



# "STICKY FINGERS"

## IPMS HORNCHURCH - MAGAZINE



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Apologies...

Apologies for Octobers Issue Namely for the contents under the titles Ha! Ha! And Bit of a giggle.

I'm Sorry I did not mean to offend anyone.

The Editor.

## October Competition Results

### 72<sup>nd</sup> Scale or less...

Position	Entrant	Model	Points
1 <sup>st</sup>	Peter Bagshaw	Boeing 737-200	62
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Nick Pedley	Mig 29	60

### Greater than 72<sup>nd</sup> Scale...

Position	Entrant	Model	Points
1 <sup>st</sup>	Bob Ryan	Spitfire Mk21	64
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Ian Brown	Mig 15	58

### Current Points...

Peter Bagshaw	50
Brian Lay	36
Bob Ryan	25
Mick Pitts	25
Ian Brown	23
Nick Pedley	23
Ted Taylor	23
Keith Money	21



Peter Bagshaw.



Nick Pedley.



Bob Ryan.



Ian Brown.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

Congratulations to Jen & John Huston on the Birth of your Baby Girl.



Hannah Poppy Huston. 27<sup>th</sup> October 2004.

White Ensign Models.

From Alan Carr.

Hi Folks,

Well, after the busiest summer in WEM's existence, we have plenty of news and developments. First, you need to **update your contact email** from [wem@onetel.net.uk](mailto:wem@onetel.net.uk) to [wem@onetel.com](mailto:wem@onetel.com) as we lose the former very soon.

#### PHOTOETCHED BRASS DETAIL SETS

The hot seller right now (we can barely keep pace with demand!) is still **WEM PE 7203 1/72 TYPE VIIC U-BOAT** for the Revell kit. This two-part set is relief etched in two different thickness of brass and comes with a set of our very comprehensive instructions. The retail price is 16.13 GBP and the two images can be viewed right here:

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/wembrass/wempe7203a.jpg>

and

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/wembrass/wempe7203b.jpg>

with a review right here:

<http://www.modelwarships.com/reviews/pe/whiteensign/72-u-boat/u-boat.html>

By the way, this PE set works superbly with the Nautilus Hobbies 1/72 Type VIIC U-Boat Deck, which is available from us.

Incidentally, Doug Martindale has written a couple of articles on Type VII U-Boat colours which will no doubt be of great use to some of us. You'll find them at <http://uboatcolours.mysite.wanadoo-members.co.uk/> & <http://uboatcolours2.mysite.wanadoo-members.co.uk/>

On the subject of the Revell 1/72 U-Boat, We've set the price for **WEM PE 7211 1/72 U-Boat Torpedo Loading Set** (lots of PE, and a pair of resin G7 torpedoes), and **PE 7212 1/72 Kriegsmarine Torpedoes** (two resin torpedoes with PE). They will be GBP 13.57 and 3.36GBP respectively. The casters sent us the torpedoes last week... but in white metal instead of resin (far too heavy to hang off photoetched brass loading gear!!) so we will get the corrected version towards the end of this week.

Peter Hall has finally finished the design phase of the sets for the long-awaited TAMIYA or TRUMPETER 1/350 BISMARCK/TIRPITZ. WEM PE 3529 will consist of 2 frets and is priced at 37.40 GBP. This is more expensive than the original 27.66 price (35% more expensive). However, PE 3529 is **66% BIGGER** than we originally anticipated. If anyone wishes to cancel their pre-order, then please let me know as soon as possible.

Check it Out.. SHEET ONE

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/wembrass/wempe3529a.jpg>

and

SHEET TWO

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/wembrass/wempe3529b.jpg>

In addition, you can dress up your Bismarck or Tirpitz with PE 3565, replacement deck plates. This set is priced at 27.66 GBP

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/wembrass/wempe3565.jpg>

and with PE 3566 Kriegsmarine Light AA Weapons priced at 11.02 GBP

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/wembrass/wempe3566.jpg>

Never before has anyone produced sets as massively detailed as these are, for these subjects. Instructions are being prepared right now, and the sets should be ready to ship in 2 weeks... please place your pre-orders now to ensure early supply.

