

L-4 Grasshopper 'From Africa to Central Europe'

1/48

CZ

Piper J-3 Cub neboli L-4 Grasshopper je jednou z legend amerického i světového letectví. Jeho vznik je spojen s firmou Taylor Aircraft Company a jejím majitelem G. C. Taylorem. Ten zkonstruoval v roce 1930 malý hornoplošník Taylor E-2 Cub trubkové konstrukce, potažený plátnem a s otevřenou kabinou. Jedním z investorů firmy byl William T. Piper. Ten odkoupil Taylorův podíl, firmu přejmenoval na Piper Aircraft a do firmy přivedl konstruktéra Waltera Jamouneaua. W. Jamouneau letoun E-2 upravil do podoby se zakrytou kabinou. Letoun dostal označení J-2 a začal se vyrábět sériově. Převzal i pojmenování Cub. Ve výrobě ho později nahradila mírně vylepšená verze J-3. Ta, vyráběna s alternativními motory Continental, Franklin, Lycoming či Lenape, představovala létající alternativu Fordovy plechové Lízy (Ford T). Blížící se válka zapojila Cuby i do výcviku pilotů v rámci Civilian Pilot Training Program. J-3 se stal standardním letounem tohoto programu. Udává se, že 80% amerických pilotů vycvičených během druhé světové války zahájilo výcvik v kabině J-3/L-4 Cub. Ještě před zapojením USA do války USAAAF a US Army otestovalo civilní J-3 (společně s konkurenčními letouny Taylorcraft a Aeronanca), během několika vojenských cvičení v roce 1941. Vzhledem k tomu, že velké a těžké stroje kategorie Observer jako O-47 nedokázaly plnit dobře úlohy na ně kladené, jako byly spojovací lety spojené s přistáním na neupravených plochách a řízení dělostřelecké palby, objednalo USAAAF vývoj a výrobu typu O-49 Vigilant. Vývoj tohoto letounu se ale opožděval. US Army, proti vůli USAAAF, prosadilo zařazení všech tří typů do výzbroje jako Taylorcraft O-57, Aeronanca O-58 a Piper O-59. Později byly tyto letouny převedeny do kategorie Liason. Pipery dostaly nové označení L-4 a 'bojové' jméno Grasshopper. Dle vojenských požadavků byly upraveny montáži radiostanice a dalšího vybavení. Prosklení kabiny bylo protaženo dozadu, aby se zlepšil výhled ze zadní sedačky. L-4 zcela zastínil své konkurenty. Vyráběn byl postupně ve mnoha verzích, nejmasovější byly L-4B, L-4H a L-4J. Bojovou premiéru si typ L-4 odbral při angloamerickém vylodění v Africe, kde řídil dělostřeleckou palbu těžkých lodí. Od té doby byl na evropském bojišti intenzivně používán k plnění různých úkolů, od řízení dělostřelecké palby, spojovacích letů, průzkumu až po úspěšné útoky na tanky amatérsky podvěsenými Bazookami. L-4 přitom prošly i vyloděním v Itálii a Normandii a kromě USAAAF a US Army je na evropském bojišti používali Svobodní Francouzi a Brazilský expediční sbor. Podobně úspěšně byly L-4 nasazeny v Pacifiku, nejen v rámci USAAAF, ale i US NAVY a Marines. Vzhledem k přírodním podmínkám byly zejména v Pacifiku L-4 vybavovány 'Brodie' hákem. Ten umožňoval start a přistání na natažené lano bez toho, aby se letoun dotkl země. Několik kusů L-4 použilo v Pacifiku RAAF a letectvo Holandské Východní Indie. Ve výzbroji USAAAF vydržely L-4 až do války v Koreji, kdy je nahradily letouny O-19. Po skončení druhé světové války byla obnovena výroba pro civilní zákazníky, zároveň se Pipery z válečných přebytků rozšířily do mnoha vojenských letectev a k civilním uživatelům po celém světě. Mnohé létají dosud.

rozpětí: 10,73 m, délka: 6,78 m, max. rychlosť: 140 km/h, cestovní rychlosť: 120 km/h, operační dostup: 3505 m, dolet: 418 km

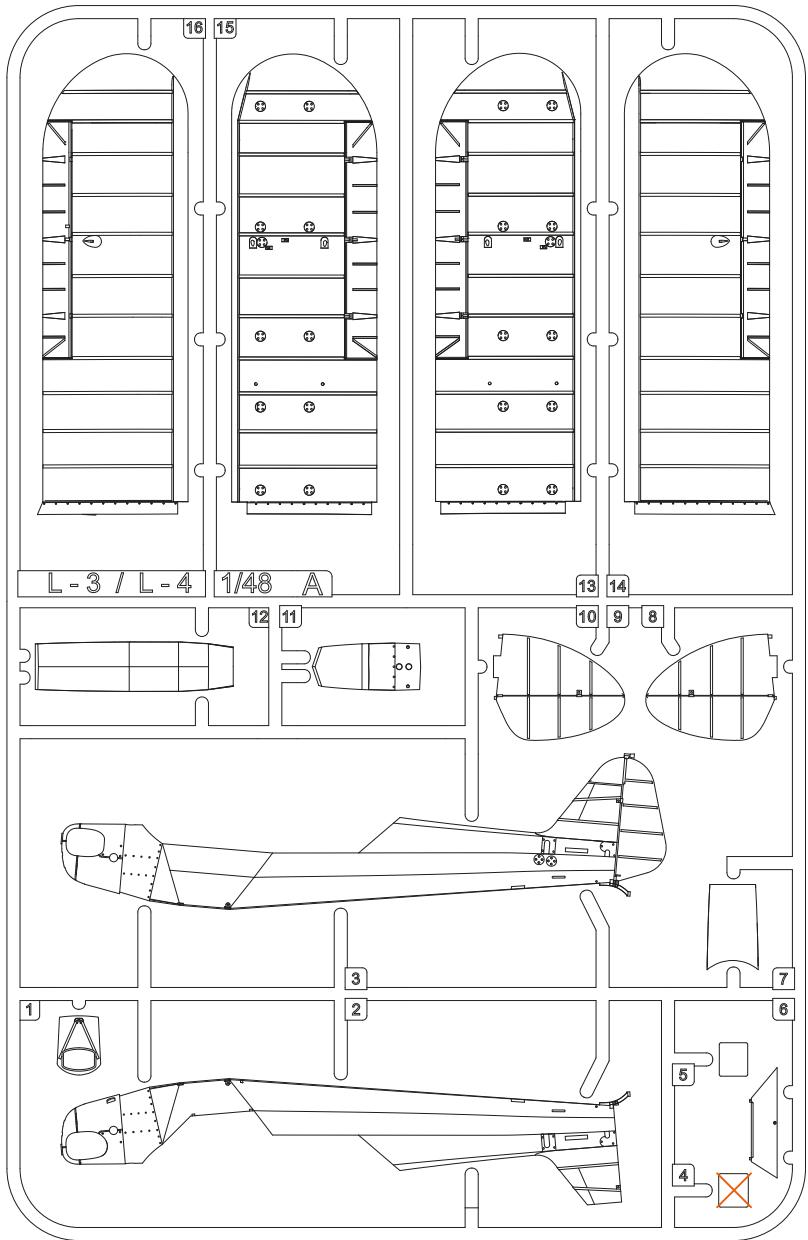
EN

The Piper J-3 Cub also known as the L-4 Grasshopper is one of the iconic aircraft of US and world aviation. Its story is unmistakably connected with the Taylor Aircraft Company owned by G.C.Taylor, who in 1930 built a small high wing monoplane with tubular airframe covered with fabric and open cockpit which was known as the Taylor E-2 Cub. One of the company's investors was also William T.Piper who eventually purchased Taylor's share and renamed the company to Piper Aircraft. The company's new designer Walter Jamouneau took the E-2 design and made a few changes resulting in an airframe now with an enclosed cockpit. The new type began to be series produced as the J-2 and was also known under the old name Cub. Later, a slightly improved version J-3 emerged and was produced with various power plants such as Continental, Franklin, Lycoming or Lenape and became a flying counterpart of Ford's Tin Lizzie (the Ford T). The coming war made the Cubs join in pilot training under the Civilian Pilot Training Program, the J-3 type becoming the standard type of the programme and reportedly about 80% of US aviators who got their training during the war years started their flying career in the cockpit of a J-3 or L-4 Cub. In 1941, still before the USA entered the war, both the USAAAF and US Army tested the J-3 along with rival types from Taylorcraft and Aeronca in a series of military exercises. It soon showed that rather large and heavy Observer category types as the O-47 were not able to meet the requirements, they failed mainly in take offs and landings on unpaved airfields as well as in directing the artillery fire, so the USAAF ordered a new O-49 Vigilant type to be developed and produced. The development of the type was getting behind though. The US Army, against the will of the USAAF, demanded that all three types were introduced into service as the Taylorcraft O-57, Aeronaca O-58 and the Piper O-59. The aircraft later joined the Liaison category and were renamed with the L letter, the Pipers then becoming the L-4 with 'combat' name Grasshopper and by the request from the military, they were also adapted to carry a wireless set and a few more equipment. The canopy glazing was elongated and stretched more rearwards to improve the view from the rear seat. The resulting L-4 type completely surpassed all its competitors and was subsequently produced in many various versions of which the most mass-produced were the L-4B, L-4H and L-4J. The L-4 type saw its combat premiere during the Anglo-American landing in Africa directing the artillery fire from Allied heavy warships. And since then, the L-4 went on to being massively used by the Allies over Europe in many roles, from directing the artillery fire, liaison tasks, reconnaissance or even to successfully attacking the enemy's armoured vehicles with bazookas launched from makeshift-made racks. The L-4 saw the landings in Italy and Normandy, and besides by the USAAF and US Army they were also operated in Europe by the Free French and Brazilian Expeditionary Force. And the type saw equally successful deployment in the Pacific, too - not only by the USAAF, they were also used by the US Navy and Marines. Due to the natural conditions, the L-4s were mainly in the Pacific fitted with a Brodie-type hook which enabled them to take to the air and land on a wire stretched between a couple of posts, without touching the ground. Several L-4s were also operated by the Dutch East Indies Air Force and the RAAF. The L-4 had remained in active service until the Korea War when they were replaced by the O-19. After the end of WW2, the production of the Piper aircraft for the civilian market was renewed, but surplus ex-military machines were also available both for the military and civil operators around the world. And many of them continue to fly even in the present days.

Span: 10.73 m, length: 6.78 m, max. speed: 140 km/h, cruise speed: 120 km/h, operation ceiling: 3,505 m, range: 418 km

Plastic Parts

A

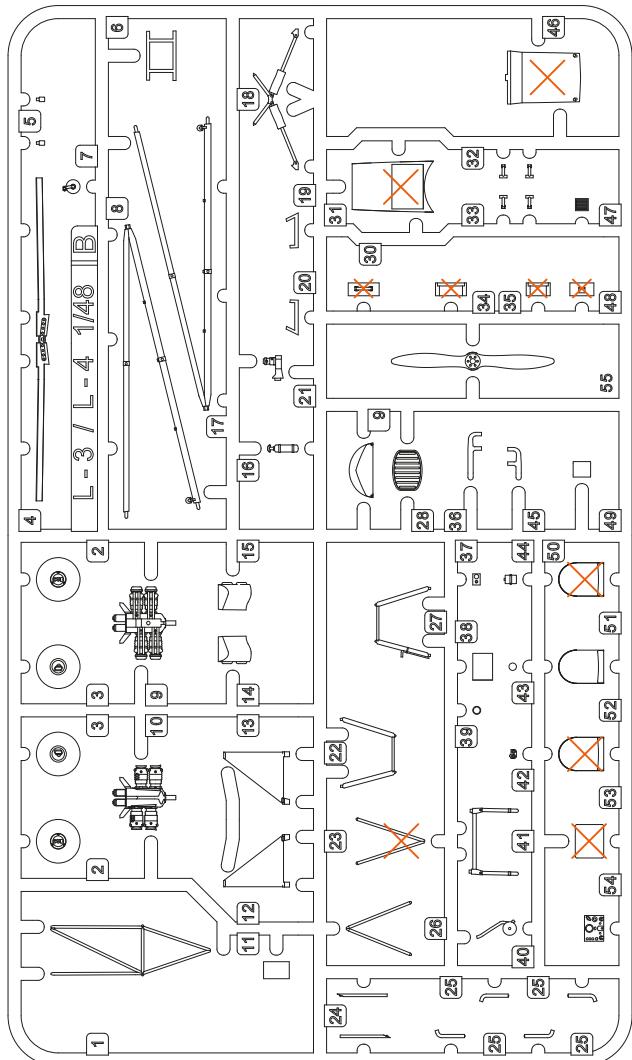


Barvy GUNZE/ GUNZE Colour No.

