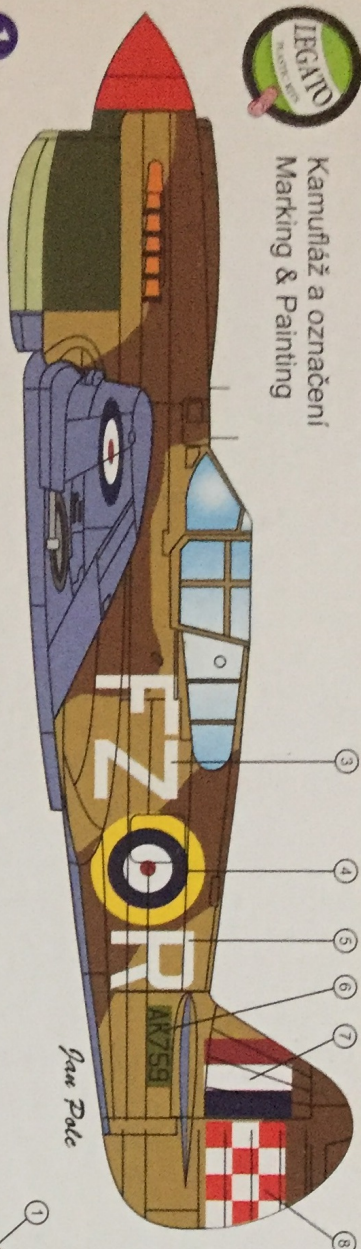




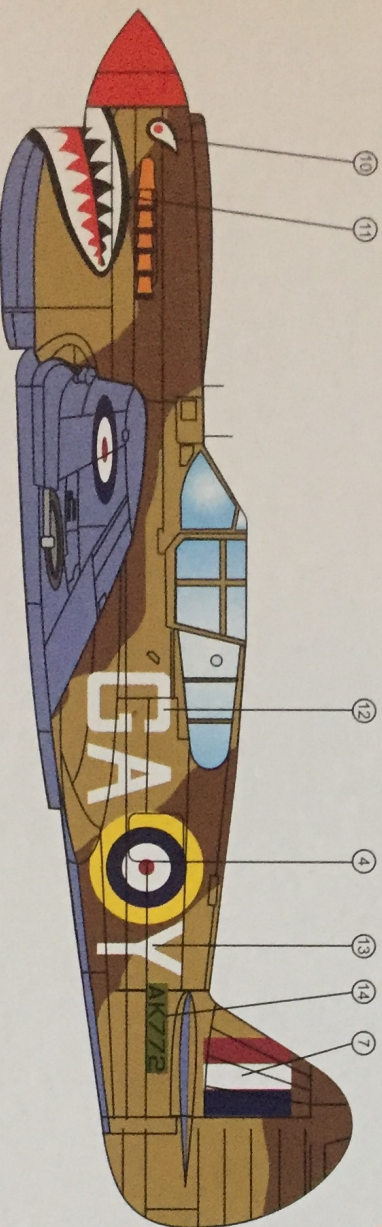
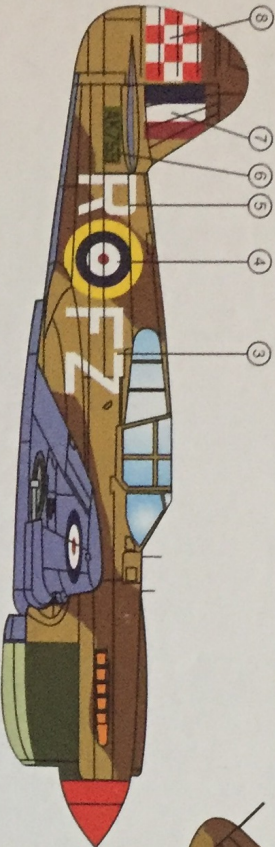
Kamufláž a označení Marking & Painting



1

Kittyhawk I, AK 759, FZ-R, No. 94 Sqn,
Gazrel Arid, Libya, March 1942
Aircraft flown on 20th March 1942 by Sgt.
J. F. Edwards, leading Canadian pilot of
the type. Note the checkers, which lead to
confusion and Luftwaffe pilots reported
combats with Polish Curtissess.

