

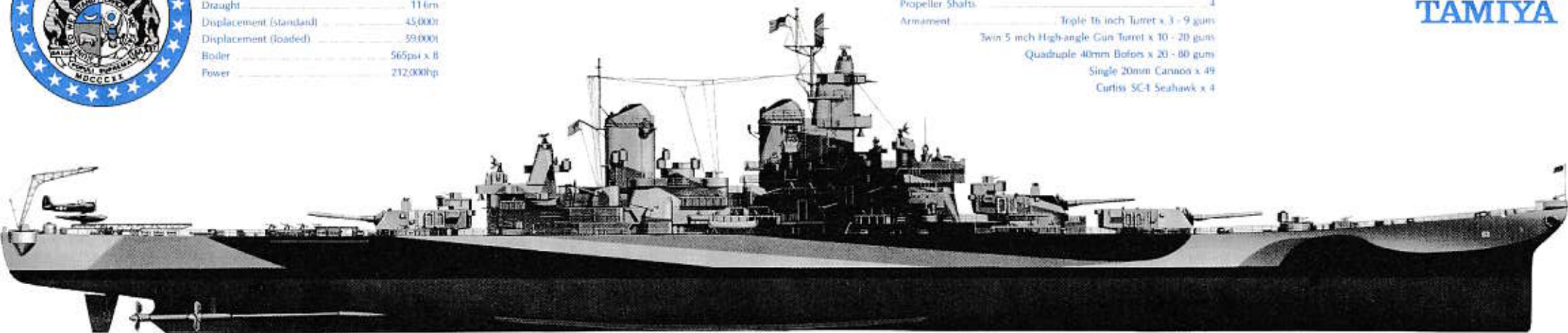


U.S. NAVY BATTLESHIP BB-63 MISSOURI

◀SPECIFICATIONS▶

Overall Length	270.5m
Beam	32.95m
Draught	11.6m
Displacement (standard)	45,000t
Displacement (loaded)	59,000t
Boiler	565psi x 8
Power	212,000hp

Main Engine	Westinghouse Steam Turbine
Speed	33kt
Propeller Shafts	4
Armament	Triple 16 inch Turret x 3 - 9 guns
	Twin 5 inch High-angle Gun Turret x 10 - 20 guns
	Quadruple 40mm Bofors x 20 - 80 guns
	Single 20mm Cannon x 49
	Curtiss SC-1 Seahawk x 4



1:350 U.S. BATTLESHIP BB-63 MISSOURI



MISSOURI

The Iowa class battleships, of which the USS Missouri was the third constructed, are known as the largest and most powerful ships ever utilized by the United States Navy. Of the many fighting ships used during the 2nd world conflict by the U.S.A. the BB-63 Missouri will be long remembered as it was on her deck that the surrender ceremonies took place ending the global conflict in September 1945. During the period when battleships were the pride of the navy and the countries that produced them, the major sea powers were constructing ever larger and more sophisticated dreadnoughts to keep pace with the rest of the world. In 1921 the three major naval powers, (U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan) met in an attempt to limit the size and number of capital ships of each navy in hopes of maintaining world peace following world war I. The agreement was eventually signed, and remained in effect until 1934, when Japan withdrew from the pact and from the beginning of 1937 all major powers resumed construction of new capital ships. The dark clouds gathering on the horizon that threatened world peace during the late 1930's started the U.S. Navy on a robust construction program. Two North Carolina class battleships (BB-55 and 56), which mounted nine 16 inch guns and with a displacement of 35,000 tons, were started in 1937. In 1938 four South Dakota class battleships (BB-57-60) which had the same main guns and displacement but better defensive armament, were laid down. All six of these battleships were commissioned during 1941-42 and greatly strengthened the U.S. fleet. On the drawing boards at the time these ships were commissioned were six new Iowa class battleships of 45,000 tons each. Only four (BB-61 Iowa, BB-62 New Jersey, BB-63 Missouri and BB-64 Wisconsin) were

in displacement over the North Carolina class ships, the Missouri was 48 meters longer, giving the Iowa class ships the graceful clipper bow, flat deck and tower type superstructure. Although the narrow beam and increased length made for greater speed, the roll rate during heavy seas was considered severe, making side defensive armament less effective. The new Mk 7 16 inch bore 50 calibre rifles on the Missouri were much more powerful than those 16 inchers on the North Carolina, and when completed the BB-63 had ten twin 5" turrets for anti-aircraft defense and small targets aground or afloat; 20 quadruple 40mm Bofors anti-aircraft guns and 49 single 20mm AA guns. In addition the Missouri carried four float planes which were launched from the steam catapults located on the stern. Power to move this big ship came from eight boilers, oil fired, arranged in four fire rooms, and with each turbine located in a separate room. From forward to aft, the arrangement was fire room, engine room, repeated four times. With a total of 212,000 shaft horsepower available, the Missouri had a flank speed of 33 knots and a cruising radius of 15,900 n.m. at 17 knots. Even though the USS Missouri had a displacement of 17,000 tons less than the largest battleship ever floated, the Japanese Yamato, it was 18.9 meters longer, 62,000 hp more powerful, 6 knots faster and had twice the cruising radius. Its defensive armament was much stronger than the Yamato, but the destructive power of the Missouri's main 16" guns could not match that of the Yamato's 18 inch weapons. The BB-63 Missouri was commissioned on 6 November 1944, fitted for sea duty and dispatched to the Pacific area, where she arrived in January 1945. She served in this area as support for the carrier task forces then

tioned. When the Korean conflict erupted in 1950, the Missouri was sent to that area for shore bombardment duties and acted as the flag ship of the U.S. 7th fleet. When that conflict was terminated the Missouri served again in a training capacity and was decommissioned in 1955. At the time of this writing

gesetzt. Geplant waren noch fünf Schiffe der Montana-Klasse, mit 60.500 Tonnen, wurden aber nicht gebaut. Die Schlachtschiffe der IOWA-Klasse waren schon Meisterstücke - im Entwurf. Um den Panama Kanal durchfahren zu können, wurde die Schiffsbreite wie bei der North Carolina Klasse auf 32,95 Meter festgelegt. Durch Erhöhung



BB-57 South Dakota Class
(As of 1942)



(1966) the Mighty Mo is again being reconfigured and will soon join her sister ships the BB-61 Iowa and BB-62 New Jersey, patrolling the seas of the world to assist in keeping the peace.

der Verdrängung um 10.000 Tonnen, wurde die Missouri 48 Meter länger. Die neuen Mk 7, Geschütze mit 40 cm Bohrung und Kaliber 50, waren wesentlich stärker als die auf der North Carolina und nach Fertigstellung hatte die Missouri zehn 12,5 cm Zwillingsgeschütze zur Flugabwehr, zwanzig 40mm Bofors-Vierlingsflak und 49 20mm Flakgeschütze. Für die vier Schwimmer-Flugzeuge gab es 2 Katalpulte mit Dampftrieb. Angetrieben wurde dieses Riesenschiff von 8 Kesseln mit Ölbeheizung und Turbinen. Interessant ist die Anbringung von Vorne nach Hinten geordnet sind Kesselraum, Maschinenraum und dies viermal hintereinander. Insgesamt konnten 212.000 PS gebracht werden und somit war die Geschwindigkeit bei 33 Knoten und die Reichweite betrug 15.900 n.m. bei 17 Knoten. Obwohl die USS Missouri 17.000 Tonnen weniger Verdrängung hatte als das grösste Schiff, die japanische Yamato, war sie 18,9 Meter länger, 62.000 PS stärker, 6 Knoten schneller und doppelt soweit eingesetzt werden. Obwohl die Bewaffnung viel stärker war als bei der Yamato, ihre 40 cm Geschütze waren schwächer als die 45 cm Kanonen der Yamato. Die BB-63 Missouri wurde am 6. November 1944 in Dienst gestellt und in den Pazifik abkommandiert, dort traf sie im Januar 1945 ein, zur Unterstützung der Träger-Streitkräfte. Am 6. September verliess die Missouri die japanischen Gewässer in Richtung New York und wurde zur Ausbildung der Navy verwendet. Die anderen 3 Schlachtschiffe der Iowa Klasse wurden eingemottet und ausser Dienst gestellt. Als der Korea Konflikt ausbrach 1950, ging die Missouri als Flugschiff der 7. U.S. Flotte dorthin. Danach wieder Einsatz als Ausbildungsstätte der U.S. Navy und 1955 folgte ausser Dienst Stellung. Zur Zeit (1985) wird die Mighty Mo wieder erhalten und wird bald ihre Schwesterschiffe, die BB-61 Iowa und die BB-62 New Jersey unterstützen, den Frieden auf den Weltmeeren zu erhalten.



BB-55 North Carolina Class
(As of 1941)

completed and took part in the 2nd world war. Five additional Montana class battleships were planned, at 60,500 tons, but were cancelled prior to construction. The Iowa class battleships were design masterpieces for the U.S.A. Defensive armament was stressed and to allow passage through the Panama Canal, the same 32.95 meter beam of the North Carolina ships was adhered to. With a 10,000 ton increase

engaged in the Iwo Jima, Okinawa and bombardment of the Japanese mainland campaigns. On 2 September 1945 the surrender ceremonies were completed on the deck of the Missouri while anchored in Tokyo bay. The Missouri departed the area for New York on 6 September where she served in a training capacity for the navy. The other three Iowa Class battleships were put into storage and decommis-

Die USS Missouri ist das dritte Schlachtschiff der IOWA-Klasse. Die Schiffe dieser Iowa-Klasse sind die grössten und schlagkräftigsten, die je von der US Navy eingesetzt wurden. Unter den vielen Schiffen die im 2. Weltkrieg kämpften, wird man sich noch lange an die BB-63 Missouri erinnern, denn auf deren Deck wurde die Beendigung des 2. Weltkrieges, im September 1945, unterzeichnet. In der Zeit, als Schlachtschiffe der Stolz der Marine waren, machten die Haupt-See-Kräfte immer grössere Dreadnoughts, um mit dem Rest der Welt Frieden halten zu können. 1921 beschlossen die U.S.A., Gross-Britanien und Japan, die Anzahl und die Grösse der Schiffe zu begrenzen, in der Hoffnung, nach dem 1. Weltkrieg den Frieden zu erhalten. Dieses Abkommen blieb bis 1934 bestehen, bis Japan aus dem Pakt trat und ab 1937 jeder neue, grössere und stärkere Schiffe zu bauen begann. Als Ende der 30er Jahre dunkle Wolken am Friedenshimmel aufzogen, begannen die U.S.A. ein Programm, um ihre Navy aufzupolieren. 1937 begann der Bau der BB-55 und BB-56, zwei Schlachtschiffe der North Carolina Klasse; beide Schiffe hatten neun 40 cm Kanonen und eine Verdrängung von 35.000 Tonnen. 1938 folgten vier Schiffe der South Dakota Klasse (BB-57 - BB-60) gleiche Verdrängung und Bewaffnung, aber mit stärkerer Panzerung. All diese sechs Schlachtschiffe wurden 1941/1942 in Dienst gestellt und verstärkten die US Flotte. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt waren sechs neue Schlachtschiffe auf den Konstruktionsbrettern, jedes mit 45.000 Tonnen Verdrängung. Nur vier dieser neuen IOWA-Klasse (BB-61 Iowa, BB-62 New Jersey, BB-63 Missouri und BB-64 Wisconsin) wurden fertiggestellt und im 2. Weltkrieg ein-

READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY.
ERST LESEN - DANN BAUEN.



- ★ Study the instructions and photographs before assembly.
- ★ You will need a sharp knife, a screwdriver, a file and a pair of pliers.
- ★ Use cement sparingly. Use only enough to make a good bond.
- ★ Apply cement to blue printed areas prior to joining.

This mark denotes paint color, with color names and numbers for Tamiya Acrylic Paints and Tamiya Paint Markers. Page 17 has detailed painting instructions; however, some parts should be painted prior to model's completion, and these are called out during assembly.

Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.

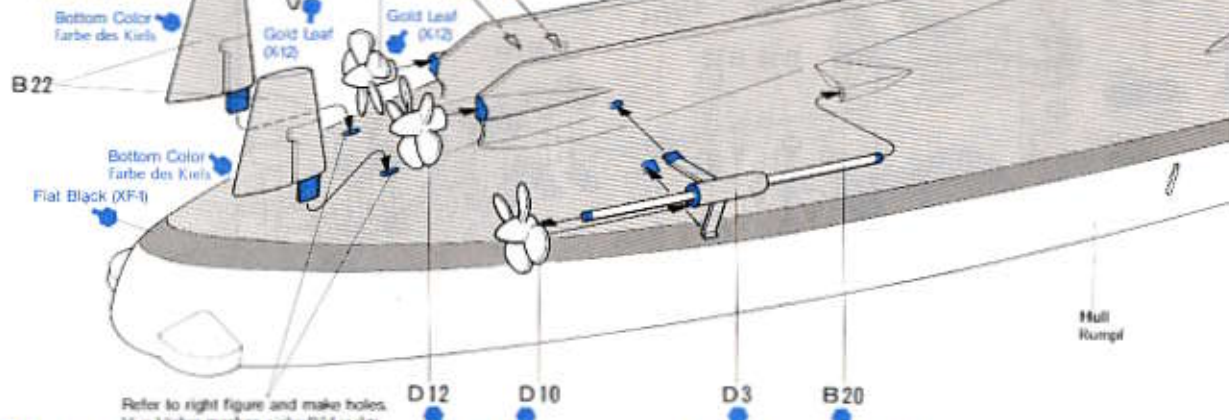
★ Bauteile nicht vom Spritzling abbrechen, vorsichtig abschneiden oder abwicken.
★ Teile vor Kleben zusammenhalten, auf genauen Sitz achten. Nicht zuviel Klebstoff verwenden. Kleine Teile hält man mit Pinzette fest.

Vor Zusammenfügen auf die blauen Flächen Klebstoff auftragen.

Dieses Zeichen zeigt die Farbe und Farbnummer der Tamiya Acryl-Farben und Paint Marker.

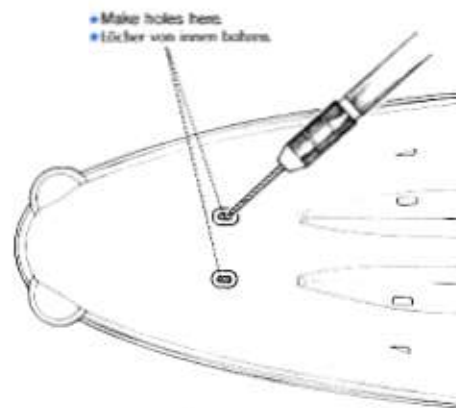
1 ATTACHING SCREWS SCHIFFSSCHRAUBE

Painting guide during construction is common to Measure 22 and 22222. In den einzelnen Baustufen ist die Bemalung nach Schema 22 und 22222 angegeben. Siehe auch Seite 17 und 18.



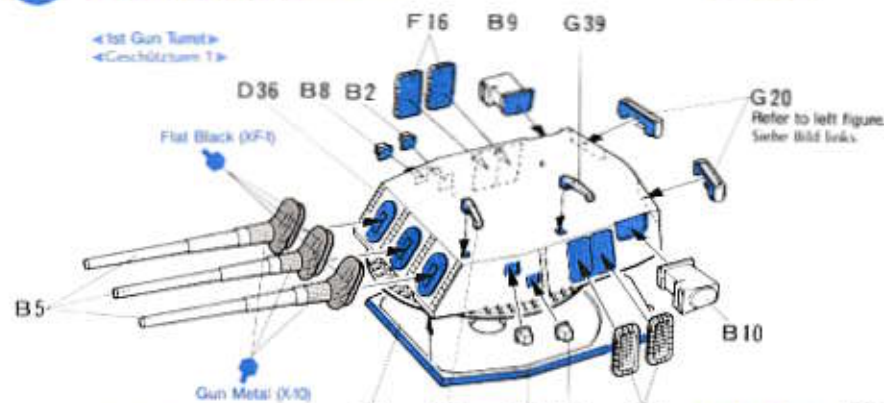
«Attaching B22» «Einbau B22»

- ★ Make holes from inside with pin vise or awl.
- ★ Die Löcher von innen her durchbohren.

