

# The Basics Of Paper Modeling, Page 1 of 2

## Tools Needed

1. Knife
2. Steel ruler
3. Scissors
4. Tweezers
5. White glue
6. Empty ballpoint pen
7. Markers or paint
8. Cutting mat
9. Inkjet or laser printer
10. Cardstock or heavy photo paper
11. Patience



## Techniques

### **1. Scoring**

Scoring is a technique used to make folding easier by pre-creasing the paper along a fold line. The most common method of scoring is to lightly drag a knife blade across the fold line, slicing through the upper layers of the paper. The recommended method is to instead use an empty ballpoint pen or a ball stylus tool to gently compress the paper along the fold lines. This prevents the appearance of unsightly naked edges and makes for a much stronger model.

### **2. Cutting**

Cutting may seem to be a glaringly obvious technique, but a few pointers are essential. For the majority of cutting where paper models are concerned, a sharp knife and a steel ruler are far more precise and efficient than a pair of scissors. Save the scissors for separating individual parts or groups of parts from the rest of the sheet.

### **3. Edging**

Edging improves the appearance of paper models considerably by hiding the naked edges of cut parts. Anything from color markers to soft pencils and various types of paints may be used to edge parts. However, in most cases, matching the color exactly is less of a concern than simply matching the contrast. For most purposes, three or four shades of gray from lightest to darkest will more than suffice.

### **4. Folding and Gluing**

Depending on the thickness of the paper or cardstock used, some parts may be difficult to assemble with fingers alone. In this situation, a pair of tweezers is worth more than its weight in gold. Tweezers come in a wide variety of sizes and jaw shapes, and some of the more exotic shapes are fantastically useful for assembling tiny parts. Tweezers can be used to fold tiny flaps and clamp them in place while the glue sets, as well as making it much easier to attach small parts to other parts.

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## Special Notes

### **1. Gluing Tabs**

This model includes integral gluing tabs for joining certain parts together. However, the utility of gluing tabs decreases proportionally as the thickness of the paper or cardstock increases. Thick cardstock or paper can be used for printing this model, but it is recommended that you try a test assembly before committing wholly to assembling a model. If the gluing tabs won't fit or otherwise throw off the tolerances of the finished test assembly, leave them off the parts entirely and cut your own gluing tabs out of scrap cardstock.

These separate gluing tabs should overlap both of the parts to be joined, and glued to the unprinted surface along the joining edges of both parts. This is called "backing", and a side effect of this is that parts will fit more or less flush. Backing parts with separate gluing tabs also generally yields better modeling results, but the integral gluing tabs are retained for the convenience of beginners and those who prefer to use thinner media for their paper models.

### **2. Weighting**

This model comes with a set of hexagonal bases for the convenience of gamers, and these bases are designed with enough interior volume to accommodate several small coins or metal washers. Gluing a few pennies or small washers inside the bases will lend a greater heft and a degree of stability that should make the model more convenient to use in a gaming environment.

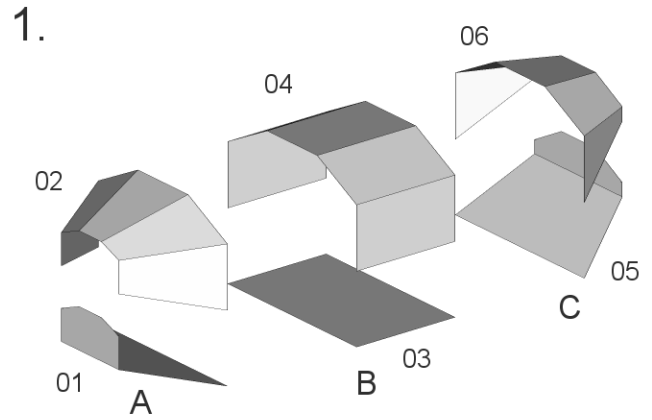
### **3. Sealing**

In most cases, sealing the model with varnish or other form of spray sealant isn't necessary. However, if you want to add further detail to the model with decals or paint, you may want to seal the model with several light coats of a waterproof glossy clear sealant first. This will protect the model from a moderate level of moisture, and the smooth surface will facilitate the application of decals. You can also apply a final coat of a matte clear sealant to kill the gloss afterwards. Keep in mind that the simple act of sealing a model does not necessarily render it waterproof, and that any application of waterslide decals needs to be done with great care.

