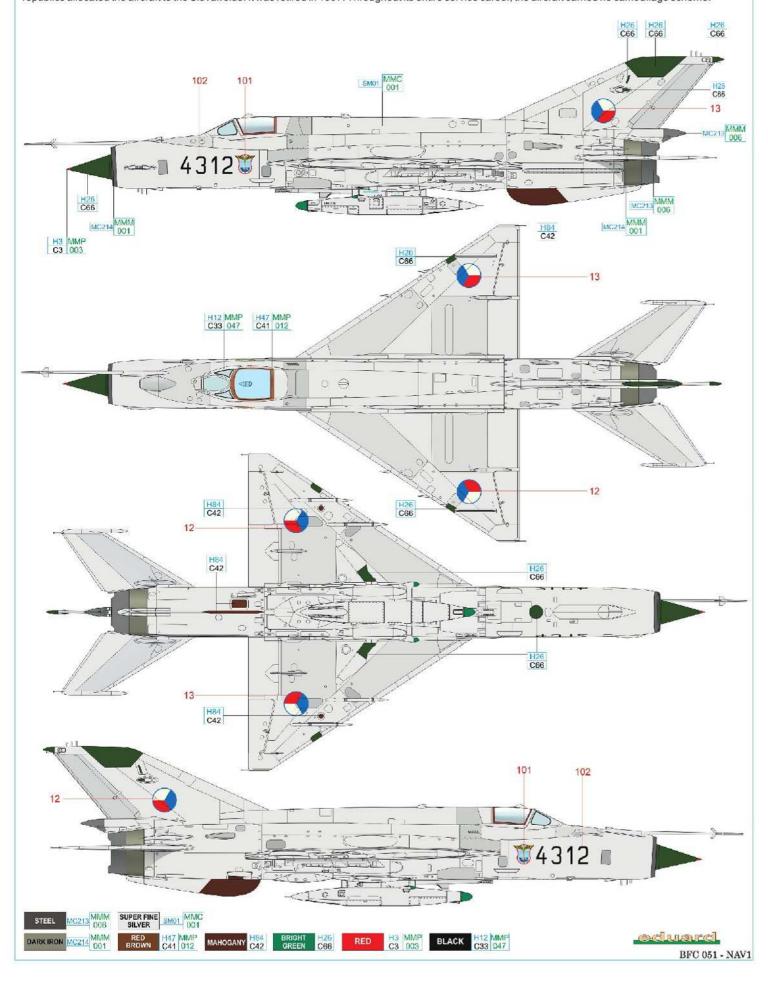
🛕 No. 9714, 1st slp, České Budějovice, Czechoslovakia, 1988/ 1989

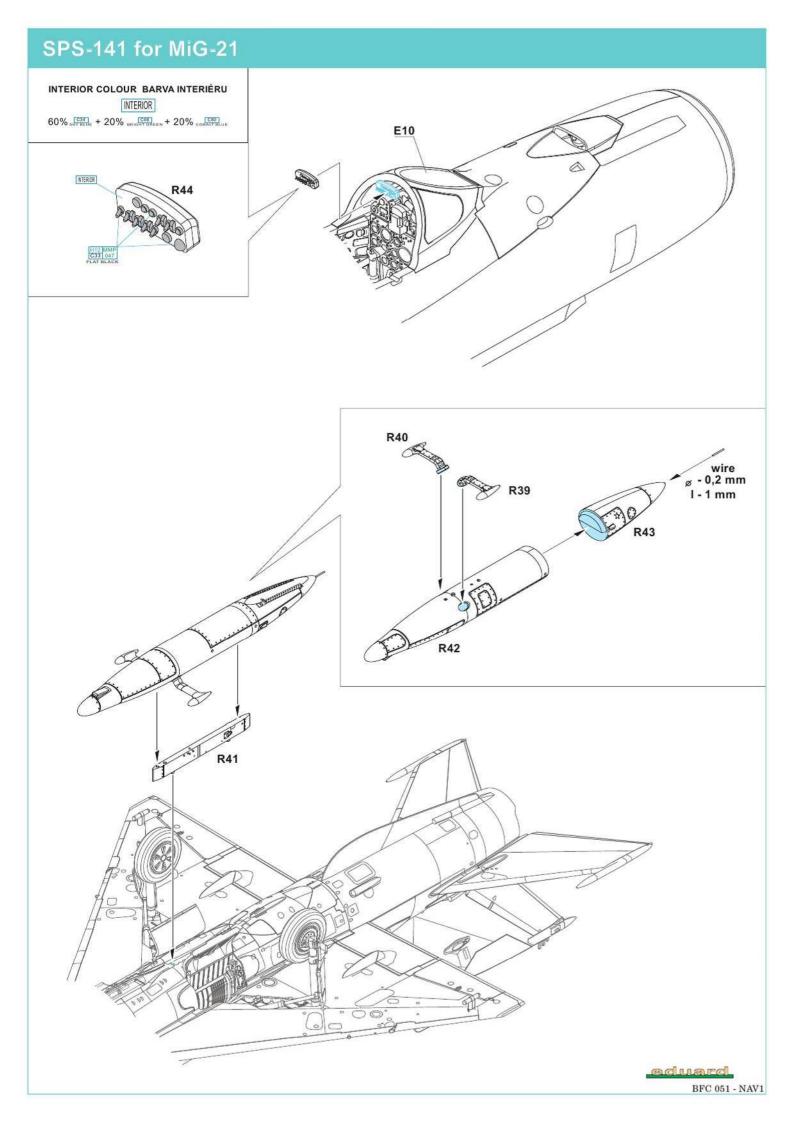
This aircraft served with the majority of fighter regiments in the Czechoslovak Air Force. First, it was assigned to the 4th slp (Fighter Air Regiment) in Pardubice (1974-1985), followed by service with the 9th slp in Bechyně (1985) and the 5th slp at Líně. Its ability to carry the SPS-141 ECM pod took it from Planá in České Budějovice to the 3rd Squadron of the 1st slp together with the MiG coded 9709. Between 1989 and 1991 it served with the 8th slp in Brno. From 1991 up to the breakup of Czechoslovakia, it was with the 81st sslt (Independent Fighter Squadron) at Sliač. It was retained by the Czech Air Force after the division of assets between the Czech and Slovak republics. It ended its career with the 82nd sslt at Mošnov and was retired in 1993.



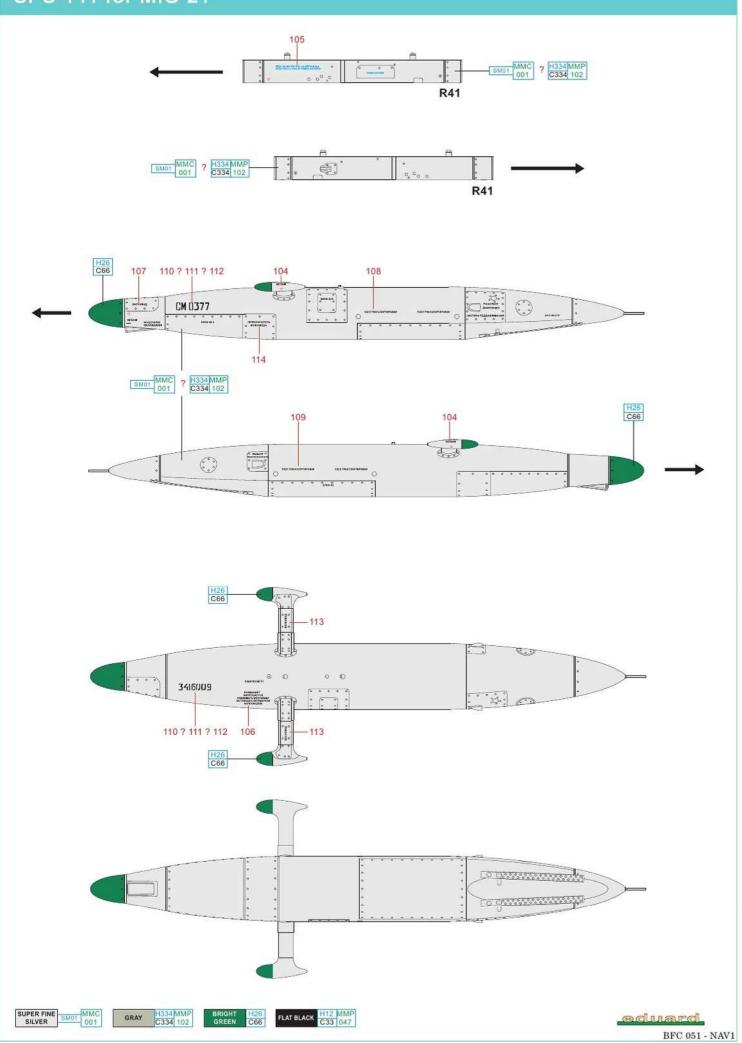
B No. 4312, 9th slp, Bechyně, Czechoslovakia, 1980s

The SPS-141 ECM pod was carried in the Czechoslovak Air Force by the MiG-21MF and MA using special pylon adaptors under the fuselage. This equipment was designed to jam the Hawk (MIM-23) anti-aircraft defence system and allow four-ship formations of MiG-21s to penetrate into enemy held territory. After serving with the 4th slp (Fighter Air Regiment) at Pardubice, aircraft coded 4312 was transferred to the 9th slp in 1973. Through the mid eighties, the plane went through an upgrade that allowed for the carriage of the SPS-141 pod. The splitting of assets between the newly formed Czech and Slovak republics allocated the aircraft to the Slovak side. It was retired in 1997. Throughout its entire service career, the aircraft carried no camouflage scheme.





