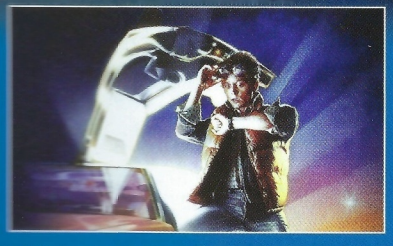
Weekly Back to the Future DeLorean

BACK TO THE FUTURE DELOREAN

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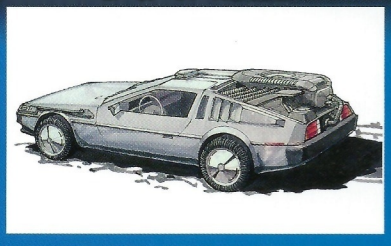


Making the Movie



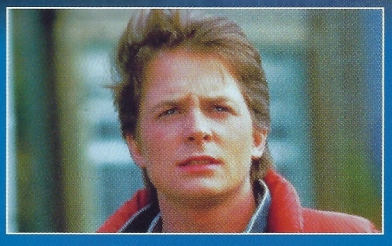
When the Two Bobs Met
— How It All Began —

Behind the Scene



The Birth of the DeLorean
— Designing the Time Machine —

Column of the Future



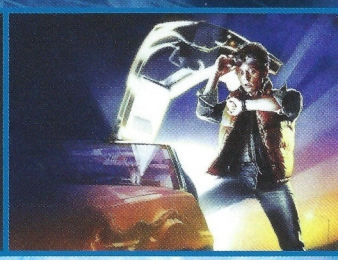
Michael J. Fox
— Marty McFly —

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Weekly Back to the Future DeLorean

BACK TO THE FUTURE DELOREAN 1





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Michael J. Fox
— Marty McFly —
Michael J. Fox played the hero of "Back to the Future" and became a Hollywood star. At first, it is said, he was shooting another production at the same time.



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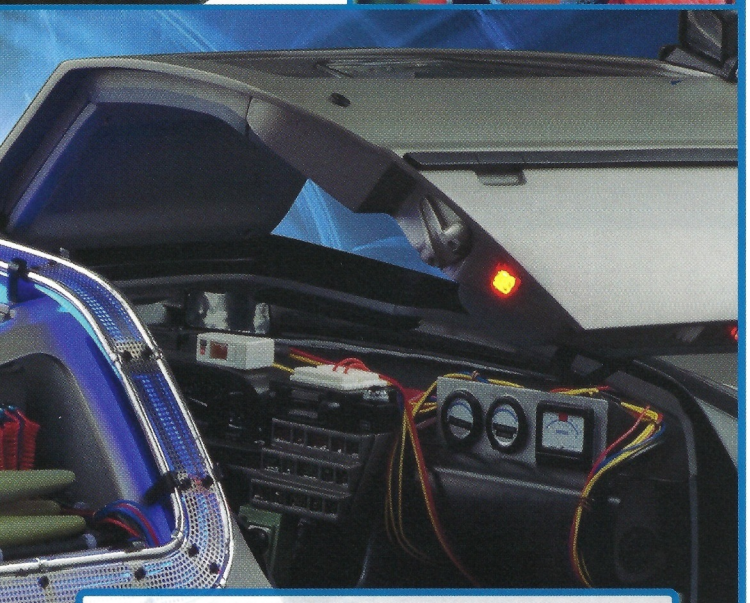
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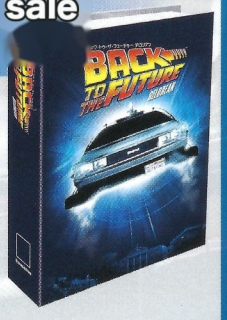

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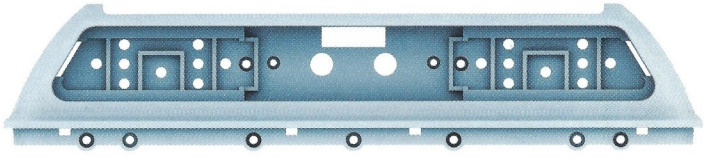
Parts This Issue

First we build the DeLorean's rear section, putting together the rear parts: the number plate, the bumper, the lights and more.

* The illustrations may differ in part from the actual parts.

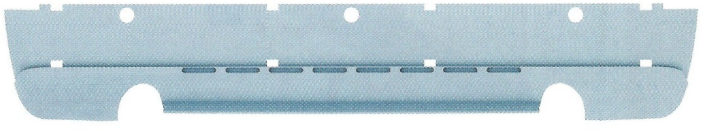


1-A Rear Bumper



1-C Rear Section, Upper

* If burrs (unwanted projections left by casting) around the screw holes or cut-outs of the metal parts are noticeable, remove them with a metal file.



1-B Rear Section, Lower

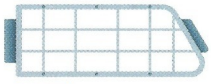


1-D Number Plate Base



1-E Number Plate

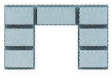
1-F Sticker (1 spare of each)



1-G Frame, Right



1-L Number Plate Light



1-H Light 1



1-I Light 2



1-J Light 3 1-K Light 4

AP Screw (M1.7 x 4mm) x 9 (5 are spares)

BP Screw (M2.3 x 4mm) x 7 (2 are spares)

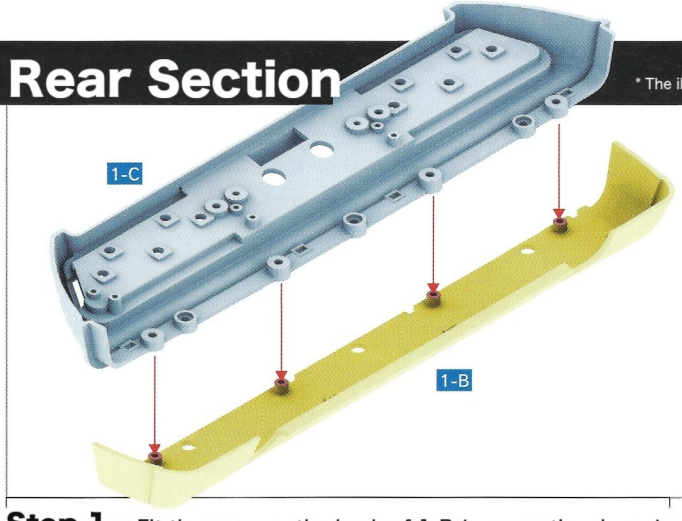
Assembling the Rear Section

The DeLorean from "Back to the Future," the most famous time machine in film history. This 1/8 big-scale model starts with the rear section. Assemble the number plate, then fit the bumper and the lights.

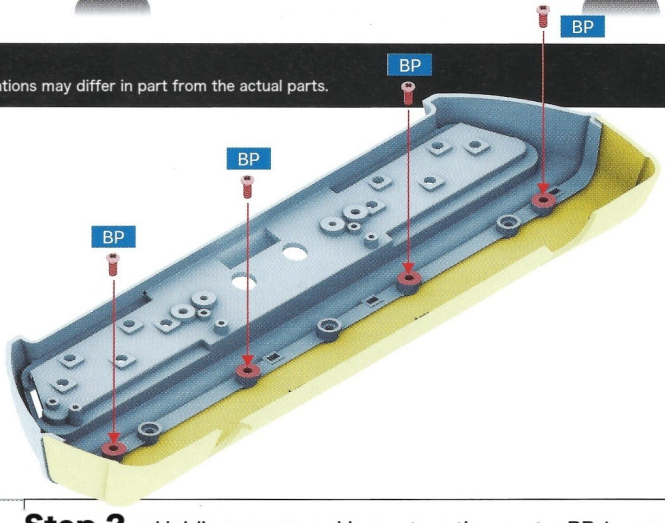


Rear Section

* The illustrations may differ in part from the actual parts.



Step 1 Fit the pegs on the back of 1-B (rear section, lower) into the four holes shown in 1-C (rear section, upper).



Step 2 Holding upper and lower together, put a BP (screw) into each of the four holes shown and tighten firmly with the supplied screwdriver.

Look at the number plate!

One of the DeLorean's most memorable features is its number plate: a special California plate reading "OUTATIME." Spelled out, the letters say "out of time." The plate first appears in Part I. In 1985, after the DeLorean vanishes on its first test drive, the plate is left behind, spinning round and round between the burning tire tracks.

