

PLEASE OPEN CAREFULLY — INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

Ask for other AIRFIX models in this series

N.B.—For painting use AIRFIX Painting Packs. For fixing use AIRFIX Polystyrene Cement. U.S. Coast Guard aircraft carried two depth charges.

The Gosling is powered by two 200 h.p. Ranger engines, giving a maximum speed of 165 m.p.h. and a range of 775 miles. Armament was not normally carried, but some Tanganyika and Sweden, mainly as a charter aircraft carrying four passengers.

The ability to operate either from land or water has made the Gosling, or Widgeon, a most useful aircraft and several are still in use throughout the world, i.e., in duties.

several went into service with the R.A.F. and Royal Navy, on rescue and communication was adopted by the Royal Canadian Air Force for communications and training, and craft first went into military service with the U.S. Coast Guard. In 1941 the Gosling Considerable numbers of the commercial version were produced before the air-

produced as a private aircraft in 1940. The Gosling amphibian, also known by its American name "Widgeon," was first

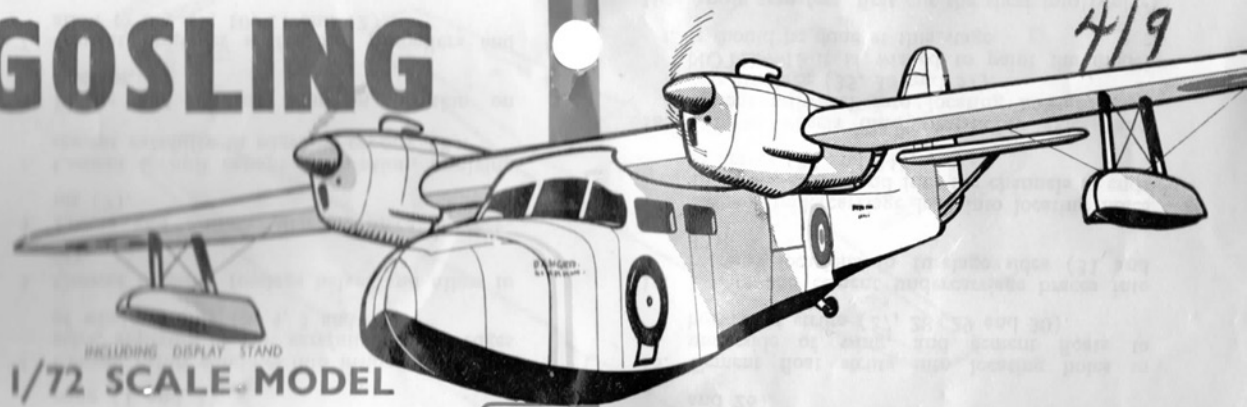
GRUMMAN GOSLING

GRUMMAN J4F-1

MADE IN ENGLAND PATTERN NO.1421

GOSLING

4/9



INCLUDING DISPLAY STAND

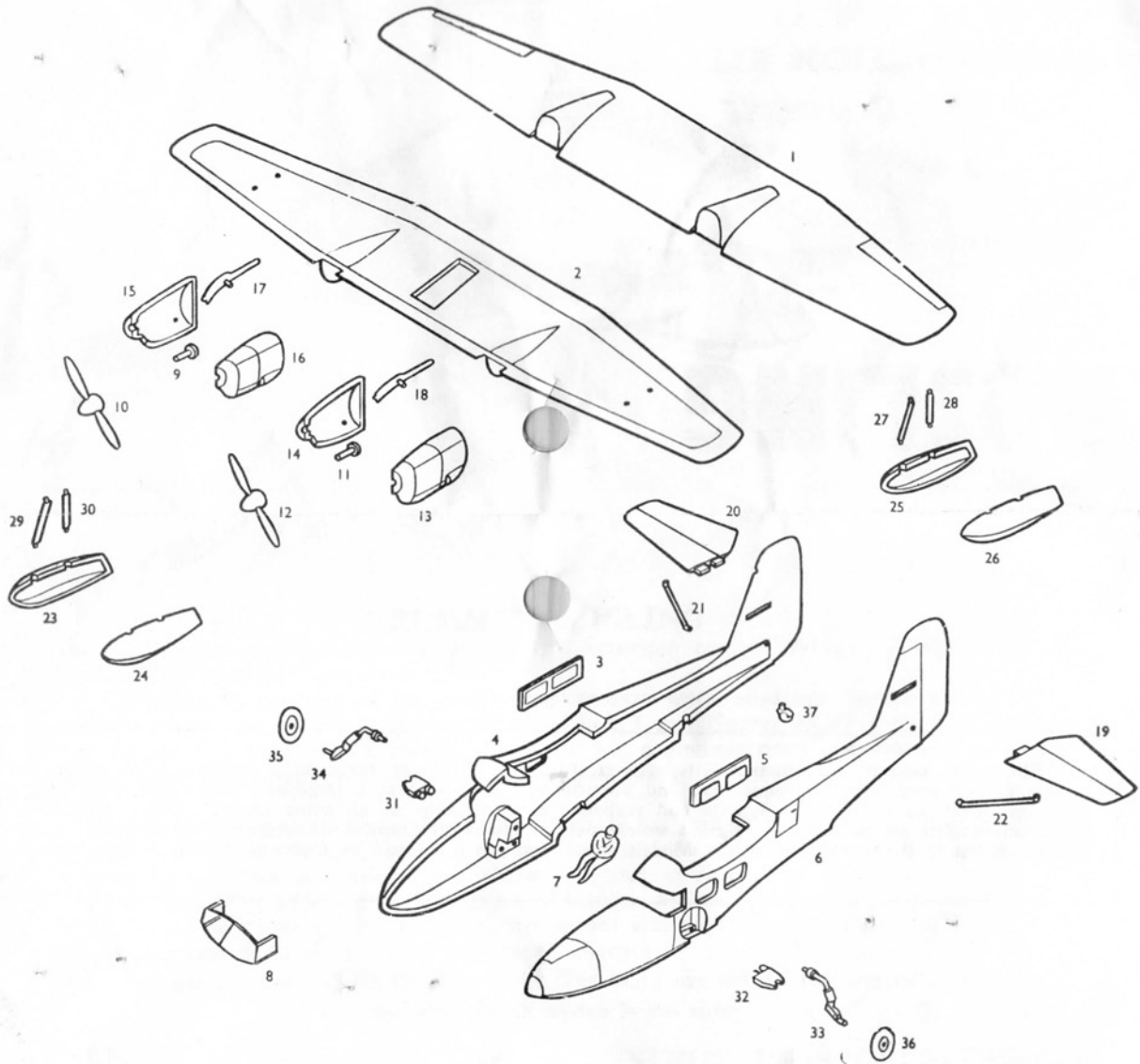
1/72 SCALE MODEL

CONSTRUCTION KIT



ONE OF THE AIRFIX SERIES OF SCALE

MODELS OF FAMOUS TYPES OF AIRCRAFT



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cement together upper and lower halves of wing (1 and 2).
2. Cement cabin windows into inside of fuselage sides, applying cement carefully around edges of windows only (3, 4, 5 and 6).
3. Cement together fuselage halves and allow to dry.
4. Locate and cement pilot in place in cockpit (7).
5. Cement cockpit canopy in position, applying cement carefully to edges of canopy (8).
6. Locate and cement wing in position on fuselage.
7. Cement propeller shafts into propellers and allow to dry (9, 10, 11 and 12).
