

WILHELMSHAVENER MODELLBAUBOGEN

SPITZENKLASSE IM KARTONMODELLBAU

US Ubootjäger

SC-1029

2. Weltkrieg

Maßstab des Modells: 1:250

Bestell-Nr.: 1272



Technische Beschreibung und allgemeine Hinweise

Die Flotte der 110 ft U-Bootjäger, die im 2. Weltkrieg gebaut wurden, entstanden aus den Plänen früherer Boote aus den Jahren 1917-1918. Ihre Aufgabe war der Schutz der Küsten und Hafengewässer sowie der Flotten Ankergründe.

Nach drei ersten Versuchsmustern von 1938 wurde die letzte Entwicklung (SC 453) als Typschiff genommen. Insgesamt 200 Boote wurden an die alliierten Marinen geliefert, unter anderem auch an Frankreich, 8 Einheiten wurden als Kanonenboote für den Südwestpazifik gebaut und 35 wurden den Verbindungseinheiten für amphibische Operationen zugeordnet.

Die Grundlage für die Modellkonstruktion waren Museumspläne aus Frankreich. Unser Modell entspricht dem SC 1029. In der grafischen Bauanleitung werden die Zeichnungen durch Textergänzungen vervollständigt.

Da es sich um eine Lizenzproduktion der PAPERLAB handelt, entsprechen die Linien nicht in allen Teilen dem Wilhelmshavener Liniencode.

Technische Daten

Verdrängung: 136 tons

Länge: 33,42 m

Breite: 5,4 m

Tiefe: 2 m

Antrieb: Dieselmotor mit 2400 PS

Reichweite: 1.500 Seemeilen bei 12 Knoten Marschfahrt

Bewaffnung: (1945): 1 x 40mm, 3x20mm, 2 Ubootaufklärungs-Sonareinheiten

US Navy W.W.II Subchaser

www.paperlab.com

SC (110ft) class

Displacement - 121t standard, 136t full load

Dimensions – 110ft, 17ft, 6ft.

Machinery – 2 shaft diesel, 2400bhp, 21 knots. Oil 18t, range 15000nm at 12 ktn

Armament – (1945) 1-40mm, 3-20mm, 2 Mousetrap, 2 DC projectors, 1DC rack

Complement - 27

Short History

The fleet of 110ft submarine-chasers built in WWII was directly descendant from a similar fleet built in 1917-18. Formal Characteristics of 1937 called for operation in coastal and harbor waters, and the protection of fleet anchorages. Although the General Board wanted a speed of 22 kts, as in the PC, it was willing to settle for far less, as commercially available petrol engines were to be used, to facilitate mass production in wartime.

Three experimental boats were built under the 1938 program; SC449 (Louders), SC450 (Elco), and SC453 (Bureau of Ships); the last was adopted for mass production. It has a new hull form , based on that of WWI sub chaser but steel reinforced amidships to take far more powerful diesels and beamier, with hull lines flattened aft for decreased resistance at full speed

In fact the high-power diesel did not prove very readily adaptable to mass production, and of a total of 435 completed, 231 had two 500hp rather than 1200hp diesels, and consequently could make only 16 knots. Nor could these wooden boats be readily produced, partly because of a relative dearth of US wooden boat builders by 1941. Quantity deliveries were not made until 1943-44 and by then coastal ASW craft were not so badly needed. About 200 were transferred to Allied navies, 8 were converted to motor gunboats to harass Japanese small craft traffic in the South-West Pacific, and 35 were converted to SC(C)s, "control" and communication relay craft for amphibious operations.

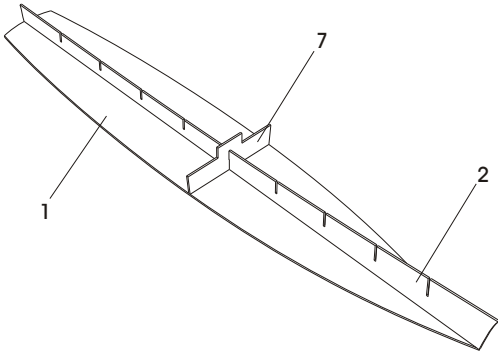
Armament was to have been 1-3in/23, 2-0.50 cal machine guns and depth charges. However during 1942 the Mousetrap ASW weapon was developed and all SC's mounted it forward. In addition, gun armament was increased; in 1943 the "ultimate" battery was specified as 1-3in/50 DP (which had been rejected as far too heavy in the 1937 studies), 3-20mm, two DC throwers and DC racks. A year later the standard was 1-40mm forward, with the balance of the armament as in 1943.

Model

PLP model of the subchaser has been designed based on the set of plans published by the Association Des Amis Des Musees De La Marine in France. It represents late war configuration. Considering that there were 435 boats completed a great variety of external differences among vessels of the same class can be found. Therefore our particular model does not represent an average unit in class. Instead it shows SC-1029 only. Whenever instruction is calling for doubling it means you should use a card stock of the same thickness or very similar one. If there is a need for very thick card board the instructions would have informed you about it very unequivocally. For the railings you can use available on the market 1:250 scale photo-etched products or made them yourself according to the schematics provided in the instructions. Rigging can be done by adoption of the fine brass wire (.006") like the one produced by DETAIL ASSOCIATES and available in many hobby stores especially those carrying railway models and fittings.

After cutting part out it is a good idea to color exposed white edges to match as close as you can the printed color. To obtain an exact match it might prove to be very difficult and frustrating so you might rather opt for something close enough. Usually a lighter shade is a better choice than a darker one in respect to printed color.

FIG.1



Mit einigen Tropfen Klebstoff oder mit Reißbrettstiften die Grundplatte Teil 1 auf ein gerades Arbeitsbrett so befestigen, daß sie später wieder abgenommen werden kann

FIG.2

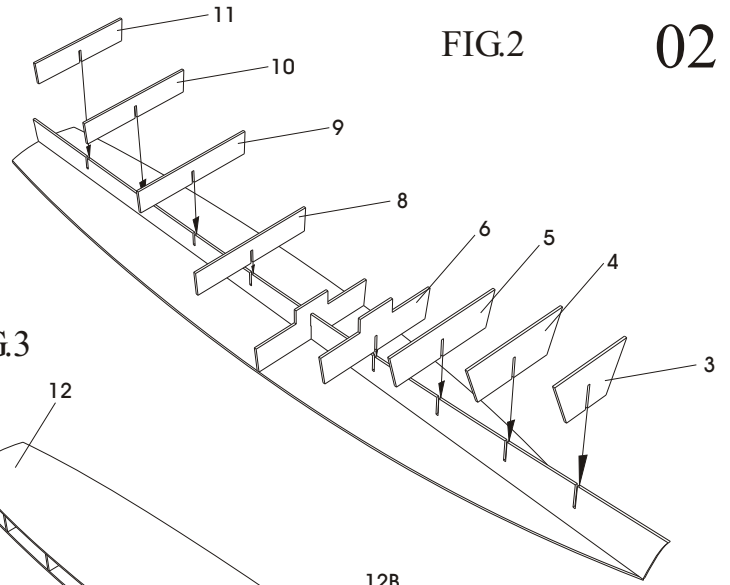


FIG.3

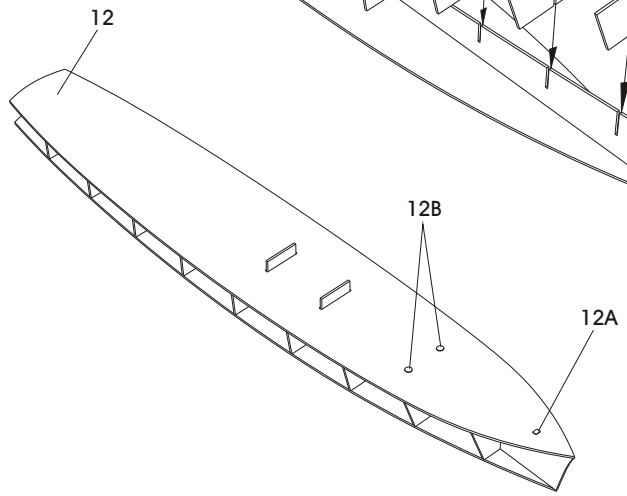
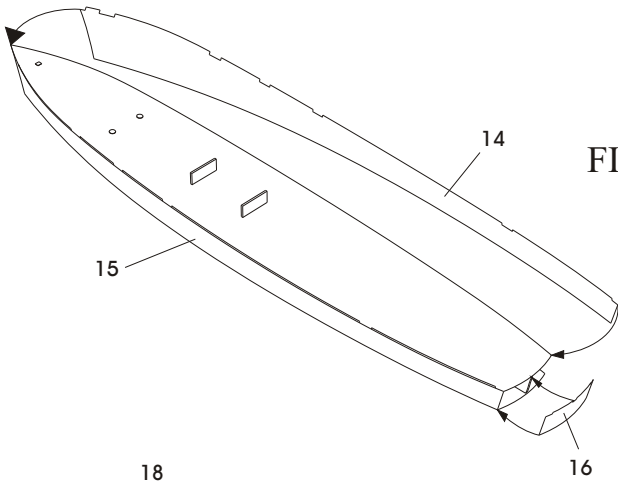
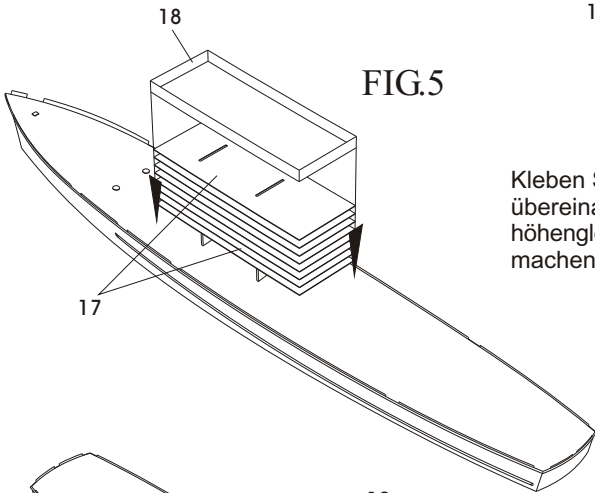


FIG.4



Um Ihr Modell etwas gewichtiger zu machen, sollten Sie vor der Montage der Seitenwände auf die Grundplatte zwischen den Spanten kleine Steine oder ähnliches kleben.

FIG.5



Kleben Sie soviel Platten von Teil 17 übereinander, wie nötig sind, um das Teil höhengleich mit der Oberkante von Teil 18 zu machen. Der schwarze Pfeil von 17 zeigt nach vorn.

FIG.6

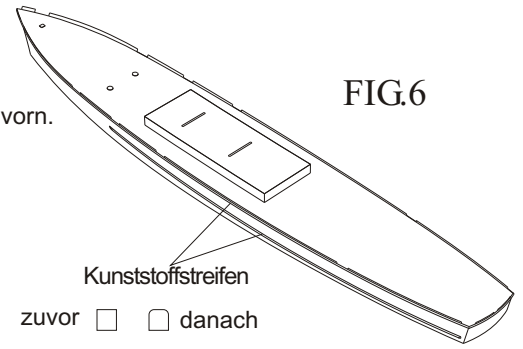


FIG.7

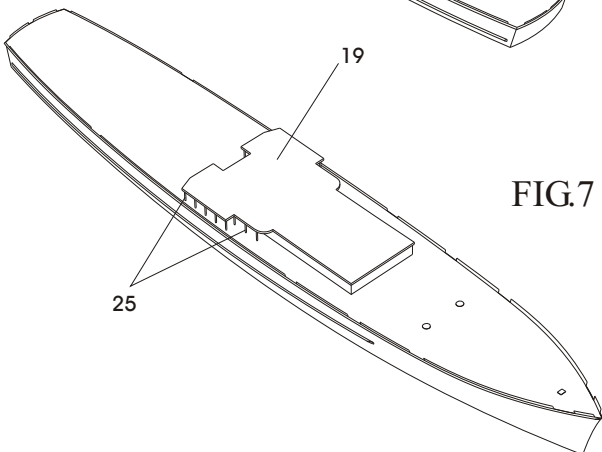
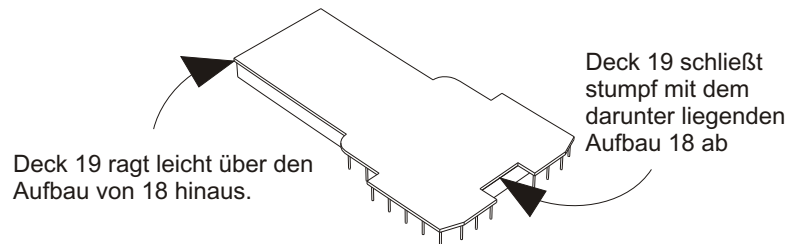
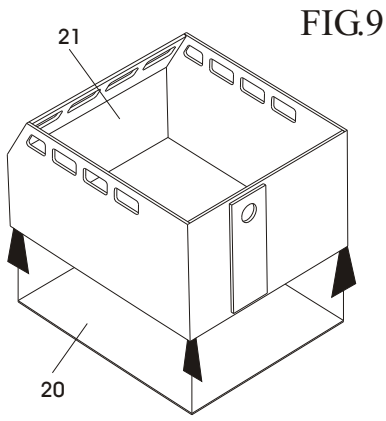


FIG.8

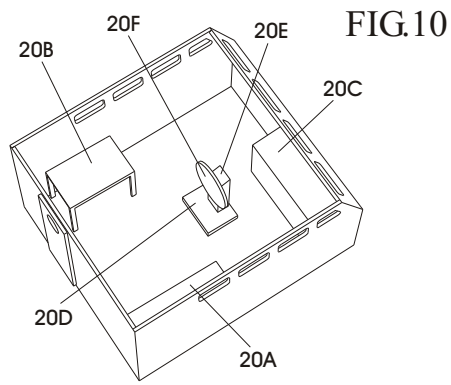


Deck 19 ragt leicht über den Aufbau von 18 hinaus.

Deck 19 schließt stumpf mit dem darunter liegenden Aufbau 18 ab



Teil 20 fügt sich in Teil 21 ein



Inneneinrichtung Ruderhaus ist wahlweise, nach dem Zusammenbau aber nicht sichtbar

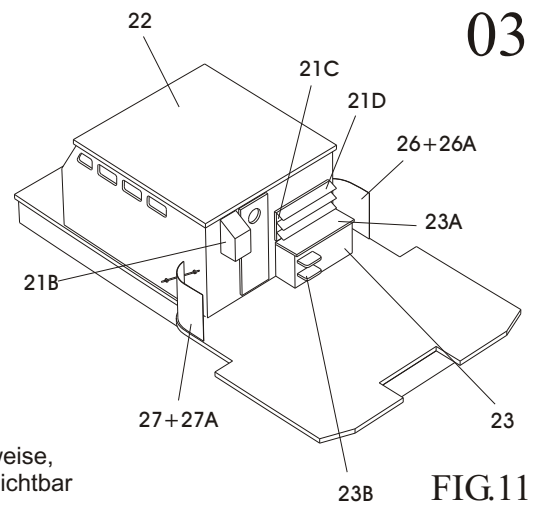
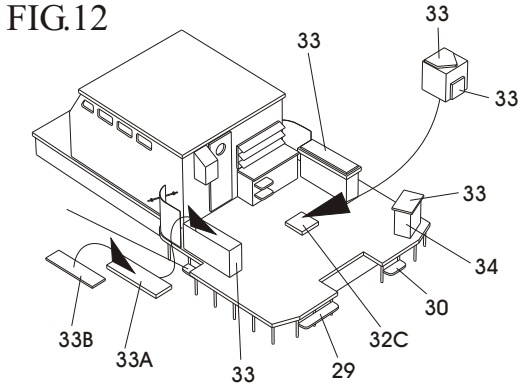


FIG.11



26/26A und 27/27A können durch eine Ätzreling ersetzt werden. In diesem Falle Teil 28 als Sichtschutz anbringen.

