

Spitfire Mk.Ia vs Bf109E-4



Original Artwork by Andrew Harebo, AGAVA

The skies over Britain, September 5th 1940:

On this date, Pilot Officer Gerald "Stapme" Stapleton of No. 603 Squadron pursued Oberleutnant Franz von Werra of Stab 2./ Jagdgeschwader 3 over countryside near Winchett Hill, Kent. Having sustained critical damage to his aircraft, Oblt. von Werra made a forced landing in a field at Loves Farm, and was quickly apprehended by a local army unit. Although Pilot Officer Stapleton was initially credited with the victory, further investigations credited Flight Lieutenant Paterson Hughes of No. 234 Squadron with damaging the Bf09 before Stapleton had engaged Stapleton and Hughes share the credit in official records, however there is speculation that other RAF pilots had scored additional hits on the 109 during its sortie, which may have contributed. After capture, von Werra was sent as a prisoner of war to Canada, where his escape and subsequent exploits are the subject of well known books and film adaptations.

Cutting edge fighter aircraft:

Designed by R. J. Mitchell, the Supermarine Spitfire first flew in 1936. It was conceived as a high speed interceptor for the Royal Air Force, in response to the rising military mobilisation and technological development of Germany. By the outbreak of war in 1939, the Spitfire Mk.I had been refined - it went on to be produced and improved throughout the war and beyond. The Messerschmitt Bf109 was designed by Wilie Messerschmitt and first flew in 1935. By 1940 the E or "Emil" variant was a potent fighter aircraft, having been battle proven during the invasion of France and the Low Countries, as well as the Spanish Civil War prior to that. There is much debate as to which was the superior fighter aircraft even today, however ultimately it was the men who went into combat with these aircraft that decided the outcomes of most engagements. The aircraft in this model kit represent a snapshot of the pivotal action that took place during the summer of 1940 and The Battle of Britain.

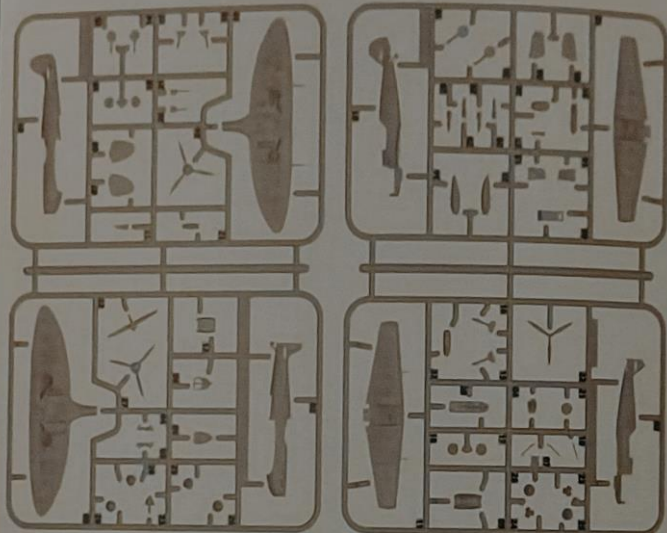
1/144 Supermarine Spitfire

1/144 Messerschmitt Bf109E

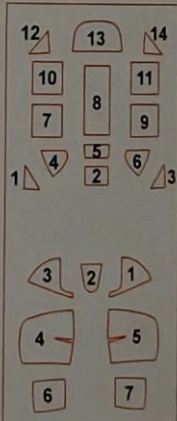
Length: 63mm Wingspan: 74mm Length: 60mm Wingspan: 68mm

Before building, wash parts in warm soapy water, rinse and dry. Use polystyrene cement to assemble. Soak decals in clean water for three minutes. Use water-soluble adhesive to apply decals to the model. **NOT A TOY - KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN.**

Part Locations and Numbers

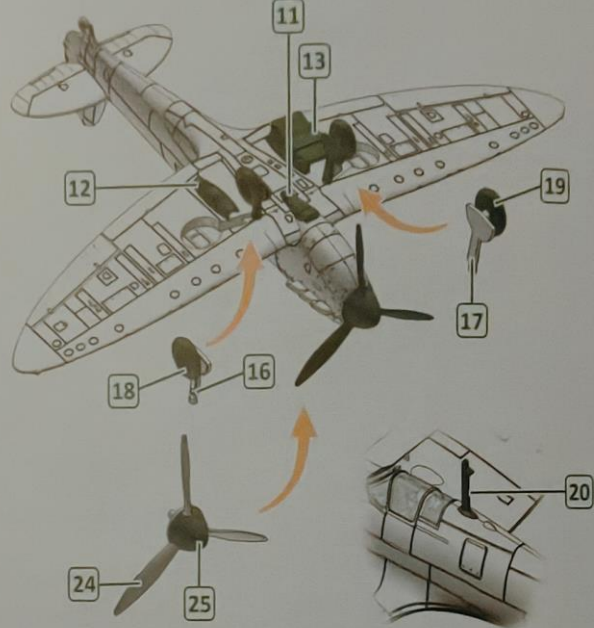
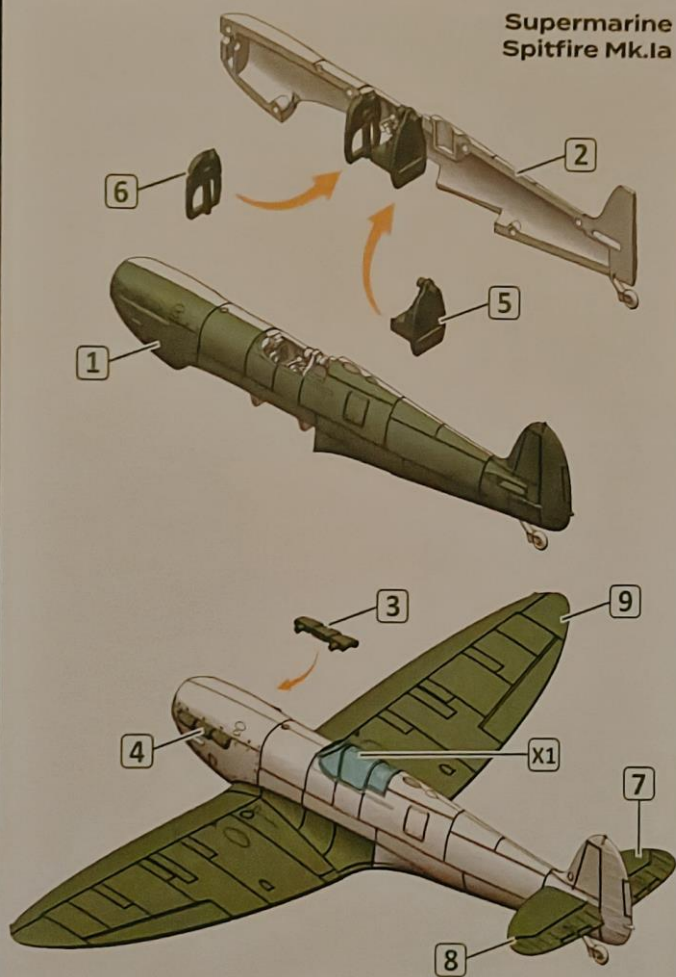


