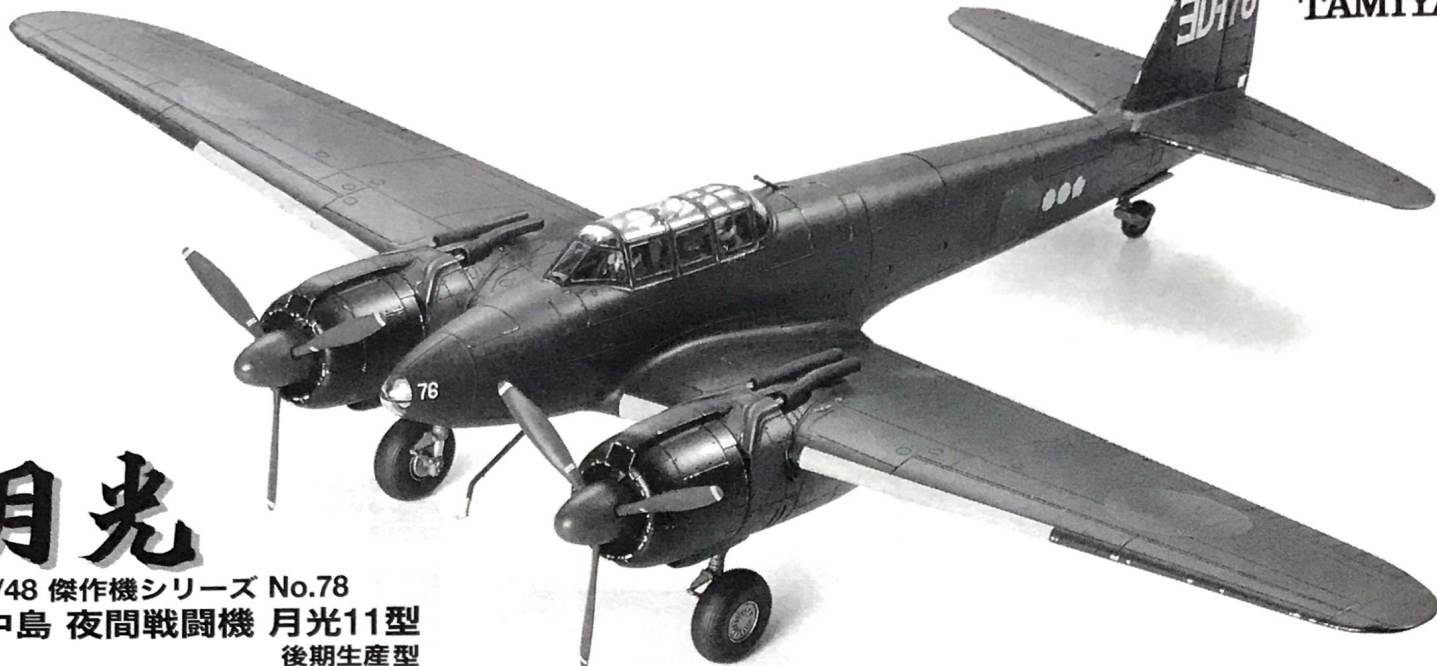


月光

1/48 傑作機シリーズ No.78
中島 夜間戦闘機 月光11型
後期生産型



NAKAJIMA NIGHT FIGHTER GEKKO TYPE 11 LATE PRODUCTION (IRVING)

It was to be another long-range harassment of the Japanese outpost of Rabaul, New Britain Island. In the early hours of May 21, 1943, the B-17 Flying Fortresses of the 43d Bombardment Group moved inland, putting themselves in range of Japanese fighters. The gunners scanned the darkness of the night sky for enemy aircraft, but it seemed clear. Then, just before the bomb run could begin, enemy fire pierced the underbelly of the bomber and struck the engines, sending the B-17 crashing into the sea. The fatal shots came from the 20mm guns of fixed-angle, oblique-firing system mounted on a Japanese "Gekko" (Moonlight) night fighter, that the US would later name, "Irving". Its development goes back to 1938, when the Japanese Navy was planning a twin-engine

Eigentlich sollte es wieder einer der Langstrecken-Überfälle auf den Japanischen Außenposten in Rabaul auf New Britain Island werden. In den Morgenstunden des 21. Mai 1943 bewegten sich die B-17 der 43. Bomberstaffel landeinwärts, womit sie sich in die Reichweite der Japanischen Jäger begaben. Die MG-Schützen suchten in der Dunkelheit den Himmel nach feindlichen Flugzeugen ab, er schien aber frei zu sein. Dann, kurz bevor der Bombenregen beginnen sollte, bohrte sich feindliches Feuer durch den Bauch der Maschinen und traf die Motoren, was zum Absturz der B-17 ins Meer führte. Die tödlichen Schüsse kamen von den 20mm Kanonen eines in der Richtung starren, aber nach oben und unten neigbaren Feuersystems, das in einen Japanischen "Gekko" (Mondlicht) Nachtjäger eingebaut war, den die Amerikaner später "Irving" nennen sollten. Seine Entwicklung geht zurück auf das Jahr 1938, als die Japani-

C'était durant l'un des raids à longue distance menées par les américains contre les positions avancées japonaises de Rabaul en Nouvelle Bretagne. Aux premières heures du 21 mai 1943, les forteresses volantes B-17 du 43^{ème} Groupe de Bombardement survolaient maintenant les terres à portée des chasseurs japonais. Les mitrailleurs scrutaient la nuit pour repérer les appareils ennemis mais rien n'était en vue. Cependant, juste avant que ne commence l'attaque, des projectiles ennemis transpercèrent le ventre d'un B-17 qui s'écrasa ensuite en mer. Les tirs fatals provenaient des canons de 20 mm installés en oblique dans un chasseur de nuit japonais "Gekko" (Clair de Lune) que les américains baptiseraient plus tard "Irving". Le développement de cette machine remonte à 1938 pour le compte de la marine japonaise qui souhaitait disposer à

太平洋戦争を前にした昭和13年、日本海軍は爆撃機の長距離援護を主任務とする双発戦闘機の開発を計画、三菱と並ぶ航空機メーカーの中島飛行機がその試作に着手しました。この13試双発陸上戦闘機と呼ばれる試作機から発展し、大戦中期から終戦まで太平洋各地や日本本土で迎撃任務に飛び続けたのが夜間戦闘機、月光です。月光の原型となった13試双発陸上戦闘機の開発にあたって日本海軍が中島飛行機に求めたのは、零戦を上回る高速性能と航続力、高い攻撃力、そして零戦と同等の空戦性能という厳しいものでした。エンジンは零戦と同じ1000馬力級の栄2基を搭載、翼面荷重を抑えて運動性能を向上させるため大面積で分厚く頑丈な主翼が備えられました。昭和16年3月の試作1号機の完成以来、戦闘機としての実用化を目標に努力が続けられましたが、単発戦闘機と対等に戦える空戦性能は実現できず、昭和17年7月に2式陸上偵察機の名称で偵察機としての採用が決定されました。この長距離偵察などに使われていた双発機に一躍注目が集まったのは昭和18年5月、

fighter to support its long-range bombers. The Nakajima Company brought forward a prototype, the 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-Based Fighter (J1N1), which used two 1000hp "Sakae" engines, one on each of its sturdy main wings. Since it proved inferior to single-engine fighters of the time, it was adopted as a Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft (J1N1-R). However, the need to counter the nocturnal B-17 bombers in the Southwest Pacific led to its conversion into a night-fighter. This transformation came about by positioning the armaments to fire at an oblique angle from the line of flight, allowing the fighters to swiftly strike the bombers while maintaining a parallel course and speed with a target either above or below.

sche Marine einen zweimotorigen Jäger zur Unterstützung ihrer Langstreckenbomber plante. Die Firma Nakajima brachte einen Prototyp heraus, den 13-Shi zweimotorigen, landgestützten Jäger (J1N1), der zwei 1000 PS "Shake"-Motore besaß, je einen auf jeder der stabilen Tragflächen. Da er sich jedoch den einmotorigen Jägern der damaligen Zeit unterlegen erwies, wurde er als ein Typ 2 landgestütztes Aufklärungsflugzeug übernommen (J1N1-R). Die Notwendigkeit, gegen die nächtlichen Angriffe der B-17 Bomber im Südwest-Pazifik etwas zu unternehmen, führte zu dessen Umbau zum Nachtjäger. Die Umwandlung wurde ausgeführt, indem man die Bewaffnung in Flugrichtung neigbar anordnete, was den Jäger dazu befähigte, bei Aufrechterhaltung eines parallelen Kurses einen überraschenden Schlag gegen die Bomber auszuführen, wobei das Ziel entweder oben oder unten sein konnte.

l'époque d'un chasseur bimoteur d'escorte pour ses bombardiers. L'appareil devait avoir une vitesse et un rayon d'action supérieurs à ceux du "Zero" et être aussi manoeuvrant. La firme Nakajima présenta un prototype, le chasseur bimoteur terrestre 13-Shi (J1N1) équipé de moteurs Sakae de 1000 chevaux, un sous chacune de ses ailes robustes. Il se révéla inférieur aux chasseurs monomoteurs du moment et entra en service en tant que machine de reconnaissance sous la désignation J1N1-R. Cependant, le besoin de contrer les B-17 effectuant des raids nocturnes dans le Sud-Ouest Pacifique entraîna sa conversion en chasseur de nuit. Les armes étaient installées en position oblique dans le fuselage. L'appareil pouvait donc attaquer par le dessous en maintenant une ligne de vol parallèle et une vitesse égale à celles de la cible.

激戦の続いていたソロモン諸島のラバウルでした。当時、日本海軍のラバウル基地はB-17爆撃機による夜間攻撃に悩まされていましたが、13試双発陸上戦闘機に20mm機銃を試験的に追加装備した2機が前線に送られ、初陣でB-17を立て続けに2機撃墜したのです。斜め銃と呼ばれたこの20mm機銃は胴体上下に各2挺ずつ30度斜め前方に向けて取り付けられ、敵機と水平に飛行しながら効果的な射撃を加えることができました。この大きな戦果により、斜め銃装備の機体があらためて月光11型の名称で日本海軍初の夜間戦闘機として正式採用、多くの2式陸上偵察機が月光に改造され、月光としての新規生産も開始されました。月光11型は胴体上面に段のある初期型と段のない後期型に分けられます。また上側にさらに斜め銃1挺を加え、下側の斜め銃を撤去した機体も登場し、11型甲と呼ばれました。月光は昭和19年10月まで470機以上が生産され、南方各地で多数のB-17やB-24爆撃機を撃墜、日本本土上空でもB-29重爆撃機の迎撃に奮戦したのです。

1/48 中島 夜間戦闘機 月光11型後期生産型 (和英独仏)



●このキットは組み立てモデルです。作る前に必ず説明書を最後までお読みください。また小学生などの低年齢の方が組み立てる時は、保護者の方もお読みください。
●接着剤や塗料は、必ずプラスチック用をお使いください。(別売)

●Read carefully and fully understand the instructions before commencing assembly. A supervising adult should also read the instructions if a child assembles the model.
●Remove plating from areas to be cemented.

●Bevor Sie mit dem Zusammenbau beginnen, sollten Sie alle Anweisungen gelesen und verstanden haben. Fall sein Kind das Modell zusammenbaut, sollte ein beaufsichtigender Erwachsener die Bauanleitung ebenfalls gelesen haben.

●An den Klebestellen muß die Chromschicht abgeschabt werden.

●Bien lire et assimiler les instructions avant de commencer l'assemblage. La construction du modèle par un enfant doit s'effectuer sous la surveillance d'un adulte.

●Enlever le revêtement chromé des parits à encoller.

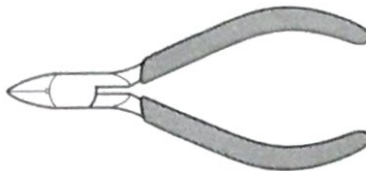
●用意する工具 / Tools recommended / Benötigtes Werkzeug / Outillage nécessaire

接着剤 (プラスチック用)

Cement
Kleber
Colle



ニッパー
Side cutters
Seitenschneider
Pince coupante



ナイフ
Modeling knife
Modelliermesser
Couteau de modéliste



ピンセット
Tweezers
Pinzette
Précettes



ピンバイス
Pin vise
Schraubstock
Outil à percer



塗装指示のマークです。タミヤカラーのカラーナンバーで指示しました。

This mark denotes numbers for Tamiya Paint colors.

AS-1 ●暗緑色(IJN) / Dark Green (IJN) / Dunkelgrün (IJN) (XF-11) / Vert Foncé (Marine Impériale Japonaise)

X-7 ●レッド / Red / Rot / Rouge

X-10 ●ガンメタル / Gun metal / Metall-Gräu / Gris acier

X-11 ●クロムシルバー / Chrome silver / Chrom-Silber / Aluminium chromé

X-13 ●メタリックブルー / Metallic blue / Blau-Metallic / Bleu métallisé

X-18 ●セミグロスブラック / Semi gloss black / Seidenglanz Schwarz / Noir satiné

X-25 ●クリアグリーン / Clear green / Klar-Grün / Vert translucide

X-27 ●クリアレッド / Clear red / Klar-Rot / Rouge translucide

X-31 ●チタンゴールド / Titanium Gold / Titan-Gold / Or Titanium

X-32 ●チタンシルバー / Titanium Silver / Titan-Silber / Argent Titanium

XF-1 ●フラットブラック / Flat black / Matt Schwarz / Noir mat

XF-2 ●フラットホワイト / Flat white / Matt Weiß / Blanc mat

XF-10 ●フラットブラウン / Flat brown / Matt Braun / Brun mat

XF-12 ●明灰白色 / J.N. grey / Grau der Japanischen Marine / Gris Aéronavale Japonaise

XF-15 ●フラットフレッシュ / Flat flesh / Fleischfarben Matt / Chair mate

XF-19 ●スカイグレイ / Sky grey / Himmelgräu / Gris ciel

XF-22 ●RLMグレイ / RLM grey / RLM-Gräu / Gris R.L.M.

XF-24 ●ダークグレイ / Dark grey / Dunkelgräu / Gris foncé

XF-28 ●ダークコッパー / Dark Copper / Dunkles Kupfer / Cuivre foncé

XF-52 ●フラットアース / Flat earth / Erdfarbe / Terre mate

XF-56 ●メタリックグレイ / Metallic grey / Gräu-Metallic / Gris métallisé

XF-58 ●オリーブグリーン / Olive green / Olivgrün / Vert olive foncé

XF-64 ●レッドブラウン / Red brown / Rotbraun / Rouge brun

注意

●工具の使用には十分注意してください。特にナイフ、ニッパーなどの刃物によるケガや事故に注意してください。

●接着剤や塗料は使用する前にそれぞれの注意書きをよく読み、指示に従って正しく使用し、使用する時は換気に十分注意してください。

●小さなお子様のいる所での工作はやめてください。小さな部品の飲み込みや、ビニール袋をかぶったの窒息などの危険な状況が考えられます。

CAUTION

●When assembling this kit, tools including knives are used. Extra care should be taken to avoid personal injury.

●Read and follow the instructions supplied with paint and/or cement, if used (not included in kit). Use plastic cement and paints only.

●Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to suck any part, or pull vinyl bag over the head.

VORSICHT!

●Beim Zusammenbau dieses Bausatzes werden Werkzeuge einschließlich Messer verwendet. Zur Vermeidung von Verletzungen ist besondere Vorsicht angebracht.