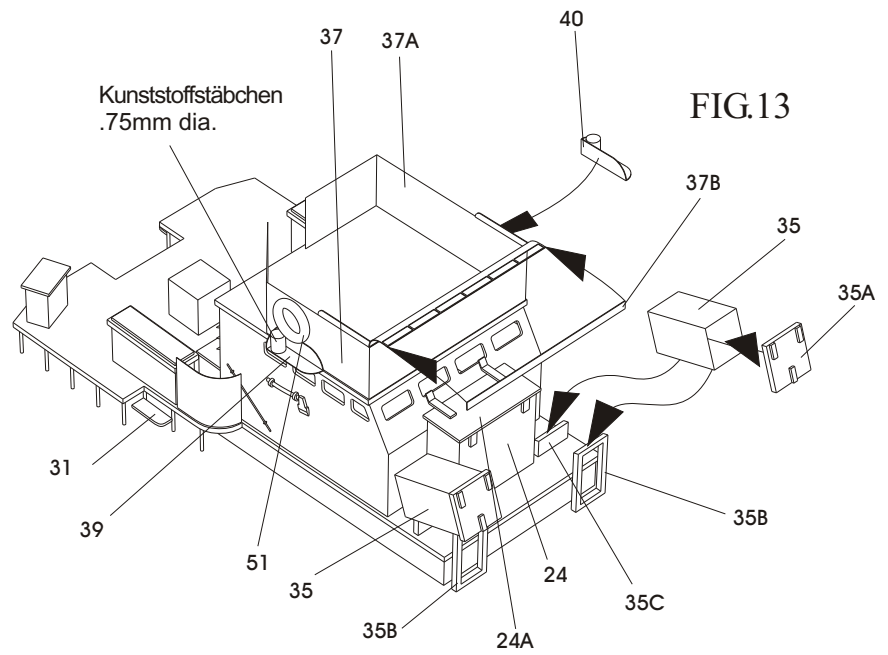


FIG.13

Kunststoffstäbchen .75mm dia.

Wenn Sie anstelle 37/37A eine Ätzreling benutzen werden 38, 38A, 38B, und 38C als Sichtschutz angebracht

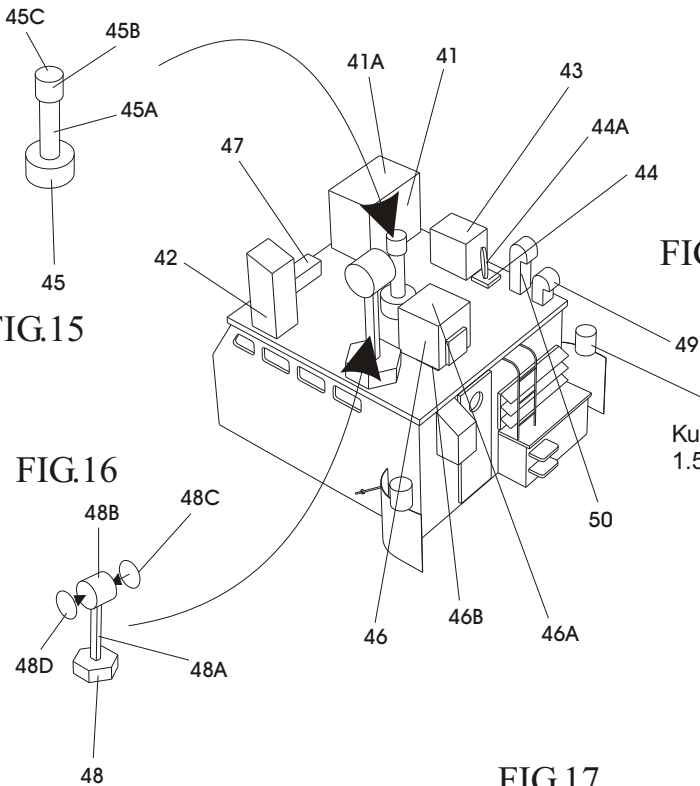


FIG.14

Kunststoffstäbchen .8mm dia. 1.5 mm hoch

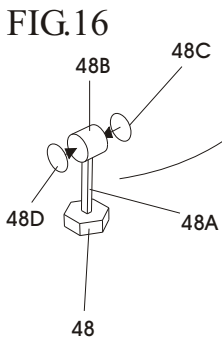


FIG.15

FIG.16

FIG.17

Teil 53 ist wahlweise und kann durch das leichtere Teil 52 ersetzt werden

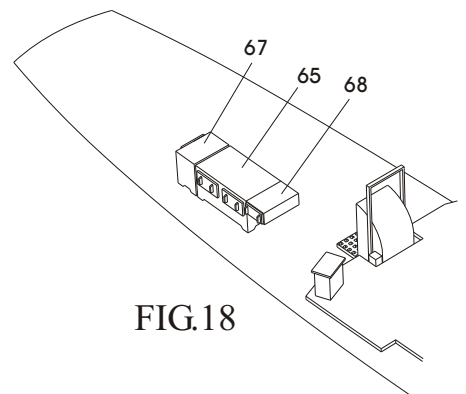
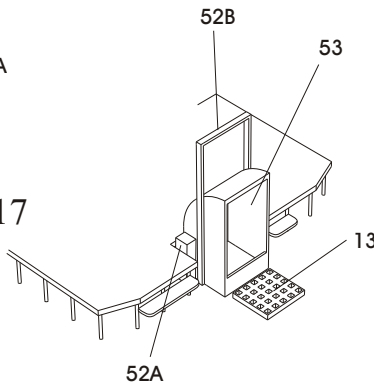


FIG.18

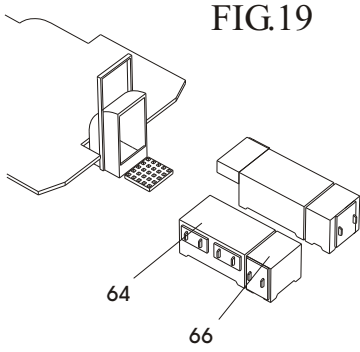


FIG.19

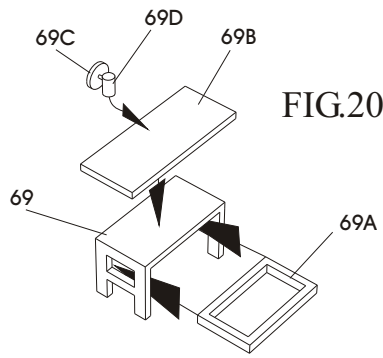


FIG.20

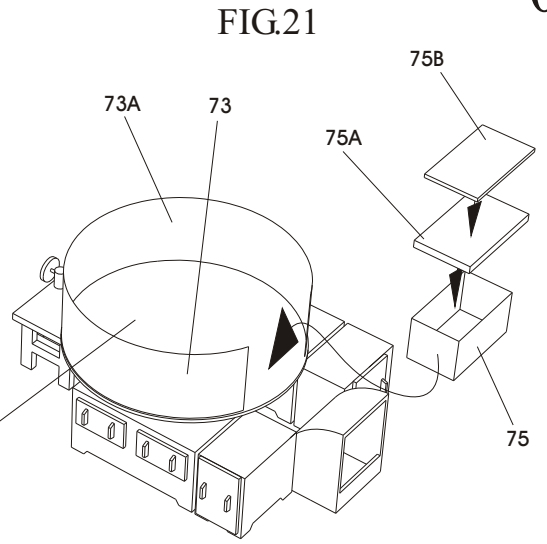
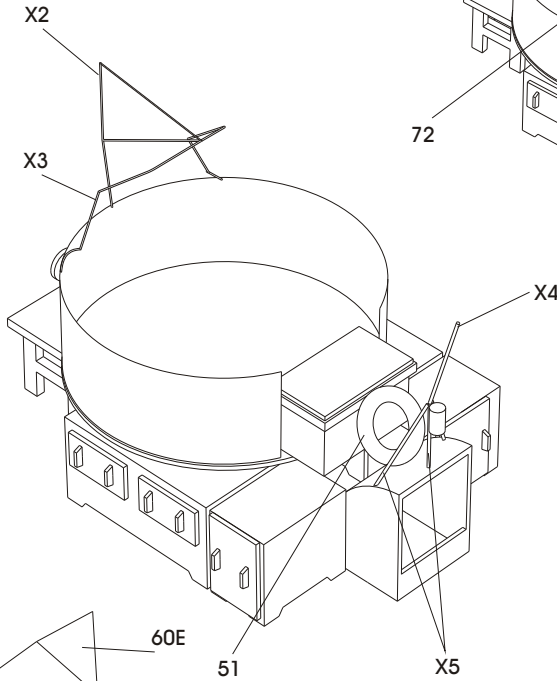


FIG.21

Teil 63 kann durch Kunststoff ersetzt werden. 63 gilt dann als Muster.

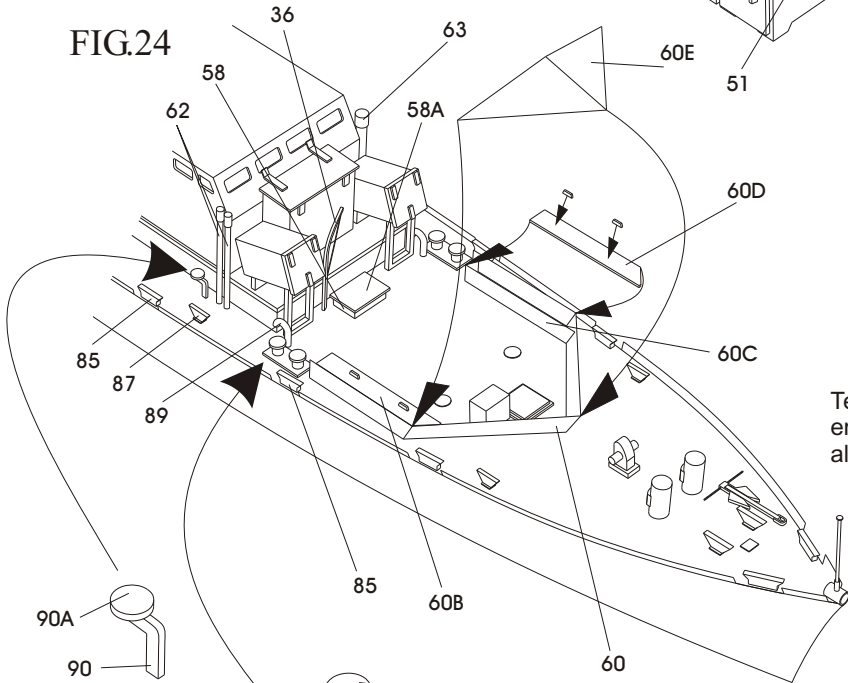
Teil 90A kann durch Ätzteile ersetzt werden.

FIG.22



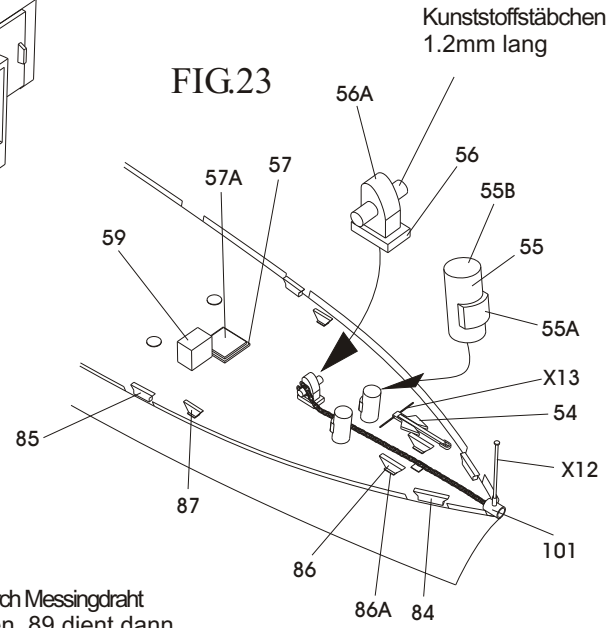
Teil 73/73A kann durch Ätzteile ersetzt werden. In diesem Fall dient 74 als Sichtschutz.

FIG.24



Teil 89 kann durch Messingdraht ersetzt werden. 89 dient dann als Muster.

FIG.23



Modell kommt ohne Ankerkette. Man sollte eine Metallkette benutzen.

FIG.25

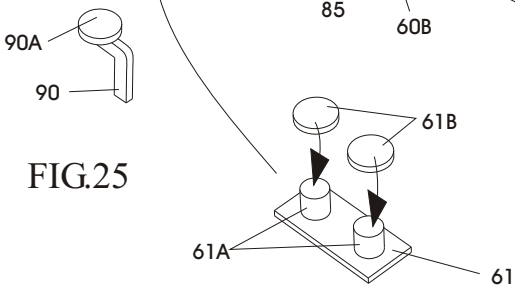


FIG.26

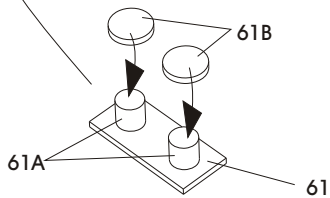
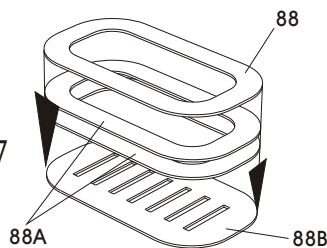


FIG.27



Hier abschneiden wenn das Boot fertiggeklebt ist

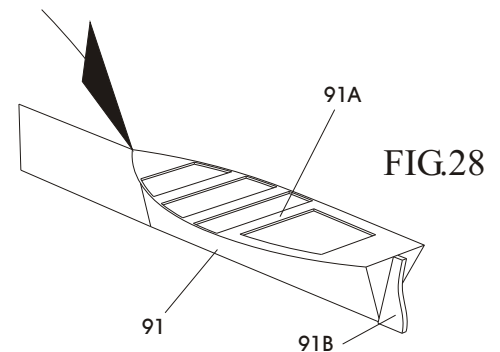


FIG.28

FIG.29

FIG.30

Kunststoffstäbchen
3mm lang,
1mm dia.

