

United States Coast Guard FM72-001
HH-60J Jayhawk
1/72 Resin Conversion & Decal Set



photo courtesy USCG



The HH-60J is the current Medium-Range Recovery (MMR) platform used by the United States Coast Guard. Missions include search and rescue, drug interdiction and airborne law enforcement, and environmental protection. As the USCG reinvents itself for the changing world (Deepwater Project), the HH-60J will become a prime tool for offshore interdiction as the upgraded and militarized MH-60J. The entire fleet will be upgraded to MH-60T standard in the coming years.



Fireball Modelworks

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Parts Listing

- 1HA - Starboard side door for use with Hasegawa kit
- 11T - Starboard side door for use with Italeri kit
- 2 - Front port side window
- 3 - Rear port side window
- 4A - IR-compatible searchlight used with FLIR
- 4B - Standard searchlight
- 5 - Searchlight bracket (attaches to either 4A or 4B)
- 6 - Searchlight carrier (attaches between 5 and 7)
- 7 - Starboard side pylon (carries searchlight assembly or external fuel tank 18 or 17)
- 8 - Forward section of port side pylon (carries 18)
- 9 - Rear section of port side pylon
- 10 - Radome and housing
- 11L, 11R - Radar altimeter blisters
- 12 - FLIR turret (attaches to 10)
- 13 - VHF/FM antenna jig
- 14 - OTPI dome (attaches to lower fuselage surface)
- 15L, 15R - Landing gear stub wing extensions
- 16 - Rescue hoist
- 17 - Small external fuel tank (attaches to 7)
- 18 - Large external fuel tank (attaches to 8 and/or 7)



Figure 1

This 1/72 model accessory set is designed for use with either the 1/72 Hasegawa SH-60B/J kits or the 1/72 Italeri HH-60H.

Step 1: Fuselage Preparation

Do these steps before assembling the two fuselage halves!

Refer to the illustrations for areas that must be filled or removed from the fuselage halves. Also, drill two holes for the VHF/FM antennas behind the pilots' doors. Refer to step 6 for more detail on the antennas.

On the Hasegawa fuselage halves, slightly overfill the large ALQ-142 blisters from behind with epoxy putty. This will fill the large gap when the blisters are cut off. Also, fill the sonobuoy holes with epoxy putty and sand smooth, then cut out opening to match existing window. Fill the hole made by removing the large APS-124 radome under the forward fuselage with a styrene disc (see detail in step 3).



Drill Holes Both Sides

Fill or remove shaded areas

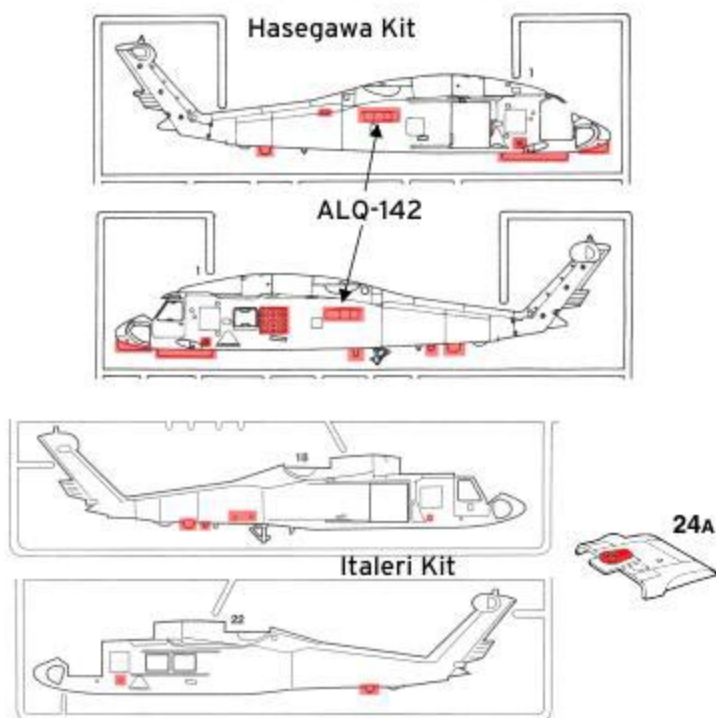


Figure 2

Step 2: Main Rotor Blades

Cut the roots of the main rotor blades at an angle as shown in Figure 3. Measure 9mm from root edge of blade and cut straight to blade grip. To make the main rotor blades droop, carefully bend the blade between your thumb and forefinger until you achieve a gradual curve. Do this for each blade before attaching them to the rotor hub.

