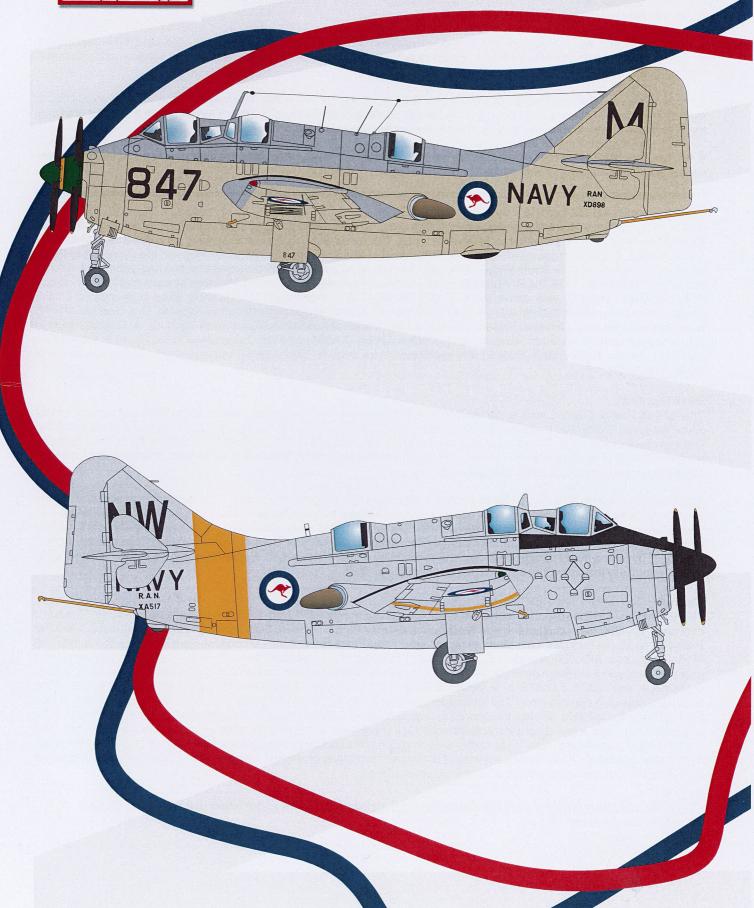
RRD4875



RAN Fairey Gannet, AS Mk1 and T Mk 2 HMAS Melbourne and RANAS Nowra, 1960s

1/48 Scale



Digital Decal Application

Warning: When applying decals to the model be very gentle as the decal film is very thin and may tear if mistreated.

- 1. Apply a coat of gloss varnish to the model and allow to thoroughly dry before applying the decals.
- 2. This decal sheet is digitally printed, utilising modern printing processes. The end result is a continuous film decal printed on stock decal sheet which behaves the same way as screen printed decals. The decal sheet will require trimming of individual subjects. When you are ready to start applying the decals, we recommend that you cut out the item you want to use to achieve the best result.
- 3. Soak the decal in warm water to which a drop or two of dishwashing liquid has been added. Allow the decal to rest on a smooth surface for a short period of time and then slide the decal off the backing paper onto model surface, using plenty of water.
- 4. Once on the model and in the right position, use a Q-tip to soak up excess water. You may then apply your favourite decal settling solution and allow to dry. Allow any creases or bubbles to dry thoroughly before piercing with a pin and applying more settling solution to help the decal conform to the surface. Repeat the process as required.
- 5. Apply a coat of gloss varnish over the entire model once the decals are thoroughly dry. This ensures that the decals are sealed to the model's surface and carrier film is camouflaged.

Fairey Gannet AS Mk1 of the Royal Australian Navy

This Anti-submarine warfare aircraft was manufactured by Fairey Aviation of the UK and undertook its maiden flight on 19 September 1949. The Gannet entered RAN service May 1956 when the Royal Australian Navy purchased the Gannet (AS 1 - 36 aircraft). The aircraft operated from the aircraft carriers HMAS Melbourne, HMAS Sydney and the shore base HMAS Albatross near Nowra, New South Wales. Although Gannets were gradually withdrawn as first-line anti-submarine aircraft in the Royal Navy from 1958, the RAN aircraft continued in service until 1967. Three T Mk2 aircraft were purchased and one of the AS Mk1s (XA333) was converted to T Mk2 standard. A further three RAN Gannets were converted to T Mk5 configuration and another thirteen were modified to AS Mk4 standard to extend the type's service life. One Gannet, XA434, is preserved in the Naval Aviation Museum at Nowra (now known at Australia's Museum of Flight). Other Gannets exist in the Australian National Aviation Museum at Moorabbin Airport (XA334) and the Queensland Air Museum at Caboolture (XA-331). Former RAN T Mk2 (XG888) was purchased back from the Royal Navy and is now on display at Australia's Museum of Flight.

