

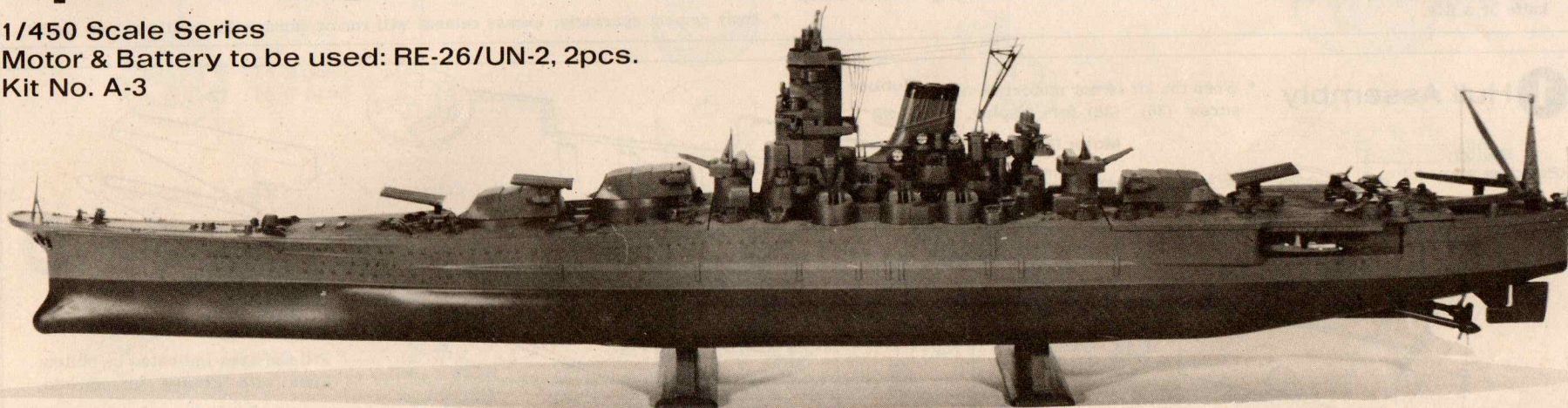
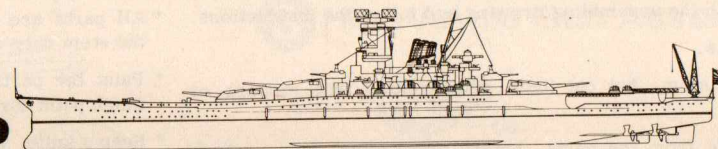
YAMATO

Japanese Navy Battleship

1/450 Scale Series

Motor & Battery to be used: RE-26/UN-2, 2pcs.

Kit No. A-3



Battleship Yamato was very famous not only in Japan but throughout the world, for she was designed and constructed by the assembled scientific brain.

She was the first and major battleship which appeared when the naval reduction treaty, concluded in 1921 at Washington Disarmament Conference, became invalid. Yamato carried 46-caliber main gun, the biggest at that time, and her 69,000 ton displacement was far greater than the British or American battleships of 35,000 ton class. This is because the Japan Naval Forces tried to be superior more in the quality of battleships than the quantity.

Yamato's initial basic planning commenced in March 1934 and the ship model was finally decided in 1937. Construction was started and carried out at Kure Naval Dockyard in November 1937 and was launched in December of 1941. It took over 4 years and an enormous amount of money was expended.

The huge main gun weighed 2,200 tons only for its swivel section, and the barrel length was 21m. When the gun

was fired at 45° elevation, the shot reached 41km distance shooting through the air at over 7,000m height. The gun fired 2 times per minute.

Yamato participated in the following battles:

- 1) Battle off from the coast of Saipan
The Japanese Naval Fleet was fighting against the U.S. Naval Fleet, however, without PPI the Japanese attacker failed to find out the U.S. Fleet.
- 2) Battle off the Coast of Leyte and the Philippines
In October 1944, Yamato launched off the Brunei Bay and took her way to the north, Shibuyan Sea accompanied with Nagato and Musashi. Musashi was attacked desperately by the enemy torpedo launch and sank.
- 3) Battle of Okinawa
On April 6, 1945, when she was on her way to the Okinawa Battle, off the coast of Kyushu, she was attacked by more than 1,000 enemy torpedo planes and sank never to be alive again, before she could show her real power.

