

The Douglas A-20 Havoc's full story has yet to be told. The brainchild of three of aviation's true immortals - Donald Douglas, Sr., Ed Heinemann and Jack Northrop - the A-20 arrived at a time of rapid growth and change in the late 1930's as the world prepared for war.

The A-20's predecessor/prototype, the 7B, created an international furor when, during a flight demonstration carrying an unauthorized passenger in the form of a member of the French Purchasing Commission, the aircraft crashed. Still, the French were very impressed by the aircraft and, desperately preparing for war, ordered 100. The aircraft was substantially redesigned to fix a number of problems, but retained the unique interchangeable noses that enabled it from the start to built as a bomber or attack plane. Following redesign the 7B became the DB-7 and it was this aircraft that the U.S. Army Air Corps became interested in, ordering over 200 of the now-designated A-20 and A-20As. The British soon became interested and ordered the aircraft as the Boston. It was combat experience gained by the British that was in many ways to turn the A-20 in its subsequent versions into the fast, heavily-armed attack ship we know.

Your AMT kit represents the ultimate gunship version of the A-20, the A-20G. American combat crews in Tunisia and the Pacific, seeking ways to enhance the firepower of their aircraft, field-modified their planes by getting rid of the bombardier position and filling the glass nose with .50 caliber machine guns. It was decided to manufacture a solid "gun-nose" version, thus the G. The first 250 aircraft (G-1s), had four 20mm cannons plus two .50 caliber machine guns. This setup was not as effective as hoped and most were sent to Russia. All subsequent aircraft had six .50 caliber nose guns. Beginning with the A-20G-20, the older single-gun, hand-operated, open rear defensive position was replaced by a power-operated twin .50 caliber Martin turret.

Nearly 3000 Gs were produced, making it the most-manufactured version of this aircraft. Production ceased in September, 1944, and was replaced by a bigger, heavier, faster, more powerful big brother, the A-26 Invader.

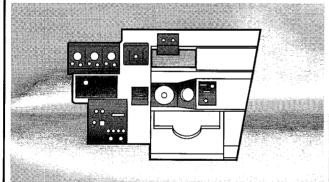
This AMT/Wings kit provides markings for two aircraft with proud combat records in the Pacific Theater of Operations. "Little Joe", 389BS/312BG, and "Little Isadore", 89BS/3BG both flew with the Fifth Air Force. "Little Joe" is known to have served in the Philippines and "Little Isadore" may have as well. We hope you enjoy this kit of A-20G Havoc.

# DOUGLAS HAVOC"

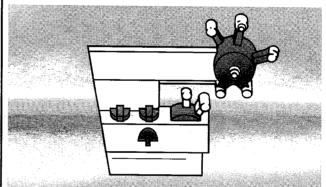


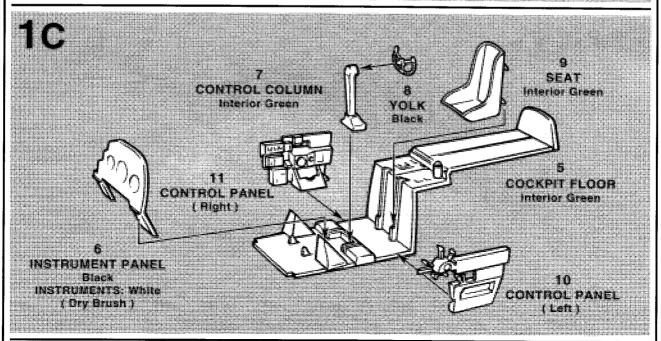
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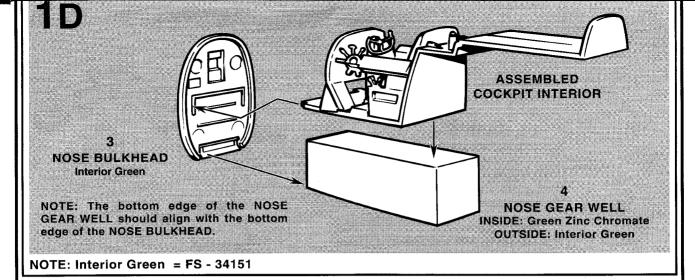
11: CONTROL PANEL ( Right )
OVERALL: Interior Green
BOXES ( Shaded Areas ): Black
DETAIL ALL DIALS: White

