実機 諸元 / Real Aircraft Specifications

アメリカ空雷

F-4C ファントム II

F-4は、米マクダネル社によって、アメリカ海軍初の全天候型双発艦上戦闘機として開発された。大型の翼と高出力のジェットエンジンを双発で装備し、大きな兵装搭載量を特徴としている。1958年12月、各航空機メーカーのコンペの末、海軍はマクダネル社のF4H-1を制式採用。試作機2機を含む計45機が生産され、双発ジェットエンジンJ79-GE-2/2Aが搭載された。以降はJ79-GE-8を搭載し、以前の機体と区別するため1961年5月にF4H-1Fと改称された。その後1962年9月の呼称統一でF-4Aと改称され、その高性能と使い勝手の良さから多くの戦場で数多の戦果を上げ、傑作戦闘攻撃機「F-4」として歴史に名を残すこととなった。

海軍で採用されたF4Hの高性能に興味を示した空軍は、2機のF4H-1 (Bu.no.149405/06)を海軍から借り受け、1962年1月よりラングレイ空軍基地にてテストを開始。F4H-1は、当時空軍で使われていた「センチュリーシリーズ」と呼ばれる一連の戦闘機よりも総合力で優れていただけでなく、海軍と空軍で機種を共通化することで開発コストや調達コストも抑えられる点も、F4H-1を空軍で採用する後押しとなり、同年3月にはF-110スペクターとして制式採用されることとなった。さらに同年9月の呼称統一ではF-110からF-4Cへと改称され、多用途戦闘機としてのポテンシャルを秘めながら、その主な任務としては艦隊防空であったF4H-1を、あらゆるレベルでの侵略に対応できる戦術的柔軟さを備えた陸上機として運用するため、当時のTAC(戦術航空軍団)からの要求に基づき様々な改修が加えられた。

F-4Cは、基本的に海軍型と同じくジェネラルエレクトリック製アフターバーナー付きターボジェットエンジン「J79」を採用。中でも、B型が搭載したJ79-GE-8(最大推力7,710kg)と同規格ながら、前線基地での運用を考慮し、自力始動可能なMXU-4/A火薬カートリッジスターターが使用できるJ79-GE-15エンジンを搭載した。外観形状としてはB型と同じくエンジン/ズルは短く、機首下面にアンテナフェアリングを装備するなど、海軍型とほぼ同じシルエットを形成。細部においては、艦載機にしか必要のない主翼下面前方のカタパルトフックは埋められ、逆に、着艦用のアレスティングフックは、その頑丈な作りからも、飛行場での緊急着陸用制動装置として残された。さらに、空中給油方式の変更に伴い背面に受油リセプタクルが新設されるなど、機体各部やパネルライン、ハッチ類がわずかに異なっている。また、ランディングギアは陸上での運用を重視し、前脚ドアにはアプローチライトとタキシングライトを装備、主車輪は接地圧200psiの低圧幅広タイヤを採用し、アンチスキッド・ブレーキ装置が導入された。

FCS(火器管制装置)は地上位置表示装置付きのAN/APQ-100へ、爆撃管制装置は最新のAN/AJB-7姿勢基準爆撃コンピューターに換装されるなど、戦術核攻撃能力を強化。兵装も胴体中央に600ガロン、主翼下に370ガロンの増槽を懸架。その他、胴体下のミサイルベイにAIM-7Eを最大4発。加えて、主翼下パイロンにAIM-9EまたはAIM-9J/Pを最大4発搭載可能など、米軍の戦術機が搭載できる兵器はほぼ全て扱えることとなった。さらに、海軍型では前席のみだった操縦装置を後席にも追加し、WSO(兵器システム士官)も操縦可能に。複操縦式にすることで機体の生存性が高まるだけでなく、新たに練習機を作る必要がないなど運用上のメリットももたらした。

SWSキットでは実機の徹底取材を行い、「F-4」ならではの美しい外観形状はもちろん、海軍型と空軍型の微細な差異についても取りこぼすことなく詳細に再現。いわゆるベトナム迷彩(SEAスキーム)と合わせて、豊富な兵装バリエーションを存分に楽しめ、「実機の縮尺模型」であるスケールモデル本来の醍醐味として、組み立てやすさとの両立を果たした。世界中で長きにわたって運用され、様々なかたちで活躍した姿を今なお鮮明に記憶している人も多いであろう稀代の傑作戦闘攻撃機が、いまだかつて見た事もない真の姿で今、あなたの手に甦る。

U.S. AIR FORCE

F-4C Phantom II

F-4 has been developed by the American company McDonnell as the first US Navy carrier-based double engine jet fighter being able to fly under every condition. Its peculiarities are the double jet engines lending a high thrust-power, the huge wings and the high weapon load. In December 1958, the Navy officially adopted the F4H-1 by McDonnell, as a result of a competition between all the aircraft manufacturers. 45 machines were produced in total, including two prototypes; and the J79-GE-2/2A double jet engines were mounted on. Eventually, the J79-GE-8 was installed, so the plane was renamed F4H-1F in May 1961 to differentiate it from the previous one. Later, in September 1962, it was renamed and unified as F-4A, becoming the milestone-jet fighter successfully used in many war fields, engraving its name in history as "F-4", thanks to its high performances and handiness.

