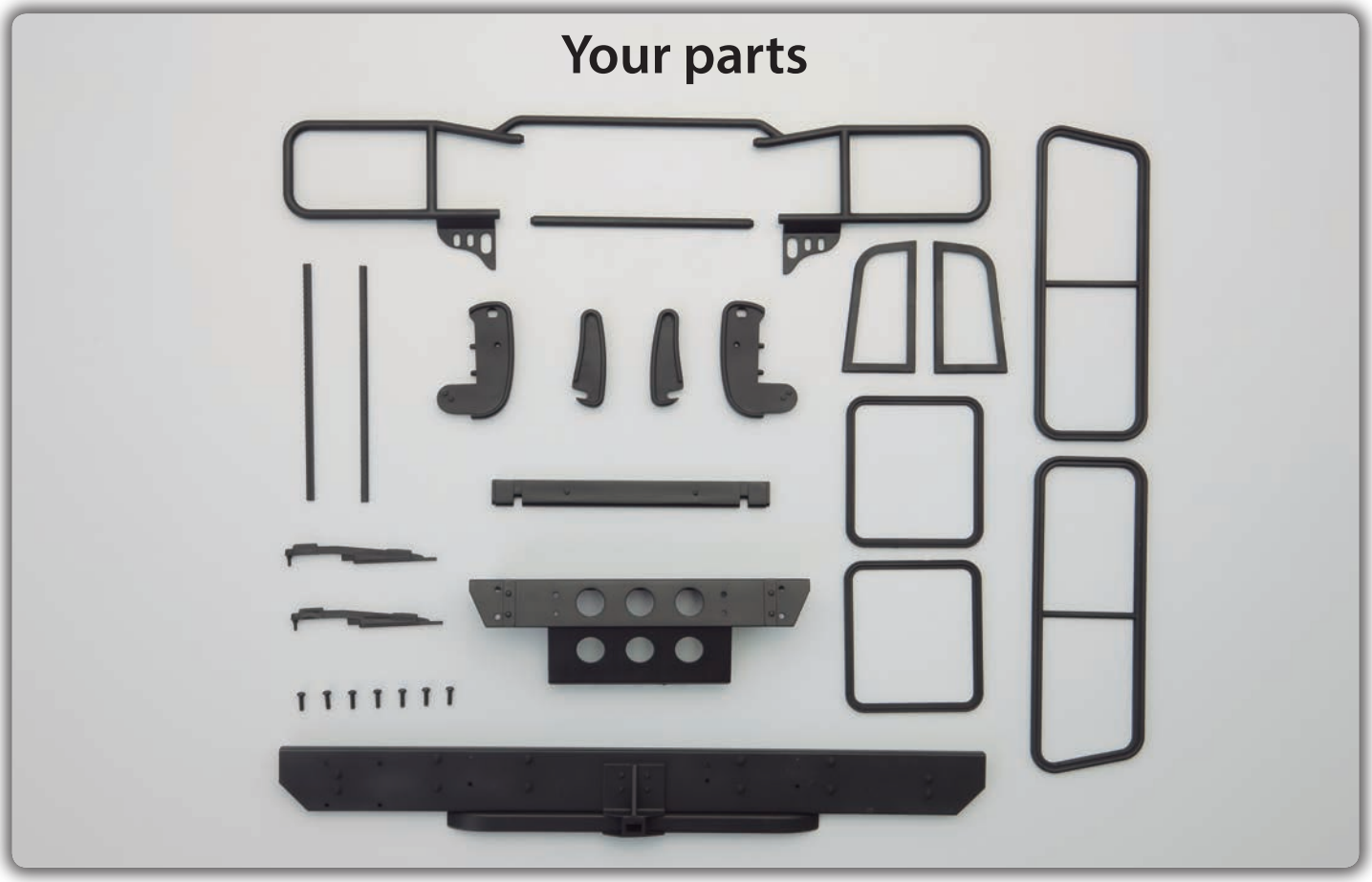
Stage 49

Mounting the front and rear bumpers

Your parts

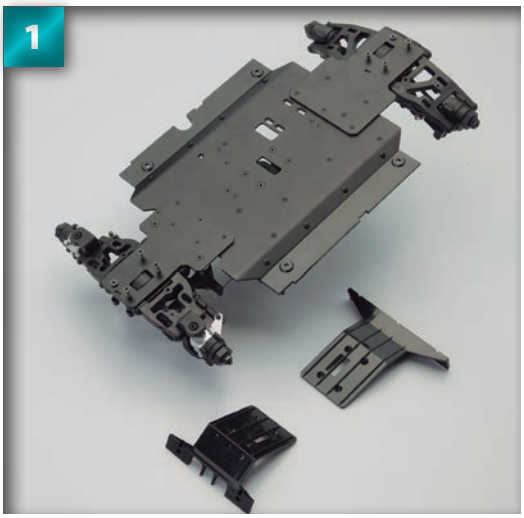


Bull bars
Bull bar centre bar
Rear door hinges × 2
Bull bar mount right
Bull bar arm left
Bull bar arm right
Bull bar mount left
Small rear window frame left
Small rear window frame right
Side window frame right
Bull bar base
Large rear window frames × 2
Side window frame left
Wipers × 2
Front bumper
2 × 6mm self-tapping screws × 7
Rear bumper

Tools and materials

Phillips screwdriver
Low-viscosity plastic adhesive
Main chassis assembly (Stage 48)
Rear bumper base (supplied with Stage 44)
Masking tape

Tip
During the casting process, small burrs may appear along the edges of the high-impact polystyrene parts. If you see any of these, gently scrape them away with a craft knife so that the surface is consistent.

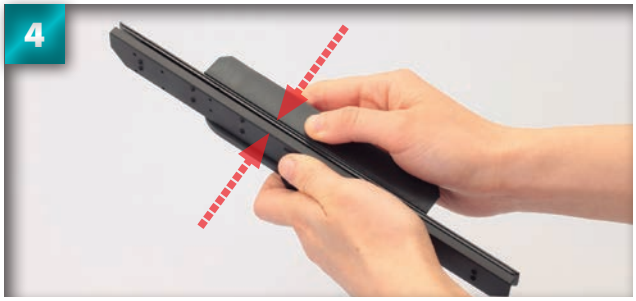


Remove the front and rear bumper mounts attached in Stage 44 and lay them carefully next to the up-turned chassis assembly.

2

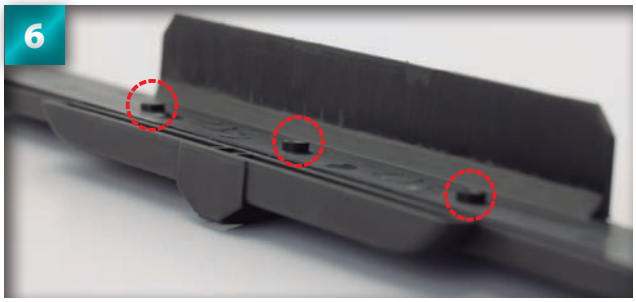
Familiarise yourself with the orientation of the rear bumper base supplied with Stage 44.

Holding the rear bumper and its base as shown, join the parts so that the three nibs on the base fit into the corresponding holes on the bumper itself.

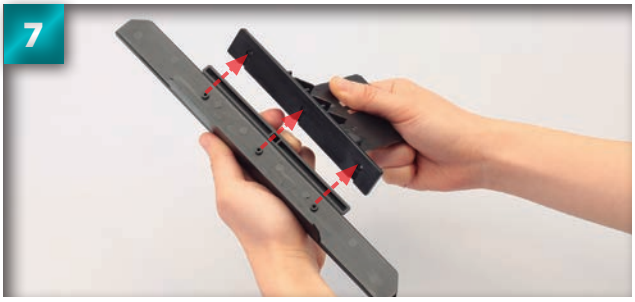


Press the parts firmly together.

Press along the length of the parts to join them evenly.



The three nibs (circled) should be fully visible, and the edge of the rear bumper and its base should overlap, as shown.



Hold the rear bumper mount removed in Step 1, as shown, and line up the three nibs to the holes on the mount.

Join the parts and press together firmly so that the nibs enter the corresponding holes.

Place one of the 2 × 6mm self-tapping screws into the hole in the right of the rear bumper mount.

Tighten the screw with the screwdriver, being sure not to overtighten.

Next, repeat for the hole on the left side.

Then place a third 2 × 6mm self-tapping screw into the centre of the bumper base.

