

1/48 SCALE AIRCRAFT SERIES NO.84 ★ FUSELAGE 253mm. WINGSPAN 354mm.

★READY TO ASSEMBLE PRECISION MODEL KIT
★MODELING SKILLS HELPFUL IF UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE



月光

1/48 傑作機シリーズ NO.84
中島 夜間戦闘機 月光 11型 前期生産型 (J1N1-S)

NAKAJIMA NIGHT FIGHTER GEKKO TYPE 11 EARLY PRODUCTION (IRVING)

The story of the Gekko's development began when the Japanese Navy requested development of a long-range fighter fast and maneuverable enough to oppose single-engine fighters. Nakajima proposed the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-Based Fighter (J1N1), which employed two 1000hp "Sakae" engines (same as Zero-Fighter engine) on its sturdy wings. Production was approved after the prototype was completed in March 1941, but in July 1942 its designation changed to Type 2 Land-Based Reconnaissance Aircraft. In May 1943, when the base of Rabaul in the Solomons came under the assault of nocturnal raids from American B-17 bombers, a prototype equipped with two guns inclined to the front at a 30deg. angle was immediately deployed. During its first mission, the prototype downed

Die Geschichte der Entwicklung des Gekkos begann damit, dass die Japanische Marine die Entwicklung eines Langstreckenjägers forderte, der stark und wendig genug sein sollte, einmotorigen Kampfflugzeugen Paroli zu bieten. Nakajima schlug den Typ 13-Shi zweimotorigen, landgestützten Jäger (J1N1) vor, in dem an seinen starren Flächen zwei 1000PS "Sakae" Motoren (die gleichen wie im Zero-Jäger) arbeiteten. Nach der Fertigstellung des Prototyps im März 1941 wurde der Produktion zugestimmt, aber im Juli 1942 wurde seine Bezeichnung auf Typ 2 landgestütztes Aufklärungsflugzeug geändert. Im Mai 1943 die Basis von Rabaul auf den Solomon-Inseln durch nächtliche Angriffe von Amerikanischen B-17 Bombern bedroht wurde, wurde sofort ein Prototyp mit zwei unter 30 Grad zur Front geneigten Kanonen entwickelt. Bei seiner ersten Mission schoss der Prototyp zwei B-17 ab. Nachdem diese Einsatzerfolge erbracht waren,

Le chasseur de nuit Gekko fut développé sur demande de la marine japonaise pour un chasseur longue distance rapide et maniable pouvant affronter les chasseurs monomoteurs. Nakajima proposa le Chasseur Bimoteur Terrestre Type 13-Shi (J1N1) qui était équipé de 2 moteurs Sakae de 1000ch identiques à celui du Zero et d'une voilure robuste. Sa production fut approuvée dès l'achèvement du prototype en mars 1941, mais en juillet 1942 il fut redesigné Appareil de Reconnaissance Terrestre de Type 2. Lorsqu'en mai 1943 la base de Rabaul dans les îles Salomon commença à être harcelée par les raids nocturnes des B-17, le prototype fut équipé de 2 canons inclinés de 30° vers l'avant et y fut envoyé. A sa première sortie, il abattit deux B-17. Avec ce résultat, de nombreux Gekko furent équipés de 4 canons de

「何機かで飛び立ち各高度に分かれて待ち伏せ、自分より低い高度を飛ばすB-29を探す。発見したら全速で急降下し、B-29の下に潜り込んで平行に飛びながら上方斜め銃を主要付け根めがけて撃ち込む」。日本海軍の夜間戦闘機、月光の元搭乗員が語る典型的なB-29攻撃方法です。この月光の原型となったのは、長距離戦闘機として日本海軍が中島飛行機に開発を命じた13試双発陸上戦闘機でした。単発戦闘機に対抗できる運動性能と高速性能が目標とされた13試双発陸上戦闘機は、零戦と同じ1000馬力級の栄エンジン2基と大きく分厚い主翼を備え、昭和16年3月の試作1号機の完成以来、実用化に向けて開発が進められました。しかし目標とする空戦性能はついに得られず、昭和17年7月に2式陸上偵察機の名前で偵察機として採用されたのです。そして長距離偵察機に使用されていたこの双発機に一躍注目が集まったのは昭和18年5月、アメリカ軍B-17爆撃機による夜間攻撃に悩まされていたソロモン諸島の日本海軍ラバウル基地上空の戦いでした。13試双発陸上戦

two B-17. After reporting engagement results, many of the Type 2's were equipped with four 20mm oblique guns and re-designated as the Gekko (moonlight in Japanese) Type 11, and production of the new plane began. Unlike the late production model, these first night fighters featured a stepped-down rear upper fuselage. Two lower guns were employed for anti-ship missions and ground attack missions but as the role of the Gekko was anti-bomber missions, these lower guns were later eliminated and replaced with an additional upper oblique gun. The later production also featured an additional nose-mounted radar. Whereas early production Gekko were sent to many places in the Pacific, late production models were used to defend Japanese main land, mostly against B-29 heavy bombers.

wurden viele Maschinen vom Typ 2 mit 4 schräg eingebauten 20mm Kanonen ausgerüstet und in Gekko (Japanisch: Mondlicht) Typ 11 umbenannt, womit die Produktion des neuen Flugzeugs begann. Anders als in den Modellen späterer Fertigung wiesen die ersten Nachtjäger hinten einen oben abgestuften Rumpf auf. Die zwei unteren Kanonen wurden für Schiffs- und Bodenangriffe verwendet, da aber der Einsatzbereich des Gekkos die Bomber-Abwehrmissionen waren, wurden diese unteren Kanonen später ausgebaut und durch zusätzliche, geneigte obere Kanonen ersetzt. Die noch spätere Produktion besaß ein in der Nase eingebautes Radar. Während die Gekkos der frühen Produktion an viele Schauplätze im Pazifik verschickt wurden, waren die Modelle der späten Produktion zur Verteidigung des Japanischen Kernlands eingesetzt, hauptsächlich gegen die schweren B-29 Bomber.

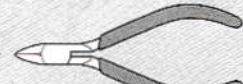
20mm obliques recevant la nouvelle désignation de chasseur de nuit et une nouvelle production commençait. La différence majeure entre les appareils de début et de fin de production réside dans la présence d'un décrochement à l'arrière du fuselage. Les canons inférieurs étaient également utilisés pour la lutte antinavire et l'attaque au sol mais sa mission principale étant contre les bombardiers, ils furent retirés puis remplacés par 3 canons obliques vers le haut pour le Gekko type 11 Ko qui possédait aussi un radar dans le nez. Les premiers Gekko furent envoyés dans divers coins du Pacifique et ceux de fin de série furent employés dans la défense du territoire japonais, surtout contre les bombardiers lourds B-29.

闘機の試作機に、20mm機銃を胴体上下各2門ずつ30度斜め前方に向けて取り付けられた機体2機がラバウルに送られ、初陣で立て続けにB-17を2機撃墜したのです。この戦果により、斜め銃と呼ばれた20mm機銃を4門装備する機体があらためて月光11型の名称で日本海軍初の夜間戦闘機として正式採用、多くの2式陸上偵察機が月光に改造され、月光としての新規生産も開始されました。月光は胴体後部に段のある前期生産型と段をなくした後期生産型に分けられますが、この段は本来、13試双発陸上戦闘機用に開発が進められた遠隔操作式旋回銃塔の収納部でした。また下側の斜め銃は対艦や対地攻撃にも使われましたが、迎撃任務での使用頻度は低く後に撤去され、さらに上側斜め銃を3門に強化した11型甲も登場、一部の機体にはレーダーも搭載されました。月光の前期生産型は太平洋各地でB-17やB-24爆撃機に対して奮闘、日本本土防空戦でも後期生産型と共に厚木基地の第302海軍航空隊や横須賀海軍航空隊などに配備され、B-29の迎撃に飛び続けたのです。

RECOMMENDED TOOLS

- 用いる工具
- Tools recommended
- Benötigtes Werkzeug
- Outilsage nécessaire

ニッパー
Side cutters
Seitenschneider
Pince coupante



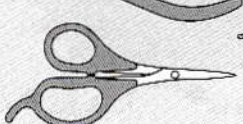
ナイフ
Modeling knife
Modellermesser
Couteau de modéliste



接着剤
(プラスチック用)
Cement
Kleber
Colle



デカールバサミ
Scissors
Schere
Ciseaux



ピンバイス (1mm, 2mm)
Pin vise
Schraubstock
Outil à percer

ピンセット
Tweezers
Pinzette
Précelles





作る前には必ず
お読みください。
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ください。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ください。
●接着剤や塗料は、必ずプラスチック用をお使いください。(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.

●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.

●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.

注意

- 工具の使用には十分注意してください。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ください。
- 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ください。
- 小さなお子様のいる所での工作はやめてください。小さな部品の飲み込みや、ビニール袋をかぶっ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 einschließlich 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. Verhü-

PRECAUTIONS

●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 utilisées (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.

●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-1 ●暗緑色(J/N) / Dark Green (J/N) / Dunkelgrün (J/N) (XF-11) / Vert Foncé (Marine Impériale Japonaise)

AS-2 ●明灰白色(J/N) / Light Gray (J/N) / Hellgrün (J/N) (XF-12) / Gris Clair (Marine Impériale Japonaise)

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-13 ●メタリックブルー / Metallic blue / Blau-Metallic / Bleu métallisé

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

X-25 ●クリアーグリーン / Clear green / Klar-Grün / Vert translucide

X-27 ●クリアーレッド / Clear red / Klar-Rot / Rouge translucide

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

X-32 ●チタンシルバー / Titanium silver / Titan-Silber / Argent 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-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-19 ●スカイグレイ / Sky grey / Himmelgrau / Gris ciel

XF-28 ●ダーク銅 / Dark Copper / Dunkles Kupfer / Cuivre foncé

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

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

XF-58 ●オリーブグリーン / Olive green / Olivgrün / Vert olive foncé

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

XF-71 ●コックピット色(J/N) / Cockpit Green / Cockpit Grün / Vert Cockpit

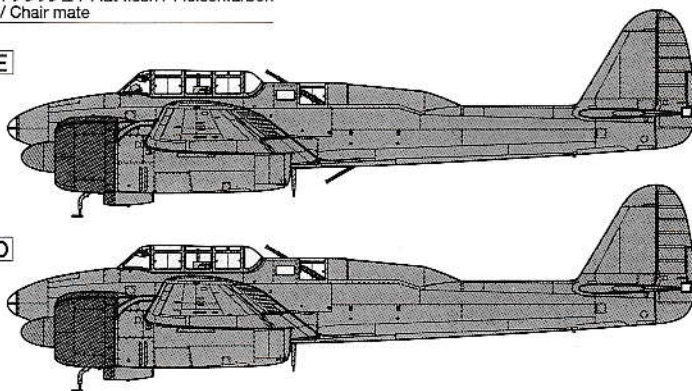
●このキットは5種のマーキングから1機種が選択できます。P. 9, 10を参考に[A][B][C][D][E]から1つ選び、組み立て、塗装をしてください。

●This kit shows 5 types of markings. Select one from [A]-[E] referring page 9 and 10. Detailed painting and assembly will be called out during construction and should be done at that time.