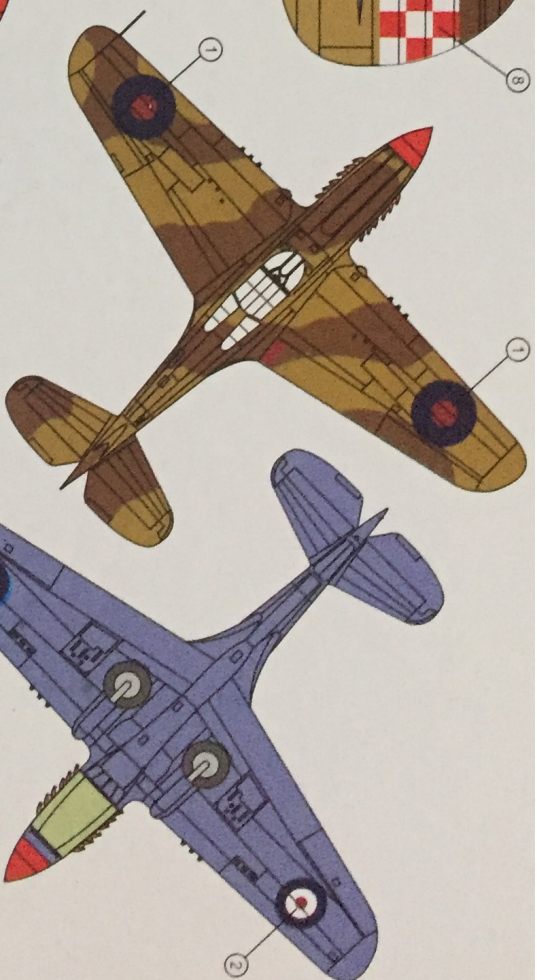
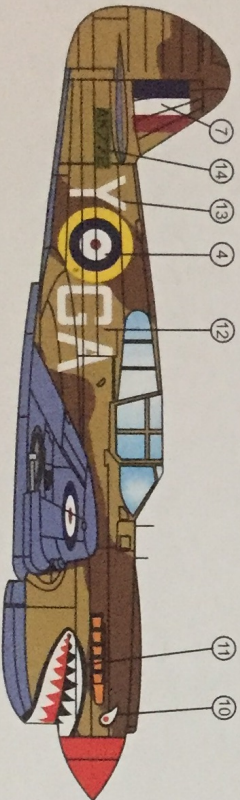
S tímto letounem absolvoval akci 20. 3.
1942 nejlepší kanadský pilot Kittyhawků,
Sgt. J. F. Edwards. Sachovnice na
směrovce vedla piloty Luftwaffe k
chybným hlášením o souboji s polskými
Curtissy.



2

Kittyhawk I, AK 772, GA-Y, No 112 Sqn,
LG 142 Gambut 1, Libya, March 1942
Aircraft flown by Sgt. H. Burney and
S/ldr Clive Caldwell during African
campaign with famous "Shark"
squadron.

S tímto letounem létal během africké
kampaně v radách slavné 112. peruti
Sgt. Henry Burney a S/ldr Clive
Caldwell.



