

Focke-Wulf Fw 190A-8/R2

8175

GERMAN WW II HEAVY FIGHTER 1:48 SCALE PLASTIC KIT

Focke-Wulf Fw 190A-8/R2 intro

The developing onslaught that was the allied bomber offensive of 1942-43 forced the German Defense of the Reich into improving itself technically, in an attempt to counter both tactical development and especially the growing numerical allied superiority facing Germany. Besides American long range escort fighters, Luftwaffe pilots were also faced with the major problem of concentrated defensive fire from bomber crews from formations that did not allow attacks on individual aircraft that would otherwise be a relatively easy target. One system which the Luftwaffe had at its disposal to deal with the four-engined heavies, was the development of tactical attacks using single engined fighters that were capable of carrying adequate armament without a corresponding performance penalty, and so, maintaining fighter qualities. The basis of such a tactic was a concentrated attack by several modified fighters that would close to very short range, and result in the immediate destruction of the target bomber, or would at least cause enough damage as to disrupt the defensive fire of the combat box.

The father of "sturm" attack tactics is considered to be Maj Hans-Günther von Kornatzki, who on April 12, 1943, was entrusted with command of the newly formed Sturmstaffel 1. The purpose of the unit was to validate the concept, to develop the tactics, and to determine the optimum armament and equipment configurations to fulfill the necessary role. The first aircraft to be received by Sturmstaffel 1 were Fw 190A-6s, which were not greatly modified for the intended purpose. Most importantly, there was an upgrade to the armor protection of these aircraft, allowing a more direct approach when dealing with heavy bombers. By January, 1944, Fw 190A-7s were acquired, which provided even greater armor protection, but more importantly, introduced the trademark of the "Sturmböck" fleet, two 30mm cannon mounted in the wings. Based on the experiences of Sturmstaffel 1, it was decided that further resources should be allocated to the fulfillment of this tactic, and from April to August, 1944, three independent "Sturmgruppen" were formed, JG 3, JG 4 and JG 300. Sturmstaffel 1 was disbanded as such, and absorbed into JG 3. Around this time, the best known "Sturmböck" variant arrived on the scene, in the form of the Fw 190A-8/R2, who's standard armament comprised two 20mm MG151 and two 30mm MK108s. As opposed to the standard versions of the Fw 190, armor protection was improved by the addition of 5mm plates at the fuselage sides of the cockpit, and 60mm of armored glass in the windscreen. The Fw 190 thus became a very effective weapon with which to confront American bombers, capable of bringing formidable firepower to bear on a target from close range, and still provide a significant amount of protection for its pilot from defensive fire from the bombers. The modifications were not completely without penalty, though. These aircraft were, compared to the standard Fw 190A-8, some 454kg heavier, and 50km/h slower. Although the "Sturmböck" mounts were very effective in combat with the four-engined heavy bombers, their performance did suffer as far as fighters go, especially where maneuverability was concerned, and dealing with the escort fighters became an even greater challenge. The tactics employed by the Sturmböck units evolved to include a wave of the specialized Fw 190A-8/R2 (and later R8) escorted by lighter and more maneuverable Bf 109s, who were to act as a source of employment for the American escort fighters. This method of combat proved very effective against the Americans, but of course, came too late for Germany. Neither the Sturmgruppen, nor jet powered fighters, could do anything to stem the tide of increasing numbers of the USAAF. Sturmböck pilots often paid a price under conditions where their assigned lighter escorts could not, for various reasons, fulfill their mission. As 1944 faded into 1945, Sturmböck missions were on the decline, and individual aircraft modifications were gradually removed to the point where, by the end of the war, brave Sturmböck units reverted into units equipped with standard fighters, fulfilling standard fighter roles, and even ground support missions. That was, of course, assuming that they survived that long, as losses within the units were enormous. Despite all this, the Fw 190A-8/R2 managed to become a phenomenon that could not be ignored with respect to the air war over Europe in 1944.

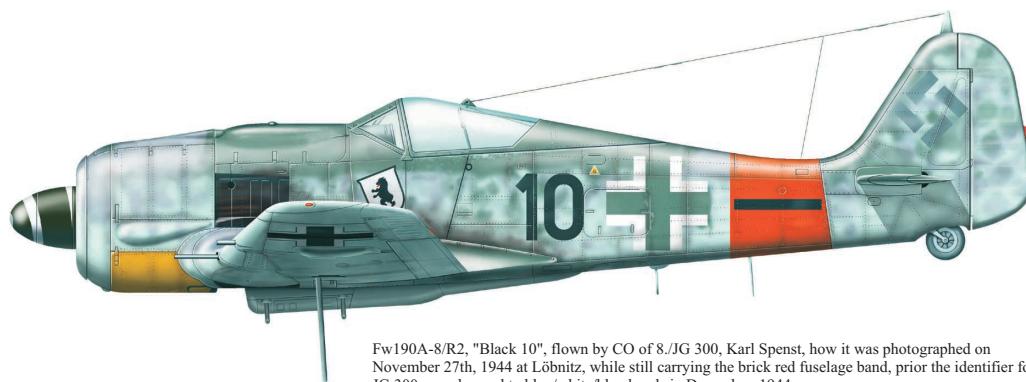


eduard



Hans-Günther von Kornatzki joined the Luftwaffe in 1933. Progressively, he served as Gruppenadjutant with I/JG 132, II/JG 132, I/JG 334, and I/JG 138. In September of 1939, he became CO of II/JG 52, with which he took part in the Battle of Britain. On August 26th, 1940, he was transferred to Jagdfliegerschule 1. He continued on with his Stab functions up to October, 1943, when he was given command of Sturmstaffel 1, a specialized unit formed to combat four-engined heavy bombers. When Sturmstaffel 1 was absorbed by JG 3, von Kornatzki took command of II.(Sturm)/JG 4. On September 12, 1944, he lead his unit against a formation of B-17s over Magdeburg, and managed to shoot one down (his sixth and final victory), but he took serious hits. An attempt at a belly landing of Fw 190A-8/R2 W.Nr. 681424 "Green 3" would take his life.

Hans-Günter von Kornatzki vstoupil do Luftwaffe v roce 1933. Postupně sloužil jako Gruppenadjutant u I/JG 132, II/JG 132, I/JG 334, I/JG 138. V září 1939 se stal velitelem II./JG 52, s níž se zúčastnil Bitvy o Británii. 26. srpna 1940 byl převelen do štábu Jagdfliegerschule 1. Pokračoval ve stábních funkcích až do října 1943, kdy se stal velitelem Sturmstaffel 1, speciální jednotky zaměřené na boj se čtyřmotorovými bombardéry. Poté, co se Sturmstaffel 1 stala v dubnu 1944 součástí JG 3, převezl von Kornatzki velení II.(Sturm)/JG 4. 12. září 1944 vedl svou skupinu proti formaci strojů B-17 nad Magdeburgem. Podařilo se mu sestrelit jeden z bombardérů (jeho šesté a poslední vítězství), ale sám byl zasažen palbou a při pokusu o nouzové přistání ve stroji Fw 190 A-8/R2 W.Nr. 681424 "zelená 3" zahynul.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS: Fw 190A-8/R2

Span: 10,506m
Length: 9,100m
Empty Weight: 3,504kg
Take-Off Weight: 4,974kg
Maximum Speed: 620km/h
Cruising Speed: 495km/h
Powerplant: One BMW801D-2, 2100hp (1567kw)
14 cylinder engine
Armament: two 20mm MG 151 cannon and two 30mm MK 108 cannon

TECHNICKÁ DATA Fw 190A-8/R2

rozpětí: 9,506 m
délka: 9,1 m
prázdná váha: 3 504 kg
vzletová váha: 4 974 kg
maximální rychlosť: 620 km/h
cestovní rychlosť: 495 km/h
motor: BMW 801D-2 o výkonom 1730kW (1272 kW)
vzbroj: 2 kanóny MG 151 ráže 20 mm a 2 kanóny MK 108 ráže 30 mm

Fw190A-8/R2, "Black 10", flown by CO of 8./JG 300, Karl Spens, how it was photographed on November 27th, 1944 at Löbnitz, while still carrying the brick red fuselage band, prior the identifier for JG 300 was changed to blue/white/blue bands in December, 1944.

Fw 190 A-8/R2 "černá 10", se kterým létal velitel 8./JG 300 Lt. Karl Spens, jak byl vyfotografován 27. listopadu 1944 v Löbnitz, kdy ještě nesl cihlově červený pruh na trupu. Označení JG 300 bylo v prosinci změněno na modro/bílo/modré pruhy.

ATTENTION

UPOZORNĚNÍ

ACHTUNG

ATTENTION

注意



Carefully read instruction sheet before assembling. When you use glue or paint, do not use near open flame and use in well ventilated room. Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to suck any part, or pull vinyl bag over the head.



Před započetím stavby si pečlivě prostudujte stavební návod. Při používání barev a lepidel pracujte v dobře větrané místnosti. Lepidla ani barvy nepoužívejte v blízkosti otevřeného ohně. Model není určen malým dětem, mohlo by dojít k poškození drobných dílů.



lire soigneusement la fiche d'instructions avant d'assembler. Ne pas utiliser de colle ou de peinture à proximité d'une flamme nue, et éviter la pièce de temps en temps. Garder hors de portée des enfants en bas âge. Ne pas laisser les enfants mettre en bouche ou sucer les pièces, ou passer un sachet vinyle sur la tête.



Von dem Zusammensetzen die Bauanleitung gut durchlesen. Kleber und Farbe nicht nahe von offenem Feuer verwenden und das Fenster von Zeit zu Zeit Belüftung öffnen. Bausatz von kleinen Kindern fernhalten. Verhüten Sie, daß Kinder irgendwelche Bauteile in den Mund nehmen oder Plastiktüten über den Kopf ziehen.



組み立てる前に必ず説明書をお読み下さい。接着剤や塗料をご使用の際は、窓を開けて十分な換気をとらない、火のそばでは使用しないで下さい。小さな子供の手の届かない所には必ず保管してください。部品や破片を嚙んだり、なめたり、飲んだりすると大変危険です。又、部品を取り出した後のビニール袋は、小さな子供が頭から被ったりすると窒息する恐れがありますので、破り捨てて下さい。

INSTRUKTION SIGNS ★ INSTR. SYMBOLY ★ INSTRUKTION SINNBILDER ★ SYMBOLES ★ 記号の説明



OPTIONAL
VOLBA
FACULTATIF
NACH BELIEBEN
選択する



BEND
OHNOUT
PLIER SIL VOUS PLAÎT
BITTE BIEGEN
折る



OPEN HOLE
VYVRATAT OTVOR
FAIRE UN TROU
OFFNEN
穴を開ける



SYMMETRICAL ASSEMBLY
SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ
MONTAGE SYMÉTRIQUE
SYMMETRISCHE AUFBAU
左右均等に組み立てる



NOTCH
ZÁREZ
L'INCISION
DER EINSCHNITT
切る



REMOVE
ODŘÍZNOUT
RETIRER
ENTFERNEN
移す



APPLY EXPRESS MASK
POUŽÍT EXPRESS MASK
NABARVIT PŘED SLEPENÍM
AND PAINT BEFORE
GLUING

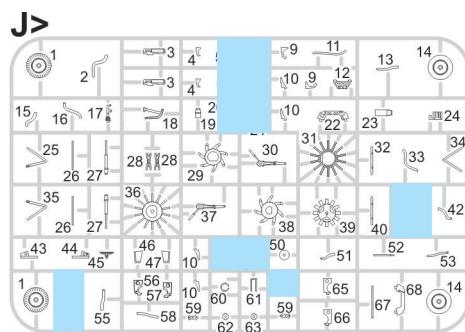
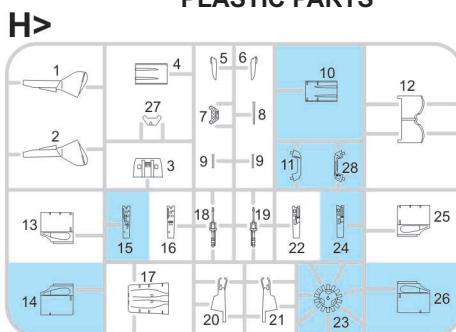
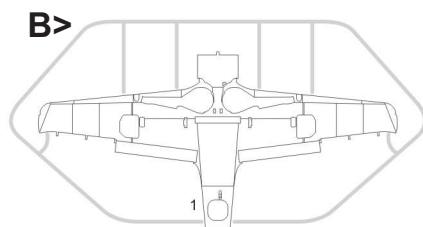
PARTS

