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Dingo Mk.1b

7th Armored Div.

Libya, 1942

Step-by-Step Finishing British Armor

By Glenn Bartolotti



Acrylic Paints!

A complete Step-by-Step guide to Painting and Finishing Armor Models and Figures

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to Painting and Finishing Armor
Models and Figures

Acrylic Paints!

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Materials Used

The materials I use are very easy to obtain and simple to use. Most are inexpensive and found in most all art supply stores. Over the years I have learned to use these basic materials to obtain finishes that look very realistic. **Consistency** is very important and following each step is also very important to obtain the desired finish.

You will notice that in none of the steps will you see the method of dry-brushing. I do not like to use this method as some armor modelers do. I prefer a more subtle look in which I feel represents the look of a full scale armor vehicle.



Materials used for painting and weathering. This is the first Step-by-Step where Acrylic paints are used to paint the model showing the same results can be achieved with enamel or acrylic paints!



I use a basic single action airbrush. Nothing special.

Dingo Mk.1b

The Daimler Scout Car, known in service as the “Dingo” (after the Australian wild dog), was a British light fast 4WD reconnaissance vehicle also used in the liaison role during the Second World War.

In 1938 the British War Office issued a specification for a scouting vehicle. Out of three designs submitted by Alvis, BSA and Morris, the one by BSA was selected. The actual production was passed to Daimler, which was a vehicle manufacturer in the BSA group of companies. The vehicle was officially designated Daimler Scout Car, but became widely known as Dingo, which was the name of the competing Alvis prototype.

Arguably one of the finest armoured fighting vehicles built in



Britain during the war, the Dingo was a small two-man armoured car. It was well protected for its size with 30 mm of armour at the front. The engine was located at the rear of the vehicle. One of the ingenious features of Dingo was the transmission; a pre-selector gearbox and fluid flywheel that gave five speeds in both directions. Original version had four-wheel steering;

Although the Dingo featured a flat plate beneath the chassis to slide across uneven ground, it was extremely vulnerable to mines. No spare wheel was carried, but it was not really necessary because of the use of run-flat (nearly solid) rubber tyres instead of pneumatic. Despite the hard tyres, the independent suspension gave it a very comfortable ride. A swivelling seat next to the driver allowed the other crew member to attend to the No. 19 wireless set or Bren gun when required. It had the ideal quiet engine and a low silhouette

The Dingo was first used by the British Expeditionary Force (1st Armoured Division and 4th Northumberland Fusiliers) during the Battle of France. It turned out to be so successful that no replacement was sought until 1952 with the production of the Daimler Ferret. In mid-70s the Dingo was still used by Cyprus, Portugal and Sri Lanka.

however this feature was dropped in Mk II because inexperienced drivers found the vehicle hard to control.

1



1. The **kit** used is Miniart 35067 DINGO Mk.1b BRITISH SCOUT CAR w/CREW

About the Model

Dingo Mk.1b British Scout Car with Crew. 1/35th-scale styrene/multimedia kit containing 220 styrene parts (including 28 for figures), one photo-etched brass fret, three decal/markings schemes and six pages of instructions in 43 steps, plus two-sided full color painting and markings guide.

<http://miniart-models.com/35067.htm>



2



2. The model is given a **primer coat** to cover and protect the photo etch parts and give the model a good base to start the paint process. I use a basic spray can primer that can be purchased at the local home store. This primer coat makes painting the steps much easier because you get a smooth coat of color to allow you to see all the areas that will be needed to be painted in the steps used to shade and high light the model.

3



Olivgrun RLM 80

Available as:

→ Olivgrun RLM 80 Acryl (SG)- 1/2 oz. Bottle

SKU# 4790 Price: USD\$ 3.69



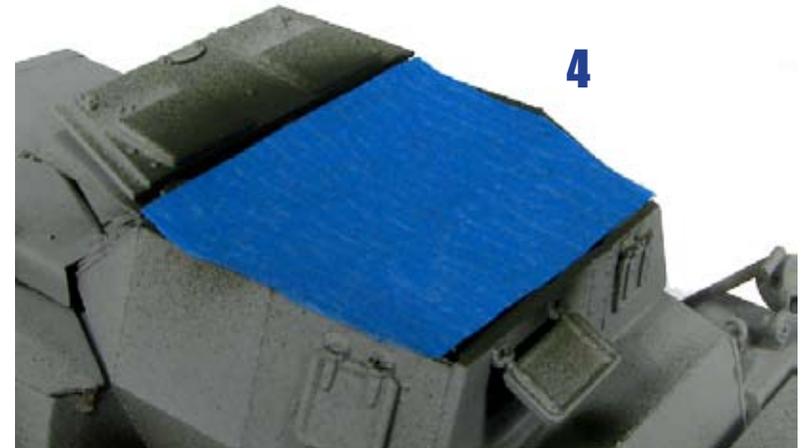
I modified the airbrush bottle syphon to fit Testors Model Master paint jars and Tamiya jars so I can spray the paint directly from the bottle without having to mix in a new bottle.



