# PSSETSCHMITT KOMET



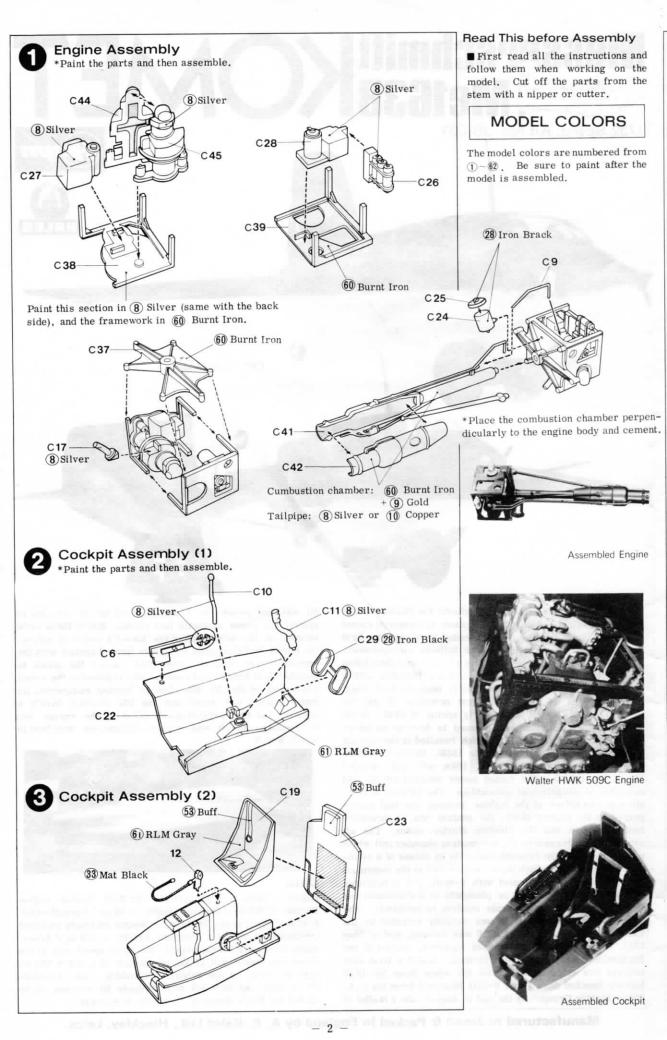
History

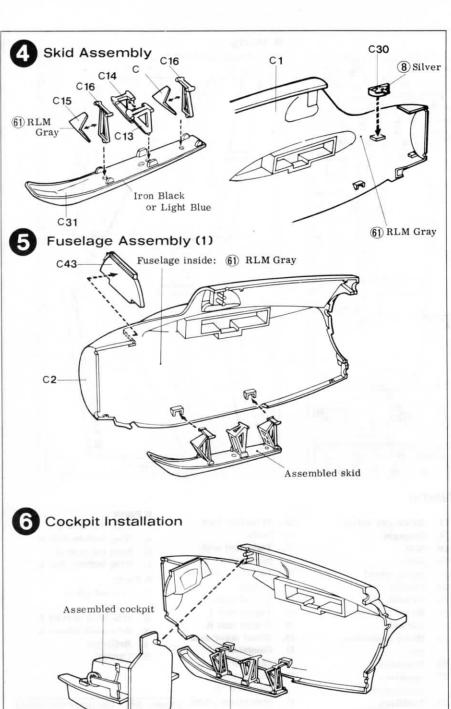
In 1937, the German Research Institute for Gliding Flight (DFS) comissioned Alexander Lippisch to research rocket propulsion for aircraft. He proceeded to design the first experimental powered-glider with tailless configuration, DFS-194. The development of this project was then taken over by the Messerschmitt A.G. in 1939. Installed with a HWK R1 rocket motor, it successfully made its first flight in the summer of 1940. The first prototype of Me 163 (Me 163 V1) was tested in the early spring of 1941. In the meantime the Luftwaffe had planned to develop an interceptor version of the Me 163, which resulted in the variant being assigned the designation Me 163B. Hellnuth Walter developed a new rocket motor, HWK 509, and adapted Me 163B to take it. The rocket motor weighed 100 kg, and consisted of two principal assemblies. The forward assembly was comprised of the turbine housing, the fuel pumps geared to the turbine shaft, the control box, a pressure reducing valve, and the electric starter motor. The aft assembly was formed by the combustion chamber unit, which was connected to the forward assembly by means of a cylindrical tube through which pipes carried fuel to the individual jets. The rocket was fueled with T-Stoff, (80 % hydrogen peroxide plus oxyquinoline or phosphate as a stabilizer) and C-Stoff (30 % hydrazine hydrate solution in methanol). The first production Me 163B-la was actually accepted by the Luftwaffe in May, 1944. EK 16 was formed, and in May 1944, the just operational Komet squadron, Staffel of the Jagdgeschwader (JG) 400 was formed. Komet's first real success was achieved on August 5th, when three Me 163B Komets knocked down three P-51D Mustangs from the U.S. 352nd Fighter Group. By the end of August, the 2 Staffel of

