**SH 72083****Bristol BEAUFORT Mk.Ia and Mk.II****1/72****(GB)**

The history of the Bristol Beaufort bomber starts from the Bristol type 142 aircraft. This aeroplane, later named Britania First, was ordered by lord Rothermer and in 1935 presented to the RAF. On the bases of testing the type 142 the Bristol company developed the military version 142M, the later type Blenheim Mk.I. When the ministry of aviation published the specifications G.10/35 for a twin-engine torpedo bomber, Bristol got out of the type 142M and further projects. The arising type 152 was denominated Beaufort Mk.I. The all-metal aircraft was driven by Taurus II engines, the crew was four men, the armament consisted of the Mk.XII torpedo carried half-embedded or bombs carried in the bomb bay and on racks under the wings. The first prototype was first flown on October 15, 1938, serial machines received first the RAF 22 sq. in November 1939.

Gradually were armed further squadrons. All together were manufactured 1014 pieces of the version Mk.I. Further 1429 pieces were produced in Great Britain in the version Mk.II, with american P&W R-1830 engines. Further versions were manufactured under licence in Australia. The Beauforts were active on the European battlefield against the German naval transport and the Kriegsmarine warships. The attacks of the predominate German airforce and anti-aircraft defence caused large losses of these planes. For instance on June 21, 1940 nine Beauforts of the RAF 42 sq. attacked the battle-cruiser Scharnhorst. The ship was only lightly damaged, but three Beauforts were shot down. The most famous action was the attack of a Beaufort commanded by F/O Kenneth Campbell against the battle-cruiser Gneisenau anchored in Brest. The aircraft was shot down by the anti-aircraft defence, but the ship hit by a torpedo was heavily damaged. F/O K. Campbell obtained post-mortem the Victoria Cross decoration. Since 1942 Beauforts fought successfully also in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

**Technical Specifications:**

Span 17,63 m. Length 13,46 m. Height 4,34 m.

Maximum speed was 426 km/h. Normal Range was 2575 km. Service ceiling was 5030 m.

**(CZ)**

Historie torpédového bombardéru Bristol Beaufort se odvíjí od letounu Bristol typ 142. Letoun, později pojmenovaný Britania First objednával lord Rothermer a v roce 1935 jej daroval RAF. Na základě zkoušek typu 142 firma Bristol vyvinula vojenskou verzi 142M, pozdější typ Blenheim Mk.I. Když ministerstvo letectví vypsal specifikace G.10/35 na dvoumotorový torpédový bombardér, u Bristolu vysly s typu 142M a dalších projektů. Vzniklý typ 152 byl pojmenován Beaufort Mk.I. Celokovový letoun byl poháněn motory Taurus II, osádka byla čtyřčlenná, výzbroj tvořilo torpédo Mk.XII nesené polozapuštěné v pumovnici nebo pumy nesené v pumovnici a na závesnicích pod křídly. První prototyp vzlétl 15. října 1938, sériové stroje obdržela jako první 22.sq. RAF listopadu 1939. Postupně byly vyzbrojeny další squadrony. Celkem bylo vyrobeno 1014 kusů verze Mk.I. Dalších 1429 kusů bylo v Británii vyrobeno ve verzi MK.II, s americkými motory P&W R-1830. Další verze byly licenčně vyráběny v Austrálii.

Beauforty byly na evropském válčišti proti německé lodní dopravě a válečným lodím Kriegsmarine. Útoky v převaze německého letectva a protivzdušné obrany jim přinášely velké ztráty. Například 21. června 1940 zaútočilo devět Beaufortů 42.sq. RAF na bitevní křižník Scharnhorst. Lod' byla jen lehce poškozena, ale tři Beauforty byly sestřeleny. Nejslavnější akcí byl útok Beaufortu pilotovaného F/O Kennethem Campbellem na bitevní křižník Gneisenau kotvící v Brestu. Letoun byl sestřelen protivzdušnou obranou, ale torpédem zasažen lod' byl téžce poškozen. F/O K. Campbell obdržel posmrtně vyznamenání Victoria Cross.

Od roku 1942 bojovaly úspěšně Beauforty také ve Středomoří a v Indickém oceánu.

**Technické údaje:**

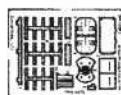
Rozpětí 17,63 m. Délka 13,46 m. Výška 4,34 m.

Maximální rychlosť 426 km/hod. Normální dolet 2575 km. Operační dostup 5030 m.

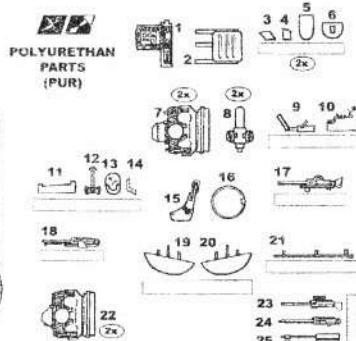
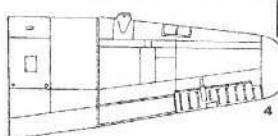
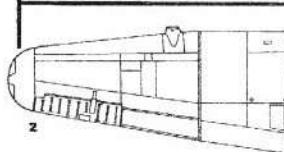
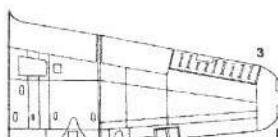
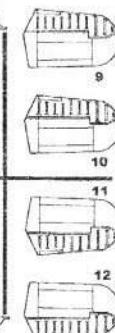
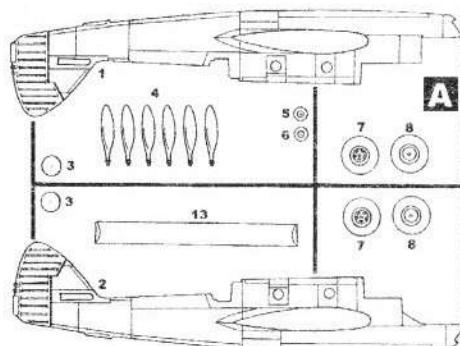
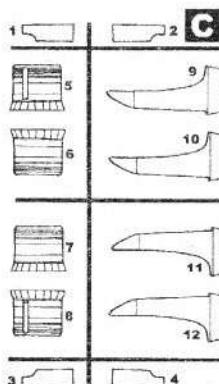
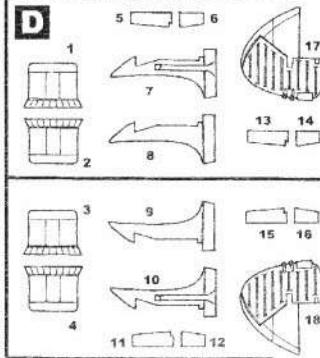
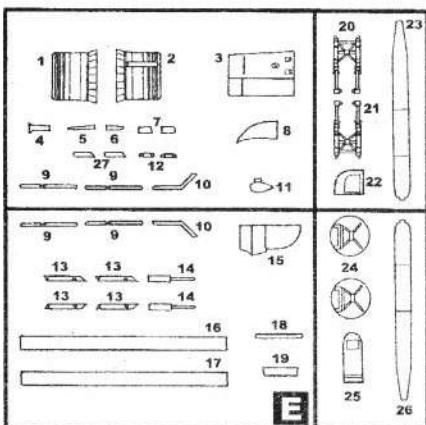
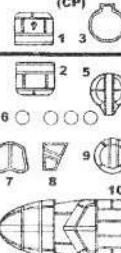
# DÍLY - PARTS - TEILE - PIÈCES



PHOTO-ETCHED  
PARTS  
(PP)



CLEAR PARTS  
(CP)



?



