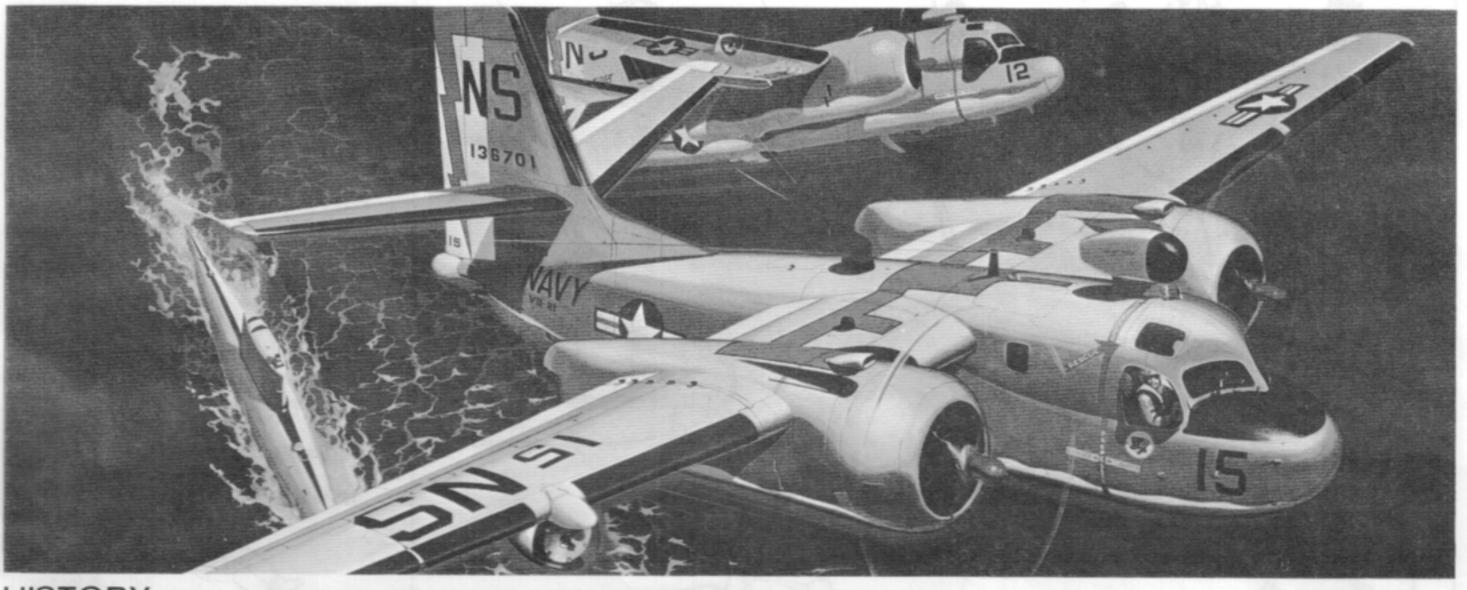
Grumman S2F-1(S-2A) Tracker

1/72 SCALE SERIES KIT NO. JS-102





HISTORY

The anti-submarine aircraft is an aircraft whose mission is to search and attack enemy submarines. After the World War II, to search anti-submarines and attack aircrafts, U.S. Navy adopted the tactics to work in groups of two carrier aircrafts; one of which is a searcher with a radar equipments and another is an armed attacker. Among them were the carrier aircrafts powered a single engine, such as the Grumman TBM-3W/3S Avenger and the Grumman AF-2W/2S Guardian. Around 1950, the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation newly designed a new twin engine carrier aircraft that can fulfill two missions of search and attack simultaneously. The maiden flight of the prototype was made on December 14, 1952. This was the Grumman XS2F-1 Sentinel, an antisubmarine search and attack carrier aircraft. In February of 1952, U.S. Navy started to use this aircraft carrier and designated it the S2F-1 Tracker. Sixty of them were delivered to the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force and used as the ground based antisubmarine searcher and attacker. They were renamed "Otaka" or big hawks in the way of Japanese designation instead of the "Tracker" in U.S. Navy. This anti-submarine aircraft is small in size, powered by twin engine, provided with superior electronic

Attack Squadron

(Apply decals similarly to the above II .)

instruments and fully armed. It is equipped with a search radar, a retractable magnetic anomaly detector (MAD), an instantaneous electronic countermeasures direction finder (ECM), an acoustic search equipment and a remotely controlled searchlight.