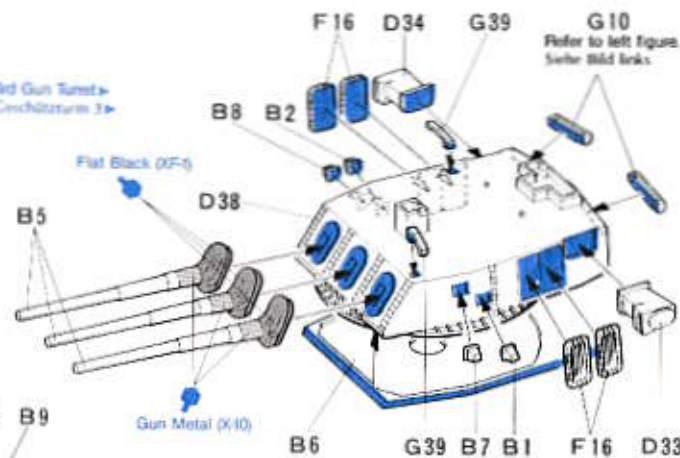


2 ASSEMBLY OF 16 INCH MAIN GUNS 16 INCH GESCHÜTZTURM

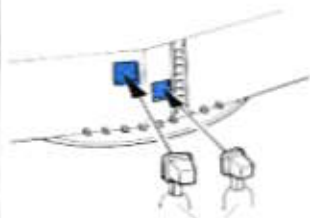
«1st Gun Turret» «Geschützturm 1»



«3rd Gun Turret» «Geschützturm 3»

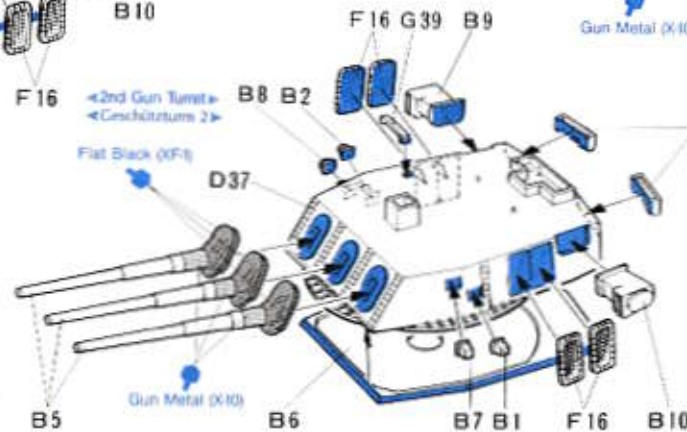


«Attaching B1, B2, B7 and B8» «Einbau B1, B2, B7 und B8»



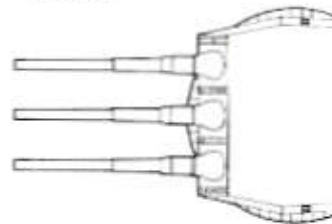
Top View
von oben

«2nd Gun Turret» «Geschützturm 2»



«Attaching Gun Barrels» «Einsetzen der Kanonnenrohre»

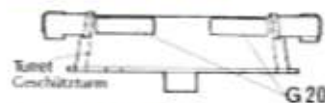
Attach 3 gun barrels in parallel with each other as shown below. 3 Kanonnenrohre wie unten gezeigt, parallel einleiten.



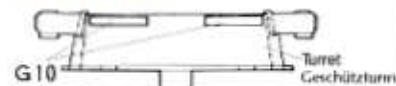
2 MAIN GUN TURRET HAUPTGESCHÜTZTURM

Attach G10 and G20 as shown below. Teile G10 + G20 wie unten gezeigt, anbringen.

1st AND 2nd GUN TURRETS GESCHÜTZTURM 1 UND 2



3rd GUN TURRET GESCHÜTZTURM 3

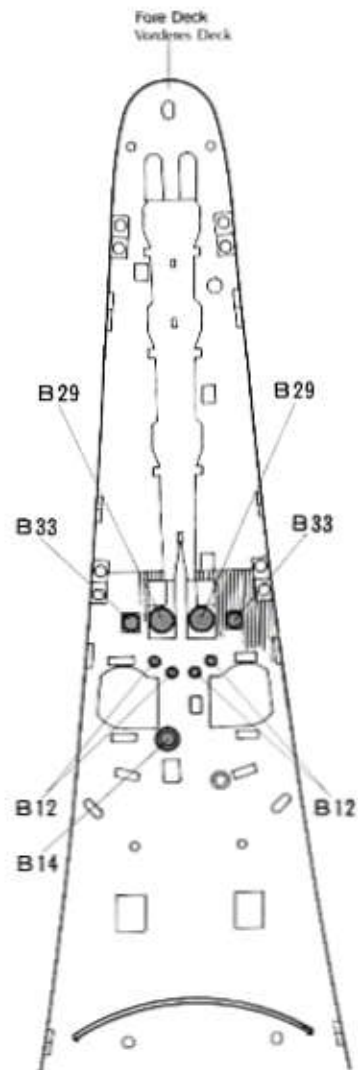


★ Be very careful of proper orientation of range finders.

★ Entfernungsmesser - auf richtigem Sitz achten.

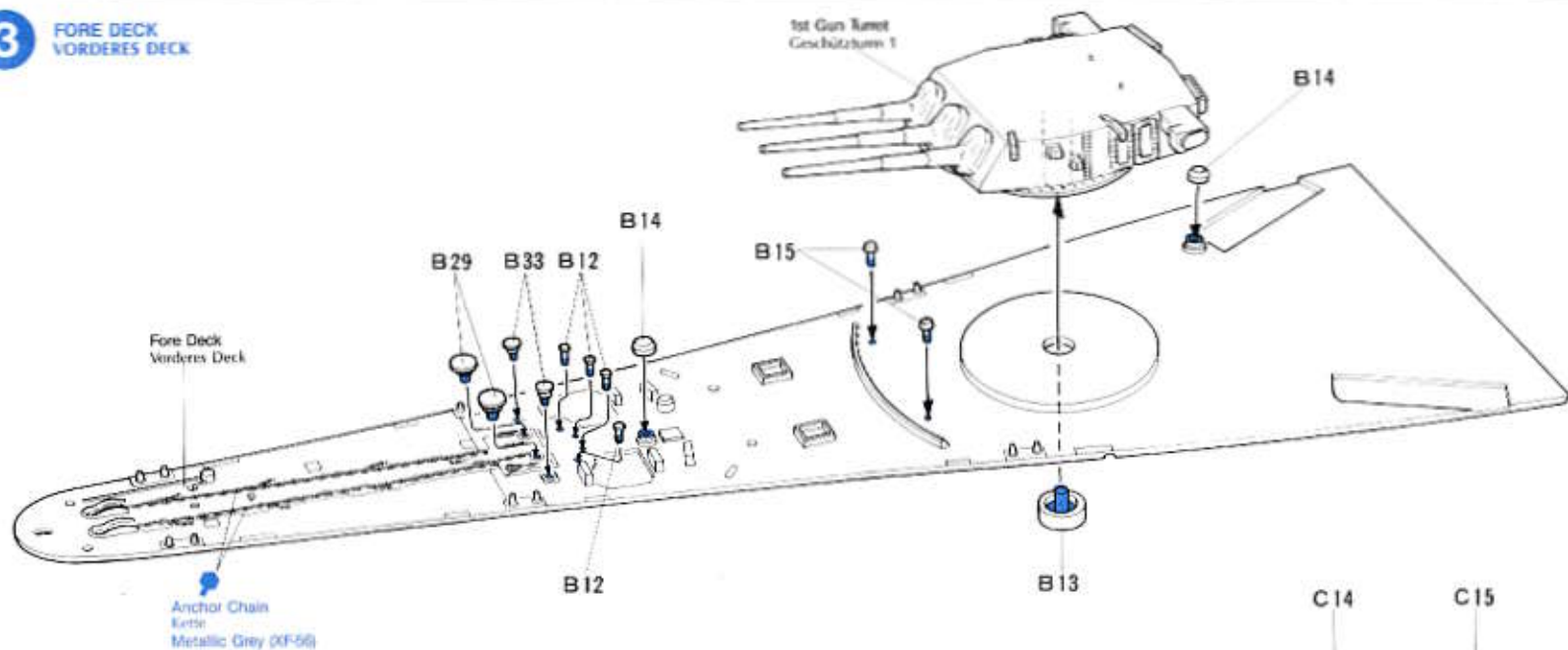
3 ATTACHING B12, B14, B29 and B33
ENBAU B12, B14, B29 und B33

Attach each part to the place shown below.
 Alle Teile wie unten gezeigt, ankleben

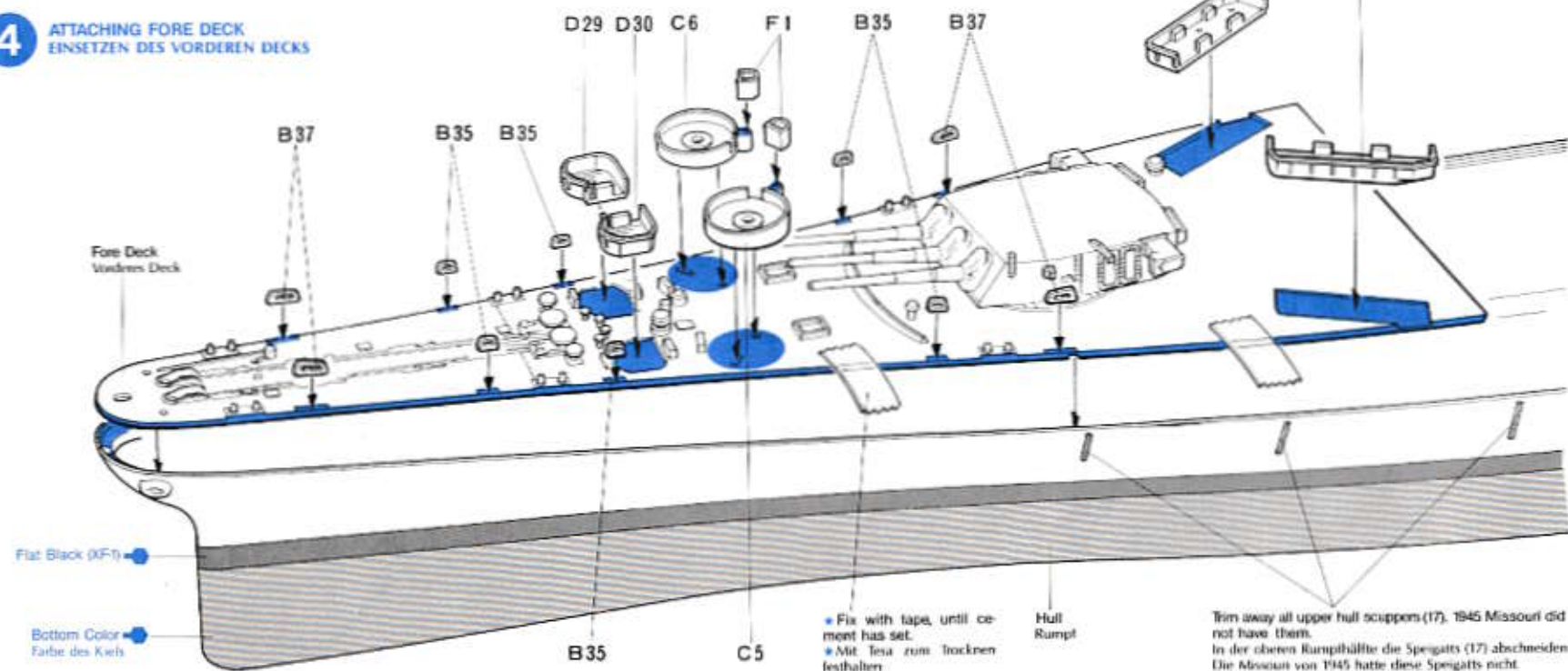


TAMIYA ACRYLIC PAINTS
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3 FORE DECK
VORDERES DECK

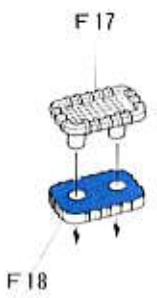


4 ATTACHING FORE DECK
EINSETZEN DES VORDEREN DECKS



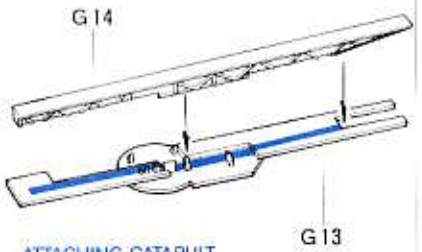
**5 LIFE RAFT A
SCHLAUCHBOOT A**

*Make 4 sets.
*4 Satz machen.

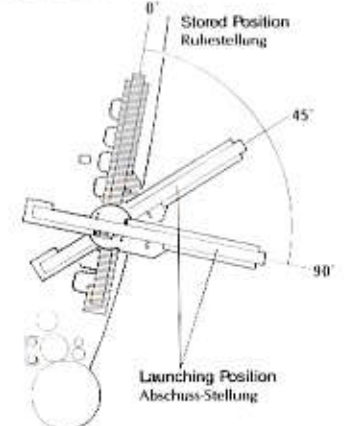


**6 CATAPULT
KATAPULT**

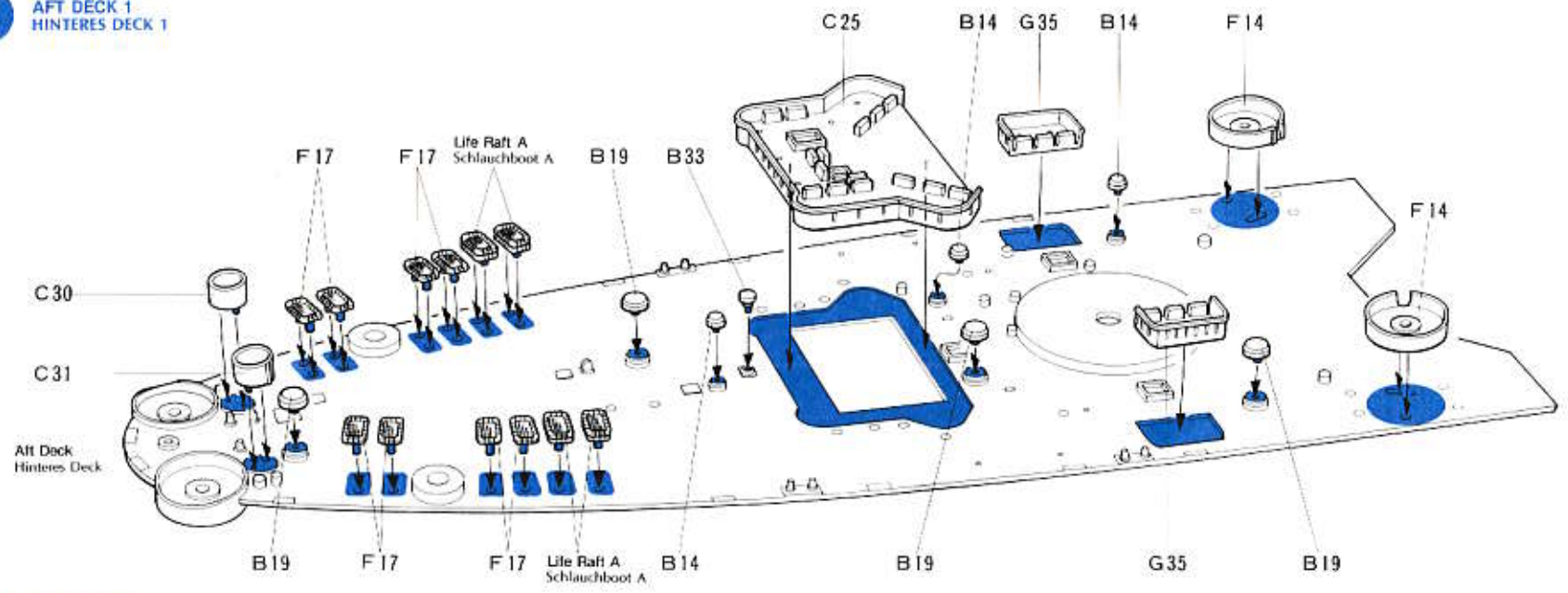
*Make 2 sets.
*2 Satz machen.



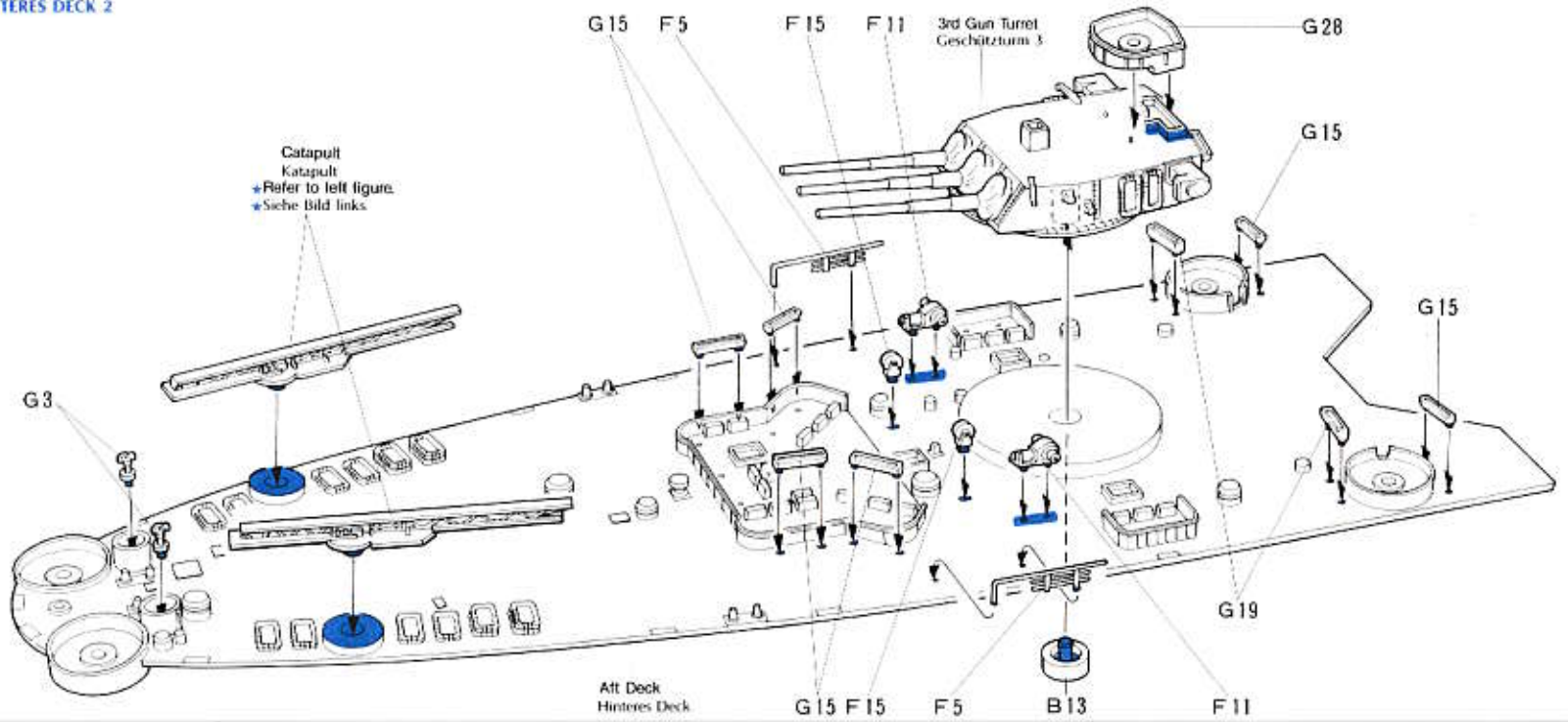
**ATTACHING CATAPULT
EINBAU DES KATAPULTES**
Select launching or stored position. When launching a plane, catapult is set between 45 and 90 degrees.
Das Katapult kann in Ruhestellung der Abschuss-Stellung eingebaut werden. Beim Abschessen eines Flugzeuges, hat das Katapult einen Winkel von 45 und 90 Grad.



