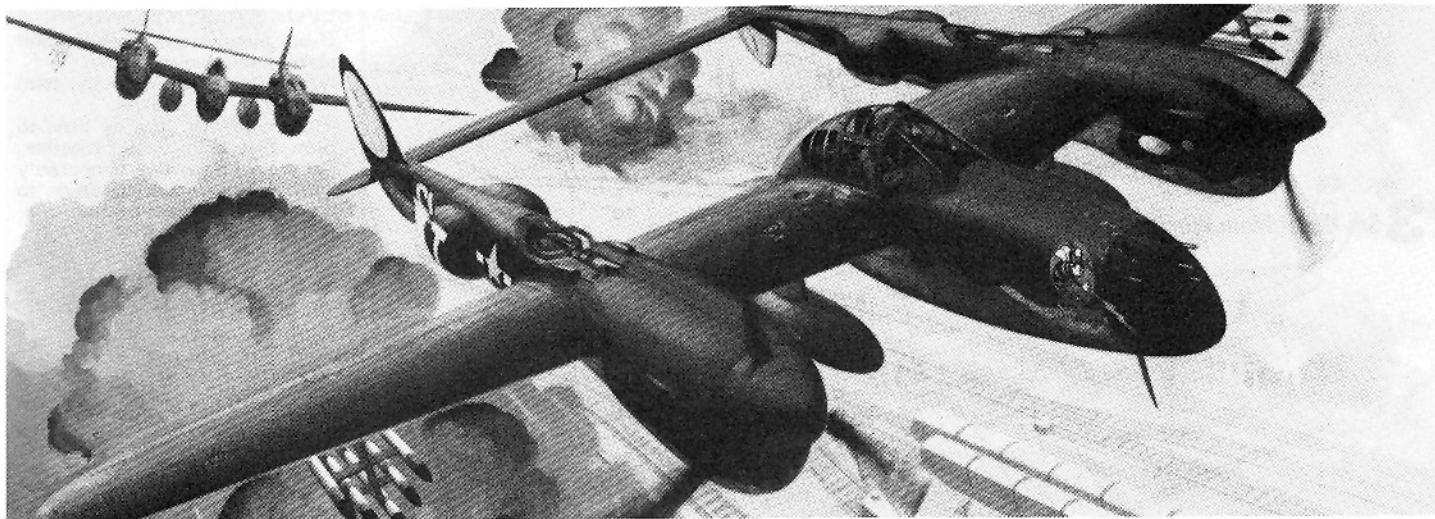


LOCKHEED P-38 J/LorF LIGHTNING

1/72 SCALE SERIES



HASEGAWA



The P-38 was a famous twin-engined, twin-fuselage and twin tailed high speed fighter of the U.S. Army.

When its prototype, the XP-38, made the first flight on January 1, 1939, it gained an epoch-making maximum speed of 665Km/h. It also set a new record of 7 hours and 2 minutes in transcontinental flight with only two mid-course stops. World War II began when the production of its additional trial model, the YP-38 was in the works. Mass production of more than 600 planes was started and in June 1941, the completed planes, designated P-38 and P-38 D/E, entered upon services. Some of these were used for reinforcement in the Royal Air Force at the beginning of 1942 and named Lightning, which became popular in the U.S. Army afterwards. The P-38E was armed with a Hispano 20mm machine gun and four 12.7mm machine guns. This was followed by the P-38F equipped with a higher-powered engine and an additional fuel tank in February 1942, and later

on, by the P-38, the remodified real long-distance fighter plane which distinguished itself by downing the aircraft carrying Isoroku Yamamoto, the Commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet of Japan.

The engine was further powered up and in September 1942 the P-38H was completed, which later remodeled into the P-38J mounted with an enlarged jaw-shaped radiator cover in the underside of the engine. This radiator cover was characteristic of the latter half of the P-38s. The models subsequent to the P-38J were able to carry two 1600lbs. (725Kg) bombs under the wings, and later they were equipped with spoilers for dive bombing. On the planes used for long-range flight an additional fuel tank was installed instead of bombs enabling them to fly 12 hours patrol without refuelling.