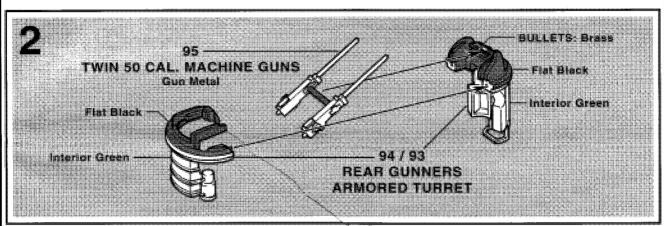


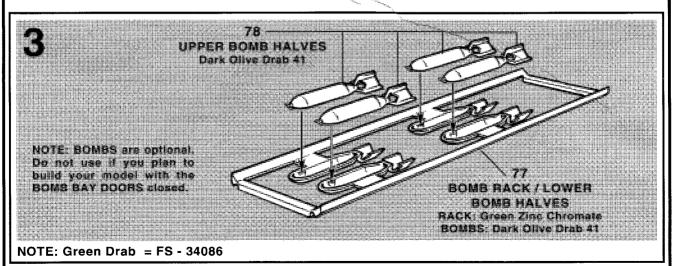
10: CONTROL PANEL ( Left )
OVERALL: Interior Green
LEVERS / DETAIL ( Shaded Areas ): Black
DETAIL ALL KNOBS: White

