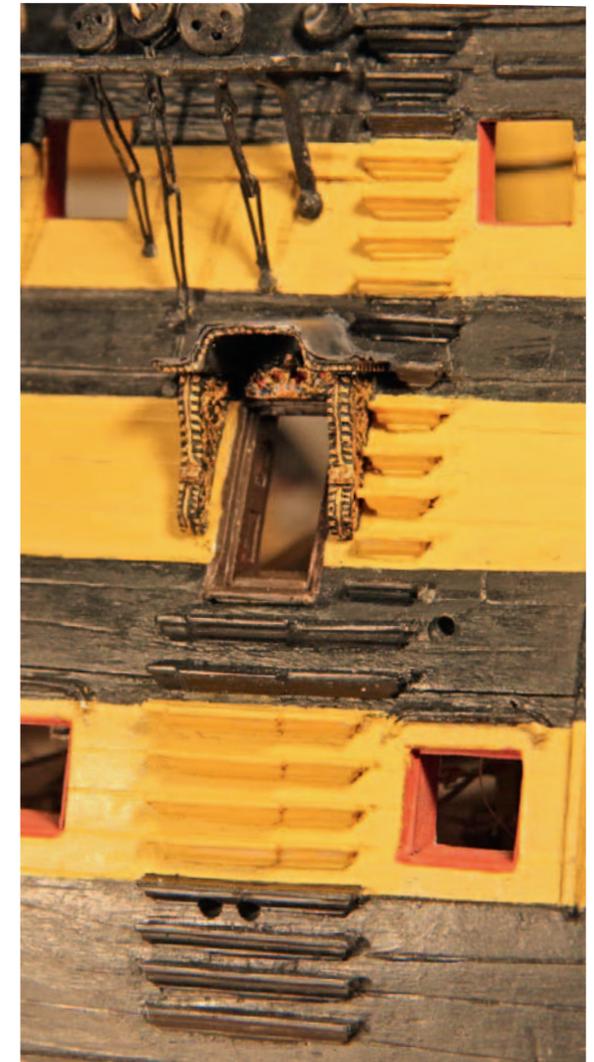




Resin Parts

[tips & tricks for modelmakers]



Necessary tools:
large variety of different files,
sanding paper, sanding blocks,
primer, putty, CA





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

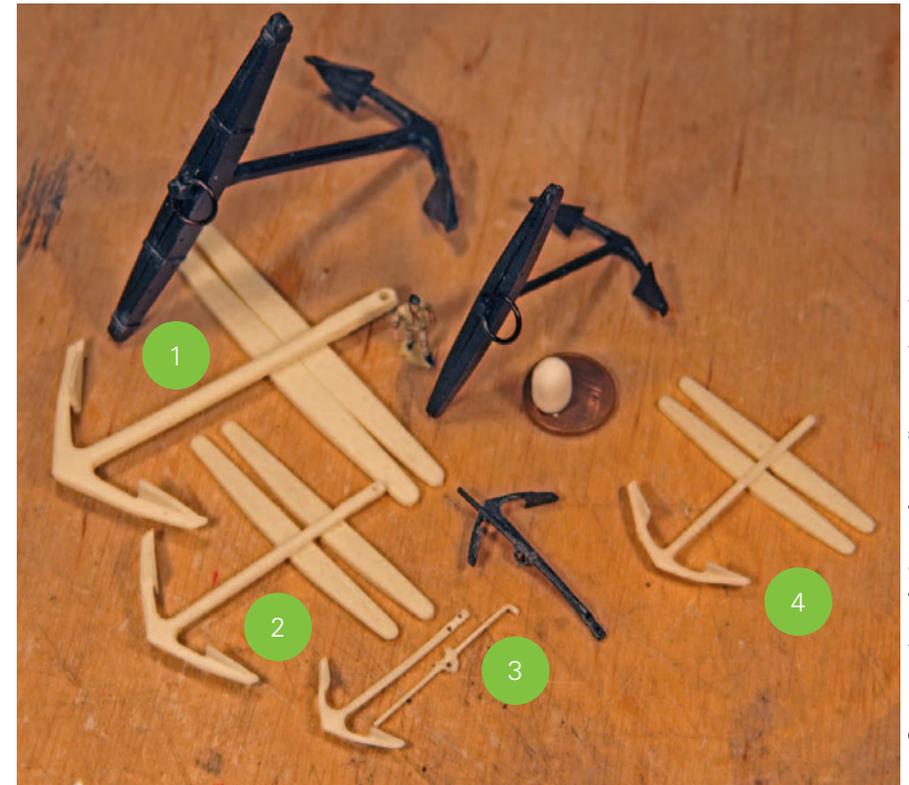
Anchors

Bower-, stream- and warp anchor (1)

