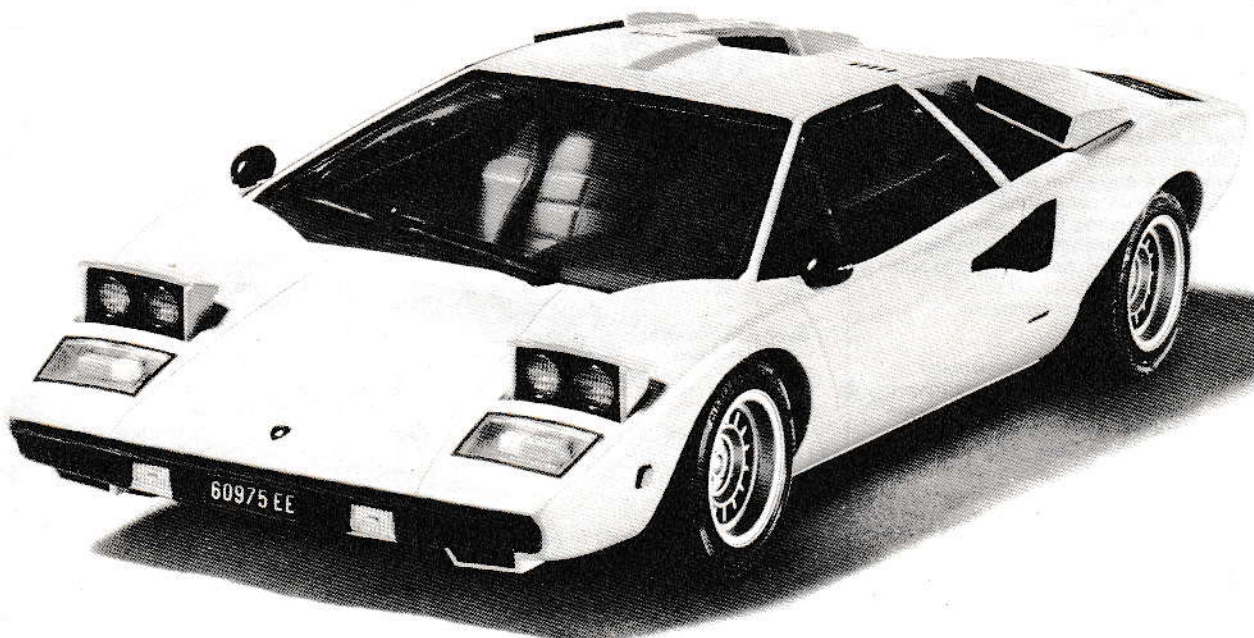


countach LP400



TAMIYA
TAMIYA PLASTIC MODEL CO.
3-7 ONDWARA, SHIZUOKA-CITY, JAPAN



Among a variety of cars being produced in the world, high-performance sports cars called "exotic cars" are watched with keen interest by car fans and enthusiasts because of their high performance and superb styling! Lamborghini is one of the most famous manufacturers of "exotic cars". Ferruccio Lamborghini, an Italian, who had made a fortune after World War II, bought a Ferrari. However, he was not satisfied with his purchase and soon learned that Ferrari would be unable to give him satisfaction, so he decided to make his own machines. This is a very significant story about the birth of the Lamborghini because since the 350 GT (the first Lamborghini) was released in 1963, his machines have always been favourably compared with Ferrari.

Currently, the Countach LP 400, manufactured by Lamborghini, boasts a maximum speed of 300 km/h. The "Countach", first appeared at the 1971 Geneva Show. The name "Countach" means "voice of wonder". The prototype, in a futuristic wedge-shaped style, was called the Countach LP 500 and won sweeping praise at the Show. This machine attracted public attention not only because of its styling, but also due to its engineering in which the 5-litre V 12-cylinder engine was mounted amidships with the rear of the engine facing forward. It was naturally assumed that this machine was merely a design exercise, but it has, in fact, been marketed in spite of many difficulties. At the 1973 Geneva Show, Lamborghini released a production Countach-named the Countach LP 400. The debut of this machine proved to the world that the

"voice of wonder" was true to its name. Designed by Carrozzeria Bertone, the body has NACA ducts on both sides, air inlets on the shoulders, and air outlet louvres on the rear bumpers. These features make the machine much more attractive. The engine displacement is 4 litres, instead of 5 litres as is implied in the name LP 400. The engine is mounted amidships with its rear toward the front, as in the Show model. The engine power is transmitted forward to the clutch and transmission; wherefrom it is transmitted backward through the bottom of the engine to the differential gear behind the engine. The "LP" in the LP 400 stands for "Longitudinale Posteriore" in Italian, which means "longitudinal rear-mounted".

