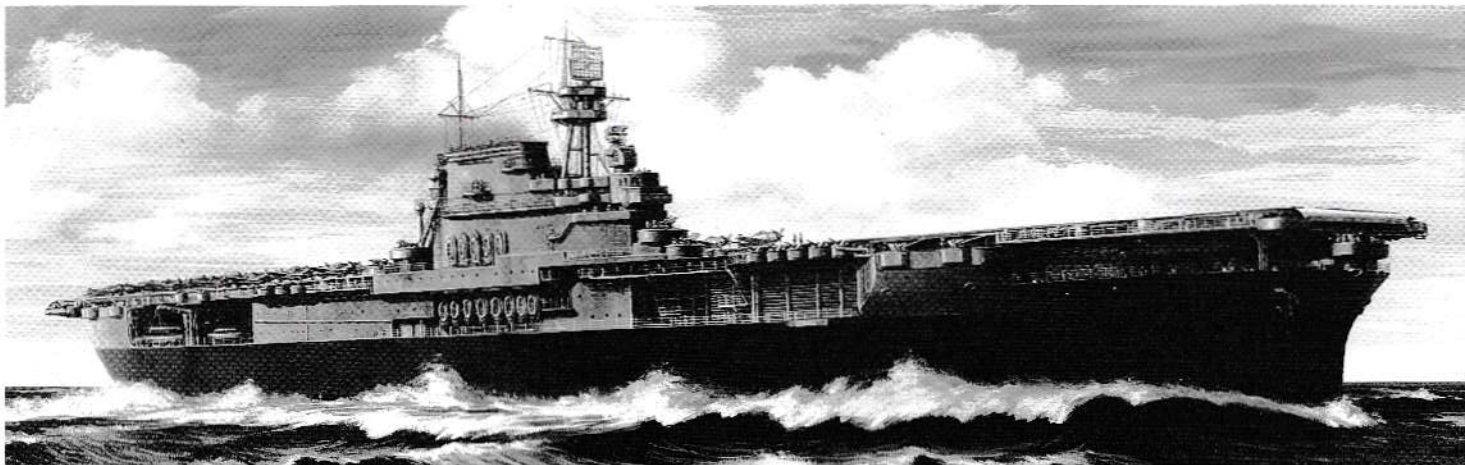


U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER

YORKTOWN

ウォーターラインシリーズ NO.712
アメリカ海軍 航空母艦 ヨークタウン



WATER LINE SERIES

不要部品…………… A19x1, B25, B46, B47,
C12, C14x2, C20~C25,
C27~C32, C34~ C42
Not used.

警告 ●ランナー加工の際は必ず>PS<表示のある部品ワク (ランナー) を使用してください。他の表示のランナーを使用すると有害なガスが発生する場合があります。

注意 ●作る前に説明書をよくお読みください。また、小学生などの低年齢の方が組み立てるときは、保護者の方もお読みください。●工具の使用には十分注意してください。特にナイフ、ニッパーなどの刃物によるケガ、事故に注意してください。●接着剤や塗料を使用する時はそれぞれの注意書をよく読み、指示に従って正しく使用してください。また、使用する時は室内の換気に十分注意してください。●小さなお子様のいる場所での作業はしないでください。小さな部品の飲み込みや、ビニール袋をかぶつての窒息など危険な状況が考えられます。

WARNING ●Only heat sprues marked with >PS<. Other plastics may generate hazardous gases when heated.

CAUTION ●Read carefully and fully understand the instructions before commencing assembly. A supervising adult should also read the instructions if a child assembles the model. ●When assembling this kit, tools including knives are used. Extra care should be taken to avoid personal injury. ●Read and follow the instructions supplied with paints and/or cement, if used (not included in kit). ●Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to put any parts in their mouths or pull vinyl bags over their heads.

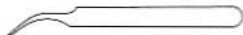


●用意する工具 Tools recommended

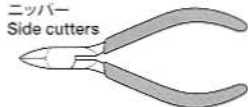
接着剤 (プラスチック用)
Cement



ピンセット
Tweezers



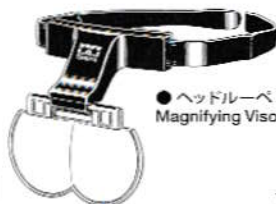
ニッパー
Side cutters



ナイフ
Modeling knife



ピンバイス (ドリル刃1.5mm)
Pin vise (1.5 mm bit)