SPS-141 for MiG-21



MiG-21MF fighter-bomber

SOVIET SUPERSONIC FIGHTER

1/72 SCALE PLASTIC KIT

ProfiPACK

#70142



INTRO

The MiG-21 was one of a long list of Mikoyan-Gurevich products to be integrated into the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and allied client states. Its predecessors included such notable types as the MiG-15, MiG-17 and the supersonic MiG-19. The roots of this project reach back to the first half of the fifties. In 1954, the Ye-1 project came to an end, and was guickly picked up by the Ye-2. Both had a swept wing. The first machine to feature the delta wing was the Ye-4, which first took to the air on June 16th, 1955. It was also demonstrated a year later at the Moscow airfield Tushino. The first of the new line to enter production was the MiG-21F, which together with the MiG-21P and F-13 represented the first generation of the MiG-21, and was in production through the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties. Subsequent versions included the PF, FL, PFM, R the production of which peaked at the end of the sixties. The third generation started production in 1968, which included such versions as M, SM, MF, SMT, bis among others. Simultaneously, two-seat training versions were also produced designated MiG-21U, UM and US. Production of the MiG-21 ended in 1985, and was put into service with some fifty nations. Over the course of the cold war, the opponents of the MiG-21 included the likes of the Northrop F-5 Freedom Fighter and the Dassault Mirage III. NATO assigned it the reporting name 'Fishbed'. It became the most produced supersonic fighter in terms of quantity. The new machines came off Soviet production lines in Moscow, Gorky and Tbilisi. The MiG-21F-13 was also built under license in Czechoslovakia and the MiG-21FL, M and bis in India by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. The Soviet Union produced 10,645 examples of all versions, 194 were built in Czechoslovakia and 657 in India. Outside of the Soviet Union, the type flew with a long list of nations on all continents with the exception of Australia. The MiG-21 participated in combat in Vietnam, the Indo-Pakistan wars, the Cuban participation in Angola and in the Arab world's attempt to eliminate Israel. Thanks to the high volume of use, the highest number of aces produced on the type was in Vietnam. The top of the ladder is occupied by Nguyen Van Coc with nine kills. The type serving as a interceptor served with the Soviet Union and other nations of the Warsaw Pact into the eighties, when it began to be displaced by the MiG-29 Fulcrum.

This kit allows you to build a model of the MiG-21MF that was built in the factory in Moscow between 1969 and 1974 (around 1300 units having been produced) and represented the most common variant of this sub-type. Later production airframes built at Gorky (between 1975 and 1976), differed in many details from the aircraft built at Moscow. The vast majority of exported aircraft came from the Moscow production facility. At first, these left the factory in natural metal and from 1973 in camouflage schemes specific to the client state. The MiG-21SM was at first sight virtually identical to the MiG-21MF, only differing in the better RP-22 radar unit. This version was used exclusively by the Soviet Union and was never cleared for export.

MiG-21MFs were powered by Tumanskij R-13-300 turbojet engine with additional combustion chamber and carried an RP-21 radar. The armament constituted of a twin-barreled GSch-23-2L 23mm autocannon with 200 rounds of ammunition. The racks carried a combination of FAB bombs with 500kg warhead, UB-16-57U launchers and R-3S rockets, Ch-66, S-24, including R-60 air-to-air missile and its infrared homing variant R-60M. The NATO code for MiG-21MFs was "Fishbed-J".



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 dojit k požití drobných dílů.

INSTRUCTION SIGNS * INSTR. SYMBOLY * INSTRUKTION SINNBILDEN * SYMBOLES * 記号の説明











REMOVE ODŘÍZNOUT

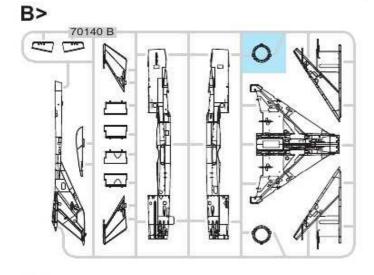


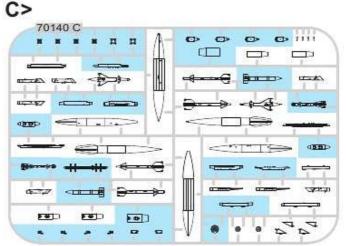
OTOČIT

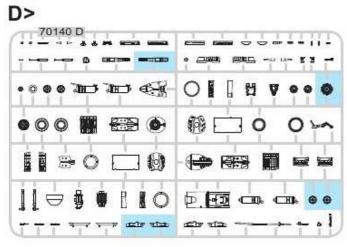
APPLY EDUARD MASK AND PAINT POUŽÍT EDUARD MASK NABARVIT

