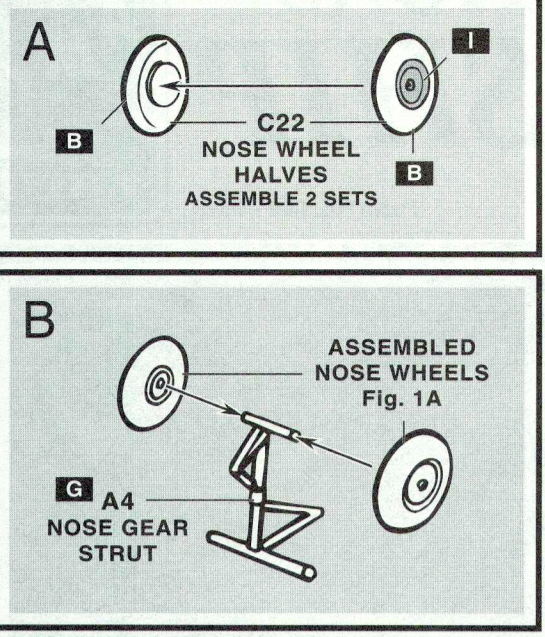
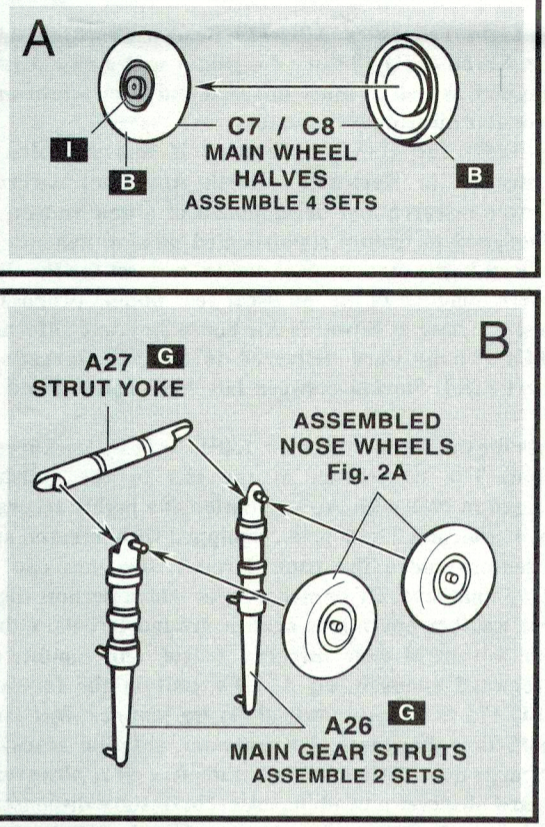