29 Dark Earth

84 Mid Stone

157 Azure Blue

30 Dark Green

90 Sky Type S

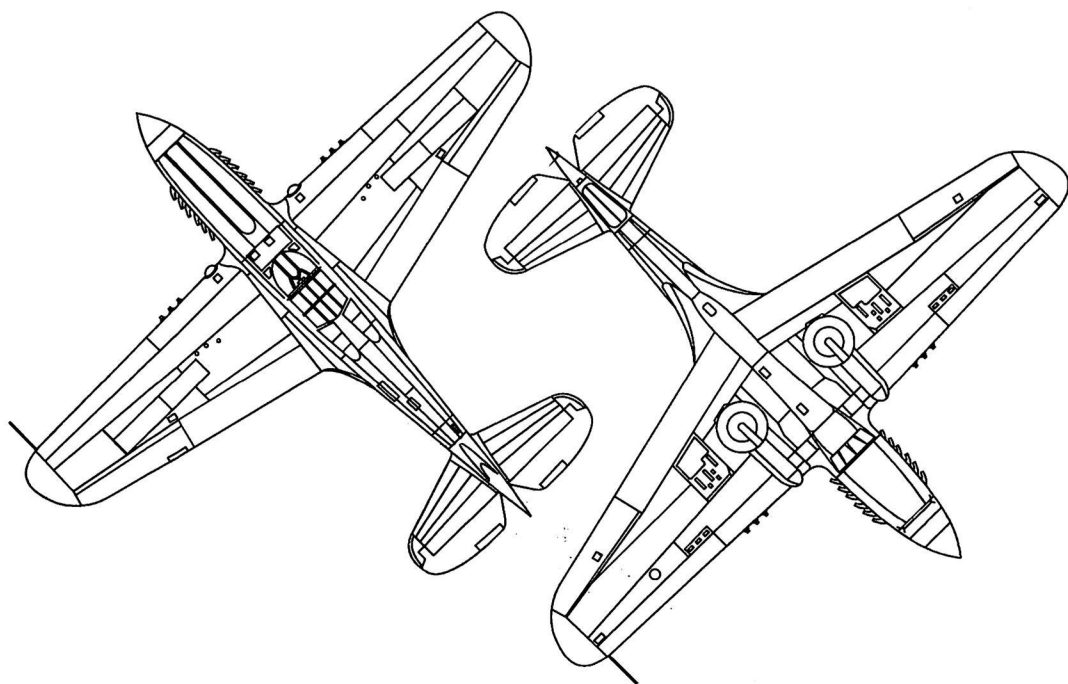
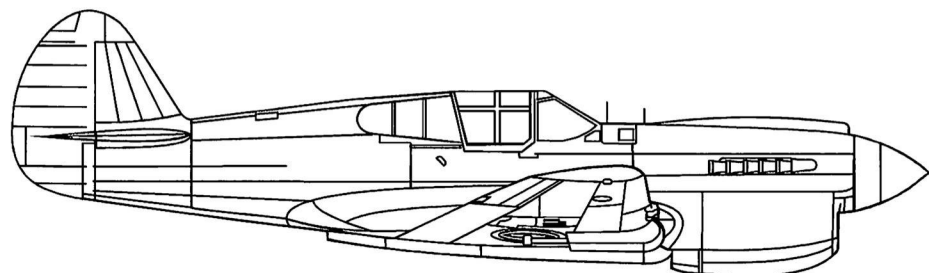
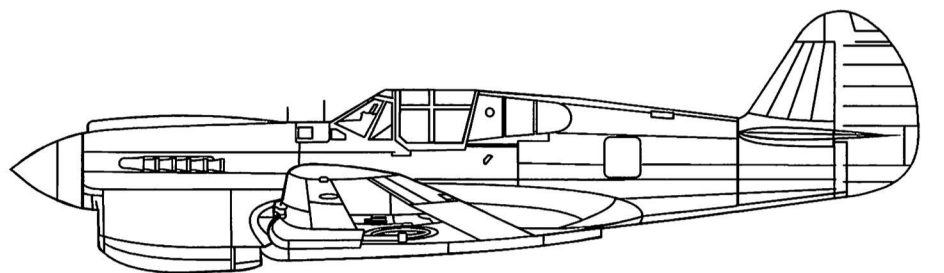
60 Red