Captain Bong, known as the Ace, was an able pilot who mainly flew the P-38J and downed 40 Japanese aircrafts. The P-38L appeared in June 1944 and was the last mass-production

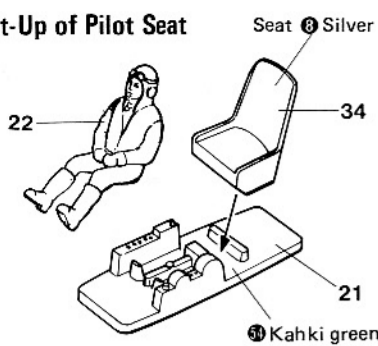
type of the P-38. Carrying ten 12.7cm rocket bombs on the supports, the so called Christmas Tree, located under the main wings, it played an active part in ultra low-altitude ground attack. A few of the L types were remodified into the P-38M provided with radar.

The 3,923 L, 1,082 G, and 527 F combined, a total of 9,923 P-38s were produced, including 1,400 planes modified for photographic reconnaissance.

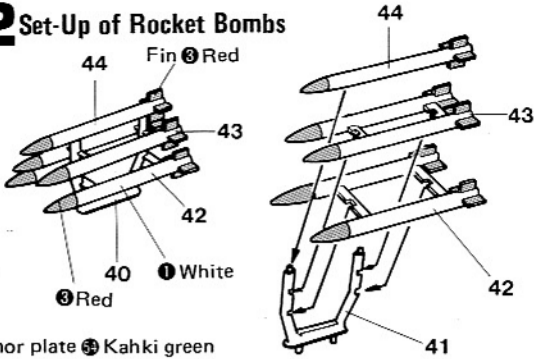
DATA FOR P-38J (in parentheses: for P-38L)

Overall width / m	15.85
Overall length / m	11.53
Wing area / m ²	30.4
Full flight load / Kg	7,938 - 9,797
Engine.. Arison V-1710-89/91 (V1710-111/113)	
Horsepower	1,425 x 2 (1,475 x 2)
Max. speed / Km	666
Service ceiling / m.	13,410
Cruising range / Km	1,890 - 4,180
Armament	20mm machine gun x 1 12.7mm machine gun x 4

