Yak-3 8089

# SOVIET WWII FIGHTER 1:48 SCALE PLASTIC KIT





#### INTRODUCTION

The Yak-3 was the best fighter Yakovlev produced during WW 2 and there is no doubt that, together with Lavochkhin La-7, it was the best Russian fighter of the WW 2 period, the real Russian acemaker. The successful Yak-'s wooden airframe was lightened and fitted with a new WK 105 PF engine (1240 HP) in 1943. The early series aircraft, with one 20mm ShVAK canon and one 12,7 mm UBS machine gun (late production aircraft had two UBS guns), it reached the front lines in June 1944. Although it was a typical Russian "wooden" aircraft, with spartan cockpit and poor radio and navigation equipment, the Yak-3 was an excellent front line combat fighter, extremely maneuverable, and with a very good rate of climb and speed (646 km/h at 4100 m). Up to 5000 m, where most dog-fights on the eastern front occurred, the Yak-3 was tough opponent to all German fighters and especially the experienced guards pilots got many kills with their Yak-3s. In total 4848 Yak-3s were produced, with 4111 being built before the war ended.

wing span lenght take-off weight max. speed 9,20m 8,50m 2692kg 567km/hod

max. speed normal range engine armament 646km/hod / at 4100m 648km Klimov VK-105PF 1240 HP 1x ShVAK 20mm, 2x UBS 12,7mm

#### ÚVOD

Jak -3 byla nejlepší Jakovlevova stíhačka vyráběná za 2.sv.války a bezesporu to byla, spolu s Lavočkinem La-7, nejlepší ruská stíhačka 2.sv.války vůbec, skutečný ruský tvůrce es. Úspěšný dřevěný drak Jaku-1 byl v roce 1943 odlehčen a doplněn novým motorem VK 105 PF o výkonu 1240 k. První sériové stroje, vyzbrojené jedním kanónem ŠVAK ráže 20 mm a jedním kulometem ráže 12,7 mm, přišly na frontu v červnu 1944. Ačkoli to bylo typické ruské "dřevěné" letadlo, se spartánsky vybaveným pilotním prostorem a chudým rádiovým a navigačním vybavením, Jak-3 byla vynikající frontová soubojová stíhačka, extrémně obratná, s dobrou stoupavostí a rychlostí (646 km/hod v 4100 m). Většina sériových letadel měla zesílenou výzbroj jednoho 20 mm kanónu a dvou 12,7 mm kulometů. V bojové hladině do 5000 m byl Jak-3 tvrdým soupeřem pro všechny německé stíhačky, a především zkušení gardoví piloti na nich dosahovali řady sestřelů. Celkem bylo postaveno 4848 Jaků-3, z toho za války 4111.

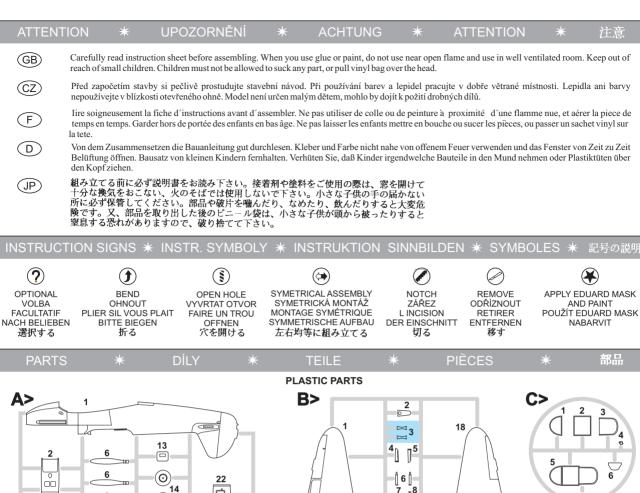
rozpětí délka vzletová hmotnost max.rychlost při zemi 9,20m 8,50m 2692kg 567km/hod max.rychlost v 4100m dolet motor

