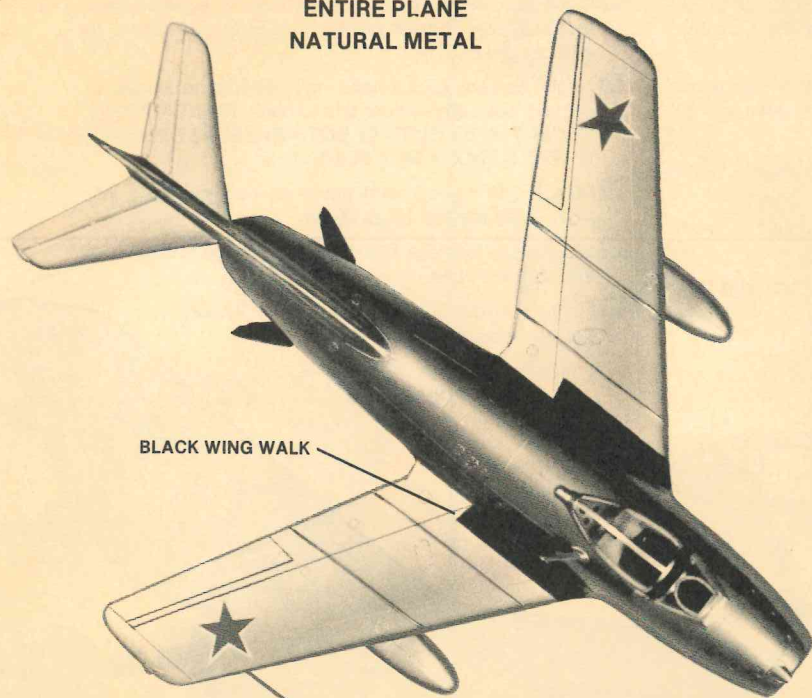
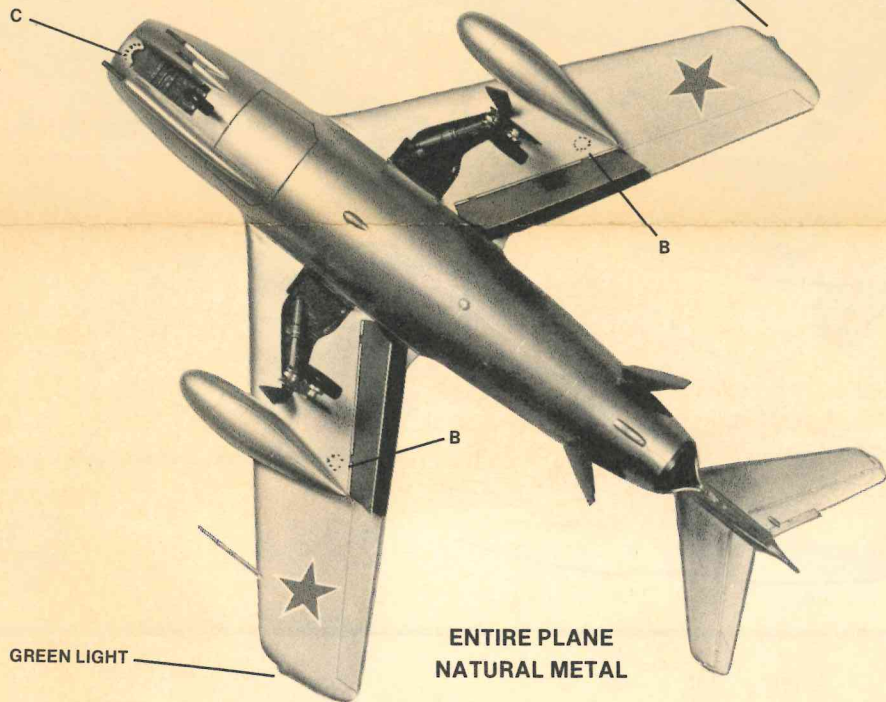


ENTIRE PLANE
NATURAL METAL



BLACK WING WALK

RED LIGHT

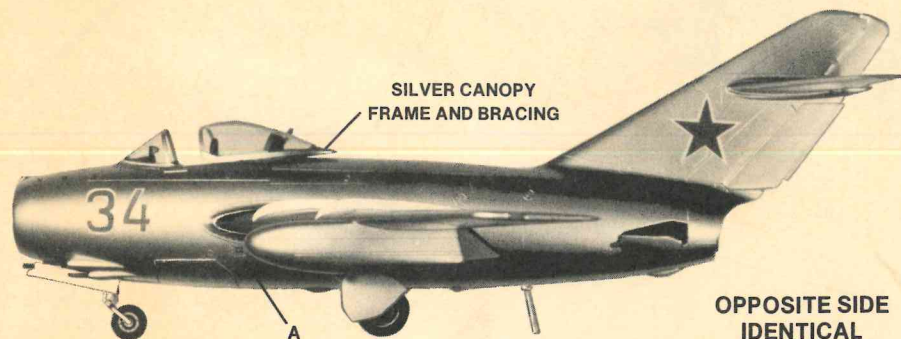


GREEN LIGHT

ENTIRE PLANE
NATURAL METAL

RUSSIAN

SILVER CANOPY
FRAME AND BRACING



OPPOSITE SIDE
IDENTICAL

OPPOSITE SIDE
IDENTICAL

MiG-15

The onset of the Korean war heralded a new age in the history of military aviation. On November 8, 1950, U.S. Air Force pilots patrolling the skies over Korea engaged four swept-wing MiG-15 interceptors. Though the first air battle between jet aircraft of opposing nations ended in the destruction of one of the attacking MIGS, these agile fighters engaged United Nations pilots countless times during the Korean war, and gained recognition as the most famous Soviet aircraft ever created.

