





Carefully read instruction sheet before assembling. When you use glue or paint, do not use near open flame and use in well ventilated room. Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to suck any part, or pull vinyl bag over the head.



Před započetím stavby si pečlivě prostudujte stavební návod. Při používání barev a lepidel pracujte v dobre větrané místnosti. Lepidla ani barvy nepoužívejte v blízkosti otevřeného ohně. Model není určen malým dětem, mohlo by dojít k požití drobných dílů.

INSTRUCTION SIGNS * INSTR. SYMBOLY * INSTRUKTION SINNBILDEN * SYMBOLES * 記号の説明



VOLBA







SAND **BROUSIT**



OPEN HOLE VYVRTAT OTVOR



SYMETRICAL ASSEMBLY SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ



REMOVE **ODŘÍZNOUT**



REVERSE SIDE OTOČIT



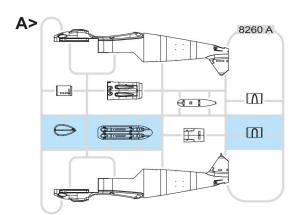
APPLY EDUARD MASK AND PAINT POUŽÍT EDUARD MASK **NABARVIT**

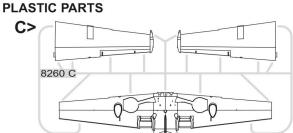
8260 F

ATTA

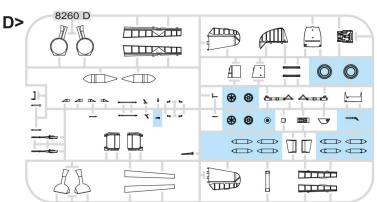
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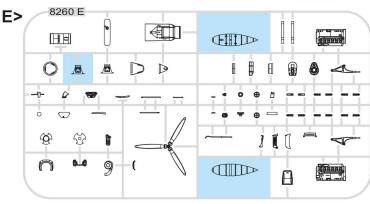


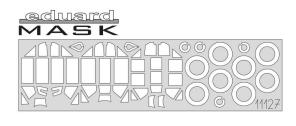






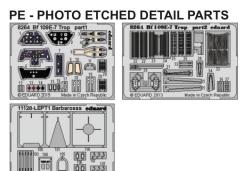








FARBEN



-Parts not for use. -Teile werden nicht verwendet. -Pièces à ne pas utiliser. -Tyto díly nepoužívejte při stavbě. - 使用しない部品

RLM 79 SAND YELLOW

RLM 65 LIGHT BLUE

RLM 02 GRAY

KHAKI GREEN

TIRE BLACK

CLEAR RED

BARVY

GSi Creos (GUNZE) MISSION MODELS AQUEQUS Mr COLOR PAINTS C2 MMP-047 BLACK C62 MMP-001 FLAT WHITE C33 MMP-047 FLAT BLACK H47 C41 MMP-012 RED BROWN MMP-063 LIGHT GULL GRAY H51 C11 C17 MMP-087 RLM 71 DARK GREEN C18 MMP-088 RLM 70 BLACK GREEN

MMP-119

MMP-057

MMP-056

MMP-040

	MISSION MODELS	GSi Creos (GUNZE)	
	PAINTS	Mr.COLOR	AQUEOUS
GREEN		C138	H94
RLM 04 YELLOW	MMP-090	C113	H413
RLM 23 RED		C114	H414
RLM 66 BLACK GRAY	MMP-088	C116	H416
RLM 76 LIGHT BLUE	MMP-051	C117	H417
RLM 78 LIGHT BLUE	MMP-055	C118	H418
RLM 80 OLIVE GREEN	MMP-120	C120	H420
	METALLICS	COLOR	Mr.METAL
STEEL	MMM-006	MC213	
DARK IRON	MMM-001	MC214	
ALUMINIUM	MMM-003	MC218	
	METALLICS	Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC	
SUPER CHROME	MMC-001	01	SM

PEINTURE

COLOURS

H66

H67

H70

H77

H80

H90

C119

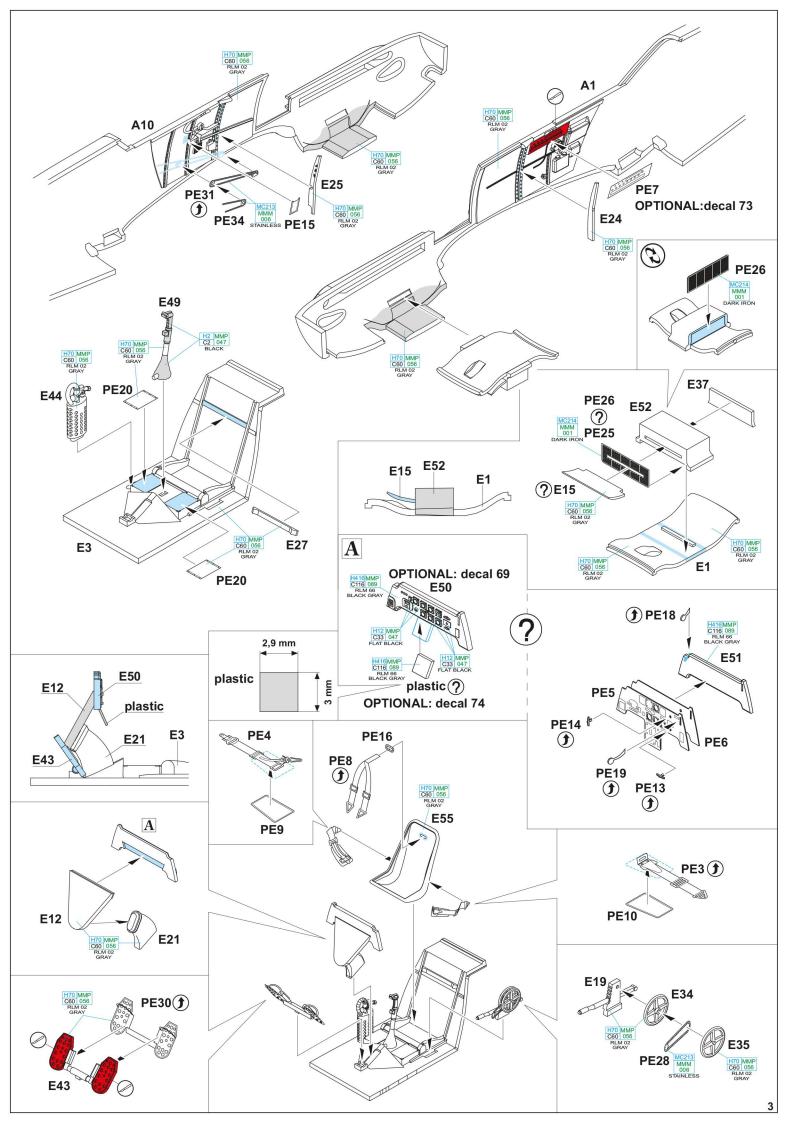
C115

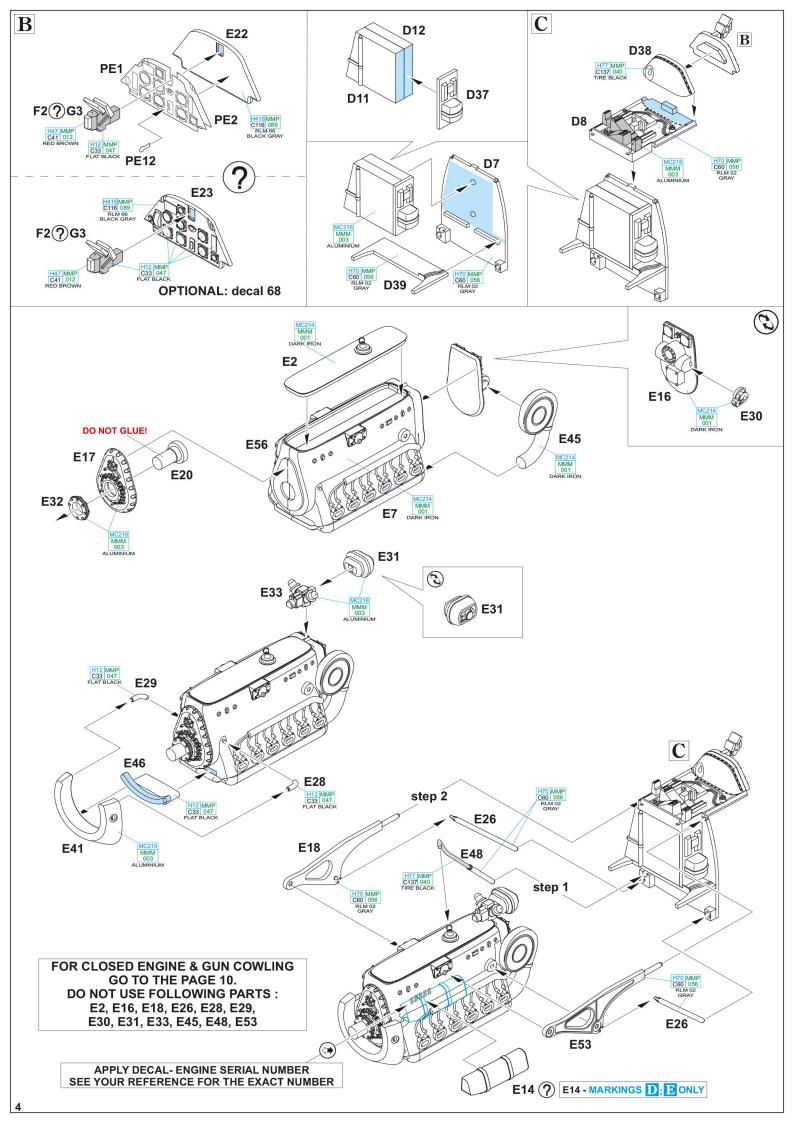
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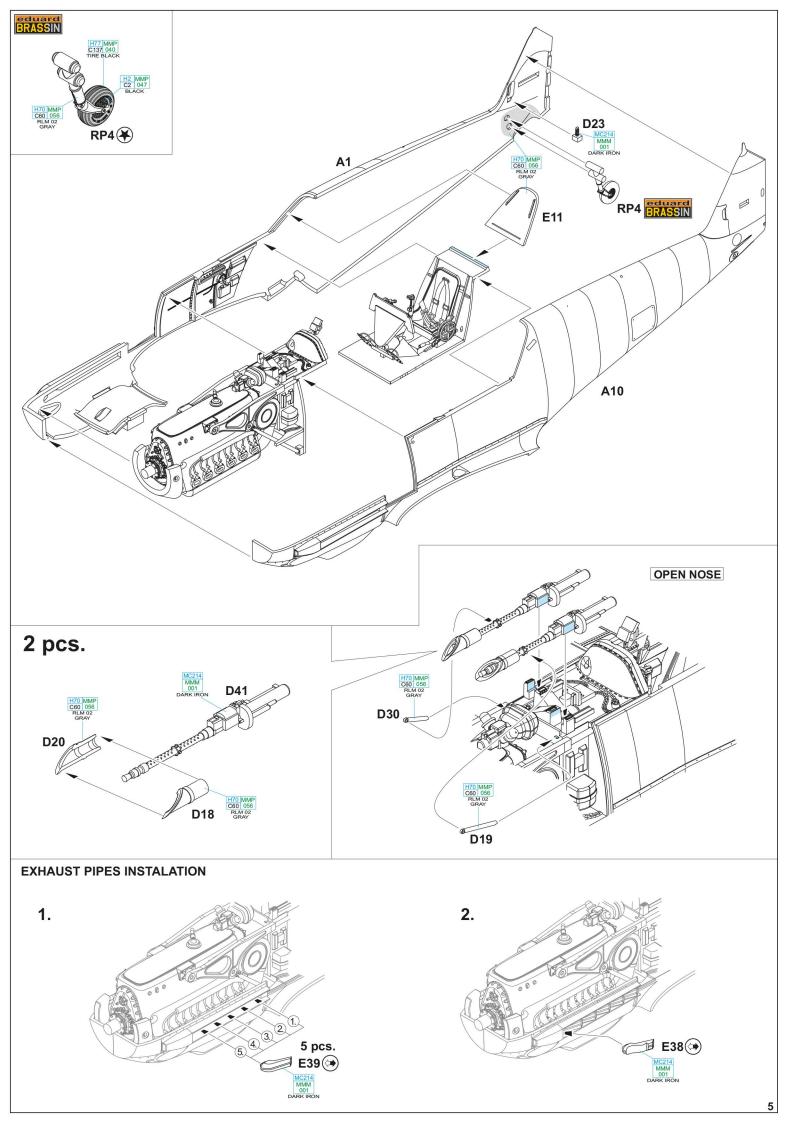
C137

