

General Introduction

Westland Helicopters, which had a long-standing licence agreement with Sikorsky Aircraft to allow it to build Sikorsky's helicopters, extended the agreement to cover the Sikorsky SH-3 Sea King soon after the Sea King's first flight in 1959. Westland proceeded to develop the Sea King independently, integrating a significant proportion of components from British suppliers.

Key changes include the use of a pair of Rolls-Royce Gnome turboshaft engines to replace the original General Electric T58s, and the implementation of an automatic flight control system. As a result, despite appearances, Westland's Sea King is a very different aircraft, with a different crew arrangement, and operations being controlled by an observer rather than the pilot, as well as fitting a search radar.

Royal Navy anti-submarine variants include the HAS2, HAS5 and HAS6. Westlands also developed an airborne early warning version of the Sea King, with the addition of the Thorn-EMI ARI 5980/3 Searchwater radar attached to the fuselage on a swivel arm and protected by an inflatable dome. This allowed the radar to be lowered below the fuselage during flight and for it to be raised for landing. They entered operational service in 1985, being deployed by 849 Naval Air Squadron as Sea King AEW.2s. Three Sea King HAS5/6s were later converted as part of the ASaC Mk7 programme, bringing the Mk7 fleet to 13.

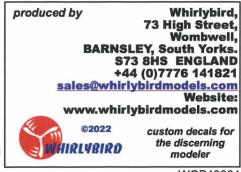
A dedicated search and rescue (SAR) version, the HAR.3, was developed for the RAF Search and Rescue Force, entering service in 1978 to replace the Westland Whirlwind HAR.10. On SAR variants, the cabin was enlarged by moving the rear cabin bulkhead further aft. Other upgrades and changes made to SAR Sea Kings include the addition of radar warning receivers, a cargo hook for the underslung carriage of goods, and the redesigning of the cockpit for compatibility with night vision goggles.

Another Westland variant was the Westland Commando, operated by the Royal Navy as the HC4. The Commando had capacity for up to 28 fully equipped troops, and was fitted with folding blades common to the ASW variants. The HC4 'Commando' became an important asset for amphibious warfare and troop transport duties.

Westland produced a total of 330 Sea Kings; export customers include the armed forces of India, Germany, Belgium, Australia, Norway, Egypt, Qatar and Pakistan.

This set is designed to work with all versions of the Hasegawa 1/48 Sea King kit (also those issued by Revell ©).

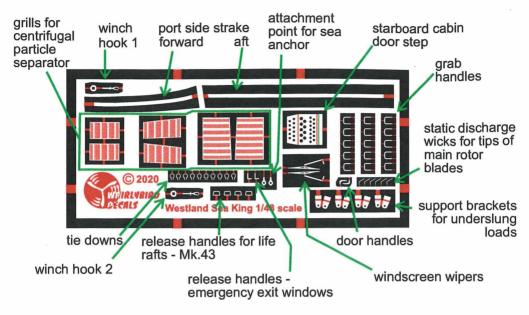
It will enable the modeller to convert the Hasegawa kit into a Westland example, and provides most of the airframe and avionics differences required. Not all parts provided here are used for every version, and any additional details required will be provided in the versionspecific conversion sets (of which this set will be a part).



WGP48001

What is provided: the etched brass frets

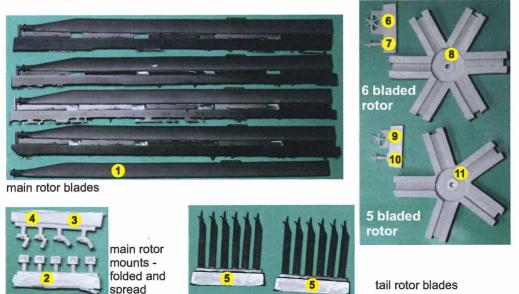
NOTE: etched brass drawings are reduced in scale to 66.667% of original size to fit page