●Dieser Bausatz beinhaltet 5 Typen von Markierungen. Unter Beachtung von Seite 9 und 10 kann zwischen [A]-[E] gewählt werden. Lackierung und Anbringung feiner Details sind beim Zusammenbau beschrieben und sollten dort vorgenommen werden.

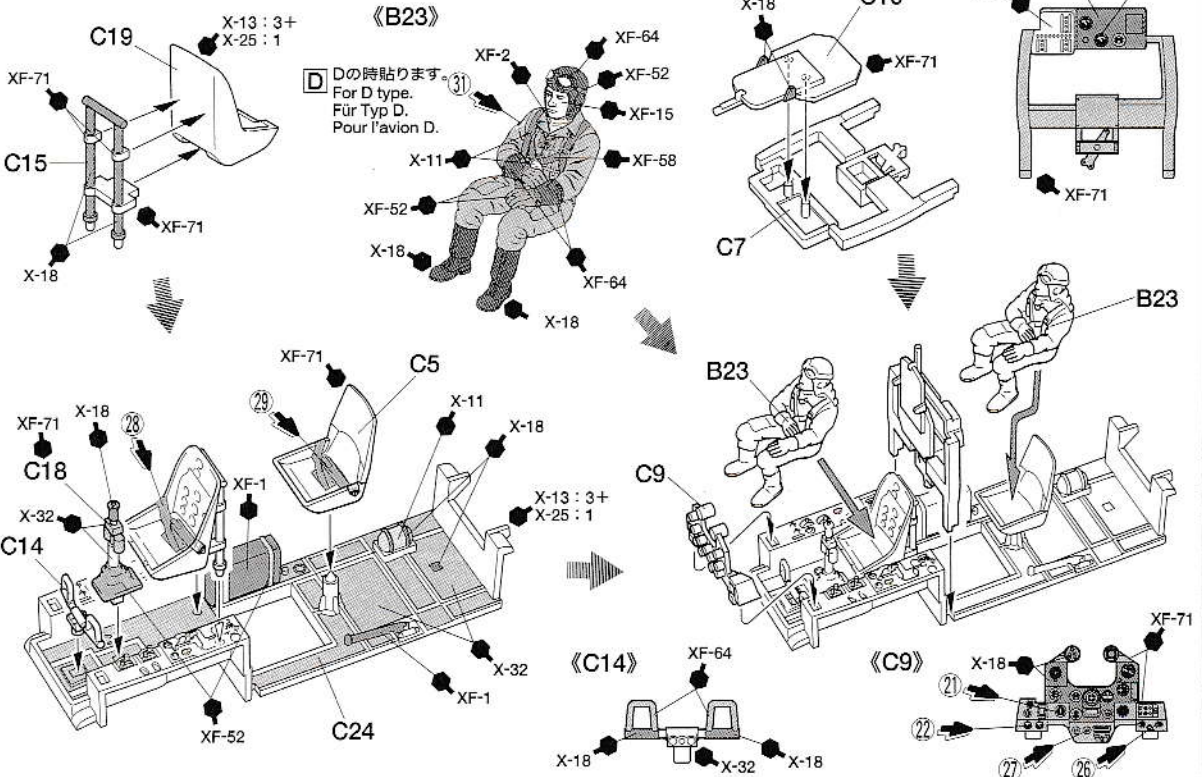
●Ce kit offre le choix entre 5 types de marquages. En choisir un entre [A] et [E] en se référant à la page 9 et 10. La peinture des détails doit s'effectuer durant le montage.

A B C D E



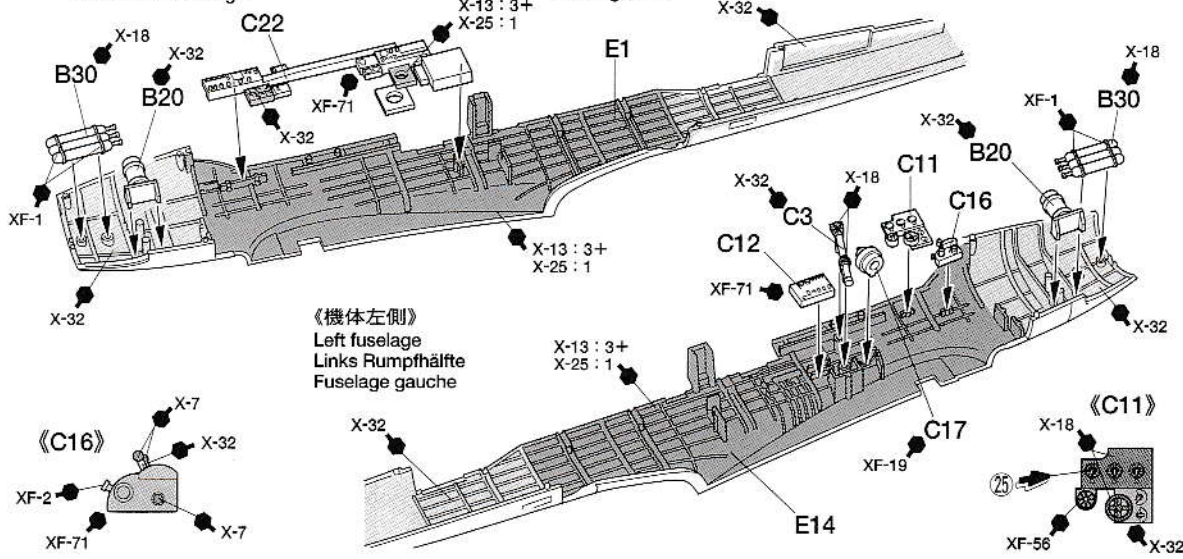
1 コックピットの組み立て Cockpit assembly Kockpit-Zusammenbau Assemblage du cockpit

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.



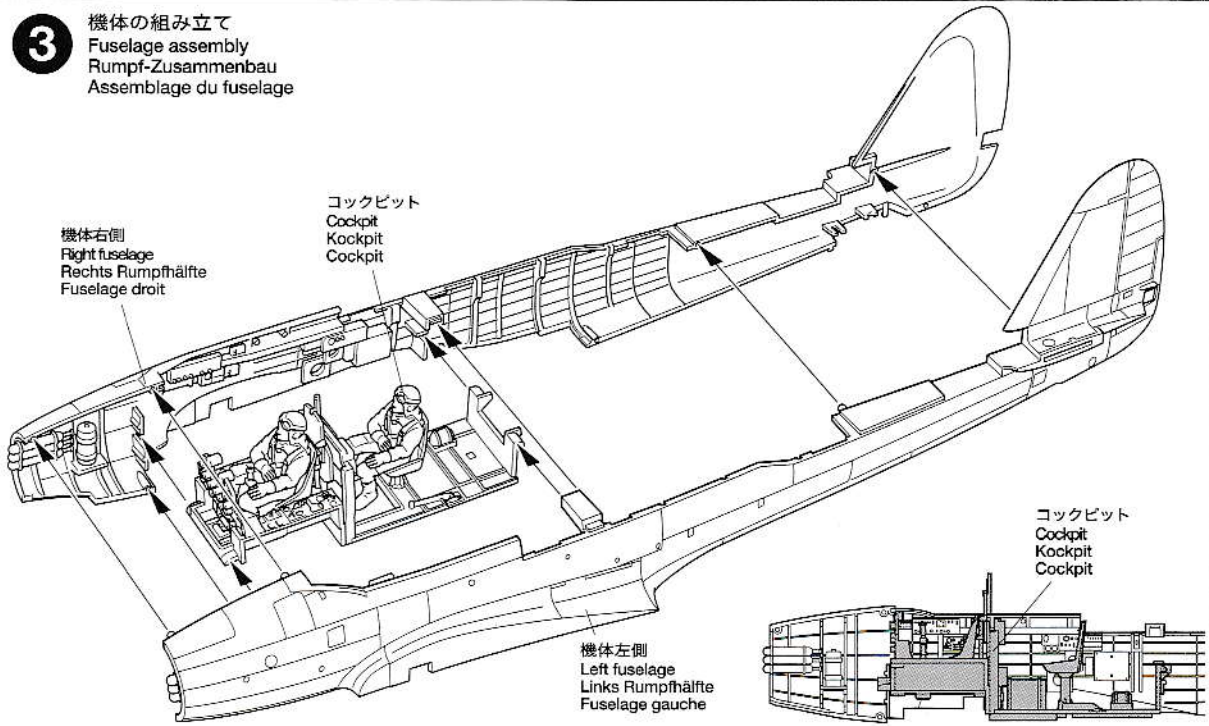
2 機体内装の取り付け
Fuselage interior
Innenraum-Ausstattung
Intérieur de fuselage

《機体右側》
Right fuselage
Rechts Rumpfhälfte
Fuselage droit

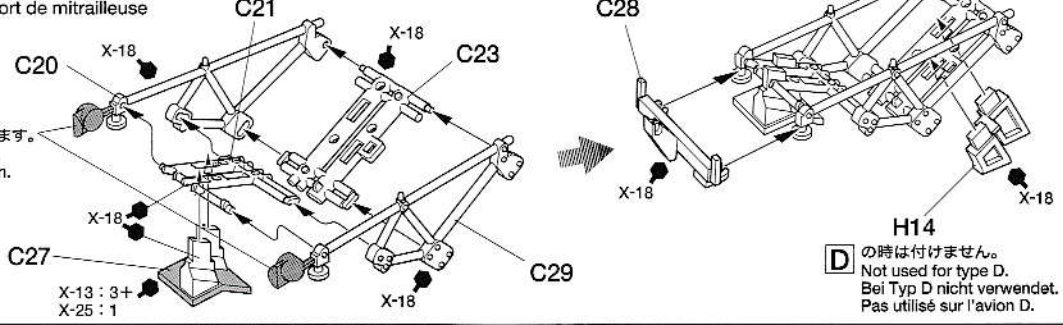


《機体左側》
Left fuselage
Links Rumpfhälfte
Fuselage gauche

3 機体の組み立て
Fuselage assembly
Rumpf-Zusammenbau
Assemblage du fuselage



4 機銃架の組み立て
Machine gun mount
Maschinen-gewehr-Halterung
Support de mitrailleuse



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

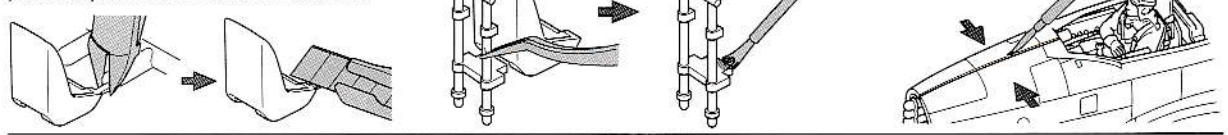
D の時は付けません。
Not used for type D.
Bei Typ D nicht verwendet.
Pas utilisé sur l'avion D.

TECH TIPS / 組み立てアドバイス

- ★部品はニッパーででないに切り取り、切り口はカッターナイフできれいにします。
- ★Cut off parts using side cutters and flatten using modeling knife.
- ★Die Teile mit einem Seidenschneider abzwicken und Grat mit Modellbaumesser glätten.
- ★Détacher les pièces au moyen de pinces coupantes et aplatir avec un couteau de modélisme.

