

GERMAN WWI RECONNAISSANCE AND BOMBER BIPLANE

1/48 SCALE PLASTIC KIT

ProfiPACK
edition

#8043



INTRO

When the new Roland C.II biplane reached the front lines in March 1916, they were the smallest, fastest and best climbing class "C" aircraft in German service. Although the Roland had the same 160 HP Mercedes D.III engine like other class "C" (armed, double seat, single engine biplanes) aircraft, its revolutionary streamlined design proved to be about 30 km/h faster than the others. This meant that the Roland was equal in speed with Nieuport 11s or Sopwith Pups, the best allied fighters at the time. Rolands served as long range reconnaissance, bomber and artillery observation aircraft in the front line for more than a year, until mid 1917. In late 1916 the Roland was successfully employed in a night bomber role. It was always a respectable opponent, for example the British ace Capt. Ball, who had shot down 17 Roland C.II's, said that the Roland was the best German fighting aircraft in 1916. The German pilots, however, were not so keen, and there were a lot of criticisms to the in-effective rudder, which limited the Roland's usage in dog-fights, and lack of the forward and downward vision which made landings very hazardous. Beyond these bars, the Roland C.II served to the late 1917, and still remains to be one of the best known World War One combat aircraft.

ÚVODEM

Když v březnu 1916 přišly k frontovým jednotkám nové dvoučlenníky Roland C.II, byly to nejmenší, nejrychlejší a nejlépe stoupající stroje kategorie "C" (ozbrojené, dvousedadlové, jednomotorové dvoučlenníky). Ačkoli byl Roland C.II poháněn stejným motorem Mercedes D.III o výkonu 160 k, jeho revoluční, aerodynamická konstrukce mu dovolila dosáhnout až o 30 km/h vyšší maximální rychlosť než ostatním typům této kategorie. To znamená, že dosahoval srovnatelné maximální rychlosti jako Nieuport 11 nebo Sopwith Pup, dvě nejlepší spojenecké stíhačky té doby. Rolandy byly používány jako dálkové průzkumné, bombardovací a dělostřelecké pozorovací stroje, a na podzim 1916 byly úspěšně použity také jako noční bombardéry. Roland C.II byl vždy nebezpečný protivník, a například britské eso Capt. Albert Ball, který v roce 1916 sestřelil 17 Rolandů, považoval Roland C.II za tehdejší nejlepší německý bojový stroj. Ovšem, jak už to bývá, němečtí piloti nebyli až tak nadšeni. Na Rolandy se snášela vlna kritiky pro nedostatečnou účinnost malých ocasních ploch, což snižovalo jejich hodnotu v soubojích, a na nedostatečný výhled dopředu a dolů, což činilo přistání s Rolandem vždy nebezpečným manévrem. Přes tyto výhrady sloužil Roland C.II v první linii dlouho do roku 1917, až do dnešních dnů zůstává jedním z nejznámějších bojových letadel První světové války.

ATTENTION

UPOZORNĚNÍ

ACHTUNG

ATTENTION

注意



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 dobré větrané místnosti. Lepidla ani barvy nepoužívejte v blízkosti otevřeného ohně. Model není určen malým dětem, mohlo by dojít k požáru drobných dílů.

INSTRUCTION SIGNS ★ INSTR. SYMBOLY ★ INSTRUKTION SINNBILDER ★ SYMBOLES ★ 記号の説明



OPTIONAL VOLBA



BEND OHNOUT



OPEN HOLE VYVRATAJ OTVOR



SYMMETRICAL ASSEMBLY SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ



REMOVE ODRÍZNOUT



REVERSE SIDE OTOČIT

PARTS

DÍLY

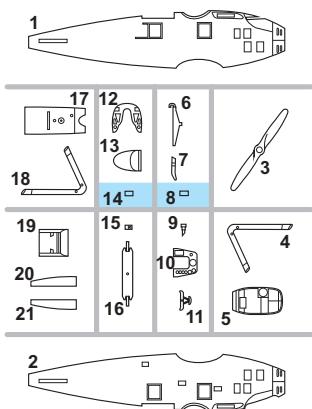
TEILE

PIÈCES

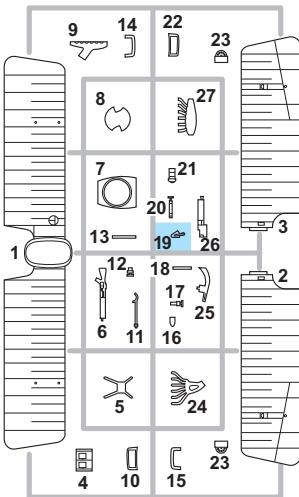
部品

PLASTIC PARTS

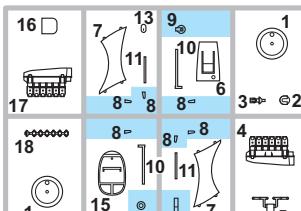
A>



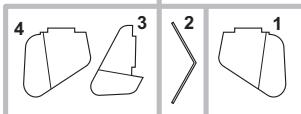
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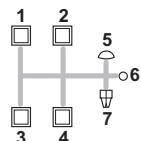
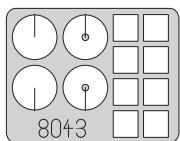
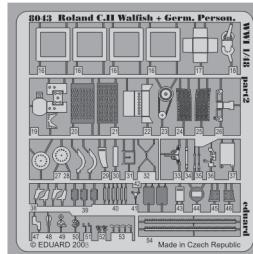
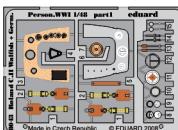
C>



