

Background – the ‘Arethusa’ class:

By the end of the 1920’s, Royal Navy policy regarding cruisers had solidified around two distinct types; large cruisers for trade protection on distant overseas stations, and smaller cruisers for working with the battle fleet.

The light cruisers of the *Elizabethan* and ‘*E*’ classes fell into the large cruiser category, along with the new *County* class heavy cruisers and *Leander* class light cruisers. For fleet work, the Royal Navy was well served by the 35 surviving units of the ‘*C*’ and ‘*D*’ classes. Built with the benefit of war experience and displacing between 3,700 and 4,650 tons each, these ships were the ideal size for fleet work with low silhouettes, excellent manoeuvrability, and quick acceleration to top speed.

In 1929, with the design work completed on the light cruisers of the *Leander* class, attention shifted to a replacement for the 'C' and 'D' classes. These ships had all completed between 1914 and 1922 and faced block obsolescence by the mid-1930's.

The Washington Treaty of 1922 had placed a fixed upper limit on the total tonnage available for cruisers and the new *County* and *Leander* classes had eaten heavily into that upper limit. At 7,200 tons displacement, the *Leander* class could not be built in large enough numbers to replace all the 'C' and 'D' class ships. It was also felt that they were too large for fleet work and did not have the manoeuvrability required for working with destroyer flotillas.

A new fleet cruiser of reduced displacement would allow more to be built within the tonnage limit and would be cheaper than the *Leanders*. The lower cost would be welcome by the government of the day which was very interested in reducing the naval estimates. For these reasons, a requirement for a new light cruiser capable of working with the fleet and displacing less than 6,000 tons was given to the Director of Naval Construction in early 1929.

By 1931, the new design had solidified into a ship of 5,000 tons with 3 twin 6" turrets, 2 triple 21" torpedo tube mounts, a catapult, and a speed of 31 knots. This was met with considerable resistance from the government due to the world-wide economic downturn and approval was not given.

The non-approval turned out to be a blessing in disguise. The design had been badly cramped with minimal accommodation standards. Given the Royal Navy's world-wide commitments, habitability was a major concern.

The Admiralty was also able to look at adopting the new 'unit system' for machinery. Traditional power plants grouped multiple boiler and engine rooms in consecutive compartments; boiler room, boiler room, engine room, and engine room. This had the advantage of reducing the number of funnels and saving space as all the boilers were grouped together, but was very vulnerable to damage.

A hit that that would damage two consecutive compartments would leave the ship dead in the water, without boilers or without engines. The 'unit system' alternated the boiler and engine rooms in consecutive compartments; boiler room, engine room, boiler room, engine room. A hit that would damage two consecutive compartments would still leave the other ones capable of moving the ship and providing power. The *Leander* class with their one funnel used the traditional power plant; the new *Arethusa* class with their 2 funnels used the 'unit system'.

By adding 450 tons to the design, both the 'unit system' and improved accommodation could be incorporated. This new design was submitted to government in February 1932 and was approved by the Treasury. The *Arethusa* class was born.

By reducing the number of the *Leander* class ships to 9 instead of the 10 planned, enough tonnage was left over to build at least 5 of the new *Arethusa* class. After the first two ships were ordered in 1931 and 1932, it was hoped to be able to order 3 each in 1933 and 1934 for a total of 8.

In 1933 it was discovered that the Japanese were building very large light cruisers armed with 15-6" guns, the *Mogami* class. This caused a dramatic revision of planned cruiser construction by both the Royal and US Navies which responded to the new Japanese ships with the *Town* and *Brooklyn* classes respectively. Construction of the *Arethusa* class was halted at four ships and the tonnage allocated to the much larger *Town* class.

The following ships were built:

- *Arethusa* ordered 1931 completed 28 May 1935
- *Galatea* ordered 1932 completed 25 August 1935
- *Penelope* ordered 1933 completed 13 November 1936
- *Aurora* ordered 1934 completed 12 November 1937

The new ships were 506 feet overall with a displacement of 5,200 tons. Armament consisted of six 6" guns in twin turrets, 2 forward and one aft. Four 4" single HA guns and 2 0.5" quad machine guns made up the anti-aircraft armament. Two triple 21" torpedo tubes mounts were also carried.

The unit system of machinery resulted in two widely separated funnels. A quadruple screw arrangement drove the ships at 32 knots at 64,000 SHP.

For surface targeting, a Mk IV director was installed on the bridge. A high angle director for AA fire was fitted directly behind and above the Mk IV director.

The armour scheme consisted of a 2¼" belt abreast the engineering spaces with a 1" deck and transverse bulkheads at the ends. A 2" platform deck covered the magazines which also had 3" longitudinal bulkheads fitted abreast. This scheme was deemed sufficient to deal with 6" gun fire.

Extensive use was made of welding to reduce weight.

The first 3 completed with a catapult and seaplane between the two funnels. Due to the small space available, the 46 foot lightweight catapult was chosen which limited the types of aircraft that could be carried. A crane was positioned forward of the catapult for handling the aircraft. *Aurora* was completed as a flagship for a Commodore of Destroyers and never carried a catapult but was fitted with the crane; an extra deckhouse for the Commodore and staff was installed in place of the catapult.

In keeping with tradition, the ships names reflected early Greek and Roman classical themes:

- *Arethusa* A Greek sea nymph changed by Artemis into a fountain
- *Galatea* Greek statue carved by Pygmalion which came to life after he fell in love with it
- *Penelope* Greek wife of Odysseus who remained faithful for 20 years while he was gone during the Trojan Wars.
- *Aurora* Roman God of the Dawn

On completion in 1935, *Arethusa* was found to be 150 tons underweight. This allowed for the fitting of 4 twin 4" HA guns and an associated crew shelter instead of the single guns as designed. *Penelope* and *Aurora* were modified while building to incorporate the new guns. They also shipped an additional high angle director at the aft end of the superstructure enabling them to engage two aircraft targets at the same time. *Arethusa* and *Galatea* received their twin 4" guns during subsequent refits after the outbreak of war.

Arethusa and *Galatea* completed with a derrick on the starboard side of the rear funnel to handle a spare aircraft to be stored on the after deckhouse. Once in service, this arrangement proved impractical and *Penelope* completed without it. It was also removed from *Arethusa* and *Galatea*. *Aurora*, as noted earlier, never carried a catapult and did not have the extra derrick.

The ships proved very popular in service, having all the desirable characteristics for fleet work coupled with the acceleration of a destroyer. Because they were so new, few modifications were made to the ships prior to the war.

The catapult was removed from the first 3 ships by July 1941, being replaced with 2 quad pom-pom mounts. *Aurora* had her quad pom-poms fitted by June 1940. Subsequent upgrades were limited to additional AA weapons (both *Arethusa* and *Aurora* were fitted with UP mounts at one point), various types of radar, and tripod masts.

All four ships served in home waters and in the Mediterranean where they saw extensive service, accumulating 23 battle honours between them. Always in the thick of the action, they collectively became the most famous of all the Royal Navy cruisers that fought in WWII.

Arethusa participated in the Norwegian campaign along with patrol duty in the North Sea and North Atlantic. She operated with Force 'H' and was present during the bombardment of the French fleet at Mers el Kebir in July 1940. Operating in support of Malta convoys and occasionally running supplies to the island herself, she returned to home waters to take part in the Lofoten raid in December 1941. Back in the Mediterranean she was badly damaged by an aerial torpedo in November 1942. Repairs took until December 1943 and were mostly carried out in Charleston, South Carolina. She was part of the bombardment force for D-Day in June 1944. She was sold for scrap in 1950.

Galatea served with the Home Fleet, taking part in the Norwegian campaign and in the evacuation of troops from France. In July 1941 she was transferred to the Mediterranean and became part of Force 'K' operating from Malta. She was torpedoed and sunk by *U-577* off Alexandria on 15 December 1941.

Penelope and *Aurora* served as part of the famous Malta striking force, Force 'K', from October 21, 1941 until both were mined on December 19, 1941 in the disaster off Tripoli which also resulted in the loss of *HMS Neptune* and *HMS Kandahar*. During subsequent repairs at Malta, *Penelope* came under heavy and frequent air attack, being so badly riddled with shrapnel holes that she won the nickname '*HMS Peppercot*'. Adopted by the City of Blackpool, *Penelope* went on to greater fame during the Battle of Sirte in March 1942, coming under fire from the Italian battleship *Littorio*. She also sailed in support of many Malta convoys. *Penelope* was torpedoed and sunk by *U-410* off Anzio 18 February 1944.

Aurora served in the Norwegian campaign, carrying out various shore bombardments and troop movements. She participated in the *Bismarck* chase as an escort to *HMS Victorious* and sank the German supply ship *Belchen* off Greenland and the minelayer *Bremse* off Norway. Prior to transfer to the Mediterranean she also carried out many patrols in the Arctic Ocean and covered landings at Spitzbergen.

After being mined on December 19, 1941, *Aurora* went into dock at Malta for repairs from January to February 1942, leaving for home on March 18. From May to June 1942 she was under major repair at Liverpool where tripod masts were fitted. She would also be fitted with a Type 273 radar lantern forward of the bridge by 1945.

Aurora supported the landings in North Africa during Operation 'Torch', destroying 3 Vichy French destroyers and was assigned to Force 'Q' to intercept German shipping in the central Mediterranean as the North African campaign wound down. She provided shore bombardment for the Sicily landings and at Salerno. Taking part in naval operations in the Aegean in October 1943 she was hit by a 1,000 lb bomb and suffered heavy damage to the superstructure.

Aurora took part in the invasion of Southern France in the gunfire support role. She then saw out the war taking part in the invasion of several Greek islands.

She was sold to Nationalist China in November 1945, being handed over and renamed *Chungking* on May 19, 1948 at Portsmouth after a further refit. With her Chinese crew she sailed for her new home and arrived in Nanjing in August 1948, where she immediately saw action against the Communists. Her service with her new owners was destined to be short-lived as her crew mutinied on February 25, 1949 and handed her over to the Communists. Renamed *Tchouinking*, she was scuttled after heavy air attacks in the port of Huludao, Northern China on March 20, 1949.

Salvaged in 1951, the hulk was stripped by the Russian salvors. She was given the new name *Hsuang He* but this was later changed to *Pei Ching*. She remained in use as a barracks ships under the name *Kuang Chou* until scrapped in the 1990's.



The Aurora:

This kit features *Aurora* as she appeared in 1945 with all her war time modifications in place.

Packaging:

The kit comes in a well-constructed box featuring a painting of *HMS Aurora* entering Malta wearing an Admiralty Standard camouflage scheme.

Inside the main box can be found 2 smaller see-thru boxes; one containing the two sprues for the masts and the other the main superstructure pieces. The other sprues are individually sealed in plastic bags. There is also a large full colour glossy card featuring the box art on one side and a ship's history with general characteristics on the reverse.

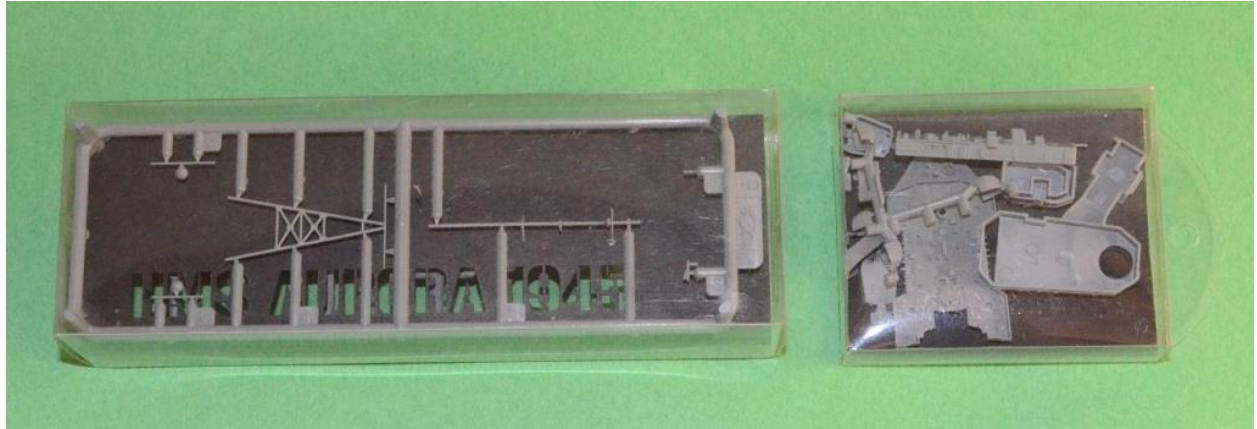
The kit comprises 332 parts on 28 sprues with a further 81 photo-etch pieces.



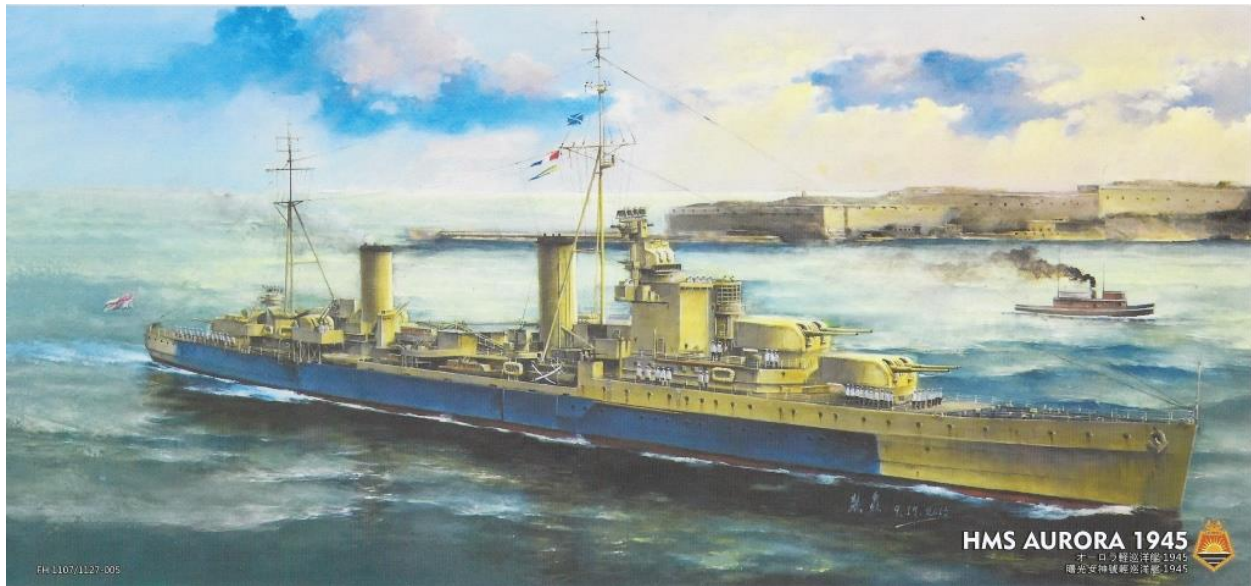
----- Box Art -----



----- Box Contents -----



----- Boxes for masts and superstructure pieces -----



FH 1107/1127-005

HMS AURORA 1945

オーロラ軽巡洋艦1945
曙光女神輕巡洋艦1945



HMS Aurora was an Anchara class light cruiser of the Royal Navy. She was built in the Portsmouth Dockyard. The keel was laid down on the 27th of July, 1935, and the ship was launched on the 20th of August, 1936. The Aurora was commissioned on the 12th of November, 1937.

Upon commissioning, she joined the Home Fleet serving as leader of Destroyer Flotilla.

At the outbreak of World War II, HMS Aurora took part in combat operations in Norway first, and then in May 1941 she participated in the operations hunting the German battleship Bismarck, during which she intercepted one of the German supply ships.

To cope with the growing threat of Germany and Italy in the Mediterranean, and to defend the island of Malta, on October 21, 1941, the Royal Navy officially formed Force K, with HMS Aurora as flagship. Captain William Gladstone Agnew was placed in command. Over the course of several months, she and her consort sunk and damaged more than 10 Italian ships, and earned the nickname "The Silver Phantom".

1941 December 19, HMS Aurora struck a mine at open waters in Tripoli. After extensive repairs, the heavily mauled warship cruised again in July 1942. During repairs, the HMS Aurora was upgraded with additional air defense weapons, with a type 291, and type 285 radars, and received a modified new tripod mast. After repairs, she participated in the Allied Operation Torch, while supporting the landing operations in North Africa's Oan, she sunk several Vichy French warships.

