

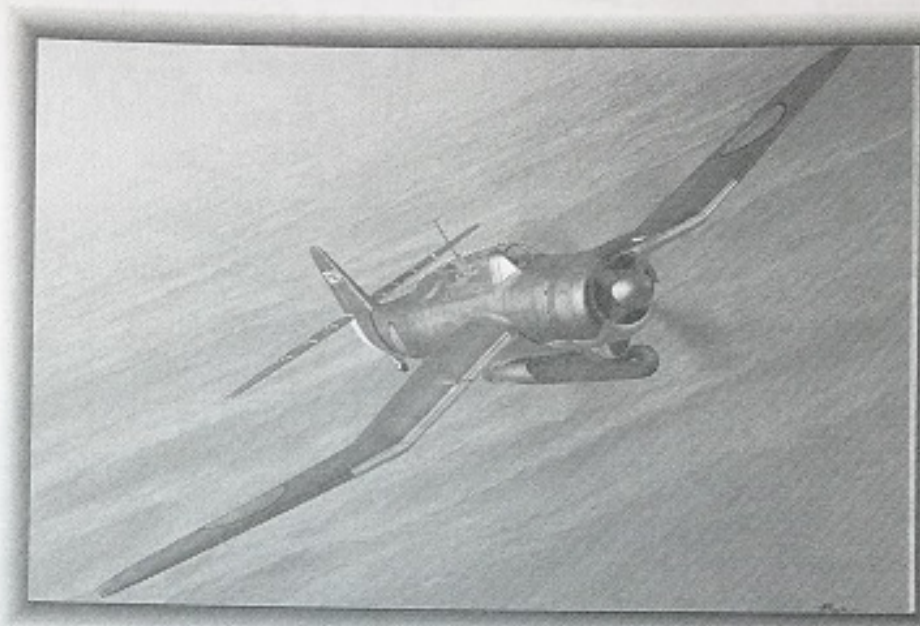
SW 72069 B7A Ryusei/Grace

E-251 E-251

51 752-24 752-53 24 53  
17 18 19 20 21  
51 752-24 752-53 24 53



# Aichi B7A2 Ryusei Kai



The Aichi B7A was one of the planes, which become operational too late to take serious part in air battles.

The 16-shi requirement for large torpedo/dive bomber, which could operate from new, larger class of aircraft carriers Taiho was arisen in 1941 to replace Nakajima B6N and Yokosuka D4Y.

The specification asked for carriage of 800 kg torpedo or bombload (taken internally in bomb bay) up to 500 kg and high maximum speed and long range. The engine chosen for this task was Navy's standard Nakajima Homare 11.

Design began in 1941 by team led by Norio Ozaki and the first prototype AM-32 flew in May 1942.

This large aircraft, then designated Navy Experimental 16-Shi Carrier Attack Bomber (Aichi B7A1), was a mid-wing monoplane of inverted gull-wing configuration, a section of each outer wing panel folded to fit carrier lifts.

The fuselage and tail unit were conventional, for crew of two. Defensive armament initially consisted of two 20mm Type 99 Model 2 cannons in the wing roots and one flexible 7.92mm Type 1 machine-gun mounted in the rear cockpit. Later production models of the B7A2 featured a 13mm Type 2 machine-gun in place of the 7.92mm gun.

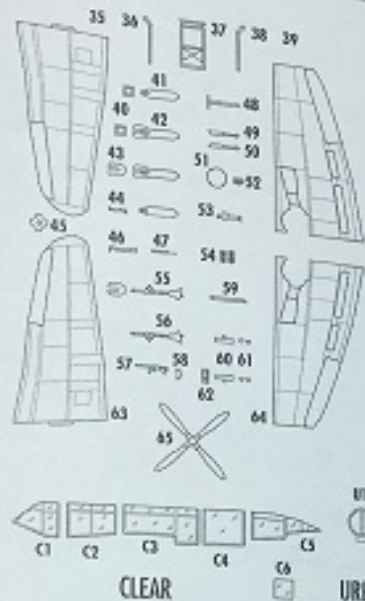
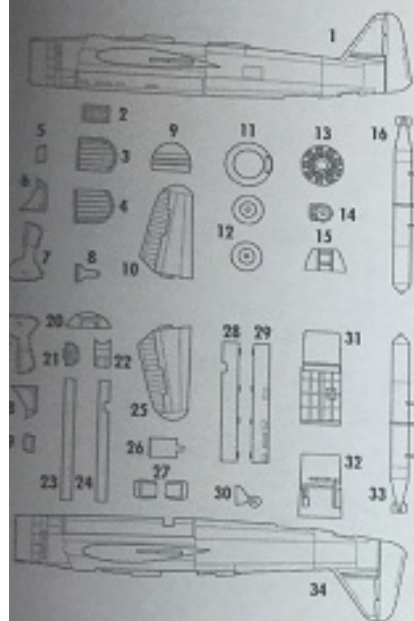
The prototype mainly suffered from the unreliability of the new Homare engine. The problem was solved in April 1944 with the Homare 23, and the aircraft finally went into production.

Apart from nine prototype B7A1s, only 80 examples were completed by Aichi Kokuki K.K. at Funakata before its factory was destroyed in the serious earthquake of May 1945; an additional 25 were built by the Dai-Nijūichi Kaigun Kokusho (Naval Air Arsenal) at Omura (Sasebo).

In June 1944, IJN Taiho, the only Imperial Japanese Navy aircraft carrier then large enough to operate the B7A Grace in its intended role, was sunk during the Battle of the Philippine Sea before enough B7As were available.

