MiG-21PFM

eduard

1/48 Scale Plastic Model Kit



ProfiPACK edition

The MiG-21 was the most-produced supersonic fighter in the world and served with more than fifty Air Forces over four continents. The MiG-21PFM was the advanced all-weather variant equipped with a radar.

The MiG-21 was one of a long list of Mikoyan-Gurevich bureau designs 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 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 had a swept wing. The first MiG design to feature the delta wing was the Ye-4 prototype, which took to the air for the first time on June 16, 1955. It was also demonstrated a year later at the Moscow airfield Tushino

The new aircraft designated MiG-21 was the first successful Soviet design integrating fighter and interceptor characteristics. It was also quite light Mach 2 aircraft, although the long-lasting development added 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.

The way to the interceptor

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. Simultaneously the interceptor variant design equipped with the Air-to-Air guided missiles was issued on July 24, 1958, i.e. even before the development of the first Mach 2 fighter reached the stage of serial production. The interceptor variant was to be capable to conduct the missions in all--weather/day and night conditions, which steered the development to the installation of the radar type RP-9-21 in case of aircraft from the first six production series, or RP-21, in case of aircraft from all subsequent series (starting with the 3rd aircraft from the 7th production series). The radar was installed inside the new control cone of the air inlet. All the subsequent changes necessitated increase of the length of the front fuselage in the area in front of the cockpit and, also the diameter of the front circular air trap rose from 690 mm to 870 mm. The additional avionics were placed in the space behind the cockpit, which required reduction of the volume of the front fuselage fuel tank from 235 l to only 60 l starting from the aircraft with serial No. 76210501. To countereffect this fuel volume decrease, ne tank No. 7 was installed in the widened ridge superstructure extending from the canopy backwards. Also the volume of the front pair of wing integral tanks was increased. The total fuel volume was 2,680 l (210 l more compared to the F-13 variant). The 30mm cannon of the F-13 variant was deleted, as the PF and PFM variants were relying on the missiles only. There were also many smaller changes in comparison to the F-13 variant. Subsequent versions included the 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. Production of the MiG-21 ended in 1985. Soviet Union produced 10,645 examples of all versions, 194 were built in Czechoslovakia and 657 in India.

The kit: MiG-21PFM

In 1961, the MiG-21PF all-weather interceptor was introduced into production at Plant 21 in Gorky. This was a modification of the MiG-21F-13, in which the radar rangefinder was replaced by the RP-21 radar, the installation of an enlarged fuel tank in the extended dorsal fuselage behind the cabin was another change. The armament options were expanded to include RS-2US (AA-1 Alkali) anti-aircraft missiles. Soon after, work began on other improvements, most notably the blown flaps and reworked brake parachute. The Je-7SPS prototype was used for testing. The production version was designated MiG-21PFS and was put into production at Plant 21 in 1963. The Je-7SPS prototype was subsequently used to test a modified weapon system, where the RP-21 radar was supplemented with an ASP-PF optical gunsight and a Samosvet IR sight. The ASP-PF acquired target data from the radar, which increased the accuracy of the guided AA missiles fired on air targets as well as of attacks against ground targets using unguided missiles and bombs. In addition, the Samosvet enabled the search and targeting of air targets in night conditions. Due to the new equipment, the one-piece canopy was changed for twopiece one, which lacked 62mm armoured windshield glass. The side opening canopy got the periscope for better rearward visibility. As more space was needed for the avionics, the volume of the No. 1 fuel tank had to be reduced. The R-3S (AA-2 Atoll) anti-aircraft missile was added to the weaponry. The modified Je-7SPS prototype was redesignated Je-7M and completed on October 17, 1962. In 1964, after military examinations, the type was released for serial production under the designation MiG-21PFM. It shared a wider tail fin with the MiG-21PFS aircraft of 10th production series and later. Both also shared the code designation Izdelyie 94. Between 1963 and 1966, a total of 944 MiG-21PFMs (Fishbed F) were produced by the Plant 21, but this number includes the late series MiG-21PFS, which did not differ externally from the PFM. All of the Gorky-built MiG-21PFMs and PFSs were reserved for the Soviet Air Force (VVS), while the aircraft for foreign customers were built at Moscow Plant No. 30. Although the MiG-21PFM was designed primarily for air defense missions, it could also carry unguided missiles and bombs. Later, it was decided to install the Ch-66 (AS-7 Kerry) tactical air-to-ground missile with radar beam guidance. The reason for the choice of the MiG-21PFM was that it was the only combat aircraft with a radar that was present in the frontline VVS units. A good number of Soviet MiG-21PFMs were modified to carry two Ch-66s at repair plants. However, this armament reduced the performance of the aircraft, limited the flight envelope and made piloting of such an armed aircraft tricky.









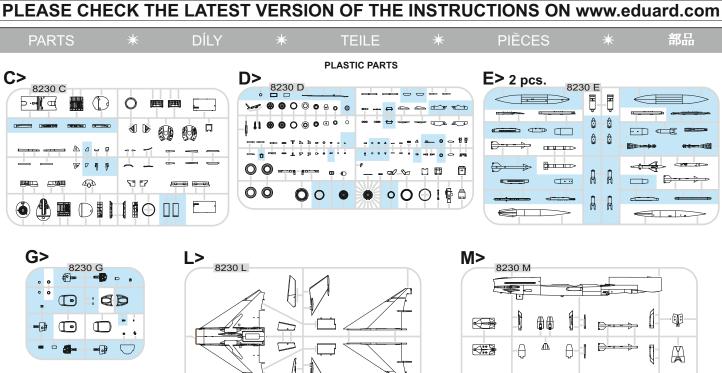


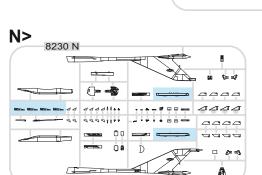


REMOVE REVERSE SIDE **ODŘÍZNOUT** OTOČIT



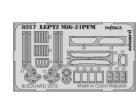
APPLY EDUARD MASK AND PAINT POUŽÍT EDUARD MASK NABARVIT