In 1943 the HMS Aurora, with King George VI on board, participated in the Malta naval review, and in the following year she took part in the landing operations in the south of France.

At the end of the war in Europe in 1945, HMS Aurora was present at the surrender of Genoa, and witnessed the end of the War in the Mediterranean. During World War II, she sank a total of 21 German and Italian naval vessels, and made several illustrious military exploits for the Royal Navy. After the war, HMS Aurora was renamed Chung King when handed over to the Nationalist Chinese government as compensation for several warships seized by the British in Hong Kong.

オーロラは、イギリス軍のアリシューザ級軽巡洋艦である。ポーツマス造船所で1935年7月27日に起工され1936年8月20日に進水、1937年11月12日に竣工した。

オーロラは主に本国艦隊に所属し、駆逐艦隊の旗艦も務めることとなった。

第二次世界大戦が勃発するとオーロラはまずノルウェーの戦いに参加し、その後、1941年5月、ドイツの戦艦ビスマルクを追撃行動に参加し、ドイツの補給船を1隻撃沈した。

ドイツとイタリアの地中海艦隊での激突する機会に就し、また、マルタ島を保護するため、1941年10月21日、イギリス海軍はオーロラを含む地中海艦隊を編成し、オーロラは旗艦として、カリアム・グッドステッド少将の指揮下で、地中海の指揮下で、数ヶ月間でイタリア艦隊10隻以上に對して撃沈及び撃傷の戦果をあげた。この戦いにおいて「銀色幽霊」という別称を得た。

1941年12月19日、オーロラはトリポリ外洋で触礁し、損害を受けたものの修繕により1942年7月に返航に復帰した。修繕の過程で、オーロラは防空兵器を増設し、281と285のレーダーを装備し、新たにトリポッドに改造された。修繕後に地中海のシーホッグ作戦に参加した。北アフリカ作戦の上陸作戦を実施する過程で、ビゲーフランスの戦艦を撃沈させた。

1943年、オーロラはイギリスジョージ六世国王の座巻船として、マルタの軍艦式に参加した。翌年フランス南部の上陸作戦にも参加した。

1945年ヨーロッパでの戦争は終わりを告げ、オーロラは地中海戦域で早期の終戦を証した。第二次大戦中オーロラが撃沈したドイツとイタリアの艦船は全部で21隻であり、イギリス海軍における最も多い戦果をもたらした。

戦争が終わった後、オーロラは中華民国に贈られた、改名し、重慶となった。

曙光女神號于英國皇家海軍林頓船塢建造，于1935年7月27日在埃克斯茅斯船塢建造，1936年8月20日下水，1937年11月12日完工。

建成服役之後，曙光女神號主要在本土艦隊服役，曾擔任驅逐艦隊旗艦。

戰事二戰爆發，曙光女神號首先在挪威進行作戰行動，然後于1941年5月參加了圍捕德國列德納德戰艦的行動，并捕獲了一艘德國補給船。

為支持地中海盟軍大初在沿海日益增強的威脅，從新派兵艦。1941年10月21日，英國皇家海軍正式組成K艦隊，曙光女神號作為旗艦，在W・G・阿格伯上校指揮下在維多利亞海峽內擊沉擊傷10多艘意大利戰艦，得到了「銀色幽靈」的稱號。

1941年12月19日曙光女神號在的黎波里外海觸礁，遭到嚴重的破壞直到1942年7月才重新服役。在修繕過程中曙光女神號增加了防空武器，安裝了281、285型雷達，并改造了新的三腳桅杆。修繕後的軍艦參加了盟軍的「火蜂」行動，在北非北非戰場的發動作戰中，擊沉了數艘維希法國的軍艦。

1943年曙光女神號作為英國國王喬治六世國王的座卷船，參加了馬耳他島的開艦式。次年參加了法國南部的上陸作戰。

1945年歐洲戰事結束，曙光女神號在地中海戰域證明了和平的降臨。二戰中她一共擊沉德國和意大利艦船21艘，為英國皇家海軍立下了赫赫戰功。

戰爭結束後，曙光女神號作為賠償贈與給中華人民國政府，改名為重慶。



General Characteristics:
 Standard displacement: 5270 tons
 Loaded displacement: 6665 tons
 Length: 154.2m
 Beam: 15.5m
 Maximum speed: 32knots
 Complement: 500
 Range: 12000 miles/10 knots
 Armament: BL 6in Mark XXIII Naval Gun 2X3
 QF 4in Mark XXII Naval Gun 2X4
 QF 2 pdr pom-pom AA Gun 4X2
 Oerlikon 20mm AA Gun 2X3
 Oerlikon 20mm AA Gun 3X3
 21in Mark IX Torpedo Tube 3X2

性能諸元:
 標準排水量: 5270トン
 満載排水量: 6665トン
 全長: 154.2m
 全幅: 15.5m
 最大航行速度: 32ノット
 乗員: 500人
 航続距離: 12000ノット/10ノット
 武装: 連装6インチ(152mm)艦砲3門
 連装4インチ(102mm)艦砲4門
 連装2ポンドポンポン砲(40mm)4門
 連装エリコン機銃砲3門
 連装エリコン機銃砲2門
 三連装21インチ(533mm) Mark IX魚雷發射管2門

主要特徴:
 標準排水量: 5270噸
 満載排水量: 6665噸
 全長: 154.2米
 全幅: 15.5米
 最大航速: 32節
 定員: 500人
 航程力: 12000海里/10節
 武装: 雙連裝BL 6英寸(152毫米) Mark XXIII 艦砲X3
 雙連裝 QF 4英寸(102毫米) Mark XXII 海軍用砲X4
 四連裝 2磅磅砲(40毫米) X2
 雙連裝 厄利孔20毫米機銃砲 X3
 雙連 厄利孔20毫米機銃砲 X2
 三連裝 21英寸(533毫米) Mark IX 魚雷發射管X2

1/700 FH 1107
 1/700 FH 1127

--- Front and Rear of included card ---

Hull:

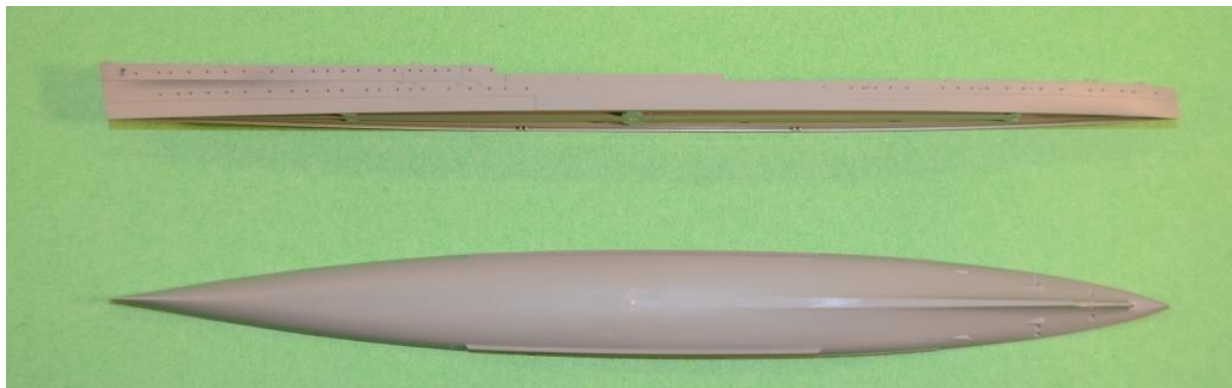
The one piece hull scales out perfectly to the actual length of 506 feet. A lower hull and a waterline base plate are supplied giving the modeller the option to build either a full hull or a waterline version. There are no stands included so those wishing to build the full hull version will need to plan ahead for an arrangement to display the completed model.

The lower hull itself has finely molded bilge keels and the lower half of the armour belt. Rudder, propellers, and shafts are included as separate pieces. It has raised locating points enabling an accurate fit to the upper hull.

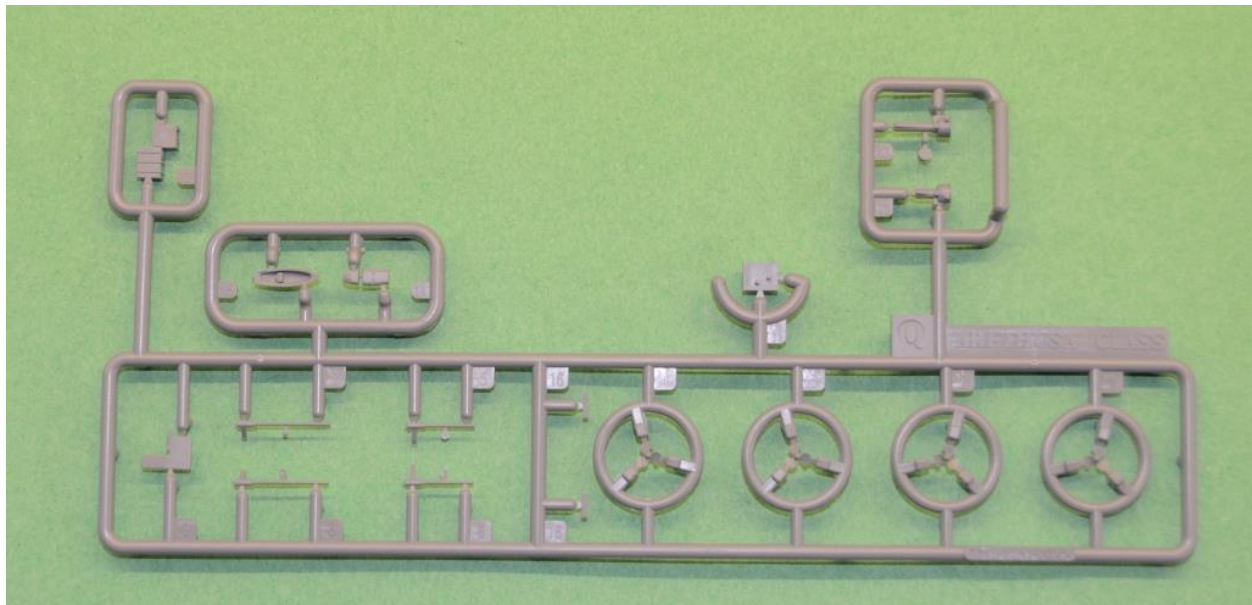
The pronounced bow knuckle is in the correct position, starting just under the anchor hawse pipe and terminating just aft of 'B' barrette. It is a perfect rendition of this distinctive feature, following the contour of the upper deck, curving slightly upwards under the anchor hawse.

There are also raised strakes capturing the line of hull plating from the bow back to the armour belt amidships and from the armour belt aft to the stern. It is slightly exaggerated in this scale and could be sanded down to be less conspicuous, but I find it so delicately executed that it would be a shame to remove it. The armour belt itself is exactly correct for dimensions and hull placement. The portholes all feature eyebrows and the anchor hawse pipe is very clearly defined. The hull also features bollards, fairleads, and ladder rungs.

A weight is included to give the completed hull some 'heft'.



----- Upper and lower hulls -----



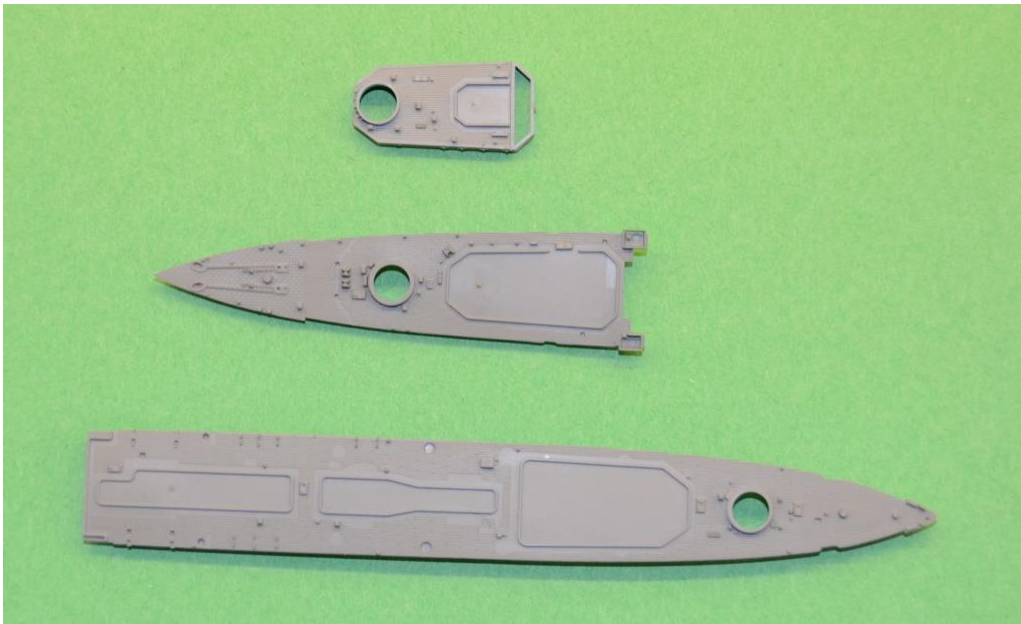
----- Propellers, rudder, and propeller shafts -----

Decks:

The main decks are in two pieces: the foredeck back to the focsle break, and the much longer after deck. Both feature amazing levels of detail with individual deck planks, bollards, capstans, boat chocks, anchor chains, hatches and raised edges for fitting the superstructure parts. The main deck forward features a raised non-skid pattern. The breakwater itself is a separate piece. Both deck pieces drop right into place on the main hull in an impressive display of precision fit.



----- Waterline hull plate and main decks -----



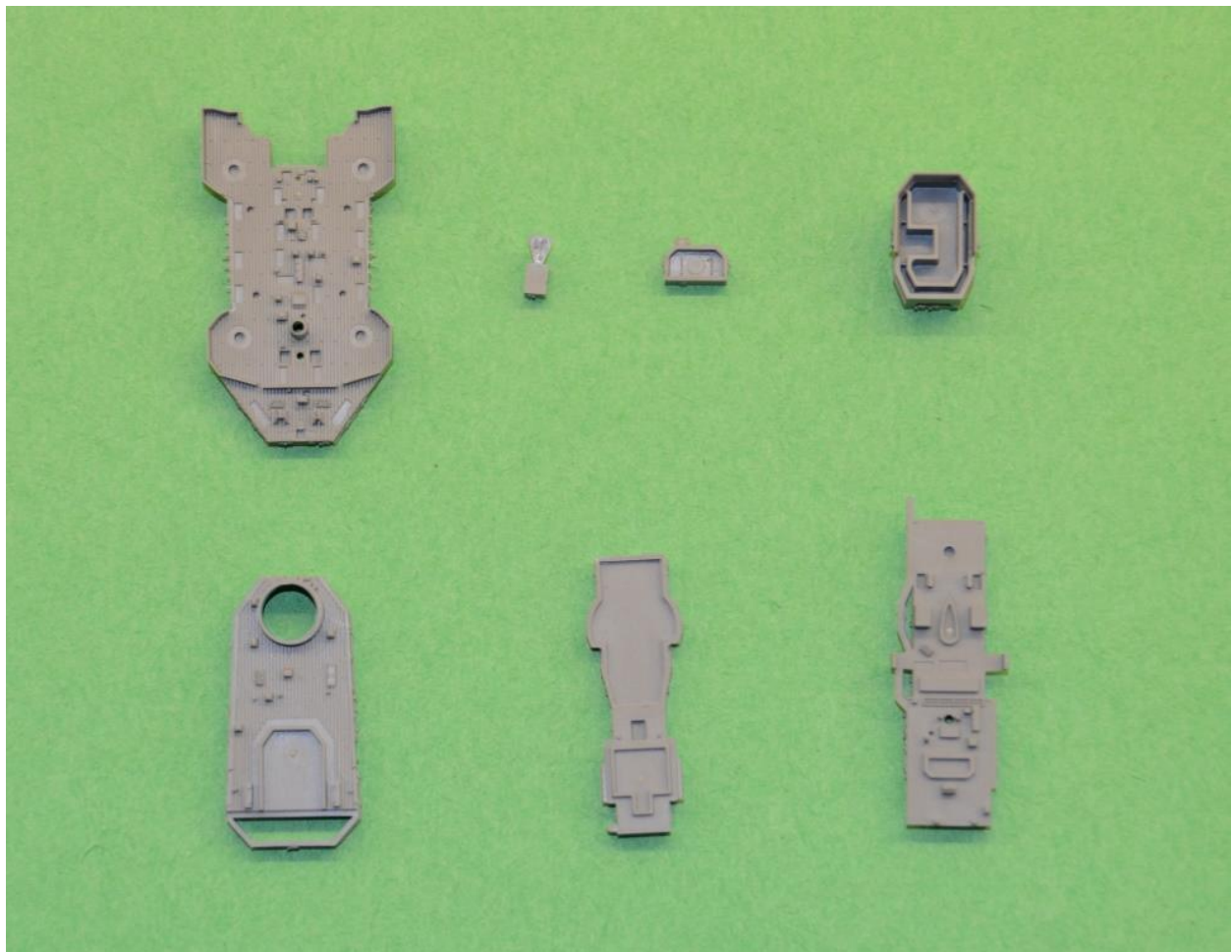
----- Forward superstructure and main decks showing the amount of detail -----

