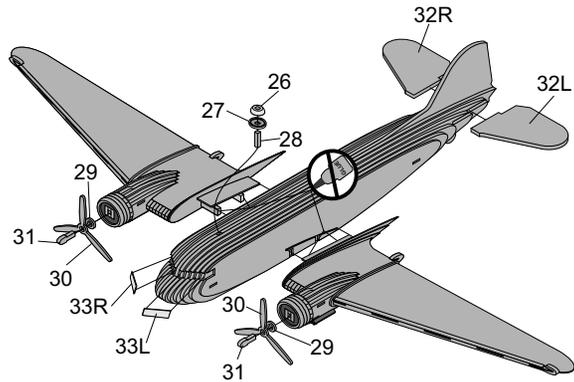
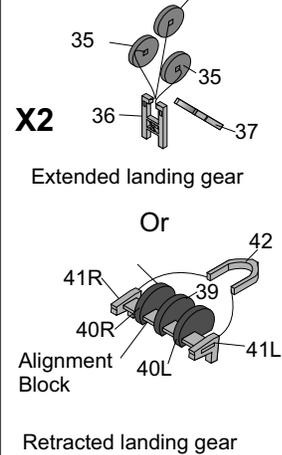


### Step 7

Wing attachment, propellers, windshields and navigation dome

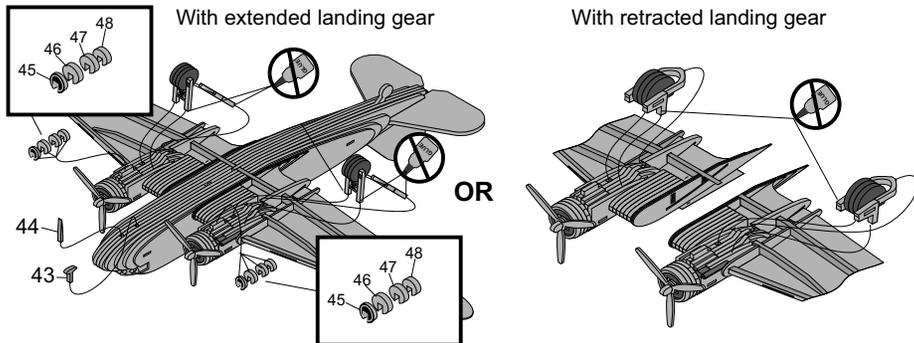


### Step 8

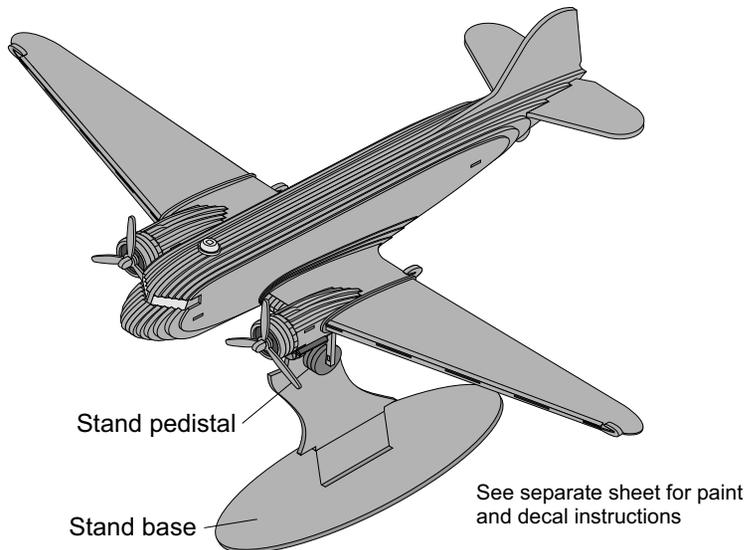


### Step 9

Final details: oil coolers, radio antenna and landing gear



### Step 10



# Douglas DC3/C47 Dakota



The Douglas Commercial 3 or DC-3 first flown in 1935, would be considered the world's first successful commercial airliner. The aircraft design was ahead of its time, although there were other low-wing twin-engine monoplane, the DC-3 would eventually out perform them all. It was fast, had a good range, more reliability and carried passengers in greater comfort. It is one of the first airliners that could profitably carry passengers without relying on mail subsidies. Before the outbreak of WWII the DC-3 could be configured to seat 21 to 28 passengers or a combination of seating and sleeping accommodations. Powered originally by two Wright R-1820 Cyclone 9 engines, it was later upgraded to the Pratt & Whitney R-1830 Twin Wasp. The DC-3 could cruise at speeds of 207mph and had a range of 1,500 mi. Before production ceased in 1942, 607 units would be built supplying airlines like American Airlines, United Airlines, TWA as well as the Dutch airline KLM.

