

Modeling hints



Wooden Hull

Position the frames at right angles to the keel. The use of a building slip simplifies this task (Fig. 1).

Next mount the deck and bulkhead. When dry, sand the frames to taper (Fig. 2). This ensures both a larger gluing surface and a better positioning of the planking strips.

Planking the hull can be done in a number of ways. Here we have chosen to start by applying the first strip so that it follows the upper edge of the deck. Apply glue to each frame and the upper edge of the strip, and hold the strip in place with pins until dry.

Proceed planking the hull downwards, shifting from side to side in order to avoid any disalignment as the strips are applied. Each strip should be cut or sanded conically (Fig. 3) to fit the shape of the hull when gently placed on the frame. Do not force the strip into position.

If the hull is to be stained, remove any excess cement with a damp cloth.

When you have planked downwards to the keel, begin again from the deck and upwards. Sand the entire hull roughly, and re-glue where necessary. It can also be a good idea to apply a primer (white cement slightly diluted with water) while sanding the hull, as this will close off any small holes or cracks. This is not to be done if the hull is to be stained, as glue is stain-resistant. When dry, sand the hull again very carefully. Fender and railing strips, etc. can then be mounted.

Fig.1

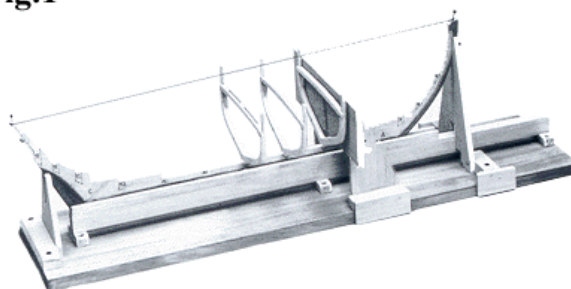


Fig.2

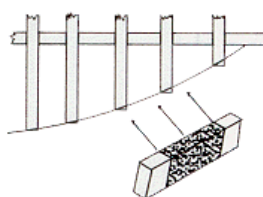
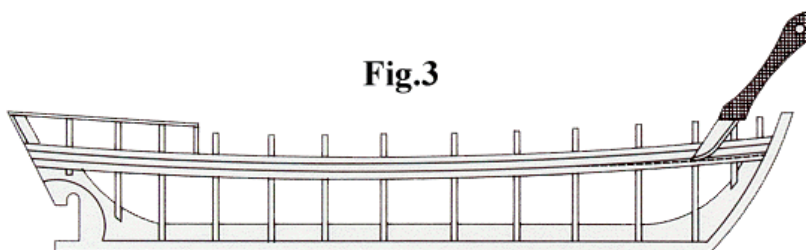


Fig.3



Plastic Hull (ABS)

Cut out the hull in the marked grooves with a sharp knife (Fig.1).

Drill holes for the rudder and stern tube. Assemble these parts and mount. Use Epoxy cement for sealing (Fig. 2).

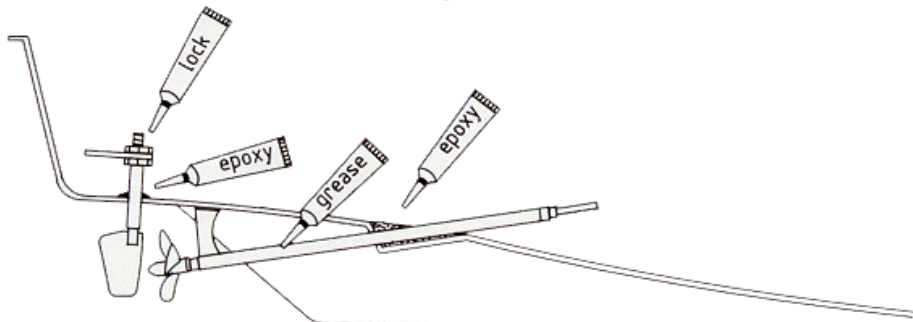
Affix the support strip for the deck, and mount the deck. Wash the hull with detergent to remove any grease from the surface.

Mark off the waterline as shown on Fig.1(sanding and painting the wooden hull), then paint the hull.

