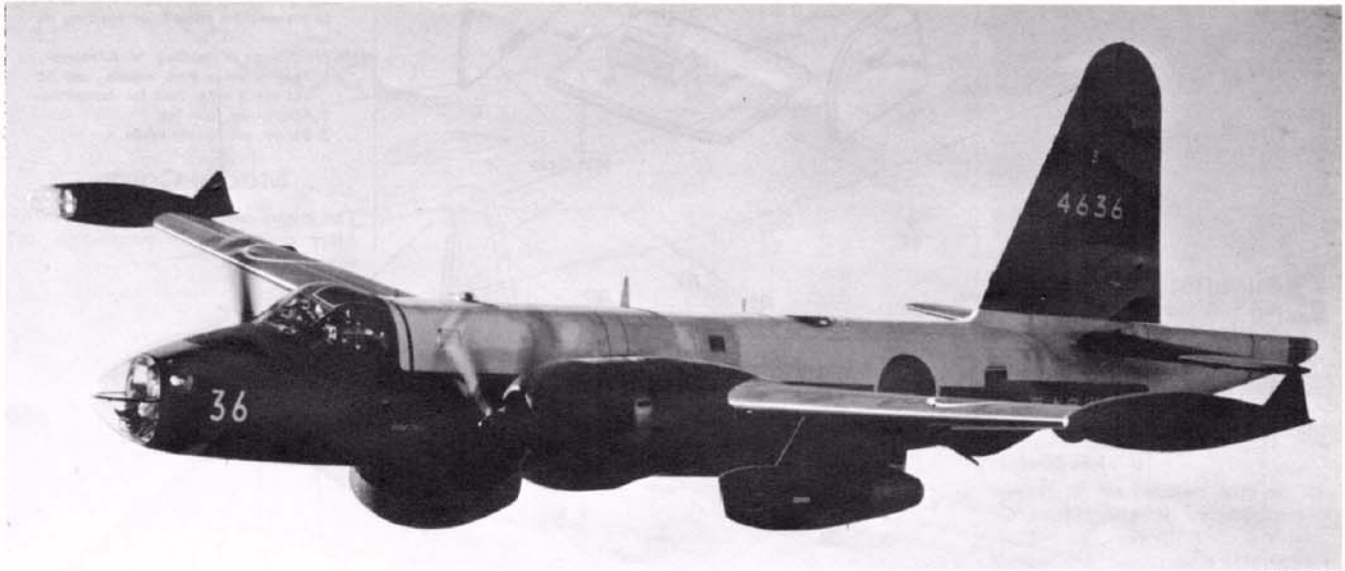
# LOCKHEED P-2H(P2V-7) NEPTUNE

1/72 Scale Series

HASEGAWA




〈P－2 J〉

## History

The original model of this anti-submarine patrol plane for a long range was first designed in 1944, with its successful maden flight on May 17, 1945. Until now it has been the front line patrol plane, and through the numerous and major improvements it was very active in many countries.

The P-2H (P2V-7) was the last model, appearing in 1954. In 1946, the original XP2V-1 patrol plane set a world record on long distance rectilineal flight and was considered as one of the masterpieces of that time. Because of the advancement on the submarines and anti-submarine warfare, this plane was mainly used for submarine patrol. The long magnetic detector (MAD) is extended to the back of the fuselage, mammoth radar dome below the fuselage, ECM, wing tip with 70 thousand candle power searchlight, sonar buoy, the bomb bay loaded with torpedo, bombs, rockets for submarine attack. This plane is able to patrol for many hours, from 12 to 18 hours, without refueling. The 20% wing thickness manifests satisfactory aero-dynamical efficiency, and by the device on the horizontal stabilizer, the half of which is movable, it maintains proper maneuvability during the speed and gravity change of a wide range.

After the Model 5, two J34 jet engines (fuel identical to the main engine) were installed, to improve the take-off and landing perform-

〈P－2 J〉

ance and to elevate the speed during the fight action and furthermore to increase its stability. Because of its special type of duty, the demand for greater cruising range and all weather performance, these equipments and crew facilities were well established. But on the other hand the high altitude performance was not up to expectation. This plane was the main force for the Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force for anti-submarine patrol. With the P2V-7 as the nuclear, it was remodeled to equip with the latest anti-submarine armaments. The remodeled plane became the domestic made Kawasaki P-2J. It is 1.3m longer than the P2V-7, the interior space

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enlarged and the engine replaced with the turbo-prop. The 4 blades propeller was changed to 3 blades one, and the auxiliary engine was changed to the domestic J3-8. In the landing gear the single wheel was changed to dual wheels (smaller size). The shape of the vertical tail and the space area on the rudder became larger. The radar dome became very compact.

However, rather than the outer appearance the more important point was the change on the anti-submarine armaments, the P-2J was equipped with the modern ones. The engine output became smaller than the P2V, but with its remodeling the entire weight became 4.5 tons lighter and performance increased considerably. Until the next jet anti-submarine plane PX-L is completed, this P2V-7 will still be the major force for the Japanese Maritime Self Defence Force.

## Data

Engine: Right R-3350-32WA, 3,750Hp x 2 + Westinghouse J34WE, 1,542kg. x 2 / Overall Width: 30.89m / Overall Length: 27.94m / Overall Height: 8.94m / Wing Area: 92.9m² /
Dead Weight: 30,618kg. / Rate of Climb from Sea Level: 770m/min.
Maximum Speed: Mach 0.47 / Service Ceiling: 7,620m /
Cruising Range: 7,400km / Armament: Torpedo x 4, or 150kg. Bomb x 16, 127mm Rocket x 8

## Turbo-Prop Engine

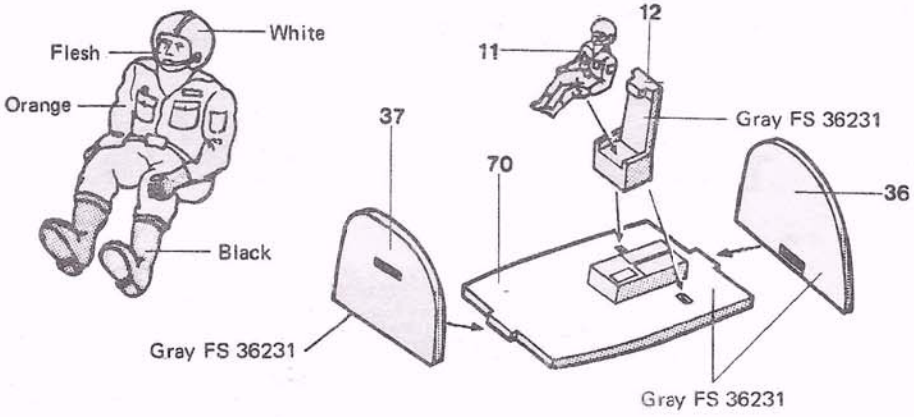
10% of the effective power remains in the injected gas and by the remaining 90% the propeller is powered, which is the principle of the gas turbine engine. The 10% of the effective power, in the injected gas, is utilized in the form of driving force. This engine satisfactory for take-off, because of its great driving force at low speed, but because of the propeller drive it can not deliver the maximum flight speed. Recently this engine has made inroad upon the engine for light planes, because of its low price and economy that solves one of the various problems.

