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ITALERI 1998

MODEL KITS
MAQUETTES
MODELLBAUSÄTZE
SCATOLE DI MONTAGGIO

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*New Releases

097 OA-10A "Warthog" ⬅ L: 22,6 cm ➡

OA-10A "Warthog" 097

This big but very manoeuvrable twin-engine assault aircraft is specialized in anti-tank warfare, and has been in service with the U.S. Forces for about 20 years. It has thus been the backbone of the ground support units. The A-10 is well known for the exceptionally sturdy fuselage and its powerful 30mm gun, which has the power to destroy enemy tanks. These features were demonstrated during the Gulf War in 1991. The aircraft is also used for surveillance and scout tasks for other Air Force Units.

0A-10A "野豬"

C-119 Flying Boxcar 146

Fairchild Aircraft Company began the design of a multi-purpose cargo and troop transport in 1941. The first flight was made on September 10, 1944. Approximately 1.100 planes have been produced until 1955. Besides the United States, Italy, Belgium, India, Taiwan and many other countries used flying box cars. Gradually it has been replaced by Hercules Transport Aircraft (our models No 139, 140) but today it can still be seen in various parts of the world.

C-119 飛行車廂

P-51 Mustang I "Razorback" 090

The most famous P-51 Mustang fighter plane had its debut in 1942 with the Royal Air Force. It was supplied by the United States to the Allies to combat the Axis Forces. This first version was equipped with an Allison engine, but was no match for the enemy Bf-109 or FW-190 fighters. It was the base for the subsequent versions which were equipped with Rolls-Royce engines. This first P-51 served honorably in the U.S. Air Force in the Mediterranean and Far East operations.

P-51 野馬 "剃刀背"

Spitfire MK9 094

The Spirfire is certainly the most famous and best known fighter aircraft of World War II. Winning many dogfights of this conflict, the plane was first developed in the 1930s. It underwent a continuous evolution and improvement of its aerodynamic features as well as its engine and armament made it last with numerous airforces until after the appearance of the first jets.

噴火 MK9

Corsair F-4U/5N 044

This aircraft with its distinctive wings is certainly one of the most famous fighters of world War II. It first saw service with the U.S. Marines in 1943 and participated in all battles of the pacific fighting victoriously against the Japanese fighters. After the war, with the first appearance of jet fighters, the Corsair seemed to fade away quickly. When the Corean war started in 1950 the F-4s were again put in service to fight the North Corean onslaught.

アメリカ海軍/海兵隊戦闘機 F-4U-5N コルセア

海盜 F-4U-5N

146 C-119 Flying Boxcar ⬅ L: 36,7 cm ➡

090 P-51 Mustang I "Razorback" ⬅ L: 13,6 cm ➡

094 Spitfire MK9 ⬅ L: 13,3 cm ➡

044 Corsair F-4U/5N ⬅ L: 14,6 cm ➡

airplanes

1:72

airplanes

121 Heinkel HE 111 H-6 ⬅ L: 22,7 cm ➡

126 JU-52 Minesweeper ⬅ L: 26,0 cm ➡

113 Caproni CA-311 ⬅ L: 16,3 cm ➡

199 EB-66 Destroyer ⬅ L: 32,0 cm ➡

Heinkel HE 111 H-6 — 121

The Heinkel 111 H-6 was the most widely used version of the classic bomber, which had been conceived for the Luftwaffe in 1934. As well as other German aircraft of the same period, the HE 111 too was produced as a civil aircraft at first to evade the Versailles Treaty clauses, but with the bomber role conversion capability. At once it revealed its streamlined shape, advanced technical solutions and good performance.

ハインケル He111 H-6
Heinkel He 111 H-6 魚雷轟炸機

JU-52 Minesweeper — 126

The "Minesweeper" is yet another variant of the JU 52, performing a unique task. The large ring would explode any magnetic mines encountered.

JU-52 掃雷者

Caproni CA-311 — 113

With this twin-engined Caproni plane the Italian Air Force replaced the obsolete reconnaisance biplanes with a more modern and suitable plane for the new requirements of the Air War. A twin-engined, three-seat monoplane, the Ca 311 was used from 1940 to 1943 in Africa, in the Balkans and in Russia as a reconnaisance and ground-attack plane. This aircraft was used by foreign air force as the Yugoslav and the Croatian ones.

開朗尼 CA-311

EB-66 Destroyer — 199

At the very beginning of the Vietnam War (1965-17973) the U.S. Air Force realized the importance of electronic warfare. For this reason the"Destroyer" RB-66 was converted into a new version, the EB-66 E which had ample space for electronic gear. It was able to block enemy radar emissions and therefore became an extremely important part of the strategic defense of South Vietnam.

EB-66 毀滅者

F/A-18F Super Hornet Twin-Seater — 093

The new F/A-18 will gradually replace the present F-18s which we know to-day in the first years of the next century. This aircraft is similar in shape, but completely different from the presently used F-18. It has larger dimensions, is dynamically refined and has more sophisticated electronic equipment for navigation and combat. Furthermore, it has a greater range and load capacity. The twin-seat version presently in preparation will be mainly used by the U.S. Marines.

F/A-18F 超級黃蜂覆座型

Rafale "B" Twin-Seater — 092

This very modern multi-role aircraft Rafale has been designed for the French Air Force and Navy. It will soon be in service and the single seat version will eventually replace the Mirage 2000 and the even older F-8 Crusader. At the same time the Rafale is undergoing a number of changes and additions to its arms systems which are designed for conventional and strategic warfare with tactical nuclear weapons. This version will nevertheless maintain its air-to-air combat features.

狂風 "B" 覆座型

UH-1N Twin Huey — 088

This twin engine version of the famous UH-1 Helicopter Iroquois was widely used by the American Army during the long Vietnam war. It was produced for the Canadian Armed Forces towards the end of the Sixties. Thanks to the addition of the second engine added load capacity and increased range made this helicopter ideal for surveillance and support missions. Later on the Twin Huey was produced under license in Italy as the AB 212 for the Italian Forces.

UH-1N 雙休伊

AH-1/AB-47 Light Helicopter — 095

This small helicopter with its characteristic frame fuselage without "shell" can be considered the first true flying machine with rotating wings. Originally designed as the H-13 for the U.S. Army, it was soon adopted by a considerably number of Western nations. The version reproduced in this kit is representative of the units produced under license in Great Britain and Italy, where the Sioux was used well into the sixties for training purpouse, having originally served in the reconnaissance and ambulance role.

貝爾 47/AB-47 輕型直升機

Eurofighter Twin-Seater — 099

The new multi-role EF-2000 fighter is being developed by a consortium of German, British, Italian and Spanish industries. After a series of delays of economical and technical nature, several prototypes have been built in the late nineties. Besides the single-seat version the twin-seat variant was designated for pilot training and precision missiles attack missions. The twin-seater will basically feature the same air-to-air combat features of a fighter, but will be equipped with specialized electronic gear.

歐洲戰機覆座型

F-100D Super Sabre — 098

The F-100 Super Sabre was the first super-sonic fighter/bomber of the U.S. Air Force during the 1950s. With its introduction it revolutionized the aviation technology and the conception of air power during that period. The first versions had minor problems and the aircraft only became very reliable with the introduction of the D-version. It was extensively used at the initial stage of the Vietnam War. The F-100 was also in service with the French Airforce, which employed it during various African conflicts. The Super Sabre served also with other NATO-countries.

F-100D 超級軍刀

093 F/A - 18F Super Hornet Twin-Seater ⬅ L: 25,4 cm ➡

092 Rafale "B" Twin-Seater ⬅ L: 21,9 cm ➡

088 UH-1N Twin Huey ⬅ L: 17,9 cm ➡

095 AH-1/AB-47 Light Helicopter ⬅ L: 17,5 cm ➡

099 Eurofighter Twin-Seater ⬅ L: 20,1 cm ➡

098 F-100D Super Sabre ⬅ L: 19,9 cm ➡

1:72

airplanes

NEW

075 MIG 27 Soviet Fighter ⬅ L: 23,7 cm ➡

081 CH-53 Super Stallion ⬅ L: 31,0 cm ➡

079 Junkers JU-87B2 ⬅ L: 16,3 cm ➡

091 Antonov AN-2 ⬅ L: 17,7 cm ➡

MIG-27 Soviet Fighter **075**

The MIG-27 is the ground attack version of the MIG-23 (No. 057). This specialized version had a partially re-designed and re-enforced fuselage. An improved engine was installed and more supports for various weapons systems were added. The electronic all-weather navigation system, as well as the missiles armament are highly sophisticated. Despite its relatively high combat value, they are gradually being replaced with the new SU-30.

MIG27フロッガー ソビエト戦闘機
米格 27 蘇聯戰鬥機

Antonov AN-2 **091**

This Soviet single-engine utility aircraft has probably been built in larger numbers than any other plane since WWII. The first Antonov AN-2 flew in 1947 and production terminated in 1978. This plane with the NATO codename "Colt" can carry up to 14 passangers. Floatplane, agricultural and ski-versions of this bi-plane are existing too. Over 5000 AN-2's were built in the Soviet Union, and several thousand more in China and Poland.

アントノフ AN-2
安來諾夫 安-2

CH-53 Super Stallion **081**

This large helicopter is the transport and attack helicopter of the U.S. Marines since the late seventies. Some units of the U.S. Navy use the CH-53 as supply and anti-mine helicopter (No.65). Based on the preceding CH-53 twin-engine Stallion the E-Version uses a triple engine which gives it the power to carry a pay-load of up to 16 tons. This necessitated a new big seven blade rotor and a new, large stabilizer to offset the enormous rotor.

CH-53スーパースタリオン
CH-53 超級種馬

CH-146 Griffon / Bell 412 **084**

The CH-146 is the most recent version of the well known Iroquois, which has been developed for the U.S. Army in the fifties (No.040). This helicopter with its advanced four blade rotor is presently being produced for the Canadian Armed Forces. It is furthermore made in the United States and Italy for export use. Due to its reliable and rugged features the Griffon is being used for transport and attack missions because of its weapons systems.

CH-146グリフォン/ベル412
貝爾 412 "粗毛犬"

A-10 A Thunderbolt II **087**

This large twin-engine plane was built for the U.S. Air Force for troop support and anti-tank missions. Despite its extensive armour and armament the A-10 is highly maneouverable which is particularly important to overcome enemy anti-aircraft fire. The Thunderbolt (also called "Warthog") was practically built around its remarkable 30 mm gun GAU-8, which can perforate tank armour with its special high performance ammunition.

A-10Aサンダーボルト II
A-10 雷電II

Junkers JU-88 A-4 **018**

The JUNKERS JU-88 must be considered the most important German airplane of World War II, next to the BF-109 and FW-190. This twin-engine plane was originally designed as fast bomber. The project was a complete success and thus the aircraft was also used as a valuable night fighter, a specialized attack aircraft, a torpedo-bomber or as reconnaissance aircraft and finally, during the final phase of WW II, it became known as « the Flying Bomb».

ユンカース JU-88 A-4

Westland Wessex HU.5 **082**

The Wessex is a British evolution of the United States Helicopter H-34 (No.066). It was developed for the Royal Navy towards the late fifties to create a modern anti-submarine aircraft. The most important modification was the change-over from the original radial piston engine to a turbine propulsion engine. Several dozens of Wessex are still in use with the RAF for logistical missions, which this helicopter still performs with great efficiency.

ウェストランド・ウェセックスHU-5
韋施特蘭威賽克施 HU-5

OH-13 S Sioux **085**

Even if the OH-13 has not been the first operational helicopter, it has certainly become the best known chopper of the fifties and sixties world-wide. Originally used by the U.S. Army to evacuate during the Korean War, the Sioux was later used in various versions for reconnaissance missions. To-day the Sioux is also widely used for civilian use and police service in many countries.

OH-13S スー
OH-13S 蘇族

Junkers JU-87B2 **079**

The Ju-87 Stuka was the standard ground attack plane and dive bomber of the German Air Force at the beginning of WWII. In spite of its mediocre characteristics it achieved considerable fame through the psychological impact it had on the population and on the enemy forces. The success of the Stukas during the first phase of the war was due to total air supremacy guaranteed by the Luftwaffe fighters which permitted the Stukas to operate without being disturbed by enemy aircraft.

ユンカースJu-87B2
容克 JU-87B2

AH-64 D Longbow Apache **080**

The AH-64 APACHE is, without doubt the most powerful combat helicopter in service to-day: thanks to its highly sophisticated electronic equipment and its sensors to allow all-weather and night missions, and furthermore built with a robust cabin which gives excellent protection to its crew, this great and menacing chopper has no rival in its category. This new version is equipped with radar-guided missiles, which enables the weapons systems use without clear vision.

AH-64Dロングボウアパッチ
AH-64D "新長弓"

087 A-10 Thunderbolt II ⬅ L: 22,5 cm ➡

082 Westland Wessex HU-5 ⬅ L: 20,4 cm ➡

084 CH-146 Griffon / Bell 412 ⬅ L: 18,0 cm ➡

018 Junkers JU-88 A-4 ⬅ L: 19,9 cm ➡

NEW

085 OH-13S Sioux
⬅ L: 13,3 cm ➡

080 AH-64 D Longbow Apache ⬅ L: 20,8 cm ➡

1:72

airplanes

070 JU-87 D-5 Stuka ⬅ L: 15,9 cm ➡

067 Jaguar GR-1 ⬅ L: 23,3 cm ➡

076 Kamov KA-29 "HELIX" ⬅ L: 15,7 cm ➡

071 Tornado ECR ⬅ L: 23,2 cm ➡

066 Sea Horse UH-34 D ⬅ L: 19,7 cm ➡

064 Chinook CH-47 C/D
⬅ L: 21,5 cm ➡

068 Osprey V-22 ⬅ L: 24,5 cm ➡

JU-87 D-5 Stuka **070**

The JU-87 dive bomber is certainly one of the most famous airplanes of World War II. This caracteristic "inverted gullwing" aircraft became famous at the early stages of the war, when Germany had virtual air superiority. Later on the planes's limits became obvious. The Stukas were then used as troop support aircraft on the Eastern front. During the final war period the plane was used as a nightbomber.

ユンカース Ju87D-5 スツーカ

JU-87 D-5 史托加

Jaguar GR-1 **067**

Towards the end of the sixties the British and French aircraft industries created an aerodynamically outstanding fighter/bomber, the Jaguar. The ground attack version used by the Royal Air Force has a more sophisticated electronic navigation and bombing system than the French counterpart. During the Gulf War the Jaguars have been used against the Iraqui Forces in hundreds of missions without a single loss.

ジャガー GR.1

美洲虎 GR-1

Kamov KA-29 "HELIX" **076**

The KA-29 is a transport and attack helicopter used by the Soviet Naval Infantry since the mid-eighties. Derived from the anti-submarine "family" of K27's, it has a new, larger fuselage which can hold an infantry platoon and has exterior weapons stations to ensure sufficient fire power. Main characteristics of helicopters designed by Kamov are two counter-rotating rotors, which eliminates the need of the rear rotor.

カモフ Ka-29TB ヘリックス

卡莫夫 KA-29 "蜗牛"

TORNADO ECR **071**

The Tornado has been in service with the German, Italian and British forces since the early eighties. The airplane has been continiously modified to meet the electronic level needed to match possible enemy anti aircraft defenses. The ECR version has been developed for the Luftwaffe and was subsequently also introduced by the Italian Air Force. Its special purpose is to attack anti-aircraft missile systems.

パナビア トーネード ECR

旋風式 ECR

Sea Horse UH-34D **066**

This helicopter was developed in the fifties as asubmarine hunter for the U.S. Navy. Later on this helicopter saw service in the army under the name "Choctaw) for troop transports. Due to its robust sign and reliability, Choctaws were produced and exported in various versions. During the Vietnam war the U.S. Marines used the UH-34 D Seahorse variant extensively.

シコルスキー UH-34D シーホース

海馬 UH-34D

Chinook CH-47 C/D **064**

The CH-47 is the most widely used medium transport helicopter of the Western armed forces. It was developed during the sixties for the U.S. Army. It was deployed extensively during the Vietnam War where it proved to be extremely valuable for the movement of troops and material. It was used as a heavily armed gun ship version (Italeri No. 054). During the last twenty years the Chinook was produced in more up-dated versions for many countries.

ボーイング CH-47C/D チヌーク

支奴干 CH-47D

Osprey V-22 **068**

The Osprey represents a revolutionary airplane, which combines the possibility of vertical take-off and landing of a helicopter with the flight characteristics and speed of a conventional airplane. This capacity was obtained through rotation engines with extremely large propellers by means of a sophisticated flight system, which became only recently a reliable solution. The V-22 is being developed for the U.S. Forces and U.S. Marines.

ベル/ボーイング V-22 オスプレイ

鹞 V-22

Sea Dragon MH-53E **065**

This large minesweeping helicopter is in service with various special units of the U.S. Navy and the Japanese self-defense forces. The Sea Dragon is a three-engine version of the twin-engine CH-53 which saw service first during the sixties and was widely used by the Marines and in special rescue versions by the U.S. Air Force (Italeri Kit no. 035). Thanks to the outstanding power of its engines this helicopter has ample capacity to carry the heavy minesweeping systems, which are mounted on a special hydrofoil which is dropped into the sea to detect mines.

シコルスキー MH-53E シードラゴン

海龍 MH-53E

065 Sea Dragon MH-53E ⬅ L: 31,1 cm ➡

airplanes

C-130 E/H Hercules 015

The C-130 is the most widely used tactical cargo plane of the last forty years. Notwithstanding its age no real replacement has been built. Therefore the four-engine Lockheed Aircraft continues to serve in many different functions with more than fifty Air Forces around the world. Continuous up-dating of its electronic equipment and in some cases structual changes of the fuselage are extending the life spanof this most successful military cargo aircraft.

C-130 ハーキュリーズ
C-130大力神

MIL-24 HIND F 024

The MI-24 is one of the most potent attack helicopter's of today. Special care has been given to its armament. In this particular case the rotating small-caliber machine gun has been substituted by a 30 mm twin-gun in order to achieve greater fire power. This version of the Hind, quite different from the D-version (no. 014) which has been exported to about 20 nations, is in service only with the Russian army, and some units are used in Germany's eastern parts.

ソビエト攻撃ヘリコプター ミルMi-24ハインドF
直升機炮艇

UH-60A Desert Hawk 025

The UH-60 DESERT HAWK is an export version of the UH-60 Blckhawk (in service with the U.S. Army) used by the Saudi Arabian Forces which used Desert Hawks during the Gulf warin 1991 side by with the American units. Based upon its excellent quality, this helicopter was built to take care of all possible roles: as attack helicopter, for armed support missions as well as for special commando missions (No.190).

アメリカ陸軍ヘリコプター UH-60Aデザートホーク
美國陸軍直升機

Intruder A-6E 041

The Grumman A-6 Intruder is the standard bomber aircraft of the U.S. Navy dating back to the sixties when it made its operative debut during the Vietnam war. This aircraft, notwithstanding its strange shape, proved to be one of the world's most formidable all-weather attack-aircraft. Because of its sophisticated electronic equipment the A-6 is in a position to carry out precision bombing using the entire arsenal of the U.S. Navy. conventional and laser-guided bombs, anti-ship and anti-radar missiles.

アメリカ海軍攻撃機 グラマンA-6Eイントルーダー
入侵者 A-6E

MH-53J Pave Low III 030

The MH-53 is a special version of the CH-53 Sea Stallion which is used for support missions of the "Special Forces". This big helicopter is equipped with a number night navigation system, which enable the chopper to elusively operate behind enemy lines to recover shot-down pilots or accompany commando units into enemy territory. During the Gulf conflict of 1991, these helicopters successfully carried out missions in Iraqui territory.

特殊作戦ヘリコプター MH-53J ペーブロウIII
特殊行動直升機

North American PBJ-1D 043

During World War II the famous B-25 bomber was used by all Allied Forces in different versions. Of special interest is the Torpedo-Bomber used by the Marine Corps which received the designation PBJ-1. It was the B-25 B/C standard version with defense armament to combat Japanese fighter planes which, in 1943 were still operating very aggressively. The plane was equipped with radar which cuold betracted below the fuselage.

アメリカ海軍/海兵隊爆撃機 ノースアメリカン PBJ-1D
北美人 PBJ-1D

AH-58D Warrior 027

The AH-58 D was developed from reconnaissance helicopter OH-58 (No. 185) into a powerful combat helicopter comparable to Apaches or Cobras. during the recent Gulf war in 1991 it was extensively used due to its night vision system which enables it to search and attack enemy forces with great precision. Under these circumstances it was neccessary to equip the small helicopter with more armament by replacing the defensive Stinger missiles with anti-tank Hellfires. Thus the Kiowa became a true combat helicopter.

偵察ヘリコプター AH-58Dウォーリア
偵察直升機

Eurofighter 2000 042

The new European fighter aircraft, presently in its testing stage, has been developed by an industrial consortium for the Air Forces of Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Spain. The scope is, to substitute towards the end of this century the various combat planes presently in service: tornado F3 and Jaguar of the R.A.F., F-4 Phantom of the Luftwaffe, the Mirage in spain and the aging F-104s in Italy.