Gitarrett  
Rohrträger  
Schrauber  
Detacher



Linsen für Motor  
Motor für Motor  
Motorleiter  
Gelenk e-motor



Decal  
Abziehbild  
Decalque



Color  
Farben  
Peinture



Clear lacquer

H 8 H 12 H 17

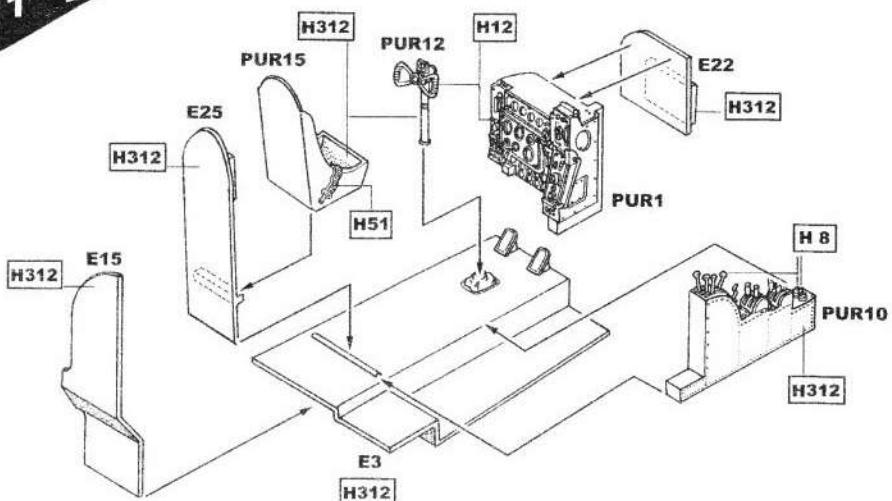
H 77 H 312

H 33 H 28 H 51

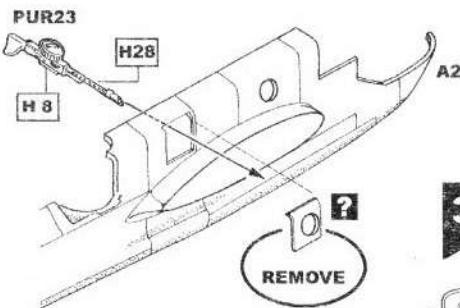


**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

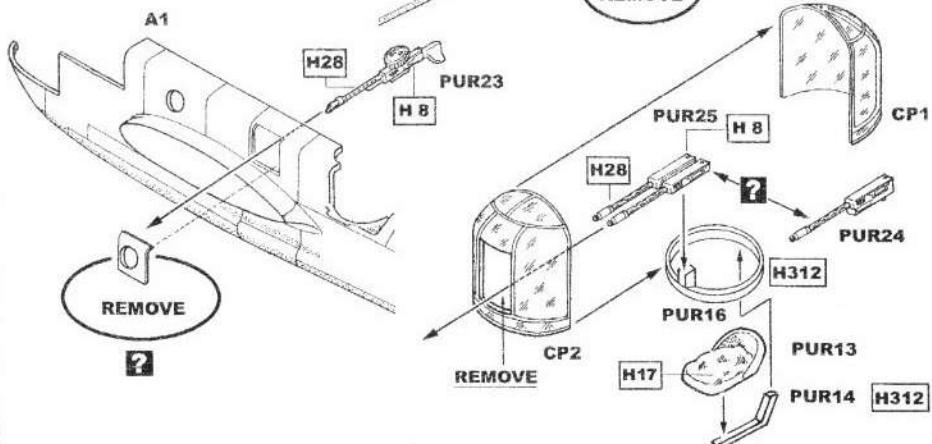
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2