Tighten the screw to complete the rear bumper and base.

Join the front bumper and front bumper mount using the arrows as a guide.

First, push the two circular projections into their corresponding holes, then join the three smaller pins.

Press the parts together firmly so that they fit snugly.

17 Place a 2 × 6mm self-tapping screw into the hole on the back-right edge of the front bumper mount.

18 Tighten with a screwdriver.

Repeat for the hole at the left of the bumper mount.

19

20 Inspect the bull bar arms. Circular marks can be seen on the inside of both parts, as shown by the red circles.

21 Hold the bull bar base so that the circled nibs are facing you, then slide the left bull bar arm over the slot at the end, with its inside also facing you.

22 Press the part into place.

Make sure that the arm fits fully over the bull bar base.

23

Repeat Steps 21-23 to fit the right bull bar arm over the base.

24

25

Line up the bull bar's centre bar with the circular recess on the inside of the right bull bar arm. It does not matter which end is fitted first.

26

Fit the tip of the bar into the hole.

Keeping the first end of the centre bar inside the hole, angle it round so that you can fit the other end into the corresponding hole on the inside of the left arm.

27

Press the tip into the hole. Make sure both ends of the centre bar are fully inserted. The arms should be sitting parallel to each other.

28

29

Apply some low-viscosity plastic glue to the areas marked with green dotted lines and leave to dry.

30

While the adhesive is drying, familiarise yourself with the bull bar mounts. Again, the side with the casting marks is the inside of each mount.

31

There are no casting marks on the outside surface of the bull bar mounts.

Slide the left bull bar mount onto the tip of the left end of the bar base so that the tip sits inside the recessed section (see arrow).

32

33

Push the left bull bar mount over the tip of the base so that the specially shaped tip is accommodated fully within the bull bar mount.

34

Use a length of masking tape to temporarily hold the parts in place.

Apply a small amount of plastic adhesive to the section marked by the green dotted line. Wait for the adhesive to dry.

35

Repeat Steps 32-35 to attach the right bull bar mount.

36

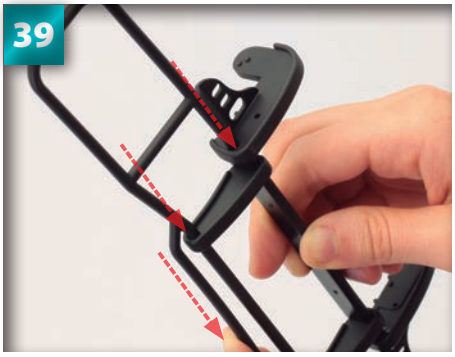
37

Familiarise yourself with the bull bars themselves. Lay the part out on your work surface: you will see that they rise up slightly towards the front.

38

Line up the bull bars to the bull bar mount and base assembly, as shown. The arrows show how the parts will fit.

39

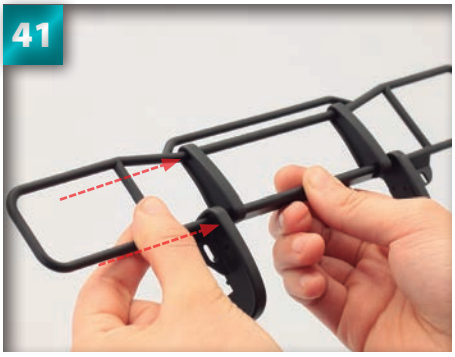


Position the bull bars so that the arrowed tips fit into the recessed holes on the outside of the left bull bar arm and mount respectively.

40

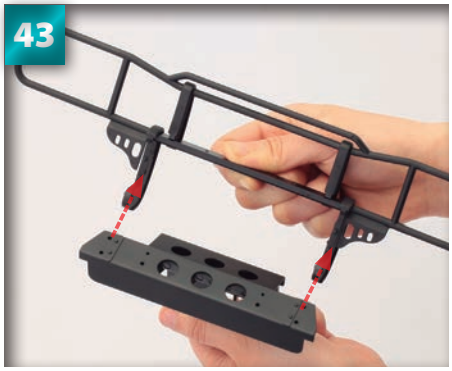
Next, you will fit the corresponding tips on the right of the bull bars. To do this, you will need to bend the part slightly. Be very careful and bend slowly.

41

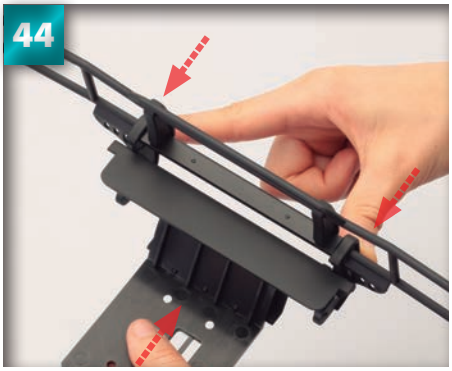


Fit the tips into the arrowed recesses.

When the tips of the bull bars are in place, apply a little plastic adhesive along the joint marked with green dotted lines. Leave the parts to dry, then repeat the process for the corresponding joint on the other side of the bars.

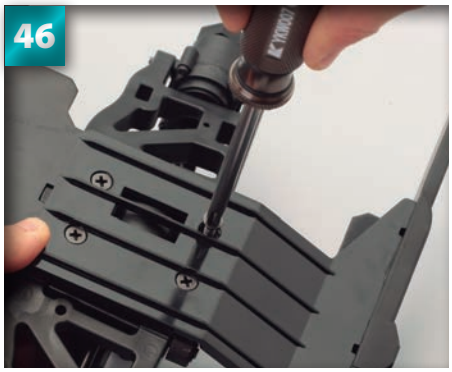


Once the adhesive has dried, hold the bull bar assembly next to the front bumper and mount assembly, as shown. The two small pairs of holes on the front bumper assembly will accommodate the pair of nibs on the bull bar mounts (see arrows).

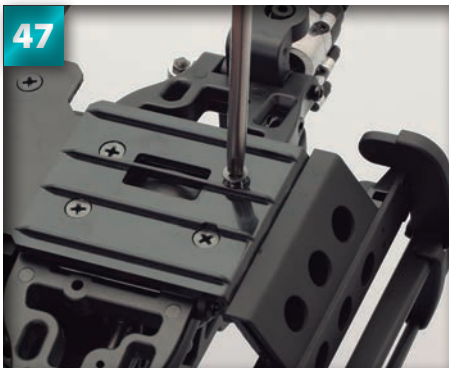


Press the parts together so that the nibs fit into the holes and the parts remain in contact.

Apply plastic adhesive to the joint marked by the green dotted line and wait for it to dry. Repeat this for the corresponding joint on the other side of the mounts.



Reattach the rear bumper assembly to the underside of the main chassis assembly by reinserting and tightening the screws removed in Step 1.



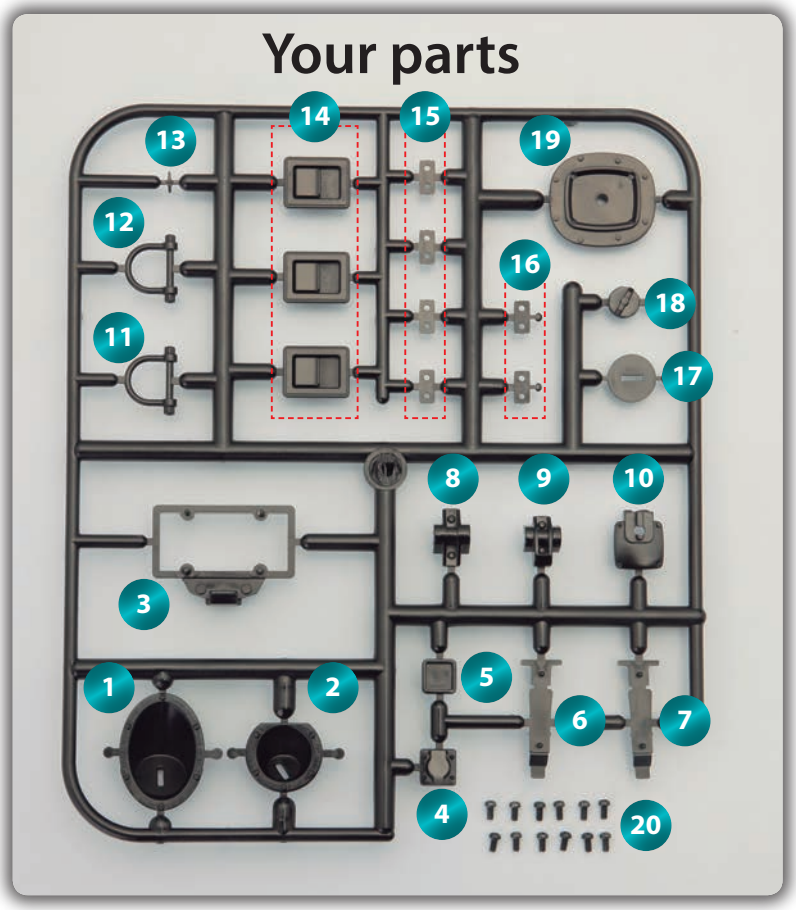
Once the adhesive securing the front bumper assembly has dried, reattach it to the main chassis in the same way you did in the previous step.

