等式艦上戦闘機は日本海軍の主力戦闘機として活躍した戦闘機です。三菱、中島の両社に96艦戦に次ぐ主力艦上戦闘機として、12試艦上戦闘機の計画要求書が交付されたのは昭和12年10月5日。三菱は96艦戦で培った技術をもとに、重量や抵抗の軽減等、さらに踏み込んだ設計をしました。恒速プロペラ、引込脚、分割構造、水滴型密閉式風防、流線型落下増槽、クルシー無線帰投方位測定装置などの採用、ESD(超ジュラルミン)の使用、20mm機銃の翼内装備等の新しい試みが盛り込まれ、12試艦戦(A6M1)1号機は瑞星13型(離昇出力780馬力)を搭載して完成しました。初飛行は14年4月に行われ、小改修を加えて9月に海軍へ引き渡しが開始されました。その後、3号機以降の増加試作機をA6M2と呼ぶことが決定、零式1号艦上戦闘機1型として正式採用されました。(昭和17年に零式艦上戦闘機11型・A6M2aと改称)11型は計64機作られ、現地部隊の要請により正式採用前から中国戦線へ送られました。陸上戦闘機として使われた11型の翼端には折り畳み機構が無かったので、空母上での取扱を容易にする様に、67号機以降の機体は翼端を50cmずつ折り畳む機構を追加しました。さらにクルシー無線帰投方位測定装置や着艦フック等の艦戦としての艤装を施し、零式1号艦上戦闘機2型(後に零式艦上戦闘機21型・A6M2bと改称)として採用されています。これらの零戦は熟練搭乗員に操られ、各地の戦線で無敵とも思える強さを発揮しました。

《データ》零戦21型 乗員:1名、全長:9.060m、全幅:12.00m、全高:3.570m、最大速度:533.4km/h(4,300m)、エンジン:「栄」12型(離昇出力940hp)、固定武装:7.7mm機銃×2、20mm機銃×2

M HO33Y SEARCH

緒戦の快進撃を続けた零戦21型も昭和18年になると、次々と登場するアメリカ陸海軍の新鋭戦闘機に対して速度、火力の面で劣るようになりました。そこで32型、22型に続いて開発されたのが52型で、主翼幅を21型、22型の12mから11mと短くし、カウリングを再設計して推力式単排気管を装備するなど速度の向上をはかり、この結果最大速度は565km/hと22型より約24km/hの優速となりました。また、翼内の20mm機銃をベルト給弾式の99式2号4型20mm機銃に換え、急降下制限速度を上げるため主翼外板を厚くした52型甲が生産されましたが、海軍の要求はさらに続き、機首部分の7.7mm機銃の右側を13mm機銃に強化した52型乙、乙型の両主翼の20mm機銃外側に13mm機銃を追加した52型丙と、52型シリーズは中島と三菱で約6,000機が生産され、太平洋戦争が終わるまで戦い続けました。

《データ》零戦52型丙 乗員:1名、全幅:11.00m、全長:9.121m、全高:3.57m、主翼面積:21.3m²、自重:2,155kg、全備重量:3,150kg、エンジン:中島 栄21型、離昇出力:1,130hp、最大速度:565km/h(高度6,000m)、武装:13mm機銃×1、20mm機銃×2+13mm機銃×2

M HO33Y SEARCH

H2	ブラック(黒)	BLACK
H8	シルバー(銀)	SILVER
H18	黒鉄色	STEEL
H12	つや消しブラック	FLAT BLACK
H 61	明灰白色(三菱系)	GREEN(MITSUBISHI)
H 90	クリアーレッド	CLEAR RED
H 93	クリアーブルー	CLEAR BLUE
H 63	青竹色	METALLIC BLUE GREEN
H 76	焼鉄色	BURNT IRON
	セミグロスブラック	SEMI GROSS BLACK
	コクピット色(三菱系)	COCKPIT COLOR (MITSUBISHI
H77	タイヤブラック	TIRE BLACK
	H8 H18 H12 H61 H90 H93 H63 H76	H8 シルバー(銀) H18 黒鉄色 H12 つや消しブラック H61 明灰白色(三菱系) H90 クリアーレッド H93 クリアーブルー H63 青竹色 H76 焼鉄色 セミグロスブラック コクピット色(三菱系)

塗料指定の ■はGSIクレオス・Mr. カラー、H 1 は水性 ホピーカラーの番号です。このキットには接着剤は入っ ていませんので別にお求めください。

H⊞ in painting indication is the number of GSI Creos Aqueous Hobby Color, while ■ is that of Mr. Color. Glue is not included in this kit.

