

# McDONNELL DOUGLAS

# F15A EAGLE



The McDonnell Douglas F-15 is one of America's newest and best fighters, often referred to as the Eagle. The F-15 Eagle is powered by two Pratt and Whitney F100-PW-101 turbofan engines, each of which can develop approximately 25,000 pounds of thrust. This propels the F-15 at 915 mph at sea level (1472 kph) or at 36,000 feet (11,000 meters) the F-15 reaches speeds 1650 mph (2,650 kph) or Mach 2.5. The air superiority fighter, as it is called, has a combat range of 1,120 miles (1,800 kilometers) and a ferry range of 2,980 miles (4,800 kilometers) and with Fast Pack auxiliary tanks the F-15 can ferry up to 3,450 miles (5,560 kilometers).

The F-15 Eagle carries a heavy and formidable array of weaponry. Each F-15 carries a 20 mm M-61A-1 rotary cannon with 950 rounds of ammunition. In addition, the F-15 carries four AIM-9L Sidewinder missiles and four AIM-7F Sparrow anti-aircraft missiles. And in addition to this, the F-15 has four more wing stations and a fuselage station, which are capable of lifting 15,000 pounds (6,800 kilograms) of stores or armament. With this combination of speed and punch, the F-15 is considered more than a match for anything the Soviet Union or any other potential enemy of the United States and its allies can put in the air.

The F-15 was first flown in a production model on July 27, 1972 and the two seater training version of the Eagle was first flown on July 7, 1973. The two seater version is planned to be a trainer, although it may have further applications later on in the development of the aircraft. As it is presently planned, every seventh aircraft acquired will be a two seater version. Current acquisition plans for the F-15 Eagle show that the U.S. Air Force will have over 700 of this aircraft, with future acquisition of future models still unplanned. In addition, the F-15 has been accepted for service in several other countries. The Israeli Air Force received its first F-15 December 10, 1976 and will receive an initial group

of 25 Eagles. Future deliveries of the Eagle to the Israeli Air Force will be a matter for the U.S. Congress and the President of the United States. The F-15 has also been selected for use by the Japanese Self Defense Forces as the mainstay fighter for the 1980's. The initial group of Japanese aircraft will be deliveries and later on in the program Japanese co-production is planned. The F-15 has also been accepted for service with the Royal Saudi Air Force. The F-15 Eagle will equip 19 U.S.A.F. squadrons and a smaller number of squadrons in service with other countries. Further sales of the F-15 are not anticipated at the present time due to the technological level of the aircraft.

The F-15 Eagle Air Superiority Fighter is one of the most maneuverable and technically sophisticated aircraft in the world today. It is the first U.S.A.F. fighter designed for air superiority since the 1940's and is capable of fighter sweep, escort, combat air patrol, close air support and air interdiction. This Tamiya model represents the finest scale representation possible of this fighter aircraft. It has been constructed with the most advanced techniques in plastic model making and is worthy in terms of technological advancement of the F-15 Eagle.

\* \* \*

McDonnell Douglas F-15

Der McDonnell Douglas F-15 ist einer der neuesten und besten Jäger Amerikas, oft verglichen mit dem Adler.

Der erste Prototyp flog am 27. July 1972 und der 2-sitzige Trainer bereits am 7. July 1973.

Weitere Entwicklungen werden den Trainer jedoch nicht nur als Trainer einsetzbar machen. Gegenwärtig läuft die Planung so, dass jedes / Flugzeug ein 2-Sitzer ist.

Die USAF hat bis jetzt über 700 F-15 bestellt, 19 USAF Squadrons werden auf F-15 umgerüstet. Natürlich wurde der F-15 auch von vielen anderen Nationen stark beachtet. So erhielt Israel schon am 10.12.76 die erste Maschine, die

nächsten 25 werden folgen. Über weitere Lieferungen jedoch, hat erst der Congress und der amerikanische President zu entscheiden.

Auch die Japanische Self Defense hat dieses Flugzeug für die 80er Jahre ausgesucht. Die ersten F-15 werden aus Amerika geliefert, für weitere ist eine Co-Produktion geplant.

Auch Saudi Arabien hat grosses Interesse am F-15. Wie aus den nachstehenden technischen Daten zu ersehen ist, ist der F-15 Eagle eines der beweglichsten und technisch hervorragendsten Flugzeuge der Welt:

Antrieb: 2 x Pratt + Whitney F100-PW-101 Turbos  
Schubkraft: 25.000 Pounds

Geschwindigkeit Seehöhe: 1472 kpst

11000 m: 2650 kpst (Mach 2,5)

Kampfweite: 1800 km

Reichweite: 4800 km

mit Zusatztanks: 5560 km

Bewaffnung: 1 x 20 mm M-61A-1 Rotor-  
kanone

Munition: 950 Schuss

Raketen: 4 x AIM-9L Sidewinder

4 x AIM-7F Sparrow AA

Zusätzlich 4 weitere Hängevorrichtungen an den Tragflächen und 1 an dem Fahrgestell für weitere 6800 Kilo Traglasten (Waffen, Bomben oder Raketen) Die Einsatzgebiete sind: Jäger, Begleitschutz, Kampfbeobachter, Nahkampfunterstützung etc.

Dieses Tamiya Modell wurde mit den neuesten, technischen Möglichkeiten im Plastik-Modellbau hergestellt und ist vergleichbar mit dem technischen Fortschritt des F-15 Eagle.



**READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY.**  
**ERST LESEN DANN BAUEN.**

★ Begin by assembling on trial. Each piece of parts should be assembled in accordance with the figures. Before applying cement, assemble parts on trial using cellophane tape, rubber bands, clothespins, and the like. After making sure that the parts are assorted properly and jointed well, apply cement to them.  
★ This kit can be assembled into a plane either in flight or on the ground (with the wheel well covers open or closed).

● This mark shows the colour.

★ Vor Beginn die Baunanleitung studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.

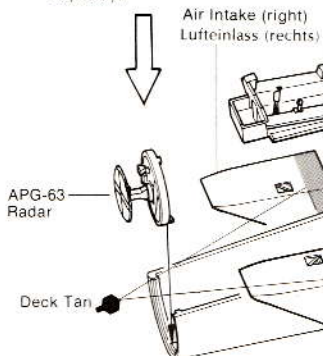
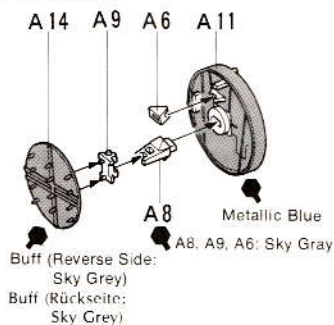
★ Bauteile nicht vom Spritzling abbrechen, vorsichtig abschneiden oder abzwicken. Teile vor dem Kleben zusammenhalten, auf genauen Sitz achten, nicht zuviel Klebstoff verwenden. Kleine Teile hält man mit Pinzette fest.