- ★一度部品を仮に組み合わせて（仮組）、接着面を確認かめます。
- ★Attach parts temporarily to confirm cement position prior to apply cement.
- ★Die Teile vorübergehend anbringen, um vor dem Klebstoffauftrag die Klebestellen zu erkennen.
- ★Fixer temporairement les pièces pour s'assurer de leur placement correct avant d'appliquer la colle.

- ★接着面の大きい部品は組み合わせておいて流し込みタイプ接着剤を使用するとよいでしょう。
- ★When assembling large part of the model, attach each of parts first, then apply extra thin cement.
- ★Beim Zusammenbau großer Teile des Modells jedes Teil vorher anbringen und dann extra dünnen Kleber auftragen.
- ★Pour assembler les gros sous-ensembles, positionner les pièces puis appliquer de la colle extra-fluide.

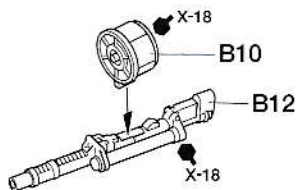


5 斜め銃の組み立て
Oblique-firing system
Neigbares Feuersystem
Système de tir oblique

《機銃 A》

Machine gun A
Maschinenkanone A
Mitrailleuse A

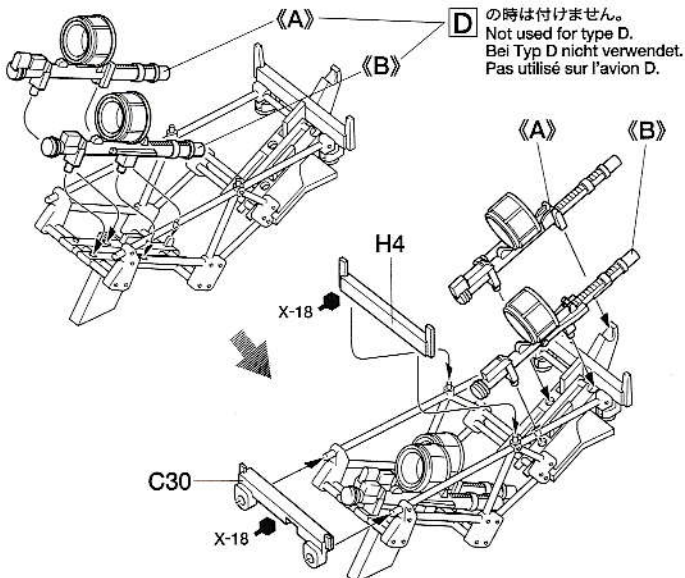
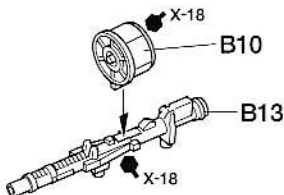
- ★2個作ります。
- ★Make 2.
- ★2 Satz anfertigen.
- ★Faire 2 jeux.



《機銃 B》

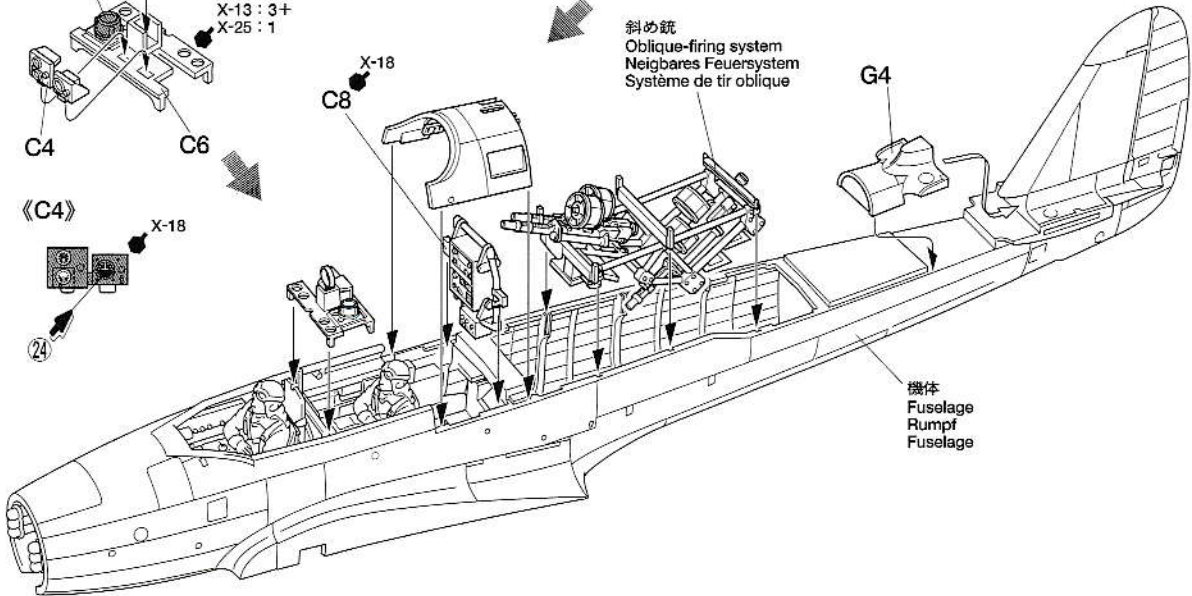
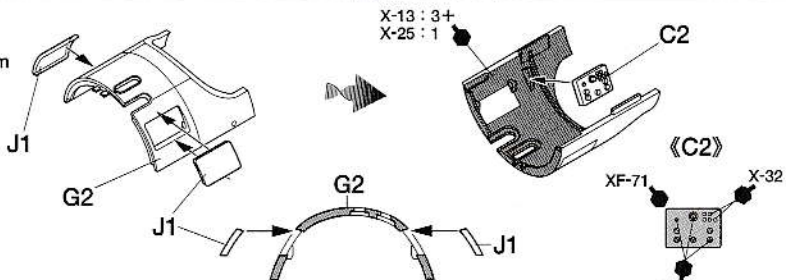
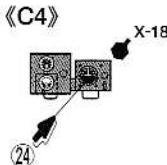
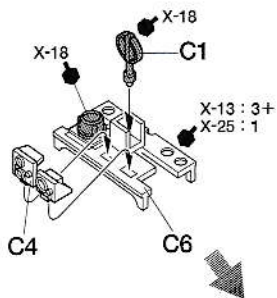
Machine gun B
Maschinenkanone B
Mitrailleuse B

- ★2個作ります。
- ★Make 2.
- ★2 Satz anfertigen.
- ★Faire 2 jeux.



6 斜め銃の取り付け
Attaching oblique-firing system
Anbringung der Neigbares Feuersystem
Fixation du système de tir oblique

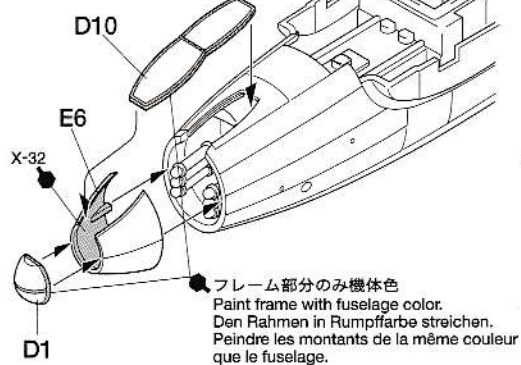
《1式空3号無線帰投方位測定機》
Type 1 radio compass
Radiokompass Typ 1
Radio compas type 1



7 機首、尾輪の取り付け
Attaching nose / tailwheel
Anbringung der Nase / Spornrad
Fixation de pointe avant / roulette de queue