## Before Assembling Your Kit

Read these instructions carefully before assembling your model and check the exact fit of the parts before cementing. Clean off excess plastic, if any, with a sharp knife or a file. Since many tiny parts are included, check them with the assembly drawing before assembling. Do not tear off parts from the stem, but cut them off carefully with a knife or clippers. Do not cut off all of the parts at the beginning, but cut each part to be assembled, one by one, to assure each part being properly identified. Do not use too much cement since surplus adhesive can spoil the finish.

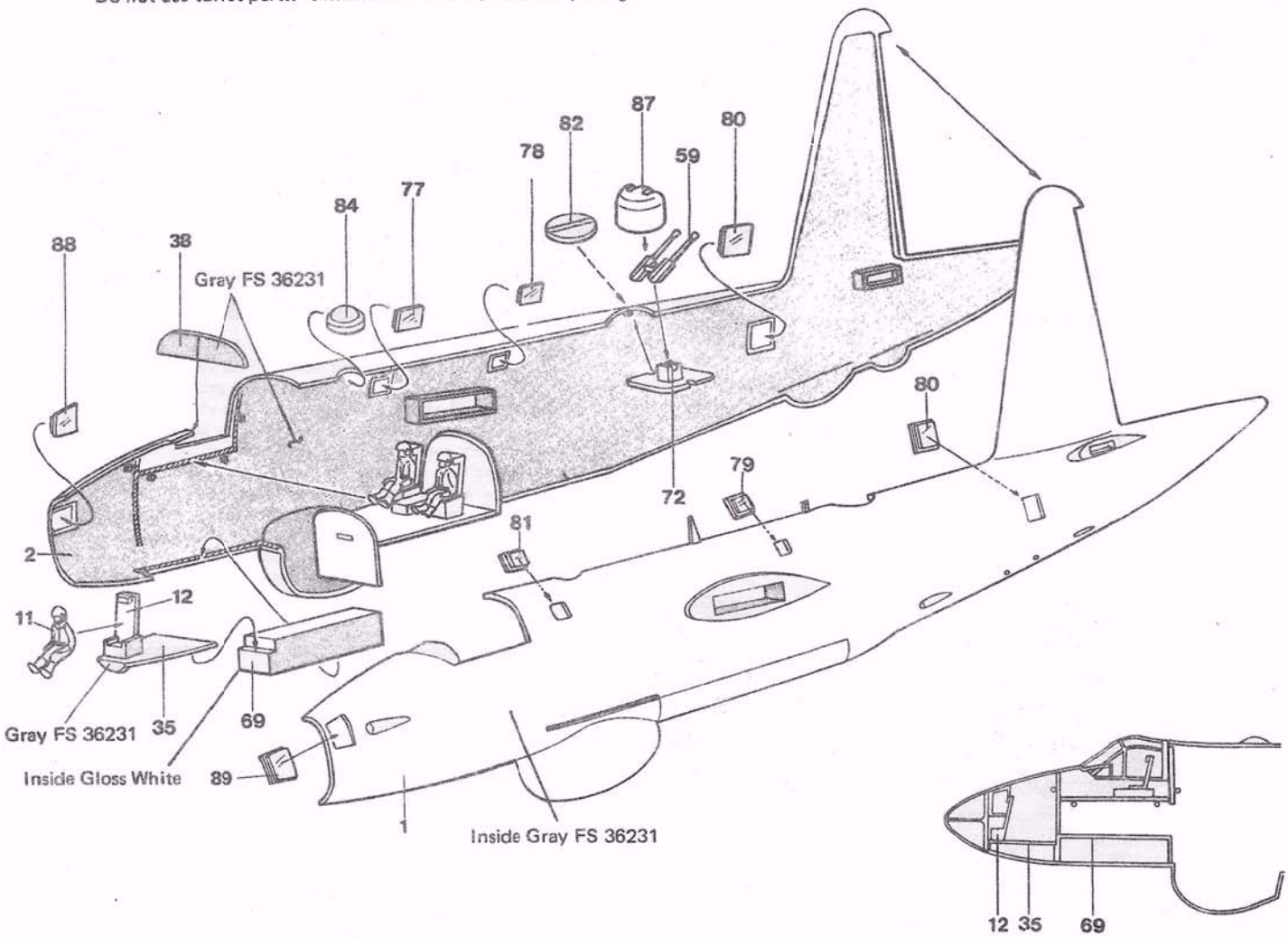
# 1

Cement two crew figures (11) to two seats (12) and cement seats to cockpit floor (70). Cement bulkheads (36 and 37) to floor as shown.