●Wenn Sie Farben und/oder Kleber verwenden (nicht im Bausatz enthalten), beachten und befolgen Sie die dort beiliegenden Anweisungen. Nur Klebstoff und Farben für Plastik verwenden.

●Bausatz von kleinen Kindern fernhalten.

ten. Verhüten Sie, daß Kinder irgendwelche Bauteile in den Mund nehmen oder Plastiktüten über den Kopf ziehen.

PRECAUTION

●L'assemblage de ce kit requiert de l'outillage, en particulier des couteaux de modélisme. Manipuler les outils avec précaution pour éviter toute blessure.

●Lire et suivre les instructions d'utilisation des peintures et ou de la colle, si utilisés (non inclus dans le kit). Utiliser uniquement une colle et des peintures spéciales pour le polystyrène.

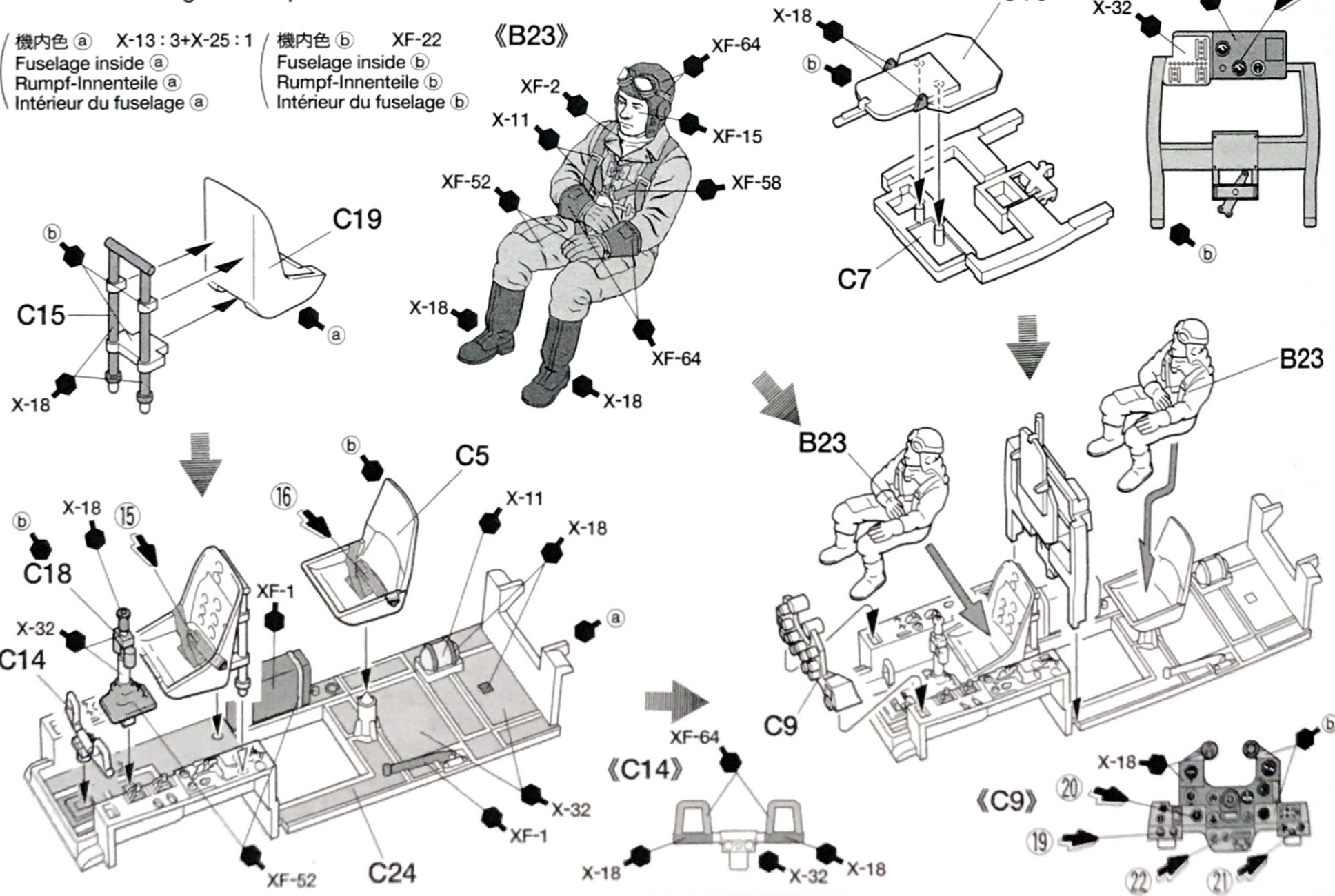
●Garder hors de portée des enfants en bas âge. Ne pas laisser les enfants mettre en bouche ou sucer les pièces, ou passer un sachet vinyl sur la tête.

1 コクピットの組み立て Cockpit assembly Kockpit-Zusammenbau Assemblage du cockpit

指示の番号のスライドマークをはります。
Number of decal to apply.
Nummer des Abziehbildes, das anzubringen ist.
Numérode la décalcomanie à utiliser.

機内色 a X-13: 3+X-25: 1
Fuselage inside a
Rumpf-Innenteile a
Intérieur du fuselage a

機内色 b XF-22
Fuselage inside b
Rumpf-Innenteile b
Intérieur du fuselage b

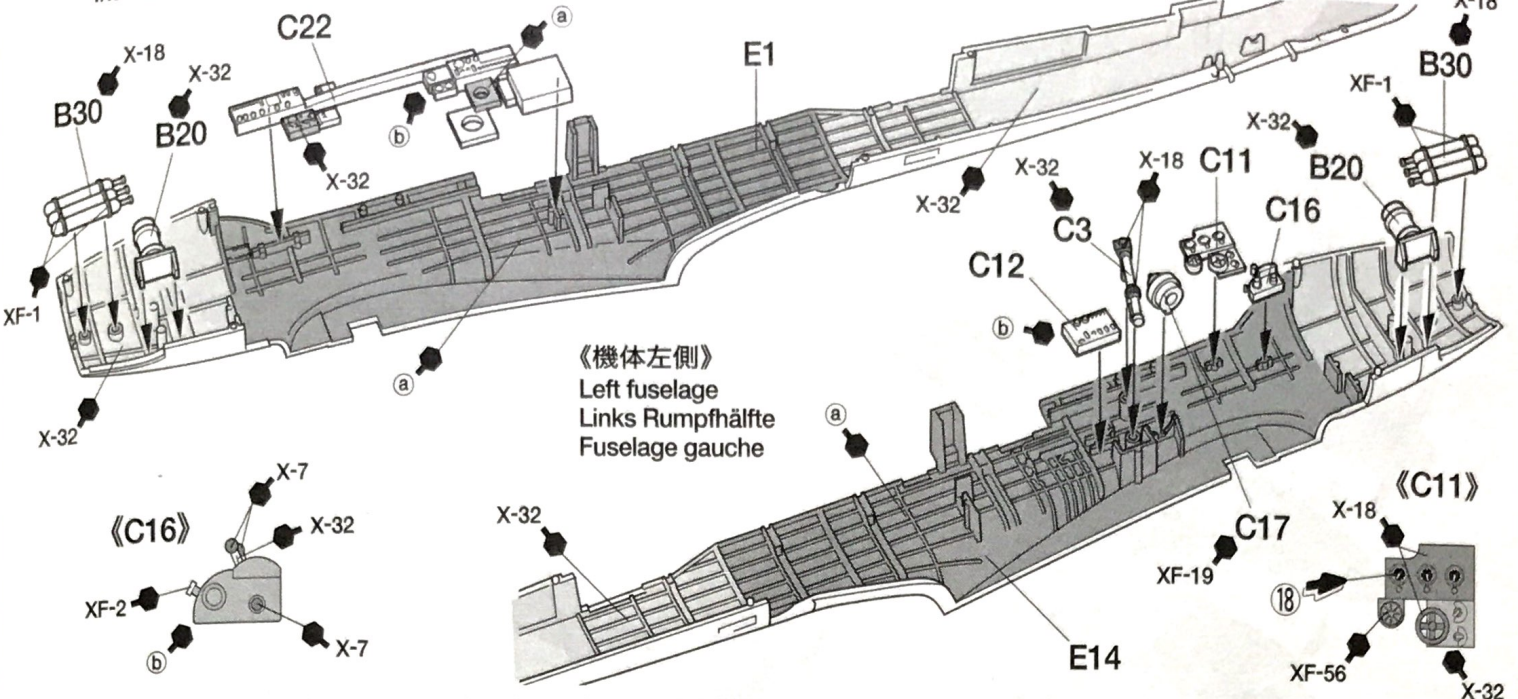


2

機体内装の取り付け
Fuselage interior
Innenraum-Ausstattung
Intérieur de fuselage

《機体右側》
Right fuselage
Rechts Rumpfhälfte
Fuselage droit

★機体色はAS-1濃緑色です。P9,10を参考にします。
★When no color is specified, paint the item with fuselage color (AS-1). Refer to page 9 & 10
★Wo keine Farbe angegeben ist, wird das Teil in der Rumpffarbe lackiert (AS-1). Beachten Sie Seite 9 & 10
★Lorsqu'aucune teinte n'est spécifiée, peindre dans la teinte du fuselage (AS-1). Se reporter aux pages 9 & 10.



3

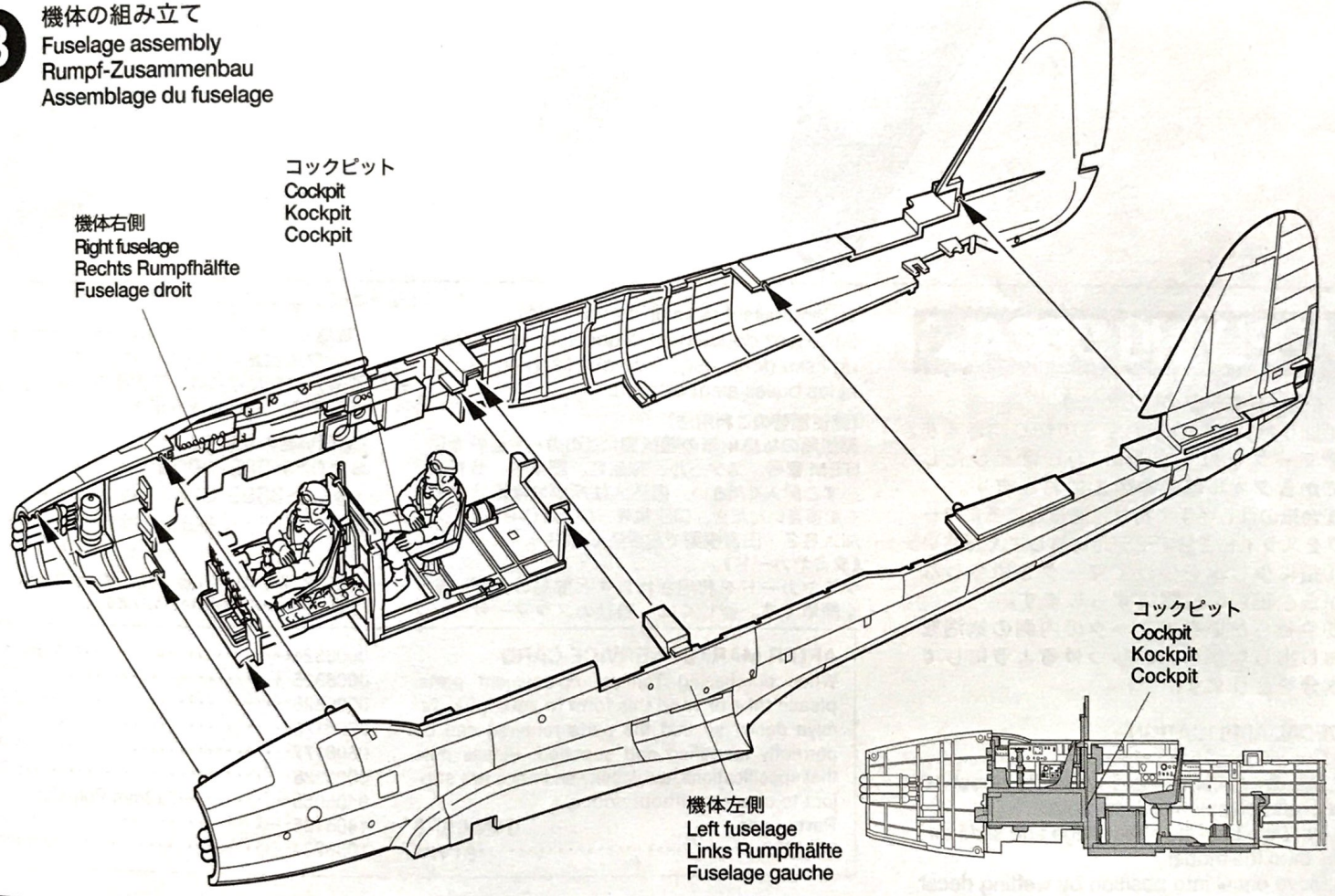
機体の組み立て
Fuselage assembly
Rumpf-Zusammenbau
Assemblage du fuselage

コックピット
Cockpit
Kockpit
Cockpit

機体右側
Right fuselage
Rechts Rumpfhälfte
Fuselage droit

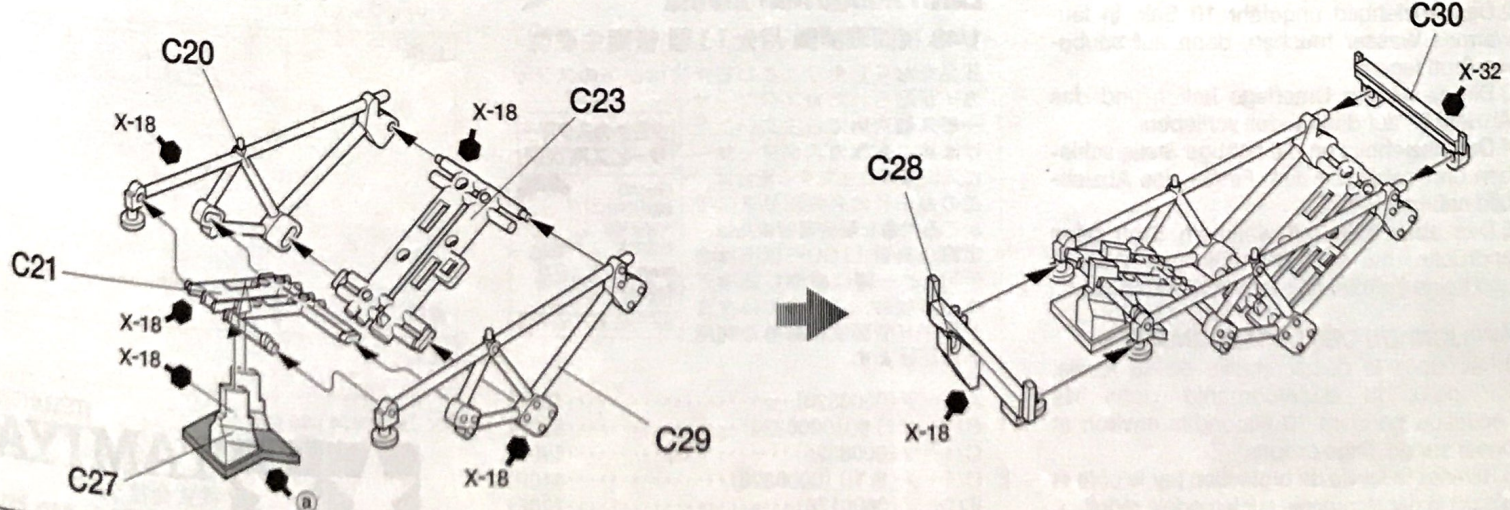
機体左側
Left fuselage
Links Rumpfhälfte
Fuselage gauche

