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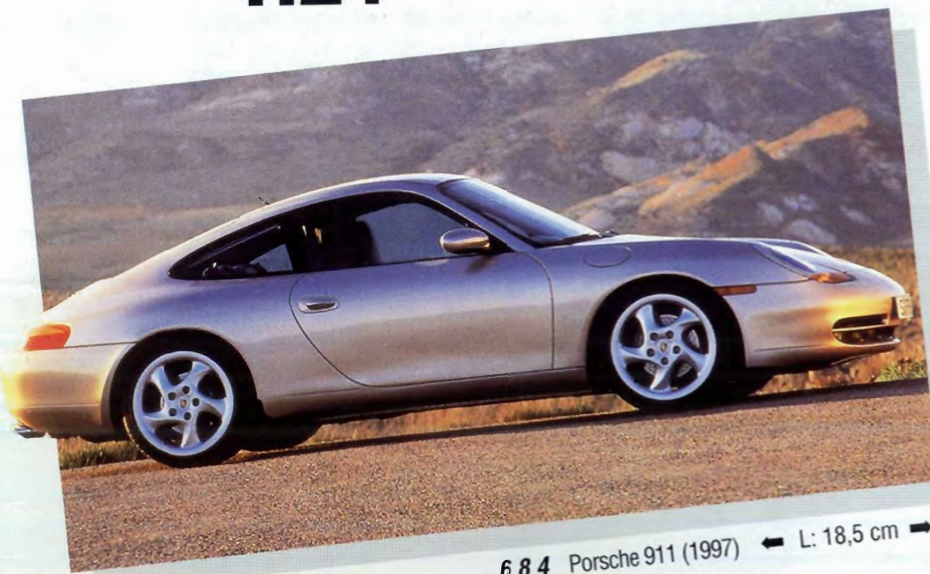
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Italeri 1999



Model Kits
 Maquettes
 Modellbausätze
 Scatole di montaggio



684 Porsche 911 (1997) ← L: 18,5 cm →



670 Lamborghini Diablo Special* ← L: 18,5 cm →



678 Jaguar XJ 220 ← L: 20,6 cm →



668 Ferrari 348 TB ← L: 18,0 cm →



676 Ferrari 275 GTB ← L: 17,8 cm →



682 Porsche 911 Turbo (1995) ← L: 17,7 cm →



671 Ferrari 348 TS ← L: 18,0 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".

保时捷 911 (1997)

Lamborghini Diablo Special*

670

The Diablo, 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.

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 rpm. 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 combines 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 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 responsible 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

Porsche 911 Cabrio

685

The open-air version of the all-new Porsche 911 - introduced in 1998 - sets a benchmark for convertibles in terms of stiffness and stability. The profile of the new 911 follows the unmistakable silhouette of this legendary sports car. The result is an even more elegant cabriolet made to the highest safety standards in the world. In the event of a rollover 2 rollbars would move up instantaneously and efficiently protect the passengers. The new watercooled aluminum flat six-engine develops 300 hp.

ポルシェ 911 カブリオ

保时捷 911 Cabrio

new

685 Porsche 911 Cabrio

← L: 18,5 cm →



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)

保时捷 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



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 フォグアティクーベ ナポレオン
BUGATTI 跑车拿破崙型

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

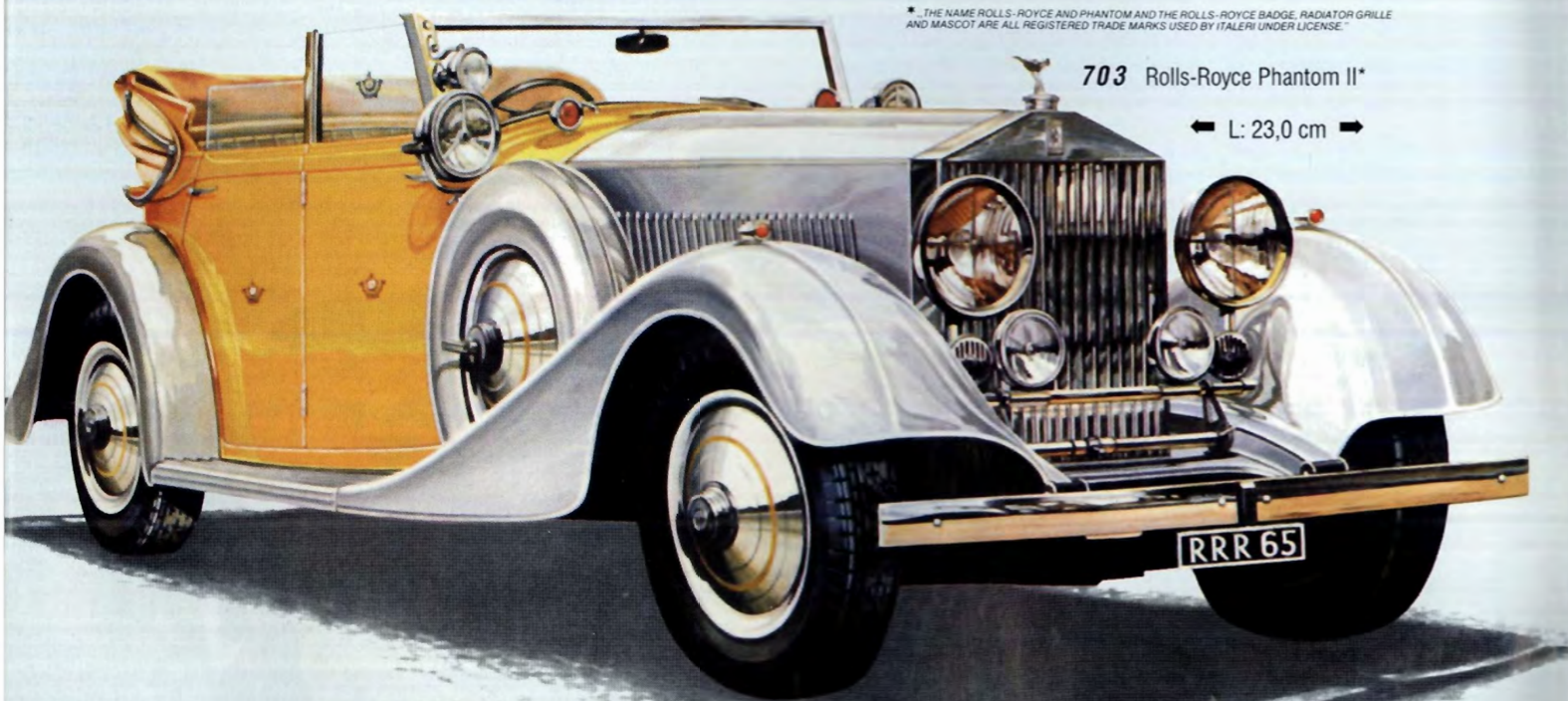
Rolls-Royce Phantom II* 703

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 ITALIERI UNDER LICENSE.

703 Rolls-Royce Phantom II*

← L: 23,0 cm →



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



860 RAH-66 Comanche ← L: 27,5 cm →

RAH-66 Comanche 860

The Comanche is presently being developed for the U.S. Army with the scope of replacing the OH-58 Kiowa and the AH-1 Cobra in reconnaissance and combat missions side by side with the powerful AH-64 Apache (Italeri no. 831). Typical stealth features of its fuselage with low radar visibility, reduced noise and heat level make it difficult for enemy missiles to hit their target. The comanche is equipped with advanced electronic systems to face possible war theaters of the 21st century.
RAH-66 科曼奇

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

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 standardization 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 北約戰鬥機

OH-13 S Coast Guard 859

This aircraft is considered to be one of the first efficient helicopters. It was first released during the early fifties. Thousands of units were built and served world wide with armed forces as well as police and civilian operators. One of the various tasks of this helicopter since its introduction was with sea rescue units. The vertical take-off made rescue operations possible, which conventional hydroplanes could not undertake.
OH-13S コースト・ガード
OH-13S 海岸巡邏隊



827 F/A-18A Hornet ← L: 35,6 cm →

TESTORS



841 F-16A Nato Fighter ← L: 30,22 cm →



859 OH-13S Coast Guard ← L: 20,0 cm →

new

new

AH-64 Longbow Apache 831

The Apache has been in production for the U.S. Army for more than 5 years, starting in 1986. It is probably the best and 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 長弓アパッチ

OH-13S Sioux 857

The OH-13S Sioux also known under the name Bell 47 or Agusta-Bell 47 has been developed in the late forties. This small helicopter has been built in many military and civilian versions using a variety of different power plants. Used widely in all conflicts of the fifties and sixties such as Korea, Vietnam, Middle East, the "Sioux" was the first helicopter of real military importance.

OH-13S スー
OH-13S 蘇族

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 with state-of-the-art technology and sophisticated materials the 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

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 雙休伊炮艇



831 AH-64 Longbow Apache ← L: 30,6 cm →

TA-152 H-1 German Fighter 861

The TA-152H-1 was the first real high-altitude fighter of Luftwaffe. Though quite similar to the Fw190D-9 in appearance, the TA-152H was a totally new aircraft having the redesigned long span wing, larger tail fin, and the pressurized cockpit. Powered by the Jumo213E liquid-cooled engine equipped with a three-speed two-stage supercharger, the TA-152H achieved the maximum speed of 765km/h at the altitude of 12.500m, which was nearly the estimated maximum speed that a piston-engined aircraft might achieve (about 800km/h).

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-16B/D 雙蛇

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 カスII

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 absorbing paint; the Lockheed SR-71 had both radar tailing 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



857 OH-13S Sioux ← L: 27,0 cm →



842 Eurocopter HAP-Tigre ← L: 30,2 cm →



847 UH-1N Twin Huey Gunship ← L: 27,0 cm →



861 TA-152- H-1 German Fighter ← L: 22,3 cm →
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848 F-16 B/D Viper ← L: 31,8 cm →



846 C-130J Hercules II ← L: 62,0 cm →

new

AH-1 Z Super Cobra 858

The combat helicopter Super Cobra, presently used by the U.S. Marines in more than 200 units, will undergo a significant program of changes and up-dating to make it ready for the 21st century. The "new" helicopter will receive quadruple rotor blades of latest design, enhanced fuselage and a more powerful engine. Sophisticated electronic navigation systems will add to the all-weather capacity of this aircraft.

AH-1Z スーパーコブラ

AH-1Z 超級眼鏡蛇



858 AH-1 Z Super Cobra

← L: 28,9 cm →

829 F-117 A Stealth

← L: 42,7 cm →

849 UH-1D "Slick" ← L: 21,3 cm →



802 F-5A Freedom Fighter ← L: 30,9 cm →



856 FW-190 D9 ← L: 21,2 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 →



835 AH-1T Sea Cobra ← L: 31,4 cm →



601 BO-105/PAH 1 ← L: 11,9 cm →

new

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 自由戦士

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.

AH-1T Sea Cobra 835

Starting in 1977, the U.S. Marines are using attack helicopter with twin engines. The strength 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 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

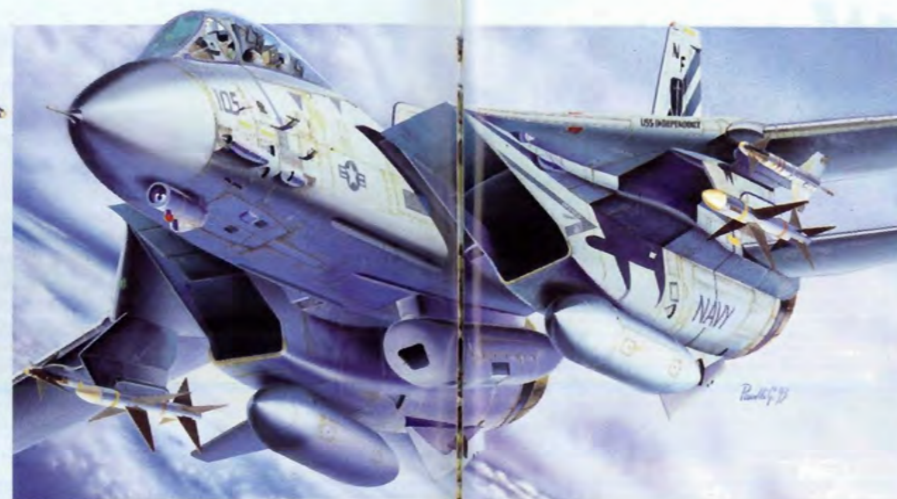
F-22 Raptor 850

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



840 F-16 C/D Fighting Falcon ← L: 35,4 cm →



839 F-14B Super Tomcat



803 F8F-2 Bearcat ← L: 17,7 cm →



838 Tornado Marineflieger ← L: 34,8 cm →



837 F-14A Tomcat Plus ← L: 39,3 cm →

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 light 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

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 manoeuvrability 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

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-to-air 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
美國海軍戦闘機

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 manoeuvrable 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

Tornado Marineflieger 838

The Tornado is an excellent 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 discovered 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"
英國海軍攻撃機

← L: 39,3 cm →

844 PAH-Tiger Anti Tank Helicopter ← 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 self-defence 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-2 德國反坦克直升機

Tornado F3 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
歐洲戰鬥機



836 Tornado F3

845 Kamov KA-50 Hokum ← L: 27,2 cm →



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 manoeuvrability make it an awesome aircraft.