ヨーロッパ共同開発試作戦闘機 ユーロファイター 2000
歐洲戰機 2000

030 MH-53J Pave Low III ⬅ L: 28,4 cm ➡

015 C-130 E/H Hercules ⬅ L: 38,6 cm ➡

025 UH-60A Desert Hawk ⬅ L: 21,2 cm ➡

043 North American PBJ-1D ⬅ L: 22,3 cm ➡

027 AH-58D Warrior ⬅ L: 14,3 cm ➡

024 MIL-24 HIND F ⬅ L: 23,6 cm ➡

041 Intruder A-6E ⬅ L: 23,0 cm ➡

042 Eurofighter 2000 ⬅ L: 20,0 cm ➡

airplanes

057 MIG-23 ⬅ L: 23,8 cm ➡

061 Hercules C-130J ⬅ L: 41,4 cm ➡

059 SU-34 ⬅ L: 32,0 cm ➡

MIG 23 Flogger **057**

Designed during the Sixties, the MIG-23 is still an important combat plane due to its continous improvements of its arament and technical changes, as well as some aerodynamic improvements. Thousands of units were produced and many of them have been exported to the former Soviet-influenced aereas. Many planes took part in Middle East conflicts and in Africa, but due to poor training of its crews the plane was handled below its actual value.

ソビエト戦闘機 ミコヤンMiG-23フロッガー

米格-23 蘇聯戰斗機

Rafale Navale »M« **036**

The new fighter Rafale was developed by the French industry for France's national defense requirements. It is in experimental stage for the Air Force as "C" version(No.026) and in its new "M" version for the Navy. The plane, while being apparently quite similar to the land version, it was in reality extensively modified in its structure and landing gear to cope with its aircraft carrier role.

フランス海軍試作戦闘機 ラファール M

狂風海軍型"M"

SU-34 Sukhoi **059**

The SU-34 is a development of the outstanding air superiority fighter SU-27 Flanker, which entered service with the Soviet forces towards the later Eighties. Major characteristics, superior to the Flanker, are: high manoeuvrability, an operational range of 4000 km and a high payload. This plane will gradually replace the SU-24 Fencer, are: high manoeuvrability, an operational range of 4000 km and a high payload.This plane will gradually replace the SU-24 Fencer, presently in service.

ソビエト戦闘機 スホーイ Su-34

蘇愛 蘇-34

DC-3 Dakota **132**

Development of the DC-3 started in 1935. Initially the DC-3 was equipped with 21 regular passenger seats. World War II brought an enormous increase of the DC-3 production: besides the roughly 11.000 airplanes built in the U.S. another 2000 units were deployed in the Soviet Union and 450 units in Japan.

ダグラスDC-3

道格拉施 DC-3

132 DC-3 Dakota ⬅ L: 27,3 cm ➡

036 Rafale Navale »M« ⬅ L: 21,5 cm ➡

078 Jaguar "A" French A.F. ⬅ L: 23,3 cm ➡

C-130J Hercules **061**

The Hercules has been in production for about 25 years and is one of the major achievement stories of the U.S. aircraft industry. Because of the success of this aircraft and the distribution to over forty countries, Lockheed developed a new version. The C-130 J has new, high-power engines, slightly different propeller blades and completely new instruments. The aircraft has an increased operation range, larger loading capacity and considerable fuel efficiency.

アメリカ輸送機 ロッキードC-130J ハーキュリーズ

大力士 C-130J

Jaguar "A" French A.F. **078**

The "Jaguar" ground attack aircraft was developed as a joint British-French project of the late sixties to equip the two air forces with a single attack airplane. The French version entered service in 1972. Over the years the Jaguar experienced a number of up-grades: This impressive airplane was used in many sorties during the Chad conflict and during the 1991 Gulf War.

ジャガーAフランス空軍戦闘機

美洲虎 "A" 法國戰機

028 OH-6A Cayuse ⬅ L: 9,7 cm ➡

OH-6A Cayuse **028**

In the late sixties, this small helicopter became operative with the U.S. Army during the Vietnam war. Initially this aircraft was thought to be inadequate for difficult operating conditions. The OH-6 was renamed «Loach» and became a much appreciated reconnaissance helicopter due to its mobility and reliability. About onehundred units were ordered by the U.S. Army. Later it was also produced for civilian use, and was exported to many armed forces, where it is still in use in its most recent versions.

観測ヘリコプター OH-6A カイユース(ベトナム仕様)

越南觀察直升機

HH-53C »Jolly Green Giant« **035**

Originally, this outstanding helicopter was designed for heavy load transports and a variety of other tasks within the U.S. Air Force. Besides its cargo role a special version was developed to locate and rescue pilots in enemy territory, who had been shot down. This helicopter received the designation HH-53 and was equipped with in-flight refuelling, extra tanks and defense armament in order to operate behind enemy lines during the Vietnam war (1965-1972).

アメリカ空軍ヘリコプター HH-53C ジョリーグリーンジャイアント

HH-53C "快樂綠巨人"

035 HH-53C »Jolly Green Giant« ⬅ L: 37,7 cm ➡

RAH-66 Comanche **058**

This helicopter has been developed for the U.S. Army and will eventually - at the beginning of the next century - replace the Kiowa OH-58 and Cobra AH-1 (Italeri No.185 and 160). The RAH-66 has a low-visibility fuselage (Stealth concept), which has become more and more important after the experiences through flat, angled exlusive surface areas, shortened air intakes, inside armament and the use of non-metallic materials.

アメリカ試作ヘリコプター RAH-66 コマンチ

RAH-66 科曼契人

058 RAH-66 Commanche ⬅ L: 18,4 cm ➡

airplanes

193 AV-8B Night Attack Harrier ⬅ L: 19,6 cm ➡

192 MIG 29UB Fulcrum ⬅ L: 23,6 cm ➡

034 SR-75 Penetrator with XR-7 Thunder Dart ⬅ L:68,0 / L: 34,0 cm ➡

TESTORS

191 YF-23 Northrop/MDD ⬅ L: 28,5 cm ➡

AV-8B Night Attack Harrier **193**

This item was the latest version of the well known STOVL AV-8B (Italeri No. 172, 183) and was especially developed for the U.S. Marines - which needed support aircraft for the ground forces - the AB-8B could efficiently operate during night - and bad weather conditions. The plane has a FLIR-system installed which, together with other special instruments allow extreme night vision.

AV-8B ナイト・アタック ハリアー

AV-8B夜間攻撃覇式

MIG 29UB Fulcrum **192**

This twin-seat version of the MIG 29 Fulcrum "A" was developed for advanced training programmes. Even though it was not completely equipped with the same electronic gear as the single-seat version, it was nevertheless able to operate due to its 30mm gun, and the possibility of using its air-to-air missiles R60 AA-8 APHID. The MIG 29 UB is normally used in groups of two to three units in each squadron of single-seat planes.

ミグ 29UB フルクラム

米格29UB 支點

F-18A Hornet **161**

The F-18 was developed by Mc Donnell-Douglas for the U.S. Navy as a fighter and attack aircraft. The first units were delivered in 1982. Meanwhile Australia, Canada and Spain are using this aircraft. Our model is the latest version which is different in many details to the prototype. Armament comprises Sidewinder, Sparrow or AMRAAM air-to-air rockets and a 20 mm gun.

F-18ホーネット

F-18黄蜂式戰鬥機

ACH-47 Gunship **054**

The transport helicopter CH-47 Chinook, to-day widely used, first saw action during the Vietnam war (1965-1973). There it was used as a flying gun ship to support and protect assault troops carried by helicopters. The available choppers of that period were the UH-1 B and C (Italeri 040, 050) which did not have sufficient fire power and combat range, while the larger, modified Chinooks proved to be ideal for these tasks.

アメリカ特殊ヘリコプター ACH-47チヌーク・ガンシップ

ACH-47 炮艇

SR-75 Penetrator with XR-7 Thunder Dart **034**

These aircrafts are part of a new "system" of manned aircraft built to replace the aging SR-71 Mach 3 airplace. The SR-75 is a large airplane. It spans 29,7 m and has a lenght of 49 m. Powered by 4 huge high by-pass turbojets it is itself capable of speeds exceeding Mach 3 and can fly reconnaissance missions - as a direct replacement for the SR-71 - on its own. However, the SR-75's primary mission is that of a "mothership" to air -launch the hypersonic XR-7 Thunder Dart from its back.

SR-75 ペネトレーター / XR-7 サンダーダート

SR-75 滲透者及XR-7雷鏢

YF-23 Northrop/MDD **191**

The YF-23 and YF-22 are the future fighter aircraft of the fourth generation. The YF-23 is competing with its competitor YF-22 to succeed the F-15s in the U.S. Air Force at the end of this century. This aircraft is equipped with the most refined aerodynamic technology. The electronic equipment has been developed in such a way, that the entire concept of flying has to be "rewritten" as quoted by the U.S. aviation industry.

YF-23 ノースロップ/MDD

YF-23 羅富諾/MDD

SU-27 D Sea Flanker **197**

Together with the smaller Mig-29 (No. 184) the Sukhoy SU-27 is the most modern Soviet aircraft of the Nineties. Due to its features - speed, maneuvrability, electronic equipment and armament - this plane is on the same level as Western airplanes. From the original Flanker-B version (which was introduced in 1989) further versions were developed such as the carrier variant, which is used for the new air-craft carriers of the Tblisi class. (italeri item No. 518).

SU-27D シー・フランカー

SU-27D海側衛

YF-22 Lockheed **194**

The YF-22 and the YF-23 Italeri No. 191 were built at same time. The YF-22 will be the successor of the F-15 in the American Air Force. This aircraft was shown in august 1990 and represents the top of aircrafttechnology which will be used at the end of this century. Its aerodynamic unique shape promised to make the YF-22 the typical airplane of the future. Sophisticated electronic gear and engines demonstrate a completely new concept.

YF-22 ロッキード

YF-22洛克希特

F/A-18 E Super Hornet **083**

The Super Hornet is a re-designed version of the actual service Hornet which will succeed it within a few years, because the planned A-12 attack fighter has been cancelled for economical reasons. The Super Hornet is being designed with a whole series of new technologies by using new component materials and an improved aerodynamic shape. Thanks to partially hidden air-intakes certain stealth features against radar have been obtained.

F/A-18Eスーパーホーネット

F/A-18E/F 超級黃蜂

Sukhoi SU-25 Frogfoot **089**

The SU-25 is considered to be the Soviet equivalent of the U.S. anti-tank attack plane A-10 Thunderbolt (No. 087). Despite the fact, that both airplanes have similar roles, the anti-tank armament of the SU-25 consists of unguided heavy caliber rockets and laser-guided missiles, while the A-10 is equipped with the powerful anti-tank gun GAU-8. The Frogfoot was developed during the seventies and had its debut during the Afghanistan conflict.

スホーイ SU-25 フロッグフット

蘇愛 蘇-25

161 F-18A Hornet ⬅ L: 23,7 cm ➡

054 ACH-47 Gunship ⬅ L: 21,6 cm ➡

197 SU-27D Sea Flanker ⬅ L: 29,2 cm ➡

194 YF-22 Lockheed ⬅ L: 27,2 cm ➡

NEW

083 F/A-18 E Super Hornet ⬅ L: 25,4 cm ➡

089 Sukhoi SU-25 Frogfoot ⬅ L: 21,6 cm ➡

NEW

ZVEZDA

1:72

airplanes

013 »Tigre« Eurocopter H.A.P. ⬅ L: 19,3 cm ➡

023 Mirage 2000 D ⬅ L: 19,6 cm ➡

160 AH-1W Super-Cobra ⬅ L: 20,1 cm ➡

014 MIL-24 Hind D/E ⬅ L: 23,6 cm ➡

171 M.R.C.A. Tornado Marine ⬅ L: 23,2 cm ➡

110 MI-28 Havoc ⬅ L: 23,4 cm ➡ *

170 F-4S Phantom ⬅ L: 26,7 cm ➡

176 Soviet Attack Helicopter ⬅ L: 24,2 cm ➡

»Tigre« Eurocopter H.A.P. 013

The combat helicopter Tigre is the result of a joint venture between the French and German aircraft industry. This latest aircraft has been designed for the air forces of the two producing countries. It is an anti-tank helicopter also used for support of transport helicopters and troop carriers. Equipped with state-of-the art technology and advanced materials the Tigre will be able to operate under all-weather and night conditions.

HAP ティグル
HAP 虎格里

Mirage 2000 D 023

Parallel to the single-seat Mirage 2000 (No. 012), a twin-seat training version was released, which also servec as a nuclear attack aircraft with «N» designation. From this airplane, exclusively used by the French Airforce for strategic missions, the Mirage 2000 D evolved, which is an all-weather interceptor of the French Air Force, which until recently was lacking an advanced ground attack fighter.

フランス攻撃機 ミラージュ2000D
法國攻擊飛機

AH-1W Super-Cobra 160

Based on the helicopter design Bell AH 1-Huey Cobra which was used in great numbers in Vietnam, Bell developed the improved version AH-1 W Super Cobra which has better fighting power and other features. First delivery of this prototype to the US Marine-Corps was 1986. The armament consists of a 20 mm-rapid fire gun as well as alternating rockets: Tow, Sidewinder, Hellfire, Zuni and 70 mm rocket.

AH-1Wスーパーコブラ
AH-1W超級響尾蛇直昇機

MIL-24 Hind D/E 014

The MI-24 is one of the most powerful combat and attack helicopters available today, despite the fact of being in service for more than 15 years. Built according to Soviet Military philosophy, which make these choppers true flying «battle ships» with great fire power to support helicopter attack forces. The MI-24 is equipped with heavy protective armor against small arms fire. The helicopter has been exported to many countries.

MI-24 ハインド
MI-24 母鹿

M.R.C.A. Tornado Marine 171

The tri-national Panavia Tornado fighter-bomber, known as the MRCA (multi-role combat aircraft) has been developed to equip the Air Forces of Britian, Germany and Italy, together with the German Navy. The Tornado is intended to perform six major roles: close air support and battlefield interdiction, interdiction/counter-air operations, air superiority, interception, naval attack and reconnaissance.

トルネード・マリーン
"TORNADO"旋風海軍機

MI-28 Havoc 110

The Mi-28 Havoc attack helicopter made its first Wester debut at the 1989 Pariser Air Show. The Mi-28 is the first Soviet helicopter dedicated for anti-tank and attack roles. With a five bladed main rotor and utilizing the TV7 turboshaft engines, it is heavier and more powerful than the AH-64 Apache it closely resembles. It has the tandam crew configuration, with the weapons operator controlling weapons operation.

F-4S Phantom 170

The PHANTOM entered squadron service in 1961. It proved itself to be a very reliable fighter for the fleet and attracted attention from the other services and from abroad.Its adoption by the Marines and Air Force started the PHANTOM on the road to becoming the most produced modern day fighter. Its versatility as an interceptor or tactical attack aircraft contributed to its being used by many countries, notably by Great Britain, West Germany.

"F-4 S" ファントム
"F-4 S"幽靈式戰鬥機

Soviet Attack Helicopter 176

«MIL Mi-28 HAVOC» means an important step in the steadily on-going battle helicopter development of the Soviet Union. The general features of the HAVOC are similar to the United States «Cobra» but its dimensions are larger. The Mi-28 HAVOC entered service with the Soviet Air Force in 1988. This helicopter carries under the fuselage a larger-caliber gun and air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles below it wings.

ソ連軍攻撃ヘリコプター
蘇聯攻擊直昇機

UH-IC Gunship 050

During the Vietnam war the use of combat helicopters changed the battle strategies profoundly. During these years the UH.I known as the "Huey" - was used by the U.S. forcestor rapid deployment into combat zones. Many choppers were modified and heavily armed to support the ground forces. originally the "B" version (Italeri no. 040) was used extensively, but gradually acompanied by the "C" version.

アメリカ陸軍ヘリコプター UH-1Cヒューイ・ガンシップ
UH-1C 炮船

SH-60B Seahawk 011

This naval version of the UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter was developed in the early seventies for the U.S. Navy to replace the aging SH-3 seakings as anti-submarine choppers. Despite maintaining the Blackhawk fuselage, the SH-60 can be considered quite a different helicopter with sophisticated electronic equipment, more powerful engines and various structural re-enforcements necessary for navy use. Thanks to its versatility the Seahawk can take care of various tasks.

SH-60B シーホーク
SH-60B 海鷹

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169 F-15C Eagle ⬅ L: 26,9 cm ➡

F-15 C Eagle 169

The EAGLE's exceptional capabilities are the product of a combination of features: powerful engines, manoeuvrability, avionics, armament,... The first F-15C flew on February 27, 1979. It entered service with the US Air Force in September of the same year at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, Japan. At the present time F-.15C represent one of the most modern fighters and is in use by the following countries: U.S. Air Force, Japan, Israel, Saudi-Arabia.

"F-15C" イーグル
"F-15C"鷹式戰鬥機

050 UH-IC Gunship ⬅ L: 16,2 cm ➡

011 SH-60B Seahawk ⬅ L: 21,1 cm ➡

1:72

airplanes

AH-64 Apache 159

This US-combat-helicopter represents the most complicated weapon system that has ever been designed for land forces. The armament includes a 30 mm-rapid fire gun as well as the following rockets: Hellfire Anti-Tank, Sidewinder Anti Air Craft and 70 mm-artillery rockets. The helicopter has 2 General Electric engines.

ヒューズAH-64アパッチ
休斯AH-64阿帕契直昇機

AH-1T Sea Cobra 168

The Sea Cobra, produced by Bell Helicopter Company, is used in large numbers by the U.S. Marine Corps as an attack helicopter. Armament comprises a 20 mm gun (Minigun) and various air-to-ground rockets (e.g. TOW).

AH-1Tシーコブラ
AH-1T 海上眼鏡蛇直昇機

OH-58 A Kiowa 195

This Mini-helicopter, developed by the U.S. Army in the Sixties, is still in service in over 30 countries. It is used by the security forces as well as civilian organizations. Thanks to its power and simple servicing, it can take care of many tasks, such as co-ordinating operations in the military services. The units which are still in service, are being changed over to the new B-standard.

OH-58A カイオア
OH-58A基俄瓦

Bell OH-58D Combat Scout 185

The Combat Scout is an up-date version of the original Kiowa series. Re-modelling started in 1981. This helicopter is designed to operate in a «Fire Team» with the AH-64A Apache (ITALERI No. 159), also frequently used for civilian tasks.

ベルOH-58D コンバットスカウト
貝爾 OH-58D 戰鬥偵察兵

Kamow KA-50 Hokum 031

The Kamow Hokum is the most recent Russian combat helicopter. Its outstanding technical solutions as well as the single-seat pilot formula have no equivalent world-wide. It is equipped with a double rotor, has remarkable aerodynamic features despite its heavy armor and armament. Besides that, it has the unique feature of an ejector seat which represent the first one of its kind in the helicopter category. The Hokum has been chosen to substitute the MIG-24 in the Russian Armed Forces.

ソビエト攻撃ヘリコプター カモフKa-50ホーカム
俄羅斯攻擊直升機

MH-60K Nighthawk 190

The MH-60 was derived from the UH-60. It is a standard helicopter of the U.S. Army for transport and attack purposes. This special version is used of special forces operations. For this task equippment of satellitenavigation is necessary such as night vision systems and reliable radar instruments to allow precision-flying and low-flying at low attitudes between natural obstacles. In order to operate above enemy territotys without any problems, the MH-60 can be refilled in flight.

MH-60K ナイトホーク ヘリコプター
MH-60K夜鷹直升機

159 AH-64 Apache ⬅ L: 20,8 cm ➡

168 AH-1T Sea Cobra ⬅ L: 24,5 cm ➡

195 OH-58A Kiowa ⬅ L: 13,2 cm ➡

185 Bell OH-58D Combat Scout ⬅ L: 14,3 cm ➡

031 Kamow KA-50 Hokum ⬅ L: 21,5 cm ➡

190 MH-60K Nighthawk ⬅ L: 21,2 cm ➡

096 AS-532 Cougar ⬅ L: 21,7 cm ➡

NEW

AS-532 Cougar 096

This medium attack and transport helicopter is presently in production in its most recent versions for civilian and military use in about 10 different countries. The Cougar is an upgraded and extended variant with higher loading capacity of the original Puma. It was originally planned for the French and British Forces during the sixties, it was eventually exported all over the world, operating often under extreme conditions: in Asian rain forests, Swiss mountain peaks as well as in the African desert.

AS-532 美洲獅

UH-1B Huey 040

This helicopter, designed by Bell at the end of the fifties, is still in service to-day in its newer and later versions. It is by far the most widely used rotating wing aircraft the world has seen. The Huey was extensively used during the Vietnam conflict by the U.S. Forces, mainly in support and attack sorties equipped with various armament.

アメリカ陸軍ヘリコプター UH-1B ヒューイ
UH-1B 休伊

PAH-2 »Tiger« 196

This anti-tank-helicopter of the second generation, short PAH-2, is a joint venture between West Germany and France. Its selfdefence is a mixed armament of 8 HOT anti-tank rockets PARS-3 and 4 Stinger air to air rockets with the German Army, or 4 Mistral rockets with the French armed forces. The PAH-2 is the helicopter of the Nineties and compares very favorably with American and Soviet helicopters in any respect.