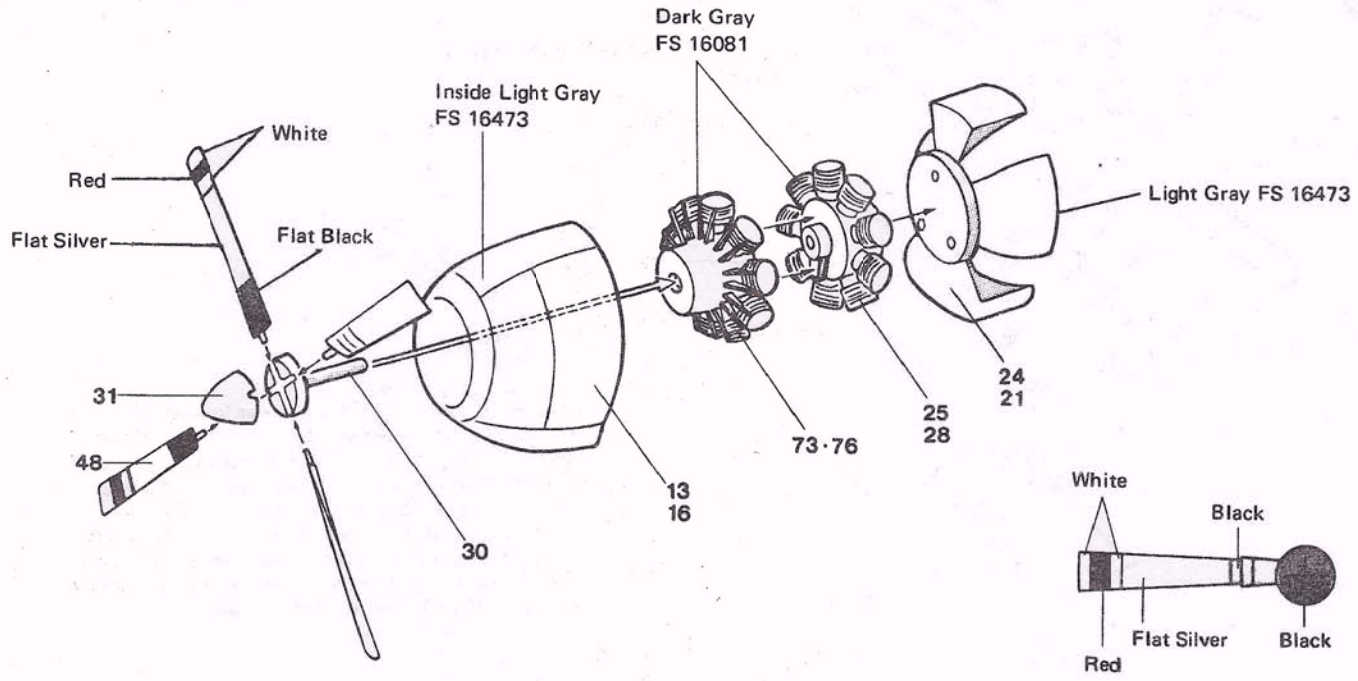



# 2

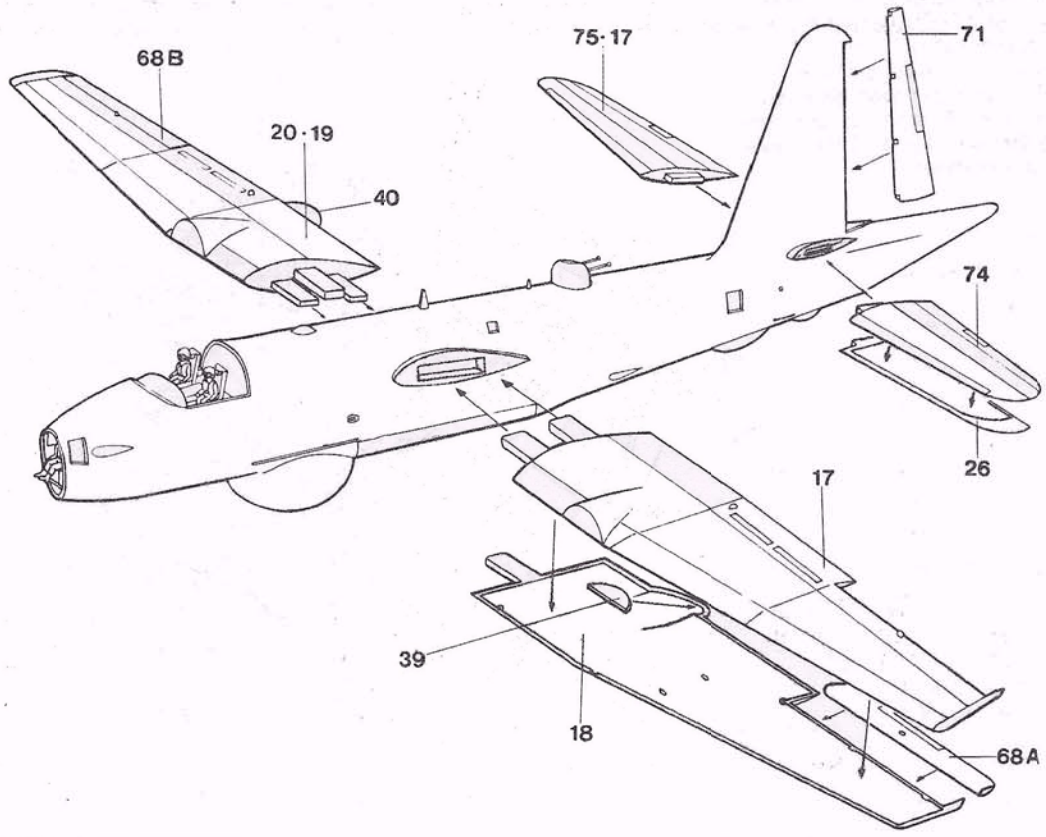
Cement clear windows (88, 77, 78 and 80) into right fuselage side (2). Cement cockpit assembly from Step 1 into position on right fuselage side as shown. Cement remaining crew figure (11) to seat (12). Cement seat to nose floor (35) and cement floor to notch in nose wheel well (69). Cement assembly into nose of right fuselage side. Cement instrument panel (38) and astrodome (84) in right fuselage.
Cement clear windows (89, 81, 79 and 80) into left fuselage side (1) and cement fuselage halves together.
Do not use turret parts. Cement clear cover (82) into opening.



