

## PLEASE OPEN CAREFULLY — INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

39 ft. 5 ins. and length 29 ft. 9 ins.  
 317 m.p.h. Armament was 20 mm. cannon and two 7.7 mm. machine guns. Wing span was  
 The A6M2 Zero was powered by a 952 h.p. Sakae engine, giving a maximum speed of

the close of the Pacific campaign as suicide bombers.  
 trainer and floatplane fighters. Later models were even employed as dive bombers, and towards

As the war progressed developed versions of the Zero were produced, including two seat  
 stages of the war.

facilitate storage. This version was used at Pearl Harbour and throughout the Pacific in the early  
 at the same time carrier trials took place, resulting in the Model 21, with folding wing tips to

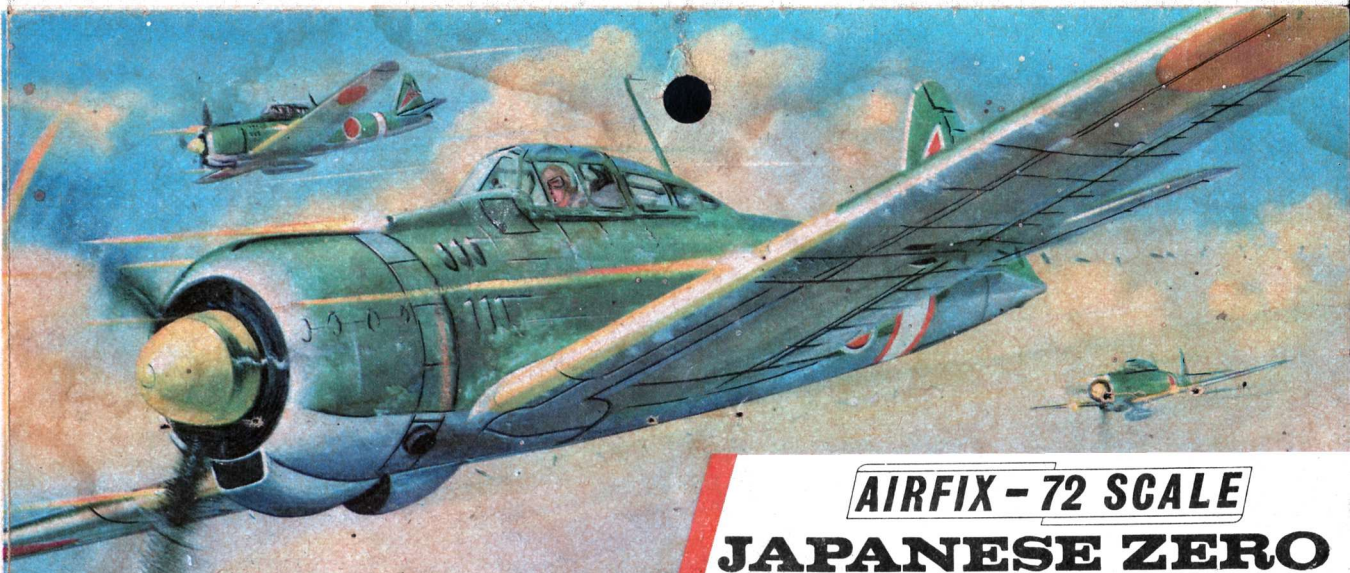
Early production Zeros were used in China in 1940, 18 months before Pearl Harbour, and  
 first A6M2 in 1940.

went ahead, and the first prototype flew in April 1939, followed by a more powerful version, the  
 company would accept the requirements, calling for high speed and great manoeuvrability. They

The original specification issued in 1937 was so demanding that only the Mitsubishi  
 prove superior to its land based opponents.