DÍLY

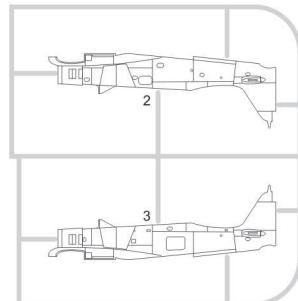
TEILE

PIÈCES

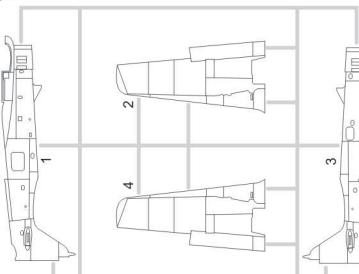
部品



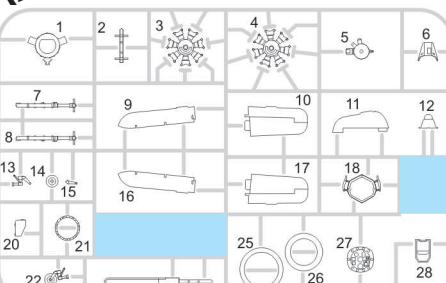
B>



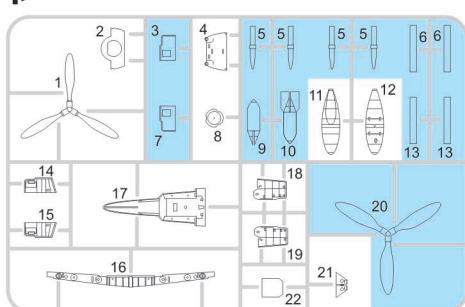
C>



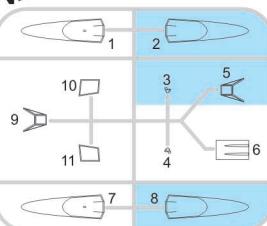
K>



I>

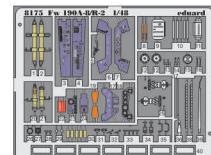


N>



eduard
MASK

PE - PHOTO ETCHED
DETAIL PARTS



-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

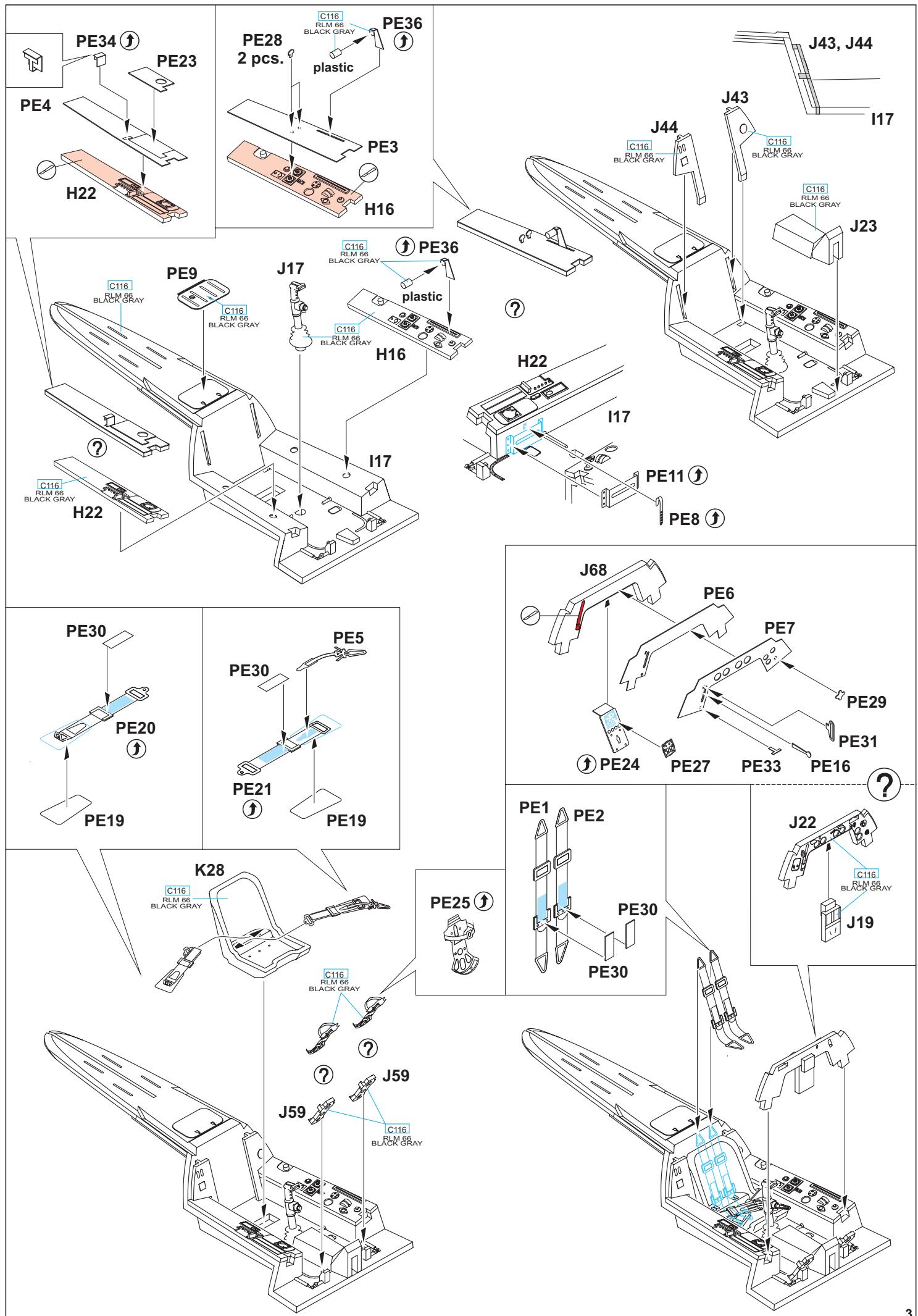
FARBEN

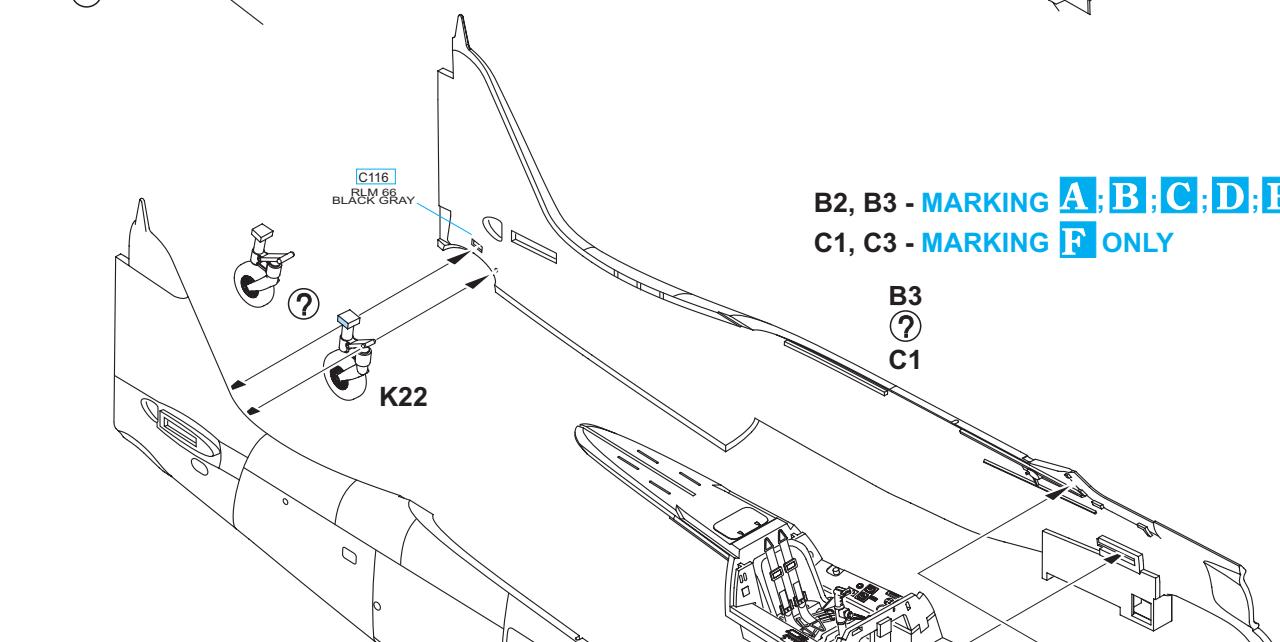
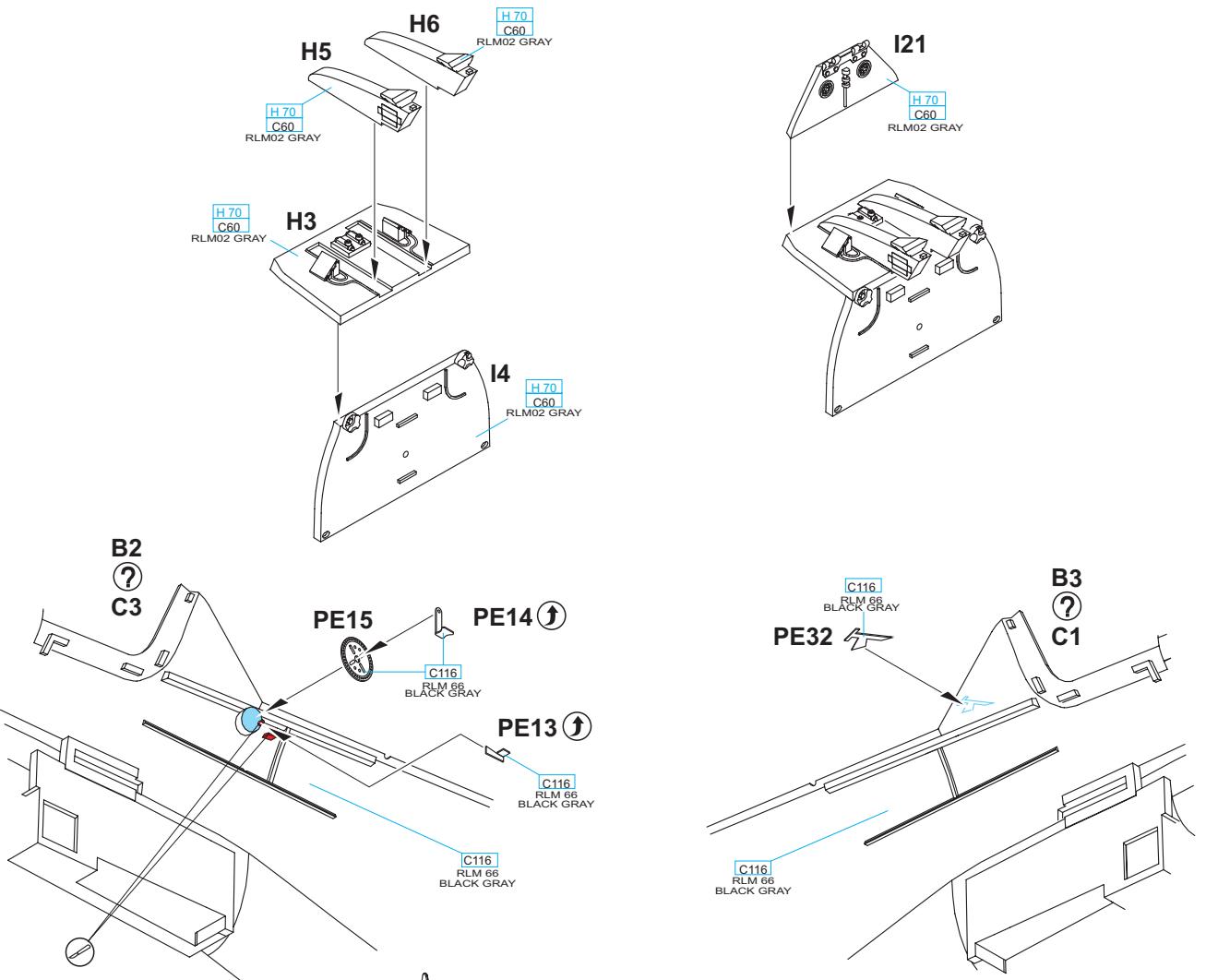
PEINTURE

色

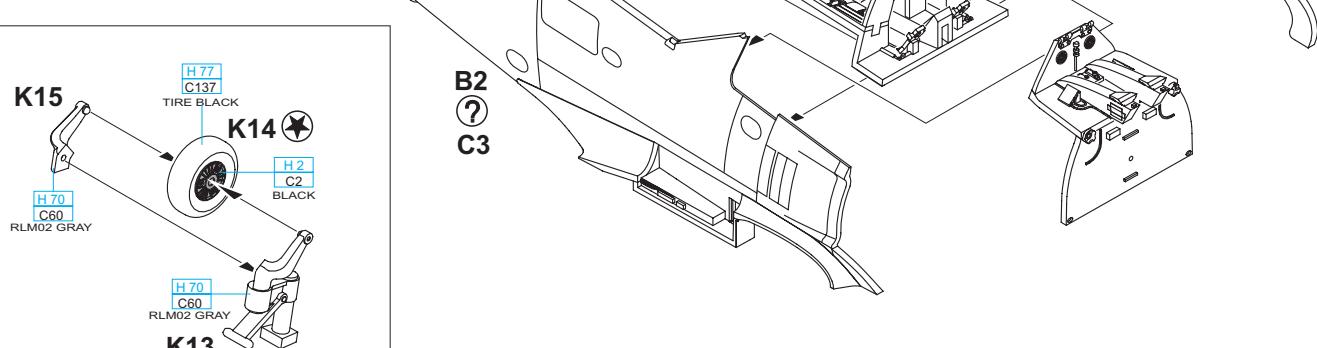
GSI Creos (GUNZE)	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR
[H.2]	[C2]
[H.3]	[C3]
[H.4]	[C4]
[H.11]	[C62]
[H.12]	[C18]
[H.15]	[C65]
[H.47]	[C41]
[H.64]	[C17]
[H.65]	[C18]
[H.69]	[C37]
[H.70]	[C60]
BLACK	
RED	
YELLOW	
FLAT WHITE	
FLAT BLACK	
BRIGHT BLUE	
RED BROWN	
RLM71 DARK GREEN	
RLM70 BLACK GREEN	
RLM75 GRAY	
RLM02 GRAY	

AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	
[H.77]	[C137]	TIRE BLACK
[H.304]	[C304]	OLIVE DRAB
[H.344]		RUST
	[C116]	RLM66 BLACK GRAY
	[C117]	RLM76 LIGHT BLUE
Mr.METAL COLOR		
[MC214]		DARK IRON
[MC218]		ALUMINIUM
[MC213]		STEEL
Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC		
[SM01]		SUPER CHROME

