

CURTISS SC-1 SEAHAWKHISTORY:

The SC-1 was a single-seat floatplane specially designed for high-speed reconnaissance work in the Pacific. Previous to the SC-1 entering service, heavy casualties had been inflicted on the slower two-seater U.S. Navy floatplanes in the early part of 1942. An urgent and rapid test programme was planned and the prototype Seahawk first flew in Feb. 1944 powered by a Wright R-1820-62 nine cylinder radial engine with turbo supercharger rated at 1,350 h.p. The original specification called for the SC-1 to have sufficient speed and armament to combat enemy aircraft, a construction rugged enough to enable landings on rough sea's during rescue missions and an extremely rapid take-off. The central float, which was fitted with bomb-doors, could accomodate depth-charges, bombs, or auxiliary fuel tanks. First production aircraft were delivered to the Navy in Oct. 1944 although it was not until June 1945 that they were reported in action at the pre-invasion bombardment of Borneo. At this time the SC-1 had replaced the older Seamew and Kingfisher aircraft aboard the war-ships of the U.S. Third Fleet in the Pacific.

FORMA-PLANE
CURTISS SC-1 SEAHAWK

Colour Guide

Basically camouflaged as most United States aircraft of the period towards the end of the second world war.

Upper surfaces of fuselage
Upper mainwing planes
Upper tailplane
Main float
Small floats on wings
Rudder

NON SPECULAR SEA BLUE

Central area of fuselage
extending half way up and
half down, intermingled.