JG 400 had joined the 1 Staffel of JG 400 at Brandis to protect the Luena synthetic fuel plants. But as these were situated on the outer edge of the Komet's radius of action, the Komet Staffeler could make only limited contact with the intruder. The lack of rocket fuel caused the pilots to abandon their Komets and consequently resulted in the actual liquidation of the JG 400. Due to limited endurance, its battle record was small and the life spanned barely a decade, but the psychological effect to the enemy was tremendous, and it was a most spectacular warplane in World Wor II.

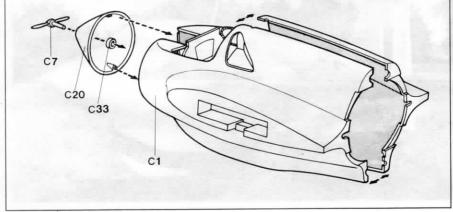


Engine: Walter HWK 509A-1 (or A-2) Rocket engine Thrust: 1,700 kg / Overall length: 5.85 m / Overall width: 9.32 m / Wing area: 18.00 m<sup>2</sup> / Weight (in empty equipped condition): 1,900 kg / Complete weight: 4,300 kg / Armament: 30 mm MK 108 cannon x 2 / Maximum speed: 828,81 km (from sea level), 959, 17 km (at altitude of 3,000-9,000 m) Rate of climb: 4,800 m/min. / Climbing time: 2 minute 36 seconds, up to 9,000 m / 3 minute 30 seconds, up to 12,000 m/ Flight duration: 7 minute 30 seconds





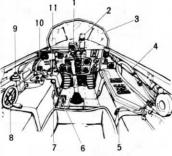
### 7 Fuselage Assembly (2)



#### Drawing-4 Skid Assembly

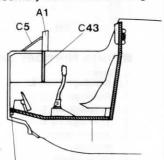
Assemble so that the bracket C16 is perpendicular to C31. Do not move the cemented parts until they are completely dried.

#### Reference Drawing of Cockpit



- 1. Compass
- 2. Revi 16 gunsight
- 3. 90 mm armour glass screen
- 4. Pilot oxygen mask
- 5. Helmet receiver leadwire
- 6. Hand pump for flap
- 7. Flap position adjusting lever
- 8. Trim tab adjusting handwheel
- 9. Oil pressure tank
- 10. Throttle lever
- 11. Landing skid switch-over lever

#### Assembly Reference Drawing



Install the floor on this section.

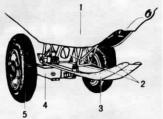
#### Drawing-6 Cockpit Installation

Cement the pilot seat to the position as shown on the above drawing.

#### Drawing-7

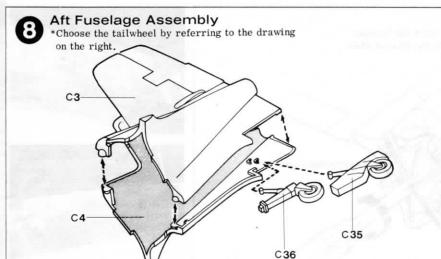
For mobility of propeller, do not put any adhesive on the generator drive propeller shaft.

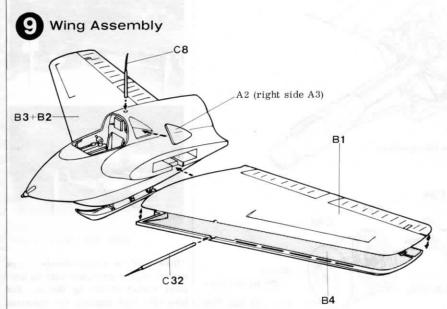
#### Reference Drawing of Skid and Dolly

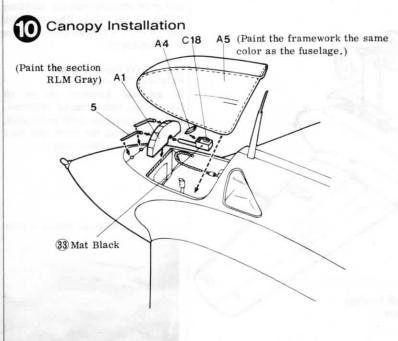


- . Landing-skid mounting
- 2. Landing-skid mounting bracket
  - Landing-skid
- 4. Take-off dolly
- 5. Large diameter wheel

\*For the flight state of kit appearance, cement part C31 directly to the fuselage.