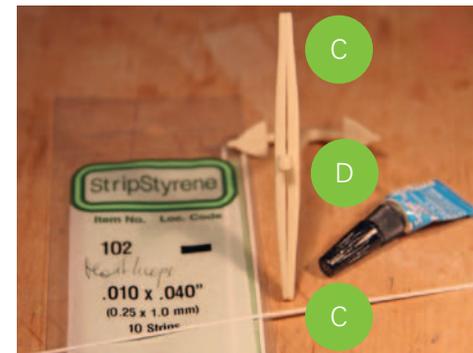
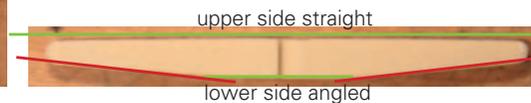
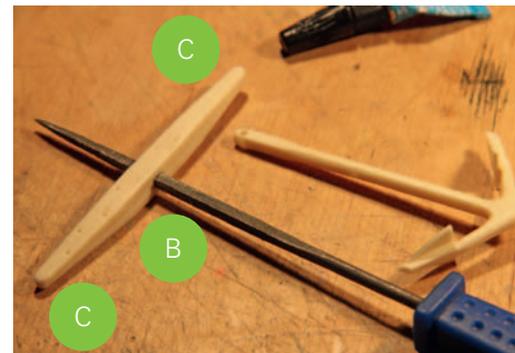
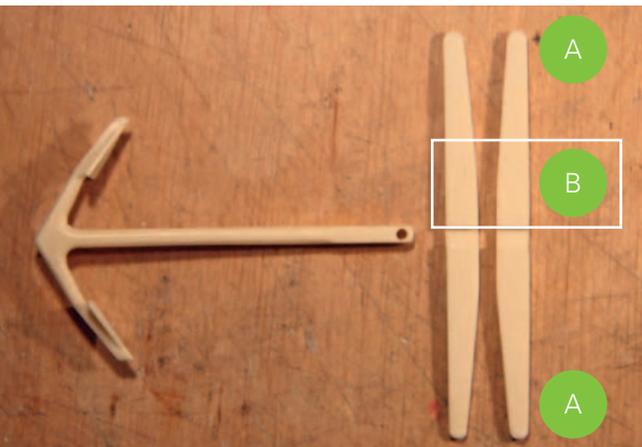
- Clean up the edges of the cast, especially the ends of the stock (A)
- The stocks have markings of the inside to not mix them up (B)
- Glue the stocks only on the ends. (C),
there must be no glue in the middle!
- File the groove for the shaft until it may be introduced easily. There should be a gap of 0.5 to 1 mm in between the two halves of the stock (D)
- Use Evergreen or glossy card board to make the 4 stockrings of about 1 mm width (E)
- Make a ring of 6 mm inner diameter from 1 mm brass, and serve it properly (F)

Positions:

- 1 Best bowers and bowers: each side two in the fore channels
- 2 Stream anchor: lashed onto the aft port bower
- 3 Warp anchor: lashed onto the mizzen channels



Spare anchor of 40 mm for smaller vessels or boats.
(not included in the set and seperatly available)





