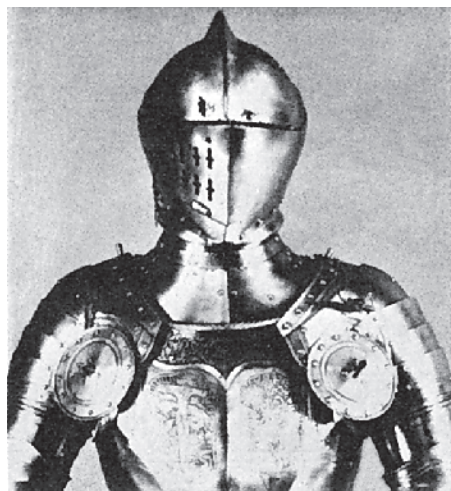


Customizing Through the Ages...



Museums and art galleries inform us that from the beginning of time, men have, by line, color and design, attempted to personalize or customize the objects they used in their everyday lives. Prehistoric man decorated and carved his weapons and utensils. The Greeks and the Romans painted, designed, embossed, carved and sculpted their temples, ships, weapons and chariots and even extended art to their

burial vaults. During the age of chivalry the customizers of the day were busily building individualized suits of armor for the hot rodders of that time—the knights. In the last two world wars, decoration and personal identity were evident on many a drab war vehicle—the gaily painted planes of the German flying “circuses” of 1918—the pin-up girls and pet names on the bombers of WW2. The heralds, shields and markings of a new and desperate age. Today, the talented and ingenious “hot rodders” and custom car builders are exerting their individuality upon the automobile. They take the average production car, cut it, trim it and shape it to suit their own personal desire. The customizer of the future will, no doubt, be using his talents upon some production rocket ship or jet car and altering its appearance to satisfy an inborn urge.

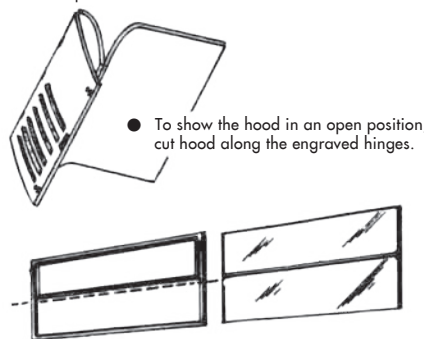
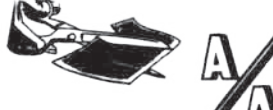
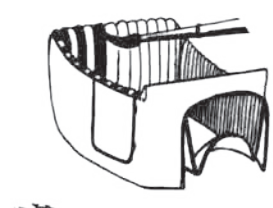
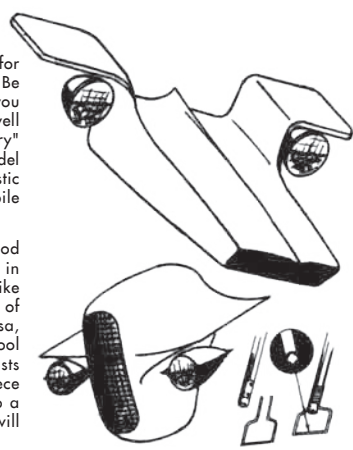
HINTS TO THE ADVANCED MODELER

1 A file works quite well in most cases for making any radical body changes. Be sure there is sufficient material in the area you are changing. File marks can be removed well enough for painting by using “wet or dry” sandpaper, No. 400 or 600 grit. If the model is not to be painted, restore the original plastic luster after sanding by using automobile rubbing compound.

2 For customizing or restyling, a good grade of modeling clay may be helpful in determining what the finished job will look like before resorting to a more permanent type of material such as plastic wood, plastic balsa, or automobile putty. For working clay, a tool similar to those used by automotive stylists may be constructed with a pencil and a piece of wire as shown on right. File the wire to a diamond shaped cross-section so that it will cut the clay.

3 Lacquer is not recommended for painting your model as it tends to attack the plastic and cause “crazing”. Some interesting effects may be obtained however, by using lacquer. Upholstery and the top of the instrument panel can be painted with thin lacquer, and this will simulate leather. Spraying will give the best results. A flat finish for the chassis can be achieved by adding a small amount of talcum powder to black paint. Mix well! Cellophane tape is recommended for masking special designs as it gives a sharper line than regular masking tape. Apply tape and cut out design with a sharp knife.

4 Individual designs may be created with various decal combinations. To alter decals, cut them apart before dipping them in water. General instructions for applying decals are printed on the back of decal sheet.