In the last scene of Part I, the DeLorean comes back from 2015. Doc Brown has made several changes: it can fly, and it carries "Mr. Fusion," an energy converter that runs on household garbage. What we want you to notice here is the number plate. It has been replaced too, with a futuristic barcode.





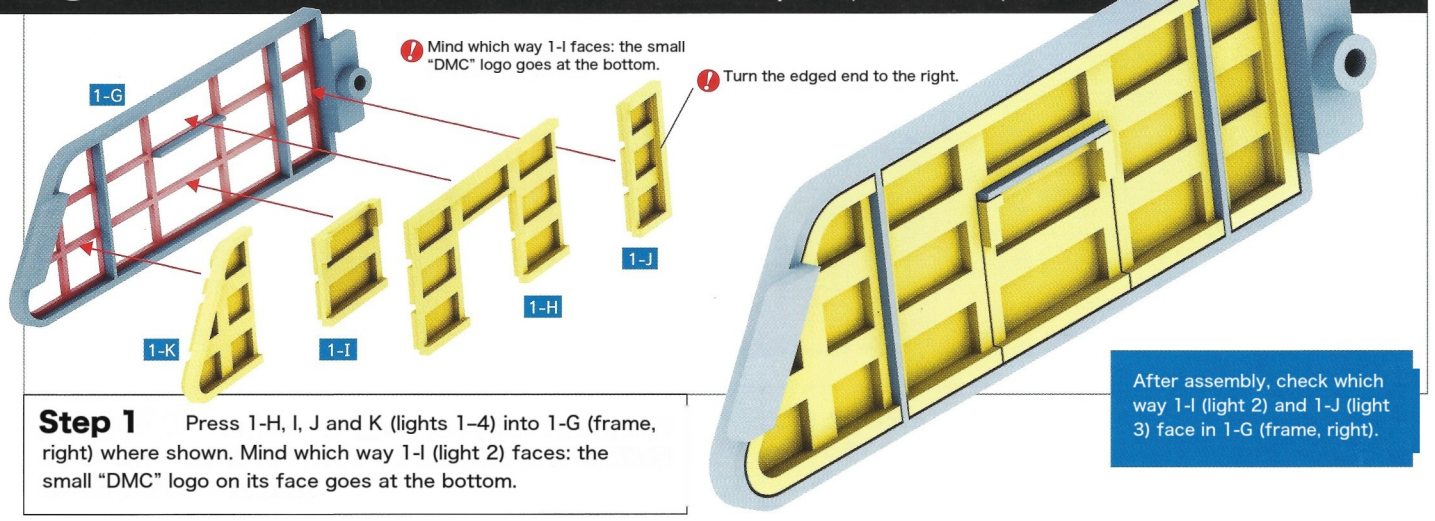
1985



2015

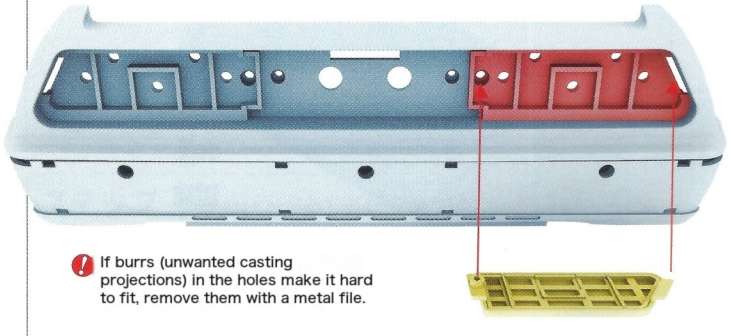
Lights

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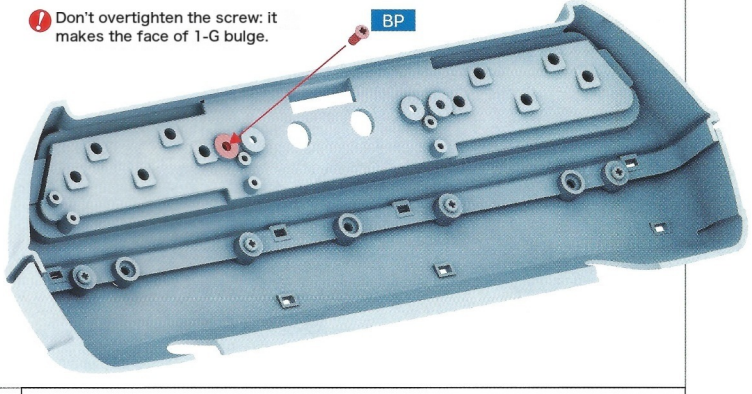


Step 1 Press 1-H, I, J and K (lights 1–4) into 1-G (frame, right) where shown. Mind which way 1-I (light 2) faces: the small "DMC" logo on its face goes at the bottom.

After assembly, check which way 1-I (light 2) and 1-J (light 3) face in 1-G (frame, right).



Step 2 Taking care that the lights don't fall out, press 1-G (frame, right) into the right side of the rear section as shown. Put the outer pegs into their holes first, then press in the rest.



Step 3 Put one BP (screw) into the hole shown on the back of the rear section and tighten it with the screwdriver. Don't overtighten it, or the face of 1-G (frame, right) will bulge.

About Screws

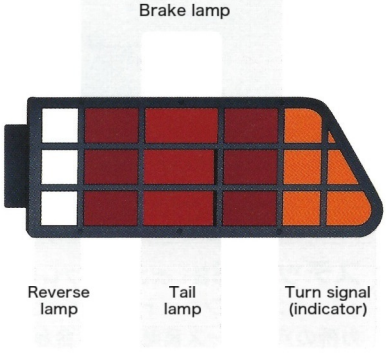
How the screws are lettered

In labels such as "AP" and "BP," the first letter, "A" or "B," gives the size. A second letter "P" means a screw for plastic (resin) parts; screws for metal parts are marked "M."

Tips for driving screws into plastic parts

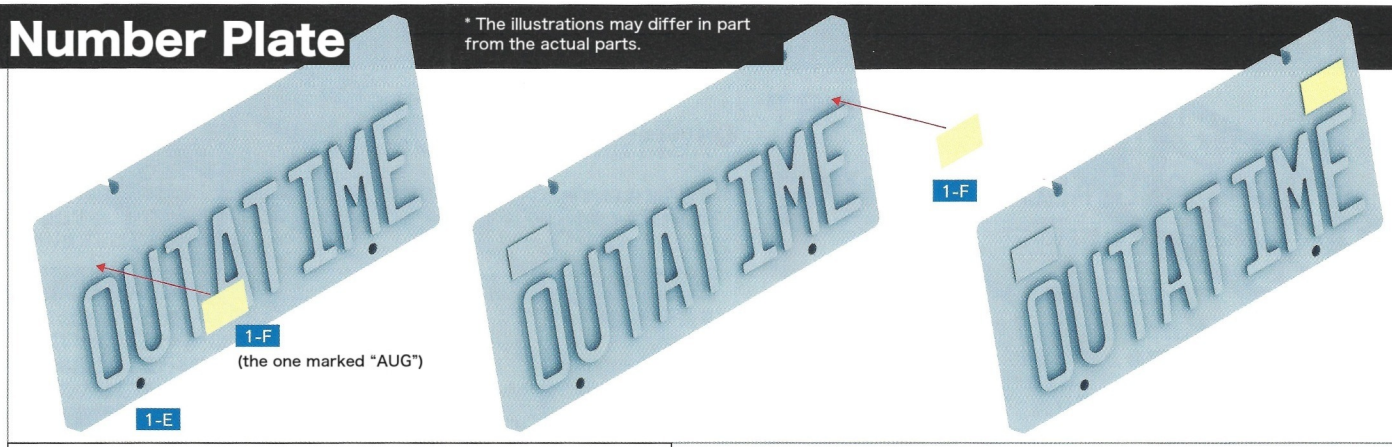
- A screw for plastic parts cuts its own thread as you drive it, so hold the screwdriver firmly, keep the tip from slipping off the screw head and turn it while pushing in.
- Overtightening a screw in a plastic part strips the thread in its hole, and the screw no longer holds. Once the part is held firmly, there is no need to tighten any further.
- Always drive screws straight. At an angle, a screw can tighten partway and refuse to go further, and forcing it can break the part. If it gets tight, back it out a little and drive it again slowly.
- Drive the screw halfway, loosen it one turn, then drive it all the way: the plastic shavings drop out through the gap and the screw doesn't jam.
- When you take a screw out and drive it in again, try to follow the thread it cut the first time.