E>



F>

eduard
MASKPE - PHOTO ETCHED
DETAIL PARTS

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

COLOURS

BARVY

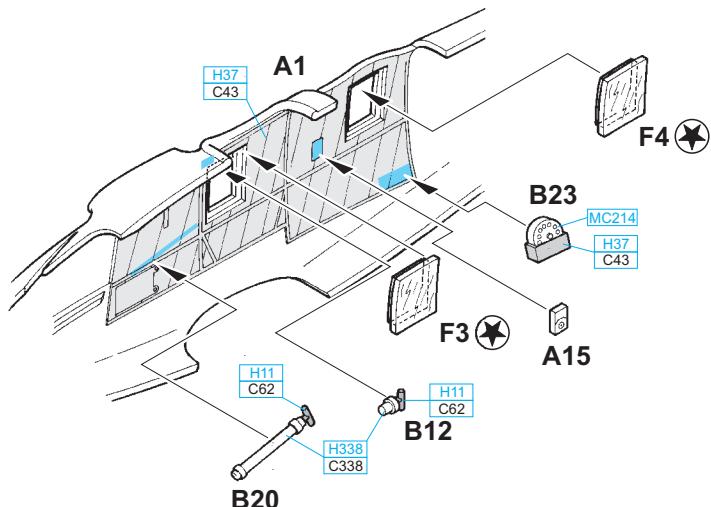
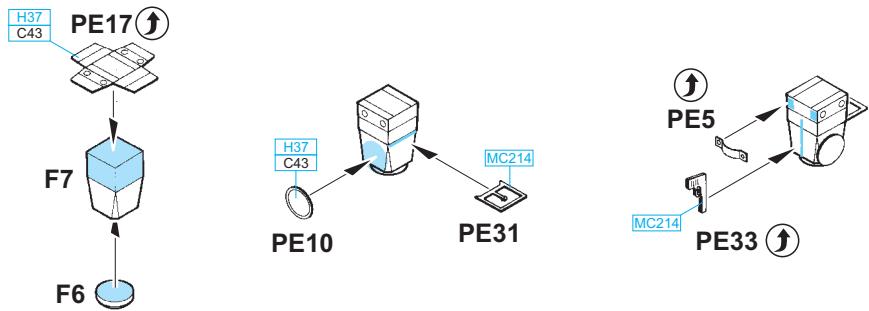
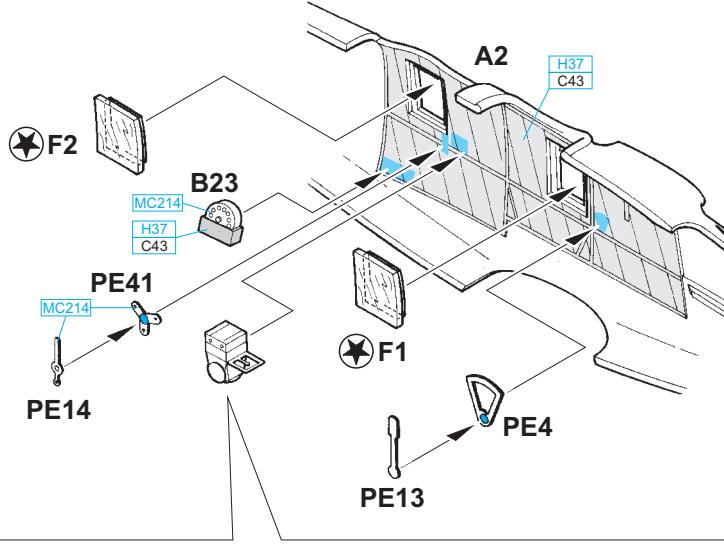
FARBEN

