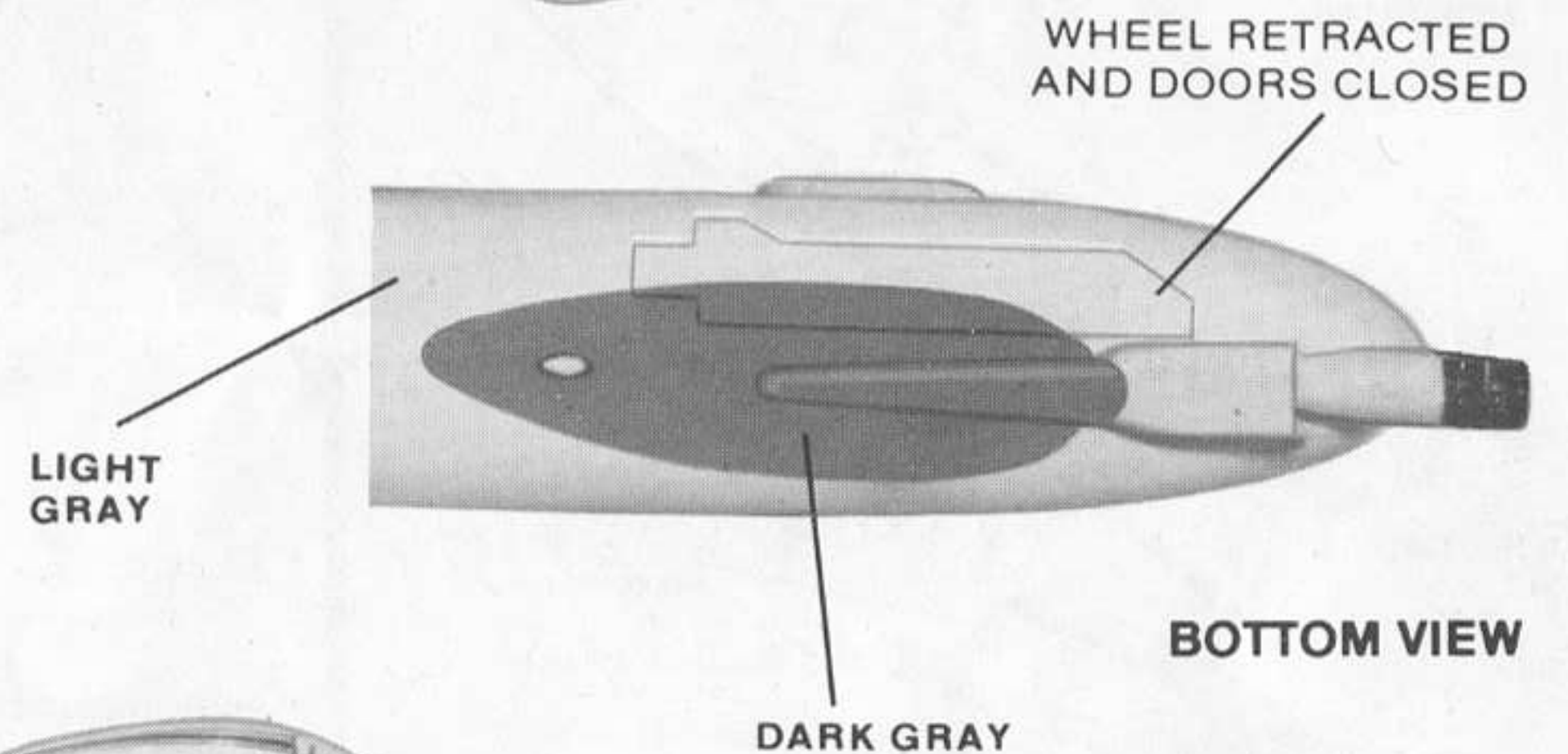


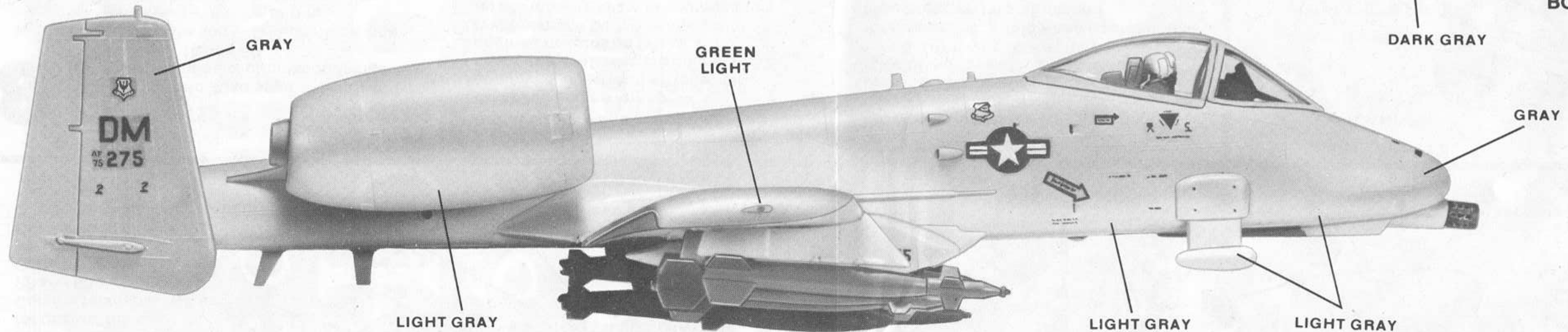
**DECALS**

When applying decals, refer to these photos.  
 Read the directions on the back of decal sheet before applying decals.  
 For a neat job, decals should be firmly pressed against surface contours before they are completely dry.  
 The decals supplied are colored to conform to the latest version of this airplane.