Development

The British Fairey Gannet was a carrier-borne Anti-submarine warfare and Airborne Early Warning aircraft of the immediate post World War II-era developed for the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm. It has a conventional monoplane mid-wing and tricycle undercarriage. The pilot sat atop the fuselage (over the gas turbine engines) and behind the double, co-axial, counter-rotating propellers; the one (or two) crew sat in additional cockpit stations behind the pilot. The third crew member sat in a separate fuselage "bubble" facing the tail.

The Gannet's wings folded in two places to form a distinctive "Z"- shape on each side. The first fold is at about 1/3 of the wing length where the inboard anhedral (down-sweep) changed to the outboard dihedral (up-sweep) of the wing. The second wing fold was at about 2/3 of the wing length. The length of the nose wheel oleo strut caused the Gannet to have a distinctive nose-high attitude, a common characteristic of carrier aircraft. The Gannet has been called "the ugliest aircraft in the world" by far too many people in the world to mention by name. However, its appearance can be called "endearing" to others, especially the crews that operated the dependable aircraft.

Design

The Gannet was built in response to the 1945 Admiralty requirement GR.17/45, for which prototypes by Fairey ("Type Q") or "Fairey 17" after the requirement, and Blackburn B-54 / B-88 ("YB 1") were built. After considering and discounting the Rolls-Royce Merlin (actually, twin Merlins) due to size, Fairey decided to install an engine plant based on the Armstrong Siddeley Mamba. A Double Mamba (also commonly called the "Twin Mamba") was selected, driving two contra-rotating propellers through a common gearbox. The ASMD.1 engines (2,950hp) were used in the AS.1, ASMD.3 engines (3,145hp) in the AS 4, and ASMD.4 (3,875hp) in the AEW 3 variant. The Double Mamba engine could be cruised with one of the engines stopped to conserve fuel and extend endurance. It has been said by pilots that, while this was possible, it was inadvisable at low altitude - in case the operating engine stopped for some reason. This happened frequently enough to be a "known fault," and created considerable disquiet for the crew while that engine or the other engine was restarted. The engines could run on kerosene, "wide-cut" turbine fuel or naval diesel fuel which allowed the Admiralty to eliminate petrol from carrier operation. A secondary advantage of the contra-rotating propellers was that when using only one engine for long-range cruise, no asymmetric problems were encountered.