In 1941 the US military contracted Douglas to make a military transport version of the DC-3 designating it the C47. The plane differed from the civilian DC-3 in numerous ways, including being fitted with a cargo door, hoist attachment, and strengthened floor, along with a shortened tail cone for glider-towing shackles, and an astrodome in the cabin roof. The C47 was the primary cargo/troop plus all purpose transport serving in all in all theatres of the war. Douglas produced over 10,000 units at three different factories in the United States. Russia and Japan even produced units under licence.

After the war there were so many surplus C47's that airlines snapped them up and converted them back to the DC-3 configuration. Many would also stay in military use well into the 70's. DC-3's still continues to fly today mostly with museums and special interest groups. Buffalo Airways still uses DC-3's for cargo and passenger service operating out of Yellowknife in Canada's Northwest Territories, probably one of the harshest environments in the world giving testaments to it's design.

Markings included in this kit are from serial number FZ658. The plane wears the Canucks Unlimited livery from RCAF's 435 and 436 Squadrons. In September 1945, FZ658 was tasked to transport supplies and troops from India to the British Army in Burma during the war in the Pacific. When the war ended, it was the last Canadian aircraft to leave Burma. It returned to England with 435 Squadron and in 1946 it was officially transferred to 436 Squadron of the RCAF fleet. FZ658 would continue in RCAF service until 1989 when it was retired. The plane now resides at the Canadian Air Force Museum in Trenton Ontario.

#### Building tips:

All parts will be a tight fit. If you find a part is too tight give it a bit of a sanding with 220 grit sandpaper. **DO NOT FORCE PARTS.** A hobby knife is suggested to cut the pieces from the part tree but most parts will break free easily. We recommend removing the burnt edge left by the laser with 220 grit sandpaper. This makes it easier for painting also it makes for a better appearance, especially if you are going to leave the model in it's natural wood state. Although the model is designed to be assembled without glue, we do suggest glueing your model together. Make note of parts indicated that are not to be glued. Any black substance that gets on your hands is non toxic and can be removed with soap and water.



Indicates do not glue part or assembly



Indicates part is a friction fit in order to hold in place

#### Recommended Tools:

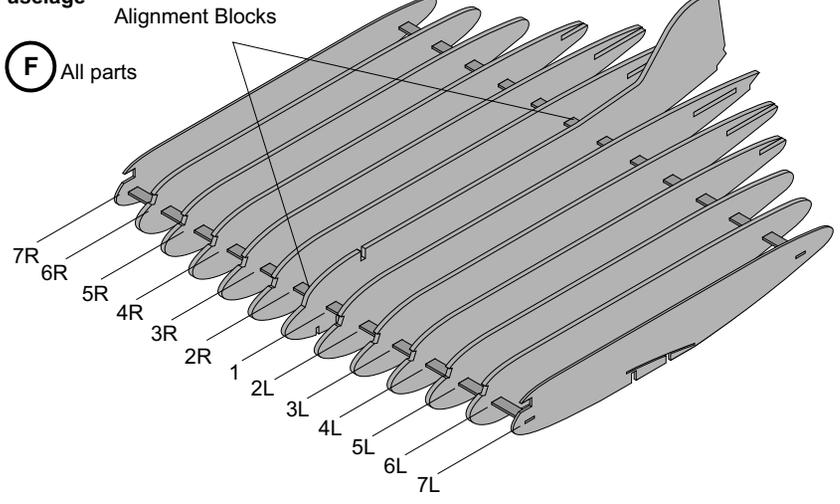
Hobby Knife, Scissors, White Glue, 220 grit sandpaper

#### Note:

The following parts should not be glued. Wing spars part 21, wing assemblies to fuselage, landing gear, propeller assembly, as they need to be removed to apply decals. The landing gear is designed to be interchangeable with in flight configuration.