**PHOTOS OF AIRPLANE ARE ACTUAL SIZE OF PLASTIC PLANE**

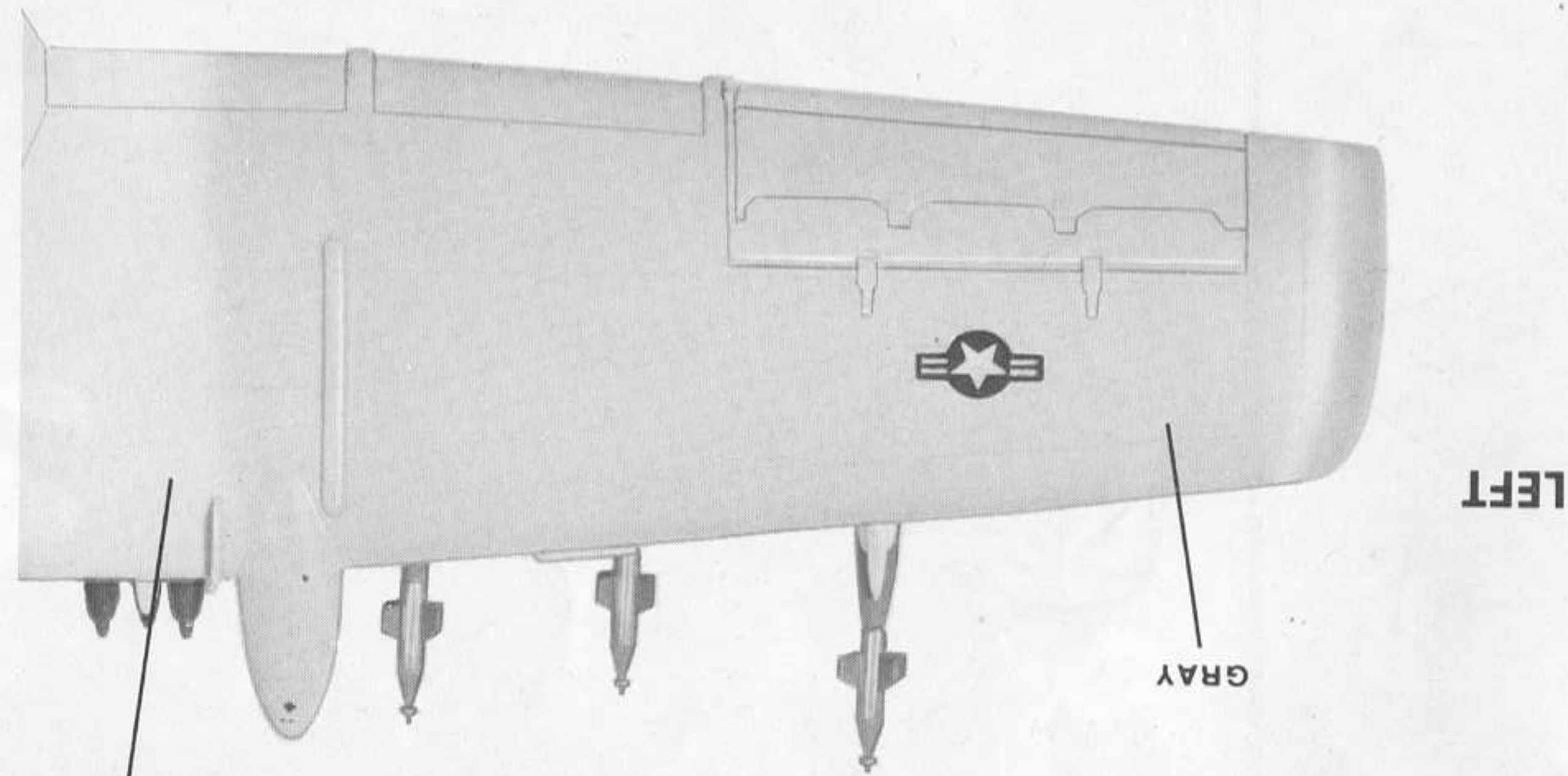


**BOTTOM VIEW**



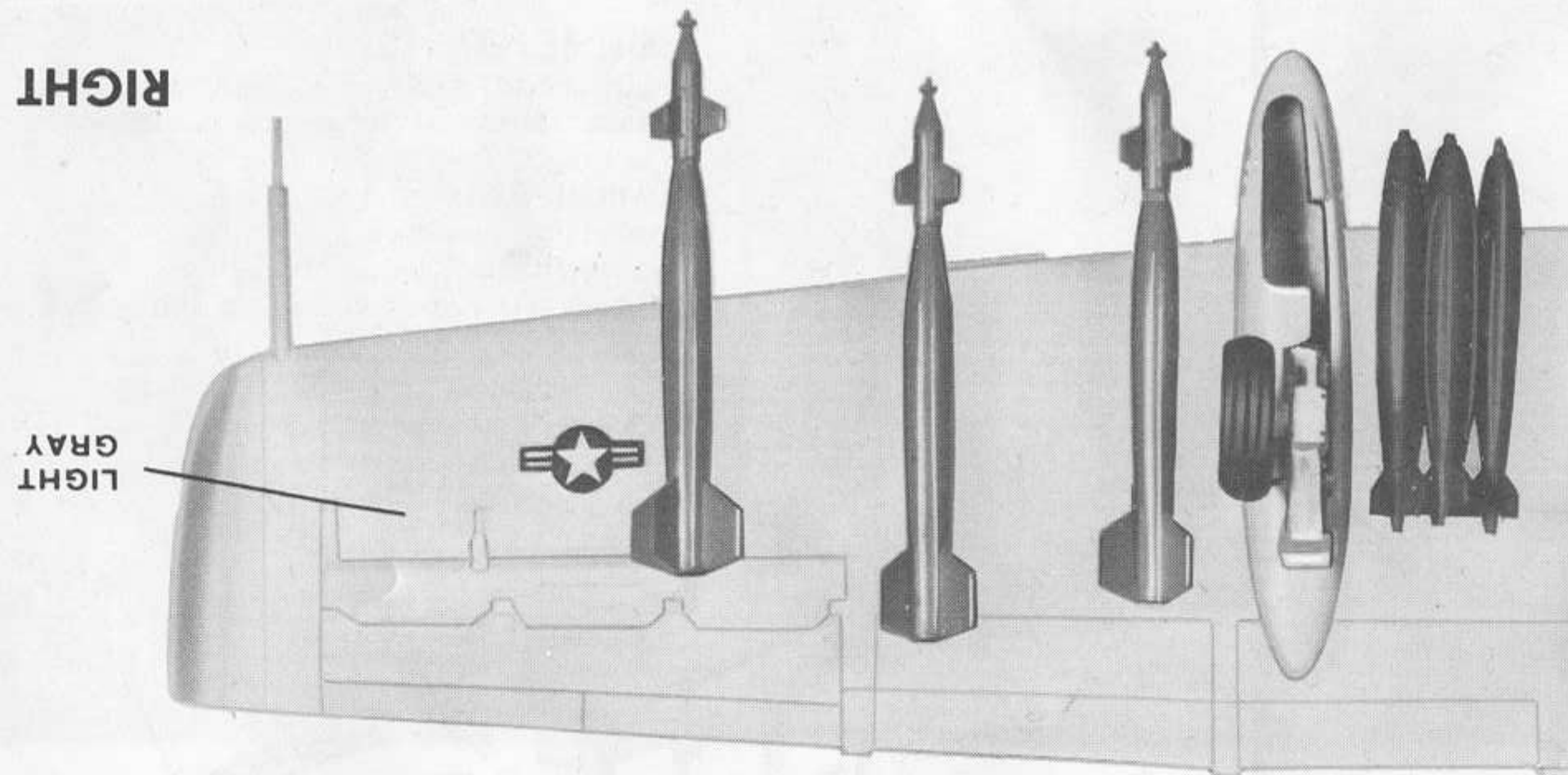


# A-10 FAIRCHILD



LIGHT GRAY

RIGHT



Combat experience in Southeast Asia indicated that large supersonic fighters were unsuitable for close air support operations.

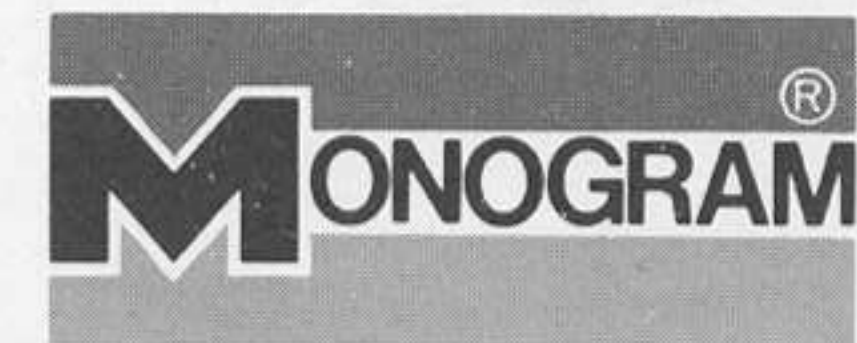
In today's world of sleek, supersonic military aircraft, the unorthodox Fairchild A-10 is recognized as a revolutionary advance in the development of an effective close air support aircraft.

The A-10 has been designed as a rugged, yet relatively simple, highly-maneuverable, single seat aircraft capable of optimum performance and maximum survivability. Capable of delivering up to 16,000 pounds of varied ordnance carried on ten external pylons, the A-10 is also fitted with a massive multibarreled GAU-8A gun that is devastatingly effective against enemy armor and hardened fortifications. To insure maximum aircraft survivability against lethal ground fire, Fairchild designers have incorporated adequate protection for vital flight systems, as well as providing an armored titanium cockpit enclosure for the pilot. Designed to operate from a rugged forward airfield, this remarkable aircraft is ideally suited for operation in minimal weather conditions often encountered in a battlefield situation.

Your model portrays an A-10 assigned to the 355th Tactical Fighter Wing at Davis-

Monthan Air Force Base. This model accurately depicts production aircraft currently in service with the United States Air Force.

Currently, production variants of the A-10 are finished with a unique paint scheme created to provide additional protection from enemy anti-aircraft fire and heat seeking missiles. Developed after extensive testing in various weather conditions, the Air Force designed a color scheme devoid of the bright colors often applied to military aircraft. Formulated from three shades of gray, this low visibility camouflage scheme is ideally suited to the close air support role of this remarkable aircraft.



1/72  
SCALE

KIT 5405

**MONOGRAM MODELS, INC.**

Morton Grove, Ill.

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Made in U.S.A.

5405-0200



# IMPORTANT! READ CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Read the instructions and study the assembly drawings to become familiar with all the parts.

Each illustration in the assembly procedure indicates color to be used and where the paint should be applied. Refer to airplane photos on rear page for painting schemes.

Each "tree" of plastic parts is molded with identifying numbers, appearing on the part or on a tab next to the corresponding part. In the assembly instructions, identifying numbers are indicated. This method makes it easy for you to locate parts during the assembly.

Do not detach parts from the trees until you are ready to use them. After cutting or breaking off the required parts, trim away any excess bits of plastic. Use a small sharp knife, such as a modeling knife, available at your hobby counter. Check the fit of each part before you cement it in place.