33 Black

Paint Numbers:
HUMBROL



Curtiss P-40E Kittyhawk 1a



AZmodel
Plastic kits

Curtiss P-40E Kittyhawk 1a

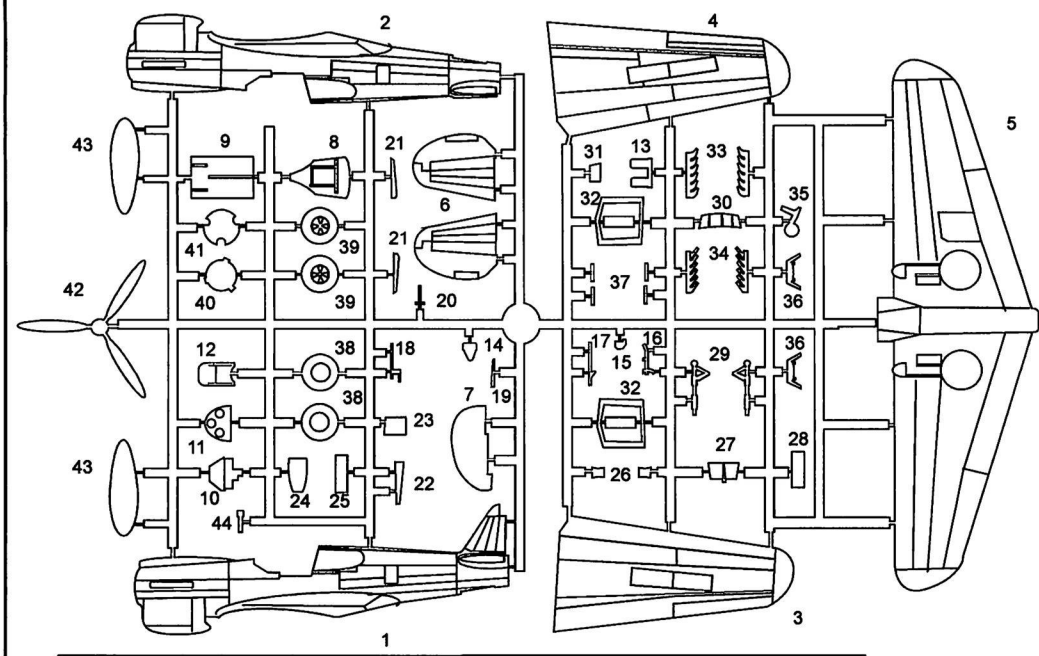
Plastic kits

Scale 1/72

The Curtiss P-40 Warhawk was an American single-engine, single-seat, all-metal fighter and ground attack aircraft that first flew in 1938. The P-40 design was a modification of the previous Curtiss P-36 Hawk which reduced development time and enabled a rapid entry into production and operational service. The Warhawk was used by the air forces of 28 nations, including those of most Allied powers during World War II, and remained in front line service until the end of the war. It was the third most-produced American fighter, after the P-51 and P-47; by November 1944, when production of the P-40 ceased, 13,738 had been built, all at Curtiss-Wright Corporation's main production facilities at Buffalo, New York. The P-40E or P-40E-1 was similar in most respects to the P-40D, except for a slightly more powerful engine and an extra .50 in (12.7 mm) gun in each wing, bringing the total to six. Some aircraft also had small underwing bomb shackles. Supplied to the Commonwealth air forces as the Kittyhawk Mk IA. The P-40E was the variant that bore the brunt of air-to-air combat by the type in the key period of early to mid 1942, for example with the first US squadrons to replace the AVG in China (the AVG was already transitioning to this type from the P-40B/C), the type used by the Australians at Milne Bay, by the New Zealand squadrons during most of their air to air combat, and by the RAF/Commonwealth in North Africa as the Kittyhawk IA.

We would like to express our thanks to Mr. Terry McGrady for his help with the kit.

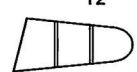
Plastic part



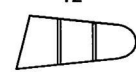
Transparent part T1



T2



T2



Colour name	Number	Colour name	Number
A Black		F Silver	
B White		G Gummimetal	
C Interior Green		H Dark Brown	
D Light Grey			
E Dark Grey			

