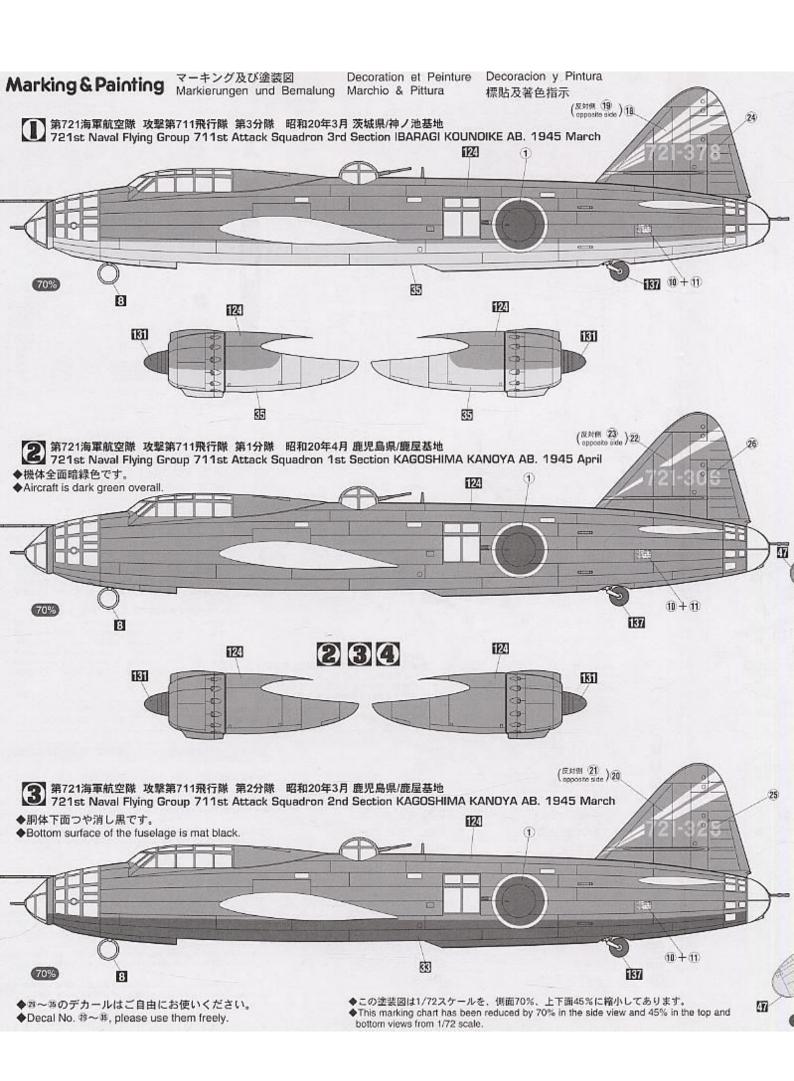
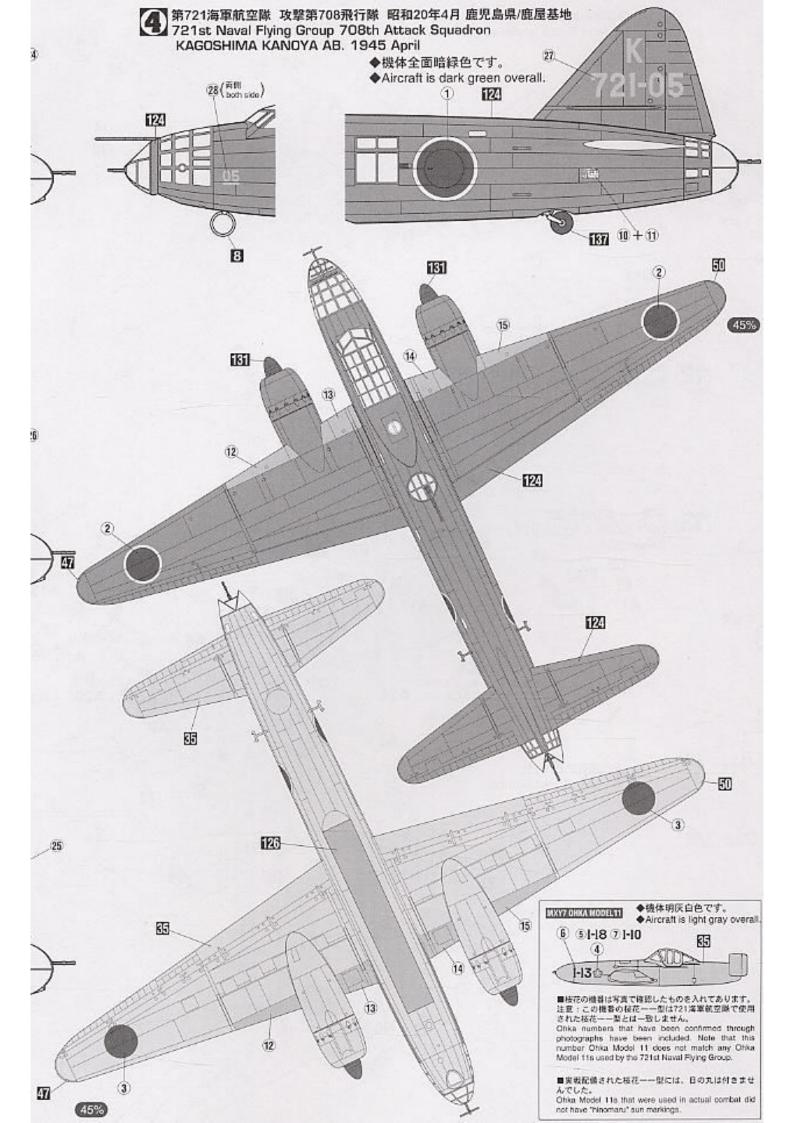
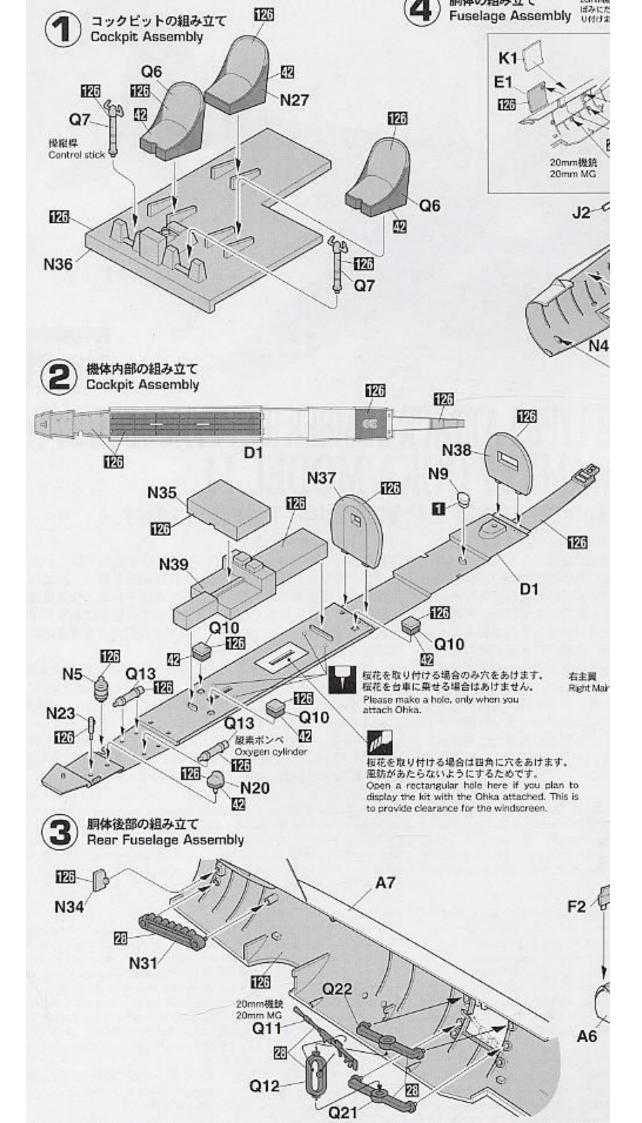
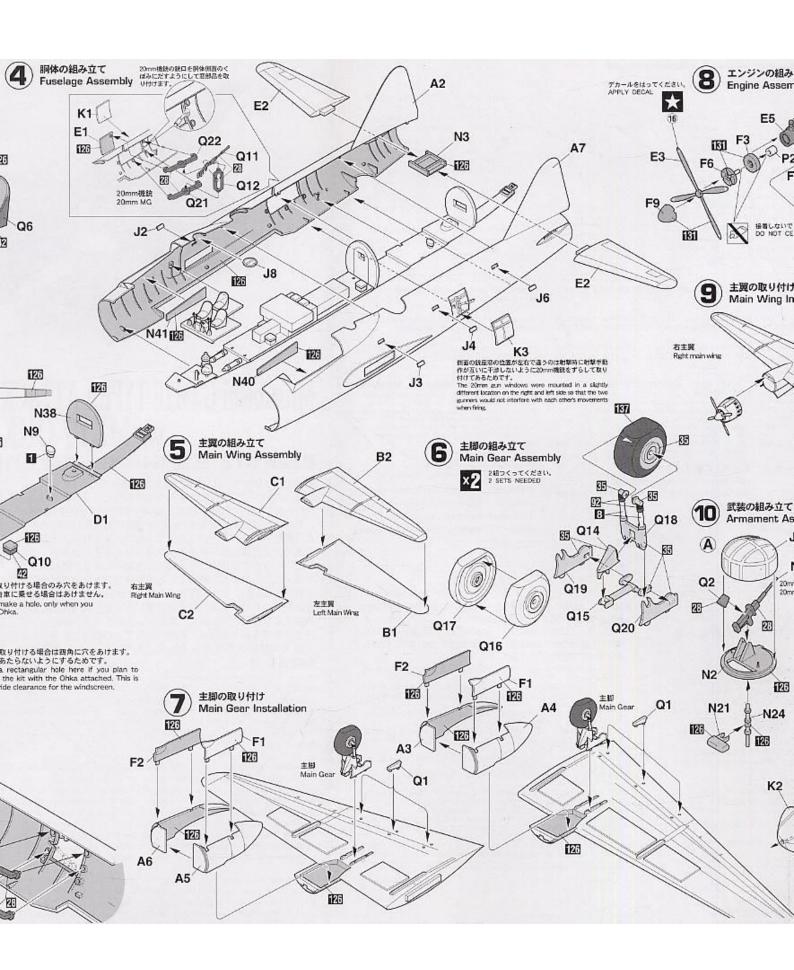
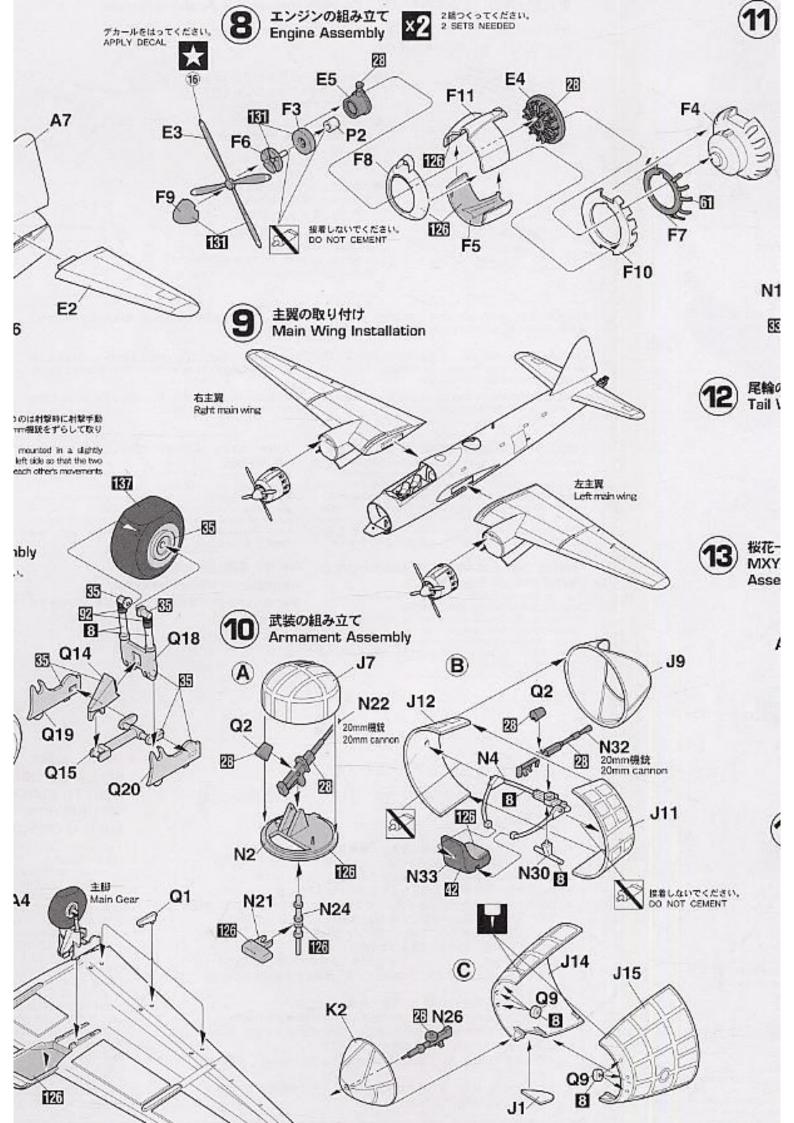
	H1	ホワイト(白)	WHITE
2	H2	ブラック (黒)	BLACK
8	H8	シルバー(銀)	SILVER
28	H18	黒鉄色	STEEL
33	H12	つや消しブラック	FLAT BLACK
35	H61	明灰白色(三菱系)	LIGHT GRAY (MITSUBISHI)
42	H84	マホガニー	MAHOGANY
47	H90	クリアーレッド	CLEAR RED
50	H93	クリアーブルー	CLEAR BLUE
61	H76	焼鉄色	BURNT IRON
92		セミグロスブラック	SEMI GROSS BLACK
124		暗緑色(三菱系)	DARK GREEN (MITSUBISHI)
126		コクピット色(三菱系)	COCKPIT COLOR (MITSUBISHI)
181		赤褐色	PROPELLER COLOR
137		タイヤブラック	TIRE BLACK