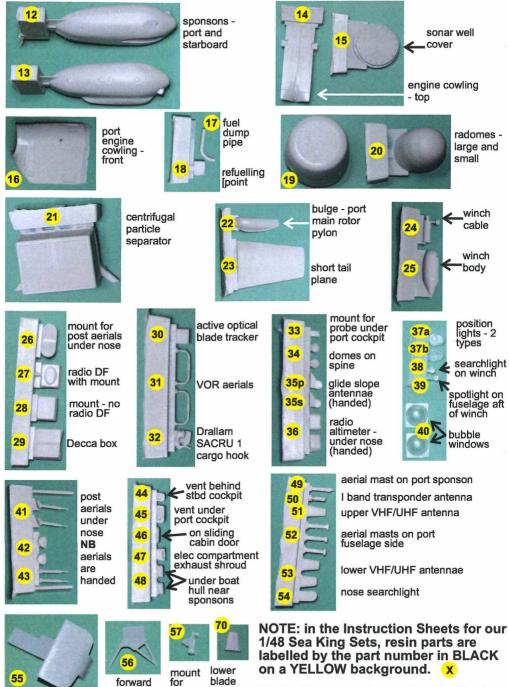
In addition, there is an additional etched brass fret which provides instrument console detail for 3 versions - select the appropriate instrument panels etc. for the version you are making.

What is provided: the resin parts

tail rotor jigs



What is provided: the resin parts (continued)



cockpit instrument console and shroud



cargo hook mount

aerial on

Etched brass parts are denoted by the letter "e" on a GREEN background (e)

NB: Read the Hasegawa and Whirlybird Instruction Sheets before commencing assembly. This will hopefully avoid errors or misunderstandings.

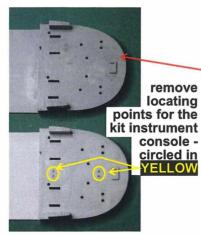
This Instruction Sheet aims to point out the difference in construction between the Hasegawa kit and what is necessary to produce a model of a Westland built Sea King - resin part numbers in **YELLOW** circle, etched brass parts by "e" on **GREEN**.

A. Modify kit parts

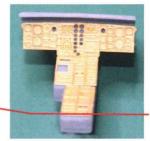
The Hasegawa kit provides parts for a Sikorsky-built Sea King. The fuselage halves in particular require modification to depict a Westland-built aircraft. To see which areas of the fuselage need to be modified, consult the separate sheet *Fuselage Modification - Westland Sea King (Generic aircraft)* in conjunction with the Instruction Sheet for the particular variant you wish to model.

B. Cockpit area

NB: resin console 55 replaces kit items Q1, B31 and E1



See Version Instructions for Cockpit instruments



Add etched brass e instruments to resin console - replaces kit item Q3 after painting as desired

Then add the completed instrument console to the painted cockpit area locate front end HERE

Add etched brass instruments to overhead console B3 e

If desired, replace kit items B4, B5, B21, B22 (yaw pedals)with etched brass items provided.

Build rest of cockpit area as per Instruction sheet. (Cockpit Assembly section numbers depend on which version of the Hasegawa Sea King kit you use as donor kit) Use kit decal for part B34

C. Fuselage build

Finish fuselage interior as described in the Hasegawa kit instruction sheet, except as detailed overleaf, adding cockpit bulkhead (part B52 and rear cabin bulkhead (part B58).

