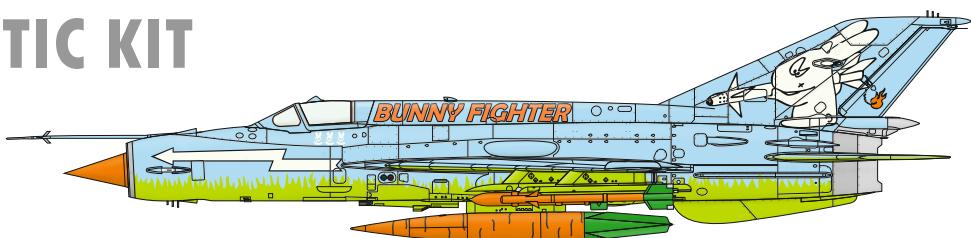


1/72 SCALE PLASTIC KIT

#BFC094



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 quickly 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, etc, 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 fighter-bomber 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 foremost a model of the MiG-21MF. This is an export version of the SM where the 'M' signifies 'modernizovaniy' and the 'F' 'forsirovannyi' – or 'modernized with afterburning'. In factory documentation, the type is identified as Izdelye 96F. It was powered by the Tumansky R-13-300 with afterburning and carried the Sapfir-21/RP-22 radar. The armament was composed of the GS-23-2L 23mm cannon with 200 rounds. The underwing pylons could carry a combination of FAB bombs up to 500kg in size, UB-16-57 rocket pods, and R-3S, Ch-66, S-24 missiles, as well as R-60 air-to-air missile, including the R-60M. NATO assigned the MiG-21MF the codename 'Fishbed J'.

ÚVODEM

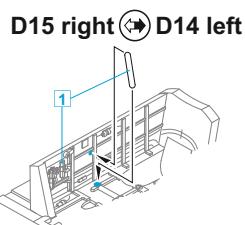
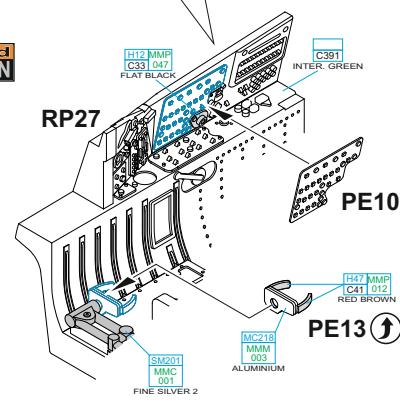
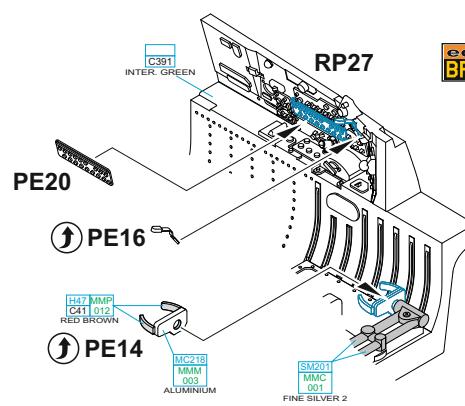
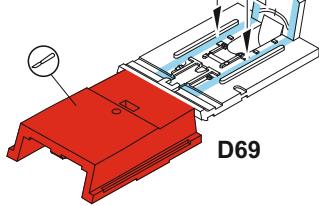
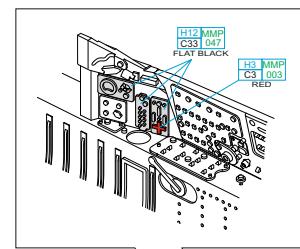
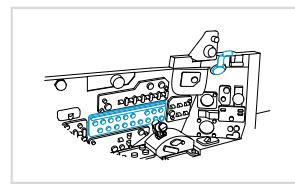
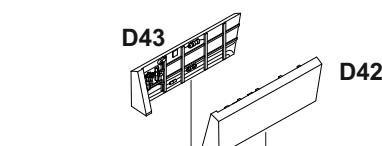
MiG-21 byl další konstrukcí kanceláře Mikojan-Gurjevič, která se zařadila do výzbroje Sovětského svazu, zemí Varšavské smlouvy a dalších ozbrojených sil. Jeho předchůdci byly tak významné typy jako MiG-15, MiG-17 či nadzvukový MiG-19. Kořeny vývoje letounu sahají do první poloviny 50. let minulého století. V roce 1954 byl dokončen projekt Je-1, velmi rychle nahrazený druhým prototypem Je-2. Oba měly šípové křídlo. Prvním strojem s delta křídlem byl prototyp Je-4, který se do vzduchu dostal poprvé 16. června 1955. Představil se také na letecké přehlídkce, která se konala o rok později na moskevském letišti Tušino. Jako první se do sériové výroby dostala verze MiG-21F, která společně s MiG-21P a MiG-21F-13 reprezentovala první generaci tohoto typu, vyráběnou na přelomu 50. a 60. let minulého století. Následovaly další, pokročilejší verze – PF, FL, PFM, R atd., jejichž produkce vyvrcholila v druhé polovině 60. let. Od roku 1968 probíhala výroba třetí generace, která zahrnovala například verze M, SM, MF, SMT, BIS a další. Souběžně se stavěly také dvoumístné cvičné jednadvacítka MiG-21U, UM a US. Výroba MiG-21 skončila v roce 1985 a do výzbroje je zařadilo okolo 50 zemí světa. MiG-21 měl během studené války své protějšky v typech Northrop F-5 Freedom Fighter či Dassault Mirage III. Vojska NATO dalo typu kódové označení Fishbed. Stal se v největších počtech vyráběným nadzvukovým letounem. Nové stroje v Sovětském svazu sjížděly z továrních linek v Moskvě, Gorkém a Tbilisi. V licenci se stavěla verze MiG-21F-13 v Československu a MiG-21FL, M a BIS v Indii u Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. V Sovětském svazu vzniklo 10 645 exemplářů všech verzí, v Československu 194 kusů a v Indii 657 strojů. Kromě ozbrojených sil Sovětského svazu létal s řadě zemí, s výjimkou Austrálie na všech kontinentech. Zúčastnil se řady válečných konfliktů, včetně války ve Vietnamu, indicko-pákistánských potyček, kubánského tažení v Angole či arabské snahy o zničení Izraele. Díky největšímu zapojení do bojových akcí se největší počet stíhacích es zrodil ve Vietnamu. Na čele žebříčku stojí Nguyen Van Coc s devíti sestřely. V roli přepadového stíhacího letounu sloužily MiG-21 v Sovětském svazu a dalších zemích Varšavské smlouvy až do 80. let, kdy jej jako plnohodnotná náhrada začaly z prvoliniové služby vytlačovat nové MiG-29 Fulcrum.

Z této stavebnice si můžete postavit zejména modely letounů MiG-21MF. Jde o exportní variantu verze SM, kde písmeno „M“ znamená „modernizirovanyj“ a písmeno „F“ pak „forsirovannyj“ – tedy modernizovaný s přidavným spalováním. V tovární dokumentaci figuruje pod označením Izdelye 96F. Poháněl ji motor Tumanskij R-13-300 s přidavným spalováním a nesl radar Safir-21/RP-22. Výzbroj tvořil kanon GŠ-23-2L ráže 23 mm se zásobou 200 ran. Na závěsníky bylo možné podvěsit kombinaci pum FAB až do ráže 500 kg, rakety UB-16-57U a raket R-3S, Ch-66, S-24, včeně rakety vzduch-vzduch R-60 a její infračerveně naváděné varianty R-60M. V kódu NATO nesly MiG-21MF označení Fishbed J.

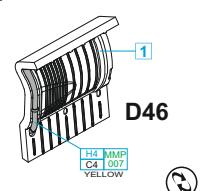
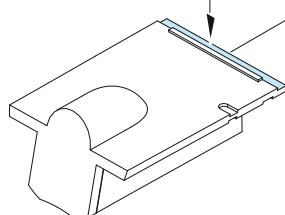
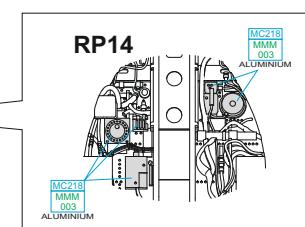
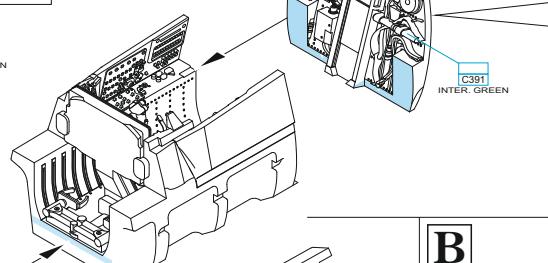
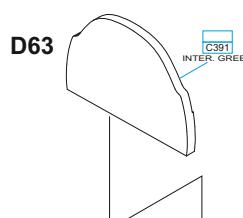
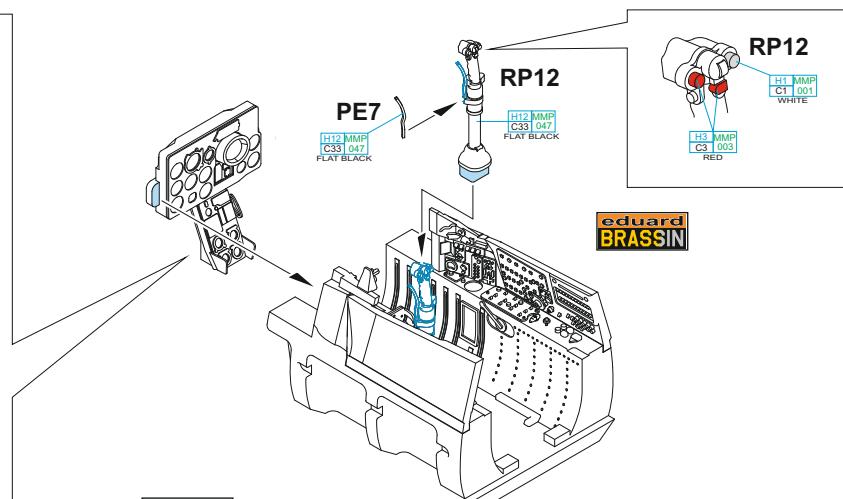
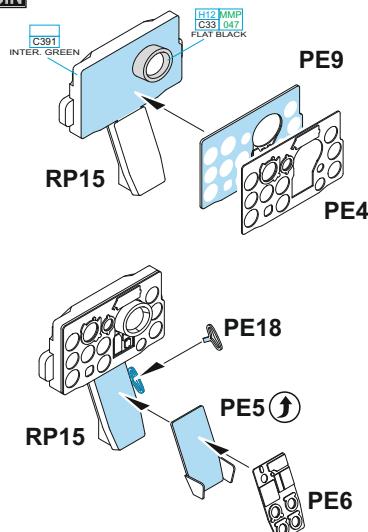
1 = - MARKINGS A;B;C
 H70 MMP C60 056 GRAY
 H51 MMP C11 063 LIGHT GULL GRAY