Keep in mind the importance of not rushing the assembly of your model and avoid the use of excessive amounts of cement. All plastic cements contain solvents that dissolve plastic in order to form a weld between the cemented parts. Too much cement can soften and distort the plastic, spoiling your model's appearance. When applying the cement to small or confined areas, use cement on the end of a toothpick instead of the tube nozzle to better regulate the amount of cement being applied. Use only cement specified for use with styrene plastic.

For better paint and decal adhesion, it is advisable to wash the plastic parts trees in a mild detergent solution. Rinse and let dry. After washing, handle the parts carefully to avoid skin-oil which may affect the adhesion.

## PAINTING

Some of the parts must be painted before they are cemented, so study the assembly steps and plan your work accordingly. It is best to paint most of the parts before cementing them. The outside surface details such as on wings and fuselage may be painted after assembly. Only ENAMEL or PAINT FOR PLASTICS should be used.

A small pointed brush is best for painting small parts and details. Allow time for paint to dry thoroughly before handling the parts. Scrape paint away from areas which will be cemented because cement will not hold to paint.

## FIGURE

Paint a figure as though dressing it. Paint the basic uniform, then the various equipment. The very small, delicate details are usually saved for last.

Improve the appearance of the figure by painting in additional highlights and shadows following the clothing folds. After the basic uniform color, add a darker basic color for shading in folds, under arms and areas where light would not be seen. Now use a lighter tint of the basic color and paint the lightspots, such as the top of clothing folds which get direct light.

## PILOT

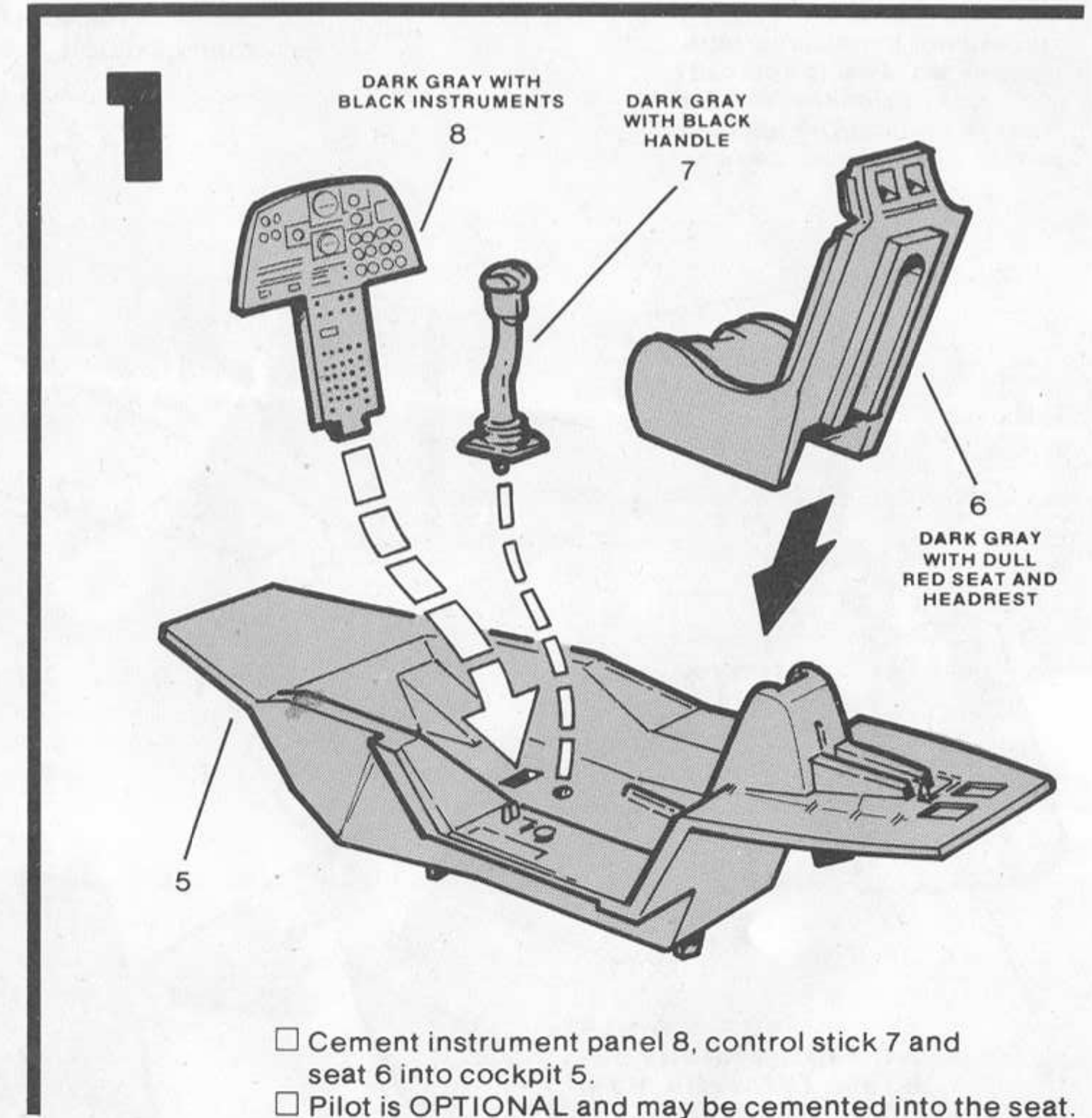
White helmet with black trim, olive drab suit, silver goggles, dark brown mask and hose, dark brown shoes, light gray chute straps, silver buckles on straps, flesh color hands.

## CANOPY DETAIL

Canopy detail can be easily and neatly done by using one of the dull finish acetate mending tapes. Mask the entire canopy with the transparent tape. Use a sharp knife and very carefully cut the tape from any area that is to be painted. Paint the exposed parts and allow to dry thoroughly. Remove the remaining tape from the canopy by lifting it with the tip of your knife. This method will result in an extremely realistic canopy.

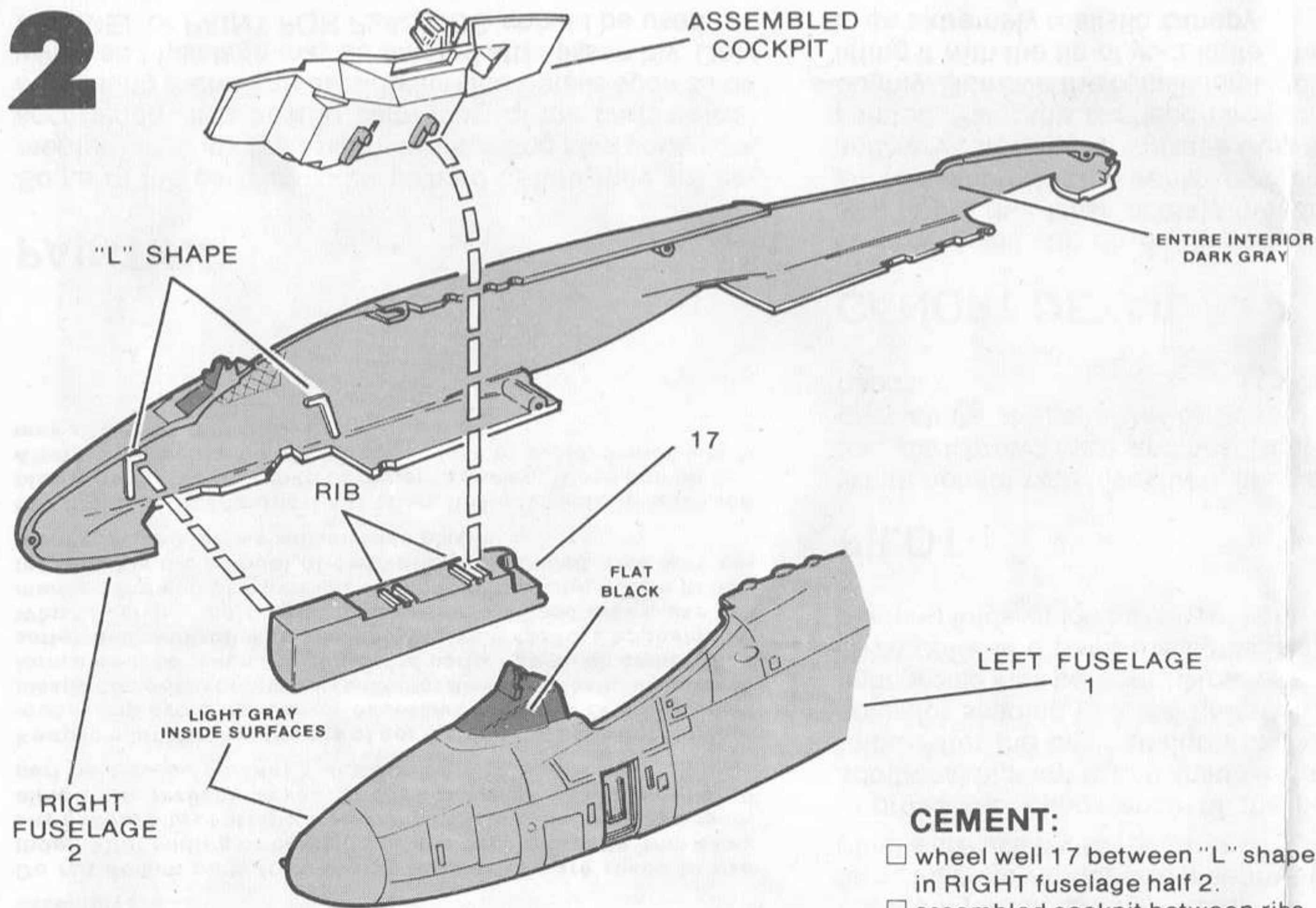
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This accurately detailed model was designed from authentic drawings and photographs. Technical information was supplied by the Fairchild Aircraft Division of Fairchild Industries and the Tactical Air Command.