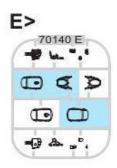
PARTS * DİLY * TEILE * PIÈCES * 部品

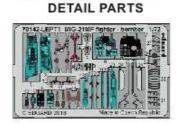
PLASTIC PARTS





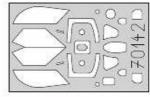






PE - PHOTO ETCHED



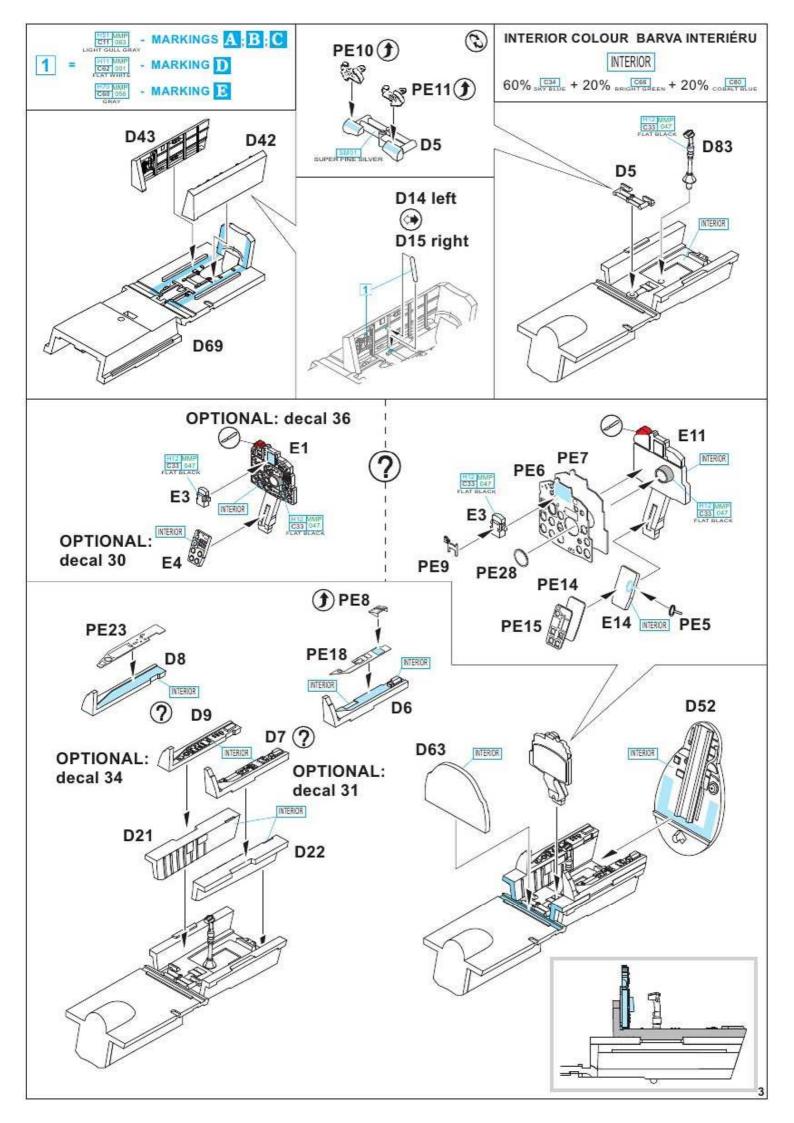


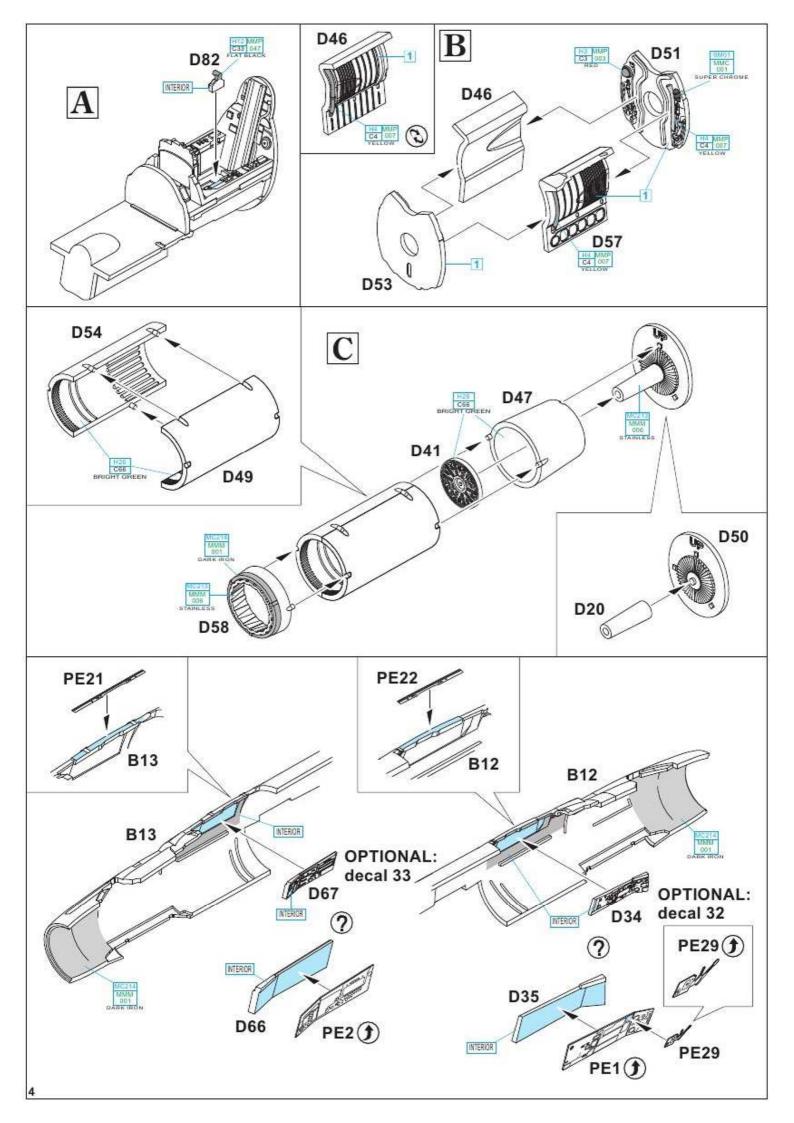
Parts not for use. -Telle werden nicht verwendet. -Piéces à ne pas utiliser. -Tyto dily nepouživejte při stavbě. - 使用したい部品

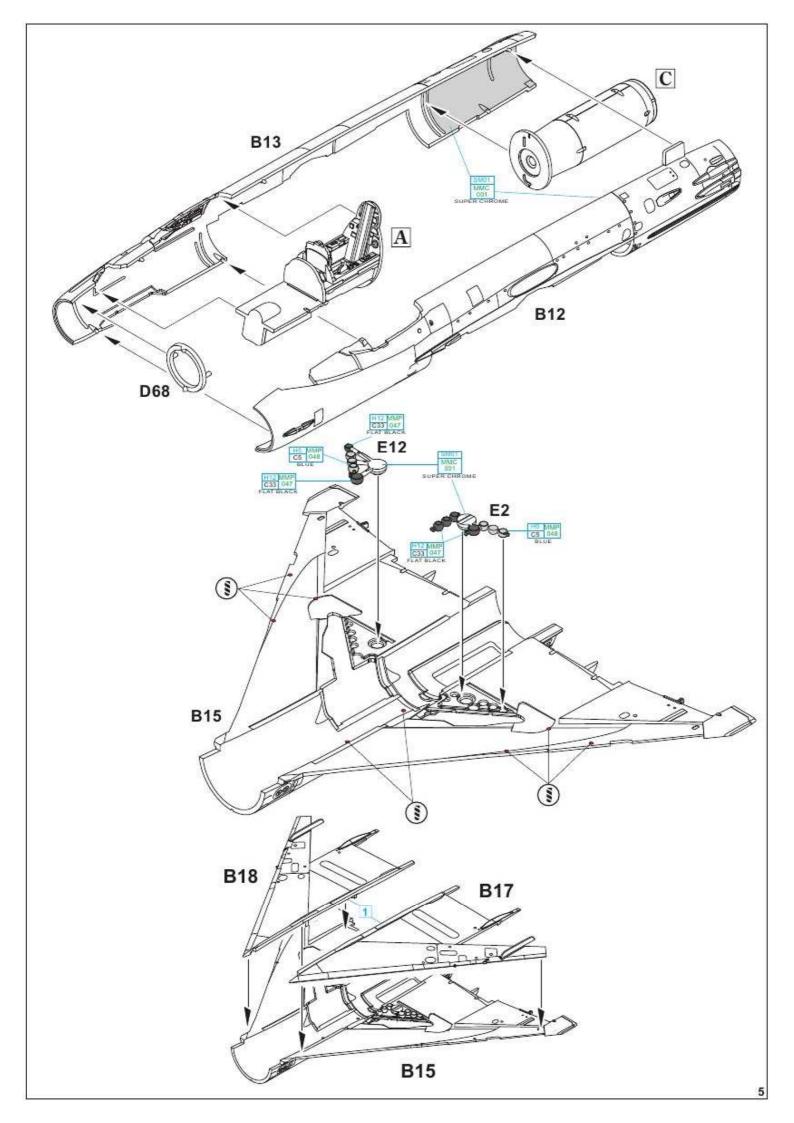
COLOURS ★ BARVY ★ FARBEN ★ PEINTURE ★ 色

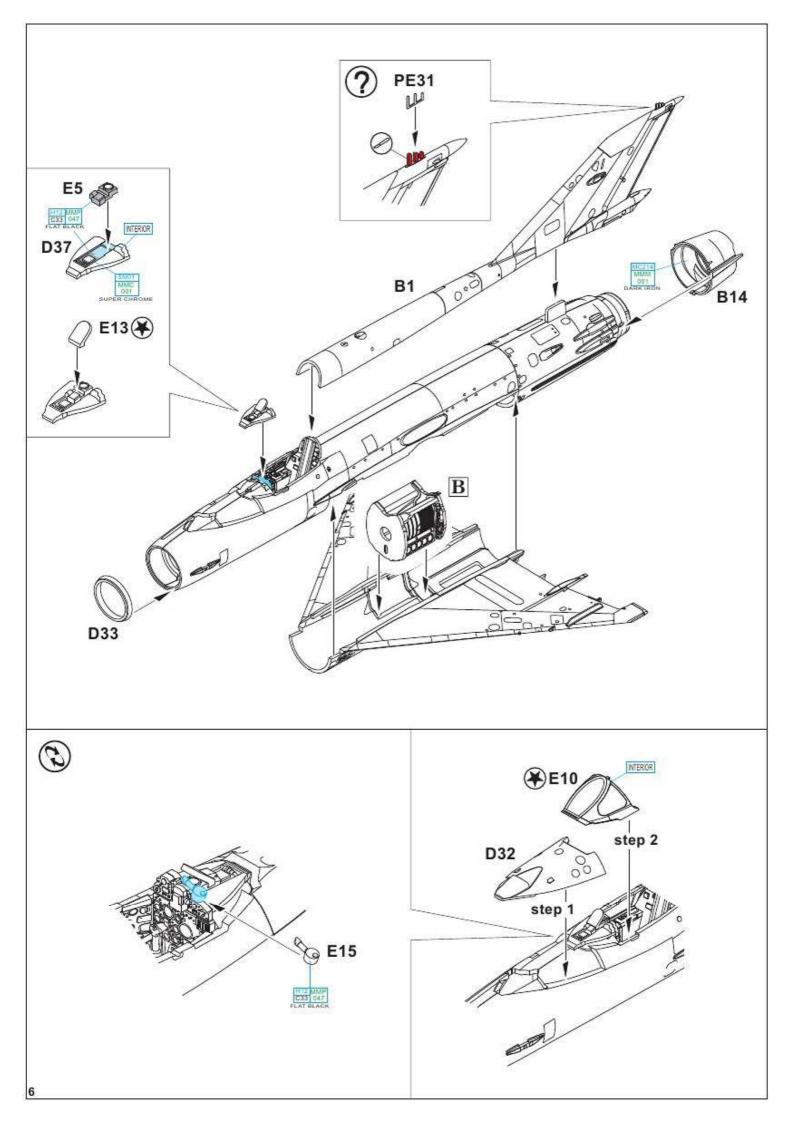
GB(Creas (GUNZE)		MISSION MODELS	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
HT	C1	MMP-001	WHITE
113	C3	[MMP-003]	RED
1114	04	MMP-907	YELLOW
HS	CS	MMP-048	BLUE
H11	Ce	MXP-004	GREEN
HIL	C62	MMP-001	FLAT WHITE
H12	C33	[MMCP-047]	FLAT BLACK
H2IL	C86		BRIGHT GREEN
H27	C44	I	TAN
HSB	C80	38 3	COBALT BLUE
H47	C41	MMR-012	RED BROWN
H5T-	G11	MMP-963	LIGHT GULL GRAY
Hb3	C13	30	NEUTRAL GRAY
MO7	C115	[MMP-057]	REM65 LIGHT BLUE
H75	C21	MMP-078	MIDDLE STONE
HZ7	C137	MWP-040	TIRE BLACK