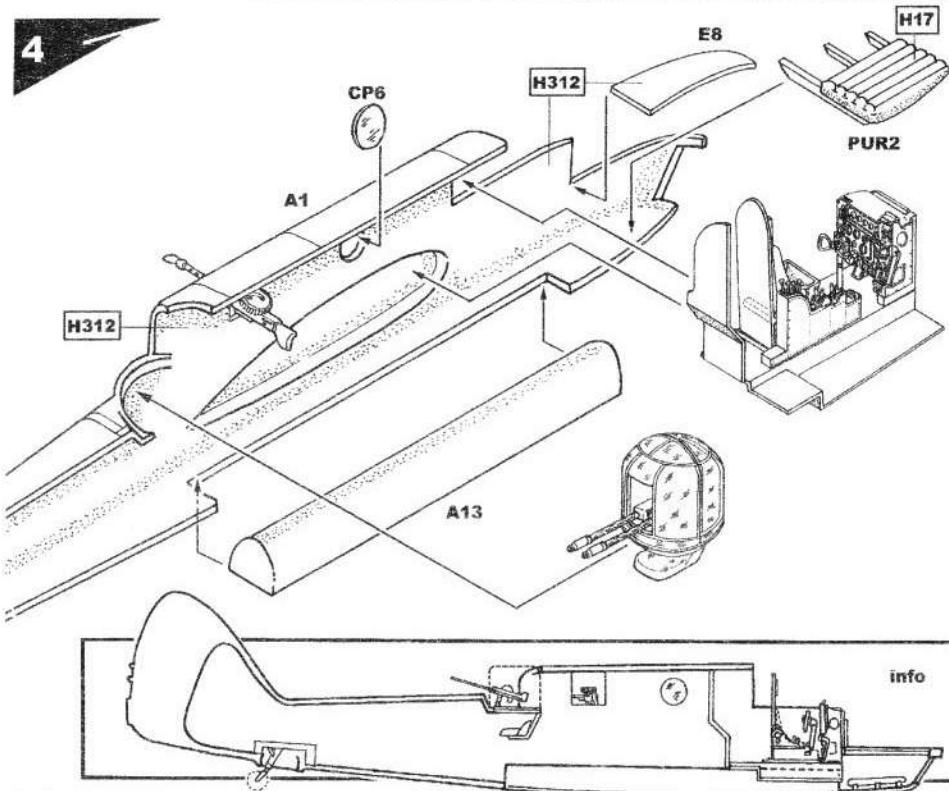


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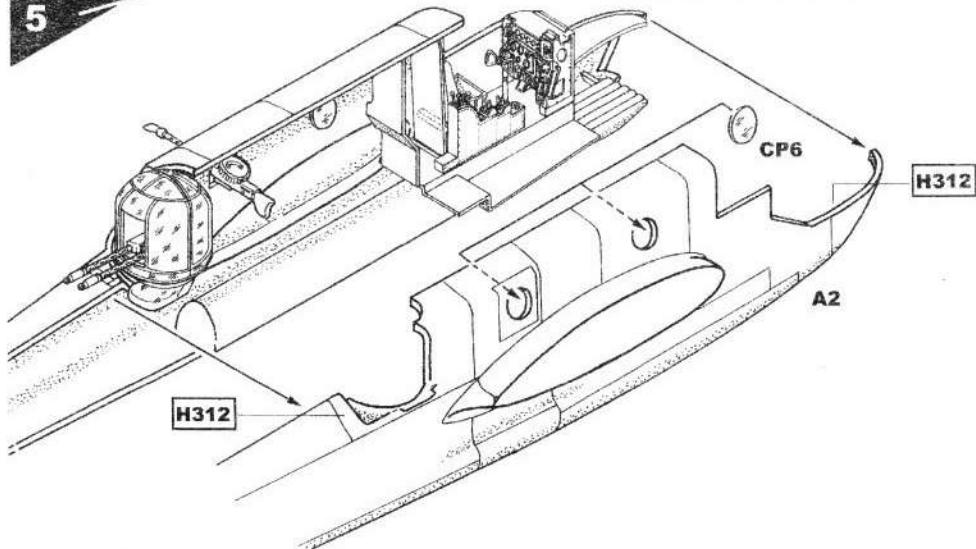


**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

**4**

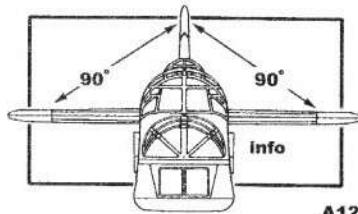
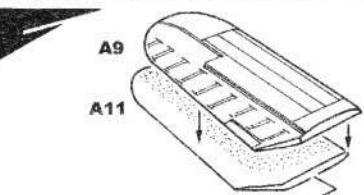


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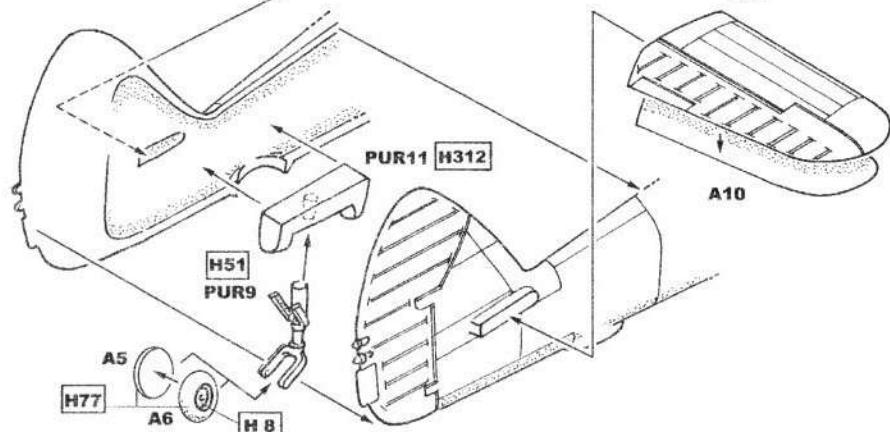


**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

**6**



**A12**

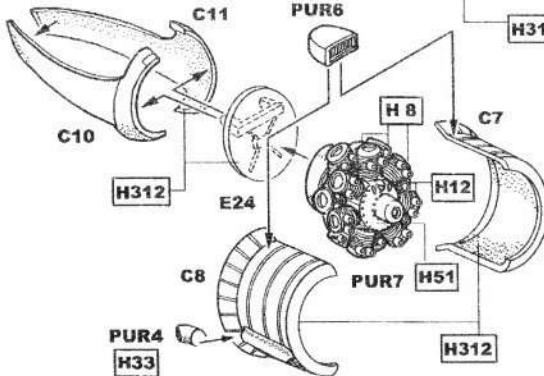
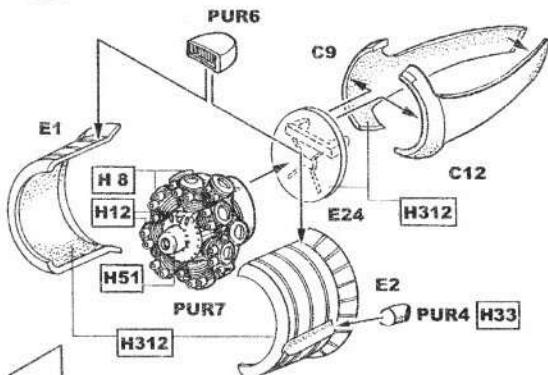


?

Kamufflat  
Camouflage

"C"

**7**



**8**

?

Kamufflat  
Camouflage

"C"

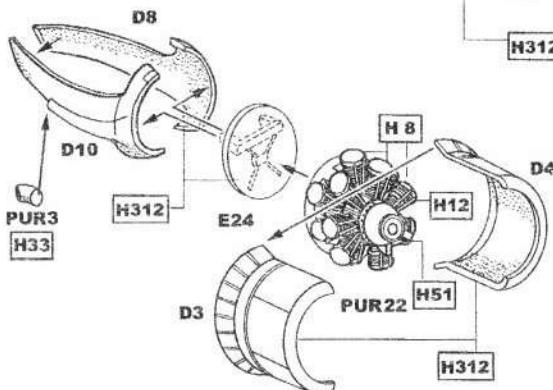
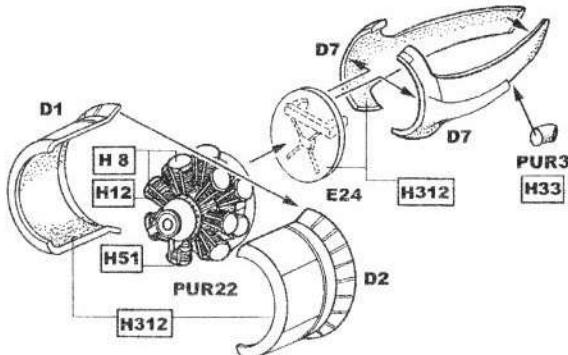
**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

?