- MARKING D

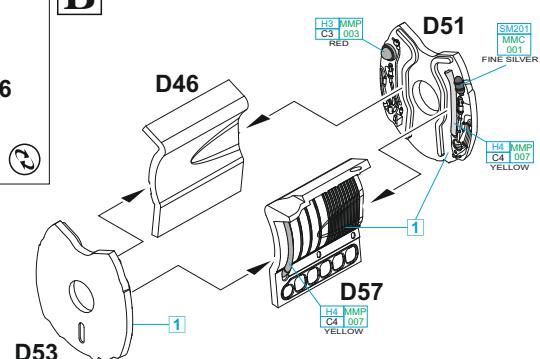
A

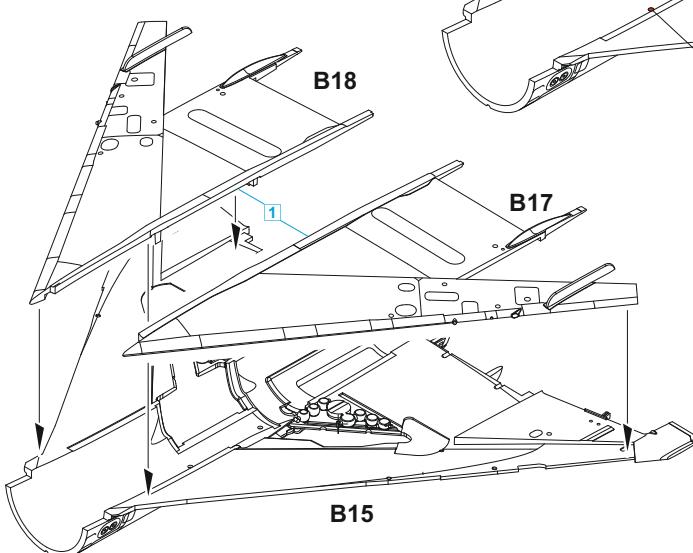
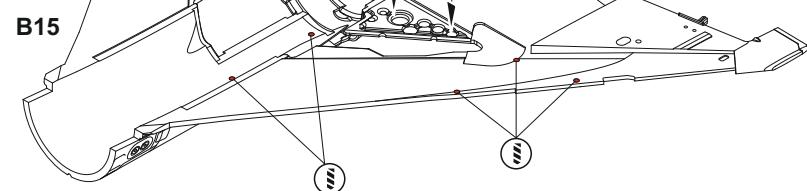
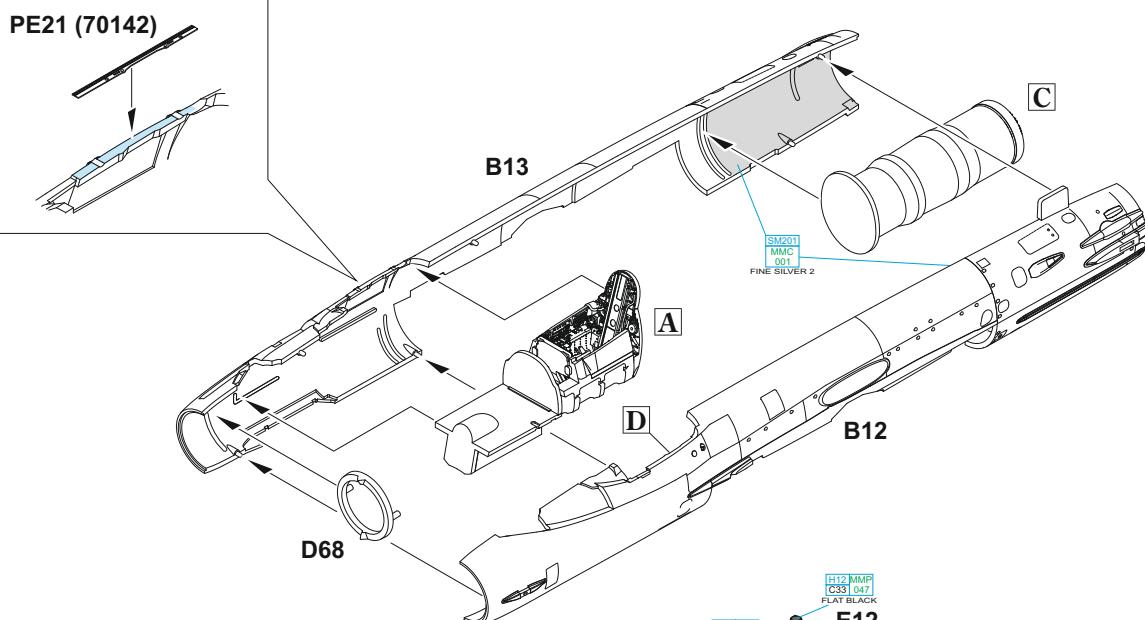
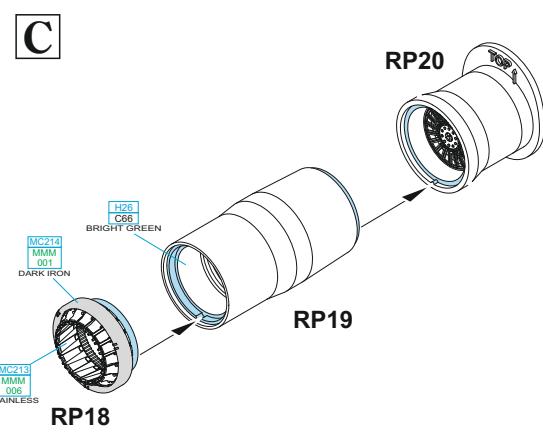
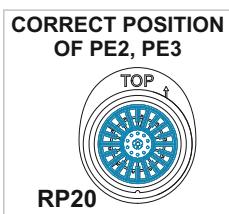
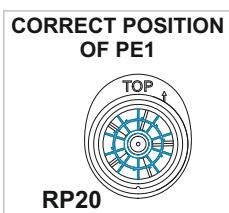
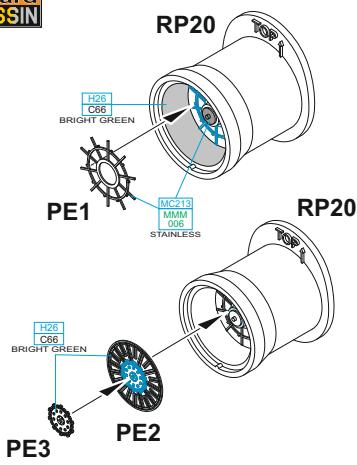


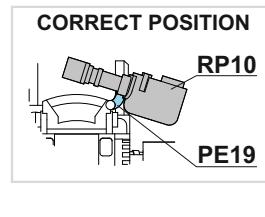
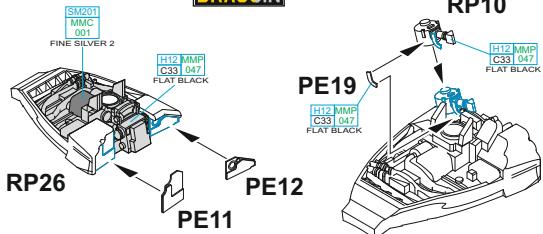
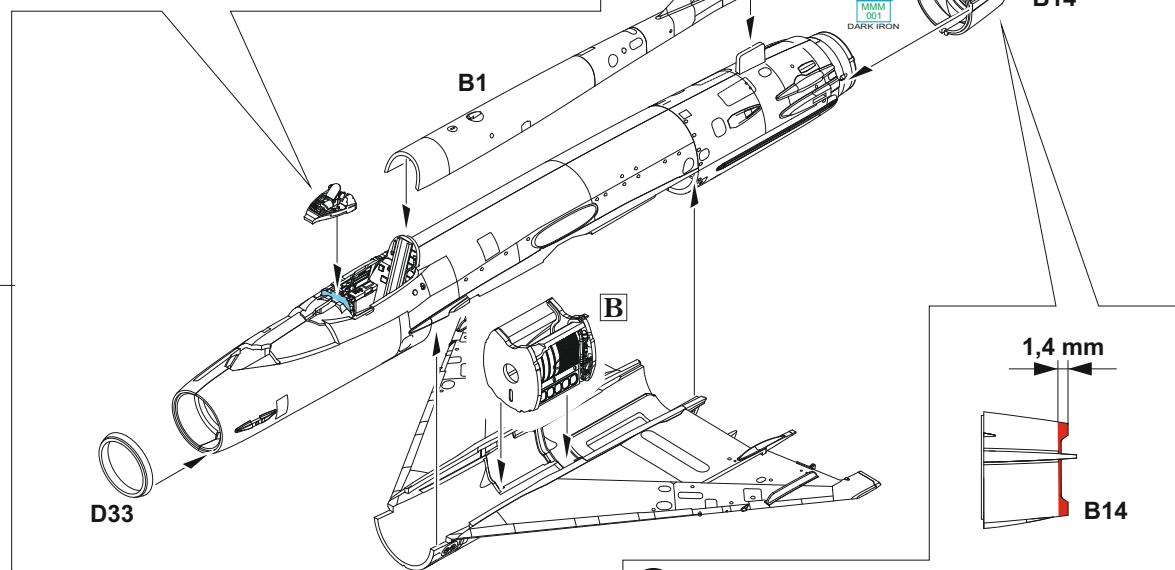
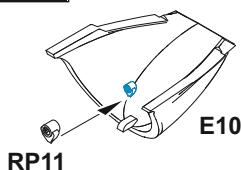
**eduard
BRASSIN**



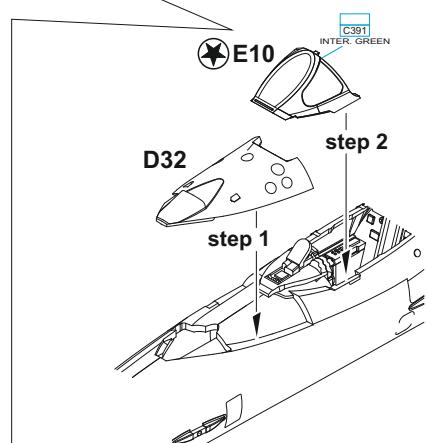
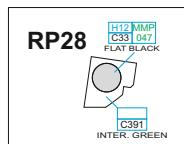
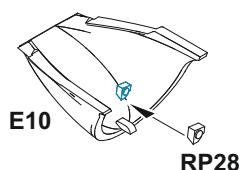
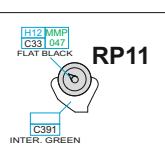
B