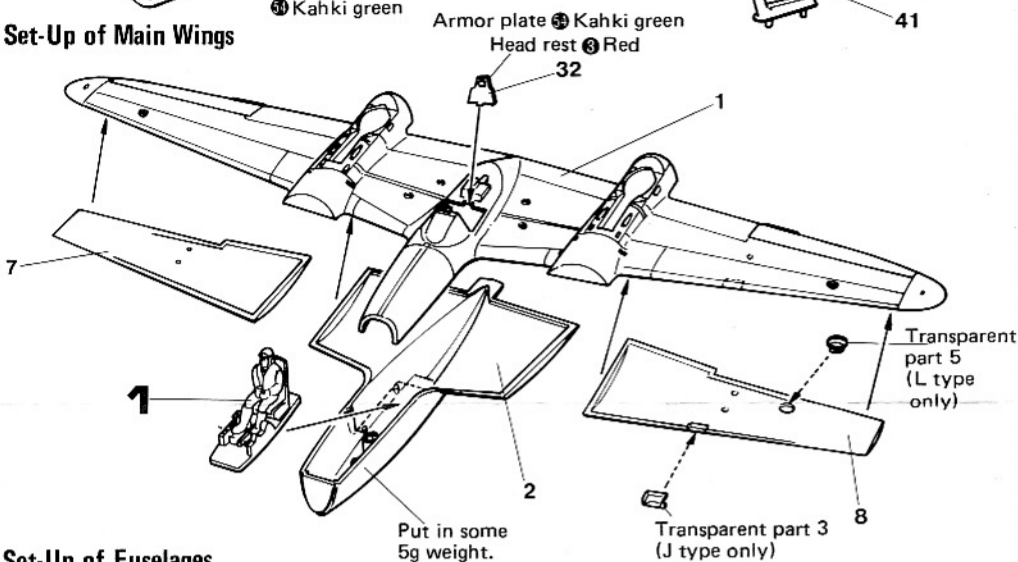
1 Set-Up of Pilot Seat



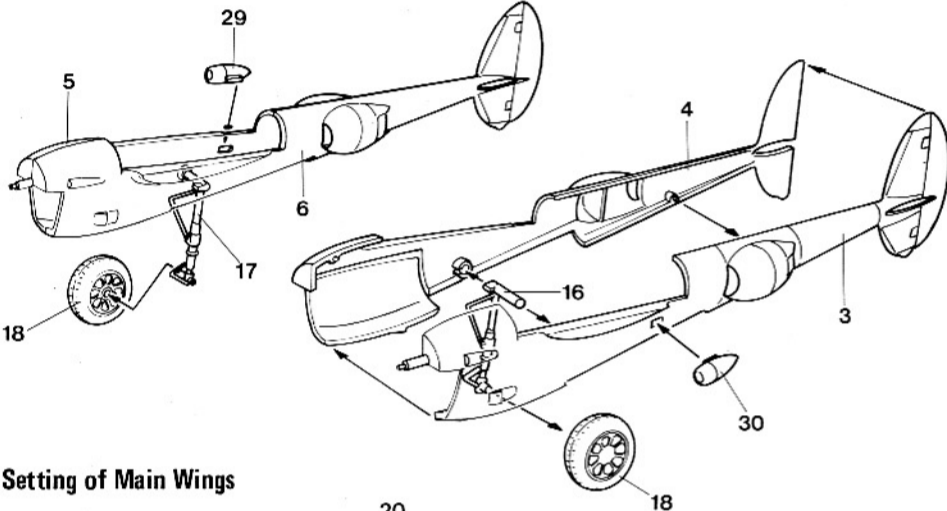
2 Set-Up of Rocket Bombs



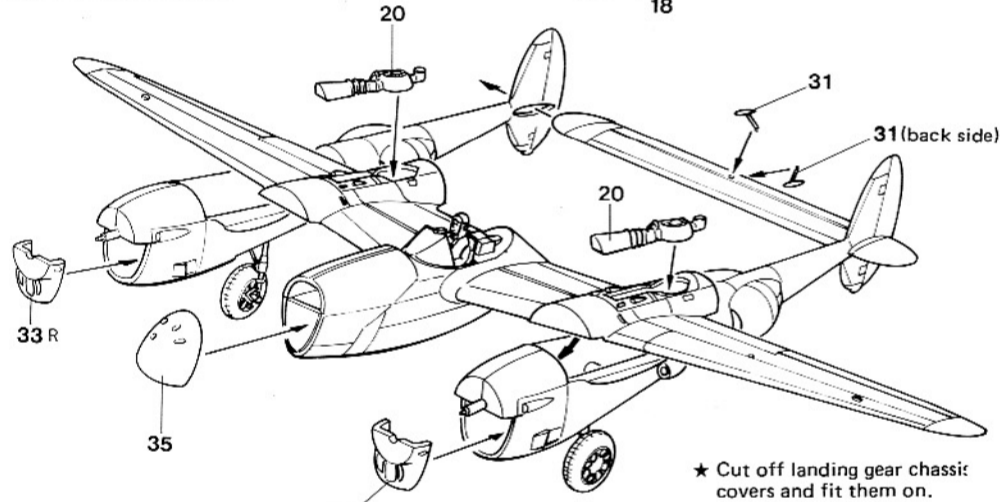
3 Set-Up of Main Wings



4 Set-Up of Fuselages



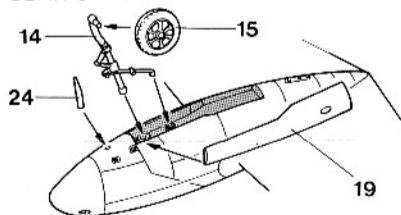
5 Setting of Main Wings



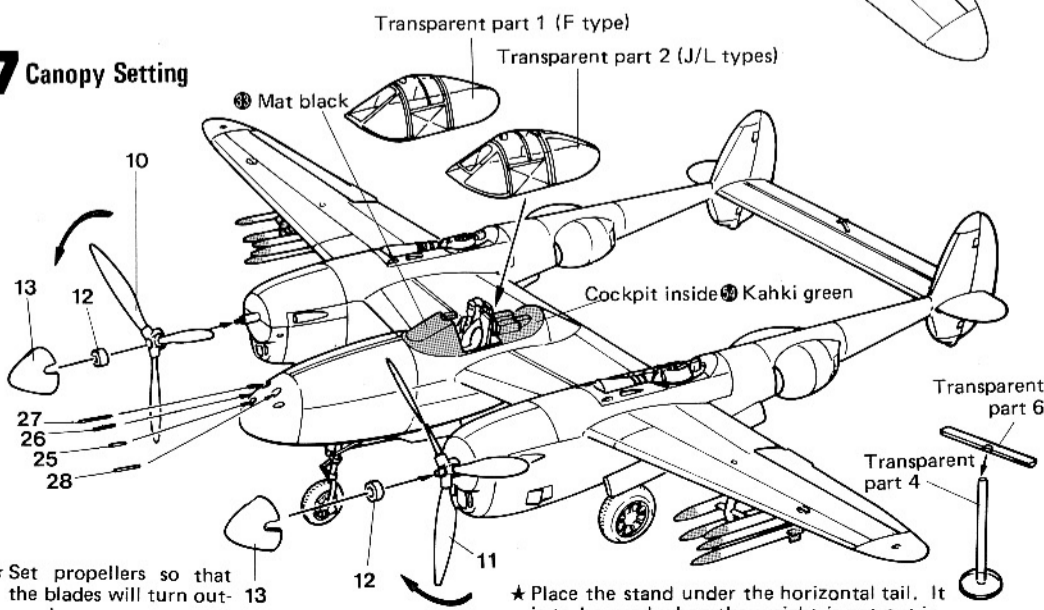
6 Parts Fitting on Underside of Main Wings

★ Landing gear chassis cover inside and the chassis housing to be painted kahki green

SET-UP OF FRONT LANDING GEAR CHASSIS



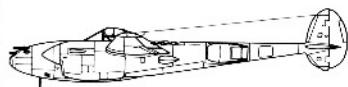
7 Canopy Setting



★ Set propellers so that the blades will turn outwards.

★ Place the stand under the horizontal tail. It is to be used when the weight is not put in.

