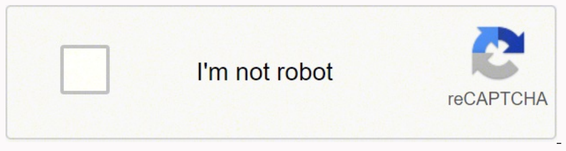

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Scale model size chart ships

The concept of scale is important to grasp as all the models you will build will be at a particular scale. Scale can be thought of as the relationship between the actual length you are measuring on a real ship, and the way that length is represented numerically or visually on a plan.A scale model ship is a physical model that represents the ship that is larger. The scale model seeks to maintain the relative proportions of the original ship. Very often the scale model is used as a guide to making the object in full size. The relative proportions of the scale model to the original is called the scale ratio.Model ship kits are designed at a specific scale ratio to the full size ship. There are standard Imperial measurement scales and standard metric measurement scales.The scale 1:48 means 48 feet on the real ship would be equal to 1 foot on a model. This scale came about from 1/4 inch equals one foot. There are 4 quarters of an inch in one inch and there are 12 inches in a foot. It follows then 4×12 = 48.For model ship building the standard Imperial measurement scales are: 1:12, 1:24, 1:48, 1:240 and 1:360. For model ship building the standard Metric measurement scales are: 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50, 1:100, 1:200, 1:500A scale expressed as a ratio—1:50 means that 1cm on the model ship represents 50cm on the full size ship.While the above are the standard scales there are other Imperial scales used such as 1:36, 1:76, 1:96 and other Metric scales used such as 1:60 and 1:75.A model with an Imperial scale of 1:96 or a Metric scale of 1:100 will be very close to being the same size. The same can be said for an Imperial scale of 1:48 and a metric scale of 1:50.In terms of detail a model with a scale of 1:12 will have significantly more detail than can be shown on a model with a scale of, say 1:96.When reviewing the drawings in your kit take particular note of the scale. Plan and side elevation drawings may be at a scale of 1:1—this means the drawing presented is the same scale as the model. From 1:1 scale drawings direct measurements can be taken from the drawing and applied to the model.Where drawings are not drawn to a scale there should be a statement saying “Not to Scale” on the plan sheet. Some drawings found in a kit may not have this statement and you will be left to deduct this yourself.ExamplesA few examples are presented below: Using Imperial measurements The height of a hatchway on the real ship is 6 foot. For a model built to a scale of 1:48 what would be the height of the hatchway on the model? 6 foot equals 6×12 inches = 72 inches.To convert to the scale divide 72 by 48 = 72/48 =1.5 inches. Answer: 1.5 inchesUsing metric measurements: The beam of a real ship is 8 metres. For a model built to a scale of 1:50 what would be the beam of the model? 8 metres = 800cm = 8000mmTo convert the scale divide 800cm by 50 = 800/50 = 16cm or 160mm. Answer: 16cm or 160mmSummaryUnderstanding and interpreting plans and drawings is one of the most important aspects of model ship building. Being able to conceptualise and interpret the drawings will make building your model so much easier and enjoyable. If you strike a problem or the written instructions are not well explained—don’t throw your hands up in disgust—just sit back, take your time and ponder the issue—review the drawings and plans and kit parts — mull over the problem—reflect on it and in the great majority of cases the answer will become apparent to you. Does your meal pass the portion-size test? Even if you make an effort to stop eating when you’re full, you could still be overeating simply because you’re serving yourself too much food. Researchers at the University of New South Wales found that even when study participants had been given a lesson in mindful eating—putting down the fork when satisfied, whether or not there’s food left on the plate—when served a large portion of macaroni with tomato sauce, they ate 69 calories more than those who were served smaller portions and didn’t receive mindful eating training.The key to keeping your eyes from growing bigger than your stomach? Don't overload your plate. Bonnie Taub-Dix, RD, author of Read It Before You Eat It and a weight-loss expert in New York, breaks down the recommended portion sizes of common foods.More from Prevention: How Much Sugar Is In That? This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported onto this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content at piano.io Loyalhanna Dockyard WHAT IS SCALE ? & DETERMINING SCALE Scale can be thought of as a Ratio or a Relationship. When we say that a model is 1/48th Scale, we are implying a Ratio between the Model and the Full Size Ship. So in the case of 1/48th Scale, the Ratio is 1 to 48. In other words: The “1” in the Ratio is representing the Full Size Ship and is 48 times larger than the Model. The “48” in the Ratio is representing the Model and is 48 times smaller than the Full Size Ship. To determine the Scale in which you are working if the Ratio is listed as ¼” Inch to the Foot, you have encountered an alternate method of representing the Scale of an object. To better understand this, you must first understand what ¼” Inch to the Foot means. By it’s very nature, Scale is a Ratio and for the Ratio to make any sense, both terms need to be in the same unit of measure. A Scale of 1/48 simply means that 1 measure is 48 times larger than the other. It does not matter if you are measuring in feet, inches or meters. Therefore, to determine what scale ¼” Inch to the foot” is we need to choose a common unit of measure for both halves of the Ratio. The easiest way to do this is to convert the “to the foot” part to 12 inches, (12 inches to the foot). You now have ¼” Inch to 12 inches. It is now a simple matter to divide the ¼” Inch into the 12 Inches, the result being 48. Now you have determined that ¼” Inch to the foot is the same as 1/48th Scale. There are several different ways to represent Scale and finding which ones are equivalent is the key. There are three (3) common ways to represent Scale, they are: 1/48, 1:48 and ¼” Inch to the Foot. To help you in determining Scale, below is a chart in which to refer: 1 - INCH TO THE FOOT 1/12th Scale ½ - INCH TO THE FOOT 1/24th Scale 3/8 - INCH TO THE FOOT 1/32nd Scale ¼ - INCH TO THE FOOT 1/48th Scale .166 -INCH TO THE FOOT 1/72nd Scale 1/8 - INCH TO THE FOOT 1/96th Scale 3/32 -INCH TO THE FOOT 1/128th Scale .083 -INCH TO THE FOOT 1/144th Scale 1/16 -INCH TO THE FOOT 1/192nd Scale To find the Scale of your Model: Take the length of the Full Size Ship in Feet, multiply (x) by 12 to get the Length in Inches. Take that number and Divide it by the Length of your model (also in Inches), and you will have determined the Scale. Examples: A Ship with a Hull Length of 378’ (Feet), Multiplied by 12 Equals 4536 Inches. Your Model is 47.25” (Inches), Divide 4536 by 47.25 and you will get 96. Your Scale is 1/96th. To find the size of the Actual Ship, use this formula: (Using 1/48th Scale)-48 x length of your model (in inches) then divide this number by 12. This is the length of the Actual Hull in feet. Ex: 48 x (40”) divided by 12 equals (=) 160’ (feet). So you’ve decided to start your first scale model, and you’re now scrolling through our range of models to decide which is your favourite. There are a number of factors that may settle your decision – a recommendation from a friend, the way it looks, or the fascinating story behind it. But what about size? How do you decide what scale is best, and what does model building scale even mean? Models come in a range of scales, the most common being 1:4, 1:8, 1:12, 1:16, 1:18, 1:24, 1:48, and 1:72. Choosing a scale that works for you is the first big step in mastering your model builds. Once you have an understanding of the size you are working with, you can really show off your creative building Unless you get transported into an alternate universe, or you are filthy rich, scale models are always several sizes SMALLER than the real-life object they represent. When reading the scale then, the number on the left side of the colon (usually 1) represents the model, and the number on the right-hand side represents how many times larger the original object is by comparison. To clarify this concept a little better, we’ve listed a few of our current items with their scales, model sizes and original sizes: ITEM SCALE MODEL LENGTH ACTUAL LENGTH Senna McLaren MP4/4 1:8 552mm 4416mm Hummer H1 1:8 570mm 4560mm HMS Surprise 1:48 1334mm 64032mm HMS Victory 1:84 1250mm 105000mm Spitfire 1:12 760mm 9120mm D51 200 Steam Locomotive 1:24 880mm 21120mm Suzuki GSX 1300R Hayabusa 1:4 535mm 2140mm Millennium Falcon 1:1 808mm 808mm As you can see, the larger the original object is, the more it needs to be scaled down to a manageable model size. You’ll also notice that we’ve included the Millennium Falcon in the list, with a scale of 1:1. This particular model is the exact same size as the prop used in the Star Wars films, not the actual Millennium Falcon. The official length of this legendary starship is 34.75 metres – could you imagine building a scale model that size?! So apart from removing the need for a football field to display your finished product, what else is there to know about scale? Simply Put, Size Matters A lot of the models on offer from ModelSpace are big, with our ships in particular being very large. While this could potentially make displaying them harder, there are a couple of key benefits: The parts are bigger and therefore easier to handle. The detail you can achieve is much greater, and gives you a lot more freedom to add your own interpretations and flourishes. Note: We have a range of sturdy and practical display stands available to suit any of the ModelSpace models, so you can easily display your finished models without any hassles. Conversely, while smaller models are generally much faster to complete and can be displayed almost anywhere, they can be quite fiddly when you have to put them together or paint them – of course for some this challenge is what it’s all about. Scale Keeps It Consistent Let’s say you’re putting together your brand new Hummer H1 model. You’ve completed the model according to the kit, but you’re feeling inspired, and you want to convert this standard Hummer into a post-apocalyptic battle machine. All that’s needed now is a slick paint job, a couple of cannons, and a mean roof-mounted machine gun to seal the deal. But how big should these attachments be? Scale takes the guesswork out of modifications. For example, if you’re using a real cannon as your reference, simply take the measurements of the original cannon and divide it by the scale of the Hummer (i.e. divide by 8, taken from the 1:8 scale) to give you the scaled cannon size. By using your current model as your point of reference, you can easily keep the breadth, width, length and height of your modifications uniform, thus avoiding compromising the overall look of your model by using incorrectly sized parts. Scale Conversion Calculator If you’re still a bit confused, this Scale Conversion Calculator from Jimbob-Wan allows you to calculate the scale size accurately. If you have the measurements of a full-size vessel or any part of it, you can use this calculator to match any part to almost any scale both in inches and millimetres. Whether you want several models that you can spread out on the shelves, or one large model to take pride of place on the coffee table, scale is one of the first aspects you should consider. Once you have an understanding of the size you are working with, you can really show off your creative building – something we love and wholeheartedly encourage! Do you have a scale model you’re working on or about to start? Share your build diary and some photos on the ModelSpace forum or on the ModelSpace Facebook page – we’d love to see them!