The 4-litre engine develops 375 b.h.p. and gives the same claimed maximum speed of 300 km/h as the prototype. The Countach LP 400, designed in pursuit of the highest speed and best mechanical specifications, and without regard to practicality, is being exported to many parts of the world from Sant'Agata near Bologna, Italy, under the constant gaze and admiration of enthusiasts throughout the world.

* * *
"Exoten" sind Fahrzeuge, die in der ganzen Welt von Fan's und Enthusiasten wegen ihrer hohen Leistung, dem guten Stil und dem prächtigen Aussehen nach, beachtet werden. Ferruccio Lamborghini hatte sein Glück nach 1945 gemacht und konnte das Ferrari Werk erwerben.

Die Autos von Ferrari jedoch stellten ihn nicht zufrieden und so beschloss er,

seine eigenen Fahrzeuge herzustellen. Seit der erste "Lamborghini" 1963, der 350 GT, auftauchte, waren diese mit Ferrari vergleichbar.

Es ist der Countach LP 400, von dem gesagt wird, dass seine max. Geschwindigkeit 300 km/h ist. Der Name "Countach" ist übersetzbar mit "Stimme des Wunder's" und wurde erstmals 1971 in Genf gezeigt.

Der Prototype - Countach LP 500 - in keilförmiger Zukunftsform - setzte die Betrachter in Erstaunen und Bewunderung. Nicht nur das Äussere war es, sondern auch der 5 Liter V 12 Motor, welcher in der Mitte eingebaut war, das Motorende nach vorne gedreht. Natürlich war es auch, dass die Leute glaubeten, hier steht ein reines Show-Modell. Lamborghini hatte dann auch Schwierigkeiten aus diesem Modell ein Verkaufsauto herzustellen.

1973 wurde dann der Countach LP 400 in Genf gezeigt - bereits ein Produktionsfahrzeug. Der Entwurf stammt von dem bekannten Bertone. Die Karosserie zeigt Luftein- und Auslassrippen auf den hinteren Schutz- und Radabdeckungen. Der Motor hat 4 Liter und ist wie im Showmodell eingebaut. Die Kraft wird nach Vorne auf Kuppelung und Getriebe übertragen und von da aus, unten durch den Motor, zurück aufs Differential hinter dem Motor. Der Motor mit 375 PS gibt 300 km/Std. wie der Prototype.

Aus Sant'Agata in der Nähe Bologna's werden diese "Exoten" in alle Welt gesandt, zur Bewunderung aller Motorfan's.



Read before assembly
Erst lesen - dann Bauen

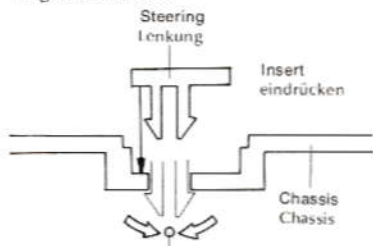
- ★ This kit does not contain 2 U3(AA) size cells.
- ★ Study the instructions and photographs before commencing assembly.
- ★ You will need a sharp knife, a screwdriver, a file and a pair of pliers.
- ★ Do not break parts away from sprue, but cut off carefully with a pair of pliers.
- ★ Use glue sparingly. Use only enough to make a good bond. Apply cement to both parts to be joined.
- This mark shows the colour.

- ★ Zwei U3 Batterien werden benötigt.
- ★ Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.
- ★ Bauteile nicht vom Spritzling abbrechen, vorsichtig abschneiden oder abzwicken, Teile vor Kleben zusammenhalten, auf genauen Sitz achten. Nicht zuviel Klebstoff verwenden. Kleine Teile hält man mit Pinzette fest.
- Zeichen für Bemalung.

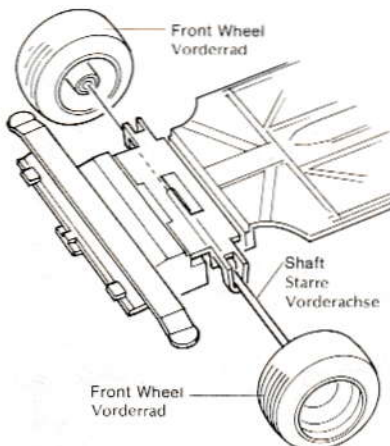
3 <<Fixing of Steering>> <<Einbau der Lenkung>>

This kit contains steering for changing wheel direction and steering D16 for going straight on. These are interchangeable. Choose either of them according to the purpose.

