

# Type 12 Frigate H.M.S. ROTHESAY 1960-1988 1/350 Scale

The Type 12 Frigates were introduced in to the Royal Navy during the 1950's and were the first ships designed specifically for the antisubmarine role. With the new "V" form hull design, they were intended to counter the new fast diesel electric submarines and be able to keep up high speeds even in rough weather.

Six ships were initially ordered for the Royal Navy, one of which, HMS Blackpool, was loaned to the Royal New Zealand Navy, and a further two built for the Indian Navy. INS Talwar and INS Trishul. Such was the success of these ships that a further nine vessels to an upgraded specification (Type 12M) were ordered for the Royal Navy. Two were also ordered for the Royal New Zealand Navy and three for the South African Navy as the President Class. The Australian Navy also built their versions of the Type 12 under a licence agreement.

HMS Rothesay was the lead ship of this additional building program and was laid down by Yarrow Shipbuilders, Scotstoun on the Clyde on 6th November 1956. She was launched on 9th December 1957 and commissioned into service with the Royal Navy 23rd April 1960. Her first commission was to be visiting the Eastern seaboard of the USA and Canada, but was cut short early on in 1961 due to the Cuban missile crisis. She was detached to take up station at the RN dockyard in Bermuda for the duration to protect British interests in the area. Between 1962 and 1963 Rothesay had the distinction of being commanded by Captain BC Godfrey Place VC. She made further visits to the West Indies as guard ship and during one of these visits became involved with the filming of the James Bond movie 'Thunderball' At one point her pennant number F107 was altered to read 007 by placing a sheet of canvas with a 0 painted on it over the F1 part.

Between 1966 and 1968, HMS Rothesay was refitted and modernised extensively to bring her up to the same standard as the Improved Leander class. She had a new fire control system and a completely new aft superstructure and hangar for a Wasp helicopter. The forward Mortar Mk10 was removed and the forward part of the mortar well plated over to become the flight deck. HMS Rothesay continued in service mainly in the West Indies and Atlantic as well as being involved in the Cod War patrols during 1973. She attended the Queens Silver Jubilee Review in 1977 and was part of the 8th Frigate Squadron at this time. At the start of the Falklands conflict Rothesay was in being repaired following a collision with the sea wall at Ejsberg, Denmark, so she found herself being stationed in the West Indies again. She was transferred to the Dartmouth Training Squadron in 1985 and served in this role until 1988. She paid off 13th March 1988 and broken up in Santander, Spain later that year.

### **Specifications**

Length: 370 ft oa. Beam: 41 ft Displacement: 2,150 tons standard 2,560 tons full load. Speed: 30 knots max







# **General Precautions**

When assembling a Resin / Photoetched metal kit, certain precautions must first be taken.
Resin dust can be harmful if inhaled. It is recommended that you wear a suitable dust mask when drilling or sanding resin parts.
Cyano adhesives (super glues ) are generally used to assemble this type of kit. Care must be taken when using this type of adhesive as it will bond in seconds. Follow the advice on the container.

3.Wash resin parts in a solution of warm soapy water before assembly. This will remove any residual mold release agents and ensure a good key for

4. Soak photoetch parts in a suitable solvent, such as white spirit, to degrease the surfaces prior to painting.

# MAIN STRUCTURAL PARTS





#### **Foremast Assembly**



Fold the lattice panels of the fore mast, etched part 28, around in stages of 90°, then bring the vertical edges together and secure into place. Twist the sensor bells on etched part 32 round to 90° so they are parallel then fit the platform inside the mast so that the bells are outside the centres of the second horizontal beam down.

Fit the mast platform, etched part 30, to the top of the latticework so that the relief etched lines on the underside fit to the top edges of the mast. Fold up the rectangular frame on the front edge of the platform to 90°. Cut a 2.5mm length of 2mm diameter plastic rod and fit to the relief etched circle on the port side of the platform. Fold down the rectangular frame on the rear of the small platform, etched part 29, whilst folding up the railings and shaping them to fit around the outer edge. Fit this platform over the plastic rod so that the front edge attaches to the top edge of the front rectangular frame. Secure the bottom edge of the rear rectangular frame to the main platform deck.

Using etched parts 36 and 37 to make the fore mast top (45 antenna array, fit the two smaller sections centrally to the sides of the main antenna, so that they form a cross when viewed from above. Etched part 45 has been supplied as an alternative assembly to the solid 293 radar antenna, resin part 23. This is to provide a bit more detail and is assembled by folding the top and bottom half discs over in 90° steps so that they become parallel. Fold up the rear supporting lugs to 90° then secure into place. The etched mounting spindle may be used or the resin item may be cut from the underside of part 23 and attached to the etched assembly. (45 or 23 3 (29

Fit the side yardarms centrally to the sides of the mast with the upper bar locating under the top platform. Shape the yardarm stays etched parts 35, as shown, then fit so that the inner cross beam locates on the first horizontal beam down from the top of the mast. Twist the front and rear quarter yard around to 90° then fit the rear yard stays, etched parts 33, so that the 'V' shaped inner end locates onto the comer of the mast. Shape and fit the railing section 15, so that the end of the shorter run locates onto the upright on the 293 platform. Fit the 974 Radar Antenna, metal part 30, to the small relief etched circle on the starboard side of the platform. Fit the short section of railing onto the port side of the platform with one end locating on the inner upright of the 293 radar platform. Fit the mast top antenna array centrally to the rear of the mast platform.

