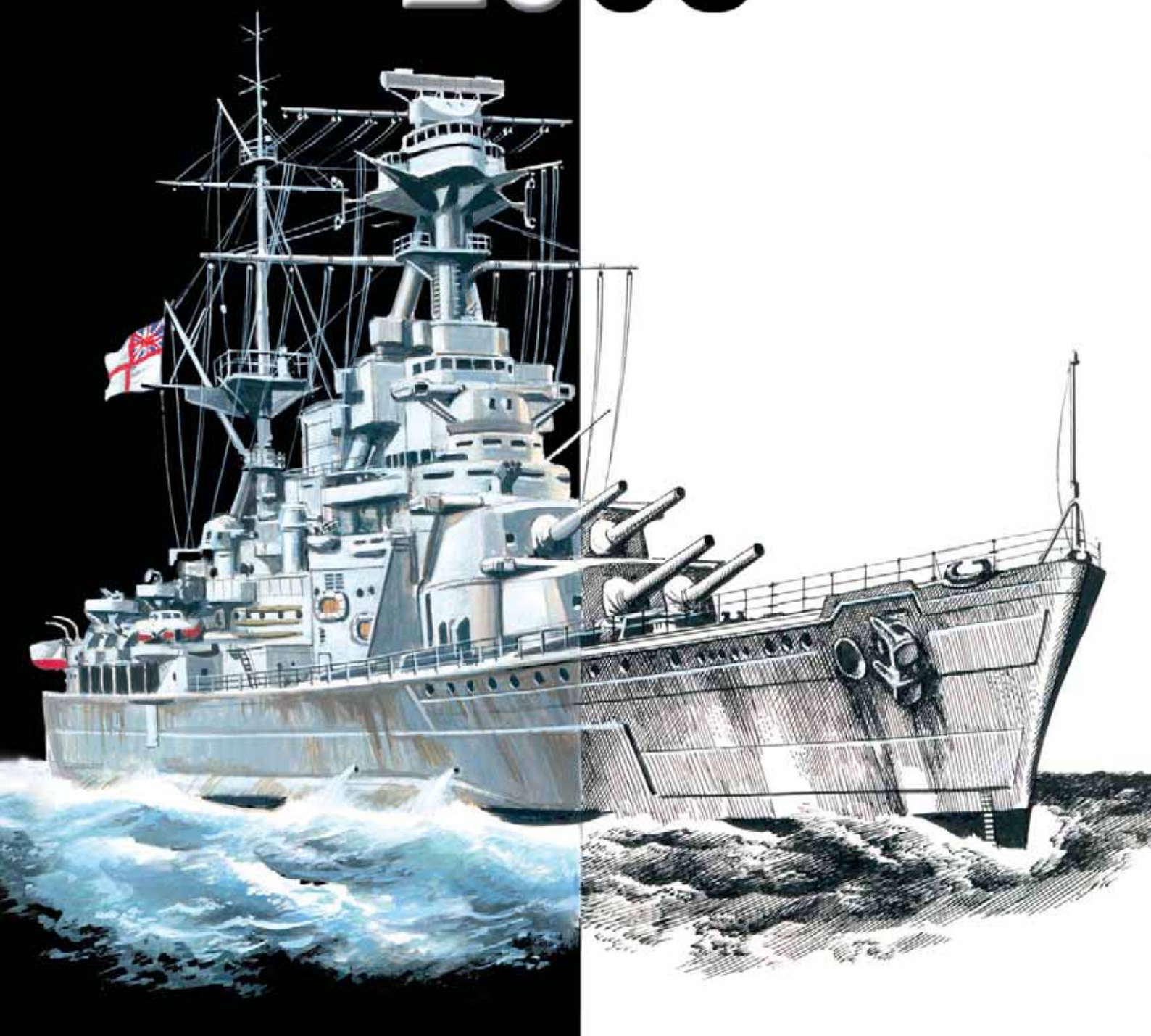




PLASTIC MODEL KITS CATALOGUE

2005



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HISTORY OF THE ICM

The basic direction of activity of the ICM Holding Company is the manufacture of plastic models kits.

The ICM Company has been formed in February, 1996. During one year there was an industrial, technological and creative formation of the company. Compression moulds of three model kits have been made: I-15 bis, Yak-9 in 1/72 scale and Yak-9K in 1/48 scale. These models have been started in manufacture.

In 1997 ICM has released 6 models. Alongside with models of planes in 1/72 scale (Tu-2) and 1/48 (continuation of Yak-9 series) it has been mastered manufacture of figures ("Prussian guard infantry of 1870-1871") and models of artillery and military vehicles in 1/35 scale. The first kit became the Soviet 45-mm anti-tank gun, and by the end of the year — T-28 and T-35 tanks.

