

**PLEASE OPEN CAREFULLY—INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

The Hawker Hart was the leading member of a large family of Hawker biplanes, and like its successor the Hurricane, was an efficient aircraft and readily adaptable to a variety of military duties.

It first appeared in 1929, and went into squadron service in 1931 and soon became the standard day bomber of the R.A.F.

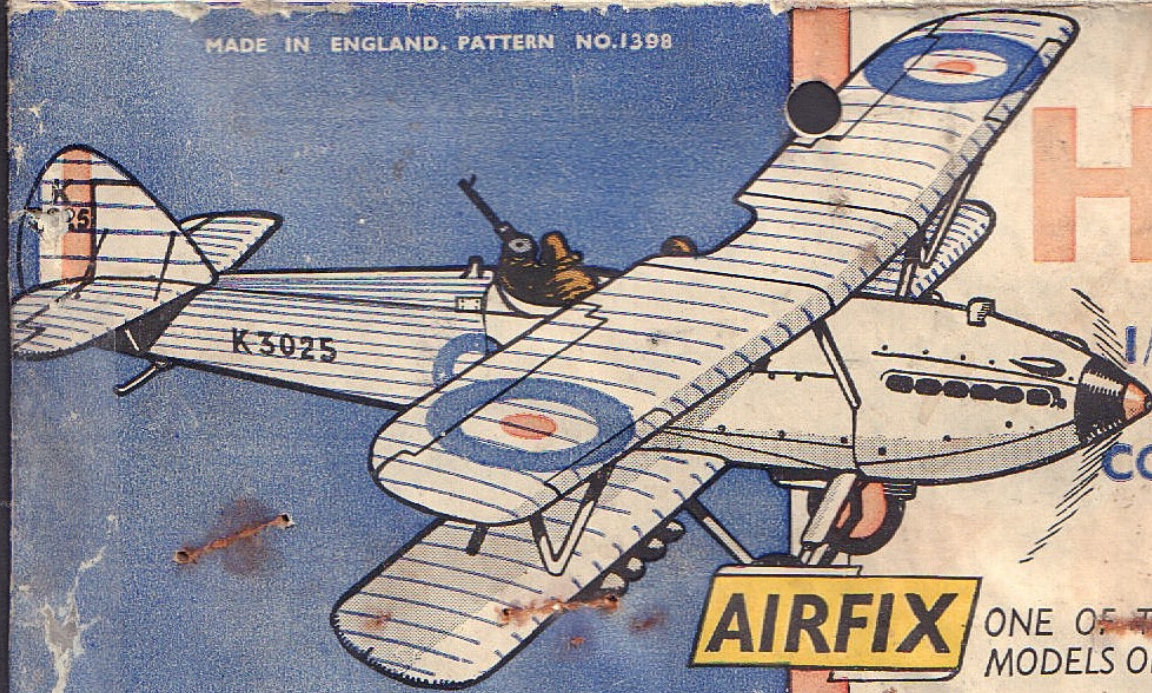
Many versions of this versatile aircraft were built including such distinctive names as Audax, Demon, Hector, Hind, Hardy and Osprey, and together with the many foreign versions there were no less than 67 "Hart Variants."

The Hawker Hart was powered with a 525 h.p. Rolls-Royce Kestrel 1B engine, giving it a top speed of 175 m.p.h. with a range of 430 miles and was armed with one Vickers gun in the nose and a Lewis gun in the rear cockpit.

Wing Span 37 ft. 3 inches. Length 28 ft. 6½ inches.