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Fit the Fore Mast Assembly into place on the top of the funnel deckhouse, resin part 2. The bottom corners of the mast should match up with the vertical support bars on the sides of the deckhouse. up with the vertice of the deckhouse.

The 277 Radar Mast will be fitted directly in front of the Fore Mast, so ensure that enough space has been allowed to fit both masts here.

Cut the long stem from the DF Loop Antenna, etched part 78, and fit the two small half loops to the sides of the centre pole, so that it forms a cross when viewed from above. Fit to the stub mast as shown. 4 0 5 0 8 0 000 0000 Θ Ø ٥ There are a choice of aft superstructure parts provided in this kit, to allow different nations variants to be modelled. Resin part 4 was the Standard Type 12M in Royal Navy and Royal New Zealand Navy service, though these were fitted with differing systems. Resin Part 5 was an earlier version that was fitted to HMS Rothesay only, in RN service, and the three President Class ships of the South African Neuronary Neuronary Service (Service) and Service (Service) and Service (Service) and Service) and Service

**Aft Superstructure Choices** 

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Shape the mast front platform, etched part 31, as shown above, then fit to the front of the mast at the third horizontal beam from the top.

(31)





## **Torpedo Tube Fitting and Alternatives (If Fitted)**





Fit the torpedo tubes into the locating holes in the deck, with the four single tubes on each side angled towards the rear. When these tubes were deployed, they were angled further outwards away from the ships side.

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If the torpedo tubes are to be fitted in the later locations, then fill the three locating holes in the deck nearest the loading crane post. Then drill three new holes in corresponding positions in the deck forward of the loading crane post.

**Quarterdeck and Mortar Well Fittings** 





If the kit is being built as a full hull model, prepare the lower hull and fit to the upper hull as described at the beginning of these instructions. Cut two 30mm lengths of the 1mm diameter plastic rod stock provided, to make the propeller shafts.Cut the front of the hub boss from the bearing and retain. Fit the propeller, etched part 75, centrally to the flat face on the front of the A frame bearing. Re-fit the hub boss to the front of the propeller shafts will be boss to the front of the propeller as shown above. Fit the propeller shaft assembles to the lower hull so that the open end of the shaft fits in to the hull sleeve. The legs of the A-frame may need to be trimmed in length to get the A-frame to sit correctly on the hull, but there is sufficient length on both legs to do this. Fit the rudders, metal parts 28, in to place in the locating holes on the stern.



Shape and the railings sections, etched parts 8, to fit around the edges of the aft superstructure decks as shown. The Royal Navy Type 12Ms were all fitted with either a Single Bofors Mk7 or Twin Bofors MK5 mounting to the position shown below.





Profile diagram showing the positions of mast and ladders relative to the superstructure parts.



The Aft Superstructure of the RNZN ships Otago and Taranaki were fitted out in the smae way as the RN ships, but the director was upgraded to the MRS 3 for the GWS 20 Sea Cat Missile system. These were fitted to the locations shown above

The redundant small section of railing, has been provided in case the director mounting was not fitted to the upper position, whereby the railings can be trimmed so that this short section fits across the gap on the upper level.

## Other Instructions and Information

- The photo etched detail set supplied in this kit, contains several parts and sub assemblies that are included as extras to help with building the model as one of the modified ships in service with the Commonwealth Navies. For example the additinal Bofors gun platform as fitted to the Indian Navy Ships Talwar and Trishul and the LW-02 Radar antenna as later fitted to HMAS Parramatta and HMAS Yarra the first two Type 12s built for the RAN. These parts are for the earlier 1. Type 12 only and do not apply to this kit.
- 2. Stock lengths of vertical ladders. etched parts 90, have been supplied to be cut to the required lengths for fitting to masts platforms and bulkheads as required.
- Long lengths of Anchor Chain, etched parts 77, have been supplied to be cut and fitted to the focsle deck, from the hawse pipe holes to the capstans. There is also 3. sufficient to run from the awse pie holes, down to the surface of the water in a seascape diorama if that is being modelled.
- A selection of cable and cordage reels, etched parts 6 and 24 has been supplied to be fitted as desired to the focsle and quarter deck. 4.
- 5. Name plates for all the ships of the class, etched parts 76, including other nations ships, have been supplied for fitting as required. These can be painted in the appropriate background colour and then the raised etching scraped clean back to brass to represent the metal lettering on these ceremonial name plates. These were fitted to a bulkhead adjacent to where an accommodation ladder or gangway would be positioned on each side of the ship.

To assemble the cable reels, first fold up the drum ends to 90° so that they are parallel, then cut a length of plastic or brass rod to fit in between as a centre



To add extra depth and realism to the cable reels, lengths of thin fuse wire can be wound round the centre spool to represent the wound on cables or