カモフ KA-50 ホーカム
カモフ KA-50 雄鷹



007 H-21C "Shawnee" ← L: 21,2 cm →

new



005 Kamov KA-52 Alligator ← L: 18,8 cm →



002 AS-332 Super Puma ← L: 21,6 cm →

new



144 B-57B Canberra ← L: 27,8 cm → FB

H-21C "Shawnee" 007

This cargo helicopter with tandem rotors was designed for the U.S. Army during the Fifties. It can be considered to be the first real reliable helicopter of its category notwithstanding the limits of its piston engines. The H-21 was also purchased by the French Navy which used it during the Algerian war for transport and attack missions. At the same time the West German and Canadian Armies acquired the choppers for supply and support roles. The U.S. Army used the H-21 in substantial numbers during the initial phase of the Vietnam war.

H-21C ショーニー

H-21C "肖尼"

Kamov KA-52 Alligator 005

The Alligator is the twin seat version of the combat helicopter Kamov 50 Hokum (Italeri No. 031) which has been under development for the Soviet Armed Forces for about a decade. The KA-52 is characterized through a new cockpit with two side-by-side seats. The front section of the fuselage was also completely re-designed to accommodate the vast assortment of electronic and radar equipment as well as night vision equipment to enable the use of a substantial assortment of weapon systems.

カモフKA-52アリゲーター

カモフKA-52"鱷魚"

JAS-39A Gripen 008

The JAS-39 is the new Swedish multi-role fighter presently being delivered to the Air Force. It is under serious consideration by former East-bloc countries, South American countries and others. The Gripen is one of the most recent European fighters. It is competing against the Rafale, the Eurofighter Typhoon and the American F-16s and F-18s of the most recent design. This quite elegant and extremely manoeuvrable aircraft is able to use a vast air-to-air missile arsenal as well as air-to-ground missiles.

JAS-39A グリペン

JAS-39A "亮鷹"

AS-332 Super Puma 002

The AS-332 Super Puma is a more powerful version of the SA 330 Puma, which was developed during the sixties. It was widely used by armed forces and civilian operators. The AS-332 entered service in the mid-seventies and had greater capacity and other advantages. Originally this model was based on the same body of the early version but was later modified in length to increase loading capacity which was followed by even more powerful versions (see Italeri kit no. 096).

AS-332スーパーピューマ

AS-332 超級美洲豹

B-57 B Canberra 144

The B-57 Canberra was in its earliest concept a high altitude reconnaissance bomber but eventually became a very effective low altitude ground support aircraft. The terms "attack aircraft" and "fighter bomber" fill the mission requirements of close air support that the B-57 did so well. Design work began and by June 1945 its airplane had been designed by the British. By early May 1949 taxi tests began by the Royal Air Force, 1950, however, the United States Air Force was in the market for an airplane to replace the aging B-26 Invader.

B-57B 堪培拉

KA-6 D Tanker Intruder 004

The A-6 Intruder, designed during the sixties for the U.S. Navy, was one of the best all-weather bombers ever produced. Among the various variants developed the tanker version was an important one serving in particular long-range bomber missions. The KA-6 differs from the basic version by using a funnel system for refueling, nicknamed "Buddy Buddy", which was placed under the fuselage. With 4-5 containers the plane carries about 4500 liters of fuel to guarantee sufficient supply for the other airplanes.

KA-6D タンク・イントルーダー

KA-6D 入侵者加油機

JU-86D 114

This aircraft first appeared in 1934 and was produced from drawing board to prototype in less than six months. This twin-engine machine was planned to be used both for civil transport and also as a bomber, and the required variants used an unchanged base structure. The JUMO 205-600 hp engines, compared with normal aircraft motors, did have much less specific power but offered the advantages of using fuel (diesel oil) which is much less inflammable and also much cheaper.

A-129 Mangusta 006

This light combat helicopter has been designed for the Italian Army and has been delivered to various units. The manufacturer is participating at various international competitions in order to deliver first orders to other armed forces. The Mangusta is typical for its sleek and elegant shape which contributes to its manoeuvrability. This helicopter is equipped with sophisticated night vision equipment which serves for its anti-tank missile armament. Other complex flight control instruments are also part of the Mangusta's electronic gear.

A-129 マングスタ

A-129 "猫鼬"

new



008 JAS-39A Gripen ← L: 19,6 cm → FB



004 KA-6D Tanker Intruder ← L: 23,2 cm →

new



114 JU-86D ← L: 24,8 cm → FB

LIMITED EDITION



009 Antonov AN-2 Gunship ← L: 17,2 cm →

new

Antonov AN-2 Gunship 009

This utility biplane was developed in the Soviet Union towards the late Forties to carry and deploy paratroops of the various East-bloc air forces. Up to this date about a hundred units are still in service mainly because of extreme simplicity, low cost and sturdiness of this aircraft. During the Vietnam war the AN-2 was used for a completely different task - as a bomber - to defend coastal areas against South Vietnamese ships. Rocket launchers were employed against the U.S. trained South Vietnamese Forces.

アントノフAN-2ガンシップ

安東諾夫 安-2炮船



new

006 A-129 Mangusta ← L: 17,0 cm →



001 Spitfire Mk Vb ◀ L: 12,6 cm ▶

new



062 Corsair F 4U-4B ◀ L: 14,1 cm ▶

new



074 Messerschmitt Me-410 ◀ L: 17,2 cm ▶



055 HS-129 B 3 Tank Buster ◀ L: 16,4 cm ▶



049 Bf-110 C3/C4 Zerstörer ◀ L: 16,5 cm ▶

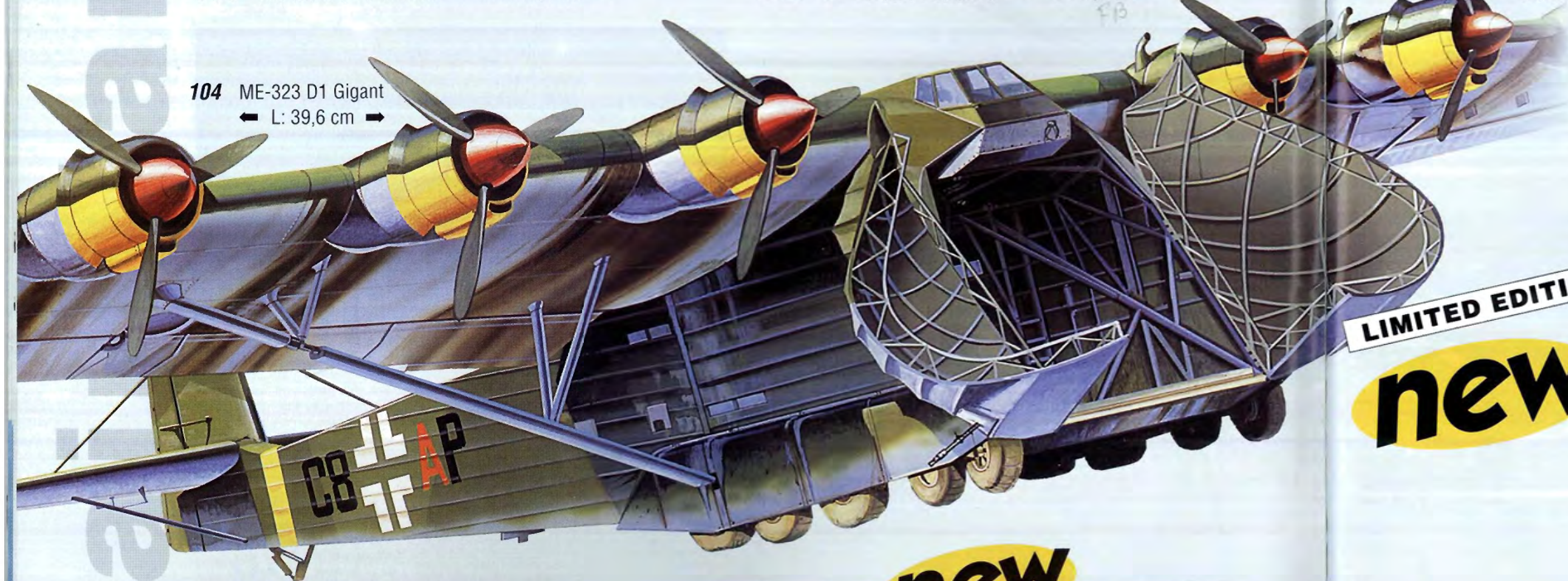


069 DO-217 K 2 with gliding bomb "Fritz X" ◀ L: 23,7 cm ▶



038 JU-88 A 17 Torpedobomber

104 ME-323 D1 Gigant ◀ L: 39,6 cm ▶



LIMITED EDITION

new

Fiat BR-20

143

The BR-20 was constructed in 1936 as an all metal airplane. It was quite a new concept for that period. In 1939 it flew a new world record of its category from Rome to Adis Abeba at an average speed of 400 km/h. First this aircraft saw action in the Spanish Civil War and was later ordered by the Japanese government for its operation in China. After the collapse of the fascist regime the German Air Force took over most of the remaining aircraft and used for their operations.

快意BR-20



143 Fiat BR-20 ◀ L: 22,4 cm ▶

new

LIMITED EDITION

ME-323 D1 Gigant

104

The ME323 may be considered as one of the largest piston-engine driven aircrafts built. It is the motorized version of the giant glider ME 321, which should have eliminated the starting and landing problems of this huge plane. The 198 units, built from the end of 1942 through April 1944 were largely employed in Tunisia and on the Eastern front, where they were practically all sacrificed in supply action for the embattled German forces.

ME-323D1 吉剛特

Spitfire Mk Vb

001

The Mk. V version of the spitfire was introduced with the Royal Air Force in 1941 in order to replace the preceding Mk. I, the backbone of the battle of Britain. This model was extensively used on all theaters until the end of the war despite the appearance of more modern aircraft. Its manoeuvrability and sturdiness made it possible to oppose successfully most enemy aircraft. This Spitfire version employed in North Africa was characterized by various anti-sand filters used for the main air-intake.

スピットファイアMk.Vb

噴火Mk.Vb

Corsair F 4U-4B

062

The Corsair is one of the best known airplanes of World War II which fought against the entire array of aircraft used by the Japanese Forces in the Pacific theater. After the war the Corsairs were set aside, together with other propeller-driven planes, to expect demolition awaiting replacement by jet aircraft. In 1950, at the outbreak of the Korean conflict, more than one hundred units were re-activated to combat the onslaught of the North Korean Forces. The Corsair still proved a viable airplane.

コルセアF4U-4B

海盜F4U-4B

Messerschmitt Me-410

074

This sleek twin-engine plane is an evolution of the ME-210 (Italeri No. 077) which was supposed to substitute the M-110 as a heavy fighter plane. This plan did not materialize due to serious problems with the aircraft's engines. All of this resulted in a series of modifications which ended with the realization of the Model 410. Yet, despite all the improvements, the airplane inherited some technical problems which made sufficient distribution to all the various Luftwaffe units impossible.

Me-410ホルネツ

Me-410 "大黃蜂"

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 efficient 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

Bf-110 C3/C4 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 service 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

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 employed. 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 K2 及滑翔炸弾投人"X"

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 torpedoes and still maintain sufficient operation range and speed to reach allied navy convoys, against which it was engaged in the Mediterranean Sea and the Norwegian 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

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 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 Focke-Wulf FW 190 was one of the 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海盜

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



125 Dornier DO-217 N ← L: 26,2 cm →



048 Corsair F4U-7 ← L: 14,1 cm →



077 Messerschmitt ME-210 A 1 ← L: 17,3 cm →



053 Messerschmitt Bf-109 F 2/4 ← L: 12,5 cm →

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). Altogether more than 5000 J/H Mitchells were produced.

B-25 H/J ミッチェル
B-25 H-J 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, despite considerable structural and engine problems in the beginning. With this aircraft quite a number of German aces won their battle in the air.