# Assembly Instructions: Page 1

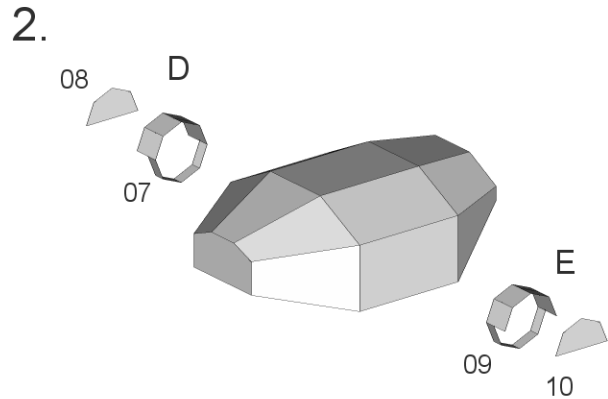
## Torso Unit

1. Glue Part 01 to 02 to form Subassembly A.
2. Glue Part 03 to 04 to form Subassembly B.
3. Glue Part 05 to 06 to form Subassembly C.
4. Glue Subassemblies A and C to Subassembly B.



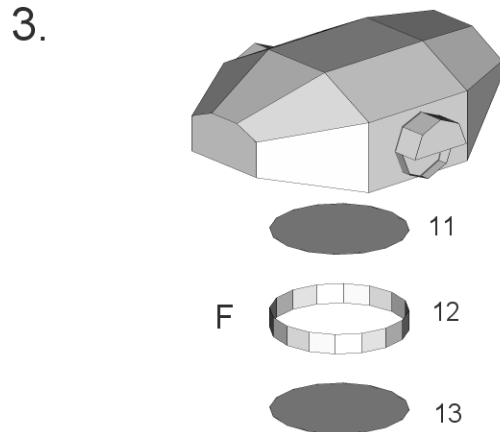
## Shoulder Blocks

1. Glue Part 08 to 07 to form Subassembly D.
2. Glue Part 10 to 09 to form Subassembly E.
3. Glue Subassemblies D and E to the right and left sides of the Torso Unit, respectively.



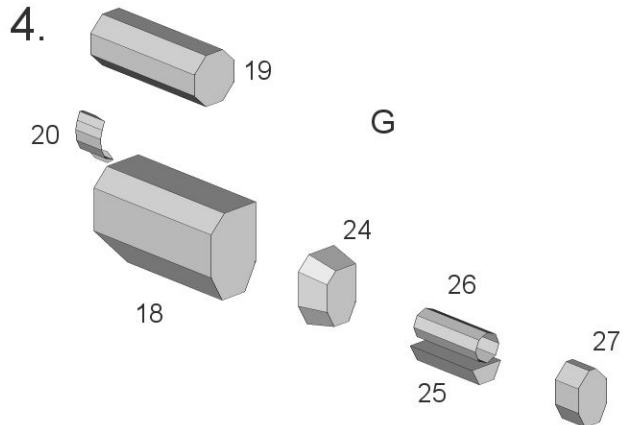
## Hip Rotator

1. Glue Parts 11 and 13 to Part 12 to form Subassembly F.
2. Glue Subassembly F to the bottom of the Torso Unit.



## Right Side Weapon Pod (Subassembly G)

1. Glue Parts 26 and 25 to Part 24, and then glue Part 27 to the front of Parts 25 and 26 to form the barrel assembly.
2. Glue the barrel assembly to the front of Part 18.
3. Connect Parts 18 and 19 using Part 20. You may either trim off the trapezoidal end flaps on Part 20 and then glue the edges to Parts 18 and 19, or slice openings into Parts 18 and 19 before gluing Part 20 in place.
4. Do not glue Parts 18 and 19 together. Part 19 is mounted on the right shoulder block in a later step.