### **SPECIAL OFFER UNTIL 11/11/2004:**

**BUY ALL 3 SETS: WEM PE 3529, WEM PE 3565 and WEM PE 3565, AND GET A 10 GBP DISCOUNT... YOU MUST MENTION THIS WHEN YOU PLACE YOUR ORDER!**

Next job for Peter Hall are the photoetched brass detail sets for the TRUMPETER 1/350 USS NIMITZ.

### **RESIN KITS!**

WEM kits are so complete, with such hugely detailed PE sets, and instructions as standard, that all you need is glue and (COLOURCOATS) paint! The patterns for **WEM K3560, 1/350 HMS STARLING 1942**, are now complete and have been sent off to the caster. If you want a sneak preview, take a look here:

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/350Starling/350starlinghullandparts1.jpg>

and here

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/350Starling/350starlinghullandparts2.jpg>

and here

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/350Starling/350starlingparts1.jpg>

and here

<http://www.whiteensignmodels.com/brochure/images/350Starling/350starlingparts2.jpg>

Don't worry if some of the bits look crooked; it was just a dry assembly!

The kit will retail at 66.34GBP

Good news for our submarine fans is that we have re-run the **WEM K 3545 1/350 HMS VANGUARD**. This will undoubtedly be the last production run though, so if you want one, don't wait too long, as there are only a few left unsold.

### **PAINTS!**

The **COLOURCOATS** range is now being expanded with the addition of some more British Armour colours. There are 14 new ones, so I won't list them all here, but take a look at the Colourcoats Armour page. Also being added is one WWII US Naval colour, US 29 Tropical Green, one US Aircraft colour, AC US 24 Dull Dark Green (interior colour used WWII-early 1950's), one WWII Japanese aircraft colour, AC J 19 Wing ID Strip Yellow, and three British aircraft colours, AC RN 17 Night BS 642 (night bomber underside), AC RN 18 Olive Drab BS 220 (used on Chinooks etc.) and AC RN 19 RAF Blue-Grey BS 633 (used on Lynxes etc.).

We are also making paints available as sets with a 10% discount.

.. and I THINK that's it for now!

We do look forward to seeing at least some of you at the IPMS **UK Modelworld** show, the world's largest IPMS meet, which will be held at the International Convention Centre, just 45 minutes up the road for WEM (which means that the WEM team all get to stop at South Farm :^)) at Telford, Shropshire, UK, on the 20th/21st November.

## **Norfolk Nerd**

### **YA GOTTA LAUGH**

A husband and wife were getting ready for bed. The wife was standing in front of the full length mirror taking a hard look at herself. "You know dear", she says "I look in the mirror and see an old woman My face is all wrinkled, my boobs are barely above my waist and my bum is hanging out a mile. I've got fat legs and my arms are all flappy". She turns to her husband and says. "Tell me something to make me feel better about myself."

He studies hard for a few moments, then in a thoughtful voice says. "Well there is nothing wrong with your eyesight."

A service for the husband will be held at 10.30 Saturday morning in St Anselm's Chapel.

### **NORFOLK HISTORY**

On Thursday, September 30th a flypast from RAF Coltishall swooped low over the town of Stalham, in honour of Leonard Fish D.F.C. D.F.M., whose funeral was taking place. Leonard Fish was a remarkable man, born on February 5th 1920 in Norwich, where he later attended the City of Norwich School. At the age of sixteen he went to work at Mann Egerton, before joining the RAF two years later, in October 1939. He was sent to RAF

Yatesbury, in Wiltshire, to the Wireless Operators Training School, flying De Havilland Rapides, then from April to June 1940 he was at RAF Newton Down, South Wales, flying Whitleys and training as a Wireless Operator / Air gunner. From June to August he was at RAF Bassingbourne Operational Training Unit, flying Wellingtons and training with Pilot Sergeant Ron Moore and Sergeant Andy Anderson, and in September he went to RAF Topcliffe, Yorkshire, to commence operations with 77 Squadron.

Leonard completed his first Tour of Operations in June 1941 and in November of that year was awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal. At the end of that month he commenced his second tour of operations with 138 Squadron, Special duty squadron at RAF Tempsford, flying Halifaxes.