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

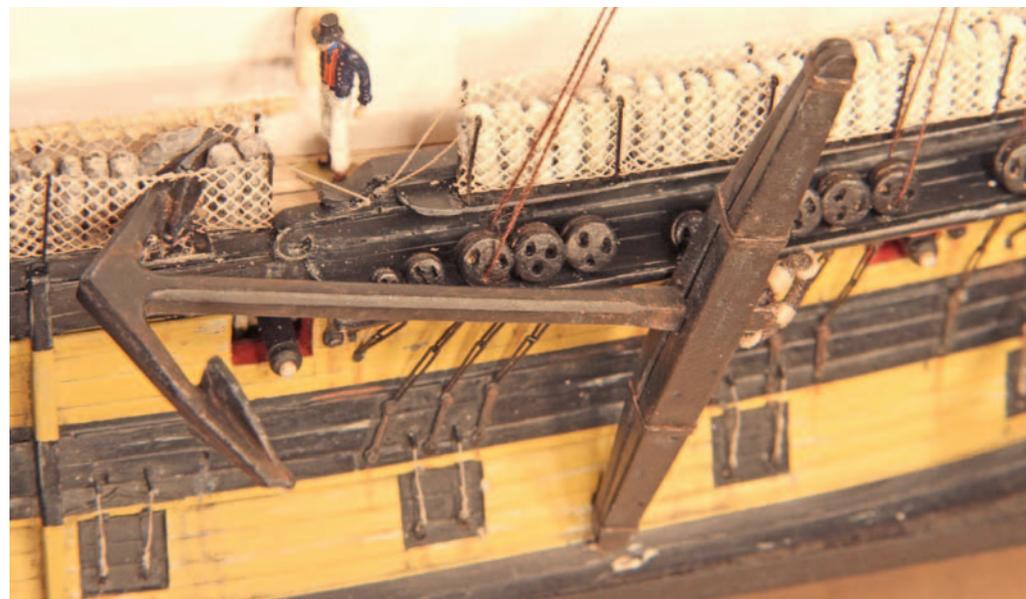
Anchor

Bower-, stream- and warp anchor



The stream anchor is lashed to the port bower.

The warp anchor is lashed to the starboard mizzen channels in a way that it does not collide with the boats on the davit.



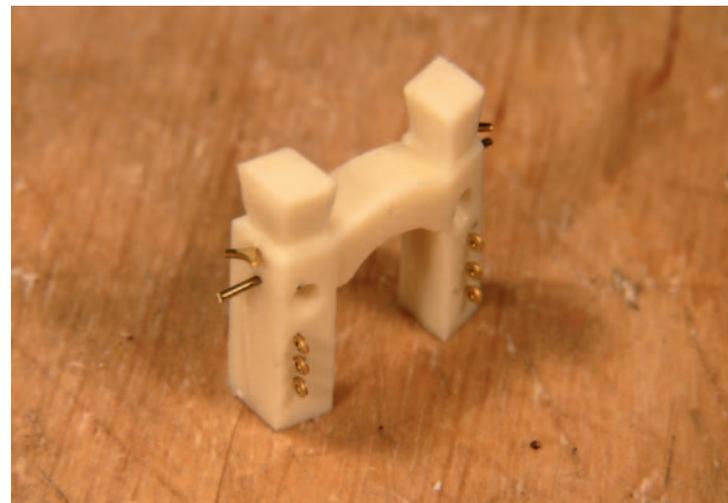
© 2014 Mediaharmonists Remark: pictures of work in progress without lashing



[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Knight heads

- Clean up the edges of the cast
- Adjust the inner width onto the thickness of the bowsprit 1
- Adjust the curve of the cross piece to the rounding of the bow sprit
- Fit three eyebolts on each front, size approx. 1.3 mm, outside diameter, 0.5 mm inner diameter
- Each side one clamp of 3 mm
- Each side a wire for fixing the bumpkin booms
- If necessary add wires for proper fixing on deck 2