Assembled parts

This stage is complete. Keep any unused parts safely until they are needed.

Stage 50

Fitting the exterior body components



1. Front fuel cap outer × 2 (1 is a spare)
2. Rear fuel cap outer × 2 (1 is a spare)
3. Licence plate base
4. Plug covers × 2 (1 is a spare)
5. Towing hook bases × 2 (1 is a spare)
6. Bonnet buckles right × 2 (1 is a spare)
7. Bonnet buckles left × 2 (1 is a spare)
8. Rear bumper hook bases × 2
9. Front bumper hook bases × 2
10. Fog light bases × 2
11. Rear bumper hooks × 2
12. Front bumper hooks × 2
13. Bull bar pins × 2
14. Door handles × 6
15. Small light bases × 8 (1 is a spare)
16. Window light bases × 4 (1 is a spare)
17. Fuel cap bases × 2 (1 is a spare)
18. Fuel caps × 2
19. Tail light bases × 2
20. 2 × 4mm screws × 12

You have been supplied with two identical sets of plastic parts. The numbering is the same for both.

Tools and materials

- Cutters
- Craft knife
- Water sandpaper (600 to 800 grit)
- Tweezers
- Clothes pegs
- Cutting mat
- Low-viscosity plastic adhesive
- Superglue
- Masking tape
- Plastic model paint in silver and black
- Thin paintbrush

- Sticker sheet (Stage 2)
- Main body panelling (Stage 35)
- Main chassis assembly (Stage 49)
- Rear door hinges × 2 (Stage 49)
- Large rear window frames × 2 (Stage 49)
- Small rear window frame left (Stage 49)
- Small rear window frame right (Stage 49)
- Side window frame right (Stage 49)
- Side window frame left (Stage 49)

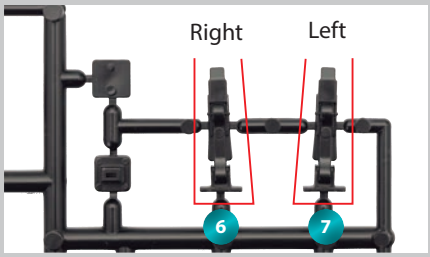
Preparing the external components

Before you begin fitting the external parts, they need to be prepared. Ideally, you should prepare all the parts at the same time and then store them safely in a parts box with separate compartments. If you do not have such a box, it may be safer to prepare each part as you use it to avoid losing any.

Removing the burrs and casting pins

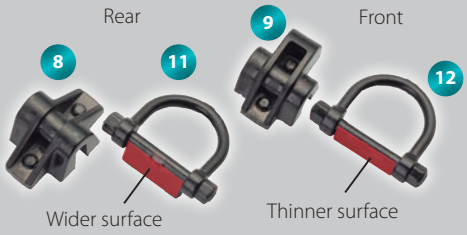
Several of the parts will retain plastic pins left over from the casting process. These must be removed, as they are not part of the component itself. Examples of these are shown above, with the sections to be removed circled. Make sure that only the surplus pins are removed and not from any of the parts for which they are necessary.

Note: before you cut out these parts



The left and right bonnet buckles look very similar, so be especially careful to note which is which before you remove them from the sprue. Label these before you store them away.

Check after you cut out these parts

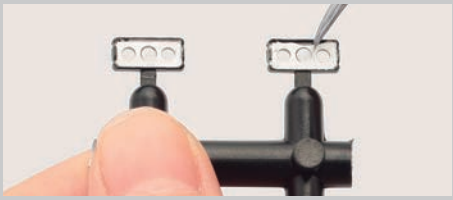


The front and rear bumper hooks and bases also look very similar to each other, so again, be careful not to confuse them as you separate them from the sprue. Note the difference in width of the flat bottoms of the hooks, and mark the parts accordingly.

Check after you cut out these parts

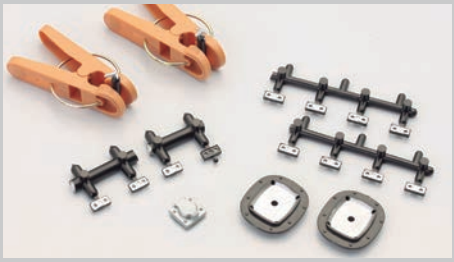
Also make a note of either side of the fuel cap. The front and back are shown above for reference.

Painting and storing smaller parts



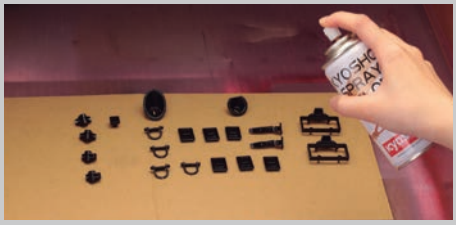
For the smaller parts, and the parts that require painting, you may find it easier to keep them on their individual sections of sprue. This will give you a place to hold onto them as you paint, and will lower the risk of losing them.

Painting the silver parts



The parts shown above are to be painted silver. This needs to be done prior to assembly, using a very fine paintbrush for accuracy, and following the pattern shown.

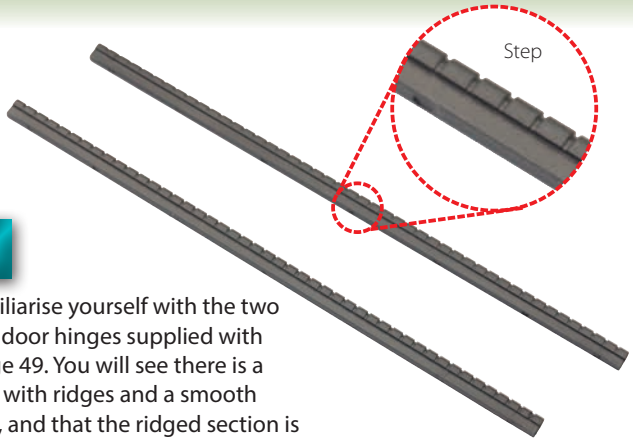
Painting the black parts



The remaining plastic parts should be painted black. Again, this must be done before assembly. Remove any burrs, sand smooth if necessary, then lay out on a disposable surface. Use a black spray paint to achieve an even coat, and wait for the parts to dry before proceeding.

Storing the parts

A hobby storage box with separate compartments will be ideal for storing the parts neatly. Whether you have one or not, it is advised that you label the individual parts with masking tape marked with their part number.



1

Familiarise yourself with the two rear door hinges supplied with Stage 49. You will see there is a side with ridges and a smooth side, and that the ridged section is stepped from the central body of the part.

2

Fit the left rear door hinge so that the thinner section fits into the groove, leaving only the ridges showing.

3

Line the joint with a little plastic adhesive, repeating a few times. Repeat for the right rear door hinge.

4

Inspect the rear window frames supplied with Stage 49. Make a note of which are the front and back sides. The front inside rim is stepped.

5

Press the window frame back side first into the space on the left rear door. Make sure the stepped side (front) is facing out.

6

Temporarily hold the frame in place with masking tape.
Repeat Steps 5-6 for the right window.

7

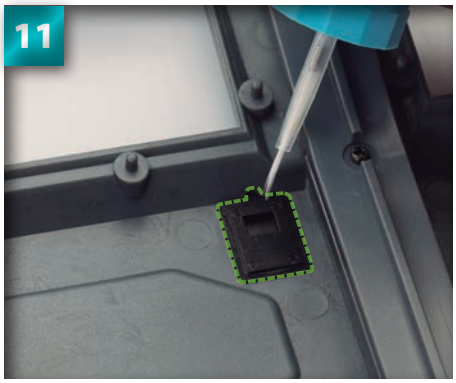
In the same way, fit all the windows with their respective frames supplied in Stage 49. Hold each one with masking tape, making sure the front side of each is facing outwards.