#### Reference Drawing on Tailwheel Installation

(1) Tailwheel fairing (flying condition).

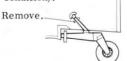
Remove the bracket.



(2) Tailwheel fairing (take-off and landing condition).



(3) Tailwheel without fairing (flying condition).



(4) Tailwheel without fairing (takeoff and landing condition).





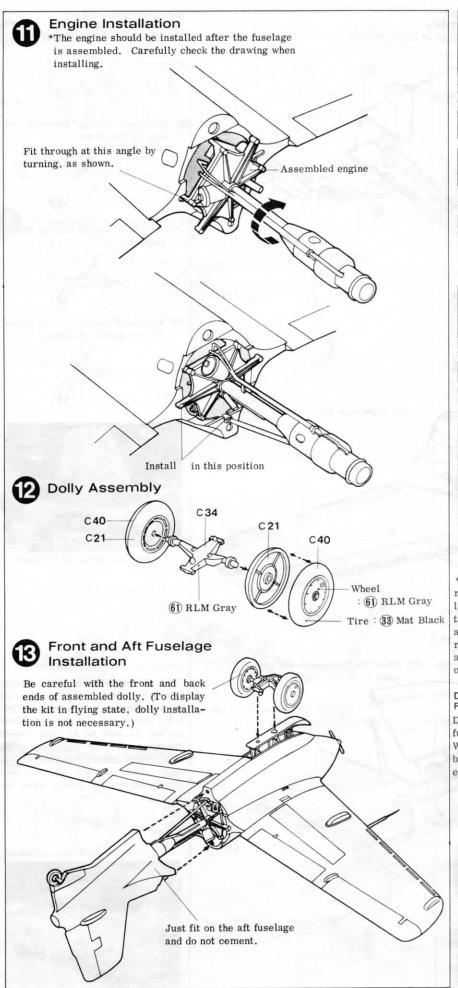
Reference Picture of Tail Section

#### Drawing-10 Canopy Installation

Cement the armour glass screen (A1) to the top of the instrument panel by referring to the drawing on the left. Insert the one end of bracket C5 into the hole on A1, and cement the other end to the designated position. First cement together the gun sight parts C18 and A4, and then finally cement the canopy A5 to the fuselage.

Reference Picture of Canopy













HWK 509C Rocket Engine

\*HWK 509C is a two-chamber type rocket engine provided with an aux-liary rocket of 300 kg thrust. For take-off both engines are operated and while cruising only the auxiliary rocket is operated. The Me 163C and Me 263 (Ju 248) adopted this type of rocket engine.

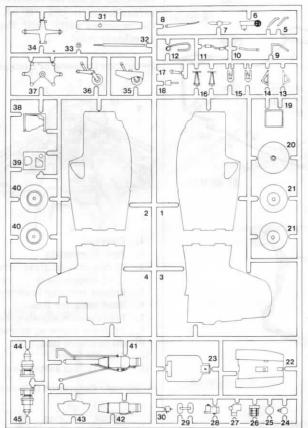
#### Drawing-13 Front and Aft Fuselage Installation

Do not use adhesive on the aft fuselage so that it can be removed. When cementing the dolly to the skid, be careful with the front and back ends on the assemble dolly.

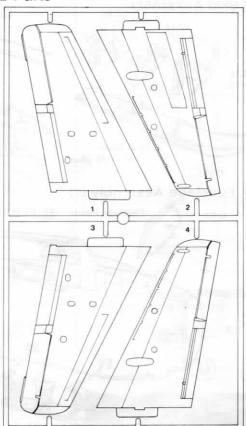




#### C Parts



#### **B** Parts



### ■Parts Number and Name

- Fuselage front L
- Fuselage front R
- Fuselage aft L
- 4. Fuselage aft R Amour glass
- bracket Trim wheel
- Generator drive propeller
- 8. Antenna
- 9. Engine pipe
- 10. Throttle lever
- 11. Control column
- 12. Oxygen regulator
- 13. Skid bracket B, L 14. Skid brackte B, R
- 15. Skid bracket A,
- front 16. Skid bracket A, aft