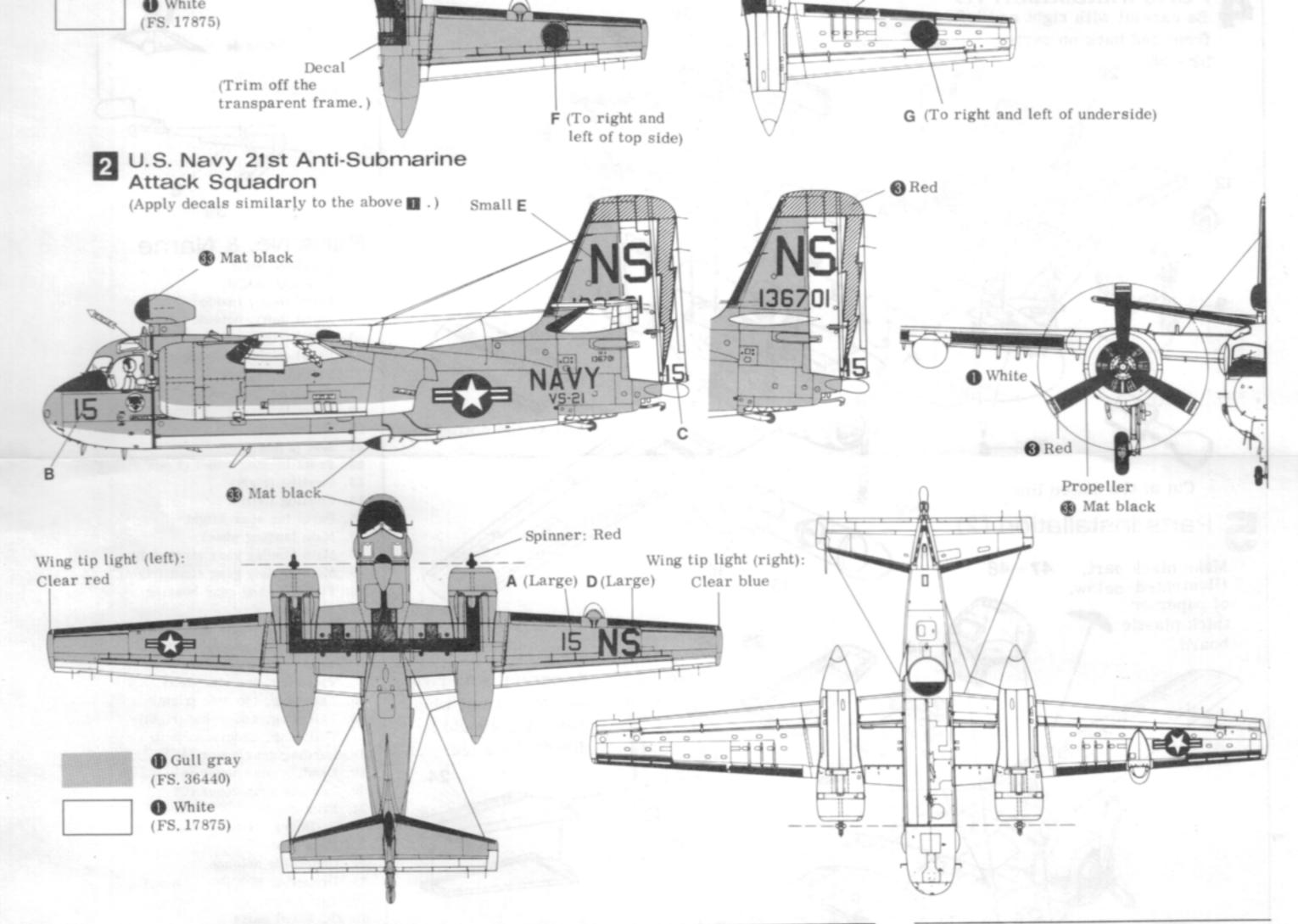
Armaments loaded are bombs, mines, torpedoes and rockets. Since it was designed as a carrier aircraft, the wing span and overall length are very short and the upper wings can be folded upward. Also it is provided with effective flaps, slots and spoilers on the main wing to land and take off in narrow area without difficulty. To secure safety in single-engined flight, a large rudder is provided. The radome under fuselage and the tail stinger can be accommodated within the fuselage when they are not in use. In Autumn of 1962, designation of the military aircrafts was changed as follows:

S2F-1---S-2A S2F-2P---RS-2C S2F-1S---S-2B S2F-3---S-2D S2F-2---S-2C S2F-3S---S-2E Overall width: 21.24 m / Overall length: 12.88 m / Wing area: 43.3 m / Displacement: 9,779 - 11,700 kg (loaded) / Max. speed: 463 km/h / Engine: Two radial type engines, 1,525 HP, 9 cylinder,

Red

Wright R 1820 - 82 Cyclone / Crew: 4 / Ceiling: Up to 5,400 m /

Cruising range: 1,480 km Marking & Color Painting Guide @ Red brown Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Force 4th Air-Group, 51st Squadron Mat black Mat black 海上自矿核。 White and black stripes 海上自街隊 Silver Propeller + Slight • Cowling inside Mat black -Gull gray Landing gear strut: 0 White Mat black Wing front Mat black (FS. 36440) Wheel 1 White Tire Mat black White (FS. 17875) Decal (Trim off the transparent frame.) F (To right and G (To right and left of underside) left of top side) 2 U.S. Navy 21st Anti-Submarine



HOW TO PAINT

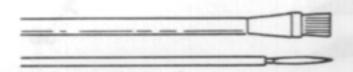
"Tracker" both of Japanese Maritime Defence Force and of U.S. Navy is painted in gull-gray on the upper surface and in white on the lower surface and rudder. For the purpose of anti-reflection, the front nose is painted in mat black and also the rubbered anti-icing boots is in mat black. The landing gear housing, the inside of the landing gear door, the front landing gear strut, the main landing gear strut, the interior of the powder magazine, and the wheels are all in white.