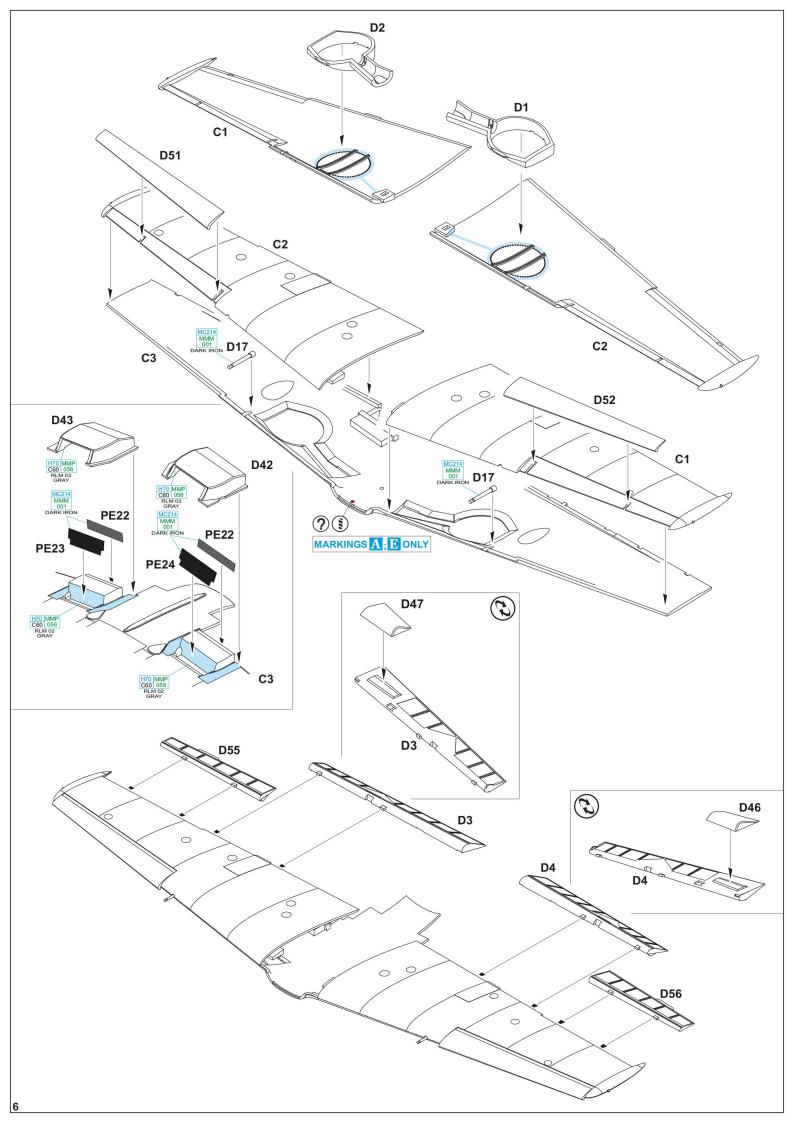
C54

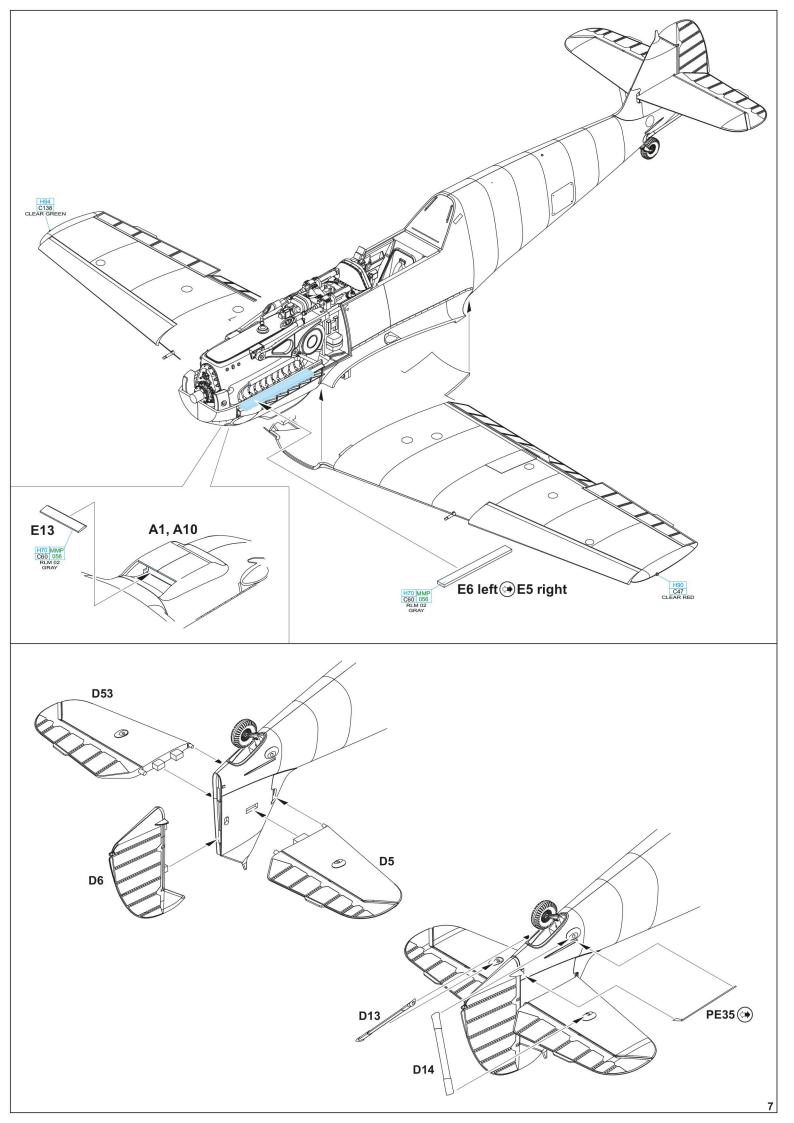
C47

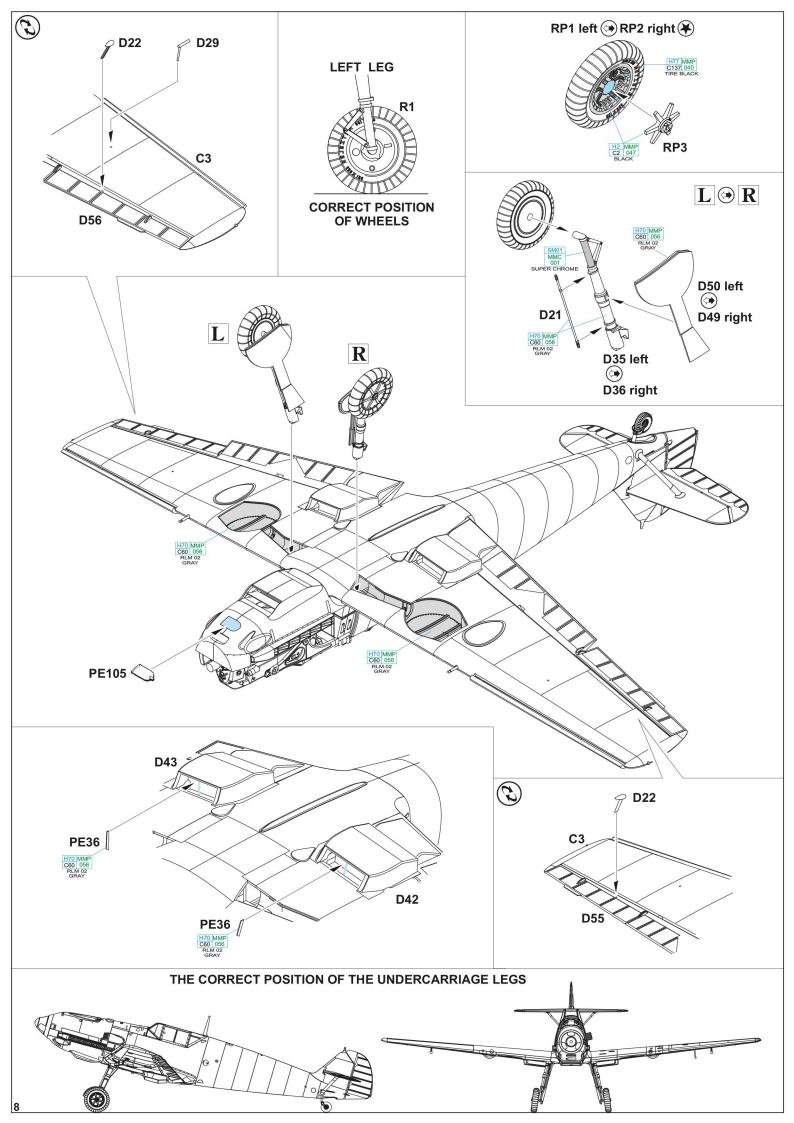


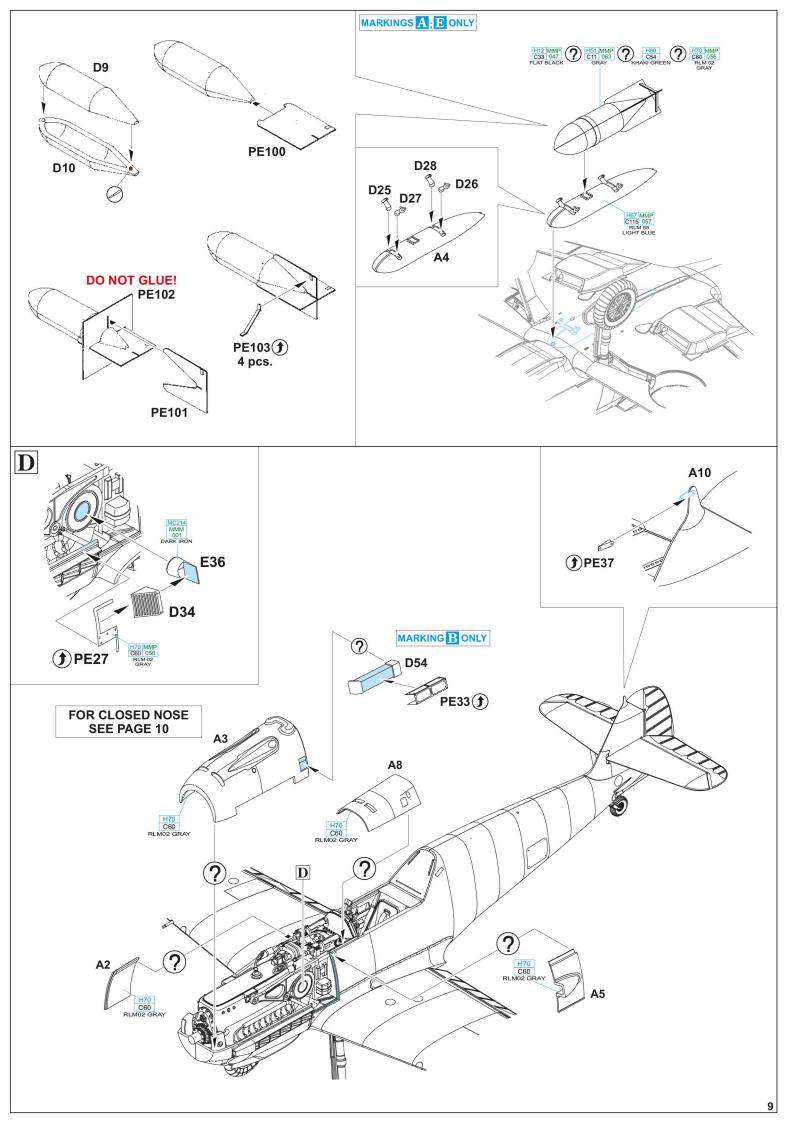


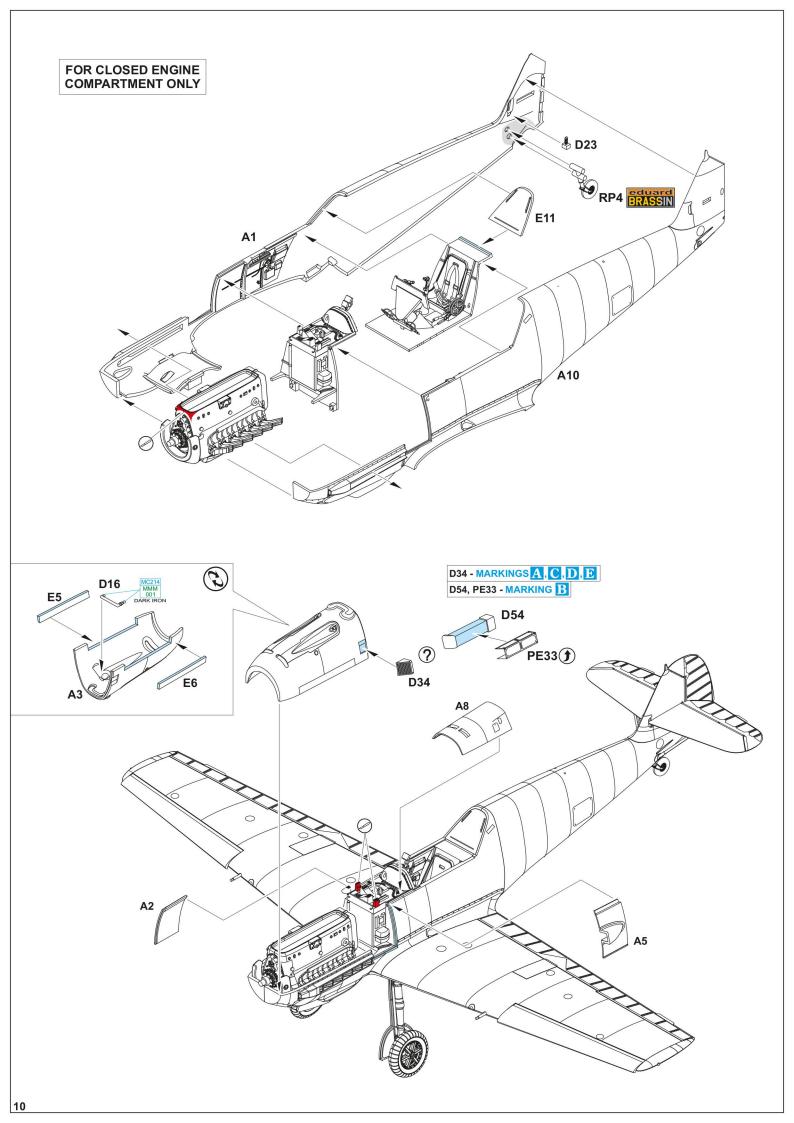


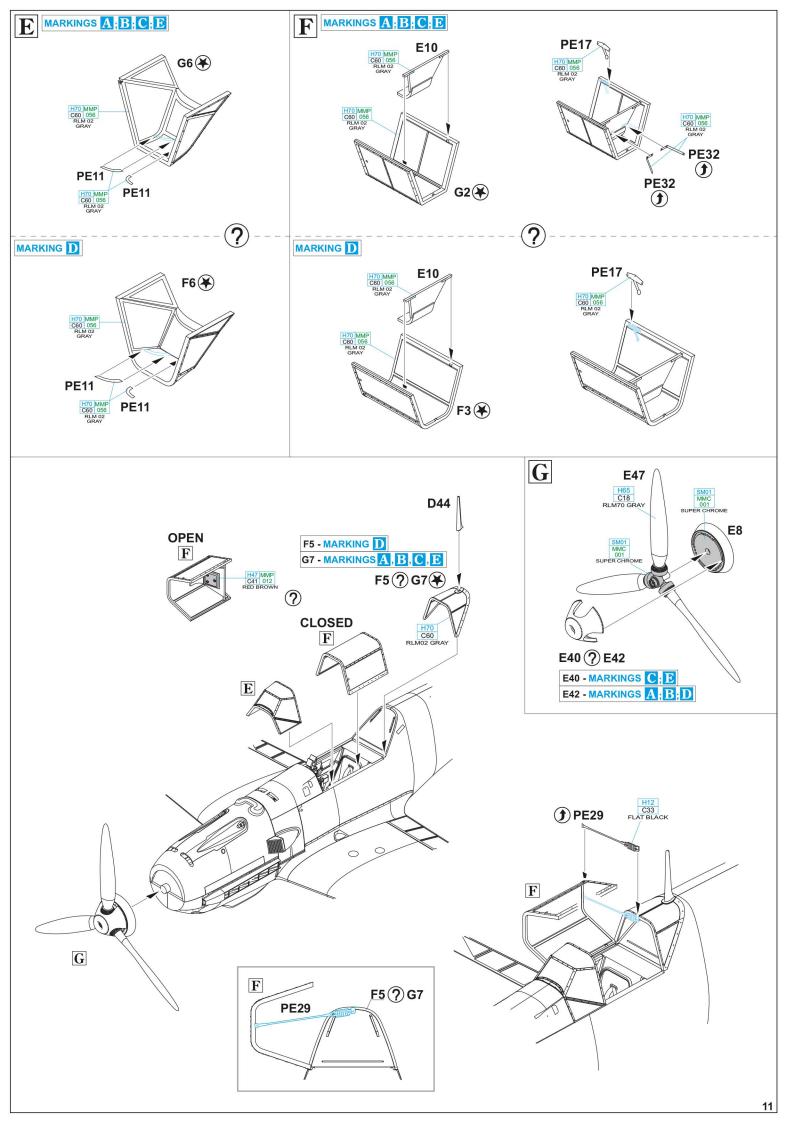














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INSTRUCTION SIGNS ★ INSTR. SYMBOLY * INSTRUKTION SINNBILDEN * SYMBOLES * 記号の説明



VOLBA













PIÈCES



AND PAINT POUŽÍT EDUARD MASK NABARVIT







OPEN HOLE VYVRTAT OTVOR SYMETRICAL ASSEMBLY SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ

TEILE

REMOVE ODŘÍZNOUT

