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SCATOLE DI MONTAGGIO
MODEL KITS
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MAQUETTES

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HELICOPTERS

185 Bell OH-58D Combat Scout ←14,3 cm→



028 OH-6A Cayuse ←9,7 cm→



1203 H-21 Gunship ←21,2 cm→



025 UH-60A desert Hawk ←21,2 cm→



017 AH-6A Night Fox ←9,7 cm→



085 OH-13 S Sioux ←13,3 cm→



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.

1203 The transport helicopter H-21 Shawnee was widely used by the French forces during the Algerian war towards the end of the fifties. During that period first trials were made to use the helicopter as a weapons carrier - gunship - to give fire support to the troops, as well as carrying out ground attacks. Thanks to its capacity the H-21 was equipped with ample fire power including rocket launchers mounted to the fuselage and a combination of machine guns or a cannon.

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

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

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

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.

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 sleak 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.

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.

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 accomodate 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.

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.

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 developed 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.

006 A-129 Mangusta ←17 cm→



AS-532 Cougar ←21,7 cm→ **096**



TIGRE Eurocopter H.A.P. ←19,3 cm→ **013**



KAMOV KA-52 Alligator ←18,8 cm→ **005**



CH-47 C/D Chinook ←18 cm→ **064**



HELICOPTERS

002 The AS-532 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-532 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).

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

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

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.

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.

1201 This version of the famous helicopter UH-1 Huey was produced in Italy under license for the Italian armed forces. Later other European countries were supplied as well with AB-204 Bs. (Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden). The AB-204 was built with a more powerful engine than the previous B/C version (Kit No. 040, 050). It was equipped with part of the fuselage of the bigger UH-1 D "Slick" type. Despite its capability of carrying a vast assortment of armament, this chopper became mainly a supply and support aircraft.

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.

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.

1229 This version of the very famous "Huey" helicopter, extensively used by the American army in the long Vietnam war, and exported world-wide, was built for the American Air Force. The AAF was looking for a high performance aircraft for controlling and supporting strategic missile sites in the USA, although a few of these aeroplanes were used in Vietnam to support operations of the Special Forces. The UH-1 had a powerful motor with reinforced drive, and subsequently became the base for producing models built under license in Italy under the name AB 204 which, however, had English designed engines.

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.

1219 This great triple engine helicopter, a joint product of British and Italian aircraft industries is presently being supplied to the respective armed forces, where it will eventually substitute the veteran Sea King in its role as anti-submarine aircraft. It is also used as attack helicopter by the U.S. Marines and will join the Chinooks of the British Armed Forces (Italeri No. 064). The Merlin is the result of recent European technology and is equipped with most up-to-date electronic search and navigational equipment. Due to is considerable transport capacity and its extended range it is the ideal search and sea rescue aircraft.

























1218 MH-47 E SOA Chinook ←22 cm→

1218 The medium transport and attack helicopter Chinook, developed for the U.S. Army during the sixties in its most recent versions, is also in service with many other armed forces around the world. This version has been substantially modified and was designed for special missions of the U.S. Armed Forces. It is a long range version with large tanks originally developed for civilian use. The MH-47 is equipped with sophisticated night vision and satellite navigational systems. Furthermore the chopper features efficient defense armament based on various machine guns.

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.

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.

068 The V-22 Osprey convertoplane is now being distributed to evaluation divisions of the US Navy and Marines to define piloting and use methods for this new, revolutionary aircraft. Thanks to its large, swing-rotors, the Osprey is able to take off and land just like a helicopter. Once off the ground, thanks to the rotation of its engines, it flies like a normal plane, reaching the speed and range hitherto unheard of for a traditional "chopper". The V-22 is set to replace the old CH-46s as a transport and assault aircraft for the Marines, and in future, it will be used for the Special Forces' aviation too.

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 raspect.



058 RAH-66 Comanche ←18,4 cm→

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

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.

1210 This very specialized version of the anti-submarine helicopter SH-60 has been developed for the U.S. Navy. It has been utilized in search and rescue missions as well as transport missions by the special forces SEAL units. The Seahawk is equipped with a series of sophisticated navigational instruments, night vision systems and defense armament.

1215 The Chickasaw was first built in the early fifties for the U.S. Armed Forces and is considered to be one of the first real efficient helicopters in history. The UH-19 was extensively used by the U.S. Air Force, the Navy and the Marine Corps for transporting assault troops, naval rescue and search missions during the Korean War form 1950 to 1953. Later on the French Forces used UH-19s during the Algerian conflict. This version was equipped with a large winch and floats for water landings and rescue missions. It was mainly stationed at American coastal bases for civilian emergency situations.

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.



160 AH-1W Super Cobra ←20,1 cm→



196 PAH-2 Tiger ←18,8 cm→



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



UH-19 A Rescue Chikasaw ←17,9 cm→ **1215**



024 MIL-24 Hind F ←23,6 cm→



068 V-22 Osprey ←24,5 cm→



HH-60H Seahawk ←21,1 cm→ **1210**



KAMOV KA-50 Hokum ←21,5 cm→ **031**



1206 **H-19 B/S-55 Chickasaw** ←17,9 cm→

1226 This version of the EH-101 helicopter, specialising in sea searches and rescue missions, was developed by the Italo-English production consortium to the requirements of the Canadian Armed Forces. It was based on the anti-submarine and transport versions supplied to the English and Italian navies. The Cormorant has sophisticated electronics based on a high performance radar and all-weather, night vision systems which, combined with the craft's very generous range and ample load capacity make it ideal for sea patrolling even in the severe operating conditions of the Canadian seas.

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.

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.

1206 This helicopter was designed towards the end of the forties for the U.S. Army, wich introduced it during the final phase of the Korean war in 1953. Notwithstanding the fact that it was equipped with an insufficient engine, the H-19 became a reliable aircraft and was quickly used by the other departments too: by the Marines, the Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard for transport tasks, rescue and anti-submarine missions. The Chickasaw was also introduced in various countries and was furthermore produced under license in Britain by Westland under the name of "Whirlwind".

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 og 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 minsweeping systems, which are mounted on a special hydrofoil which is dropped into the sea to detect mines.



008 **JAS 39A Gripen** ←19,6 cm→

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 oters. 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.

1214 At this point the Harrier is still the main "VTOL" vertical take-off and landingaircraft, which entered service with the Royal Air Force and the U.S. Marines toward the later part of the seventies. Its most recent versions are also used by the Italian and Spanish Naval Forces. This specific Royal Air Force version is equipped with night vision systems as well as laser-guided missiles of the latest generation. The Harrier will most likely remain in service for another 10 years. It will then be replaced by the future "JSF" (Joint Strike Fighter). GR.7 Harries have been used during the Nato campaigns in Bosnia and Kosovo.

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

1230 This elegant fighter destined to the American Navy's front-line, was conceived in the mid-50s and, for over ten years, equipped many divisions of that air force, in addition to the Marines, until it was replaced by the F4 Phantoms. The Crusader boasted high manoeuvrability and excellent speed. On top of that, at a time when fighter armament seemed exclusively oriented at air-to-air missiles, it retained its four 20 MM cannons. These cannons showed their efficiency against the North Vietnamese MIGs during scores of air duels in that country's skies. The F-8 was also supplied to the French Naval Aviation where it served up to just a few years ago.

1226 **EH-101 Cormorant** ←31,6 cm→



007 **H-21 C Shawnee** ←21,2 cm→



GR 7 Harrier ←19,6 cm→ **1214**



088 **UH-1 B Huey** ←16,3 cm→



065 **MH-53E Sea Dragon** ←31,1 cm→



YF-22 Lockheed ←27,2 cm→ **194**



F-8E CRUSADER ←22,4 cm→ **1230**





099 EUROFIGHTER Twin Seater ←20,1 cm→

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 technkcal nature, several prototypes have been built in the late nineties. Besides the singe-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.



169 F-15 C Eagle ←26,9 cm→

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 refilling, 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.

1224 This attack aircraft with its not so "elegant" appearance was created in the mid-sixties as a replacement for the A-4 Skyhawks in service with the U.S. Navy.
The A-7 can carry a wide range of weapons and due to the sophisticated electronics it is one of the first true all-weather aircraft.
The Corsair was successfully utilized in the late stages of the Vietnam Conflict (1971-72) and served as main attack aircraft for the Navy until the mid eighties, when it was replaced by the Hornets.

1202 During the past decade the famous air superiority fighter F-14 Tomcat underwent a series of improvements and modifications to keep it in service and to extend its operational services to the role of a bomber, thus abandoning the only task of a fighter plane. Some of the F-14s in service today are able to carry an extensive payload of traditional or laser-guided bombs. Furthermore they can be equipped with infra-red vision instuments for night attack missions.

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.

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.

1216 The Gripen was been in service with the Swedish Air Force for several years and can be considered as one of the success stories of the latest jet generation due to the combination of dimensions, weight and performance. The jet is easy to handle and features a wide range of air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles. The twin-seat JAS 39 B, built in limited numbers, is used for the training of pilots while maintaining the same operational characteristics as the single-seat version (no. 008).

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 accomodate 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.

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.

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



004 KA-6D Tanker Intruder ←23,2 cm→



1202 F-14 B Bombcat ←26,5 cm→



F-23 Northrop/MDD ←28,5 cm→ **191**



JAS-39B Gripen Twin Seater ←20,5 cm→ **1216**



003 F-100 F Super Sabre ←21,4 cm→



1224 A-7E Corsair II ←20,5 cm→



F-4 S Phantom ←26,7 cm→ **170**



SU-27 D Sea Flanker ←29,2 cm→ **197**



1208 BOEING JSF X-32 ←16,7 cm→

1208 Boeing's X-32 is the rival of Lockheed's X-35 (Italeri No. 1209) succeeding the present American and British fighter planes F-16, F/A-18, Harrier and Jaguar at the start of the 21st century. Using the most recent construction technologies by extensively applying composite materials, the X-32 will store air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles inside its fuselage. Thus the plane will be less vulnerable to enemy radar. It will also be highly manoeuverable and will have a greater range compared to present-day aircraft.

1232 The project of this large twin-jet with variable-geometry wings, was developed in the 60s to supply the American air forces with a common aircraft doubling the roles of long-range interceptor and bomber. In view of the complexity of the new technologies adopted for it, the set-up stage dragged on for many years before the F-11 reached its operational maturity as the Vietnam War went through its final phase. On that occasion, the plane performed well, thanks to its excellent electronic equipment, which made it one of the first all-weather planes, combined with its premium low flying qualities while carrying a heavy bomb load.

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.

083 The Super Hornet is a re-designed version of the actual service Hornet wich 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



1231 F-5A Freedom Fighter ←20,1 cm→

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.

1231 The Freedom Fighter was developed at the end of the 50s to provide America's allies with a lightweight supersonic low-cost fighter, easy to maintain by ground crews, as compared to the complex aeroplanes of the 100 Series (F-100, F-104, etc.) Designed using aerodynamics that were innovative at the time, the aricraft proved highly successful. A beautiful handler with short maintenance times, it was adopted by many Air Forces, despite the drawbacks of limited electronics and no radar. The F-5 was used in most regional wars of the last thirty years.

1232 F111A Aardvark ←29,7 cm→



186 60/80 MK 1 BAE Hawk ←15,6 cm→



OA-10A Warthog ←22,6 cm→ **097**



1209 The prototype of this aircraft is quite far advanced in its completion process and represents Lockheed's proposal for a fighter/bomber earmarked for the U.S. and British Air and Naval Forces for the next century. The X-35, if chosen, will substitute the F-16, F/A-18 and AV-8 of the U.S. Forces and the Jaguars and Harriers of the British Forces. Based on most modern technology the plane of "intelligent" weapons, which will be stored inside the fuselage to avoid radar detection.

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

1108 RF-84 F Thunderflash ←18,7 cm→



083 F/A-18E Super Hornet ←25,4 cm→



LOCKHEED JSF X-35 ←19,6 cm→ **1209**



C-7 Kfir ←21,3 cm→ **163**





184 **MIG 29B Fulcrum** ←23,6 cm→

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.

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

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

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.

1223 During the fifties the F-104 Starfighter was introduced with the U.S. Air Force as an interceptor. It became the symbol of aviation progress of this period. The F-104 was one of the first planes to break the sound barrier. At the beginning of the sixties the F-104 was built in Europe for various Nato countries such as Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway. In Europe this aircraft had a controversial history due to a series of accidents. It is still in use with the Italian Air Force.



1207 **F-22 Raptor** ←26,3 cm→

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

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.

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

1207 The F-22 Raptor represents the new air superiority fighter presently under construction for the U.S. Air Force. It will eventually substitute the F-15 Eagles which have been in service since the late seventies. The Raptor design uses the most recent engine technologies to reach super-sonic speed without afterburners. Furthermore it will be equipped with highly sophisticated electronic equipment for its weapons control. The weapons are carried inside the fuselage to avoid radar detection and to improve the plane's aerodynamic features.



187 **SU-27 Sukhoi Flanker A** ←29,2 cm→



098 **F-100 D Super Sabre** ←19,9 cm→



A-10A Thunderbolt II ←22,5 cm→ **087**



071 **TORNADO ECR** ←23,2 cm→



1223 **F-104 G Starfighter** ←23,1 cm→



F-18A Hornet ←23,7 cm→ **161**



C-130 E/H Hercules ←38,6 cm→ **015**



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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.



1204 **F-16 A/B NATO Falcon** ←17,1 cm→

1204 At the present time the fighter/bomber F-16 is the world's most widely used aircraft of its category. During its twenty years of service many modifications were carried out to improve the plane's features and to extend the capabilities of the aircraft. Continuous progress with electronic equipment, with laser-guided bombs and radar-guided missiles AIM-120 made this airplane standard issue of the European Nato allies (Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium and Portugal).

093 **F/A-18F Super Hornet Twin Seater** ←25,4 cm→



181 **A-4 E/F Skyawk** ←17,1 cm→



MIRAGE 2000 D ←19,6 cm→ **023**



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

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

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.

145 **SR-71 Blackbird with Drone** ←45,1 cm→



059 **SU-34 Sukhoi** ←32 cm→



T-45 Goshawk ←16,6 cm→ **173**



A-6E Intruder ←23 cm→ **041**





182 F-14A Tomcat Plus ←26,3 cm→



1211 BAE HAWK Series Mk 100 ←17,3 cm→

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

1211 The trainer Hawk has been one of the major technical/commercial success stories of the British aircraft industry of the last 20 years. The most recent versions are based on the 100 series in order to provide a light attack aircraft which is more efficient and operating at lower costs than the more specialized and more complex models. Equipped with improved wings and more payload the Hawk has been exported to Middle Eastern and Asien countries.

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

1212 This prototype of a new generation of Russian Air Superiority Fighters is based in many parts on the proven Sukhoi SU-27. It appeared first in 1997 and caught the experts by surprise with its unusual shape.. Characterized by its wings, which guarantee excellent manoeuvrability and engines which achieve super-sonic speed without afterburners, the aircraft is in its design stage. It is not yet certain, that the Berkut will enter service with the Russian Air Force.

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.

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

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

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.



