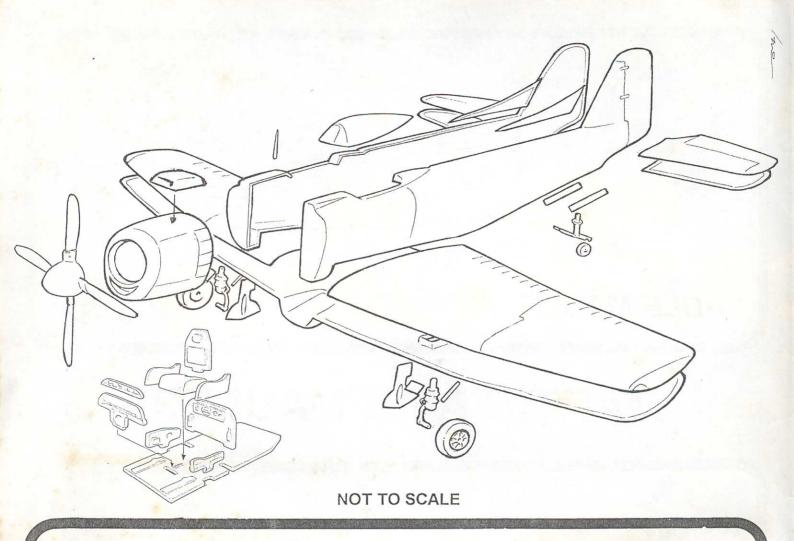


MARTIN AM-1 MAULER

HISTORY

The Mauler was designed towards the end of World War Two as a single-engined replacement for earlier generations of scout and dive bombers (SBs) and torpedo bombers (TBs), such as the Dauntless and Avenger. Using the largest available engine to obtain a good performance and carry a large ordnance load, the Glenn L. Martin Company produced two prototypes of the Model 210 XBTM-1; powered by the Pratt & Whitney 3,000 hp XR-4360-4 radial engine, the prototype first flew on 26 August 1944. Flight trials proved promising, and in January 1945 an order was placed for 750 production BTM-1s. By the time the first production aircraft had flown on 16 December 1946, the engine had been changed to the P & W R-3350-4 version, and the aircraft designation changed to AM-1 Mauler. Flight testing and carrier qualification trials proved successful throughout 1947, and in March 1948 the first aircraft began entering operational service with U.S. Navy attack squadron VA-17A of CVG-17 at NAS Quonset Point; on 11 August 1948 the unit title was changed to VA-174. Nicknamed by Martin as the 'Able Mable', the Mauler soon proved that this epithet was not entirely appropriate; after carrier trials began aboard the USS Kearsage in December 1948 there were several accidents, and the aircraft always proved to be short on performance in certain areas and tricky to handle during landings. However, subsequent cruises by VA-174 aboard the USS Leyte and USS Midway proved successful, the third cruise aboard Midway in March 1949 being accident-free, but the Mauler's fate was already sealed by virtue of the greater successes and overall suitability of its main rival, the Douglas AD Skyraider. Production was terminated in October 1949 after delivery of the 149th (production) aircraft; when VA-174 ceased operational flying in January 1950, its machines were passed on to other existing Mauler squadrons, which included VA-44, VA-45, VA-84 and VA-85. The U.S. Navy also received 18 AM-1Q electronic countermeasures variants in 1948 and 1949, most serving with VC-4 at NAS Atlantic City, which was the last operational unit to fly the type. From 1950, Maulers were relegated to the training role with the Naval Air Reserve, and served until 1953; one or two examples of Maulers are preserved in the U.S.A.



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

Please read first and use in conjunction with the assembly drawing and other illustrations before cutting any parts from the vacuum-formed sheets. Also included in this kit are two resin parts - a propeller with spinner and a cowling, and white metal parts which consist of the main undercarriage legs (port and starboard), a pair of main landing wheels, a complete tailwheel assembly and an arrester hook.. 2 clear vacuum-formed canopies (one spare) are also included.