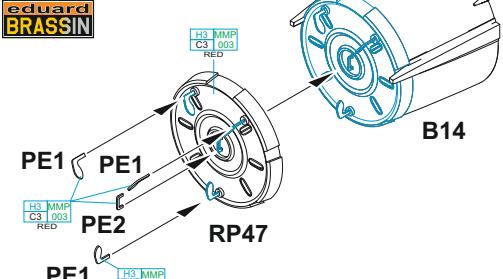


eduard
BRASSIN**eduard**
BRASSIN

RP11

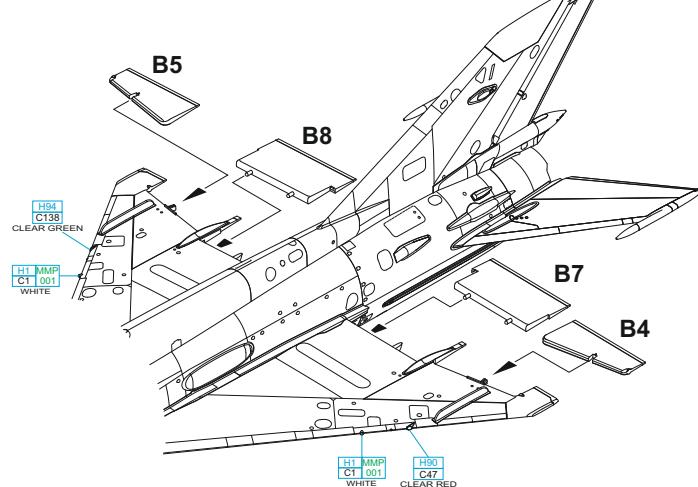
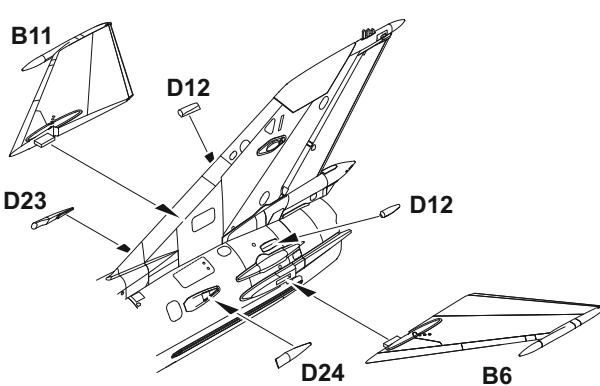
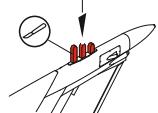


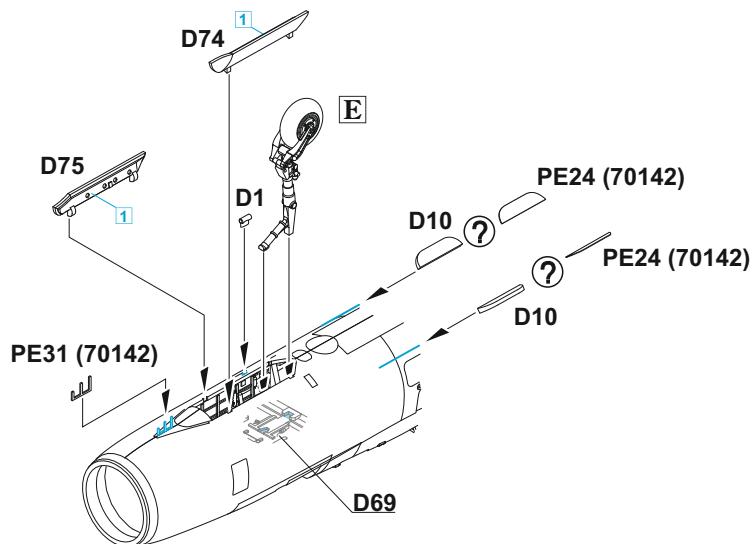
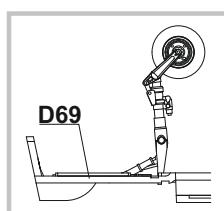
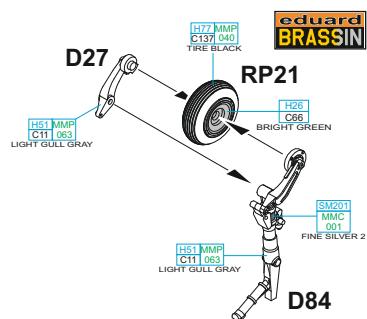
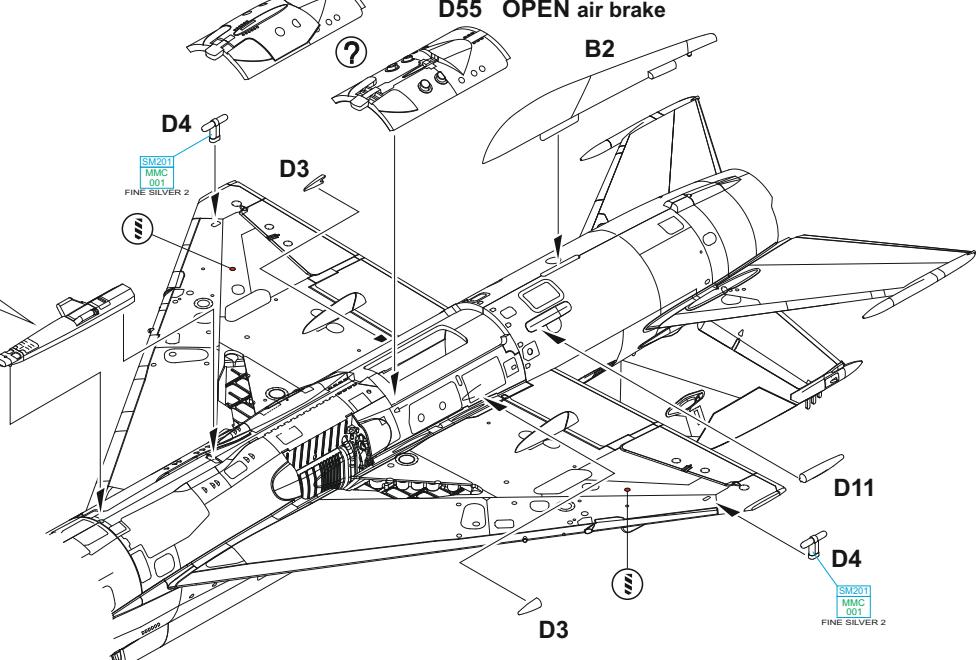
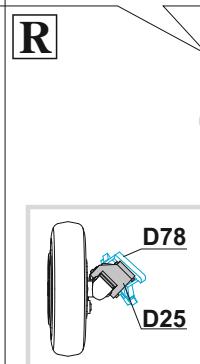
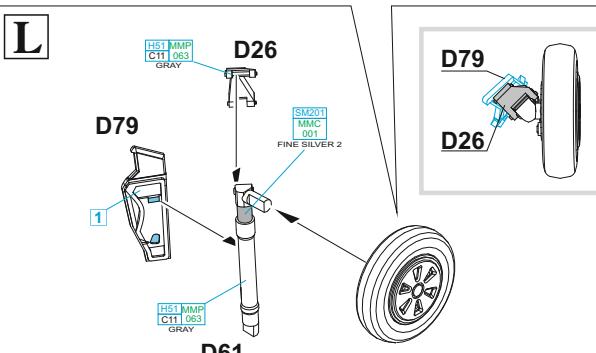
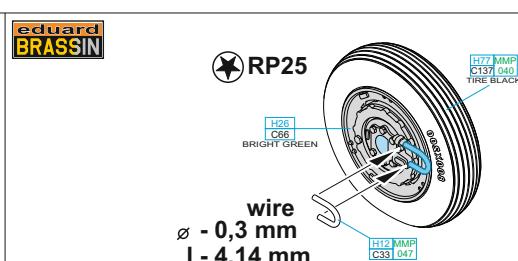
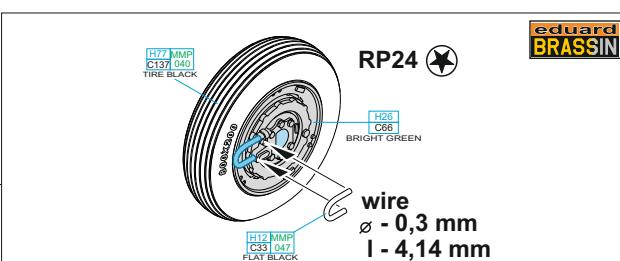
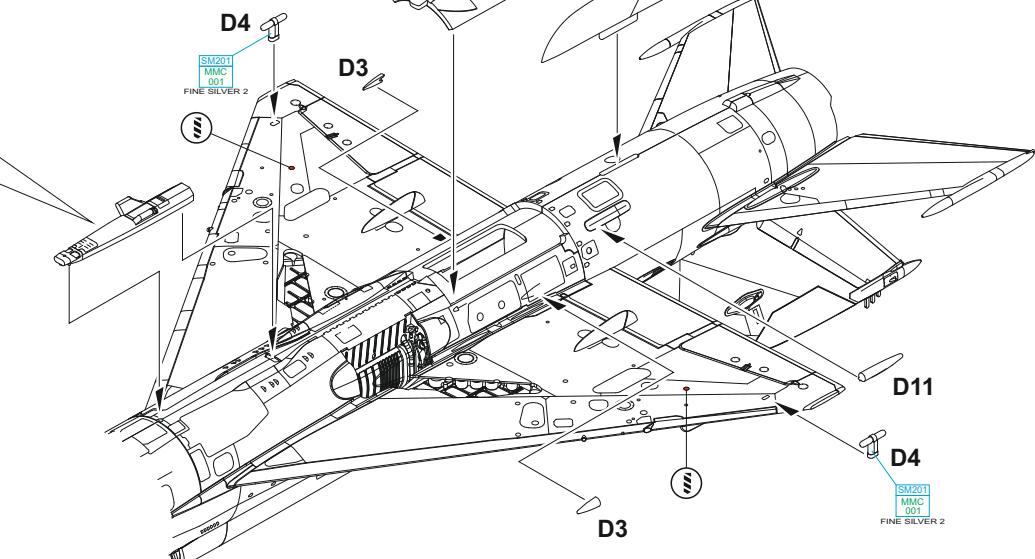
?

