

# FW 190 A "German Aces"

Focke-Wulf Fw 190 A-5

Flown by Oberleutnant Josef "Sepp" Wurmheller, 9./JG 2, Vannes, France, September 1943

"Sepp" Wurmheller was an almost reckless fighter pilot on the English Channel. He was twice shot down during the Battle of Britain. In May and June of 1942 he shot down 22 RAF aircraft, thereby raising his victory tally to fifty. During the August 19, 1942 raid on Dieppe, "Sepp" took part in the air battles over the landing beaches from dusk to dawn. Following one of the bitter dogfights, he crash-landed broke a leg and suffered a concussion. After having his leg plastered the eager Wurmheller took off again later the same day to shoot down further RAF planes. In total, seven British aircraft fell to the guns of his Fw 190 on this day. In May 1943, Wurmheller took over the leadership of the famous 9/JG2 "Richthofen". When Gruppenkommandeur Herbert Huppertz was shot down and killed on Jun 8, 1944, Wurmheller took over as the leader of III/JG 2. On June 22, 1944, shortly after achieving his 102nd victory on the Normandy Front, he collided with his wing man during aerial combat and fell to his death. Comments: This Fw 190 is one of at least two used by Wurmheller during this period.

Focke-Wulf Fw 190 A-5

Flown by Hauptmann Walter "Nowi" Nowotny, Stab I./JG 54, Orel, Russia, October 14, 1943

Even though the bulk of his successes were achieved on the Eastern front, the young Austrian "Nowi" Nowotny won a reputation even among allied pilots, as noted in Pierre Clostermann's memoirs. During the summer and autumn of 1943 he shot down 41 aircraft, 10 of them in one day. In August 1943 followed another 49 aerial victories (nine on the 13th and seven on the 21st) and during the following month, 45 (ten on September 1). After a ten-minute dogfight on October 14, 1943, Nowotny shot down a Soviet Curtiss P-40 fighter, thereby achieving his 250th confirmed victory, and the first fighter pilot in history to achieve this number. Walter Nowotny was both well-known and feared by the Soviet airmen who faced him in combat. It is known that in the same dogfight where Nowotny downed his 150th opponent, on August 18, 1943 the Soviet fighter ace Captain Kuzmin (21 plus 7 shared victories) of Fighter Regiment 239 was shot down and killed.

Focke-Wulf Fw 190 A-5

Flown by Major Hermann Graf, Jagd Erg.Gr.Ost., Toulouse-Blagnac, France, September 7, 1943

Despite being forbidden to take part in combat missions, Hermann Graf participated in several clashes with American heavy bombers during 1943 and 1944. On September 6, 1943, he shot down two B-17Fs out of a formation of then from the 10th Bomb Group (the so-called "Bloody Hundredth"), attempting to bomb Luftwaffe installations in the vicinity of Paris. In November 1943, Graf became Geschwaderkommodore of JG 11. Graf's last air battle was on March 29, 1944, when he shot down one P-51 Mustang and rammed another, and bailed out badly injured. These were his aerial victories, Nos. 211-212. Graf ended the war as Oberst and Geschwaderkommodore of JG 52. After the war, Graf shocked many of the former Luftwaffe aces, for whom he had been an idol, by disassociating himself from all of his successes as a fighter pilot: "Everything I did in wartime was wrong", he stated, and declared himself a communist. Graf died on November 4, 1988.

Focke-Wulf Fw 190 A-5

Flown by Oberleutnant Josef "Pips" Priller, Stab/JG 26, Rambouillet, France, June 6, 1944

Short and round-faced, "Pips" Priller was one of the most well known German fighter-pilots, and not only for his famous sarcastic comment over the radio, on June 6, 1944. As he and his wingman made a sweep over the landing beaches at Normandy, being the only German aircraft airborne in that area, he commented, "This is the greatest moment in the history of the Luftwaffe". On the second day of the invasion, Priller downed one P-47 and one P-51, his victories Nos. 97 and 98. on June 11, a P-38 was unlucky to come in his way, and became the German ace's 99th victory. On June 15, "Pips" Priller scored his 100th victory when he shot down an American heavy bomber. All of these victories were on the Western front. Priller always had the ability to keep his head clear during air combat. Many of his compatriots called him "The Mathematician of the air".

Focke-Wulf Fw 190 A-5

Flown by Major Walter Oesau, Stab/JG 2, Beaumont-le-Roger, France, June 1943

Johannes Steinhoff once described Walter "Gulle" Oesau as "the toughest fighter pilot in the Luftwaffe". From the start of the war he was among the top-scorers in the fighter arm. At the outbreak of the war he was the leader of 7./JG 51, and later III./JG 51. On August 1940, he scored his twentieth victory. Three months later, when transferred to III./JG 3, with 39 victories he was the number four fighter-ace of the war, after Wick, Mölders and Galland. On July 12, 1941, Oesau shot down seven Soviet aircraft, including three I-16s in one minute. In October 1943, and after participating in air battles over most of the war theatres, "Gulle" Oesau was appointed commander of JG 1 in the Home Defense. While in this position he frequently received his share of Hermann Göring's frustration over the failure to beat off the Allied bomber offensive. On May 11, 1944, when one thousand U.S. heavy bombers attacked railway targets in France, Oesau was in bed with influenza. Suddenly, Göring phoned his staff: "Is the Kommodore flying?" - "No, he is in bed with fever". - "Yes, yes, I know that kind", said Göring scornfully, "he has also turned tired and coward!". Angered by this comment, Oberstleutnant Walter Oesau mounted his Bf 109 G-6/AS and took off alone, despite high fever, and was never seen again.

**EN ATTENTION - Useful advice!**

Study the instructions carefully prior to assembly. Remove parts from frame with a sharp knife or a pair of scissor and trim away excess plastic. Do not pull off parts. Assemble the parts in numerical sequence. Use plastic cement ONLY and use cement sparingly to avoid damaging the model. Black arrows indicate parts to be glued together. White arrows indicate on which frame the parts must be assembled WITHOUT using cement. These letters (A - B - C...) indicate on which frame the parts will be found. Paint small parts before detaching them from frame. Remove paint where parts are to be cemented. Crossed out parts must not be used.

**IT ATTENZIONE - Consigli utili!**

Prima di iniziare il montaggio studiare attentamente il disegno. Staccare con molta cura i pezzi dalle stampate, usando un taglia-balsa oppure un paio di forbici e togliere con una piccola lima o con carta vetro fine eventuali sbavature. Mai staccare i pezzi con le mani. Montarli seguendo l'ordine delle numerazione delle tavole. Eliminare dalla stampata il numero del pezzo appena montato facendogli sopra una croce. Le frecce nere indicano i pezzi da incollare, le frecce bianche indicano i pezzi da montare senza colla. Usare solo colla per polistirolo. Le lettere (A - B - C...) ai lati dei numeri indicano la stampata ove si trova il pezzo da montare. I pezzi sbarrati da una croce non sono da utilizzare.

**DE ACHTUNG - Ein nützlicher Rat!**

Vor der Montage die Zeichnung aufmerksam studieren. Die einzelnen Montageteile mit einem Messer oder einer Schere vom Spritzling sorgfältig entfernen. Eventuelle Grate werden mit einer Klinge oder feinem Schmiedelpapier beseitigt. Keinesfalls die Montageteile mit den Händen entfernen. Bei der Montage der Tafelnummerierung folgen. Pfeile zeigen die zu klebende Teile während die weißen Pfeile die ohne Leim zu montierende Teile anzeigen. Bitte nur Plastikklebstoff verwenden. Die Buchstaben (A - B - C...) neben den Nummern zeigen auf welchem Spritzling der zu montierende Teil zu finden ist. Die mit einem Kreuz markierten Teile sind nicht zu verwenden.

**FR ATTENTION - Conseils utiles!**

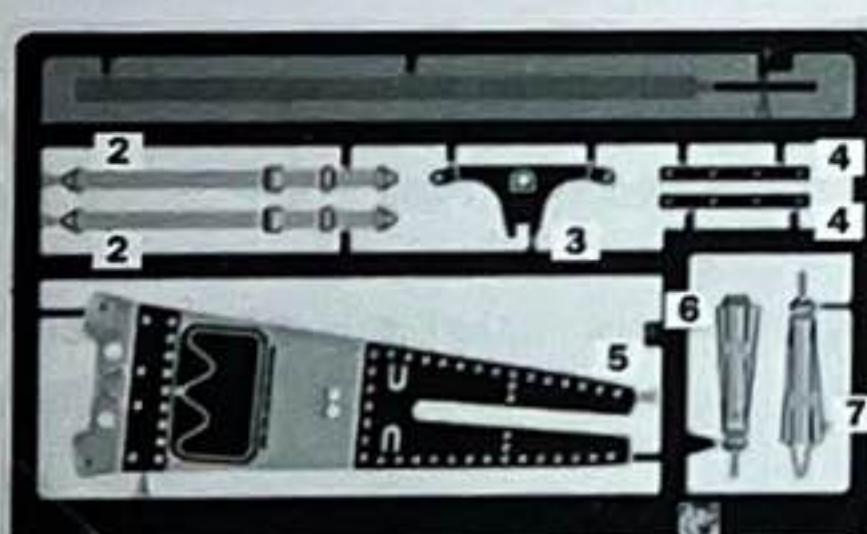
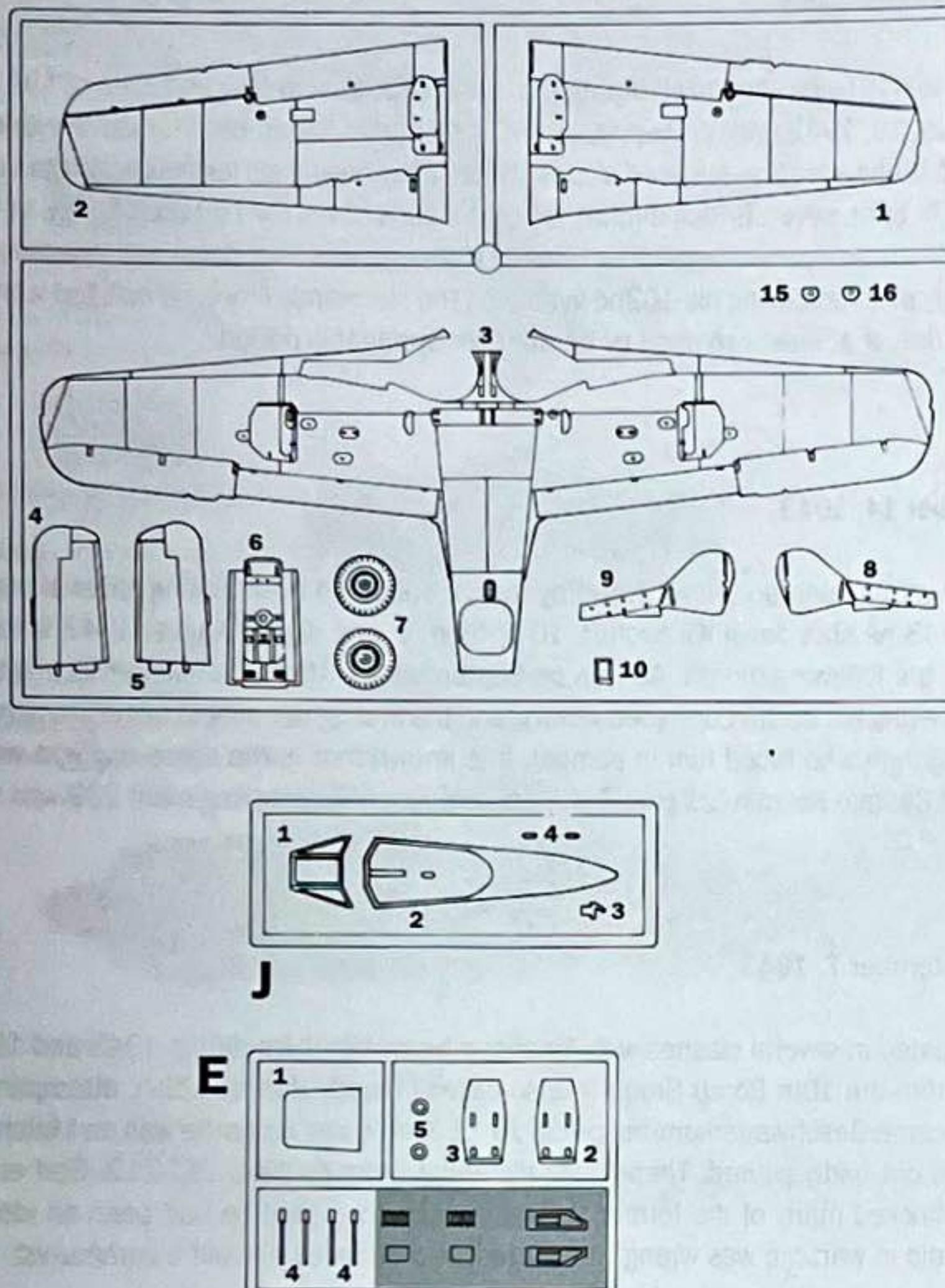
Avant de commencer le montage, étudier attentivement le dessin. Détacher avec beaucoup de soin les morceaux des moules en usant un massicot ou bien un paire de ciseaux et couper avec une petite lame avec de papier de verre fin ébarbages éventuels. Jamais détacher les morceaux avec les mains Monter les en suivant l'ordre de la numérotation des tables. Eliminer de la moule le numéro de la pièce qui vient d'être montée, en le biffant avec une croix. Les flèches noires indiquent les pièces à coller, les flèches blanches indiquent les pièces à monter sans colle. Employer seulement de la colle pour polystyrol. Les lettres (A - B - C...) aux côtés des numéros indiquent la moule où se trouve la pièce à monter. Les pièces marquées par une croix ne sont pas à utiliser.