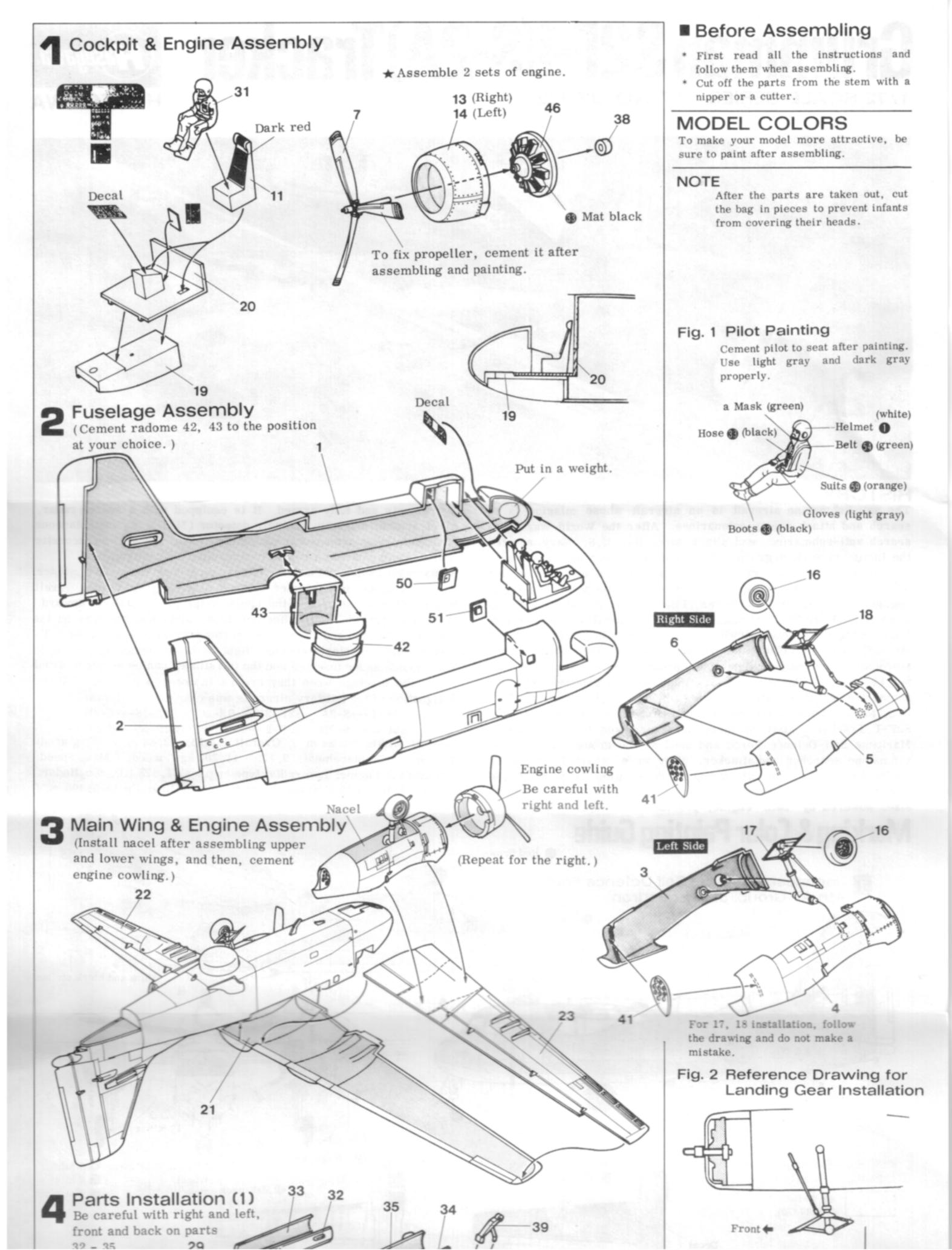
HOW TO APPLY DECALS

- Cut out the decals and remove the film covering.
- 2. Put them in water for 20 seconds.
- 3. Slide off the decals from the paper and place them on each proper position.
- Press the transferred decals with a soft cloth to remove the moisture.

MODEL COLORS

To make your model more attractive, paint each part. The model colors are numbered from 1 - 2 . Use a wide brush to paint the wide area and a pointed one for tiny parts.