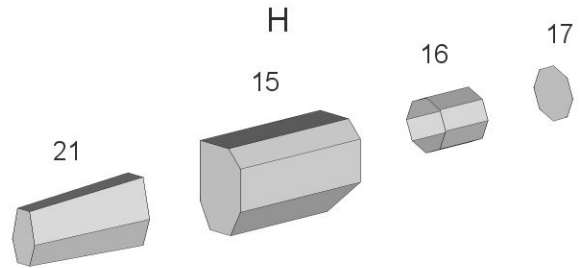


## Assembly Instructions: Page 2

### Left Side Weapons Pod (Subassembly H)

1. Glue Part 17 to the end of Part 16.
2. Glue the open end of Part 16 to the back of Part 15.
3. Glue Part 21 to the front of Part 15.

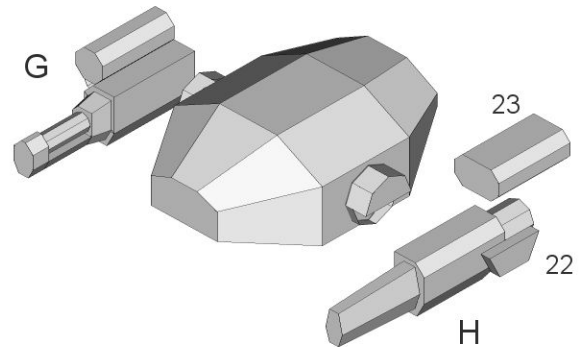
5.



### Weapon Mounts

1. Glue Subassembly G to the right shoulder block. Ensure that Part 19 is glued only to the flat side of the right shoulder block.
2. Glue Subassembly H to the left shoulder block.
3. Glue Part 22 to the flat side of the left shoulder block, and then glue Part 23 to the top of Part 22, ensuring that both Parts 22 and 23 are aligned along a common vertical center axis.

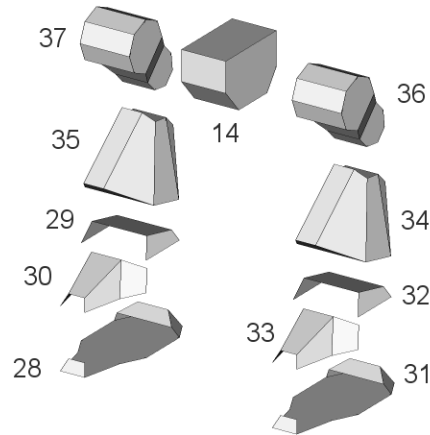
6.



### Suspension Unit

1. Glue Parts 30 and 29 to Part 28, and Parts 33 and 32 to Part 31 to form the right and left feet.
2. Glue the right foot to the bottom of Part 35, and the left foot to Part 34 to form the right and left lower legs.
3. Glue the right lower leg to Part 37 and the left lower leg to Part 36 to form the complete right and left leg units.
4. Glue the legs to the right and left sides of Part 14.

7.

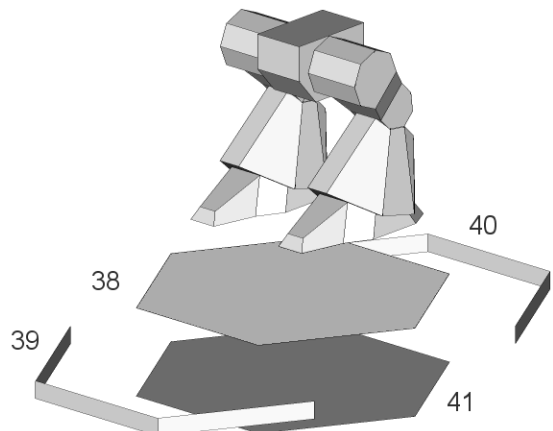


### Optional: Hex Base

1. Glue Parts 39 and 40 to Part 38 to form the hex base.
2. Glue Part 41 to the bottom of the hex base.

**Special Note:** Before gluing Part 41 to the hex base, you may want to glue up to six pennies or small metal washers to the inside of the hex base for added weight and stability.

8.