Kamufätz  
Camouflage

**"A,B"**

**9**



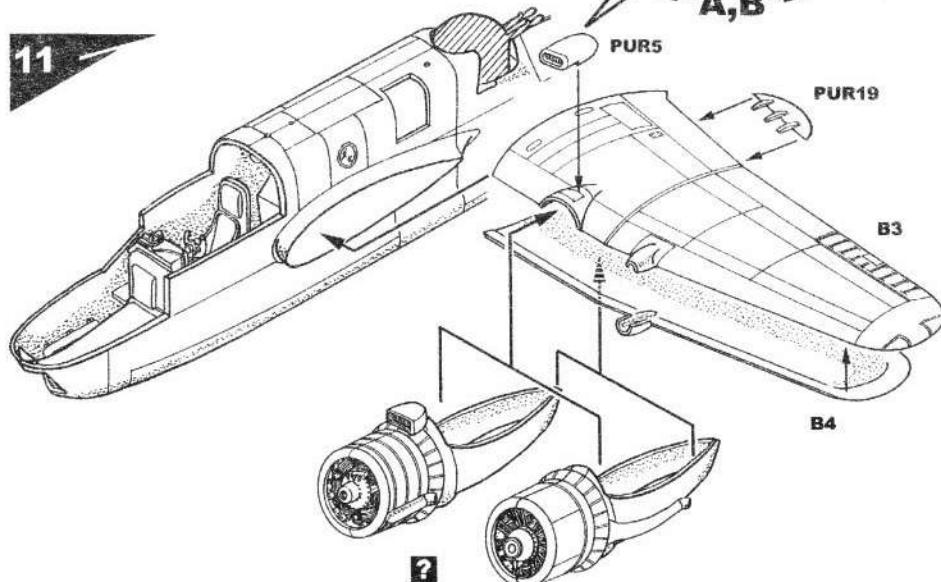
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Kamufätz  
Camouflage

**"A,B"**

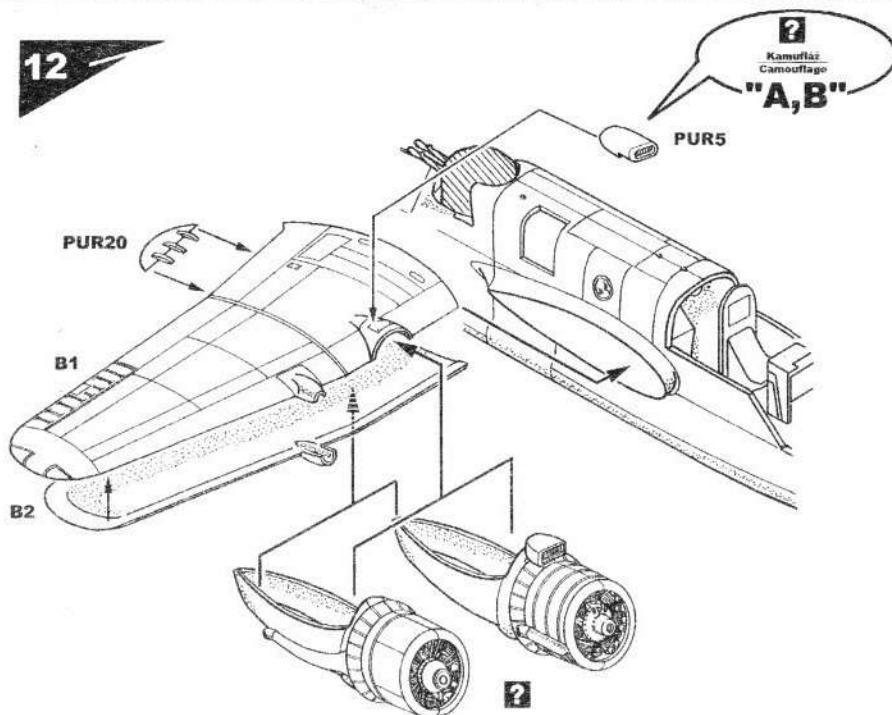
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**11**



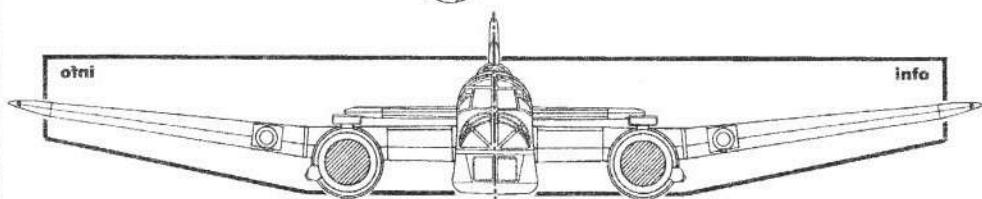
**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

**12**



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info

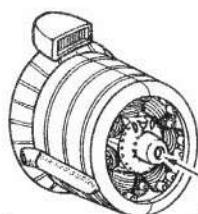


**13**

?