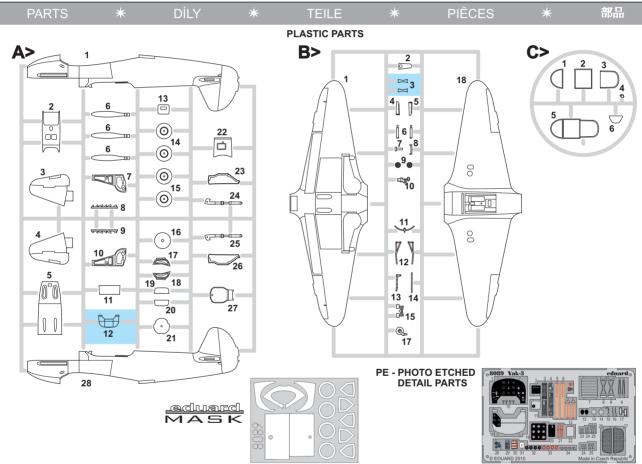
výzbroj

646km/hod 648km

Klimov VK-105PF 1240 HP 1x ŠVAK 20mm, 2x UBS 12,7mm





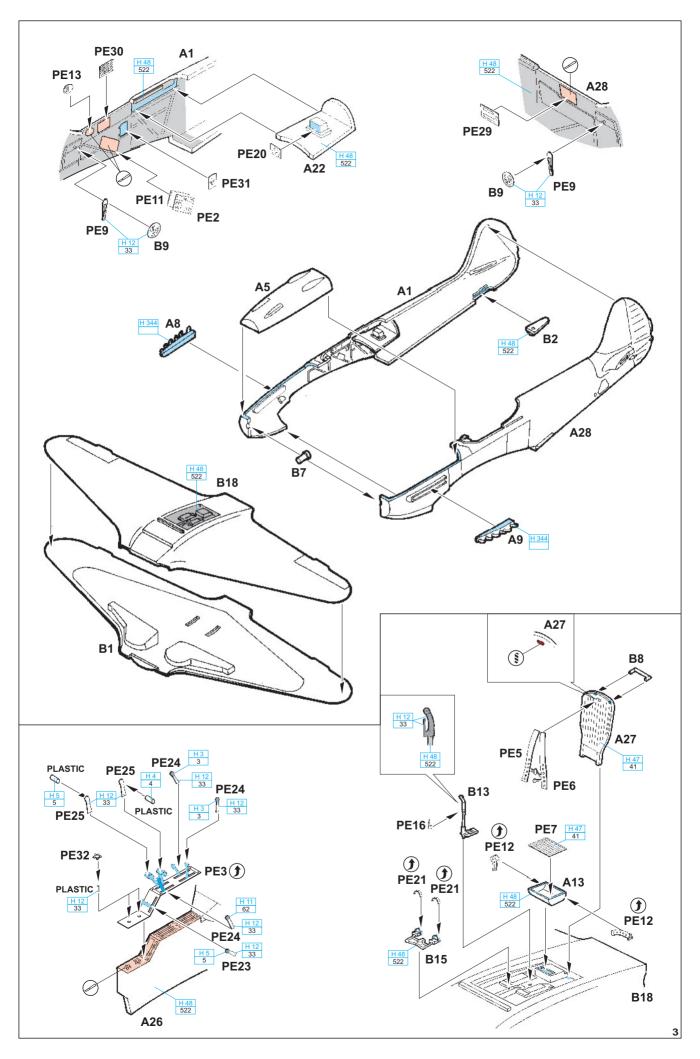


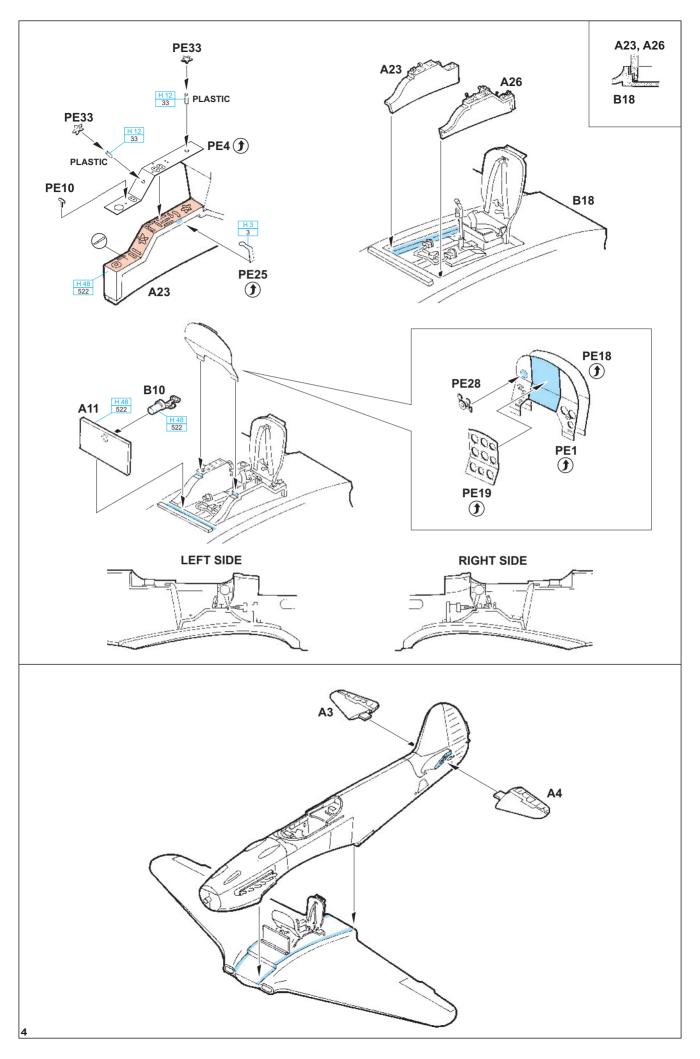