The rear lights are laid out as on the real DeLorean "DMC-12." Each light has the job shown below.

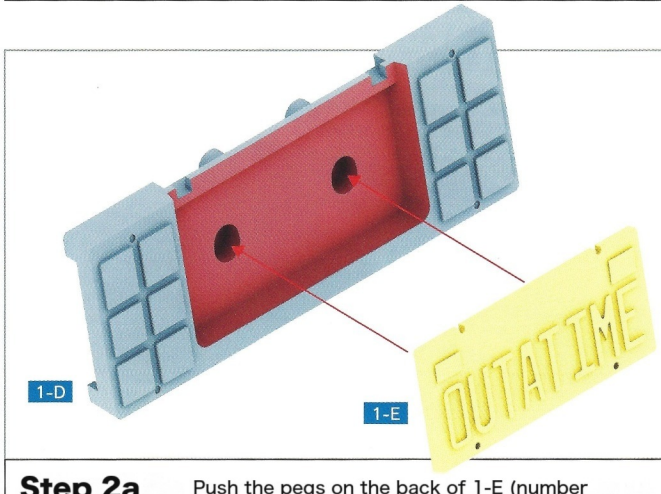


Number Plate

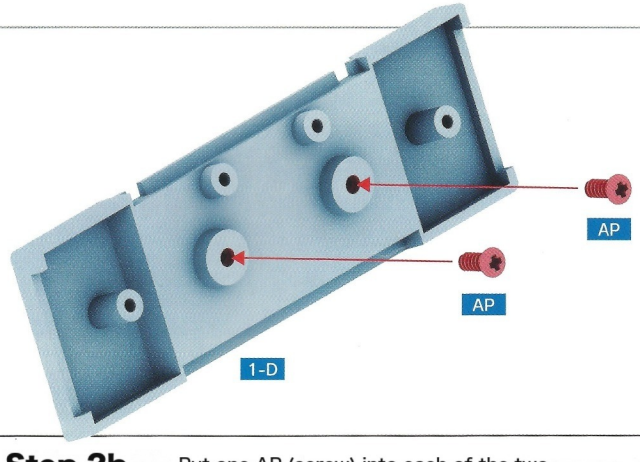
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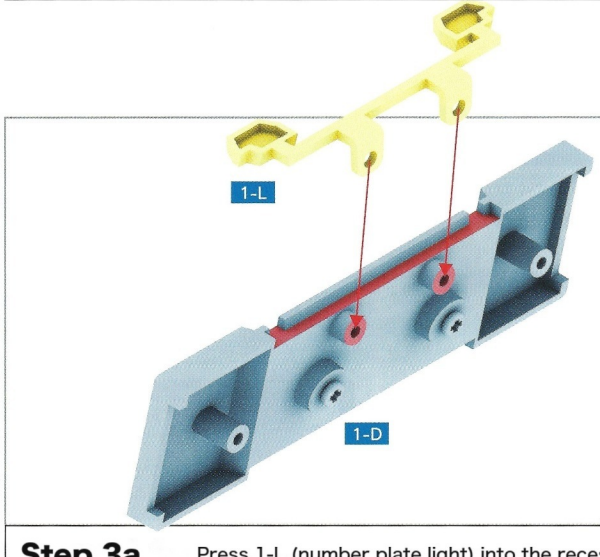
Step 1 Of the 1-F stickers, stick the one marked "AUG" over the "O" of 1-E (number plate) and the other over the "E." For their positions, see the photo at the bottom right of page 2.



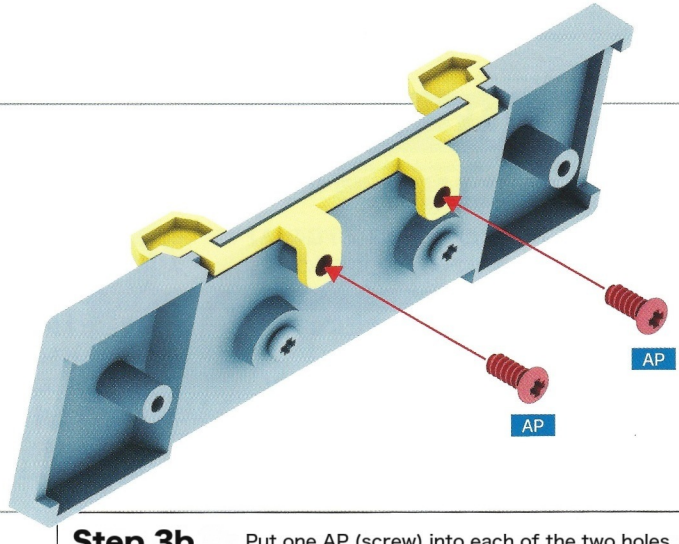
Step 2a Push the pegs on the back of 1-E (number plate) into the holes in 1-D (number plate base). Take care to get it the right way round.



Step 2b Put one AP (screw) into each of the two holes shown on the back of the number plate base and tighten with the screwdriver.



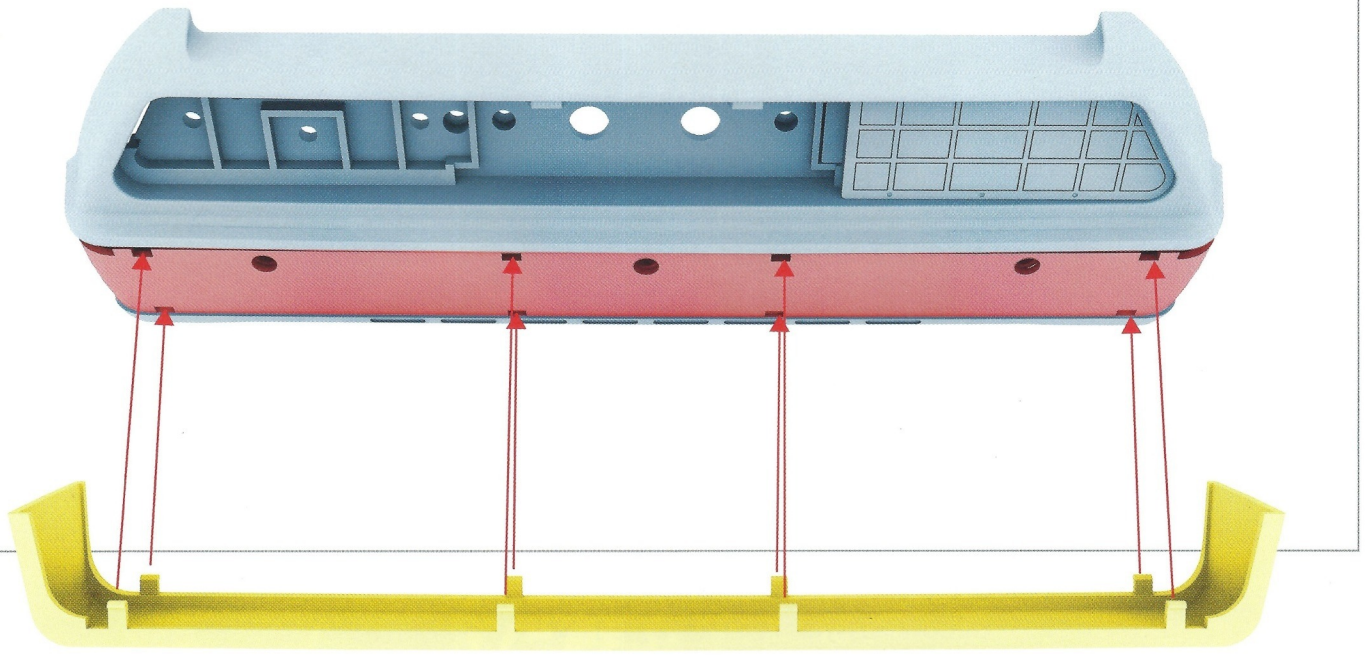
Step 3a Press 1-L (number plate light) into the recess at the top of the number plate base, facing as shown. Line up the light's two holes with the holes on the back of the base.