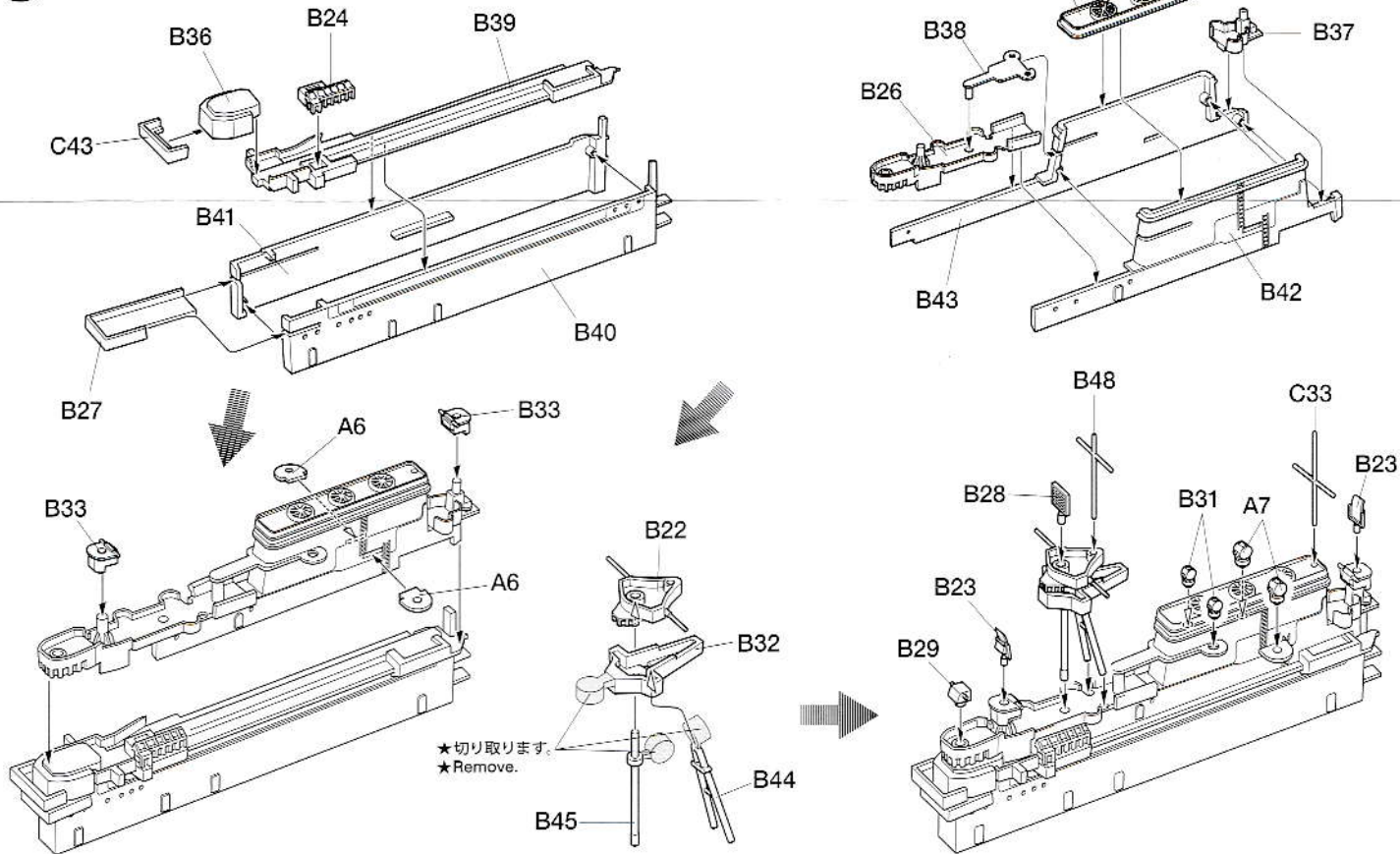
●ヘッドルーペ
Magnifying Visor

●使用する塗料 Paints required

XF-1 ●フラットブラック / Flat black
XF-2 ●フラットホワイト / Flat white
XF-18 ●ミディアムブルー / Medium blue
XF-19 ●スカイグレイ / Sky grey
XF-50 ●フィールドブルー / Field blue

★塗装は別紙のカラー図を参考にしてください。
★Refer to the separate Painting Guide for painting.

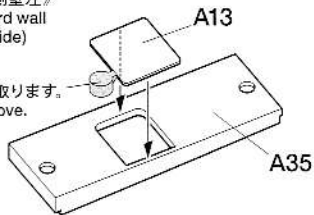
1 艦橋の組み立て Bridge assembly



2 船体部品の組み立て Hull parts assembly

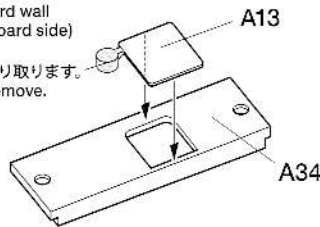
《前部側壁左》
Forward wall
(port side)

★切り取ります。
★Remove.



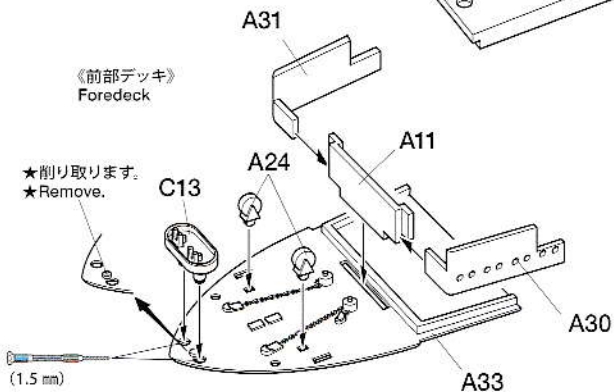
《前部側壁右》
Forward wall
(starboard side)

★切り取ります。
★Remove.



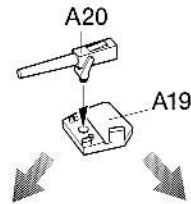
《前部デッキ》
Foredeck

★削り取ります。
★Remove.

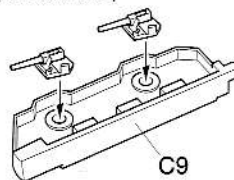


《5inch高角砲の組み立て》
5-inch AA gun

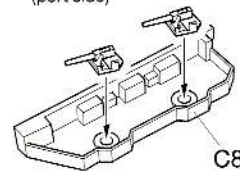
★8個作ります。
★Make 8.



《前部対空デッキ右》
Forward AA gun deck
(starboard side)