*3. Next step in the painting process is the **interior** this is the main color from the factory. Testors 4790 Olivgrun is used in this step. Paint the interior of the Scout Car.*

As you can see the underside of the car is also painted. The Scout Cars were over-painted sand in the field covering the green but not the underside of the car.

4. Painters tape is used to mask off the interior.



4

5



Tan

Available as:

→ Tan FS20400 Acryl (SG)- 1/2 oz. Bottle
SKU# 4697 Price: USD\$ 3.69

5. Next step in the painting process is the **base coat** this is the main color. Testors 4697 Tan is used in this step. Cover the main parts of the Scout Car. As you can see you don't have to worry about being perfect just make sure you cover most of the model.

6



Radome Tan

Available as:

→ Radome Tan FS33613 Acryl (F)- 1/2 oz. Bottle
SKU# 4722 Price: USD\$ 3.69

6. Next step in the painting process is the **high-light**. This is 4722 Randone Tan. What you are trying to achieve is to make sure any areas of your light source can hit is painted. This step will bring out your Scout Car's details. Paint all the high spots, centers of any panels and the tops of objects that stand off the tank. Once again contrast is important!

7



7. The model is now given a Testors clear gloss coat only in the areas that the **decals** will be applied. Micro Sol was used to flatten the decals down. I used the decals from the kit. When dry, spray the tank with Testors clear flat and allow to dry for about 2 days. A flat finish is very important to my Step-by-Step finishing.

8. Next the **tires** are given a wash of black acrylic paint thinned with water. The wash works well because stark black rubber is not realistic. Let wash flow all around the tire but not in the wheels.



8

9



9. Next step in the painting process are the **tools and interior**. I paint all tools and equipment on the Scout Car before final weathering. In painting these items study the way metal and wood looks in real life and add the colors into your paint to really get a good contrasting look and make sure you use various colors and shade as you can in each item. Most important don't paint items just one color or shade. The interior is painted at this point. I only paint what I can see inside the Scout Car. The metal items are painted in shades of black, they will be treated with a metallic finish later.

10



10. Next step is the **wash**. First I brush the area of the Scout car that will receive the wash with clean turpentine. I put a dab of raw umber oil paint on a pallet, the **oil paint is thinned with turpentine on the pallet and then applied to the model** with a small brush. I do not want the wash to coat the entire model, it is controlled just where I want it. This is sometimes called a pin wash, apply to all of the surface details to create false shadows around

each one, and any excess wash is blended into the surrounding surface before drying. I streak it down the sides like it would naturally in some areas, but care should be taken not to overdo this...be subtle.

11



11. Once the body of the Scout Car wash has dried it is turned on its side and the wheels are given a wash. It is put on its side so the wash stays around the bolts and details not allowing the wash to drain down to the bottom of the wheels only. This gives all the wheel a even effect all around.





12

12. Next step in the weathering process are the dark **paint chips & scratches**. I add chipped paint with Testors 4790 Olivgrun acrylic paint and a small no. 3 brush. The key to chips are make them small and without any pattern, keeping them on the most abused edges and damaged areas. Use common sense and remember that less is more with chipped/worn areas, and think very small!



Olivgrun RLM 80

Available as:

→ Olivgrun RLM 80 Acryl (SG)- 1/2 oz.
Bottle
SKU# 4790 Price: USDS 3.69



13



13. Next step are **metal accents**
I use a no. 2 graphite pencil to add the metal accents .
The pencil is also used on the **metal tools**. Just highlight the edges of the tools and not the entire metal area.



14. I used pastel powder I made by sanding a pastel art stick into powder. The pastels are \$1.00 a stick at the art store and come in a large variety of shades. I use a file to grind them into powder.



A final dusting of sand colored pastels that I ground into powder are brushed into the parts of the Scout Car to simulate the desert sand dust. **Apply the pastels dry.**

Do not over do the pastel dust start with very little until you get the desired amount!

14



Use a Q-tip to wipe the pastel powder off leaving the dust in the cracks and recesses just like real dust and dirt.



Finished Model



The figure is from the kit with a new head and helmet added.

Finished Model



Finished Model



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Armor Models
by Glenn Bartolotti



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Stay Tuned!

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