PE - 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

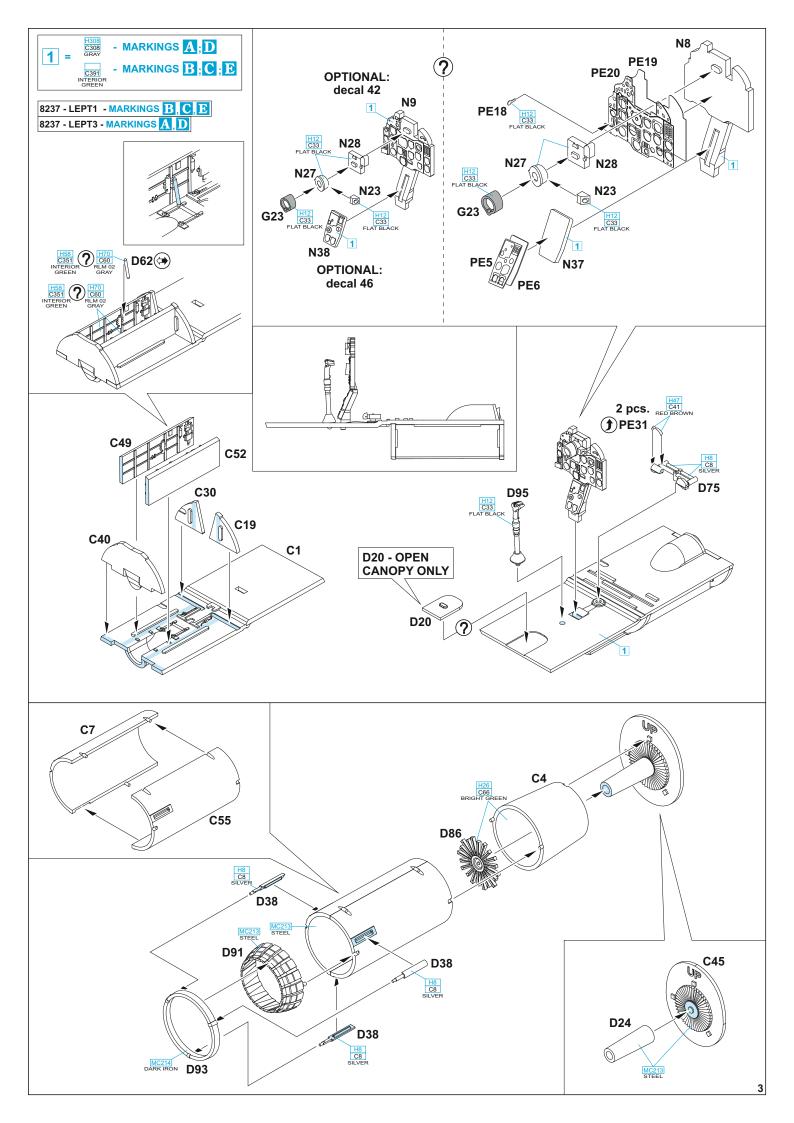
PEINTURE COLOURS BARVY FARBEN

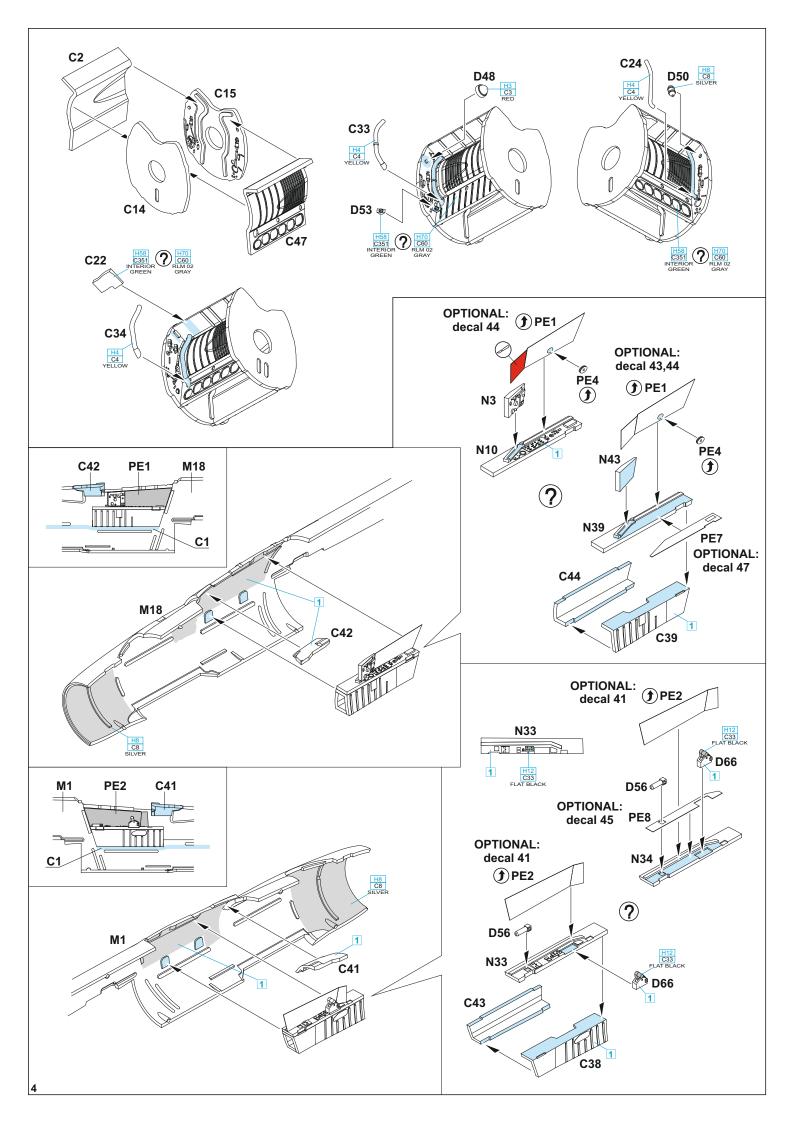
| GSi Creos (GUNZE) | | |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| AQUEOUS | Mr.COLOR | |
| H1 | C1 | WHITE |
| H3 | C3 | RED |
| H4 | C4 | YELLOW |
| H5 | C5 | BLUE |
| H8 | C8 | SILVER |
| H11 | C62 | FLAT WHITE |
| H12 | C33 | FLAT BLACK |
| H26 | C66 | BRIGHT GREEN |
| H27 | C44 | TAN |
| H44 | C51 | FLESH |
| H47 | C41 | RED BROWN |
| H51 | C11 | LIGHT GULL GRAY |