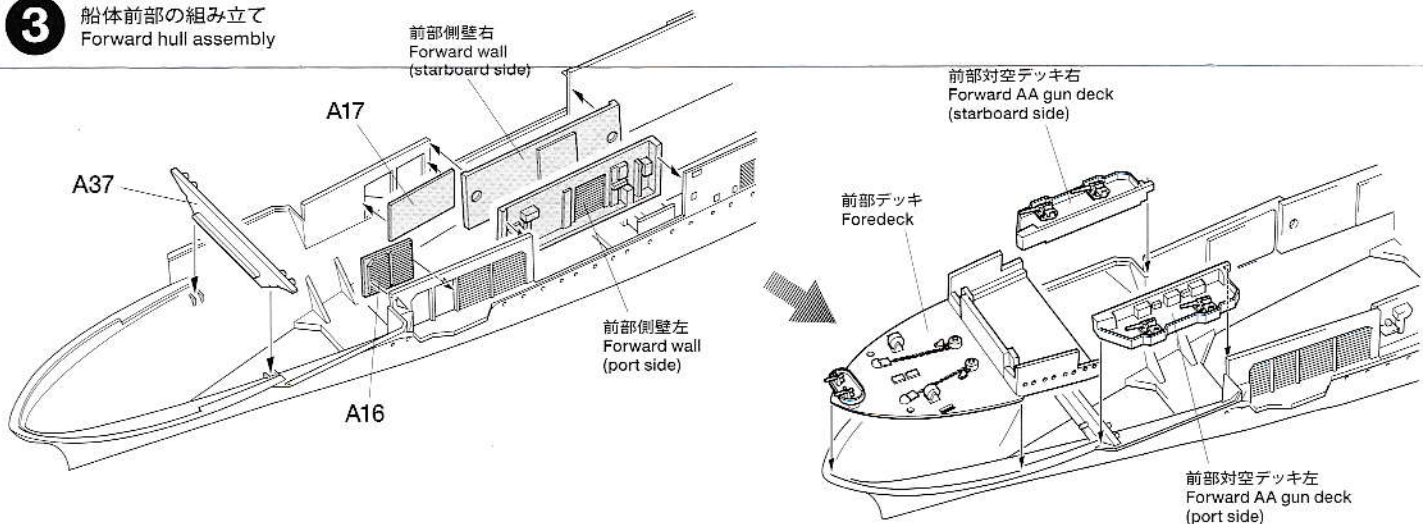
《前部対空デッキ左》
Forward AA gun deck
(port side)



指示の穴を開けます。
Make holes.

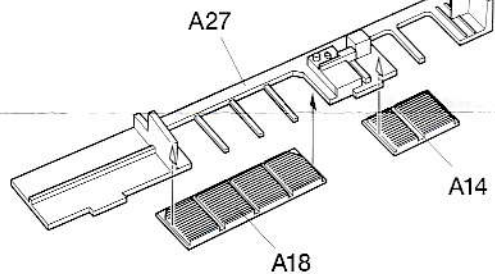
(1.5 mm)

3 船体前部の組み立て
Forward hull assembly

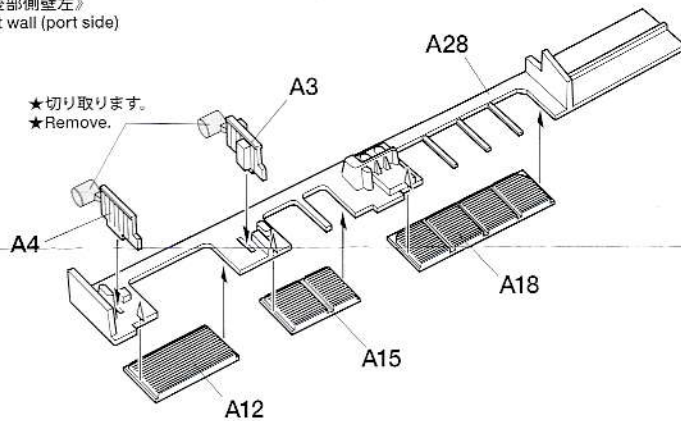


4 格納庫側面の組み立て
Hanger wall

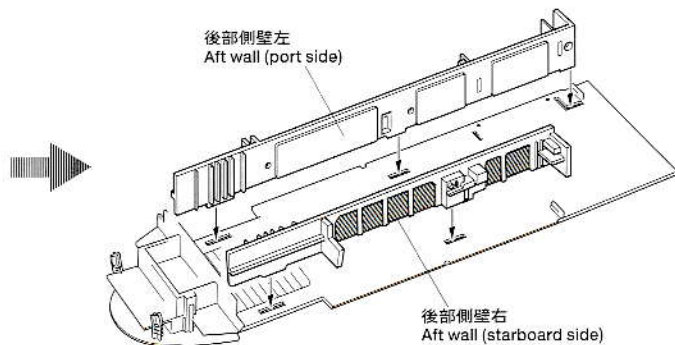
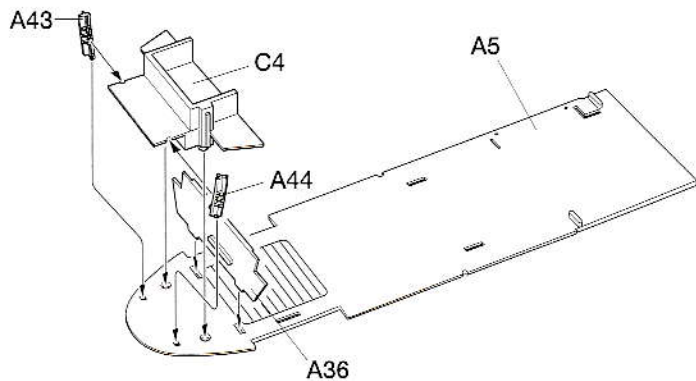
《後部側壁右》
Aft wall (starboard side)