Kamufáz  
Camouflage

**"C"**



PRAVÝ MOTOR  
RIGHT ENGINE

A4

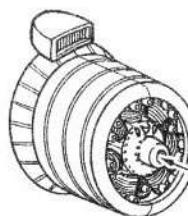
PUR8

H 8

A3

A4

A4



LEVÝ MOTOR  
LEFT ENGINE

A4

PUR8

H 8

A3

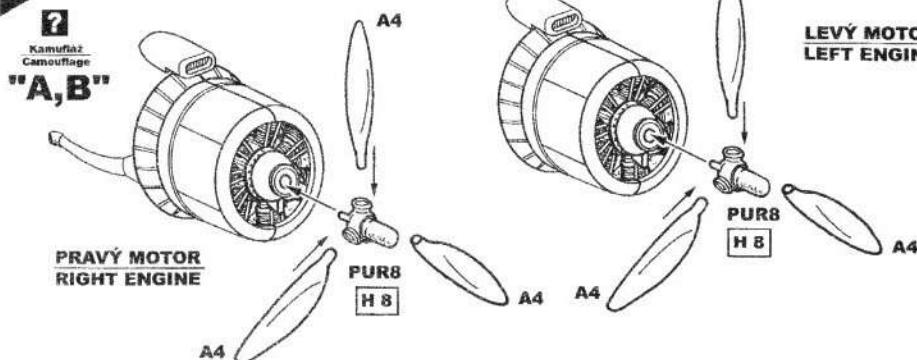
A4

A4

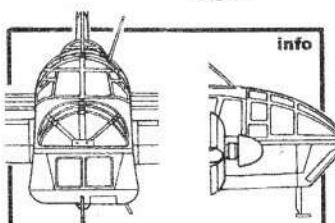
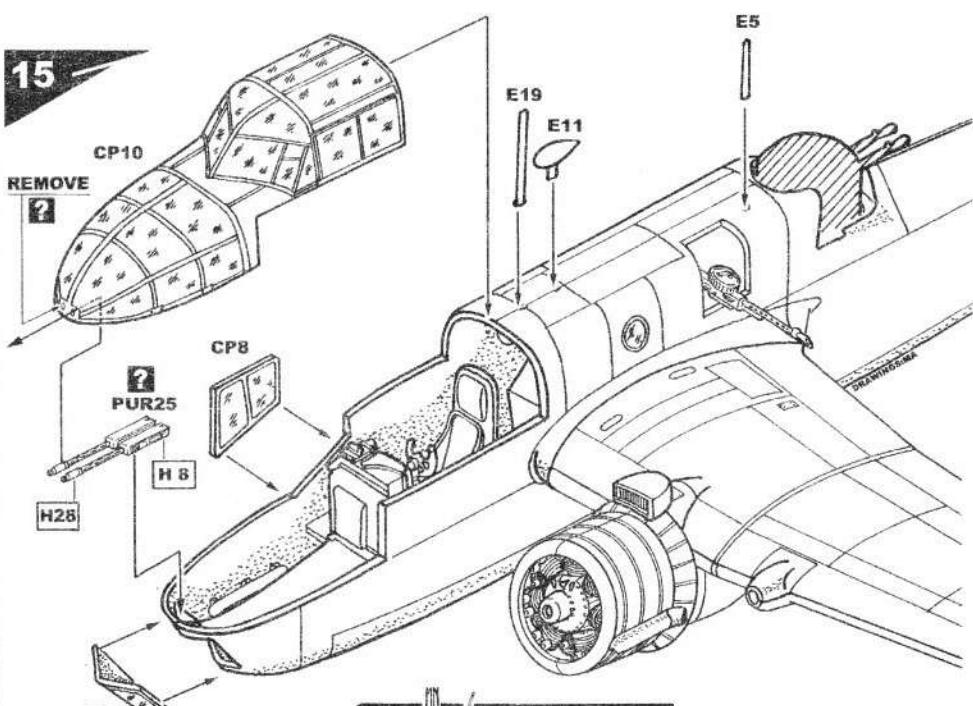
A4

