# -25 FOXBAT

**HASEGAWA** 

1/72 SCALE SERIES KIT NO. JS-130



#### HISTORY

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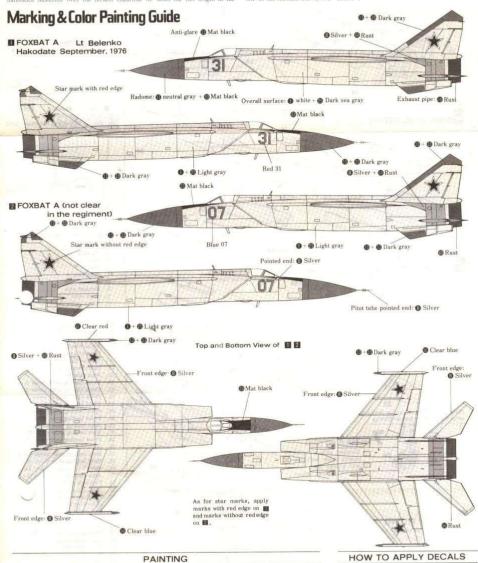
It happened in the afternoon of September 6, 1976—there was a moment of tension throughout Japan. This was when the Soviet Union's newest and most powerful fighter aircraft — MIG-25P "Postat A" — had made a forced landing at Halodate airport. The following events are well knows by all. This aircraft created a similiar sensation when it was first seen by West Europeans. During a demonstration at the Moscow Airport Ale Show in 1967, a formation of three MIG-28s could be viewed, sufficient proof to the aviation world that the Soviet Union possessed a Mach 3 fighter aircraft. At that time the only other aircraft capable of a speed of Mach 3 was the U.S. SR-71 tactical reconsists amazene aircraft. This event accelerated the development of the F-15 Eagle.

It is said that the MIG aircraft was developed during the first part of the 1960's and that it was first flown in 1963. In April of 1965, it set new world speed, height and climbing records; this aircraft was designated E-296, which is now the MIG-25. During the first part of the 1970's, they were delivered to active seer for homeland defence on major cities (over 200 aircraft), for Eastern Eure, and and Far East front line defence (approximately 50 aircraft). Between autumn 1971 and spring 1972, MIG-25s from Caire West sirrlefid were dispatched in pairs on at least four reported occasions to carry out high-speed reconnaissance missions over the Israeli coastline or down the full length of the

Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula. Phantom interceptors sent up by the Israeli defence forces failed to make contact with the MIGR. Similiar flights over Iran have been made regularly, without hinderance. Other MIG recommissance aircraft were flown from bases in East Germany. Tracking radars in West Europe recorded that its speed was beyond Mach 3. This nircraft is a large single-seat twin engine fighter, styled for surprise attack and recommissance mission, with twin tail fins, two huge rectangular air intake tanks and a very small canopy. Though very fast, she is considered to be inferior in air combat. Titanium alloy and borno complex materials, widely used on new U.S. aircraft, are scarce on the MIG-25. Disregarding the increase in weight, steel alloy is employed for heat resistance; for in line with the Soviet way of thinking, troublesome construction methods are avoided.

#### DATA

DATA
Span: 14,0 m/ Overall length: 22,3 m/ Overall height: 5,6 m/ Wing area;
56,6 m<sup>2</sup>/ Mus, Weight: 26,600 kg/ Engine: Tumansky RD-31 (7,600 kg, with
afterburner 11,000 kg) x 27/ Max, speed: Mach 2,8 -3 at 13,700 m in altitude/
Cruising speed: Mach 0,9 at 12,100 m in altitude/ Climbing speed: 14,900 m/
min./ Service seiling: 22,000 m/ Cruising range: 2,800 km/ Armament:
Air-to-air missile (AS-0) x 4/ Crew: 3



## caution for it may have been caused by the reflection of the sky. The anti-glare shield in front of the canopy is painted @ Mat black.

The overall surface on the MIG-25 Foxbat is painted mat light gray, with part of the radar

the overall surface on the single gray is the mixture of \(\circ\) White to satisfy the gray. The ratio on the mixture is not clearly known, so use more \(\circ\) White to satisfy the color you prefer.

According to T.V. and other photos there appears a somewhat bluish color, but take pre-

### HOW TO APPLY DECALS

- 1. Cut out the decal and remove the film covering. Then place in water for 20 seconds.
- 2. Slide off the decal from the paper and
- Side of the decar from the paper and position it at the proper place.
   Press the transferred decals with a soft cloth and remove the moisture.