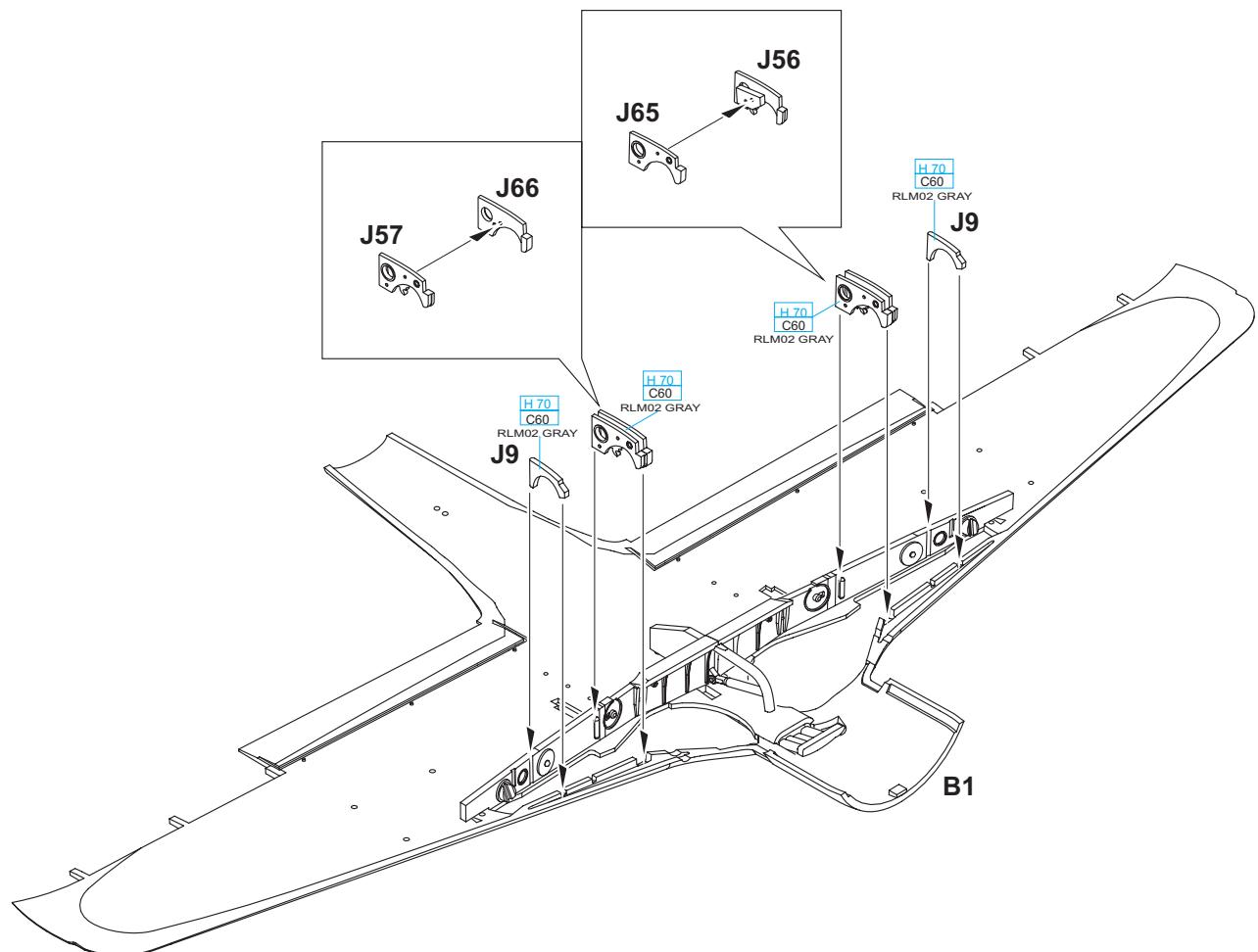
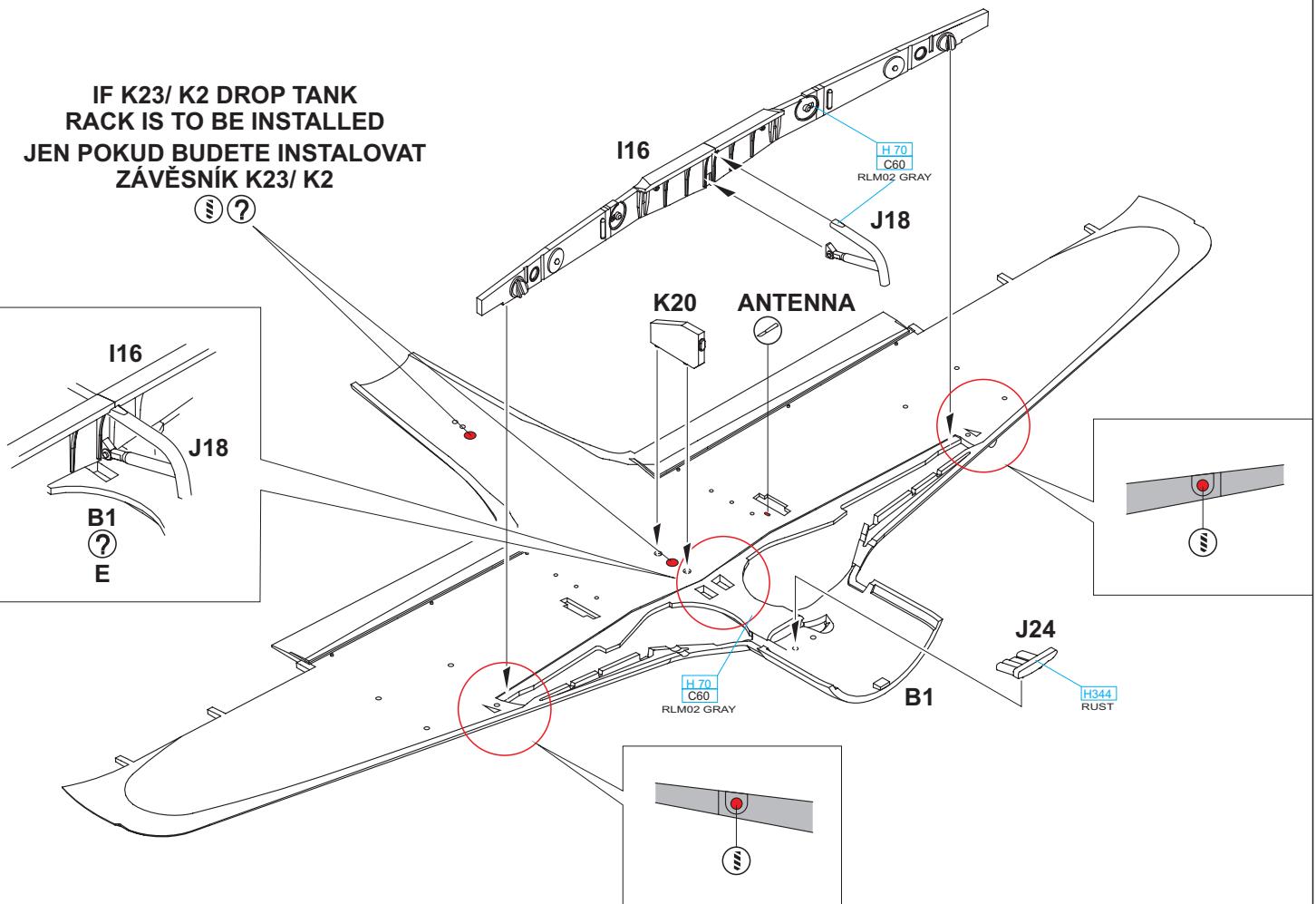


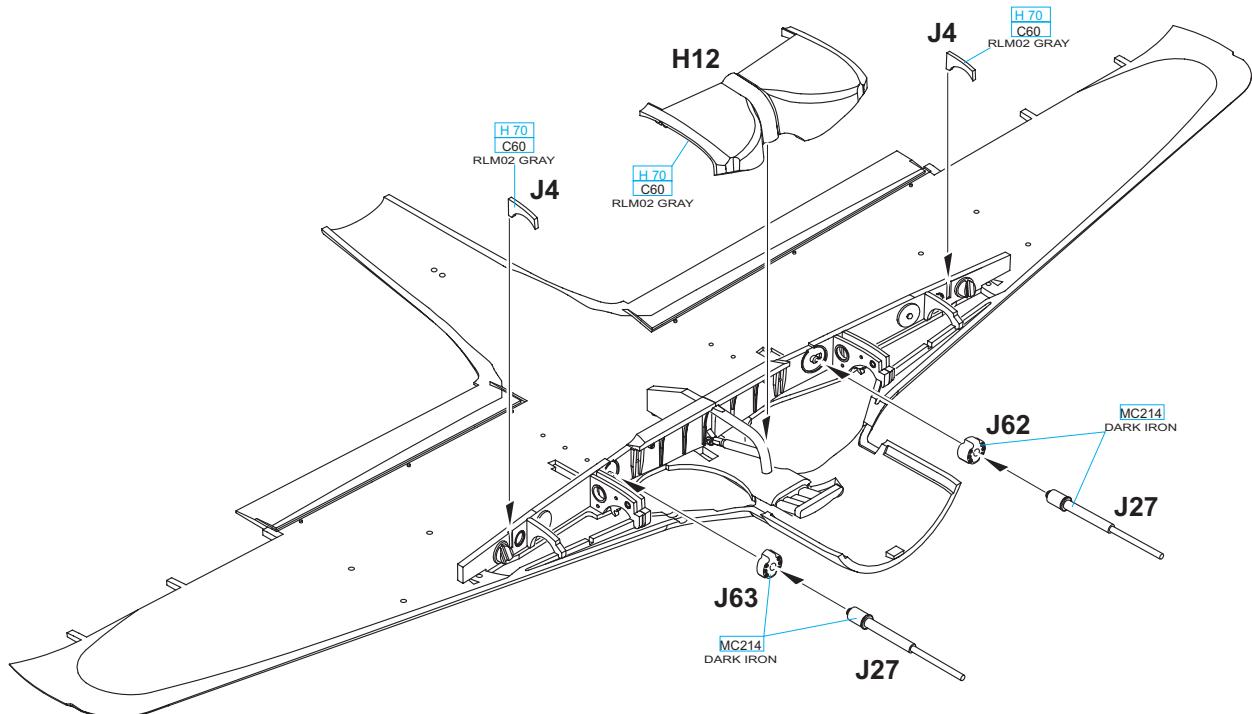


B2, B3 - MARKING A; B; C; D; E ONLY
C1, C3 - MARKING F ONLY

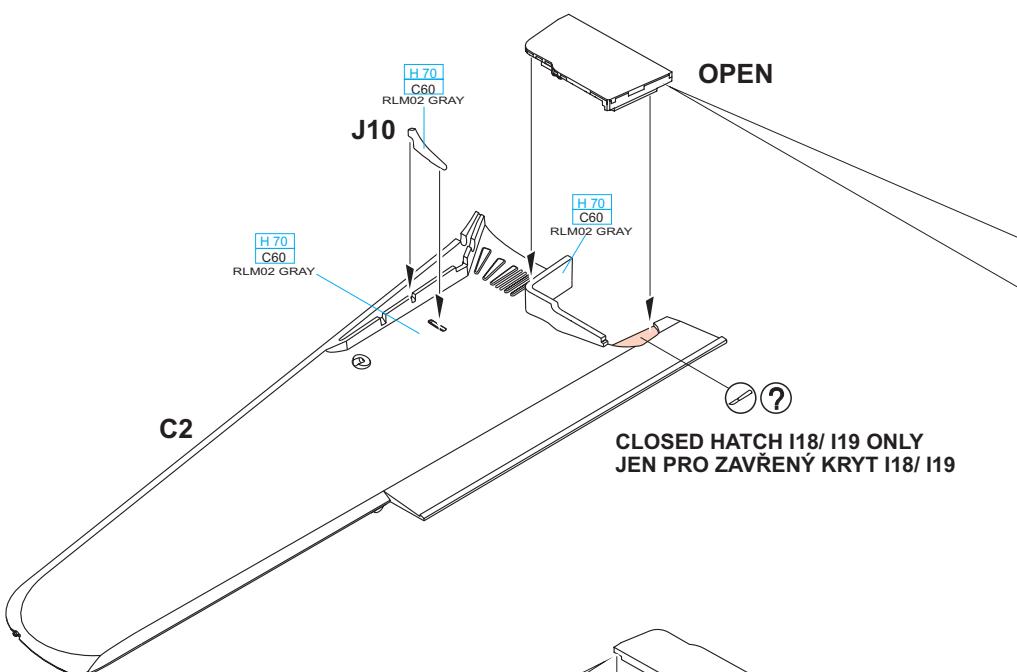
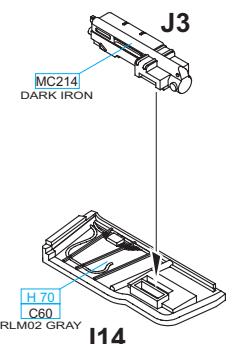


IF K23/ K2 DROP TANK
RACK IS TO BE INSTALLED
JEN POKUD BUDETE INSTALOVAT
ZÁVĚSNÍK K23/ K2



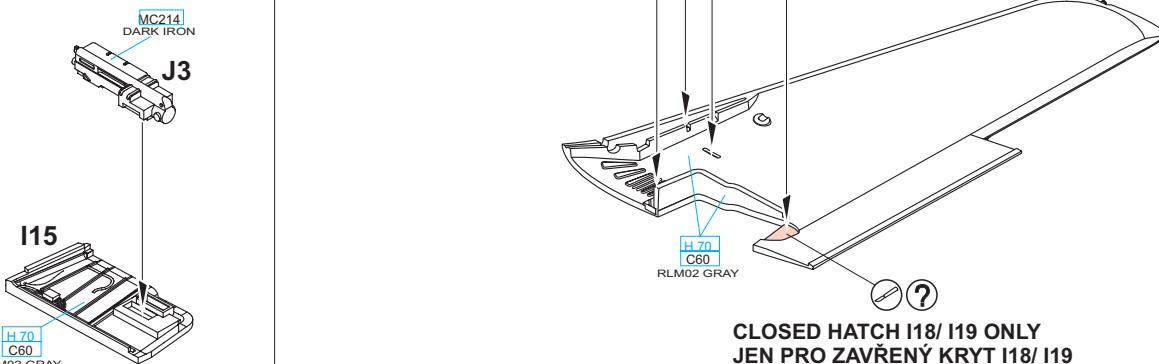


DON'T USE PART J3
IF CANNON BAY HATCH I18/ I19
IS TO BE CLOSED POSITION
NEINSTALUJTE DÍL J3
POKUD MÁ BÝT KRYT KANÓNU
I18/ I19 ZAVŘENÝ

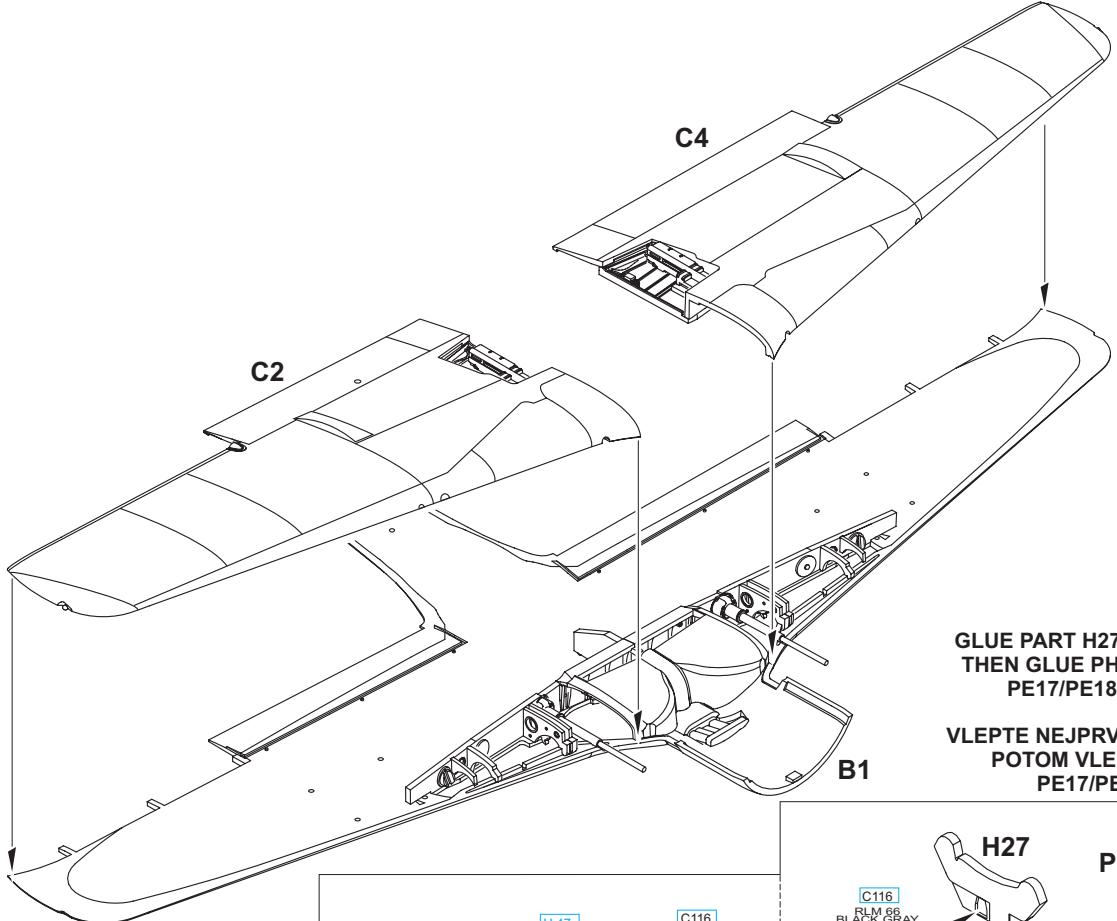


CLOSED HATCH I18/ I19 ONLY
JEN PRO ZAVŘENÝ KRYT I18/ I19

DON'T USE PART J3
IF CANNON BAY HATCH I18/ I19
IS TO BE CLOSED POSITION
NEINSTALUJTE DÍL J3
POKUD MÁ BÝT KRYT KANÓNU
I18/ I19 ZAVŘENÝ