★ Abziehbilder vorsichtig von der Unterlage im Wasser abschieben, auf richtigen Sitz achten und gut trocknen lassen.  
★ Dieser Kit ist als Standmodell ausgelegt, kann aber auch mit eingezogenem Fahrgestell gebaut werden.

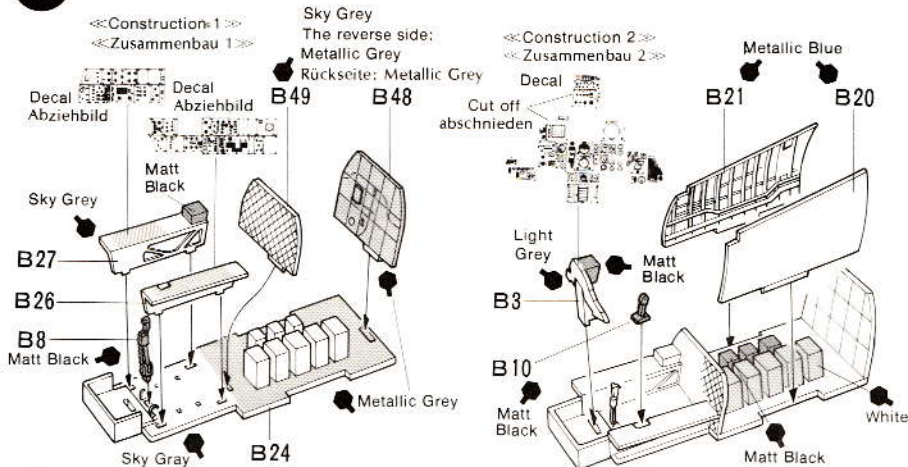
● Zeichen für Bemalung

### 3 Lower Fuselage Untere Rumpfhälfte

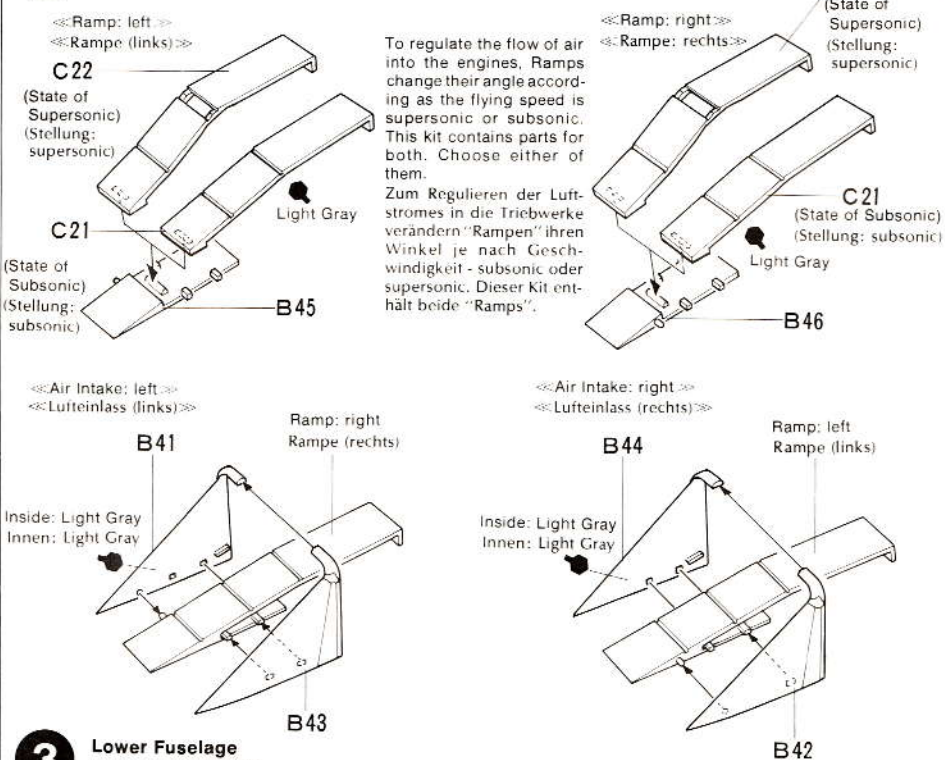
APG-63 Radar



### 1 Cockpit A

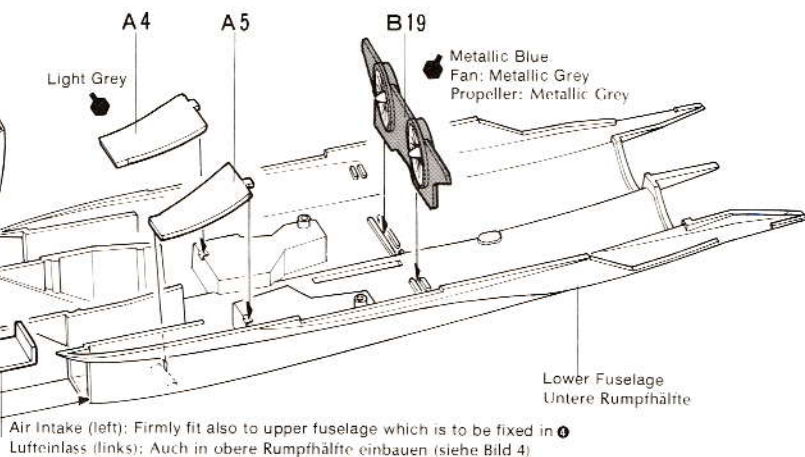


### 2 Air Intake Lufteinlass



To regulate the flow of air into the engines, Ramps change their angle according as the flying speed is supersonic or subsonic. This kit contains parts for both. Choose either of them.  
Zum Regulieren der Luftstromes in die Triebwerke verändern "Rampen" ihren Winkel je nach Geschwindigkeit - subsonic oder supersonic. Dieser Kit enthält beide "Ramps".