Superstructure:

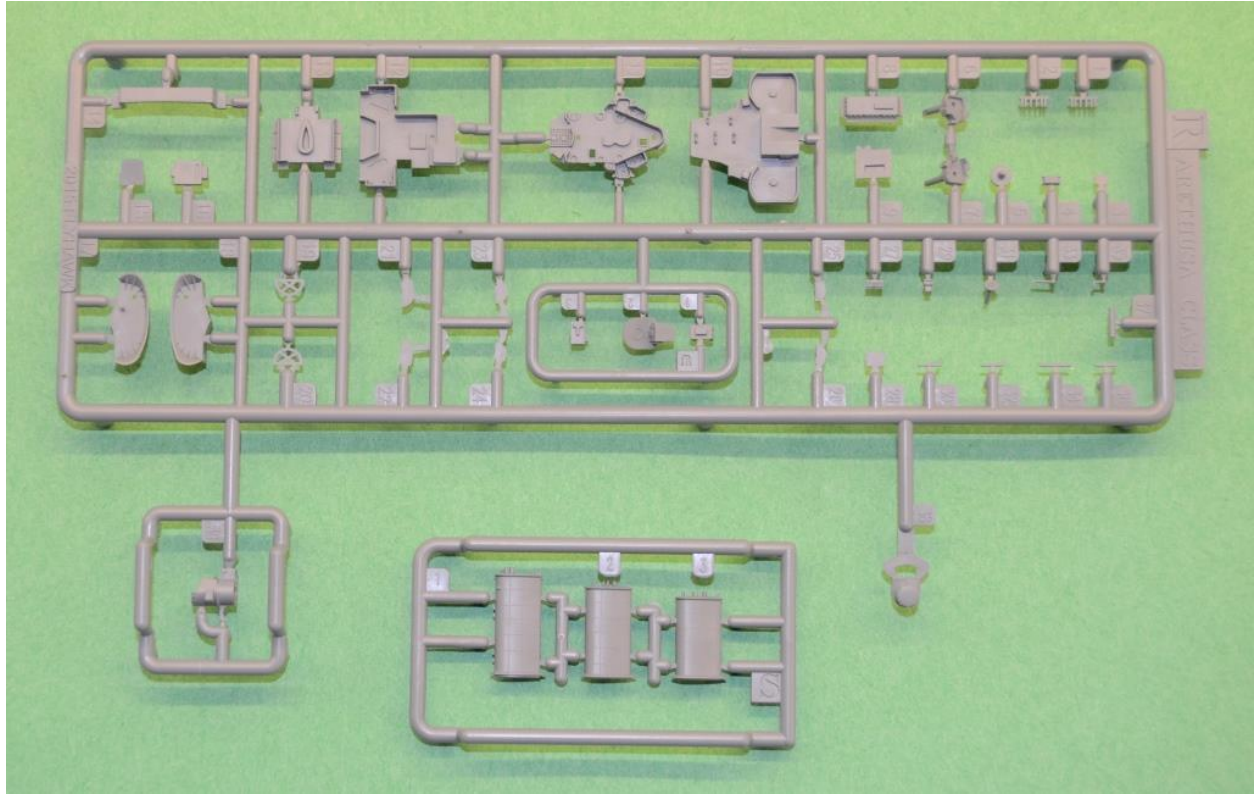
The seven main superstructure parts are in a separate box and are all individual pieces that do not require cutting from sprues, a great feature which will prevent any damage from sprue cutters and the like. They all feature immense detail on every face: hatches, handrails, deck fittings, slots for fitting other pieces. The bridge has a separate air deflector; 22 pieces go on the top deck which also features a raised wooden grating. This is quite amazing when it is considered that the piece is only 12mm x 19mm (3/8" x 1/2") in size!

The rest of the superstructure parts are attached to sprues.

The funnels are single pieces with engraved lines, open tops, and steam pipes. The fore funnel was taller than the after one, and the after one was cut down during the war as a weight saving measure. This is reflected in the kit as there are 3 funnels supplied, it can be assumed that a future release will make use of the taller after funnel.



----- *Superstructure pieces* -----



----- *Funnels and smaller fittings* -----

Weapons:

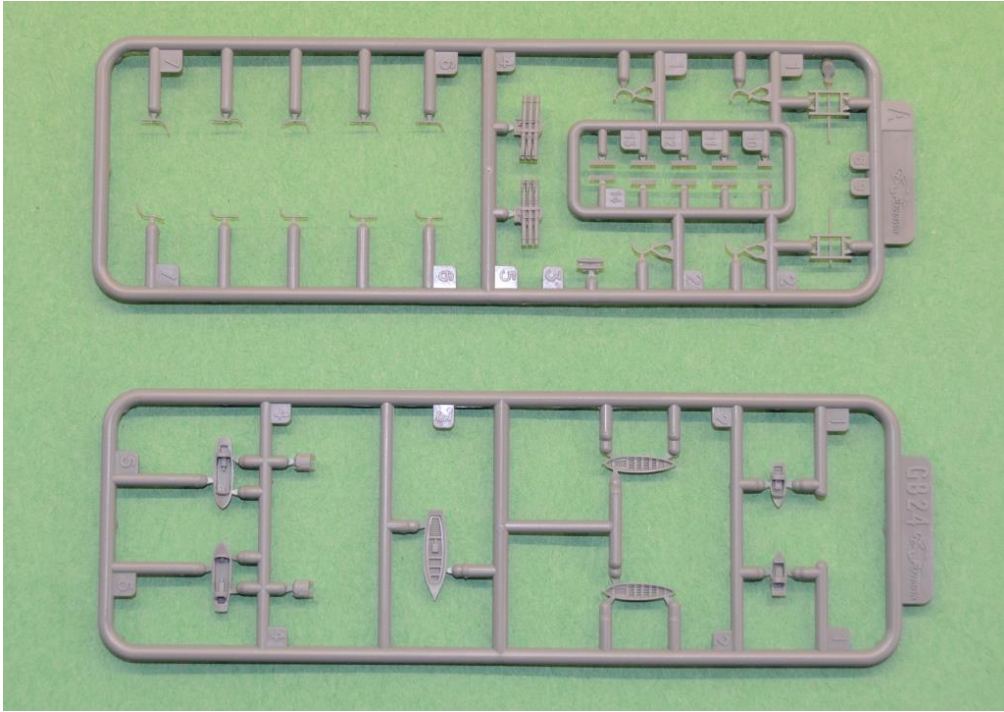
The 6" gun turrets feature plenty of detail on all four sides and the top including rivets and the doors between the gun barrels used when the turret was in local control. They are in two pieces with separate gun barrels. An extra turret base and 2 gun barrels are included.

Each twin 4" gun is composed of three pieces, with plenty of detail on the sides and top of the shields as well.

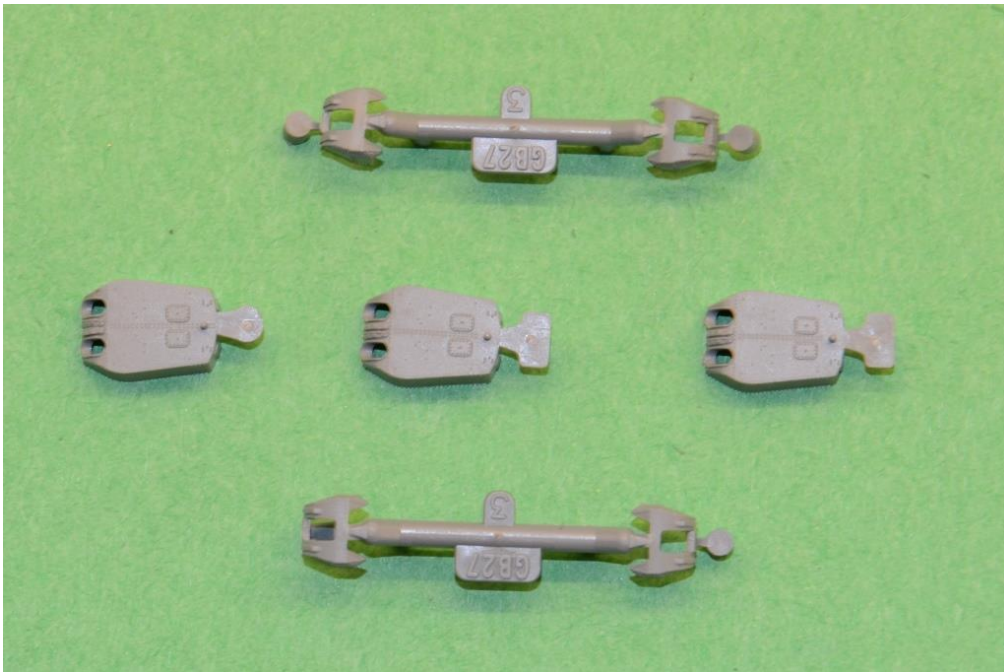
The quad pompoms consist of 3 pieces and have plenty of detail on the actual gun platform.

The single 20mm guns are mounts are extraordinary, with gun sights and very fine barrels. The twin 20mm are in two pieces, barrels and the actual mount.

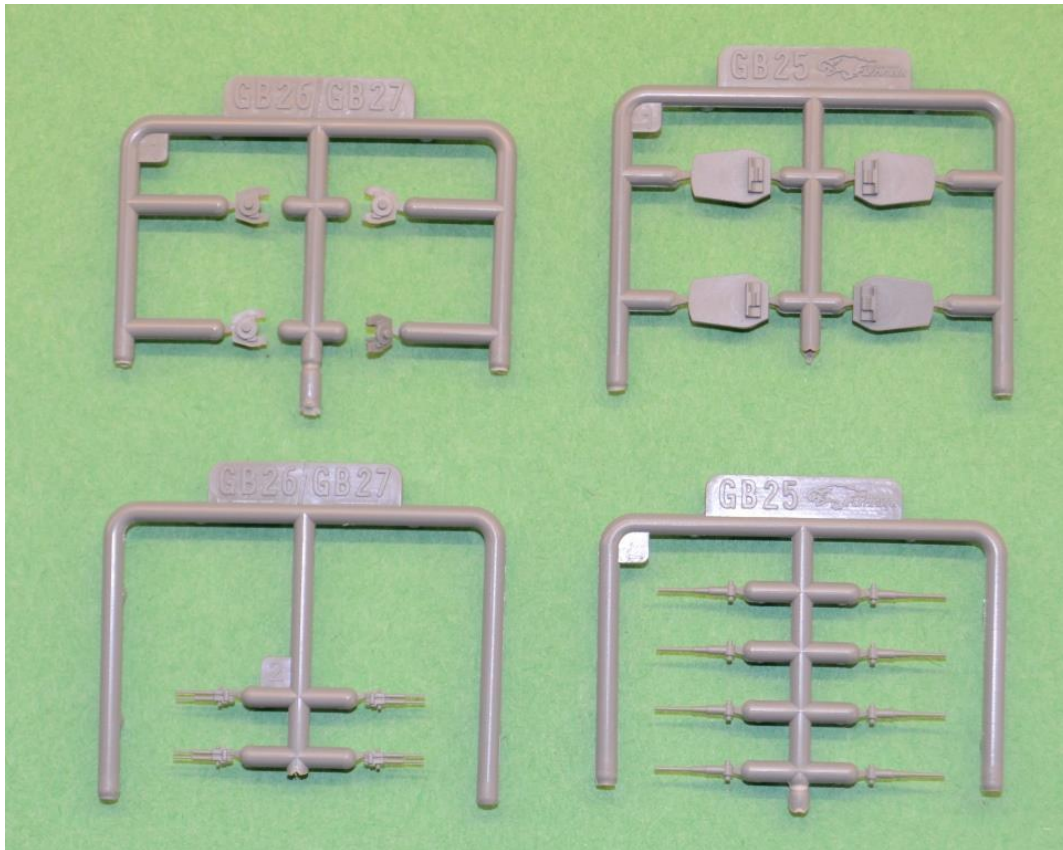
The torpedo tubes are things of beauty with plenty of detail and hollowed out ends allowing torpedoes to be inserted if the modeller wishes. Torpedoes would have to be scratch built.



----- Torpedo tubes and boats -----



----- 6" turrets and 4" gun shields -----



----- 6" and 4" gun barrels with the bottoms of the mountings -----

Boats and fittings:

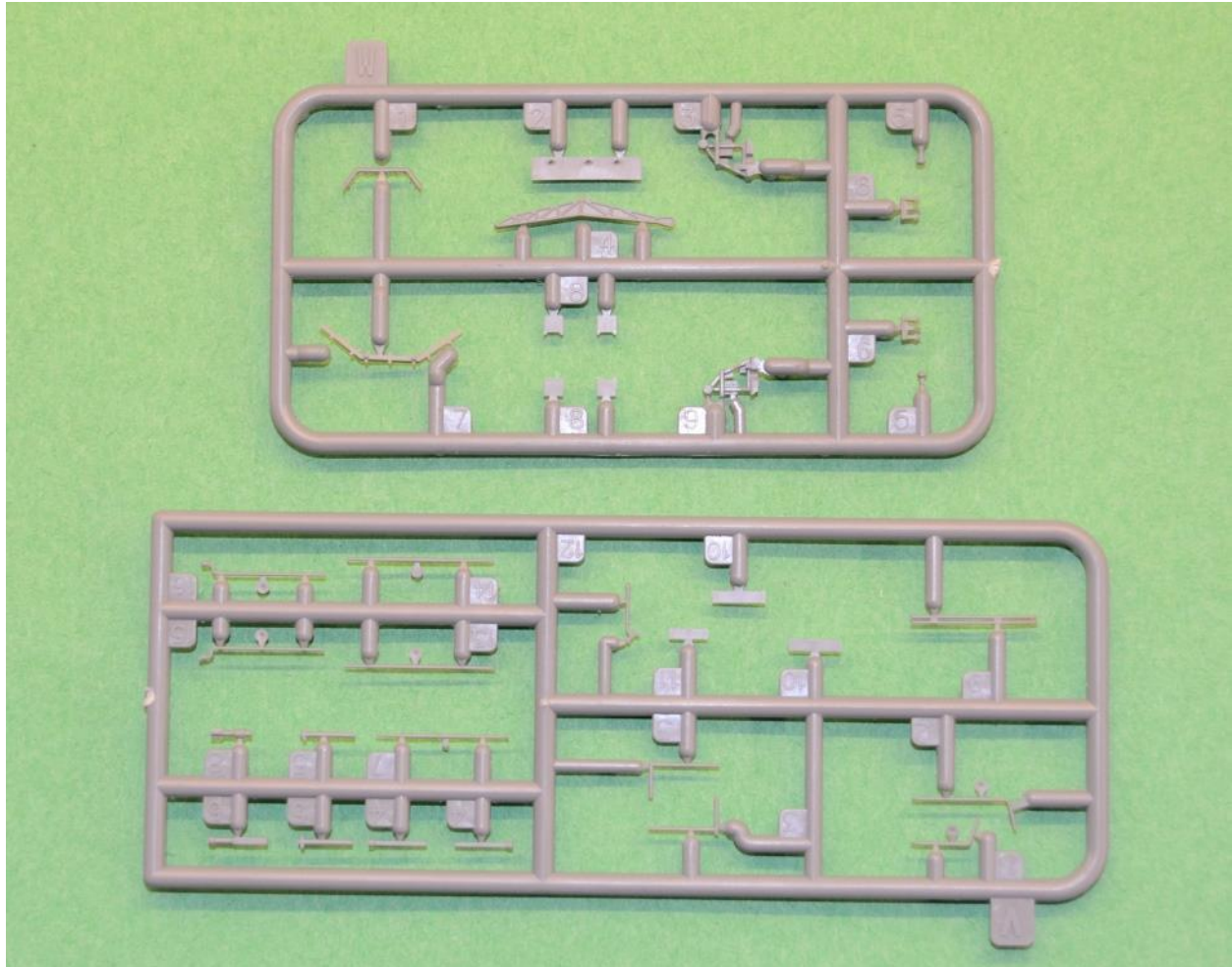
There are 3 open boats and 4 motor launches, each one features deck planks; the 3 largest launches have separate cabins. There are many smaller fittings, every piece of which is incredibly detailed. The ready use ammo lockers have lids and doors, fresh air intakes are hollowed out, the deck winches have detailed motors, the life rafts are detailed both top and bottom, the davits are extremely thin, the High Angle directors are hollow at the top, and there is a depth charge rack for the quarterdeck. The paravanes are not solid at the tips; they feature very tiny molded lines instead.

