MiG-21MF Fighter Bomber _eduard

1/72 Scale Plastic Model Kit



ProfiPACK

The MiG-21 was the most-produced supersonic fighter in the world and served with more than fifty Air Forces over four continents. This tiny interceptor or fighter-bomber played remarkable role in many wars and local conflicts from sixties to eighties, allowing many pilots to achieve their ace combat status.

The MiG-21 was one of a long lists of Mikoyan-Gurevich bureau designs to be integrated into the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact, and allied countries. Its predecessors included such types as the MiG-15, MiG-17, and the supersonic MiG-19.

The roots of MiG-21 project reach back to the first half of the fifties. In 1954, when the preliminary design study Ye-1 came to its end and was quickly replaced by the reworked Ye-2 prototype. Both these prototypes sported a swept wing, while the first MiG design to feature the delta wing was the Ye-4 prototype. It took to the air for the first time on June 16, 1955 and was revealed to the world a year later at the Moscow airfield Tushino.

The new aircraft with the MiG-21 designation was the first really successful Soviet design integrating fighter and interceptor characteristics in one aircraft. It was also quite light for Mach 2 aircraft, although the long-lasting development was adding weight gradually. The design featured sleek fuselage with the front air intake and shock cone. This feature later limited future development due to the very small space available for the radar installation.

Cold War warrior

The first of the new line to enter production was the MiG-21F. which together with the MiG-21P and MiG-21F-13 represented the first generation of this line. These versions were in production through the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties. Subsequent versions included the PF, FL, PFM and R with production of these peaking at the end of the sixties. The third generation started production in 1968 and included the most advanced versions of MiG-21 like the M, SM, MF, SMT or bis among others. Simultaneously, two-seat training versions were also produced designated MiG-21U, UM and US.

The new aircraft 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. That counts for 11,496 aircraft produced. Production of the MiG-21 ceased in 1985.

Over the course of the Cold War, the opponents of the MiG-21 included the likes of the Northrop F-5 Freedom Fighter, the Dassault Mirage III or F-4 Phantom II. NATO assigned it the reporting name "Fishbed", while the Soviet pilots called it "Balalaika" due to the shape resemblance of the popular Russian musical instrument. Also other nations had their unofficial names for MiG-21. For example, the Vietnam pilots and ground personnel called them En Bac, which means Silver Swallow.

Aces from Asia, Middle East or Africa

Outside of the Soviet Union, the type flew with a long list of nations on four continents (Europe, Asia, Africa and South America) and participated in many conflicts and wars. The most remarkable combat use includes the Vietnam war, the Indo-Pakistan wars, the Cuban participation in Angola and in the Arab world's attempts to eliminate Israel. It is no wonder there were many pilots achieving their ace status flying one or more variants of

Thanks to the high volume of use and intensive combat actions, the Vietnamese pilots are topping the list of aces of MiG-21. The top of the ladder is occupied by Nguyen Van Coc with nine kills followed by three eight-victory aces Mai Van Cuong, Nguyen Hong Nhi and Pham Thanh Ngan. From the other nations the Syrian pilots Bassam Hamshun and Majid Zugbi both achieved seven kills flying MiG-21MF, while Adeeb Al-Jarf had the same score with MiG-21FL and Egyptian pilots Ali Vajai, Sami Marei or Sami Aziz Mikhail scored five times with various MiG-21s.

In the interceptor role the MiG-21 served with the Soviet Union and other nations of the Warsaw Pact into the eighties when it began to be replaced by the MiG-23 in seventies and MiG-29 Fulcrum during eighties and nineties.

This kit: The Fighter Bomber MiG-21MF

This plastic model kit represents the MiG-21MF that was built in the Moscow factory between 1969 and 1974 (around 1300 units were produced there) 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 Moscow-built aircraft.

Most of the exported aircraft originated from the Moscow production facility. At first, these left the factory in natural metal finish, from 1973 in camouflage schemes specific to the client's instructions. The MiG-21SM was at first sight virtually identical to the MiG-21MF, differing only in the more advanced RP-22 radar unit. This version was used exclusively by the Soviet Union and had never been 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 consisted of a twin-barreled GSch-23-2L 23mm autocannon with 200 rounds of ammunition. The racks carried a combination of 1,100lb (500 kg) FAB bombs, UB-16-57U launchers and R-3S rockets, Ch-66 air-to-ground guided missiles, S-24 air-to-ground unguided rockets, R-60 air-to-air missiles and its infrared homing variant R-60M. The NATO code for MiG-21MFs was the "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 dobre větrané místnosti. Lepidla ani barvy nepoužívejte v blízkosti otevřeného ohně. Model není určen malým dětem, mohlo by dojít k požití drobných dílů.

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

? OPTIONAL

VOLBA

J BEND

OHNOUT

SAND

BROUSIT

OPEN HOLE

VYVRTAT OTVOR

SYMETRICAL ASSEMBLY
SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ

0

REMOVE ODŘÍZNOUT 3

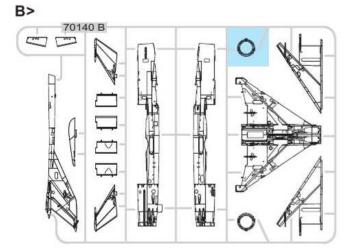
REVERSE SIDE APPLY OTOČIT A

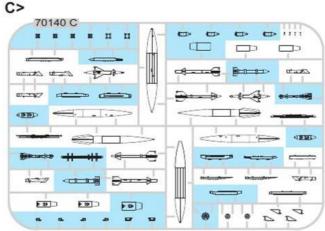
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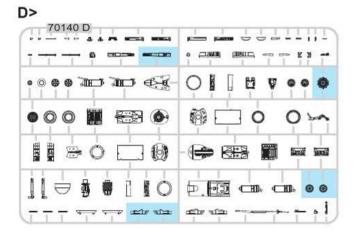
APPLY EDUARD MASK AND PAINT POUŽÍT EDUARD MASK NABARVIT