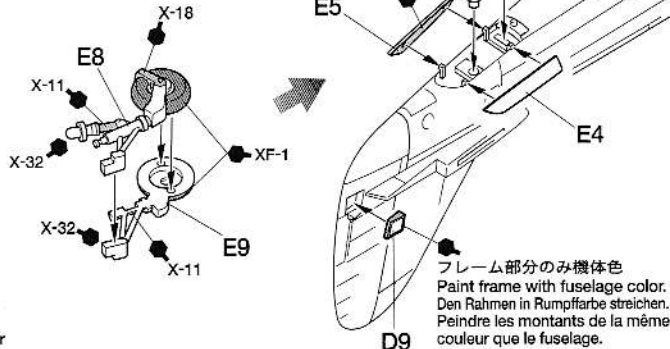
《機首裏面》

Nose undersurface
Nase-Unterseite
Pointe avant inférieures



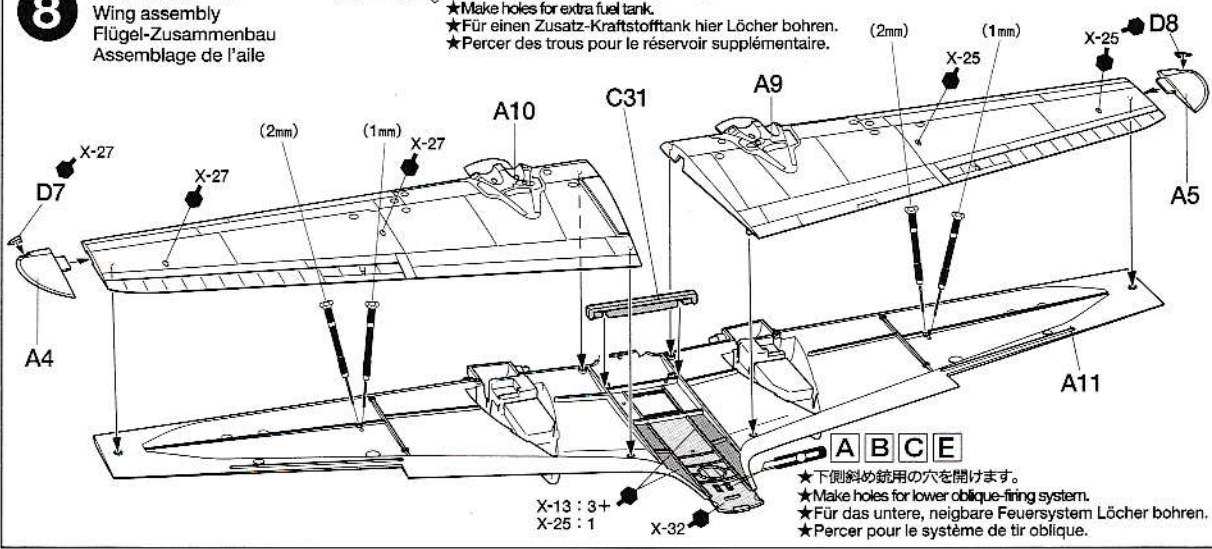
《尾輪》

Tailwheel
Spornrad
Roulette de queue

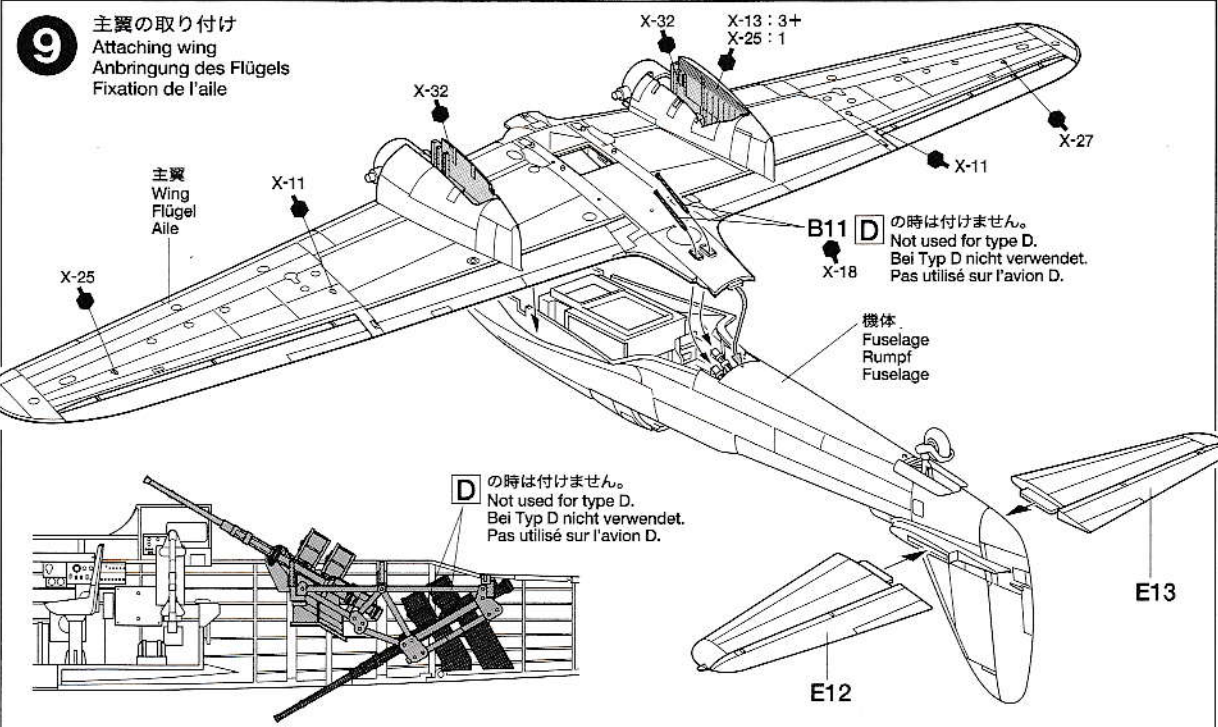


8 主翼の組み立て
Wing assembly
Flügel-Zusammenbau
Assemblage de l'aile

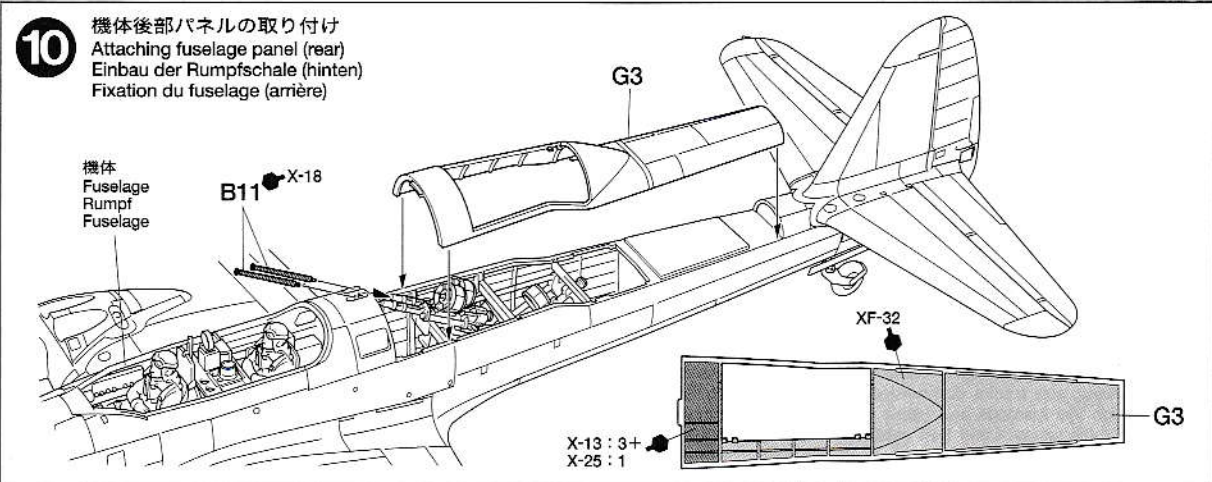
★増槽を取り付ける方は穴を開けます。
★Make holes for extra fuel tank.
★Für einen Zusatz-Kraftstofftank hier Löcher bohren.
★Perçer des trous pour le réservoir supplémentaire.



9 主翼の取り付け
Attaching wing
Anbringung des Flügels
Fixation de l'aile



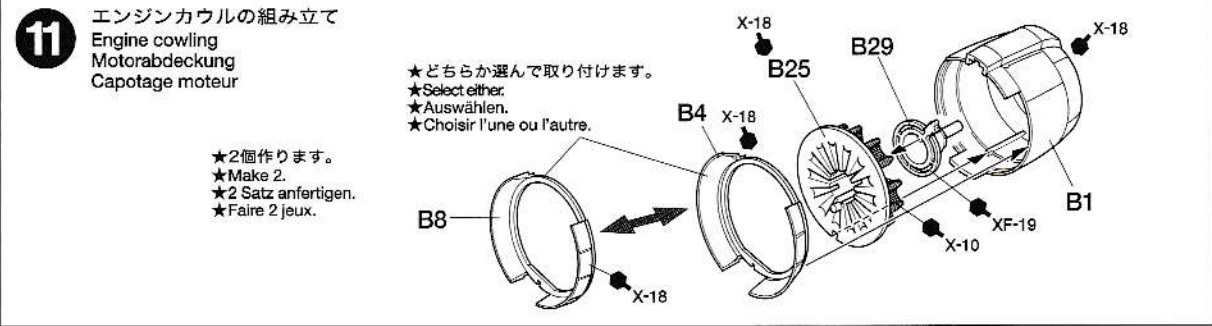
10 機体後部パネルの取り付け
Attaching fuselage panel (rear)
Einbau der Rumpfschale (hinten)
Fixation du fuselage (arrière)



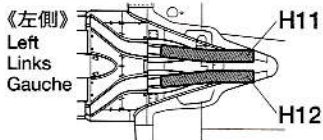
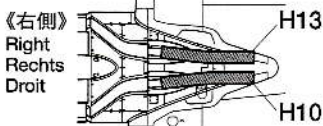
11 エンジンカウルの組み立て
Engine cowl
Motorabdeckung
Capotage moteur

★2個作ります。
★Make 2.
★2 Satz anfertigen.
★Faire 2 jeux.

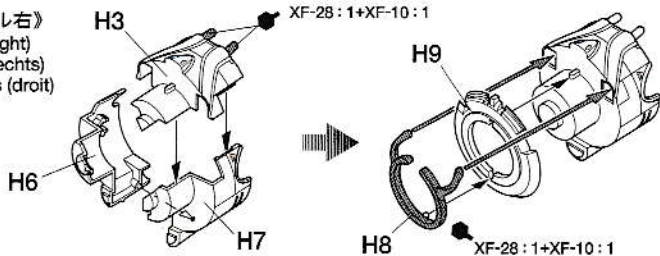
★どちらか選んで取り付けます。
★Select either.
★Auswählen.
★Choisir l'une ou l'autre.



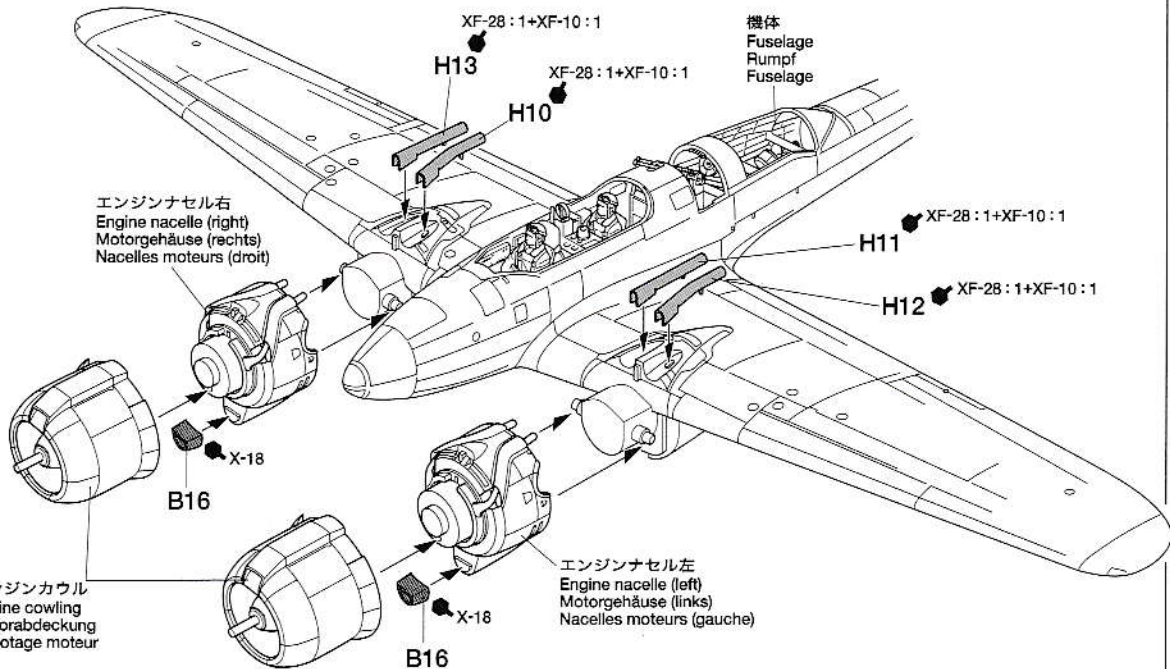
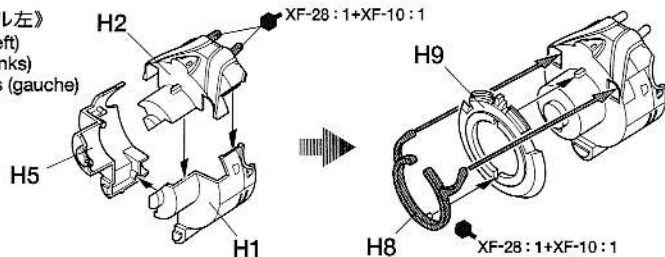
12 エンジンの取り付け
Attaching engine
Motor-Einbau
Mise en place du moteur



《エンジンナセル右》
Engine nacelle (right)
Motorgehäuse (rechts)
Nacelles moteurs (droit)

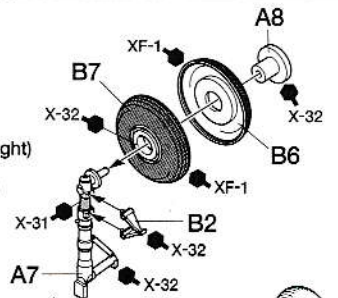


《エンジンナセル左》
Engine nacelle (left)
Motorgehäuse (links)
Nacelles moteurs (gauche)