Räder können lenkbar oder nicht lenkbar eingebaut werden.

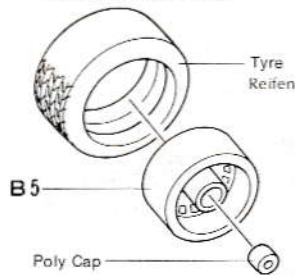


<<Steering for going straight on>>
<<nicht lenkbar>>

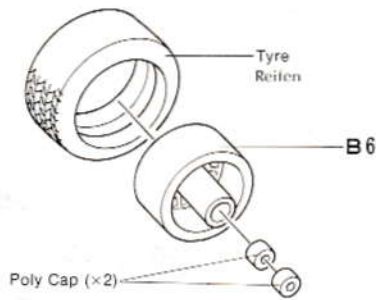


1 Wheels Räder

<<Front Wheel>> Make 2 sets
<<Vorderrad>> 2 Satz

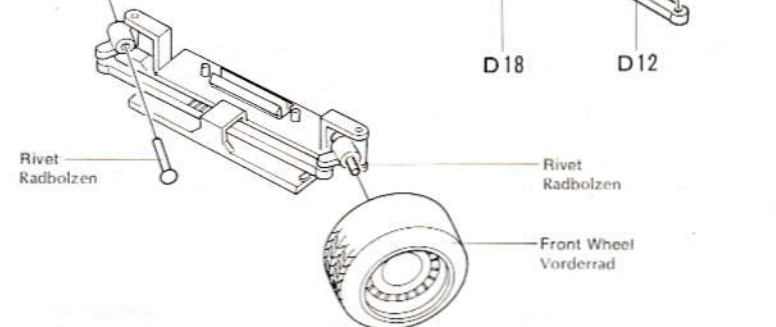
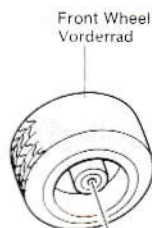


<<Rear Wheel>> Make 2 sets
<<Hinterrad>> 2 Satz



2 Steering Lenkung

- All parts should be painted in Black.
Alle Teile schwarz bemalen



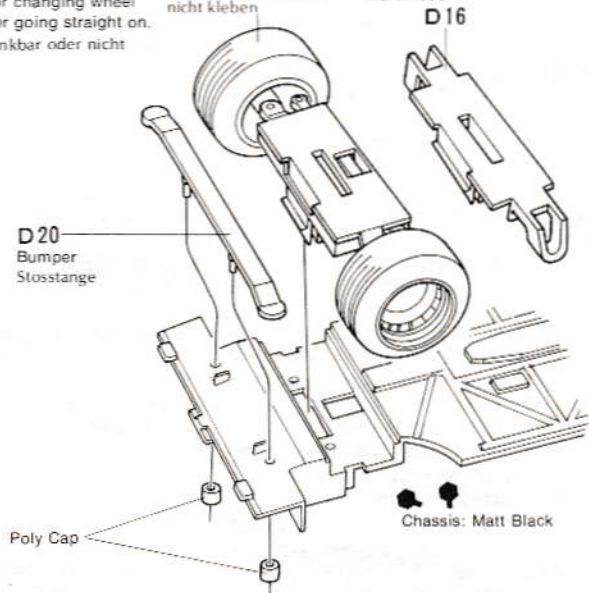
- ★ All parts should be fixed without cement.
- ★ Keinen Klebstoff verwenden

3 Fixing of Steering Einbau der Lenkung

- ★ Fix either steering for changing wheel direction or steering for going straight on.
- ★ Lenkung entweder lenkbar oder nicht lenkbar einbauen

Steering for changing wheel direction: do not cement.
Vorderachse lenkbar: nicht kleben

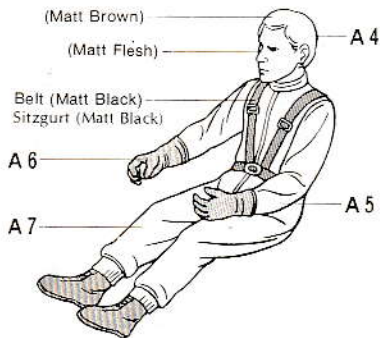
Steering for going straight on: do not cement.
Vorderachse nicht lenkbar: nicht kleben



4 Cockpit

Driver
Fahrer

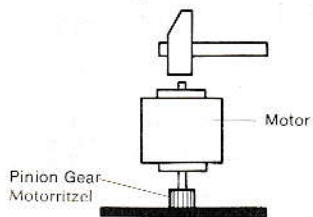
Paint driver as you like. Cement driver's arms in accordance with steering wheel size.
Fahrer je nach Wunsch bemalen. Arme dem Steuerrad entsprechend einkleben.