1997 became for the company year of penetration on the world market. The information of ICM products began to appear on pages of modelling editions of Russia, the Great Britain, France, Germany, USA, Japan. High quality of models was marked; especially experts were amazed that quality of a world level has been achieved less than for 2 years. Models of multi-turret tanks T-28 and T-35 have been released on the eve of the Leipzig Fair, where they have made the big impression. Model T-35 has been recognized by Japanese magazine MODEL ART as model of June, 1998.

In 1998 ICM has released 7 models kits, including four-engined bomber of World War I "Ilya Muromets" in 1/72 scale, the German tank-scout Pz. Kpfw. II Ausf. L "Luchs" in 1/35 scale and a set of figures "WW II Soviet Pilots and Ground Personnel" in 1/48 scale.

1999 has been marked for ICM by significant expansion of modelling lines and the further rise of quality of released models. This year 15 novelties have been released. The assortment of the company was also supplemented with models of vehicles in 1/72 and 1/35 scales, earlier made by the Ukrainian firm "Omega-K". At 50th Fair of Toys in Nuremberg ICM products had received a high evaluation of experts. Model of the Ural-4320 truck has been awarded with the Gold Medal of Model Fan magazine.

The further expansion of assortment occurred in 2000. The first models of the ships in 1/350 scale — German dreadnoughts "König" and "Großer Kurfürst" have been released. The hull of these models of 50 cm long was designed as one detail. The "König" battleship kit was also awarded with the Gold Medal of Model Fan magazine. Another "prestige" model became the TB-3 Soviet four-engined bomber in 1/72 scale with the wingspan of 58 cm. In total in 2000 there were released 20 new models in scales from 1/35 to 1/350.

The next 2001 year brought "increase of family" of 1/48 aircraft scale models. There were released models of Spitfire fighters Mk.VII/VIII/IX/XVI that became, by the opinion of many specialists, the best models of these airplanes; P-51A/B/C Mustang, and also set of figures "WWII RAF Pilots and Ground Personnel".

In 1/35 scale there were appeared models of the German tanks Pz IID and Flamingo.

In 2002 part of ICM moulds became property of Russian company "Alanger".

Manufacture of models has been renewed in 2003 by ICM Holding company, which the ICM brand belongs now. In this year it was appeared model of the Soviet fighter I-5 in 1/72 scale in two variants, and also family of Ural-375/4320 and ZiL-131 trucks (1/72).

2004 year was marked by release of a lot of novelties — among them Messerschmitt Bf 109 E-3/E-4 in 1/72 scale, sets of figures in 1/48 scale — "WWII USAAF Pilots and Ground Personnel", "WWII Luftwaffe Pilots and Ground Personnel", in 1/35 scale — "German Assault Troops (1917-1918)", "Soviet Sappers (1979-1988)". In the new for company scale 1/144 it was appeared model of German U-Boat type XXIII, and in 1/350 scale — WWI German battleship "Markgraf". In this year it will be release a line of other model kits that you can see in this catalogue.

SCALE
1:48

48061 Spitfire Mk.IX WWII British Fighter



48062 Spitfire Mk.VII WWII British Fighter



48065 Spitfire Mk.VIII US Air Force Fighter



48071 Spitfire Mk.XVI WWII British Fighter



The British fighter Spitfire — one of the “flying legends” of World War II. The Spitfire Mk.IX modification was raised on base of the Mk.V in 1942 with the installation of the more potent engine.

This airplane was reliable and easy in service and possessed excellent flight characteristics. The Mk.IX were used in the European theatre of WWII in many roles — as universal (F), low-altitude (LF) and high-altitude (HF) fighters, and as fighter-bombers.

Spitfire Mk.IX were in service with RAF, USAAF, Air Forces of USSR, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and some other states.

Spitfire Mk.VII fighters were built since August 1942. This modification was intended for intercepting the high-altitude enemy aircraft and had a pressurized cabin and wing with extended tips.

In 1943 began production of the Spitfire Mk.VIII modification with retractable tail-wheel and increased range. These fighters served in the Mediterranean and Far East in USAAF and RAAF units.

Some Spitfire airplanes received American-built Packard Merline engines and designated as Spitfire Mk.XVI. Late-production aircraft had bubble-top canopies. Spitfires Mk.XVI were suited to low altitudes as fighters and fighter-bombers and were used up to the end of war in Europe.

Mustang P-51 C 48121

WWII American Fighter



Mustang P-51 D-15 48151

WWII American Fighter



Mustang P-51 B 48122

WWII American Fighter



Mustang P-51 A 48161

WWII American Fighter



Mustang Mk.III 48123

WWII RAF Fighter



The legendary P-51 Mustang was one of the best fighter aircraft of the WWII period. This airplane was designed by North American corporation by the order of the British RAF. The prototype NA-73X made the maiden flight at October 26, 1940. In Great Britain the airplane received the name Mustang. USAAF also were interested of the new fighter and marked it P-51.

The last modification with Allison engine — P-51A was built in 1942. The airplane had high speed and big range, but its rate of climb and service ceiling were insufficient. P-51A saw combat service in India and China in the middle of 1943.

