## U.S.S. Constitution

## "Old Ironsides"

Nearly two hundred years after launching, the historic Frigate U.S.S. Constitution remains as the United States Navy's most famous commissioned warship. This impressive ship-of-the-line was designed as a 44-gun Frigate, and embodied design features that added significantly to her superiority as a warship. When she was launched, the "Constitution" was considered to be an extremely large warship. The gun deck was located high above the waterline to enable the cannons to remain operational during combat that occurred in heavy seas. Powered by an impressive array of sails, the "Constitution" was capable of outrunning or overtaking her adversaries. The black hull was sheathed in rugged white oak timber hewn in the forests of Georgia and New England. Displacing in excess of 2200 tons, the gallant "Constitution" was over 200 feet in length and carried a crew of 475 seamen.

Although the "Constitution" first sailed in 1798, she first saw combat in 1803 against marauding pirate corsairs off the coast of Tripoli. As part of a small, but skilled American Fleet, the "Constitution" engaged and captured several enemy vessels. During the war of 1812, the crew of the "Constitution" fought the British Warship "Guerriere" in a classic sea battle. Trading point blank salvos, the vicious cannon fire dismasted the British vessel. Amazingly, the British firepower failed to seriously damage the stout oaken hull, earning the vessel the nickname of "Old Ironsides."

During 1829, the Navy ordered the scrapping of the vessel, but public protest succeeded in obtaining a fairly thorough reconstruction. The U.S.S. Constitution served with the Navy until the early 1900's, and was completely restored over a four year period during the late 1920's. Today, she is maintained as a prized United States memorial in the Boston Navy Yard.



MONOGRAM MODELS, INC. KIT 3501

Morton Grove, III.

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## READ THIS BEFORE YOU BEGIN

You will need cement for polystyrene plastic, a modeling knife, tweezers for handling small pieces, masking tape for painting, small scissors for cutting the sails and toothpicks for applying cement to very small areas.

Read through the instructions and study the assembly drawings to become familiar with all parts of the model. Once you have done this, begin assembly with step one. Do not rush the assembly — serious mistakes can be avoided by working carefully.

Each plastic piece is identified by a number stamped either on the part or a small tab near the part. The instructions will indicate by number which pieces are needed in each step. DO NOT detach parts from the trees until you are ready to use them.

After cutting off the required part, trim away any excess bits of plastic that are not part of the usable piece. Use a sharp knife, such as a modeling knife, available at your hobby counter. Check the fit of each piece before you cement it in place. USE ONLY CEMENT SPECIFIED FOR USE WITH STYRENE PLASTIC.

DO NOT use too much cement to join the parts. All plastic cements contain solvents that dissolve the plastic forming a weld between the parts. Too much cement can soften and distort the plastic, spoiling your model's appearance. The tip of a toothpick is helpful in applying cement to small or confined areas. Keep fingers clean of cement so that the outer surfaces of the parts are not marred when handling them.

The kit can be assembled into an attractive model without painting. If you wish to paint your model, each illustration in the assembly procedure indicates color to be used and where the paint should be applied. It is best to paint most of the parts before cementing them. Only ENAMEL or PAINT FOR PLASTICS should be used.

For better paint adhesion, it is advisable to wash the plastic parts trees in a mild detergent solution. Rinse and let dry. After washing, handle the parts carefully to avoid skin-oil which may affect the adhesion.

A small pointed brush is best for painting small parts. Larger areas are best covered with a soft brush about 1/4 inch wide. Allow time for paint to dry thoroughly before handling parts. Scrape paint away from areas which will be cemented because cement will not hold to paint.





