



ITEM 61079



エッチング接続セット及び接着剤別売

写真の完成品には別売のエッチング接続セットを使用しています。

Picture depicts plane with separately sold photo-etched parts set.

# FAIREY SWORDFISH Mk.I

1/48 傑作機シリーズ NO.79

フェアリー ソードフィッシュ Mk.I  
(クリアーエディション)

CLEAR EDITION

On Nov. 11, 1940 at 2100 hours, the Italian Fleet at Taranto, Italy slept silently under the Mediterranean moonlight. The Italian Fleet, including six battleships was well protected by submarine nets, barrage balloons and anti-aircraft guns at the biggest naval harbor in Italy. 270km away, twelve torpedo bombers flew off the decks of the British aircraft carrier, *Illustrious*. At 2300 hours and still undetected, the twelve aircraft made a low altitude entrance into the airspace above the harbor and began torpedo bombing the Italian Fleet. At 2400 hours, a second wave of eight torpedo bombers made yet another incursion. *Conte di Cavour*, *Littorio*, and other major warships were either sunk or seriously damaged, dealing a crippling blow to the Italian Fleet. Due to its success at Taranto, the name of

Am 11. November 1940 um 21.00 Uhr lag die italienische Flotte vor Taranto, Italien, im Mondlicht des Mittelmeers friedlich im Schlaf. In 270 km Entfernung starteten zu diesem Zeitpunkt zwölf Torpedo-Bomber vom Deck des Britischen Flugzeugträgers *Illustrious*. Um 23.00 Uhr, immer noch unentdeckt, flogen die zwölf Flugzeuge in geringer Höhe in den Luftraum über dem Hafen ein und begannen sofort, die italienische Flotte mit Torpedos zu bombardieren. Um 24.00 Uhr startete eine zweite Welle von acht Torpedo-Bombern einen erneuten Angriff. Die *Conte di Cavour*, die *Littorio* und andere große Kriegsschiffe waren entweder versenkt oder schwer beschädigt, was der Italienischen Flotte einen fast vernichtenden Schlag versetzte. Der Name von Englands Haupt-Torpedo-Bomber, dem

Le 11 novembre 1940, à 21 heures la flotte italienne était amarrée sous le clair de lune méditerranéen dans le port de Tarente, la plus importante installation navale italienne. Elle comportait entre autres six cuirassés et était protégée par des filets sous-marins, des barrages de ballons et des canons anti-aériens. A 2700km de là, douze avions torpilleurs prenaient leur envol du pont du porte-avions britannique *Illustrious*. A 23 heures, toujours non repérés, les douze appareils débouchèrent à basse altitude au dessus du port et commencèrent à bombarder la flotte italienne. Les bâtiments *Conte di Cavour*, *Littorio* et d'autres navires importants furent coulés ou sérieusement endommagés, un affront cinglant à la marine italienne. Du fait de cette action d'éclat à Tarente, le Fairey Swordfish,

1940年11月11日21時、地中海に面したイタリアのタラント。月明かりの中、このイタリア最大の軍港に戦艦6隻をはじめとするイタリア艦隊が魚雷防御網や阻塞気球、対空砲に守られながら静かな眠りについていました。同じ頃、タラントまで270kmの距離に接近したイギリスの新鋭空母イラストリアスの甲板から12機の雷撃機が飛び立ちました。23時、タラント港上空に侵入した12機は激しい対空砲火の中、イタリア艦隊に対して超低空から雷撃と爆撃を開始したのです。さらに1時間後、第2波の8機が襲来し再攻撃を加えました。この完璧な夜間奇襲攻撃によりタラント軍港は大混乱に陥り、戦艦コンテ・デ・カブールやリットリオ、デュリオなどの主力艦が沈没や大破、イタリア艦隊は壊滅的な打撃を受けたのです。艦船に対する航空機の威力を世界で初めて実証し、後の日本海軍による真珠湾攻撃にも影響を与えたと言われるこのタラント奇襲作戦において、一躍その名声を高めたのがイギリス

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Royal Navy's main torpedo bomber, the Fairey Swordfish, was made instantly famous. Making its maiden flight in 1934, the Swordfish was constructed with a two-level main wing and a fixed landing gear. Its fuselage and wings consisted of steel pipe frames covered in cloth. The power plant of the Swordfish, an air-cooled Bristol Pegasus radial engine produced 690hp, for a top speed of only 220km/h. However, thanks to its superb maneuverability, 1700km range, and ability to carry one 18 inch torpedo or two 500 pound bombs or six 250 pound bombs, the Swordfish later contributed in such missions as the downing of the German battleship *Bismarck*. The Swordfish continued to fly at the front lines until the end of the war.

Fairey Swordfish (Schwertfisch), war nach diesem Erfolg in Taranto in aller Munde. Ausgelegt als Doppeldecker mit starrem Fahrgestell, machte der Swordfish 1934 seinen Jungfernflug. Rumpf und Tragflächen bestanden aus einer stoffbespannten Stahlrohrkonstruktion. Das Triebwerk des Swordfish, ein luftgekühlter Bristol Pegasus Sternmotor leistete 690PS, was für eine Höchstgeschwindigkeit von nur 220 km/h ausreichte. Durch eine überragende Wendigkeit, 1700 km Reichweite und die Fähigkeit, entweder einen 18 Zoll Torpedo oder zwei 500 Pfund Bomben oder sechs 250 Pfund Bomben zu transportieren, nahm der Swordfish jedoch auch später noch an solchen Missionen wie dem Versenken des Deutschen Schlachtschiffs *Bismarck* teil.

l'avion torpilleur embarqué britannique qui l'avait menée, devint aussitôt célèbre. Effectuant son premier vol en 1934, le Swordfish était un biplan de grande taille à train d'atterrissage fixe. Il était constitué d'une structure tubulaire entoilée. Le moteur, un Bristol Pegasus en étoile refroidi par air développant 690 chevaux lui permettait tout juste d'atteindre 220km/h. Cependant, grâce à sa maniabilité extrême, à son autonomie de 1.700km et sa capacité d'emporter une torpille de 18 pouces ou deux bombes de 500 livres ou six bombes de 250 livres, le Swordfish participa à de nombreuses missions telles la destruction du cuirassé allemand *Bismarck*. Le Swordfish continua à opérer dans des unités de première ligne jusqu'à la fin de la guerre.

海軍航空隊の主力雷撃機フェアリー・ソードフィッシュMK. Iです。1934年に初飛行したソードフィッシュは、複葉の主翼や固定式の主脚、鋼管フレームと羽布張りの胴体に690馬力のプリストル・ペガサス3M星形空冷エンジンを搭載するという手堅い設計で最高速度220km/hと低速でしたが、18インチ魚雷をはじめとして500ポンドや250ポンド爆弾、照明弾など大きな搭載能力と最大1700kmという航続距離性能、そして優れた運動性能を備えていました。タラント奇襲作戦の後も地中海や大西洋で艦船攻撃に活躍、特に1941年5月のドイツ戦艦ビスマルク追撃戦ではソードフィッシュの放った魚雷1発がビスマルクの舵を破壊、その後のイギリス艦隊によるビスマルク撃沈に貢献しました。そして1943年には機体を強化してロケット弾やレーダーを搭載したMK. IIやIIIが登場、10隻以上のUボートを撃沈するなど大戦終了まで多くの勇敢なパイロットの操縦により第一線で飛び続けたのです。

1/48 ソードフィッシュ クリアーエディション(和英独仏)

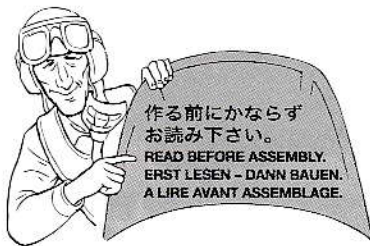
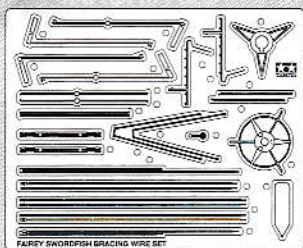
★説明図中では、別売の1/48ソードフィッシュエッチング張線セットのとりつけ方も同時に指示されていますが、張線セットはキットには入っていません。別にお買い求め下さい。

★Attaching photo-etched parts are called out in the instruction. These parts are not included in kit. Purchase separately sold 1/48 Scale Fairey Swordfish Photo Etched Bracing Wire Set.

★Die Anbringung von fotogeätzten Teilen ist in der Bauanleitung beschrieben, diese sind jedoch im Bausatz nicht enthalten. Sie können getrennt als Fairey Swordfish 1:48 fotogeätzte Verspanndrähte erworben werden.

★Dans la notice, il figure des instructions relatives à des pièces en métal photodécoupé. Ces pièces ne sont pas fournies dans le kit et sont disponibles séparément (jeu de pièces photodécoupées pour Fairey Swordfish 1/48ème).

**ATTENTION!**  
**PHOTO ETCHED**  
**PARTS**  
**NOT INCLUDED**



作る前にならず  
お読み下さい。  
READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY.  
ERST LESEN - DANN BAUEN.  
A LIRE AVANT ASSEMBLAGE.

●このキットは組み立てモデルです。作る前に必ず説明書を最後までお読み下さい。また小学生などの低年齢の方が組み立てる時は、保護者の方もお読み下さい。

●接着剤や塗料は、必ずプラスチック用をお使い下さい。(別売)

●Read carefully and fully understand the instructions before commencing assembly. A supervising adult should also read the instructions if a child assembles the model.

●Remove plating from areas to be cemented.

●Bevor Sie mit dem Zusammenbau beginnen, sollten Sie alle Anweisungen gelesen und verstanden haben. Fall sein Kind das Modell zusammenbaut, sollte ein beaufsichtigender Erwachsener die Bauanleitung ebenfalls gelesen haben.

●An den Klebestellen muß die Chromschicht abgeschabt werden.

●Bien lire et assimiler les instructions avant de commencer l'assemblage. La construction du

modèle par un enfant doit s'effectuer sous la surveillance d'un adulte.

●Enlever le revêtement chromé des parits à encoller.

●用意する工具 / Tools recommended / Benötigtes Werkzeug / Outillage nécessaire

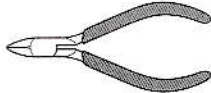
接着剤 (プラスチック用)

Cement  
Kleber  
Colle



ニッパー

Side cutters  
Seitenschneider  
Pince coupante



ナイフ

Modelling knife  
Modelliermesser  
Couteau de modéliste



ピンセット

Tweezers  
Pinzette  
Précettes



デザインナイフ

Design knife  
Papiermesser  
Scalpel



ピンバイス (ドリル刃 1mm, 1.5mm)

Pin vise  
Schraubstock  
Outil à percer



塗装指示のマークです。タミヤカラーのカラーナンバーで指示しました。

This mark denotes numbers for Tamiya Paint colors.

AS-4 ●グレイバイオレット / Luftwaffe / Gray Violet (Luftwaffe) / Grauviolett (Luftwaffe) / Gris Violet (Luftwaffe)

AS-9 ●ダークグリーン(RAF) / Dark Green (RAF) / Dunkelgrün (RAF) / Vert Foncé (RAF)

AS-12 ●シルバーメタル / Bare-Metal Silver / Blank-Metal Silber / Métal Nu

X-4 ●ブルー / Blue / Blau / Bleu

X-7 ●レッド / Red / Rot / Rouge

X-10 ●ガンメタル / Gun metal / Metall-Grau / Gris acier

X-11 ●クロムシルバー / Chrome silver / Chrom-Silber / Aluminium chromé

X-18 ●セミグロスブラック / Semi gloss black / Seidenglanz Schwarz / Noir satiné

X-31 ●チタンゴールド / Titanium gold / Titan-Gold / Or Titanium

XF-1 ●フラットブラック / Flat black / Matt Schwarz / Noir mat

XF-2 ●フラットホワイト / Flat white / Matt Weiß / Blanc mat

XF-3 ●フラットイエロー / Flat yellow / Matt Gelb / Jaune mat

XF-5 ●フラットグリーン / Flat green / Matt Grün / Vert mat

XF-7 ●フラットレッド / Flat red / Matt Rot / Rouge mat

XF-10 ●フラットブラウン / Flat brown / Matt Braun / Brun mat

XF-15 ●フラットフレッシュ / Flat flesh / Fleischfarben Matt / Chair mate

XF-16 ●フラットアルミ / Flat aluminum / Matt Aluminium / Aluminium mat

XF-19 ●スカイグレイ / Sky grey / Himmelgrau / Gris ciel

XF-21 ●スカイ / Sky / Himmel / Ciel

XF-27 ●ブラックグリーン / Black green / Schwarzgrün / Vert noir

XF-49 ●カーキ / Khaki / Khaki / Kaki

XF-52 ●フラットアース / Flat earth / Erdfarbe / Terre mate

XF-55 ●デッキタン / Deck tan / Deck-Braun / Havane

XF-56 ●メタリックグレイ / Metallic grey / Grau-Metallic / Gris métallisé

XF-57 ●バフ / Buff / Lederfarben / Chamois

XF-59 ●デザートイエロー / Desert yellow / Sandgelb / Jaune désert

XF-64 ●レッドブラウン / Red brown / Rotbraun / Rouge brun

XF-65 ●フィールドグレイ / Field grey / Feldgrau / Gris campagne

### 注意

●工具の使用には十分注意して下さい。特にナイフ、ニッパーなどの刃物によるケガや事故に注意して下さい。

●接着剤や塗料は使用する前にそれぞれの注意書きをよく読み、指示に従って正しく使用し、使用する時は換気に十分注意して下さい。

●小さなお子様のいる所でのご作業はやめて下さい。小さな部品の飲み込みや、ビニール袋をかぶつての窒息などの危険な状況が考えられます。

### CAUTION

●When assembling this kit, tools including knives are used. Extra care should be taken to avoid personal injury.

●Read and follow the instructions supplied with paint and/or cement, if used (not included in kit). Use plastic cement and paints only.

●Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to suck any part, or pull vinyl bag over the head.

### VORSICHT!

●Beim Zusammenbau dieses Bausatzes werden Werkzeuge einschließl. Messer verwendet. Zur Vermeidung von Verletzungen ist besondere Vorsicht angebracht.

●Wenn Sie Farben und/oder Kleber verwenden (nicht im Bausatz enthalten), beachten und befolgen Sie die dort beiliegenden Anweisungen. Nur Klebstoff und Farben für Plastik verwenden.

●Bausatz von kleinen Kindern fernhalten.

ten. Verhüten Sie, daß Kinder irgendwelche Bauteile in den Mund nehmen oder Plastiktüten über den Kopf ziehen.

### PRECAUTION

●L'assemblage de ce kit requiert de l'outillage, en particulier des couteaux de modélisme. Manipuler les outils avec précaution pour éviter toute blessure.

●Lire et suivre les instructions d'utilisation des peintures et ou de la colle, si utilisés (non inclus dans le kit). Utiliser uniquement une colle et des peintures spéciales pour le polystyrène.