The Zero was the best known of all Japanese aircraft, and was the first shipboard fighter to

## THE MITSUBISHI ZERO



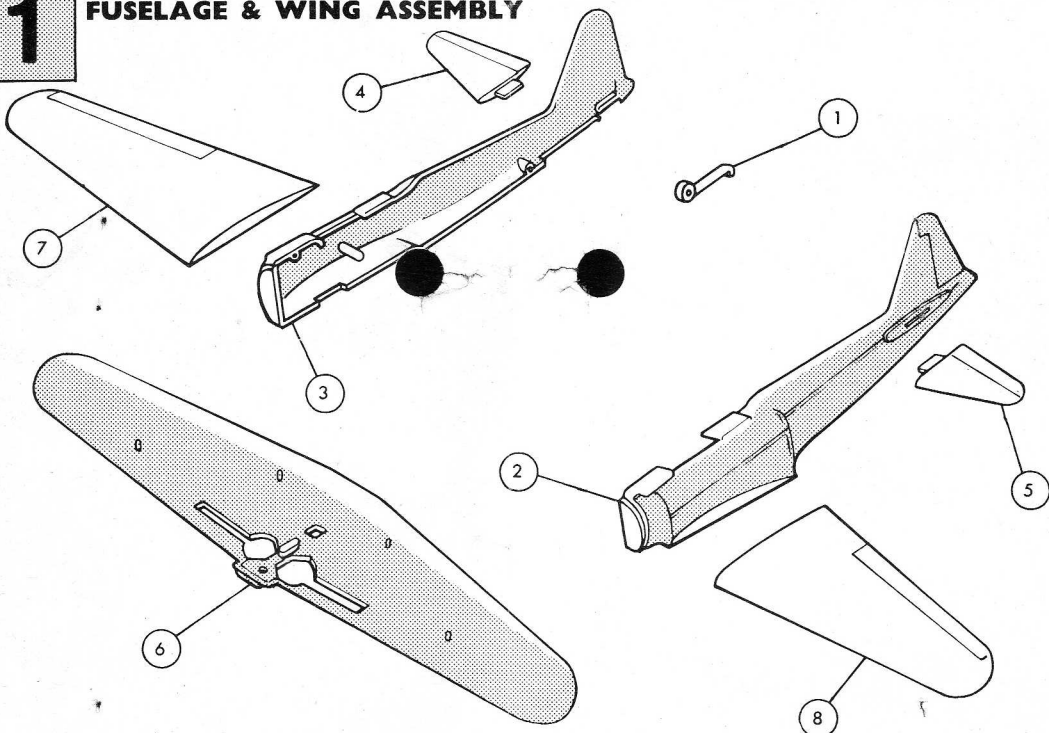
**AIRFIX - 72 SCALE**  
**JAPANESE ZERO**

### MITSUBISHI A6M2 ZERO

#### INSTRUCTIONS

PAINT ALL DETAILS AND LET DRY BEFORE ASSEMBLING (SEE SECTION 4)  
N.B. FOR PAINTING USE "AIRFIX" PAINTS. FOR FIXING USE "AIRFIX" POLYSTYRENE CEMENT

#### 1 FUSELAGE & WING ASSEMBLY

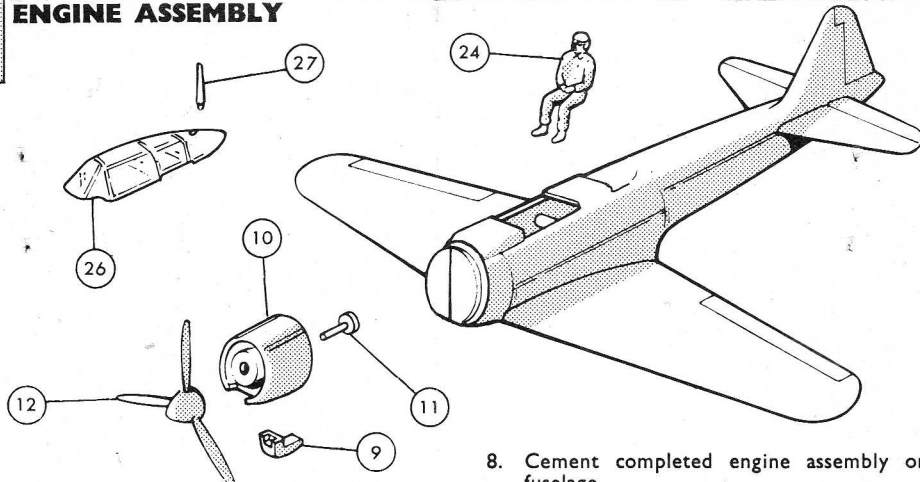


It is recommended that the instructions and exploded view are studied before assembly. If it is wished to paint internal details such as pilot and cockpit interior it should be done before assembly.