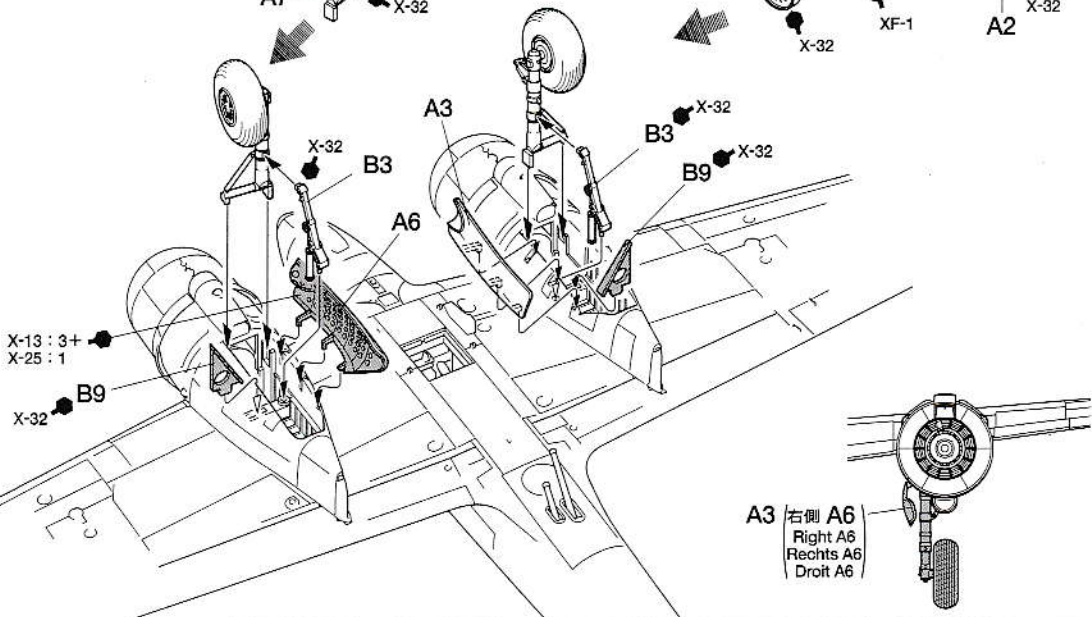
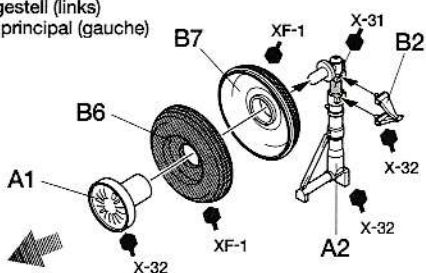


13 主脚の取り付け
Attaching landing gear
Fahrwerk-Einbau
Fixation du train principal

《右側主脚：R》
Main landing gear (right)
Fahrgestell (rechts)
Train principal (droit)



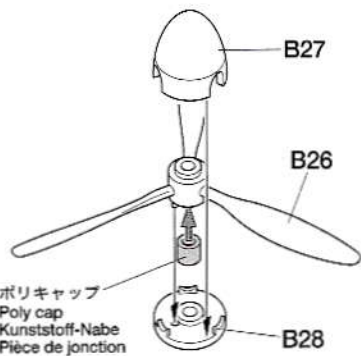
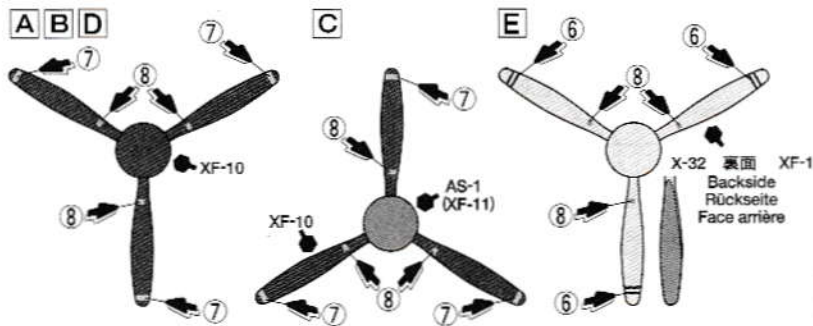
《左側主脚：L》
Main landing gear (left)
Fahrgestell (links)
Train principal (gauche)



14 プロペラの組み立て

Propeller
Hélice

- ★2個作ります。
- ★Make 2.
- ★2 Satz anfertigen.
- ★Faire 2 jeux.



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

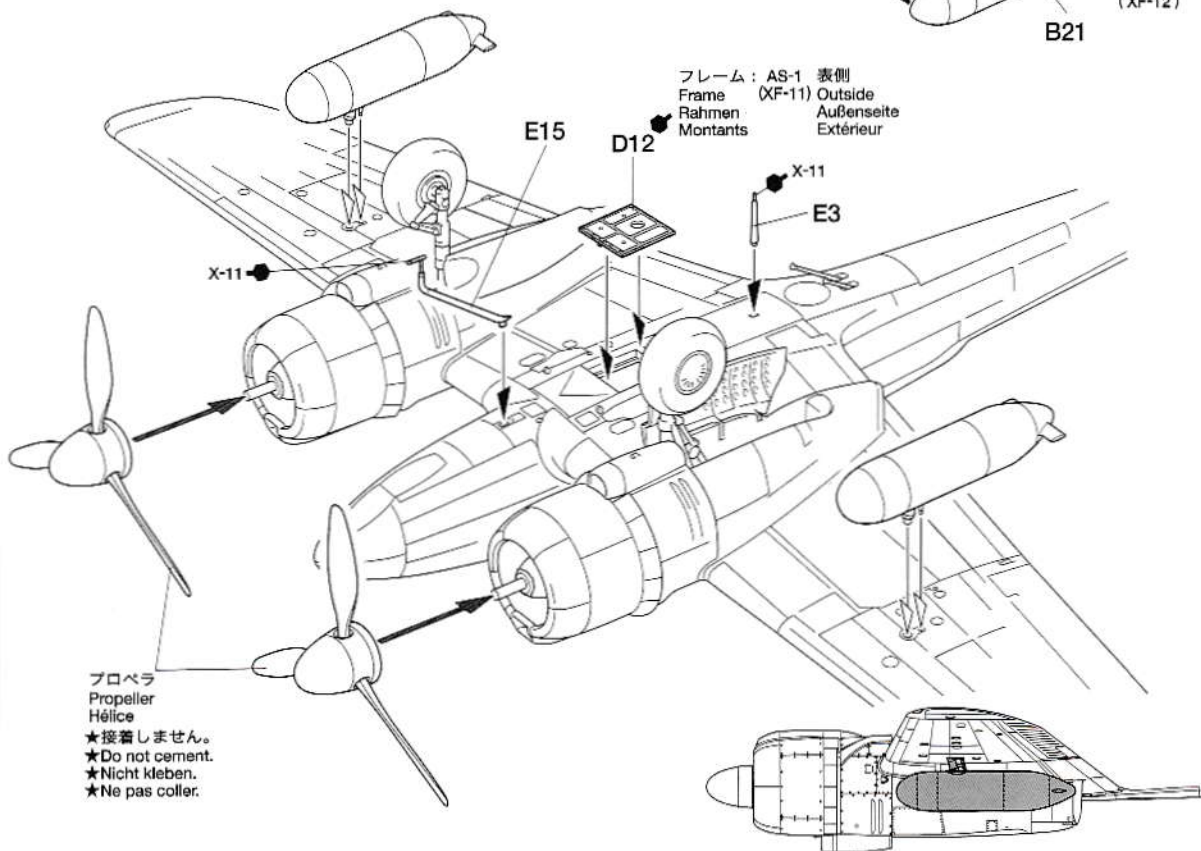
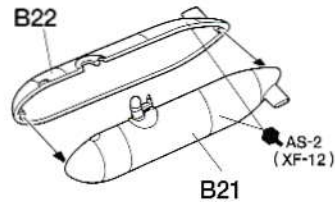
- ★接着しません。
- ★Do not cement.
- ★Nicht kleben.
- ★Ne pas coller.

15 プロペラの取り付け

Attaching propeller
Anbringung des Propellers
Fixation de l'hélice

《300ℓ 増加燃料タンク》
Extra fuel tank (300ℓ)
Zusatz-Kraftstofftank (300ℓ)
Réservoir supplémentaire (300ℓ)

- ★2個作ります。
- ★Make 2.
- ★2 Satz anfertigen.
- ★Faire 2 jeux.



フレーム：AS-1 表側
Frame (XF-11) Outside
Rahmen Außenseite
Montants Extérieur

プロペラ
Propeller
Hélice

- ★接着しません。
- ★Do not cement.
- ★Nicht kleben.
- ★Ne pas coller.

16 キャノピー

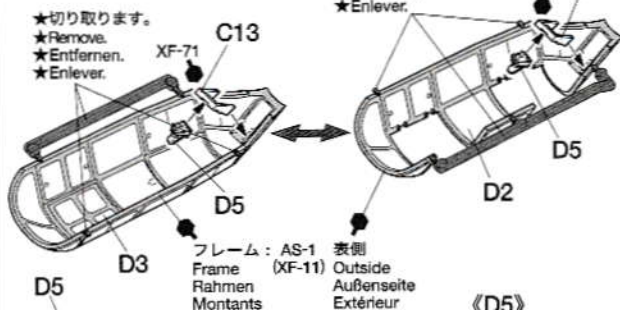
Canopy
Kabinendach
Canopée

《乗降扉開状態の時》
Canopy hatch open
Kabinendach-Luke geöffnet
Verrière ouverte

《キャノピー乗降扉》
Canopy hatch
Kabinendach-Luke
Verrière

《後部キャノピー》
Rear canopy
Heckkanzel
Verrière arrière

《乗降扉閉状態の時》
Canopy hatch closed
Kabinendach-Luke geschlossen
Verrière fermés



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

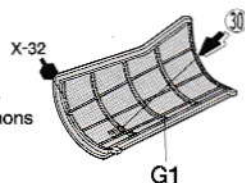
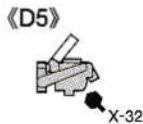
- ★切り取ります。
- ★Remove.
- ★Entfernen.
- ★Enlever.

