

F4U-1A/2CORSAIR

本套件含一套平直机翼和一套折叠机翼 The kit includes one set of unfolded wings and one set of folded wings

美国舰载战斗机FU4-1A&F4U-2 F4U-1A/2 CORSAIR

1938年2月1日,美国海军办公室向沃特公司的母公司"美国航空制造公司"发出了高性能舰载战斗机的研发要求和技术指标。为此,沃特公司成立了一个专门的小组,产品的 设计代号V-166。

1940年5月1日,以V-166为原型的XF4U-1首飞,平均时速达651.8km/h,美国海军对此很满意,在1941年6月下达了584架的订单。在接下来的11年中,F4U各型共生产

1940年5月1日,以下105万原型的大40-1目 f、平均的迷达651.86m/n,美国海车对此依满意,在1941年6月下达了564桌的订单。在接下来的11年中,F40-6型共生产了12500缐,第一款正式生产型城临予型号F4U-1。
F4U-1A是F4U-1的改进型号,将飞行员座椅升高了18cm;用带两道框架和飞行员头顶金属板的半气泡型座舱盖取代了F4U-1的"鸟笼"型座舱盖,因此,飞行员除了正前方之外其他方向的视界大大提高,这也是完善"海盗"与航空母舰适配性的重要一步。
此外,F4U-1A还根据F4U-1的实际使用经验取消了整流罩顶部的鱼鳃状散热板;并将F4U-1驾驶舱底部的观察窗换成了金属板。由于升高了飞行员座椅并修改了前风挡框架,F4U-1A所使用的 Mk.8瞄准镜的瞄准光环反射板改为用螺栓固定在前风挡内侧的防弹玻璃上。
"海盗"长长的机头眼制了飞行员的前向视野,特别是当机头抬高的起降姿态下这个问题尤为突出。为了改善这个缺陷,从生产序列号5008的所4U-1A开始,尾轮支柱加长了15-55。11 开始考示2014 特别比小生号的治疗现象

"海盗" 长长的机头限制了飞行员的前向视野。特别是当机头抬局的起降会念下这个问题无为关键。为了风音这个喊陷,从生产序列与20000时时40-1477病,是北文在加入了16.5cm,从而改善了飞机起降时飞行员的前向观野。
F4U-1A自1943年11月开始在"堡垒山"号航母上首次投入使用,至1944年底装备了多支海军及海军陆战队战斗机中队。
1941年末,美国海军准备开发夜战型的"海盗"战斗机。然而当时标准的机载雷达重量和体积太大且复杂,无法使用在单发单座战斗机上。小型AIA雷达功能有限,只能满足战斗机在夜间遂行一定程度的空中掩护及拦截任务,但在当时的情况下,这是F4U-2唯一比较理想的选择。
液战型"海盗"的工程设计在1941年12月7日日本偷袭珍珠港当天完成,后由一架F4U-1量产型改装成夜战型原型机XF4U-2并进行了相关试飞。
太平洋战争爆发后,美国战斗机的生产要求变得非常紧迫,沃特公司没有条件再为夜间战斗机设立单独的改装装配线。于是,沃特公司与位于贵城的海军飞机制造厂进行了协调,由后者负责下4U-2的改装工作。共有34架F4U-1被改装为F4U-2,其中32架由海军飞机制造厂完成改装,2架由部署于夸贾林环礁里约热内卢岛的海军陆战队第532夜间战斗机由的发生发生企业的发生发生的中国和东西和西北市区域上上。

调,由后看负责F4U-2的改装工作。共有34架F4U-1被改装为F4U-2,其中52架田海车飞机制造厂完成改装,2架田部者于专贯林外礁里到热闪户岛的海车陆破风第532使间战斗机中队在战场上完成改装,这2架也是仅有的由F4U-1A改装而来的F4U-2。 机中队在战场上完成改装,这2架也是仅有的由F4U-1A改装而来的F4U-2。 F4U-2装备的小型AIA雷达系统由麻省理工学院研发,可搜索6Km距离内的敌机。AIA天线位于右机翼前端,靠近翼尖位置,为了平衡左右翼重量,右翼外侧的一挺机枪及弹药被拆除。机头排气管加装消焰器。在驾驶舱仪表板上装有一块小尺寸的圆形瞄准显示器,该显示器可显示两个光点:第一个光点表示目标的方向和距离,第二个光点通过与第一个光点的相对位置来表示本机与目标机的相对高度。此外,F4U-2还装备了无线电高度仪、雷达信标应答器和自动驾驶仪,改进了照明系统,并将高频无线电台换成了甚高频无线 申台。

陆战队第532夜间战斗机中队、海军第75中队和第101夜间战斗机中队装备过F4U-2夜间战斗机。其中第75中队的休·D·奥尼尔海军上尉于1943年11月1日晚在肖特兰群岛东南上空首开纪录,击落一架三菱G4M一式陆上攻击机。

In February 1938 the U.S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics published requests calling for high-performance carrier—based fighters. The Vought of United States Aircraft established a special team on developing the fighters for the call with a designation called V-166.

The prototype XF4U-1 (factory designation V-166) firstly tested on May 1 1940 with an average speed reached 651.8km/h. The US Navy was very satisfied with the results and placed the first order of 584 fighters. In the following 11 years, there were totally 12500 F4U variants produced. The first production model was designated F4U-1.

F4U-1A was an upgraded variant of F4U-1. The most notable distinctions of it from F4U-1 includes lifting the pilot's seat by 18cm, replacing the -1's "birdcage" framed canopy with a semi-bubble canopy, retaining only two frames on either side and a distinctive metal hood over the pilot's head. Thus the pilot's overall visibility was greatly increased. These were important steps to modify F4U-1 to a qualified carrier-borne fighter.

Furthermore, based on actual performing experience of F4U-1, F4U-1A was also removed top cowl flaps of cowling and replaced the open window in the floor of the cockpit with a mental plate. Since the pilot seat was lifted and the front windshield frame was modified, the reflector of Mk.8 gunsight was changed to be fixed on the bulletproof glass inside the front windshield

The long nose of Corsair limited pilot's visibility forward, especially when the nose was raised for takeoff and landing. In order to improve this defect, starting from the production of F4U-1A (BuNo.50080), the tail wheel strut was extended by 16.5cm to raise the tail, thereby improving the pilot's forward view during takeoff and landing

The F4U-1A went aboard the USS Bunker Hill firstly in November 1943 and more were deployed to several Navy and Marine Corps squadrons till end of 1944.

US Navy started to develop a night-fighter Corsair at the end of 1941. However the standard airborne radar was too heavy and complex to be equipped on a single-engine and single-seat fighter. Although a small AlA radar had limited functions and could only carry out intercepts and cover tasks at night to certain extent, it was the only ideal option for F4U-2 at the time.

The development of a night-fighter Corsair was finished on Dec. 7 1941, the date of Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. The first prototype, designated XF4U-2, was modified based on a F4U-1 of mass production and took its test flies later.