The famed MiG-15 was designed under the guidance of engineer Mikhail Gurevich to fill the need for a high-speed, single-seat fighter designed to intercept invading high-altitude bombers. Performance difficulties encountered during prototype development were primarily overcome by the use of full-chord wing fences. Initial versions were powered by a centrifugal-flow RD-45 powerplant capable of developing 5900 pounds of thrust. During February of 1950, the first of many Russian made MiG-15's were delivered to the People's Republic of China. The gripping high-speed dogfights between Communist MIGS and the U.S. Air Force F-86's have become legendary.

Your model depicts the updated MiG-15 bis that a disenchanted North Korean aviator landed at Kimpo Air Field during September of 1953. This aircraft was extensively tested by American test pilots, and today, this excellent Soviet interceptor is displayed at the U.S. Air Force Museum. The young North Korean pilot was paid \$100,000 as part of an American effort to obtain a flyable MiG. The pilot figure in your kit was sculptured from photos on file at Wright Patterson A.F.B.

READ THIS BEFORE YOU BEGIN ASSEMBLY

Read through the instructions and study the assembly drawings to become familiar with all parts of the model. Once you have done this, begin assembly with step one.

Each "tree" of plastic parts is molded with identifying numbers appearing on the part or on a tab next to the corresponding part. In the assembly instructions, identifying numbers are indicated. This method makes it easy for you to locate parts during the assembly.

After cutting off the required part, trim away any excess bits of plastic that are not part of the usable piece. Use a sharp knife, such as a modeling knife, available at your hobby counter. Check the fit of each piece before you cement it in place. Use only cement specified for use with styrene plastic.

Do not use too much cement to join parts. All plastic cements contain solvents that dissolve the plastic forming a weld between the parts. Too much cement can soften and distort the plastic, spoiling your model's appearance. The tip of a toothpick is helpful in applying cement to small or confined areas.

For better paint and decal adhesion, it is advisable to wash the plastic parts trees in a mild detergent solution. Rinse and let dry. After washing, handle the parts carefully to avoid skin oil which may affect the adhesion.

Refer to the PAINTING instructions on the back side of this sheet for detail painting.



KIT 5403
1/48 SCALE

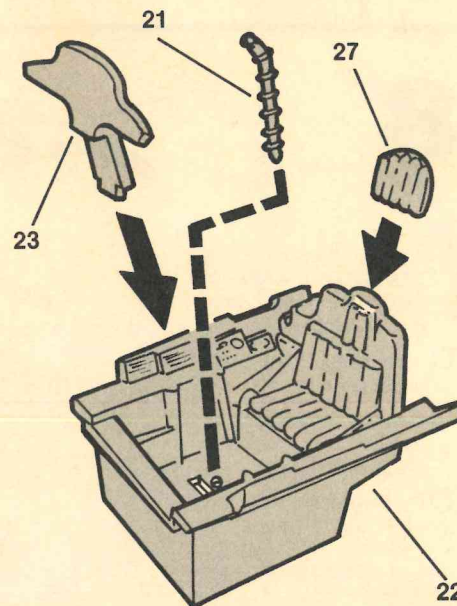
MONOGRAM MODELS, INC.
Morton Grove, Ill.
Copyright © 1976
All rights reserved.
Made in U.S.A.

5403-0200

1

CEMENT:

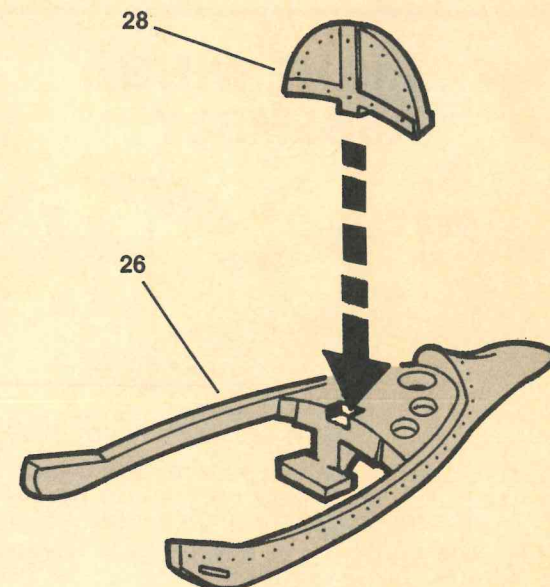
- control stick 21 into hole in cockpit 22.
- instrument panel 23 and head-rest 27 into place.



2

CEMENT:

- armor plate 28 into slot in canopy frame 26.



PAINTING

The painting details are contained on this page. Some of the parts must be painted before they are cemented, so study the assembly steps and plan your work accordingly.

It is best to paint most of the parts before cementing them. The outside surface details such as on wings and fuselage may be painted after assembly. Only ENAMEL or PAINT FOR PLASTICS should be used.

A small pointed brush is best for painting small parts and details. Allow time for paint to dry thoroughly before handling the parts. Scrape paint away from areas which will be cemented because cement will not hold to paint.

SUGGESTED FOR ALL VERSIONS:

BLACK — Tires, gun barrels, top of cockpit under windshield.

METALLIC GREY — Wheels, tailcone (inside and outside).

SILVER — Landing gears, landing gear supports.

DARK BROWN — Seat, headrest.

DARK GREY — Cannon package (on floor—part 12).

DARK GREEN — Entire inside of fuselage and cockpit area, armor plate (part 28), cannon compartment, inside of landing gear doors, wheel wells, inside face of flaps, inside of wings, inside face of dive brakes, inside of fuselage.

DECALS

When applying decals, refer to these drawings. The letters shown on the drawings are in reference to those on the decal sheet.

Read the directions on the back of decal sheet before applying decals.

For a neat job, decals should be firmly pressed against surface contours before they are completely dry.

