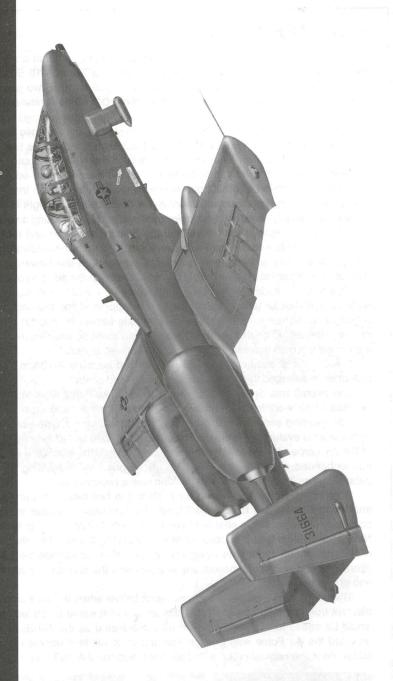




1/32 SCALE SERIES NO.15









A-10A N/AW

There was hope since the beginning of the A-10 program that an enhanced variant of the aircraft coule be developed for the Air Force. This hope was based on the original Air Force A-10 System Specification that was written in 1972 and stated that "the vehicle design shall allow for ease of growth to a two-place version for training (with combat capability) and night/adverse weather attack. "During 1978, the DOD made funds available for development of a Night/Adverse Weather (N/AW) variant of the A-10.

The N/AW development effort was jointly funded by the Defense Department and Fairchild-Republic (five million and two million dollars respectively). As part of this effort, Fairchild leased the first DT&E A-10aircraft from the Air Force for the purpose of modifying it into an two seat variant designated the N/AW evaluator. As Fairchild had allowed for expansion in the original design, the amount of rework to be performed on the leased aircraft would not be drastic.

The N/AW version was built primarily as a reaction to the fact that Soviet forces in Europe devote-about forty percent of their training to night operations. Current A-10s could operate at night using illumination flares, but that activity would be nullified by reduced visibility. As a result, a. requirement existed for evaluating a version that could fly in all types of weather.

The rework began in April of 1978 at the Farmingdale plant and took over thirteen months to complete. The N/AW version was 2,000 pounds heavier than a convertional A-10 with the addition of a second cockpit station for the Weapons System Officer (WSO). This extra station included a duplicate of the forward cockpit except for the HUD, controls and the titanium bathtub. Flight control systems would be duplicated with the addition of a second yaw stick.

New avionics added to the N/AW evaluator were a multimode radar and a Forward Looking Infrared(FLIR). The multimode radar had modes for target indication, ground mapping, terrain tracking and target detection. The threat detector function could detect radar signals from a sruface-to-air missile battery or a radar directed antiaircraft gun. The FLIR presented a realistic image of the terrain on the Heads up Display and could be used for target identification for the 30MM gun, INS updating and as a secondary terrain avoidance monitor to the multimode radar.

Besides the second cockpit, the N/AW differed from the A-10A in that the fin and rudder was modified. The N/AW fin and rudder were enlarged to improve laterial stability and control.

The aircraft was delivered to Edwards AFB for Air Force flight testing, which began on 4 May 1979. The initial flights were devoted to air worthiness checks in the area of control handling from both cockpits. Also, new equipment such as the low altitude warning sensors was checked out in the various types of terrain and structures on the ground. After the initial flights, tactical evaluations were carried out that included low altitude flying, target detection and gun attacks. The prime objective of the Air Force with the N/AW evaluator was to see if the additional equipment could be handled by one pilot. This could lead into enhanced single-seat A-10s being developed by retrofitting the A-10 fleet. Fairchild was coming from a different perspective as it felt that the N/AW function was a two-man job.

Cost estimates for converting an A-10 to the two seat configuration were \$500,000 for the basic structural work and another million dollars for the additional Night/Adverse Weather equipment. The Air Force; however, was looking into the possibility of having single seat A-10s converted into N/AW aircraft. In the event, the LANTERN (Low Altitude Night Time Infrared Navigation) system was proposed for the A-10 ending the need for the N/AW specialized aircraft. as the LANTERN enhanced pilot capability for night time flying. Throughout the next decade, the LANTERN proposal would go through several design alterations and several nomenclature changes with the end result that no enhanced system was put into the A-10 before the end of production.

There was also a proposal for a two-seat trainer when the Air Force asked for trade studies on such an aircraft. This was different from the N/AW evaluator as the second seat would be added for training purposes only and no advanced electronics would be added to this version which was designated as the A-10B. Data collected from flight testing of the N/AW evaluator provided the Air Force with enough information to made a decision. The Air Force requested that twenty A-10B aircraft be tacked on to the original order of 713 aircraft. If additional A-10Bs were needed, then existing A-10As would be converted.



After flight test was completed, the YA-10B was retired to the Edwards AFB museum.

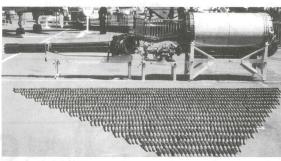
The proposed A-10B version was cut by congress during 1983 who felt, along with several Air Force officials, that the A-10A was already simple enough to fly and that a trainer version was not needed. The final count for A-10 production was 713 aircraft. The only two seat version for the A-10 program was the N/AW aircraft which still exists today, but only as a museum piece at Edwards AFB.

The inability of Fairchild-Republic to obtain an extension to the existing A-10 contract, along with the Air Force's cancellation of the company's other prime program, the controversial T-46A trainer program, forced it to close during early 1987. The rights of the A-10 program, along with 116 engineers were obtained by Grumman Aerospace late in 1987.

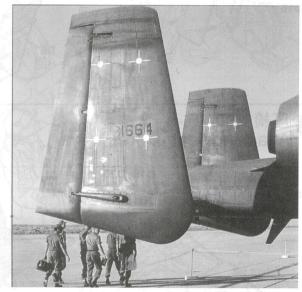
In the late 1980s, there was a discussion about transferring A-10s to the Army. Instead, a slightly modified version for reconnaissance, designated the OA-10, was developed. This variant required minimal modification to existing A-10s with the external difference being what was carried under the wings. Instead of bombs and missiles, the OA-10 carried White phosphorus rockets for marking targets for other aircraft to destroy. The OA-10 would still carry a full load of ammunition for the 30MM cannon for self defense. There were two groups of A-10s that were converted to OA-10 standards and these were stationed at Davis-Monthan AFB in Tucson, Arizona.



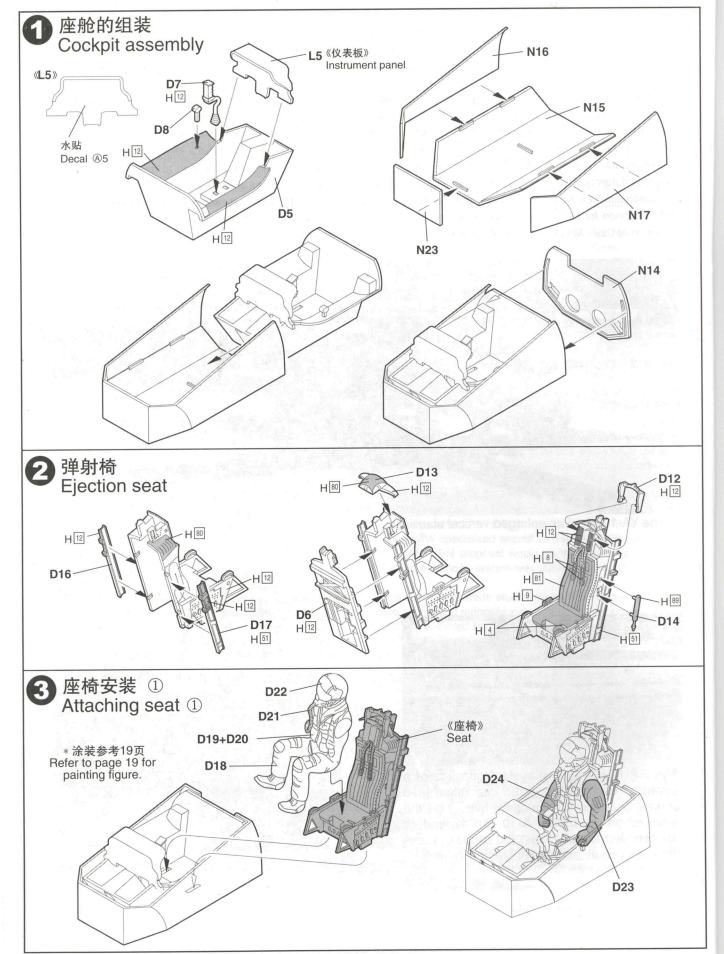
The YA-10B had an enlarged vertical stabilizer.