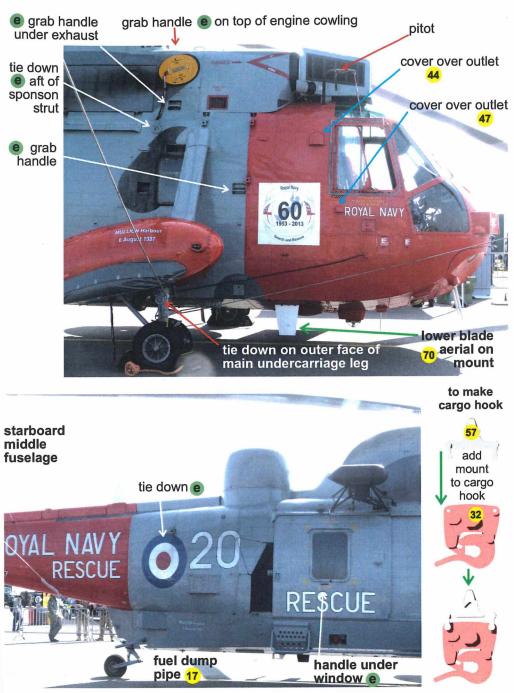
Add detail and paint as desired (the normal Sea King interior colours are those listed in the Hasegawa Instruction Sheets, but replacing FS36231 with Medium Sea Grey)

Add steps to inside of port side crew access door part B30

Engine exhausts parts B56, B57

Bush for main rotor shaft parts B19, B20

C. Fuselage build continued - fuselage common features



starboard front fuselage

C. Fuselage build continued

Assemble fuselage as shown in the Hasegawa Instruction Sheet except:

- Replace part B45 with the port side front engine cowling supplied 16
- Omit parts MA1 on the aircraft nose plate



Use resin part supplied 14 instead of kit part B50 (ensure all grills in part B50 or replacement are filled in - they were not present on the Westland built aircraft)

Photograph above is of an RAF HAR.3 - note no grills



Add the bulge **22** to the port side of the main rotor pylon (on all Westland-built aircraft) in the position shown on the *Fuselage Modification - Westland Sea King (Generic aircraft)* sheet

Boat hull

Consult the separate sheet **Boat Hull Modification - Westland Sea King (Generic aircraft)** in conjunction with the Instruction Sheet for the particular variant you wish to model to see what areas need to be modified.

Sponsons

With the exception of some Royal Navy HAS.6 aircraft and some Indian Navy Sea Kings, most Westland built Sea Kings have standard length sponsons. **12** port, **13** starboard

Use the replacement resin sponsons supplied. Kit part C25 has already been included in the replacement sponsons - but add parts C5 and R1 near the rear of the wheel wells (use kit parts B46, B47, B48, B49, R10 and R11 for the stub wings, and parts B23, B24, B28 & B29 for the support struts). Add main undercarriage members and wheels as shown in the Hasegawa Instruction Sheet. starboard sponson fill hole



kit part **R1** (always goes on outboard side of sponson) cockpit window from kit sprue **R**



clear plastic "overflow" cylinder

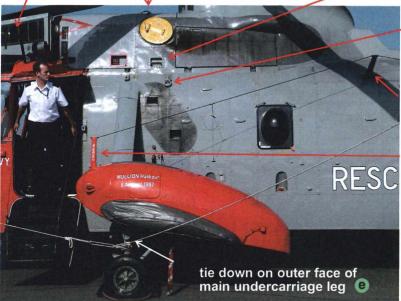
Photograph above is of a RN HAS.6 - note how the bulge is faired in

C. Fuselage build continued - fuselage common features

middle port fuselage

pitot

grab handle on top of engine cowling e



tie down e on fuselage side behind sponson

grab handle (e) under exhaust

usual route of wire aerial middle mast **52** level with rear end of main rotor mast, front mast on port sponson **49**

front port fuselage



C. Fuselage build continued - fuselage common features

Westland Sea Kings have different avionics and equipment fits depending on the needs and requirements of the individual users.

However, some features are common to all versions, and are covered in this section - for the individual users, see the appropriate Instruction Sheet.