His duties entailed low flying on the nights of the full moon, dropping supplies and agents to the resistance parties in France, Belgium, Holland and Norway. He was a member of the Halifax detailed in December 1942 to fly to Cairo, that on its return journey crashed in the Sahara Desert. Two crew members were rescued and lived with the French Foreign Legion, and Leonard was reported missing in Operations.

However he survived and eventually made his way to Gibraltar, from where he was flown back to England and given nine days Survivors leave. This completed his second Tour of op's.

At the end of 1943 he was awarded the distinguished Flying Cross, and his decorations are unique in that they were awarded to a Wireless Operator. It is not thought that anyone else was awarded both the DFC and the DFM.

Leonard, in total, completed 71 operations, five of which were Special Duty.

## **Getting Started with Painting Basics**

You have your kit primed and ready for painting? OK, lets go! There are three basic steps in painting your kit: base coating, shading, and detailing. The basic supplies that you will need are: acrylic paints, wide flat brush, stiff wide flat brush, fine tip brush, paint palette, plastic cup, bottles, gloves, cloth. You may also want to try airbrushing. For airbrushing you will need: airbrush, compressor, and masking compound.

### **Base Coating**

The first step in painting is to apply a base coat to fill in the basic colours. The base coat is a flat coat of the "average" colour that you want an area to have. Later you will use some combination of drybrushing, washing, and airbrushing to add dimension to the base coated areas. Make sure that you have an ample supply of your base coat colour. You want to have some left over after base coating so that you can tint the colour and use it for drybrushing, washing, and airbrushing. Take the time to achieve an opaque coat so that you won't be trying to cover things up later during detailing.

### **Brushing**

The base coat can be applied with a wide flat brush. Make sure that the paint is fairly thin, if it is too thick then you will see brush strokes. Let the paint dry thoroughly before drybrushing or washing so that the paint will not smear.

### **Airbrushing**

When airbrushing use a large needle size with a reasonable flow rate. Thin your paint until it is the consistency of milk. Use many light coats and let the paint dry briefly between coats. You can use a blow dryer to reduce the drying time between coats to a matter seconds. If you see blotching then your flow rate is too high, your paint is too thin, or your coats are too heavy. If you see splattering then your paint is too thick. You can use a masking compound to protect areas that you have already painted. Make sure the paint is dry before masking. Latex mold making material can be used for masking. Paint it on the areas that you want to protect in a fairly thin layer then wait for it to dry completely. After painting use a sharp point to lift up one corner of the mask. The rest of the mask should pull right off.

### **Shading**

Shading is used to add dimension to the base coat. If done properly the details of your kit will really pop out and make the kit look much more realistic. The idea of shading is to highlight the base coat in raised areas with a lighter colour and deepen the recessed areas with a darker colour. When doing this you want to pick the positions for imaginary light sources and shade more lightly near the light sources and more darkly away from them. While you are shading make sure to step back from the kit and reduce the lighting so that you can see the kit in it's final viewing environment. This will help you judge how much contrast to achieve. The basic methods of shading are drybrushing, washing, and airbrushing.

### **Drybrushing**

Drybrushing is used to lighten raised areas. Take some of that extra base coat colour and lighten it with some white paint. Don't thin the paint, thicker paint will work better. Now get a stiff wide flat brush and moisten it with the lightened paint. Then wipe paint off the brush by stroking it back and forth on a piece of paper (yes, that's right, wipe off the brush) until it is almost dry (well this is drybrushing, right?). Then wipe the brush lightly back and forth over the raised areas. You should see the raised areas start to stand out. You can repeat this process with a lighter shade each time to get a nice smooth transition from the base coat colour to the lightest colour.

Drybrushing can also be used for that used and abused metal effect. For silver metal use a black base coat. For gold or copper use a dark brown base coat. The more you drybrush the newer the metal will look. There are other variations as well. For example, to create a leather effect try drybrushing brown over a black base coat.

### **Washing**

Washing is used to deepen recessed areas. Get some more of that extra base coat colour and darken it. This gets a little tricky because most black paint isn't really black so when you try to use it to darken certain colours (like yellow) you will end up with a pretty disgusting green colour. To darken yellow you can use orange or brown. Thin this paint with airbrush thinner or a 50/50 water/alcohol mixture. You might want to add a touch of dish soap to the water/alcohol mixture to make it flow better. You want to have a very thin mixture that will flow off the raised areas of your kit and into the recessed areas. Use a fine tip brush to push the paint around and make it stay in the lightly recessed areas. You can follow washing with drybrushing to improve any hard edges that appear.