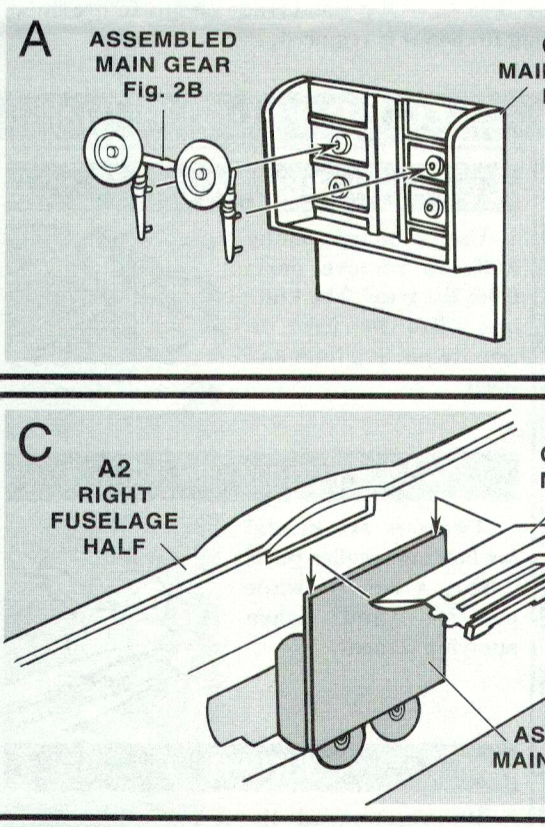
1 NOSE GEAR ASSEMBLY



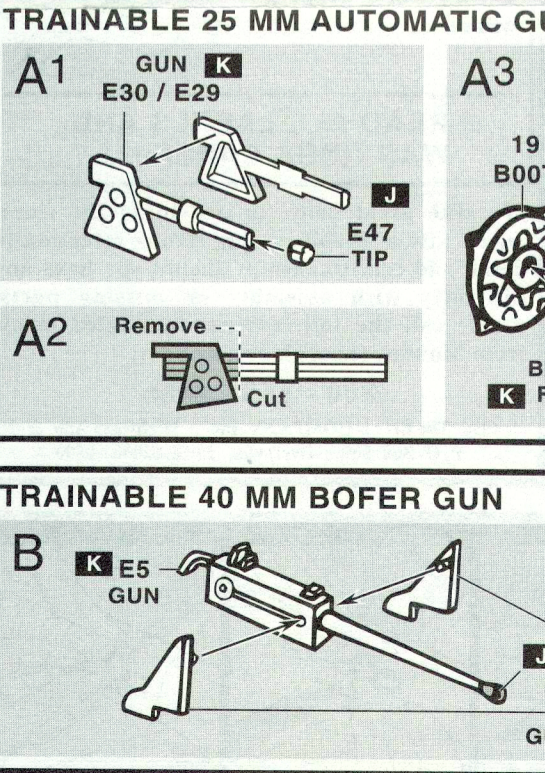
2 MAIN GEAR ASSEMBLY



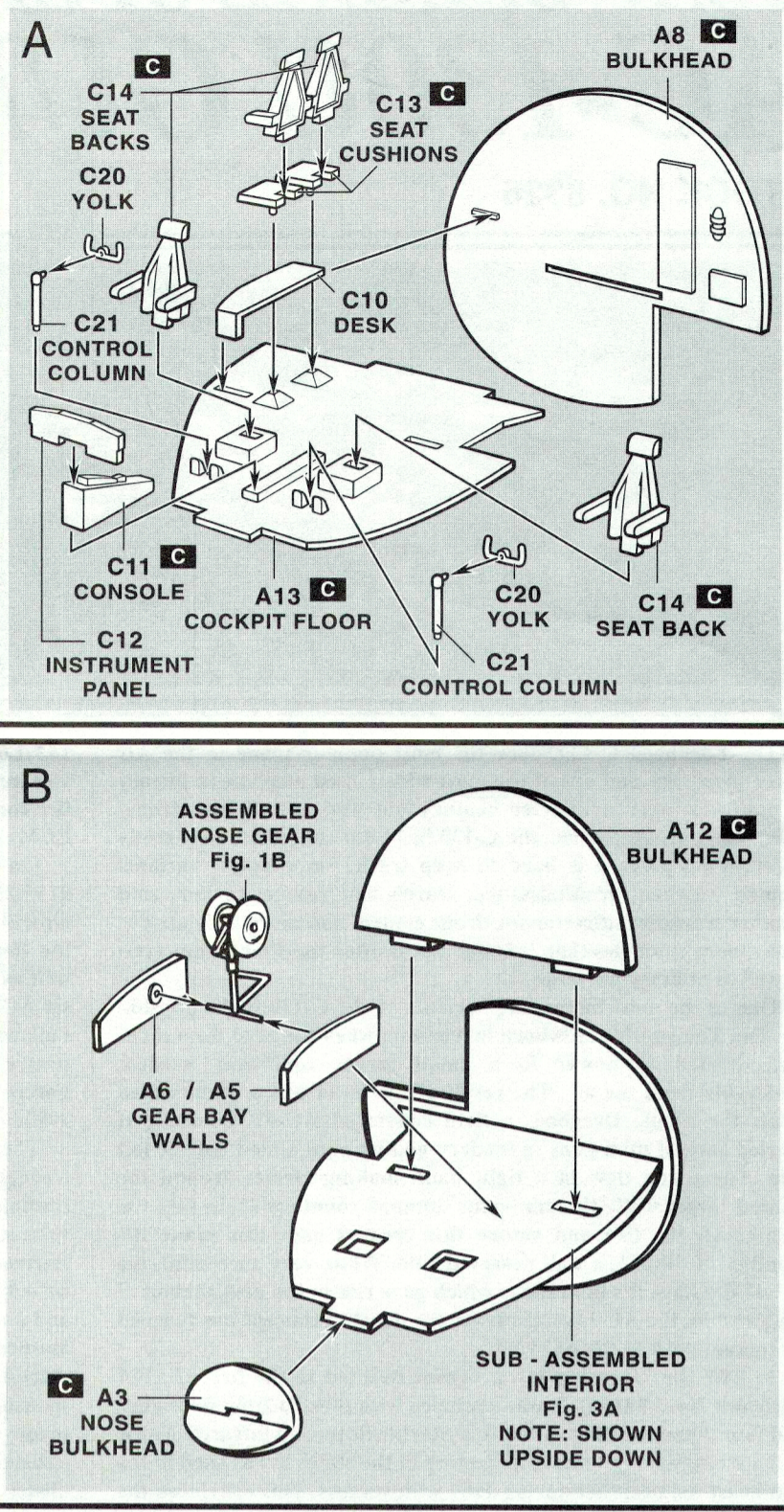
4 MAIN GEAR BAY ASSEMBLY



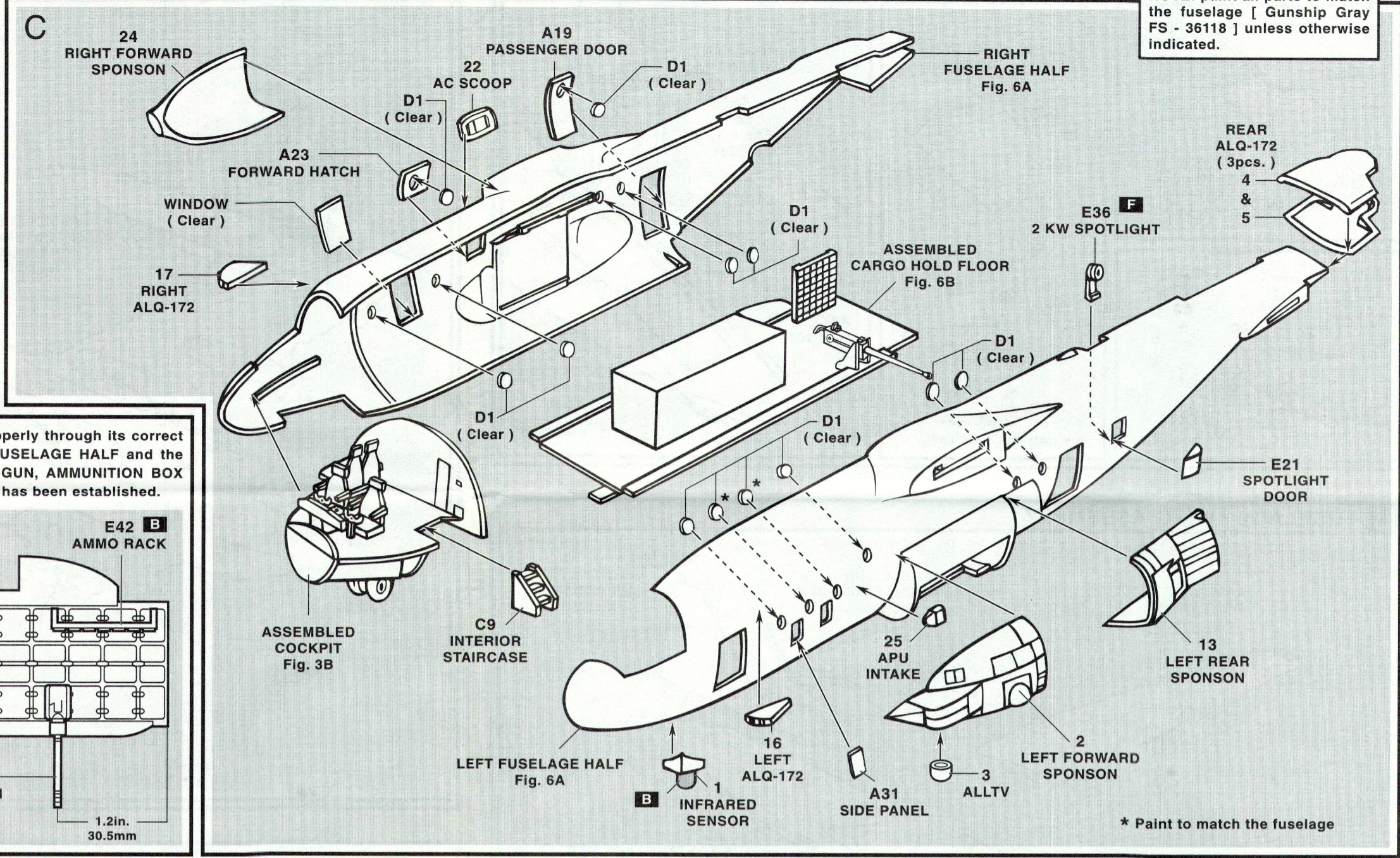
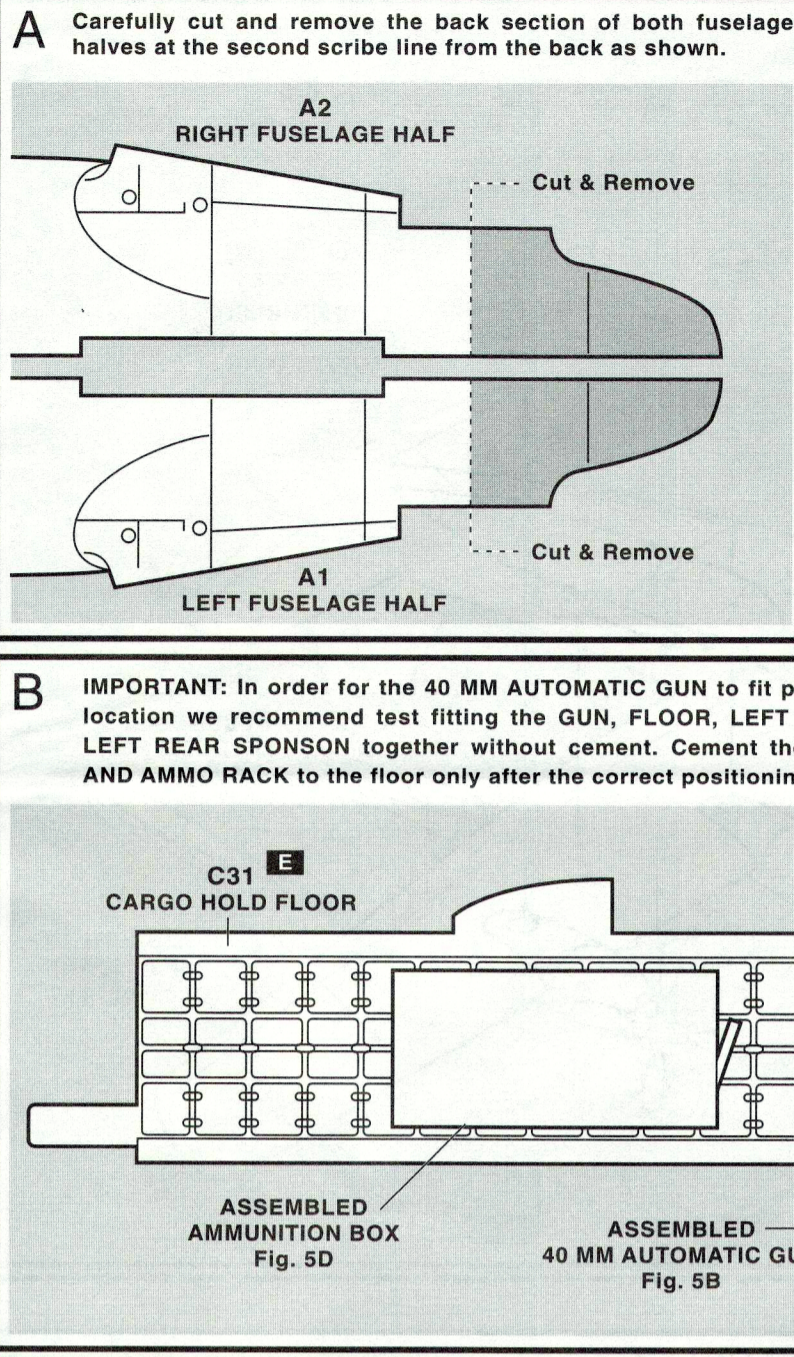
5 AMMUNITION BOX ASSEMBLY