(A)	Černá / Black
(B)	Barva pneu / Tire Black
(C)	Hliník / Aluminium
(D)	Opálený kov / Burnt Iron
(E)	Mosaz / Brass
(F)	Barva plátna / Tan
(G)	Olivová / Olive Drab
(H)	Červená / Red
	Neutrální šedá / Neutral Grey
	Ocelová / Steel
	Dřevo / Wood

H2 / C2
H77 / C137
H8 / C8
H76 / C61
MC219
H27 / C44
H52 / C12
H3 / C3
H53 / C13
H18 / C28
H37 / C43

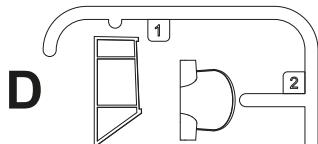
B



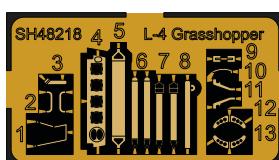
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Clear Parts



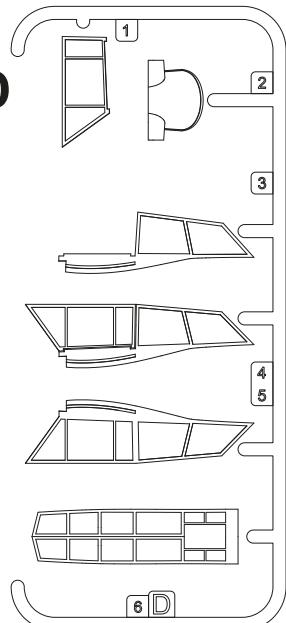
**Photo-Etched
Parts (PP)**



Film



**X Tento díl nepoužít
Do not use this part**



SYMBOLS

MOŽNOST VOLBY
OPTIONAL
NACH BELIEBEN
OPTION

POUŽÍT KYANOAKRYLÁTOVÉ LEPIDLO
INSTANT CYANOACRYLATE GLUE
ZYANOAKRYLATKLEBER
COLLE CYANOACRYLAT

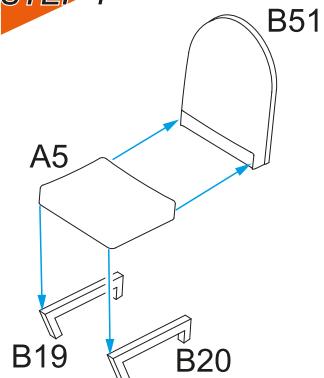
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BEND
BIEGEN
COURBER

ZHOTOVIT NOVĚ
SCRATCH BUILD
FERTIGSTELLEN
ACHEVER

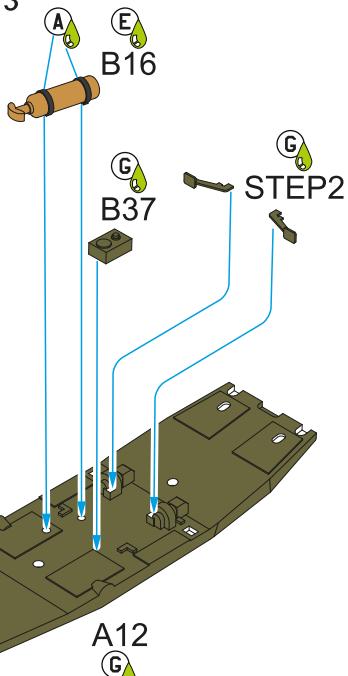
ŘEZAT/VRTAT
CUT OFF/DRILL
ENTFERNEN
DETACHER

GSI
colour code
A
NATRÍT
COLOUR
FARBEN
PEINDRE

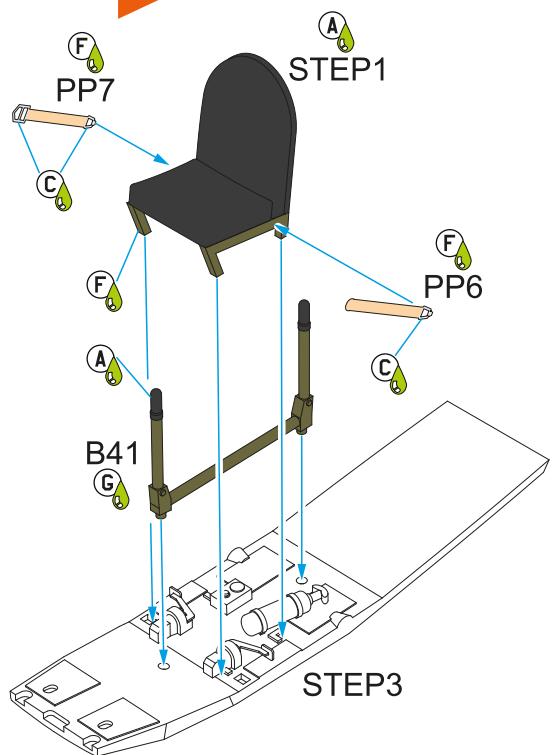
STEP 1



STEP 3

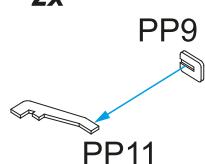


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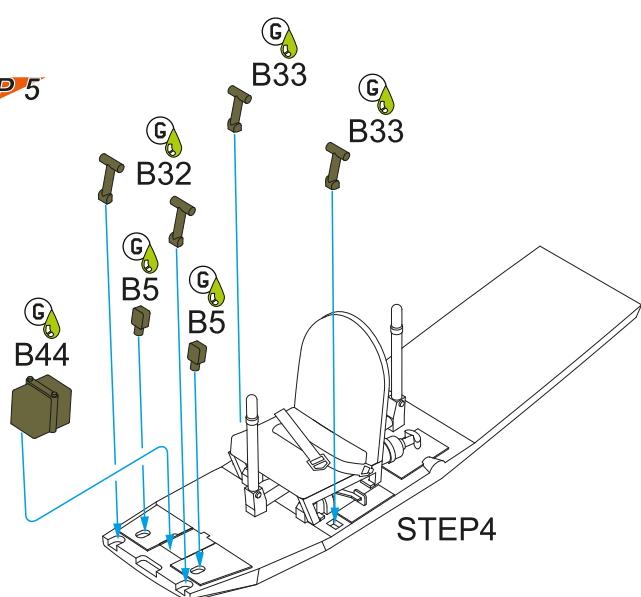


