

One of the key factors in a modern combat aircraft is versatility. A plane able to serve in a variety of roles can reduce the overall cost of operations by limiting the number of components needed for maintenance. If one type plane can serve effectively in fighter, bomber or reconnaissance roles, that is one thing, but if it only requires the mounting of detachable pods or racks without changing the machine itself, you have a virtual one-plane air force. The nimble General Dynamics F-16 fighting Falcon is just that machine. Winner of a light-weight fighter competition in 1975, the F-16 has become one of the most successful combat plane in history. It can carry more than thirty different types of offensive or defensive weapons and electronics pods in combinations weighing up to ten tons. It is permanently armed with a 20mm M61A rotary cannon located in the fuselage and usually carries a pair of AIM-9 sidewinder air to air missiles attached to it's wingtips. The F-16 is one of the few post-Vietnam fighters to have engaged in combat, and it has proven to be as effective as it was intended. One of the most notable uses of the little fighter was in the bombing attack on Iraq's nuclear weapons plant, destroying the operation before it could become a force of destruction. The nimble maneuverability of the Fighting Falcon makes it the ideal mount for the famous U.S.Air Force Thunderbird acrobatic demonstration team. At the peak of its performance it can exceed mach 2, yet it can twist and turn so tightly it can turn inside many modern jet adversaries. This permits it to perform the spectacular maneuvers that excite the air show crowds. The effectiveness of this little fighter has led to its use by NATO forces alongside the larger F-15Eagle. Besides the U.S.Air Force and navy, the F-16 is operated by a dozen other countries.

Als Sieger einer Ausschreibung für leichte Jagdflugzeuge im Jahre 1975 gewann die F-16 als überaus erfolgreiche Waffenplattform auch die Herzen der Piloten und Flugzeugexperten in aller Welt. Das Leichtjäger-Prinzip war ein Resultat aus den Erfahrungen des Luftkrieges über Vietnam. Dort manöverierten die Modelle sowjetischer Bauart die damals aktuellen U.S Maschinen oft aus. Auch war nach dem Krieg mit gekürzten Militärbudgets zu rechnen. Daher bekam die F-16 aus Gründen der Kostenersparnis z. B. das gleiche Triebwerk (Pratt&Whitney F-100) wie die F-15 (letztere als Doppel-Triebwerk). Die F-16 kann über 30 verschieden Angriffs-und Verteidigungssysteme sowie elektronische Behälter mit einer Höchstlast bis zu zehn Tonnen mitführen. Somit wurde aus dem klassischen Jagdflugzeug (ein Motor/ein Pilot) ein universeller Allwetter/TagNacht Jagdbomber. Als ständige Bordbewaffnung dient eine 20mm M-61A VULCAN Revolverkanone im Rumpf und für gewöhnlich zwei AlM-9 Sidewinder Luft-Luft Raketen an den Flügelenden. Die internen Tanks besitzen ein Volumen von 3.160kg bei den Einsitzern und 2.570kg bei den zweisitzigen Varianten. Die F-16 erreicht Spitzengeschwindigkeiten von über 2.120km/h in großen Höhen und von 1.475km/h auf Meeresniveau. Die Dienstgipfelhöhe beträgt ungefähr 15.200 Meter. Die Maschine wird z. Zt. von folgenden Staaten eingesetzt: USAF, USN, Norwegen, Dänemark, Belgien, Niederlande, Portugal, Venezuela, Südkorea, Polen, Griechenland, Türkei, Ägypten, Israel, Jordanien, Bahrain, Singapur, Indonesien, Taiwan, Thailand.

F-16ファイティングファルコンは、1970年代初めにアメリカ空軍の軽量戦闘機(LWF)計画によって開発された機体です。当初はF-15を補佐する軽量昼間戦闘機として求められて開発されましたが、後に全天候型戦闘機に変更となり、対地攻撃能力も付与されました。F-15と同じプラット&ホイットニー社製のF100ターボファンエンジン単発で、フライ・バイ・ワイヤをはじめとする多くの新技術と、前例のない空気取り入れ口配置、ブレンデッド・ウィングボディなどの斬新な設計を盛り込み、ある面ではF-15以上の優れた性能を示しました。安価、高性能のF-16はアメリカ空軍以外の西側諸国にも大量に配置され、既に4、000機以上が世界各地で使用されています。F-16CはMSIP(Multinational Staged Improvement Program)と呼ばれる段階的近代化計画により初期の生産モデルであるA型から発達した機体で、レーダー火器管制装置、電子機器をより高度なものに変更して、目標の探索、識別能力などの近代化を計ったモデルです。これにより新型ミサイルAIM-120(AMRAAM)の運用が可能となり、空戦処理能力が大幅に向上しました。