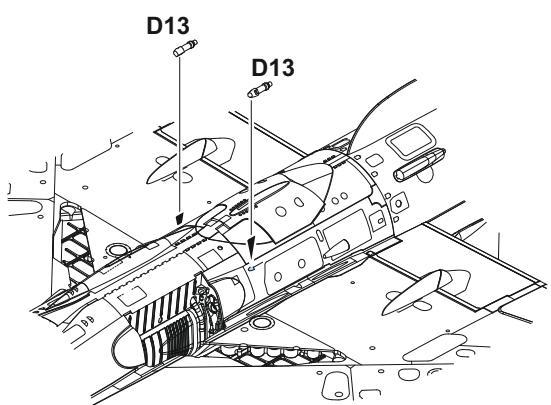
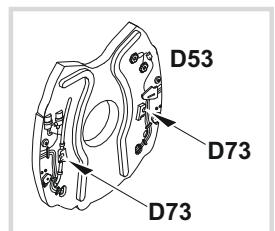
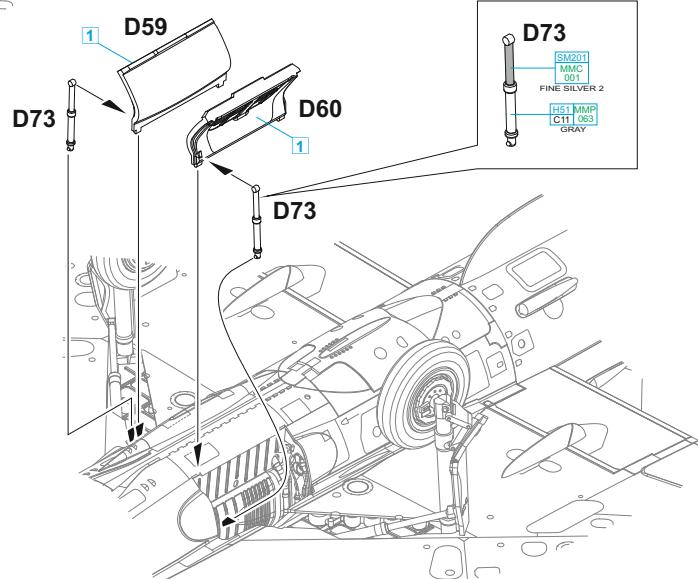
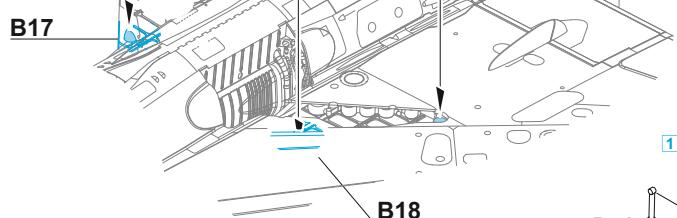
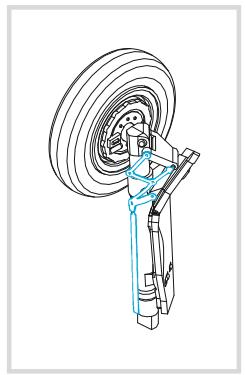
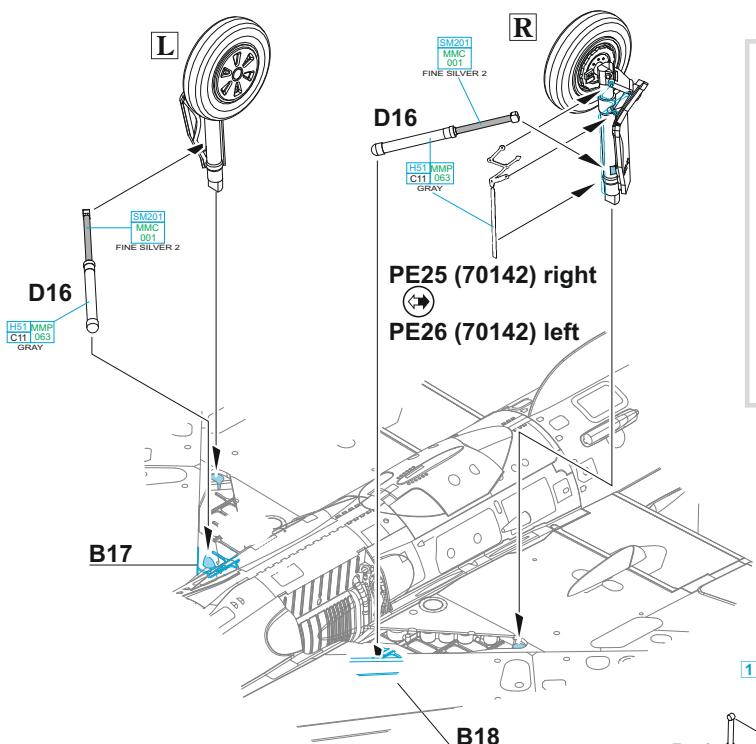
eduard
BRASSIN

?

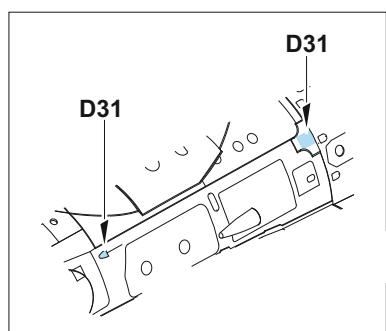
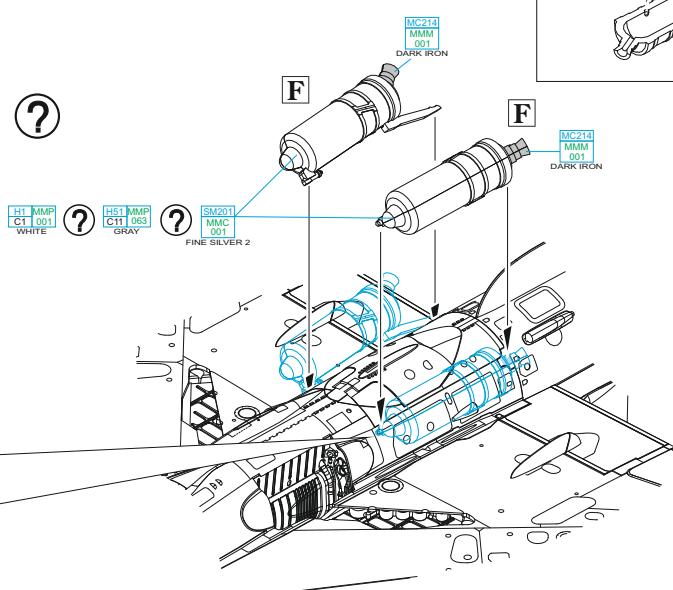
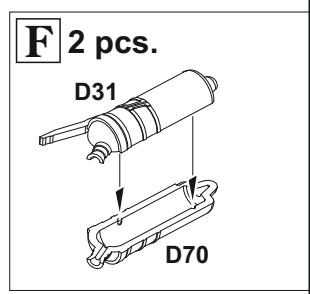
PE31 (70142)

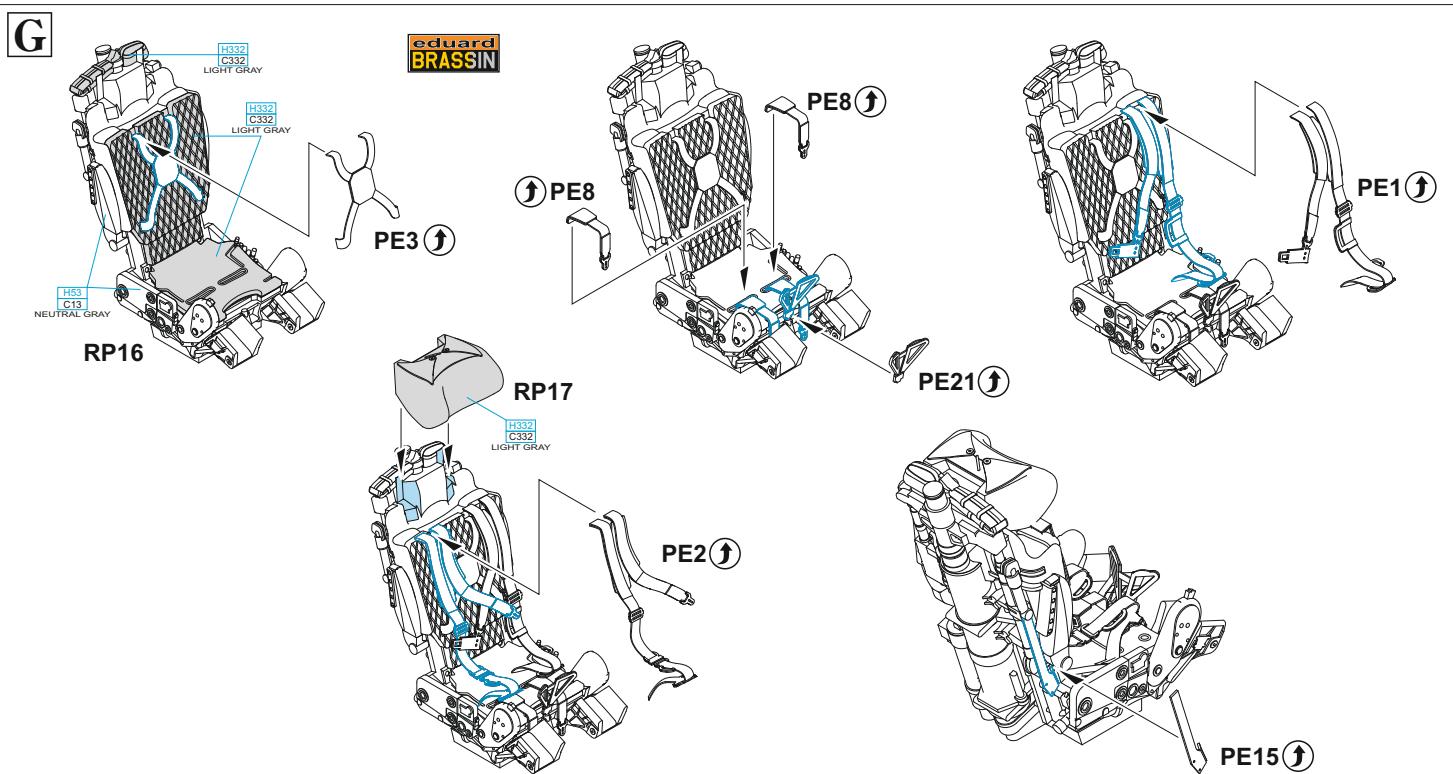
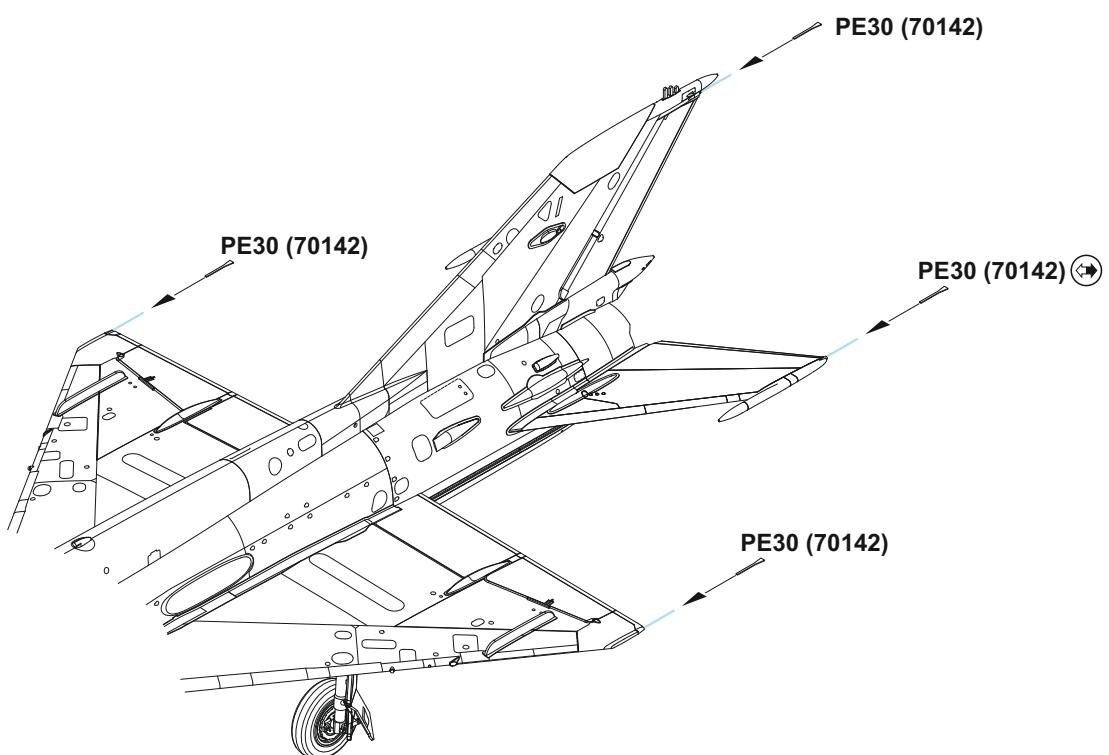
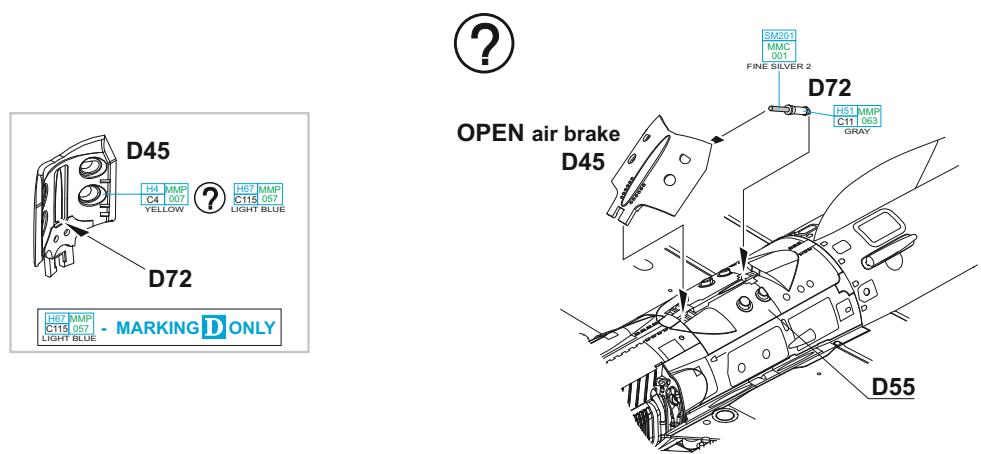