After the outbreak of the Pacific War, the production requirements of US fighters became very urgent, but Vought was not able to establish an assembly line for night fighters alone. So Vought negotiated with the Naval Aircraft Factory at Philadelphia to accomplish the modification of the F4U–2. A total of 34 F4U–1 were converted to F4U–2, of which 32 were converted by the Naval Aircraft Factory, and the rest 2 were converted locally by the Marine Night Fighter Squadron 532 (VMF(N)–532) of the Marine Corps deployed on Rio de Janeiro Island, Kwajalein Atoll. These two were also the only F4U–2 converted from F4U–1A.

The small AIA radar system equipped with the F4U-2 was developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and could search for enemy aircraft within a range of 6 kilometers. The AIA antenna was located at the front edge of the starboard wing, near the wing tip. In order to balance the weight of the port and starboard wings, the machine gun and ammunition on the outer side of the starboard wing were removed. The outermost machine gun and ammo were removed from that wing to help balance the additional weight. A flame hider was mounted on exhaust pipe of the nose. There was a small scope on instrument panel of the cockpit, which generated two blips, one giving direction and distance to the target and the other giving the height. Moreover F4U-2 was also equipped with a radio altimeter, a radar beacon transponder and an autopilot, improved lighting system and replaced standard HF radio with very high frequency radio.

The F4U-2 equipped VMF(N)-532, VF(N)-75 and VF(N)-101. The first kill score went to Lt Hugh D O' Neill, Jr. of VF(N)-75 who was credited with shooting down a Japanese Navy Mitsubishi G4M attacker over southeast of the Shortland Islands at the night of Nov.1 1943.

制作前请仔细阅读以下内容 Read carefully before assembly

- ·本模型适合的最小年龄为15周岁,15周岁以下制作时应当有家长陪同。 ·请勿吞食产品包装中的物品,包括且不限于零件、说明书、包装袋等。 ·将零件取出后应立即丢弃包装袋,请勿将包装袋置于口鼻处或套在头上,以免引起窒息。 ·请勿将本产品置于明火或者高温源附近。

- This model kit is for user aged 15 or above. User under 15 should be accompanied by parents when building this kit. Don't swallow any items in the package, including but not limited to ports, stickers, manual and vinyl bags. Please throw the vinyl bags away once you uppacked parts. Don't put the bags onto mouth, nose or over the head to avoid suffocation. Keep this product away from fire or high temperature source.

使用工具 Tools recommended (0) MIM 镊子 煎钳 丰钻 笙 刀 瞬干胶 模型胶水 ide cutters ezers Hobby knife Cyanoacrylate glue

图标说明



对称制作 Both sides





Apply deca

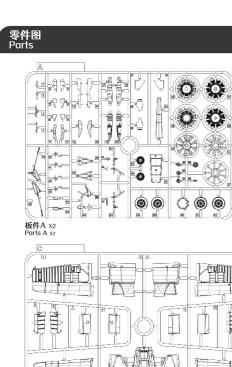


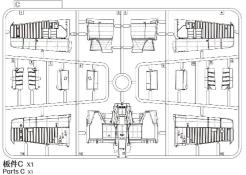


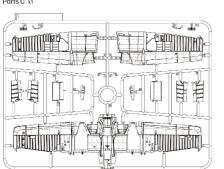
使用瞬干胶 钻孔 Apply CA cement Drill hole

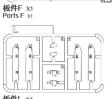






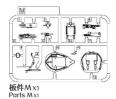




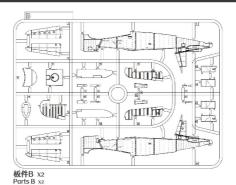


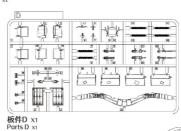


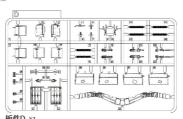
色表















板件H X1 Parts H X1

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板件I X1 Parts I X1

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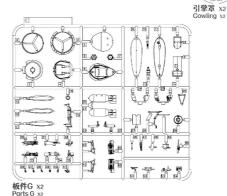
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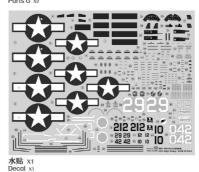
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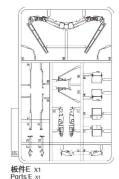
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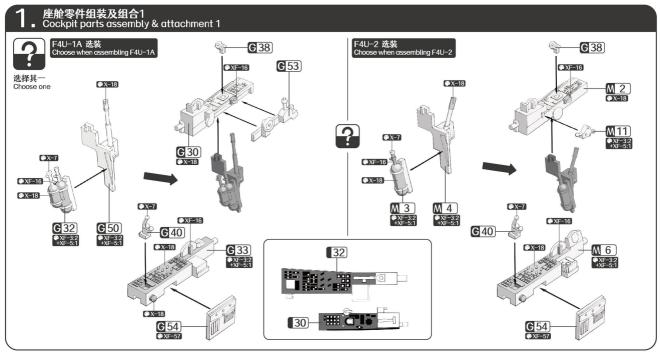
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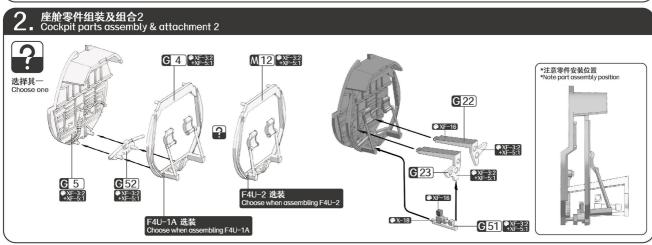
TAMIYA

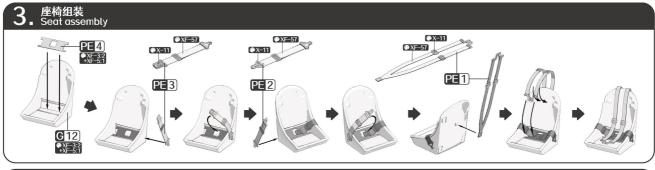
| Color Reference | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------|----------|
| | | AK | Mr.Color |
| | 机舱绿 Interior Green | RC-262 | C-27 |
| | 亮光红 Gloss Shine Red | RC-005 | C-79 |