FIGURE

Paint a figure as though dressing it. Paint the basic uniform, then the various equipment. The very small, delicate details are usually saved for last.

Improve the appearance of the figure by painting in additional highlights and shadows following the clothing folds. After the basic uniform color, add a darker basic color for shading in folds, under arms and areas where light would not be seen. Now use a lighter tint of the basic color and paint the lightspots, such as the top of clothing folds which get direct light.

PILOT

Black boots, gloves, helmet, mask and hose. Dark grey flying suit and parachute. Medium grey parachute straps. Silver buckles.

CANOPY DETAIL

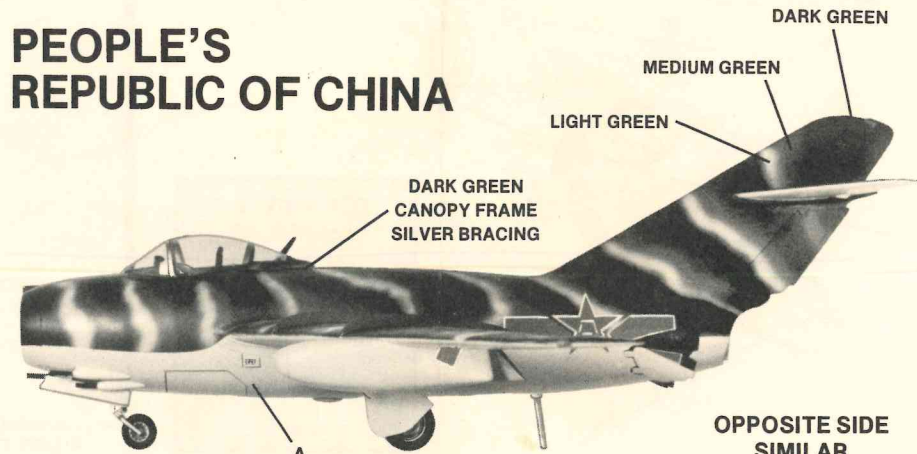
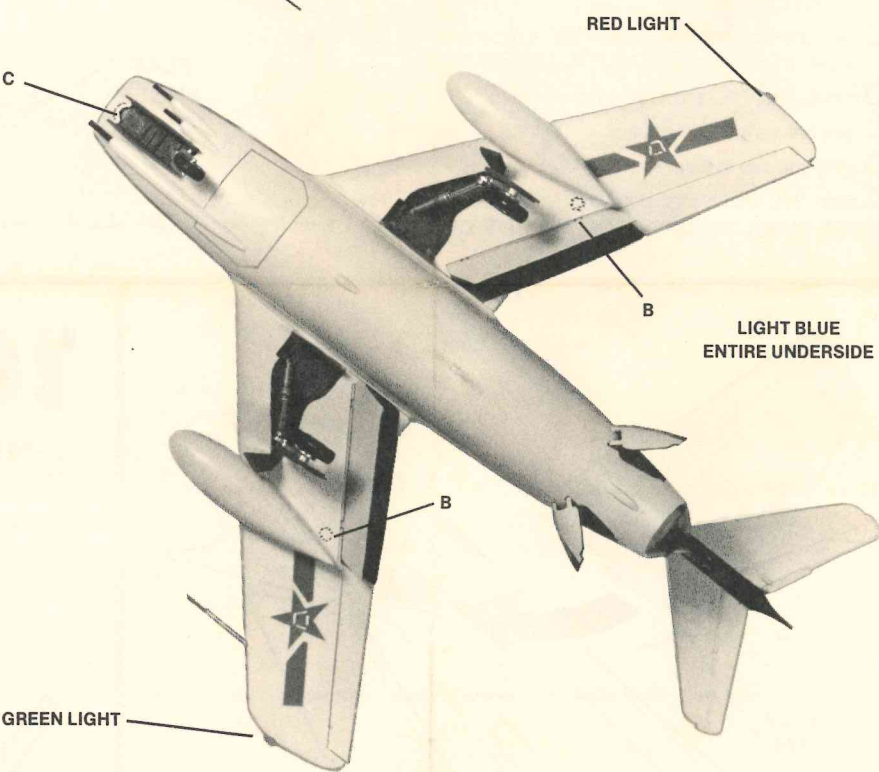
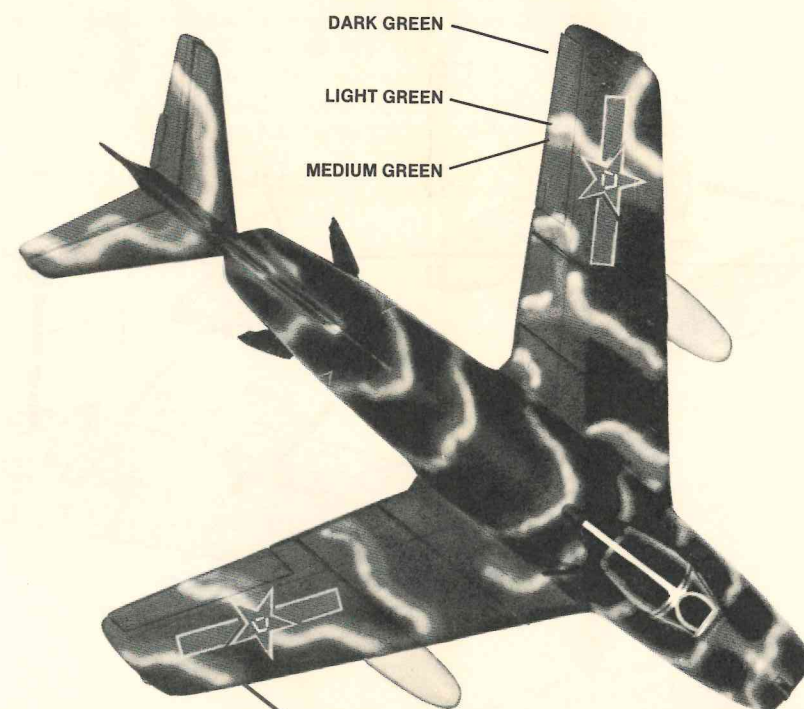
Canopy detail can be easily and neatly done by using one of the dull finish acetate mending tapes. Mask the entire canopy with the transparent tape. Use a sharp knife and very carefully cut the tape from any area that is to be painted. Paint the exposed parts and allow to dry thoroughly. Remove the remaining tape from the canopy by lifting it with the tip of your knife. This method will result in an extremely realistic canopy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