**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

14

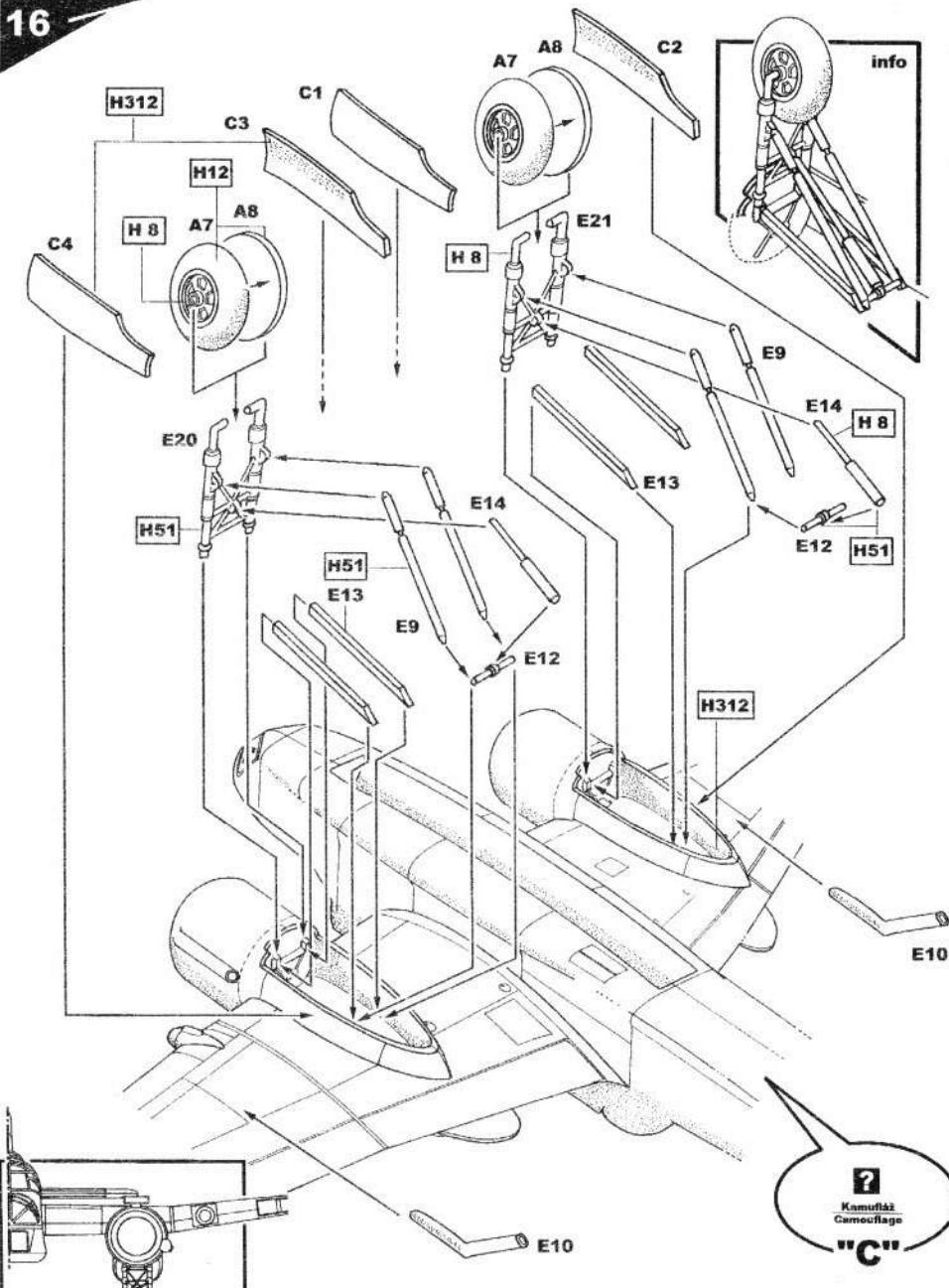


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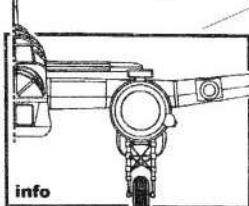
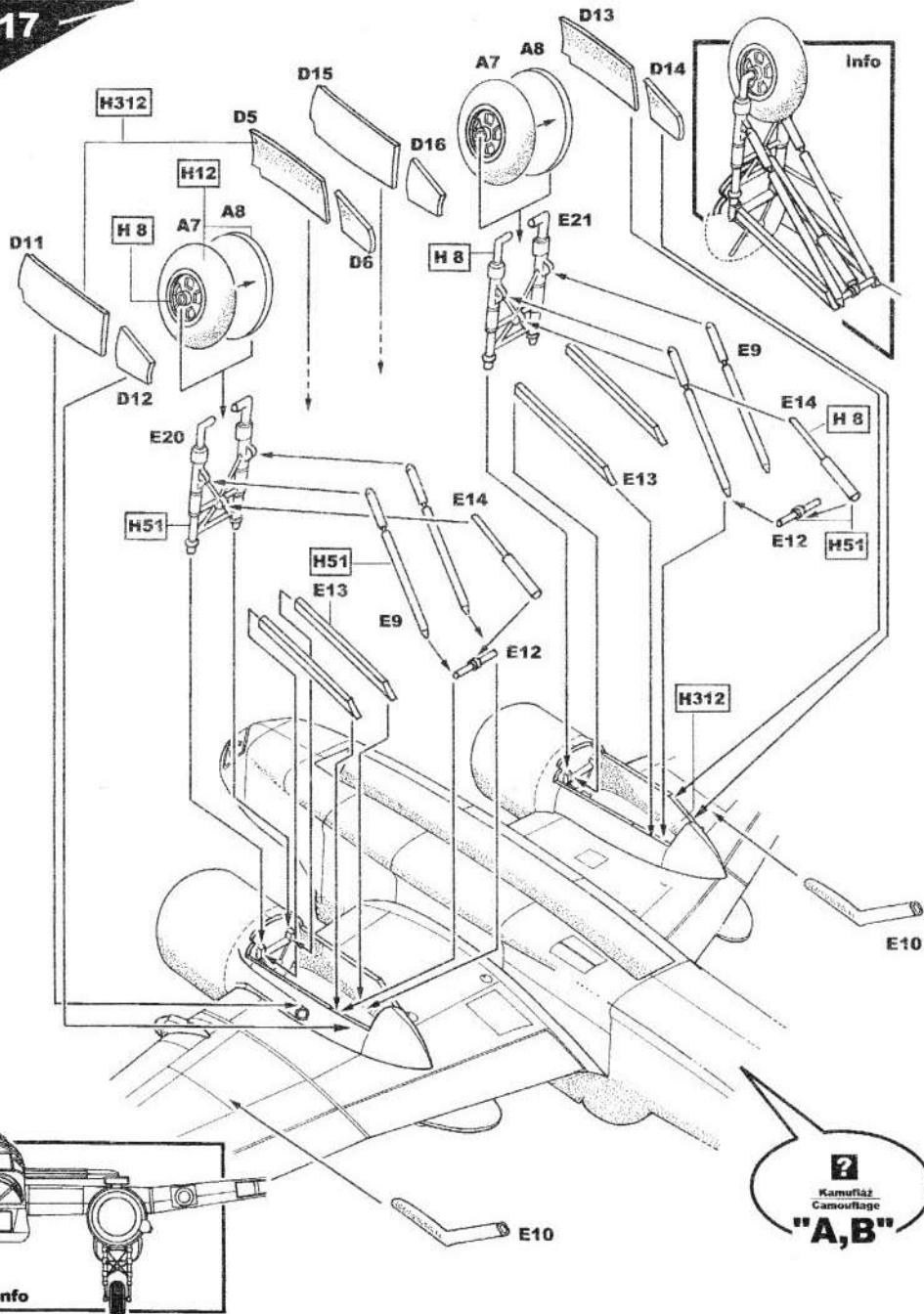
**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