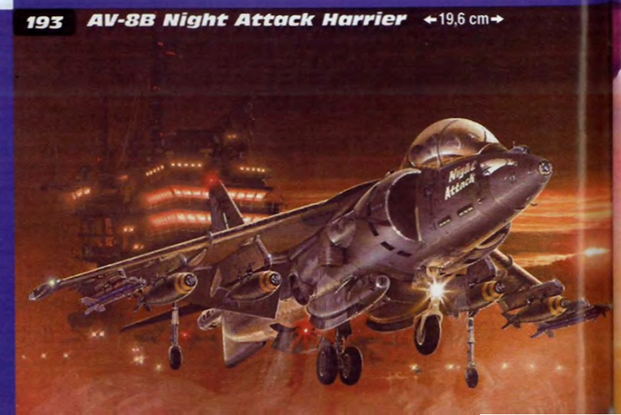
016 F/A-18 C/D Wild Weasel ←23,7 cm→



SUKHOI S-37 Berkut ←31 cm→ **1212**



188 F-16 C/D Night Falcon ←20,9 cm→



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



F-15E Strike Eagle ←26,9 cm→ **166**



MIG 29UB Fulcrum ←23,6 cm→ **192**

NEW



1225 SM 79 Sparviero ←14,6 cm→

1225 This elegant three-engined aeroplane was developed by the Italian aeronautic industry in the mid-30s as a rapid aircraft for postal connections with the colonies in Africa. Record setting versions were also built which caught world-wide attention with their speed. There were also strictly military versions used as bombers and, at the outbreak of the 2nd World War, as torpedo planes. The latter version was widely used in the war's Mediterranean scenario, where, thanks to the skills of its crews, often proved successful against the allied fleet, in spite of the limits of its design, inadequate defensive armament and lack of protection for on-board personnel.

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.

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.

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

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

1221 During the beginning of World War II the dive bomber JU-87, better known as "Stuka", was extensively used by the German Air Force in its campaign against Poland. It proved to be inadequate for the Western war theater and was subsequently used as support aircraft for the German ground forces at the Eastern front where enemy fighter planes were much less of a threat. Due to exceptional capabilities of the Stuka's pilots the aircraft became a legend. The G-2 version had two 3.7 cm anti-tank guns and was mainly engaged to fight the large numbers of soviet armored divisions.

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

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

1222 The MC202 Folgore was without doubt the best known Italian fighter of World War II. Based on the preceding MC200 which was no match for the allied fighters in North Africa, this aircraft featured excellent manoeuvrability and speed thanks to its aerodynamic shape and its powerful, German-designed engine. Altogether the number of Macchis produced and delivered was very limited due to the inadequate war effort of the Italian aircraft factories. The role of the MC202 during World War II was therefore very limited.

1228 The Hellcat can be considered the best shipborn fighter used by the Allies in the 2nd World War. Despite its squat appearance and considerable weight, it was incredibly smooth to handle – this quality combined with its sturdy structure enabled it to face the plethora of Japanese fighter models on the Pacific operations scenario. This version of the F6 had an improved propulsion unit, structural strengthening, and greater armament load including the HVAR air-to-ground rockets which, from mid-1944, were extensively used in support of landing troops.



1221 JU-87 G2 Kanonenvogel ←15,9 cm→

121 HE-111 H-6 Heinkel ←22,7 cm→



053 BF-109F 2/4 Messerschmitt ←12,5 cm→



ME-210 A1 Messerschmitt ←17,3 cm→ **077**



MACCHI MC202 Folgore ←15,1 cm→ **1222**



090 P-51 Mustang I "Razorback" ←13,6 cm→



069 DO-217 K-2 with Fritz X ←12,5 cm→



JU52/3 M "Tante Ju" ←26,2 cm→ **150**



F6F-5N Hell 15,9 cm→ **1228**

NEW





1213 F6F-3 Hellcat ←14,6 cm→

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.

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.

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.

1213 This U.S. Navy aircraft was one of the most famous and reliable air-planes of World War II. It replaced its predecessor, the standard Navy fighter Wildcat, which did not match the Japanese fighter "Zero". The Hellcat, first introduced in 1943 was a highly manoeuvrable aircraft despite its extensive dimensions. The robust fuselage of this carrier-borne plane was able to absorb substantial damage. Hellcats were also utilized by the British Navy and after World War II, during the fifties, by the French Forces in Indochina.

062 The Corsair is one of the best known airplanes of World War II which fought against the entire array of airkraft 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 hundret units were re-activated to combat the onslaught of the North Korean Forces. The Corsair still proved a viable airplane.

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.

074 This sleak twin-engine plane is an evolution of the Me-210 (Italeri Nr. 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.

009 This utility biplane was developed in the Soviet Union towards the late Forties to carry and deploy paratroops of the various Eastbloc 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 Vietnames Forces.



062 F4U4-B Corsair ←13,3 cm→



086 F-51 D Mustang ←13,6 cm→



001 Spitfire MK VB ←12,6 cm→



MK9 Spitfire ←13,3 cm→ **094**



ANTONOV AN-2 Gunship ←13,3 cm→ **009**

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

1106 CAPRONI CA. 311 ←14,7 cm→

NEW

LIMITED EDITION

ME-410 Messerchmitt ←17,2 cm→ **074**

JU-86 Civilian ←16,6 cm→ **1029**

LIMITED EDITION

NEW



1227 MC 205 Veltro ←15,1 cm→

1227 The Macchi MC.205 is a development of the previous MC.202 "Folgore", undoubtedly the best fighter plane used by the Italian Air Force during the 2nd World War. This aircraft, with a more powerful engine, offered excellent handling and good speed, although it had limited armament which, however, was increased during production with the addition of two 20 MM cannons. But the limits of Italian industry prevented production from reaching the necessary level for the war action requirements of these aeroplanes, and the quantity of machines delivered to the squadrons was insufficient to influence the overwhelming air-power of the Allies.



872 F-15 Eagle ←13 cm→

127 C-47 Skytrain ←27,2 cm→



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

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

MIG 29B Fulcrum ←11,5 cm→ **874**



A-6E Intruder ←11,6 cm→ **876**



063 MESSERSCHMITT BF-109 G-6 ←12,5 cm→



1111 GOTHA GO-211 ←15,1 cm→

NEW



LIMITED EDITION

MIL MI-28 Havoc ←11,7 cm→ **877**



AH-64 Longbow Apache ←11,7 cm→ **878**





2617 F-15 A/C Eagle ←40,3 cm→

2617 The F-15 Eagle is the standard fighter of American Aviation since the late 70s, when it began gradually to replace the famous F-4 Phantom. The Eagle is a big twin-jet with an ample wing-span lending it plenty of stability and handling control, which, when combined with its speed, have made this aircraft the best fighter in the last twenty years. The F-15 also has excellent electronics, enabling best use of its missile armament. It was used by the American and Israel air forces in recent wars, showing its superiority over all the enemy planes it encounered, including the more recent MIG-29s.

864 The strategic reconnaissance aircraft U-2, which was designed during the fifties for surveillance and spy missions against the Soviet block countries, has been in service until today because of its exceptional features and also because there is no real replacement available. During the 40 years of service, many modifications have been made creating more than ten variants among which the "Senior Span" has the most advanced satellite antenna system for real time communications.

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

862 The European EF-2000 fighter plane was designed by a group of British, German, Italian and Spanish companies to equip the respective countries with the latest combat aircraft. Production has passed the initial testing stage and is now close to final assembly. Notwithstanding delays due to political and economic reasons, the aircraft has fullfilled all technical requirements and will replace the various Tornados, Jaguars, F-4 Phantoms and F-104s during the next four to five years.



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.

2623 The S-3 Viking is the American Marines' standard anti-submarine aircraft for shipborn used since the mid-70s. This big twin-jet plane is equipped with cutting-edge electronics to control sea missions and surveillance in close contact with ships and helicopters entrusted to protect aircraft-carriers. Viking II has an ample range, thanks to in-flight refuelling to ensure long patrol periods. Additionally, Viking II can transport plenty of material in its large hold: torpedoes, depth charges, and an enormous quantity of buoys to receive underwater signals.

848 F-16 B/D ←30,2 cm→

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

2611 The Super Hornet is an evolution of the present F/A-18, standard fighter plane of the U.S. Navy and the Marines and will see service within the coming years. The new aircraft, which is larger than its predecessor has improved aerodynamic outlines and the latest state-of-the art electronics which enable the plane to use the most advanced weapons systems. The arms pay-load and improved range are other advantages over the "older" F/A-18, which showed some weaknesses during the Golf war and in the Balkans.

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.

843 C-130 H Hercules ←57,8 cm→





S-3 Viking ←57,8 cm→ **2623**



F/A-18E Super Hornet ←38,1 cm→ **2611**

864 U-2R Senior Span ←39,9 cm→



862 EF-2000 Typhoon ←30,2 cm→



F-14B Super Tomcat ←39,3 cm→ **839**



F/A-18A Hornet ←35,6 cm→ **827**





866 AC-130U Spectre Gunship ←62,1 cm→

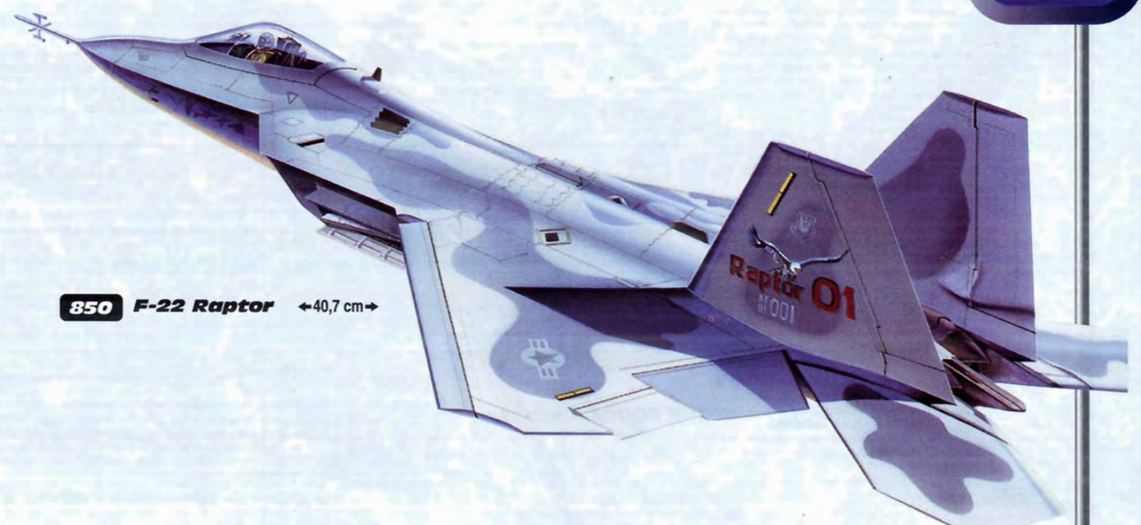
866 The famous four-engine cargo plane C-130 has been modified for the U.S. Air Force in many different specialized versions. One particular variant is the so-called Gunship, which has the task to give fire power support to ground troops or Special Forces. The C-130 U is the latest version introduced with improved night vision and sophisticated targeting equipment as well as new weapons systems.

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.

2618 The Mirage F was built for the French Air Force to replace the previous [illegible] delta-winged fighter – the Mirage III. The F-1, with its traditional arrow-wing, inherited the good handling and speed of its predecessor, while improving stability in all stages of flight. The F-1 was used strictly as a fighter up to the end of the 70s, when the CR reconnaissance versions – with leading-edge electronics – where put into service. They were followed by the CT model, designed for ground attack missions and able to use an array of drop and missile armaments.

2615 The Tiger II has been developed from its' predecessor, the F-5A Freedom Fighter. This simple, small jet fighter was created in the late fifties for the United States' Allies.
The F-5A, supplied to a wide variety of countries, was later improved to the new "E" version, with better aerodynamics and 2 powerful engines, able to carry a higher weapons load.
The U.S. Air Force became aware of the advantages of the "Tiger II" and equipped some of the "Aggressor" training-squadrons with this aircraft.

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 a light fighter plane, became a multi-role aircraft, which has practically replaced all planes of the previous generation.



850 F-22 Raptor ←40,7 cm→

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.

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.

2619 The new F/A-18 Super Hornet fighter-bomber is currently being put into service at American Marine Divisions, where it will be used side-by-side with aircraft of the previous C and D versions which, although they look virtually alike, are significantly different.
The Super Hornet is actually larger, boasting considerably better aerodynamics, improved handling, plus greater range and armament capacity. A two-seater has been developed from the basic single-seater aircraft to help pilots changeover to the new aeroplane, offering the same level of performance. Moreover, an electronic war version is planned to replace the old RA-6 Prowlers.

2625 This Tornado has been in service with the German, Italian and British forces since the early eighties. The airplane has been continiously modified to meet the electronc 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-aircraftmissili systems.



2615 F-5E Tiger II ←30,9 cm→

NEW



840 F-16 C/D Fighting Falcon ←30,2 cm→



F-5A Freedom Fighter ←30,9 cm→ 802



837 F-14A Tomcat Plus ←39,3 cm→



2618 MIRAGE F-1 CT/CR ←29,9 cm→

NEW



F/A-18 F Super Hornet ←38,1 cm→ 2619

NEW



TORNADO ECR ←30,9 cm→ 2625

NEW



2614 MIRAGE 2000C ←29,9 cm→

2614 The Mirage 2000 is an elegant aircraft of the French Air Force, which replaced the preceding planes of the III series of which it only kept the name. Characteristics and performance of the "2000" are quite different. Apart from its powerful engines and manoeuvrability, the plane is well equipped with electronics as well as air-to-air and air-to-ground missile systems. Presently most French Air Force units are equipped with the Mirage 2000, but will eventually be replaced by the Rafale.

2613 The ME-262 is considered to be the world's first real jet fighter. This twin-engine aircraft, developed by the German war machine saw first service during the second half of 1944 and upset the allied commanders considerably. At this point, however the deteriorating German situation did not permit sufficient production or training of pilots. Despite the potential of this aircraft the ME-262 did not even participate significantly in the major battles of the air war.

830 Notwithstanding the fact that this airplane was developed about 30 years ago, it is still one of the most versatile and dependable planes in many important countries today. Only few jet fighters are in a position to play the role of a fighter, reconnaissance aircraft and bomber. The Phantom is being used for all of these missions. The units which are still being used by the American and German forces are being up-dated and improved and will most likely still be in service at the end of this century.

2610 The EF-2000 is the new European multi-role fighter air-plane, the result of aircraft industry collaboration between Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain. With the introduction of the Typhoon in their respective forces the previous generation of fighter aircraft (Phantom, Jaguar, F-104) will be replaced. The plane is extremely manoeuvrable and is equipped with sophisticated electronic equipment, which makes it possible to operate under all conditions (all weather and night sorties) using a vast assortment of air-to-air and air-to-ground weapons.

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



860 RAH-66 Comanche ←27,5 cm→

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 rarget. The comanche is equipped with edvanced electronic systems to face possible war theaters of the 21 st century.

2621 The AB 205 helicopter is the version of the famous UH-1 "Huey", widely used by the American Army in the Vietnam war, produced under license in Italy for the Italian armed forces and police, as well as for export to some European countries and the Middle East. This aircraft was designed in the 60s, has proved to be very sturdy and reliable, and has been used in a wide variety of roles: transport, assault and rescue. The versions used by the police are equipped with medical appliances, a winch, speakers for public order work, plus survey and rescue accessories for natural disasters and accidents.

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 allweather capacity of this aircraft.