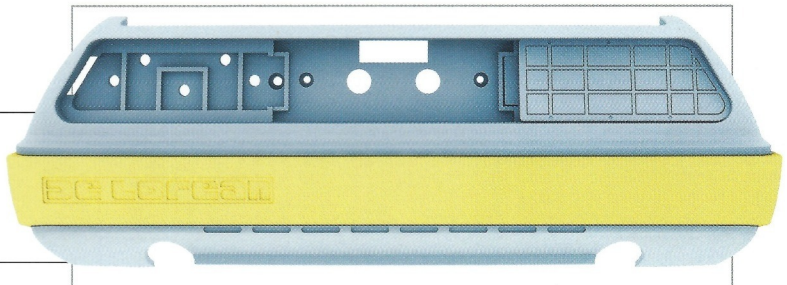
Step 3b Put one AP (screw) into each of the two holes shown in the number plate light and tighten with the screwdriver. The number plate goes onto the rear section in the next issue.

Bumper

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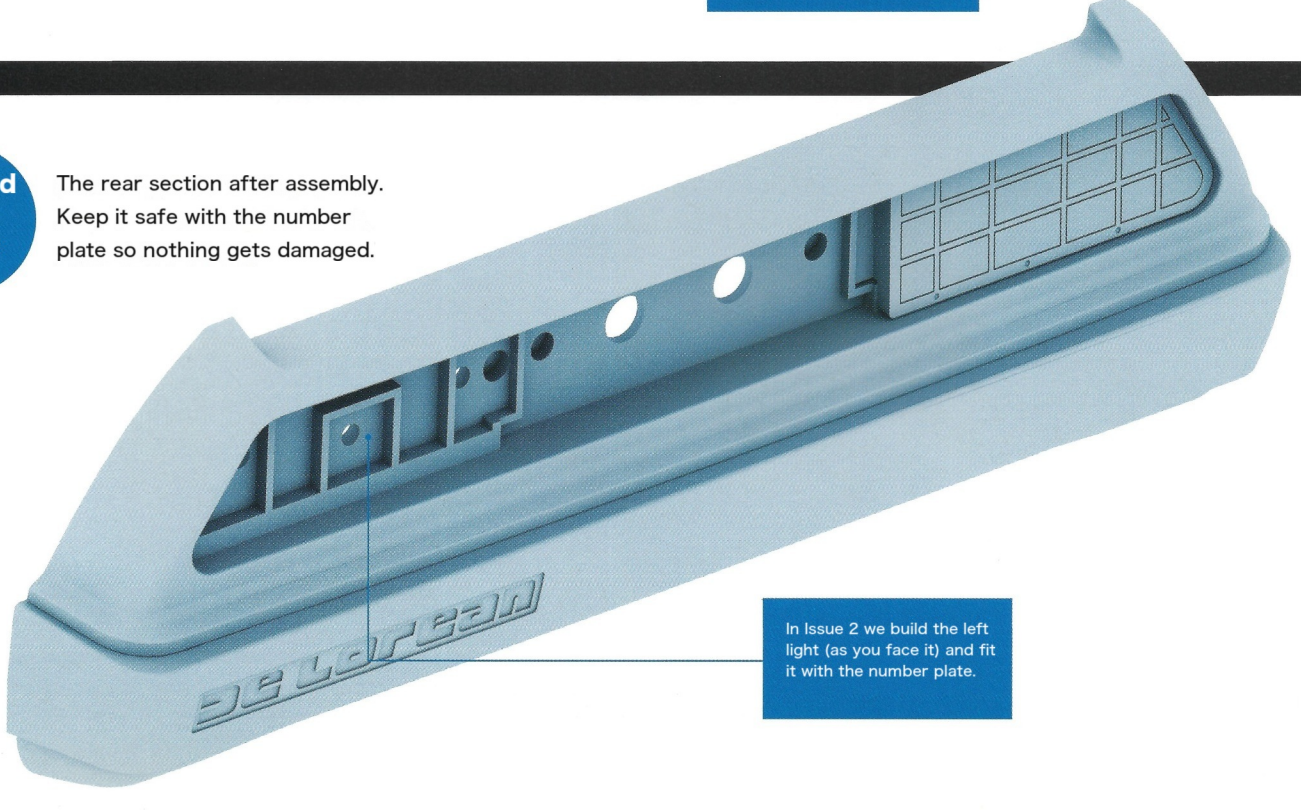
Step 1 Minding which way the "DeLorean" logo faces, fit 1-A (rear bumper) to the rear section where shown. Line up the bumper's pegs with the holes in the rear section and press it on.



The rear section after assembly. Mind which way the "DeLorean" logo faces.

Finished this issue

The rear section after assembly. Keep it safe with the number plate so nothing gets damaged.

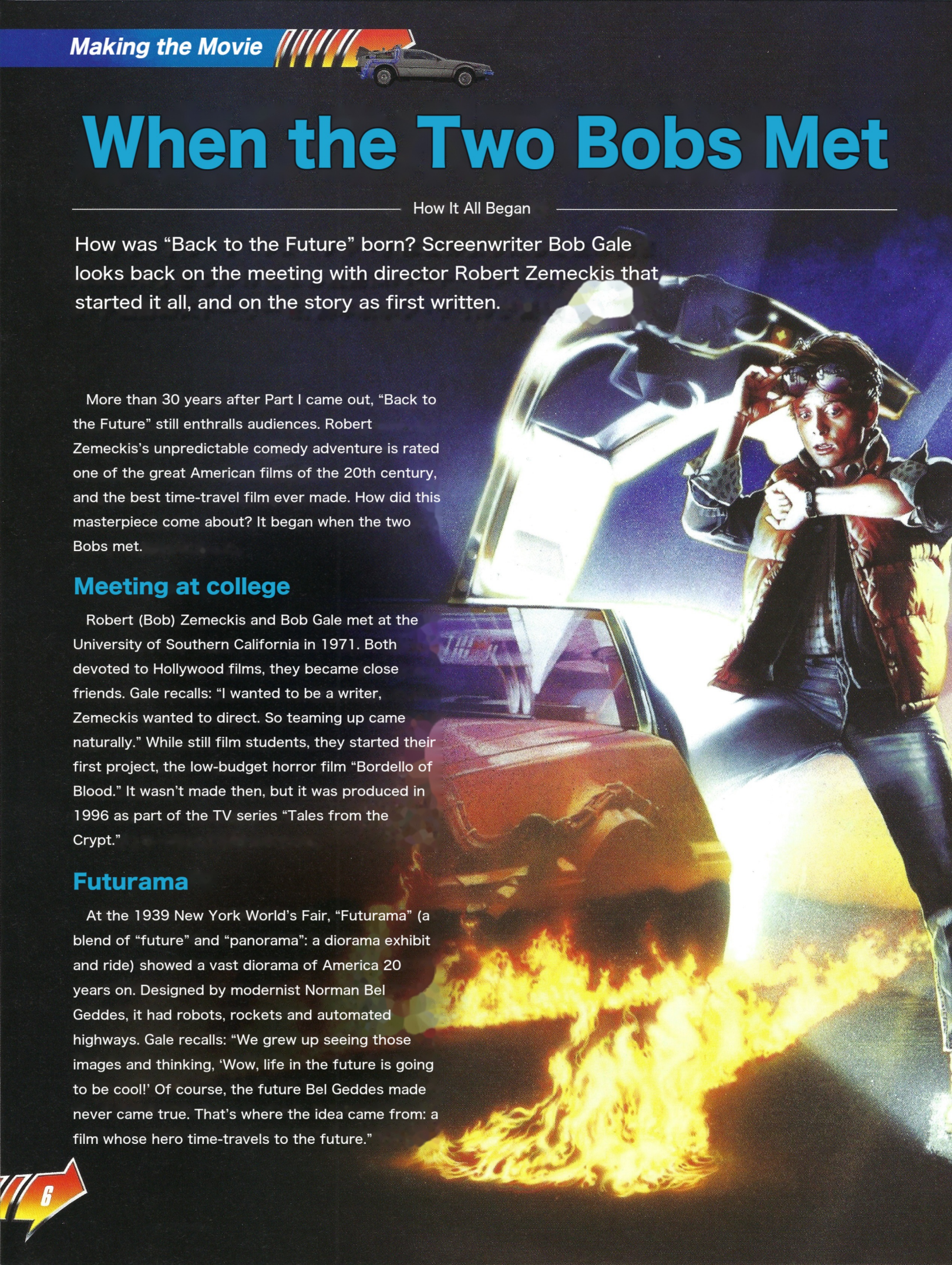


In Issue 2 we build the left light (as you face it) and fit it with the number plate.

When the Two Bobs Met

How It All Began

How was “Back to the Future” born? Screenwriter Bob Gale looks back on the meeting with director Robert Zemeckis that started it all, and on the story as first written.