**16**



**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

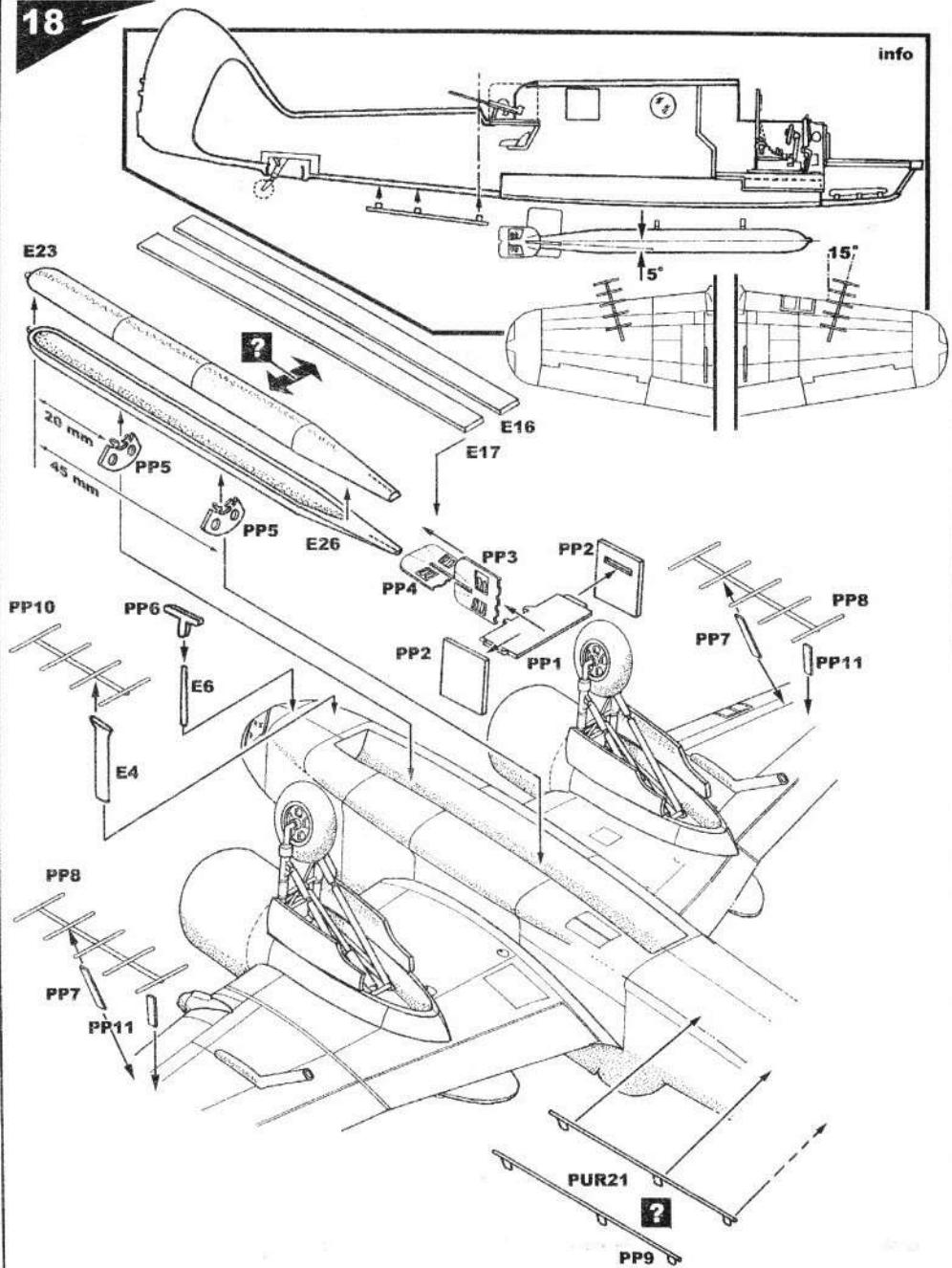
**17**



info

**SESTAVA - ASSEMBLY - BAUANLEITUNG - ASSEMBLAGE**

**18**



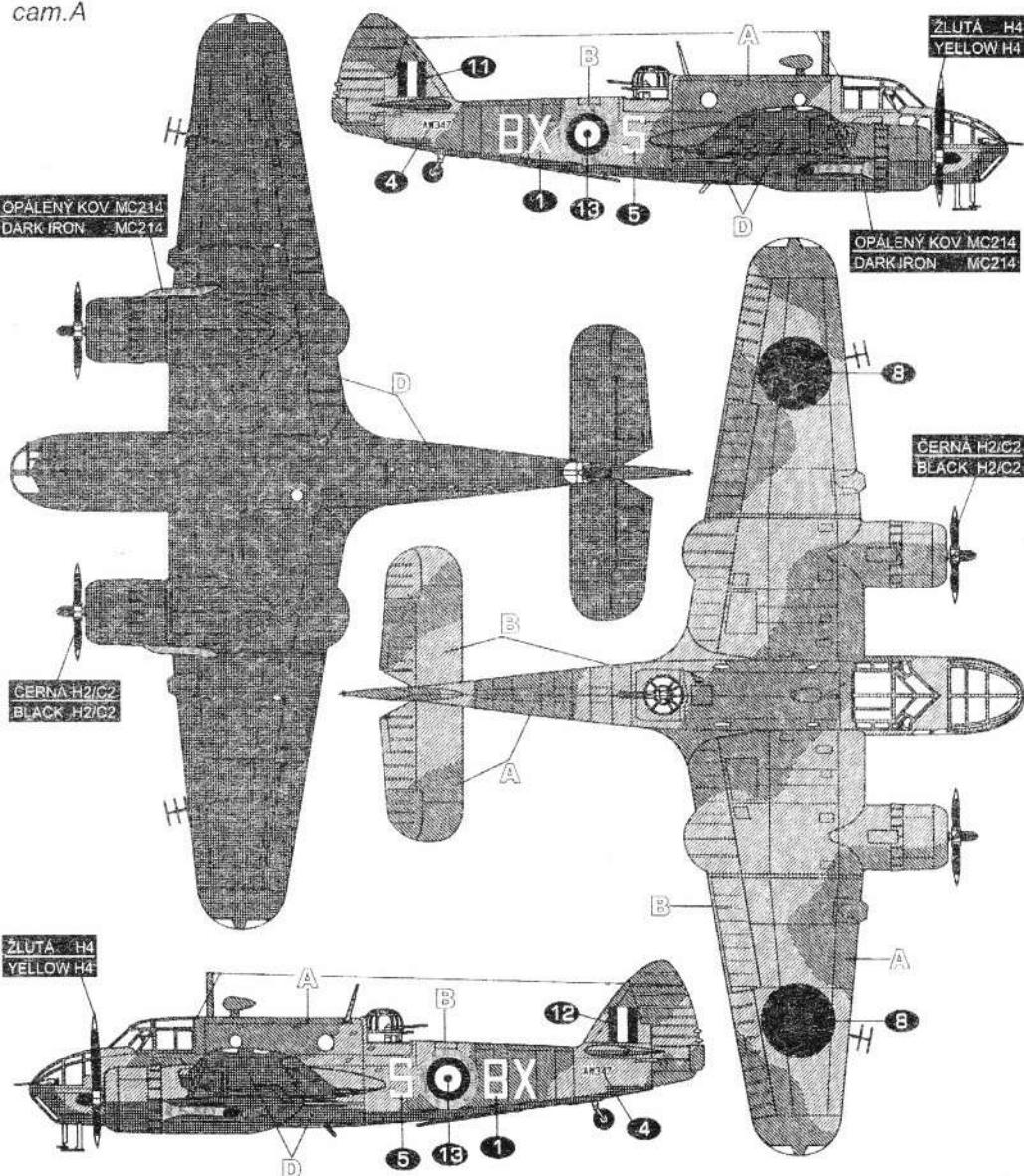
## **ZBARVENÍ a OZNAČOVÁNÍ**

**CAMOUFLAGE and MARKING    TARNUNG und KENNUNG    CAMOUFLAGE et DESIGNATION**



*Bristol Beaufort Mk.II A, AW 347, BX-S, 86. sq. RAF, základna Skitten, Skotsko, Velká Británie, jaro 1942.  
Bristol Beaufort Mk.II A, AW 347, BX-S, 86th Squadron, Skitten airbase, Scotland, Spring 1942.*

cam.A



D Černá  
H12/C12 Black

A Tmavá břídlicová  
šedá  
H78/C38 50%  
H32/C40 50% Dark Slate Grey

**B** H333/C333 Velmi tmavá mořská šedá Extra Dark Sea Grey

# ZBARVENÍ a OZNÁČOVÁNÍ

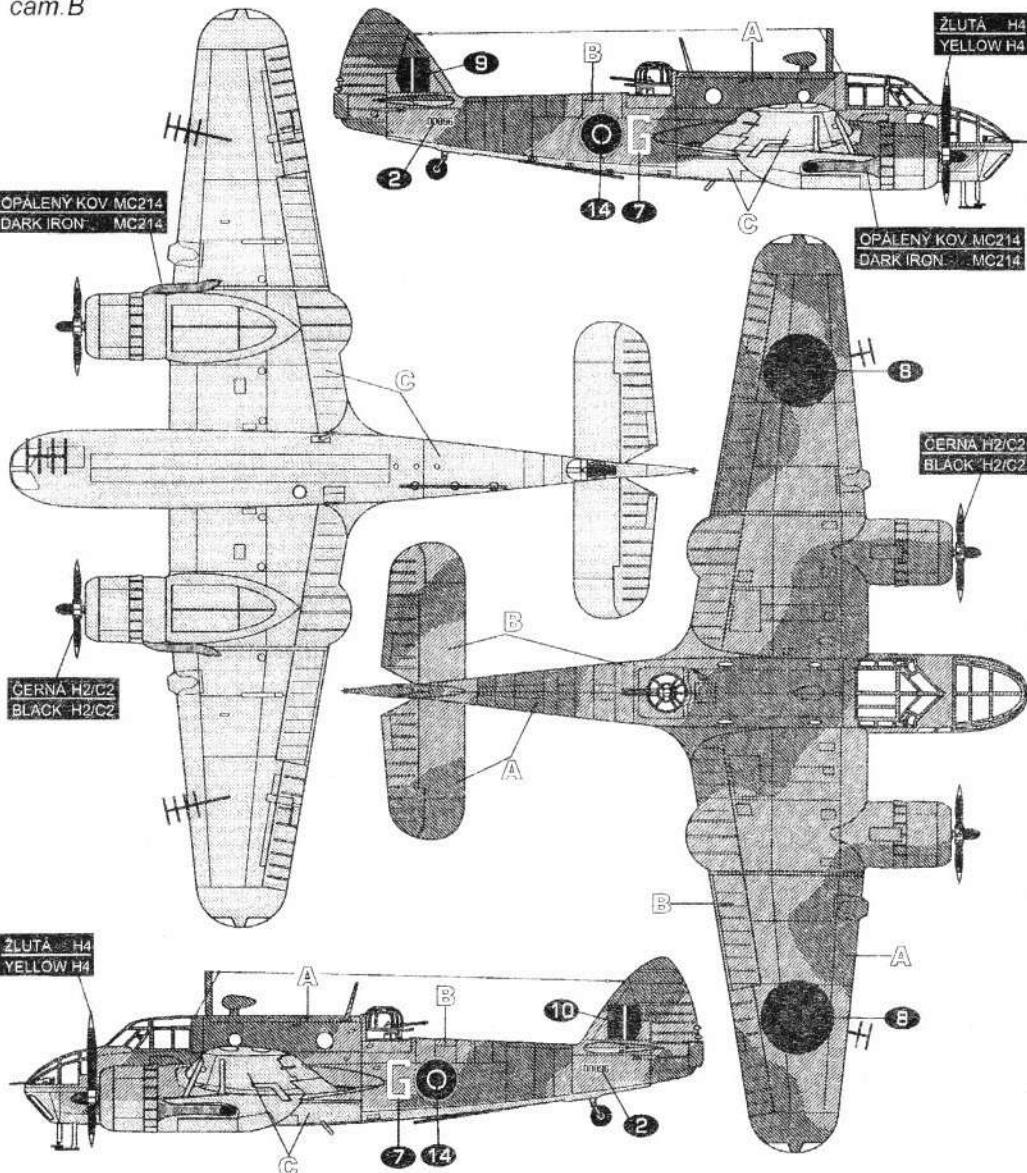
CAMOUFLAGE and MARKING TARNUNG und KENNUNG CAMOUFLAGE et DESIGNATION



