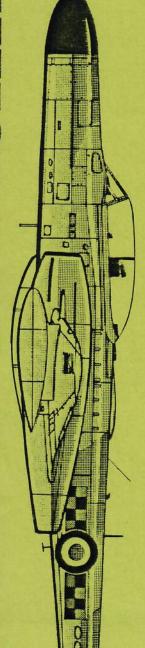


This kit contains highly-detailed vacforms moulded in styrene, clear transparencies, multi-view scale plans, picture and article references, colouring and marking details.

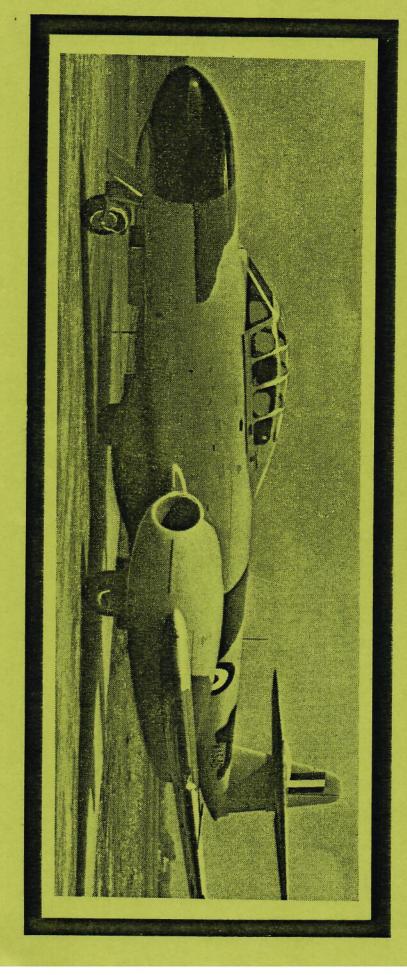
Black serial number decals are included.

1:72 SCALE VACUUM-FORMED MODEL AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION KIT



METHOR NIGHT FIGHTERS

KIT WILL MAKE THE NF.14 AND EASILY MODIFIED TO NF.11/12/13 STANDARD



Gordon Stevens 1985

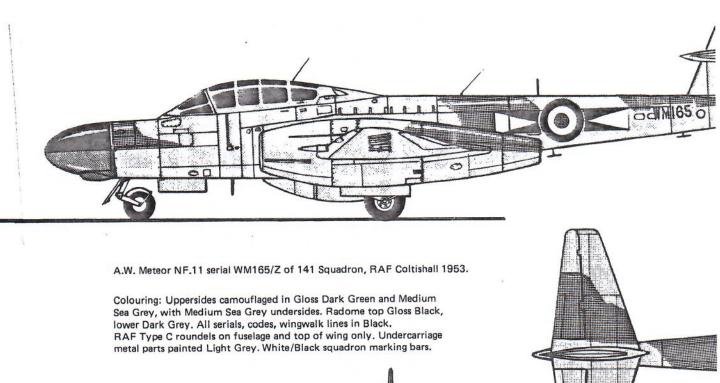
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

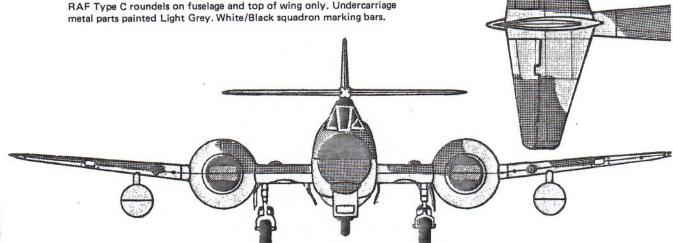
good centreline joint is achieved. pliers. Now smooth all cut edges on a flat sheet of wet & dry sandpaper until a Cut lightly around each moulded part and snap off excess plastic with small

or it will dissolve plastic. After sanding joints, brush on a coat of liquid cement to smooth scratches. Add auto body filler to inside of thin parts for strength — do not use body putty

> needed on all trailing edges to make them really sharp. Add balsa or plastic spar Sand wings and tailplanes to ensure correct airfoil section. Heavier sanding is for strength and alignment if required.

cement for main styrene construction, white glue to position clear canopies and Leave a fingerhold tail on small parts when sanding or shaping them. Use liquid





Still at the drawing-board stage, the Gloster Javelin and the DH.110 all-weather fighter designs were a long way from production in 1947 when the Air Ministry urgently needed replacements for the ageing Beaufighters and Mosquito night fighter force.

Glosters, having had great success with the Meteor twin-jet fighter, offered a specification broadly based on the two-seat trainer Meteor with an extended nose to accommodate the large radar scanner. This 'stop-gap' solution was accepted and, because the Gloster workbook was full, the complete design and development went to Armstrong Whitworth, another company in the group with Meteor production experience.

The prototype Armstrong Whitworth Meteor NF.11 flew in May 1950 and entered RAF service in the same year, a total of 341 being built. Twenty were built for Denmark and some ex-RAF machines served with France and Belgian air forces whilst Sweden had some for target-towing. The NF.12 was a progressive version with a longer nose, 100 being built. In 1952, 40 NF.13 tropical models served with the RAF in the Middle East and later were sold off to Egypt, Syria, Israel and France.

The final development, the NF.14 with a new clear canopy and an even longer nose went into production between 1953 to 1955, 100 of these were made and some remained in service in the Far East until 1961. Two ex-RAF NF.14 were sold to France in 1957 for missile development and other test purposes.