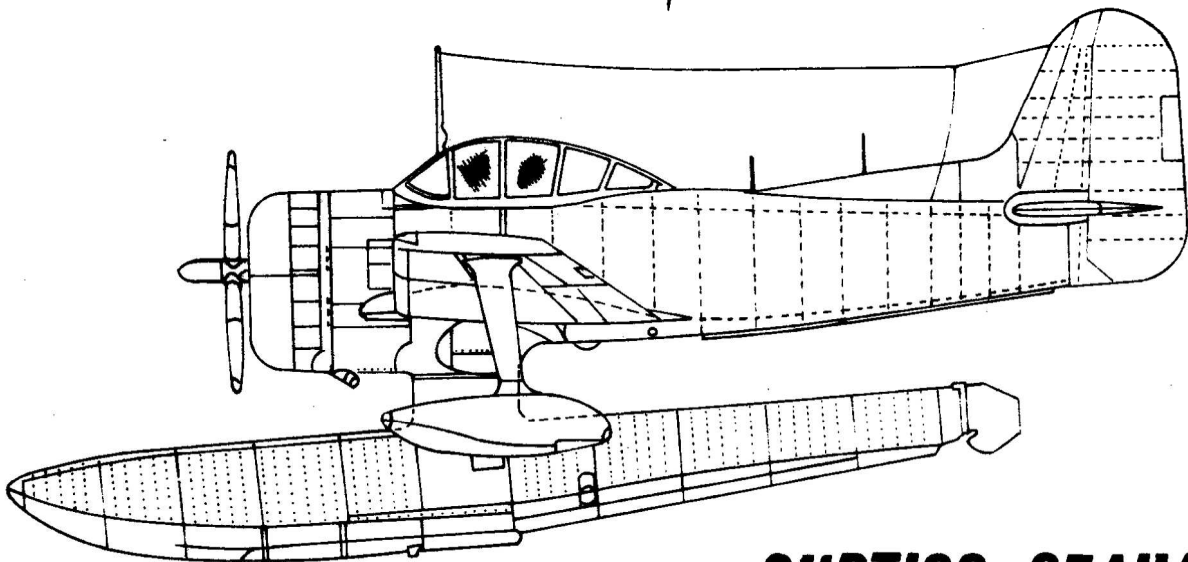
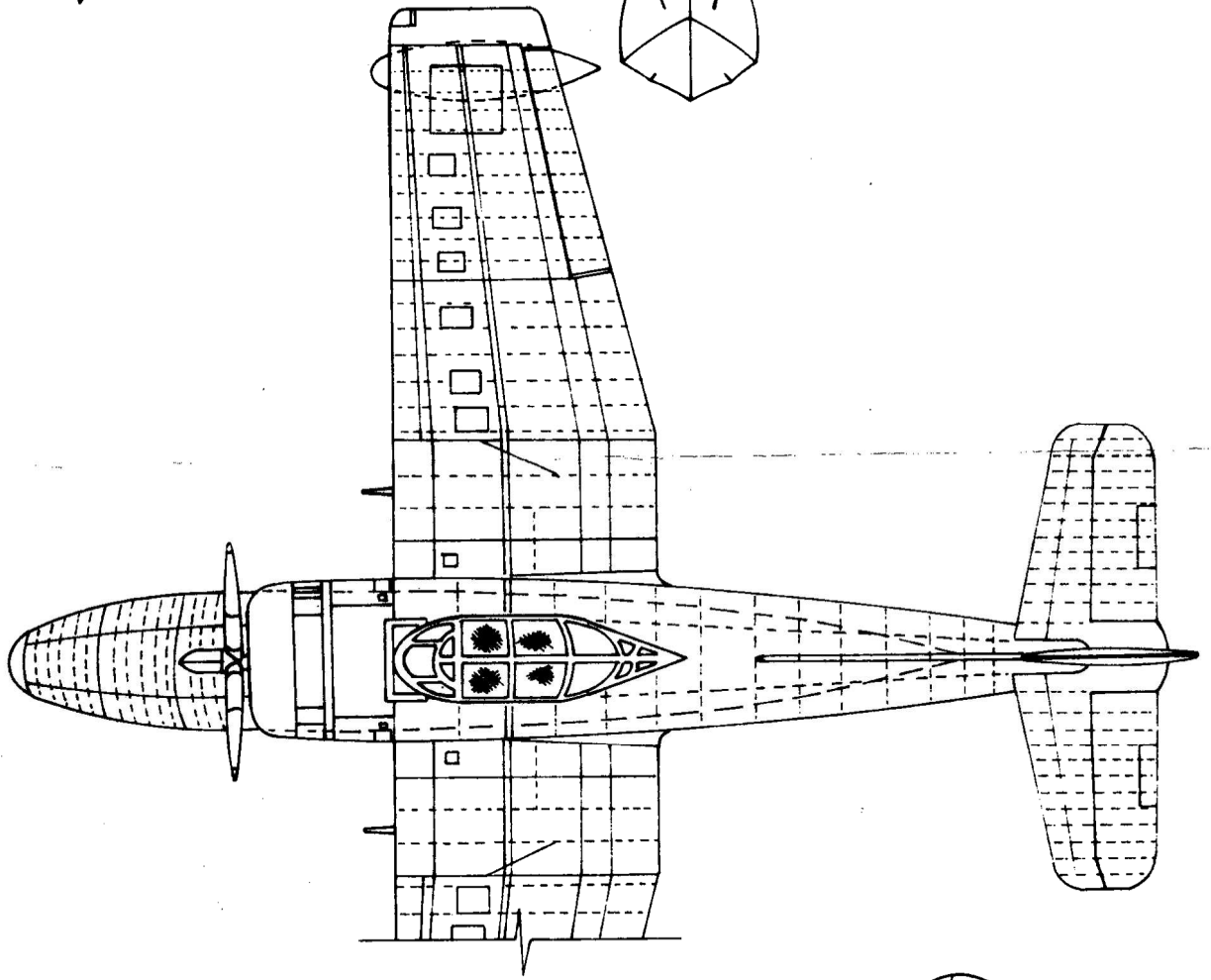
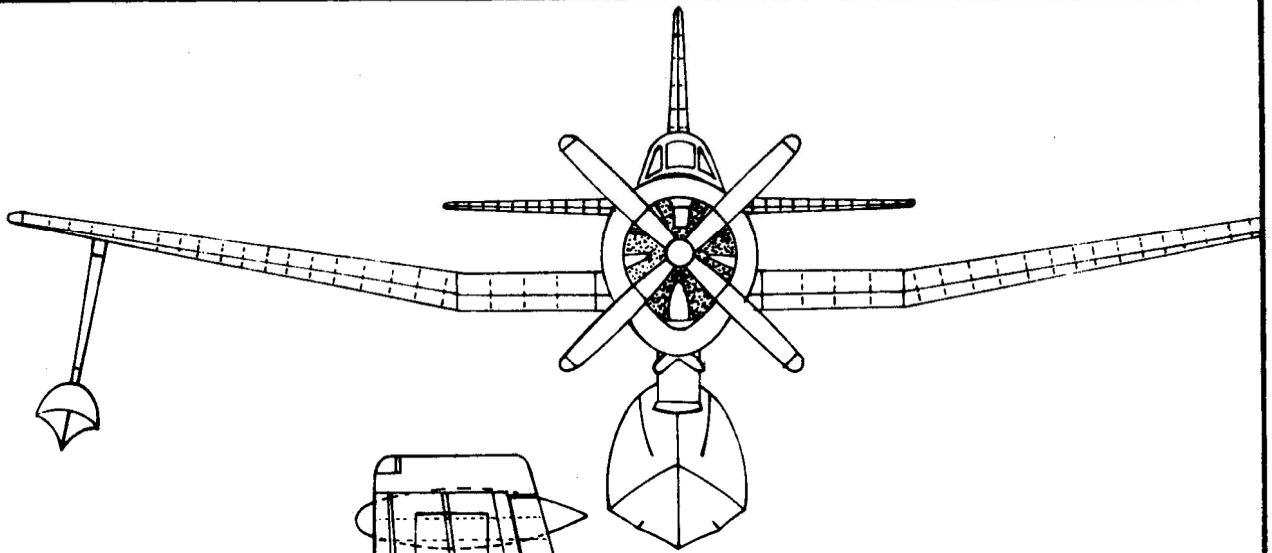
INTERMEDIATE BLUE