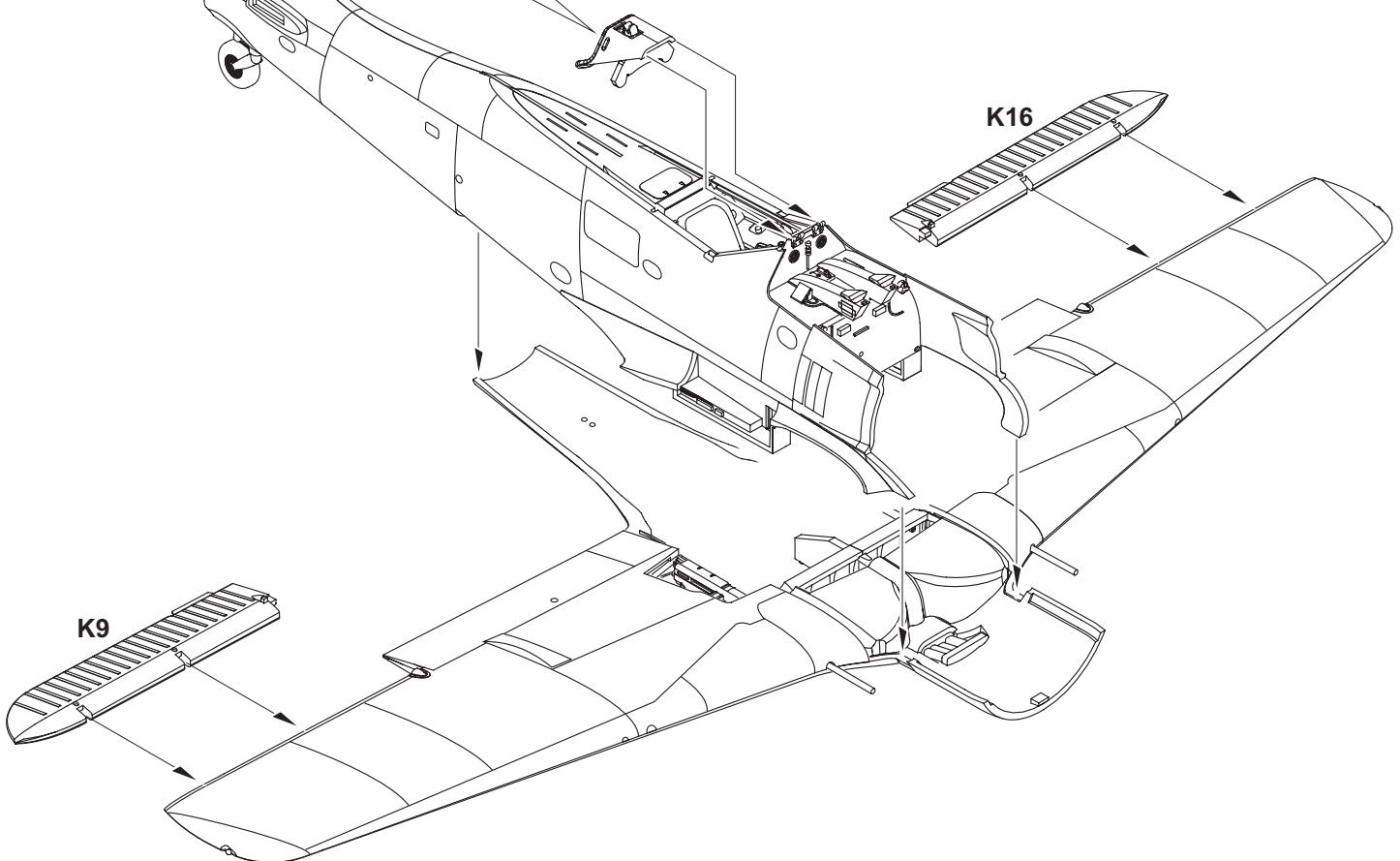
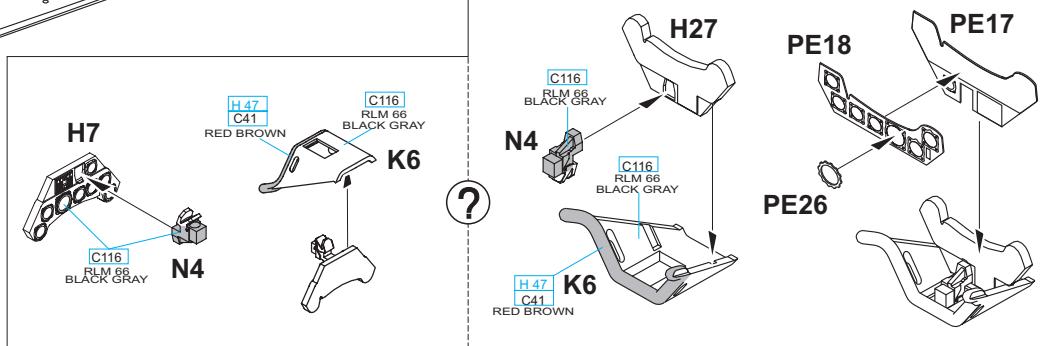


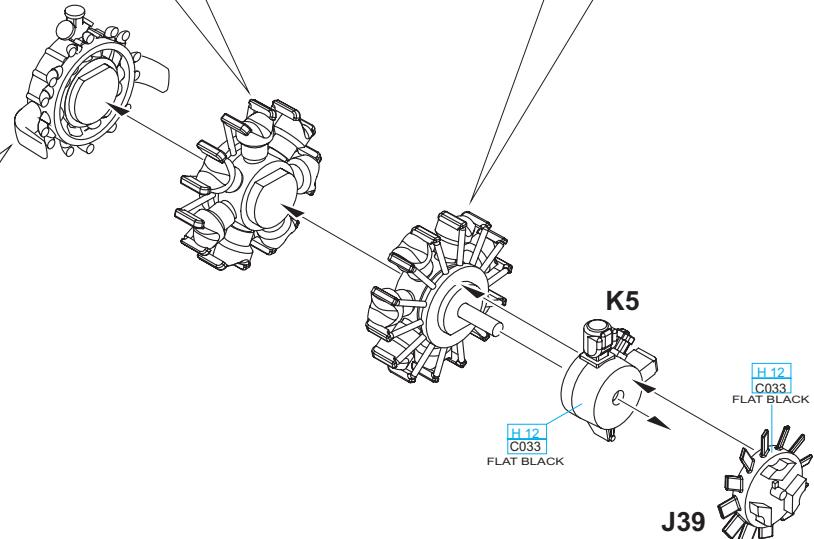
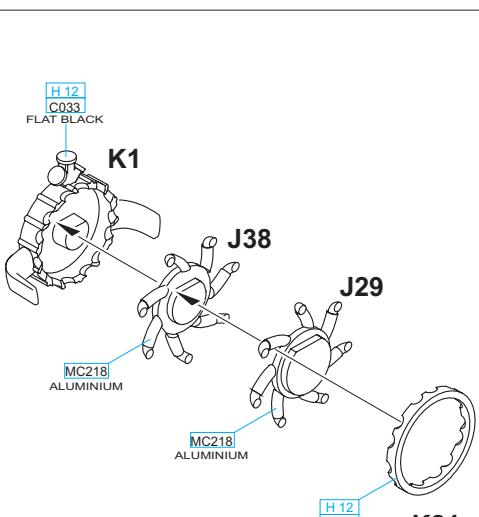
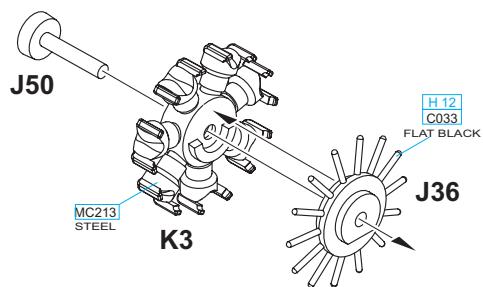
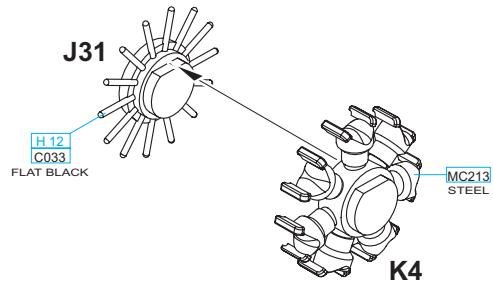
CLOSED HATCH I18/ I19 ONLY
JEN PRO ZAVŘENÝ KRYT I18/ I19



GLUE PART H27 INTO PART K6 FIRST,
THEN GLUE PHOTO-ETCHED PARTS
PE17/PE18 ONTO PART H27

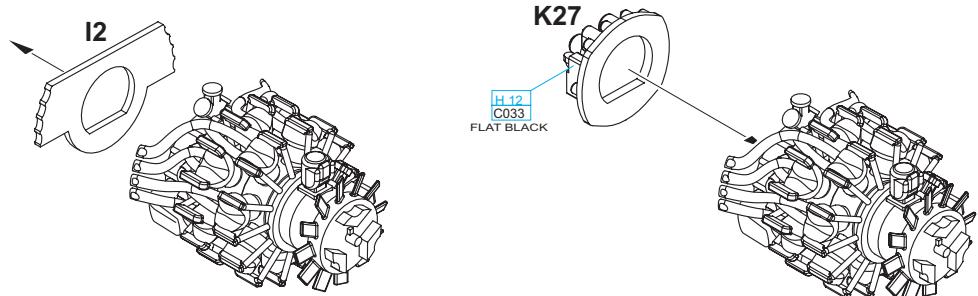
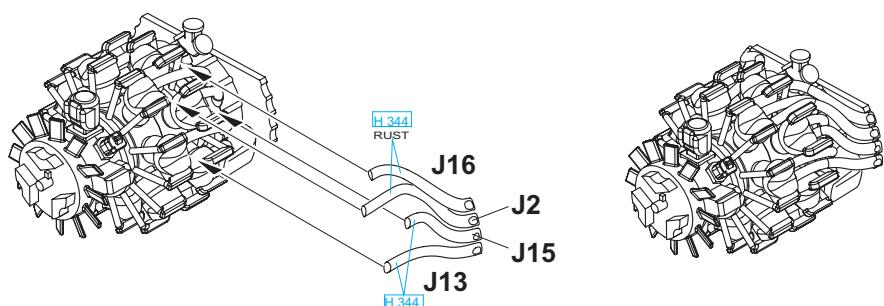
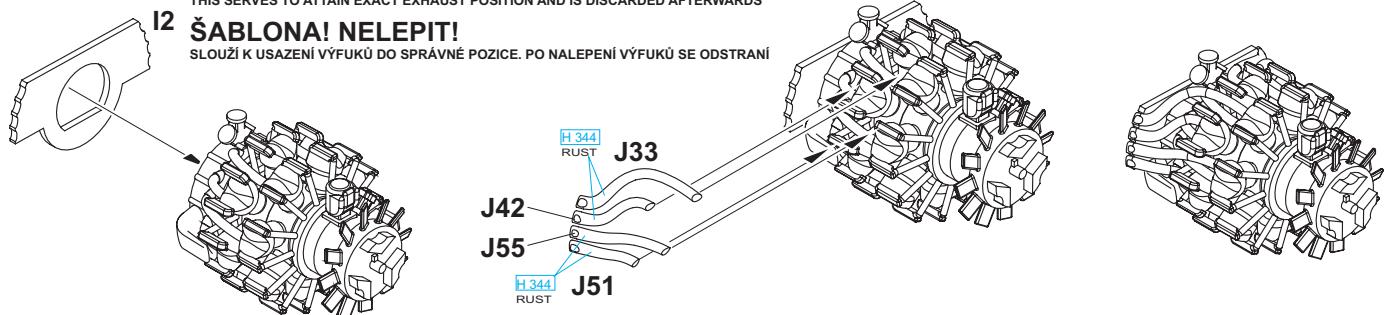
VLEPTE NEJPRVE DÍL H27 DO DÍLU K6,
POTOM VLEPTE KOVOVÉ DÍLY
PE17/PE18 NA DÍL H27

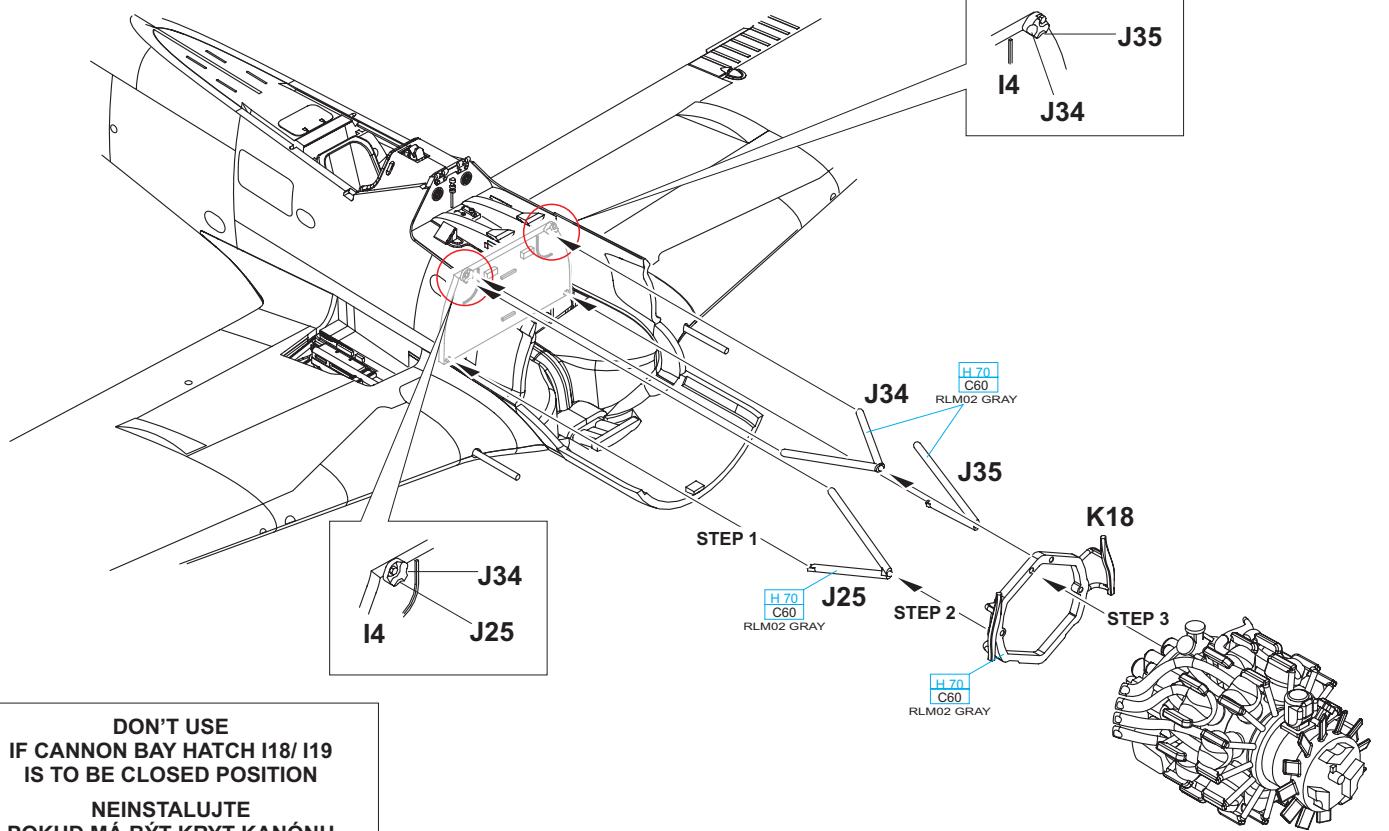




TEMPLATE ONLY! DO NOT GLUE!