- 17. Steam gas outlet
- 18. Gunsight
- 19. Seat
- 20. Nose
- 21. Inside wheel
- Cockpit 22.
- 23. Armour plate
- 24. Steam generator, bottom
- 25. Steam generator, top
- 26. Regulator
- 27. Auxiliary mechanism B
- 28. Auxiliary mechanism A
- 29. Foot pedal
- 30. Throttle lever
- 31. Skid
- 32. Pitot tube

- 33. Propeller lock
- 34. Dolly
- 35. Tailwheel with fairing
- 36. Tailwheel without fairing
- 37. Thrust plate
- 38. Engine unit L
- 39. Engine unit R
- Wheel outer side 40.
- 41. Combustion chamber, L
- 42. Combustion chamber, R
- 43. Instrument panel
- 44. Turbine, top
- 45. Turbine, bottom

#### **B** Parts

- 1. Wing top side L
- 2. Wing bottom side R
- 3. Wing top side R
- 4. Wing bottom side L

#### A Parts

- 1. Armour glass screen
- Side wind screen L
- Side wind screen R 3.
- 4. Reflector
- 5. Canopy

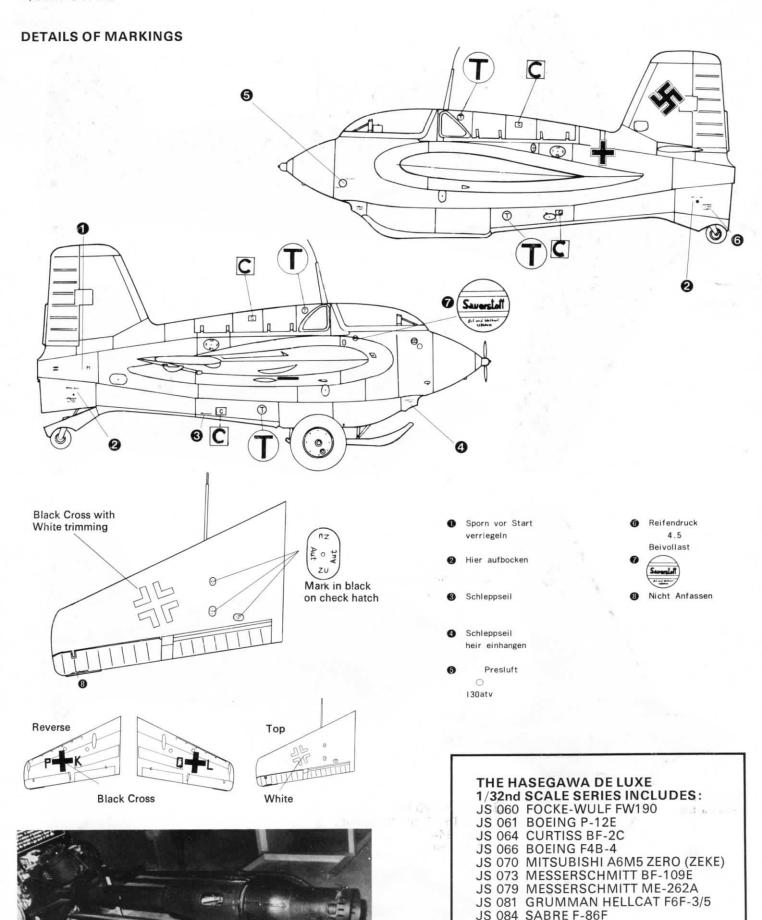
Note: After the parts are taken out, cut the bag into pieces to prevent the infants from covering their head.

Me 163B (Airframe captured by Royal Air Force)



## Messerschmitt Me163B "Komet"

1/32nd SCALE



Walter 509A Rocket Motor

JS 086 P51D MUSTANG

JS 089 NAKAJIMA OSCAR

JS 087 MESSERSCHMITT 163B KOMET

JS 092 BOEING P-26A PEASHOOTER

Printed in England

# Aesserschmitt Me163B "Kome **HASEGAWA COLOUR GUIDE** Me 163B-1 400th Fighter Battalion and Platoon Brandis, July 1944. Standard Top Side. 2 Me 163 B-1a Training Platoon 3 Me 163 Ba-1 400th Fighter Battalion, 1st Platoon Standard 4 Me 163 B-O V41 16th Test Flight Squadron, Reverse Side. May 1944. (Red all over) PK + QI