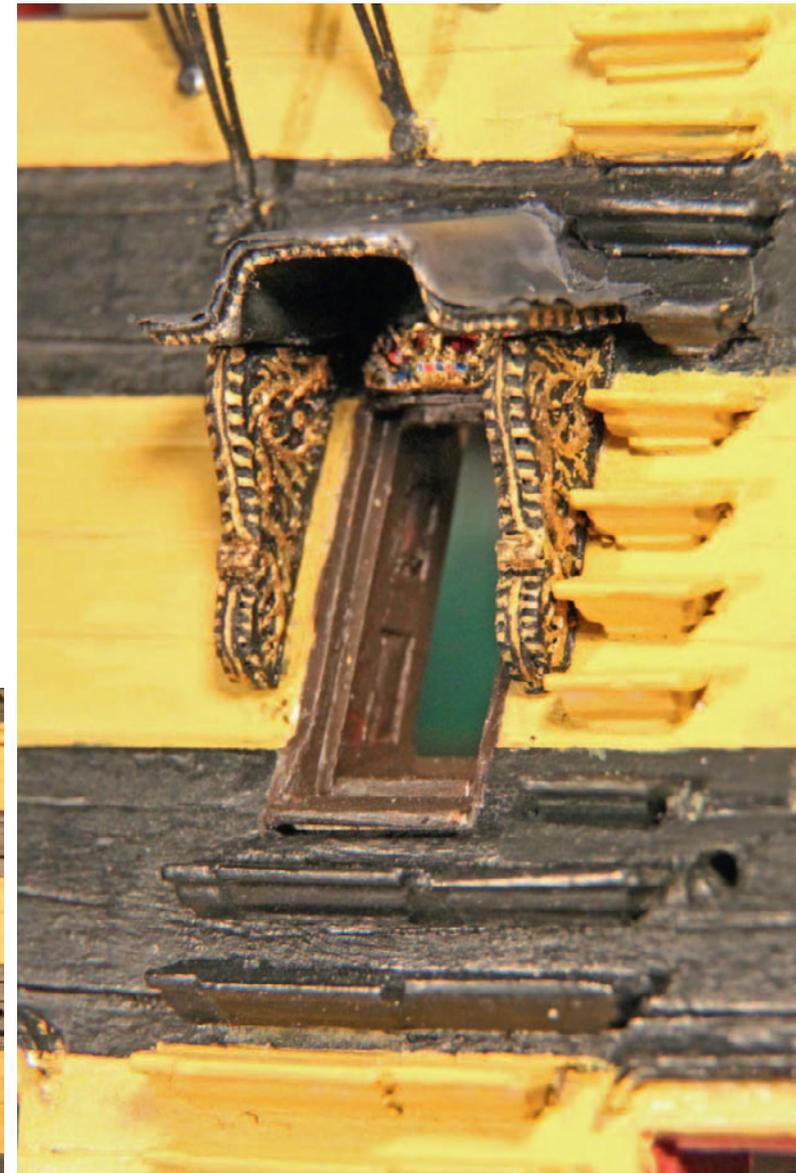
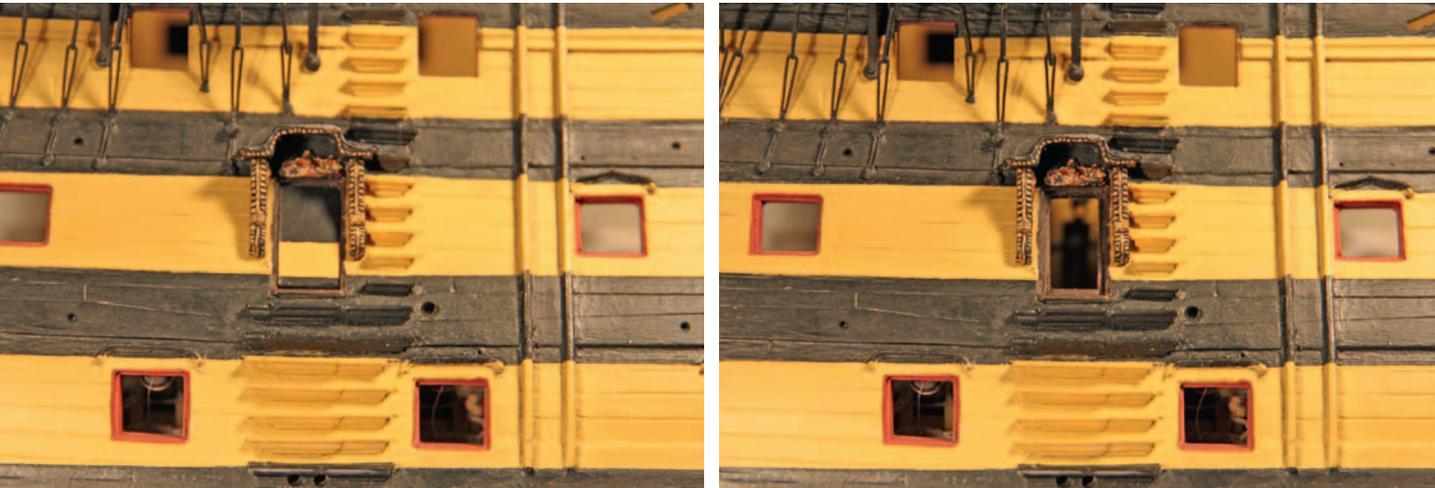
[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Side entry port and steps

We do not know if there was a side entry port at the times of Trafalgar - This is an element of fierce discussion.

