MiG-21MF

1/48 Scale Plastic Model Kit

item **# 8417**

WEEKEND edition

The MiG-21 was the most-produced supersonic fighter in the world and served with more than fifty Air Forces over four continents. This tiny interceptor or fighter-bomber played remarkable role in many wars and local conflicts from sixties to eighties, allowing many pilots to achieve their ace combat status.

The MiG-21 was one of a long-list of Mikoyan-Gurevich designs integrated into the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and allied client states. Its predecessors included such notable types as the MiG-15, MiG-17, and the supersonic MiG-19. The roots of MiG-21 project reach back to the first half of the fifties. In 1954, when the preliminary design study Ye-1 came to its end and was quickly replaced by the reworked Ye-2 prototype. Both had a swept wing. The first MiG design to feature the delta wing was the Ye-4 prototype, which took to the air for the first time on June 16, 1955. It was also demonstrated a year later at the Moscow airfield Tushino.

The new aircraft with the MiG-21 designation was the first successful Soviet design integrating fighter and interceptor characteristics. It was also quite light Mach 2 aircraft, although the long-lasting development was adding weight gradually. The design featured sleek fuselage with the front air intake and shock cone. This feature later limited future development due to the very small space available for the radar.

Cold War warrior

The first of the new line to enter production was the MiG-21F, which together with the MiG-21P and MiG-21F-13 represented the first generation of this line. These versions were in production through the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties. Subsequent versions included the PF, FL, PFM and R with production of these peaking at the end of the sixties. The production of third generation of the MiG-21 started in 1968 and included the most advanced versions of the type like the M, SM, MF, SMT or bis among others. Simultaneously, two-seat training versions were also produced designated MiG-21U, UM and US.

Production of the MiG-21 ended in 1985. The new aircraft came off Soviet production lines in Moscow, Gorky and Tbilisi, the Mi-G-21F-13 was also built under license in Czechoslovakia and the MiG-21FL, M and bis in India by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. The Soviet Union produced 10,645 examples of all versions, 194 were built in Czechoslovakia and 657 in India. That counts 11,496 aircraft produced.

Over the course of the Cold War, the opponents of the MiG-21 included the likes of the Northrop F-5 Freedom Fighter or the Dassault Mirage III. NATO assigned MiG-21 code reporting name "Fishbed", while the Soviet pilots called it "Balalaika" due to the shape resembling it with the Russian musical instrument.

Aces from Asia, Middle East or Africa

Outside of the Soviet Union, the type flew with a long list of nations on four continents (Europe, Asia, Africa and South America)

and participated in many conflicts and wars. The most remarkable combat use includes the Vietnam war, the Indo-Pakistan wars, the Cuban participation in Angola and in the Arab world's attempts to eliminate Israel. It is no wonder there were many pilots achieving their ace status flying one or more variants of MiG-21

Thanks to the high volume of use and intensive combat actions, the Vietnamese pilots are topping the list of aces of MiG-21. The top of the ladder is occupied by Nguyen Ven Coc[with nine kills with three eight-victory aces following: Mai Van Cuong, Nguyen Hong Nhi and Pham Thanh Ngan. Of the other nations the Syrian pilots Bassam Hamshun and Majid Zugbi both achieved seven kills flying MiG-21MF, while Adeeb Al-Jarf had the same score with MiG-21FL and Egyptian pilots Ali Vajai, Sami Marei and Sami Marei scored five times.

In the interceptor role the MiG-21 served with the Soviet Union and other nations of the Warsaw Pact into the eighties when it began to be replaced by the MiG-23 in seventies and MiG-29 Fulcrum in eighties.

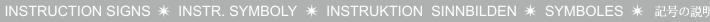
This kit: MiG-21MF

This plastic model kit represents the MiG-21MF, an export version of the MiG-21SM where the "M" signifies "modernizovaniy" (modernized) and the "F" "forsirovanniy" (with afterburner). The MiG-21MF lacked some of the "sensitive" avionics equipment of the SM version. On the other hand it also sported some improvements to its export predecessor, the MiG-21M, in several aspects. It was powered by more powerful Tumansky R-13-300 engine with afterburning and carried the Safir-21/RP-22 radar instead of less effective RP-21MA of MiG-21M. The MiG-21MF type was identified as Izdelye (series) 96F in factory documentation.

The production started in the Moscow factory No. 30, with first batch of 96 production aircraft in 1969 (it is believed these were shipped to Egypt). Starting from 1974 the production was shifted to the No. 21 factory in Gorky, where 231 aircraft were built before the production shifted to the MiG-21bis version in 1976.

Although the MiG-21MF was export version, several aircraft saw service with 234. GIAP (Guard Fighter Regiment) of VVS (Soviet Air Force) located at the Kubinka air base. The reason was quite simple – the unit was tasked with flight demonstrations for foreign clients and also with the official parade and display flights. The armament consisted of the GSh-23-2L 23mm cannon with 200 rounds. The underwing pylons could carry a combination of FAB bombs up to 500 kg caliber, UB-16-57 rocket pods, R-3S, Ch-66 or S-24 missiles, and R-60 air-to-air missile, including the R-60M. NATO assigned the MiG-21MF codename "Fishbed J".