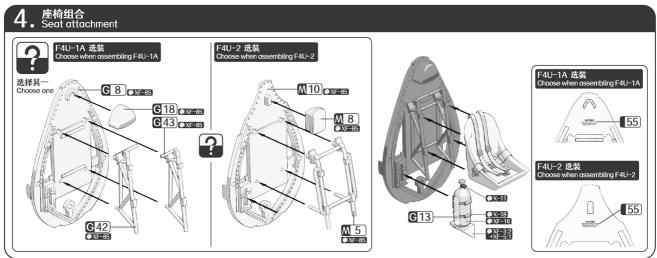
| 机舱绿 Interior Green | RC-262 | C-27 | XF-3:2+XF-5:1 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 亮光红 Gloss Shine Red | RC-005 | C-79 | X-7 |
| 金属铝 Flat Aluminum | RC-020 | MC-218 | XF-16 |
| 半光黑 Semi Gloss black | RC-001 | C-92 | X-18 |
| 浅黄色 Buff | RC-041 | C-45 | XF-57 |
| 橡胶黑 Rubber Black | RC-022 | C-137 | XF-85 |
| 金属银 Chrome Silver | _ | MC-211 | X-11 |
| 透明橙 Clear Orange | RC-506 | C-49 | X-26 |
| 透明绿 Clear Green | RC-505 | C-138 | X-25 |
| 透明红 Clear Red | RC-503 | C-47 | X-27 |
| 枪铁色 Gun Metal | RC-015 | MC-214 | X-10 |
| 消光浅灰 Flat Light Gray | RC-247 | C-317 | XF-66 |
| 钛银色 Titanium Silver | _ | _ | X-32 |
| 消光暗灰 Flat Dark Gray | RC-243 | C-301 | XF-24 |
| 金属金 Gold Leaf | | MC-217 | X-12 |