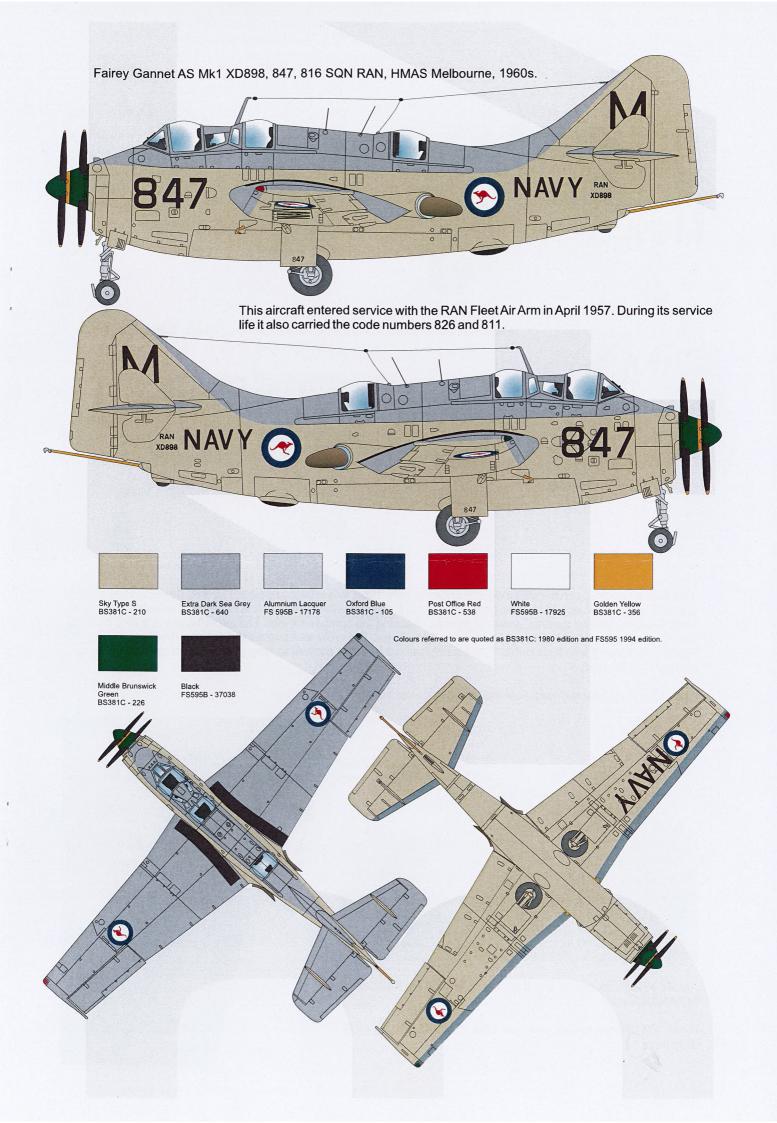
Royal Australian Navy, Fleet Air Arm (RAN) Squadrons, That Operated the Fairey Gannet

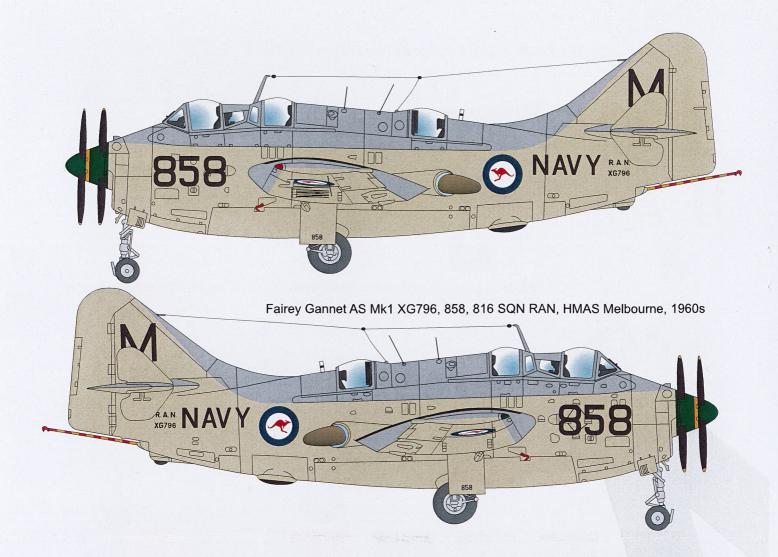
No. 724 Squadron RAN

No. 725 Squadron RAN

No. 816 Squadron RAN

No. 817 Squadron RAN





This aircraft entered service with the RAN in September 1958. While being operated by 816 Squadron the aircraft crashed on 24 February 1966. The pilot (Lieutenant Fyfe) was attempting his first night deck arrested landing on HMAS Melbourne and took his" wave off" too late, catching the number six wire. The aircraft came to a stop hanging over the port side of the flight deck, restrained by the wire. The crew was successfully rescued but any attempt to recover the aircraft was impossible. The aircraft was cut free and allowed to drop off the side of the carrier into the sea in Jervis Bay (NSW).

