H-O versus Specific Factors
From the specific factor model to H-O

The specific factor model is often considered as a special case in H-O.

In the short run, some factors are immobile between industry, but in the long run all factors can be considered as fully mobile between industry as labor can retrain to another job and capital becomes fully depreciated and will then be replaced.
The impact of trade on the distribution of income will thus differ in the short run and in the long run.

In the short run the owners of the specific factor in the import competing industry will be hurt by trade.

In the long run it is the owners of the relatively scarce factor in either industry that will hurt by trade.

The demand for protection will came from a different group in the short and in the long run.
Example

Assume that a country has a comparative advantage in cloth and disadvantage in wheat.

Assume that there are 2 kinds of capital: looms to manufacture cloth and tractors to cultivate wheat. These are specific factors in the short run as looms cannot be used to cultivate wheat nor tractors be used to weave cloth. There is a fixed quantity of these specific factors and they last 5 years. After 5 years they must be replaced. We can now characterize the short run as anything less than 5 years and the long run 5 years or longer.
On the other hand labor is perfectly mobile between the 2 sectors.

We can now analyze the impact of trade on the distribution of income in the short run (specific factor model) and in the long run (H-O model).

In the short run, the owners of looms gain while the owners of tractors lose. Labor may or may not gain depending whether they mainly consume cloth or wheat.
In the long run, all capital need be replaced so we can consider capital as an homogeneous factor that is mobile between the 2 sectors. We must further assume that cloth is the capital intensive sector in the long run and that the country is capital abundant to assert that the country has a CA in cloth. In this case the owners of capital gain while labor lose from trade.