The large aircraft crane consists of 4 parts, the boom can be replaced with the photo-etch part if desired.

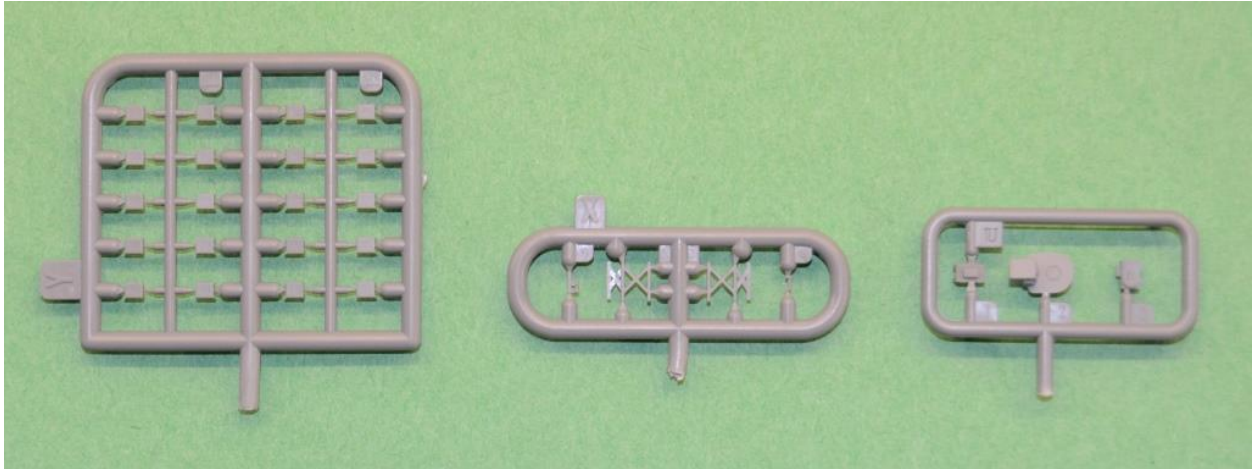
Types 281, 284, and 285 radars are included, along with the Type 273 radar lantern on a platform in front of the bridge. There are photo etch versions of the Type 281 and 285.

Photo-etch railings are supplied pre-cut to the correct lengths with very clear instructions on where each piece is to be placed.

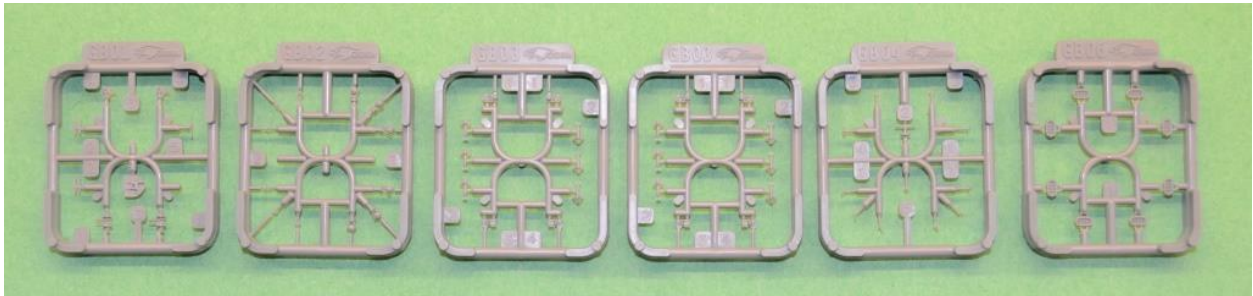
Most of the sprues carrying the smaller fittings are the same ones that are found in the Flyhawk *Naiad* kit. This is a welcome level of standardization that most likely makes kit production very cost effective for Flyhawk.



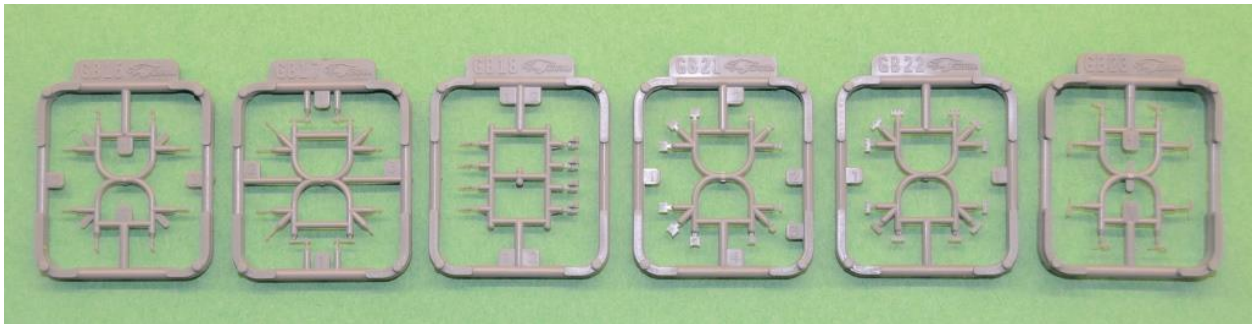
----- Crane and fittings -----



----- Fittings -----



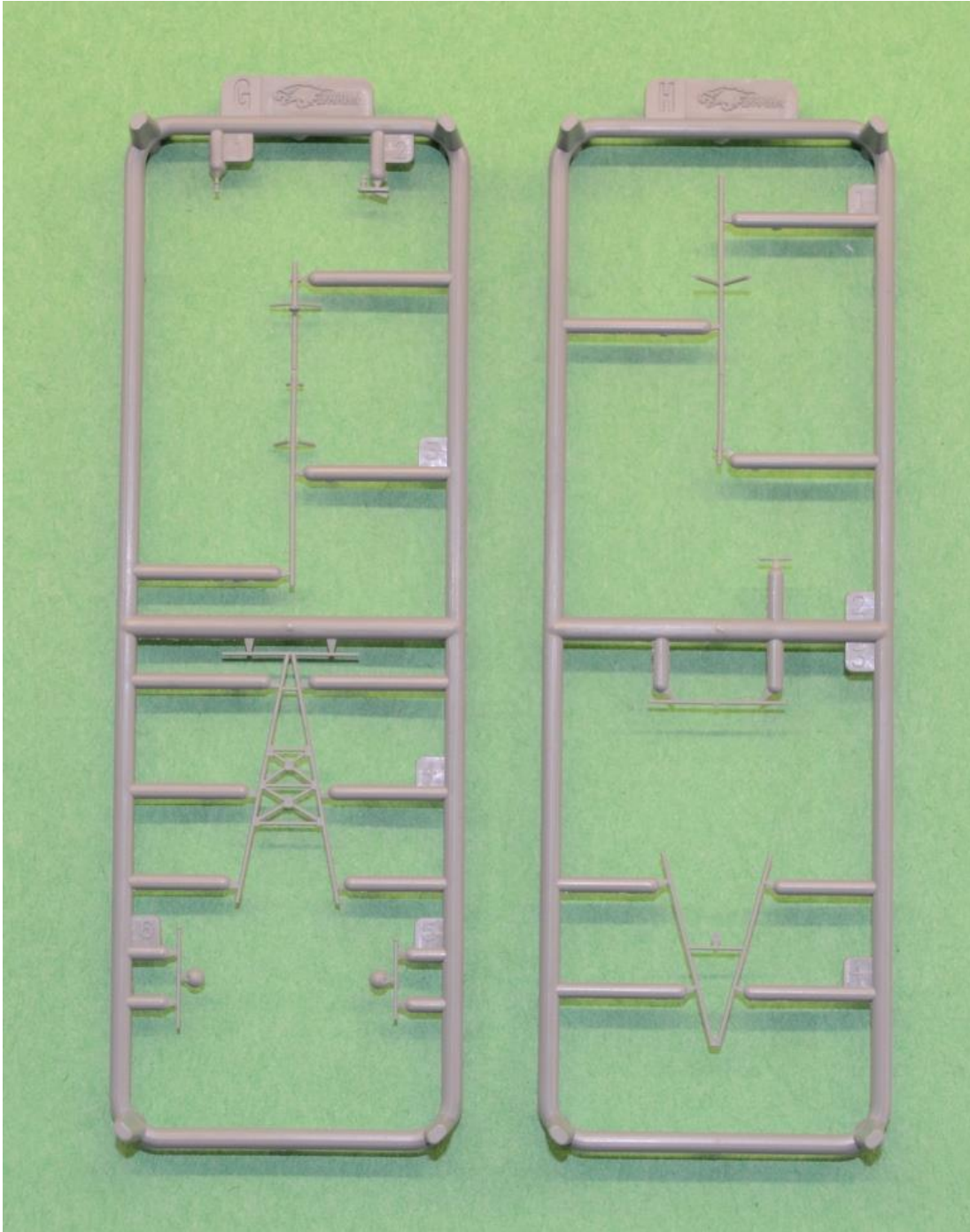
----- Fittings -----



----- Fittings -----

Masts:

The masts and tripod supports come on their own sprues and are packaged separately in their own box. They are extremely thin and can be used as is without resorting to replacements made from wire. Aerials for the Type 281 masthead radar are included along with photo-etch replacements.



----- *Masts* -----

Decals:

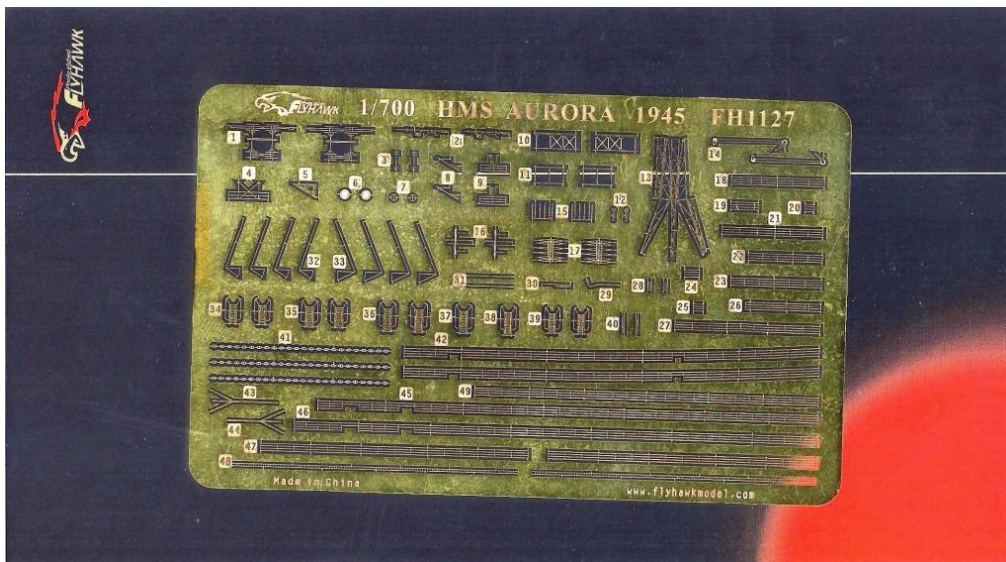
As Royal Navy cruisers did not carry pennant numbers as a rule, the decals are very minimal consisting solely of 4 White Ensigns.



----- Weight and Decals -----

Photo-Etch:

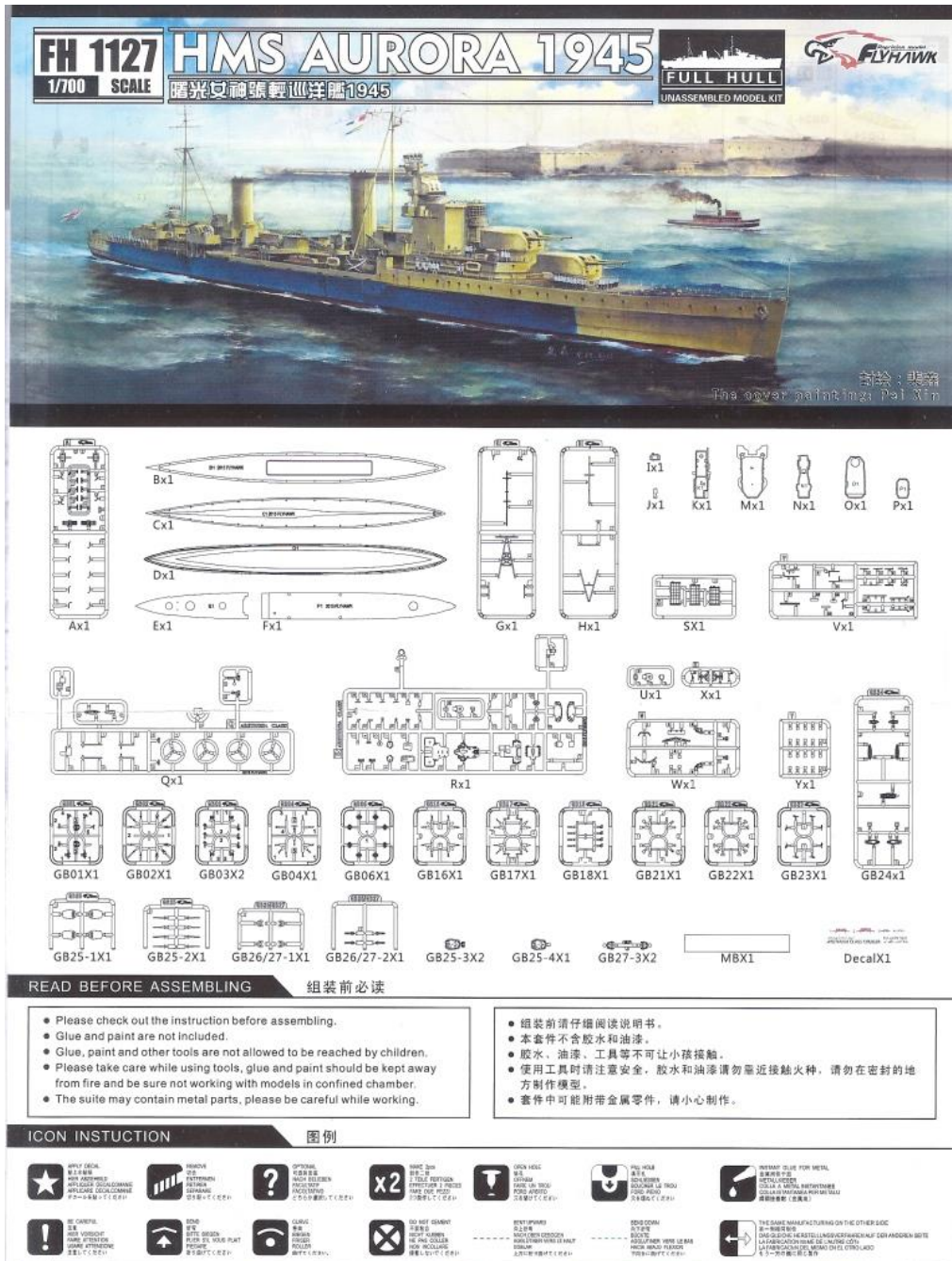
A very comprehensive photo-etch sheet with its own two-sided instruction sheet is also included with all the railings, ladders, and lattice deck supports needed for the kit. It also contains anchor chain, Type 281 and 285 radars, detailing for the masts, and a boom for the crane.

