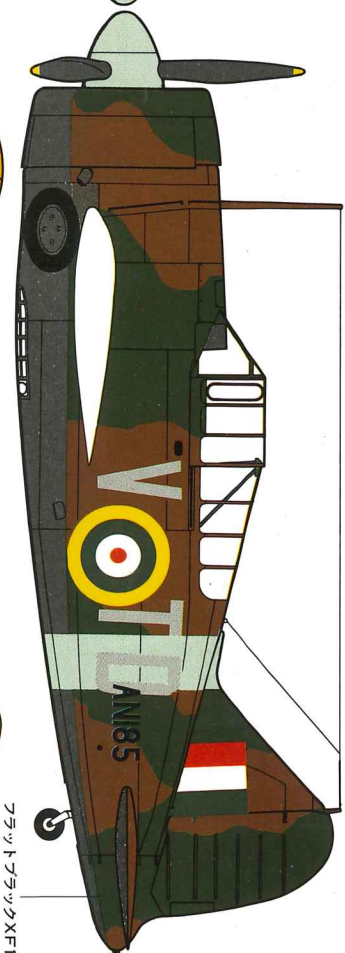


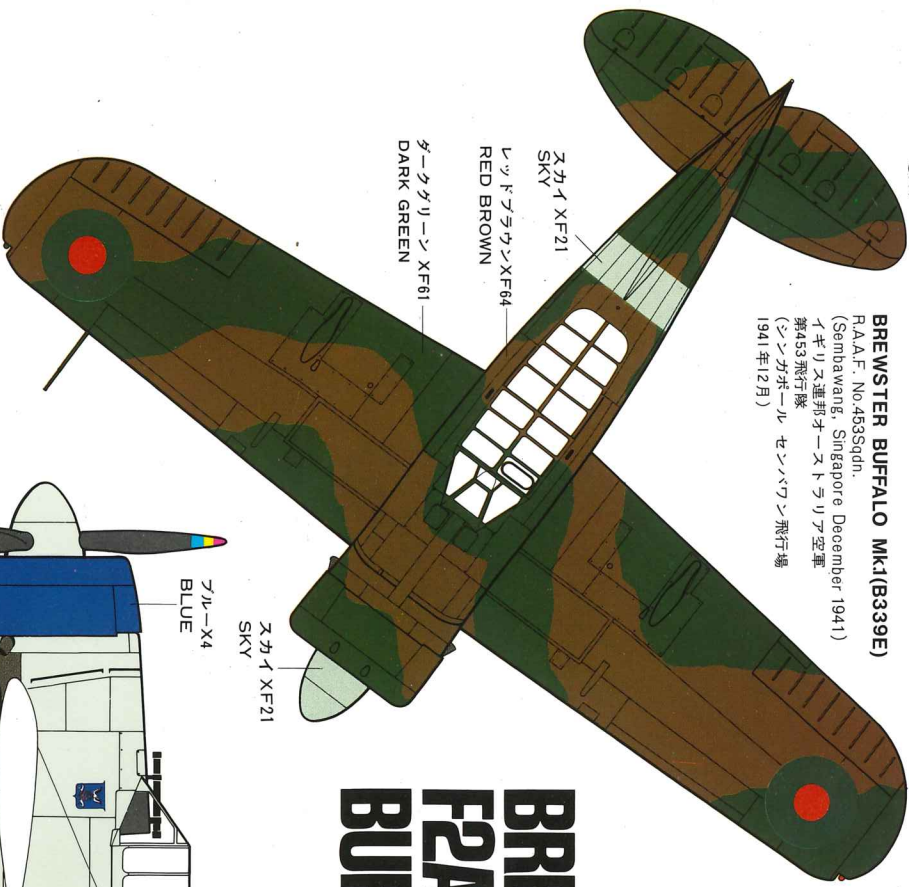
スカイXF21
SKY

BREWSTER BUFFALO Mk.1(B339E)
 R.A.A.F. No.453Sqn.
 (Semabawang, Singapore December 1941)
 イギリス空軍
 第453飛行隊
 (シンガポール センバワン飛行場
 1941年12月)