●Garder hors de portée des enfants en bas âge. Ne pas laisser les enfants mettre en bouche ou sucer les pièces, ou passer un sachet vinyl sur la tête.

《作る前に機体を選んで下さい。》

●このキットではノーマルバージョンとクリアーバージョンのどちらかを選んで下さい。お好きな方を選んで下さい。また、機体は右の3タイプを選ぶことができます。組み立てる前に A, B, C の中から1つ選び、図中で指示された箇所ので部品の穴あけや、部品の切り取りを行って下さい。機体マークや色についてはP13~P16をご覧ください。

### SELECT PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY

●Select either normal version (opaque fuselage) or clear version. There are 3 types of markings. Select one type from A, B and C prior to assembly. Opening hole and attaching parts are called out in the instruction. Refer to P13~ P16 for painting and markings.

### ENTSCHEIDEN SIE SICH VOR DEM ZUSAMMENBAU

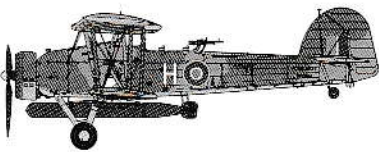
●Entscheiden Sie sich für die normale (undurchsichtiger Rumpf) oder die transparente Ausführung. Es sind 3 Varianten möglich. Entscheiden Sie sich vor dem Zusammenbau für A, B oder C. In der Bauanleitung ist beschrieben, wo jeweils Löcher zu bohren oder Teile anzubringen sind. Bitte Seite 13-16 beachten.

### CHOISIR AVANT ASSEMBLAGE

●Choisir entre version normale (fuselage opaque) ou version transparente. Il est possible de représenter trois décorations A, B ou C. Choisir avant de commencer l'assemblage. Le perçage de trous et l'installation de certaines pièces diffèrent. Se reporter aux pages 13-16 pour la peinture et les marquages.

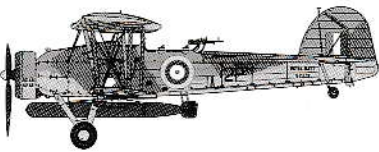
A

第825飛行隊所属機  
825th Squadron



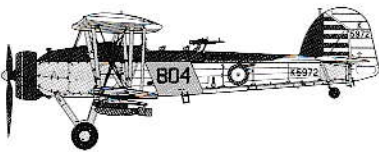
B

ビスマルク追撃時  
Bismarck attack



C

第823飛行隊所属機  
823rd Squadron



- 透明部品を接着するときは、接着剤を少な目につけるのがポイント。つけすぎると接合面が白く汚れて見えてしまいます。(流し込みタイプは不向きです。)
- Do not apply cement too much to avoid making transparent parts dirty. (Tamiya Extra Thin Cement is not suitable)
- Verwenden Sie den Kleber sparsam, um Verschmutzung von transparenter Teilen zu vermeiden. (Tamiya-Kleber Extra Dünn ist nicht geeignet)
- Ne pas appliquer trop de colle afin de ne pas endommager les pièces transparentes. (la colle extra-fluide Tamiya ne convient pas)

**1** 操縦手席のくみため  
Pilot seat assembly  
Zusammenbau des Pilotensitzes  
Assemblage du siège du pilote

指示の番号のスライドマークをはります。  
Number of decal to apply.  
Nummer des Abziehbildes, das anzubringen ist.  
Numéro de la décalcomanie à utiliser.

★切り取ります。  
★Remove.  
★Entfernen.  
★Enlever.

**2** コクピットのくみため  
Cockpit assembly  
Kockpit-Zusammenbau  
Assemblage du cockpit

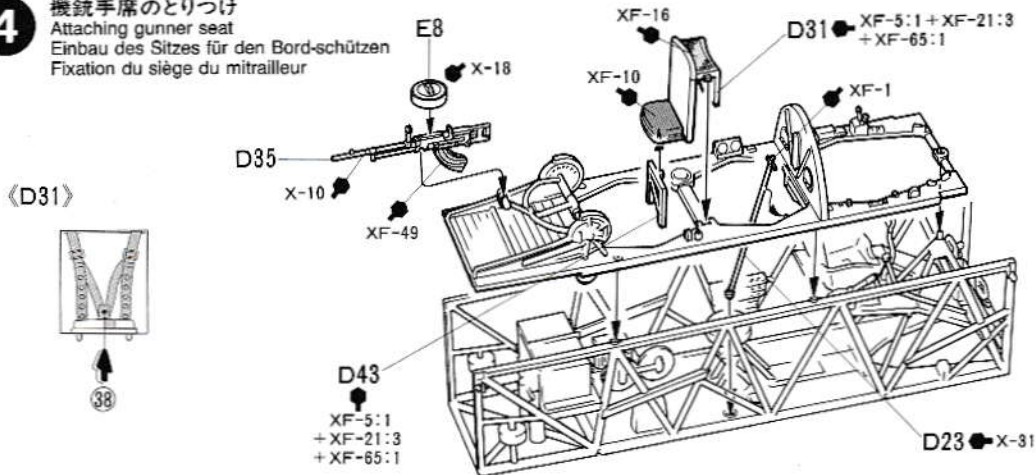
《観測手席》  
Observer seat  
Sitz für den Beobachter  
Siège de l'observateur

操縦手席  
Pilot seat  
Pilotensitze  
Siège du pilote

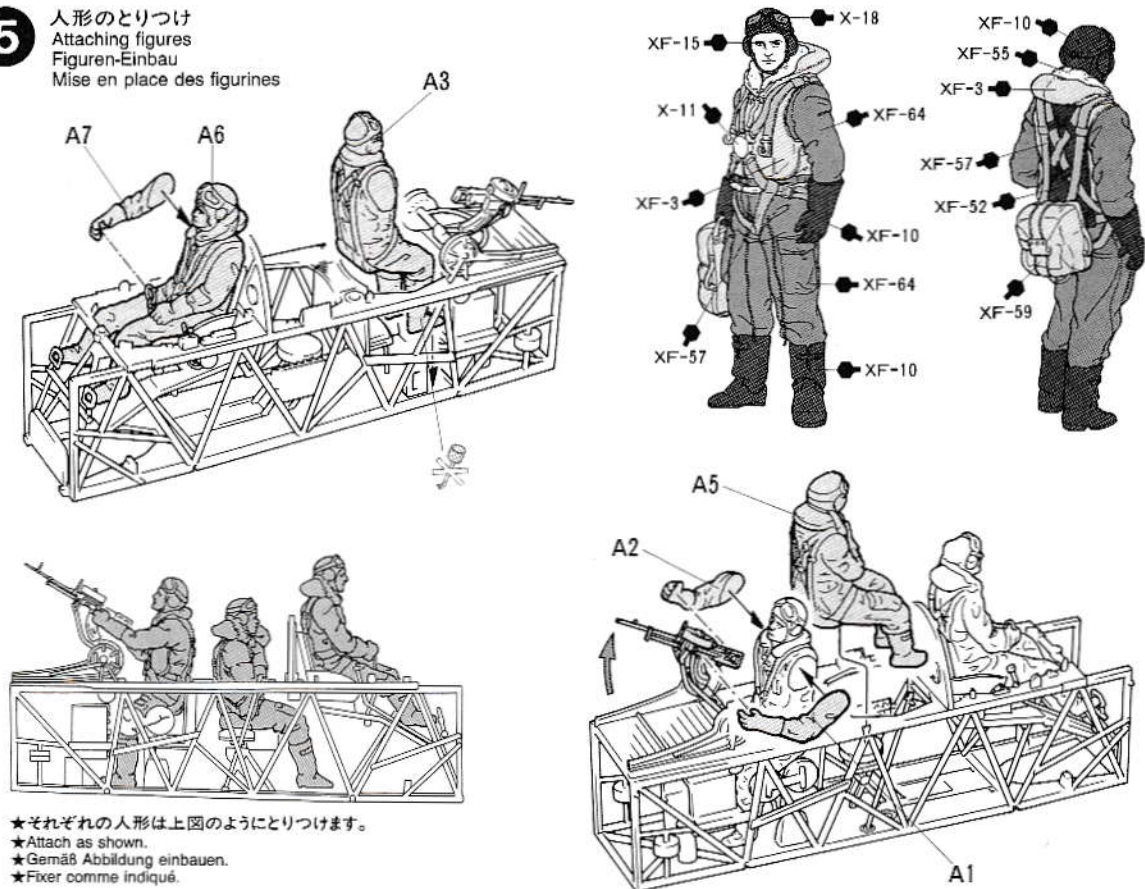
**3** 機銃架のとりつけ  
Attaching machine gun mount  
Anbringung der Maschinen-gewehr-Halterung  
Fixation du support de mitrailleuse

このマークの部品は接着しません。  
Do not cement.  
Nicht kleben.  
Ne pas coller.

**4** 機銃手席のとりつけ  
Attaching gunner seat  
Einbau des Sitzes für den Bord-schützen  
Fixation du siège du mitrailleur



**5** 人形のとりつけ  
Attaching figures  
Figuren-Einbau  
Mise en place des figurines



- ★それぞれの人形は上図のようにとりつけます。
- ★Attach as shown.
- ★Gemäß Abbildung einbauen.
- ★Fixer comme indiqué.

《エッチング張線(別売)用の穴あけ》 / Photo Etched Bracing Wire.  
/ Für die fotogetränzten Spann-drähte hier Löcher bohren. / Percer pour installer les haubans photodécoupés.



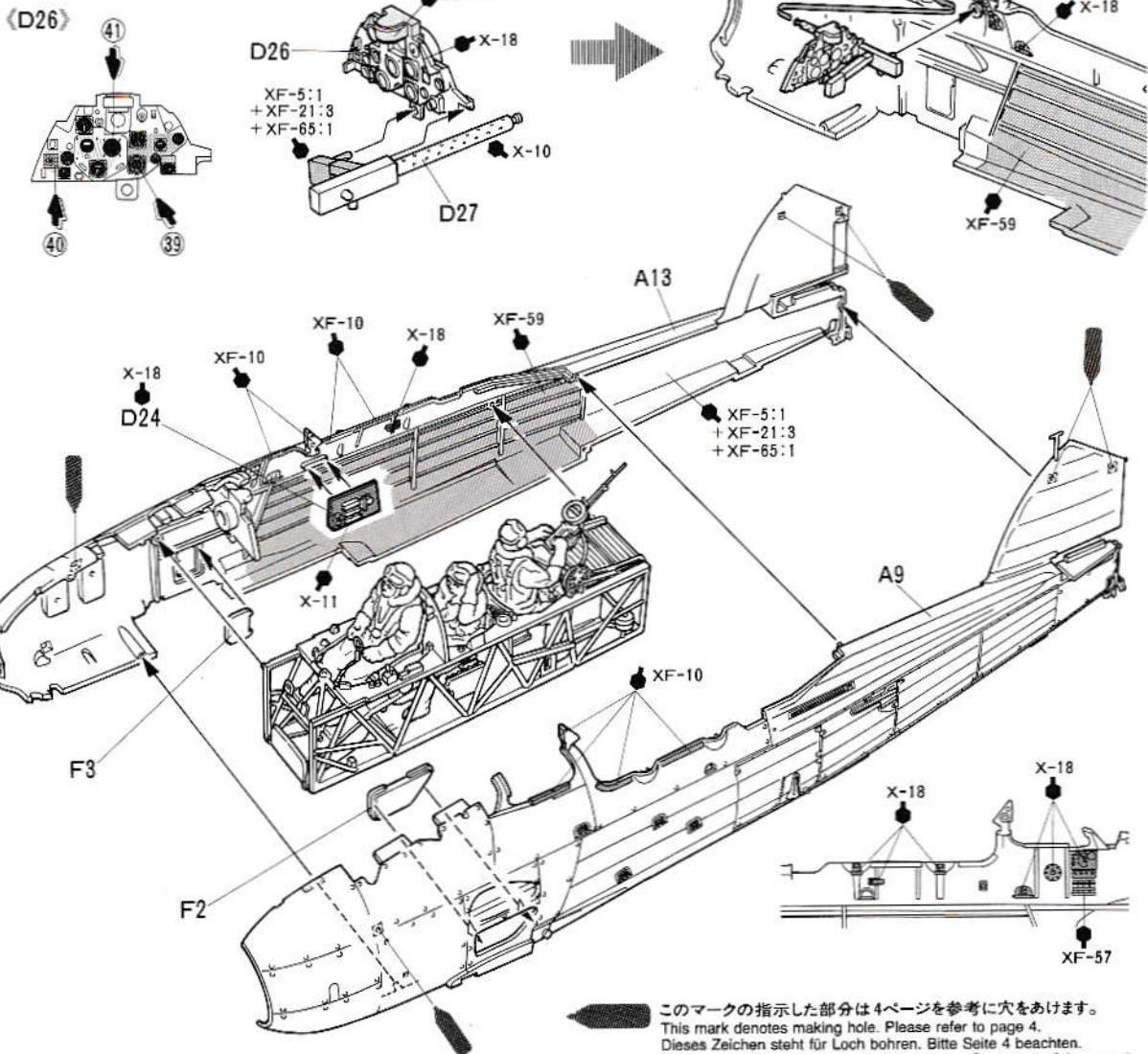
- 指示されたエッチング張線用とりつけ穴にデザインナイフの先端で少し穴をあけます。
- Refer to the instructions and open holes using design knife.
- Beachten Sie die Anleitung und schneiden Sie die Löcher mit einem Papier-messer aus.
- Se reporter aux instructions et ouvrir avec la pointe d'un scalpel.

- エッチング張線セットについての穴あけ治具②を使い穴をひろげます。
- Spread the holes using ② (included in Bracing Wire Set).
- Weiten Sie die Löcher unter Verwendung von ② auf (im Spanndraht-Satz enthalten).
- Élargir le trou avec ② (fourni sur la planche de photodécoupe).

- 表側にとび出した余りの部分をナイフでけずり、再び治具で穴を整えます。
- Flatten surface using design knife and make precise holes using ②.
- Glätten Sie den Überstand mit dem Papiermesser und bringen Sie die Bohrungen mit ② in die richtige Form.
- Aplanir avec le scalpel et terminer les trous au moyen de ②.

