



1:72 Bristol Beaufort Mk.I

A04021 SCALE MODEL CONSTRUCTION KIT | Wingspan: 244mm Fuselage Length: 186mm | Two Decal Schemes Included

EN The second in a successful trio of twin engine aircraft designed by the Bristol Aeroplane Company during the 1930s, the Beaufort is significant as the only monoplane produced for the Royal Air Force designed from the outset as a torpedo bomber and reconnaissance platform. Although initially intended as an evolutionary adaptation of the existing Blenheim bomber, it quickly became apparent that the Beaufort would look significantly different from its predecessor, with a much deeper front fuselage section housing a crew of four and the ability to carry a torpedo in a semi-recessed configuration. Entering RAF service with No.22 Squadron Coastal Command in January 1940, the Beaufort proved to be a rugged and highly manoeuvrable aircraft. Initially employed laying mines in enemy waters, Beauforts would later mount torpedo attacks against the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, however, in the European theatre, the aircraft would operate in the main as a medium bomber. In the Mediterranean, Beauforts operating from Egypt and Malta would take a terrible toll of Axis shipping

and during a concerted onslaught from the middle of 1942, would make a significant contribution in denying Rommel's Afrika Korps the vital supplies they needed to continue fighting the desert war.

Specification

Maximum Speed: 271 mph (436km/h)

Range: 1,600 miles (2,574 km)

Wingspan: 57 ft 10 in (17.6 m)

Length: 44 ft 3 in (13.5 m)

Armament: Maximum 2,000lb (907Kg) bombs or 1 Torpedo. Up to nine .303in (0.77cm) calibre machine guns

FR Le Beaufort était le deuxième d'un trio réussi d'avions bimoteurs conçus par la Bristol Aeroplane Company pendant les années 1930. Il est important en tant que seul monoplan produit pour la RAF dès le premier jour comme bombardier-torpilleur et plateforme de reconnaissance. Bien qu'initialement destiné comme adaptation évolutive du bombardier Blenheim existant, il est rapidement devenu évident que le Beaufort allait avoir un aspect tout à fait différent de celui de son prédécesseur. La partie avant du fuselage qui abritait les quatre hommes de l'équipage était bien plus profonde et l'appareil était capable de transporter une torpille dans une configuration semi-encastrée. Entré en service en janvier 1940 au sein de l'escadron No.22 de la RAF Coastal Command, le Beaufort s'est révélé être un avion robuste et très manœuvrable. Utilisés au départ pour poser des mines dans les eaux ennemies, les Beaufort ont monté plus tard des attaques à la torpille contre les cuirassés allemands Scharnhorst et Gneisenau, ainsi que contre le croiseur lourd Prinz Eugen. Cependant, sur le théâtre européen il a fonctionné en tant que bombardier moyen. En Méditerranée, les Beaufort en service depuis l'Égypte et Malte ont fait des ravages

terribles parmi les navires de l'Axe. Lors d'un assaut concerté à partir du milieu de 1942, ils ont contribué de manière importante à priver l'Afrika Korps du Général Rommel des approvisionnements essentiels dont ils avaient besoin afin de continuer à combattre dans la guerre du désert.

Spécification:

Vitesse maximale: 436 km/h

Autonomie: 2.574 km avec carburant maximum

Envergure: 17,6 m

Longueur: 13,5 m

Armement: max 907 kg de bombes ou une torpille, et jusqu'à neuf mitrailleuses de 7,7 mm

DE Die Beaufort war das zweite einer erfolgreichen Dreiergruppe von zweimotorigen Flugzeugen, die in den 1930er Jahren von der Bristol Aeroplane Company entworfen wurden. Sie sticht auch dahingehend hervor, dass sie der einzige für die Royal Air Force hergestellte Eindecker war, der von Anfang an als Torpedobomber und Aufklärer konzipiert war. Ursprünglich war die Beaufort als evolutionäre Anschlussentwicklung auf Basis des Blenheim Bombers entstanden. Schnell wurde aber klar, dass die Beaufort eine weitgehend von ihrer Vorgängerin abweichende Form haben würde. Der vordere Rumpfbereich war bedeutend vergrößert worden, bot einer vierköpfigen Besatzung ausreichenden Raum und konnte einen halb eingelassen montierten Torpedo aufnehmen. Vom RAF Coastal Command im Januar 1940 bei der Squadron Nummer 22 erstmalig eingesetzt, erwies sich die Beaufort als robustes und äußerst wendiges Flugzeug. Anfänglich wurde sie als Minenleger in feindlichen Gewässern verwendet. Später flogen Beauforts Torpedo-Angriffe auf Schlachtschiffe der Kriegsmarine wie Scharnhorst und Gneisenau und auch den schweren Kreuzer Prinz Eugen. Auf Kriegsschauplätzen in Europa agierten diese Flugzeuge hauptsächlich als

mittelschwere Bomber. Im Mittelmeer flogen Beauforts von Ägypten und Malta aus, wobei sie der Schiffahrt der Achsenmächte enorme Verluste zufügten. Ab Mitte 1942 trugen sie bedeutend dazu bei, dem Afrika-Korps unter der Führung von Rommel die für den Wüstenkrieg lebenswichtigen Nachschublinien zu unterbrechen.

Spezifikation:

Höchstgeschwindigkeit: 436 km/h

Reichweite: 2.574 km mit maximaler Treibstoffzuladung

Spannweite: 17,6 m

Länge: 13,5 m

Bewaffnung: Maximal 907 kg Bomben oder 1 Torpedo bis zu neun 0,77 cm MG

ES El Beaufort, el segundo de los tres bimotores diseñados por la Bristol Aeroplane Company durante la década de 1930, debe su importancia al hecho de ser el único monoplano producido para la Royal Air Force diseñado desde el primer momento como torpedero y plataforma de reconocimiento. Aunque previsto en un principio como adaptación evolucionada del bombardero Blenheim, no tardó en ser evidente que el Beaufort tendría una apariencia muy diferente de la de su predecesor, con una sección de fuselaje delantera mucho más profunda con capacidad para cuatro tripulantes y con la posibilidad de transportar un torpedo en una configuración con semirreceso. Tras su entrada en servicio el 22º escuadrón del Comando de Costas de la RAF, el Beaufort demostró ser un aparato de elevada solidez y maniobrabilidad. Utilizado inicialmente para minar aguas enemigas, varias unidades participarían posteriormente en ataques con torpedos contra los navios alemanes Scharnhorst y Gneisenau y el crucero pesado Prinz Eugen; sin embargo, en el frente europeo, el Beaufort se utilizó principalmente como bombardero de tamaño medio. En el Mediterráneo, los Beaufort con base en Egipto y Malta provocarían estragos entre los buques del Eje

y, durante un ataque concertado que comenzó a mediados de 1942, realizaría una importante contribución al impedir que el Afrika Korps de Rommel recibiese los suministros que precisaba para mantener la guerra en el desierto.

Especificación:

Velocidad máxima: 436 km/h

Autonomía: 2.574 km avec carburant maximum

Envergadura: 17,6 m

Longitud: 13,5 m

Armamento: Máximo de 907 Kg de bombas o un torpedo Hasta nueve ametralladoras de calibre 0,77 cm

SV Beaufort, det andra av en framgångsrik trio av tvåmotoriga flygplan som konstruerades av Bristol Aeroplane Company under 1930-talet, är det enda monoplan i Royal Air Force som från början utgjorde ett torped- och rekognosceringsplan. Det sågs inledningsvis som en utveckling utifrån det befintliga Blenheim-bombplanet, men det stod snart klart att Beaufort skulle se mycket annorlunda ut än sin föregångare, med en mycket djupare främre skrovsektion som hyste en fyra man stark besättning och möjlighet att transportera en torped i en halvinfallad konfiguration. Beaufort inledde sin RAF-tjänstgöring i No.22 Squadron Coastal Command i januari 1940 och visade sig vara ett robust och mycket manövrerbart flygplan. Beaufort-planen användes inledningsvis för minutläggning, men iscensatte inom kort torpedattacker mot de tyska slagskeppen Scharnhorst och Gneisenau samt den tunga kryssaren Prinz Eugen. Över Europa användes planet dock i huvudsak som ett bombflygplan i mellanklassen. Över Medelhavet orsakade Beaufort-plan stationerats i Egypten och på Malta stora skador på axelmakternas skepp, och under en storoffensiv

från mitten av 1942 spelade planen en viktig roll för att stoppa de kritiska förnödenheter som Rommels afrikanska styrkor behövde för att fortsätta ökenkriget.

Spezifikation:

Topp hastighet: 436 km/h

Räckvidd: 2574 km med full tank

Wingspan: 17,6 m

Längd: 13,5 m

Beväpning: : Maximalt 907 kg bomber eller en torped Upp till nio 0,77 cm kulsprutor

FOR BEST RESULTS:

Surfaces to be painted should be clean — before parts are removed from the sprue, wash in warm, soapy water, rinse and dry thoroughly. Stir paints thoroughly before use.

PLEASE NOTE:

Some parts in the kit may not be required to build the model specified.

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ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

EN Study drawings and practise assembly before cementing parts together. Carefully scrape paint from cementing surfaces. All parts are numbered. Paint small parts before assembly. To apply decals cut sheet as required, dip in warm water for a few seconds, slide off backing into position shown. Use in conjunction with box artwork. Not appropriate for children under 36 months of age, due to the presence of small detachable parts.

FR Étudier attentivement les dessins et simuler l'assemblage avant de coller les pièces. Gratter soigneusement toute peinture sur les surfaces à coller. Toutes les pièces sont numérotées. Peindre les petites pièces avant l'assemblage. Pour coller les décalcomanies, découper le motif, le plonger quelques secondes dans de l'eau chaude puis le poser à l'endroit indiqué en décollant le support papier. Utiliser conjointement avec les illustrations sur la boîte. Ne convient pas aux enfants de moins de 36 mois – présence de petits éléments détachables.

DE Vor dem Zusammenkleben der Teile die Zeichnungen sorgfältig ansehen und die zu verklebenden Teile zur Vermeidung möglicher Fehler versuchsweise zusammenfügen. Dann an den Klebeflächen vorhandene Farbbeschichtung vor dem Zusammenkleben vorsichtig abkratzen. Alle Bestandteile sind mit Nummern versehen. Kleine Teile vor dem Zusammenbau bemalen. Abziehbilder wie gewünscht ausschneiden. Vor dem Anbringen einige Sekunden in warmes Wasser tauchen und dann vom Trägerpapier in ihre vorgesehene Position schieben. Dabei die Abbildungen auf der Schachtel beachten. Nicht für Kinder unter 36 Monaten geeignet, da abnehmbare bzw. lose angebrachte Kleinteile enthalten sind.

ES Estudiar los dibujos y practicar el montaje antes de pegar las piezas. Raspar cuidadosamente la pintura en las superficies de contacto antes de pegar las piezas. Todas las piezas están numeradas. Es conveniente pintar las piezas pequeñas antes de su montaje. Para aplicar las calcomanías, cortarlas de la hoja, sumergirlas en agua tibia durante unos segundos y deslizarlas a la posición indicada. Utilizar en conjunción con la ilustración de la caja. No es adecuado para niños menores de 36 meses, ya que contiene piezas pequeñas que podrían soltarse.

SV Studera bilderna noggrant och sätt ihop delarna innan du limmar ihop dem. Skrapa försiktigt bort färg från limmade delar. Alla delarna är numererade. Måla smådelarna före ihopsättning. Sätt fast delarna genom att klippa arket, doppa i varmt vatten några sekunder och låta baksidan glida på plats som bilden visar. Använd enligt bildanvisningarna på kartongen. Rekommenderas ej för barn under 3 år. Innehåller löstagbara smådelar.

NL Tekeningen bestuderen en delen in elkaar zetten alvorens deze te lijmen. Lak voorzichtig van lijmvlakken afschrapen. Alle delen zijn genummerd. Kleine delen vóór monteer erven. Voor aanbrengen van stickers, gewenste stickers uit het vel knippen, een paar seconden in warm water dompelen en dan van het schutblad af op afgebeelde plaats schuiven. Hierbij afbeelding op doos raadplegen. Niet geschikt voor kinderen onder 3 jaar, omdat kleine deeltjes gemakkelijk kunnen losraken.

PO Przed przystąpieniem do sklejania przestudiuj uważnie rysunki i przeciwicz składanie części. Ostrożnie zeskrób ze sklejanych powierzchni farbę. Wszystkie części są ponumerowane. Drobne części pomaluj przed ich złożeniem. Celem przeniesienia kalkomanii wytnij ją z arkusza, zanurz na kilka sekund w letniej wodzie i zsuń z podłoża na wymagane miejsce. Używaj w połączeniu ze wzorami na pudełku. W związku z obecnością wielu drobnych, rozbiernych części, nieodpowiednie dla dzieci poniżej 3 lat.

IT Studiare i disegni ed esercitarsi a montare i vari pezzi prima di fissarli con la colla. Raschiare con cura le tracce di vernice dalle superfici da incollare. Tutti i pezzi sono numerati. Verniciare i pezzi di piccole dimensioni prima di montarli. Per applicare le decalcomanie, ritagliare il foglio nel modo richiesto, immergere in acqua calda per alcuni secondi, quindi staccare la decalcomania dalla carta di supporto e posizionarla nel punto desiderato. Usare le decalcomanie come indicato nell'illustrazione riportata sulla confezione. Non adatto a bambini di età inferiore a 36 mesi per la presenza di componenti di piccole dimensioni che potrebbero staccarsi.

PT Estudar atentamente os desenhos e experimentar a montagem. Raspar cuidadosamente as superfícies de modo a eliminar pintura antes de colar. Todas as peças estão numeradas. Pintar as pequenas peças antes de colar. Para aplicar as decalcomanias, cortar as folhas e mergulhar em água morna por alguns segundos, depois deslizar e aplicar no respectivo lugar, como indicado nas ilustrações na caixa. Não convém a uma criança de menos de 36 meses devido à presença de pequenos elementos destacáveis.

EL Μελετήστε προσεκτικά τα σχέδια και συναρμολογήστε για πρώτη φορά τα κομμάτια χωρίς να τα συγκολλήσετε. Αφαιρέσετε επιμελώς την πλαστική βαφή από τις επιφάνειες τις οποίες θα συγκολλήσετε. Όλα τα κομμάτια είναι αριθμημένα. Χρωματίστε τα μικρά κομμάτια πριν από τη συναρμολόγηση. Για να κολλήσετε τις χαλκομανίες, κόψετε γύρω από το σχέδιο όπως απαιτείται, βυθίστε το μερικά δευτερόλεπτα σε χλιαρό νερό και μετά τοποθετήστε το στη θέση που υποδεικνύεται, αφαιρώντας τη μεμβράνη που το καλύπτει. Λάβετε υπόψη σας ταυτόχρονα την εικονογράφηση του κουτιού. Ακατάλληλο για παιδιά ηλικίας κάτω των 36 μηνών λόγω ύπαρξης μικρών κομματιών που αποσπώνται.

FI Tutustu piirroksiin ja harjoittele kokoamista, ennen kuin liimaat osat yhteen. Raaputa maali varovasti pois liimattavilta pinnoilta. Kaikki osat on numeroitu. Maalaa pienet osat ennen kokoamista. Siirtokuvien kiinnittämiseksi leikkaa ne arkista tarpeen mukaan. Kasta kuva lämpimään veteen muutaman sekunnin ajaksi, anna takapuolen liukua kuvalle osoitettuun kohtaan. Käytetään yhdessä laatikon kuvituksen kanssa. Ei suositella alle kolmivuotiaille lapsille. Paljon irrotettavia pikkuosia.

DA Studér tegningerne nøje og forsøg at sætte delene sammen, inden de klæbes sammen. Skrab forsigtigt malingen af de overflader, der skal klæbes sammen. Alle dele er nummererede. Små dele skal males, før de monteres. Overføringsbillederne påføres ved at klippe dem ud af arket, som påkrævet, dyppe dem i varmt vand i nogle få sekunder, hvorefter underlaget glides af i de viste positioner. Påføres ifølge illustrationerne på æsken. Ikke egnet til børn under 3 år på grund af tilstedeværelse af små aftagelige dele.

Airfix would like to thank Ed Russell, Tony O'Toole, The RAF Museum Hendon and Bristol Aerospace for their kind assistance with the development of this model.

ASSEMBLY ICON INSTRUCTIONS

<p>Assembly phase Phase de montage Montagephase Fase de montaje Monteringsfase Fase di montaggio Montagefase Fase de montagem Monteringsfase Kokoamisvaihe Faza składowania Φάση συναρμολόγησης</p>	<p>Cement Coller Kleben Kleben Pegar Limma Incollare Lijmen Colar Klæbes Liimaa Kleić Συγκολλήστε</p>	<p>Do not cement together No pas coller Nicht kleben No pegar Limma inte Non incollare Niet lijmen Não colar Skal ikke klæbes Älä liimaa Nie kleić Μη συγκολλήσετε</p>	<p>Indicates final location Indique l'emplacement final Zeig! Endposition Indica la ubicación definitiva Anger slutmonteringsplats Sede di montaggio finale Geeft uiteindelijke locatie aan 'Indica localização final Viser endelig placering Osoittaa lopullisen sijainnin Oznacza miejsce docelowe Υποδεικνύει τελική τοποθεσία</p>	<p>Alternative part(s) provided Autre(s) pièce(s) fournie(s) Ersatzteil(e) mitgeliefert Se incluye(n) pieza(s) alternativa(s) Alternativ(a) del(ar) ingår Uno o più componenti alternativi forniti Alternatieve onderdelen meegeleverd Peça(s) alternativa(s) fornecida(s) Alternativ(e) del(e) medfølger Vaihtoehtoiset osat pakkauskassa Dostępne części zamienne Παρέχονται εναλλακτικά κομμάτια</p>	<p>Repeat this operation Répéter l'opération Vorgang wiederholen Repètir la operación Upprepa åtgärden Ripetere l'operazione De verrichting herhalen Repètir a operação Manøvrer gentages Toista toimenpide Powtórzyc operację Επανάλαβε τη διαδικασία</p>	
<p>Decals Décalcomanies Abziehbild Calcomanias Dekaler Decalcomanie Stickers Decalcomania Billedoverføring Siirtokuvat Kalkomanie Χαλκομανίες</p>	<p>Crystal part Pièce cristal Kristallteil Pieza de cristal Kristallidel Pezzo cristallo Peça de cristal Krystalstykke Kristalliosa Część kryształowa Κομμάτι κρυστάλλου</p>	<p>Weight Lester Beschweren Lastrar Belasta Applicare un peso Verzwaren Lastrar Påfør vægt Aseta vastapaino Obciążyc balastem Επιθέστε βάρος</p>	<p>Remove by filing Enlever avec une lime Abfeilen Eliminar con lima Ta bort genom att fila Rimuovere con la lima Verwijderen door afvijlen Remova limando Fjern ved at file væk Poista viilaamalla Usunąć przy użyciu pilnika Αφαιρέστε λιμόντας με λιμά</p>	<p>Drill or pierce Perçer Durchbohren Perforar Borra Trapanare o forare Boren of doorboren Furar Gennembor Poraa tai puhkaise Wywierć lub przedziurawić Τρυπήστε</p>	<p>Cut Découper Schneiden Cortar Skär Tagliare Snijden Skær Leikkaa Przeciąć Κόψτε</p>	<p>Humbrol paint number No peinture Humbrol Humbrol-Farbnnummer No de pintura Humbrol Humbrol färg nummer No vernice Humbrol Humbrol verfnummer No de pintura Humbrol Humbrol malingsnummer Humbrol-maalin numero Nr farby Humbrol Νούμερο χρώματος Humbrol</p>

1

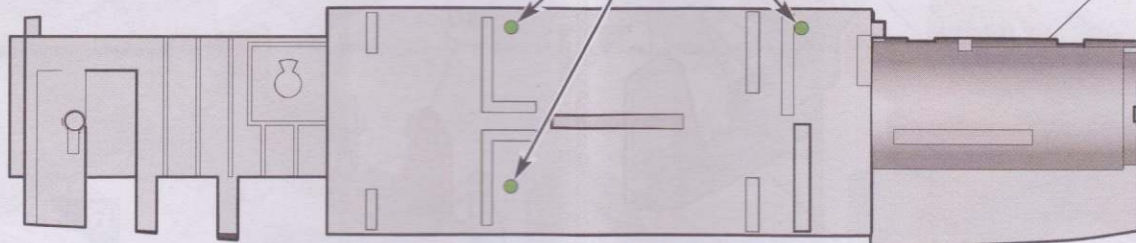


Note: When building this model with the torpedo fitted, drill out the 3 holes in part C18 as shown in this diagram and refer to steps 95 to 101 on pages 16 and 17.