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

フレーム：AS-1 表側
Frame (XF-11) Outside
Rahmen Außenseite
Montants Extérieur

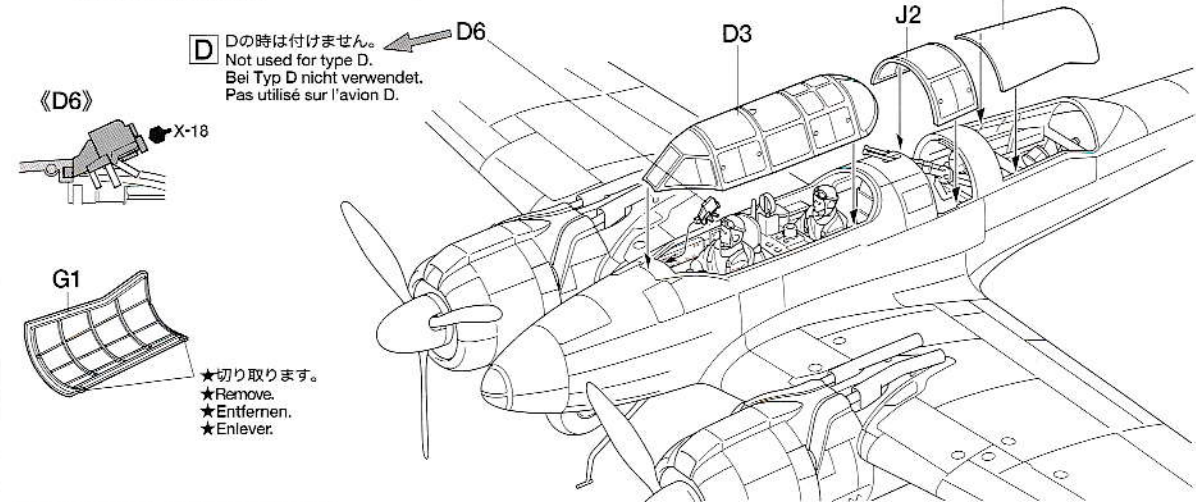
フレーム：AS-1 表側
Frame (XF-11) Outside
Rahmen Außenseite
Montants Extérieur

《機銃点検扉》
Gun access hatch
Kanonen-Zugangsklappe
Panneau d'accès aux canons

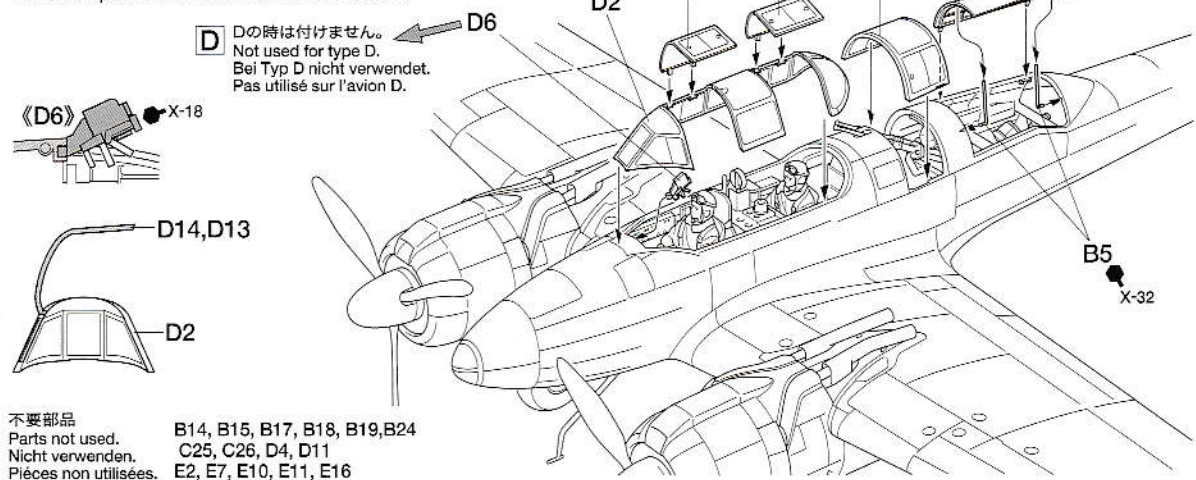


17 キャンプーの取り付け
Attaching canopy
Kabinendach-Einbau
Fixation de la canopée

《乗降扉閉状態と機銃点検扉閉状態》
Canopy hatch / gun access hatch closed
Kabinendach-Luke / Zugangsluke zur Kanone geschlossen
Verrière et panneau d'accès aux canons fermés.



《乗降扉開状態と機銃点検扉開状態》
Canopy hatch / gun access hatch open
Kabinendach-Luke / Zugangsluke zur Kanone geöffnet
Verrière et panneau d'accès aux canons ouverts



不要部品
Parts not used.
Nicht verwenden.
Pièces non utilisées.
B14, B15, B17, B18, B19, B24
C25, C26, D4, D11
E2, E7, E10, E11, E16

PAINTING

《夜間戦闘機月光の塗装》

昭和18年初夏に実戦配備が開始された月光の塗装は当初、昼間戦闘機と同じ上面暗緑色、下面明灰白色が標準で、胴体や主翼上面の日の丸は白縁付きでしたが、同年後半からは夜間作戦時に目立たないよう機体全面暗緑色とされ、日の丸も白縁なしが標準となりました。エンジンカウルは艶消し黒で、主翼前縁は味方識別のために黄色く塗装されています。プロペラは当初、表側が無塗装の銀色、裏側が艶消し黒で、表側の先端部には警戒帯として細い赤帯2本が描き込まれていましたが、昭和18年秋からはプロペラ両面共に茶色、警戒帯は黄色とされました。

Painting the Night Fighter Gekko Type 11
The Gekko Type 11's first deployed in the early summer of 1943 were painted standard with dark green upper surfaces and light grayish-white lower surfaces, as well as with Japanese rising sun marks surrounded by white rims on the fuselage and upper surface of the main wings. Later that year, the

entire plane was painted over dark green and the white rims of the rising sun marks were eliminated for better camouflage during night operations. The engine cowls were painted in flat black. Propellers of the first type 11's had their front surfaces left unpainted (silver), and rear surfaces painted flat black. Two thin, red caution marks were also painted on the propellers of the first Type 11's. From the autumn of 1943, propellers were painted over brown with yellow caution marks.

Lackierung des Nachtjäger Gekko Typ 11
Die Gekkos Typ11, welche im Frühsommer 1943 ausgeliefert wurden, waren wie üblich mit dunkelgrünen oberliegenden Flächen und hell grauweißen unterliegenden Flächen lackiert, ebenso trugen sie die Japanische Kennzeichnung der aufgehenden Sonne, umrandet von einem weißen Ring auf dem Rumpf und an der Tragflächenoberseite. Im weiteren Lauf des Jahres wurde das gesamte Flugzeug dunkelgrün überlackiert, und die weißen Ringe der aufgehenden Sonne wurden zwecks besserer Tarnung bei Nachteinsätzen weggelassen. Die Motorhauben waren mattschwarz und die Vorderkante der Tragflächen gelb lackiert, um sie für eigene

Flugzeuge leichter erkenntlich zu machen. Die Propeller der ersten Typ 11er waren an der Vorderseite unlackiert (silbern) belassen, die Rückseite mattschwarz lackiert. Außerdem waren die Propeller der ersten Typ 11er mit zwei schmalen, roten Warnmarkierungen versehen. Ab Herbst 1943 wurden die Propeller braun mit gelben Warnmarkierungen übermalt.

Décoration du Chasseur de Nuit Gekko Type 11
Les Gekko Type 11 déployés pour la première fois au début de l'été 1943 avaient les surfaces supérieures vert foncé et les surfaces inférieures gris-vert clair. Ils portaient des disques rouges à bord blanc sur le dessus des ailes et sur le fuselage. Plus tard, ils furent repeints entièrement en vert foncé et les bordures blanches autour des insignes de nationalité furent supprimées pour les missions de nuit. Les capots moteur étaient noir mat et le bord d'attaque des ailes était jaune vif pour une identification rapide de la part des appareils amis. Les hélices des premiers Gekko étaient métal naturel (argent) sur les faces avant et noir sur les faces arrières. 2 lignes rouges étaient peintes sur le bout des pales. A partir de l'automne 1943, elles furent peintes en brun avec le bout jaune.

APPLYING DECALS

《スライドマークのほりかた》

- ①ほりたいマークをハサミで切りぬきます。
- ②マークをぬるま湯に10秒ほどひたしてからタオル等の布の上におきます。
- ③台紙のほしを手で持ち、貼るところにマークをスライドさせてモデルに移してください。
- 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ません。
- ⑤やわらかい布でマークの内側の気泡をおししながら、おしつけるようにして水分をとります。

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

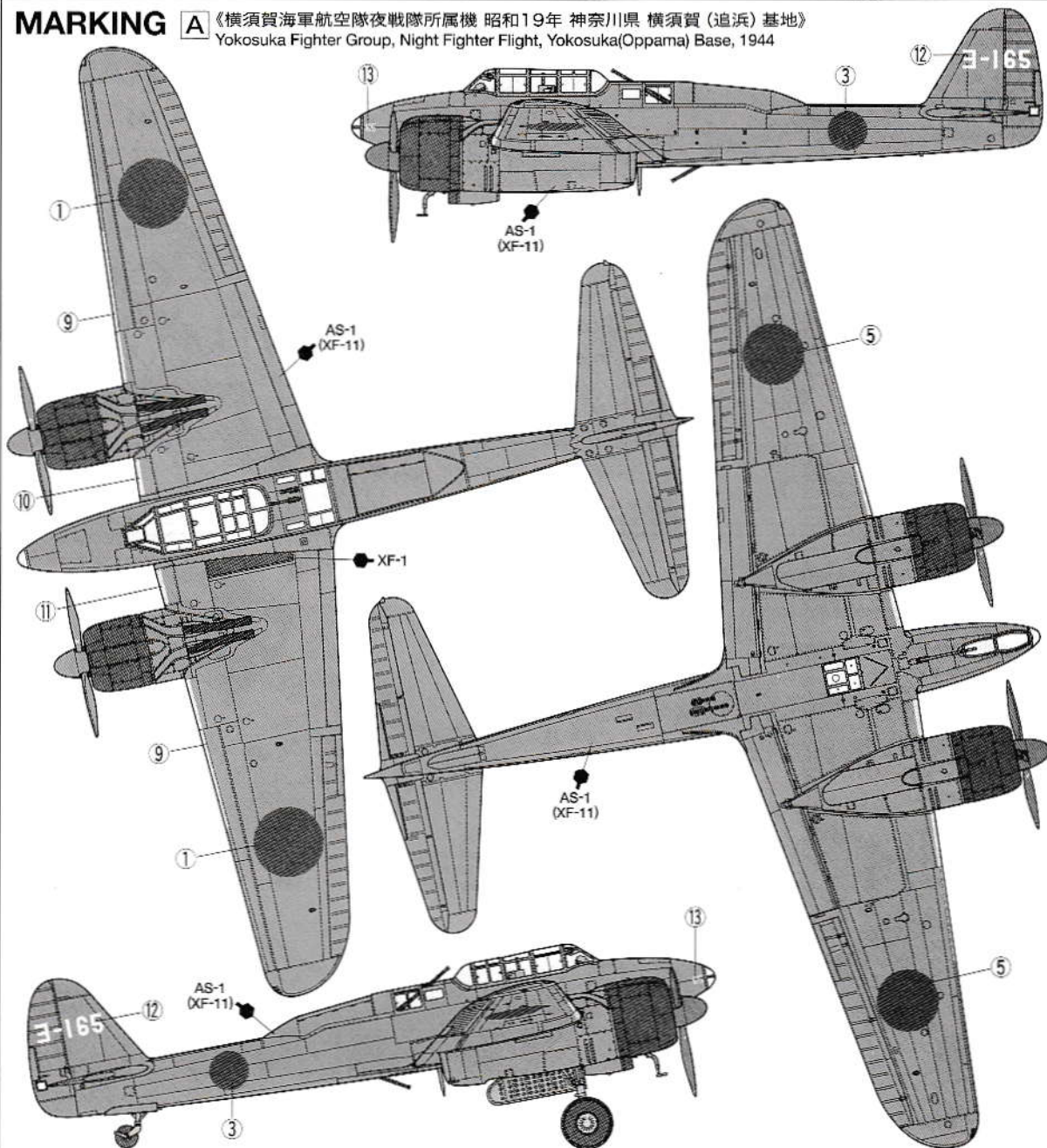
- bild maßmachen.
5. Das abziehbild mit weichem Stoff ganz andrücken, bis kein überflüssiges Wasser und keine Luftblasen mehr vorhanden sind.