DATA

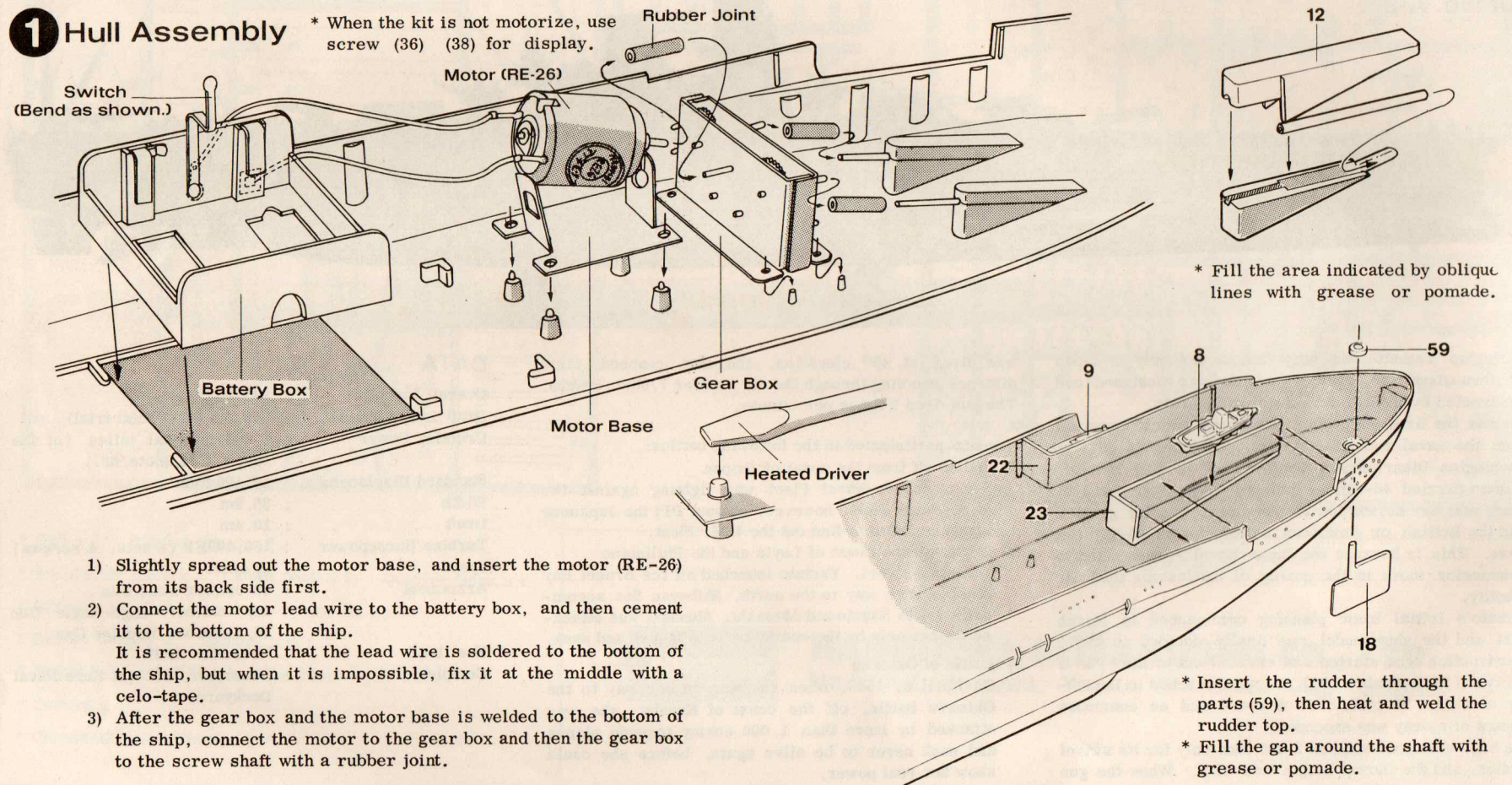
Overall Length	: 263.0m
Draft Line Length	: 256.0m (at official trial)
Cruising Power	: 7,200 nautical miles (at the speed of 16 knots/hr.)
Standard Displacement	: 69,100 tons
Width	: 36.9m
Draft	: 10.4m
Turbine Horsepower	: 150,000HP (4 sets, 4 screws)
Speed	: 27 knots
Armament	: 46-caliber Main Gun 12.7-caliber High-Angle Gun 15.5-caliber Machine Gun
Keel Laid	: November 1937
Completed	: December 1941 (at Kure Naval Dockyard)

For the Best Results, Read This First

- * Be sure to compare the parts with the assembling drawing and follow the instructions.
- * Before assembling check all parts.
- * Do not tear off parts from the stem, but cut them off carefully with nippers or tinsnips.
- * Carefully trim off excess plastic from the parts, before assembling, with a sharp knife or a file.
- * All parts are numbered for easy identification. Carefully remove each parts from the stem only when the parts is to be used.
- * Paint the parts while still on the stem. Unless instructed, use semi-gloss or mat finish paint for plastic.
- * Keep a knife, file, pincetté and celo-tape ready for use.
- * Apply cement sparingly; excess cement will run or damage the details of your model.

1 Hull Assembly

* When the kit is not motorize, use screw (36) (38) for display.

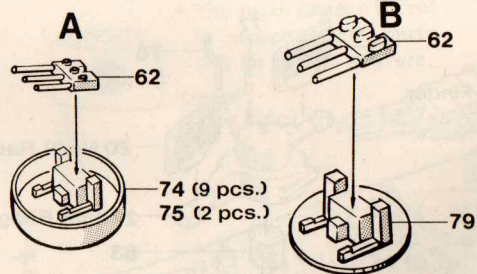


- 1) Slightly spread out the motor base, and insert the motor (RE-26) from its back side first.
- 2) Connect the motor lead wire to the battery box, and then cement it to the bottom of the ship. It is recommended that the lead wire is soldered to the bottom of the ship, but when it is impossible, fix it at the middle with a celo-tape.
- 3) After the gear box and the motor base is welded to the bottom of the ship, connect the motor to the gear box and then the gear box to the screw shaft with a rubber joint.

* Fill the area indicated by oblique lines with grease or pomade.