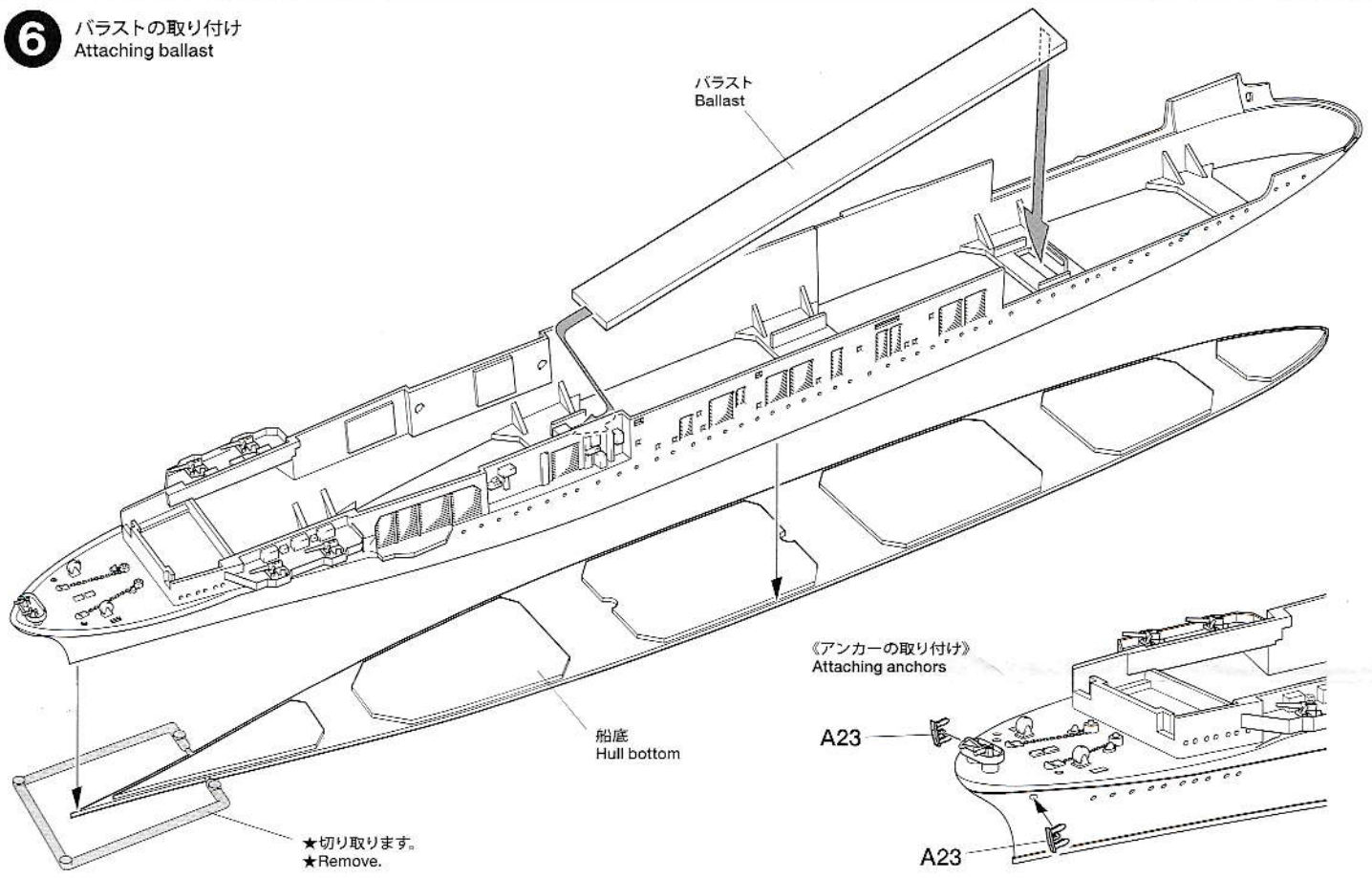
《後部側壁左》
Aft wall (port side)



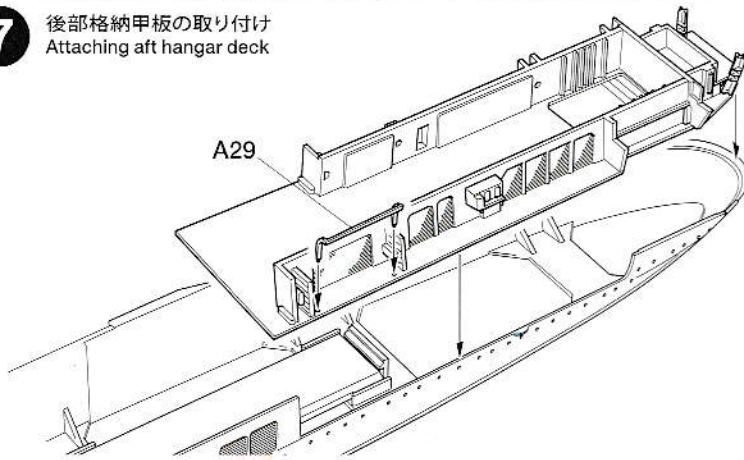
5 後部格納甲板の組み立て
Hangar deck assembly



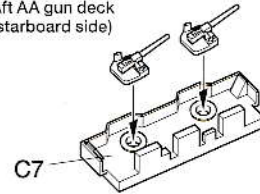
6 バラストの取り付け
Attaching ballast



7 後部格納甲板の取り付け
Attaching aft hangar deck

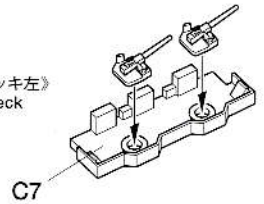


《後部対空デッキ右》
Aft AA gun deck
(starboard side)

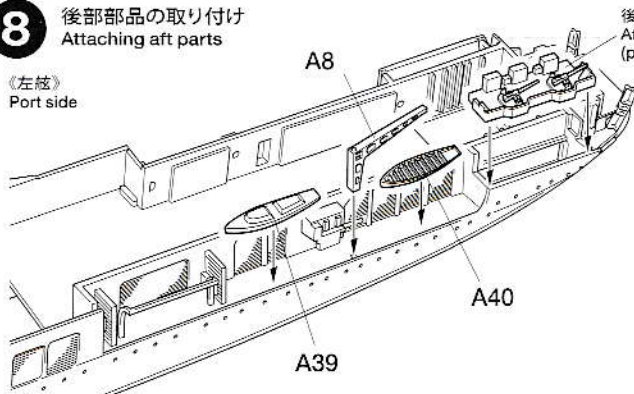


★5inch高角砲の向きに注意します。航行時は高角砲は後方を向いているようです。
★Note direction of gun barrels, which pointed toward the stern while the ship was underway.