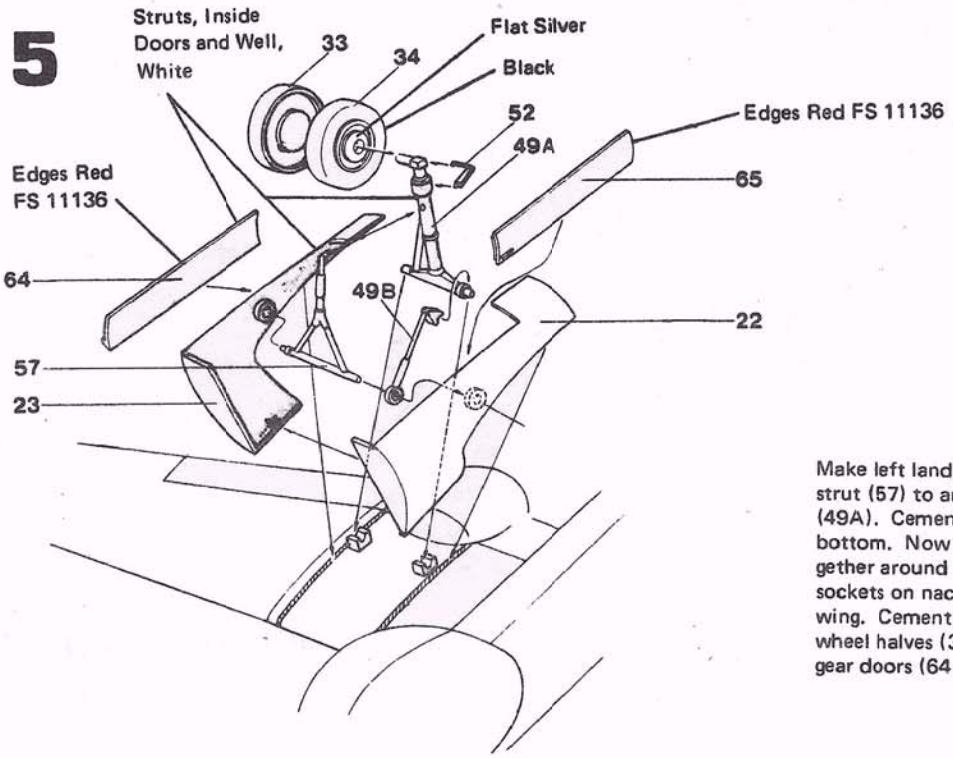
**3** Cement spinner (31) to shaft (30). Cement four propeller blades (48) into holes in spinner. Cement front cylinder bank (73) to rear cylinder bank (28) and to firewall (24). Cement cowling (13) over engine to firewall. Cement propeller assembly to engine. Repeat for second engine using parts (30, 31, 48, 16, 76, 28 and 21).




**4** Cement left wing halves (17 and 18) together. Cement left aileron (68A) to wing. Cement nacelle fairing (39) in place as indicated by arrow. Cement wing to fuselage. Assemble right wing in the same manner using parts (19, 20, 68B and 40). Cement right wing to fuselage. Cement left stabilizer halves (74 and 26) together and to fuselage. Cement right stabilizer halves (75 and 17) together and to fuselage. Cement rudder (71) to fin.



## 5

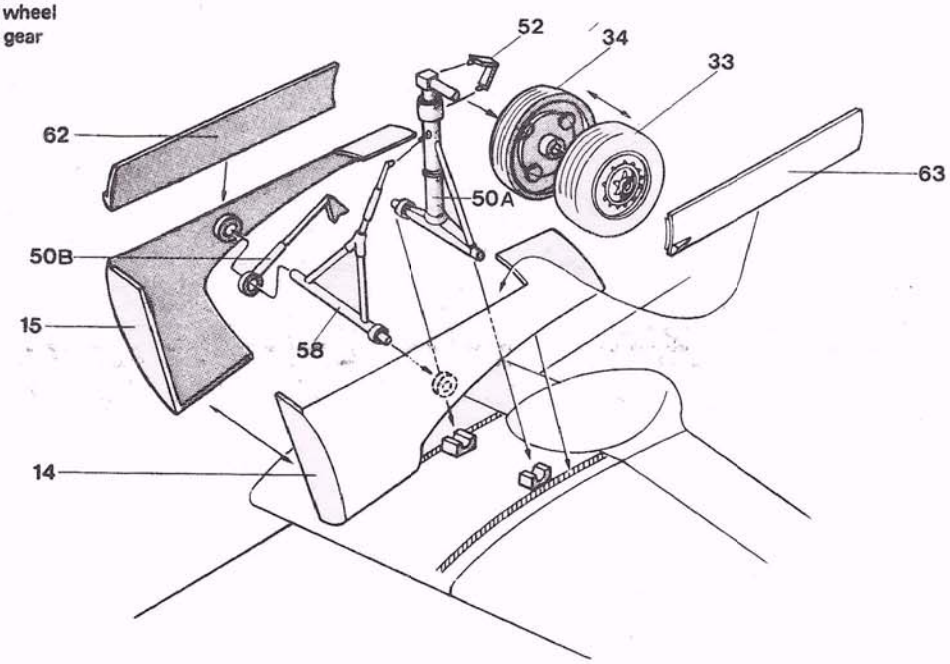



Make left landing gear and nacelle as follows: Cement strut (57) to arm (49B) and cement unit to main gear (49A). Cement (49A) to notches in pads on left wing bottom. Now cement nacelle halves (22 and 23) together around landing gear strut trapping (57) in sockets on nacelle sides as shown. Cement nacelle to wing. Cement scissors (52) to main gear strut. Cement wheel halves (33 and 34) together and to gear. Cement gear doors (64 and 65) in place as shown.

## 6

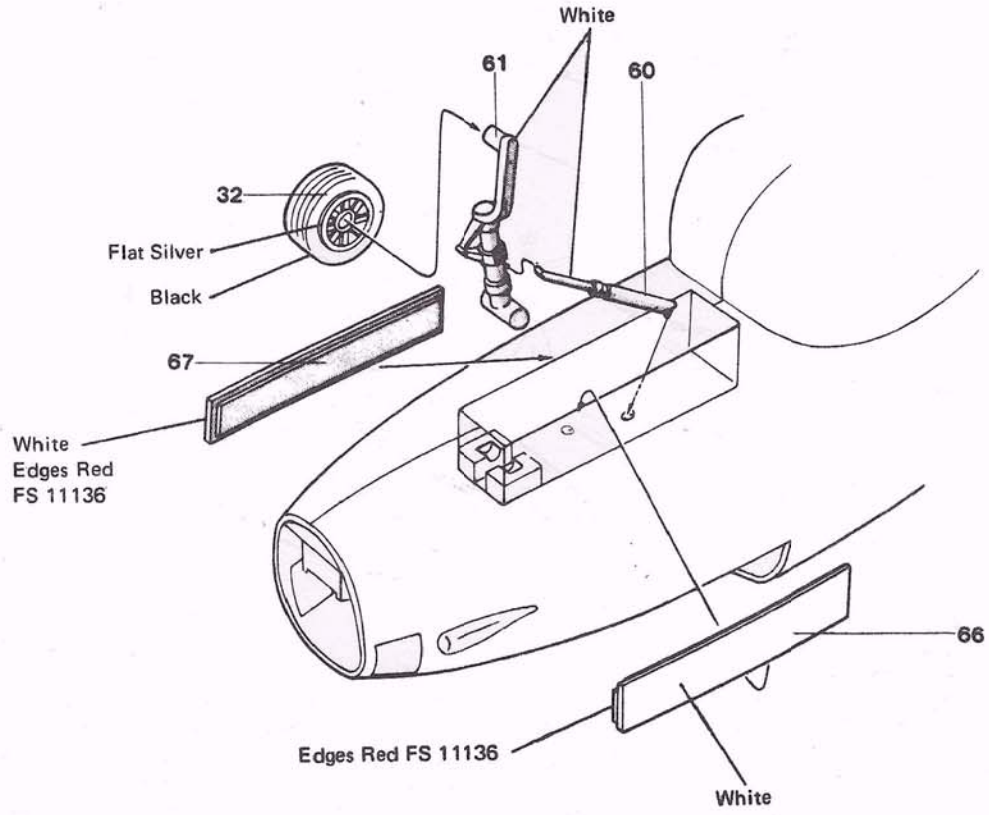
Make right landing gear and nacelle as follows: Cement strut (58) to arm (50B) and cement unit to main gear (50A). Cement (50A) to notches in pads on left wing bottom. Now cement nacelle halves (14 and 15) together around landing gear strut trapping (58) in sockets on nacelle sides as shown. Cement nacelle to wing. Cement scissors (52) to main gear strut. Cement wheel halves (33 and 34) together and to gear. Cement gear doors (62 and 63) in place as shown.