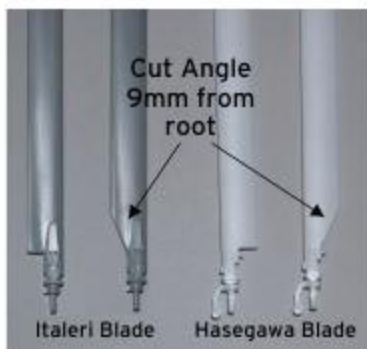


Figure 3

Step 3: Assemble Model

Assemble model according to kit instructions. Refer to reference photos for kit parts that are not used on HH-60J, such as MAD and HIRSS components.

If you are using the Hasegawa SH-60B kit, you'll find the most challenging part of the build is filling the huge hole left in the lower fuselage when you cut away the APS-124 radome. The simplest way to fill the hole is by using a 1" circle of moderately-thick styrene card. See Figure 4. Make sure you install the card flush with the fuselage surface to make everything line up nicely. The stub wings will have to be re-sculpted to match the new fuselage profile.



Figure 4

Step 4: Add Resin Parts

Remove resin parts from bases with a razor saw. Take precaution when working with resin, as the dust created by sanding and cutting is harmful if inhaled. Dry-fit the resin parts to achieve best fit with minimal gaps. Attach resin parts with epoxy glue or super glue (cyanoacrylate).

Part 10, nose radome, must be carefully filed to fit the contour of your kit. Make sure to keep the centerline of the radome square to the centerline of the fuselage.

The radar altimeter blisters, parts 11L & 11R, fit the contour of the nose. The square edge is to the rear.

Remove the navigation lights from the kit's stub wings before attaching the stub wing extensions (parts 15L and 15R)

Step 4: Add Resin Parts (continued)

The starboard side pylon, part 7, should be perpendicular to the centerline of the fuselage.

Use reference photos to locate the OTPI dome on the underside of the fuselage. It is centered approximately 7.5mm to starboard from the centerline and 6mm from the rear edge of the cabin door opening.

The port side pylon is made up of two parts, 8 and 9. Attach part 8 first, aligning the pylon with the window openings on the port side. You may need to trim the front corner of the pylon to match the contour of the landing gear strut cover. See Figure 5 for the location of this area to trim. On the Hasegawa kit, you should trim the top of the landing gear strut cover to make it flush with the pylon.

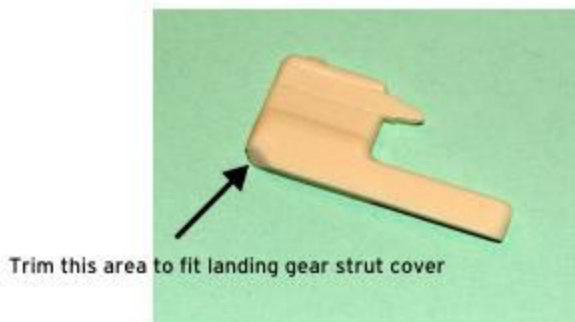


Figure 5

Sand or cut the excess resin from the window openings in the two frames (parts 2 and 3). To make the clear windows, cut two squares of thin, clear plastic 8mm x 8mm. Using a suitable round dowel or hobby knife handle, bend the squares to match the curvature of the window frames. Using sandpaper or sanding sticks, file the sides and corners of the squares to fit the window openings. When optimal fit is achieved, set the clear windows aside and prime & paint the window frames. Darken the outer edges of the clear windows with a black permanent marker and secure the windows into the frames with white glue, Micro Crystal Clear, or Future. Dip the completed windows into Future and set them aside to dry thoroughly. The windows slide on rails attached to the fuselage. These rails are present on the Italeri kit; file grooves into the backs of the resin window frames to match the rails. For the Hasegawa kit, use strips of styrene to represent the rails.

Choose the appropriate door for the model you are building. 11T is used with the Italeri kit and 1HA is used with the Hasegawa kit. In both cases, use the kit's window for the resin door. The Italeri window must be rounded slightly on the top corners to fit the resin door. To pose the cabin door fully open, cut out the small panel in the lower left side of the door so that it will slide past the starboard pylon.