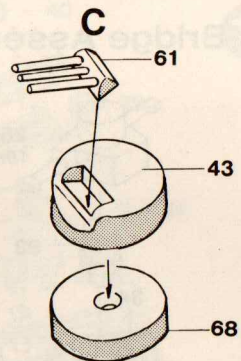
* Insert the rudder through the parts (59), then heat and weld the rudder top.
* Fill the gap around the shaft with grease or pomade.

2 3 Row Machine Gun Assembly



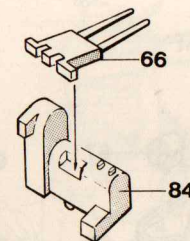
* Assemblé 11 sets.

* Assemble 2 sets.

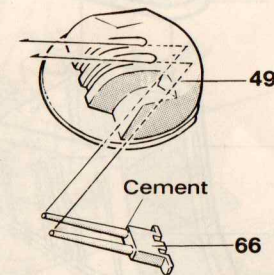


* Assemble 10 sets with the gun carriage (68), and 6 sets without it.

3 High-Angle Gun Assembly

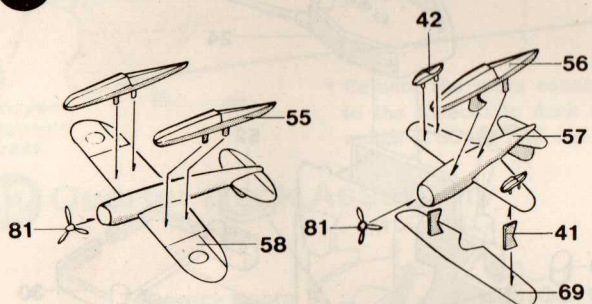


* Assemble 6 sets.



* Assemble 6 sets.

4 Aircrafts Assembly



* 0-Type 3 Seats Scout Sea Plane.... 1

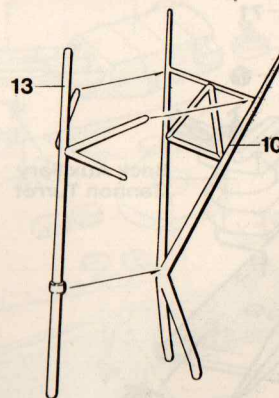
* 0-Type Observation Sea Plane..... 1

* Yamato carried 0-Type 3 Seats Scout Sea Plane and 0-Type Observation Sea Plane which stayed in the intermediate air between the friendly and the U.S. Fleets and informed it the range finding of the enemy.

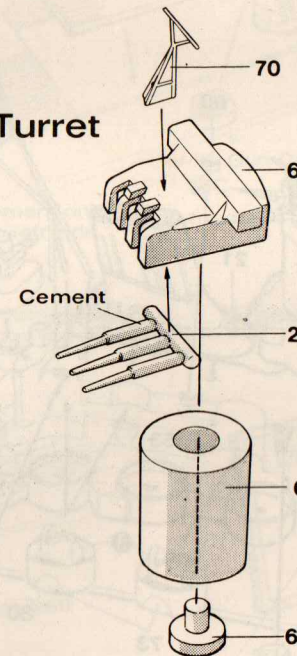
Upper Section of Fuselage & Wing
Top Side, Float Upper Side..... Dark Green
Lower Section of Fuselage & Wing
Bottom Side, Float Lower Side..... Light Grey
(Red stripe with white rim is painted in the front of the upper float.)

Sun-Flag..... Dark Red with White Rim
Propeller.... Dark Brown with Yellow Stripe on the Top
Marks & Figures on the Rudder..... Yellow or White

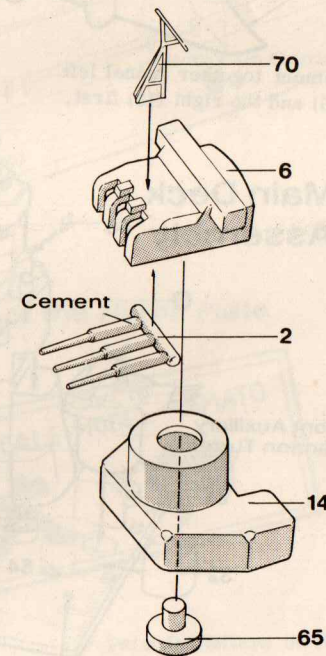
5 Auxiliary Cannon Turret & Mast Assembly



* Mast Assembly

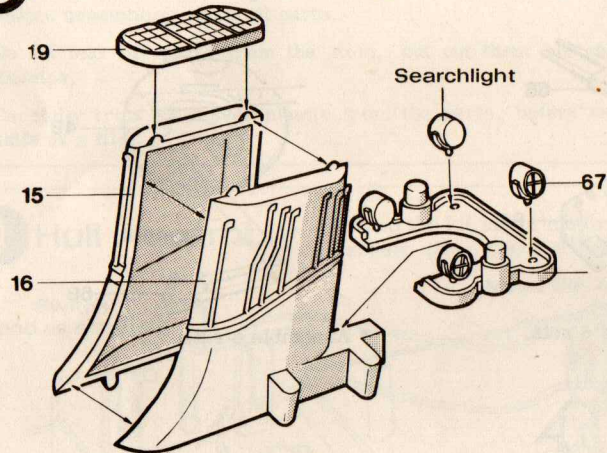


* Front Auxiliary Cannon Turret
* Stop the auxiliary cannon turret with the parts (65) so that it swivels.



