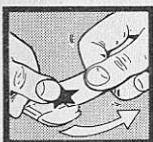


Applying the decals:

1. Cut each image out of the backing sheet.
2. Soak in water for about 1/2 minute.
3. Place the decal in exact position and remove the backing sheet.
4. Remove excess water with a cotton swab.

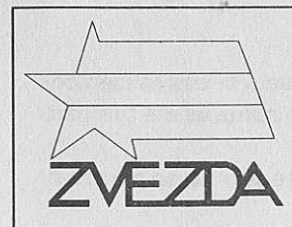
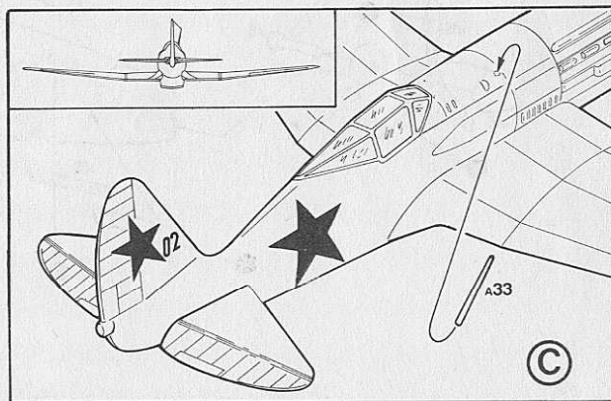


MANUFACTURER:

ZVEZDA, Promyshlennaya,2,
Lobnya, 141730, Russia

SELLER:

ITALERY SPA, Via Pradazzo,
6-Calderara (BO), Italy

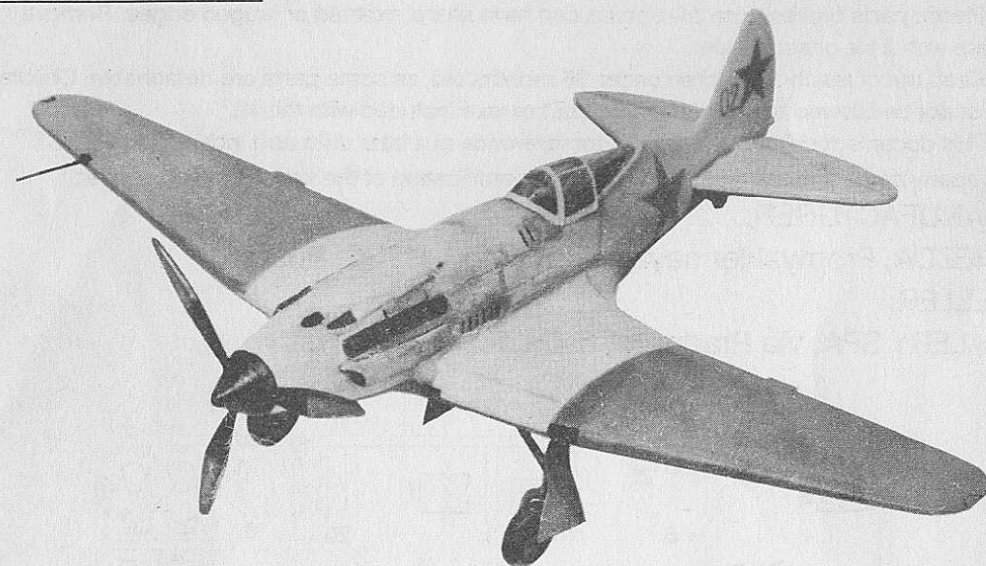


MiG-3 Soviet fighter

Scale 1:72

Made in Russia

No 7204



The word MiG became a synonym of Russian air power. At the time of cold war every Western pilot new: MiG means trouble. The famous family of Mikoyan fighters begun from the MiG-3. Polikarpov OKE (design bureau) located at №1 production plant began development of high altitude fighter in summer 1939 to enter Red Army Air Force competition. The new design was build around the powerful liquid-cooled AM-35A power plant then thought to be a "bomber" engine. In the course of the design work a group of young engineers headed by A.I. Mikoyan and M.I. Gurevich branched out of Polikarpov bureau to create their own OKB. The new design bureau foundation was approved by A. Voronin, the Director of the production plant at 8 December 1939 and MiG company still celebrates the day as their birthday. The design work was completed in very short time and at 5 April 1940 A. Ekotov, the MiG Chief pilot took the new fighter into the air. After successful army evaluation the new aircraft named MiG-1 was putted into serial production. The armament consisted of one 12.7 mm UBS and two 7.62 mm ShKAS machine-guns. Two FAB-100 bombs, two auxiliary 12.7-mm machine-gun pods, or six RS-82 82-mm rockets could be fitted.

After 100 airframes produced the design was modified - one more fuel tank added, larger wheels introduced, and fuselage/wing joint re-shaped. Named MiG-3 modified fighter had a good ceiling and at altitude more than 5000 meters better speed than any serial produced aircraft in the world. Unfortunately at lower altitude performance was not as good and the absolute majority of engagements on Eastern front took place at 3000-5000 m . Both because of this reason and because of discontinued AM-35A engine MiG-3 production was ceased in December 1941 after 3322 airframes built.