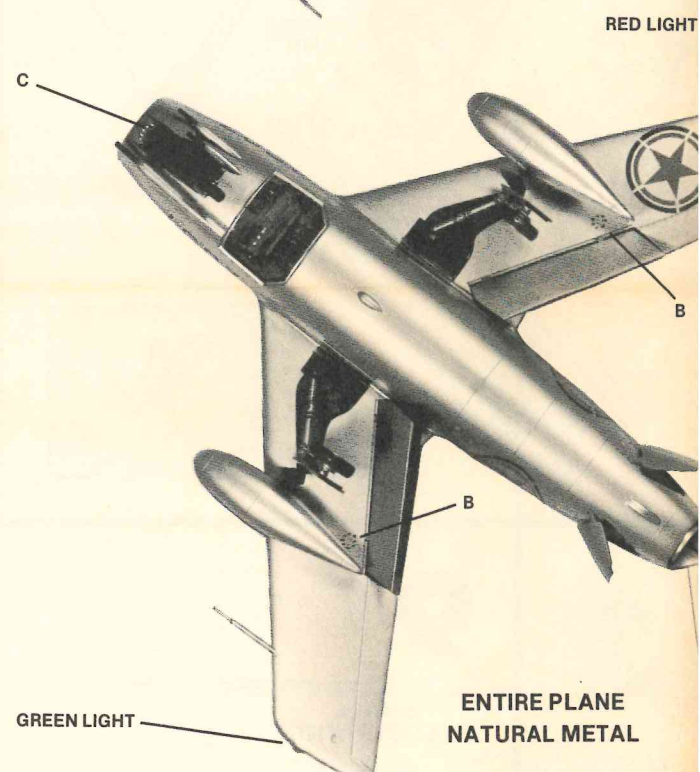
This accurately detailed model was designed with technical information furnished and from authentic photos taken of the plane at Wright Patterson Air Force Base.



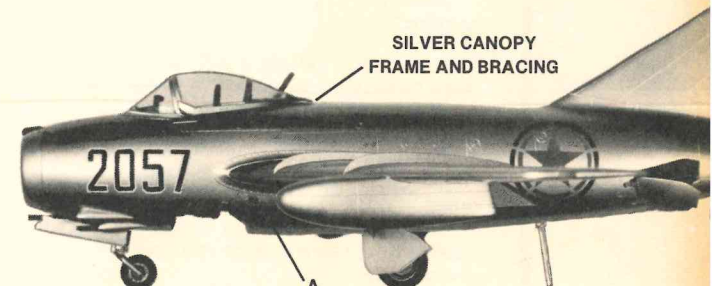
PHOTOS OF AIRPLANE ARE HALF SIZE OF PLASTIC AIRPLANE