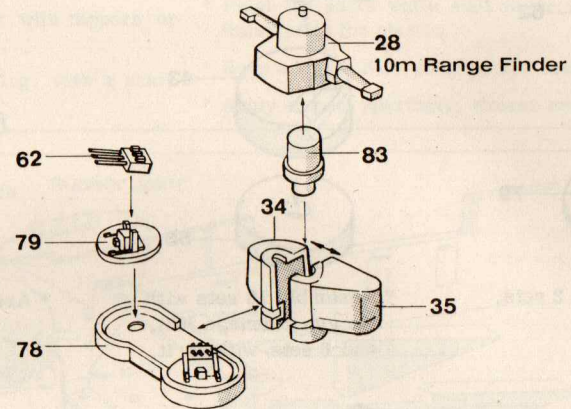
* Back Auxiliary Cannon Turret

6 Funnel & Searchlight Assembly



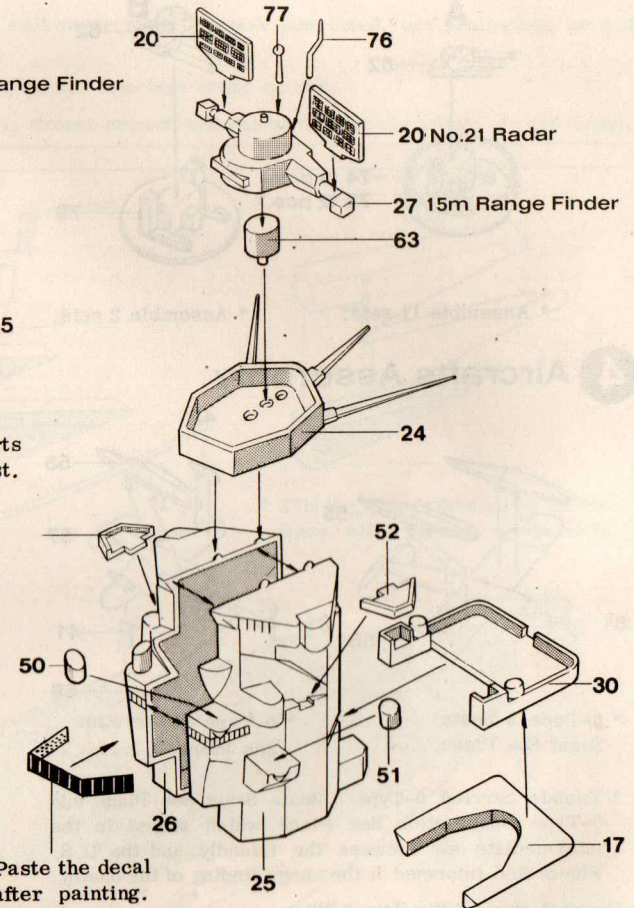
* Cement together funnel left (16) and the right (15) first.

7 Back Bridge Assembly



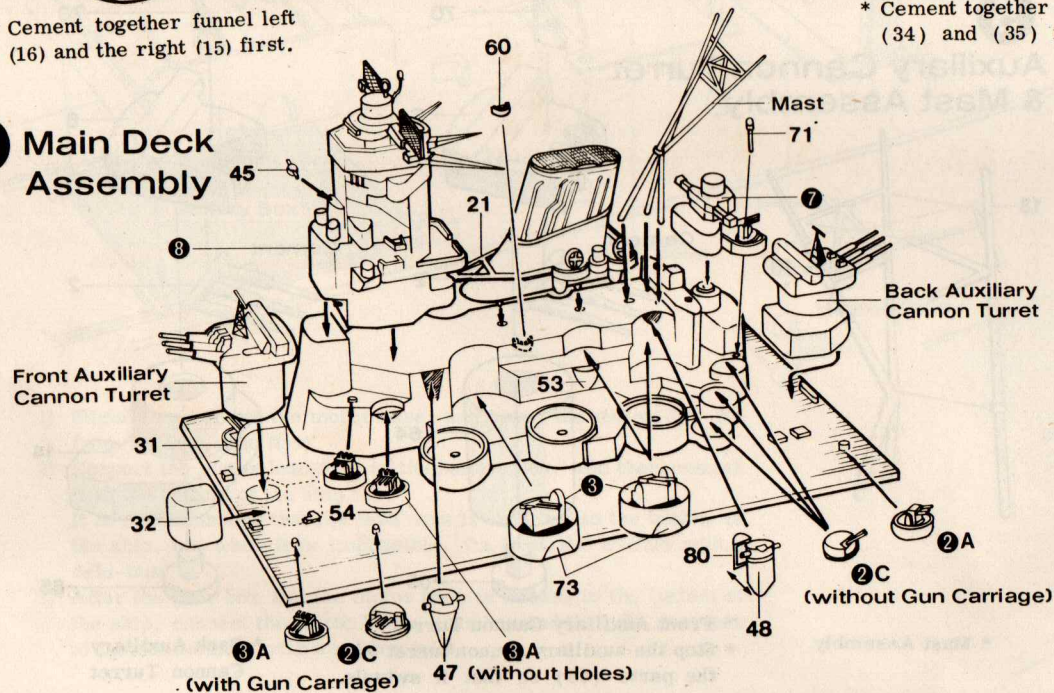
* Cement together parts (34) and (35) first.