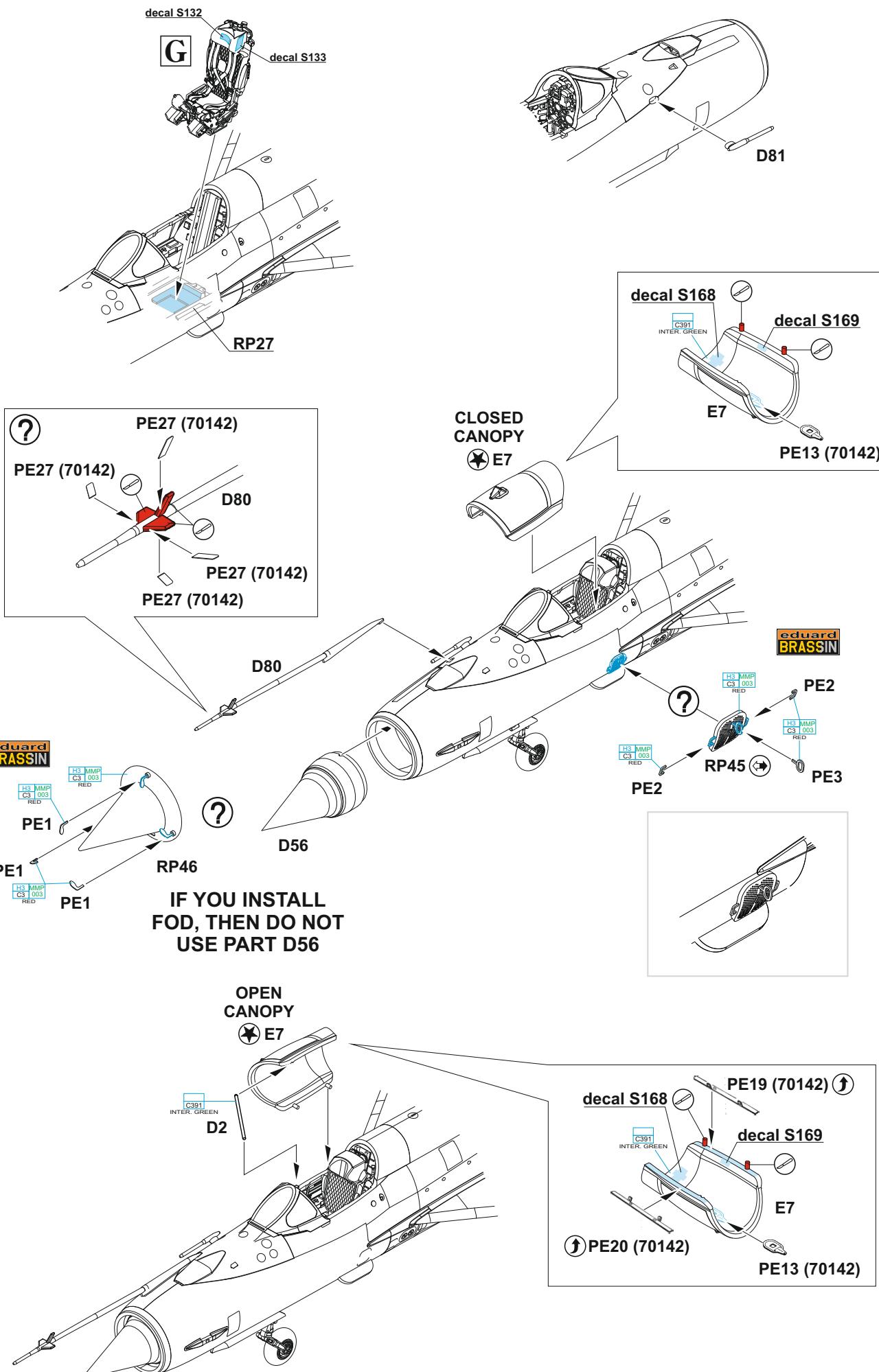
E**D48 CLOSED air brake****D55 OPEN air brake**



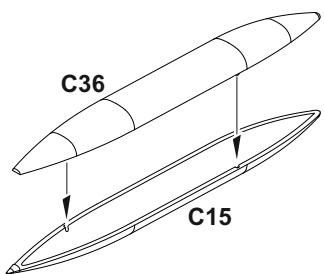
?



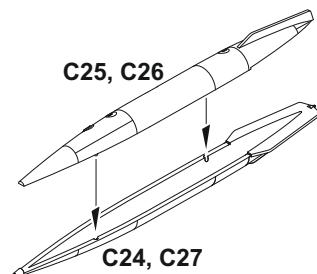




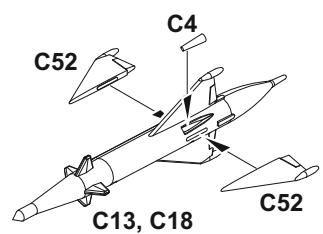
EXTERNAL FUEL TANK 800 I
PŘÍDAVNÁ NÁDRŽ 800 I



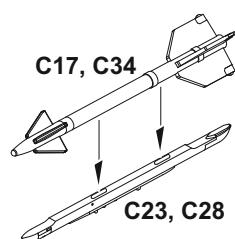
EXTERNAL FUEL TANK 490 I
PŘÍDAVNÁ NÁDRŽ 490 I
2 pcs.



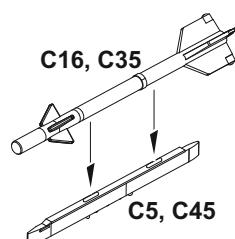
RS-2US
2 pcs.



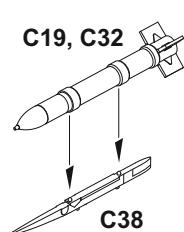
R-13
2 pcs.



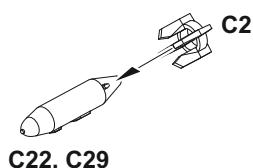
R-3S
2 pcs.



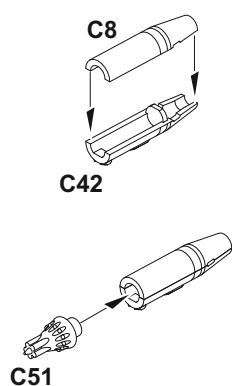
S24
2 pcs.



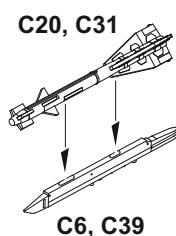
BOMB 250
2 pcs.

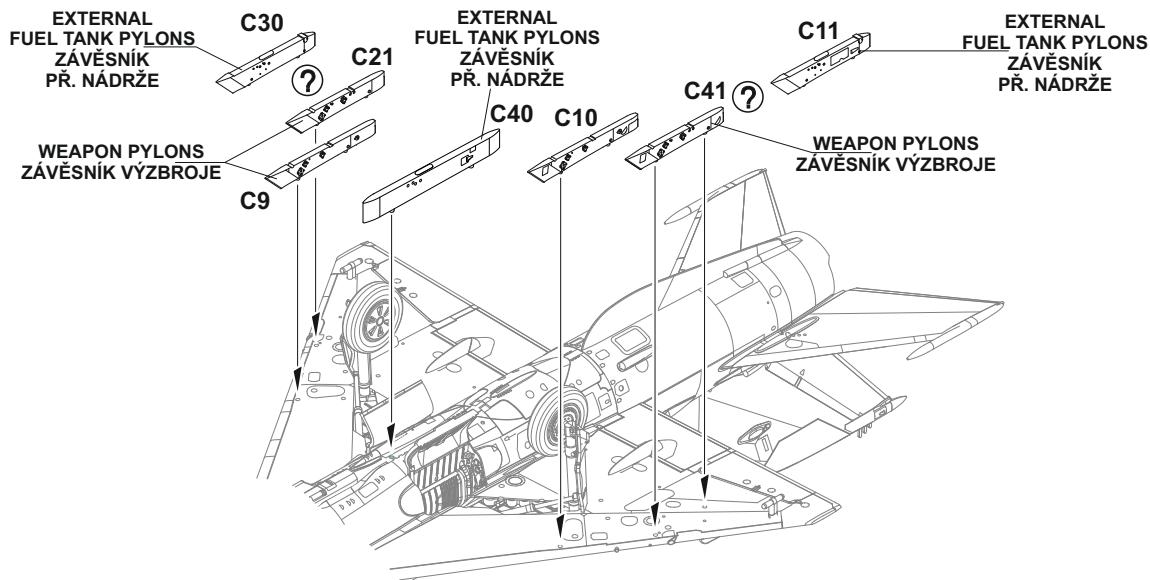


UB-16
2 pcs.



R-60
2 pcs.