Apply the plastic adhesive to the inside joint of each window, allow to dry, then remove the masking tape.

8

Place a door handle onto the slot on the first door. There is a small projection at the top of the handle, which is designed to fit into the specially-shaped hole.

Press the handle into place so that it is sitting straight into the hole. If the part is tight, rub down its edges very gently with some fine-grit sandpaper.



Apply plastic adhesive to the joint between the handle and door panel on the inside. Repeat Steps 9-11 for all six doors and handles, and wait for the adhesive to dry.

Next, place the left bonnet buckle onto its spot on the left side of the bonnet, as shown. The arrowed nibs should fit into the two holes.

Press the buckle into place firmly. Repeat for the right buckle.

Apply the plastic adhesive to the tips of the nibs on the inside. Do this for both the left and right side.

Making sure you have both parts correctly aligned, fit one of the fuel caps into the fuel cap base. This will be the front fuel cap.

Take the sticker sheet supplied in Stage 2. The transparent sticker numbered 6 will be used for the front fuel cap, and 7 for the rear.

Use tweezers to carefully apply the stickers to both fuel caps, as shown.

18

Your front and rear fuel caps should now look like this.

19

Place the rear fuel cap (the smaller one) into the rear fuel cap exterior, lining up the rectangular projection with the slit.

20

Press the fuel cap into place.

21

Apply plastic adhesive to the area marked with green dotted lines.

22

Repeat Steps 19-21 for the front fuel cap and fuel cap exterior. There is a shallower fit for these parts, so hold in place as the adhesive dries.

Once the adhesive has dried, place the rear fuel cap and exterior into the space at the rear of the body panelling.

23

Next, place the front fuel cap and exterior into the corresponding space at the front of the panelling.

24

25

Holding both fuel cap assemblies in place, turn the body over and apply plastic adhesive to the joint between each part and the panelling.

26

Next, push the licence plate base onto the left edge of the rear bumper (attached to the main chassis assembly in Stage 39). The four pins on the back of the number plate base should fit into the bumper.

When the plate base is sitting snug to the bumper, line the inside edge with plastic adhesive.

Place the towing hook base into the raised section on the rear bumper, as shown.

Turn the chassis upside down and apply a line of plastic adhesive to the bottom joint.

Slide the rear bumper hook into the rear bumper hook base, with the flat section fitting inside the groove of the base. Use the photo for guidance.

Your bumper hook assembly should look like this. Do this for both rear bumper hooks.

Apply some instant adhesive to the back of the base.

Locate the pair of holes on the left of the rear bumper, then place the bumper hook base into these, using the pins to guide you.

Repeat Steps 32-33 for the other bumper hook base at the right side of the bumper.

Apply some instant adhesive to the back of the plug cover, then fix to the right of the rear bumper, using the circled holes as a guide.

Press into place.

Fit the two front bumper hooks into their bases in the same way you did for the rear ones. Apply a little instant adhesive, ready to be fitted to the front bumper.

Press the first front bumper hook and base onto its position on the left of the front bumper.

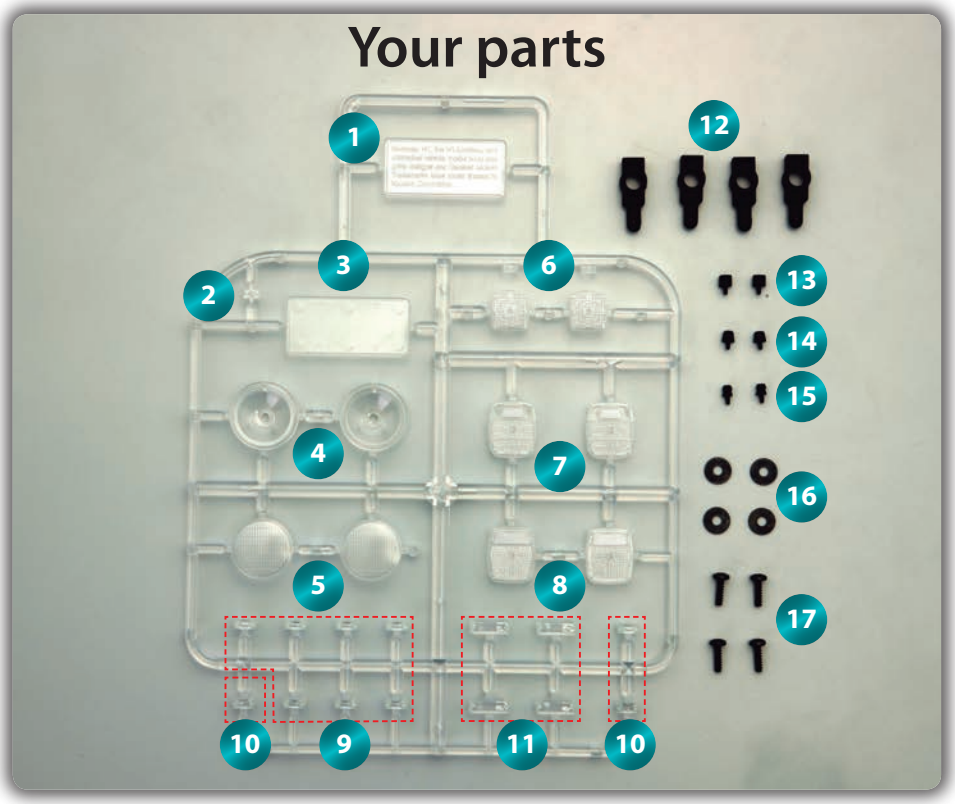
Next, press the other one onto the right side.

Assembled parts

This stage is complete. Store all the unused parts away in an orderly fashion – preferably in a storage box with individual compartments. It is also a good idea to mark each part clearly.

Stage 51

Mounting the bodywork



1. Licence plate no. 1
2. Licence plate light
3. Licence plate no. 2
4. Headlight bases × 2
5. Headlight lenses × 2
6. Fog light lenses × 2
7. Tail light lenses A × 2
8. Tail light lenses B × 2
9. Small light lenses × 7
10. Window light lenses × 3
11. Indicator lenses × 4
12. Bodywork mounting bars × 4
13. Rubber bushes S × 2
14. Tapered rubber bushes S × 2
15. Tapered rubber bushes W × 2
16. 3mm washers × 4
17. 3 × 12mm binding-head self-tapping screws × 4

Tools and materials

Phillips screwdriver
Craft knife
Needle-nose pliers
Plastic modelling paint in clear red, orange, white, and silver
Fine or flat paintbrush, 5mm
Superglue
Masking tape
Water sandpaper (1000 grit)
Small container for water
Paper towel or tissue
Storage box
Clothes pegs
Toothpicks
Cutters

Cross wrench (Stage 8)
2.5mm Allen key (Stage 7)
Main body panelling (Stage 50)
Main chassis (Stage 50)
Bonnet hooks × 2 (Stage 2)
Air filter gasket (Stage 2)
Shock oil (Stage 9)
Rear shock absorbers × 2 (completed Stage 14)
Front shock absorbers × 2 (completed Stage 20)
Wheels and tyres × 4 (completed Stage 19)
Body pins × 4 (Stage 35)
Cutting mat
Painting mat

Preparing the shock absorbers: filling the shock oil

The four shock absorbers that will form the basis of your Hummer H1's suspension will need to be filled with the shock oil provided in Stage 9 and sealed before being mounted. It is important that no air bubbles are trapped inside the chamber of the absorbers, as this will affect the smooth running of the parts during use, so be sure the surface of the oil is smooth before reattaching the metal cap.

Unscrew the first of the temporarily assembled shock absorbers and, holding the part with the open mouth of the chamber facing up, carefully drop in the shock oil.

When the oil is filled up to the top of the chamber (see photo for reference) line up the metal cap removed in Step 1. Make sure there are no bubbles on the surface of the oil.

Holding the the part perfectly level so that no oil is spilled, screw the cap securely into place.

Wipe away any excess oil from the outer surface of the shock absorber with a cloth.

Mounting the shock absorbers

1

Prepare all four of the shock absorbers, following method explained in the box above.

2

Slide a shock spring spacer over the first filled and sealed shock absorber. It does not matter which way round it goes.

3

Next, slide the spring over. Note that the springs for the front and back shock absorbers are different: the springs for the back are spaced far wider.