PAH-2 "タイガー"
PAH-2 " 老虎 "

AH-6A Night Fox 017

This small and easy-to-handle helicopter, developed in the sixties, proved to be a big technical and commercial success. Its reliability and performance make it a valuable aircraft for civilian and military operators of at least fifty different nations. This particular version derives from the model 530 «Defender» and is in service with the Special Forces of the U.S. Army which use it for reconnaissance and night surveillance thanks to an infr-red night vision system, which together with the helicopter's low noise level make it a perfect and silent «Night Fox».

MH/AH-6 ナイトフォックス
MH/AH-6 夜狐

040 UH-1B Huey ⬅ L: 16,3 cm ➡

017 AH-6A Night Fox ⬅ L: 9,7 cm ➡

196 PAH-2 »Tiger« ⬅ L: 18,8 cm ➡

airplanes

026 Rafale C ⬅ L: 21,5 cm ➡

052 SU-22 UM-3K ⬅ L: 26,7 cm ➡

145 SR-71 Blackbird with Drone ⬅ L: 45,1 cm ➡

162 MIG-37B »Ferret-E«
⬅ L: 20,2 cm ➡

173 T-45 Goshawk ⬅ L: 16,6 cm ➡

163 KFIR C-7 ⬅ L: 21,3 cm ➡

063 Messerschmitt BF-109 G-6 ⬅ L: 12,5 cm ➡

179 Tornado F-3 Fighter ⬅ L: 25,1 cm ➡

Rafale C **026**

The Rafale is the new fighter aircraft developed for the French Air Force as successor to the Mirage F-1 and the Mirage 2000. Built with most sophisticated technology the Rafale's role is that of an air superiority fighter, and with the twin-seat version, which is presently designed, a ground attack fighter will be launched too. Thanks to its versatility this plane will out-class its same generation counter parts, such as the F-16 or MIG-29.

フランス試作戦闘機 ラファールC

現代法國戰斗機

SU-22 UM-3K **052**

This Twin-seat version of the bomber/attack fighter SU-22 has been developed to train pilots to switch from twin-seat to single-seat airplanes. This is common practice with all air forces: for every F-15 or SU-27 there is a twin-seat version for crew training. This also enables flight missions where a crew of two is necessary: anti-aircraft attacks, electonic surveillance. The operating features of the SU-22 UM are the same as the ones of the single-seat version.

ソビエト攻撃機 スホーイSu-22 UM-3K

蘇霍　蘇-22 UM-3K

MIG-37B »Ferret-E« **162**

The design bureau has been a kind of Soviet «skunkwork» and is responsible for many legendary airplanes. MIG 17s. developed in the early 1950s. proved worthy opponents of more sophisticated US fighters in Vietnam. And recent Soviet achievements in space verify their considerable theoretical skills. More conventional than the F-19 (Italeri N. 819), the Ferret fulfills all citeria of SREALTH design. The MIG-37B «Ferret-E» is powered by dual, non-afterburning Kumansky turbojets.

ミグ37B フェレットE

米格37B "雪貂E"

T-45 Goshawk **173**

Originally a British design, this aircraft has been adopted by the US Navy for training and tactical multi-role purpose. The Hawk has been a worldwide bestseller and the aircraft now in service has allround performance superior to original expections. The U.S.Navy plans to replace their D2 Buckeyed Ta-4 Skyhawk Trainers with Hawks.

アメリカ海軍練習機

美國海軍訓練機

SR-71 Blackbird with Drone **145**

The SR-71, with its impressive and unorthodox appearance, is the younger sister of the U-2 (No.808) with the important difference that it is built to perform its duties at MACH 3.5 U.S. STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND has stated that the BLACKBIRD is still holding the world's speed record. It can cross the United States in less than an hour. The SR-71s have been used in all the "hot spots" of the world, flying over Cuba, China, Vietnam, Middle East etc in times of international tension or of local conflicts.

SR-71 ブラックバード

黑鳥 **SR-71**

KFIR C-7 **163**

The C-7 is the most modern Israeli attack and fighter aircraft. It was developed from its predecessor C-1 after many combat missions. Typical armament is two 30 mm guns, Shafir air-to-air rockets asnd a number of air-to-ground rockets (Maverick, Hobos, Shrike etc.). Typical for the Kfir C-7 are the Canard wings at the front section.

クフィールC-7

幼獅C-7式戰鬥機

Tornado F-3 Fighter **179**

The Tornado F-3 air-defence variant is an interceptor designed specifically for the Royal Air force. It incorporates a number of modifications to the original Panavia design. The major obvious difference is a 1.2 m extension to the forward fuselage to accomodate the new radar abd different avionics.

トルネードF-3

"TORNADO"旋風戰鬥機

BF-109 G-6 **063**

The BF-109 G represents the logical evolution of the earlier "F"-version (Italeri No.053) of the well-known German fighter plane, which dominated the skies during the early stages of World War II. The aircraft was equipped with a more powerful engine in order to increase speed and flying altitude. Some planeswere also equipped with increased fire power to combat big Allied bombers. By the end of 1943 the BF-109 G was the backbone of the Luftwaffe and saw action on all theaters, where it was successful in matching allied air power until the very end of the conflict.

メッサーシュミットBf109G-6

梅塞施密特BF-109 G-6

086 P-51D Mustang
⬅ L: 13,6 cm ➡

P-51 D Mustang **086**

The mustang is one of the world's best known airplanes and was without doubt the best fighter plane of World War II. It was built in record time in 1943 for the European campaign and was well suited to fight the BF-109s and FW-190s of the German Luftwaffe.

F-51Dマスタング

P-51D 野馬

F-14 Tomcat **156**

This airplane was developed by Grumman according to the requirements of the US-Navy which asked for an effective defense system for aircraft carriers. The F-14 reaches speed of up to 2.4 Mach and is very manoeuverable due to its variable wing geometrics at low speed. Most US-aircraft carriers are equipped with Tomcats which explains why they are deployed at so many conflicts (Libya, Libanon etc.).

F-14トムキャット

F-14雄貓戰鬥機

156 F-14 Tomcat ⬅ L: 26,3 cm ➡

1:72

A-4E/F Skyhawk **181**

This carrier-and land-based attack bomber was first introduced in 1954. It is one of the most remarkable war machines of modern times. Still to-day the bomber is used by many countries.

A-4E/F スカイホーク
A-4E/F 天鷹

MIG 29B »Fulcrum« **184**

The first prototype of the MIG-29 was first flown in 1978. The plane became operational in 1984. The Soviet Air Force is believed to have a substantial number (about 500 units) in service. India and Syria are also flying «Fulcrums». The fighter is armed with one 23 mm rotary cannon plus two R60 Aphid or A-11 close-range anti aircraft missiles and four Apex or AA-10 medium range missiles.

ミグ29 ファルクラム "FULCRUM"
米格——29"支點"

Ilyushin IL-28 "Beagle" **060**

Together with the famous fighter plane MIG-15, the IL-28 is one of the classic airplanes of the Fifties, the height of the East-West confrontation. Contrary to the MIG-15 however, it never saw action in any conflict, notwithstanding the fact, that it was widely used by the Soviet Union's allies. It saw service first in 1950 and represented the counterpart to the British Canberra and the American B-66. It lacked the capacity and the electronic equipment, which the Western planes had.

ソビエト爆撃機 イリューシン Ił-28ビーグル
伊留辛 伊-28 獵犬

BAe Hawk 60/80 MK1 **186**

A light attack aircraft and multi-role trainer aircraft built by British Aerospace. The aircraft is mainly used by Britain, Finland and several other countries. The U.S. Navy made changes to the original design.

BAE ホーク60/80
BAE 鷹 60/80

Sukhoi SU-27 »Flanker A« **187**

This multi-role fighter was first seen in 1977, but production entered only in 1981. Several hundered seem to be operational in the late eighties. This aircraft is comparable with the F-15 Eagle (ITALERI No. 166, 169) and possesses similar configuration to the smaller and lighter MIG-29 Fulcrum (ITALERI No. 184). This plane is primarily an all-weather counterair fighter with secondary attack capability. The Flanker is equipped with a lot of sophisticated electronic gear.

スホーイ SU-27 フランカー
蘇霍 蘇-27 "側衛"

F-16 C/D Night Falcon **188**

This multi-role fighter is produced in the United States and in a European multination programme which includes about 500 planes for Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium. Egypt, Greece, Israel, Turkey, South Korea, Singapore and sveral other countries are using this best-selling fighter plane. Our version features a special «Night» version.

F-16C ナイトファルコン
F-16C 夜戰隼 "NIGHT FALCON"

Dassault Mirage 2000 C **012**

The MIRAGE 2000 is the latest member of the French Delta-Wing fighter family. The 2000 is quite different from its predecessors and can be compared with the F-16s and F/A-18s. In service with the French Air Force since 1984, it covers the role of an all-weather interceptor. The N and D twin-seat version (next models) are tactical-conventional and nuclear-fighter planes.

ミラージュ 2000C
幻影 2000C

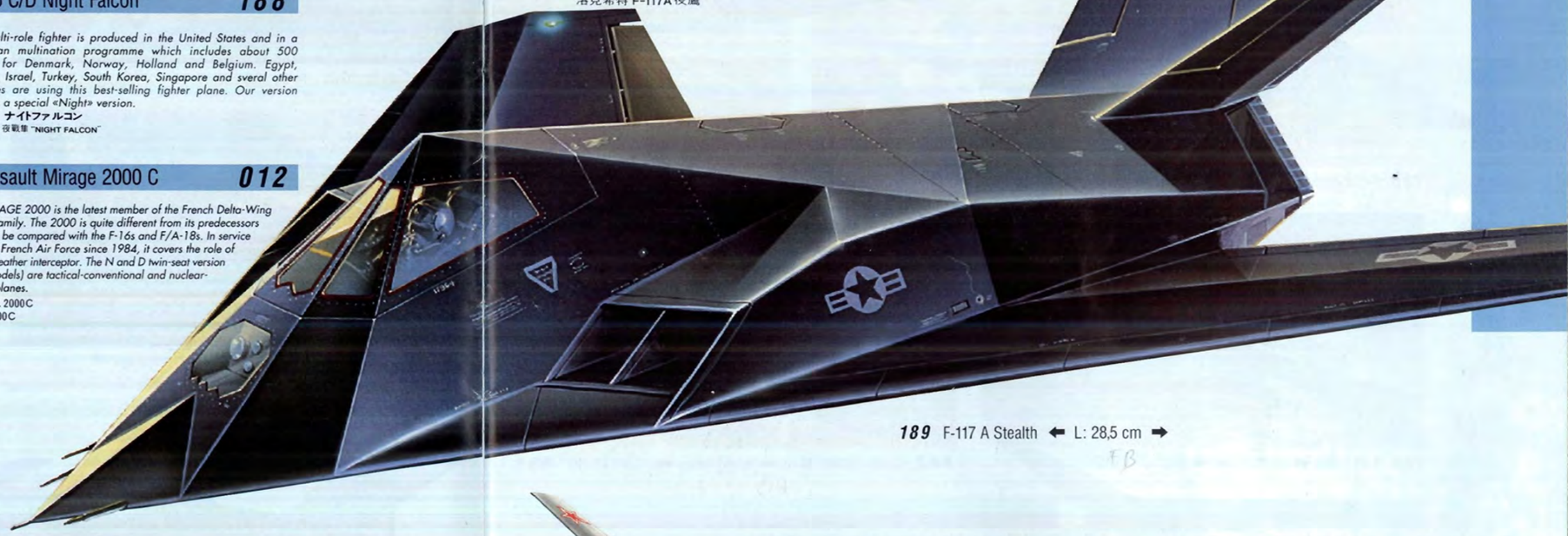
airplanes

1:72

F-117 Stealth **189**

The Lockheed F-117A Nighthawk is the result of a long and very secret development program dating back to the early 1970's. Numerous attempts and tests were conducted to see if an aircraft could be designed to hide from radar observation. the Lockheed U-2 had radar absorging paint; the Lockheed SR-71 had both radar foiling shaping and radar abrorbing paint. The production F-117A made its first flight on 15 October 1982 from the remote flight test facility at Groom Lake, Nevada. The aircraft is a special mission fighter bomber fully capable of performing in total darkness.

ロッキードF-117A ナイトホーク
洛克希特 F-117A 夜鷹



189 F-117 A Stealth ⬅ L: 28,5 cm ➡

181 A-4E/F Skyhawk ⬅ L: 17,1 cm ➡

184 MIG 29B »Fulcrum« ⬅ L: 23,6 cm ➡

060 Ilyushin IL-28 „Beagle" ⬅ L: 24,5 cm ➡

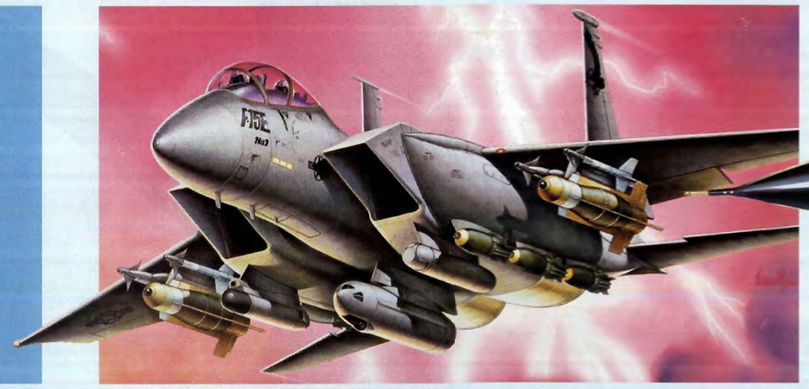
186 BAe Hawk 60/80 MK1 ⬅ L: 15,6 cm ➡

187 Sukhoi SU-27 »Flanker A« ⬅ L: 29,2 cm ➡

188 F-16C/D Night Falcon ⬅ L: 20,9 cm ➡

012 Dassault Mirage 2000 C ⬅ L: 19,9 cm ➡

airplanes



166 F-15E Strike Eagle ⬅ L: 26,9 cm ➡

130

F-16 »Fighting Falcon« ⬅ L: 20,9 cm ➡

016 F/A-18 C/D Wild Weasel ⬅ L: 23,7 cm ➡

158 F-21 Lion ⬅ L: 21,3 cm ➡

047 Sukhoi SU-22 M-4 ⬅ L: 26,6 cm ➡

069 DO-217 K 2 with gliding bomb "Fritz X" ⬅ L: 23,7 cm ➡

136 F-5 Tiger II ⬅ L: 20,1 cm ➡

F-15E Strike Eagle **166**

In 1974 the F-15 Eagle went into service as the U.S. Air Force's most modern fighter aircraft. Built by McDonnel-Douglas, it will be the basic back-bone of the U.S. air defence into the Nineties. The F-15 E Strike Eagle is in service since 1978. It represents a ground attack version and is equipped with a large number of bombs and rockets. The F-15 version is also used by Japan, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

F-15Eストライク・イーグル

F-15E猛鷹式戦闘機

Sukhoi SU-22 M-4 **047**

The SU-22 is one of the best attack fighter planes of the last years: it combines a robust fuselage with powerful jet engines. The sophisticated all-weather electronic system can operate - with great precision - most missile systems, laser or radar controlled, in use with the Russian Air Force. This aircraft, with variable wings, is an evolution of the SU-47, which was created in the fifties despite its limited capabilities. The original structure,became the latest SU-22.

ソビエト攻撃機 スホーイ Su-22 フィッター

蘇-22

F-16 »Fighting Falcon« **130**

As successor of the Starfighter, since 1971 developed, the F-16 proved to be an extremely maneuvreable airplane with excellent over-all qualities. Many Nato-countries have already placed orders for F-16s. Production started beginning 1979.

F-16 ファイティング・ファルコン

F-16 戦闘式戦闘機

DO 217 with Fritz X **069**

At the end of 1942 this version of the well-known two-engine bomber entered service with various segments of the German air Force. Despite being equipped with more powerful engines and defensive armament, the DO-217 did not match, same as other German bombers, in the fact of Allied fighter planes. In order to reduce the losses, new tactics and arms to avoid contact with enemy aircraft, were employes. Among new weapons the remote controlled Fritz-X glider-bomb and the bomb rocket HS-293 were valid alternatives at long distances.

ドルニエ Do217K-2& フリッツX

DO-217 K 2 及滑翔炸弹迫人"X"

F/A-18 C/D Wild Weasel **016**

The Hornet is the most modern fighter/bomber in service ta-day. Due to the flexibility of its electronics it is able to operate as an air superiority fighter. At the same time it can also carry out night bombing missions. The F/A-18 is in service with the U.S. Navy, the Marines and the Australian, Canadian and Spanish Forces. Within a few years this Aircraft has practically replaced the aging F-4s, A-7s and F-104s. During the recent Gulf War the F/A-18s flew several thousand sorties against Iraq.

F/A-18 ワイルドウィーゼル

F/A-18 野鼬鼠

F-5 Tiger II **136**

The F5 Fighter became one of the best sold items of the US Aucraft industry, through it was originally planned as a demonstration fighter. It can be considered as the standard fighter plane of the US military aid program for many nations. The F5 was sold in large numbers toat least 28 nations. The U.S. Air Force as well as the U.S. Navy are using Tigers in Europe and in the United States. In the Middle East the F5 is also playing an important role.

F-5E タイガーII

F-5E 老虎II型戦闘機

F-21 Lion **158**

Within its test programme to combat aggressors, the US-Navy is using a number of converted Israeli «Kfir» fighter planes which have been modified and received the designation «F-21 LION». The «Kfir» («Young») is a design of the Israeli Air Force industry which is based on the French Dassault-Mirage III-5-specifications.

F-21ライオン

F-21幼獅戦闘機

SU-24 Fencer **019**

The SU-24 - named - "Fencer" by NATO - is the most powerful and sophisticated tactical bomber in service with the Soviet forces. In service since the late seventies, the Fencer is only used in limited quantities because of its complex electronic equipment. It is comparable with the Tornado and the F-111, which are certainly the most advanced fighters available today. Many characteristics of its aircraft are little known, especially its electronic features which are supposedly quite accurate.

F-14A Tomcat Plus **182**

The carrier-based F-14 Tomcat is probably the most well known fighter aircraft of today. This aircraft can be seen in any major air combat situation and is used by the U.S. Navy on practically all major aircraft carriers. Our model has a special array of weaponery and represents the latest version of the Tomcat. First production of F-14 A Plus saw action towards the end of 1986.

F 14D トムキャット・プラス

F 14D 雄猫Plus

019 SU-24 Fencer ⬅ L: 30,6 cm ➡

182 F-14A Tomcat Plus ⬅ L: 26,3 cm ➡

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本製品不可在北美洲・東南亞・澳洲及紐西蘭出售。
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planes

airp

Messerschmitt ME-210 A 1 — 077

Towards the end of the thirties this impressive twin-engine plane was developed by the German aviation industry. It was the basic idea to substitute the heavy fighter Bf-110. The ME-210 frequently had problems when landing, causing a lot of serious accidents. The plane was also under-powered which led to many shortcomings. Despite of a series of modifications the plane terminated service as a reconnaissance plane, but well before the end of the war.

メッサーシュミット Me210A-1
梅塞施密特 Me-210A1

Focke-Wulf 190-A8/F — 178

The Folck-Wulf FW 190 was one of teh outstanding and functionally successful fighter aircraft to emerge from World War II. It was probably the most successful piston engine fighter designs to come out of the war. The FW 190 was first flown in June 1939. It was a very formidable opponent to the Royal Air Force.

ドイツ軍戦闘機
德國戰機

Dornier DO-217 N — 125

The DORNIER 217 N-1 was developed of the fighter/bomber version J, in order to meet the requirements of a night fighter. The N-1 was exclusively employed in night interception of Allied bombers over German territory.

トルニエ Do217N-1
Dornier Do-217N 夜間戦

F4U-7 Corsair — 048

The Corsair was one of the most famous American airplanes of the World War II. It was one of the few propeller planes which, despite the development of jet-propelled aircraft during that period, remained in production until the Fifties. It took an important role during the Korean and Indo-China conflicts, as well as the Suez crisis, in Algeria and other conflict zones. The U-7 version was the last one to come out.

F-4U-7 コルセア
F4U-7海盗

Henschel HS-129 B-1 — 073

This small twin-engine plane was introduced at the end of 1942. It served as a ground attack plane and was deployed with various Luftwaffe squadrons. The main characteristics of this aircraft were a very sturdy fuselage and heavy armor plates covering the cockpit, which necessary to operate directly at front lines. Thus these planes made it through difficult situations due to their heavy armor. On the other hand the engines proved to be unreliable.

ヘンシェル Hs129B-1
Henschel HS-129 B-1 攻撃機

B-25-H-J Bomber — 129

Mainly to combat enemy ships the B-25 bombers were converted into impressive "GUNSHIPS" equipped with 14 heavy 12.7 mm machine guns and one 75 mm cannon (Version H) or 12 x 12.7 mm MGs (Version J). Alltogether more than 5000 J/H Mitchells were produced.

B-25 H/J ミッチェル
B-25 HJ轟炸機

Messerschmitt Bf-109 F 2/4 — 053

Together with its British counterpart, the Spitfire, this was the best known aircraft of World War II. The "F" version was distributed to German units around the spring of 1942. It is considered to be the best version of this small fighter plane, desoite considerable strucural and engine problems in the beginning. With this aircraft quite a number of German aces won their battle in the air.