**NL OPGELET - Belangrijke bemerkungen!**

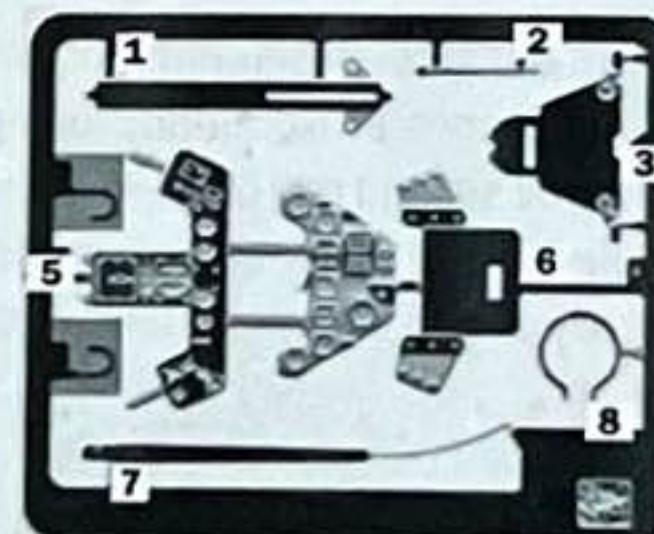
Bestudeer zorgvuldig het montageplan voor het bouwen. Breek nooit onderdelen van het kader. Maak ze los met een scherp mes of kleine nageeltang. Verwijder daarna al het overtuigende plastic en pas de delen alvorens te lijmen. Gebruik alleen lijm voor plastic modellen. Werk zorgvuldig en spaarzaam, teveel lijm zal uw model beschadigen. Zwarte pijlen duiden de te lijmen delen aan. Witte pijlen wijzen naar beweegende delen welke niet mogen worden gelijmd. Deze letters (A - B - C...) geven de kaders aan waarin de onderdelen zich bevinden. Schilder de kleine onderdelen voor ze van het kader te snijden. Verwijder de verf van de te lijmen oppervlakken.

**ES ATENCION - Consejos útiles!**

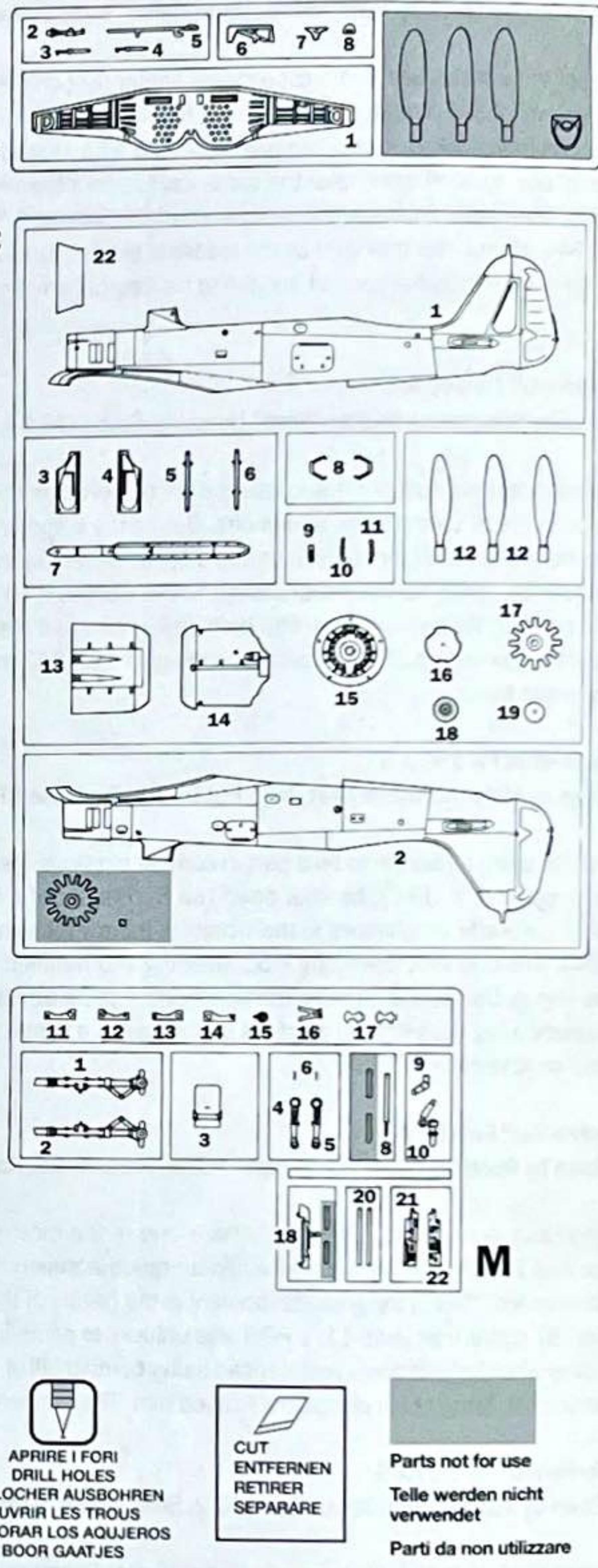
Estudiar las instrucciones cuidadosamente antes de comenzar el montaje. Separar las piezas de las bandejas con un cuchillo afilado o un par de tijeras y retirar el exceso de plástico o rebada. No arrancar las piezas. Montar las piezas en orden numérico. Utilizar SOLAMENTE pegamento para plástico y en poca cantidad para evitar que se dane el modelo. Las flechas negras indican las piezas que se deben pegar juntas. Las flechas blancas indican las piezas que deben ensamblarse SIN usar pegamento. Las letras (A - B - C...) indican en qué bandeja se encuentran las piezas. Pintar las piezas pequeñas antes de separarlas de la bandeja. Retirar la pintura de los lugares por donde se deban pegar las piezas.



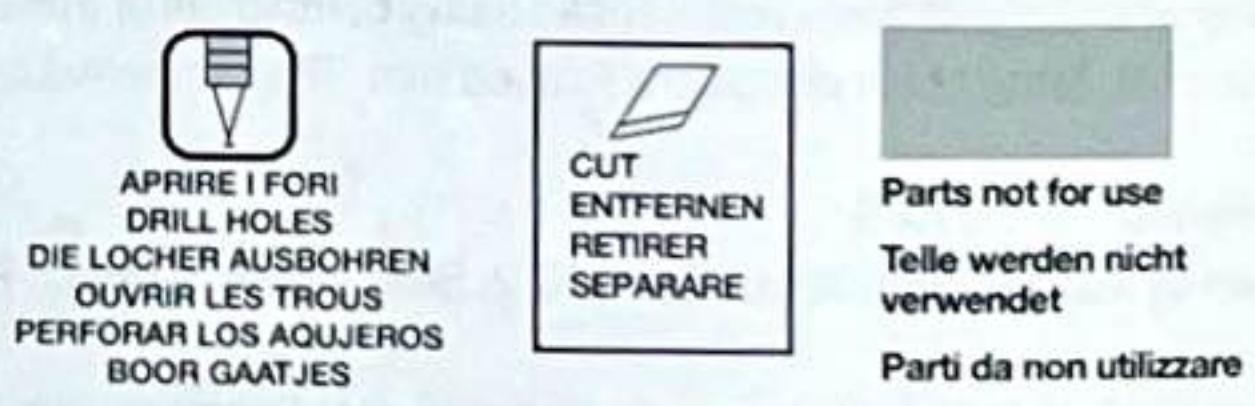
PH(A)



PH(B)



M



Parts not for use

Telle werden nicht verwendet

Parti da non utilizzate

Pièces à ne pas utiliser

I numeri si riferiscono all'assortimento colori ITALERI Model Master / Acryl Paint System

The indicated colour numbers refer to the ITALERI Model Master / Acryl Paint System

Die angegebenen Farbnummern beziehen sich auf die ITALERI Model Master / Acryl Paint System

Les références indiquées concernent les peintures ITALERI Model Master / Acryl Paint System

**A**

BLACK (FLAT)

F.S. 37038

MODEL MASTER - 1749

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4768

**F**

GUN METAL (METALIZER)

MODEL MASTER - 1405

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4681

**L**

GRAU (SEMI-GLOSS)

RLM 02

MODEL MASTER II - 2071

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4770

**B**

SCHWARZGRAU (FLAT)

RLM 66

MODEL MASTER II - 2079

**G**

BURNED METAL (METALIZER)

MODEL MASTER - 1415

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4676

**M**

BLACK (GLOSS)

F.S. 17038

MODEL MASTER - 1747

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4695

**C**

RED (GLOSS)

MODEL MASTER - 1503

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4630

**H**

WHITE (FLAT)