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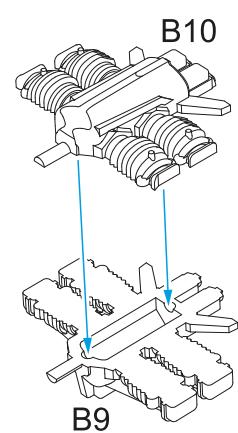
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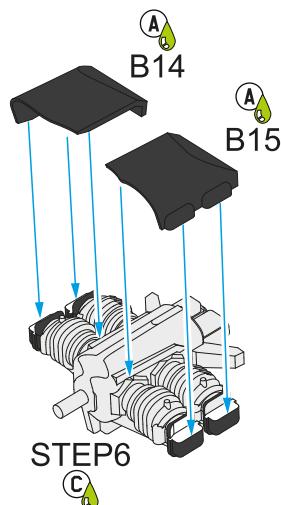
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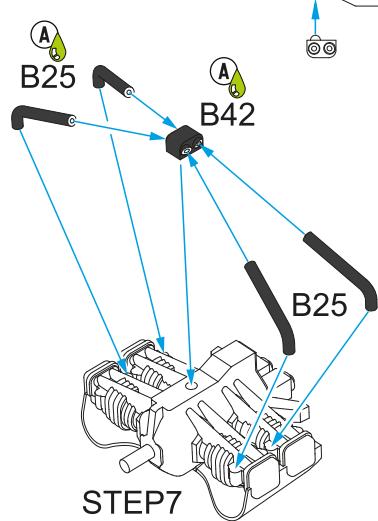
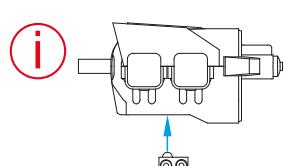
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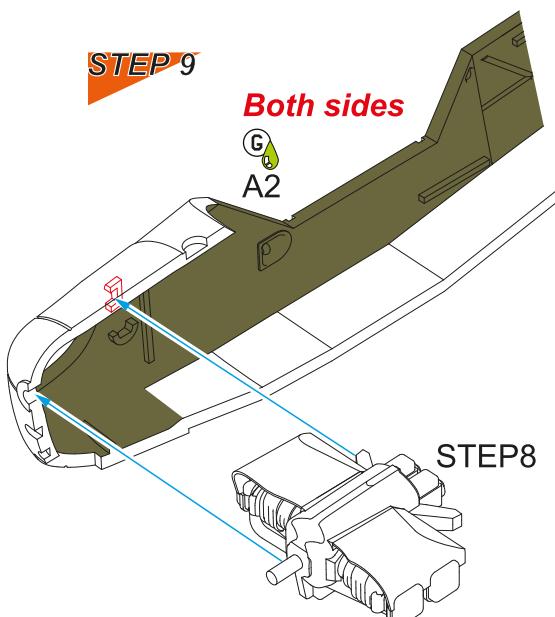
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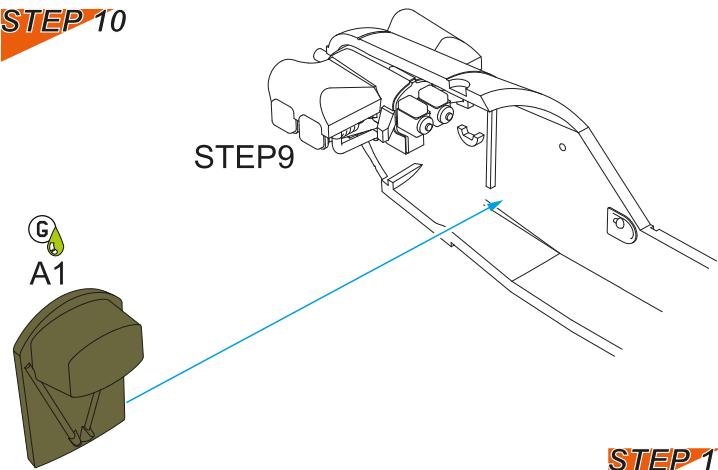
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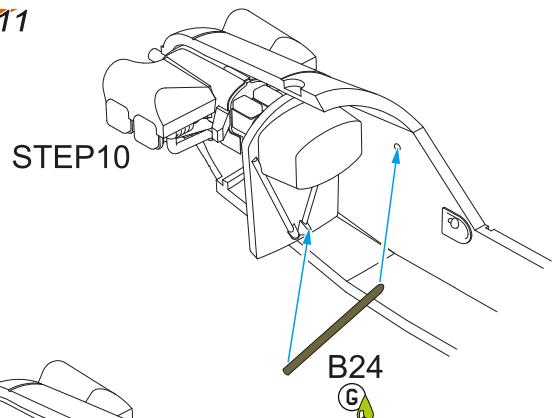
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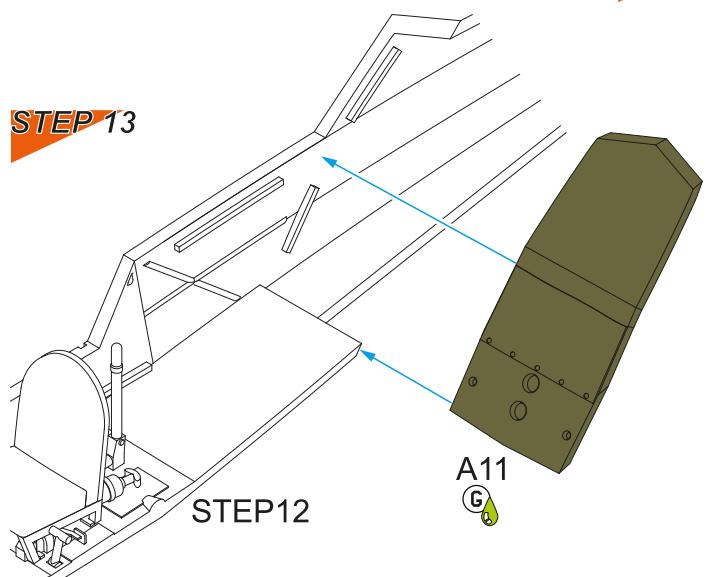
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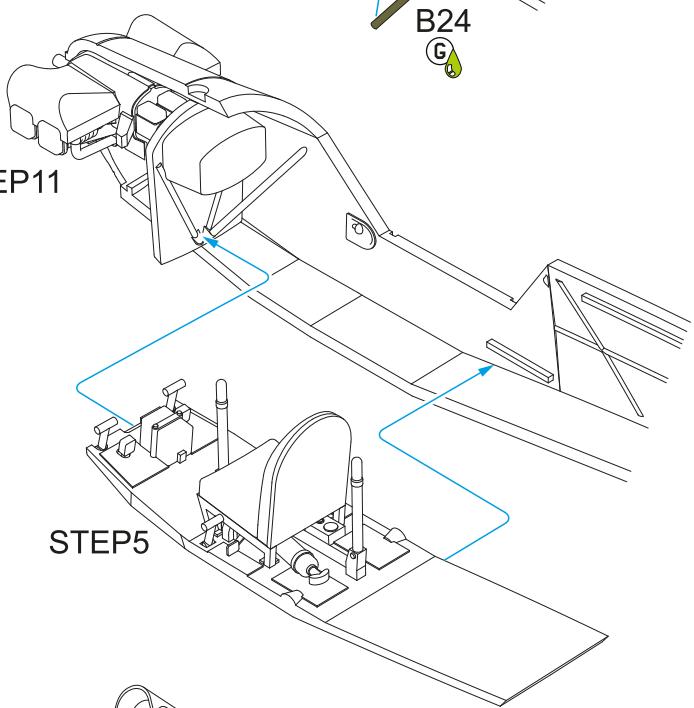
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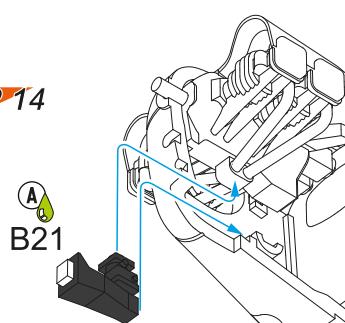
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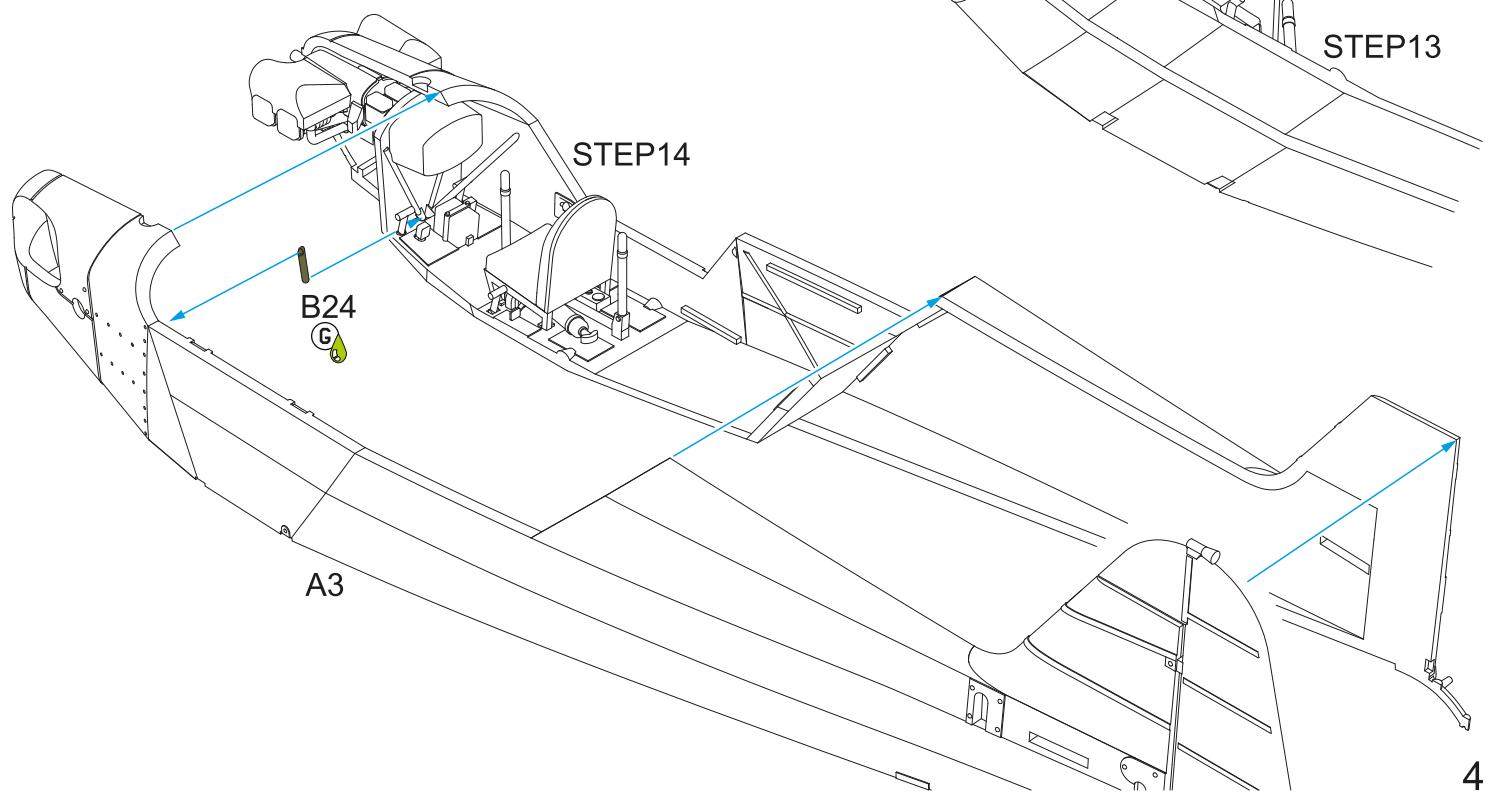
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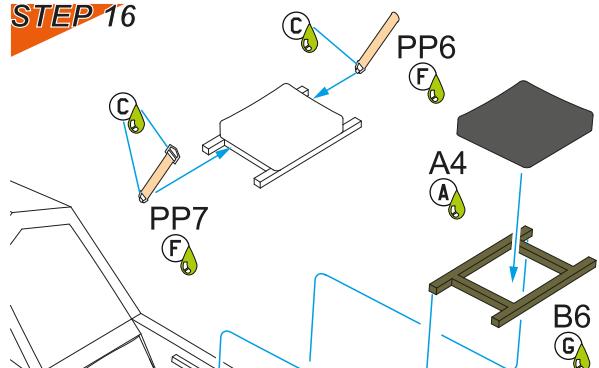
STEP 14



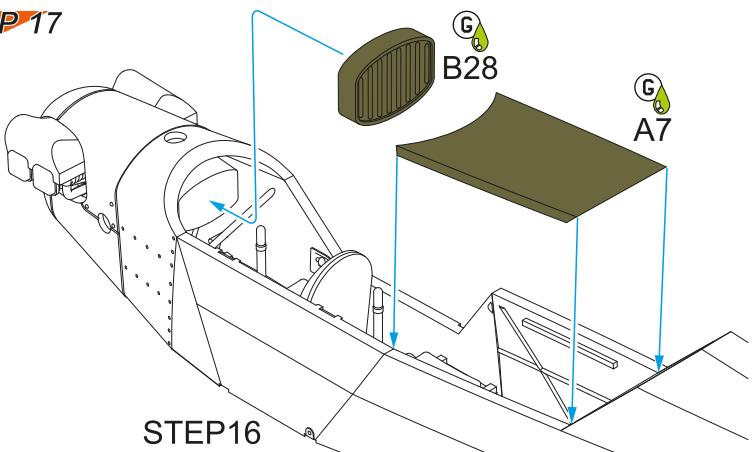
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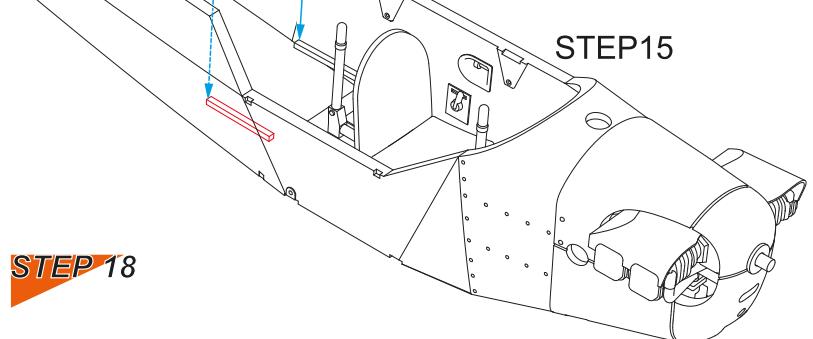
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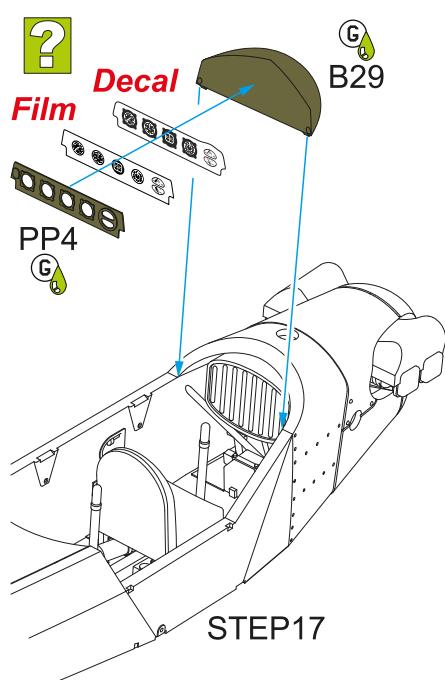
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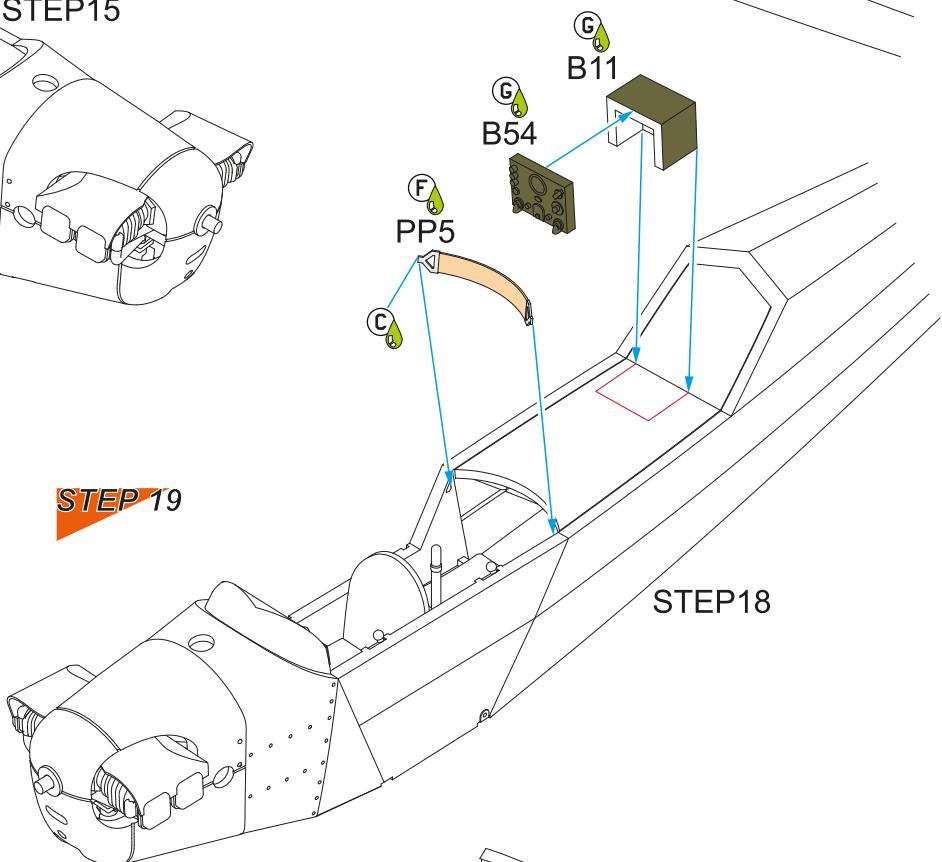
STEP 15