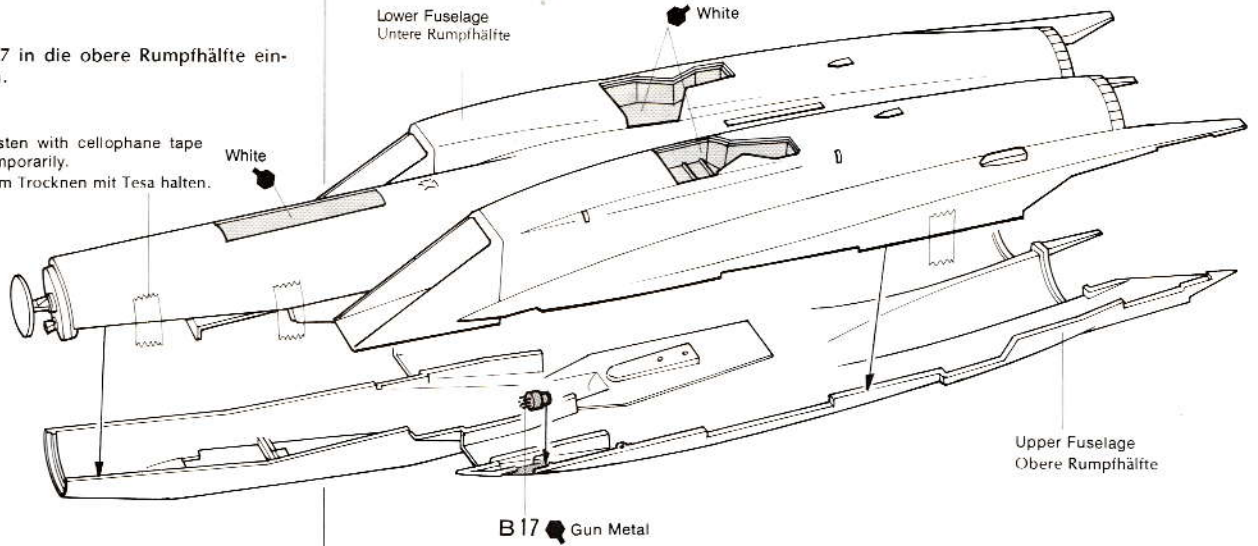
### 3 Lower Fuselage Untere Rumpfhälfte



**4** <<Upper Fuselage>>  
<<Obere Rumpfhälfte>>  
First fix B17 to upper fuselage.

Erst B17 in die obere Rumpfhälfte einkleben.

Fasten with cellophane tape temporarily.  
Zum Trocknen mit Tesa halten.

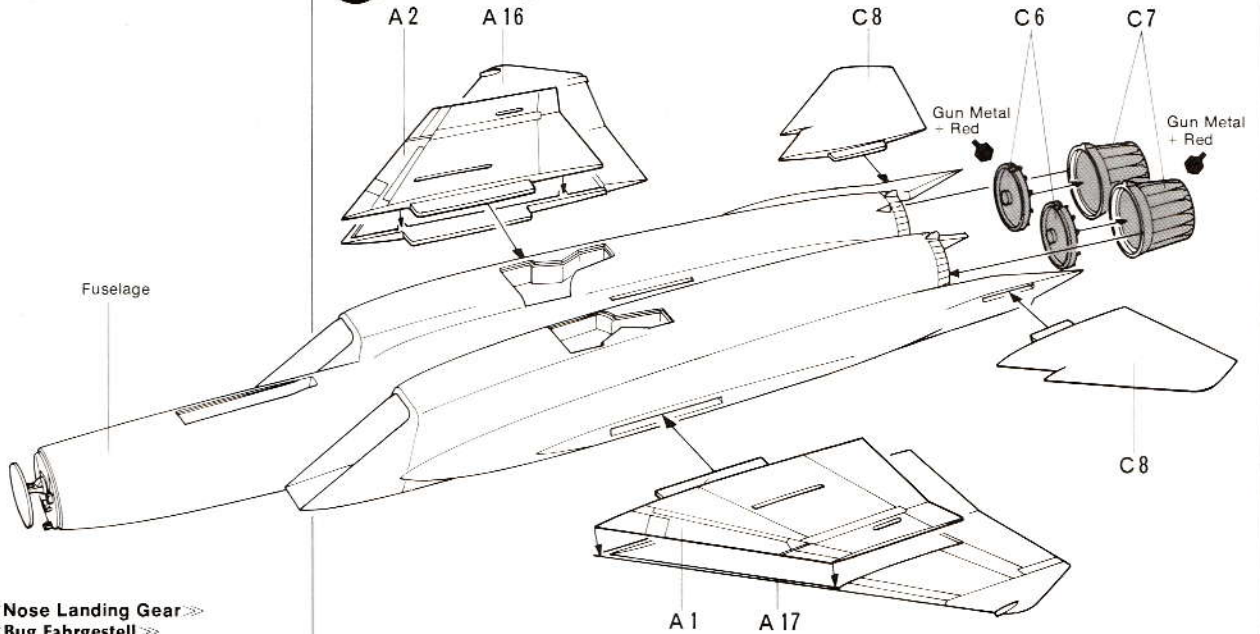


★ Fix B17 to upper fuselage first.  
★ Erst B17 in die obere Rumpfhälfte einbauen.

**5** <<Fixing of Wing>>  
<<Einbau der Tragflächen>>

Fuselage

**5** Fixing of Wing  
Einbau der Tragflächen

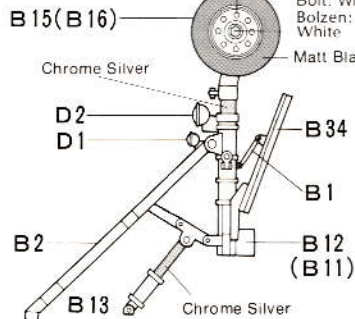


**6** <<Nose Landing Gear>>  
<<Bug Fahrgestell>>

Nose landing gear is not necessary for the plane in flight. Cement parts with reference to the full size figure below.  
Bugfahrgestell nur in Standmodell einbauen.

<<Full Size>>  
<<Originalgröße>>

Wheel: Black  
Rad: Black  
Bolt: White  
Bolzen: White  
Matt Black

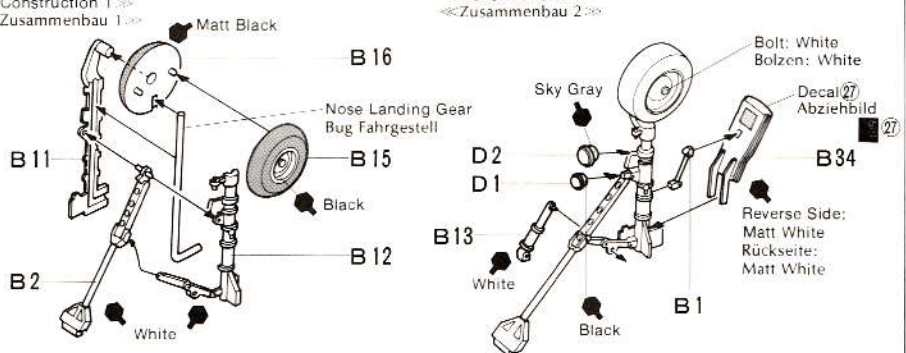


**6** Nose Landing Gear  
Bug Fahrgestell

Assemble parts just like the figure at left.  
Zusammenbau siehe auch Bild links

<<Construction 1>>  
<<Zusammenbau 1>>

<<Construction 2>>  
<<Zusammenbau 2>>

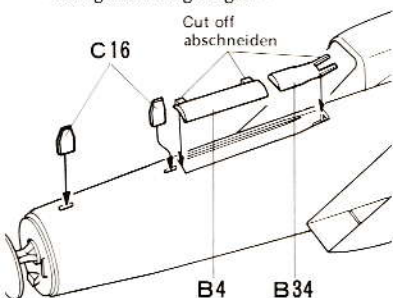


## 7 Fixing of Nose Gear Einbau der Fahrgestell

As for the plane in flight, assemble parts as shown in the figure below. As for the plane on the ground, Wheel Well Cover B4 is kept either open or closed. Choose either of them.