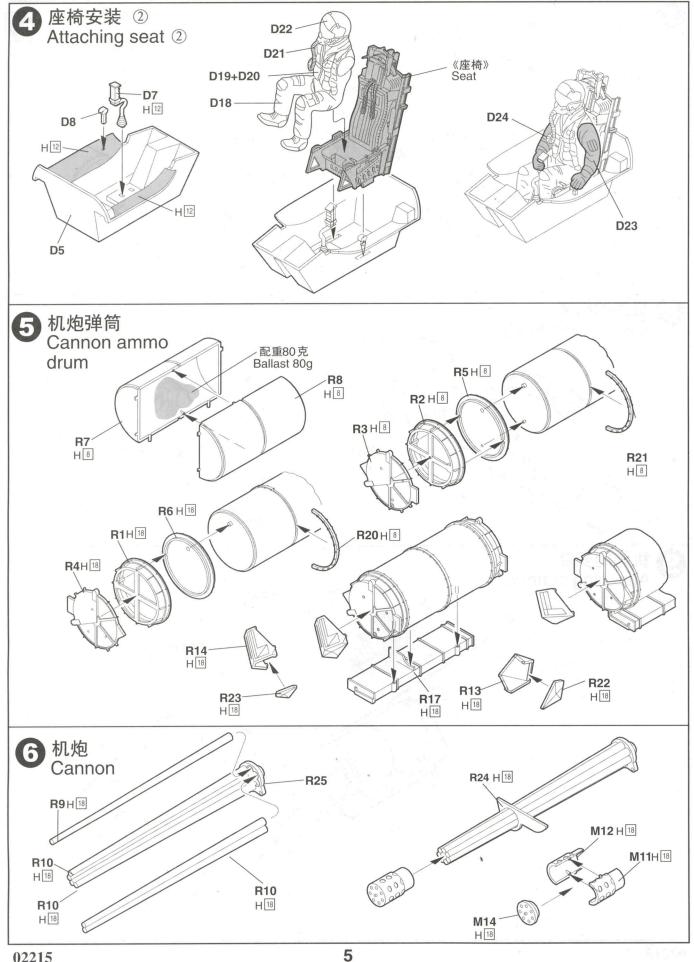


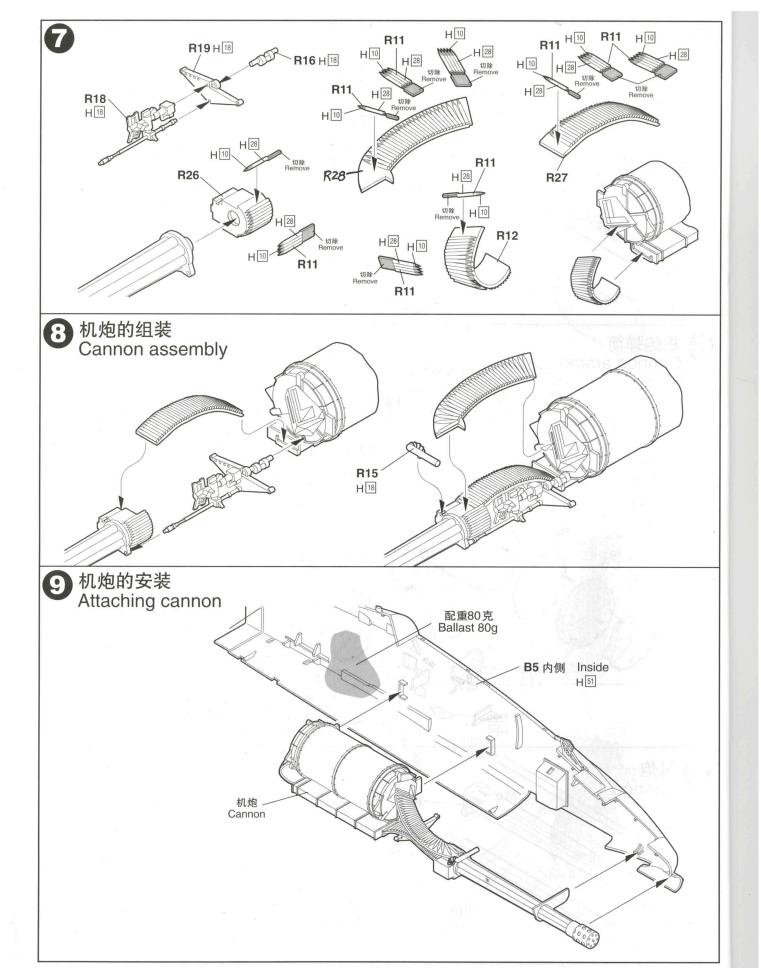
The GAU-8/A weapon system consists of a seven-barreled 30mm gun, ammunition feed chutes, gun and ammunition drives, and the ammunition drum. The A-10 can expend its full complement of 1175-1350 rounds in less than one minute at the high fire rate setting