5 Motor

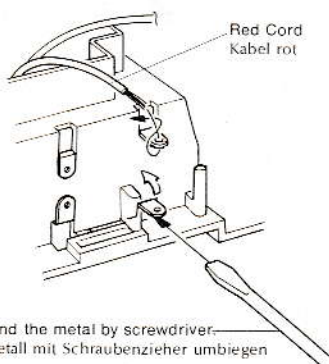
Pinion Gear
Motorritzel

Drive pinion gear into motor shaft.
Ritzel vorsichtig auf Motorachse klopfen

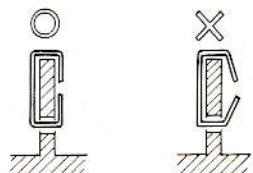


Battery Contact Metal
Batteriekontaktblech

Pass cords through the chassis.
Kabel durch Chassis stecken

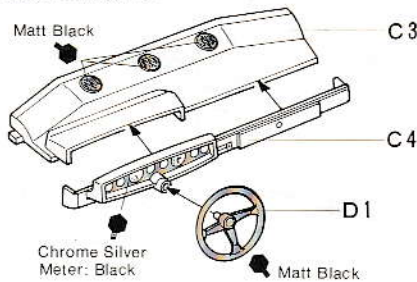


Battery Contact Metal A
Batteriekontaktblech A



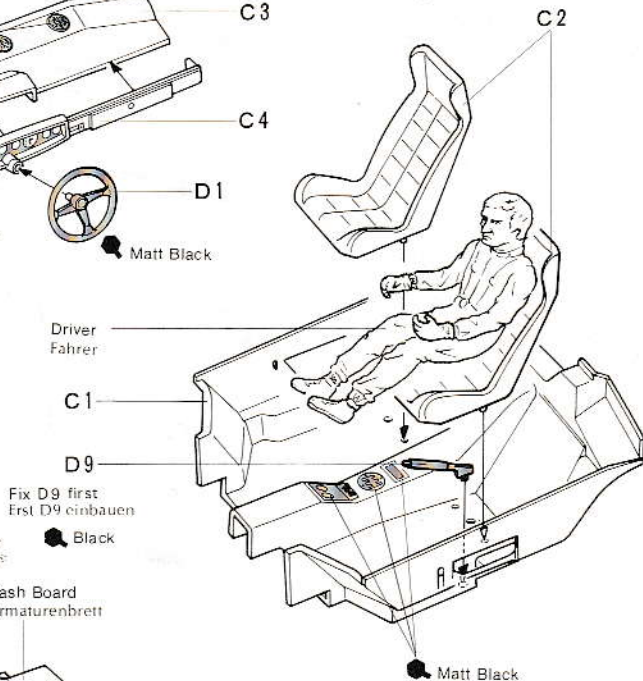
4 Cockpit

Construction 1
Zusammenbau 1

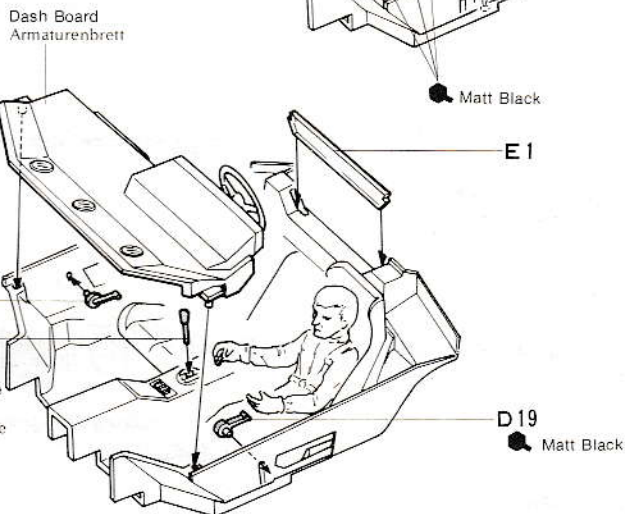


Construction 2
Zusammenbau 2

Seat is painted in the same colour of cockpit. Paint it as you like.
Sitz wie Cockpit bemalen