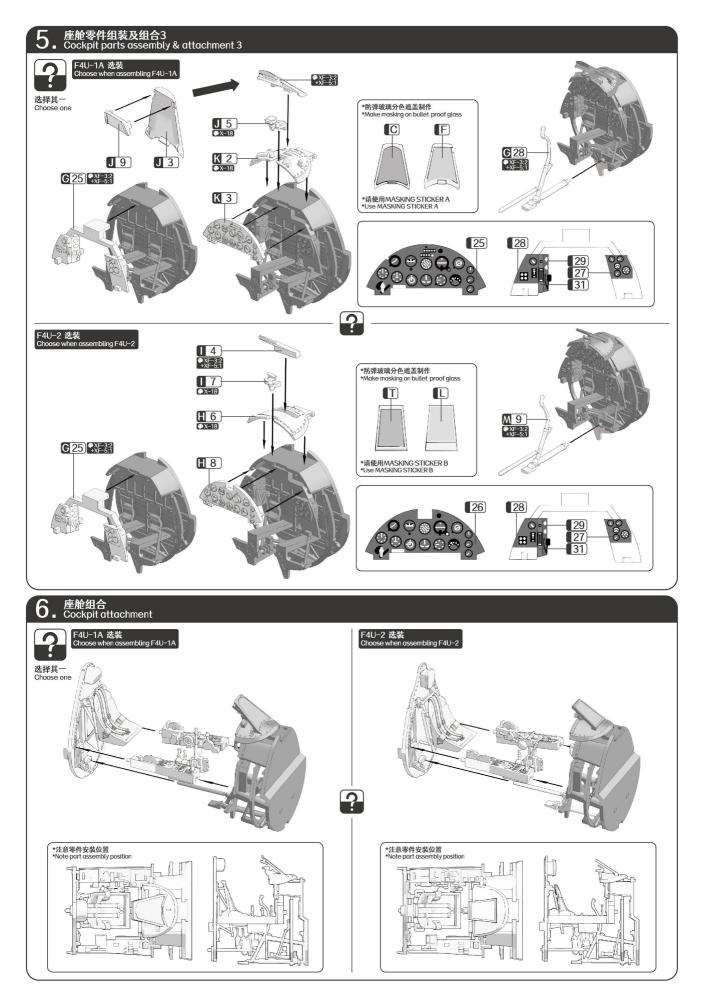
*用到的颜色 *Colors for painting

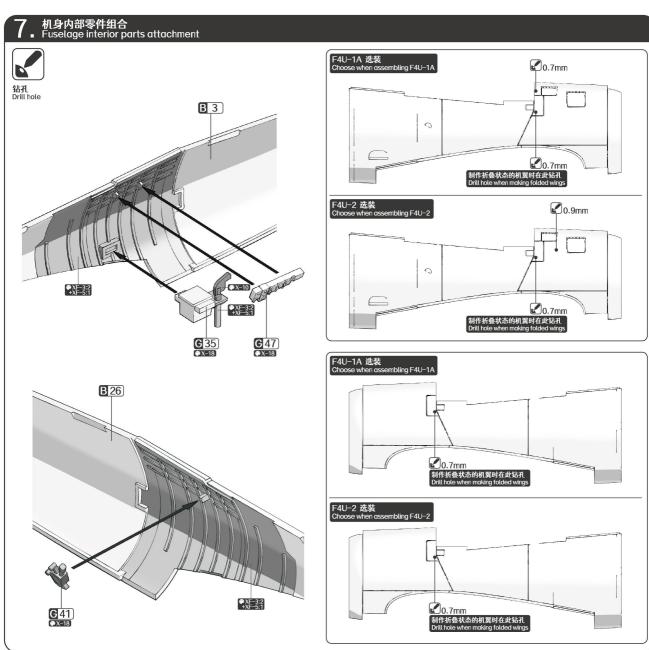


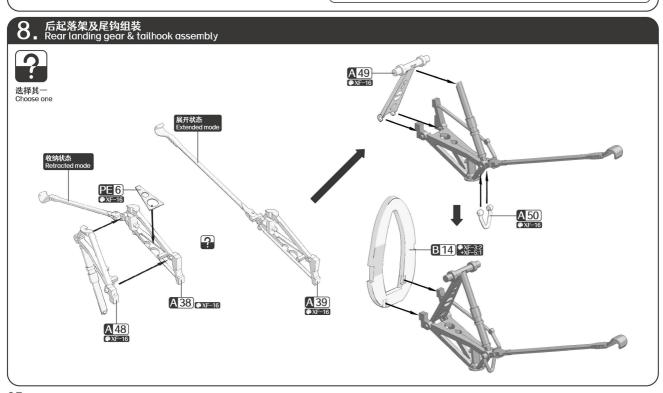


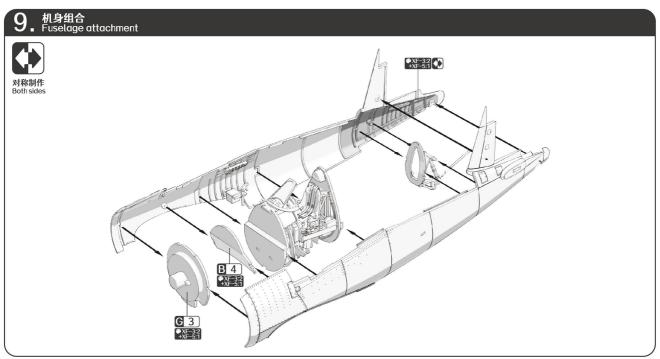


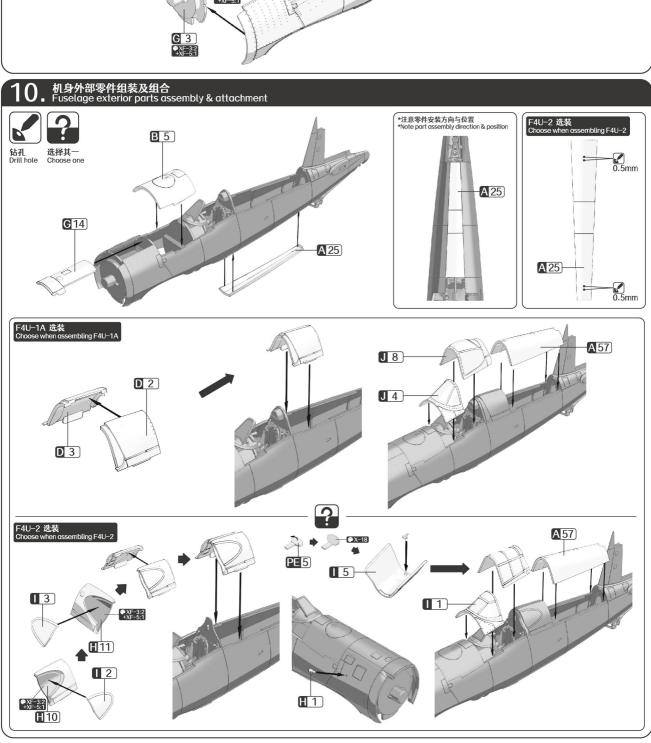


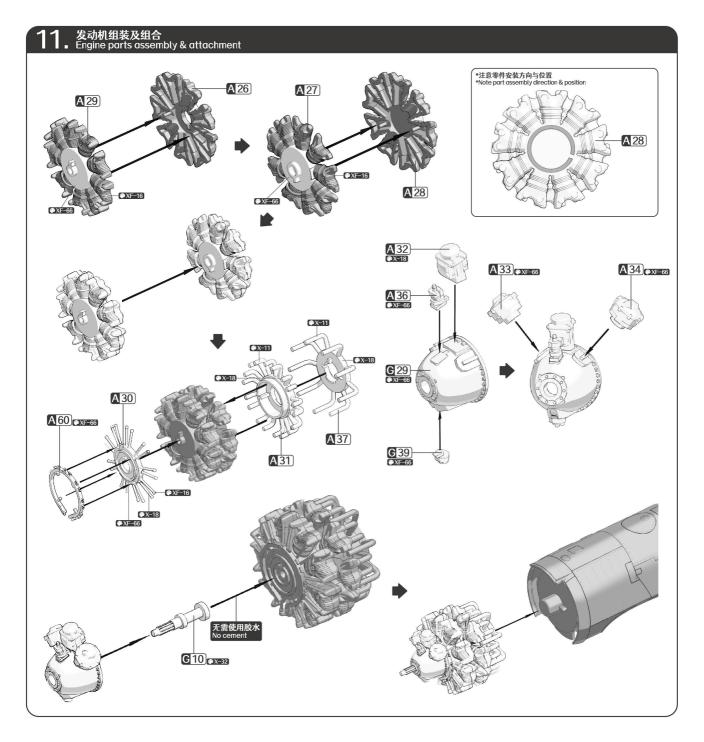






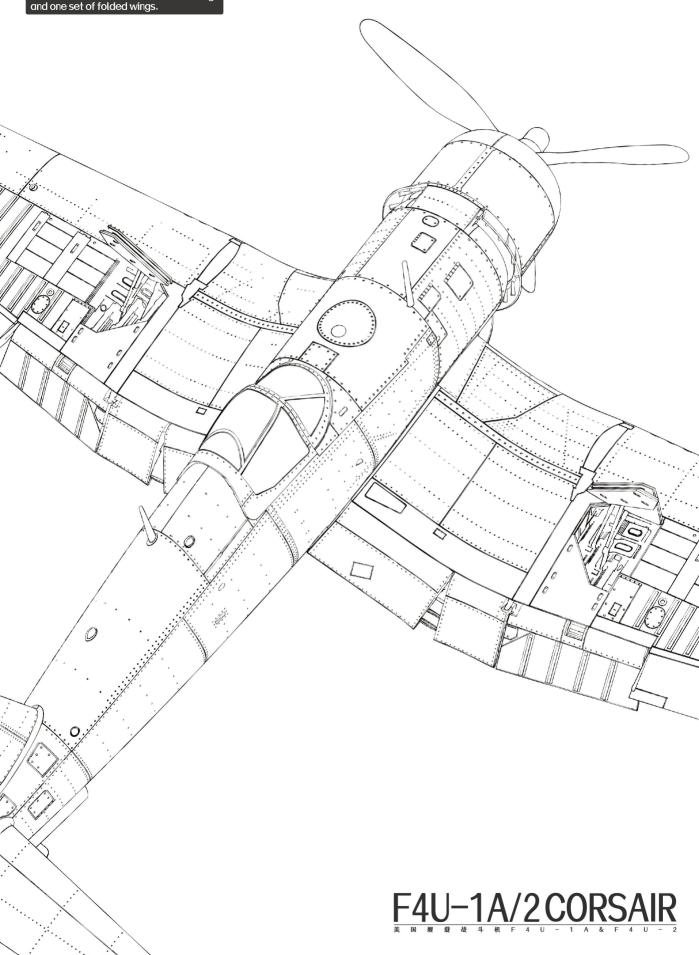