H

bei Bemalungshinweisen ist die Nummer der Aqueous - Hobby - Color von GSI Creos, w\u00e4hrend

den Ton der Farbserie Mr, Color anzeigt. Im Bausatz ist kein Klebstoff enthalten.

Sur le guide de peinture, H[1] correspond au numéro de couleur GSI Creos AQUEOUS HOBBY COLOR, alors que

d cyrrespond à Mr. COLOR, La colle n'est pas fournie dans ce kit.

H

☐ nella indicazione della pittura é il numero della GSI
Creos del colore ad acqua per Hobby, mentre
☐ e quello di
Mr. Color. La colla non é inclusa nella scatola di montaggio.

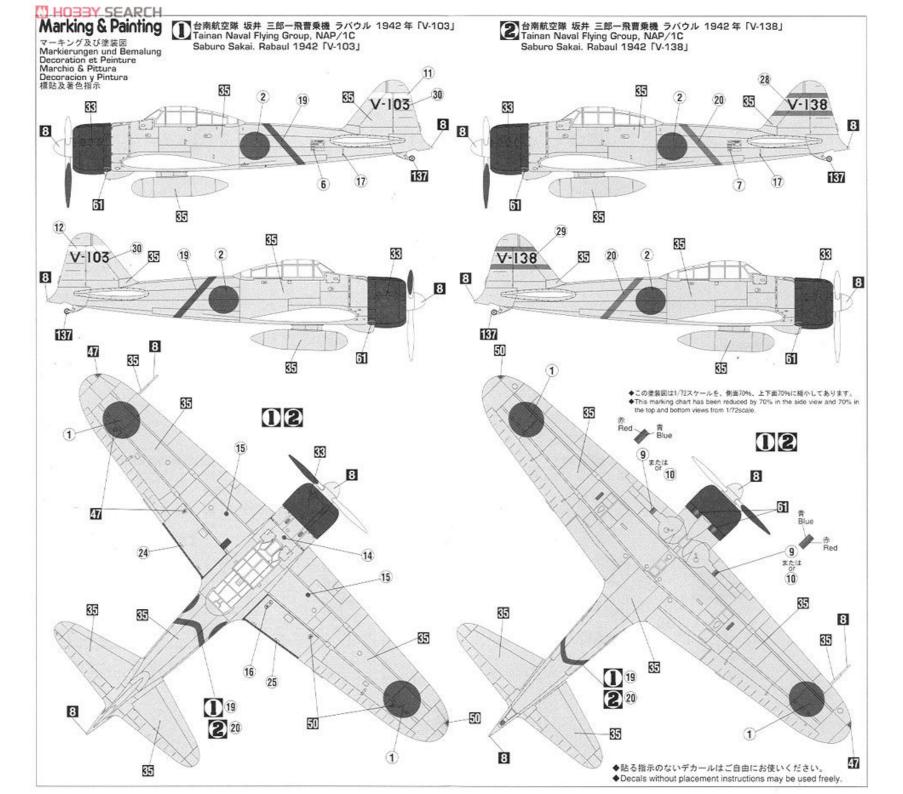
H

en indicaciones de pintado. Este es el numero de GSI

Creos Aqueous Hobby Color, mientras
es el de Mr. Color.

El pegamento no esta incluido en el kit.