Thereafter, the B7A was operating from land bases, the Japanese completed only one other carrier capable of operating the B7A, IJN Shinano, but she was sunk by an American submarine in November 1944, just ten days after being commissioned.





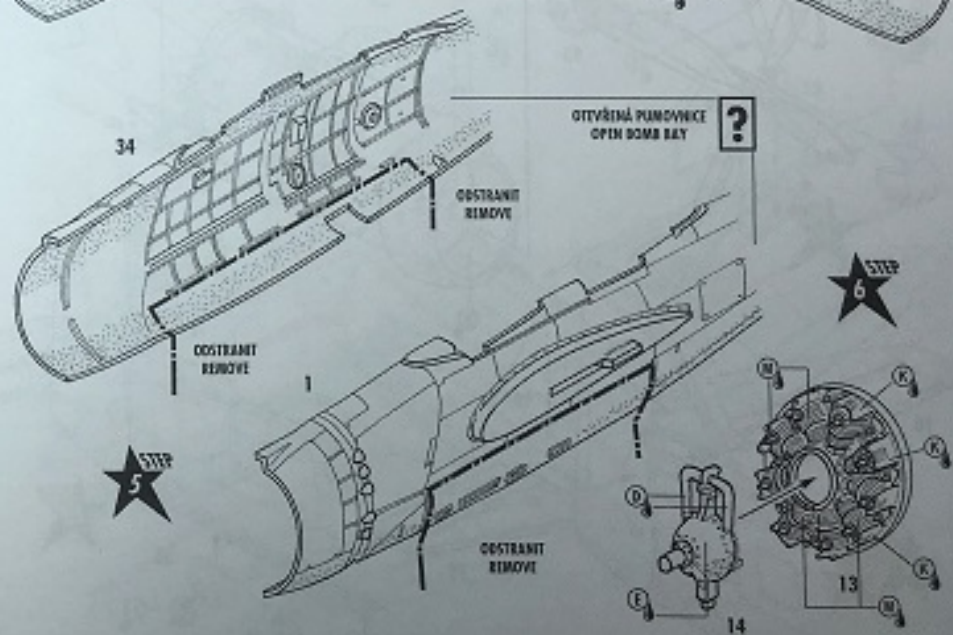
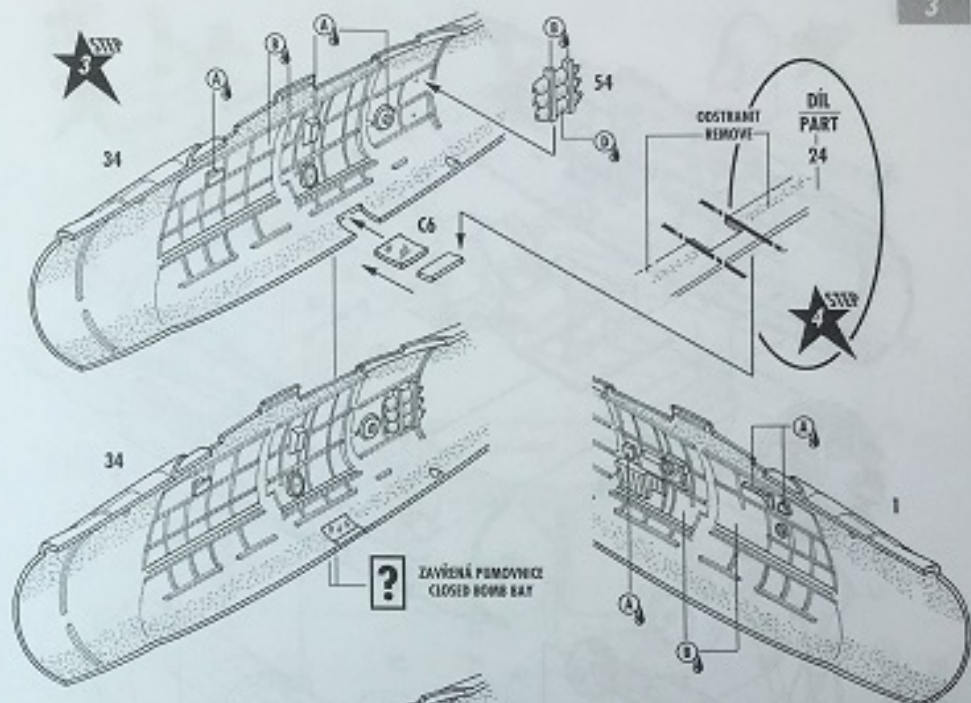
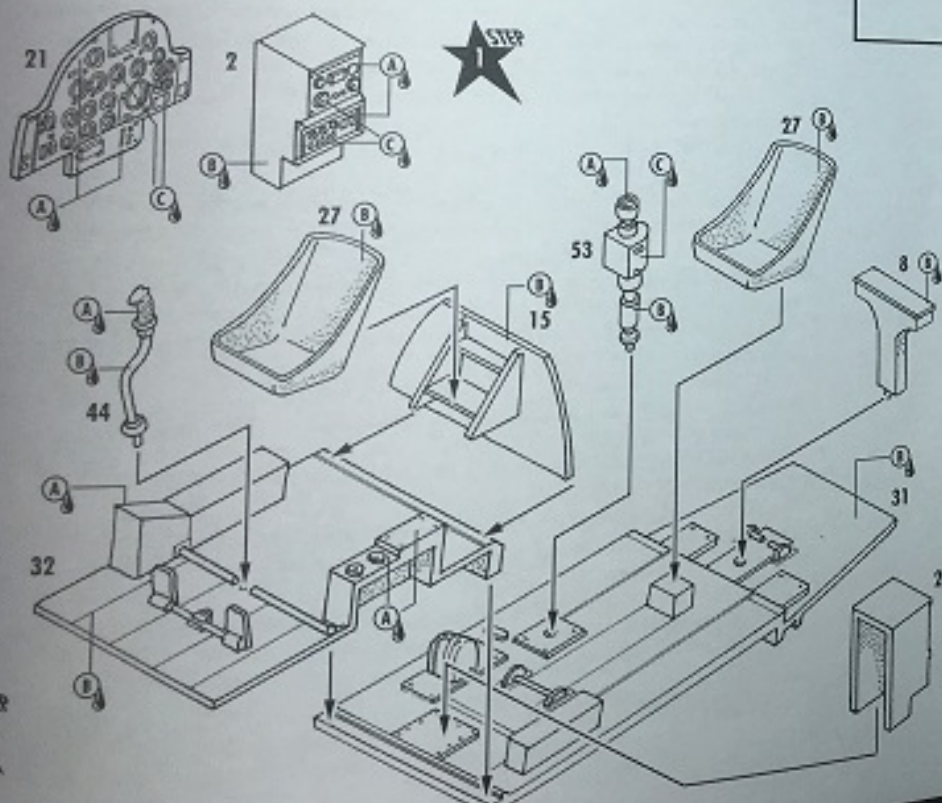
Aichi B7A2  
scale 1:72