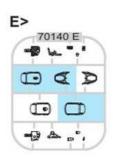
PARTS * DÍLY * TEILE * PIÈCES * 部品

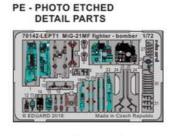
PLASTIC PARTS











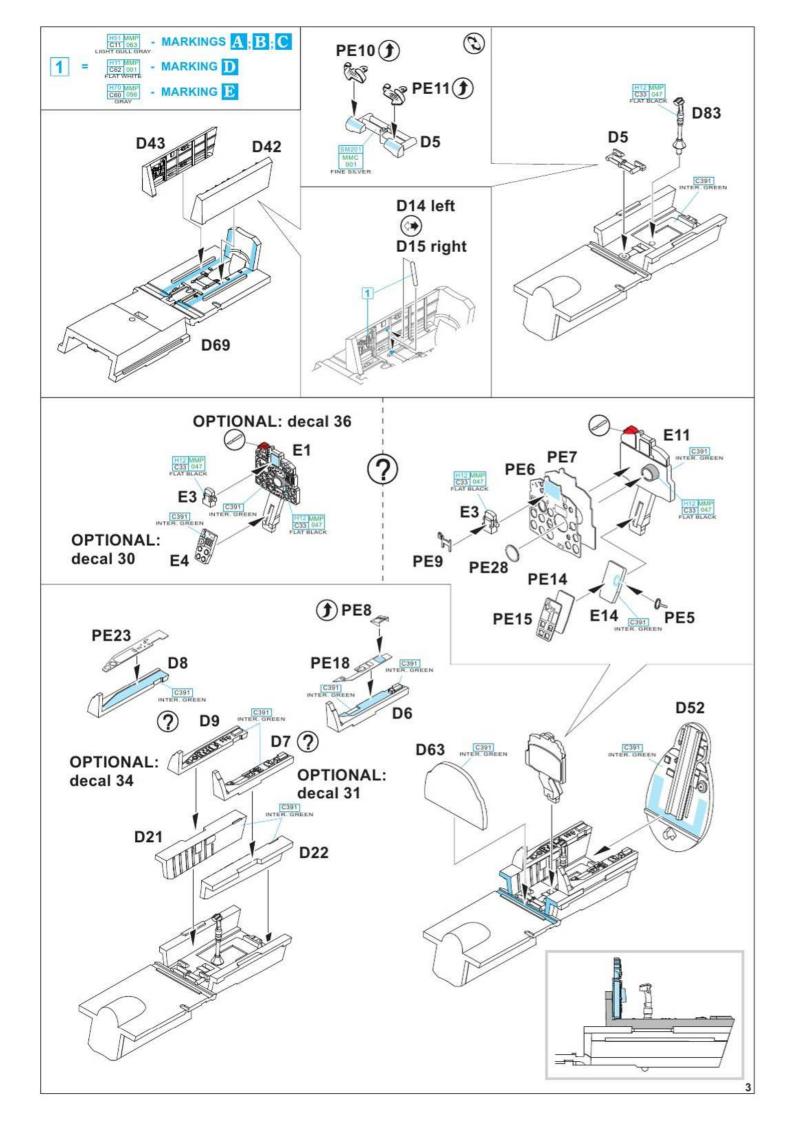


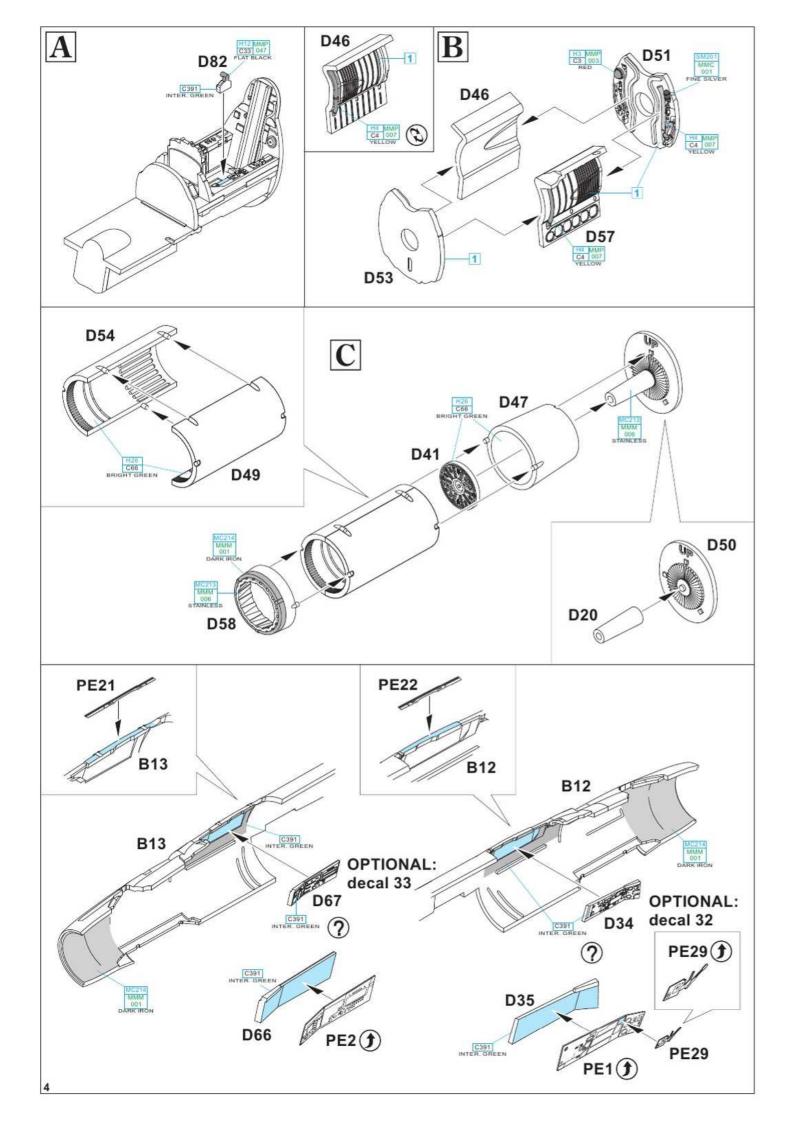
-Parts not for use. -Teile werden nicht verwendet. -Pièces à ne pas utiliser. -Tyto dily nepoužívejte při stavbě. - 使用しない部品