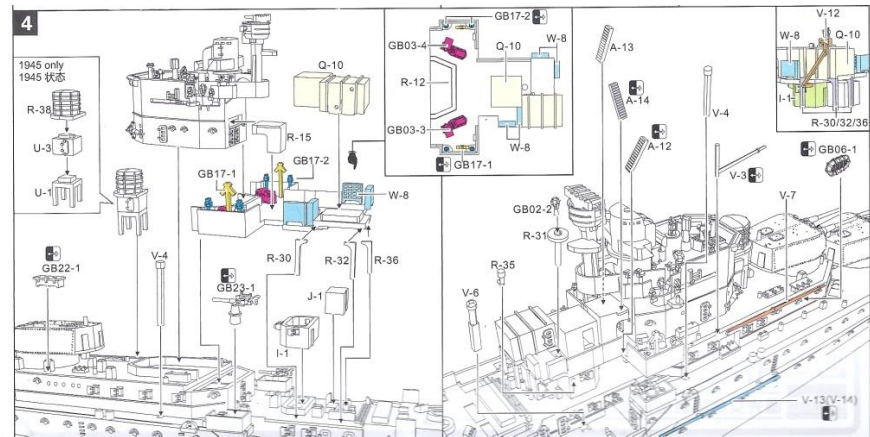
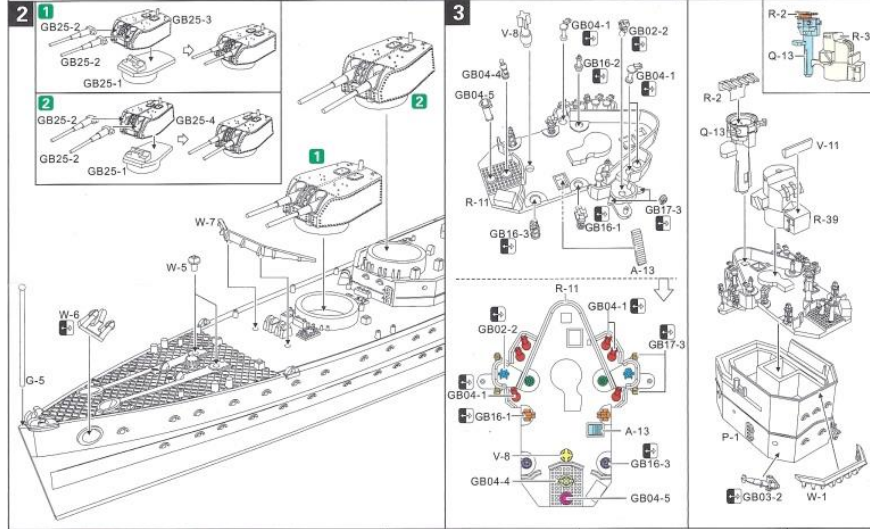
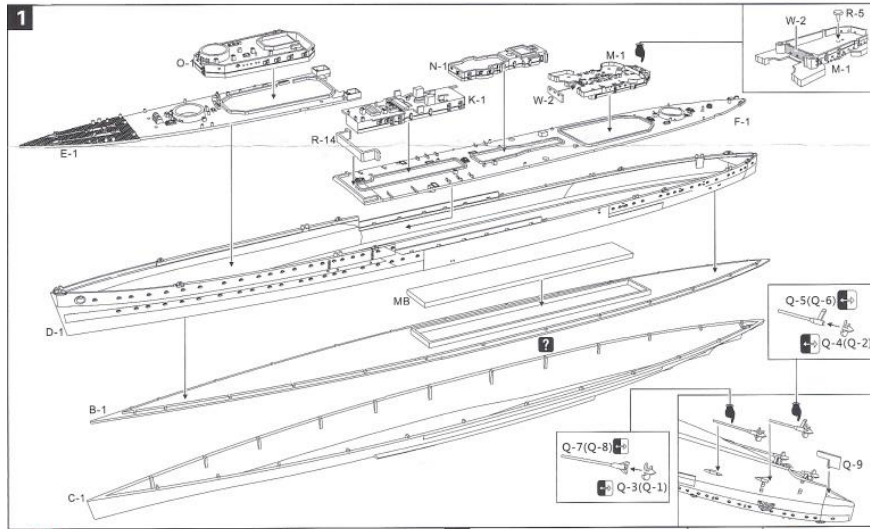


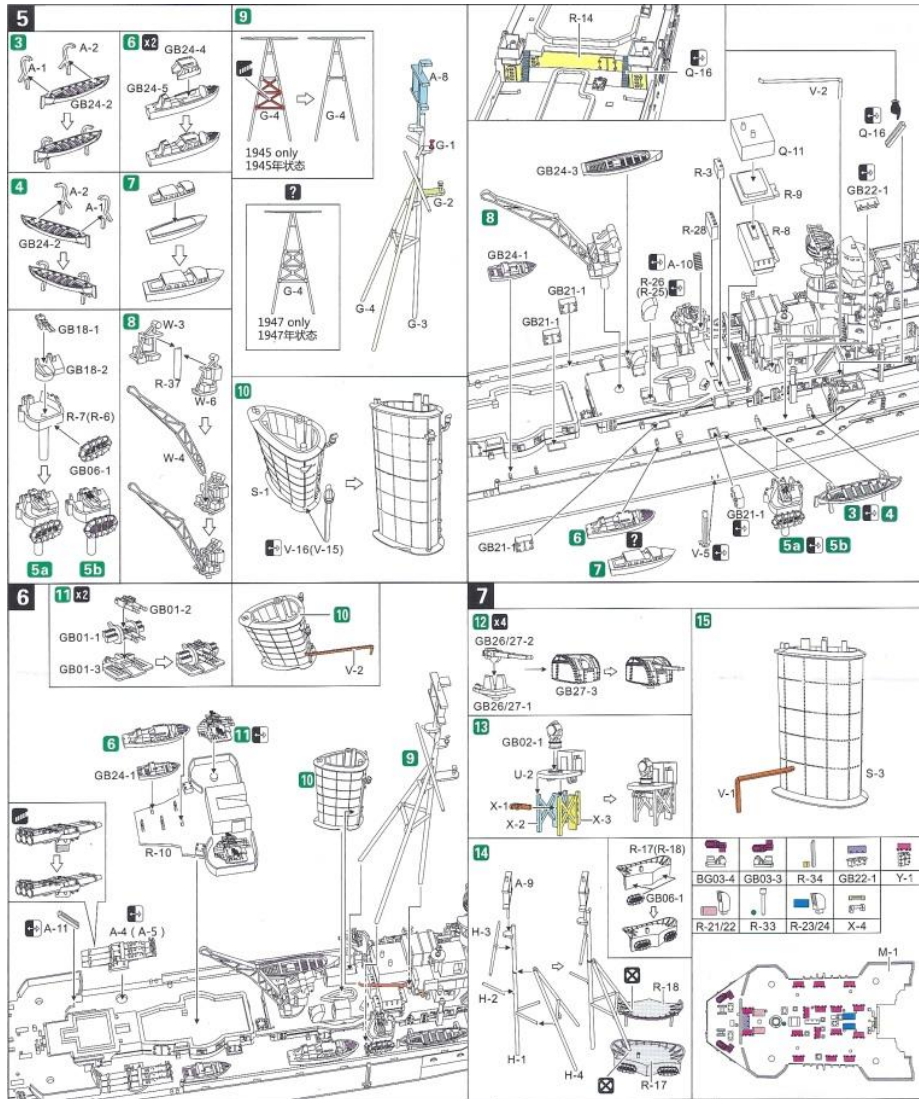
----- Photo-etch sheet -----

Instructions:

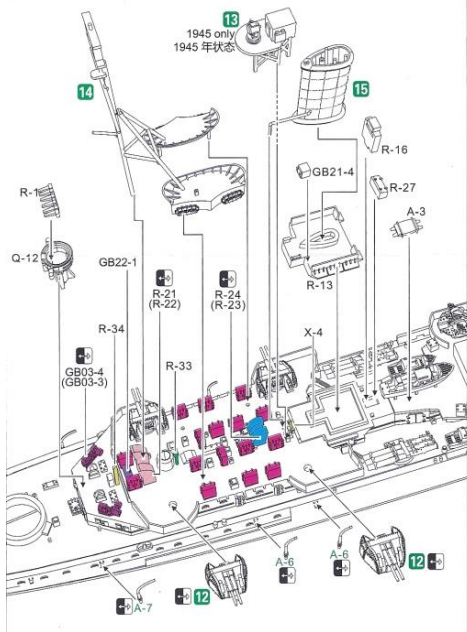
The instructions come on a large, double sided full colour page featuring 9 sub-assemblies. They are very clear and comprehensive and also feature a drawing showing all the sprues and parts included. Colour coding is used throughout to assist with placement of smaller parts; this is a very good feature which takes out a lot of guess work.



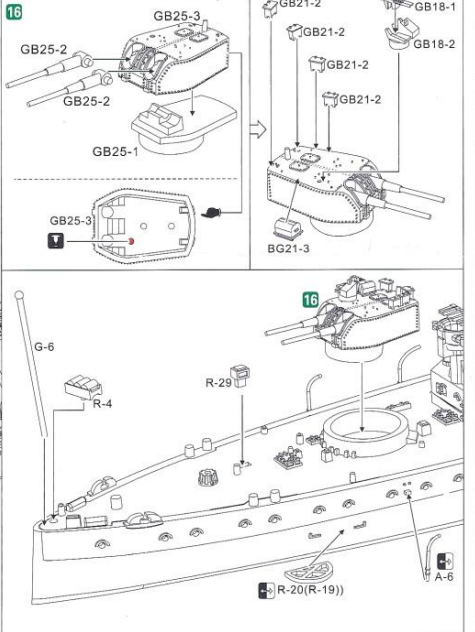




8



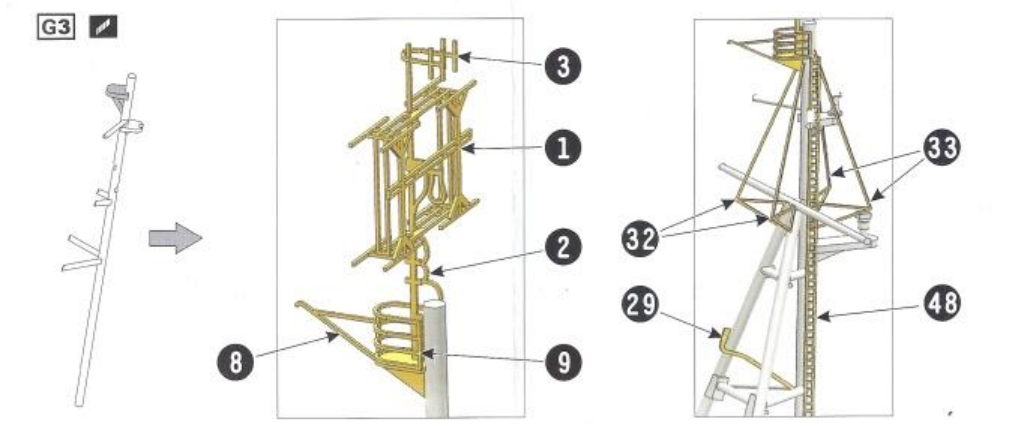
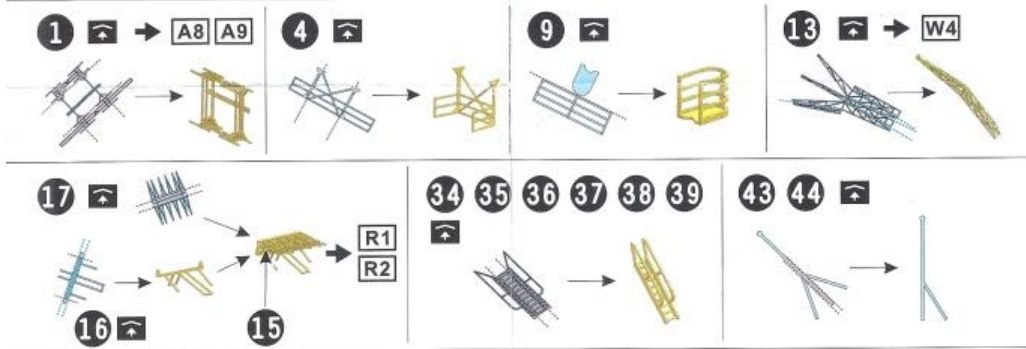
9

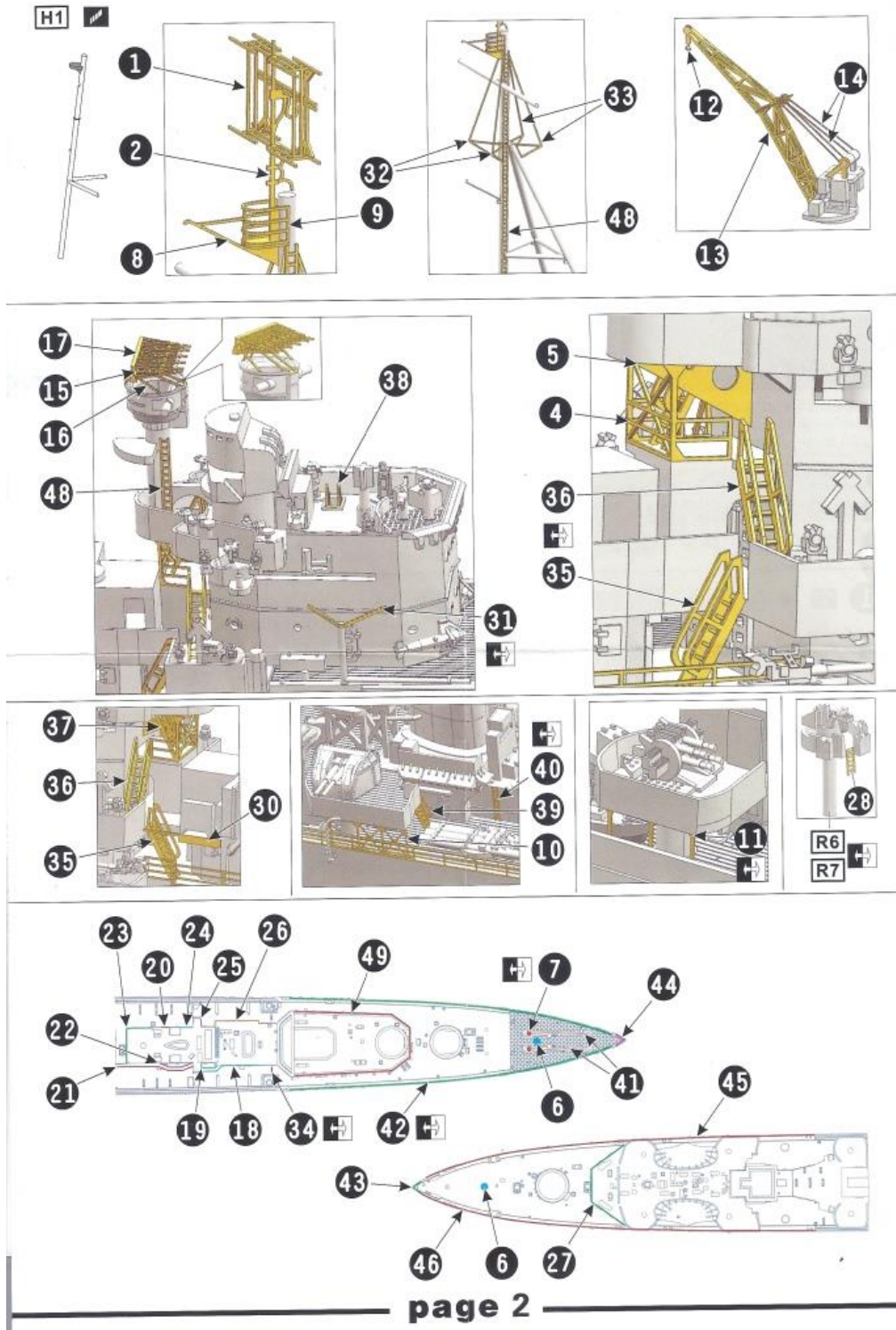




處理蝕刻片需要您更多的耐心和技術，但經過改造後的模型一定會更加精彩！
 Dealing with PE requires more patience and technology, however, models after being upgraded must be more excellent!
 フォトエッチングを処理するのはあなた様のより多くのベーションと技術が必要ですが、改造した後の模型はきっともっと素晴らしいになりますよ！

● 改刻零件號 (PE Part No.)	□ 原零件號 (Original Part No.)	→ 替換零件 (Replace Original part)	↔ 另一面相同零件 (Same another side)	推薦使用工具 RECOMMENDED TOOL				
✂ 蝕刻部分切除 (Cut the shadow)	① 鑽孔 (Make Hole)	↖ 折彎 (Sharp Bend)	⤵ 卷曲 (Roll)					
❓ 選擇 (Option)	🔍 挖孔填平 (File Hole)	↗ 紅色向上折 (Red up fold)	↘ 藍色向下折 (Blue down fold)	尖嘴鉗 (NEEDLE NOSE PLIERS)	快乾膠 (SUPER GLUE)	美工刀 (MODELING KNIFE)	镊子 (TWEEZERS)	筆鑽 (PINVISE)





----- Instructions -----

Colour scheme:

There is a full colour diagram of the camouflage scheme carried by *Aurora* in 1945, complete with references to the Mr. Colour, Tamiya, and White Ensign Colourcoats paint ranges.

