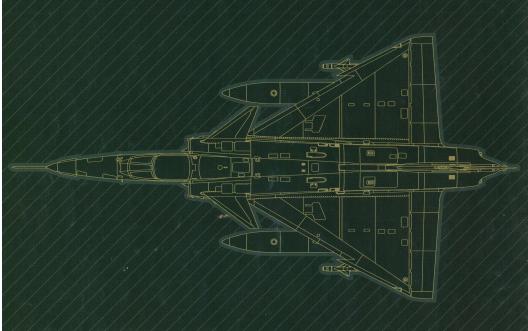




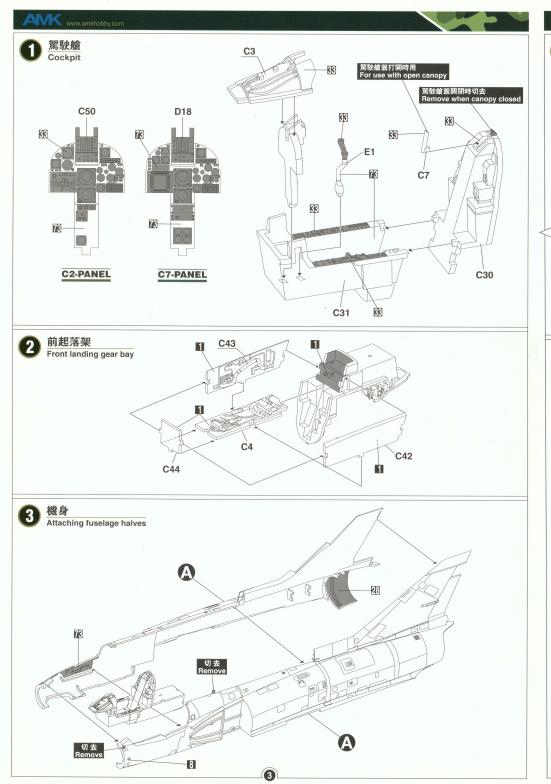
ISRAEL IAI KFIR C2/C7

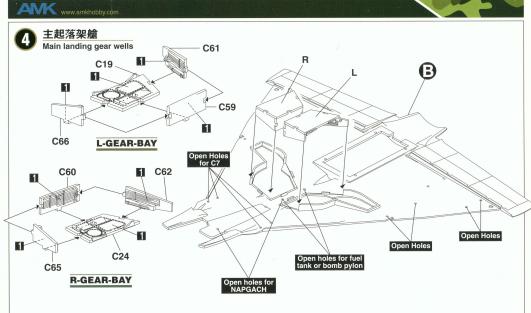


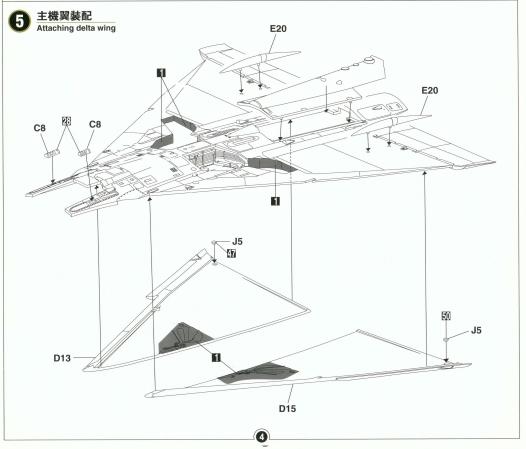


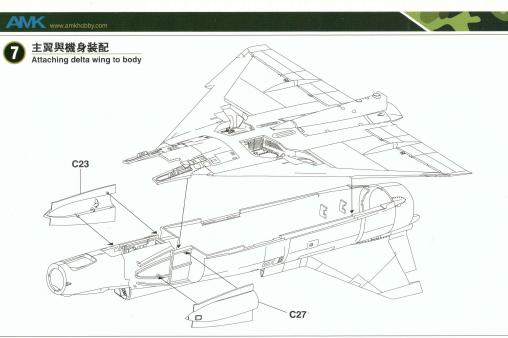


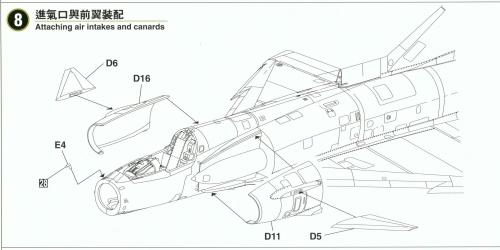
1/48 UNASSEMBLED MODEL KIT
INSTRUCTIONS

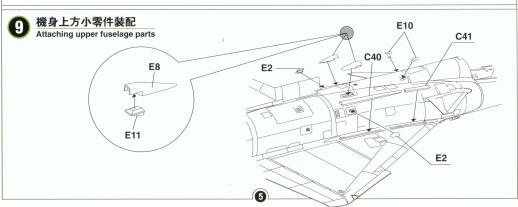


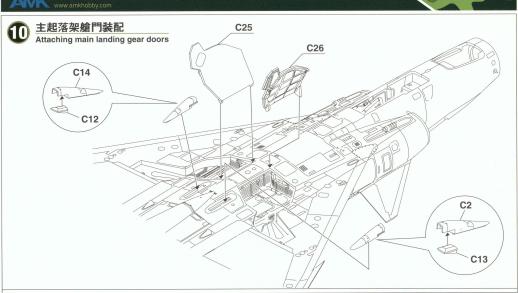


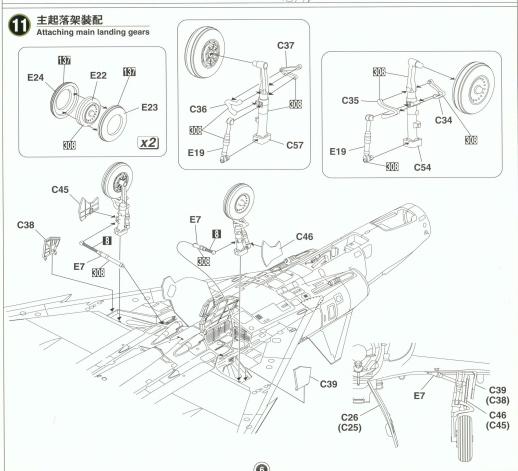


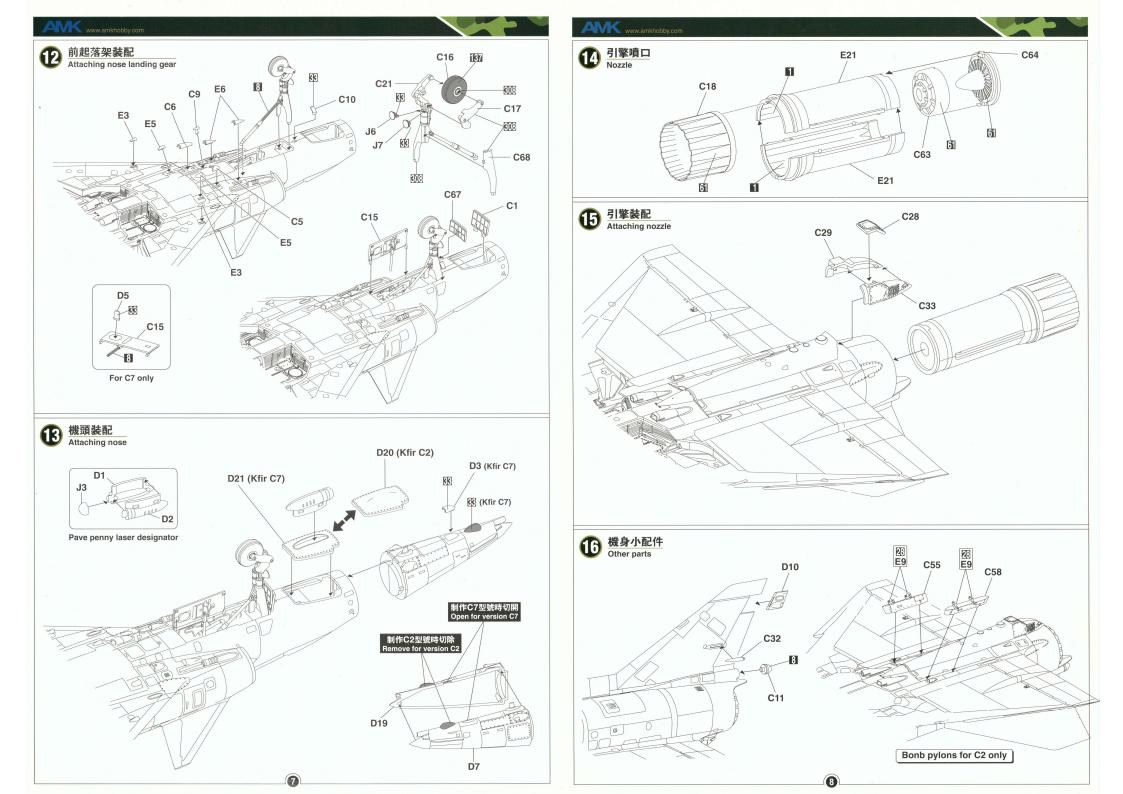


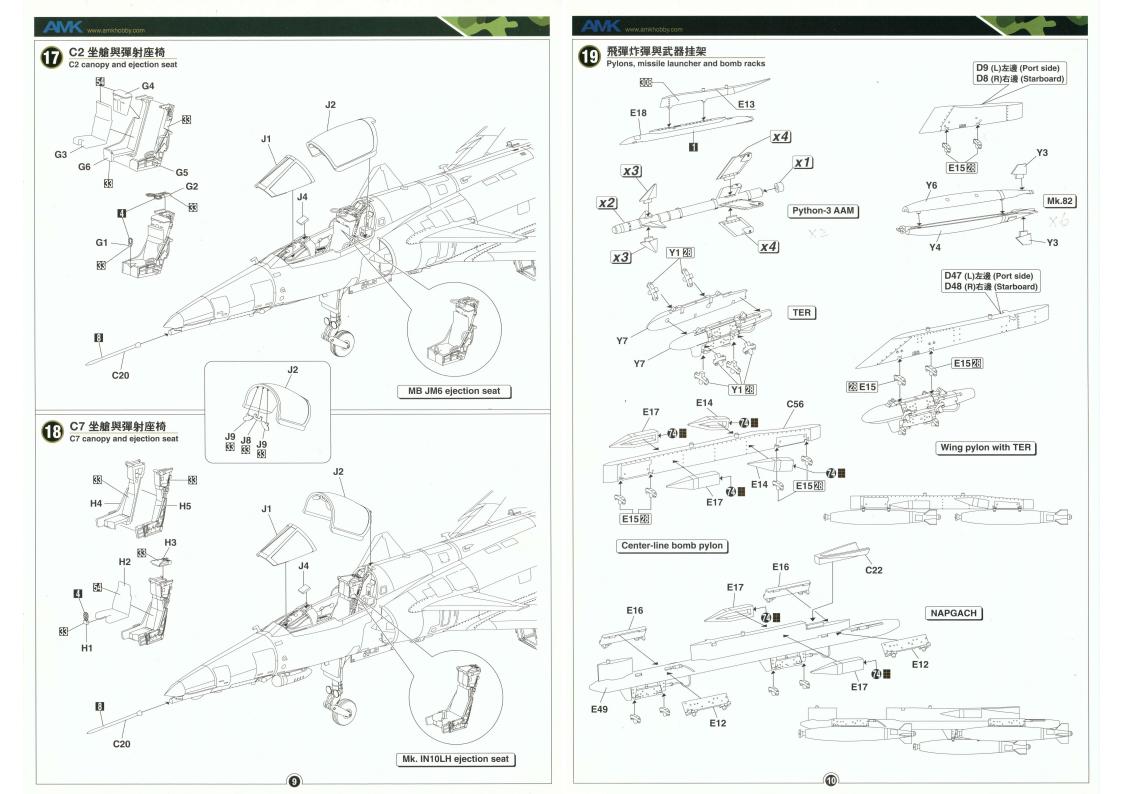