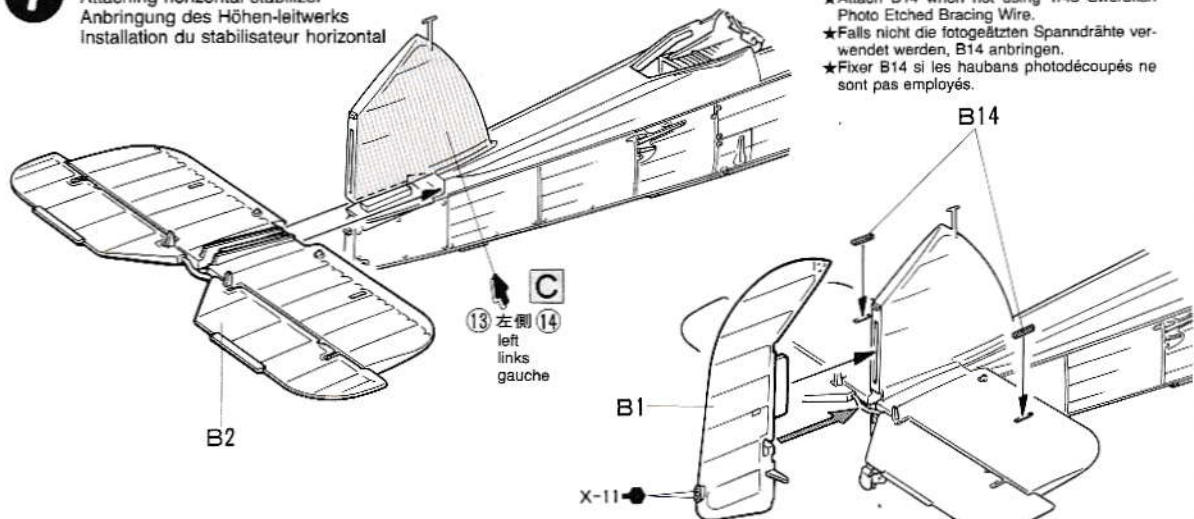
6

機体のくみ立て  
Fuselage assembly  
Rumpf-Zusammenbau  
Assemblage du fuselage



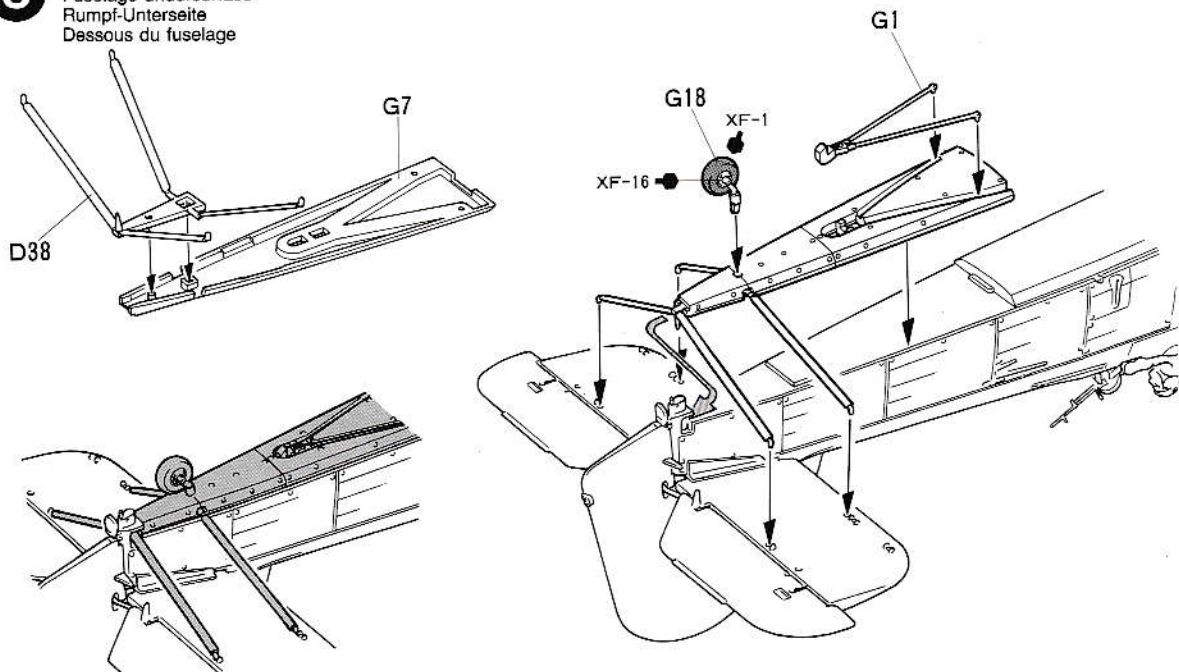
7

尾翼のとりつけ  
Attaching horizontal stabilizer  
Anbringung des Höhenleitwerks  
Installation du stabilisateur horizontal



8

## 機体後部下面のとりつけ

Fuselage undersurface  
Rumpf-Unterseite  
Dessous du fuselage

●この矢印の指示した部品は、1/48ソードフィッシュエッチング張線セット(別売)です。部品のきりとり方や接着方法は、張線セット本体の説明図を参考して下さい。

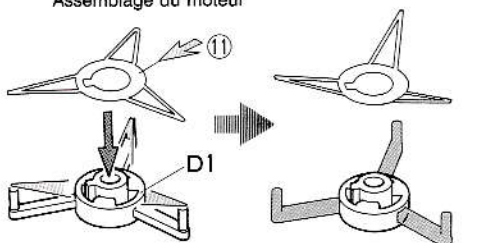
●This mark denote parts for 1/48 Scale Fairey Swordfish Photo Etched Bracing Wire (available separately).

●Mit dieser Markierung sind die Teile der (getrennt erhaltlichen) 1:48 Swordfish fotogätzten Spanndrähte gekennzeichnet.

●Ce symbole indique des pièces provenant de la planche de photodécoupe pour Swordfish au 1/48ème (disponible séparément).

9

## エンジンのくみため

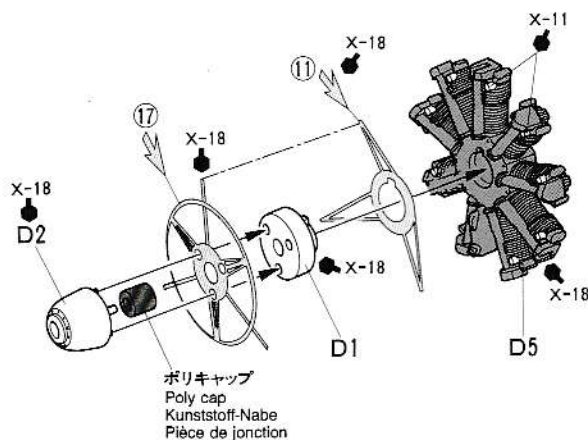
Engine assembly  
Motor-Zusammenbau  
Assemblage du moteur

⑪をD1に合せて曲げ...

Set ⑪ to D1 and bend as shown.  
Setzen Sie ⑪ auf D1 und biegen Sie es wie abgebildet.  
Positionner ⑪ sur D1 et plier comme montré.

D1のアーム部を切りとります。

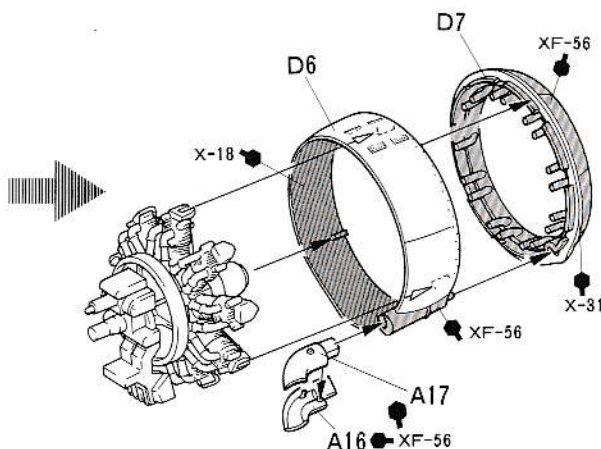
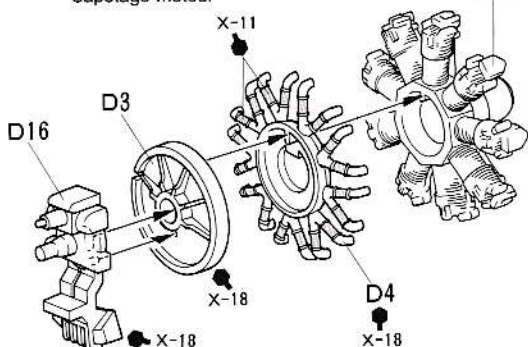
Remove D1 arms.  
Die Absätze an D1 entfernen.  
Enlever les bras de D1.



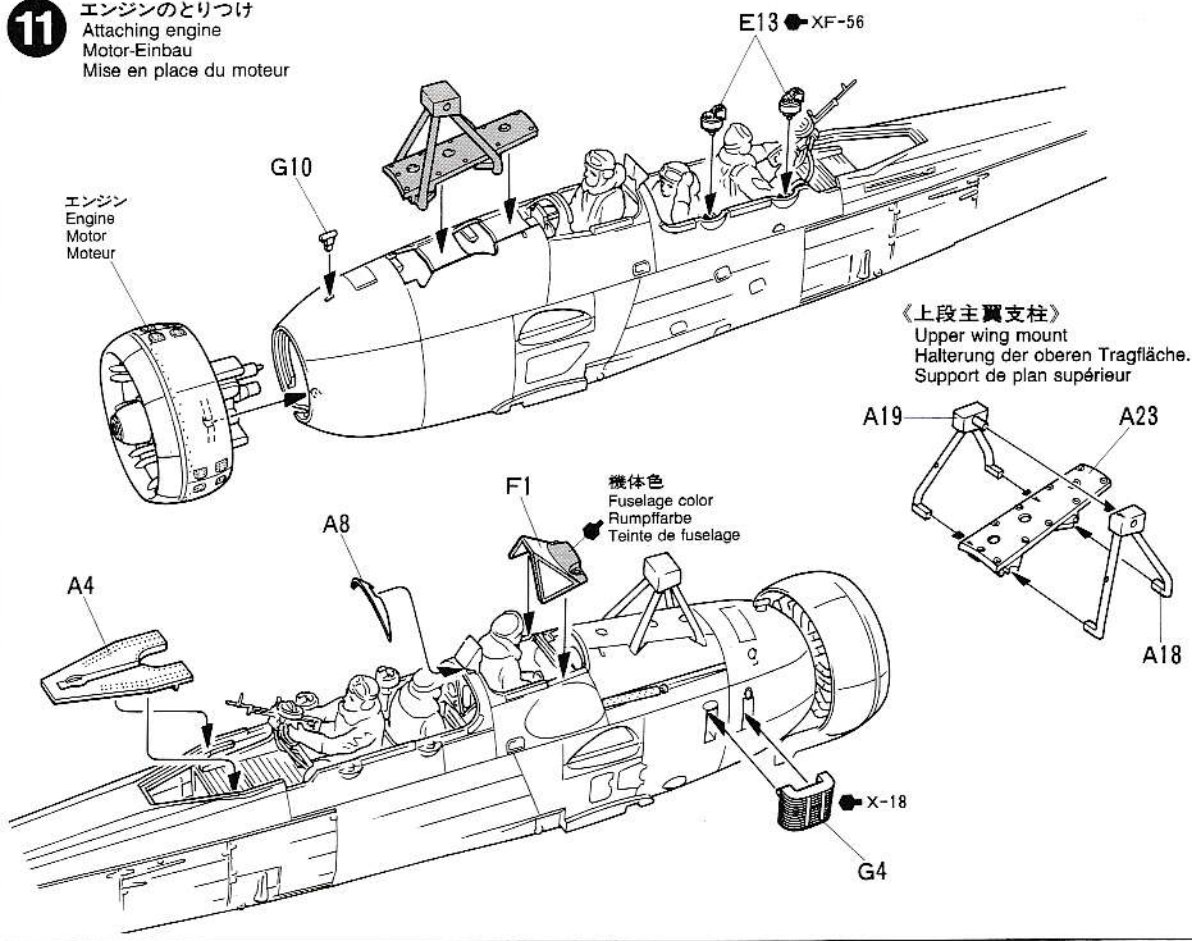
ポリキャップ  
Poly cap  
Kunststoff-Nabe  
Pièce de jonction

10

## カウリングのとりつけ

Engine cowling  
Motorabdeckung  
Capotage moteurエンジン  
Engine  
Motor  
Moteur

**11** エンジンのとりつけ  
Attaching engine  
Motor-Einbau  
Mise en place du moteur

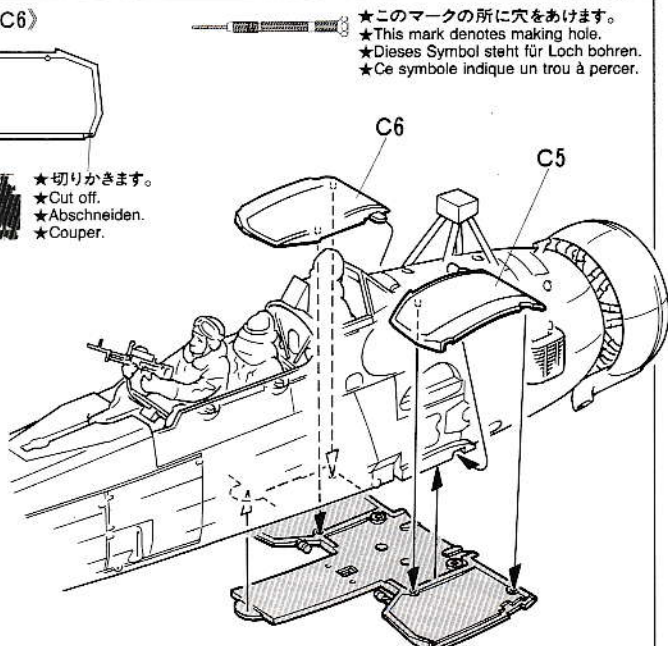
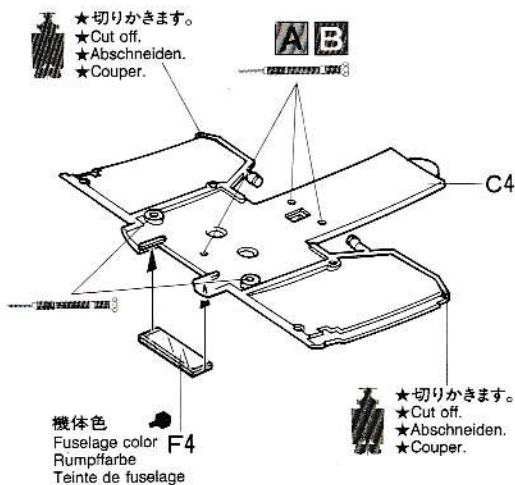


- ★主翼を展開状態にするか収納状態にするかを選んで下さい。右のマーク指示に従って組み立てを行なって下さい。
- ★Select either spread or folded wings. Refer to these marks for each assembly.
- ★Entscheiden Sie sich für Tragflächen in eingeklappter oder in Normalstellung. Beachten Sie diese Kennzeichnung für den jeweiligen Zusammenbau.
- ★Choisir ailes déployées ou repliées. Se reporter à ces symboles lors de chaque assemblage.