Newer research tends to omit the port but it is a too nice detail to be omitted ;-)

Also the way of closing the port is still unknown to me at the moment. There are no hints for hinges or even doors, so the best educated guess at the moment is a simple board or a frame of canvas.





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Side entry port canopy assembly

The gun port is to be opened downwards up to 2 mm within the whale.

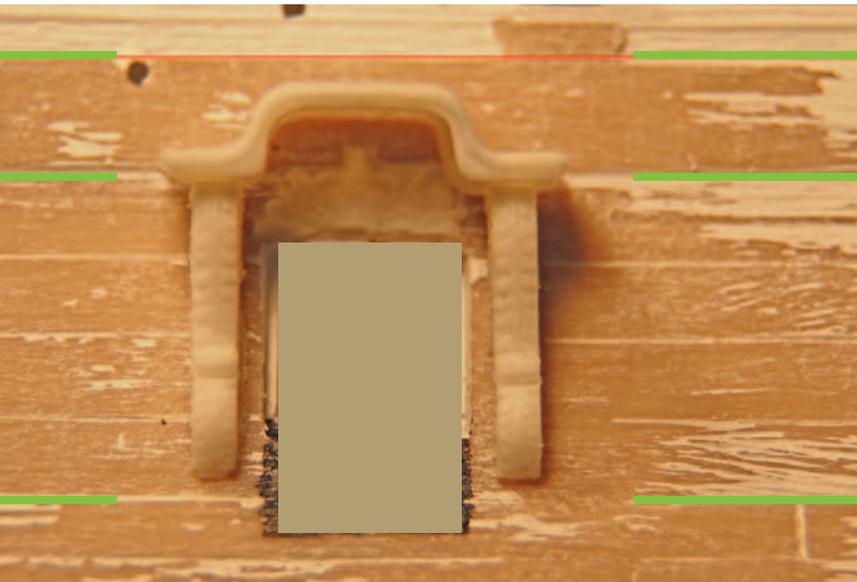
The door framing is done with 0,3 mm sheet in 2 layers to create the moulding. I decided to give a step in the front like the gun ports have as residue for the panel that closes the port.

There is a running board on the bottom.

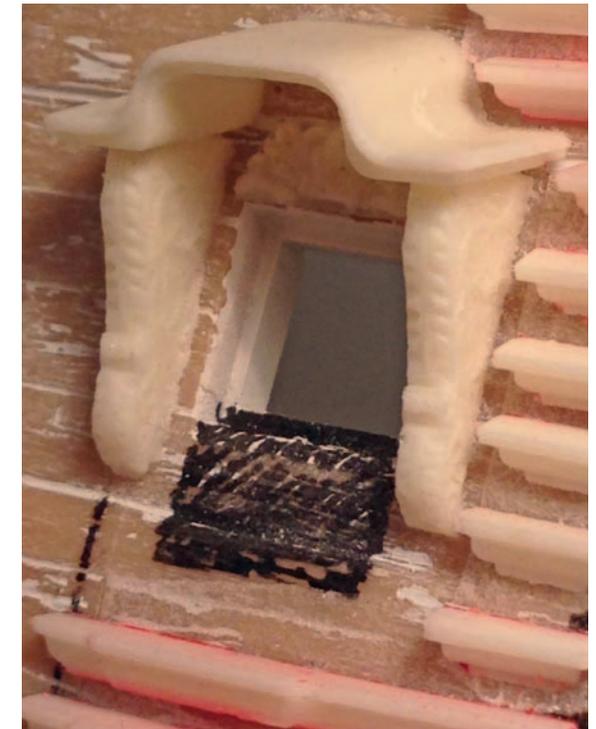
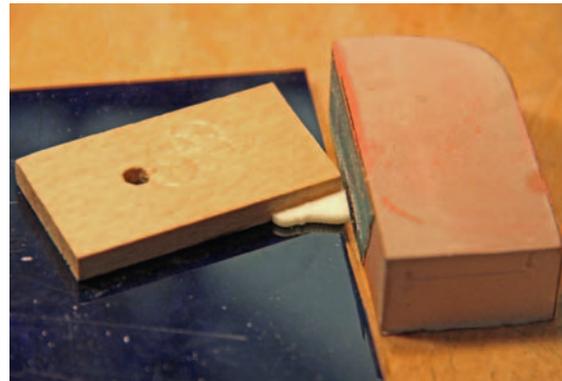
Cleaning up the side pillars:

For easier handling use a small wooden block and press the part against it. Also it facilitates to survey the proper direction for sanding. Push the part slightly over the edge of a small base - here a piece of acrylic (or wood). Move the block with the sanding paper and not the part, like this one can sand nicely and secure in the desired angles.