Color as above



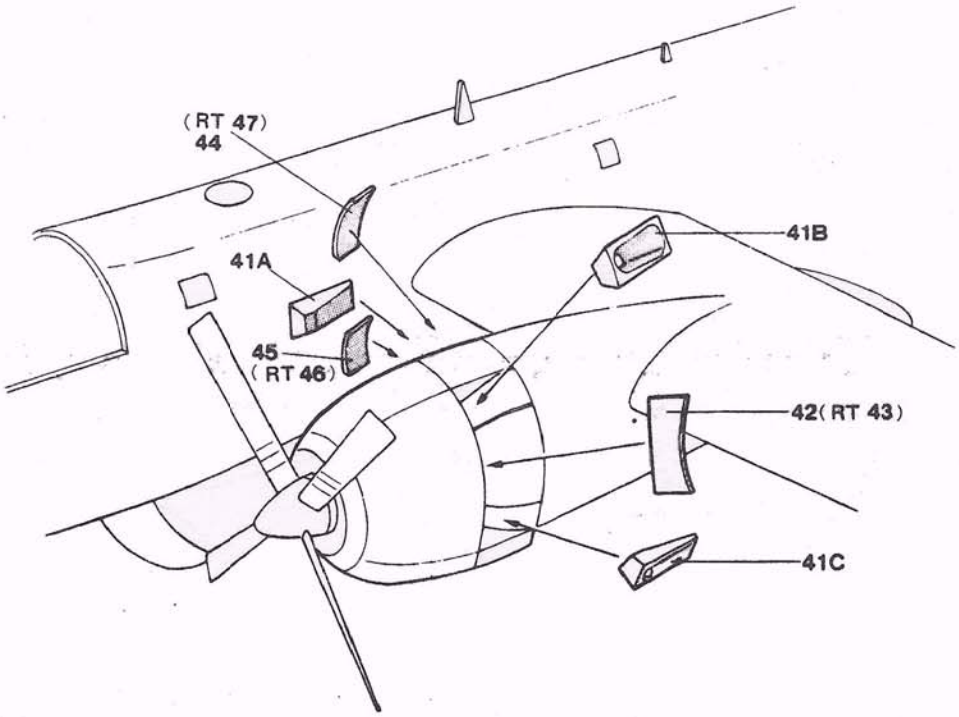
# 7

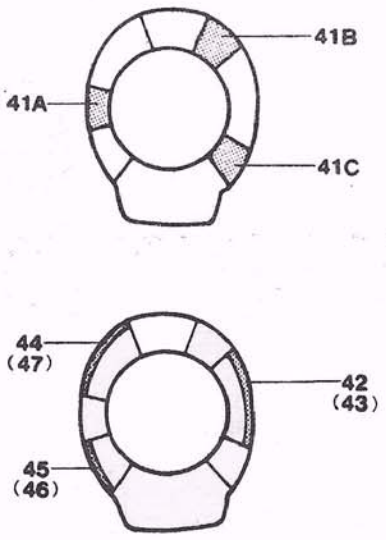
Cement nose wheel (32) to nose strut (61). Cement retracting arm (60) to strut and cement unit into nose wheel well. Cement nose gear doors (66 and 67) in place beside well.