? OPTIONAL VOI BA

 (\mathbf{f}) BEND OHNOUT SAND

BROUSIT

OPEN HOLE

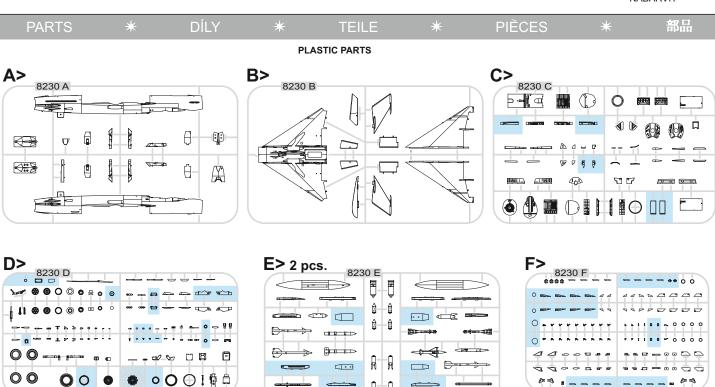
VYVRTAT OTVOR

SYMETRICAL ASSEMBLY SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ

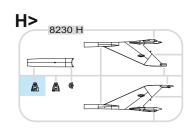
REMOVE **ODŘÍZNOUT**

(2) REVERSE SIDE OTOČIT

APPLY EDUARD MASK AND PAINT POUŽÍT EDUARD MASK NABARVIT







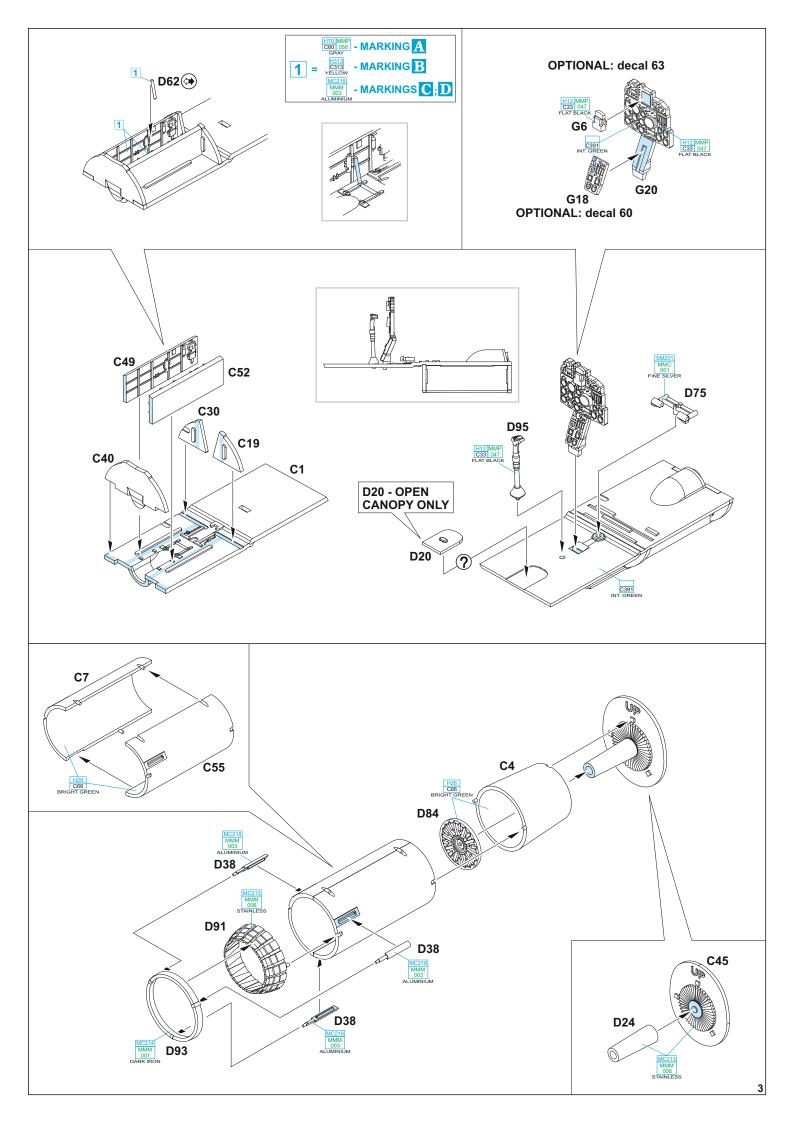
-Parts not for use. -Teile werden nicht verwendet. -Pièces à ne pas utiliser. -Tyto díly nepoužívejte při stavbě. - 使用しない部品