ドイツ戦闘機 メッサーシュミットBf109F-2/4
梅塞施密特 Bf-109 F2/4

Mistel 1 (JU-88 A4/ME-109) — 072

During World War II various weapons systems were devised to reach long distance objects without great risks to the crews from enemy reactions.German technicians used a certain number of old JU-88 bombers and changed the cockpit to carry a powerful load of explosives. The JU-88 was then mounted to the bottom of a Messerschmitt Bf-109 fighter plane. The pilot guided this unit towards the target and finally released the JU-88 to hit the target.

ミステル1(Bf109 & Ju88)
梅塞生1（JU-88 A4/ME-109）

C-47 Skytrain — 127

The Dc-3, the most famous of all transport aeroplanes has become known in nearly every part of the world as DAKOTA. It has been used by practically very nation from Arerica to the Soviet Union, by both Chinas and all of the Allies during World War II.

C-47 スカイトレイン
C-47 運輸機

JU 52/3 m — »Tante Ju« — 150

In the early thirties the JU52 was developed as one of the first efficient cargo and passenger planes. The 3-engine protoype first saw action in 1932 and was so sturdy, that until 1945 almost 5000 units were built. The JU52 became standard aircraft of the German «Lufthansa» and many other airlines. In the eighties it was still in service in tropical countries as a cargo plane.

ユンカース JU52
JU52運輸機

127 C-47 Skytrain
⬅ L: 27,2 cm ➡

178 Focke-Wulf 190-A8/F ⬅ L: 12,4 cm ➡

125 Dornier DO-217 N ⬅ L: 26,2 cm ➡

048 Corsair F4 U-7 ⬅ L: 14,1 cm ➡

072 Mistel 1 (JU-88 A4/ ME-109) ⬅ L: 22,2 cm ➡

129 B-25 H-J Bomber ⬅ L: 22,3 cm ➡

053 Messerschmitt BF-109 F 2/4 ⬅ L: 12,5 cm ➡

077 Messerschmitt ME-210 A 1
⬅ L: 17,3 cm ➡

NEW

073 Henschel HS-129 B-1 ⬅ L: 16,4 cm ➡

150 JU 52 Civilian ⬅ L: 26,2 cm ➡

1:72

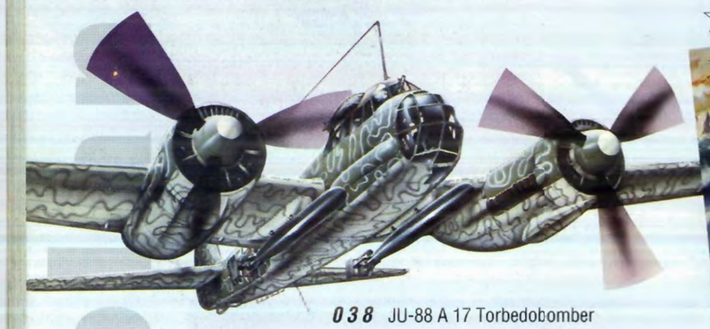
airplanes

039 Messerschmitt Bf-110 G-4/R3 ⬅ L: 16,7 cm ➡

055 HS-129 B 3 Tank Buster ⬅ L: 16,4 cm ➡

102 Junkers JU-52 ⬅ L: 26,2 cm ➡

056 PE-2 Soviet Bomber ⬅ L: 17,3 cm ➡



038 JU-88 A 17 Torbedobomber

049 Bf-110 C3/C4 Zerstörer ⬅ L: 16,5 cm ➡

JU-88 A17 Torpedobomber **038**

The twin-engine Ju-88 can be considered one of the better airplanes of World War II. Thanks to its design the plane was able to cover the roles of a bomber, fighter (No. 018, 022) reconnaissance aircraft, night fighter and torpedo bomber. This version was capable of carrying two torpedos and still maintain sufficient operation range and speed to reach allied navy convoys, against which it was engaged in the Mediterranean Sea and the Norvegian Sea.

ユンカース Ju-88A-4/A-17 雷撃機型
Ju-88A-4/A-17 魚雷轟炸機

Junkers JU-52 **102**

The JU 52, nicknamed «Aunt Ju» or «Iron Anne» because of its sturdy qualities, had a long and glorious career in Germany and many other countries. It was the Luftwaffe's transport aircraft during thr entire course of World War it, was widely employes in its seaplane version and played a paramount role in the campaigns in Norway and the Mediterranean. The most important chapter of its wartime career, however, was without doubt the landing on the island of Crete.

ユンカース JU-52
容克 JU-52

Messerschmitt Bf-110 G-4/R3 **039**

During World War II, this elegant twin-engine plane, was mainly used by the Luftwaffe as daylight escort fighter plane for bomber units. With a number of modificatians to its armament, introduction of radar and other radio-locating devices an aircraft was developed, which became a serious threat to the ollied bombers. The squadrons equipped with Bf-110s operated effectively until the end of the war inflicting heavy losses to the adversary.

ドイツ夜間戦闘機 メッサーシュミット Bf-110G-4/R3
梅塞施密特 Bf-110G-4/R3

Henschel HS-129 B 3 **055**

This small twin-engine airplane was developed towards the late Thirties and became one of the reliable German support planes of World War II. Thanks to a very sturdy construction it could effectively absorb damage caused by anti-aircraft guns. The plane was able to carry anti-tanks guns of ever increasing caliber. The high point of development was the mounting of a 7.5 cm anti-tank gun which proved very effeicient against the heavy Stalin tanks.

ドイツ攻撃機 ヘンシェルHs-129B-3
HS-129 B3 坦克殺手

Petlyakov Pe 2 **056**

The Pe-2 was undoubtedly the best light bomber built by the Soviet Union during World War II. It had a remarkable speed and sufficient range and was first introduced during the winter of 1940. The following years this plane saw action in incresing numbers and in improved versions with more powerful engines and armament. It became the standard Soviet bomber. Because of the limited number of planes the Pe-2 was assigned to attack the most important and best defended objects.

ソビエト爆撃機 ペトリヤコフ Pe-2
PE-2 蘇聯轟炸機

Bf-110 C3/4 Zerstörer **049**

The twin-engine Messerschmitt BF-110 performed many roles in the German Luftwaffe: fighter, bomber, reconnaissance and night-fighter missions (Italeri No. 039). It was in sevice during the entire period of World War II despite its shortcomings in respect to enemy aircraft. The C-3 version was the first one to be used as a bomber and not as a pure fighter plane.

ドイツ駆逐機 メッサーシュミットBf110 C-3/4
Bf-110 C3/C4 Zerstörer

1:144

NOT AVAILABLE IN NORTH AMERICA, JAPAN, SOUTH EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
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875 MIL MI-24 G Hind ⬅ L: 13,5 cm ➡

871 F-14 Tomcat ⬅ L: 13,1 cm ➡

876 A-6E Intruder ⬅ L: 11,6 cm ➡

872 F-15 Eagle ⬅ L: 13,0 cm ➡

877 MIL MI-28 Havoc ⬅ L: 11,7 cm ➡

873 F-18 Hornet ⬅ L: 11,5 cm ➡

878 AH-64 B Longbow Apache ⬅ L: 10,2 cm ➡

874 MIG 29B Fulcrum ⬅ L: 11,5 cm ➡

879 Tornado IDS ⬅ L: 11,5 cm ➡

880 F-16A NATO-Falcon ⬅ L: 10,8 cm ➡

881 SU-27 Flanker ⬅ L: 14,7 cm ➡

882 MIG-27 Flogger D ⬅ L: 11,4 cm ➡

airplanes

849 UH - 1D "Slick" ⬅ L: 21,3 cm ➡

UH-1D "Slick" 849

This robust helicopter was first introduced during the mid-fifties and may be the best known rotor-blade aircraft world-wide. Reliability is its greatest feature. It was designed for the U.S. Army during the Vietnam war. Thousands of UH-1s are in service as transport, ambulance and attack aircraft. Licensed production in Italy, Germany and Japan make it part of the armed and police forces of more than fifty nations. Presently twin-engine versions (Italeri kit no. 847) are being produced.

UH-1D "機智"

F-5A Freedom Fighter 802

The F-5 is one of the smallest super-sonic planes ever produced. Conceived during the fifties, using all aerodynamic discoveries of this period, it was considered to be a revolutionary aircraft. Notwithstanding these facts the U.S. Air Force only purchased a limited number of F-5s, because more consideration was given to "heavier" aircraft. Thus the freedom fighter became a popular export item to allied nations.

F-5A 自由戰士

FW-190 D9 856

This version of the famous FW-190 fighter came out during the final stage of World War II. It was designed as an interceptor to oppose enemy fighter aircraft escorting heavy bomber units bombing German territory. The D-9 was characterized by an extended fuselage which served to balance the new, powerful engine. The plane was highly manoeuvrable and very fast. But despite the high quality of this aircraft, the German Luftwaffe did not have enough well trained pilots to fly D-9s.

FW-190D9

AH-1T Sea Cobra 835

Starting in 1977, the U.S. Marines are using attack helicopter with twin engines. The strengh of the Sea Cobra is its armament: TOW antitank missiles, which together with rocket launchers and the 20 mm gun create a powerful support and attack aircraft.

アメリカ海兵隊ヘリコプター AH-1Tシーコブラ

美國海軍陸戰隊直升機

BO-105/PAH 1 1:32 601

The BO-105 was developed by the German Aircraft Industries towards the end of the sixties. World-wide it was one of the success stories of helicopter designs of this category. Originally planned for military purposes, it is widely used by civilian organizations, police and emergency units. The BO-105 is armed with six long-range missiles "HOT" which make long range anti-tank missions even at low visibility possible.

BO-105/PAH1 ヘリコプタ

BO-105/PAH1 直升機

Hercules C-130 H 843

The Hercules is the most widely used modern military transport. Despite its age the Hercules remains an extremely reliable cargo plane which underwent major electronic improvements. In about forty years it has been used under extreme conditions from the African deserts to the polar regions, during the Vietnam war and and for humanitarian purposes around the globe. More than 1800 units have been produced for 68 nations.

ロッキードC-130H ハーキュリーズ

大力士C-130H

AH-64 Apache 832

This US-combat-helicopter represents the most complicated weapon system that has ever been designed for land forces. The armament includes a 30 mm-rapid fir gun as well as the following rockets: Hellfire Anti-Tank, Sidewinder Anti Air Craft and 70 mm-artillery rockets. The helicopter has 2 General Electric engines.

ヒューズAH-64アパッチ

休斯AH-64阿帕契直昇機

F-22 Raptor 850

The new F-22 super fighter is in its experimental phase and is planned to be the principal combat aircraft of the U.S. Air Force for the next century. Making use of most advanced technology, material and electronic equipment it will have stealth features used for the F-117 Stealth Fighter, which make it practically invisible for radar. The newly designed engines enable the aircraft to maintain super-sonic cruising speed without after-burn: the Raptor should be vastly superior to existing fighter planes of the last generation.

F-22 猛禽

802 F-5A Freedom Fighter ⬅ L: 30,9 cm ➡

NEW

856 FW-190 D9 ⬅ L: 21,2 cm ➡

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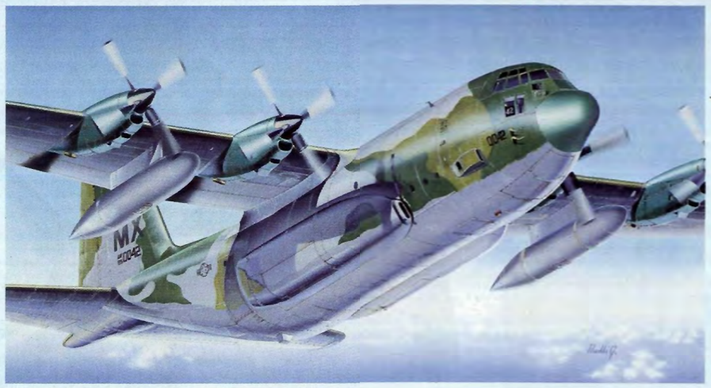
835 AH-1T Sea Cobra ⬅ L: 31,4 cm ➡

601 BO-105/PAH 1 ⬅ L: 11,9 cm ➡

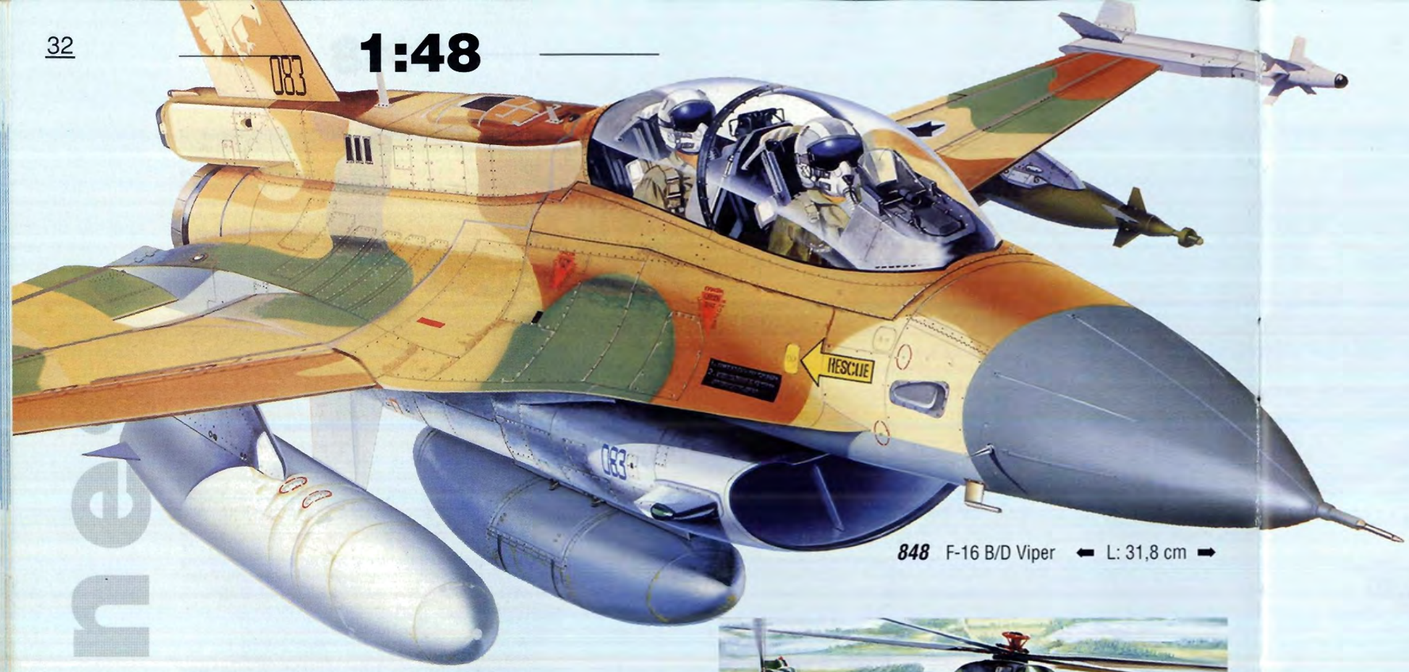


843 Hercules C-130 H ⬅ L: 57,8 cm ➡

832 AH-64 Apache ⬅ L: 37,0 cm ➡

850 F-22 Raptor ⬅ L: 40,7 cm ➡

airplanes



848 F-16 B/D Viper ⬅ L: 31,8 cm ➡

F-16 B/D Viper **848**

The twin-seat version of the F-16 was developed together with the basic airplane in order to give adequate training to the pilots. The aircraft was introduced in 1979 and was subsequently sold to another 15 nations. The F-16 became one of the most widely used airplanes world-wide.

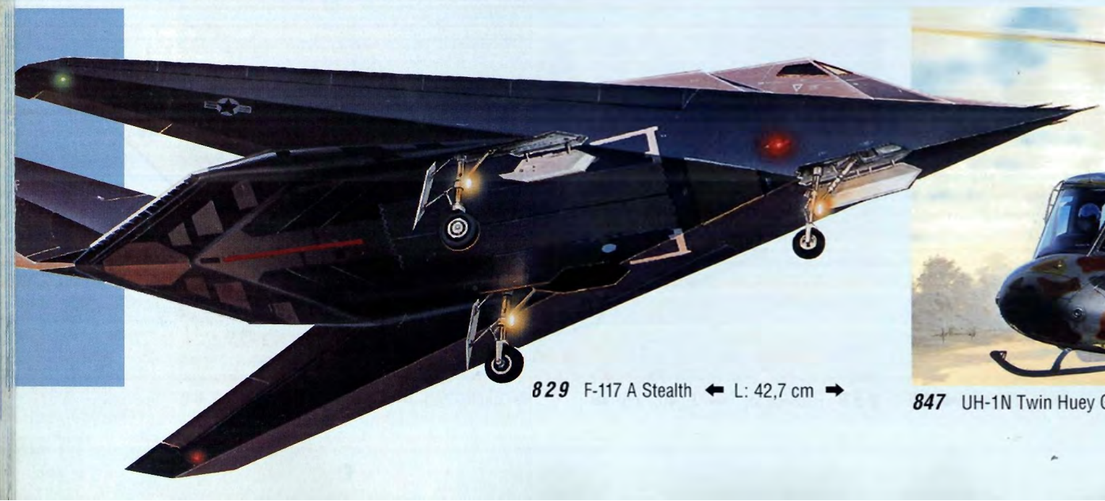
F-16B/Dバイパー

F-163/D 蝮蛇

842 Eurocopter HAP-Tigre ⬅ L: 30,2 cm ➡

831 AH-64 Longbow Apache ⬅ L: 30,6 cm ➡

827 F/A-18A Hornet ⬅ L: 35,6 cm ➡



829 F-117 A Stealth ⬅ L: 42,7 cm ➡

F-16A Nato Fighter **841**

The F-16 is the world's most widely used combat aircraft of today. About 2000 units are in service with the Air Force of 18 nations. Thanks to its versatility the aircraft covers the roles of a fighter and attack aircraft as well as reconnaissance plane. The standarization enables the Air Force to use one single prototype and thus save costs in training and maintenance.

F-16Aファイティングファルコン NATO仕様

F-16A 北約戰斗機

Tornado IDS **834**

This fighter and attack aircraft is a joint venture between Great Britain, Germany and Italy. It will be the backbone of European Air Forces into the year 2000. Despite its maximum speed of Mach 2 it represents, due to its swing wings, a formidable weapon for low altitude battle field action.

トルネード(西ドイツ空軍仕様)

旋風戰鬥機"TORNADO"

AH-64 Longbow Apache **831**

The Apache has been in production for the U.S.-Army for more than5 years, starting in 1986. It is probably the best nd most sophisticated battle helicopter. Nevertheless there are some changes and improvements being made to increase the possibilities of this helicopter even more. The most important change is the adaption of the "Long Bow" radar systems.

AH-64 ロングボウ・アパッチ

AH-64 長弓亞帕奇

F-117 A Stealth **829**

Nighthawk is the result of a long and very secret development program dating back to the early 1970's. Numerous attempts and tests were conducted to see if an aircraft could be designed to hide from radar observation. The Lockheed U-2 had radar absorging paint; the Lockheed SR-71 had both radar foiling shaping and radar absorbing paint. The production F-117A made its first flight on 15 October 1982 from the remote flight test facility at Groom Lake, Nevada.

ロッキードF-117A ナイトホーク

洛克希特 F-117A 夜鷹

F/A-18A Hornet **827**

This aircraft is a shipboard and shorebase multirole fighter and attack aircraft. So far it has been ordered by the U.S.Navy,U.S. Marine Corps, Australia, Canada, Spain and Switzerland. Various other countries are also considering buying this aircraft. First production: April 1980. This airplane has a maximum speed of 1915 km/h or Mach 1.8 at 12150 m flying altitude.

F/A-18A ホーネット

F/A-18A 大黃蜂

UH-1 N Twin Huey Gunship **847**

The UH-1 with its various versions, is world-wide one of the most widely used helicopters in production since more than thirty years. The twin-engine version went into service with the U.S. Forces in 1970 as support helicopter for the Special Forces. The Twin Huey represents a reliable chopper with a robust fuselage in various roles: transport and rescue missions, tank support, fire fighting etc.

UH-1Nツインヒューイ・ガンシップ

UH-1N 雙休伊炮船

Eurocopter Hap-Tigre **842**

This highly mobile combat helicopter is in an advanced development stage for the French and German Armed Forces, where it will, towards the end of the twentieth century, substitute the Gazelle and BO-105s as anti-tank and ground troop-support helicopter. Equipped withstate-of-the-art technology and sophisticated materials teh Tigre will be able to operate under all-weather and night conditions.

試作攻撃ヘリコプター ユーロコプター タイガーHAP

歐直 小虎／反坦克直升機

C-130 J Hercules II **846**

The Hercules II is presently in the final process of trials and last change fine-tuning. It is the logical evolution of the C-130, which was born during the fifties and which proved to be - thanks to its rugged and reliable features - the world's best cargo plane of its category. More than 1500 units were built and sold to over fifty nations.