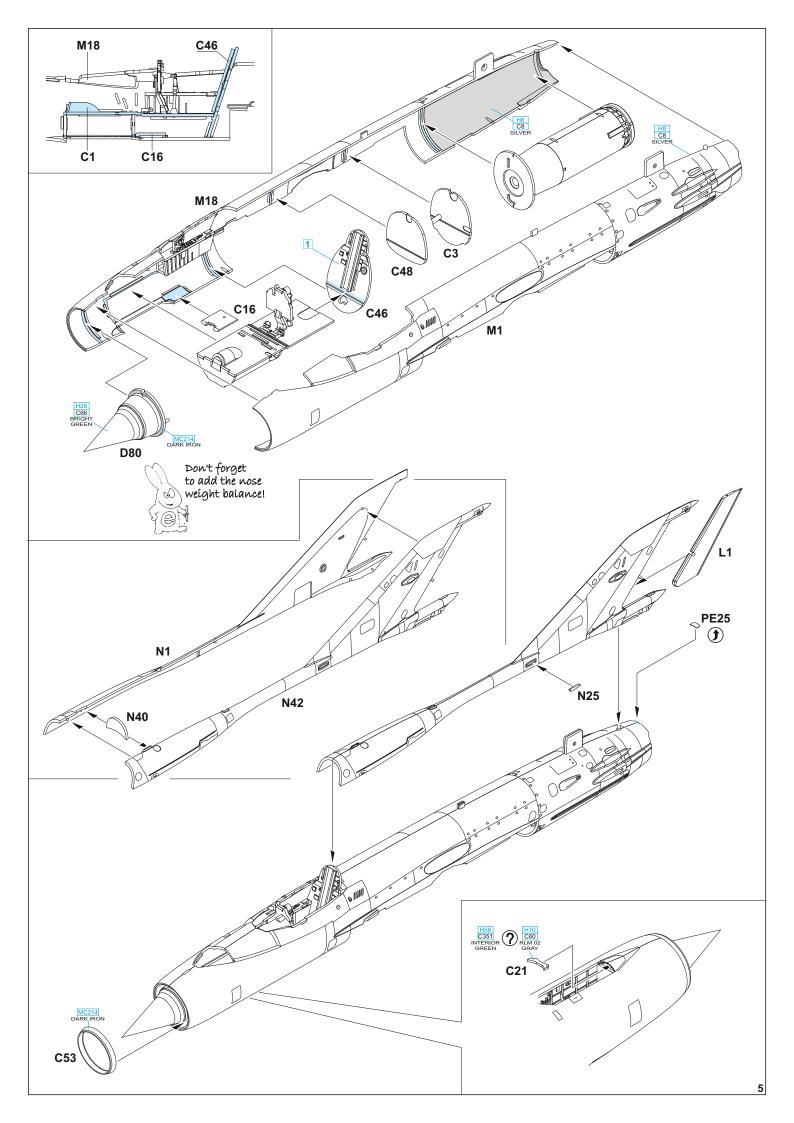
| AQUEOUS | Mr.COLOR | |
|---------|----------|-------------------|
| H53 | C13 | NEUTRAL GRAY |
| H58 | C351 | INTERIOR GREEN |
| H66 | C119 | RLM79 SAND YELLOW |
| H67 | C115 | RLM65 LIGHT BLUE |
| H70 | C60 | RLM02 GRAY |
| H72 | C369 | DARK EARTH |
| H77 | C137 | TIRE BLACK |
| H81 | C55 | KHAKI |
| H90 | C47 | CLEAR RED |
| H94 | C138 | CLEAR GREEN |
| H304 | C304 | OLIVE DRAB |
| H317 | C317 | GRAY |

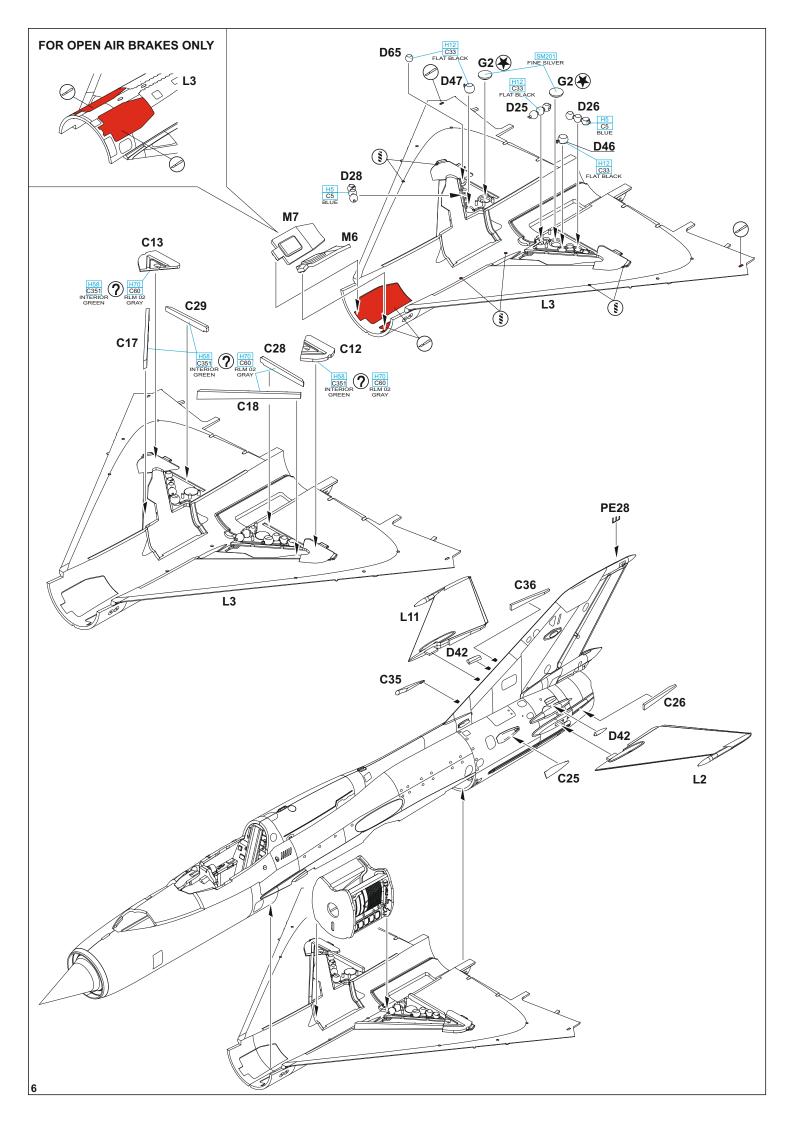
| AQUEUUS | IVII.COLOR | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|--|
| H318 | C318 | RADOME | |
| H324 | C324 | LIGHT GRAY | |
| H328 | C328 | BLUE | |
| H340 | C340 | FIELD GREEN | |
| H417 | C117 | LIGHT BLUE | |
| | C370 | AZURE BLUE | |
| Mr.METAL COLOR | | | |
| MC213 | | STAINLESS STEEL | |
| MC214 | | DARK IRON | |
| Mr.COLOR SUPER METALLIC | | | |
| SM201 | | SUPER FINE SILVER | |
| | | | |