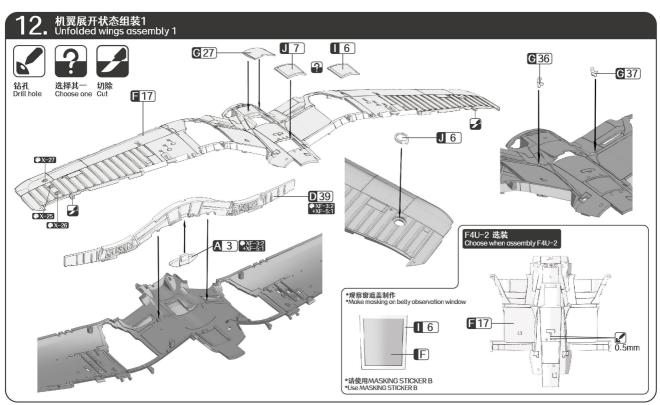


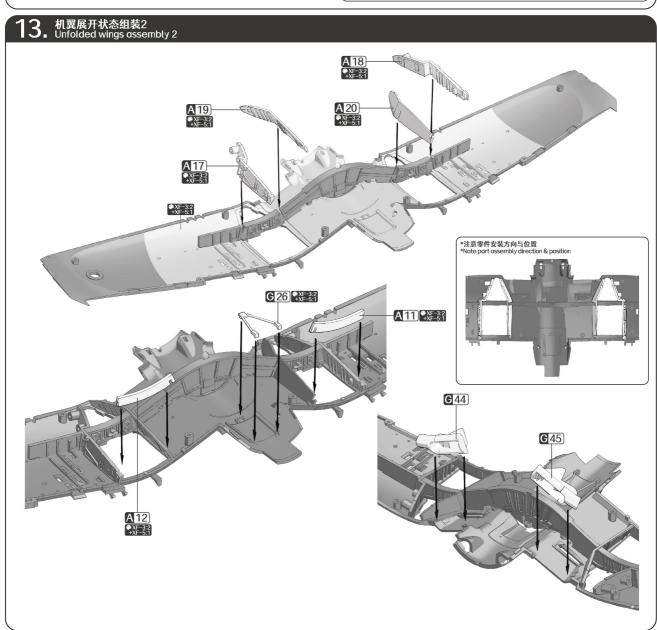


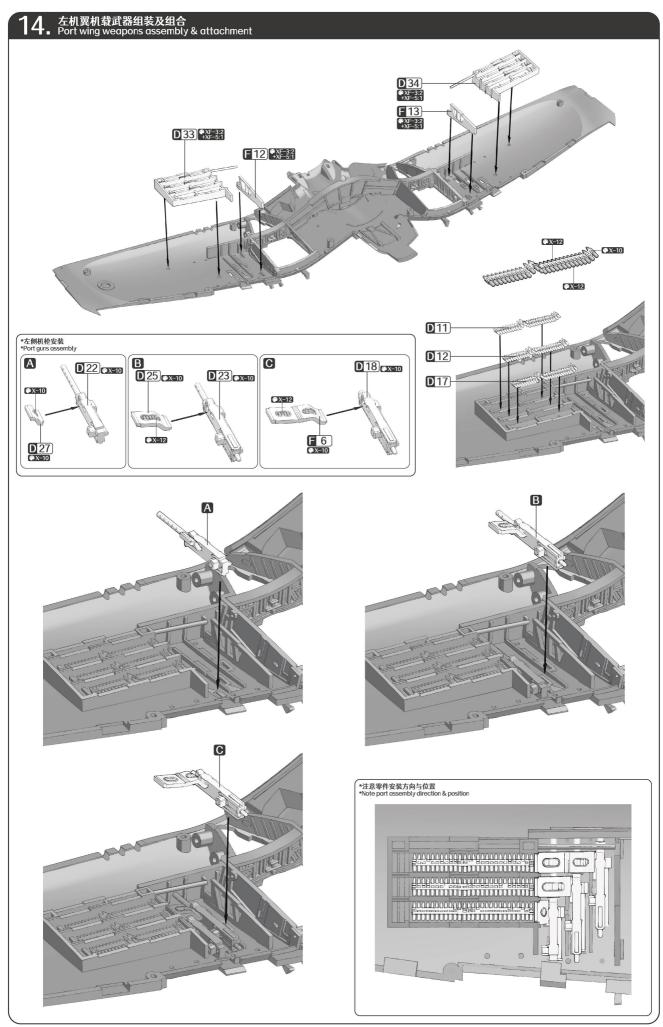
制作展开的机翼 Make unfolded wings

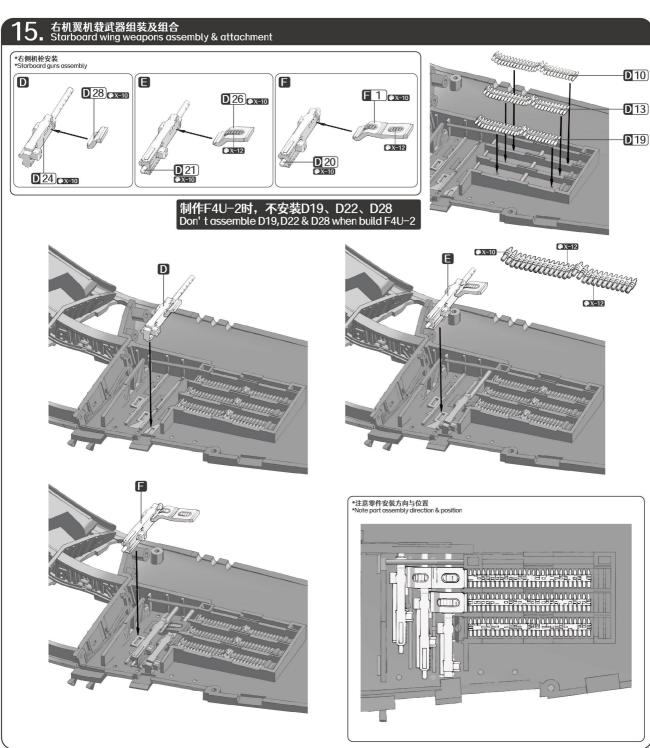
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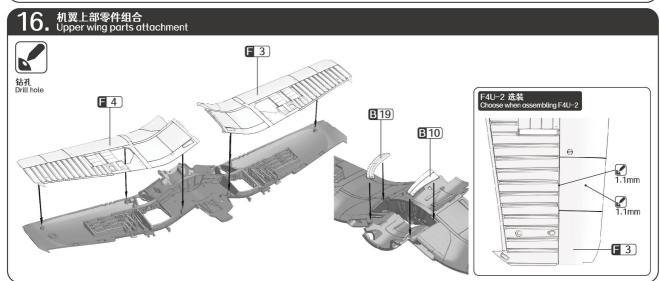