コックピット
Cockpit
Kockpit
Cockpit



4

機銃架の組み立て
Machine gun mount
Maschinen-gewehr-Halterung
Support de mitrailleuse

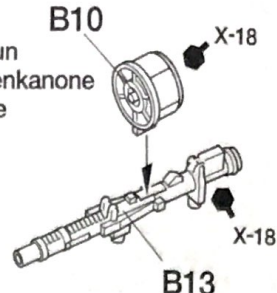
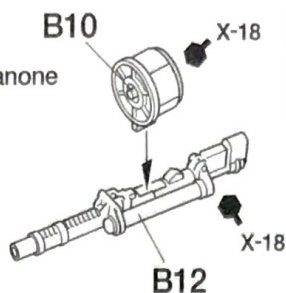


5 機銃の組み立て
20mm machine gun
20mm Maschinengewehr
Mitrailleuse 20mm

《中央機銃》
Center machine gun
Zentrale Maschinenkanone
Mitrailleuse centrale

《右側機銃》
Right machine gun
Rechts Maschinenkanone
Mitrailleuse droite

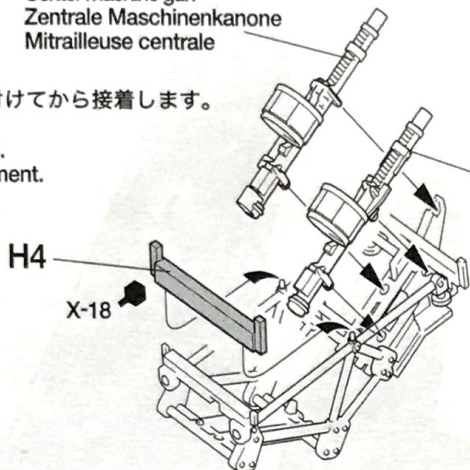
- 機銃は99式20mm2号機銃3型で弾倉は100発であったが送弾パネがへたるため90発に抑えられていた。
- To prevent loading spring from becoming weak, the total number of bullets was limited to 90.
- Um zu Verhindern, daß die Feder der Ladevorrichtung nachgab, war die Gesamt-Schußzahl auf 90 begrenzt.
- Pour ménager le ressort de réarmement, le nombre de coups était limité à 90.



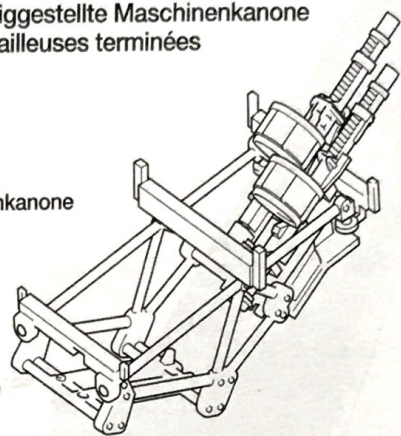
中央機銃
Center machine gun
Zentrale Maschinenkanone
Mitrailleuse centrale

《機銃完成図》
Machine gun completed
Fertiggestellte Maschinenkanone
Mitrailleuses terminées

- ★H4は機銃を先に取り付けてから接着します。
- ★Attach H4 the last.
- ★H4 Am letzten einbauen.
- ★Fixer H4 au dernier moment.



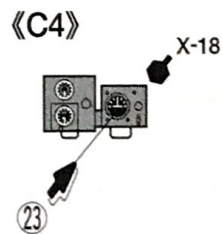
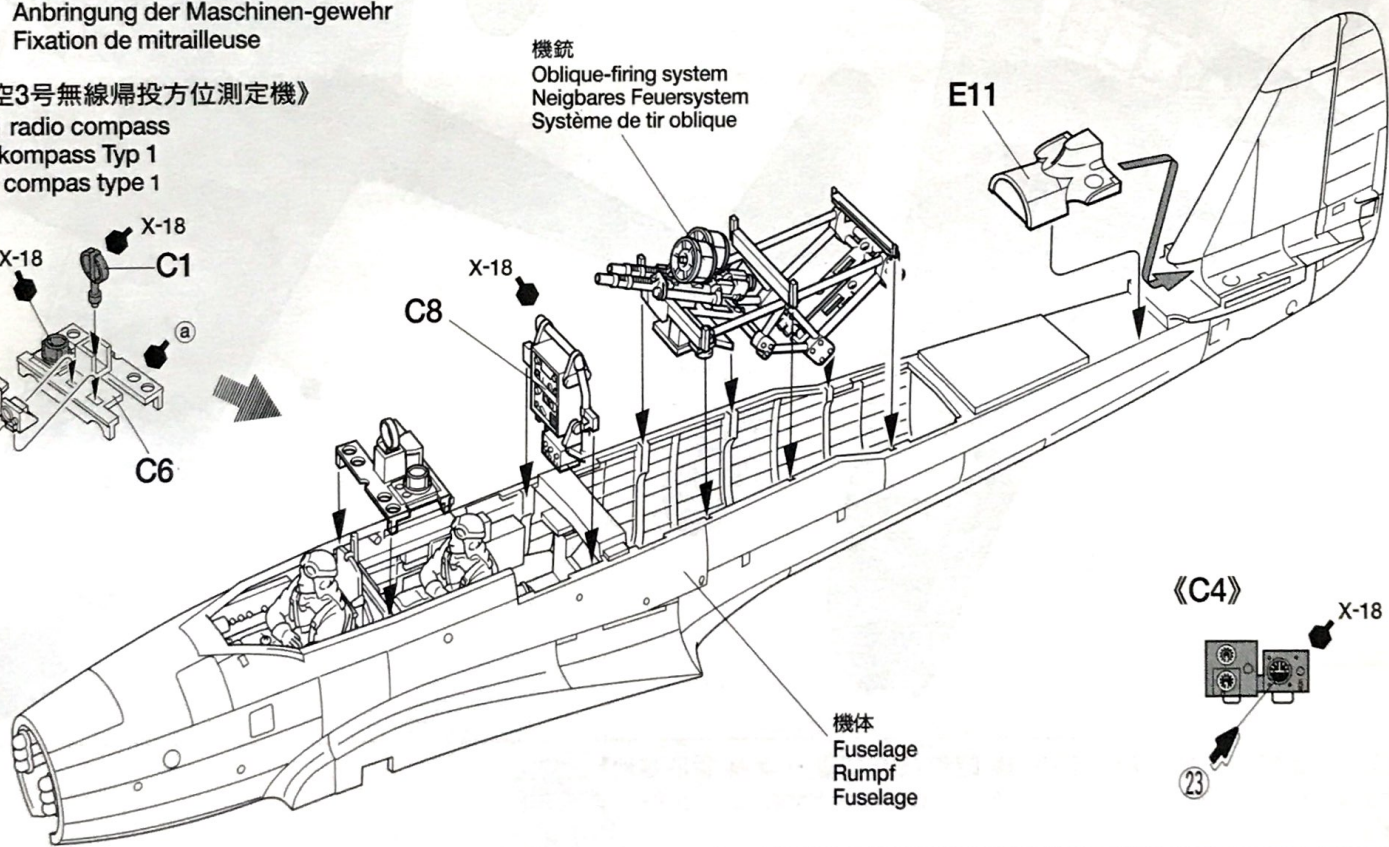
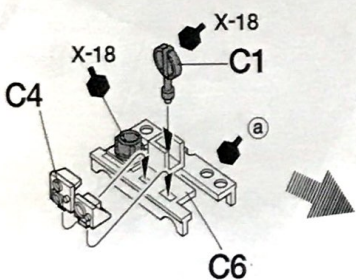
右側機銃
Right machine gun
Rechts Maschinenkanone
Mitrailleuse droite



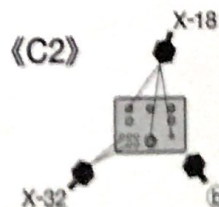
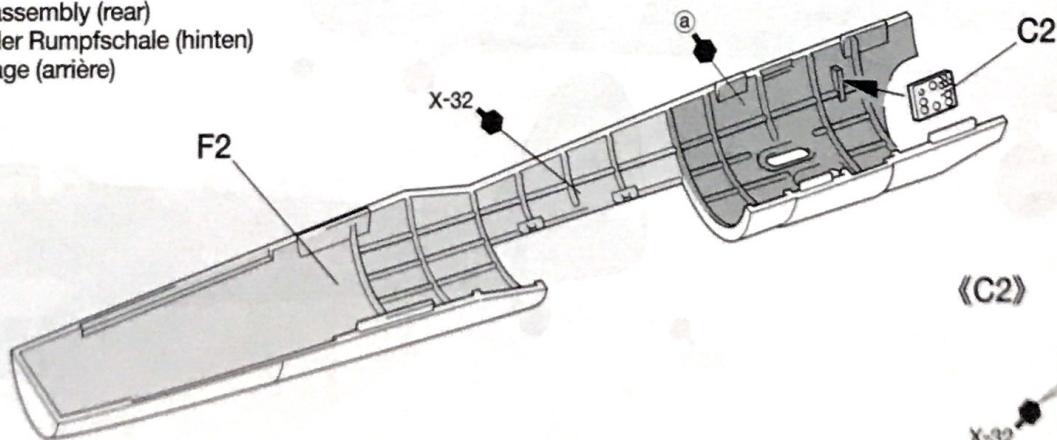
6 機銃の取り付け
Attaching machine gun
Anbringung der Maschinen-gewehr
Fixation de mitrailleuse

《1式空3号無線帰投方位測定機》
Type 1 radio compass
Radiokompass Typ 1
Radio compas type 1

機銃
Oblique-firing system
Neigbares Feuersystem
Système de tir oblique

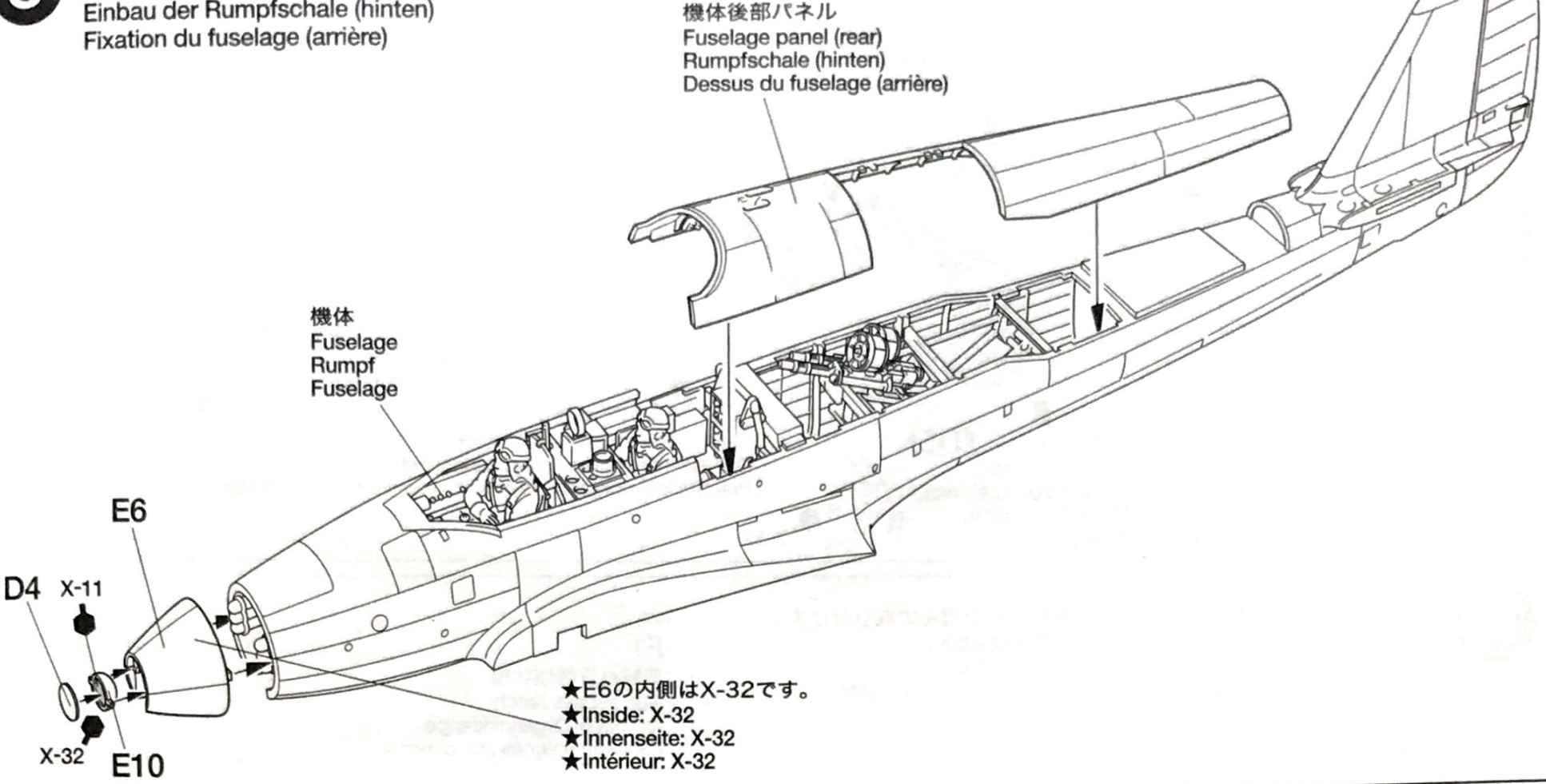


7 機体後部パネルの組み立て
Fuselage panel assembly (rear)
Zusammenbau der Rumpfschale (hinten)
Dessus du fuselage (arrière)



8

機体後部パネルの取り付け
 Attaching fuselage panel (rear)
 Einbau der Rumpfschale (hinten)
 Fixation du fuselage (arrière)