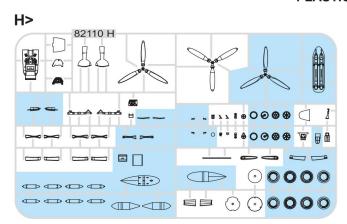
REVERSE SIDE OTOČIT

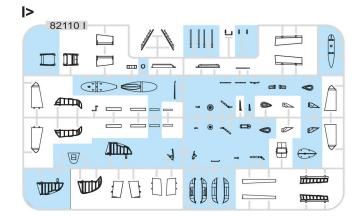
APPLY EDUARD MASK

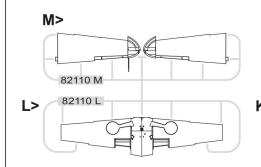
部品

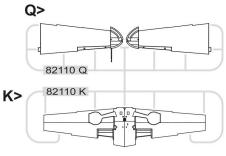
PLASTIC PARTS

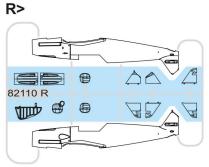
DÍL

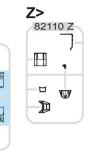












PE - PHOTO ETCHED DETAIL PARTS



RP - RESIN PARTS BRASSIN

R3 2 pcs.





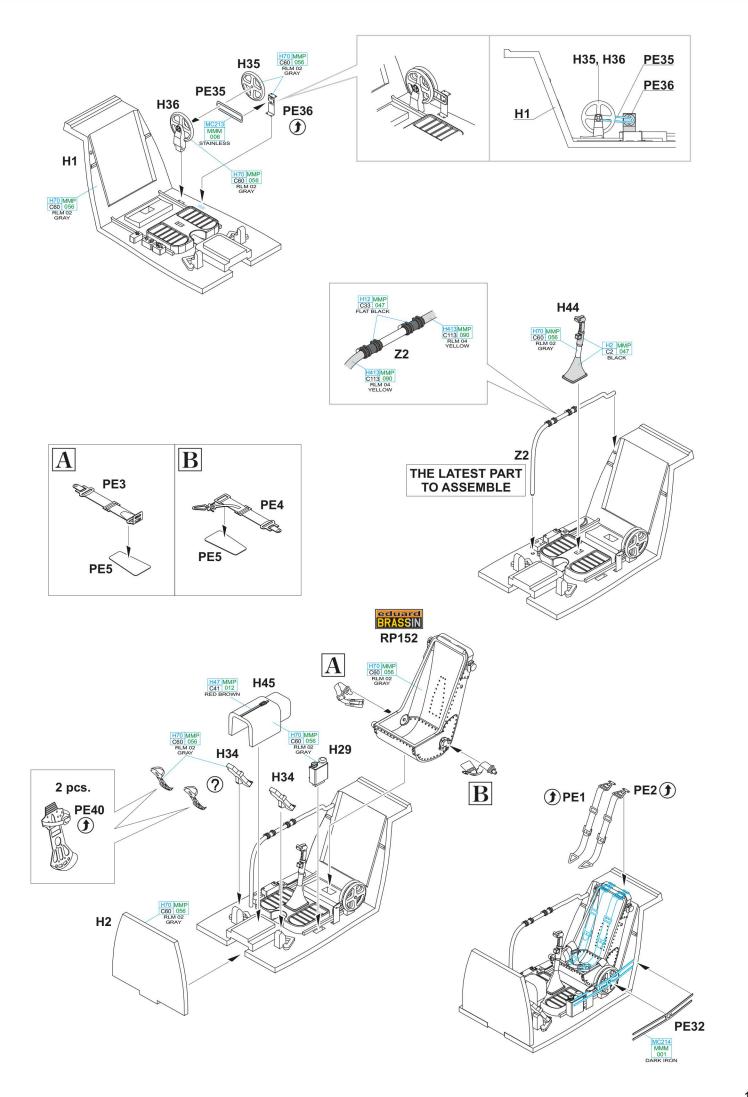


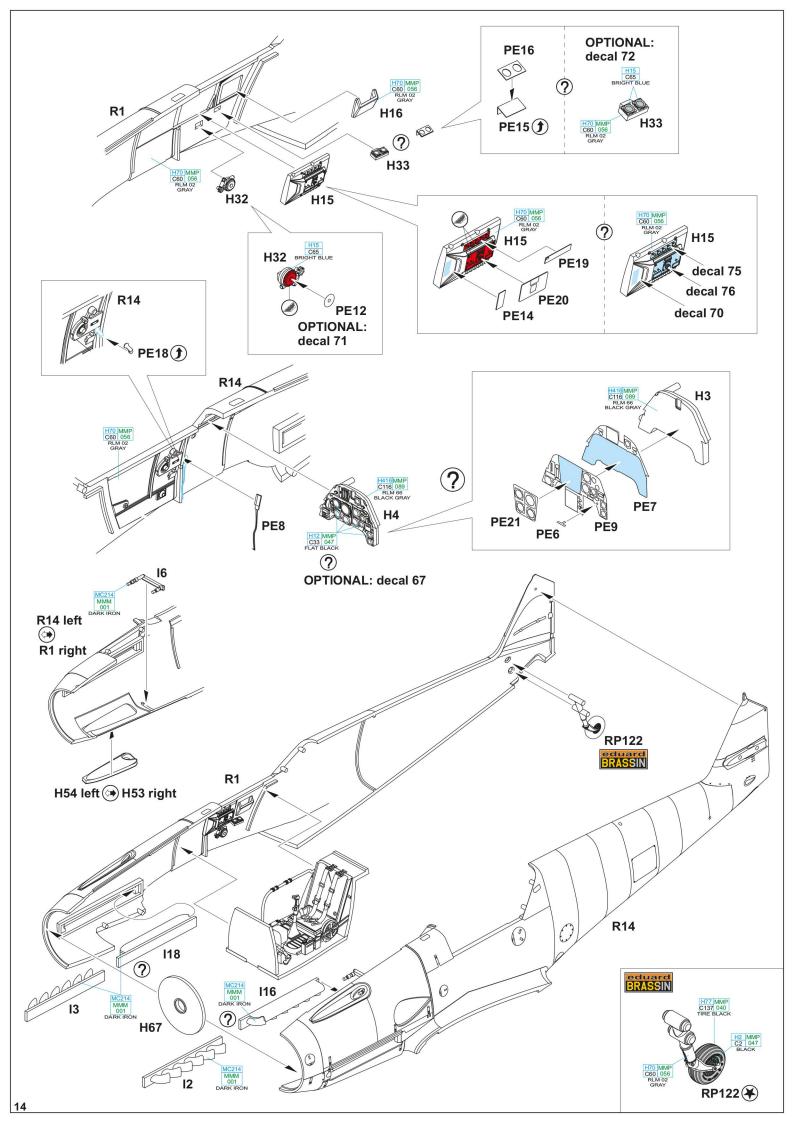
-Parts not for use. -Teile werden nicht verwendet. -Pièces à ne pas utiliser. -Tyto díly nepoužívejte při stavbě. - 使用しない部品