ドイツ軍戦闘機 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)
霧夜行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 every nation from America to the Soviet Union, by both China 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 prototype 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



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



129 B-25 H-J Bomber ← L: 22,3 cm →



073 Henschel HS-129 B-1 ← L: 16,4 cm →



150 JU 52 Civilian ← L: 26,2 cm →

127 C-47 Skytrain

← L: 27,2 cm →



178 Focke-Wulf 190-A8/F

← L: 12,4 cm →





075 MIG 27 Soviet Fighter ← L: 23,7 cm →



102 Junkers JU-52 ← L: 26,2 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 reinforced 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

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 the entire course of World War II, was widely employed 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

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 maneuverable 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

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
韋斯特蘭威塞克斯 HU-5

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

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 passengers. Floatplane, agricultural and ski-versions of this biplane 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
安諾諾夫 安-2

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”

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 modifications to its armament, introduction of radar and other radio-locating devices an aircraft was developed, which became a serious threat to the allied 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

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-13 スー
OH-13S 蘇族

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 →

039 Messerschmitt Bf-110 G-4/R3
← L: 16,7 cm →

080 AH-64 D Longbow Apache ← L: 20,8 cm →



121 Heinkel HE 111 H-6 ◀ L: 22,7 cm ▶



094 Spitfire MK9 ◀ L: 13,3 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

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 Spitfire 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

EB-66 Destroyer

199

At the very beginning of the Vietnam War (1965-1973) 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 超級黃蜂雙座型



090 P-51 Mustang I "Razorback" ◀ L: 13,6 cm ▶



199 EB-66 Destroyer ◀ L: 32,0 cm ▶

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" 雙座型

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 purposes, 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.

歐洲戰機雙座型

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 ▶



088 UH-1N Twin Huey ◀ L: 17,9 cm ▶



092 Rafale "B" Twin-Seater ◀ L: 21,9 cm ▶



095 AH-1/AB-47 Light Helicopter ◀ L: 17,5 cm ▶

Eurofighter Twin-Seater

◀ L: 20,1 cm ▶



098 F-100D Super Sabre

◀ L: 19,9 cm ▶



070 JU-87 D-5 Stuka

L: 15,9 cm

FB



071 Tornado ECR

L: 23,2 cm



067 Jaguar GR-1

L: 23,3 cm



003 F-100 F Super Sabre Twin Seater

new

U.S. AIR FORCE

FW-847

63847

068 Osprey V-22

L: 24,5 cm



066 Sea Horse UH-34 D

L: 19,7 cm



064 Chinook CH-47 C/D

L: 21,5 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 characteristic "inverted gullwing" aircraft became famous at the early stages of the war, when Germany had virtual air superiority. Later on the plane'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 night bomber.

ユンカース Ju87D-5 スツーカー
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 Iraqi Forces in hundreds of missions without a single loss.

ジャガー GR-1
美洲虎 GR-1

F-100 F Super Sabre Twin Seater

003

The Super Sabre was one of the first supersonic airplanes to enter service with the U.S. Air Force during the fifties. Together with the single-seat version a double-seat version was developed to facilitate the transition and training of pilots of this new aircraft. The F-version was characterized for its extended fuselage to accommodate the second cockpit but had the same basic features as the single seater. During its life span the plane was extensively used in the Vietnam war during the sixties.

F-100F スーパーセイバー複座型 F-100F 超級軍刀複座型

TORNADO ECR

071

The Tornado has been in service with the German, Italian and British forces since the early eighties. The airplane has been continuously 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.

パナビートル ECR
旋風式 ECR

Sea Horse UH-34D

066

This helicopter was developed in the fifties as a submarine 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sprey
鵜 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

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 structural changes of the fuselage are extending the life span of 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
直升機砲艇

UH-60A Desert Hawk**025**

The UH-60 DESERT HAWK is an export version of the UH-60 Blackhawk (in service with the U.S. Army) used by the Saudi Arabian Forces which used Desert Hawks during the Gulf war in 1991 side by side 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

**030 MH-53J Pave Low III** ← L: 28,4 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 →**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 Iraqi territory.

特殊作戦ヘリコプター MH-53Jペーブロー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 could be retracted 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 necessary 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

015 C-130 E/H Hercules ← L: 38,6 cm →



013 »Tigre« Eurocopter H.A.P. ← L: 19,3 cm →



171 M.R.C.A. Tornado Marine ← L: 23,2 cm →



023 Mirage 2000 D ← L: 19,6 cm →



110 Mi-28 Havoc ← L: 23,4 cm → *



160 AH-1W Super-Cobra ← L: 20,1 cm →



170 F-4S Phantom ← L: 26,7 cm →



014 MiL-24 Hind D/E ← L: 23,6 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 風格重

Mirage 2000 D 023

Parallel to the single-seat Mirage 2000 (No. 012), a twin-seat training version was released, which also serves 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
法國攻撃機

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 Britain, 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 Western debut at the 1989 Paris 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 tandem 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 兩棲式戰鬥機

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
蘇聯攻撃直昇機

UH-1C Gunship 050

During the Vietnam war the use of combat helicopters changed the battle strategies profoundly. During these years the UH-1 known as the «Huey» - was used by the U.S. for rapid deployment into combat zones. Many choppers were modified and heavily armed to support the ground forces. Originally the «B» version (Italian no. 040) was used extensively, but gradually accompanied 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 砲艇

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 payload 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



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-1C Gunship ← L: 16,2 cm →



081 CH-53 Super Stallion ← L: 31,0 cm →

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.

ヒュース AH-64 アパッチ
休斯 AH-64 阿帕契直昇機

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 カイオワ
OH-58A 基俄瓦

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 ホークカム
俄羅斯攻擊直昇機

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 海上毒蛇直昇機

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

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 equipment of satellitenavigation is necessary such as night vision systems and reliable radar instruments to allow precision-flying and low-flying at low altitudes between natural obstacles. In order to operate above enemy territories 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 夜鷹直昇機



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 self-defence 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 infra-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 →



057 MIG-23 ◀ L: 23,8 cm ▶



061 Hercules C-130J ◀ L: 41,4 cm ▶



059 SU-34 ◀ L: 32,0 cm ▶ F8

MIG 23 Flogger

057

Designed during the Sixties, the MIG-23 is still an important combat plane due to its continuous improvements of its armament 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 areas. 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 蘇聯戦闘機

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 スホイ Su-34
蘇豪 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
道格拉斯 DC-3

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 one hundred 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)
越南観測直升機

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"



132 DC-3 Dakota ◀ L: 27,3 cm ▶



028 OH-6A Cayuse ◀ L: 9,7 cm ▶



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



036 Rafale Navale »M« ◀ L: 21,5 cm ▶



078 Jaguar »A« French A.F. ◀ L: 23,3 cm ▶ F8

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

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 exclusive 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

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 upgrades: 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

058 RAH-66 Comanche

◀ L: 18,4 cm ▶





193 AV-8B Night Attack Harrier ← L: 19,6 cm →



192 MIG 29UB Fulcrum ← L: 23,6 cm →



097 OA-10A "Warthog" ← L: 22,6 cm →



191 YF-23 Northrop/MDD ← L: 28,5 cm → FB

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 AV-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ヤー
AV-8B 夜間攻撃機式

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 フォルクラム
米格 29UB 支隊

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 黄蜂式戦闘機

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 砲船

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.
OA-10A "野猪"

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, manoeuvrability, 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 Tbilisi class. (Italeri item No. 518).
SU-27D シー・フランク
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 aircraft technology 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 超級黄蜂

Sukhoy 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
蘇豪 蘇-25



161 F-18A Hornet ← L: 23,7 cm → FB



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 → FB



083 F/A-18 E Super Hornet ← L: 25,4 cm →

089 Sukhoy SU-25 Frogfoot
← L: 21,6 cm →



019 SU-24 Fencer

L: 30,6 cm



145 SR-71 Blackbird with Drone

L: 45,1 cm

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.

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, electronic 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
蘇豪 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 criteria 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 expectations. The U.S. Navy plans to replace their D2 Buckeye 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
黒鳥 SR-71



052 SU-22 UM-3K

L: 26,7 cm



162 MIG-37B »Ferret-E«

L: 20,2 cm

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 and 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.

クワイールC-7
幼獅C-7式戦闘機



086 P-51D Mustang

L: 13,6 cm



173 T-45 Goshawk

L: 16,6 cm



063 Messerschmitt BF-109 G-6

L: 12,5 cm



163 KFIR C-7

L: 21,3 cm



179 Tornado F-3 Fighter

L: 25,1 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 マスティング
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 manoeuvrable 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雄猫戦闘機

156 F-14 Tomcat

L: 26,3 cm

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 planes were 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 BF-109 G-6
梅塞施密特BF-109 G-6

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"支那"

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 イリュシン IL-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



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 B» ← L: 29,2 cm →



188 F-16C/D Night Falcon

← L: 20,9 cm →



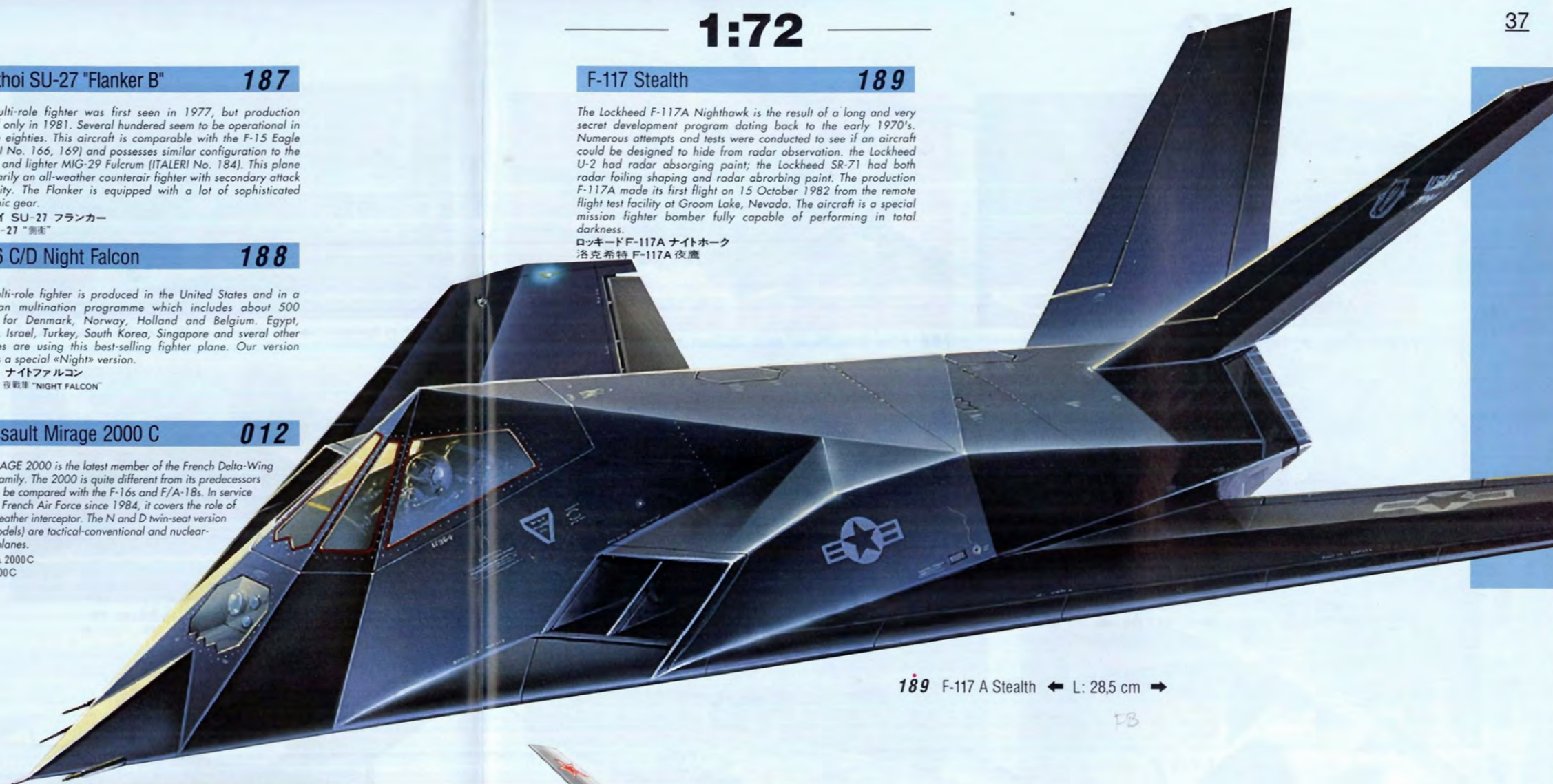
012 Dassault Mirage 2000 C ← L: 19,9 cm →

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 absorbing 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. 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 →



130 F-16 »Fighting Falcon« ← L: 20,9 cm →



166 F-15E Strike Eagle ← L: 26,9 cm →



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



136 F-5 Tiger II ← L: 20,1 cm →

182 F-14A Tomcat Plus
← L: 26,3 cm →**F-16 »Fighting Falcon« 130**

As successor of the Starfighter, since 1971 developed, the F-16 proved to be an extremely maneuverable 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 戦闘機・ファルコン

F/A-18 C/D Wild Weasel 016

The Hornet is the most modern fighter/bomber in service to-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 野蜂

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 weaponry 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

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 McDonnell-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 鷹式戦闘機

F-5 Tiger II 136

The F5 Fighter became one of the best sold items of the US Aircraft 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 to at 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



875 MIL MI-24 G Hind ← L: 13,5 cm →



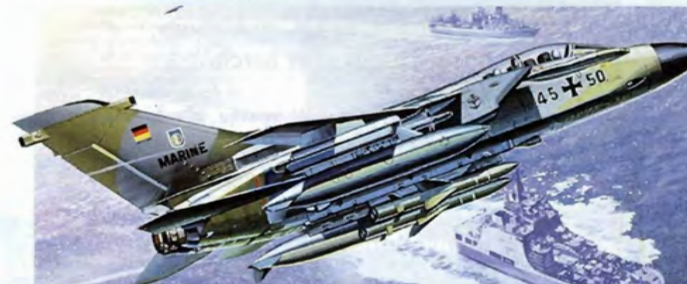
876 A-6E Intruder ← L: 11,6 cm →



877 MIL MI-28 Havoc ← L: 11,7 cm →



878 AH-64 B Longbow Apache ← L: 10,2 cm →



879 Tornado IDS ← L: 11,5 cm →



881 SU-27 Flanker ← L: 14,7 cm →



871 F-14 Tomcat ← L: 13,1 cm →



872 F-15 Eagle ← L: 13,0 cm →



873 F-18 Hornet ← L: 11,5 cm →



874 MIG 29B Fulcrum ← L: 11,5 cm →



880 F-16A NATO-Falcon ← L: 10,0 cm →



882 MIG-27 Flogger D ← L: 11,4 cm →



New Model Master Acryl— The Best Acrylic Paint In The Better Package.