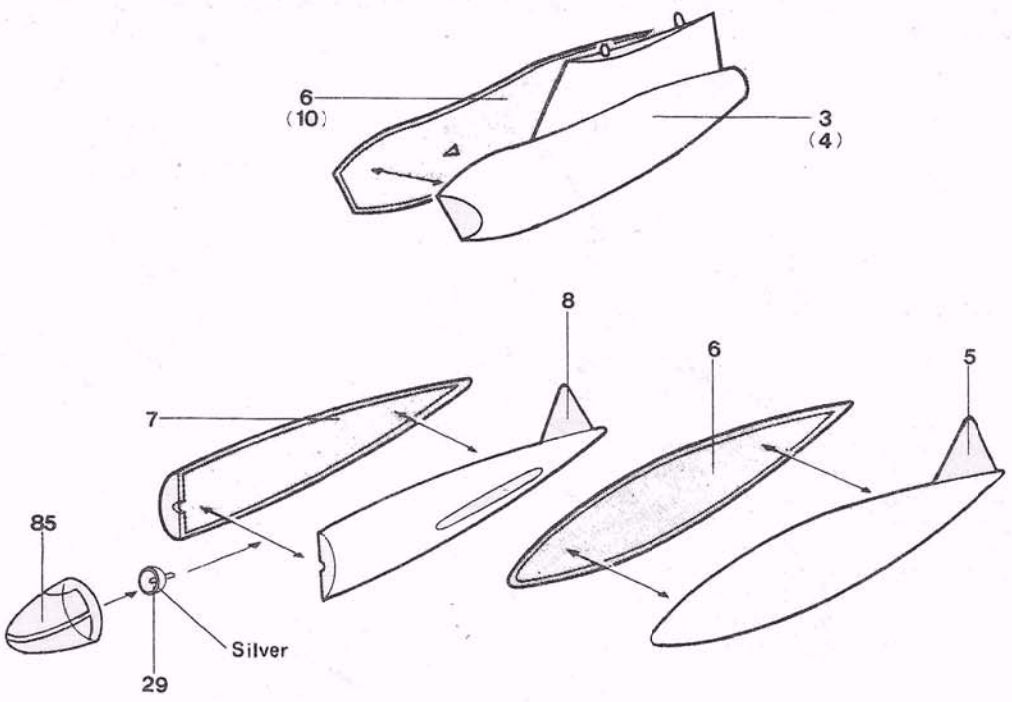

# 8

Cement cowling assemblies to wings. Cement three exhaust stacks (41) into left cowl as shown in front view. Cement left cowl flaps (42, 44 and 45) into position as shown. Repeat for right engine using remaining three (41's) and right cowl flaps (43, 46 and 47).

