





UNASSEMBLED MODEL KIT

INSTRUCTIONS













THE AERO L-29 DELFIN

"海豚" 教練機

L-29海豚[捷克語: Delfin、北約代號: Maya (瑪雅)]是一款捷克制軍用噴射教練機、20世紀60年代華沙公約國成員國的標準教練機。 L-29海豚也是捷克第一次自行設計并生産的噴射機。

在20世紀50年代末,蘇聯空軍尋找一款噴射教練機以取代當時的活塞引擎教練機。這一需求不久便擴大到了其它東方集團中的空軍。於 是,沃多喬迪航空推出了名爲「XL-29」的原型機,第一架采用英國西德利公司的蝰蛇引擎,於1959年4月5日首飛;第二架則换裝了捷 克制M-701引擎,隨後該型號的飛機都采用了這一款引擎。

L-29海豚的基本設計概念是簡約、易於生產和易於操躻。其簡單和耐用的特性體現於全手動飛行操控、大的襟翼和機身兩側使飛機平滑、穩定地航行的穿孔氣閘,這些特性使它獲得了良好的安全飛行記録。L-29海豚能够從草地、沙地或無道面的機場跑道上起降。教練及學生的座椅都是彈射椅,采用串列式布置,后方的教練座椅略高於學員座椅。

1961年,L-29海豚與TS-11火星、雅克-30進行評估,L-29海豚最后脱頊而出。除了波蘭選擇了繼續開發本國研制的TS-11火星外,所有其他華約成員國都在經濟互助委員會的協議下采用了L-29海豚。

L-29海豚於1963年4月投入生產,持續11年,共產出3,500架。

L-29海豚用來進行基本、中級和帶武器的訓練。在進行武器訓練時,可在飛機的硬點(外挂點)上挂載機槍、炸彈或火箭。在贖罪日戰 争中,埃及空軍曾派遣多架武裝L-29海豚攻擊以色列坦克。蘇聯空軍取得了2000多架L-29,并獲得了北約代號「Maya」(瑪雅)。

The Aero L-29 Delfin (English: Dolphin, NATO reporting name: Maya) is a military jet trainer aircraft that became the standard jet trainer for the air forces of Warsaw Pact nations in the 1960s. It was Czechoslovakia's first locally designed and built jet aircraft.

In the late 1950s, the Soviet Air Force was seeking a jet-powered replacement for its fleet of piston-engined trainers, and this requirement was soon broadened to finding a trainer aircraft that could be adopted in common by Eastern Bloc air forces. Aero's response, the prototype XL-29 designed by Z. Rublič and K. Tomáš first flew on 5 April 1959, powered by a British Bristol Siddeley Viper engine. The second prototype was powered by the Czech-designed M701 engine, which was used in all subsequent aircraft.

The basic design concept was to produce a straightforward, easy-to-build and operate aircraft. Simplicity and ruggedness were stressed with manual flight controls, large flaps and the incorporation of perforated airbrakes on the fuselage sides providing stable and docile flight characteristics, leading to an enviable safety record for the type. The sturdy L-29 was able to operate from grass, sand or unprepared fields. Both student pilot and instructor had ejection seats, and were positioned in tandem, under separate canopies with a slightly raised instructor position.

In 1961, the L-29 was evaluated against the PZL TS-11 Iskra and Yakovlev Yak-30 and emerged the winner. Poland chose to pursue the development of the TS-11 Iskra anyway, but all other Warsaw Pact countries adopted the Delfin under the agreements of COMECON.

Production began April 1963 and continued for 11 years, with 3,600 eventually built until 1974.

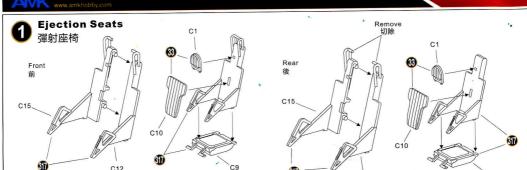
The Delfin served in basic, intermediate and weapons training roles. For this latter mission, they were equipped with hardpoints to carry gunpods, bombs or rockets, and thus armed, Egyptian L-29s were sent into combat against Israeli tanks during the Yom Kippur War. More than 2,000 L-29s were supplied to the Soviet Air Force, acquiring the NATO reporting name "Maya".