Interested in the high-performance showed by the F4H adopted by the Navy, the Air Force borrowed from the Navy two F4H-1 (Bu.no.149405/06) and began testing at Langley Air Force Base from January 1962. The F4H-1 was not only superior in overall strength to the "Century Series" aircrafts used back in those days, it also contributed to reduce development and deployment costs as the same aircraft type was shared by the Navy and the Air Force. Finally, the F4H-1 was backed to be adopted by the Air Force, and in March of the same year it was officially adopted as the F-110 Specter. In addition, in September of the same year, the name of the plane was changed and unified from F-110 to F-4C; and while hiding potential as a multipurpose jet-fighter, the F4H-1, whose main mission was the air fleet defense, underwent many restorations made on the basis of the TAC's (Tactical Air Force Corps) requests, so that it could be used as a land plane, given its tactical flexibility that allowed it to answer to any kind of aggression.

F-4C is equipped with the J79 turbo jet-engines with afterburner, made by General Electric, which is basically the same as the Navy Type. Although having the same standards of the J79-GE-8 engine (7,710kg maximum thrust power) mounted on the B-type, the engines were thought for being used in front line bases, so the J79-GE-15 with automatic start MXU-4/A gunpowder cartridge have been mounted. As for the exterior shape, the engine nozzle is short as in the B-type, the antenna fairing is installed under the nose and the entire silhouette is almost the same as the Navy Type. Regarding the details, the catapult hooks, only necessary for carrier-based planes, have been removed from under the main wings, but on the other hand, the arresting hook for deck landing has been strengthened and left as brake system in case of emergency landing on airfields. Furthermore, due to the change of the aerial refueling system, the oil receptacle has been installed on the back of the plane. All the panel lines, hatches and any other parts of the aircraft are just slightly different. Mainly used for ground landing, the landing gears of the Air Force Type have only approach and taxi-lights on the front gear door. The main wheels had 200psi low pressure large tires, while anti-skid brake equipment was also installed.

The FCS (Fire Control System) has been converted into an AN/APQ-100 with ground position indicator, while the bomb control system into a new AN/AJB-7 attitude-reference bombing computer, in order to strengthen the tactical nuclear attack ability of the plane. 370 gallons of belly tank are suspended under the main wings, and 600 gallons of weapons are located under the midfuselage. In addition, a maximum of four AIM-7E could be loaded on the missile bay under the fuselage. Moreover, a maximum of four AIM-9E or AIM-9J/P missiles could be loaded on the pylons under the main wings, carrying almost all the weapons that an American tactical fighter could. Furthermore, a control stick was added to the backseat of the plane while it was located only in the front seat of the Navy Type, enabling the WPO (Weapon System Operator) to work. Making this aircraft a double-operative one, besides enhancing its viability, had the practical merit of making no longer necessary to build a new trainer aircraft.

Thanks to a thorough research on the real aircraft, with this SWS kit we could represent not only the beautiful shape that only the F-4 can give you, but also all the subtle differences from the Navy to the Air Force Type without leaving anything uncovered. You can enjoy a rich variety of weapons as well as the so-called Vietnam Camouflage (SEA Scheme) without sacrificing the easiness of assembly, true charm of scale modeling that should just be a "scale down of the real aircraft". This unique jet-fighter masterpiece, long used all over the world in many situations and still vivid in the memory of many people, will revive in your hands in its true essence, as you have never seen it before.