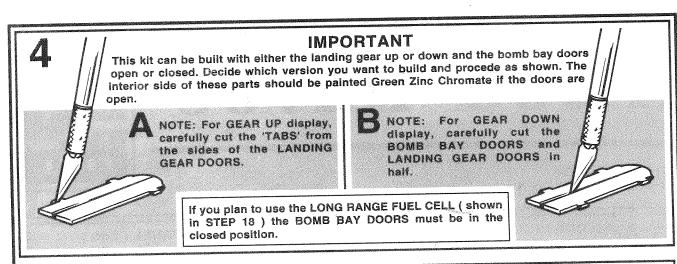


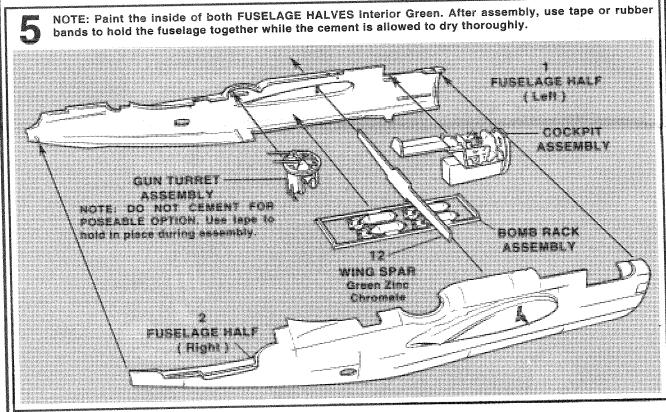


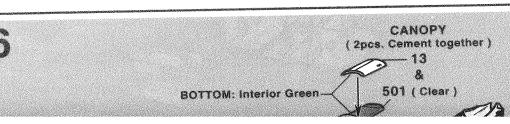


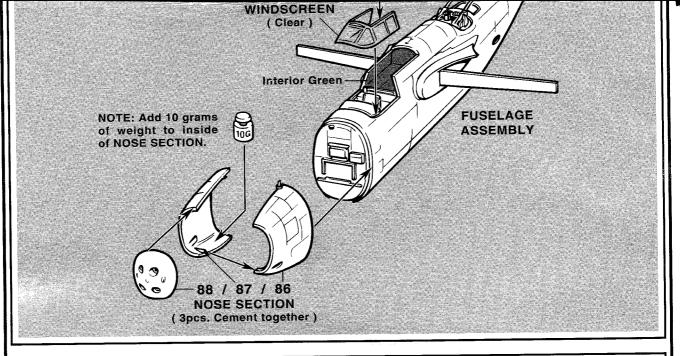


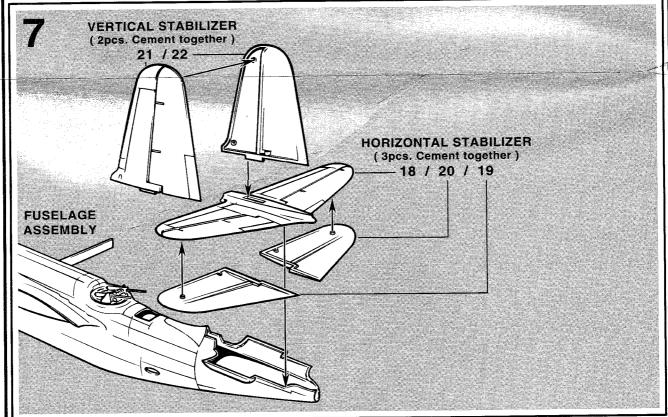


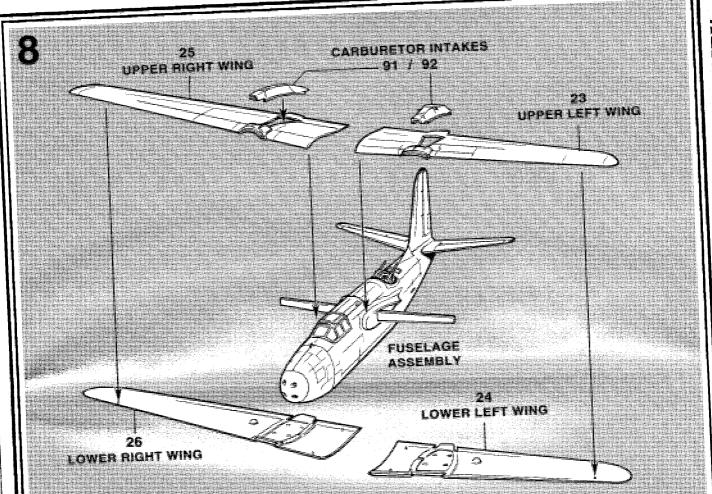