1.0mmØ

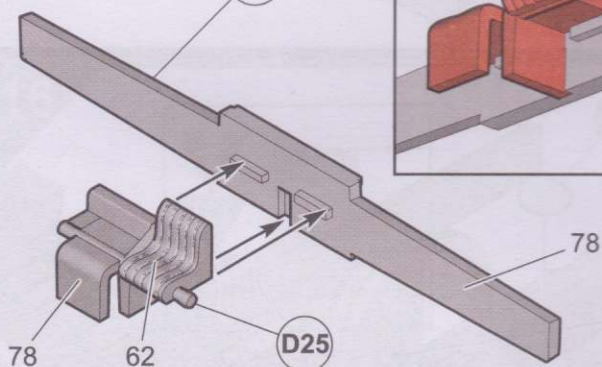


C18

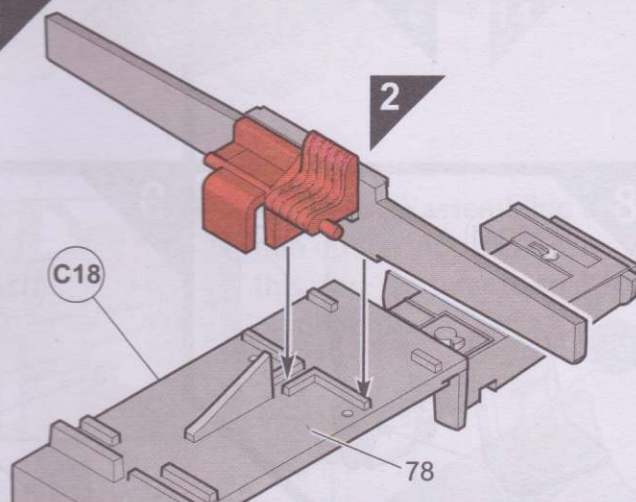


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C23



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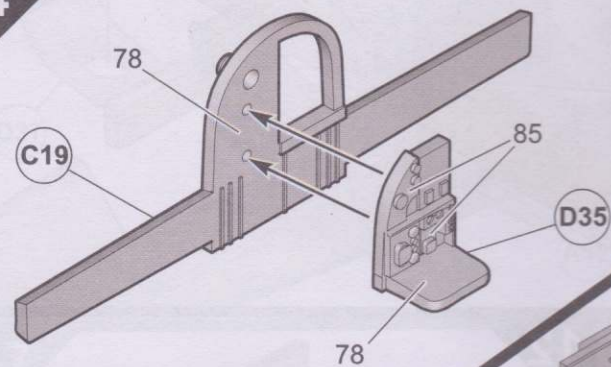
C19

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D35

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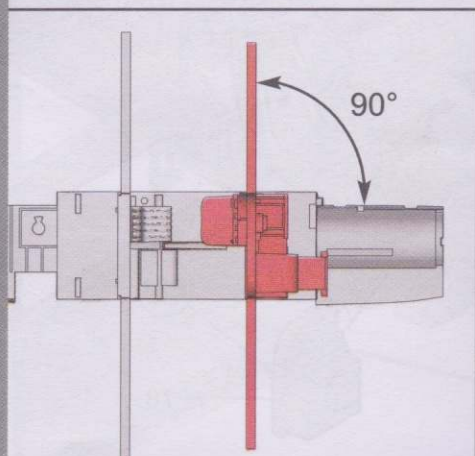
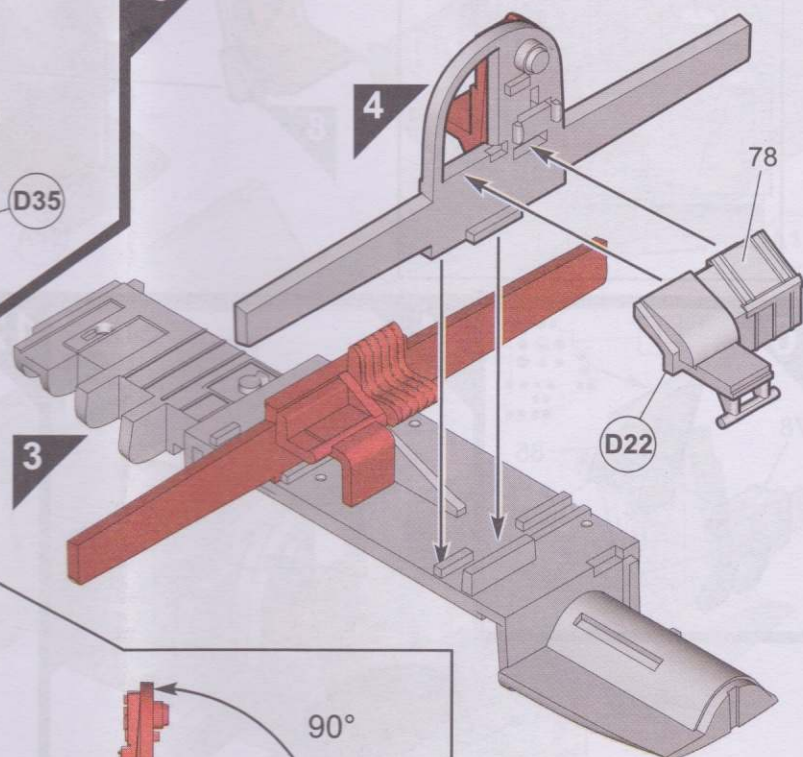


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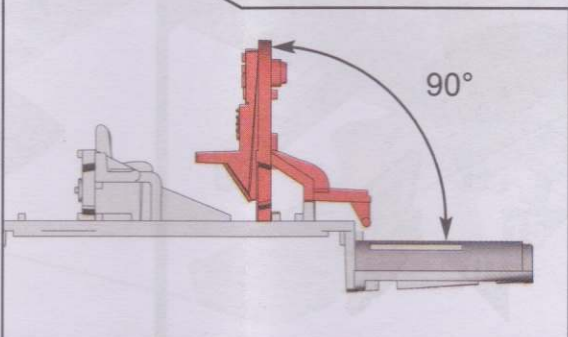
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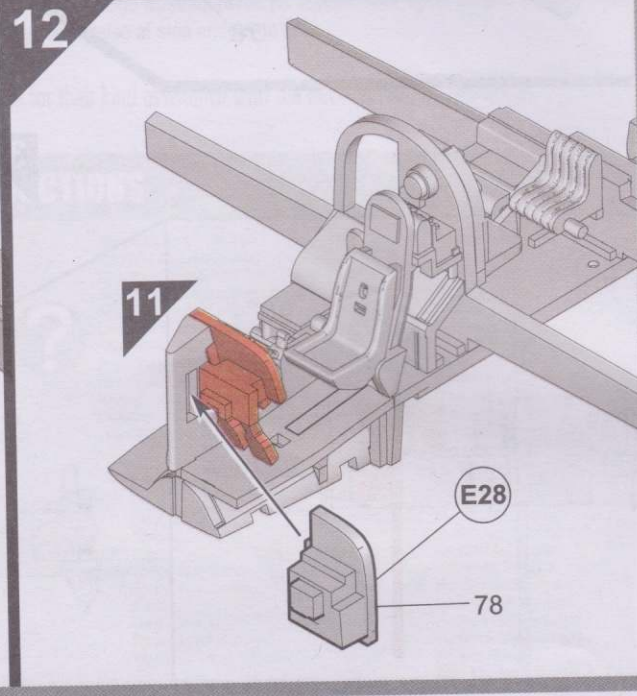
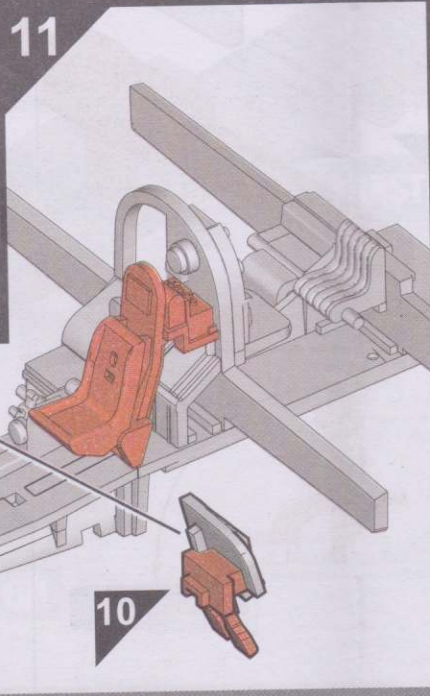
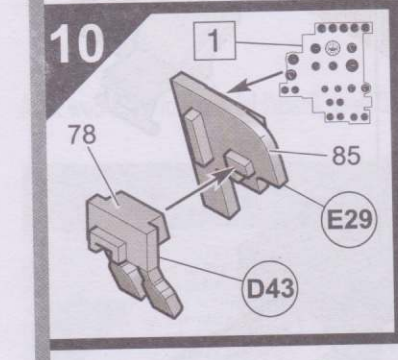
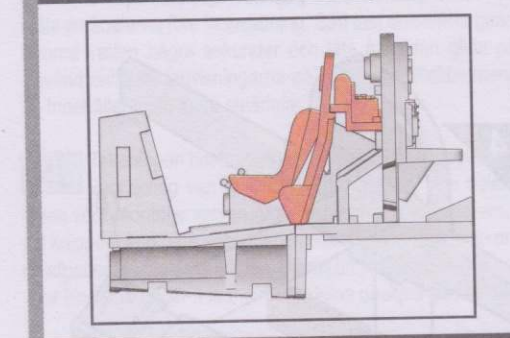
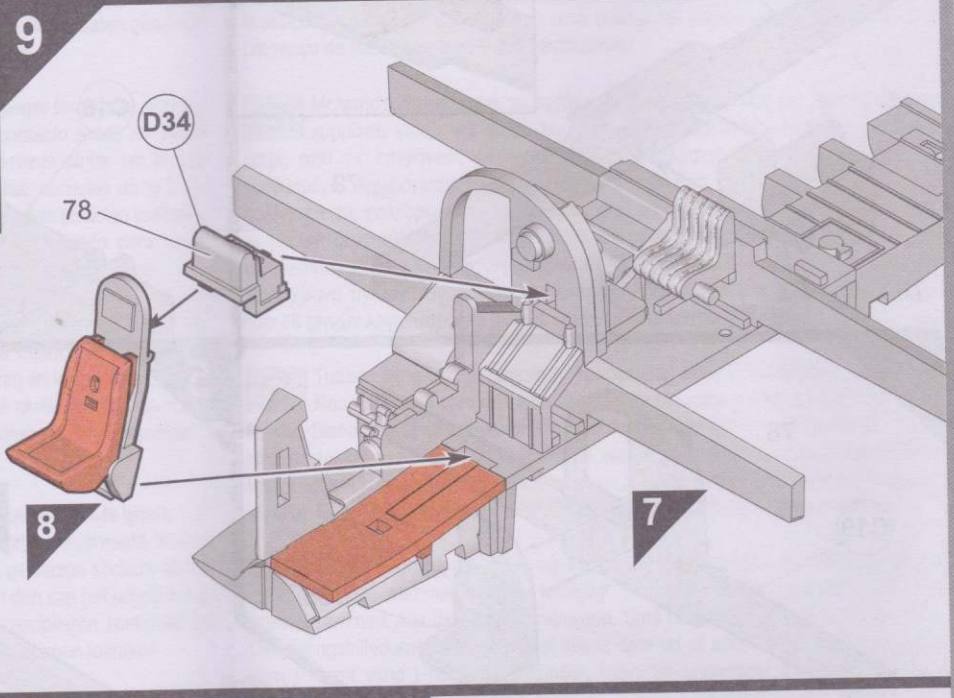
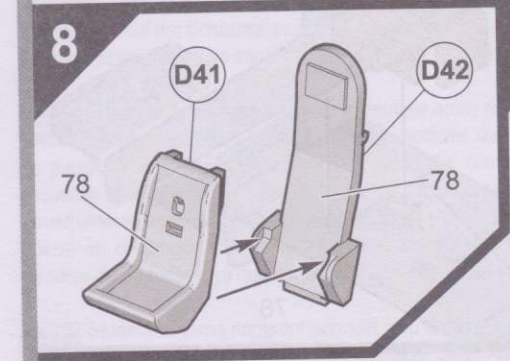
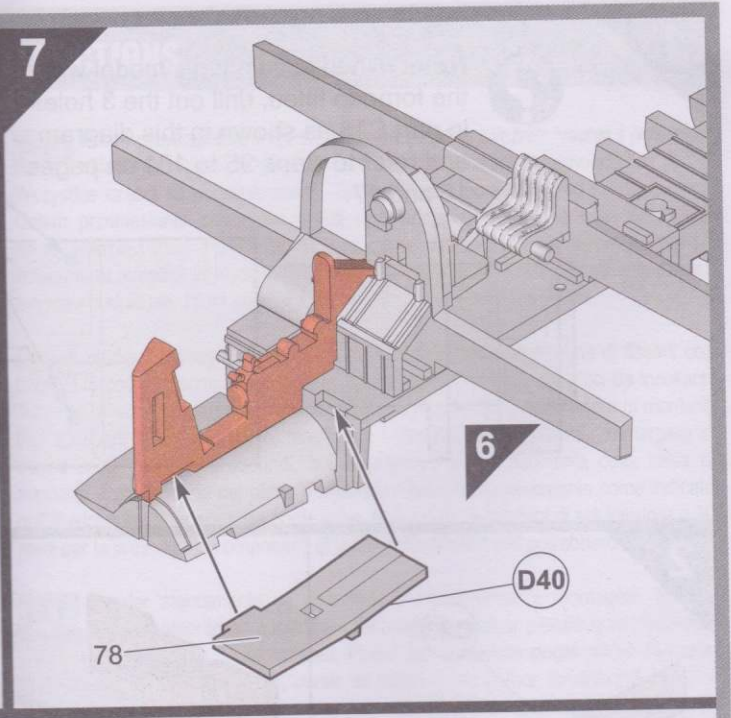
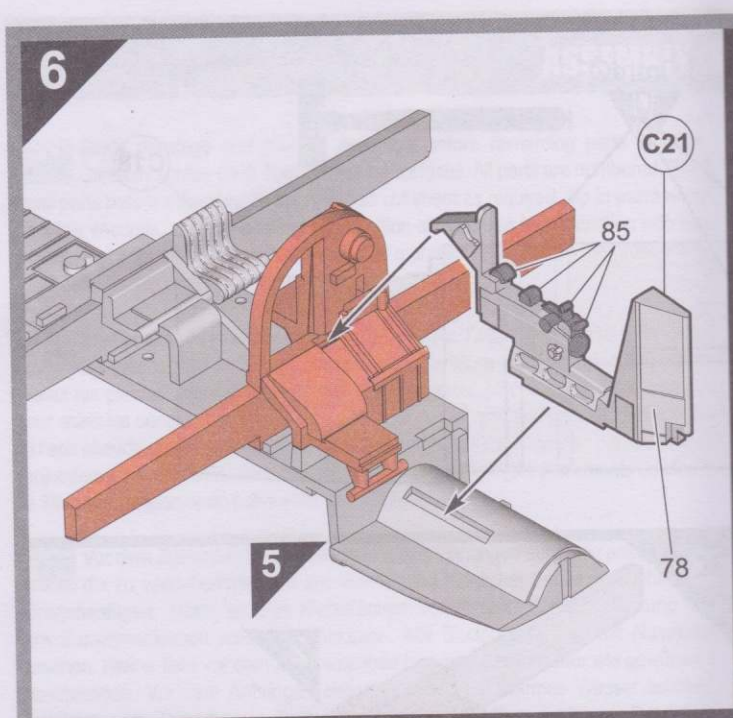
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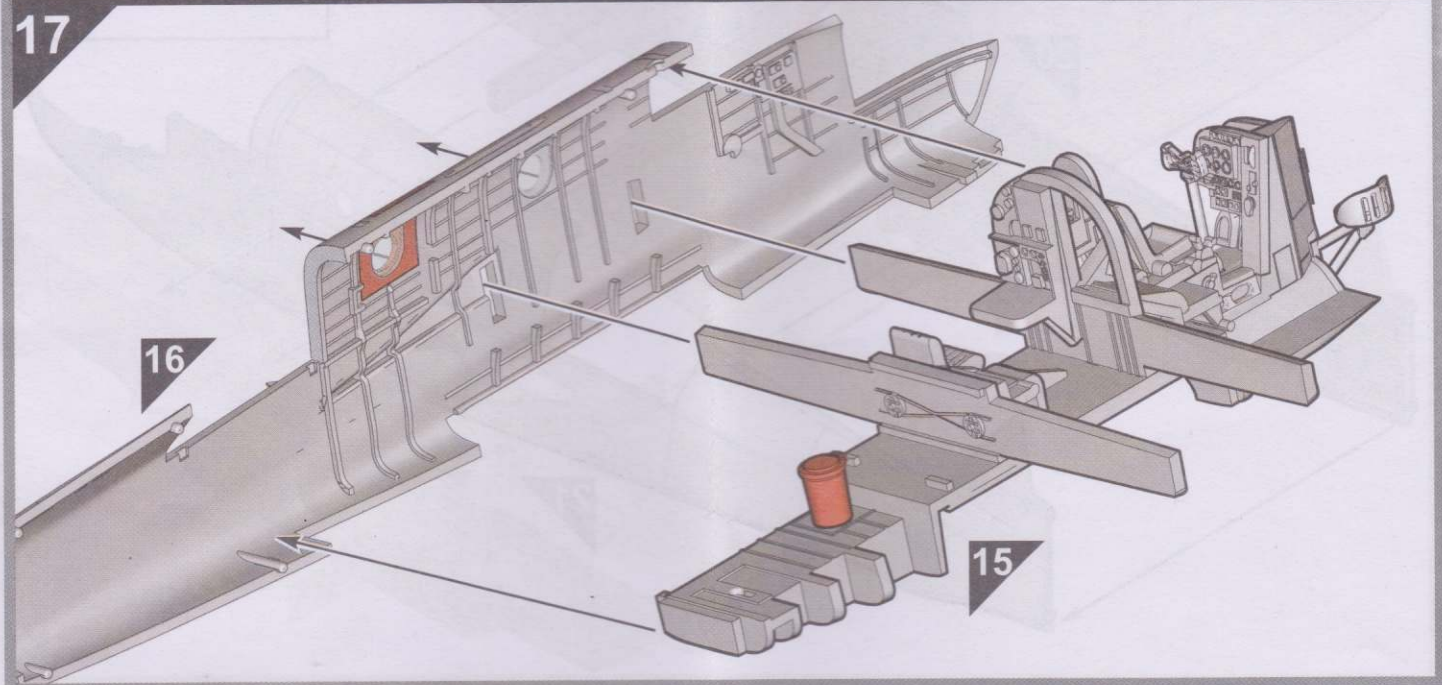
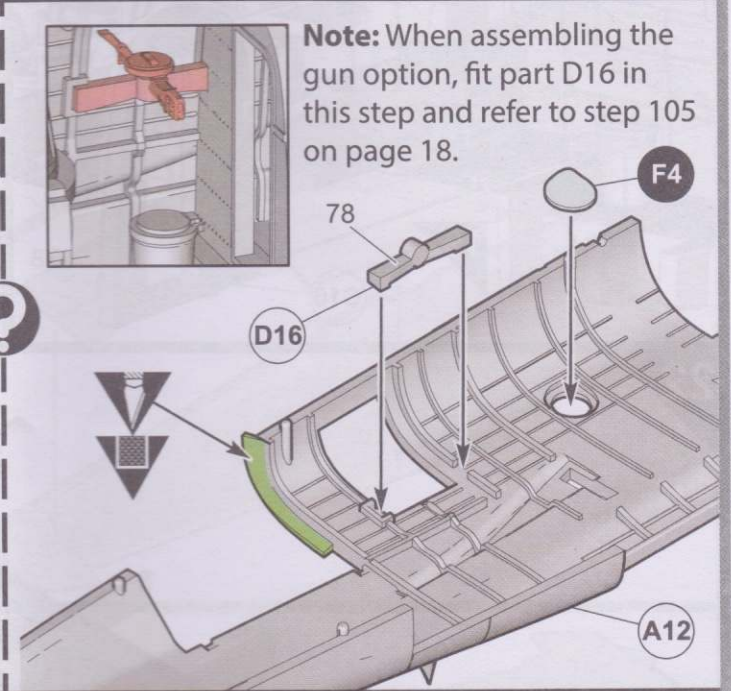
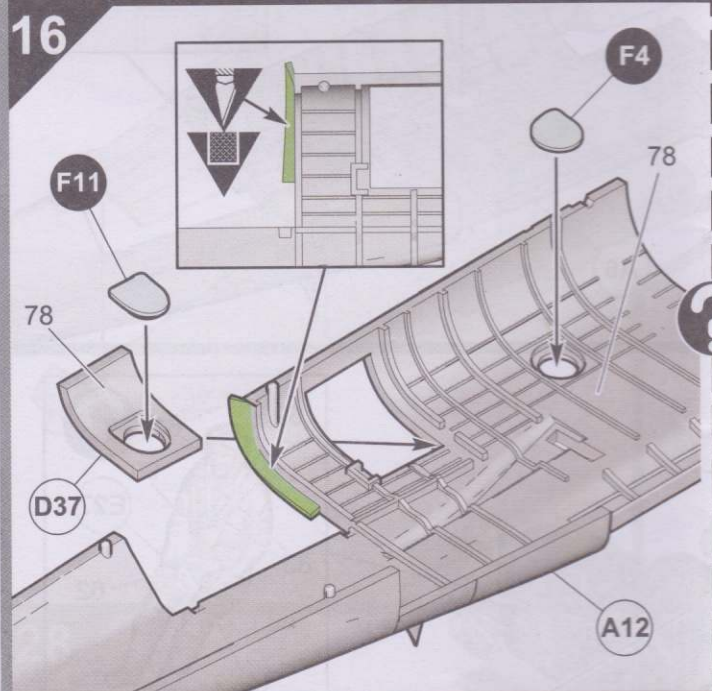
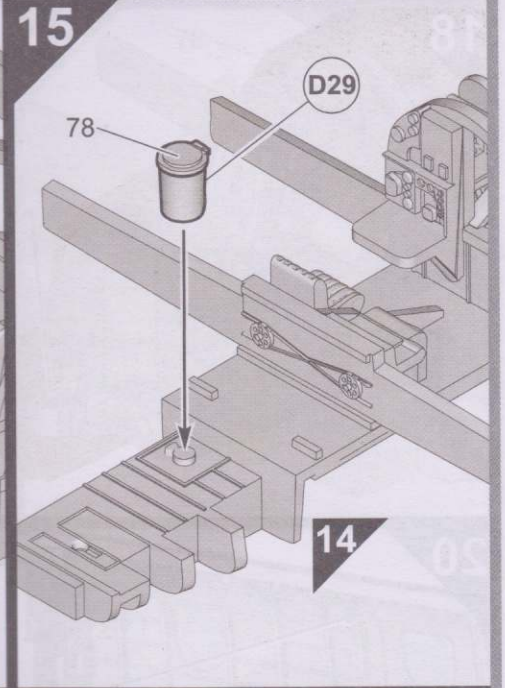
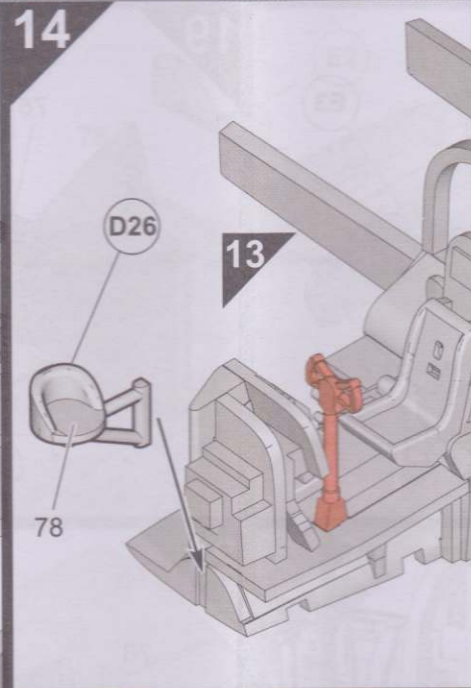
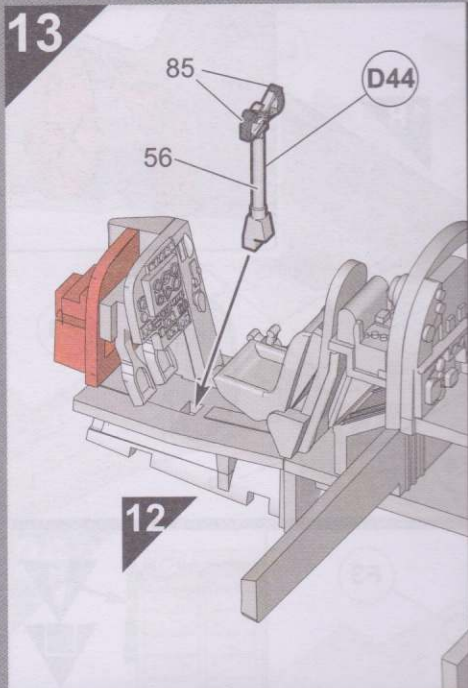