HJ 這個著色指示是代表GSI Creos 出品水性模型漆油的 編號,而圖別代表GSI Creos 出品的樹脂系模型漆油的顯 號,這份套件並沒有包活膠水。





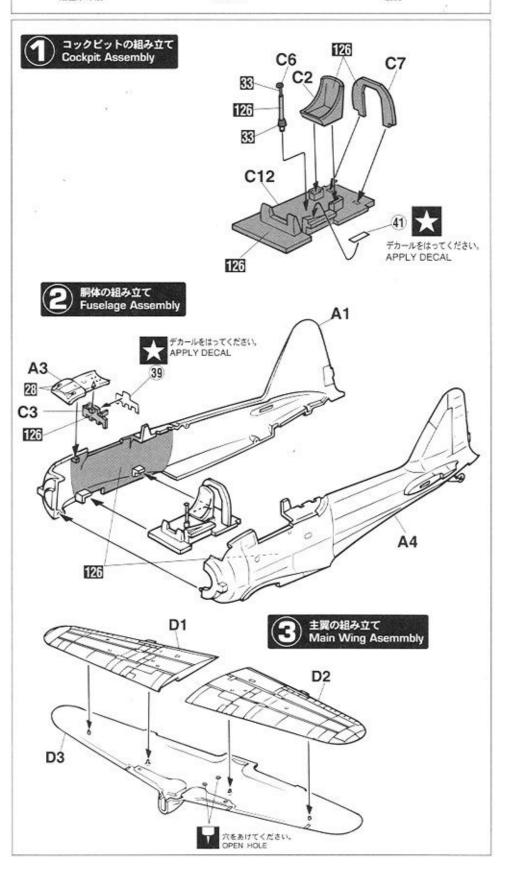
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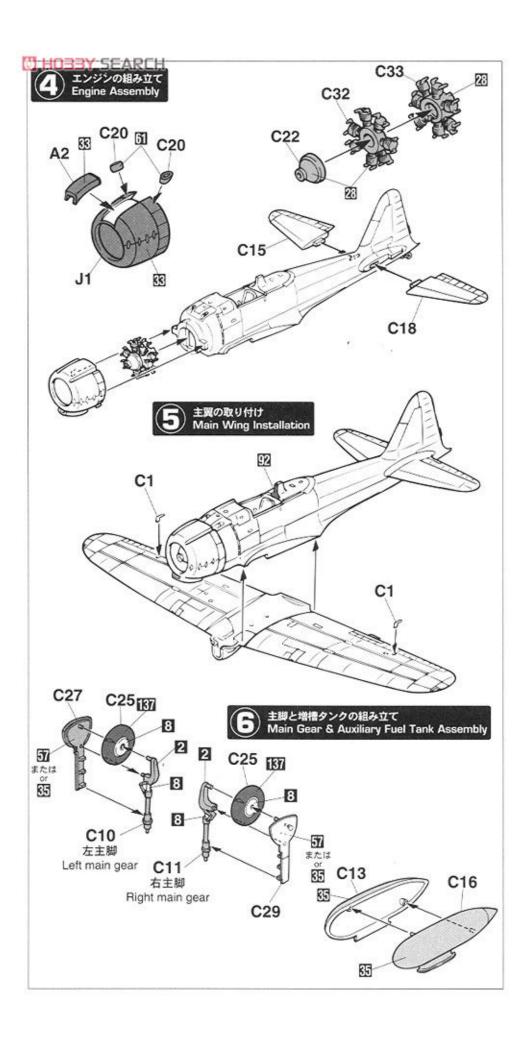