On the G.A. drawing circled numbers indicate the following:

- The datum (or deck) line of the aircraft.
- 2. A 2 degree offset line. This emphasises that the cowling is mounted at 2 degrees to starboard from the aircraft centre line.
- 3. The centre line of the aircraft (except for the cowling).
- 4. Outer panel under wing view.
- Wing fold line (under side).
- Inner panel under wing view showing undercarriage in retracted position.
- 7. Wing in folded position (+ indicates leading edge hinge line and pivot).

It is assumed that the modeller will be experienced in this type of model so only basic instructions will be given for assembly.

Begin by cutting all vacuum-formed parts from the sheets and sand edges to fit. It is usual to complete the fuselage first by assembling the interior. The latter is shown as a separate drawing to aid construction. Note that the side instrument consoles should fit flush against the inner fuselage sides. Ensure the cockpit interior will fit into the fuselage shells before pre-painting and the addition of small detailing. Allow to dry and enclose the cockpit interior between the fuselage halves.

Decide whether an open or closed canopy configuration is required before cutting one of the clear parts from the two items provided and ensure a matching fit to the fuselage. Either paint or use tape for the frame lines and set aside for positioning later.

If necessary sand the front of completed fuselage absolutely square before adding the resin cowling. 'Dry fit' the lower one piece wing to the slot on the lower fuselage and glue in place when aligned at joining locations. Add upper port and starboard wings to match corresponding lower wing and fuselage join positions. Allow all parts to dry before assembling dorsal spine and tailplane...

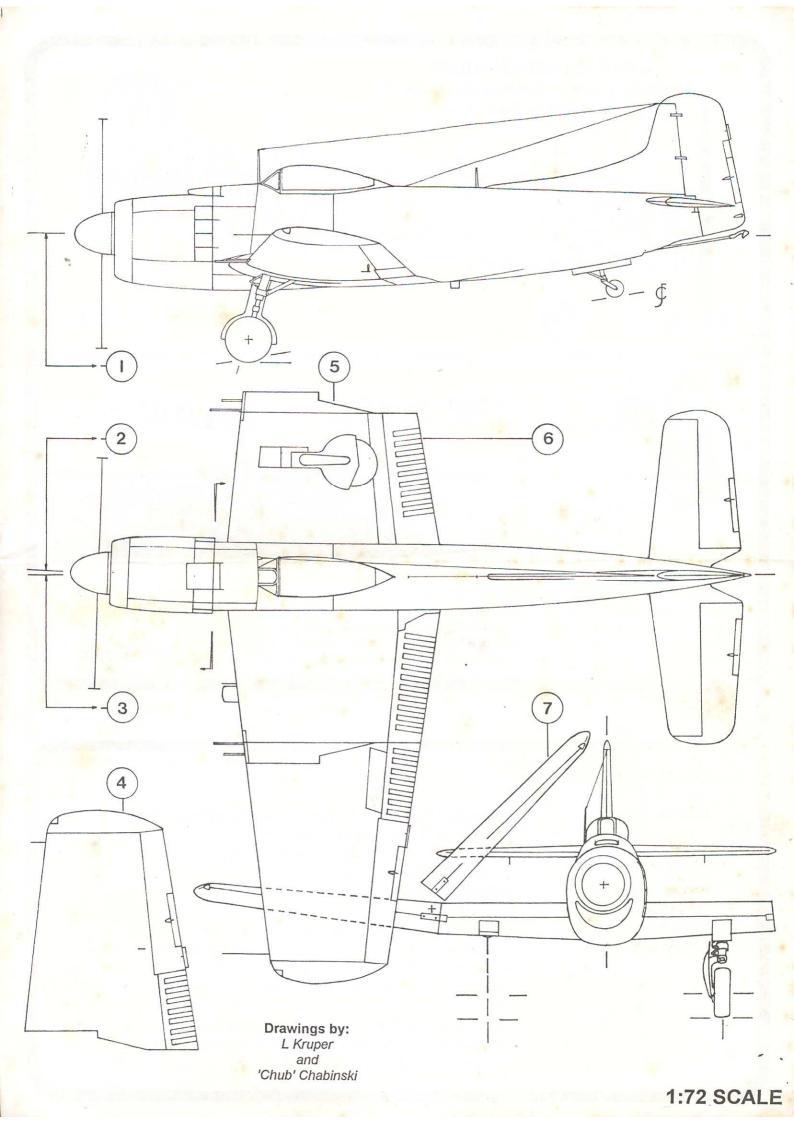
Ensure correct vertical alignment of these parts before attaching the tailplane halves. Again check for horizontal alignment of the latter.

