

The "Gekko" long range fighter plane was designed and developed as a result of the need for a plane faster and more efficient in aerial combat than the older Zero fighter plane of the Japanese Navy. It was equipped with heavy armament and had a long cruising range. Originally it was not intended as a fighter but was first developed as a land based reconnaissance plane, the three-seat JINI-C Model 11. In May 1943, however, this plane was equipped with 20 mm cannons installed at the rear part of the fuselage, pointing upwards, and it performed extremely well on the Southern Front in repelling a night attack on Bougainville Island, shooting down two B-17's in succession, an inspiring feat. This was the 'birth' of the "Gekko" night fighter, the JINI-S. Subsequently, 4 slanting cannons were installed on the top and bottom of the fuselage, and the crew was reduced to two. This new version saw a great deal of action, combatting U.S. heavy bombers carrying out night raids over Japan. Among its exploits the feat of Lieutenant Yukio Endo who shot down 8 B-29 bombers in a desperate fight became particularly famous.

Nakajima built a total of 477 of this elegant low-wing monoplane in all its versions, including the prototypes. The allied code name for the JINs was

* * * BEFORE YOU BEGIN * *

"Irving" but was known by the Japanese as "Moonlight" or "the black mystery bird" of the Japanese Navy.

GET YOUR TOOLS READY:



KNIFE

TO TRIM PARTS

TWEFZERS

TO ASSEMBLE PAINT BRUSH

CEMENT



TILL PARTS DRY



REMOVE WHEN CALLED FOR

FIRST, FIT PARTS TOGETHER and TRIM EXCESS PLASTIC. Use a toothpick, pin or small paint brush to apply cement. APPLY CEMENT SPARINGLY. Too much cement will damage your model.

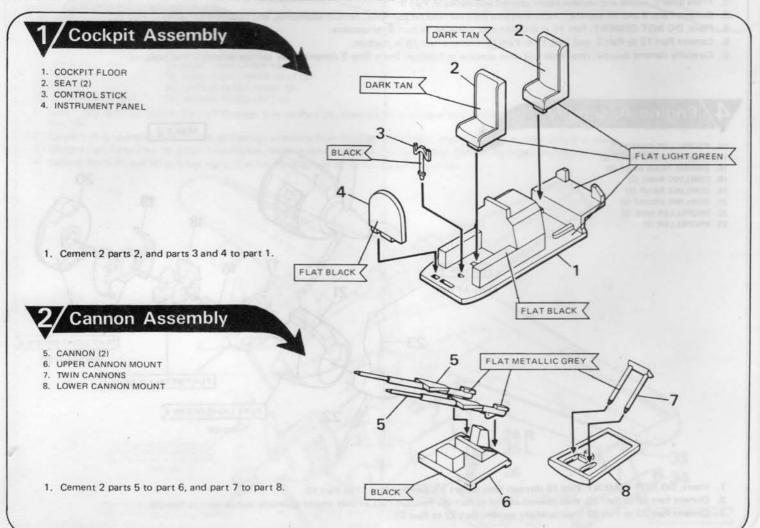
If you wish to stop at any point during the construction of your model do so at the end of an Assembly Step.

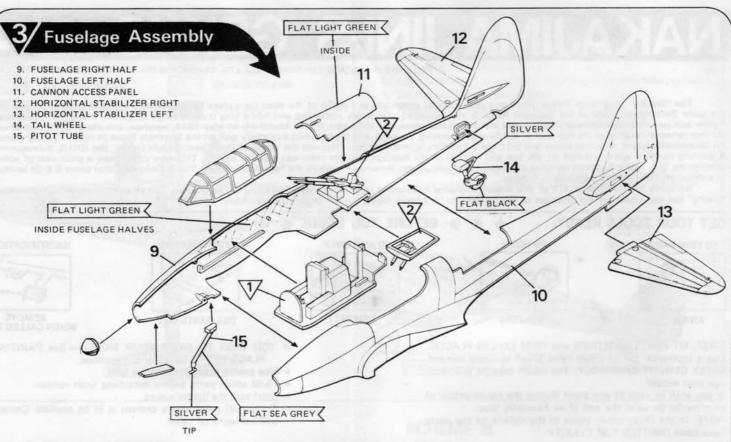
NOTE: In the illustrations some of the details on the parts have been OMITTED FOR CLARITY.

IF YOU WISH TO PAINT YOUR MODEL - See PAINTING FLAGS for color suggestions. Use paints made for plastics only.