The most brilliant, high-gloss acrylics ever.

New Model Master Acryl™ dries to a deep, rich mirror-like brilliance that rivals any solvent-based enamel coating. What's more, an Acryl gloss finish retains the "wet look" that distinguishes it from all other acrylics. Acryl also dries harder so it can be buffed and polished if desired.

Acryl™ flats are "flatter". Acryl flat paints are technically-advanced—thanks to superior emulsion resins, pigments and formulations. Modelers appreciate Acryl's high degree of self-leveling — it flows more smoothly and dries more evenly for a "flatter" flat finish. No rough spots...no shiny edges.



A full range of colors plus clears. The new Model Master Acryl line consists of essential military, automotive and general detailing colors. As always, Acryl military paints are guaranteed to match authorized color chips and strict QC guidelines insure fidelity batch after batch.

Certified non-toxic & water wash-up. Model Master Acryl hobby paints are certified non-toxic by an independent laboratory and are, of course, water wash-up. Acryl is environmentally-friendly, fast-drying, durable, and easy-to-apply by either brush or airbrush.

Multi-purpose pouch package. The new, patented pouch allows modelers to attach the package directly to various tools including airbrushes and paint brushes or to pour it into paint wells for traditional use.



MODELMASTER ENAMEL PAINTS

MODEL-MASTER provides the modeller with a broad range of professional enamel paints for plastic modelling (cars, trucks, planes, ships, military etc). This enamel paint line includes a range of F.S. colours, standard enamels and very popular car paints.

"F.S." means "Federal Standard" and refers to product colours used for U.S. government ordered ships, airplanes and tanks. For the model car enthusiast MODEL-MASTER offers a new range of car colours, including a selection of popular metallics. See following colour chart.

Why are MODEL-MASTER paints in bottles rather than in tins? The threaded cap provides a much better seal, you can use the paint right down to the last drop. Generally one bottle lasts for much more than one model only. Besides that, you can see the colour you are buying.

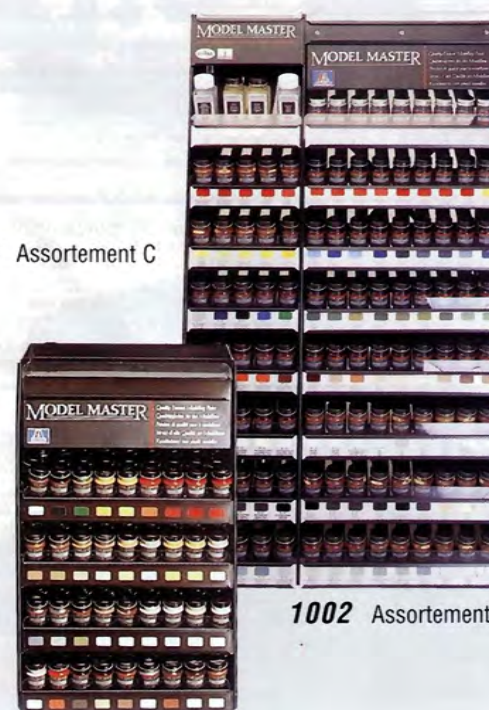


MODELMASTER II ENAMEL PAINTS

MODEL-MASTER II Enamel Paints complete the standard assortment of Enamel-Paints. The big range of 121 enamel colours guarantees realistic painting of your figures and military models. Most colours, i. e. Russian or Japanese military colours are difficult to find from any other sources. These colours can be used together with all other MODEL-MASTER Enamel colours. Ask your retailer for additional information and for the colour chart for this special line.



1003 Assortement C



1001 Assortement A

1002 Assortement B



MODELMASTER METALIZER

METALIZER is a unique metalizing "plate" finish, especially formulated for all kinds of plastic models. We recommend to use METALIZER with airbrush only. METALIZER paints are pre-mixed for airbrushing. If more thinning is necessary use METALIZER Thinner no. 1479. METALIZER paints can also be mixed if you want to realize other colour nuances. After METALIZER dries, buffing colours can be buffed to a bright metallic sheen with facial tissue or a soft cloth. For sealing use METALIZER Sealer No. 1469.

1156 50 cc/ml Thinner Verdünnung Diluyente Diluant	1562 Flat Light Blue Hellblau Mat Azzurro Opaco Bleu Ciel Mat	FS 35044 1719 Insignia Blue Signalblau (M) Bleu Insigne (O) Bleu Insignes (M)	1789 50 cc/ml Airbrush Thinner Airbrush-Verdünnung Diluyente per Aeropenia Diluant pour Aerographie
1401 Aluminum Plate (Metalizer) Aluminium (Metalizer) Aluminio (Metalizer) Aluminium (Metalizer)	1567 Flat Tan Erde (M) Terra Chiara (O) Couleur de Chêne Terne (M)	FS 35164 1720 Intermediate Blue Mittelblau (M) Bleu Medio (O) Bleu Intermediaire (M)	FS 17178 1790 Chrome Silver Chromsilber (G) Argent Cromo (L) Argent de Chrome (B)
1402 Stainless Steel (Metalizer) Stahl rostfrei (Metalizer) Acciaio (Metalizer) Acier (Metalizer)	1569 E 0683 Flat Yellow Gelb (M) Giallo (O) Jauner Mat (M)	FS 35237 1721 Medium Gray Mittelgrau (M) Grigio Medio (O) Gris Medium (M)	1795 E 8942 Gun Metal Metall-Bruniert Metallo Brunito Metal Brule
1403 Magnesium (Metalizer) Magnesium (Metalizer) Magnesio (Metalizer) Magnesio (Metalizer)	1571 Flat Green Grün Mat Verde Opaco Vert Mat	FS 36118 1723 E 8743 Gunship Gray Dunkelgrau (M) Grigio Blu Scuro (O) Gris Narine de Guerre (M)	2701 Silver Blue Metallic Silberblau Met. Azzurro Argentato Met. Bleu Argenté Metal
1404 Titanium (Metalizer) Titan (Metalizer) Titanio (Metalizer) Titane (Metalizer)	1583 E 6851 Rubber Gummi (M) Grigio Pneumatico (O) Caoutchouc (M)	FS 36375 1728 E 8333 Light Ghost Gray Schattengrau (M) Grigio Azzurro Chiaro (O) Gris Fantôme Clair (M)	2702 Arctic Blue Metallic Arktisblau Met. Blue Mare Met. Bleu Arctique Metal
1405 Gunmetal (Metalizer) Stahlblau (Metalizer) Metallo Scuro (Metalizer) Gris Metal (Metalizer)	1584 Chromate Olivgrün (M) Verde-Giallo (O) Chromate (M)	FS 16440 1729 Gloss Gull Gray Möwengrau (G) Grigio Gabbiano (L) Gris Mouette Brillant (B)	2703 Copenhagen Blue Met. Kopenhagensblau Met. Bleu Scuro Met. Bleu Métal Copenhague
1406 Exhaust (Metalizer) Auspuff-Metall (Metalizer) Metallo Annerito (Metalizer) Noir Metal (Metalizer)	RAL 3000 1590 Fire Red Feuerrot (G) Rosso Pompiere (L) Rouge Feu (B)	FS 36440 1730 E 8393 Flat Gull Gray Möwengrau (G) Grigio Gabbiano (O) Gris Mouette Mat (M)	2709 Light Ivory Eisbein (G) Avalon Chiaro (L) Ivoire Clair (B)
1415 Burnt Metal (Metalizer) Metall-Brüniert (Metalizer) Metallo Bruciato (Metalizer) Metal Brule (Metalizer)	RAL 6003 1591 Olive Green Olivgrün (M) Verde Oliva (O) Vert Olive (M)	FS 16473 1731 Aircraft Gray Flugzeuggrau (G) Grigio Aviazione (L) Gris Aviation (B)	2713 E 9991 Black Metallic Schwarz Met. Nero Met. Noir Metal
1469 Sealer for Metalizer Versiegelung für Metalizer Sigillante per Metalizer Vernis pour Metalizer	RAL 7021 1592 Black Grey Schwarzgrau (SM) Nerofumo (SL) Gris Anthracite (SB)	FS 1734 E 5973 Green Zinc Chromate Zinkgrün (M) Verde Interni Chiaro (O) Vert Zinc Chromate (M)	2714 German Silver Met. Silbergrau Met. Argenté "Porsche" Met. Argent Métal Allemand
1479 Thinner for Metalizer Verdünnung für Metalizer Diluyente per Metalizer Diluant pour Metalizer	1593 Semigloss Red Rot Seidenmatt Rosso Semilucido Rouge Semi-Brillant	1735 E 6313 Wood Holz (M) Legno (O) Bois (M)	2715 E 4631 French Blue Französischblau (G) Bleu France (L) Bleu Français (B)
1501 Cherry Red Kirschrot (G) Rosso Ciliegia (L) Rouge Cerise (B)	1594 Semigloss Blue Blau Seidenmatt Bleu Semilucido Bleu Semi-Brillant	1736 E 6562 Leather Leder (M) Cuio (O) Cuir (M)	2716 British Green Metallic Britischgrün (G) Verde Inglese Met. (L) Vert Métal Anglais (B)
1502 Garnet Pearl Granatrot (G) Rosso Granata Metall. (L) Perle Grenat (B)	1595 Semigloss Orange Orange Seidenmatt Arancione Semilucido Orange Semi-Brillant	1737 Decal Set Decal-Grund Base per Decal Vernis pour Decal	2717 E 0691 Bright Yellow Leuchtgelb (G) Giallo Luminoso (L) Jaune Brillant (B)
1503 E 2741 Red Rot (G) Rosso (L) Rouge (B)	1596 Semigloss White Weiß Seidenmatt Bianco Semilucido Blanc Semi-Brillant	FS 36231 1740 E 8653 Dark Gull Gray Möwengrau Dunkel (M) Grigio Gabbiano Scuro (O) Gris Mouette Foncé (M)	2718 E 2731 Guards Red Garderot (G) Rosso Cardinale (L) Rouge Gardes (B)
1508 E 4343 Light Blue Gloss Hellblau Glänzend Azzurro Lucido Bleu Ciel Brillant	1597 Semigloss Black Schwarz Seidenmatt Nero Semilucido Noir Semi-Brillant	FS 36320 1741 E 8423 Dark Ghost Gray Kompassgrau (M) Grigio Azzurro Scuro (O) Gris Fantôme Foncé (M)	2719 E 2621 Italian Red Ferrarirot (G) Rosso "Ferrari" Rouge Ferrari
1510 Blue Blau (G) Bleu Mediterraneo (L) Bleu (B)	FS 30117 1701 E 6473 Military Brown Militärbraun (M) Marrone Militare (O) Brun Militaire (M)	FS 30219 1742 E 6413 Dark Tan Graubraun (M) Nocciola (O) Brun Foncé (M)	2720 Classic White Classic Weiß (G) Bianco Classico (L) Blanc Classique (B)
1514 E 0671 Yellow Gelb (G) Giallo (L) Jaune (B)	FS 30118 1702 E 6603 Field Drab Gelbgrau (M) Terra Scura (O) Vert Sale (M)	1744 E 0982 Gold Gold Oro Or	2721 Classic Black Classic Schwarz (G) Nero Classico (L) Noir Classique (B)
1516 E 1153 Skin Tone Hautfarbe Weiß Color Carne Teint Blanc	FS 31136 1705 Insignia Red Signalrot (M) Rosso Insigne (O) Rouge Insigne (M)	FS 17875 1745 E 0041 Insignia White Signalweiß (G) Bianco Segnale (L) Blanc Insignes (B)	2722 Gold Metallic Gold Metallisch Oro Metallico Or Metal
1524 E 5941 Green Signalgrün (G) Verde (L) Vert (B)	FS 33531 1706 E 6213 Sand Sand (M) Sabbia (O) Sable (M)	FS 17038 1747 E 9971 Gloss Black Schwarz (G) Nero (L) Noir Brillant (B)	2723 Turn Signal Amber Signalgelb Met. Giallo Ambra Met. Jaune Signal Métal
1527 E 1791 Orange Orange (G) Arancio (L) Orange (B)	FS 33538 1708 E 0593 Insignia Yellow Signalgelb (M) Giallo Segnale (O) Jaune Insignes (M)	FS 37038 1749 E 9983 Flat Black Schwarz (M) Nero (O) Noir Mat (M)	2724 Turn Signal Red Met Signalrot Met. Rosso Cardinale Met. Rouge Sic
1533 Light Brown Hellbraun (G) Marrone (L) Brun Clair (B)	FS 33613 1709 E 6173 Radome Tan Fellbraun (M) Beige Chiaro (O) Brun Radome (M)	FS 34092 1764 E 7913 European Green Tanngrün (M) Verde Mimetic Eur. (O) Vert Européen (M)	2735 Black Chrome Trim Schwarzchrom Nero Guarnizioni Noir Chrome
1540 Brown Braun (G) Marrone Scuro (L) Brun (B)	FS 34079 1710 E 7953 Dark Green Dunkelgrün (M) Verde Scuro (O) Vert Foncé (M)	FS 37875 1768 E 0053 Flat White Weiß (M) Bianco (O) Blanc Mat (M)	2737 E 8533 Gray Primer Grundierung Grau Grigio di Base Gris Primaire
1546 E 8352 Silver Silber Argento Argent	FS 34087 1711 E 7873 Olive Drab Olive (M) Verde Oliva (O) Olive Sale (M)	FS 15050 1772 E 4931 Blue Angel Blue "Blue Angel" Blau (G) Bleu "Blue Angel" (L) "Blue Angel" Bleu (B)	E 4711 Gloss Dark Blue Dunkelblau Glänzend Bleu Foncé Brillant Bleu Scuro Lucido
1550 E 2753 Flat Red Rot Mat Rosso Opaco Rouge Mat	FS 34097 1712 E 7633 Field Green Feldgrün (M) Verde Erba (O) Vert Herbe (M)	FS 28915 1775 E 2301 Fluorescent Red Leuchtrot Rosso Fluorescente Rouge Fluorescent	FS 30277 E 7283 Armor Sand Militär-Sandbraun Sable Armure Bruno Sabbia Militare
1551 Copper Kupfer Rame Cuivre	FS 34102 1713 E 7733 Medium Green Mittelgrün (M) Verde Medio (O) Vert Medium (M)	1780 E 9392 Steel Stahl Acciaio Acier	FS 36307 E 8493 Light Sea Gray Seegrau Hell Gris Mer Clair Grigio Mare Chiaro
1556 Thinner Verdünnung Diluyente Diluant	FS 34227 1716 Pale Green Resedagrün (M) Verde Pallido (O) Vert Pâle	1781 E 8342 Aluminium Aluminium Alluminio Aluminium	FS 36270 E 8553 Neutral Gray Neutralgrau Gris Neutre Grigio Neutro
1560 E 0011 50 cc/ml Dulcote Mattlack Trasparente Opaco Cote Mat	FS 15042 1717 Dark Sea Blue Stahlblau (G) Bleu Noct (L) Bleu Mer Foncé (B)	1782 E 0922 Bright Brass Bronze Hell Ottone Laiton Clair	FS 36081 E 8863 Euro I Gray Euro I Gris Euro I Grigio Europeo I
1561 E 0023 50 cc/ml Glosscote Klarlack Trasparente Lucido Cote Brillant	FS 35042 1718 Flat Sea Blue Stahlblau (M) Bleu Noct (O) Bleu Mer (M)	1785 E 6683 Rust Rost Ruggine Rouille	