**12** 下段翼中央部のくみ立て  
Center of lower wing  
Mittelteil der unteren Tragfläche  
Section centrale de plan inférieur

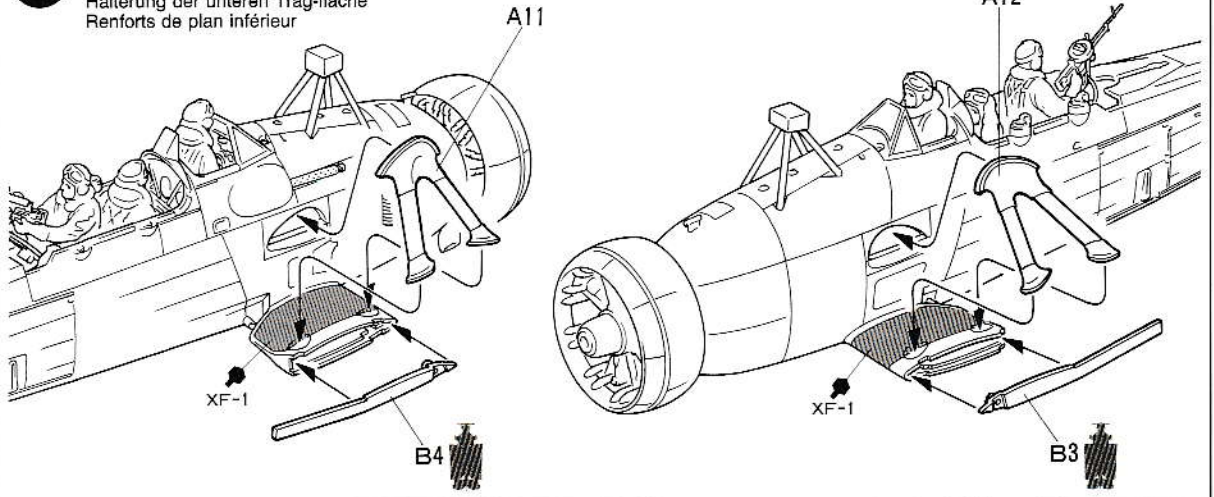
《C5、C6》



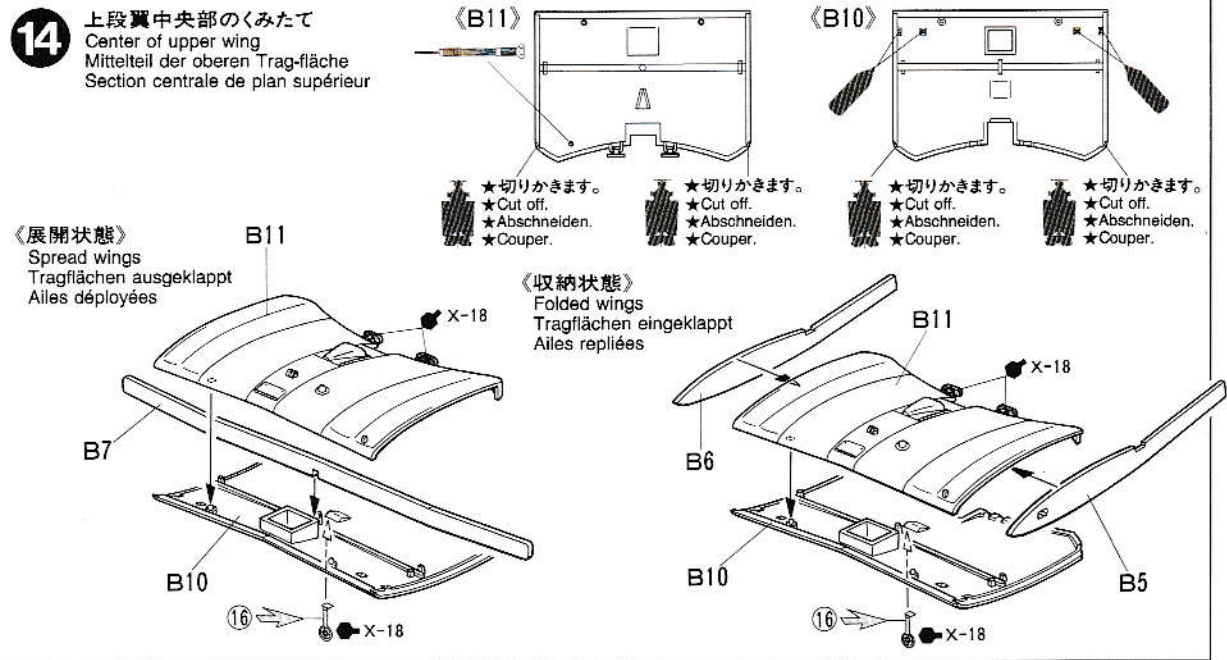
- ★このマークの所に穴をあけます。
- ★This mark denotes making hole.
- ★Dieses Symbol steht für Loch bohren.
- ★Ce symbole indique un trou à percer.

**13**

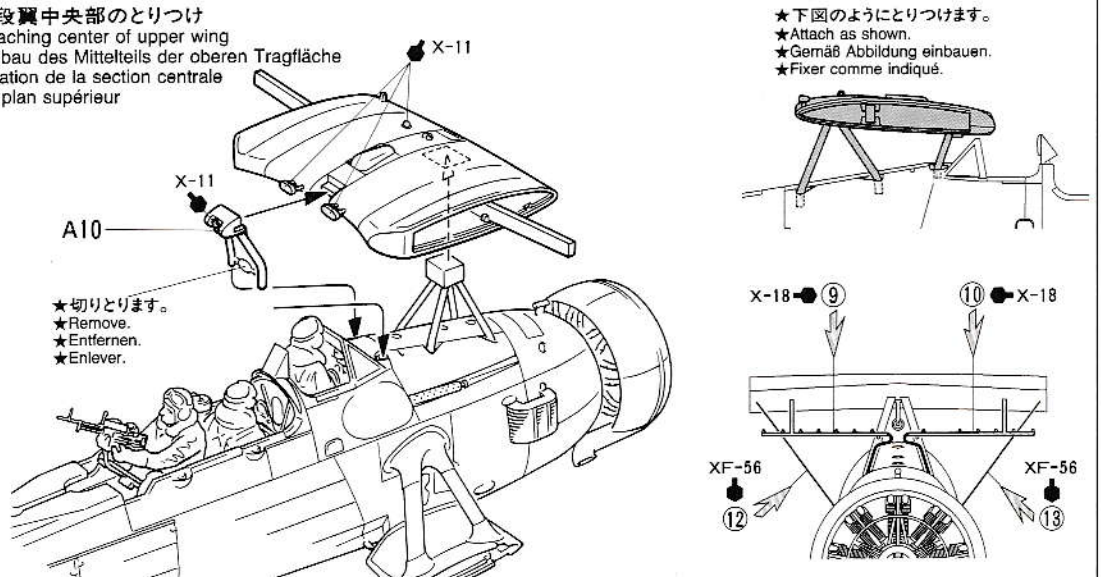
## 下段主翼支柱のとりつけ

Lower wing stay  
Halterung der unteren Tragfläche  
Renforts de plan inférieur**14**

## 上段翼中央部のくみ立て

Center of upper wing  
Mittelteil der oberen Tragfläche  
Section centrale de plan supérieur**15**

## 上段翼中央部のとりつけ

Attaching center of upper wing  
Einbau des Mittelteils der oberen Tragfläche  
Fixation de la section centrale  
de plan supérieur

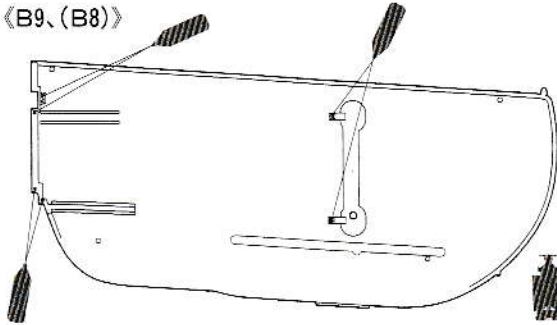


## 16 主翼の穴あけ

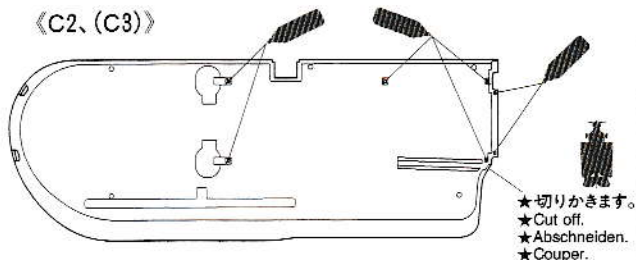
Opening holes  
Aufbohren der Löcher  
Perçage des trous

- ★ ( ) 中の部品は左翼部品です。
- ★ ( ) are left wing parts
- ★ ( ) sind Teile der linken Tragfläche
- ★ ( ) sont les pièces de l'aile gauche

《B9、(B8)》

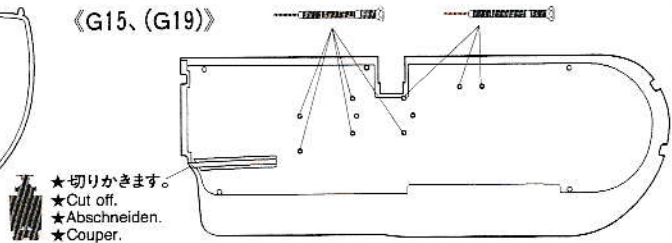


《C2、(C3)》



- ★切りかきます。
- ★Cut off.
- ★Abschneiden.
- ★Couper.

《G15、(G19)》

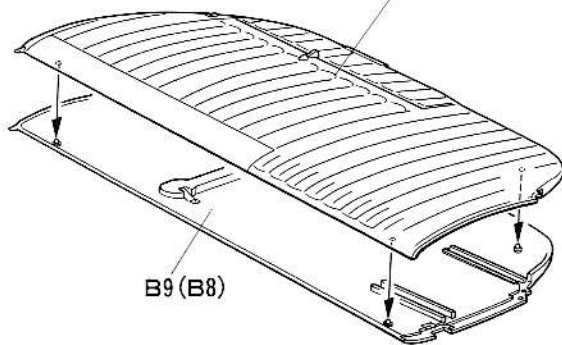


- ★切りかきます。
- ★Cut off.
- ★Abschneiden.
- ★Couper.

## 17 《右上段主翼》

Right upper wing  
Rechte Tragfläche oben  
Aile supérieure droite

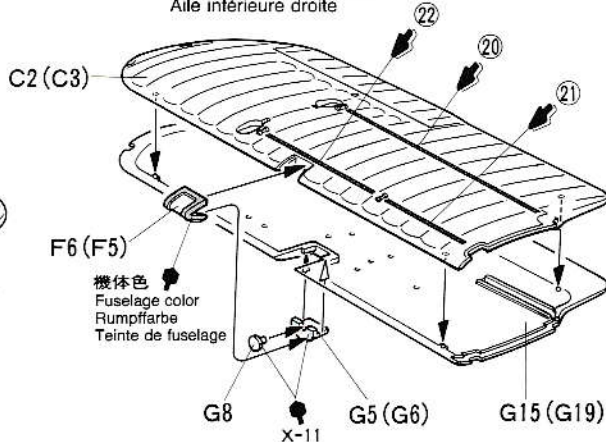
B13 (B12)



B9 (B8)

## 《右下段主翼》

Right lower wing  
Rechte Tragfläche unten  
Aile inférieure droite



F6 (F5)

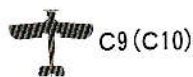
機体色  
Fuselage color  
Rumpffarbe  
Teinte de fuselage

G8

X-11

G5 (G6)

G15 (G19)



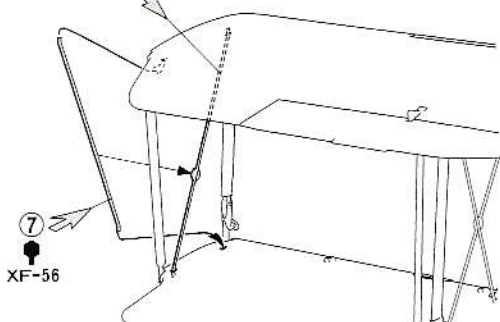
C9 (C10)

C11 (C12)

XF-7

XF-7

XF-56 ● ⑥ (⑤)



XF-56

## 注意 NOTICE / ANMERKUNG / ATTENTION

●主翼用のエッチング張線パーツには、とりつけ方向があります。図をよく見てとりつけて下さい。また、エッチングパーツの折りまげ方は、セットの説明図を参考にして下さい。

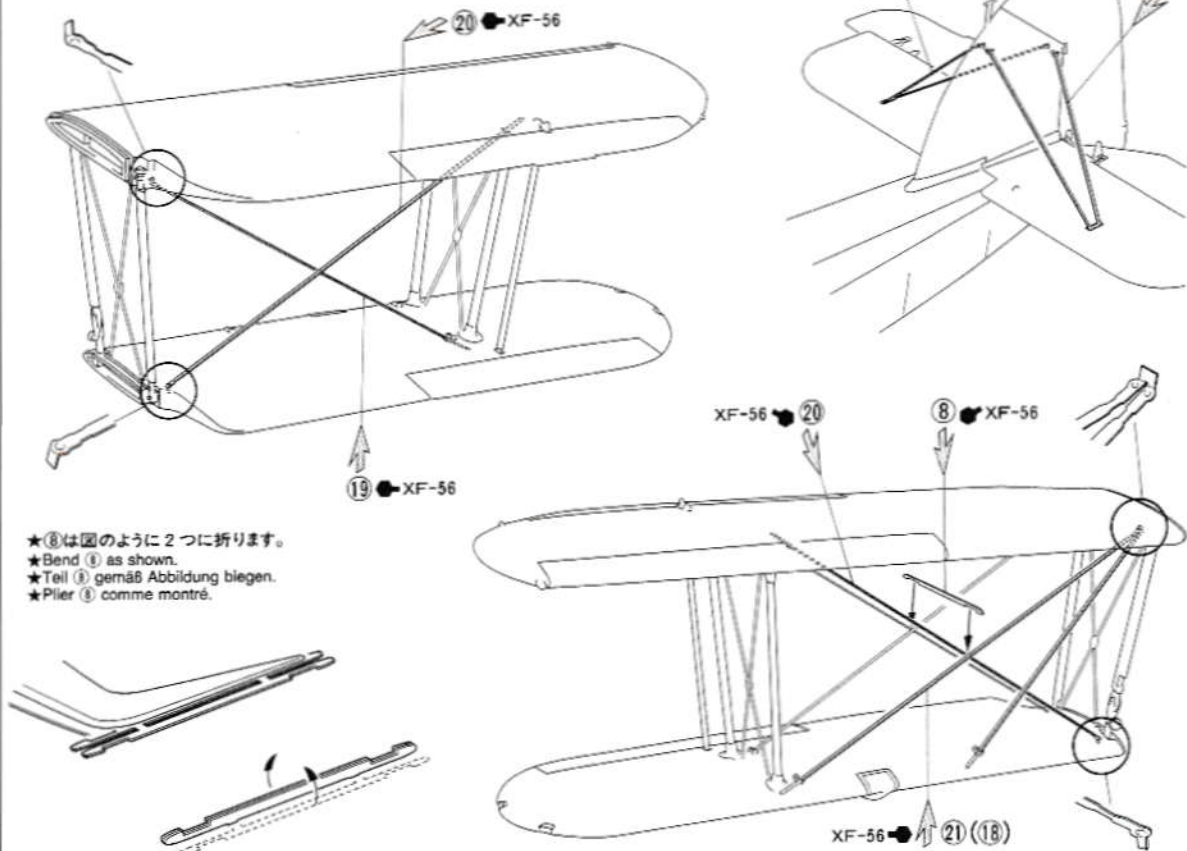
●Note direction of Photo Etched Bracing Wire. Refer to the instructions included in 1/48 Swordfish Etched Bracing Wire Set for bending parts.