Untere Bilder zeigen das Flugzeug als fliegendes Modell. Auf dem Boden kann die Abdeckung B4 offen oder geschlossen eingebaut werden.

«In a state of flying in the air»  
«Fahrgestell eingezogen»

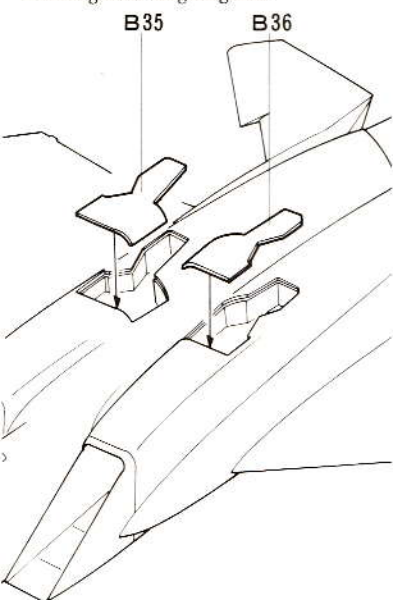


## 9 Main Landing Gear B Fahrgestell B

Plane on the ground: If you are to keep Wheel Well Doors open, do not fix B35 and B36. If you are to keep them closed, cut B35 and B36 with a knife as shown in the figure below.

Wenn die Abdeckungen beim Standmodell geschlossen sein sollen, dann B35 + B36 von der Innenseite mit dem Messer abschneiden siehe Bild.

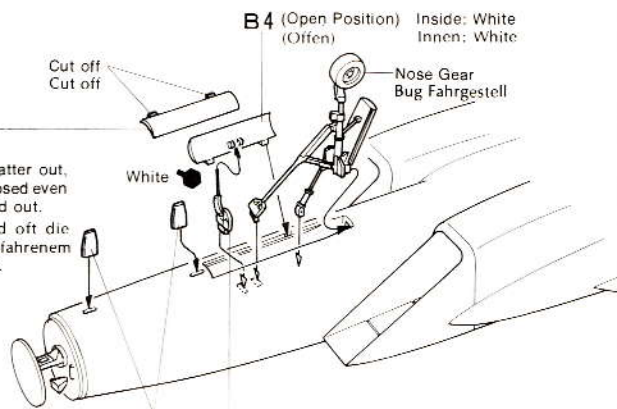
«In a state of flying in the air»  
«Fahrgestell eingezogen»



## 7 Fixing of Nose Gear Einbau der Bug Fahrgestell

To keep dust and foreign matter out, this seems to be often kept closed even when the landing gear is held out.

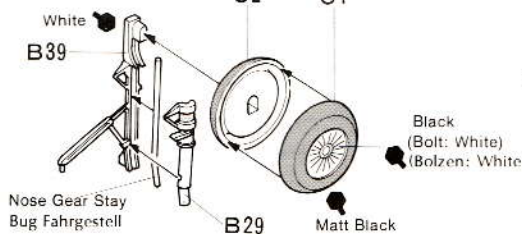
Um Staub abzuhalten, wird oft die Abdeckung B4 sogar bei ausgefahrenem Bugrad geschlossen gehalten.



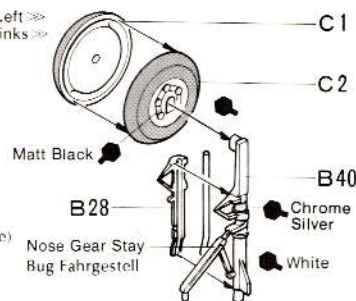
C16 B18 Fix B18 only when B4 is in an open position  
B18 nur einbauen, wenn B4 offen ist.

## 8 Main Landing Gear A Fahrgestell A

«Right»  
«rechts»



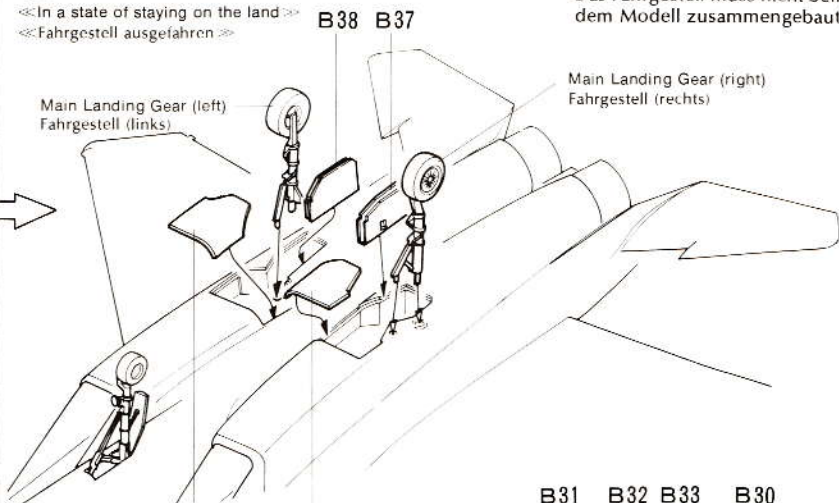
«Left»  
«links»



There is no need to assemble Main Landing Gear when in a state of flying in the air.  
Das Fahrgestell muss nicht beim fliegendem Modell zusammengebaut werden.

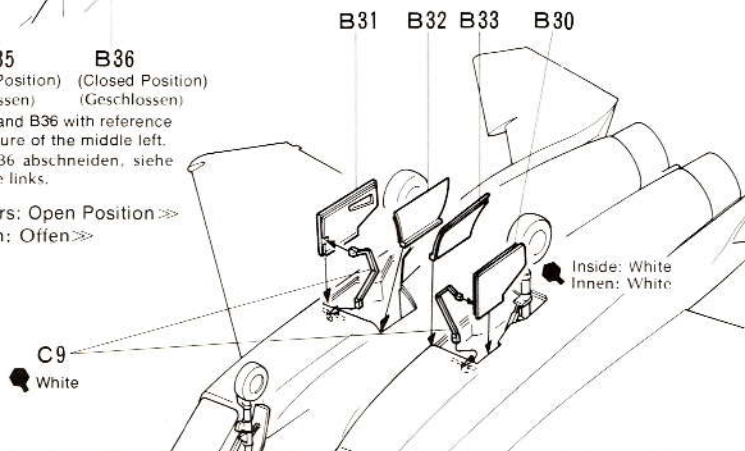
## 9 Main Landing Gear B Fahrgestell B

«In a state of staying on the land»  
«Fahrgestell ausgefahren»



B35 (Closed Position) (Geschlossen)  
B36 (Closed Position) (Geschlossen)  
Cut B35 and B36 with reference to the figure of the middle left.  
B35 + B36 abschneiden, siehe Bild mitte links.