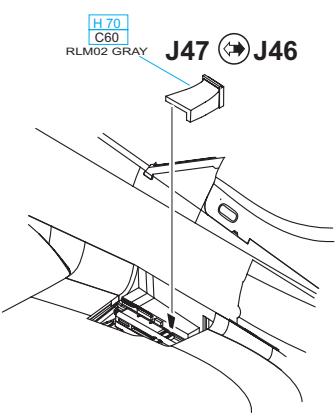
THIS SERVES TO ATTAIN EXACT EXHAUST POSITION AND IS DISCARDED AFTERWARDS



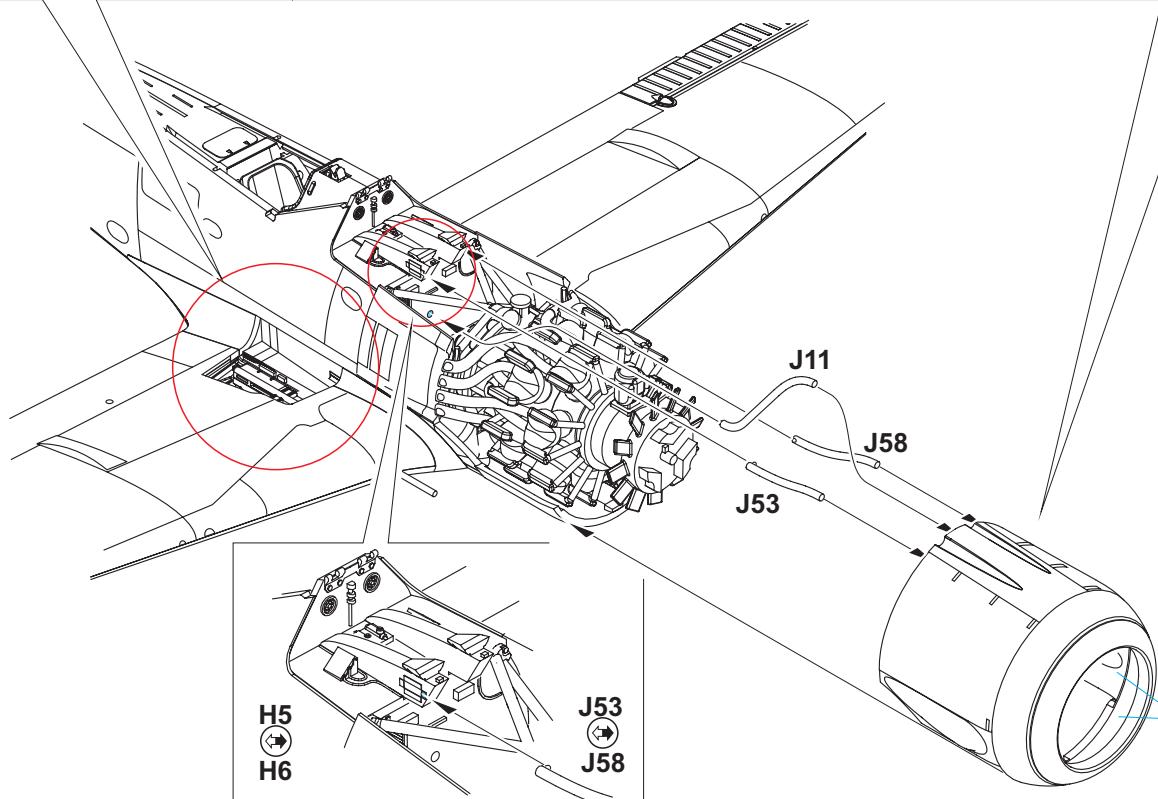
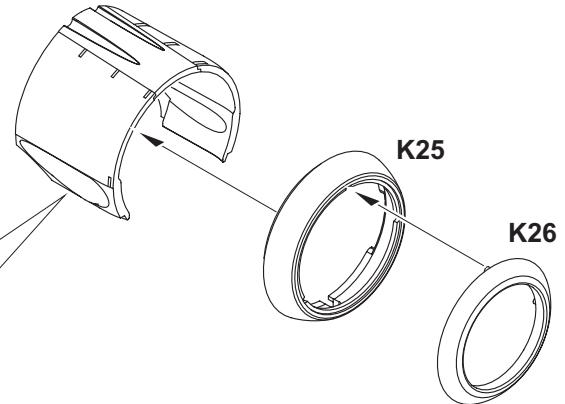
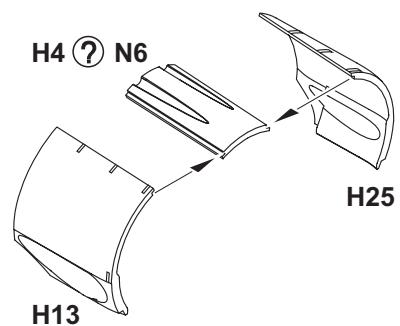


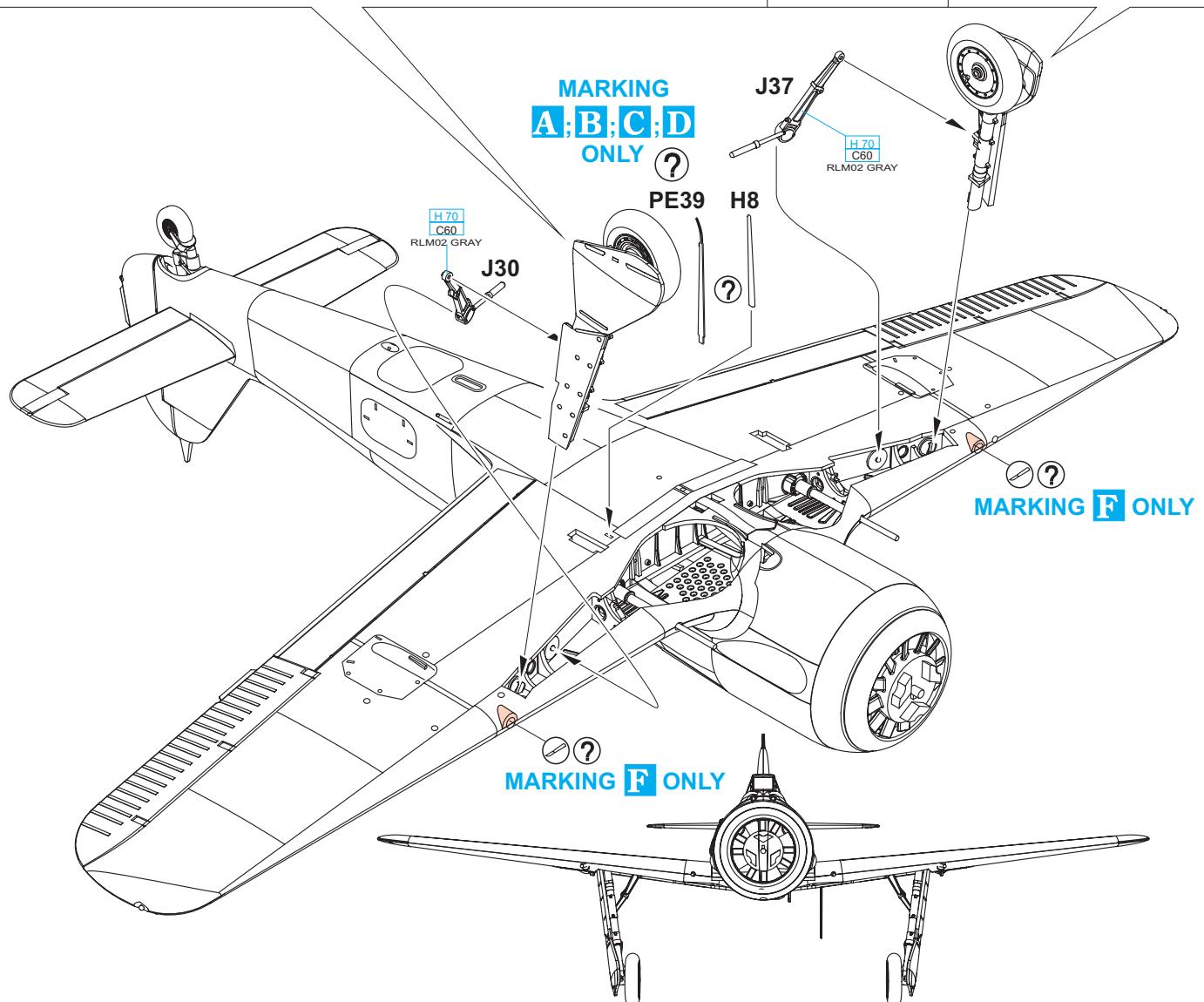
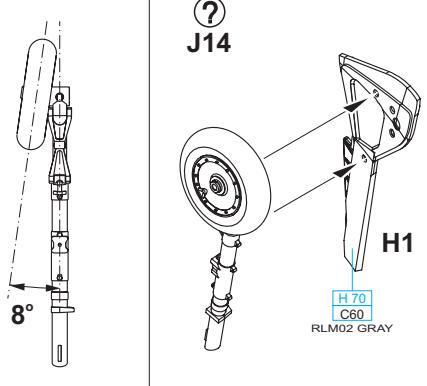
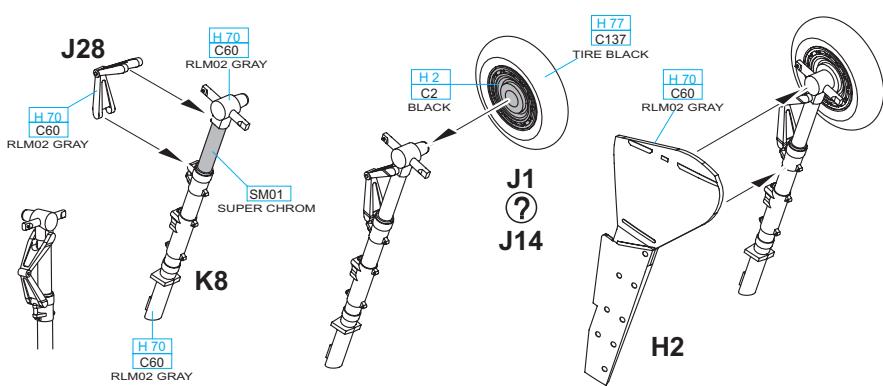
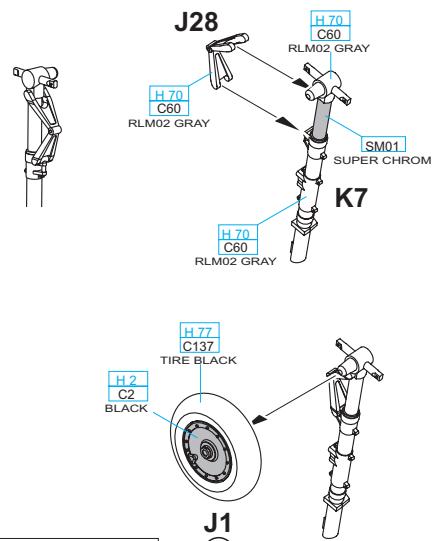
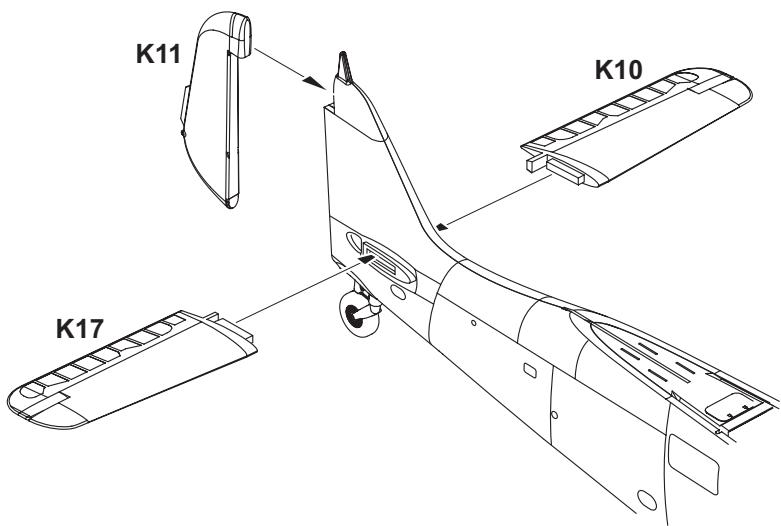
DON'T USE
IF CANNON BAY HATCH I18/ I19
IS TO BE CLOSED POSITION

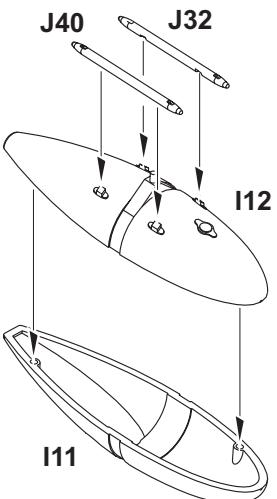
NEINSTALUJTE
POKUD MÁ BYT KRYT KANÓNU
I18/ I19 ZAVŘENÝ



