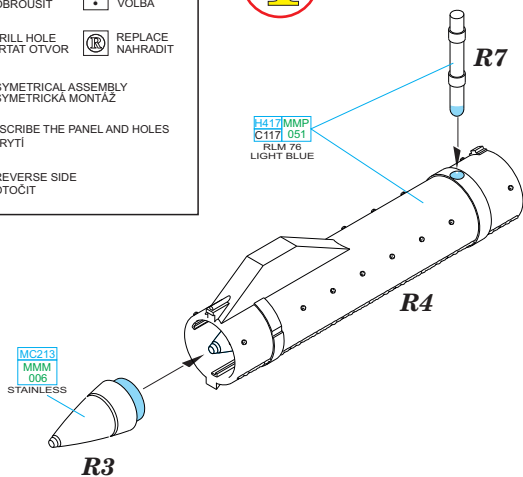


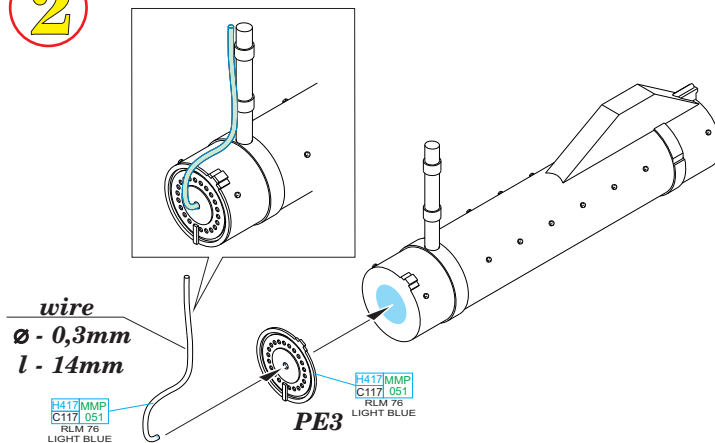
WGr.21 Krebsgerät for Fw 190

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------|
| | REMOVE
ODSTRÁNIŤ | | BEND
OHNOUT |
| | GRIND
OBROUSIT | | OPTION
VOLBA |
| | DRILL HOLE
VRTAT OTVOR | | REPLACE
NAHRADIT |
| | SYMMETRICAL ASSEMBLY
SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ | | |
| | SCRIBE THE PANEL AND HOLES
RYTI | | |
| | REVERSE SIDE
OTOČIT | | |

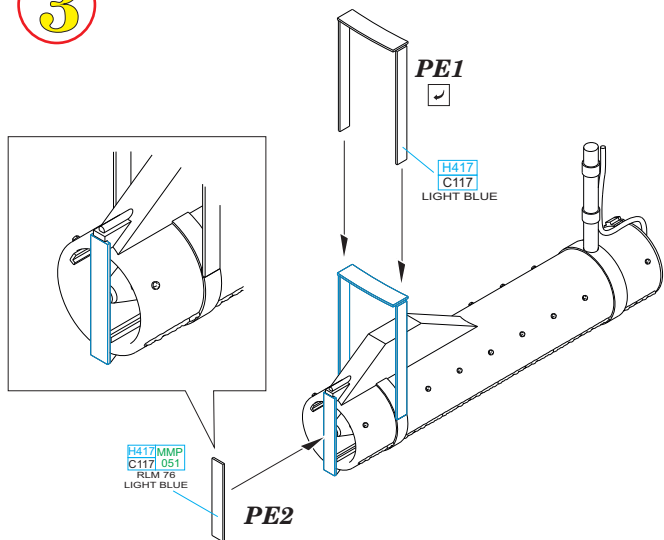
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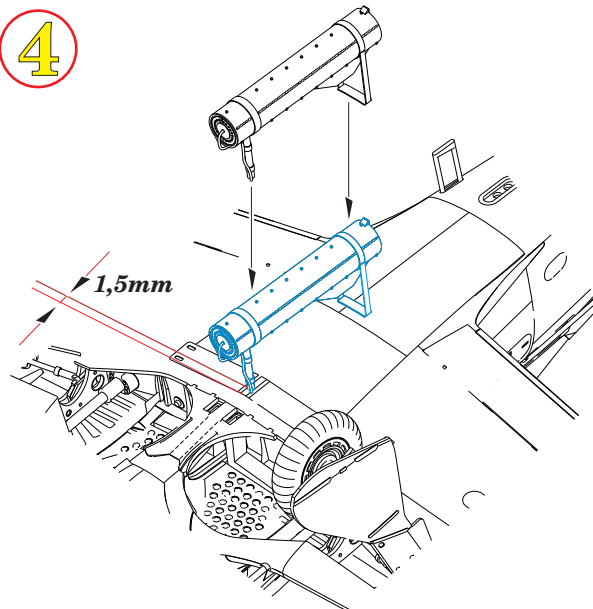
2