組み立てについて / Assembly Information



1/48 No.6

F-4C 77214II PHANTOM II

造形村・SWS 設計コンセプト

ZOUKEI-MURA SWS Design Concept SWS Design Concept 説明書本文中にもSWSの設計コンセ プトが書き込まれています。この項目 がありましたらご注目ください。 The SWS Design Concepts can

The SWS Design Concepts can be found written throughout this assembly manual. Please keep an eye out for headings such as the one above. ●降着装置 / Landing Gears

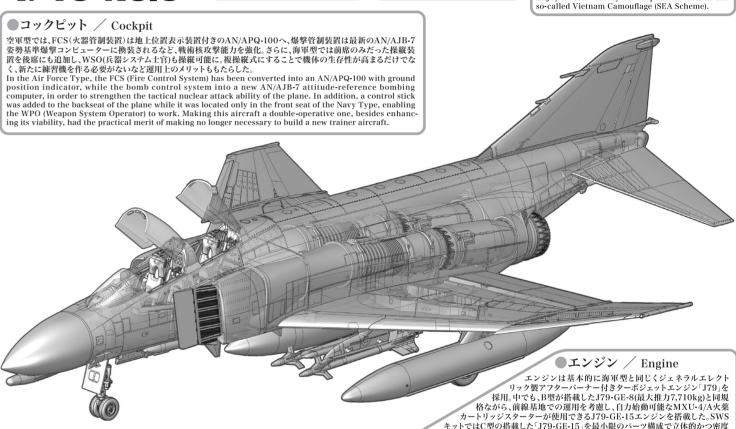
空軍型のランディングギアは、陸上での運用を重視し 前脚ドアにはアプローチライトとタキシングライトを装 備。主車輪は接地圧200psiの低圧幅広タイヤを採用 し、アンチスキッド・プレーキ装置が導入された。

Min. エキ Min. はなんしないあい Min. エキ Min. スティンを Fr. し、アンチスキッド・ブレーキ装置が導入された。 Mainly used for ground landing, the landing gears of the Air Force Type have approach and taxi-lights on the front gear door. The main wheels had 200psi low pressure large tires, while anti-skid brake equipment was also installed.

●武装 / Armament

胴体下のミサイルベイにAIM-7Eを最大4発。加えて、主 翼下パイロンにAIM-9EまたはAIM-9J/Pを最大4発 搭載可能。いわゆるベトナム迷彩(SEAスキーム)と合わ せて、豊富な兵装パリエーションをご堪能ください。

A maximum of four AIM-7E could be loaded on the missile bay under the fuselage. Moreover, a maximum of 4 AIM-9E or AIM-9J/P missiles could be loaded on the pylons under the main wings Enjoy a rich variety of weapons as well as the



●F-4Cについて / About F-4C

F-4CはB型と同じくノズルは短く、機首下面にアンテナフェアリングを装備するなど、海軍型とほぼ同じシルエットを完全再現、艦載機にしか必要のない主 翼下面前方のカタバルトフックは埋められ、逆に、着艦用のアレスティングフッ つは、その頑丈な作りからも、飛行場での緊急着陸用制動装置として残された。さらに、空中給油方式の変更に伴い背面に受油リセブタクルが新設されるなど、海軍型とわずかに異なる機体各部やパネルライン、ハッチ類まで詳細に再現。アメリカ建国200年の年、1976年10月にフロリダ州ティンダル空軍基地で開催されたADC(防空軍別)の射撃競技会"ウィリアム・テル"76"に参加した記念機体を採用、派手なチェッカーと、記念すべき年に活躍した話としてのマーキングが特徴的な印象深い機体をSWSキットでぜひご堪能ください。

Like the B-type, the F-4C has a short nozzle and an antenna fairing installed under the nose. As for the exterior shape, the engine nozzle is short as in the B-type, the antenna fairing is installed under the nose and the entire silhouette is almost the same as the Navy Type. The catapult hooks, only necessary for carrier-based planes, have been removed from under the main wings, but on the other hand, the arresting hook for deck landing has been strengthened and left as brake system in case of emergency landing on airfields. Furthermore, due to the change of the aerial refueling system, the oil receptacle has been installed on the back of the plane. All the panel lines, hatches and any other parts of the aircraft which are slightly different from the Navy Type, have been reproduced in details. The aircraft adopted is the memorial aircraft that participated to the ADC (Air Defense Corps) shooting competition "William" Tell'76" held at the Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, on October 1976, for the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the United States. With this SWS kit, enjoy this exceptionally impressive aircraft with its stunning checker and markings proving its activity during a year that must be remembered.

The engines are basically the same as the ones equipped on the Navy Type: J79 turbo jet engines with afterburner, made by General Electrics. Although having the same standards of the J79-GE-8 engine (7.710kg maximum thrust power) mounted on the B-type, the engines were thought for being used in frontline bases, so the J79-GE-15 with automatic start MXU-4/A gunpowder cartridge have been adopted. In this SWS kit, the J79-GE-15 mounted on the C-type have been reproduced with utmost precision and realism, with a minimum number of parts.

感たっぷりに再現。