STEP 18



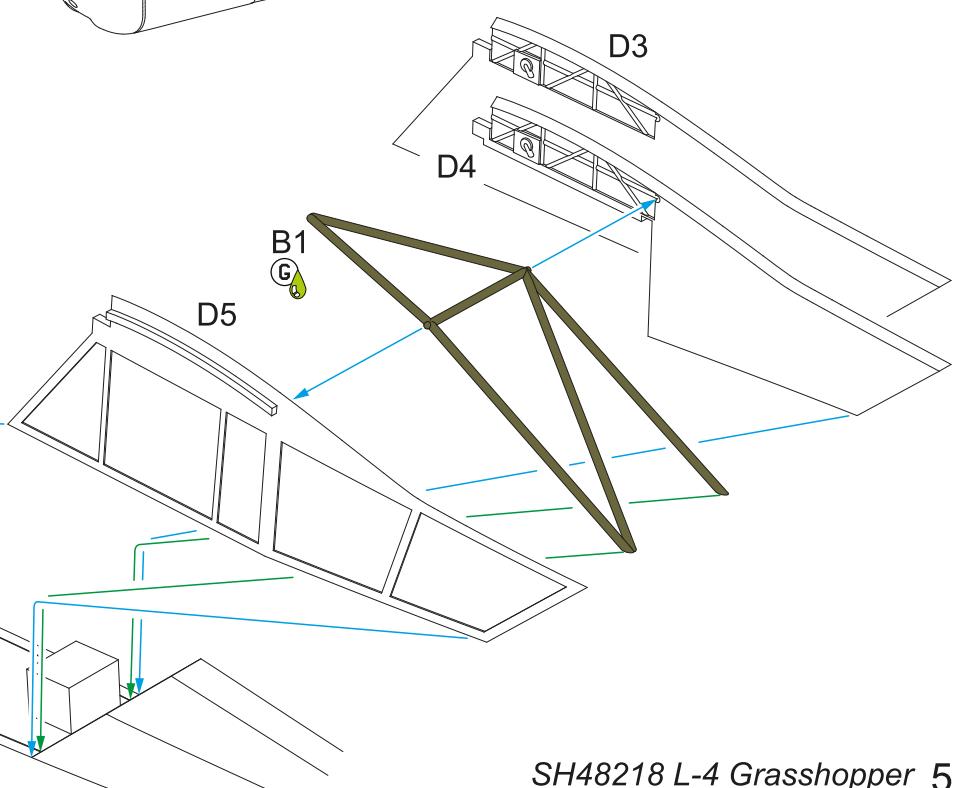
STEP 19



STEP 18

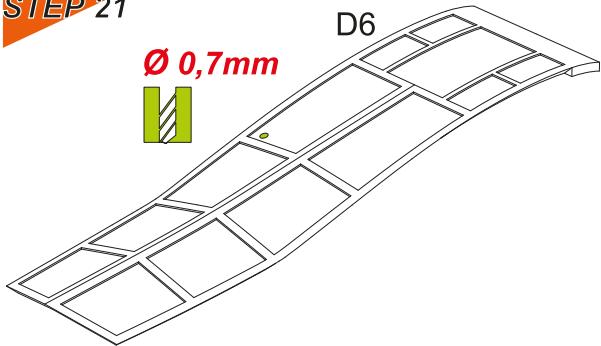
STEP 17

STEP 20



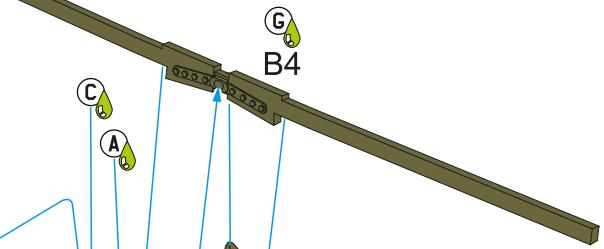
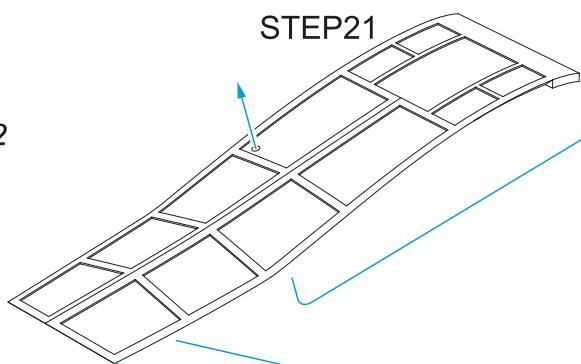
STEP 19

STEP 21

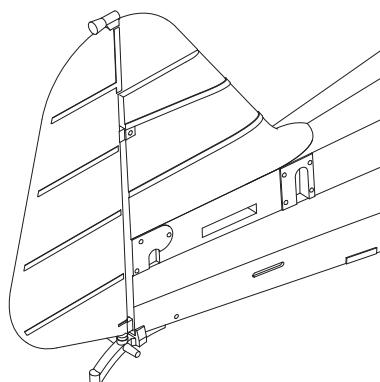


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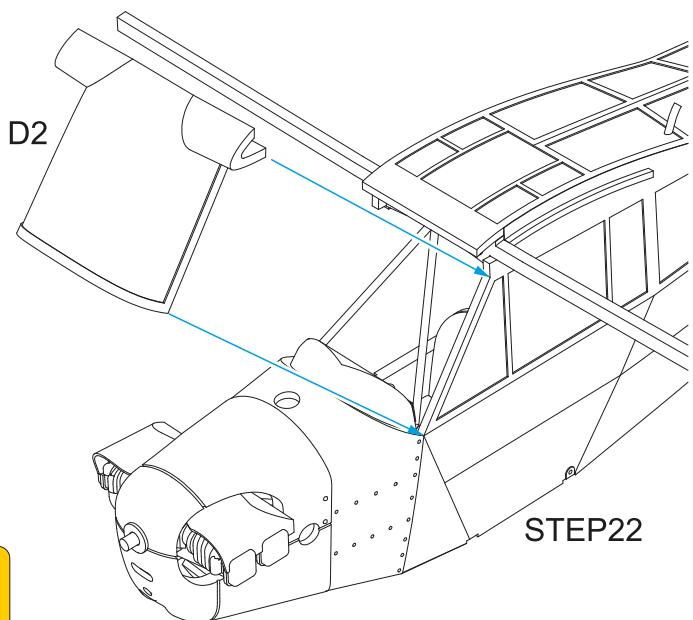
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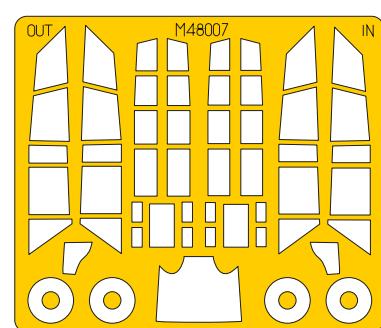
STEP20



STEP 23

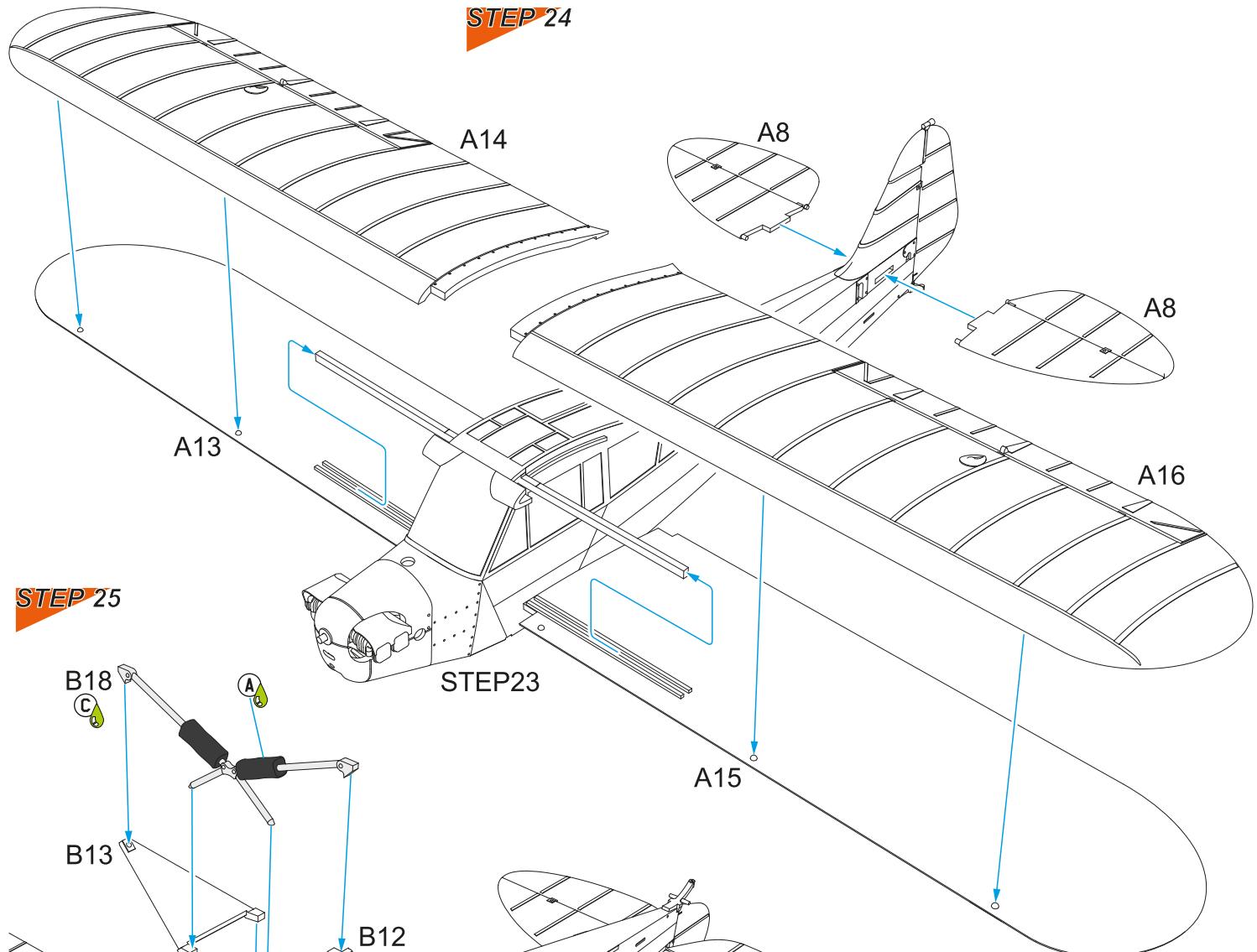
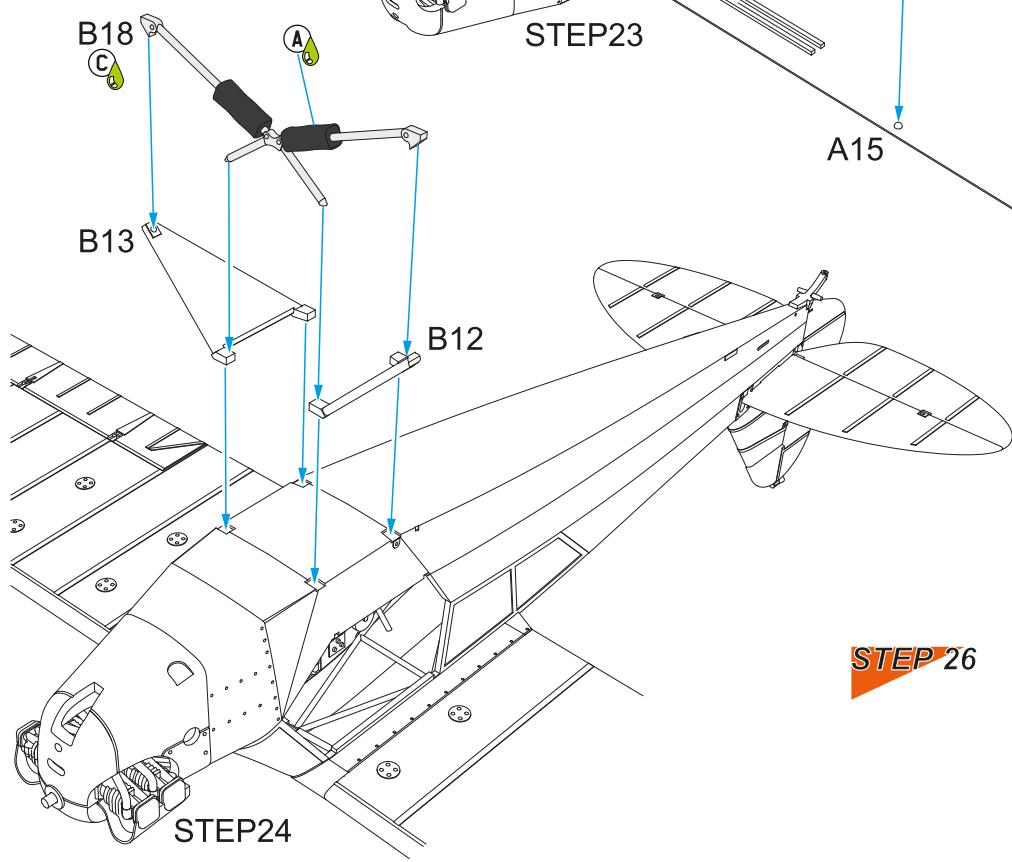
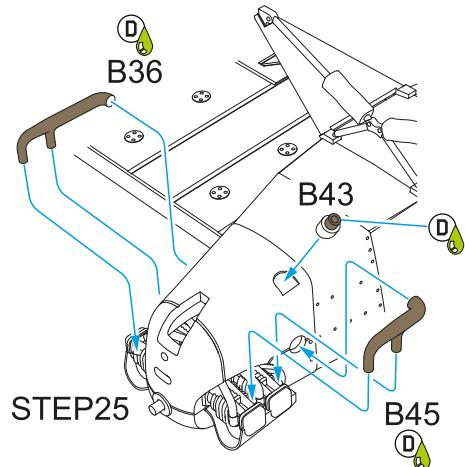
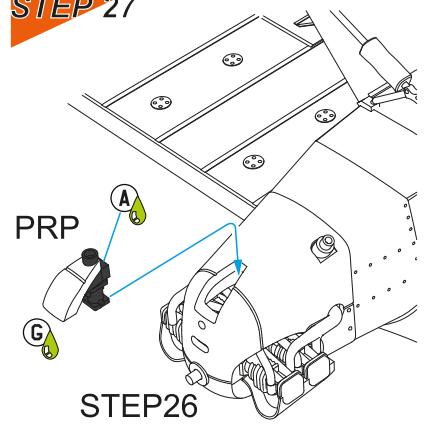
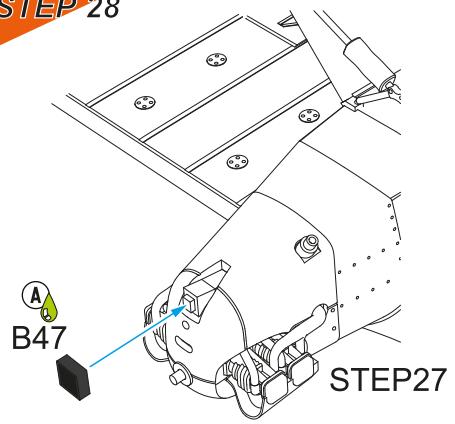
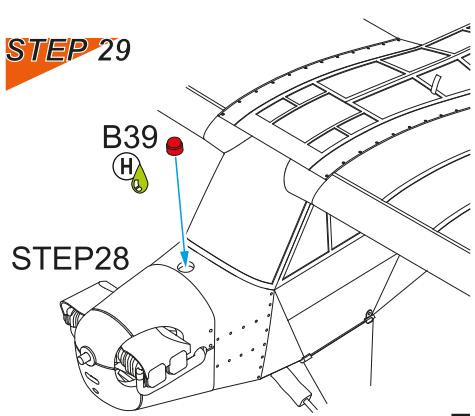