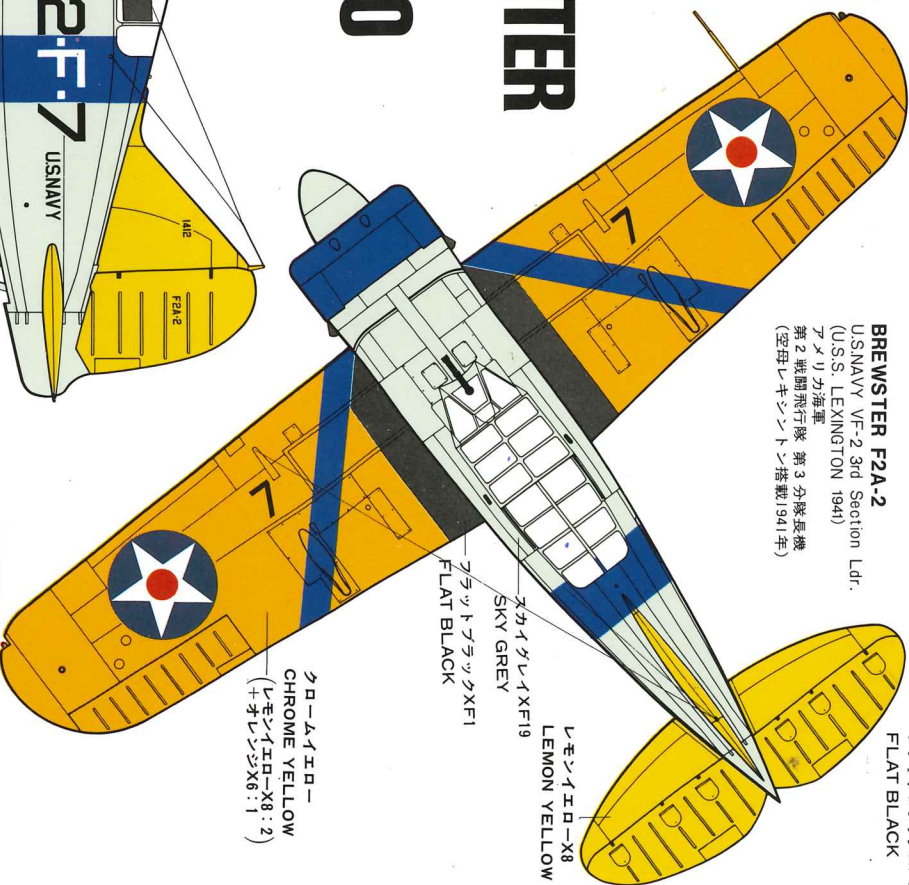


フラットブラックXF1
FLAT BLACK

BREWSTER F2A-2
 U.S.NAVY VF-2 3rd Section Ldr.
 (U.S.S. LEXINGTON 1941)
 アメリカ海軍
 第2戦闘飛行隊 第3分隊長機
 (空母レキシントン搭載1941年)



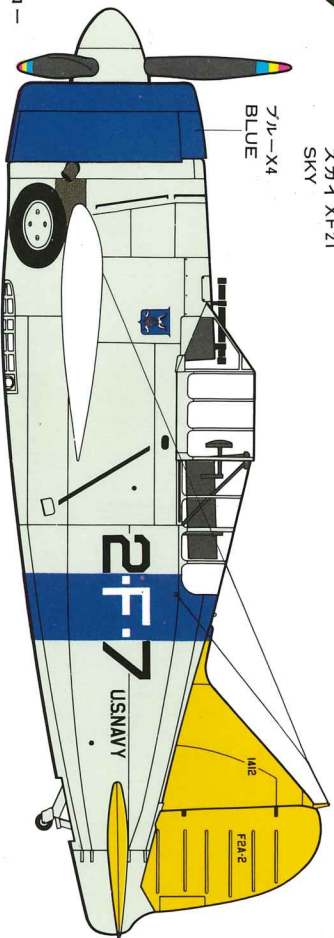
スカイXF21
SKY
 レッドブラウンXF64
RED BROWN
 ダークグリーンXF61
DARK GREEN



レモンイエローXF8
LEMON YELLOW
 スカイグレイXF19
SKY GREY
 フラットブラックXF1
FLAT BLACK

クロムイエロー
CHROME YELLOW
 (レモンイエローXF8:2)
 (+オリーブXF6:1)

BREWSTER F2A-2 BUFFALO



スカイXF21
SKY
 ブルーXF4
BLUE

1/48



BREWSTER F2A-2 BUFFALO

★1/48 SCALE MASTERPIECE SERIES

ITEM 61019



Photo of completed model

Realizing that the biplane had already reached the highest limit of its ability particularly in speed, the U.S. Navy ordered several manufacturers in 1936 to develop a new monoplane fighter with retractable landing gear to be used in place of conventional ship-based biplanes. Among various designs proposed by these manufacturers, the U.S. Navy selected the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's design, which the manufacturer called "B-139", and designated it "XF2A-1". On 22nd June 1936, Brewster received an order for trial-manufacturing the XF2A-1. It was a modern mid-wing monoplane of all-metal construction (except for the rudder) jointly designed by Dayton T. Brown and R.D. MacCart. It had an air-tight canopy with wide range of vision and retractable landing gear. The fuselage was rivetted with flush-head rivets. On 11th June 1938, Brewster received a production order for 54 F2A-1 planes (Brewster called them B-239); which were to be the U.S. Navy's first monoplane carrier fighters.

land, and the United States immediately sent remaining 43 (44 in reality) F2A-1s to Finland. Instead, the United States officially accepted the F2A-2, an improved version of the F2A-1, for production. The F2A-1 in Finland showed an absolute advantage over the Russian Polikarpov I-153 and I-16 and gave birth to a number of aces by the conclusion of peace negotiations. The 24th Fighter Squadron among others became very famous for its activity. The F2A-2 was heavier than the F2A-1 by about 360kg but had a maximum speed of 513kmph (at an altitude of 5,032m) which was higher than that of the F2A-1 by about 35kmph. From September 1940, the F2A-2 was delivered to the VF-2 and VF-3 on board the aircraft carrier USS Lexington and also to the Marine Corps units including the VMF-221. The United States received production orders from other nations for land-based export versions of the F2A-2 and sent 40 B-339s to Belgium, 170 B-339Es to Britain, and 72 B-

67th & 243rd Fighter Squadrons of the Royal Air Force for the defence of Malaya and Singapore. The Army Air Force of the Dutch East Indies distributed its Brewsters to Malaya as well as to Sumatra, Borneo and Java. They had aerial fights with invading planes of the Japanese Army and Navy at the initial stage of the Pacific War. Japanese pilots called the humorous-shaped plane "Flying Beer-Barrel".