3 COCKPIT ASSEMBLY



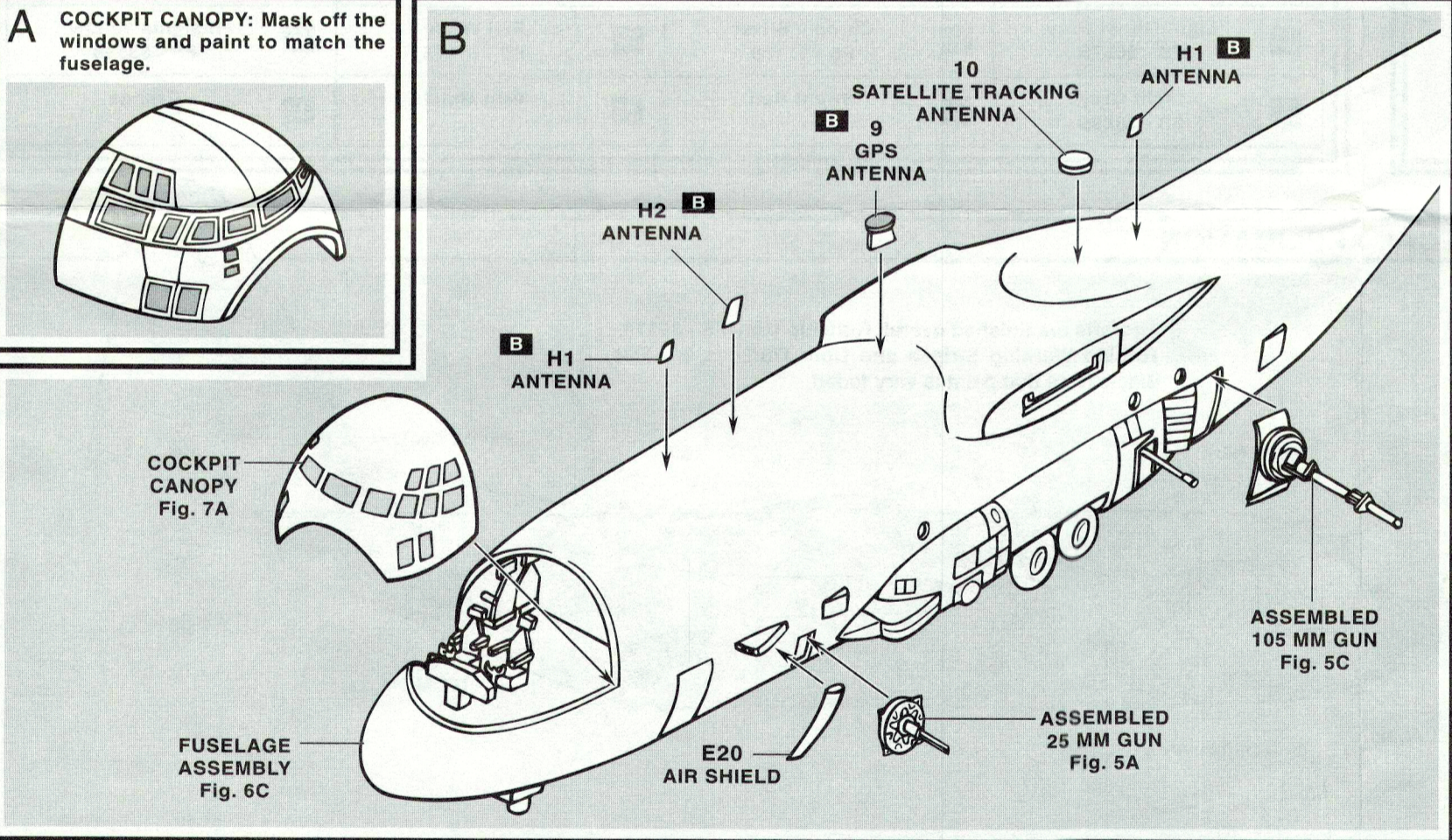
6 FUSELAGE ASSEMBLY A:



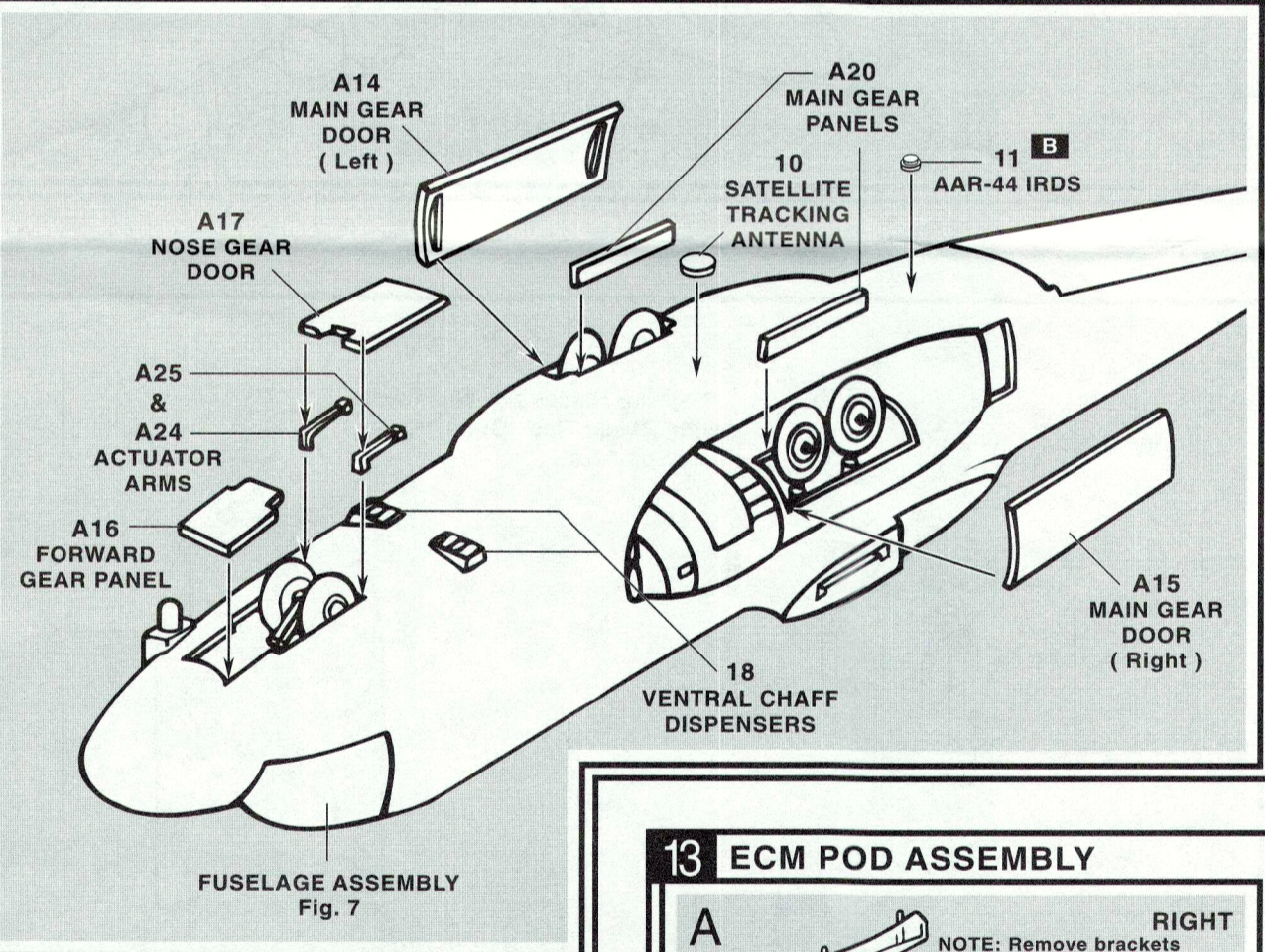
NOTE: paint all parts to match the fuselage [Gunship Gray FS - 36118] unless otherwise indicated.

* Paint to match the fuselage

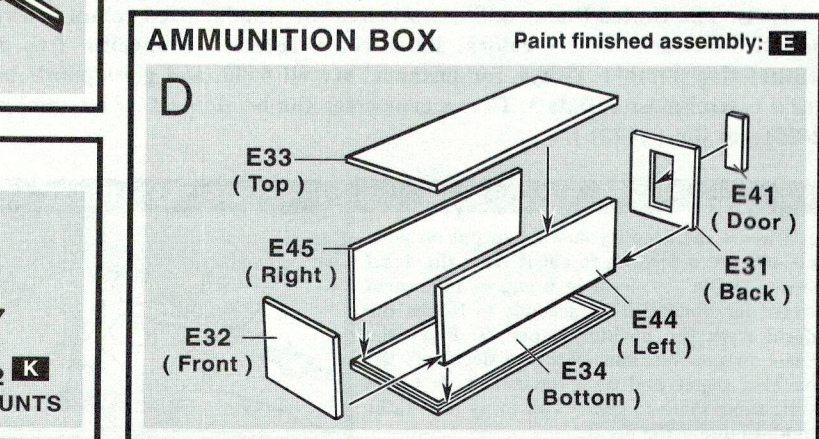
7 FUSELAGE ASSEMBLY B:



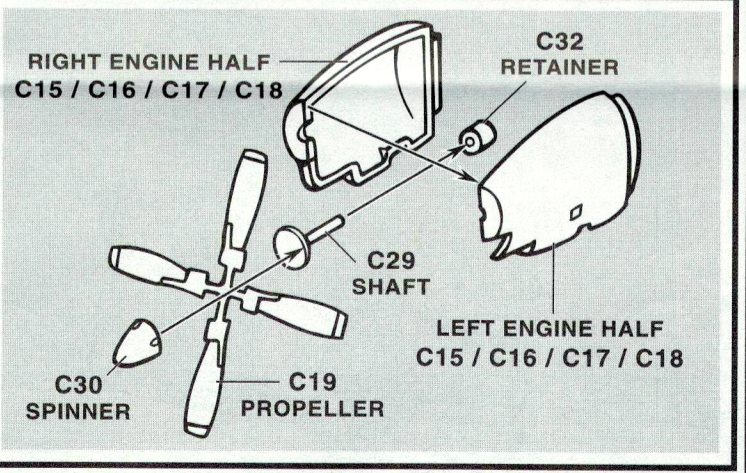
8 FUSELAGE ASSEMBLY C:



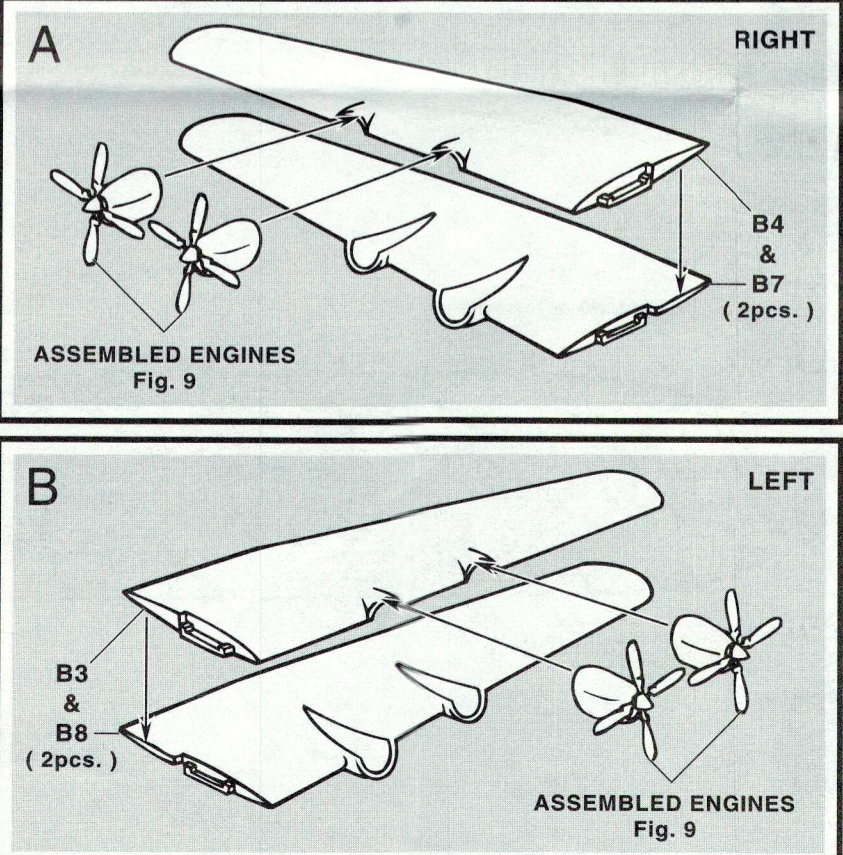
AMMUNITION BOX



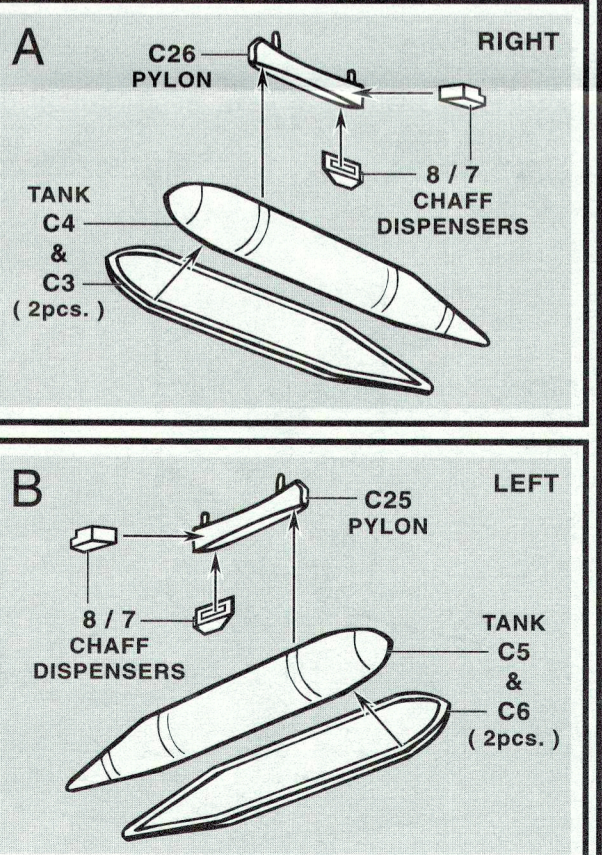
9 ENGINE ASSEMBLY:



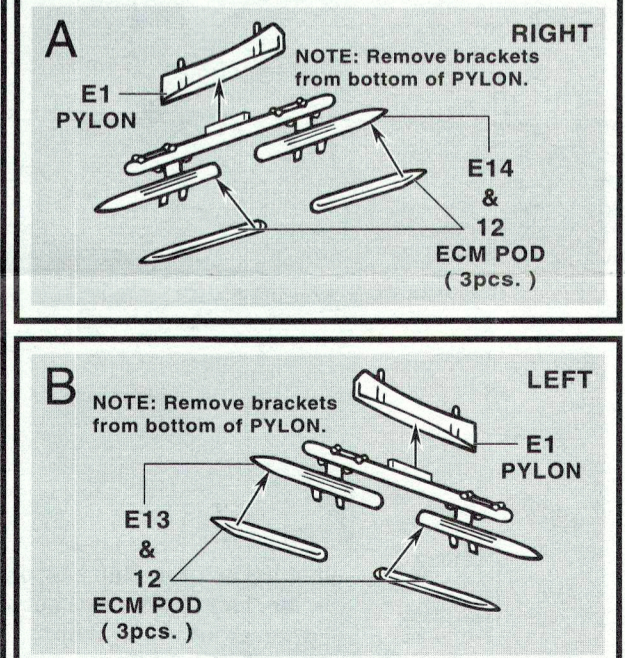
11 WING ASSEMBLY



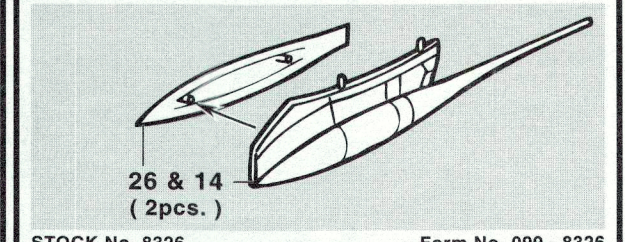
12 EXTERNAL FUEL TANK



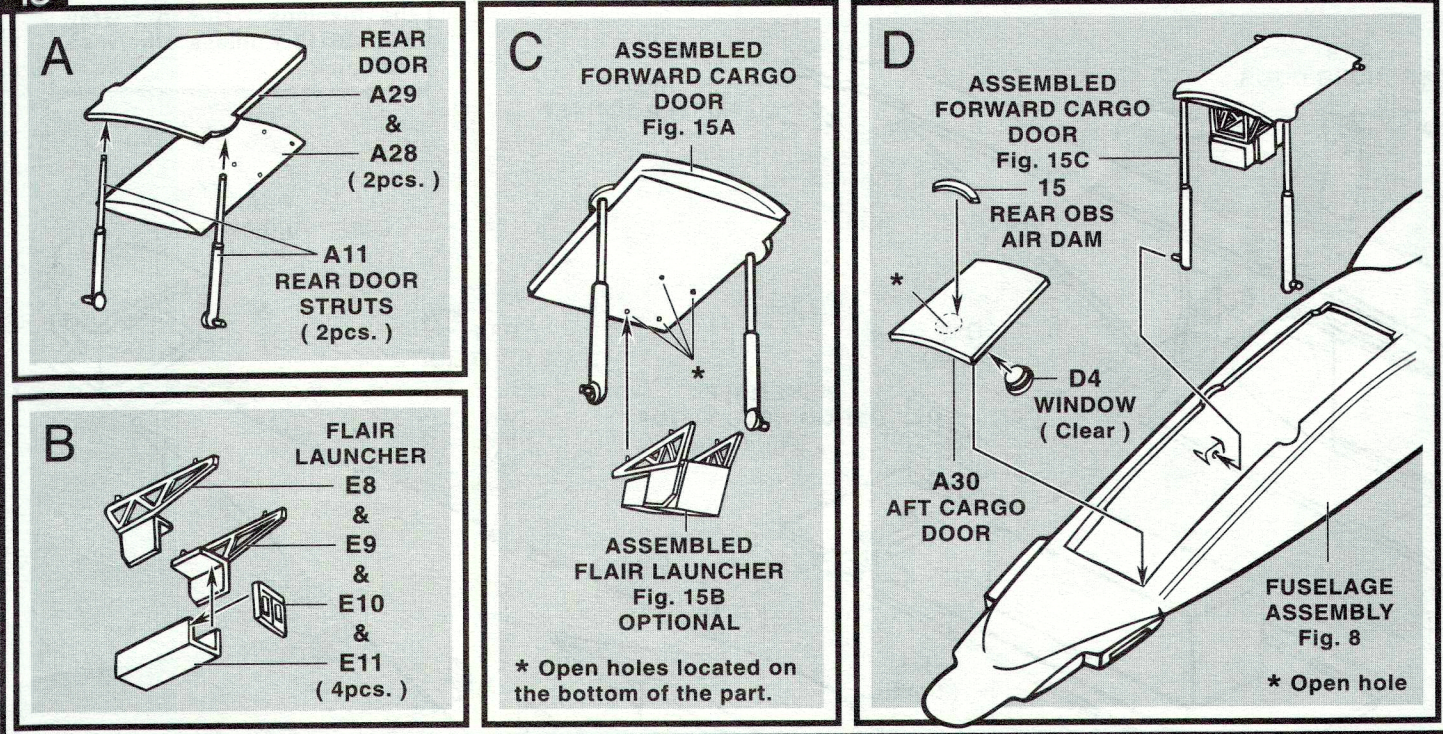
13 ECM POD ASSEMBLY



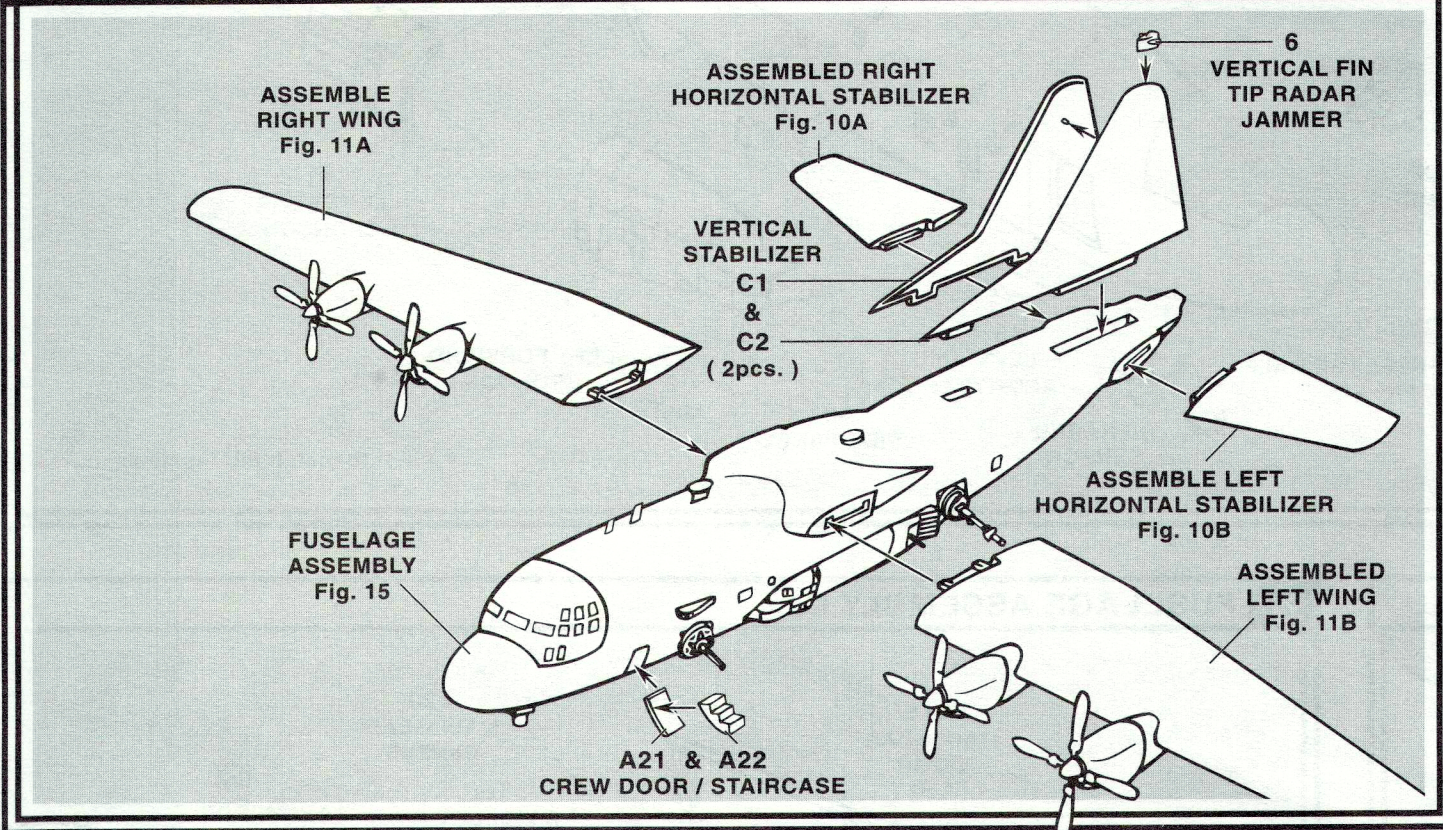
14 HF ANTENNA ASSEMBLY



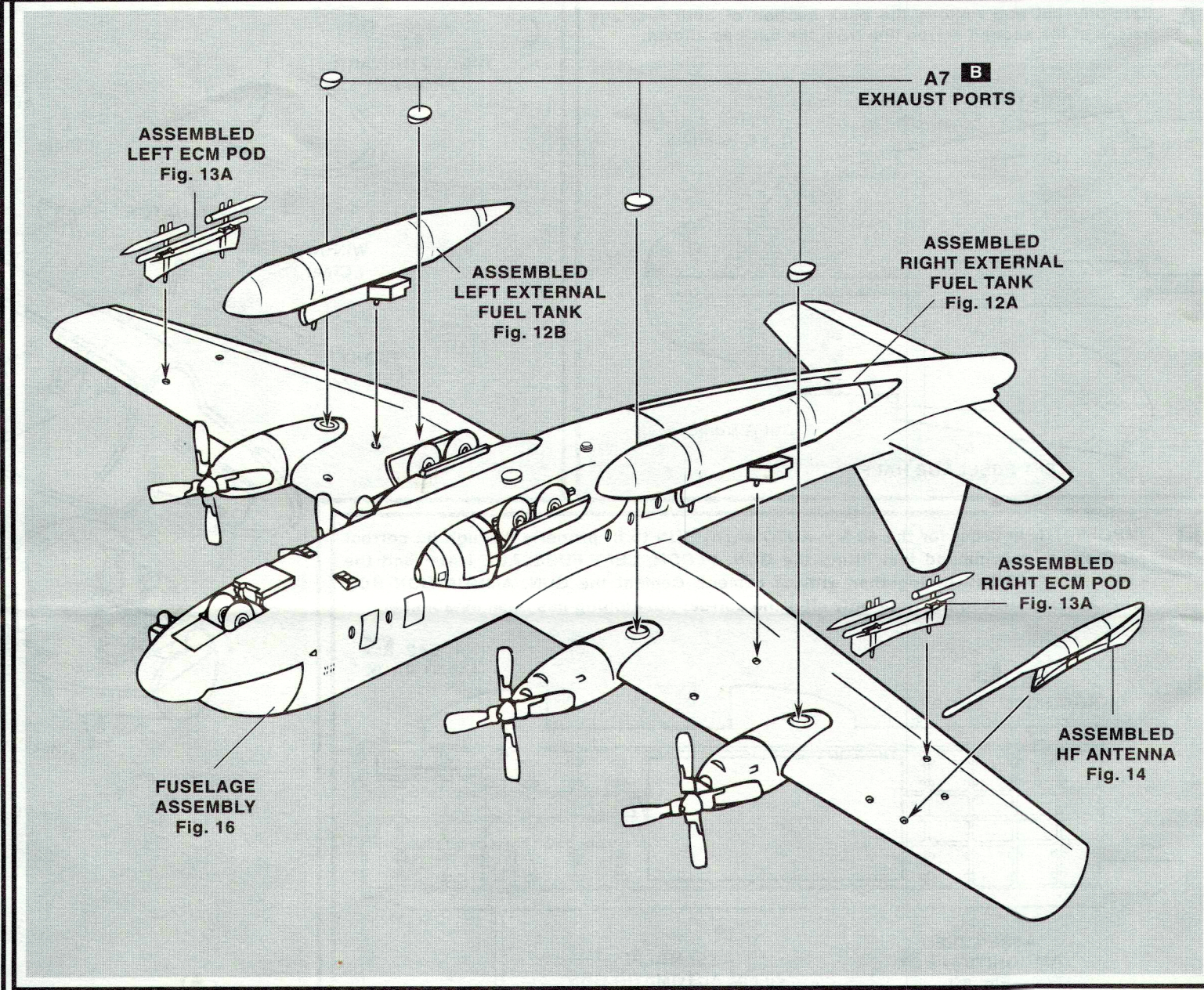
15 CARGO BAY DOOR ASSEMBLY



16 FUSELAGE / WING ASSEMBLY



17 FINAL ASSEMBLY



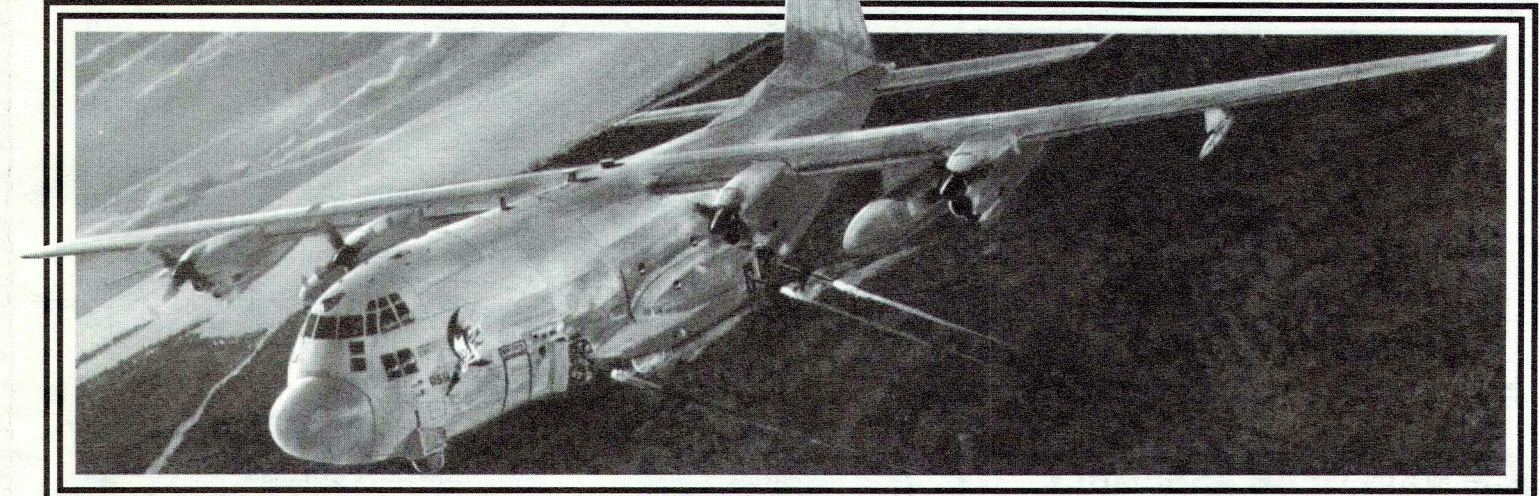
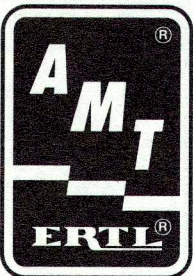
COLOR CHART

A Gunship Gray FS - 36118	B Flat Black FS - 37038	C Medium Green FS - 34102	D Field Green FS - 34097
E Light Ghost Gray FS - 36375	F Chrome Silver FS - 17178	G Flat White FS - 37875	H Insignia Yellow FS - 33538
I Light Gray FS - 36495	J Bright Red	K Gun Metal	L Orange

**USAF SPECIAL OPERATIONS
AC-130U GUNSHIP**

STOCK NO. 8326

Form No. 099 - 8326



The Lockheed C-130, once the most popular plane in the Air Force inventory and one of the most widely used airplane in history is now well over a quarter century old and still flying strong. Primarily a troop carrier, the C-130 has been converted to so many different purposes it is hard to keep track. Some major variants include weather reconnaissance, search and rescue, tanker, cold weather transport, director for drone control and more. It is used in many more countries than it is not and is often used for commercial as well as military purposes.