涂装与标贴指示 Painting & Marking guide

DECAL APPLICATION

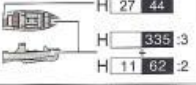
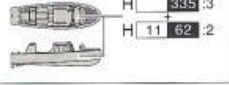
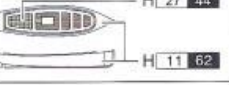
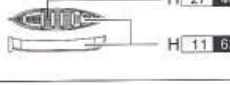
1. Cut the pictures from sheet as needed.
2. Dip the pictures in warm water for about 10 seconds.
3. Hold the picture backing sheet edge and gently slide the picture onto the model.
4. Please move the picture to the proper position on model.
5. Please gently press picture down with a soft cloth until excess water's out and no air bubbles.

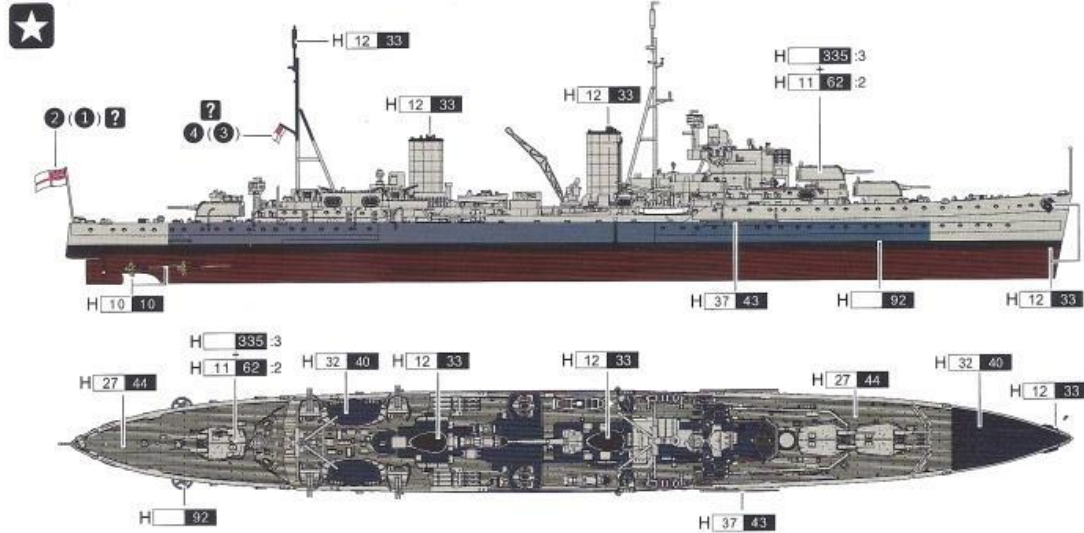
水贴纸的使用

1. 从水贴纸上剪下图案；
2. 将图案放入温水中浸泡10秒；
3. 拿着图案纸板将图案移到模型上；
4. 将图案移到适当的位置；
5. 用软布轻压图案直至水干，消除掉气泡。

Color	颜色	Mr.Hobby	Tamiya	WEM Colourcoats
Flat Black	消光黑	H 12 33	XF-1	C02
Dark Blue-Grey	暗蓝灰	H 32 40	XF-63	—
B20 Royal Blue	B20 深蓝	H 92	XF-18	RN16
G45 Grey	G45 灰色	H 335 33 H 11 62 2	XF-20.3 XF-2.2	RN14
Hull Red	舰底红	H 17 29	XF-9	KM04

Color	颜色	Mr.Hobby	Tamiya	WEM Colourcoats
Wooden Tan	木甲板色	H 27 44	XF-78	C01
Deck Brown	木棕色	H 37 43	XF-2.2 XF-64.3	—
Coppery	铜	H 10 10	XF-6	—
Flat White	消光白	H 11 62	XF-2	C03

			
GB24-1	7	GB24-3	GB24-2



HMS AURORA 1945

曙光女神驱逐舰巡洋舰1945

Dear customers, Thanks for choosing flyhawkmodel. If you find any part missing or some other problems, please contact us (E-mail: flyhawkmodelxc@vip.163.com. QQ: 1354377829). We'll deal with your problems as soon as possible.



尊敬的顾客，感谢您购买鹰翔模型。如果您在这套模型中发现缺件、注塑不全等情况，请和我们的客服联系 (E-mail: flyhawkmodelxc@vip.163.com. QQ: 1354377829)，我们将尽快为您处理。因此造成的不便我们深感抱歉。

----- Colour scheme -----



The Chungking:

The *Chungking* kit features *Aurora* as she appeared in 1948 when handed over to the Nationalist Chinese forces. As a result, the two kits are quite similar but there are some differences which I will detail here.

Packaging:

The box features a painting of *Chungking* on the open ocean wearing the flag of Nationalist China. The large full colour glossy card also features the same box art and particulars of the ship's service and eventual fate after her sale to China.

The kit comprises 307 parts on 28 sprues with a further 81 photo-etch pieces.



----- Box Art -----



----- Box Contents -----



Chung King was formerly known the Royal Navy light cruiser Aurora (HMS Aurora). She was built at the HM Dockyard Portsmouth, launched on the 20th of August, 1936, and commissioned on the 12nd of November, 1937. In World War II, she sunk 21 Axis warships, and was one of the most meritorious warships of the Royal Navy.

In August, 1945, the British government handed HMS Aurora over to China as a compensation for several warships seized in Hong Kong during the war. The ship was renamed Chung King by Commission Chairman of the National Government Military, Chiang Kai-shek personally.

In October 1945, China began to send personnel to the UK to receive training to operate the ship. HMS Aurora was also refitted in 1947.

On May 19, 1948, the warship's handover ceremony was held in Portsmouth, and was attended by the British Home Fleet Commander and the Chinese ambassador to the UK. During the ceremony, HMS Aurora lowered the British Naval Ensign and raised the Chinese Naval Ensign. This act formally transferred her to the Chinese Navy, renamed Chung King.

After the Imperial Chinese Navy Ting Yuan and Chen Yuan, Chung King was the largest tonnage warship in Chinese Navy at that time. She was also modern and the most powerful warship of the Chinese Navy. Under the command of First Captain Deng Zhaoliang she crossed the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean, and Pacific, on August 14, 1946, and arrived in Nanjing, the capital of China.

After arriving, Chung King was immediately involved in Chinese civil war. As Chiang Kai-shek's special ship, she participated in the shelling of Taishan.

Early on the morning of February 25, 1949, Chung King's sailors took over the ship in an uprising in the Wusong Estuary, and headed for Yantai the next day. They sailed to Huludao on March 3.

Subjected to repeated air strikes, Chung King's sailors scuttled the ship in the port of Huludao on the early morning of March 20, 1949.

In April 1951, Chung King was salvaged with Soviet assistance. There were plans to repair the badly damaged ship, but these plans came to nothing eventually. Ultimately the ship was scrapped and dismantled during the 1960s (but might have been only taken apart in the early 90s, but the information on this is patchy). The Royal Navy's pride, China's last cruiser hence vanished in the river of history.

General Characteristics:
 Standard displacement: 5270 tons
 Loaded displacement: 6665 tons
 Length: 154.2m
 Beam: 15.5m
 Maximum speed: 32knots
 Complement: 500
 Range: 12000 miles/10 knots
 Armament: 8L Gun Mark XXIII Naval Gun 2X3
 4F 4in Mark XVI Naval Gun 2X4
 QF 2-pdr pom-pom AA Gun 4X2
 2orlikon 20mm AA Gun 2X3
 Oerlikon 20mm AA Gun 1X3
 21in Mark IX Torpedo Tube 3X2

重慶級防護巡洋艦はイギリス海軍の軽巡洋艦オーロラである。1936年7月27日ポーツマス造船所で竣工。1937年11月12日進水。1937年11月12日竣工。第二次世界大戦における功績があり、戦後21隻戦艦の軍艦は21隻。イギリス海軍の勲功的な艦船とも考えられる。

1945年8月、イギリスは中国政府に通知して、オーロラを中国に贈った。中国国民政府の軍事委員会委員長蒋介石は自ら進軍し、艦名を重慶とした。

1945年10月10日から英国に人員を派遣し、訓練を受けた。1947年改装作業を始めた。

1948年5月19日、軍艦の引き継ぎセレモニーはイギリスのストーク・ニュー・マーズで行われた。イギリス本國艦隊の司令官と中国駐英大使を含む多くの代表者が参加し、イギリス海軍の旗を降ろし、中国海軍の旗を掲げた。正式に中国の海軍に引き渡され、重慶となった。

重慶は中国海軍史上最大の艦艇として、中国海軍の史上最大の艦艇となった。当時の中国海軍の最新鋭艦艇、最大火力の戦艦だった。現代海軍の標準の艦艇。太平洋、地中海、インド洋、インド洋と太平洋を経て、1946年8月14日当時の首都南京に到着した。

前哨戦、重慶は中国の内戦に巻き込まれた。蒋介石政府の艦艇として、崖山への避難行動に参加させた。1949年2月25日米領、重慶市の外港は英領口で難航し、翌日烟台に向け、3月3日には烟台に到着した。

1949年3月20日米領、重慶の空襲を受け損傷。重慶の母と兵士は軍艦を避難場所の増設で自決させた。

1951年4月、重慶は中国により引揚された。ソビエトの助けで修復される予定であったが、最終的には実現できなかった。60年代には最終分解された。他の艦船で20世紀の初めに電子艦艇にするものもイギリス海軍の計画で、中国の最後の海軍艦艇はこうして歴史の重慶に消えた。

性能諸元
 標準排水量: 5270トン
 満載排水量: 6665トン
 全長: 154.2m
 全幅: 15.5m
 最大航行速度: 32ノット
 乗員: 500人
 航続距離: 10,000海里/12,000海里
 武装: 8インチ(203mm)口径砲 2基
 4インチ(102mm)口径砲 4基
 2ポンド(76.2mm)口径砲 4基
 2ポンド(76.2mm)口径砲 4基
 2ポンド(76.2mm)口径砲 4基
 3連装21インチ(533mm) Mark IX魚雷発射管2基

重慶級防護巡洋艦は英國海軍の軽巡洋艦オーロラである。1936年7月27日ポーツマス造船所で竣工。1937年11月12日進水。1937年11月12日竣工。第二次世界大戦における功績があり、戦後21隻戦艦の軍艦は21隻。イギリス海軍の勲功的な艦船とも考えられる。

1945年8月、イギリスは中国政府に通知して、オーロラを中国に贈った。中国国民政府の軍事委員会委員長蒋介石は自ら進軍し、艦名を重慶とした。

1945年10月10日から英国に人員を派遣し、訓練を受けた。1947年改装作業を始めた。

1948年5月19日、軍艦の引き継ぎセレモニーはイギリスのストーク・ニュー・マーズで行われた。イギリス本國艦隊の司令官と中国駐英大使を含む多くの代表者が参加し、イギリス海軍の旗を降ろし、中国海軍の旗を掲げた。正式に中国の海軍に引き渡され、重慶となった。

重慶は中国海軍史上最大の艦艇として、中国海軍の史上最大の艦艇となった。当時の中国海軍の最新鋭艦艇、最大火力の戦艦だった。現代海軍の標準の艦艇。太平洋、地中海、インド洋、インド洋と太平洋を経て、1946年8月14日当時の首都南京に到着した。

前哨戦、重慶は中国の内戦に巻き込まれた。蒋介石政府の艦艇として、崖山への避難行動に参加させた。1949年2月25日米領、重慶市の外港は英領口で難航し、翌日烟台に向け、3月3日には烟台に到着した。

1949年3月20日米領、重慶の空襲を受け損傷。重慶の母と兵士は軍艦を避難場所の増設で自決させた。

1951年4月、重慶は中国により引揚された。ソビエトの助けで修復される予定であったが、最終的には実現できなかった。60年代には最終分解された。他の艦船で20世紀の初めに電子艦艇にするものもイギリス海軍の計画で、中国の最後の海軍艦艇はこうして歴史の重慶に消えた。

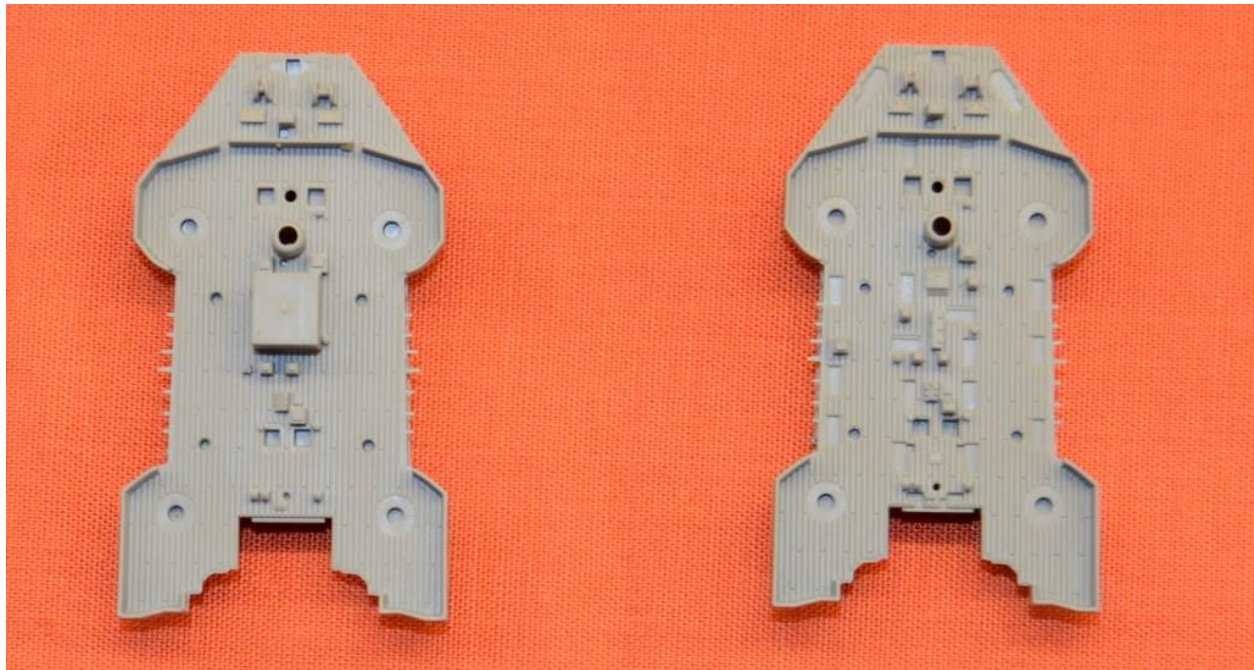


1/700 FH 1111

---- Front and Rear of included card ----

Superstructure:

The aft gun deck, Part L in *Chungking* and Part M in *Aurora*, are the same dimensions but feature different deck detail. The lattice work bracing under the quad pompoms is replaced with a solid plate (This is labelled as part X10 in the instructions, it should be V10).



----- 4" gun deck for *Chungking* (left) and *Aurora* (right) -----

Boats and fittings:

Chungking did not carry the Type 273 radar lantern or the searchlight behind the after funnel, so those parts are not included. The ammunition ready use lockers were also a different type on *Chungking* so different sprues are provided for them. *Chungking* also carried fewer deck winches but more life rafts than *Aurora*, so there are differing numbers of those sprues between the 2 kits.