P-38J/L or F LIGHTNING



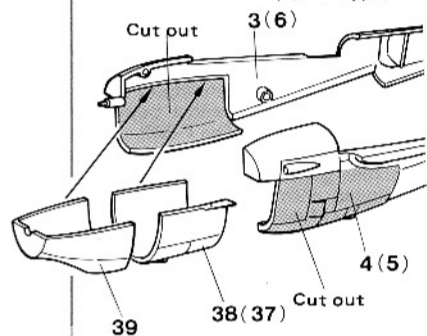
BEFORE ASSEMBLING

- * Read instructions carefully and make the kits accordingly.
- * Cut the parts off from the stem with nippers or a cutter.
- * Apply adhesive little by little to both surfaces to be put together.
- * Put the parts together temporarily with adhesive tape in order to make sure of the set-up form.

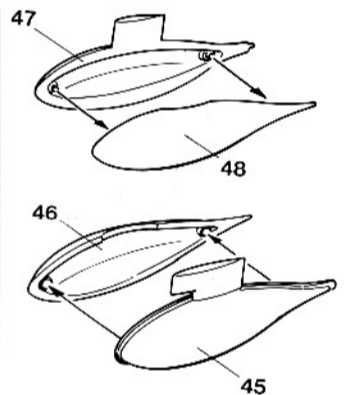
PILOT PAINTING



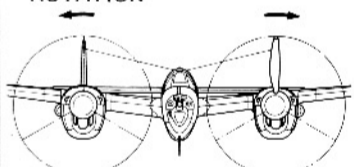
EXCHANGE OF AIR INTAKE (for F Type)



SET-UP OF ADDITIONAL TANK



DIRECTION OF PROPELLER ROTATION



Set the propellers so that the blades will turn outwards.