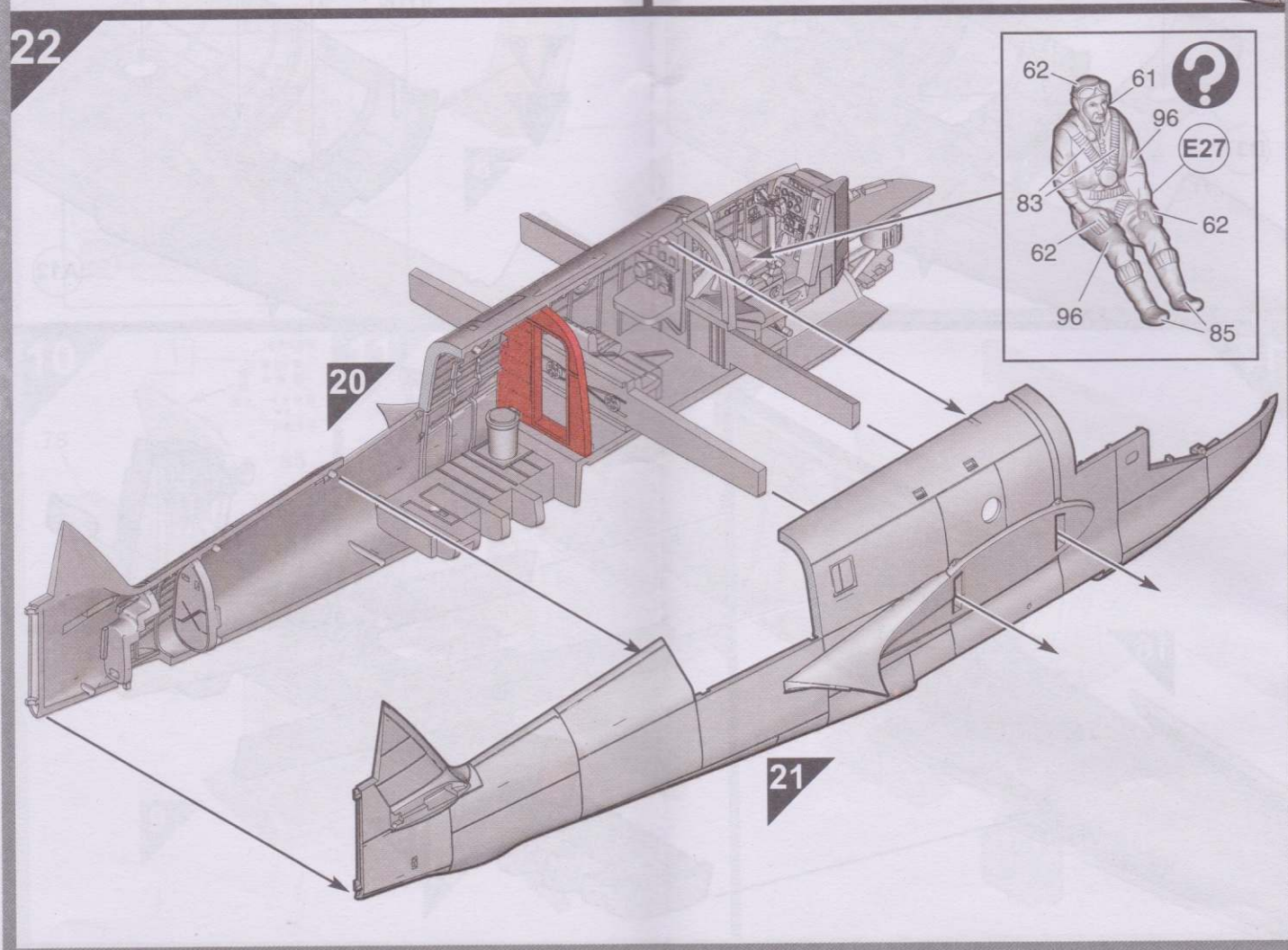
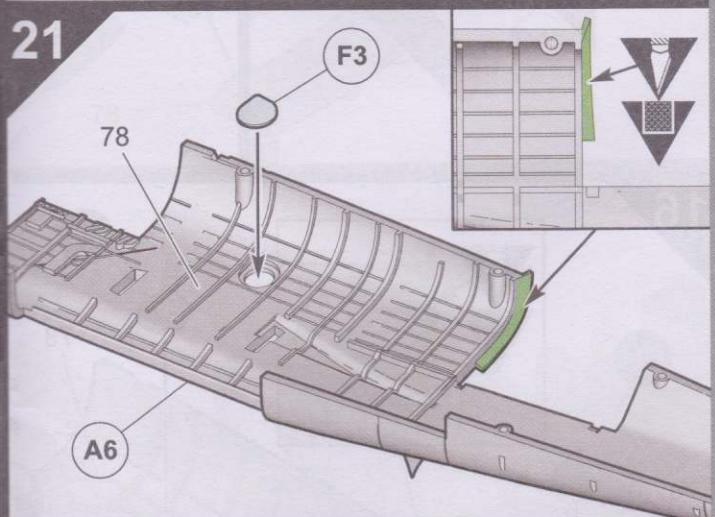
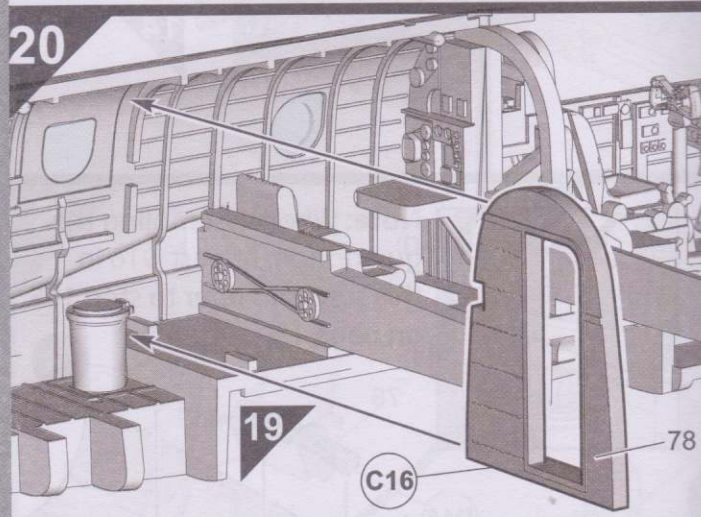
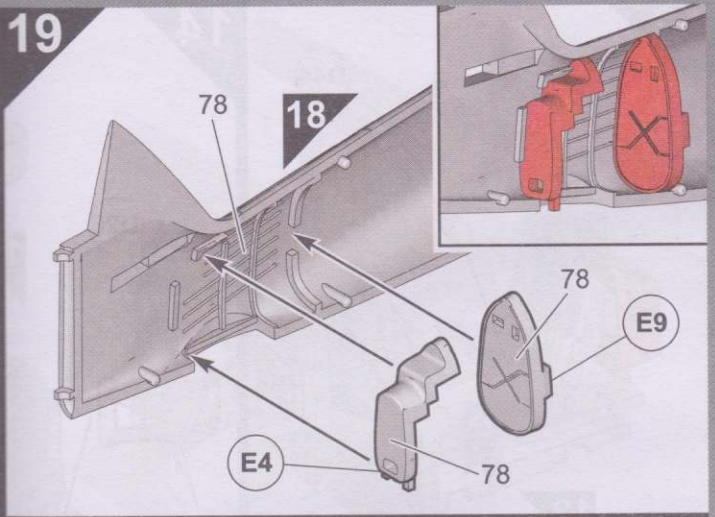
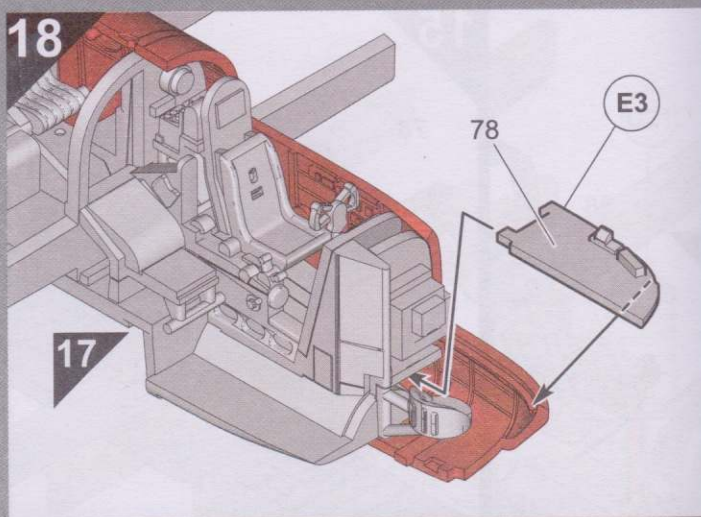
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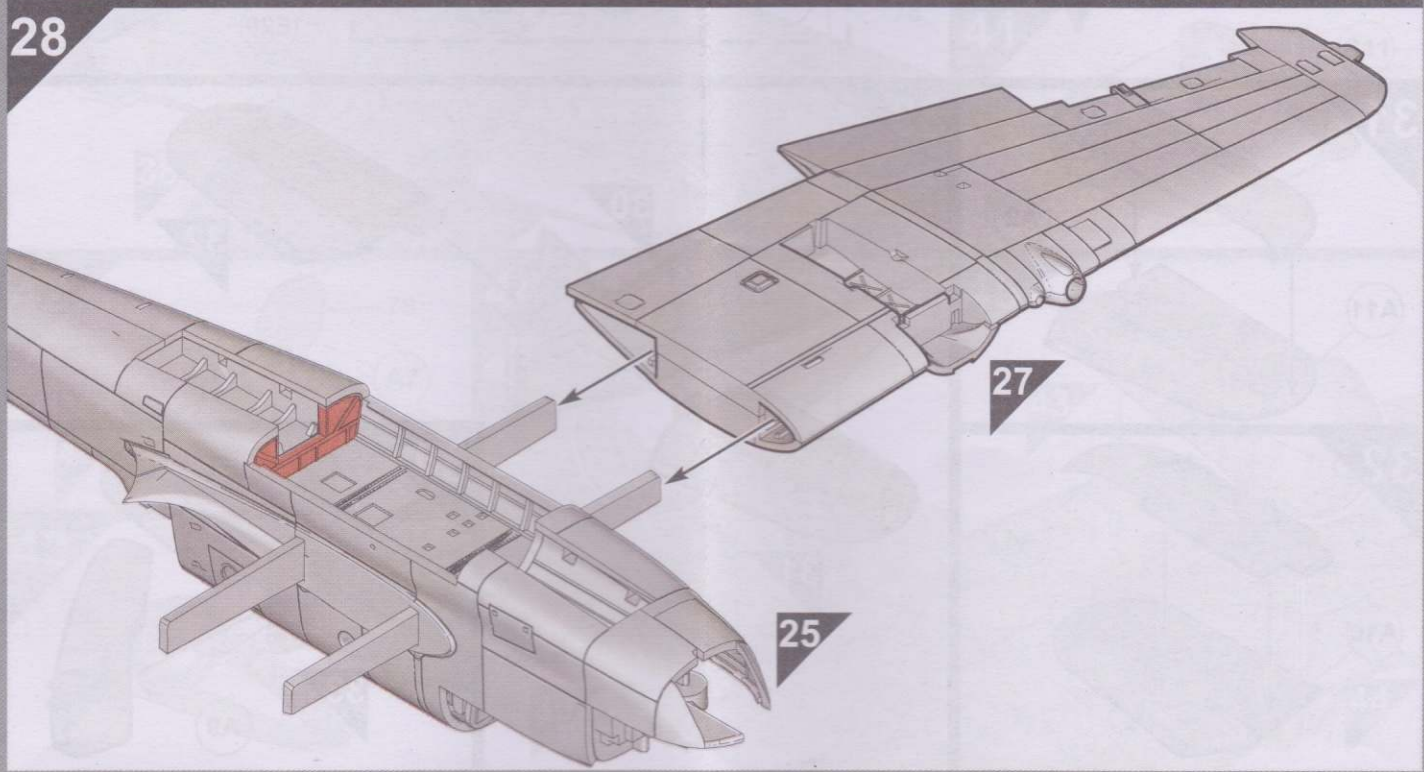
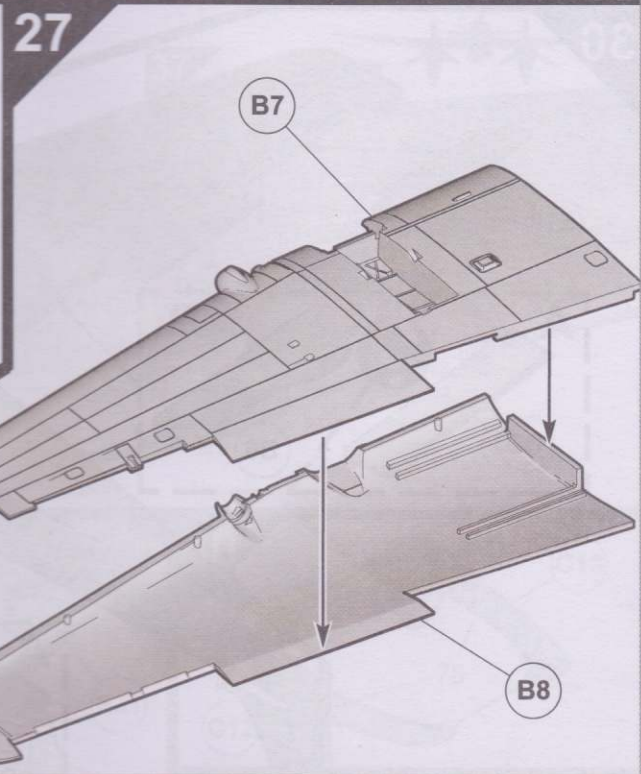
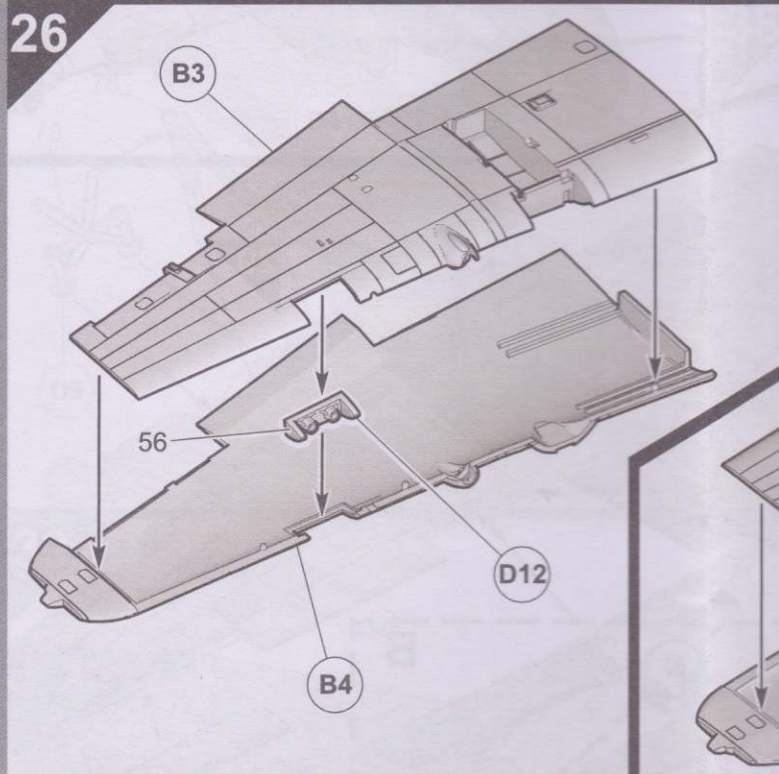
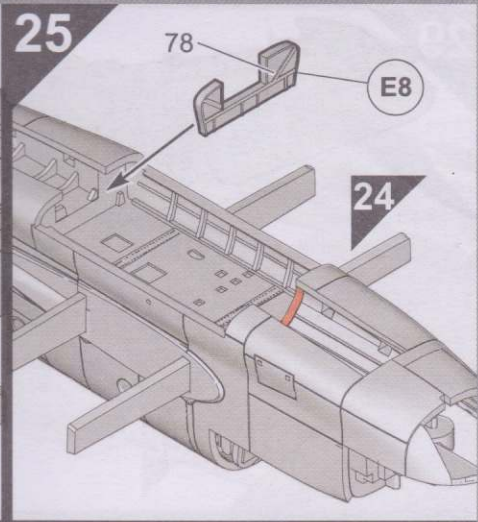
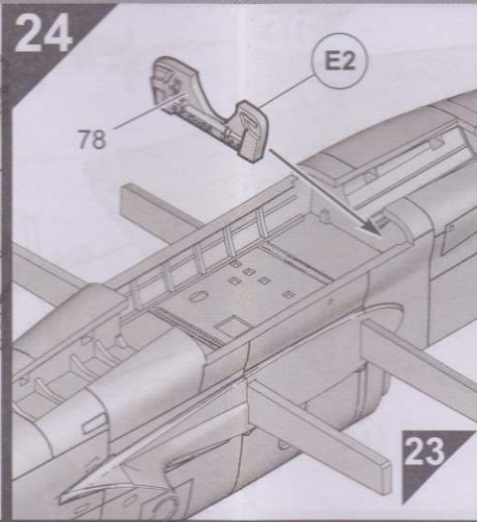
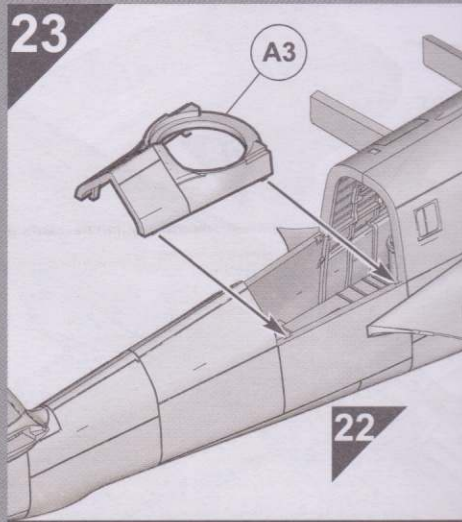