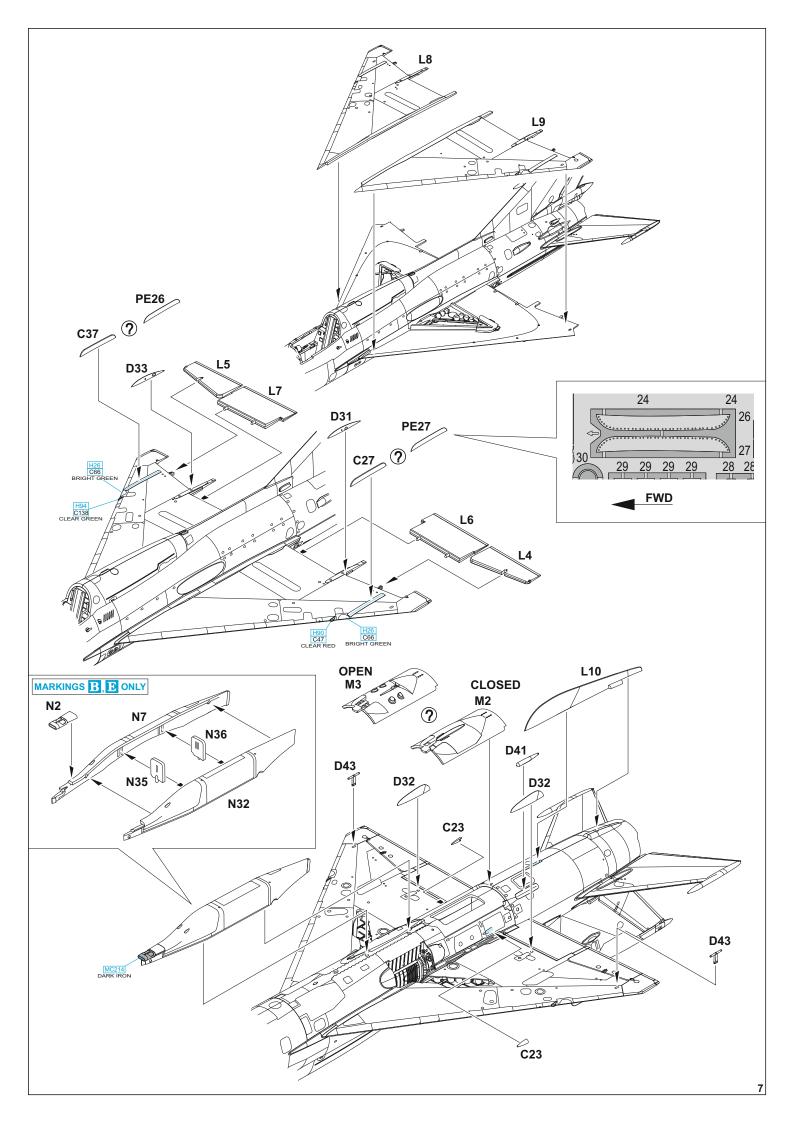
AQUEQUS Mr COLOR

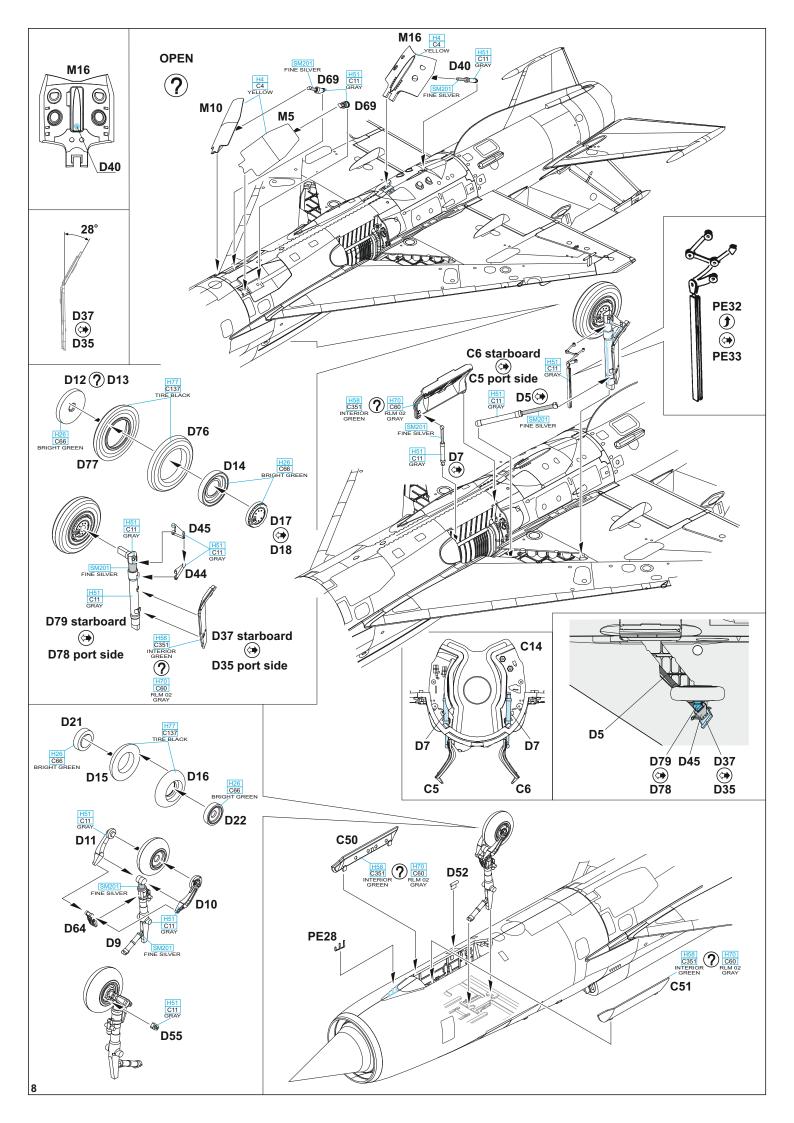


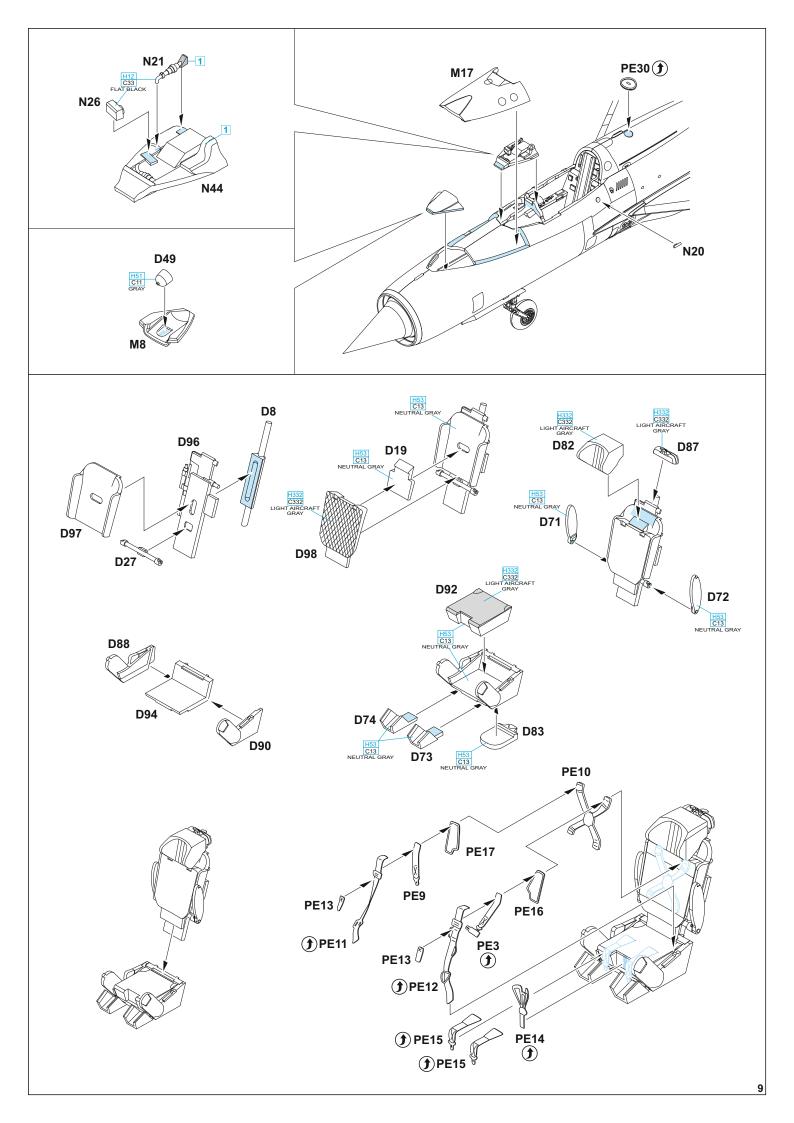


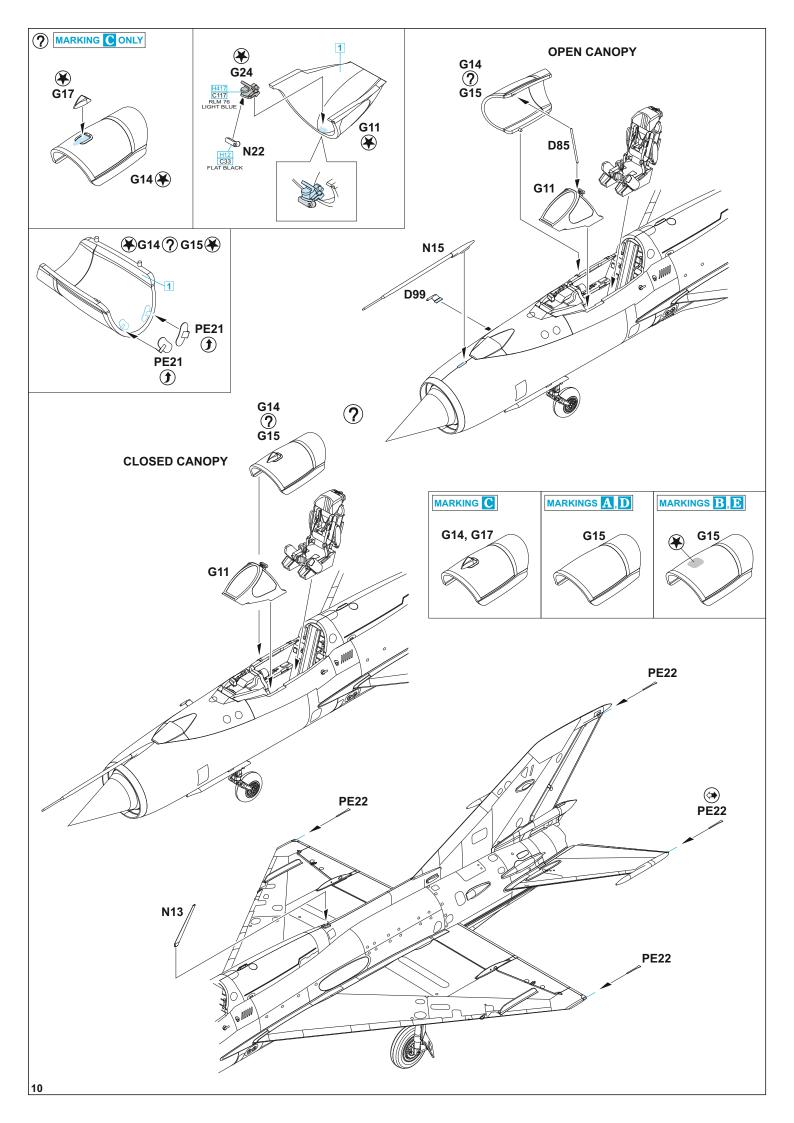


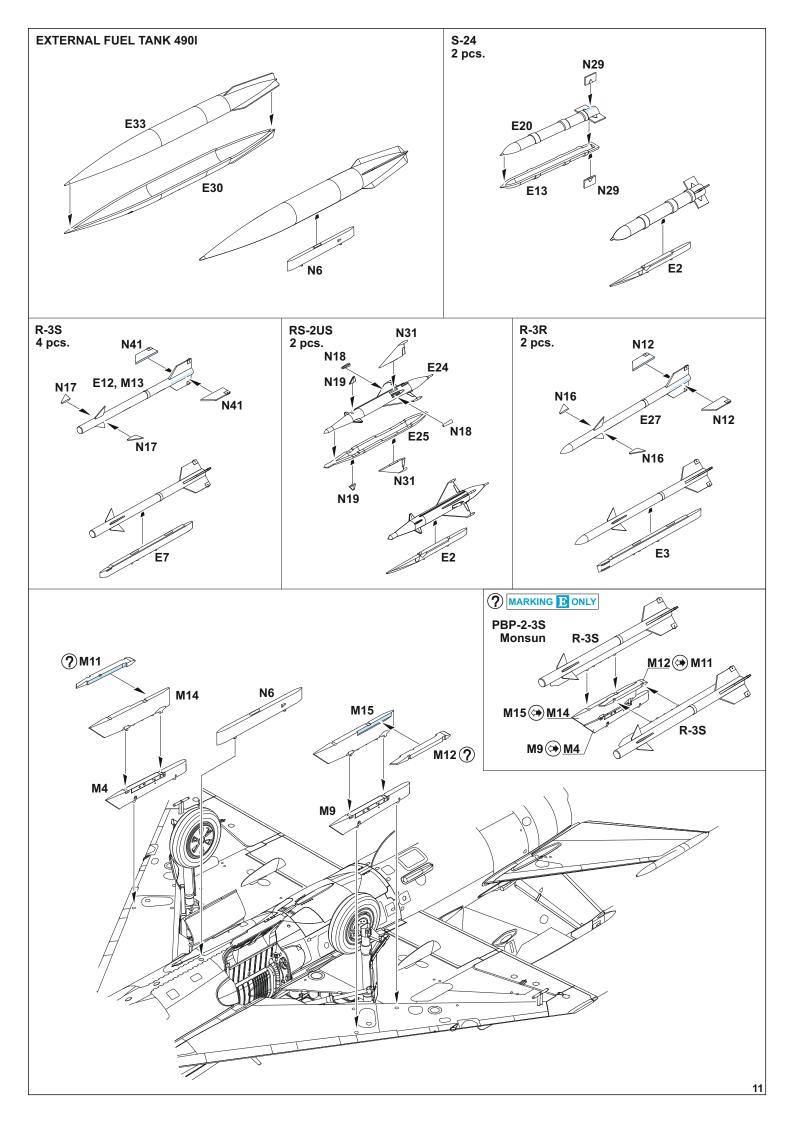


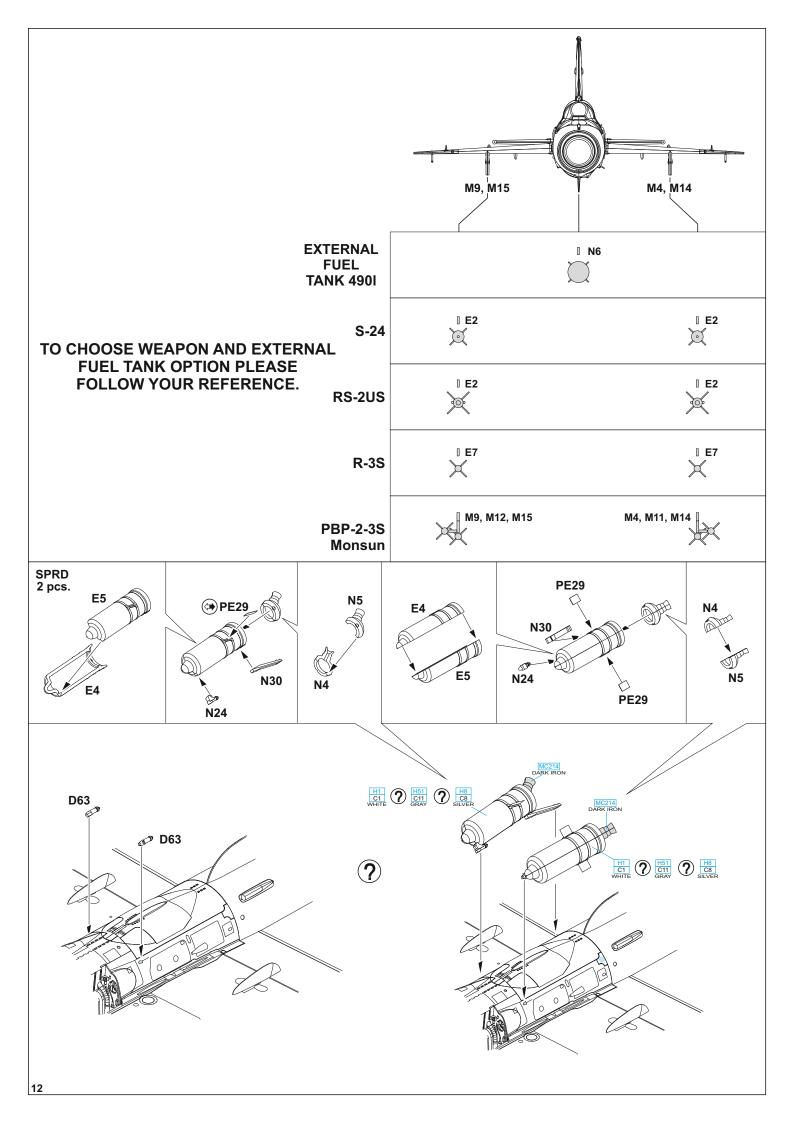


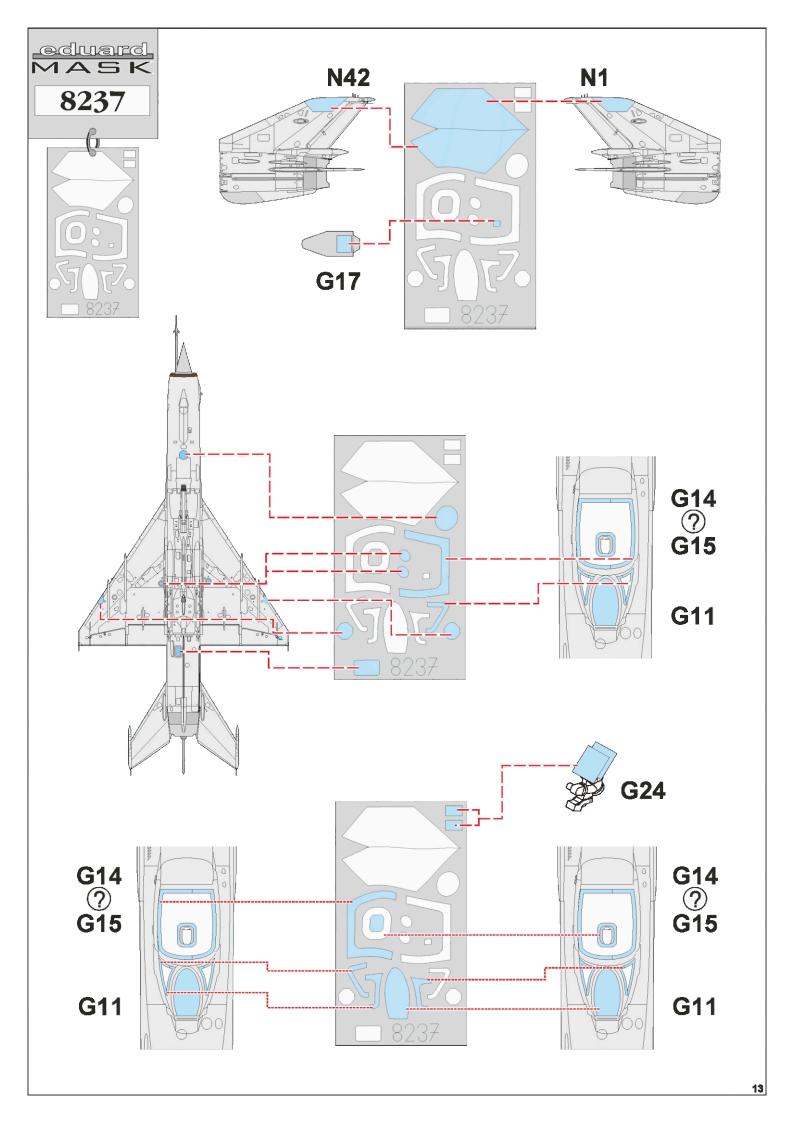