Fig.1



Fig.2



Deck

You can work with the deck in a variety of ways, depending on how detailed you wish your model to be. You can varnish the deck and use as it is. Alternatively, you can varnish the deck and use a sharp pencil to deepen the lines, thereby indicating deck planks.

You can also glue thin strips on the deck and press thin rigging thread between the strips, thereby simulating caulking (Fig. 1). Then varnish or paint the deck.

For the best results, assemble and paint cabin skylights, companionways, etc. before positioning these on the model.

It is a good idea to wash all plastic fittings with detergent before painting. This removes any grease from the surface.

Bending strips to shape can be made easier by moistening the strip and bending it over a candle flame.

You can alternatively soak the strips for a couple of hours in 50% cold water and 50% household ammonia, and rinse in plain water after this procedure. This will make the strips bend easier. Please be careful to soak the strips where you have lots of aircondition, due to the smell of the ammonia.

Fig.1

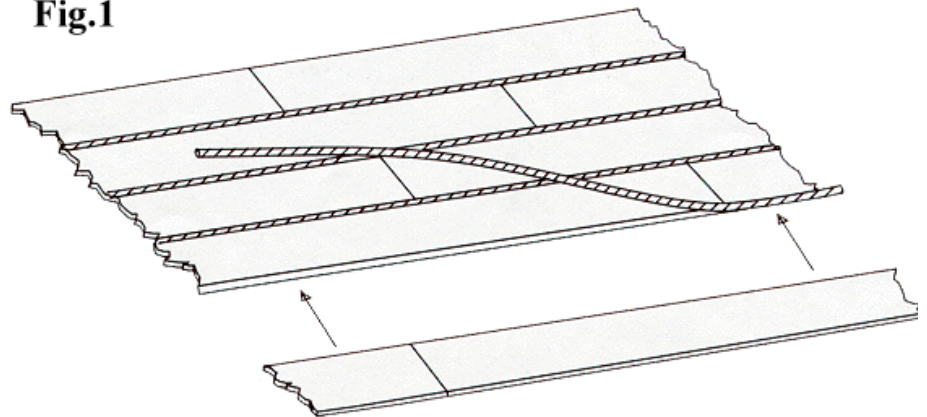


Fig.2



Sanding and Painting

The following sanding and painting procedure may appear to be difficult and time-consuming. Remember, however, that the appearance of the hull is of great importance for the appearance of the final model. Time spent carefully sanding and painting will be rewarded with a hull which is completely smooth, with no dents or cracks.

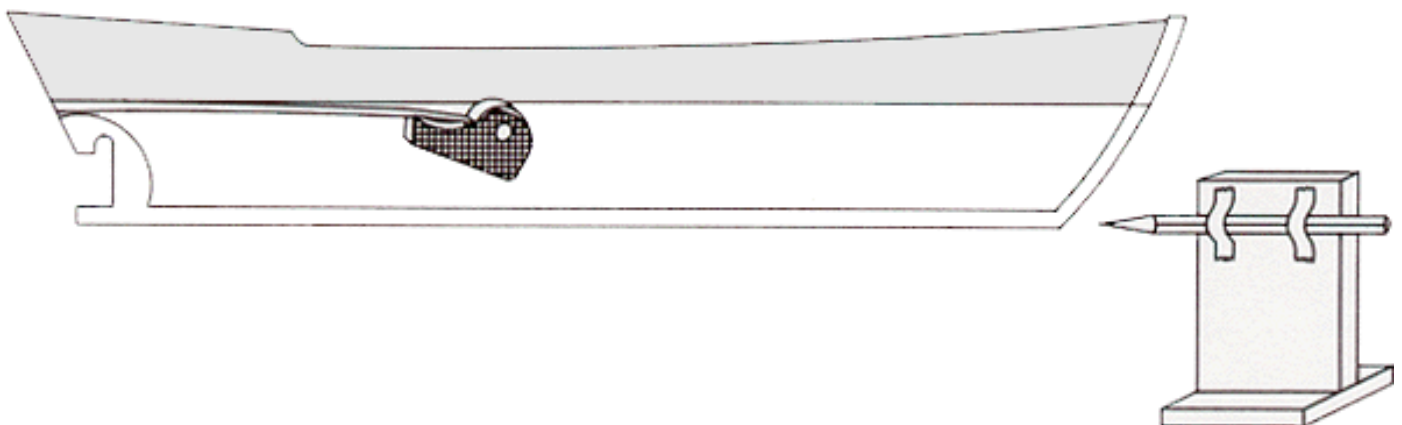
Prime the hull with ground colour. Sand, and fill out with putty. Sand again, and continue this process until all irregularities or cracks no longer can be seen.