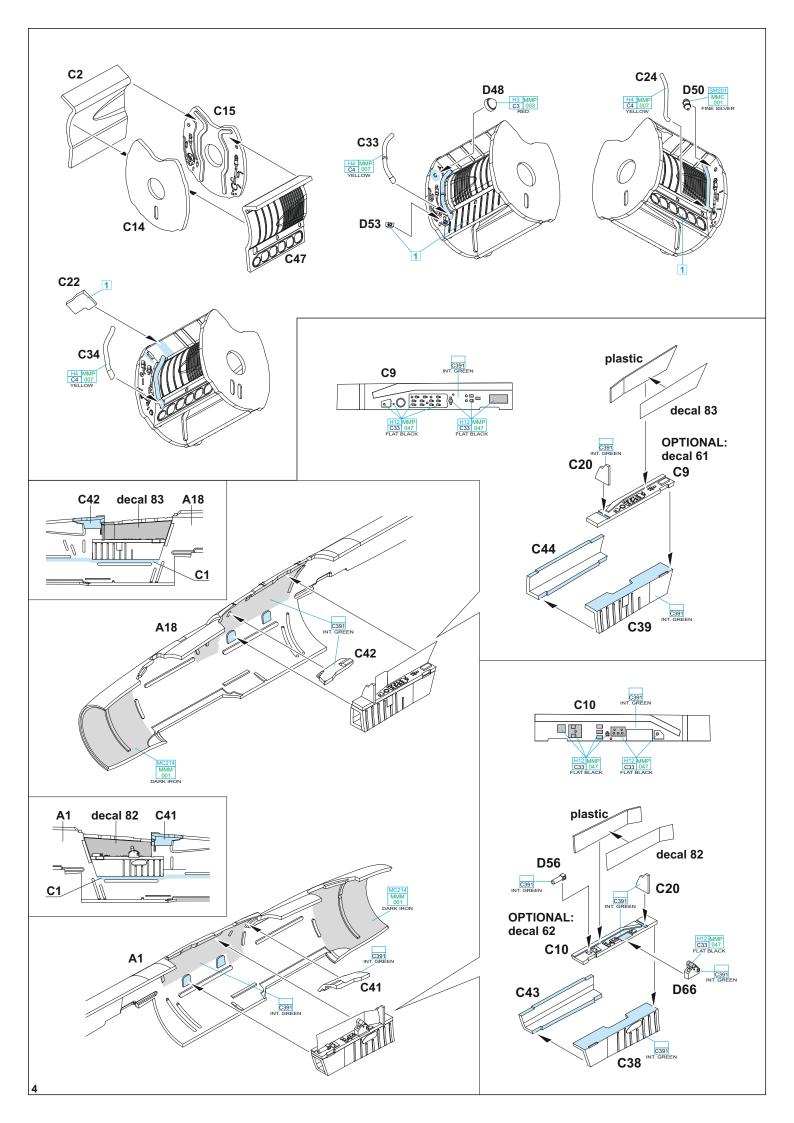
COLOURS BARVY FARBEN PEINTURE

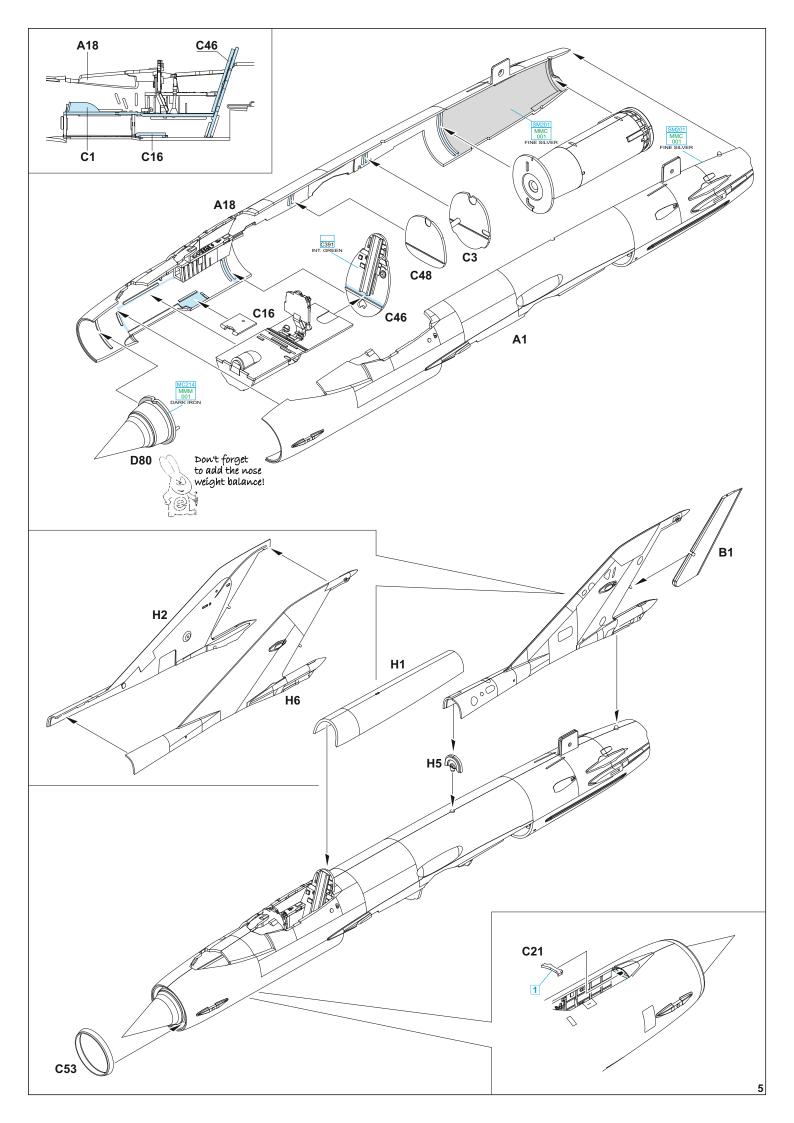
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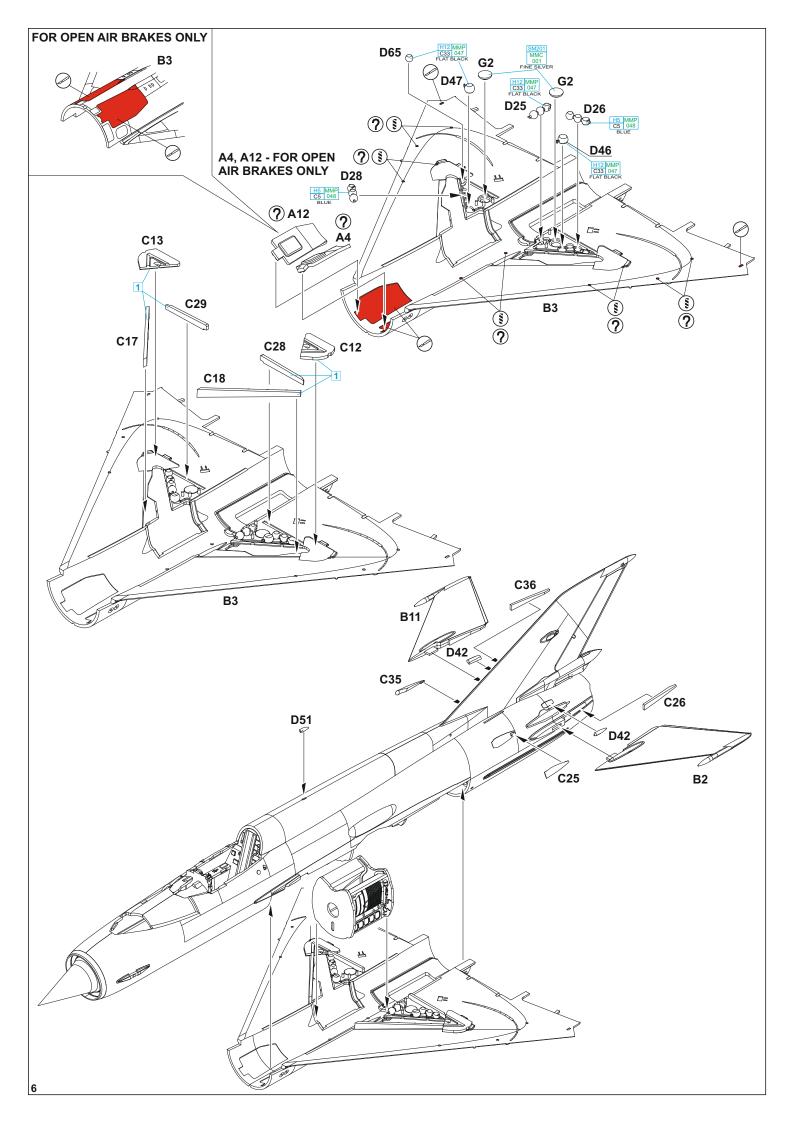
GSi Creos (GUNZE)		MISSION MODELS	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
H1	C1	MMP-001	WHITE
H3	C3	MMP-003	RED
H4	C4	MMP-007	YELLOW
H5	C5	MMP-048	BLUE
H11	C62	MMP-001	FLAT WHITE
H12	C33	MMP-047	FLAT BLACK
H15	C65		BRIGHT BLUE
H26	C66		BRIGHT GREEN
H27	C44		TAN
H47	C41	MMP-012	RED BROWN
H51	C11	MMP-063	LIGHT GULL GRAY
H53	C13		NEUTRAL GRAY
H60	C16		GREEN
H70	C60	MMP-056	GRAY
H77	C137	MMP-040	TIRE BLACK
H78	C38		OLIVE GREEN
H81	C55	MMP-023	KHAKI
H84	C42		MAHOGANY