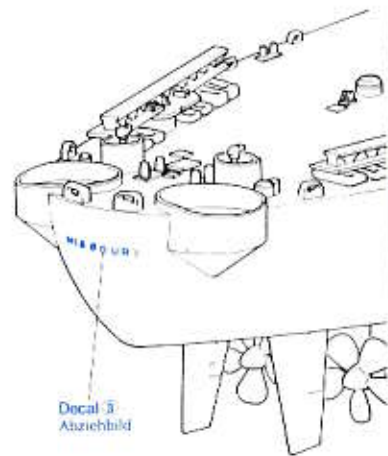
**5 AFT DECK 1
HINTERES DECK 1**



**6 AFT DECK 2
HINTERES DECK 2**

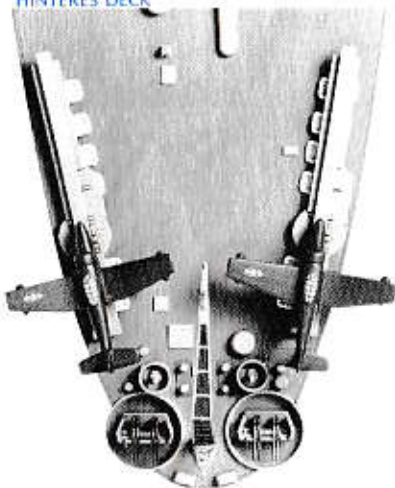


**7 MARKING OF STERN
HECK-MARKIERUNG**



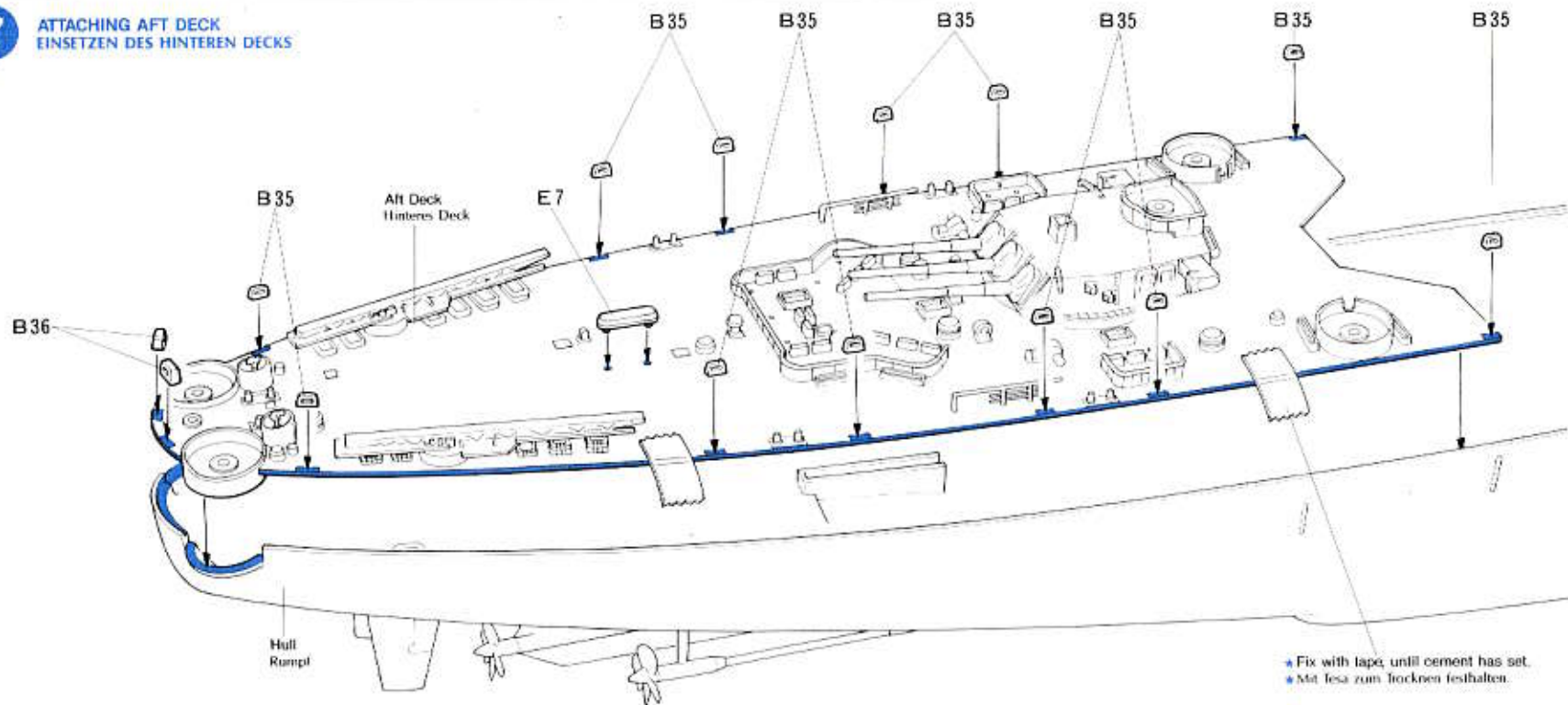
Decal 3
Abziehbild

**AFT DECK
HINTERES DECK**

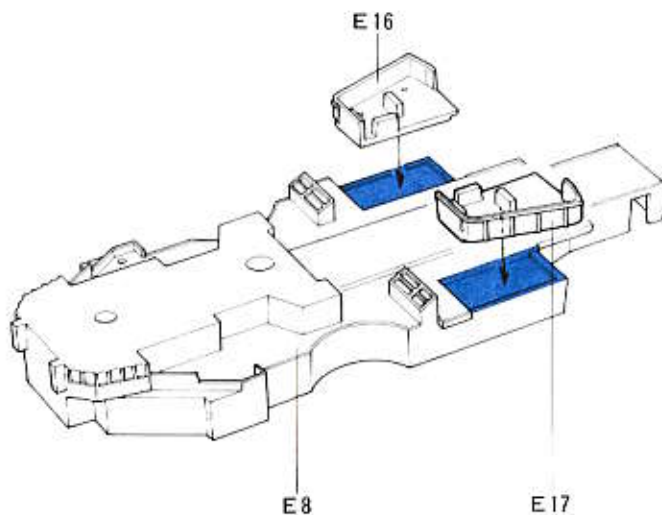


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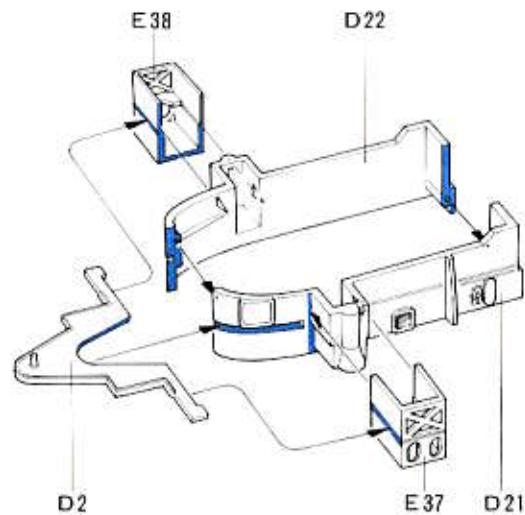
**7 ATTACHING AFT DECK
EINSETZEN DES HINTEREN DECKS**



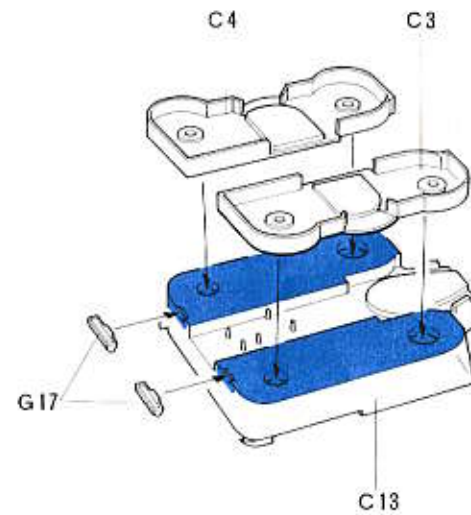
**8 BRIDGE BASE
BRÜCKEN BASIS**



**9 1st FUNNEL BASE
VORDERE SCHLOT BASIS**

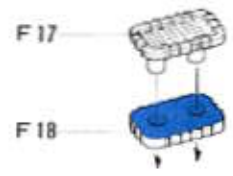


**10 40mm BOFORS BASE
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZ BASIS**



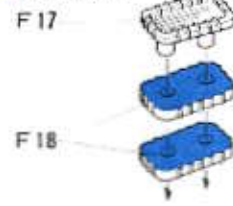
**11 LIFE RAFT A
SCHLAUCHBOOT A**

- Make 3 sets.
- 3 Satz machen



**LIFE RAFT B
SCHLAUCHBOOT B**

- Make 2 sets.
- 2 Satz machen



**CENTER DECK
MITTELDECK**

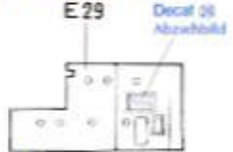


Tamiya rubbime polystone compound

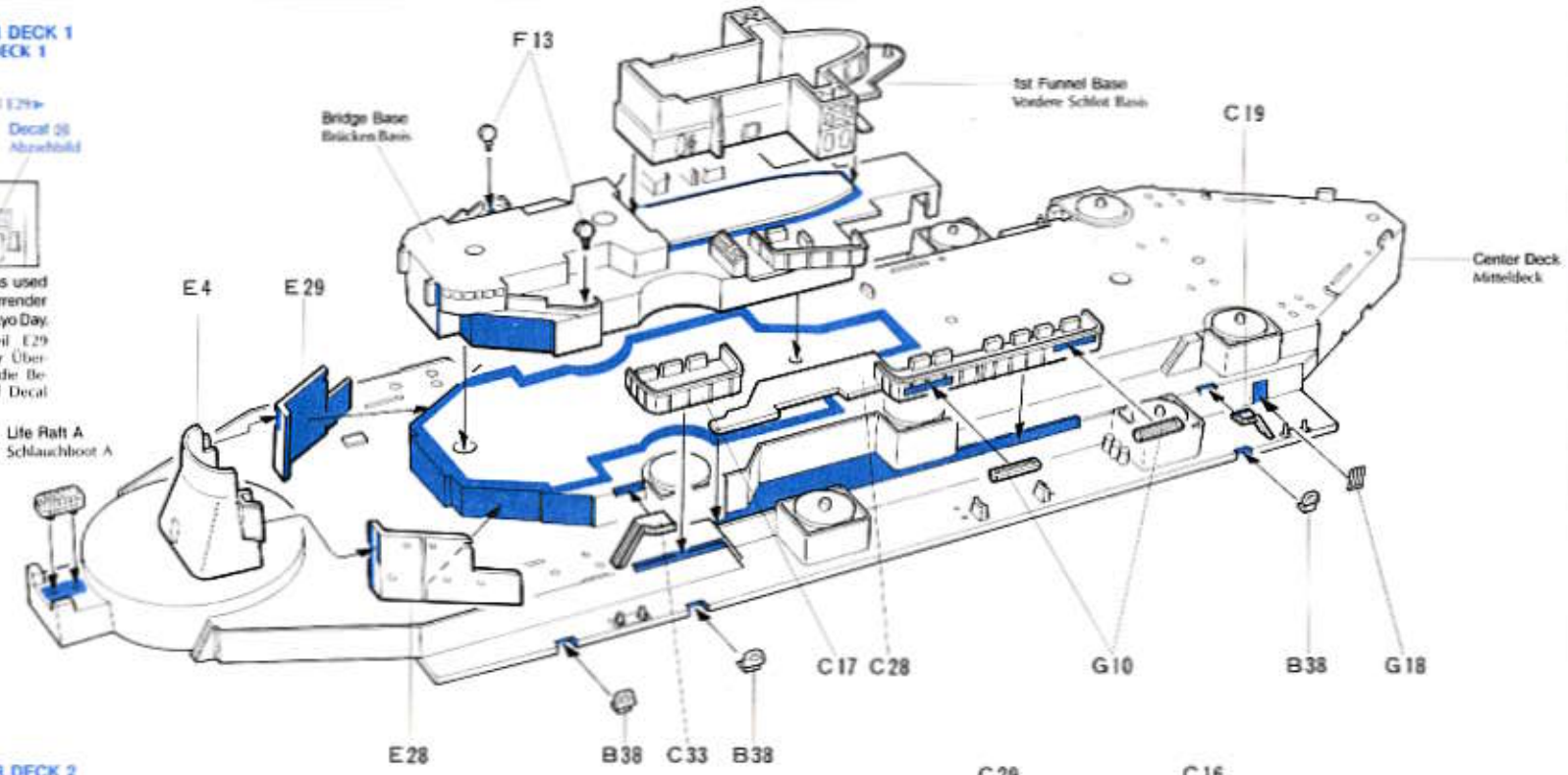
 Used for preparation of plastic surfaces prior to painting and for adding the final polishing to painted surfaces. It can be used to polish out paint overspray from the base coat for a perfect finish.

**11 CENTER DECK 1
MITTELDECK 1**

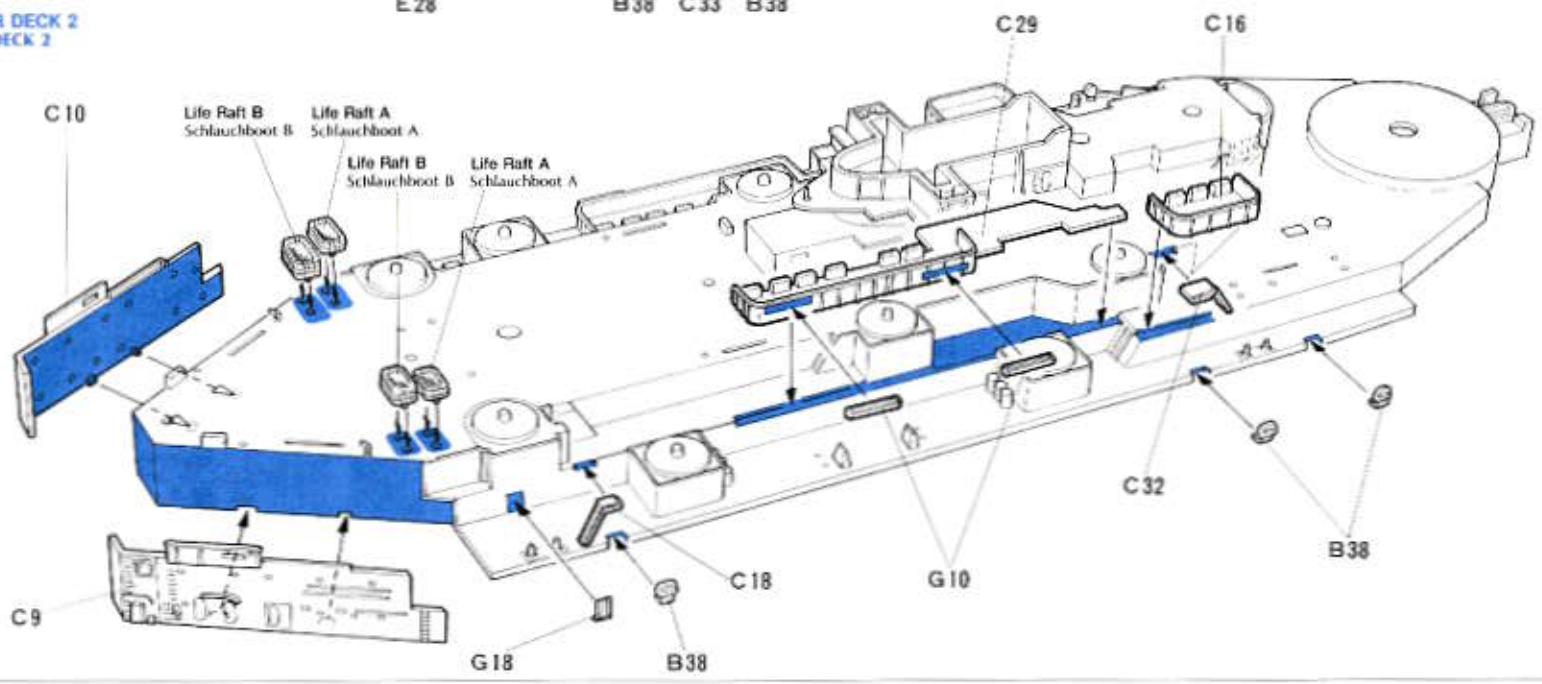
- «Marking of E29»
- «Markierung von Teil E29»



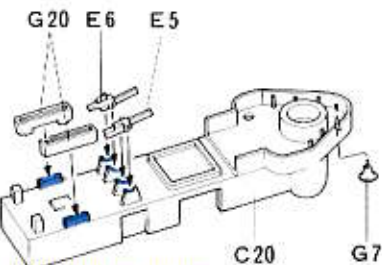
• «Marking 28 was used only during surrender ceremonies in Tokyo Day.»
 • «Das Brückenteil E29 hatte während der Übergabeverhandlung die Beschriftung wie auf Decal 28.»