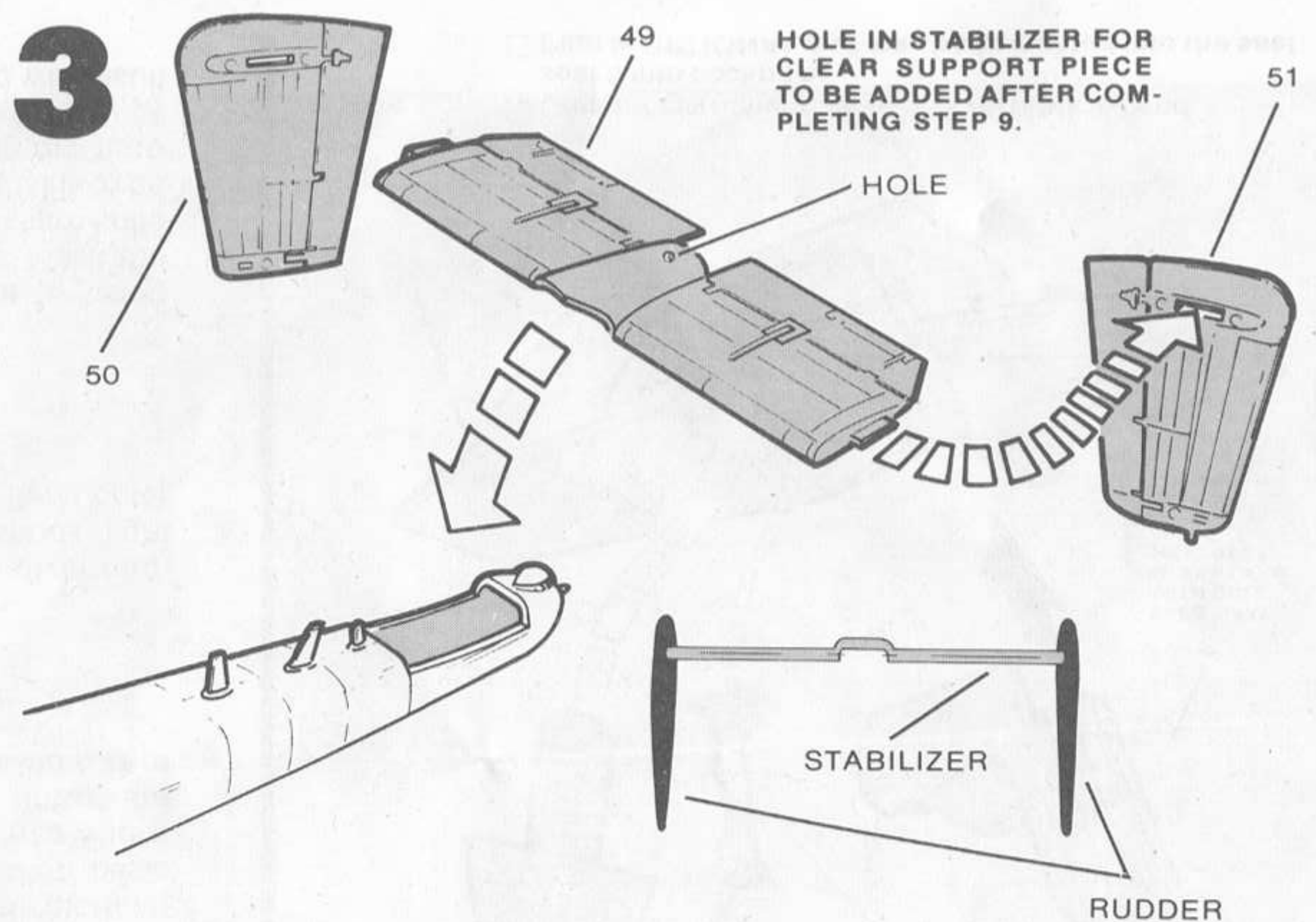
# 2



### CEMENT:

- wheel well 17 between "L" shapes in RIGHT fuselage half 2.
- assembled cockpit between ribs on wheel well as shown.
- LEFT fuselage half 1 into place.

# 3

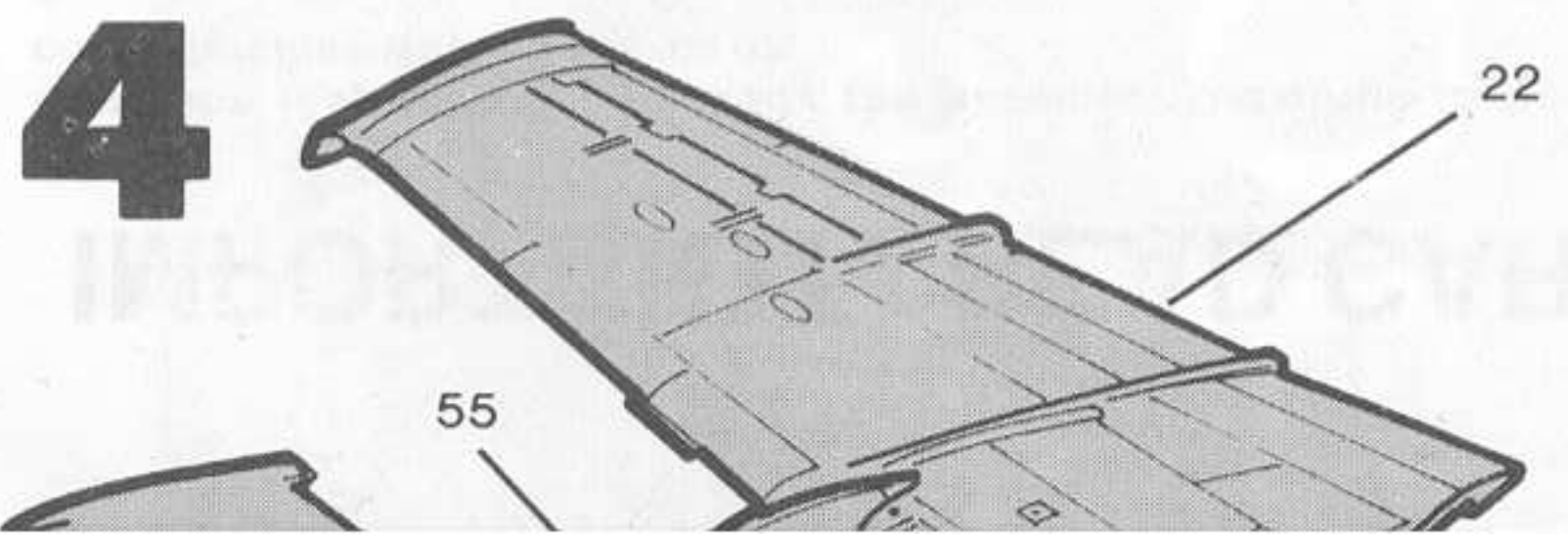


### CEMENT:

- rudders 50 and 51 onto stabilizer 49.
- stabilizer into fuselage.

To keep the model in proper position on the three wheels, a clear support piece (provided) may be added after completing the model.