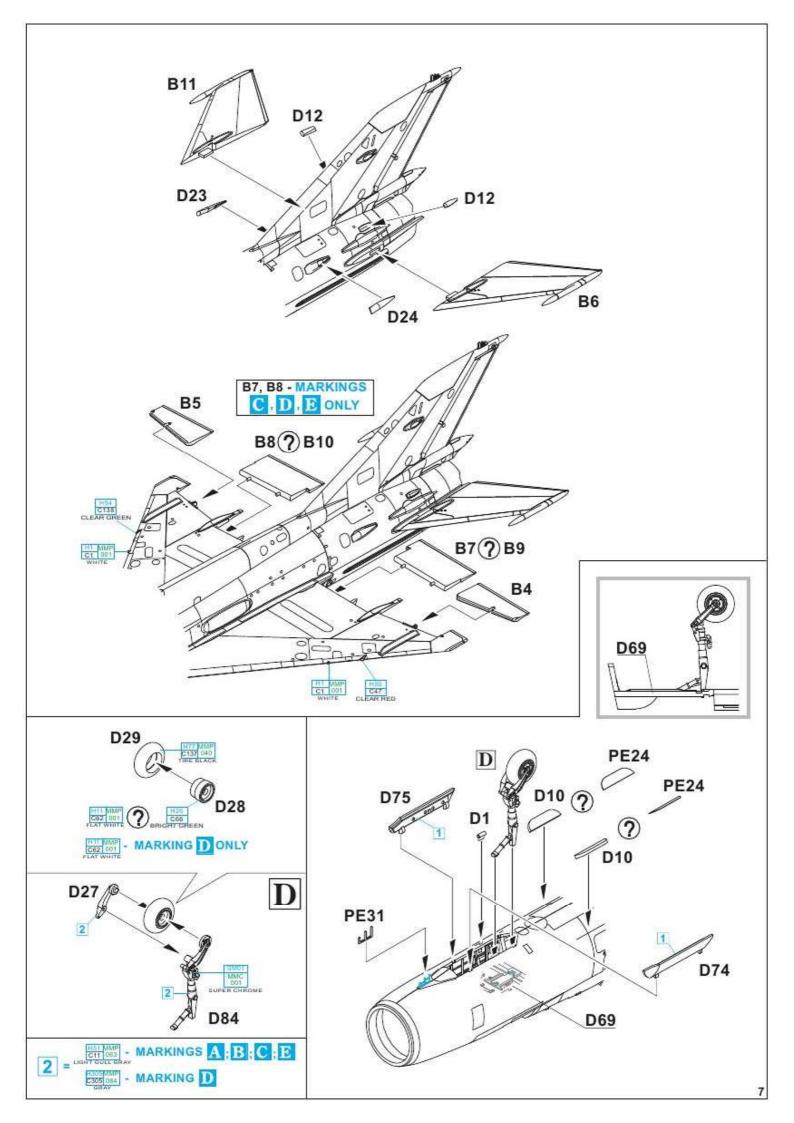
GSi Crees (GUNZE)		MISSION MODELS	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
HBH	E42	77	MAHOGANY
HUO	047		CLEAR RED
3494	0.138	7	CLEAR GREEN
H202	C302		GREEN
H303	C383	MMP-des)	GREEN
H205	C305	MM11-084	GRAY
34301	C308	MMP-118	MEDIUM GRAY
HSUN	C308	MMP-073	GRAY
H332	C332		LIGHT AIRCRAFT GRAY
	D34	3	SKY BLUE
Mr.METAL COLOR		METALLICS	
MUZIS		MMM-ops	STEEL
Ø0214		MMM-U01	DARK IRON
Minne		MWM-003	ALUMINIUM
Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC		METALLICS	
5M07		[MMC-001]	SUPER CHROME