Bristol Beaufort Mk.II A, DD 896, G, 39. sq. RAF, základna Luga, Malta, konec roku 1942.

Bristol Beaufort Mk.II A, DD 896, G, 39th Squadron, Luqa airbase, Malta, end of 1942.

cam.B



A

Tmavá břidlicová šedá  
H78/C38 50%  
H32/C40 50%  
Dark Slate Grey

B

Velmi tmavá mořská šedá  
Extra Dark Sea  
Grey  
H333/C333

C

Azurově modrá  
Azure Blue  
H370/C370

Info

Barvy GUNZE

GUNZE colours No.

# ZBARVENÍ a OZNAČOVÁNÍ

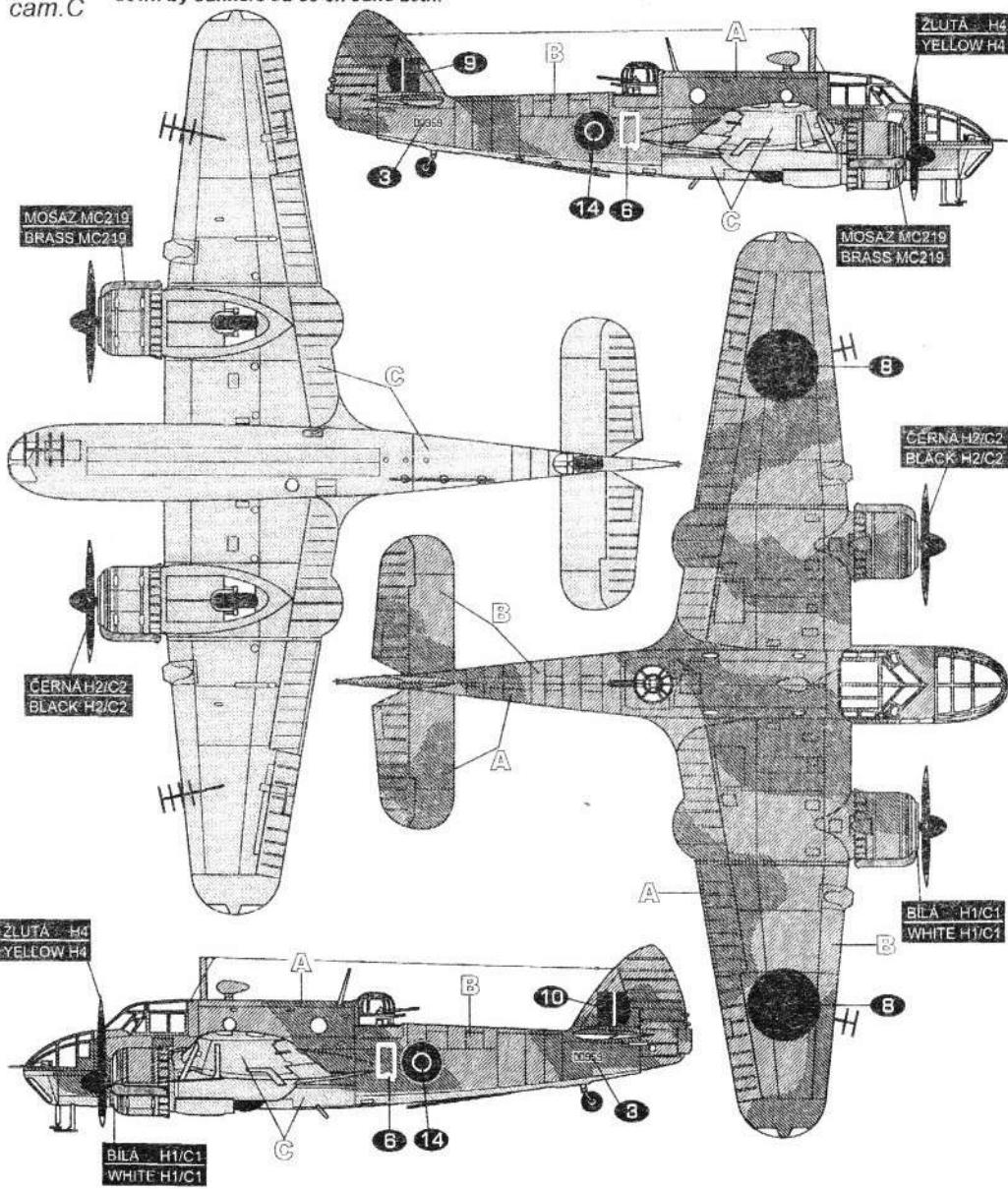
## CAMOUFLAGE and MARKING TARNUNG und KENNUNG CAMOUFLAGE et DESIGNATION



Bristol Beaufort Mk.IA, DD 959, Q, 217. Sq. RAF, základna Luga, Malta 1942. Dne 20. června byl tento letoun sestřelen Junkersem Ju 88.

Bristol Beaufort Mk.IA, DD 959, Q, 217th Squadron, Luqa airbase, Malta 1942. This aircraft was shot down by Junkers Ju 88 on June 20th.

cam.C



**A**  
Tmavá břidlicová  
šedá  
H78/C38 50%  
H32/C40 50%

Dark Slate Grey

**B**  
H333/C333

Velmi tmavá mořská  
šedá  
Extra Dark Sea Grey

**C**  
H370/C370

Azurově modrá  
Azure Blue

info  
Barvy GUNZE  
GUNZE colours No.