1. Press arrester hook (1) on to front pivot pin rear of port fuselage half (2).
2. Cement together port and starboard (3) fuselage halves ensuring no cement comes into contact with arrester

- hook.
3. Locate and cement tabs on tailplanes (4, 5) into fuselage locating slots.
4. Cement lower wing section (6) into fuselage, by means of locating tab on wing.
5. Locate upper wing halves (7, 8) and cement to wing.

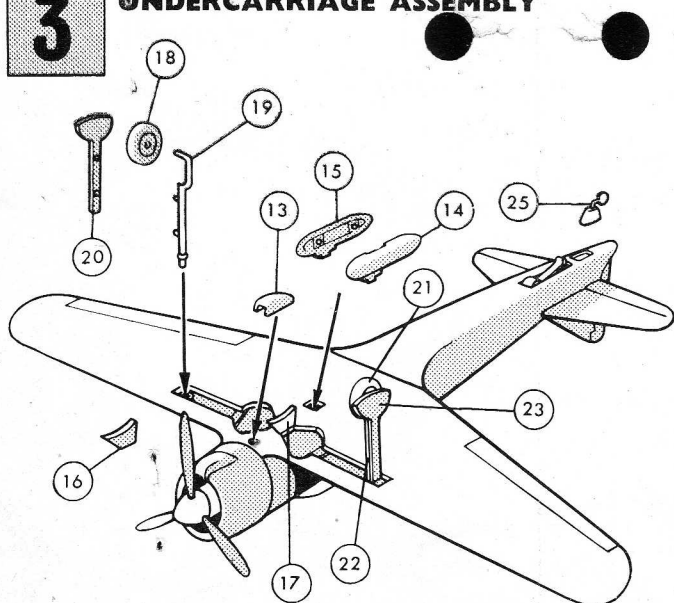
#### 2 ENGINE ASSEMBLY



6. Cement carburettor air scoop (9) in position in engine cowling (10).
7. Insert propeller pin (11) through rear of engine cowling and cement into rear of spinner (12) ensuring no cement comes in contact with cowling.

8. Cement completed engine assembly on to front fuselage.
9. Cement pilot (24) in place in cockpit, after first painting if required.
10. Carefully cement cockpit canopy (26) in place, applying cement to edges of canopy.
11. Cement antenna (27) in position in cockpit canopy.