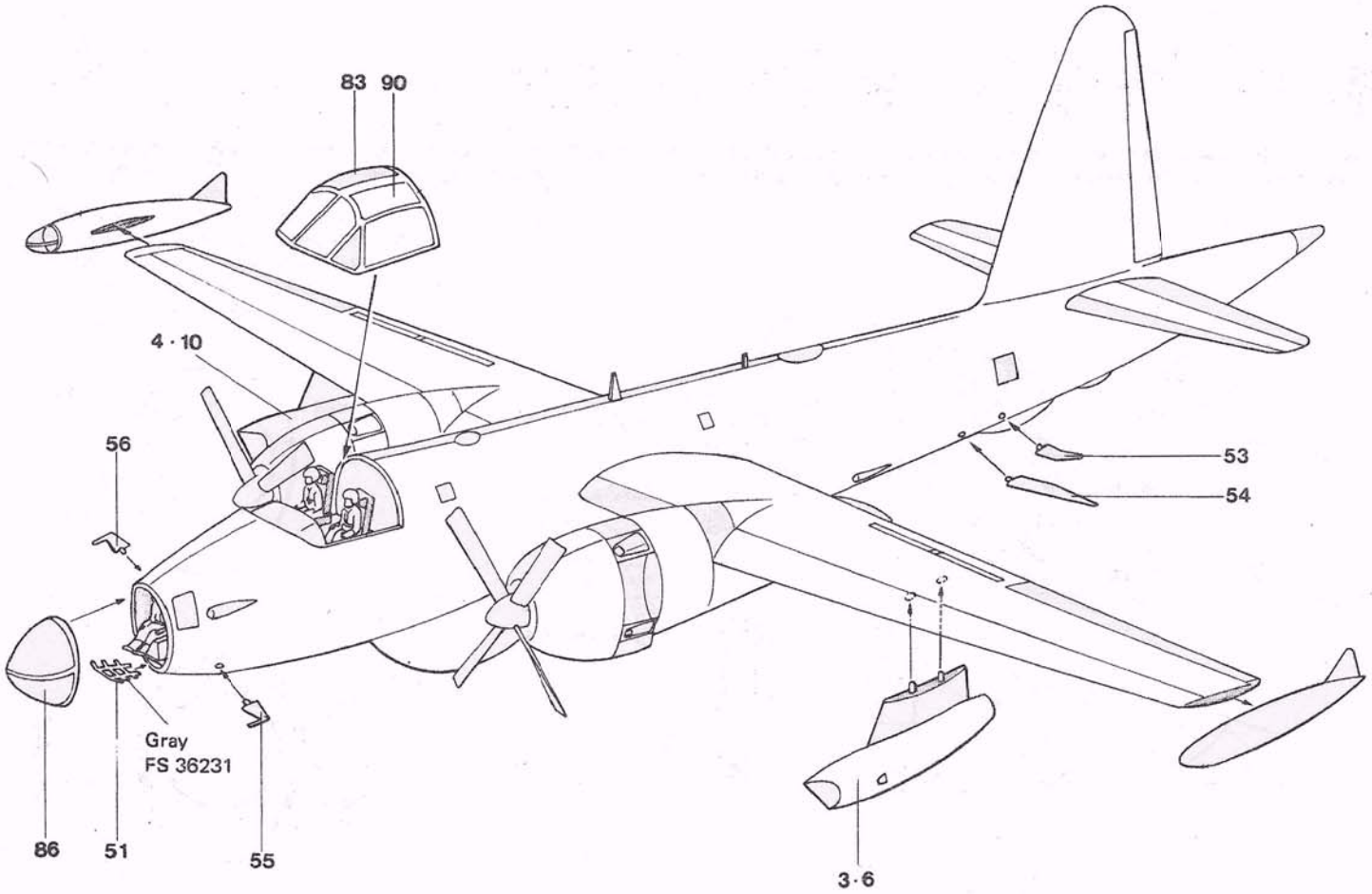


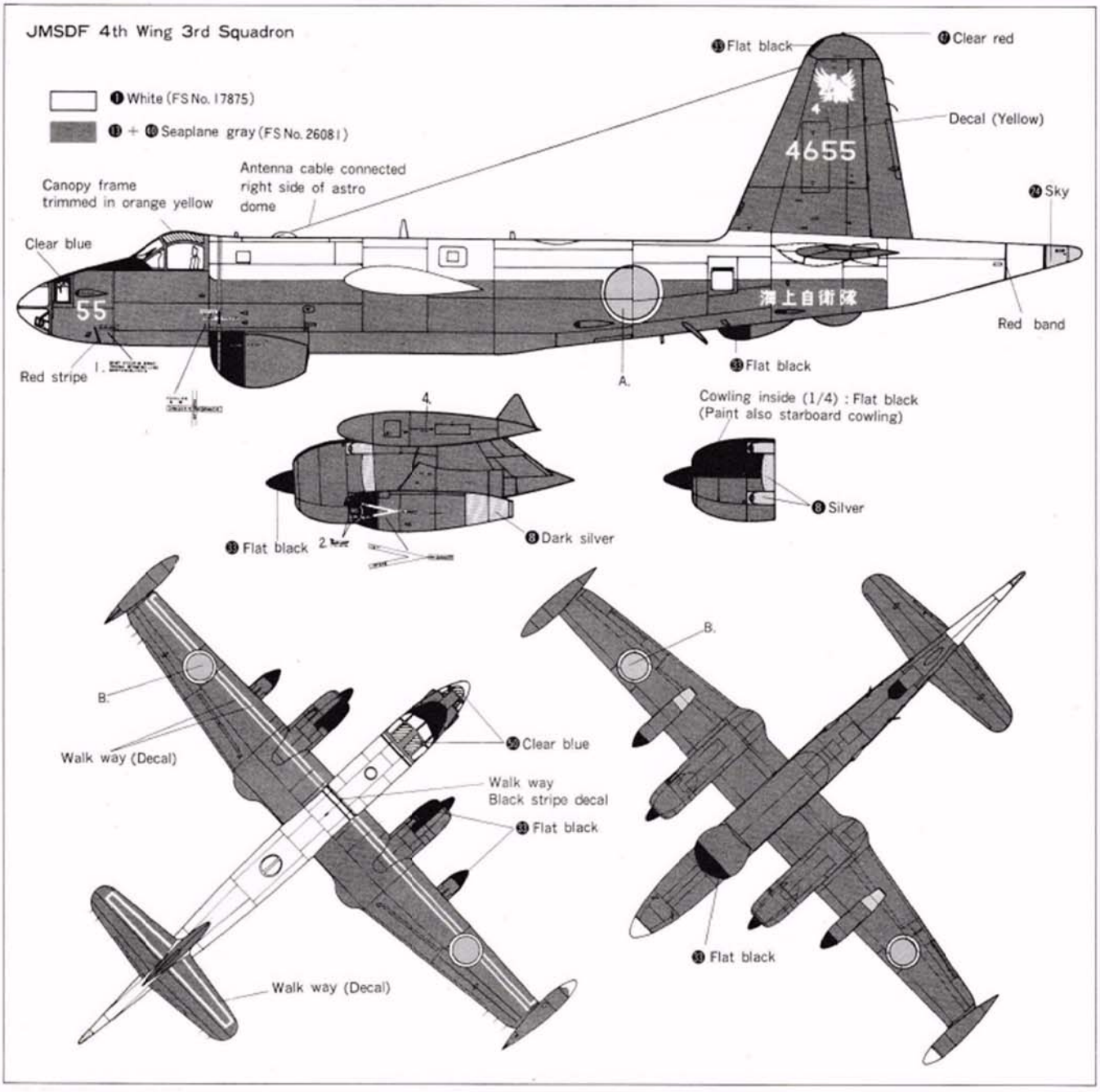



**9** Cement left jet pod halves (6 and 3) together and right jet pod halves (10 and 4) together. Cement right fuel tank halves (7 and 8) together. Cement light (29) to front of tank and cement clear lens (85) to front of tank. Cement left fuel tank (5 and 6) together.




**10** Cement basket (51) inside nose. Cement clear nose (86) to fuselage. Cement pitot tubes (55 and 56) to fuselage. Cement cockpit canopy halves (83 and 90) together and over cockpit. Cement fuel tanks and jet pods in place. Cement antennas (53 and 54) to rear of fuselage.




JMSDF 4th Wing 3rd Squadron
⑬Flat black
⑰Clear red
❶White (FS No. 17875)
❶ + ⑱Seaplane gray (FS No. 26081)
Decal (Yellow)
4655
Antenna cable connected right side of astro dome
Canopy frame trimmed in orange yellow
㉔Sky
Clear blue
55
Red band
Red stripe
⑬Flat black
A.
Cowling inside (1/4) : Flat black
(Paint also starboard cowling)
⑧Silver
⑬Flat black
⑧Dark silver
B.
Walk way (Decal)
㉜Clear blue
Walk way
Black stripe decal
⑬Flat black
Walk way (Decal)
B.
⑬Flat black


4658
58

# Marking & Color Painting Guide

## Applying Decals

1. Wipe and clean the area, where the decal is to be positioned, from dust or oiliness with a wet rag.
2. Cut out the decal and remove the film covering.
3. Place in lukewarm water, transfer the decal when the paper becomes flat.
4. Slide off the decal from the paper and position it at the proper place.
5. Press the transferred decal with a soft cloth, to adhere to the model and to remove the excess moisture.
6. Do not touch the decal until it is well dried.

## Model Color

The number for the model colors is from (1) - (60). After the kit is assembled, paint the necessary colors.

### Main Colors to be used

(14) Sea Blue (Navy Blue) ..... Entire Fuselage
(1) White ..... Mat white for fuselage top, interior of landing gear cover.
(33) Mat Black ..... Tire, Engine
(30) Flat Base ..... Adaptive for mat color, use for mat finish on original color.
(8) Silver ..... Landing Gear, Wheel, etc.

### Other Colors for Accentuation

(3) Red ..... Mat finish for headrest, propeller, etc.
(27) Zinc Chromate ..... Propeller
(28) Iron Black ..... Engine, Automatic Cannon, etc.
(51) Flesh Color ..... Pilot

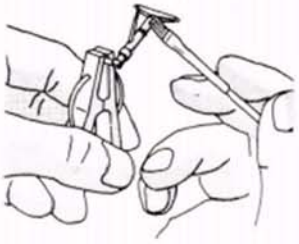
To paint a wide area, use a flat brush; for pilots and other small parts use a thin brush. After the painting, be sure to wash the paint brush in paint thinner.

### ■ Wheel Painting

After the left and right wheel are cemented, and the burrs and rough adhesive are corrected, paint it. Insert a toothpick into the shaft hole, rotate it and paint.
Stick the toothpick into a lump of putty for drying.