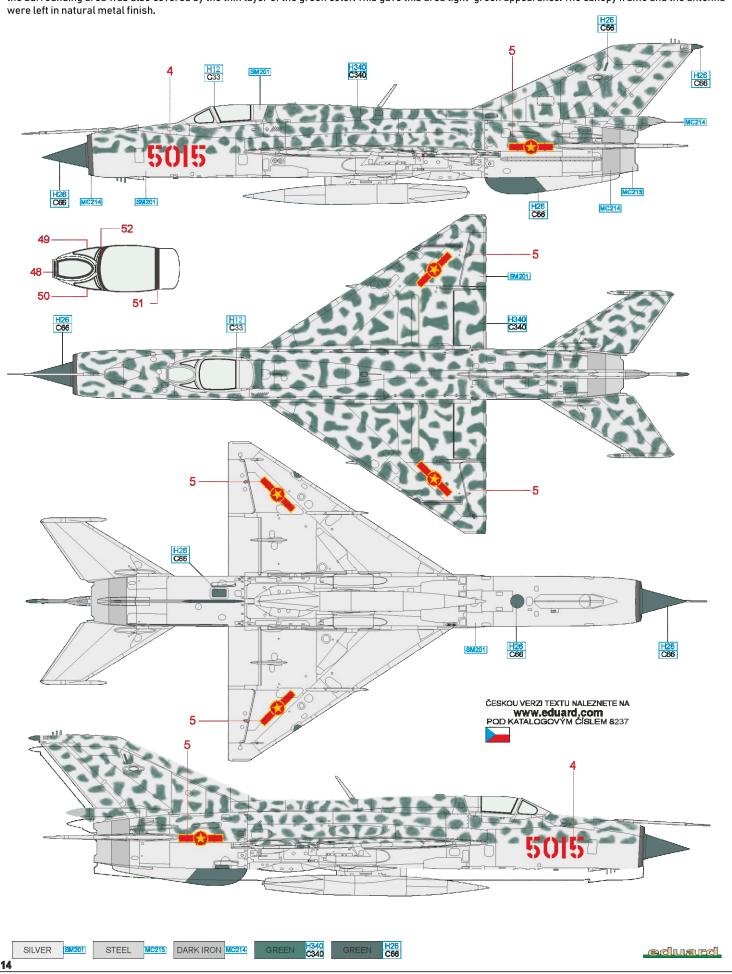






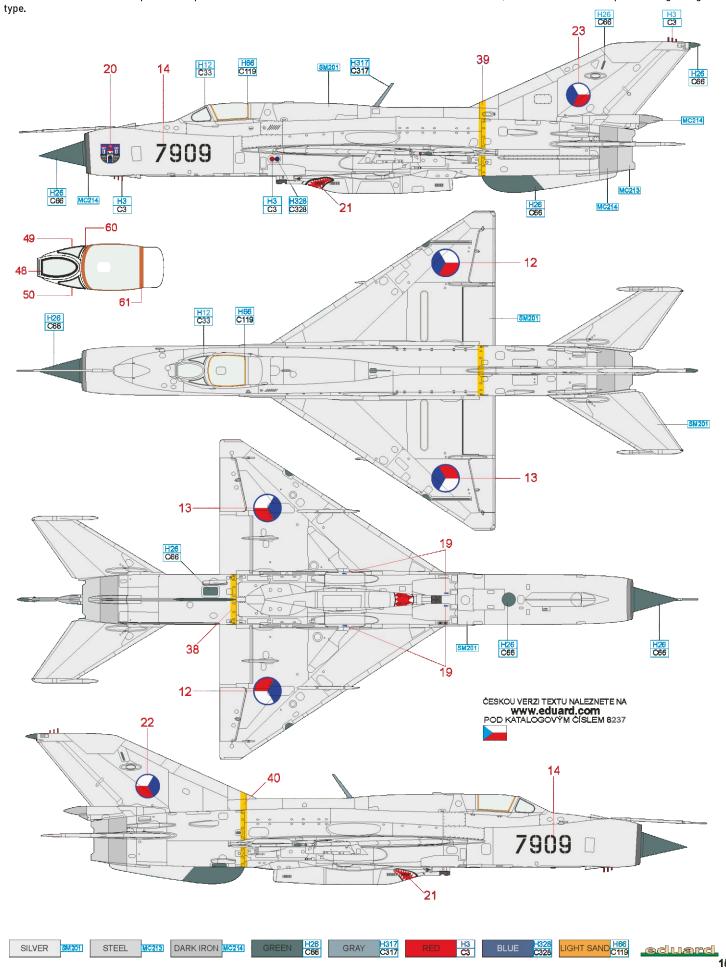
A 921 Fighter Regiment, Vietnamese People's Army Air Force, Noi Bai airfield, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, 1968

This aircraft was flown by 921 Fighter Regiment "Sao Do" (Red Star) in 1968. The first examples of MiG-21PFM were delivered to this unit during that year. Some sources say that this particular aircraft was flown by Nguyen Van Coc, a fighter ace credited with nine kills. The B&W photos of this aircraft can be interpreted in several ways. One of the theories says that green splotches were sprayed on the upper sides. The splotches were not sharp-edged, and the surrounding area was also covered by the thin layer of the green color. This gave this area light-green appearance. The canopy frame and the antenna were left in pattern metal finish.