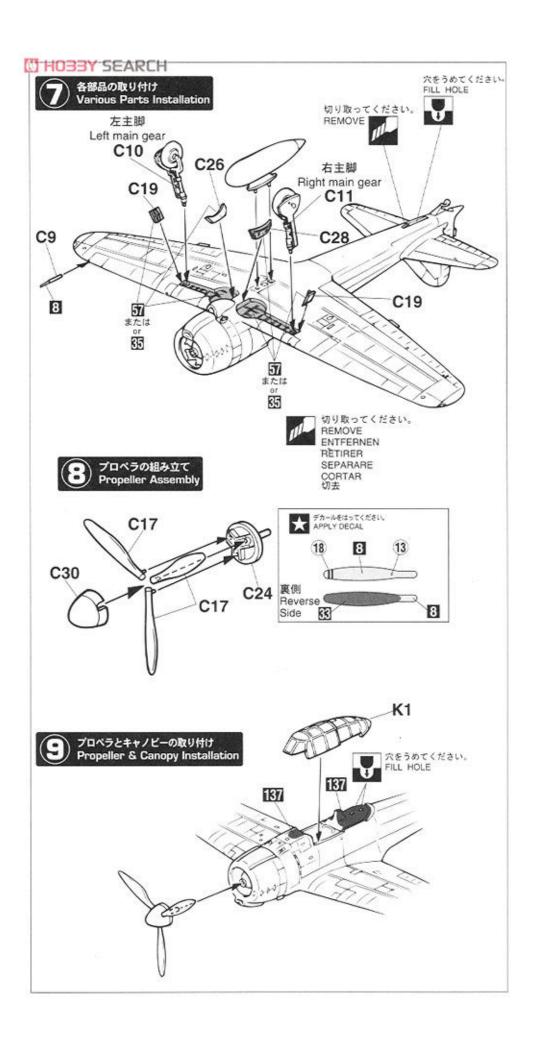
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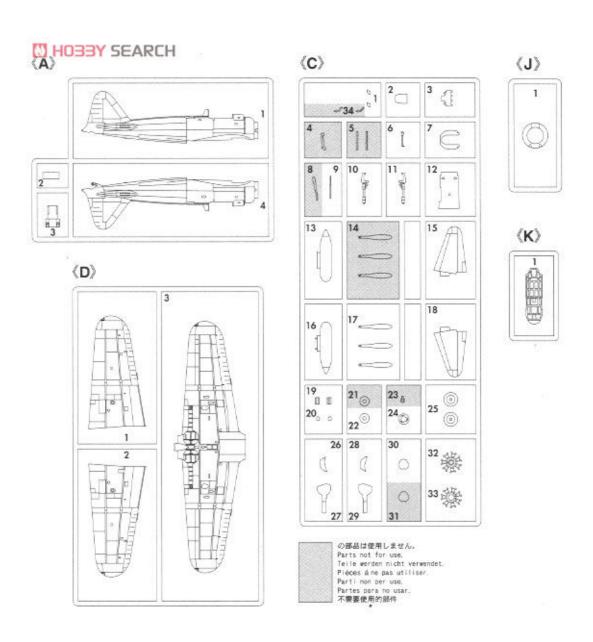


穴をあけてください。 OPEN HOLE ÖFFNEN FAIRE UN TROU FORO APERTO HACER AQUJERO 鑽孔









W-H033Y-SEARCH-



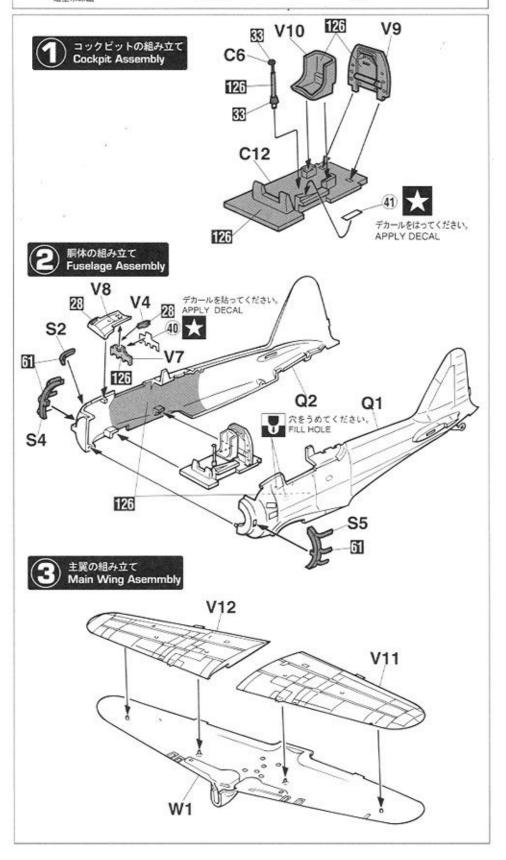
デカールをはってください。 APPLY DECAL HIEAR ABZIEHBILD APPLIQUER DECALCOMANIE APPLICARE DECALCOMANIE PONER CALCOMANIA 贴上水印紙