4

Hold the spring back with one hand, and with the other, line up the spring stopper next to the metal rod, between the spring and the ball end.

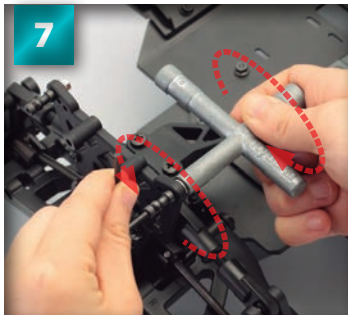
5

Slide the stopper into place.

6

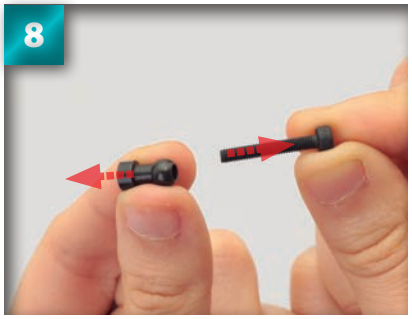
Fit all four shocks with their respective springs and stoppers, as shown.

7



Using the cross wrench and 2.5mm Allen key, remove the ball pivots and 3mm flange nuts from the left and right sides of the rear shock stay.

8



Remove the 3 × 20mm cap screw. Keep to one side, as you will be using this again shortly.

9

Inspect the tops of the shocks. There is a small projection beneath the hole on one side. The hole is wider on the side without this projection (see Step 10).

Place the ball head of the ball pivot next to the socket of the first rear shock absorber. Do this on the side without the projection highlighted in Step 9.

Position the pivot ball perpendicularly, then click into place using needle-nose pliers.

Re-insert the 3 × 20mm cap screw removed in Step 8 into the hole in the top of the pivot ball, then position back through the hole in the right side of the rear shock stay. Place one of the 3mm flange nuts back onto the tip, then tighten by hand.

Holding the shock in place at the top, pivot it down so that the lower end fits into the groove shown on the rear right suspension arm.

Insert a 3 × 20mm screw shaft you have previously kept from Stage 9 through the hole in the suspension arm, so that it fits through the hole in the ball end.

Tighten the screw with the screwdriver. Repeat Steps 9-15 to attach the remaining shocks to the shock mounts and suspension arms. At the front, fasten the pivot ball and 3mm flange nut to the middle of the three holes on the shock mount.

Remove the 6mm flange nut from the front left wheel hub. Place the first pre-assembled wheel and tyre over the tip of the wheel shaft so that the hexagonally shaped recess on the inside of the wheel fits snugly over the wheel hub.

Press the wheel and tyre into place firmly, making sure you apply even pressure.

Re-attach the 6mm flange nut, tightening by hand.

Then, using the arm of the cross wrench marked '10', tighten the flange nut fully. Repeat Steps 16-19 to attach the remaining three wheels.

The front and rear shocks and wheels are now attached, and your assembly should look like this.

Lay the bodywork on its left side and locate the mounting post to the bottom of the left rear door panel. The first mounting bar will fit onto this, with its cylindrical pin facing down.

Press the mounting bar onto the post.

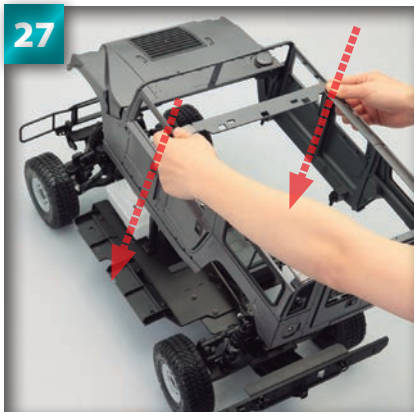
Lay a 3mm washer on top of the visible tip of the post, with its rounded side facing down.

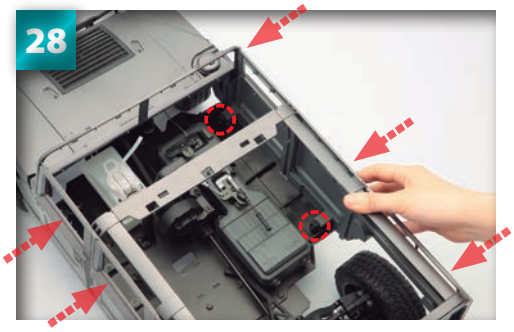
Place a 3 × 12mm binding-head self-tapping screw into the hole in the washer and post.

Tighten with a screwdriver. Repeat for the remaining mounting posts and bars.

Your assembly should now look like this.

Carefully place the bodywork assembly on top of the chassis.





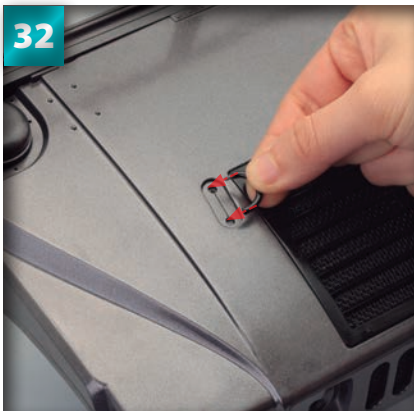
Push the four mounting bars into the matching holes on the chassis plate. When all four are in, adjust the bodywork so it is sitting centrally.

Hold the body frame in place, then, placing a finger on the flange nut inside the chassis, tighten the 3 × 10mm binding-head screw near the rear right wheel. Repeat for all four screws and flange nuts near the wheels.

Next, remove the bodywork, and in the same way, tighten the screws in the middle of the chassis plates.

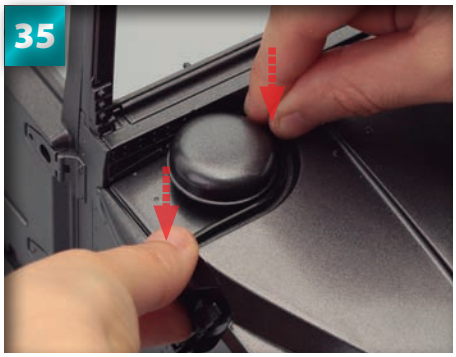
Prepare the bonnet hooks painted in the previous stage, and dab the tips with superglue.

Place the hooks into the slots on either side of the bonnet. The tip with the thin projection should face the windows.



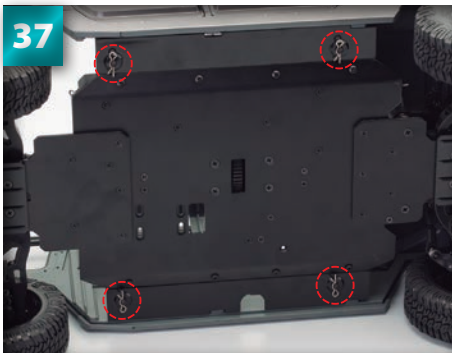
Press both parts into place, making sure that the two hooks are set straight.

Fetch the air gasket and dab a little superglue along the edge of the part. There are small pins on the side to be glued.



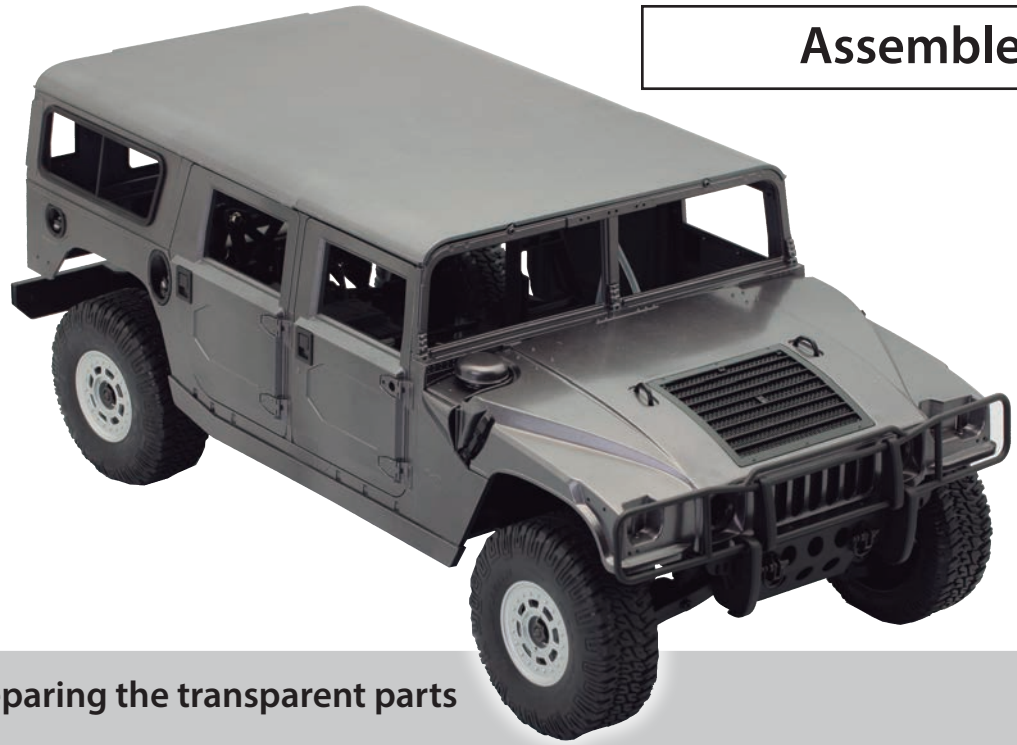
Press the part into place next to the air filter, pushing the pins into the corresponding holes.