APPLICATION DES DÉCALCOMANIE

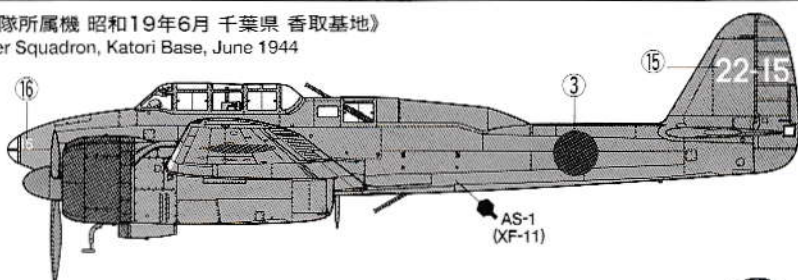
1. Découpez la décalcomanie de sa feuille.
2. Plongez la décalcomanie dans de l'eau tiède pendant 10 secondes environ et poser sur un linge propre.
3. Retenez la feuille de protection par le côté et glissez la décalcomanie sur le modèle réduit.
4. Placez la décalcomanie à l'endroit voulu en lamouillant avec un de vos doigts.
5. Pressez doucement la décalcomanie avec un tissu doux jusqu'à ce que l'eau en excès et les bulles aient disparu.

MARKING

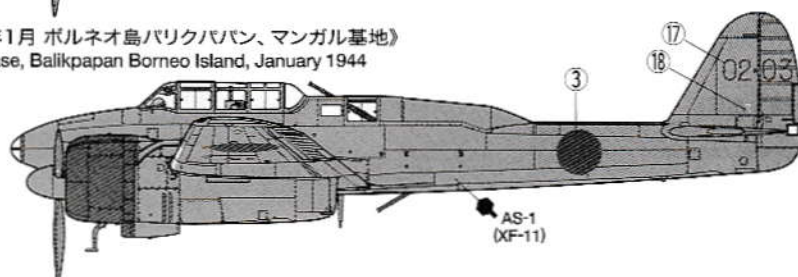
A 《横須賀海軍航空隊夜戦隊所属機 昭和19年 神奈川県 横須賀(追浜) 基地》
Yokosuka Fighter Group, Night Fighter Flight, Yokosuka(Oppama) Base, 1944



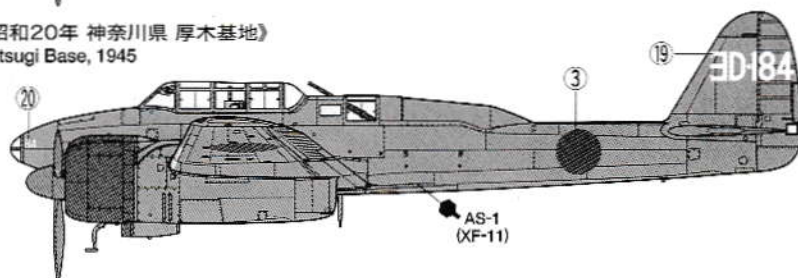
B 《第322海軍航空隊 戦闘第804飛行隊所属機 昭和19年6月 千葉県 香取基地》
322nd Naval Fighter Group, 804th Fighter Squadron, Katori Base, June 1944



C 《第202海軍航空隊所属機 昭和19年1月 ボルネオ島バリクパパン、マンガル基地》
202nd Naval Fighter Group, Manggar base, Balikpapan Borneo Island, January 1944

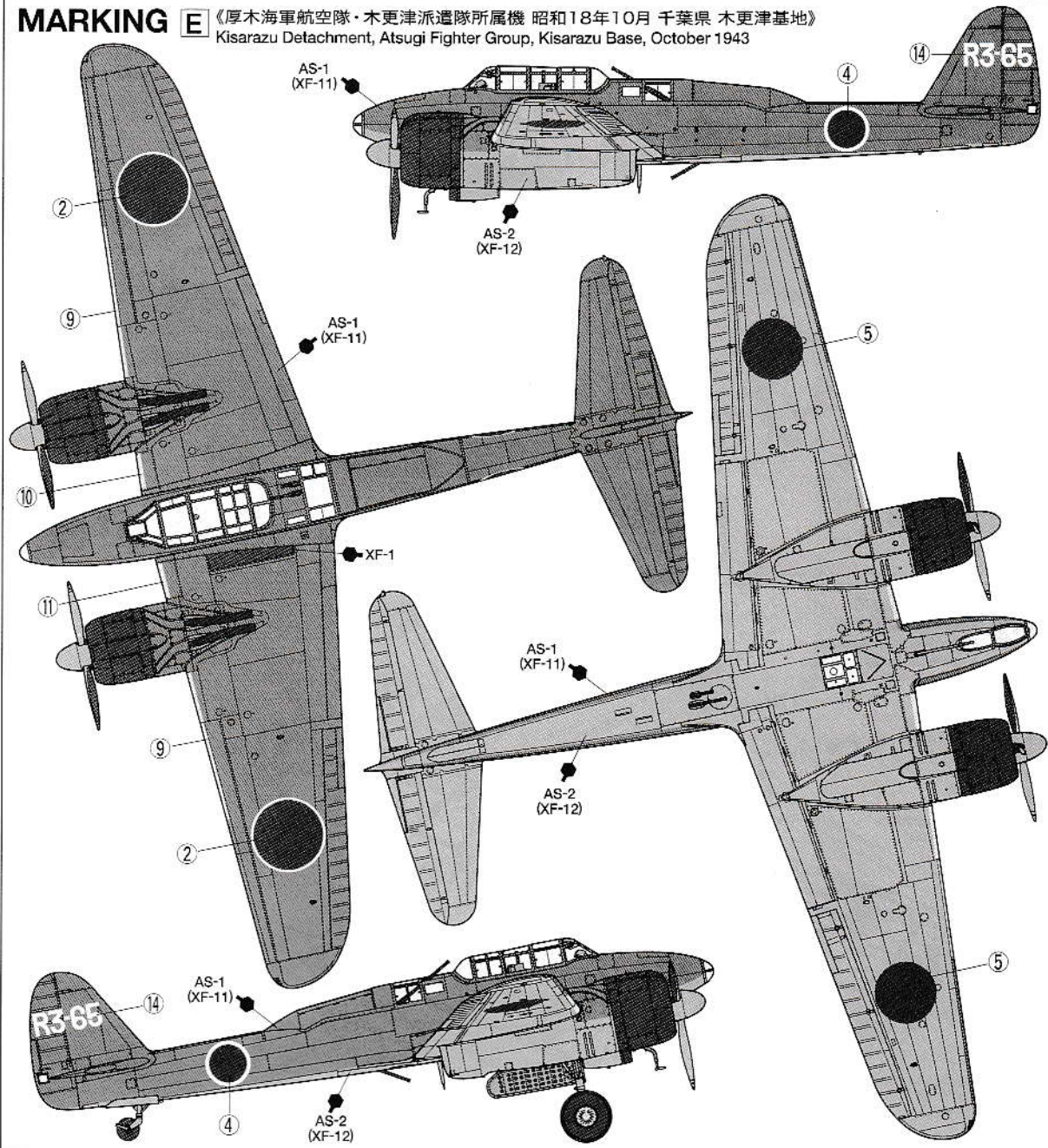


D 《第302海軍航空隊第7分隊所属機 昭和20年 神奈川県 厚木基地》
302nd Naval Fighter Group, 7th Flight, Atsugi Base, 1945



MARKING

E 《厚木海軍航空隊・木更津派遣隊所属機 昭和18年10月 千葉県 木更津基地》
Kisarazu Detachment, Atsugi Fighter Group, Kisarazu Base, October 1943



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0006323.....A Parts
0006324.....B Parts (1 pc.)
0006325.....C Parts
9006365.....D & J Parts
0006365.....E & G Parts
0006328.....H Parts
9406058...2x3mm Poly Cap (2 pcs.)
1406187.....Decal
1056277.....Instructions

NAKAJIMA NIGHT FIGHTER GEKKO TYPE 11 EARLY PRODUCTION (IRVING)



1/48 傑作機シリーズ NO.84
中島 夜間戦闘機 月光 11型 前期生産型 (J1N1-S)
A/パーツ.....780円 0006323
B/パーツ(1枚).....530円 0006324
C/パーツ.....590円 0006325
D・J/パーツ.....470円 9006365
E・G/パーツ.....790円 0006365
H/パーツ.....530円 0006328
ポリキャップ(2個).....100円 9406058
マーク.....270円 1406187
説明図.....320円 1056277

For Japanese use only! ITEM 61084

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電話 () -

氏名

0602

TAMIYA
株式会社 タミヤ
静岡市恩田原3-7 〒422-8610

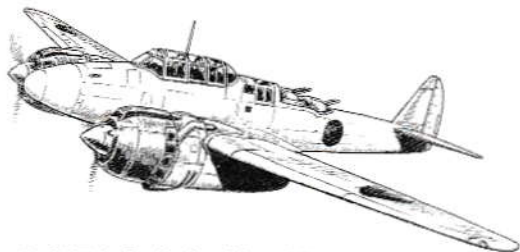
NAKAJIMA NIGHT FIGHTER GEKKO TYPE 11

月光



Transformation from Long-range Land-based fighter to Night-fighter

In mid-1938, the Japanese Navy decided to develop a twin-engine fighter capable of long range escort of their main bomber at the time, the Type 96 Attack-Bomber (Mitsubishi G3M Land-based Attack Bomber). While the range of this bomber was an impressive 2,800-4,500km, their main escort aircraft of the time, the Type 96 Carrier-based Fighter, could only fly 1,200km. Moreover, the potential of the Zero fighter was still unknown (it was still under development) and the Navy was in dire need for long range bomber support.



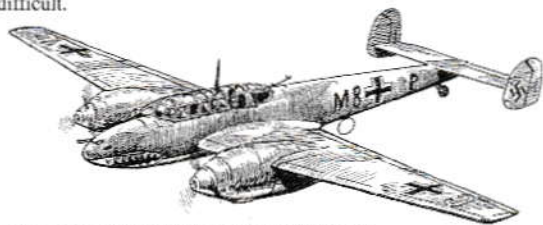
■ Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter J1N1

Interestingly enough, in the late 1930's, the development of similar twin-engine, twin-seat long distance fighters was under consideration in other countries-such as Messerschmitt Bf110 of Germany and the Potez 630 of France.

The Japanese Navy put forth the following requirements for the new twin-engine fighter:

- having range, navigation, and communication facilities approaching those of a land-based attack bomber
- equipped with heavy armaments composed of multiple machine guns
- speed of 10 knots faster than the single-engine, single-seat Zero
- equal maneuverability to the Zero

Of course, the actualization of the above four points would prove difficult.