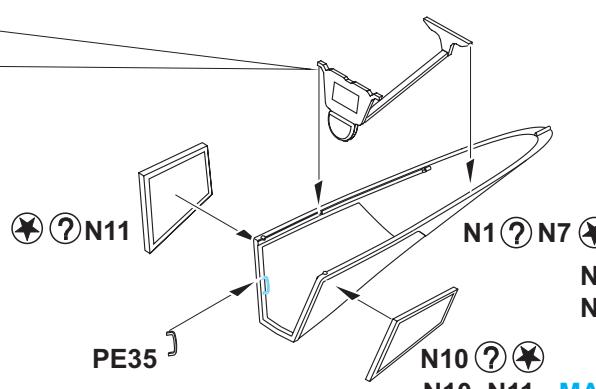
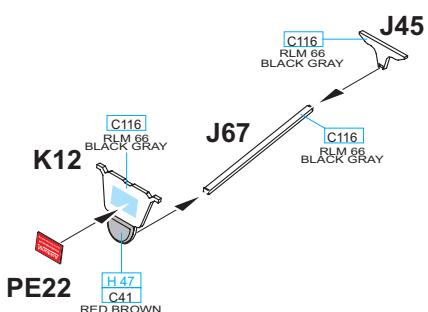
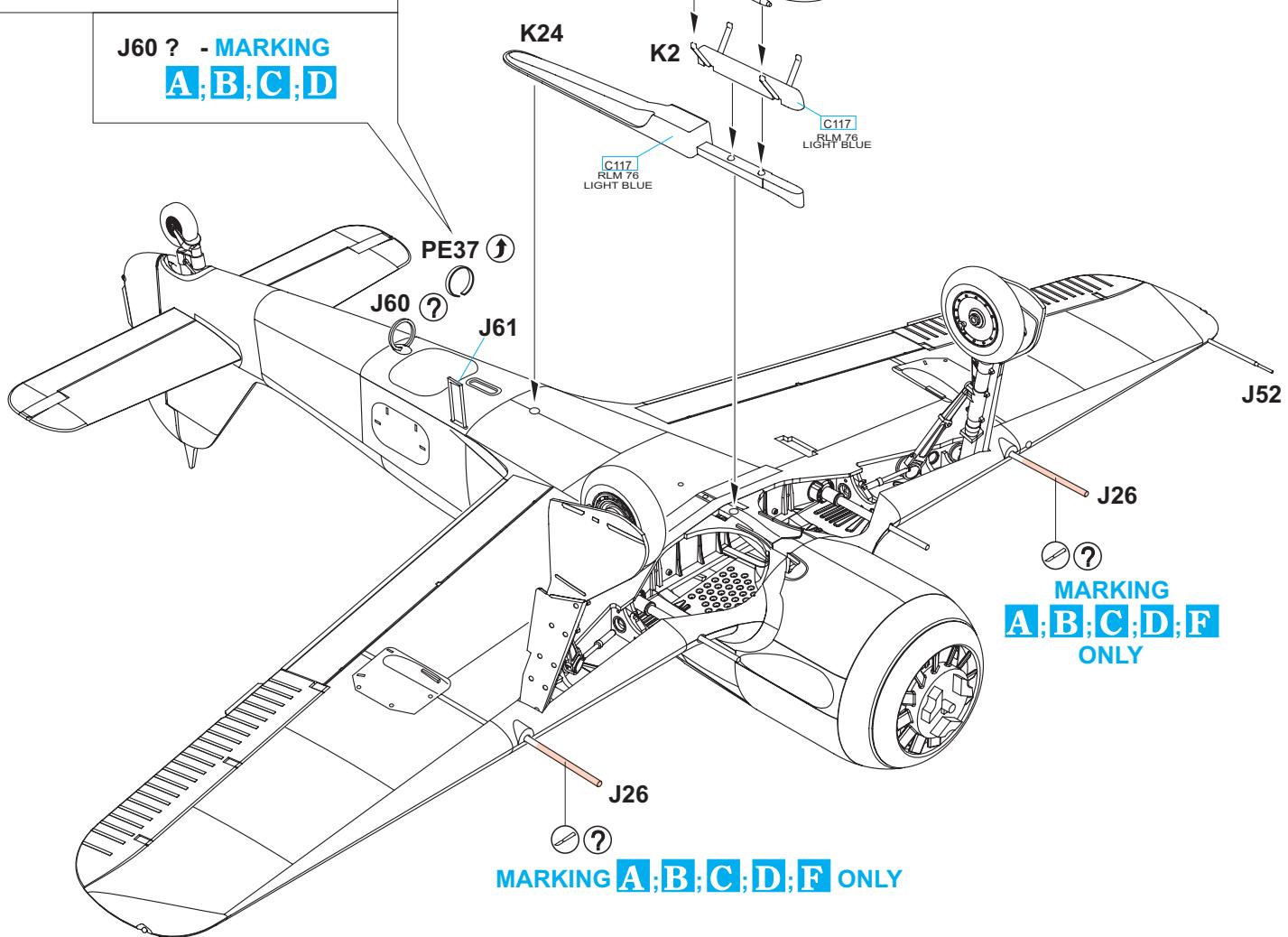
N6 - MARKING C ONLY

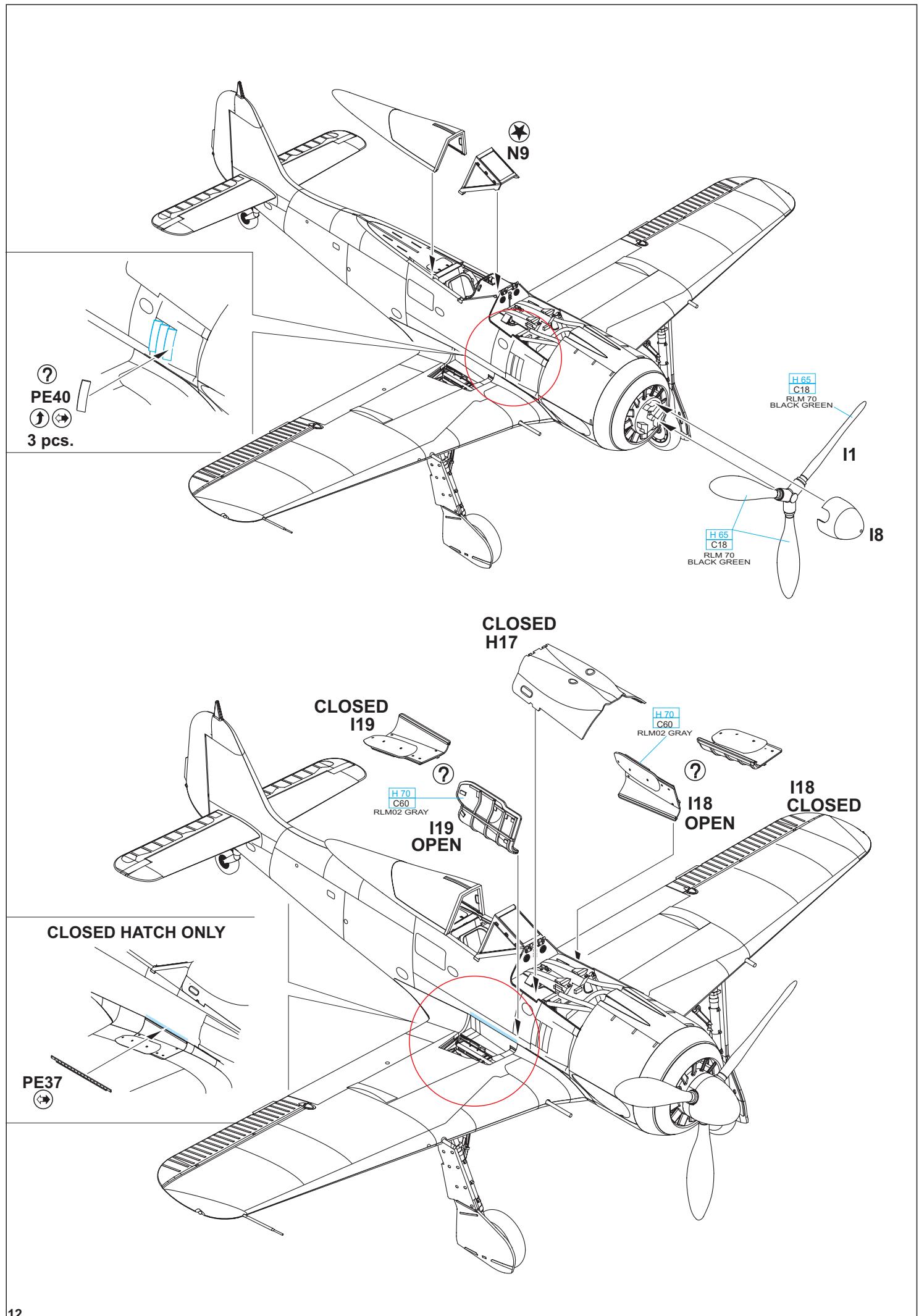






J60 ? - MARKING
A;B;C;D

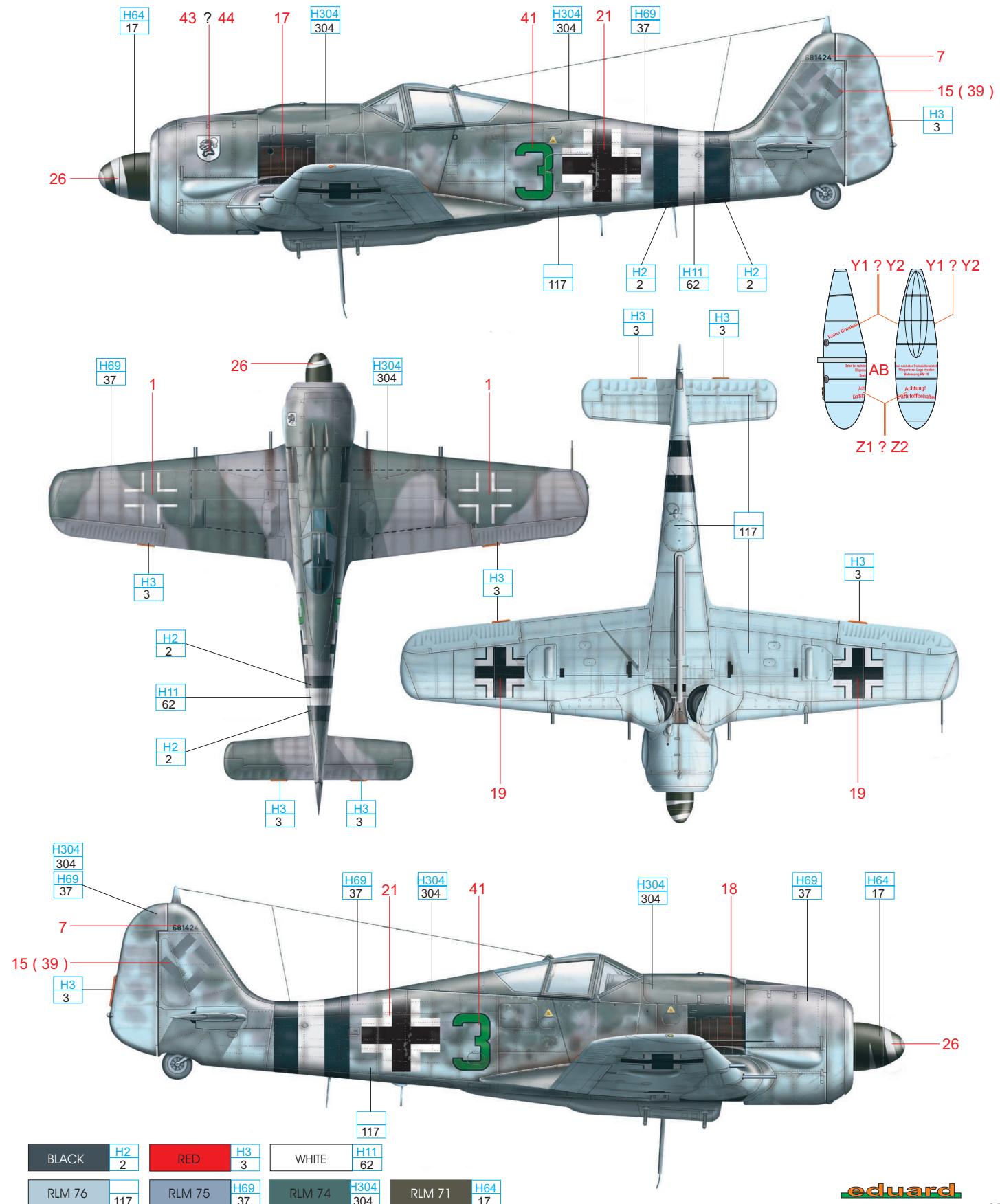




A Hans-Günther von Kornatzki, Stab/II.(Sturm)/JG4, September 11th, 1944

Sturmböck W.Nr. 681424 "Green 3" was attached to Stab/II.(Sturm)/JG4, and became the personal aircraft of Oblt. Hans-Günther von Kornatzki, commanding officer of JG 4. "Green 3" saw combat with the enemy on two occasions. When, on September 11th, 1944, aircraft of II.(Sturm)/JG 4 engaged first time, the unit's commander did not participate, and this bird went into action with Uffz. Herbert Chlond at the controls. In the ensuing combat, Chlond managed to shoot down a 100th BG, 8th USAAF B-17G over the Ore Mountains, and returned "Green 3" in good order to Oblt. von Kornatzki. The very next day, September 12th, the unit entered combat with the Americans again. This time, Oblt. von Kornatzki was in control of "Green 3". Shortly after 1100h, he managed to take apart a B-17G with his 20 and 30mm cannon. He took serious hits from the defensive fire of the combat box, and was forced to disengage. During an attempt at a forced landing of "Green 3" in the vicinity of Zilla, high voltage line got in the way, and the aircraft slammed into the ground.