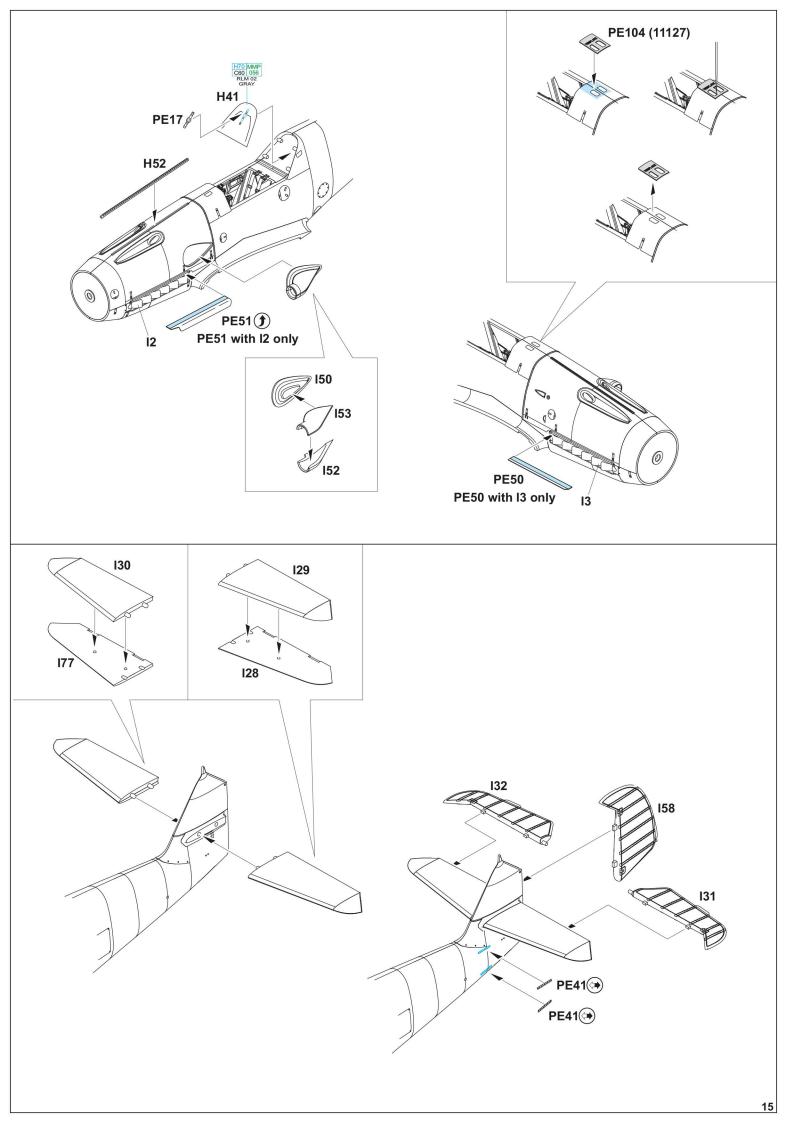
COLOURS BARVY FARBEN PEINTURE

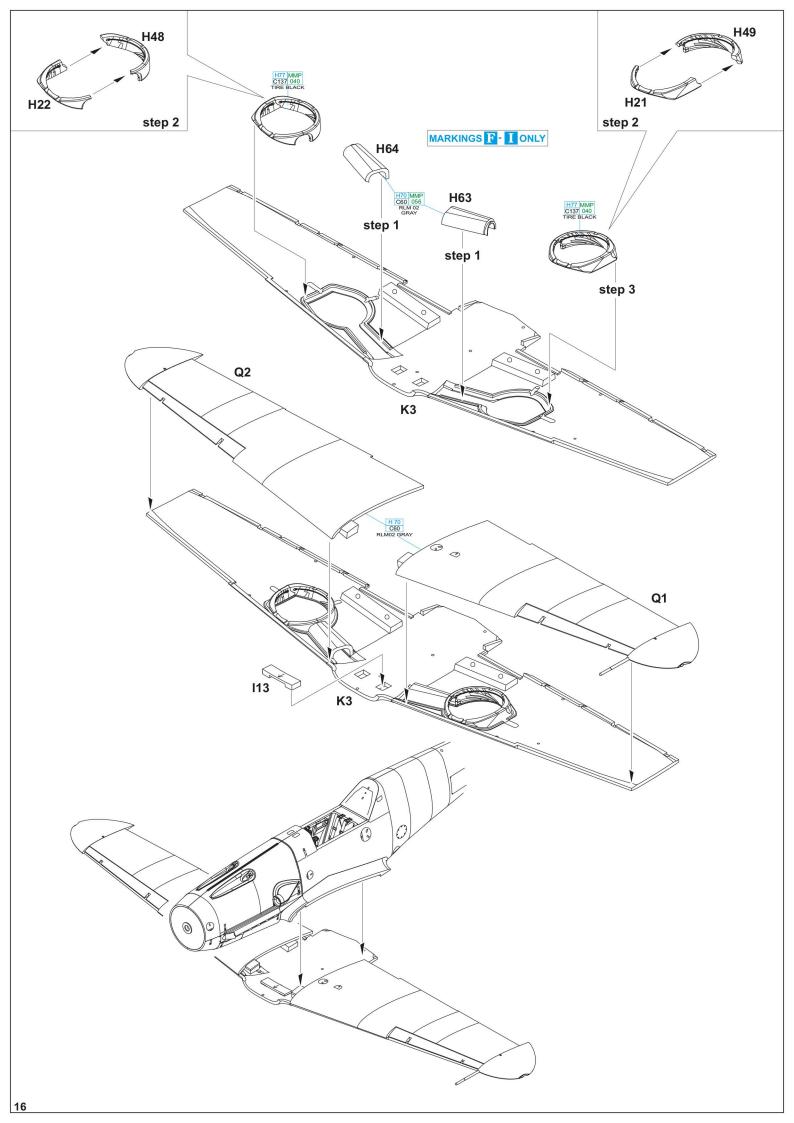
GSi Creos	(GUNZE)	MISSION MODELS	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
H2	C2	MMP-047	BLACK
H11	C62	MMP-001	FLAT WHITE
H12	C33	MMP-047	FLAT BLACK
H15	C65		BRIGHT BLUE
H47	C41	MMP-012	RED BROWN
H64	C17	MMP-087	RLM 71 DARK GREEN
H65	C18	MMP-088	RLM 70 BLACK GREEN
H67	C115	MMP-057	RLM 65 LIGHT BLUE
H68	C36	MMP-049	RLM 74 DARK GRAY
H69	C37	MMP-050	RLM 75 GRAY
H70	C60	MMP-056	RLM 02 GRAY
H77	C137	MMP-040	TIRE BLACK

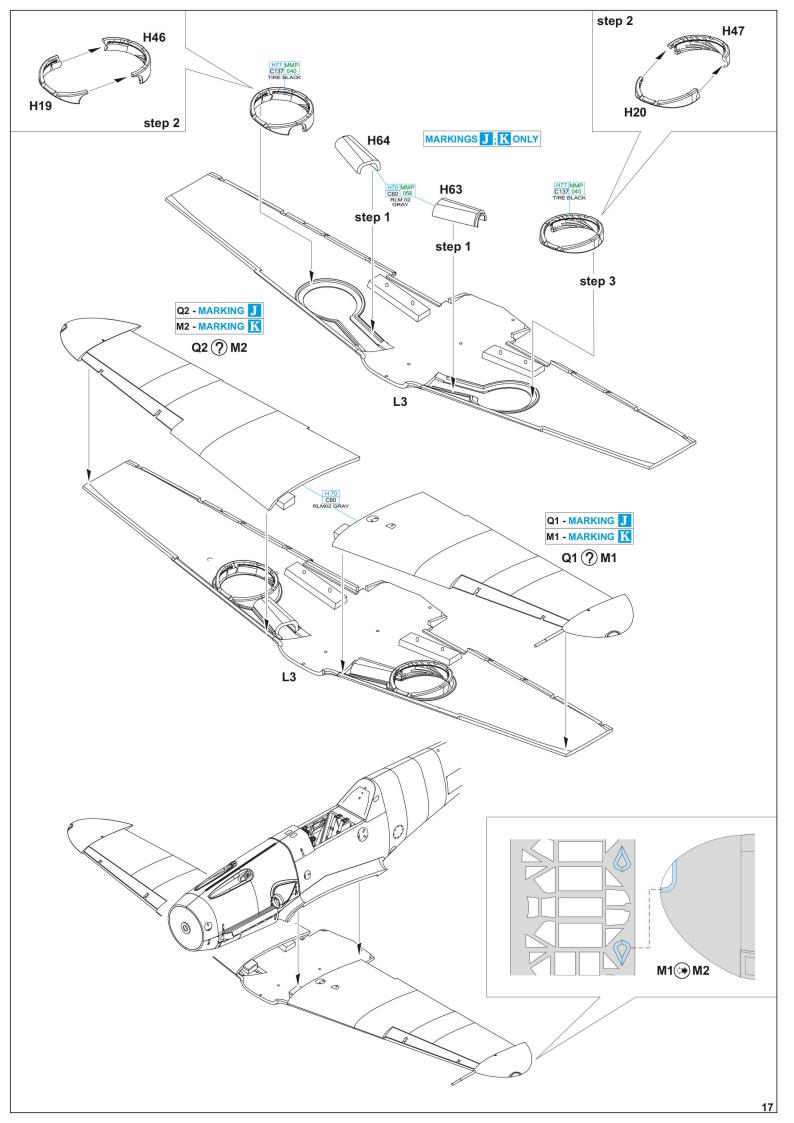
GSi Creos (GUNZE)		MISSION MODELS	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
H79	C39		SANDY YELLOW
H90	C47		CLEAR RED
H94	C138		CLEAR GREEN
H303	C303	MMP-066	GREEN
H413	C113	MMP-090	RLM 04 YELLOW
H416	C116	MMP-088	RLM 66 BLACK GRAY
H417	C117	MMP-051	RLM 76 LIGHT BLUE
Mr.METAL COLOR		METALLICS	
MC213		MMM-006	STEEL
MC214		MMM-001	DARK IRON
Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC		METALLICS	
SM01		MMC-001	SUPER CHROME