### ■ Engine Painting

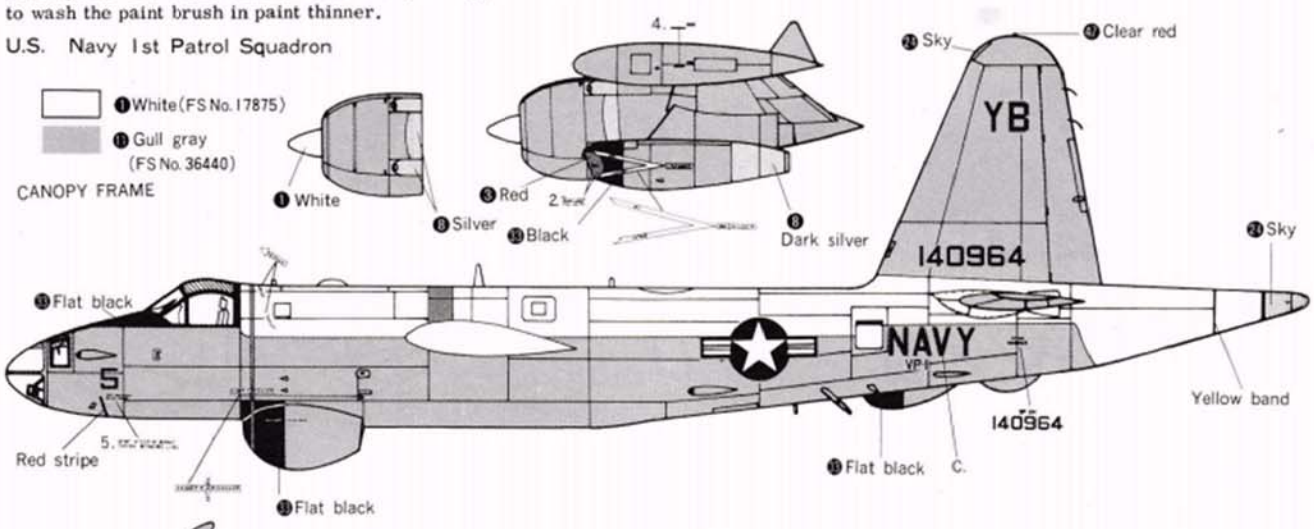
Since it is difficult to paint the engine correctly while it is still on the stem, remove it from the stem and insert a toothpick and paint.
Paint it completely with black; then slightly splash a silver tint.

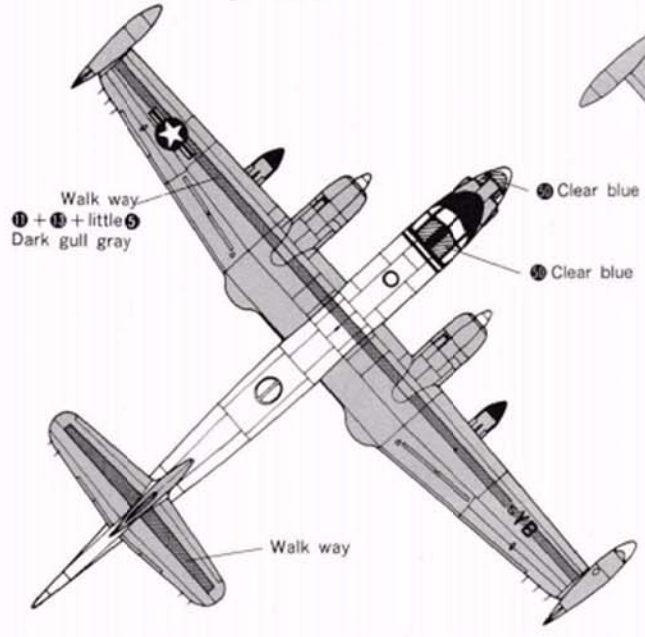


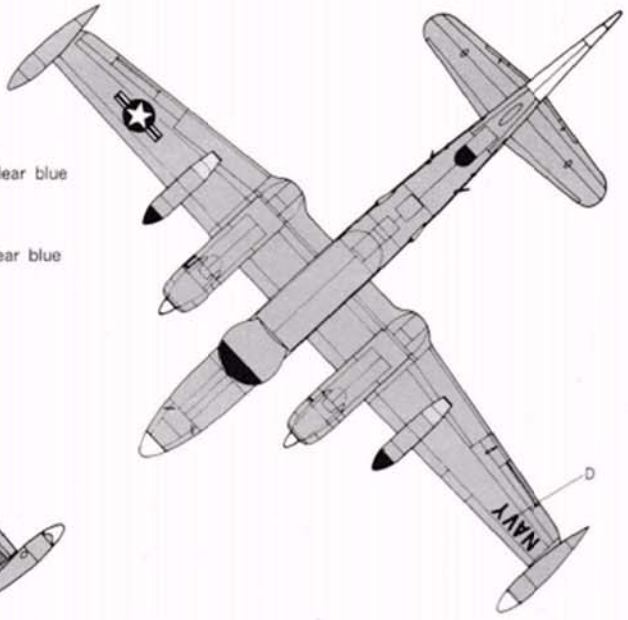
### ■ Landing Gear Chassis Painting

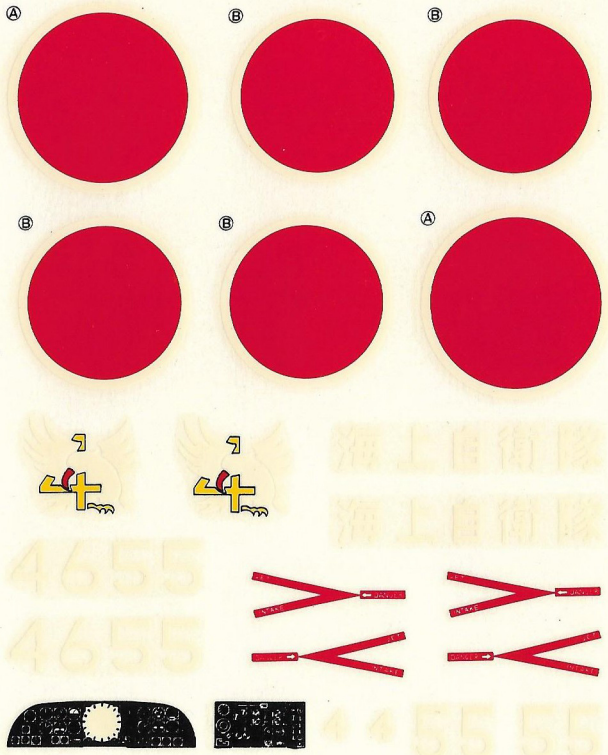
On small parts without a hole, grip the piece with a clip or a laundry clip and paint. Paint the parts lightly and go over it about 2 times.

U.S. Navy 1st Patrol Squadron






PRINTED IN JAPAN

# LOCKHEED P2V-7 NEPTUNE

## ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL PLANE

EASY TO ASSEMBLE. COLLECTOR'S QUALITY DETAIL.
OPTIONAL DECAL MARKINGS. 118 PRECISION PARTS.
●完成全長338ミリ・全幅428ミリ ●塗装に便利なカラーガイドつき

**P2V-7ネプチューン**

Hasegawa

1/72 SCALE


CONTAINING PARTS FOR ONE AIRCRAFT MODEL