COLOURS	*	BARVY	*	FARBEN	*	PEINTURE	*	色

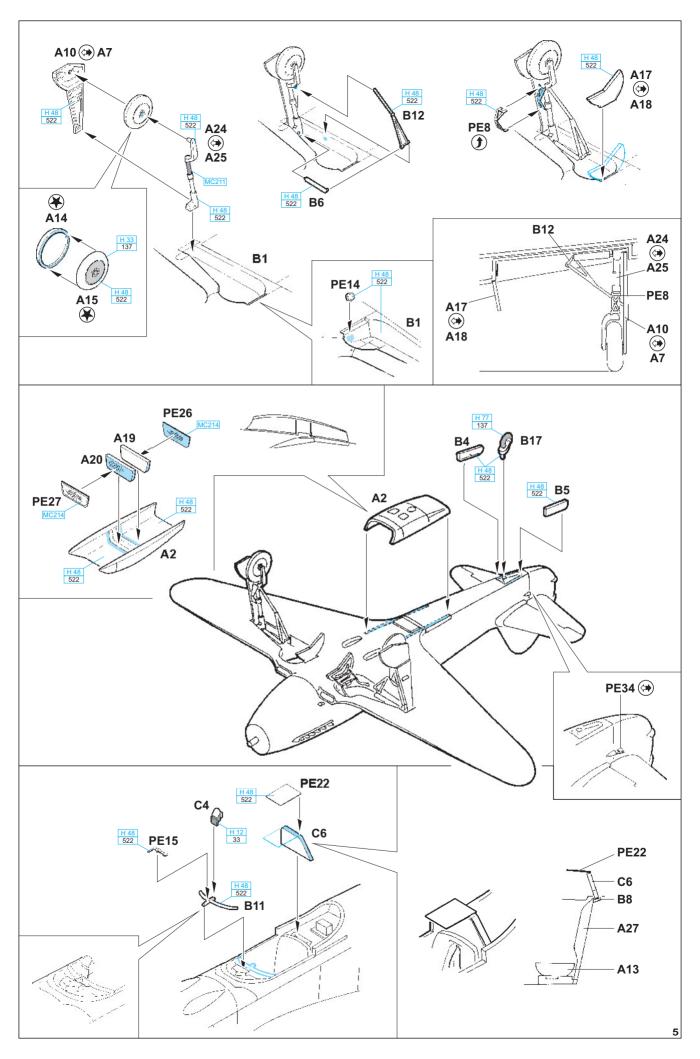
-Parts not for use. -Teile werden nicht verwendet. -Pièces à ne pas utiliser. -Tyto d'îly nepoužívejte při stavbě. -使用しない部品