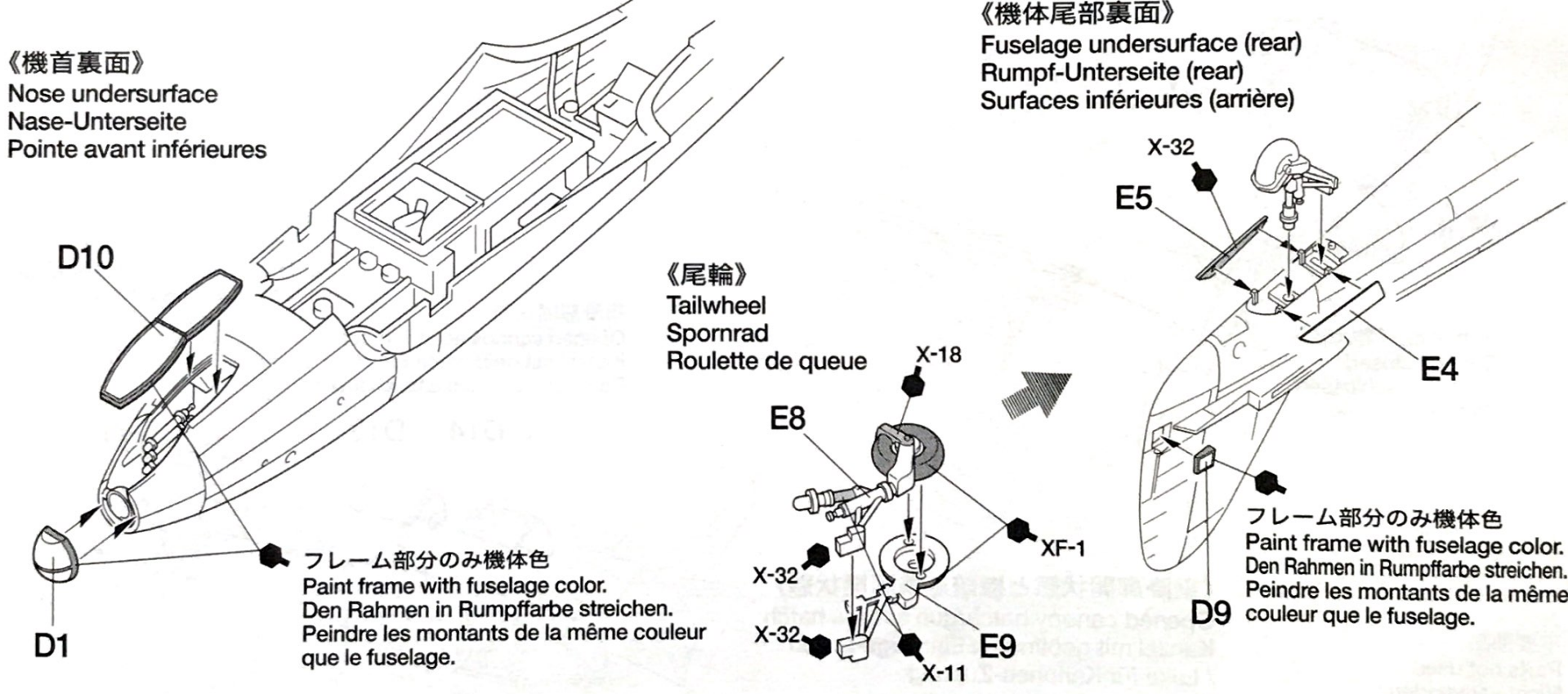


9

機首、尾輪の取り付け
 Attaching nose / tailwheel
 Anbringung der Nase / Spornrad
 Fixation de pointe avant / roulette de queue

《機首裏面》
 Nose undersurface
 Nase-Unterseite
 Pointe avant inférieures

《機体尾部裏面》
 Fuselage undersurface (rear)
 Rumpf-Unterseite (rear)
 Surfaces inférieures (arrière)

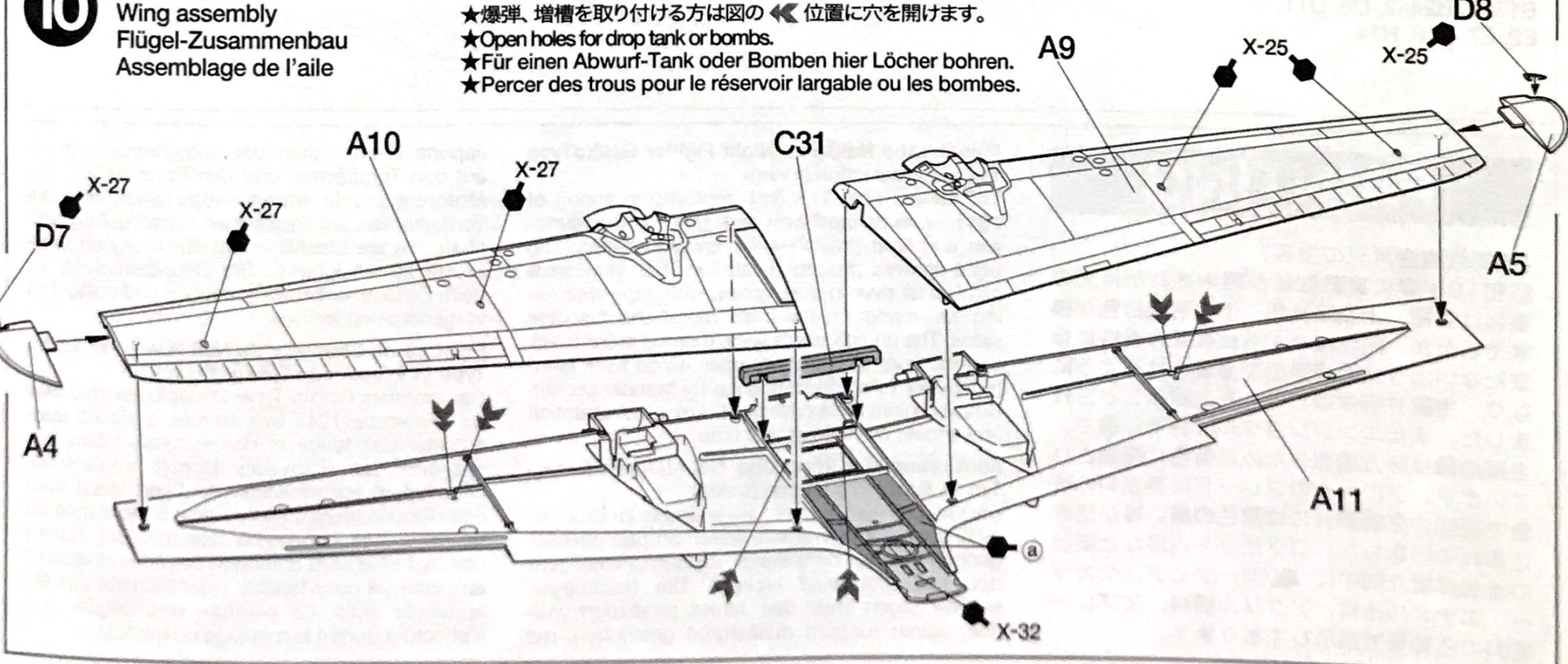


10

主翼の組み立て
 Wing assembly
 Flügel-Zusammenbau
 Assemblage de l'aile

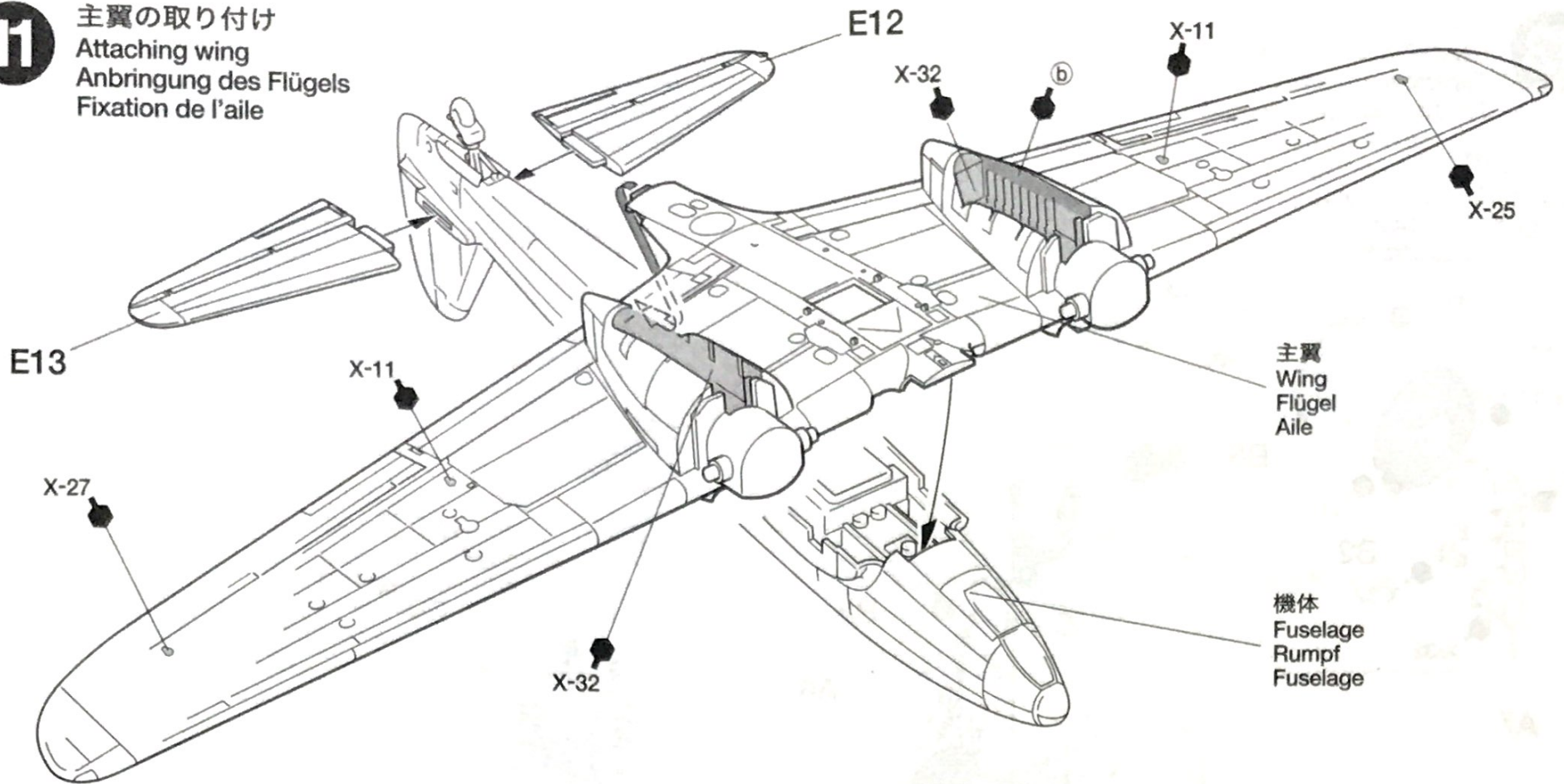


- ★爆弾、増槽を取り付ける方は図の ← 位置に穴を開けます。
- ★Open holes for drop tank or bombs.
- ★Für einen Abwurf-Tank oder Bomben hier Löcher bohren.
- ★Percer des trous pour le réservoir largable ou les bombes.



11

主翼の取り付け
Attaching wing
Anbringung des Flügels
Fixation de l'aile

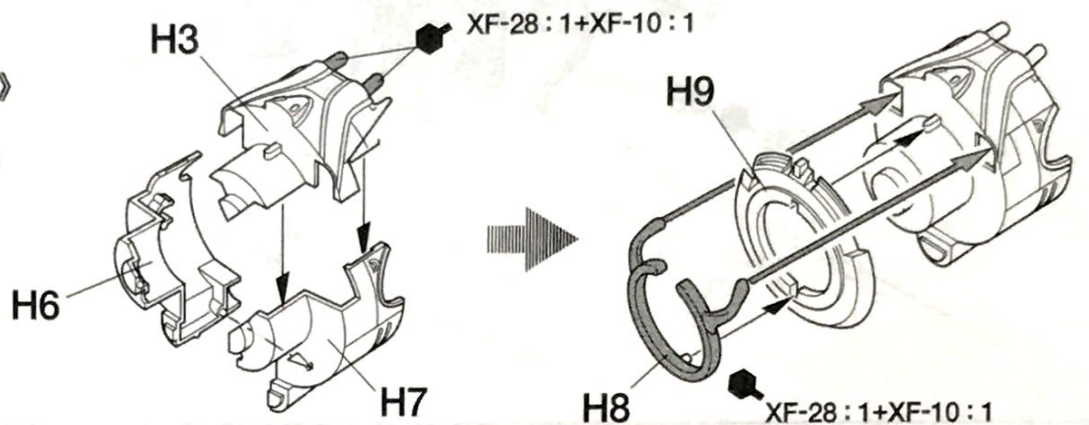
**12**

エンジンの取り付け
Attaching engine
Motor-Einbau
Mise en place du moteur

《エンジンカウル》
Engine cowling
Motorabdeckung
Capotage moteur

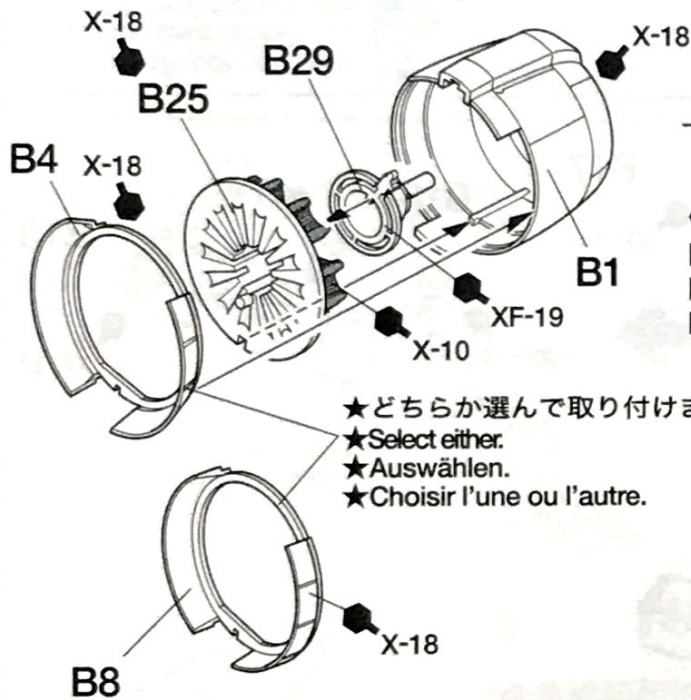
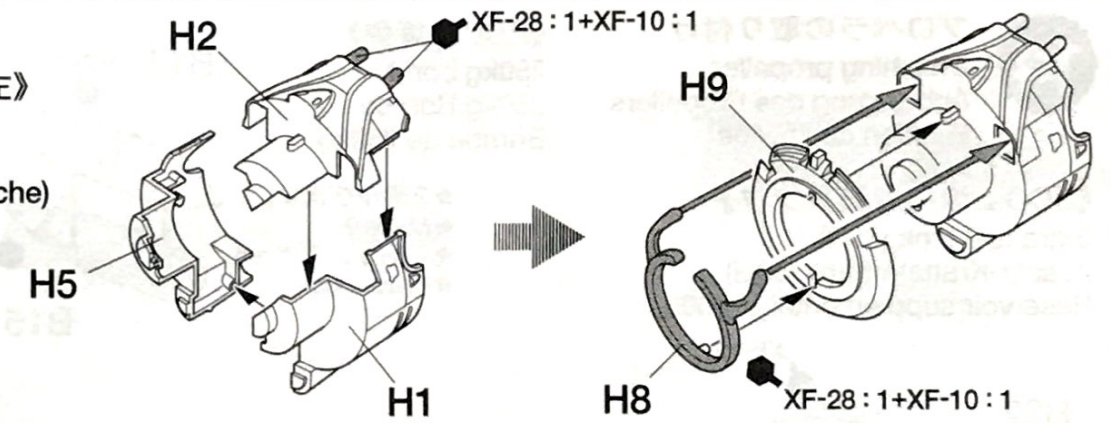
★2個作ります。
★Make 2.
★2 Satz anfertigen.
★Faire 2 jeux.