**12 CENTER DECK 2
MITTELDECK 2**

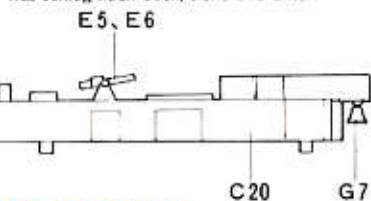


**13 CONNING TOWER BASE
KOMMANDO-TURM-UNTERTEIL**



**ATTACHING E5 AND E6
EINBAU E5 UND E6**

Attach E5 and E6. They angle slightly as shown below.
Einbau der Geschütze E5 + E6, beide sind etwas schräg nach oben, siehe Bild unten.



**14 SEARCHLIGHT
SUCHSCHEINWERFER**

Make 3 sets.
3 Satz machen

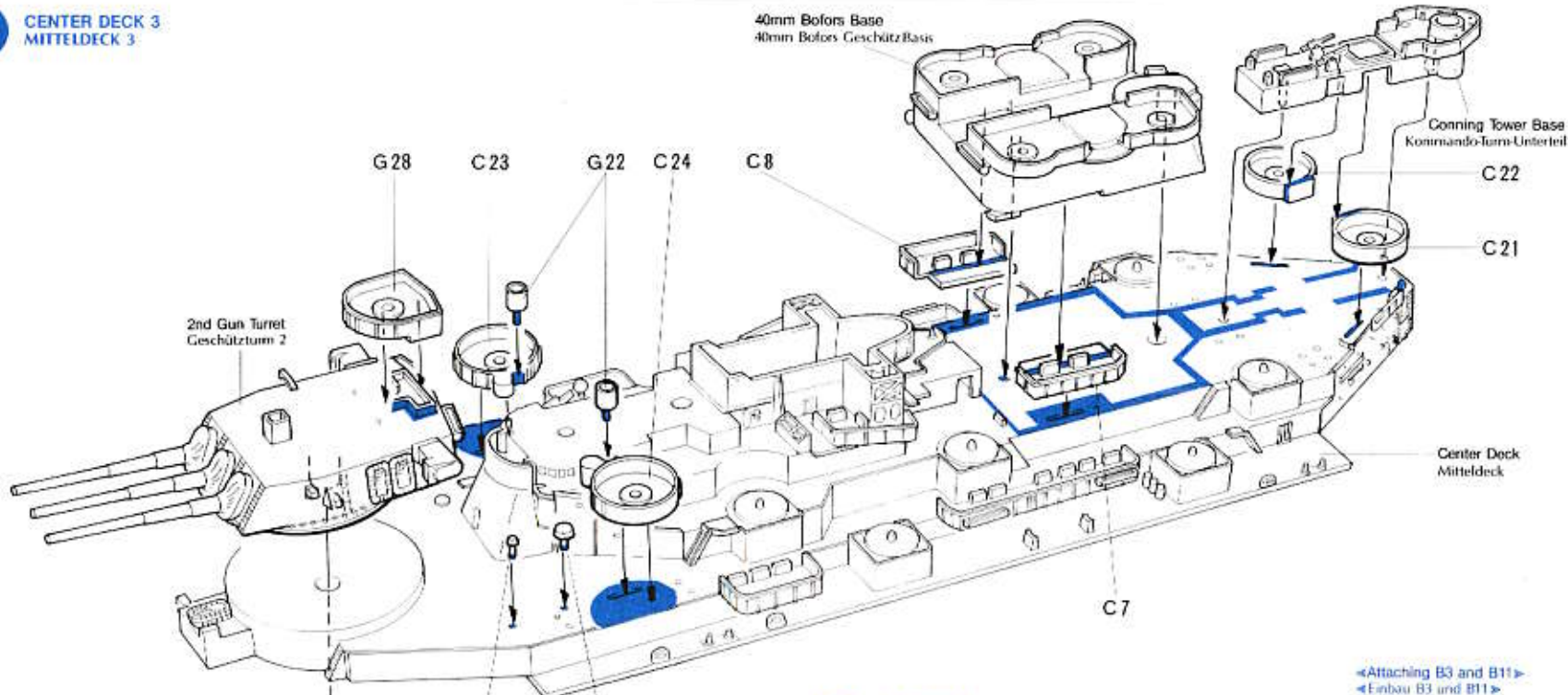


**FORE FIRE CONTROL UNIT BASE
FEUERLEITSTAND**

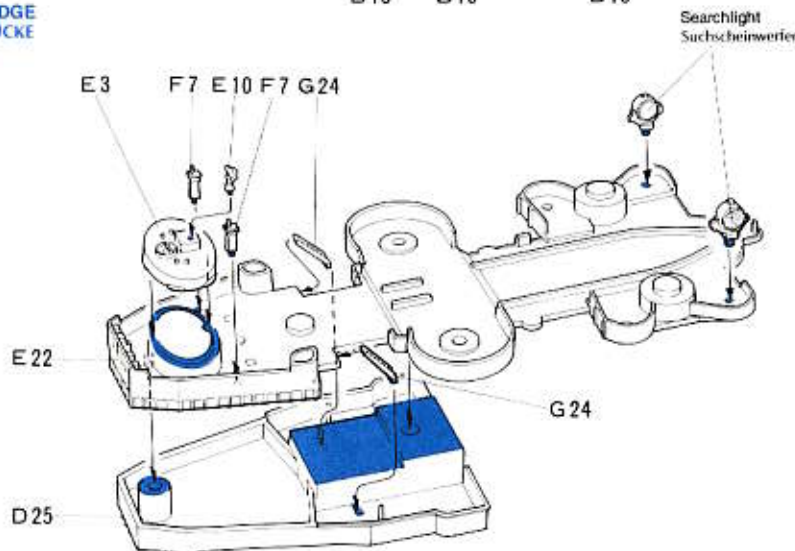


TAMIYA CEMENT PEN
A handy, self contained pencil sized glue dispenser for accurate application of Tamiya cement right where you want it. Will not dry out in pen. Cement smears are a thing of the past.

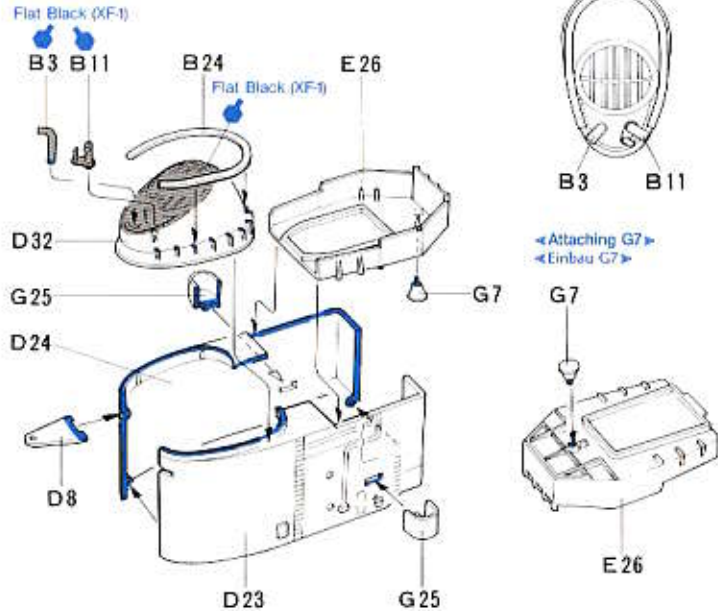
**13 CENTER DECK 3
MITTELDECK 3**



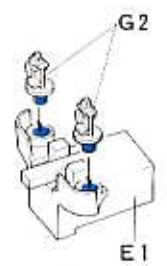
**14 BRIDGE
BRÜCKE**



**15 1st FUNNEL
VORDERER SCHLOT**

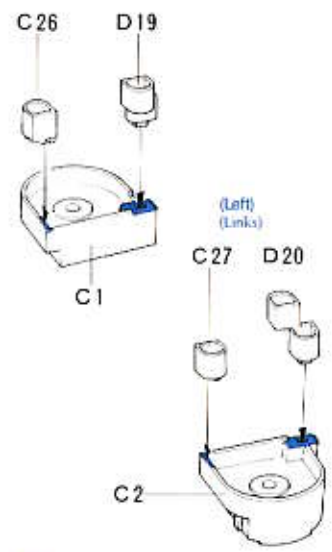


16 RADAR BASE
RADAR BASIS



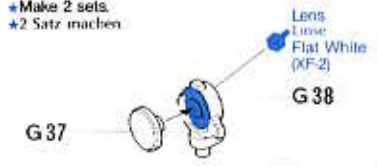
40mm BOFORS GUN BASE
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZ BASIS

(Right)
(Rechts)



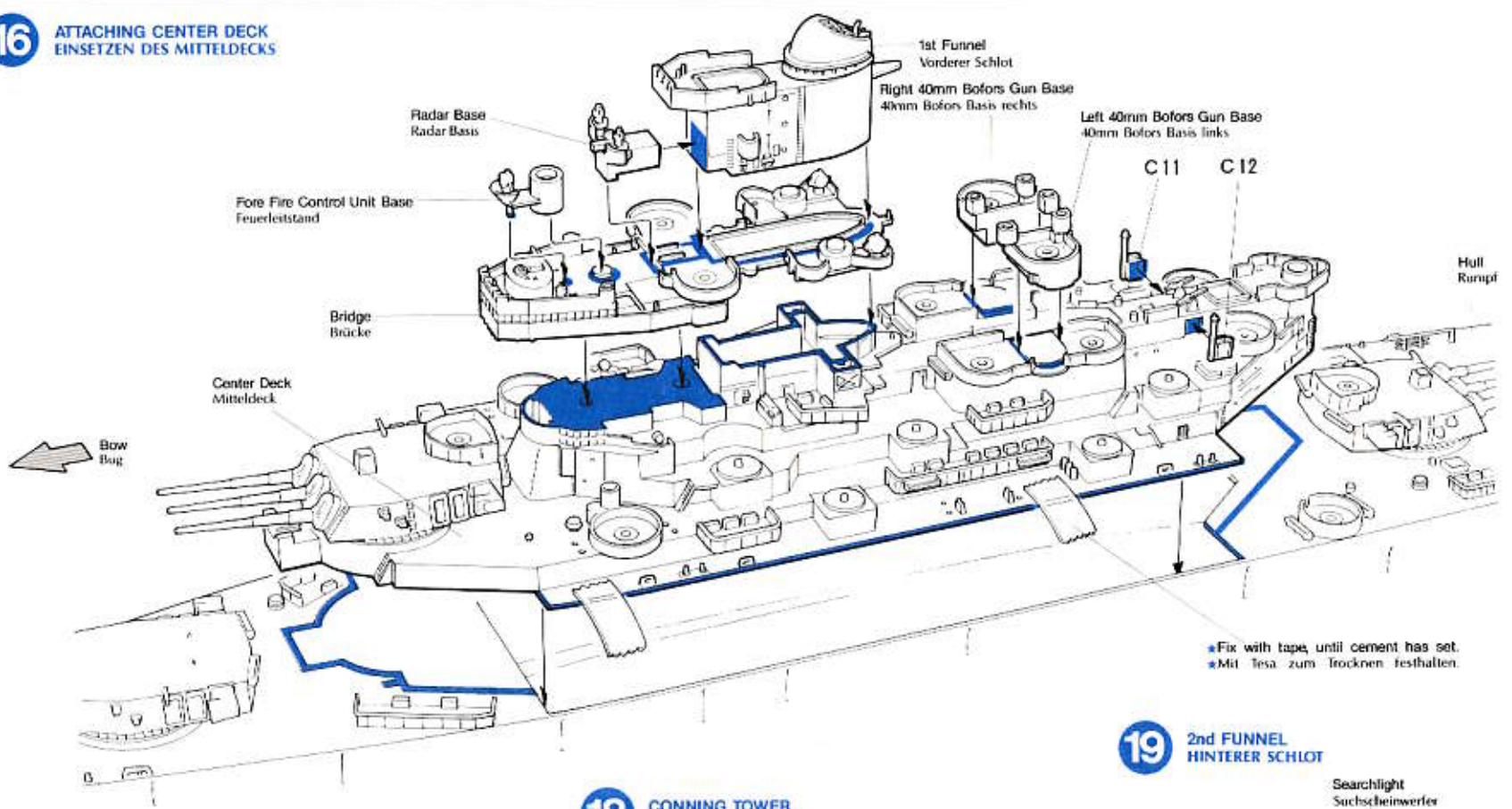
19 SEARCHLIGHT
SUCHSCHEINWERFER

+Make 2 sets.
+2 Satz machen

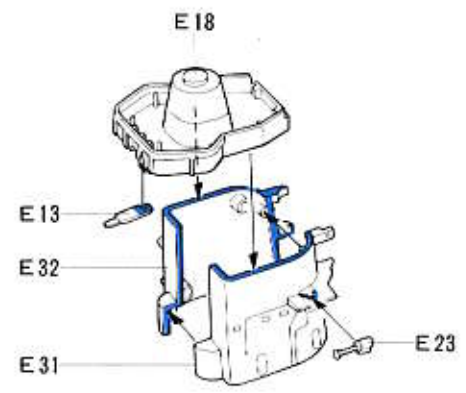


TAMIYA HEXAGONAL BOTTLE
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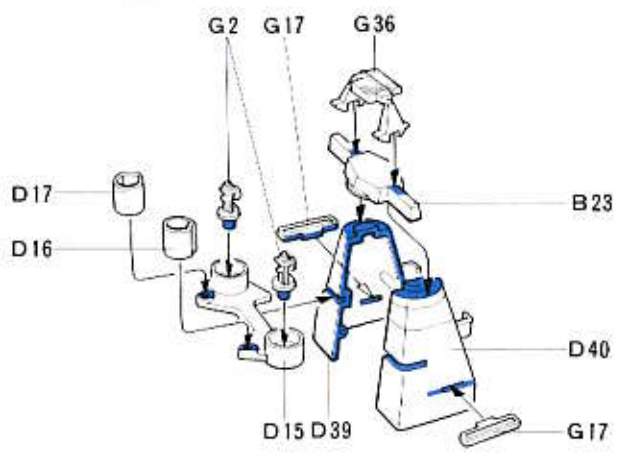
16 ATTACHING CENTER DECK
EINSETZEN DES MITTELDECKS



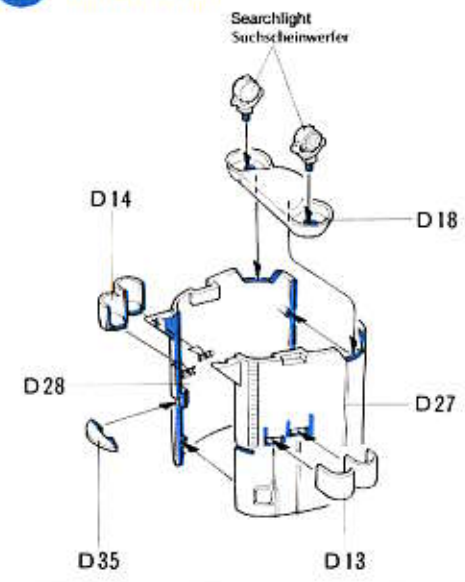
17 UPPER PART OF BRIDGE
OBERER TEIL DER BRÜCKE



18 CONNING TOWER
KOMMANDOTURM

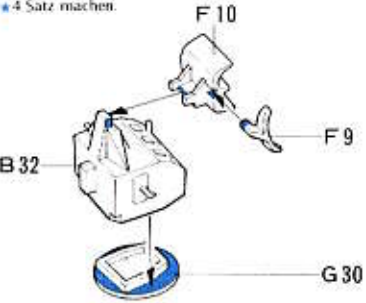


19 2nd FUNNEL
HINTERER SCHLOT



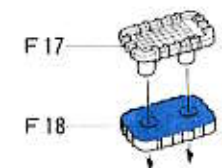
**20 FIRE CONTROL UNIT
FEUERLEITSTELLE**

• Make 4 sets.
• 4 Satz machen.



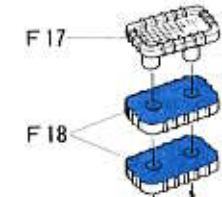
**LIFE RAFT A
SCHLAUCHBOOT A**

• Make 2 sets.
• 2 Satz machen.