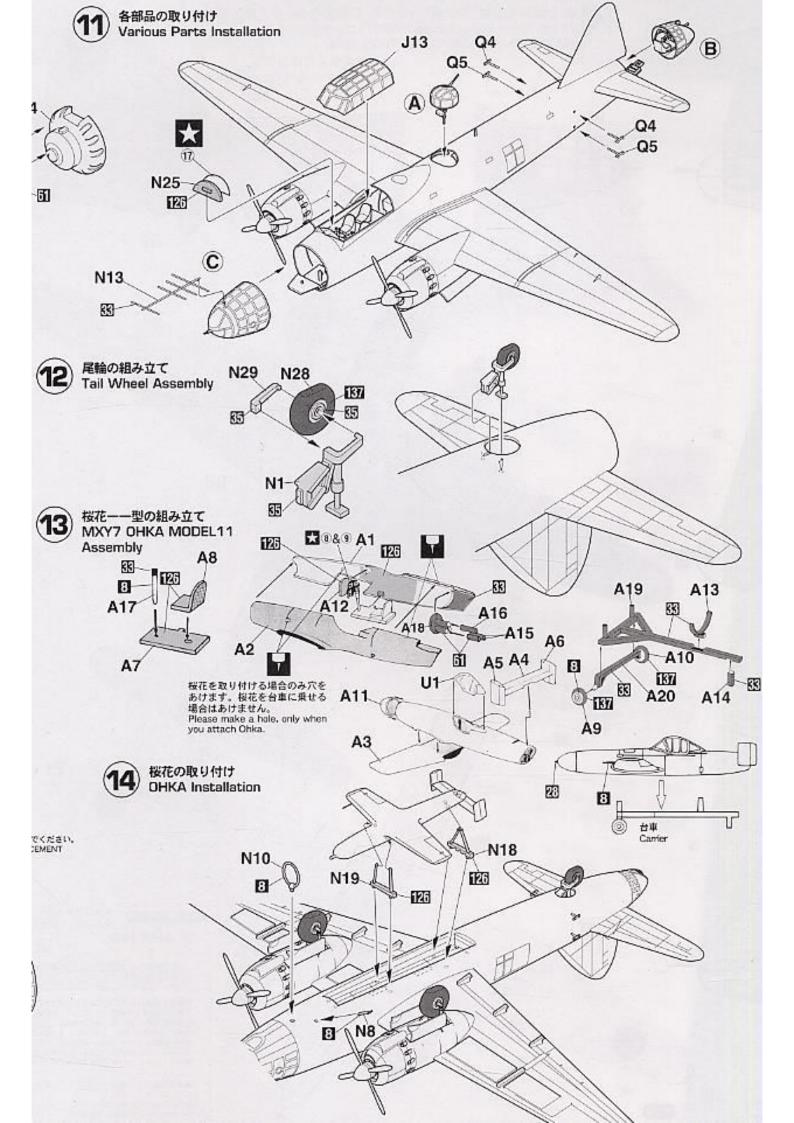


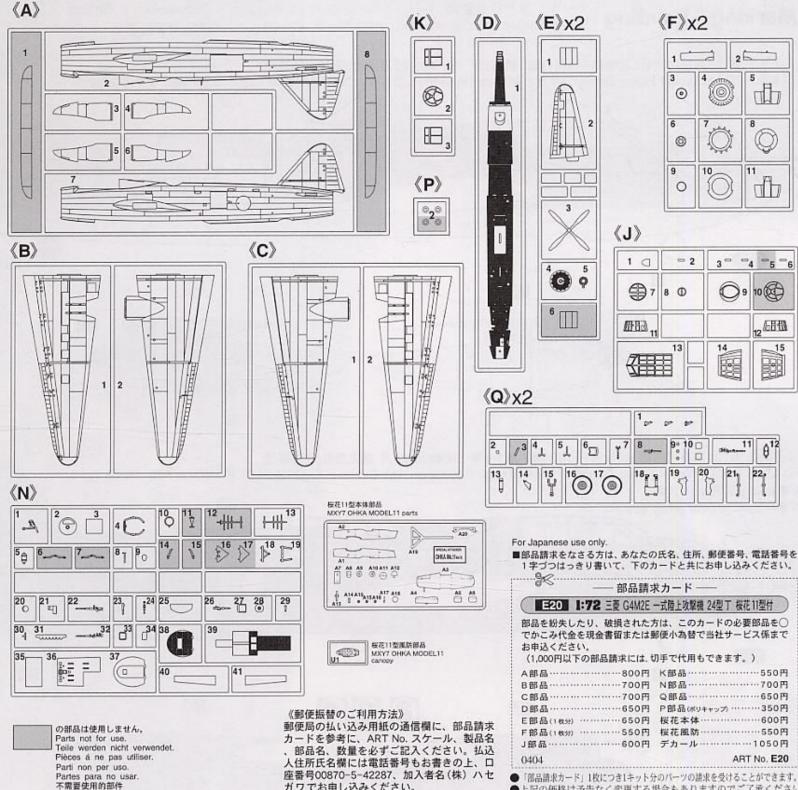












ガワでお申し込みください。

●「部品請求カード」1枚につき1キット分のパーツの請求を受けることができます。 ●上記の価格は予告なく変更する場合もありますのでご了承ください Developed as the successor to the Mitsubishi G3M (Nell), the Mitsubishi G4M's prototype first flew on October 23, 1939. Known as the "Betty" in the Allied code name system, the full Japanese name of the aircraft is Isshiki Rikujo Kogeki-ki, or usually Isshiki-riko for short, taking just the first syllable from the last two words. This translates into English as "Type 1 Land-based Attack Plane."

IJN demands for the new aircraft were severe. It was to have a range of no less than 4,185km in reconnaissance configuration, and no less than 3,704km when carrying up to 800kg of bombs or torpedoes. In order to produce this kind of range, it was necessary to essentially turn the wings of the plane into giant gas tanks, with integral fuel cells throughout. The plane's characteristic cigar-like fuselage was designed to allow all ordnance to be carried internally, thus reducing drag and further increasing range, as well as to facilitate crew movements within the plane. In the end, these measures let the Betty actually exceed the performance demands that had been placed upon it.

