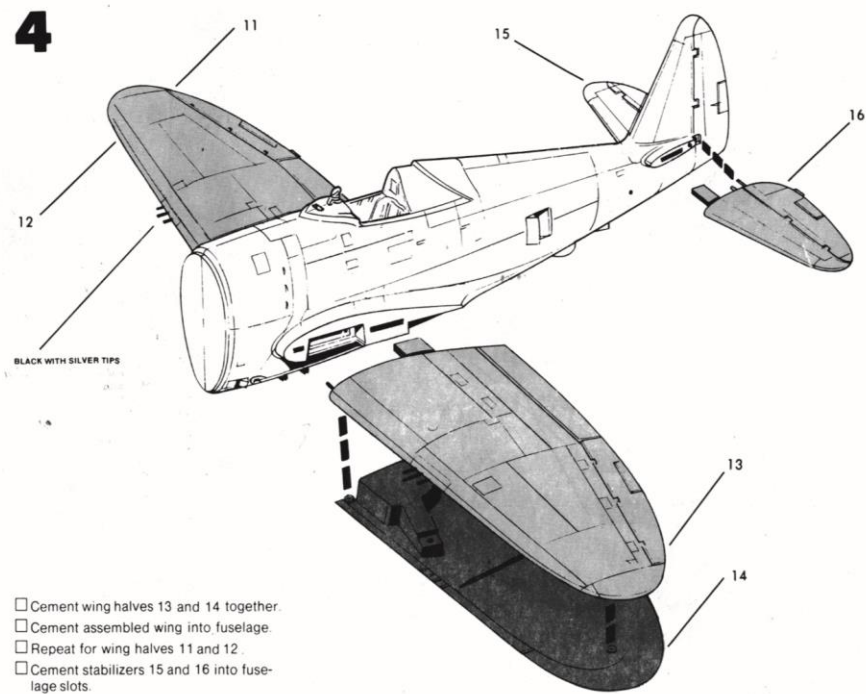
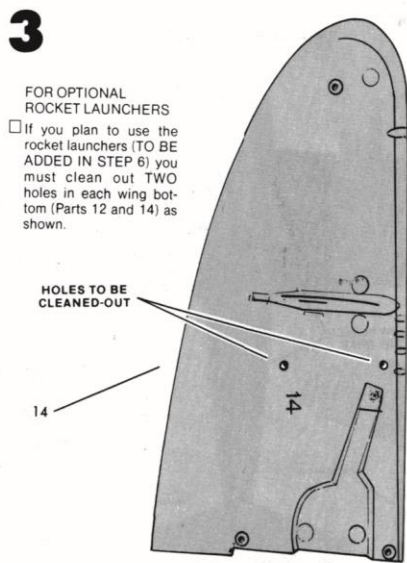
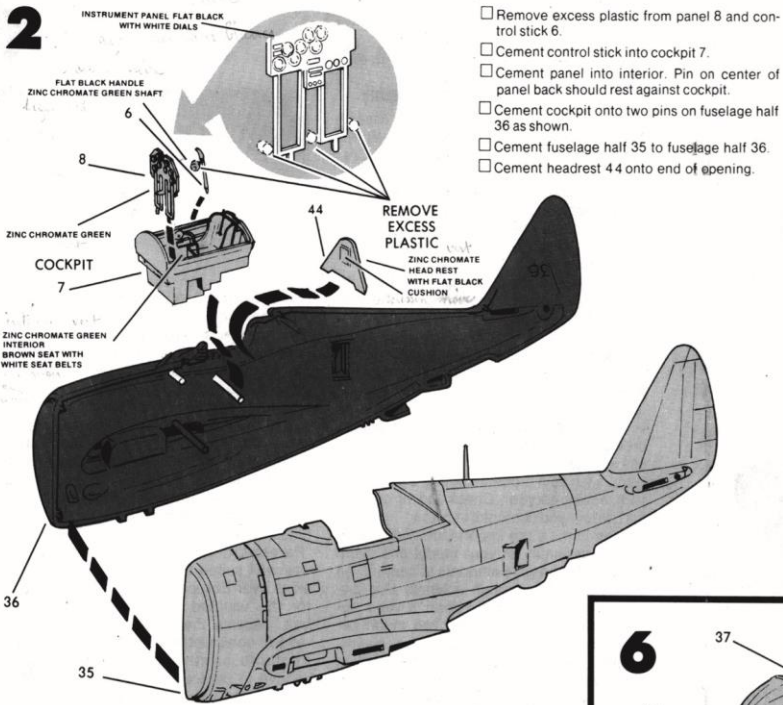
FIGURE—Paint a figure as though dressing it. Paint the basic uniform, then the various equipment. The very small, delicate details are usually saved for last.

Improve the appearance of the figure by painting in additional highlights and shadows following the clothing folds. After the basic uniform color, add a darker

basic color for shading in folds, under arms and areas where light would not be seen. Now use a lighter tint of the basic color and paint the lightspots, such as the top of clothing folds which get direct light.

PILOT—Olive drab suit, black-brown helmet, green lens goggles with tan frames and white straps, yellow life jacket, white parachute straps, flesh face, tan gloves, oxblood boots, dark grey-green (semi-gloss) oxygen hose and mask.

CANOPY DETAIL—Canopy detail can be easily and neatly done by using one of the dull finish acetate mending tapes. Cut a strip about five inches long and stick it to a piece of glass or plastic, paint this strip the same color as the upper part of your model. Allow the paint to dry thoroughly. Using a straight edge and a razor blade cut strips from the tape the same width as the canopy ribs. Lift up the strips and apply over each rib on the canopy. Another method of achieving canopy realism is by masking the entire canopy with transparent tape. Use a sharp knife and very carefully cut the tape from any area that is to be painted. Paint the exposed parts and allow to dry thoroughly. Remove the remaining tape from the canopy by lifting it with the tip of your knife. Either method will result in an extremely realistic canopy.



IF YOU DECIDED TO USE THE ROCKET LAUNCHERS AND CLEANED OUT THE HOLES IN STEP 3:

CEMENT:

- launcher halves 39 and 42 together.
- end pieces 45 and 46 to launcher as shown.
- launcher into holes in wing. Repeat for other launcher halves 40 and 41.

CONTINUE ASSEMBLY

CEMENT:

- door 17 into holes in wheel well as shown.
- "thin end" of brace 18 under "L" shape on door, other end against front wall of wheel well.

IF YOU PLAN TO HAVE THE WHEELS ROTATE:

- Place (do not cement) wheel half 19 onto axle of strut 20.
- Flare over end of axle with the heated blade of an old knife — wheel should revolve freely.
- Cement wheel half 21 in place.

FOR WHEELS THAT DO NOT ROTATE:

- Cement wheel half 19 onto axle of strut 20, then cement wheel half 21 in place.

CONTINUE STRUT ASSEMBLY:

- Cement notches in cover 22 onto pins on strut.
- Cement strut into wheel well.

REPEAT FOR OTHER SIDE OF PLANE USING: door 25, brace 18, strut 26, cover 27, wheels 19 and 21.

BOMBS AND FUEL TANK:

CEMENT:

- bomb halves 23 and 24 together.
- bomb to wing. Repeat for other bomb.
- tank halves 37 and 38 together, then slot onto tab on fuselage.