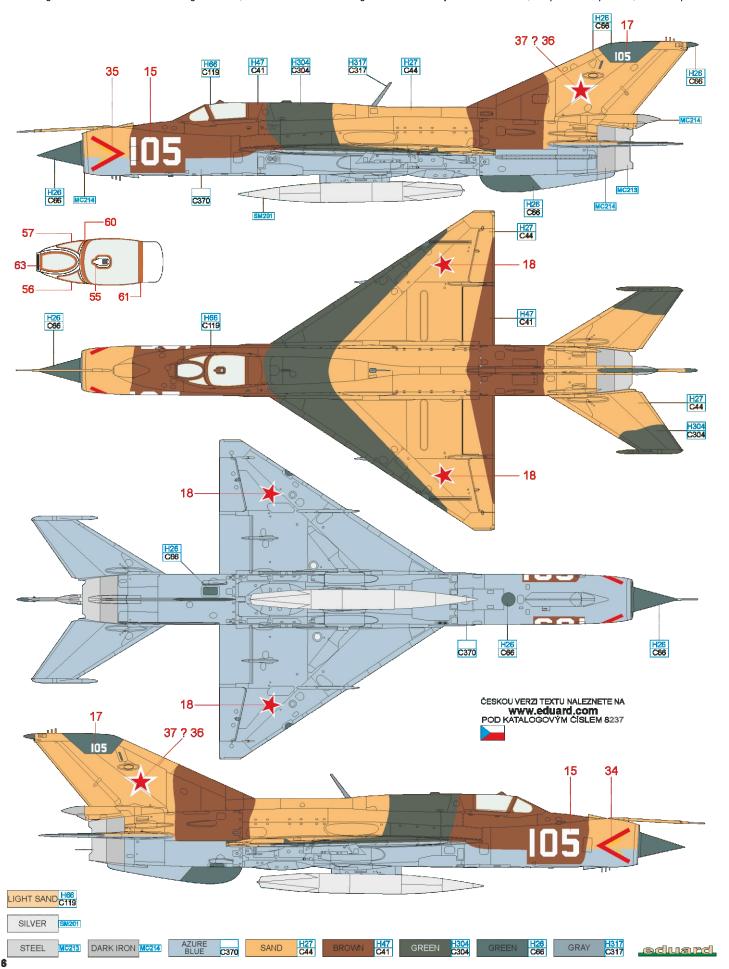
No. 7909, 11 Fighter Air Regiment, Czechoslovak Air Force, Žatec airfield, Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, March 1991

The No. 7909 MiG-21PFM was delivered to Czechoslovakia on January 29, 1969. At the beginning it was assigned to 9 slp (9th Fighter Air Regiment); from April 1973 served with 1 slp. From December 1982 onwards this aircraft was flown by 11 slp. It was put out of operation in March 1991 and consequently flown to the disposal site at the Vodochody airfield on March 20, 1991. The coat of arms of Žatec town was painted on the nose, the yellow band on the tail identified the aircraft which was to be put out of operation. The rest of the aircraft remained in natural metal finish, which was a common practice regarding this



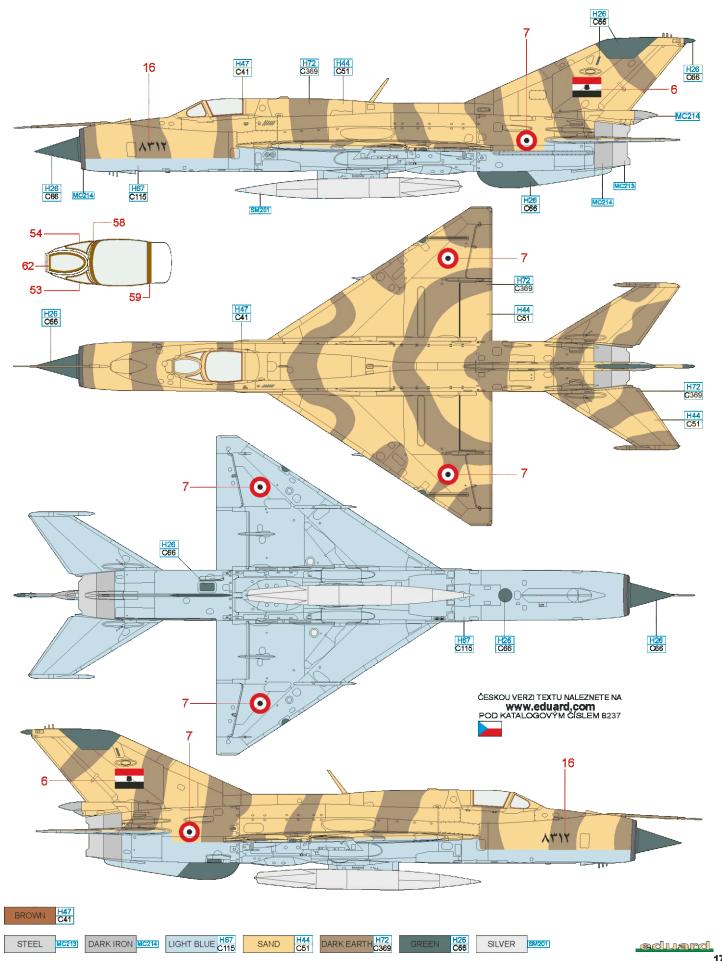
Baurnal Higher Air Force School, Kamen na Obi/Slavgorod airbases, the Soviet Union, ca 1988

Three-digit numbers were used for aircraft flown by Air Force schools in Soviet Union. The White 105 served with Barnaul Highter Air Force School in late 80ties. The exact Regiment that flew this MiG is not known. It belonged either to 59 UAP (59th Training Air Regiment) based in Kamen na Obi AFB or to 96 UAP that used Slavgorod AFB as its home. The colorful camouflage was applied during the service in the school. Note the large area of the brown camouflage color under the white fuselage number, where the former two-digit number used by the frontline unit, the previous operator, was overpainted.



Egyptian Air Force, Inshas air base, Arab Republic of Egypt, early 80's

This aircraft is one of the few MiG-21PFMs flown by Egyptian Air Force following the Six-Day War. Prior to this Arab-Israeli conflict, total of 235 various MiG-21s were delivered to Egypt but only about ten of them survived the war. The first and surprising Israeli aerial attack on Egyptian airbases on June 5, 1967, known as the Operation Moked, cost Egyptians about 90 of their MiG-21s itself. This aircraft was delivered to Egypt around 1970 and took part in the US-Egyptian military exercise Bright Star in 1982.



📘 1 Eskadra of the 62 Pułk Lotnictwa Myśliwskiego, Polish Air Force, Poznan – Krzesiny AB, Poland, 1994

This aircraft had been delivered to Poland on April 5, 1968 and served with 34. Pułk Lotnictwa Myśliwskiego (34th Fighter Air Regiment). This profile depicts the 6910 how it looked during the service with 62. PLM. The tail marking was applied in connection with 40th anniversary of the unit establishment (1954 – 1994). In 1995 the unit designation was changed to 3. PLM and according to this the number 62 in the unit badge on the A/C nose was replaced with the new one. This PFM was armed with GP-9 gun pod and Monsun rack for two R-3S missiles. The aircraft was oversprayed with thin layer of aluminium