Paint the model with paint, and fill out with putty again. Sand once again, then paint the model.

When the paint is completely dry mark off the waterline around the entire hull, as can be seen on the main drawing. Set tape along the line, which will allow you to paint the bottom part of the hull with no risk of mixing the two colours (Fig. 1). Do not remove the tape until the paint is completely dry.

Models of older ships with a wooden hull are usually stained instead of painted. Sand carefully; do not use putty.

Fig.1

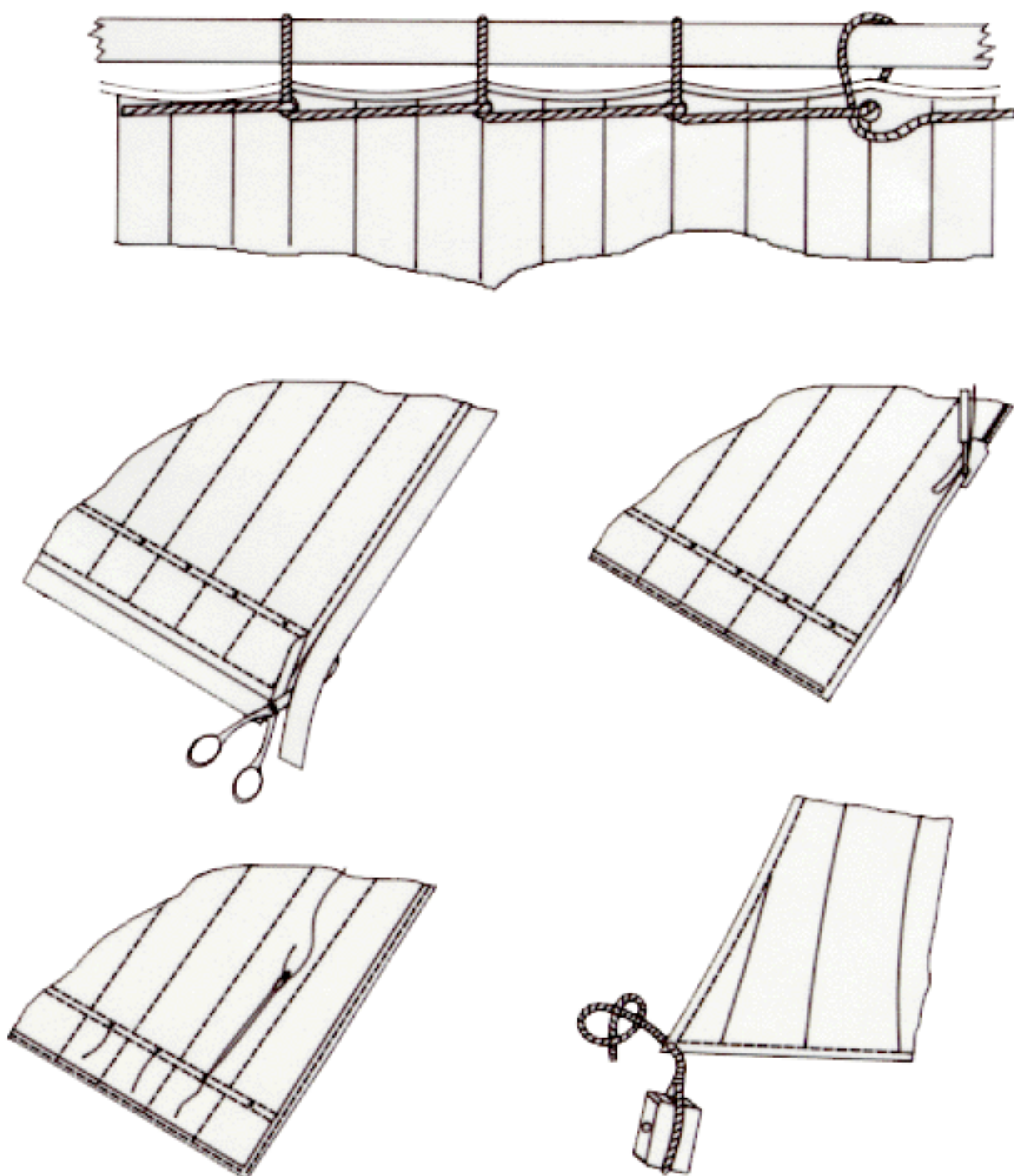


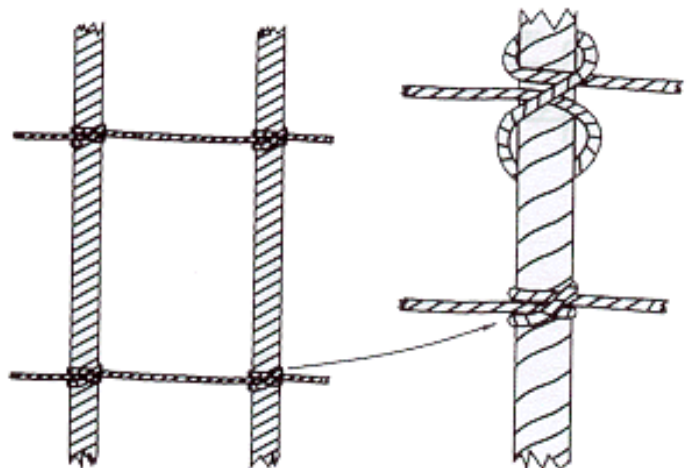
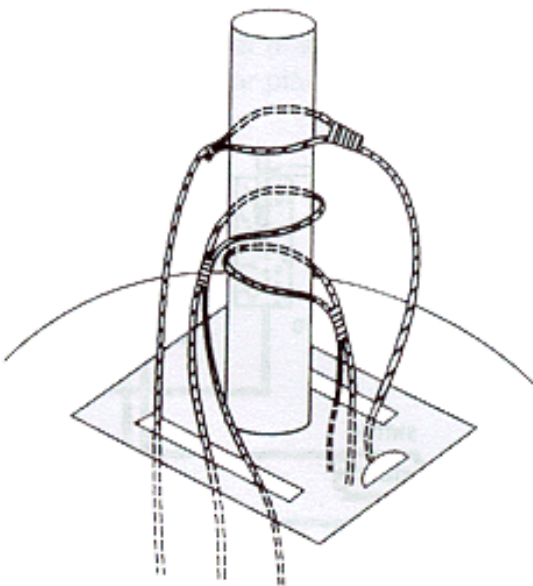
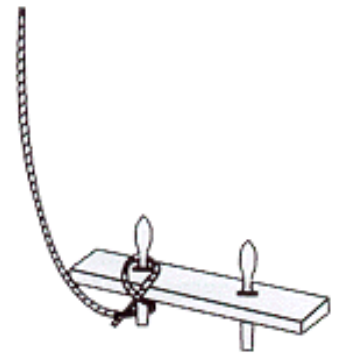
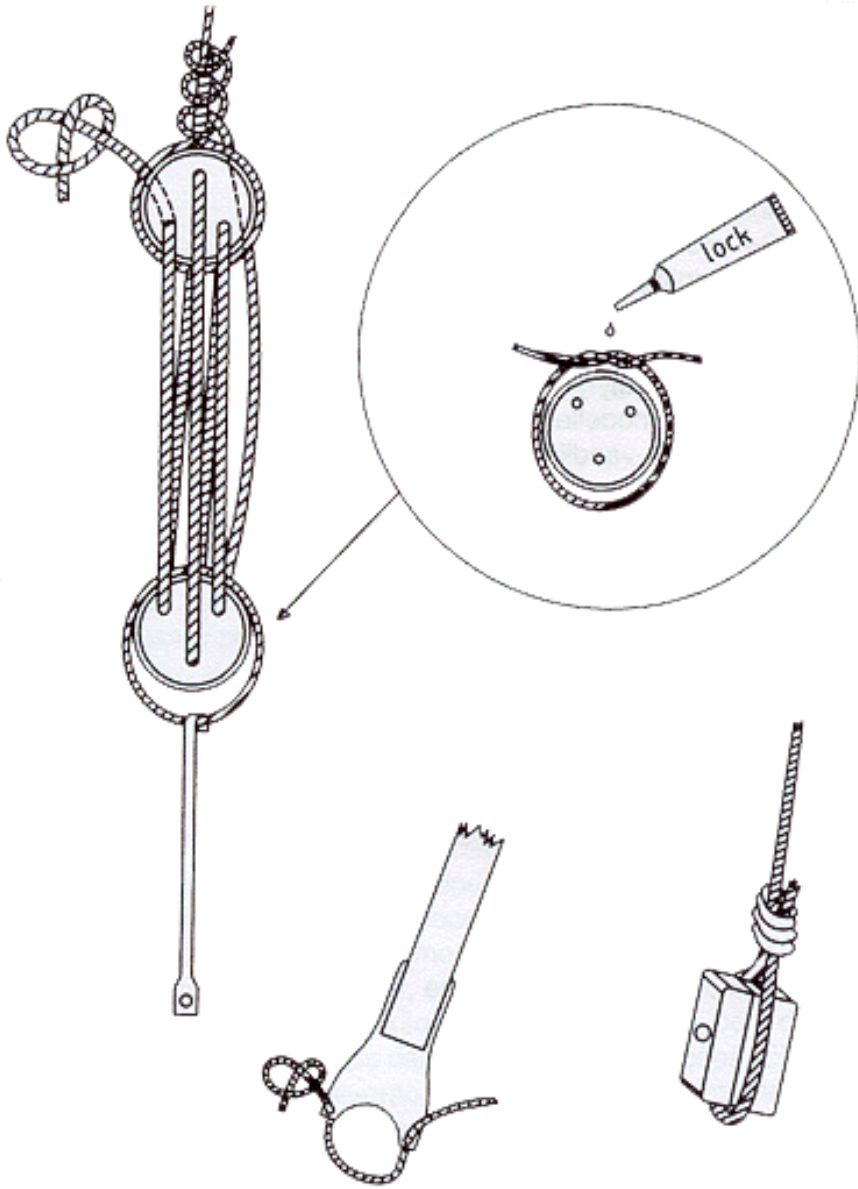
Masts and Rigging