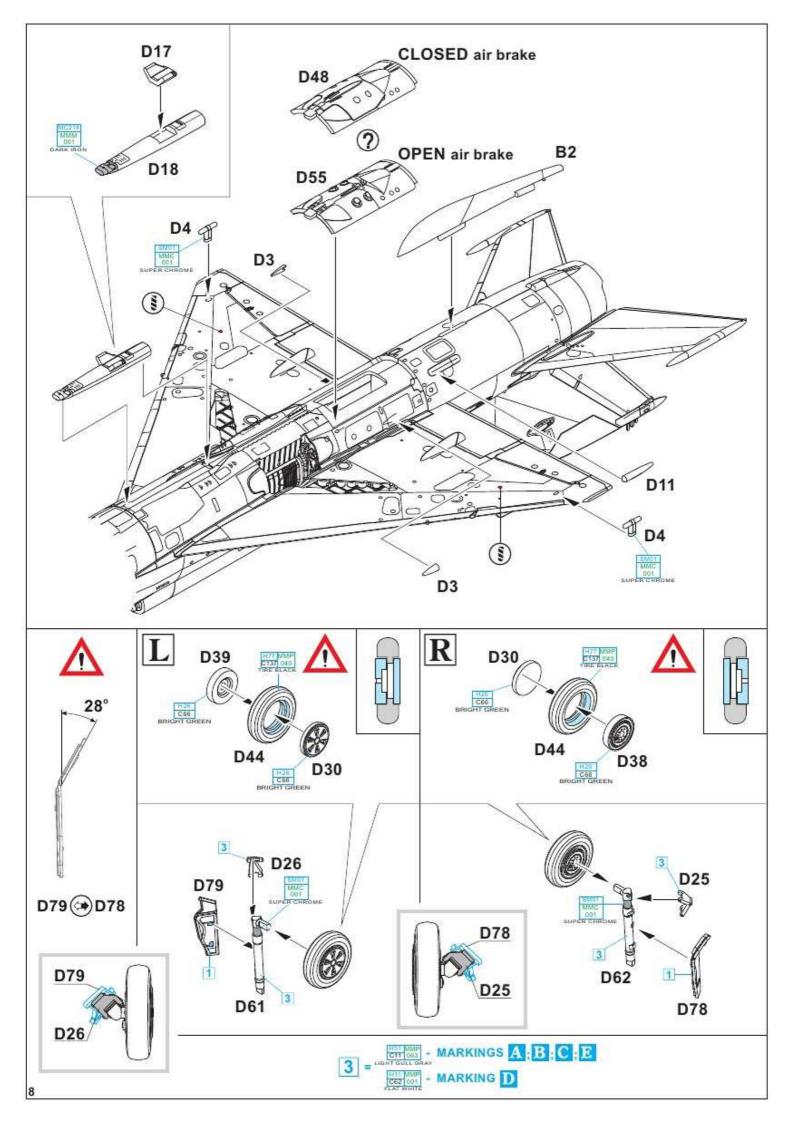


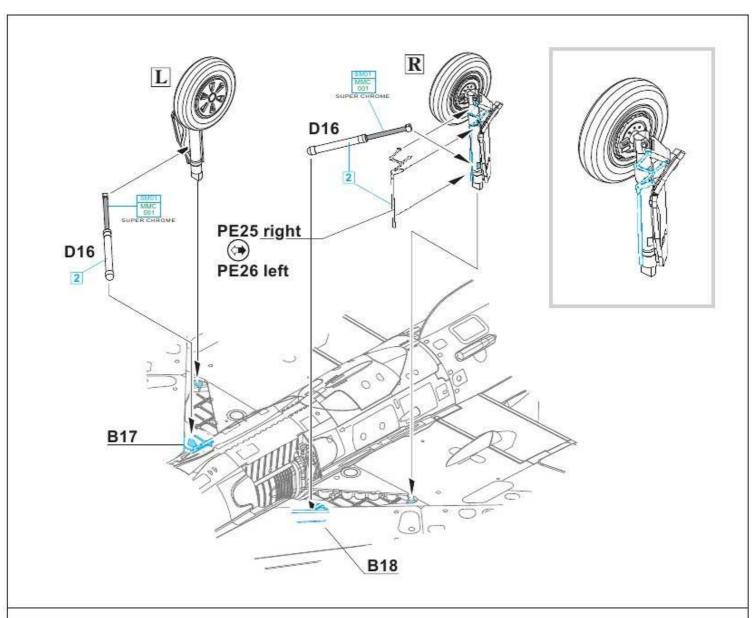


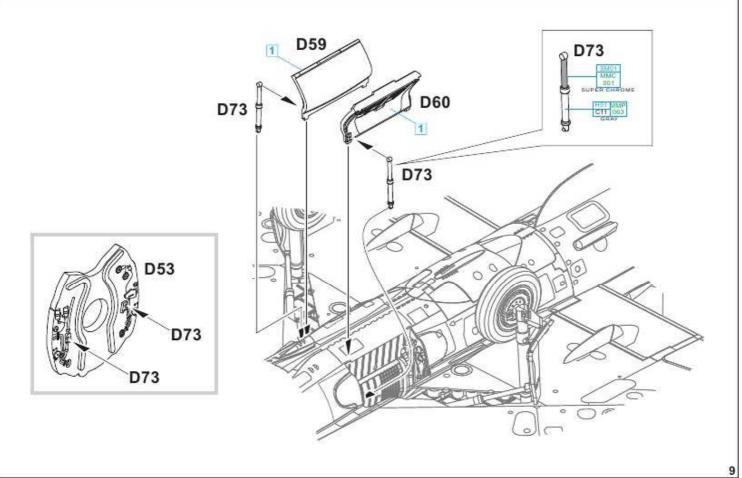


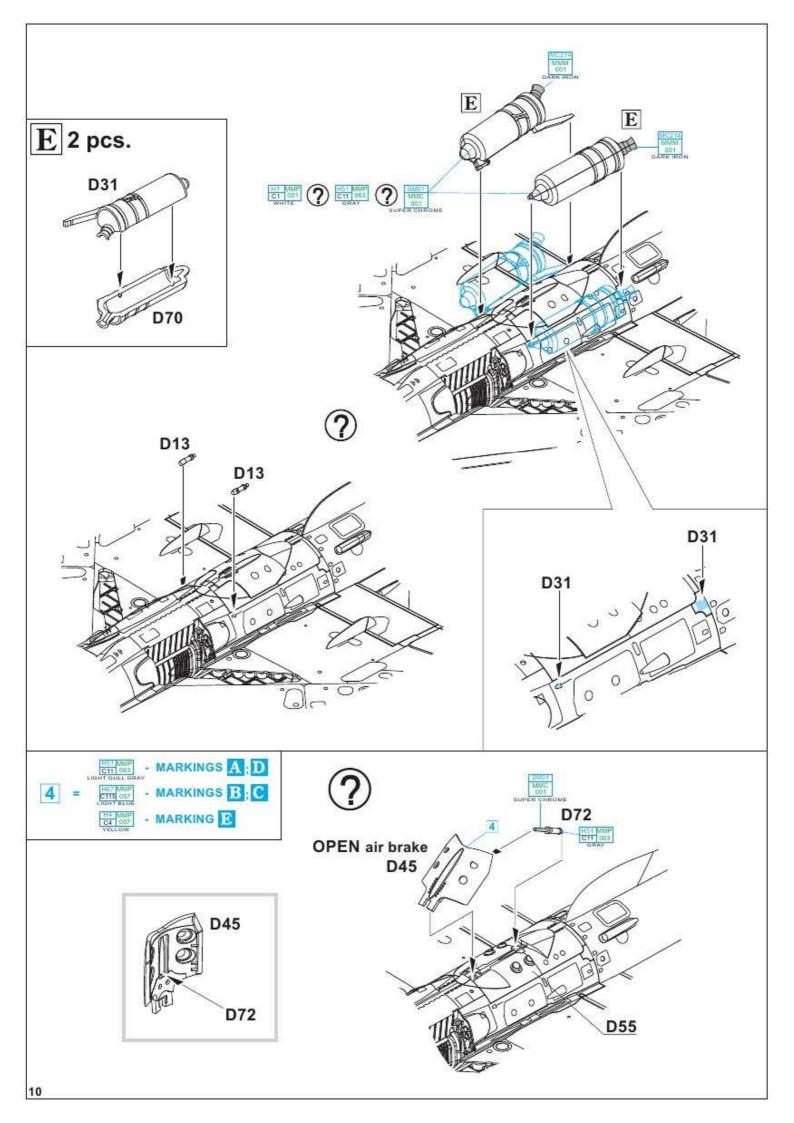


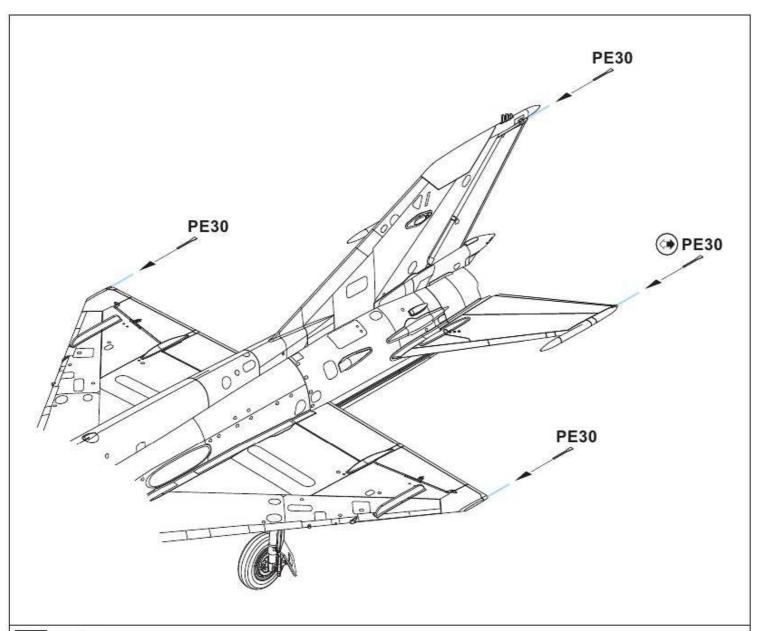


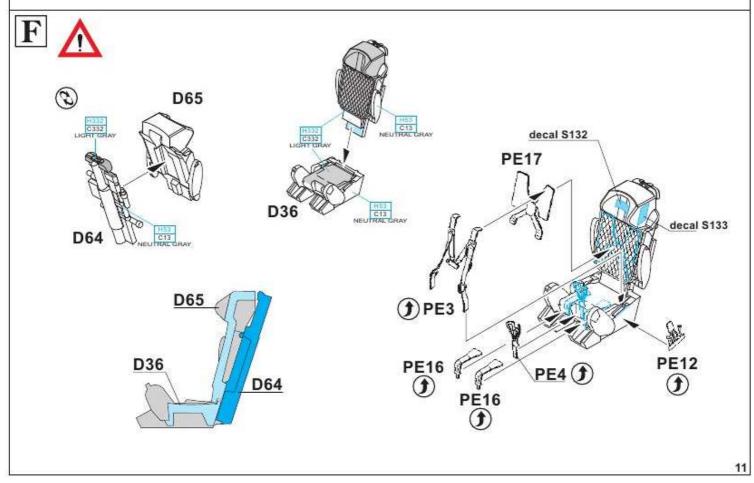


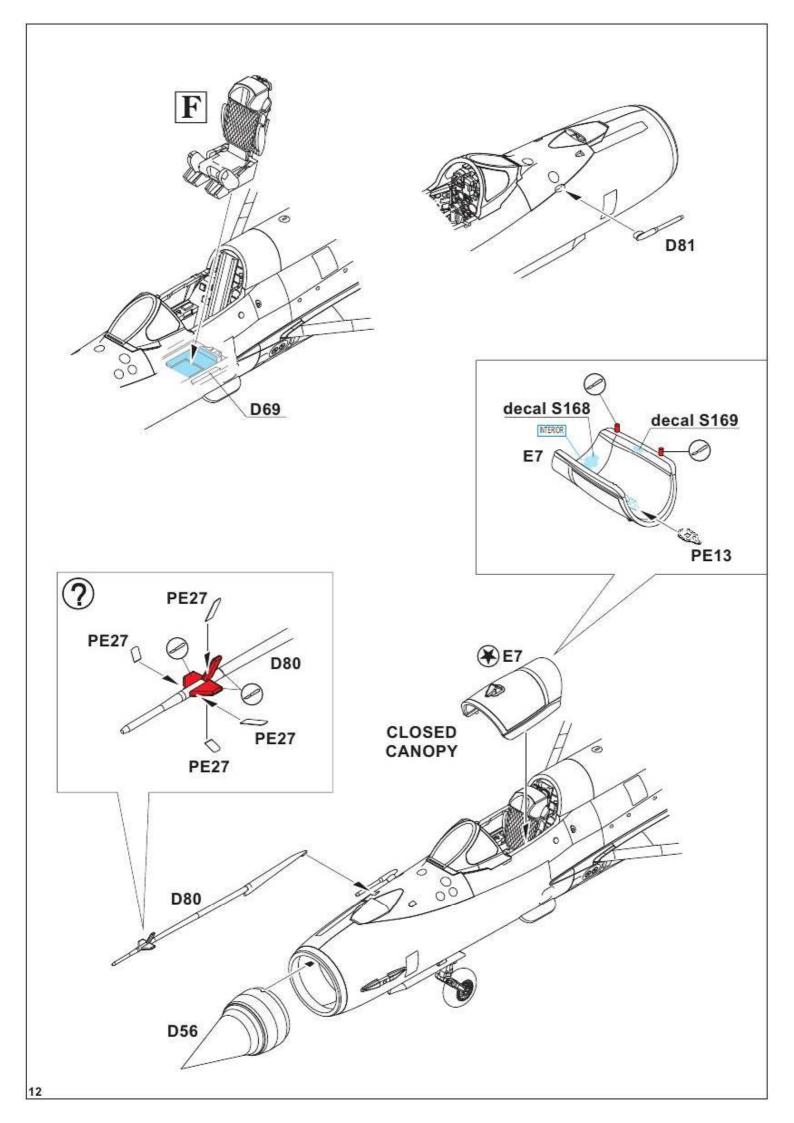


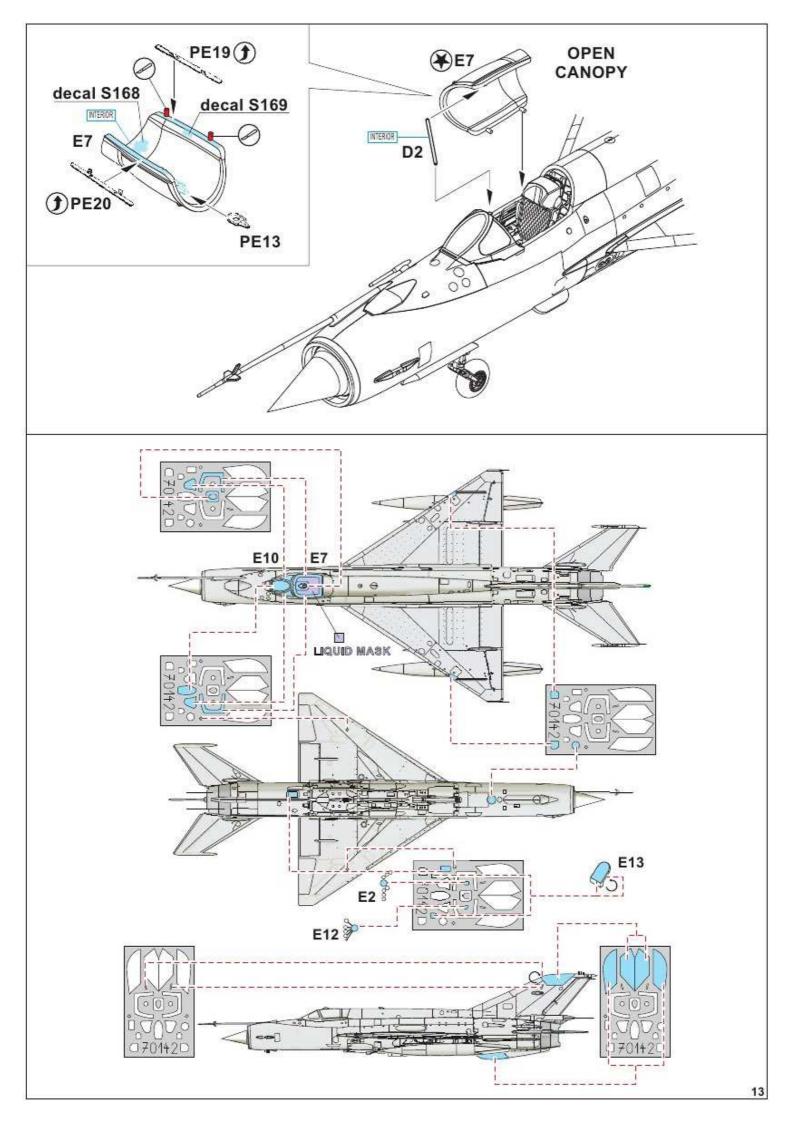


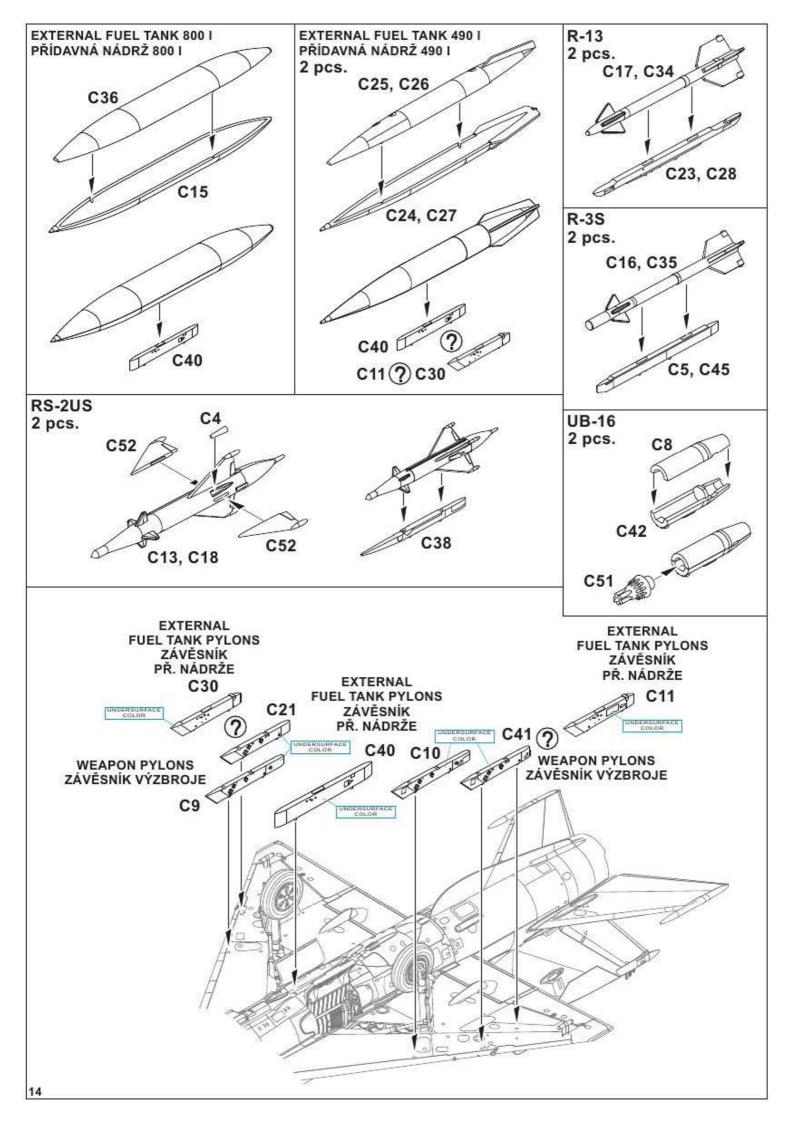


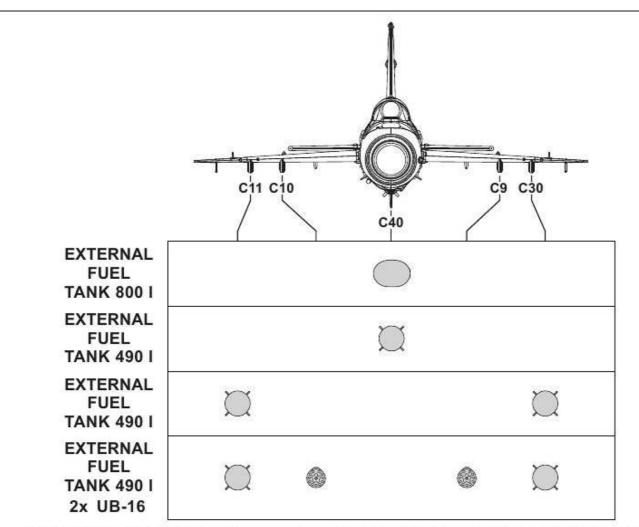




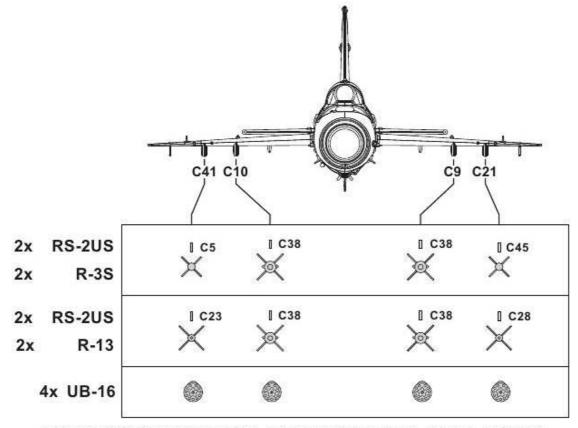








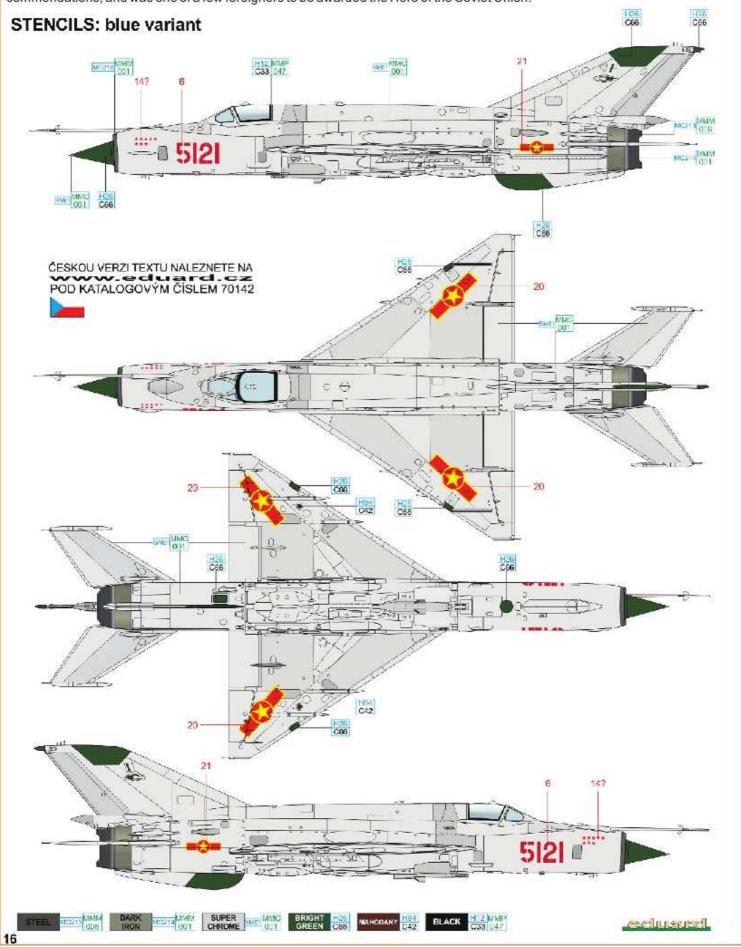
TYPICAL ARMAMENT FOR QUICK REACTION ALERT DUTY



TO CHOOSE WEAPON AND EXTERNAL FUEL TANK
OPTION PLEASE FOLLOW YOUR REFERENCE.
PRO VOLBU VÝZBROJE A PŘÍDAVNÝCH NÁDRŽÍ SE DRŽTE