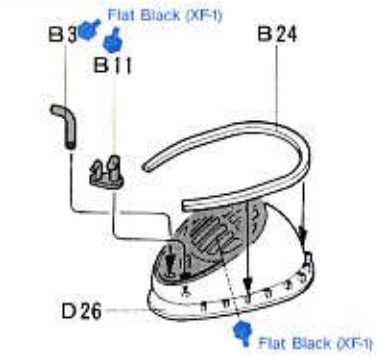


**LIFE RAFT B
SCHLAUCHBOOT B**

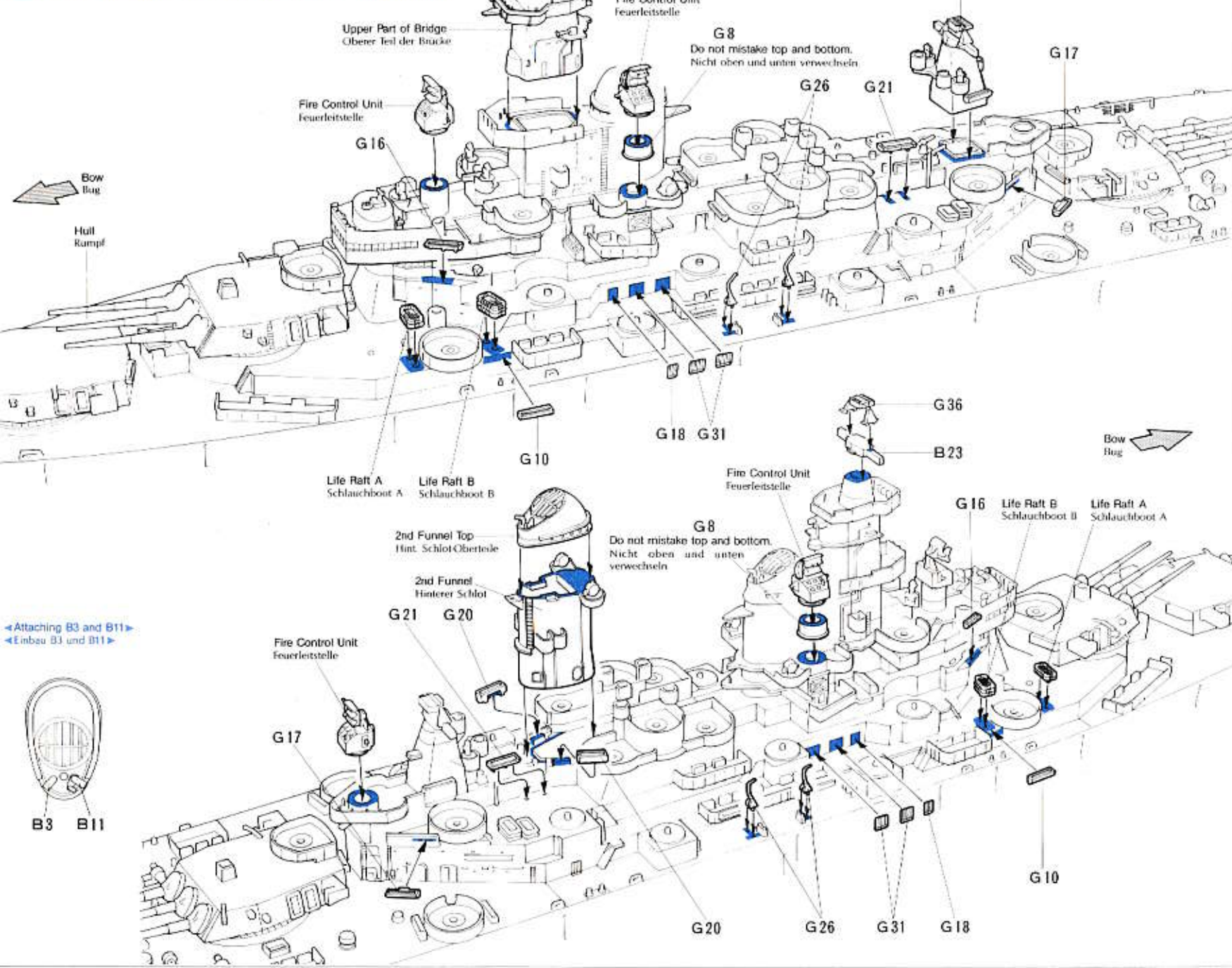
• Make 2 sets.
• 2 Satz machen.



**2nd FUNNEL TOP
HINT SCHLOTOBERTEILE**

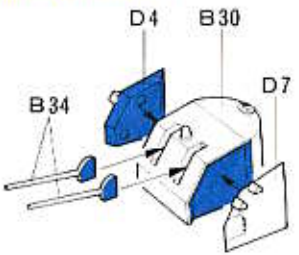


**20 ATTACHING UPPER PART OF BRIDGE AND 2nd FUNNEL TOP
EINBAU DER OBEREN BRÜCKENTEILE UND HINT SCHLOT-OBERTEILE**

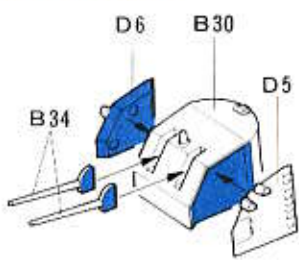


21 5 INCH HIGH-ANGLE GUN
5 INCH STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ

**HIGH-ANGLE GUN A
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ A**

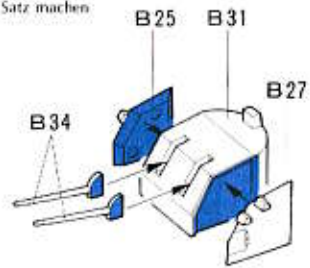


**HIGH-ANGLE GUN B
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ B**



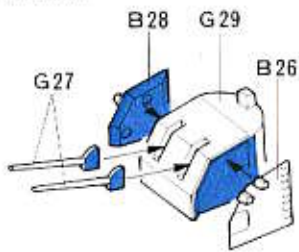
**HIGH-ANGLE GUN C
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ C**

• Make 4 sets.
• 4 Satz machen

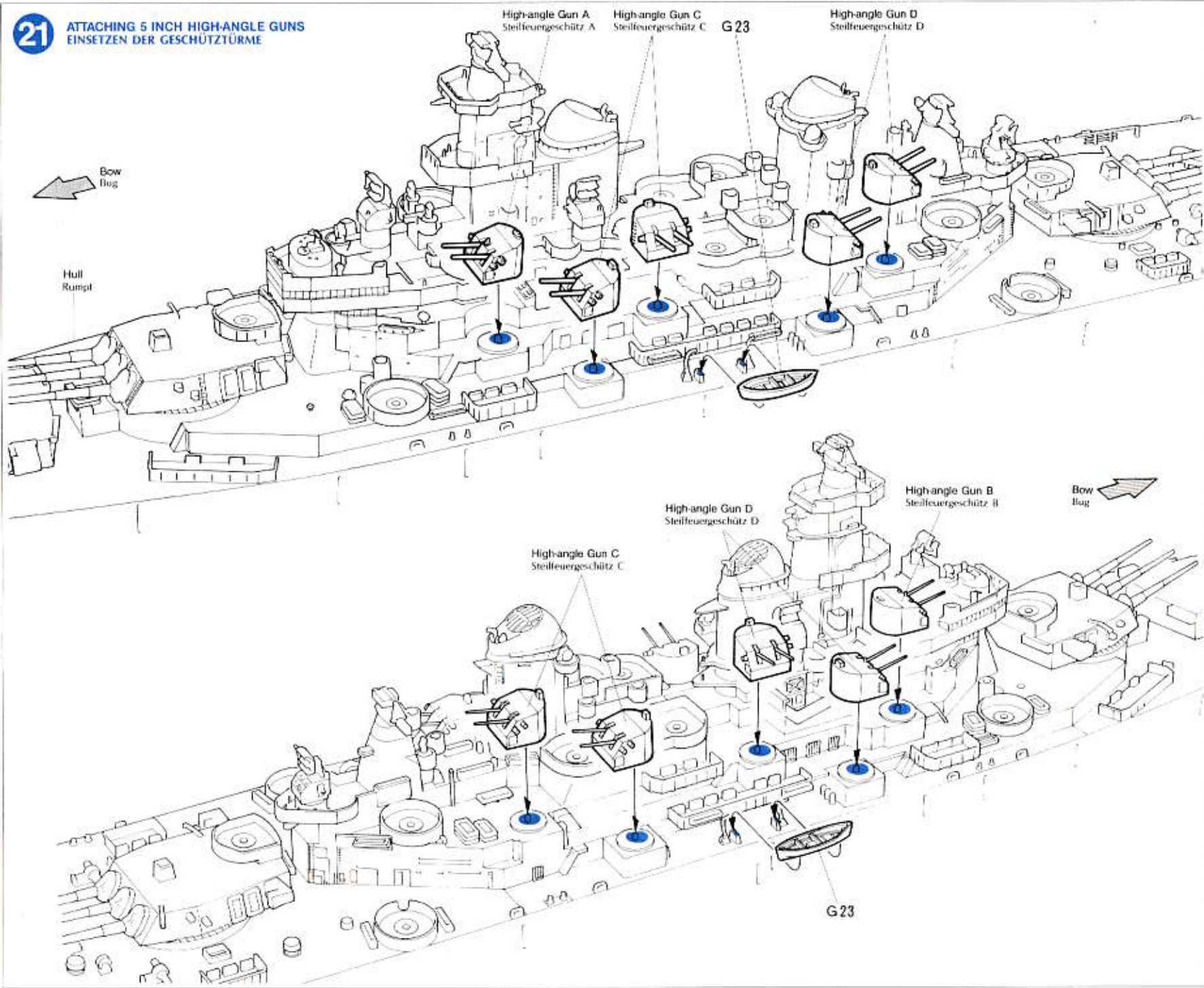


**HIGH-ANGLE GUN D
STEILFEUERGESCHÜTZ D**

• Make 4 sets.
• 4 Satz machen

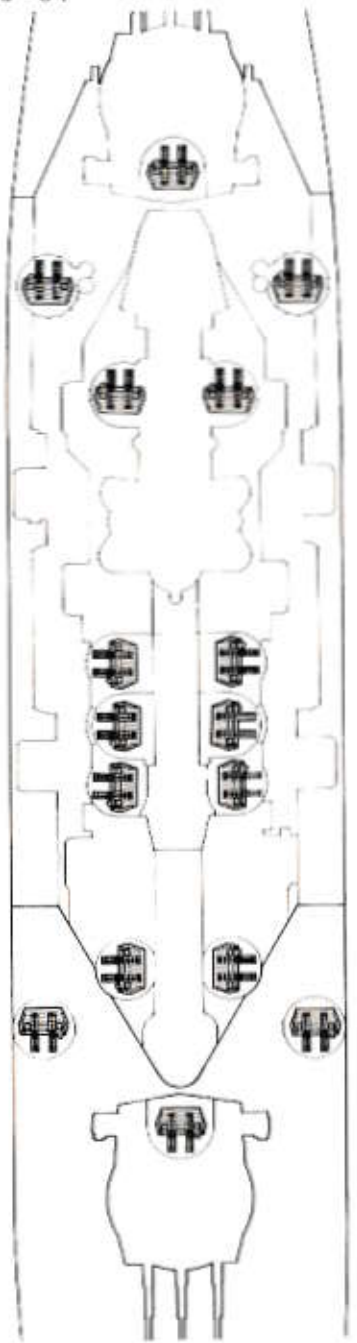


21 ATTACHING 5 INCH HIGH-ANGLE GUNS
EINSETZEN DER GESCHÜTZTÜRME



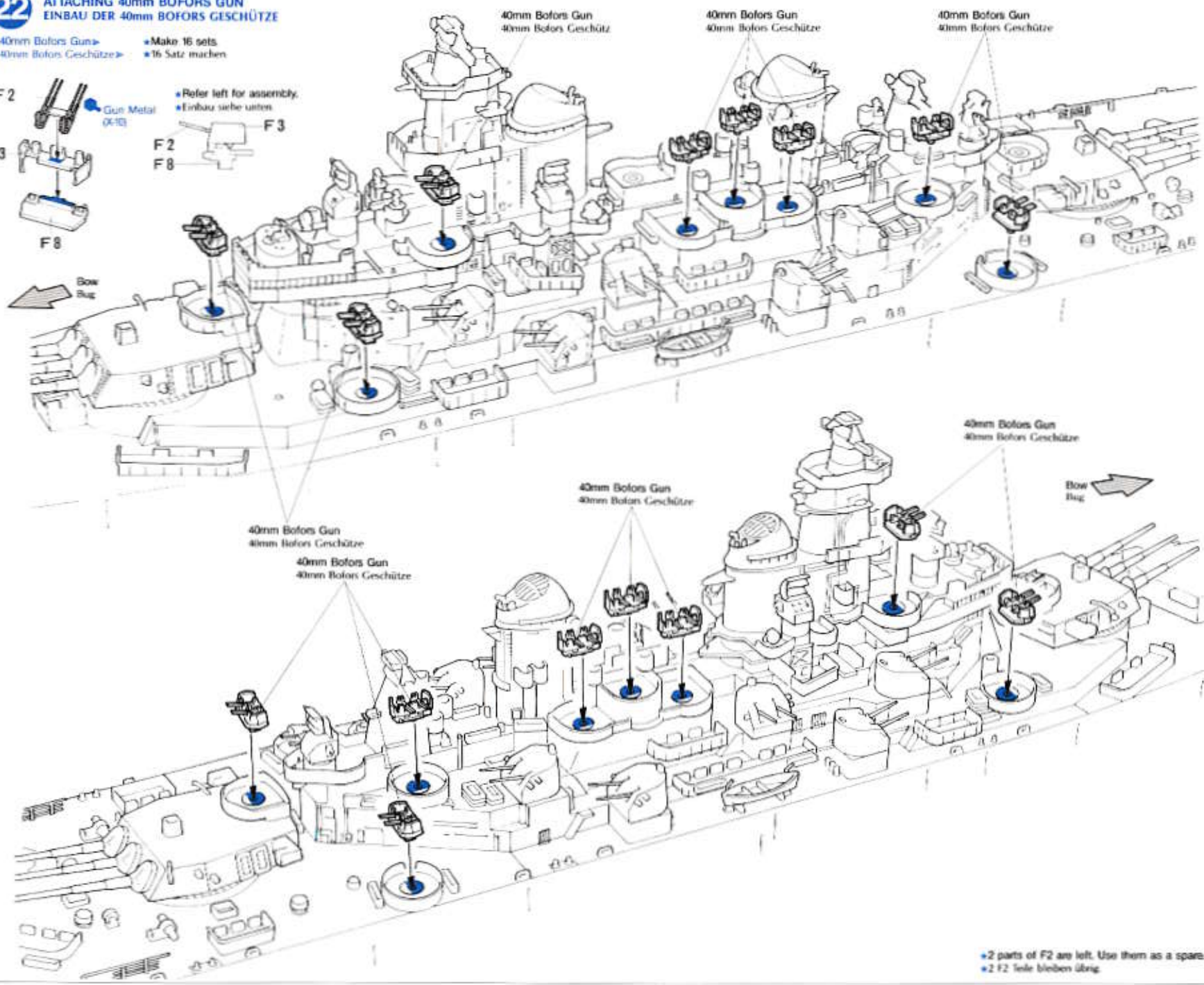
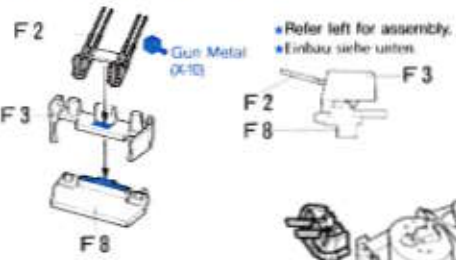
22 40mm BOFORS GUNS
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZE

Arrange 40mm Bofors guns as shown below.
 Die 40mm Bofors Geschütze werden wie unten gezeigt platziert.

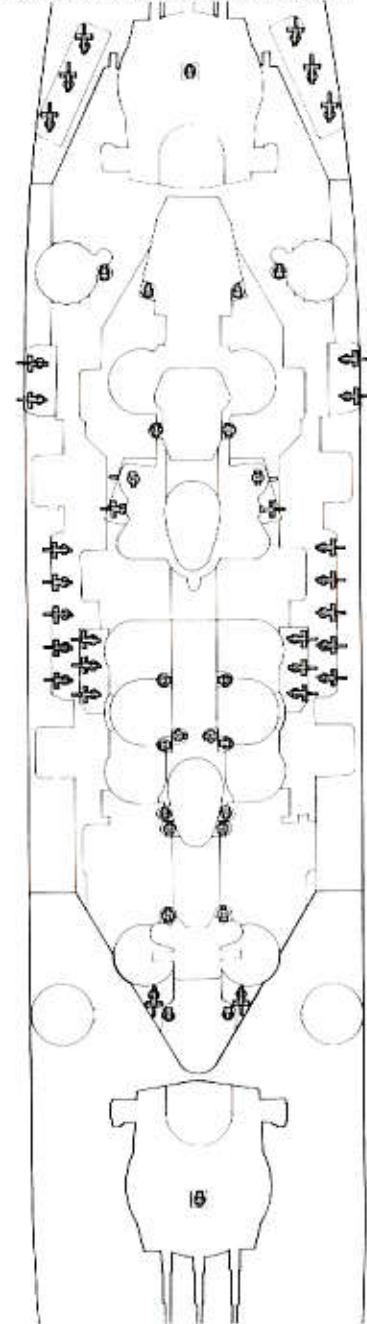


22 ATTACHING 40mm BOFORS GUN
EINBAU DER 40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZE

- 40mm Bofors Guns
- 40mm Bofors Geschütze
- Make 16 sets
- 16 Satz machen

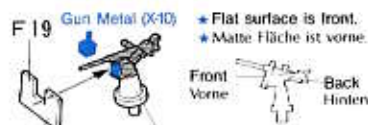


23 FIRE CONTROL UNIT AND 20mm CANNONS
FEUERLEITSTÄNDE UND 20mm GESCHÜTZE
 Attach fire control units and 20mm cannons as shown below.
 Wo die Feuerleitstände und die 20mm Geschütze abgebracht werden, zeigt das Bild unten.