F-16 파이팅 펼콘 전투기는 1972년 1월, 미공군의 경량전투기(LWF: Light Weight Fighter)개발 계획에 의해 개발된 기종으로, 당시 미공군의 차기 주력전투기로 앞서 개발된 F-15를 보조하기 위한 경량, 저가격의 소형전투기를 목표로 설계되었다. 시제기인 YF-16 제1호기는 1974년 2월 첫비행에 성공을 거두었으며, 당시 경쟁상대이던 노드롭사의 YF-17에 비해 기체의 가속성, 선희성, C(중력하중)내구성, 전투행동반경등에서 앞설 뿐만 아니라 생산비용면에서도 보다 경제적임이 입증됨에 따라 최종 생산결정을 보게 되었다. 시제기에서 본격적인 실용모델 단계로 넘어오면서, 당초 주간용 공중전 전투기로 설계되었던 F-16에는 보다 본격적인 전천후 능력 및 대지공격 능력이 부여되었으며, 상대적으로 저렴한 가격에도 불구하고 뛰어난 고성능을 발휘함에 따라 미공군을 비롯, 서방진영 각국에 대랑으로 배치가 이뤄지면서, 이미 4000대 이상이 세계각지에서 활발히 운용이 이뤄지고 있다. F-16다형은 최초의 생산모델인 F-16여당으로부터 개량, 발전된 모델로, 레이더 화기관제장치 및 각종 전자기기등을 보다 고성능의 장비로 변경하여 목표물의 탐지 및 식별능력을 대폭 강화한 기종이다. F-16 파이팅 팰콘 전투기는 공중전 및 공대지 전투능력을 두루 갖춘 다목적 전천후 전술전투기의 역할을 충실히 수행해내고 있으며, 현재 우리나라 공군에도 대량으로 도입, 배치되어 '필승 공군'의 후에로 대북 제공권 우위확보에 크나큰 일익을 담당하고 있다.

<READ THIS BEFORE YOU BEGIN>

Study the instructions before assembling.
 On not use too much cement to join parts.
 Never use cement or paint near open farme.
 Open a window or make area with virtitation when cement or paint is in use.
 Tear up and throw away the empty plastic begs to avoid danger of suffocation for little children.

<ALLGEMEINE HINWEISE>

Die Anorthung der Baufeils eitst so fin Ziebrungen der Anleitung ersichtlich.

Die Telle vor dem Verkleben ungeleimt zusammenhalten, um ihren paßstz zu prüfen.

Klebstoff ind in zu dick aufragen.

Klebstoff ind in der Nähr einer Famme verwenden.

Während der Bemalung mit Spritzpistole oder Pinsel für frische Lufzufuhr, z.B. öffnen des Fensters, songen.

Baussatz von kleinen Kindem Bernhalten. Verhüten Sie, daß Kinder irgendweiche Bauteile in den Mund nehmen oder Plassiktüten über den Kopf ziehen.

■ 조립하기 전에 -부품을 조립하기 전에 설명서를 잘 읽어본 후 조립한다.

<LISEZ CE QUI SUIT AVANT DE COMMENCER LE MONTAGE>

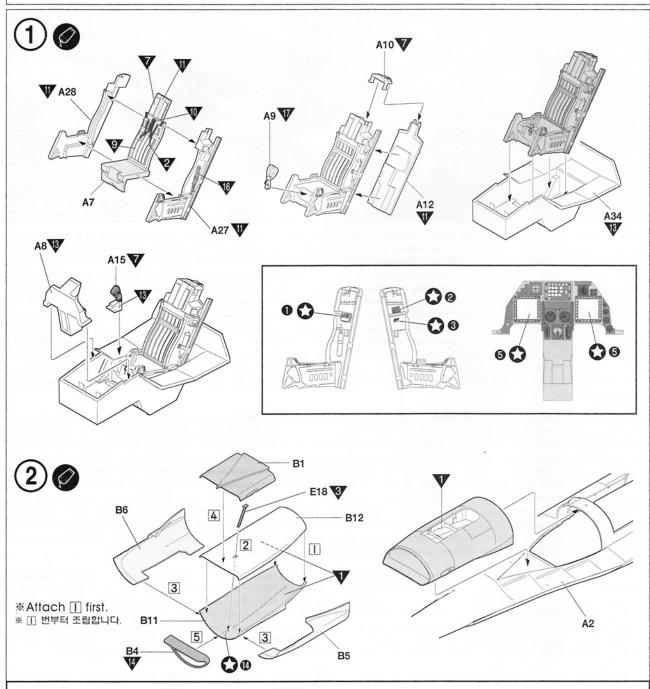
-Etudier les schémas d'assemblage. - Contrôler que chaque pièce soit bien conforme avant de la coller à sa piace.
- N'utilisez pas trop de cote pour réunir les pièces. - Ne farnais manipuler la colle ou perinture à proximité d'une flamme.
- Afers soigneusement la pièce où usus pejanez