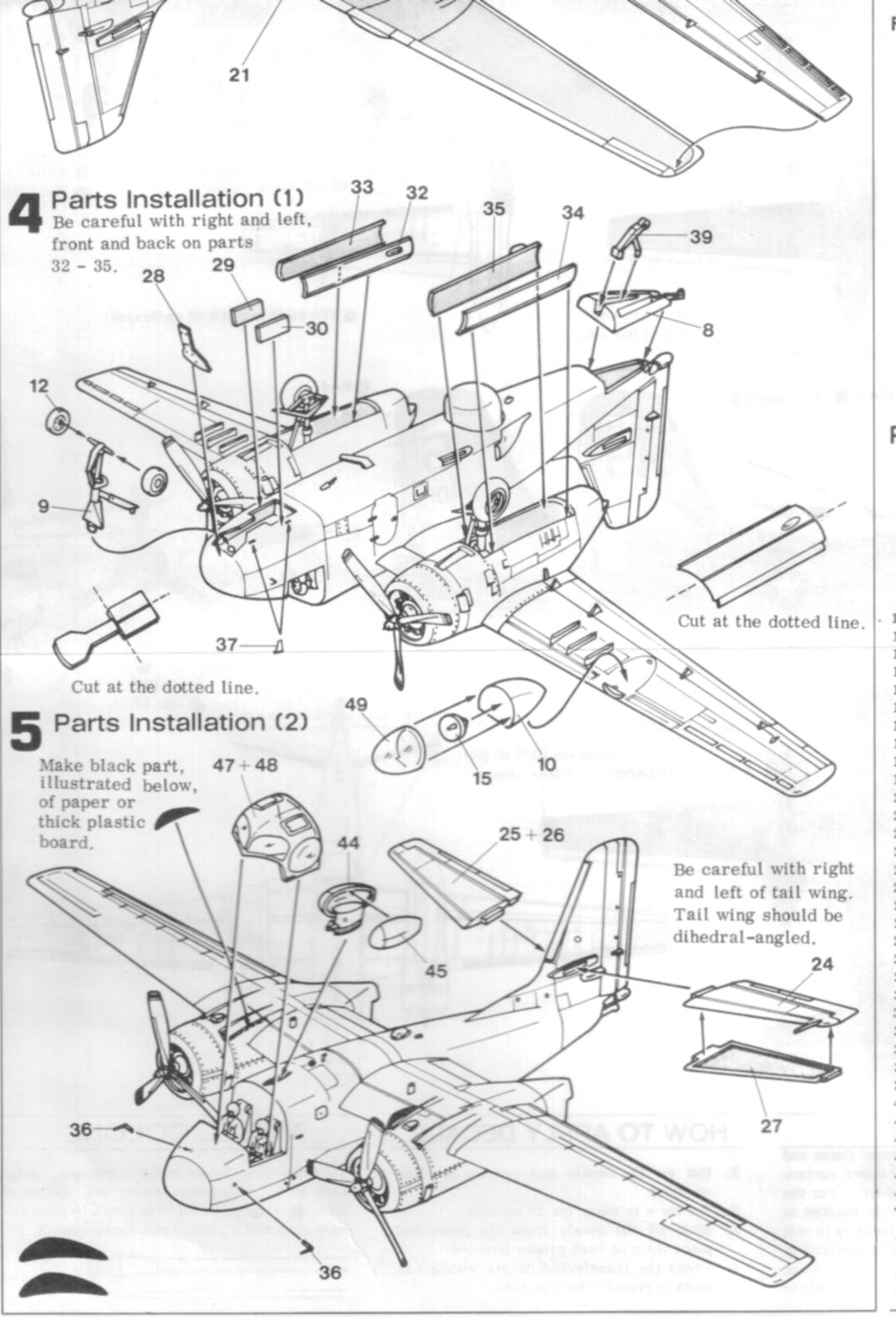
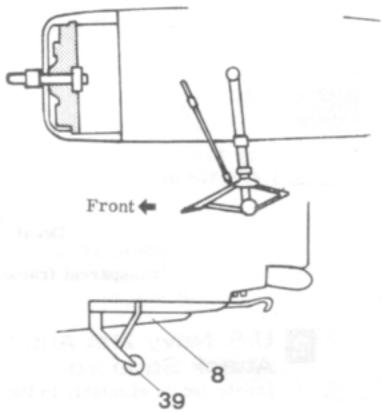


Fig. 2 Reference Drawing for Landing Gear Installation



Parts No. & Name

- 1. Fuselage (left)
- 2. Fuselage (right)
- 3. Nacel (left), inside
- 4. Nacel (left), outside
- 5. Nacel (right), inside
- 6. Nacel (right), outside
- 7. Propeller (2 pcs.)
- 8. Fuselage, tail section
- 9. Front landing gear strut
- 10. Searchlight
- 11. Seat (2 pcs.)
- 12. Front landing wheel (2 pcs.)
- 13. Cowling (right)
- 14. Cowling (left)
- 15. Parts for searchlight
- 16. Main landing wheel
- 17. Main landing gear strut (left)
- 18. Main landing gear strut (right)
- 19. Front landing gear housing
- 20. Floor boards
- 21. Main wing, top side
- 22. Main wing, underside (right)
- 23. Main wing, underside (left)
- 24. Tail wing, top side (left)
- 25. Tail wing, top side (right)
- 26. Tail wing, underside (right)
- 27. Tail wing, underside (left)
- 28. Landing gear cover (A)
- 29. Landing gear cover (B) 30. Landing gear cover (C)
- 31. Pilot
- 32-35. Doors for main langing gear
- 36. Pitot tube
- 37. Underside antenna
- 38. Propeller stopper (2 pcs.)
- 39. Tail wheel
- 40-41. Nacel parts
- 42. Radome (right)
- 43. Radome (left)
- 44. Upper radome (right)
- 45. Upper radome (left)
- 46. Engine (2 pcs.)

Transparent Parts

- 47. Canopy
- 48. Canopy
- 49. Searchlight cover
- 50-51. Fuselage windows