《Specifications of the Brewster F2A-2》
Engine: Wright Cyclone R-1820-40 air-cooled 9-cylinder radial engine of 1,200hp (Wright Cyclone R-1820-G-105A air-cooled 9-cylinder radial engine of 1,100hp)
Span: 10.68m Height: 3.69m
Length: 7.80m (7.93m)

PAINTING

Paint the wide areas with a 10 to 20mm wide flat brush. Use a smaller brush (a 00 or even 000 size) to paint narrow parts. When you use spray gun, mask off the model with masking tape etc. to cover the areas to remain unpainted prior to spray painting. Only do your spray painting in the ventilated place. Avoid work near fire.

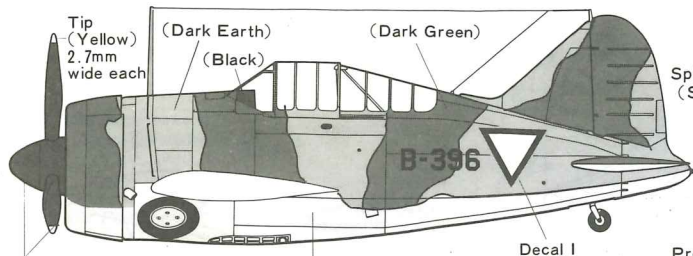
The paints do not adhere well to a greasy plastic surface. Wash the model in tepid water in which a drop of washing-up fluid has been dissolved. Then follow up with another bath of cold water, drying off each section in the dust-free condition before proceeding to the painting work. Use paints only for plastic. The paint may be thinned down with plastic thinner. Clean off the brush by dipping it in thinner at the end of your painting session. Then dry the thinner out with an old rag and return it to store.

Painting of Buffalo

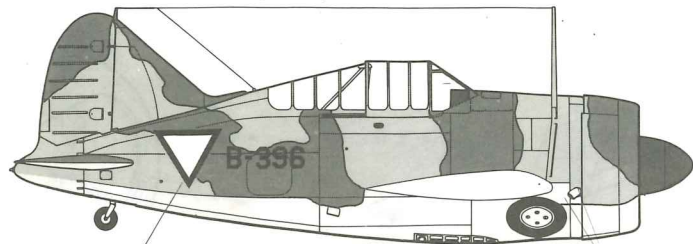
Paint zinc chromate inside the body with a mixture of one part flat green and one part flat yellow. The back plate and the cockpit interior behind it should be painted flat green.

The instrument board and the cockpit interior in front of it should be painted flat black for the prevention of light reflexion. The main landing gear and wheel wells should be painted in the same colour as the bottom of the fuselage, but the inside cylinders must be silver.

① Dutch East Indies Army, Group 5.
(Java, December 1941)

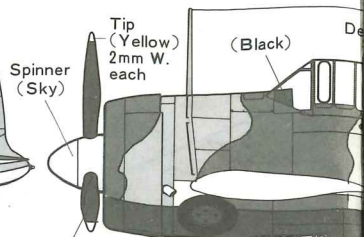


Propeller & Spinner (Black) Fuselage, wing, & stabilizer underside (Light Grey)

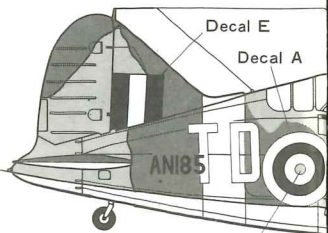


Decal I

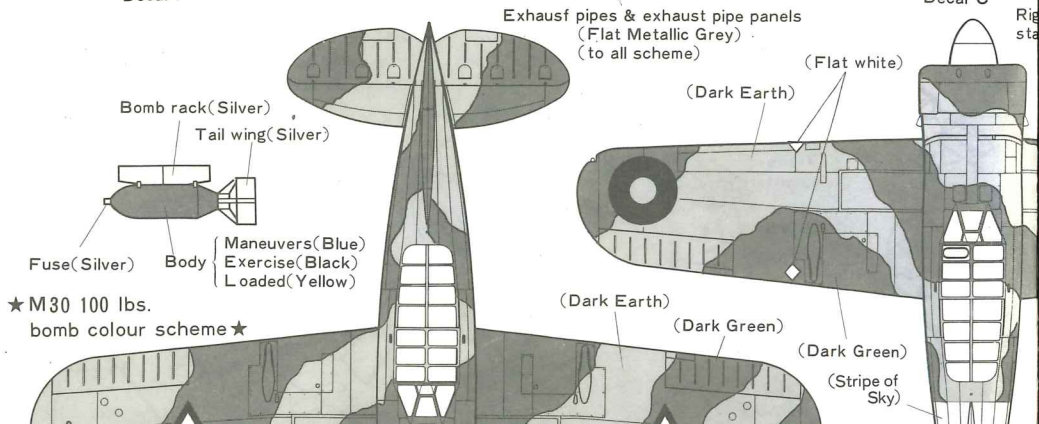
② R.A.A.F. No.453 Sqn.
(Sembawang, Singapore, Decem