One of the most interesting variants of the C-130 is the gunship version. The gunship was born in Vietnam when the need for a lot of concentrated firepower in a small target zone was needed, preferably from the air. The result of this need was a plane called "Puff the Magic Dragon", a field converted AC-47. Basically it carried several mini-guns (a modern gatling gun) aimed out the left side. The plane flew in a tight bank making circles around the ground target while the mini-guns dumped countless shells into the target. All the fire and smoke this created gave this plane its moniker of "Puff", a well deserved title. While very successful, the AC-47 did have its limitations which gave rise to the next variant of the gunship, the AC-119s. However the gunship concept has reached its current peak in the AC-130U.

In 1967 the "Gunship II" program resulted in the first C-130A (airframe No. 54-1626). It was equipped with four 7.62mm mini-guns and four 20mm Gatling cannons, a StarLite Scope, an infrared sensor and a strong searchlight. After testing in the states it was used in the Southeast Asia conflict during 1967 with success. This convinced the Air Force to purchase seven more. After this the C-130 gunships went through several upgrades including the C-130H (Hercules). The conversion of the C130H was called the Pave Spectre II program which resulted in improved firepower and targeting equipment. This included two 20mm mini-guns, a 40mm Bofoer gun, and a 105mm Howitzer. The targeting equipment included the ASQ-