Decals:

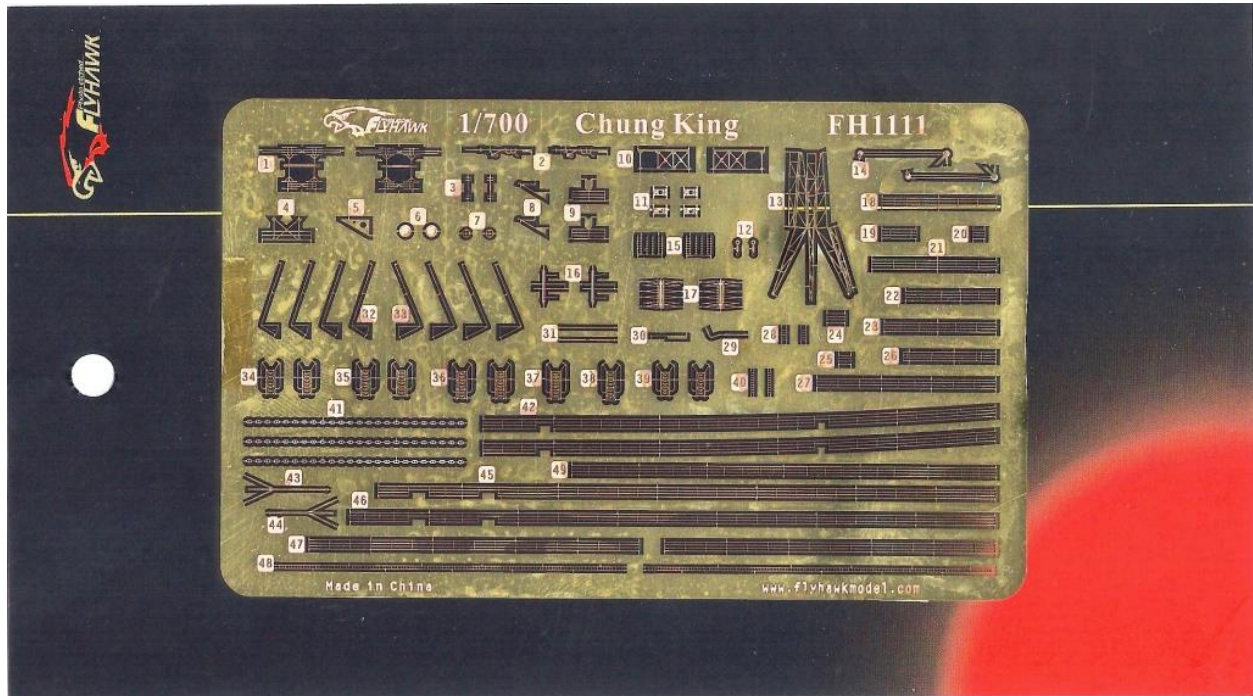
The Decal sheet contains White Ensigns, Nationalist, and Communist Chinese ensigns, allowing the modeller to depict the ship sporting the colours of any of the navies she served with.



----- Decals -----

Photo-Etch:

The open lattice work supporting the quad pompom platforms is not included. In its place are supplied the Chinese characters for the ship's name on the stern.



----- Photo-etch sheet -----

Instructions:

The instructions are not just a copy of the ones provided with *Aurora* with a few changes noted, but are specific to *Chungking* and reflect the different parts used to assemble it.

FH 1111
1/700 SCALE

Light Cruiser Chung King
重慶號輕巡洋艦

FULL HULL
UNASSEMBLED MODEL KIT

The cover painting: Pei Xin

Ax1

Bx1
Cx1
Dx1

Ex1 Fx1

Gx1 Hx1

Ix1
Jx1 Kx1 Lx1 Nx1 Ox1 Px1

Sx1 Vx1

Qx1

Rx1

Wx1

GB20X1

GB24x1

GB01X1 GB02X1 GB03X1 GB04X1

GB06X2 GB16X1 GB17X1 GB18X1

GB21X1 GB22X1 GB23X1

GB25-1X1 GB25-2X1 GB26/27-1X1 GB26/27-2X1

GB25-3X2 GB25-4X1 GB27-3X2

MBX1 DecalX1

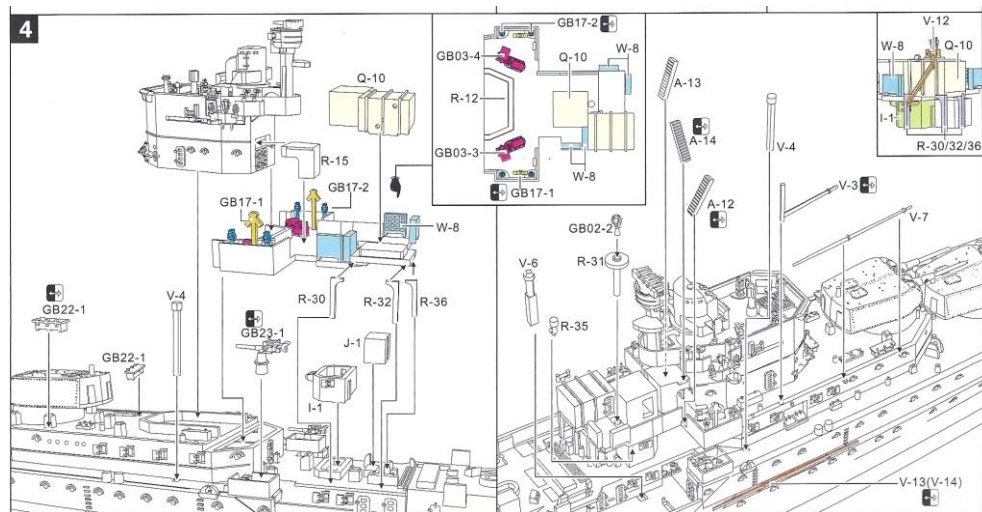
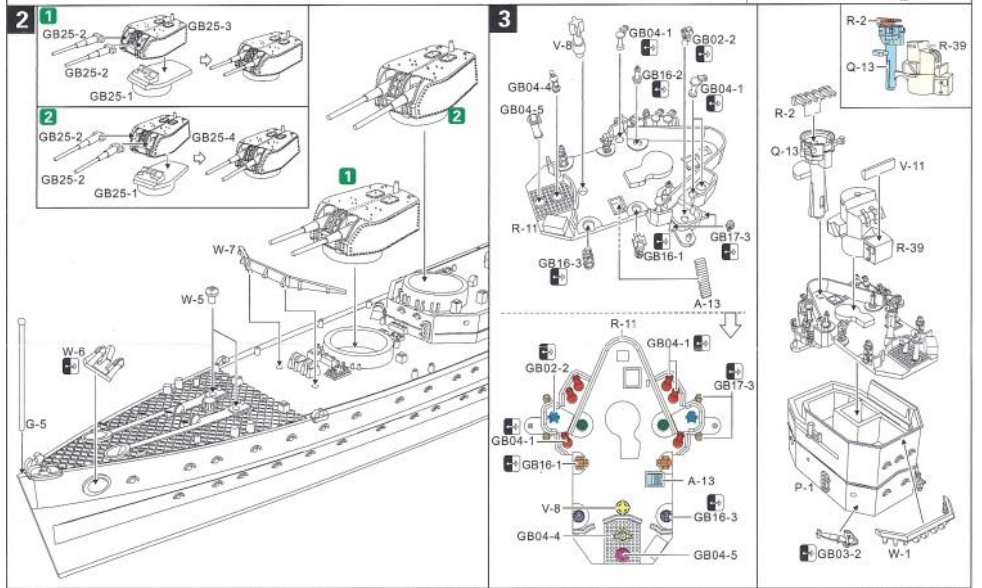
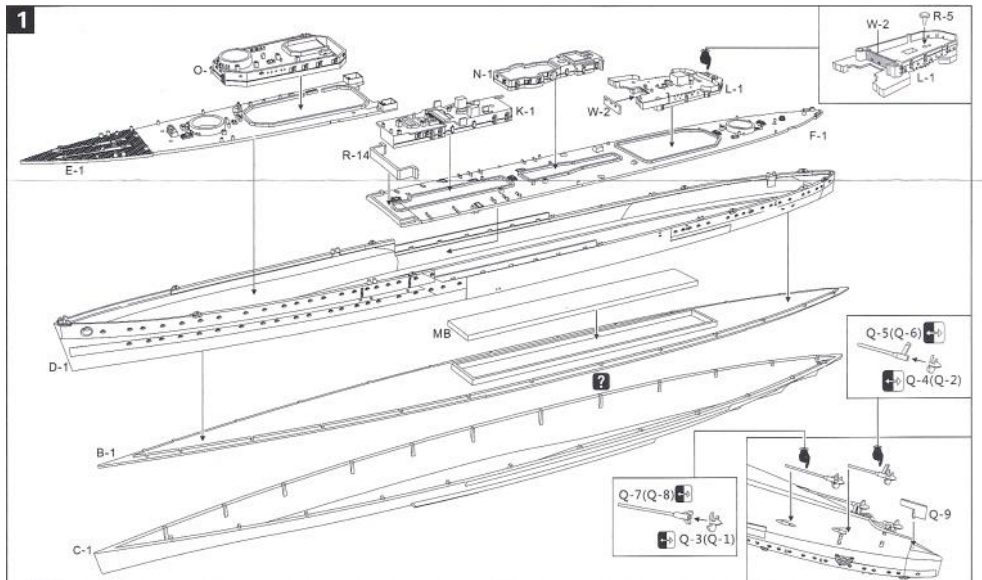
READ BEFORE ASSEMBLING 组装前必读

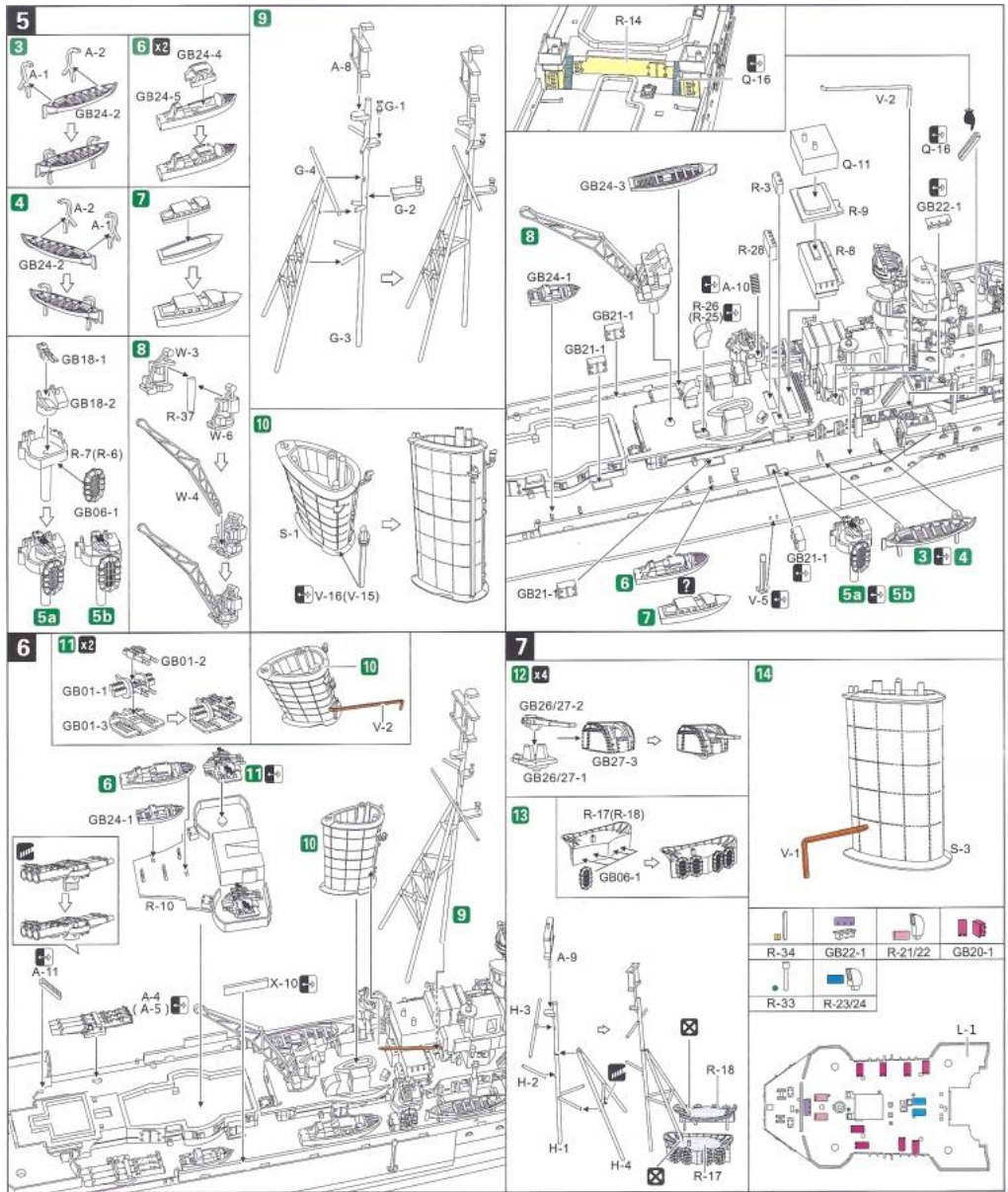
- Please check out the instruction before assembling.
- Glue and paint are not included.
- Glue, paint and other tools are not allowed to be reached by children.
- Please take care while using tools, glue and paint should be kept away from fire and be sure not working with models in confined chamber.
- The suite may contain metal parts, please be careful while working.

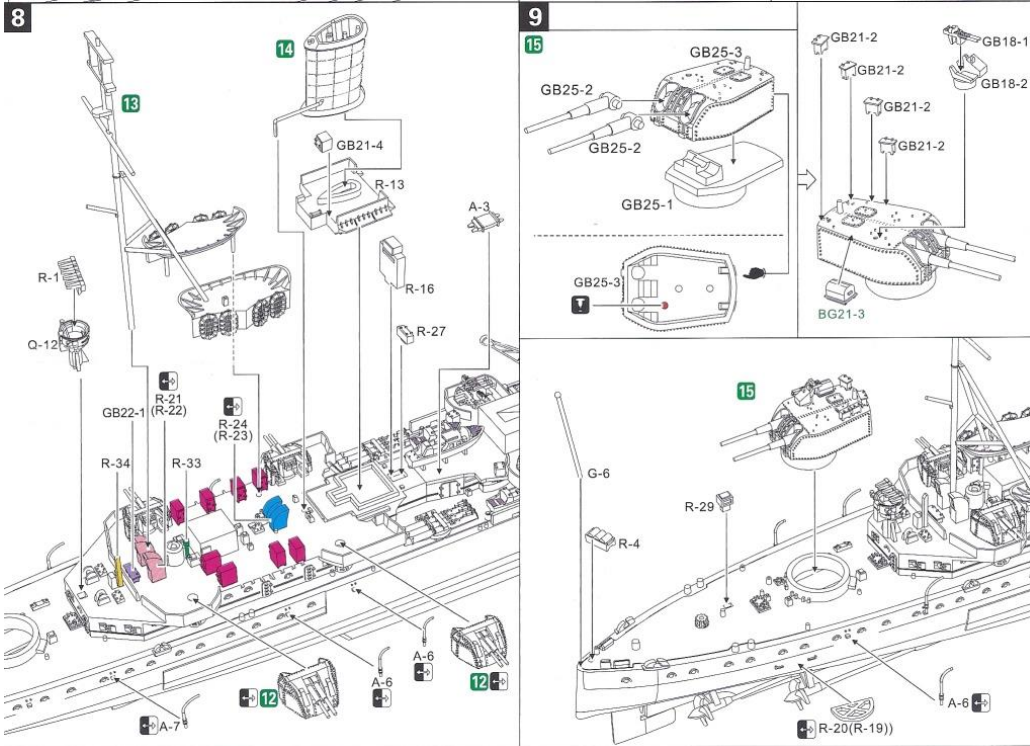
- 组装前请仔细阅读说明书。
- 本套件不含胶水和油漆。
- 胶水、油漆、工具等不可让小孩接触。
- 使用工具时请注意安全，胶水和油漆请勿靠近接触火种，请勿在密封的地方制作模型。
- 套件中可能附带金属零件，请小心制作。

ICON INSTRUCTION 图例

★ AVRY DIGITAL BELLETTI NOT INCLUDED APPLICAZIONE DIGITALE 非本套件包含	// RODDE EVA CUTTERS NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	? OPTIONAL TECHNIQUE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	x2 WMC Dye NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	! OPEN HOLE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	U ALL HOLES NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	! NEED GLUE FOR METAL NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含
! BE CAREFUL NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	↑ DYE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	☒ DYE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	x DO NOT COVER NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	- - - BEST SUITABLE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	- - - BEST SUITABLE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含	↔ THE SAME MANUFACTURING ON THE OTHER SIDE NON INCLUSE APPLICAZIONE 非本套件包含