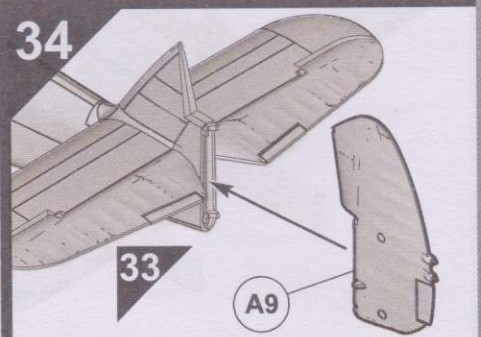
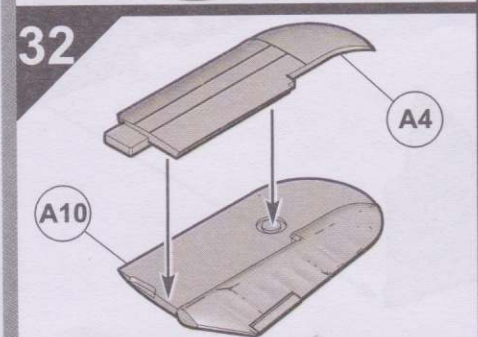
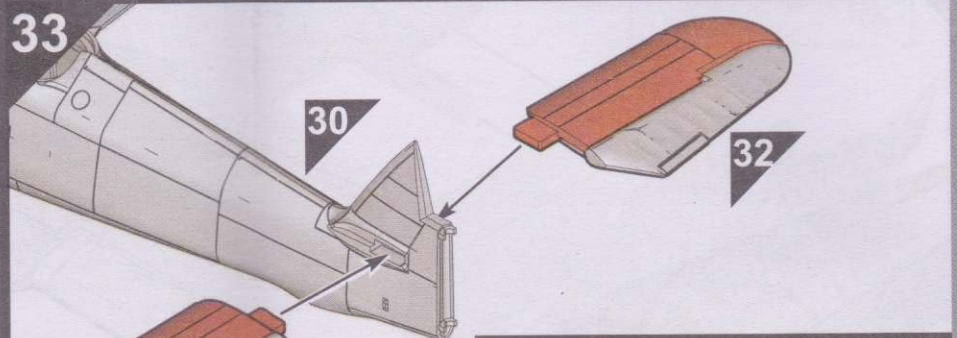
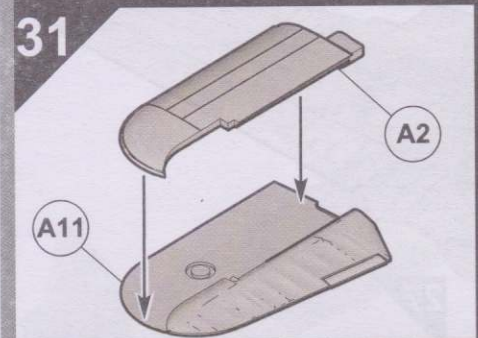
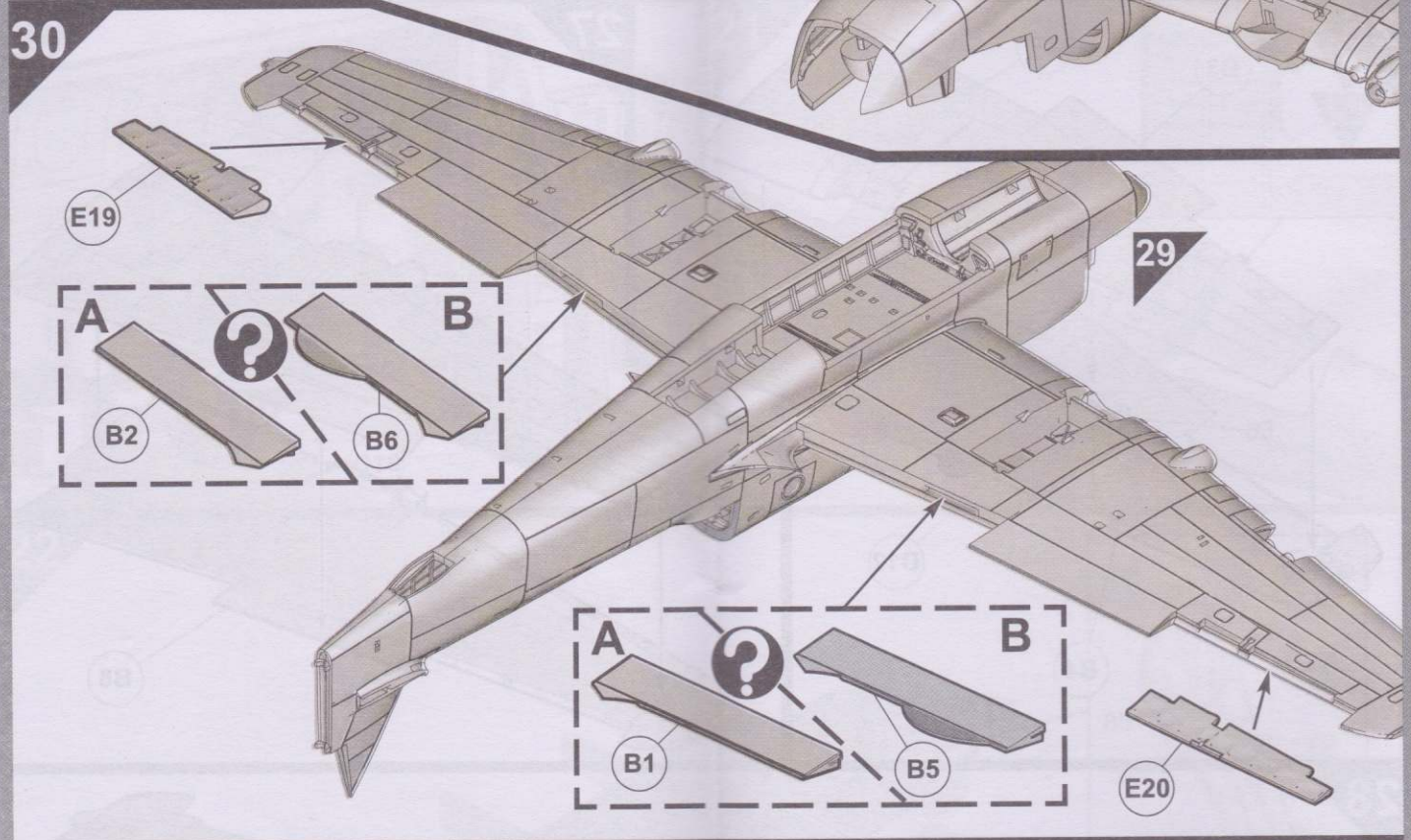
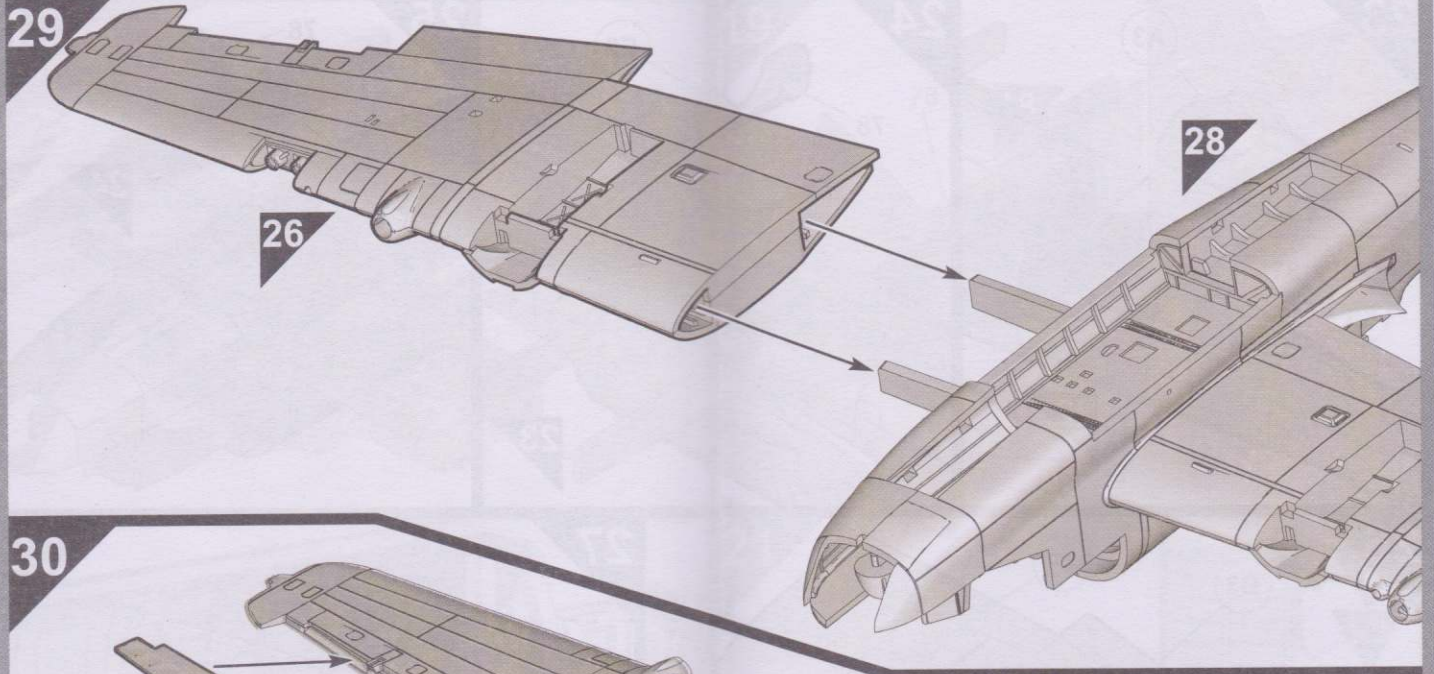
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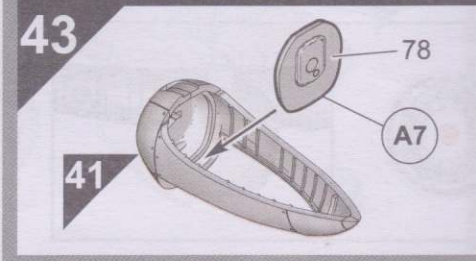
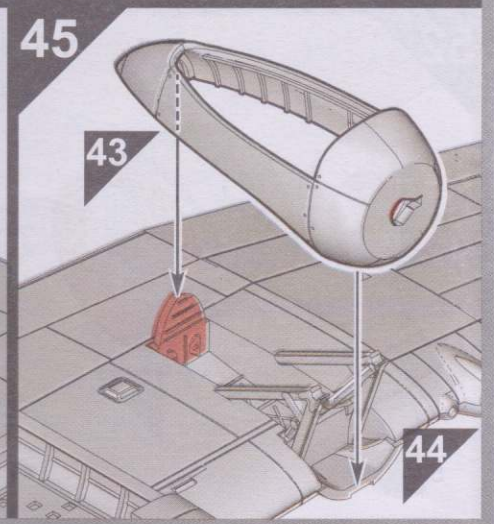
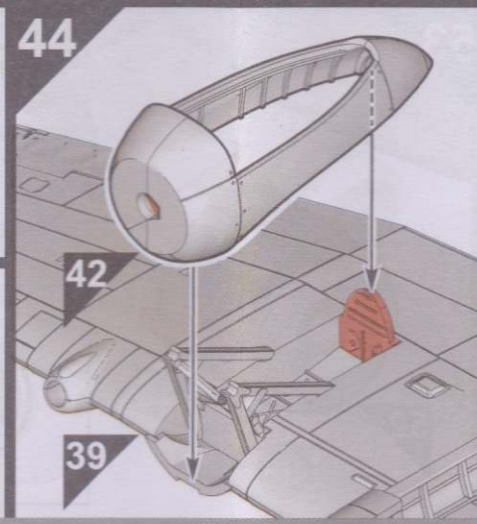
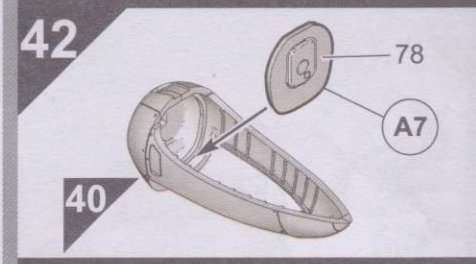
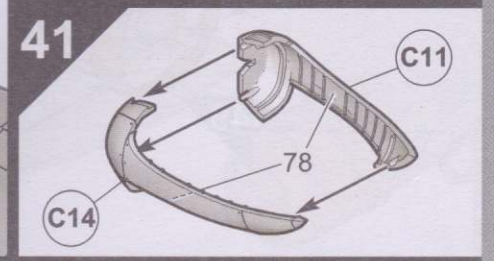
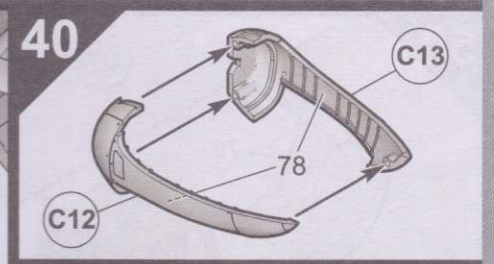
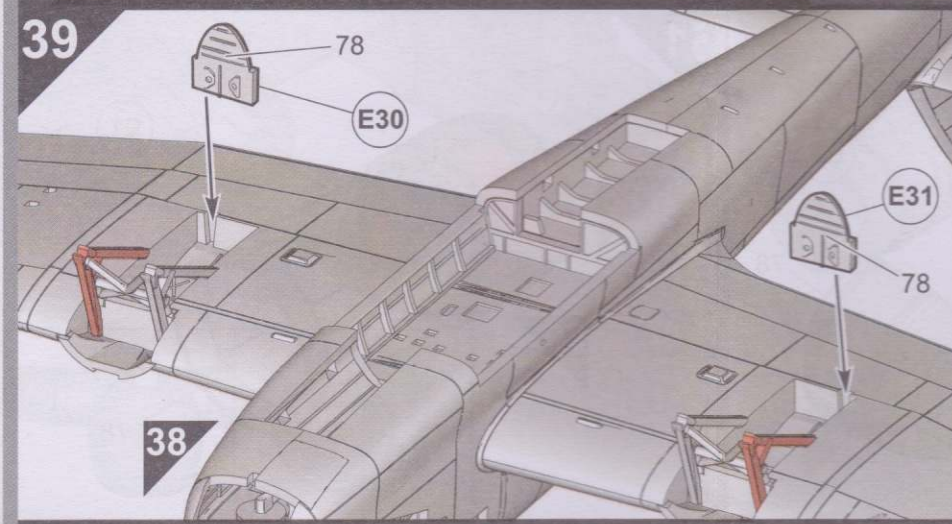
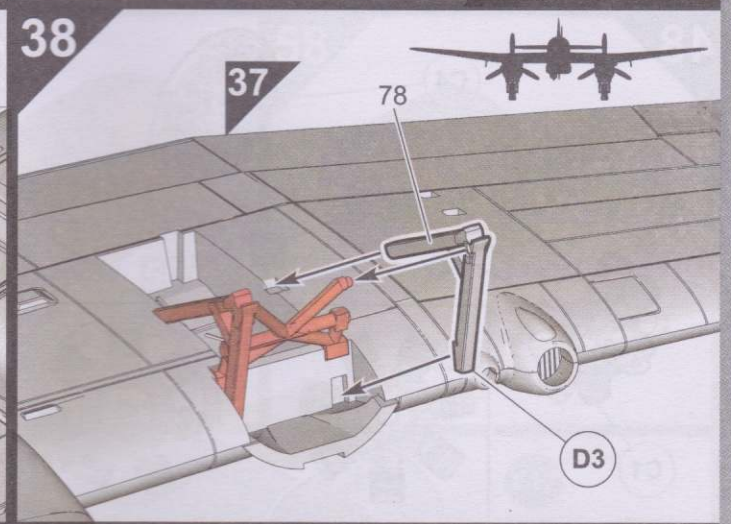
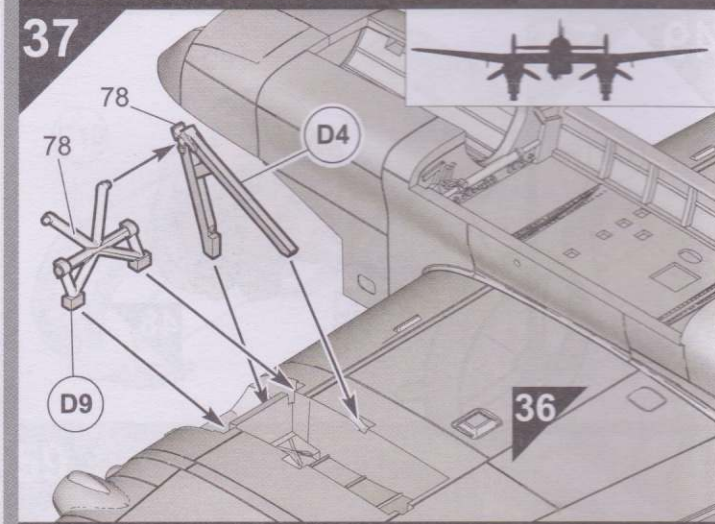
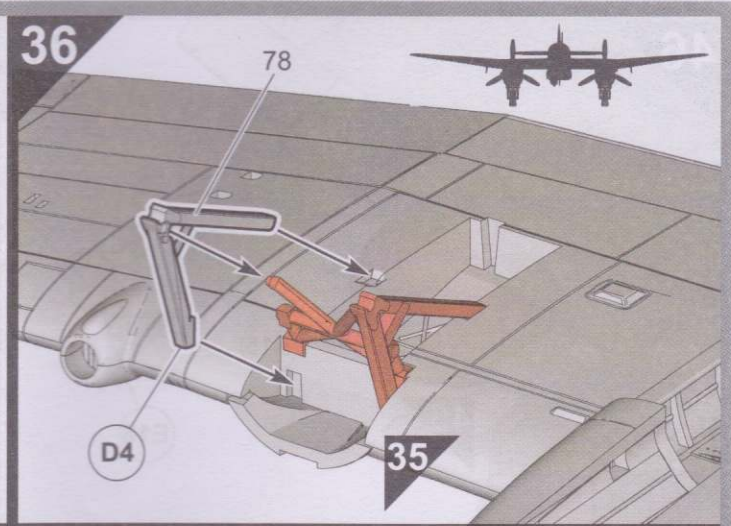
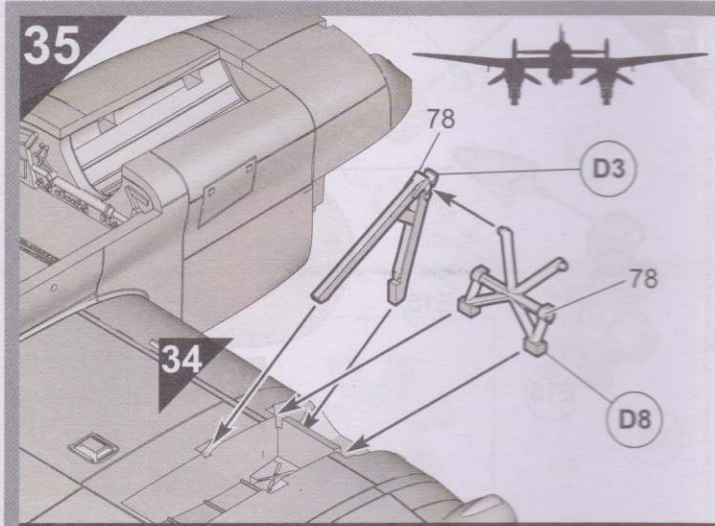