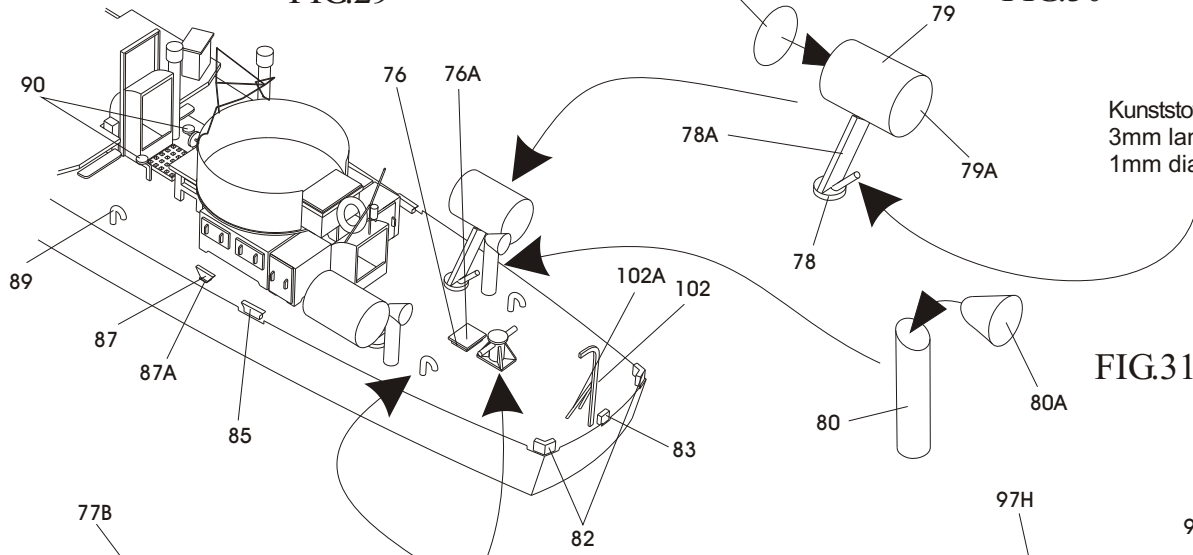


FIG.31

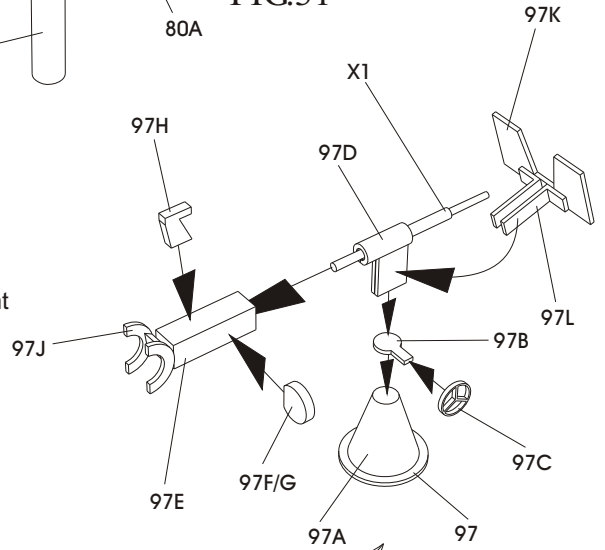
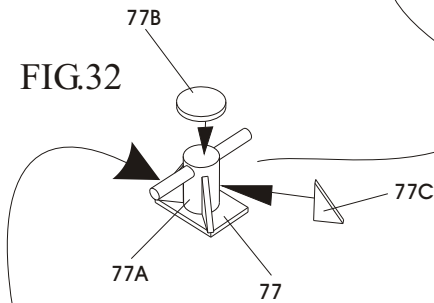


FIG.32

Wenn das Boot 91 an Deck entfällt dieses Teil.



Kunststoffstäbchen
1.5mm lang,
1mm dia.

FIG.33

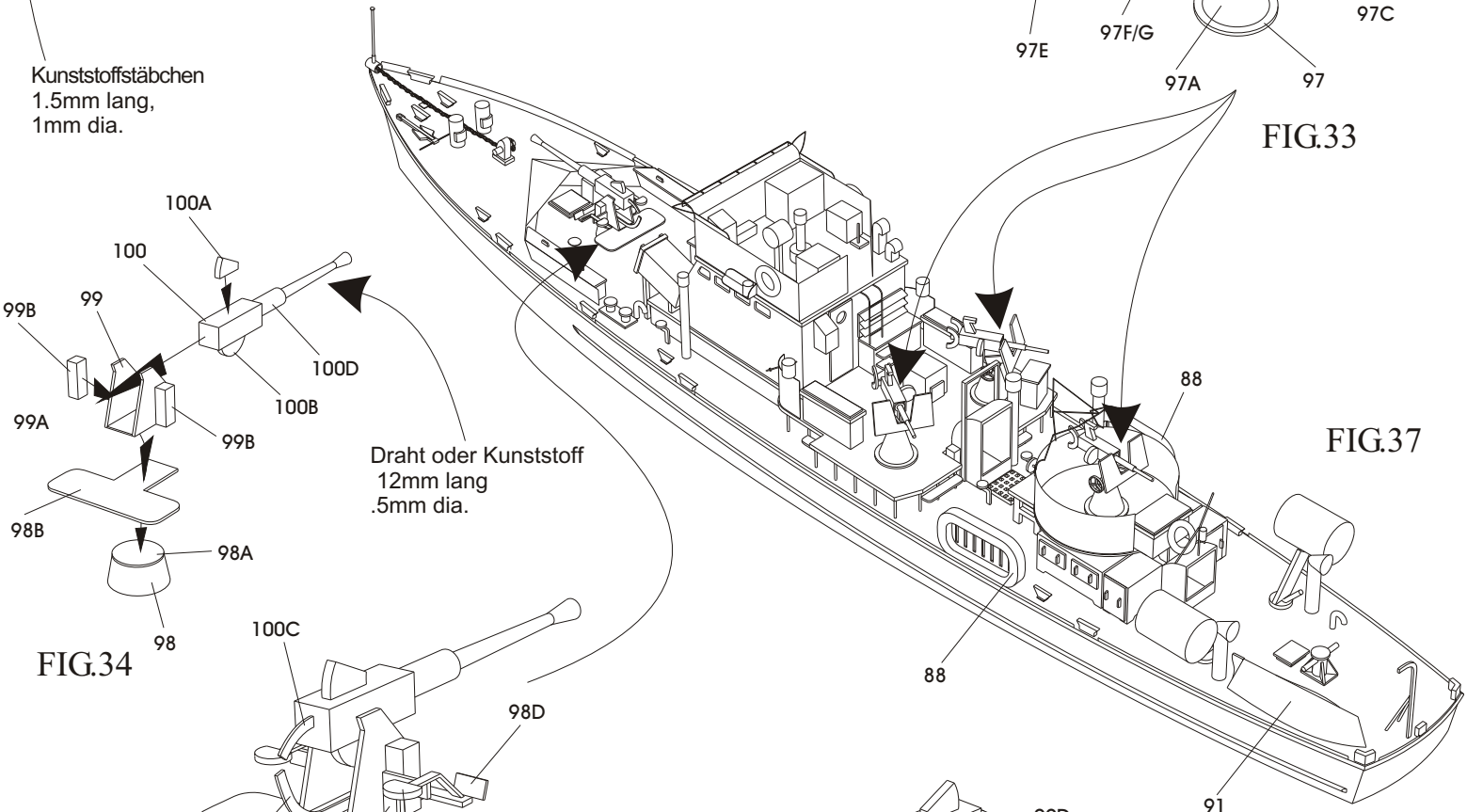


FIG.37

Draht oder Kunststoff
12mm lang
.5mm dia.

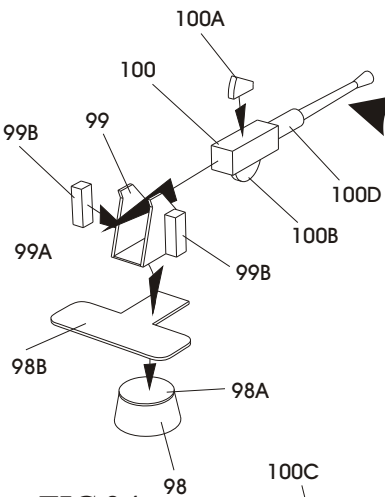


FIG.34

FIG.35

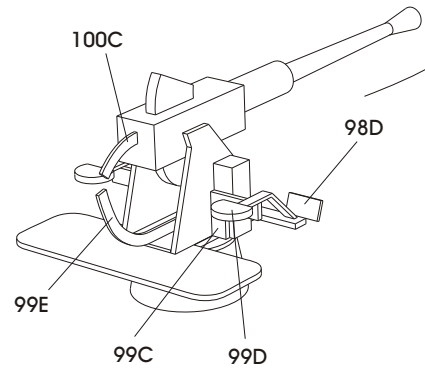


FIG.36

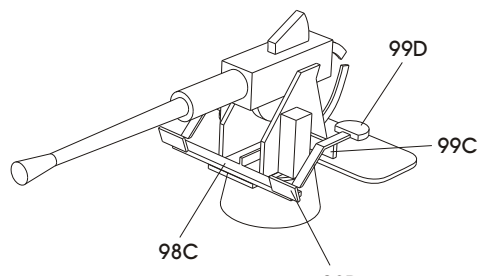


FIG.38

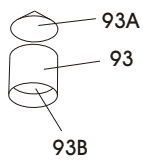


FIG.39

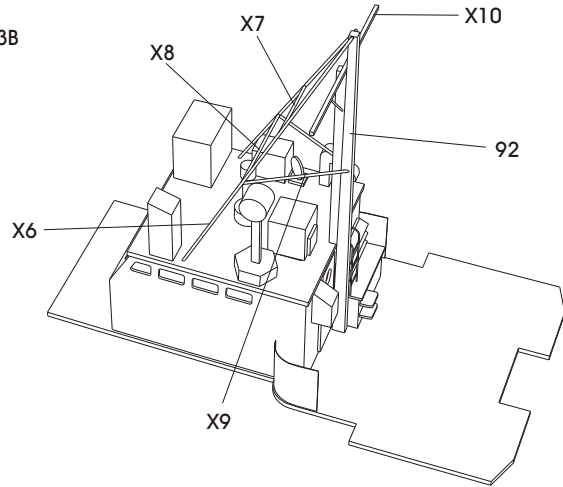
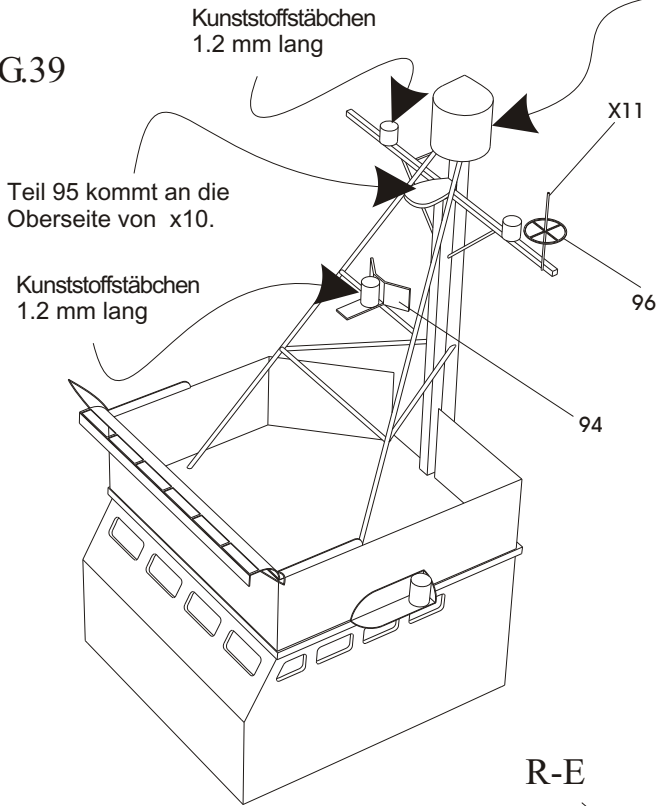
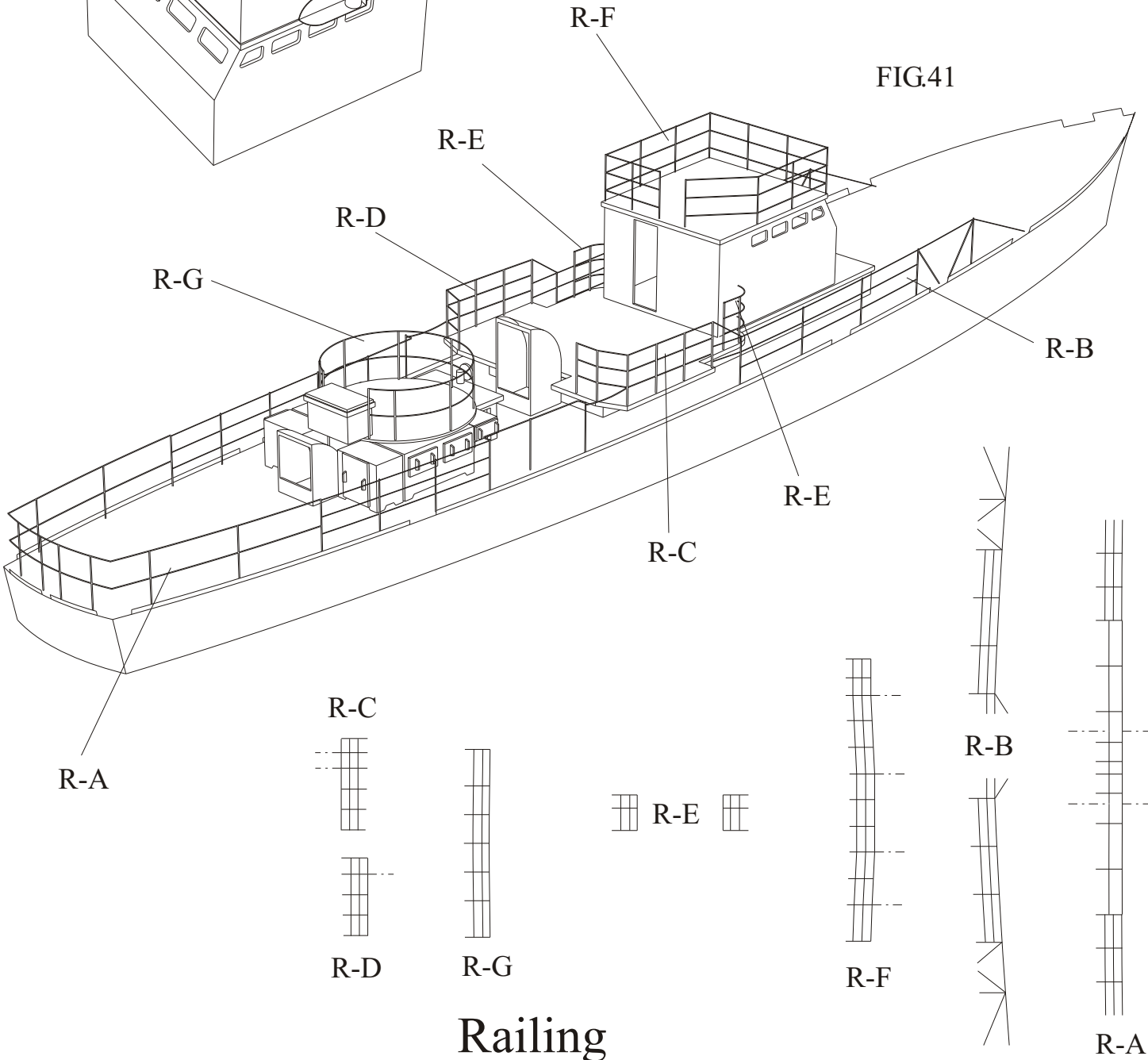
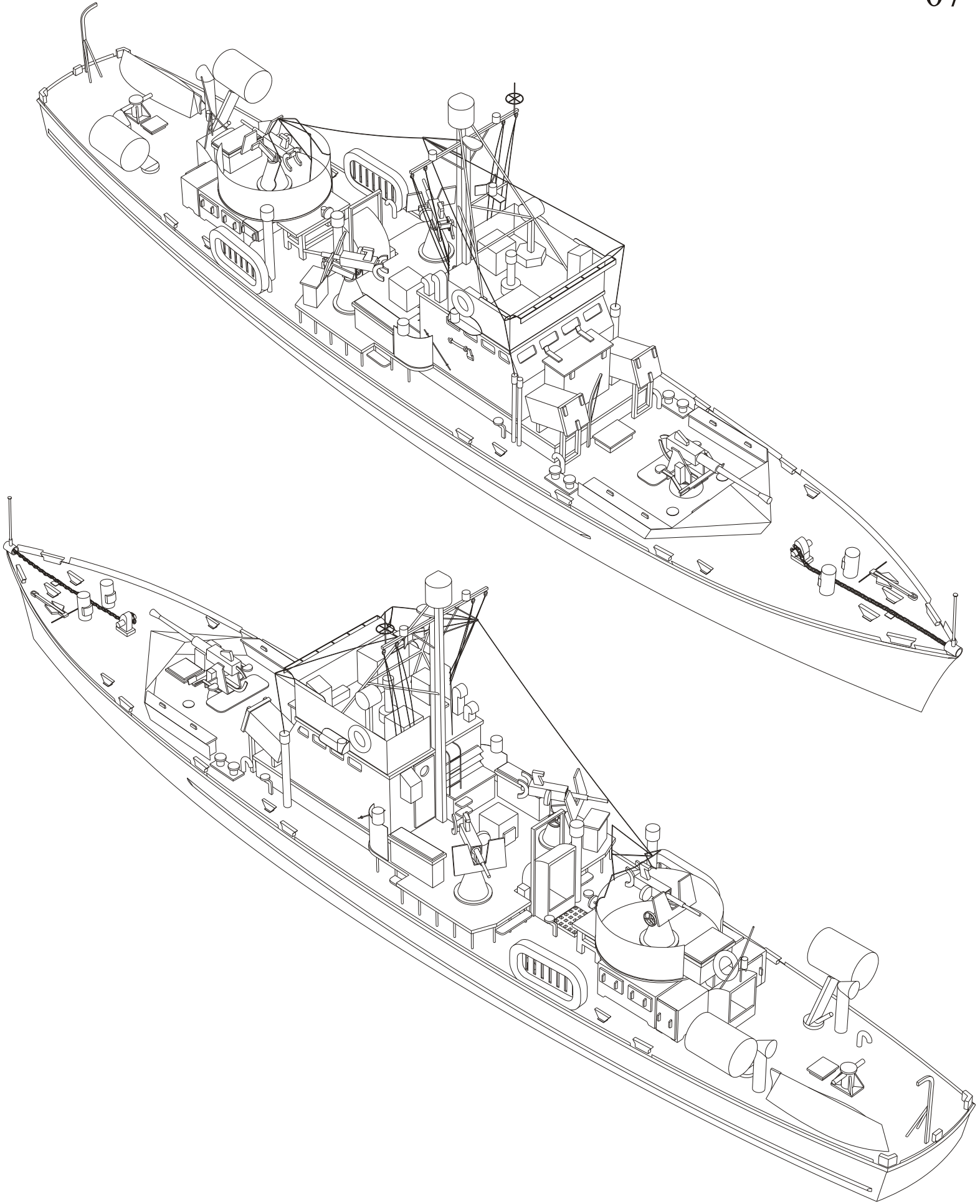


FIG.41



Railing



Majority of the folding lines we are using in our models are of the solid type. No matter if the part should be fold up or down. Based on the artwork lay-out and the assembly instruction this is very obvious. But on many occasions we also use coded lines. In that case the general rule is that we follow Wilhelmshaven's line coding. Although we tend to place our folding lines with exception of solid type on the outside of the part outline.