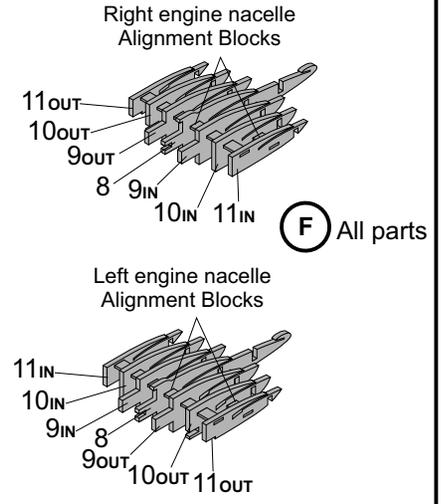
**Step 1**

**Fuselage**



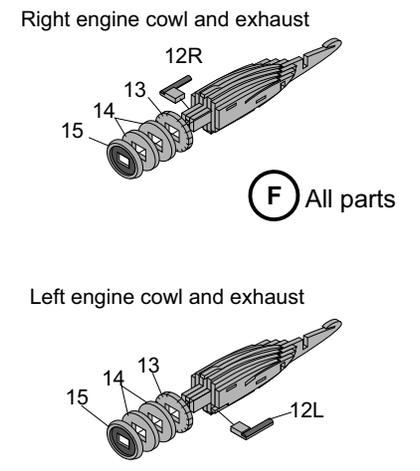
**Step 2**

**Engine nacelles**



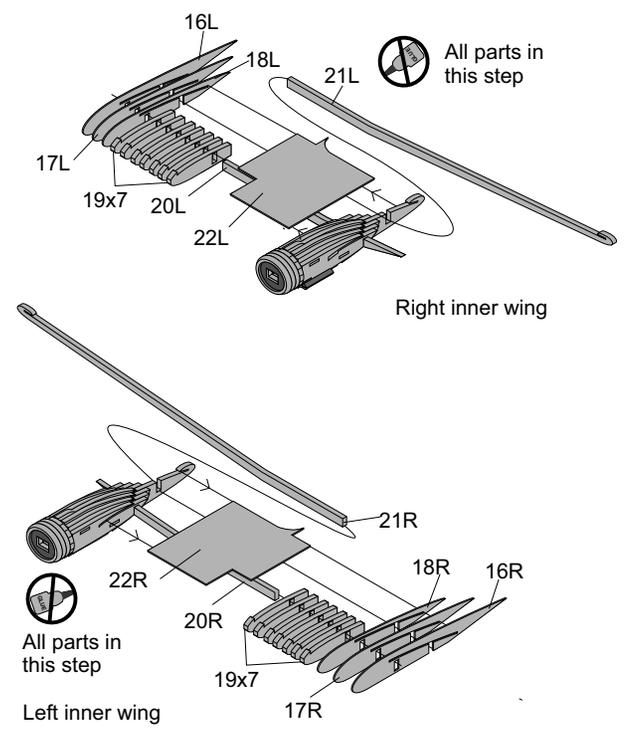
**Step 3**

**Engine cowl and exhaust**



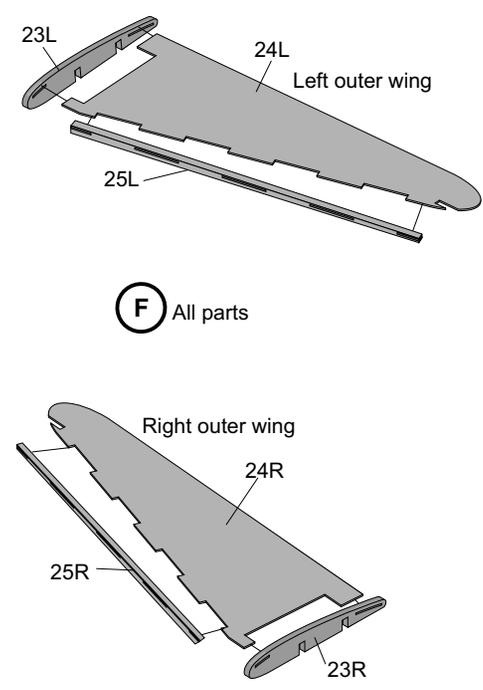