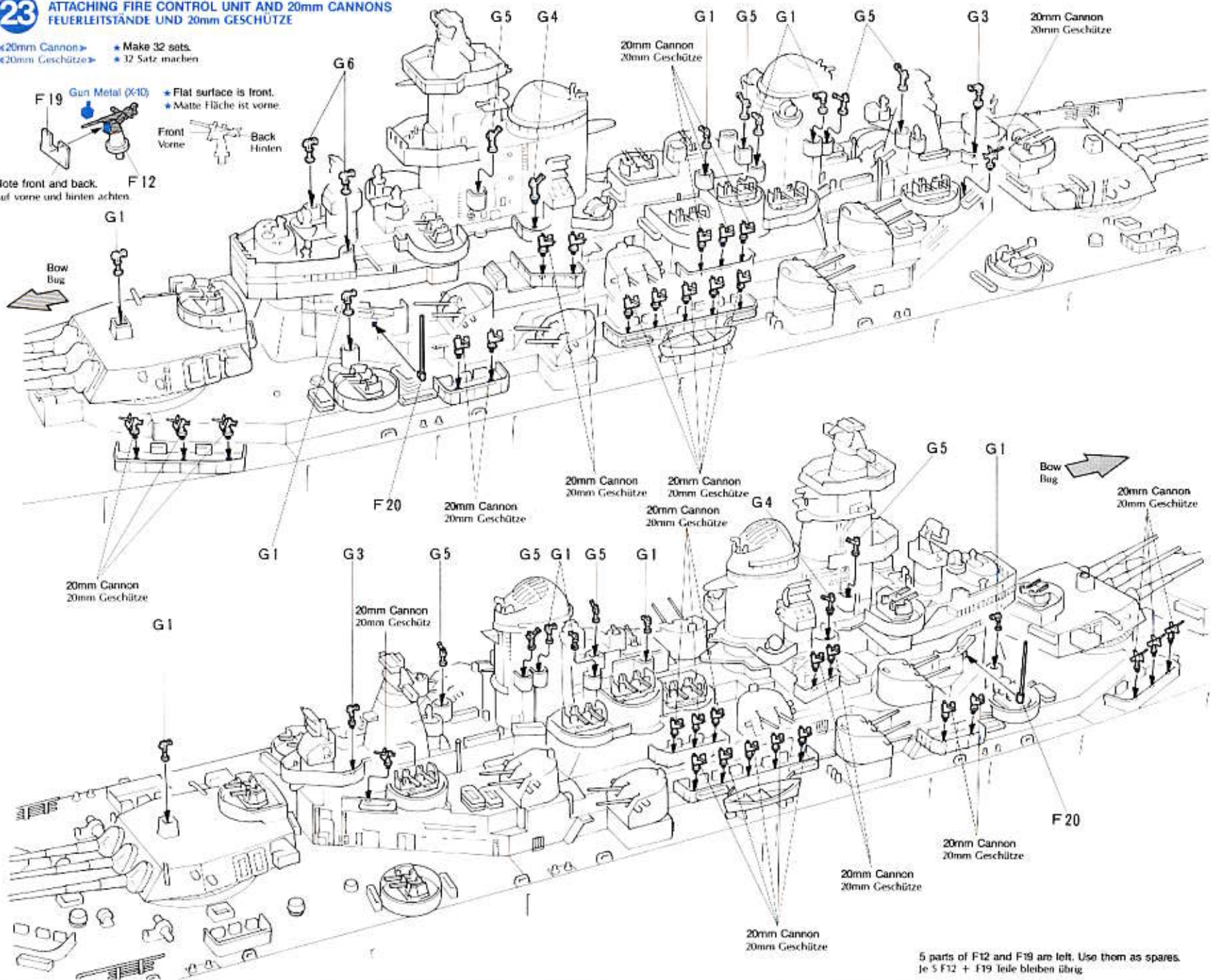


23 ATTACHING FIRE CONTROL UNIT AND 20mm CANNONS
FEUERLEITSTÄNDE UND 20mm GESCHÜTZE

<20mm Cannon> * Make 32 sets.
 <20mm Geschütze> * 32 Satz machen



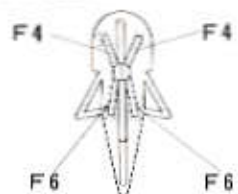
Note front and back.
 Auf vorne und hinten achten.



5 parts of F12 and F19 are left. Use them as spares.
 Je 5 F12 + F19 Teile bleiben übrig

**24 FOREMAST
VORDERER MAST**

Below is a bottom view. Refer to it for attaching F4 and F6.
Zum Einbau von F4 + F6 beachten Sie untenstehenden Grundriss.



**25 RADAR
RADAR**



**MAST
MAST**

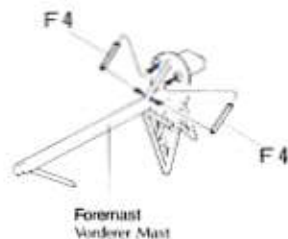
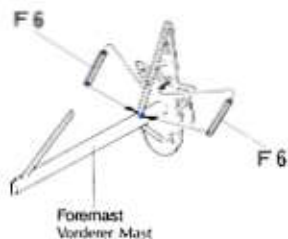
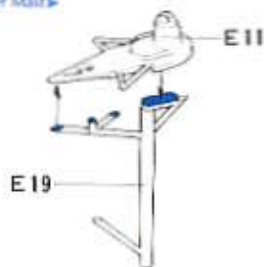


PAINT MARKER

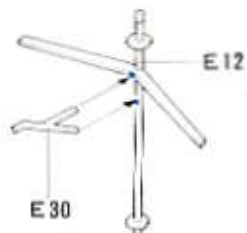
Hand held, Tamiya enamel paint markers. For the final detail touch, and professional results. 12 of the most popular colors used in modeling. See and test them at your local hobby supply house.

**24 MAST
MAST**

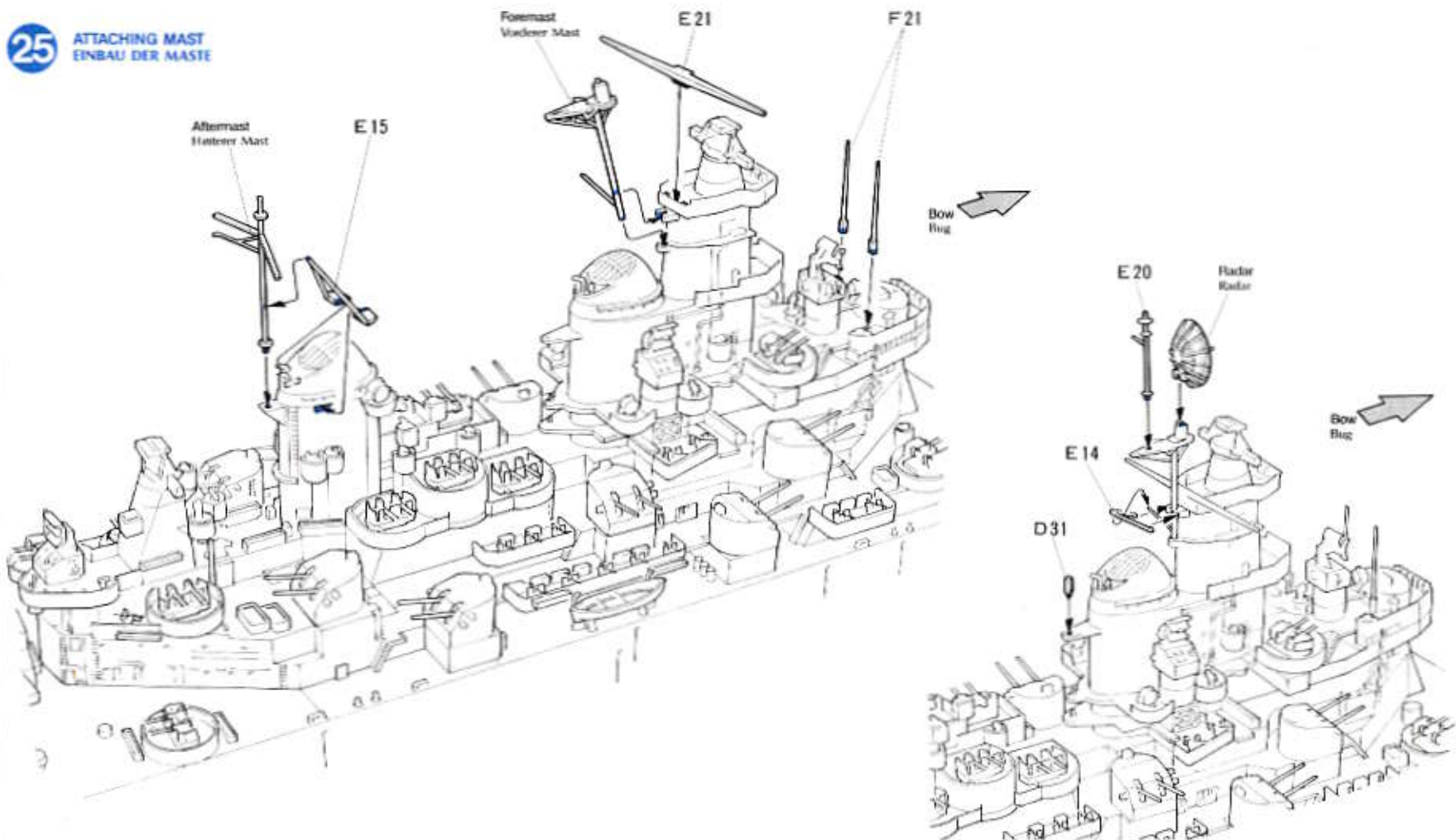
«Foremast»
«Vorderer Mast»



«Aftermast»
«Hinterer Mast»

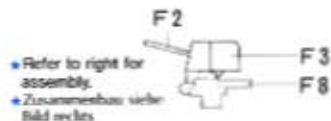
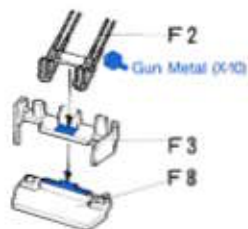


**25 ATTACHING MAST
EINBAU DER MASTE**

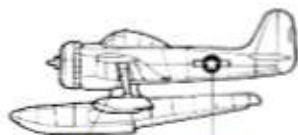


26 40mm BOFORS GUN
40mm BOFORS GESCHÜTZE

• Make 4 sets.
• 4 Satz machen



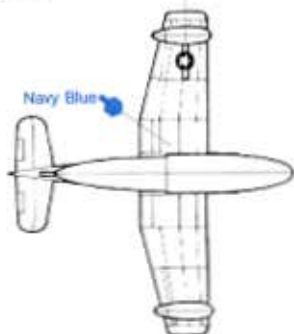
27 MARKING OF SC-1 SEAHAWK
MARKIERUNG DER SC-1 SEAHAWK



Navy Blue
Decal 22
Abziehbild



Decal 22
Abziehbild



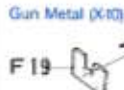
Navy Blue

26 ATTACHING FORE DECK PARTS
EINBAU DER VORDERDECKBAUTEN

• <20mm Machine Gun>
• <20mm Geschütze>

• Make 17 sets.
• 17 Satz machen

• Flat surface is front.
• Matte Fläche ist vorn



Front
Vorne
Back
Hinten

Note front and back.
Auf vorne und hinten achten.

• <Anchor>
• <Anker>



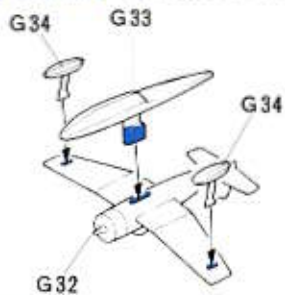
B21

27 ATTACHING AFT DECK PARTS
EINBAU DER HINTERDECKBAUTEN

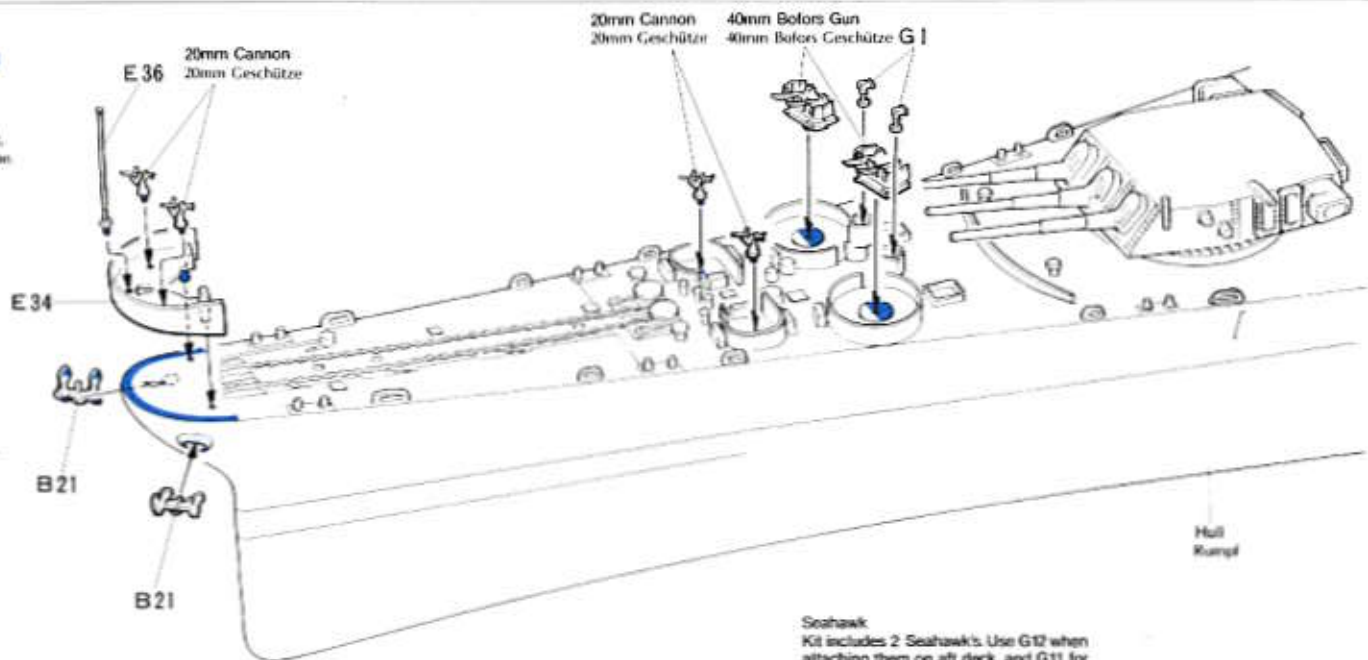
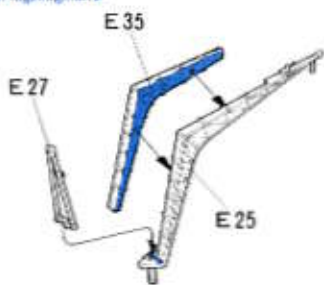
• <SC-1 Seahawk>
• <SC-1 SEAHAWK>

• Make 2 planes.
• 2 Flugzeuge sind zu machen

• <Crane>
• <Flugzeugkran>



• <Crane>
• <Flugzeugkran>



20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze
40mm Bofors Gun
40mm Bofors Geschütze G1

E36
20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze

E34

B21

B21

Hull
Rumpf

Seahawk
Kit includes 2 Seahawk's. Use G12 when
attaching them on aft deck, and G11 for
catapults.
SEAHAWK
Der Kit enthält 2 SEAHAWK's. Auf dem Ka-
tapult stehend, braucht man G11 und auf
dem Deck G12.

Crane
Flugzeugkran

40mm Bofors Gun
40mm Bofors
Geschütze

Seahawk
SEAHAWK

20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze

B17

20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze

20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze

20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze

20mm Cannon
20mm Geschütze
B17

28 RIGGING ANTENNEN-VERDRAHTUNG

The rigging will make your model look better. It should be added after the model has been painted. Make the slender wires for the rigging as follows. Cut off a runner to a suitable length. Heat it with a candle flame for a while. Remove from the flame and pull it both ways.

Mit Antennen-Verdrahtung sieht das Modell besser aus. Man sollte diese aber erst nach der Bemalung anbringen. Aus den Spritzling-Rückständen eine Länge abwickeln. Über Kerzenflamme das Plastikmaterial kurz erhitzen, von der Flamme wegnehmen und auseinanderziehen, dabei zwischen Daumen und Zeigefinger drehen.

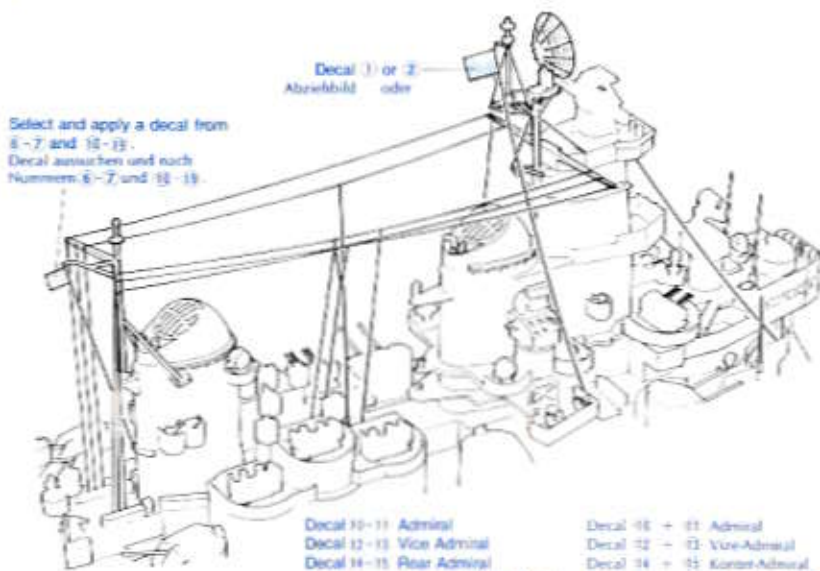


Attach the rigging referring to the drawings, box top, etc. Cut a little longer than necessary. Fix in place by applying adhesive with a match. The extra should be cut off after the adhesive has dried.