If the masts are to be painted or stained, it is a good idea to do this before assembly. After assembling the masts, mount the various fittings. Follow the same procedure with the yards. If the model has sails, sew these, then affix blocks and rigging thread. Attach the sails to the yards.

Next, mount the masts in the hull and affix shrouds and stays. Attach the sails and yards to the mast.

The following illustrations show how to cut out and sew the sails and how to attach the shrouds, blocks and dead-eyes. An attractive appearance can be achieved by rubbing the rigging threads with wax.





Colour Chart

Billing Boats No.	1	= White	
Billing Boats No.	2	= Duck Egg Blue	
Billing Boats No.	3	= Emerald	
Billing Boats No.	4	= Orange	
Billing Boats No.	5	= Tan	
Billing Boats No.	6	= Hull Red	
Billing Boats No.	7	= Sea Blue	
Billing Boats No.	8	= Brunswick Green	
Billing Boats No.	9	= Bright Red	
Billing Boats No.	10	= Matt Lemon	
Billing Boats No.	11	= Black	
Billing Boats No.	12	= Pale Grey	
Billing Boats No.	13	= Trainer Yellow	
Billing Boats No.	13+	= Matt Linen	
Billing Boats No.	14	= Matt White	
Billing Boats No.	15	= Gold	
Billing Boats No.	16	= Silver	
Billing Boats No.	17	= Clear Poly	
Billing Boats No.	18	= Mediterranean Blue	
Billing Boats No.	19	= Matt Aircraft Blue	
Billing Boats No.	20	= Satin Brown	
Billing Boats No.	21	= Crimson	
Billing Boats No.	23	= Copper	
Billing Boats No.	30	= Dark Ad Grey	
Billing Boats No.	32	= Lime	
Billing Boats No.	33	= Matt Mid Green	
Billing Boats No.	35	= Signal Red	
Billing Boats No.	36	= Stain	