**Step 4**

**Inner wing assembly**



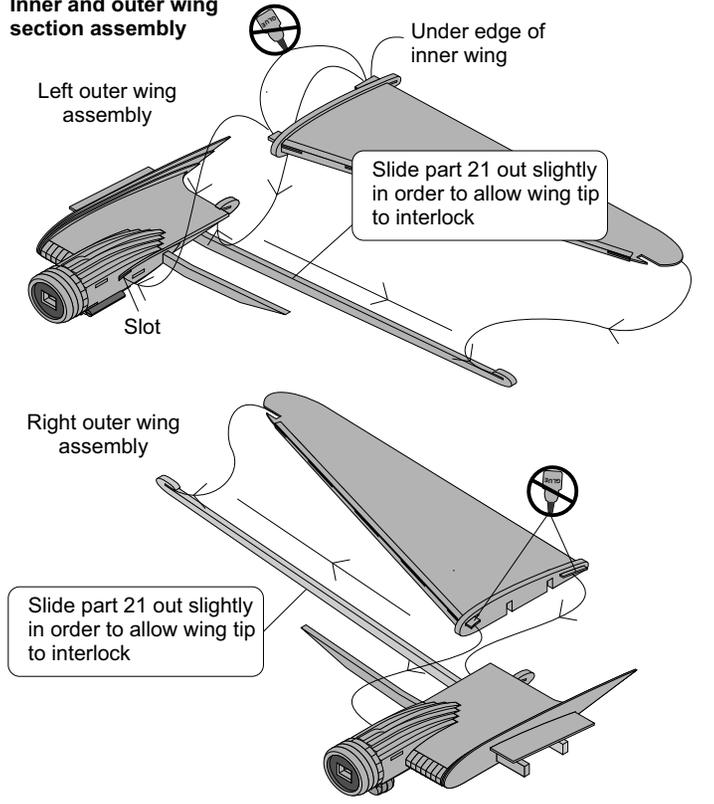
**Step 5**

**Outer wing assembly**

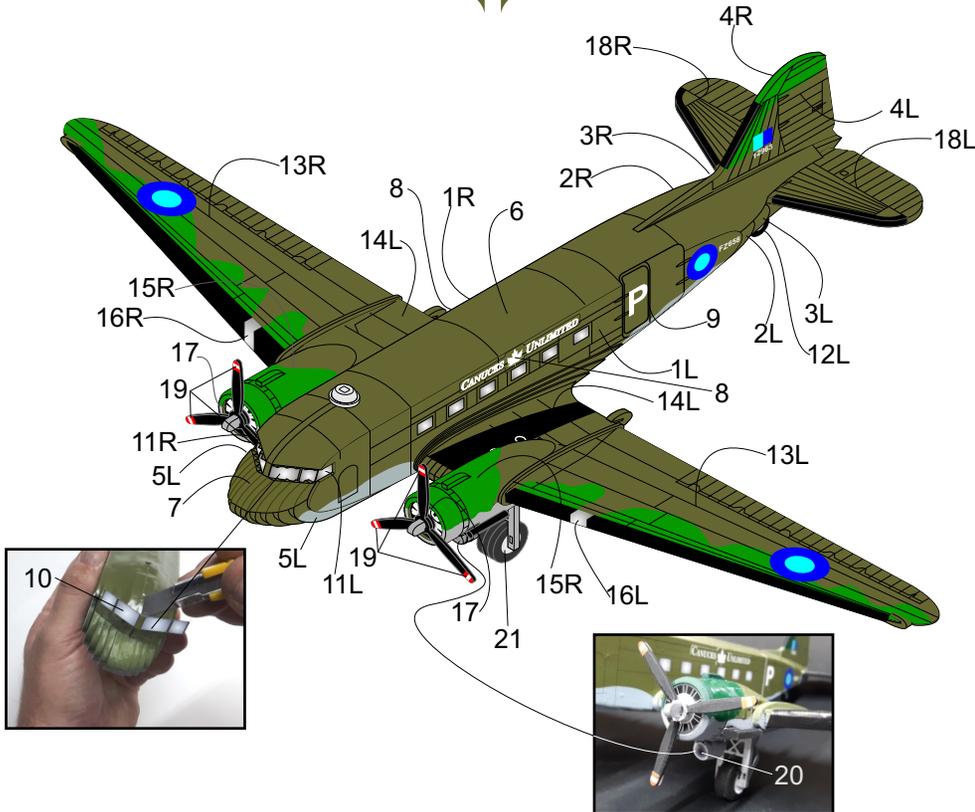
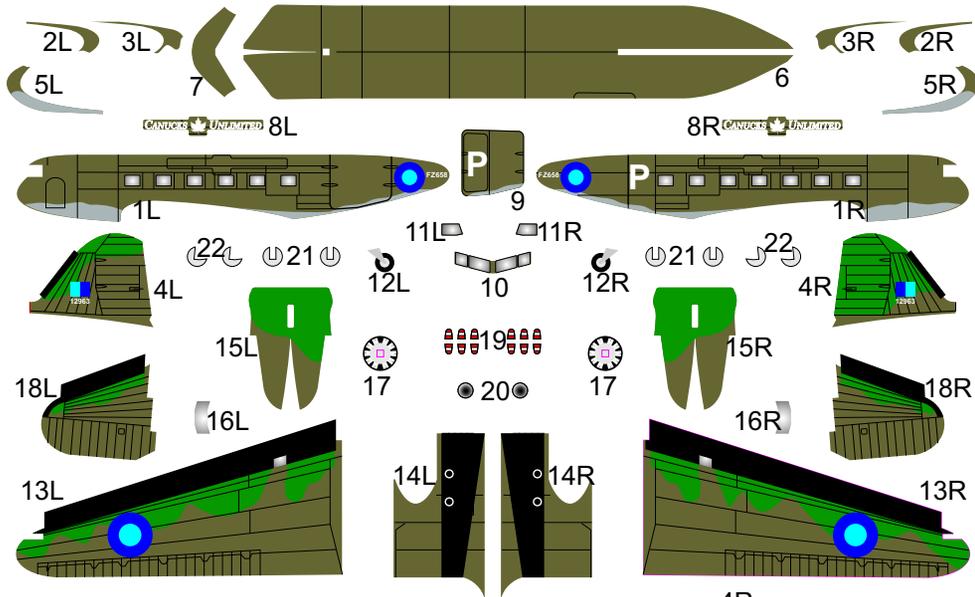