Underneath of fuselage
Under wing mainplanes
Float struts

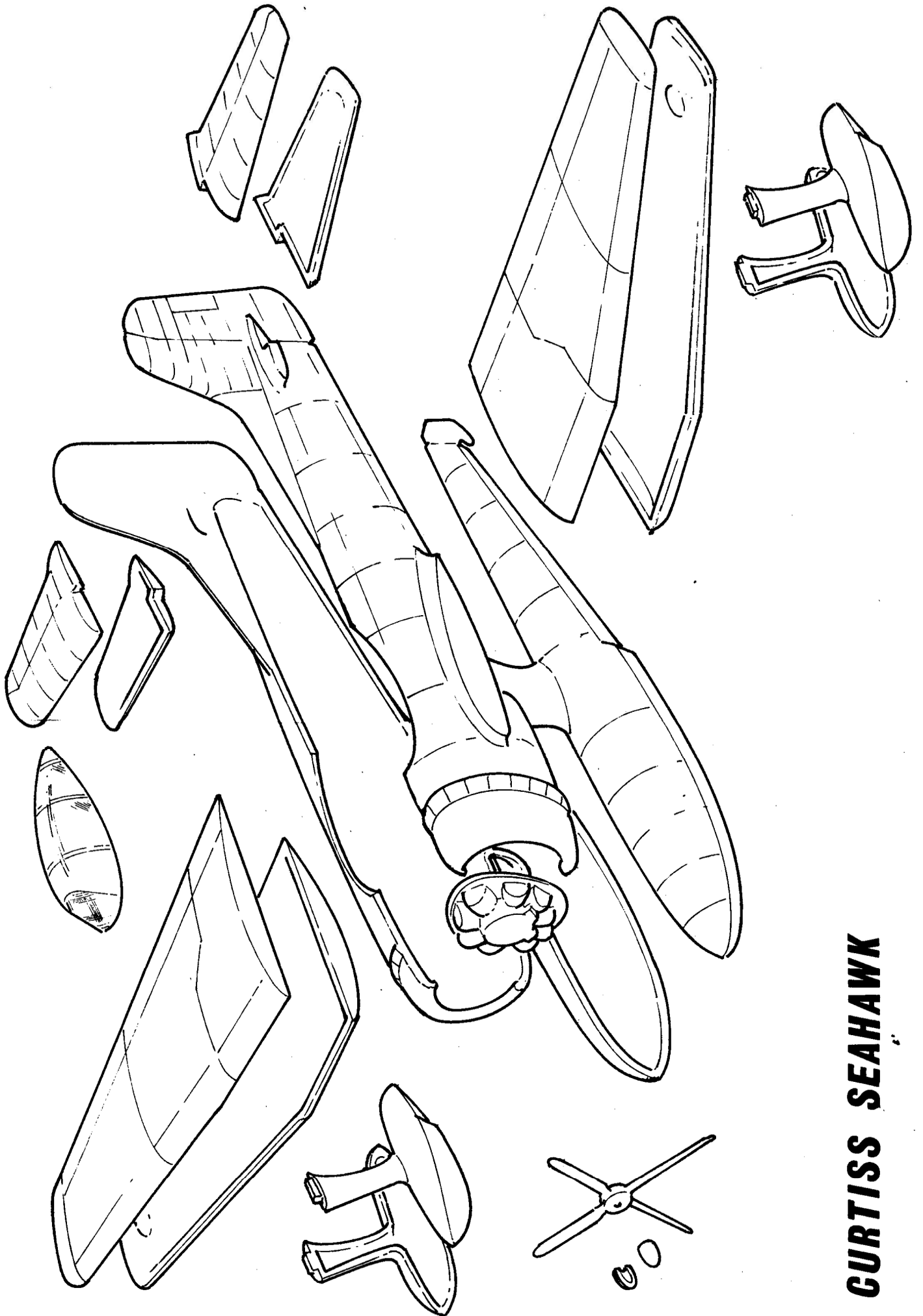
WHITE

Propeller

BLACK



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