# 4

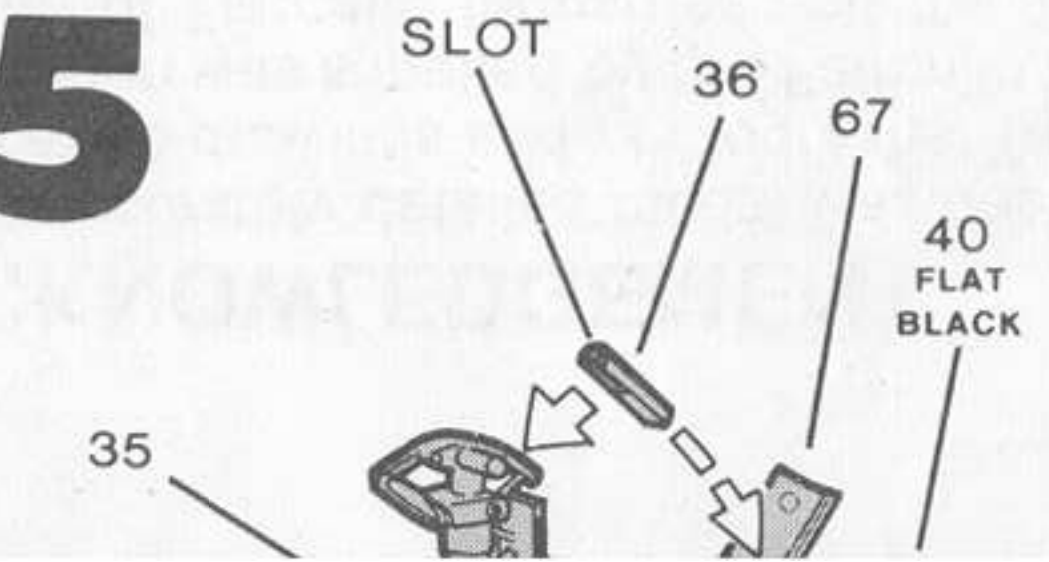


### CEMENT:

- wing tops 21 and 22 to wing bottom 20.
- two fences 55 and 71 onto front of wing as shown.

You have a choice of adding a fuel tank OR additional bombs to your plane. SEE STEP 6, then clean-out holes as indicated for your choice.

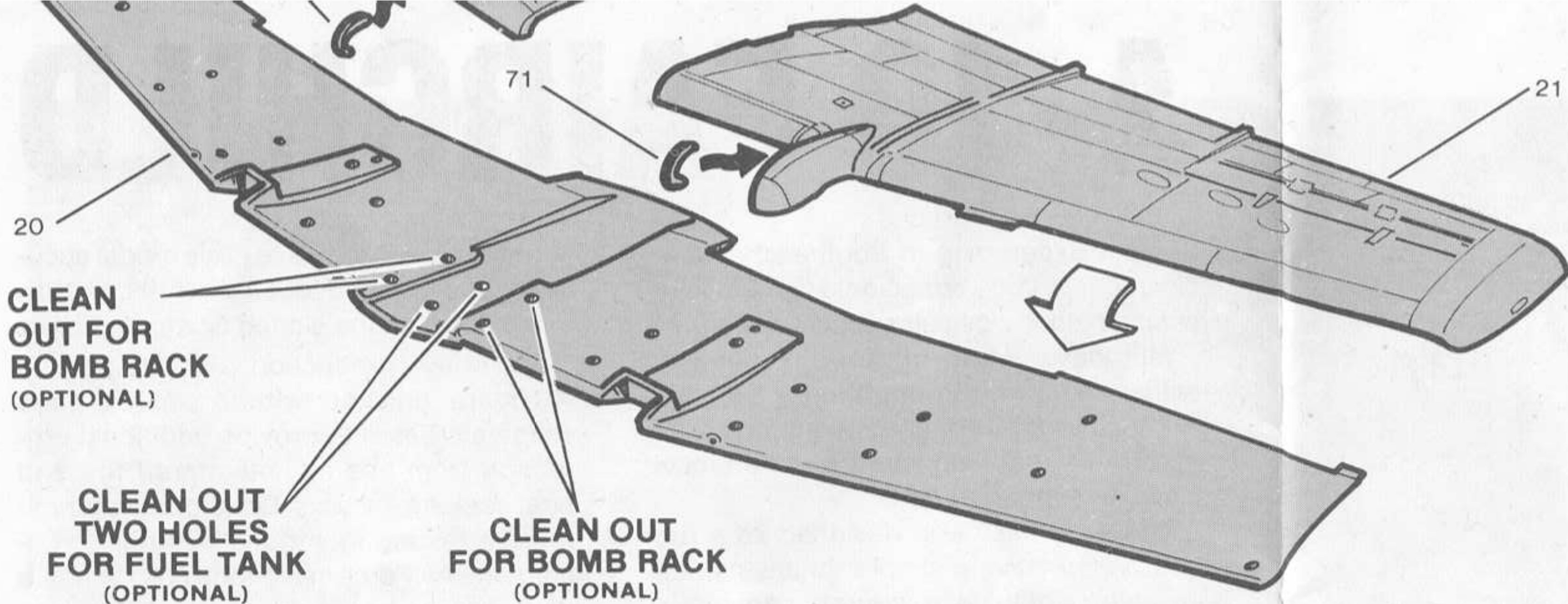
# 5



### CEMENT:

- fairing 33 onto wing.
- part 34 onto end of fairing.
- strut 35 into holes in wing.
- slot in arm 36 onto strut as shown.
- door 67 against edge