- First fix the coat of arms
- Then hold the side pillars in place and check if the top surface is horizontal, correct it if necessary
- Fix the side parts
- Place the top and check if there is a gap towards the hull. Correct if necessary and glue the canopy top in place



Whales in green for orientation





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Painting the side entry port

The resin parts should be degreased

Side parts:

First paint the 3 main branches. 1 2 3
Then go for the small branches and leaves 4

As I do have better control with the normal paint than with the metallic ones, I like to do a first coat with yellow ochre, then I add Humbrol gold and then Warcraft gold which has a more warm tone. This adds some shades that I still enhance with some black ink to point the details out (and to hide some bou-bous) and finalise with white highlights.





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Side steps

Remarks:

- Do not exchange neither running sequence or mix the sides of the ship.
- Take a sharp scalpel to cut parts off and immediately store them on a *light* gluing tape
- Clean the edges neatly
- Adjust the parts to the angle of the hull

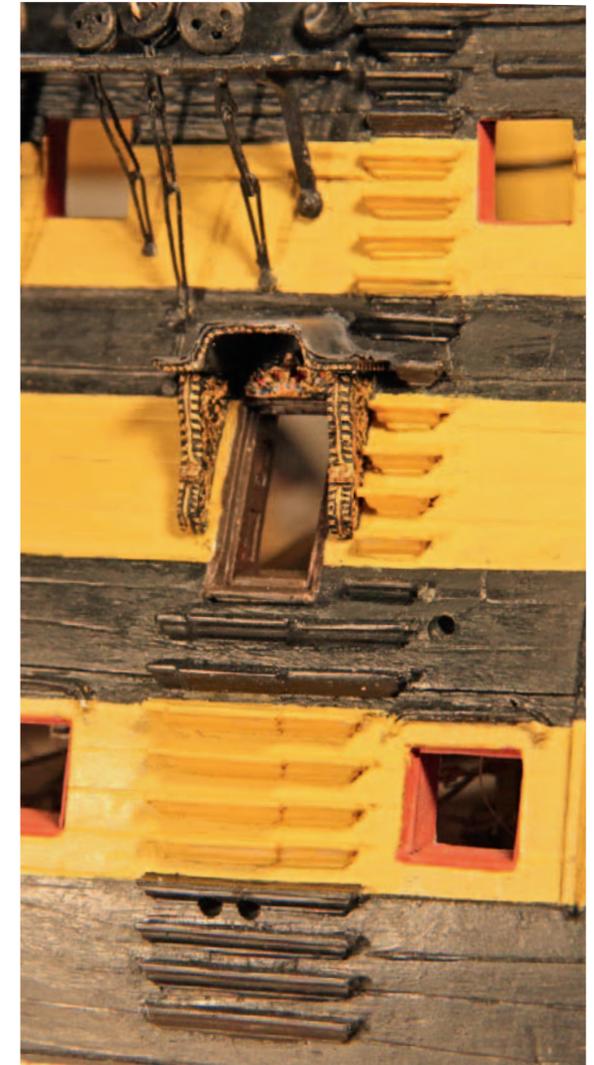


Delivery ...

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... test assembly with thin double sided tape ...