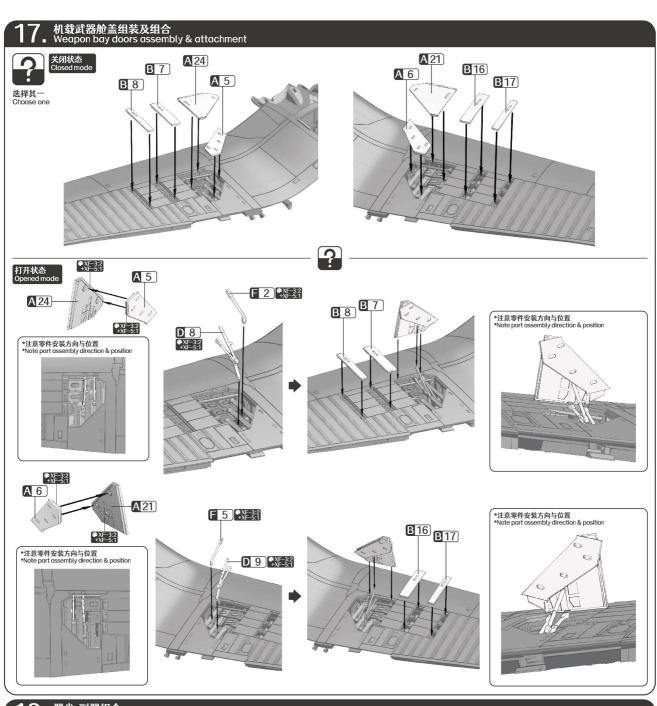


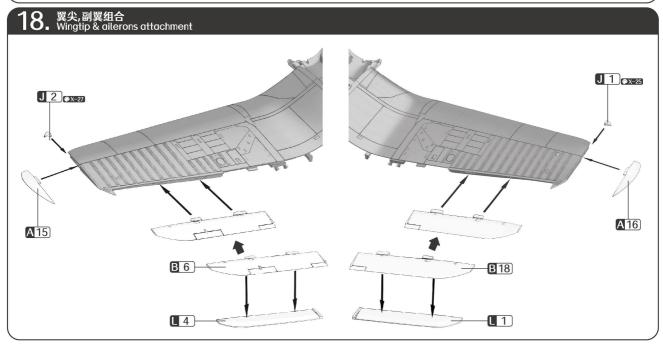


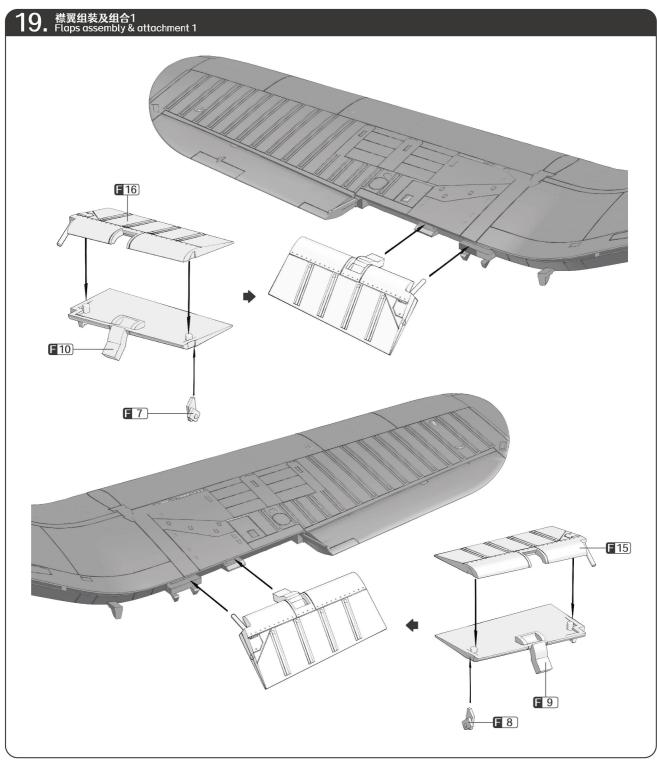


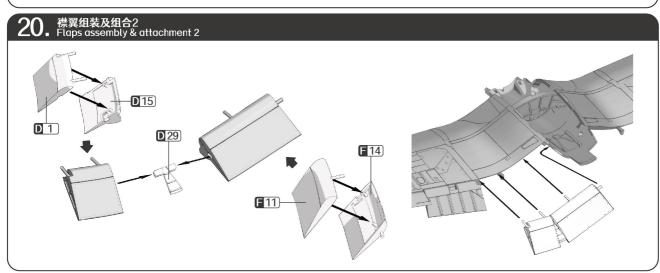


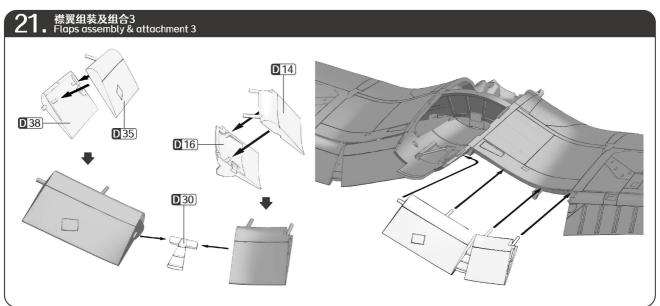


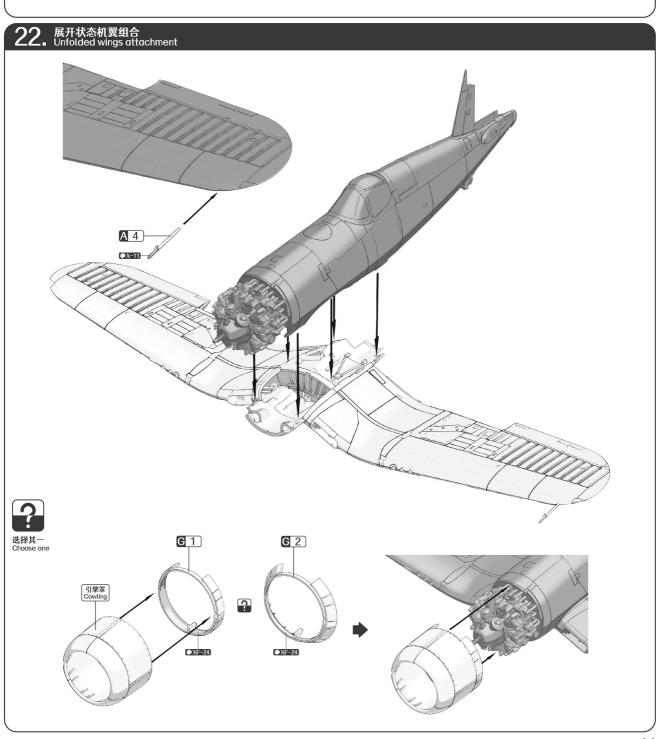






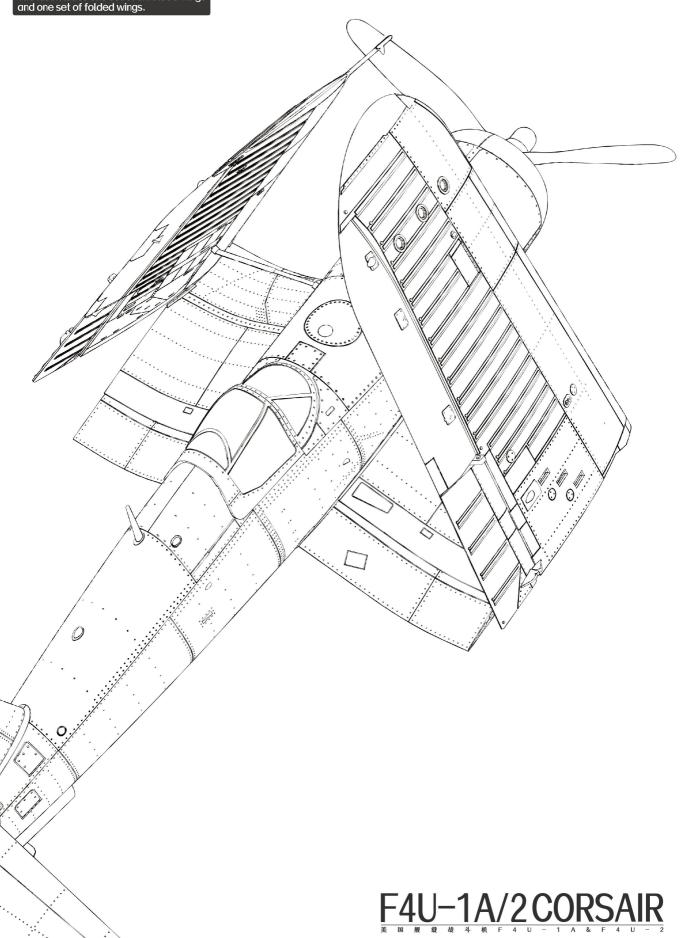