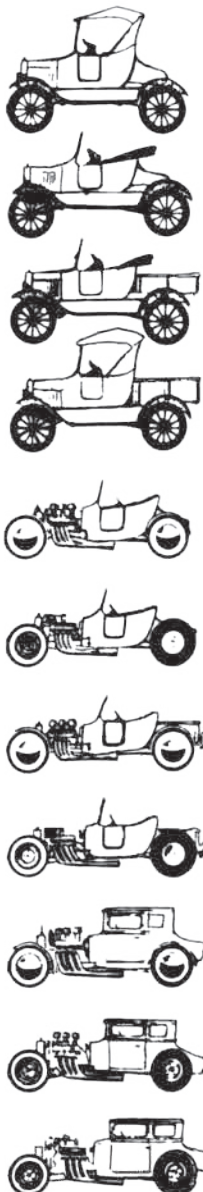
● To show the hood in an open position, cut hood along the engraved hinges.



● A chopped windshield is made by cutting the windshield frame and gluing desired section to cowl or windshield base.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS

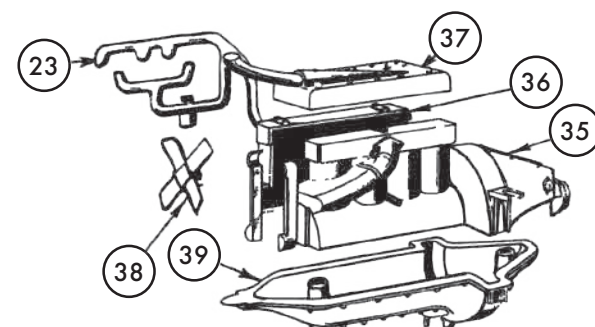
1. Stock Roadster Body with top up.
2. Stock Roadster Body with top down.
3. Stock Pickup Body with top down.
4. Stock Pickup Body with top up.
5. Roadster body with Tri-Power Lincoln Engine and Cycle Fenders.
6. Roadster Body with Latham Blower Lincoln Engine.
7. Pickup Body with Tri-Powered Lincoln Engine and Cycle Fenders.
8. Pickup Body with Latham Blower Lincoln Engine.
9. Chopped Coupe Body with Tri-Powered Lincoln Engine and Cycle Fenders.
10. Chopped Coupe Body with Tri-Powered Lincoln Engine.
11. Chopped Coupe Body with Latham Blower Lincoln Engine.



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS . . . ENGINE ASSEMBLY

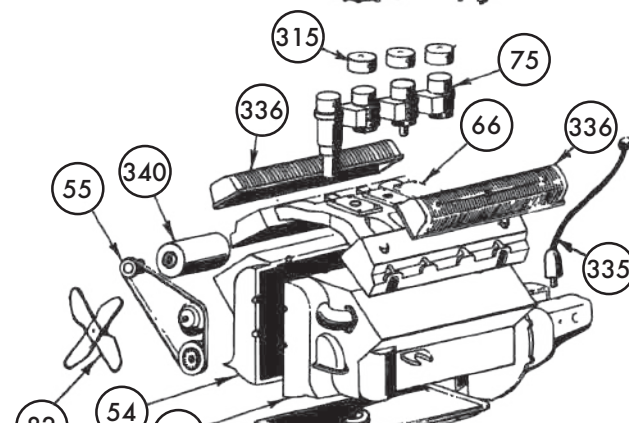
FORD MODEL T ENGINE

Cement the RIGHT T ENGINE BLOCK (36) to LEFT T ENGINE BLOCK (35). Cement the CRANKCASE (39) to the assembled engine block. Cement MANIFOLD assembly (23), FAN (38), and CYLINDER HEAD (37) in place.



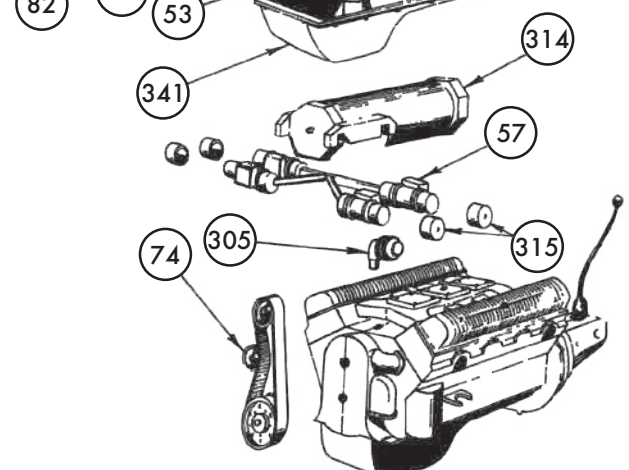
LINCOLN ENGINE (GENERAL)

Cement LEFT ENGINE HALF (53) to RIGHT ENGINE HALF (54). Cement the OIL PAN (341) (C), to the assembled block. Cement the CYLINDER HEAD and “TRI-POWER” INTAKE MANIFOLD assembly (66) to the block assembly. Cement VALVE COVERS (336) (C) and GEARSHIFT LEVER (335) (C) in place.