《エンジン右》
Engine (right)
Motor (rechts)
Moteur (droit)



《エンジン左》
Engine (left)
Motor (links)
Moteur (gauche)

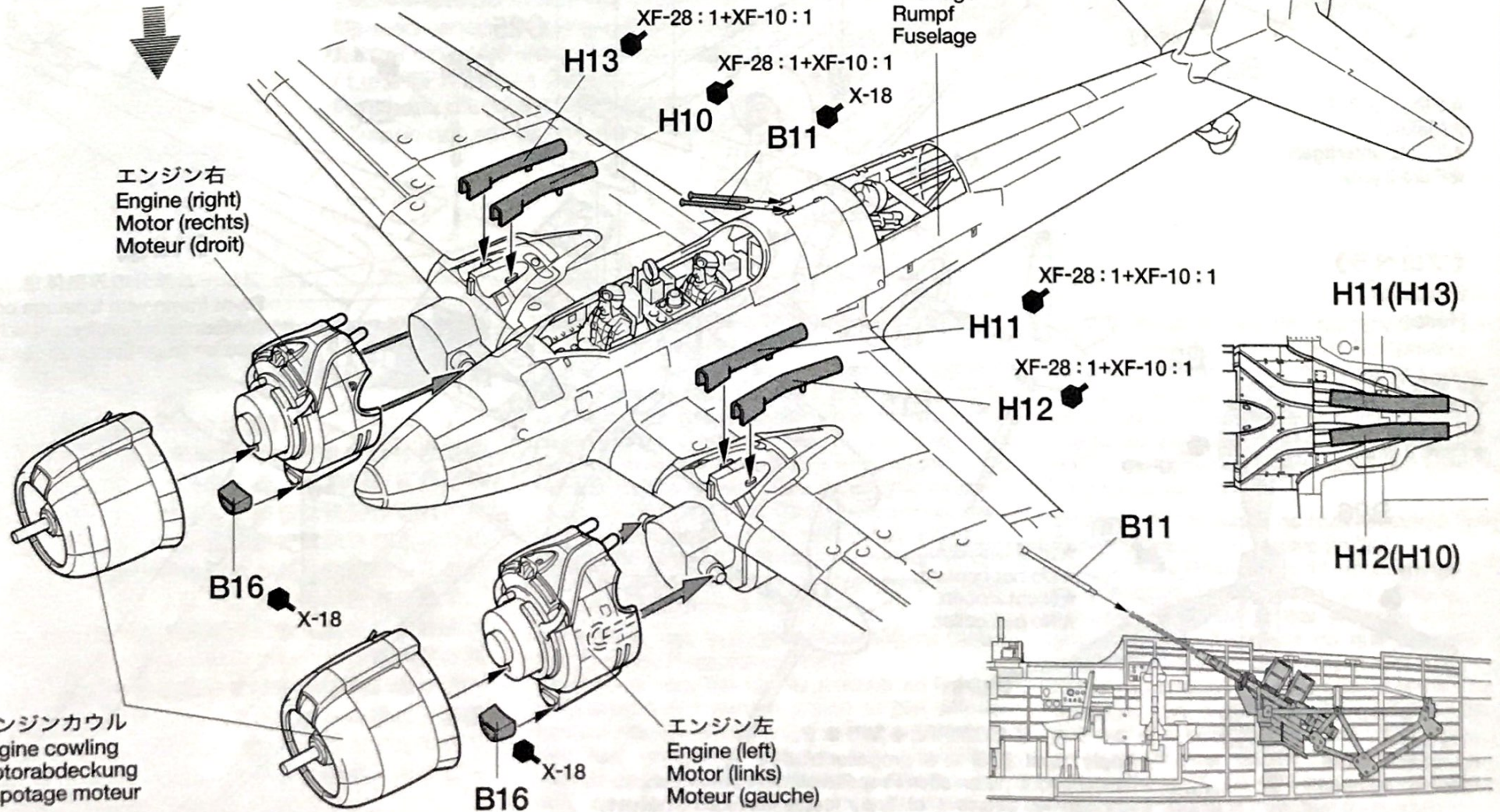
★どちらか選んで取り付けます。
★Select either.
★Auswählen.
★Choisir l'une ou l'autre.



エンジン右
Engine (right)
Motor (rechts)
Moteur (droit)

エンジンカウル
Engine cowling
Motorabdeckung
Capotage moteur

エンジン左
Engine (left)
Motor (links)
Moteur (gauche)

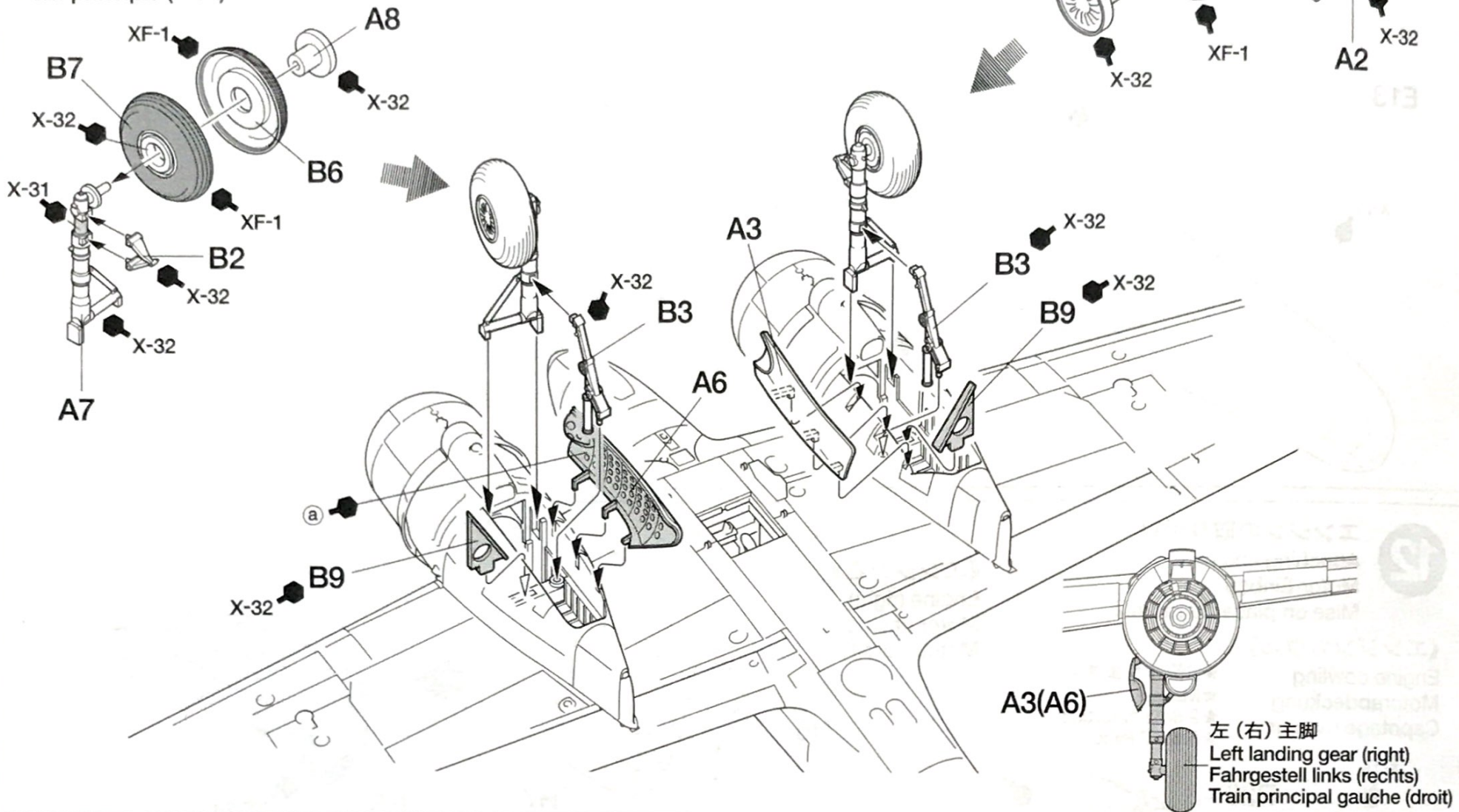


13

主脚の取り付け
Attaching landing gear
Fahrwerk-Einbau
Fixation du train principal

《右側主脚：R》
Main landing gear (right)
Fahrgestell (rechts)
Train principal (droit)

《左側主脚：L》
Main landing gear (left)
Fahrgestell (links)
Train principal (gauche)



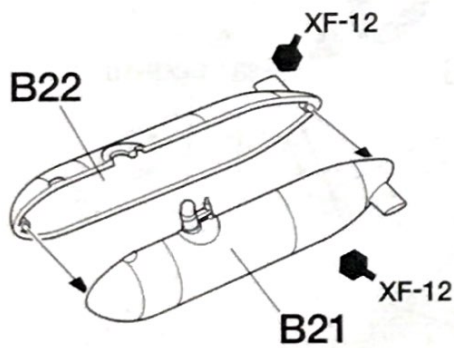
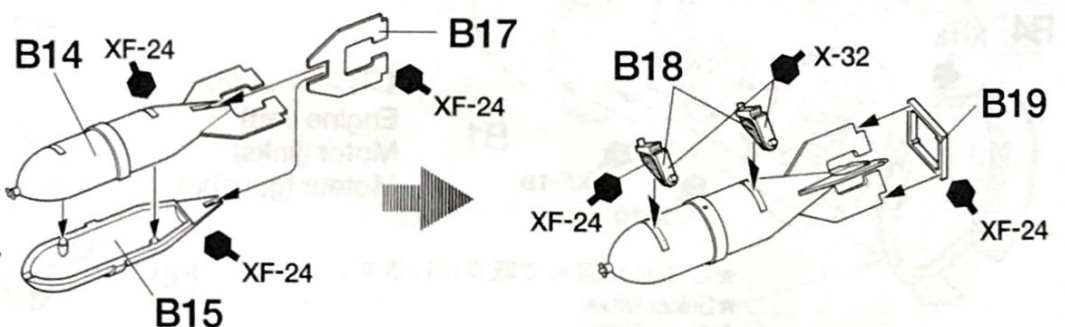
14

プロペラの取り付け
Attaching propeller
Anbringung des Propellers
Fixation de l'hélice

《250kg爆弾》
250kg bomb
250kg Bombe
Bombe de 250kg

《300ℓ 増加燃料タンク》
Extra fuel tank (300ℓ)
Zusatz-Kraftstofftank (300ℓ)
Réservoir supplémentaire (300ℓ)

★2個作ります。
★Make 2.
★2 Satz anfertigen.
★Faire 2 jeux.



★2個作ります。
★Make 2.
★2 Satz anfertigen.
★Faire 2 jeux.

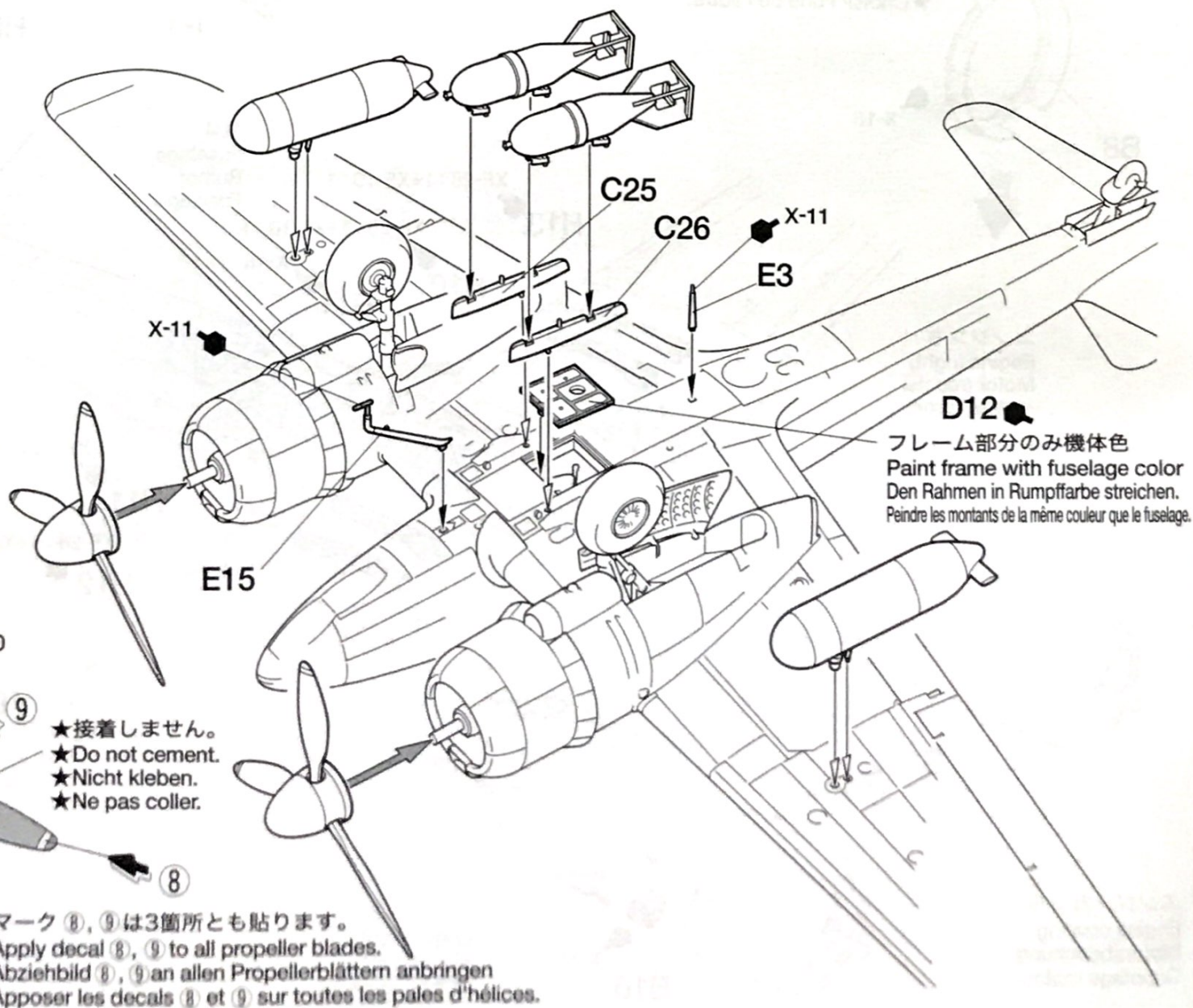
《プロペラ》
Propeller
Hélice

★2個作ります。
★Make 2.
★2 Satz anfertigen.
★Faire 2 jeux.

ポリキャップ
Poly cap
Kunststoff-Nabe
Pièce de jonction

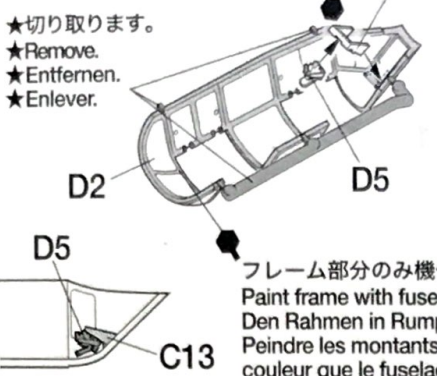
★接着しません。
★Do not cement.
★Nicht kleben.
★Ne pas coller.

★マーク ⑧, ⑨は3箇所とも貼ります。
★Apply decal ⑧, ⑨ to all propeller blades.
★Abziehbild ⑧, ⑨ an allen Propellerblättern anbringen
★Apposer les decals ⑧ et ⑨ sur toutes les pales d'hélices.