3



4



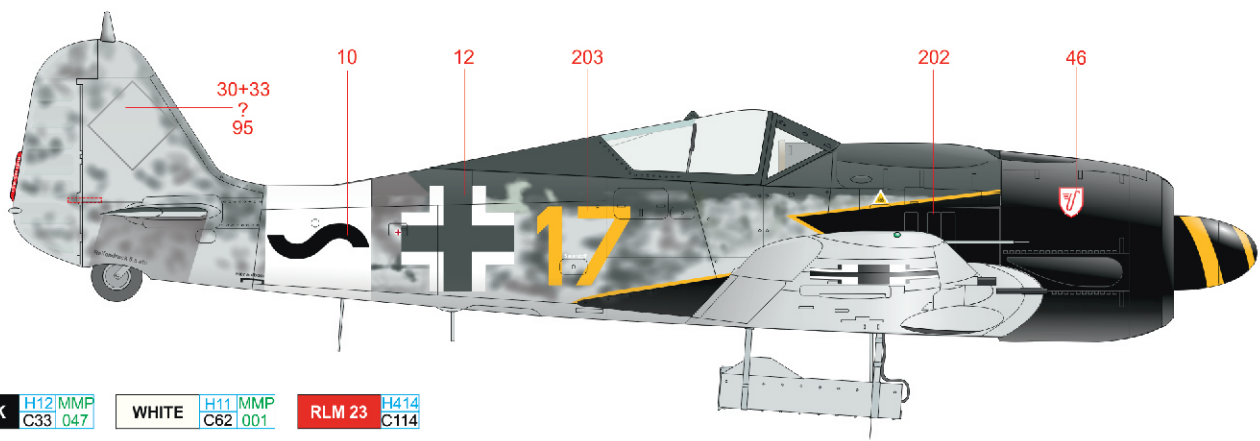
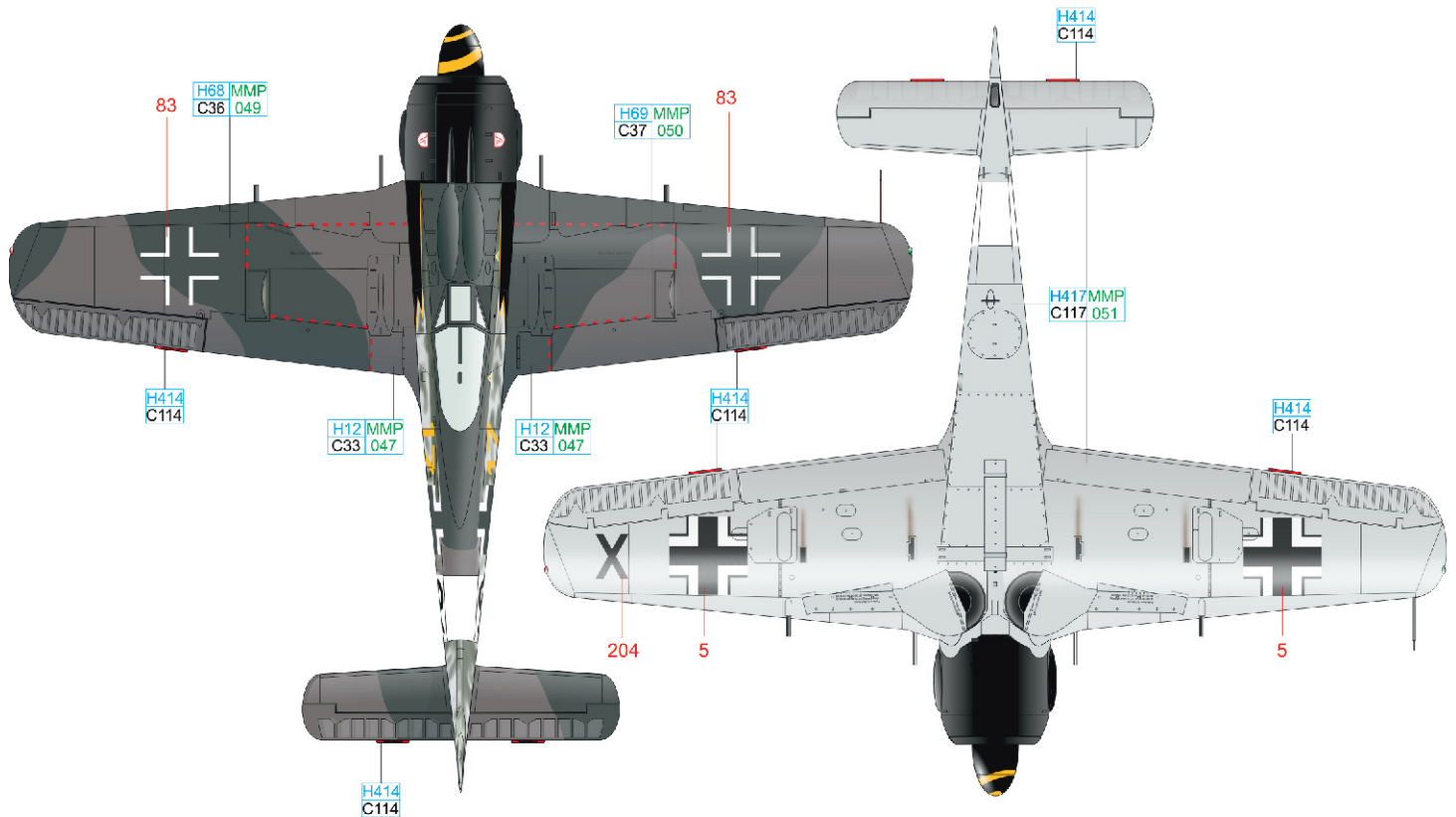
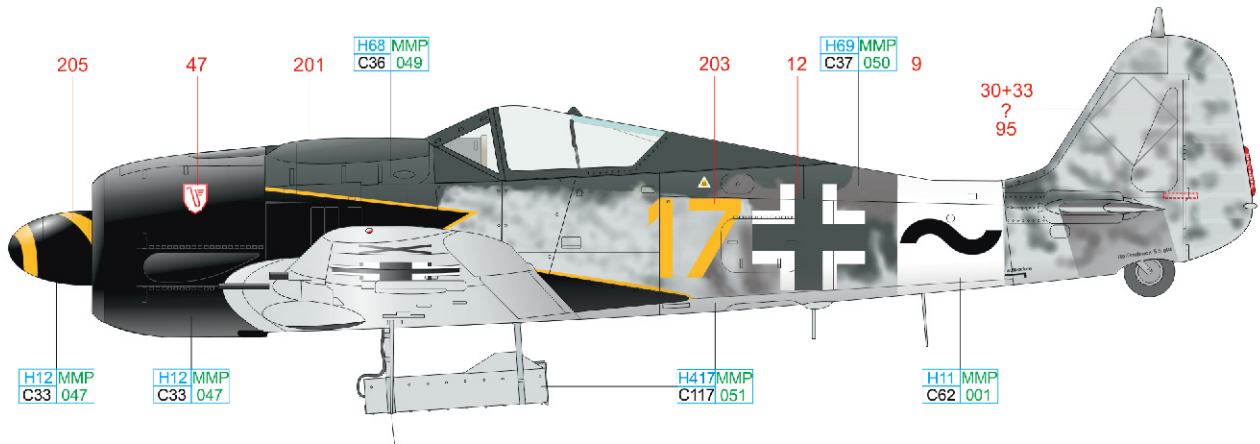
RLM 76 H417/MMP C117 051 STEEL MC213 MMM 006