FH 1111
1/700 SCALE

Light Cruiser Chung King

重慶號輕巡洋艦

FULL HULL
UNASSEMBLED MODEL KIT

FLYHAWK
SHIPPING
UPGRADE PARTS



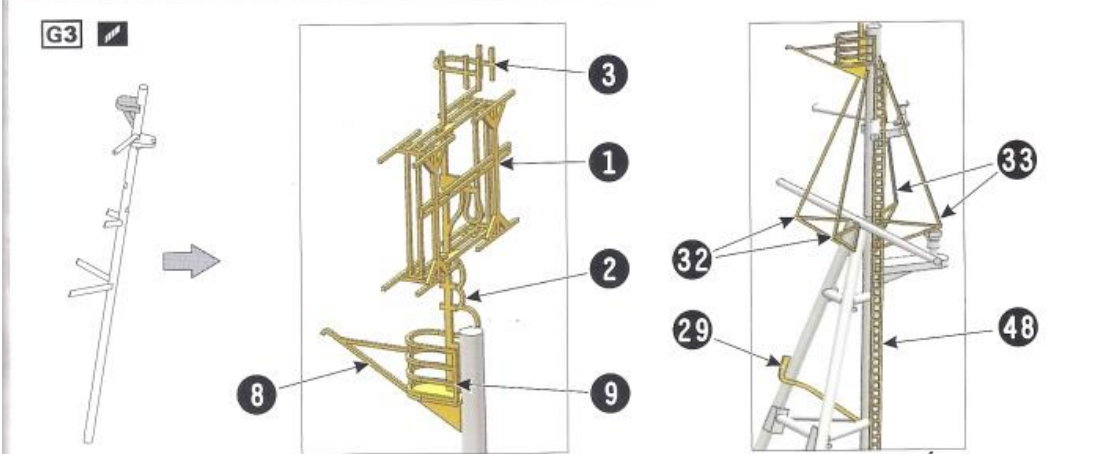
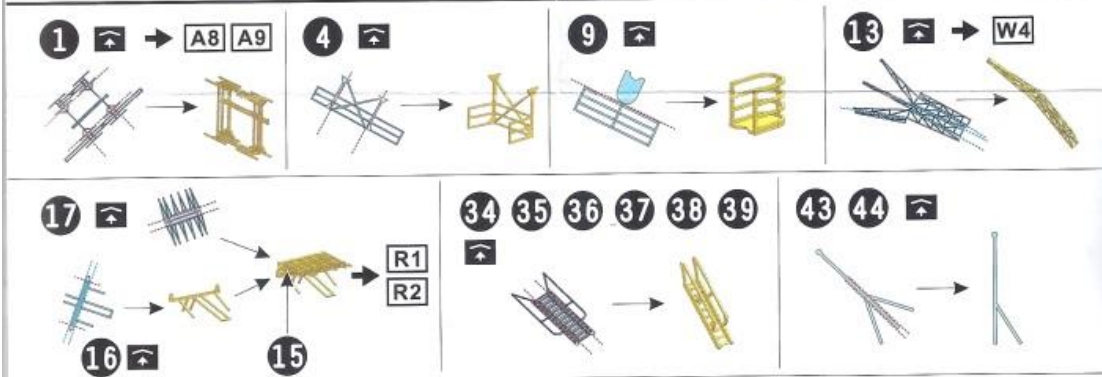
封繪：張翕
The cover paintings: Pei Xin

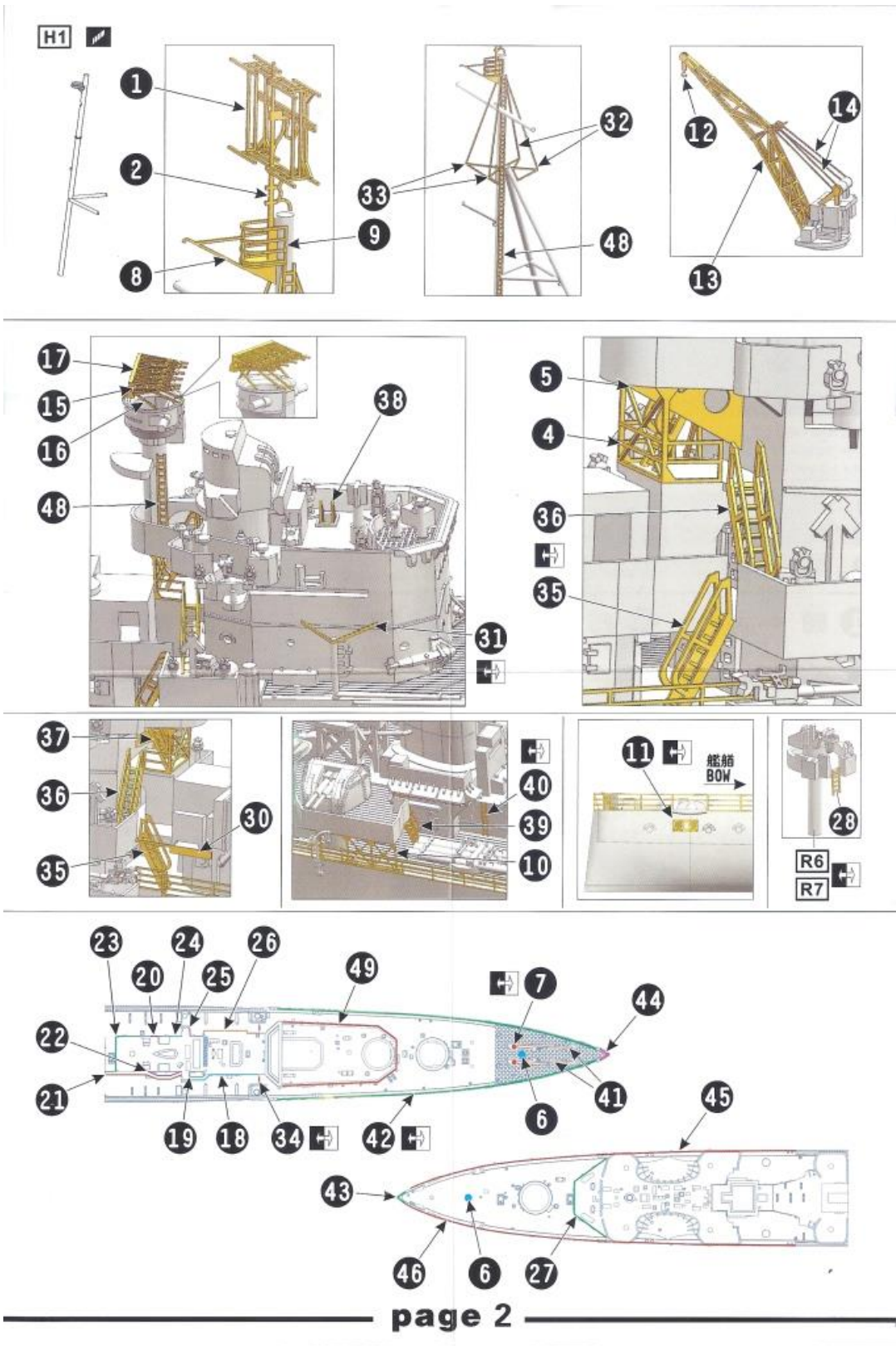
處理蝕刻片需要您更多的耐心和技術，但經過改造後的模型一定會更加精彩！

Dealing with PE requires more patience and technology, however, models after being upgraded must be more excellent!

フォトエッチングを処理するのはあなた様より多くのパセーションと技術が必要ですが、改造した後の模型はきっともっと素晴らしいですよ！

● 蝕刻零件號 (PE Part No.)	□ 原零件號 (Original Part No.)	➔ 替換原零件 (Replace Original part)	⚡ 另一面蝕刻零件 (Some another side)	推薦使用工具 RECOMMENDED TOOL				
✂ 蝕刻部分切線 (Cut the shadow)	⚠ 鑽孔 (Make Hole)	↶ 折彎 (Sharp bend)	⚡ 彎曲 (Roll)					
❓ 選擇 (Option)	⚡ 把孔填平 (Fill Hole)	↶↷ 紅色向上折 Red up fold	↶↷ 藍色向下折 Blue fold down	尖嘴鉗 (NEEDLE NOSE PLIERS)	快幹膠 (SUPER GLUE)	美工刀 (MODELING KNIFE)	鑷子 (TWEEZERS)	鑽模 (PIN VISE)





----- Instructions -----

Painting & Marking guide

涂装与标贴指示

DECAL APPLICATION

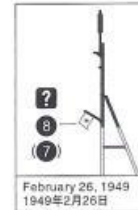
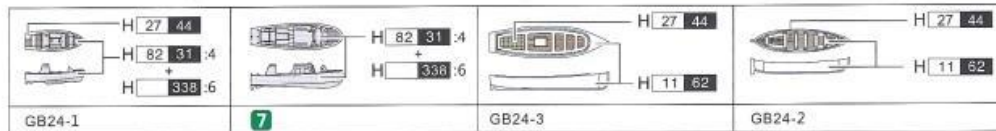
1. Cut the pictures from sheet as needed.
2. Dip the pictures in warm water for about 10 seconds.
3. Hold the picture backing sheet edge and gently slide the picture onto the model.
4. Please move the picture to the proper position on model.
5. Please gently press picture down with a soft cloth until excess water's out and no air bubbles.

水贴纸的使用

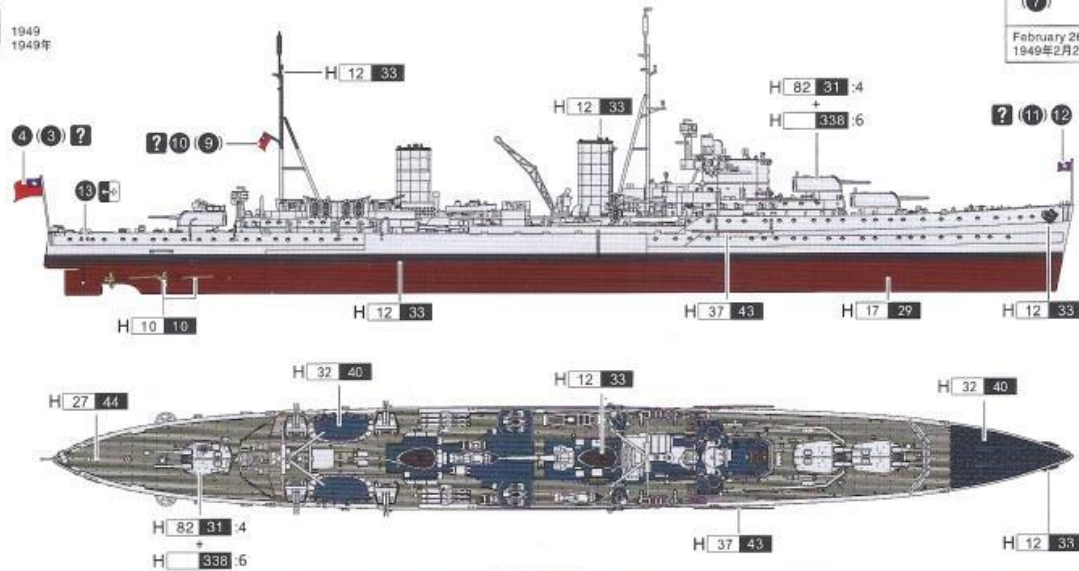
1. 从水贴纸上剪下图案；
2. 将图案放入温水中浸泡10秒；
3. 拿着图案纸版将图案移到模型上；
4. 将图案移到适当的位置；
5. 用软布轻压图案直至水干，消除掉气泡。

Color	颜色	Mr.Hobby	Tamiya	WEM Colourcoats
Flat Black	消光黑	H 12 33	XF-1	C02
Dark Blue-Grey	暗蓝灰	H 32 40	XF-63	---
Light Grey	浅灰	H 82 31 :4 + H 338 :6	XF-25.8 + XF-2.10 + XF-57.1 + XF-66.1	---
Flat White	消光白	H 11 62	XF-2	C03

Color	颜色	Mr.Hobby	Tamiya	WEM Colourcoats
Wooden Tan	木甲板色	H 27 44	XF-78	C01
Deck Brown	木棕色	H 37 43	XF-2.2 + XF-64.3	---
Coppery	铜	H 10 10	XF-6	---
Hull Red	舰底红	H 17 29 :4 + H 108 :6	---	---



1949
1949年



February 26, 1949
1949年2月26日



Light Cruiser Chung King

重慶號輕巡洋艦

Dear customers, Thanks for choosing flyhawkmodel. If you find any part missing or some other problems, please contact us (E-mail: flyhawkmodel@vip.163.com. QQ:1354377829). We'll deal with your problems as soon as possible.



尊敬的顾客，感谢您购买鹰翔模型，如果您在这套模型中发现缺件、注册不全等情况，请和我们的客服联系 (E-mail: flyhawkmodel@vip.163.com QQ:1354377829)，我们将尽快为您处理，因此造成的不便我们深感抱歉。

----- Colour scheme -----


Extras:

My kit of *Chungking* came with a 16 page Flyhawk modellers guide for building their *U-48* drydock diorama. It is of very high quality, featuring many photos and modelling tips.



1. 待消光澤幹透之後，就可以舊化了，工具還是大家熟悉的溫莎的顏料和 ZIPPO 油
2. 至于舊化的輕重看大家的口味了，反正我是比較喜歡小清新的
3. 接下來是幹掃，還是用油畫顏料來制作，主要是表現潛艇和場景的一些細節，特別是潛艇的甲板細節，掃出來是非常漂亮的，掃得比較輕，以至于拍照出來不太明顯

1. ジッポ油を使って、ウェザリングを行います。
2. ウェザリングの効果（シーン）。
3. ウェザリングの効果（潜水艇）。



1. After the extinction paint dry, we can make it looks old, the tools are still the Windsor pigment and ZIPPO oil.
2. As for the degree of making old, it depends on your taste, anyway, I prefer indie pop.
3. The next is the dry sweeping, here still use oil paint to produce, it is mainly express some details of submarine and scene, especially the details of the submarine deck, after sweeping out it is very beautiful, because swept a little slightly, the photograph is not very obvious.

Overall Impression:

In keeping with the standards set by their kit of *HMS Naiad*, Flyhawk has produced 2 superb models of this iconic British cruiser. All the parts are precision molded, with absolutely no flash or those lines that result when two mould halves are used to make a single component. The fineness of detail does not imply fragile pieces; I managed to bend the 4" gun barrels at right angles to the rest of the piece and was able to straighten them without breaking them off. I like the idea of not attaching the main superstructure pieces to any sprues, none of the molded on detail will be damaged during assembly.

The models are 8.5" long; the amount of detail that Flyhawk has packed in is incredible. Their product research is very comprehensive as shown by identifying the subtle changes made to *HMS Aurora* between 1945 and 1948. The kits are also very accurate based on my available references.

Despite all the pieces, modellers will have no problems assembling either of these kits. They are well-engineered and the parts will fit together very easily. The instructions are very comprehensive and the use of colour coding will ease the assembly of the smaller parts.

More experienced modellers will find it fairly straight forward to convert either of these kits into one of her sister ships, or into an earlier fit of *Aurora*. Depending on chosen fit, they will just need to source 4" single guns, a catapult, and a Seafox. Camouflage schemes varied considerably, references and photographs should be consulted carefully. Flyhawk has announced *HMS Penelope* for later in 2016 and it appears to be an early war version.

The kits will build into superb models right from the box. A wood deck, deck mask, and machined gun barrels are available separately from Flyhawk for *HMS Aurora*. The only other item that modellers may consider would be anchor chain. By paying careful attention to the design of the sub-assemblies, Flyhawk has been able to produce 2 distinct kits of the same ship. No doubt each kit will find favour in its own particular market.

These are highly recommended kits, well-researched, well-engineered, and well-packaged. Flyhawk is to be congratulated for on providing us with another class of Royal Navy cruiser in 1/700 scale. They are relatively new to the field of injected molded plastic kits and I am impressed that they have chosen to provide brand new and long wished for subjects, rather than releasing ships already covered by others. I eagerly await their next new release!



----- Dry-fitting of decks and main superstructure pieces -----

Review kits courtesy of Flyhawk Models