Propeller (Black) Left half of fuselage, wing, & sta

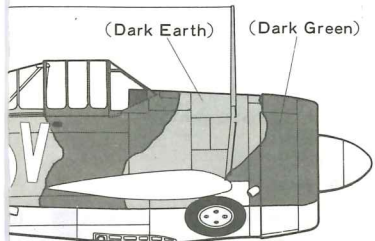
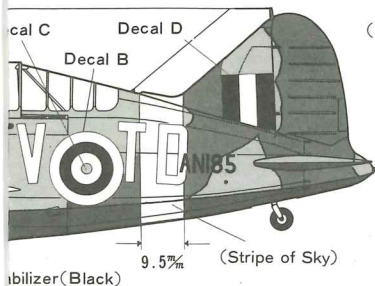


Decal C



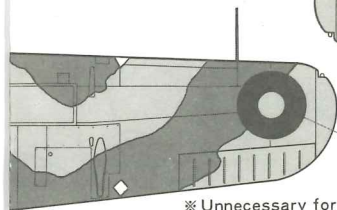
★ M30 100 lbs. bomb colour scheme ★

ber 1941)



ht half of fuselage, wing, & bilizer (Sky) or (white)

② Top View Plan

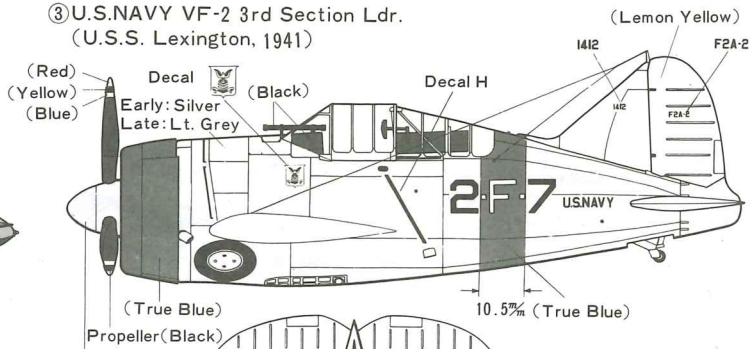


(Yellow) (Black) Decal J

★ Propeller for ① & ② ★

(Yellow) (Blue) (Silver)

③ U.S. NAVY VF-2 3rd Section Ldr. (U.S.S. Lexington, 1941)



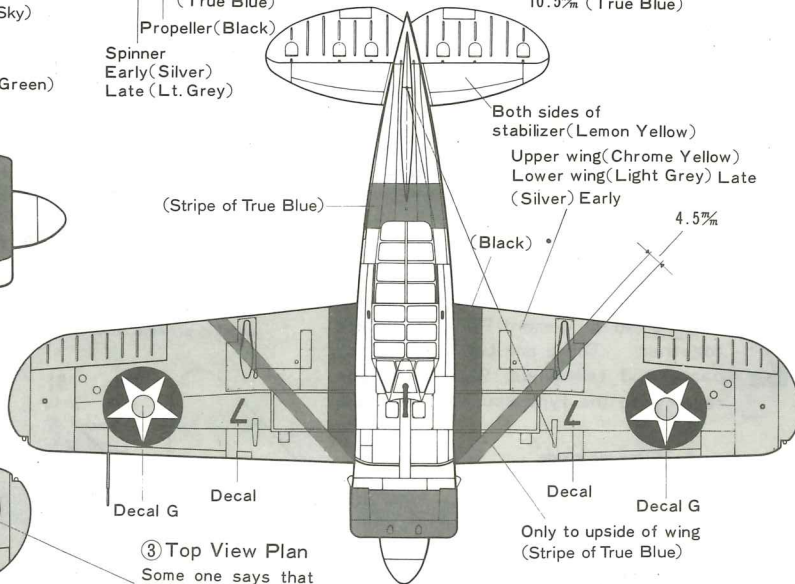
Spinner Early (Silver) Late (Lt. Grey)



Both sides of stabilizer (Lemon Yellow)
Upper wing (Chrome Yellow)
Lower wing (Light Grey) Late (Silver) Early

(Stripe of True Blue)

4.5%



③ Top View Plan

Some one says that this mark was not applied.

② Lower View Plan

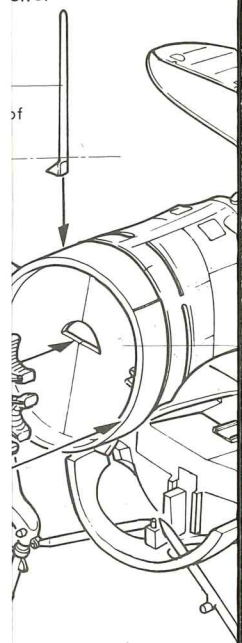
★ Apply red circle decal C, F, & G to the center of each mark.

Decal F

(Flat white)

Decal F

Stay nble. eller



tain that no cement is part 43.