■ German Luftwaffe Messerschmitt Bf110

In March 1939, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Nakajima Aeroplane Company were approached with a proposal for research and development the new aircraft. It was Nakajima that took up the project and the aircraft was given the name "13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1)". Incidentally, The "13" refers to the 13th year of the Showa era as used in the Japanese system of counting years and the "Shi" means "trial". The J in J1N1 denotes land-based fighter, the N denotes Nakajima, and the numbers mean that it was the first version of the first Navy land-based fighter.

The 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1) was completed in March of 1941 and was equipped with a pair of Nakajima Sakae Model 21 14-cylinder, twin-row, radial engines (2nd stage power: 980hp; Takeoff power: 1,130hp), a crew of three, one 20mm machine gun and six 7.7mm guns. An important characteristic of the aircraft was its use of 7.7mm machine guns housed in two remote controlled turrets at the rear of the fuselage. However, as this system was very complex, prone to breakage, and heavy, it could not be put into practical use.

May 1941 saw the maiden flight of the 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1), and flight tests were repeated, but because of the two remote controlled gun ports, the weight of the plane was concentrated in the rear of the aircraft, reducing its stability. Moreover, this increased weight led to poor maneuverability, making the aircraft inadequate in combat against single-engine fighters. Thus, it was decided that the 13-Shi Twin-engine Land-based fighter (J1N1) could not be used as a fighter.

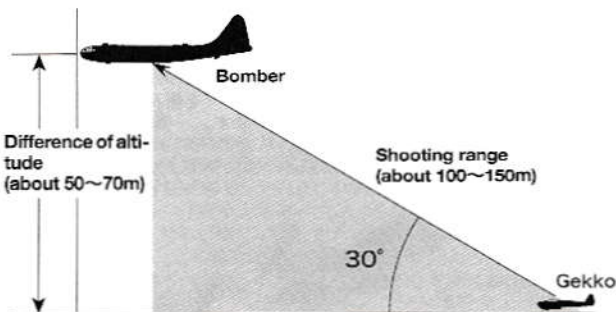
Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft J1N1-R

The development of the 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter was stopped after only nine prototypes were produced. It was then decided to take advantage of the aircraft's long range capabilities and convert it into a land-based reconnaissance aircraft, called J1N1-R (R denotes Reconnaissance) in July 1942. Although the modification was of the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter, some Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft were built from scratch.

The Appearance of the Night Fighter-Gekko Type 11 J1N1-S

In early 1943, the powerful presence of the Japanese Navy in the Pacific began to dwindle and the US aircraft became more active. In particular, the 4-engine Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress heavy bomber posed serious problems for the Japanese. At this time, pilots of the single-engine fighters were not trained to fly at night. While the Zero fighters, etc. could be used to intercept daytime bombing raids, there was no means of defense against night raids. For this reason, the largest Japanese base in the South Pacific, Rabaul, was taking serious punishment from the nocturnal attacks of the B-17 bombers.

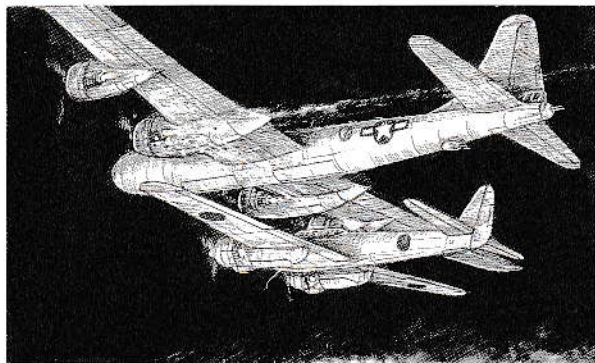
A solution was contrived by Commander Yasuna Kozono of the 251st Squadron Command, who proposed a new way to deal with the incoming B-17 bombers. Kozono mounted 20mm machine-guns (machine-cannons) on two abandoned Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighters and brought them to Rabaul for use as night fighters. Further improvements were made to the aircraft, which later became known as "Gekko" ("Moonlight"). The 20mm machine-guns mounted on these new Gekko night fighters were known as "oblique guns" because they were fixed on the upper fuselage to shoot forward at an oblique angle of 30 degrees. This configuration enabled the Gekko to attack while flying at a parallel course with the bombers.



■ To make an effective attack, the Gekko had to approach very near to the bombers. In fact, since B-29 bombers themselves were armed with three downward facing gun turrets, the closing Gekko was also in grave danger of being shot down.

The oblique guns proved very effective. In fact, in the first use of the armament in real combat, on May 21, 1943, Flight Sergeant Kudo and Lieutenant Sugawara recorded the first victory against a B-17 in a night interception. Subsequently, Rabaul destined B-17's were being shot down one after another by Japanese Navy fighters equipped with this revolutionary armament system.

These victories paved the way for the acceptance of the "oblique guns" by the Japanese Navy (who were initially skeptical of their combat effectiveness). As a result, the guns were mounted on the upper and lower fuselages of both the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter and the Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft J1N1-R. These new aircraft were reborn as night fighters and given the designation "Gekko Type 11" ("11" denotes first fuselage and first engine). The conversion to the oblique gun configuration required the removal of the fixed weaponry and the antenna on the center of the canopy. Almost all of the Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft were converted into Gekkos, but there were also Gekkos made from scratch. In total, 486 Gekkos were produced.



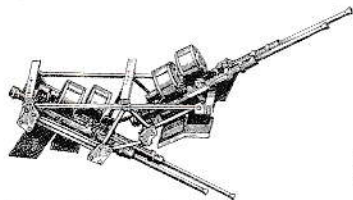
■ The night attack of a B-29 Super Fortress by a Gekko

The Type 99 20mm No. 2 Fixed Machine Gun

The Type 99 20mm No. 2 Fixed Machine Guns were mounted obliquely on the Gekko. These fearsome weapons could be loaded with about 100 bullets each (but usually, only 90 were loaded due the rigidity of the springs). Two of these guns were mounted on the upper fuselage and two on the lower fuselage for a total of four. However, there were some aircraft with three guns on top but without the lower guns.

This oblique gun configuration was later adopted on the many Japanese aircraft such as the "Suisei" carrier-based bomber and the "Ginga" land-based bomber, and they were converted into Night-fighters. Thus, the gun became an indispensable element of other Japanese night-fighters.

On the other side of the globe, Germany faced a similar problem-the night bombing raids by the Allied forces. Consequently, 20mm and 30mm oblique firing machine guns were fixed at an angle of about 70 degrees to aircraft such as the Messerschmitt Bf110, Junkers Ju88, and Heinkel He219 Uhu. These aircraft displayed fierce attacks against British bombers such as the 4-engined Lancaster. Interestingly, neither Germany nor Japan influenced each other in the development of this weapon system.

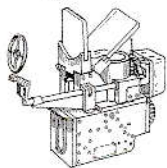


■ Type 99 20mm No. 2 Fixed Machine Gun

■ Type 98 Gun/Bombsight for downward firing guns, mounted in the center of the cockpit instrument panel



■ Type 3 Small Gunsight for upward firing guns



Night Fighter Gekko's actual combat

1.Night fighting in Solomon Islands Vicinity

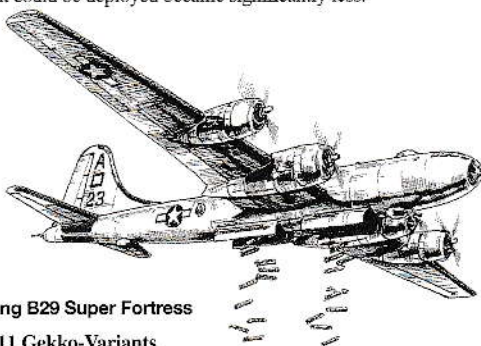
After shooting down their first B-17 in May 1943, Gekkos shot down about thirty B-17 and B-24 Liberators in night attacks in the Solomon Island region. In fact, some of these nocturnal menaces were shot down right over a Japanese base, helping to boost the waning moral of the troops below.

2.Defense of the Japanese Sky

In 1944-45, Gekkos served in the defense of the skies over Japan against the advanced heavy bomber of the US, the Boeing B-29 Super Fortress. In particular, the 302nd Naval Fighter Group based in Atsugi, Kanagawa prefecture distinguished itself in this role. Pilot Ensign

Endo paired off with either Flight Sergeant Ozaki or Flight Sergeant Nishio to shoot down more than six enemy aircraft.

However, as the production of the Gekko ended in Sept 1944, the number that could be deployed became significantly less.

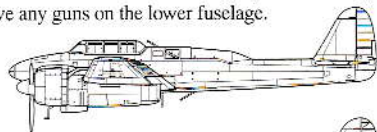


■ Boeing B29 Super Fortress

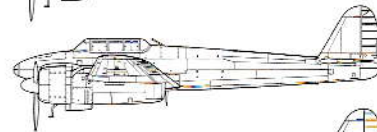
Type 11 Gekko-Variants

Early versions of the Gekko 11 had the step-back fuselage, which was one of the features of the 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter and the Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft J1N1-R. On the other hand, later versions of the Gekko Type 11 had the straight-back. Furthermore, the Type 11 Gekko Ko version had an extra oblique gun on the upper fuselage and did not have any guns on the lower fuselage.

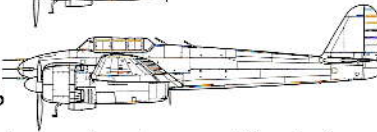
■ Type 11 Gekko Early Version



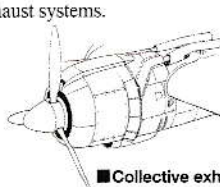
■ Type 11 Gekko Late Version



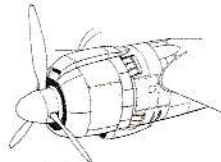
■Type 11 Gekko Ko



A collective type exhaust configuration was used from the first production of the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter but during the production of the Gekko Type 11 Ko, the separate type began to be used. Some Gekko Type 11 aircraft were also retrofitted with separate type exhaust systems.



■Collective exhaust pipes

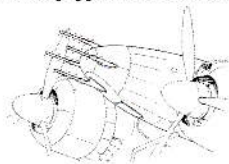


■Separate exhaust pipes

Some Type 11 and the Type 11-Ko Gekkos were equipped with AI radar.

■FD-2 Radar System and antenna

This system was equipped on some Gekkos, but due to its limited performance and cumbersome weight, many aircraft had it removed, keeping only the antenna.



Specifications of the Gekko Type 11

Crew: 2, Fuselage length: 12.8m, Weight fully equipped: 6,900kg, Powerplant: Sakae Type 21 engine (X2), Armaments: 20mm machine guns (X2-4), Bombs: 30kg-250kg (X2), Number produced: 486 (including the Type 13-Shi Twin-Engine Land-based fighter and Type 2 Land-based Reconnaissance Aircraft).

- 3式小型射撃照準器
- 1式空3号無線掃方位測定機
- 96式空3号無線送受信機
- Type 3 Small gunsight
- Type 1 Radio compass
- Type 96 Transmitter/Receiver

- 酸素瓶
- High pressure air bottles

- 操縦席
- Pilot seat
- ビトー管
- Air speed indicator

- 偵察員席
- Navigator seat

- 空中線支柱
- Antenna post

- 99式2号20mm3型機銃
- Type 99 20mm No.2 Fixed Machine Gun

- 機銃点検口扉
- Gun access hatch

- 尾灯
- Taillight