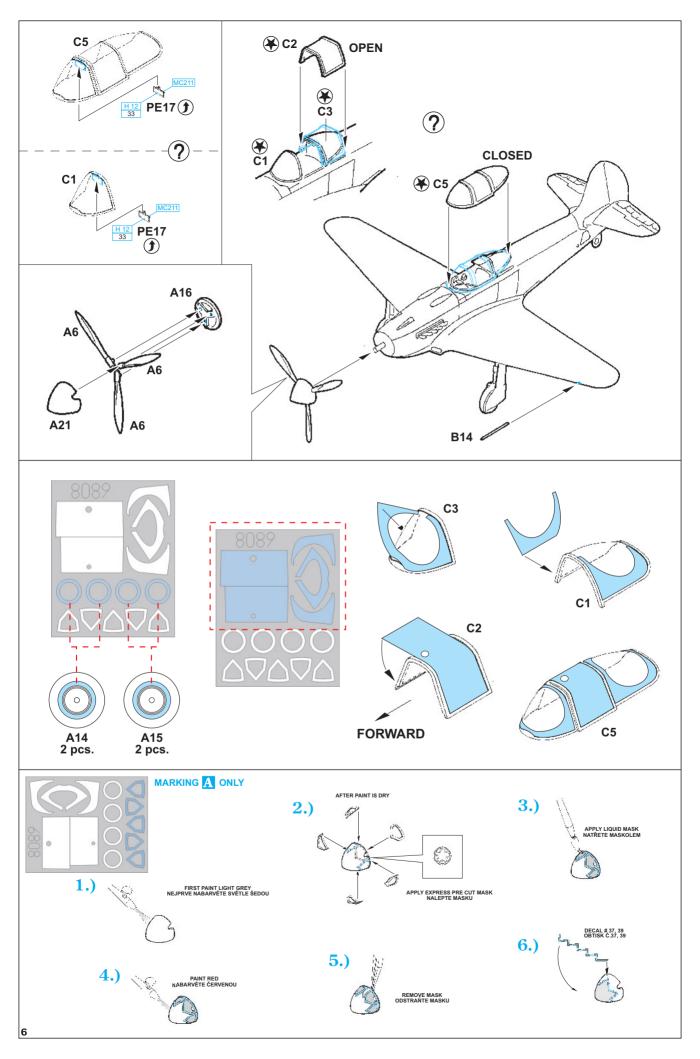
GSi Creos	s (GUNZE)	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	
H 4	C4	YELLOW
H 5	C5	BLUE
H 6	C6	GREEN
H 11	C62	FLAT WHITE
H 12	C33	FLAT BLACK
H 13	C3	FLAT RED
H 37	C43	WOOD BROWN
H 48	C52	FIELD GRAY
H 47	C41	RED BROWN
H 77	C137	TIRE BLACK
H 85	C45	SAIL COLOR

AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	
H 317	C317	GRAY
H 323	C323	LIGHT BLUE
H 331	C331	DARK SEAGRAY
H 344		RUST
	C97	LIGHT GRAY
Mr.METAL COLOR		
MC	213	STEEL
MC	214	DARK IRON
MC	218	ALUMINIUM
Mr.COLOR SU	PER METALLIC	
SN	101	SUPER CHROME