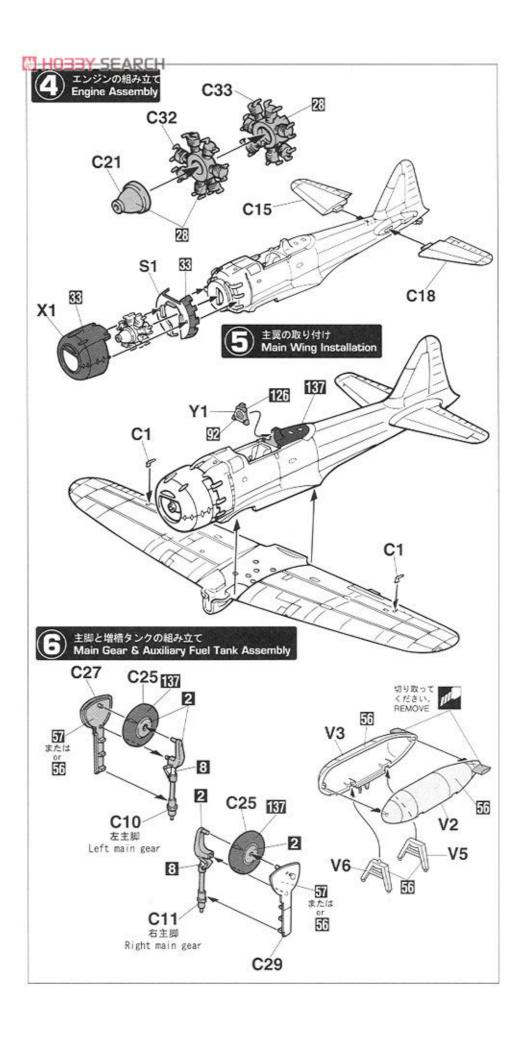


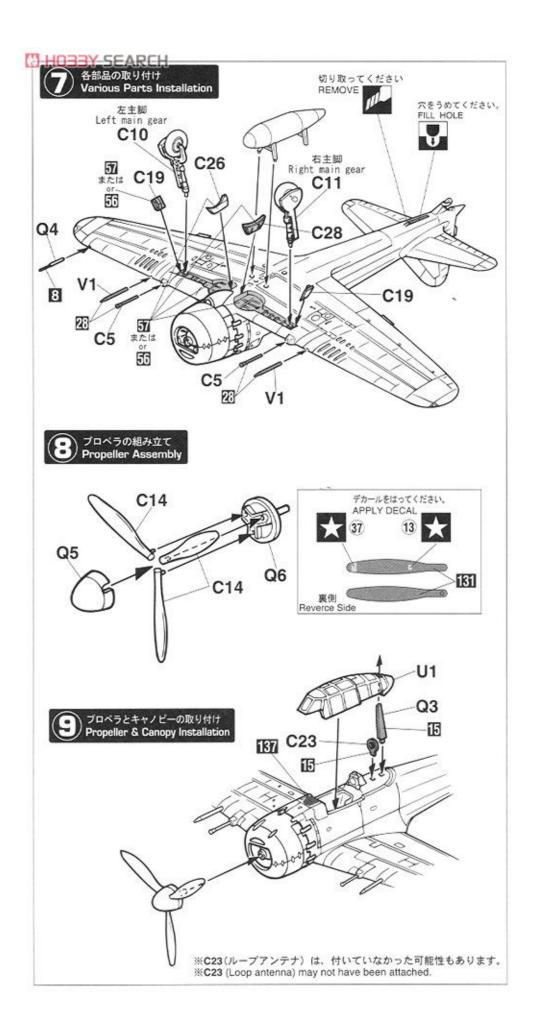
穴をうめてください。 FILL HOLE SCHLIESSEN BOUCHER LE TROU FORO PIENO EMPUJE EL AGUJERO 把孔填平

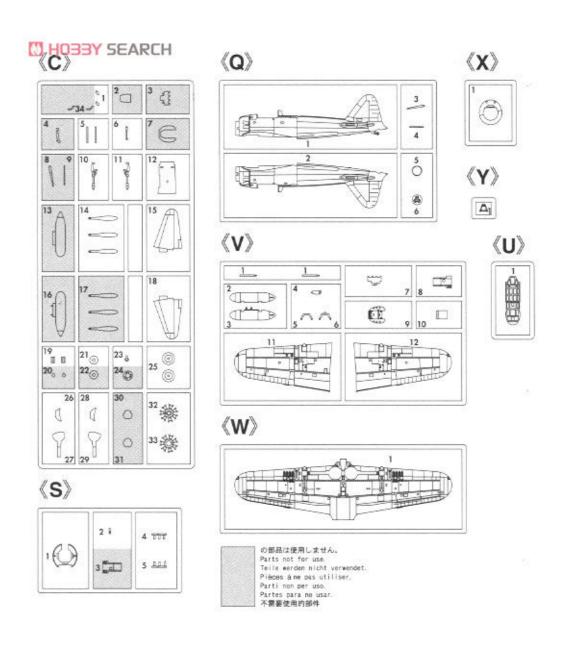


切り取ってください。 REMOVE ENTFERNEN RETIRER SEPARARE CORTAR 切去









W HO33Y SEARCH

Without a doubt, the Reisen or Zero Fighter is the most famous aircraft ever produced by Japanese industry. At the time of its debut in 1939, it was arguably the best fighter aircraft -- either carrier- or land-based -- in the world. Above all, it possessed unsurpassed maneuverability and range, while its firepower and speed were at least the equal of its contemporaries.