15 キャンピアー
Canopy
Kabinendach
Canopée

《キャンピアー開状態の時》
Opened canopy
Geöffnetes Kabinendach
Canopée ouverte

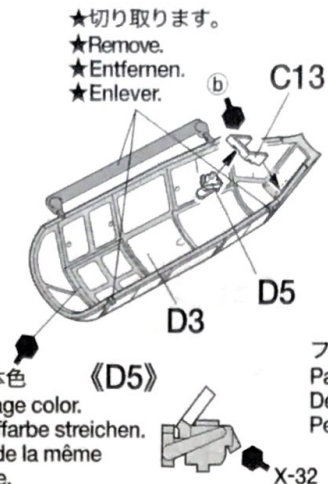


★切り取ります。
★Remove.
★Entfernen.
★Enlever.

★切り取ります。
★Remove.
★Entfernen.
★Enlever.

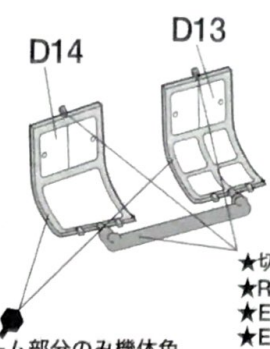
《D5》
フレーム部分のみ機体色
Paint frame with fuselage color.
Den Rahmen in Rumpffarbe streichen.
Peindre les montants de la même couleur que le fuselage.

《キャンピアー閉状態の時》
Canopy closed
Kanzel geschlossen
Canopée fermée



★切り取ります。
★Remove.
★Entfernen.
★Enlever.

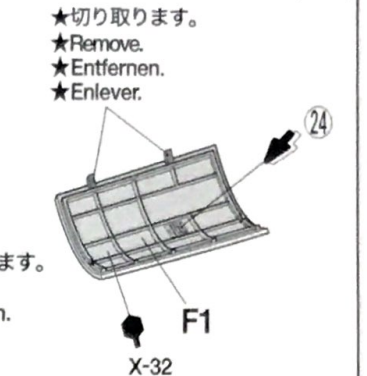
《キャンピアー乗降ハッチ》
Canopy access hatch
Kabinendach-Luke
Panneaux d'accès à bord



★切り取ります。
★Remove.
★Entfernen.
★Enlever.

フレーム部分のみ機体色
Paint frame with fuselage color.
Den Rahmen in Rumpffarbe streichen.
Peindre les montants de la même couleur que le fuselage.

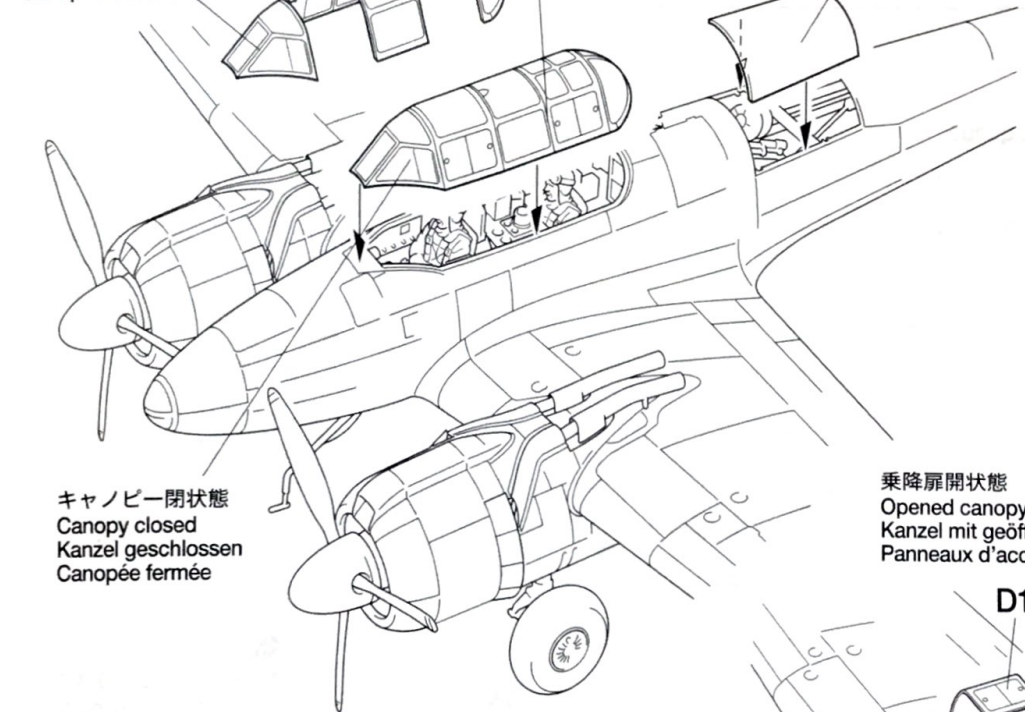
《機銃点検扉閉状態の時》
Gun access hatch (closed)
Kanonen-Zugangsklappe (geschlossen)
Panneau d'accès aux canons (fermé)



★切り取ります。
★Remove.
★Entfernen.
★Enlever.

16 キャンピアーの取り付け
Attaching canopy
Kabinendach-Einbau
Fixation de la canopée

キャンピアー開状態
Open canopy
Kanzel offen
Canopée ouverte



キャンピアー閉状態
Canopy closed
Kanzel geschlossen
Canopée fermée

★どちらか選んで取り付けます。
★Select either.
★Auswählen.
★Choisir l'une ou l'autre.

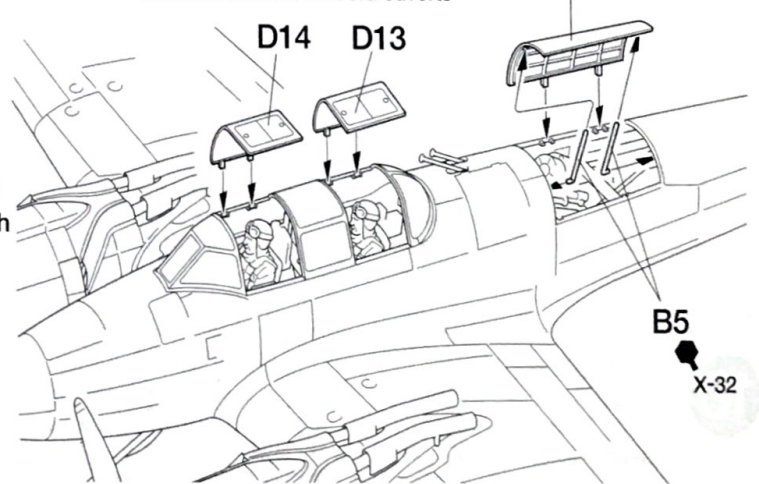
F1
機銃点検扉閉状態
Gun access hatch
Kanonen-Zugangsklappe
Panneau d'accès aux canons

F1
機銃点検扉開状態
Opened gun access hatch
Geöffnete Luke für Kanonen-Zugang
Trappe des armes ouverte

乗降扉開状態
Opened canopy access hatch
Kanzel mit geöffneten Einstiegs-Luken
Panneaux d'accès à bord ouverts

《乗降扉開状態と機銃点検扉開状態》
Opened canopy hatch/gun access hatch
Kanzel mit geöffneten Einstiegs-Luken
/ Luke für Kanonen-Zugang
Panneaux d'accès à bord ouverts
/ Trappe des armes ouverte

不要部品
Parts not used.
Nicht verwenden.
Pièces non utilisées.
B10x2, B11x2, B12x1,
B13x1, B24x2, D6, D11,
E2, E7, E16, H14



PAINTING

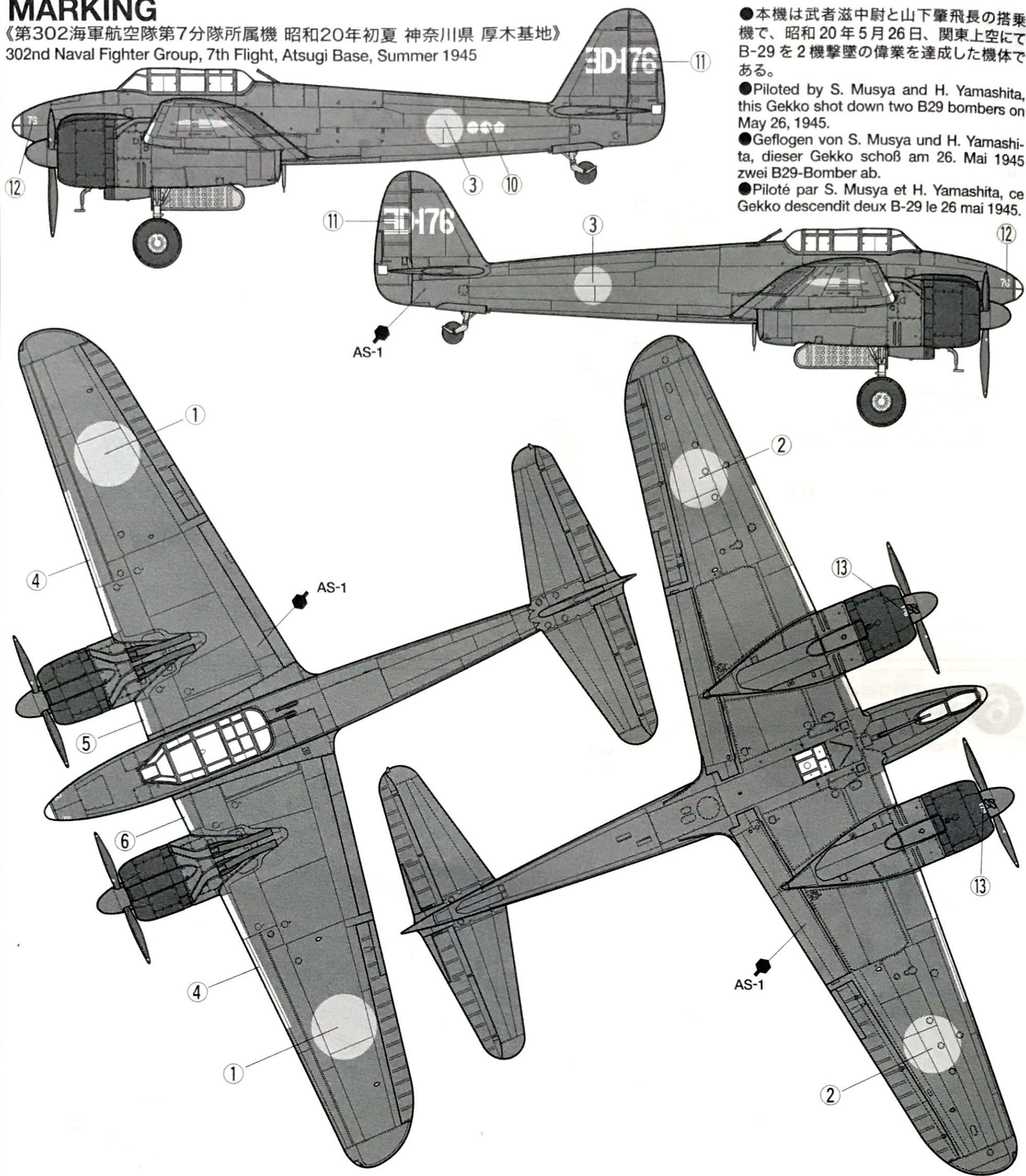
《夜間戦闘機月光の塗装》
昭和18年春に実戦配備が開始された月光の塗装は当初、上面暗緑色、下面明灰白色が標準でしたが、同年後半からは夜間作戦時に目立たないように全面暗緑色で塗装されるようになり、主翼や胴体の日の丸も白緑なしとされました。またエンジンカウルは艶消し黒で、主翼前縁は味方識別のために黄色く塗装されています。プロペラのブレードは裏表共に茶色で表側の先端部分には黄色の細い帯が描き込まれていました。コクピット内部など細部の塗装は組立図中に ●、マークとタミヤカラー・エナメル塗料、アクリル塗料、スプレー塗料の色番号で指示してあります。

Painting the Nakajima Night Fighter Gekko Type 11 Late Production (Irving)
The Gekko Type 11's first deployed in spring of 1943, were painted with dark green upper surfaces and light grayish-white lower surfaces. The night-fighters produced later in that year were painted all over in dark-green, with Japanese rising sun marks on the main wings and fuselage sides. The engine cowls were painted in flat black and the front edges of the main wings were painted yellow to aid identification by friendly aircraft. Detailed painting is called out during construction and should be done at that time.
Lackierung des Nakajima Nachtjägers Gekko Typ 11 Späte Produktion (Irving)
Die Gekkos vom Typ 11, die erstmals im Frühjahr 1943 ausgeliefert wurden, waren an den obenliegenden Flächen dunkelgrün, an den untenliegenden hell grau-weiß lackiert. Die Nachtjäger, welche gegen Ende des Jahres produziert wurden, waren rundum dunkelgrün gestrichen, mit

Japans Kennzeichen der aufgehenden Sonne auf den Tragflächen und den Rumpffseiten. Die Motorengondeln waren mattschwarz und die Vorderkanten der Tragflächen waren gelb gestrichen, um die Identifizierung durch eigene Flugzeuge zu erleichtern. Die Detailbemalung ist beim Zusammenbau beschrieben und sollte dort vorgenommen werden.
Peinture du Chasseur de Nuit Nakajima Gekko Type 11 Production Tardive (Irving)
Les premiers Gekko Type 11 déployés en unités au printemps 1943 avaient des surfaces supérieures vert foncé et des surfaces inférieures gris clair. Les chasseurs de nuit produits ultérieurement étaient entièrement vert foncé avec des disques rouges sur les ailes et les flancs du fuselage. Les capotages des moteurs étaient noirs mat et le bord d'attaque des ailes était peint en jaune vif pour faciliter l'identification par les appareils amis. La peinture des détails doit s'effectuer durant le montage du modèle.