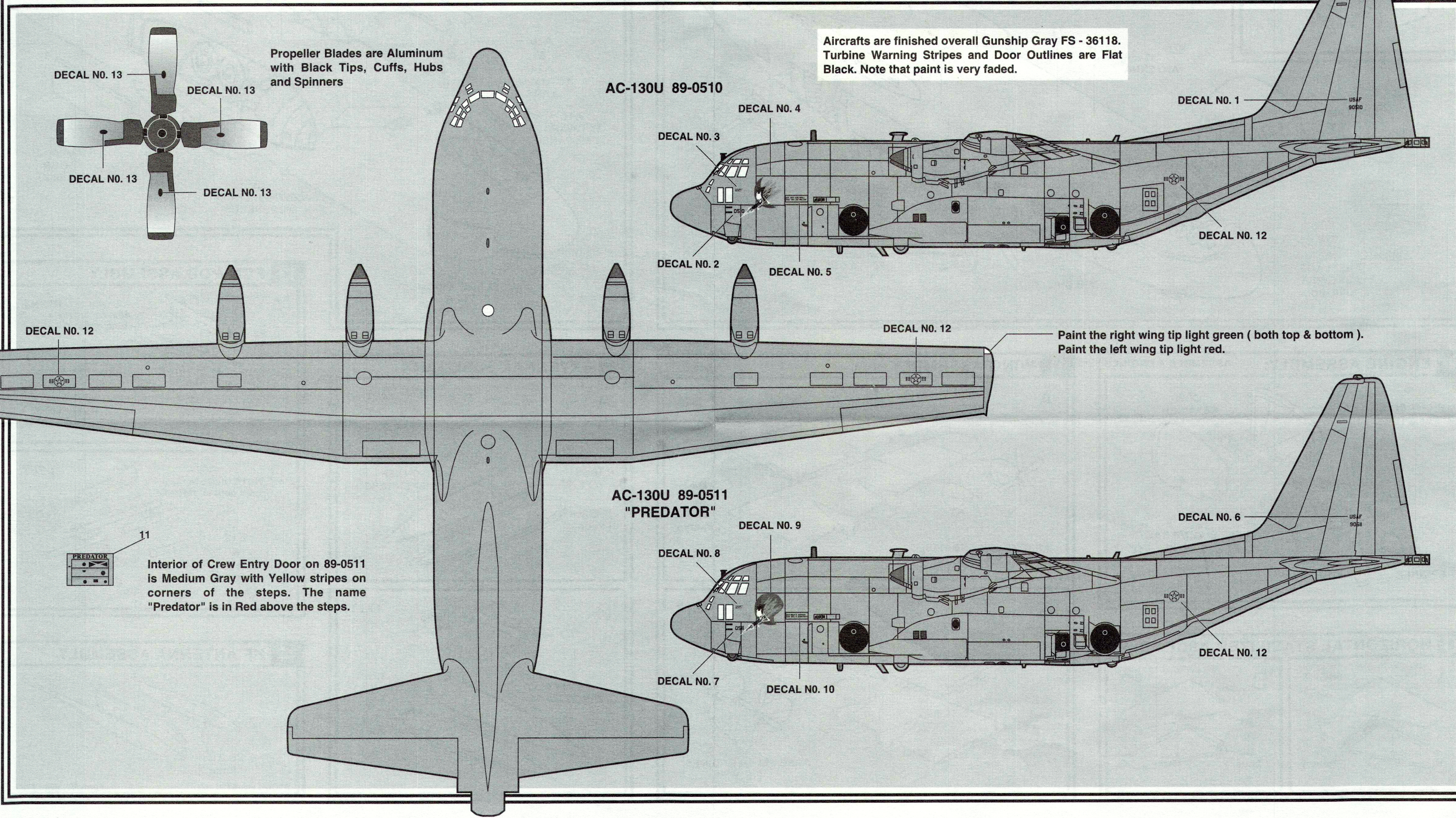
145 Low Level Light Television, APQ-133 Beacon Tracking side-viewing radar, a Korad AVQ-18 laser designator and a new digital fire control computer as well as other infrared and laser sensor and ECM (electric counter measures) equipment.

On July 6, 1987 the USAF announced it had awarded a \$155,233,489 contract to Rockwell's North American Aircraft Operations to cover research and development of a new version of the Hercules. Designed to feature sophisticated mission avionics as well as an advanced battle management center, request for the first six AC-130Us were included in the '89 fiscal year budget proposals. Following extensive testing at Edwards Air Force Base in California, twelve AC-130Us (Ultra) were delivered to Special Operations Forces at Hulbert Field, Florida between late 1991 and the end of 1992.

The airframes for the Ultras were new 130Hs built by Lockheed's Georgia division. The conversion of the H's to the gunship configuration began in 1988 with the installation of a highly accurate suite of 105mm, 40mm, and 25mm guns. Equipped with infrared and electro-optical sensors and a fire control radar, the guns can be slaved to FLIR, all light level TV or strike radar which permits night and / or adverse weather operations against ground targets. Other features include a ventral nose infrared sensor and mount, an extended left forward sponson, an ALLTV unit in the forward sponson, an ALQ-172 tail cap, a vertical fin tip jammer, fuel tank pylon rear chaff/flare dispenser, HF antenna, satellite tracking antenna, upper cargo door with observer's station, a clear observer's blister, a starboard observer's window, misc. chaff/ flare dispensers, and a right side intake chaff/flare dispenser combination.

Apart from its primary role of fire suppression, the AC-130U is also capable of performing other special ops roles, including escort, surveillance, search & rescue, armed reconnaissance / interdiction and area defense. The AC-130H stand ready for any future situation where devastating firepower is required.

DECAL APPLICATION



IMPORTANT

Before you begin to assemble your model kit, study the instructions carefully. This will help you to familiarize yourself with the part locations as you proceed. Prior to cementing parts together, be sure to "TEST FIT" them in order to assure proper alignment and also to check for excess "FLASH" that may occur along parting lines. Use a sharp hobby knife or file to remove flash if necessary.

If you wish to paint your model, various sub-assemblies and components should be painted before any parts are attached. During assembly, you may note that the recommended color is stated after the part name.

This model kit is molded from the finest high-impact styrene plastic. Use only paints and cements which are specifically formulated for styrene. Read all labels and warnings carefully.

Because the cement will only adhere to bare plastic, it is necessary to remove any paint or "plating" from the area to which the cement is to be applied.

BUILDING TIPS FOR THE ADVANCED MODELER

For the best possible finish, your kit should be painted, even if molded in color. Paint should be applied evenly, in several thin coats rather than one heavy coat. The first coat should not completely cover the surface. Each layer should be allowed to thoroughly dry before the next is applied.

It is important to keep your hands clean when working with your model and wash parts thoroughly before painting to remove any mold release agent that may have been used during manufacture, body oil from your hands, sanding residue, and dust, which is naturally attracted to plastic by static electricity. Use a mild solution of dishwashing detergent and water. A clean tack rag should be used to dry the parts, DO NOT use paper towels or tissues, since they will leave lint on the part.

Parting lines and glue joints should be sanded or filed prior to painting. Because paint has a tendency to draw away from sharp edges, they should be lightly filed. Use filler putty designed for plastic to fill small gaps that may occur between parts and to blend contours. This should be done only after the first, or "primer," coat of paint is applied.

When painting a multi color scheme, the lightest color should be painted first. Use frosted, or "magic," tape to mask off the area you do not want painted. After the second color is dry to the touch, the tape can be removed. Use a very fine brush to touch up edges if necessary. If decals are to be added, do so after adding a gloss coat. A gloss coat will help even out the edges between the two colors as well as set the decals.

NOTE: The United States military services use standardized colors known as Federal Standard or FS colors. Each color receives a specific five digit identification number. Grays, for instance, are all 6000, and gloss paints begin with a 1, semi-gloss 2, flats 3. Thus a gray color can be gloss (16251), semi-gloss (26251) or flat (36251).

RECOMMENDED TOOLS

HOBBY KNIFE

Use a sharp hobby knife to remove parts from the trees. The knife may also be used to remove parting lines and flash.

TWEEZERS

Tweezers are helpful for holding smaller parts during assembly, while painting and when applying cement.

BRUSH

We recommend the use of liquid polystyrene cement. Apply with a fine brush. Use cement sparingly or a sloppy job will result.

READ ALL LABELS AND WARNINGS CAREFULLY

We take great pride in providing the finest model kits available, giving strong attention to detail and craftsmanship. Should you have any difficulty with assembly or missing parts, please call the toll free number listed below from Monday through Friday.

800 - 553 - 4886
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