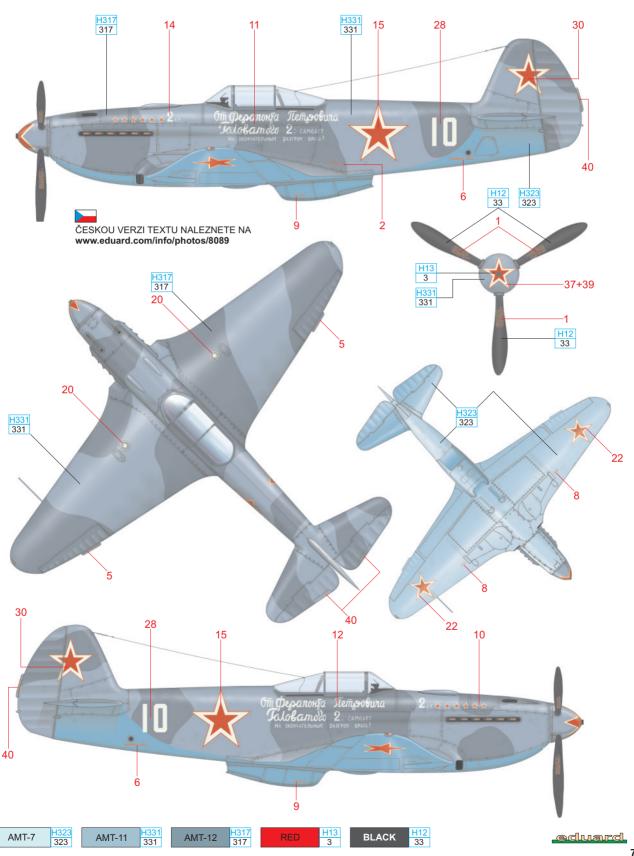






### Guards Lieutenant Colonel Boris Nikolaevich Yeryomin, 31st GIAP, Prague, Czechoslovakia, May, 1945

Major B. N. Yeryomin received from 'Saratov kolchoz farmer Ferapont Petrovich Golovatyi' two Yaks with inscriptions. The first was a Yak-1, delivered in December 1942. He successfully fought in this aircraft along with some of his colleagues from his unit up to May, 1944, when it was decided to allocate the aircraft to the city of Saratov for display. As a replacement, B. N. Yeryomin received the second machine, a Yak-3, directly from Saratov on May 29, 1944. He fought in this aircraft progressively from the Ukraine all the way to Germany. Over the span of 342 combat flights, he gained six aerial victories. In August, 1945, this aircraft was picked out for participation in a display of aerial strength in Moscow. This plane was preserved, and remained on display in Moscow until the nineties. The appearance of this Yak changed with time. The dedication inscriptions 'Ot Feraponta Petrovicha Golavatovo vtaroy samolyot na akanchatyelniy razgrom vraga' (From Ferapont Petrovich Golovatyi, 2nd machine for the final destruction of the enemy) changed over the course of service, and by the end of the war, they were different on both sides of the fuselage from those when initially delivered, and small victory stars were added to denote kills by B. N. Yeryomin. In all, he got 23 kills over some seventy combat flights, fourteen of which were gained on the two dedicated birds. Among other awards, he received the Gold Star of the hero of the Soviet Union.

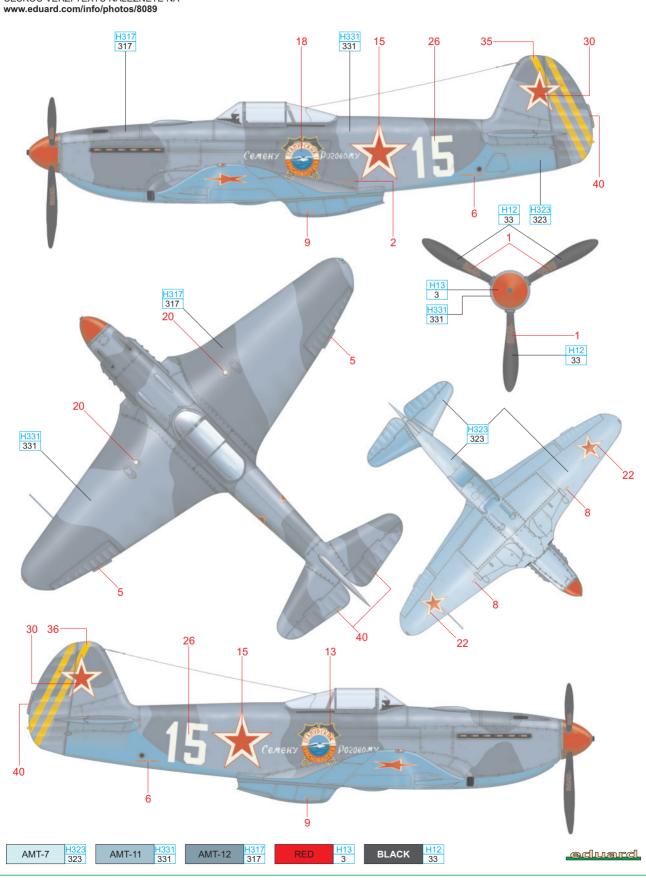


### Lieutenant Semyon Ivanovich Rogovoi, 64th GIAP, 2nd Baltic Front, Fall, 1944

Although this is a relatively well known and often illustrated aircraft, details of it and its pilot, Lt. S. I. Rogovoi, are more obscure. According to memoirs, this Yak-3 was dedicated to him for his role in the saving of a vessel in the Amursk flotilla. Semyon I. Rogovoi served with the 64th GIAP / 4th GIAD from October 1944 to May, 1945 as a flight leader, and by the end of the war, he gained a minimum of five confirmed kills. The aircraft carried, with minor variation, a striking marking with a dedication inscription on both sides of the fuselage, reading 'Semyonu Rogovomu at amurskich krasnoflotsev' (' to Semyon Rogovoi from members of the Amursk Red Flotilla') The red spinner and rudder stripe were unit markings typical of the time for the 64th GIAP. The color stripes are often described as yellow, but it is possible that they were in white. The aircraft was built at Factory No. 292 in Saratov.