... and done

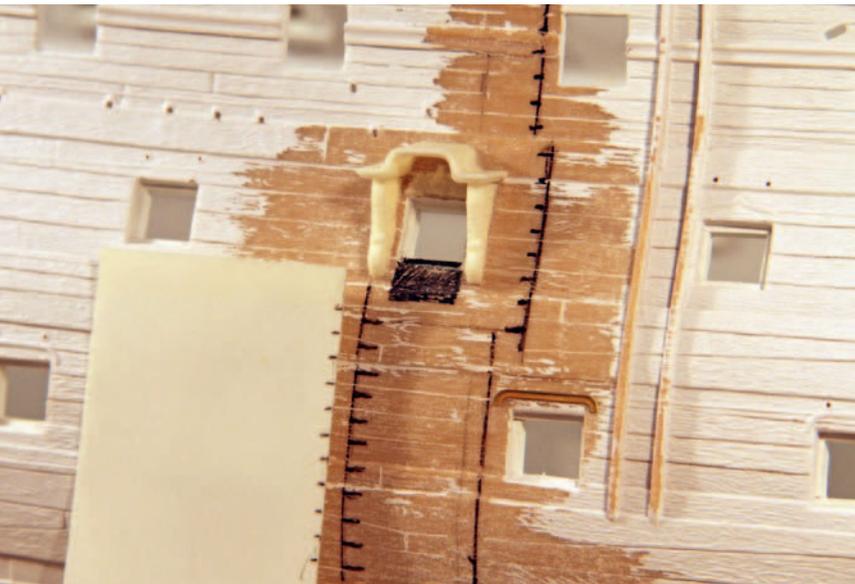


[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Positioning of the side steps

- The distance is about 3 mm
- Take a cardboard and mark a 3 mm pattern
- Use it as a template to transfer the pattern to the hull
- It also proved useful to make a test assembly with thin double sided tape to check the right distances and get a feeling for the positioning

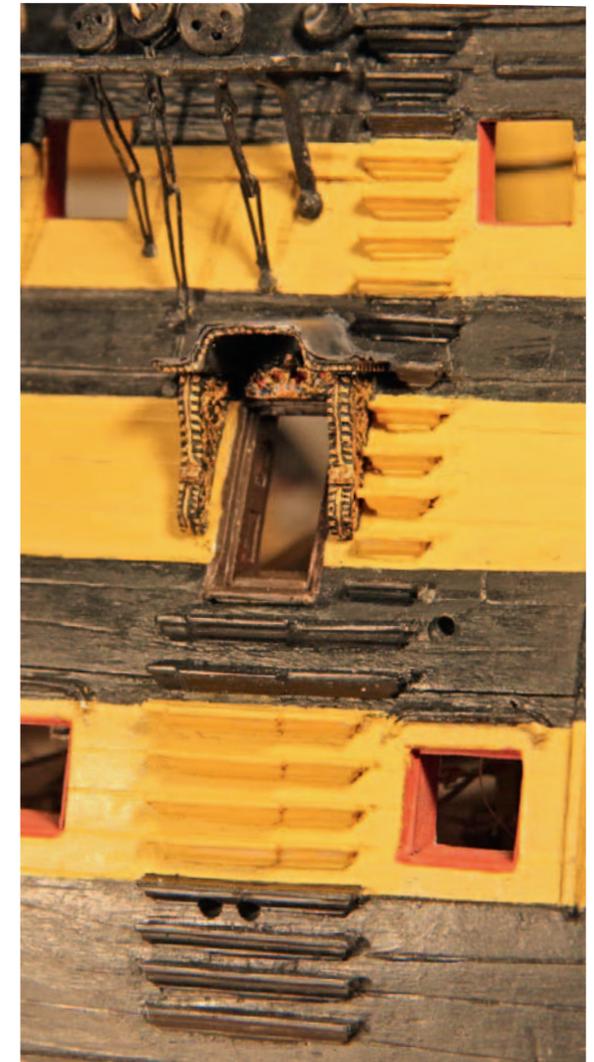
- There are two versions of the top step:
- Once normal depth
 - Once less deep in case this step is positioned upon the profile strip



Preparing the right distance and alignment



Test assembly with thin double sided tape





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Adjusting and neating up the side steps

The angle of the side steps is already pre-adjusted. Still it usually needs some fine tuning.

- Hold the step against the hull and check which side is to be worked on
- Then colour the surface, hold the part in your fingertip and take off the material carefully with a file or sanding block. Do not move the part but the tool. Like this, one has good control even upon these small parts.



Instead of the usual car filler I lately use a 2 parts putty from the sculpture department guys. Those have a longer open time and can be placed much more well-directed.

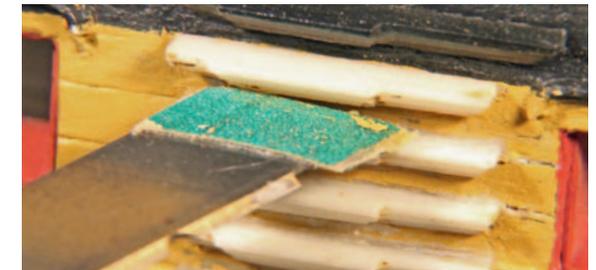
My personal favourite is Apoxie Sculpt, form a 0,3 mm strand, place it upon the gap ...