Replace the bodywork, fitting the mounting bars back through the holes. Then, slide a body pin through the hole in each bar, so that it clips the part in place.



The four pins will hold the bodywork in place, and from beneath, your assembly should look like this.

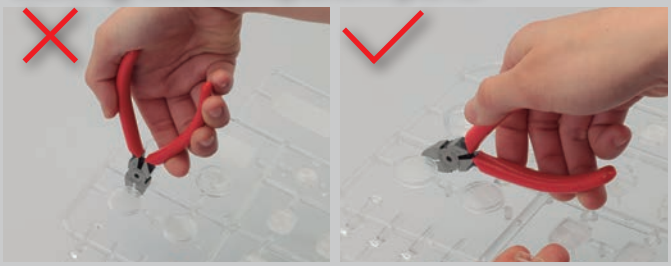
Assembled parts



Preparing the transparent parts

The next stage of assembly will involve attaching painted transparent parts to the bodywork of your Hummer H1, such as the lights. As with many of the other parts, these must be painted fully before being attached, but the process for painting these transparent parts is different to that of the HIPS plastic, and this is explained below.

Cutting the transparent parts



To avoid the parts cracking or splitting, always position your cutters as close to the parts sheet as you can. Cut as close to the part itself as is possible.

After separating the parts

Remove any burrs left over from the casting process, first using a craft knife, and following up with wet and dry paper. Applying water to the paper will help.

Painting the transparent parts

Because of the transparency of these parts, painting will require more coats than with solid plastics. However, the parts are small, so you will only need a small amount of paint. A brush-applied paint can be used, but a more even coat will be achieved using a spray paint. Ask your local modelling shop for a suitable type.

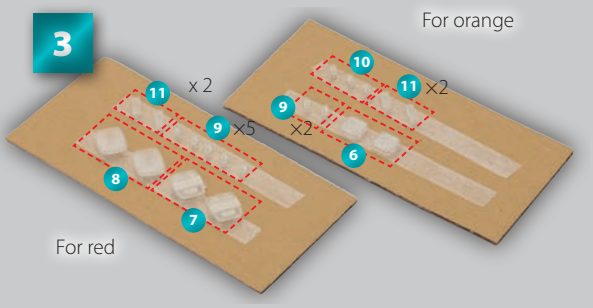
1

You will need clear red, orange and white paint for the transparent parts.

2

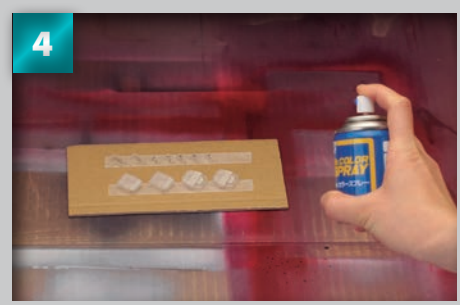
Lay some strips of double-sided tape on a panel of cardboard. Leave a gap between strips.

3



Use a separate panel of cardboard for each colour. The above photo shows the parts that are to be painted and with which colour.

4



If using spray paint, spray evenly in 1-2 second blasts, making sure to cover all the parts. Wait to dry, then repeat. You may need to repeat up to 10 times.

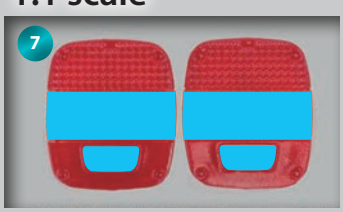
5

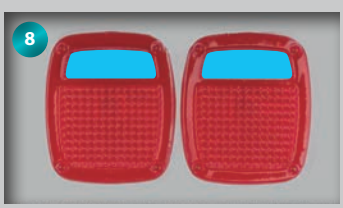
If using a brush, temporarily fix the part on the tip of a toothpick, and apply as thin a coat as possible each time.

Masking parts

Not every part of the tail lights should be painted red. To achieve the desired design, cut small sections of tape to fit the sections marked in blue, and paint over these. Once the paint has dried, remove the tape. The photos below are in 1:1 scale, so you can trace the shapes for a more accurate section of tape. Tail lights A (part 7) are the US model lights, and B (part 8) are for international. The larger rectangular sections of tail lights A should be painted clear orange once the red paint has dried, as these are the indicators for US models. Again, mask the red sections before painting. For tail lights B, the marked sections will be left unpainted (clear). Paint the backs of the lights silver. You will only use lights A or B.

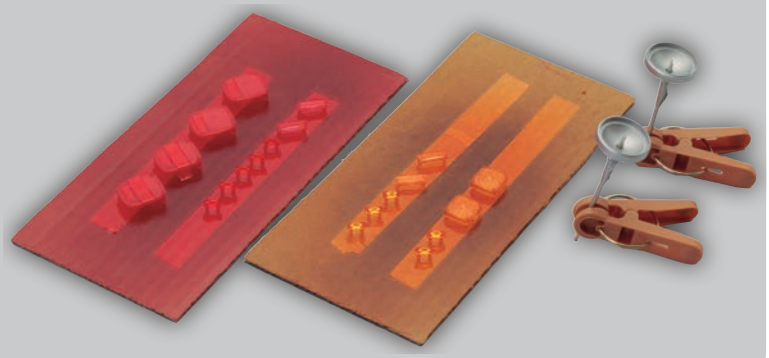
1:1 scale





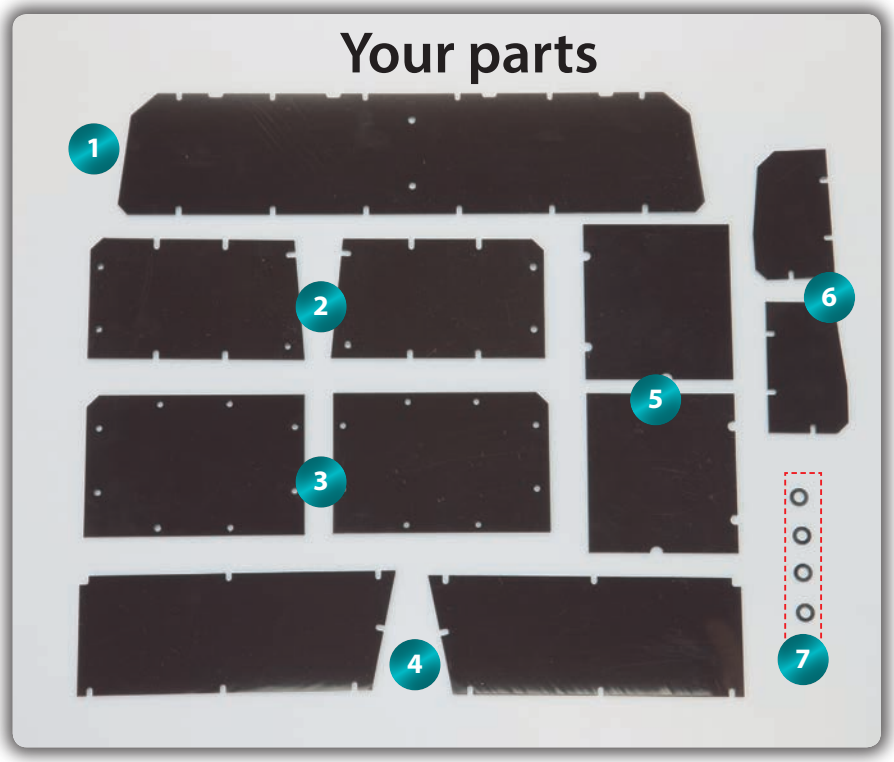
Dry fully

After numerous coats of paint, the surface layers will become thicker and will take a long time to dry. It is recommended that you leave the final coat to dry for several days.