Port tail boom and rear fuselage

strake on port tail boom and rear fuselage - this is supplied as 2 pieces of etched brass and a thin plastic strip.

tie down e

to add the plastic strip to form the flange

(then glue the flange in place, making sure it fits into the join

details on port tail boom

aerial mast

between fuselage and tail boom

circular fairing 34 on top of tail rotor transmission tunnel

tie down on rear

of tail wheel leg 🕒

ROYAL NAVY

RESCUE

then add the etched brass parts of the flange

l used BluTak to hold it in place while I began to glue it in place

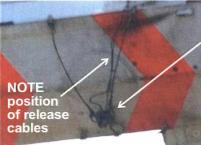
rear etched brass flange added to upper side of plastic strip e

underslung load mounts (etched brass)

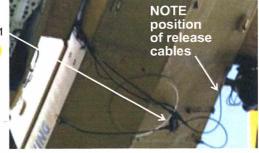




Glue the attachment points to the bottom corner of the fuselage, spacing them either side of the sonar well cover, and ensuring that the weight of the suspended load hangs vertically under the rotor head.



Drallam SACRU 1 cargo hook 32



C. Fuselage build continued

FOD Guard

Two different FOD guards can be seen on Westland Sea Kings the older "plank" type, and the newer Centrifugal Particle Separator type. Check which is applicable to the aircraft you intend to model.

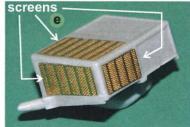
The older "plank" FOD guard is supplied in the Hasegawa kit parts B43, B44. Follow Hasegawa Instructions for assembly and installation.





Centrifugal Particle Separator (CPS)

Add the etched brass screens to the resin CPS unit ²¹ as shown below:



etched brass screens - paint CPS unit and screens separately before installation (screens usually very dark grey - see references). Repeat on port side.

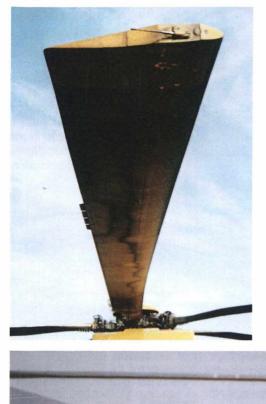
Tailplane

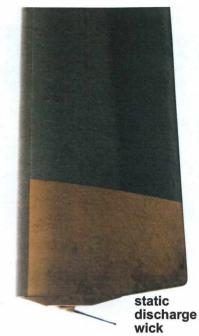
Westland built Sea Kings used the original, shorter version of the tailplane - therefore omit parts L1, L2 and L12, and use the resin tailplane supplied 23 (it does not use a support strut)



D. Main rotors

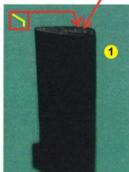
Since the early 1980s, Westland Sea Kings have usually been equipped with composite main rotor blades, to replace the original Sikorsky metal ones. As a result, the main rotor blades on Westland-built aircraft look quite different from those supplied in the kit.





drill hole in raised area on the end face of the main rotor blades

e then glue the etched brass static discharge wick into the hole you have just made in the end face of each rotor blade



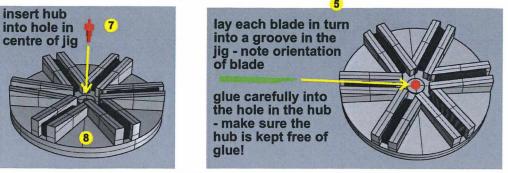
The Hasegawa Instruction Sheet gives quite clear instructions for the assembly of the main rotor (the section number will depend on which version of the Hasegawa kit you use).

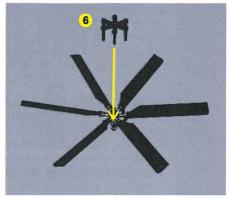
Follow these instructions, but substitute the Whirlybird main rotor blades ¹ for kit parts C14, and Whirlybird parts ² for kit parts B8, B14, B15, C18. C19, C20 to make a spread main rotor. For as folded main rotor, substitute Whirlybird parts ³ and ⁴ for kit parts B9, B10, B11, B12, B15, B16, B17, B18.