F.S. 37875

MODEL MASTER - 1768

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4769

**N**

GUNSHIP GRAY (FLAT)

F.S. 36118

MODEL MASTER - 1723

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4752

**D**

SILVER

MODEL MASTER - 1546

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4678

**J**

STEEL (SEMI-GLOSS)

MODEL MASTER - 1780

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4679

**O**

LEATHER (FLAT)

MODEL MASTER - 1736

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4674

**E**

OLIVGRUN (SEMI-GLOSS)

RLM 80

MODEL MASTER II - 2089

**K**

LIGHT BLUE (GLOSS)

MODEL MASTER - 1508

MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4658

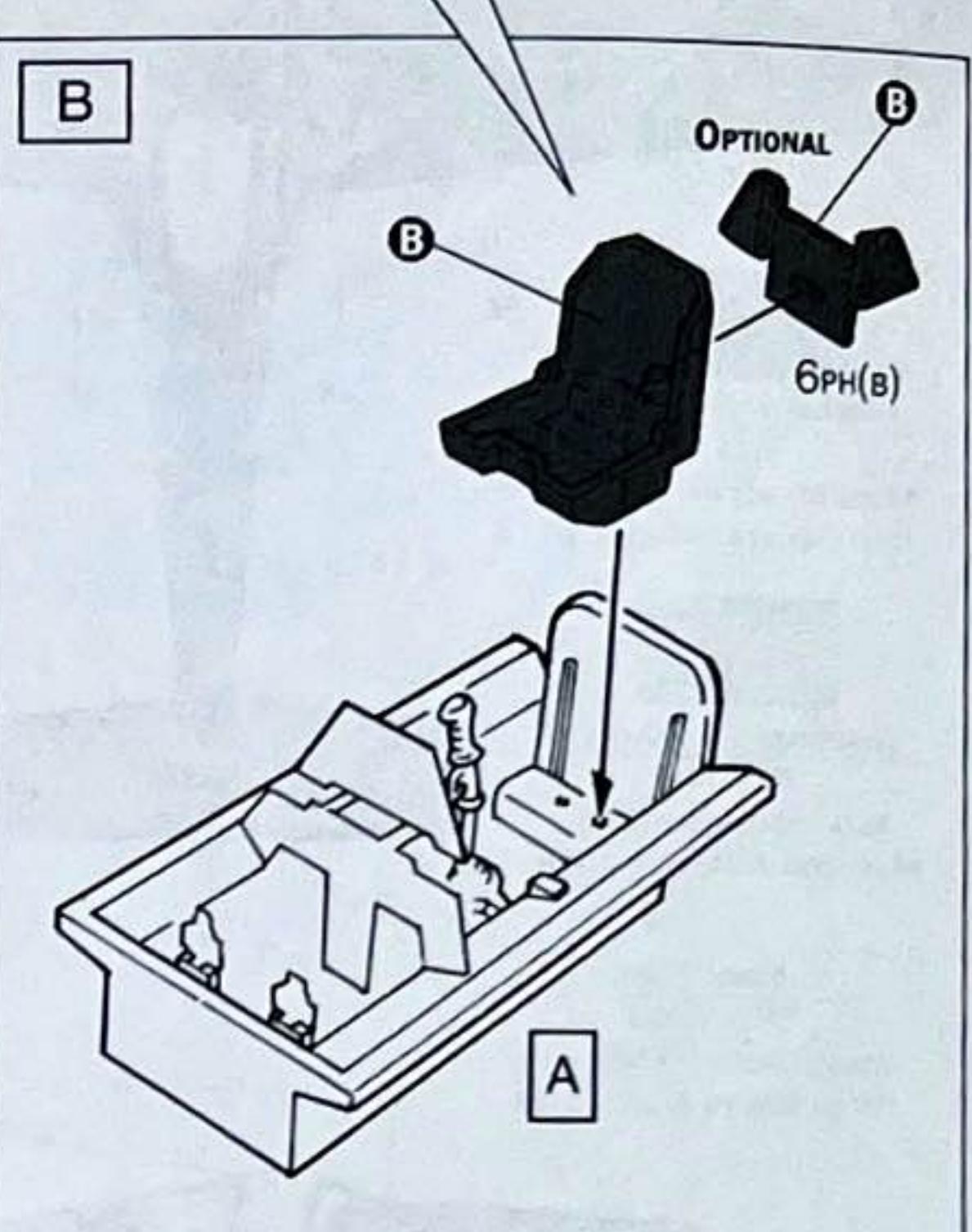
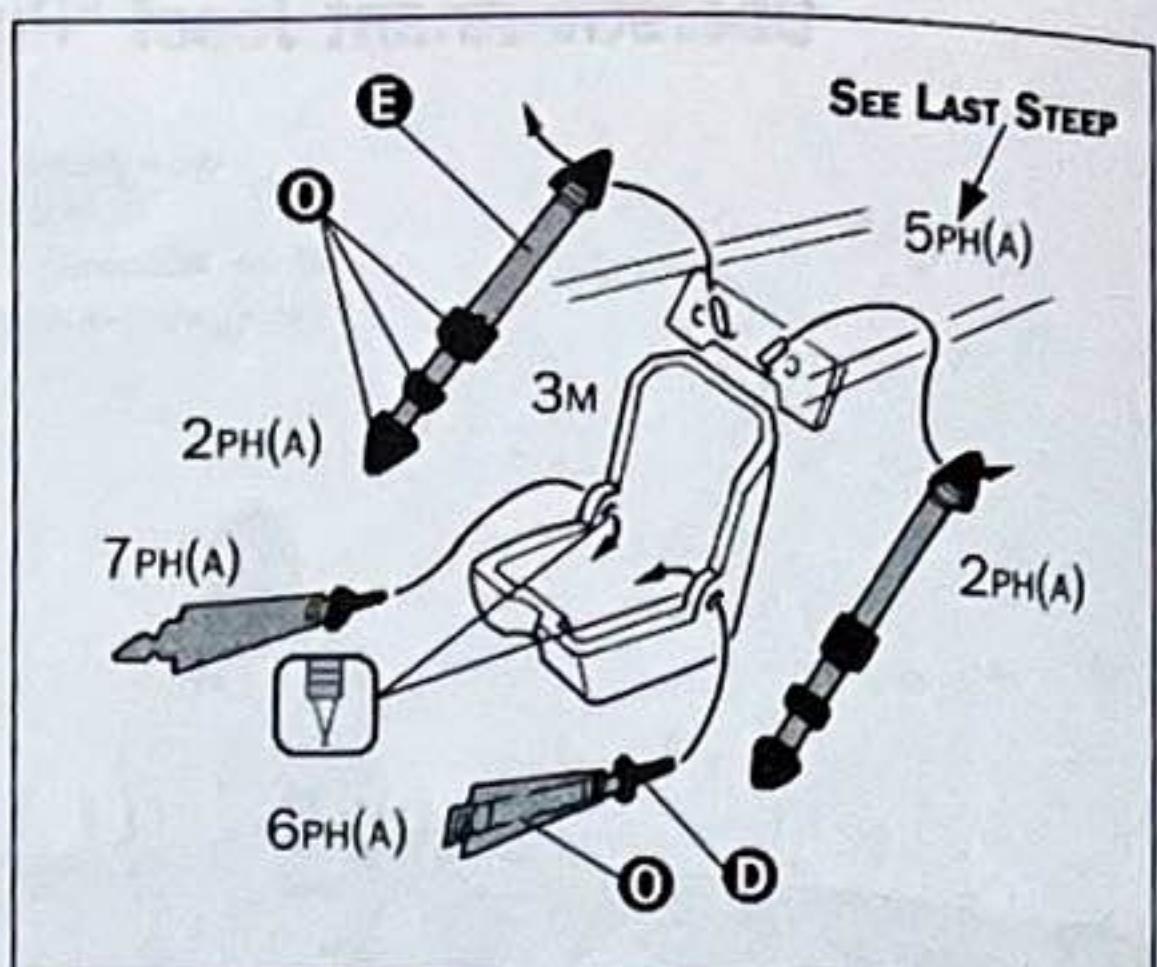
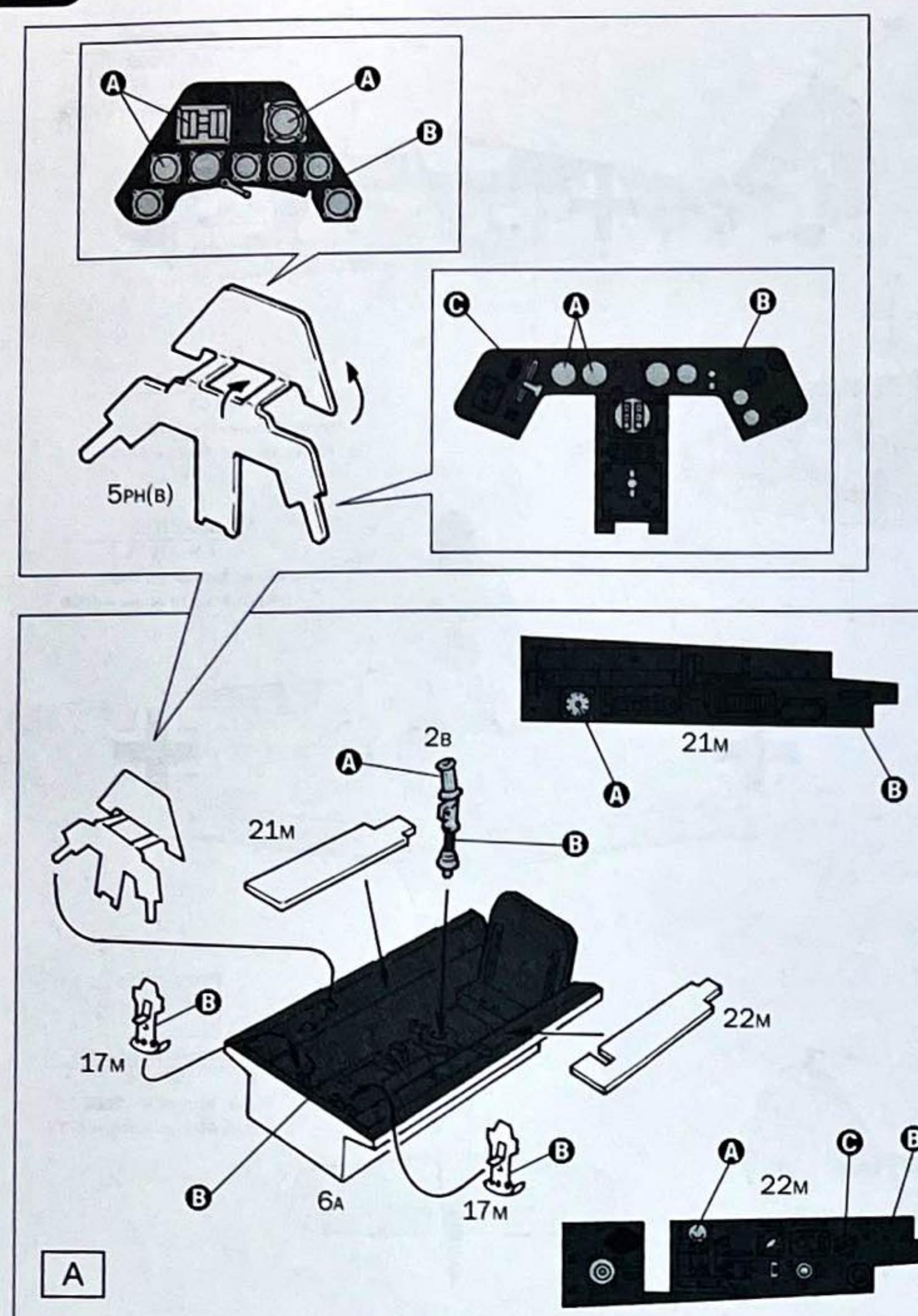
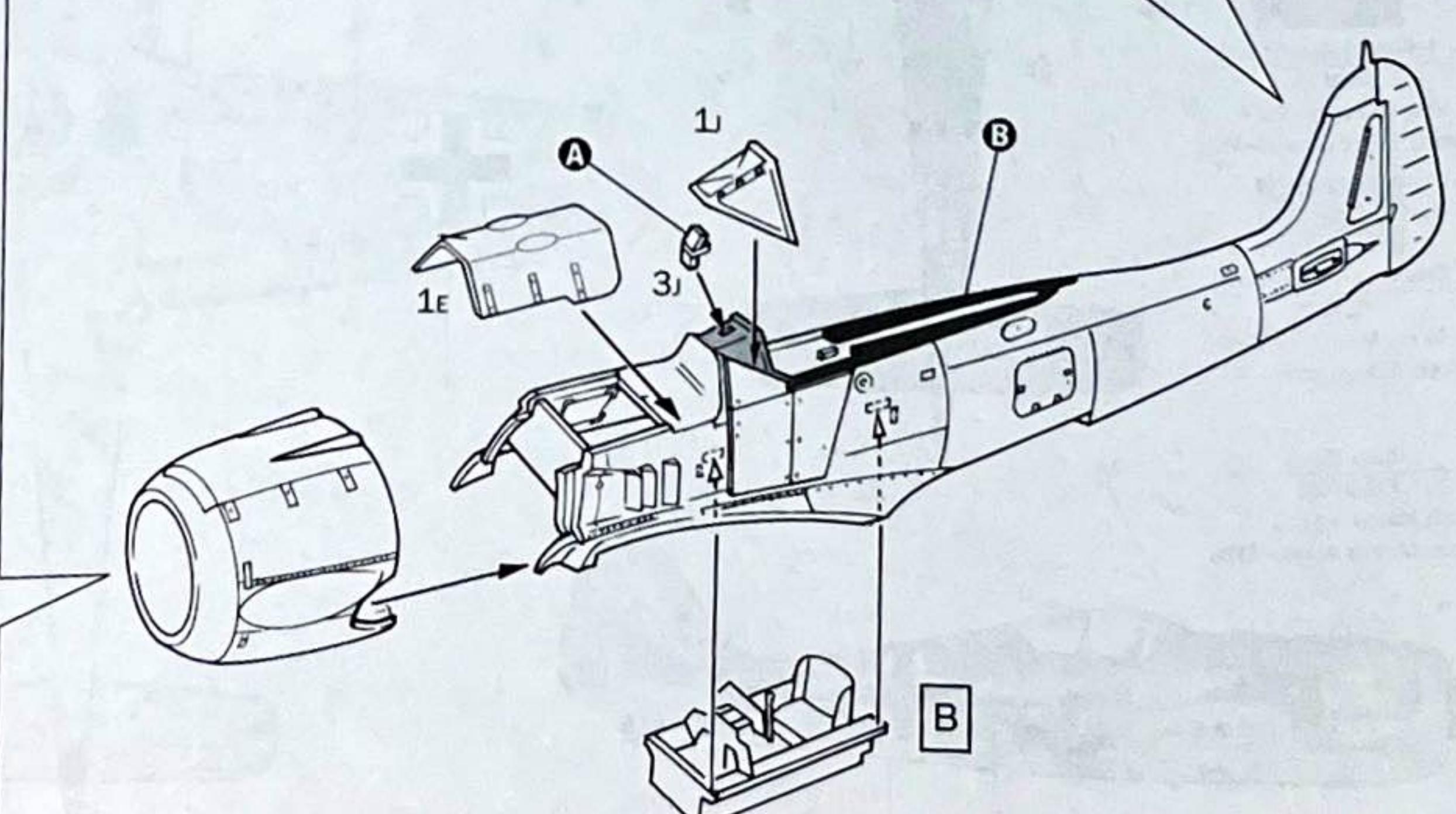
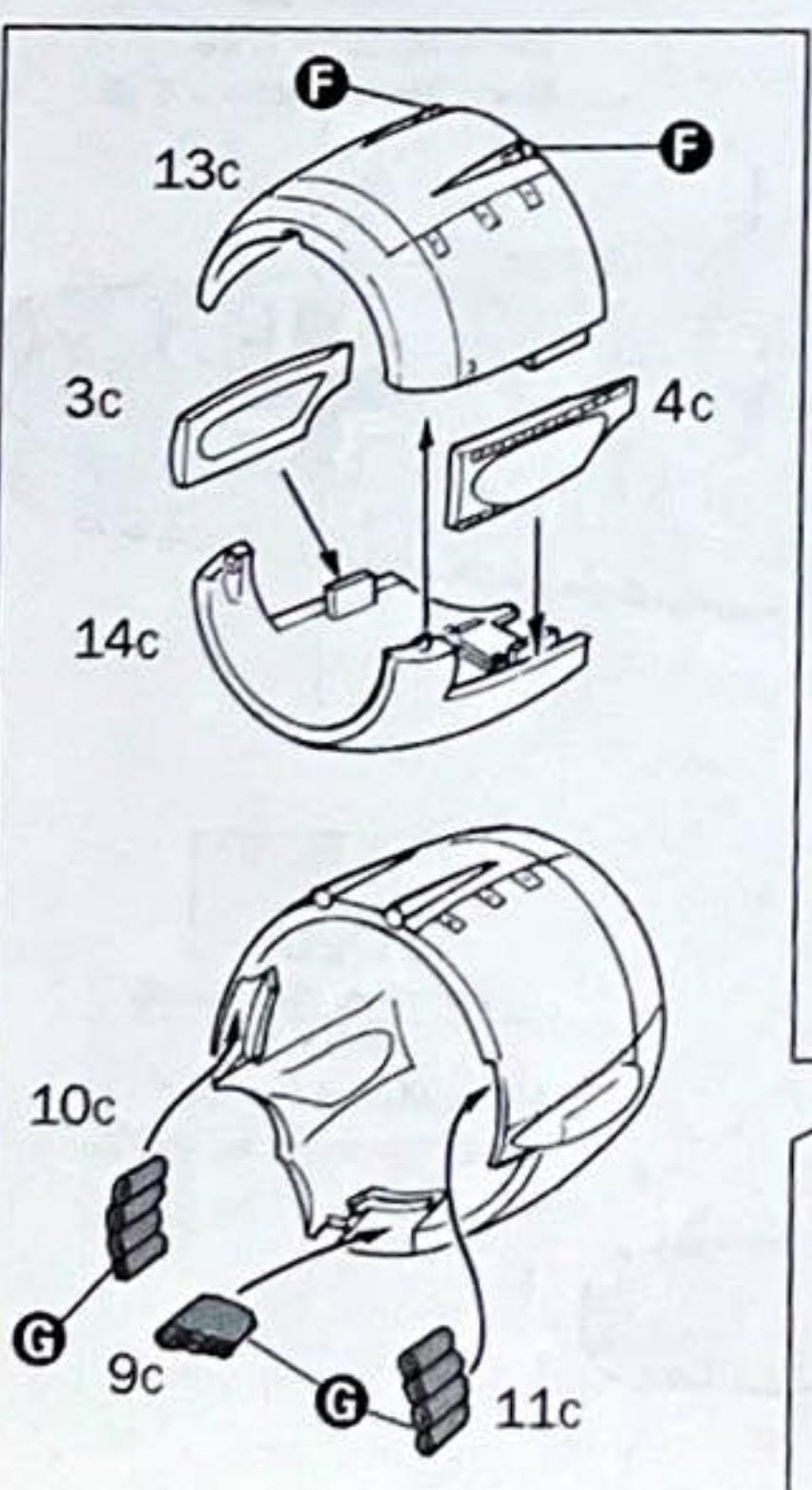
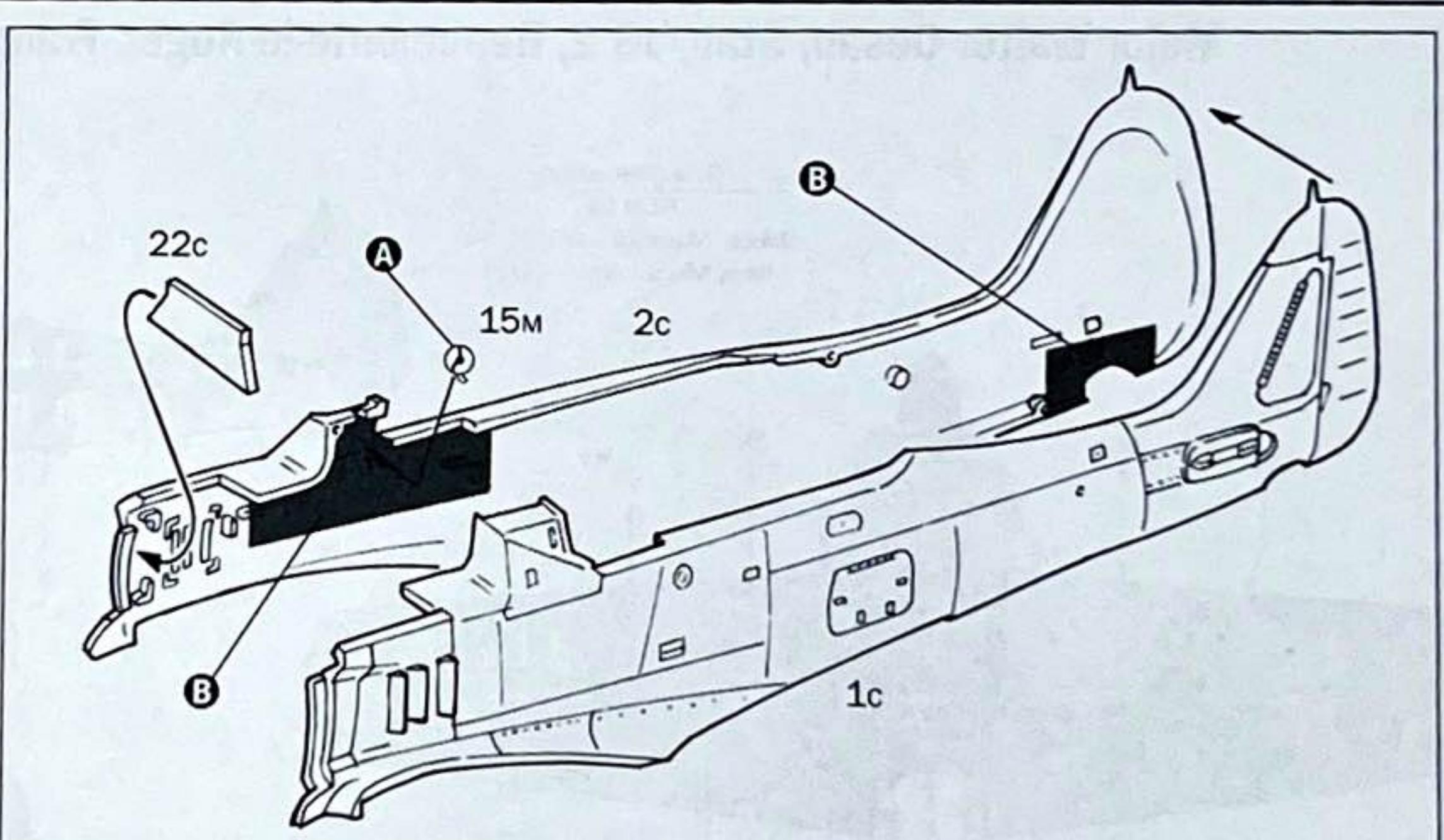
**P**