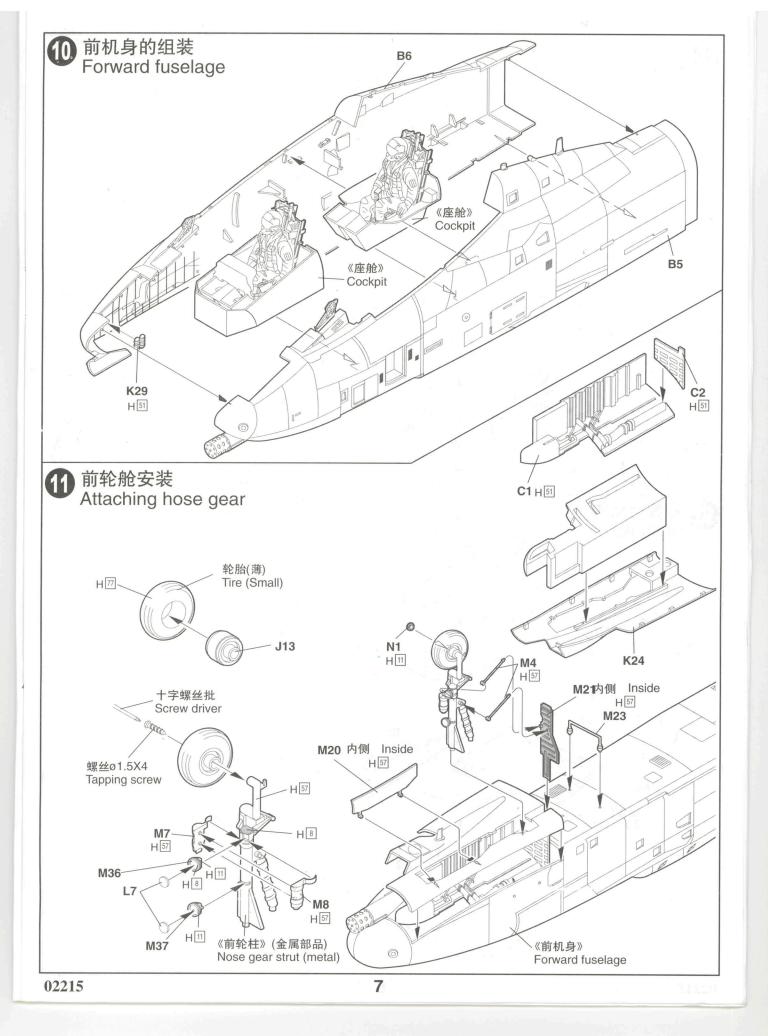


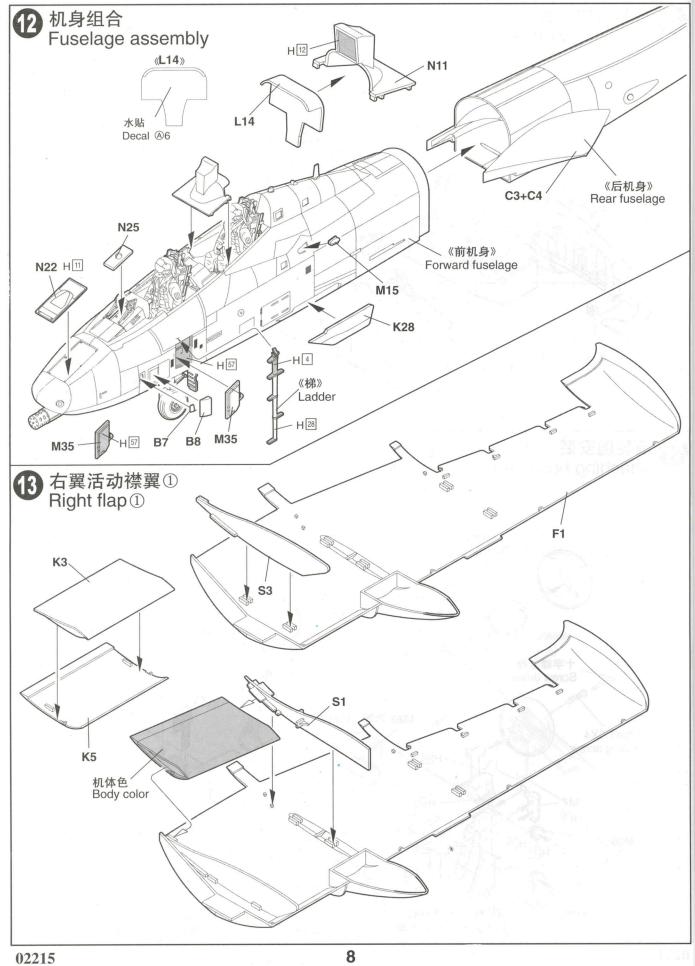
The YA-10B had an enlarged vertical stabilizer.