Attaching the lights

Your parts



1. Front window
2. Side windows front × 2
3. Side windows middle × 2
4. Side windows rear × 2
5. Rear windows × 2
6. Small rear windows × 2
7. 4.5 × 8mm washers × 4

Tools and materials

Phillips screwdriver
Cutters
Tweezers
Silver, white and black modelling paints (brush or spray paint)
Thin brush for painting
Clear modelling lacquer spray
Canopy glue (superglue can be used, but modelling canopy glue will be far neater)
Masking tape
Water sandpaper (fine grit)
Main chassis assembly (Stage 51)
HUMMER sticker (Stage 1)
Sticker sheet (Stage 2)
Clothes pegs
Toothpicks
Cutting mat
Painting mat
Modelling paints
Low-viscosity plastic adhesive
Spatula

Painted parts from Stage 50

10. Fog light base
13. Bull bars pins × 2
15. Small light bases × 8
16. Small window light bases × 4
19. Tail light bases × 2

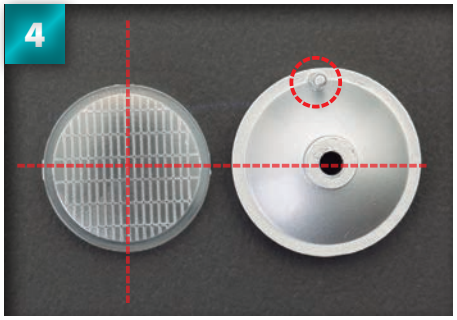
Painted parts from Stage 51

1. Licence plate no. 1
2. Licence plate light
3. Licence plate no. 2
4. Headlight bases × 2
5. Headlight lenses × 2
6. Fog light lenses × 2
7. Tail light lenses A × 2
8. Tail light lenses B × 2
9. Small light lenses × 7
10. Window light lenses × 3
11. Indicator lenses × 4

Choose either tail lights A or B. For the assembly steps, tail light B will be used as the example part. Fit these in silver side down.

Place the assembly onto the lower left side of the rear bodywork, as shown. The projections on the reverse of the assembly should fit into the corresponding hole. Make sure you have selected the style of tail light you want, and in the correct orientation.

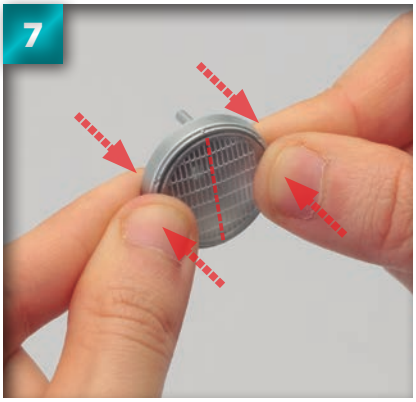
Turn the body over, and, holding the tail light assembly in place from the underside, apply some low-viscosity plastic adhesive. Repeat Steps 1-3 for the right tail light.



Next, prepare the first headlight by orientating the clear plastic lens with the headlight base. Use the photo for guidance on how they will fit. Note the circled nib and the direction of the markings on the lens.

Apply a very small amount of superglue to the tip of a spatula. Close the superglue and proceed immediately to prevent the glue drying prematurely.

Dot the inside rim of the headlight base with the superglue (see circles for spacing).

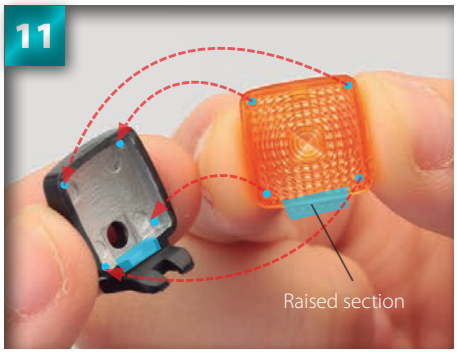


Making sure the parts are aligned as shown in the photo for Step 4, push the headlight lens into the base evenly.

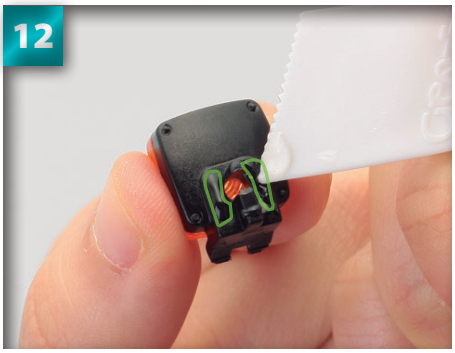
Next, use the spatula again to dab the inside rim of the headlight space on the front of the bonnet.

With the headlight assembly perfectly straight, press into place to fasten the part.

Repeat Steps 4-9 to attach the second headlight.



To fit the the first fog light lens to its base, carefully apply some superglue to the sections marked in blue in the photo.



Making sure that no glue enters the hole in the centre of the back side of the fog light base, apply some superglue to the areas bordered in green.

Fit the fog light assembly into its slot on the front left side of the bonnet. It should sit with its lower edge slightly angled upwards.

Neaten up the fog light to make sure it is sitting straight, then press and allow to dry. Repeat Steps 11-14 to assemble and mount the right fog light.

Take the small orange and red-painted lights. Paint the back side silver and the border black. Once the paint has dried, press the first red light into the pair of holes on the bottom edge of the side panelling behind the rear wheel arch, as shown.

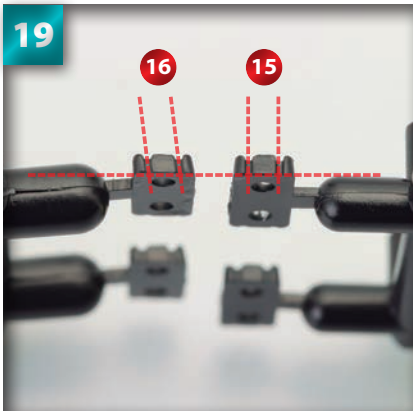
Turn the assembly and apply a little plastic adhesive to the visible tips of the nibs and allow to dry. Repeat to fit the next red light on the opposite side of the body panelling.

In the same way, fit the first of the orange light and base assemblies onto the front side of the bonnet, as shown.

Dab with plastic adhesive from the inside. Repeat for the left side.

Inspect the bases for the smaller lights and window lights. You will see that the window light bases are set at an angle. Make a note of which is which from the photograph before proceeding.

19



Fit a small orange window light lens onto its corresponding base. You can leave the bases on the runner as you do this.

20

21

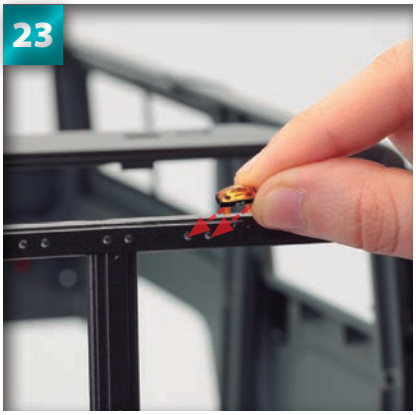
Apply some plastic adhesive to the protruding pins at the back of the base.

22

Repeat for a further two orange window lights, again keeping them on their runners, and making sure the angle they point in is the same as the first.

Press the first of the orange window lights into the pair of holes above the windscreen frame.

23

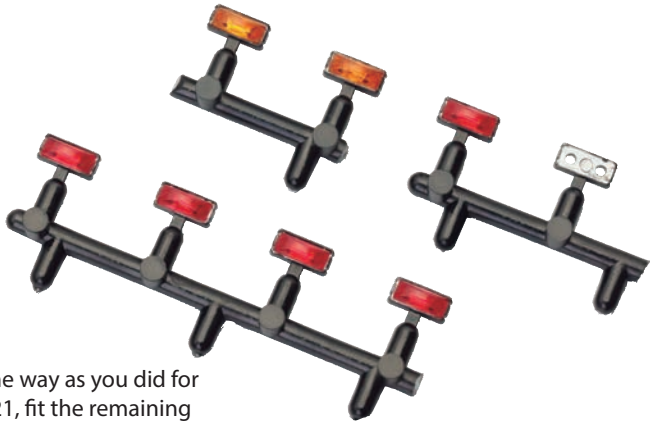


Press into place.