Construction 3
Zusammenbau 3

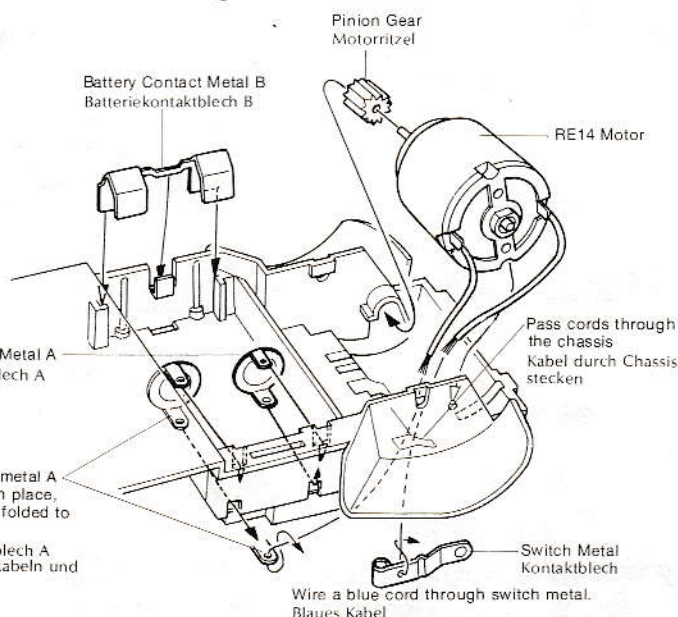


5 Motor

Battery Contact Metal B
Batteriekontaktblech B

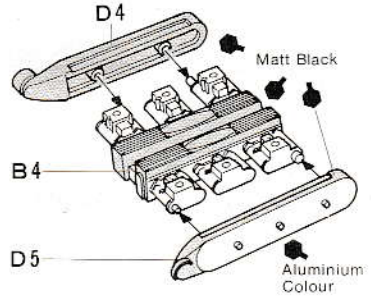
Battery Contact Metal A
Batteriekontaktblech A

Battery contact metal A should be put in place, wired and then folded to fixed them.
Batteriekontaktblech A einstecken, verkabeln und umbiegen.



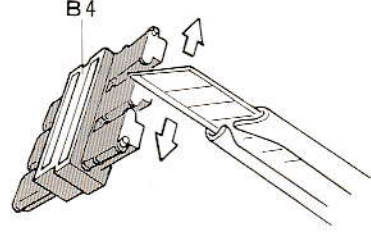
6 Fixing of Cockpit Einbau des Cockpit

Engine A
Motor A

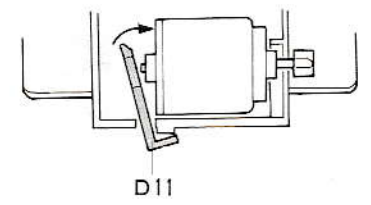


Before cementing plated parts, remove plating with a knife, etc. from the surfaces to which adhesive is applied.
Chromschicht an Klebestellen entfernen.