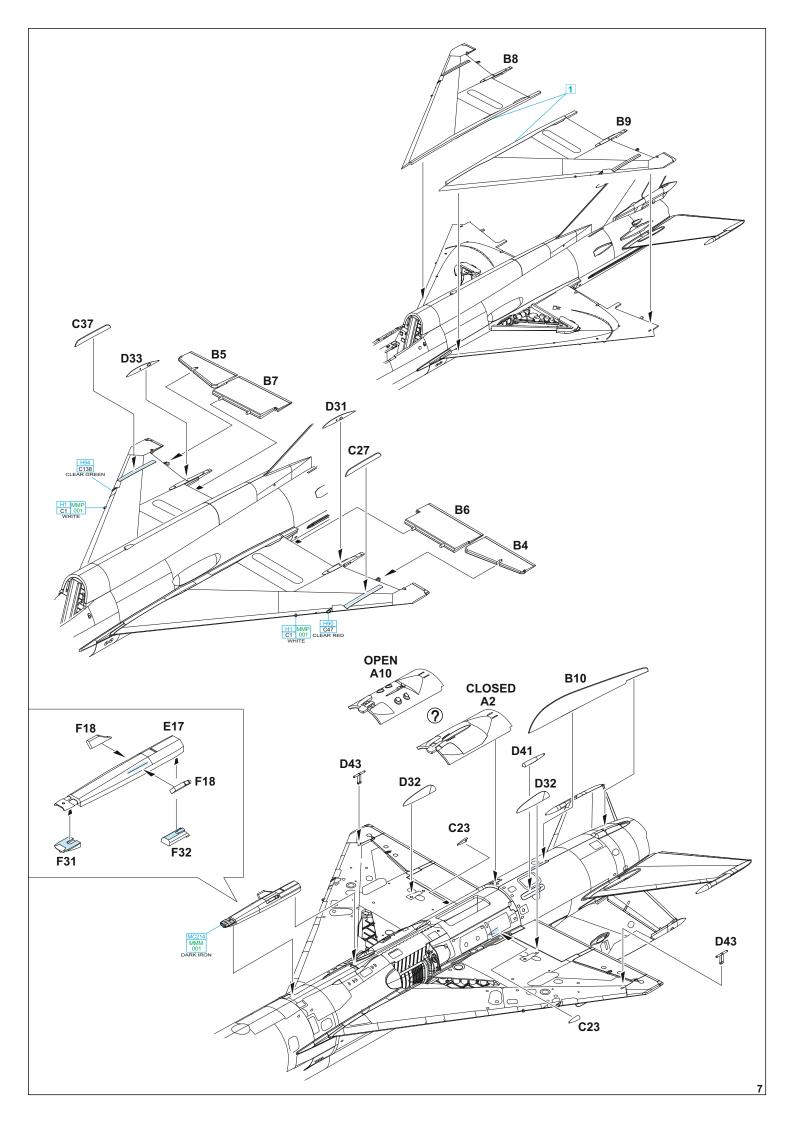
GSi Creos (GUNZE)		MISSION MODELS	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
H90	C47		CLEAR RED
H94	C138		CLEAR GREEN
H313	C313		YELLOW
H318	C318	MMP-070	RADOME
H332	C332		LIGHT AIRCRAFT GRAY
H338	C338	MMP-116	LIGHT GRAY
H413	C113	MMP-090	YELLOW
H417	C117	MMP-051	LIGHT BLUE
H418	C118	MMP-055	LIGHT BLUE
	C136	MMP-032	RUSSIAN GREEN
	C391		INTERIOR GREEN
Mr.METAL COLOR		METALLICS	
MC213		MMM-006	STAINLESS
MC214		MMM-001	DARK IRON
MC218		MMM-003	ALUMINIUM
Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC		METALLICS	
SM201		MMC-001	SUPER FINE SILVER 2
SM202			SUPER GOLD