SCHWARZGRUN (SEMI-GLOSS)

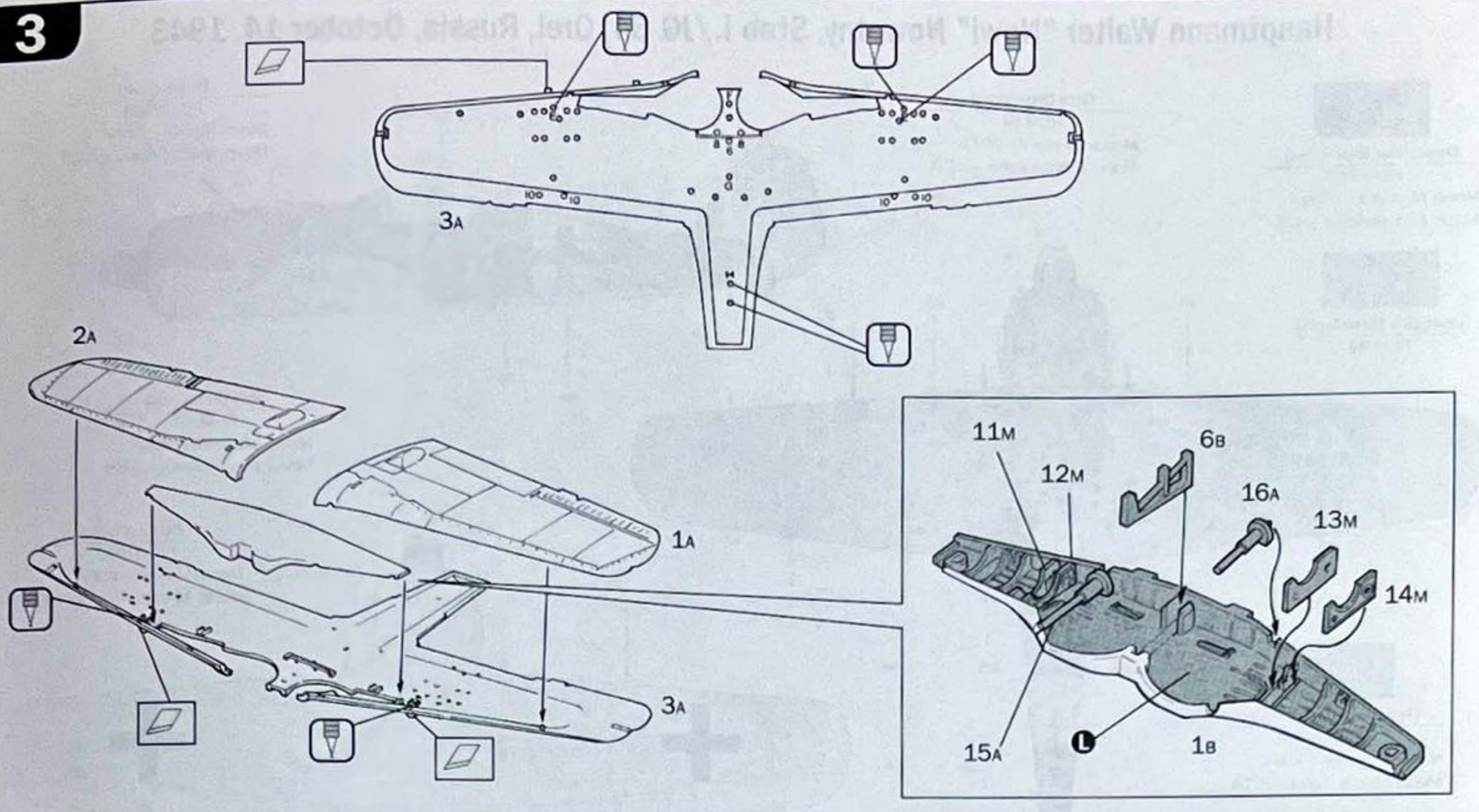
RLM 70

MODEL MASTER II - 2080

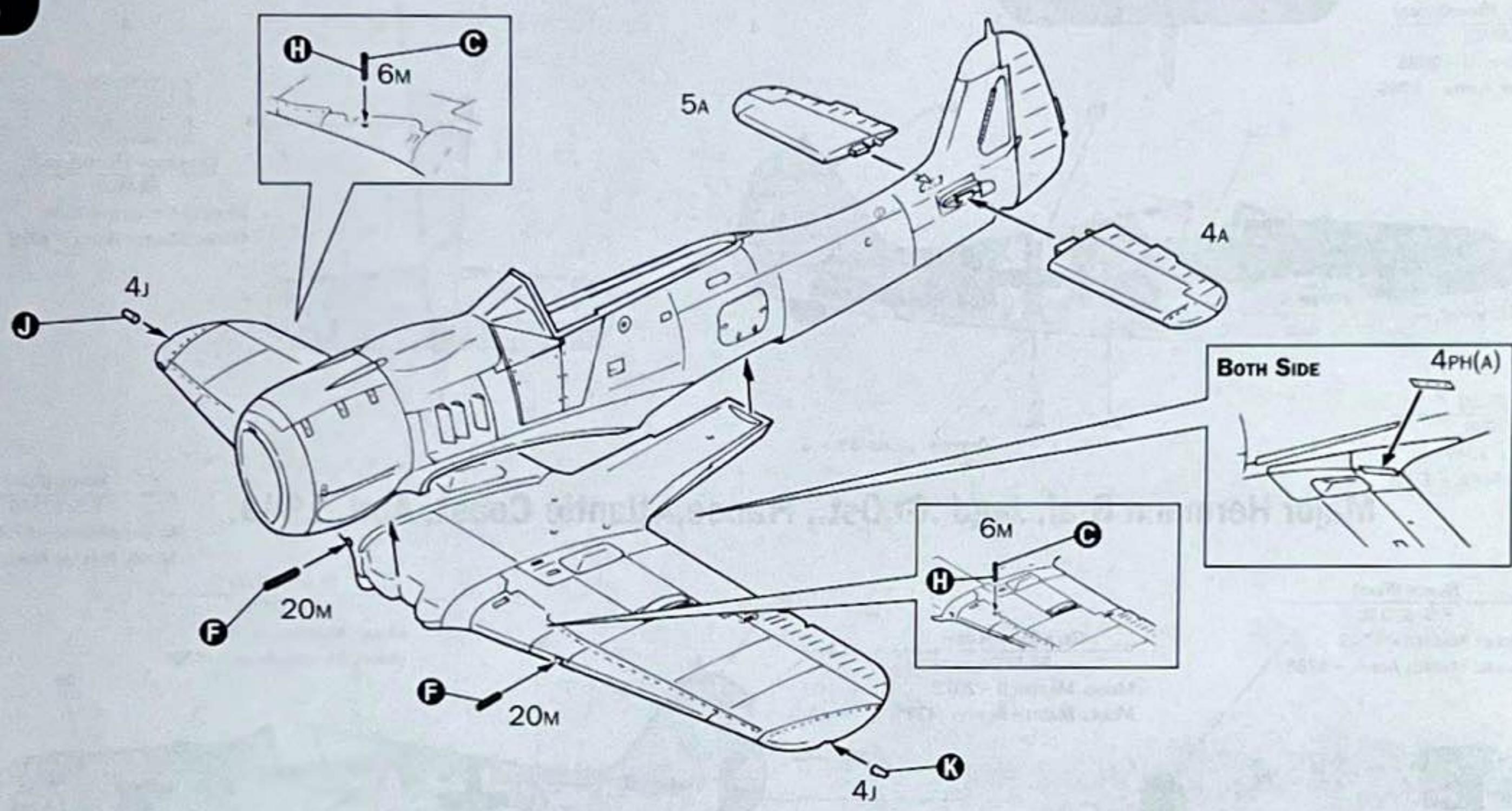
MODEL MASTER ACRYL - 4780

**1****2**

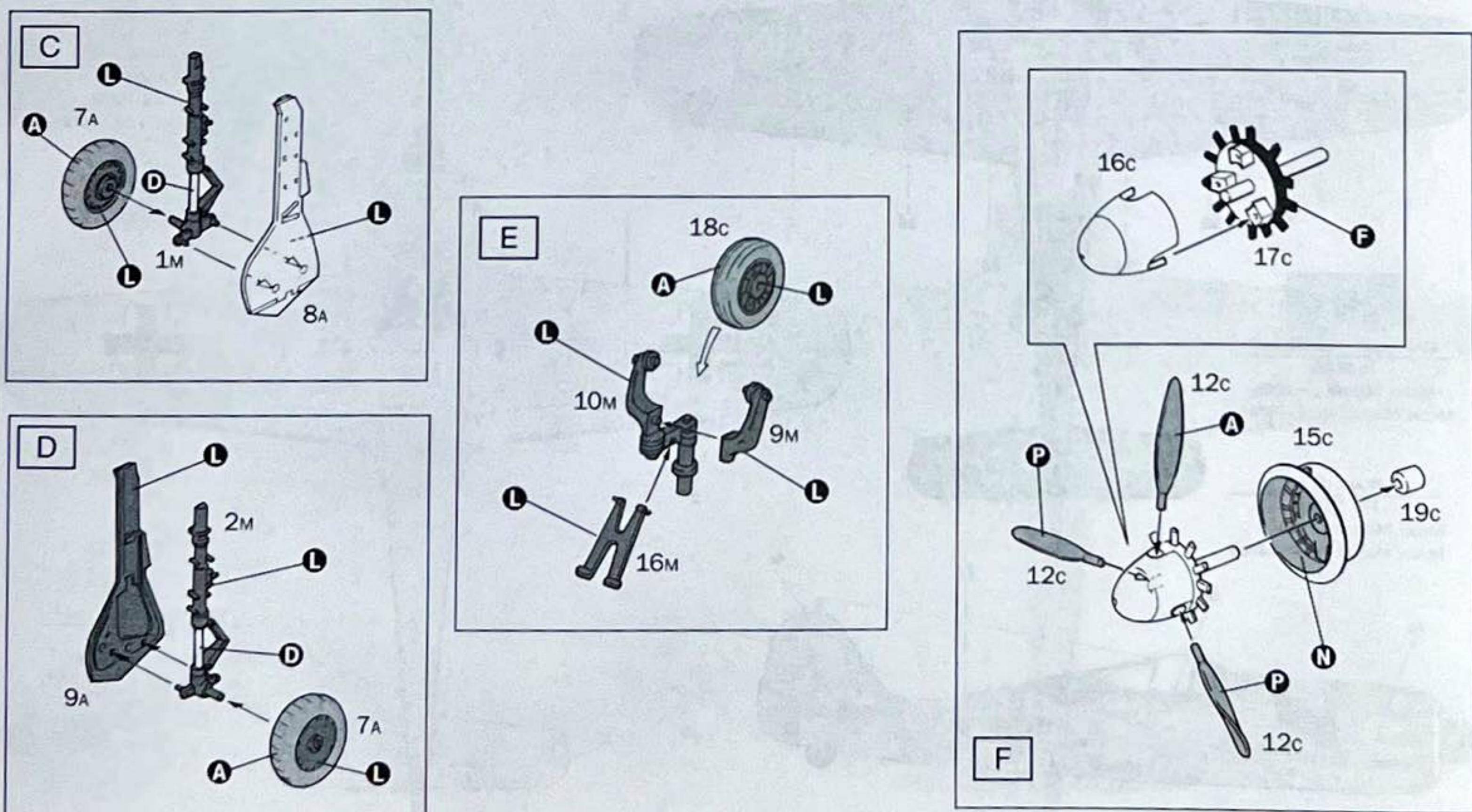
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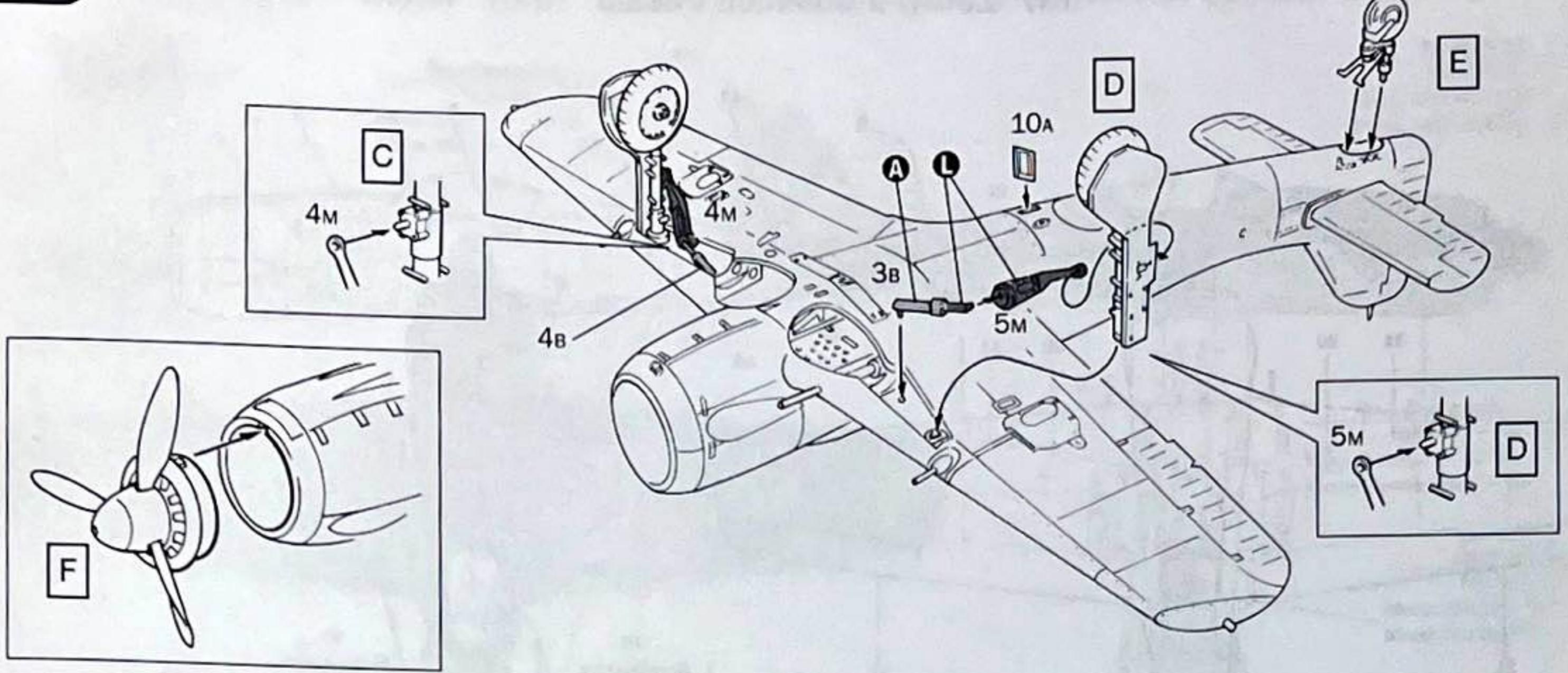
