

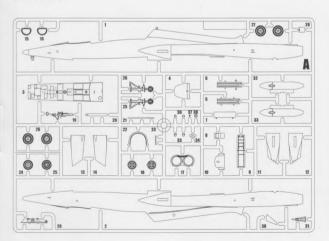
The T-38 Talon is a supersonic jet trainer by Northrop. It was the world's first supersonic trainer and is also the most produced jet trainers. The United States Air Force is the largest operator of the T-38 series, training missions for USAF pilots, Navy Test pilots and NASA Astronaut. Besides the USAF, the other operators included the ROCAF(Taiwan), Portuguese AF, Turkish AF, ROKAF(South Korea) and Luftwaffe(German).

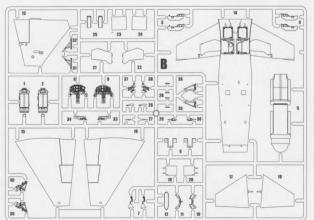
The T-38A Talon S/N: 60-0551 is one of the most famous aircraft in American aviation history, and in October 1961, it was flown by a famous female pilot, Jacqueline 'Jackie' Cochran, and set two high-altitude world records. The plane was shown at the Paris Air Show in May 1961 as a U.S. Air Force aircraft, and later joined by NASA in 1962 and was aboard the Mercury 8 astronaut Wally Schirra.

T-38 탈론은 미국 노스롭사에서 제작한 초음속 제트훈련기로 등장 당시 세계최초의 초음속 훈련기이다. 초음속 제트훈련기로 생산된 비행기 중 최다인 1,139 대가 생산되었다.

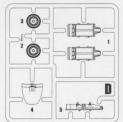
T-38A는 T-38 시리즈의 첫번째 양산형으로 작지만 강력한 제너럴 일렉트릭사의 J85-5A 엔진을 장작하여 최고 속도 마하 1.3으로 비행가능하다. T-38 탈론은 역대 가장 성공한 초음속 제트훈련기로, 1952년 미 공군에서 처음 사용된 이래 50년이 넘은 현재까지 개량을 거듭해 주력 훈련기로 사용중이다. 미 공군 이외에도 미 해군과 미 우주항공국(NASA)의 우주비행사 훈련용으로 운용중이다. 그 밖에 한국, 대만, 터키, 포르투칼 공군이 운용중이거나 운용했다.

T-38A Talon S/N : 60-0551은 미국 항공역사상 유명한 기체 중 하나로, 1961년 10월에 유명한 여성 파일럿인 제클린 코크란이 조종하여 두 개의 고도 세계 신기록을 세웠다. 이 비행기는 미 공군기로 1961년 5월 파리 에어쇼에도 전시되었고, 이후 1962년 NASA에 소속되어 머큐리 8의 우주비행사인 윌리 쉬라가 탑승하였다.









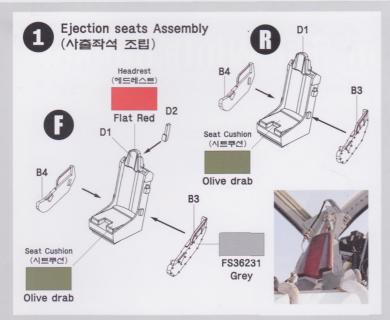
Contains one unassembled model kit only. No Paint and Cement in box. Kit suitable for Age 14 to Adult.

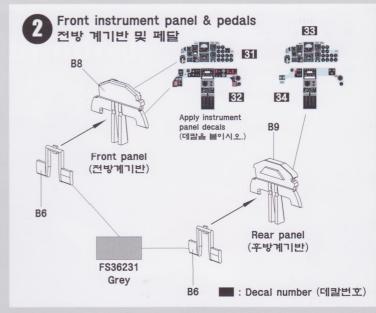
조립되지 않은 키트가 들어있습니다. 접착제와 도료는 들어있지 않습니다. 15세 이상 판매용 Wolfpack-Design Co. Ltd.

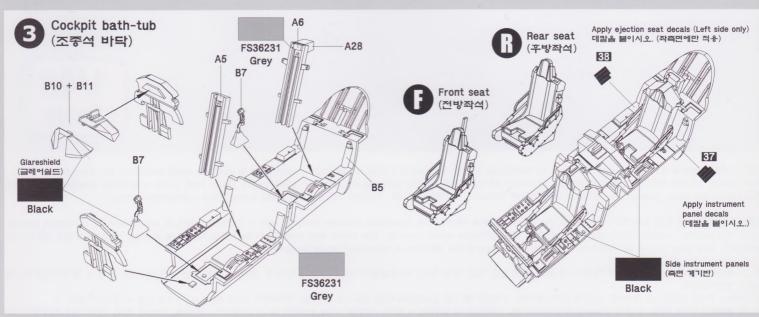
F2, 352, Gwangdoek 4-ro, Sangroku, Ansan-si, Gyougudo, 15489, Republic of Korea