More than 30 years after Part I came out, “Back to the Future” still enthralls audiences. Robert Zemeckis’s unpredictable comedy adventure is rated one of the great American films of the 20th century, and the best time-travel film ever made. How did this masterpiece come about? It began when the two Bobs met.

Meeting at college

Robert (Bob) Zemeckis and Bob Gale met at the University of Southern California in 1971. Both devoted to Hollywood films, they became close friends. Gale recalls: “I wanted to be a writer, Zemeckis wanted to direct. So teaming up came naturally.” While still film students, they started their first project, the low-budget horror film “Bordello of Blood.” It wasn’t made then, but it was produced in 1996 as part of the TV series “Tales from the Crypt.”

Futurama

At the 1939 New York World’s Fair, “Futurama” (a blend of “future” and “panorama”: a diorama exhibit and ride) showed a vast diorama of America 20 years on. Designed by modernist Norman Bel Geddes, it had robots, rockets and automated highways. Gale recalls: “We grew up seeing those images and thinking, ‘Wow, life in the future is going to be cool!’ Of course, the future Bel Geddes made never came true. That’s where the idea came from: a film whose hero time-travels to the future.”



The future
Postwar America imagined the future as flying cars, robot servants and homes that keep the family safe.

> ***"Futures never turn out as predicted, and that's what fascinated us"***
>
> — Bob Gale —

This idea, which came to him in the 1970s, set Gale and Zemeckis on the road to "Back to the Future." "The title came to me," Gale says. "'Professor Brown Visits the Future.' But there was no story yet. We needed a 'hook' to make the hero stand out. Something dramatic. Something to turn the basic time-travel idea into a film."

Finding the "hook"

Then, on a visit to his parents' home, Gale happened to pick up something among his late father's things and found the inspiration he had been looking for. "I was looking at my father's high-school yearbook. At that moment I knew I had the story."

Gale knew his father had been on the school debate team, but was surprised to learn he had been class president. "Until I picked up the yearbook, I'd never thought about what kind of student my father was. We never talked about high school in our family." Would he and his father have been friends if they had been classmates? What if you could go back in time and attend the same school as your own parents? The film's "hook" was found.

"With family films, the stock line was 'Father Knows Best' (after the sitcom that was popular in America). So we wanted to turn that around. The kid is his father's classmate, and the father is a loser. What if the kid gets his father out of trouble? Normally a 30-year age gap makes that impossible. Except in a time-travel film."

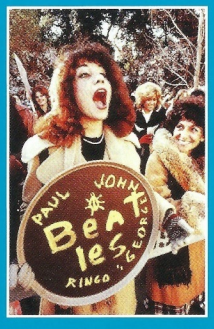
The bones of the story began to take shape. "Zemeckis suggested making the mother a classmate too. And making her bolder than her son could ever imagine…"

In 1980 Gale began the first script and decided to send Marty to 1952. He also worked in the images of that World's Fair. "In the first script, the present Marty returns to at the end was the 1980s Bel Geddes imagined in Futurama, only more advanced. But nobody liked it. The people around us didn't get it."

Gale didn't throw the idea away, though. The script was rewritten several times, and in the third draft the ending was reworked. "Everyone talked us into changing it, so we decided to use it in the sequel…"

The Two Bobs

Robert Zemeckis and Bob Gale made three films before "Back to the Future."

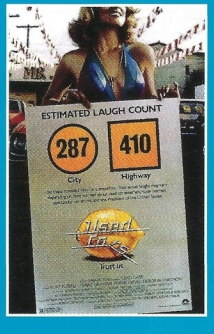


"I Wanna Hold Your Hand" (1978)

Zemeckis and Gale's first youth film: a comedy about frenzied 1960s Beatles fans.



"1941" (1979)
The two co-wrote this comedy set in World War II. Directed by Spielberg.



"Used Cars" (1980)

A slapstick comedy starring Kurt Russell as a fast-talking used-car salesman.

The Birth of the DeLorean

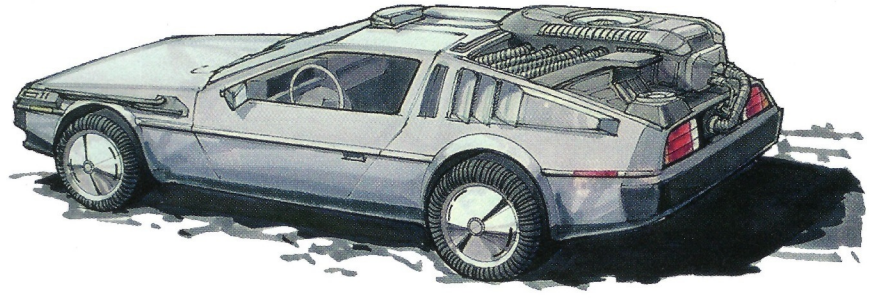
Designing the Time Machine

The DeLorean: the most famous time machine in film history, which made the real car behind it known around the world. Its development, through sketch after sketch and round after round of trial and error, began with designer Andrew Probert's storyboards.

No time machine in film history is as famous as the DeLorean built by Doc Brown (Christopher Lloyd). How was the DeLorean created? Its making, like the story of the "Back to the Future" trilogy itself, took plenty of trial and error.

In early ideas for the Part I script the time machine looked like a refrigerator, but director Robert Zemeckis and screenwriter Bob Gale soon saw the limits of that design: in the finale, a race against time, the device had to move. So in the third draft they hit on the idea of giving a car the time machine's powers. Designer Andrew Probert, who later contributed to the DeLorean's design concept, puts it like this: "The car was always going to be a DeLorean."

Probert was one of the team making "Back to the Future" at Amblin Entertainment, the company newly founded by Steven Spielberg, who knew Zemeckis and Gale.



Zemeckis took Probert on as the film's storyboard artist and gave the time machine's design to concept artist Ron Cobb. "When I started the storyboards, Ron hadn't come on board yet. But we needed some kind of car," says Probert. "So I designed it and made a few versions."

Probert then worked out the details, and the time machine that would become the film's emblem began to take shape.

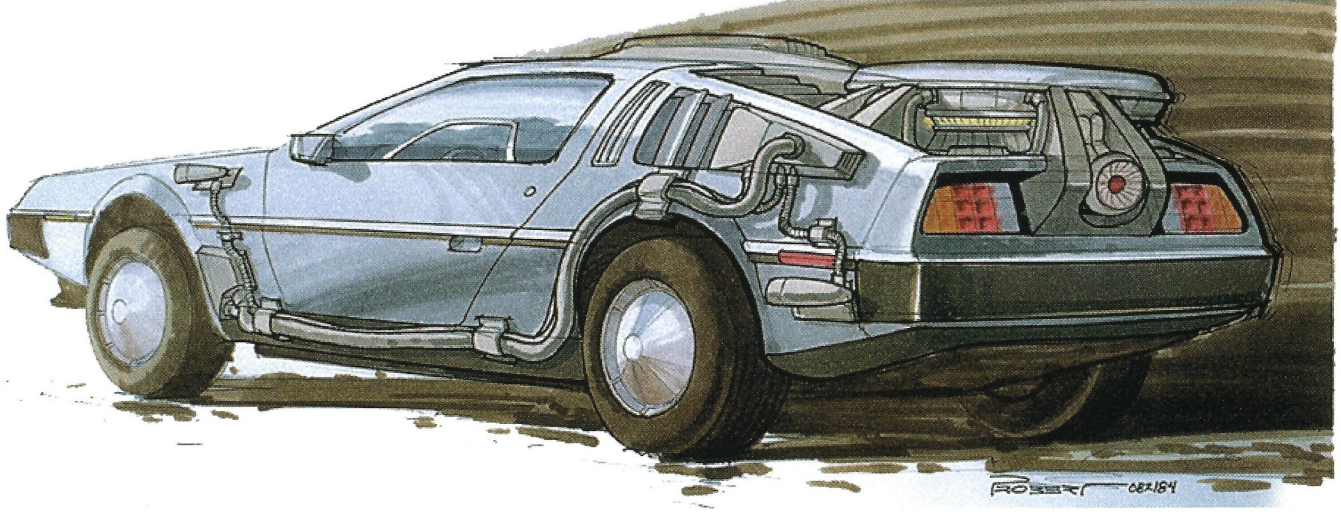
OUTATIME
One of Andrew Probert's design sketches for the time machine.