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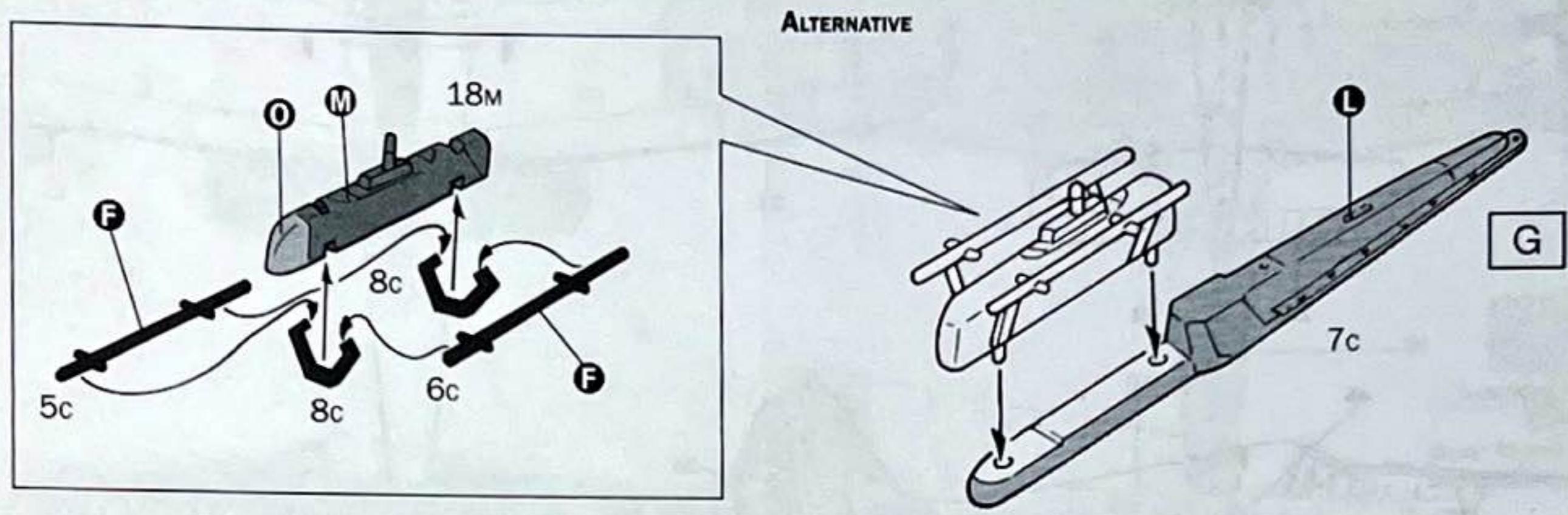
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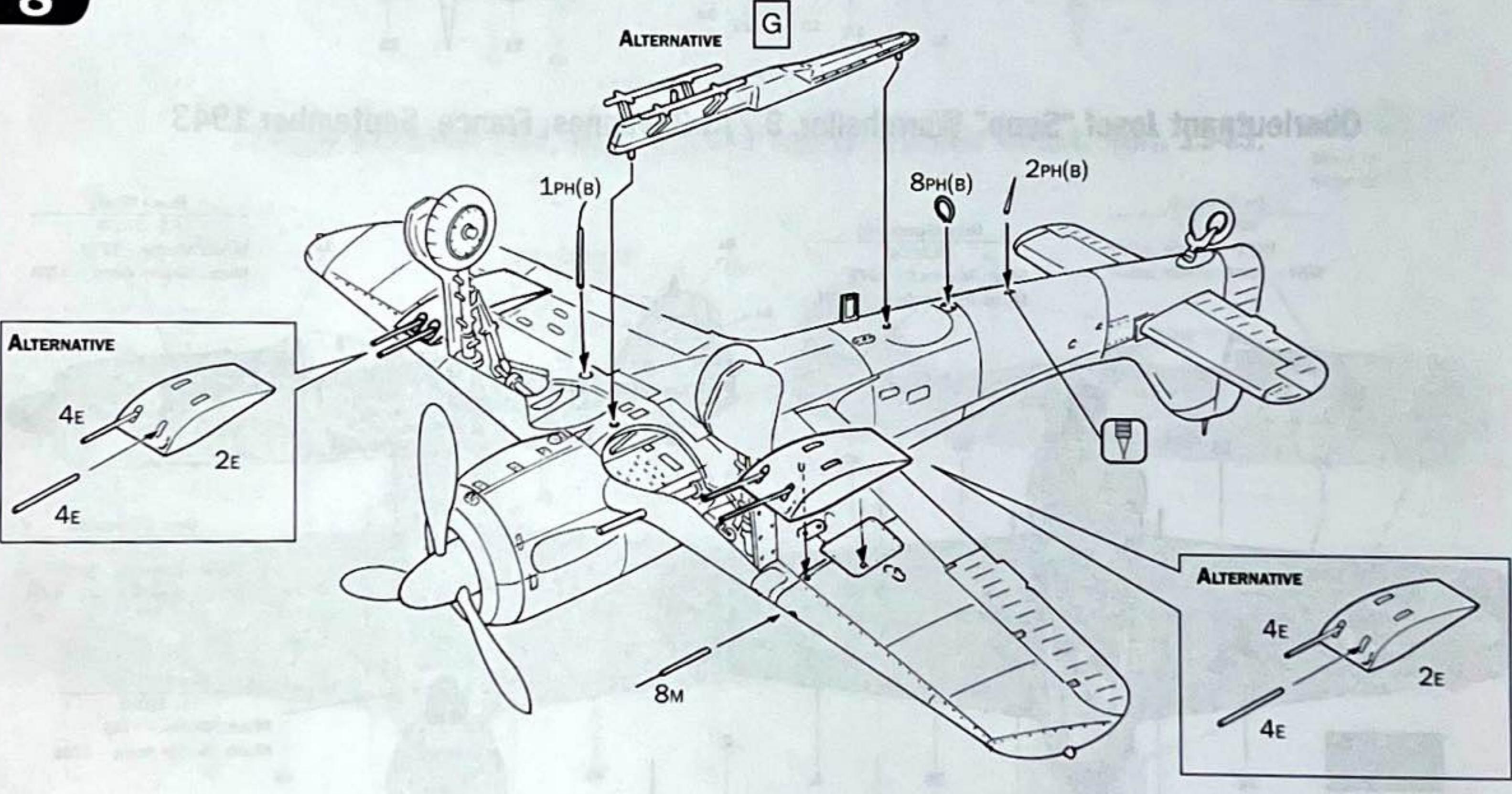
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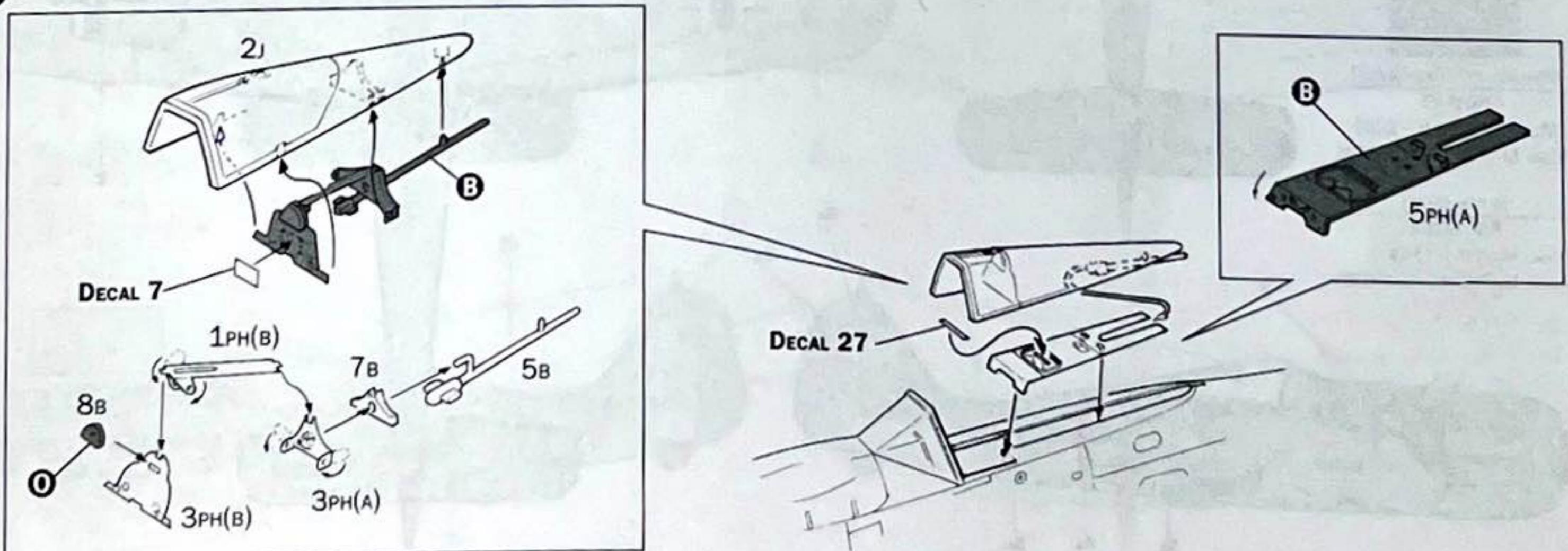