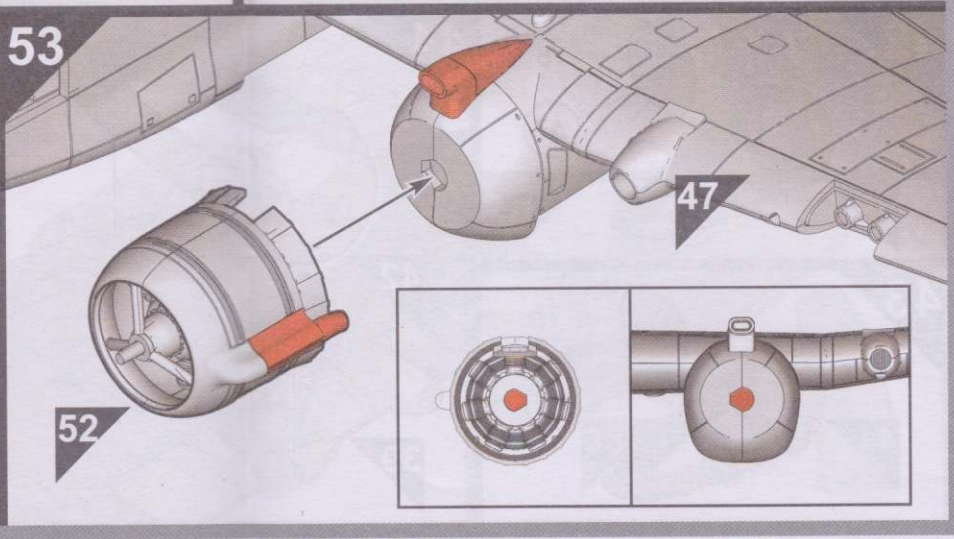
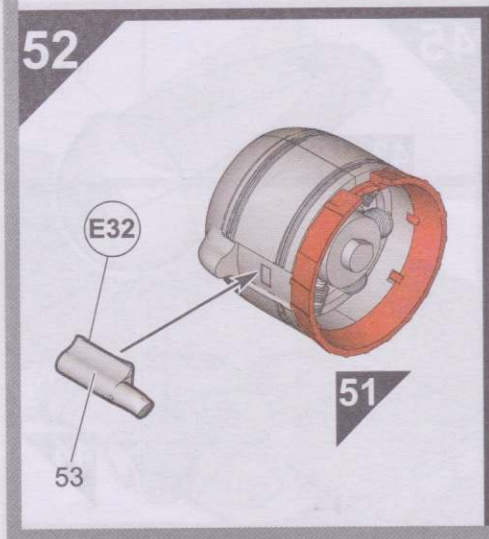
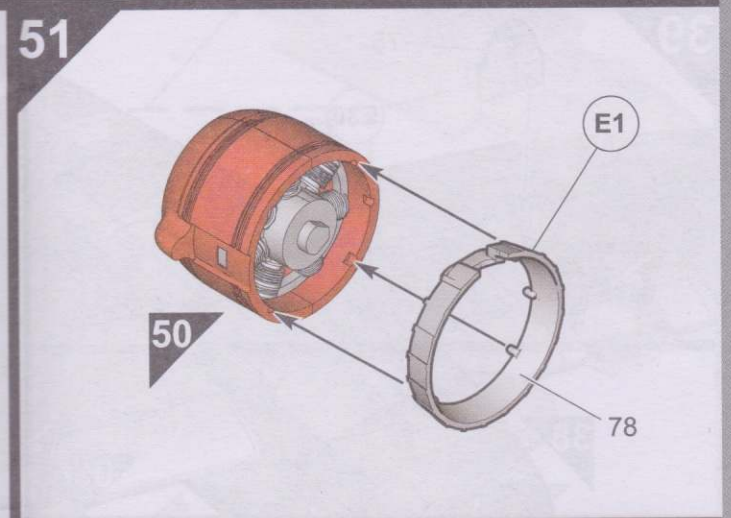
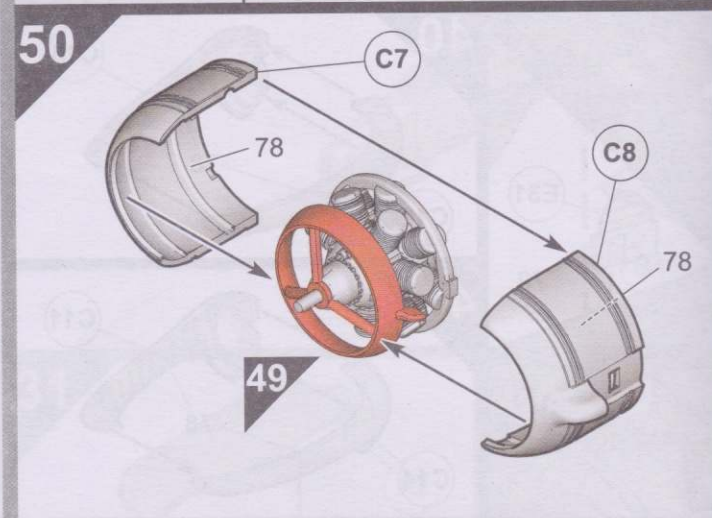
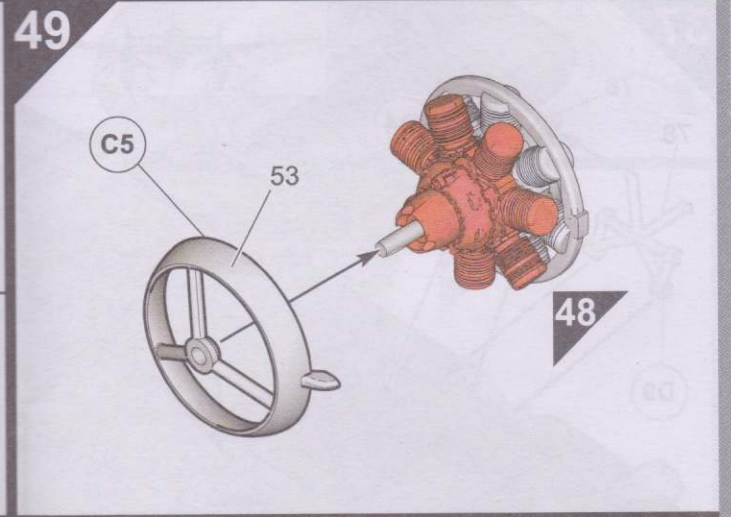
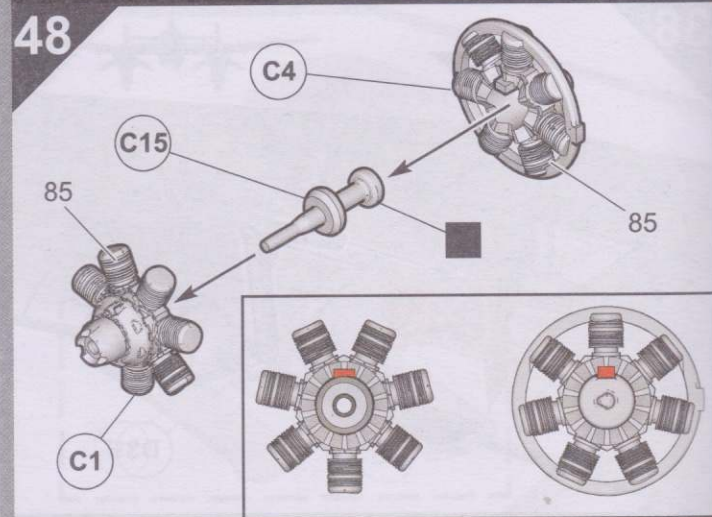
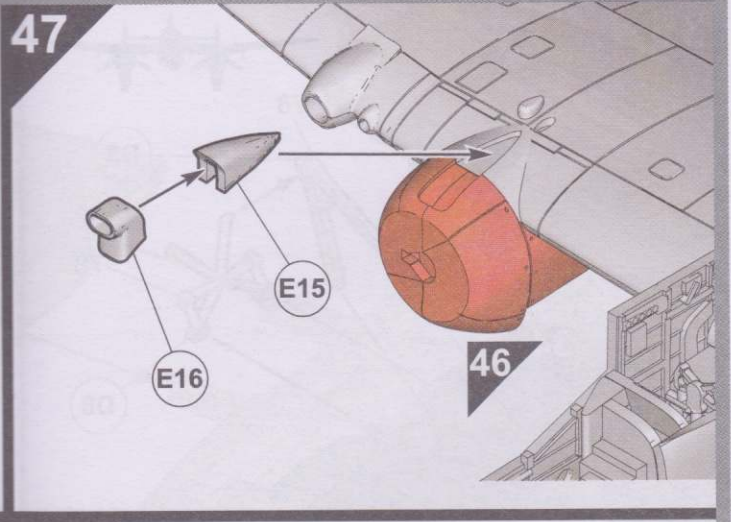
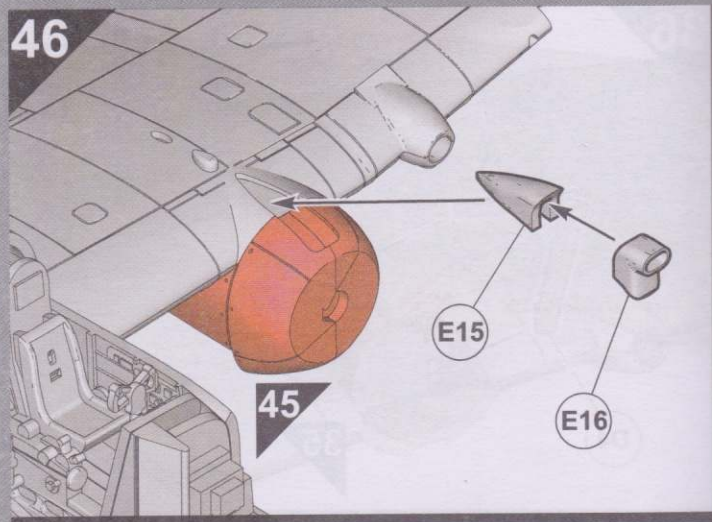


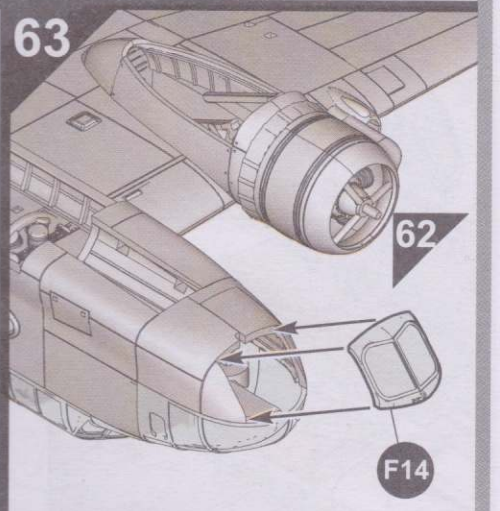
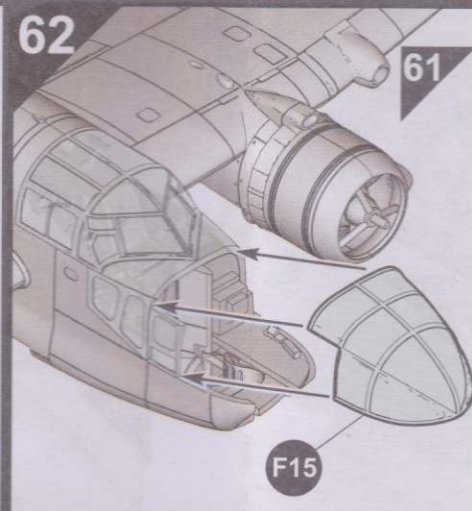
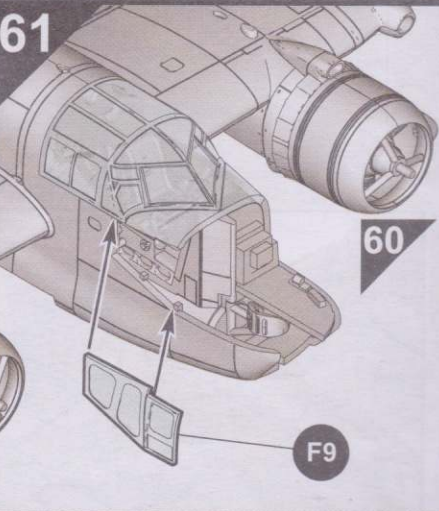
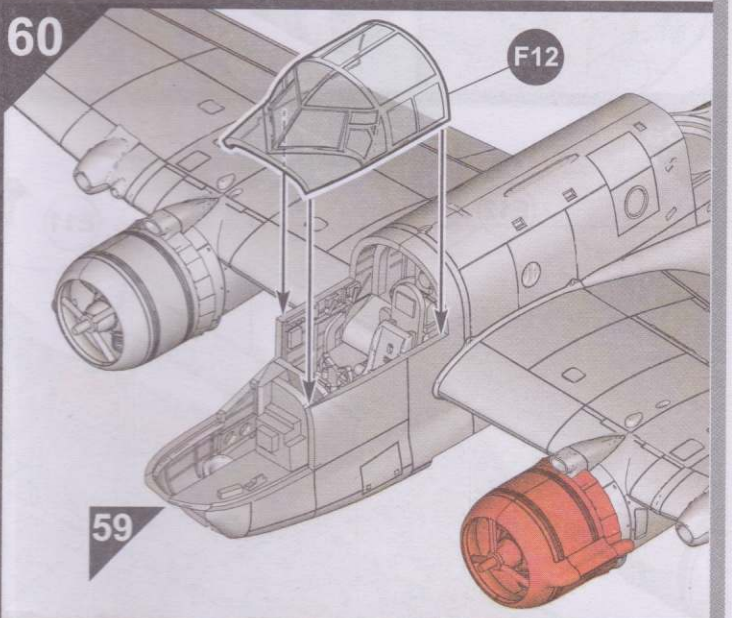
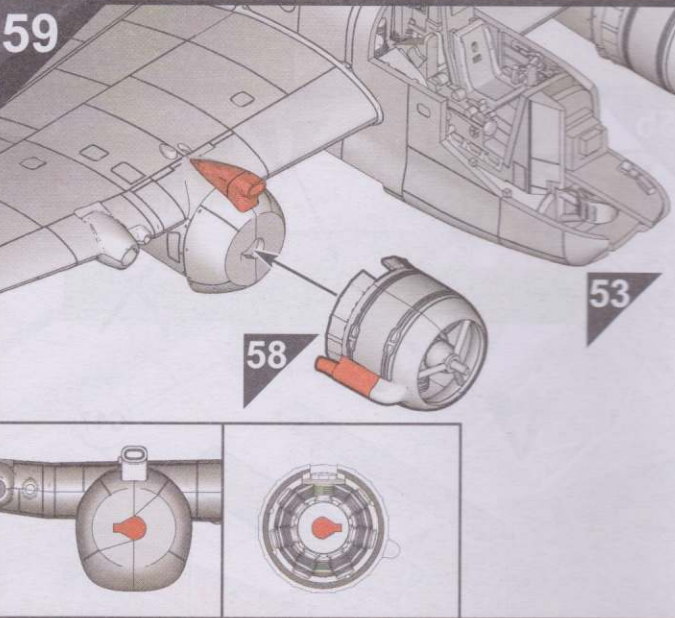
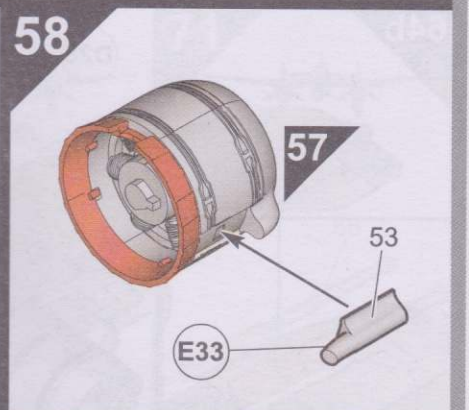
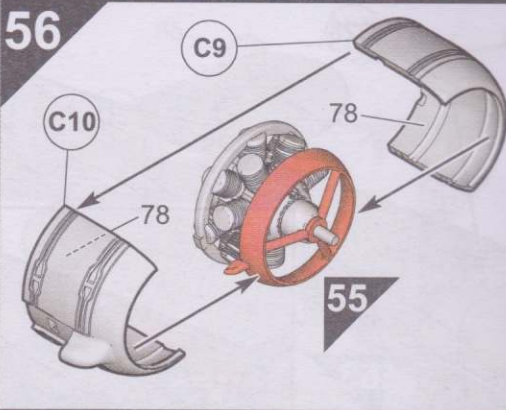
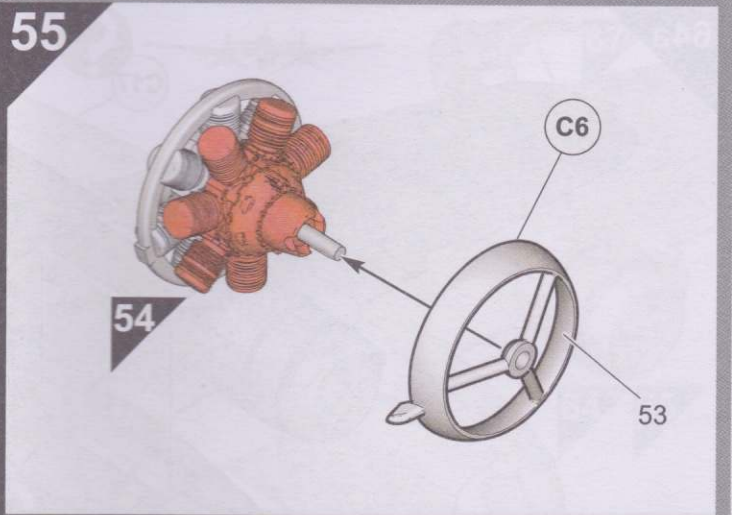
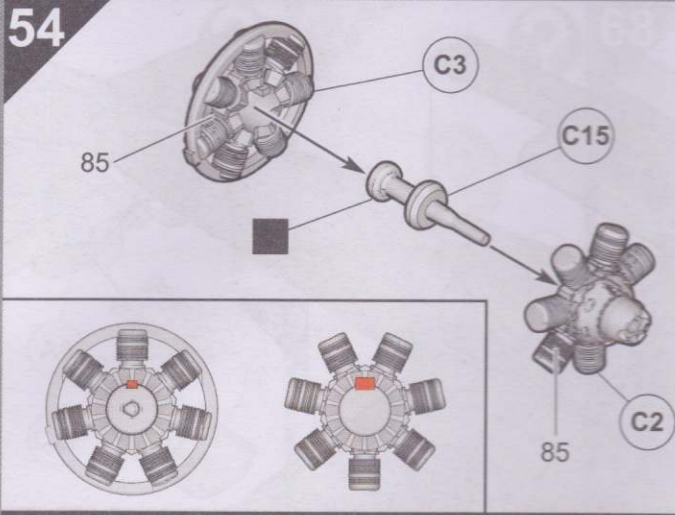