863 The Apache is certainly the most powerful and sophisticated combat helicopter thanks to its robust fuselage, which was designed without saving costs, as well as remarkable electronic equipment and massive weapons systems. Presently modifications are carried out to adapt the "D" model equipped with "Longbow" radar. This allows more efficiency in using anti-tank missiles and greater capacity to direct its fire-power.

2624 This small, manoeuvrable helicopter was designed for the American Army in the mid-60s. to replace the old OH-13 Sioux (see Italeri Kit 857) for armed surveillance, health evacuation and connections. Widely use in the Vietnam war, its more recent versions are still in service to this day in the armed forces of many countries. Furthermore, the civil configuration of the Kiowa, named Jet Ranger, has achieved great commercial success, and is widely used by Police forces of at least fifty different countries.



2613 ME-262 A-1A Schwalbe ←22 cm→



2610 EF-2000 Typhoon Single Seater ←30,2 cm→



AB-205/UH-1D ←21,3 cm→ **2621**



WAH-64D Longbow Apache ←31,2 cm→ **863**



830 F-4E/F Phantom II ←39 cm→



841 F-16A NATO Fighter ←30,22 cm→



AH-1Z Super Cobra ←28,9 cm→ **858**



OH-58 A Kiowa ←21,4 cm→ **2624**

HELICOPTERS 1:48

2622 The V-22 Osprey convertoplane is now being distributed to evaluation divisions of the US Navy and Marines to define piloting and use methods for this new, revolutionary aircraft. Thanks to its large, swing-rotors, the Osprey is able to take off and land just like a helicopter. Once off the ground, thanks to the rotation of its engines, it flies like a normal plane, reaching the speed and range hitherto unheard of for a traditional "chopper". The V-22 is set to replace the old CH-46s as a transport and assault aircraft for the Marines, and in future, it will be used for the Special Forces' aviation too.

2620 The SH-60 Seahawk is the specifically naval versions built for the US Navy, based on the Blackhawk transport and assault helicopter, widely used by the American Army since the late 80s. The Seahawk was modified and strengthened for shipboard use, thus turning it, in fact, into a new aircraft. Provided with Radar and leading-edge Sonar equipment, the SH-60 is a safeguard against the underwater threat, providing anti-submarines protection for aircraft-carriers, thanks to its latest generation armament of torpedoes and depth-charges.

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.

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.

2612 The H-60 is the most widely used helicopter of the U.S. Armed Forces. With its various versions it covers many tasks such as transport of assault troops, rescue missions, naval surveillance and anti-submarine missions. This version is especially utilized to search and recuperate pilots in enemy territory and other rescue tasks. Equipped with satellite navigation as well as night vision instruments, the Pave Hawk can undertake extended sorties behind enemy lines with precision.

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.

V-22 Osprey ←28,9 cm→ **2622**

NEW



MH-60 G Pave Hawk ←41,1 cm→ **2612**



OH-13S Coast Guard ←20 cm→ **859**



AH-64A Apache ←31,2 cm→ **832**



SH-60 B Seahawk ←41,1 cm→ **2620**

NEW



UH-1D Slick ←21,3 cm→ **849**



STEALTH TECHNOLOGY



609 **F-117A Stealth** ←62,8 cm→

1:32

609 This aircraft was secretly developed for the U.S. Air Force during the eighties. It became the first airplane built with very special aerodynamic features and materials that make it almost impossible to be detected by radar while attacking enemy objects. The validity of this "Stealth" aircraft has been demonstrated during the Gulf war in 1990/91 and during the Balcan conflict in 1999.

189 The Lockheed F-117A Nighthawk is the result of a long and very secret development program dating back to the early 1970's. Numerous attempts and tests were conducted to see if an aircraft could be designed to hide from radar observation. The Lockheed U-2 had radar absorging paint; the Lockheed SR-71 had both radar foiling shaping and radar 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.

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

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

155 The Pentagon says "It does not exist", but Italeri has been able to reproduce this top secret aircraft and created an uproar in the United States Congress. This is the reproduction of the new generation of attack and reconaissance airplanes of the U.S. Air Force which cannot be detected by radar or infrared equipment. This is the most widely publized aircraft in recent history.

F-117A Stealth ←42,7 cm→ **829**

1:48



F-19 Stealth ←20,6 cm→ **155**

1:72



F-117A Stealth ←28,5 cm→ **189**

1:72



MIG-37B Ferret-F ←22,7 cm→ **162**

1:72



pro line

1:48













AVIATION GLORY Die-Cast

ITALERI

Metal Aircraft 1:72



40001 AH-64 Apache Longbow



40002 F/A 18 Hornet



687 LAMBORGHINI Diablo ←18,5 cm→

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LAMBORGHINI ™

687 The new Lamborghini diablo "Sport Veloce" is an evolution of the SV-R racing type, which participated in various competitions. The "Sport Veloce" features 95kg less than the VT version which made it possible to accelerate from 0 to 100 km/h in 3.85 seconds.

706 This 1933 All Weather Phaeton combines both the mechanical quality of Cadillac and the Fleetwood coachwork in its attractive body style. But as elaborate and beautiful these automobiles may be, it is the V-type 16-cylinder engine which sets them apart from all other cars. They were built in limited series and the owners name and the serial number were engraved on a suitable plate and fixed to the car. Our model, a convertible sedan Model 452 C with true custom-built elegance, was especially built for Al "the Jazz Singer" Jolson.

704 This car represents a successful attempt to produce a luxury car by mass production. The Phaeton-body, designed and built by the famous car body manufacturer LeBaron showed more styling of European automobile makers than American. Under the leadership of Walter Chrysler the Imperial-series were developed in the early Thirties. A classical car of its time.

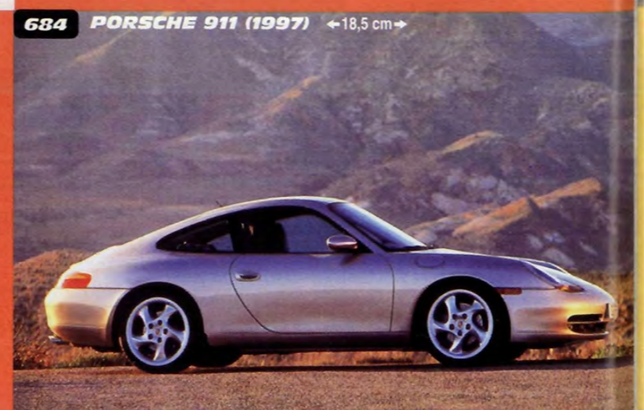
684 The latest 911 is a new car from the wheels up, but it remains unmistakably a 911 both in terms of appearance and of engineering. For the first time, it's powered by a completely new designed water cooled engine, a rear mounted flat six with 4 valve heads. Nevertheless it preserves the unique Porsche 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".

704 CHRYSLER Phaeton ←21,3 cm→





706 CADILLAC Fleetwood ←22,6 cm→



684 PORSCHE 911 (1997) ←18,5 cm→



719 Australian outback truckers covering enormous distances on rugged and unsealed roads needs 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, airconditioning 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.

719 AUSTRALIAN TRUCK ←33,2 cm→

FAR WEST TRUCKING ←87 cm→ **709**



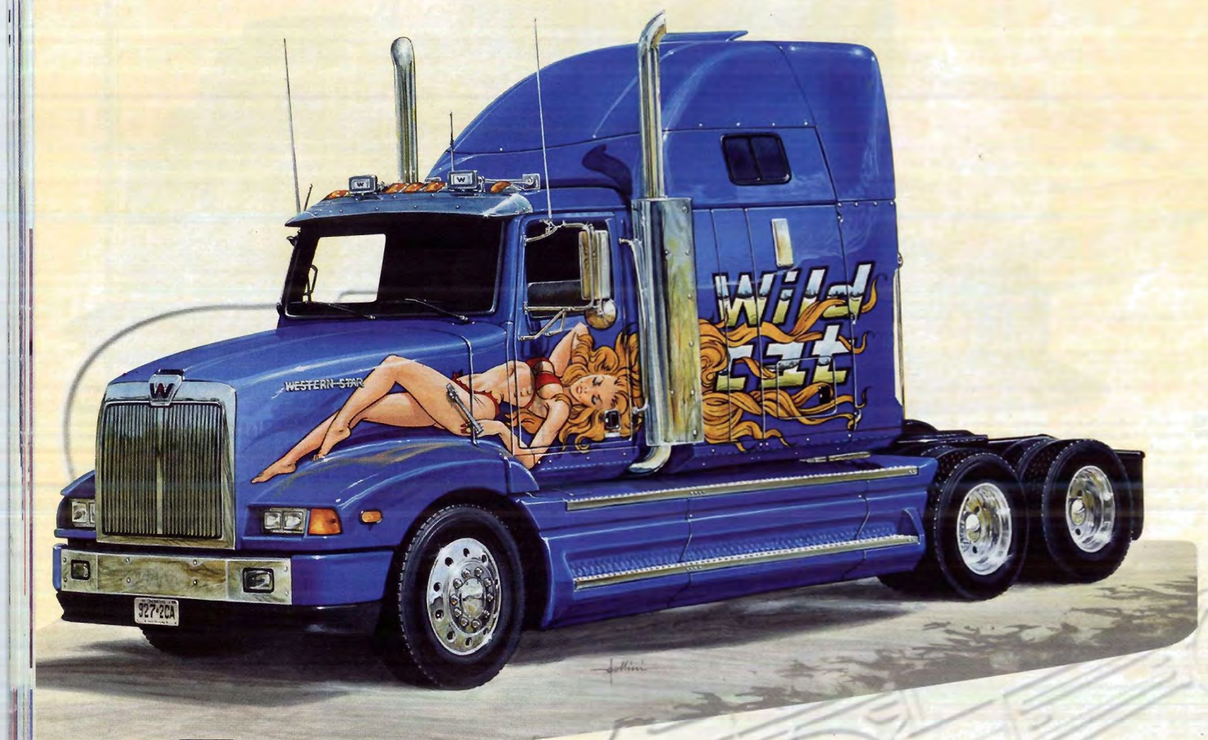
709 The Ford Aeromax 106 represents an US-truck of the last generation which is used mainly for heavy long distance transports. Combined with a standard 48ft Reefer Trailer, the Aeromax represents an impressive Road Train of 21m (69ft) length. Due to the enormous distances which American Truckers have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

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.

SUPER MAGNUM ←24,2 cm→ **716**



717 Western Star Constellation ←34,2 cm→

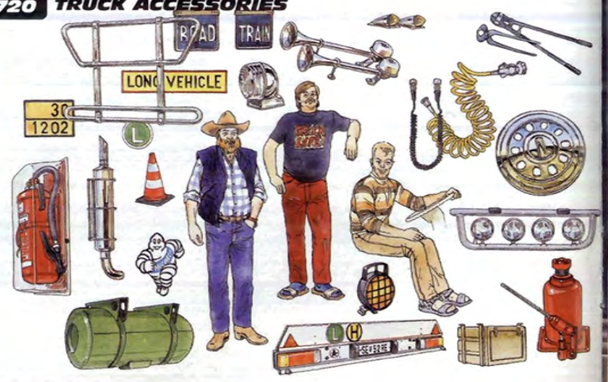


717 The 5964SS was born for the open roads of America and features windslicing aerodynamic styling for increased fuel efficency. Everything about this truck, from its sloped hood to the swept fenders, lowers operating costs while maximizing power and payload. The Western Star is manufactured for durability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

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

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.

720 TRUCK ACCESSORIES



730 FORD Aeromax 120 ←34,2 cm→



715 MERCEDES Actros ←24,2 cm→

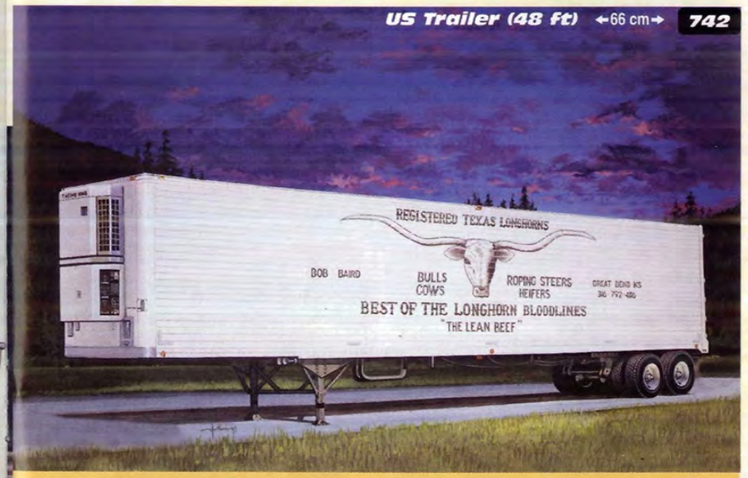




799 SCANIA with "Cool" trailer ←62,5 cm→

799 This impressive tractor-trailer model consists of Scania 144 Topline Truck with a 12 meter reefer trailer, a combination seen frequently on European roads. Typical for modern trucks is a high driving comfort combined with a powerful engine and low emission. All reefer trailers have seperate cooling units and sophisticated active and passive safety systems. Our trailer is decorated with giant decals, which cover also the rear reefer doors.

US Trailer (48 ft) ←66 cm→ 742



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

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.

SCANIA 144 ←24,7cm→ 743





746 **PETERBILT 378** ←35,2 cm→

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

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

740 **377 A/E Peterbilt** ←35,2 cm→



3816 **RENAULT MAGNUM 2001** ←24,2 cm→

NEW





DAF XF95 Super Space Cab ←24,5 cm→ **3807**

WESTERN STAR Conventional ←33,3m→ **3802**



3807 In 1997 the Dutch truck manufacturer introduced the DAF 95 XF, a totally new truck concept. Meanwhile the XF became one of the most frequently used trucks on European roads. It is supplied in three cabin versions, our model features the Super Space Cab. It is powered by a 12580 cc 6 cylinder in-line engine, which has an output of up to 530 HP. Its 16-gear ZF mechanism reaches a maximum speed of 120 km/h.

3802 Western Star, one of the leading American Truck manufacturers has introduced in the late nineties a new series of heavy trucks, the 5964 Constellation. The new Constellation Series is roomier, more comfortable and more aerodynamic than ever before. The 5964SS can be equipped with a variety of different sleeper cabs, depending on the specific use of the truck. The engine can also be selected from various manufacturers such as Caterpillar, Detroit Diesel, Cummins. Our truck is powered by a 6 cylinder, 18-1 Cummins engine with 480 HP.

3804 Eddie Stobart LTD is one of the largest transport companies in Europe. It operates over 800 vehicles out of Great Britain in its fleet which cover over 1,4 billion kilometres each year. Our kit represents a typical 4 wheel rigid axle Volvo FH-12 truck. All vehicles are instantly recognised by the famous Red, Gold and Green scheme. Each truck carries a different girls name on its front.

EDDIE STOBART Truck ←40,5m→ **3804**





3811 MAN TG-A ←23,7 cm→

3811 This new MAN twin-shaft tractor model, presented last year, is set to reiterate the German manufacturer's leading role in Europe for this vehicle class. The TG-A tractors boasts a powerful, reliable engine in line with the EU's anti-pollution regulations. It has a comfortable driver's cab, the result of careful aerodynamic research, equipped with an array of accessories, with excellent soundproofing to make long hauls more bearable for the driver.