Diese Antennen-Drähte nun nach den Zeichnungen, Kartonbild etc. anbringen. Die Drähte aber immer etwas länger lassen. Den Klebstoff mit Streichholz anbringen. Nach Trocknen des Klebstoffes die Überlängen abschneiden, bzw. abwickeln.

28 APPLYING RIGGING ANTENNEN-VERDRAHTUNG

- Apply rigging to masts. Refer to left.
- Verdrahtung der Masten, siehe links.

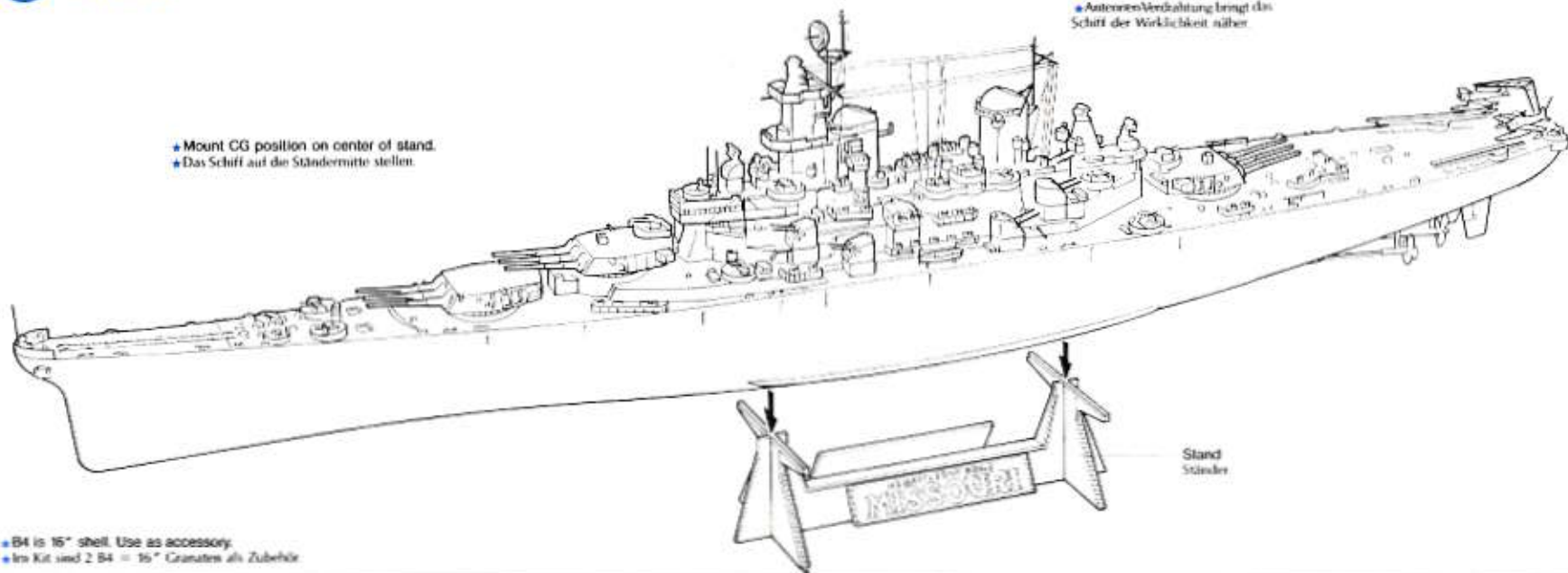


Decal 10-11 Admiral
Decal 12-13 Vice Admiral
Decal 14-15 Rear Admiral
Decal 16-17 Secretary of the Navy
Decal 18-19 Commodore

Decal 06 + 01 Admiral
Decal 02 + 02 Vice-Admiral
Decal 04 + 05 Korvetten-Admiral
Decal 06 + 07 Operations-Chief/Planungs-Chef
Decal 08 + 05 Fregatten-Kapitän

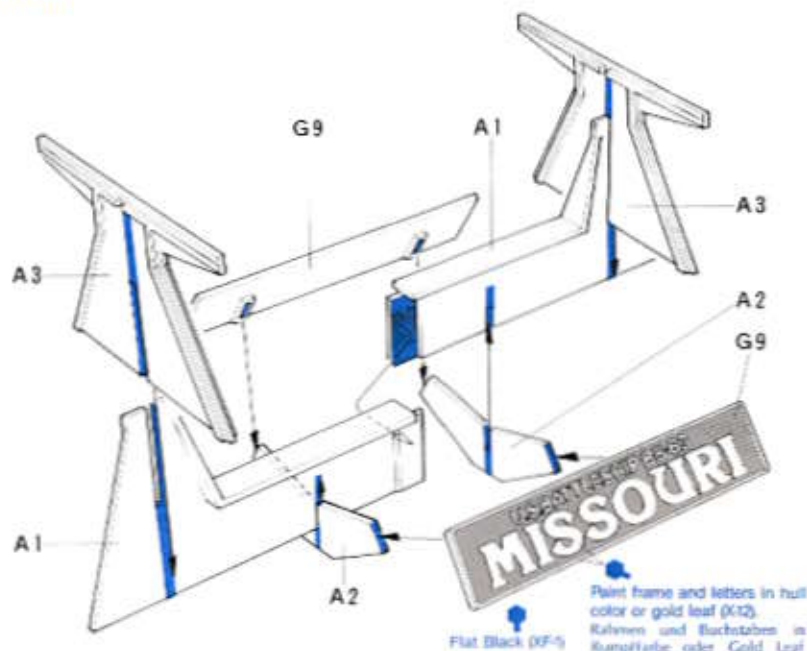
30 COMPLETION VOLLENDUNG

- Mount CG position on center of stand.
- Das Schiff auf die Ständermitte stellen.



- B4 is 16" shell. Use as accessory.
- Im Kit sind 2 B4 = 16" Granaten als Zubehör.

29 STAND STÄNDER



BUILD A COLLECTION OF TAMIYA PRECISION SHIP MODELS

1/350 U.S. NAVY BATTLESHIP BB-62 NEW JERSEY



1/350 U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER CVN-05 ENTERPRISE



TAMIYA
TAMIYA PLASTIC MODEL CO.
628 OHARA, SAKURAI-CITY, JAPAN

PAINTING

numerous 40mm Bofors and 20mm AA guns. The Seahawk float planes were overall glossy Sea Blue, with large national insignias. Small white, unshadowed "63" numbers were located on each bow and quarter.

BEMALUNG DER U.S.S. MISSOURI (MEASURE 22)

Die U.S. Navy verwendet 21 verschiedene Tarnmuster für ihre grossen Schiffe, (genannt Measures). Die BB-63 war bei Fertigstellung nach measure 32/22 D bemalt. 1945 erfolgte Umbemalung nach measure 22. Von der Waterline bis zur Sheerline (niedrigster Punkt der Decklinie) war das Schiff Navy Blue. Alle senkrechten Flächen darüber waren in Haze Grey, einschliesslich oberer Rumpf, Überbauten, Geschütztürme etc. Alle waagrecht Flächen waren in Deck Blue bemalt, einschliesslich jeder Plattform, Deckbeläge, 40 cm und 12,5 cm Geschütztürme. Alle Deckbauten wie Ventilatoren, Lüfter etc. hatten Haze Grey Seiten und die Oberflächen in Deck Blue. Alle Teile, die an den senkrechten Flächen angebracht wurden, wie Rettungsflüsse etc. waren in Haze Grey. Flat Black ist die obere Schlotverkleidung und der hintere Pole-Mast, wie auch die Canvas jedes 40 cm Geschützturmes. Die Rückstoss-Bänder der 40 cm Kanonen sind in Gun metal, ebenso die Rohrverschlüsse an jedem 12,5 cm Geschützrohr, die Seilwinden wie auch die Läufe der vielen 40mm Bofors-Kanonen und der 20mm Flaks. Die Seahawk Schwimmer-Flugzeuge waren ganz in glänzend Sea Blue mit grossen nationalen Kennzeichen.

PAINTING OF THE U.S.S. MISSOURI (MEASURE 22)

The U.S. Navy used 21 different basic camouflage schemes, called measures, for their capital ships. When completed in 1944 the BB-63 was painted in measure 32/22D. In 1945, she was repainted in measure 22. From the water line up to the lowest point of sheer was Navy Blue. All vertical surfaces above this were painted Haze Grey. All horizontal surfaces were painted Deck Blue. This included every platform, section of wood or metal decking and along the crowns of every 16" gun and the 5" gun houses. All of the deck features like the vents etc., had Haze Grey sides with Deck Blue tops. All items attached to the vertical structures, such as the life rafts etc. were painted Haze Grey. Flat Black is present on the extreme tops of both funnel cowls and the aft pole mast, along with the blast bags for each 16" gun barrel. Gun metal color can represent the 4" recoil band on each 16" rifle, the exposed mantlet plate on each 5" barrel, the winches and drums forward as well as the barrels and parts of the

MEASURE 22 CAMOUFLAGE SCHEME

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|---|--------------|---|---|------------------|
|  | Haze Grey | Medium Grey (XF20): 3 +
Flat White (XF2): 2 +
Dark Grey (XF24): 1 |  | Navy Blue | Royal Blue (X3): 1 +
Medium Blue (XF18): 1 +
Flat Base (X21): 1 |  | Flat Black (XF1) |
|  | Deck Blue | Dark Grey (XF24): 4 +
Flat White (XF2): 6 +
Flat Blue (XF8): 3 +
Flat Red (XF7): 1 |  | Bottom Color | Flat Red (XF7): 2 +
Flat Brown (XF10): 1 | | |

COLORS REQUIRED: FOLGENTE FARBEN WERDEN BENÖTIGT

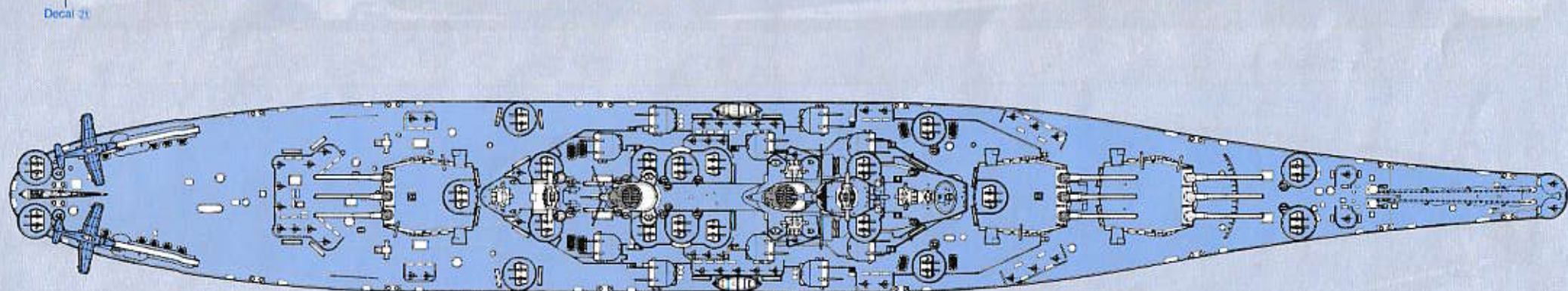
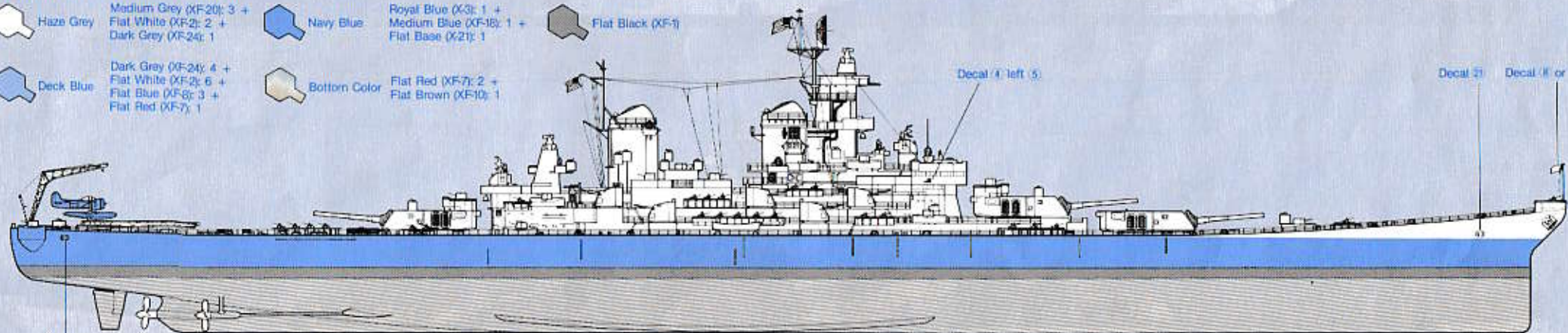
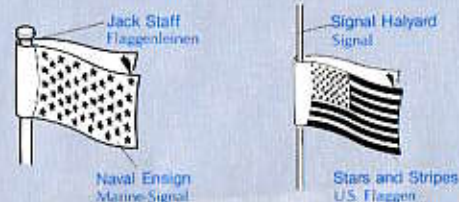
- From Tamiya Acrylic Paints
- Royal Blue X-3
- Gun Metal X-10
- Flat Black XF-1
- Flat White XF-2
- Flat Red XF-7
- Flat Blue XF-8
- Flat Brown XF-10
- Medium Blue XF-18
- Sky Grey XF-19
- Medium Grey XF-20
- Dark Grey XF-24
- Metallic Grey XF-56
- Flat Base X-21
- From Tamiya Paint Marker
- Gold Leaf X-12

ATTACHING SIGNAL FLAGS AND ENSIGNS

The decal sheet includes many U.S. national flags, naval ensigns and signal pennants. These can be utilized on the jack staff, signal halyards and aft mast. Cut close to color line, fold and attach into position carefully, as shown.

SIGNAL FLAGS AND EMBLEMS

Das Abziehbilder-Blatt enthält viele U.S. Flaggen, Marine-Signale und Wimpel. Diese können an den Flaggenleinen, Signal und am hinteren Mast angebracht werden. Einfach entlang der bunten Linie ausschneiden, zusammenklappen und wie gezeigt an der richtigen Position anbringen.



PAINING OF THE MISSOURI (MEASURE 32/22D)

Measure 32/22D camouflage pattern was utilized on many of the U.S. capital ships during the latter part of 1943 to the beginning of 1944. For the Missouri, 3 different toned greys were used. (Light grey, ocean grey and a dark dull grey). Deck Blue was used in combination with the greys on the decking. This intricate pattern was effective in masking the outline of these capital ships to confuse the enemy of their size. Refer to right for color mixing, and box art for patterns.

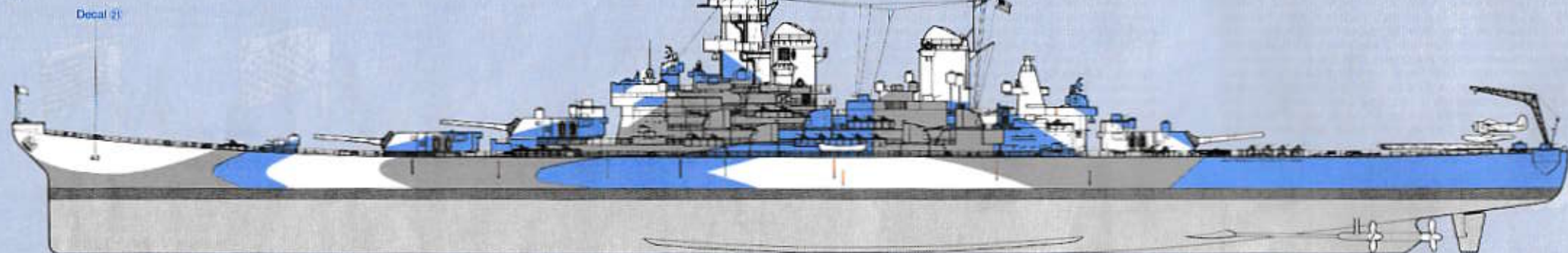
BEMALUNG DER MISSOURI (MEASURE 32/22D)

Das Tarnmuster measure 32/22D wurde auf den grossen Schiffen von Ende 1943 bis Anfang 1944 verwendet. Die Missouri hatte drei verschiedene graue Farbtöne verwendet: Light grey, Ocean grey und dark dull grey. Deck Blue wurde zusammen mit den Grautönen verwendet. Dieser schwierige Tarnstrich gab dem Feind keinen genauen Anhaltspunkt über die tatsächlich Grösse dieser Schiffe. Farbmischung siehe rechts und Kartenbilder.