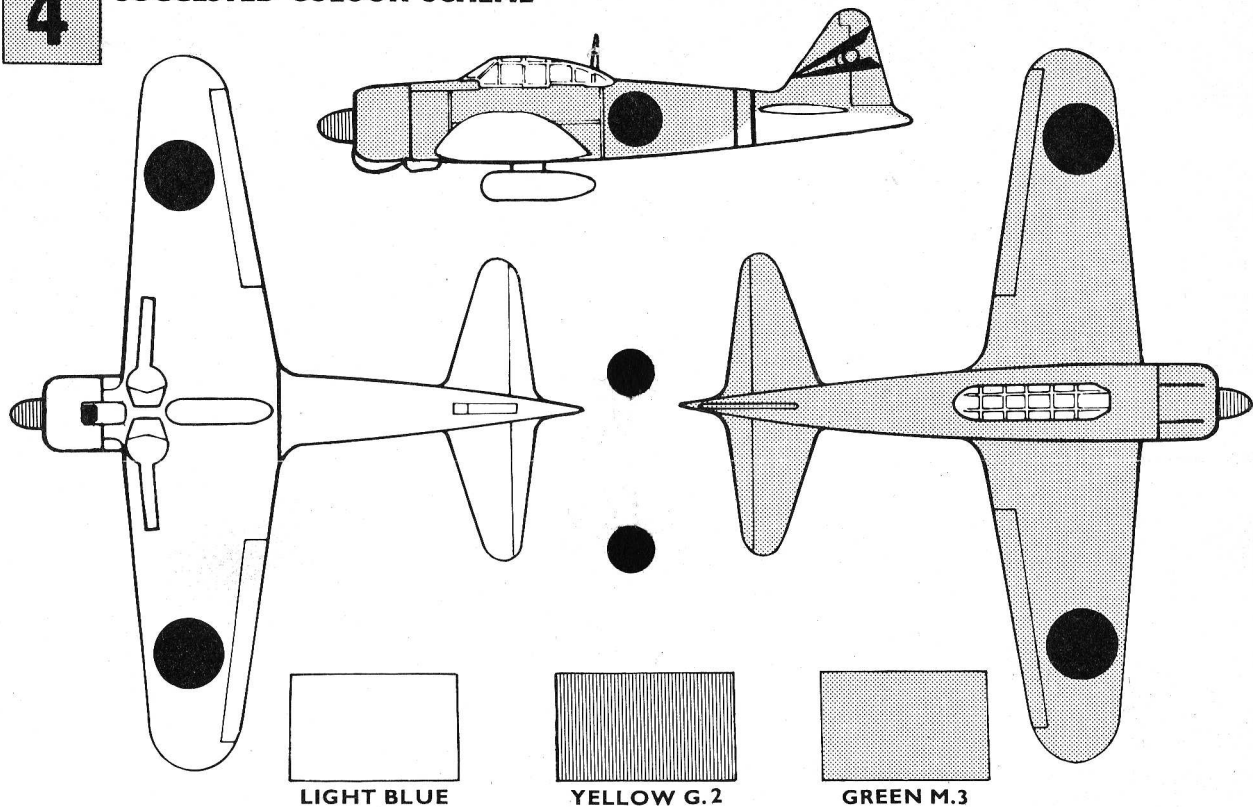
#### 3 UNDERCARRIAGE ASSEMBLY



12. Locate and cement oil cooler scoop (13) into hole beneath front centre section.
13. Cement together drop tank halves (14, 15) and locate and cement into slot beneath centre section of lower wing. The desired undercarriage position should now be selected.
14. For a model with retracted undercarriage, the legs, wheels and tail wheel are omitted and the undercarriage doors cemented in place flush with the undersurface of the wing.
15. For a model with lowered undercarriage the inner undercarriage doors (16, 17) are cemented in place on the lower wing, between the undercarriage wells.
16. Place the port wheel (18) on to the axle of the undercarriage leg, (19) then cement the wheel door (20) on to the projecting pins of the undercarriage leg.
17. Repeat the above procedure for the starboard undercarriage (21, 22 and 23).
18. Cement the pins on the top of each undercarriage leg into the locating bush inside each wheel well.
19. Locate and cement tailwheel, (25) in place in locating recess beneath rear fuselage. NOTE: If it is wished to paint the model it should be done at this stage.

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## SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEME



20. Apply transfers. First cut the sheet into eleven separate subjects. Then dip each in warm water for a few minutes, slide off backing into position as shown on illustration. The large red discs are applied above and below each wing, the smaller discs are applied to either side of the fuselage, aft of the wings. The red and white band is applied around the fuselage just forward of the tail. The fin markings are applied to each side of fin and rudder the point forward and downward.

The aircraft name is applied to the transparent base.

21. Cement together both parts of stand.

22. Cement arm of stand into slot in long range tank.

**BLACK M.6:** Wheel tyres, and engine front.

**LIGHT BLUE:** All under surfaces.

**GREEN M.3:** All upper surfaces. *HJ3*

**YELLOW G.2:** Propeller spinner. *or Brown*

\* Grey F/NR HJ2