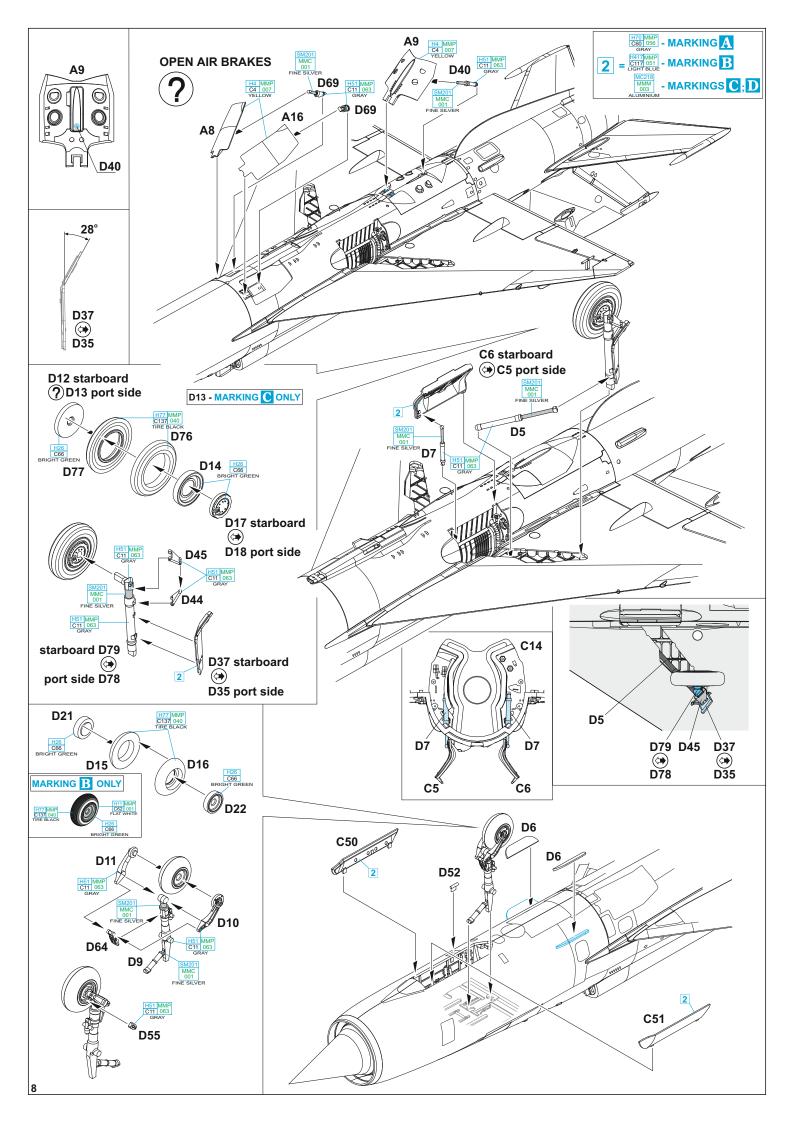


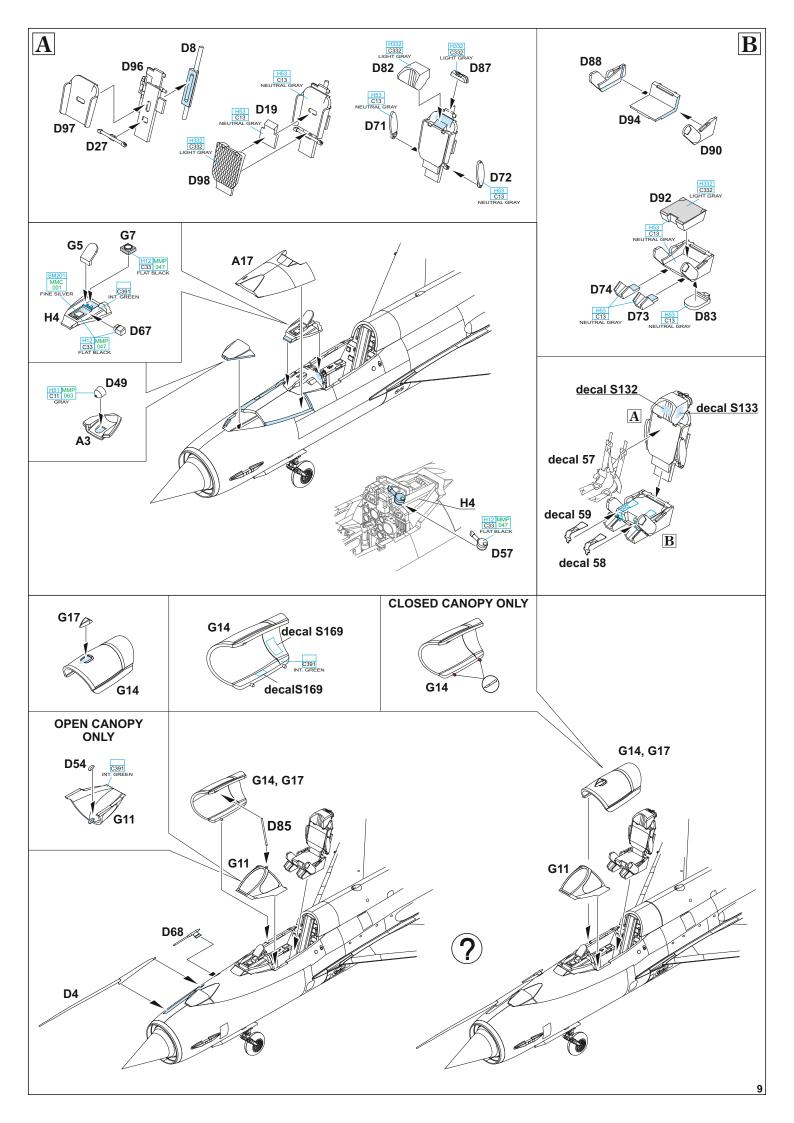


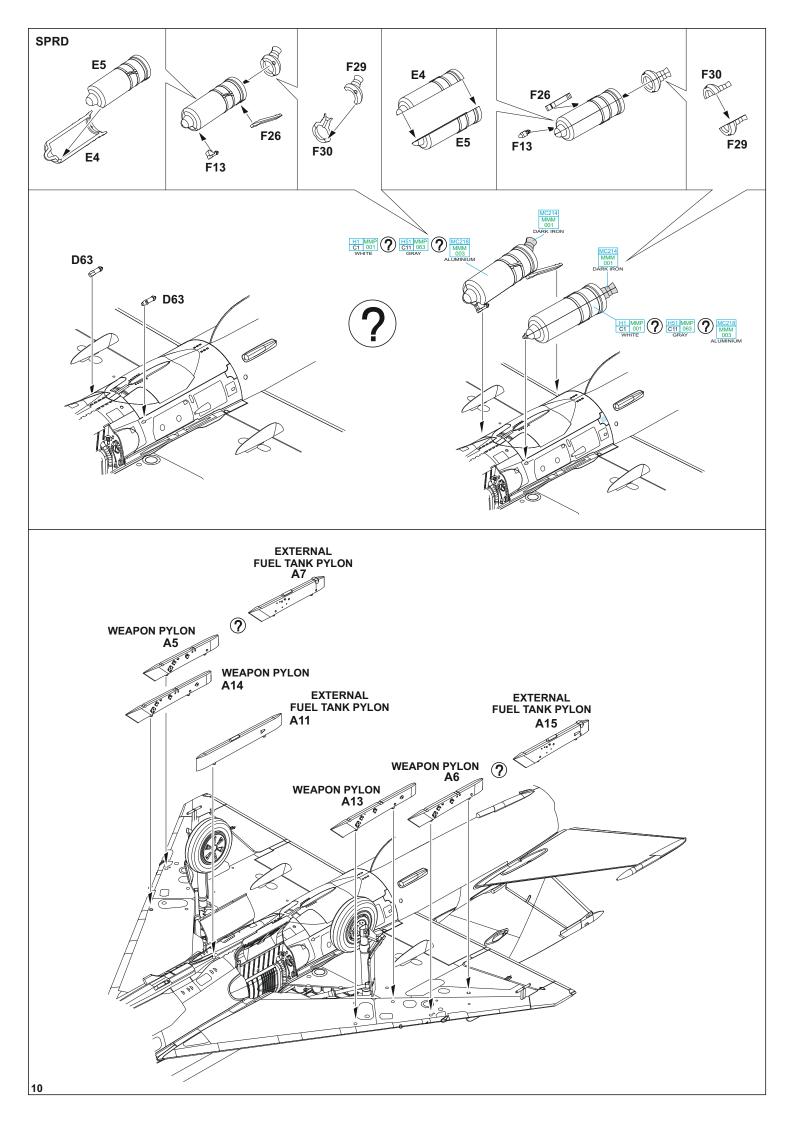


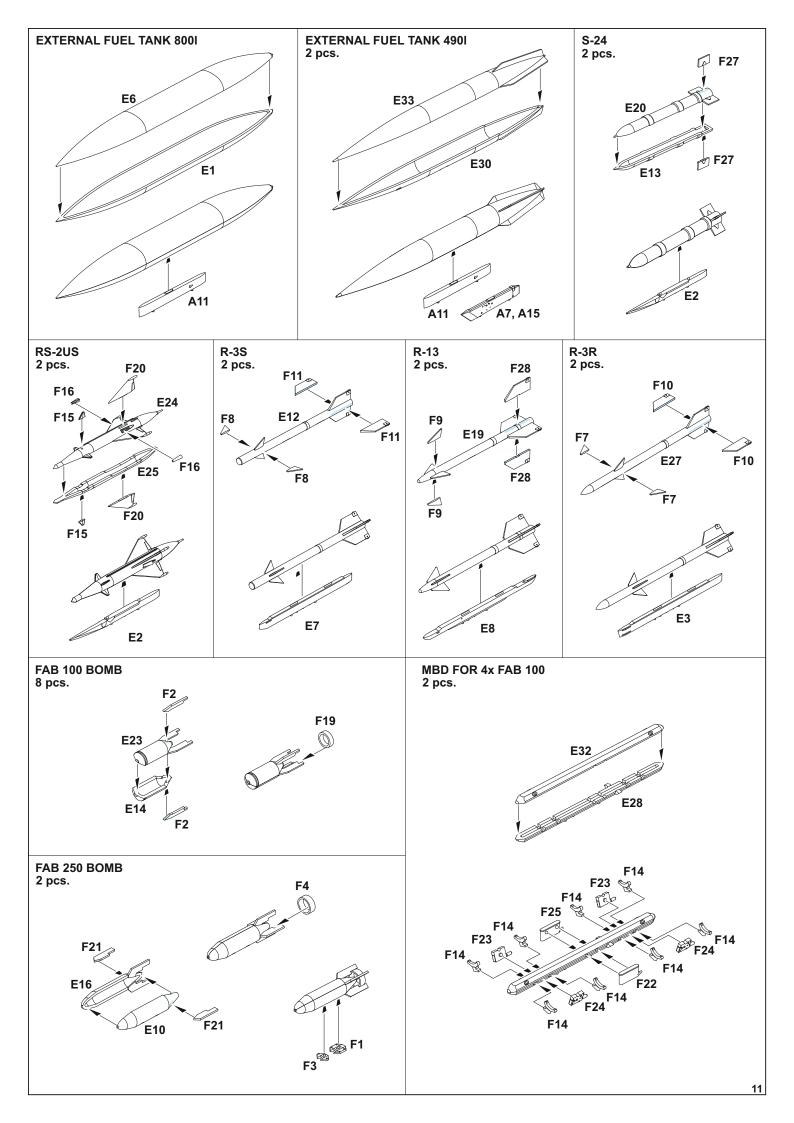


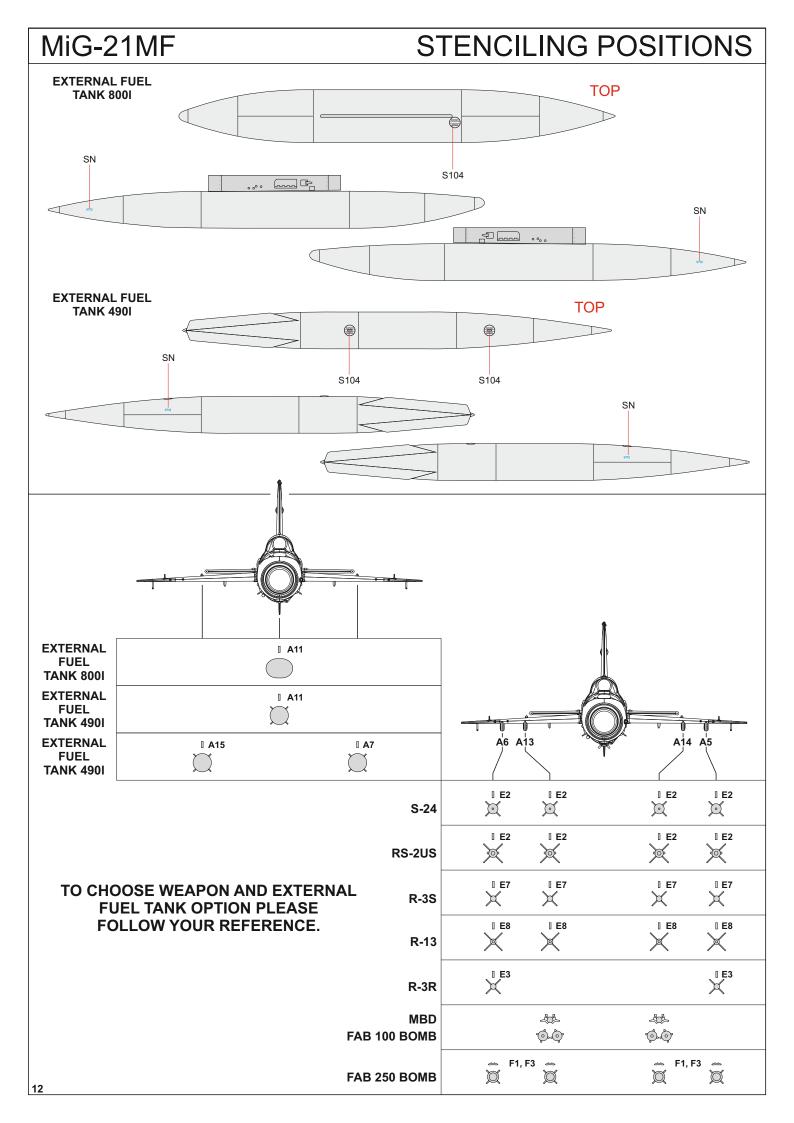






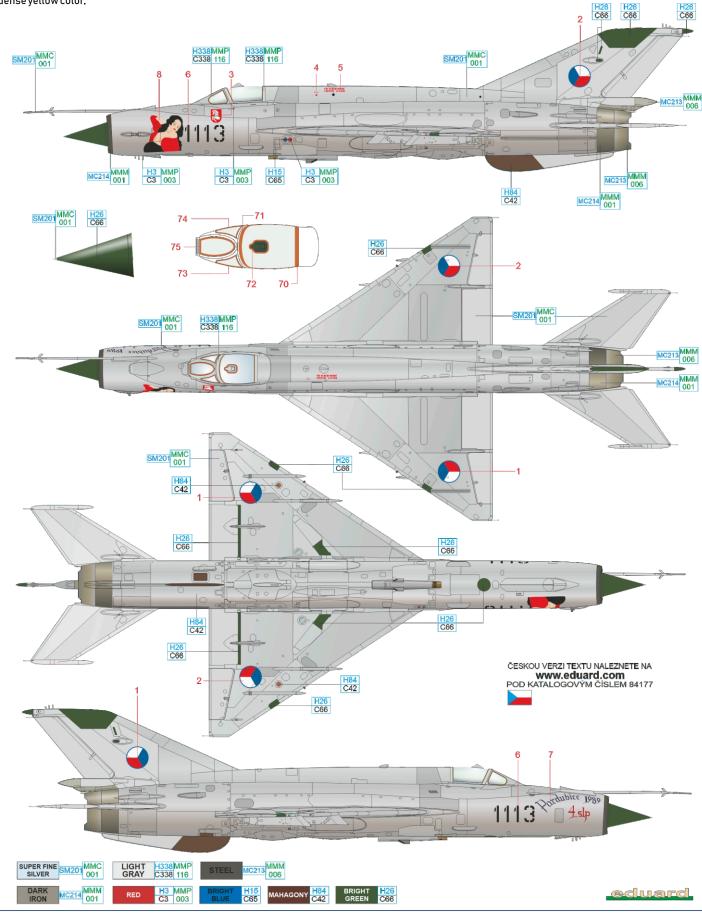






MiG-21M, 1st Squadron, 4th Fighter Air Regiment, Pardubice air base, Czechoslovakia, June 1989

The relaxing of the political strictness through 1989, along with the disbandment of Pardubice's 4th slp, gave rise to something as yet unheard of. Two more or less clothed ladies graced the noses of a MiG-21M. Greater scorn was provoked by the markings denoting 'Pardubice' and '4.slp' (translator's note: typically, the period behind the number is the equivalent to the English 'st', 'th' or 'nd', so that the 4. is equivalent to 4th, the 1. to the 1st, and so on), since these bits of information were still strictly classified. The inspiration for the artwork on '1113' was pin up on B-24 "Barbara Jean" from the Second World War. The image was projected and transferred onto the aircraft with the use of a Meotar apparatus, and this aircraft made it into the air at least once with the pin-up in place. These aircraft were updated to MF standard likely during their general overhaul in 1987. They were given the rear view periscope mounted in the canopy and had the small wing fences added adjacent to the auxiliary air intake doors. The R-13 power egg was added already during the midlife upgrade. Aircraft after general overhauls in April 1986, retained their original look without paint, the wheel wells were a grey-green color, and the air brake interiors were painted their usual dense yellow color.