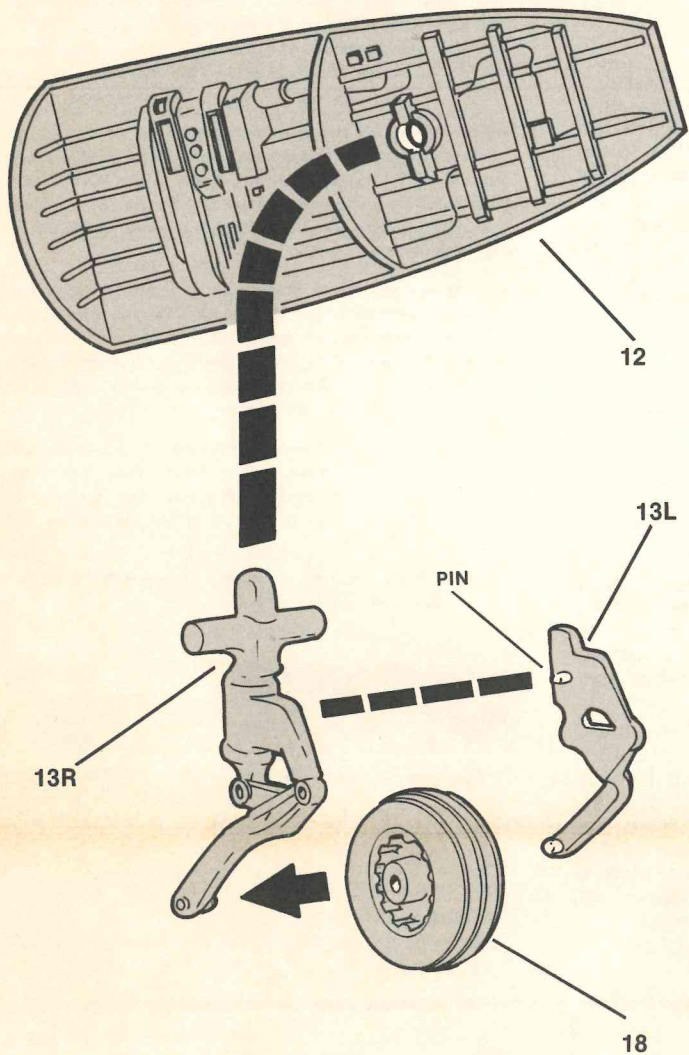
OPPOSITE SIDE SIMILAR



NORTH KOREAN



3

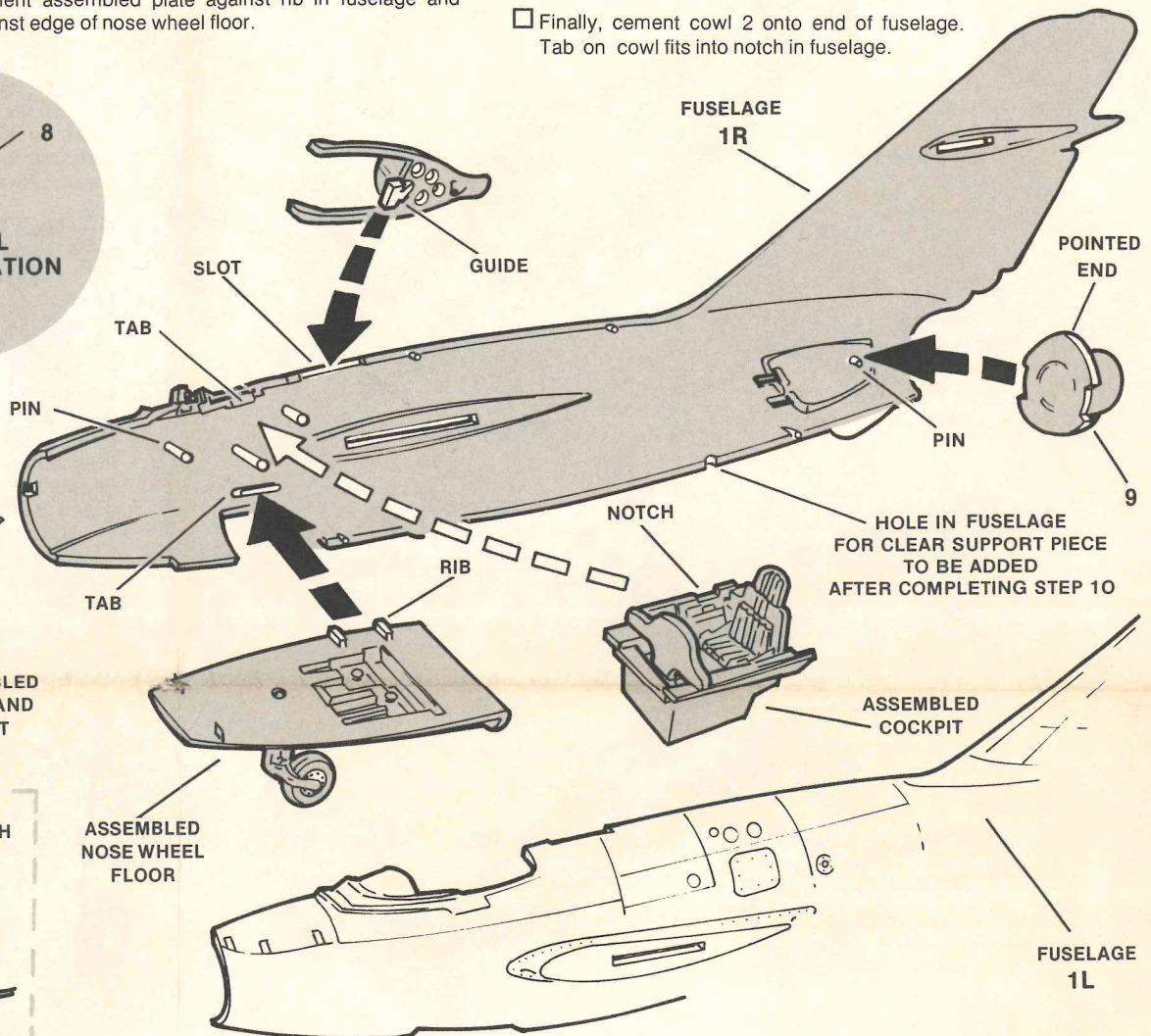
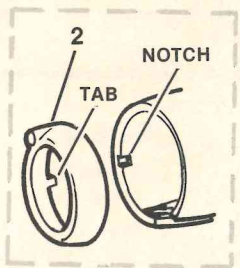
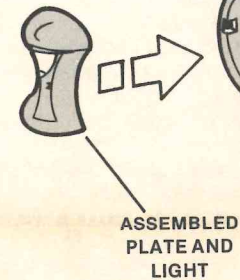
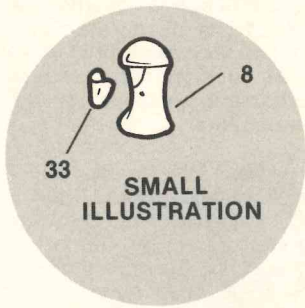


CEMENT:

- wheel 18 onto strut half 13R.
- strut half 13L to wheel and strut half 13R.
- strut into floor 12.

4

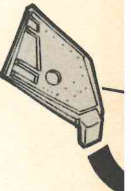
- Cement assembled nose wheel floor (FROM STEP 3) into fuselage half 1R. Tab on fuselage fits between ribs on floor.
- Cement assembled cockpit (FROM STEP 1) into fuselage half. Notch on edge of cockpit fits with tab on fuselage.
- Next, cement tail cone 9 into fuselage as shown. Cone fits against pin.
- Assemble clear light 33 and plate 8 as shown in small illustration.
- Cement assembled plate against rib in fuselage and against edge of nose wheel floor.



- Place (do not cement) fuselage half 1L against fuselage half with interior pieces. Check to see where to add cement.
- Apply cement to fuselage half 1R and to edges of cockpit, nose wheel floor and to cone. DO NOT APPLY CEMENT INTO SLOT IN BOTH FUSELAGE HALVES WHERE CANOPY WILL SLIDE.
- PLACE (do not cement) guide on canopy frame into slot in fuselage half 1R as shown.
- Now, press fuselage half 1L onto fuselage half 1R with the interior pieces.
- Finally, cement cowl 2 onto end of fuselage. Tab on cowl fits into notch in fuselage.