Engine B
Motor B

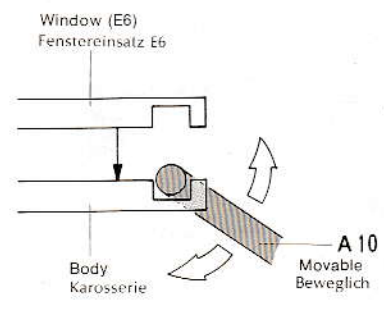


Part D11
Teil D11

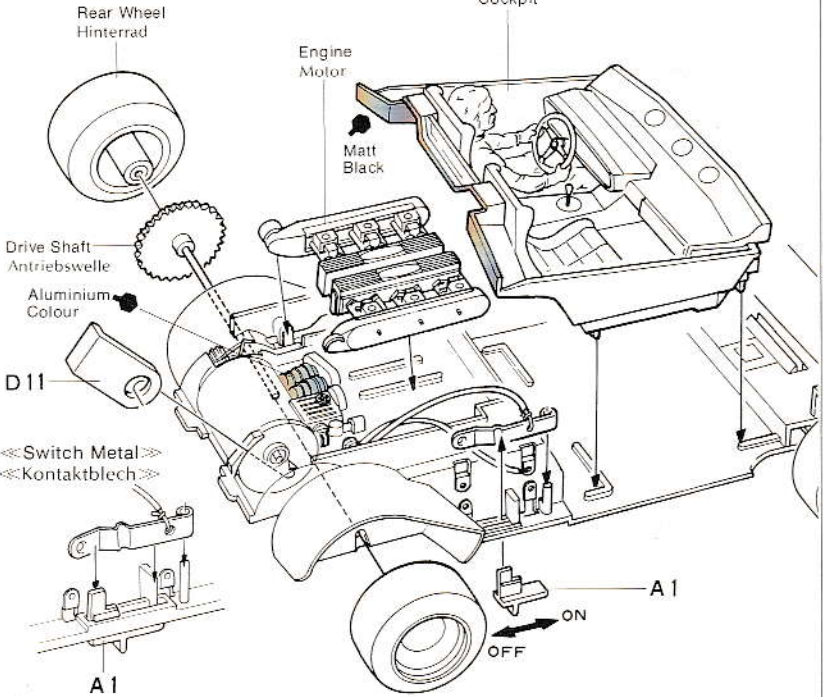


7 Body Inside Karosserie Innenteile

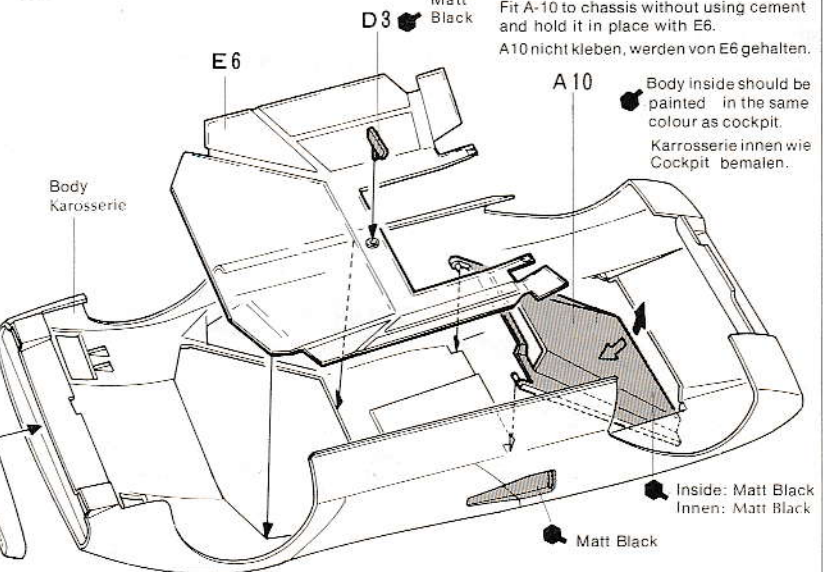
Part A10
Teil A10



6 Fixing of Cockpit Einbau des Cockpit

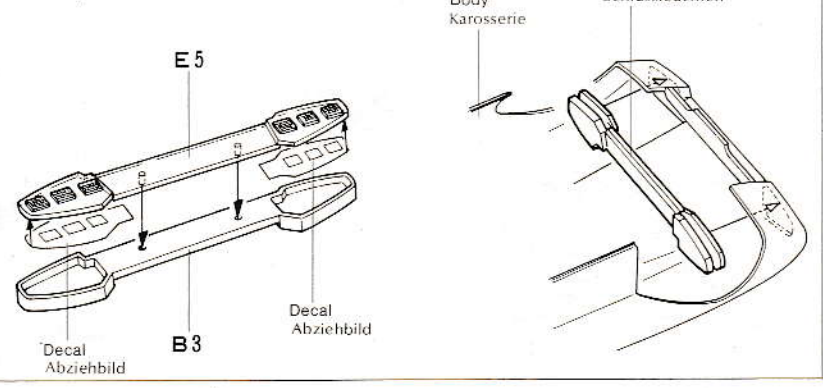


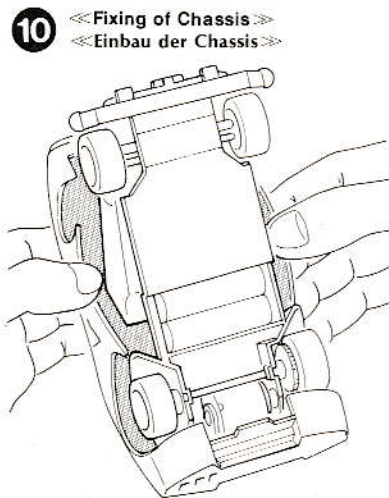
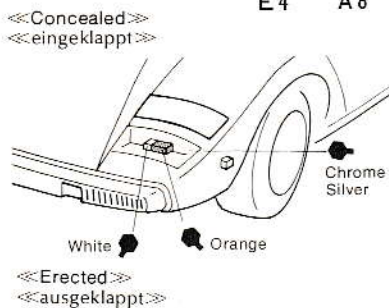
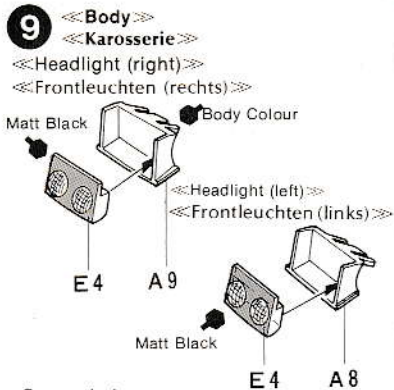
7 Body Inside Karosserie Innenteile