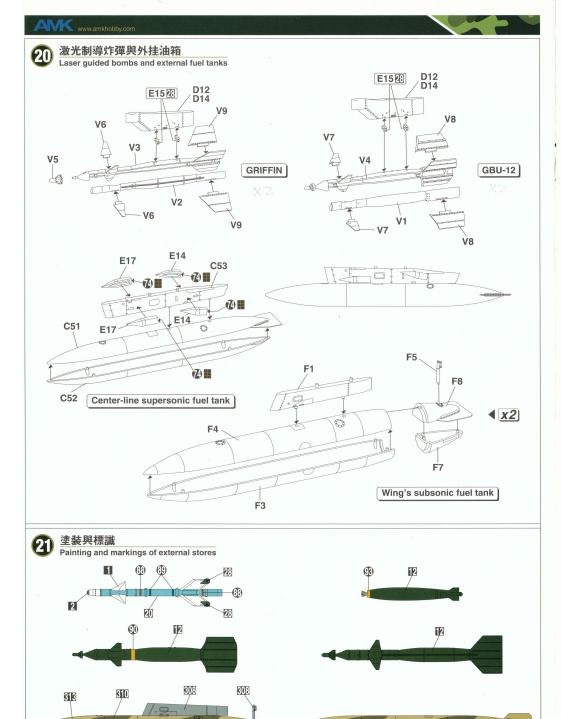


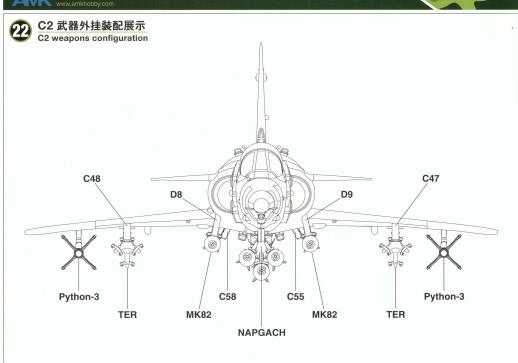


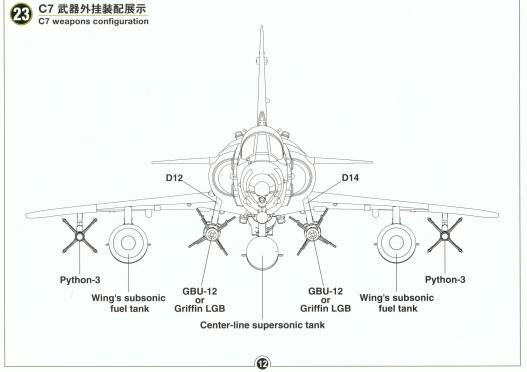




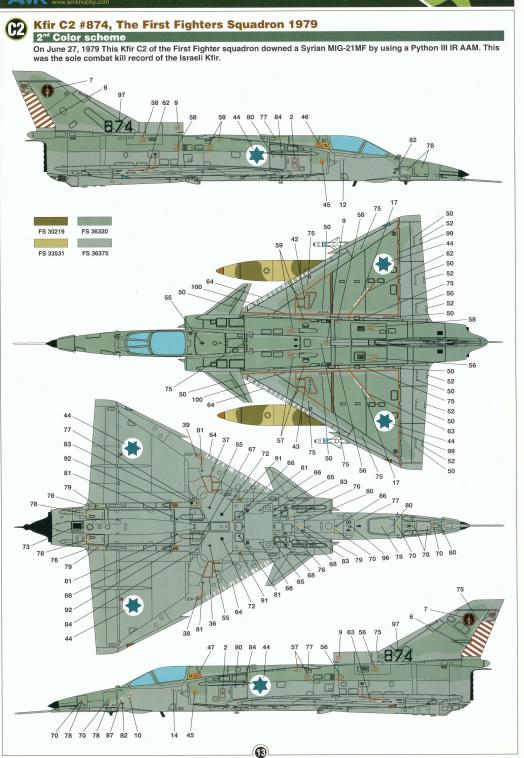


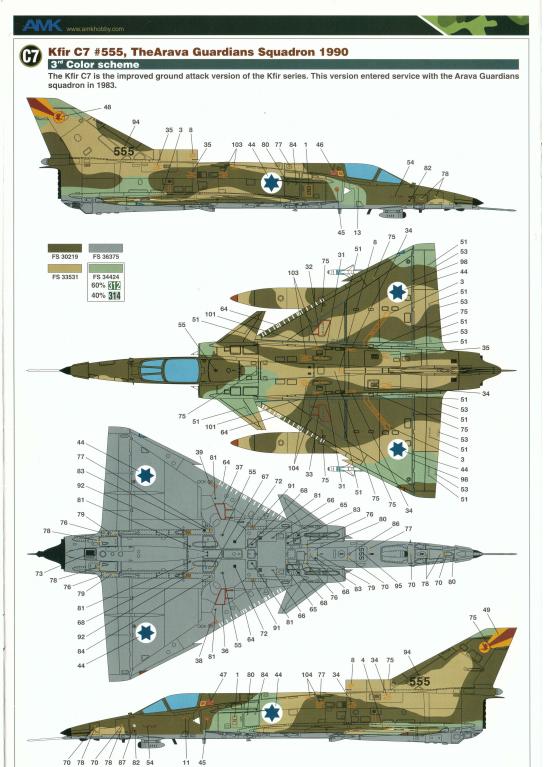












"幼獅" 戰鬥機 IAI KFIR C2/C7



The Kfir entered service with the IAF in 1975, the first units being assigned to the 101st "First Fighter" Squadron. Over the following years, several other squadrons were also equipped with the new aircraft. The role of the Kfir as the IAF's primary air superiority asset was short-lived, as the first F-15 Eagle fighters from the United States were delivered to Israel in 1976.

The Kfir's first recorded combat action took place on November 9, 1977, during an Israeli air strike on a training camp at Tel Azia, in Lebanon. The only air victory claimed by a Kfir during its service with the IAF occurred on June 27, 1979 when a Kfir C2 shot down a Syrian MiG-21.

During the Israeli-Lebanon war in 1982 (Operation Peace for Galilee). The IAF was able to use both its F-15s and F-16s for air superiority roles, leaving the Kfirs to carry out unescorted strike missions. Shortly afterwards, all IAF 22s began to be upgraded to the C7 version, with enhanced weight performance, making the Kfirs more suitable to its new fighter-bomber role. During the second half of the 1990s, the Kfirs were withdrawn from active duty in the IAF, after almost twenty years of continuous service.

注意事項 / CAUTION



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.

PAINT AND COLOR USED