E. Tail rotors

Assembly jigs are provided for both 5- and 6-bladed tail rotors, together with tail rotor blades, 5- and 6-bladed tail rotor hubs and actuating "spiders".

Use the appropriate tail rotor parts for the aircraft you are modelling - check with the Instruction Sheet in the kit you purchased.





fit the "spider" tail rotor pitch actuating mechanism to the completed tail rotor

Ensure that the vertical rods of the "spider" are attached to the actuating levers at the root of each tail rotor blade

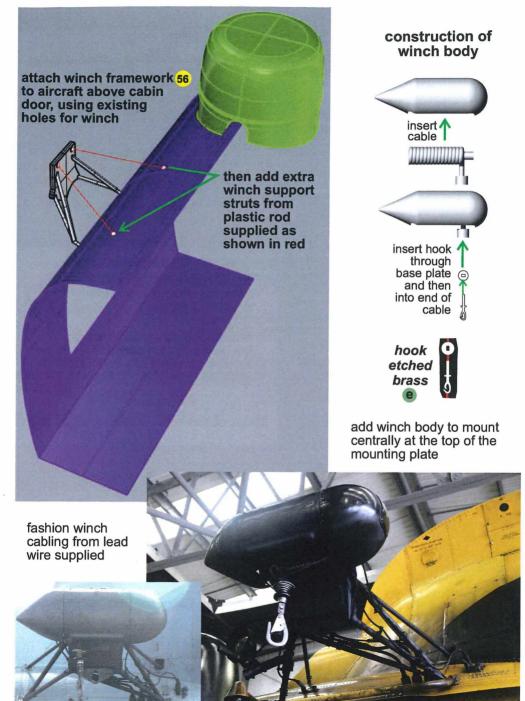
Note that the jigs produce a tail rotor as it is often seen at rest, with the tail rotor blades aligned in a shallow cone (see photographs of Sea Kings on the ground with power off)