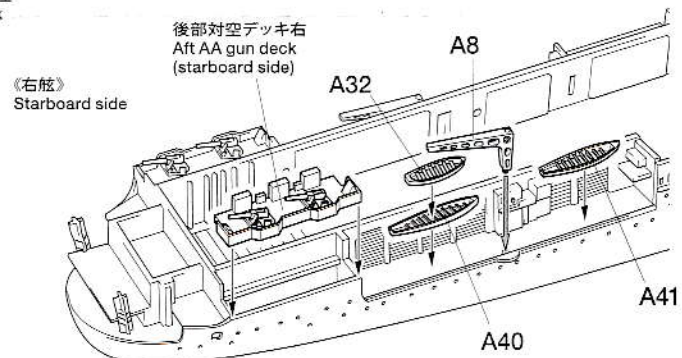
《後部対空デッキ左》
Aft AA gun deck
(port side)



8 後部部品の取り付け
Attaching aft parts



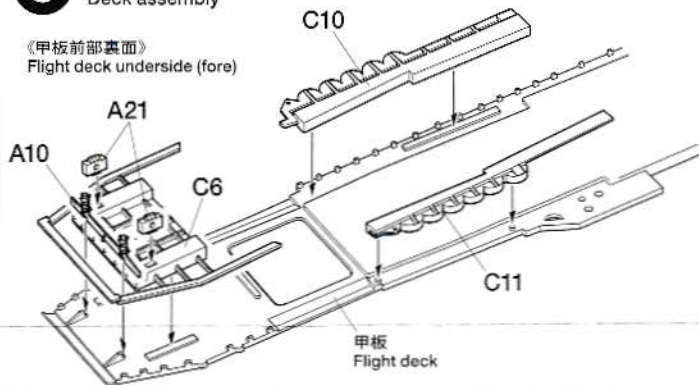
後部対空デッキ左
Aft AA gun deck
(port side)



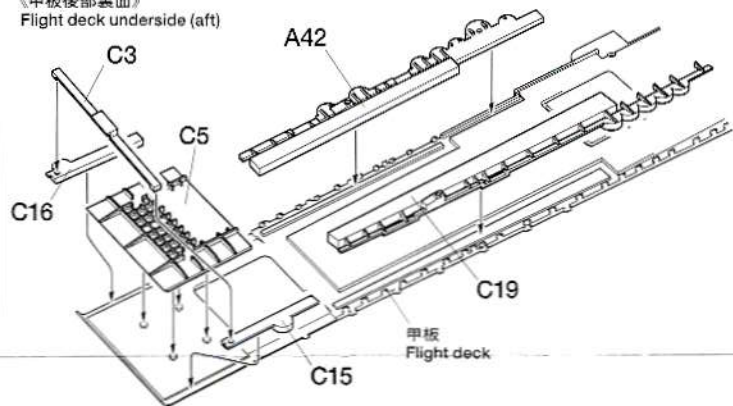
後部対空デッキ右
Aft AA gun deck
(starboard side)

9 甲板の組み立て
Deck assembly

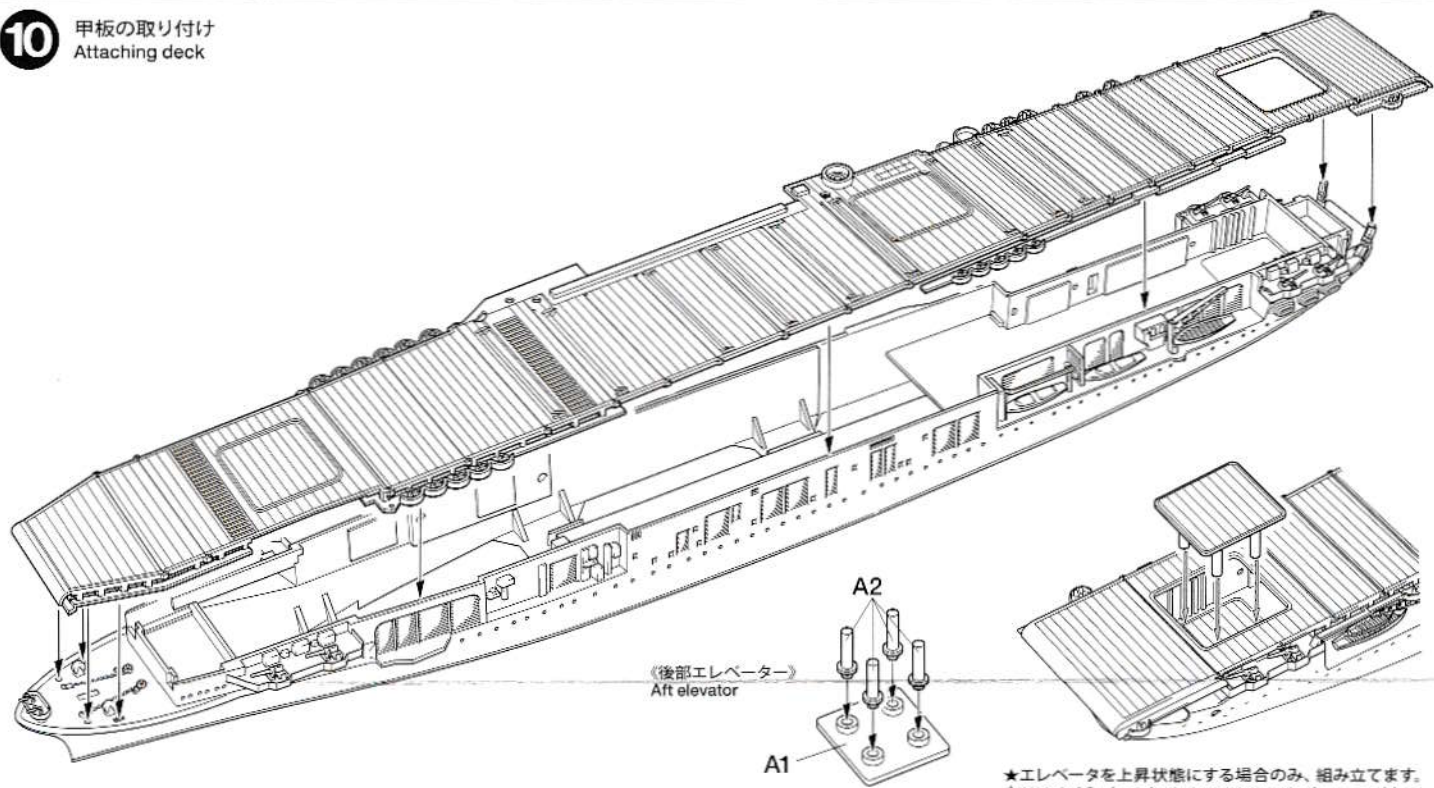
《甲板前部裏面》
Flight deck underside (fore)