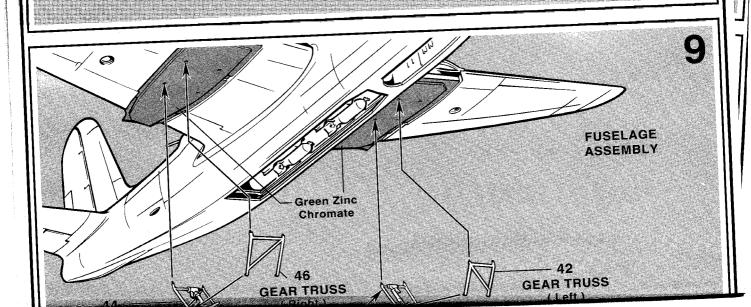














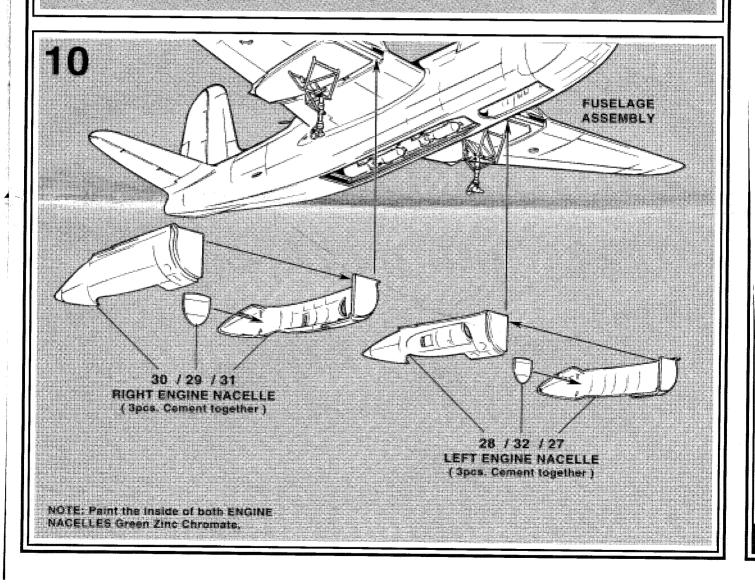
**\40** GEAR CHASSIS (Left) Green Zinc

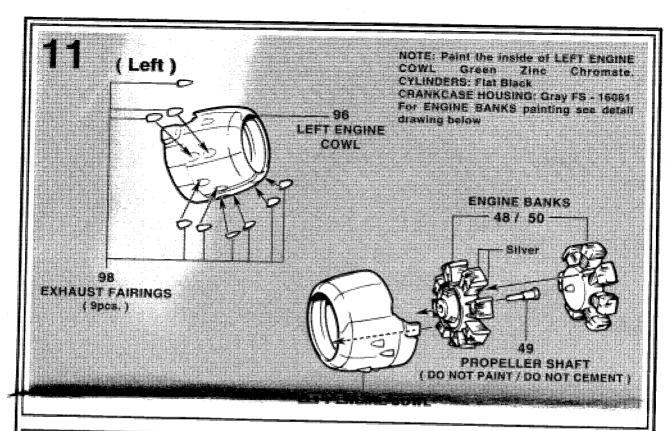
Chromate

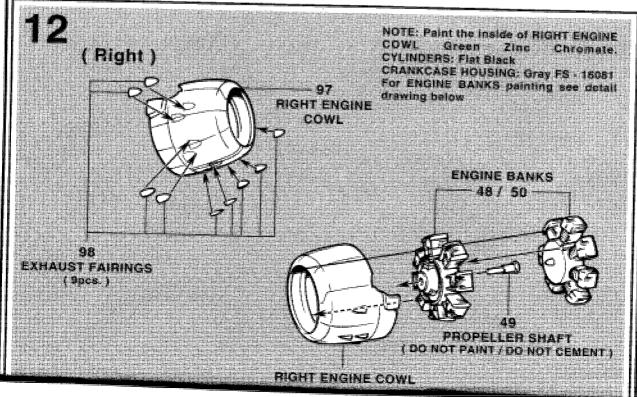
Chromate

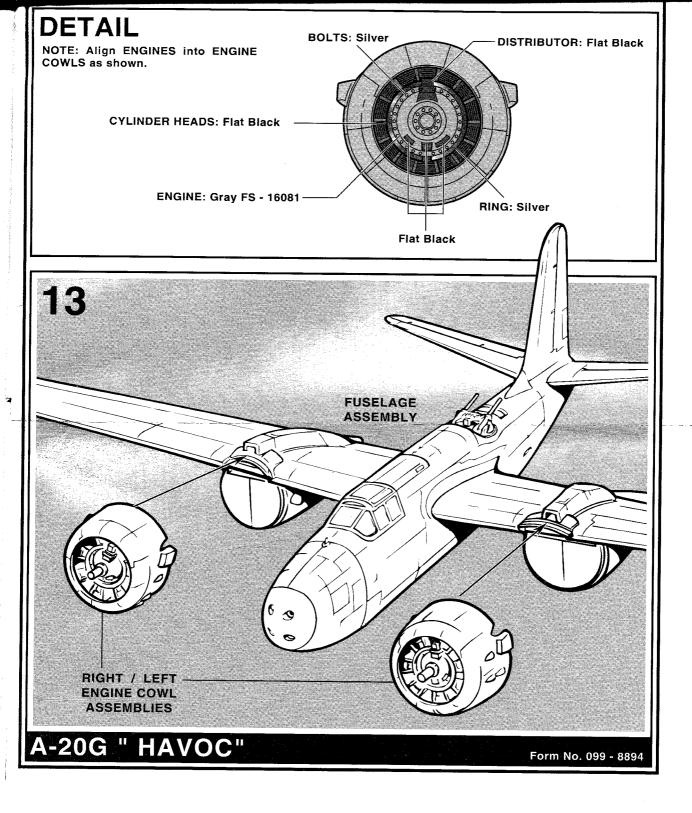