8 Main Bridge Assembly



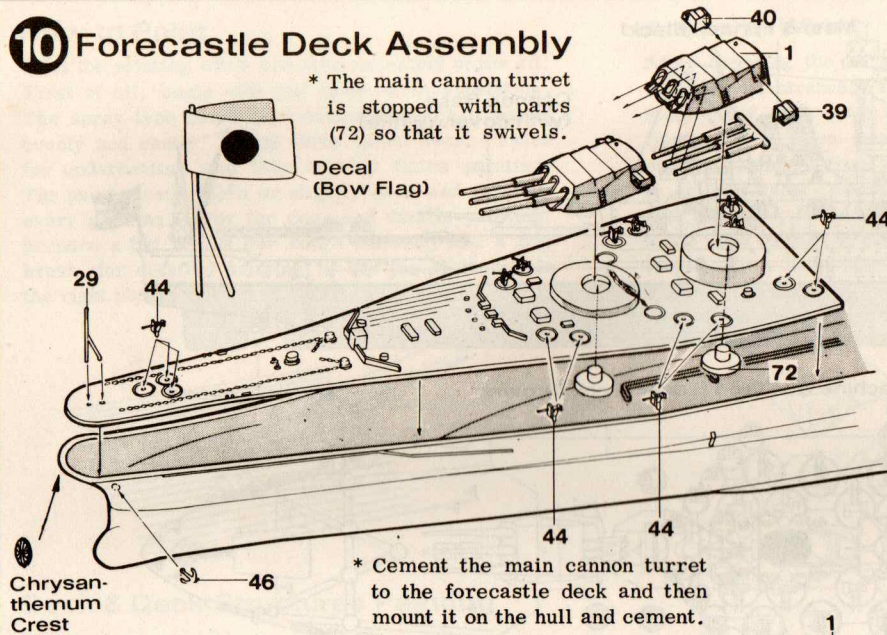
* Paste the decal after painting.

9 Main Deck Assembly

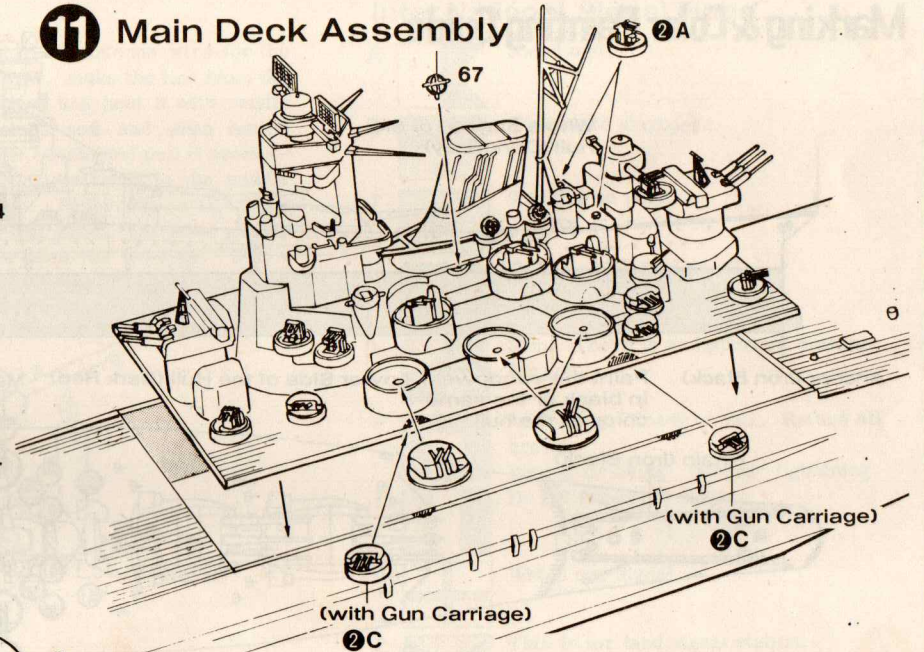


* Cement together bridge (25) and (26) first. Then cement parts (17) to (30) and cement it to the bridge.