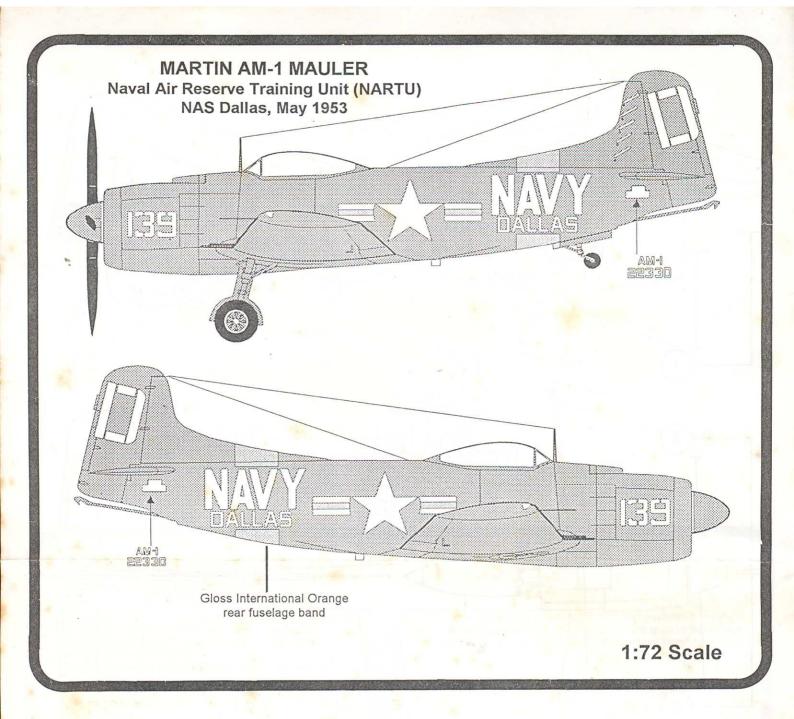
Up to this point it is assumed that most modellers will prefer to display the completed kit with undercarriage down and the wings in a normal flying position. However, the option exists for the more adventurous to show the aircraft with folded wings which can be achieved by separation of these parts using the G.A. wing fold line as a guide. Although no reference is available for the interior of the wing at the fold line, the modeller, by using some imagination could achieve an unusual configuration of the aircraft.

After painting the main and tail undercarriage parts, assemble the components and fit to the locations shown on the G.A. drawing. When these parts are thoroughly dry affix the main and tailwheel doors which have been cut from the plastic vacuum-formed sheet. Pre paint the propeller blades if desired before fitting this plus integral spinner to the cowling. The completed assembly should be attached to the front of the fuselage (at the previously mentioned angle). It is suggested that superglue be used for both white metal and resin attachment to plastic parts.

Finally add small details (radio masts, cannons, etc.) before painting and add the canopy (either open or closed).

May we emphasise that throughout assembly either 'dry fitting' or light glue 'tacking' for easy adjustment will ensure correct fitting before final and permanent adhesives are used.





COLOUR NOTES:

Exterior finish:

wheels, interior surfaces of undercarriage doors, spinner. (Note that some aircraft had dull silver wheels and undercarriage legs.) satin black, with 4 in. ident. yellow tips.