41 (Right) / 45 (Left) LANDING GEAR STRUTS **Neutral Gray** Paint BRAKE LINE'S Black

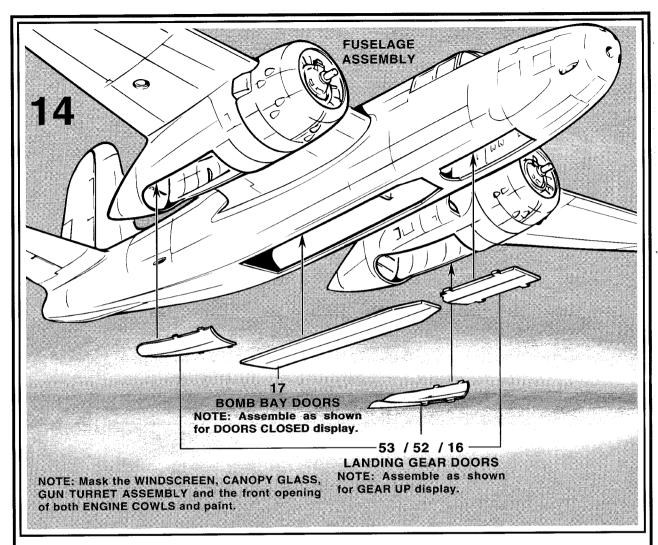
NOTE: LANDING GEAR is optional. Do not use if you plan to build your model with the LANDING GEAR DOORS in the closed position.