Working in the details

The real DeLorean, officially the "DMC-12," was

> ***"Who's going to design this car?"***
>
> — Andrew Probert —

Probert's storyboards
Probert designed the time machine himself because the storyboards needed one.



put on sale by the DeLorean Motor Company in 1981 and went out of production when the company went bankrupt at the end of the next year, but the success of "Back to the Future" made it famous. In the final shooting script, Doc Brown explains why the DeLorean's unique unpainted stainless-steel construction is ideal for "flux dispersal," and why it is the logical choice of vehicle for a new age of time travellers.

With its streamlined body, the metallic sheen of the bare stainless steel and its striking gull-wing doors, the DeLorean looked every bit the near future. The scene where Marty (Michael J. Fox), back in the 1950s in a radiation suit, crashes into a barn and is taken for a "space alien from Mars" is a playful homage to the DeLorean's design. But the time machine's basic design was not yet enough. To satisfy, it needed a little more decoration.

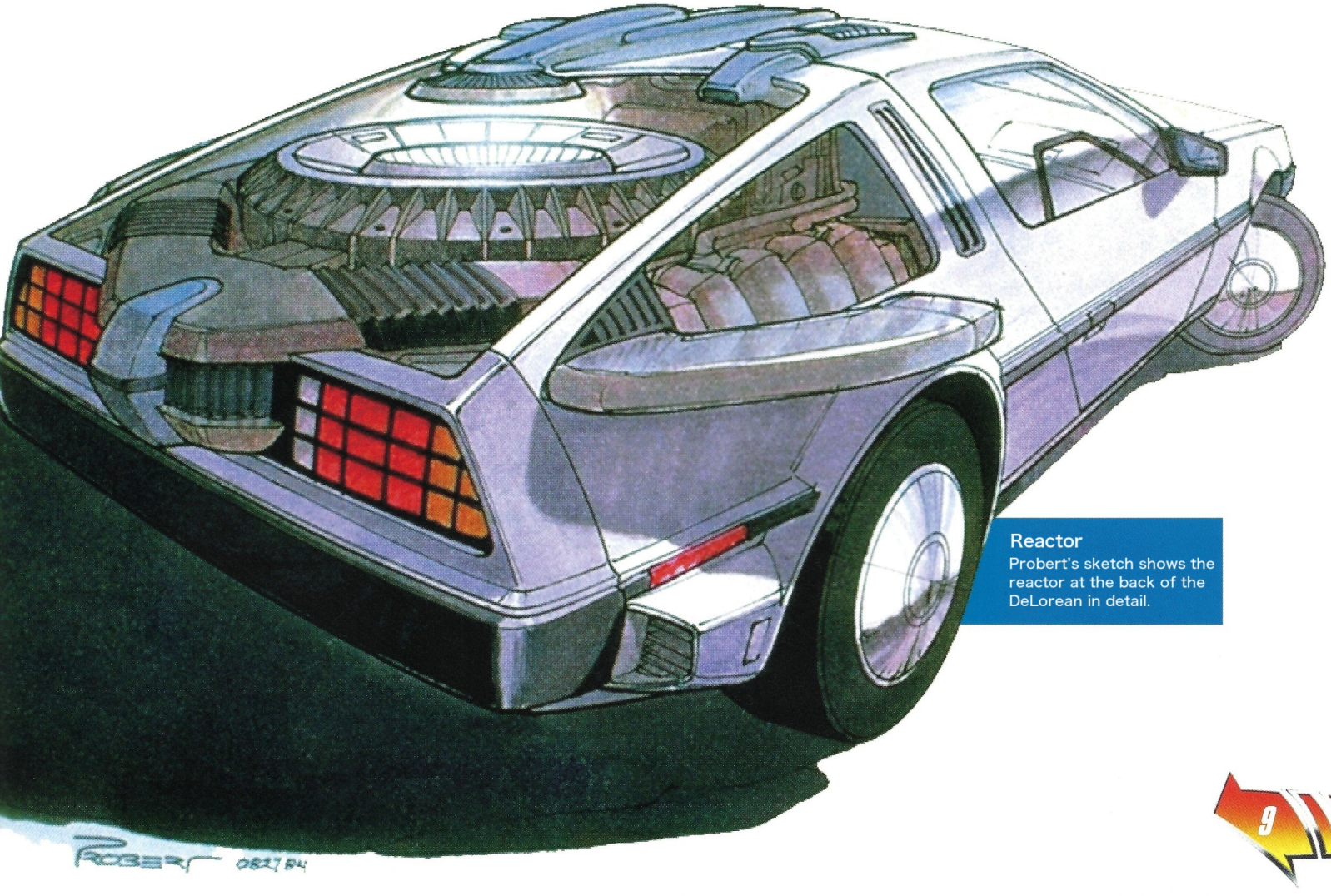
"I'm not sure it was in the script, but if we were going to add something, there was nowhere sensible but the back of the car." Taking his cue from the words "plutonium" and "nuclear power" in the script, Probert drew his first storyboards and packed the DeLorean's engine room with "machinery." The early design's hallmark was a round "reactor" that filled almost the whole engine room. "At one point I tried pushing the reactor off to one side. I tried everything until I was happy with it."

The storyboards also show the reactor's bowl glowing white and energy travelling along the arched "arms" built into the roof. These arms are what would become the famous "flux capacitor"

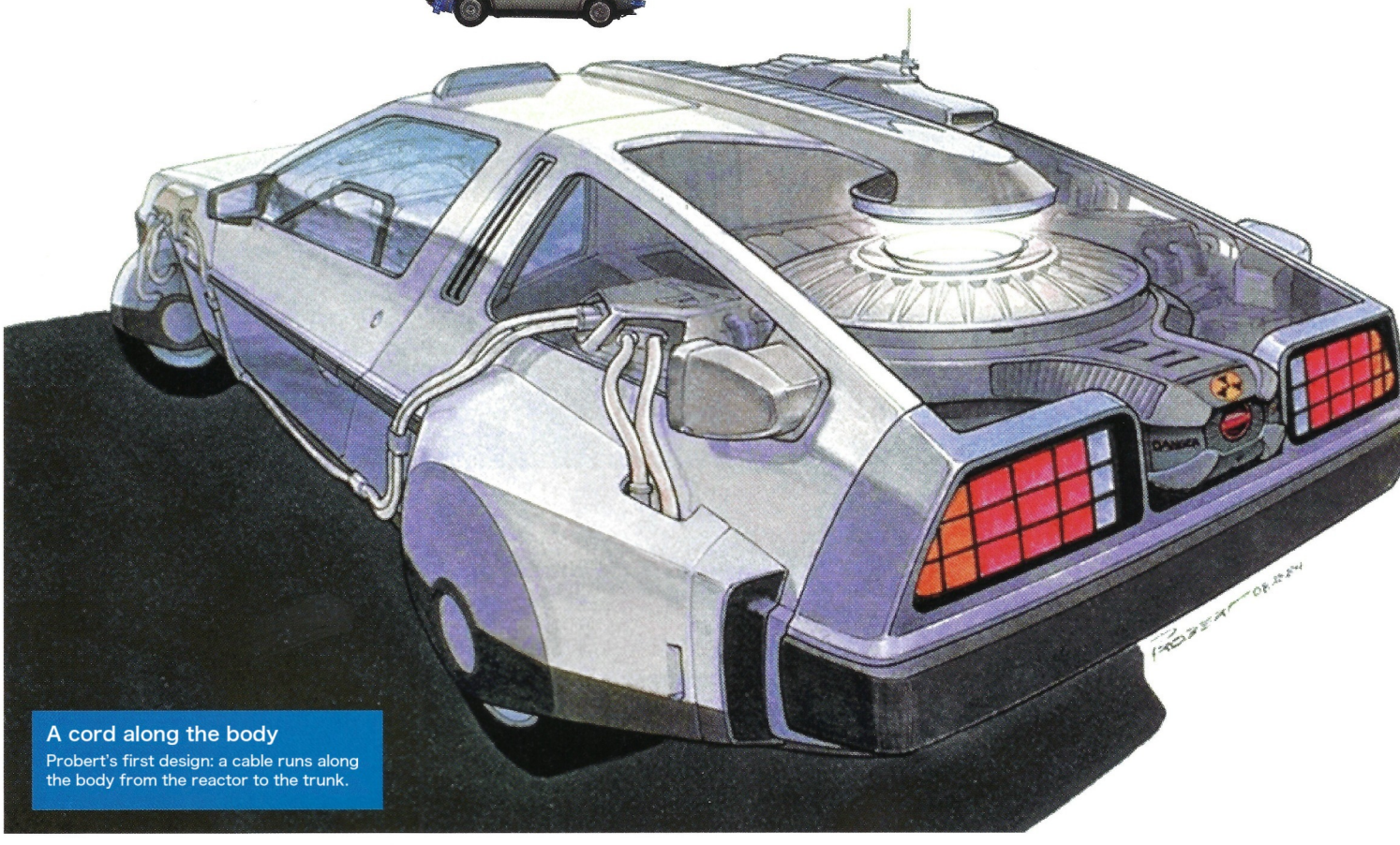
(continued in the next issue)



Space alien from Mars
A storyboard illustration by Probert: the DeLorean makes an "unscheduled landing" in a barn in Hill Valley.