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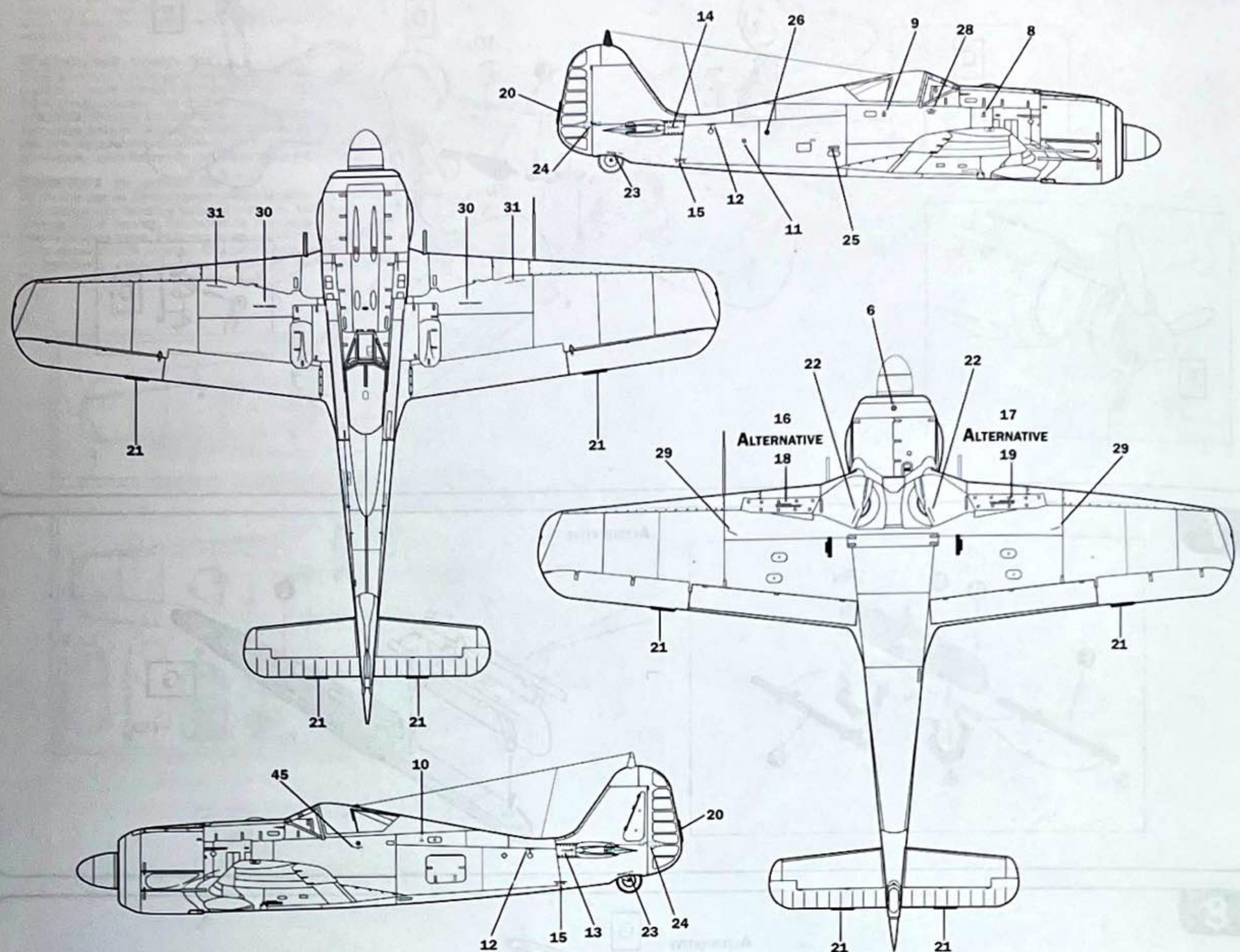
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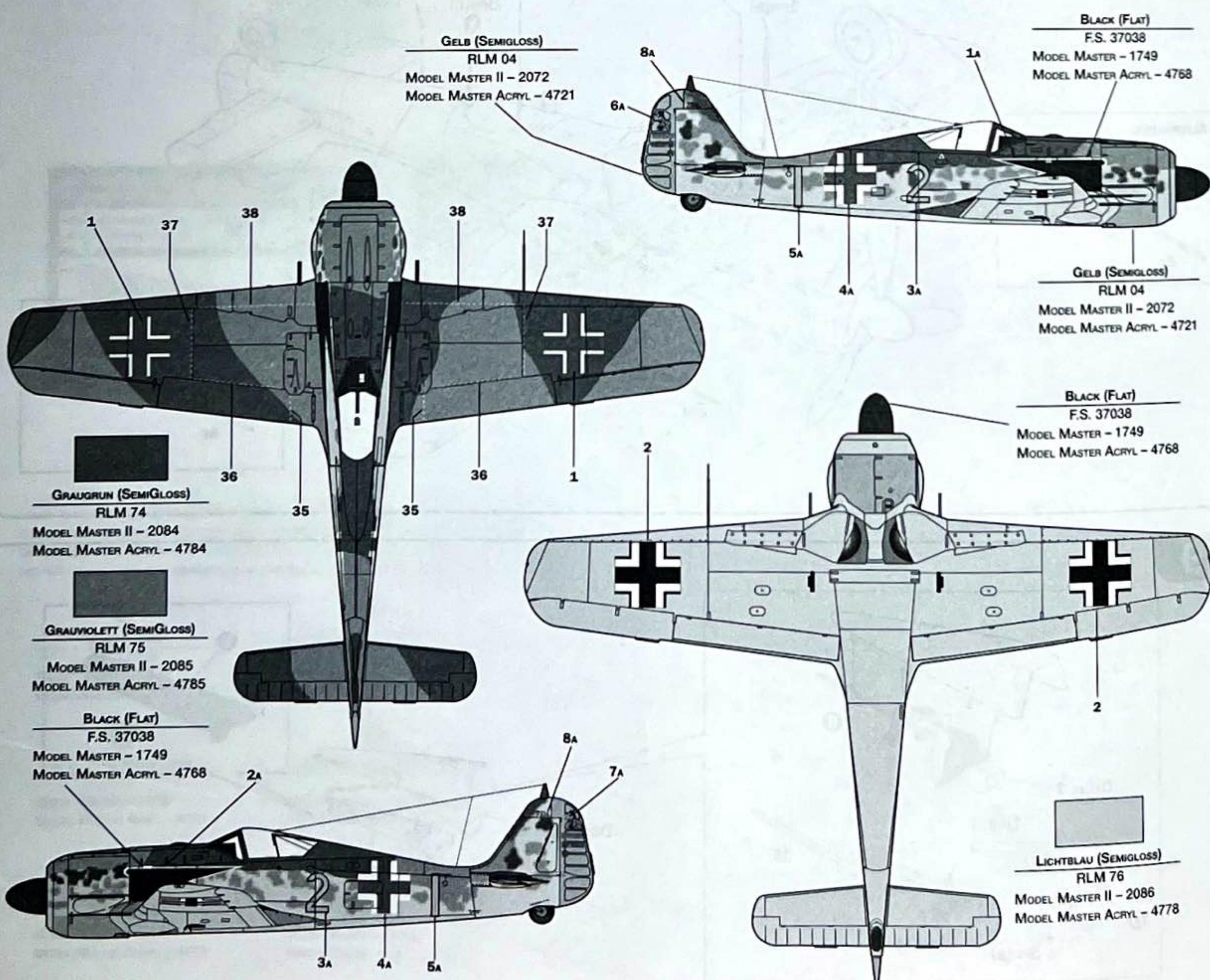
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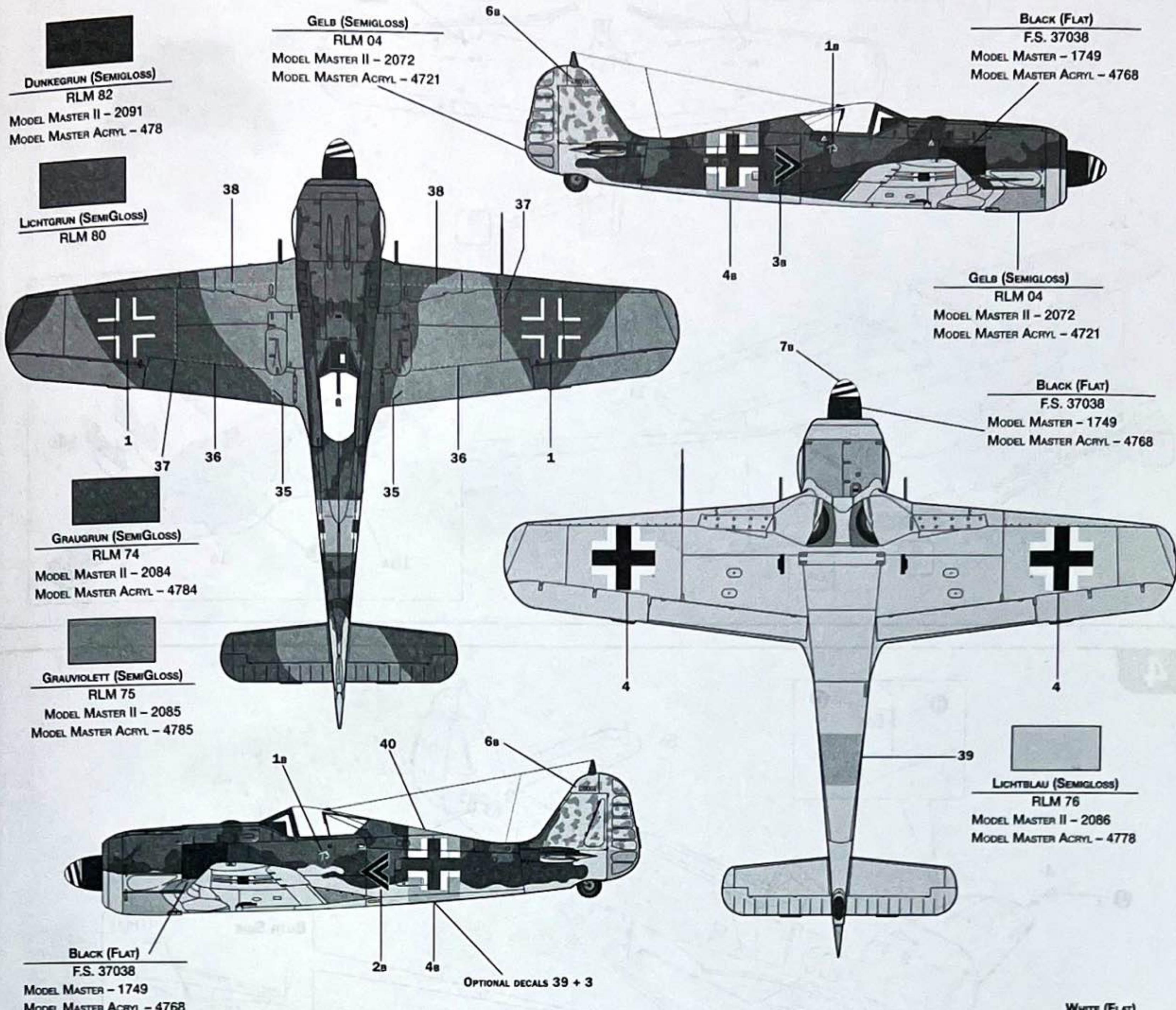
# FW 190A/5 Common Decals