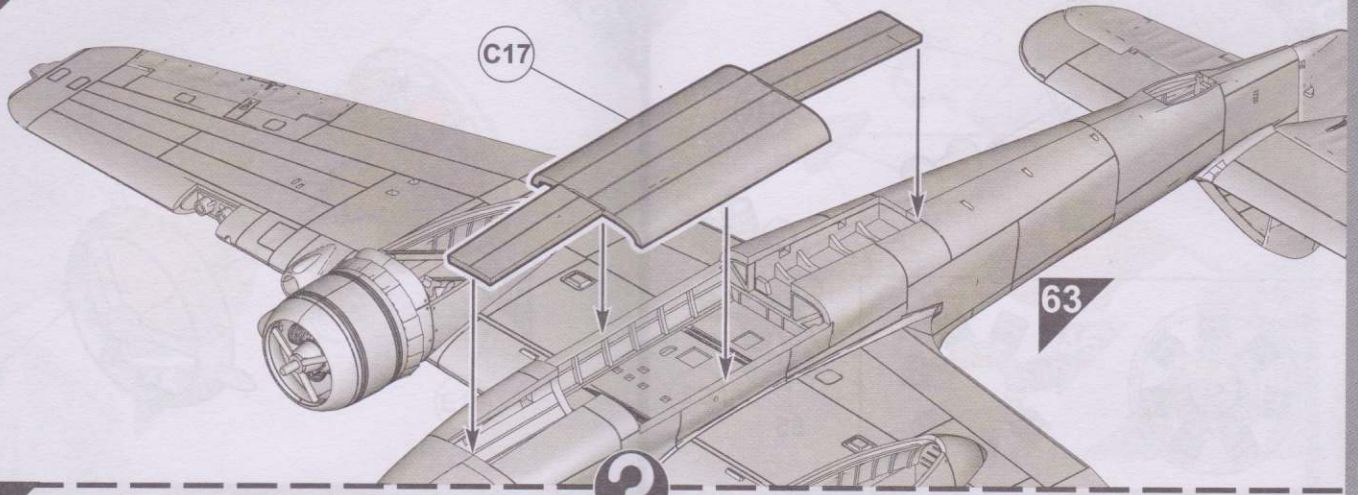




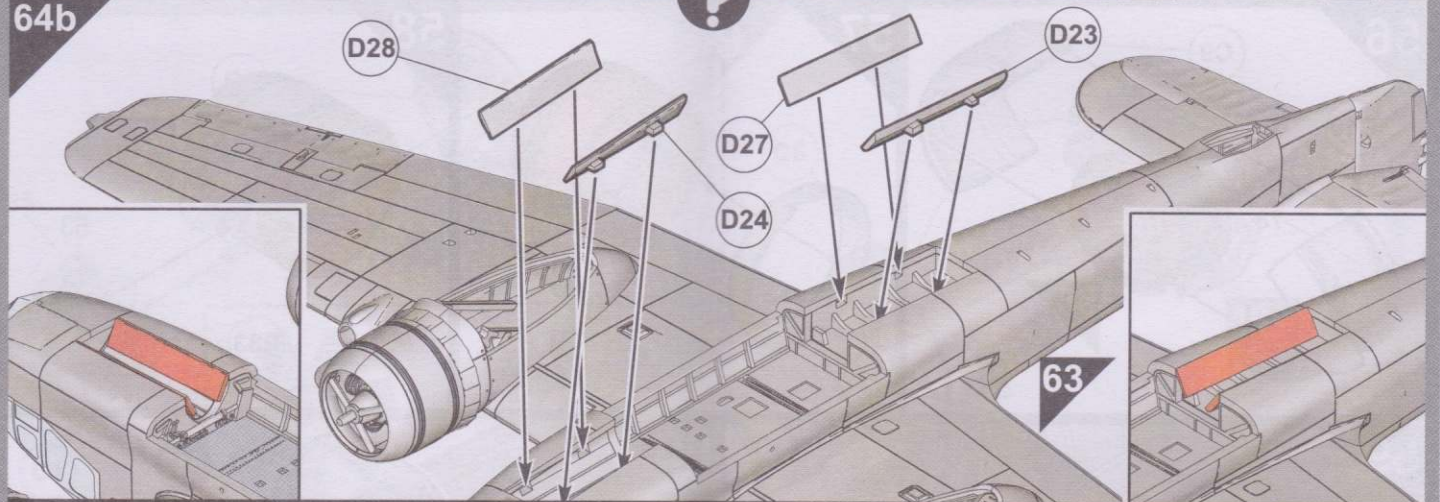




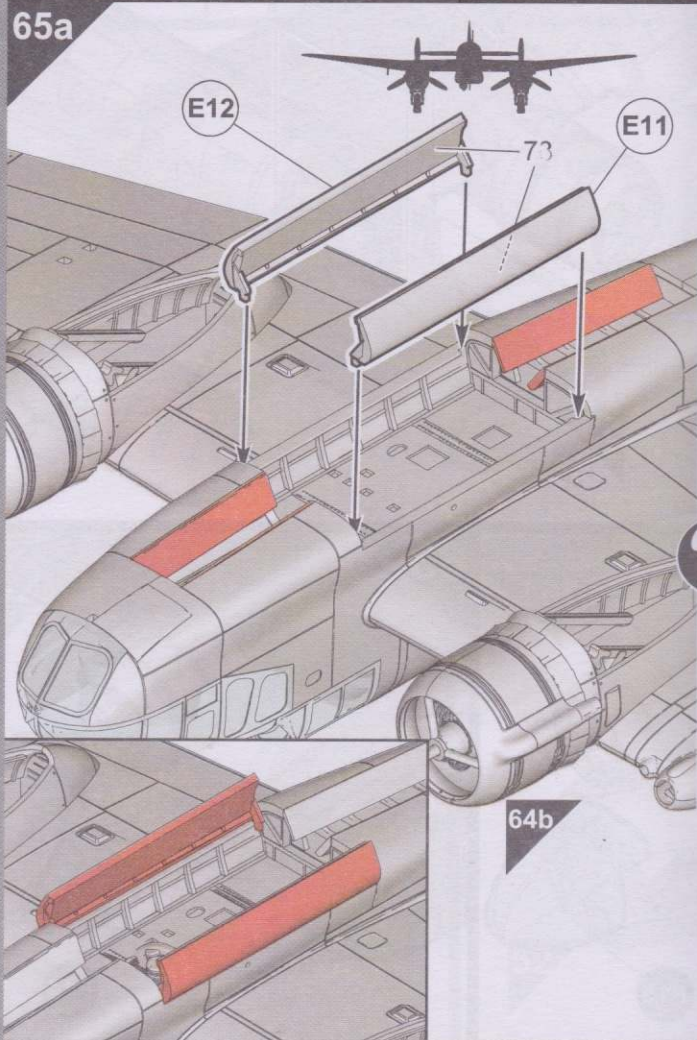
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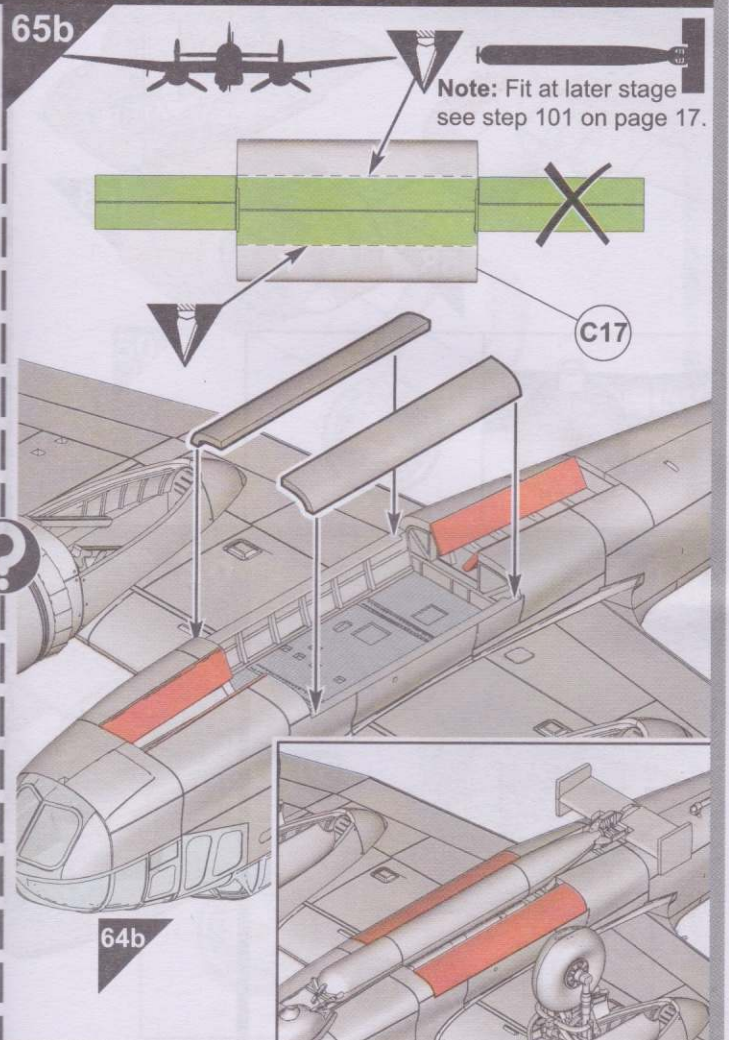
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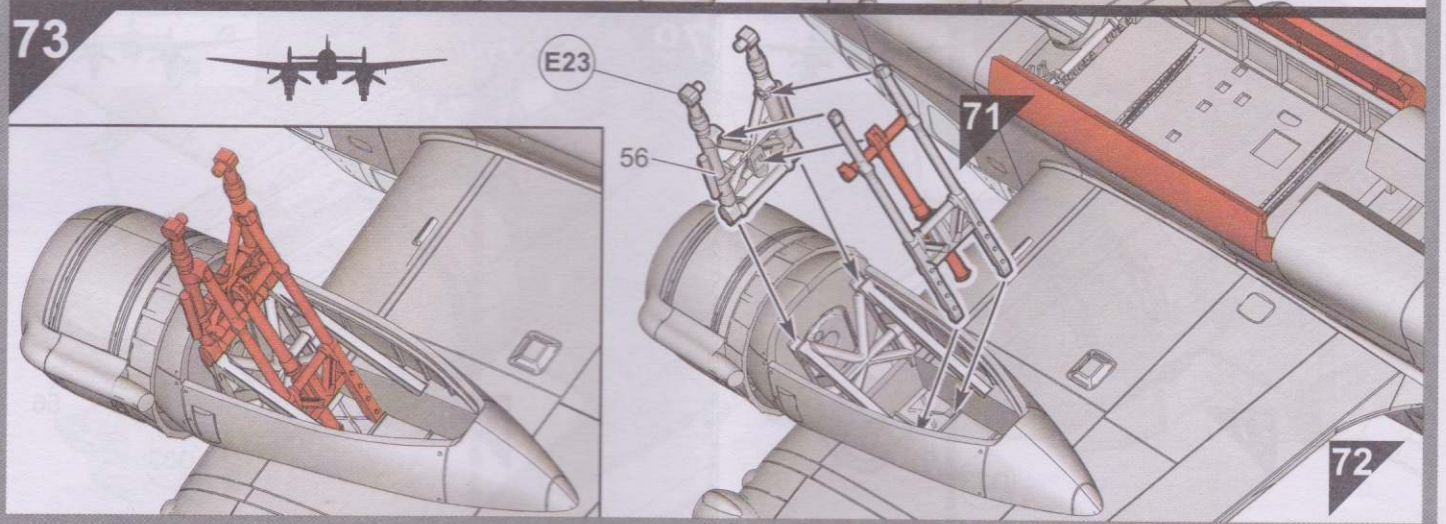
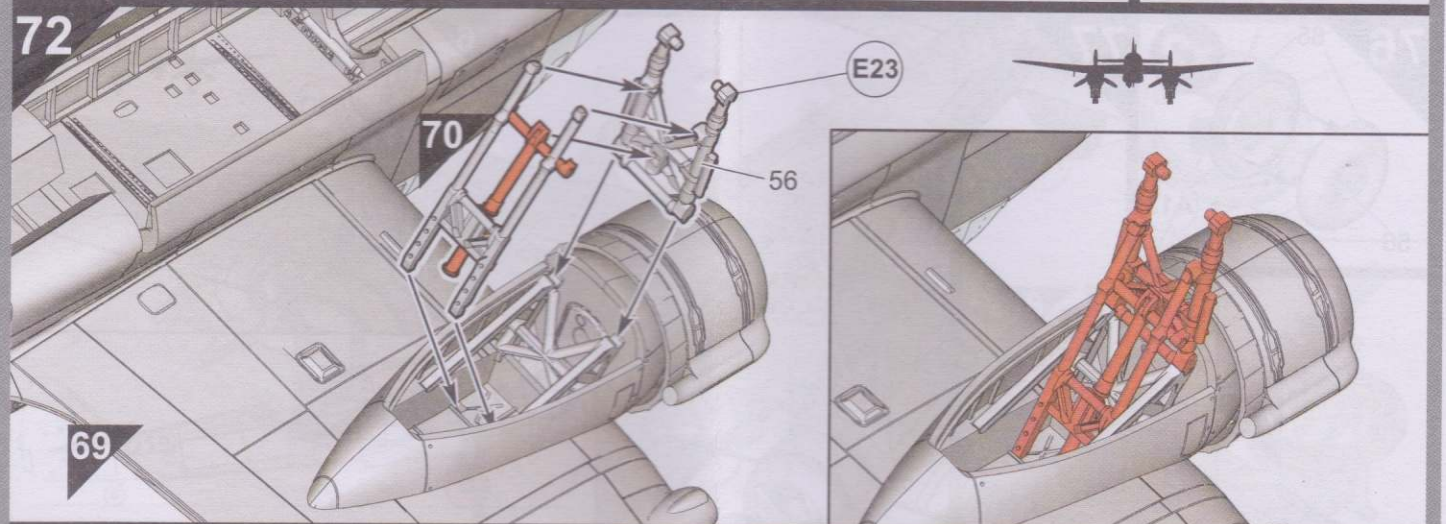
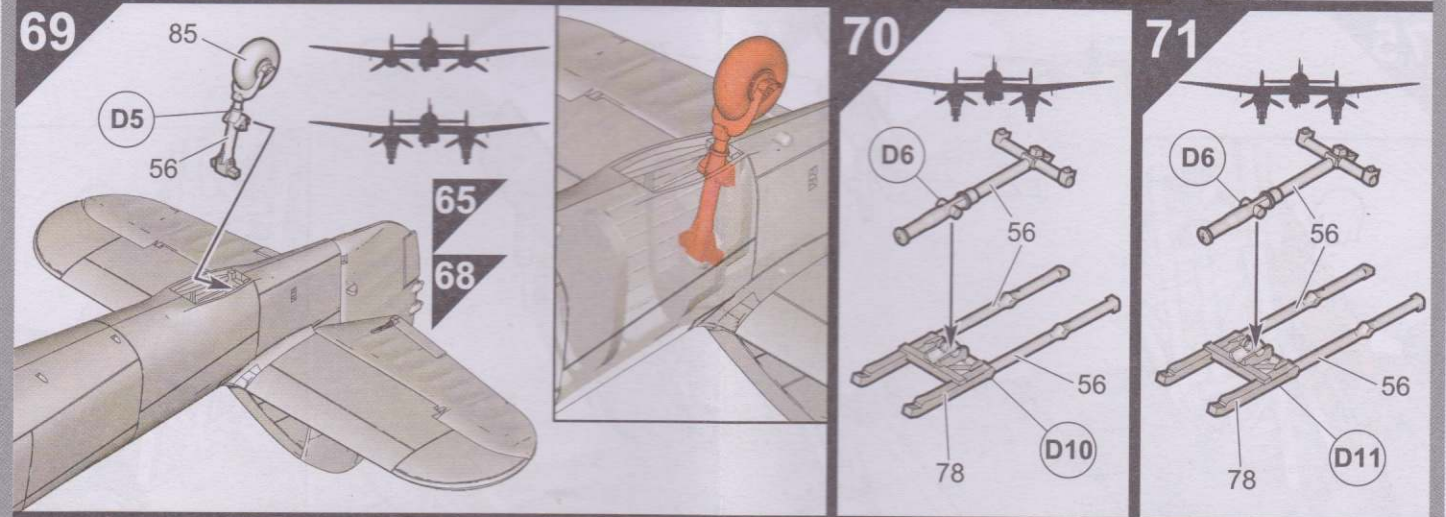
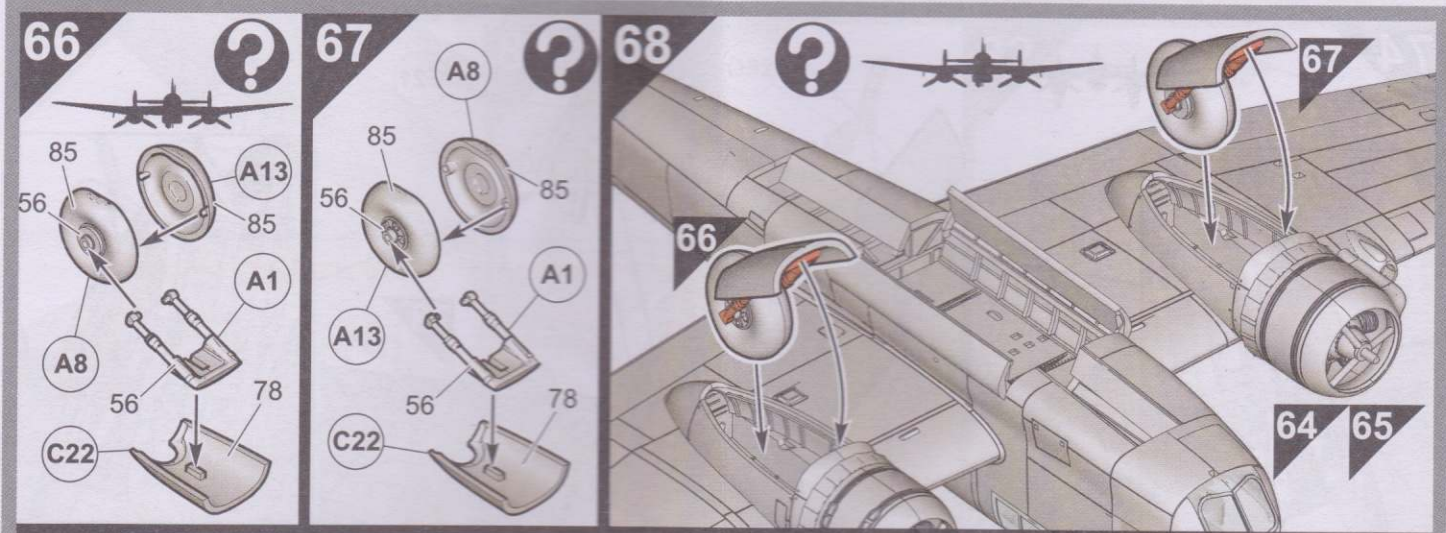


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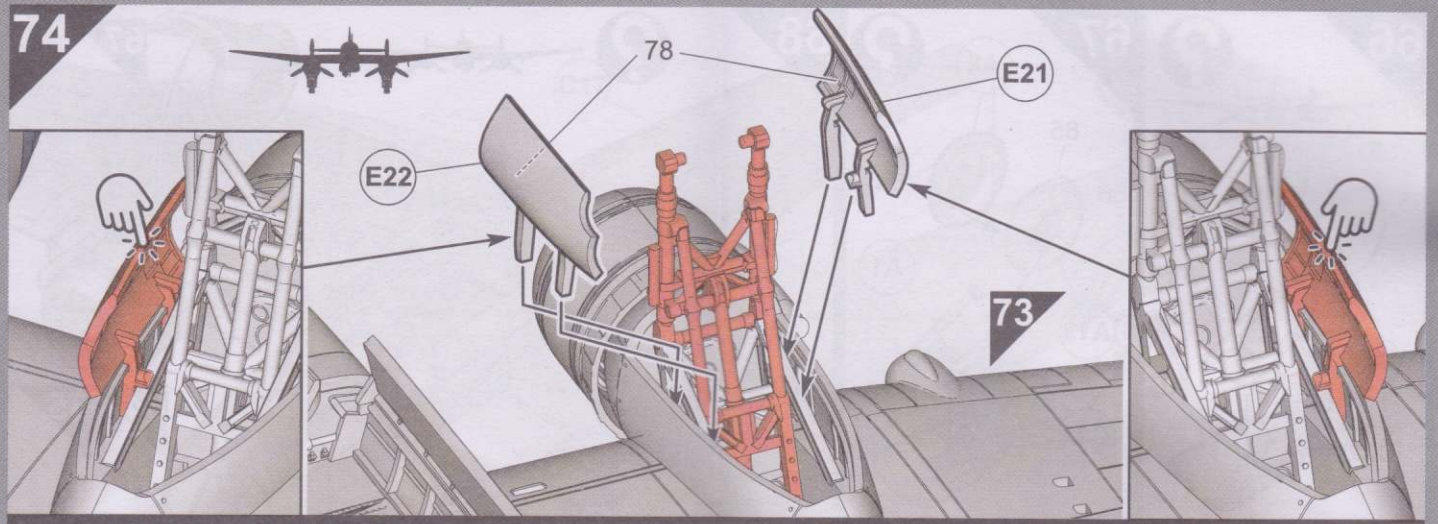


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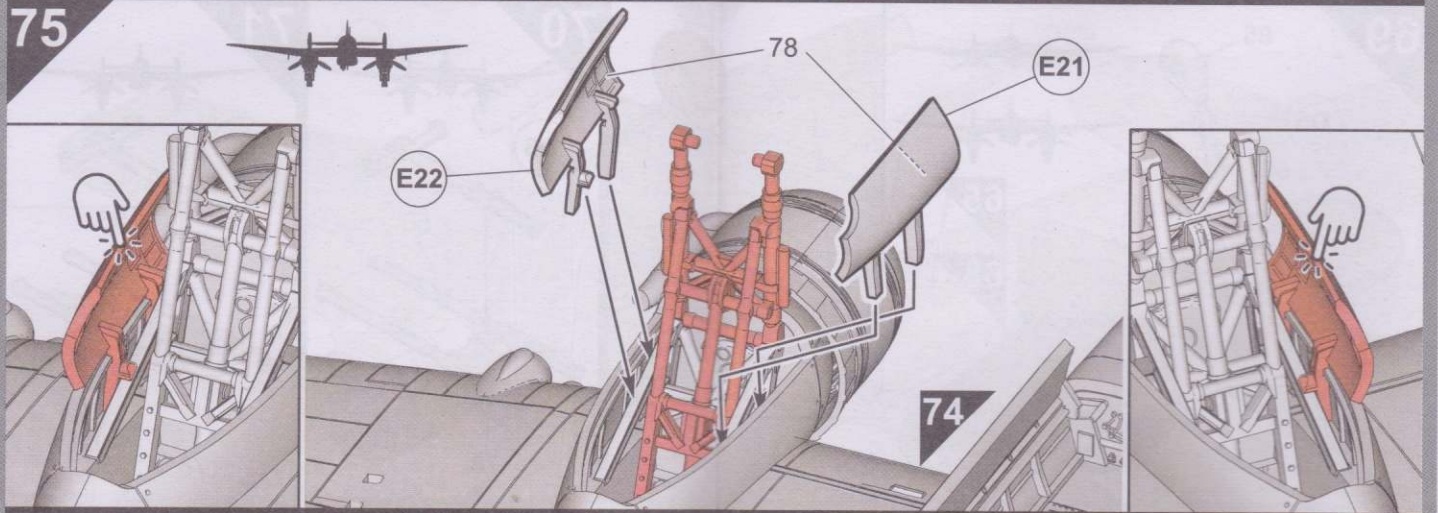