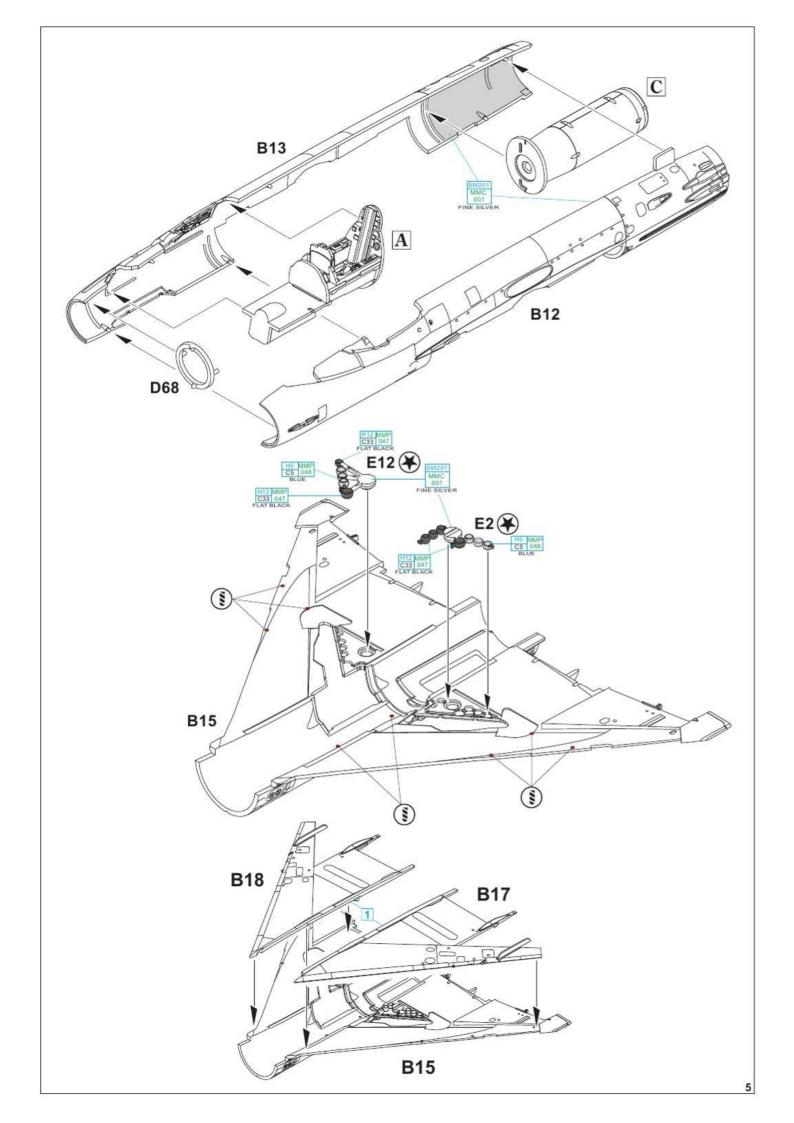
COLOURS * BARVY * FARBEN * PEINTURE * 色

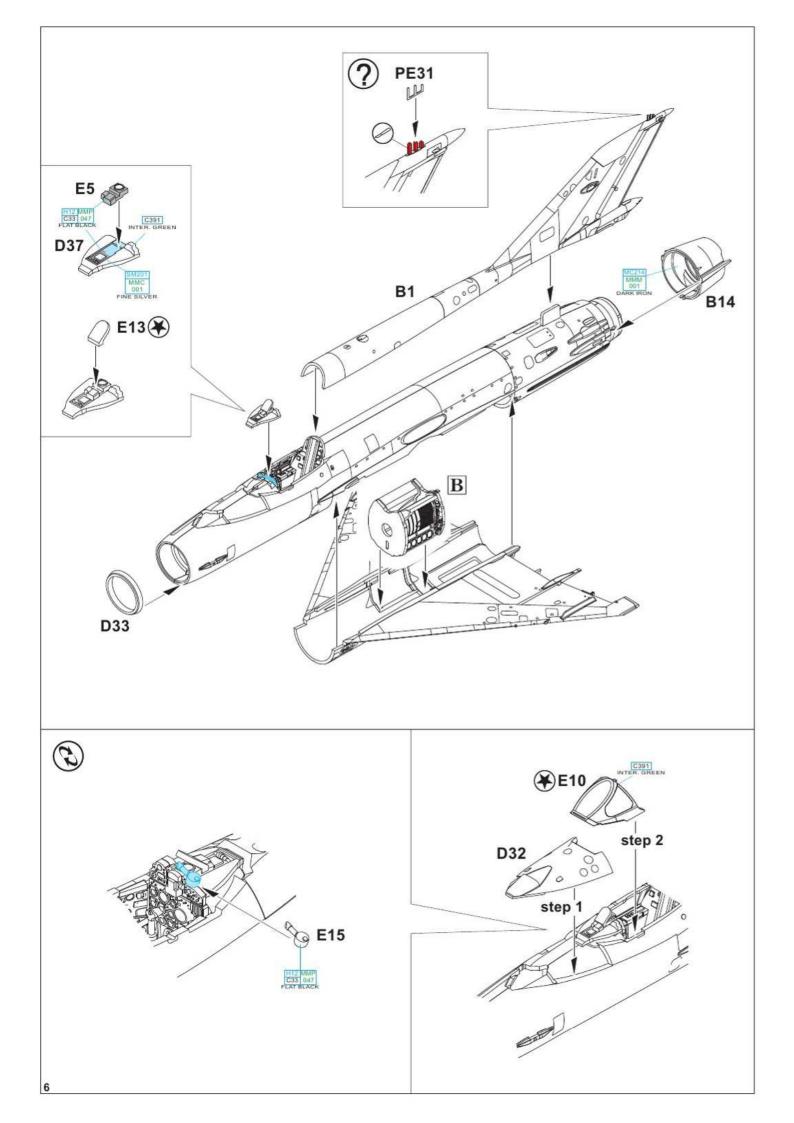
GSi Creos	(GUNZE)	MISSION MODELS	
QUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	PAINTS	
Hi	C1	MMP-001	WHITE
H3	C3	MMP-003	RED
H4	C4	MMP-007	YELLOW
H5	C5	MMP-048	BLUE
HG	C6	MMP-004	GREEN
HTT	C62	MMP-001	FLAT WHITE
H12	C33	MMP-047	FLAT BLACK
H26	C66		BRIGHT GREEN
H27	G44		TÁN
H47	C41	MMP-012	RED BROWN
H51	C:11	MMP-063	LIGHT GULL GRAY
H53	C13		NEUTRAL GRAY
H87	C115	MMP-057	RLM65 LIGHT BLUE
HZ1	C21	MMP-076	MIDDLE STONE
H77	C137	MMP-040	TIRE BLACK
1484	C42		MAHOGANY

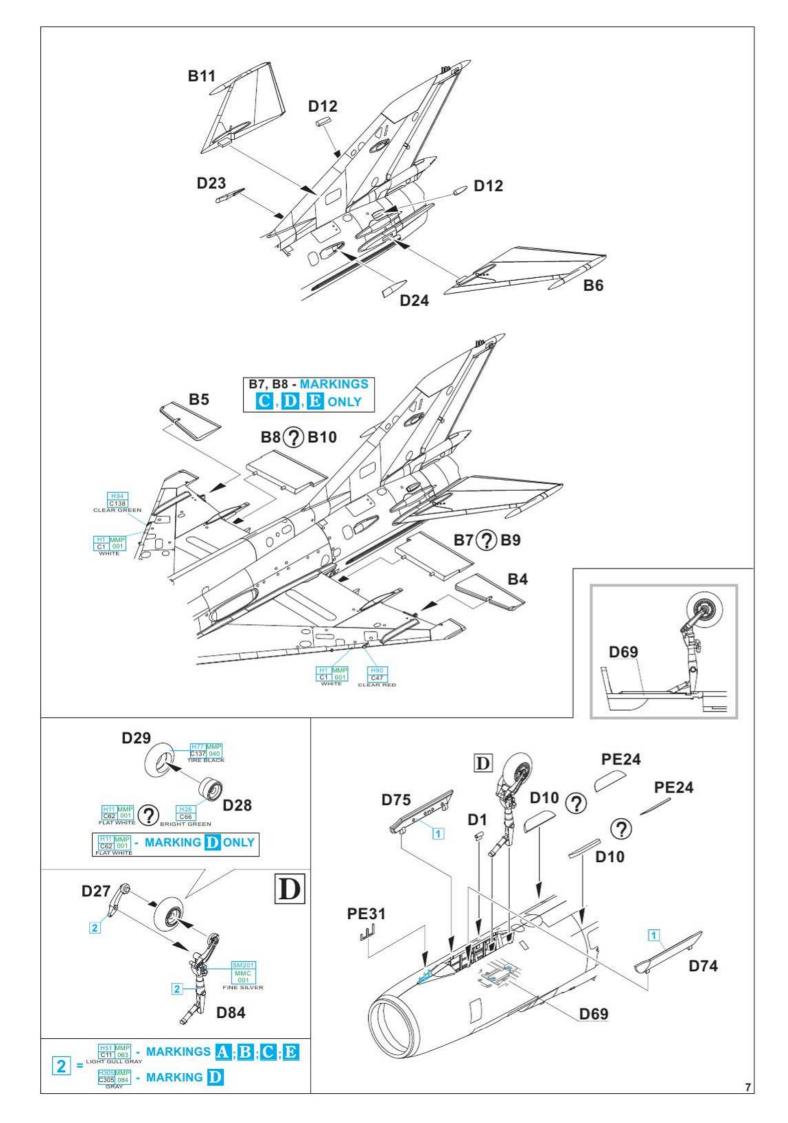
	MISSION MODELS	(GUNZE)	GSi Creos
	PAINTS	Mr.COLOR	AQUEOUS
CLEAR RED	la la	C47	H90
CLEAR GREEN		C138	H94
GREEN		C302	H302
GREEN	MMP-068	C303	H303
GRAY	MMP-084)	C305	H305
MEDIUM GRAY	MMP-118	C306	H306
GRAY	MMP-073	C308	H308
LIGHT AIRCRAFT GRAY		C332	14332
INTERIOR GREEN		C391	(mag)
	METALLICS	LCOLOR	Mr.METAI
STEEL	MMM-006	MC213	
DARK IRON	BMMM-001	MC214	
ALUMINIUM	E00-WWW	Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC	
	METALLICS		
SUPER FINE SILVER	MMC-001	[SM201]	