組み立てる前に同時費をお読み下さい。 - 部品をランナーから切りはなす時は模型用ニッパーとカッターを使用します。 接着機能を少しなのに使うことがされいに比上げるこってす。 - 総あ立て後の部品やビニール設はつかなケ州の中の協立が、学立所に保管して下さい 接着機能を支持を受ける分割によるときを受けて発生に戻るできないましょう。 - 接着できない医患さらせて埋めかます。

-부품을 자를 때에는 칼이나 니퍼로 깨끗이 잘라준다. -접착하기 전에 부품을 맞추어 확인한 후 조립한다.

-에나멜 페인트나 접착제를 사용할 때는 창문을 열어 환기를 시키고 화기를 멀리한다.

-접착제를 사용할 곳과 사용하지 않는 곳에 주의하고 너무 많이 바르지 않도록 한다. -사용 후 남은 부품은 어린 아이들의 손에 닿지 않도록 잘 처리한다.

















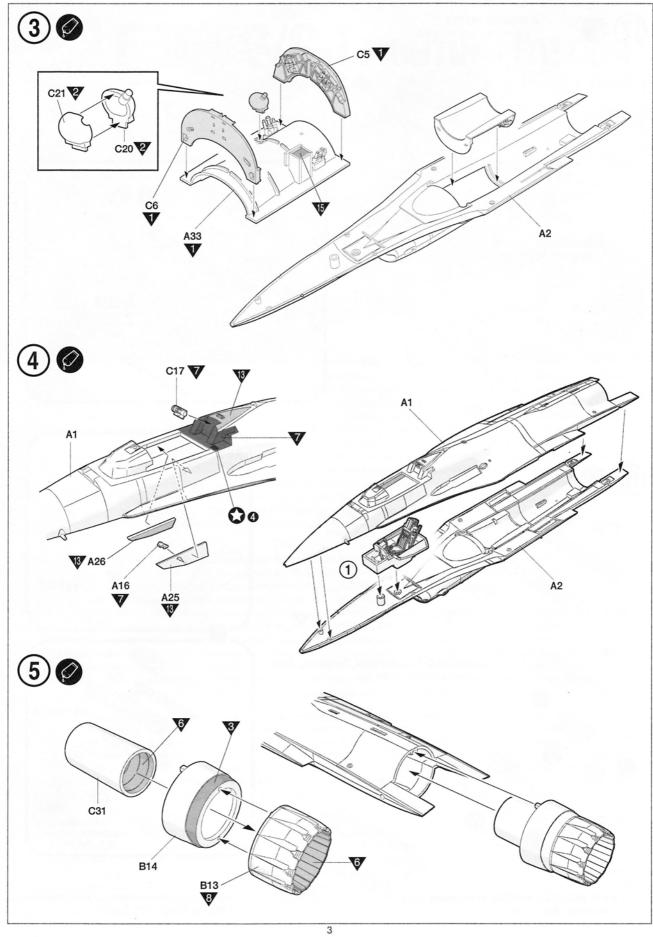


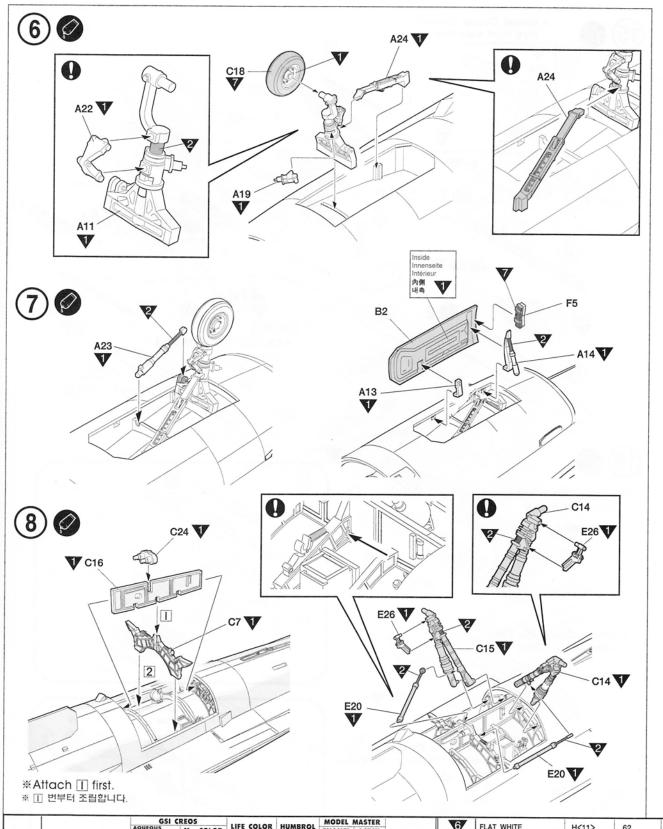




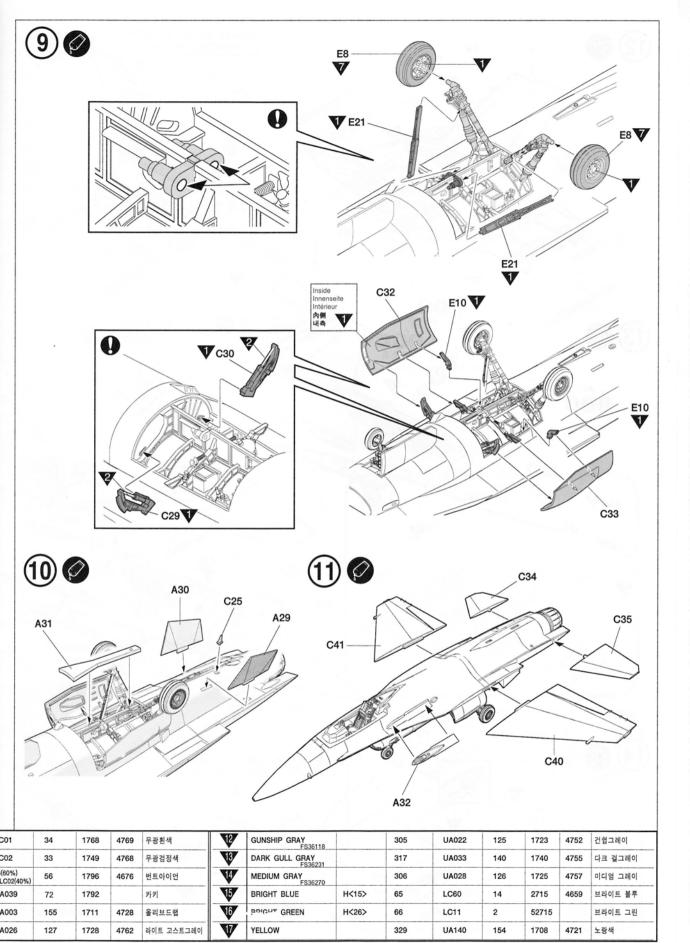


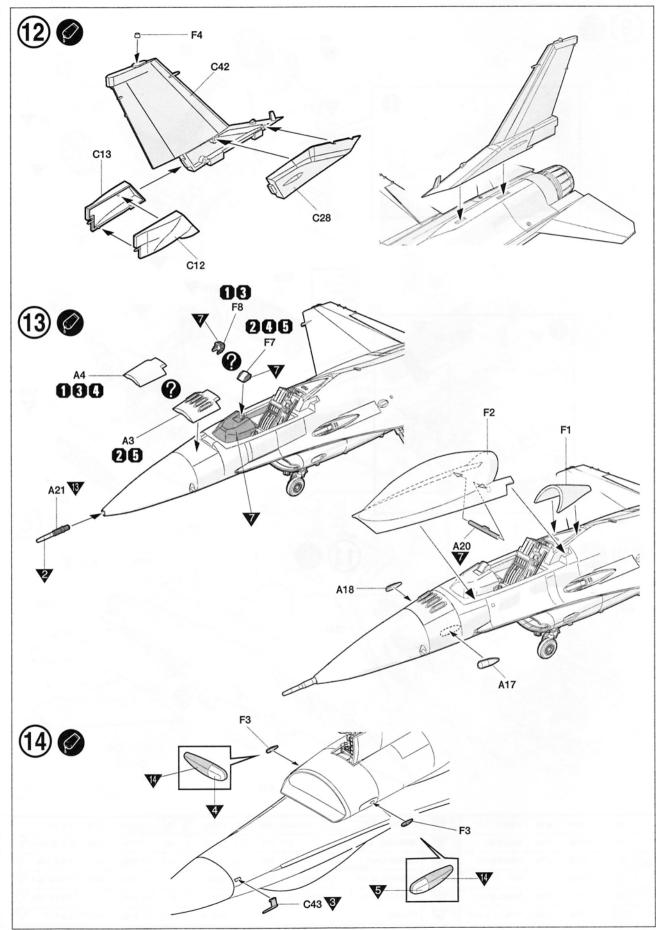


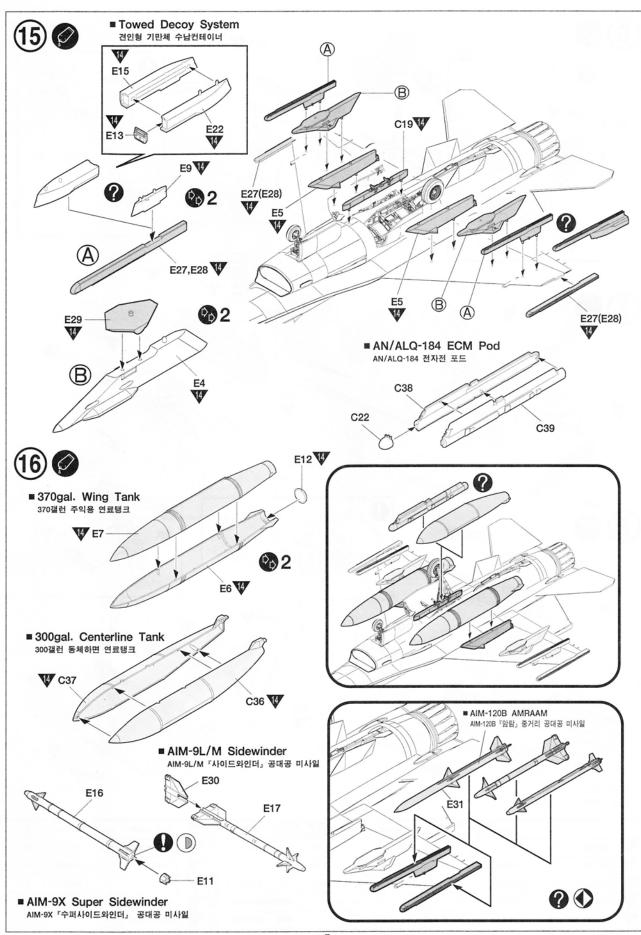


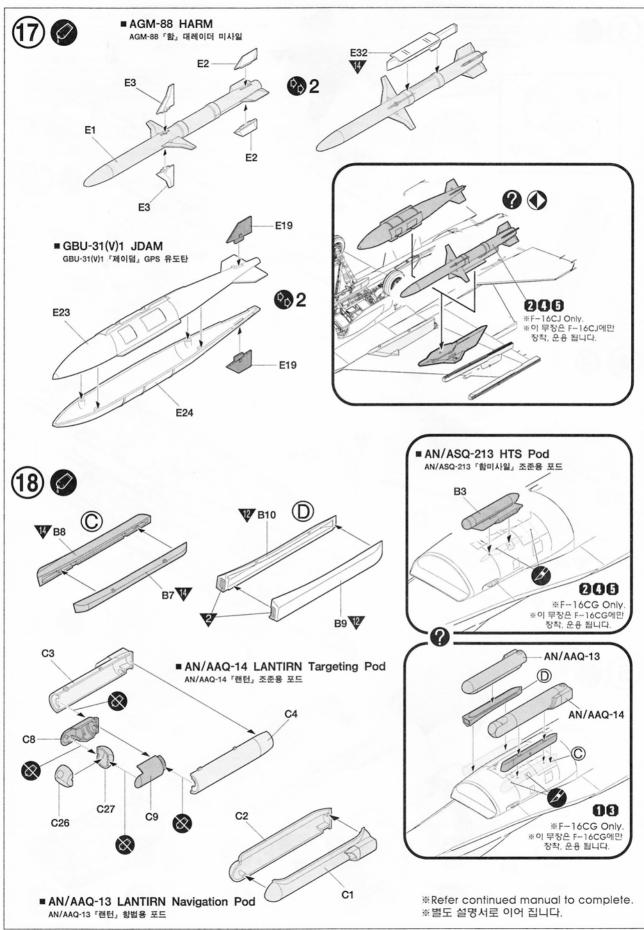


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2	SILVER	H<8>	8	LC74	11	1790	4678	은색	8	BURNT IRON	H<76>	61	Lt 37
3	STEEL	H<18>	28	LC76	53	1780	4679	흑철색	9	KHAKI	H<81>	55	ī
4	CLEAR RED	H<90>	47		1321		4630	클리어레드	10	OLIVE DRAB	100 30 10	304	ı
5	CLEAR BLUE	H<93>	50				4658	클리어블루	W	LIGHT GHOST GRAY		308	1