F. Forward Winch - carried by most aircraft



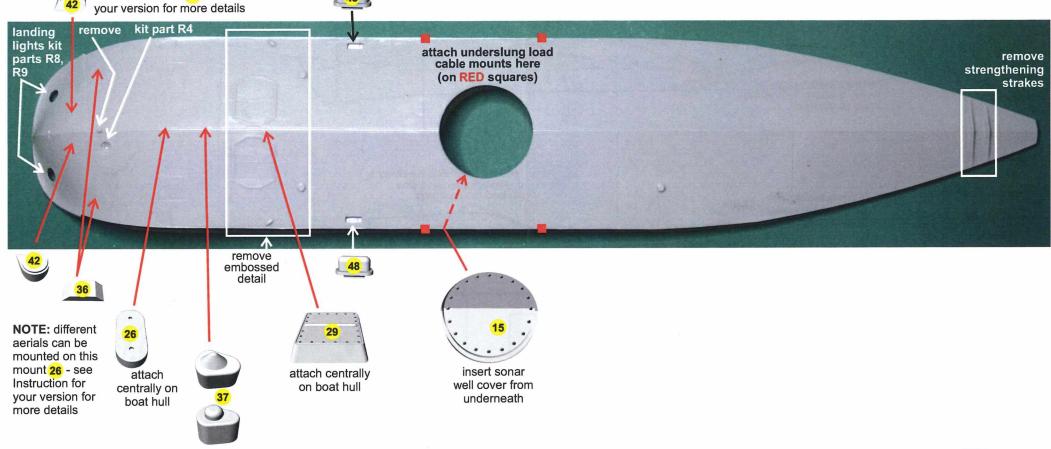


Photograph of boat hull is 170% of 1/48 scale size



48

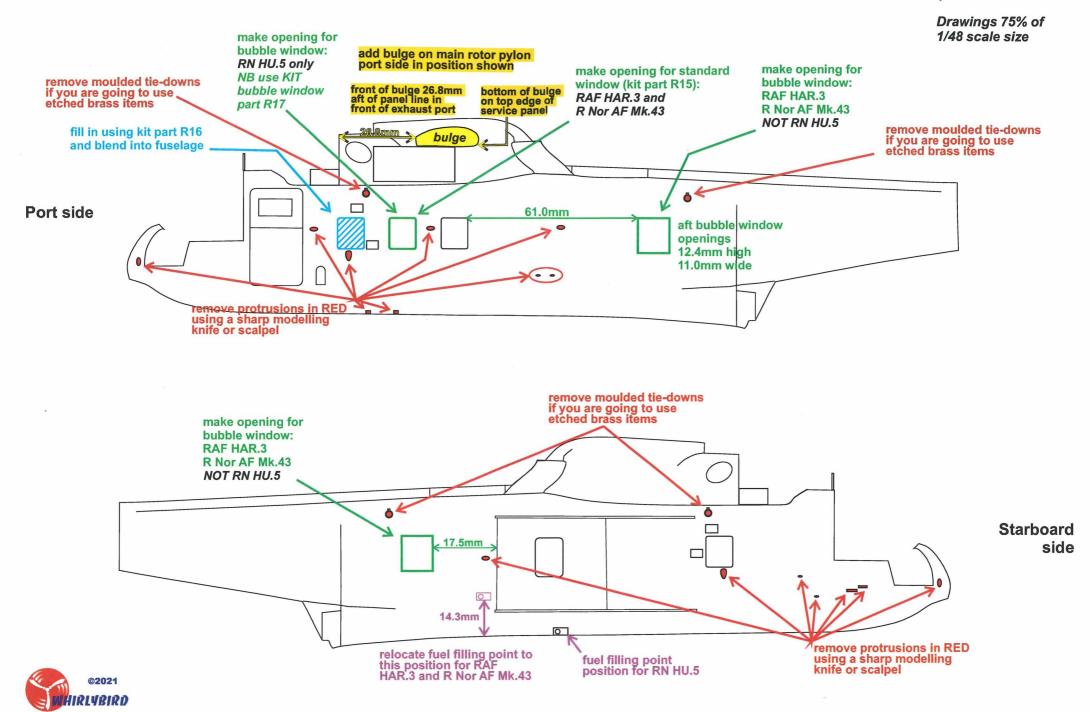
NOTE: different aerials can be mounted on these mounts 42 - see Instruction for



2 types of position light are provided choose the one carried by your version and attach centrally on boat hull



Fuselage Modification - Westland Sea King (Generic aircraft - see individual version Instruction Sheets for further details)





1/48 scale **RN Sea King HU.5** Westland Sea King Conversion with resin parts, etched brass and decals 771 San. - 60 Years of RN SAR - RNAS Cuidrose Set # WBA48017

This conversion set is designed for use with any version of the Hasegawa © 1/48 Sea King kit. It provides a Generic Conversion Set to turn the Hasegawa Sea King into a Westland built example. Not all parts provided are needed for every version. so please read the Instruction Sheet for the Generic Conversion Set in conjunction with this document

In this set, parts are provided to cover the differences between the generic aircraft and the Royal Navy HU.5 - large radome, avionics, FLIR turret etc.

The aircraft depicted is one of Sea King HU.5s, operated by 771 AS at RNAS Culdrose in the SAR role. It was present at the Air Day at RNAS Yeovilton in July 2013, where the photographs were taken.

Colours:

This Sea King aircraft is finished in Medium Sea Grev (BS637 - Xtracolor X003, Humbrol 165) with Extra Dark Sea Grev (BS640 - Xtracolor X005, Humbrol 123) or darker walkways, and Signal Red(BS537 Xtracolor X014, Humbrol 174 - also called Red Arrows Red) for hi-viz areas. Unlike many Royal Navy Sea Kings, the finish is not very weathered, with few obvious instances where a panel has been repainted.