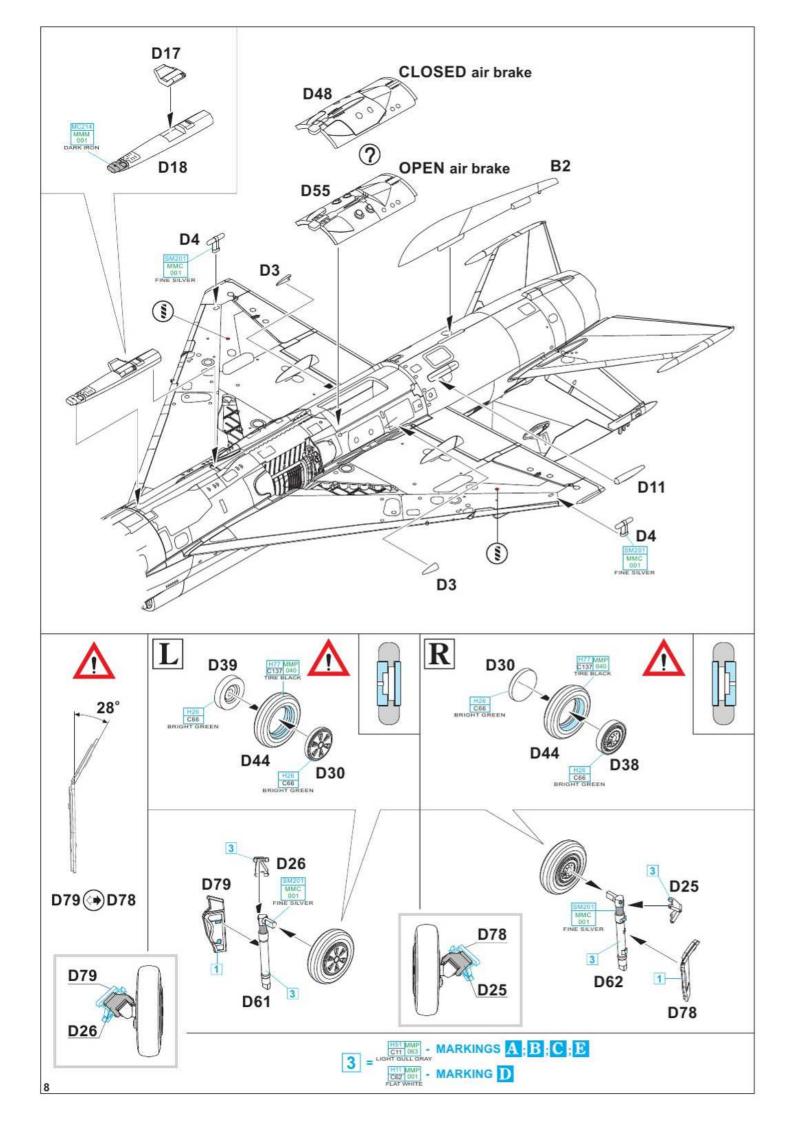


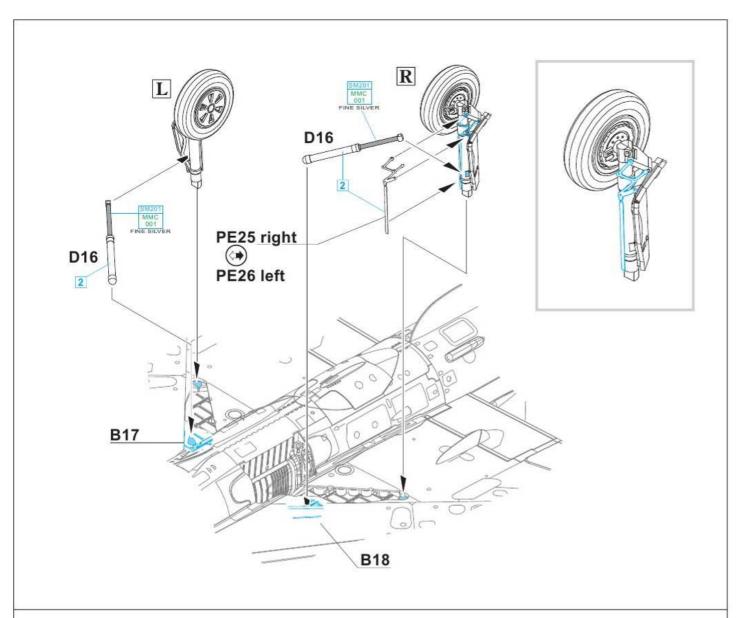


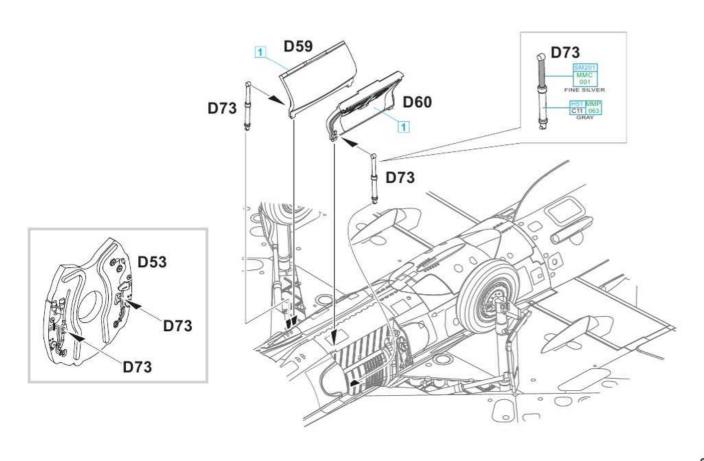


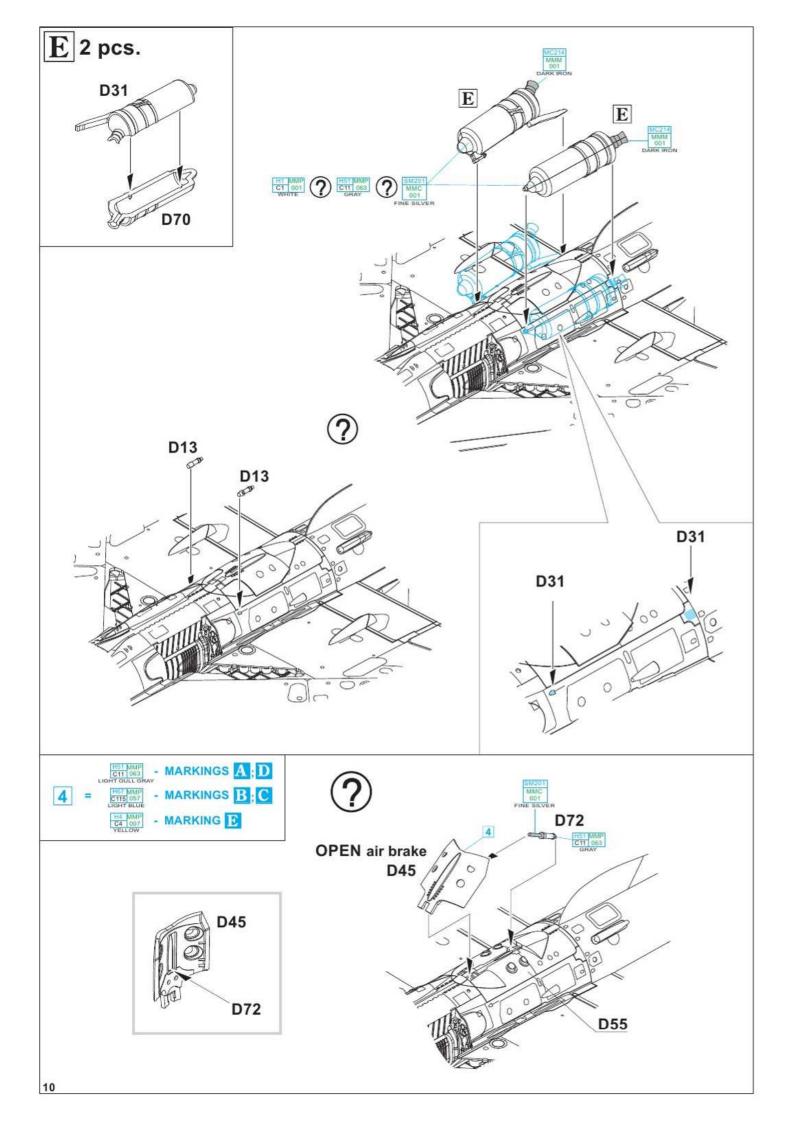