In case of scheme ③

1 Construction of Cockpit

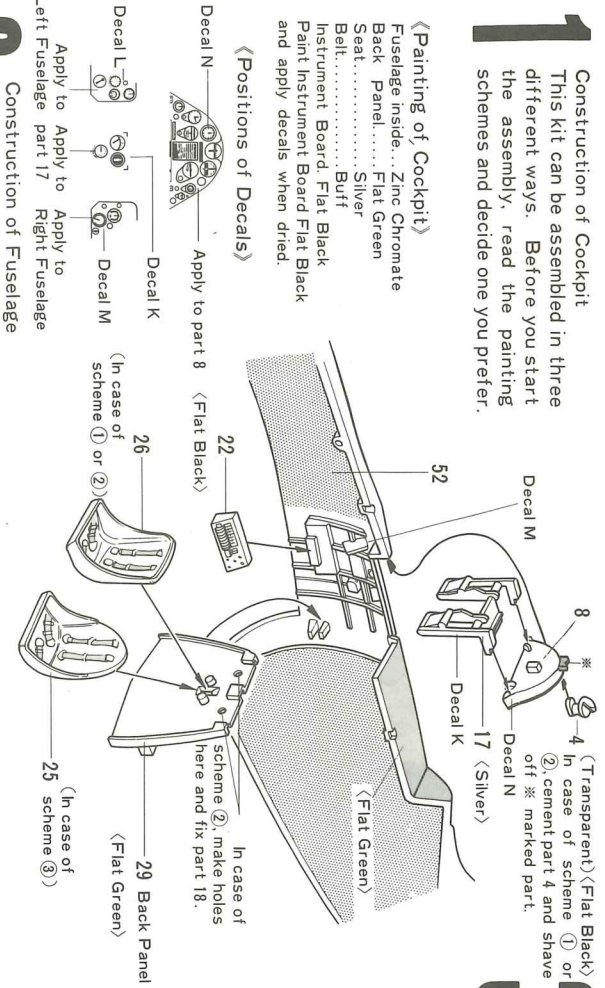
This kit can be assembled in three different ways. Before you start the assembly, read the painting schemes and decide one you prefer.

<Painting of Cockpit>

Fuselage inside... Zinc Chromate
 Back Panel... Flat Green
 Seat... Silver
 Instrument Board... Flat Black
 Paint Instrument Board Flat Black and apply decals when dried.

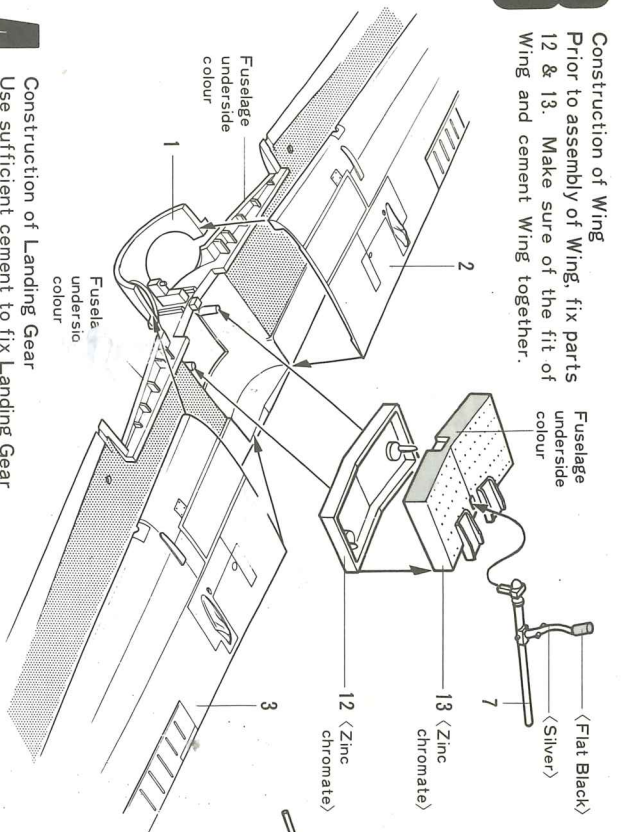
<Positions of Decals>

Decal N → Apply to part 8
 Decal K → Apply to part 17
 Decal L → Apply to Right Fuselage
 Decal M → Apply to Left Fuselage part 17



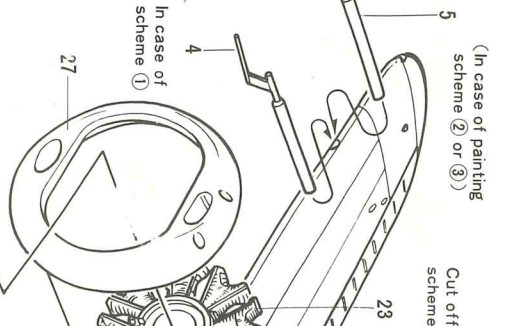
3 Construction of Wing

Prior to assembly of Wing, fix parts 12 & 13. Make sure of the fit of Wing and cement Wing together.



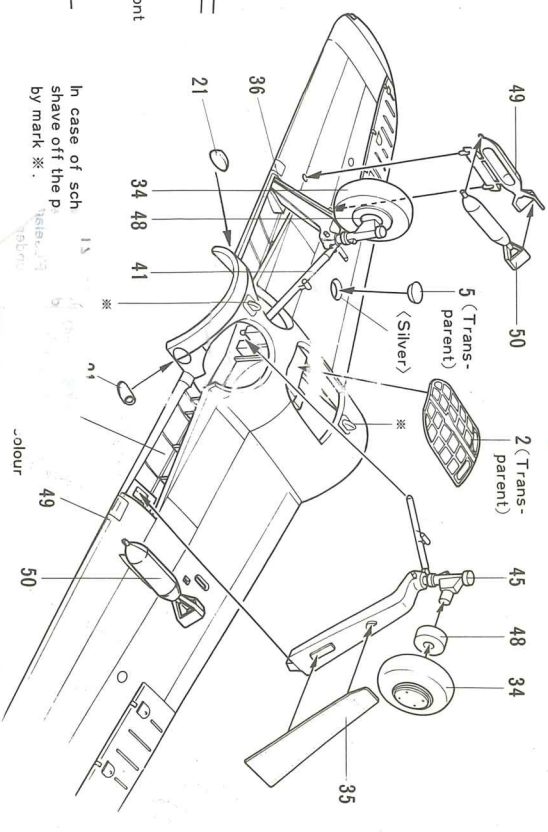
5 Fixing Wing

Select Pilot Tube & Air according to the type you Do not touch cement on Shaft 43.