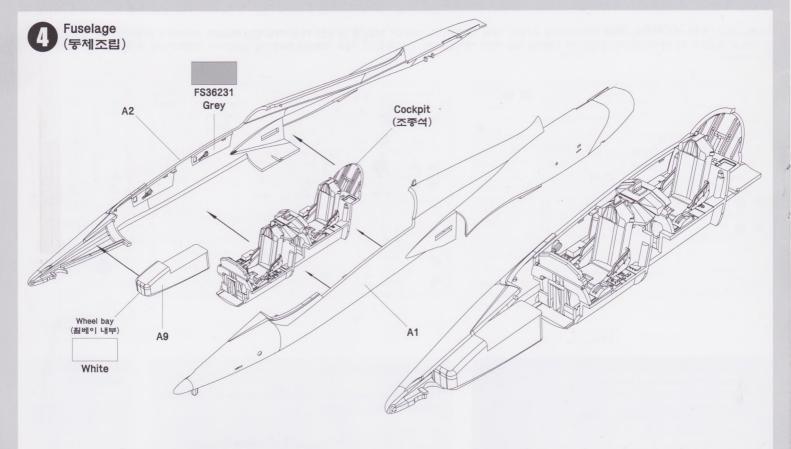
<mark>올프</mark>팩디자인 경기도 안산시 상록구 광덕4로 352, 2충 (우 : 15489) Parts not for use. (불필요부품)

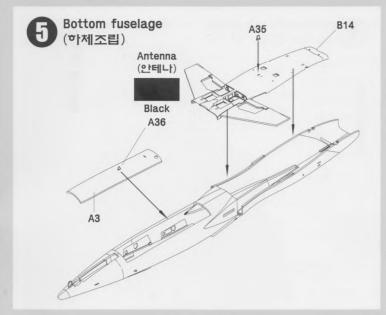
A20, A21, A23, A25, A27, A29, A30, A32, A33, A34, A38, B1, B2, B33, B34, B41, C5, C6, D4, D5