«Wheel Well Doors: Open Position»  
«Fahrwerkklappen: Offen»



# 10 Missile Raketen

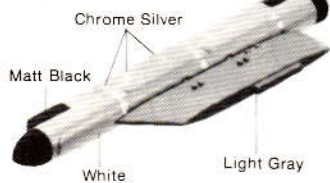
Paint missiles with reference to the photos below.  
 Bemalung der Raketen siehe Foto unten.  
 «AIM-9L Sidewinder air to air Missile»



«AIM-7F Sparrow air to air Missile»  
 «AIM-7F Sparrow Luft/Luft Rakete»



«ALQ-119 ECM Pod»



«Colours to be used»  
 «Bemalung»

- Black
- White
- Gun Metal
- Chrome Silver
- Metallic Blue
- Matt Black
- Aluminium Colour
- Sky Gray
- Metallic Gray
- Dark Green
- Olive Drab
- Light Gray
- Deck Tan

## BUILD A COLLECTION OF TAMIYA PRECISION AIRCRAFT MODELS

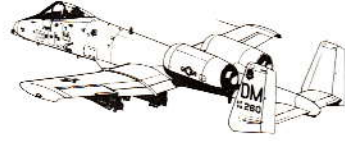
1/48 HAWKER SEA HARRIER



1/48 GENERAL DYNAMICS F-16



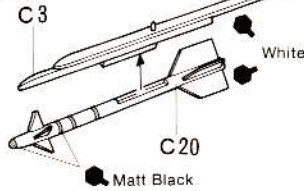
1/48 FAIRCHILD REPUBLIC A-10A



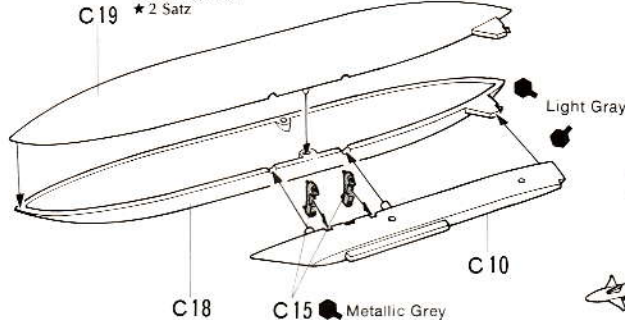
# 10 Missile Raketen

«AIM-9L Sidewinder air to air Missile»  
 «AIM-9L Sidewinder Luft/Luft Rakete»

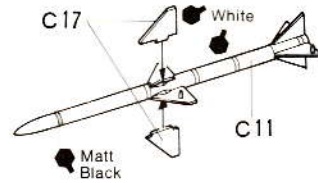
★ Make 4 sets  
 ★ 4 Satz



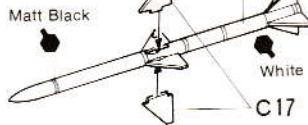
«600 US Gallon Fuel Tank B»  
 «600 US Gallon Tank B»  
 ★ Make 2 sets  
 ★ 2 Satz



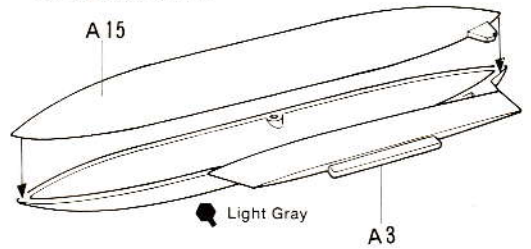
«AIM-7F Sparrow air to air Missile»  
 «AIM-7F Sparrow Luft/Luft Rakete»  
 «Right» ★ Make 2 sets  
 «rechts» ★ 2 Satz



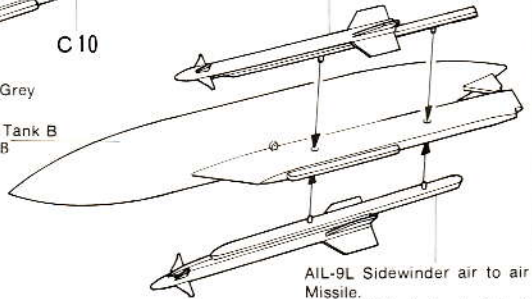
«Left»  
 «links»  
 ★ Make 2 sets  
 ★ 2 Satz



«600 US Gallon Fuel Tank A»  
 «600 US Gallon Tank A»



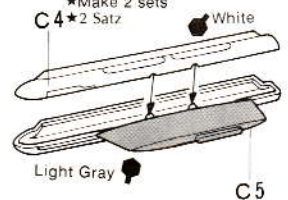
AIM-9L Sidewinder air to air Missile  
 AIM-9L Sidewinder Luft/Luft Rakete



AIM-9L Sidewinder air to air Missile  
 AIM-9L Sidewinder Luft/Luft Rakete.

«ALQ-119 ECM Pod»

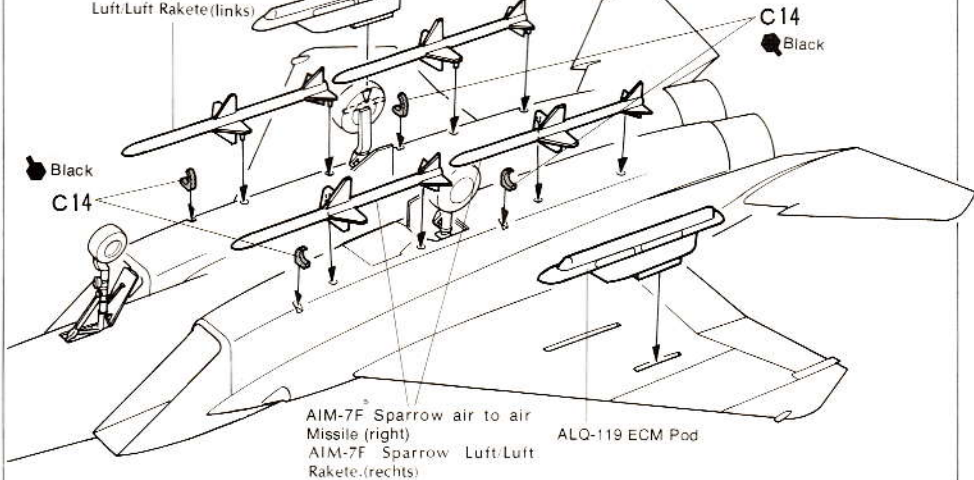
★ Make 2 sets  
 ★ 2 Satz



# 11 Fixing of Missiles Einbau der Raketen

★ Fix missiles to the fuselage after applying decals

AIM-7F Sparrow air to air Missile (left)  
 ALQ-119 ECM Pod  
 AIM-7F Sparrow air to air Missile (left)  
 AIM-7F Sparrow Luft/Luft Rakete(links)