PARTS & MANES

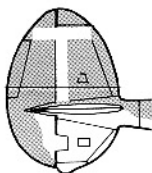
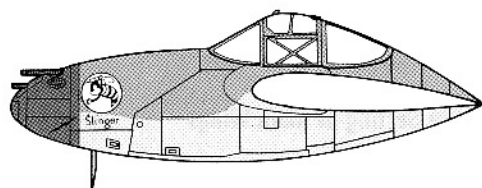
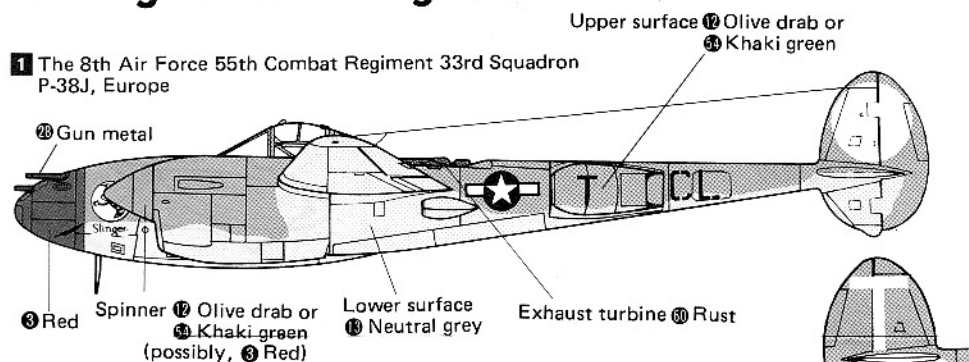
- Main wing top
- Fuselage bottom
- Left fuselage (left)
- Left fuselage (right)
- Right fuselage (right)
- Right fuselage (left)
- Main wing bottom (right)
- Main wing bottom (left)
- Horizontal tail
- Propeller (right)
- Propeller (left)
- Propeller stopper
- Spinner
- Nose landing gear chassis
- Nose landing gear wheel
- Landing gear (left)
- Landing gear (right)
- Landing gear wheel
- Landing gear door
- Exhaust turbine
- Cockpit floor board
- Pilot
- Pitot tube
- Antenna
- Machine gun (A)
- Machine gun (B)
- Machine gun (C)
- Machine gun (D)
- Air intake (A)
- Air intake (A)
- Mass balance
- Armor plate
- 33L. Air intake (B)
- 33R. Air intake (B)
- Seat
- Nose parts
- Landing gear door
- Parts for F type (left)
- Parts for F type (right)
- Air intake (C)
- Rocket bomb rack
- Rocket bomb rack
- Rocket bomb (A)
- Rocket bomb (B)
- Rocket bomb (C)
- Additional tank
- Additional tank
- Additional tank

TRANSPARENT PARTS

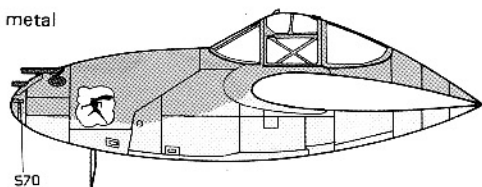
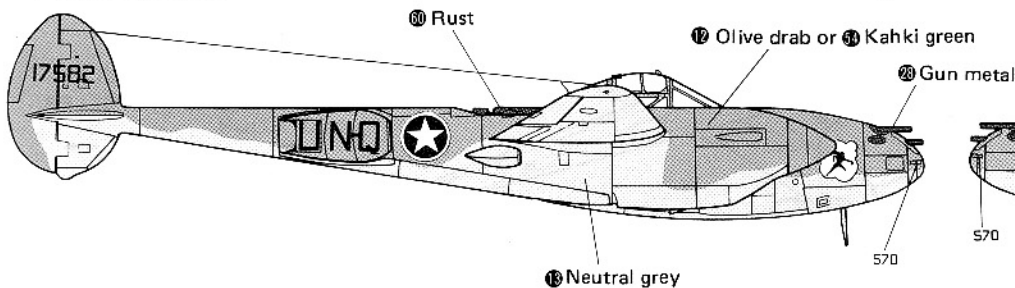
- Canopy for F type
- Canopy for J/L types
- Landing indicator for L type
- Stand
- Landing indicator for J type
- Stand parts

Marking & Color Painting Guide

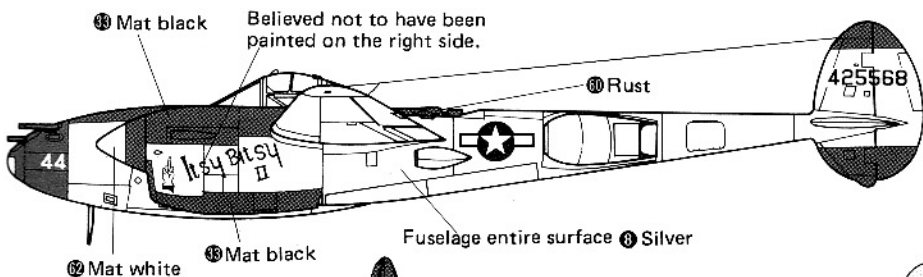
1 The 8th Air Force 55th Combat Regiment 33rd Squadron
P-38J, Europe