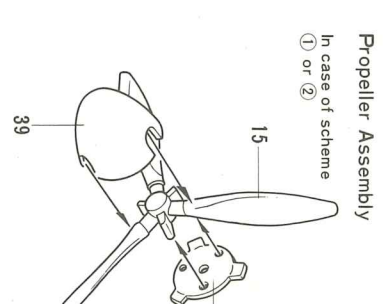
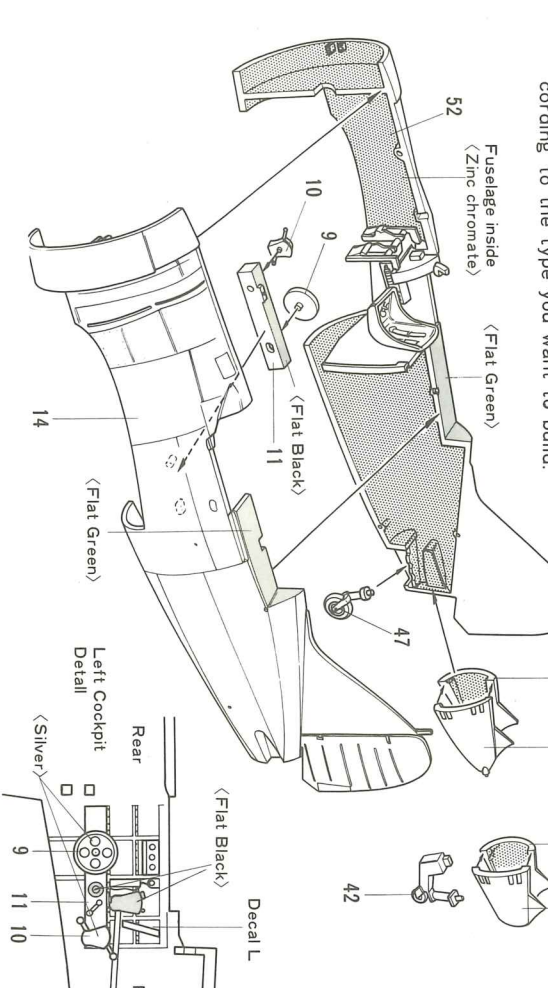
4 Construction of Landing Gear

Use sufficient cement to fix Landing Gear Struts and keep in position till cement dries thoroughly. Fix Part 2 to Fuselage after painting finished.



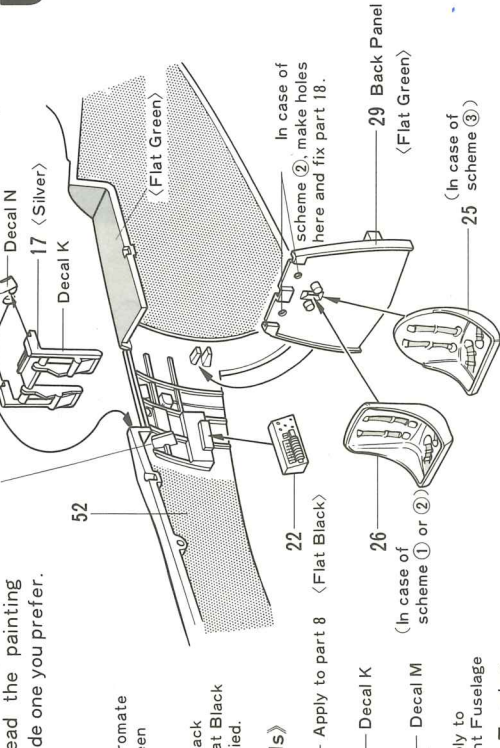
2 Construction of Fuselage

Paint Fuselage inside and apply decals. When dried up, cement Fuselage halves together. There are two kinds of tail parts and tailwheels. Select one according to the type you want to build.

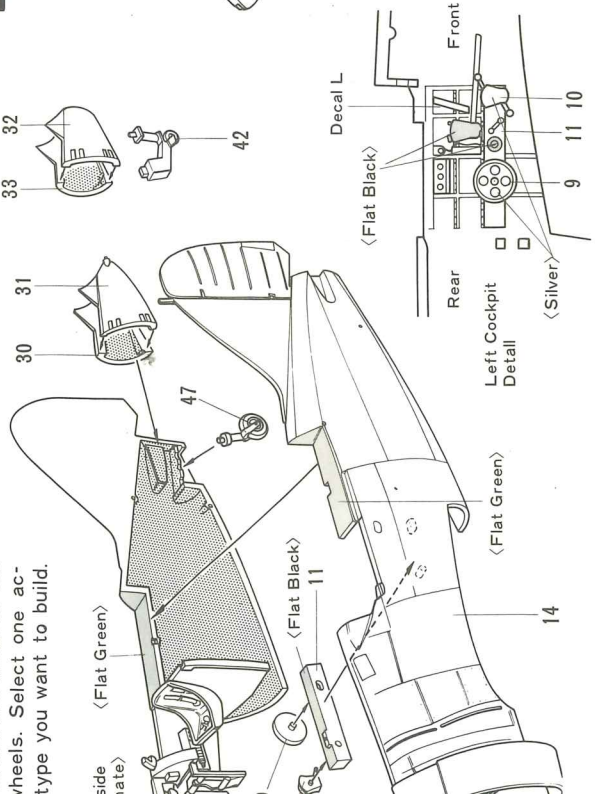


Cockpit
 assembled in three
 Before you start
 read the painting
 de one you prefer.