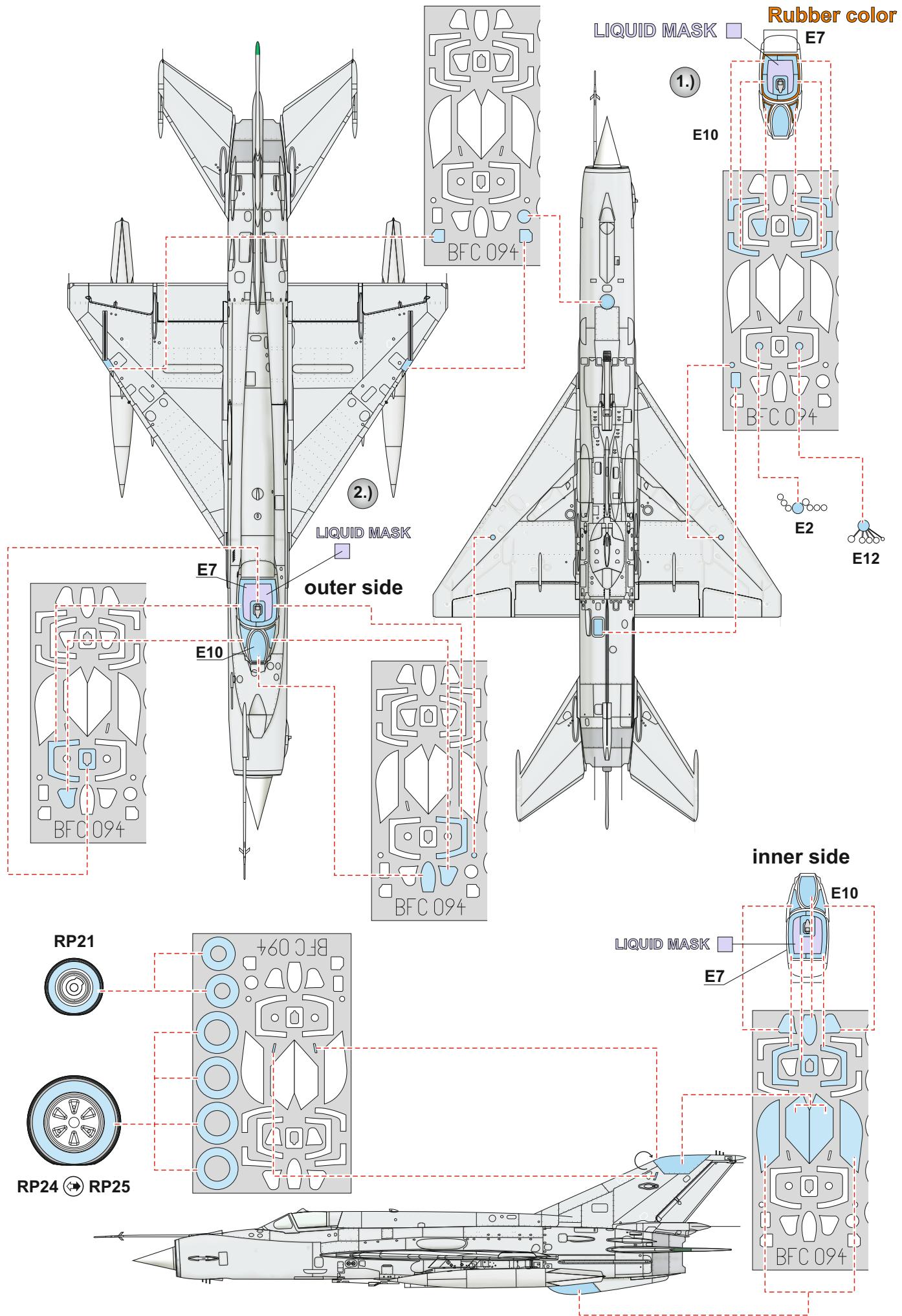


TYPICAL ARMAMENT AND FUEL TANKS OPTIONS

EXTERNAL FUEL TANK 800I		
EXTERNAL FUEL TANK 490I		
EXTERNAL FUEL TANK 490I		
S-24		A6 A13 A14 A5
RS-2US		
R-3S		
R-13		
R-60		
FAB 250 BOMB		
UB-16		

TO CHOOSE WEAPON AND EXTERNAL FUEL TANK OPTION PLEASE FOLLOW YOUR REFERENCE.

PRO VOLBU VÝZBROJE A PŘÍDAVNÝCH NÁDRŽÍ SE DRŽTE DOKUMENTACE KONKRÉTNÍHO STROJE.



A MiG-21BFC, flown by Lt. C. Bunnyfield, 1st Squadron, Carrot Flight, Central Africa, July 2011

This aircraft took part in one of the lesser known conflicts, the so-called 'Carrot War'. This local war occurred in Central Africa, totally out of the global media focus. The core of the war was the ownership of local carrot fields. The MiG-21BFC (Bomber – Fighter – Canibalized) was sold to Central Africa from former Czech Air Force stock, so the Czech low-vis national insignia were visible on the wings during the early stages of the Carrot War. Three kill marks bellow the cockpit symbolize enemy aircraft downed by Lt. Carroll Bunnyfield. The unusually colorful camouflaged MiG served as bait for enemy opportunists. Enemy aircraft were jumped by other MiGs when trying to destroy Bunnyfield's aircraft.



SUPER FINE SILVER	MMC 001	DARK IRON	MC214	MMP 001	STEEL	MC213	MMM 006	ALUMINIUM	MC218	MMM 003
GREEN	H6 MMP C6 004	ORANGE	H14 MMP C59 005	BRIGHT GREEN	H26 C66	LIGHT BLUE	H323 C323			

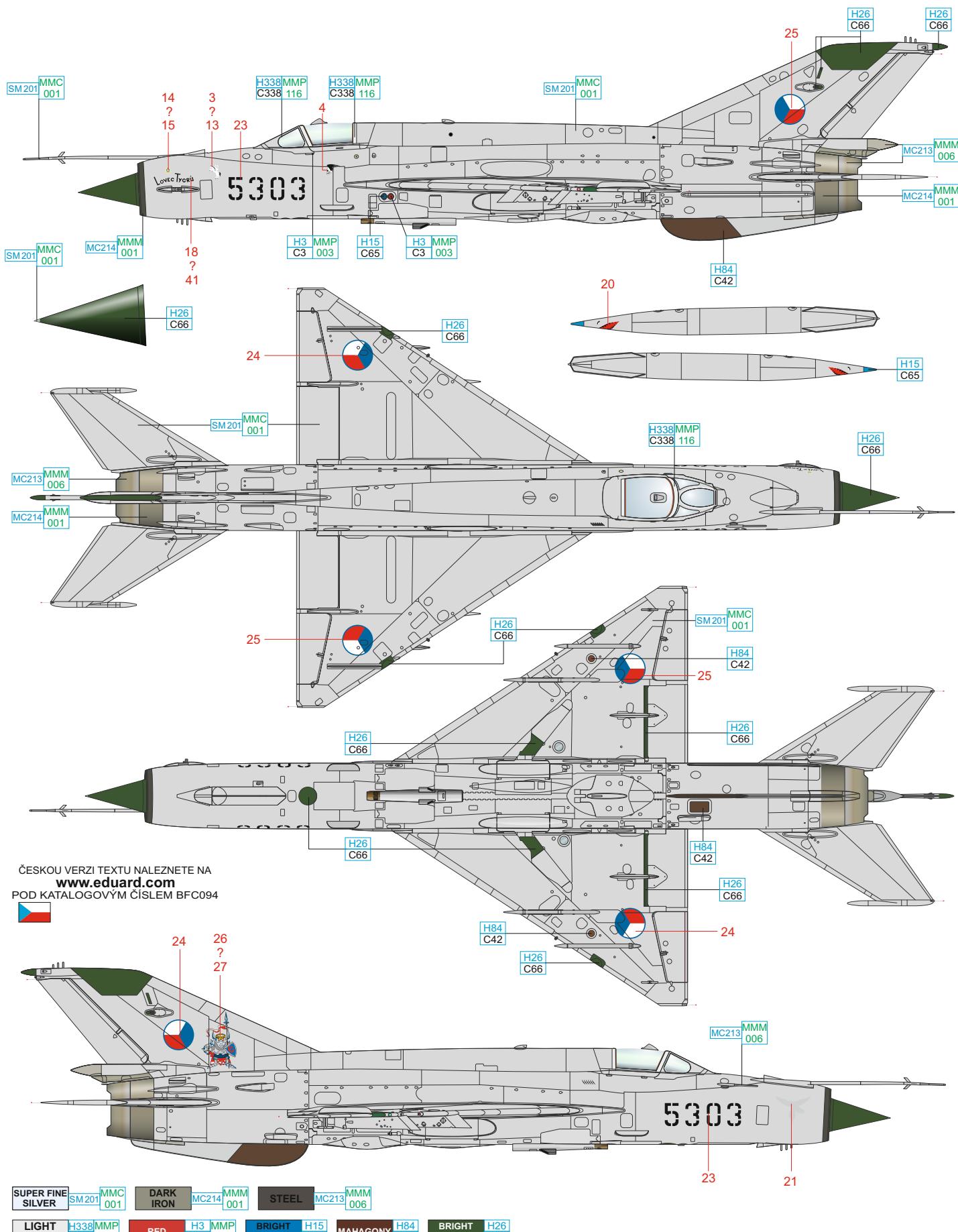
ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA
www.eduard.com
POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM BFC094



eduard

B MiG-21MF, 2nd Squadron, 11th Fighter Regiment, Zatec Air Base, Czechoslovakia, 1991

This aircraft was completed on February 18th, 1972, and was delivered to Czechoslovakia the following year. After brief service with the 4th slp it was transferred to the 5th slp in June, 1972, at Pilsen-Line. Here, it flew until May, 1991, when it was reassigned to the 2nd Squadron, 11th slp, flying out of Zatec. At this time, the right side of the vertical fin received the Knight logo of Eduard. The nose of the plane carried the inscription 'Lovec Tygru' (Tiger Hunter), among other small drawings and markings. The author of the artwork was technician Lubos Habl. The inscription 'Tiger Hunter' and the bird of prey carrying a tiger's head in its talons was the result of 'friendly' sparring between two units of the 11th slp. The 1st Squadron, 11th slp used tiger motifs quite openly on their MiG-29s.