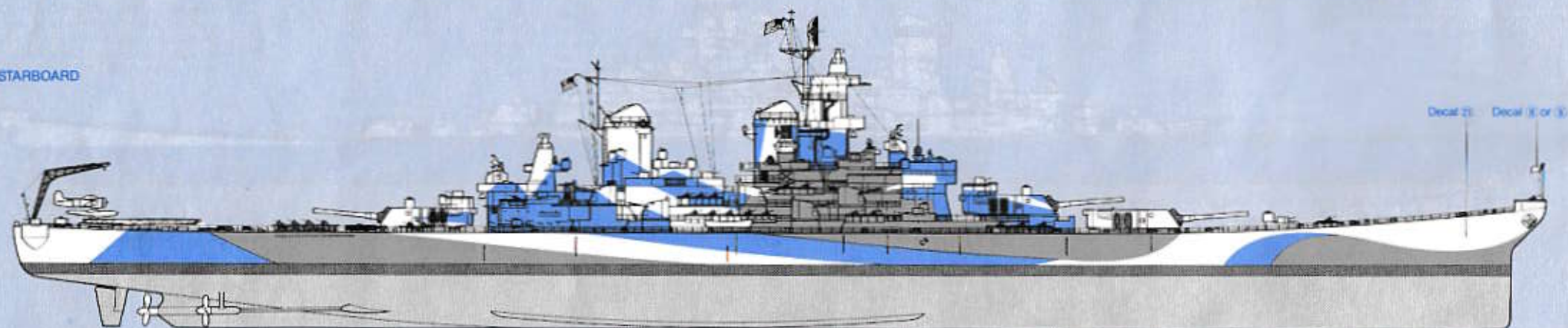
 Light Grey	Sky Grey (XF-19): 1 + Flat White (XF-2): 1	 Dull Black	Flat Black (XF-1): 1 + Flat White (XF-2): 2	 Bottom Color	Flat Red (XF-7): 2 + Flat Brown (XF-13): 1
 Ocean Grey	Dark Grey (XF-24): 3 + Flat White (XF-2): 1	 Deck Blue	Dark Grey (XF-24): 4 + Flat White (XF-2): 5 + Flat Blue (XF-8): 3 + Flat Red (XF-7): 4	 Flat Black (XF-1)	

MEASURE 32/22D CAMOUFLAGE SCHEME

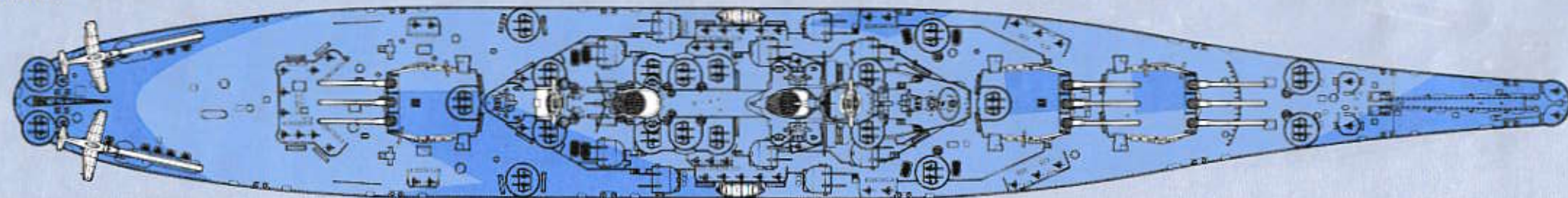
PORT



STARBOARD



TOP VIEW



PARTS

★The colors shown on page 19 and 20 are for measure 22 camouflage scheme.
★Die Farbangaben auf Seite 19 und 20 zeigen das Tarnschema 22.

F PARTS
(2 pcs.)

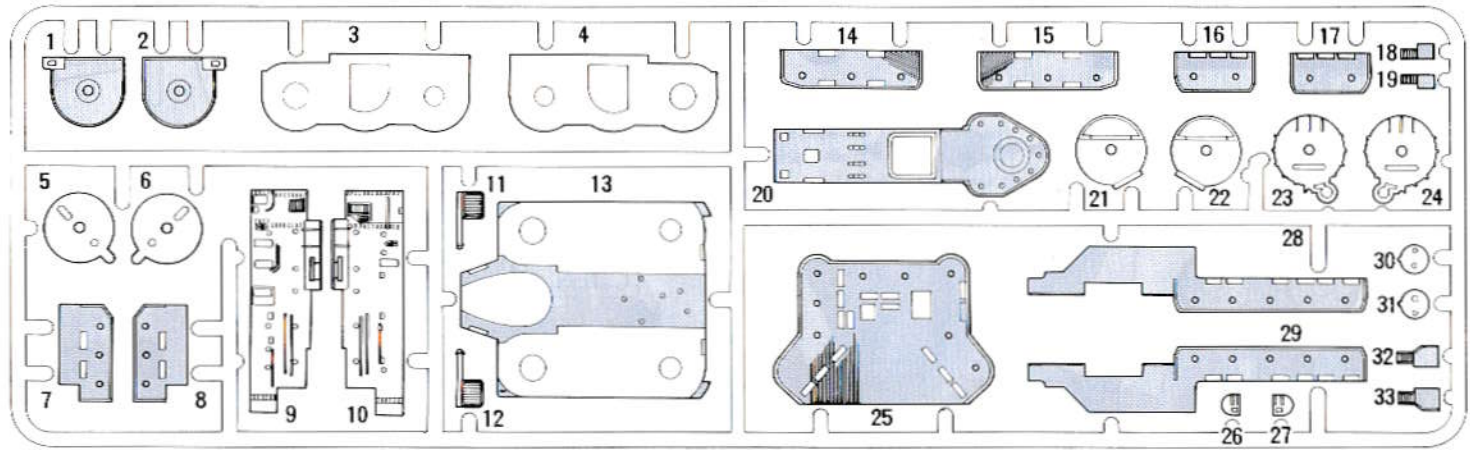
Haze Grey

Gun Metal (X-10)

C PARTS

Haze Grey

Deck Blue



D PARTS

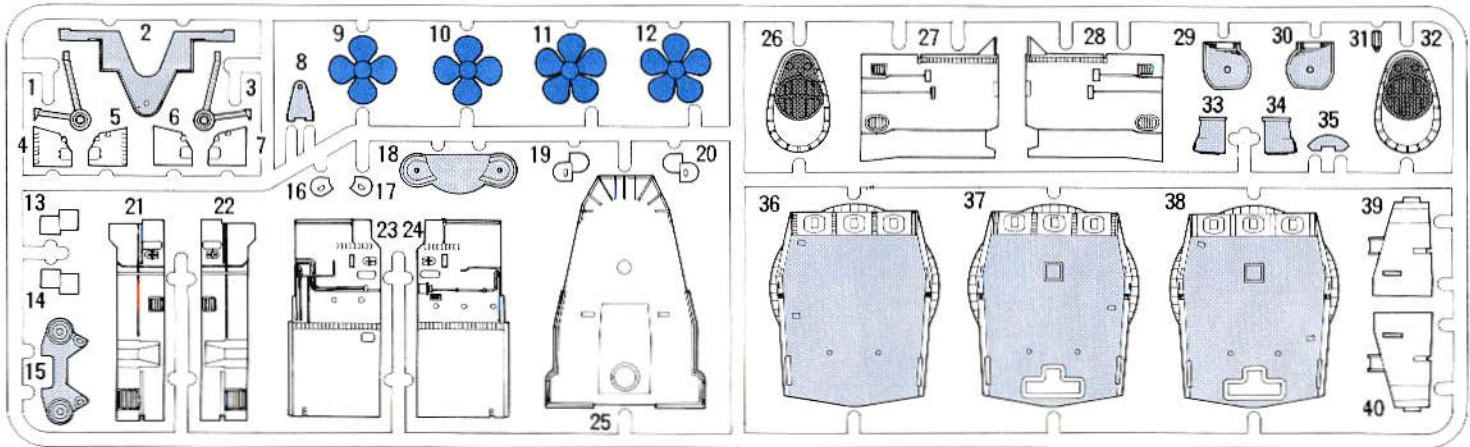
Haze Grey

Deck Blue

Flat Black (XF-1)

Gold Leaf (X-12)

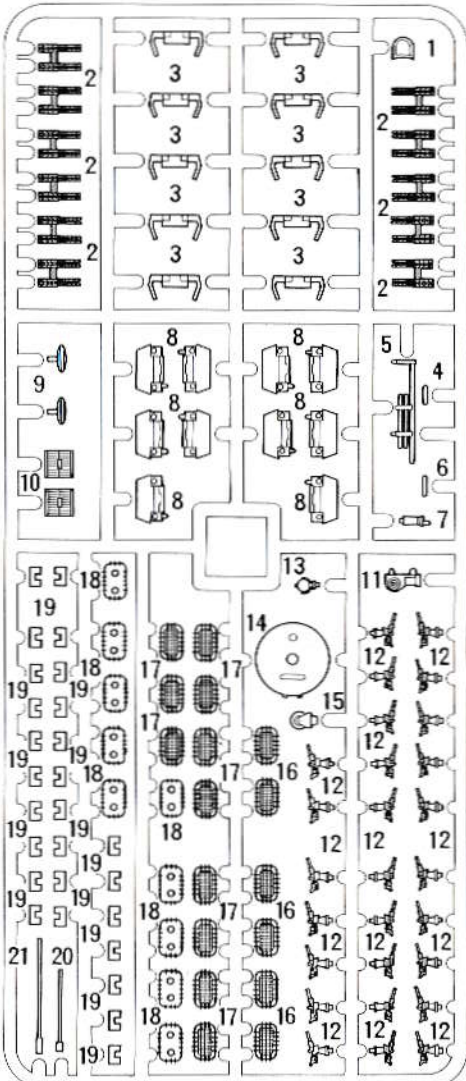
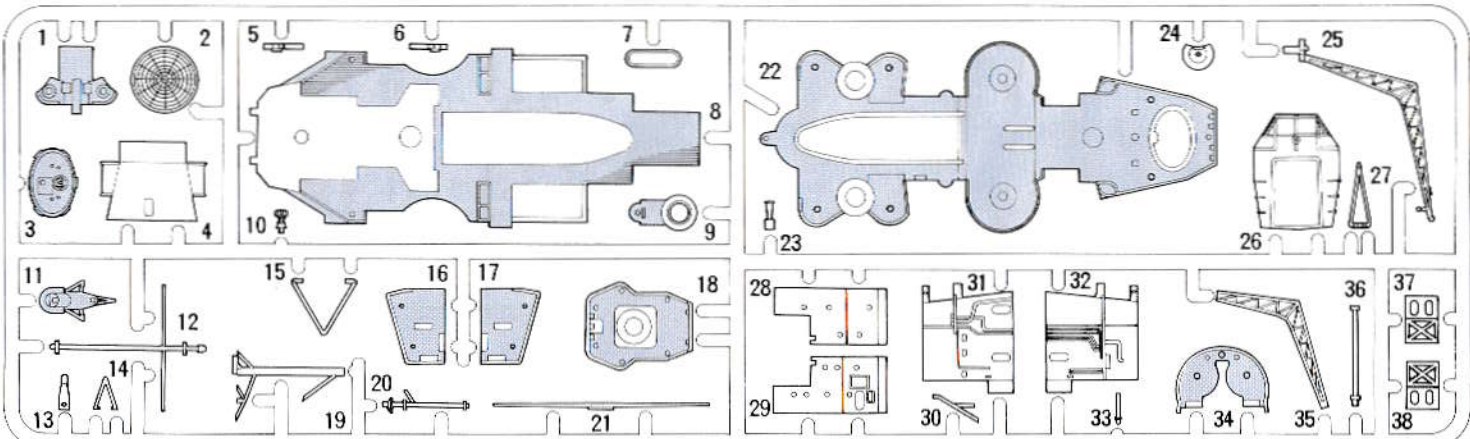
Bottom Color



E PARTS

Haze Grey

Deck Blue



PARTS

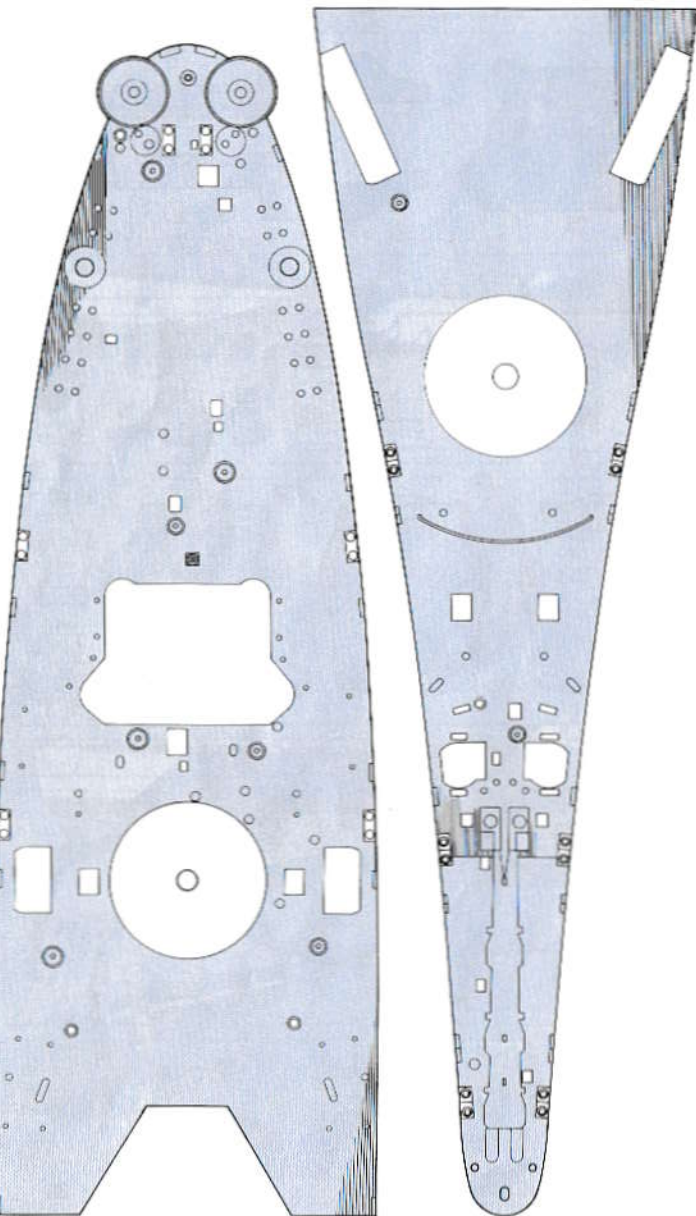
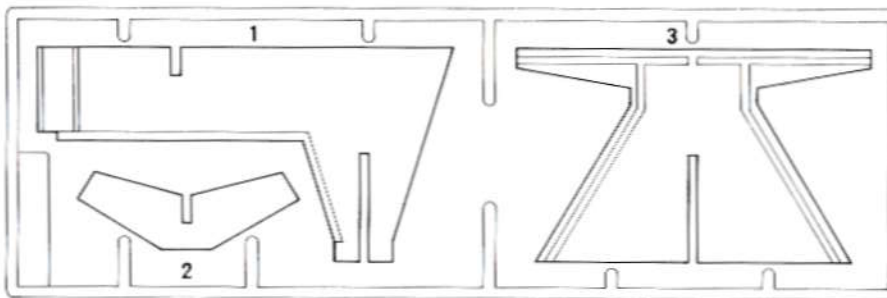
AFT DECK



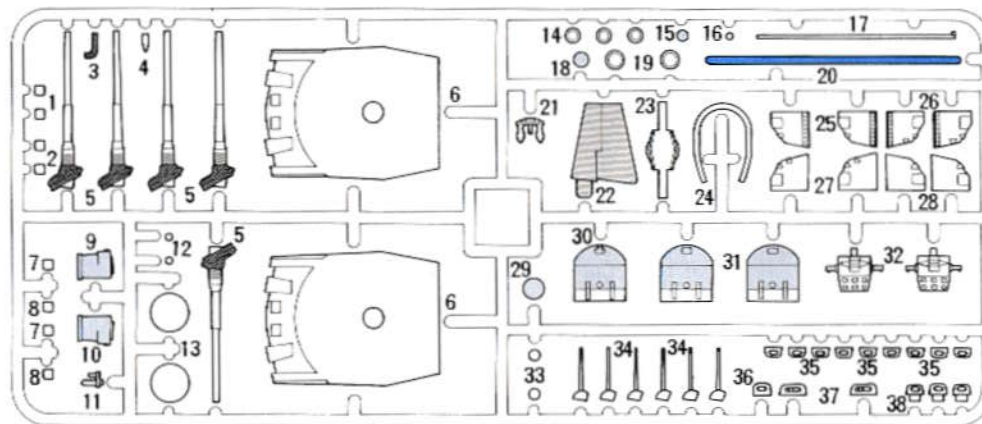
FORE DECK



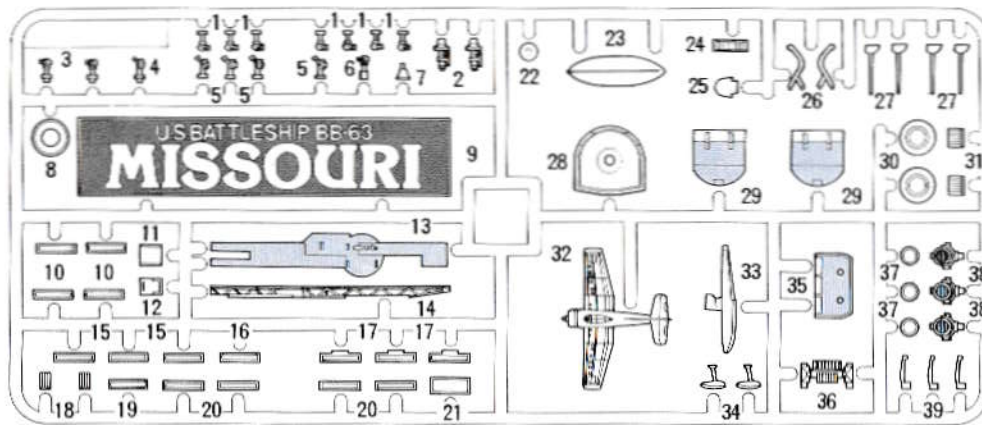
A PARTS (2 pcs.)



B PARTS (2 pcs.)



G PARTS (2 pcs.)



CENTER DECK