BARVA/COLOR

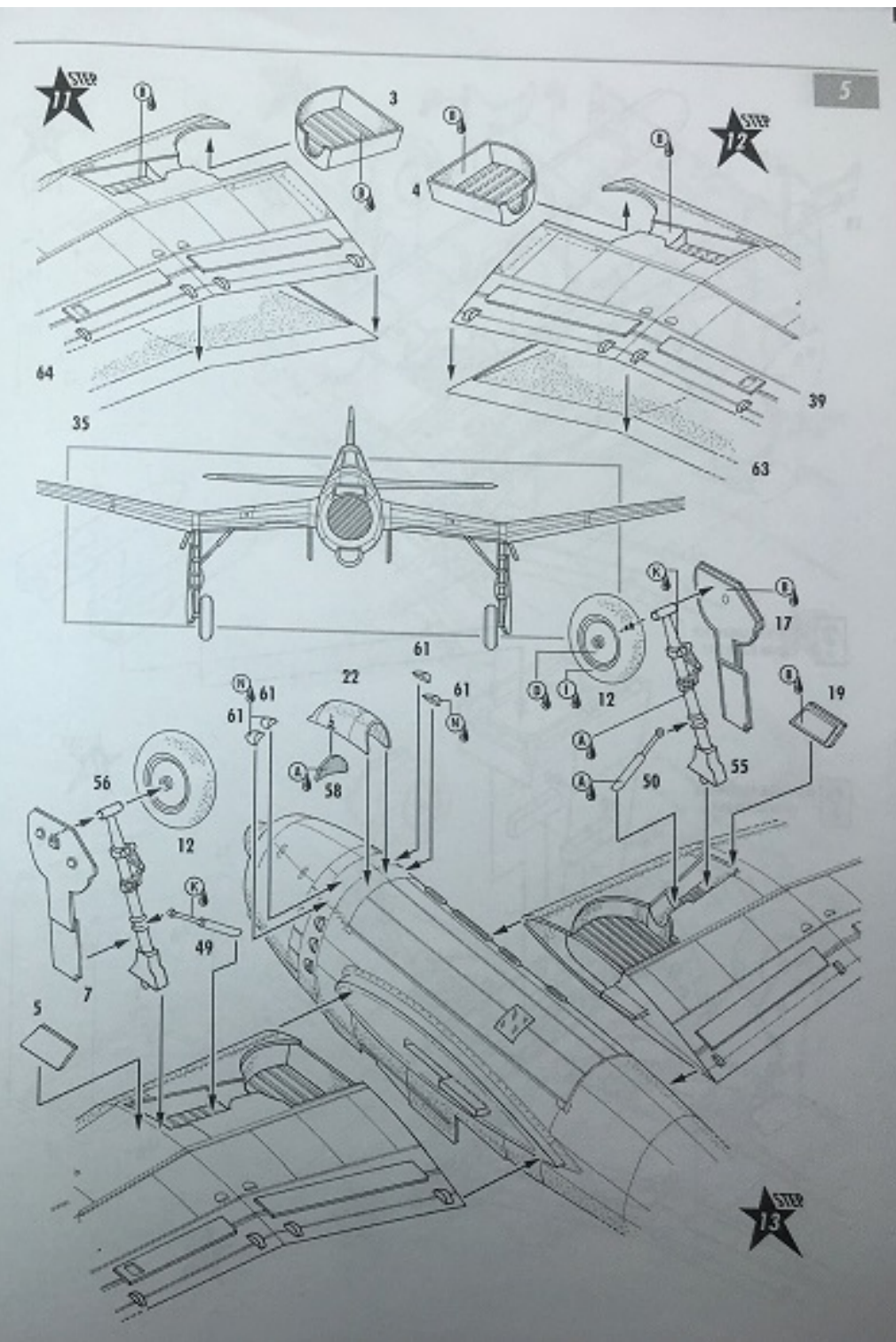
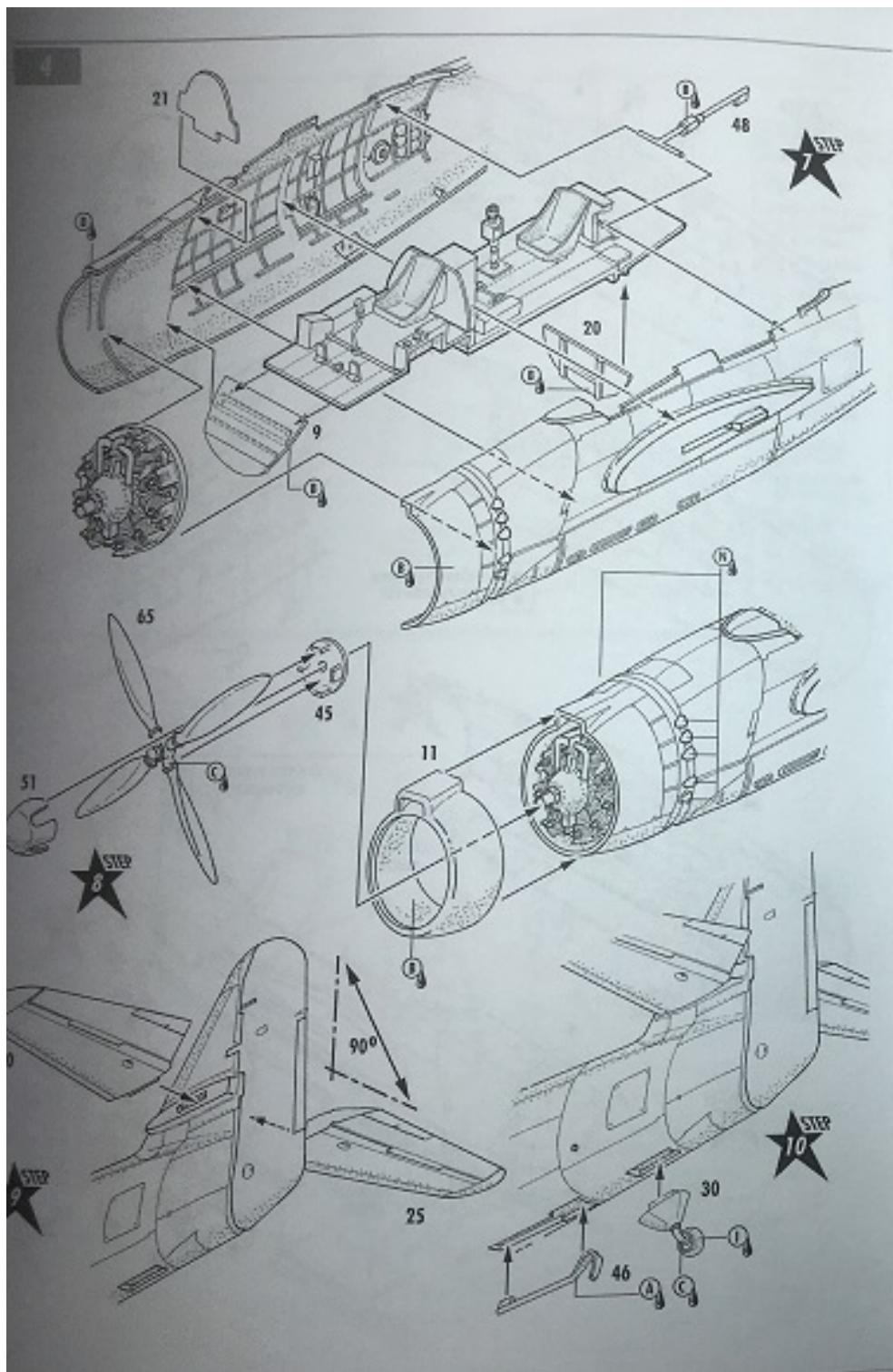
- A Černá/Black
- B Metalická modrozelená/Metallic Blue-Green
- C Stříbrná/Silver
- D Hnědá/Aluminium
- E Šedá/Gray
- F Červená/Red
- G Žlutá/Yellow
- H Zelená/Green
- I Černobílá Tyto/Black
- J Špičkový hliník/Dirty Aluminium
- K Chromová/Chrome
- L Hnědá/Brown
- M Kovaná/Gun metal
- N Rozvoň/Red