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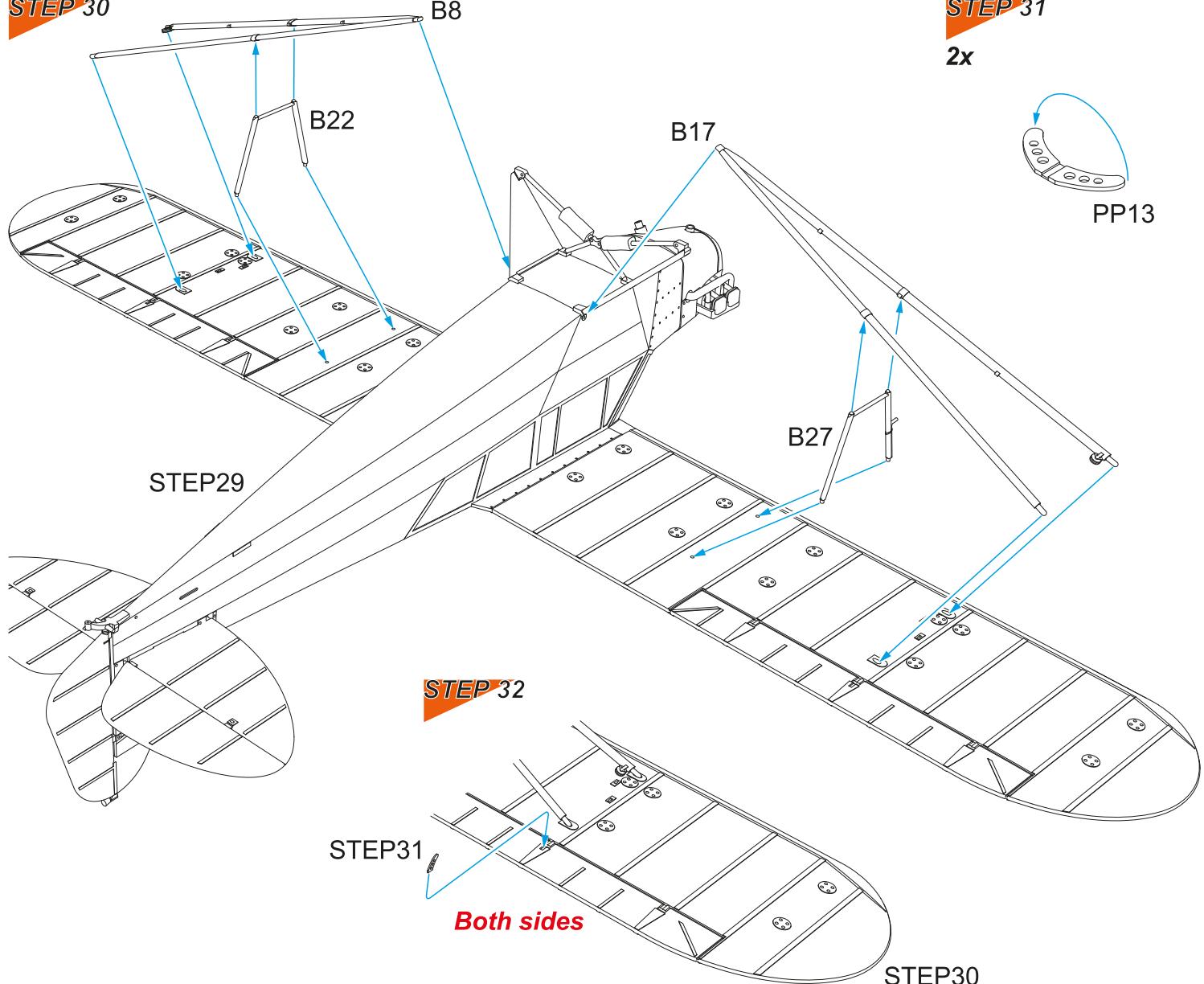


Pro zjednodušení stavby a vylepšení modelu L-4 Grasshopper nabízíme samostatně prodávané předřezané masky M48007 L-4 Grasshopper Inside/Outside MASK a resinová kola CMK 4452 L-4 Grasshopper Main Wheels 1/48.

If you want to make the build easier and spruce up your L-4 Grasshopper we also offer the pre-cut M48007L-4 Grasshopper Inside/Outside MASK and the CMK 4452 L-4 Grasshopper Main Wheels 1/48 in resin.

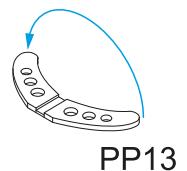
STEP 24**STEP 25****STEP 26****STEP 27****STEP 28****STEP 29**