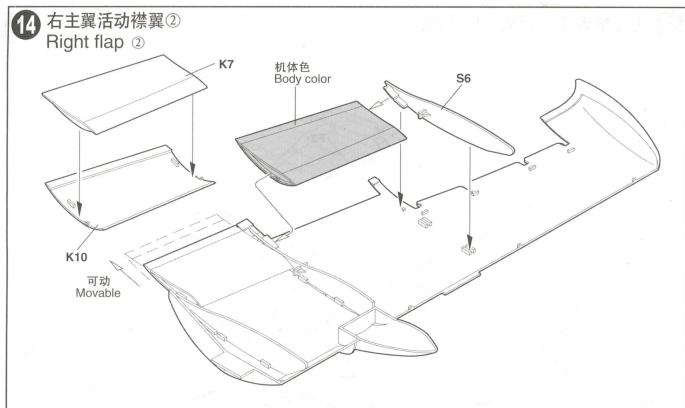


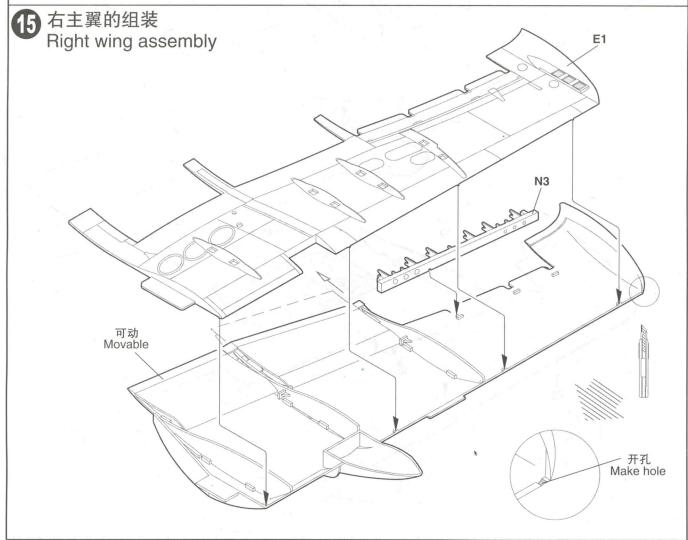


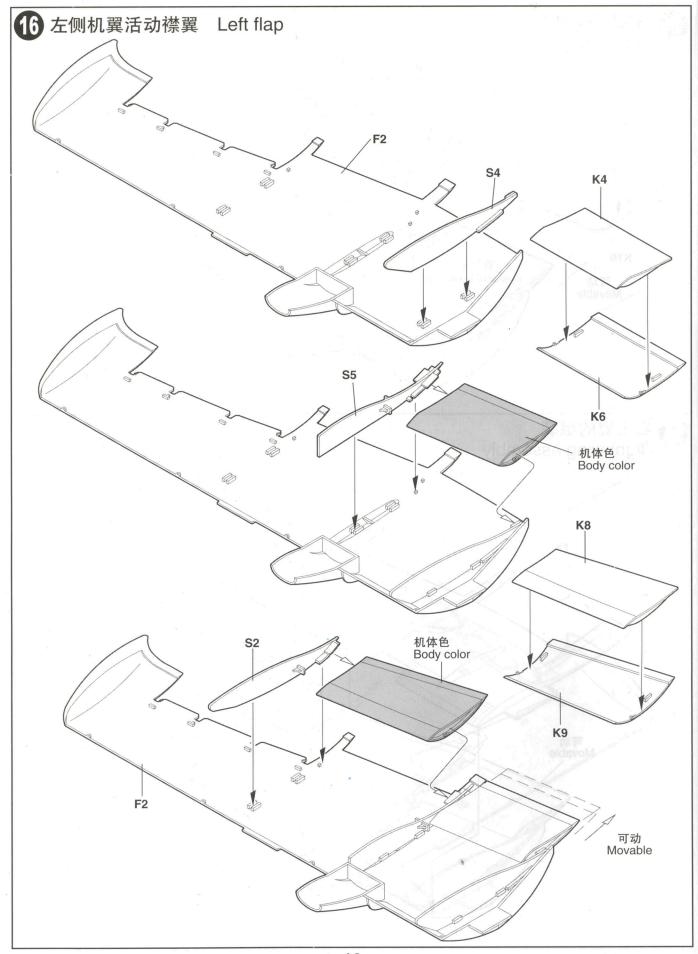


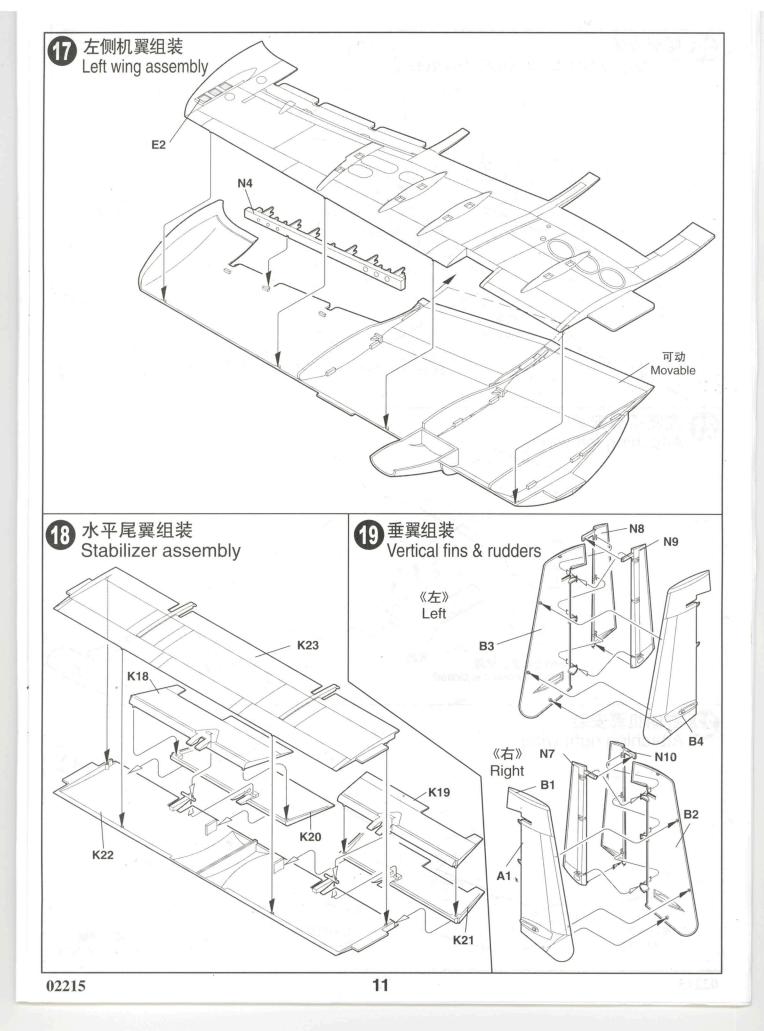


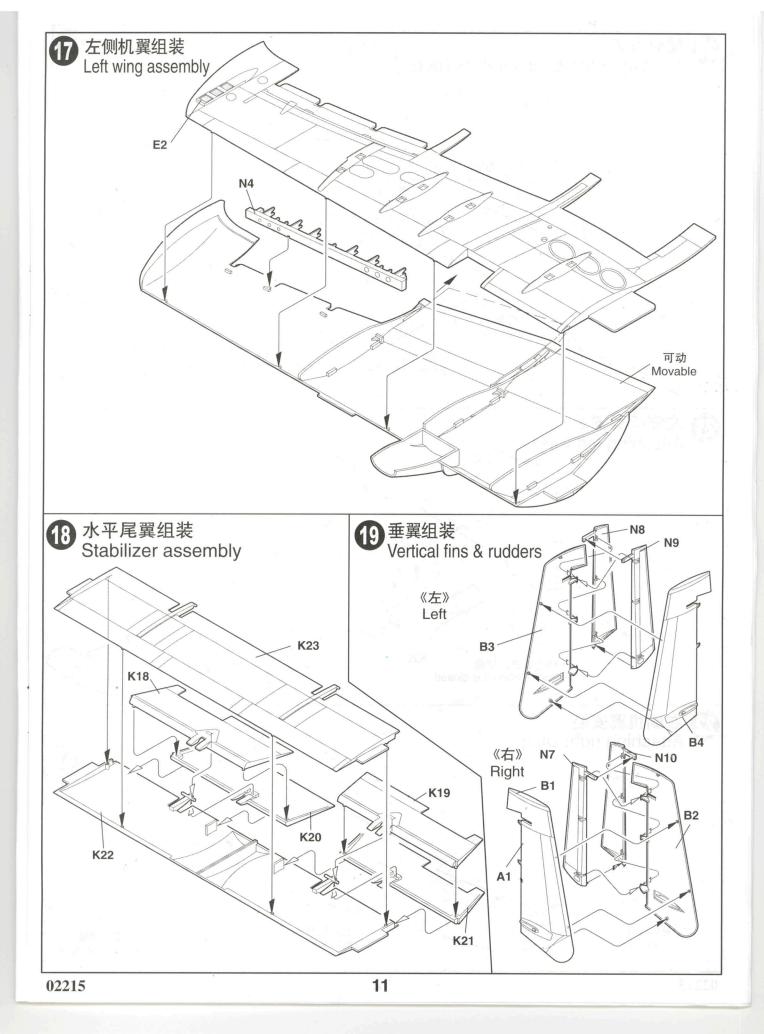


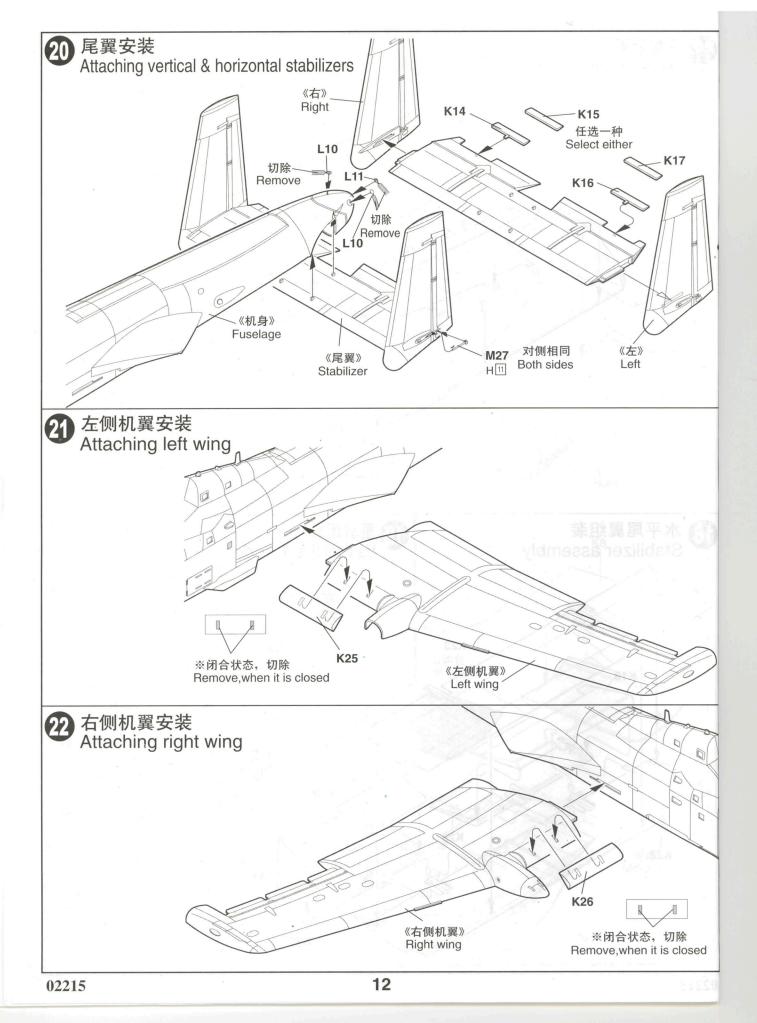


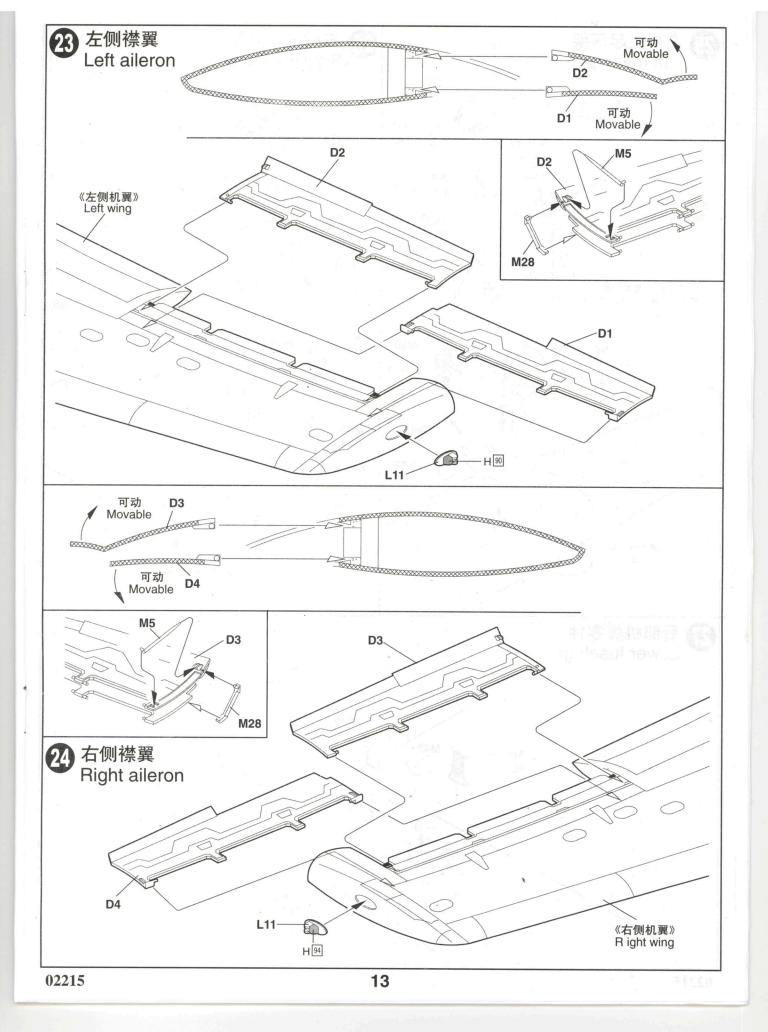


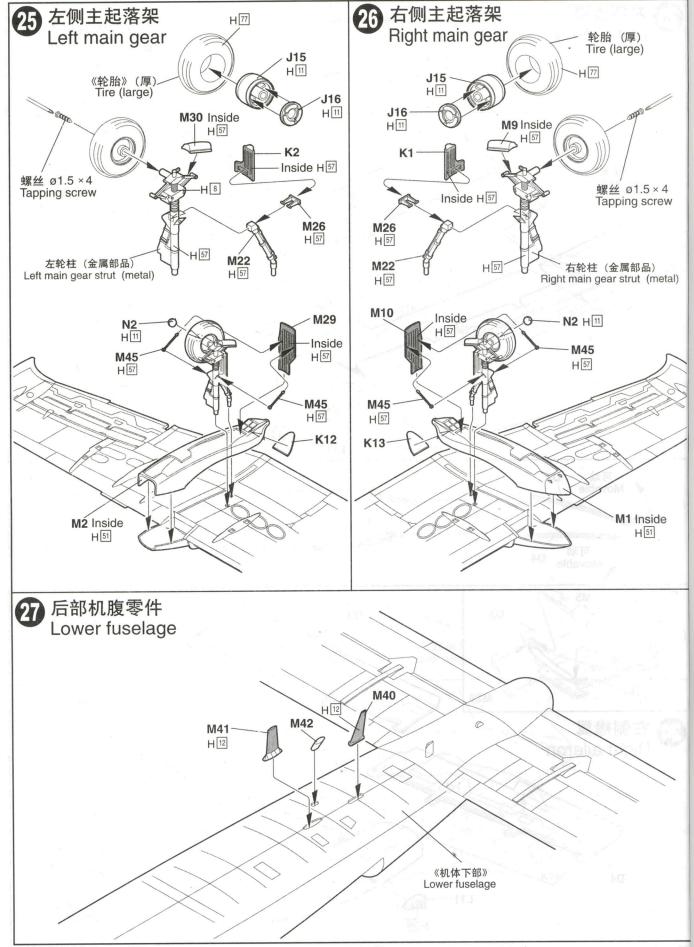


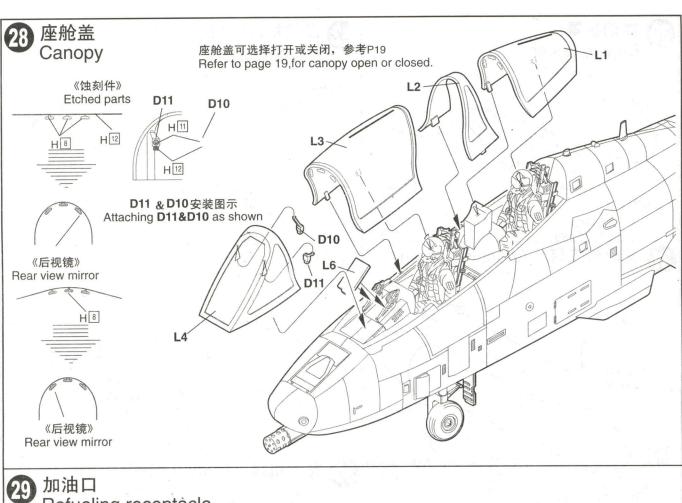


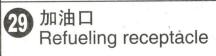


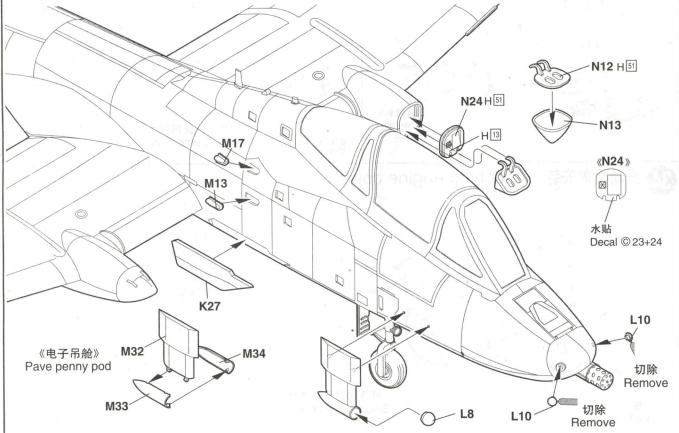