STREET VERSION

Cement the GENERATOR (340) (C) to the FAN BELT (55). Cement the FAN (82) (included loosely in kit) to fan belt. Cement the fan belt to the block assembly. Install the TRIPLE CARBURETORS (75) and three AIR CLEANERS (315) (C).



COMPETITION VERSION

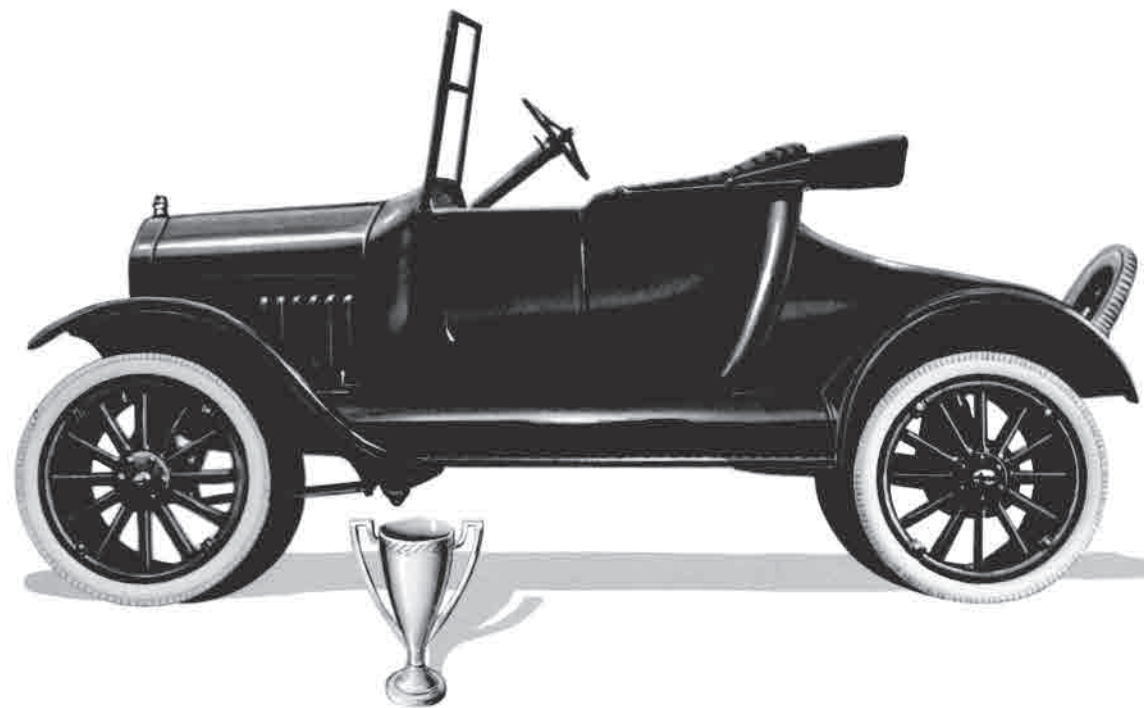
Cement the MAGNETO (305) (C) into hole on top front of engine block. Cement the SIDE DRAFT CARBURETORS (57) into the LATHAM BLOWER (314) (C). Install blower assembly onto manifold. Cement BLOWER BELT (74) to blower and engine block. Install four AIR CLEANERS (315) (C).

FORD MODEL T SPECIFICATIONS

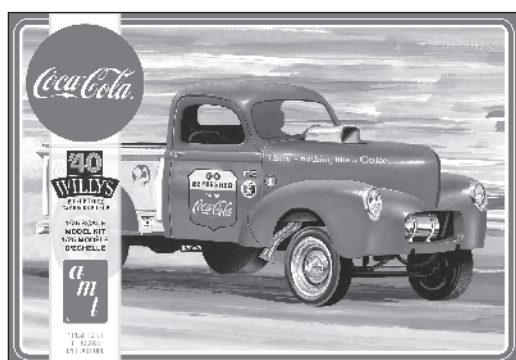
Engine—Four Cylinder Four Cycle—20 H.P.
3 3/4 Bore x 4 Stroke
Transmission—Planetary—Running in Oil
Ignition—Magneto Integral with Flywheel
Lubrication—Combination Splash and Gravity
Cooling—Water Cooled, Thermo Syphon
Clutch—Multiple Disc, Running in Oil
Springs—Transverse, Front and Rear
Front and Rear Axles—Vanadium Steel
Gasoline Tank—10 Gallon Capacity
Wheelbase—100 inches
Weight—1200 lbs.