STEP 30

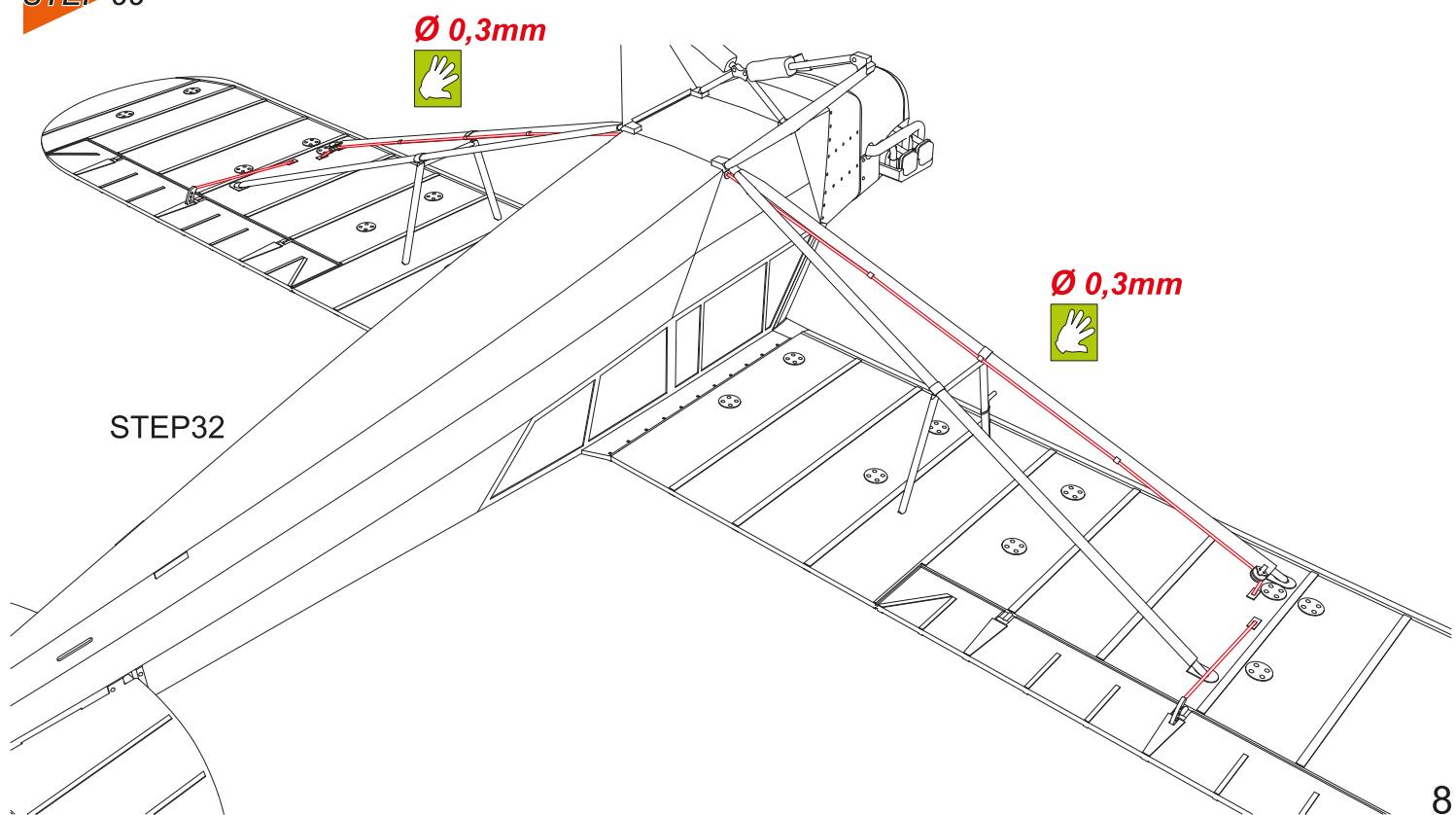


STEP 31

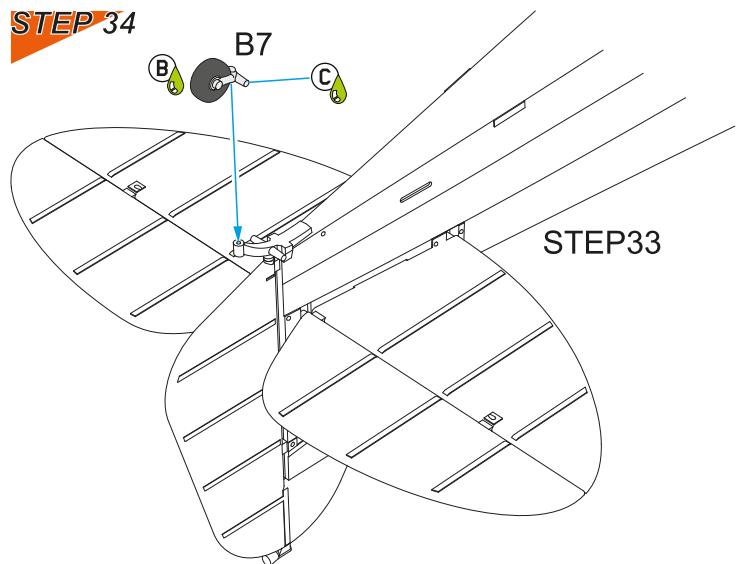
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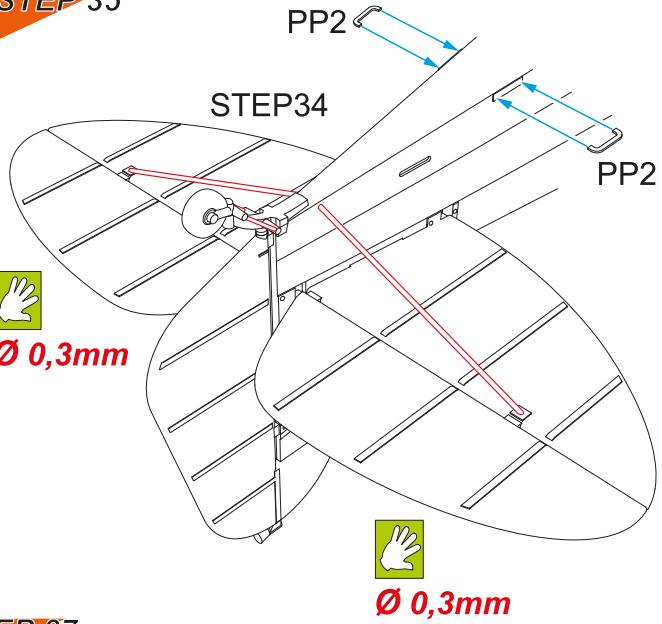
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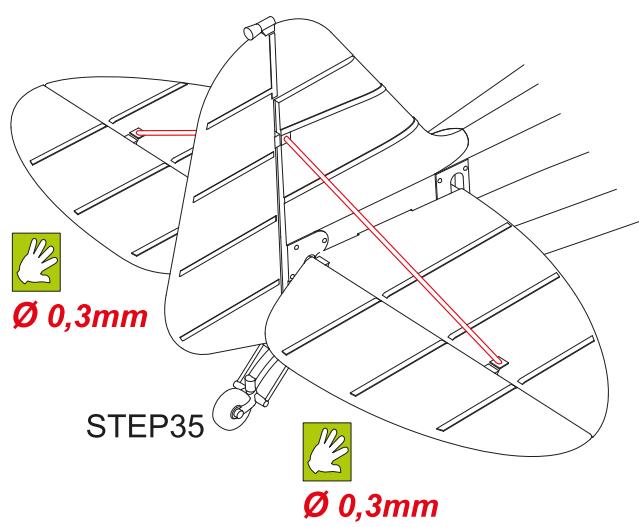
STEP 34



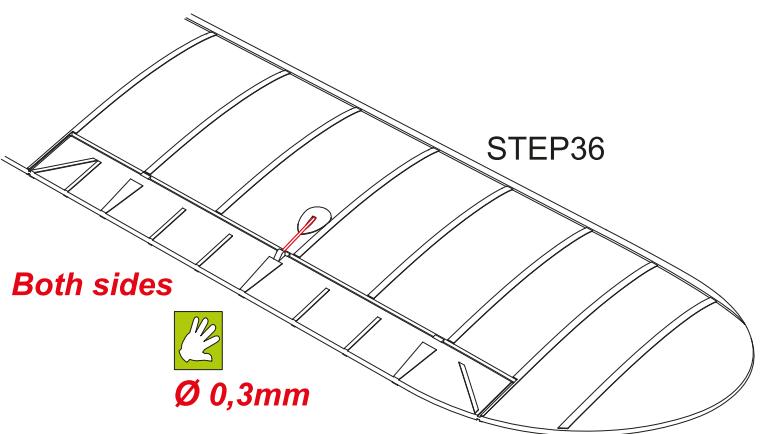
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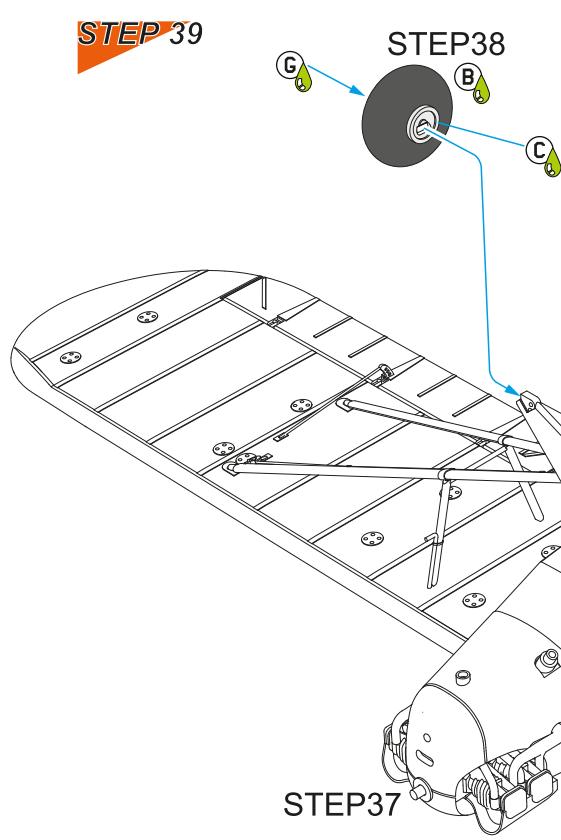
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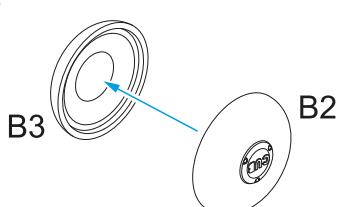
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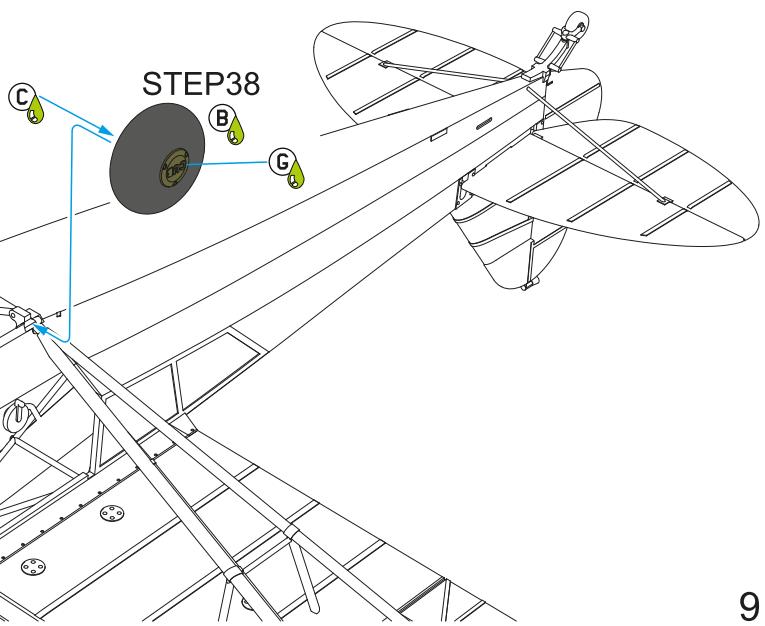
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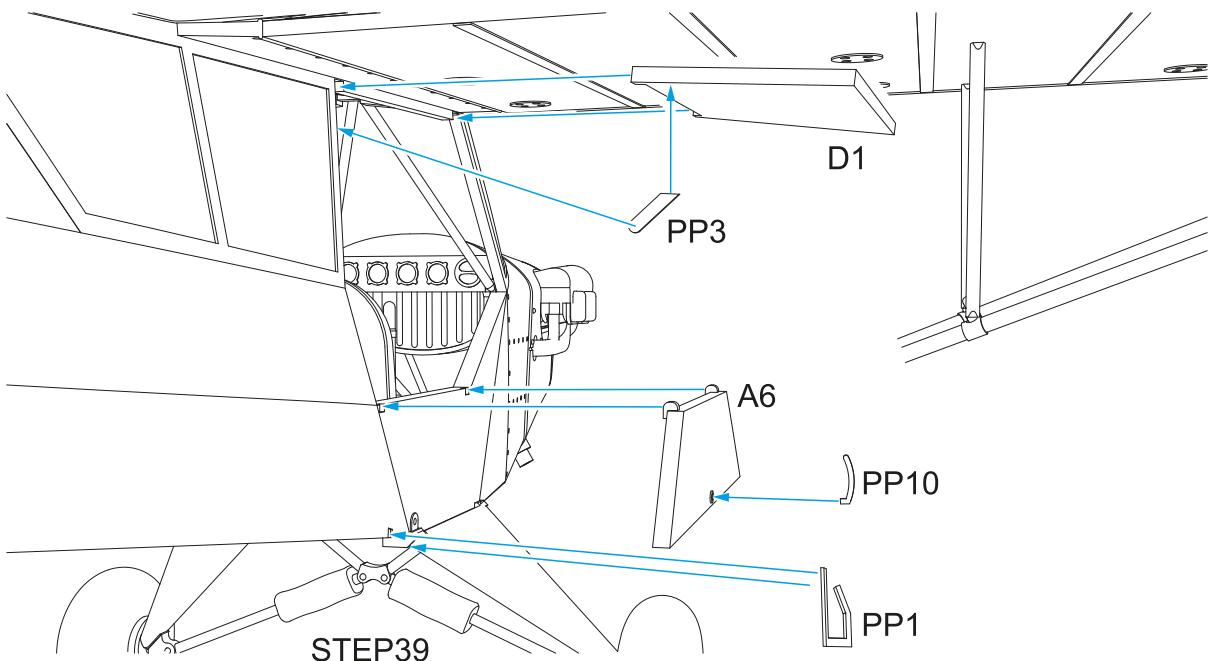
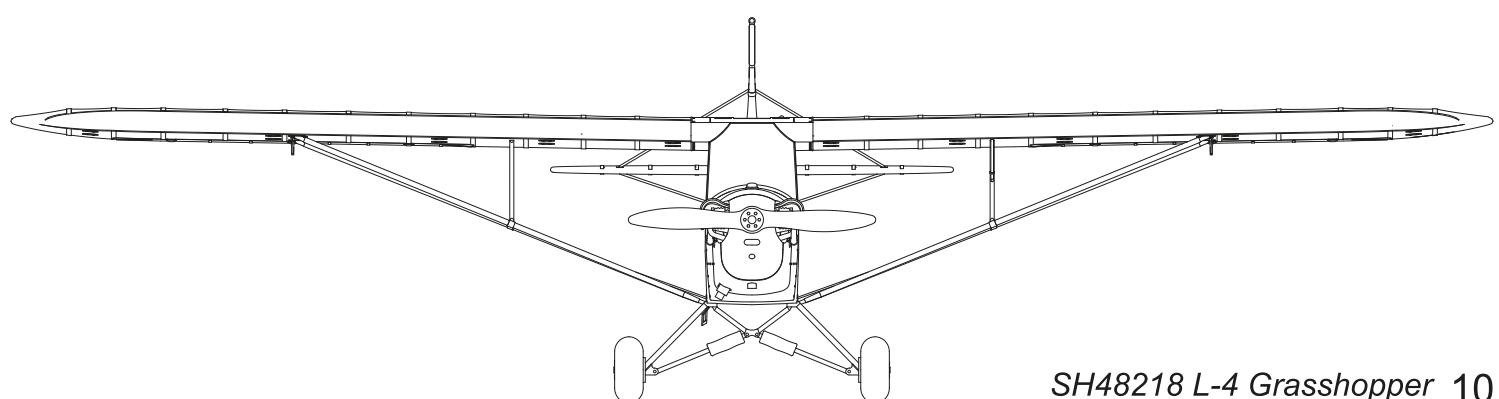
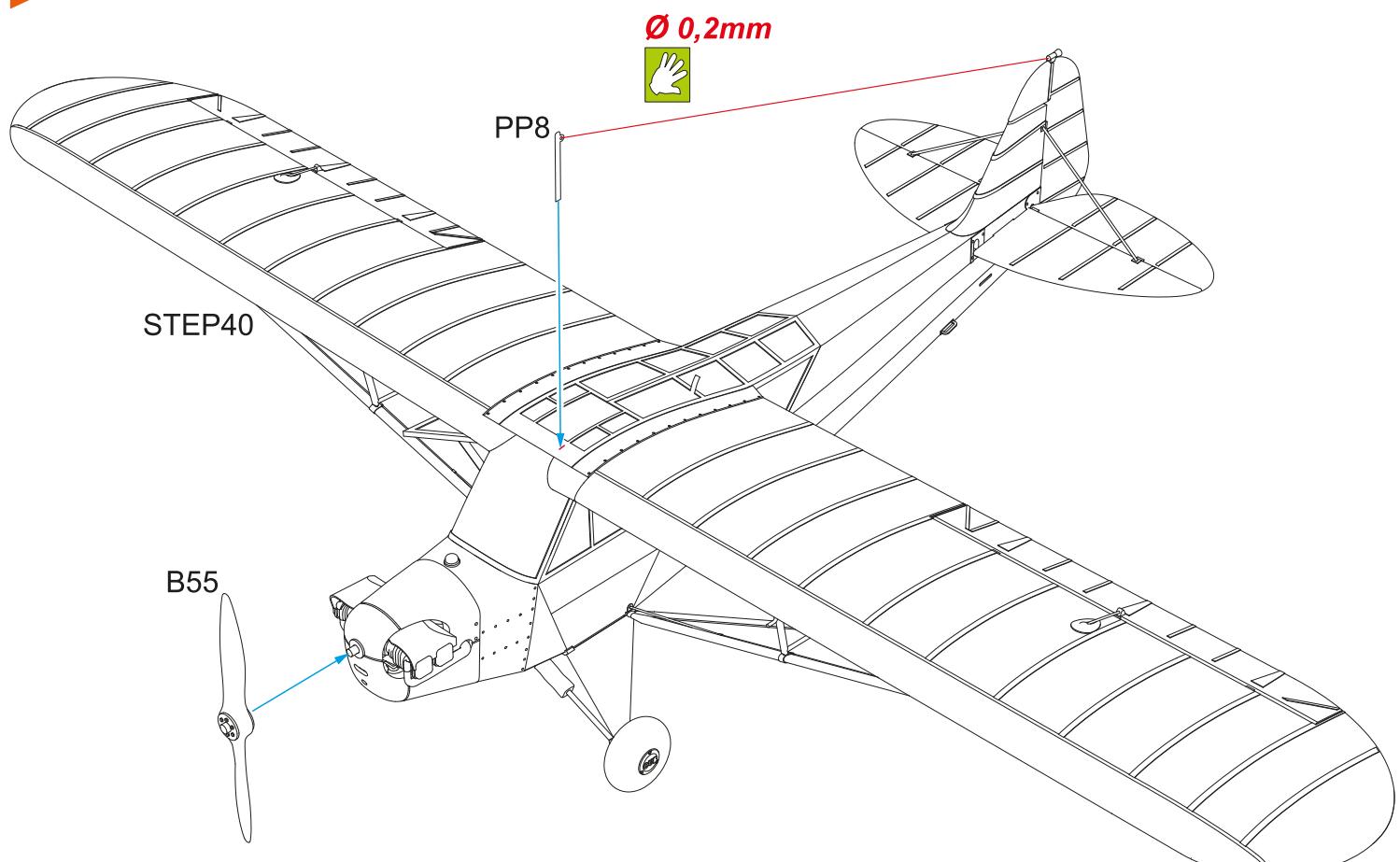