Federal-Standard (FS) Number

Enamel Number

Acryl Number (E....)

(G) = Glänzend/Gloss
(M) = Matt
Met. = Metallic

new

Mercedes Super Actros 718

Introduced in 1996, the Mercedes Benz Actros was selected as "Truck of the Year 1997". The top-model of the worldwide largest truck manufacturer with headquarters in Stuttgart, has become very common on European roads. The independently suspended "Megaspace" cabin offers maximum comfort thanks to high-tech noise insulation and very comfortable seats. The most powerful Actros is equipped with a turbocharged-Intercooler V-8 Diesel-engine, developing 571 HP from 16 litres.

Super-Actros

Eddie Stobart Truck & Trailer 708

Eddie Stobart Ltd is Britain's largest independent Road Hauler with more than 800 trucks and over 1000 trailers on the road. Most of the company's vehicles are instantly recognised by the famous red, gold and green colour scheme. Each truck has a girl's name painted in front and a fleet number on the cab side. Eddie Stobart uses vehicles from various manufacturers such as Scania, Volvo, Mercedes Benz, Iveso, DAF, MAN and others. The company also has a depot and operates vehicles from Holland.

北米大陸横断トラックとトレーラー

交通社社販売

Western Star 5964SS "Constellation" 717

The 5964SS was born for the open roads of America and features windslicing aerodynamic styling for increased fuel efficiency. Everything about this truck, from its sloped hood to the swept fenders, lowers operating costs while maximizing power and payload. The Western Star is manufactured for durability using galvanized steel for corrosion protection. "Air ride" support offers the smoothest ride even on rugged roads.

ウェスター・スタール・コンステレーション

西方之星・星座牌



718 Mercedes Super Actros ← L: 24,2 cm →



708 Eddie Stobart Truck & Trail ← L: 62,0 cm →



717 Western Star 5964SS "Constellation" ← L: 30,5 cm →



715 Mercedes Actros ◀ L: 24,2 cm ▶



716 Renault Super Magnum ◀ L: 24,7 cm ▶



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 improvements 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 chemicals. 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 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 combination 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

拖頭油罐拖卡

Scania 144 Topline

712

This super-truck is the flagship of the new heavy 144 type series of the renowned 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 noise insulation.

紳佳 144 Topline



712 Scania 144 Topline ◀ L: 24,7 cm ▶

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.



714 MAN F-2000 ◀ L: 24,7 cm ▶



726 Scania Streamline ← L: 25,8 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-V8 engine can develop up to 500 HP and power is transmitted by a 14-speed gearbox.

大型トレーラー・トラック・スカニア ストリームライン
現代重工業製車

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-heavy tasks 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.

スカニア T143 M500 ストリームライン CONV.
神往 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 Detroit-Diesel, Cummins or Caterpillar engines which reach up to 500 HP.

フレイトライナー FLD120 コンベンショナル 貨物車 FLD120 傳統型

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尺 貨物車

737 40 FT Container Trailer

← L: 50,5 cm →



736 Scania T 143 M500 Streamline Conv. ← L: 26,0 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 driven 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"

Mercedes Benz 1853 739

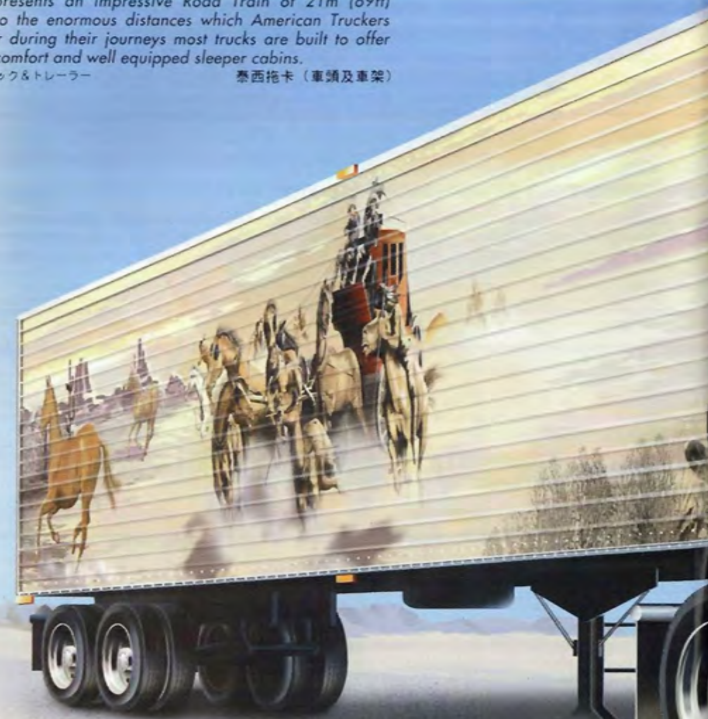
At the 1994 Hannover Automobile Exhibition Daimler Benz introduced the new, heavy truck "1853", which is built in accordance with the European ecological EUR II norms. The exterior aerodynamic improvements include a new front section with a changed grill and new spoilers. The 8 cylinder turbocharged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

メルセデスベンツ 1853
密西維施平治 1853

Far West Trucking 709

The Ford Aeromax 106 represents an US-truck of the last generation which is used mainly for heavy long distance transports. Combined with a standard 48ft Reefer Trailer, the Aeromax represents an impressive Road Train of 21m (69ft) length. Due to the enormous distances which American Truckers have to cover during their journeys most trucks are built to offer high driving comfort and well equipped sleeper cabins.

北美大陸橫斷トラック & トレーラー 泰西拖卡 (車頭及車架)



709 Far West Trucking (Truck & Trailer)

← L: 87,0 cm →

1:24



738 Freightliner FLD 120 ← L: 32,8 cm →



723 Renault AE 500 »Magnum« ← L: 25,3 cm →



739 Mercedes Benz 1853 ← L: 24,5 cm →





794 U.S. Wrecking Truck

← L: 41,2 cm →



791 Frigo Trailer

← L: 51,0 cm →



764 Truck Accessories

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 disaster 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" 美陸救急車

US-Trailer (48 ft)

742

These heavy highway trailers play an important role in the cargo-hauling 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

美陸冷蔵車(48呎)

Australian Truck

719

Australian outback truckers covering enormous distances on rugged and unsealed roads need to equip their rigs with special modifications. They include a huge bull-bar (roo-bar), a sheet of wire mesh for windscreen protection, special dust filters, additional long range fuel tanks, heavy duty wheels, air-conditioning and an array of different driving lights. Bulk goods are normally transported in Road Trains, which can have up to 3 trailers with a total length of over 31 metres.

オーストラリアン・スーパートラック

澳洲超級卡車

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.

冷蔵トレーラー

冷蔵車 REEFER TRAILER



742 U.S. Trailer (48 ft)

← L: 62,5 cm →



719 Australian Truck

← L: 33,2 cm →

740 Peterbilt 377 A/E

← L: 35,2 cm →



727 Black-Thunder

← L: 34,0 cm →

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
車庫附件

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-catchers" 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-毛車





741 MAN F-2000 L: 25,0 cm



790 Western Star L: 33,2 cm

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 efficiency, 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 extended top version with various spoilers.

MAN F-2000 歐洲卡車

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

Volvo FH-16 Reefer Truck

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 冷蔵卡車

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 or 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 グローブロッター
富豪 FH-16 環球型



735 FH-16 Globetrotter L: 24,0 cm



728 US Truck Ford 9000 L: 32,5 cm

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

美國重卡車

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

Tiger Express

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



L: 66,0 cm

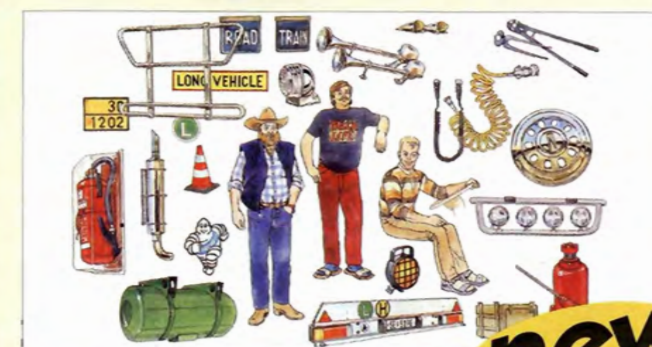
748 Tiger Express Truck & Trailer



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



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



720 Truck Accessories

new



731 Topas Tank Trailer ◀ L: 43,0 cm ▶

Topas Tank Trailer

731

This modern tank trailer was built according to the latest 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

トパ油槽車

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軸帆布トレーラー

3軸式帆布車

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

スキャニア144重型トラック



743

Scania 144 Heavy Truck

◀ L: 24,7 cm ▶



745 3-Axle Canvas Trailers

Ford Aeromax 120

730

Introduced in 1992, this truck is one of the most aerodynamic, fuel-efficient long conventional 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.