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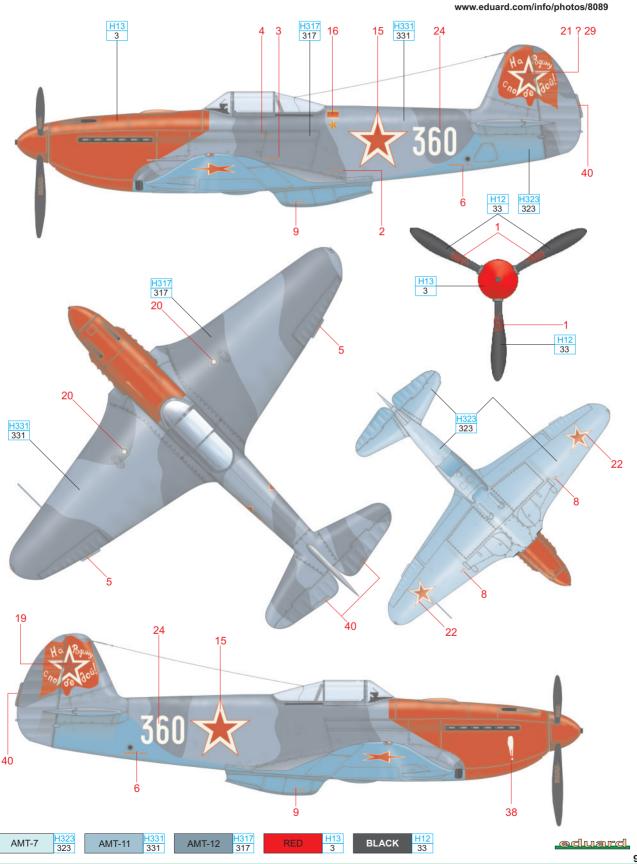


## Lieutenant Colonel Anton Dmitrievich Yakimenko, 151st GIAP, Czechoslovakia,

This illustration of A.D. Yakimenko's Yak-3 is based on a photograph of the starboard side of the aircraft. The photograph was taken on a Czechoslovak airfield at the end of the war. The nose of the aircraft was red with an exclamation mark, the purpose of which is not clear, and a marking of a flag with the inscription 'Na rodinus pabedoj' (For the Fatherland with victory).

Yakimenko was made Hero of the Soviet Union for his successes in combat against the Japanese over Khalkhin-Gol. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War saw him as a Major on the border of Romania. His previous experiences in combat allowed him to quickly gain a kill over an He-111. His successes continued throughout the GPW and over the course of 1,055 combat missions, he took part in 92 air combats, and shot down 30 enemy aircraft (other sources claim 38 and 15). Some of his successes came while serving with a special fighter group 'Metch' (Sword), operating over Kursk. He remained with the Soviet Air Force, and was progressively promoted to higher rank. He sat in a cockpit for the last time at the end of 1972.

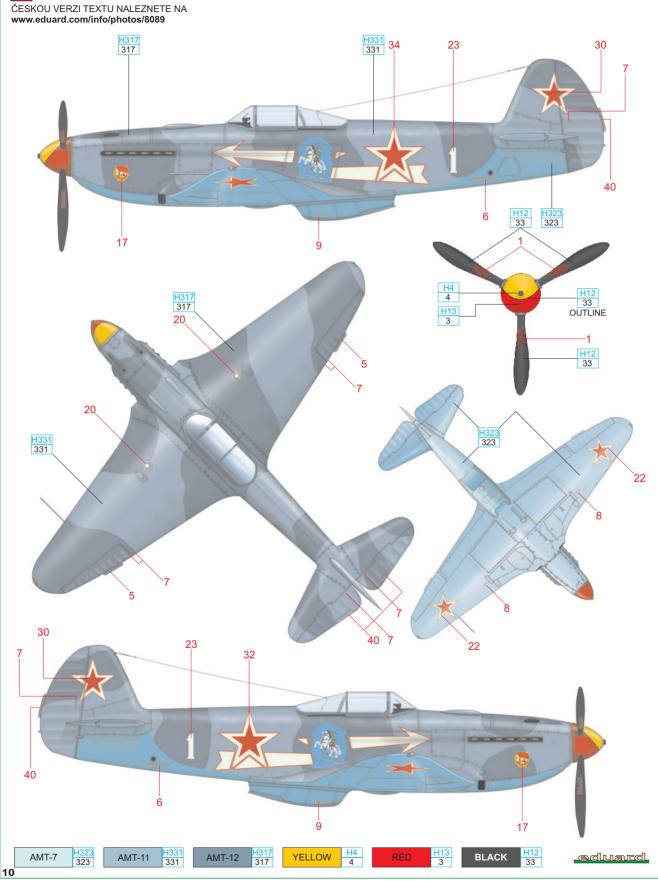
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# Generalmajor Georgii Nefyodovich Zakharov, 303rd IAD, East Prussia, Fall, 1944