3808 Due to increased heavy truck traffic on Europe's highways an ever increasing number of heavy tow trucks appear on the roads. These trucks are mainly used for repair- and accident recovery services. These vehicles generally include a complete tool shop which is stowed in the various compartments. The Wrecker is mounted on a Mercedes Powerline chassis and powered by a turbo-charged 480 HP V-8 diesel engine. The kit contains parts for two different front versions.

3808 MERCEDES WRECKER TRUCK ←36,7 cm→



3814 In the United States, large tractor units for long distance heavy duty haulage are typically equipped with a powerful, reliable engine coupled to a sturdy chassis able to support the hauling of heavy half-trailers. Furthermore, the driver's cabs maximise comfort and peak living conditions to minimise the driver's work load. This is achieved by generous in-cab equipment making these vehicles true apartments on wheels. Additionally, a wide range of accessories are provided: extended exhaust pipes, anti-animal bars, tanks and alternative finishes strictly chromium-plated in all cases.

3813 This latest generation half-trailer reflects the state-of-the-art of European road transport. It has an efficient braking system, side guards with anti-break-in design in case of an accident, and a high load capacity, not to mention the uncoiling side panels to facilitate and speed up storage of goods. These half-trailers are very widely used and are produced by at least a dozen different large specialised companies, offering a wide range of customised versions.

3814 FREIGHTLINER FLD-120 SPECIAL ←34,7 cm→

NEW

artwork not available

3813 REEFER TRAILER ←58,7 cm→



Speciale Italia

scale 1:72



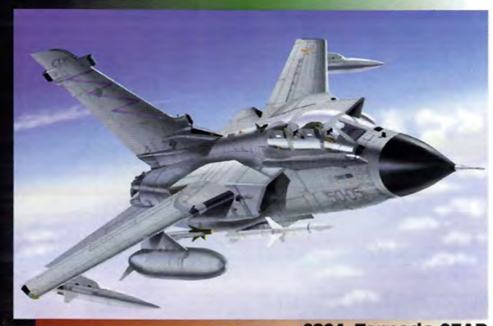
6801 EF-2000 Typhoon



6802 Messerschmitt Bf-109 G-6



6803 HSS-1N Seabat



6804 Tornado SEAD



6805 Ju-87 B-2/R-2 Stuka



6806 AB 412 Carabinieri



6807 P-51D Mustang



6808 Tornado F3

ITALERI

Special Edition for Italy

MODEL MASTER

MODELMASTER ENAMEL PAINTS

MODEL-MASTER provides the modeller with a broad range of professional enamel paints for plastic modelling (cars, trucks, planés, 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 tinlets? 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 morte 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 assortement 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 you retailer for additional information and for the colour chart for fhis special line.





MODELMASTER METALIZER

METALIZER is a unique metalizing "plate" finish, especially formulated for all kids 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.

COLOR CHART FOR MODEL-MASTER ENAMEL PAINTS

MODEL MASTER

FEDERAL-STANDARD (FS) NUMBER	ENAMEL PAINT NUMBER		
1156 **Thinner** 50cc/ml Verdünnung Diluente Diluant	1401 **Aluminum Plate (Metalizer)** Aluminium (Metalizer) Alluminio (Metalizer) Aluminium (Metalizer)	1402 **Stainless Steel (Metalizer)** Stahl rostfrei (Metalizer) Acciaio (Metalizer) Acier (Metalizer)	1403 **Magnesium (Metalizer)** Magnesium (Metalizer) Magnesio (Metalizer) Magnesion (Metalizer)
1404 **Titanium (Metalizer)** Titan (Metalizer) Titanio (Metalizer) Titane (Metalizer)	1405 **Gunmetal (Metalizer)** Stahlblau (Metalizer) Metallo Scuro (Metalizer) Gris Metal (Metalizer)	1406 **Exhaust (Metalizer)** Auspuff-Metall (Metalizer) Metallo Annerito (Metalizer) Noir Metal (Metalizer)	1415 **Burnt Metal (Metalizer)** Metall-Brüniert (Metalizer) Metallo Bruciato (Metalizer) Metal Brule (Metalizer)
1469 **Sealer for Metalizer** Versiegelung für Metalizer Sigillante per Metalizer Vernis pour Metalizer	1479 **Thinner for Metalizer** Verdünnung für Metalizer Diluente per Metalizer Diluant pour Metalizer	1501 **Cherry Red** Kirschrot (G) Rosso Ciliegia (L) Rouge Cerise (B)	1502 **Garnet Pearl** Granatrot (G) Rosso Granata Metall. (L) Perle Grenat (B)
1503 **Red** Rot (G) Rosso (L) Rouge (B)	1508 **Light Blue Gloss** Hellblau Glänzend Azzurro Lucido Bleu Ciel Brillant	1510 **Blue** Blau (G) Blu Mediterraneo (L) Bleu (B)	1514 **Yellow** Gelb (G) Giallo (L) Jaune (B)
1516 **Skin Tone** Hautfarbe Weiß Color Carne Teint Blanc	1524 **Green** Signalgrün (G) Verde (L) Vert (B)	1527 **Orange** Orange (G) Arancio (L) Orange (B)	1533 **Light Brown** Hellbraun (G) Marrone (L) Brun Clair (B)
1540 **Brown** Braun (G) Marrone Scuro (L) Brun (B)	1546 **Silver** Silber Argento Argent	1550 **Flat Red** Rot Matt Rosso Opaco Rouge Mat	1551 **Copper** Kupfer Rame Cuivre
1556 **Thinner** Verdünnung Diluente Diluant	1560 **Dullcote** 50cc/ml Mattlack Trasparente Opaco Cote Mat	1561 **Glosscote** 50cc/ml Klarlack Trasparente Lucido Cote Brillant	1562 **Flat Light Blue** Hellblau Mat Azzurro Opaco Bleu Ciel Mat
1567 **Flat Tan** Erde (M) Terra Chiara (O) Couleur de Chêne Terne (M)	1569 **Flat Yellow** Gelb (M) Giallo (O) Jauner Mat (M)	1571 **Flat Green** Grün Matt Verde Opaco Vert Mat	1583 **Rubber** Gummi (M) Grigio Pneumatico (O) Caoutchouc (M)
1584 **Chromate** Olivgelb (M) Verde-Giallo (O) Chromate (M)	RAL 3000 1590 **Fire Red** Feuerrot (G) Rosso Pompieri (L) Rouge Feu (B)	RAL 6003 1591 **Olive Green** Olivgrün (M) Verde Oliva (O) Vert Olive (M)	RAL 7021 1592 **Black Grey** Schwarzgrau (SM) Nerofumo (SL) Gris Anthracite (SB)
1593 Semigloss Red Rot Seidenmatt Rosso Semilucido Rouge Semi-Brillant	1594 **Semigloss Blue** Blau Seidenmatt Blu Semilucido Bleu Semi-Brillant	1595 **Semigloss Orange** Orange Seidenmatt Arancione Semilucido Orange Semi-Brillant	1596 **Semigloss White** Weiß Seidenmatt Bianco Semilucido Blanc Semi-Brillant
1597 **Semigloss Black** Schwarz Seidenmatt Nero Semilucido Noir Semi-Brillant	FS 30117 1701 **Military Brown** Militärbraun (M) Marrone Militare (O) Brun Militaire (M)	FS 30118 1702 **Field Drab** Gelbgrau (M) Terra Scura (O) Vert Sale (M)	FS 31136 1705 **Insignia Red** Signalrot (M) Rosso Insegna (O) Rouge Insigne (M)
FS 33531 1706 **Sand** Sand (M) Sabbia (O) Sable (M)	FS 33538 1708 **Insignia Yellow** Signalgelb (M) Giallo Segnale (O) Jaune Insignes (M)	FS 33613 1709 **Radome Tan** Fellbraun (M) Beige Chiaro (O) Brun Rádome (M)	FS 34079 1710 **Dark Green** Dunkelgrün (M) Verde Scuro (O) Vert Foncé (M)
FS 34087 1711 **Olive Drab** Olive (M) Verde Oliva (O) Olive Sale (M)	FS 34097 1712 **Field Green** Feldgrün (M) Verde Erba (O) Vert Herbe (M)	FS 34102 1713 **Medium Green** Mittelgrün (M) Verde Medio (O) Vert Medium (M)	FS 34227 1716 **Pale Green** Resedagrün (M) Verde Pallido (O) Vert Pâle
FS 15042 1717 **Dark Sea Blue** Stahlblau (G) Blu Notte (L) Bleu Mer Foncé (B)	FS 35042 1718 **Flat Sea Blue** Stahlblau (M) Blu Notte (O) Bleu Mer (M)	FS 35044 1719 **Insignia Blue** Signalblau (M) Blu Insegne (O) Bleu Insignes (M)	FS 35164 1720 **Intermediate Blue** Mittelblau (M) Blu Medio (O) Bleu Intermediaire (M)
FS 35237 1721 **Medium Gray** Mittelgrau (M) Grigio Medio (O) Gris Medium (M)	FS 36118 1723 **Gunship Gray** Dunkelgrau (M) Grigio Blu Scuro (O) Gris Narire de Guerre (M)	FS 36375 1728 **Light Ghost Gray** Schattengrau (M) Grigio Azzurro Chiaro (O) Gris Fantôme Clair (M)	FS 16440 1729 **Gloss Gull Gray** Möwengrau (G) Grigio Gabbiano (L) Gris Mouette Brillant (B)
FS 36440 1730 **Flat Gull Gray** Möwengrau (M) Grigio Gabbiano (O) Gris Mouette MAT (M)	FS 16473 1731 **Aircraft Gray** Flugzeuggrau (G) Grigio Aviazione (L) Gris Aviation (B)	1734 **Green Zinc Chromate** Zinkgrün (M) Verde Interni Chiaro (O) Vert Zinc Chromate (M)	1735 **Wood** Holz (M) Legno (O) Bois (M)
1736 **Leather** Leder (M) Cuoio (O) Cuir (M)	1737 **Decal Set** Decal-Grund Base per Decal Vernis pour Decal	FS 36231 1740 **Dark Gull Gray** Möwengrau Dunkel (M) Grigio Gabbiano Scuro (O) Gris Mouette Foncé (M)	FS 36320 1741 **Dark Ghost Gray** Kompassgrau (M) Grigio Azzurro Scuro (O) Gris Fantôme Foncé (M)
FS 30219 1742 **Dark Tan** Graubraun (M) Nocciola (O) Brun Foncé (M)	1744 **Gold** Gold Oro Or	FS 17875 1745 **Insignia White** Signalweiss (G) Bianco Segnale (L) Blanc Insignes (B)	FS 17038 1747 **Gloss Black** Schwarz (G) Nero (L) Noir Brillant (B)
FS 37038 1749 **Flat Black** Schwarz (M) Nero (O) Noir Mat (M)	FS 34092 1764 **European Green** Tarngrün (M) Verde Mimetico Eur. (O) Vert Européen (M)	FS 37875 1768 **Flat White** Weiss (M) Bianco (O) Blanc Mat (M)	FS 15050 1772 **Blue Angel Blue** "Blue Angel" Blau (G) Blu "Blue Angel" (L) "Blue Angel" Bleu (B)
FS 28915 1775 **Fluorescent Red** Leuchtrot Rosso Fluorescente Rouge Fluorescent	1780 **Steel** Stahl Acciaio Acier	1781 **Aluminium** Aluminium Alluminio Aluminium	1782 **Bright Brass** Bronze Hell Ottone Laton Clair
1785 **Rust** Rost Ruggine Rouille	1789 **Airbrush Thinner** 50cc/ml Airbrush-Verdünnung Diluente per Aeropenna Diluant pour Aerographe	FS 17178 1790 **Chrome Silver** Chromsilber (G) Argent Cromo (L) Argent de Chrome (B)	1795 **Gun Metal** Metall-Brüniert Metallo Brunito Metal Brule
2701 **Silver Blue Metallic** Silberblau Met. Azzurro Argentato Met. Bleu Argenté Metal	2702 **Arctic Blue Metallic** Arktikblau Met. Blue Mare Met. Bleu Arctique Métal	2703 **Copenhagen Blue Met.** Kopenhagenblau Met. Blu Scuro Met. Bleu Métal Copenhague	2709 **Light Ivory** Elfenbein (G) Avorio Chiaro (L) Ivoire Clair (B)
2713 **Black Metallic** Schwarz Met. Nero Met. Noir Métal	2714 **German Silver Met.** Silbergrau Met. Argento "Porsche" Met. Argent Métal Allemand	2715 **French Blue** Französischblau (G) Blue Francia (L) Bleu Francais (B)	2716 **British Green Metallic** Britischgrün (G) Verde Inglese Met. (L) Vert Métal Anglais (B)
2717 **Bright Yellow** Leuchtgelb (G) Giallo Luminoso (L) Jaune Brillant (B)	2718 **Guards Red** Garderot (G) Rosso Cardinale (L) Rouge Gardes (B)	2719 **Italian Red** Ferrarirot (G) Rosso "Ferrari" Rouge Ferrari	2720 **Classic White** Classic Weiß (G) Bianco Classico (L) Blanc Classique (B)
2721 **Classic Black** Classic Schwarz (G) Nero Classico (L) Noir Classique (B)	2722 **Gold Metallic** Gold Metallic Oro Metallico Or Metal	2723 **Turn Signal Amber** Signalgelg Met. Giallo Ambra Met. Jaune Signal Métal	2724 **Turn Signal Red Metl** Signalrot Met. Rosso Cardinale Met. Rouge Sic
2735 **Black Chrome Trim** Schwarzchrom Nero Guarnizioni Noir Chrome	2737 **Gray Primer** Grundierung Grau Grigio di Base Gris Primaire		