●Achten Sie auf die Einbau-richtung des foto-geätzten Spann-drahts. Beachten Sie die bei Set der 1:48 Swordfish foto-geätzten Spann-drahts bei-liegende Anleitung be-zü-glich des Biegens von Teilen.

●Noter le sens des haubans photodécoupés. Se reporter aux instructions fournies avec la planche de photodécoupe pour le pliage des pièces.

18

主翼エッチング張線パーツのとりつけ  
Attaching Photo Etched Bracing Wire  
Anbringung der foto-geätzten Spanndrähte  
Installation des haubans photodécoupés

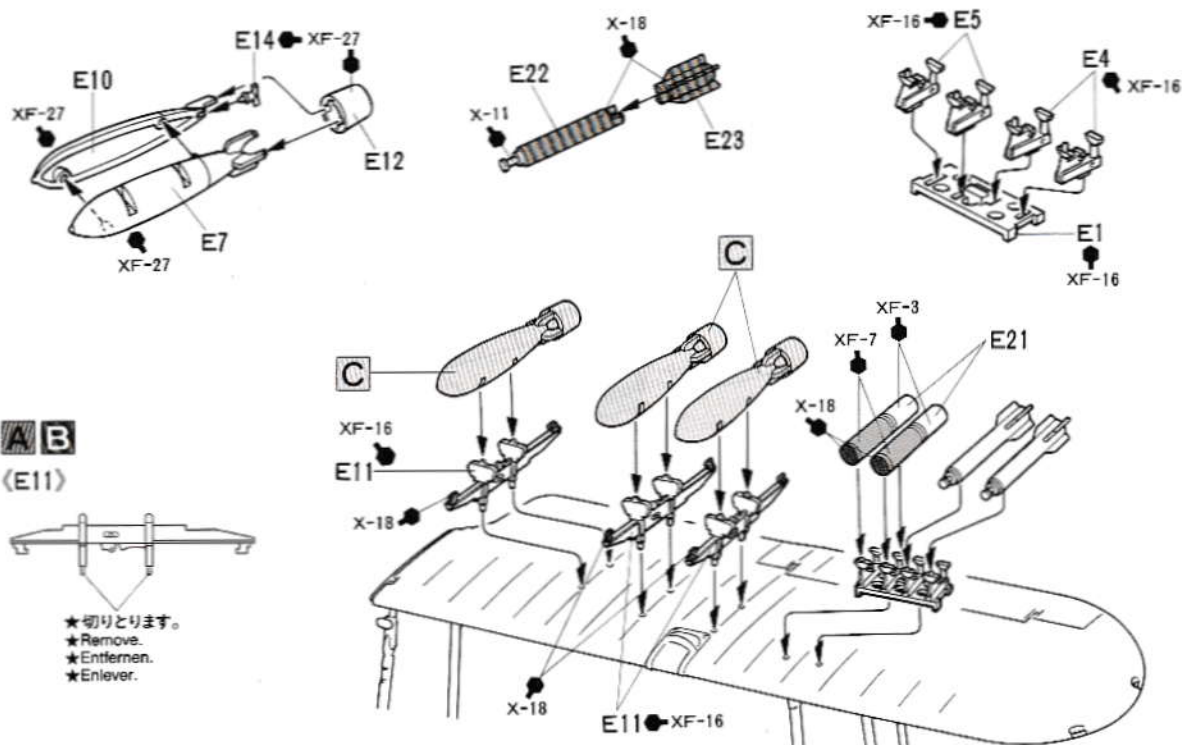


19

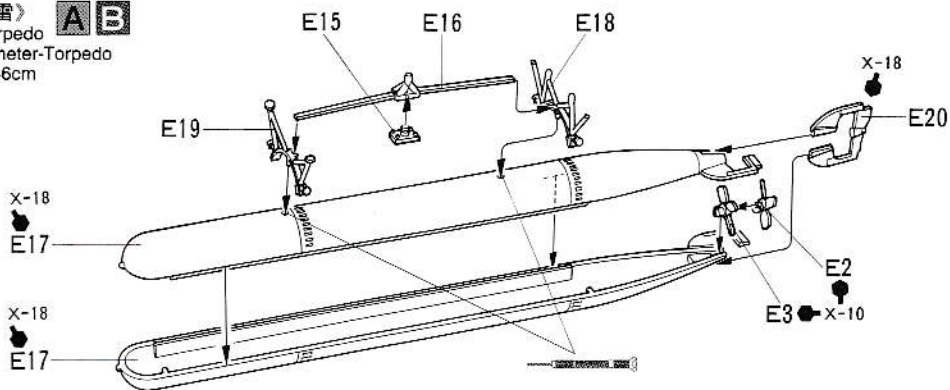
〈113kg爆弾〉 C  
113kg bomb  
113kg Bombe  
Bombe de 113kg

〈発煙弾〉  
Smoke bomb  
Rauchbombe  
Bombe fumigène

〈ラック〉  
Rack  
Bomben-Halterung  
Rack



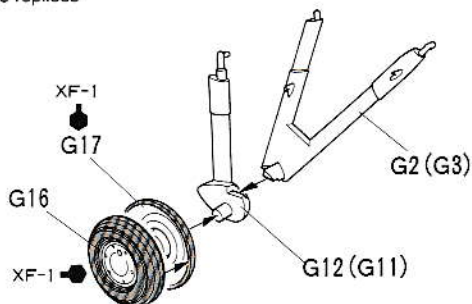
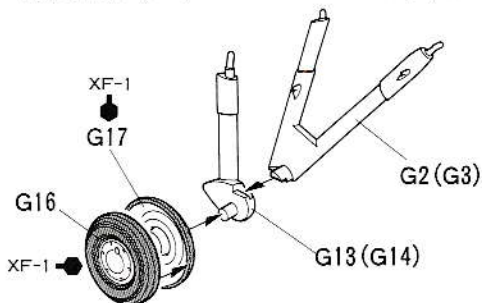
**20** 《46cm魚雷》  
46-cm torpedo  
46-Zentimeter-Torpedo  
Torpille 46cm



**21** 右主脚のくみ立て  
Main landing gear (right)  
Fahrgestell (rechts)  
Train principal (droit)

《展開状態》  
Spread wings  
Tragflächen ausgeklappt  
Ailes déployées

《収納状態》  
Folded wings  
Tragflächen eingeklappt  
Ailes repliées



**22** 主翼のとりつけ(展開状態)  
Attaching wing (Spread wings)  
Anbringung des Flügels (Tragflächen ausgeklappt)  
Fixation de l'aile (Ailes déployées)

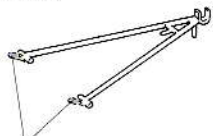
左主脚  
Main landing gear (left)  
Fahrgestell (links)  
Train principal (gauche)

右主脚  
Main landing gear (right)  
Fahrgestell (rechts)  
Train principal (droit)

左主翼  
Left wing  
Linke Tragfläche  
Aile gauche

右主翼  
Right wing  
Rechte Tragfläche  
Aile droite

《D20, D21》



- ★切りとります。
- ★Remove.
- ★Entfernen.
- ★Enlever.

23

## 主翼のとりつけ(収納状態)

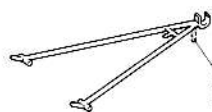
Attaching wing (folded)

Anbringung der Fläche (eingeklappt)  
Fixation des ailes (repliées)左主翼  
Left wing  
Linke Tragfläche  
Aile gauche左主脚  
Main landing gear (left)  
Fahrgestell (links)  
Train principal (gauche)右主脚  
Main landing gear (right)  
Fahrgestell (rechts)  
Train principal (droit)

D21

D20

《D20、D21》



- ★切りとります。
- ★Remove.
- ★Entfernen.
- ★Enlever.

右主翼  
Right wing  
Rechte Tragfläche  
Aile droite

24

## 46cm魚雷のとりつけ

Attaching 46-cm torpedo

Anbringung eines 46-Zentimeter-Torpedos  
Fixation de la torpille 46cm

A B

46 cm 魚雷  
46-cm torpedo  
46-Zentimeter-Torpedo  
Torpille 46cm

D44

C ⑪、⑫

## PAINTING

## 《ソードフィッシュMk. Iの塗装》

フェアリーソードフィッシュMk. Iは当初、機体全面にアルミ色の塗装が施されていましたが、1939年から上面がエクストラダークシーグレイと呼ばれる濃いグレイとダークスレートグレイと呼ばれる緑がかったグレイの迷彩、そして胴体側面の下半分と下面がスカイグレイとされました。その後、下面色がスカイに変更、主翼下面の国籍マークも塗りつぶされ、上面の迷彩色とスカイの境界線が側面下部まで下がりました。

## Painting the Swordfish Mk.I

At first, the Swordfish was painted an aluminum color. From 1939, the top surface was painted with a greenish grey camouflage consisting of Extra Dark Sea Grey and Dark Slate Grey. The lower sides of the fuselage and bottom surface were painted Sky Grey. Later, the bottom surface was changed to Sky, covering up the nationality mark on the bottom of the wings. The camouflage pattern painted on the top surface and the Sky color on the bottom surface met on the lower sides.

## Lackierung des Swordfish Mk.I

Der gesamte Rumpf des Swordfish, war mit Aluminiumfarbe gestrichen. Von 1939 an wurden die oberliegenden Flächen mit einem grau-grünen Tarnanstrich versehen, der aus besonders dunklem Meergrau und dunklem Schiefergrau bestand. Die Rumpfunterseite

und die unterliegenden Oberflächen wurden in himmelfarbenem Grau lackiert. Später wurde die Farbe an den Unterseiten in Himmelblau geändert, wobei die Tragflächen an der Unterseite die Nationalitätszeichen trugen. Der auf die oberliegenden Flächen aufgetragene Tarnanstrich ging im unteren Bereich in das Himmelblau der Unterseite über.

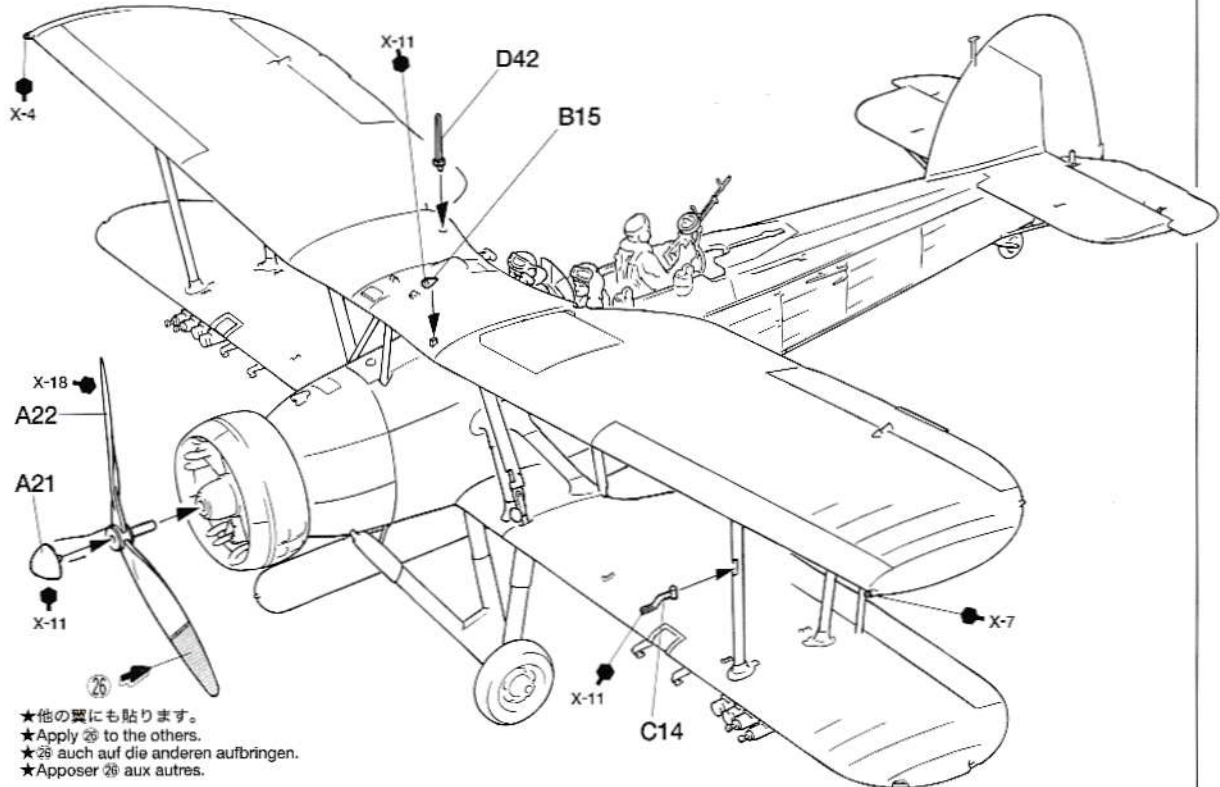
## Décoration du Swordfish Mk.I

Le Swordfish avait une cellule entièrement peinte aluminium. A partir de 1939, les surfaces supérieures furent camouflées en Extra Dark Sea Grey et Dark Slate Grey. Les flancs inférieurs du fuselage et les surfaces inférieures étaient Sky Grey. Plus tard, les surfaces inférieures furent repeintes en Sky recouvrant les cocardes sur les ailes. Le camouflage des surfaces supérieures rejoignait le Sky sur le bas des flancs.

61079 Fairey Swordfish Mk.I Clear Edition

## 25 プロペラの取り付け Attaching propeller Anbringung des Propellers Fixation de l'hélice

不要部品・・・A14, A15, A20, C13  
Not used. D8, E6, E9, E24, G9  
Nicht verwenden.  
Non utilisé.