《甲板後部裏面》
Flight deck underside (aft)

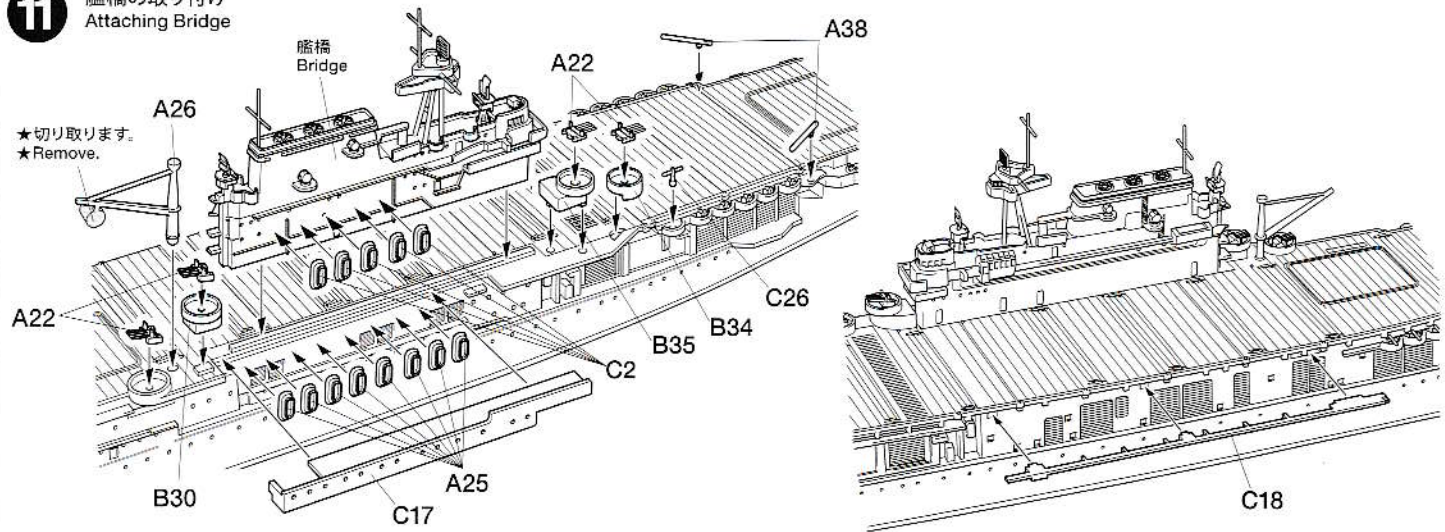


10 甲板の取り付け
Attaching deck



★エレベータを上昇状態にする場合のみ、組み立てます。
★Attach A2 when depicting the elevator in up position.

11 艦橋の取り付け Attaching Bridge

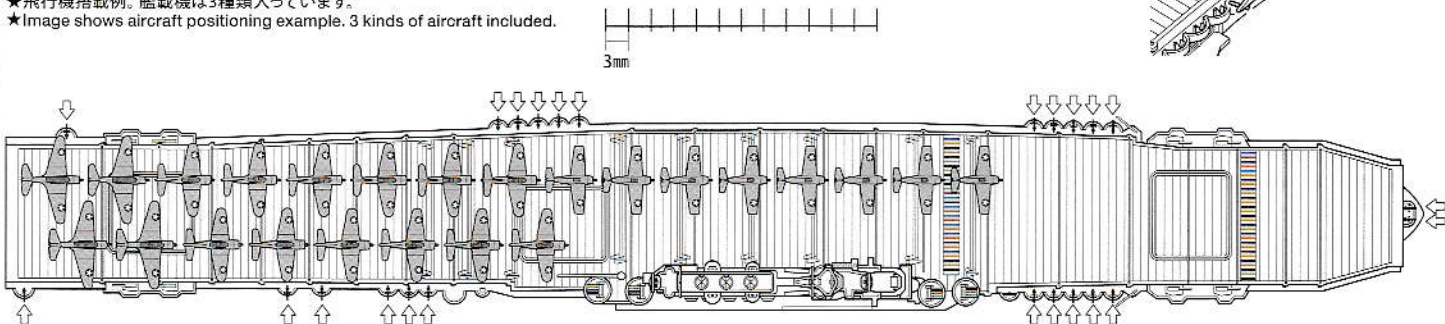


★切り取ります。
★Remove.

12 航空機と機銃身の取り付け Attaching aircraft and gun barrels

★↕の部分にA45または付属のエナメル線を原寸の長さ(3mm)に切り出して接着してください。
★Attach A45 or cut enamel wire into 3mm length to attach to positions indicated by arrows.

★飛行機搭載例。艦載機は3種類入っています。
★Image shows aircraft positioning example. 3 kinds of aircraft included.



1/700 WL
Water Line

For use in Japan only!

ITEM 31712
1/700 アメリカ海軍航空母艦
ヨークタウン

★部品をなくしたり、こわした方は、このステッカーがはられたカスタマーサービス取次店でご注文いただけます。また、当社カスタマーサービスに直接ご注文することができます。詳しくは当社カスタマーサービスまでお問い合わせください。



★価格は2012年5月現在のものです。予告なく変更となる場合があります。

部品名	税込価格	本体価格	部品コード
船体	493円	(470円)	10337004
Aパーツ(甲板)	609円	(580円)	10007105
Bパーツ(艦橋)	504円	(480円)	10007548
Cパーツ(ネームプレート)	504円	(480円)	19000370
Yパーツ(艦載機・1枚)	399円	(380円)	10443260
吃水板	231円	(220円)	10007046
エナメル線(30cm)	241円	(230円)	17080001
バラスト	262円	(250円)	19507002
マーク	273円	(260円)	19493172
説明図	294円	(280円)	11053549
カラー塗装図	315円	(300円)	11053550