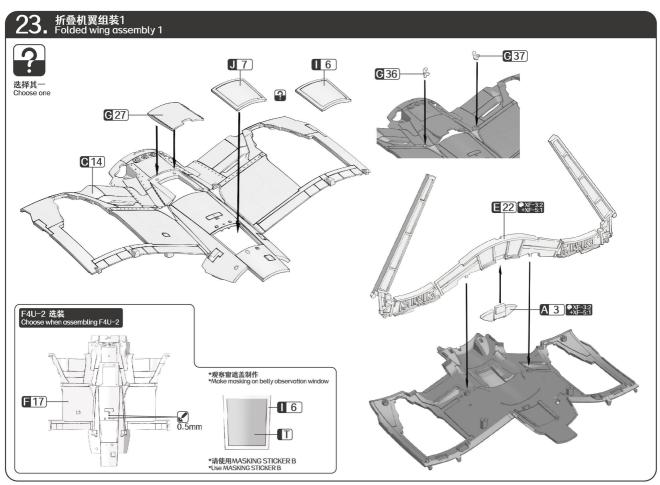


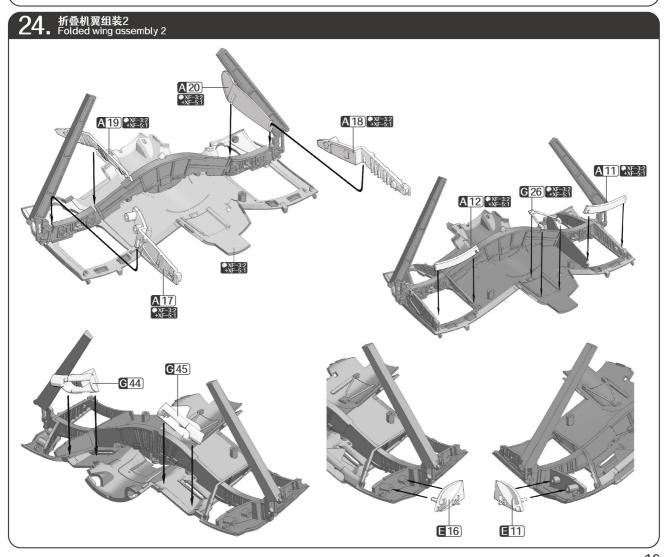


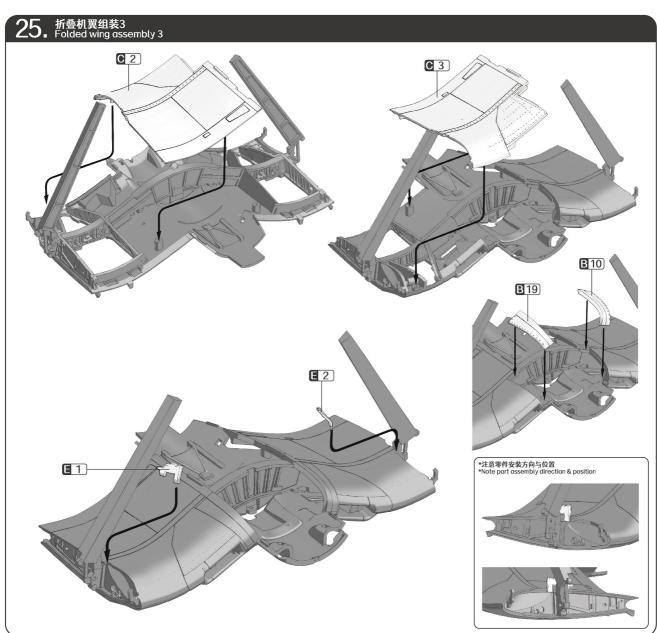
制作折叠的机翼 Make folded wings

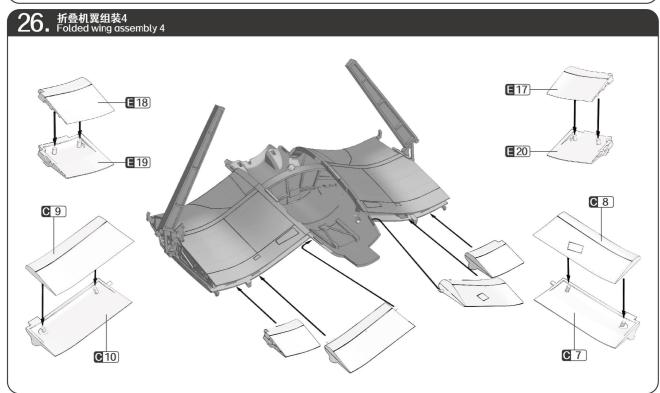
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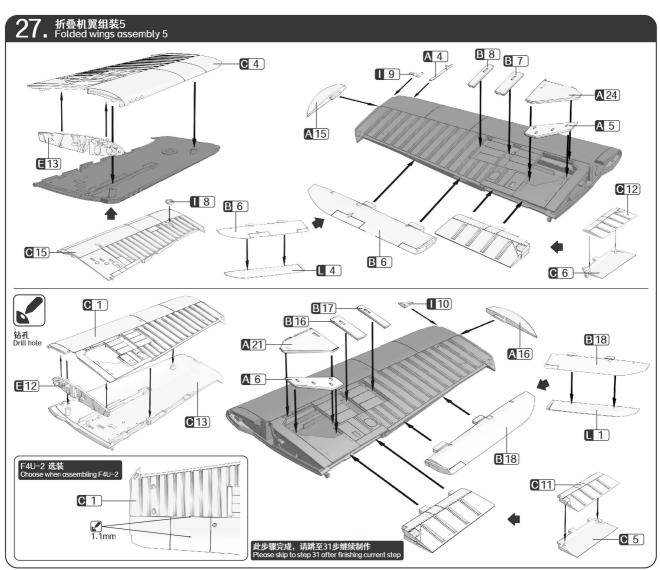