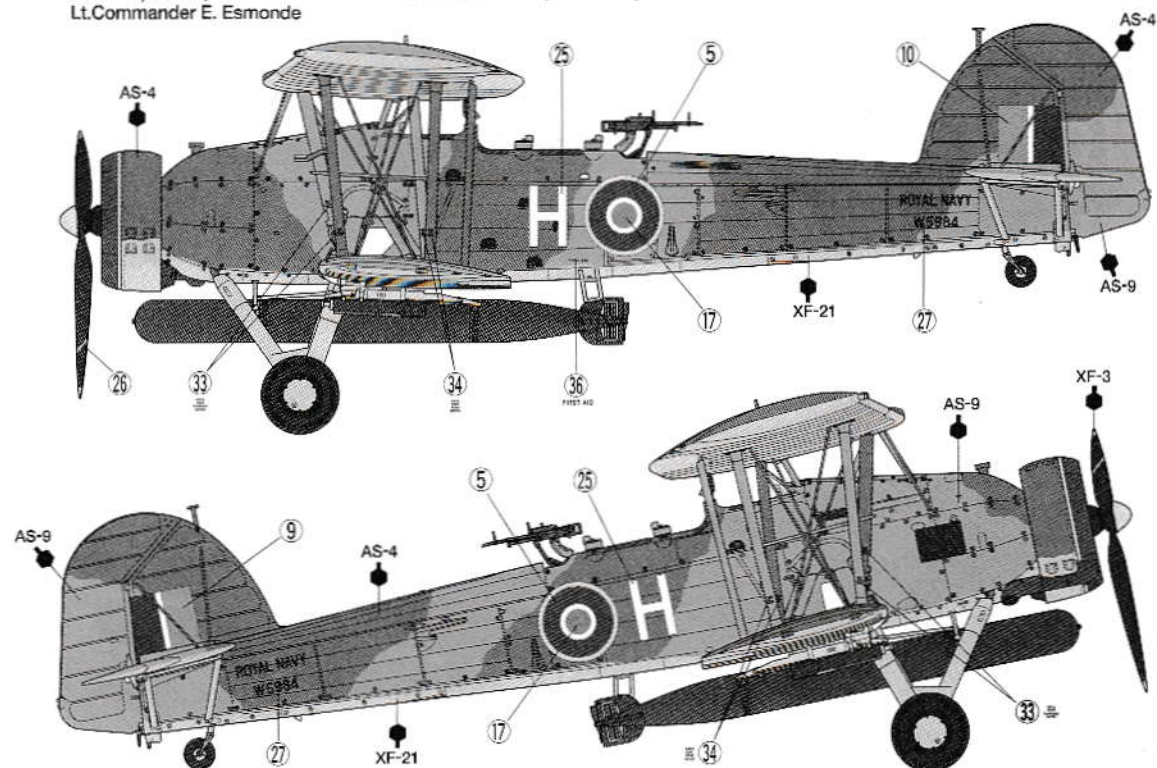


- ★他の翼にも貼ります。
- ★Apply 26 to the others.
- ★26 auch auf die anderen aufbringen.
- ★Apposer 26 aux autres.

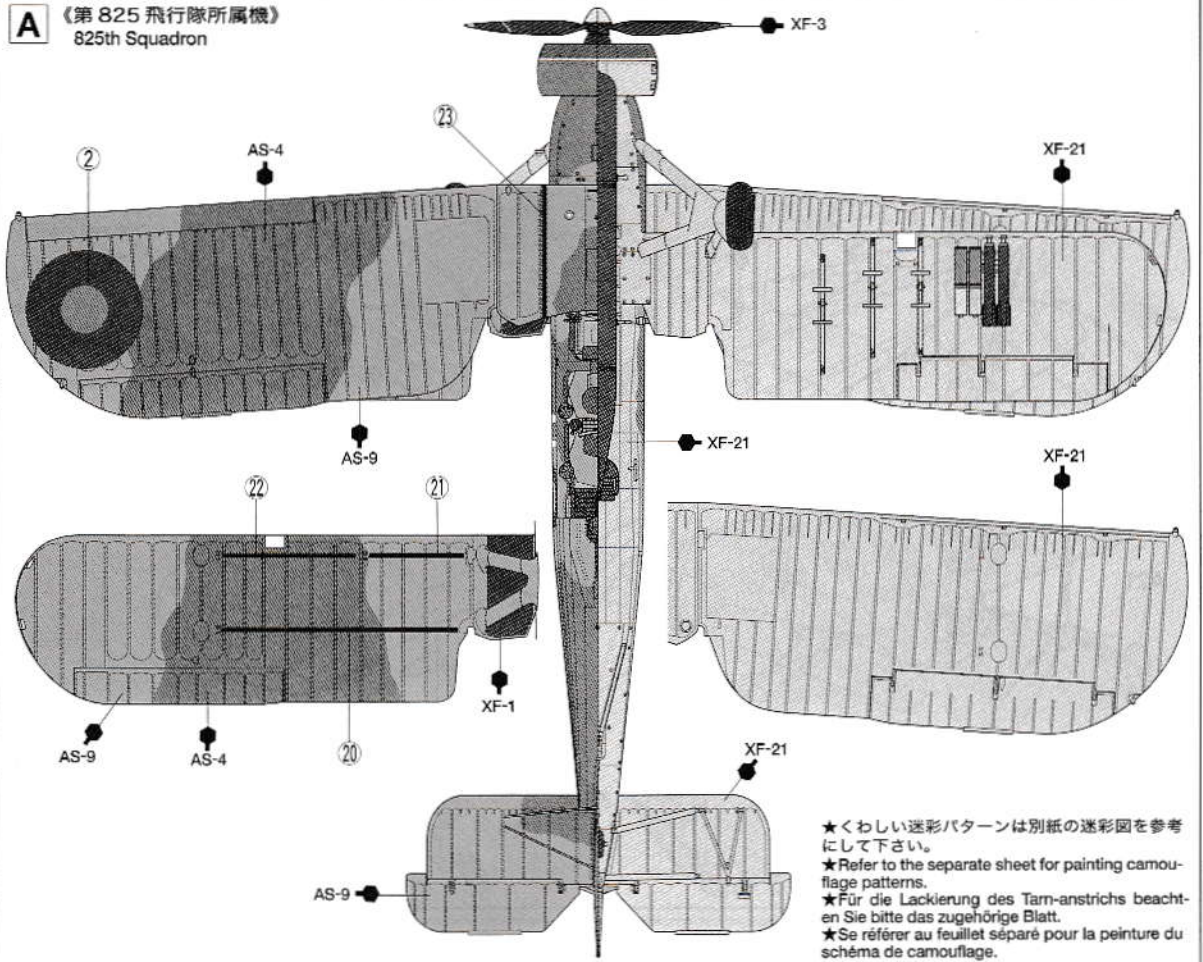
## MARKING

- ★スライドマークは2種類入っています。透明部品には透明タイプのスライドマーク（クリアーエディション）をお使い下さい。仕上がりの見ごたえをさらに高めます。
- ★Two types of decals included. For heightening overall looks of the model, use semi-transparent type decals (clear edition) for transparent parts.
- ★Es sind zwei Arten von Aufklebern enthalten. Um den Gesamteindruck des Modells zu verbessern, sollten für transparente Teile die durchsichtigen Aufkleber verwendet werden.
- ★Deux types de decals sont fournis. Pour amplifier l'effet de transparence, utiliser les decals type translucide sur les pièces transparentes.

**A** 《第 825 飛行隊所属》  
E・エズモンド少佐機  
825th Squadron,  
Lt.Commander E. Esmonde

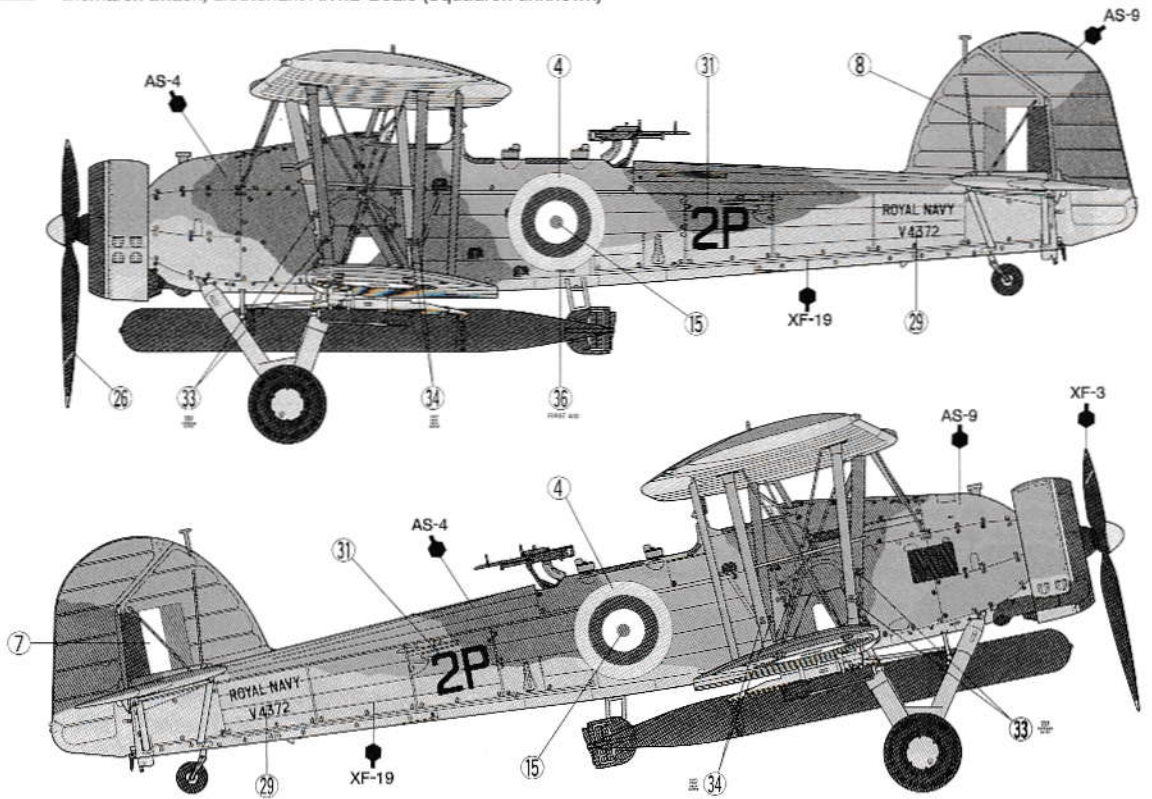


**A** 《第 825 飛行隊所属機》  
825th Squadron

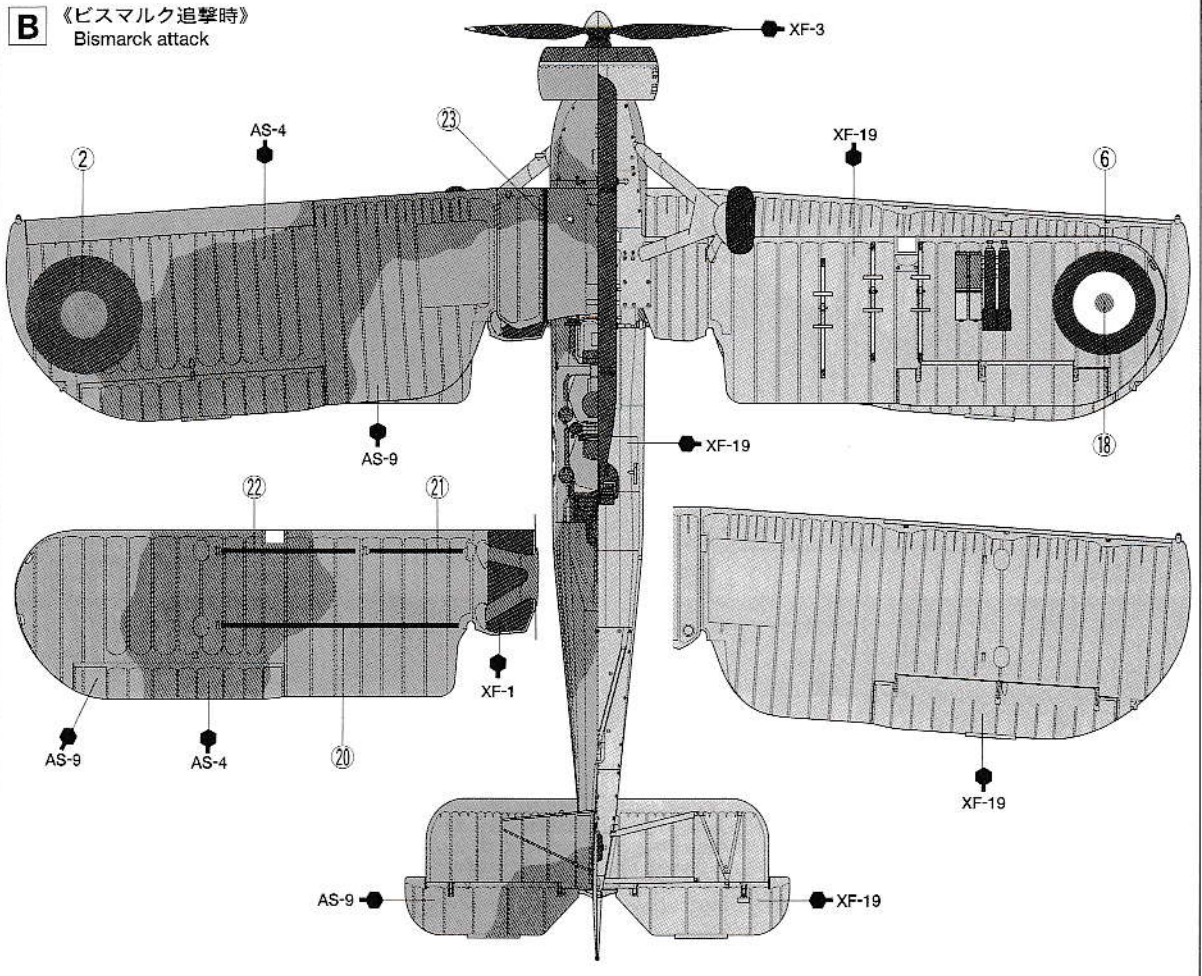


★くわしい迷彩パターンは別紙の迷彩図を参考にして下さい。  
★Refer to the separate sheet for painting camouflage patterns.  
★Für die Lackierung des Tarn-anstrichs beachten Sie bitte das zugehörige Blatt.  
★Se référer au feuillet séparé pour la peinture du schéma de camouflage.