C-130Jハーキュリーズ II

C-130J 力士II

841 F-16A Nato Fighter ⬅L: 30,22 cm ➡

834 Tornado IDS ⬅ L: 34,8 cm ➡

847 UH-1N Twin Huey Gunship ⬅ L: 27,0 cm ➡

846 C-130J Hercules II ⬅ L: 62,0 cm ➡

1:48

840 F-16 C/D Fighting Falcon ⬅ L: 35,4 cm ➡

839 F-14B Super Tomcat ⬅ L: 39,3 cm ➡

844 PAH-Tiger Anti Tank Helicopter ⬅ L: 27,2 cm ➡

803 F8F-2 Bearcat ⬅ L: 17,7 cm ➡

838 Tornado Marineflieger ⬅ L: 34,8 cm ➡

836 Tornado F 3 ⬅ L: 37,6 cm ➡

837 F-14A Tomcat Plus ⬅ L: 39,3 cm ➡

845 Kamov KA-50 Hokum ⬅ L: 27,2 cm ➡

PAH-Tiger Anti Tank Helicopter **844**

This anti-tank-helicopter of the second generation, short PAH-2, is a joint venture between west Germany and France. Its selfdefence is a mixed armament of 8 HOT anti-tank rockets PARS-3 and Stinger air to air rockets with the German Army, or 4 Mistral rockets with the French armed forces. The PAH-2 is the helicopter of the Nineties and compares very favorably with American and Soviet helicopters in any respect.

ユーロコプター PAH タイガー

PAH-老虎反坦克直升机

Tornado F 3 **836**

This version of the Tornado was developed to cover the role of air superiority and as a fighter plane for the Royal Air Force. The F3 is largely based upon the bomber version, aerodynamically more refined and equipped with totally different electronic gear. It carries Skyflash air-to-air missiles.

トーネードF3 戦闘機

歐洲戰斗機

F-14A Tomcat Plus **837**

For the last 20 years the Tomcat has been the outstanding fighter plane of the U.S. Navy, and because of its unique features it will probably remain in service another 10 years. Equipped with sophisticated gear and powerful air-toair missiles, the F-14 has no rivals in the sky despite the appearance of F-16s or MIG-29s. The twin engines with enormous power and the plane's aerodynamics, plus the retractable wings make it superior to other aircraft.

アメリカ海軍戦闘機 F-14Aトムキャット・プラス

美國海軍戰斗機

F-16 C/D Fighting Falcon **840**

Towards the end of the seventies the F-16 became the most widely used fighter plane of the US Air Force as well as many other countries. It will remain in service in various advanced versions for at least another ten to fifteen years. Thanks to its basic original design the F-16, originally conceived as alight fighter plane, became a multi-role aircraft, which has practically replaced all planes of the previous generation.

アメリカ空軍戦闘機 F-16C/D ファイティングファルコン

F-14B Super Tomcat **839**

The Tomcat has been in service with the U.S.Navy for more than 20 years and will probably maintain its air superiority position at least into the first decade of the next century. This life-span originates from its basic concepts: robust structure, highly manoeuvreable despite its dimensions, and sophisticated electronic gear to direct the plane and its armament. During the last 10 years the F-14 has been continuously up-dated.

アメリカ海軍戦闘機 F-14B スーパートムキャット

F-14B 超級雄貓

F8F-2 Bearcat **803**

This small fighter plane dates back to 1943, when extensive evaluation of the F-6 Hellcat, made it clear that an aircraft with small dimensions, ample maneouverability and sufficient speed to fight the adversary was needed. After an extended period of trials and modifications the Bearcat was accepted by the U.S. Navy, which replaced the F-6s with F8Fs in November 1945 - too late for World War II. The Bearcat was the last propeller fighter aircraft with radial engine, before jets became operational.

F8F-2ベアキャット

F8F-2 熊貓

Tornado Marineflieger **838**

The Tornado is an eccellent low-flying attack plane which was amply demonstrated during the 1991 Gulf war. Its characteristics make it an ideal anti-ship weapon because of the need to approach its target without being descovered by radar in surroundings that don't offer any protection by the landscape. Actually only the German and Italian navies use the aircraft in this role by arming it with air-to-surface missiles "Kormoran", which are included in this kit.

ドイツ海軍攻撃機 トーネード "マリーネフリーガー"

旋風海軍攻擊機

Kamov KA-50 Hokum **845**

The Hokum is the latest combat helicopter of the Russian Armed Forces. The concept to only use one pilot is revolutionary. The Chopper is packed with its technology and special cockpit protection as well as high manoevrability make it an awesome aircraft.

カモフKa-50 ホーカム

卡莫夫 KA-50直升

airplanes

6003 French Heavy Cavalry (1815)

HISTORICS 1:72

NEW

6015 French Dragoons (1815)

6002 French Line Infantry (1815)

6006 Russian Grenadiers (ca. 1806)

6001 British Heavy Cavalry (Scots Greys 1815)

6005 Austrian Infantry (ca. 1806)

NEW

6016 Imperial General Staff (1815)

6004 Highlander Infantry (1815)

6007 Prussian Cuirassiers (ca. 1806)

6008 French Hussars (ca. 1806)

NEW

HISTORICS 1:72

6013 Union Cavalry (1863)

NEW

6014 Confederate Troops (1863)

6011 Confederate Cavalry (Raiders 1863)

6012 Union Infantry and Zuaves (1863)

6010 Moors / Saracens (XI th Century)

6009 Crusaders (XI th Century)

NEW

784 Magirus / Iveco Fire Ladder Truck
⬅ L: 39,4 cm ➡

Magirus/Iveco Fire Ladder Truck **784**

Due to ever increasing safety requirements at modern buildings to-days fire engines require extremely high standards. The ladder (DLK 23-12) enables the fire fighters to reach a max. height of 23 m at a distance of 12 m. These ladders are being mounted on different truck chassis according to customers' specifications, whereby the assembly is carried out by specialized companies. The ladder contains 4 units made out of steel profiles with a basket at the end which can take up to 3 persons.
ファイヤーエンジン
消防車

US Truck Ford 9000 **728**

The "long nosed" Ford 9000 LTL is one of the classical American longhaulers. This truck is used from the logging camps of the Pacific Northwest to the fruit corridors of Florida. US-truckers call the Fords often "workhorse" due to their reliability under all circumstances. The LTL 9000 can be equipped with a wide range of Cummins- or Caterpillar engines of up to 444 HP. Standard equipment includes a Fuller RTX 9-speed transmission. This truck is a proven performer, it's got the design and muscle that made it one of the most popular heavy trucks on US-roads.
大型トラック フォード9000 美國重型卡車

Western Star **790**

The cooperation between White and Western Star created one of the most imposing American trucks. Virtually every Western Star is made to specifications. Western Star designers claim they do not pre-drill their strong frame. They custom drill and never punch. You choose your own engine transmission and rear-end components. The Western Star is especially liked by owner-operators who equip them with many fancy accessories and convert their trucks into veritable «Kings of the Highway».
ウエスタンスター
"西方之星"卡車

728 US Truck Ford 9000
⬅ L: 32,5 cm ➡

790 Western Star
⬅ L: 33,2 cm ➡

trucks

trucks

NEW

715 Mercedes Actros ⬅ L: 24,2 cm ➡

716 Renault Super Magnum ⬅ L: 24,7 cm ➡

NEW

713 Tank Trailer ⬅ L: 42,2 cm ➡

711 American Oil Truck and Trailer ⬅ L: 63,7 cm ➡

Mercedes Actros ***715***

The new heavy truck line from Mercedes-Benz, introduced in 1996, has become a very common sight on European roads. The Actros can be equipped with turbocharged V-6 and V-8 diesel ranging from 313 HP to 571 HP. These engines are designed to minimize the fuel consumption and offer a maximum of durability. Very innovative is the "Telligent" electronic gearbox, which allows the driver to select the best gearprogram depending on road conditions, load and other factors.

密塞迪施亞圖士

Renault Super Magnum ***716***

Since the early nineties the Magnum has been part of the truck range of the French truck manufacturer and has become a common sight on European roads. 1998 Renault presents a new version with a number of improvementes and changes, such as a new grill, a new roof spoiler, and a modified dashboard. The engine has been re-designed for improved fuel-efficiency. The cabin, offering top comfort to the driver, can be tilted by almost 90° forward for maintenance.

威龍超級密南

Tank Trailer ***713***

Heavy tank trailers are very common in Europe for transporting all means of liquid goods from milk to various fuels chemical. Most of the modern trailers have a 3-axle single-wheel chassis, and can load up to 40.000 litres. These trailers are equipped with advanced brake and systems and other safety features such as side impact barriers. Our trailer can be attached to all Italeri trucks, creating an impressive road train.

油罐拖卡

American Oil Truck and Trailer ***711***

In the United States most of the goods are moved by so-called "Heavy Haulers", which are generally conventional trucks. Most of the typical U.S. truckers, many of them being owners/operators, decorate their trucks with fancy decoration thus creating a personal image. Our tractor/trailer fuel truck combiation includes a 30foot tank trailer with a capacity of 28.000 l. It is driven by a 6 cylinder turbocharged Cummins in-line engine, which has an output of 500HP.

トラック・タンクトレーラー 拖頭連油罐拖卡

Scania 144 Topline ***712***

This super-truck is the flagship of the new heavy 144 type truck series of the renown Swedish manufacturer. The predecessor 143 was one of the best sold models in the European heavy long-range market. The new 14,2 l V-8 turbo diesel engine is based on the previous engine, but has an output of additional 30 HP (total 530 HP). The 12 speed "Opticruise" gear system is the new power transmission unit, developed by Scania. The Topline cabin offers living room comfort with excellent noice insulation.

紳佳 144 Topline

NEW

MAN F-2000 ***714***

The F-2000 represents the flagship of the heavy long distance truck series of the Bavarian manufacturer. It is powered by various 5- and 6-cylinder in-line engines of up to 460 HP and as top of the range a powerful V-10 with 600 HP is available. Fuel efficiency is achieved through a 16-gear ZF-Ecosplit gear box. Due to a relatively low weight of 7200 kg this MAN-Truck has a large pay-load capacity within the European truck and trailer weight limits of 40.000 kg. All MAN truck engines are according to the new European EURO-2 emission regulations.

NEW

714 MAN F-2000 ⬅ L: 24,7 cm ➡

712 Scania 144 Topline ⬅ L: 24,7 cm ➡

trucks

731 Topas Tank Trailer ⬅ L: 43,0 cm ➡

745 3-Axle Canvas Trailers

⬅ L: 51,7 cm ➡

730 Ford Aeromax 120 ⬅ L: 34,2 cm ➡

Topas Tank Trailer **731**

This modern tank trailer was built according to the lastest findings in regards to safety measures. "TOPAS" stands for "Tank vehicle with optimal passive and active safety installations". These include: ABS, low gravity-center, high-positioned break lights and chassis protection built in aerodynamic shape. The tank has elliptic double wedge shape and for weight reasons is built of light metals. In the future, because of their highly inflammable payload, most tank trailers will be built in similar shape.
TOPAS タンクトレーラー
托巴施油缸拖卡

3-Axle Canvas Trailer **745**

The tractor-trailer units with 3-axle trailer are dominating the European long-distance transport. The most common variants are the canvas-container and reefertrailer. Due to the heavy competition in long-distance hauling the owners are forced to utilize the weight limit of 40 tons of a truck unit. This requires the application of modern materials like aluminum and plastic in the trailer construction, to keep the weight as low as possible.
3軸幌型トレーラー
3 軸式帆布拖卡

Scania 144 Heavy Truck **743**

Scania developed the new "Series 4" specifically for the European heavy long distance transport. It was presented 1995 and will replace the successful "Streamline" series. This truck will enforce the leading position of Scania in the heavy transport market. The series "4" can be equipped with various engines, from a newly developed 6-cylinder-400 HP up to the top power of a V-8 with 530 HP. In addition to the normal sleeper cabin, a high roof version "Topline", which offers maximum space, is also available.
スキャニア144トラック
紳佳 R144 重型卡車

743
Scania 144 Heavy Truck
⬅ L: 24,7 cm ➡

Ford Aeromax 120 **730**

Introduced in 1992, this truck is one of the most aerodynamic, fuel-efficient long conventionals ever produced in America. It can be equipped with fuel efficient Diesel-engines from Caterpillar, Cummins or Detroit Diesel, with a range from 265 to 460 HP. The comfortable "Aero Bullet Sleeper" cab is covered by an enormous spoiler made of resin. The Aeromax can be equipped with optimal dual 150 gallon fuel tanks, which allow a ride from L.A. to Chicago without refueling.
フォード エアロマックス
福特 空氣密施

Volvo FH-16 **733**

The new FH series has significant new features such as aerodynamically shaped driver's cabin, low weight and a newly developed engine with low fuel consumption and emissions. The powerful version is equipped with a 6-Cylinder in-line engine with electronic fuel injection, turbocharger and an output of 520 HP at 180 RPM. The new driver cabin can be equipped with a number of spoilers, which reduce fuel consumption even more. At the present, Volvo is one of the leading heavy truck manufacturers.
ボルボ ニューF-16
新富豪 F-16

733 Volvo FH-16
⬅ L: 24,0 cm ➡

Steyr Truck **744**

The Austrian based "STEYR" is one of the oldest truck-manufacturers in Europe and has an excellent reputation for quality. The new Steyr "Green Class" was developed in cooperation with the German manufacturer MAN. The high-volume cabin is very spacious and offers maximum comfort. This truck can be equipped with engines up to 460 HP, which have been designed to meet the European environmental standards.
スタイヤー・トラック
Steyr 卡車

Peterbilt 378 **746**

The Peterbilt Model 378 represents one of the classic style US-trucks. Inside the 378 is a truly drivers's truck with an ergonomically designed dashboard and an unique noise reducing insulation. The 378 can be ordered with engines of various manufacturers up to 460 HP. Our model is fitted with a 6-cylinder on line Detroit-Diesel of 420 HP. The enormous fiberglass sloped nose hood tilts a full 90° for easy engine access and features powerful halogen headlights mounted on the grille surround.
ピータービルト378
Peterbilt 378

744 Steyr Truck ⬅ L: 24,7 cm ➡

746 Peterbilt 378 ⬅ L: 35,2 cm ➡

trucks

726 Scania Streamline ⬅ L: 25,8 cm ➡

735 FH-16 Globetrotter ⬅ L: 24,0 cm ➡

736 Scania T 143 M500 Streamline Conv. ⬅ L: 32,0 cm ➡

Scania Streamline **726**

The "Scania Streamline R 143" represents the latest flagship of the heavy-truck line from the Swedish manufacturer. It has a newly designed drivers cab, which offers more space and driving comfort. Due to the new cabin and the aerodynamically re-styled chassis, this heavy tractor reaches a cx-value of 0.5 and consequently a much lower fuel consumption. The 14 litre-V-8 engine can develop up to 500 HP and power is transmitted by a 14-speed gearbox.

大型トレーラートラクター スキャニア ストリームライン

現代重型拖曳卡車

Mercedes Benz 1853 **739**

At the 1994 Hannover Automobile Exhibition Daimler Benz introduced the new, heavy truck "1853", which is built in accordance with the European ecological EUR II norms. The exterior aerodynamic improvements include a new front section with a changed grill and new spoilers. The 8 cylinder turbocharged 14,6 l engine has been modified too, to comply with new exhaust regulations.

メルセデスベンツ 1853

奔西維施平岩1853

40 FT Container Trailer **737**

The 40 foot container is the most widely used means of transporting goods world-wide. For road transport a flatbed trailer - 2 or 3 axle - is generally used. Many freight forwarders use containers with their own company paint scheme. P & O is one of the better known companies. Our trailer model is equipped with soft, artificial rubber tires and can be used with all Italeri trucks.

40FT コンテナトレーラー

40呎 貨櫃拖架

739 Mercedes Benz 1853 ⬅ L: 24,5 cm ➡

737 40 FT Container Trailer ⬅ L: 50,5 cm ➡

FH-16 Globetrotter **735**

In 1994 Volvo received the "Truck of the Year" award for its new FH-12/16 series. The most important criteria for this award were a modern, economical engine, a safe drivers cabin and powerful brakes. The Globetrotter is the most popular version of these trucks. It features a high cabin including a comfortable sleeper cab. The FH-series can be equipped with either 12 od 16 liter engines with an output of 340 to 520 HP. In order to save fuel carrying high-volume trailers all FH-cabins have adjustable spoilers.

ボルボ FH-16グロープトロッター

富豪FH-16 環繞型

Scania T 143 M500 Conv. **736**

The European truck manufacturers carry only very few conventional (long-hood) trucks in their roster because of legal length limitations for tractor-trailer units. The new conventional, built by Scania, is therefore mainly used for extra-heavytasks and construction work. Due to the fact that the engine is mounted in front of the driver's cabin, the T-143 features a spacious driving compartment and has a lower noise level than the "R" type. Engine and cockpit are identical to the streamline version.

スキャニア T143 M500ストリームライン CONV.

瑞佳 T143 M500流線改良型

Freightliner FLD 120 **738**

At the beginning of the Nineties the Freightliner Corporation introduced a new, improved heavy truck line - the 120 series. Main objectives were safety and fuel efficiency which were obtained through excellent aerodynamic features. All U.S. trucks can be equipped with various sleeper cabs which vary in size from 1,00 m to 1,80 m and offer maximum comfort to the driver. The owner/operator can also choose his own "personalized" engine including Detroid-Diesel, Cummins of Caterpillar engines which reach up to 500 HP.

フレートライナー FLD120コンベンショナル

貨櫃運車FLD 120傳統型

738 Freightliner FLD 120 ⬅ L: 32,8 cm ➡

723 Renault AE 500 »Magnum«
⬅ L: 25,3 cm ➡

732 Man Commander ⬅ L: 24,3 cm ➡

734 Mercedes-Benz-Eurocab ⬅ L: 24,8 cm ➡

Renault AE 500 »Magnum« 723

With the series AE the leading French truck manufacturer created a completely new, revolutionary truck concept. The driver's cabin was completely separated from the engine/chassis section. Thereby excellent driving comfort and a spacious cabin were achieved. For this new concept the «Magnum » received the «Truck of the year 1991» designation. The Magnum is driver by a 16.4 l 500 HP-V8 diesel engine with turbo-charger.
ルノー AE 500 マグナム
威龍 密林 "AE"

MAN F-2000 741

The F-2000 is an offspring of the F-90 series and was first introduced at the Hannover Automobile Exhibition in September 1994. It immediately received the Truck-of-the-year 1995 award. Outstanding features of this truck are fuel effiency, safety, reliability and ecological acceptance. The F-2000 can be equipped with engines from 270 to 500 HP. The cabin can be supplied as normal or extendet top version with various spoilers.
MAN F-2000 歐洲卡車

MAN Commander 732

The German truck manufacturer MAN of Munich maintains a leading position in the European trucking buisness. In 1952 the raised-roof version of the Commander was introduced, especially suited for long distance hauling. At the same time the chassis was furnished with aerodynamic skirts, which help reduce fuel consumption. A 420 HP turbo-charged 6 cylinder, 12 l Diesel engine is used for this truck. The theoretical maximum speed of 127 km/h can not be achieved due to European speed limit of 110 km/h.
M.A.N. コマンダー M.A.N. 指揮官(通車廂)

Mercedes-Benz Eurocab 734

In the 1993 the most powerful Mercedes-Benz Truck with more than 500 HP, was introduced as the "Eurocab" with a raised roof cabin. Equipped with the same cab, two more engine versions are available, 380 HP and 435 HP. Contrary to many other truck manufacturers, most part assemblies such as transmission, engine etc. are prodzced by Mercedes in house. Power source is a V-8 turbo-charged Diesel engine, 14.6 l, with an output of up to 503 HP. Despite of its high roof the Eurocab features a roof spoiler to reduce fuel costs to a minimum. All Mercedes Trucks are built according to the new European noise and emission control regulations.
メルセデス ベンツ ユーロキャブ
德國長途卡車

Tiger Express Intercooler 748

Most of the high volume road transport in Europe is done with canvas trucks and trailers. Our kit represents such an unit, using one of the most advanced heavy trucks, the Renault AE 500. It is the only truck with a fully independent cabin suspension, which gives an extraordinary driving comfort. The power is provided by a 16,4 l V-8 Turbo Intercooler engine, which develops 503 HP at 2100 RPM.
ルノー・トラック&トレーラー
威龍卡車及拖卡

748 Tiger Express Truck & Trailer
⬅ L: 66,0 cm ➡

trucks

741 MAN F-2000 ⬅ L: 25,0 cm ➡

NEW

747 Volvo FH-16 Reefer Truck ⬅ L: 41,6 cm ➡

729 Mercedes Road Truck ⬅ L: 36,0 cm ➡

Volvo FH-16 Kühltruck 747

The Volvo FH-12/16 is a very common base for a variety of reefer trucks. Generally those trucks are used with trailer for long distance transport and without trailer for local distribution. The cooling-unit is normally located in front of the reefer container. Volvo offers these trucks with 2 series of engines ranging from 12-16 litres and from 340-520 HP.
ボルボ FH-16 冷蔵トラック
富豪 FH-16 冷櫃卡車

Mercedes Road Truck 729

The main characteristics of the Mercedes heavy truck line are reliability and long life. Due to these qualities, the German truck manufacturer has become the largest producer of heavy trucks in the world. Our truck is powered by a turbocharged 8-cylinder diesel engine with an output of more than 500 HP, transmitted by a 16-speed gearbox. All Mercedes heavy trucks have EPS (Electronic Power Shift). These trucks can be equipped with various spoilers,which are adapted for the various sizes of chargo containers.
ヨーロピアン・フレイトトラック メルセデス・ロードトラック
歐洲貨運卡車

742 U.S. Trailer (48 ft) ⬅ L: 62,5 cm ➡

794 U.S. Wrecking Truck

⬅ L: 41,2 cm ➡

727 Black-Thunder

⬅ L: 34,0 cm ➡

791 Frigo Trailer

⬅ L: 51,0 cm ➡

764 Truck Accessories

740 Peterbilt 377 A/E

⬅ L: 35,2 cm ➡

trucks

US-Trailer (48 ft) 742

These heavy highway trailers play an important role in the cargohauling system, since the railroad network does not have the density of Europe. Heavy trailers have standard dimensions 40, 45, 48 and 53 foot which equals to a maximum of 16,2 m. Our model is a twin-axle 48ft reefer trailer, equipped with a "Thermo King" refrigeration unit. The walls are either made of stainless or aluminum.