**Step 5**

**Inner and outer wing section assembly**



Decals should be placed into position in numerical order. You will need to remove the rear stabilizers, wing assembly, propeller assembly and observation dome to apply decals.  
**Take your time.**



## Applying decals

### Tools needed to apply decals

Scissors

Utility knife

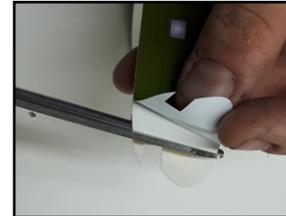
Make sure your hands are clean before applying decals. Avoid contact with the adhesive as this can cause the decal to lose some of its adhesion. Decals will adhere better to a smooth clean surface so we do recommend painting your model for best results.

**Note:**

Model should be painted before adding decals. See other side of page.



Cut out each decal as close to the edge as possible. Only cut out decals as needed.



For the large decals, remove about a 1/4" of the backing and cut off with scissors.



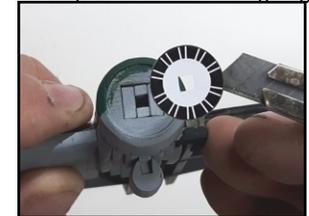
Place the exposed section on the surface making sure that your decal is properly aligned on the part.



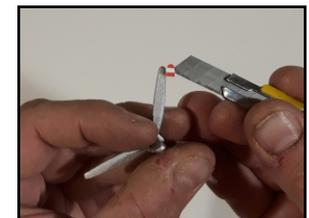
Slowly remove the backing by cutting in stages to make sure the decal is staying aligned on the surface.



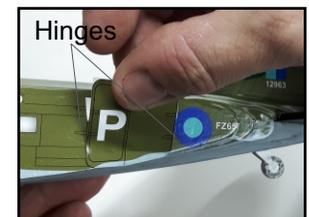
Use the same method for applying large decals on the flight surfaces. For the outer wings wrap the protruding black vinyl around the leading edge



For small decals you may use a utility knife to remove them from the backing and place in position.



Use a knife to place the decals on the tip of the propeller



Apply the cargo door decal making sure that you line up the hinges to get the correct position.

# Colour Scheme of Dakota RCAF FZ658

## Suggested colours by Tamiya Model Paints

- 1 **Dark Green RAF XF81**  
All upper surfaces
- 2 **Sky Grey XF19**  
All underside surfaces
- 3 **Flat Black XF1**  
Wheels, exhaust, propeller blades  
Leading edges
- 4 **Dark Green XF70**  
Touch ups for camouflage
- 5 **Red XF7**  
Propeller tips
- 6 **Aluminum XF16**  
Landing gear, propeller hubs
- 7 **White XF2**  
Observation dome

### Note:

Model should be painted before adding decals.