5

- support 20L
- small door
- wing top 4L



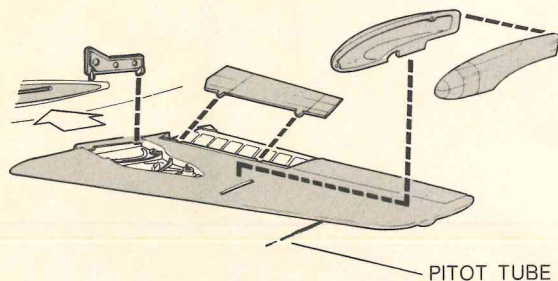
"D" SHAPED HOLE

L3

4L

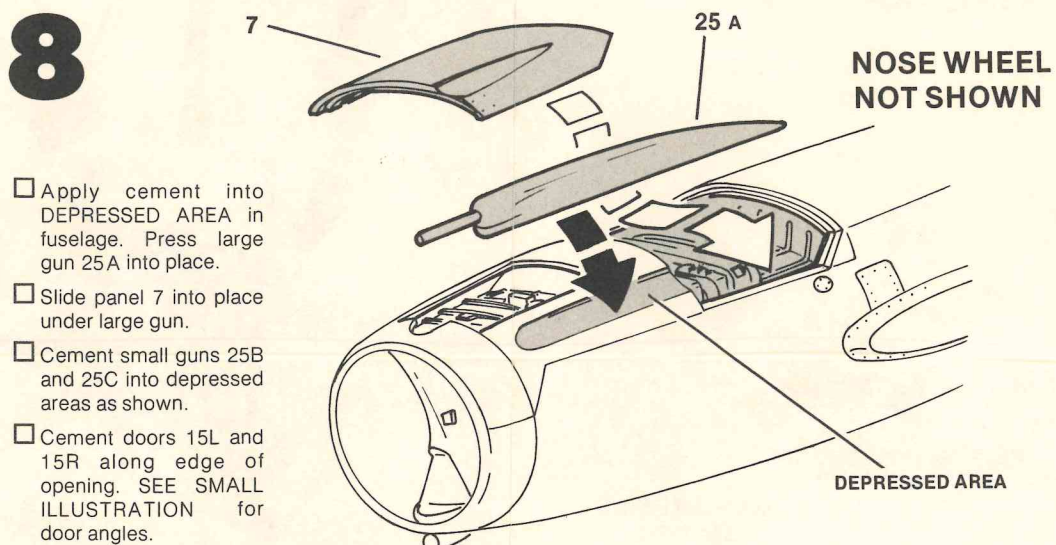
SMALL ILLUSTRATION

7 RIGHT WING ASSEMBLY

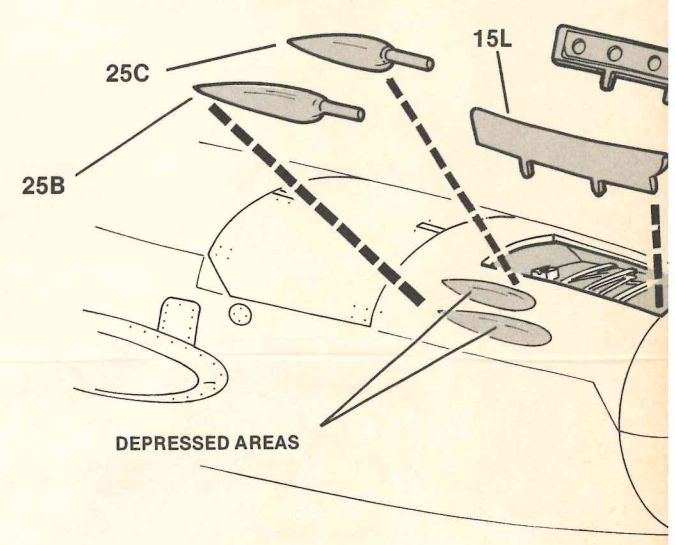


- FOR RIGHT WING ASSEMBLY REPEAT PROCEDURE OF STEPS 5 AND 6 USING PARTS 14R, R3, 19, 16R, 20R, 33R, 4R, 10R, 11A, 11B, and 32R.
- CEMENT PITOT TUBE 24 INTO NOTCH ON FRONT EDGE OF WING NEAR THE TIP.

8



- Apply cement into DEPRESSED AREA in fuselage. Press large gun 25A into place.
- Slide panel 7 into place under large gun.
- Cement small guns 25B and 25C into depressed areas as shown.
- Cement doors 15L and 15R along edge of opening. SEE SMALL ILLUSTRATION for door angles.



CEMENT:

□ "D" shaped pin on main strut 14L into "D" shaped hole in wing bottom L3.