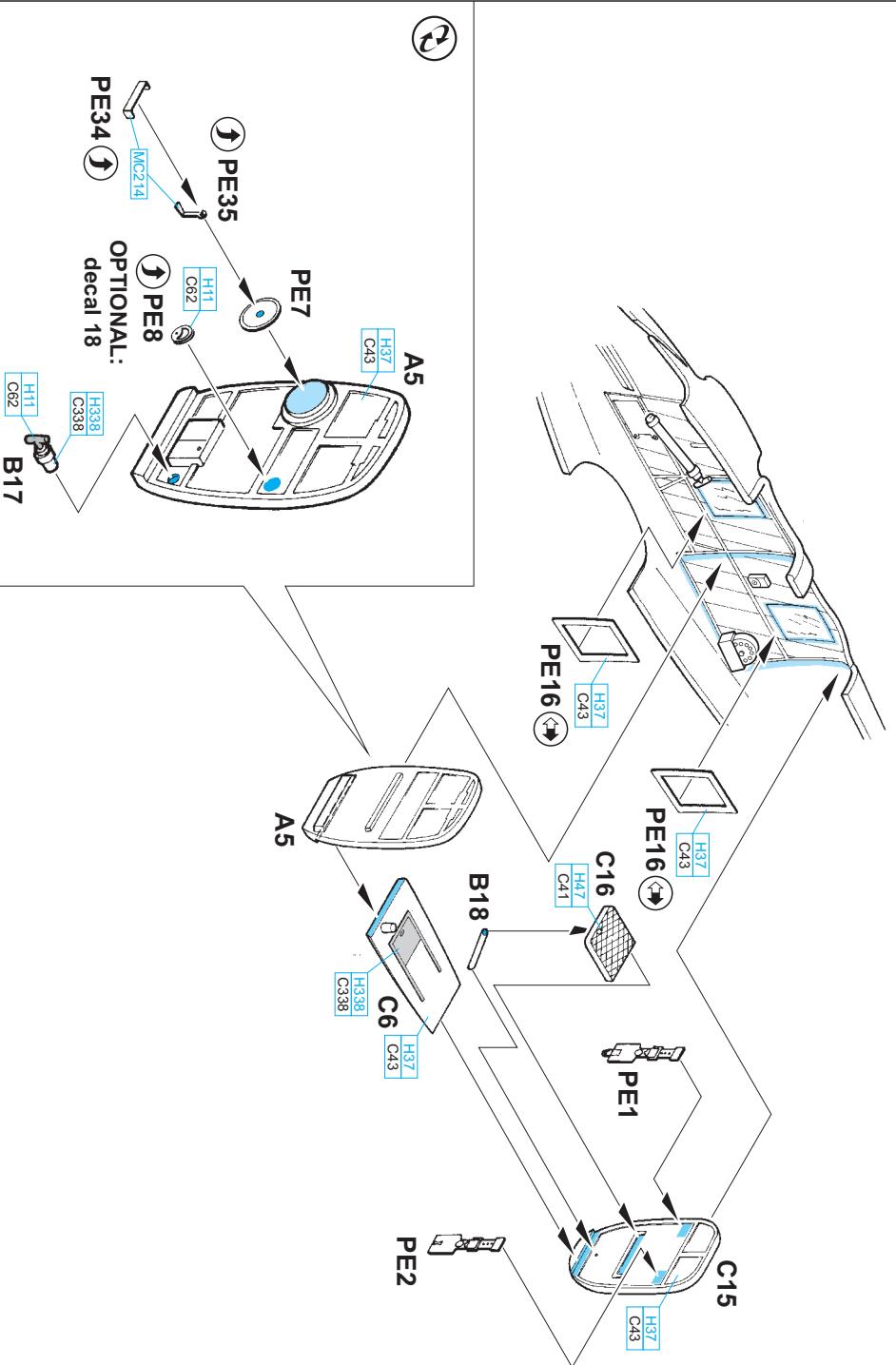
PEINTURE

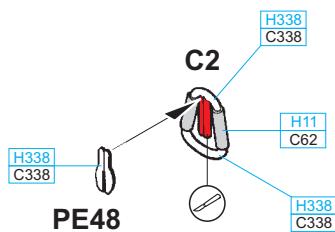
色

GSI Creos (GUNZE)	
AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR
[H 8]	[C8]
[H 11]	[C62]
[H 12]	[C33]
[H 37]	[C43]
[H 39]	[C41]
[H 47]	[C13]
[H 53]	[C303]
[H 303]	[C338]
[H 338]	[C338]
SILVER	
WHITE	
BLACK	
WOOD BROWN	
VIOLET	
RED BROWN	
GRAY	
GREEN	
LIGHT GRAY	

AQUEOUS	Mr.COLOR	
[H 344]		RUST
[H 417]	[C117]	LIGHT GRAY
[H 423]	[C123]	DARK GREEN
Mr.METAL COLOR		
[MC214]		DARK IRON
[MC216]		ALUMINIUM
[MC219]		BRASS
Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC		
[SM01]		SUPER FINE SILVER





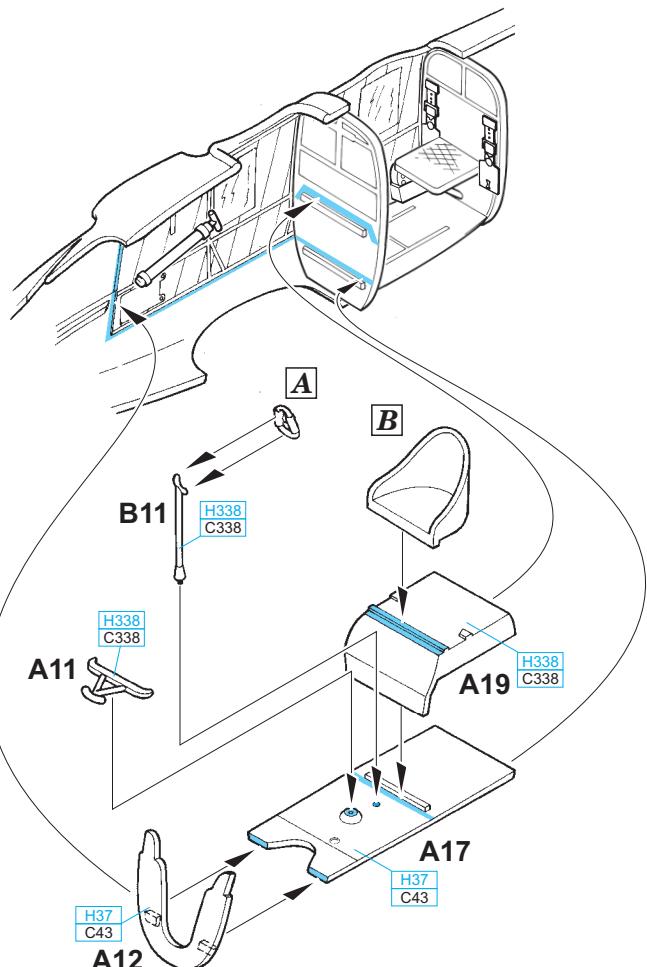
A**B**

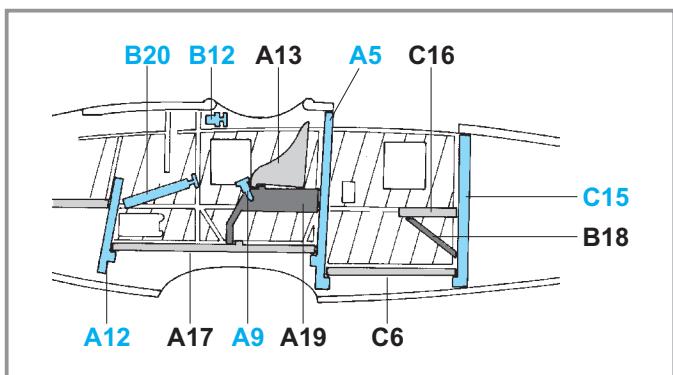
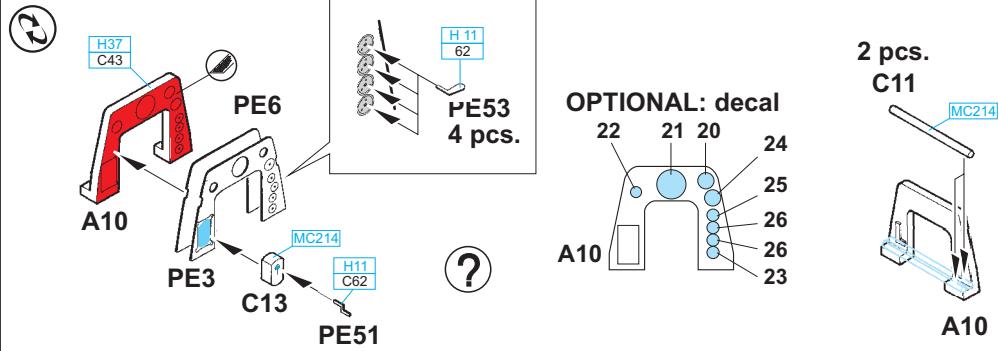
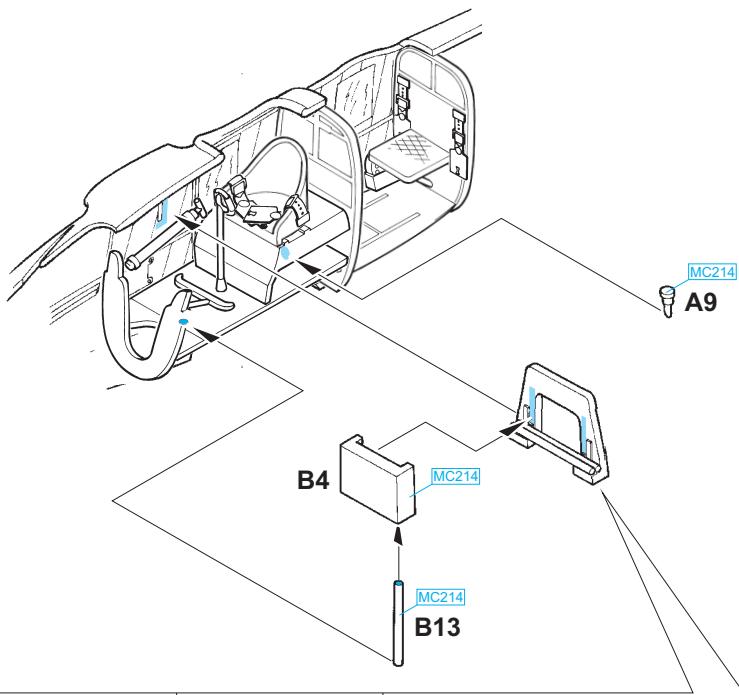
PE1 ↑