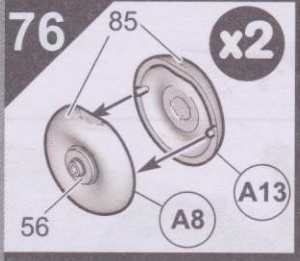
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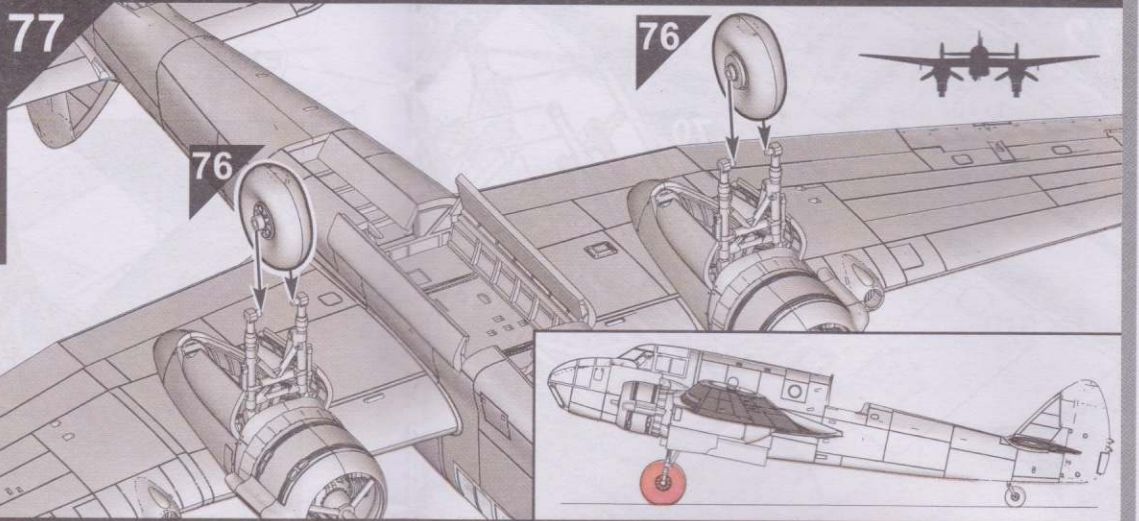
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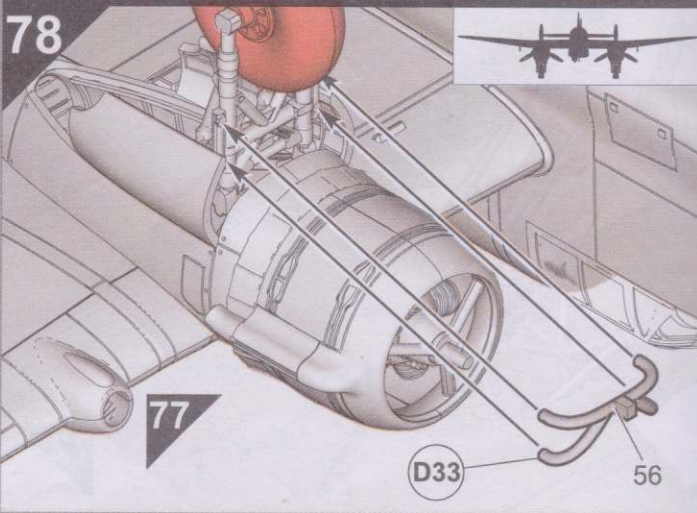
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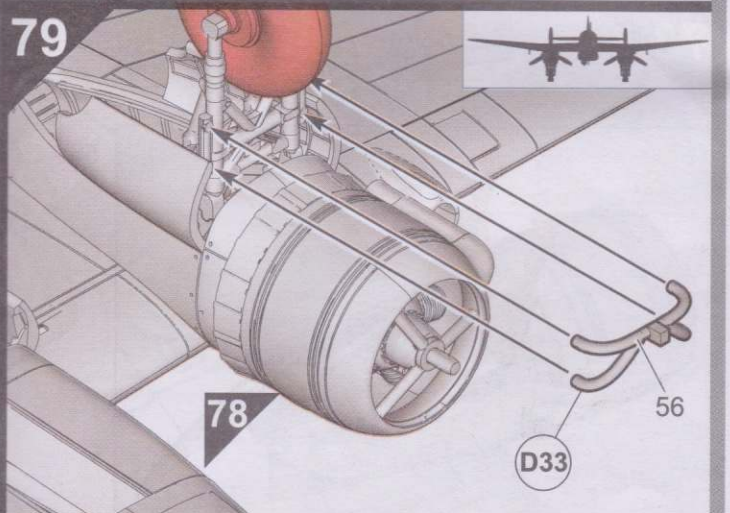
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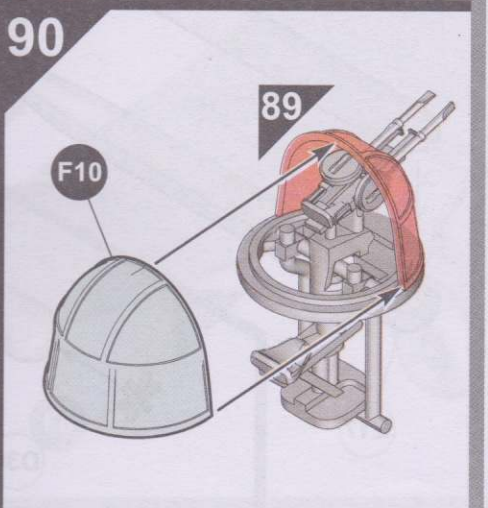
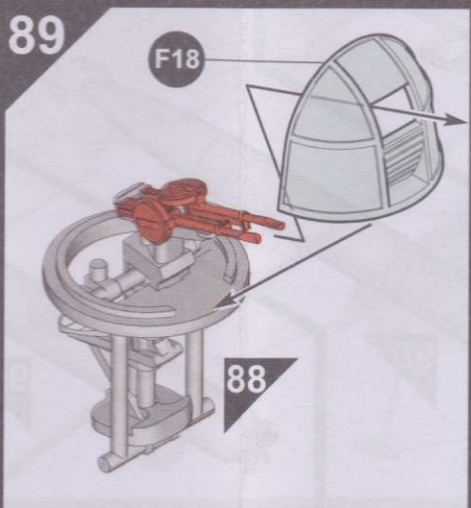
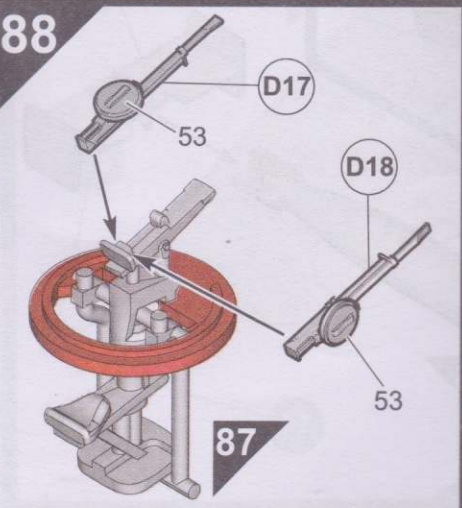
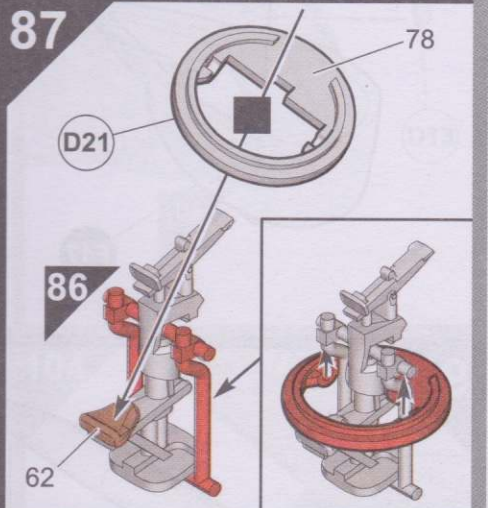
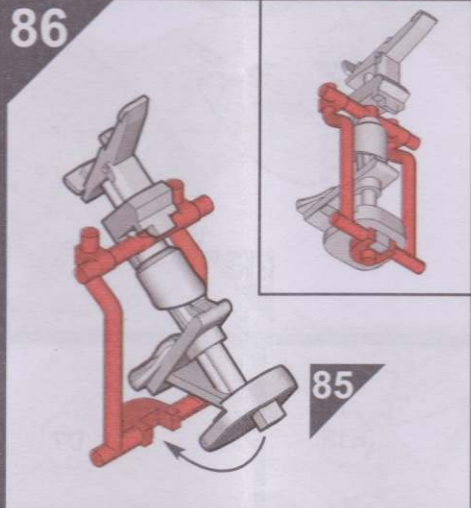
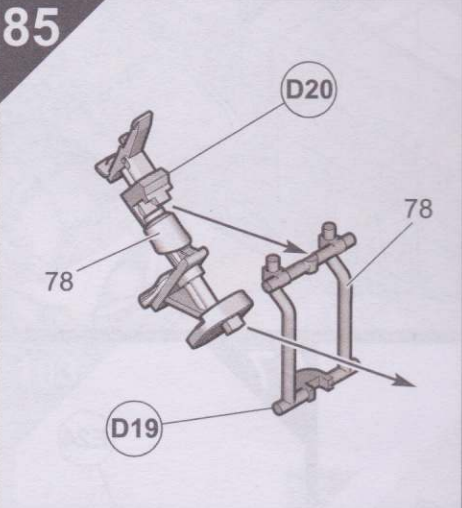
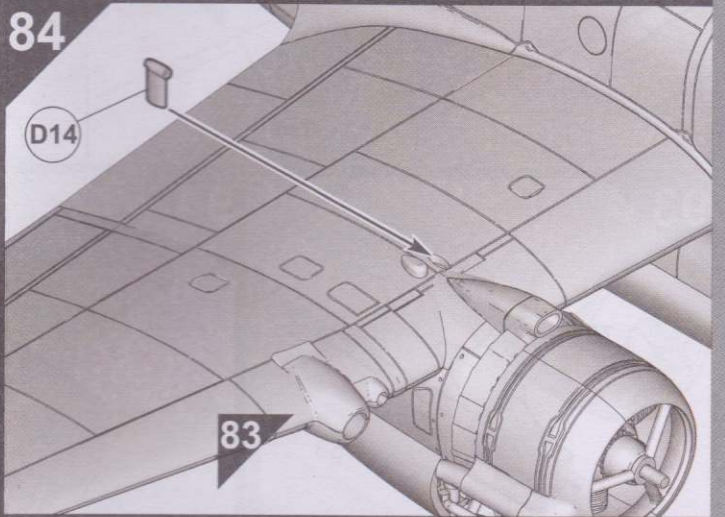
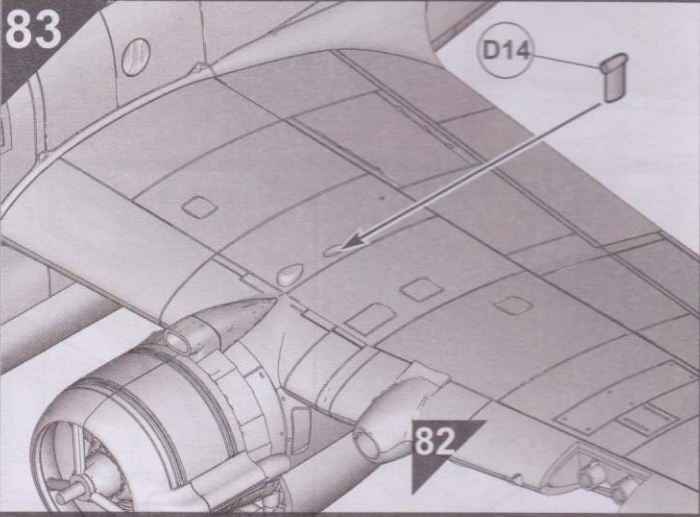
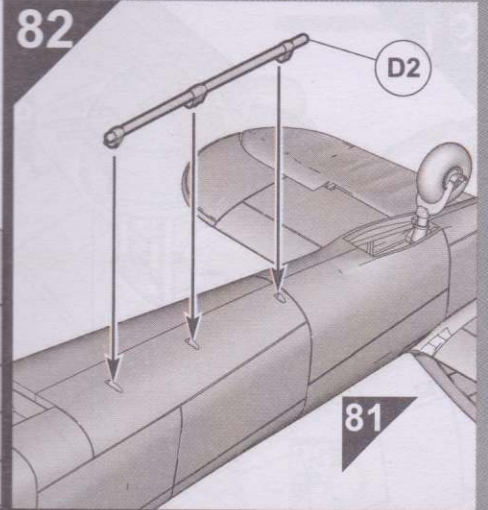
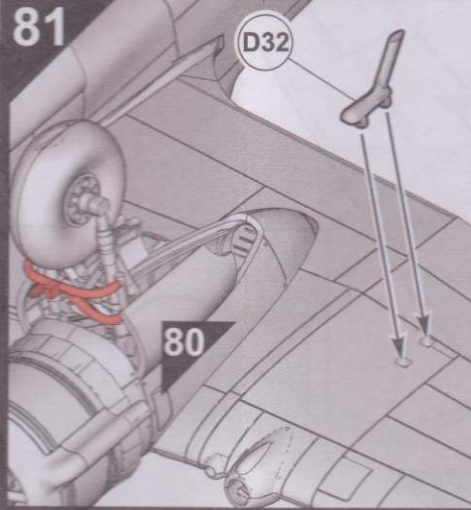
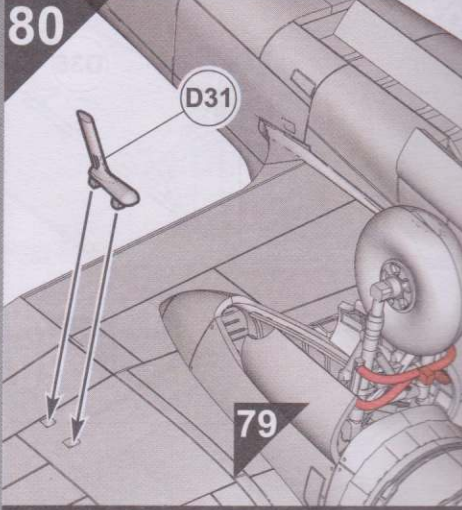


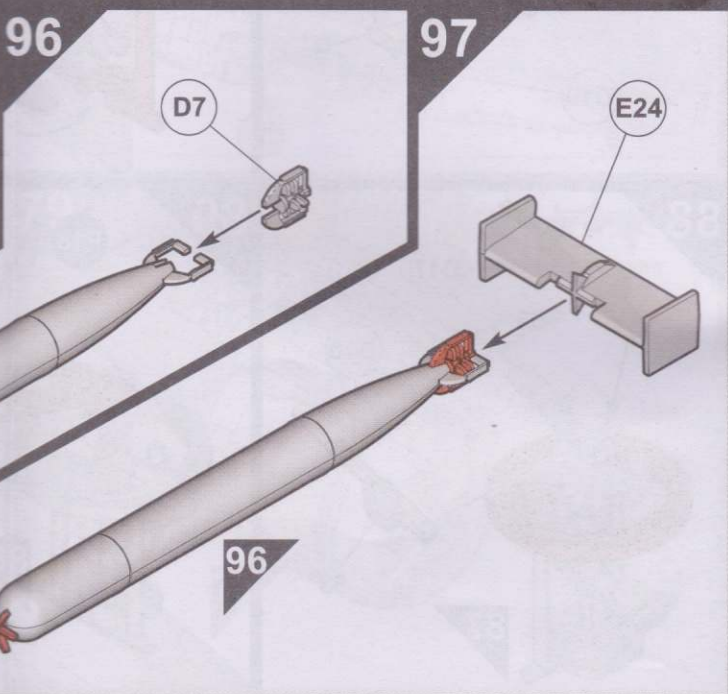
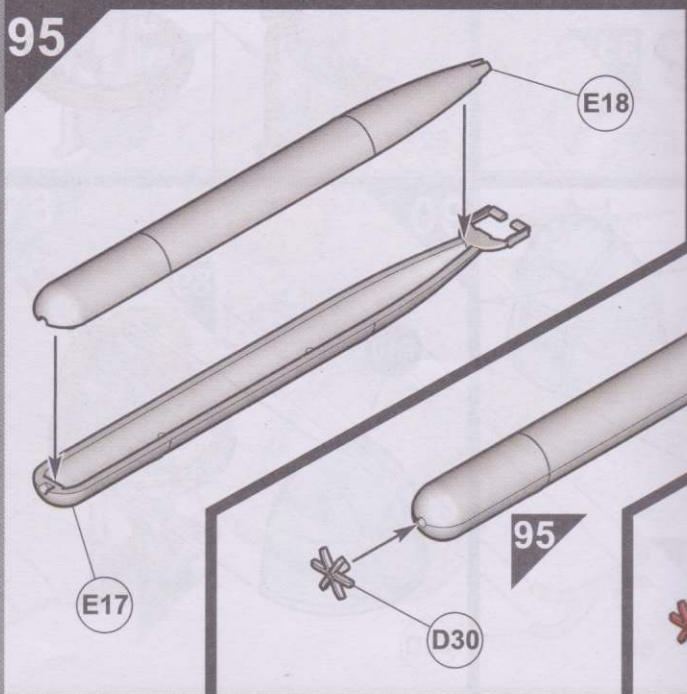
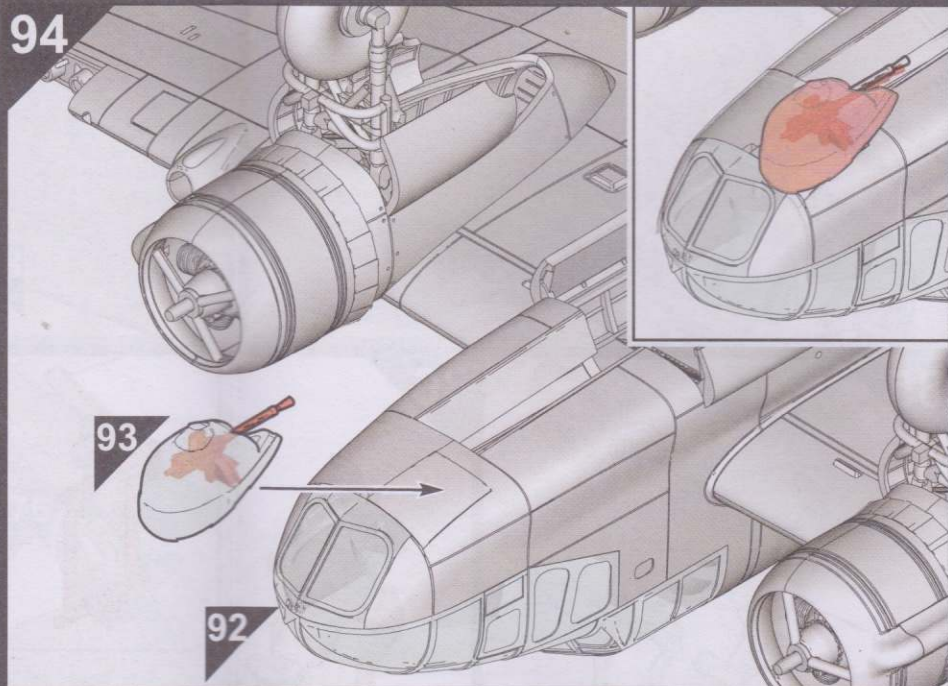
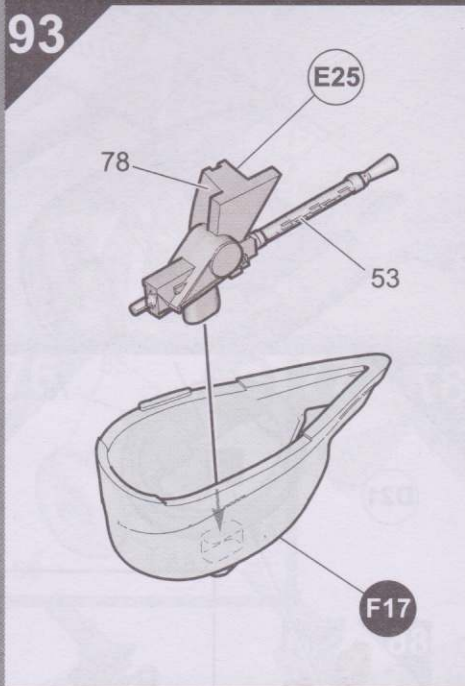
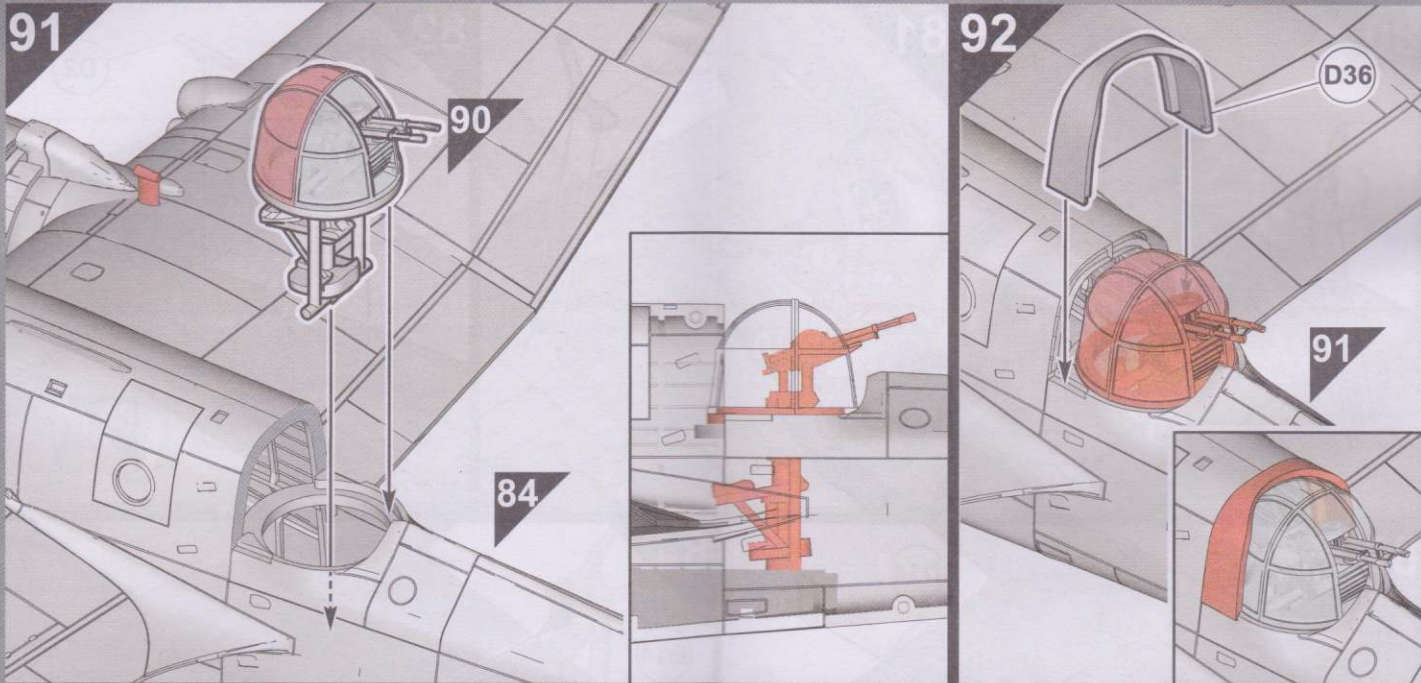
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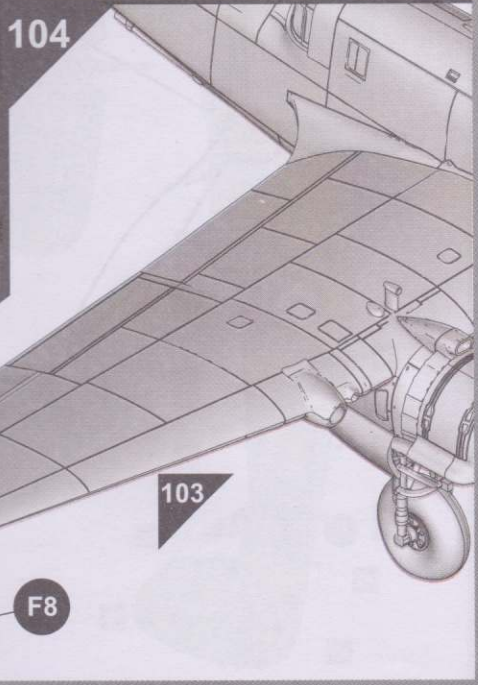
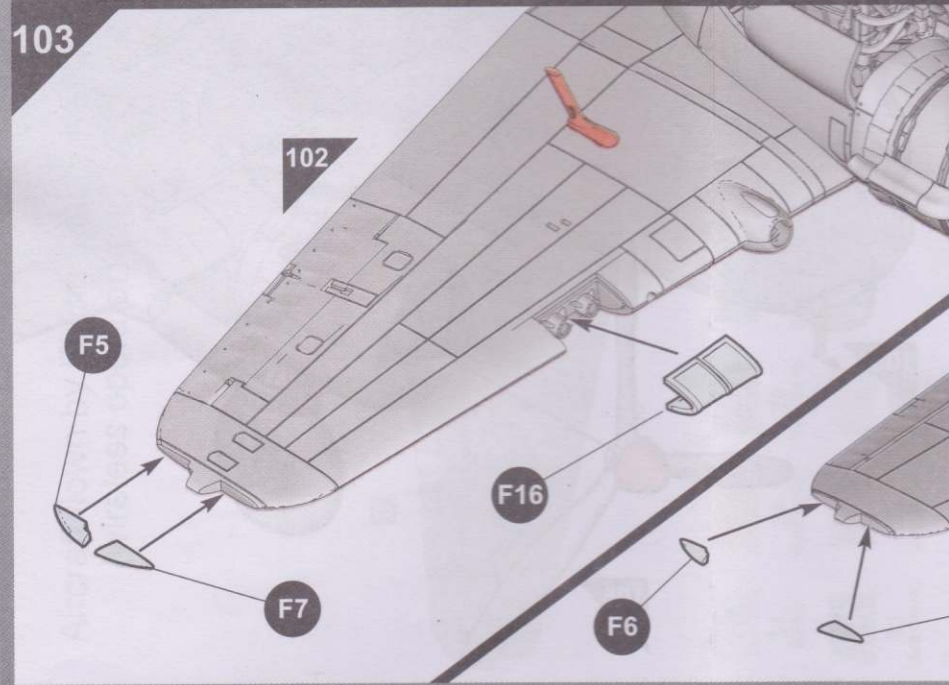
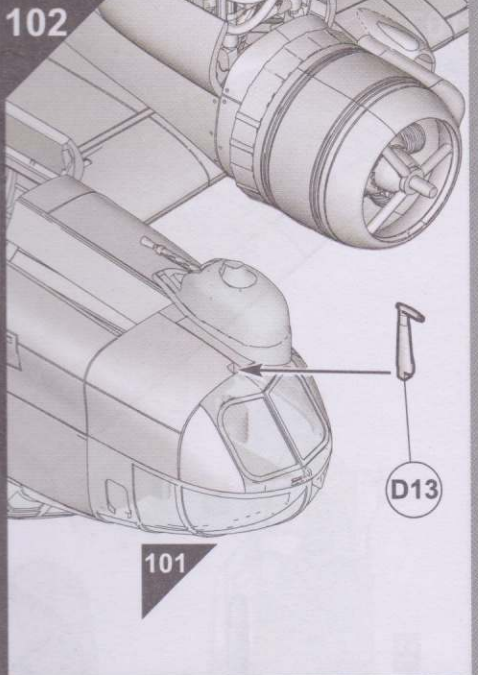
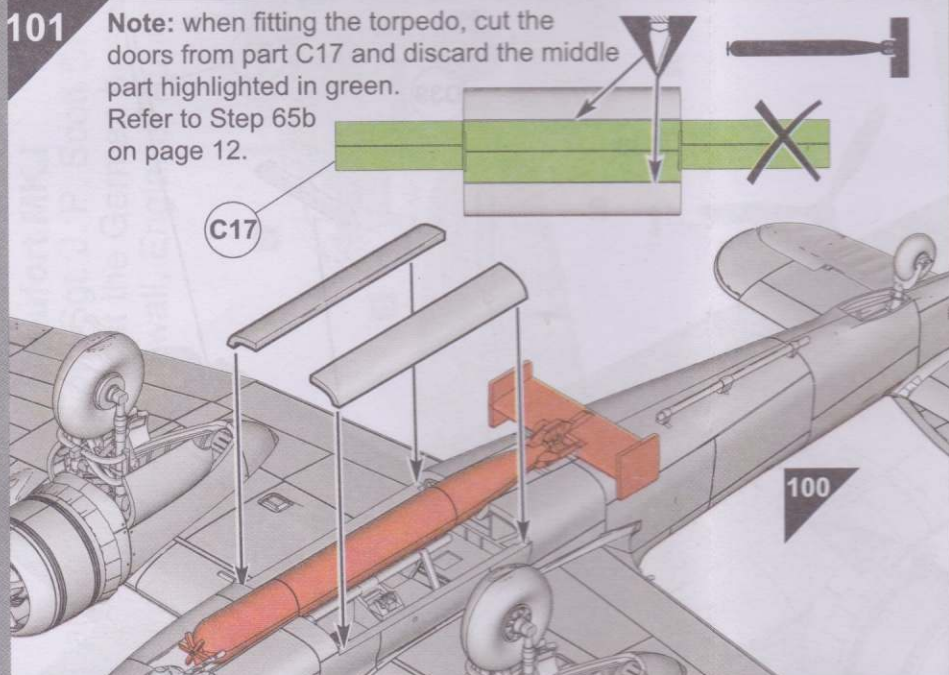
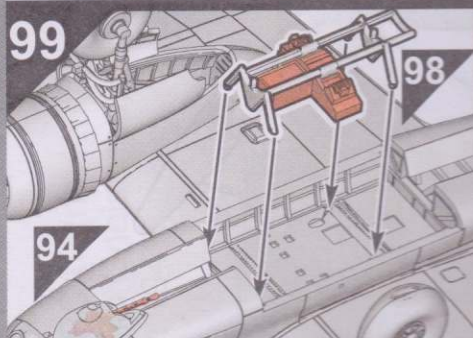
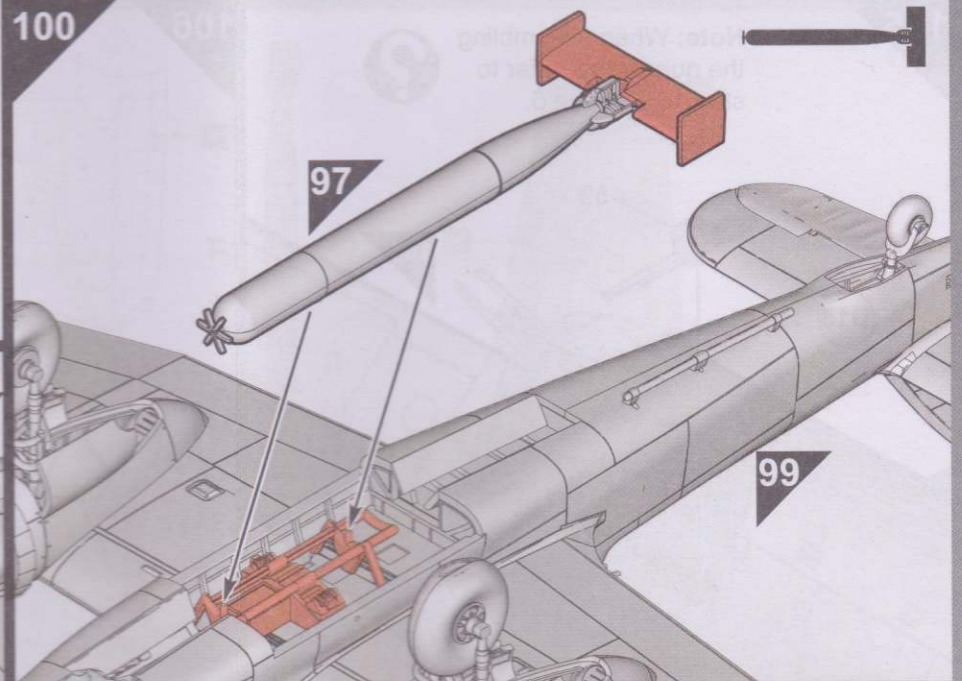
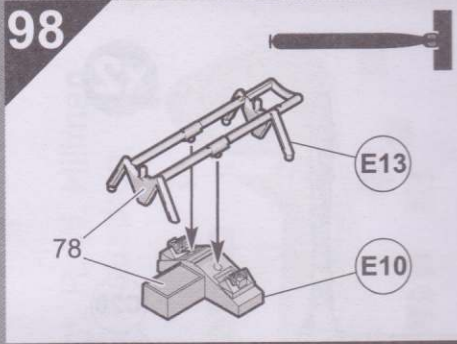