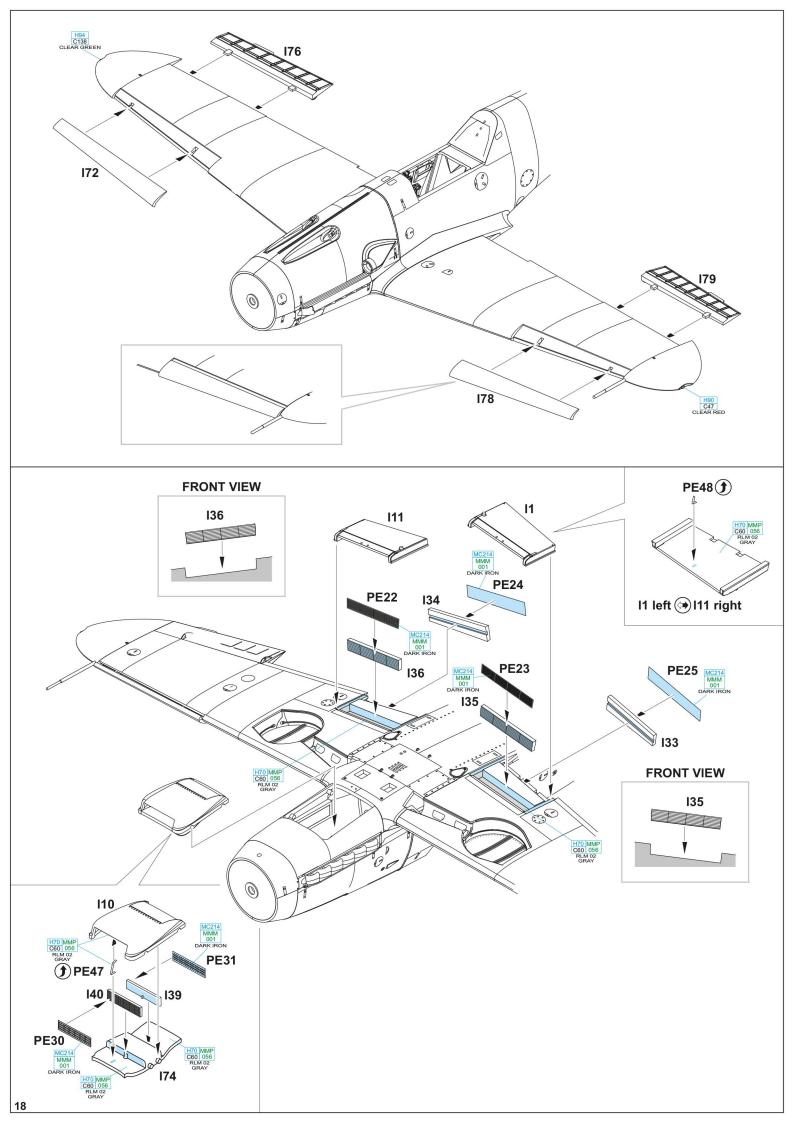


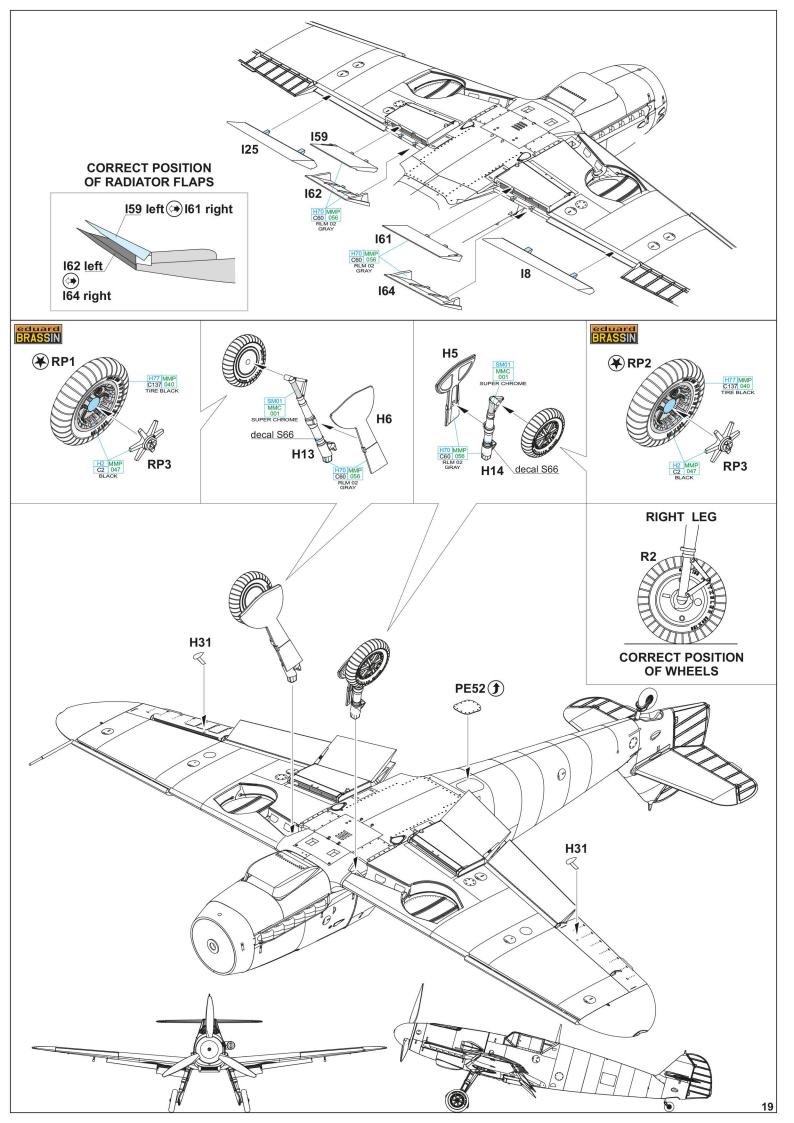


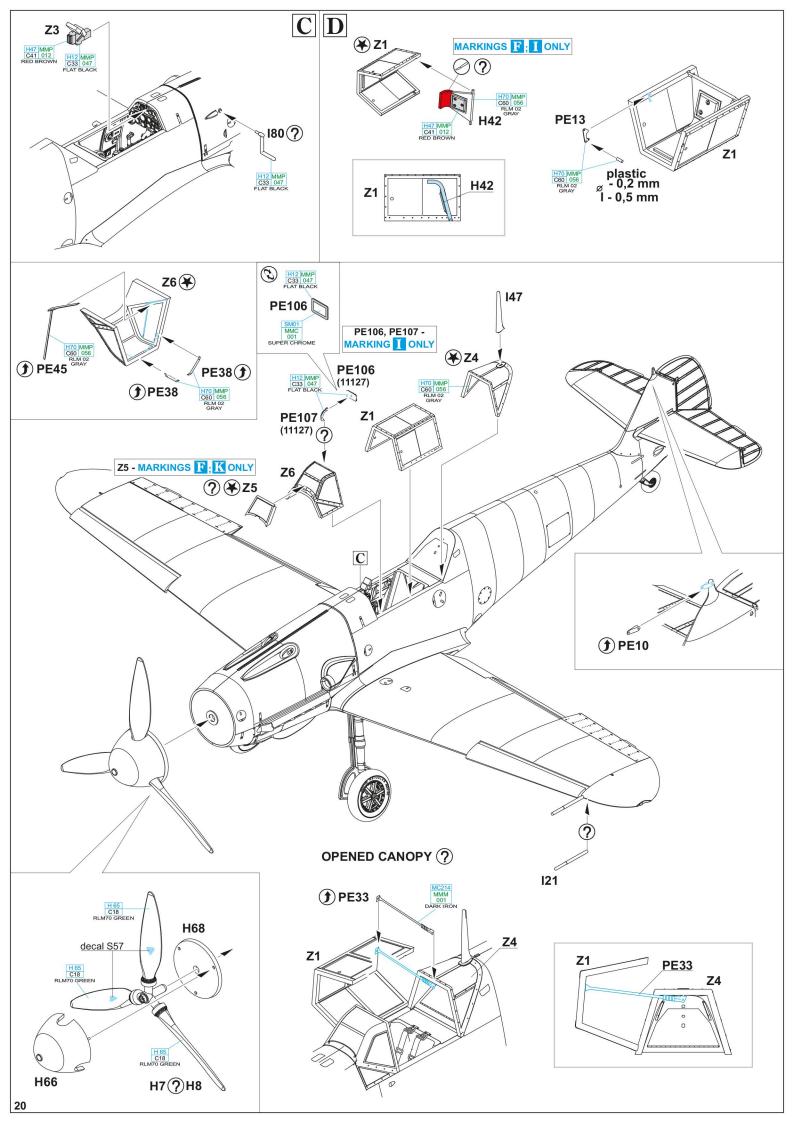


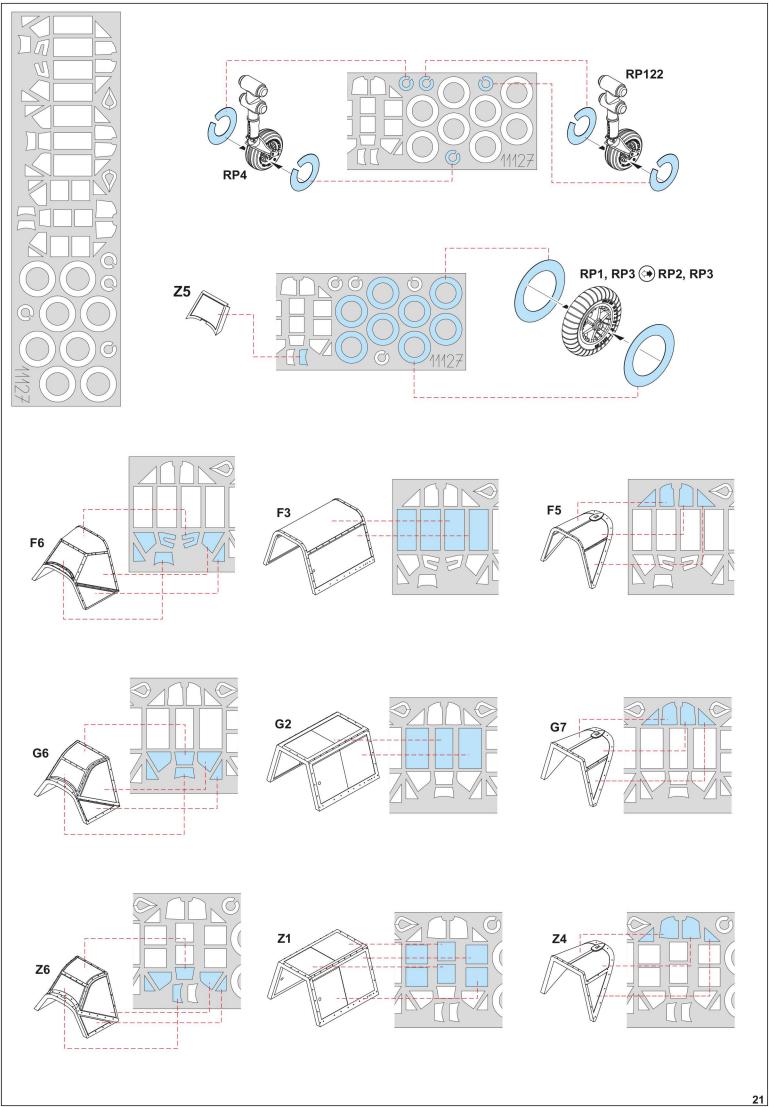






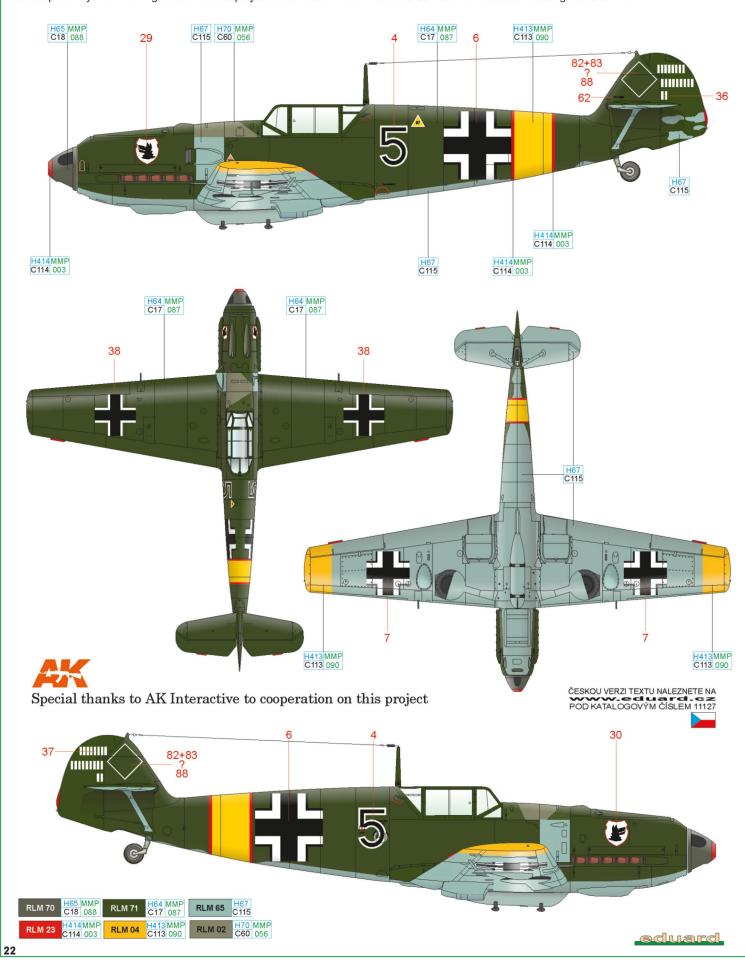






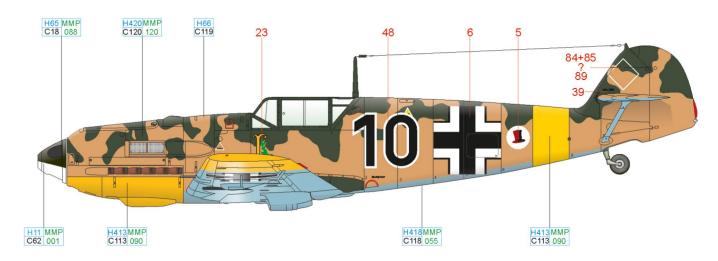
A Bf 109E-4/B, W. Nr. 3605, flown by Ofw. Reinhold Schmetzer, 8./JG 77, Balti, Soviet Union (nowadays Republic of Moldova), July 1941