15 cc/ml Bottles

(G) = Glänzend/Gloss

(M) = Matt

Met. = Metallic

Color Chart for Model-Master Acrylic Paints

MODEL MASTER

ITALERI

Available in 15ml bottles unless otherwise noted

- Skin Tone Tint Base - Light (F) 4601
- Skin Tone Tint Base - Dark (F) 4602
- Skin Tone Warm Tint (F) 4603
- Skin Tone Shadow Tint (F) 4604
- Burnt Umber (F) 4605
- Raw Umber (F) 4606
- Burnt Sienna (F) 4607
- Raw Sienna (F) 4608
- British Crimson (F) 4609
- Piping Pink (F) 4610
- Cadmium Yellow Light (F) 4611
- Cobalt Blue (F) 4612
- Napoleonic Violet (F) 4613
- German Uniform Feldgrau (F) 4614
- White Primer (SG) 4622
- Turn Signal Amber (G) 4624
- Clear Orange (G) 4625
- Chevy Engine Red (G) 4629
- Clear Red (G) 4630
- Italian Red (G) 4631
- Guards Red (G) 4632
- Stop Light Red (G) 4633
- Flat Clear Acryl (1 oz.) 4636
- Semi-Gloss Clear Acryl (1 oz.) 4637
- Gloss Clear Acryl (1 oz.) 4638
- Hot Pink Pearl (G) 4640
- Purple Pearl (G) 4643
- Kandy Scarlet (G) 4646/GP00364
- Grape Pearl (G) 4650
- Deep Pearlescent Purple (G) 4651
- True Blue Pearl (G) 4657
- Clear Blue (G) 4658
- French Blue (G) 4659
- Dark Blue (G) 4660
- Ford / GM Engine Blue (G) 4661
- Arctic Blue Metallic (G) 4662
- Teal (G) 4664
- Clear Green (G) 4668
- Gloss Green (G) 4669
- Dark Green Pearl (G) 4670
- Gold (G) 4671
- Brass (SG) 4672
- Wood (F) 4673
- Leather (F) 4674
- Rust (F) 4675
- Jet Exhaust (F) 4676
- Aluminum (F) 4677
- Silver (G) 4678
- Steel (SG) 4679
- Gray Primer (SG) 4680
- Gunmetal (SG) 4681
- FS12197 International Orange (G) 4682
- FS13538 Chrome Yellow (G) 4683
- FS13655 Blue Angel Yellow (G) 4684
- FS15042 Dark Sea Blue (G) 4686
- FS15050 Blue Angel Blue (G) 4687
- FS16081 Navy Gloss Gray (G) 4691
- FS16440 Gloss Gull Gray (G) 4692
- FS16473 Aircraft Gray (G) 4693
- FS17038 Gloss Black (G) 4695
- FS17875 Gloss White (G) 4696
- FS20400 Tan (SG) 4697
- FS27038 Semi-Gloss Black (SG) 4700
- FS27875 Semi-Gloss White (SG) 4701
- FS28915 Fluorescent Red (SG) 4703
- FS30117 Earth Red (F) 4707
- FS30118 Field Drab (F) 4708
- FS30219 Dark Tan (F) 4709
- FS30277 Armor Sand (F) 4711
- FS31136 Insignia Red 4714
- FS33531 Sand (F) 4720
- FS33538 Insignia Yellow (F) 4721
- FS33613 Radome Tan (F) 4722
- FS34031 US Army Helo Drab (F) 4723
- FS34052 Marine Corps Green (F) 4724
- FS34079 Dark Green (F) 4726
- FS34086 Green Drab (F) 4727
- FS34087 Olive Drab (F) 4728
- FS34092 Euro I Dark Green (F) 4729
- FS34102 Medium Green (F) 4734
- FS34151 Interior Green (F) 4736
- FS34227 Pale Green (F) 4739
- FS35044 Insignia Blue (F) 4742
- FS35164 Intermediate Blue (F) 4744
- FS35237 Medium Gray (F) 4736
- FS35622 Duck Egg Blue (F) 4748
- FS36076 Engine Gray (F) 4749
- FS36081 Euro I Gray (F) 4750
- FS36118 Gunship Gray (F) 4752
- FS36176 Dark Gray (F-15) (F) 4754
- FS36231 Dark Gull Gray (F) 4755
- FS36270 Neutral Gray (F) 4757
- FS36307 Light Sea Gray (F) 4759
- FS36320 Dark Ghost Gray (F) 4761
- FS36375 Light Ghost Gray (F) 4762
- FS36440 Flat Gull Gray (F) 4763
- FS36495 Light Gray (F) 4765
- FS36622 Camouflage Gray (F) 4766
- FS37031 Aircraft Interior Black (F) 4767
- FS37038 Flat Black (F) 4768
- FS37875 Flat White (F) 4769
- Grau RLM 02 (SG) 4770
- Gelb RLM 04 (SG) 4771
- Rot RLM 23 (SG) 4772
- Dunkelblau RLM 24 (SG) 4773
- Hellgrun RLM 25 (SG) 4774
- Dunkelbraun RLM 61 (SG) 4775
- Grun RLM 62 (SG) 4776
- Lichtgrau RLM 63 (SG) 4777
- Hellblau RLM 65 (SG) 4778
- Schwarzgrau RLM 66 (F) 4779
- Schwarzgrun RLM 70 (SG) 4780
- Dunkelgrun RLM 71 (SG) 4781
- Grun RLM 72 (SG) 4782
- Grun RLM 73 (SG) 4783
- Graugrun RLM 74 (SG) 4784
- Grauviolett RLM 75 (SG) 4785
- Lichtblau RLM 76 (SG) 4786
- Hellgrau RLM 77 (SG) 4787
- Hellblau RLM 78 (SG) 4788
- Sandgelb RLM 79 (SG) 4789
- Olivgrun RLM 80 (SG) 4790
- Braunviolett RLM 81 (SG) 4791
- Dunkelgrun RLM 82 (SG) 4792
- Lichtgrun RLM 83 (SG) 4793
- Graublau RLM 84 (SG) 4794
- Panzer Schwarzgrau RAL 7021 (F) 4795
- Panzer Dunkelgelb 1943 (F) 4796
- Panzer Schokoladenbraun RAL 8017 (F) 4797
- Panzer Olivgrun 1943 (F) 4798
- Panzer Interior Buff (SG) 4805
- Russian Armor Green (SG) 4807
- US Army / Marines Gulf Armor Sand (F) 4812
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- Green Zinc Chromate 4852

Thinners & Cleaners

- Detail & Fine Line Thinner (120ml) 50496
- Acryl Cleaner (120ml) 50497
- Dried Paint Solvent (120ml) 50498

1:24



FH-16 Globetrotter ←24 cm→ **735**



SCANIA 144 Topline ←24,7 cm→ **712**

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

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

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 and systems and other safety features such as side impact barriers. Our trailer can be attached to all Italeri trucks, creating an impressive road train.



TANK TRAILER ←42,2 cm→ **713**



3809 CURTAINSIDE Trailer ←58 cm→

3809 During the last few years the "Curtainside" became more and more the standard trailer for various freight transports. Due to the possibility to slide the canvas sides, it is easy to load and unload merchandise. Our model represents a 3-axle trailer with frame protection and solid tail gates , as it is generally used all over Europe.

3801 The top model of the famous Swedish truck manufacturer is the FH-16 Globetrotter XL. This truck has been created especially for long distance transport across Europe. XL stands for extra large cabin and offers an unique comfort to the truck driver. It can be equipped with a series 6-cylinder in line engines developing from 470 - 520 HP. All Volvo truck cabins are built from special steel and fullfill the highest European Safety Standards.

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 head-quarters in Stuttgart, has become very comon 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.

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

718 MERCEDES SUPER ACTROS ←24,2 cm→



3801 VOLVO Globetrotter XL ←24,4 cm→



736 SCANIA T 143 M 500 Conv. ←26 cm→





3805 SCANIA Millennium ←24,7 cm→

3805 A special edition of the well known "144" line of Heavy Scania trucks has been released to commemorate the New Millenium. It is basically the "144 Topline" with a lot of special features such as aluminum alloy wheels, unique body decoration, leather seats and others.
It can be powered by a series of 8-cylider engines from 12 and 14 liter size with an output ranging from 460 to 530 HP.

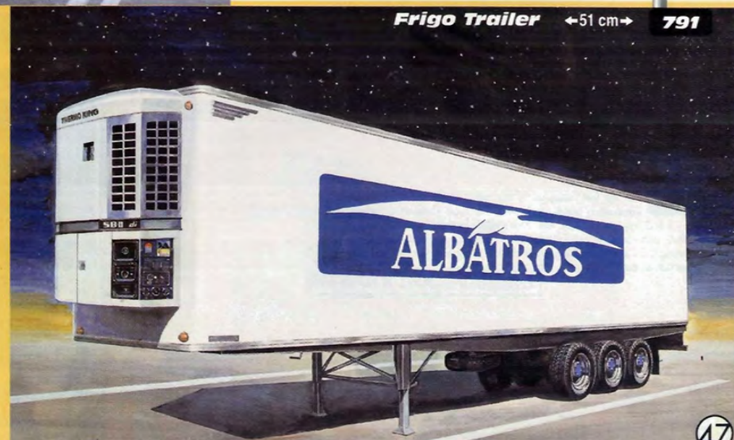
STEYR Truck ←24,7 cm→ **744**



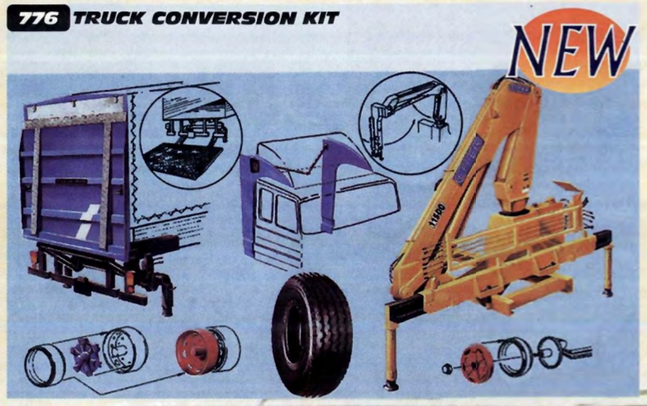
744 The Austrian based "STEYR" is one of the oldest truck-manufacturers in Europe and has an excellent reputation for quality. The new Steyr "Green Class" was developed in cooperation with the German manufacturer MAN. The high-volume cabin is very spacious and offers maximum comfort. This truck can be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

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.

Frigo Trailer ←51 cm→ **791**



776 TRUCK CONVERSION KIT



745 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.

796 IVECO TURBOSTAR II



737 40ft CONTAINER TRAILER ←50,5 cm→



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.



3810 HRC HONDA Truck & Trailer ←72,6 cm→

3810 This impressing model consists of a heavy Mercedes Actros truck and a service trailer as used by the various Racing Teams competing in the Motorcycle World Championship.
This package allows to build the vehicles of the "Honda Nastro Azzurro" Team and includes a 1/24 ready built model of the Honda NSR 500 (2001), racing number 46, made of metal and plastic.
The trailer is divided in 2 areas: a service room and a part reserved for the driver.
This team was organized in the year 2000 (Technical Director: Jeremy Burgess, Team Manager: Carlo Fiorani) to give Valentino Rossi the right equipment for his transition from the 250 cc category to the 500 cc class.
Having obtained the World Championship titles in the 125 and 250 cc classes in previous years, Valentino Rossi has gained the 500 cc W.C. title in only his second year in this class – giving to Honda the Manufacturers World Championship 2001.

3806 This impressive model consists of a heavy Renault "Super Magnum" truck with a racing trailer as commonly used by the various teams participating in the motorcycle World Championship races. The included decals allow the realization of such a unit in use with the Red Bull Yamaha Team and includes a fully assembled 1/24 YZR500 racing bike made of metal and plastic parts. The Red Bull team was created in 1992 based on the idea of promoting the image of the leading energy drink in the world of top sports.

DUCATI Racing Team Truck & Trailer ←72,6cm→ 3815



RED BULL Yamaha Racing Truck & Trailer ← 68 cm → 3806



SUBARU Racing Team Truck & Trailer ←72,6cm→ 3812

artwork not available

6851 Union Infantry



6857 Cesar's Wars Roman Infantry



6852 Confederate Cavalry



6856 Napoleonic Wars Austrian Infantry



6853 Crusaders



6854 Saracens



6855 Napoleonic wars French Hussars



6858 Cesar's Wars Gauls Warriors



6015 French Dragoons (1815)



6016 Imperial General Staff (1815)



6019 Teutonic Knights



6041 Napoleonic Wars British Artillery

NEW



6018 French Line - Guard Artillery



6021 Roman Infantry 1st-2nd cty B.C.



6022 Gaul Warriors 1st-2nd cty B.C.



6012 Union Infantry and Zuaves 1863



6011 Confederate Cavalry (Raiders 1863)



6037 Napoleonic Wars Allied General Staff

NEW



6010 Moors/Saracens



6014 Confederate Troops 1863



6042 Napoleonic Wars Cossack Cavalry

NEW



6023 Russian Knights 13th-14th cty



6039 Napoleonic Wars Polish Lancers

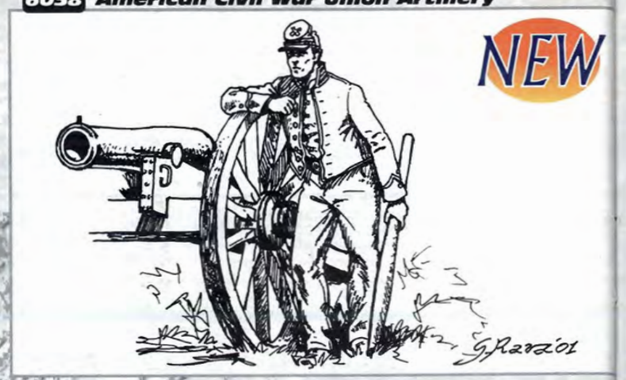
NEW



6026 100 Years War - French Warriors



6038 American Civil War Union Artillery



6001 British Heavy cavalry (Scots Greys 1815)



6028 Roman Cavalry



6029 Celtic Cavalry



6003 French Heavy Cavalry (1815)



6002 French Line Infantry (1815)



6024 Greek Infantry



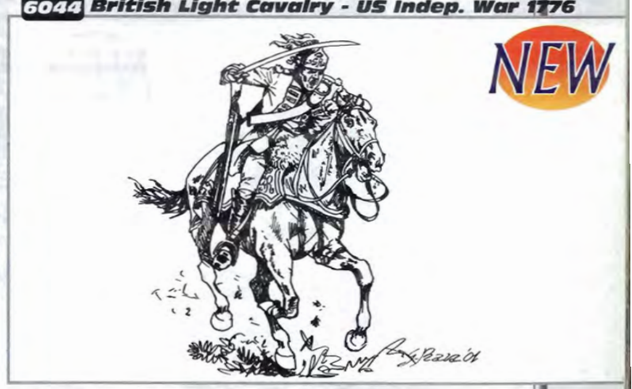
6025 Persian Infantry



6005 Austrian Infantry (ca. 1806)



6044 British Light Cavalry - US Indep. War 1776



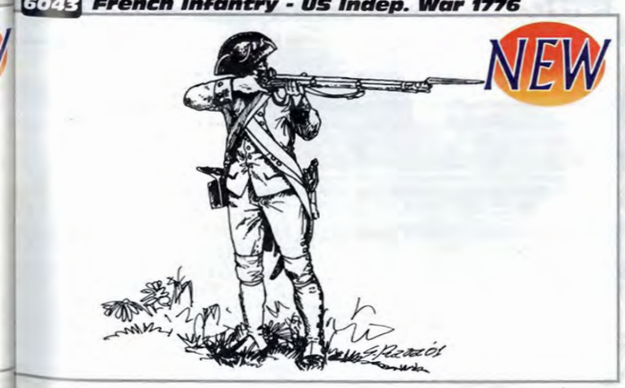
6035 Macedonian Cavalry



6040 Napoleonic Wars British Light Dragoons



6043 French Infantry - US Indep. War 1776



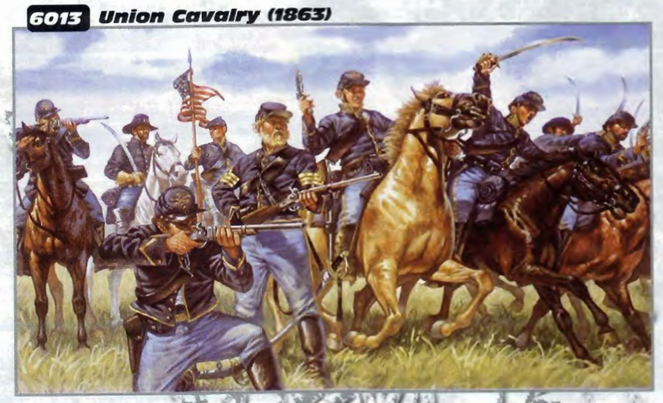
6008 French Hussars (ca. 1806)