### **Airbrushing**

An airbrush can be use with a fine needle and colour cup to create dark and light shades. Thin your base coat paint and put a small amount in the colour cup. Then you can tint the paint directly in the cup. Use many light coats over the areas to be shaded to create very subtle transitions. Airbrushing can give you a very natural organic look that can't be beat!

### **Detailing**

There are a lot of different aspects of a kit that can be detailed. I'll cover some of the really common ones: eyes, gums, and teeth. People naturally look into the face first, so the face can make or break a kit. You may want to start out with a larger kit or a bust to get the techniques down.

#### **Eyes**

First you want to create an off white colour and paint the whole eye area. You don't want to use pure white because it won't look natural. Depending on what character you are painting you may want to make a very light charmel, yellow, or red off white colour. Next create a red wash and dab it all around the edges. Now you can place the black circles for the pupils. Make sure you centre these exactly the same in each eye. If you don't then your model will look pretty goofy. Now if you have fairly large eyes you should choose an eye colour and paint a circle inside the pupil that almost touches the edge. Then lighten the eye colour with white and get your brush moist, not wet. Touch the side of the brush from the coloured edge to the centre, repeat this over and over at all rotations. This should create very light streaks that radiate out from the centre of the eye. Then a final black dot in the centre will finish things up. Cover the eye with a clear gloss so it will look shiny wet.

#### **Gums**

You can start out with a pink base coat on the gums. Then follow this up with a red/brown wash around the edges. Next you want to drybrush a very light pink colour onto the raised areas. Cover the gums with a clear gloss coat.

#### **Teeth**

Like eyes, teeth aren't really white either, so you want to use a very light charmel brown on the teeth. Then mix a darker brown wash and let it seep into the cracks and around the base of the teeth. You might want to follow this up with an even lighter charmel on the fronts and tips of the teeth. A clear gloss coat can also be used on teeth to make them look wet.

### **Dry brushing with a difference.**

Here in the UK we have a specialist shop called Pound shops. Simply because all items cost a pound, other countries have similar shops but they trade under there own currency.

The item you need is a set of Multicoloured fibre tip pens,

You need to separate them into two equal parts by colour. One set of these colours I leave as they come. With the other identical set of colours I cut the tip to a very fine point. I keep the two sets in different containers to avoid confusion.

I use the following colours but you will have to experiment and find your own formula to suit your particular section or needs within the hobby.

My selection for Armour is the Earth colours starting with the darkest and working to the lightest, I use Black, dark grey, light grey, dark brown, light brown, orange, deep red, dark blue, medium blue, dark green, light green, yellow and a buff. You will have to select your own combinations for other sections of the hobby be it aircraft, ships, figures etc...

**TIP SECTION** firstly the model must have been painted and weathered how you like, I do not use any washes or future so if you have used any of these it may not work. I do not use pastels any more but have now replaced them with the fibre tip pens to give the final weathering. Second all the paint must be hard and ideally left for at least a week before you start to use the pens.

It is hard to put in to words but what you are trying to simulate is the effect stains water and weather have on paint, so less is more in this case. The basic method is the same for nearly all the applications, I start by putting a very tiny set of dots nearly touching each other and then by using the tip of my finger pull the colour down the model. You have to then lay the other colours over the top in successive layers building up the effect you want.

**RUST STAINS** start with the dark brown unaltered tip to streak the first very tiny lines in the direction the water would have run, do this in a very small area, and lay the other colours one at a time repeating the tiny streaks or dots till you achieve the desired effect. Then use the pointed tip to add even tinnier streaks to the edges to feather the stain of rust. You should be aiming for layers of colour on top of each other and alongside to compliment the colours next to each other.

**FUEL STAINS** use the black and blues with the hint of dark green, this time try to simulate fuel that has washed or flowed over, it has to have irregular wavy edges to it, with a few tiny runs. With this I tend to put a shape of water on i.e. very smooth edges then smudge it with my finger tip, then again overlay the colours in a random pattern.