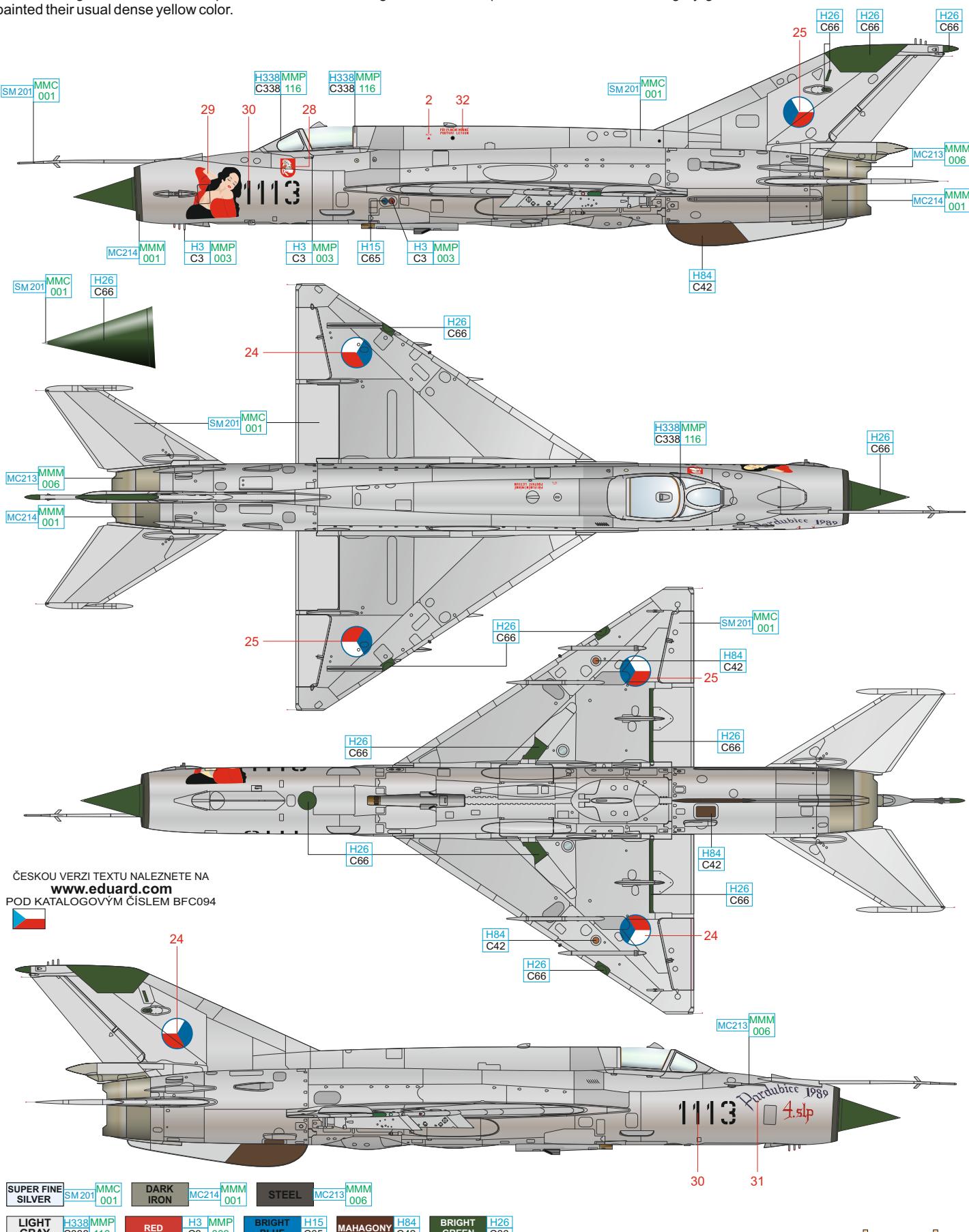
ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA
www.eduard.com

POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM BFC094



C MiG-21M, 1st Squadron, 4th Fighter Air Regiment, Pardubice air base, June 1989

The relaxing of the political strictness through 1989, along with the disbandment of Pardubice's 4th slp, gave rise to something as yet unheard of. Two more or less clothed ladies graced the noses of a MiG-21M. Greater scorn was provoked by the markings denoting 'Pardubice' and '4.slp' (translator's note: typically, the period behind the number is the equivalent to the English 'st', 'th' or 'nd', so that the 4. is equivalent to 4th, the 1. to the 1st, and so on), since these bits of information were still strictly classified. The inspiration for the artwork on '1113' was pin up on B-24 „Barbara Jean“ from the Second World War. The image was projected and transferred onto the aircraft with the use of a Meotor apparatus, and this aircraft made it into the air at least once with the pin-up in place. These aircraft were updated to MF standard likely during their general overhaul in 1987. They were given the rear view periscope mounted in the canopy and had the small wing fences added adjacent to the auxiliary air intake doors. The R-13 power egg was added already during the midlife upgrade. Aircraft after general overhauls in April 1986, retained their original look without paint, the wheel wells were a grey-green color, and the air brake interiors were painted their usual dense yellow color.



ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA
www.eduard.com

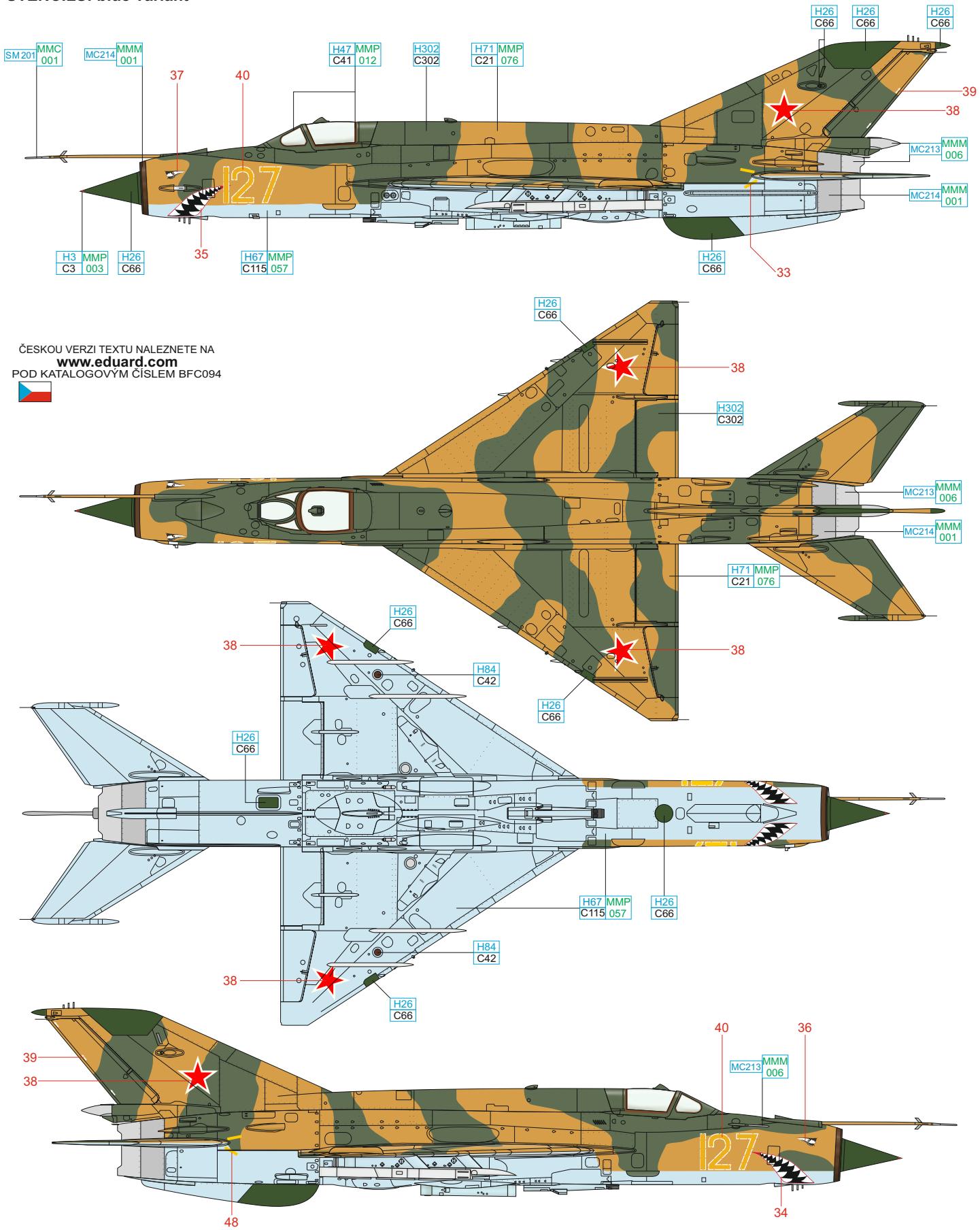
POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM BFC094



D 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.

STENCILS: blue variant



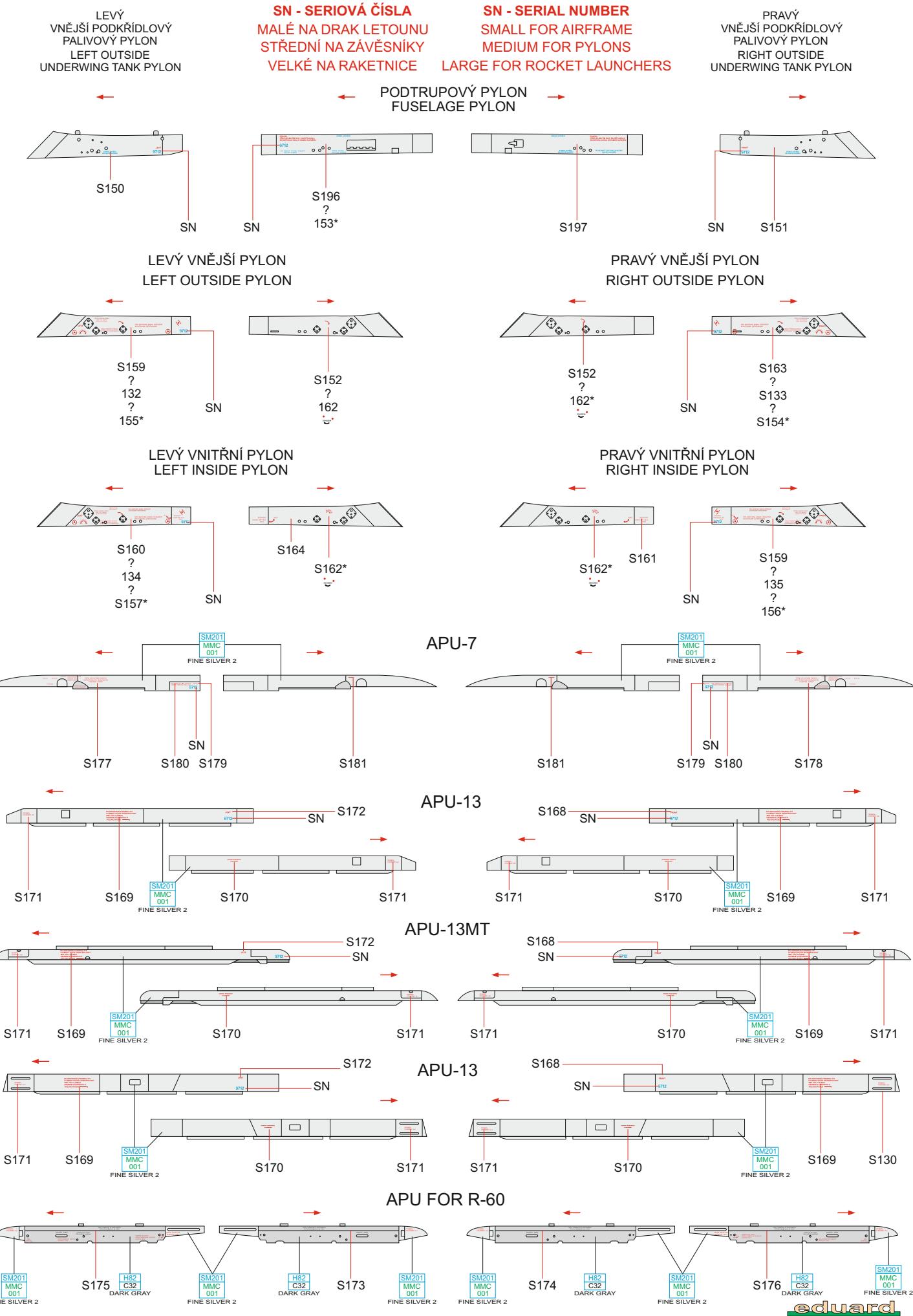
ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA
www.eduard.com
POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM BFC094