**B** 《ビスマルク追撃時 A・W・D ビール中尉機 (所属不明)》  
Bismarck attack, Lieutenant A.W.D Beale (Squadron unknown)

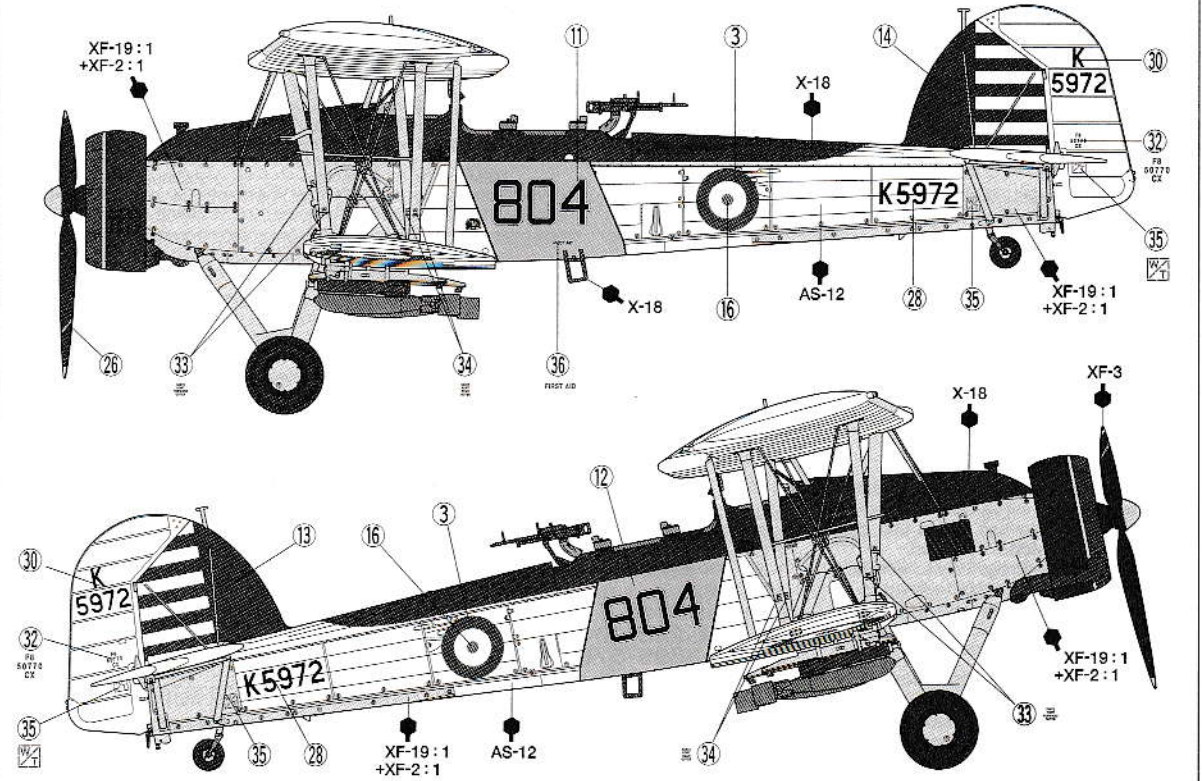


**B** 《ビスマルク追撃時》  
Bismarck attack



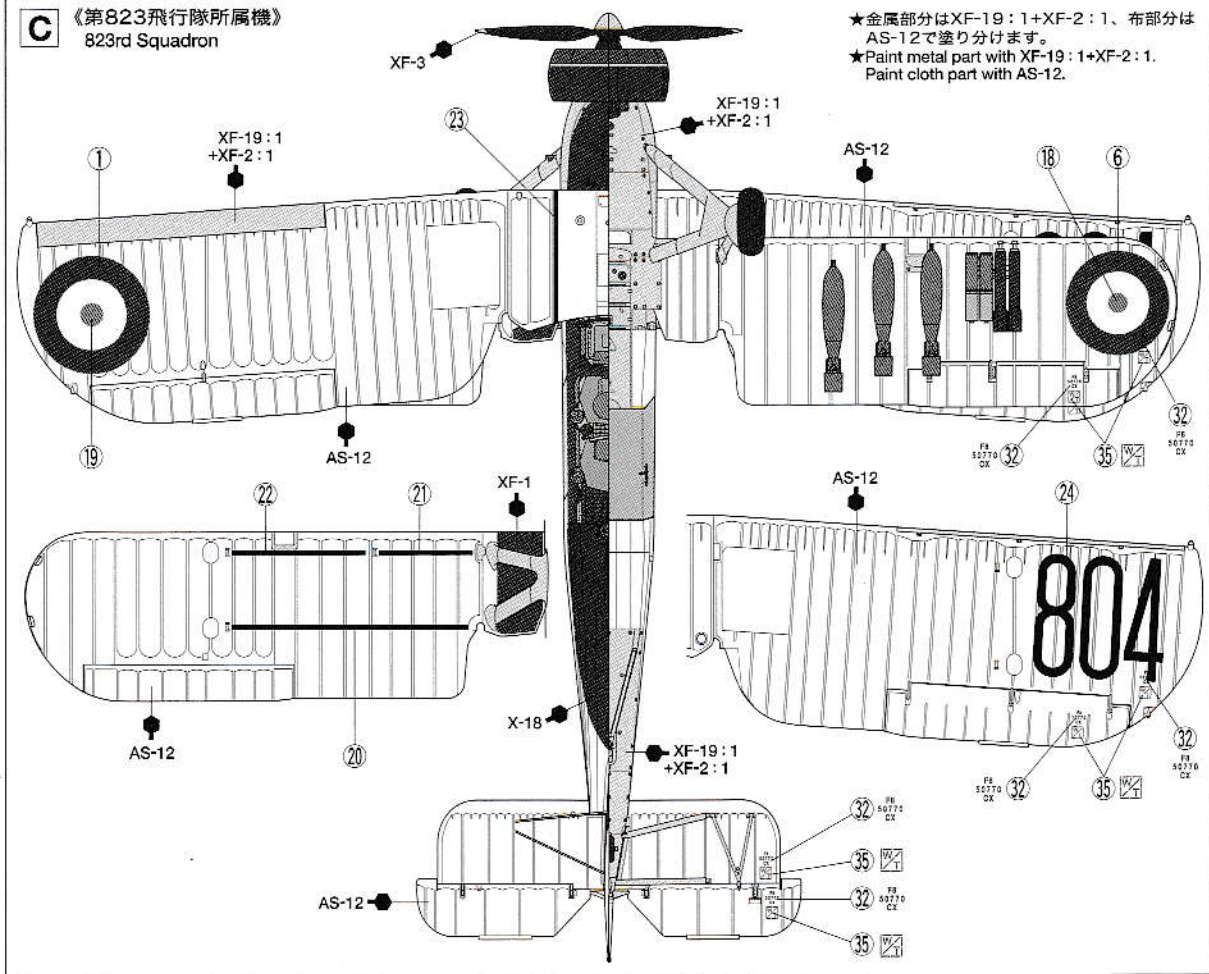
**C** 《第823飛行隊所属機》  
823rd Squadron

★金属部分は XF-19 : 1+XF-2 : 1、布部分はAS-12で塗り分けます。  
★Paint metal part with XF-19 : 1+XF-2 : 1. Paint cloth part with AS-12.





《第823飛行隊所属機》  
823rd Squadron



★金属部分はXF-19:1+XF-2:1、布部分はAS-12で塗り分けます。  
★Paint metal part with XF-19:1+XF-2:1. Paint cloth part with AS-12.

**APPLYING DECALS**

《スライドマークのほりかた》

- ① はりたいマークをハサミで切りぬきます。
- ② マークをめるま湯に10秒ほどひたしてからタオル等の布の上におきます。
- ③ 台紙のはしを手を持ち、貼るところにマークをスライドさせてモデルに移して下さい。
- ④ 指に少し水をつけてマークをぬらしながら、正しい位置にずらしします。
- ⑤ やわらかい布でマークの内側の気泡をおし出しながら、おしつけるようにして水分をとります。

4. Place la décalcomanie à l'endroit voulu en lamouillant avec un de vos doigts.

5. Presse doucement la décalcomanie avec un tissu doux jusqu'à ce que l'eau en excès et les bulles aient disparu.

《郵便振替のご利用法》

郵便局の払込用紙の通信欄にこのカードを参考にITEM番号、スケール、製品名、部品名、数量を必ずご記入下さい。振込人住所欄には電話番号もお書きいただき、口座番号・00810-9-1118、加入者名・田宮模型でお振下さい。

**AFTER MARKET SERVICE CARD**

When purchasing Tamiya replacement parts, please take or send this form to your local Tamiya dealer so that the parts required can be correctly identified and supplied. Please note that specifications, availability and price are subject to change without notice.

Parts code ITEM 61079  
0008043.....A Parts (Clear)  
0006258.....A Parts (Gray)

0006259.....B Parts  
0006260.....C Parts  
0008044.....D Parts (Clear)  
0006261.....D Parts (Gray)  
0006262.....E Parts (1 pc.)  
0006263.....F Parts  
0006264.....G Parts  
9406058.....2x3mm Poly Cap (2 pcs.)  
1406141.....Decal  
1406171.....Semi-Transparent Decal

**DECAL APPLICATION**

- 1. Cut off decal from sheet.
- 2. Dip the decal in tepid water for about 10 sec. and place on a clean cloth.
- 3. Hold the backing sheet edge and slide decal onto the model.
- 4. Move decal into position by wetting decal with finger.
- 5. Press decal gently down with a soft cloth until excess water and air bubbles are gone.

**ANBRINGUNG DES ABZIEHBILDES**

- 1. Abziehbild vom Blatt ausschneiden.
- 2. Das Abziehbild ungefähr 10 Sek. in lauwarmes Wasser tauchen, dann auf sauberen Stoff legen.
- 3. Die Kante der Unterlage halten und das Abziehbild auf das Modell schieben.
- 4. Das Abziehbild an die richtige Stelle schieben und dabei mit dem Finger das Abziehbild naßmachen.
- 5. Das abziehbild mit weichem Stoff ganz andrücken, bis kein überflüssiges Wasser und keine Luftblasen mehr vorhanden sind.

**APPLICATION DES DECALCOMANIES**

- 1. Découpez la décalcomanie de sa feuille.
- 2. Plongez la décalcomanie dans de l'eau tiède pendant 10 secondes environ et poser sur un linge propre.
- 3. Retenez la feuille de protection par le côté et glissez la décalcomanie sur le modèle réduit.

**FAIREY CLEAR EDITION SWORDFISH Mk.I** 1/48 フェアリーソードフィッシュ Mk.I (クリアエディション)

部品をなくしたり、こわした方は、下のステッカーが貼られたカスタマーサービス取次店でご注文いただけます。当社カスタマーサービスに直接ご注文の場合は、このカードの必要部品を○でかこみ、代金を現金書留または、定額小為替(100円以下は切手可)と一緒に申し込み下さい。なお、ご送金にはタミヤカードや郵便振替もご利用いただけます。



《お問い合わせ番号》  
静岡 054-283-0003  
東京 03-3899-3765 (静岡へ自動転送)  
営業時間・平日 8:00~20:00 土、日、祝日 8:00~17:00

Aパーツ (グレイ)	700円	0006258
Aパーツ (透明)	700円	0008043
Bパーツ	760円	0006259
Cパーツ	680円	0006260
Dパーツ (グレイ)	720円	0006261

Dパーツ (透明)	720円	0008044
Eパーツ (1枚)	500円	0006262
Fパーツ	330円	0006263
Gパーツ	590円	0006264
ポリキャップ	100円	9406058
マーク	370円	1406141
マーク (クリアエディション)	370円	1406171

For Japanese use only! ITEM 61079

住所

電話 ( ) -

氏名

★上記の価格は予告なく変更となる場合があります。





# FAIREY SWORDFISH Mk.I



## The Flying Fish of the FAA

It is often said that the top three British aeronautical masterpieces of WWII were the following:

- Supermarine Spitfire Fighter
- De Havilland Mosquito Multipurpose Aircraft
- Avro Lancaster Bomber

However, if yet one more aircraft were to be added to this prestigious list, it would undoubtedly be the carrier-borne, single engine biplane, "Fairey Swordfish". From the maiden flight of its predecessor, the TSR 1 (Torpedo-Spotter Reconnaissance), in 1933, the career of the Swordfish spanned until the end of the war, even outlasting aircraft that had been designed to replace it such as the "Fairey Albacore".

## From Debut to Deployment

In the early 1930's, Fairey began work on the development of large, carrier-borne aircraft, the TSR 1, the predecessor of the Swordfish. These aircraft were fitted with either the Siddely Tiger or Bristol Pegasus engine. In May of 1935, the Air Ministry placed an order for 86 Swordfish Mk.I, and the first torpedo-bomber version of the aircraft rolled out of the Fairey production plant at Hayes, Middlesex, England in 1936. While most of these aircraft were fitted on the lower fuselage with a V-shaped arresting hook for grabbing an aircraft carrier's arresting cables, some were equipped with pontoon-floats.

In July 1936, the 825 Squadron replaced its Fairey Seals for the first Swordfish and embarked on the HMS Glorious where they were still serving when WWII broke out in September 1939. By that time, about 13 Squadrons had been re-equipped with the Swordfish, the only FAA (Fleet Air Arm) aircraft serving on five aircraft carriers. Since the deployment of the Swordfish began four years prior to the outbreak of the war, its crews had ample opportunity for flight training.

The construction of the Swordfish closely resembled that of a WWI aircraft. It had an all-metal airframe with the forward fuselage and area around the cockpit covered with sheet metal panels. The remainder of

the airframe was covered in fabric. It was powered by a 690 HP Bristol Pegasus III M3 nine-cylinder, air-cooled radial engine. The engine turned a metal, three-bladed, fixed pitch Fairey-Reed propeller, whose hub was capped with a small spinner. The Swordfish Mk.1 measured 36 feet, 1 inch (11m) in length with a wingspan of 45 feet, 6 inches (13.9m), weighed 4.2t and had a crew compliment of three. This considerable size and weight, contrasted with the limited power of the engine, detracted from the performance of the aircraft. Furthermore, with 10 supports between the upper and lower wings, fixed landing gear and an extensive network of bracing wires, the aerodynamics of the aircraft were anything but outstanding.

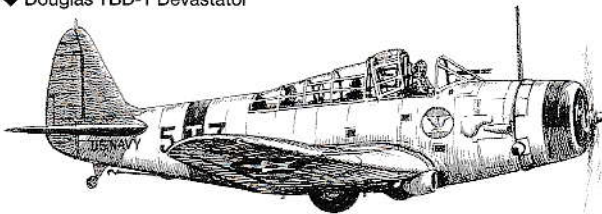
## Performance of the Swordfish

Going by just specifications alone, the Swordfish appears to be a rather weak aircraft. When compared to the carrier-based aircraft of the Japanese and American navies (the Type 97 and Douglas TBD-1 Devastator) of the same period, the Swordfish just does not stack up.

※ Type 97 refers to the Nakajima Type 97 Carrier Borne Aircraft B5N2

	Swordfish	TBD	Type 97
Max. Speed (km/h)	230	330	350
Cruise Speed (km/h)	190	210	260
Climb Speed (m/min)	150	220	360
Max. Altitude (m)	3260	6600	7800

## ◆ Douglas TBD-1 Devastator



However, the actual performance of the Swordfish tells a different story. The Swordfish was easy to fly and had excellent reliability, which is why it was loved by flight crews. Also, since it could slow to 50knots (93km/h), landing on carriers was relatively easy. Also, the Pegasus engine could take fairly rough handling without breaking down and was easy to maintain. When equipped with an additional fuel tank, the range of the Swordfish was over 1600km. This provided a continuous flight duration of about 10 hours. These factors made it an excellent multipurpose aircraft capable of not only torpedo bombing, but also regular bombing, reconnaissance, communication, patrol, light cargo transport and so on. For anti-submarine patrolling, the crew was

### ● Fabric covering

This fabric covered construction allowed for high maneuverability and allowed bullets to pass through with minimal damage.