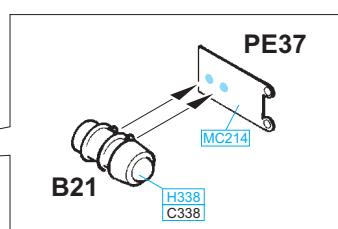
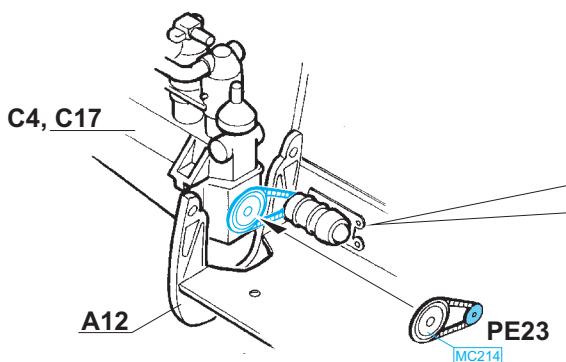
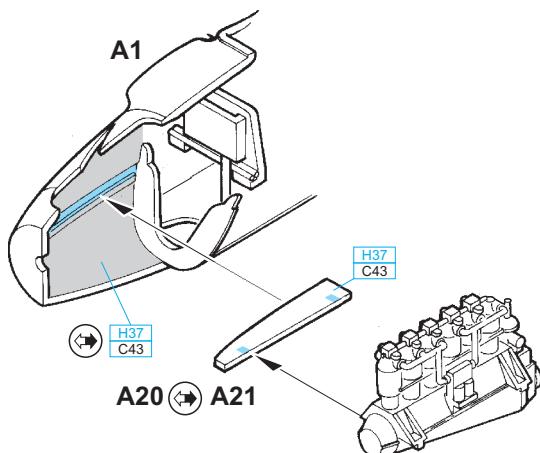
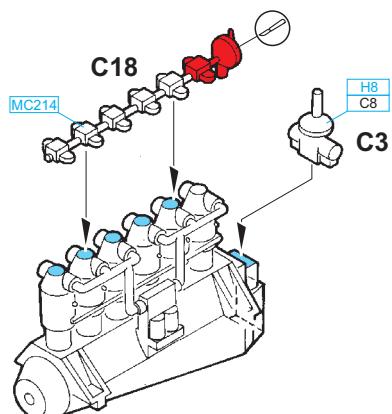
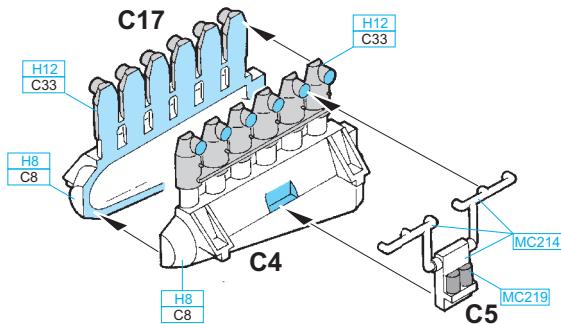
A13

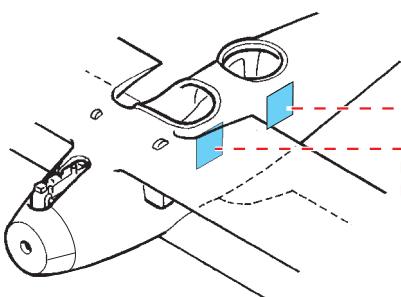
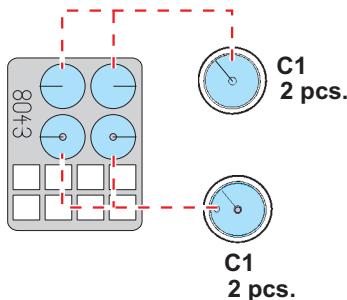
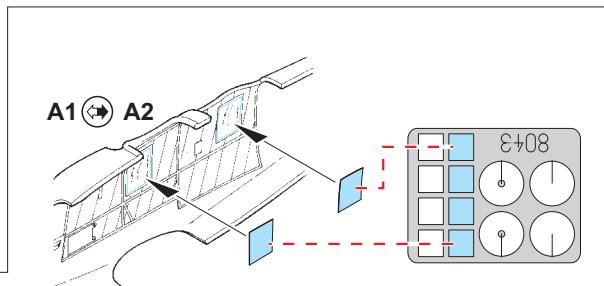
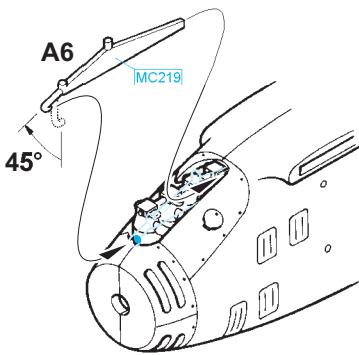
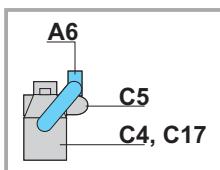
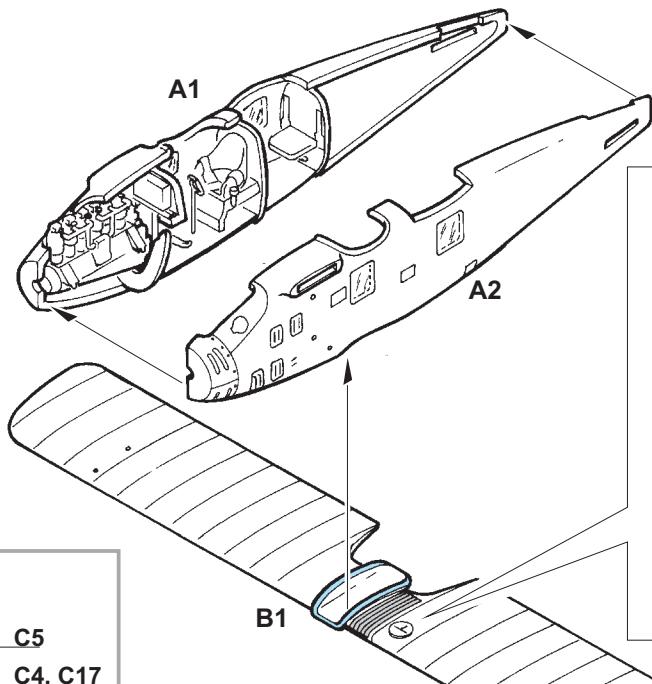
H47 C41