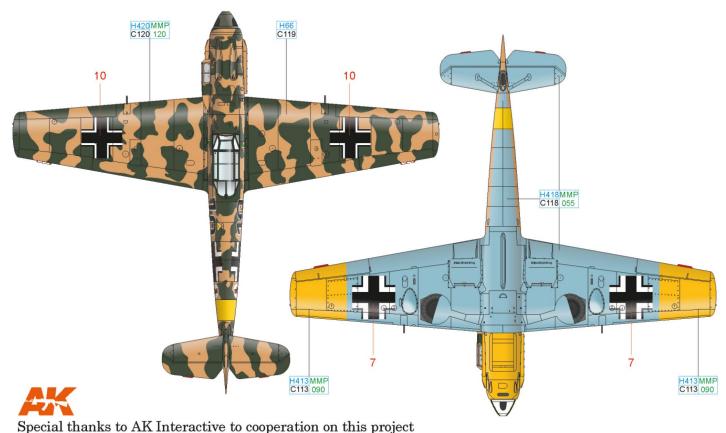
After the battle for Crete in the beginning of June 1941 III. /JG 77 was transferred to Vienna for a short rest and here its equipment was supplemented by Messerschmitts Bf 109F. Regardless the majority of the equipment was represented by series E aircraft. In the middle of the month the unit was relocated to the Romanian territory from where, on June 22nd, 1941, it commenced its participation in the operation Barbarossa. Reinhold Schmetzer flying "black 5" achieved his first kill (5th in his fighter pilot career) during the USSR campaign the very first day when he shot down a Soviet I-16. Having been hit in the engine of his "black 5" on July 20th, 1941, he force-landed at Balti airport. On May 7th, 1944, already in the JG 4 ranks, Lt. Schmetzer was killed in the air combat over the central Italy. His final score in World War II was 31 victories. The upper and side surfaces of this aircraft were over-sprayed in almost solid coat of RLM 71, aircraft marking in the form of black number 5 outlined in white is complementing the III. Gruppe JG 77 marking on the airplane's nose, the lower surfaces and the tail sport the yellow marking of the aircraft deployed to the Eastern front. The rudder carries the white bars indicating the aerial kills.

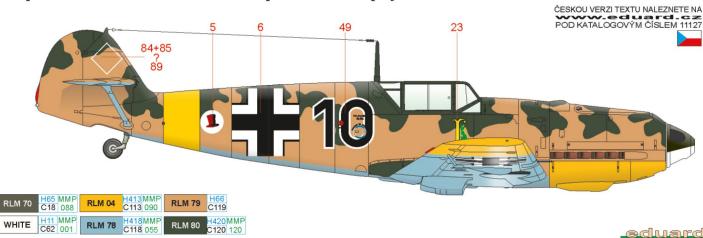


Bf 109E-4/B, W. Nr. 2060, flown by Lt. Hans Guse, 2.(J)/LG 2, Tudora, Soviet Union (today's Republic of Moldova), July 1941

Same as JG 77, after the Greek campaign the Lehrgeschwader 2 was withdrawn from the combat to rest and re-equip which was to take place in Belgrade. The relocation to the Romanian territory followed in the middle of July where the Messerschmitt Bf 109E (some in the fighter-bomber configuration) equipped LG 2 was on alert to be deployed against the Soviet Union. Its operation Barbarossa participation started early morning of June 22nd. "Black 10" aircraft, which retained its camouflage from Greece and Crete campaigns and was equipped with a tropical filter, was shot down by Soviet I-16 on July 10th, 1941. The pilot is still listed as missing in action. The aircraft marking is complemented by I.(J)/LG 2 marking under the windshield and 2. (J)/LG 2 behind the fuselage cross.

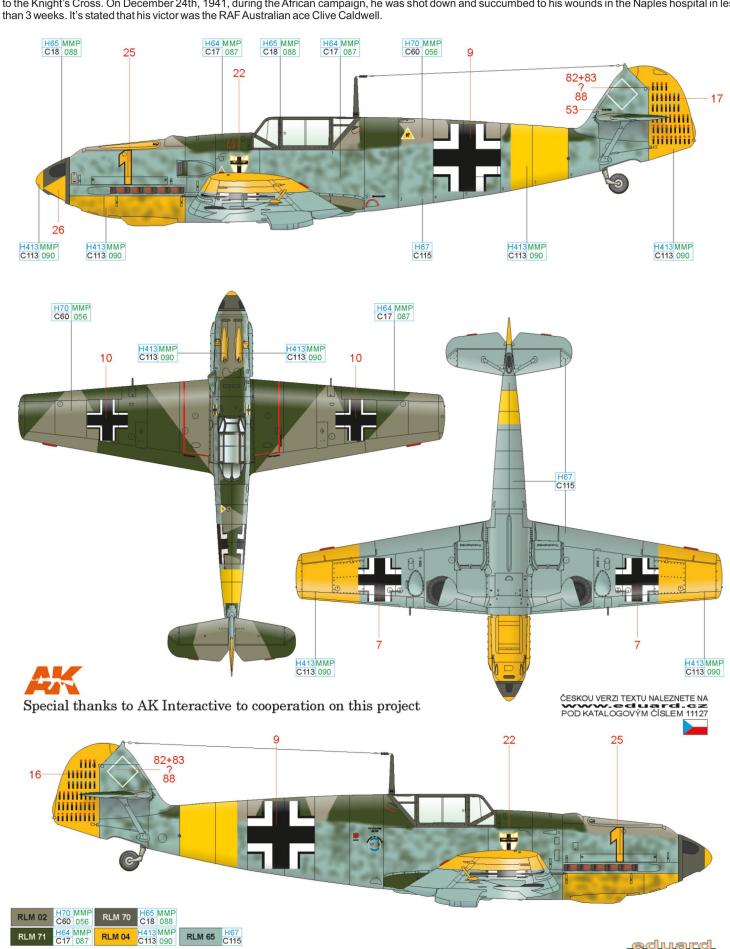






Bf 109E-7, W. Nr. 1326, flown by Oblt. Erbo Graf von Kageneck, CO of 9./JG 27, Soltsy, Soviet Union, August 1941

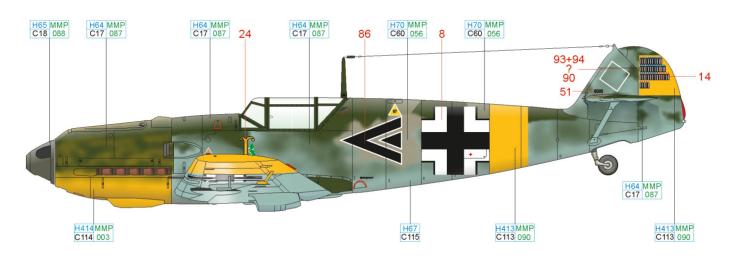
After the Balkans campaign the III./JG 27 ground detachment was dispatched by train to the location of its future operations which was the airport in, at that time, East Prussia, located only several kilometers from the demarcation line established by Hitler and Stalin by which they divided Poland. The unit arrived at its destination on June 4th, 1941 and in couple of days was joined by the flying detachment of the unit. The main task of this Gruppe, equipped with Messerschmitts Bf 109E-4 and E-7, were to be the fighter-bomber attacks on the Soviet units. Oblt. von Kageneck, Commander of 9. Staffel JG 27, flew the aircraft marked with yellow 1 and camouflaged in RLM 71/02/65 until August 20th, 1941, when it was damaged during the emergency landing. On October 17th, III./JG 27 was transferred back to Germany for the rest and re-equipment, it's next deployment was the Mediterranean area of operation. During his deployment in the operation Barbarossa, Erbo Graf von Kageneck shot down 47 Soviet airplanes, on October 26th, 1941 he was awarded the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross. On December 24th, 1941, during the African campaign, he was shot down and succumbed to his wounds in the Naples hospital in less

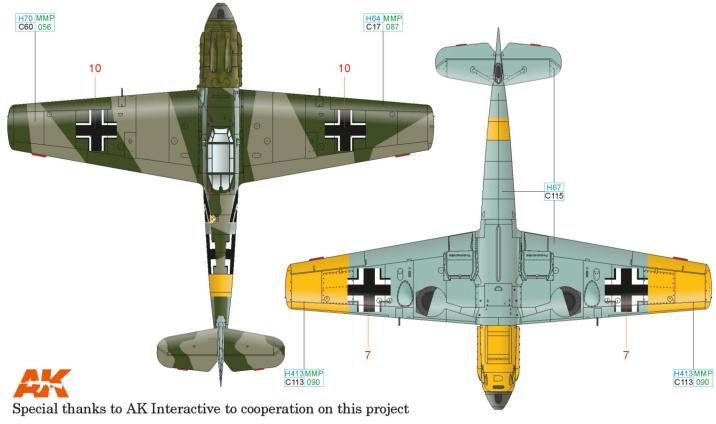


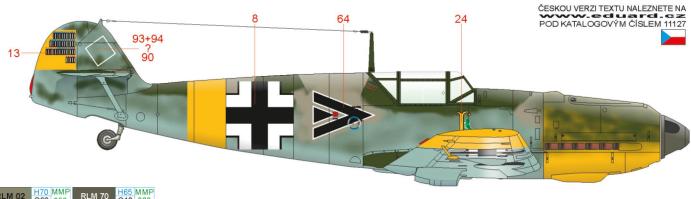
eduard

D Bf 109E-7, W. Nr. 6095, flown by Hptm. Herbert Ihlefeld, CO of I.(J)/LG 2, Iasi, Romania, July 1941

Herbert Ihlefeld, born on June 1st, 1914 in Pinnow, joined the army in 1933, in 1935, on his own request, he was transferred to the Luftwaffe, completed the pilot training and saw combat in the ranks of the Legion Condor in Spain, where he achieved seven confirmed aerial victories. After the return to Germany he was attached to LG 2 with which he participated in the Polish and French campaigns, during the Battle of Britain he was promoted to command I.(J)/LG 2. Leading this unit, he participated in the Balkans campaign and the attack on the Soviet Union. His aircraft, camouflaged in RLM 71/02/65 and marked by double chevron, carried the I.(J)/LG 2 marking under the windshield. The aircraft side surfaces were significantly darkened by RLM 71. The rudder sports the kill markings in the form of the white bars with national marking. Herbert Ihlefeld survived the World War II during which he claimed 130 aerial victories (including seven from Spain) and was awarded with the Knight's Cross with the Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds. He passed away on August 8th, 1995 in the town of Wennigsen, Lower Saxony.





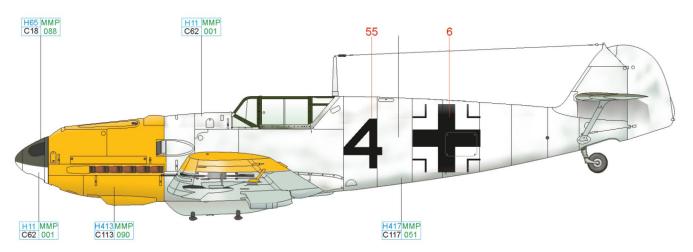


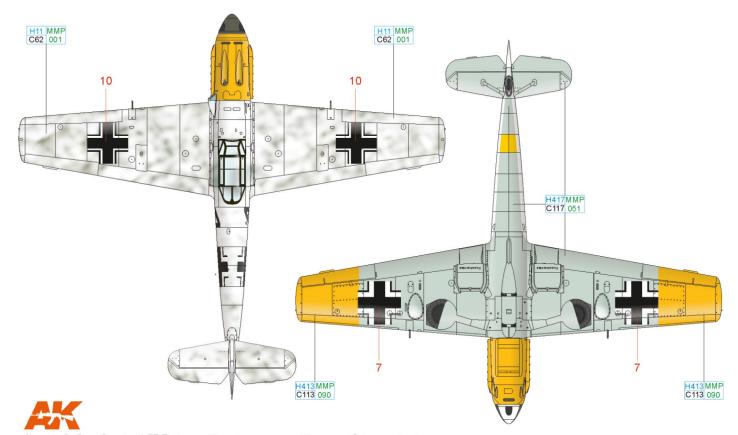
RLM 02 H70 MMP C60 056 RLM 70 H65 MMP C18 088 RLM 71 H64 MMP RLM 04 C113 090 RLM 65 C115

eduard

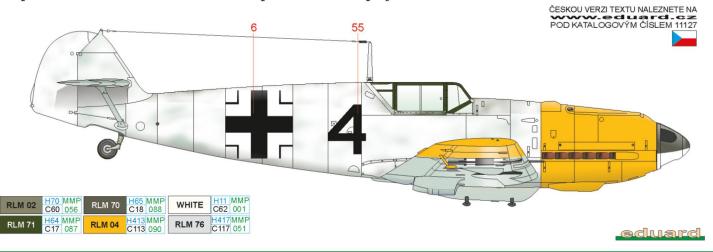
Bf 109E-7, 2./JG 51, Staraya Russa, Soviet Union, Winter 1941

After the deployment at the Channel area of operations, on May 25th, 1941 I./JG 51 was withdrawn to Krefeld to re-supply and re-equip. Here it received Bf 109F aircraft. 2. Staffel aircraft featured the ETC pylon to carry out the fighter-bomber missions. There were several E-version airplanes remaining on strength. Transfer further East followed the short rest. The new location was an aerodrome nearby the Polish village of Starawies, from where, in the early morning of June 22nd, 1941 the unit performed the first sortie over the territory of the Soviet Union as a part of the operation Barbarossa. During the winter time the Luftwaffe aircraft on the Eastern Front were painted on the upper and side surfaces in the white distemper paint to improve the camouflage. This measure applied to "black 4" as well where the white distemper was not only painted on the original top and side surfaces camouflage but partially covered the rudder yellow marking as well. The lower surfaces remained in RLM 65 color. The yellow markings indicated the Eastern Front deployment.