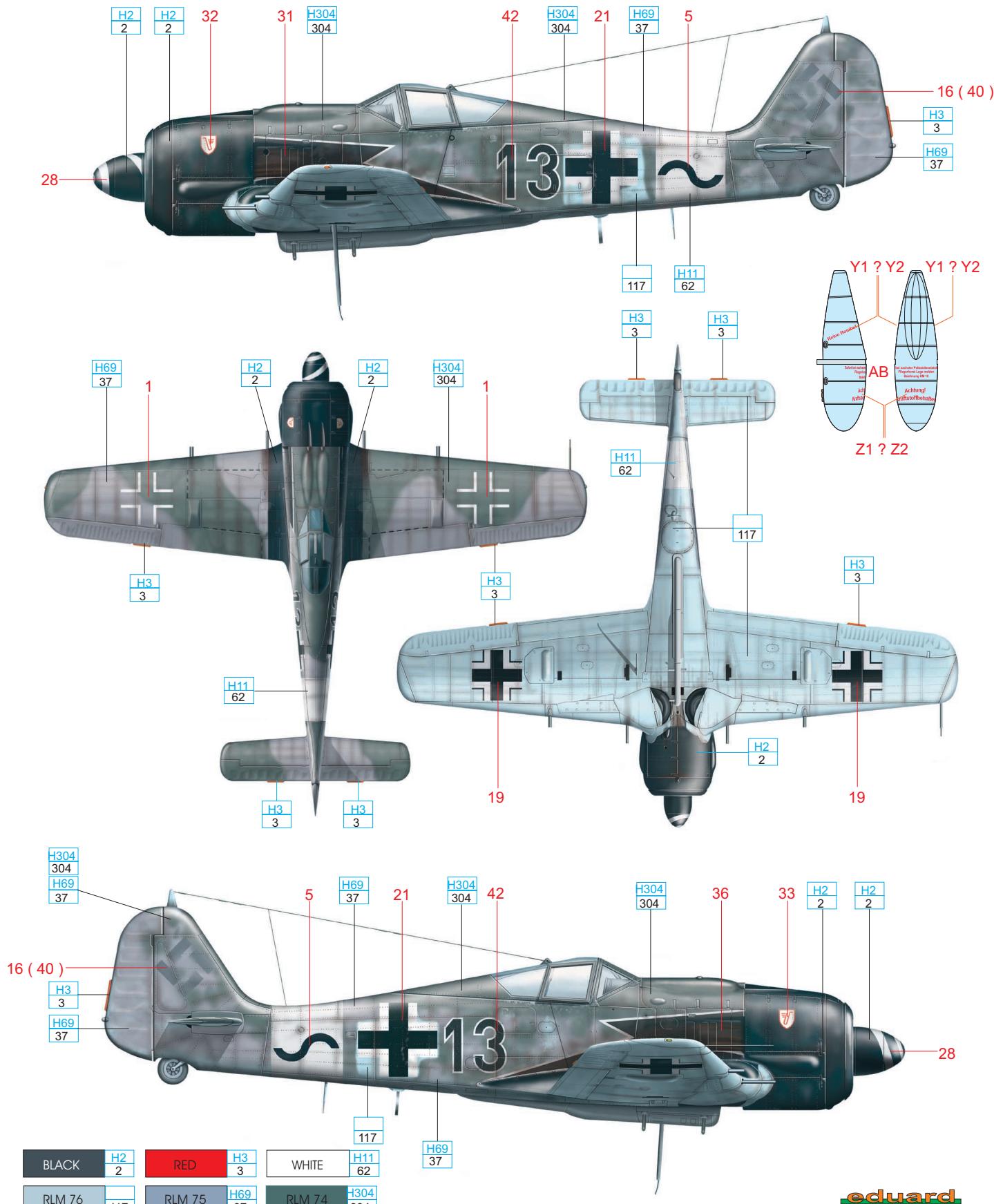
Sturmböck W.Nr. 681424 „Zelená 3“ byl přidělen ke Stab/II.(Sturm)/JG4 a stal se osobním strojem Oblt. Hanse-Günthera von Kornatzki, velitele II./JG4. Do střetu s nepřitem se dostal pouze dvakrát. Když 11. 9. 1944 letěla II.(Sturm)/JG 4 poprvé vstříč nepřeteli, její velitel ji nevedl. Přesto „Zelená 3“ v tento den vzletěla, pilotována Uffz. Herbertem Chlondem od 5. Staffel. V následujícím boji s bombardéry 100.BG 8. letecké armády USAAAF nad Krušnými horami sestřelil Uffz. Chlond B-17G. Po pádu pak předal „Zelenou 3“ Oblt. von Kornatzkemu. Hned následující den se dostala II. (Sturm)/JG 4 do boje s Američany znova. Tentokrát Oblt. von Kornatzki na kniplem „Zelené 3“ nechyběl. Krátce po 11. hodině se mu podařilo roztrhat svými 20 a 30 mm kanóny jednu B-17G. Sám ovšem inkasoval vážné zásahy a byl nucen se z boje stáhnout. Při pokusu posadit poškozenou „Zelenou 3“ na břich se mu u Zilly připletlo do cesty vedení vysokého napětí, do kterého stroj narazil a následně se roztrhl o zem.



B Werner Gerth, II.(Sturm)/JG 3 "Udet", July, 1944

Fw190A-8/R2, "Black 13", flown by CO of II.(Sturm)JG 3 "Udet" Oblt. Werner Gerth, as it appeared near Illésheim in July, 1944. Werner Gerth achieved his first victory with 7./JG53 in southern Italy in the summer of 1943, and on the 17th of September, was wounded during a raid on Ciampino. After recovering, he volunteered for duty with Sturmstaffel 1, where he would rank as one of the units most successful pilots. He brought down his first four-engined heavy bomber on February 22, 1944. As Sturmstaffel 1 was integrated into IV/JG 3, he was named CO of its sub component 11./JG 3 (which was later re-designated as 14./JG 3). On October 29th, 1944, on reaching 26 victories, he was awarded the Knight's Cross. His last combat took place on November 2, 1944, flying Fw190A-8/R2 W. Nr. 682057, when he was fatally wounded during an attack on a B-17 over Halle. He was twenty-one years old. His exact tally is open to some speculation, but most references list 27, 22 of which comprise

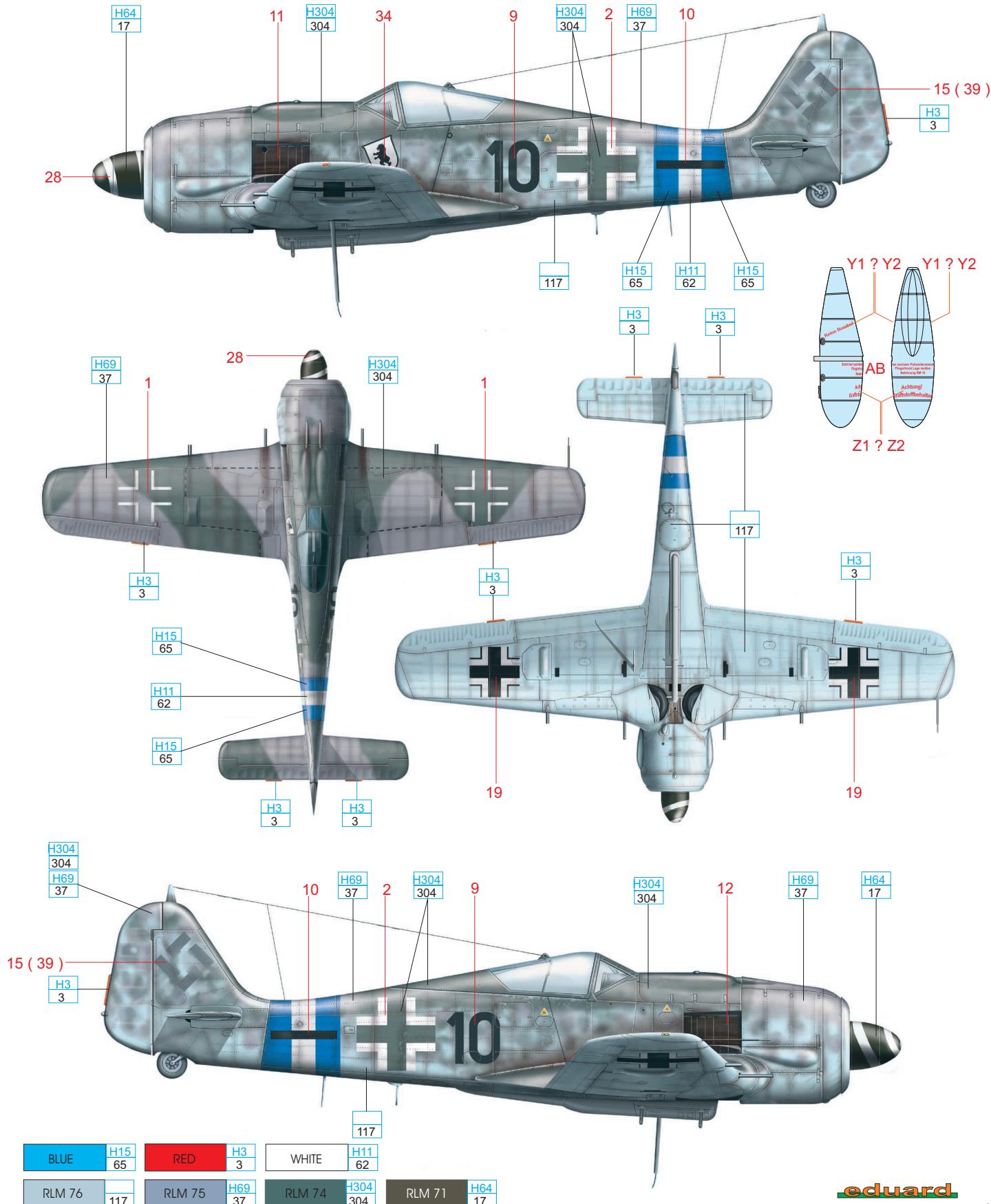
Fw 190A-8/R2, „černá 13“, velitele 11.(Sturm)JG 3 „Udet“ Oblt. Werner Gertha v podobě, jaké se nacházela v Illesheimu v červenci 1944. Werner Gerth dosáhl svého prvního úspěchu u 7./JG53 v jižní Itálii v léte 1943, byl však 17. září 1943 zraněn během náletu na Clamippo. Po uzavření nastoupil jako dobrovolník k Sturmstaffelu 1, u níž se stal jedním z nejúspěšnějších pilotů. První čtyřmotorák sestrelil 22.2.1944. Když se Sturmstaffel 1 stala částí IV/JG3, byl 20.4.1944 jmenován velitelem její 11.JG3 (ta byla později přeznačena na 14.JG3). Dne 29. října 1944, po dosažení 26 vítězství, obdržel Rytířský kříž. Poslední boj absolvoval 2. listopadu 1944, kdy byl v Fw 190A-8/R-2 W.Nr. 682057 při útoku na B-17 nad Halle smrtelně zraněn. V tu dobu mu bylo 21 let. Přesný počet jeho vítězství není zcela jasné, nejčastěji se udává 27, toho 22 čtyřmotorových bombardérů.



C Karl Spenst, 8./JG 300, December, 1944.

Reconstruction of Fw190A-8/R2, "Black 10", flown by CO of 8./JG 300, Karl Spenst, in December, 1944. This aircraft was photographed on November 27th, 1944 at Lobnitz, while still carrying the brick red fuselage band. The identifier for JG 300 was changed to blue/white/blue bands in December, 1944. Our guide pictures the aircraft in this fashion. The emblem of the Berlin Bear on the left side is a personal marking of the pilot. Karl Spenst achieved at least one kill.

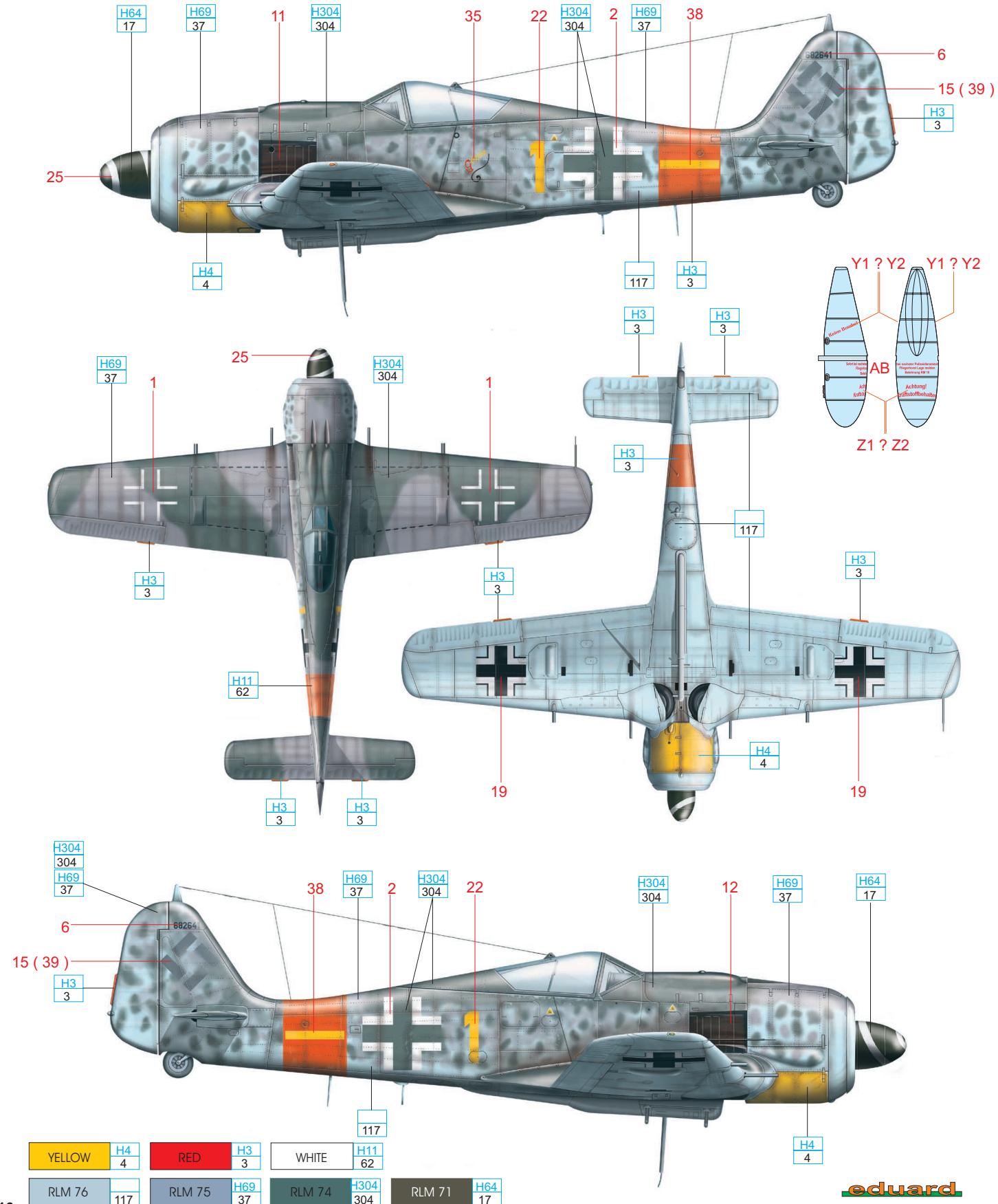
Rekonstrukce podoby stroje Fw 190 A-8/R2 "černá 10", se kterým létal velitel 8./JG 300 Lt. Karl Spenst v prosinci 1944. Tento stroj byl fotograficky zachycen 27. listopadu 1944 v Löbnitz, kdy ještě nesl cihlově červený pruh na trupu. Označení JG 300 bylo v prosinci změněno na modro/bílo/modré pruhy, zobrazené i na tomto bokorysu. Emblém berlínského medvěda na levé straně je osobním označením pilota. Karl Spenst dosáhl minimálně jednoho vítězství.