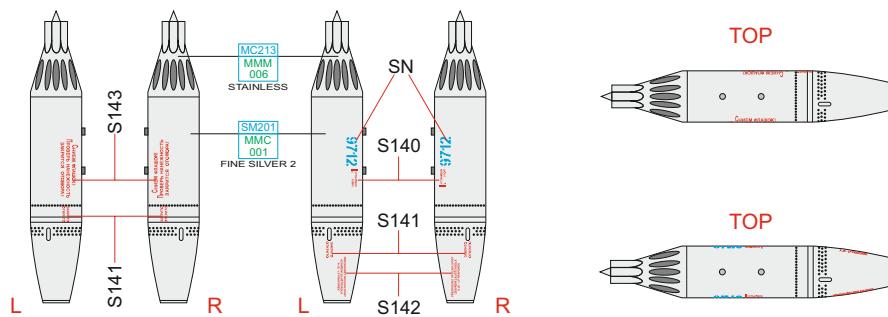
SUPER FINE SILVER	SM201 MMC 001	STEEL	MC213 MMM 006	DARK IRON	MC214 MMM 001	RED	H3 MMP C3 003
-------------------	---------------	-------	---------------	-----------	---------------	-----	---------------

RED BROWN	H47 MMP C41 012	MIDDLE STONE	H71 MMP C21 076	LIGHT BLUE	H67 MMP C115 057	GREEN	H302 C302	MAHOGANY	H84 C42	BRIGHT GREEN	H26 C66
-----------	-----------------	--------------	-----------------	------------	------------------	-------	-----------	----------	---------	--------------	---------

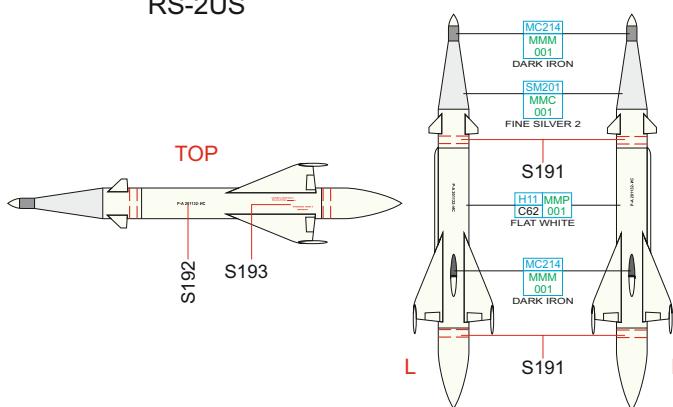
eduard



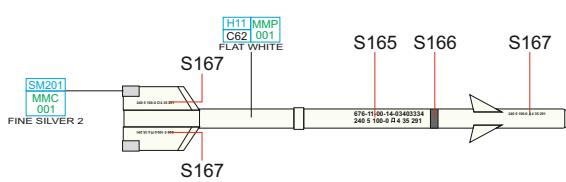
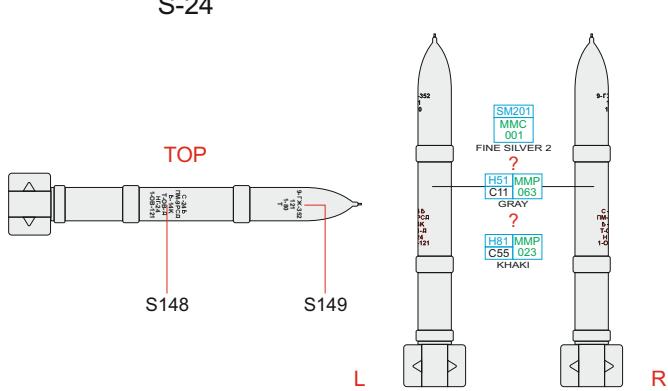
UB-16



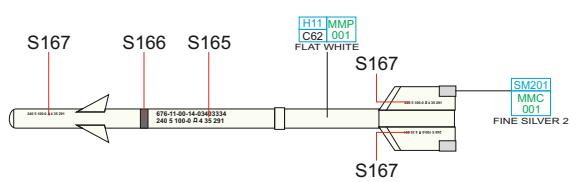
RS-2US



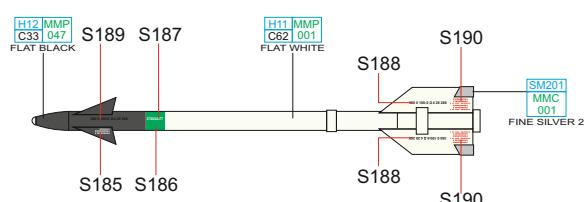
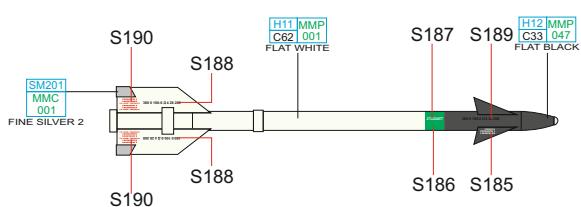
S-24



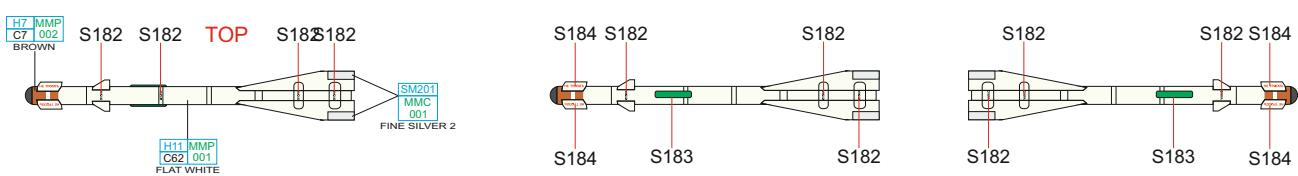
R-3S

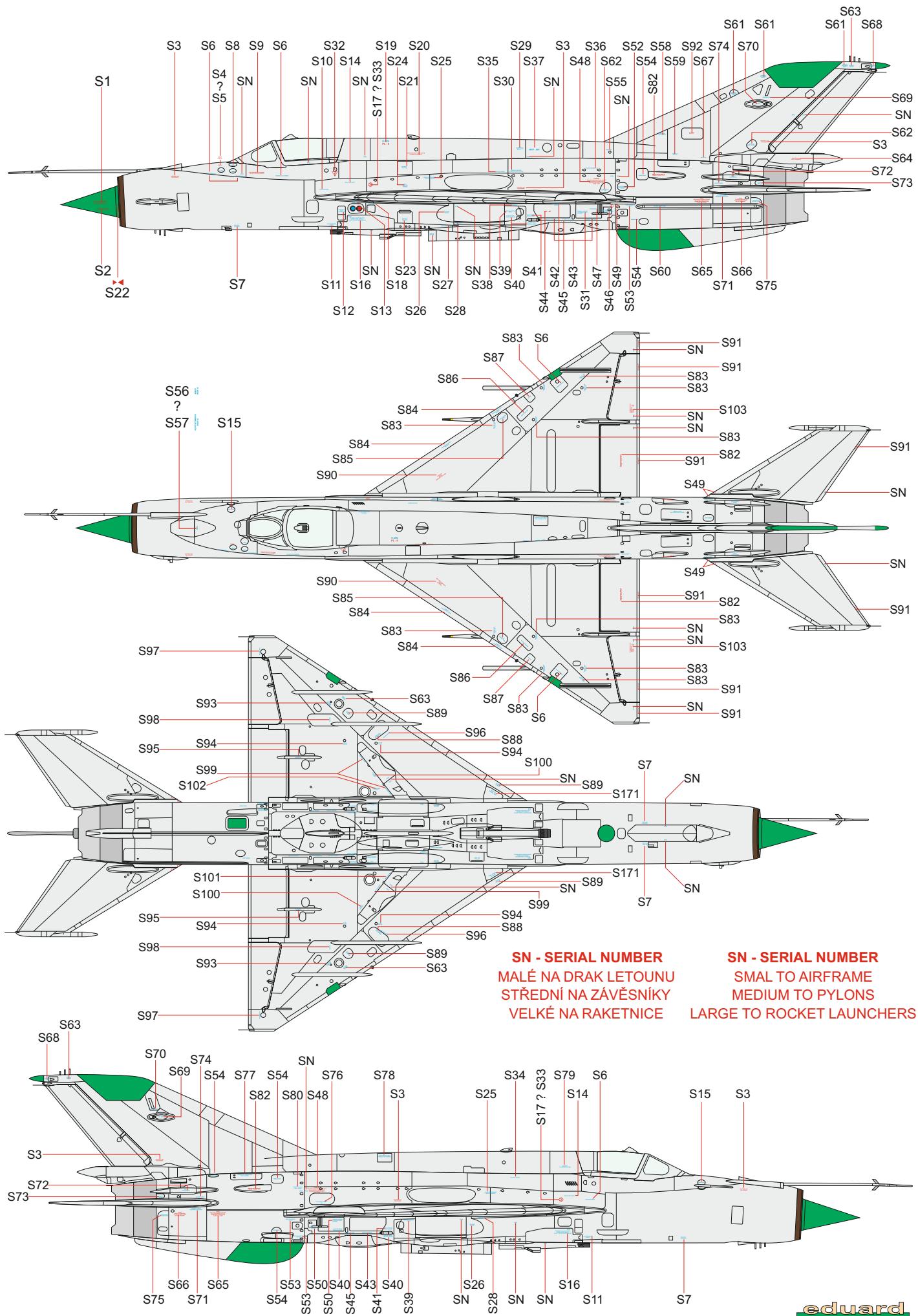


R-13



R-60





RELATED PRODUCTS for MiG-21MF:

72689 MiG-21MF 1/72 (PE-Set)

Cat. No. 672193

672184 MiG-21MF pylons 1/72 (Brassín)



672185 R-3S missiles for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672186 R-3S missiles w/ pylons for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672187 R-13M missiles for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672188 R-13M missiles w/ pylons for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672189 UB-16 rocket launchers for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672190 UB-16 rocket launchers w/ pylons for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672191 RS-2US missiles for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

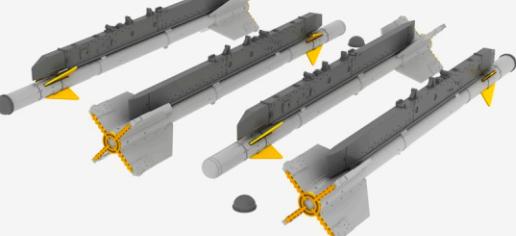
672192 RS-2US missiles w/ pylons for MiG-21 1/72 (Brassín)

672193 MiG-21MF airbrakes 1/72 (Brassín)

Cat. No. 672191



Cat. No. 672188



Cat. No. 672185



Cat. No. 672189