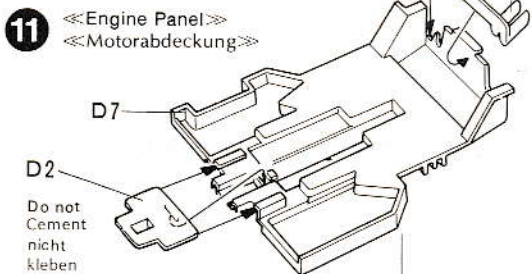
Fit A-10 to chassis without using cement and hold it in place with E6.
A10 nicht kleben, werden von E6 gehalten.
Body inside should be painted in the same colour as cockpit.
Karosserie innen wie Cockpit bemalen.

8 Taillight Schlussleuchten



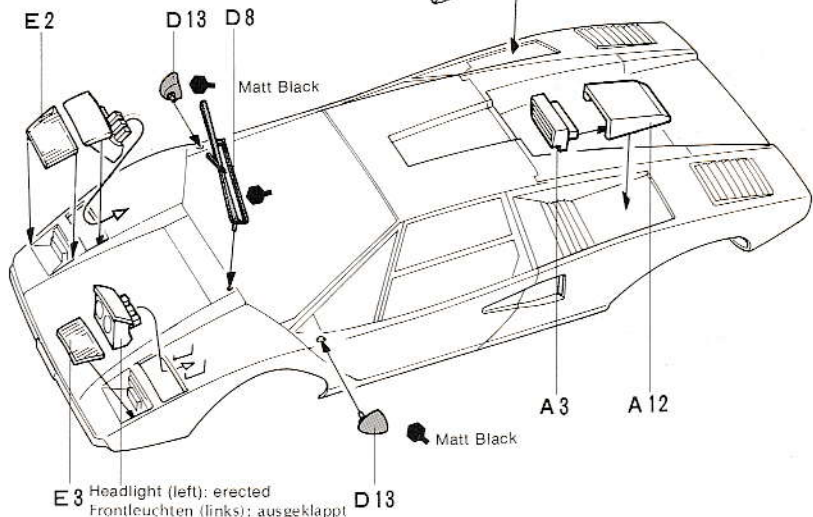


Fit rear part of chassis to body first. Then, fix front part of chassis while widening body so that it holds the body notch.
Chassis erst in Karosserieheck einhängen, dann vorne etwas auseinander ziehen und Chassis einstecken.



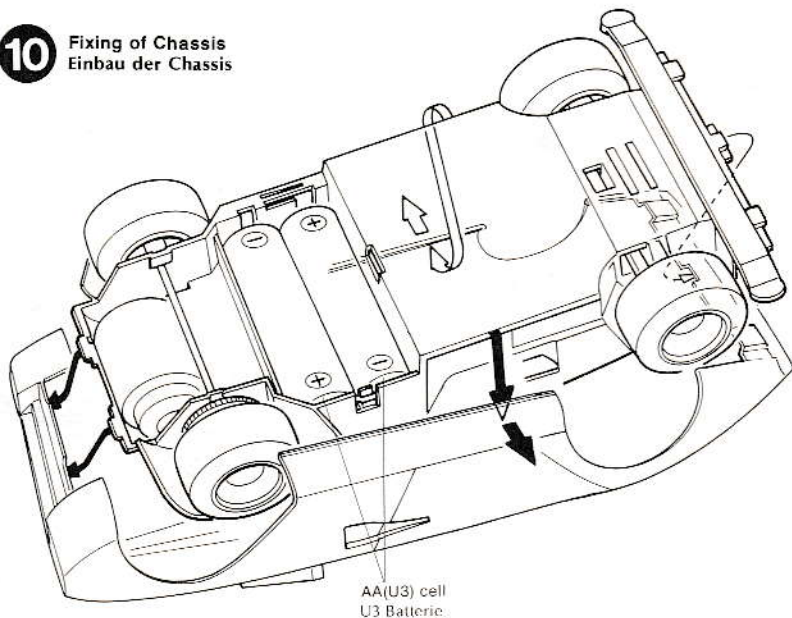
9 Body
Karosserie

Headlight (right): concealed
Frontleuchten (rechts): eingeklappt



Headlight may be either erected or concealed. Choose between them.
★ Frontleuchten können ein- oder ausgeklappt gebaut werden.