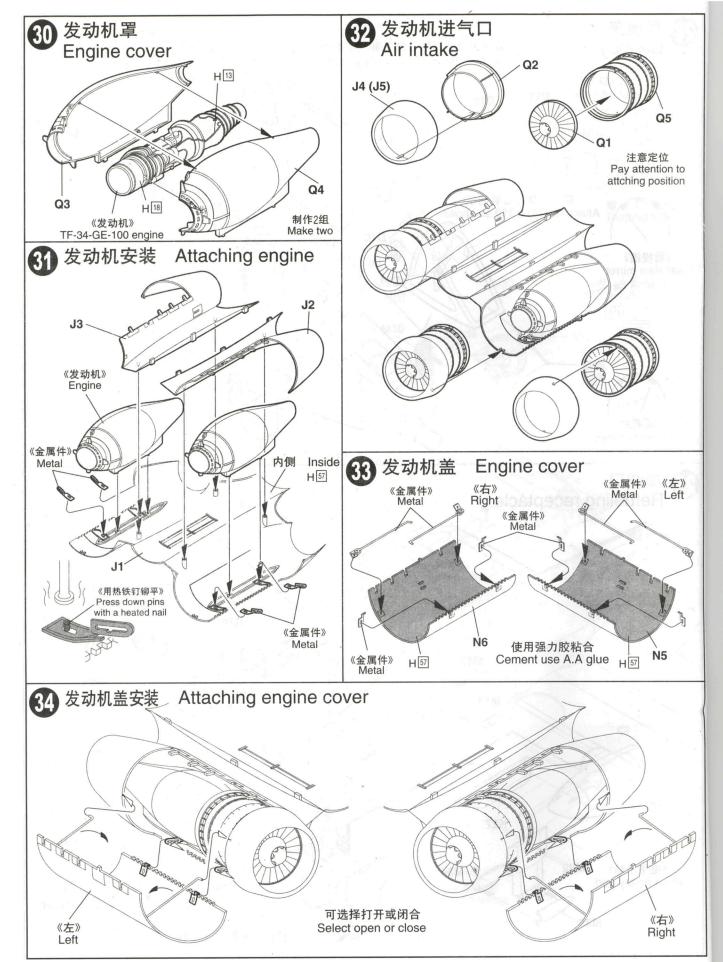


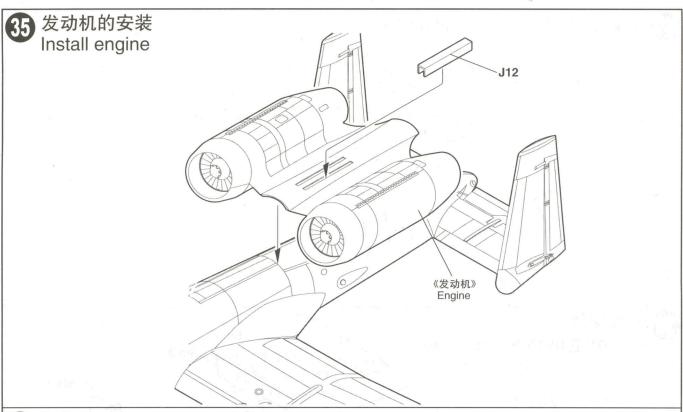


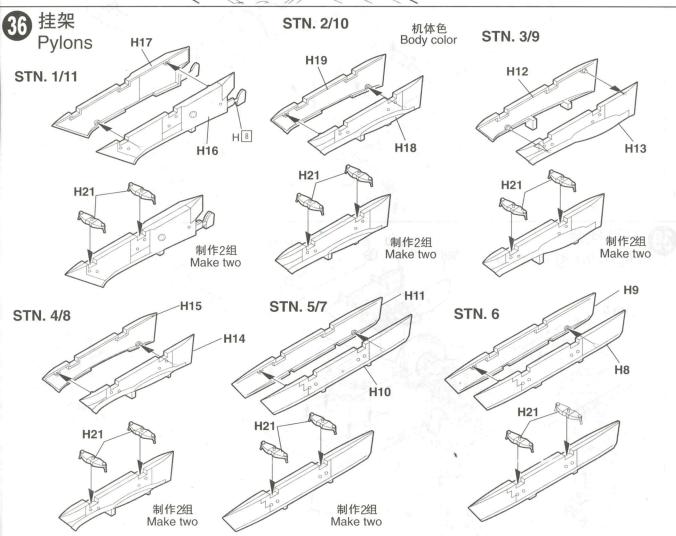


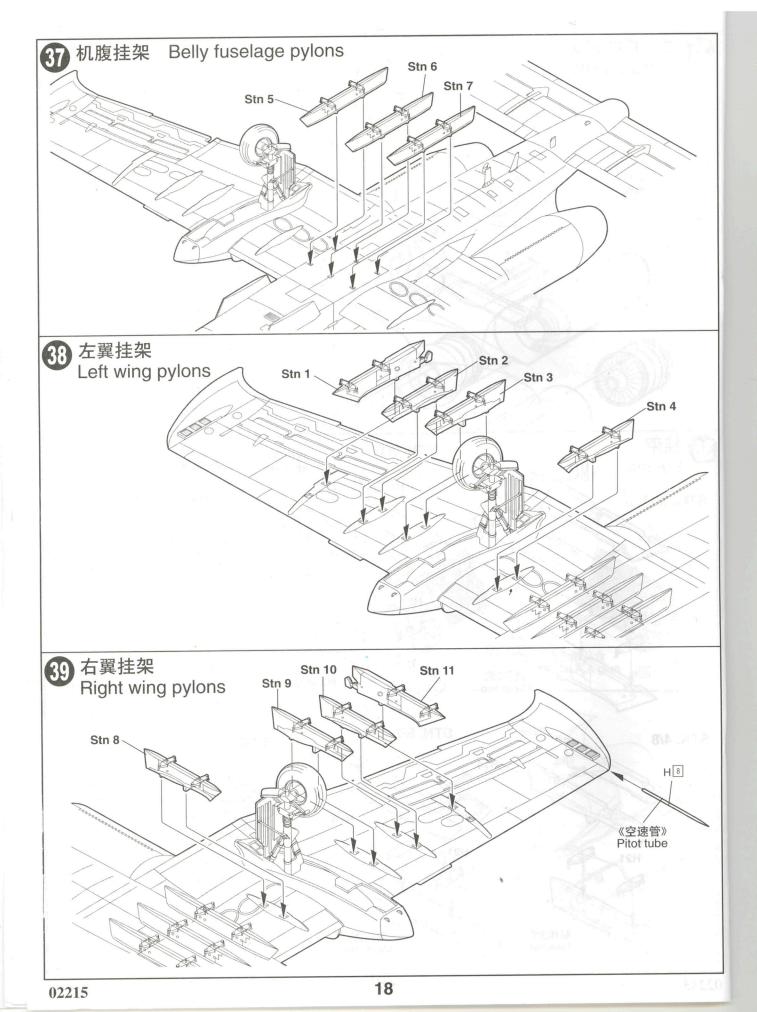


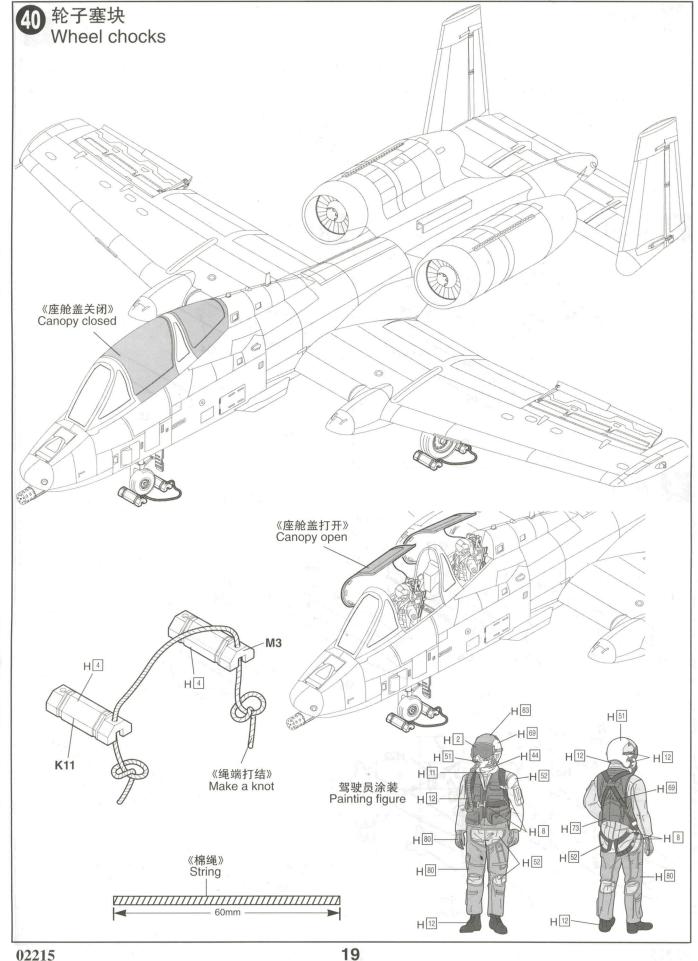


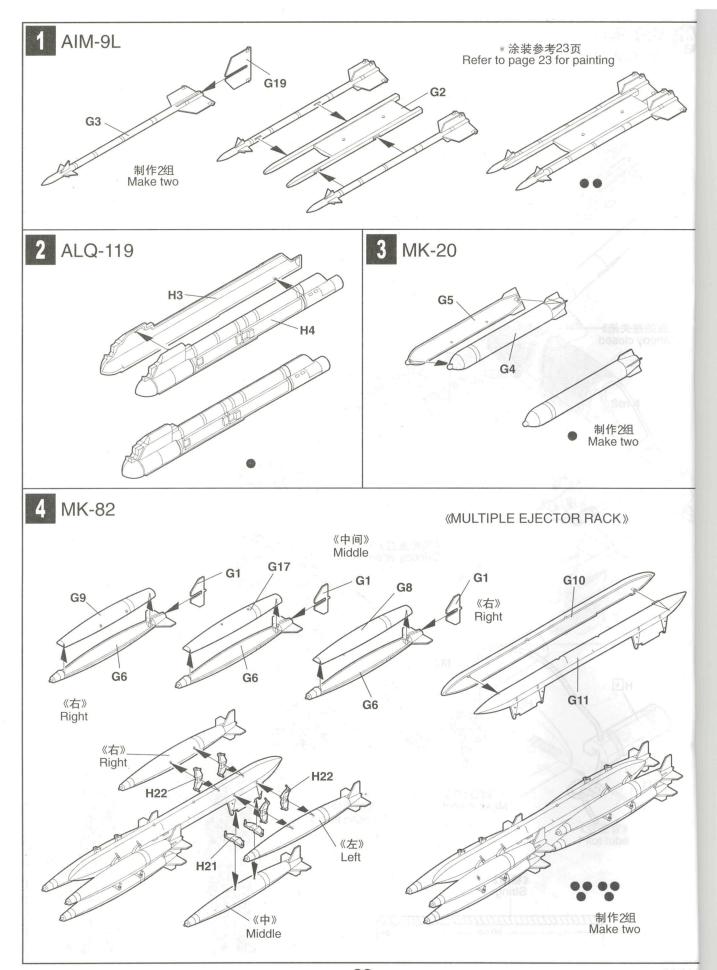


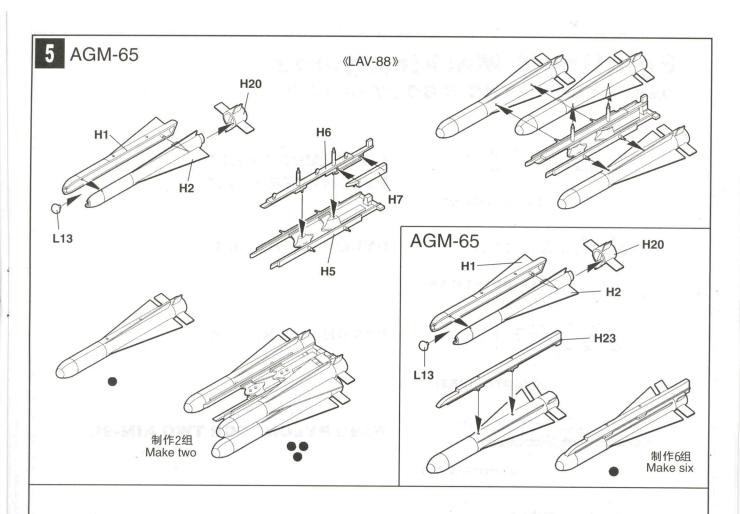


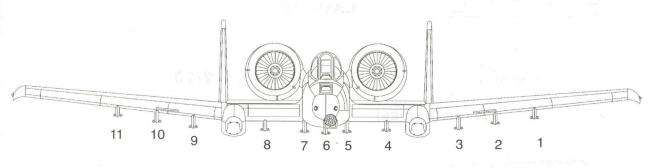










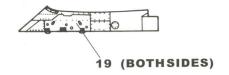


GROUP 1

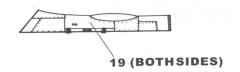
