

I NOSN THE AVRO

probably the most modern and among the fastest aircraft flying. The Anson was one of the first monoplanes to be adopted by the R.A.F., and at the time of its service debut in 1936 was

of the early war time Ansons. Operated by 217 Squadron R.A.F., this aircraft was flown by an all Dutch crew and carries submarines and destroying a large number of enemy aircraft. N9742, the particular aircraft selected for this model, is typical armament the Anson carried out anti-submarine patrols and convoy escort duties with great success, sinking several enemy declared in 1939 they formed the backbone of Coastal Command until replaced in 1941. Despite its short range and light The first Ansons were built as general reconnaissance aircraft, and although almost obsolescent by the time war was

selected as the standard twin engined trainer for the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme in Canada, and Anson production After 1941 the Anson was withdrawn from front line service and used for crew training and communications. It was the triangular fin marking used by Dutch aircraft.

steel of the Anson I. New variants were also appearing at home, the fuselage was deepened and metal wings and tailplane began in Canada. Some Canadian built Ansons featured a moulded plywood fuselage in place of the fabric covered tubular

The 11,020th and last Auson, a T.22 trainer, was handed over to the R.A.F. on May 27th, 1952. Ansons are still in were introduced.

188 m.p.h. and a range of approximately 750 miles. Armament consisted of one fixed Browning machine gun and one Vickers The Anson I was powered by two Armstrong-Siddeley Cheetah engines, each of 350 h.p., giving a maximum speed of use throughout the world and the machine has therefore one of the longest active lives of any aircraft ever built.

the centre section and up to eight 20 lb. bombs. Wing span was 56 ft. 6 ins. and length 42 ft. 3 ins. machine gun in an Armstrong-Whitworth turret. Maximum bomb load was 360 lbs., consisting of two 100 lb. bombs stowed in

PLEASE OPEN CAREFULLY -- INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

All Airfix Aircraft Construction Kits in Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are made to a constant 1/72 scale. All models are designed with the same skill and attention to detail so that a large and varied collection can be built up. Each model is true to scale and realistic in relationship to all other models. Other fine Airfix Construction Kits are available in various series such as Historical Ships, 1/32 Vintage Cars and 1/12 model figures. A list of the many other Airfix Models which you can make will be found on a Slip in this package.

- NOTE.—It is recommended that the instructions and exploded view are studied and assembly practised before commencing assembly. If it is wished to paint internal details such as crew, cockpit and cabin details, and such external details as wheels and engines, this is best done before assembly.
- 1. Place starboard cabin window transparency in position in starboard fuselage half and cement in place, applying cement carefully to the window surround inside the fuseage (1 & 2).

2. Similarly cement in place port cabin window (3 & 4).

3. Locate central bulkhead and cement in position between the two guide ribs in port fuselage half, below the centre

of the cabin window (5).

4. After first painting crew members, cement one onto seat moulded on the front of the central bulkhead, and one onto the seat with the projecting side tab. This is cemented into locating recess in port fuselage aft of central bulkhead and pilot's seat in hole in port rear of cockpit floor, do not cement pilot to seat (6-11).

5. Locate and cement tab of instrument panel in slot in front of cockpit floor, then cement control column into locating hole just behind panel, cement pilot to seat. When complete assembly has set cement floor onto locating rib within

nose section of port fuselage half (12 & 13).

6. Cement machine gun onto square central section of gun mounting, the mounting lying flat in line with gun (14 &

15).

- 7. Lay machine gun mounting inside stepped top of turret base, then carefully cement turret transparency into base, ensuring that the gun mounting lies within the side cutouts in transparency. ENSURE NO CEMENT COMES INTO CONTACT WITH THE ELEVATING GUN MOUNTING (16 & 17).
- 8. When turret has set lay in place within the guide ribs in port fuselage half. Carefully cement starboard half of fuselage to port, ensuring that both turret and cockpit floor are correctly located. ENSURE NO CEMENT COMES INTO CONTACT WITH ROTATING TURRET.

9. Carefully cement cockpit canopy in pace, applying cement only to edges of the canopy. Cement longer top antenna

into hole in rear of canopy (18 & 19).

10. Cement small bomb aimer's window into opening beneath nose (20).

11. Locate and cement cabin top transparencies in place (21 & 22).

12. Locate and cement direction finding loop in fuselage locating hole between top transparencies (23).

13. Cement tailwheel into its locating hole beneath rear fuselage, and locate and cement pitot head into hole beneath nose, aft of bomb aimer's window. Set completed fuselage assembly aside to dry (24 & 25).

14. Cement together one pair of main undercarriage leg halves and when dry spring wheel into place between axle bushes at end of assembled leg; do not cement (26, 27 & 28).

15. Spring forward undercarriage legs onto outside of axle bushes; do not cement (29).

16. Repeat the above procedure for second undercarriage unit

17. Insert rear end of one main undercarriage through cut-out in port lower wing, engaging the pins at the rear of main leg within locating boxes in wing and allowing the remainder of the undercarriage to lay outside the wing

18. Lay port aileron in place in lower wing, then cement upper wing to lower, at the same time locating aileron and undercarriage. ENSURE NO CEMENT COMES INTO CONTACT WITH MOVING AILERON (35 & 36).

19. Similarly assemble starboard wing and undercarriage, then cement tabs of wings into fuselage slots and allow to dry. To retract the undercarriage the forward undercarriage legs are pushed forward into nacelle until the main legs are in line with nacelle bottom. To fix undercarriage in lowered position the tops of forward legs are engaged within guide in upper wing (37, 38 & 39).

20. Locate and cement port and starboard tailplanes into slots in rear fuselage; ensure that they are correctly located at

right angles to the fin (40 & 41).

21. Insert one propeller pin through front of engine cowling and push bush onto pin, and apply cement to rear face of bush. ENSURE NO CEMENT COMES INTO CON-TACT WITH ENGINE COWLING (42, 43 & 44).

22. In the same way assemble second engine unit and cement completed engines in place on wing nacelles. Note that small location slots in each nacelle engage pips on the rear of the engines to give correct alignment (45, 46 & 47).

23. Locate and cement oil coolers into the pairs of locating holes beneath each nacelle, at the side of the wheel well

(48 & 49).

NOTE.—Any further painting should be completed at this stage, referring to the colour notes below and the colour illustration on the header. N.B.—Before painting it is recommended that the model is cleaned by wiping with a rag

moistened with Airfix Thinners.

24. Apply transfers. First cut the sheet into thirteen separate subjects, dip each in warm water and slide off backing into position shown on illustration. The red and blue roundels are applied above each wing tip, the red, white and blue roundels below. The remaining roundels with squadron code letters are applied to either side of the fuselage, the letter 'Y' forward in each case. The red, white flashes are applied to either side of the fin the rudder, red facing forward. Tiest angle markings are applied on eithe the fin, ahead of the flashes and the to the rear fuselage sides. The airc

25. Cement together both parts of st stand into fuselage slot.

the transparent base.