Generalmajor G. N. Zakharov flew this Yak-3 over East Prussia in the fall of 1944. The aircraft carried a lightning flash on the fuselage, identifying it as an aircraft of the 303rd Fighter Division, and the emblem on the fuselage was painted by members of the Normandie-Niemen, which was in this division, and is a reference to their favorite CO as 'St. George' (Georgii). The spinner was painted in an atypical manner. The left profile is based on a period photograph, and the left one, along with the exact colors, are not certain.

G. N. Zakharov took part in combat during the Spanish Civil War in the services of the Spanish Republican air force, and in combat against the Japanese in China. Over the course of the Second World War, he flew 153 combat missions, seeing combat 48 times, and downing a total of 22 enemy aircraft. In April, 1945, he was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union. He continued serving in different high ranking staff positions, after the war.

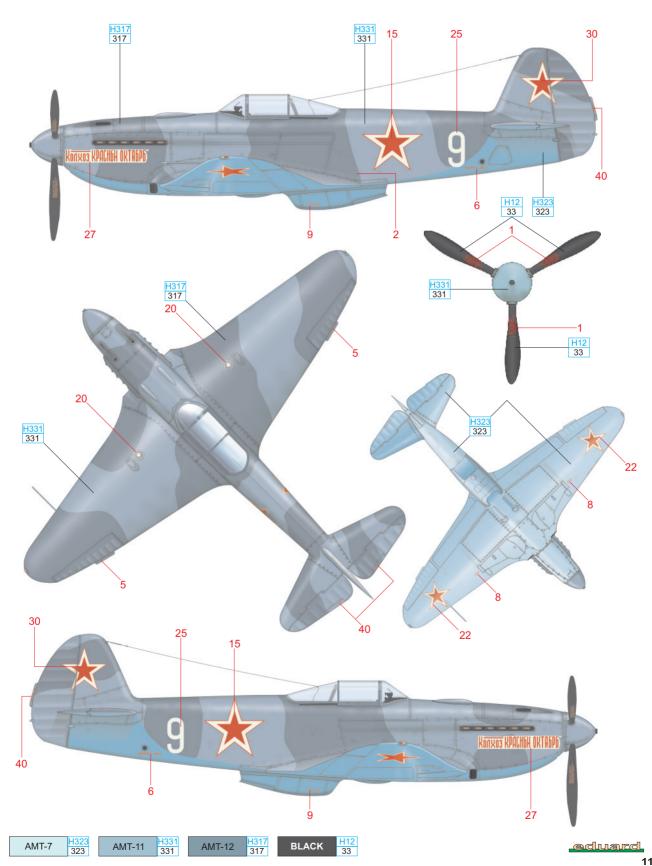


### Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Vasilievich Maslov, 157th IAP, Germany, 1945

This aircraft, with the dedication of the 'Red October' collective Farm (in the Soviet Union, these were known by the abbreviated 'kolhoz') 'Kolkhoz Krasnyi Oktyabr', was assigned to Lt. Col. Ivan V. Maslov. This pilot spent his entire service career with the 157th IAP, starting as a member pilot in 1940, and ending up as unit CO. In February, 1944, he was the unit's exec, and he had by this time fifteen kills along with 15 shared, for which he was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union. In a total of 350 combat flights in the I-16, LaGG-3, Hurricane, Yak-7 and Yak-3, he saw combat around a hundred times, and gained 23 kills with another 18 shared. He stayed with the 157th IAP until its disbandment in 1949.



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8146 I-16 Type 17

8175 Fw 190A-8/R2





8202 Bf 110D

8221 F6F-3 Hellcat



1152 P-39 Airacobra over New Guinea

**DUAL COMBO**