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,GMK-82	4		••••	La		1 1155			••••			===
ALQ-119	17 1 3	PSC NO N	7 3 4			HA SA			,		• 1	

Painting & Marking guide ALL PYLON STNSIS BODY COLOR

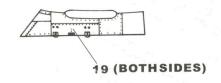




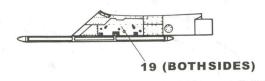
OUTERMOST WING PYLON - STNS 1/11



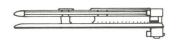
PYLON-STNS 4/8



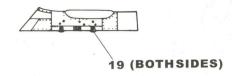
PYLON - STNS - 3/9



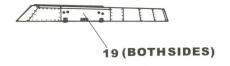
WING PYLON FOR TWO AIM-9L



LAU - 88



PYLON-STNS 2/10



PYLON STNS 6 AT 5&7

COLOR GUIDE

H 2	BLACK
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H⁴ YELLOW

H® SILVER

H9 GOLD

H₁₀ COPPER

H₁₁ FLAT WHITE

H₁₂ FLAT BLACK

H₁₃ FLAT RED

H 18 STEEL

H₂₈ METAL BLACK

H44 FLESH

H51 LIGHT GULL GRAY

H52 OLIVE DRAB(1)

H₅₇ AIRCRAFT GRAY

H₆₉ RLM75 GRAY

H73 DARK GREEN

H77 TIRE BLACK

H₈₀ KHAKI GREEN

H81 KHAKI

H83 DARK GRAY(2)