During WW II the MiG-3 served as a front line fighter and photo-reconnaissance aircraft until 1943, but the best results it showed in its original role - high altitude air defense interceptor. The large number of MiGs were employed in Moscow air defense system and Germans failed to destroy the city. In spite of many sorties flown Moscow suffered only a minor damage and Goering reported to Hitler that if not to stop the bombing raids to Moscow Luftwaffe bomber force would be destroyed within 3 months without any significant results achieved.

A. Pokryshkin, one of the leading Soviet WW II aces (59 kills) achieved his first victory over Bf 109E while flying MiG-3 . The MiG-3 was also flown by the famous 401'th fighter regiment consisting of former test pilots. Simple and easy to maintenance MiG-3 became for the Mikoyan OKB a springboard to leading position on a post-war fighter aircraft market.

Assembly Directions

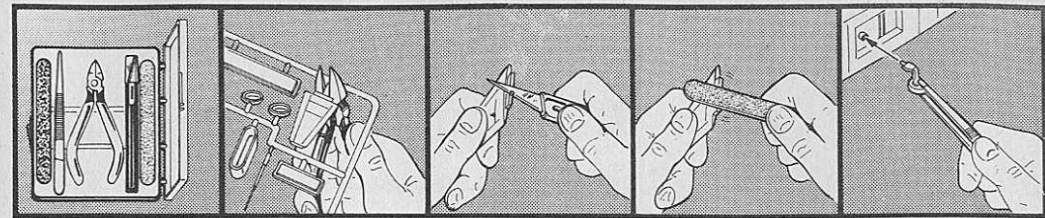
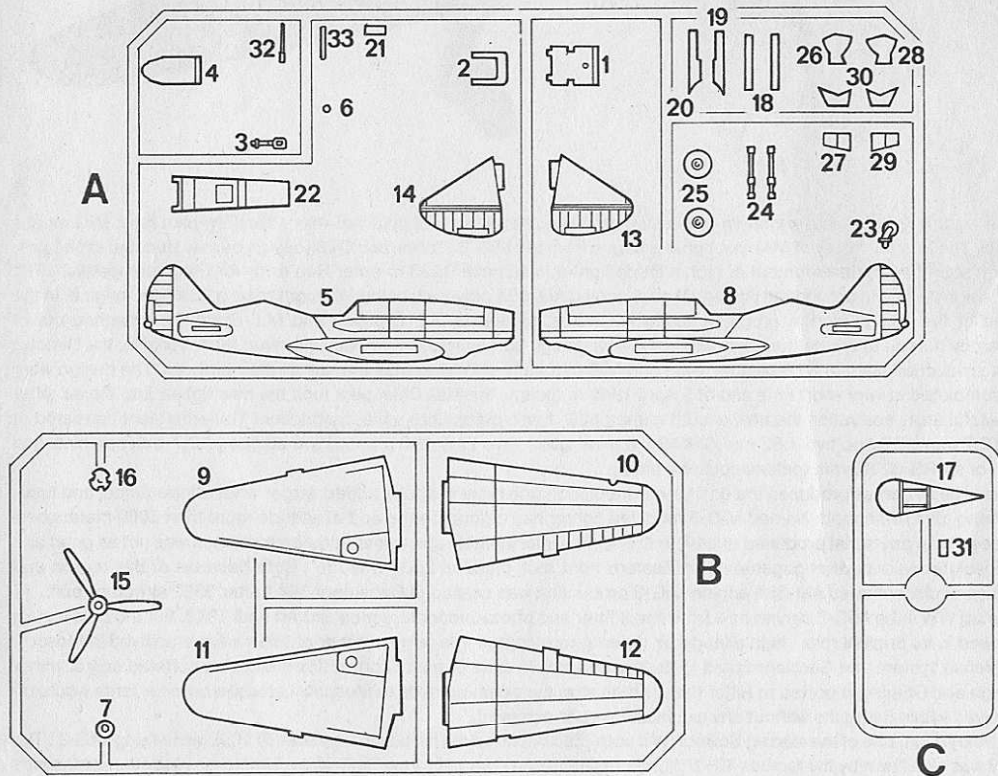
1. Use a sharp knife or a pair of scissors to remove parts from the sprue. For easy assembly each part is numbered. The letter in the part designation indicates the sprue where this part is to be found. Paint small parts before removing from the sprue.
2. Care should be taken when using tools and modeling knives as these can cause personal injury.
3. Plastic parts broken from the sprues can have sharp, pointed or jagged edges. Remove these with a file or sandpaper.
4. Keep out of reach of children under 36 months old, as some parts are detachable. Children must not be allowed to suck any metal part or wire included with this kit.
5. This document should be retained for reference at a later date as it includes the "EEC" company name and address as a means of identification of the importer and supplier.

MANUFACTURER:

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Painting instruction The indicated colour numbers refer to the ITALERI **MODEL MASTER** part number.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| A 1749 Model Master FS37038 Flat Back | B 1790 Model Master FS17178 Chrome Silber | C FS 34159 GREY GREEN | D 1785 Model Master Rust |
| E 1503 Model Master Red | F 1583 Model Master Rubber | G 1781 Model Master Aluminium | |

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