The modification P-51B was built in May 1943. It differed by the installation of potent and high altitude Packard Merlin engine. The airplane Mustang with this engine became one of the fastest fighters in the world. It had huge range, was well armed and armored. Mustangs, produced by a plant in Dallas, were meant as P-51C.

Airplanes put by Lend-Lease by the British RAF, have received a designation Mustang Mk.III. The bubble canopy named «Malcolm Hood» was installed on them. It has allowed improving the view from a cabin.

The modification P-51D was produced since 1944. It differed by the installation of the bubble canopy and more potent armament.

Mustangs were widely used as escort fighters and fighter-bombers on all theatres of war up to the end of the WWII.

48081 RAF Pilots and Ground Personnel
1939-1945



The kit includes seven figures — three pilots, three mechanics, one WREN member of WWII British Royal Air Force with dog figure and airfield equipment.

48125 P-51B with USAAF Pilots and Ground Personnel



The set includes kit of P-51B "Tommy's Dad" of Maj. John Herbst, ace of 23th FG (China) and 5 figures of USAAF pilots and mechanics.

48082 German Luftwaffe Pilots and Ground Personnel
1939-1945



The kit includes seven figures — three pilots and four mechanics of WWII German Luftwaffe.

48153 P-51D with USAAF Pilots and Ground Personnel



The set includes kit of P-51D "Ridge Runner III" of Maj. Pierce McKennon, ace of 4th FG (ETO) and 5 figures of USAAF pilots and mechanics.

48083 USAAF Pilots and Ground Personnel
1941-1945



The kit includes five figures — three pilots and two mechanics of WWII US Army Air Force.

WWI Russian Bomber **Ilya Muromets**

72041

The "Ilya Muromets" heavy bomber, designed in 1913 by I.I. Sikorsky, was the world's first four-engine aircraft. From 1914 to 1920 the Russo-Balt factory built 88 aircraft in four main types, although almost every machine differed from another in wingspan, length, engine types and armament.

"Ilya Muromets" bombers served in the "Squadron of Air Ships" of the Russian Imperial Army.

LIMITED EDITION



WWI German Fighter **Fokker E.IV**

72111

The Fokker E.IV belonged to the first generation of German fighter aircraft of WWI. It was monoplane of typical Fokker steel-frame construction, powered by two-row radial engine and armed with three synchronized machine guns.

The Fokker E.IV fighters entered service in March 1916. The famous German WWI aces Oswald Boelcke and Max Immelman had air victories on Fokker E.IV.



WWI German Fighter **Pfalz E.IV**

72121

The Pfalz E.IV was one of the early fighter planes of Kaiser's Germany. This monoplane was the ultimate development of Pfalz mixed-construction monoplanes family, powered by two-row radial engine.

Pfalz E.IV fighters took part in air combats in Western front during the first half of 1916. The famous ace — Hauptman Rudolf Berthold, piloted one of them.



72311

SUPER NEWS 2005

SECRET ITEM

72051 I-1 (IL-400b)

First Soviet Fighter-Monoplane



I-1 (IL-400b) was the first fighter created in the USSR and the first airplane designed by N. N. Polikarpov. The unusual distinctive feature of IL-400 in twenties was cantilever monoplane wing design.

The second prototype, named IL-400b, made its maiden flight July 18, 1924. During 1926-1927 12 serial fighters I-1 were commissioned.

72052 I-5 early

Soviet Fighter-Biplane



72053 I-5

Soviet Fighter-Biplane



In the thirties it was the era of biplane fighters. In the Soviet Union they were designed by N. N. Polikarpov — "The King of fighters". The first Soviet mass-production fighter aircraft I-5 was constructed by him in 1930.

72071 I-16 type 24

WWII Soviet Fighter



72073 I-16 type 28

WWII Soviet Fighter



72072 I-16 type 18

WWII Soviet Fighter



I-16 — the world's first high-speed fighter and the most numerous Soviet aircraft in mid 30s-early 40s period. The cantilever monoplane with retractable chassis I-16 was designed by N. N. Polikarpov in 1933.

The modification I-16 type 18 with M-62 engine entered service in Summer 1939 and took part in Soviet-Japan conflict on Khalhin-Gol river, and then — in Soviet-Finnish Winter War 1939-1940.

From the end of 1939 it were produced I-16 type 24 with M-63 engine and I-16 type 28 with cannon armament.

In the initial stage of Soviet-German War I-16 types 18, 24, 28 were the most expanded fighters in service and stood the main weight of heavy air battles.

Spanish Air Force Fighter-Biplane **I-15**

NEW

72061



The further development of fighter-biplane constructions of N.N. Polikarpov became the I-15. The first prototype of I-15 (TsKB-3) with Wright "Cyclone" engine made his maiden flight in October 1934. The main characteristic feature of this little biplane was the gull-shaped upper wing. I-15 had excellent maneuverability and was the best fighter in the world in this characteristic.