**HAWKER HART**

MADE IN ENGLAND. PATTERN NO.1398



**HAWKER**

**HART**

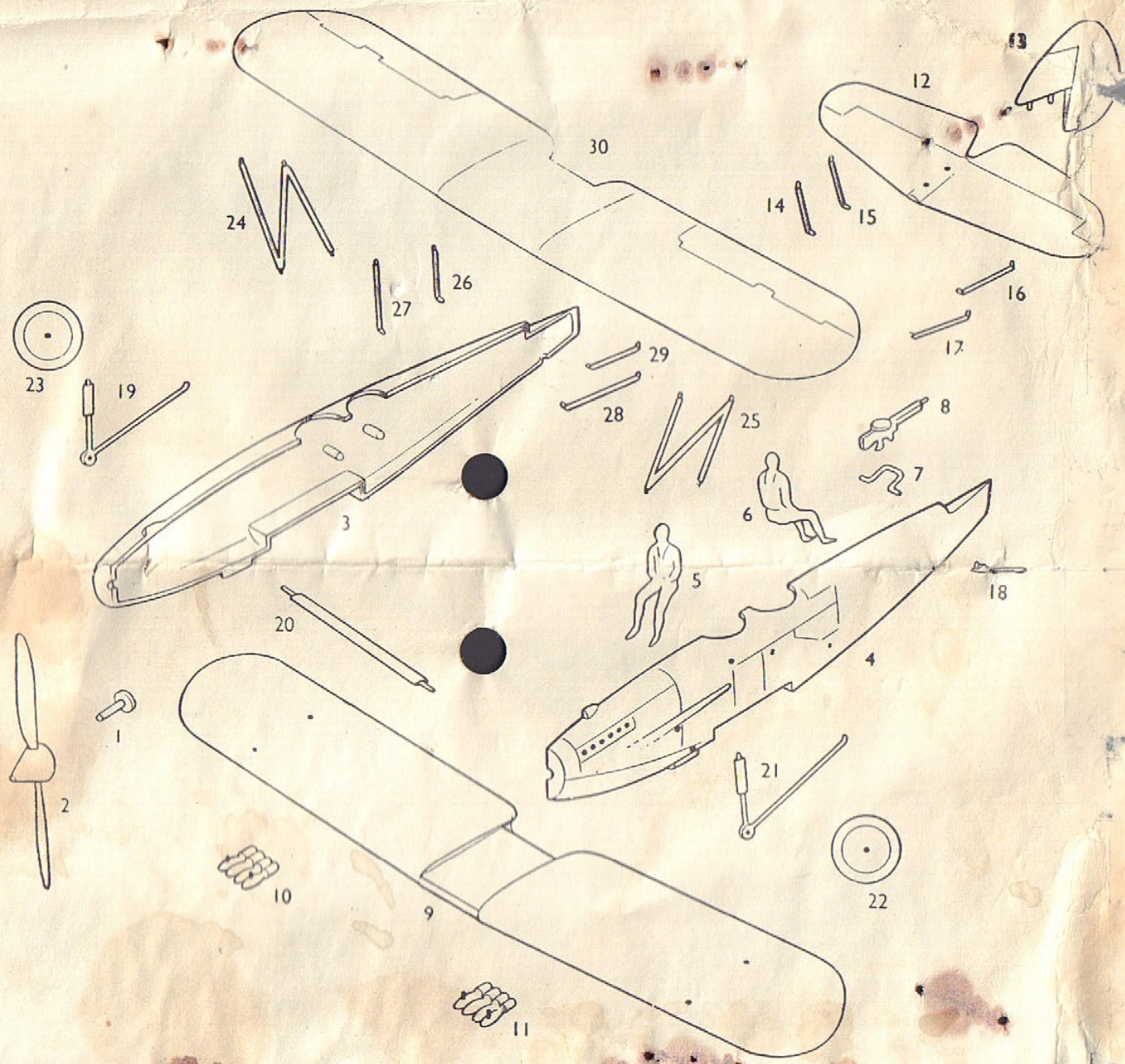
**1/72 SCALE MODEL**

**CONSTRUCTION KIT**

INCLUDING DISPLAY STAND



ONE OF THE AIRFIX SERIES OF MODELS OF FAMOUS TYPES OF



## HAWKER HART INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cement propeller shaft into propeller and allow to dry (1 and 2).
2. Place propeller shaft in position in one fuselage half, and cement on other half, ensuring no cement comes into contact with the shaft (3 and 4).
3. Position pilot and gunner on locating pins and cement (5 and 6).
4. Locate machine gun mounting in fuselage and cement (7).
5. Cement machine gun onto mounting (8).
6. Locate and cement lower wing to fuselage (9).
7. Position and cement tailplane on rear fuselage and cement on tailfin (12 and 13).
8. When dry, cement tailstruts in position (14, 15, 16 and 17).
9. Cement tailskid into hole in underside of fuselage (18).
10. Cement starboard undercarriage leg into locations, insert axle, then cement port undercarriage leg in position over axle (19, 20 and 21).
11. Cement wheels onto protruding ends of axle (22 and 23).
12. Locate and cement interplane struts to lower wing (24 and 25).
13. Locate and cement centre section struts to fuselage locations (26, 27, 28 and 29).
14. Before the struts are firmly set, affix the top wing, by applying cement to the locations in the wing, ensure the wings are correctly aligned and set aside to dry (30).

**NOTE:—If it is wished to paint the model it should be done at this stage.**

15. Apply transfers. First cut the sheet into seventeen separate subjects. Then dip each in warm water for a few minutes, slide transfers into position as indicated on the illustration. The large roundels are applied to the upper wing, the intermediate to the lower wing, and the smallest roundels to the fuselage. The fin flushes are applied to the rear of the fin. The large serial numbers are applied beneath the lower wing, the port side to face the rear and the starboard the front. The small serial numbers are applied to the fin and fuselage, as shown in the illustration. The squadron number, in red, is applied to the fuselage, beneath the gunners cockpit. The aircraft name is applied to the transparent base.

16. Cement bombs to lower wing (10 and 11).
17. Cement together both parts of stand.
18. Cement arm of stand into slot provided in fuselage.

### SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEME

**Silver.** Complete aircraft except for items detailed below.

**Black.** Tyres, machine gun and mounting, exhausts, propeller.

**Brown.** Overalls of crew.

**Red.** Wheel discs.

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.