Step 6: VHF/FM Antennas

Drill two small holes behind both pilot doors. The holes should match the diameter of your antenna wire. Use fine, straight, malleable wire. The wire I use is 30 gauge florist's wire. Resin part 13 is the antenna jig. Bend about 5cm of wire and place into jig. Using a flat, hard instrument (screwdriver tip, sculpting spatula, etc), press the outside edge against the jig to form the bend (see Figure 6). Take another short length of wire and insert into the parallel slot to meet the first part. Secure the two parts together with super glue or epoxy. With antenna in jig, mark the wire at the points indicated in Figure 7. Trim the three wire ends at the marks. The center wire is on the lower side of the antenna and butts against the fuselage to establish the correct stand-off distance. Make two antenna assemblies, one for each side. Prime & paint the antennas and secure into holes in fuselage with drops or super glue or epoxy as part of final detailing. Antennas should be perpendicular to fuselage centerline in both vertical and horizontal planes.

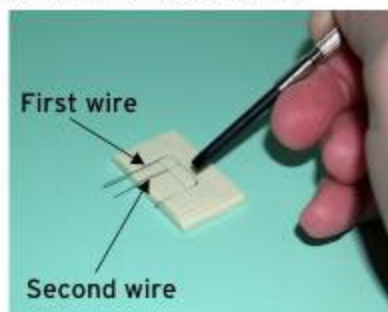


Figure 6

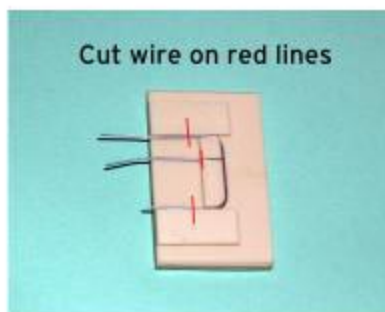


Figure 7

Step 7: Searchlight

Two types of optional searchlights are provided, part 4A is meant to be used with the FLIR unit, and part 4B is a standard searchlight. The front of part 4A should be flat and mirror-like. The front of part 4B should be ground concave with a motor tool bit to represent the reflector and the lens can be made with a drop of Micro Crystal Clear. The searchlight is centered inside the bracket (part 5). Trim the resin from between the bracket arms. The searchlight carrier, part 6, attaches to the underside of the starboard pylon as shown in Figure 8. Attach the searchlight bracket to the center of the carrier. In its stowed position, the searchlight should point straight rearward.



Figure 8

Step 8: Final Details

Finally, add the remaining parts to the model. Refer to reference photos for the positioning of the external tanks and the rescue hoist. The UHF antenna that runs down the starboard side of the tailboom can be made with fine stretched sprue and short lengths of wire inserted into holes drilled in the fuselage.

This conversion set includes parts to build one Jayhawk with optional items such as searchlight and FLIR. There is not enough space on these pages to fully illustrate the various parts of this great helicopter, but there are extensive resources on the internet. These include www.uscg.mil, www.airliners.net, www.jetphotos.net, and the walkaround section of www.aircraftresourcecenter.com.

United States Coast Guard HH/MH-60J Fleet as of Summer 2006

6001	HH-60J	CGAS Cape Cod	6022	HH-60J	CGAS Astoria
6002	HH-60J	CGAS San Diego	6023	HH-60J	CGATC Mobile
6003	HH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City	6024	HH-60J	CGAS Kodiak
6004	HH-60J	CGAS Cape Cod	6025	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater
6005	HH-60J	CGAS Astoria	6026	HH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City
6006	HH-60J	CGAS Kodiak	6027	HH-60J	CGATC Mobile
6007	HH-60J	CGAS Sitka	6028	HH-60J	CGAS Cape Cod
6008	HH-60J	CGAS Astoria	6029	HH-60J	CGAS Kodiak
6009	MH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City	6030	HH-60J	CGAS Astoria
6010	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6031	HH-60J	CGATC Mobile
6011	HH-60J	CGATC Mobile	6032	HH-60J	CGAS Cape Cod
6012	HH-60J	CGAS Kodiak	6033	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater
6013	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6034	HH-60J	CGAS Cape Cod
6014	MH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City	6035	HH-60J	CGAS San Diego
6015	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6036	MH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City
6016	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6037	MH-60J	CGAS San Diego
6017	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6038	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater
6018	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6039	HH-60J	CGATC Mobile
6019	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater	6040	HH-60J	CGAS Clearwater
6020	HH-60J	CGAS Kodiak (lost at sea 2004)	6041	MH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City
6021	HH-60J	CGAS Kodiak	6042	MH-60J	CGAS Elizabeth City