I-15 received the baptism of fire during the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). Together with I-16 these aircraft, nicknamed "Chatos", became the main Spanish Republican Aviation fighters. I-15 showed in combats substantial advantage over Nationalist He 51 and FIAT CR-32 fighters.

Soviet Fighter-Biplane **I-15**

NEW

72062



72191

SUPER NEWS 2005

SECRET ITEM

72192

SUPER NEWS 2005

SECRET ITEM

LIMITED EDITION

SCALE
1:72

72012 I-15 bis WWII Soviet Fighter-Biplane



The improved version of I-15 fighter was the I-15bis. Its main differences were "normal" wing centre section and NACA type engine cowling. Serial production of I-15bis began in 1937 and continued to 1939.

72013 **NEW** I-15 bis WWII Soviet Fighter-Biplane (winter version)



I-15bis were supplied to Spanish Republic (there they became nicknamed "Super Chatos") and China. These fighters took part in air battles over Khalhin-Gol River, during Soviet-Finnish war (1939-1940). In the early stage of war in Soviet-German front I-15bis biplanes were obsolete but used as fighters and ground attack aircraft.

72301

SECRET ITEM

SUPER NEWS 2005

72302

SECRET ITEM

SUPER NEWS 2005

WWII German Fighter **Bf 109E-3** **72131**

The Messerschmitt Bf 109 is a symbol of German Luftwaffe air power. This aircraft belonged to the first generation of 30s high-speed fighter-monoplanes, and late versions were produced up to the end of WWII.

The modification Bf 10 9E was appeared in 1938. Bf 109E-3 became first mass-produced German fighters. They took part in Polish, Norwegian and French campaigns in 1939-1940. During Battle of Britain (August-October 1940) Bf 109E-4 fighters entered service. Their main difference was the new canopy with armored windscreen.

Bf 109E participated in air battles over Balkans, North Africa and in the Soviet-German front in 1941.



WWII German Fighter **Bf 109E-4** **72132**



Spanish Air Force Bomber **SB 2M-100** **72161** *NEW*

The SB (Skorostnoy Bombardirovshik — High-speed Bomber) was one of the world's first twin-engined bombers with smooth metal plating and retractable chassis. SB (ANT-40) was constructed in A. N. Tupolev design bureau under the supervision of A. A. Archangelsky. It made his maiden flight in October 7, 1934.

M-100 engines powered first serial aircraft. They took part in Spanish Civil War (nicknamed "Katiushka" by Republicans and "Martin Bomber" by Nationalists).

Since 1937 it were produced SB with M-100A engines and three-blade propellers. These aircraft became the basis of Soviet bomber aviation. SB took part in many armed conflicts in late 30s and in the initial stage of the Soviet-German War.



WWII Soviet Bomber **SB 2M-100A** **72162** *NEW*



72031 **Tu-2S** WWII Soviet Bomber



The Tu-2 was one of the best front and dive bombers of WWII.

The aircraft was created in 1941 by the A. Tupolev Design Bureau, but was produced serially only since autumn 1943 as Tu-2S ("Standard"). During the final stage of the war Tu-2S showed itself as perfect speed bomber and reconnaissance aircraft.

Last modifications of the Tu-2 were produced serially until 1951.

72081 **Su-2** WWII Soviet Light Bomber



The Su-2 belonged to the new generation of aircraft introduced into the Red Army Air Force shortly before WWII. This aircraft was designed in the A. Tupolev design bureau by a team headed up by P. Sukhoi as multi-purpose single-engined aircraft.

72082 **Su-2R** WWII Soviet Reconnaissance Plane



The first prototype (ANT-51) made its maiden flight in August 1937.

In the initial period of war in the Soviet-German front Su-2 saw combat as short-range bombers and assault airplanes, and sometimes even as fighters.

Su-2R, equipped with photo camera AFA 13, were used as reconnaissance planes and as artillery observation planes. In this role Su-2 were the best aircraft of Red Army Air Force.

**Soviet Modern
Air Armament**

72103



In late 80s — early 90s in the USSR it was developed the new generation of air-launched missiles.

The R-77 is new medium range air-to-air missile, the X-29T — air-to-surface missile with infrared homing heat, the X-31P — long-range high-speed anti-radar missile.

MiG-25 PD Foxbat

NEW

72171

Soviet Heavy Fighter Interceptor



At the end of 60s in the Mikoyan design bureau it was developed the world's first fighter interceptor with speed of 3M — the MiG-25.

The most perfect modification MiG-25 PD was produced in 1978-1984.

MiG-29 "9-13"

72141

Soviet Frontline Fighter



The MiG-29 — Soviet frontline fighter of fourth generation with prominent flying characteristics.

The MiG-29 "9-13" modification was produced in 1986-1991.

MiG-21 bis

NEW

72181

Soviet Frontline Fighter



The MiG-21 was the most prominent Soviet jet fighter of the third generation. The last serial modification MiG-21 bis was produced in 1972-1974.