STEP 38



STEP 38

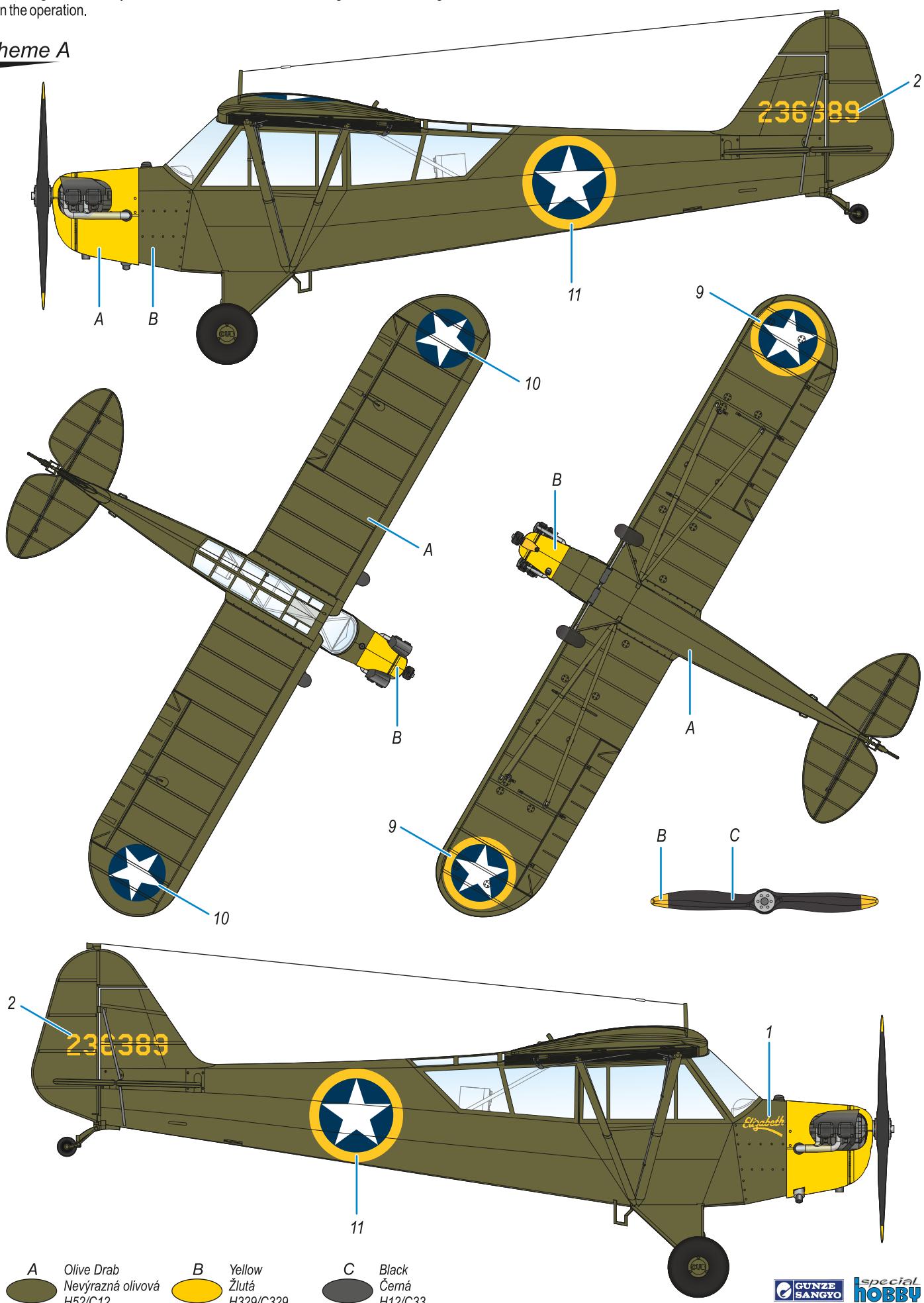


STEP 40**STEP 41**

Piper L-4A-P, 42-36389, named Elizabeth, North Africa, Autumn 1942. The machine with the crew of pilot Lt. William Butler and observer Capt. Brenton Devol took off from USS Ranger (CV-4) aircraft carrier for a reconnaissance flight during the Operation Torch – the Allied invasion of North Africa. The yellow borders to the national insignias and the yellow nose were identification markings of aircraft taking part in the operation.

Piper L-4A-P, 42-36389, pojmenovaný Elizabeth, severní Afrika podzim 1942. Stroj s osádkou pilot Lt. William Butler a pozorovatel Capt. Brenton Devol odstartoval z letadlové lodi USS Ranger (CV-4) k průzkumnému letu během operace Torch, spojeneckém vylodění v severní Africe. Žluté lemy znaků a žlutá příd byly součástí označení letounů účastníků se této invaze.

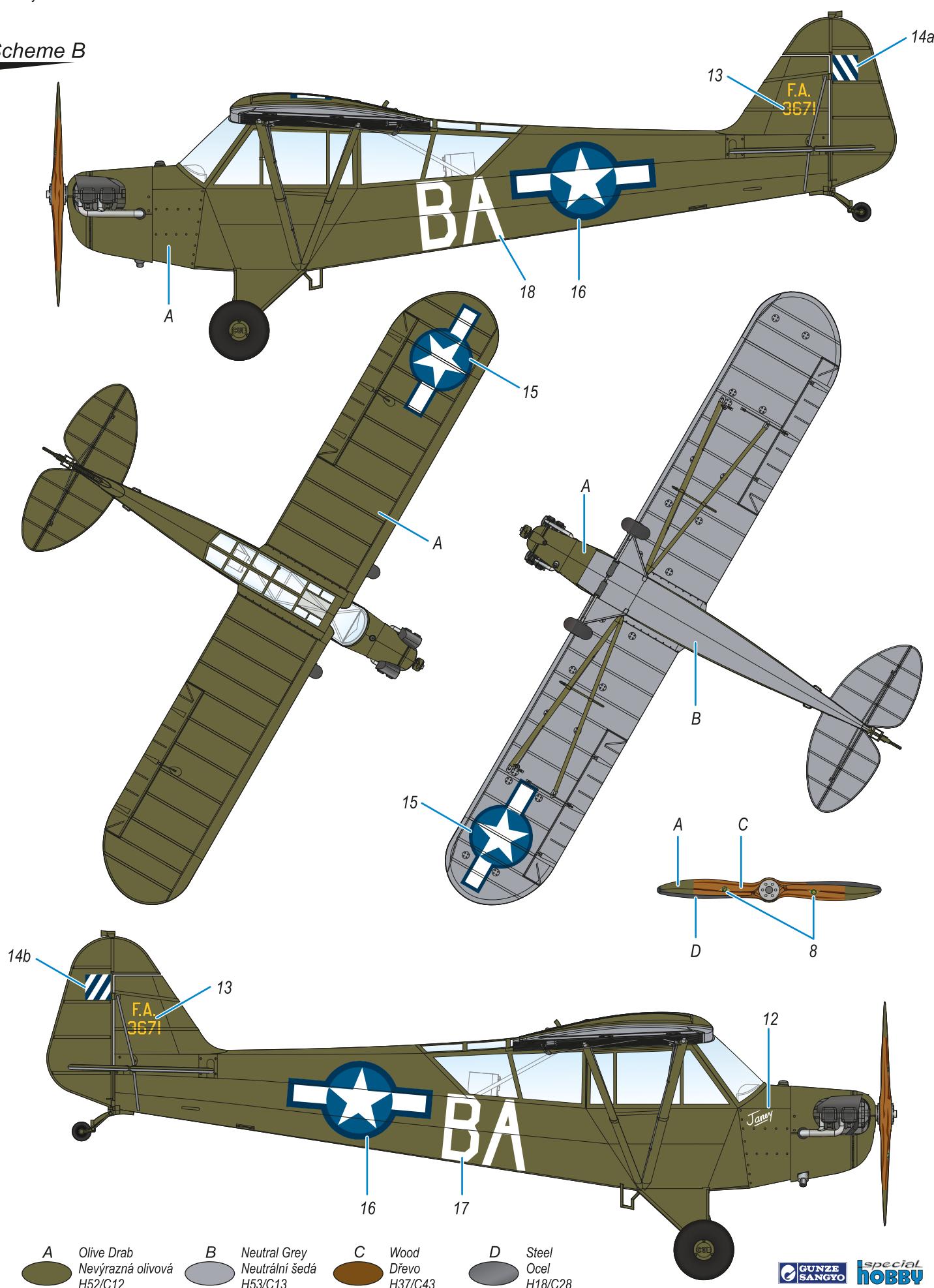
Scheme A



Piper L-4B, FA3671 (43-671)/BA, dubbed Janey, Italy, December 1943. This airframe was operated in Italy since the Anzio landing, when the machine had taken off from a LST vessel, and until the Cassino actions in December 1943. It was usually flown by Lt. Alfred W. 'Dutch' Schulz of the 3rd Infantry Division of the US Army.

Piper L-4B, FA3671 (43-671)/BA, pojmenovaný Janey, Itálie, prosinec 1943. Stroj operoval v Itálii od vylodění u Anzia, kde stroj odstartoval z LST lodě až do akce u Cassina v prosinci 1943. Se strojem létal Lt. Alfred W. 'Dutch' Schulz, 3. Infantry Division US Army.