Undercarriage legs and wells, wheel hubs etc. are Medium Sea Grev.

Main rotor blades - Dark Sea Grey on top, Black underside

As a part of the process of converting HAS.5s to HU.5 configuration, the 'Orange Crop' RWR equipment was removed, but the boxed which housed it were left in place, and painted to match the airframe. The Sonar equipment was also removed, and the sonar well plated over on the boat hull.



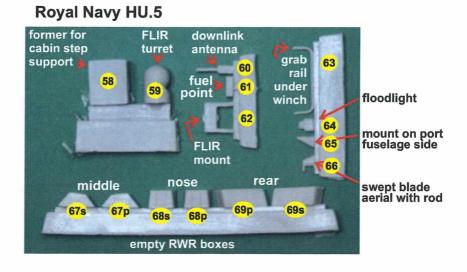
all photographs of the Sea King HU.5 in this Instruction Sheet are Copyright © Roger **Evans 2022**

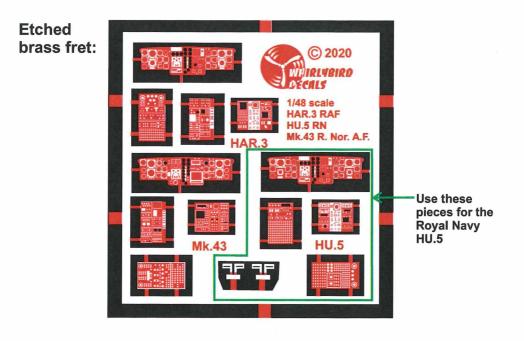


modeller

What you get: - Royal Navy HU.5

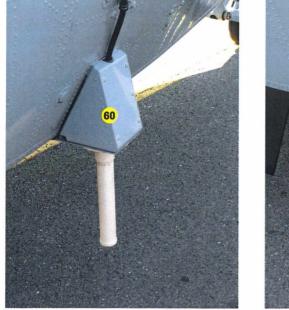
In addition to the Generic Westland Sea King Conversion set, there are additional resin parts





Downlink Antenna

ESCUE



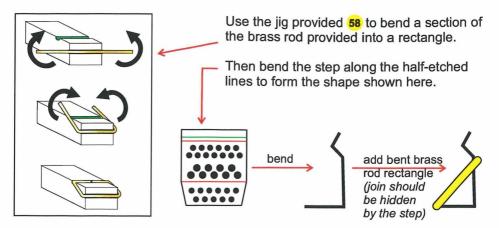


MULLION Harbour 6 August 1987

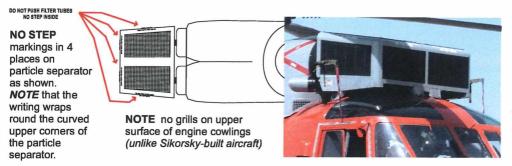
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NOTE position of downlink antenna in relation to Orange Crop box and RESCUE marking on fuselage side also cable into aircraft fuselage - make from lead wire

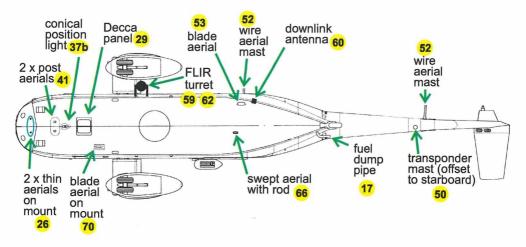
Cabin Step



NO STEP markings on Particle Separator



Arial Fit under fuselage and boat hull



FLIR Turret



NOTE cabling between FLIR turret and fuselage add from lead wire



attach FLIR turret **59** to mount **62** (align centres), and then fix mount onto fuselage side as shown in the photographs

NO STEP on FLIR mount



walkway on top of sponson and on top of stub wing - port & starboard.