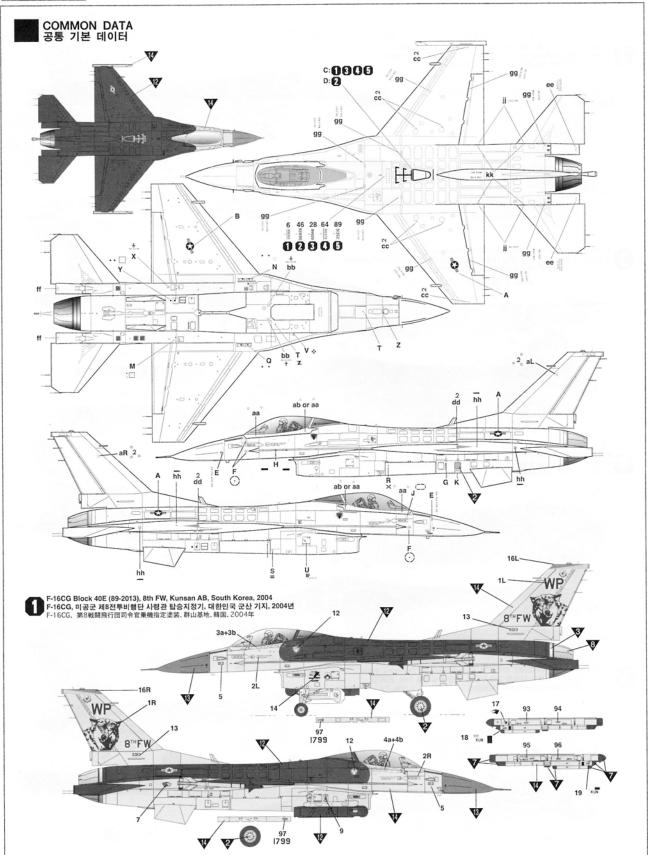




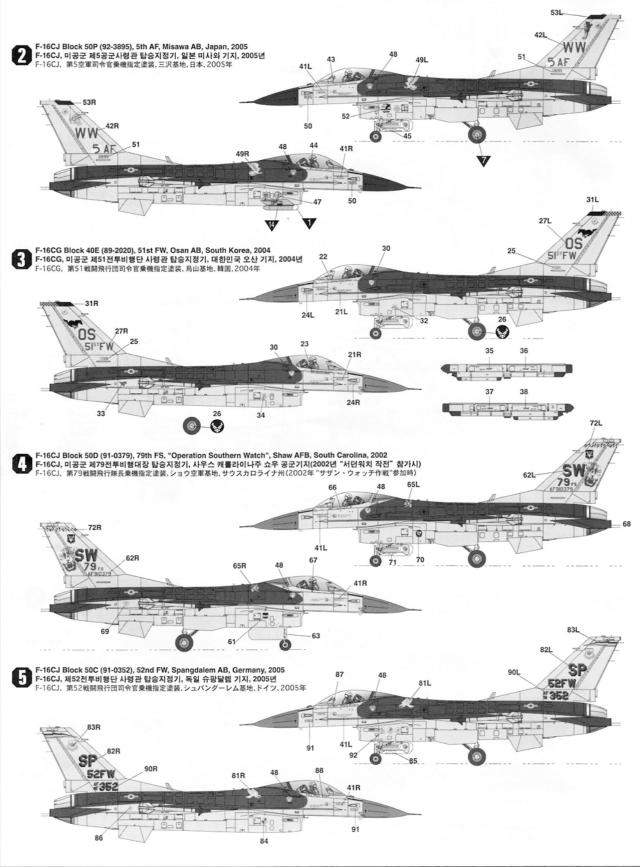


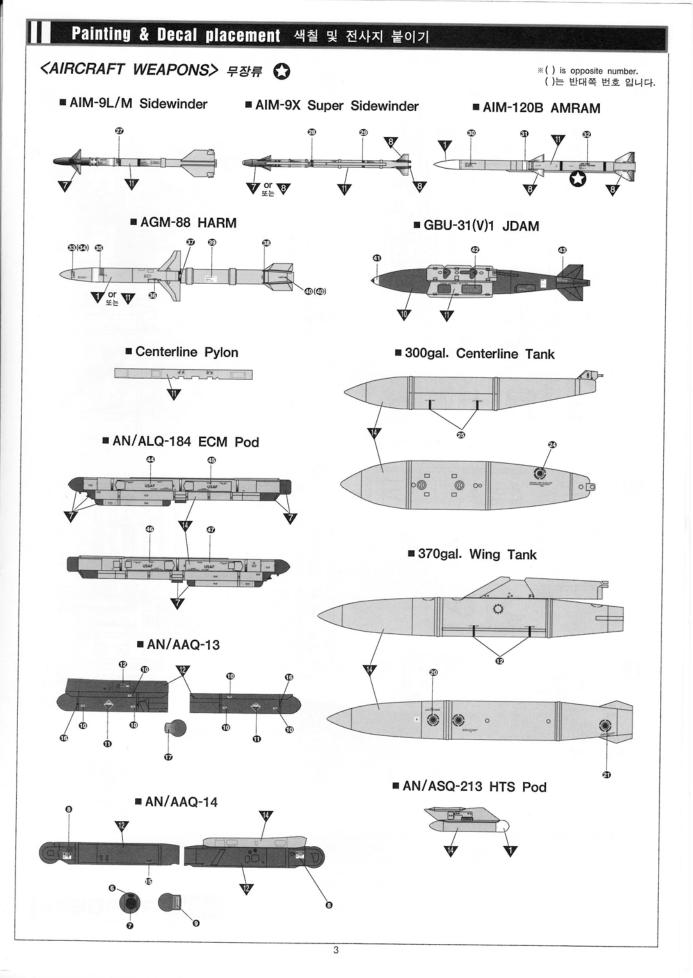


ACADEMY F-16CG/CJ FIGHTING FALCON 12415 1/72nd Scale



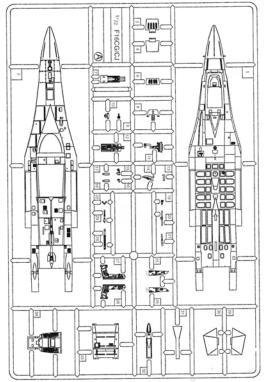
Painting & Decal placement 색칠 및 전사지 붙이기

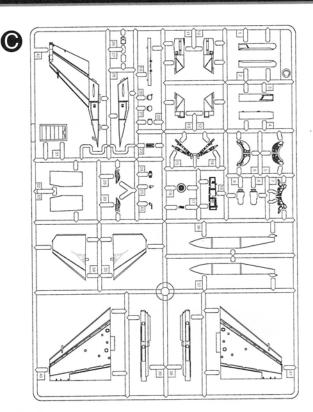


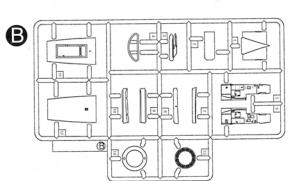


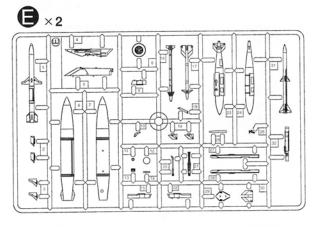
Parts Locating Diagram 부품도

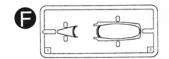














■UNUSED PART: A6, C10, C11, C23, E14, E18×1, E25, F6 불필요 부품

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