ホルボ ニューF-16

新富豪 F-16



733 Volvo FH-16

◀ L: 24,0 cm ▶



730 Ford Aeromax 120 ◀ L: 34,2 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

ステヤ 卡車

Peterbilt 378

746

The Peterbilt Model 378 represents one of the classic style US-trucks. Inside the 378 is a truly drivers' 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

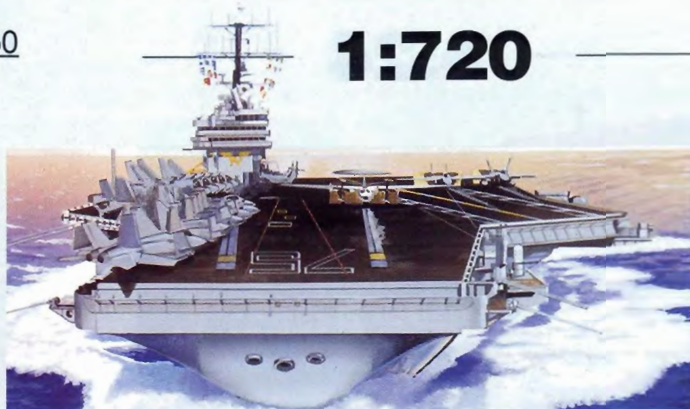
Peterbilt 378



744 Steyr Truck ◀ L: 24,7 cm ▶



746 Peterbilt 378 ◀ L: 35,2 cm ▶



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)

Graf Spee 502

The Graf Spee was the third armoured vessel constructed by the German according to the limits set by the regulations of the Versailles Treaty. This speedy dreadnought was launched in 1936, and saw her first action during the Spanish Civil War, where she operated in Spanish waters. At the beginning of World War II the Graf Spee was stationed in the South Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, sinking more than 50000 tons of allied freighters.

ドイツ戦艦グラーフ・シュペー

「格拉夫施比上將」

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

サラトガ 空母

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 94400t, 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」 核子航空母艦

HMS "Hood" 501

At the beginning of World War II, the Hood formed part of the British Home Fleet. In November 1939 she gave chase to the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and later she was used to escort Australian and New Zealand transports and for the defense of Gibraltar. In 1941, the Hood sank during a battle with the Bismarck, due to an explosion in her ammunition depot.

イギリス戦艦フッド

HMS 「胡德」

501 HMS "Hood" ← L: 36,4 cm →



new



502 Graf Spee ← L: 25,8 cm →



526 U.S.S. Constellation ← L: 44,3 cm →



503 Nimitz ← L: 46,2 cm →



522 U.S.S. Kitty Hawk ← L: 44,3 cm →

new

アメリカ空母 ジョン・C・ステニス
美海軍核子空母 (CVN74)

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
美海軍核子空母 (CVN74)

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.

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)

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

サラトガ 空母

Admiral Kuznetsov 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 range distances against the US-Navy.

トリシ (ソビエト連邦空母)

蒂比利施 (蘇聯航空母艦)



527 U.S.S. George Washington ← L: 44,7 cm →



521 U.S.S. America ← L: 44,3 cm →



520 U.S.S. «Saratoga» ← L: 45,0 cm →



518 Admiral Kuznetsov ← L: 42,3 cm →



6019 Teutonic Knights



6020 Huns (Golden Hords)



6005 Austrian Infantry (ca. 1806)



6002 French Line Infantry (1815)



6006 Russian Grenadiers (ca. 1806)



6016 Imperial General Staff (1815)



6004 Highlander Infantry (1815)

new



6018 French Line/Guard Artillery



6003 French Heavy Cavalry (1815)



6017 Napoleonic War Accessories



6001 British Heavy Cavalry (Scots Greys 1815)



6015 French Dragoons (1815)



6007 Prussian Cuirassiers (ca. 1806)



6008 French Hussars (ca. 1806)



6013 Union Cavalry (1863)



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)



M-925-5t Shelter Truck 367

The 5-ton three-axle truck M925 represents the standard cargo truck of today's U.S. armed forces. This robust and reliable truck, designed for all road conditions, was built in various versions for logistics support of the fighting units. This version is equipped with a so-called shelter box. Air conditioned, it is mainly used for command and office tasks. The model is one of the numerous variants of these modular structured trucks in use with the modern army of today.

M-925-5t Shelter Truck

M-925 5噸機体トラック

Opel Blitz "Einheitskoffer" (Shelter) 368

The truck was one of the light/medium transport vehicles used extensively by the German forces during WWII. Thanks to its reliable construction the Opel Blitz was used in many different versions: As troop carrier, cargo-, ambulance-, fire-, tank truck and even as platform for anti-aircraft guns. Widespread was the use of the field command and communications truck equipped with various radio and antenna units.

Opel Blitz "Einheitskoffer" (Shelter)

奥普閃電"多用運送車" (機体)

Water Tank Truck 201

This vehicle, designed for all arms and services, has a standard 2650l. tank mounted. It is mainly used to supply frontline troops with drinking water, but found very extensive use with fire departments and for other civilian tasks.

水柜トラック

Paladin S.P. Howitzer 372

The heavy self-propelled artillery gun M-109 is the most reliable and most widely used vehicle of its category used by the U.S. forces and most Western countries. The U.S. Army, in order to keep this gun in service into the next century, is presently developing this new version. It has a more powerful engine and a new turret which is equipped with sophisticated turret control and firing systems including the 155mm gun with improved target finding equipment.

M109パライディン自走榴弾砲

快士式自走榴弾砲

367 M-925-5t Shelter Truck
← L: 22,1 cm →

new



368 Opel Blitz "Einheitskoffer" (Shelter) ← L: 17,1 cm →

new



201 Water Tank Truck

← L: 18,4 cm →

LIMITED EDITION

new



372 Paladin S.P. Howitzer ← L: 15,8 cm →



370 SWS with FLAK 43 ◀ L: 19,8 cm ▶



234 Sd.Kfz. 234/4 Heavy Armoured Car ◀ L: 18,4 cm ▶

Sd.Kfz. 234/3 Heavy armoured car **234**

The forerunner of our PUMA Armoured Car (Art.202) was the Armoured Car 234/3 which had a 75mm Gun L/24 mounted. The vehicle had drivers for reverse and forward driving and a crew of altogether four men. It was a very well developed design for cross-country and for reconnaissance purposes. Originally planned for use in Africa, it was however only engaged in battle in France and Russia.

Sd.Kfz. 234/3 重装甲偵察車

SWS with FLAK 43 **370**

This version of the heavy half-track, equipped with a modern rapid-fire 37mm anti-aircraft gun 43, was only built in small quantities for the German army towards the end of WWII. The vehicle was an offspring of the artillery tractor (Italeri no. 360) but with heavy armor protection for cabin and engine. The chassis has been re-engineered to carry the gun and respective ammunition.

SWS・FLAK43

SWS及Flak43

M-20 Armored Car **366**

This version of the armored car M-8 (Italeri No. 364) was developed in 1944 to supply the U.S. Forces with a fast, all-terrain reconnaissance vehicle. The M-20 was practically identical to the previous vehicle, but was deprived of the 37mm gun (inadequate to confront German tanks) and served to escort infantry units. Both versions participated in all final phases of World War II. The French army used them extensively during the following years.

M-20 装甲車

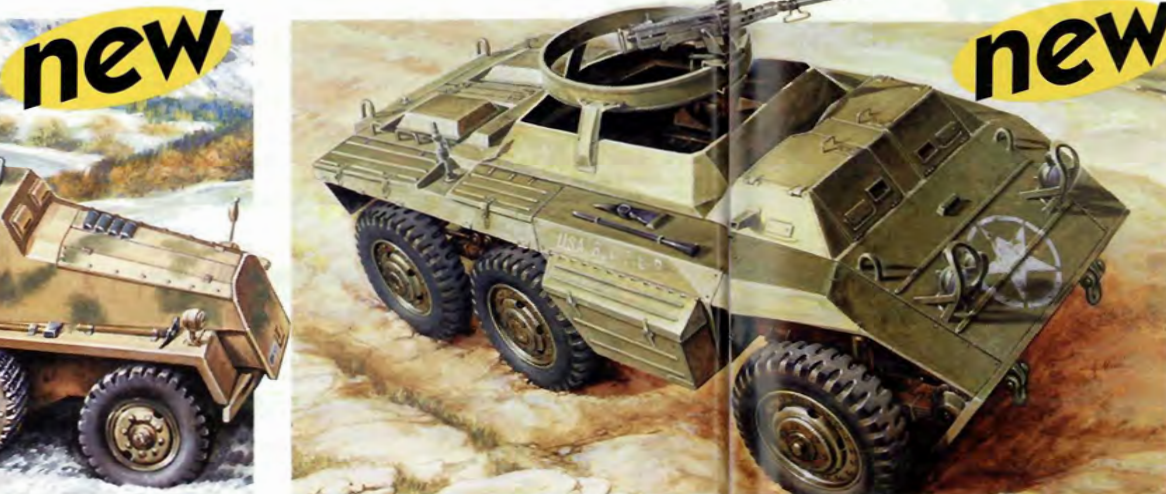
M-20 装甲車

M-1036 HMMV with TOW Launcher **369**

This high-mobility vehicle Hummer has been in service with the U.S. armed forces since the early eighties and is in use in many different versions. This light truck with its wide body has excellent all-terrain features, is very robust and ideally suited as a weapons carrier. Of particular interest is the anti-tank missile system TOW mounted on this vehicle. It is mainly used for airtransport and with light infantry units, which used it widely during the Gulf war.

オペル・ブリッツ統制型ボックス・バン

M-1036 HMMV 連発式発射器



366 M-20 Armored Car ◀ L: 14,3 cm ▶



276 M-113 A1 APC ◀ L: 13,9 cm ▶

M-113 A1 APC **276**

The troop-carrier 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 armored 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

Demag D7 with 2cm Flak **371**

The small half-track D7, designed during the mid-thirties, was produced for the German army until 1944. Several thousand units were built to tow light artillery pieces and rocket launchers. The vehicle itself carries an anti-aircraft gun. Very mobile, the vehicle had a cargo capacity of 1.5 tons. It was used extensively in all theaters. The Sd.Kfz 10/5 version was equipped with a 2cm gun type 38 which was also used against ground targets.

デマーグD7・2cm対空砲搭載型

Demag D7及2cm Flak

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 vulnerable 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.

オベル・マウルティア 42式ロケット砲搭載型

装甲火器車42型 穆地亞

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

The Jagdpanser 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 remarkable 88 mm gun which was able to penetrate 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



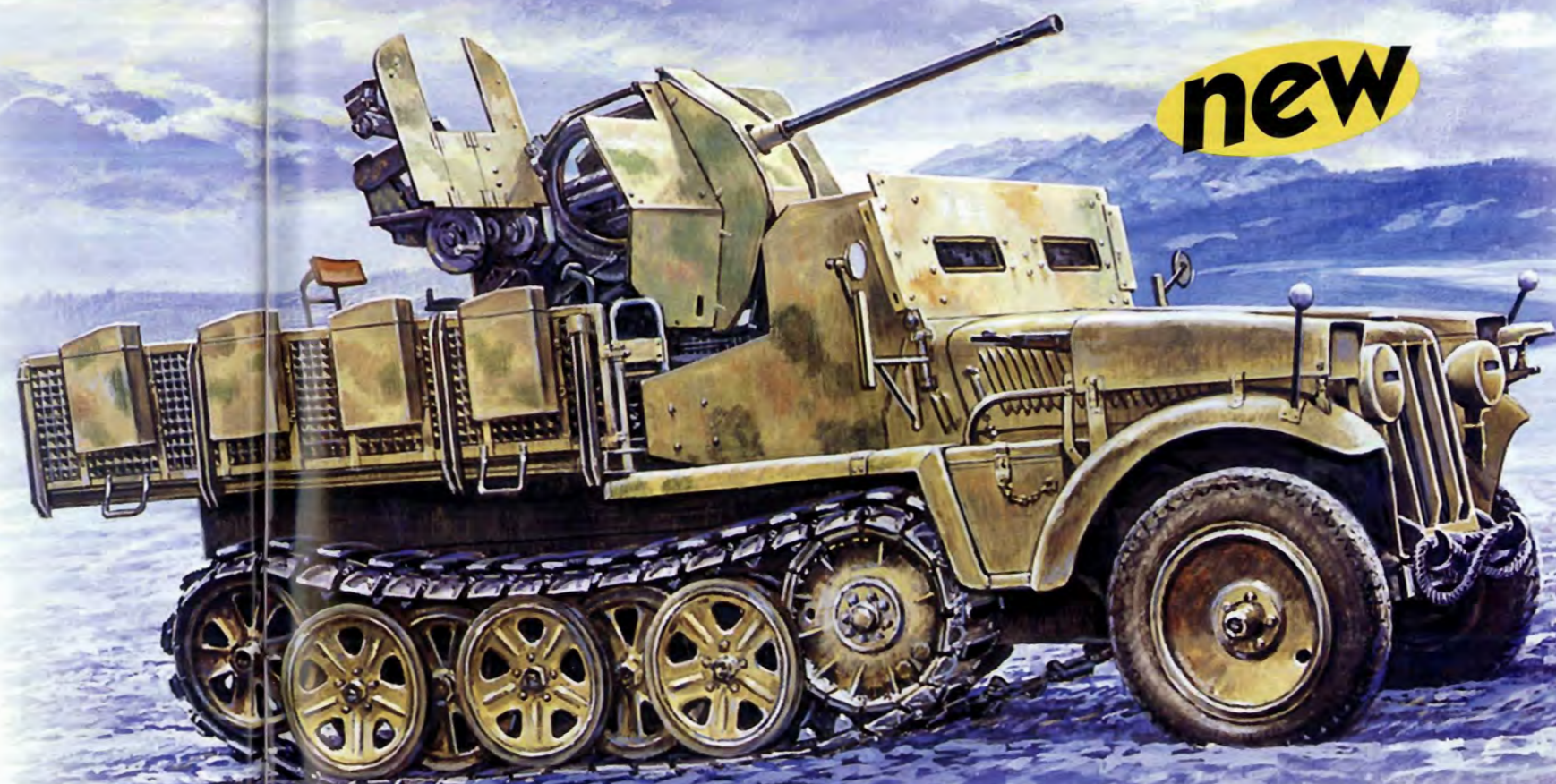
369 M-1036 HMMV with TOW Launcher ◀ L: 13,1 cm ▶