In the early years of the war, the Betty was in its element, proving to be a potent attack plane that could use its enormous range to strike targets deep within China and the Philippines, or far out to sea, as the British learned so painfully when G4Ms participated in the attacks which sunk the Repulse and Prince of Wales. However, when enemy opposition increased, the huge wing fuel tanks proved to be the Betty's weakness as well as its strength; even a few hits from an enemy fighter or AA-guns would generally set the plane ablaze. Realizing this problem, later models of the Betty had redesigned wings with self-sealing fuel tanks, but only limited production of such versions was possible before the end of the war. In all, approximately 2,400 G4Ms were built.

The Model 24 Tei (G4M2E)

This was the version of the Betty with its bomb bay removed, and the ability to carry an Ohka Model 11 suicide attack plane. In addition, armor plate was added to the area around the pilot's seat, the fuel tanks, and other locations. These changes significantly increased the gross weight of the plane and made the G4M2E a poor flyer. As a result, most were shot down before they could launch their Ohkas (the box art portrays the fictional launching of Ohka I-13). DATA: Model 24 Tei (G4M2E) Crew: 7; Length: 19.63m; Wingspan: 24.89m; Height: 4.11m; Max. Gross Weight: 15,500kg; Max. Speed: 396 km/h at 4,600m; Engine: Kasei 25 x 2 (1,850hp takeoff power); Armament: 20mm cannon x 4, 7.7mm machine gun x 1.

DATA: MXY7 OHKA MODEL11 Crew: 1; Length: 6.066m; Wingspan: 5.12m; Height: 1.16m; Max. Gross Weight: 2,140kg; Max. Speed: 612 km/h; Bomb: 1,200kg; Power plant: Type 4 model 20 rocket x 3