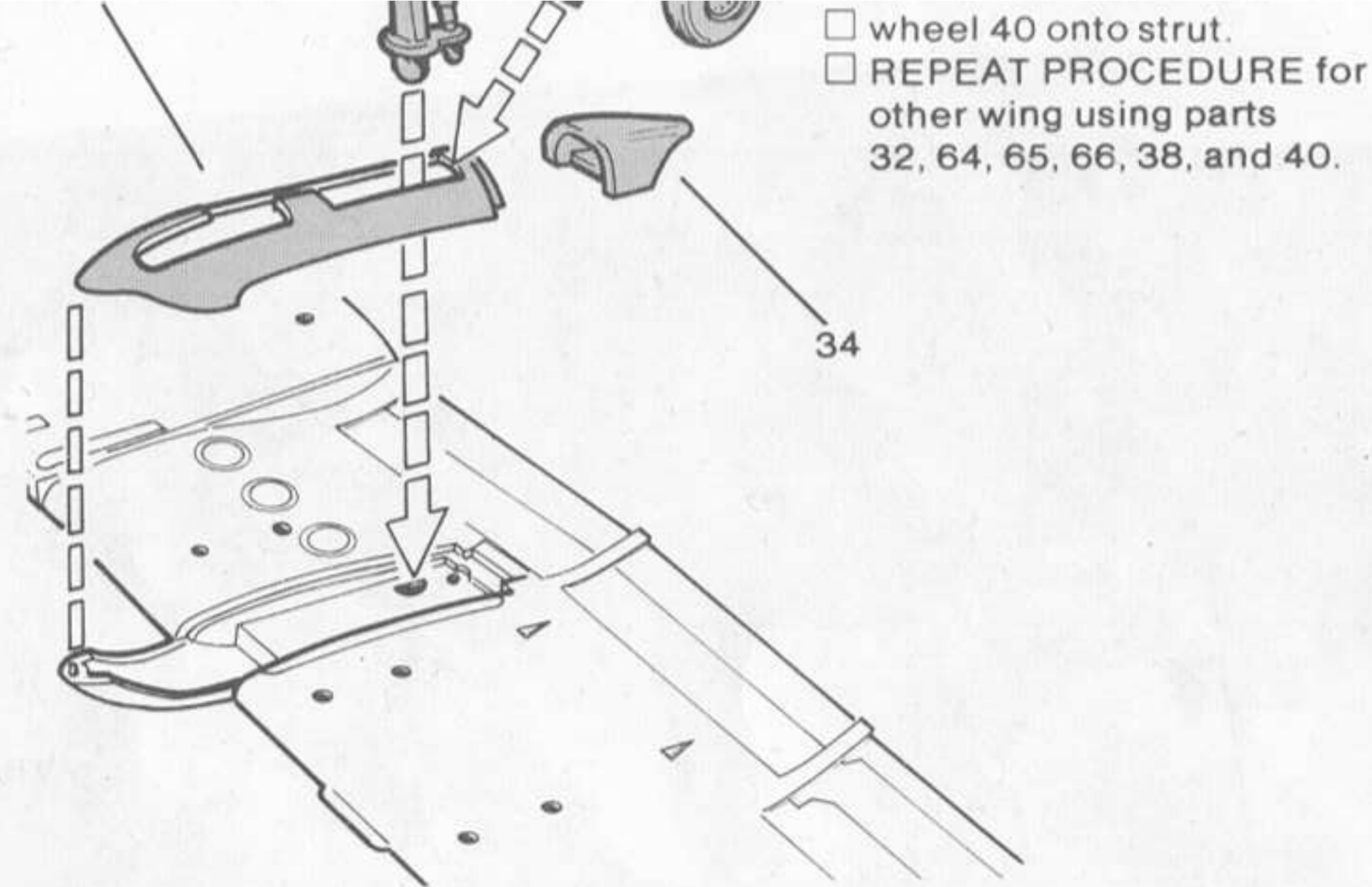




**CLEAN OUT FOR BOMB RACK (OPTIONAL)**

**CLEAN OUT TWO HOLES FOR FUEL TANK (OPTIONAL)**

**CLEAN OUT FOR BOMB RACK (OPTIONAL)**

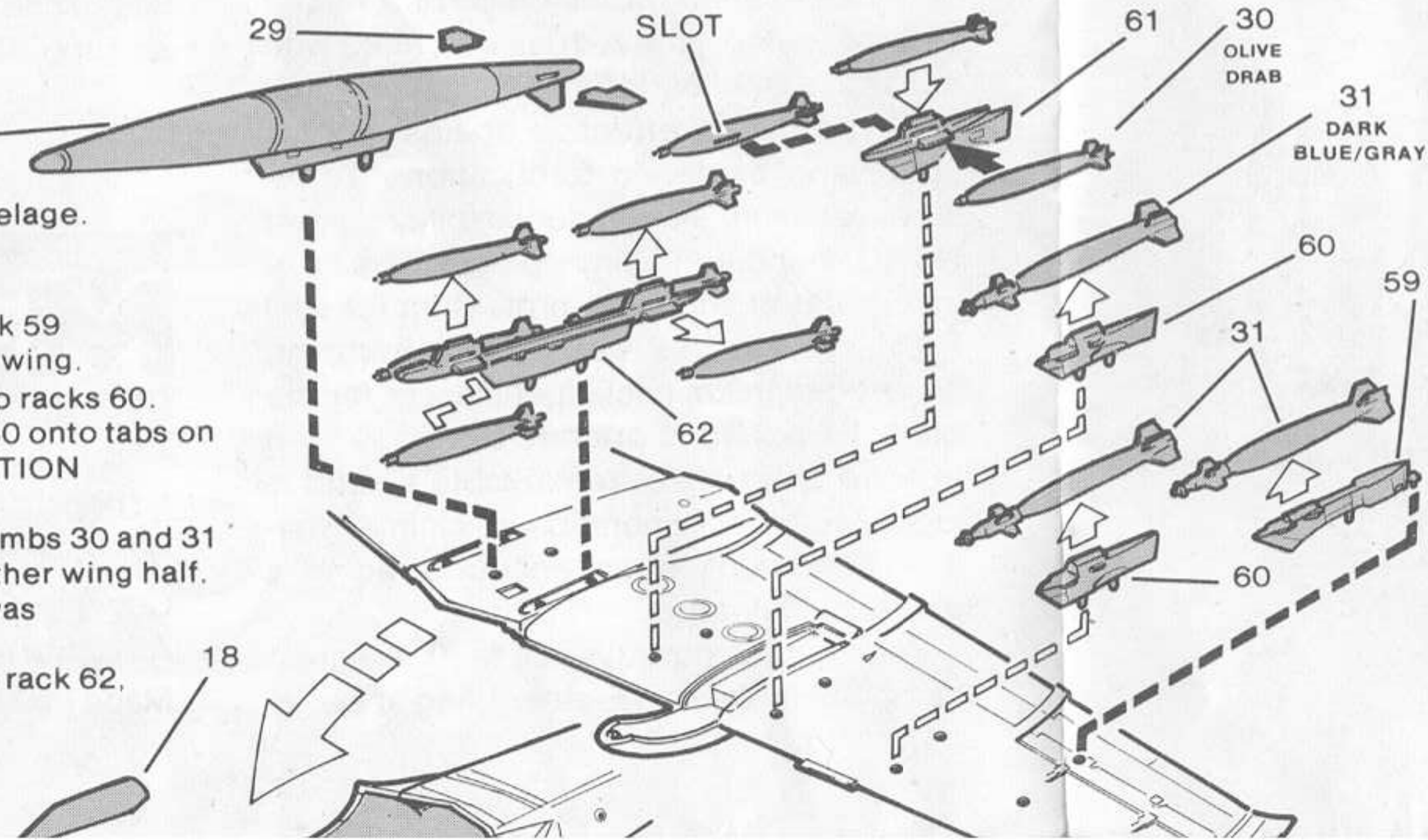


wheel 40 onto strut.  
 REPEAT PROCEDURE for other wing using parts 32, 64, 65, 66, 38, and 40.

# 6

**LANDING GEAR NOT SHOWN**  
**FUEL TANK 28 and 63**

- Cement assembled wing into fuselage.
- Cement pieces 18 and 19 into slots in fuselage as shown.
- Cement slot in bomb 31 onto rack 59 as shown, then cement rack into wing.
- Repeat for two bombs 31 and two racks 60.
- Cement slots in THREE bombs 30 onto tabs on rack 61. SEE SMALL ILLUSTRATION for proper alignment.
- Repeat above procedures for bombs 30 and 31 and racks 24, 25, 25 and 26 on other wing half.
- IF YOUR CHOICE (IN STEP 4) was for the additional bombs:
  - Cement slots in SIX bombs 30 to rack 62, then cement rack to wing.
  - Repeat for other wing half using SIX bombs 30 and rack 27.