CLEAR

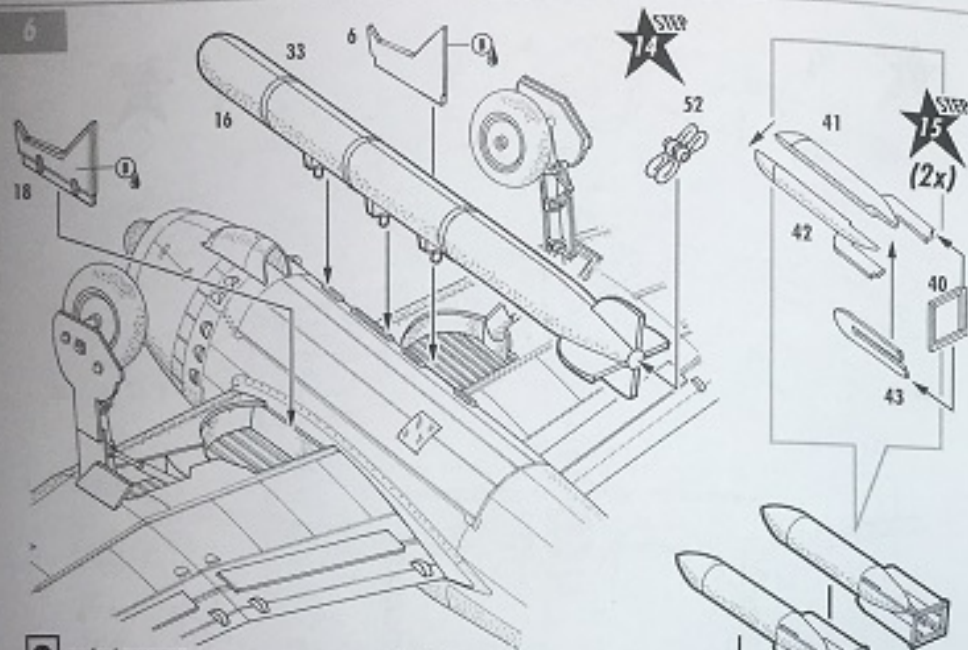
URETHAN





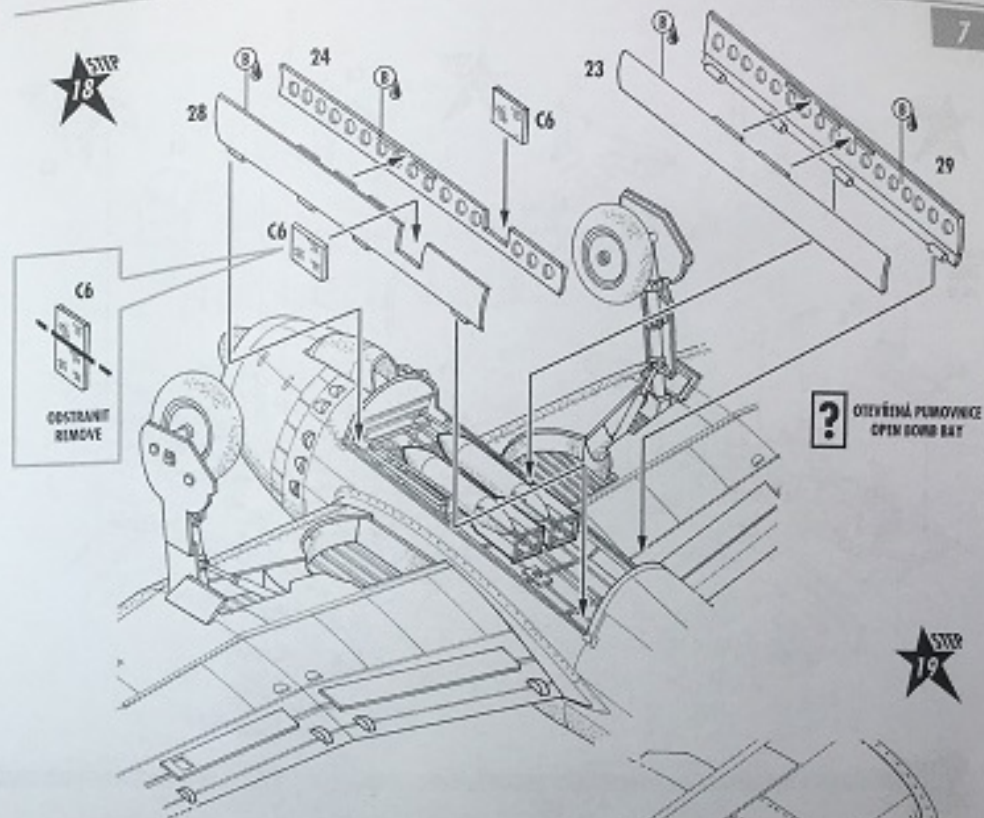
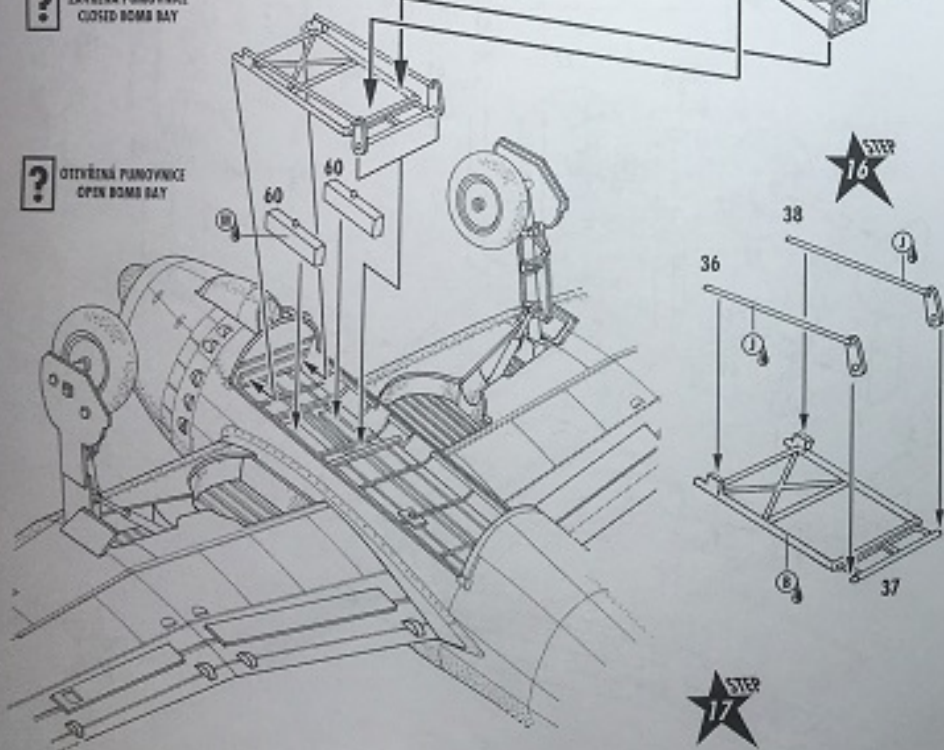