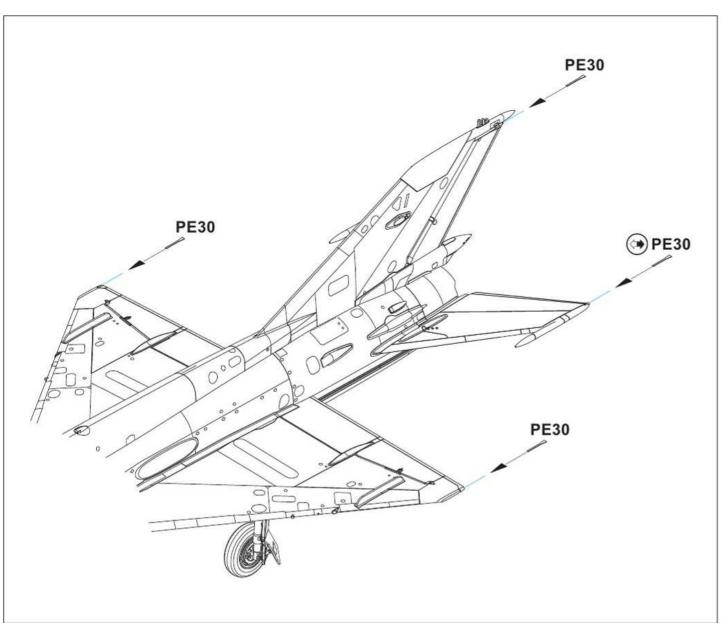


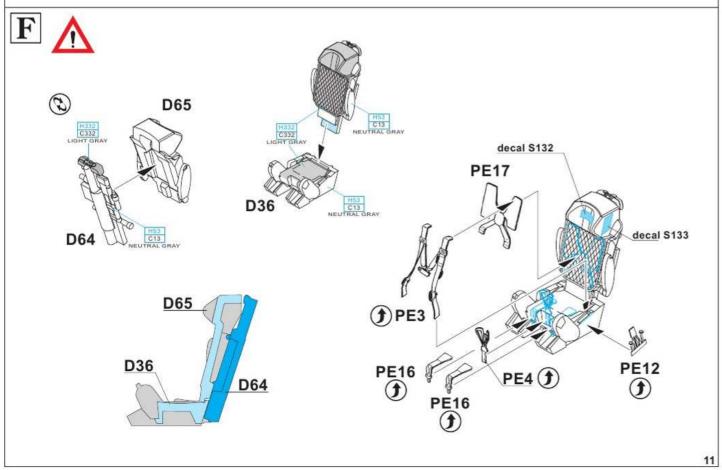


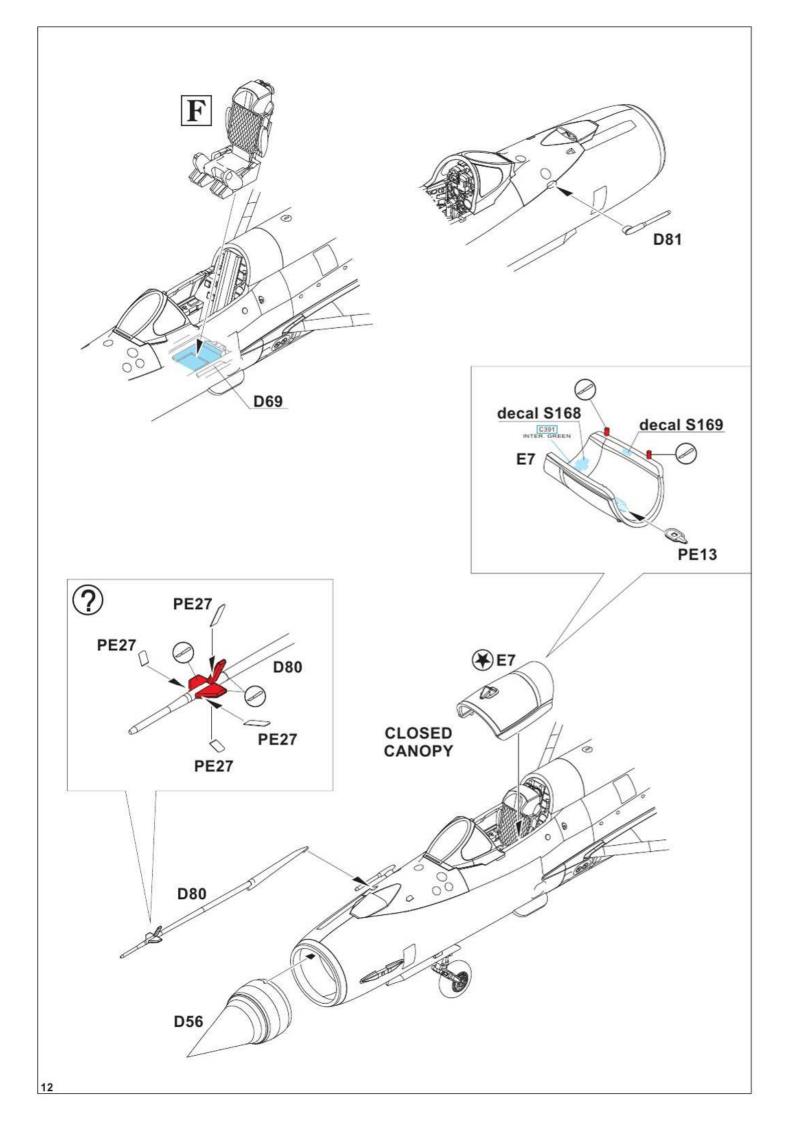


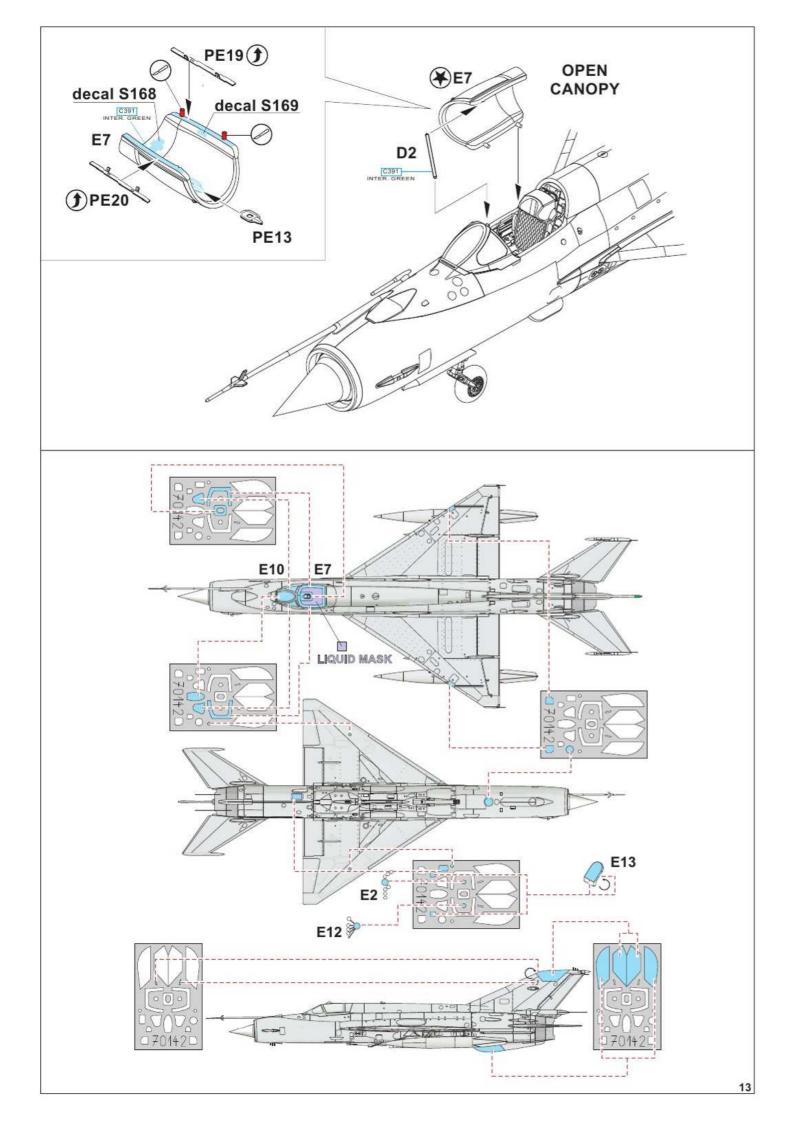


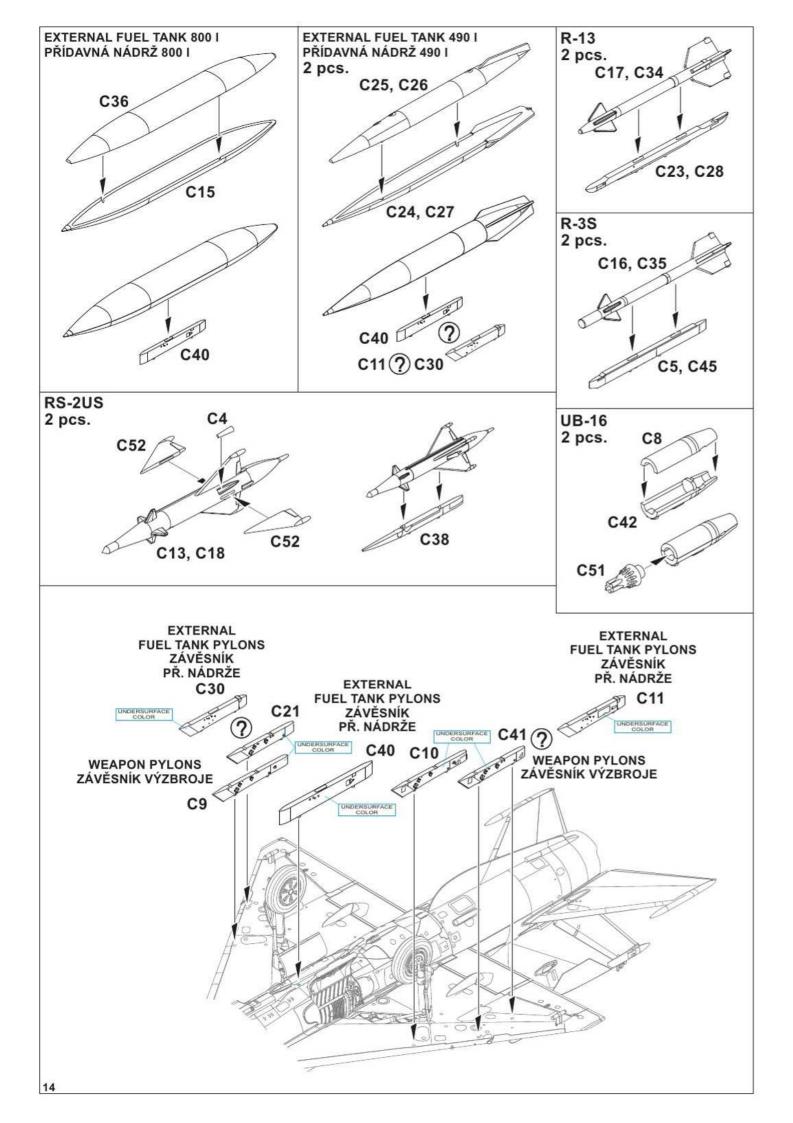