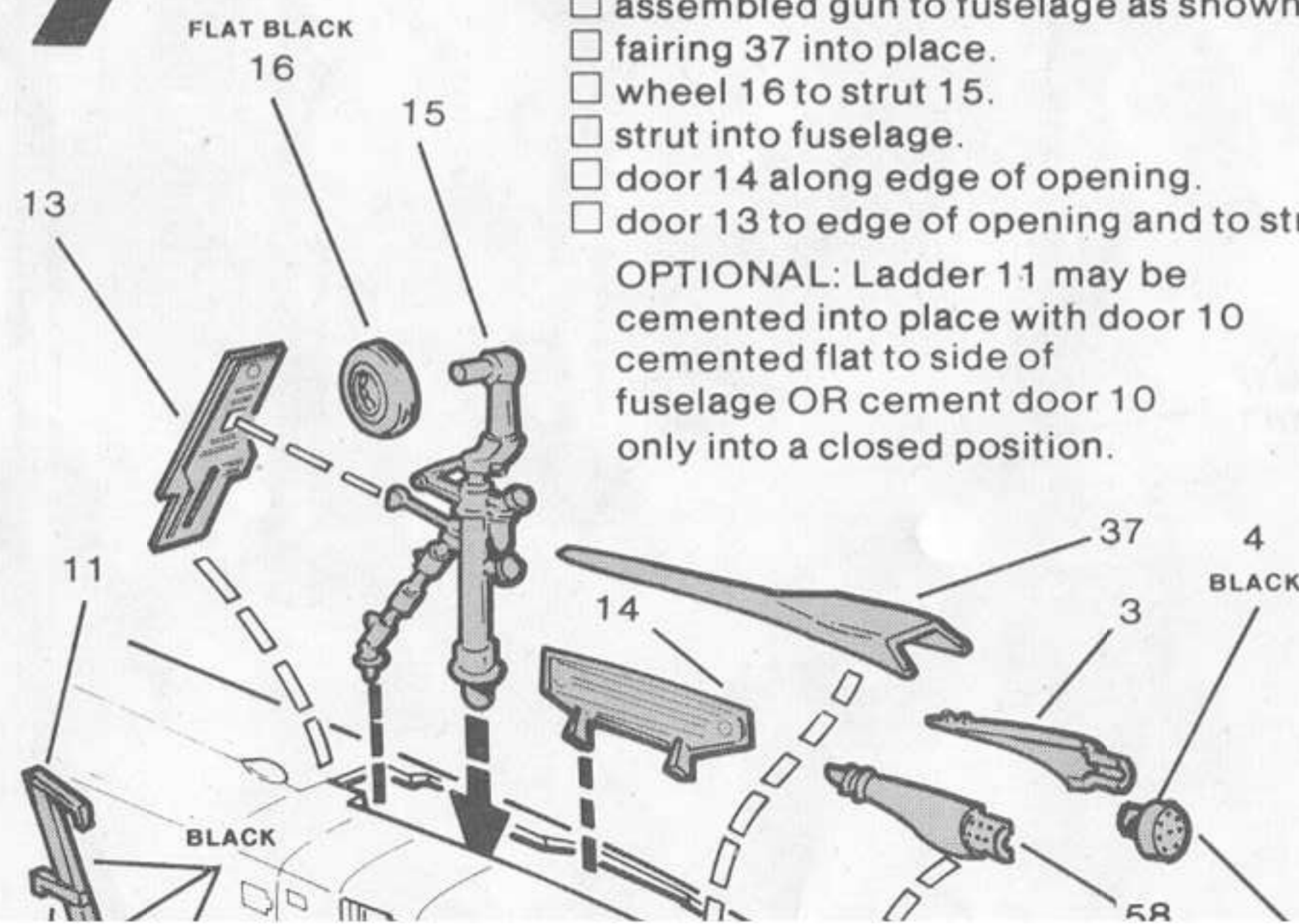


# 7

**CEMENT:**

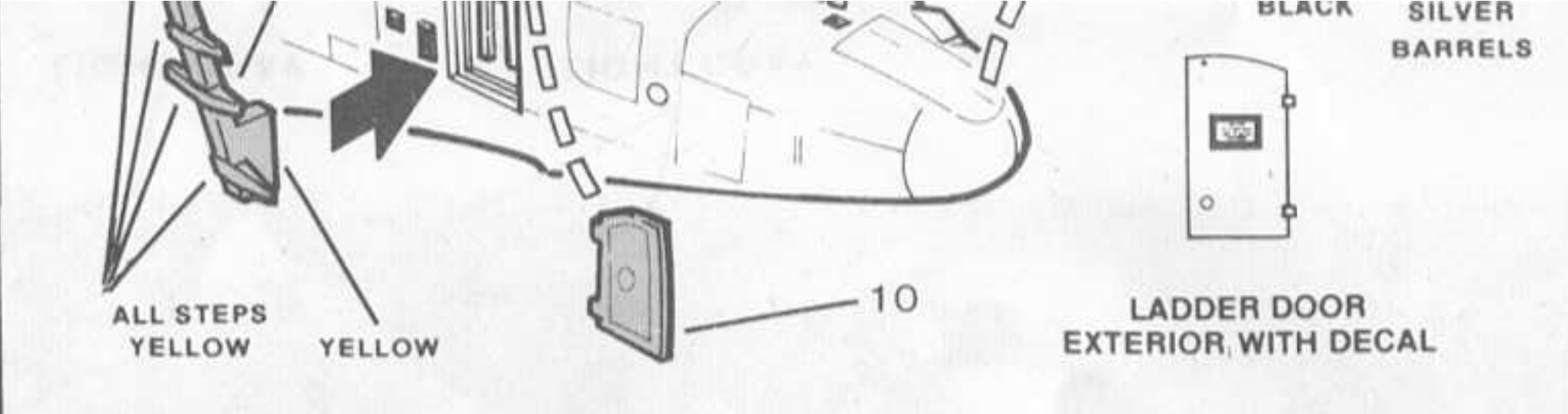
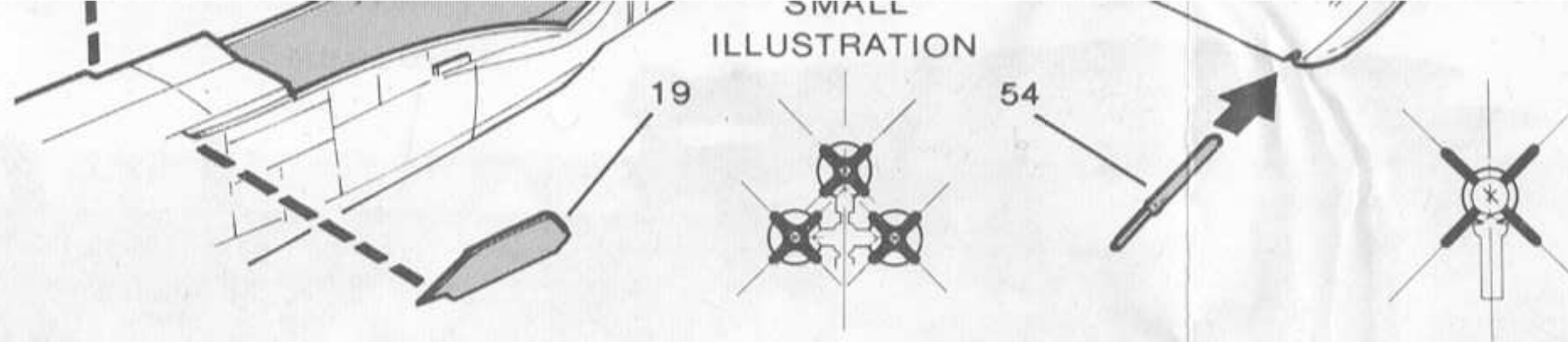
- gun pieces 4, 3 and 58 together.
- assembled gun to fuselage as shown.
- fairing 37 into place.
- wheel 16 to strut 15.
- strut into fuselage.
- door 14 along edge of opening.
- door 13 to edge of opening and to strut.

OPTIONAL: Ladder 11 may be cemented into place with door 10 cemented flat to side of fuselage OR cement door 10 only into a closed position.





- (IN STEP 4) was for the fuel tank:
- Cement fuel tanks halves 28 and 63 together.
  - Cement two fins 29 into place.
  - Cement tank to wing.
  - Cement pitot tube 54 to wing.