Reactor
Probert's sketch shows the reactor at the back of the DeLorean in detail.



A cord along the body
Probert's first design: a cable runs along the body from the reactor to the trunk.

> **"My design felt like an industrial product to them"**
>
> — Andrew Probert —

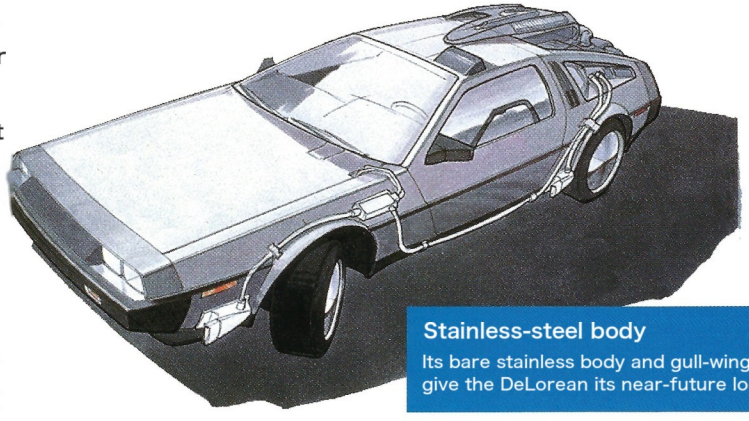
transfer device)," and it was meant to sit outside the roof of the two-seat cockpit.

The storyboards also show cables running along the body from the trunk to the reactor, and a small antenna on the roof.

A "dangerous" design

Probert always held to "cutting-edge design." You can see it in the spaceships of "Star Trek" (1979), which he worked on, and in the TV series "Battlestar Galactica" (1978–79). Much of his work stresses streamlining and modernity; on "Star Trek: The Next Generation" (1987–94) he brought "touch-screen" technology to the Enterprise's bridge. Probert's DeLorean design gave a futuristic gleam to the somewhat ordinary world of 1980s American suburbia that "Back to the Future" depicts. But it was not necessarily what Zemeckis and Gale were looking for.

"The first design of the time machine gave them the feel of an industrial product," Probert explains. "That didn't fit the flow of the script at all, because Doc would have scrounged most of the parts from junkyards and electronics shops!" The industrial



Stainless-steel body
Its bare stainless body and gull-wing doors give the DeLorean its near-future look.



Early design
A design sketch by Probert. Zemeckis and Gale found it too much like an industrial product and asked for more changes.

lines didn't fit director Zemeckis's idea of "a device made from materials you could find in any garage, like Doc's." "The time machine had to look dangerous," "It had to look unstable and unreliable," Zemeckis explains.

Zemeckis wanted to give the impression that the time machine might not work properly and might never get back to the future safely. He also wanted something that felt as if it could exist in the real 1985.

Toward the final stage

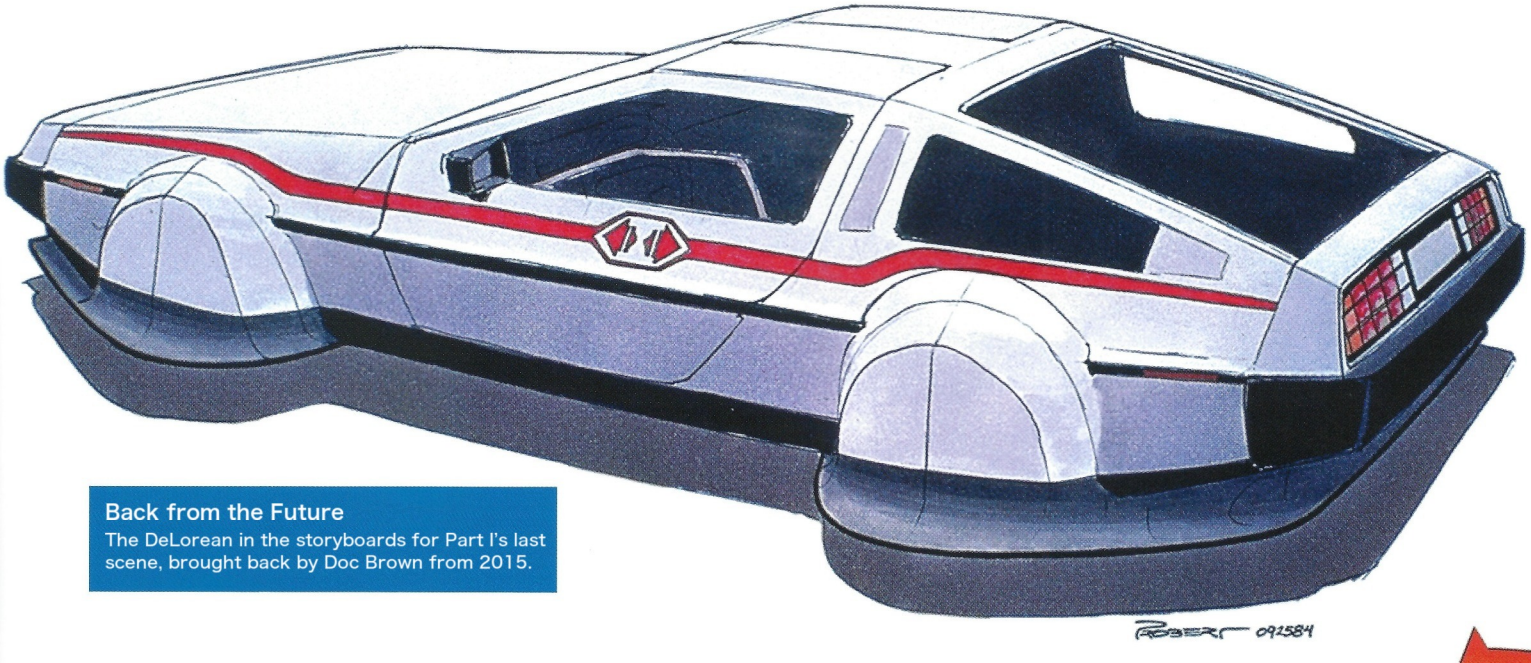
With Probert's detailed storyboards drawn, Ron Cobb joined the design work. "I was a big fan of Ron's," Probert says of his fellow concept artist. "Still am. He's brilliant and he always amazes me! His ideas and his eye for detail are unbelievable. When he came onto the project he was charming and good-natured, even more talented than I'd thought. And he came up with the design of that car in no time!"

Like Probert, Cobb specialised in science fiction, known above all for "Star Wars Episode IV: A New Hope" (1977) and Ridley Scott's "Alien" (1979). Where Probert's style was streamlined and modern, Cobb's strength was a rougher look. In "Alien," for example, he gave the spaceship Nostromo the feel of a "tramp freighter." That was just what Zemeckis wanted for the DeLorean.

Andrew (Andy) Probert, still working on the storyboards, stayed involved with the time machine. Bob Gale says: "We could probably only afford Ron for about a week. But Andy saw us through. We gave Ron's drawings to Andy and told him, this is what we want: the reactor at the back and crazy cables running all over the body."