277 Panzerwerfer 42 auf Maultier ◀ L: 17,0 cm ▶



275 Jagdpanser (Sd.Kfz. 173) ◀ L: 28,8 cm ▶



371 Demag D7 with 2cm Flak ◀ L: 13,6 cm ▶



360 SWS Cargo Halftrack

L: 21,5 cm

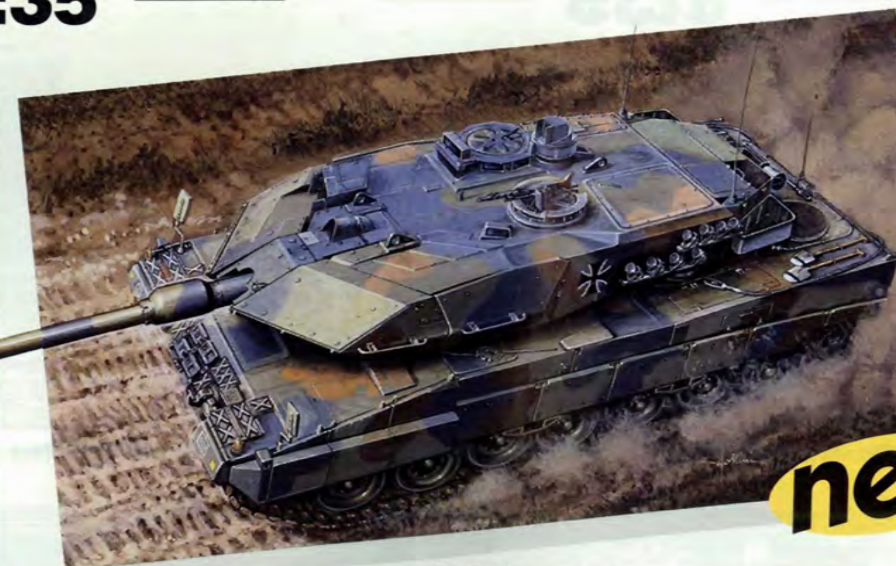
new



204 Kangaroo

L: 16,7 cm

LIMITED EDITION



new

365 Leopard 2 A5 KWS

L: 27,6 cm



209 Jagdpanzer 38t 'Hetzer'

L: 18,0 cm



361 RSO (wooden cabin) towing PAK-40

L: 13,1 cm



362 Tiger Support Vehicle (SdKfz 185)

L: 24,1 cm



363 Flak 43

sWS Cargo Halftrack

360

The German Wehrmacht command ordered in 1942 the development of a simple semi-track load carrying vehicle, which would replace the existing 3 and 5 ton tractors. Büssing/NAG was awarded 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

Kangaroo

204

As the success of the Allied Invasion Forces became more and more impressive, the war industry was no longer able to supply all forces with sufficient armoured personnel carriers (APCs). Therefore, many units helped themselves in order to improve that situation. Combat troops converted many of their 'Priest' selfpropelled guns into armoured personnel carriers.

袋鼠

Leopard 2 A5 KWS

365

This new version of the Leopard 2 tank has undergone basic changes of its armor and target-finding 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'

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 雷狐

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 (木製包圍) PAK40

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 accelerate 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.



364 M-8 Greyhound

L: 14,3 cm



358 Panzerjäger I with 4,7 cm PAK ← L: 12,6 cm →



312 Kübelwagen ← L: 10,6 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 號突撃砲及 4.7cm PAK

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

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 efficient 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



359 T-26 Soviet Tank ← L: 14,6 cm →



273 Commando Hummer ← L: 13,6 cm →

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
人員運搬車

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, liaison and communication missions. The use of these vehicles was essential during the Gulf conflict to ascertain flow of information in the vast desert areas.

コマンドー・ハマー
特設隊車輛



270 Panther Ausf. A (SDKFZ.171)
← L: 19,7 cm →



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



287 Mercedes-Benz L 3000 ← L: 17,3 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6×6

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 L3000
密西迫施一平治L3000一二次大戰卡車



285 Bergepanther (SD.KFZ 179) ← L: 25,2 cm →

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 mechanical construction. The Tiger crews were continuously engaged in maintenance work, which was aggravated through extreme conditions in the African desert and the Russian Plains.

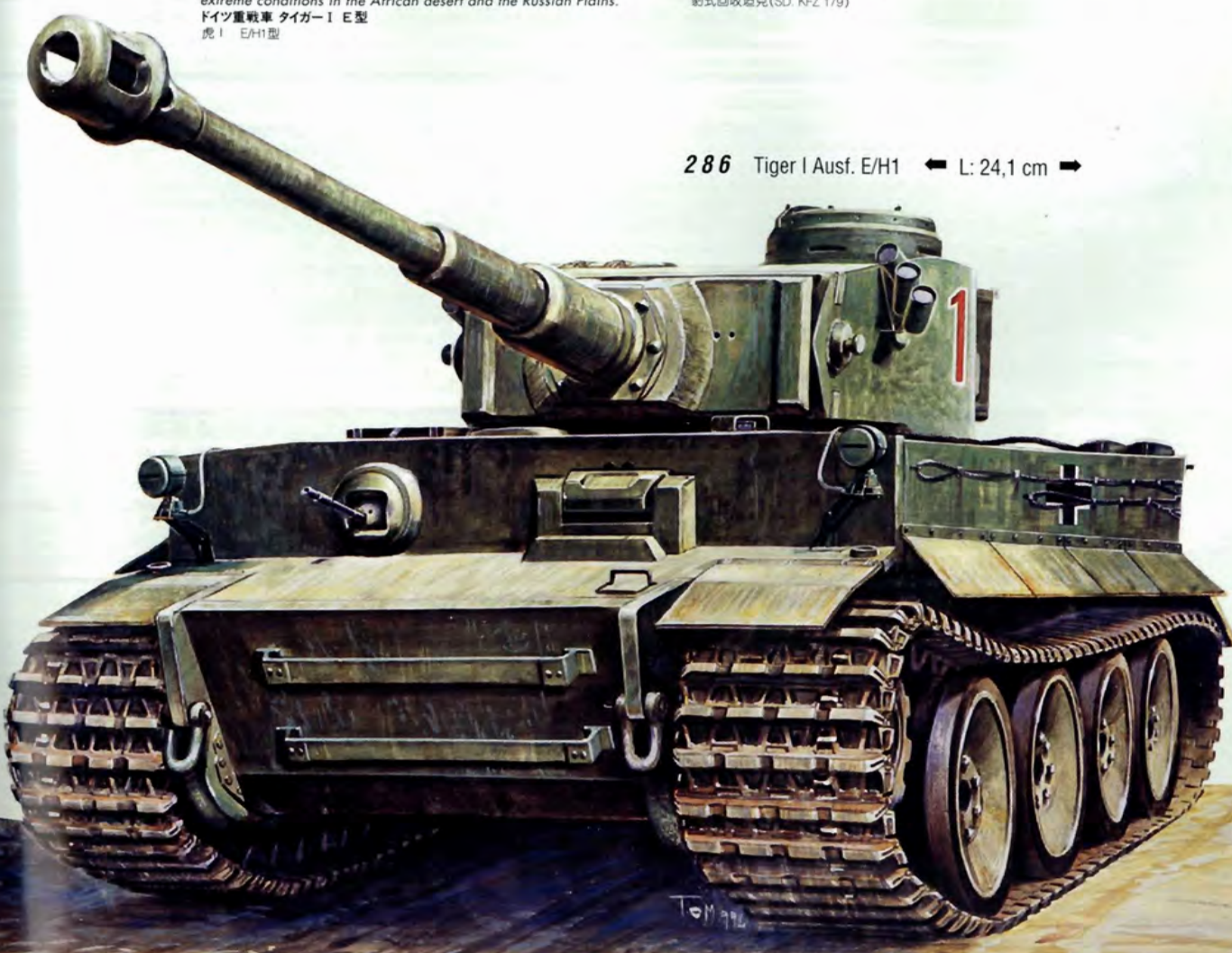
ドイツ重戦車 タイガー I E型
虎 I E/H1型

Bergepanther (Sd. Kfz 179) 285

This vehicle, based upon the Panther Tank (Italeri No.270) was developed 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
豹式回収坦克 (SD. KFZ 179)

286 Tiger I Ausf. E/H1 ← L: 24,1 cm →





299 Sturmpanzer IV Tiger (38 cm) ← L: 17,9 cm →



224 Leopard I A4 ← L: 27,2 cm →

Sturmpanzer IV Tiger (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
黒虎 (38cm)

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.

スタイナーRSO・PAK-40搭載型
Steyr RSO 及 PAK-40

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 オシコシュ燃料トラック
M-978 奥施科什燃料車

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



355 Steyr RSO mit PAK-40



313 Schwimmwagen ← L: 10,9 cm →

Schwimmwagen**313**

As the Volkswagen "82" (Kübelwagen) proved very successful during the campaign in Poland, it was necessary to produce ever-increasing numbers of this vehicle. Later, Ferdinand Porsche developed an amphibian version of this car, called the "Schwimmwagen". The light weight of this vehicle (about 1/2 ton) permitted crossing of muddy areas, since only two men were sufficient to keep this vehicle moving. For reconnaissance and liaison missions, water had to be crossed frequently, which was impossible with other vehicles.

Commando Car**320**

Much work was carried out in the USA and Britain to design special airborne vehicles to drop behind the enemy lines. Willy's MB-Jeeps engaged in helping the Infantry by clearing snipers and other commando tasks. Generally manned by a sergeant and a trooper this vehicle was modified in many respects. It was armed with no fewer than five machine guns and had additional tanks for 135 l. of fuel.

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 armament: From its basic version of a 25 mm gun, the attack version carrying anti-tank TOW missiles or Stinger missiles. Another version is armed with an Avenger gun.

LAV-25 ピラニア
LAV-25 剪刀魚装甲車

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 (Gerät 71) 及装甲火箭42型



298 M-978 Oshkosh Fuel Tank ← L: 28,8 cm →



320 Commando Car ← L: 9,5 cm →



259 LAV-25 Piranha ← L: 18,3 cm →

356 sWS (Gerät 71) with Panzerwerfer ← L: 19,8 cm →





293 Tiger "E" Late

← L: 24,2 cm →



290 Panther "D" Early

← L: 20,2 cm →



296 ISU-152 Self-Prop. Gun

← L: 28,5 cm →



295 T-34/85 Soviet Tank

← L: 20,1 cm →



291 M-110 A2 (203mm)

← L: 27,0 cm →



294 SD KFZ 234/I (2cm KWK)

← L: 17,1 cm →

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 152mm gun. The presence of these artillery pieces in the Soviet Armored Units represented superior fire power without the need of conventionally mounted tanks.

ソビエト自走砲 SU-152
ISU-152 自走砲

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

Tiger "E" Late

293

As World War II carried on, the Tiger underwent 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 I E 後期型

虎式 "E" 後期型

M 923 A1 »Big Foot«

279

This medium cargo truck of the 5 ton category, is representative of today's generation of logistical vehicles 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 大脚

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

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 奧施科卡車

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. Several variants were built to explore 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 重裝甲偵察車 2cm 砲型



← L: 29,0 cm →

292 M-977 Oshkosh Truck



279 M923 A1 "Big Foot"

← L: 22,0 cm →



211 Tiger (Elefant) ← L: 24,2 cm →



265 Patton M-47



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 considerable 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 increased 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
美國偵察車

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.

SoKfz 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 countries 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
時種部隊監視車



282 T-34 Soviet Tank

← L: 16,9 cm →

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
防空戦車

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 シューブ
吉普車

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 convert their original M-109s into the more recent version a total length 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

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 disastrous for the German vehicles.