DOKUMENTACE KONKRÉTNÍHO STROJE.

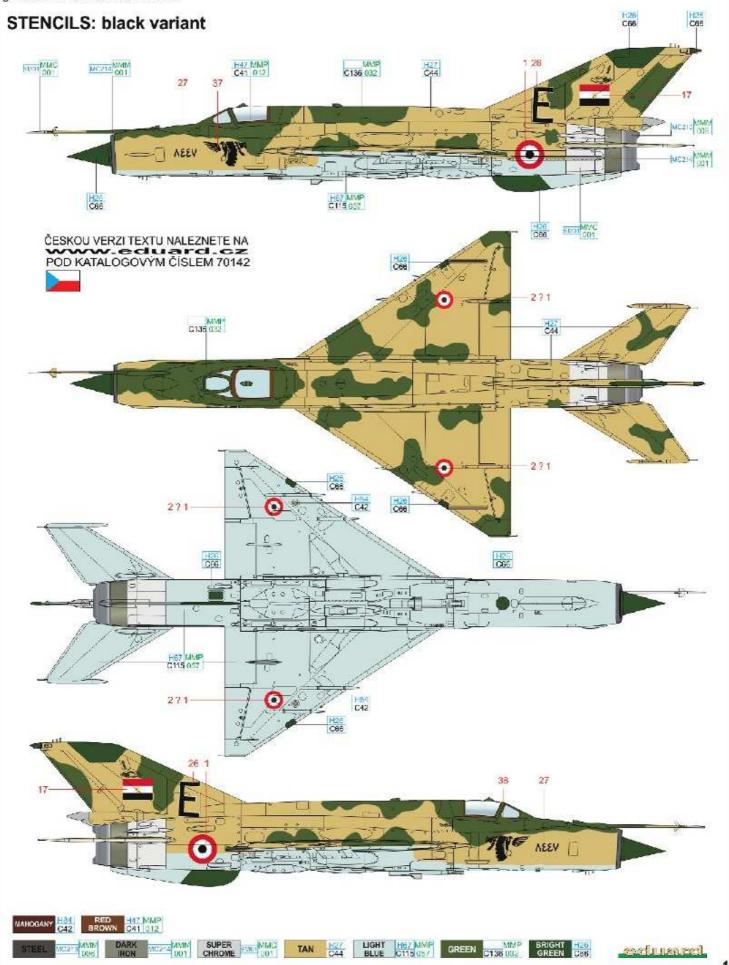
A No. 5121, flown by Pham Tuan, 921st Fighter Regiment, Noi Bai AB, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, December 1972

MiG-21MF coded 5121 is currently displayed in the museum of the Vietnam People's Air Force in Hanoi. Reportedly, on December 27th, 1972, Pham Tuan flew this aircraft when he shot down an American B-52 taking part in bombing operations during the Linebacker II offensive. It would be the only MiG-21MF kill over a Stratofortress, but American sources claim the bomber was lost to a SAM. Pham Tuan would later become the only Vietnamese astronaut. He was a crewmember of Soyuz 37 and orbited the earth 142 