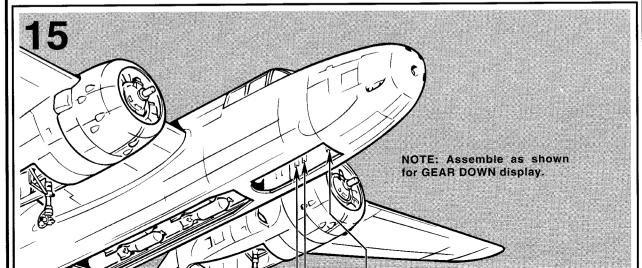


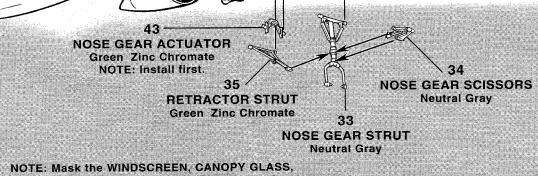




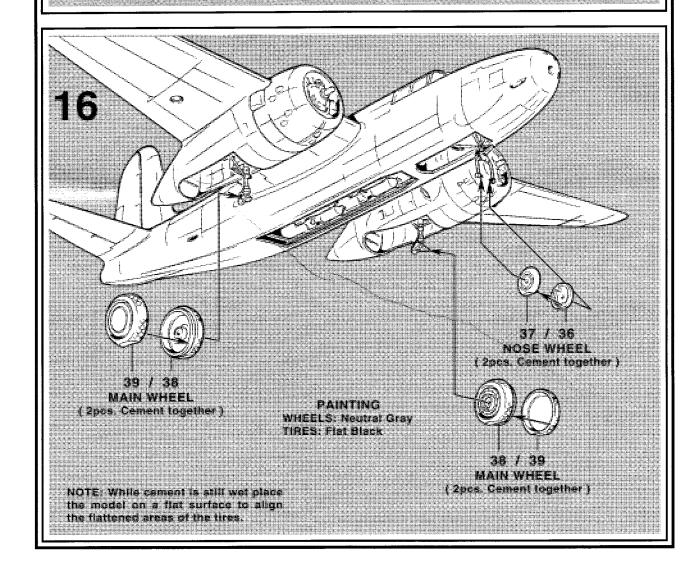


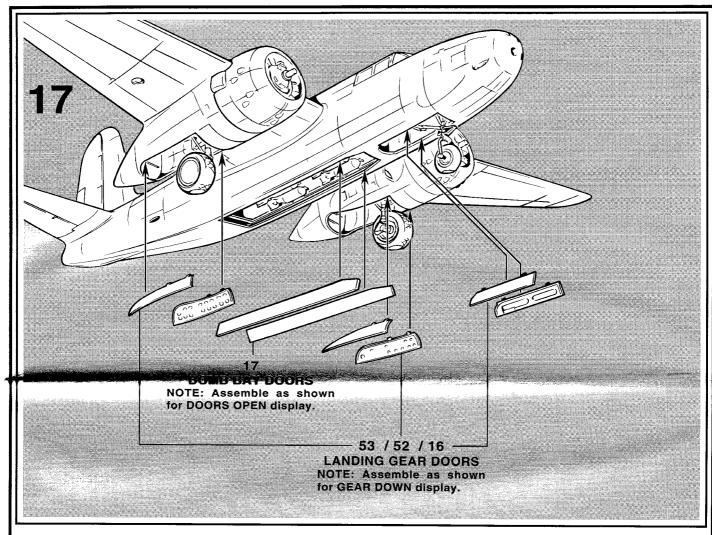


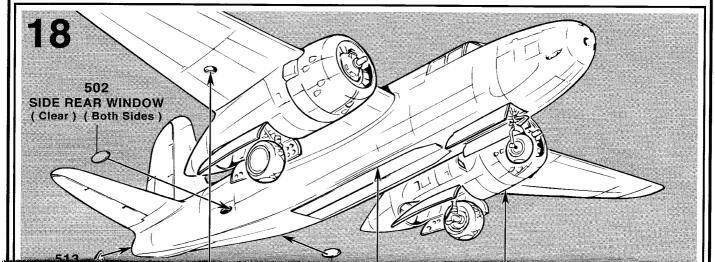


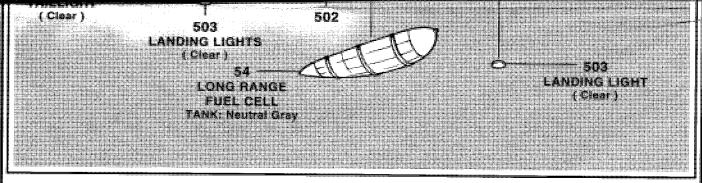


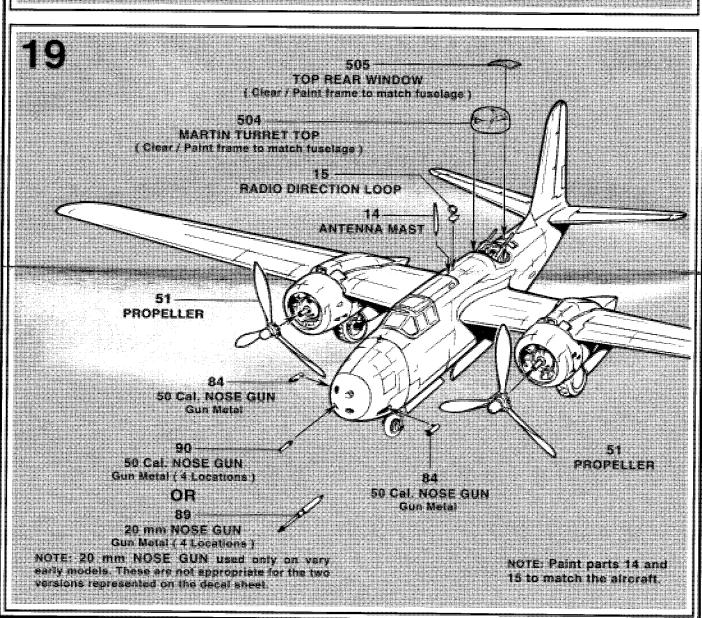
NOTE: Mask the WINDSCREEN, CANOPY GLASS, GUN TURRET ASSEMBLY, BOMB BAY opening, both LANDING GEAR openings and the front opening of both ENGINE COWLS and paint.