Development of the Zero began in May of 1937. Mitsubishi's team was led by Chief Engineer Jiro Horikoshi, the man responsible for the Navy Type 96 Carrier Fighter (the A5M Claude, itself a very successful plane. Horikoshi's design for the new fighter was packed with features which were innovations at the time: retractable landing gear, a fully enclosed cockpit, a variable-pitch propeller, segmented fuselage construction, a streamlined drop tank, wing-mounted 20mm cannon and more.

The A6M1 prototype was completed in March of 1939, and made its first flight in April. During testing, the prototype -powered by a 780hp Zuisei engine -- achieved a speed of 491 km/h. This and its other performance characteristics all
meet or exceeded the Navy's requirements.

Following the Navy's testing, the Sakae-powered version of the Zero was adopted in July of 1940 becoming officially known as the Navy Type Zero Carrier Fighter Model 11, or A6M2 (the name was revised in 1942 to A6M2a). Even prior to the plane's official adoption, fifteen pre-production examples had been sent to China for combat trials. These aircraft fulfilled the Navy's hopes for the type. Together with production planes, they combined to shoot down 99 Chinese aircraft while losing just two of their own number to ground fire during one combat in September.

A total of 64 Model 11 Zeros were produced. Employed as land-based planes, these aircraft lacked carrier-use features such as tail hooks and folding wings. Beginning with the 67th aircraft, however, 50cm manual-folding wingtips, tail hooks and other modifications were incorporated. This version of the Zero was adopted as the Model 21, or A6M2b. Nakajima Hikoki also began their production of the plane with this model. It was the A6M2b which spearheaded the Japanese successes at Pearl Harbor, Wake, the Philippines and others, firmly establishing it as the most formidable fighter in the sky during the early years of the Pacific War.

(Data):Zero Type 21 Crew; one; Length overall: 9.060m; Wingspan: 12.00m; Height: 3.570m; Maximum speed: 533.4 km/h at 4,300m; Powerplant: Nakajima NK1C Sakae 12 14-cylinder air-cooled radial (940hp); Standard armament: Two 7.7mm machine guns, two 20mm cannon

M HO33Y SEARCH

While the Zero Type 21 fighter enjoyed spectacular success in the early stages of World War Two, by 1943, it was being outclassed by the latest American designs, especially in terms of speed and firepower. Following on the heels of the Type 22 and 32 airframes, the Zero Type 52 constituted a major overhaul of the basic Zero design in an attempt to bridge this gap. Significant design changes included a one meter shortening of the main wings from 12 to 11 meters, complete redesign of the engine cowling and the installation of a single thrust-type exhaust pipe, all factors which enabled the Type 52 to increase the overall top speed of the Zero airframe to 565 km/h, a 24 km/h improvement over the Type 22. In addition, the main wing cannon armament was changed over to the belt-fed Type 99-2 Model 4 20mm cannon. Also, the chord of the main wing was thickened to increase maximum sustainable dive speed of the Type 52. The Imperial Japanese Navy, moreover, ordered further specs for an upgunned Type 52 design variant called the Otsu in which the right side weapon of the standard Zero twin 7.7mm cowling machine gun array was replaced with a 13mm caliber machine gun, with an additional two 13mm weapons placed one each in the main wings outboard from the 20mm cannon bays. Approximately 6,000 Type 52 Zero fighters were produced, and they fought on until the conclusion of the war in 1945.

(Data) Zero Type 52 Hei Crew: one; wingspan: 11.00fn; length: 9.121m; height: 3.57m; main wing surface area: 21.3 sq.m; weight (unloaded=2,155kg/loaded=3,150kg); engine: Nakajima Sakae type 21 (rated at 1,130hp at takeoff); top speed: 565 km/h (at 6,000m); fixed armament: 13mm machine gun x 1, 20mm cannon x 2, 13mm machine gun x 2.