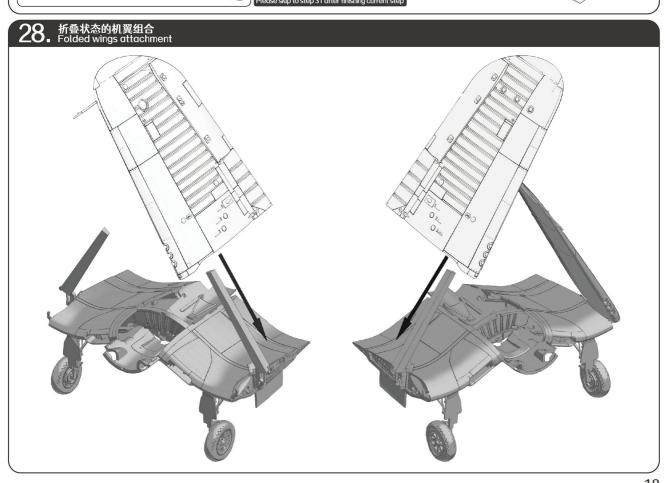


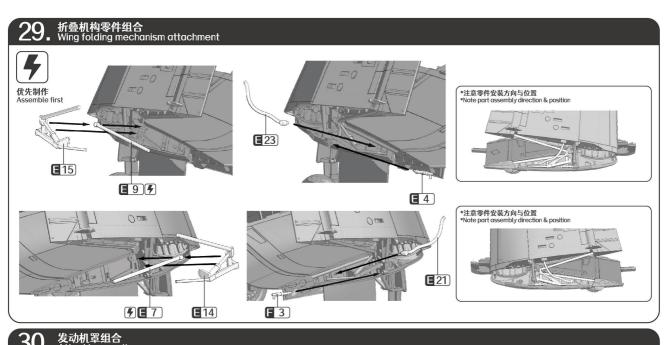


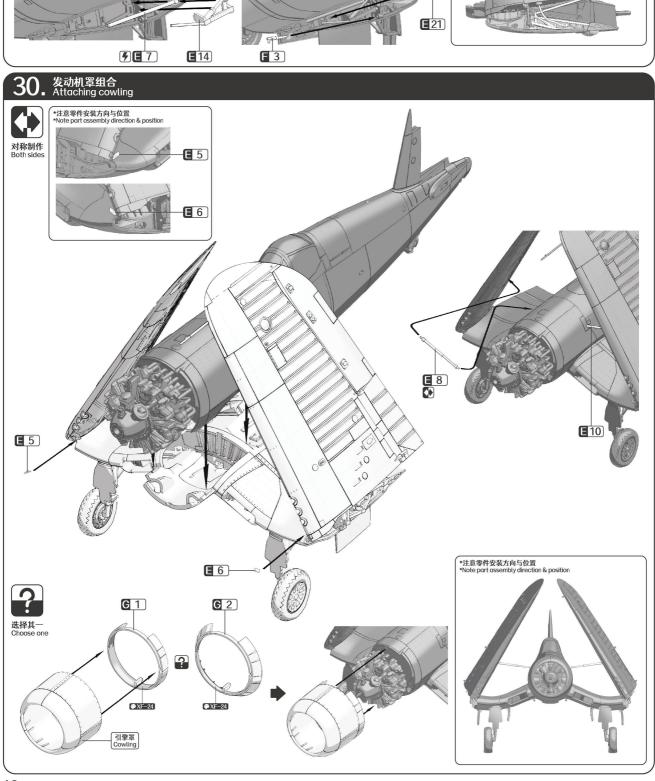


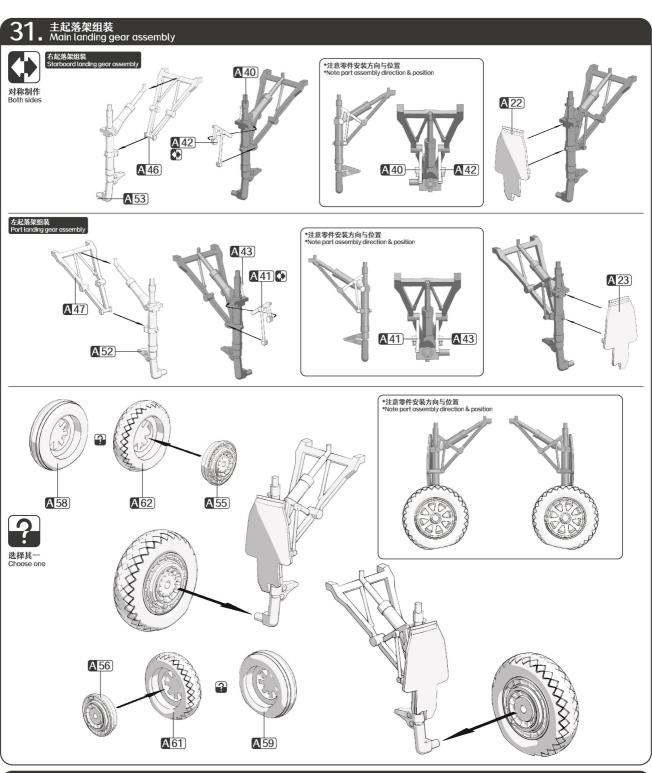


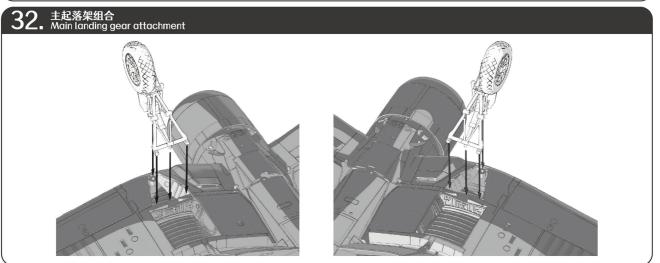


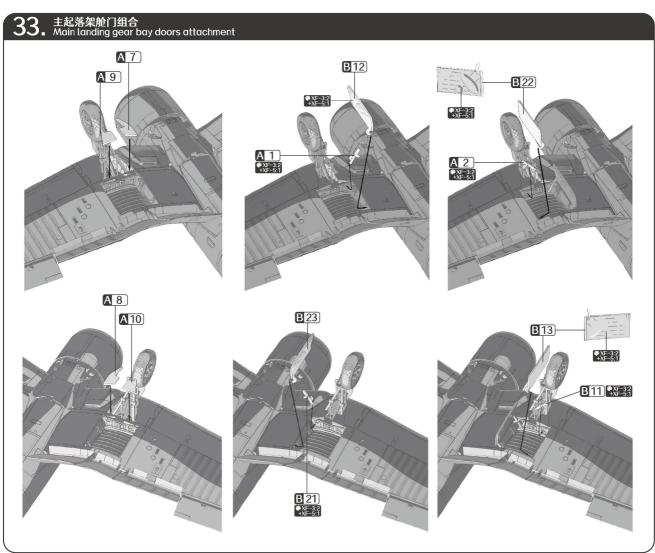


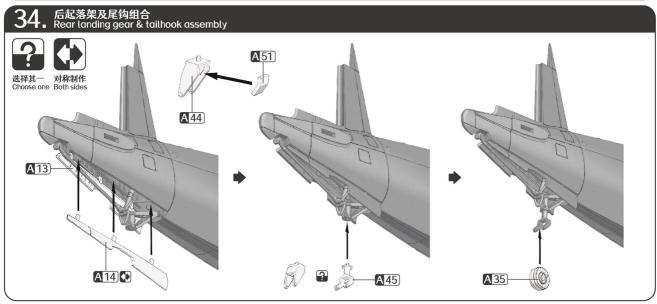












选装折翼状态,第34步完成后请返回第28步继续制作 When making folded wings, return to step 28 to continue

