Lysander

1/48

Limiced Edicion

Instruction sheet







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 bĺízkosti otevřeného ohně. Model není určen malým dětem, mohlo by dojít k požití drobných dílů.











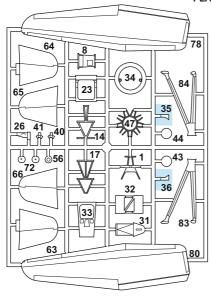


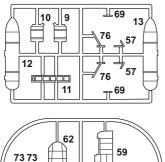


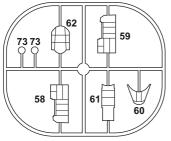


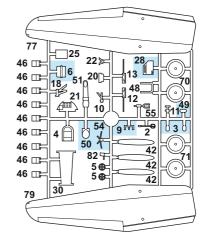
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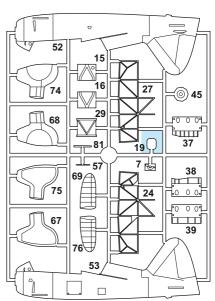
PLASTIC PARTS

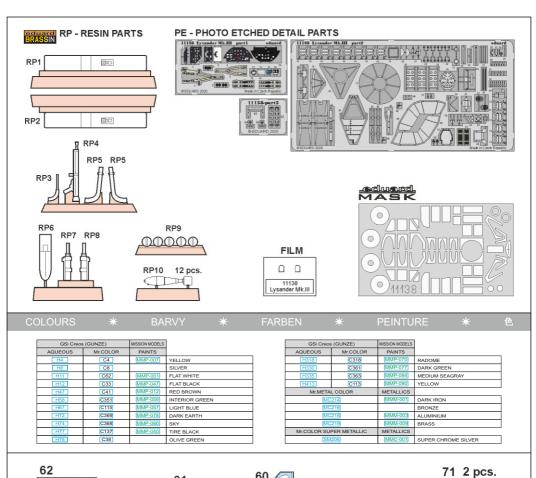


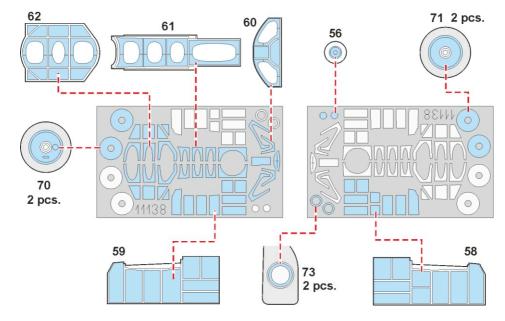


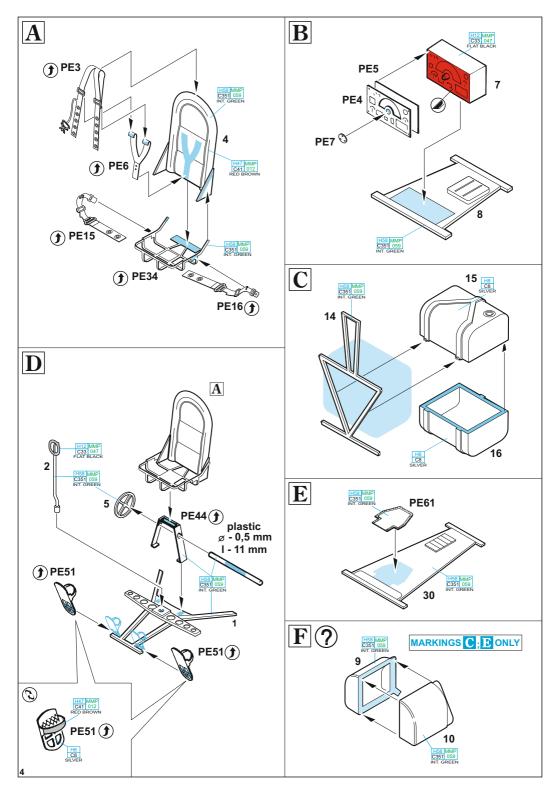


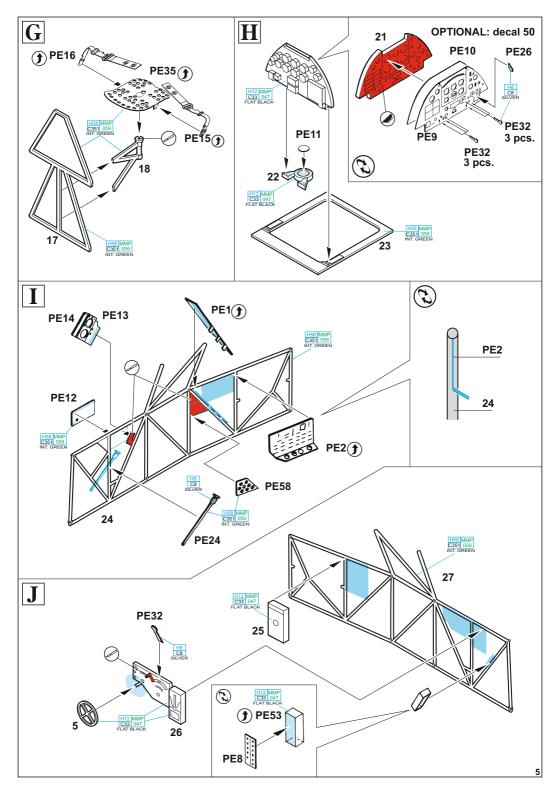


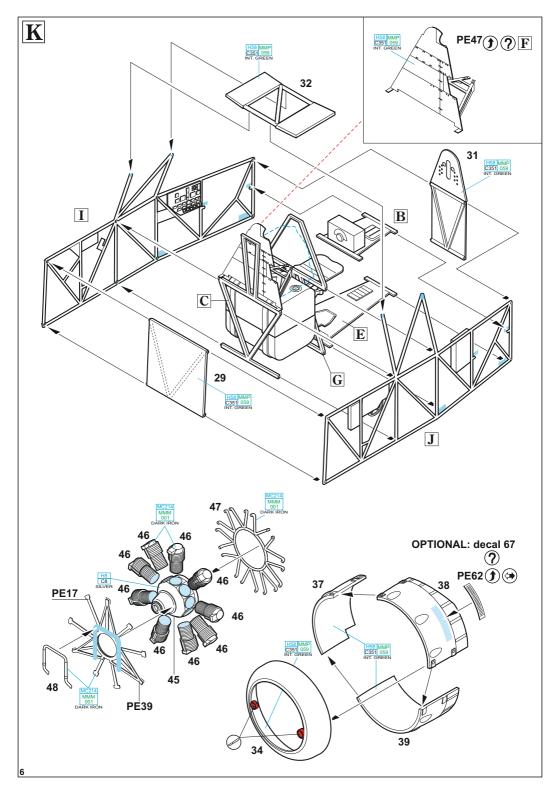


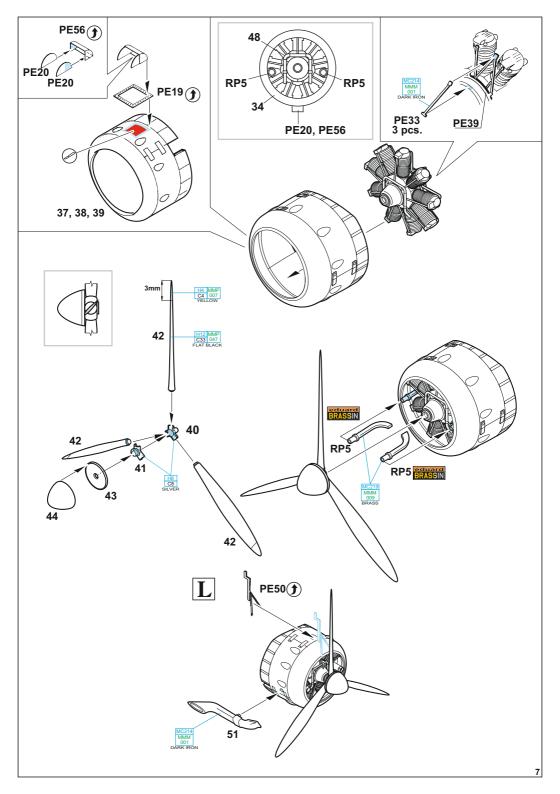


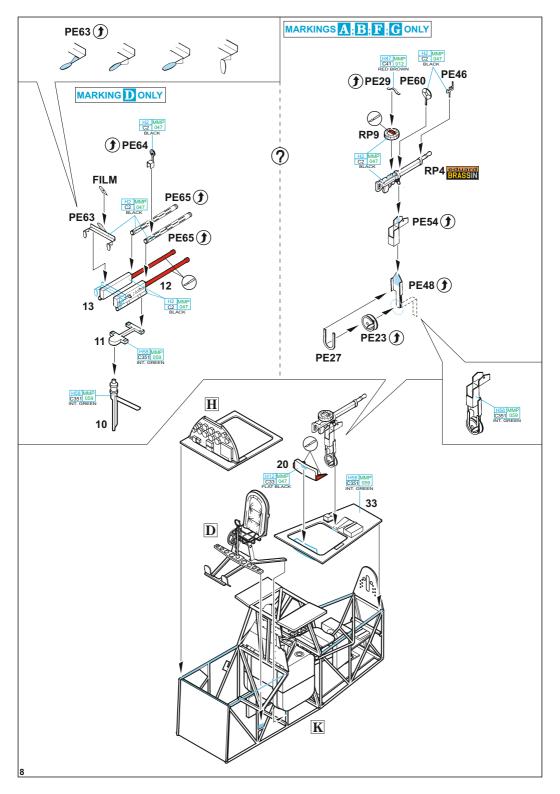


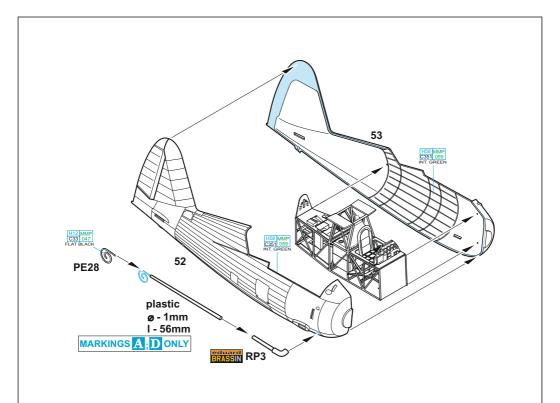