SCALE
1:288

MiG-31 Foxhound

72151

Soviet Heavy Fighter Interceptor



Two-seat heavy fighter interceptor MiG-31 — plane not having of analogues in the world by flying characteristics, and also by capabilities of armament system.

Tu-160

28001

Soviet Heavy Bomber



Tu-160 is the most modern and powerful strategic bomber of Russian Air Force. It was constructed by Tupolev design bureau in late 70s as an answer to USA B-1 programme.

The first serial Tu-160 began service in 1987. Up to the end of 1991 it were delivered 21 Tu-160, called "Blackjack" by NATO.

SCALE
1:35

35361

NEW

Pz. Kpfw. V Panther Ausf. D WWII German Tank



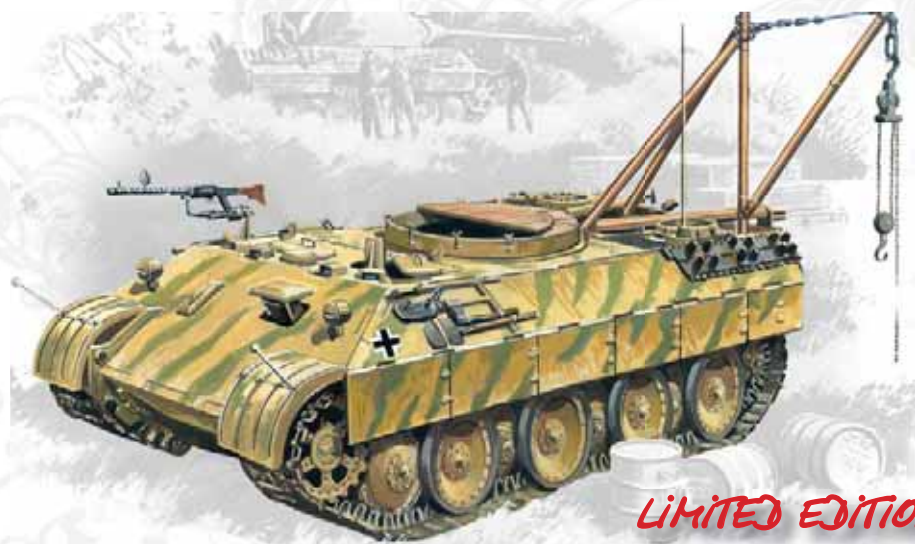
With no doubt, the Panther is the most famous German tank of WWII. The first serial variant was Pz. V Ausf. D. The mass production began in January 1943.

Panther Ausf. D tanks received the baptism of fire during the "Citadel" operation in summer 1943. Later they were widely used in the East front, in Italy, and after the D-day — in the West front. Panthers were the most serious enemies for Allied tanks.

35341

NEW

Bergepanther (early version) WWII German ARV



The German Panther tank was employed as the base of some special vehicles. One of them was the armored recovery vehicle Bergepanther. Early machines were made on the base of Panther Ausf. D tanks. They had not yet the winch.

Bergepanther ARV widely used for repair and recovery of German tanks since summer 1943.

LIMITED EDITION

35342

NEW

Bergepanther with German Tank Crew



The set includes kit of the German ARV Bergepanther and 4 figures of crew.

Soviet Main Battle Tank T-64A 35411

The first Soviet main battle tank was the T-64. This machine had armor and armament such as heavy tank with the weight such as middle tank. In the design of T-64 there were used many non-standard decisions.

The modification T-64A with 125-mm gun was produced since 1968. T-64A tanks were in service in the Soviet Army in 70-80s.

**Soviet Self-Propelled Howitzer 2S1 "Gvozdika" 35421**

The 2S1 "Gvozdika" was the first Soviet self-propelled artillery system of the post-war generation. This 122-mm howitzer on the armored tractor MT-LB chassis was produced since 1972.

"Gvozdika" self-propelled howitzers served in the Soviet army, armies of Warsaw pact countries, Algeria, Syria, Yugoslavia and others. They took part in the war in Afghanistan and other local conflicts of the end of 20th century.

**Soviet Armored Personnel Carrier BTR-152V1 35443**

The BTR-152V1 served as standard APC of Soviet Army since 1958. It was developed on the base of ZiL-157 army truck with high cross-country capabilities.

Because of high exploitation qualities and robust construction BTR-152V1 and its variants were widely used in Soviet and some Warsaw Pact armies, armed forces of Soviet orientation countries.

**Soviet Light Missile Complex 9K35 "Strela-10SW" 35461**

The MT-LB light armored tractor was used as the base for many various vehicles. One of them was the light anti-aircraft missile complex 9K35 "Strela-10SW". These vehicles served in Soviet tank and motorized divisions as weapon for anti-aircraft self-defense.