ソビエト中戦車 T-34



281 J. Stalin II ← L: 28,2 cm →



283 Sturmgeschütz III, Ausf. B ← L: 15,7 cm →



230 Dodge Truck WC62 ← L: 14,9 cm →



272 BT-5 Soviet Tank ← L: 16,4 cm →

J. Stalin II

281

As an answer to ever increasing German fire power of Tiger and Panther tanks, in 1943 the Soviet war industry developed 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 1:200 大戦時

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).

243 Leopard II ← L: 27,6 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 →

Dodge Truck WC62

230

The Dodge WC 62 1 1/2 ton 6x6 Personnel and Cargo was built for the US Army during World War II. Even today a large number of countries notably in the Middle East still use these trucks. The trucks were supplied to Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force and to practically all Allies during World War II. Together with the 1/4 ton series (the famous Jeep No. 314) and 3/4 ton trucks (228, 226) as well as the 2 1/2 ton truck No. 205 this vehicle represents the backbone of US and Allied Forces.

道奇車 WC62

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
第二次大戦時型軽戦車

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.

レオパルド II
豹型 II 式戦車

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 蘇聯二次大戦車

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 フリッツ 3t トラック
OPEL BLITZ 3 噸車

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 シェーマン
雷曼 M4-A1 型戦車

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 中型戦車

Jagdpanzer IV/L70

266

Towards the end of World War II the allied forces increased their drive against Germany, which was therefore forced to build 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
四號驅逐戦車 L 70



309 US-Paratroops



344 U.S. Rangers D-Day 1944



315 BMW R 75 With Side Car ◀ L: 6,8 cm ▶



310 US-Marines



306 German Tank Troops



316 BMW and Zündapp ◀ L: 6,8 cm ▶



324 Nebelwerfer



325 U.S. Truck Crew



304 Afrika Korps



348 120 mm Mortar With Crew



311 German Paratroops



351 Soviet Naval Infantry WWII



352 Soviet Cavalry (Cossacks) WWII



350 Soviet Tank Crew



354 Allied support troops



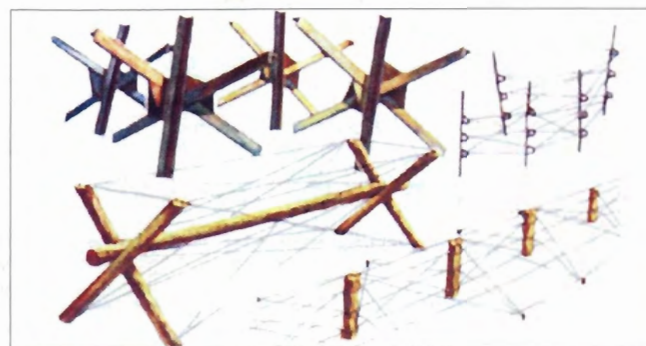
301 German Artillery



308 British Tank Troops



319 105 mm Howitzer ◀ L: 17,1 cm ▶



401 Barricades



407 Accessories I



419 Field Tool Shop



421 Modern Light Weapon Set



415 Checkpoint



416 First Aid Post



404 Telegraph Poles



402 Jerry Cans



406 Sandbags



405 Brick Walls



414 House Ruin



417 Command Post

new



3996 Non Toxic Tube Cement (14ml)



3992 Cement for Plastic Models (12ml)



3995 Putty for Plastic Models (30ml)



3999 Plastic Cement (15ml)



3993 Non Toxic Needle Cement (34ml)

3991 Needle Cement (34ml)

MODEL ACCESSORIES

023 Mirage 2000 D



025 UH-60A Desert Hawk



042 Eurofighter 2000



188 F-16 C/D Night Falcon



193 Harrier AV-8B



MODELLING SET



The Modelling Set includes everything needed to finish a model kit.

One plastic kit
Three pods of acrylic paint
One brush
One tube of non toxic cement



013 Eurocopter H.A.P.



017 AH-64 Night Fox



159 AH-64 Apache



181 A-4E/F Skyhawk



186 BAe Hawk 60/80 MK1

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025	UH-60 A Desert Hawk	24	179	F 190-A8/F	17	361	Raupenschl. Ost w. PAK-40	58	790	Western Star	46
027	AH-58D Warrior	25	181	Tornado F-3	35	362	Tiger Sup. Veh.e (SdKfz 185)	59	791	Reefer Trailer	44
028	OH-6A Cayuse	30	182	A-4E/F Skyhawk	36	*363	Flak 43	59	794	U.S. Wrecker	44
030	MH-53J Pave Low III	24	184	F-14A Tomcat Plus	38	364	M-8 Greyhound	59	Airplanes 1:48		
031	Kamov KA-50 Hokum	28	185	MIG 29 »Fulcrum«	36	*365	Leopard 2 A5	59	802	F-5A Freedom Fighter	8
035	»Jolly Green Giant«	30	186	Combat Scout	28	*366	M-20 Armored car	56	803	F8F-2 Bearcat	10
036	Rafale Navale »M«	31	187	HAWK 60/80 MK1	37	*367	M-925-5t Shelter Truck	55	827	F/A-18A Hornet	5
038	JU-88 A17 Torpedobomber	15	188	Su-27 Flanker B	36	*368	Opel Blitz »Einheitskoffer«	57	827	F-117A Stealth	7
039	Messerschmitt Bf-110 G-4/R3	19	189	F-16C/D	36	*369	M-1036 TOW-Hummer	55	829	F-117A Stealth	7
040	UH-1B Huey	29	190	F-117A Stealth	37	*370	SWS with FLAK 43	56	831	AH-64 Longbow Apache	6
041	Intruder A-6E	24	191	Nighthawk	28	*371	Demag D7 with 2 cm Flak	57	832	AH-64 Apache	8
042	Eurofighter 2000	25	192	YF-23	32	*372	Paladin S.P. Howitzer	55	835	AH-1T Sea Cobra	9
043	N. Am. PBJ-1D	25	193	MIG 29 UB	32	Diorama Accessories 1:35			836	Tornado F 3	11
048	Corsair F4 U-7	16	194	Night Harrier	32	401	Barricades	72	837	Tomcat Plus	10
049	Bf-110 C3/C4 Zerst.	14	195	YF-22 Lockheed	33	402	Jerry Cans	72	838	Tornado Marine	10
050	UH-1C Gunship	27	196	OH-58A Kiowa	28	403	Telegraph Poles	72	839	F-14B Super Tomcat	10
052	Sukhoi SU-22 UM-3K	34	197	PAH-2 »TIGER«	29	*404	Brick Walls	72	840	F-16 C/D	10
053	Messerschmitt Bf-109 F 2/4	16	199	Sea Flanker	33	405	Sandbags	72	841	F-16A NATO Fighter	5
054	ACH-47 Gunship	33	201	EB-66 Destroyer	20	406	Accessories	72	842	Eurocopter Hap-Tigre	7
055	HS-129 B 3 Panzerj.	14	Military, Figures 1:35			407	Ruin	72	843	Hercules C-130 H	8
057	MIG-23 Soviet Fighter	30	*201	Water Tank Truck	55	414	Check Point	72	844	PAH-Tiger	11
058	RAH-66 Comanche	31	202	Puma	66	415	First Aid Post	72	845	KA-50 Hokum	11
059	Sukhoi SU-34	31	*204	Kangaroo	58	416	Command Post	72	846	C-130J Hercules II	7
060	Ilyushin IL-28 Beagle	37	209	Hetzer	58	417	Field Tool Shop	72	847	UH-1N Twin Huey Gunship	7
061	Hercules C-130J	30	211	Tiger Elefant	66	419	Light Weapons	72	848	F-16 B/D Viper	6
062	Corsair F 4U-4B	14	216	Opel Blitz	69	421	Light Weapons	72	849	UH-1D »Slick«	8
063	Messerschmitt Bf-109 G-6	35	217	Panzer IV	69	Ships 1:720			*850	F-22 Raptor	9
064	Chinook CH-47 C/D	23	224	Leopard I A4	62	*501	Hood	50	856	FW-190 D9	8
065	Sea Dragon MH-53E	23	225	Sherman	69	*502	Graf Spee	51	857	OH-13S Sioux	6
066	Seahorse UH-34 D	22	*230	Dodge Truck WC62	68	503	Nimitz	51	*858	AH-1 Z Super Cobra	7
067	Jaguar GR-1	22	*234	Sd.Kfz 234/3 Armoured Car	56	518	Kuznetsow	50	*859	OH-13S Coast Guard	5
068	Osprey V-22	23	243	LEOPARD II	68	520	U.S.S. »Saratoga«	51	*860	RAH-66 Comanche	5
069	DO-217 K 2 w. Fritz »X«	15	246	M 109E G, A1/2	67	521	U.S.S. »America«	51	*861	TA-152 H-1 German Fighter	6
070	JU-87 D-5 Stuka	22	*249	»Desert Patrol«	67	522	U.S.S. Kitty Hawk	50	Airplanes 1:144		
071	Tornado ECR	22	258	Desert Rats	66	524	U.S.S. »John C. Stennis«	51	871	F-14 A Tomcat	38A
072	Mistel 1 (JU-88 A4/Bf-109)	17	259	LAV-25 Piranha	63	526	Constellation	50	872	F-15 C Eagle	38A
073	Hs-129 B-1	17	265	Patton M-47	66	527	U.S.S. George Washington	50	873	F/A-18 A Hornet	38A
*074	Me-410	15	266	Jagdpanzer IV	69	528	U.S.S. Truman (CV-75)	50	874	MIG 29 Fulcrum	38A
075	MIG 27	18	269	M-163 A1 Vulcan	67	Helicopter			875	MI-24 G Hind	38A
077	ME-210 A1	16	270	Panther Ausf. A.	60	601	BO-105/PAH 1 Helicopter	9	876	A-6 Intruder	38A
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080	AH-64 D Longbow Apache	19	275	Jagdpanther	57	668	Ferrari 348 TB	2	879	Tornado IDS	38A
081	CH-53 Super Stallion	27	276	M-113 A1 AP	56	670	Diablo Special	2	880	F-16A NATO-Falc.	38A
082	Westland Wessex HU-5	19	277	Panzerw. 42 Maultier	57	671	Ferrari 348 TS	2	881	SU-27 Flanker	38A
083	F/A-18 E Super Hornet	33	279	M923 »Big Foot«	65	676	Ferrari 275 GTB	2	882	MIG-27 Flogger D	38A
084	CH-146 Griffon / Bell 412	19	281	J. Stalin II	68	678	Jaguar XJ 220	3	Historics 1:72		
085	OH-13S Sioux	19	282	T-34 Soviet Tank	66	682	Porsche 911 Turbo '95	3	6001	British Heavy Cavalry	53
086	P-51D Mustang	35	283	Sturmgesch. III, Ausf. B	68	684	Porsche 911 (1997)	2	6002	French Line Infantry	52
087	A-10 Thunderb. II	19	284	M-925 U. S. 5t Truck 6x6	61	*685	Porsche 911 Cabrio	3	6003	French Heavy Cavalry	53
088	UH-1N Twin Huey	21	285	Bergepanther (Sd.Kfz 179)	61	701	Mercedes 540 K	4	6004	Highlander Infantry	52
089	SU-25	33	286	Tiger I, Ausf. E/H1	61	703	Rolls-Royce	4	6005	Austrian Infantry	52
090	P-51 Mustang I »Razorback«	20	287	Merc.-Benz L 3000 Truck	64	705	Coupé Napoléon	4	6006	Russian Grenadiers	52
091	Antonov AN-2	18	290	Panther »D« Early	65	707	Cadillac Town Car	4	6007	Prussian Cuirassiers	53
092	Rafale »B«	21	291	M-110 A2 (203 mm)	65	*708	Eddie Stobart Truck & Trailer	39	6008	French Hussars	53
093	F/A-18F Hornet	21	292	M-977 Oshkosh	64	709	Far West Trucking (Truck&Trailer)	43	6009	Crusaders	54
094	Spitfire MK9	20	293	Tiger »E« Late	65	711	Amer. Oil Truck/Trailer	40	6010	Moors/Saracens	54
095	BELL 47/AB-47	21	294	Sd.Kfz 234/I	64	712	Scania 144 Topline	41	6011	Confed. Cavalry	54
*096	AS-532 Cougar	29	295	T-34/85 Soviet Tank	64	713	Tank Trailer	41	6012	Union Infanter. a. Zouaves	54
097	QA-10A	32	296	ISU-152 Self Prop. Gun	64	714	MAN F-2000	41	6013	Union Cavalry	54
098	F-100D Super Sabre	21	*297	ZIS-5	62	715	Mercedes Actros	40	6014	Confederate Troops	54
099	Eurofighter Twin-Seater	21	298	M-978 Oshkosh Fuel Truck	62	716	Renault Super Magnum	40	6015	French Dragons	53
102	Junkers JU-52	18	299	Sturm-tiger (38 cm)	62	*717	Western Star Constellation	39	*6016	French Imp. Gen. Staff	52
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