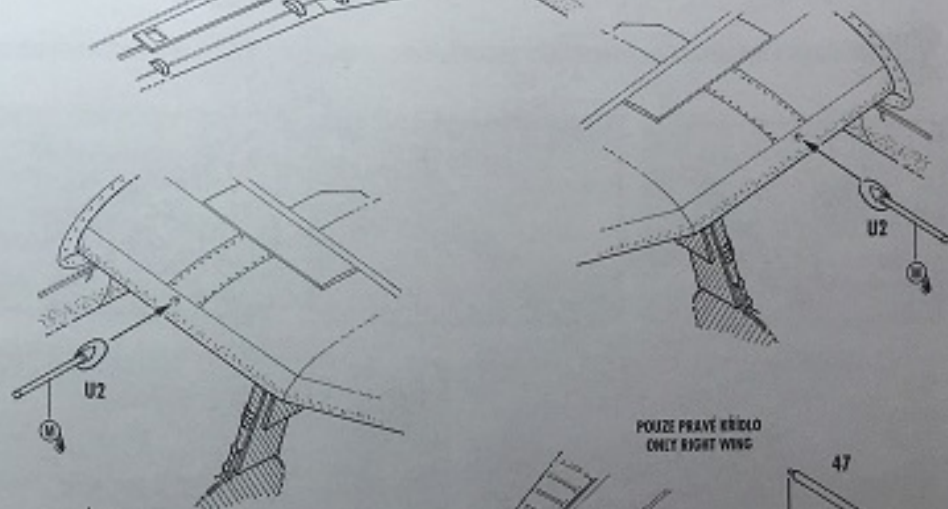


? ZAVĚŘENÁ PŘIMOVNICE  
CLOSED BOMB BAY

? OTEVŘENÁ PŘIMOVNICE  
OPEN BOMB BAY



**STEP 19**

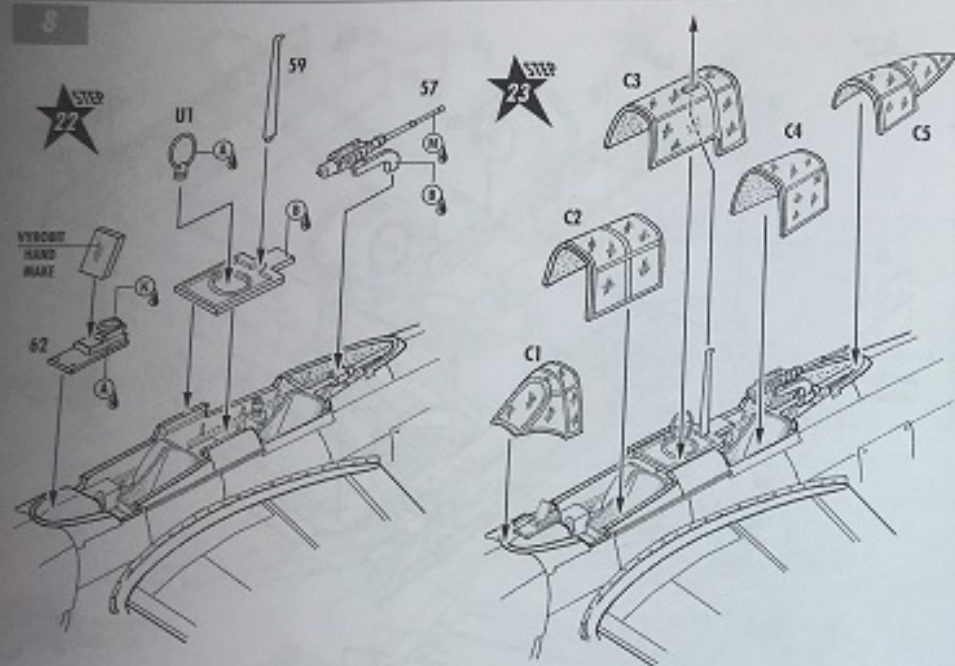


POUŽE PRAVÉ KŘIDLO  