HISTORICS

1:72

6013 Union Cavalry (1863)



6027 100 Years War - British Warriors



6047 Cesar's Wars Roman Infantry

NEW



6048 Cesar's Wars Barbarian Warriors

NEW



6036 Persian Cavalry with Chariots



6020 Huns (Golden Hordes)



6007 Prussian Cuirassiers (ca. 1806)



2ND WORLD WAR

1:72

6033 German Infantry



6046 American Infantry

NEW



6009 Crusaders (XIth Century)



6017 Napoleonic War Accessories



6045 German Paratroopers

NEW



6034 British Red Devils



2ND WORLD WAR 1:72

6049 Accessories World War II

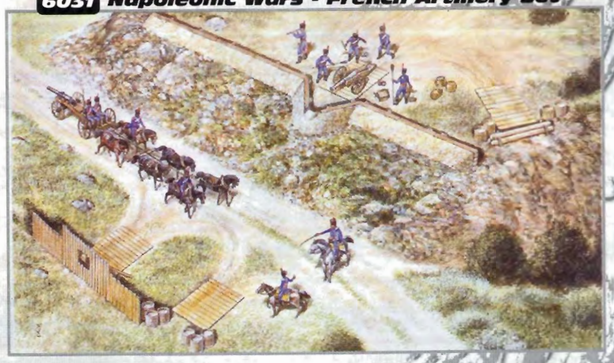


ACCESSORIES

6030 Battlefield Accessory Set



6031 Napoleonic Wars - French Artillery Set



6032 Civil War - Union Artillery Set



BATTLE GAME SETS 1:72



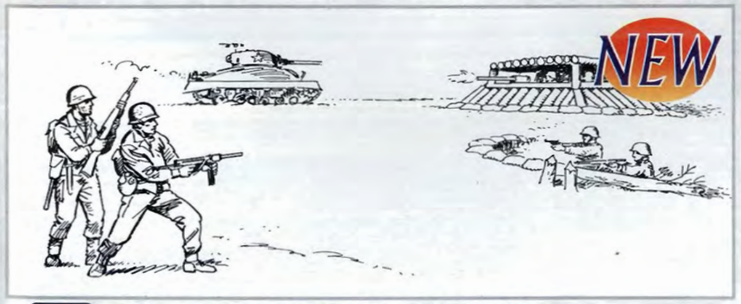


6101 Historic Battle Game Set - waterloo





6102 Historic Battle Game Set - Fortress Under Siege



6103 Battle Game Set - Battle of the Bulge



7001 **M 1 Abrams** ←11,2 cm→

7001 The M1 Abrams is the standard battle tank of the U.S. Forces and is considered to be one of the best of its category. It has superior fire power, excellent protective armor and high speed even when passing through rough terrain. Sophisticated sensors and night vision instruments enable the tank to operate efficiently at any weather condition.

7004 This vehicle was one of the most powerful battle tanks in service during World War II. The King Tiger was armed with a formidable 88mm cannon, which enabled the tank to engage any allied tank even at long range. Because of its heavy armor, complex suspension systems and a complicated, maintenance-prone engine, the tank was non very reliable.

7008 The T 34 is considered among the best tanks used in the 2nd World War. Although simple in design, this vehicle was extremely robust, combining high speed with excellent off-road performance, plus good armament. Additionally, it was considerably armour plated and this aspect considerably reduced the efficiency of the German anti-tank cannons, at least in the initial stages of the war. Moreover, it featured an accentuated hull shape which increased its ballistic protection. Different, gradually improved versions of the T 34 were used throughout the War, giving a satisfactory account of themselves against Germany's massive Tigers and Panthers.

7009 The need to accompany tank divisions with quickly moving infantry divisions to exploit breaches created by tanks in the enemy front, led to the development of specialised vehicles able to manoeuvre on all types of terrain. A vehicle "family" was developed in Germany under the abbreviated name Sd.Kfz.251, which gave German troops the necessary protection and mobility. This vehicles was able to transport an entire infantry division complete with accompanying arms, while offering a degree of protection through its light armour. Thousands of these vehicles were used on all fronts during the war.

7005 The Merkawa tank was developed by the Israel Army as a result of its experiences during the country's thirty-plus years of wars with nearby Arab states who were being equipped with increasingly modern Russian-built means. The Merkawa boasts a massive armour, latest generation crew survival systems, plus leading-edge electronics for combat and night vision. In addition to this, it is highly mobile on the region's sandy and rocky terrain, in spite of its size and considerable weight due to its extensive protective equipment.

7002 The medium tank Leopard 1 was developed by the German industry during the sixties for the Bundeswehr to offset the new and numerous Soviet tanks during the cold war years. Thanks to its high quality of protection, mobility and mechanical reliability, the Leopard became standard issue of the German, Belgian, Dutch, Norvegian and Italian Forces.

7006 The T 62 was put into service in the late 60s by the former soviet army to operate side-by-side with and replace the old T 54s and T 55s, thousands of which were used by the red army and by the armies of the allied countries of the "Eastern Block". With its low, receding shape, offering significant ballistic protection, the T 62 was also highly mobile which, combined with its excellent cannon, made it a dangerous opponent for the similar means employed by the NATO countries. Conversely, its armour was inadequate, being too thin to provide sufficient protection against the latest types of ammunition.

7007 The Panzer IV was developed in the first few months of the 2nd World War to provide the German armoured forces with a better protected vehicle carrying a 7.5 CM cannon. This was a reaction to the limits of its predecessor – the model III with a 5 CM cannon – compared to the threat of the enemy's means, in particular the soviet T 34s which were equipped with an arm of that calibre as well as good armour plating. The model IV tank was extensively used on all fronts during the 2nd World War by the German Army. Many different gradually improved versions were produced to face the on-going improvements of the opponents' means.

7010 This highly mobile vehicle was built for the needs of the American army during the 2nd World War to provide its units with an efficient, logistic means able to transport its men and supplies close to the front-lines. The WC-51 had a simple design, but was extremely sturdy, with a good load capacity, and was widely used by the allied forces in all operational theatres. Various versions were developed from the basic transport vehicle: ambulances, workshop and transmissions support means, as well as a platform for small calibre anti-tank cannons.



LEOPARD 1A3 ←11,5 cm→ **7002**

7003 The Sherman is one of the most famous tanks of World War II, and was also the standard tank of the allied armies. The M4 was fairly well protected with armor but not sufficient enough to confront the 88mm guns of the Germans. It had a valid engine, was reliable and had sufficient range as well as armament.

7004 **KING TIGER** ←11,2 cm→



7009 **SD.KFZ. 251/1** ←6,2 cm→

NEW



NEW

T 62 Russian tank ←9,5 cm→ **7006**



NEW

DODGE WC-51 ←6,5 cm→ **7010**



7008 **T 34/76 m42** ←8,2 cm→

NEW



7005 **MERKAVA - Israeli tank** ←10,2 cm→

NEW

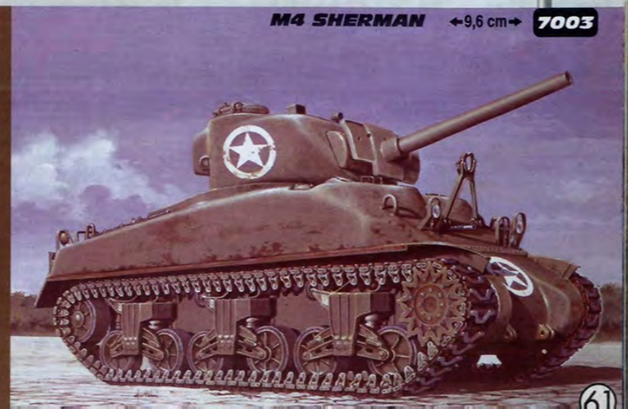


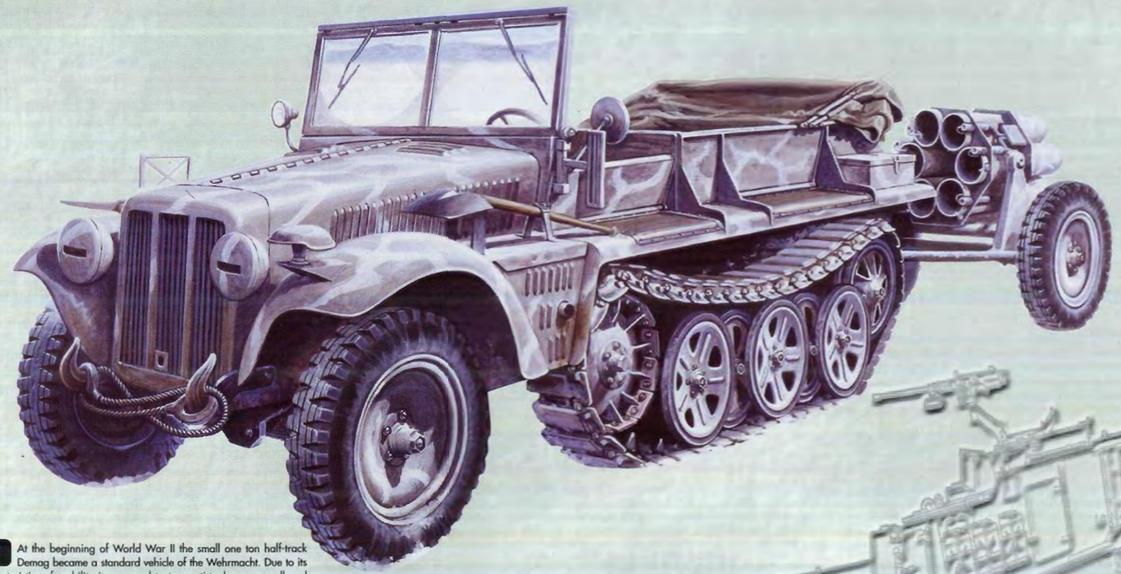
NEW

PZ.KPFW. IV ←8,5 cm→ **7007**



M4 SHERMAN ←9,6 cm→ **7003**





375 At the beginning of World War II the small one ton half-track Demag became a standard vehicle of the Wehrmacht. Due to its good characteristics of mobility it was used to tow anti-tank guns, small and medium size Howitzers and multiple rocket launchers. This simple low cost rocket launcher was a very effective weapon with high firepower at high explosive, incendiary and smoke rockets.

375 DEMAG D7 with Nebelwerfer ←13,6 cm→

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.

376 This self-propelled gun was developed by the Wehrmacht during 1944 to supply armored units with adequate anti-aircraft protection. Based on the medium tank Pz. IV, which was available in sufficient numbers, it was equipped with the proven 37 mm gun 43 which was placed in a turret to achieve maximum protection.

379 This type of tracked amphibian vehicle was developed for the U.S. Armed Forces at the beginning of World War II to ascertain mobility in swampy terrain and at the beaches during landing operations. This version was typical because of its wide rear ramp which could be lowered to move equipment and troops. More than 6000 units were produced from the end of 1943 onward. LTV's were widely used in the Pacific theater as well as on various European battle grounds to cross bigger rivers.



379 LVT-4 Water Buffalo ←22,7 cm→

326 The ubiquitous jeep is perhaps the most all-round vehicle ever constructed. Because it was ruggedly built and thus able to traverse most types of terrain without suffering structural damage, one of the tasks assigned to the jeep was that of ambulance service.

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

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.

212 After the invasion of Czechoslovakia the Germans used large numbers of this tank for their own army. In 1941 still one third of all German tanks were of Czech design. This tank was also the basis for the MARDER III (No. 210) and for the HETZER (No. 209).

6242 KATYUSHA ←23,8 cm→



AMBULANCE JEEP ←10,3 cm→ **326**



L 3000 Mercedes-Benz ←17,3 cm→ **287**



368 OPEL BLITZ Einheitskoffer (shelter) ←17,1 cm→



376 FLAKPANZER IV Ostwind ←20,3 cm→

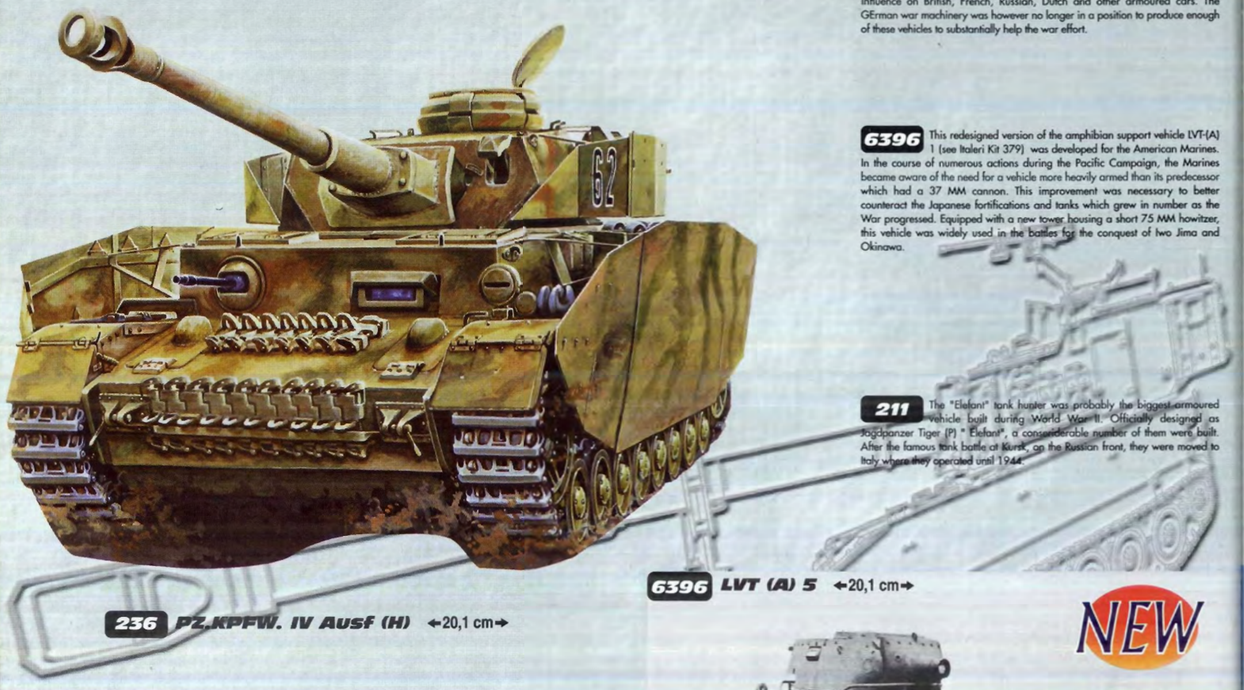


SDKFZ 171 Panther Ausf. A ←19,7 cm→ **270**



PANZERKAMPFWAGEN 38(T) ←13,1 cm→ **212**





236 An extremely sound and reliable tank with an excellent battle record, the class H was version of the powerful IV series panzers used by the Axis powers during World War II. Some units still served in the Syrian Army in the 1960s. The highly manoeuverable medium tank was equipped with a high velocity 75 mm gun and its armor plates are known as "Schürzen". The "H" version often had its body smeared with "Zimmerit", an antimagnetic mine paste, so that the magnetic mines and sticky grenades (adhesive grenades) would not stay on the tank. During World War II, this tank was used practically in all theaters.

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.