----- Fold down

----- Fold up

✂️➡️ Cut along this line

✂️➡️ Cut along this line all the way up to the first crossing line

25A* This part is optional

25// This part have to be laminated onto the same type of cardstock

US Navy W.W.II Subchaser

www.paperlab.com

SC (110ft) class

Displacement - 121t standard, 136t full load

Dimensions – 110ft, 17ft, 6ft.

Machinery – 2 shaft diesel, 2400bhp, 21 knots. Oil 18t, range 15000nm at 12 ktn

Armament – (1945) 1-40mm, 3-20mm, 2 Mousetrap, 2 DC projectors, 1DC rack

Complement - 27

Short History

The fleet of 110ft submarine-chasers built in WWII was directly descendant from a similar fleet built in 1917-18. Formal Characteristics of 1937 called for operation in coastal and harbor waters, and the protection of fleet anchorages. Although the General Board wanted a speed of 22 kts, as in the PC, it was willing to settle for far less, as commercially available petrol engines were to be used, to facilitate mass production in wartime.

Three experimental boats were built under the 1938 program; SC449 (Louders), SC450 (Elco), and SC453 (Bureau of Ships); the last was adopted for mass production. It has a new hull form , based on that of WWI sub chaser but steel reinforced amidships to take far more powerful diesels and beamier, with hull lines flattened aft for decreased resistance at full speed

In fact the high-power diesel did not prove very readily adaptable to mass production, and of a total of 435 completed, 231 had two 500hp rather than 1200hp diesels, and consequently could make only 16 knots. Nor could these wooden boats be readily produced, partly because of a relative dearth of US wooden boat builders by 1941. Quantity deliveries were not made until 1943-44 and by then coastal ASW craft were not so badly needed. About 200 were transferred to Allied navies, 8 were converted to motor gunboats to harass Japanese small craft traffic in the South-West Pacific, and 35 were converted to SC(C)s, "control" and communication relay craft for amphibious operations.

Armament was to have been 1-3in/23, 2-0.50 cal machine guns and depth charges. However during 1942 the Mousetrap ASW weapon was developed and all SC's mounted it forward. In addition, gun armament was increased; in 1943 the "ultimate" battery was specified as 1-3in/50 DP (which had been rejected as far too heavy in the 1937 studies), 3-20mm, two DC throwers and DC racks. A year later the standard was 1-40mm forward, with the balance of the armament as in 1943.

Model

PLP model of the subchaser has been designed based on the set of plans published by the Association Des Amis Des Musees De La Marine in France. It represents late war configuration. Considering that there were 435 boats completed a great variety of external differences among vessels of the same class can be found. Therefore our particular model does not represent an average unit in class. Instead it shows SC-1029 only. Whenever instruction is calling for doubling it means you should use a card stock of the same thickness or very similar one. If there is a need for very thick card board the instructions would have informed you about it very unequivocally. For the railings you can use available on the market 1:250 scale photo-etched products or made them yourself according to the schematics provided in the instructions. Rigging can be done by adoption of the fine brass wire (.006") like the one produced by DETAIL ASSOCIATES and available in many hobby stores especially those carrying railway models and fittings.

After cutting part out it is a good idea to color exposed white edges to match as close as you can the printed color. To obtain an exact match it might prove to be very difficult and frustrating so you might rather opt for something close enough. Usually a lighter shade is a better choice than a darker one in respect to printed color.

FIG.1

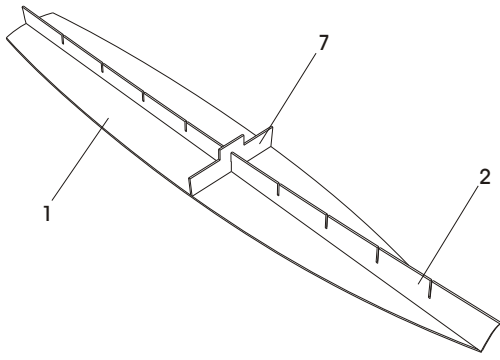
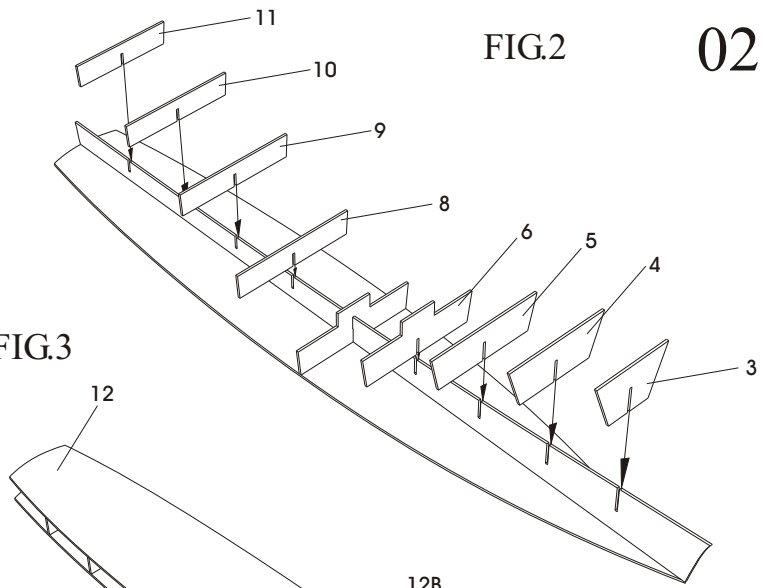


FIG.2



With a few drops of white glue attach baseplate part no-1 to the flat surface like book shelf. Make sure you can easily detach it later.

FIG.3

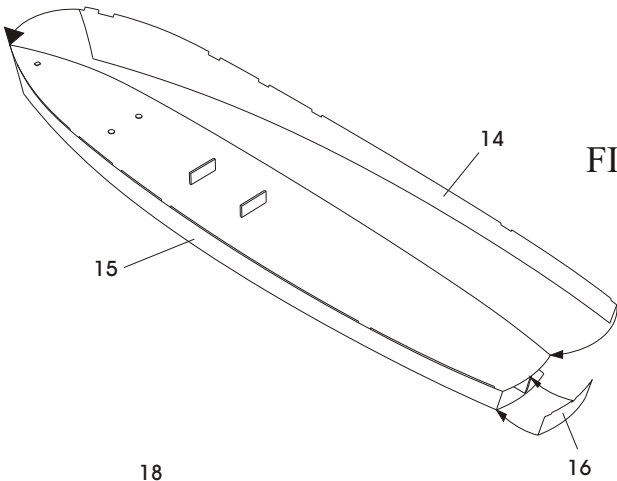
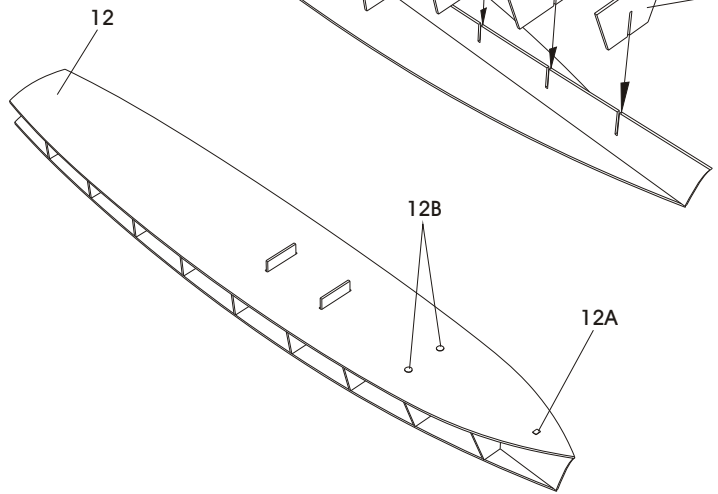


FIG.4

To make your model feel more realistic, before attaching hull sides you can make it heavier by inserting small pieces of metal plates in between hull frames, baseplate and deck. Use super glue for this purpose but avoid gluing metal chunks to the deck. It might cause discoloration. This technique will also allow you to detach the hull from the flat surface before gluing hull sides which will make your work much easier and ensure that the hull frame stays flat.

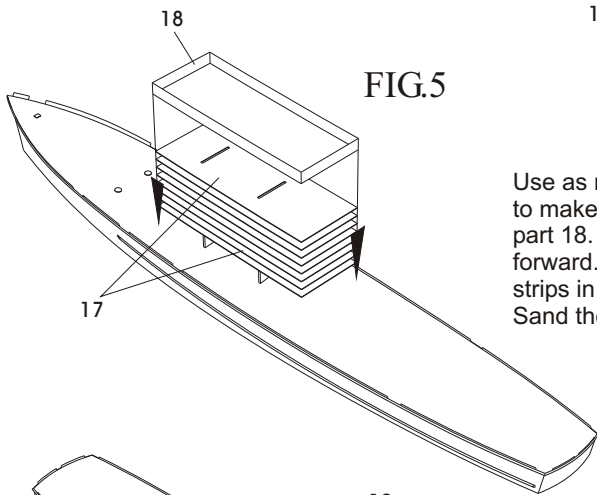


FIG.5

Use as many layers of part 17 as you need to make them flash even with the top edge of part 18. Black arrow on part 17 is pointing forward. For the fenders you can use styrene strips in the size matching the graphics. Sand them as the diagram shows.

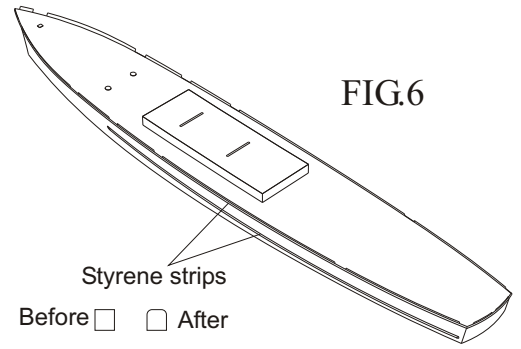


FIG.6

Styrene strips
Before After

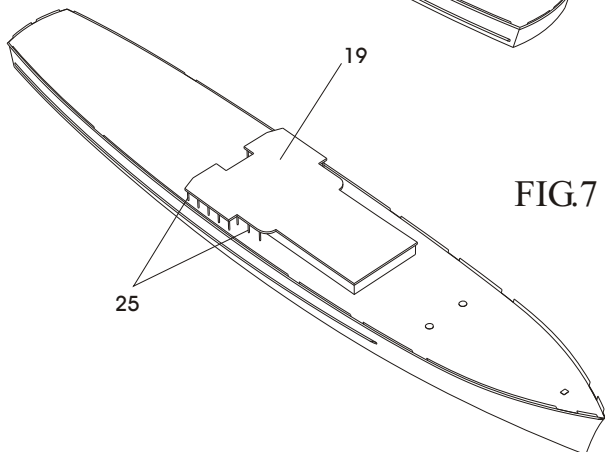
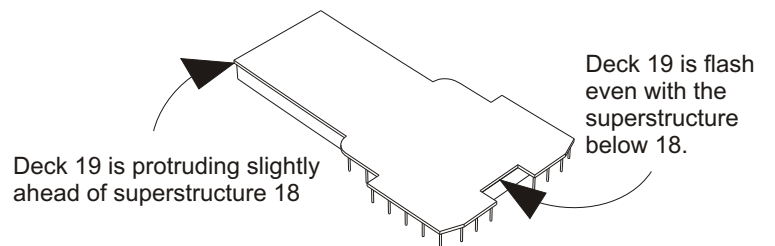


FIG.7

You can replace parts 25 with styrene rods .75 mm dia.

FIG.8



Deck 19 is protruding slightly ahead of superstructure 18

Deck 19 is flash even with the superstructure below 18.

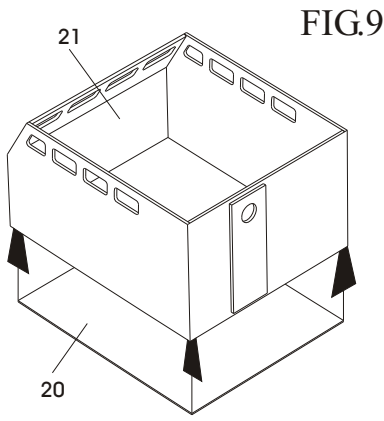


FIG.9

IMPORTANT. Part 20 goes inside part 21

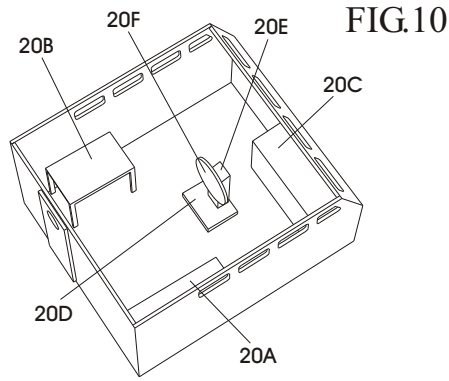


FIG.10

Pilot House interior is optional and it won't be visible after model is completed.