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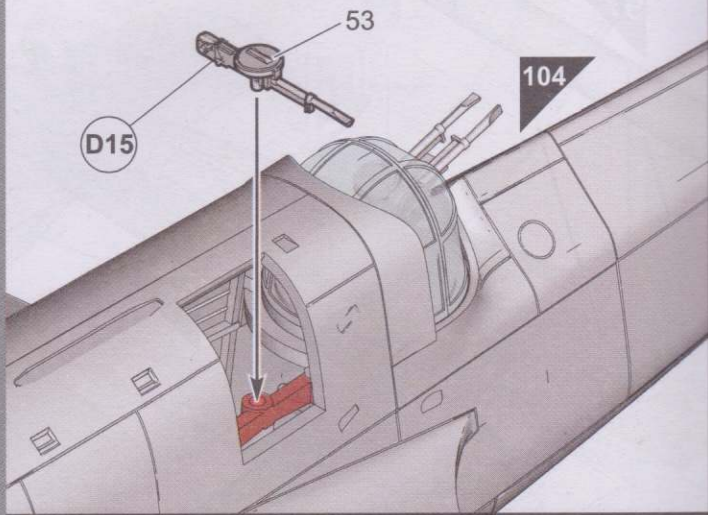






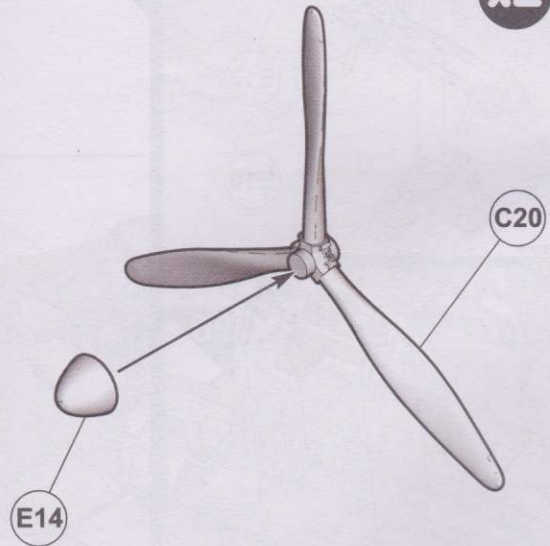
105

Note: When assembling the gun option, refer to step 16 on page 5.

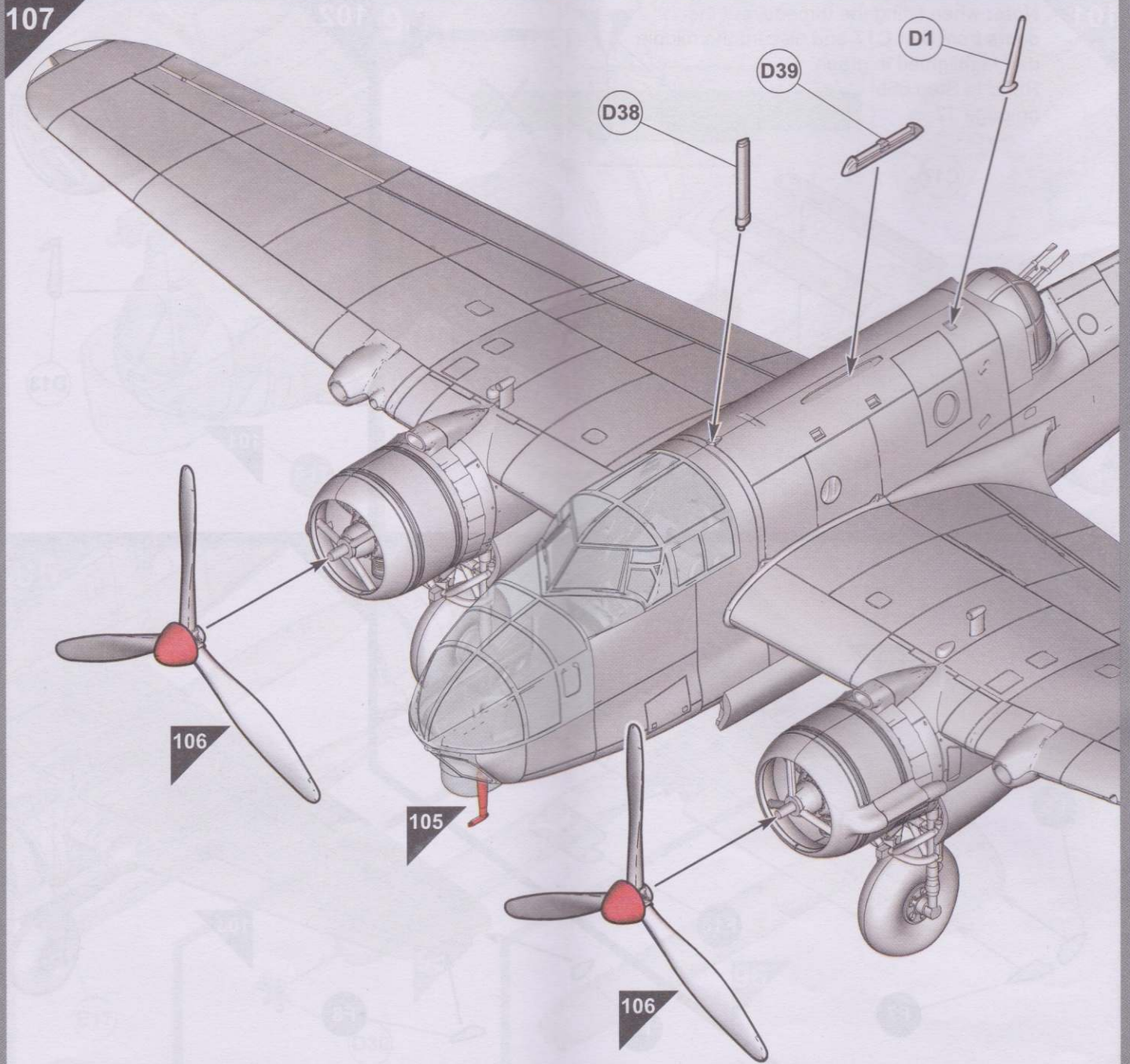


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x2

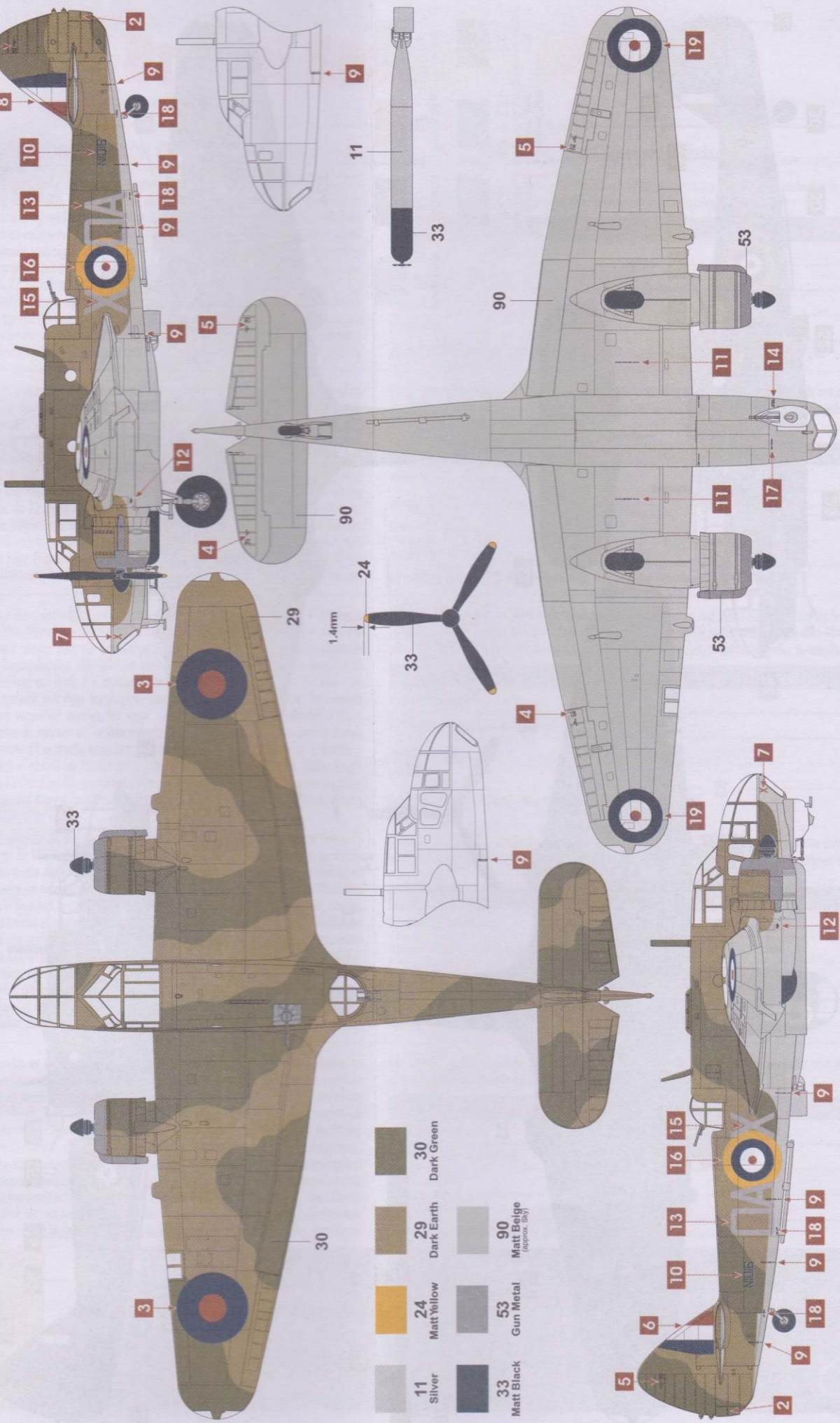


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A Bristol Beaufort MK.I

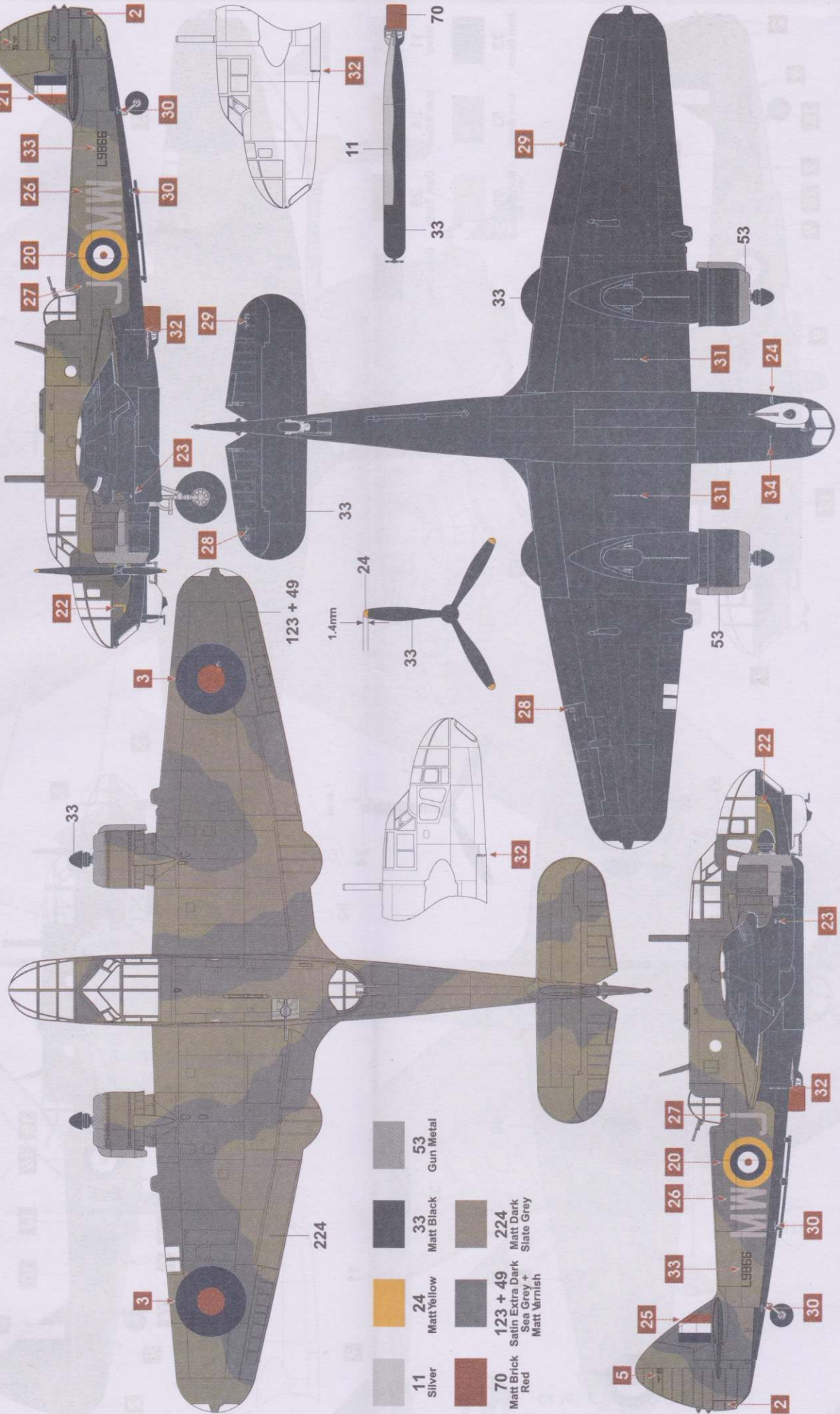
Aircraft flown by Flying Officer Kenneth Campbell VC (pilot), Sgt. J. P. Scott DFM RCAF (navigator), Sgt. R. W. Hillman (wireless operator) and W. C. Mulliss (air gunner) against the German battleship Gneisenau, No.22 Squadron, Royal Air Force St Eval, Cornwall, England, April 6th 1941.



- 11 Silver
- 24 Matt Yellow
- 30 Dark Green
- 29 Dark Earth
- 30 Dark Green
- 53 Gun Metal
- 90 Matt Beige (approx. Sby)
- 33 Matt Black

Bristol Beaufort MK.I

Aircraft flown by Sgt. John Bell Rutherford (pilot), Sgt. Thomas Patrick O'Byrne (navigator) Sgt. William Samuel Ralph Browning (wireless operator) and Sgt. John Anthony Duckworth Wood (air gunner) against the German cruiser Admiral Hipper, No.217 Squadron, Royal Air Force St Eval, Cornwall, England, February 1st 1941.



- | | | | |
|----------|--|-----|----------------------|
| 11 | Silver | 53 | Gun Metal |
| 24 | Matt Yellow | 33 | Matt Black |
| 123 + 49 | Satin Extra Dark Sea Grey + Matt Varnish | 224 | Matt Dark Slate Grey |
| 70 | Matt Brick Red | | |