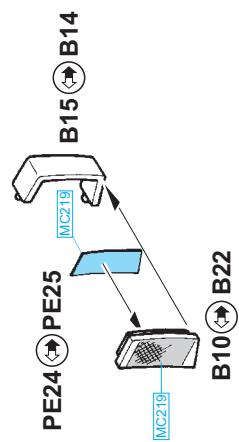
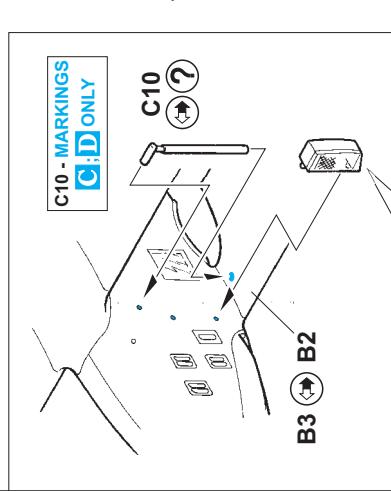
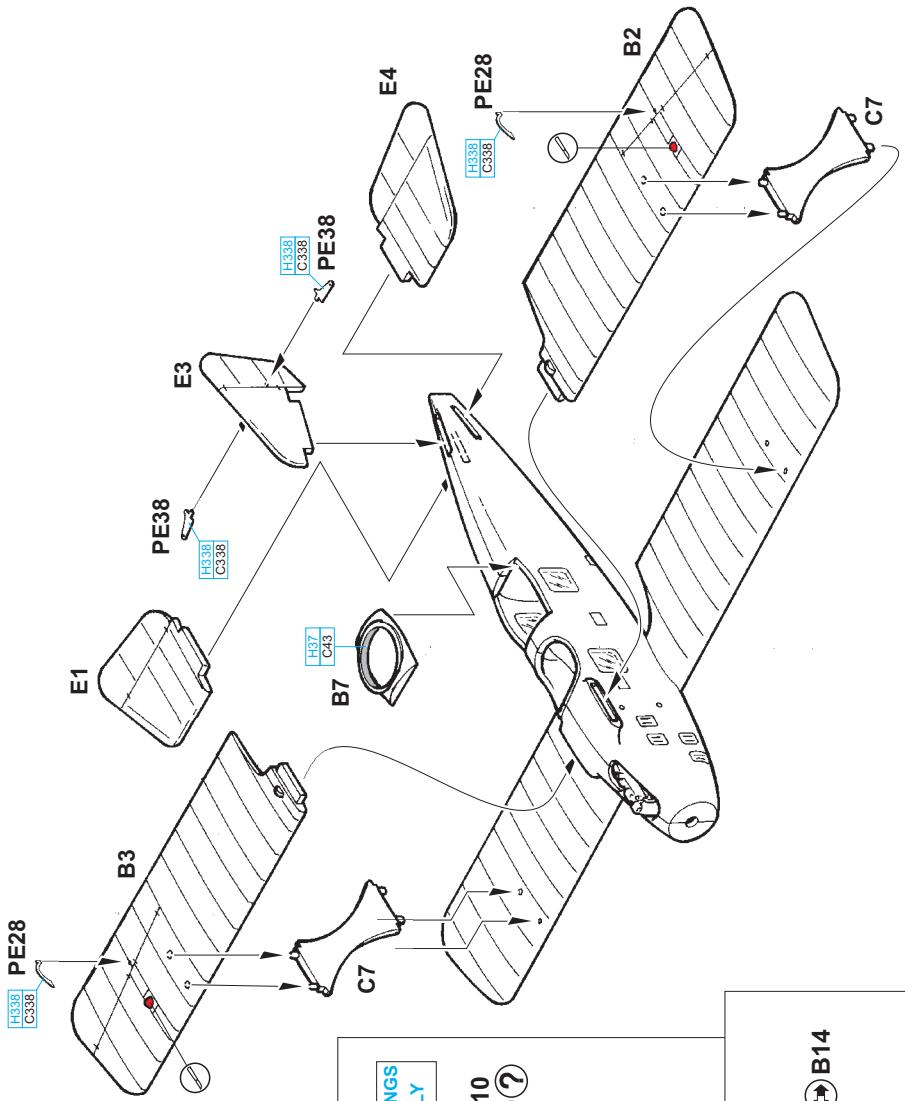
PE2 ↑