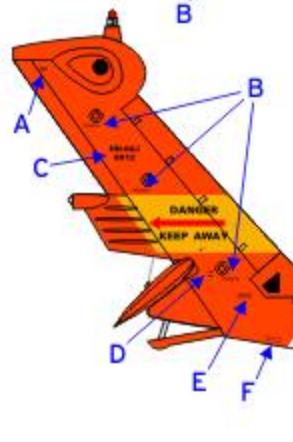
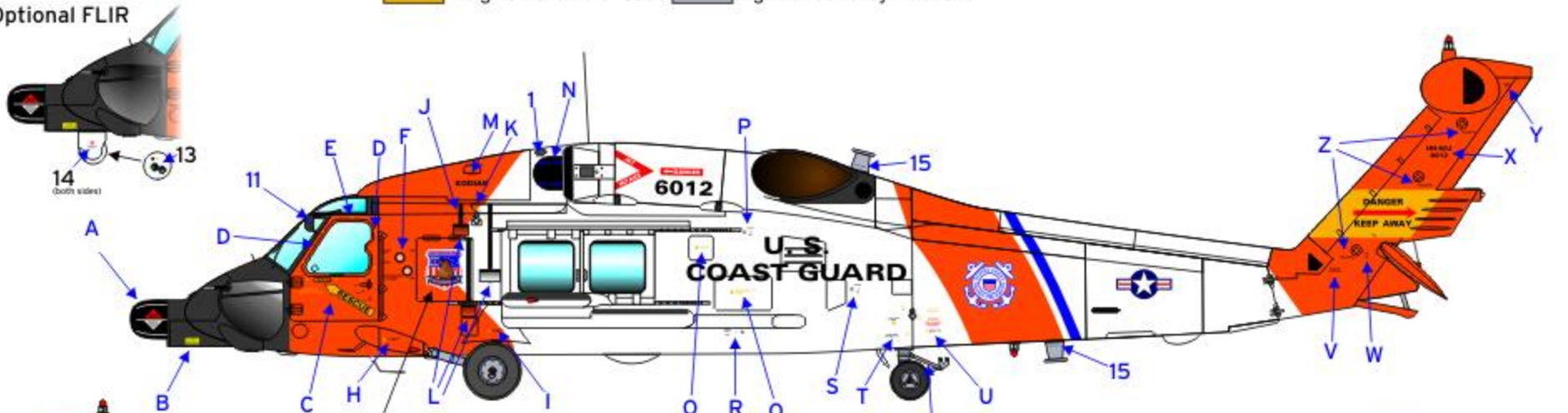


Decal and Marking Guide page 1

United States Coast Guard HH-60J Jayhawk

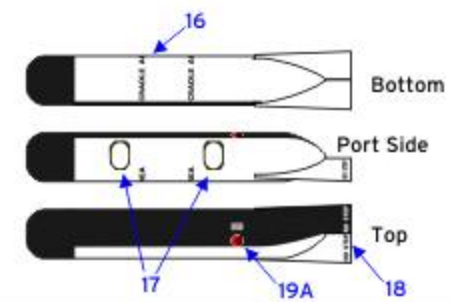
- Insignia Red FS11136
- CG Orange AN508 (Testors 4225 or 2:1, red:yellow)
- Insignia Yellow FS13538
- Light Ghost Grey FS36375

Optional FLIR

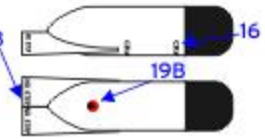


This emblem only displayed on Kodiak-based aircraft

Some Cape Cod-based aircraft display this emblem



The large external tanks can be overall gloss white (early service), white with black front, or half black/white with white or black front. Many styles are in service and different combinations are sometimes on the same helicopter.