ONLY RIGHT WING

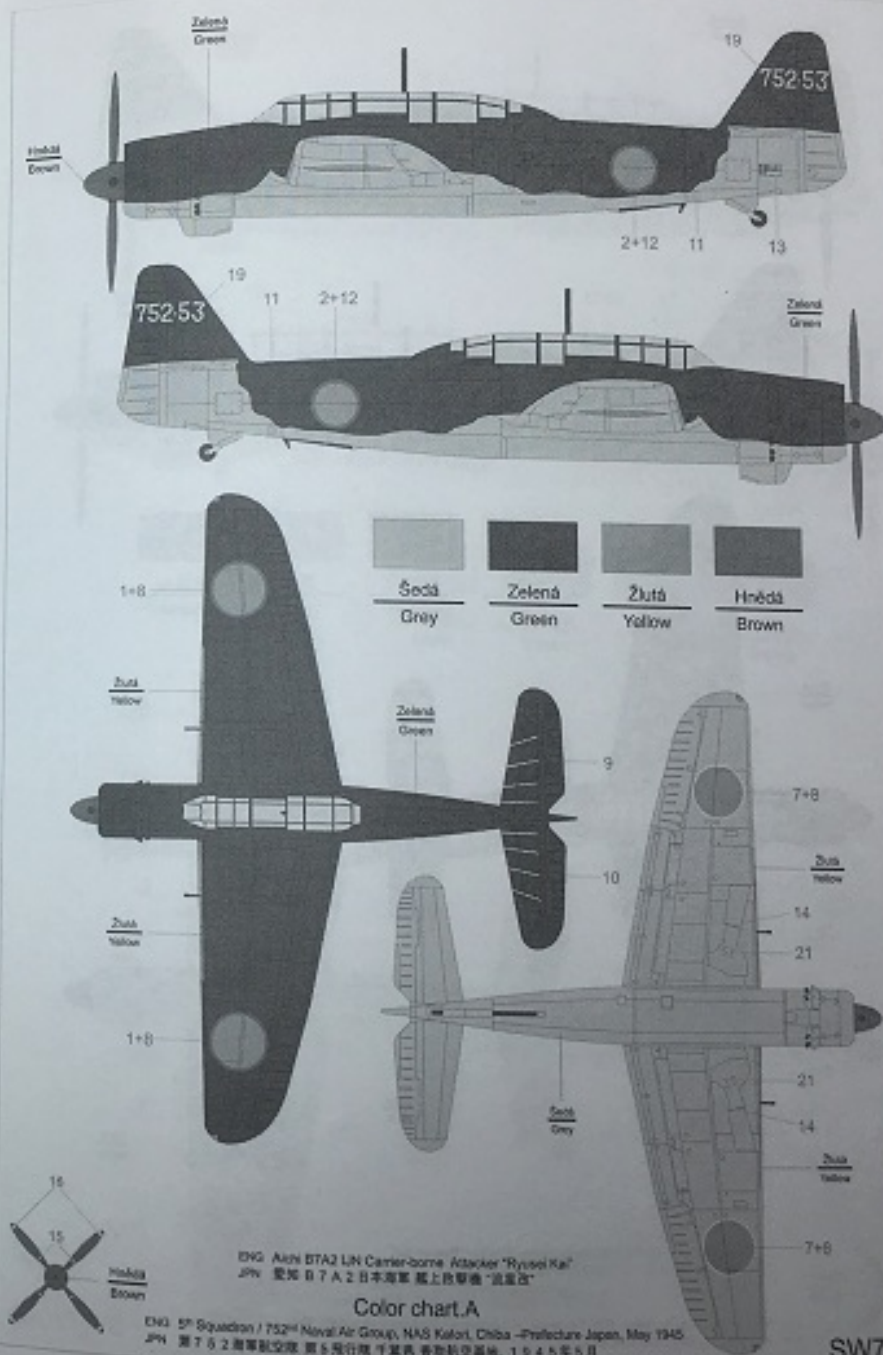
**STEP 20**

**STEP 21**

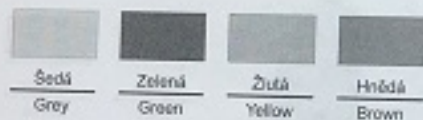
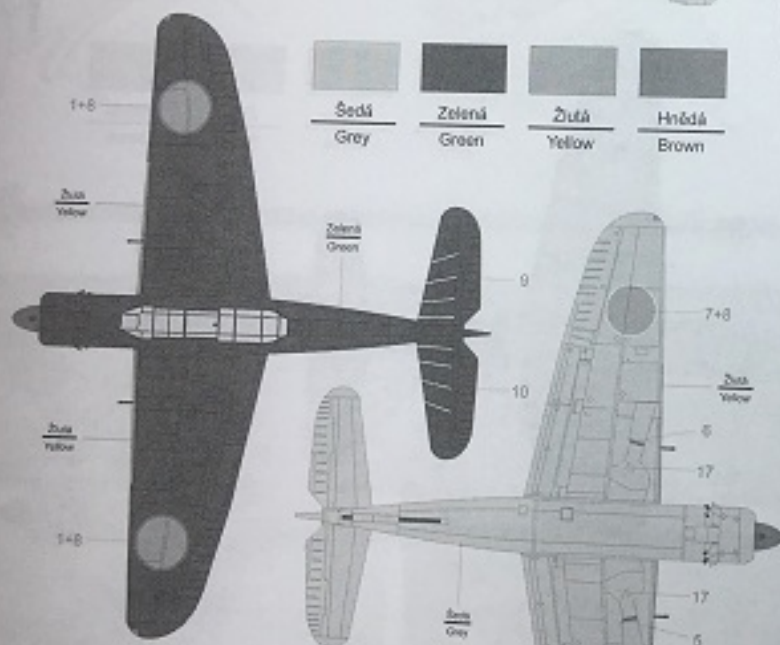
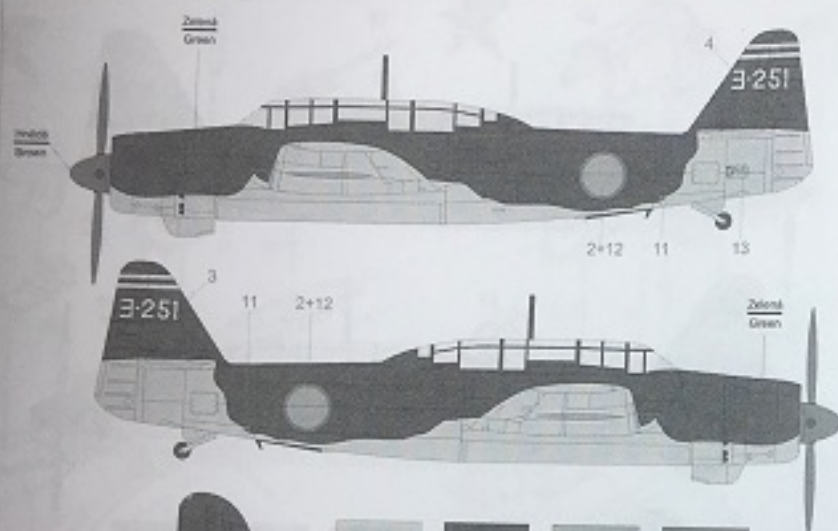