8. Lay propeller shaft in one half of port engine and cement on other half, ensuring no cement touches the shaft (13 and 14).
9. Repeat above procedure for starboard engine assembly (15 and 16).
10. Locate and cement exhausts into holes in engine sides (17 and 18).
11. Cement completed engines onto nacelles on wing.
12. Locate and cement tailplane halves into rear fuselage (19 and 20).
13. Locate and cement tail struts between tail and fuselage (21 and 22).
14. Cement together float halves (23, 24, 25 and 26).
15. Cement float struts into locating holes in underside of wing, and cement floats to bottom of struts (27, 28, 29 and 30).
16. Locate and cement undercarriage braces into recessed locations in fuselage sides (31 and 32).
17. Cement undercarriage legs into locating holes above the braces and into the channels at ends of braces (33 and 34).
18. Cement wheels onto protruding axles, and cement tailwheel into locating hole beneath rear fuselage (35, 36 and 37).
NOTE.—If it is wished to paint the model it should be done at this stage.
19. Apply transfers, first cut the sheet into twelve separate subjects. Then dip each in warm water for a few minutes, slide transfer off backing into position indicated on illustration. The red and blue roundels are applied above the wings and the red, white and blue below. The smaller roundels are applied to the fuselage sides and the fin flashes to either side of the fin. The serial numbers are affixed to the rear fuselage sides, the warning strip around the front fuselage just forward of the cockpit, and the aircraft name is applied to the transparent base.
20. Cement together both parts of stand.
21. Cement arm of stand into slot provided in fuselage.

SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEME

Light Grey: All undersurfaces, struts.

Dark Grey: All upper surfaces.

Dark Green: Irregular stripes over grey to give camouflage effect.

Black: Propellers, tyres and exhausts.

N.B.—FOR PAINTING USE "AIRFIX" PAINTING PACKS.

FOR FIXING USE "AIRFIX" POLYSTYRENE CEMENT.