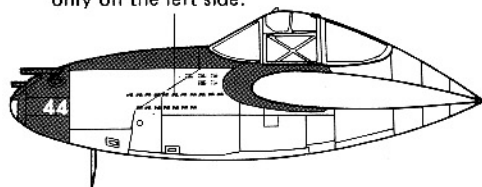
2 The 12th Air Force 1st Combat Regiment 94th Squadron
P-38F, North Africa



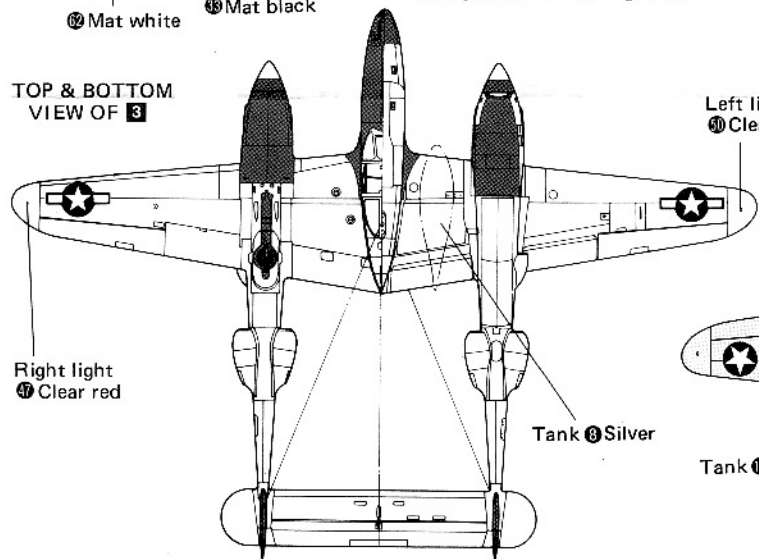
3 The 49th Combat Regiment Headquarters Squadron
Major George Laven's Aircraft P-38L, Philippines



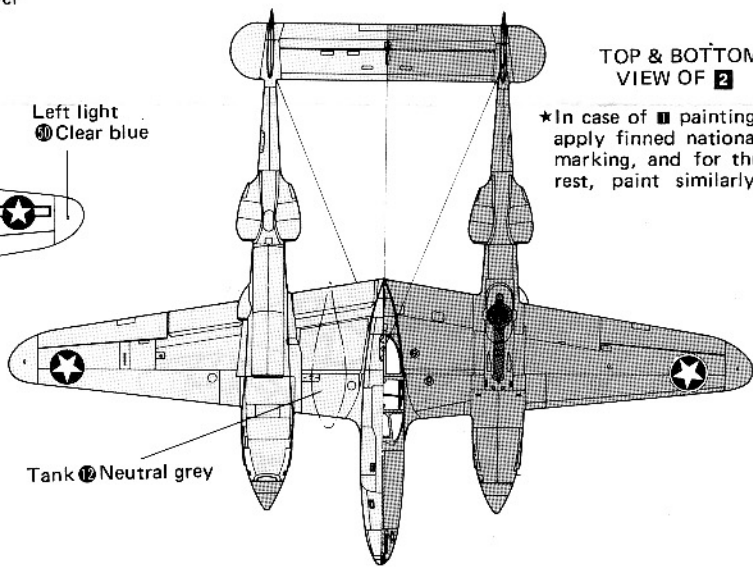
Believed to have been painted only on the left side.



TOP & BOTTOM VIEW OF ③



TOP & BOTTOM VIEW OF ②



*In case of ③ painting, apply finned national marking, and for the rest, paint similarly.

MARKING & PAINTING

In general, U.S. Army aircrafts were painted in Olive Drab for the upper surface, and Neutral Grey, the lower surface. However, since 1944 when the U.S. Army took command of the air, it had become unnecessary to adopt camouflaged colors and the aircrafts tended to have no painting on the fuselages or to be bare metallic. But there was no definite regulation on their painting, both bare metallic and camouflage-colored planes were often used for the same operation in the same unit. The national marking was altered in August 1943 into the finned insignia.

HOW TO APPLY DECALS

1. Cut out the decal and remove the film covering. Then place in water for 20 seconds.
2. Slide off the decal from the paper and position it at the proper place.
3. Press the transferred decals with a soft cloth and remove the moisture.



Model colors numbered ①~⑯. Be sure to paint after assembling and make fine and beautiful kits.

Use a flat brush to paint wide area and a profile brush for detailed painting.



Flat brush



Profile brush