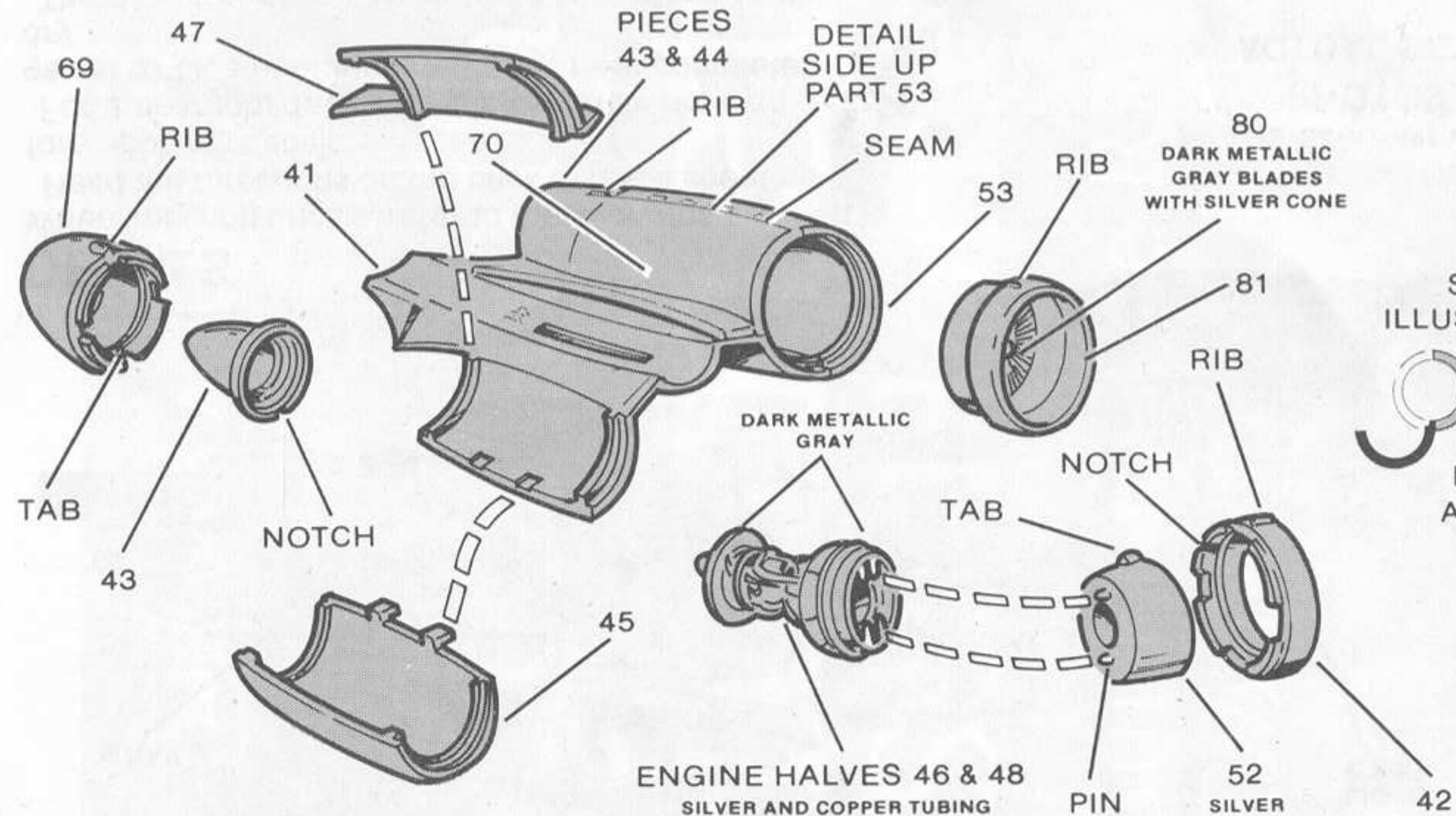


# 8

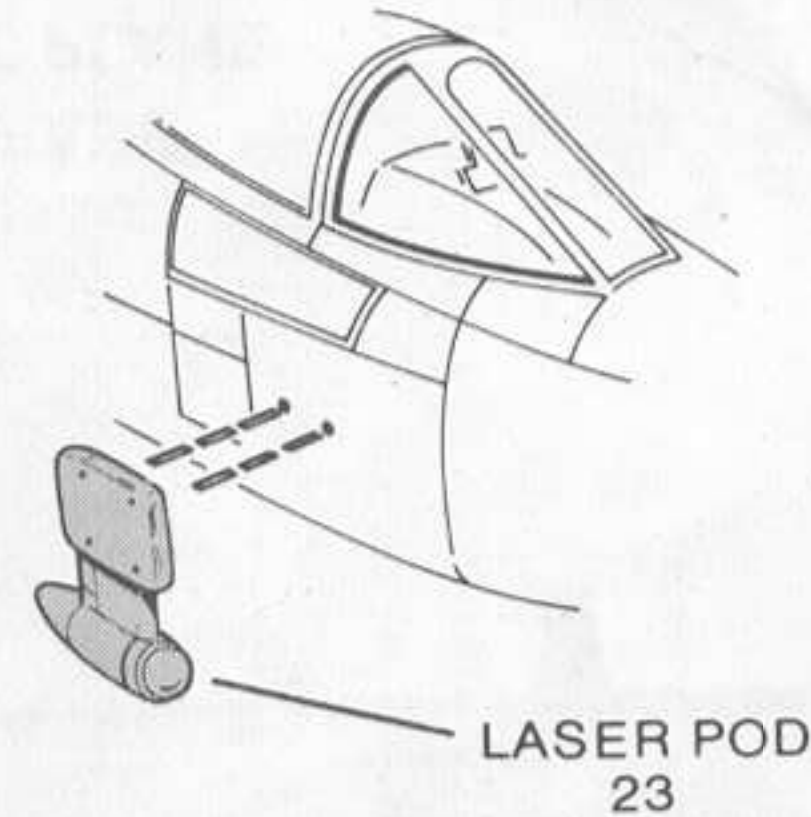
## CEMENT:

- parts 53 and 70 to engine fairing 41 lining-up edge of circular openings.
- intake 81 to ring 80.
- ring to opening — line-up rib on ring with seam in engine fairing.
- engine cone 43 into cover 44, line-up notch in cone with tab in cover.
- cover to fairing — line-up rib

- on cover with seam in engine fairing.
- part 47 to engine fairing.
- engine halves 46 and 48 together.
- notch in ring 42 onto tab on intake 52.
- engine onto pins on intake.
- ring to engine fairing — line-up rib on ring with seam in engine fairing.
- engine cone 43 into cover 69 — line-up notch in cone with tab in cover.
- cover to fairing — line-up rib on

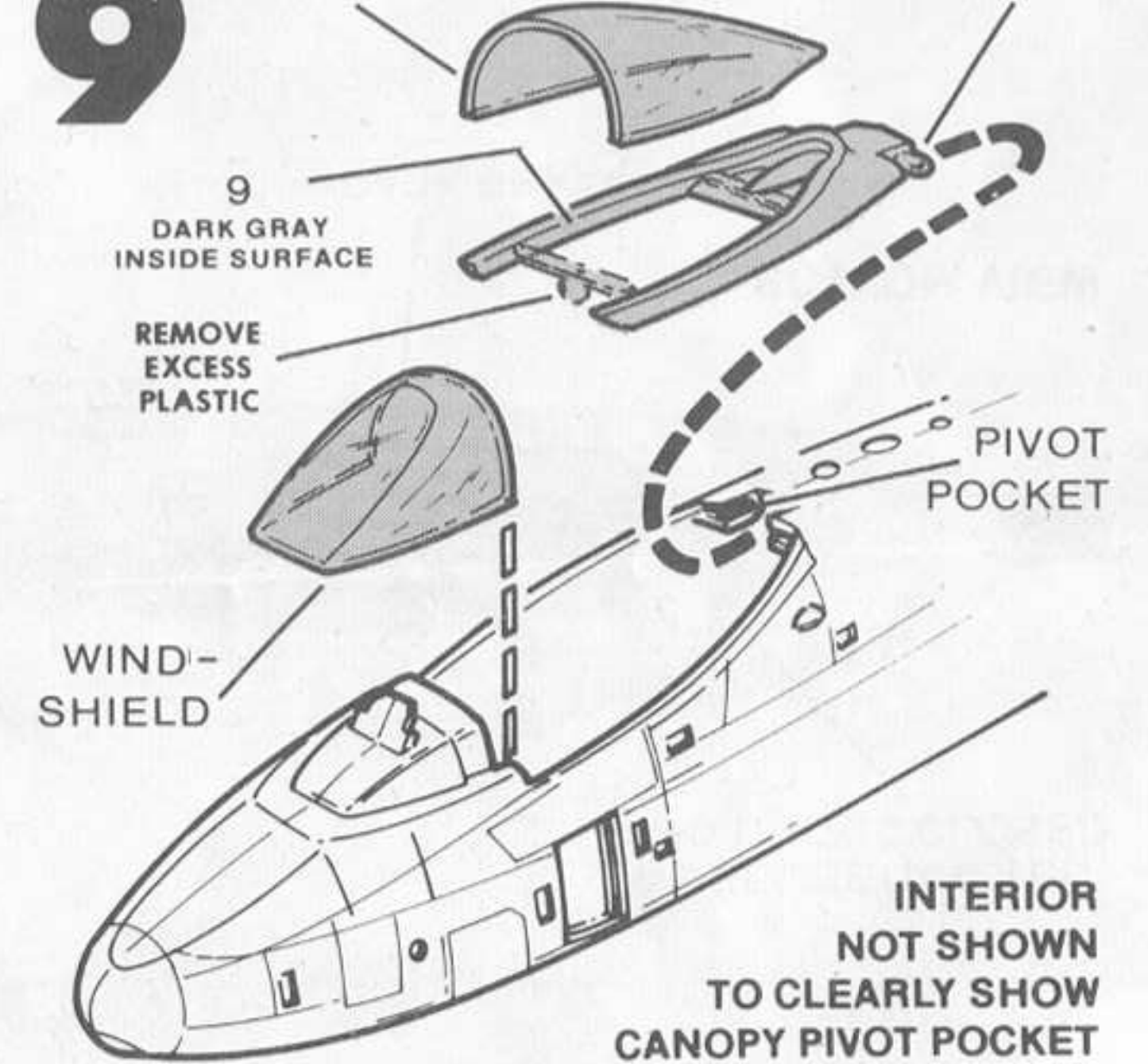


- cover with seam in engine fairing.
- door 45 to engine fairing in an open OR closed position. Tabs on cover must be removed for a closed door. See SMALL ILLUSTRATION for proper door angle when door is open.
- assembled engine fairing into opening in top of fuselage.
- laser pod 23 into place.



# 9

## CANOPY



- Cement canopy to frame 9.
- Slip (do not cement) pins on frame into pivot pockets in fuselage.
- Lower frame into position then cement windshield onto FUSELAGE ONLY.
- Windshield should touch large canopy.

Cement CLEAR support piece into hole in bottom of stabilizer.