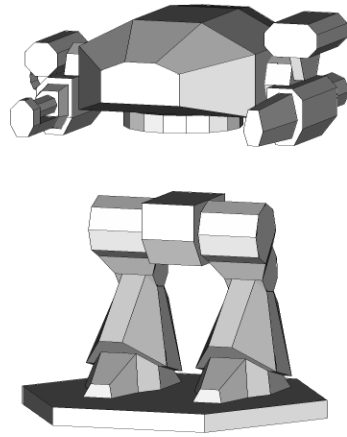


# Assembly Instructions: Page 3

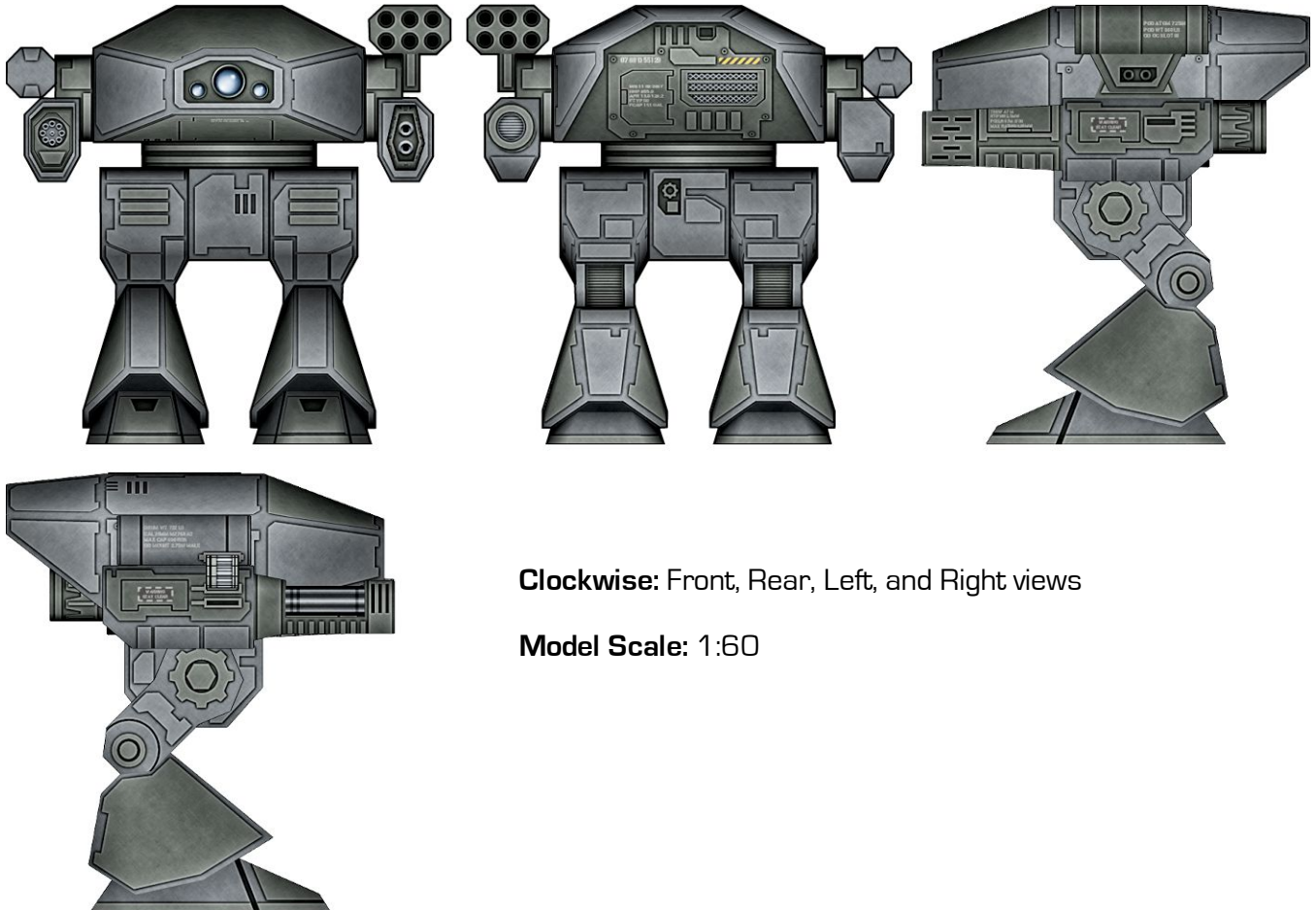
## Final Assembly

1. Glue the Suspension Unit to the Torso Unit.

9.



## Reference Images



**Clockwise:** Front, Rear, Left, and Right views

**Model Scale:** 1:60