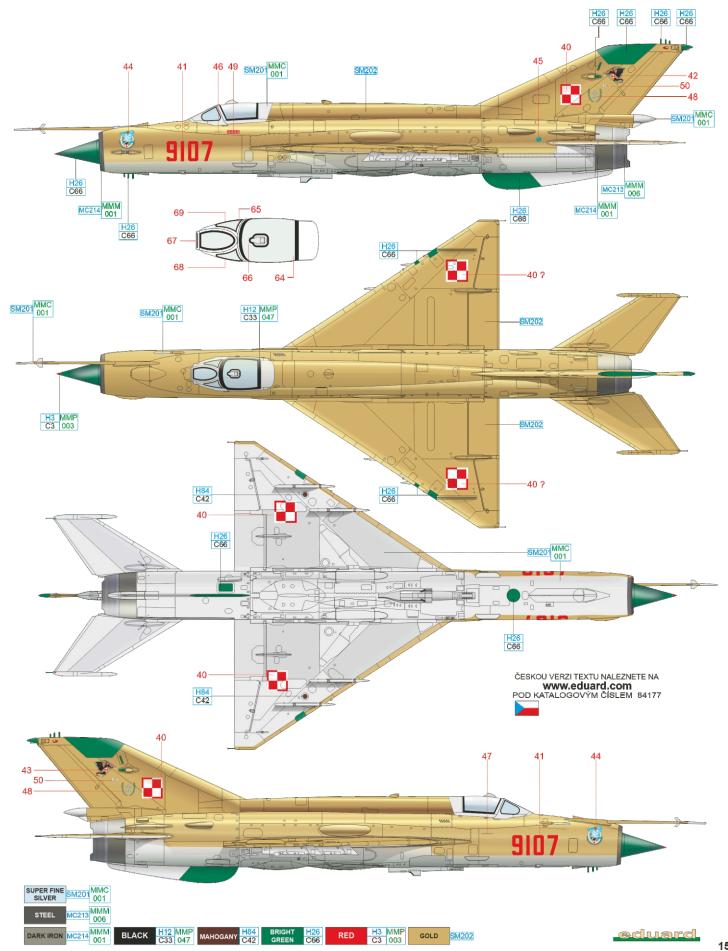
No. 23+15, Jagdgeschwader 1, Holzdorf, Germany, 1990

After the reunification of Germany in 1990, all assets of the National Peoples' Army were absorbed into the Bundeswehr. In the case of combat aircraft, this included the MiG-21, -23, -29 and Su-22. Due to basic incompatibilities, the MiG-21 did not last long in the Luftwaffe. In 1990, the MiG-21MF served in the ranks of JG 1 and with one Staffel of JG 3, JG 1 was based at Holzdorf. It was here that MiG-21MF 23+15 (ex 510 of the East German Air Force) received the sharkmouth along with the other colourful markings.



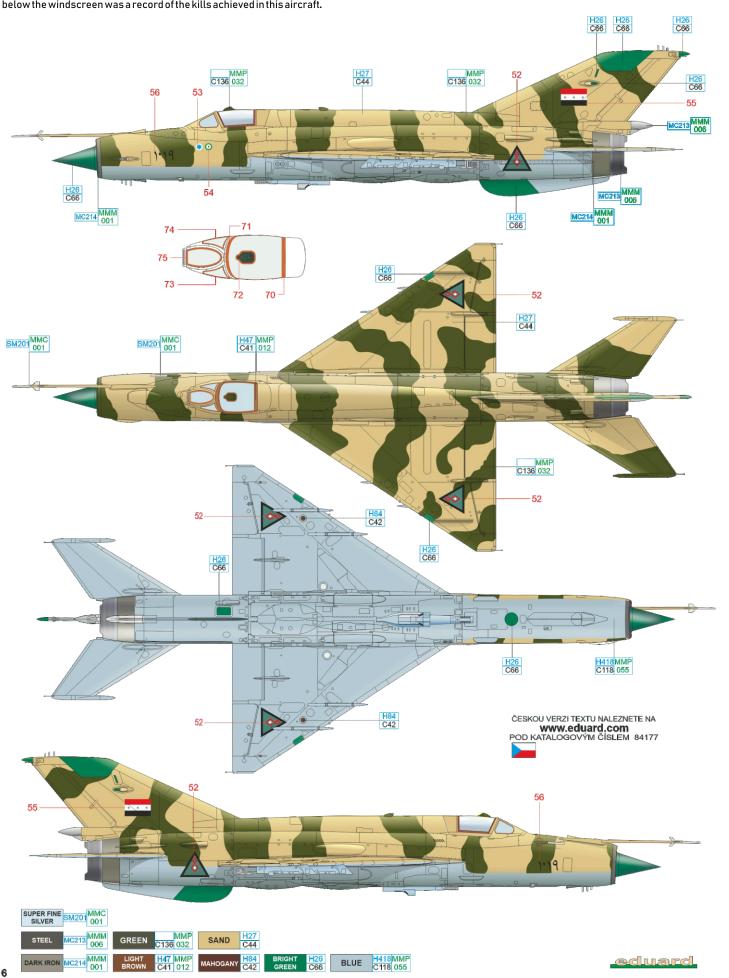
C No. 9107, Mjr. Dariusz Pacek, CO of 10. Pułk Lotnictwa Myśliwskiego, Łask, Poland, 2000

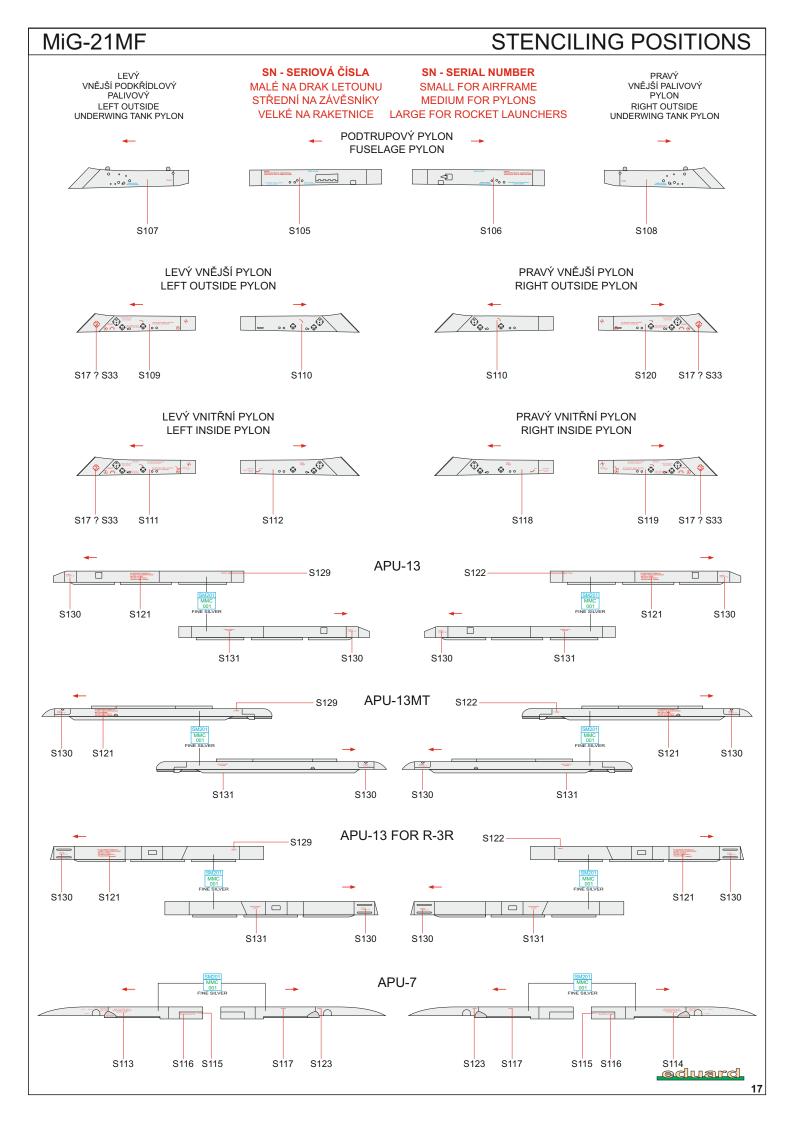
On May 7th, 1974, MiG-21MF, serial number 969107, was handed over to the Polish Air Force, along with another example. Up until January 9th, 1990, it served with the 41st PLM, after which it served with the 10th PLM. On the occasion of the fifty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the upper and side surfaces were painted in gold. The author of this scheme was the crewchief, st. chor. Piotr Polit. In 2007, the aircraft was transferred to the Polish Air Force and the polish Air Force and the Polish Air Force are the policy for the policy force and the policy force are the policy force and the policy force and the policy force are the policy force and the policy force and the policy force are the policy force are the policy force and the policy force are the policy force and the policy force are the policy force and the policy force are the policy force are the policy force and the policy force are the policy force are the policy force are the policy force and the policy force are the policy force are the policy force are the policy force and the policy force are themuseum in Krakow. The gold paint on the upper and side surfaces was complimented by a commemoration of the anniversary together with the 1st Squadron $unit \, marking, and \, the \, emblem \, of \, the \, 10^{th} \, PLM \, on \, the \, nose. \, The \, lower \, surfaces \, remained \, in \, natural \, metal.$