MARKING

《第302海軍航空隊第7分隊所属機 昭和20年初夏 神奈川県 厚木基地》
302nd Naval Fighter Group, 7th Flight, Atsugi Base, Summer 1945



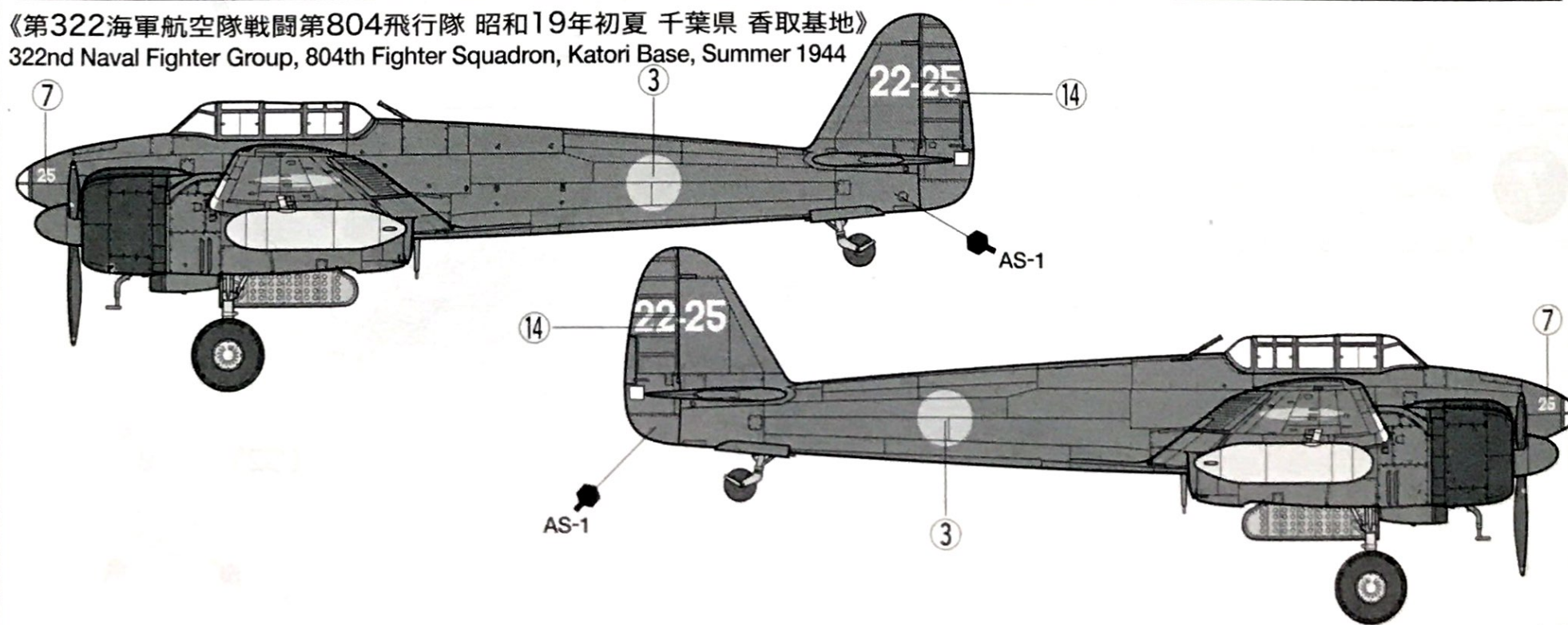
●本機は武者滋中尉と山下肇飛長の搭乗機で、昭和20年5月26日、関東上空にてB-29を2機撃墜の偉業を達成した機体である。

●Piloted by S. Musya and H. Yamashita, this Gekko shot down two B29 bombers on May 26, 1945.

●Geflogen von S. Musya und H. Yamashita, dieser Gekko schoß am 26. Mai 1945 zwei B29-Bomber ab.

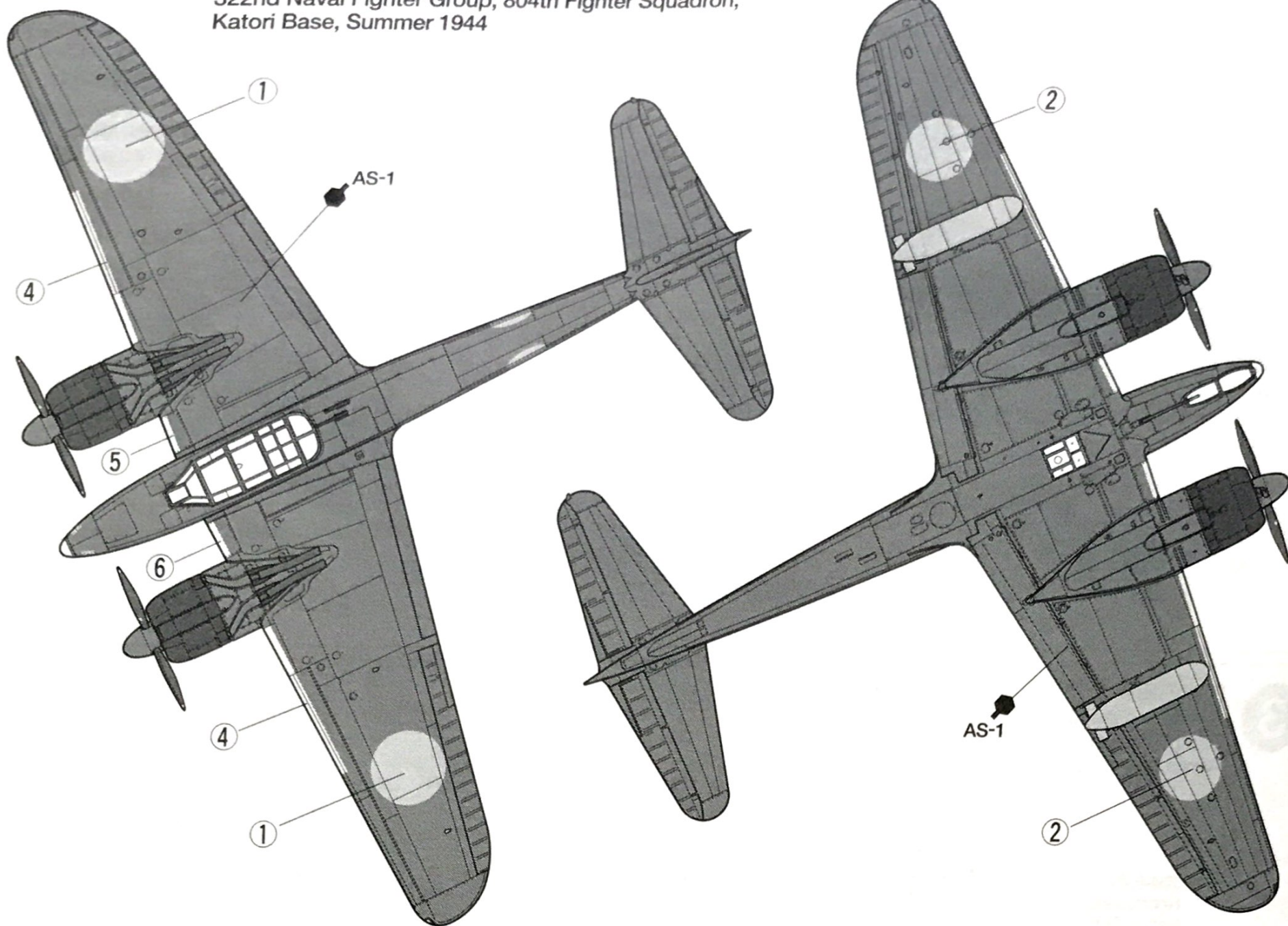
●Piloté par S. Musya et H. Yamashita, ce Gekko descendit deux B-29 le 26 mai 1945.

《第322海軍航空隊戦闘第804飛行隊 昭和19年初夏 千葉県 香取基地》
322nd Naval Fighter Group, 804th Fighter Squadron, Katori Base, Summer 1944



MARKING

《第322海軍航空隊戦闘第804飛行隊 昭和19年初夏 千葉県 香取基地》
322nd Naval Fighter Group, 804th Fighter Squadron,
Katori Base, Summer 1944



APPLYING DECALS

《スライドマークのはりかた》

- ①はりたいマークをハサミで切りぬきます。
- ②マークをぬるま湯に10秒ほどひたしてからタオル等の布の上におきます。
- ③台紙のはしを手で持ち、貼るところにマークをスライドさせてモデルに移してください。
- ④指に少し水をつけてマークをぬらしながら、正しい位置にずらしします。
- ⑤やわらかい布でマークの内側の気泡をおし出しながら、おしつけるようにして水分をとります。

DECAL APPLICATION

1. Cut off decal from sheet.
2. Dip the decal in tepid water for about 10 sec. and place on a clean cloth.
3. Hold the backing sheet edge and slide decal onto the model.
4. Move decal into position by wetting decal with finger.
5. Press decal gently down with a soft cloth until excess water and air bubbles are gone.

ANBRINGUNG DES ABZIEHBILDES

1. Abziehbild vom Blatt ausschneiden.
2. Das Abziehbild ungefähr 10 Sek. in lauwarmes Wasser tauchen, dann auf sauberen Stoff legen.
3. Die Kante der Unterlage halten und das Abziehbild auf das Modell schieben.
4. Das Abziehbild an die richtige Stelle schieben und dabei mit dem Finger das Abziehbild naßmachen.
5. Das abziehbild mit weichem Stoff ganz andrücken, bis kein überflüssiges Wasser und keine Luftblasen mehr vorhanden sind.

APPLICATION DES DECALCOMANIES

1. Découpez la décalcomanie de sa feuille.
2. Plongez la décalcomanie dans de l'eau tiède pendant 10 secondes environ et posez sur un linge propre.
3. Retenez la feuille de protection par le côté et glissez la décalcomanie sur le modèle réduit.
4. Placez la décalcomanie à l'endroit voulu

en lamouillant avec un de vos doigts.
5. Pressez doucement la décalcomanie avec un tissu doux jusqu'à ce que l'eau en excès et les bulles aient disparu.

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郵便局の払込用紙の通信欄にこのカードを参考にITEM番号、スケール、製品名、部品名、数量を必ずご記入ください。振込人住所欄には電話番号もお書きいただき、口座番号・00810-9-1118、加入者名・田宮模型でお振込ください。

《タミヤカード》

タミヤカードを利用されますと部品の入手が早く簡単です。詳しくは、当社カスタマーサービ

スにお問合わせください。

《電話でのご注文もご利用いただけます。》
パーツの代金に加えて代引き手数料(315円)をご負担いただければ、宅配便の代金着払いにより、電話でのご注文も承ります。

《お問い合わせ番号》

静岡 **054-283-0003**

東京 **03-3899-3765** (静岡へ自動転送)

営業時間..... 平日(月~金曜日) ▶ 8:00~20:00

土、日、祝日 ▶ 8:00~17:00

※当社へのお問い合わせの際、電話番号をくれぐれもお間違えのないようお願いいたします。

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When purchasing Tamiya replacement parts, please take or send this form to your local Tamiya dealer so that the parts required can be correctly identified and supplied. Please note that specifications, availability and price are subject to change without notice.

Parts code ITEM 61078
0006323.....A Parts

0006324.....B Parts (1 pc.)
0006325.....C Parts
0006326.....D Parts
0606176.....E Parts
0606177.....F Parts
0006328.....H Parts
9406058.....2x3mm Poly Cap (2 pcs.)
1406165.....Decal
1056234.....Instructions

NAKAJIMA NIGHT FIGHTER GEKKO TYPE 11 LATE PRODUCTION (IRVING)



1/48 夜間戦闘機 月光11型 後期生産型

部品をなくしたり、こわした方は、下のステッカーが貼られたカスタマーサービス取次店でご注文いただけます。当社カスタマーサービスに直接ご注文する場合は、このカードの必要部品を○でかこみ代金を現金書留または、定額小為替(100円以下は切手可)と一緒に申し込み下さい。なお、ご送金にはタミヤカードや郵便振替もご利用いただけます。

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- Aパーツ(0006323).....780円
- Bパーツ(1枚)(0006324).....530円
- Cパーツ(0006325).....590円
- Dパーツ(透明)(0006326).....440円
- Eパーツ(0606176).....720円
- Fパーツ(0606177).....380円

- Hパーツ(1枚)(0006328).....530円
- ポリキャップ(2個)(9406058).....100円
- マーク(1406165).....270円
- 説明図(1056234).....320円

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住所

電話 () -

氏名

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ITEM 61078



0601

PRINTED IN JAPAN

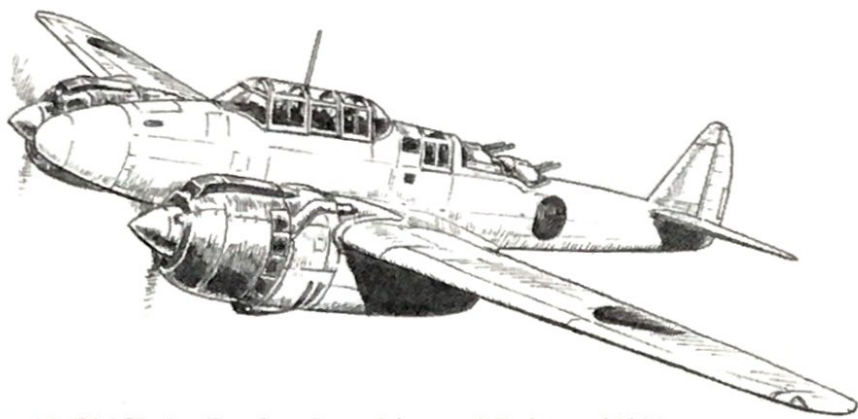
NAKAJIMA NIGHT FIGHTER GEKKO TYPE 11

月光



Transformation from Long-range Land-based fighter to Night-fighter

In mid-1938, the Japanese Navy decided to develop a twin-engine fighter capable of long range escort of their main bomber at the time, the Type 96 Attack-Bomber (Mitsubishi G3M Land-based Attack Bomber). While the range of this bomber was an impressive 2,800-4,500km, their main escort aircraft of the time, the Type 96 Carrier-based Fighter, could only fly 1,200km. Moreover, the potential of the Zero fighter was still unknown (it was still under development) and the Navy was in dire need for long range bomber support.



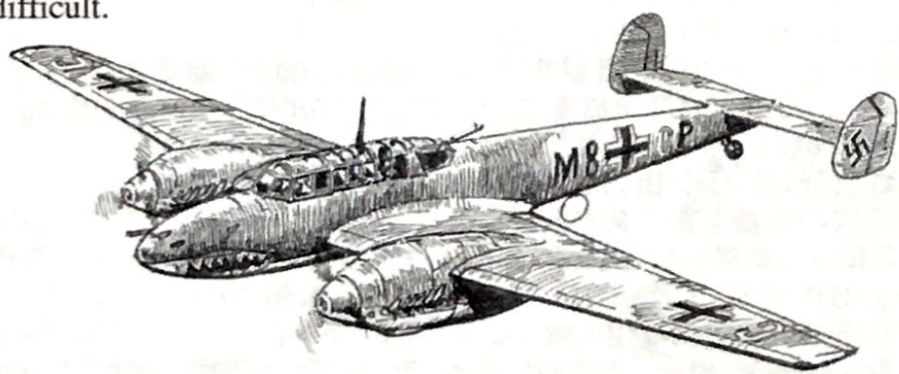
■ Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter J1N1

Interestingly enough, in the late 1930's, the development of similar twin-engine, twin-seat long distance fighters was under consideration in other countries-such as Messerschmitt Bf110 of Germany and the Potez 630 of France.

The Japanese Navy put forth the following requirements for the new twin-engine fighter:

- having range, navigation, and communication facilities approaching those of a land-based attack bomber
- equipped with heavy armaments composed of multiple machine guns
- speed of 10 knots faster than the single-engine, single-seat Zero
- equal maneuverability to the Zero

Of course, the actualization of the above four points would prove difficult.



■ German Luftwaffe Messerschmitt Bf110

In March 1939, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Nakajima Aeroplane Company were approached with a proposal for research and development the new aircraft. It was Nakajima that took up the project and the aircraft was given the name "13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1)". Incidentally, The "13" refers to the 13th year of the Showa era as used in the Japanese system of counting years and the "Shi" means "trial". The J in J1N1 denotes land-based fighter, the N denotes Nakajima, and the numbers mean that it was the first version of the first Navy land-based fighter.

The 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1) was completed in March of 1941 and was equipped with a pair of Nakajima Sakae Model 21 14-cylinder, twin-row, radial engines (2nd stage power: 980hp; Takeoff power: 1,130hp), a crew of three, one 20mm machine gun and six 7.7mm guns. An important characteristic of the aircraft was its use of 7.7mm machine guns housed in two remote controlled turrets at the rear of the fuselage. However, as this system was very complex, prone to breakage, and heavy, it could not be put into practical use.