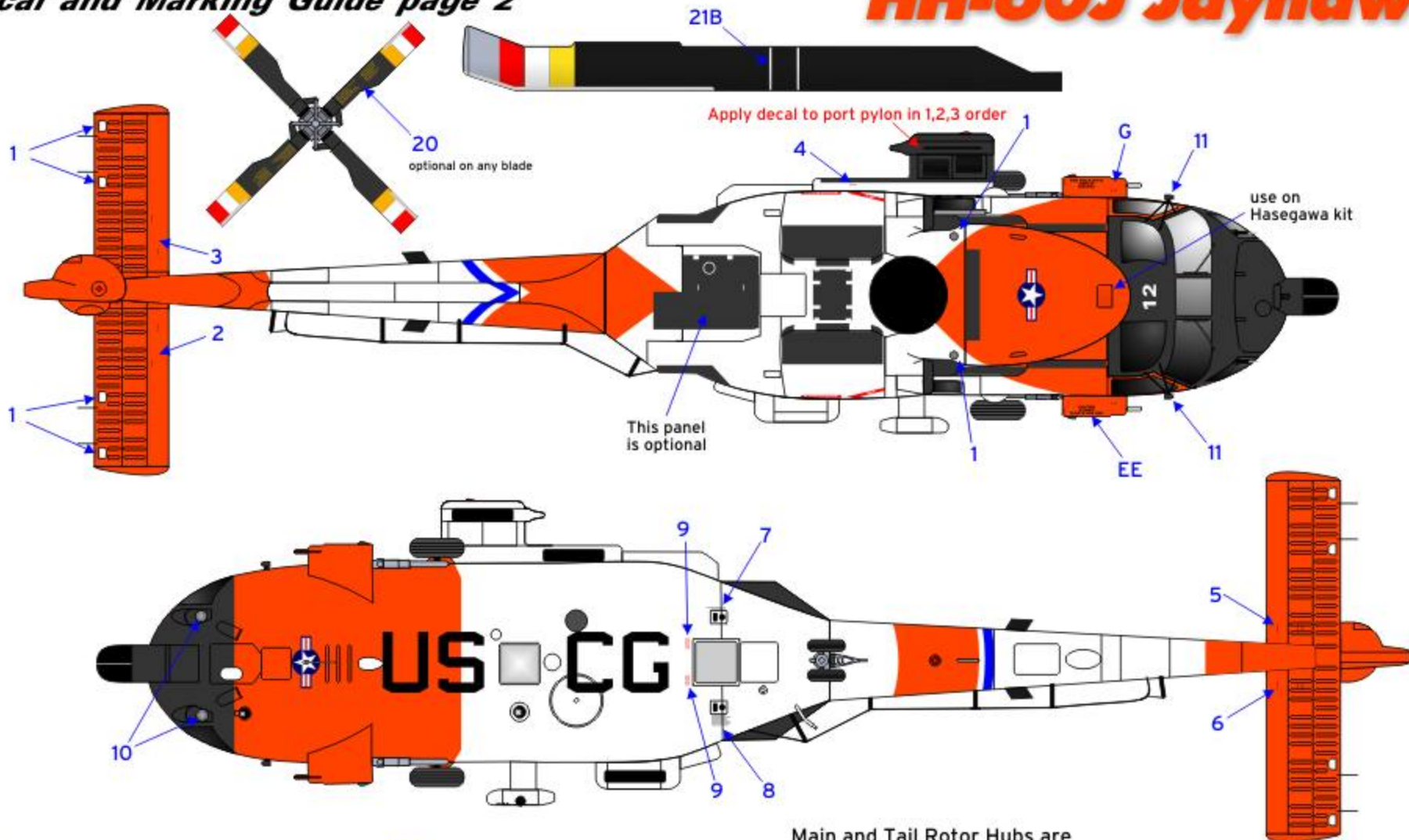


The small external tank can be overall gloss white, or white with black front. Rare examples have a black/white tank similar to the larger tanks.



Using the extra numbers and station names, any helicopter in the Jayhawk fleet can be modeled. For convenience, markings for 6037, an MH-60J from San Diego, are also included "already assembled".





Main and Tail Rotor Hubs are painted FS36375 Light Ghost Grey

- Insignia Red FS11136
- Insignia Yellow FS13538
- CG Orange AN508 (Testors 4225 or 2:1, red:yellow)
- Light Ghost Grey FS36375



Rotor blades on the Jayhawk can be black with multi-colored tips or overall FS36375 Light Ghost Grey (like Navy H-60's). Mixing of the two styles on both the main and tail rotor is very common, and adds visual interest to your model.