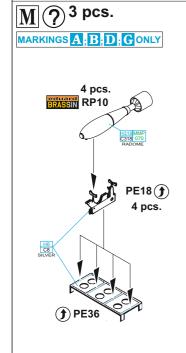


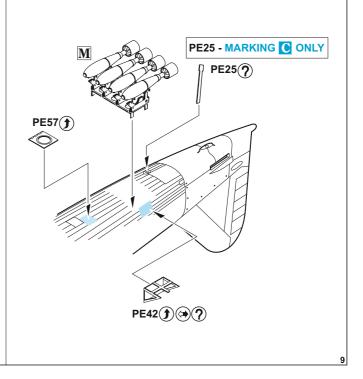


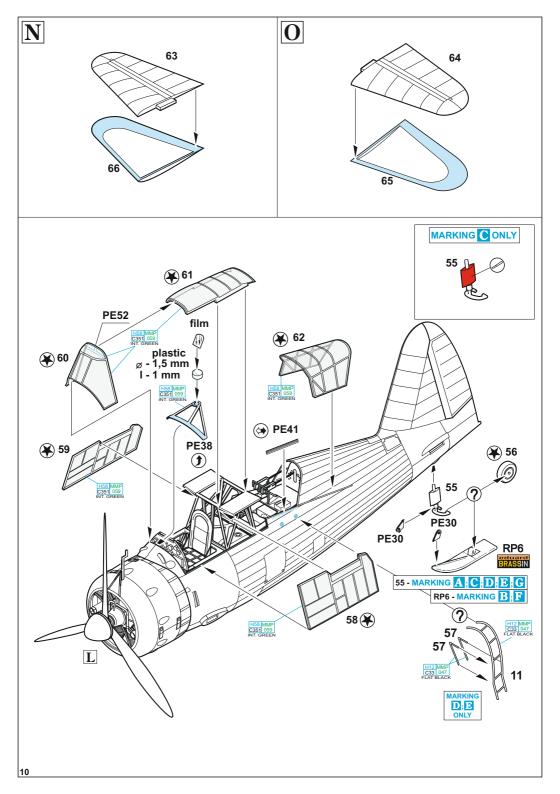


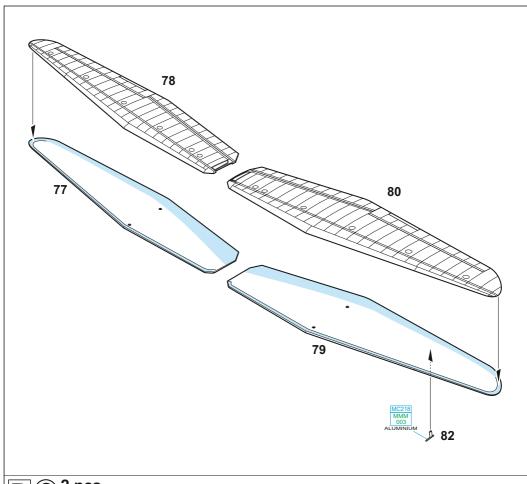


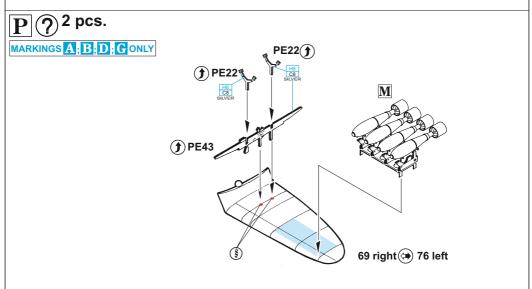


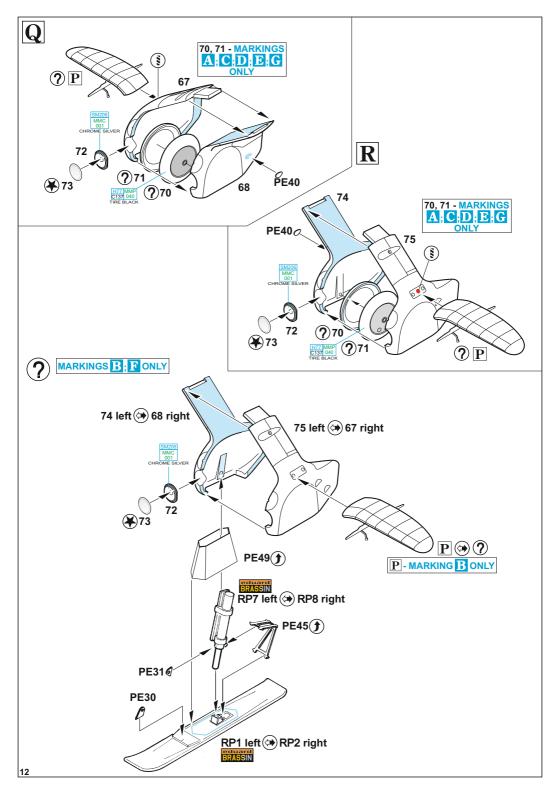


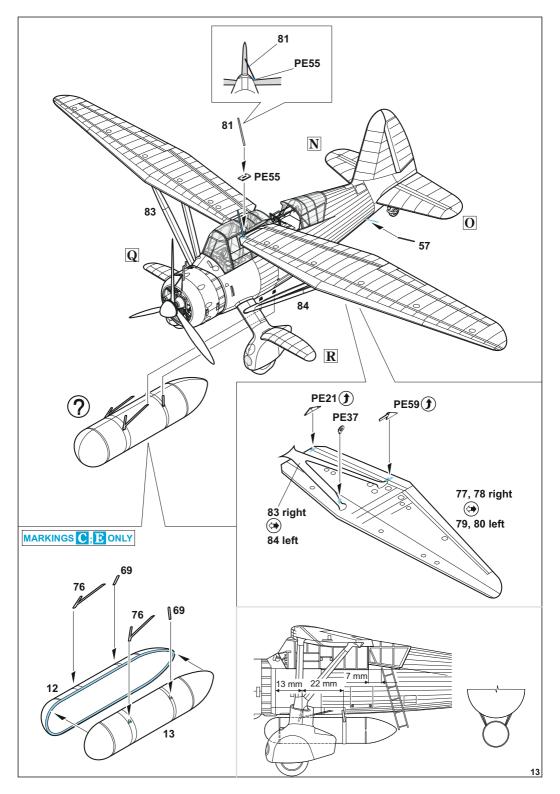






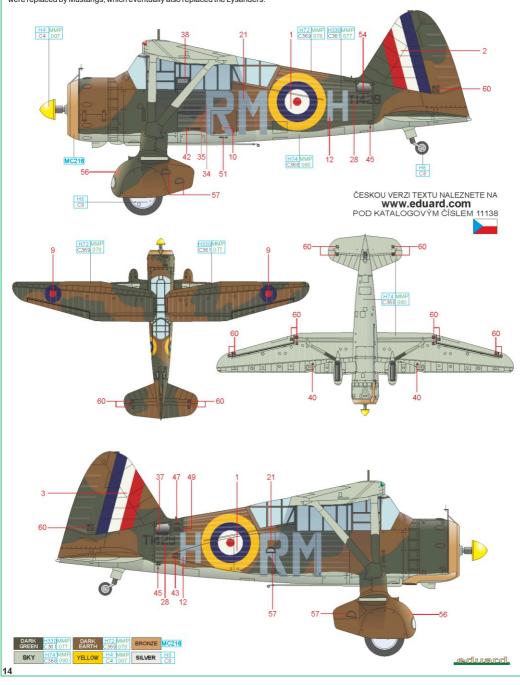






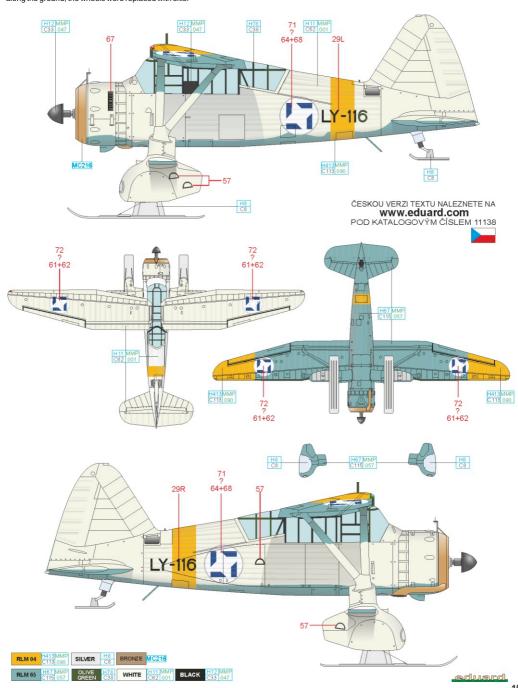
A Lysander Mk.III, T1429, No. 26 Squadron, Gatwick AB, 1940/41

At the beginning of the Second World War, No. 26 Squadron, along with their Lysanders, was transferred to French territory and their task was army co-operation. After the Wehrmacht marched through the Netherlands and Belgium and began to spread through France, the unit was recalled to Great Britain, from where they conducted reconnaissance, bombing and supply missions. After the fall of France, the unit conducted reconnaissance flights over ports from which Britain anticipated a possible German invasion of the home island. In February 1941, the Lysanders were supplemented by Tomahawks that would be tasked with attack missions over northern France. At the beginning of the year, the Tomahawks were replaced by Mustangs, which eventually also replaced the Lysanders.