times in the Salyut 6 station. For his accomplishments, he was awarded high Vietnamese commendations, and was one of a few foreigners to be awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union.



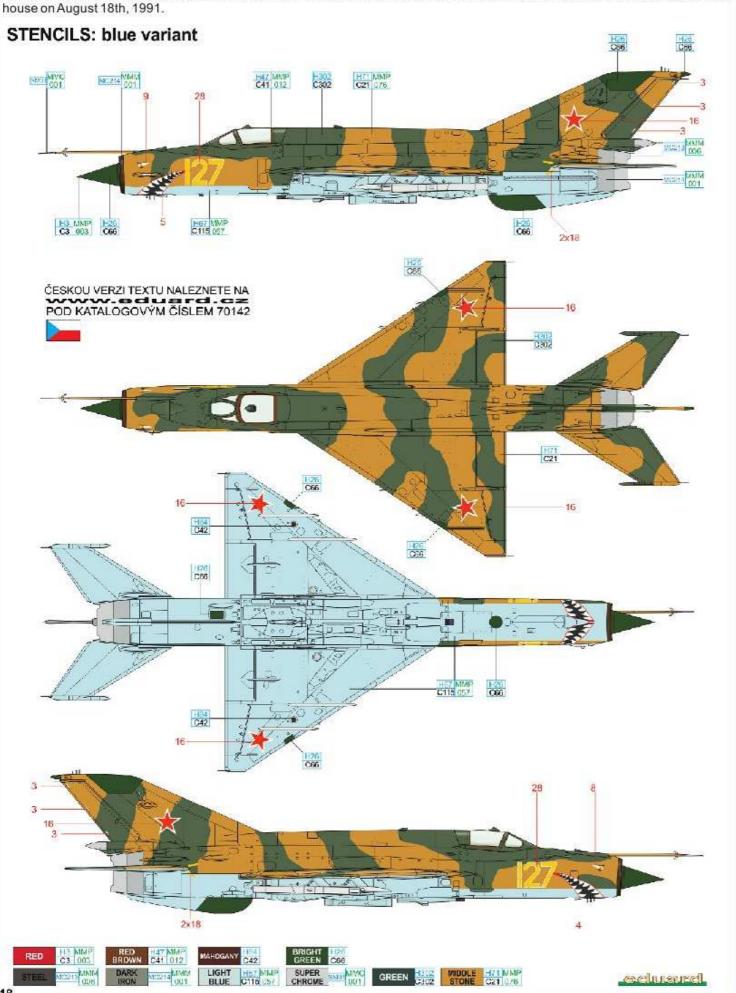
B No. 8447, No. 46 Squadron, Egypt, 1973

This is an aircraft from No.46 Squadron as it appeared during combat exercises prior to the Yom Kippur War in 1973. For the purposes of quick identification, aircraft carried a large black, outlined in white, letter on the fin. The nose carries a rendering of the goddess Nekhbet, protector of Upper Egypt. Aircraft coded 8447 survived the Yom Kippur War and was photographed in this guise at Cairo in October 1975.