No. 1019, 1st Lt. Sadik, No. 11 Squadron, Al Rasheed Air Base, Iraq, 1980

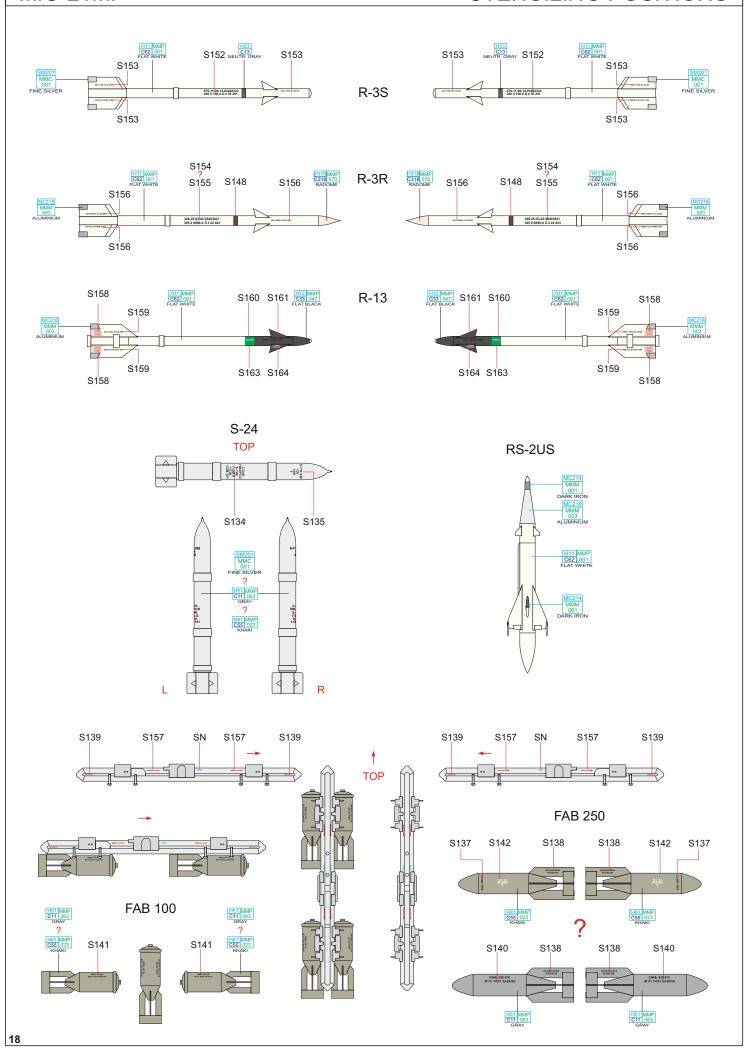
MiG-21MF numbered 1019 took part in the Yom Kippur War when it served as part of the expeditionary force with No. 11 Squadron when it was sent to Syria. On October 22nd, 1973, according to Arab sources unconfirmed by Israeli ones, Namiq Saadallah shot down an Israeli Mirage III. Seven years later, in the war with Iran, 1st Lt. Sadik shot down an Iranian F-4E Phantom II with an R-13M missile flying this airplane. The front of the aircraft carried the Arabic numerals 1019 and below the windscreen was a record of the kills achieved in this aircraft.





MiG-21MF

STENCILING POSITIONS



STENCILING POSITIONS MiG-21MF Pro letouny kamuflované jsou určeny popisky červené a modré, pro letouny v barvě kovu nebo šedé použijte popisky červené a černé. Camouflaged aircraft - red and blue stencils. Natural metal and grey aircraft - red and black stencils. S63 S61 S61 S61 S68 S6 S8 S9 S6 S32 S19 S20 S29 S3 S36 S52 S58 S92 S74 S70 SN S24 S10 S14 S35 S37 S48 S62 S54 S59 S67 S4 ? S5 S1 ŞN S21 SN S55 S30 S17? S69 SN SN S62 S3 S64 S72 SN S39 S41 S60 S66 SN S23 SN S42 S43 S47 S49 S54 S65 S₇ S11 S16 S18 S27 S38 S40 S71 S75 S22 S46_ S53_ S44 S45 S31 S13 S26 S12 S28 S91 S91 S86 S56 S103 S84 SN S57 S15 S83 S83 S84 S91 S82 S85 S91 S90-S49 S170 SN SN S170 S90 S49 S91 S85 -582 S91 S84 S83 SN SN S83 S84 S103 S97 S86 S91 S63 S87 S93 SN S89 S91 S98-S83 S88 S86 -S94 S100 S94 S95 S102 <u>-SN</u>_S89 -S171 П -S171 -SN S89 S101 S100 S7 S99 S94 S95 S94 S96 S98 SN - SERIOVÁ ČÍSLA **SN - SERIAL NUMBER** 589 S93 MALÉ NA DRAK LETOUNU SMALL FOR AIRFRAME S63 STŘEDNÍ NA ZÁVĚSNÍKY MEDIUM FOR PYLONS VELKÉ NA RAKETNICE LARGE FOR ROCKET LAUNCHERS S63 S68 S97 S70

Eduard goodies for

MiG-21MF 1/48