omate
 en
 ack
 at Black
 ied.
 S)

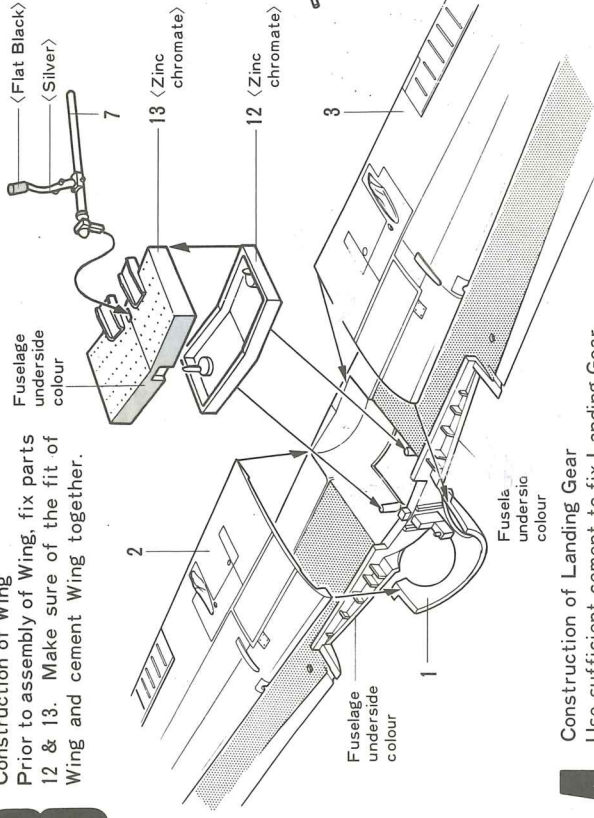


Apply to part 8 (Flat Black)
 Decal K
 Decal M
 Apply to Fuselage
 Fuselage
 inside and apply decals.
 cement Fuselage halves
 are two kinds of tail
 wheels. Select one ac-
 type you want to build.

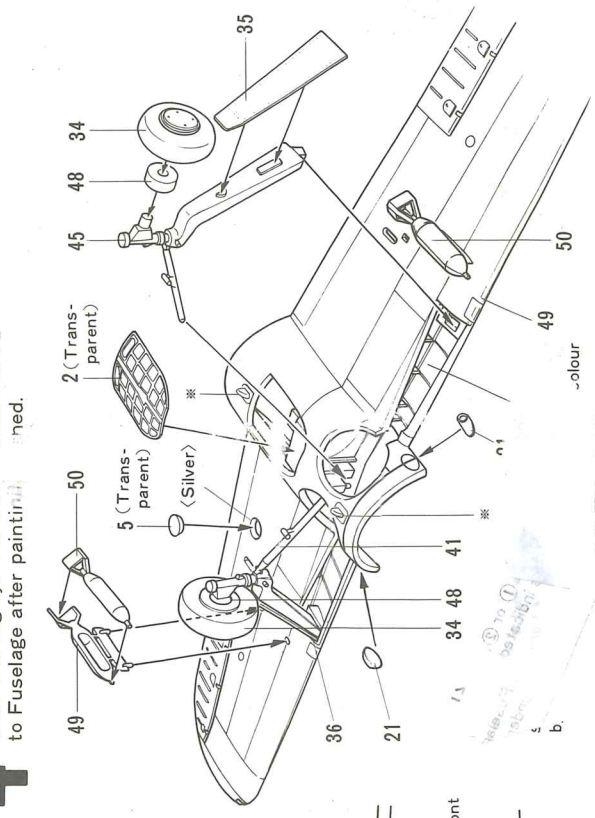


3 Construction of Wing

Prior to assembly of Wing, fix parts 12 & 13. Make sure of the fit of Wing and cement Wing together.