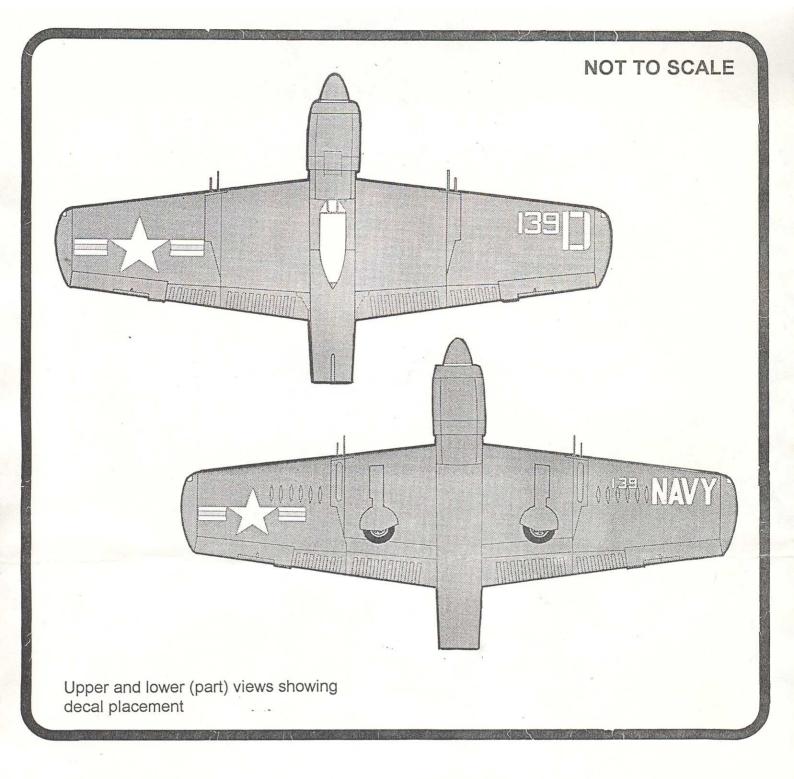
Propeller blades: Undercarriage bays: Engine cowling interior: Cockpit interior:

gloss dark grey.
matt light grey (earlier) or matt Interior Green (later).
all general surfaces of sidewalls below the bottom

Gloss Sea Blue overall, including undercarriage legs.

edge line of the instrument panel, floor, rear bulkhead, seat - matt Interior green. Instrument panel, and cockpit sidewalls above the lower instrument panel line - matt black. Seat cushion, backpad and headrest - dark brown leather. Seat

harnesses: matt khaki or similar.



TECHNICAL DATA

Type:

Power Plant:

Single seat carrier based attack aircraft One Pratt & Whitney R-3350-4 radial piston engine, developing 2,975hp. Aircraft of the first production batch (BuNo. 22257-22355) fitted with Curtiss propeller with cuffed blades and rounded tips; those of the later batch (BuNo. 122388-122437) fitted with Hamilton Standard propeller of the same diameter, but blades with squarer profile and squared tips

Performance:

Maximum speed: 367mph at 11,600ft: cruising speed 189mph. Range: 1,800

miles

Dimensions:

Wing span: 50ft. Length: 41ft 2in. Height 16ft 10in.

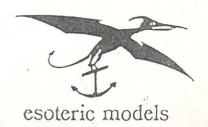
Armament:

Four 20mm cannons in wings. 15 external hardpoints could carry a normal maximum ordnance load of up to 4,500lbs. (Maximum ordnance load on trials aircraft: 10,689lbs.)

REFERENCES:

- (I) 'THE HOOK' Magazine, Spring 1981. (Magazine of the Tailhook Association).
- (ii) 'United States Navy Aircraft Since 1911' Putnam
- (iii) 'Aviation News' Magazine, Vol.16, No.21 (4-17 March
- (iv) "The Fable of Able Mable" by Hal Andrews and Walt Boyne, Wings and Airpower Magazine (issue number unknown)

Also with many thanks to Les Watts for his help.



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