May 1941 saw the maiden flight of the 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1), and flight tests were repeated, but because of the two remote controlled gun ports, the weight of the plane was concentrated in the rear of the aircraft, reducing its stability. Moreover, this increased weight led to poor maneuverability, making the aircraft inadequate in combat against single-engine fighters. Thus, it was decided that the 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1) could not be used as a fighter.

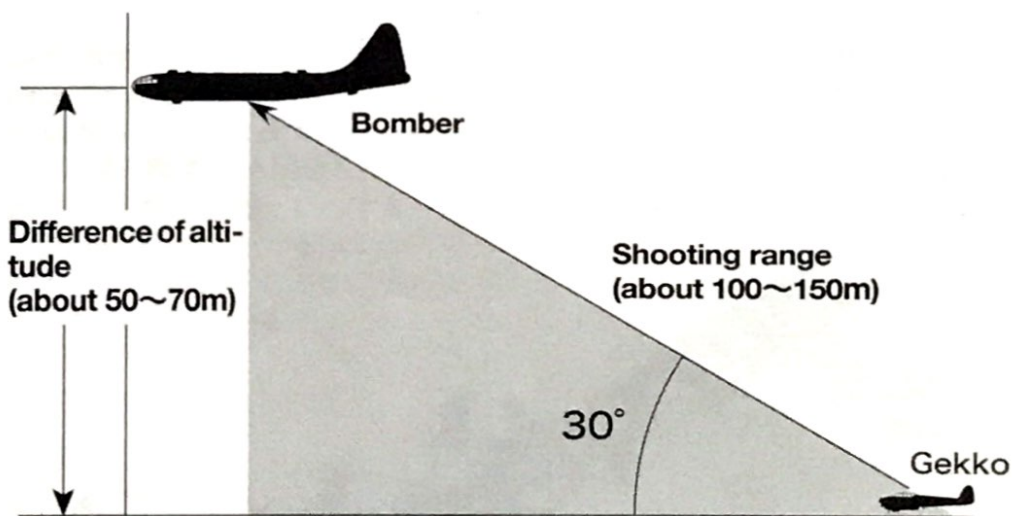
Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft J1N1-R

The development of the 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter was stopped after only nine prototypes were produced. It was then decided to take advantage of the aircraft's long range capabilities and convert it into a land-based reconnaissance aircraft, called J1N1-R (R denotes Reconnaissance) in July 1942. Although the modification was of the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter, some Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft were built from scratch.

The Appearance of the Night Fighter-Gekko Type 11 J1N1-S

In early 1943, the powerful presence of the Japanese Navy in the Pacific began to dwindle and the US aircraft became more active. In particular, the 4-engine Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress heavy bomber posed serious problems for the Japanese. At this time, pilots of the single-engine fighters were not trained to fly at night. While the Zero fighters, etc. could be used to intercept daytime bombing raids, there was no means of defense against night raids. For this reason, the largest Japanese base in the South Pacific, Rabaul, was taking serious punishment from the nocturnal attacks of the B-17 bombers.

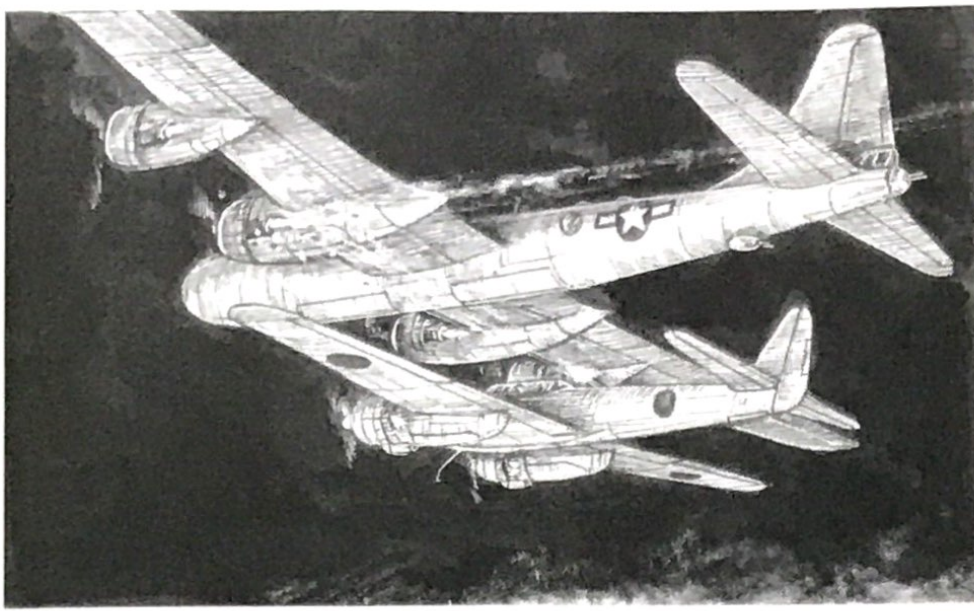
A solution was contrived by Commander Yasuna Kozono of the 251st Squadron Command, who proposed a new way to deal with the incoming B-17 bombers. Kozono mounted 20mm machine-guns (machine-cannons) on two abandoned Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighters and brought them to Rabaul for use as night fighters. Further improvements were made to the aircraft, which later became known as "Gekko" ("Moonlight"). The 20mm machine-guns mounted on these new Gekko night fighters were known as "oblique guns" because they were fixed on the upper fuselage to shoot forward at an oblique angle of 30 degrees. This configuration enabled the Gekko to attack while flying at a parallel course with the bombers.



■ To make an effective attack, the Gekko had to approach very near to the bombers. In fact, since B-29 bombers themselves were armed with three downward facing gun turrets, the closing Gekko was also in grave danger of being shot down.

The oblique guns proved very effective. In fact, in the first use of the armament in real combat, on May 21, 1943, Flight Sergeant Kudo and Lieutenant Sugawara recorded the first victory against a B-17 in a night interception. Subsequently, Rabaul destined B-17's were being shot down one after another by Japanese Navy fighters equipped with this revolutionary armament system.

These victories paved the way for the acceptance of the "oblique guns" by the Japanese Navy (who were initially skeptical of their combat effectiveness). As a result, the guns were mounted on the upper and lower fuselages of both the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter and the Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft J1N1-R. These new aircraft were reborn as night fighters and given the designation "Gekko Type 11" ("11" denotes first fuselage and first engine). The conversion to the oblique gun configuration required the removal of the fixed weaponry and the antenna on the center of the canopy. Almost all of the Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircrafts were converted into Gekkos, but there were also Gekkos made from scratch. In total, 486 Gekkos were produced.



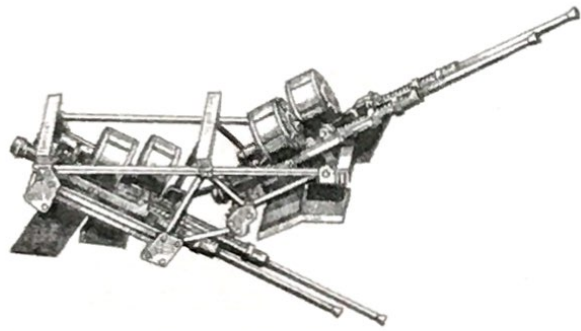
■ The night attack of a B-29 Super Fortress by a Gekko

■ The Type 99 20mm No. 2 Fixed Machine Gun

The Type 99 20mm No. 2 Fixed Machine Guns were mounted obliquely on the Gekko. These fearsome weapons could be loaded with about 100 bullets each (but usually, only 90 were loaded due the rigidity of the springs). Two of these guns were mounted on the upper fuselage and two on the lower fuselage for a total of four. However, there were some aircraft with three guns on top but without the lower guns.

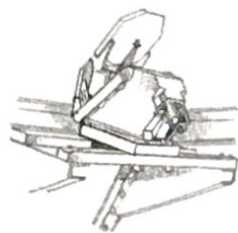
This oblique gun configuration was later adopted on the many Japanese aircraft such as the "Suisei" carrier-based bomber and the "Ginga" land-based bomber, and they were converted into Night-fighters. Thus, the gun became an indispensable element of other Japanese night-fighters.

On the other side of the globe, Germany faced a similar problem-the night bombing raids by the Allied forces. Consequently, 20mm and 30mm oblique firing machine guns were fixed at an angle of about 70 degrees to aircraft such as the Messerschmitt Bf110, Junkers Ju88, and Heinkel He219 Uhu. These aircraft displayed fierce attacks against British bombers such as the 4-engined Lancaster. Interestingly, neither Germany nor Japan influenced each other in the development of this weapon system.

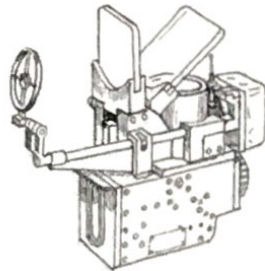


■ Type 99 20mm No. 2 Fixed Machine Gun

■ Type 98 Gun/Bombsight for downward firing guns, mounted in the center of the cockpit instrument panel



■ Type 3 Small Gunsight for upward firing guns



Night Fighter Gekko's actual combat

1.Night fighting in Solomon Islands Vicinity

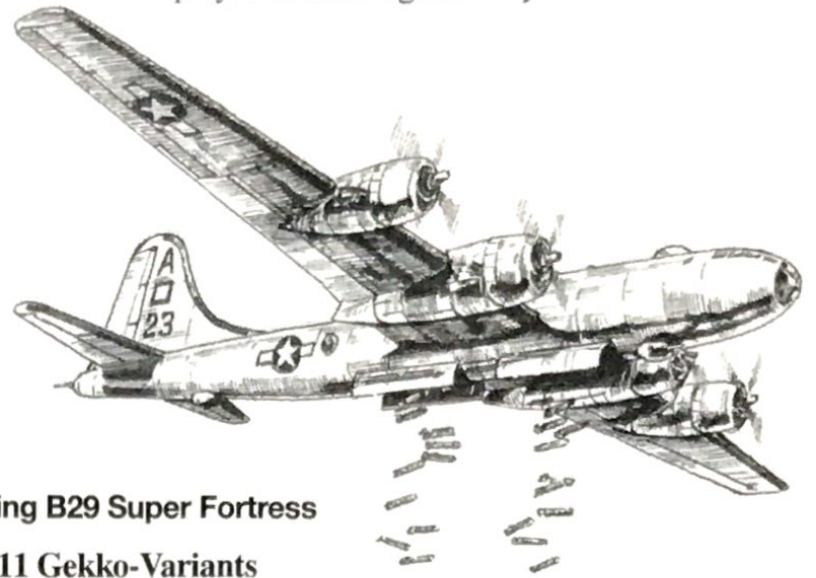
After shooting down their first B-17 in May 1943, Gekkos shot down about thirty B-17 and B-24 Liberators in night attacks in the Solomon Island region. In fact, some of these nocturnal menaces were shot down right over a Japanese base, helping to boost the waning moral of the troops below.

2.Defense of the Japanese Sky

In 1944-45, Gekkos served in the defense of the skies over Japan against the advanced heavy bomber of the US, the Boeing B-29 Super Fortress. In particular, the 302nd Naval Fighter Group based in Atsugi, Kanagawa prefecture distinguished itself in this role. Pilot Ensign

Endo paired off with either Flight Sergeant Ozaki or Flight Sergeant Nishio to shoot down more than six enemy aircraft.

However, as the production of the Gekko ended in Sept 1944, the number that could be deployed became significantly less.

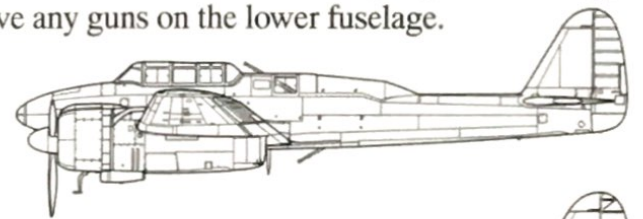


■ Boeing B29 Super Fortress

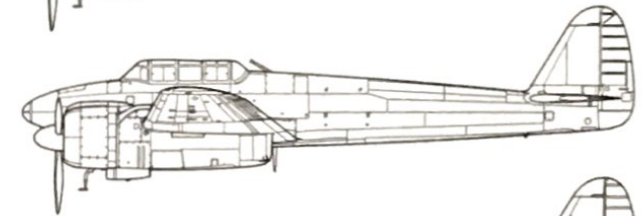
■ Type 11 Gekko-Variants

Early versions of the Gekko 11 had the step-back fuselage, which was one of the features of the 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter and the Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft JIN1-R. On the other hand, later versions of the Gekko Type 11 had the straight-back. Furthermore, the Type 11 Gekko Ko version had an extra oblique gun on the upper fuselage and did not have any guns on the lower fuselage.

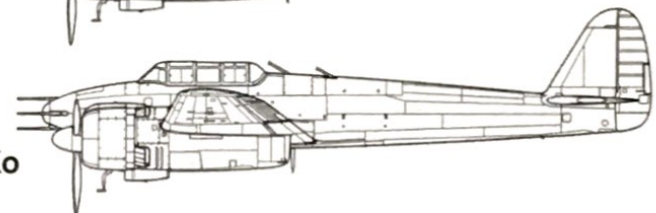
■ Type 11 Gekko Early Version



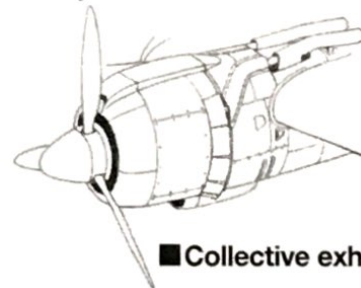
■ Type 11 Gekko Late Version



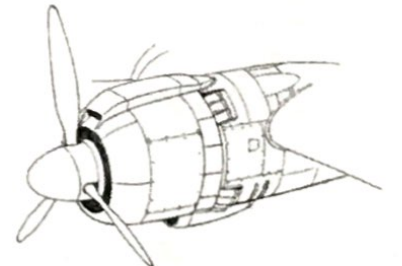
■ Type 11 Gekko Ko



A collective type exhaust configuration was used from the first production of the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter but during the production of the Gekko Type 11 Ko, the separate type began to be used. Some Gekko Type 11 aircraft were also retrofitted with separate type exhaust systems.



■ Collective exhaust pipes

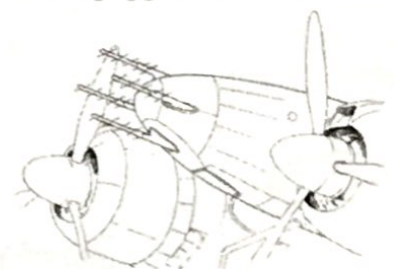


■ Separate exhaust pipes

Some Type 11 and the Type 11-Ko Gekkos were equipped with AI radar.

■ FD-2 Radar System and antenna

This system was equipped on some Gekkos, but due to its limited performance and cumbersome weight, many aircraft had it removed, keeping only the antenna.



Specifications of the Gekko Type 11

Crew: 2, Fuselage length: 12.8m, Weight fully equipped: 6,900kg, Powerplant: Sakae Type 21 engine (X2), Armaments: 20mm machine guns (X2-4), Bombs: 30kg-250kg (X2), Number produced: 486 (including the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter and Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft).