48フィート冷蔵トレーラー

美國冷藏拖卡(48呎)

Peterbilt 377 A/E 740

The US-truck manufacturer Peterbilt, located in the State of Washington, represents one of the oldest and best known names for heavy haulers. It's latest model, the 377 A/E, has been meticulously sculpted to minimize aerodynamic drag, but it still maintains the impressive look of a classic Peterbilt. This model is equipped with spacious "Unibilt" sleeper cab. The 377 A/E has been built to combine the maximum operative efficency with the rugged good look of an American long hauler.

ピーターヒルト 377A/E

Peterbilt 377 A/E 美國卡車

Truck Accessories 764

Our accessory set 764 gives you the possibility of beefing up your truck kits with additional exhaust pipes, chrome-plated parts, with bull bars, spoilers, name plates, additional head lights and puppets as well as tools and other items. Our kit also includes two figures to make your truck complete. A big decal with many symbols and colour stripes enables you to decorate your trucks in the way you see them on the road today.

トラック アクセサリー

卡車附件

U.S. Wrecking Truck 794

Generally wreckers are custom-made trucks which are the pride of their owner-operators. Frequently they are equipped with sleeper cabins, TVsets and many special features that make these trucks "mobile homes". They are used to clean up highway accidents or intervene in other desaster situations, furthermore for construction projects and other tasks. Our model is based on a Freightliner chassis and includes many moveable parts to create accurate reproductions of in-action scenes.

アメリカン・レッカー

"US WRECKING TRUCK" 美國救險卡車

Frigo Trailer 791

Refrigerator trailers guarantee the supply of perishable food throughout the world of today. They are practically the most efficient and fast way to transport fresh fish to land-locked countries or carry fresh fruit, meat and vegetables to their final destinations. These trailers travel around the clock and are equipped with refrigerating units, which make extended stops possible. Our model is a so-called 40 feet trailer (12.2 m) and can be used with all ITALERI trucks.

冷凍トレーラー

冷藏拖車 REEFER TRAILER

Black-Thunder 727

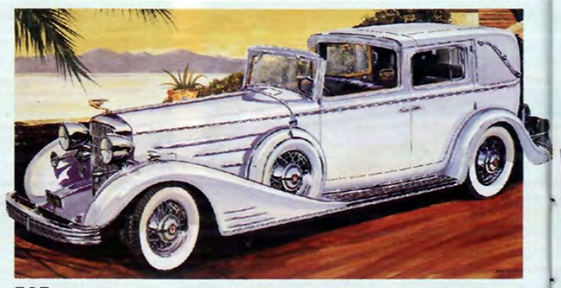
"Road Train" units are commonly used in Australia for long-distance hauling. They can carry up to 3 trailers with a total weight of 120 tons. American heavy trucks are well suited for this purpose because of their powerful engines, strong chassis frames, and due to their reliability. Sometimes, these Road Trains travel up to 4500 km in one journey across Australia without any technical assistance. Most of these trucks carry oversize bumpers in front which are called by the truckers either "cow-cathers" or "roo-bars" (cangaroo-bars).

オーストラリアントラック ブラックサンダー

澳洲卡車

automobiles

701 Mercedes 540 K ⬅ L: 24,8 cm ➡



707 Cadillac Town Car ⬅ L: 25,3 cm ➡

705 Bugatti Coupé Napoleon ⬅ L: 24,5 cm ➡

Bugatti Coupé Napoleon **705**

The Coupé Napoleon was the prototype of the Bugatti 41 series and had the Chassis Number 41 100. It had various bodies until Jean Bugatti designed a beautiful body which was called Napoleon 41. This car belonged to the Bugatti family for many years until the Molsheim factory was taken over by Hispano-Suiza.
*BUGATTI*ブガッティ クーペ ナポレオン
BUGATTI 跑車拿破崙型

Cadillac Town Car **707**

In 1933 Cadillac introduced this V-16 town Car which was originally owned by the famous movie actress Joan Crawford. Of this model only 3 prototypes were made utilizing the body style No.5525. The interior is finished in satin chrome. The original price for this luxurious Town Car was $ 5.350.00. Today, if sold, this car will bring this price multiple.
1933年 キャデラック・タウンカー
凱迪拉克 TOWN CAR

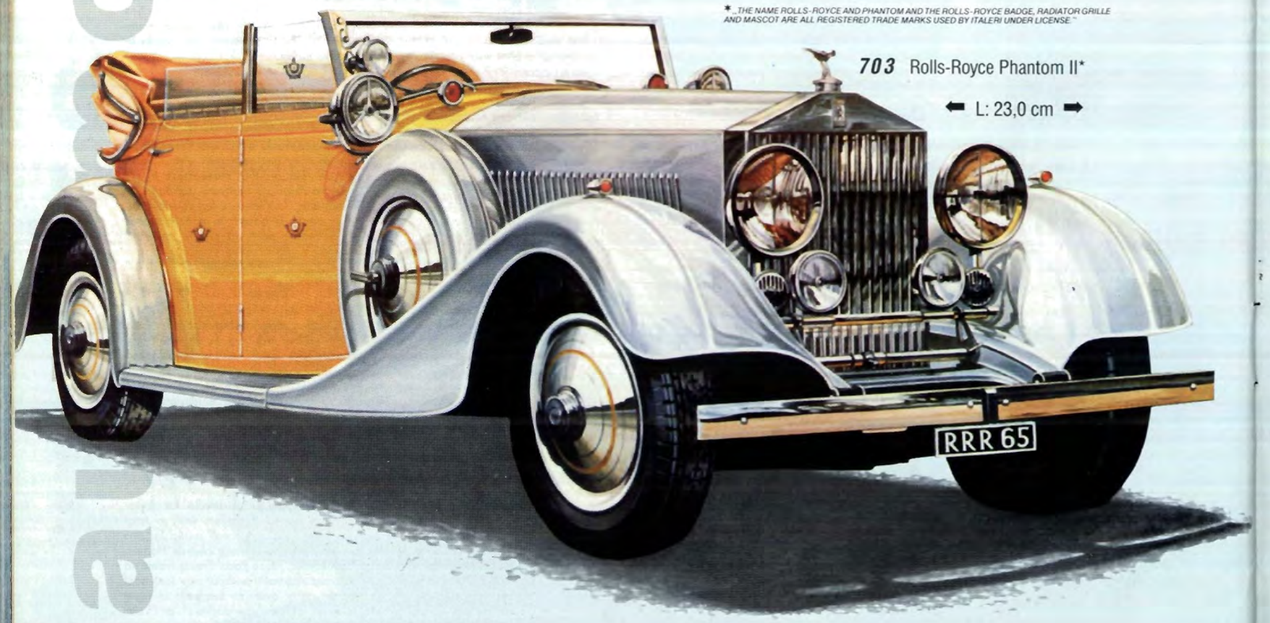
Mercedes 540 K **701**

One of the most beautiful automobiles of its time, the Mercedes Benz 540 K was built from 1936-39. One unit is still shown in various parts of the world by Mercedes for promotion purposes. The car had a 8-cylinder 5.4 l engine and weighed no less than 2300 kg. Maximum speed was a stunning 170 km/h. Its fuel consumption was 28 to 30 l for 100 km.
メルセデス・ベンツ540K
賓士 540K 型

Rolls-Royce Phantom II* **703**

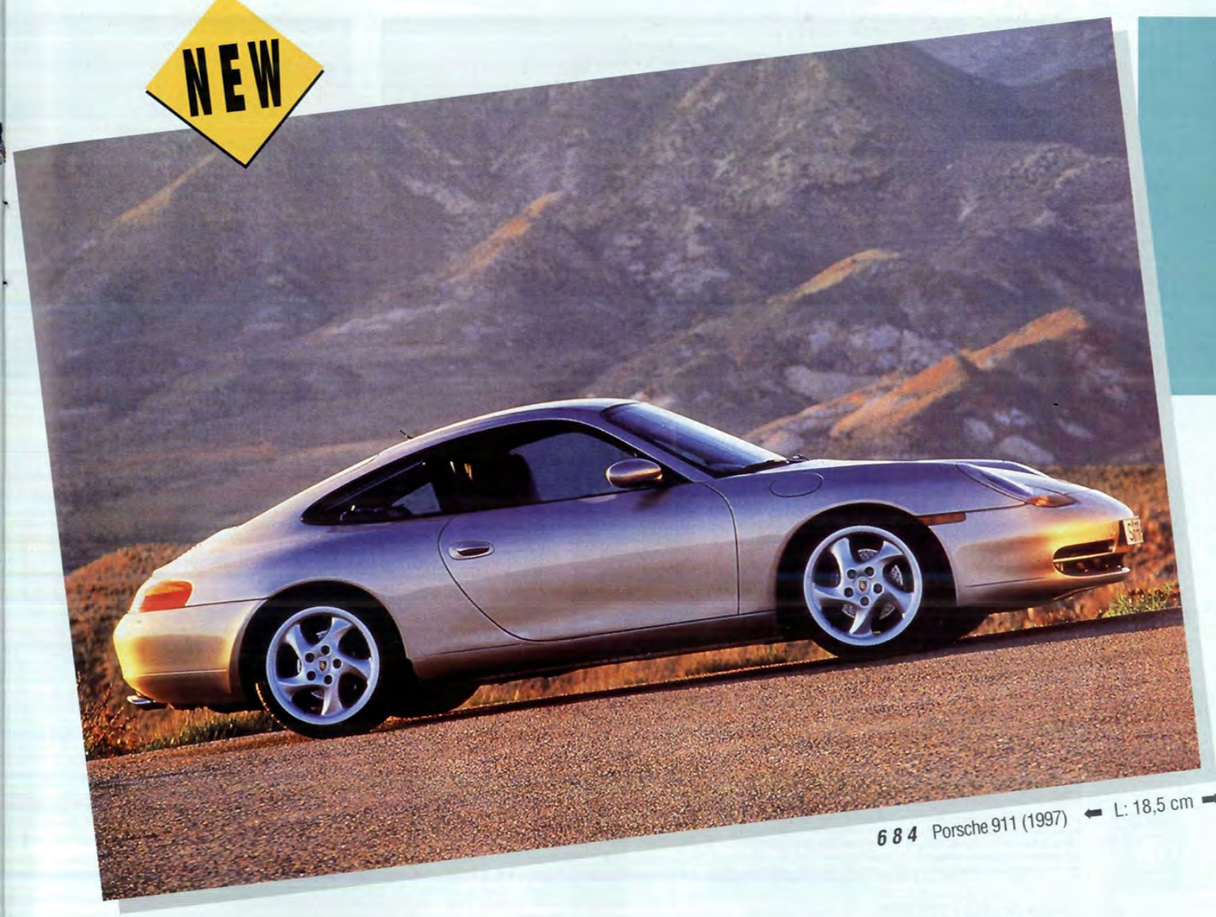
The Rolls-Royce Phantom II was introduced in 1929. With this new model the tradition of the manufacturer was continued: To built beautiful and expensive cars. Each body was made to order of each customer. Our model belongs to the P-2 series, which was built in 1934. The original, from which this model, was copied, can still be found in the famous "Stratford Motor Museum" in England.
ロールスロイス ファントムII
勞斯萊斯幽靈 II 型

**...THE NAME ROLLS-ROYCE AND PHANTOM AND THE ROLLS-ROYCE BADGE, RADIATOR GRILLE AND MASCOT ARE ALL REGISTERED TRADE MARKS USED BY ITALERI UNDER LICENSE.™*



703 Rolls-Royce Phantom II* ⬅ L: 23,0 cm ➡

NEW



684 Porsche 911 (1997) ⬅ L: 18,5 cm ➡

Porsche 911 (1997) **684**

The latest 911 is a new car from the wheels up, but it remains unmistakably a 911 both in terms of appearance and of engineering. For the first time, it's powered by a completely new designed water cooled engine, a rear mounted flat six with 4 valve heads. Nevertheless it preserves the unique Porsche sound, known throughout many generations of 911s. The 911 can be equipped either with the six-speed manual gear box or the five-speed semi-automatic "Tiptronic".
保時捷 911 (1997)

Porsche 911 Turbo (1995) **682**

The flagship of the 911 series is the Porsche 911 Turbo which has been in production since 1995. It is powered by a high-tech 6-cylinder boxer engine which has an output of 408 HP at 5750 RPM (with two turbo-chargers). The 6-gear 4-wheel drive with visco-clutch guarantees superior driving and maximum traction. The outstanding styling of the 911 series, built for about 20 years, was aerodynamically greatly improved (CW 0,34). The resin rear spoiler guarantees perfect ground adhesion even at 290 km/h.
ポルシェ911ターボ (1995)　保時捷911渦輪 (1995)

Ferrari 348 TS **671**

The model 348 is the first Ferrari of the Nineties - a short two-seater with center engine, independent wheel suspension and transversal gear box. The body, designed by Pininfarina, has a cellular construction, which has a high degree of ruggedness. The 348 TS (Trasversale Spider).
フェラーリ 348TS
法拉利 348TS

682 Porsche 911 Turbo (1995) ⬅ L: 17,7 cm ➡

671 Ferrari 348 TS
⬅ L: 18,0 cm ➡

automobiles

679 Porsche 911 Carrera Cabrio (94) ⬅ L: 17,7 cm ➡

665 Ferrari Daytona Spider 365 GTS/4 ⬅ L: 18,5 cm ➡

678 Jaguar XJ 220 ⬅ L: 20,6 cm ➡

669 Ferrari Daytona Racing ⬅ L: 18,3 cm ➡

667 Lamborghini Diablo ⬅ L: 18,5 cm ➡

668 Ferrari 348 TB ⬅ L: 18,0 cm ➡

676 Ferrari 275 GTB ⬅ L: 17,8 cm ➡

Lamborghini Diablo* 667

It's a devil («diablo», the succcessor of the Countach. With this name, which describes the diablo's character, one of the great «Gran Turismo» sports cars is introduced by Lamborghini - one of the tastest and most powerful cars of to-day. The 12 cylinder of its 5,7 liter engine produce world - record power, namely 500 HP. The «diablo», as the Ferrari F 40, exceeds a maximum speed of 320 km/h. These achievements were reached by greatly improving the (Countach) aerodynamic shape.

ランボルギーニ ディアブロ
林寶堅尼魔鬼 (“Diablo”)

* T.M. AUTHORIZED BY LAMBORGHINI S.P.A.

Ferrari Daytona Spider 365 GTS/4 665

The Daytona Spider is one of the best locking Ferraris in the range. This model was used in a very popular television series and thus became world famous. Pininfarina first introduced the Daytona Spider at the Frankfurt automobile Salon in 1969. Only 20 units were produced, therefore the price of these cars has already reached astronomical proportions.

フェラーリ・デイトナ 365GTS/4スパイダー
法拉利地通拿蜘蛛型 **365GTS/4**

Jaguar XJ 220 678

Series production at a rate of 2 cars per week started early 1992. Only 350 of this fabulous mid-engined two seater coupes will be built. The XJ 220 is powered by the 3,5 litre twin turbo V-6 engine with 542 bhp at 7000 rm. The body consists of a rigid frame constructed in bonded aluminum honeycomb to achieve high strength and low weight. The car's styling needed to combine aerodynamic efficiency with equally important ground effect characteristics. «The XJ 220 combies leading edge technology outstanding performance and traditional Jaguar luxury».

ジャガー XJ 220
積家 XJ 220

Jaguar ™ with Permission of Jaguar Cars Ltd.

Ferrari Daytona Racing 669

The Ferrari 365 GTB was introduced in October 1968 and proved to be a valuable base for racing cars. This 365 GTB-4 "Competizione" celebrated its first victory during its first race at the 24 hour race of Le Mans. The car finished first in its category. During the Seventies the Daytona Racing was used with great success in almost all long distance races. The changes versus the 365 GTB were mainly engine changes, aerodynamic front spoiler, longer wheellbase and racing wheel rims.

デイトナ レーシング
地通拿賽車型

Porsche 911 Carrera Cabrio (94) 679

The true sports car feeling can only be experienced with a convertible. Porsche produces one of the original prototypes, the 911 as a Spider version. The new 911, introduced at the beginning of 1994 features new body design, combined with extra-ordinary driving qualities and a maximum of safety. The 6-cylinder engine is located above the rear axle, with a totally re-designed gear box and guarantees excellent driving. The car is available with 6-gear stick mechanism or Porsche-Tipronic automatic steering.

ポルシェ911カレラ カブリオ'94
保時捷911 Carrera超篷車(94)

Lamborghini Diablo Special* 670

The Diabolo, one of the fastest and most powerful cars, first introduced in 1990, found immediately customers for extravagant versions. Our model shows the very special spoiler, which may give its driver a feeling of taking off any second... This car is one of the most fascinating vehicles of today. It reaches a speed of 325 km/h with its 500 hp engine.

ディアブロ スポイラー
魔鬼連擾流器

* T.M. AUTHORIZED BY LAMBORGHINI S.P.A.

Ferrari 348 TB 668

The model 348 is the first Ferrari of the nineties and at the same time the result of more than forty years of Ferrari experience. In view of safety, style and technical concept it's a very fruitful combination between modern achievement and well established and sought after tradition. Technical and mechanical features of the 348 make the car a sporty two-seater with centre engine and independent suspension of all four wheels. Based upon the historically grown close connection with Ferrari, Pininfarina again is responsabile for the body design.

フェラーリ 348
法拉利 **348**

Ferrari 275 GTB 676

First introduced at the 1964 Paris automobile show, the 275 was the first Ferrari with single wheel suspension and a transaxle gear box. The 3,3 l V-12 engine has an output of 300 HP. The body, developed by Scaglietti, could also be ordered - upon customer's special request - in aluminium. Altogether only 730 units were built between 1964-1967.

フェラーリ 275 GTB
法拉利 275 GTB

670 Lamborghini Diablo Special* ⬅ L: 18,5 cm ➡

528 U.S.S. Truman (CV-75) ⬅ L: 46,2 cm ➡

U.S.S. Truman (CV-75) 528

This latest Nimitz class carrier will enter United States Navy service at the start of the 21st century. It could be the last ship of this type considering the profound changes in naval and aviation technology and the changing world situation. The Truman has a crew of 5000 and is equipped with 70 to 80 aircraft F/A-18 and F-14 Tomcat. It is powered by two nuclear reactors which provide for an enormous range.
U.S.S. 杜魯門 (CV-75)

526 U.S.S. Constellation ⬅ L: 44,3 cm ➡

U.S.S. Constellation 526

The "U.S.S. Constellation" is the sister ship of the "U.S.S. Kitty Hawk" and was commissioned 1962 under the designation CVA-64. The "Constellation" is assigned to the US-Navy Pacific Fleet and took part in offensive operations in Vietnam until the mid seventies. Originally planned as nuclear-powered carrier it was fitted with 4 conventional steam turbines and 4 propellers. It had major improvements in its electronic and radar systems.
U.S.S. サラトガ
沙拉吐加 空母

503 Nimitz ⬅ L: 46,2 cm ➡

Nimitz 503

After several years of construction, the Nimitz was launched as the second nuclear aircraft carrier of the US Navy in 1972. With a maximum displacement of 94400ts, she is the world's biggest warship. She not only has room for a crew of over 6000 men, but for about 100 aircraft as well. The defence power of the Nimitz consists mainly of radar controlled eightfold trench mortars type Sea Sparrow and of catapults.
ニミッツ
'NIMITZ' 號核子航空母艦

522 U.S.S. Kitty Hawk ⬅ L: 44,3 cm ➡

U.S.S. Kitty Hawk 522

The aircraft carrier U.S.S. Kittyhawk entered service in April 1961 after a prolonged project based upon the Forrestal class and is considered a carrier evolution. The distinct change of this new class is the location of two of the four move planes around the flight deck. Radar screens behind the tower make the tower »Island« more compact. During the last thirty years the Kittyhawk has been altered considerably.
アメリカ海軍航空母艦 キティホーク
美國海軍航空母艦

U.S.S. George Washington 527

The "George Washington" C.V.N. is one of the latest aircraft carriers of the U.S. Navy, entering service in 1992. The "Washington" is the sixth ship of the nuclear-powered "Nimitz" class. Due to the modern reactors this carrier can remain 13 years or 1 million miles unrefuelled at sea.