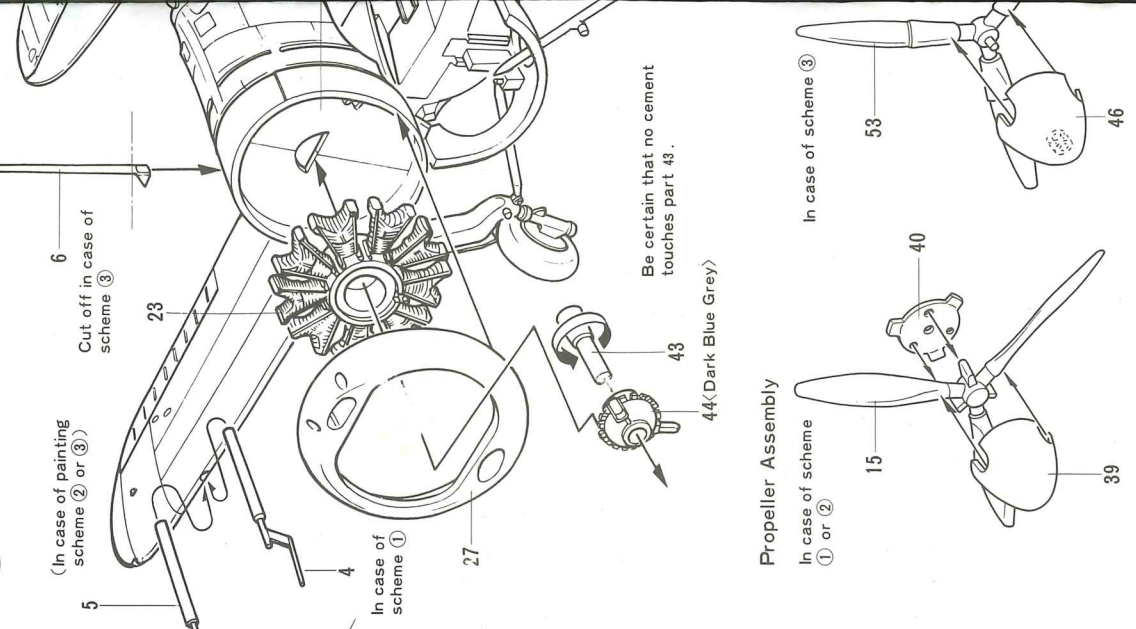


Construction of Landing Gear
 Use sufficient cement to fix Landing Gear Struts and keep in position till cement dries thoroughly. Fix Tripart Part 2 to Fuselage after painting is finished.

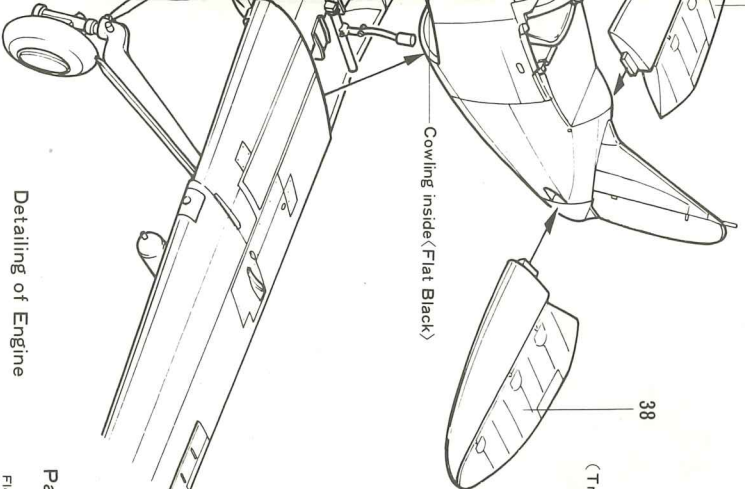


5 Fixing Wing

Select Pitot Tube & Antenna Stay according to the type you assemble. Do not touch cement on Propeller Shaft 43.



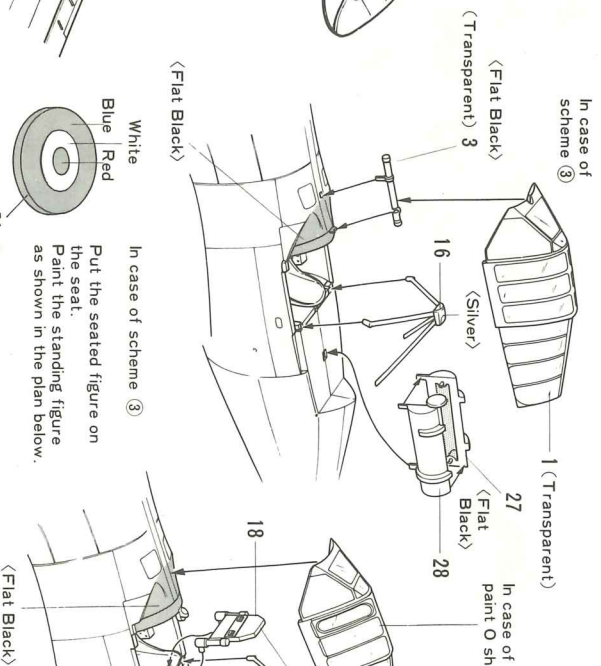
Antenna
When you select scheme ③, fix
Antenna stay 6 to fuselage and
after dried, cut off as shown.
Apply putty to the fixing hole.



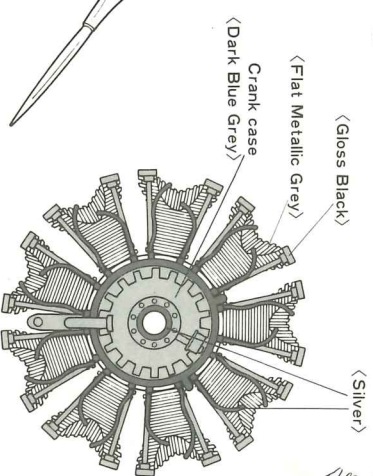
6

Fixing Canopy

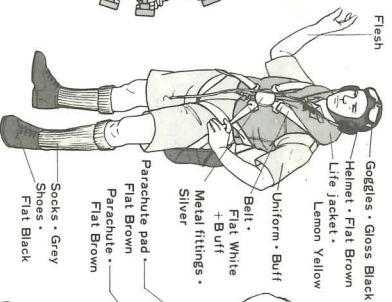
Select Canopy according to the painting scheme and fix to Fuselage. In case of scheme ③, place the seated pilot to Cockpit. Cement Base 51 to the standing figure.



Detailing of Engine



Painting of R.A.A.F. Pilot Figure



Painting of U.S. N.