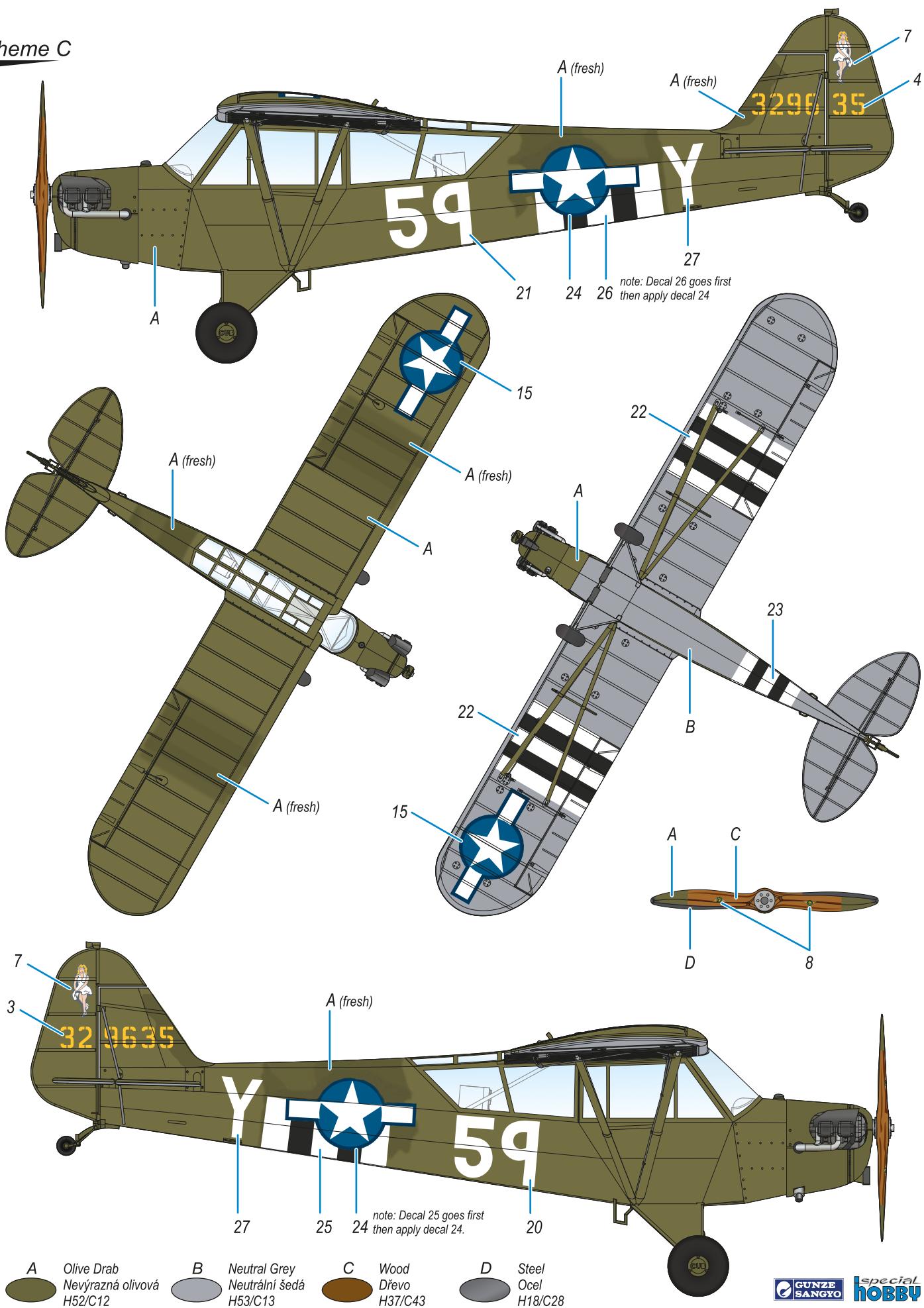
Scheme B



Piper L-4H, 43-29635/59-Y, one of the four machines that on 25 August 1944 landed near the Victory Arch in recently liberated Paris. 59-Y was allocated to the 196th Field Artillery Battalion and took part in actions against the enemy since the US landing in France. The crew stayed in liberated Paris for a few days with their aircraft parked in front of the Marinelli hotel in Avenue de la Grande Armée.

Piper L-4H, 43-29635/59-Y, jeden ze čtyř strojů, které přistály 25. srpna 1944 u vítězného oblouku v čerstvě osvobozené Paříži. 59-Y byl přidělen k 196. Field Artillery Battalion a nasazen v boji od vylodění ve Francii. Osádky zůstaly v osvobozené Paříži několik dní a jejich stroje po tu dobu parkovaly před jejich hotelem Marinelli na Avenue de la Grande Armée.

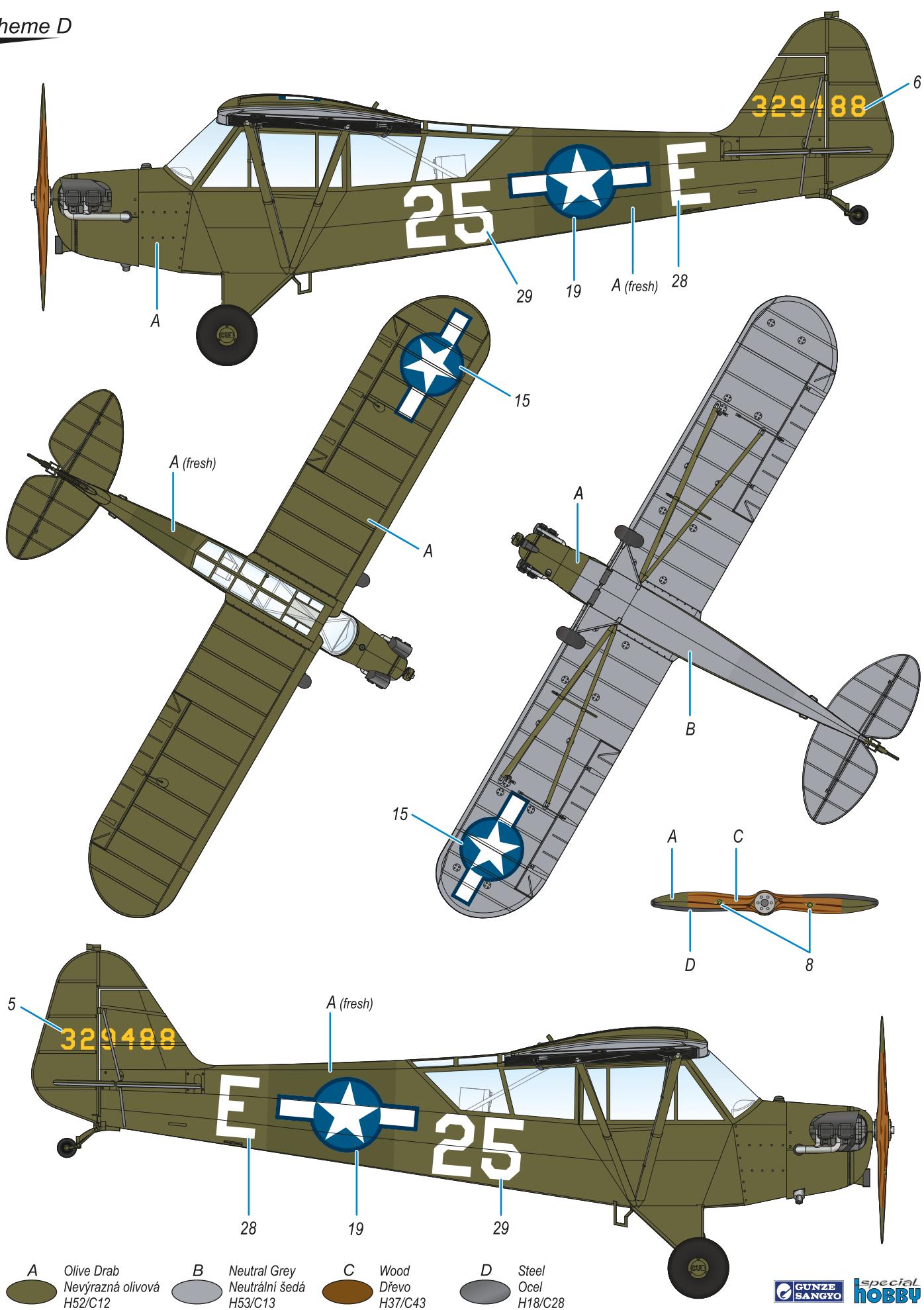
Scheme C



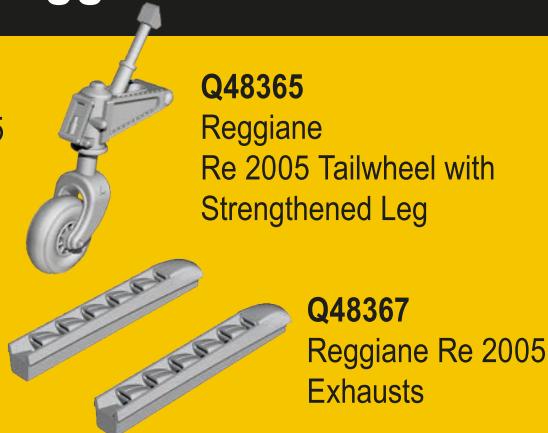
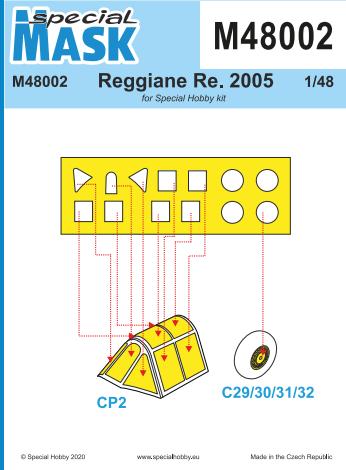
Piper L-4H 43-29488 / E-25, US airfield Katovice near the town of Strakonice, US Army-liberated area of Czechoslovakia, May 1945. E-25 still carried partially visible overpainted invasion stripes on the fuselage and wings.

Piper L-4H 43-29488 / E-25, americké polní letiště Katovice u Strakonic, území Československa, osvobozené vojsky US Army, květen 1945. E-25 nesl stále stopy zatření invazních pruhů na trupu a křídle.

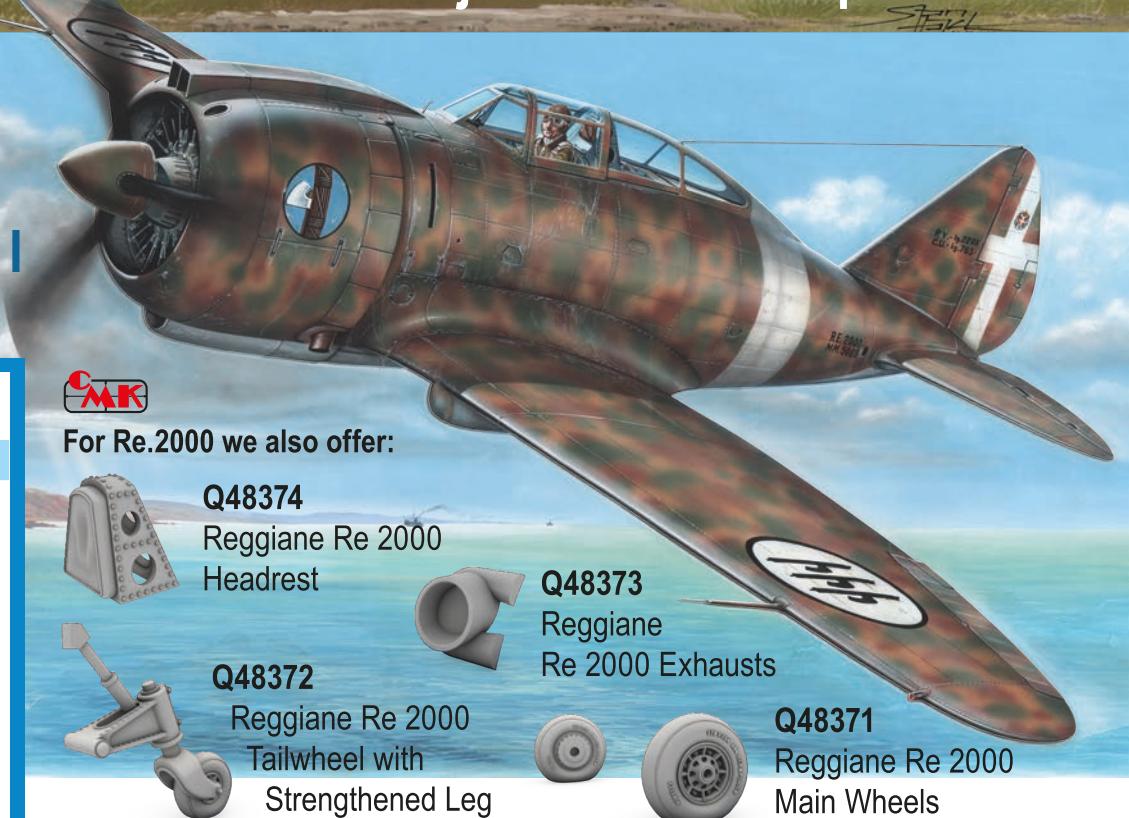
Scheme D



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