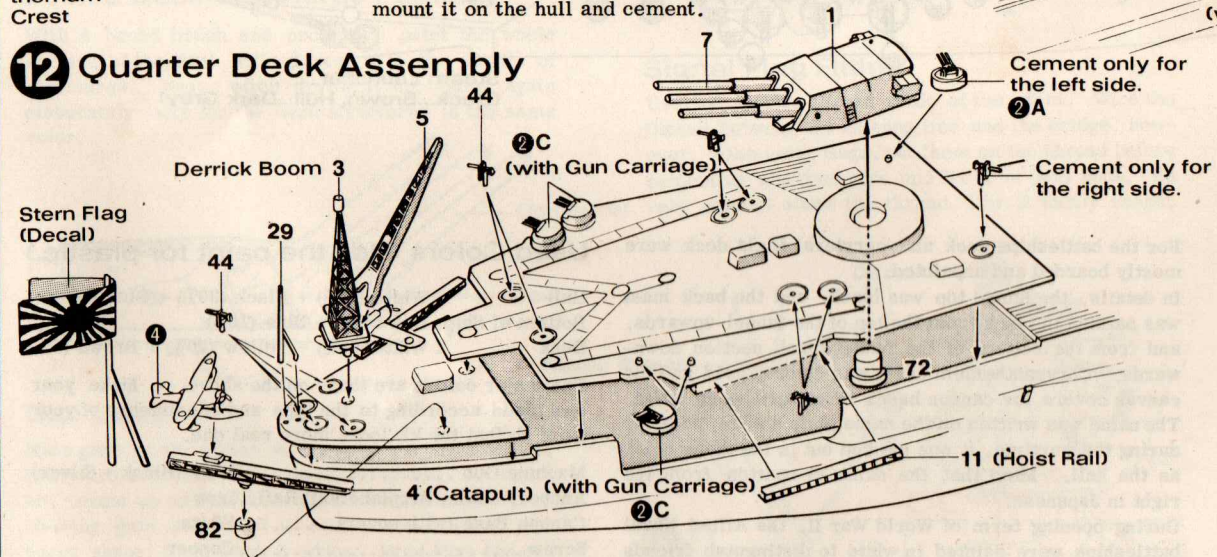
10 Forecastle Deck Assembly



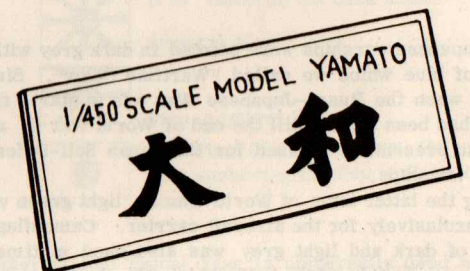
11 Main Deck Assembly



12 Quarter Deck Assembly

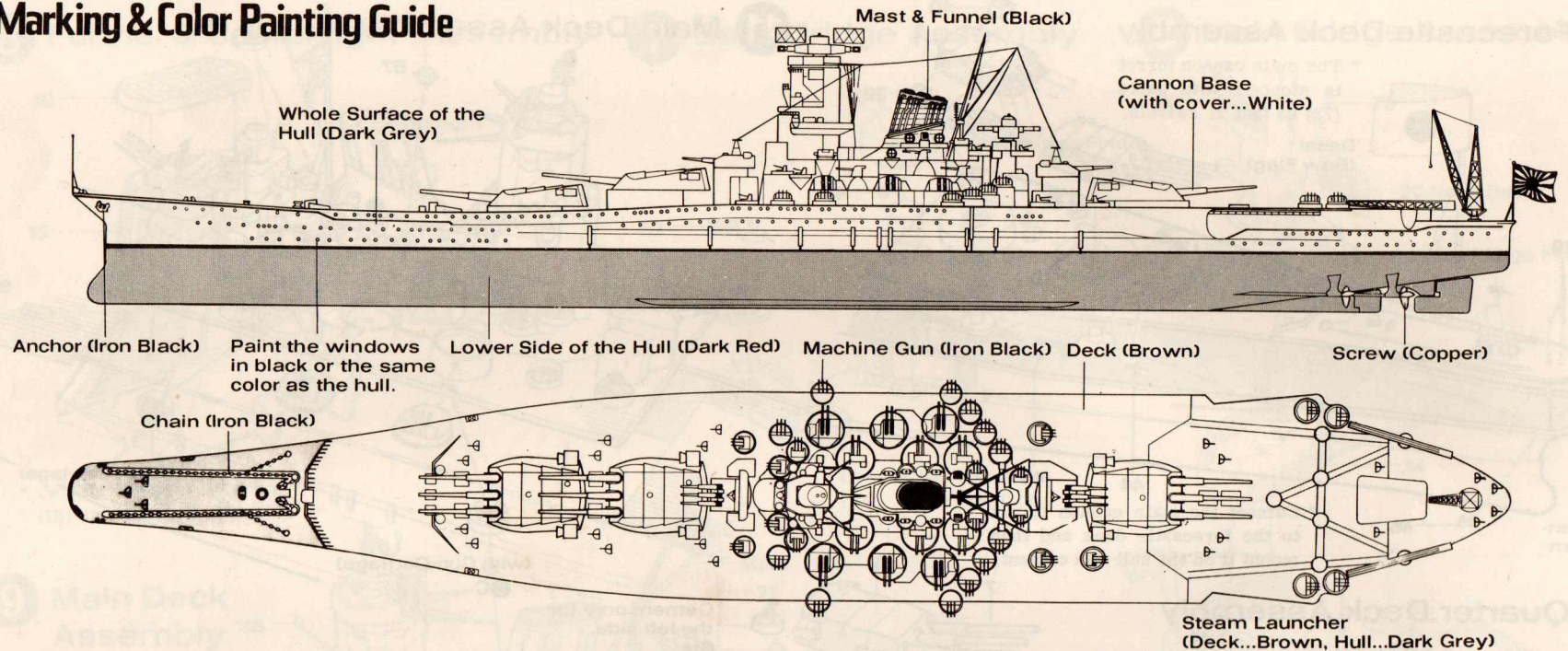


Painting of the Name Plate



* Paint the letters on the plate embossing so that it contrasts well.