SCALE
1:35

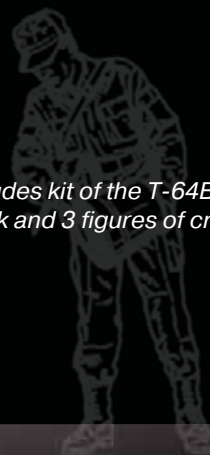
35412

NEW

T-64 BV with Soviet Tank Crew



The set includes kit of the T-64BV Soviet main battle tank and 3 figures of crew.



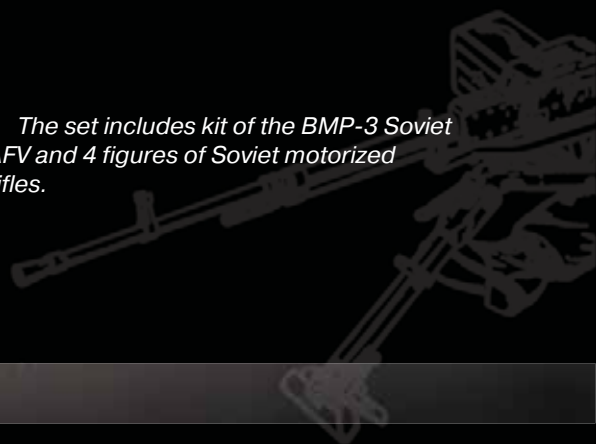
35432

NEW

BMP-3 with Soviet Motorized Infantry



The set includes kit of the BMP-3 Soviet AFV and 4 figures of Soviet motorized rifles.



35472

NEW

T-55 with Soviet Sappers



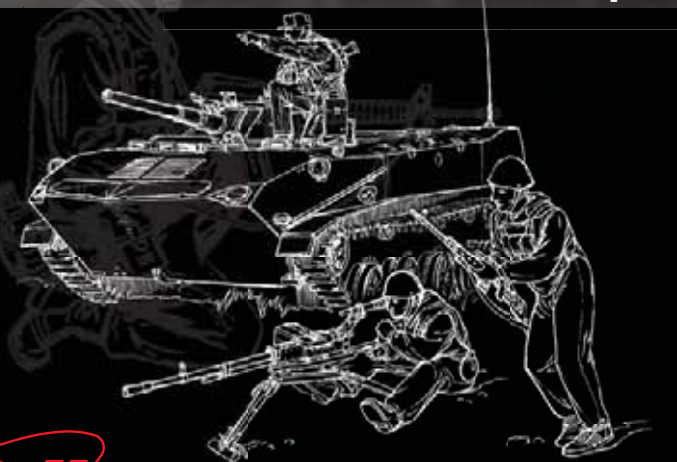
The set includes kit of the T-55 Soviet middle tank and 4 figures of Soviet sappers with dog and donkey figures.



35482

NEW

BMD-1 with Soviet Special Troops



The set includes kit of the BMD-1 Soviet AFV and 3 figures of Soviet soldiers of special troops.



Soviet Sappers Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1988)

NEW 35031

The kit includes four figures of Afghan War Soviet sappers with dog and donkey figures.



US Elite Forces in Iraq

35201

The kit includes four figures of US Elite Forces soldiers in Iraq.



Soviet Motorized Infantry Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1988)

35331

The kit includes four figures — one officer and three soldiers of Afghan War Soviet motorized troops.



Soviet Special Troops Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1988)

NEW 35501

The kit includes three figures — one officer and two soldiers of Afghan War Soviet special troops with the NSV heavy machine gun.



SCALE
1:35

35051 Red Army Infantry

1939-1942



The kit includes three figures — one officer and two soldiers in winter uniform of early WWII Soviet infantry.

35351 Soviet Tank Crew

1943-1945



The kit includes four figures — two officers and two tankers of late WWII Soviet tank troops.

35181 Soviet Tank Crew

1939-1942



The kit includes three figures — one officer and two tankers of early WWII Soviet tank troops.

35391 “Barbarossa” Operation, June 22, 1941



The kit includes four figures — one officer and two soldiers of early WWII German army, and also a figure of captured Soviet tanker.

35211 ^{NEW} German Tank Crew

1943-1945



The kit includes four figures — two officers and two mechanics of late WWII German tank troops.

Prussian Line Infantry **French-Prussian War, 1870-1871**

35012

The kit includes four figures — one officer on the horse and three soldiers of Prussian line infantry.



French Line Infantry **French-Prussian War, 1870-1871**

35061

The kit includes four figures — one officer and three soldiers of French line infantry.



1917-1918 **German Assault Troops**

NEW

35291

The kit includes four figures — one under-officer and three soldiers of WWI German assault troops.



1917-1918 **British Infantry**

NEW

35301

The kit includes four figures — one officer and three soldiers of WWI British infantry.



SCALE
1:72

72411

NEW

Sd. Kfz. 222

German Light Armored Vehicle



The German Sd. Kfz. 222 was the main light armored vehicle of the German Wehrmacht. This vehicle was built on the Horch 801 chassis.