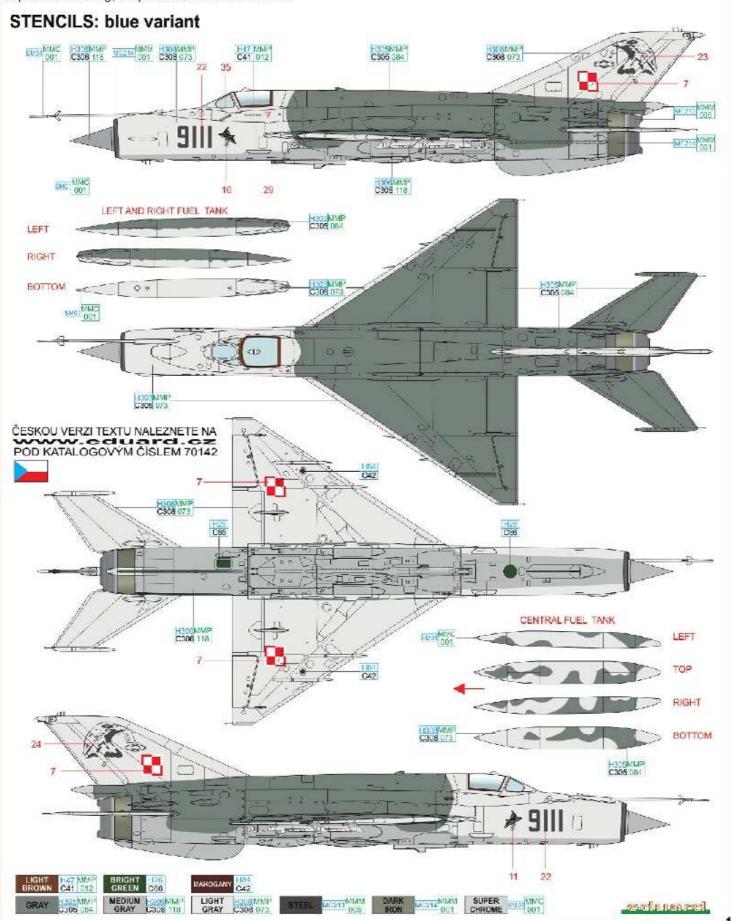
No. 127, 812th Training Air Regiment, Kharkov Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots, Kupyansk Airfield, Soviet Union, August 1991

This aircraft, adorned with a sharkmouth and eyes, served with the 812. UAP (812th Training Air Regiment) operating within the structure of the Kharkov higher training facility. This was one of the aircraft that were displayed for the leadership during the open house on August 18th, 1991.



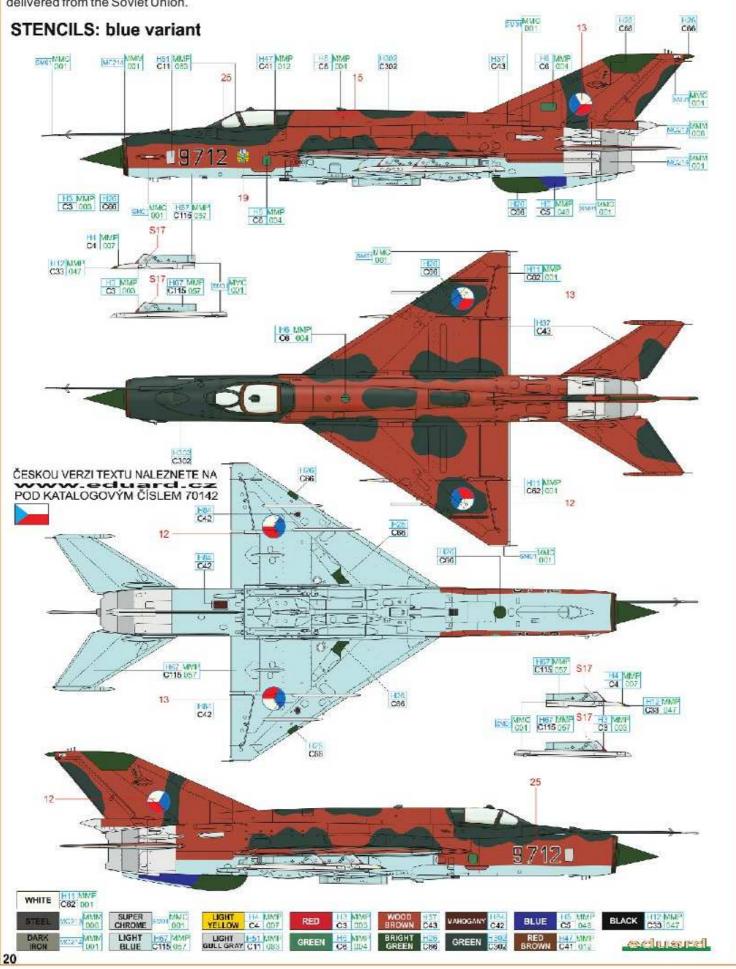
No. 9111, 3. Eskadrą Lotnictwa Taktycznego, Poznań - Krzesiny, Poland, 2002

The 3rd ELT was formed on January 1st, 2001 at Poznan - Krzesiny and was equipped with MiG-21MF, bis and UM aircraft. The unit only used the MiG-21MFs for two years, ending their use in 2002. The bis version was flown by the pilots of the 3rd ELT until 2003 when it was decided to re-equip the unit with American F-16s. On April 1st, 2008, the 3rd ELT, 6th ELT and the 31st Baze Lotnicza were disbanded and the 31st Baza Lotnictwa Taktycznego (31st tactical Air Base) was formed. Since 2007, this aircraft has been displayed at Poznan - Krzesin. The aircraft is camouflaged in shades of grey that is used on F-15s and F-16s. The raven's head marking on the fin hails from 2002 on the occasion of a CO's gathering in Berlin. Below the windscreen is the 3rd Squadron marking, the predecessor of the 3rd ELT.



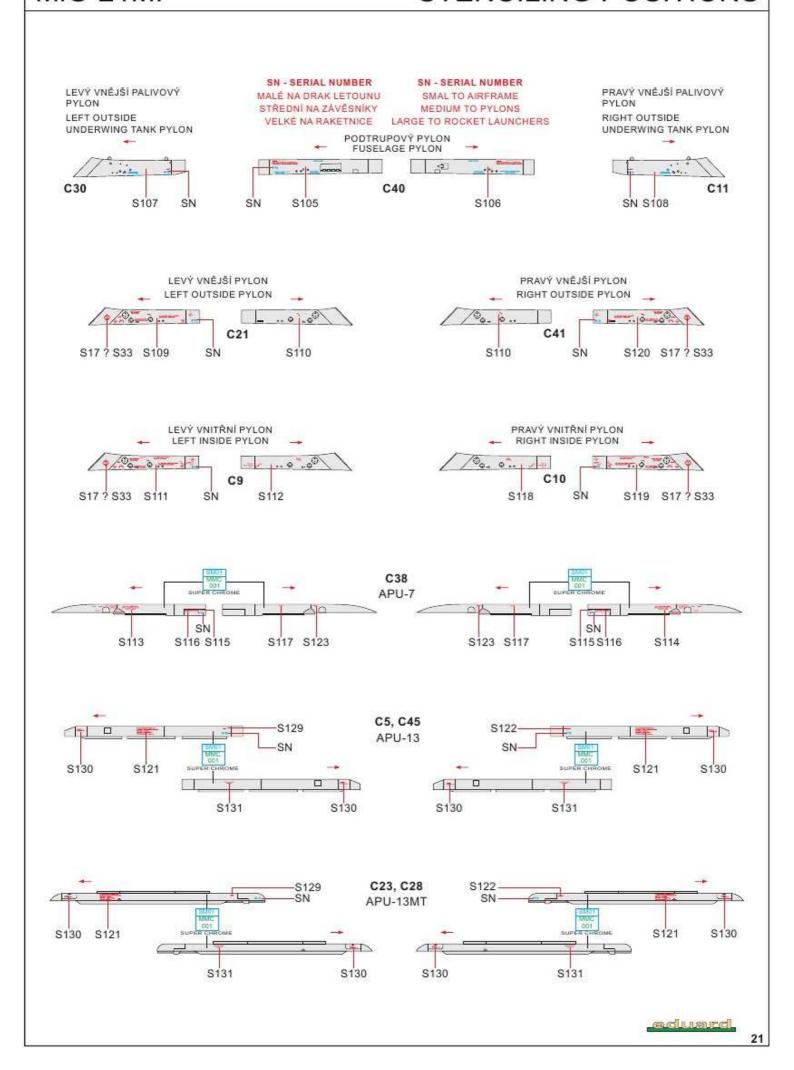
No. 9712, 9th Fighter Regiment, Bechyne, Czechoslovakia, 1989 - 1993

This aircraft had the serial number 969712, and was built in 1974, and subsequently delivered to Czechoslovakia. It served with the 4th Fighter Regiment at Pardubice till May 1989, at which time it was transferred to the 9th Fighter Regiment. Here, it flew with the Bechyne coat of arms on the left side of the nose. After the Velvet Divorce, this aircraft was assigned to the Slovak Air Force, and is currently in the collection of the air museum at Trencin, Slovakia. The aircraft carries a camouflage scheme as originally delivered from the Soviet Union.



MiG-21MF

STENCILING POSITIONS



MiG-21MF STENCILING POSITIONS SN SN TOP S104 S104 SN SN is anna Pa 2 ann 14. TOP S104 **UB-16** RS-2US TOP TOP S149 S150 S125 S147 S128 S128-S127 TOP S147 R S152 S170 S152 S148 S153 S153 S148 S170 S151 S151 R-3S S156R S156L S170 \$170 \$160 \$161 F12 MMP S161 S160 S158 S159 \$159 R-13 S159 S159 S163 S164 S164 S163 S158 S158 22