《住所》 〒422-8610 静岡県駿河区恩田原3-7
株式会社タミヤ カスタマーサービス係

《お問い合わせ電話番号》
静岡 054-283-0003
東京 03-3899-3765 (静岡へ自動転送)

TAMIYA

31712 1/700 Yorktown CV-5 (11053549)

■The Lead Ship of Her Class

With the number of capital ships which it could possess strictly limited by naval armaments treaties, the U.S. Navy began experimenting with the use of aircraft carriers during the 1920s and early-1930s. Based on lessons learned from operating the battlecruiser-based Lexington-class ships and the small, but purpose-built USS Ranger, specifications for the Yorktown-class of aircraft carriers were developed. These requirements called for the new ships to have sufficient speed to accompany the battle fleet, protection against aerial bombs and torpedoes, aircraft carrying capacity which equaled that of larger carriers, and the flexibility to operate ever bigger and more powerful aircraft. To meet these demands, geared turbines which produced a total of 120,000hp were installed to enable a 33 knot top speed while a system of suspending aircraft from the hangar roof allowed the ships to carry about ninety aircraft. Although their flight decks were unarmored, armored hangar floors and efficient damage control teams meant they had the ability to absorb and survive a great deal of punishment.

The first ship of the class, USS Yorktown (CV-5), was completed by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company in Virginia and commissioned in September 1937. She was initially assigned to the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and participated in various exercises and patrols off the Eastern seaboard. Yorktown was followed by two sister ships; the USS Enterprise (CV-6), which went on to survive the war; and the USS Hornet (CV-8), which launched the B-25 bombers of the famous Doolittle Raid. The experience gained from building and operating these three ships would eventually be applied to the later Essex-class carriers.

■The Yorktown's Early Battles

In December 1941, Yorktown was transferred to the Pacific Fleet, which had been devastated by the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, to reinforce it. She became the flagship of Rear Admiral Frank Fletcher's Task Force 17 and proceeded to conduct operations around the Pacific. In May 1942, she had the distinction of participating in the first ever carrier-versus-carrier engagement in naval history at the Battle of the Coral Sea. Although the Yorktown suffered damage during this action, the U.S. forces successfully thwarted Japanese plans to advance on Port Moresby in New Guinea.

Yorktown withdrew to Pearl Harbor after the battle and initial assessments concluded that at least ninety days were required to fully repair her. However, Admiral Chester Nimitz, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, ordered an around the clock emergency repair effort in order to get the Yorktown back into action quickly. The reason for this haste was that the U.S. had deciphered Japanese military codes and was therefore aware of their impending operation to capture Midway Island. The U.S. Pacific Fleet had only two fully-operational aircraft carriers, the Enterprise and the Hornet, so the availability of an additional carrier in the form of the Yorktown became vital to the American fleet's chances of successfully repelling the Japanese attack. Following three days of non-stop work, Yorktown was patched up sufficiently to set sail from Pearl Harbor on the morning of the fourth day, although repair crews continued to

conduct repairs on board while the ship was en route to the battle.

The course of the war in the Pacific was decided at the pivotal Battle of Midway on June 4th, when aircraft from the Yorktown, Enterprise, and Hornet sank the Japanese aircraft carriers Akagi, Kaga, Soryu, and Hiryu. However, the Hiryu managed to launch a counter strike against the American carriers before her own demise and these aircraft immobilized the Yorktown with bombs and torpedoes. While efforts to save the ship were underway, Yorktown was discovered by the Japanese submarine I-168 and thus her fate was sealed by the latter's torpedoes.

■Yorktown's Air Group During the Battle of Midway

After the Battle of the Coral Sea, some of the Yorktown's depleted squadrons were disembarked at Pearl Harbor. Aircraft from the USS Saratoga's Air Group were correspondingly embarked as reinforcements. Therefore the Yorktown's Air Group during the Battle of Midway is thought to consist of twenty-five Grumman F4F Wildcat fighters, thirty-seven Douglas SBD Dauntless dive bombers, and fourteen Douglas TBD Devastator torpedo bombers. Although the Mitsubishi A6M Zero held advantages in speed, maneuverability, and rate-of-climb performance, the Wildcat was one of the few Allied aircraft which could counter the Japanese fighter at the time. The Dauntless was a capable aircraft which could carry a large bomb load and it formed the backbone of U.S. carrier bomber squadrons. The Devastator was first introduced in 1937 as the U.S. Navy's first all-metal monoplane, but its obsolescence was made painfully clear when almost all of the attacking TBDs were lost during the Battle of Midway.

PAINTING

Painting the Yorktown

During the Battle of Midway, the Yorktown was painted in the U.S. Navy's Measure-12 camouflage pattern. Surfaces of the hull above the hangar deck line were painted in Ocean Gray while those below it were painted in Sea Blue. The flight deck was painted in Deck Blue. Its aircraft featured True Blue upper surfaces with Insignia White undersides. Refer to the instruction manual for detailed parts painting instructions. Also refer to the package illustration when painting.

■空母ヨークタウン

基準排水量：19,800 トン、全長：247m

機関：蒸気タービン 4基 4軸、出力：12万馬力

最大速度：33 ノット

搭載機数：約 90 機

1/700

WATER LINE SERIES

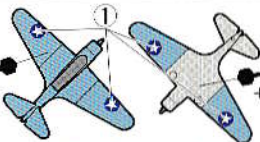
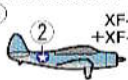
U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER

YORKTOWN

■ TBD デバステーター
TBD Devastator

①

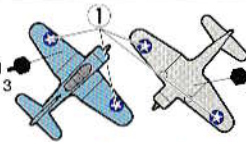
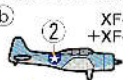
XF-2:1
+XF-18:3