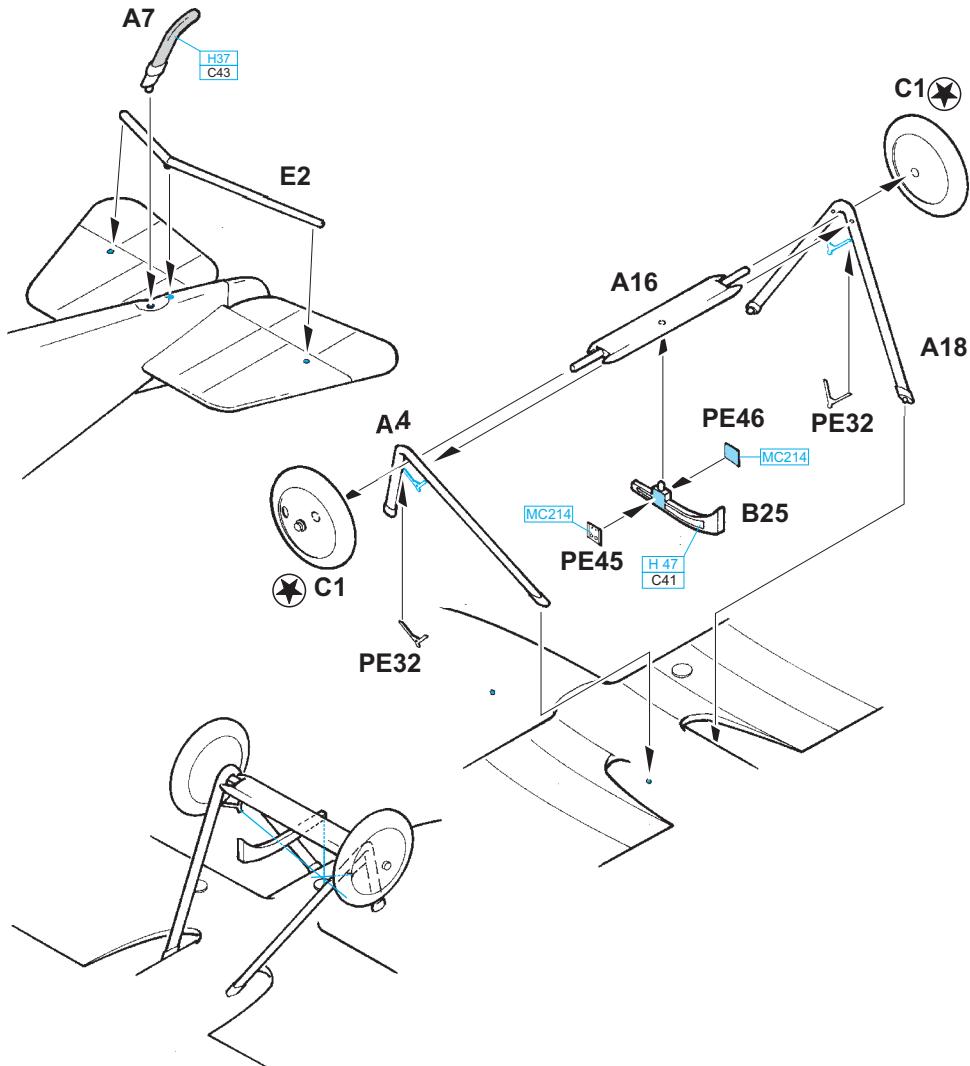




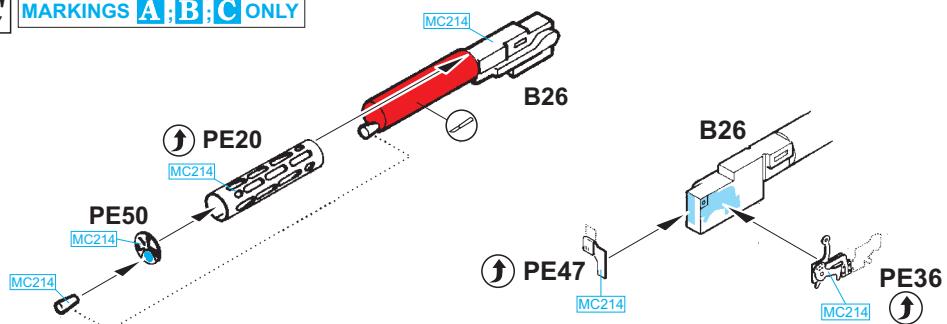






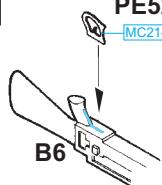


C MARKINGS **A ; B ; C ONLY**



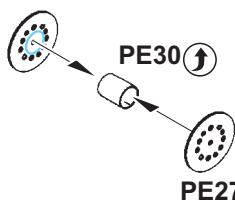
D

PE52



MARKINGS A;B;C ONLY

PE27



PE54



B6



plastic



PE21



PE49



PE30

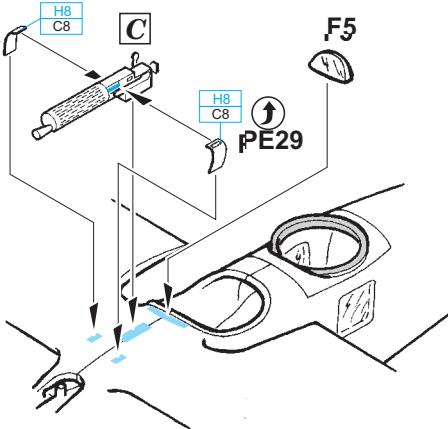


B16

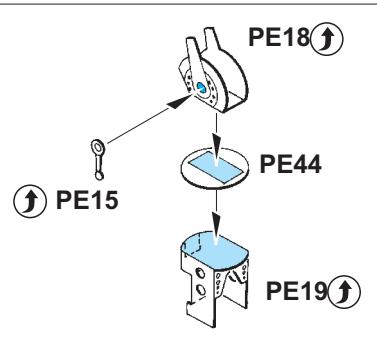


B16

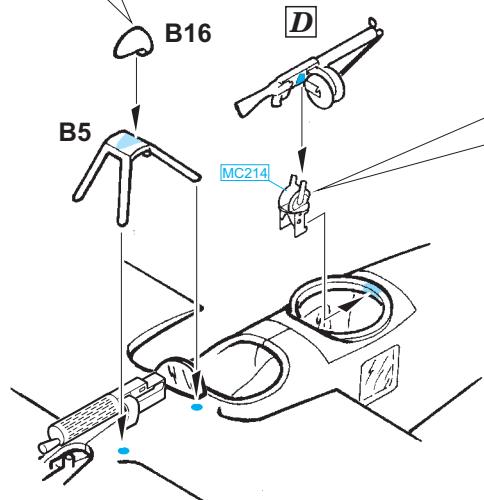
D

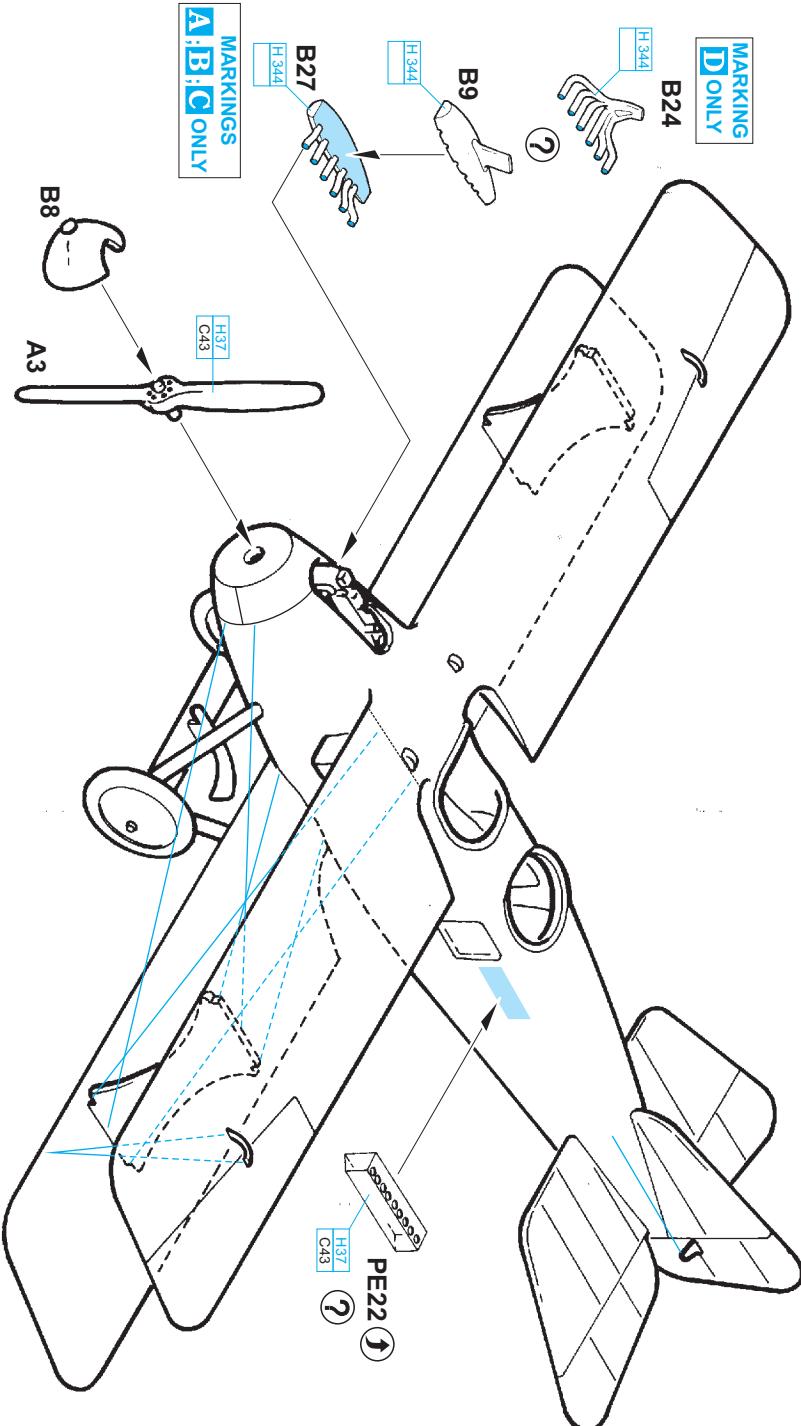


F5

PE15, PE18,
PE19, PE44

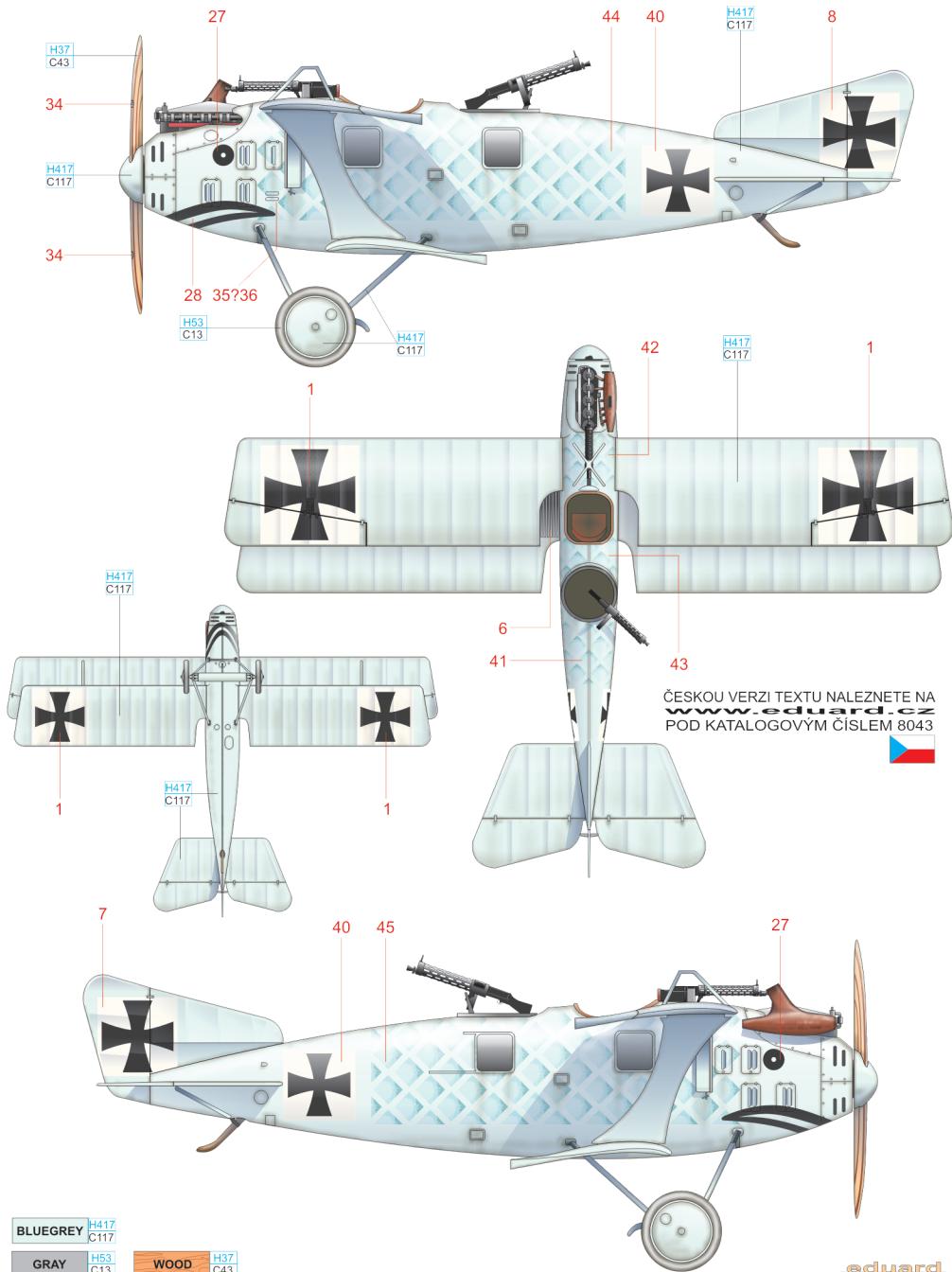
B6





A flown by Lt. Seibert and Hptm. Pfleger, FFA 5b, Western Front, Fall 1916