D Ewald Preiß, 6./JG 300, October, 1944

Fw190A-8/R2, W.Nr. 682641, "Yellow 1, Gloria", flown by 6./JG 300 pilot Fw. Ewald Preiß in October, 1944 at Löbnitz. Preiß was one of the more experienced members of the unit. By the time he was shot down by P-51 Mustangs on March 24, 1945, flying Fw190A-9 W.Nr. 205279 "Green 3", he had a minimum of six victories over four-engined bombers.

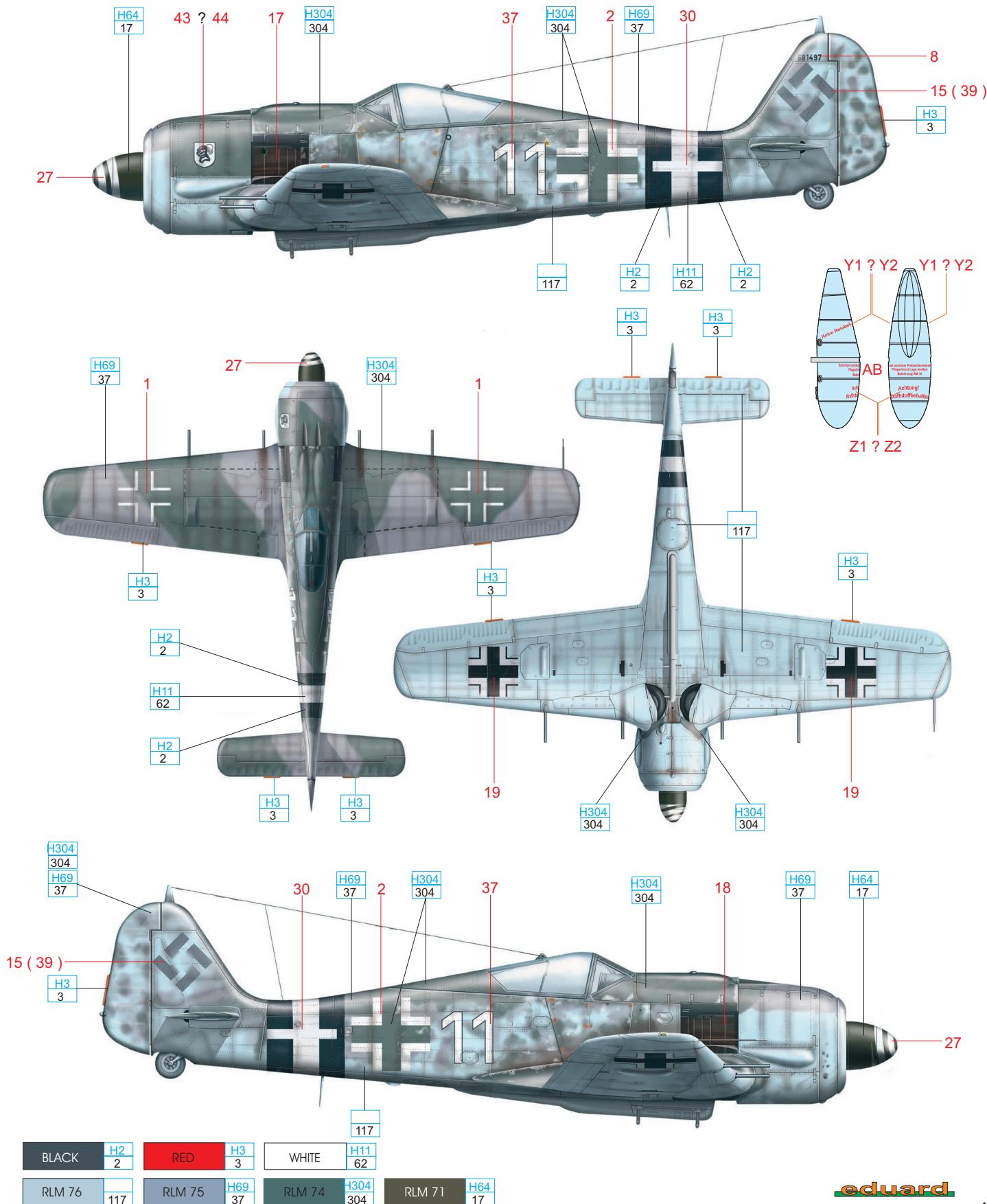
Fw 190 A-8/R2 W.Nr 682641 "žlutá 1, Gloria", s níž létal příslušník 6./JG300 Fw. Ewald Preiß v říjnu 1944 z letiště Löbnitz. Preiß patřil mezi zkušené příslušníky jednotky. Do 24.3.1945, kdy byl v kokpitu Fw 190 A-9 W.Nr.205279 „zelená 3“, sestřelen v boji se stíhačkami P-51 Mustang, dokázal dosáhnout minimálně 6 vítězství nad čtyřmotorovými bombardéry.



E Walter Wagner, 5./JG 4, January 1st, 1945

"White 11" is likely the best known, and best photographed, of aircraft flying with JG 4. In the brisk morning hours of January 1st, 1945, Gefr. Walter Wagner took off on what was only his third combat flight in participation of Operation Bodenplatte, a large offensive against allied airfields on continental Europe. His mission was to attack the airfield at LeCulot, but by error, he attacked American ground units near Bastogne, and the Belgian airfield at St. Trond. His plane was hit with an anti-aircraft ground and Wagner force landed south of the airfield, which at the time was occupied by 404th Fighter Group, 9th Air Army, USAF. While Gefr. Wagner awaited his grim fate as a POW, his aircraft, virtually undamaged, became a major attraction for the crew of Thunderbolts on the American base. In preparation for test flights, the aircraft had its armament removed, as well as drop tank racks, and the cockpit side armor. The armor glass in the windscreens was, in all likelihood, removed while still on inventory with JG 4.

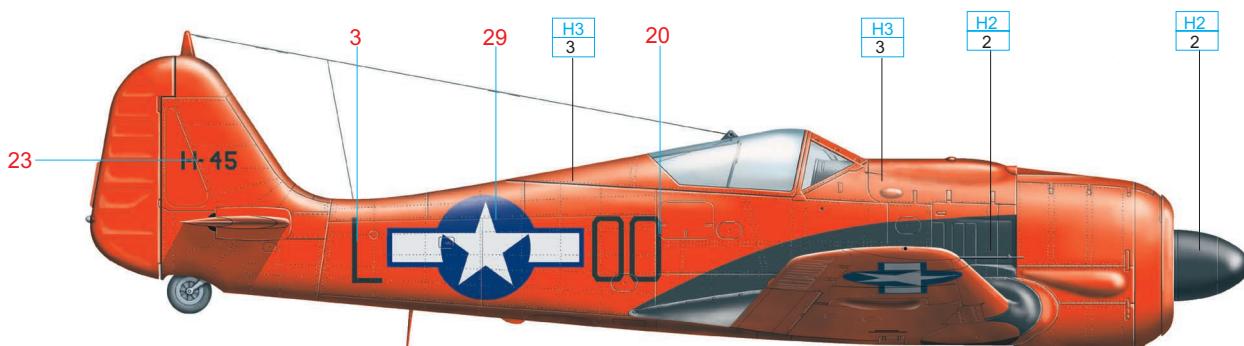
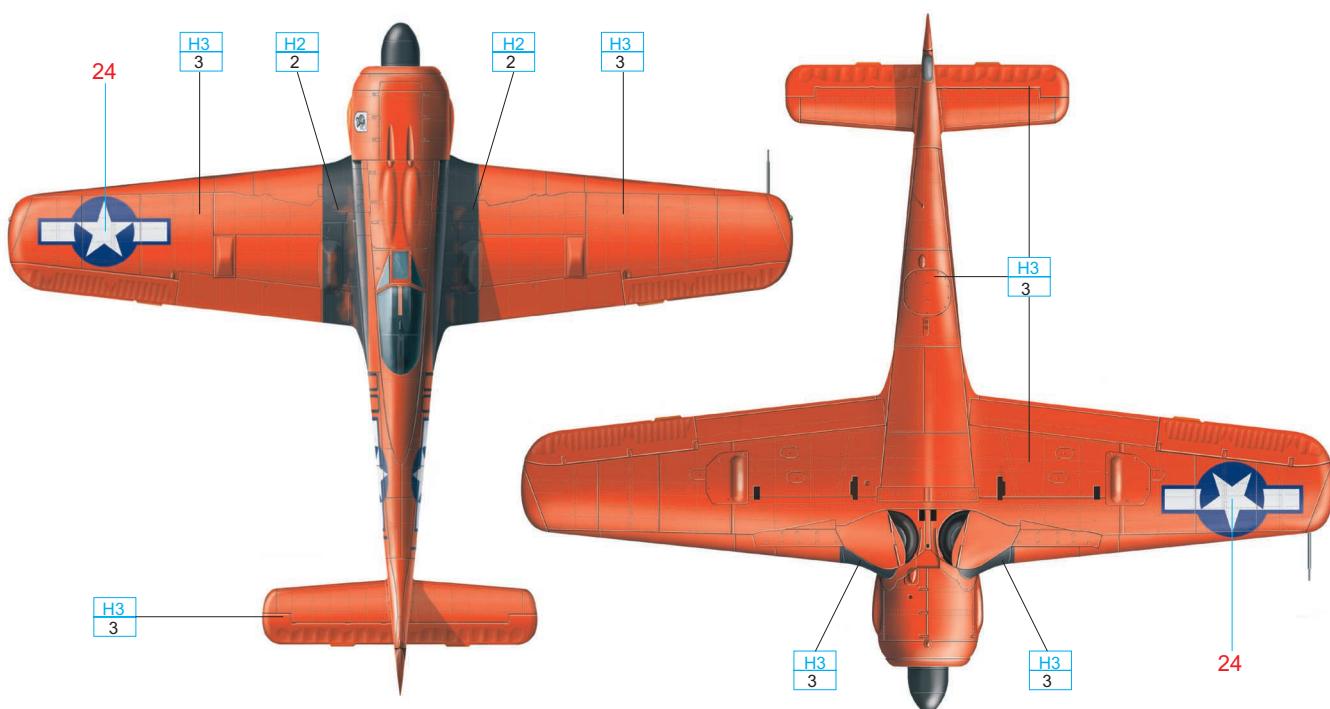
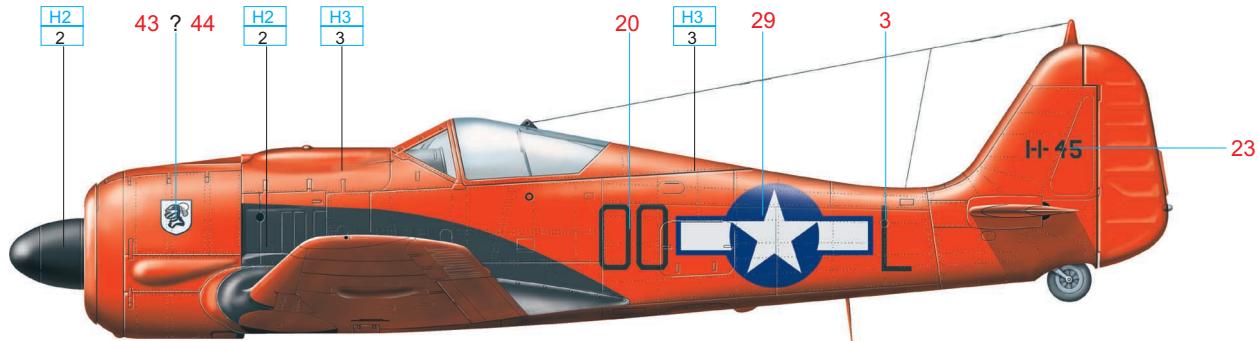
„Bílá 11“ je jistě nejznámějším a fotograficky nejlépe zdokumentovaným strojem JG 4. V brzkých ranních hodinách 1. 1. 1945 s ní odstartoval na svůj teprve třetí bojový let Gefr. Walter Wagner do operace Bodenplatte, velkému ofenzivnímu útoku Luftwaffe proti spojeneckým letištím v kontinentální Evropě. Jeho úkolem bylo zaútočit na letiště LeCulot, ale místo toho omylem zaútočil na americké pozemní jednotky v okolí Bastogne a na belgické letiště St Trond. Jeho stroj byl při prvním průletu zasažen protiletadlovou palbou a Wagner s ním nouzově přistál jižně od letiště, které v tu dobou již obývala 404. stíhací skupina 9. letecké armády USA. Zatímco Gefr. Wagner čekal fádní osud válečného zajatce, jeho stroj, téměř nepoškozený, se stal velkou atrakcí pro piloty a mechaniky Thunderboltů na americké základně. Pro plánované letové zkoušky byly z letounu odmontovány zbraně, závěsník přídavné nádrže a boční pancérování pilotního prostoru. Pancérová skla na pěkry kabiny měl letoun velmi pravděpodobně sejmuta již v době služby u JG 4.



F Ex-white 11 of 5/JG4, Leo C. Moon, 404th FG, 9th USAF, February/March, 1945

The story of "White 11" of JG 4 that by way of forced landing at St. Trond did not end there. In the weeks that followed, the aircraft received a striking red guise, US national insignia, and the markings OO-L ("OO" as a Belgian code, and "L" for "Leo Moon"). The numerals "1-1-45" was applied on the tail, signifying the date when the aircraft entered USAF inventory. On the upper wing surfaces, on both sides of the fuselage, there appeared gloss black walkways, extended up along the fuselage, where they arched from the exhaust to the wing trailing edges. Black was also applied to the inside faces of the wheels, and the spinner. The prop blades were painted black with yellow tips. The fan blades behind the spinner received a light color, probably white. The wing gun openings were faired over, while those of the MG131 over the engine cowling remained unfaired. With the exception of the missing position lights, the aircraft carried no signs of its forced landing. The aircraft underwent engine run-ups, as well as taxiing trials, but, due to landing gear worries, was never flown again.

Nouzovým přistáním na základně St. Trond peripetie „Bílé 11“ neskončily. V následujících týdnech dostal letoun výrazný nátěr červenou barvou na všech plochách, americké výsostné znaky a kódové označení OO-L (OO jako registrační kód belgických strojů a L jako „Leo Moon“). Na svislé ocasní ploše se objevilo označení „1-1-45“ (datum zařazení do inventáru USAF). Na horní ploše křídla byly po obou stranách u centropáalu nastríkány černou lesklou barvou chodníčky, které zasahovaly až na trup, kde se táhly od výfuku až za odtokové hrany křídla. Stejnou barvou byly natřeny i knítičky kol a vrtulový kužel. Vrtulové listy dostaly klasický nátěr černou barvou se žlutými konci. Růžice ventilátoru dostala světlou, pravděpodobně bílou, barvu. Byly zakryty otvory po kanónech v křídlech, zatímco výstrelné kanály po MG 131 nad motorem zůstaly nezakryté. Kromě absence pozicičních světel na křidlech nenesl letoun výraznějších známek poškození. Byly s ním provedeny motorové a pojazdové zkoušky, ovšem kvůli poškození podvozku již nebyl nikdy zalétán.



MASK APPLICATION GUIDE