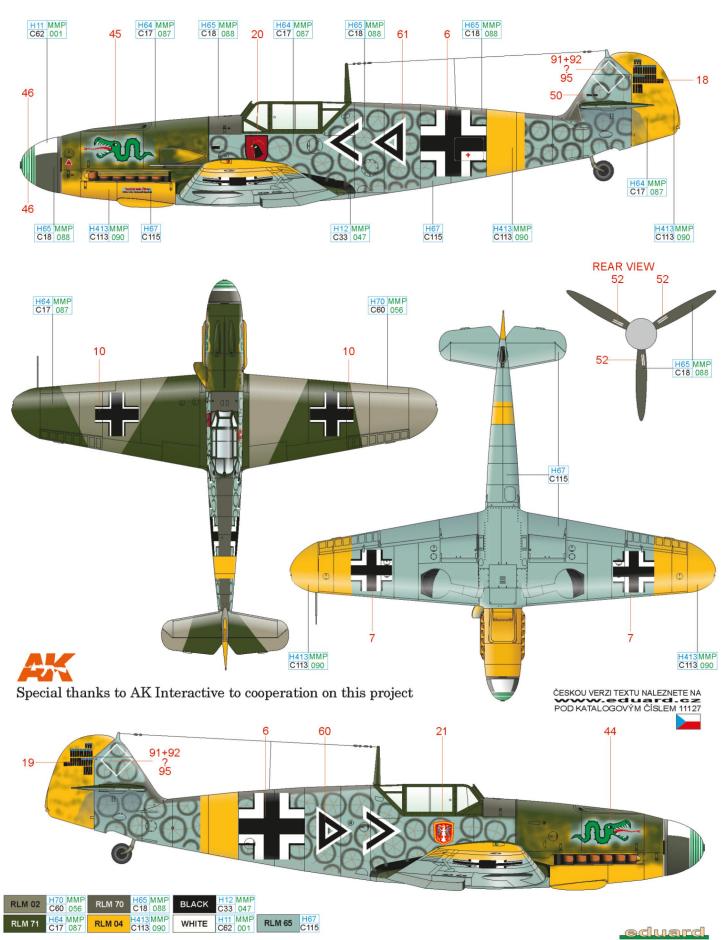


Special thanks to AK Interactive to cooperation on this project



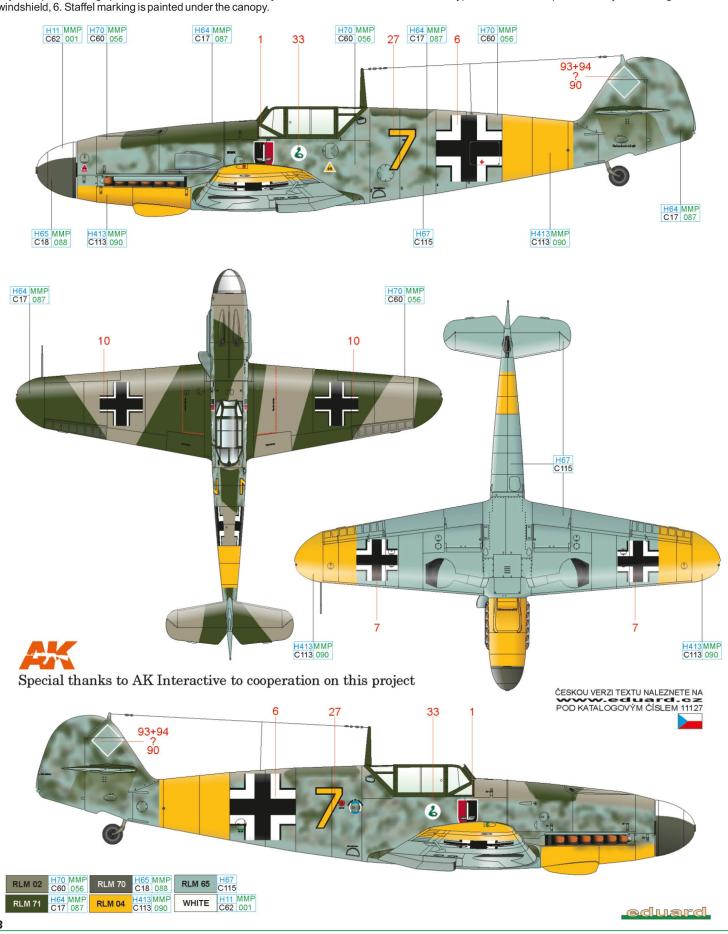
Bf 109F-2, W. Nr. 5458, flown by Hptm. Hans von Hahn, CO of I./JG 3, Polonnoye, Soviet Union, July 1941

After the I./JG 3 was withdrawn from France on June 9th, 1941 it was dispatched to Breslau (today's Wroclaw in Poland) to rest and replenish the losses. On June 18th the whole Gruppe continued further East, to Zamosc airport in, at that time, General Gouvernment, name for the Polish territory occupied by the German army. The unit's task after the attack on the Soviet Union was the air cover for the Heeresgruppe Süd during it's attack on Ukraine. I./JG 3 commander at that time was Hans von Hahn, who was awarded with the Knight's Cross on July 9th, 1941. Until the end of the World War II he shot down 31 enemy aircraft. Hans von Hahn airplane he flew in combat against the English airmen was camouflaged in RLM 71/02/65 supplemented by circles and irregular lines on the fuselage sides sprayed in RLM 71. The aircraft nose sported the I./JG 3 marking - legendary worm Tatzelwurm in green color, there was a pilot's personal marking under the windshield on the port side of the fuselage, Frankfurt shield, pilot's birthplace on the starboard. The rudder carried Hans von Hahns' kill markings in the form of black bars.



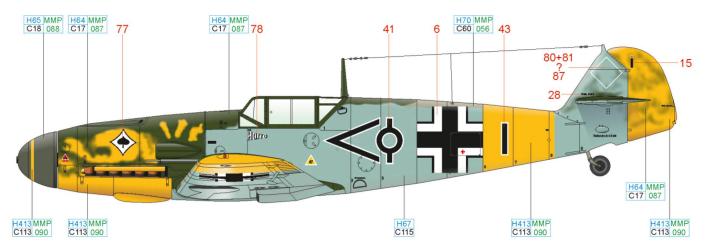
G Bf 109F-2, flown by Lt. Gerhard Barkhorn, 6./JG 52, Sobolevo, Germany (Russia now), June 1941

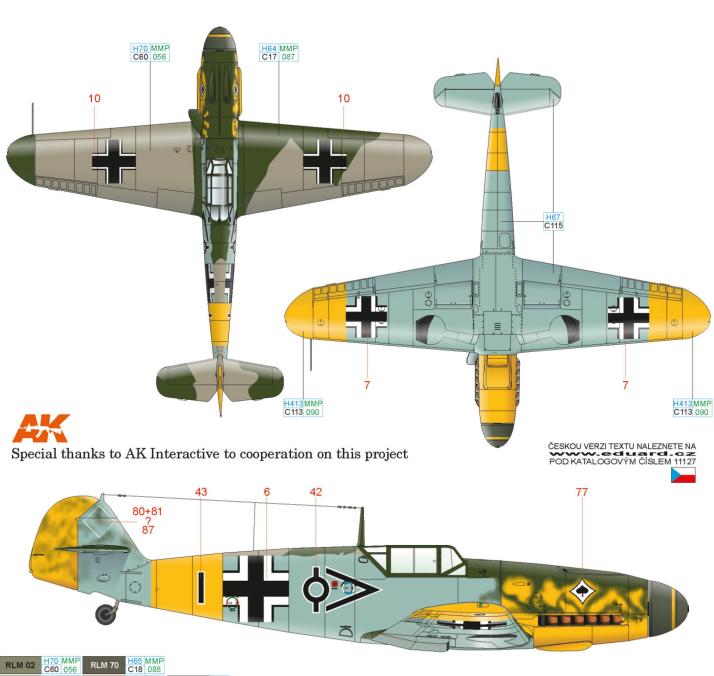
Same as III./JG 53 the II./JG 52 unit was withdrawn from the Channel area deployment in the beginning of June 1941 and without any rest re-located to Sobolevo and Suvalki airports in, at that time, East Prussia, nearby the demarcation line between the Soviet Union and German Reich. It was to take off for sorties providing the air cover for the left wing of the Heeresgruppe Mitte during the operation Barbarossa. On June 22nd, 1941, the attack on the Soviet Union was launched and II./JG 52 task was to destroy the Soviet aviation located at the nearby airports. On July 2nd, 1941 Gerhard Barkhorn shot down his first opponent in the form of the Soviet twin-engine bomber DB-3. Until the end of the hostilities he added another 300 kills, all achieved on the Eastern Front. On March 2nd, 1944 he was decorated with the Knight's Cross with the Oak Leaves and Swords. He survived the World War II and in 1956 he joined the reborn Luftwaffe, he commanded JaBoG 31 "Boelcke" and achieved the rank of General Lieutenant. He retired in 1983. On January 8th, 1983 he succumbed to severe wounds suffered in the car crash during which his wife Christl died as well. Yellow 7 flown by Lt. Barkhorn at the beginning of the operation Barbarossa was camouflaged in, at that time, standard Luftwaffe colors, RLM 02/71/65. The markings of the aircraft deployed to the Eastern Front consisted of yellow painted wing tips lower surfaces and rather wide yellow band in front of the tail surfaces typical for JG 52 complemented by JG 52 insignia under the windshield, 6. Staffel marking is painted under the canopy.



Bf 109F-2, W. Nr. 8085, flown by Lt. Jürgen Harder, Stab III./JG 53, Sobolevo, Germany (Russia now), June 1941

In then beginning of June 1941, III. Gruppe JG 53 deployment in the Western Front at the La Manche Channel ended and the whole unit was withdrawn to Wiesbaden-Erbenheim airport. The re-equipment followed the short period of rest and on June 12th the unit was dispatched to Sobolevo aerodrome in, at that time, East Prussia. From here it was to provide the air cover for the left wing of the Heeresgruppe Mitte during the operation Barbarossa. Jürgen Harder, brother of the more famous Harro Harder, achieved his first air victory on that day. Until the end of war he claimed further 63 kills both on the Eastern and Western fronts. On February 1st, 1945 he decorated with the Knight's Cross with the Oak Leaves. His luck ran out on February 17th, 1945 when, due to the Messerschmitt Bf 109G-14 engine failure, he crashed to death nearby the town of Strausberg.