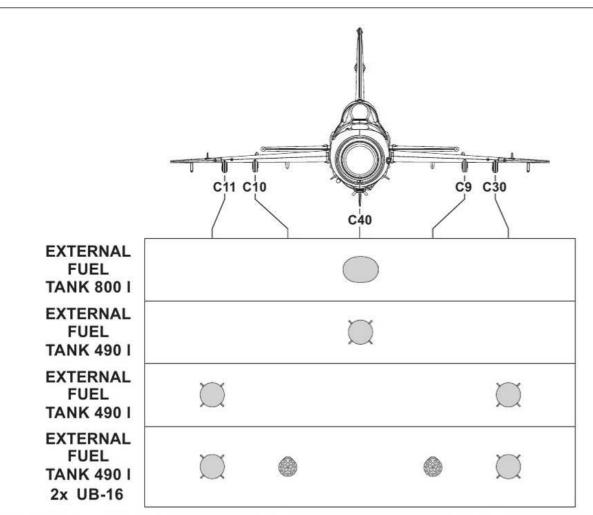




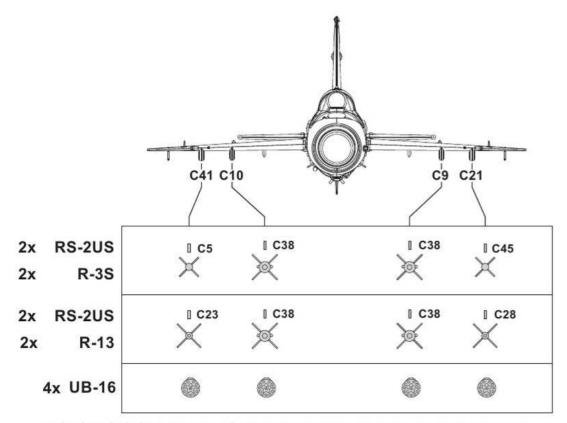








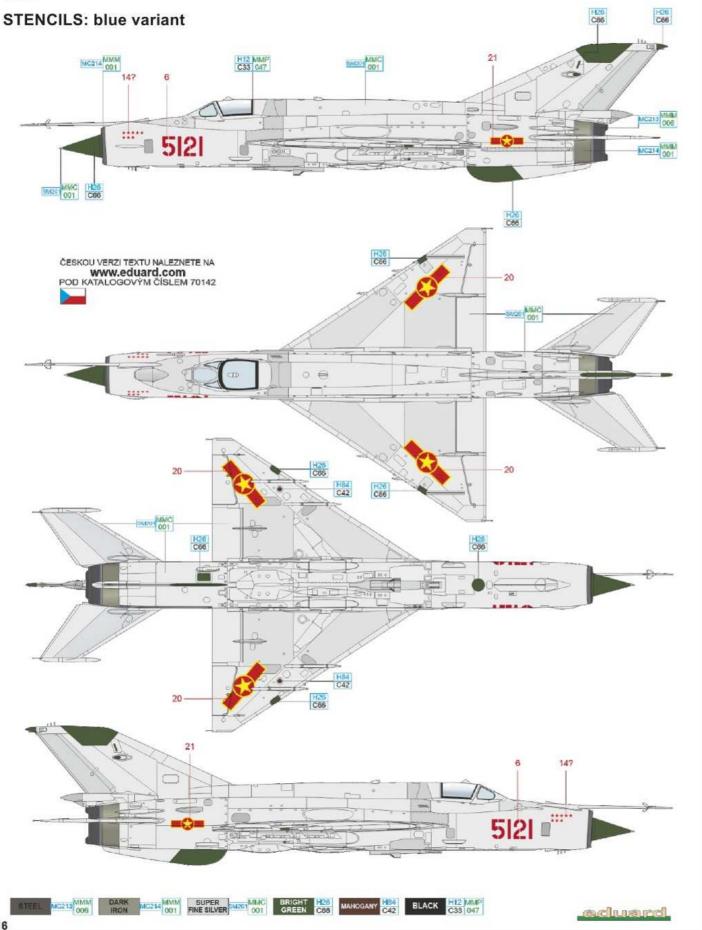
TYPICAL ARMAMENT FOR QUICK REACTION ALERT DUTY