LINCOLN ENGINE AND ACCESSORIES

Engine Type—OHV, V-8
Displacement—430 Cubic Inches
Bore and Stroke—4.3 x 3.7
Compression Ratio—10 to 1
Horsepower—350 Plus at 4100 R.P.M.
Carburetion—Three Two Barrels for Street Use.
Four Side Draft Single Barrels used with Latham Axial Blower for Competition
Magneto Ignition
Special Exhaust Headers
Halibrand Quick Change Rear End Center Section



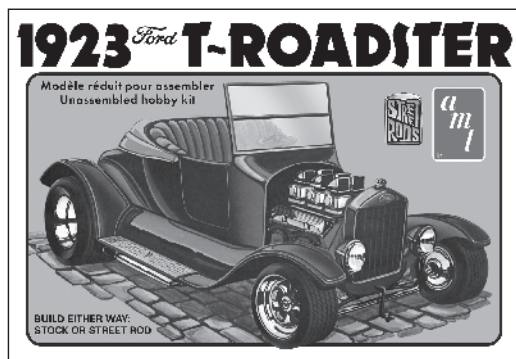
Look for these other Great Kits from...



AMT1145M/12 1940 WILLYS PICKUP DRAG GASSER



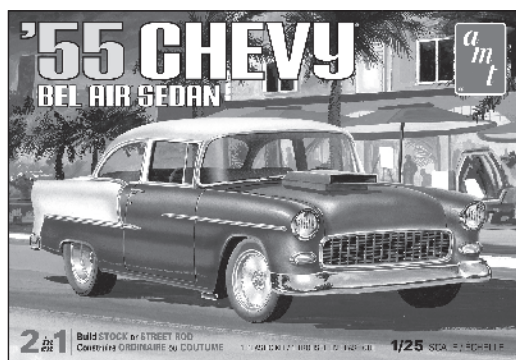
AMT1138J/12 1969 CHEVY CHEVELLE SS 396 HARDTOP



AMT1130/12 1923 FORD T-ROADSTER



AMT1118/12 1971 PLYMOUTH DUSTER 340



AMT1119/12 1955 CHEVY BEL AIR SEDAN

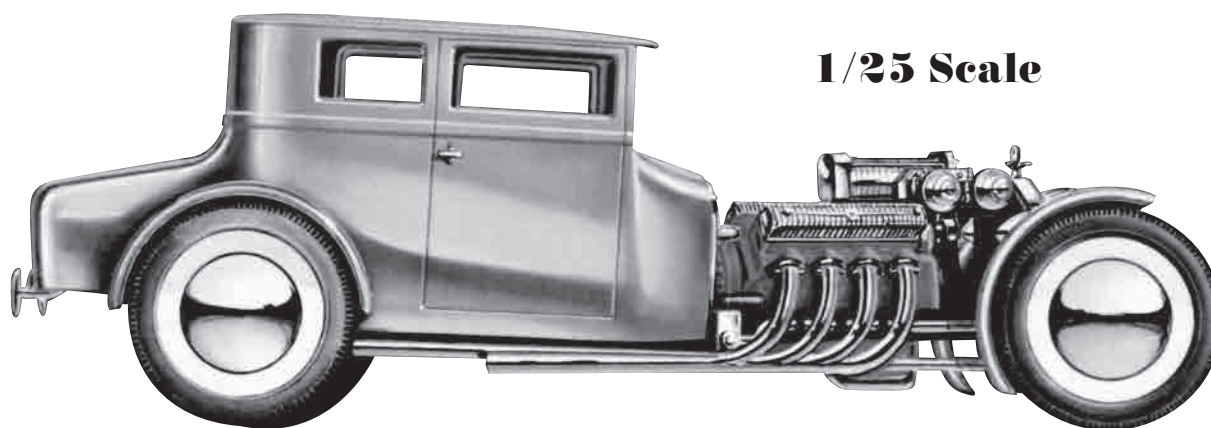


AMT1137/12 1969 PLYMOUTH GTX CONVERTIBLE

1925 Ford Model T CHOPPED



AMT1167-200



1/25 Scale

READ THIS BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Look over this instruction sheet carefully before you begin building. Follow the assembly instructions and “test-fit” the parts without cementing. This will familiarize you with the location of the parts.

For the best results, the various sub-assemblies and components should be painted before any “chrome” parts are attached. For example: When attaching “non-chrome” body accessories, it is best to cement

them in place and paint the body as a unit.

AMT® kits are molded from the finest High-Impact Styrene plastic. Use only paint and cement made for Styrene. Trim excess plastic from parts before joining. When attaching “chrome” parts, scrape plating away where parts are to be joined. Use just enough cement to join parts, and be careful not to smear cement on exposed surfaces.



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