● XF-2:1
+XF-19:2

②

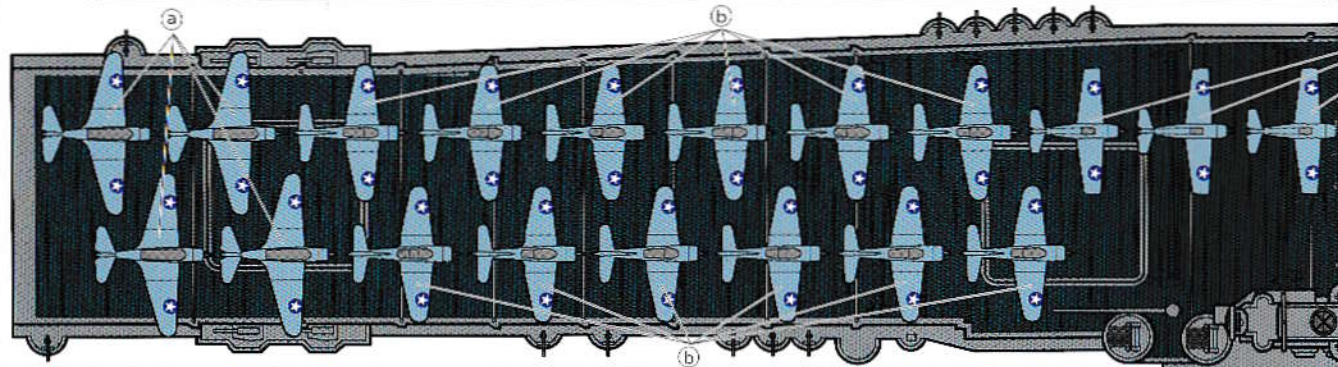
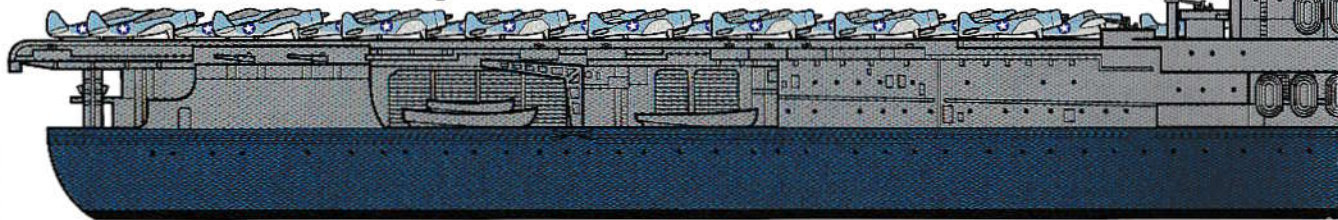
XF-2:1
+XF-18:3



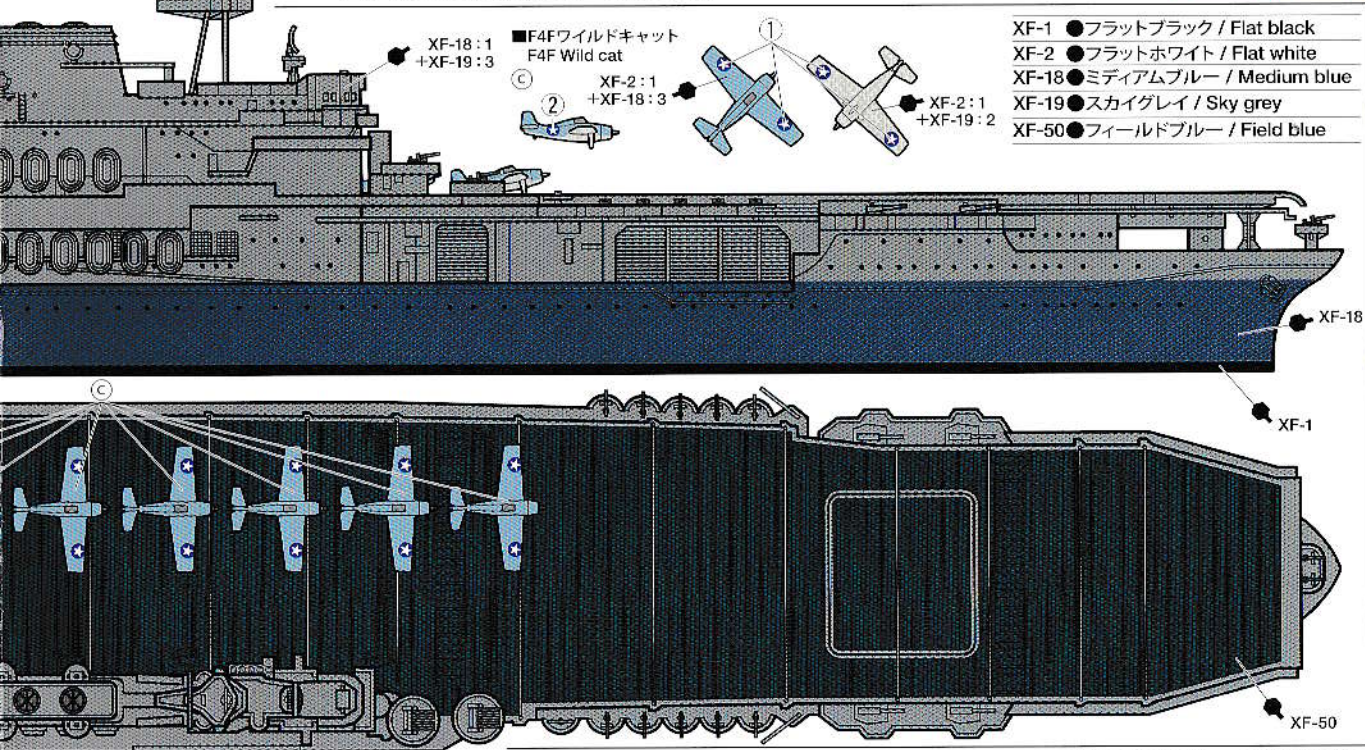
● XF-2:1
+XF-19:2

②

XF-2:1
+XF-18:3



ウォーターラインシリーズ NO.712
アメリカ海軍 航空母艦ヨークタウン
 基準排水量 19,800t 全長 247m



- XF-1 ●フラットブラック / Flat black
 XF-2 ●フラットホワイト / Flat white
 XF-18 ●ミディアムブルー / Medium blue
 XF-19 ●スカイグレイ / Sky grey
 XF-50 ●フィールドブルー / Field blue