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

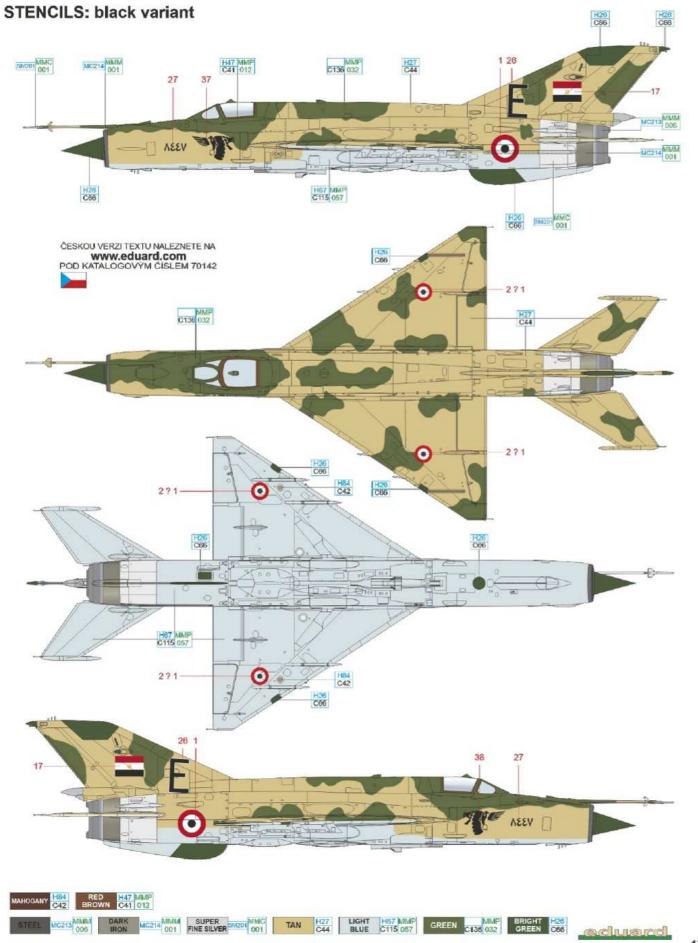
A No. 5121, flown by Pham Tuan, 921st Fighter Regiment, Noi Bai AB, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, December 1972

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.



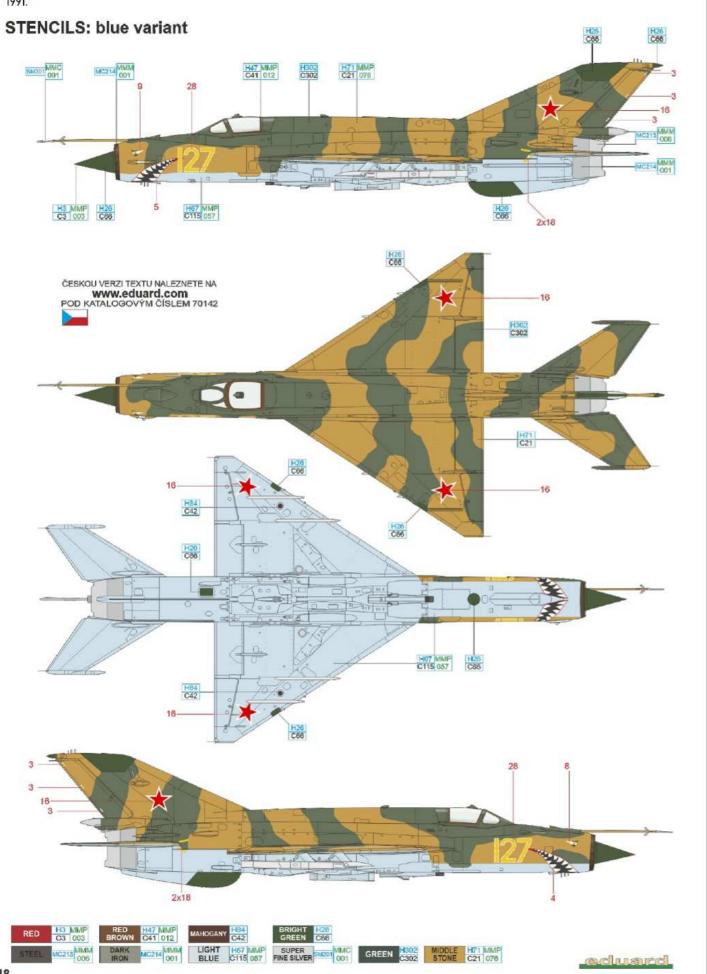
B No. 8447, No. 46 Squadron, Egypt, 1973

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

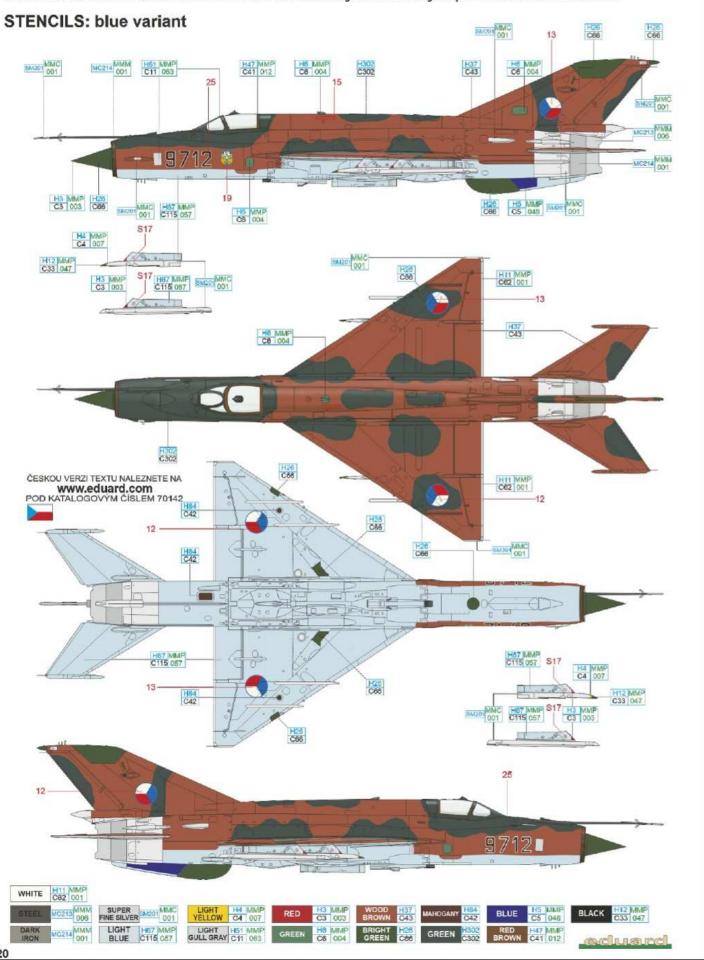
The 3rd ELT was formed on January 1st, 2001 at Poznan - Krzesiny and was equipped with MiG-21MF, bis and UM aircraft. The unit only used the MiG-21MFs for two years, ending their use in 2002. The bis version was flown by the pilots of the 3[™] ELT until 2003 when it was decided to reequip the unit with 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



