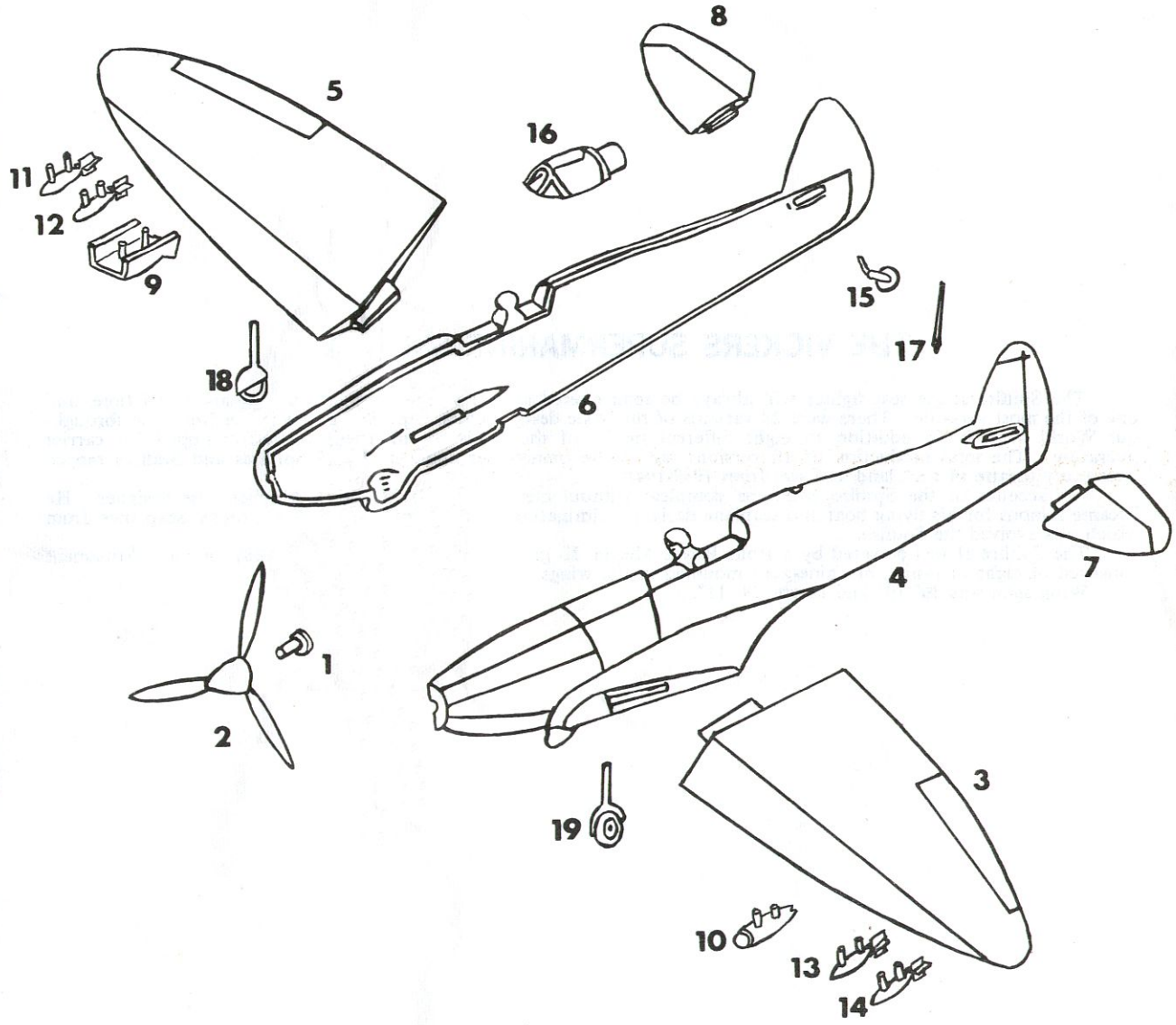
THE VICKERS SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE II

The Spitfire single seat fighter will always be remembered as one of the most famous fighters of all time, and one of the most versatile. There were 28 variants of the basic design, which kept the Spitfire in the front line throughout World War II, in addition to eight different marks of the Seafire, a navalised version equipped for carrier operation. The total production of all versions ran to the tremendous figure of 22,777 Spitfires and Seafires ranged over every theatre of war, land and sea, from 1939-1945.

No account of the Spitfire could be complete without mention of the late R. J. Mitchell, the designer. He became famous for his flying boat and seaplane designs, culminating in the superb Schneider Trophy seaplanes from which was evolved the Spitfire.

The Spitfire II was powered by a Rolls Royce Merlin II giving a maximum speed of 387 m.p.h. Armament consisted of eight Browning machine-guns mounted in the wings.

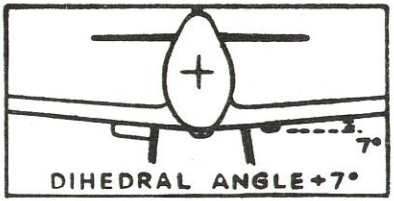
Wing span was 36' 10" and length 29' 11".


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

VICKERS SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE

Instructions

1. Cement propeller pin into hole in propeller boss and allow to dry (1 & 2).
2. Locate and cement port wing into port fuselage wing slots (3 & 4).
3. Repeat this procedure for starboard wing and fuselage (5 & 6).
4. Similarly locate and cement in position port and starboard tailplanes (7 & 8).
5. Cement together both fuselage halves, ensuring no cement comes into contact with the propeller shaft.



6. Locate and cement radiator and oil cooler in position under wing (9 & 10).
7. Locate and cement bombs in position under wings (11, 12, 13, 14).
8. Locate and cement tailwheel beneath rear fuselage (15).
9. Carefully cement cockpit canopy in position, applying cement only to edges of canopy (16).
10. Locate and cement in position antenna (17).
11. Cement in position undercarriage (18 & 19).
12. Apply transfers. First cut the sheet into 13 separate sheets. Then dip each in warm water for a few minutes, slide off backing into position as shown on illustration. The large red and blue roundels are applied above each wing, the red, white and blue roundels beneath. The roundels with code letters attached are applied to either side of the fuselage, aft of the cockpit. The red, white and blue fin flashes are applied to either side of the fin, and the serial numbers to the rear fuselage sides.

SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEME

Light Grey: All undersurfaces.
Dark Grey: All uppersurfaces
Dark Green: Irregular stripes over dark grey to give camouflage effect, framing of cockpit.
Black: Tyres, exhausts and propeller blades.
Duck Egg Green: Spinner and ¼ inch band around rear fuselage.
Yellow: Propeller tips and leading edges of wings.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT GLUE IS KEPT AWAY FROM THE EYES.