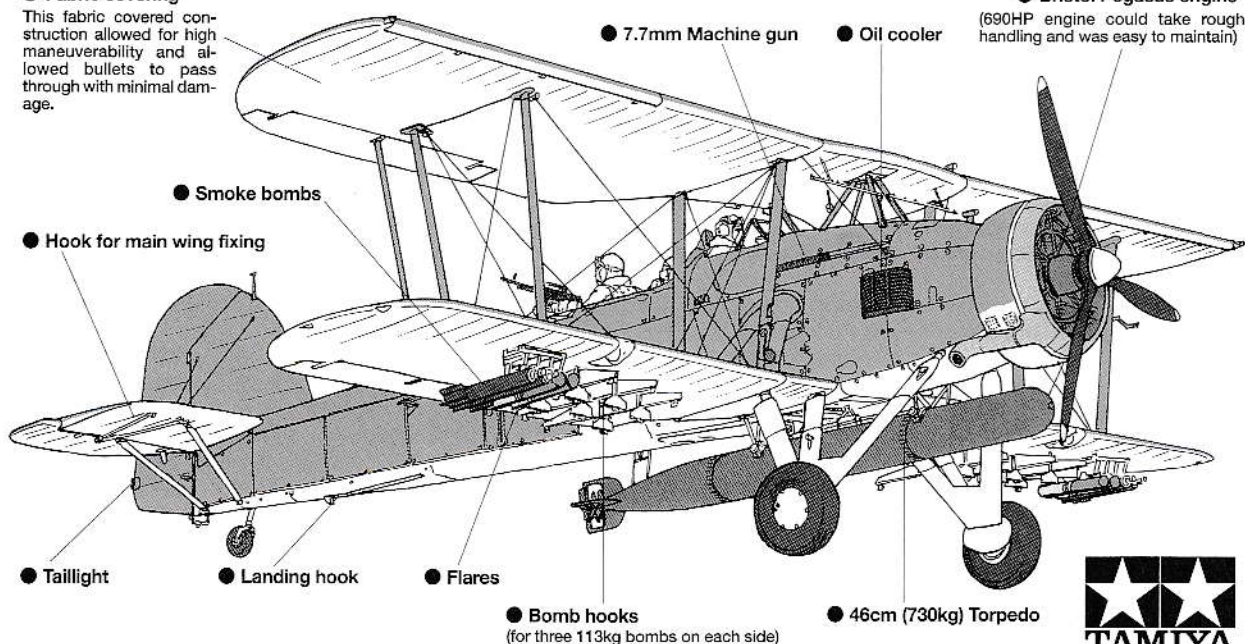
### ● Bristol Pegasus engine (690HP engine could take rough handling and was easy to maintain)

### ● Smoke bombs

### ● 7.7mm Machine gun

### ● Oil cooler

### ● Hook for main wing fixing



### ● Taillight

### ● Landing hook

### ● Flares

### ● Bomb hooks (for three 113kg bombs on each side)

### ● 46cm (730kg) Torpedo



sometimes reduced to two to lengthen flight duration.

### No Match But Still a Threat

As WWII progressed, it became obvious that the Swordfish was no match for the fighters of the Luftwaffe such as the Bf109 and Fw190 in aerial combat. For this reason, it was rarely sent to regions where there was a high possibility of encountering enemy aircraft. However, the Swordfish was still used extensively in behind-the-scenes roles, especially for anti-submarine patrolling. Equipped with underwing rockets and 60kg anti-submarine bombs, the Swordfish was a force to be reckoned with for German U-boats. In fact, by the end of the war, Swordfish had contributed to the sinking of 16 U-boats. Furthermore, it also saw service in target pulling drills and other such training activities.

### A Dwindling School of Swordfish

It appears that only about nine of these legendary aircraft survived until present day. Of these, three are still flyable, one of which is in Canada, and the other two belong to the aircraft collection of the Royal Navy Historic Flight.

Swordfish W.5856 (Mk I) was built at Sherburn-in-Embley by Blackburn Aircraft. After about a year of service in the Mediterranean Fleet, it was brought back to Fairey's Stockport factory. The aircraft then served in training roles and was sent to Canada where it remained for the rest of the war. After disposal, it was bought by civilian operators and then by Sir William Roberts, who added it to his Strathallan Collection in Scotland. Subsequently, the aircraft was purchased by British



◆ Swordfish (W5856) of FAA Museum about to take off.

Aerospace for presentation to the Swordfish Heritage Trust. By 1993, the aircraft was completely restored and made flight-worthy again.

### Swordfish Mk.I Specifications

- Wingspan: 13.9m Overall length: 11.1m
- Area of main wing: 56.4 square meters Weight: 2.36t
- Weight fully equipped: 4.2t Crew: 2-3
- Engine: Bristol Pegasus/690,750HP
- Max. Speed: 230km/h
- Range: 1310km/1670km (with additional fuel tank)
- Armament: 7.7mm forward machine gun and revolving machine gun
- Torpedo: 46cm (730kg)
- Bombs: two 227kg, six 113kg bombs
- Rockets: eight 27kg anti-submarine rockets

### The Pierce of the Swordfish

The Swordfish served tirelessly from the outbreak of the war in Sept of 1939 right to the end. Over this period, it was used in a number of roles. The main ones are as follows:

#### Shipping Attacks from Malta

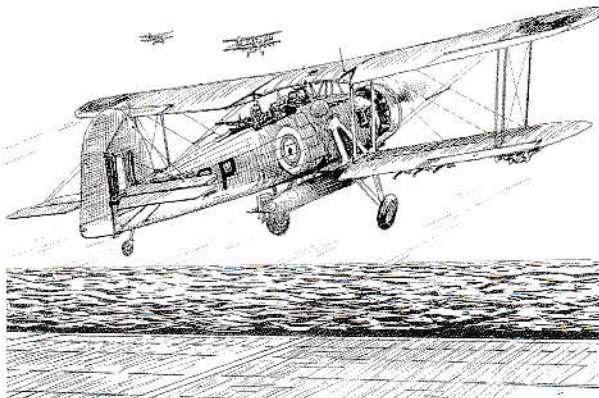
In the summer of 1940, the 27 Swordfish on the island of Malta in the Mediterranean made attacks against North Africa bound Italian shipping fleets. The Italian Navy did not have any carriers and the Swordfish were able to make almost unresisted attacks against the ships. As a result, an average of 50,000 tons per month (up to 90,000 tons in one month) of shipping boats were sunk, greatly reducing the fighting strength of the Italian Army and German Africa Corps. Furthermore, the loss of British aircraft was extremely low, not exceeding 2-4 planes per month.

#### Night Attack at Taranto Harbor

Taranto was Italy's largest naval harbor of WWII and was well protected with submarine nets, barrage balloons and anti-aircraft guns. Late on the night of November 11, 1940, from 270km away, twelve Swordfish torpedo bombers took off from the decks of the British aircraft carrier, *Illustrious*. Wireless operator air gunners were not carried meaning that the internal auxiliary fuel tanks could be fitted in the rear cockpit to extend the range. The attack consisted of two waves, the second wave meeting extreme resistance from the ground. The Italians were putting up a box barrage, with every gun on shore or on the water firing upward at a specified deflection and range. However the Swordfish undauntedly continued the attack, which ultimately left Conte di Cavour, *Littorio* and several other major warships sunk or seriously damaged, dealing a crippling blow to the Italian Fleet. The raid was an incredible victory for the FAA. Interestingly enough, the success of this operation is said to have inspired the Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor.

#### The Sinking of the Bismarck

In May of 1941, the German battleship *Bismarck* and heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen*, under the command of Admiral Günther Lütjens, steered the Atlantic Sea with the intention of attacking the vital British convoys. The British battlecruiser *Hood* and battleship *Prince of Wales*, under the command of Admiral Holland, intercepted the *Bismarck* but *Hood* was sunk with heavy loss of life. *Prince of Wales* was also seriously damaged but she succeeded in damaging one of the enemy's fuel tanks before breaking off. Bent on revenge, the Royal Navy ordered all of its warships to attack the *Bismarck*. The leaders of the charge were the Swordfish torpedo-bombers which flew off the aircraft carriers *Ark Royal* and *Victorious*. On the first attack wave, Lieutenant Commander Eugene Esmonde led nine Swordfish and scored one hit on the armored belt of the massive battleship. One of the fifteen Swordfish on the second wave, led by Lieutenant Commander T. P. Coode, launched a torpe-



◆ Swordfish flies off the aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*

do which struck the steering gear and jammed the rudder. This forced the battleship to steam an unknown track, finally sinking the following morning by the big guns of the Royal Navy warships, such as battleship *King George V*, *Rodney* and heavy cruiser *Dorsetshire*.

#### The Challenge of the Channel Dash

Because of the growing intensity of air raids by the Royal Air Force (RAF), the German Navy headquarters decided to call home the main fleet from Brest. They also decided that the fleet in Brest should return home by breaking the English Channel. On the night of 11-12 February 1942, three German warships consisting of battlecruiser *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen* left Brest, and headed up the English Channel escorted by six large destroyers and three torpedo boats. A patrol of two Spitfires discovered the breakout of enemy vessels and informed their base. The enemy force was already passed the Straits of Dover and alerted. 825 Squadron commanding officer Lieutenant Commander Eugene Esmonde had only six Swordfish but elected to go and attack the enemy force, knowing that the escorting fighter squadrons were not ready and would be late. The sky was full of Luftwaffe fighters such as Messerschmitt Bf 109 and Focke Wulf Fw190 and the warships began firing on the six closing Swordfish. Despite the brave effort, all six of the aircraft were shot to ribbons, but still managed to get off three torpedoes before going down. None hit their target and the enemy warships eventually reached safe waters. Miraculously, 5 of the 18 crew members survived the battle. The obstruction of the German's channel dash operation failed and all of the German warships succeeded in breaking through the English Channel as a consequence. However, this valiant yet tragic struggle of Swordfish made a deep impression in the hearts of the British.

**FAIREY SWORDFISH Mk.I****CLEAR EDITION**

フェアリー ソードフィッシュ Mk.I (クリアーエディション)



《燃料タンク》

Fuel tank  
Kraftstofftank  
Réservoir fuselage

★燃料タンクは、5ページ ⑥機体のくみたてで図のように取り付けてください。

★Refer below when attaching fuel tank on page 5 ⑥.

★Für Kraftstofftank-Einbau siehe unten. Beachten Sie Schritt ⑥ auf Seite 5.

★Voir ci-dessous pour fixer réservoir à l'étape ⑥ page 5.

**6**

機体のくみたて

Fuselage assembly

Rumpf-Zusammenbau

Assemblage du fuselage

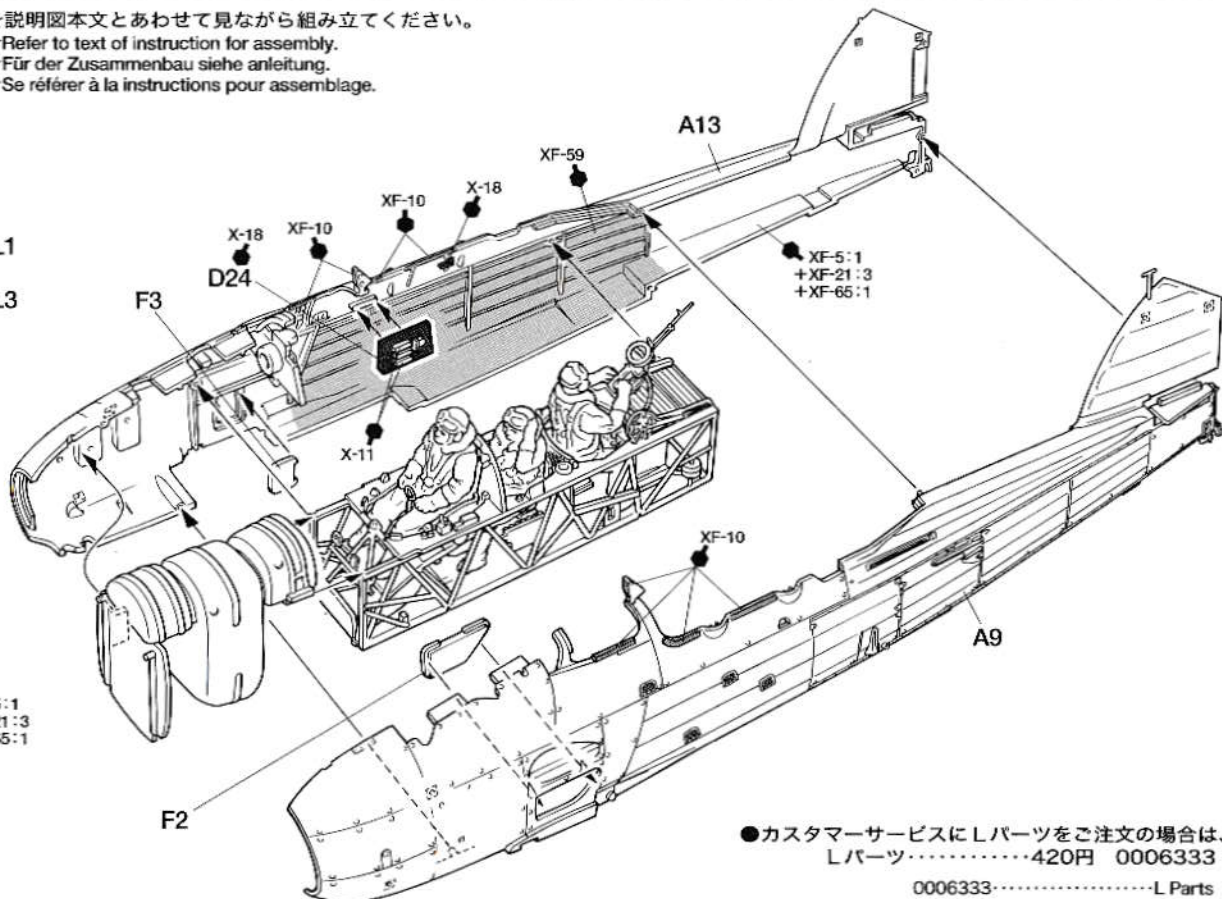
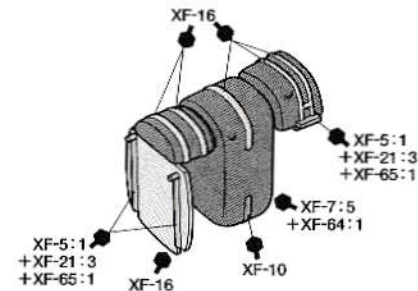
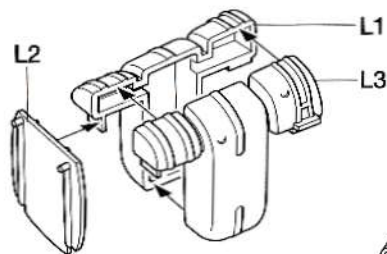
★説明図本文とあわせて見ながら組み立ててください。

★Refer to text of instruction for assembly.

★Für der Zusammenbau siehe anleitung.

★Se référer à la instructions pour assemblage.

《燃料タンク》

Fuel tank  
Kraftstofftank  
Réservoir fuselage

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