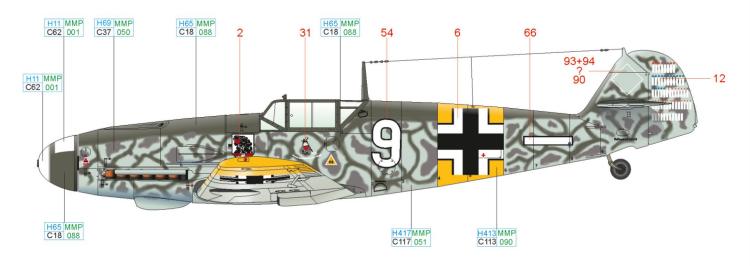
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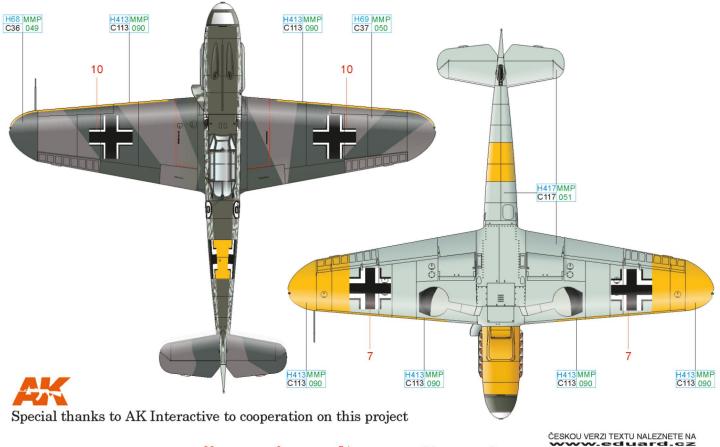
RLM 71 C17 087

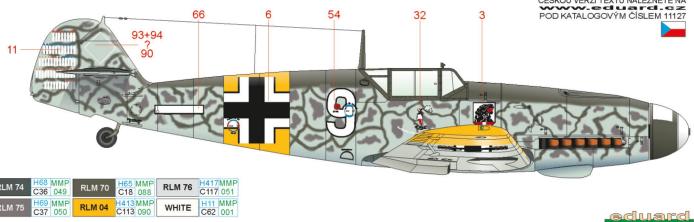
eduard

Bf 109F-2, flown by Oblt. Hans Phillip, CO of 4./JG 54, Ovsishtshi, Soviet Union, August 1941

Hans "Fips" Phillip, the ace with 206 kills to his credit, achieved during 500 sorties, was born on March 17th, 1917 in Meissen. He enlisted in the Luftwaffe in 1936. At the beginning of the World War II he served with I./JG 76 which was re-designated II./JG 54 in June 1940. In the ranks of this unit he participated in the combats over the Britain, the Balkans and the operation Barbarossa. In April 1943 he was promoted to command JG 1 where, on October 8th, 1943, he was shot down and perished during the unsuccessful attempt to save himself on the parachute. For his combat successes he was decorated with the Knight's Cross with the Oak Leaves and Swords. The Messerschmitts Bf 109F-2 received by II./JG 54 in May 1941, were factory painted in RLM 02/71/65 colors, at the unit level the addition camouflage was sprayed on the side surfaces, typical for this Gruppe Emils since the beginning of 1941. Yellow painted wing tips lower surfaces and the rear fuselage band indicate the Eastern Front deployment.

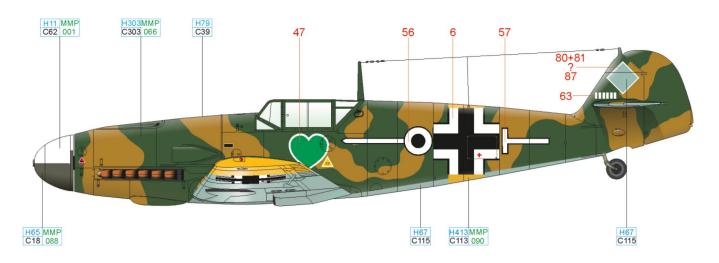


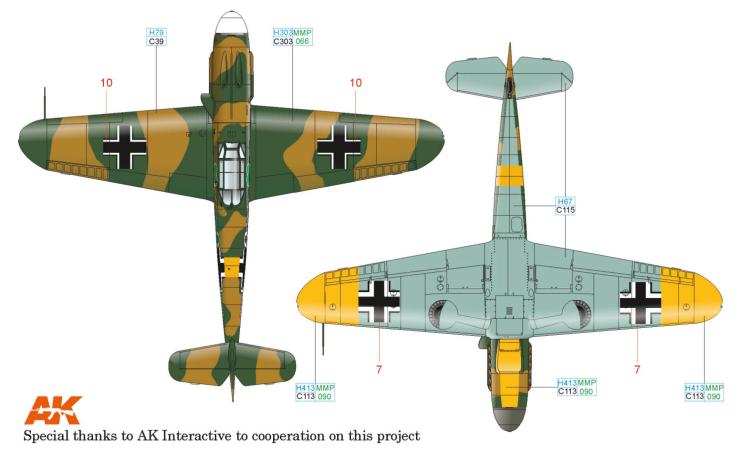


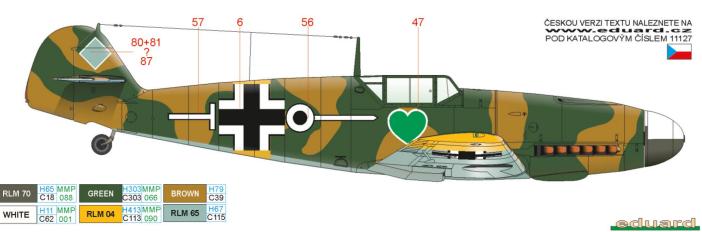


Bf 109F-2, W. Nr. 8235, flown by Hptm. Werner Pichon Kalau vom Hofe, Stab JG 54, Trakehnen, Germany (today´sYasnaya Polyana, Russia now), June 1941

After the Balkans campaign the whole JG 54 was re-located back to Germany where it was re-equipped with more modern Messerschmitt Bf 109Fs and on June 15th, 1941, dispatched to Trakehnen airport from which it was to operate during the operation Barbarossa. Its task was to provide the air cover for the Heeresgruppe Süd during the attack in the Leningrad (today's St. Petersburg) direction. The Operation Barbarossa (Unternehmen Barbarossa) was a codename for the attack on the Soviet Union, preparation of which was ordered by Hitler himself shortly after the capitulation of France and was named after a Roman King and Emperor who ruled in 12th Century. During the operation Barbarossa, Werner Pichon Kalau vom Hofe held the position of the squadron headquarters technical officer at JG 54 therefore the fuselage of his aircraft carried the marking typical for a headquarters officer. The airplane was camouflaged on the upper surfaces in brown and green paints.

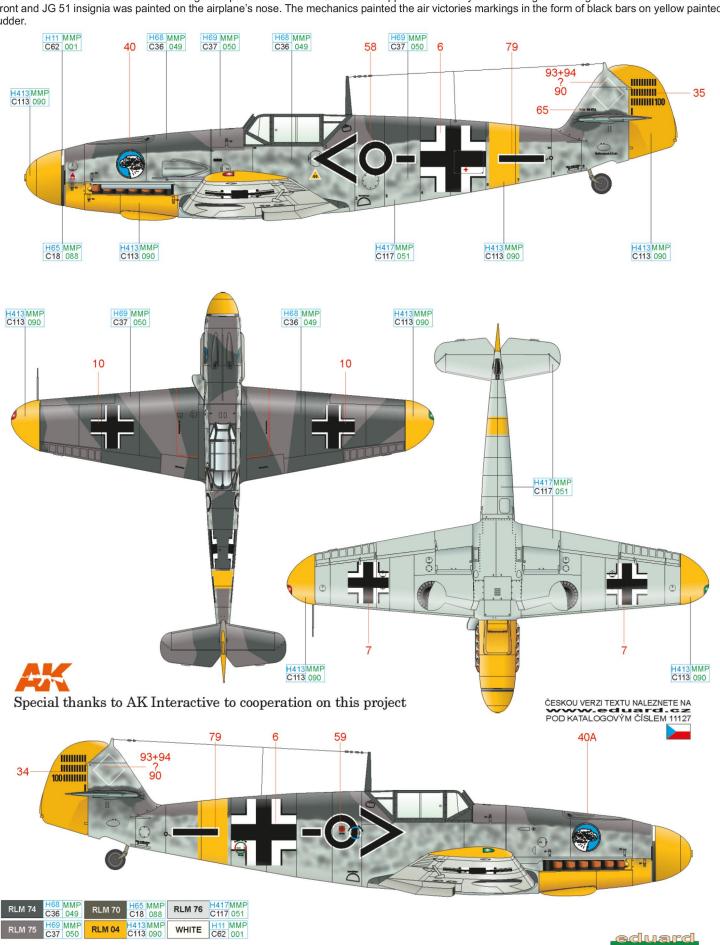




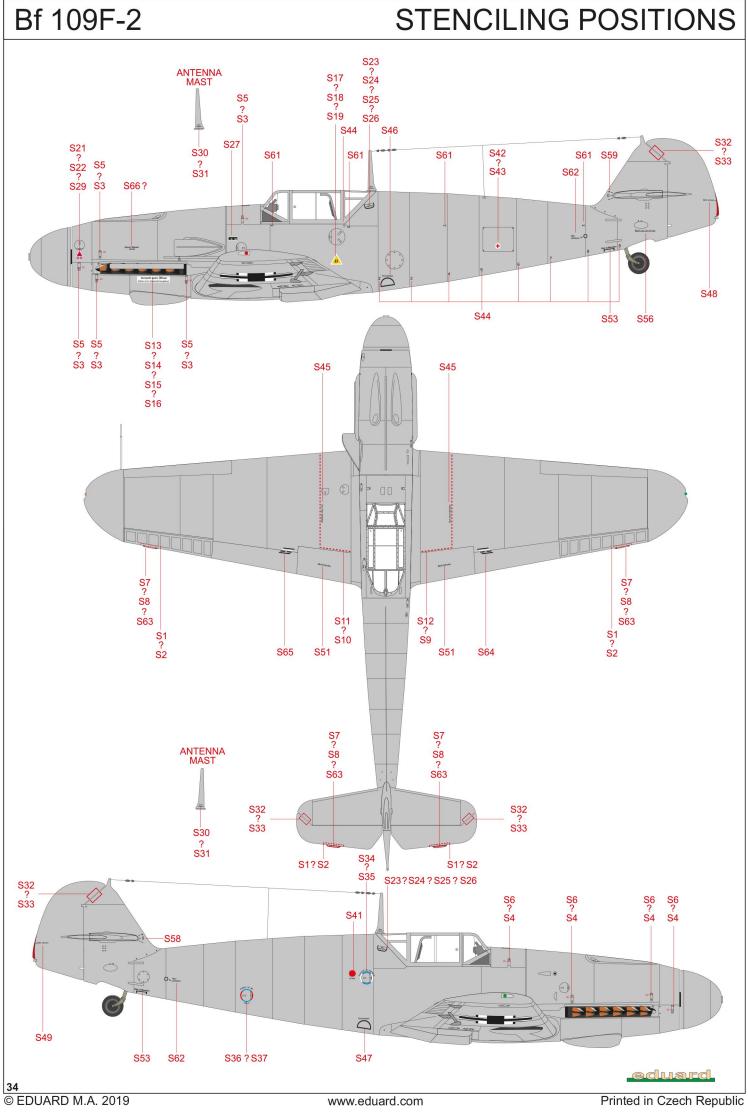


K Bf 109F-2, W. Nr. 9704, flown by Maj. Günther Lützow, CO of JG 51, Yukhnov, Soviet Union, October 1941

After withdrawal from the Western European battlefield, short rest in Düsseldorf and re-equipment with the more modern Messerschmitt Bf 109F-2 on June 13th, 1941, JG 51 transferred to the Siedloe airport in the occupied Poland. Commanded by Werner Mölders, JG 51 task was to provide air cover for the Heeresgruppe Mitte during its advance in Belarus and Moscow direction. Having achieved his 100th kill Mölders was grounded and made the Inspector of the Fighters. Maj. Beckh took his place, until then he had lead IV./JG 51. On September 16th, 1941, Major Beckh was wounded and during his recovery until November 8th was substituted by the JG 3 commander Maj.Lützow. Between October 6th and 24th Günther Lützow achieved 25 kills, on October 11th he was decorated with the Knight's Cross with the Oak Leaves and Swords for his combat successes. Until the end of war he shot down 110 enemy aircraft. He was killed in the cockpit of his Me 262 during the combat with 356th FG Thunderbolts. From the beginning of October, while commanding JG 3 and JG 51 Günther Lützow flew this aircraft. Camouflage was painted in RLM 74/75/76 colors supplemented with yellow markings indicating the aircraft from the Eastern Front and JG 51 insignia was painted on the airplane's nose. The mechanics painted the air victories markings in the form of black bars on yellow painted rudder.



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