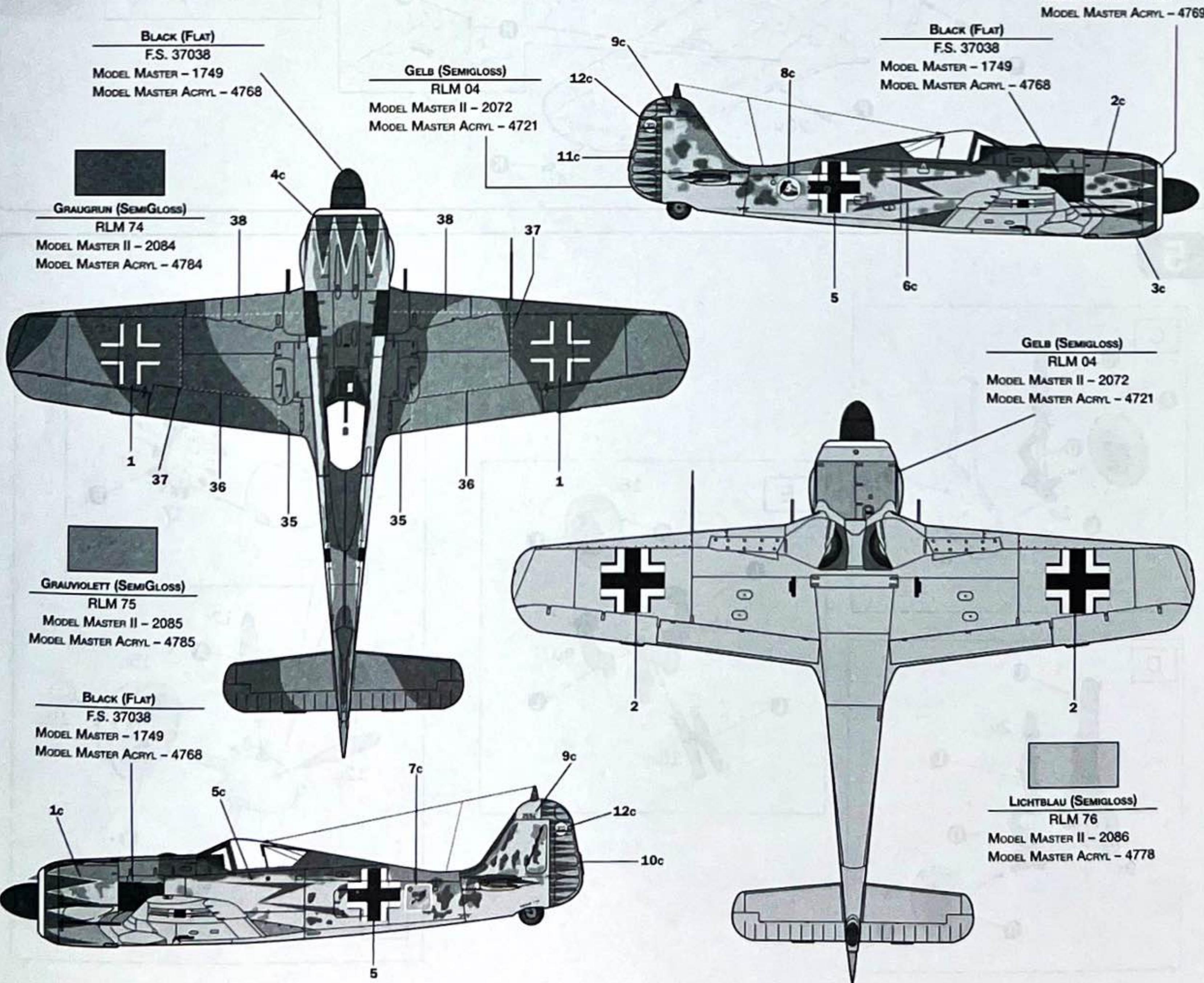
Oberleutnant Josef "Sepp" Wurmheller, 9./JG 2, Vannes, France, September 1943



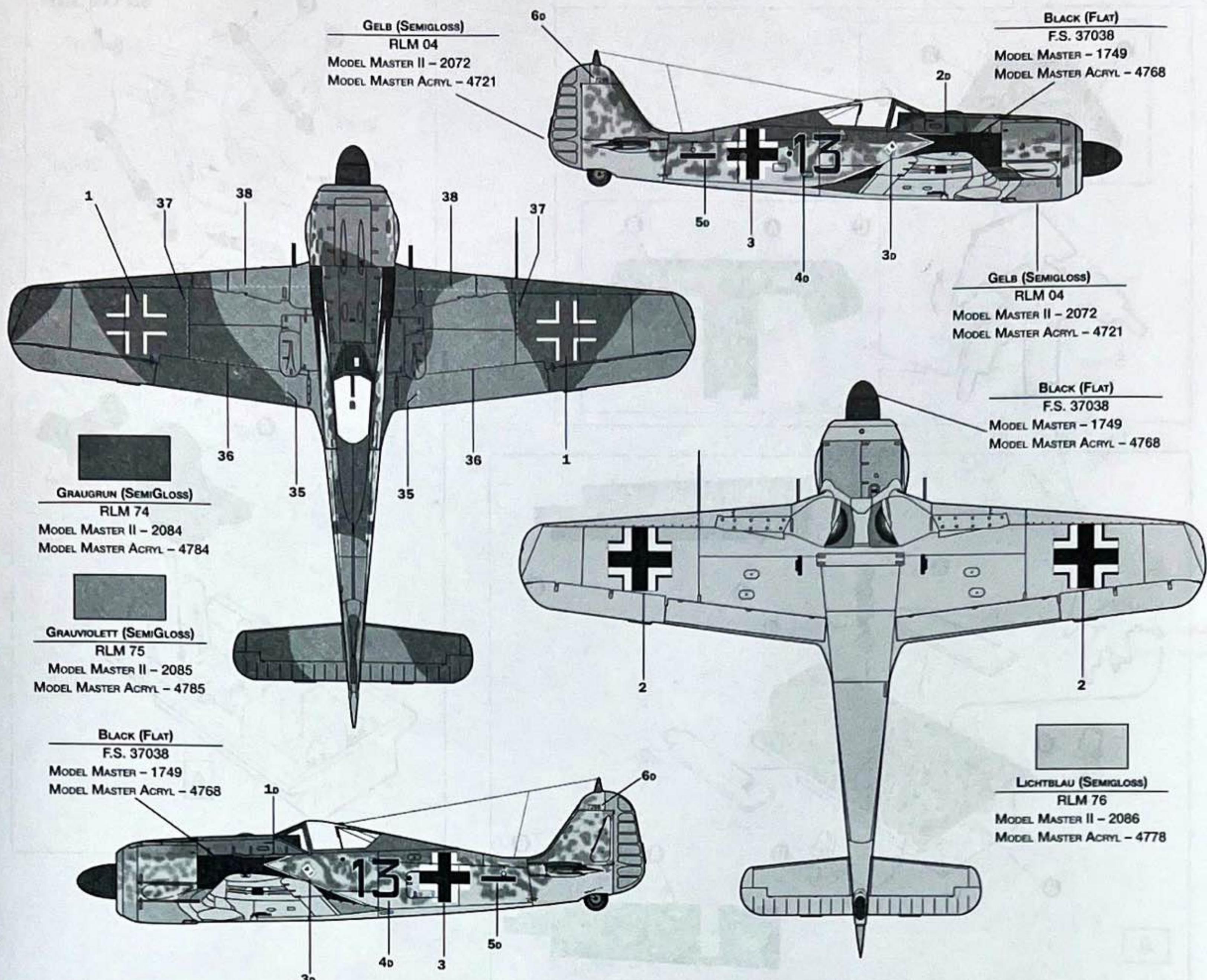
**Hauptmann Walter "Nowi" Nowotny, Stab I./JG 54, Orel, Russia, October 14, 1943**



**Major Hermann Graf, Jagd .Gr.Ost., France, Atlantic Coast, April, 1943.**



# Oberstleutnant Josef "Pips" Priller, Stab/JG 26, Lille-Vendeville, France, 1943



# Major Walter Oesau, Stab/JG 2, Beaumont-le-Roger, France, June 1943