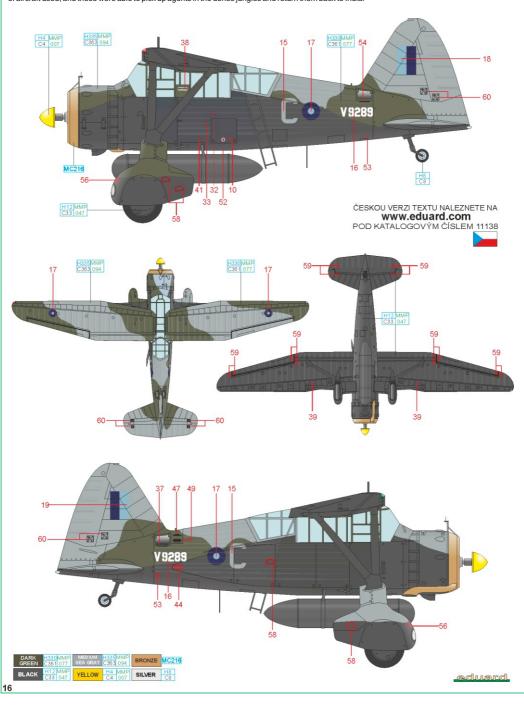
B Lysander Mk.I, LY-116, 2/ Lentolaivue 16, Hirvas airfield, Finland, January 1943

During the winters of 42/43 and 43/44, the Finnish Air Force applied temporary white paint, a mix of lime, glue and water, over their black and green camouflaged assets in an effort to better conceal them from the enemy during these seasons. The lower surfaces that were painted in what was designated DN- vări, a light blue-grey, were not painted over. The same went for Eastern Front aircraft identification markings. To improve mobility along the ground, the wheels were replaced with skis.



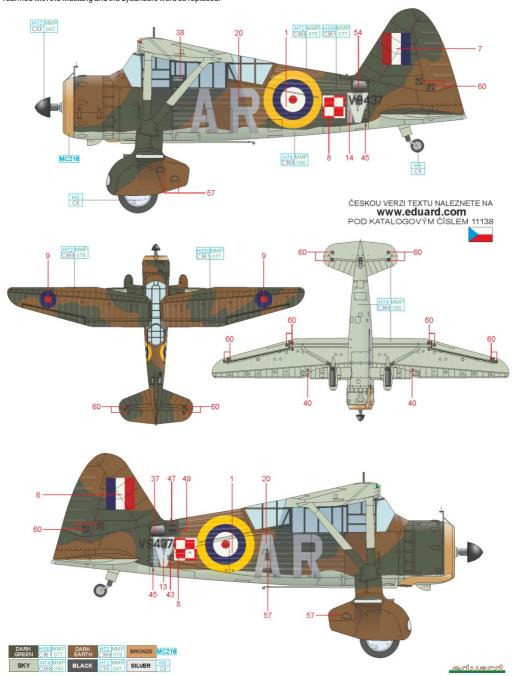
C Lysander Mk.IIIA, V9289, No. 357 Squadron, Burma, June 1945

No.357 Squadron was formed in February 1944 in the western Indian town of Digri. The equipment was made up of Hudsons, Liberators, Dakotas and Catalinas. Agents and guerilla units were dispatched using these aircraft in areas of current Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia. These areas were under Japanese control, and material support was also given to the local resistance to the occupations. In 1945, Lysanders were also added to the list of aircraft used, and these were able to pick up agents in the dense jungles and return them back to India.



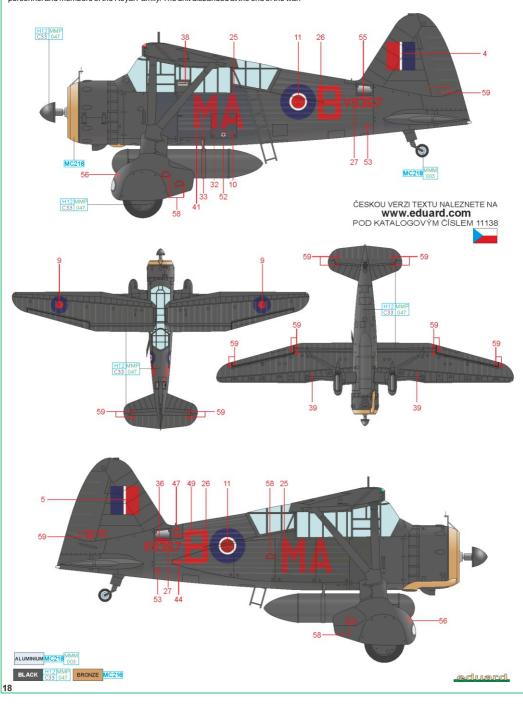
Lysander Mk.IIIA, V9437, No. 309 Squadron, Dunino Airfield, United Kingdom, 1942