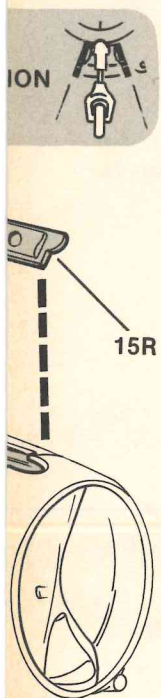
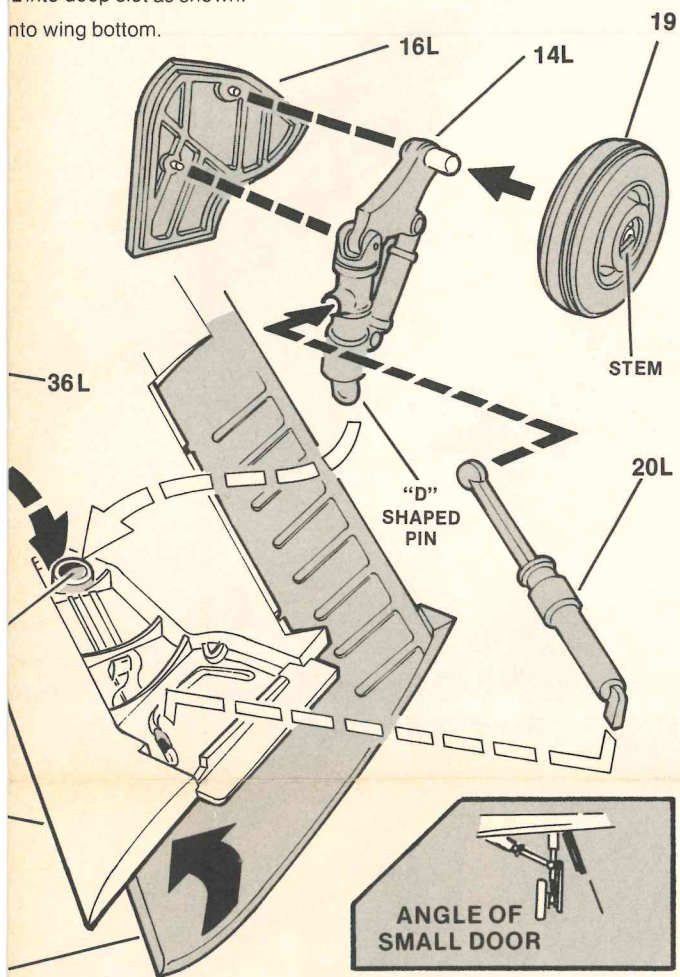
□ wheel 19 onto strut.

□ pins on cover 16L into holes in strut as shown.

□ into strut and into slot in wing as shown.

□ L into deep slot as shown.

□ into wing bottom.

**9**

SMALL ILLUSTRATION

CEMENT:

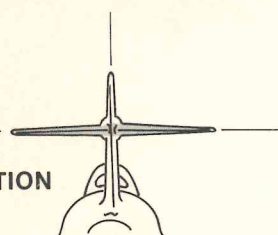
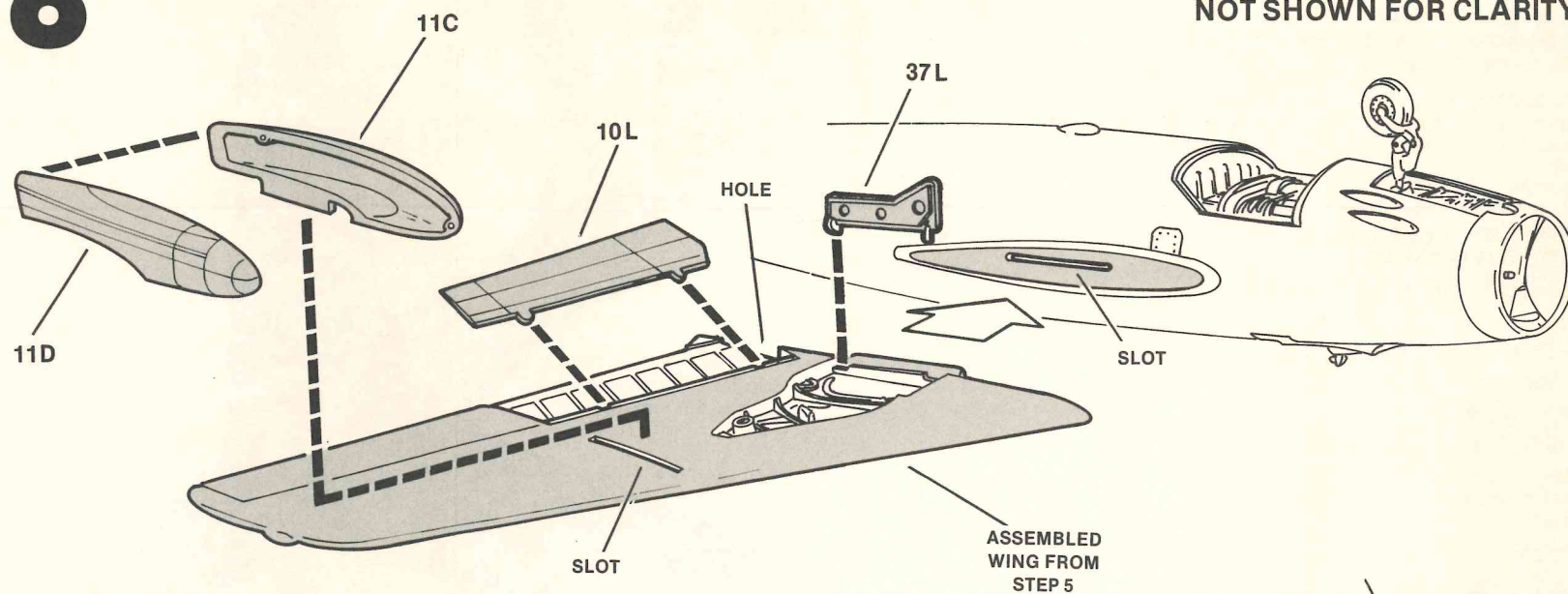
□ dive brakes 6L and 6R into place. See **SMALL ILLUSTRATION** for correct angles.

□ stabilizers 5L and 5R into slots as shown.

NOTE:

One version of the plane will have a decal partially covering the dive brake. Check photos on rear page for decal position and read the **DECAL** instructions.

Apply decal into position with dive brake taped in closed position. When partially dry, carefully cut decal to door outline. Cement door into open or closed position.

**6****CEMENT:**

□ flap 10L into holes in wing. Flap is at an angle as shown in **SMALL ILLUSTRATION**.