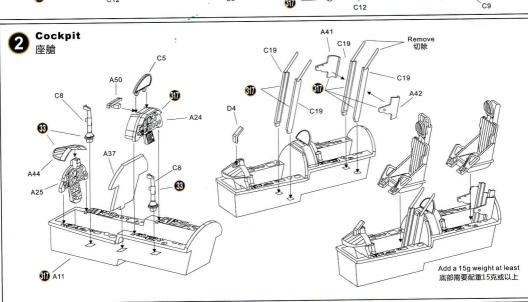


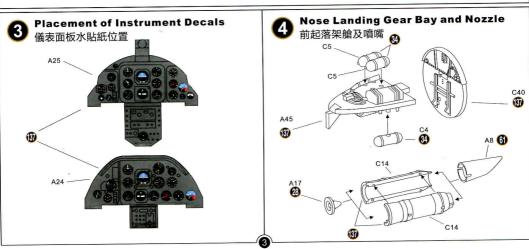
- 產品不適合8歲以下的兒童。
- 產品中含有帶尖點的小零件。
- 對于3歲以下兒童當心因窒息產生的危害。

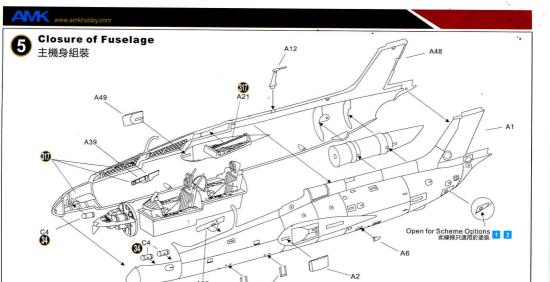
NOT SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 8 YEARS. CONTAINS FUNCTIONAL SHARP POINTS CONTAINS SMALL PARTS. BEWARE OF CHOKING HAZARD OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS.

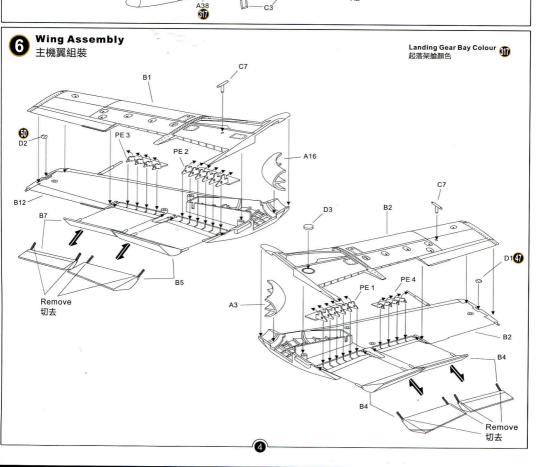
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	1	白色 White		44)	沙漠黄色 Sand		(304)	橄榄色•Olive Drab (FS 34087)		
	3	紅色 Red		47	透明紅 Clear Red		310	棕啡色 ∙ Brown (FS 30219)		•
	4	黄色 Yellow		50	透明藍 Clear Blue		317)	灰色・Grey (FS 36231)		
	8	銀色 Silver		61	燒鐵色 Burnt Iron		332	灰色・Grey (BS 627)		1
	12	橄欖色 Olive Drab		73	飛機灰色 Aircraft Grey			FS 30117)
	28	黑鐵色 Steel		118	浅蓝色·Light Blue (RLM 78)					
	33	啞黑色 Flat Black		(137)	車鈦黑 Tire Black					
	34)	淺藍色 Light Blue		302	緑色 • Green (FS 34092)			yw ww	w.amkhobby.cor Copyright 201	n 6