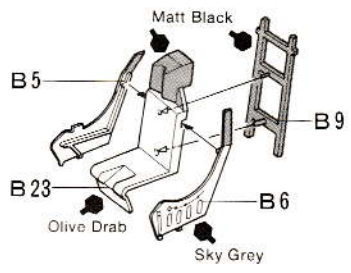


AIM-7F Sparrow air to air Missile (right)  
 AIM-7F Sparrow Luft/Luft Rakete.(rechts)

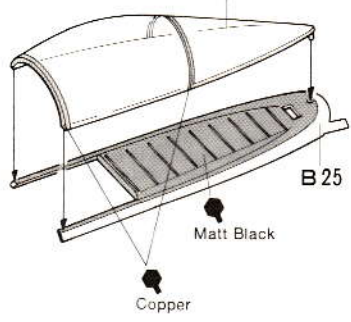
ALQ-119 ECM Pod

## 14 Cockpit B

- ◀◀Seat▶▶
- ◀◀Schleudersitz▶▶



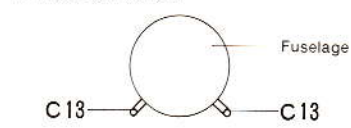
- ◀◀Windscreen▶▶
- ◀◀Cockpit Kanzel▶▶



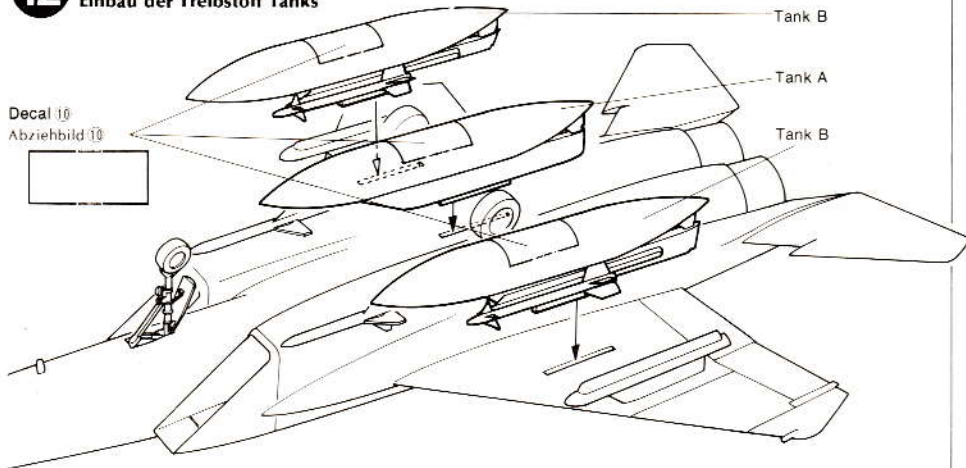
- ◀◀Painting of Figure▶▶
- ◀◀Bemalung der Figuren▶▶



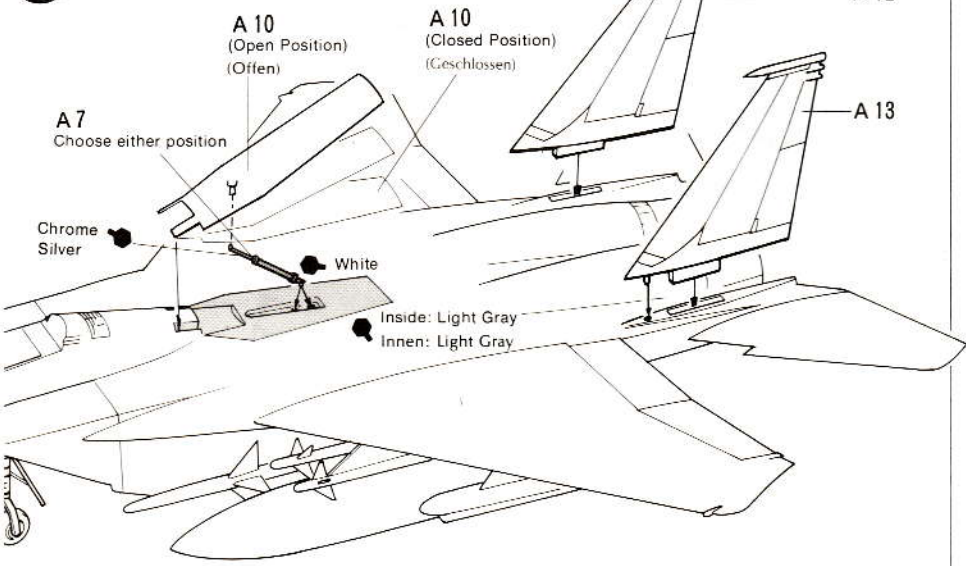
- ◀◀Front View▶▶
- ◀◀Ansicht von Vorne▶▶



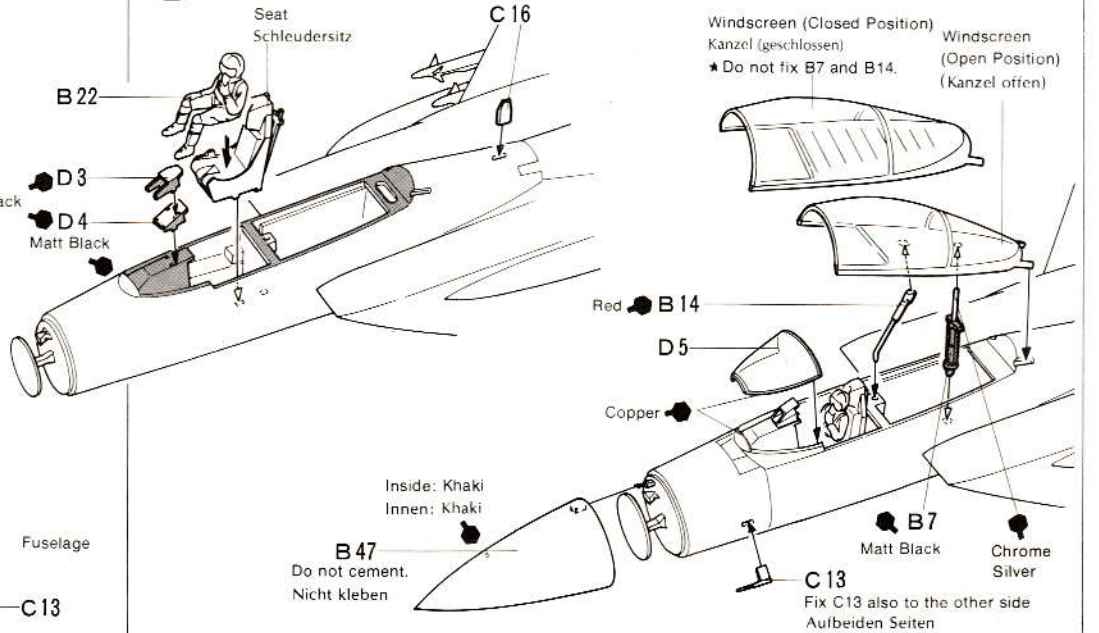
## 12 Fixing of 600 US Gallon Fuel Tank Einbau der Treibstoff Tanks