Facing a design that would become one of the most famous cars in film history, Probert felt he was part of the final stage of building the time machine. When Cobb left the project, Probert took his ideas, refined them and kept fine-tuning. After months of work, the DeLorean was finally one step away from "ripping up the road"···

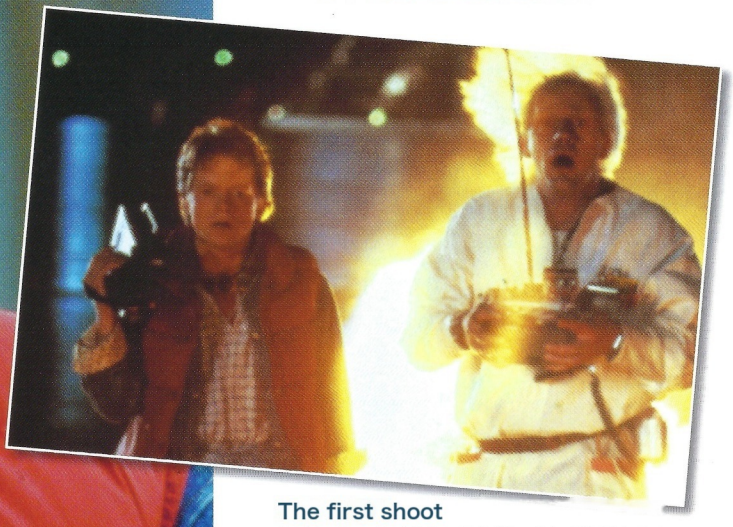
TO BE CONTINUED....



Back from the Future
The DeLorean in the storyboards for Part I's last scene, brought back by Doc Brown from 2015.



> **"What I got to ride was this strange vehicle..."**
>
> Michael J. Fox



The first shoot
According to Michael J. Fox, his first shoot with Doc Brown was in "a freezing parking lot at 2 a.m."

Michael J. Fox

Marty McFly

He played the hero of "Back to the Future" and joined the ranks of Hollywood stars. At first, it is said, he was shooting another production at the same time.

When he was picked for the lead in "Back to the Future," 23-year-old Michael J. Fox already had success on TV. Playing Alex P. Keaton in the sitcom "Family Ties" (1982–89) had made his face known across America. What made him a star was Marty McFly.

When the "Back to the Future" offer came, Fox was also shooting "Family Ties," so he ended up "riding a skateboard as a time traveller" on the side. After Marty, he appeared in "The Secret of My Success" (1987), "Bright Lights, Big City" (1988), "Casualties of War" (1989), "Doc Hollywood" (1991) and more.

In 1996 he returned to television with the sitcom "Spin City," which he produced and starred in, and briefly shared the screen with Christopher Lloyd, his "Back to the Future" partner who played Doc Brown. He also appeared in Peter Jackson's horror comedy "The Frighteners" (1996). Two years later Fox revealed that he had Parkinson's disease. He semi-retired from show business and set up "The Michael J. Fox Foundation" for Parkinson's research.

Quick Facts

Double duty

Fox shot "Back to the Future" and "Family Ties" at the same time. For two months, it is said, he slept only two hours a night.

Voice roles

Fox appeared in two other trilogies: "Homeward Bound" and "Stuart Little." In both he voiced an animal.

Debut

Fox was born in Alberta, Canada, and broke through at 18 in the Canadian sitcom "Leo and Me" (1979).

Fighting the disease

In 1991 Fox was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease and went public in 1998. He then set up a foundation to fund Parkinson's research.

Weekly Back to the Future DeLorean

BACK TO THE FUTURE DELOREAN

Issue 2

Next Issue

On sale Tuesday, February 14

Price: ¥1,657 + tax

* The release date may differ by region.
* Contents and cover may change; thank you for your understanding.

Assembling the Body Panel (Front Left)

In Issue 2 we start the body, made of the unpainted steel that is a DeLorean trademark. Fit the side moulding to the front body panel on the driver's side. Then fit the light on the left of the rear section, and the number plate too.

Parts



* The shape of the parts may change.



Body panel (front left)



Light (left)

Let's build that DeLorean!
Assembling the Body Panel (Front Left)

Making the Movie
An Ending Unlike the Film's
— The early script —

Behind the Scene
Time-Travel Consultant
— Ron Cobb's contribution —

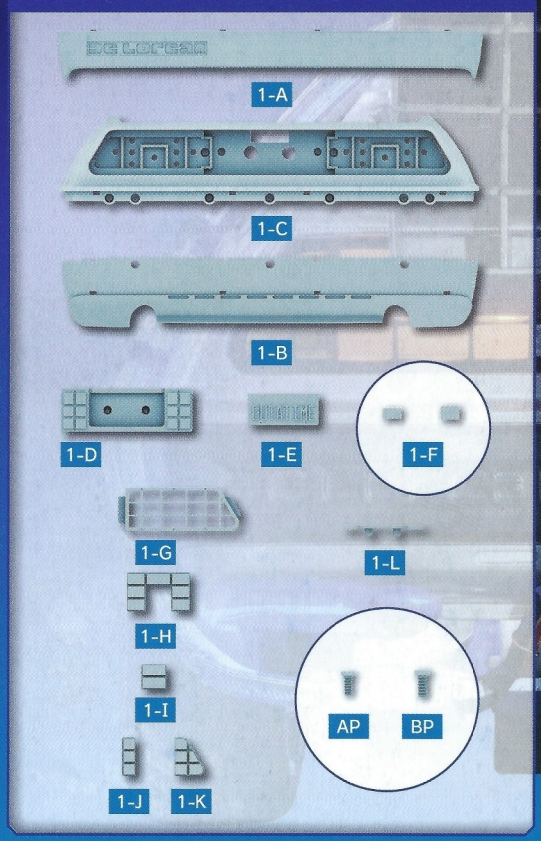
Column of the Future
The Hill Valley Courthouse Clock Tower
— November 12, 1955 —

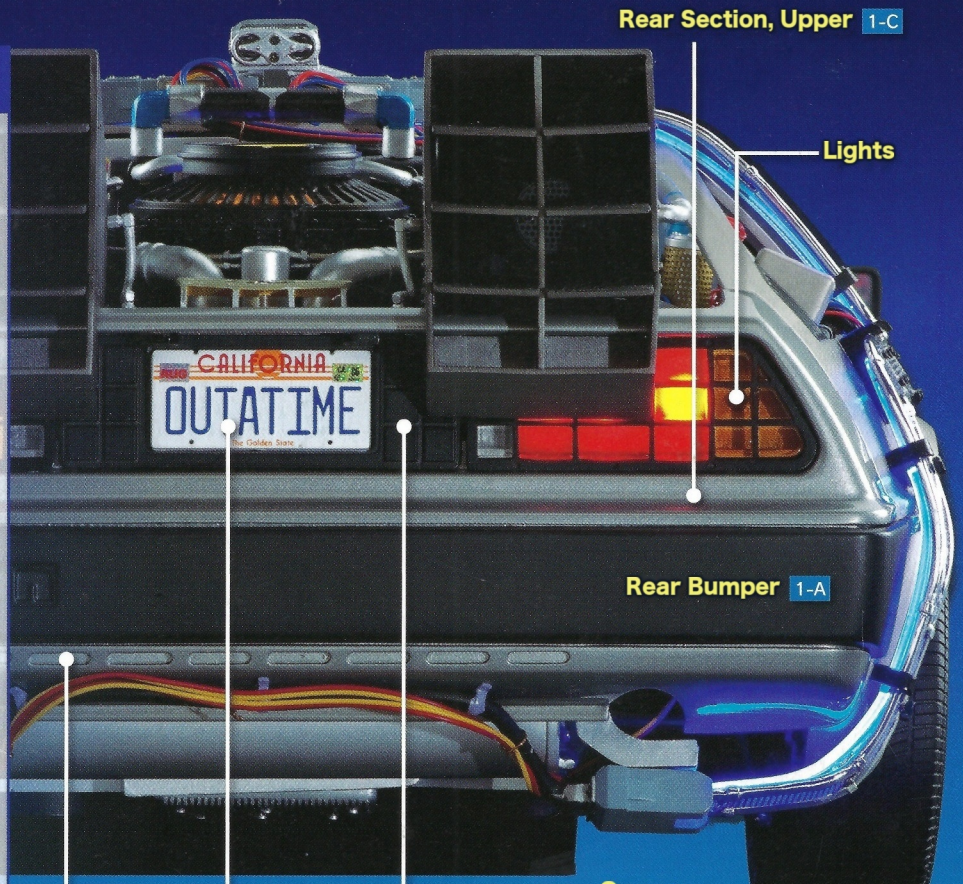
Weekly Back to the Future DeLorean

BACK TO THE FUTURE DELOREAN

Introducing this issue's parts

Parts This Issue





Specs

Length:	52.7cm
Width:	23.2cm
Height:	14.3cm (doors open: 24.5cm)

Full of gimmicks