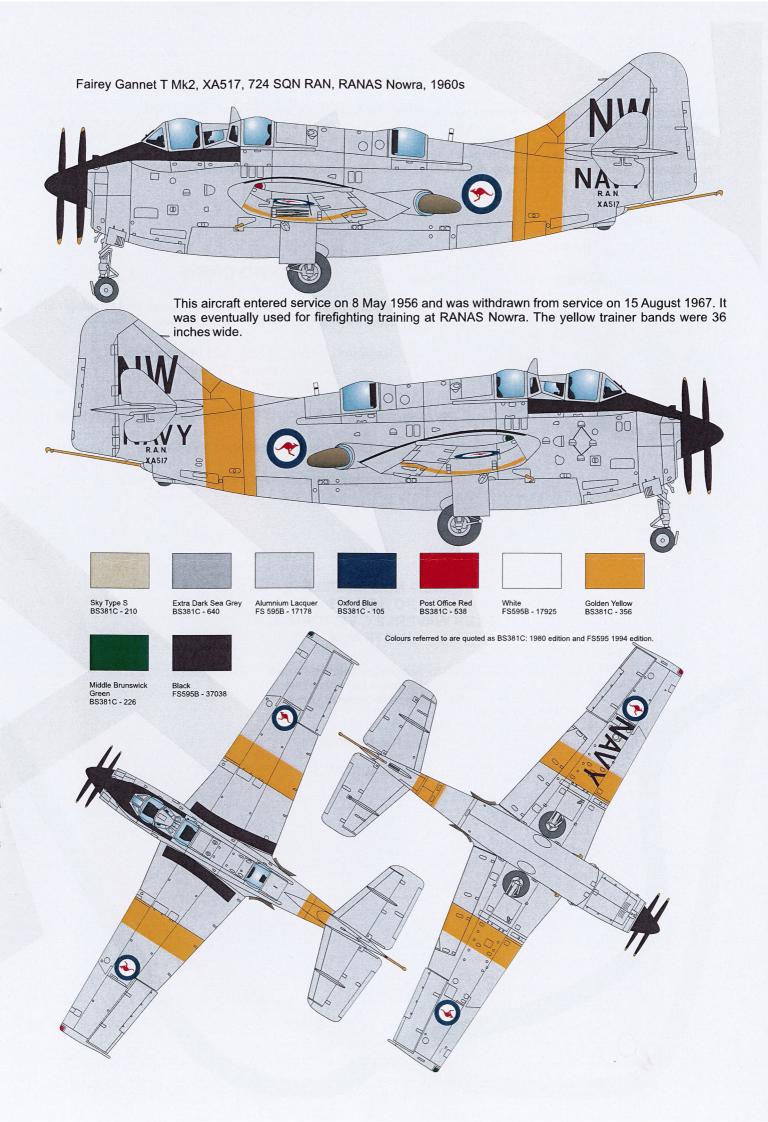
The upper and lower surfaces were identical to those of XD898.



Above: XD898 cocooned and awaiting its fate on the Fire Dump at RANAS Nowra.

Right: XG796 suspended over the side of HMAS Melbourne's flight deck.





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CAST AND CREW

Red Roo Models gratefully acknowledges the research and development team who assisted in the production of this decal sheet.

Research, Historical Data and Photographs, Camouflage and Markings -Richard Hourigan

Photographs, Camouflage and Markings References - Don Halls

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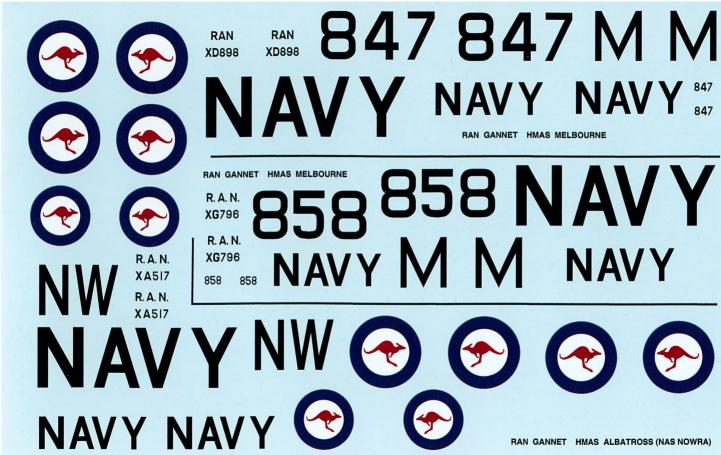
Concept and Decal Realisation - Chris Nally



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HMAS ALBATROSS (NAS NOWRA)