eduard

BFC 054 - NAV1

Fw 190A-8/R2, 12.(Sturm)/ JG 3, Barth, Germany, May 1944

For the purposes of achieving as much destructive power against American four-engine heavy bombers as possible, Bf 109 and Fw 190 interceptors were armed with high calibre weapons. Some were equipped with the W.Gr.21 system hung under the aircraft, which was a metal tube used as a launcher for a 210 mm rocket. These were originally surface to surface weapons in the form of the Nebelwerfer 42. Late versions of the Fw 190A carried one tube under each wing. IV.(Sturm)/ JG 3 tested a variation on this theme in May 1944, carrying a single W.Gr.21 mounted under the fuselage and firing to the rear. This was dubbed Krebsgerät. The rocket, including its launch equipment, weighed 112 kg, over 40 kg being accounted for by the warhead. The range of the weapon was 1200 m. The aircraft, photographed with Uffz. Willi Unger, carries a camouflage scheme consisting of RLM 74/75/76. The black cowling and stylised Adlerflügel place this plane in the services of IV./ JG 3. The spinner is black with a yellow spiral.



BLACK	H12 MMP C33 047	WHITE	H11 MMP C62 001	RLM 23	H414 C114
RLM 74	H68 MMP C36 049	RLM 75	H69 MMP C37 050	RLM 76	H417 MMP C117 051