72431

NEW

Sd. Kfz. 260

German Radio Communication Vehicle



The Sd. Kfz. 260 was the unarmed radio communication vehicle on the base of Sd. Kfz. 222. They were used in tank and motorized units.

72421

NEW

Sd. Kfz. 223

German Radio Communication Vehicle



On the base of Sd. Kfz. 222 it were developed various radio communication vehicles, such as Sd. Kfz. 223.

72441

NEW

Sd. Kfz. 261

German Radio Communication Vehicle



The Sd. Kfz. 261 was another variant of the unarmed radio communication vehicle. Its main difference from the Sd. Kfz. 260 was the type of antenna.

72451

72461

SECRET ITEM

SECRET ITEM

SUPER NEWS 2005

SUPER NEWS 2005

Zil-157 72541

Army Truck



BM-13-16 "Katiusha" 72571

Multiple Launch Rocket System



One of the most well known in the world Soviet vehicles is ZiL-157 truck with high cross-country capabilities. ZiL-157 was developed at the design bureau in 1958 attached to the Likhachov automobile factory in Moscow.

Zil-157 72551

Command Vehicle



BM-14-16 72581

Multiple Launch Rocket System



High exploitation qualities of ZiL-157 truck made it an excellent base model for various army vehicles – fuel trucks, command and staff mobile posts, radio and radar stations, medical cars, multiple launch rocket systems.

Zil-157 72561

Fuel Truck



BM-24-12 72591

Multiple Launch Rocket System



ZiL-157 trucks were in service with Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies, armed forces in Africa, Asia and Near East and were widely used in various local conflicts of 50s – 70s.

72511 BTR-152S

Soviet Armored Command Vehicle



The first Soviet Armored Personnel Carrier BTR-152 was designed during 1946-1950 period.

72811 Zil-131

Army Truck



The Zil-131 6x6 truck with 3,5t capacity replaced in the Soviet army Zil-157 vehicle. Serial production of Zil-131 began in 1966 in the Moscow Likhachov automobile factory.

72521 BTR-152K

Soviet Armored Personnel Carrier



The BTR-152V was adopted as standard APC for Soviet Army in 1958. It was developed on the base of Zil-157 army truck. The modification BTR-152K had hull roof plate.

72812 ZIL-131

Command Vehicle



Those trucks were reliable and easy in service, had high cross-country capabilities.

72531 BTR-152V

Soviet Armored Personnel Carrier



The wide range of special army vehicles was built on BTR-152V base — command and staff mobile posts, medical cars, self-propelled anti-aircraft guns.

72813 ATZ-4-131

Fuel Bowser



On the base of Zil-131 it were developed some special vehicles, included command mobile posts, fuel bowzers, multiple launch rocket systems.

URAL-4320 72611

Army Truck



Ural-375D 72711

Army Truck



The Ural heavy truck was standard 6x6 wheel vehicle of 5t capacity for the Soviet Army. The modification Ural-375D was produced since 1964 in Miass.

These vehicles were very popular in army because their robust construction and fantastic cross-road capabilities.

URAL-43203 72612

Command Vehicle



Ural-375A 72712

Command Vehicle



Ural-375 chassis was used as the base for various special vehicles, such as command mobile posts, radio and radar stations, transport and launchers for anti-aircraft missiles, fuel bowers and multiple launch rocket systems.

ATZ-5-4320 72613

Fuel Bowser



ATZ-5-375 72713

Fuel Bowser



Since 1977 in Miass began production of the Ural-4320 trucks powered with diesel engine.

On Ural-4320 chassis were also built many special vehicles.

Ural-375/4320 vehicles were in service with Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies, armed forces in Africa, Asia and Near East.

SCALE
1:72

72614

NEW

R-412 "Troposphaera"

Radio Communication Vehicle



One of the installations on the Ural-4320 chassis was the radio relay station R-412 "Troposphaera".

72901

NEW

BTR-60P

Armored Personnel Carrier



The armored personnel carrier BTR-60P was created in the design bureau of Gorkiy automobile plant. It was the first Soviet combat vehicle, which had eight driving wheels.

72714

NEW

BM-21 "Grad"

Multiple Launch Rocket System



The multiple launch rocket system BM-21 "Grad" entered service in 1963 and to the present time is one of the most expanded system of this class in the world.

72911

NEW

BTR-60PB

Armored Personnel Carrier



BTR-60PB was the most expand modification, produced in 1966-1976. It had a turret with the KPVT heavy machine gun. These vehicles served in Soviet Army, GDR Army and were widely exported.

72814

BM-13-16

Multiple Launch Rocket System



During the WW II years the multiple launch rocket system BM-13-16 became the symbol of Soviet rocket artillery power. The first attempt to improve combat characteristics of famous "Katiusha" after the war was installation of launch system on new ZiL-157, and later — ZiL-131 chassis with high cross-country capabilities.