The crew consisting of pilot Lt. Seibert and observer Hptm. Pfleger flew this aircraft over the Western Front in the fall of 1916. These aviators were members of Feldfliegerabteilung Nr.5b. The fuselage carried a fish scale motif complete with mouth and eyes on the nose of the aircraft.



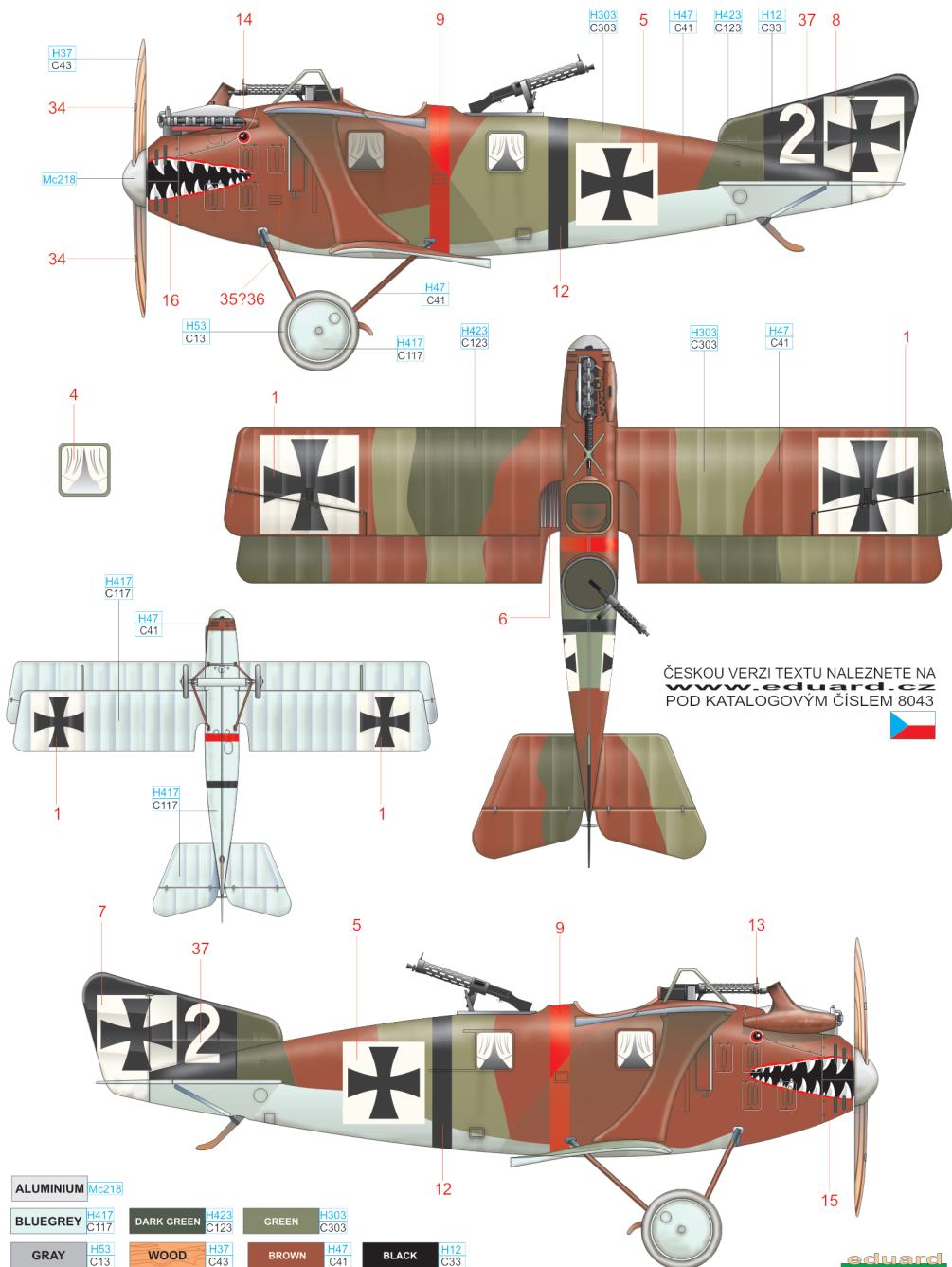
B Western Front, Summer 1917

This Roland C.II was flown by a German unit serving on the Western Front. The Roland C.II fulfilled the reconnaissance role in the German Air Force as well as escort fighters when the need arose.



C Kasta 2, Kagohl 1, End of 1916/ Beginning of 1917

This aircraft was used by pilots of Kampfgeschwader der Obersten Heeresleitung 1 - Kagohl 1 on the Western Front. In April 1917, this unit was redesignated as Bombengeschwader der Obersten Heeresleitung 1, abbreviated as Bogohl 1.



D 1859/16, Bayerische Flieger Schule 5, 1917

In 1917, this Roland C.II served with Bayerische Flieger Schule 5, a training unit. Aircraft with this unit had their armament removed along with the associated ring, and sandbags were placed in the rear cockpit for ballast. This was to maintain the centre of gravity.