... take a kebab skewer, give it a suitable sharp tip and moisten it a bit. Then use it to press the material into the gap and scratch out surplus material.



After the material hardened a bit, used the skewer to form the surface and smoothen up ...



... and sand once completely hard. Use a old blade with sanding paper glued onto it to go into the thin gap in between the steps.



Repair of small blisters on corners

Usually we check the parts before delivery to sort out faulty ones, but in case some small blisters escaped our attention:

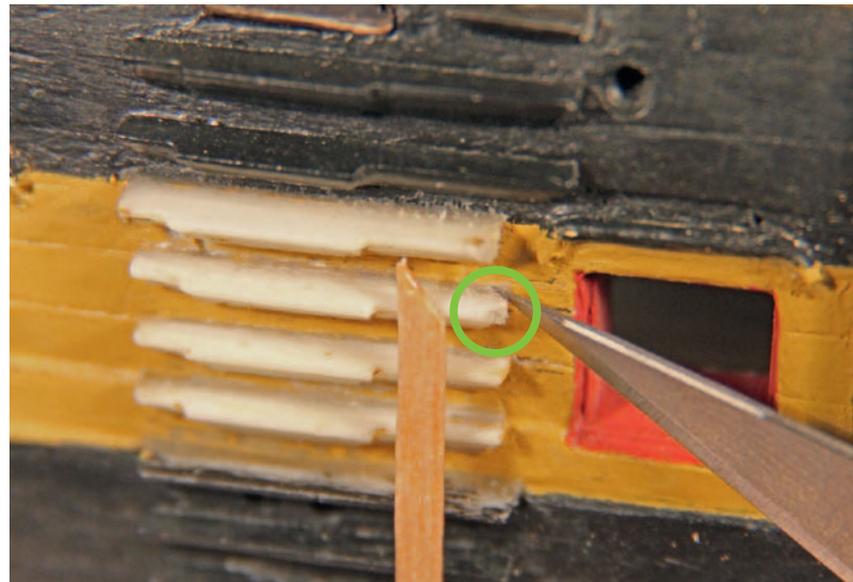
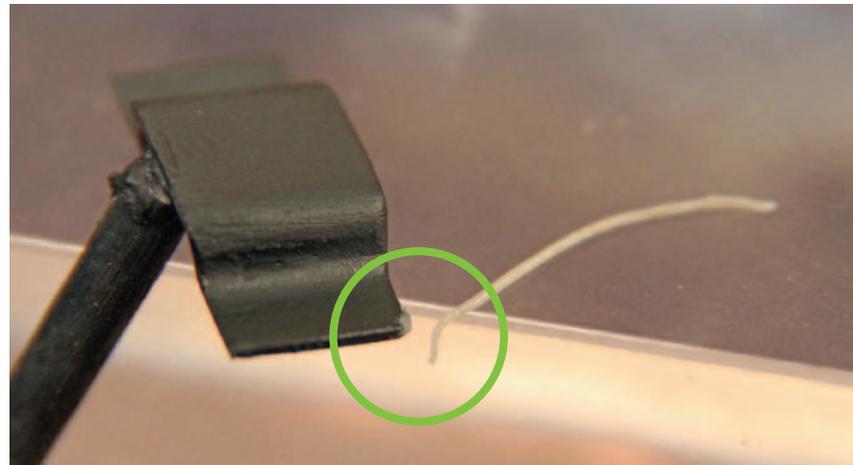
Instead of the usual car filler I lately use a 2 parts putty from the sculpture department guys. Those have a longer open time and can be placed much more well-directed.

My personal favourite is Apoxie Sculpt*, form a 0,3 mm strand, cut a piece a bit bigger than the needed quantity, place it on the desired place, give the wanted form and let it harden a bit.

Once it is hard enough to keep the form, take a scalpel and lift it up carefully and place some CA underneath using a pointed wooden stick and replace the putty bit.

Let hardening take place completely. By the CA being underneath, the repaired corner will hold firmly when the final sanding is done.

*or Milliput, Greenstuff, ... etc





[tips & tricks for modelmakers]

Readjusting Resin Parts



Resin part being bent out of form?
Do not force it back in a cold state!

Better: Wait and have a cup of tea, best earl
grey, hot (*)...

Once warm, one can easily adjust the form that
will be kept once cooled down.

PS (*): Normal hot water will do the job too ...