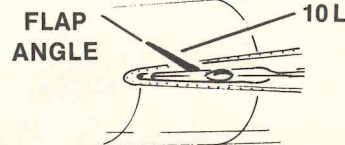
□ tank halves 11C and 11D together.

□ tank halves into slot in wing.

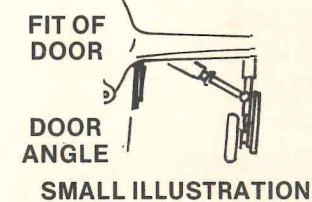
□ wing into slot in fuselage.

□ door 37L into wing slots.

SEE **SMALL ILLUSTRATION** FOR FIT OF DOOR.



SMALL ILLUSTRATION

MAIN LANDING GEAR NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY

SMALL ILLUSTRATION

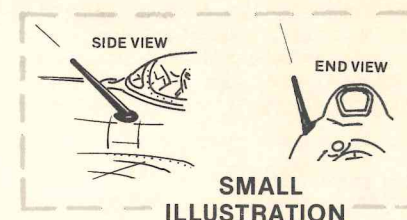
10**CEMENT:**

□ clear canopy 31 to frame.

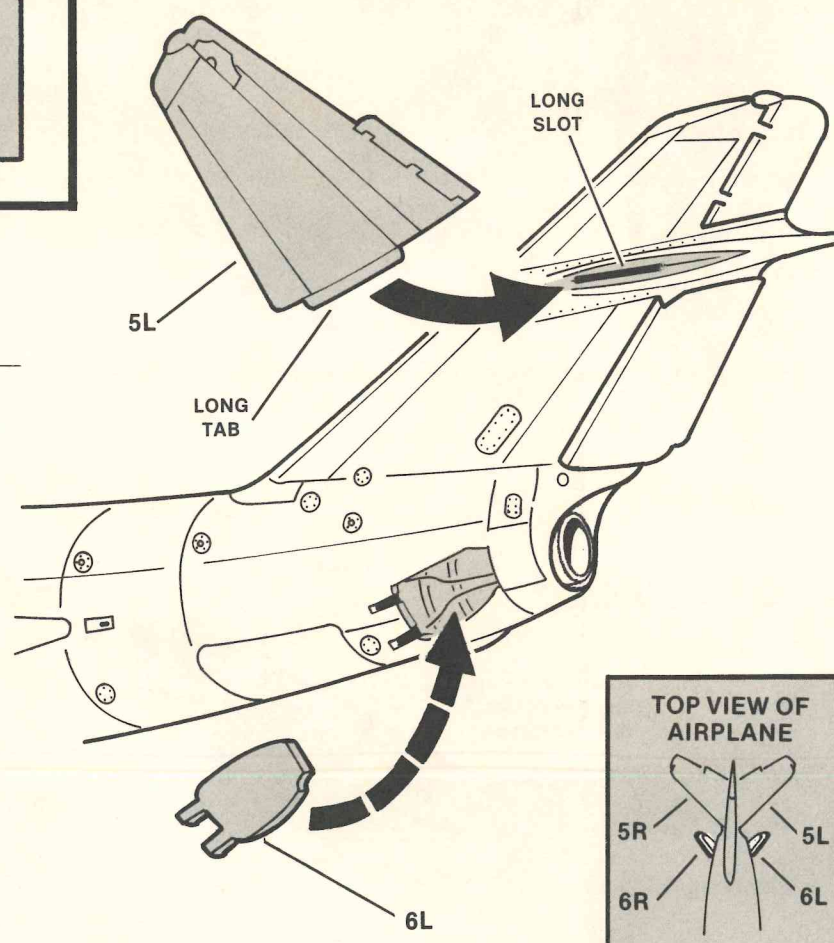
□ clear windshield 32 into place.

□ antenna 17 to side of fuselage.

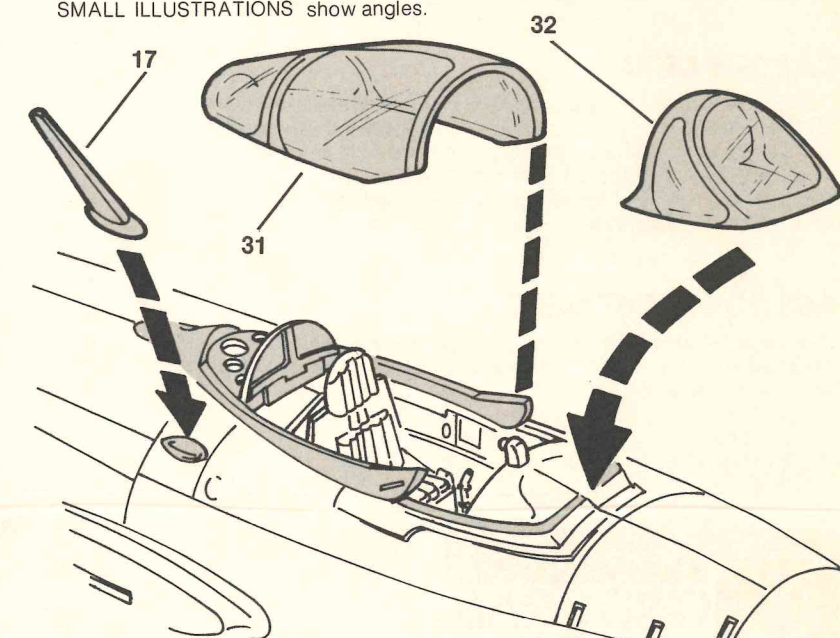
SMALL ILLUSTRATIONS show angles.



SMALL ILLUSTRATION



TOP VIEW OF AIRPLANE



Cement **CLEAR** support piece into hole in bottom of fuselage. This will keep model in a proper position on the three wheels.