## 13 Air Brake Luftbremse

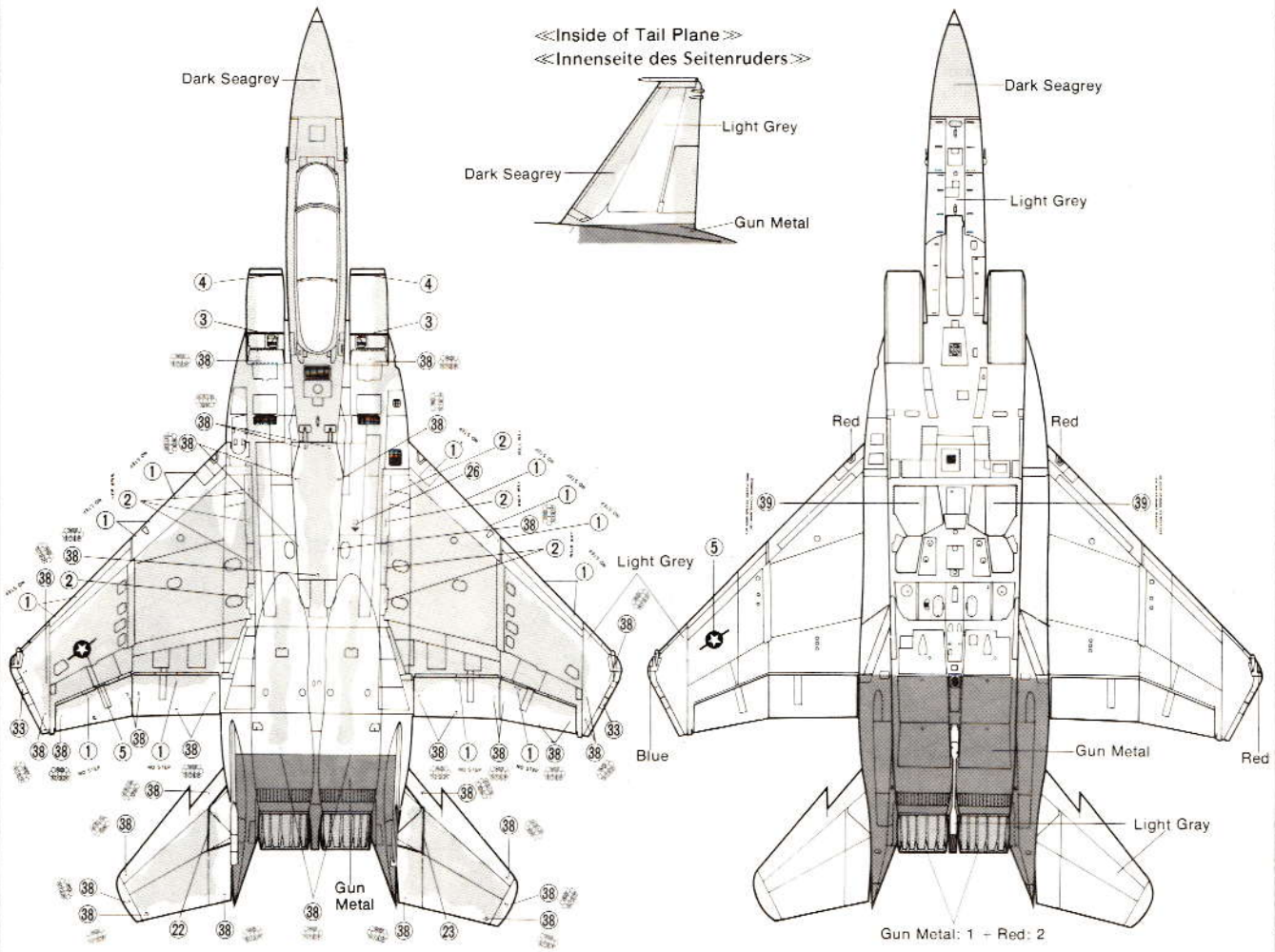
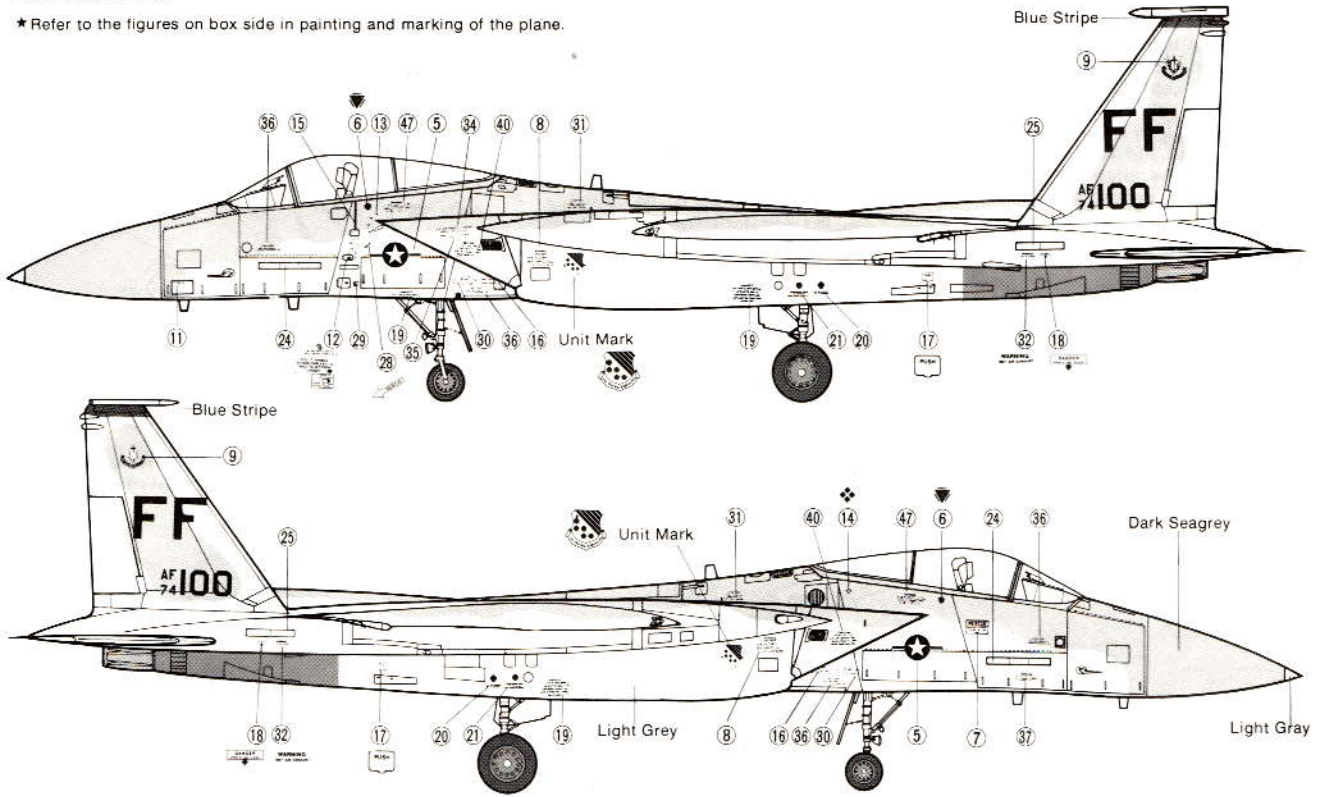