**Sword**





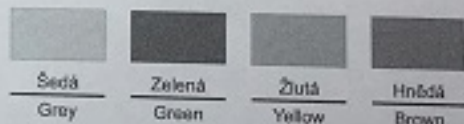
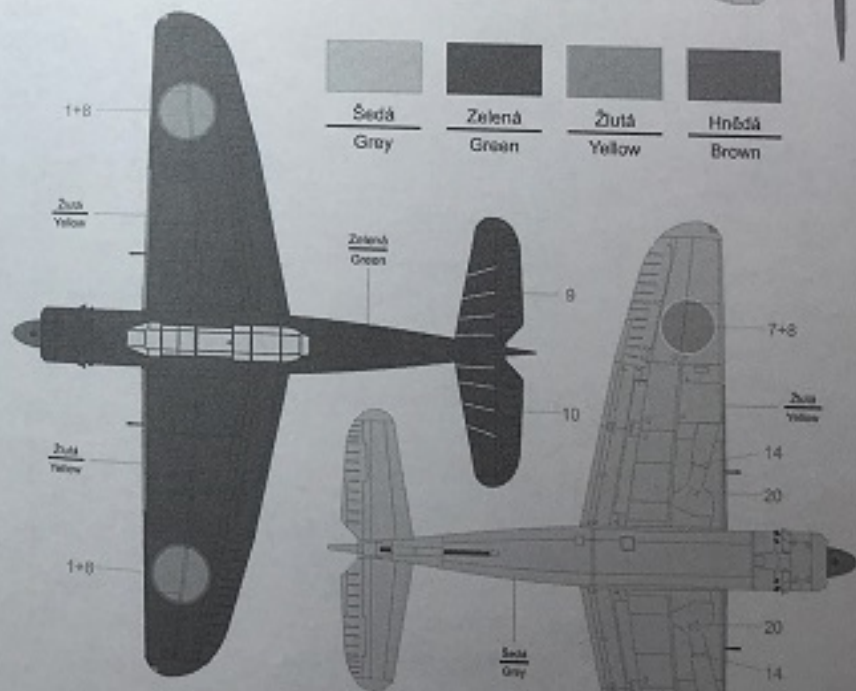
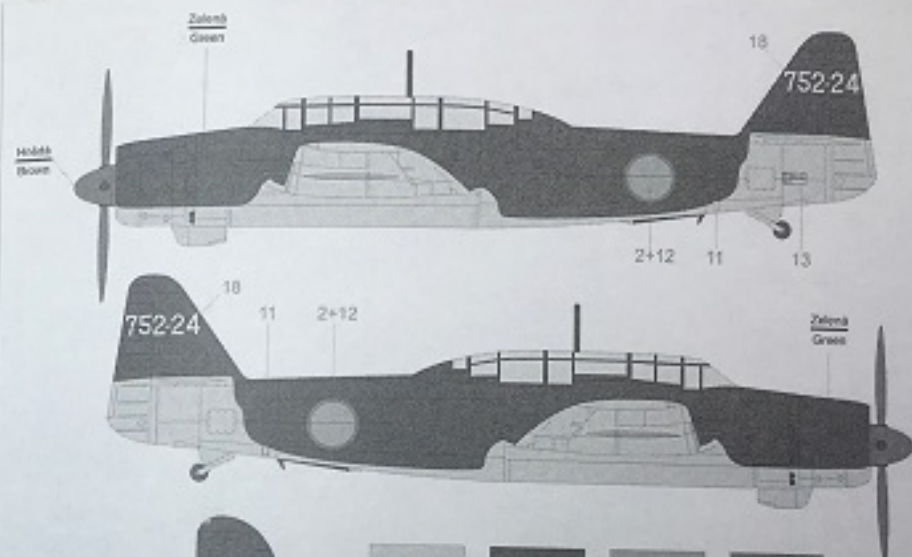


ENG Aichi E7A2 LN Carrier-borne Attacker "Ryusei Kai"  
JPN 愛知 87 A 2 日本海軍 艦上攻撃機 "流星改"

Color chart B

ENG Yokosuka Naval Air Group, NAS Yokosuka, Kanagawa-Prefecture Japan, April 1942  
JPN 横浜海軍航空隊 海軍兵隊 横浜航空隊機, 1942年4月

SW72069



ENG Aichi E7A2 LN Carrier-borne Attacker "Ryusei Kai"  
JPN 愛知 日 7 A 2 日本海軍 艦上攻撃機 "流星改"

Color chart C

ENG 5<sup>th</sup> Squadron 1752<sup>nd</sup> Naval Air Group, NAS Yokoi, Chiba -Prefecture Japan, May 1942  
JPN 第 5 隊 第 1752 隊 航空隊 航空機, 1942年5月

Color chart C