6396 This redesigned version of the amphibian support vehicle LVT-(A) 1 (see Italeri Kit 379) was developed for the American Marines. In the course of numerous actions during the Pacific Campaign, the Marines became aware of the need for a vehicle more heavily armed than its predecessor which had a 37 MM cannon. This improvement was necessary to better counteract the Japanese fortifications and tanks which grew in number as the War progressed. Equipped with a new tower housing a short 75 MM howitzer, this vehicle was widely used in the battles for the conquest of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

211 The "Elefant" tank hunter was probably the biggest armoured vehicle built during World War II. Officially designed as Sdgdpanzer 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.

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.

6395 This small half-track vehicle with platform designed to accommodate the 2 CM. FLAK 30 antiaircraft cannon, was built for the German army at the beginning of the 2nd World War. Its purpose was to protect tank divisions against the threat of enemy fighter-bombers, in addition to offering direct firing support for the infantry. The half-track vehicle offered excellent off-road performance and was very sturdy indeed, as abundantly demonstrated during the Russian Campaign carried out under highly exacting conditions due to the almost total absence of roads, and very severe weather.

6392 This large triple shaft amphibian vehicle was developed during the 2nd World War for the American armed forces. The aim was to build a vehicle to supply ammunition, food and materials – stored in the holds of transport ships – to invading troops occupying beachheads on enemy soil immediately after landing. The DUKW offered good navigating qualities and could move well off-road too, which, combined with its high load capacity, enabled it to perform its logistic role to the full. In the post-war years, it was widely used by USA's allies all the way through to the 70s, including civil protection assignments.



286 TIGER I Ausf. E/H 1 ←24,1 cm→

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.

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

236 PZ.KPFW. IV Ausf (H) ←20,1 cm→

6396 LVT (A) 5 ←20,1 cm→



PANZERJÄGER I with 4,7 PAK ←12,6 cm→ **358**



DUKW ←24,1 cm→ **6392**



202 PUMA ←19,4 cm→



211 TIGER ELEFANT ←24,2 cm→



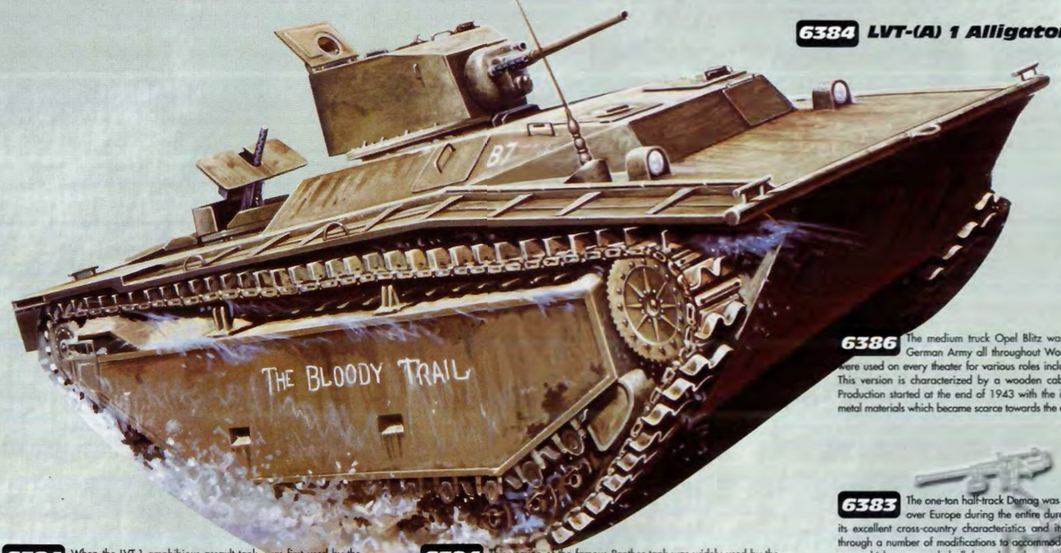
SD.KFZ. 10/4 with FLAK 30 ←12,6 cm→ **6395**



COMMANDO CAR ←9,5 cm→ **320**



6384 LVT-(A) 1 Alligator ←22,7cm→



6384 When the LVT-1 amphibious assault tank was first used by the U.S. Marines and the U.S. Army it became clear that a fire support vehicle was needed to protect the troops while disembarking. Thus the LVT version "Alligator" was created which featured protective armor and ample armament. In its turret a 37mm gun was mounted. It was also equipped with two 7.62mm machine guns.

6394 This version of the famous Panther tank was widely used by the German army during the final stages of the 2nd World War. The "G-type" Panther had a redesigned hull with a reinforced armour plated turret to improve ballistic protection. It also had a more efficient engine suciton and exhaust system. Moreover, some versions were equipped with a revolutionary infra-red ray night vision system to enable night use. With this vehicle, the German tank drivers managed to contrast the more numerous armoured forces of the allies, inflicting heavy losses on them.

6386 The medium truck Opel Blitz was standard equipment of the German Army all throughout World War II. Tens of thousands were used on every theater for various roles including gun carrying platforms. This version is characterized by a wooden cabin rather then a metal one. Production started at the end of 1943 with the intention to reduce the use of metal materials which became scarce towards the end of the war.

6383 The one-ton half-track Demag was used by the German Army all over Europe during the entire duration of World War II. Due to its excellent cross-country characteristics and its sturdy design the D7 went through a number of modifications to accommodate anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns which were needed all throughout the war. This version, equipped with a PAK 38 50mm gun, was one of the first to be used at the Eastern front. Engine and driver's cabin are protected by armor plates which were generally field conversions.

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 the vehicles. The Kübelwagen distinguished itself immediatley by its enormous efficiency on all kinds of terrain, in spite of its small horse power (hardly 24 HP) and the driver on the rearwheels only.

6389 During the final phase of World War II, in the Pacific theater the American Forces began to invade territory which was still occupied by Japanese troops. These territories allowed the use of tanks, which was not possible on the small Pacific islands. The M4 standard tank was therefore widely used and many modifications were made: snorkel air intake which was used during landing operations, additional protection through wood planks to reduce damage done by Japanese anti-tank mines.

313 As the Volkswagen "82" (Kübelwagen) proved very successful during the campaign in Poland, it was necessary to produce everincreasing 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.

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.

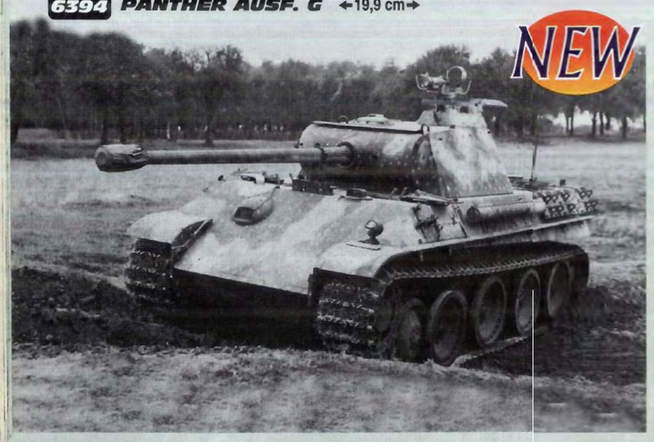
297 Despite its limited characteristics this truck represented the backbone of the Soviet Forces during the first years of World War II. Because of its simple construction and low costs it was built in tens of thousands units in various types including anti-aircraft platforms.

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



U.S. MARINES M4 SHERMAN ←16,8 cm→ 6389

6394 PANTHER AUSF. G ←19,9 cm→



6383 DEMAG with PAK 38 ←13,6 cm→



SCHWIMMWAGEN ←10,9 cm→ 313



ZIS-5 Soviet WW II Truck ←16 cm→ 297



6386 OPEL BLITZ Late version ←17,1 cm→



312 VOLKSWAGEN 82 Kübelwagen ←10,6 cm→



STEYR RSO MIT PAK-40 ←13,1 cm→ 355



234/1 SD KFZ (2CM KWK) ←17,1 cm→ 294





371 **DEMAG D7 with 2cm FLAK** ←13,6 cm→

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 capicity 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.

6385 This tank was built for the British Army and was extensively used during the North African campaign in World War II. The Crusader was ideally suited for desert terrain and thanks to its speed it was the ideal vehicle for fast advances in this type of conflict. Because of its light armor and moderate armament, Crusaders were not able to adequately match the German anti-tank guns and were vulnerable to the vast mine fields which inflicted substantial losses on the allied forces.

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.

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.

380 The excellent Opel Blitz chassis lent itself for various modifications during its production period of World War II. One of them was the well known half-track "Maultier" (mule) which was quite useful throughout the muddy Russian steppe. This truck was also used as an anti-aircraft half-track by mounting a 20 mm Flak 38 and thus protecting mainly supply units from enemy air attacks.

366 **M-20 Armored Car** ←14,3 cm→



380 **MAULTIER with Flak 38** ←17,1 cm→



216 **OPEL BLITZ** ←17,1 cm→



6385 **CRUSADER MK.II** ←17,1 cm→



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 1.500 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.

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

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.

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.



PANZERWERFER 42 Auf Maultier ←17 cm→ **277**

M4-A1 Sherman ←16,5 cm→ **225**



BT-5 Soviet tank ←16,4 cm→ **272**



WILLYS MB Jeep ←9,5 cm→ **314**



NEW

Dodge Staff car ←13,1 cm→ **6228**





263 **LAV-25 TUA** ←18,2 cm→

263 Tank defense battle gains more and more importance with modern armies. Great efforts are made to produce tank destroyers. The U.S. Marines have recently introduced a variant of the armoured car LAV-25 Piranha (Italeri item No. 259) which has a turret and is equipped with a twin TOW anti-tank rocket launcher. The turret is loaded with sophisticated day and night vision equipment and therefore guarantees the use of TOW missiles under all conditions.

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.

6397 The Patton M60 tank was the American Army's standard combat vehicle from the mid-60s until the M1 Abrams was put into service in the last decade. It was highly mobile despite its massive shape and armour plating. The vehicle benefited from various improvements during its career: electronic equipment for its sighting systems, firing control, night vision, as well as reactive armour protection, to the extent that it is considered a good tank to this day, as testified by its extensive use by the Israel Army.

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

279 This medium cargo truck of the 5 ton category, is representive 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".



6248 **M-107 S.P. Howitzer** ←20,1 cm→



LEOPARD I A2 ←24,7 cm→ **374**

374 The medium tank Leopard 1 was developed by the German industry during the sixties for the Bundeswehr to offset the new and numerous Soviet tanks during the cold war years. Thanks to its high quality of protection, mobility and mechanical reliability, the Leopard became standard issue of the German, Belgian, Dutch, Norvegian and Italian Forces.

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.

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

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

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.

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



Hummer desert patrol ←13,6 cm→ **249**



372 **PALADIN S.P. Howitzer** ←28,5 cm→



291 **M-110 A2 (203 mm)** ←27 cm→



LAV-25 Piranha ←18,3 cm→ **259**



M-978 Oshkosh Fuel Truck ←28,8 cm→ **298**



6397 **M-60 A3 Patton** ←22,8 cm→



279 **M923 A1 Big Foot** ←22 cm→



M-113 A1 APC ←13,9 cm→ **276**



COMMANDO Hummer ←13,6 cm→ **273**



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

382 In the late sixties, this small helicopter became operative with the U.S. Army during the Vietnam war. The OH-6 was renamed "Loach" and became a much appreciated reconnaissance helicopter due to its mobility and reliability. Later it was also produced for civilian use and at the same time was exported to many armed forces, where it is still in use in its most recent versions.

6390 Il carro armato Abrams è certamente uno dei veicoli da combattimento più moderni ed avanzati oggi a disposizione dell'esercito americano. Datato di una massiccia protezione basata sullo spessore delle corazzature spaziate e sistemi di isolamento dei liquidi infiammabili e del comparto munizioni: non c'è al mondo carro armato più sicuro per il proprio equipaggio. L'M 1 è dotato inoltre di un sofisticato sistema di visione e direzione del tiro che lo mettono in condizione di utilizzare il potente cannone da 120mm in tutte le condizioni con ineguagliata precisione.

6387 Il veicolo ad alta mobilità Hummer, realizzato per le forze armate americane, è attualmente utilizzato in differenti versioni per un gran numero di esigenze. Questa variante fà da piattaforma al sistema missilistico antiaereo Avenger basato su una torretta autonoma dotata di due lanciatori quadrupli per missili Stinger, e destinata alla protezione dei reparti mobili. La torretta è dotata di visori notturni e ognitempo per consentire l'uso dei missili che richiedono un iniziale puntamento ottico prima dell'autoguida con il sensore infrarosso.

367 The 5-ton three-axle truck M925 represents the standard cargo truck of to-day's U.S. armed forces. This robust and reliabla 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 modularstructured trucks in use with the modern army of today.

381 The twin-engine combat helicopter Super Cobra is an evolution of the preceding AH-1 T Sea Cobra. It is mainly in service with the U.S. Marines. The AH-1 W features more powerful engines as well as a new, re-enforced fuselage. Furthermore it is equipped with electronic gear necessary to use laser-guided "Hellfire" anti-tank missiles which add significantly to the operative efficiency of the Super Cobra.

365 LEOPARD 2 A5 KWS ←27,6 cm→

382 OH-6 Loach ←21,6 cm→



6390 M1A2 Abrams ←27,6 cm→



6387 HUMMER Avenger ←14 cm→



367 M-925-5T Shelter Truck ←22,1 cm→



381 AH-1 W Super Cobra ←45,3 cm→

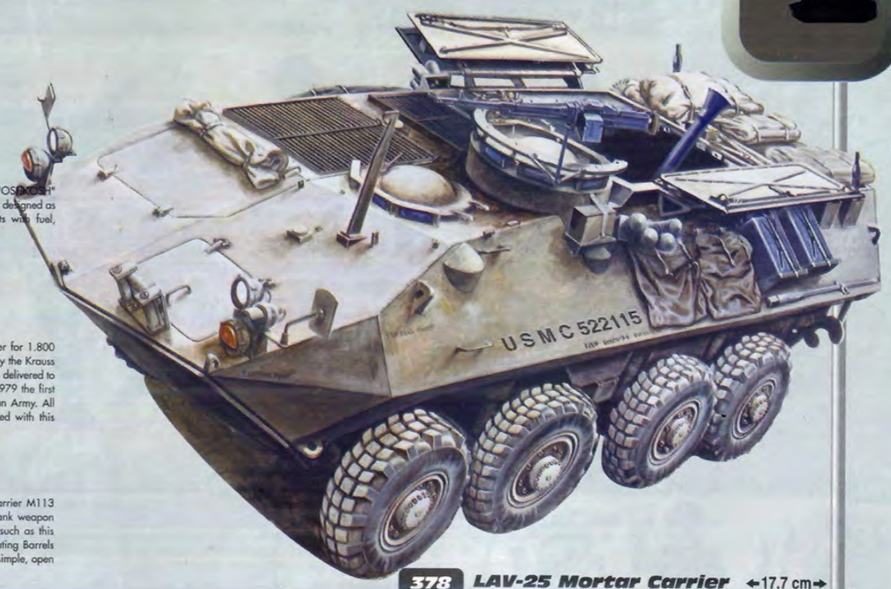


292 The M-977 HEMTT, also known under the name "OSHKOSH" was developed for the US-Army in the Seventies. It is designed as heavy, reliable truck for the supplies of front line fighting units with fuel, ammunition and other logistical needs.

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.

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.