Besides Polish manned fighter and bomber units, formed on the basis of an agreement between the British and Polish in Exile governments, No. 309 Squadron was activated in October 1940, tasked with army co-operation with Polish ground units operating out of United Kingdom. The unit was equipped with the Westland Lysander, using the type until 1943. In July, several Mustangs were delivered, ensuring the ability to conduct tactical reconnaissance flights over French territory, while the Lysanders continued in their co-operation duties. In March 1943, the unit was completely rearmed with the Mustang and the Lysanders were so replaced.



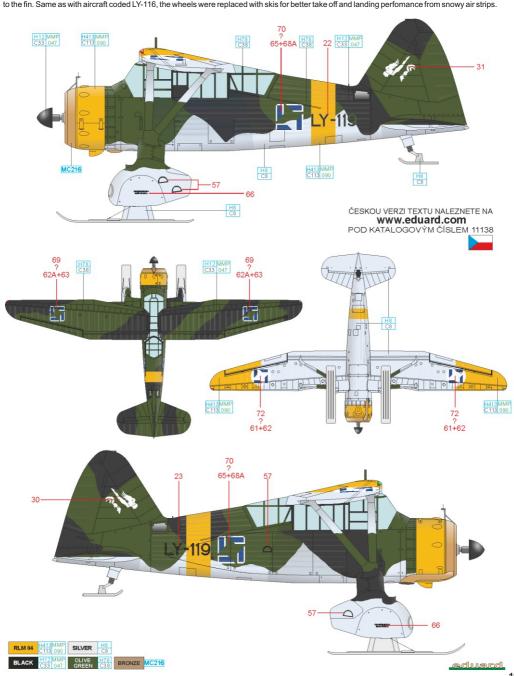
E Lysander Mk.III(SD), V9367, No. 161 Squadron, Tempsford, United Kingdom, 1944

No. 161 Squadron was formed in February 1942 at Newmarket, and was one of the most secret of RAF units. The unit's task was to insert and support agents of the SOE (Special Operations Executive) and the SIS (Secret Intelligence Service) over the course of the Second World War. 'A' Flight was equipped with the Lysander, while 'B' Flight flew the Whitley and Wellington. Secondary duties included VIP transport of government personnel and members of the Royal Family. The unit disbanded at the end of the war.



Lysander Mk.I, LY-119, 2/ Lentolaivue 16, Viiksjärvi landing ground, Finland, February 1942

The Finnish Air Force took delivery of a dozen Lysanders in the spring of 1940. Nine of them were transported by ship to Sweden, where they were assembled and flown to Finland. The remaining three airframes were flown over directly from England due to the increasingly urgent preparations, and aircraft LY-124 was unfortunately lost over Stavanger, Norway, during the ferry flight. All aircraft (LY-114 to LY-125) were painted at the plant in the same way as those delivered to the RAF, in Dark Green and Dark Earth over the upper and side surfaces, while the lower areas were aluminium doped. On this Finnish aircraft, the upper surfaces were changed in June 1941. The squadron insignia was a silhouhette of Diana, and was applied to the fin. Same as with aircraft coded LY-116, the wheels were replaced with skis for better take off and landing perfomance from snowy air strips.



G Lysander Mk.I, LY-119, 2/Lentolaivue 16, Hirvas Airfield, Finland, September 1943

The camouflage scheme on the upper and side surfaces of LY-119 was to the Finnish standard, put in place on September 30th, 1940, and in April 1943, also received a light blue-grey application of DN-väri on the lower surfaces. At the same time, the national insignia was modified on the upper and side surfaces of the aircraft.