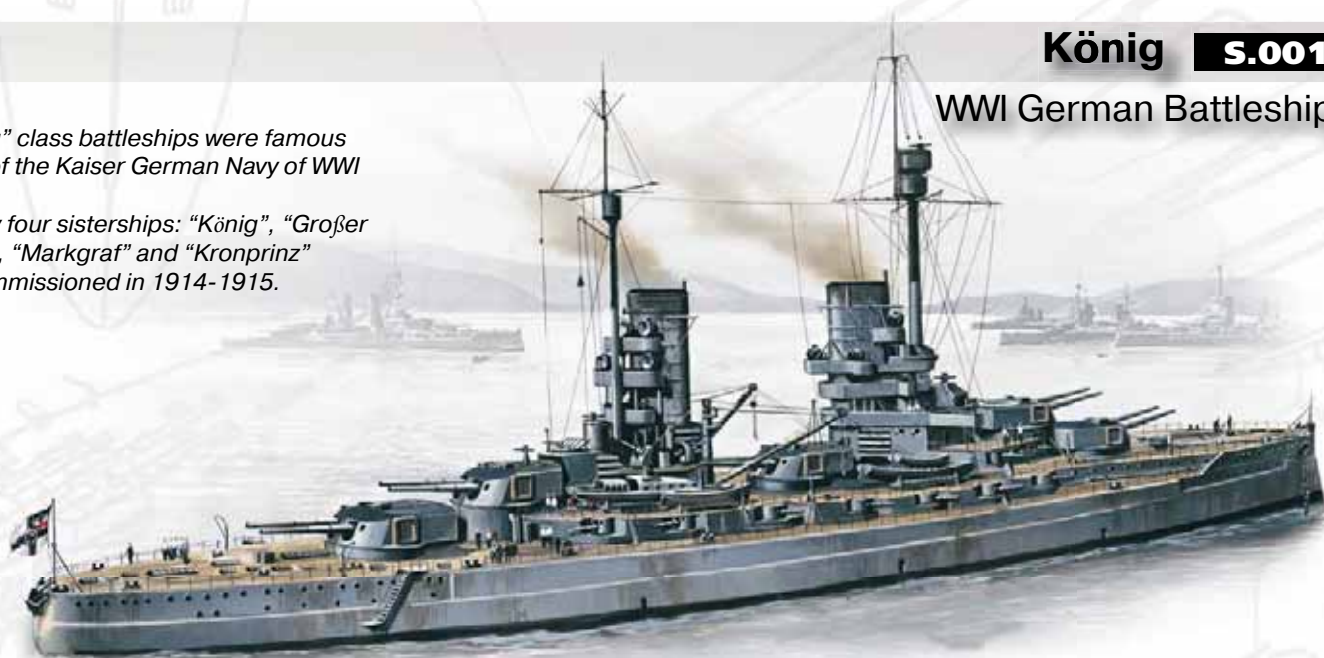
SCALE
1:350

König S.001

WWI German Battleship

"König" class battleships were famous vessels of the Kaiser German Navy of WWI period.

Totally four sisterships: "König", "Großer Kurfürst", "Markgraf" and "Kronprinz" were commissioned in 1914-1915.



Grober Kurfürst S.002

WWI German Battleship

These battleships took part in all affairs with the British Grand Fleet. In the battle of Jutland (May 31, 1916) they formed the 3d Squadron of German Fleet and damaged many British ships. In 1917 they participated in companies against Russian Navy in Moonsund.



Markgraf NEW S.005

WWI German Battleship

After the armistice was signed "König" class battleships with all German Navy were interned at Scapa Flow, where crews sank them June 21, 1919.



SCALE
1:144

S.004

NEW

U-boot type XXIII WWII German Submarine



U-boats type XXIII were belonged to the new generation of German WWII submarines.

Designers paid the main attention to increase of speed and range in the submarine position. To the mid 1943 there were designed projects of "electric subs" — ocean type XXI and little coastal type XXIII.

The leading submarine U 2321 was delivered June 12, 1944. To the end of the war there were assembled 63 ships.

From February 1945 six submarines were performed 10 battle cruises and were sunk 4 Allied merchant ships without self-losses.

In 1956 sunken U 2365 и U 2367 were raised and had became first FRG Navy submarines as "Hai" ("Shark") and "Hecht" ("Pike").

S.006

SECRET ITEM

SUPER NEWS 2005

**ICM Holding,
3/5 V.Yana Str., Kyiv,
Ukraine, 01033
Tel./fax: (+38044) 494-04-04
E-mail: icm@icm.com.ua
icm@icm.net.ua
[http:// www.icm.com.ua](http://www.icm.com.ua)**

**ICM Moscow,
11 Garshin Str.,
Tomilino, Lubertzy distr.,
Moscow reg.,
Russia, 140070
Tel./fax: (+7095) 514-99-14,
E-mail: icm-mos@mail.ru**