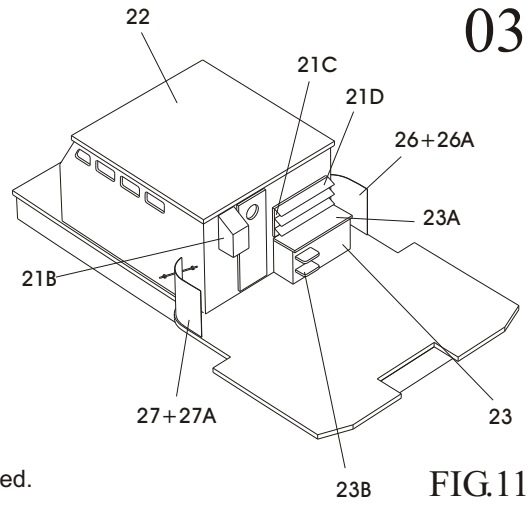
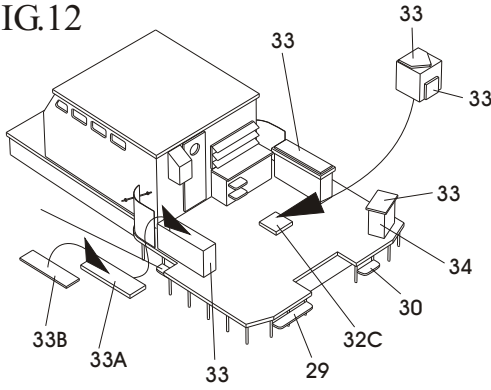


FIG.11

FIG.12



If you are using photo-etched railings you can replace parts 26/26A and 27/27A with it. In such case use parts 28 to imitate canvas covers

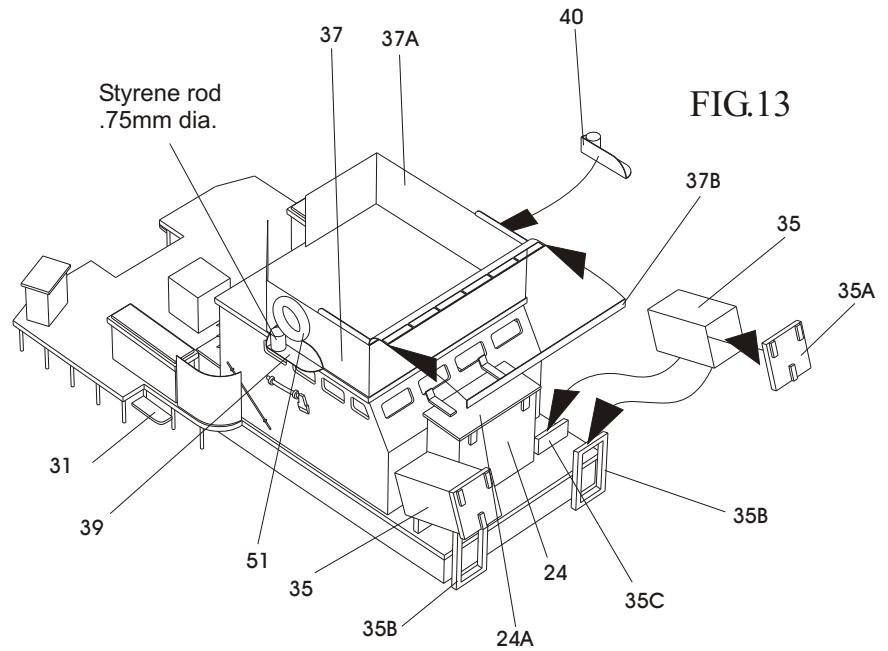


FIG.13

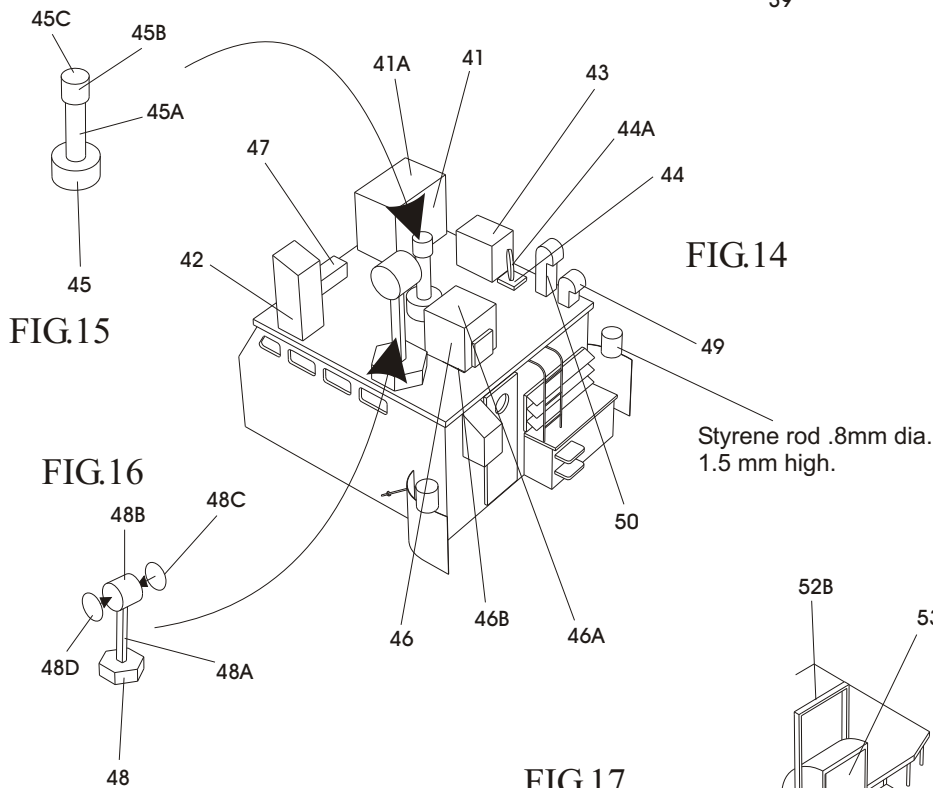


FIG.14

Styrene rod .8mm dia. 1.5 mm high.

You can make life rings 51 from styrene tubing by slicing off a 1mm thick ring and than sanding off edges. Take a look at our pictures on the back cover to see it. If you are using photo-etched railings instead of 37/37A you can use parts 38, 38A, 38B and 38C to reproduce canvas covers.

FIG.16

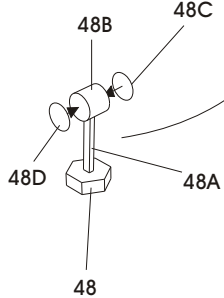
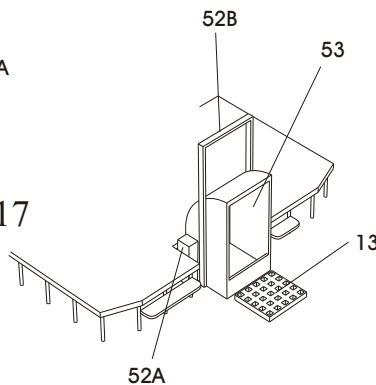


FIG.17



Part 53 is optional because is more difficult to make. You can use part no-52 instead.

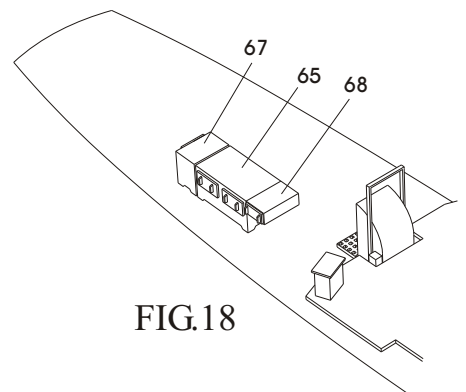


FIG.18

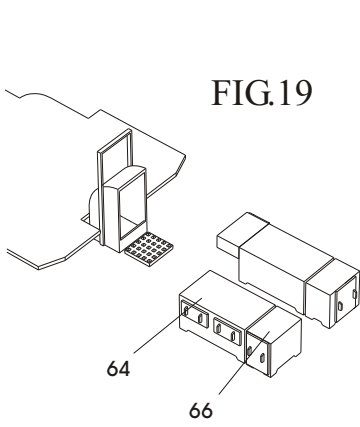


FIG.19

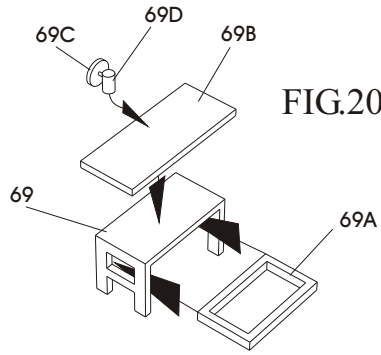


FIG.20

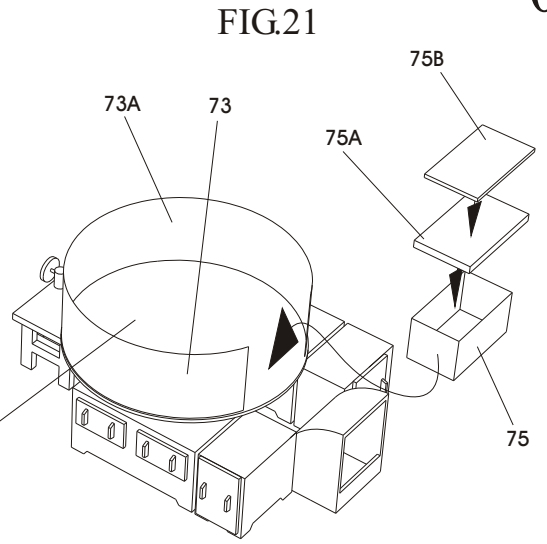


FIG.21

To achieve better three dimensional effect you can replace vent, part 63 with the styrene rods. One for the pole and the other one, slightly wider for the vent itself. Use part 63 as a template. Also you can replace 90A with photo-etched four spoke wheel.

You can replace parts 73/73A with the photo-etched railings. In such case use part 74 to reproduce canvas cover.

Styrene rod 1.2mm long.

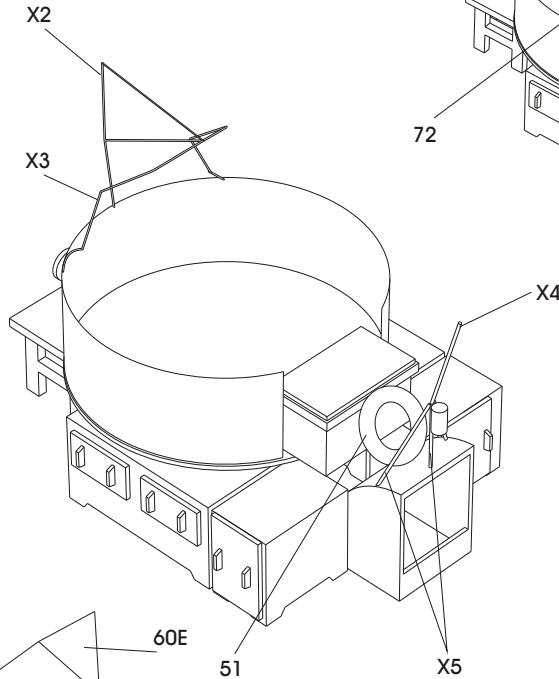
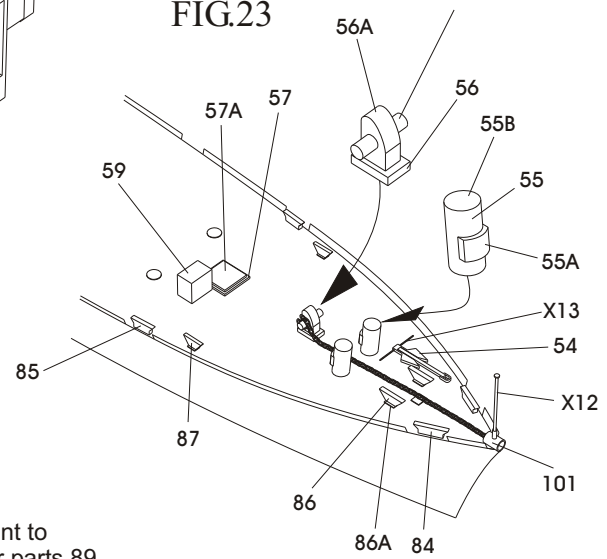


FIG.22

FIG.23



You might want to replace paper parts 89 with brass wire. Use part 89 as a template.

Model comes without anchor chain, because the only way to reproduce it realistically is to use either photo-etched or metal chains.

Cut this one off after boat is assembled.

FIG.24

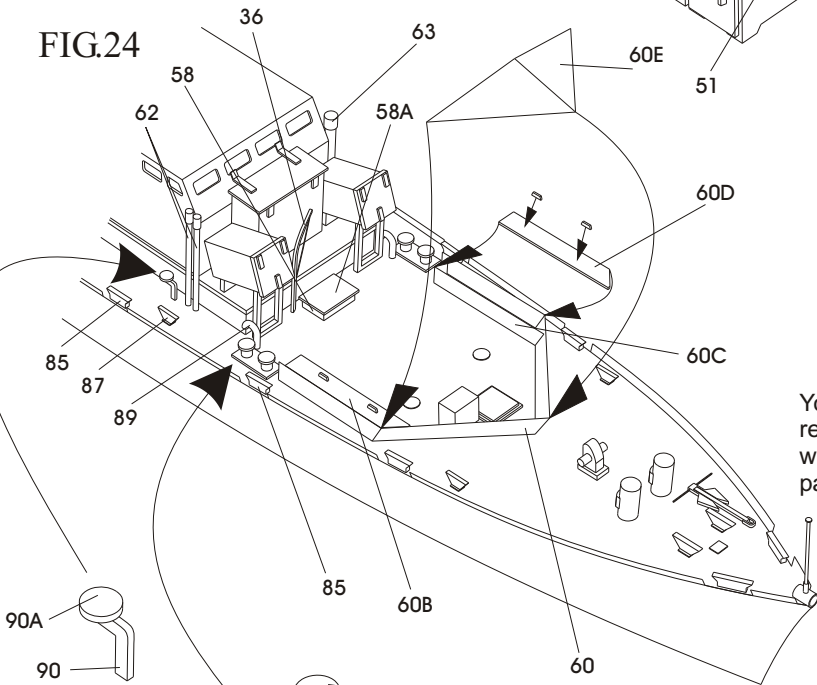


FIG.25

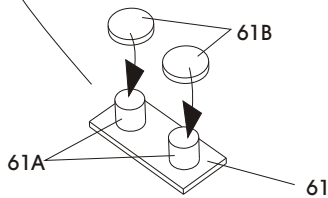


FIG.26

FIG.27

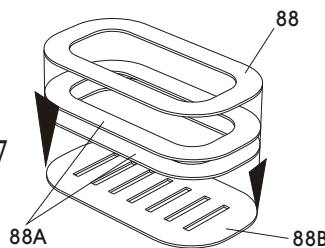


FIG.28

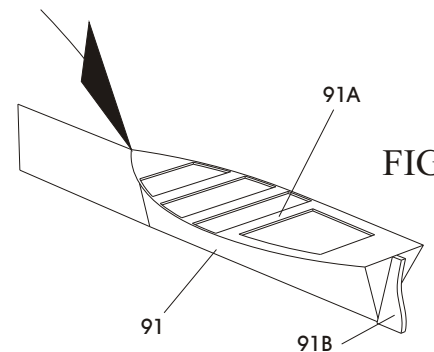


FIG.29

FIG.30

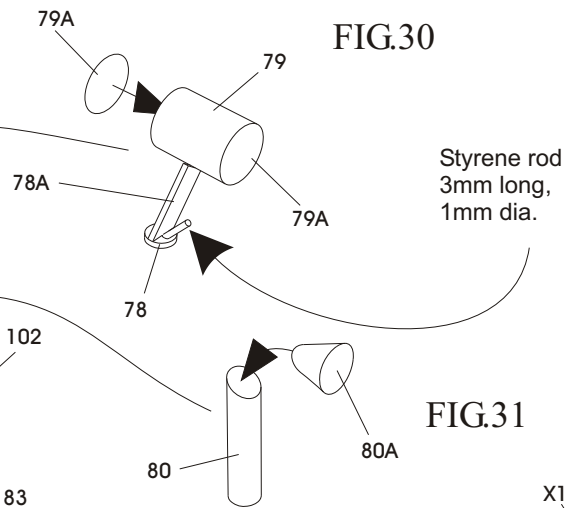
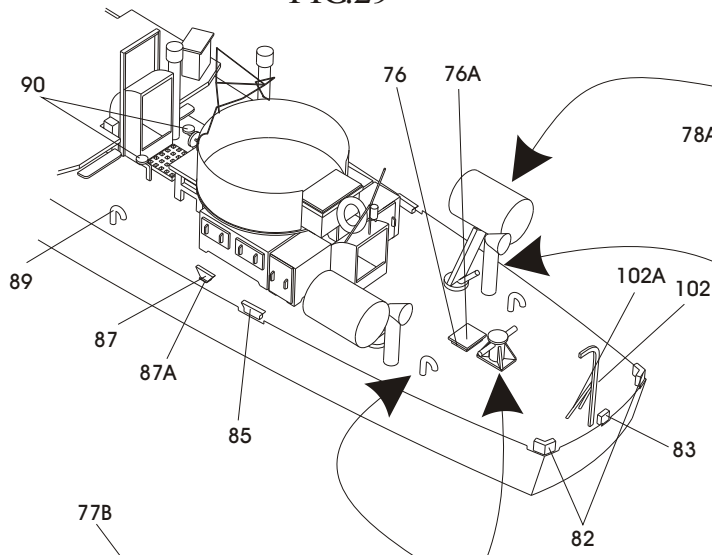