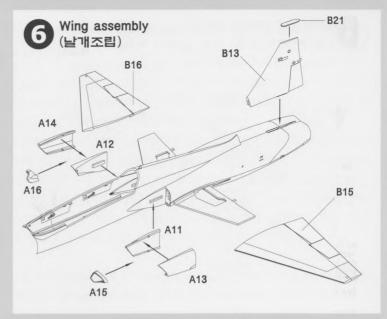


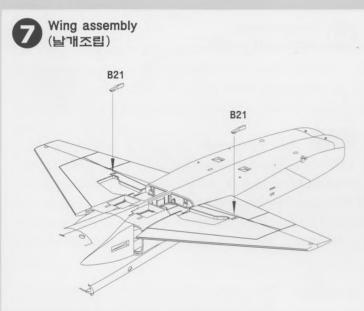


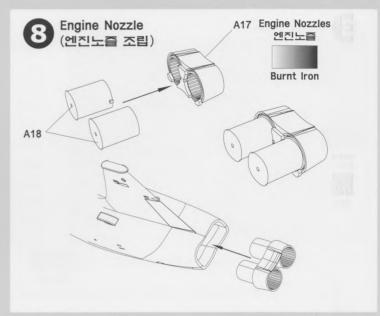


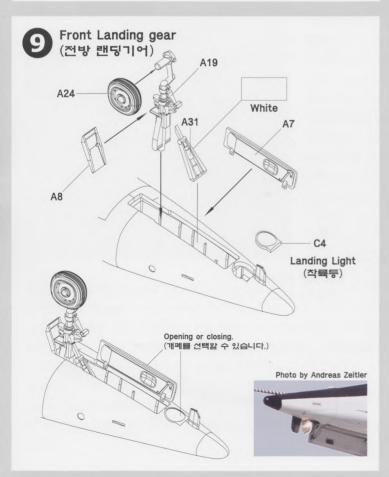


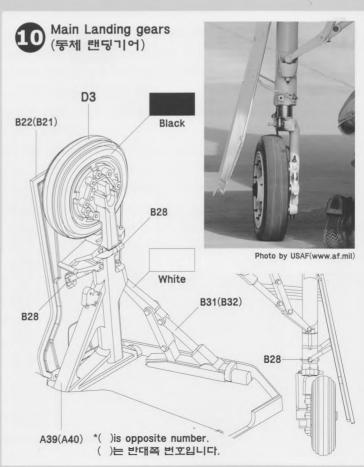


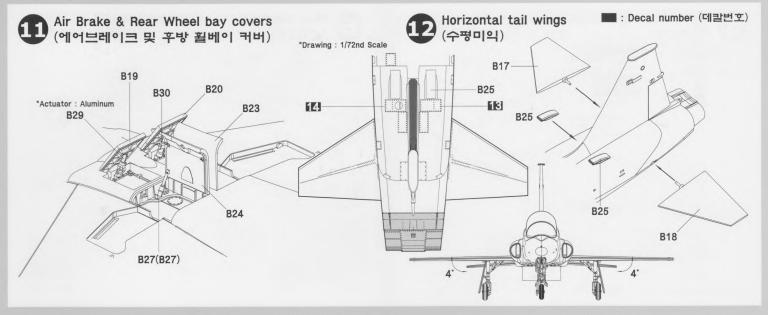


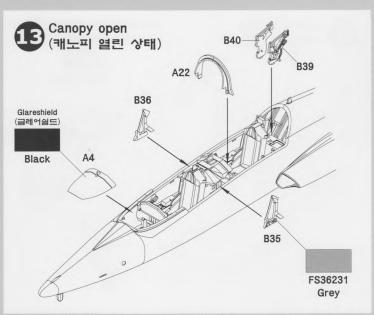


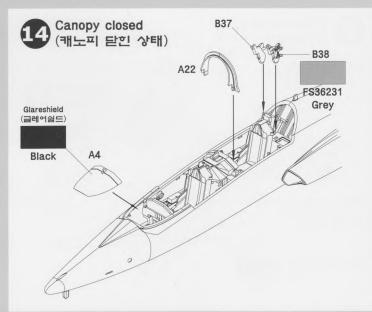


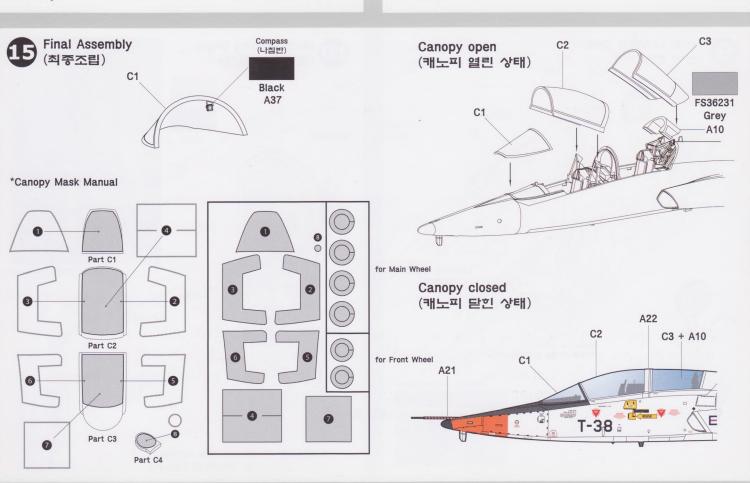














Jacqueline "Jackie" Cochran (May 11, 1906 – August 9, 1980)

Jacqueline "Jackie" Cochran was an American female pilot. She pioneered women's aviation as one of the most prominent racing pilots of her generation. During this time, she is known as a rival to another famous female pilot, Amelia Mary Earhart.

She served as Women Airforce Service Pilots during World War II, and as the first female pilot in the US Air Force after the war. Cochran set numerous records and was the first woman to break the sound barrier by the Canadair Sabre 3 (F-86) on 18 May 1953. She was also the first woman to land and take off from an aircraft carrier, the first woman to pilot a bomber across the North Atlantic too.

October 1961, as a consultant to Northrop Corporation, Cochran set a series of speed, distance and altitude records while flying a Northrop T-38A-30-NO Talon supersonic trainer, serial number 60-0551.

On the final day of the record series, she set two FAI (Fédération Aéronautique Internationale) world records, taking the T-38 to altitudes of 55,252.625 feet (16,841 m) in horizontal flight and reaching a peak altitude of 56,072.835 feet (17,091 m).

Cochran shared a lifelong friendship with one of the most famous test pilot Chuck Yeager, which continued until her death in 1980. As a Republican, she also established a friendship with Dwight Eisenhower to support his run for president and election. Cochran served on the Board of Trustees for the George Washington University from 1962 until her passing in 1980.



Jackie Cochran and Chuck Yeager with her T-38A Talon (1961)



Walter M. Schirra Jr. (March 12, 1923 - May 3, 2007)

Walter Marty Schirra Jr. (Wally Schirra) was an American naval aviator, test pilot, and NASA astronaut. After graduating from the Naval Academy, Schirra fought briefly in World War II. Later he became a naval pilot and he pilote with the F8F Bearcat, F-80 Shooting Star and F9F Panther. He fought in the Korean War with the USAF under the pilot exchange program, and shot down two MiG-15s with the F-84 Thunderjetin 90 mission sorties.

In 1959, he became one of the original seven astronauts chosen for Project Mercury, which was the United States' first effort to put human beings into space. On October 3, 1962, he flew the six-orbit, nine-hour, Mercury-Atlas 8 mission, in a spacecraft he nicknamed Sigma 7. At the time of his mission in Sigma 7, Schirra became the fifth American and ninth human to travel into space.

Schirra participated the Project Gemini, flown to Gemini 6A and rendezvous with Gemini 7 on Dec. 15, 1965. he was also selected for the Apollo program and became the first astronaut to fly into space three times by Apollo 7. After the Apollo 7 mission, Schirra retired as an astronaut on July 1, 1969, and retired from the Navy with the rank of Captain.

Schirra passed away on May 3, 2007, and his name was given to the US Navy transport ship USNS Wally Schirra, launched in 2009.



Wally Schirra with his T-38A Talon in Cape Canaveral (1962)