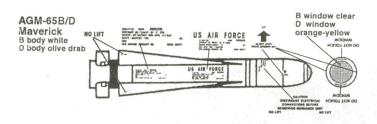
H89 METALLIC GREEN

H90 CLEAR RED

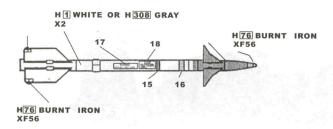
H94 CLEAR GREEN

Painting & Marking guide



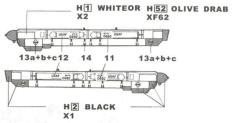


AIM-9L SIDEWINDER

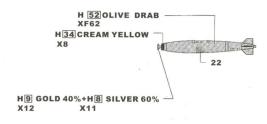


ALQ-119 ECM POD

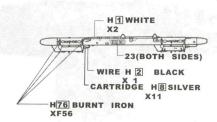
LIGHT GULL GRAY H51 XF19



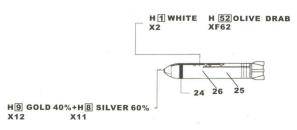
MK-82 BOMB



MULTIPLE EJECTOR RACK



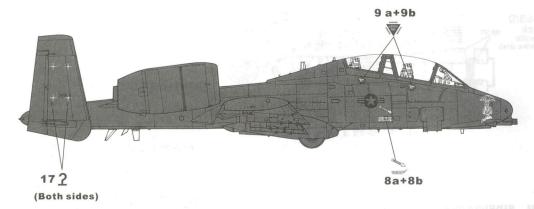
MK-20 ROCKEYE



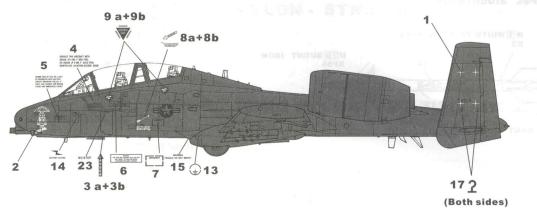
Painting & Marking guide



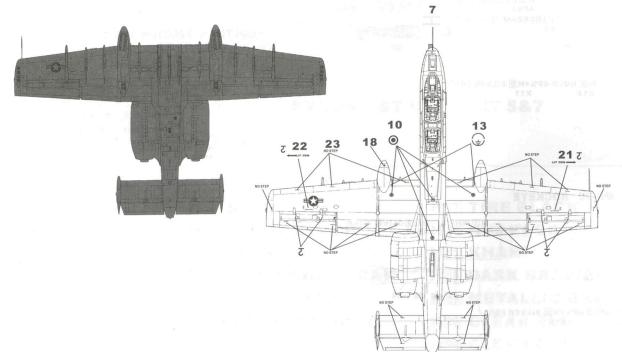


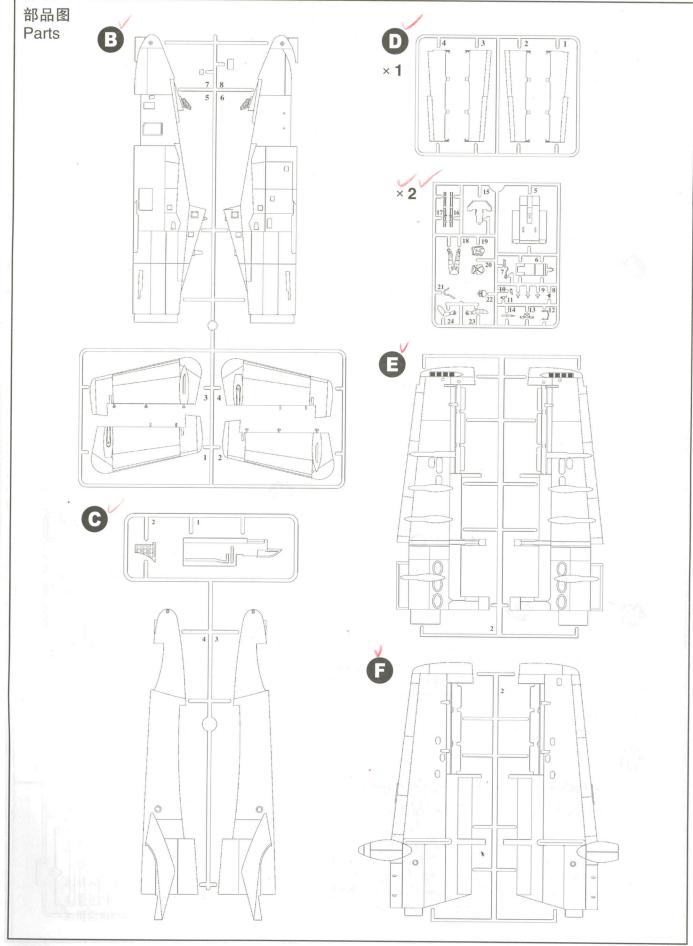


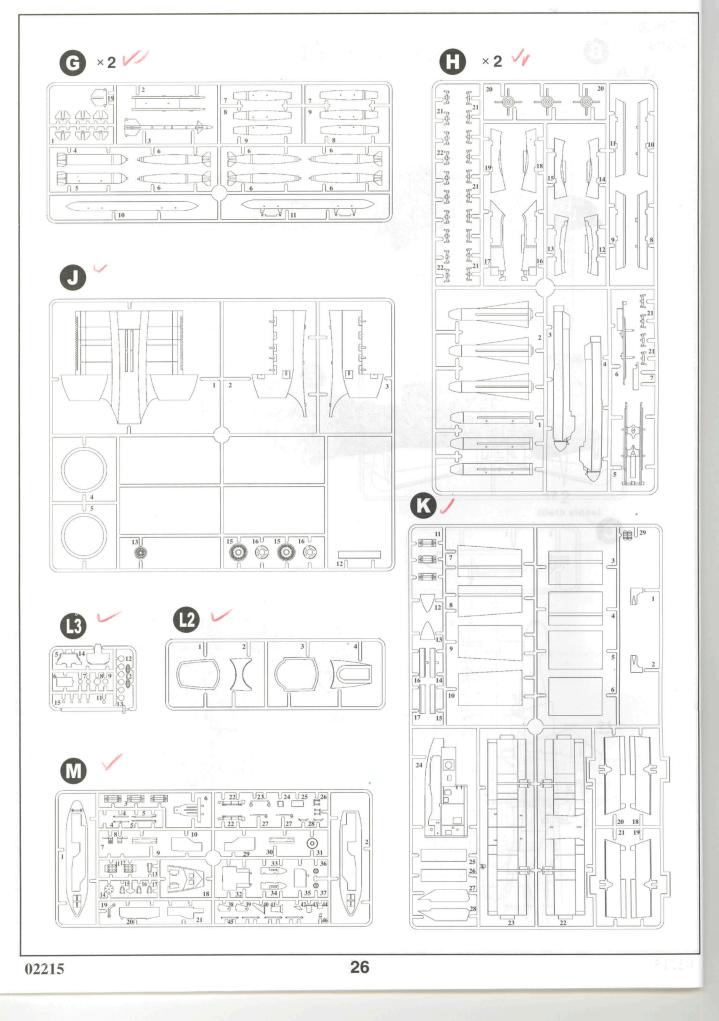
U.S. AIR FORCE A-10A A.F. SERIAL NO.73 1664

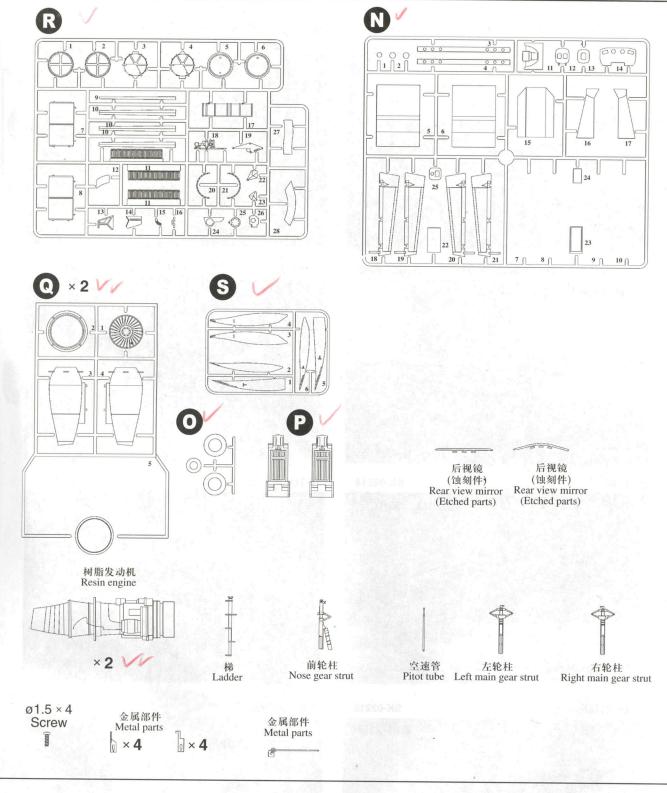












水贴纸的使用:

- 1. 从水贴纸上剪下印花;
- 2. 将印花放入温水中浸10秒, 然后放在干净布上。
- 3. 拿着印花纸板将印花移到模型上;
- 4. 手指蘸水将印花移到适当的位置;
- 5. 用软布轻压印花直至水干, 汽泡消失。

DECAL APPLICATION

- 1. Cut off decal from sheet.
- 2. Dip the decal in tepid water $40\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ for about $10\,^{\circ}$ sec. and place on a clean cloth. $^{\circ}$
- 3. Hold the backing sheet edge and slide decal onto the model.
- 4. Move decal into position by wetting decal with finger.
- 5. Press decal gently down with a soft cloth until excess water and air bubbles are gone.

