FIG.31

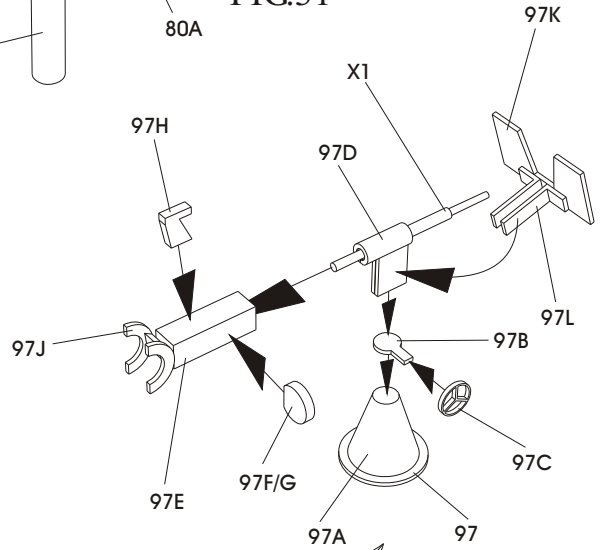
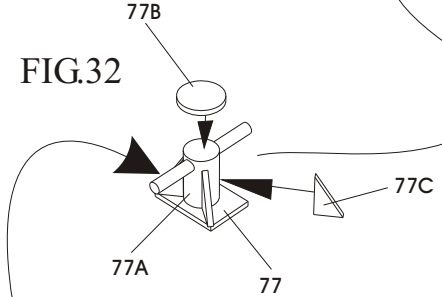
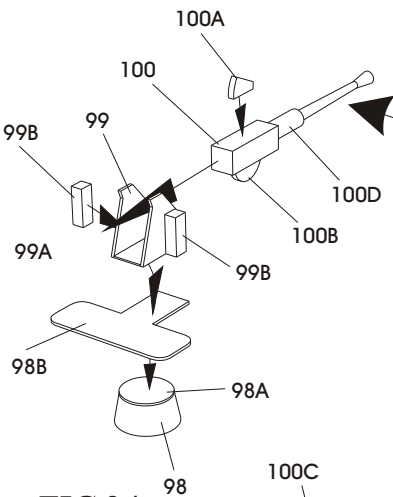


FIG.32



If you intend to place boat, part 91 as the instruction shows do not glue this vent to deck.

Styrene rod 1.5mm long, 1mm dia.



Wire or styrene rod 12mm long, .5mm dia.

FIG.34

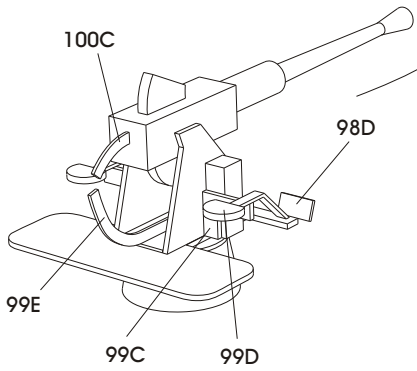


FIG.35

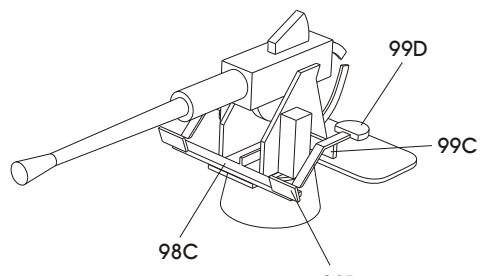


FIG.36

FIG.33

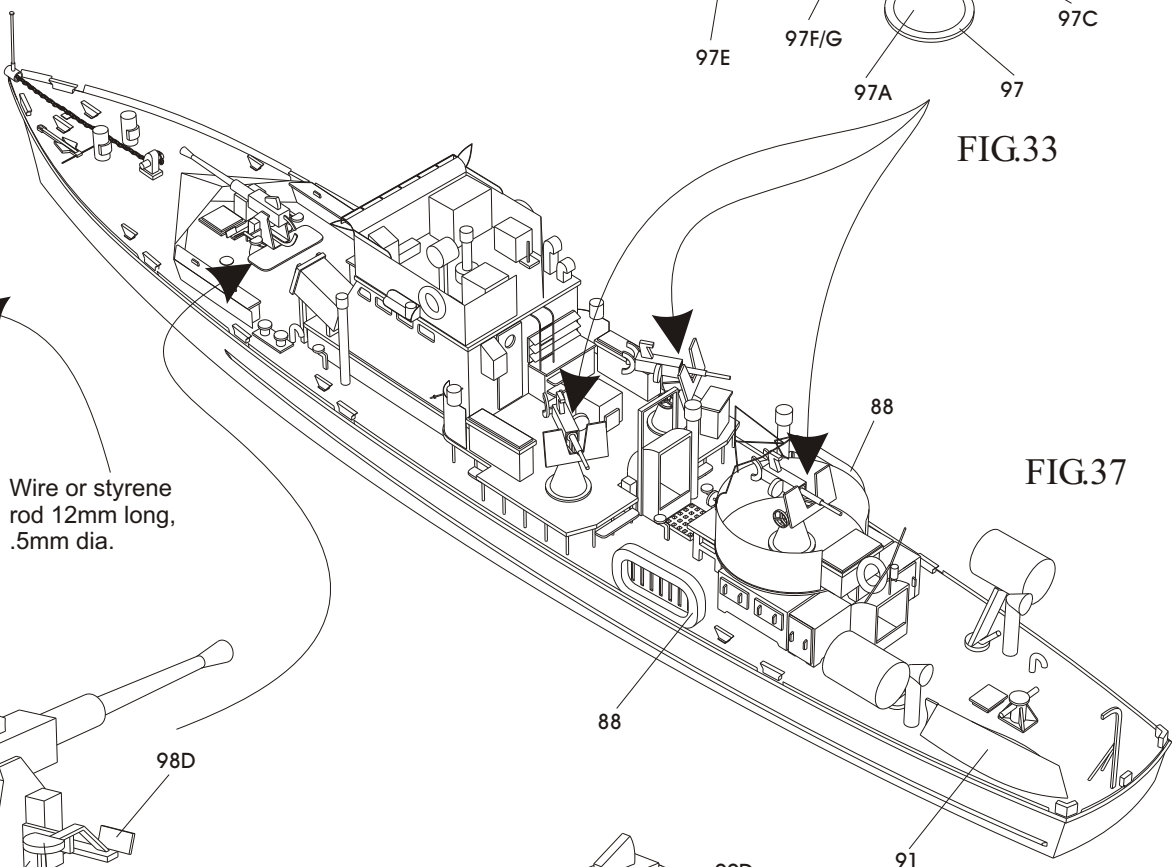


FIG.37

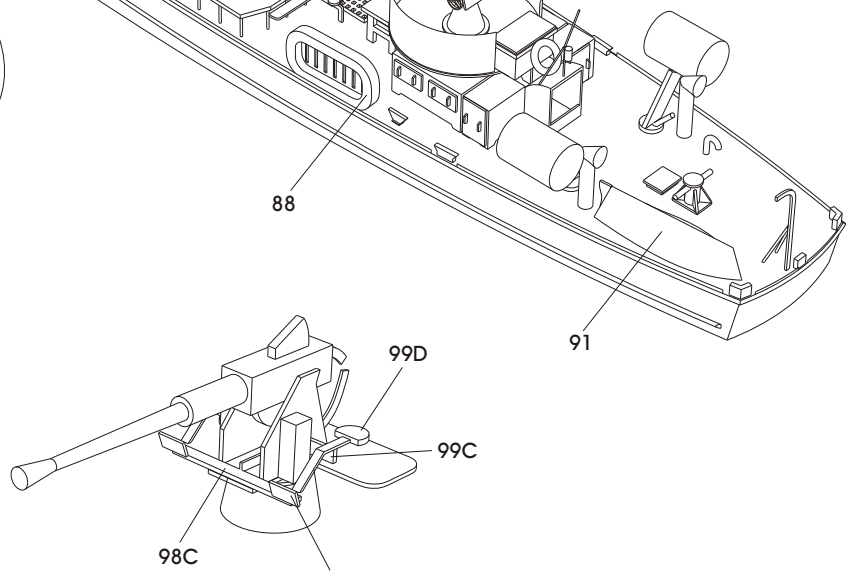


FIG.38

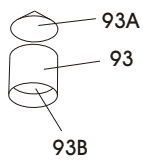


FIG.40

FIG.39

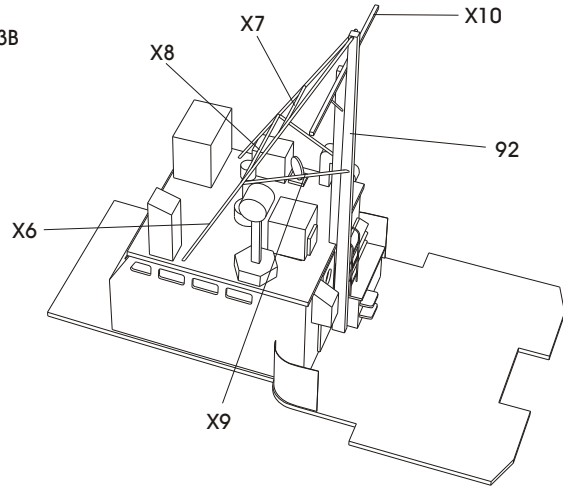
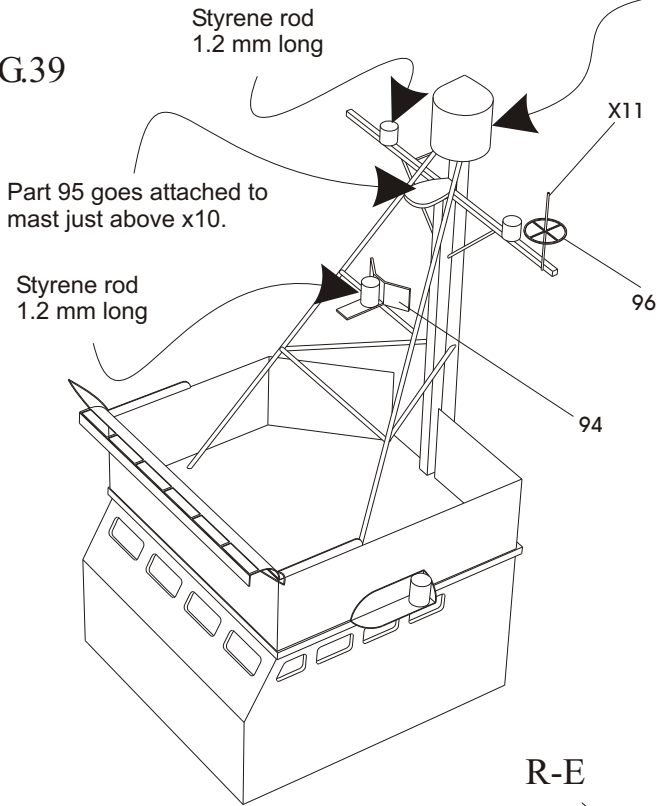
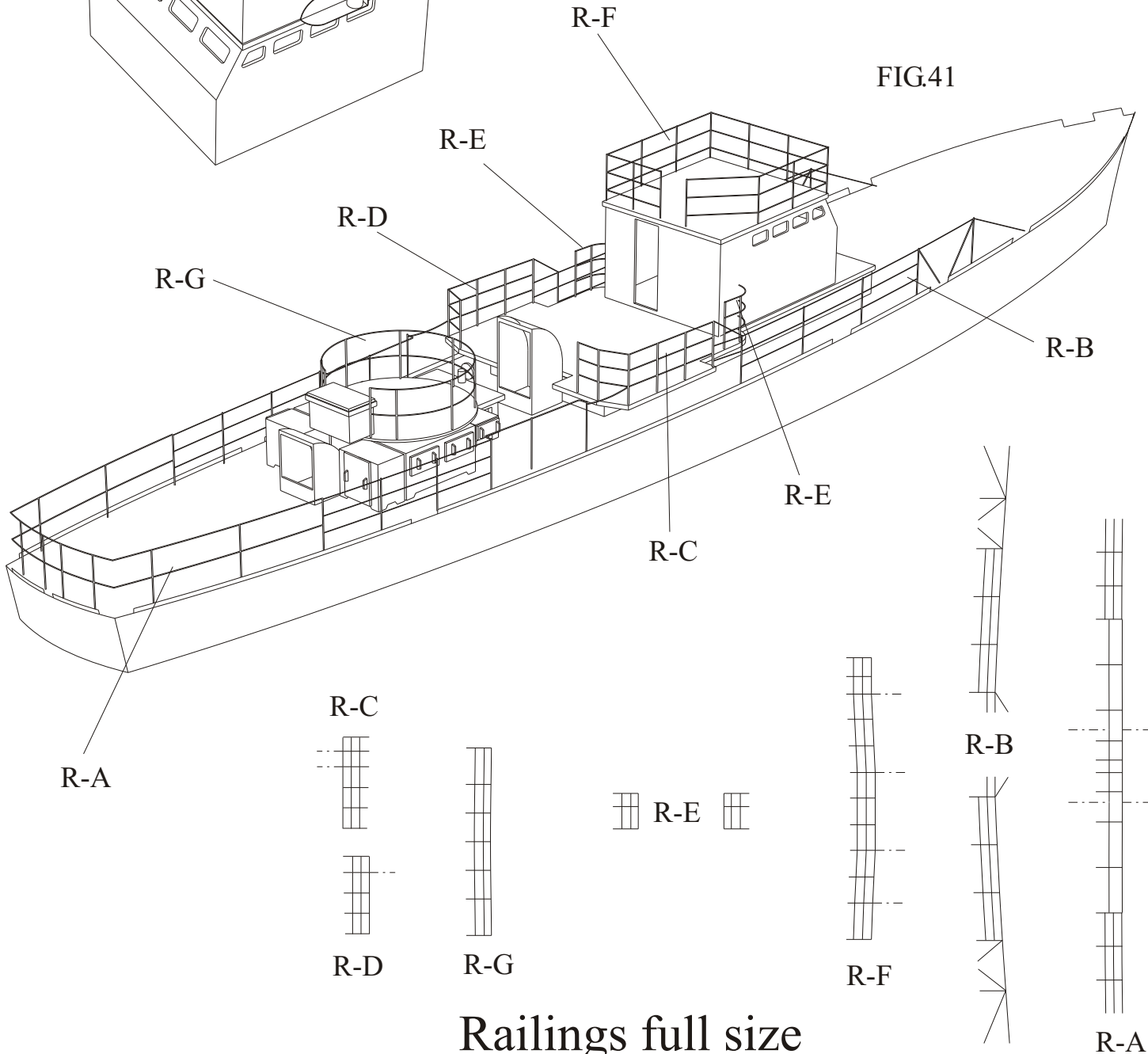
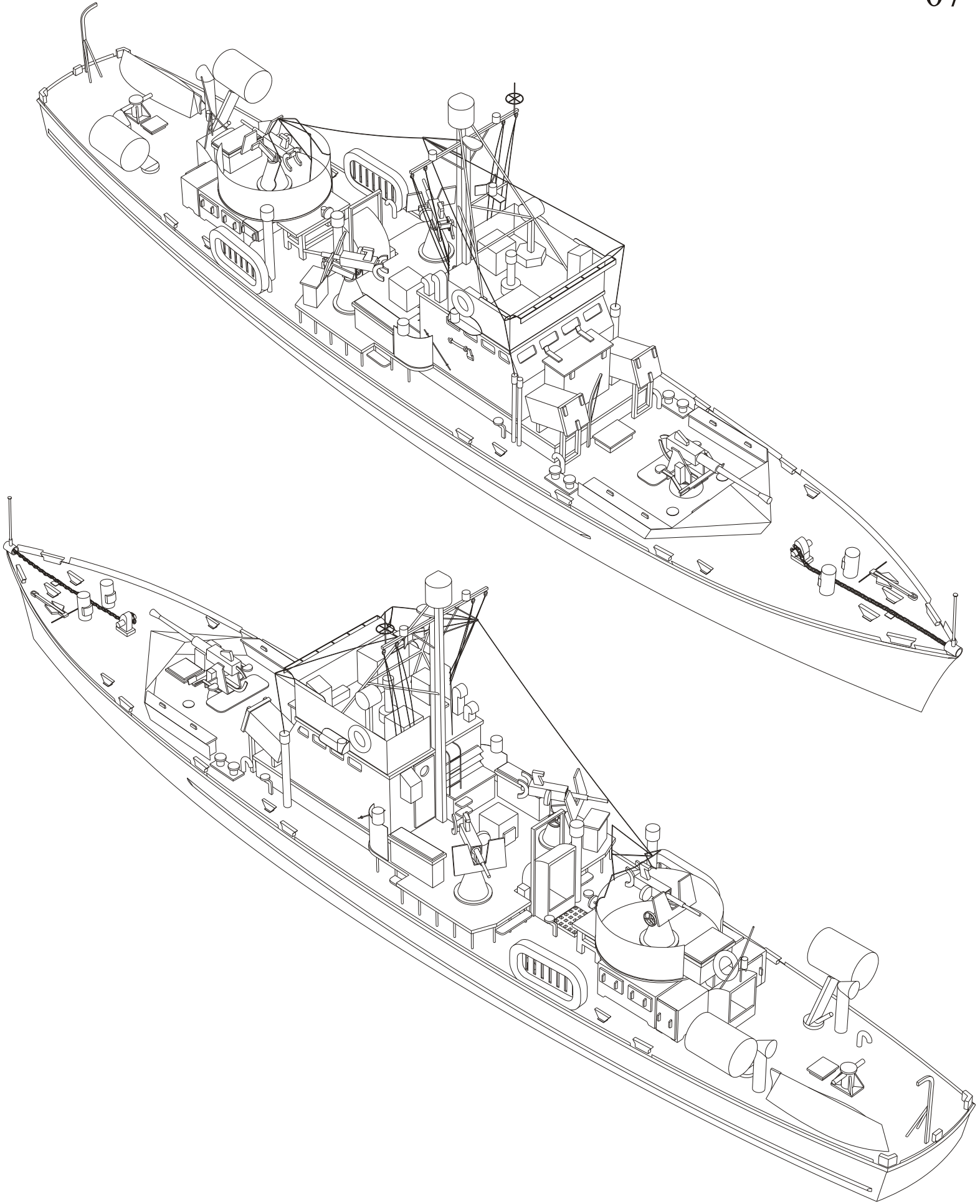