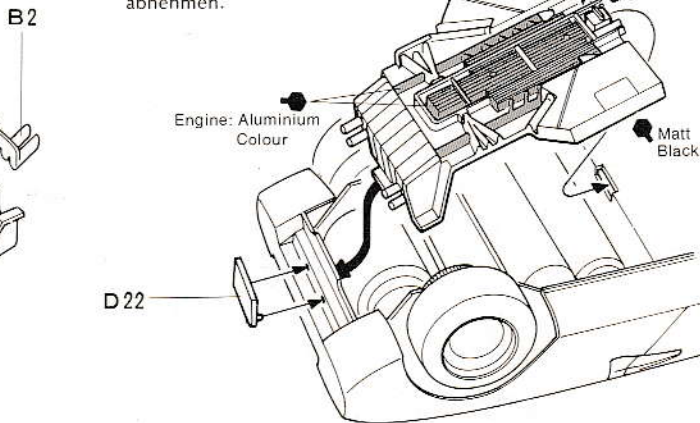
10 Fixing of Chassis
Einbau der Chassis



11 Engine Panel
Motorabdeckung

Push D2 forward and fix it to chassis.
D2 vorschieben und einrasten

Cells can be put in and out simply by removing engine panel.
Batteriewechsel: Motorabdeckung abnehmen.



PAINTING

Keine Farben auf Nitrobasis verwenden !!!
Wir übernehmen keine Haftung für Schäden die durch falsche Farbenwahl entstehen. Nur **Farben verwenden**, die für **Polystyrol Plastik** geeignet sind.

The final result of plastic model depends upon your painting ability. The Countach LP400 is almost made-to-order. Its body colours and interior colours seem to vary according to the owners.

Nachdem der Countach LP400 fast nur auf Bestellung hergestellt wird, können auch nicht genaue Bemalungsvorschläge gemacht werden.

<<Colours>>
<<Bemalung>>

- Black
- Orange
- Red
- Chrome Silver
- Matt Black
- Aluminium Colour
- White
- Blue
- Yellow

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0990

Body Colour

Matt Black

Orange

Chrome Silver

Matt Black

Black

Window Sach: Matt Black

Rahmen: Matt Black

Matt Black

Matt Black

Orange

White

Chrome Silver

Matt Black

EE 6 0975

EE 6 0975

Emblem of Lamborghini Co., Ltd.

<<National Mark>>

I Italia

D Deutschland

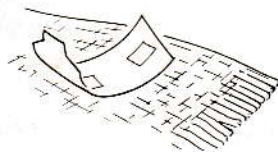
GB Great Britain

J Japan

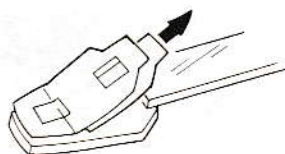
APPLYING DECALS

<<Applying Decals>>

- ① A decal to be applied should be cut off beforehand.
- ② Dip it in water. When the ground paper is on arches, take out of water to place on a cloth such as a towel.
- ③ A minute or two later, hold edge of the ground paper to slide the decal onto the model from the ground paper.
- ④ Then, put a little of water on your finger to wet the decal so that the latter will be moved more easily onto the right spot.
- ⑤ Press the decal down with a soft cloth such as a towel to force air bubbles out of underside of the decal. Continue the work until the excess water, too, will be fully absorbed. When the surface to be applied with a decal is uneven or curved, press the decal down with a steamed towel so that the warmed, wet decal will



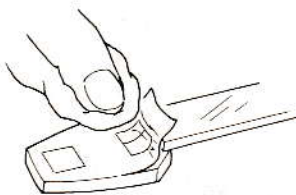
fit the surface well. Cut off the excess transparent portion around a decal before applying. When so done, you can ex-



pect a sharp finish with the decal precisely in its specified place.

<<Abziehbilder>>

- ① Bild erst genau ausschneiden.
- ② In Wasser legen, wenn Bild abhebt, auf trockenen Stoff legen.
- ③ 1-2 Minuten später, Papier an Ecken halten und Bild abschieben auf Modell.
- ④ Etwas Wasser auf Finger und Bild auf genauen Platz schieben.



⑤ Mit Stoff Luftblasen herausdrücken, überflüssiges Wasser aufsaugen. Wenn Fläche uneben oder gebogen ist, Bild mit nassem heissem Tuch aufdrücken.