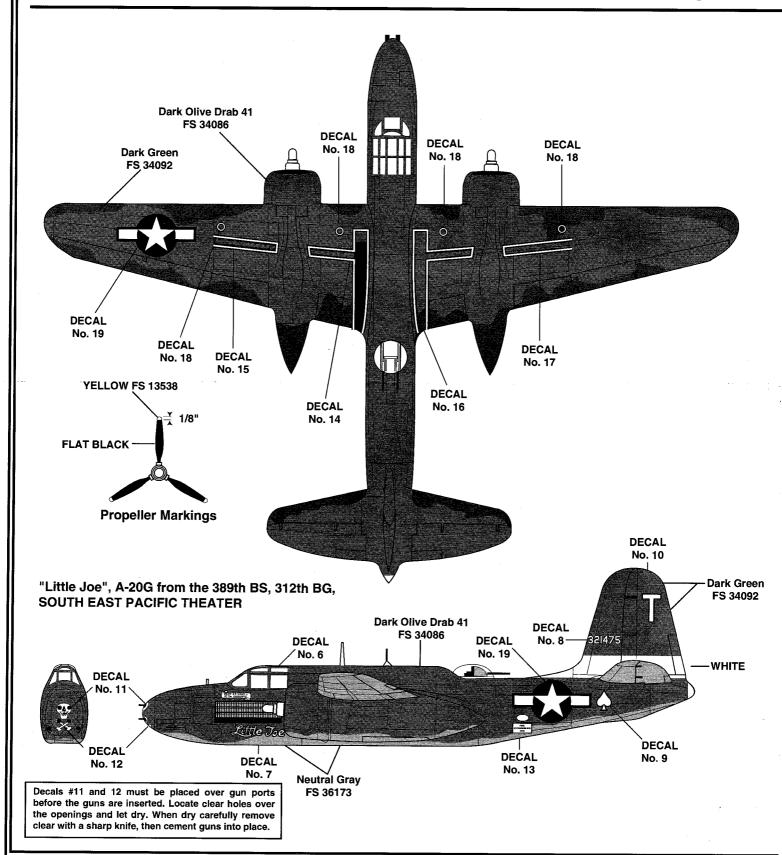


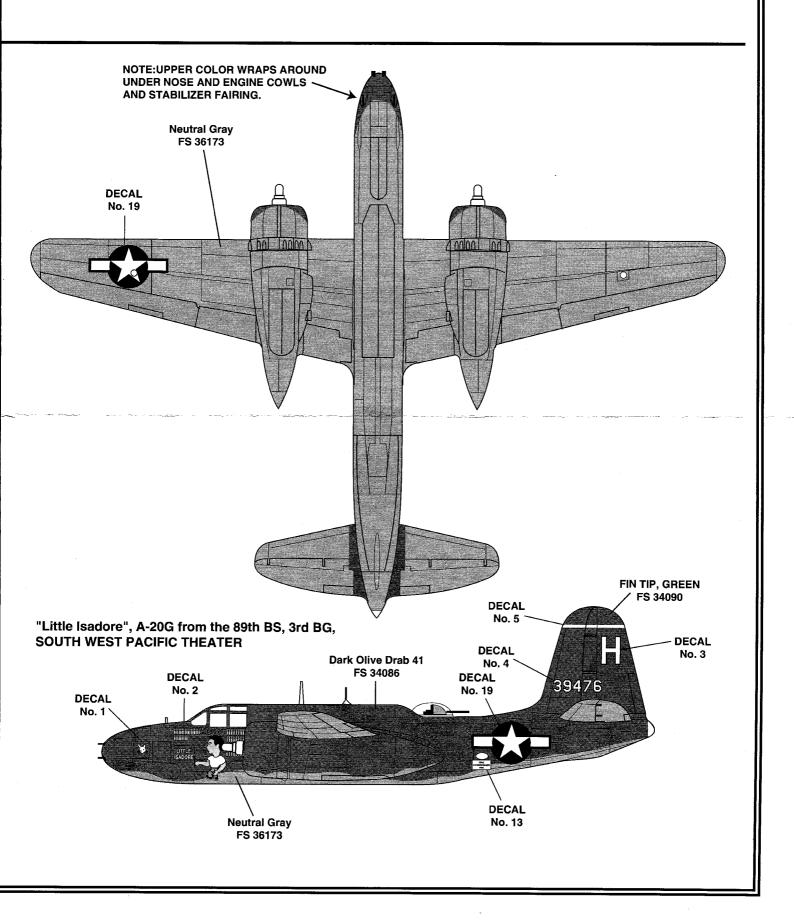




## **PAINTING / DECAL APPLICATION**

- Cut the desired decal from the decal sheet.
- Dip decal in warm water to loosen decal from backing paper.
- Place decal in position and slide off backing paper.
- Remove air bubbles by wiping gently with damp cloth.





### 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 tack rag should be used to dry the parts, DO NOT use paper towels or tissues, since they will leave lint on the part.

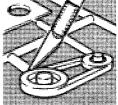
Parting lines and glue joints should be sanded or filed prior to painting. Because paint has a tendency to draw away from sharp edges, they should be lightly filed. Use filler putty designed for plastic to fill small gaps that may occur between parts and to blend contours. This should be done only after 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 before adding any gloss coat. A gloss coat will help even out the edges between the two colors as well as set the decals.

#### RECOMMENDED TOOLS

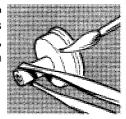
#### HOBBY KNIFE

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



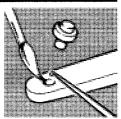
#### TWEEZERS

Use tweezers to hold small parts during assembly, painting and when applying cement.



#### BRUSH

We recommend the use of liquid polystyrene cement. Apply with a fine brush. Use 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 appropriate number listed below between the hours of 8:00 am to 4:30 pm central time, Monday through Friday.

In the U.S.A. call toll free

Outside of the United States call

-1 - 319 - 875 - 2000-

When in the Midwest, please visit the ERTL Company for a tour of the AMT production facilities, 10am & 1pm weekdays. Reservations suggested.

#### NOTE

NOTE: Federal standard colors The military services use standardized colors, each receiving 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)