**RIFLE and MACHINE GUNS** I used the fibre tip straight on top of light grey primer. So for the blued metal parts use the black first and after an hour go over with the dark blue, any tiny crevasses can be filled in with the pointed tip. Leave to dry and try not to handle for at least 24 hours for the colour to harden. For some reason the dye used reacts with the primer and turns into a metallic blue/green colour.

**WOODEN STOCKS**, you can use the range of reds, browns and yellow and buff to simulate the wooden stocks on rifles, but note you do need good colour references, as all countries use different woods for the stocks. Not all are brown, esp. if you want the modern resins on automatics and light machine guns, and then this is a minefield and needs to be studied very carefully country by country.

**WOODEN FLOORS** or unpainted ammo cases are just a case of streaks in the same direction using the lighter colours of yellow, buff and grey, with the odd knot it is represented by a tiny circle of light brown and very tiny dot of dark brown in the centre.

**CAR TYRES** to weather these is very hard but if you use the buff in between the treads and then use the darkest grey on the outer edges.

**TANK TRACKS** again are hard but not impossible to do due to the crevasses, I use the full range of colours again starting with the darkest first, and it does take time and practice.

**EXTRA TIP** since writing this up I have developed another use for the fibre tip pens. If you put a single tiny dot of the ink on and then with your finger tip pull the ink down or sideways, it gives the tinniest of lines, these represent scratch marks made by bushes or tree branches etc... Also if you put several dots close together then smudge with your finger tip, you have a true stain or smudge which is next to impossible with paint as it is too thick, but the ink is micro thin. Since this is mainly aimed at armour I was wondering what the aircraft types will be able to achieve with panel lines, exhaust stains and those funny afterburner flaps.

**POST SHOW TIP.** Since I was holding demos at the scale model world show 03, I tried out a method for the afterburners on aircraft, I painted a section of scrap plastic silver, left it to harden off, then by using the blues, reds and grey and black I streaked them all in one direction and as an after thought I added yellow, the result was truly amazing, not my words but those who saw me doing it at the show, the blend and complexity of the colours is true to those you see on afterburners. Give it a try.

The rust and weathering section will be of help to the ship modellers and especially in those small scales, by using the very tiny tip they could achieve the runs of rust on the hulls effectively.

I have yet to try it on figures but you can be certain someone will try it and maybe they can give us a tip or two....Ever ongoing.

Ha! Ha!

A local law enforcement officer stops a car for travelling faster than the posted speed limit. Since he's in a good mood that day he decides to give the poor fellow a break and write him out a warning instead of a ticket. So, he asks the man his name.

"Fred," he replies.

"Fred what?" the officer asks.

"Just Fred," the man responds. A local law enforcement officer stops a car for travelling faster than the posted speed limit. Since he's in a good mood that day he decides to give the poor fellow a break and write him out a warning instead of a ticket. So, he asks the man his name.

"Fred," he replies.

"Fred what?" The officer asks.

"Just Fred," the man responds.

When the officer presses him for a last name, the man tells him that he used to have a last name but lost it. The officer thinks he has a nutcase on his hands but plays along with it.

"Tell me Fred, how did you lose your last name?" The man replies, "It's a long story so stay with me. I was born Fred Dingaling. I know, funny last name. The kids used to tease me all the time. So I stayed to myself. I studied hard and got good grades. Then I got older, I realized that I wanted to be a doctor. I went through college, medical school, internship, residency, finally got my degree, so I was Fred Dingaling, MD.

After a while, I got bored being a doctor, so I decided to go back to school. Dentistry was my dream. Got all the way school, got my degree, so I was now Fred Dingaling MD DDS.

Got bored doing dentistry so I started fooling around with my assistant. She gave me VD. So, I was Fred Dingaling MD DDS with VD. Well, the ADA found out about the VD so they took away my DDS, so I was Fred Dingaling MD with VD.

Then the AMA found out about the ADA taking away my DDS because of the VD, so they took away my MD leaving me as Fred Dingaling with VD. Then the VD took away my dingaling so now I'm just Fred." The officer walked away in tears laughing so hard, and tore up the Warning Ticket.