527 U.S.S. George Washington ⬅ L: 44,7 cm ➡

U.S..S. Abraham Lincoln 515

The Lincoln is the fifth carrier of the nuclear powered Nimitz class. Its sister ships are the Nimitz, Eisenhower, Carl Vinson and Theodore Roosevelt (No.509). These carriers patrol the oceans around the globe and are equipped with well above one hundred aircraft each. Thr crew of 6000 has everything onboard including a bank, supermarkets, restaurants etc.
U.S.S.リンカーン
U.S.S. 阿伯拉罕林肯

515 U.S.S. A. Lincoln ⬅ L: 46,2 cm ➡

U.S.S. »America« 521

This carrier, which belongs to the Kitty-Hawk class went into service in 1965. The America is part of the Atlantic fleet of the U.S. Navy, with a crew of more than 5000. This aircraft carrier has a complete air force on board which consists mainly of F-14 Tomcats, A-6 Intruders, F-18 Hornets, S-3 Vikings and E-2 Anti-Radar Planes. The America is normally accompanied by 20-30 support vessels.
U.S.S. アメリカ
U.S.S. 美 國 (CV-66)

521 U.S.S. America ⬅ L: 44,3 cm ➡

U.S.S. Independence 516

The INDEPENDENCE is the fourth carrier of the Forrestal class. It launched on 6th June 1958. It carries 90 airplanes and has a crew of over 4000 men. During the Eighties all four carriers have been made. Advanced electronics and improved anti-aircraft defence systems have been installed. The INDEPENDENCE is part of the Atlantic Fleet.
U.S.S.インデペンデンス
U.S.S. 獨立號

520 U.S.S. »Saratoga« ⬅ L: 45,0 cm ➡

U.S.S. »Saratoga« 520

The Saratoga, part of the U.S. Atlantic fleet, participated in operation Desert Storm in 1990/91. From various aircraft carriers A-6 Intruders, and F-14 Tomcats were used in battle. The carrier's defense against enemy attacks are helicopters and planes against submarines, various missiles and radar-controlled high speed guns. Launched in 1956, the Saratoga is continuously up-dated, especially its radar and electronic systems.
U.S.S. サラトガ
沙拉吐加 空母

Admiral Kuznetsow 518

The Tbilisi (Tiflis) is the first Soviet aircraft carrier equipped with the most modern aircraft Mig-29 and Su-27, which are able to match their counterparts F-14 and F/A-18 stationed on the American aircraft carriers. The Tbilisi is furthermore well equipped with anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles and is therefore in a position to defend itself at medium and long rage distances against the US-Navy.
トビリシ(ソビエト連邦空母)
蒂比利施(蘇聯航空母艦)

518 Admiral Kuznetsow ⬅ L: 42,3 cm ➡

U.S.S. John C. Stennis (CVN 74) 524

This nuclear-powered aircraft carrier is the seventh ship of the Nimitz class. The first carrier of this class, the CVN 68 "NIMITZ", was launched in 1975. All ships have identical hulls but the later units have many improvements, such as the tower, radar equipment and defense armament. The Stennis will enter service in 1995 and is equipped with F-14 Tomcats, F-18 Hornets A-6 Intruders and E-2 Hawkeye airplanes, as well as various helicopters. The nuclear-powered engines provide the carrier with an almost unlimited range.
アメリカ空母 ジョン・C・ステニス
美海軍約翰C・史丹施(CVN74)

360 SWS Cargo Halftrack ⬅ L: 21,5 cm ➡

361 RSO (wooden cabin) towing PAK-40 ⬅ L: 13,1 cm ➡

365 Leopard 2 A5 KWS ⬅ L: 27,6 cm ➡

209 Jagdpanzer 38t "Hetzer" ⬅ L: 18,0 cm ➡

203 Recovery Vehicle M-32 ⬅ L: 19,5 cm ➡

362 Tiger Support Vehicle (SdKfz 185) ⬅ L: 24,1 cm ➡

363 Flak 43

364 M-8 Greyhound ⬅ L: 14,3 cm ➡

military

sWS Cargo Halftrack **360**

The German Wehrmacht command ordered in 1942 the developement of a simple semi-track load carring vehicle, which would replace the existing 3 and 5 ton tractors. Büssing/NAG was awarded with the contract and in 1943 the production started at a low rate. The non armoured load carrier with a canvas covered cabin was the most produced type. Some of these were converted to armoured Flak carriers. The track suspension was similar to the one used for the "Panther" tanks.

SWS 貨運半履帶車

RSO (wooden cabin) towing PAK-40 **361**

The STEYR RSO utility vehicle was used in many different roles by the German Wehrmacht, due to its high mobility on difficult terrain of the Eastern front. Whenever used as artillery tractor it was mainly towing PAK 40 7,5cm cannons, which were standard equipment of the anti-tank units. This gun had excellent fire power and was used during the entire time of World War II in every theater. The gun was able to knock out even heavy Soviet tanks, which saw action during the final phase of the war.

RSO（木製包廂）PAK40

Leopard 2 A5 KWS **365**

This new version of the Leopard 2 tank has undergone basic changes of its armor and targetfinding systems. This tank will be the backbone of the German tank units. Furthermore the Netherlands and Sweden are also using Leopards with their armed forces. The Leopard 2 A5 will remain in service well into the 21st century due to its improvements and the excellent fire power and speed, which were already part of the basic version.

豹 2A5 KWS

Jagdpanzer 38t "Hetzer" **209**

The tank destroyer "HETZER" was developed in 1943 from a 38t tank originally built by the Czech Skoda Works. Until the end of the war 1577 units of this tank were built.

突擊坦克 38t "豬手"

Recovery Vehicle M-32 **203**

Still today, many armies around the world use M-32s, Sherman chassis based vehicles, in their logistical support forces. The M-32 enables recovery of disabled tanks and other vehicles in rugged terrain. Many times M-32s are also being used in desaster areas to help clear roads, build bridges and other tasks.

回修車 M32

Tiger Support Vehicle (SdKfz 185) **362**

The Tiger is certainly the best known combat vehicle of the Second World War. Much has been published about the Tiger and its technical aspects which cover practically all variants of this fighting machine. This kit offers a version which is a rarity, because only little information has been available. Only very few units have been in service. It represents a support vehicle for demolition teams and an engine replacement vehicle to service other tanks.

虎型支援車輛 (Sdkfz185)

Flak 43 **363**

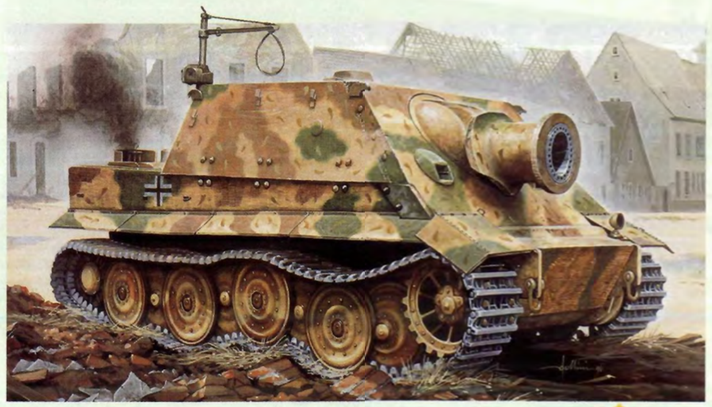
This 3,7cm anti-aircraft gun was introduced with the German flak units of the Army and Luftwaffe during the second half of 1943. The Flak 43 was characterized through extensive use of stamped metal parts rather than cast iron in order to accellerate production and to avoid material shortages which became a serious problem for the German War effort. Rapid fire features made the gun a serious threat to low and medium-altitude flying aircraft.

M-8 Greyhound **364**

This armoured car was standard issue with the reconnaissance units of the U.S. Armoured Divisions in Europe during the second half of 1944, and was extensively used by the free French Forces during the liberation of French territory. The M-8 was characterized by a futuristic shape for its time and high mobility. At the same time it did not have sufficient armour and armament to fight the German tanks. The open turret did not offer any protection for the crew.

M-8 靈猩

military



299 Sturmtiger (38 cm) ⬅ L: 17,9 cm ➡

355 Steyr RSO mit PAK-40 ⬅ L: 13,1 cm ➡

298 M-978 Oshkosh Fuel Truck ⬅ L: 28,8 cm ➡

224 Leopard I A4 ⬅ L: 27,2 cm ➡

232 155 mm Gun M1-A2 ⬅ L: 20,9 cm ➡

245 Anti-Tank Dodge ⬅ L: 12,9 cm ➡

259 LAV-25 Piranha ⬅ L: 18,3 cm ➡

Sturmtiger (38 cm) 299

This self-propelled gun has been based upon the Tiger I tank. It was mainly built to eliminate fortified enemy positions. Equipped with a powerful large-caliber gun, using rocket-assisted ammunition, it saw service in limited numbers towards the end of 1944.

ストームタイガー
黑虎（38cm）

155 mm Gun M1-A2 232

The U.S. Army's M1 A2 155 mm Howitzer became standard equipment of many NATO armies. It appeared first on battle field in 1944, saw action in Korea and Vietnam and is still in service in many countries today. The gun weights only 6 tons and fires 44 kg projectiles at a rate of 1 round every two minutes.

155mm 炮 M1-A2

Steyr RSO mit PAK-40 355

The need of highly mobile artillery pushed the German Army into the use of all kinds of vehicles. This anti-tank vehicle was created by combining the PAK-40 gun with the self-propelled gun "Steyr RSO", which was widely used at the Russian front.

スタイヤーRSO・PAK-40搭載型
Steyr RSO 及 PAK-40

Anti-Tank Dodge 245

Based on the 3/4 ton all-wheeldrive standard truck of the U.S. Army (Italeri No. 237) a number of special vehicles were created. This Dodge truck was equipped with a 37 mm anti-tank gun and first saw action during the last years of World War II. Due to light armor shields the M6 proved very mobile.

反坦克道奇

M-978 Oshkosh Fuel Tank 298

This giant-size truck has extreme cross-country capabilities and serves as fuel supply vehicle for the front line troops. The M-978 derived from the multi-purpose HEMMT M-977. It uses the same chassis and drivers's cabin.

M-978オシュコシュ燃料トラック
M-978 奧施科什燃料卡車

LAV-25 Piranha 259

This armored car is a Swiss development and chosen by the US-Marines because of its light weight, which makes it ideal for amphibious operations as well as for transport by air. The LAV-25 is furthermore capable to be equipped with various arament: From its basic version of a 25 mm gun, the attack version carrying anti-tank TOW missiles or Stinger missiles. Another version is armed wirh an Avenger gun.

LAV-25 ピラニア
LAV-25 剪刀魚裝甲車

Leopard I A4 224

This is the standard tank of the West German Army in its latest version. It is considered to be the best tank presently in use with any modern army and is being assessed by the US forces. Many countries including Belgium and Holland within the NATO, are using this tank for their forces.

レオパルドIA4
豹IA4

sWS (Gerät 71) with Panzerwerfer 42 356

The half-track sWS was designed as a high-mobility platform for different weapons systems. This heavy-armor version was equipped with a complex ten-barrel rocket launcher system. It was used for artillery support of the German Tank Divisions.

sWS・42式ロケットランチャー搭載型
sWS（Gerat 71）及裝甲火箭 42 型

356 SWS (Gerät 71) with Panzerwerfer ⬅ L: 19,8 cm ➡

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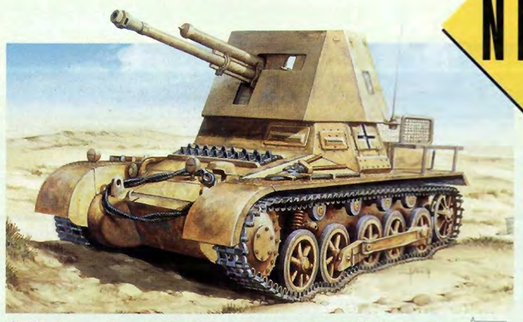


358 Panzerjäger I with 4,7 cm PAK ⬅ L: 12,6 cm ➡ ZVEZDA

359 T-26 Soviet Tank ⬅ L: 14,6 cm ➡ ZVEZDA

312 Kübelwagen ⬅ L: 10,6 cm ➡

273 Commando Hummer ⬅ L: 13,6 cm ➡

Panzerjäger I with 4,7 cm PAK **358**

Anti-tank units were a priority for the German Army right from the start of World War II. This vehicle was created by mounting a 47 mm gun onto a Panzer I chassis. It was considered the parent of all anti-tank self-propelled guns.

I号4.7cm対戦車自走砲
I 號突擊炮及 4.7cm PAK

Volkswagen 82 "Kübelwagen" **312**

Rommel was in the first general to use the Volkswagen during the military operation in France. He was so impressed by it that he, afterwards, when he was in charge of the Afrika Korps, reordered an ever increasing number of these vehicles. The Kübelwagen distinguished itself immediately by its enormous efficiency on all kinds of terrain, in spite of its small horse power (hardly 24 HP) and the drive on the rear-wheels only.

キューベルワーゲン
人員運輸車

T-26 Soviet Tank **359**

The lightly armored T-26 tank was designed for the Soviet Armed Forces during the thirties in many different versions. It saw service at the early stages of World War II. This variant is equipped with a 37 mm gun turret derived from the BT-5 tank.

T-26 ソビエト戦車
T-26 蘇聯坦克

Commando Hummer **273**

The high mobility vehicle "Hummer", in service with the U.S. Armed Forces, is being used in a great variety of tasks: from combat missions - equipped with TOW and Stinger missiles to transport, liasion and communication missions. The use of these vehicles was essential during the Gulf conflict to ascertain flow of information in the vast desert areas.

コマンド・ハマー
特撃旅車輛

Panther Ausf. A (SDKFZ. 171) **270**

The Panther was developed for the German Army more than 50 years ago. It was one of the most effisient and famous vehicles of WWII. It was created together with the well-known tank mark VI "Tiger". This tank entered service in 1943 supporting the Mark IV tanks, which had difficulties to oppose the onslaught of Soviet T-34 tanks on the Eastern front.

ドイツ戦車 パンサーA型(Sdkfz.171)
德國標準坦克

270 Panther Ausf. A (SDKFZ.171) ⬅ L: 19,7 cm ➡

military

284 M-925 U.S.5t Truck 6x6 ⬅ L: 22,1 cm ➡

287 Mercedes-Benz L 3000 ⬅ L: 17,3 cm ➡

285 Bergepanther (SD.KFZ 179) ⬅ L: 25,2 cm ➡

M-925 U.S. 5t Truck 6x6 **284**

This truck represents today's generation of cargo vehicles of the U.S. Armed Forces. High mobility and cross-country capability are the main features, as well as abundant loading capacity. Tens of thousands of these trucks have been produced in many special versions for hauling many types of cargo.

アメリカ陸軍 5tトラック M925 6×6
M-925 美國5噸卡車6x6

Mercedes-Benz L 3000 **287**

Together with the Opel Blitz (Italeri No. 216) the Mercedes-Benz L 3000 was one of the major German transport vehicles during World War II. The truck was produced in many versions and widely used in all war theatres. It proved to be robust and reliable.

ドイツ陸軍トラック メルセデスベンツ L.3000
密西迪斯一平治L3000一二次大戰卡車

Tiger I, Ausf. E/H1 **286**

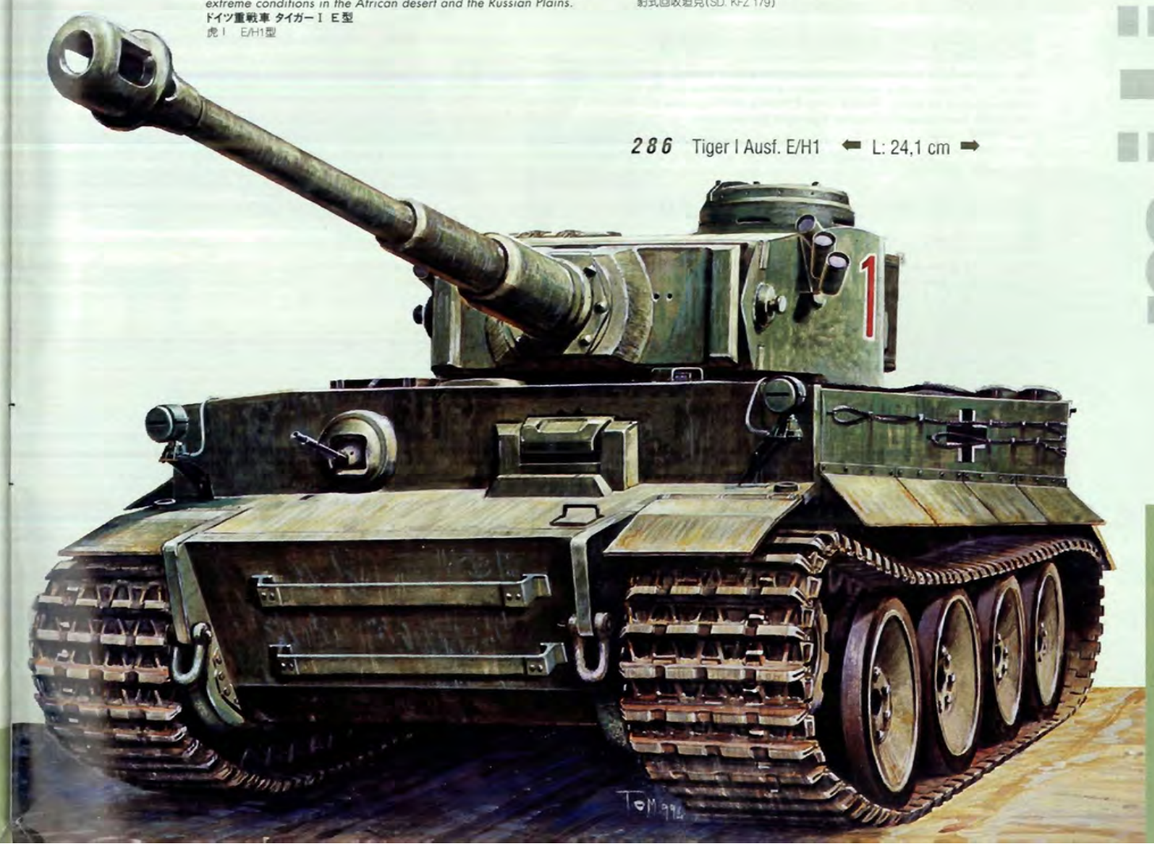
The Tiger was certainly the most famous armored vehicle of World War II. Its fire power and protective armor made it the dominating factor on all battle fields during the years 1943/44. It did, however, present considerable problems, due to its complex mechani˙cal construction. The Tiger crews were continuosly engaged in maintenance work, which was aggravated through extreme conditions in the African desert and the Russian Plains.

ドイツ重戦車 タイガーⅠ E型
虎Ⅰ E/H1型

Bergepanther (Sd. Kfz 179) **285**

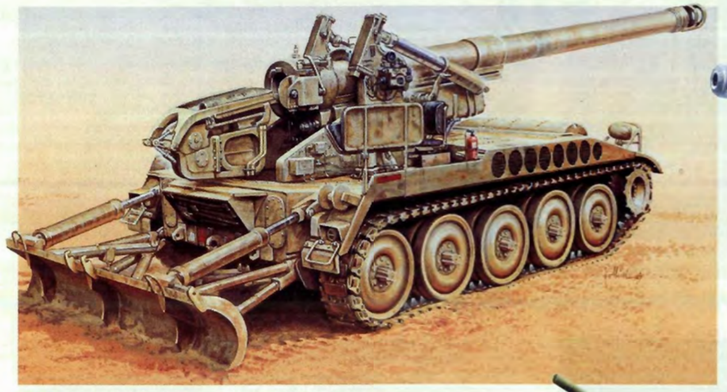
This vehicle, based upon the Panther Tank (Italeri No.270) was developped to furnish tank units with a powerful armored vehicles to recover heavy tanks damaged in combat or having mechanical failures. Furthermore it was equipped with a heavy duty winch, which was useful for front line field tool shop operations.

ドイツ戦車回収車 ベルゲパンサー
豹式回收坦克(SD. KFZ 179)



286 Tiger I Ausf. E/H1 ⬅ L: 24,1 cm ➡

military



291 M-110 A2 (203mm) ⬅ L: 27,0 cm ➡

293 Tiger "E" Late

⬅ L: 24,2 cm ➡

290 Panther "D" Early ⬅ L: 20,2 cm* ➡

295 T-34/85 Soviet Tank ⬅ L: 20,1 cm ➡

296 ISU-152 Self-Prop. Gun ⬅ L: 28,5 cm ➡

294 SD KFZ 234/I (2cm KWK) ⬅ L: 17,1 cm ➡

M-110 A2 (203mm) **291**

Towards the later Seventies the need of increased fire power of U.S. self-propelled guns led to the development of an 203 mm gun with extended barrel. The M-110 A2 has considerable improvements compared toits predecessors M-107 and M110 A1 and is used by the U.S. Army and many NATO countries.

M110A2 203mm自走榴弾砲

Tiger "E" Late **293**

As World War II carried on, the Tiger uderwent a series of improvements which derived from battle field experience (anti-mine protection and new tank commander cupola). The tank also went through simplified assembly lines. A less complicated 24-piece wheel assembly was installed without using rubber coated wheels, which made maintenance easier.