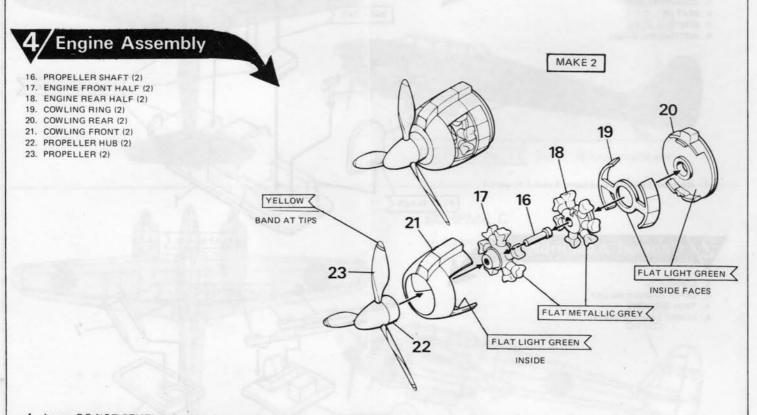
- Paint small parts before detaching from runner.
- Start with the lighter colors.
- Scrape off paint where cement is to be applied. Cement will not work on paint.

IMPORTANT: REFER TO PAGE 4 FOR THE OPTIONAL COLOUR SCHEMES AND MARKINGS INCLUDED IN THIS KIT

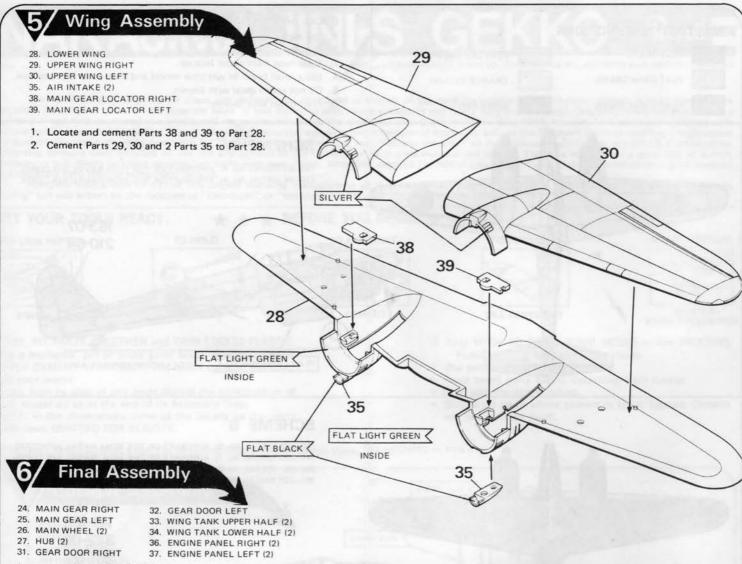




- 1. Carefully locate and cement cockpit assembly from Step 1 into Part 9. Cement Part 14 to Part 9
- 2. From Step 2, locate and cement upper cannon assemblies to Part 9.
- 3. Cement Parts 9 and 10 together, make sure you position cockpit assembly, cannon assemblies, and tailwheel correctly in Part 10.
- 4. Place, DO NOT CEMENT, Part 11 in position over cannons, as part is removeable.
- 5. Cement Part 12 to Part 9, and Part 13 to Part 10. Cement Part 15 in position.
- 6. Carefully cement canopy, clear nose and nose window to fuselage. From Step 2 cement lower cannon assembly into position.



- 1. Insert, DO NOT CEMENT, Part 16 through hole in Part 17. Cement Part 17 to Part 18.
- 2. Cement Part 19 to Part 20, then cement engine to Part 20. Position Part 21 over engine assembly and cement to Part 20.
- 3. Cement Part 23 to Part 22 then carefully cement Part 22 to Part 16.



- Insert, DO NOT CEMENT, Part 27 through hole in Part 26, then carefully cement Part 27 to Part 25. Repeat assembly for right gear using Part 24.
- 2. Cement wing assembly from Step 5 to fuselage assembly from Step 3, then cement engine assemblies from Step 4 to wing.
- 3. Cement Part 33 to Part 34. Make 2 assemblies, then cement in position to lower wing. Cement main gear assemblies to lower wing.
- 4. Cement Parts 31 and 32 to lower wing. Cement Parts 36 and 37 to each engine cowling.