## 14 Cockpit B



1st TFW 94th TFS

★ Refer to the figures on box side in painting and marking of the plane.

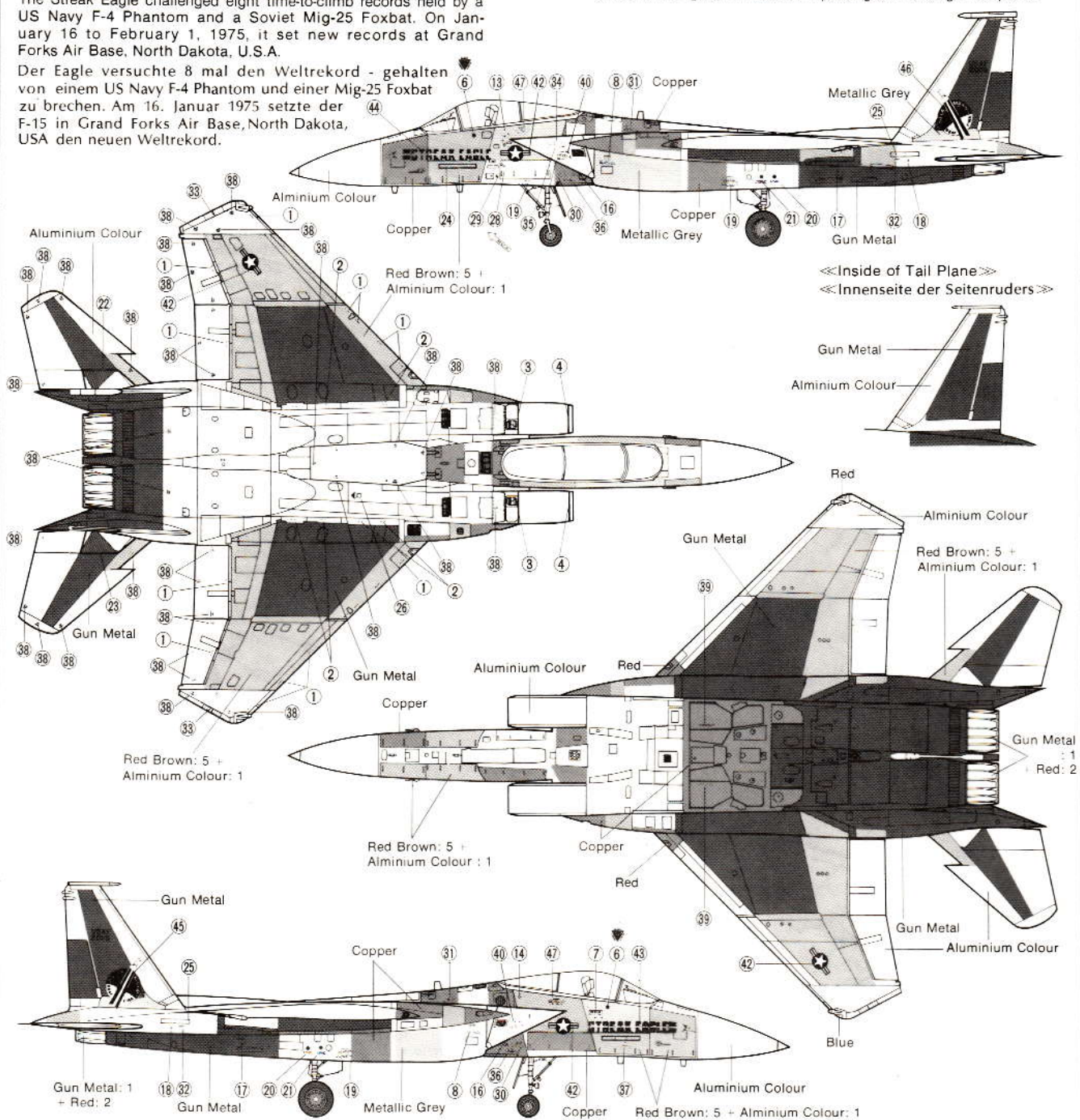


## Streak Eagle

The Streak Eagle challenged eight time-to-climb records held by a US Navy F-4 Phantom and a Soviet Mig-25 Foxbat. On January 16 to February 1, 1975, it set new records at Grand Forks Air Base, North Dakota, U.S.A.

Der Eagle versuchte 8 mal den Weltrekord - gehalten von einem US Navy F-4 Phantom und einer Mig-25 Foxbat zu brechen. Am 16. Januar 1975 setzte der F-15 in Grand Forks Air Base, North Dakota, USA den neuen Weltrekord.

★ Refer to the figures on box side in painting and marking of the plane.



★ The four planes shown below are the same in painting and the positions of common marks and unit marks as the plane on page 7.

★ Die unten gezeigten Seitenruders sind die gleichen wie bereits auf Seite 7 gezeigt.

(36th TFW 525th TFS)

(49th TFW 7th TFS)

(57th TFW 433rd FWS)

(58th TFW 555th TFTS)