Marking & Color Painting Guide



The Japanese warships were painted in dark grey with a dash of blue which we called "Wartime Color". Since 1903, when the Russo-Japanese War was to start, this color had been applied till the end of World War II, and still at present, it is used for the Japan Self-Defence Naval warships.

During the latter term of World War II, light green was used exclusively for the aircraft carrier. Camouflaged color of dark and light grey was also used at times. The lower section of the hull, below the draft line was maroon red. The iron plated deck for the destroyer or the light cruiser were painted in the same color as the hull, and the boarded and linoleum lined deck for the heavy cruiser remained base color and was not painted.

For the battleships deck and carriers' flight deck were mostly boarded and unpainted.

In details, the funnel top was black, and the back mast was painted in black from the top of the funnel upwards, and from the bottom of the funnel black section downwards. Chrysanthemum crest was colored gold and the canvas covers for cannon bases or cutters were white. The name was written on the name plate astern, however during the wartime, it was painted out in the same color as the hull. Mind that the name is written from the right in Japanese.

During opening term of World War II, the Allied Naval battleships were painted in white to distinguish friends from the enemy.

Used Colors (Use the paint for plastic.)

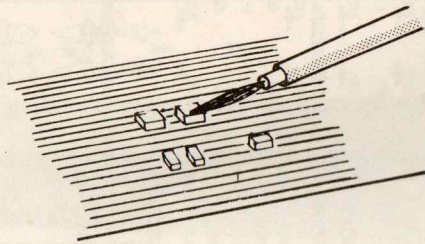
Hull : White (60%) + Black (30%) + Blue (10%)
 Bottom of Ship: Red (90%) + Blue (10%)
 Deck : White (75%) + Yellow (20%) + Brown (5%)

The major colors are three on the above. Make your own blend according to the type and consistency of your paint so that the kit looks more real one.

Machine Gun Iron (Black + Silver)
 Anchor, Chain, Airplane Shift Rail. . Iron
 Cannon Base (with cover) White
 Screw Copper

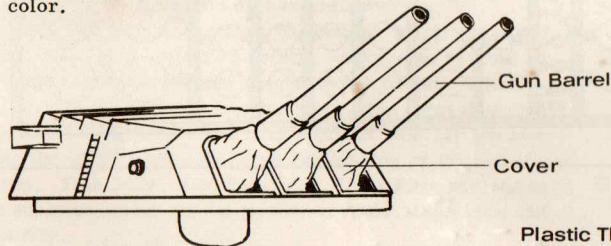
How to Paint

Start the painting after complete assembly of the kit. First of all, begin with the whole surface painting. The spray-type paint is recommended for it paints evenly and easily. Paint three times over. Twice for undercoating and then overlay finish painting. The paint must be thin or slightly used and dried up every painting. For the deck and details painting, prepare a flat brush (for rough painting) and a fine brush (for detailed painting) to use the right one in the right place.



Deck & Deck Structures Painting

With a broad brush and promptly, paint the whole surface of the deck without regard to the details of structures.. Next, after drying it up, paint again elaborately only for the deck structures in the same color.

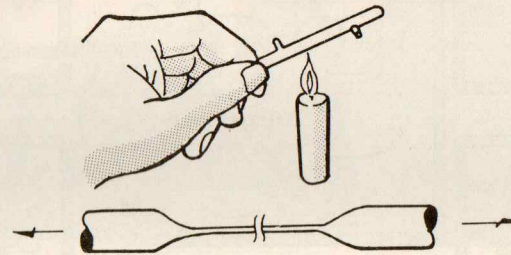


Gun Cover

Main guns on the major Japanese warships including heavy cruisers were covered at the bases. For your kit, make up around the cannon base with putty or chewing gum and mold it with a match-stick into cover shape, then paint it white. Mind that the gun barrel will not move up and down with this cover.

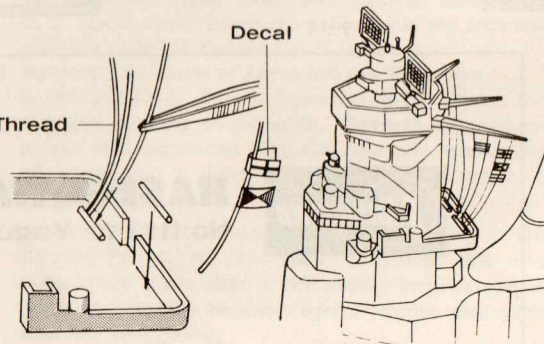
Antenna Wiring

After finishing the painting, fit antenna wire for the realistic appearance. First, make the line from the stem. Cut off a little stem and heat it with candle flame. The stem becomes soft and when heated enough, remove it from the candle and pull it promptly at both ends. The stem stretches in the middle and becomes like thread. Referring to the three sides view on page 6, cut this plastic thread at proper length, or a little longer than the drawing. With a matchstick cement it to the kit and cut off the surplus thread when the adhesive is completely dried.