24

25

Dab with plastic adhesive from the back. Repeat for the remaining two window lights.



26

In the same way as you did for Steps 20-21, fit the remaining seven small lights. You should make five clear red and two clear orange lights.

Press the next orange light into the space under the first fog light. This orange light should not be angled like the window lights.

27

Apply plastic adhesive to the inside of the bonnet to seal the part. Repeat for the space under the left fog light.

28

29

From the front, your Hummer's bodywork should look like this.

30

Next, dab a small amount of superglue onto the back of a small red light, then place onto the spot shown and press into place. Repeat for the light on the opposite side.

Similarly, place the last three small red lights onto the run of three spaces beneath the doors, again using a small amount of superglue.

31

32

From the back, your Hummer should look like this.

33

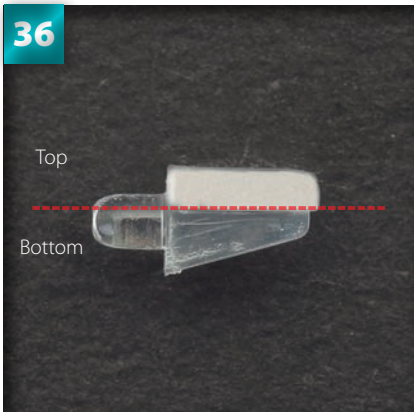
Take the licence plate sticker you kept from Stage 1, and carefully cut along the black line to prepare it for fitting to the plate.

34

You have been supplied with two licence plates. You can use either, but both must be painted metallic silver before proceeding. If you are using the plate with the HUMMER logo, wait until the paint has dried, then carefully apply the sticker cut out in Step 33. This should be done on the side without pins.

Apply some superglue to the back of the plate you have chosen to fit, then place it at the left end of the rear bumper. The small pins should fit into their corresponding holes to hold the part level.

Inspect the licence plate light. The flat section is the top, and this should be painted silver, as shown.

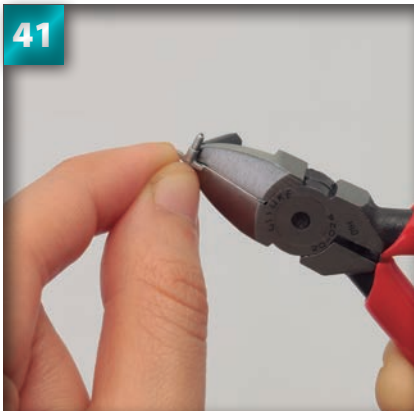


Apply a small amount of plastic adhesive into the hole in the casing above the licence plate, then immediately fit the light. Make sure the part is the right way round.

Next, cut out sticker number 9 from the sheet (Stage 2).

Using tweezers, hold it horizontally next to the lower right-hand section of the rear bumper, as shown.

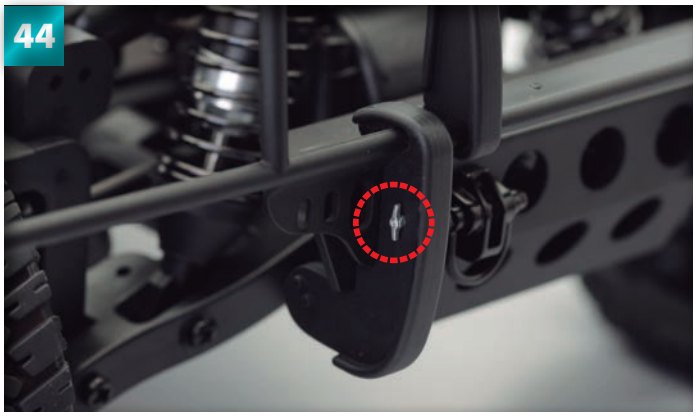
Carefully position the sticker in the position shown above, then press into place.



Use cutters to clip the first pre-painted bull bar pin from its plastic runner.

Apply a very small dot of superglue to the tip of the pin, again using the spatula.

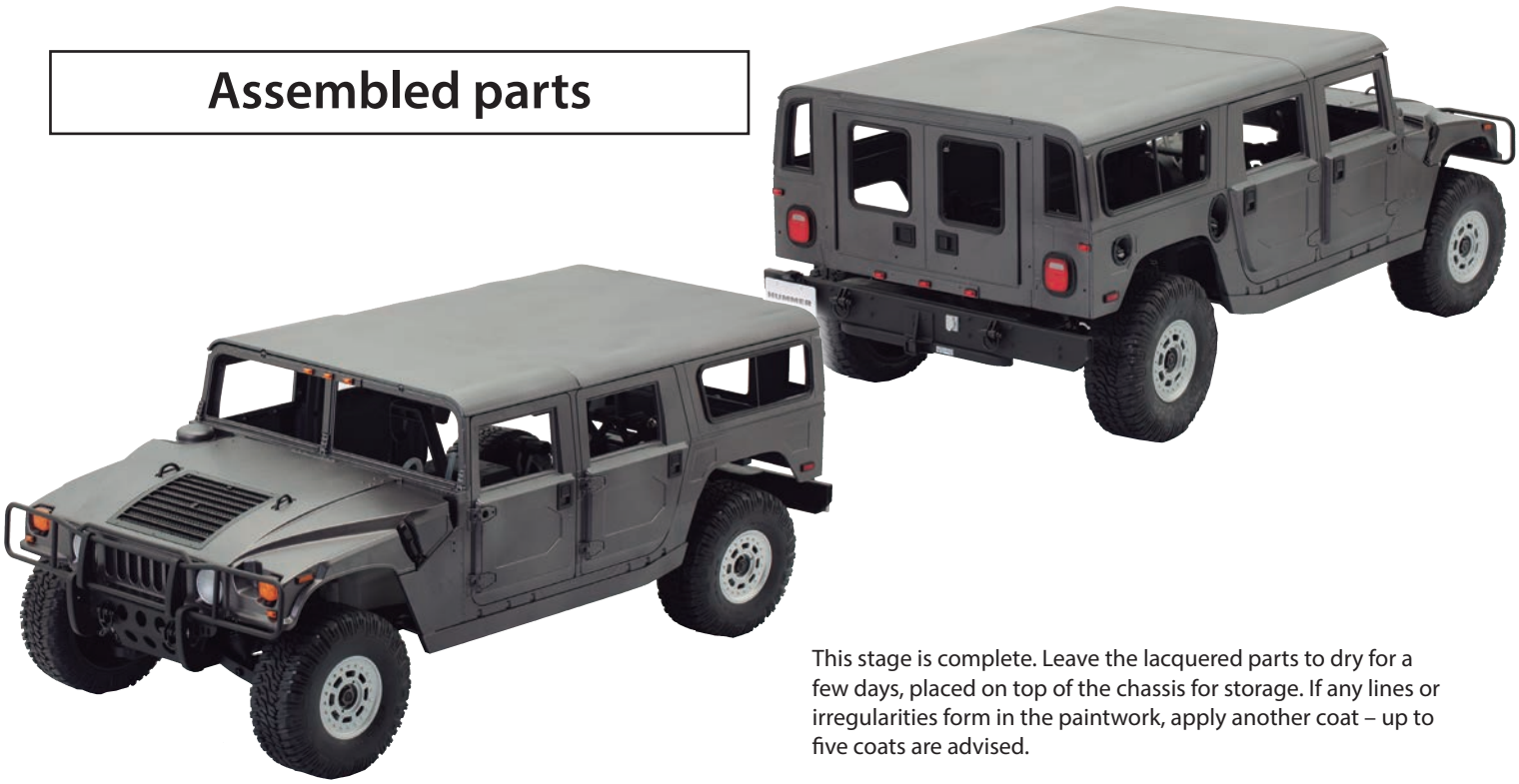
Use the tweezers again to fit the pin into the hole on the bull bar mount, as shown above. Adjust the part so it is sitting straight upwards before the glue sets.



Your assembly should look like this. Repeat Steps 41-44 for the other pin.

Once the parts are fitted, it is advised that you spray your model's bodywork with a clear modelling lacquer. This will protect the paintwork beneath, and will also help hold the smaller parts in place. Ask your local model shop for a suitable lacquer spray, and be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for use. Placing the parts inside a box and on top of a painting mat, as shown above, is also recommended.

Assembled parts



This stage is complete. Leave the lacquered parts to dry for a few days, placed on top of the chassis for storage. If any lines or irregularities form in the paintwork, apply another coat – up to five coats are advised.