FIG.41



Railings full size



Majority of the folding lines we are using in our models are of the solid type. No matter if the part should be fold up or down. Based on the artwork lay-out and the assembly instruction this is very obvious. But on many occasions we also use coded lines. In that case the general rule is that we follow Wilhelmshaven's line coding. Although we tend to place our folding lines with exception of solid type on the outside of the part outline.

----- Fold down

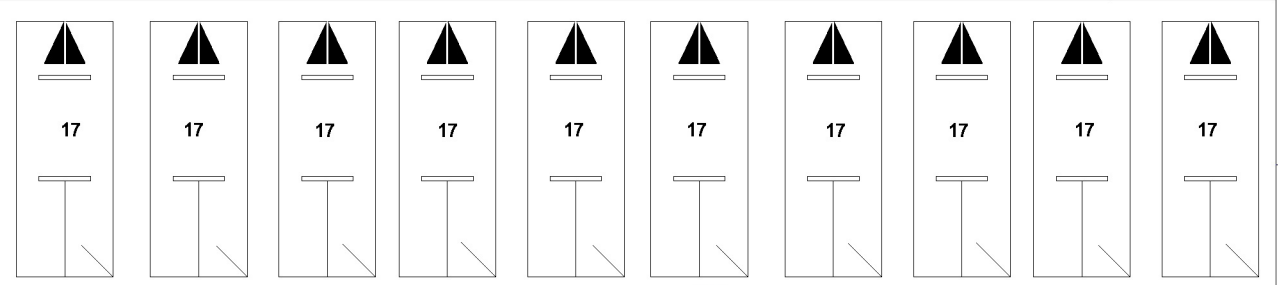
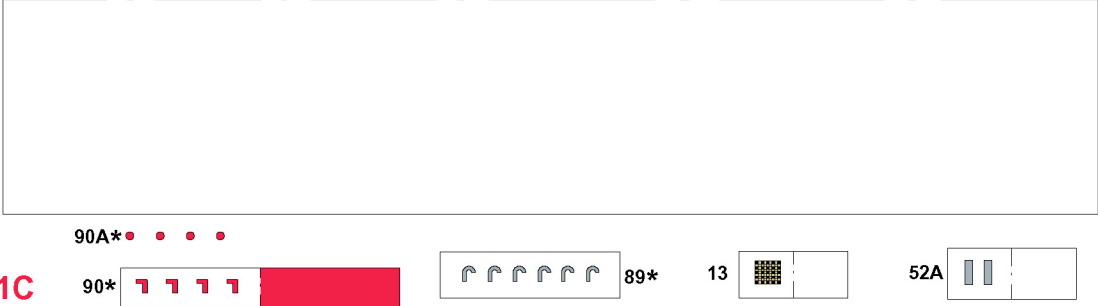
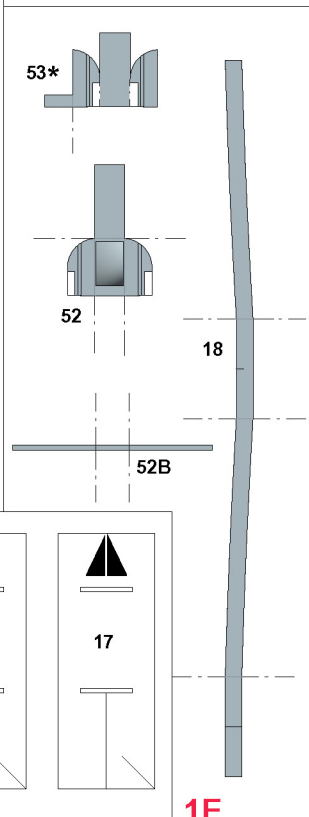
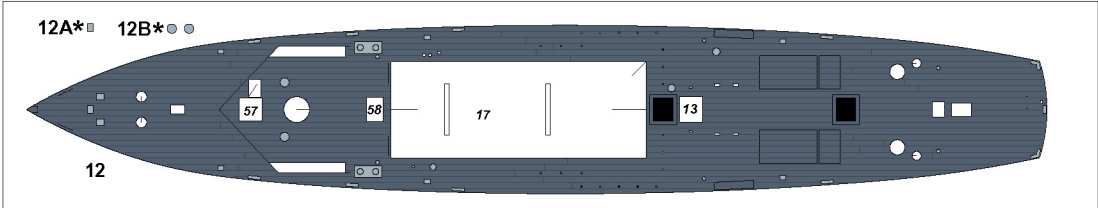
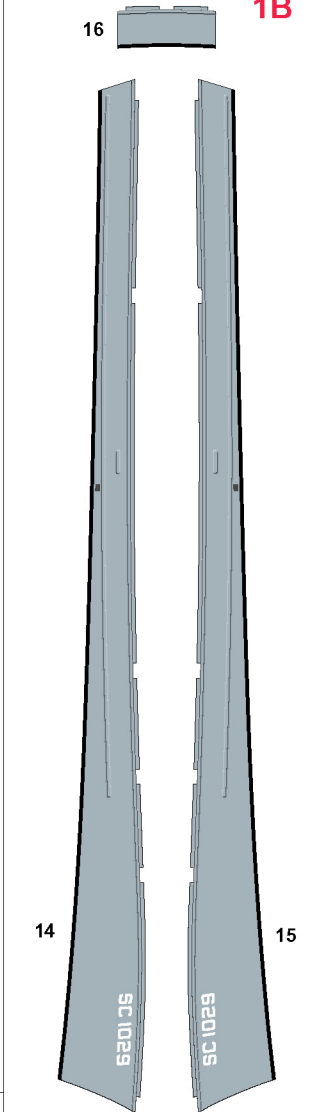
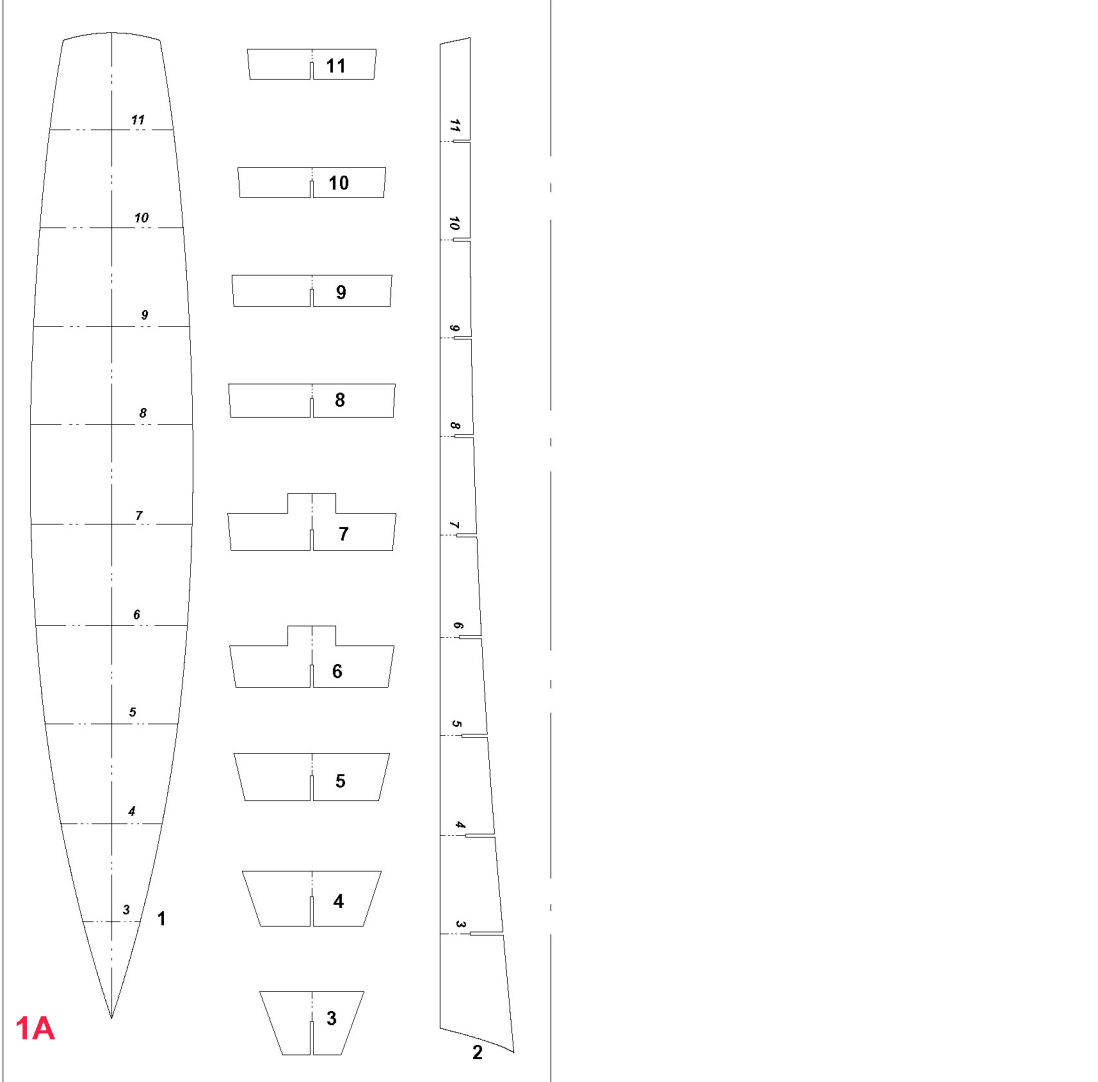
----- Fold up

✂️➡️ Cut along this line

✂️➡️ Cut along this line all the way up to the first crossing line

25A* This part is optional

25// This part have to be laminated onto the same type of cardstock

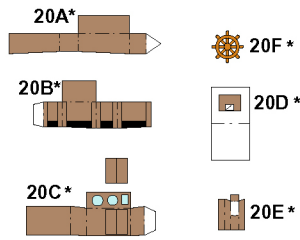
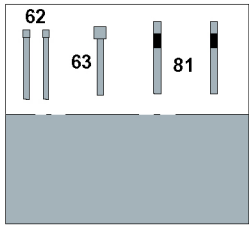
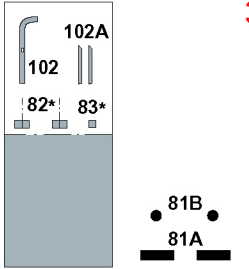


1A 1B 1C 1D 1E

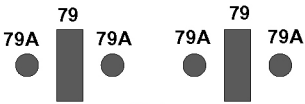
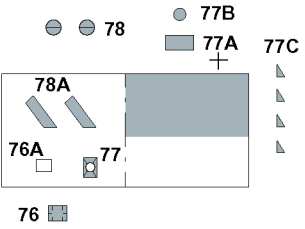
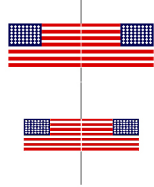




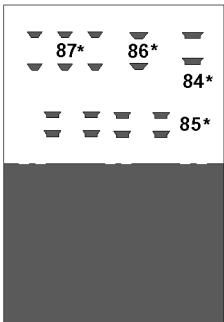
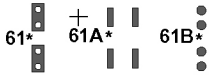
3A



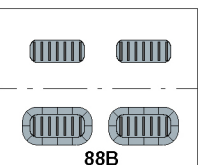
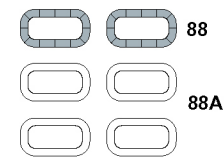
3E



3B

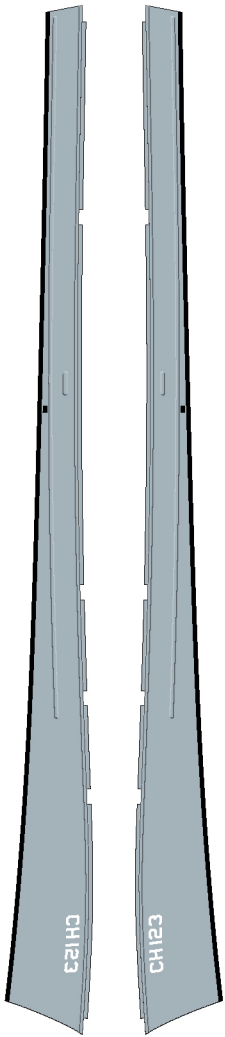


3C

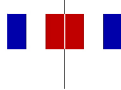
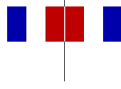