Signal Flag Fitting

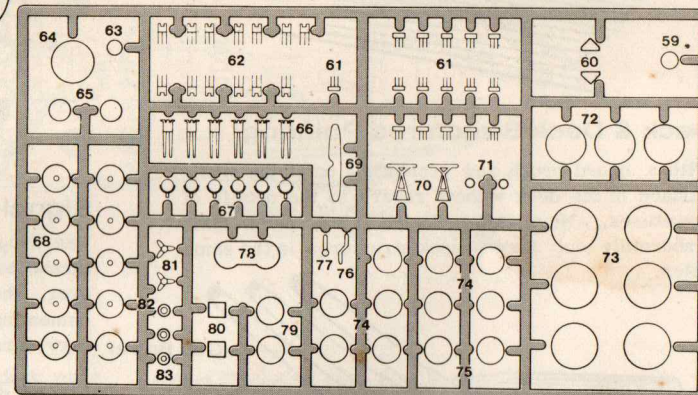
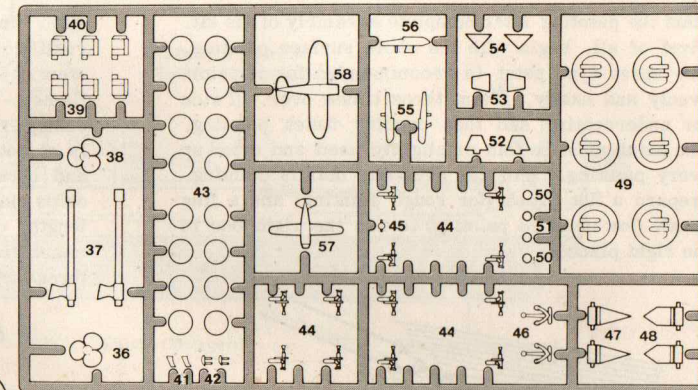
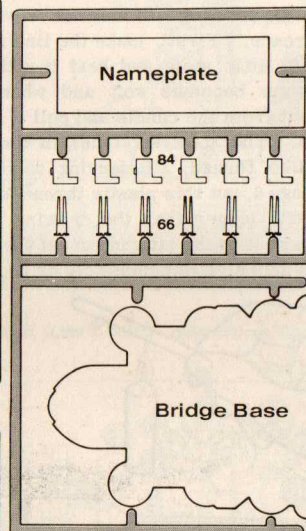
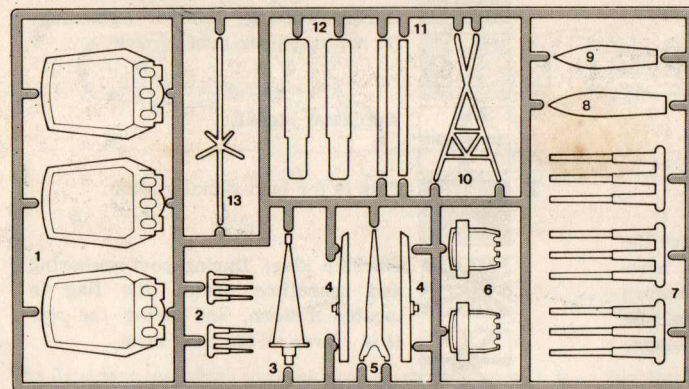
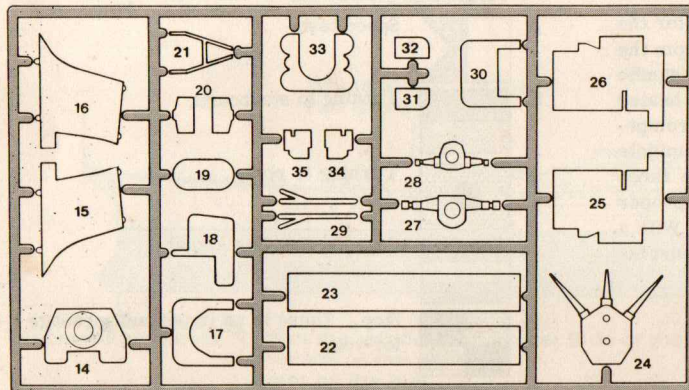
Use the plastic thread made of the stem. Wire the thread between the antenna line and the bridge, however, when using flags, put them on the thread before cementing and then wire and fix it at both ends. Be very careful about the thread, for it easily snaps.



Inter National Signal Flag

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| A | | Speed test. |
| E | | Turning to starboard. |
| I | | Turning to port. |
| J | | Commencing flag signal. |
| L | | Stop. There is an important message for you. |
| P | | Anchoring: Ready to sail. Return all crews.
During Cruising: Inferior lightning. |
| T | | Do not cross our front. |
| X | | Watch our signal. |
| Z | | This is for land signal station. |
| | | Warship Flag: During port anchoring and peacetime cruise the flag is located at stern, and during the war it is flown on the back mast. |
| | | Admiral Flag: |
| | | Vice-Admiral Flag: |
| | | Sun-Flag (National Flag): Only when port anchoring the flag is flown on the bow. |

International Signal Flag is universally used among the ships of the world. 26 flags from A to Z convey various meanings and other kinds of flags are figure flag, representative flag and flags for responding. These are combinedly used for marine corresponding and also for land communication.



- * Hull x 1, Display Stand x 2
- * Forecastle Deck x 1, Main Deck x 1, Quarter Deck x 2
- * Screw x 2, Gear Box x 1, Screw Pipe x 2
- * Rubber Joint x 3, Battery Box x 1
- * Motor Base x 1, Vinyl Tube 25cm
- * Cement x 1
- * Chrysanthemum Crest x 1



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