6391 Towards the end of the seventies the Israeli Army began to use a large number of M-60 tanks, which were supplied by the United States. These vehicles were extensively modified to protect the crews after gaining experience during the various Middle East wars. The Blazer is almost totally covered with protective armor against missiles and anti-tank rockets which reduces the impact of these arms. It is also equipped with internal fire protection gear and additional machine-guns.



378 LAV-25 Mortar Carrier ←17,7 cm→

378 This amphibian vehicle, which derives from the combat and reconnaissance vehicle LAV-25 Piranha (see kit No. 259) is used by the U.S. Marines as a fire support vehicle due to its 81 mm mortar. The mortar can be used from inside the vehicle or on ground. Because of its robust features and its mobility the LAV-25 Mortar Carrier can be used under any ground condition and support the advancing units with its fire power.

M-977 Oshkosh Truck ←29 cm→ **292**



M 163 Vulcan ←13,9 cm→ **269**



LEOPARD II ←27,6 cm→ **243**



M-60 Blazer ←22,8 cm→ **6391**



309 US PARATROOPS



352 SOVIET CAVALRY (Cossacks) WW II



301 GERMAN ARTILLERY



6398 GERMAN REST CAMP

NEW



306 GERMAN TANK TROOP

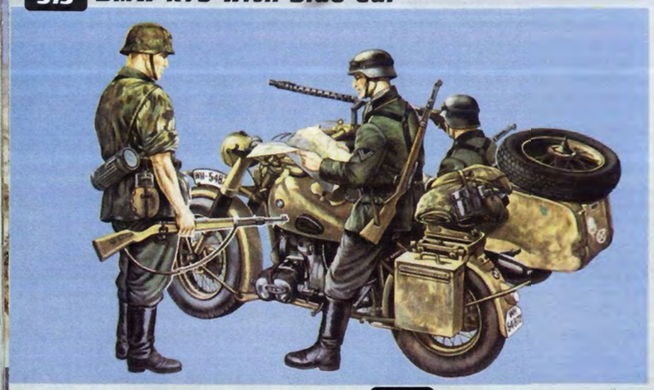


6399 GERMAN STURMTRUPPEN

NEW



315 BMW R75 with Side Car

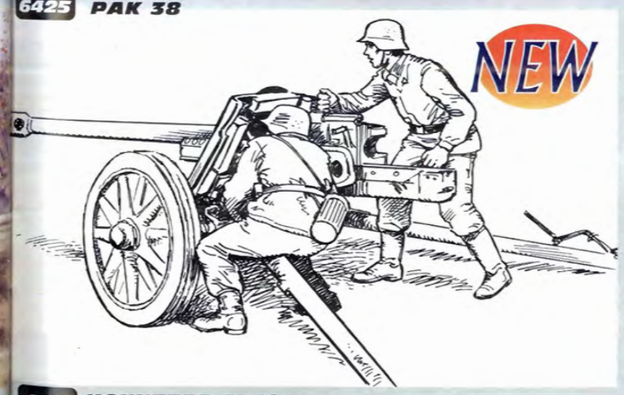


6388 SHELTER



6425 PAK 38

NEW



363 FLAK 43



377 FLAK 38

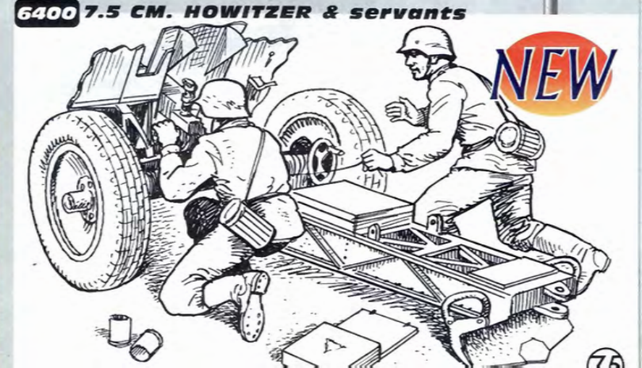


319 HOWITZER M 101



6400 7.5 CM. HOWITZER & servants

NEW



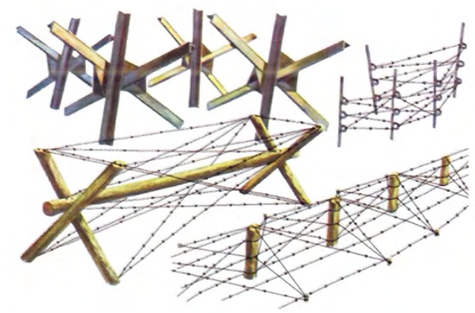
324 NEBELWERFER



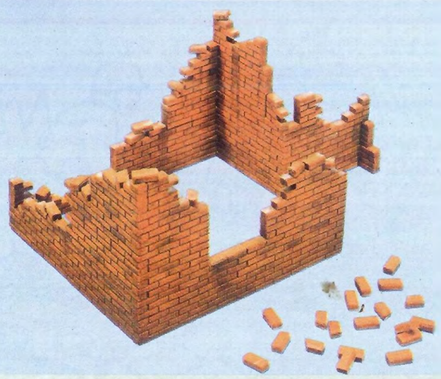
402 JERRY CANS



401 BARRICADES



405 BRICK WALLS



421 LIGHT WEAPONS



419 FIELD TOOL SHOP



416 FIRST AID POST



417 COMMAND POST



408 CHURCH WINDOW



407 ACCESSORIES I



406 SANDBAGS



409 CHURCH DOOR



518 ADMIRAL KUZNETSOW ←42,3 cm→



518 The Tbilisi (Tiflis) is the first Soviet aircraft carrier equipped with the most modern aircraft Mig-29 and Su-27, which are able to match their counterparts F-14 and F/A-18 stationed on the American aircraft carriers. The Tbilisi is furthermore well equipped with anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles and is therefore in a position to defend itself at medium and long rage distances against the US-Navy.

522 U.S.S. KITTY HAWK ←44,3 cm→



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.

510 U.S.S. FORRESTAL ←46 cm→



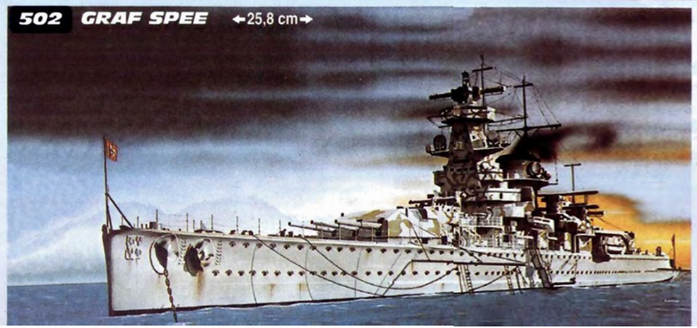
510 The Forrestal first entered service with the U.S. Navy in 1955 and was completely modernized in 1977. It can carry up to 70 aircraft which are brought to the flight deck by means of special elevators. The Forrestal is powered by four propellers and giant steam turbines. There is a 4900 men crew. Armament: Sea sparrow rocket launchers as well as high speed aircraft guns.

501 HOOD ←26 cm→



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.

502 GRAF SPEE ←25,8 cm→



502 The Graf Spee was the third armoured vessel constructed by the German according to the limits set by there 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.

526 U.S.S. CONSTELLATION ←44,3 cm→



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.

503 NIMITZ ←46,2 cm→



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

520 U.S.S. SARATOGA ←45 cm→



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.

530 LHA-4 U.S.S. NASSAU ←35,6 cm→



530 This giant amphibian assault ship represents the fourth unit of the Tawara class and was first introduced with the U.S. Navy in 1979. Equipped with state-of-the-art communications gear to co-ordinate its AV-8 Harriers, Sea Stallions and Super Cobras, the Nassau carries a battalion of Marines as well as support and combat vehicles, which are loaded and unloaded by Hovercraft.

SHIPS

524 **U.S.S. JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN74)** ←46,2 cm→



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.

5554 **U.S.S. GETTYSBURG** ←49,3 cm→



527 **U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON** ←44,7 cm→



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.

5531 **U.S.S. Roosvelt** ←44,7 cm→

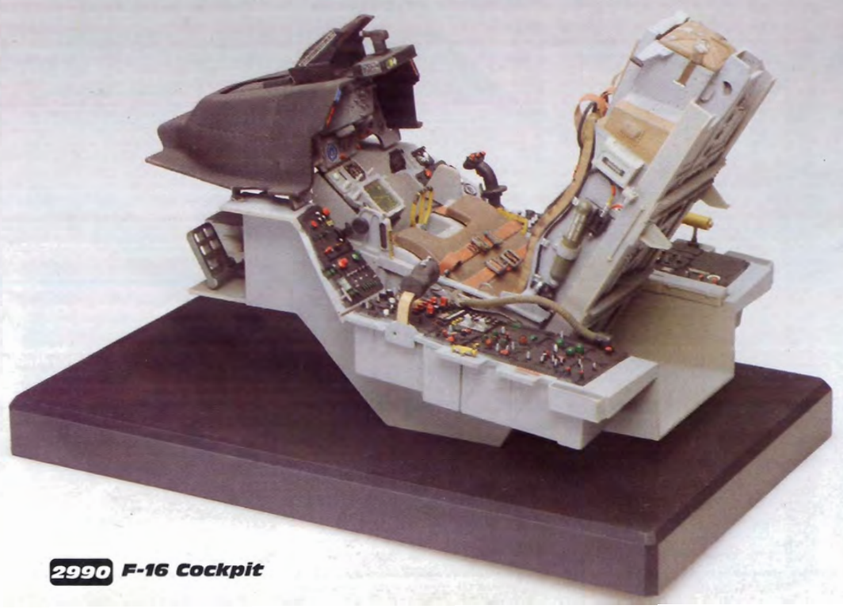


MOTORBIKE 1:9



7401 **U.S. Motorbike**

COCKPIT 1:12



2990 **F-16 Cockpit**

METAL AIRCRAFT

1:48

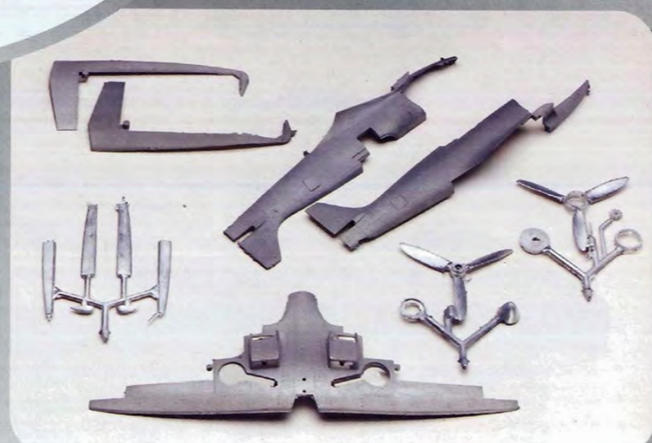


40501 **Focke Wulf FW-190 F-8**





40502 **Spitfire Mk.XIV b**



ITALERI

AVIATION GLORY Die-Cast

Metal Aircraft 1:100

Home Play ITALERI







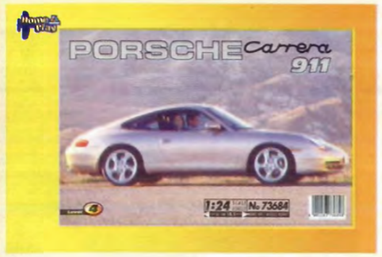
41500 Pearl Harbor



Home Play

MODEL SET





73684 Porsche 911

73687 Lamborghini Diablo

TM Authorized by LAMBORGHINI S.p.A





73807 DAF XF-95

73716 Renault





73805 Scania

73717 Western Star



PLASTIC MODEL TOOLS



50541 SPRUE CUTTER



50511 STRAIGHT THIN-TIP TWEEZER



50512 BENT-TIP TWEEZER



50513 45° ANGLED-TIP TWEEZER



50521 FILE SET-3 GRADES



50531 LONG NOSE PLIERS



50551 HOBBY KNIFE



50501 TOOL SET

SHOWCASES

WOOD, GLASS AND BOTTOM MIRROR



51001 SHOWCASE (SHORT)
L30xW18xH15 cm



51002 SHOWCASE (MEDIUM)
L42xW18xH20 cm



51003 SHOWCASE (LONG)
L82xW18xH20 cm



51004 SHOWCASE (LONG)
L91xW18xH20 cm



51010 SHOWCASE
(2 LEVEL WITH DOORS)
L23xW13xH19 cm



51011 SHOWCASE
(3 LEVEL WITH DOORS)
L18xW18xH27 cm

BRUSHES



SABLE HAIR BRUSH

51251 Size 000
51252 Size 00
51253 Size 0
51254 Size 1
51255 Size 2
51256 Size 3



SYNTHETIC BRUSH ROUND

51201 Size 000
51202 Size 00
51203 Size 0
51204 Size 1
51205 Size 2
51206 Size 3
51207 Size 4
51209 Size 6
51211 Size 8
51213 Size 10
51215 Size 12



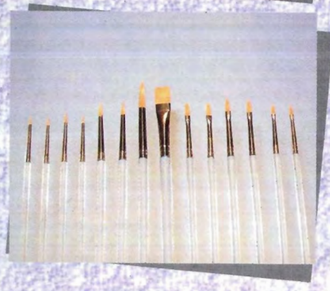
SABLE HAIR BRUSH ROUND
(For italian market only)
A1011 Size 000
A1012 Size 00
A1013 Size 0
A1014 Size 1
A1015 Size 2
A1016 Size 3

SABLE HAIR BRUSH FOR RETOUCH
A1001 Size 000
A1002 Size 00
A1003 Size 0



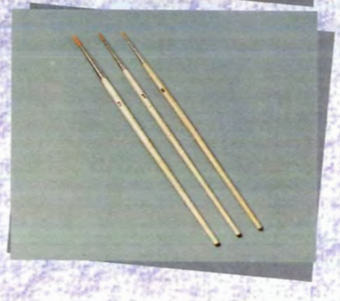
SYNTHETIC BRUSH FLAT

51221 Size 000
51222 Size 00
51223 Size 0
51224 Size 1
51225 Size 2
51226 Size 3
51227 Size 4
51229 Size 6
51231 Size 8
51233 Size 10
51235 Size 12



SYNTHETIC BRUSH
(For italian market only)

FLAT	ROUND	
A1051	A1021	Size 000
A1052	A1022	Size 00
A1053	A1023	Size 0
A1054	A1024	Size 1
A1052	A1025	Size 2
A1056	A1026	Size 3
A1057	A1027	Size 4
A1059	A1029	Size 6
A1061	A1031	Size 8
A1063	A1033	Size 10
A1065	A1035	Size 12



51291 SYNTHETIC BRUSH SET

AIRBRUSH



50210 COMPRESSOR "BH"
50211 AIRGAUGE & VALVE FOR 50210



50701 PROFESSIONAL AIRBRUSH

9304 FINE LINE NOZZLE
9306 HIGH FLOW NOZZLE
9343 MEDIUM FLOW NOZZLE
9344 LARGE AREA NOZZLE

MODEL ACCESSORIES



3996 Non Toxic Tube Cement (14ml)



3992 Cement For Plastic Models (12ml)



3995 PUTTY For Plastic Models (30ml)





3999 Plastic Cement (15ml)



3991 Needle Cement (34ml)





3993 Non Toxic Needle Cement (34ml)