3D



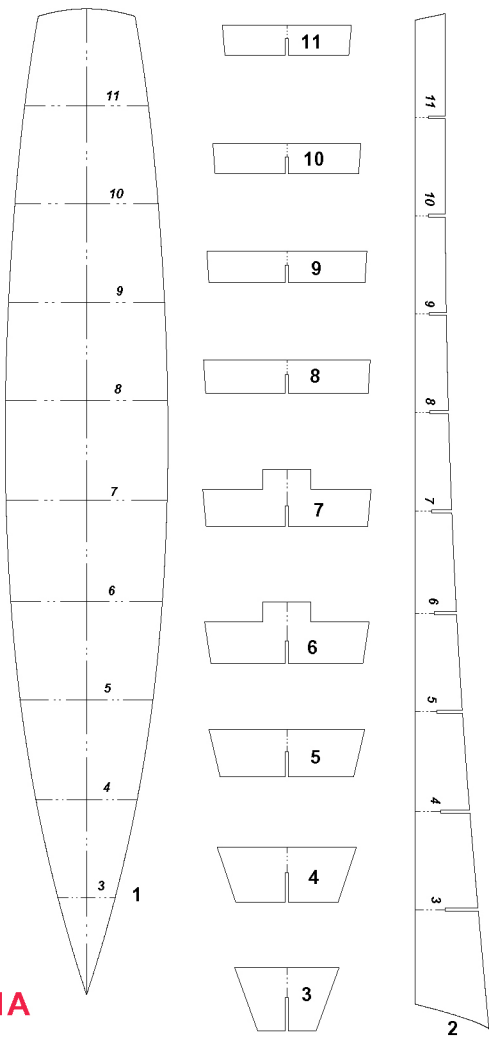


CHASSEUR DE SOUS-MARINS
CH-125

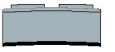




1A

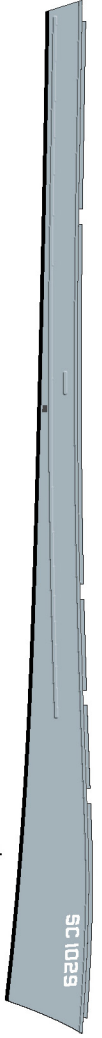


16



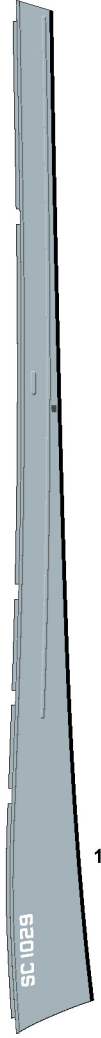
1B

14

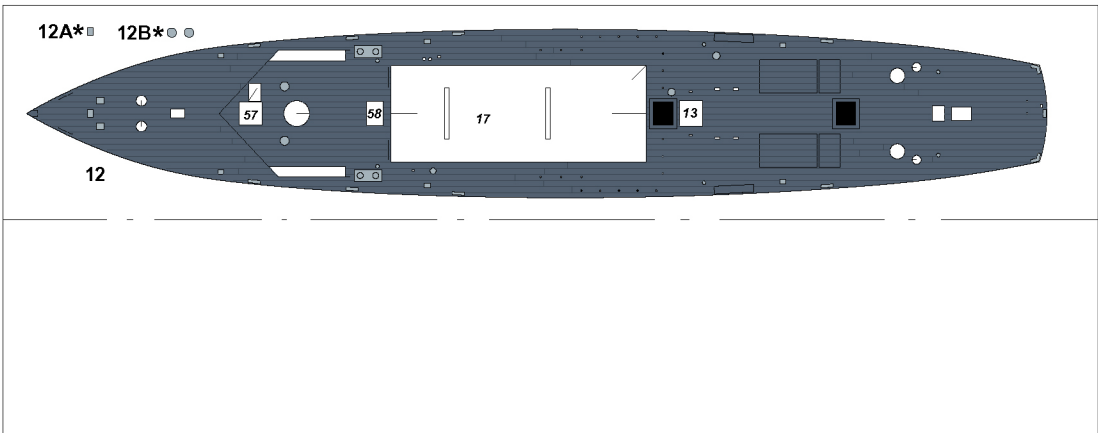


SC 1029

15

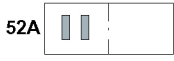
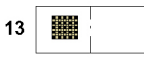


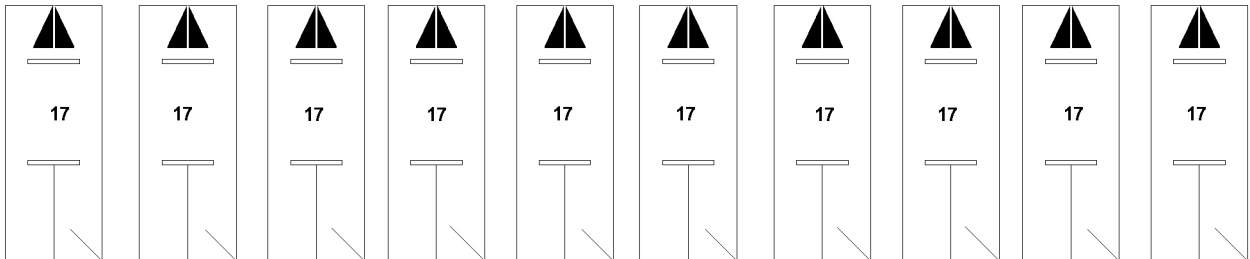
SC 1029

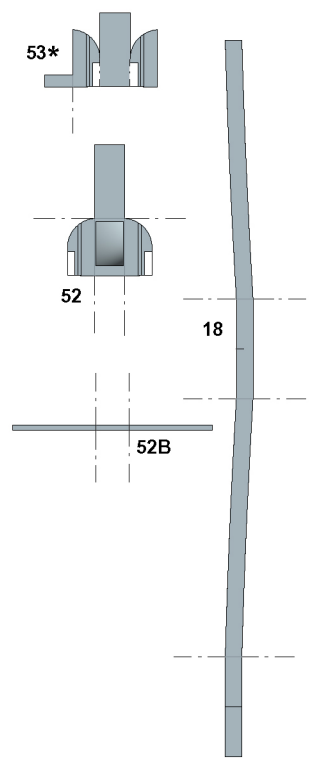


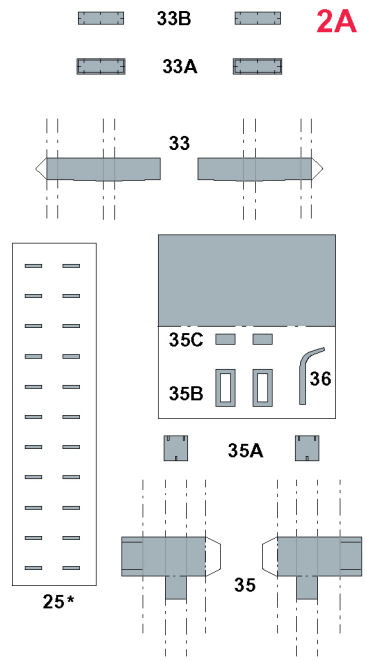
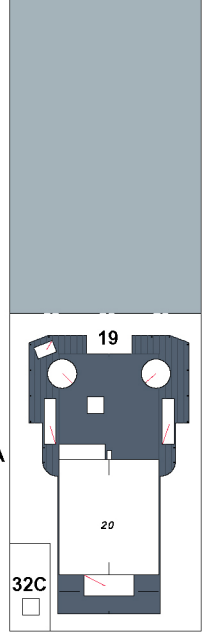
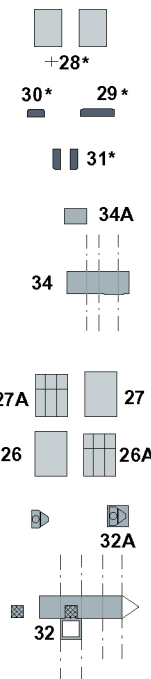
90A*

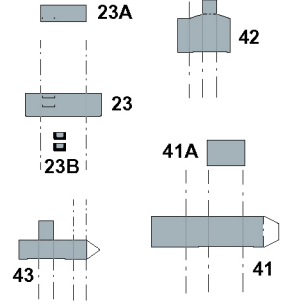
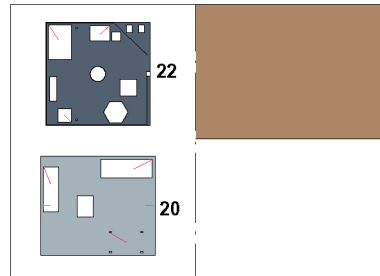
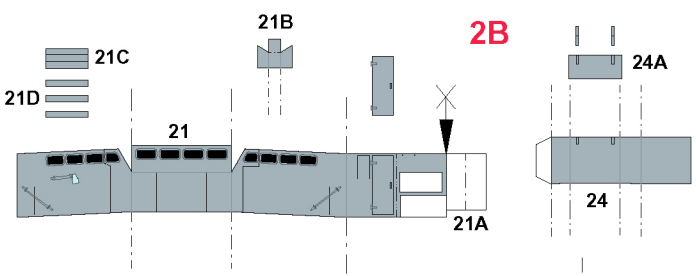
1C



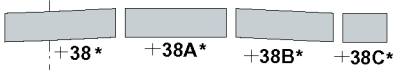
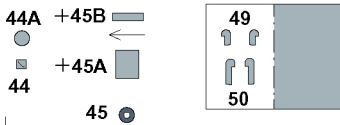
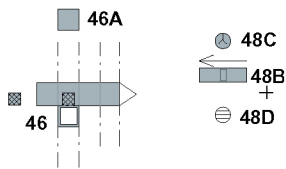
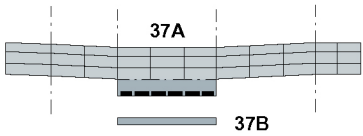
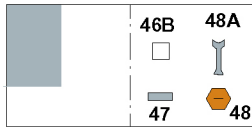


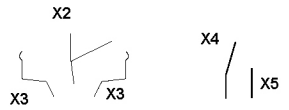
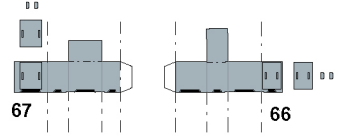
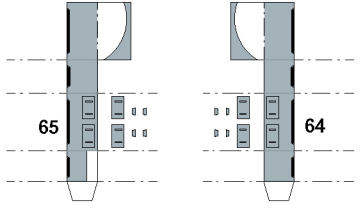
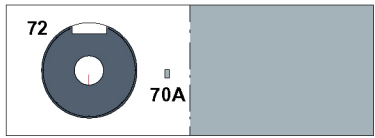




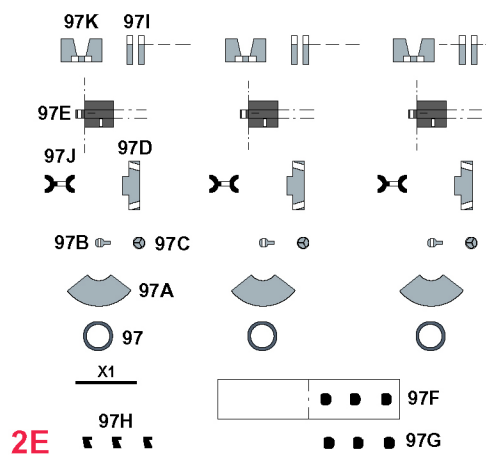


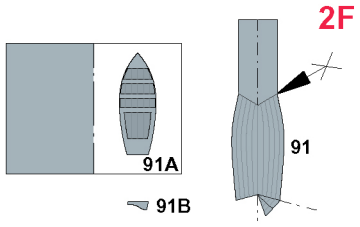
2C

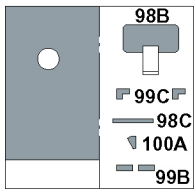




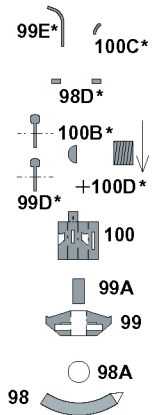
2D

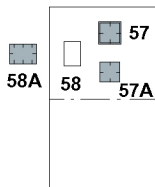
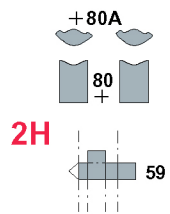


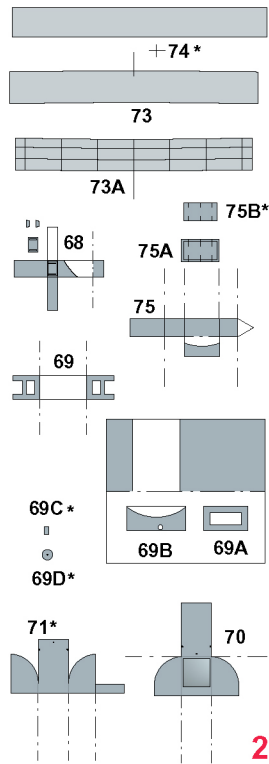




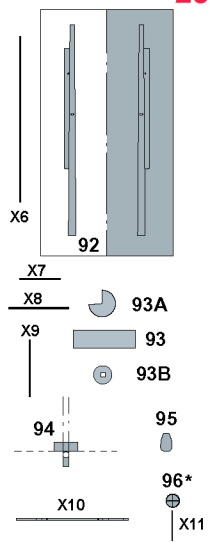
2G



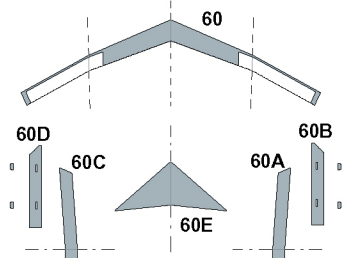
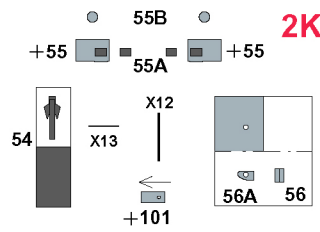




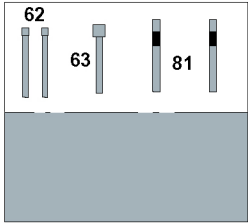
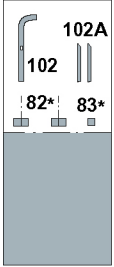
2J

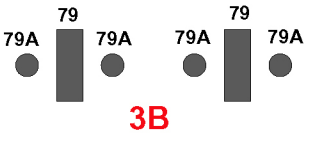
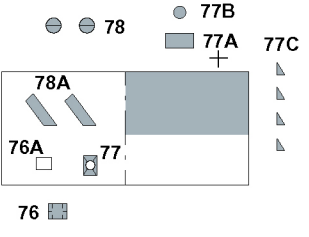


2K



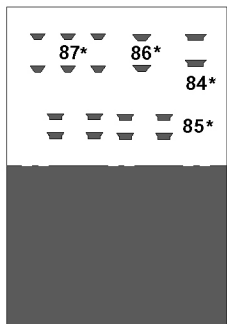
3A





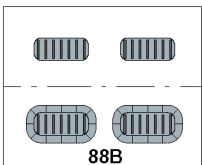
3B

61* + 61A* 61B*

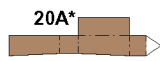


87A* 86A*

3C



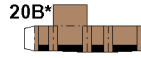
3D



20A*



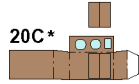
20F*



20B*



20D*



20C*



20E*

3E