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No. 9712, 9th Fighter Regiment, Bechyně, Czechoslovakia, 1989 – 1993

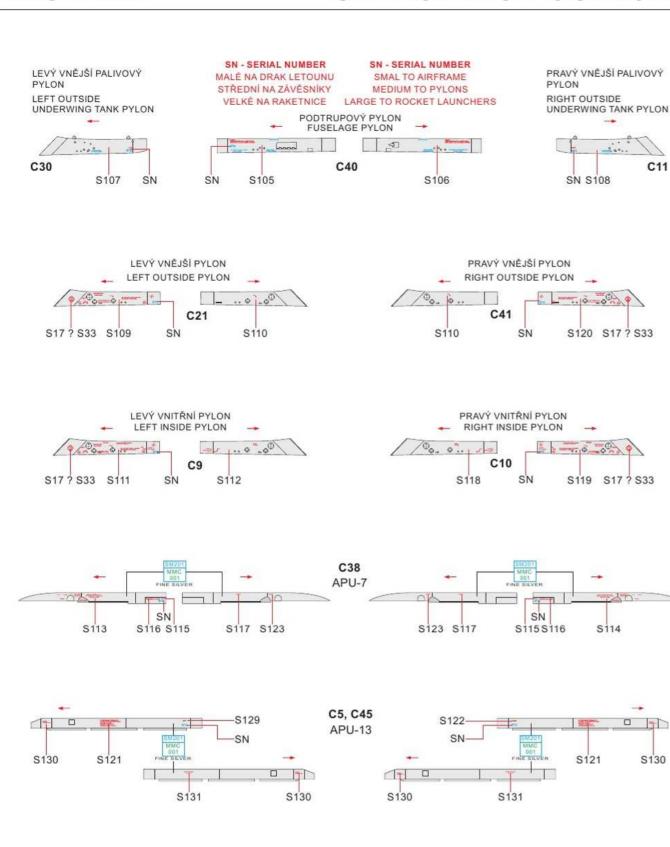
This aircraft had the serial number 969712, and was built in 1974, and subsequently delivered to Czechoslovakia. It served with the 4th Fighter Regiment at Pardubice till May 1989, at which time it was transferred to the 9th Fighter Regiment. Here, it flew with the Bechyne coat of arms on the left side 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 air craft carries a camouflage scheme as originally delivered from the Soviet Union.

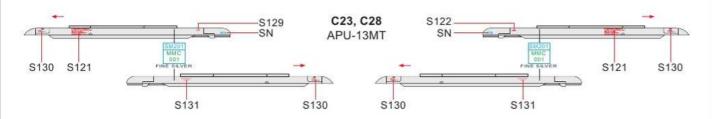


MiG-21MF

STENCILING POSITIONS

C11



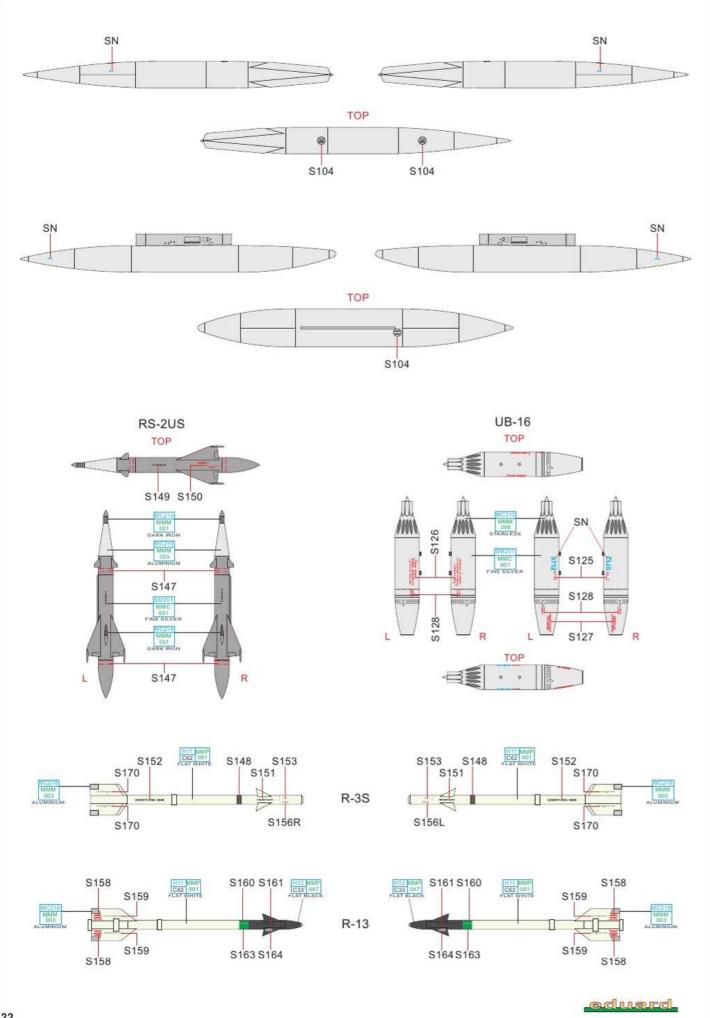


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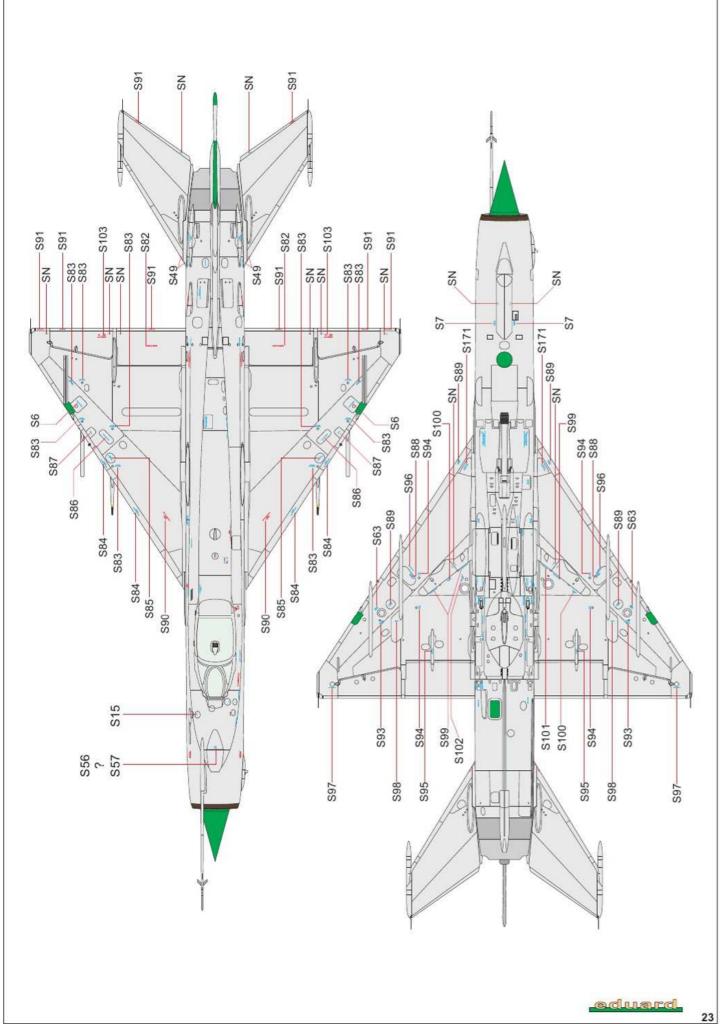
MiG-21MF

STENCILING POSITIONS



MiG-21MF

STENCILING POSITIONS



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