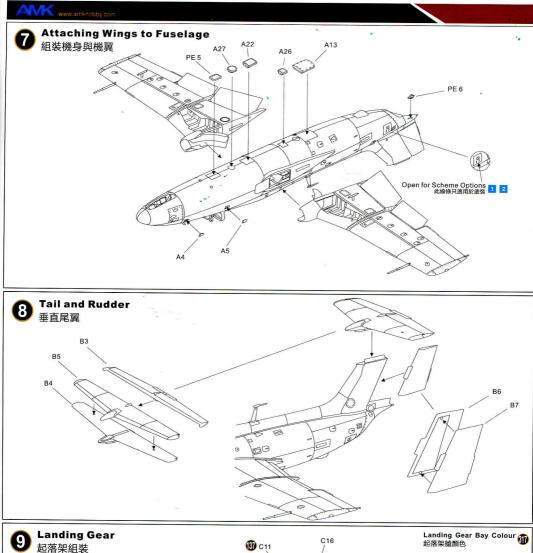


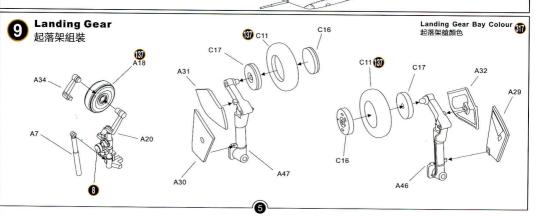


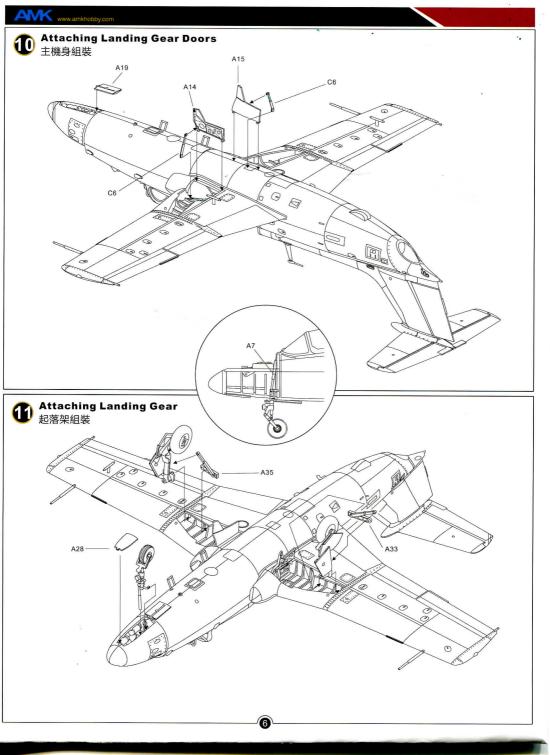


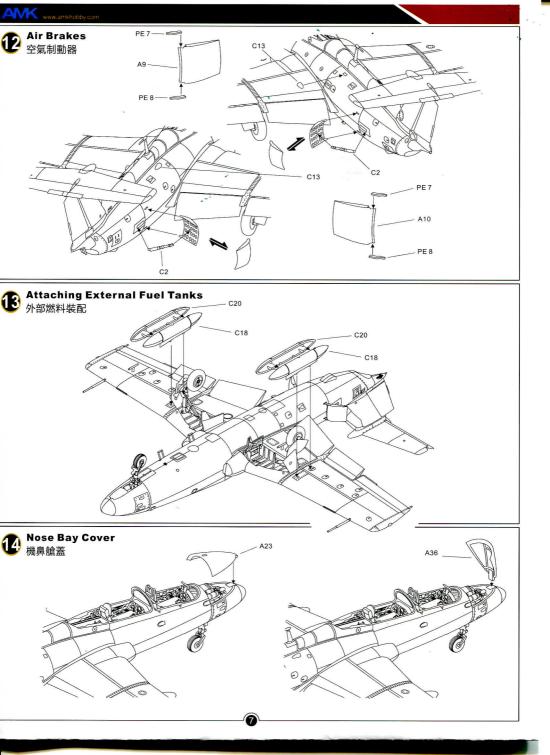


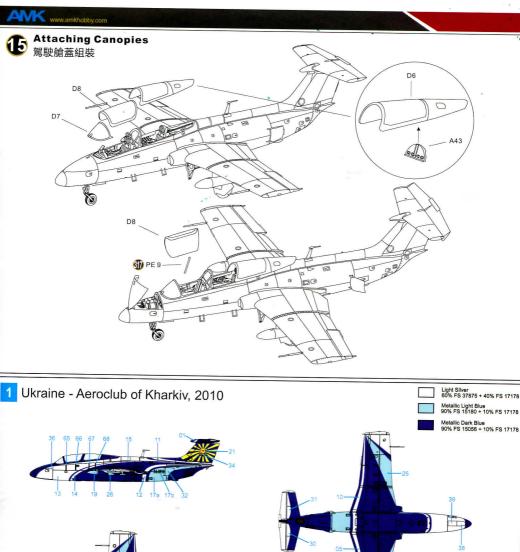


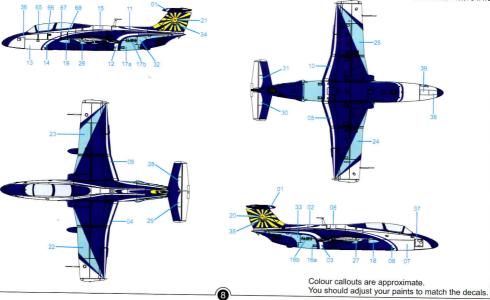


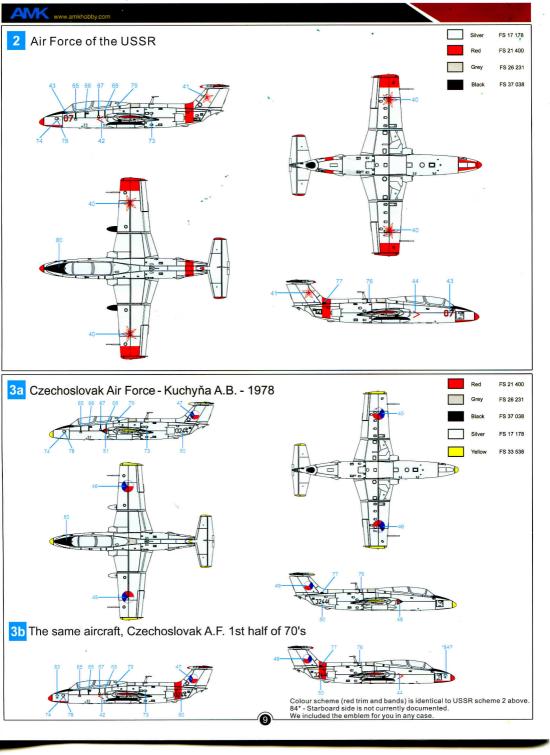


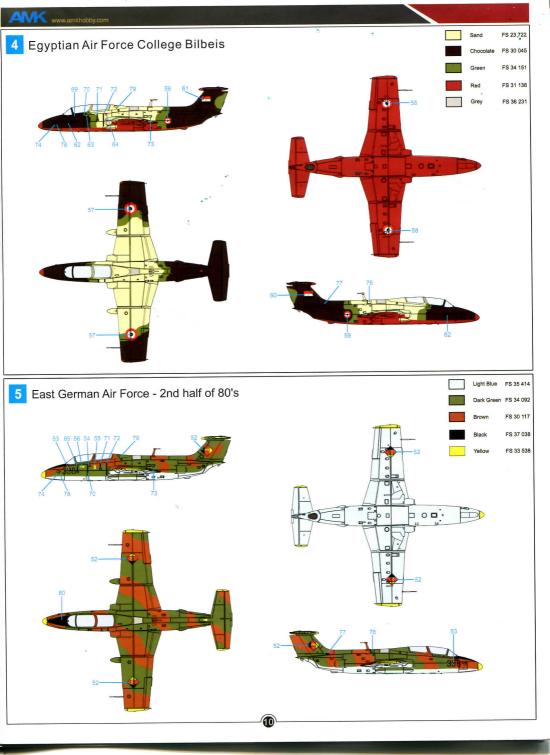








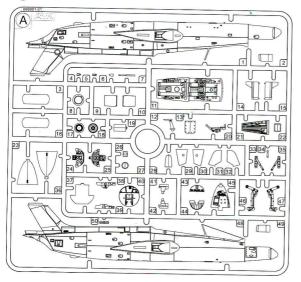




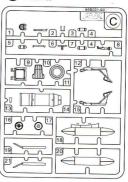


PARTS

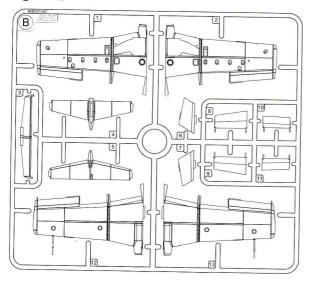




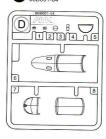
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B PARTS X 1



PARTS X 1









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