タイガーⅠE後期型

虎式"E"後期型

T-34/85 Soviet Tank **295**

This version of the famous T-34 tank saw action first towards the end of 1943 and within month it became the backbone of the Soviet armored divisions. Thanks to its 85 mm gun it was able to combat the more powerful German Tiger and Panther tanks.

ソビエト中戦車 T-34/85

T-34/85 蘇聯坦克

Panther "D" Early **290**

It became obvious that despite the initial success of Panzer III and IV during WWII those tanks had considerable limits. Therefore orders were given to develop the medium tank Panther at same time as the Tiger (Italeri No.286). The project was strongly influenced by the Soviet T-34 which was thrown into battle in ever increasing numbers. The Panther first saw service in 1943.

パンサーD初期型

豹式"D"初期型

ISU-152 Self-Prop. Gun **296**

This self-propelled gun was an evolution of the JS-2 Stalin tank (Italeri No. 281) and was equipped with a powerful 153mm gun. The presence of these artillery pieces in the Soviet Armored Units represented superior fire power without the need of conventionally

ソビエト自走砲 SU-152

ISU-152 自走砲

SD KFZ 234 /I (2cm KWK) **294**

Beginning in 1944 the heavy armored car "234" was supposed to replace all similar vehicles of the German army. Severalvariants were built to expolre the anti-tank role and artillery support tasks. This version, equipped with a 20mm gun was first one to be used by reconnaissance units. The "234" was a reliable cross-country vehicle, but its armament proved inadequate against similar enemy vehicles, which were generally equipped with 37 or 57 mm guns.

Sd.Kfz.234/1 重装甲偵察車2cm砲型

292 M-977 Oshkosh Truck

⬅ L: 29,0 cm ➡

M-977 Oshkosh Truck **292**

The M-977 HEMTT, also known under the name "OSHKOSH" was developed for the US-Army in the Seventies. It is designed as heavy, reliable truck for the supplies of front line fighting units with fuel, ammunition and other logistical needs.

M977トラック

M-977 美陸科卡車

military

211 Tiger (Elefant) ⬅ L: 24,2 cm ➡

265 Patton M-47 ⬅ L: 18,2 cm ➡

249 »Desert Patrol« Hummer ⬅ L: 13,6 cm ➡

202 Puma ⬅ L: 19,4 cm ➡

258 S.A.S. Combat Car ⬅ L: 12,6 cm ➡

269 M-163 A1 Vulcan ⬅ L: 13,9 cm ➡

314 Jeep ⬅ L: 9,5 cm ➡

Tiger (Elefant) 211

The "Elefant" tank hunter was probably the biggest armoured vehicle built during World War II. Officially designed as Jagdpanzer Tiger (P) " Elefant", a conseriderable number of them were built. After the famous tank battle at Kursk, on the Russian front, they were moved to Italy where they operated until 1944.

エレファント
虎型(象型)重戦車

Patton M-47 265

This second version of the "Patton-series" was developed upon request of the US Forces engaged in the Korean War. It went into production with American Locomotive Corporation in 1950 and saw its first action in Korea. Compared to the M-46, the M-47 showed some important improvements, such as a stabilizing unit for the weapons and encreased firing capacity.

M47 巴頓

»Desert Patrol« Hummer 249

One of the most interesting of the many «Hummer» versions is an eight-men armoured squad carrier. It is used for special tasks, such as anti-terror tasks, or would be dropped from Hercules or other transport planes behind enemy lines. It is equipped with an M2 50 caliber machine gun, but in special cases will carry an array of other arms.

アメリカ軍偵察車
美國偵防車

Puma 202

Possibly the best known of all German armoured cars was the PUMA. This eight-wheel vehicle, well ahead of its time, had much influence on British, French, Russian, Dutch and other armoured cars. The German war machinery was however no longer in a position to produce enough of these vehicles to substantially help the war effort.

Sd Kfz. 234/2 プーマ
美洲獅型裝甲車

S.A.S. Combat Car 258

For forty years the Land Rover has been the symbol of a dependable and multi-purpose cross-country vehicle. Because of its specific features this car is not only being used for civilian purposes, but also for military units in a dozen counrties all over the world. Especially the British army has several variants for special services which include reconnaissance, security and other military tasks. The use of these vehicles behind enemy lines is mainly carried out by the S.A.S. Forces.

スペシャル・フォース ランドローバー
時種部隊藍羅弗

318 PAK-40 ⬅ L: 17,6 cm ➡

246
M 109 E4 (G, A1/A2)
⬅ L: 18,9 cm ➡

M 109 E4 (G, A1/A2) 246

The M-109 A1 is the most recent version of M-109 self-propelled guns. Most NATO armies and many neutral countries have started to covert their original M-109s into the more recent version a total lenght of 6.045 m. The barrel is provided with a fume extractor. It has a maximum range of 18000 m as compared to 14700 m of the standard M-109. The M-109 A1 weighs 24070 kg and has a length of 9.042 m.

M109E4戦車

M-163 A1 Vulcan 269

Due to its low cost and great liability the troop carrier M113 presented itself as a valid base for various anti-tank weapon systems such as TOW missiles (no. 264) or an anti-aircraft gun such as this version. The M 163 was developed a 20 mm gun "Vulcan". Rotating Barrels were created for anti-aircraft use. The whole system is based on a simple, open turret with the munition loaded on the inside of the vehicle.

対空戦車 M-163A1バルカン
防空坦克

Willys MB "Jeep" 314

In 1940, after World War II had broken out, the US general staff ordered various factories to design a light multi-purpose vehicle with all-wheel drive. The American Bantam Company, Willys Overland, and Ford Motor Co. competed with each other. Willys prototype was chosen, which, after an initial run of 1500 vehicles, went into mass production at the beginning of 1941 and reached a total output of 640.000 units out of which 277.000 pieces were produced by Ford under licensing agreement.

ウイリス MB ジープ
吉普車

military

* NOT AVAILABLE IN NORTH AMERICA, JAPAN, SOUTH EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
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215 Horch ⬅ L: 13,7 cm ➡

283 Sturmgeschütz III, Ausf.B ✶ ⬅ L: 15,7 cm ➡

271 US-Army 2,5 t Truck ⬅ L: 18,5 cm ➡

272 BT-5 Soviet Tank ⬅ L: 16,4 cm ➡

297 ZIS-5 Soviet WWII Truck ⬅ L: 16,0 cm ➡

216 Opel Blitz ⬅ L: 17,1 cm ➡

225 Sherman M4-A1 ⬅ L: 16,5 cm ➡

217 Panzer IV F1, G ⬅ L: 18,9 cm ➡

266 Jagdpanzer IV/L70 ⬅ L: 17,0 cm ➡

243 Leopard II ⬅ L: 27,6 cm ➡

Horch **215**

One of the main vehicles of the German Army, the Horch KFZ 15 was conceived as a transport-car, but was widely used as a command and liaison-vehicles too. Operational on all battle-fronts, particularly in Africa and Russia, it enhanced its sturdiness, reliability and ease of maintenance, necessary to movement warfare on wide battle-fronts.

ドイツ兵員輸送車 ホルヒ
德國運兵車

Sturmgeschütz III, Ausf. B (Sd. Kfz. 142) **283**

The self-propelled assault gun SU-100 was constructed by using the famous T-34 tank chassis (Italeri No. 282). Towards the end of 1944 this gun was supplied to the Red Army to give the Soviet Artillery a medium calibre vehicle to support the assault troops equipped with tanks. Furthermore the SU-100 was also used as anti-tank gun against the heavy German Tiger and Panther tanks (Italeri 270 and 286).

US-Army 2,5 t Truck **271**

The supply capacity of an army is essential for the victorious outcome of a campaign. When the United States entered the war effort against Germany, it developed a series of tactical cargo vehicles, which secured troop transports and supply missions to the front lines. The 2,5 ton truck in its various versions represents the typical and most widely used vehicle of its category.

アメリカ陸軍 2.5トン型トラック
第二次大戦標準卡車

BT-5 Soviet Tank **272**

The light tank BT-5 entered service with the Red Army during the second part of the Thirties. This vehicle incorporated a series of technical innovations compared to similar models of this period: a light cannon instead of a machine gun, the suspension system using only large diameter wheels and increased speed. At the beginning of hostilities with Germany, the Soviet BT-5 found themselves outclassed by the Panzer IIs and IIIs.

ソビエト戦車 BT-5
第二次大戦輕型坦克

Leopard II **243**

In 1977 the Federal German Army placed an order for 1.800 Leopard II main battle tanks which are being built by the Krauss Maffei works of Munich Germany. The preproduction Leopard II was delivered to the Federal German Army late in 1978 for training. In October 1979 the first production unit was handed over by Krauss Maffei to the German Army. All West German tank brigades with exception of four will be issued with this Leopard II.

レオパルトII
豹型II式戰車

ZIS-5 Soviet WWII Truck **297**

Despite its limited characteristics this truck represented the backbone of the Soviet Forces during the first years of World War II. Because of its simple construction and low costs it was built in tens of thousands units in various types including anti-aircraft platforms.

ソビエトZIS-5トラック
ZIS-5 蘇聯二次大戰卡車

Opel Blitz **216**

Registered by the Wehrmacht under the designation LKW 3,6-36 S 3t Blitz, this truck was the typical example of that practice of unification adopted in 1938 for the construction of civil transport means convertible into military vehicles. Actually, this truck - OPEL without BLITZ - was manufactured for commercial use featuring more or less the same characteristics.

オペル ブリッツ 3tトラック
OPEL BLITZ 3噸卡車

Sherman M4-A1 **225**

The Sherman in its many versions was the most widely used tank employed by the allied forces in World War II. Even today, several armies are still using this formidable tank. More than 40000 M4s were produced.

M4 A1 シャーマン
雪曼 M4-A1 型戰車

Panzer IV F1, G **217**

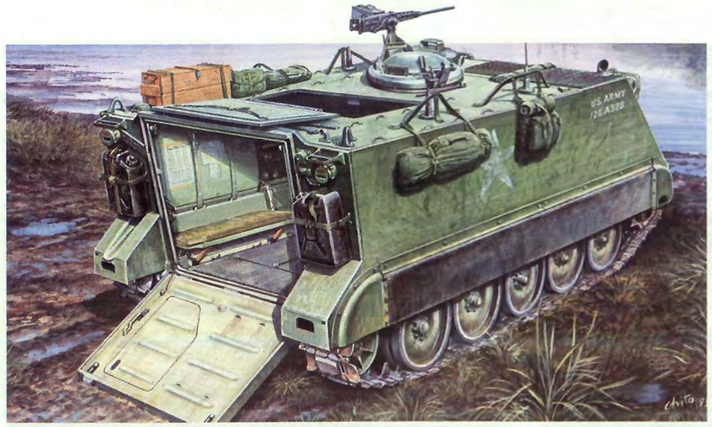
Powerfully armed for its time, the PzKpfw IV F1-2/G was the most versatile tank used by Germany on various fronts. From 1936, the year in which the idea was conceived, up to 1945, this tank (with modifications) maintained a good reputation and was very effective against the enemies. Its appearance in Africa and its devastating effect were felt by the English and Americans who called it The "MK IV Special".

IV号戦車 F1, F2, G型
PANZER IV F1,G 中型戰車

Jagdpanzer IV/L70 **266**

Towards the end of World War II the allied forces increased their drive against Germany, which was therefore forced to built more and more defense weapons. Numerically superior allied tank forces made effective German defenses necessary. For that purpose the JAGDPANZER IV, based on the Panzer IV was designed. It was equipped with a 75 mm L/70 gun. This tank hunter had heavy armor plates mounted for protection.

IV号駆逐戦車 L 70
四號蝟逐戰車 L 70



276 M-113 A1 APC ⬅ L: 13,9 cm ➡

280 Leopard II Improved ⬅ L: 27,6 cm ➡

279 M923 A1 "Big Foot" ⬅ L: 22,0 cm ➡

277 Panzerwerfer 42 auf Maultier ⬅ L: 17,0 cm ➡

275 Jagdpanther (Sd.Kfz. 173) ⬅ L: 28,8 cm ➡

282 T-34 Soviet Tank ⬅ L: 16,9 cm ➡

281 J. Stalin II ⬅ L: 28,2 cm ➡

278 Ferdinand-Tiger ⬅ L: 26,7 cm ➡

military

M-113 A1 APC **276**

The troop-carroer M-113, developed for the U.S. Army towards the latest fifties, is the world's most widely used vehicle of its category. It is the armoured vehicle with the largest production ever made in the United States. The small amphibious vehicle is able to carry a platoon of infantry soldiers. Today it is still used by at least 40 armies. Over the years M-113 have been converted into various weapons systems carriers: mortarcarrier, anti-tank and anti-aircraft vehicles.

アメリカ陸軍兵員輸送車 M113 A.P.C.
M113 A.P.C. 装甲運兵車

Jagdpanther (Sd.Kfz. 173) **275**

The Jagdpanther is the tank destroyer version with a fixed gun based on the Panther G variant (No. 270) which has been known as one of the best tanks of World War II. This version with its characteristics of a compact and ballistically advantageous shape was equipped with a remarcable 88 mm gun which was able to prenetrate all allied tanks, included the well-protected Soviet Stalin Is and IIs.

ドイツ駆逐戦車 ヤークトパンサー(Sd.Kfz.173)
獵豹

M 923 A1 »Big Foot« **279**

This medium cargo truck of the 5 ton category, is representive of today's generation of logistical vehicies of the U.S. Forces. It entered service in the early eighties. The M-923 has an extremely sturdy structure and excellent off-road features, which are necessary to secure the flow of material to the front line combat units. The A-1 version is characteristic because of its large off-road tires which have earned it the nick-name "big-foot".

アメリカ陸軍輸送車 M923 A1 ビッグフット
M923 A1 大腳

Panzerwerfer 42 auf Maultier **277**

The use of multiple rocket launchers by the German Armed Forces during World War II was quite extensive due to low cost and high efficiency of these arms systems. The main inconvenience of these vehicles was scarce mobility which made them vulnerabile to enemy counter attacks. Thus, this mobile version of a 150mm rocketlauncher type 42 was mounted on a half-track Sd.Kfz.4 Maultier, which guaranteed high mobility in off-road conditions. The vehicle was equipped with armour to protect its crew.

オペル マウルティア 42式ロケット砲搭載型
裝甲火箭車42型 穆地亞

Leopard II Improved **280**

The Leopard II is one of the great success stories of Western industries in the military hardware sector. This tank represents maximum mobility, protection and fire power. After about 10 years in service it became necessary to introduce a modification program to offset new anti-tank weapons. For those reasons additional armour became necessary as well as the most recent and advances all-weather vision and firing systems. This modification package will be used in limited numbers by the German Bundeswehr and the Royal Dutch Army. With these improvements the Leopard will remain in service well into the next century.

ドイツ陸軍戦車 レオパルドII 改良型
豹II改良型

J. Stalin II **281**

As an answer to ever increasing German fire power of Tiger and Panther tanks, in 1943 the Soviet war industry developped the Stalin II to fight the German Panzer Divisions. The main characteristics of the J. Stalin II were maximum protection due to an adequate shape of the front section and the turret, heavy armour and powerful 122 mm gun, which was able to knock out any enemy tank. Internally, the crew space was extremely limited and therefore slowed down firing speed. Despite these shortcomings, this tank reduced the efficiency gap of the Red Army.

ソビエト重戦車 スターリンII
約・史大林II

T-34 Soviet Tank **282**

The summer of 1941 saw the first T-34s on the battle fields. The Germans had to gradually substitute their PZ IIIs and PZ IVs, which proved to be inadequate for the Eastern theater. The T-34 combined characteristics of speed, armour and fire power which were unique for that period: aside from the 8,8 cm gun the Germans were not able to match the T-34. Furthermore the T-34 was equipped with large diameter wheels and wide tracks which were perfect solutions for the extreme Russian weather conditions which proved des-astrous for the German vehicles.

ソビエト中戦車 T-34

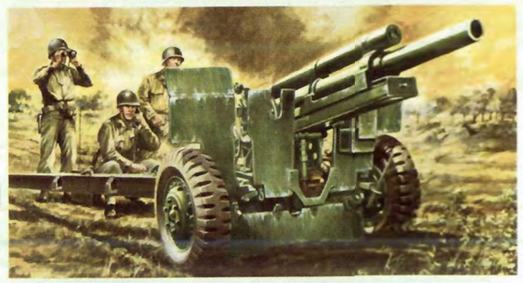
Ferdinand - Tiger **278**

During the first weeks of the Russian campaign the German military staff realized the limits of its standard tanks "Panzer" III and IV especially of its armour and fire power. One of the prototypes was created under the supervision of Ferdinand Porsche, the foremost tank designer. The vehicle was characterized by its wide body which had to accommodate the large rotating turret equipped with the heavy 88mm gun. It was furthermore equipped with new wheel systems, wide tracks, heavy armour and an unique electric drive system.

ドイツ重戦車 フェルディナント・タイガー
費迪南一虎型

313 Schwimmwagen ⬅ L: 10,9 cm ➡

316 BMW and Zündapp ⬅ L: 6,8 cm ➡



319 105 mm Howitzer ⬅ L: 17,1 cm ➡

324 Nebelwerfer

315 BMW R 75 With Side Car ⬅ L: 6,8 cm ➡

320 Commando Car ⬅ L: 9,5 cm ➡

305 Italian Attack Troops WWII

303 Italian Paratroops WWII

348 120 mm Mortar With Crew

350 Soviet Tank Crew

* NOT AVAILABLE IN NORTH AMERICA, JAPAN, SOUTH EAST ASIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
イタレリ社は、日本では発売しておりません。 本製品不可在北美洲・東南亞・澳洲及紐西蘭出售。

340 Desert Rats *

354 Allied support troops

344 U.S. Rangers D-Day 1944 *

353 Gebirgsjäger WWII *

352 Soviet Cavalry (Cossacks) WWII

308 British Tank Troops

NEW

325 US-Truck Crew

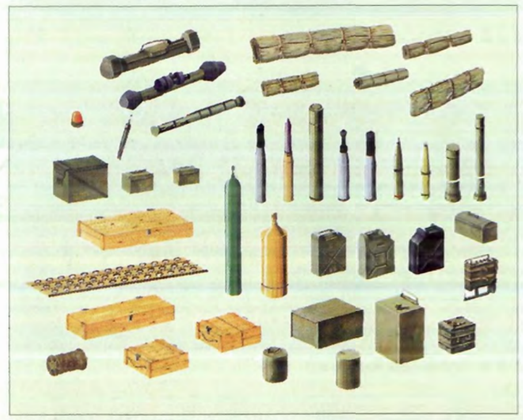
NEW

309 US-Paratroops

310 US-Marines

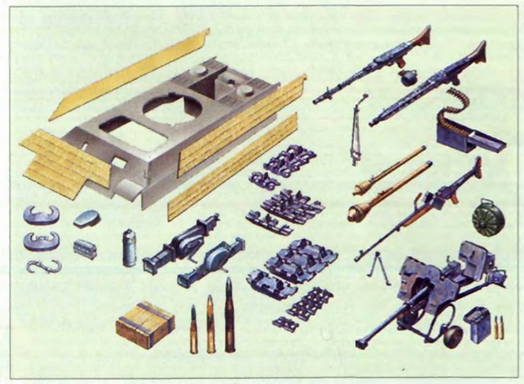
306 German Tank Troops

301 German Artillery



423 Modern Battle Gear Accessory Set

407 Accessories I



424 German Tank Accessories WWII

414 House Ruin

417 Command Post

416 First Aid Post

311 German Paratroops

304 Afrika Korps

403 Road Sign

421 Modern Light Weapon Set

351 Soviet Naval Infantry WWII

415 Check Point

405 Brick Walls

402 Jerry Cans

406 Sandbags

401 Barricades

419 Field Tool Shop

NEW

ALL-IN-ONE
- Plastic kit
- Non toxic acrylic paints
- Non toxic plastic cement
- Brush

MODELLING SET

- "Tigre" Eurocopter H.A.P. (013)
- AH-6A Night Fox (017)
- RAH-66 Comanche (058)
- AH-64 Apache (159)
- A-4E/F Skyhawk (181)
- BAe Hawk 60/80 MK1 (186)

- Mirage 2000 D (023)
- UH-60 A Desert Hawk (025)
- Eurofighter 2000 (042)
- F-16C/D Night Falcon (188)
- F-117A Stealth (189)
- AV-8 Night Attack Harrier (193)

3996 Non Toxic Tube Cement (14 ml)

3992 Cement for Plastic Models (12 ml)

3995
Putty
for Plastic
Models (30 ml)

3993 Non Toxic
Needle Cement (34 ml)

3991 Needle Cement
(34ml)

3999 Plastic Cement

50201 Compressor AC 500

Technical data:
Output: 15 l/min
Pressure: 3 bar max.
Exit: 1/4"
Weight: 2.6 kg
Dimensions: 23 x 22 x 18 cm

50203 Compressor AC 750

Technical Data:
Air intake: 30 l/min
Pressure: max. 4 bar
Exit: 1/4"
Weight: 3.3 kg
Dimensions: 24 x 19 x 16 cm

MODEL ACCESSORIES