Canopy Masks



*Parts not shown to scale

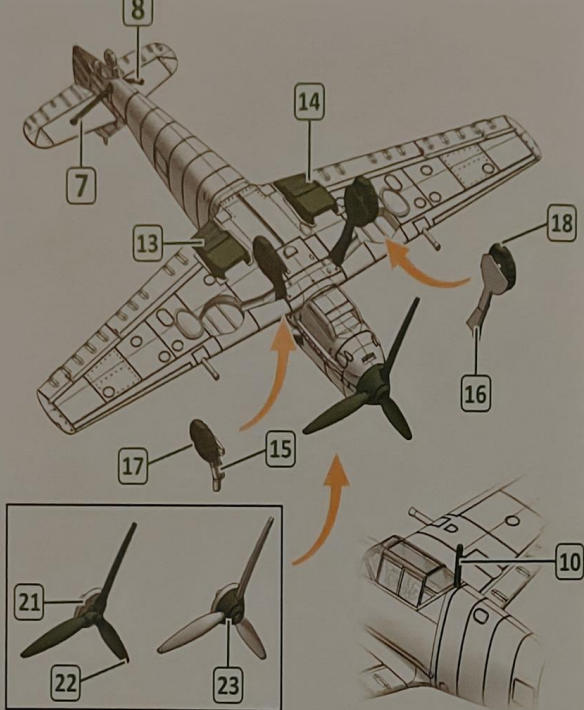
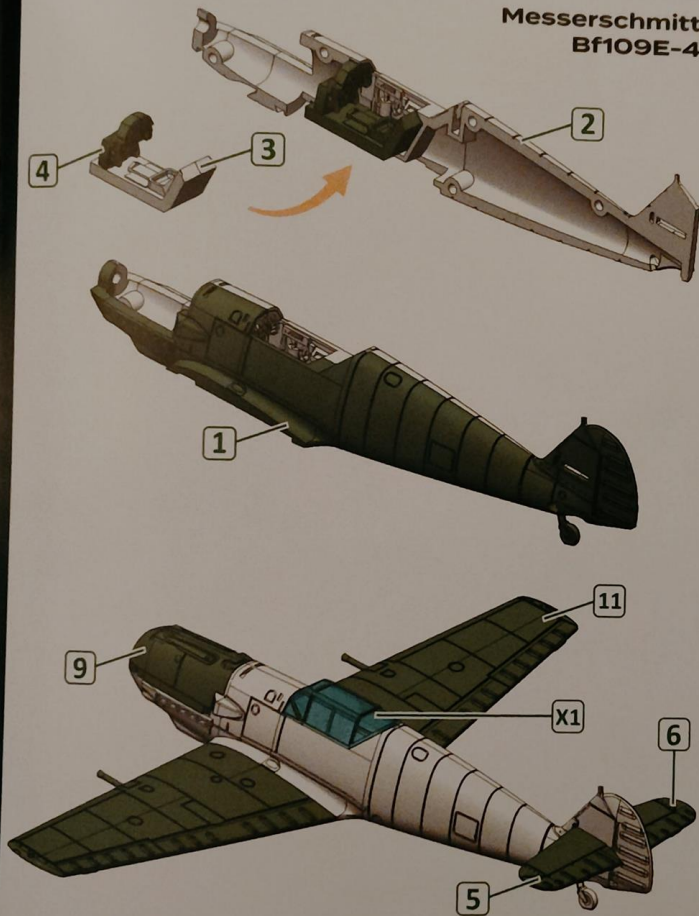
Supermarine Spitfire Mk.Ia



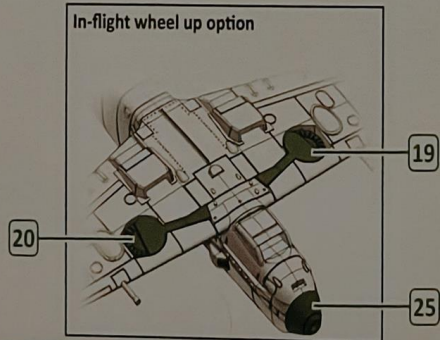
In-flight wheel up option



Messerschmitt
Bf109E-4



In-flight wheel up option



Supermarine Spitfire Mk.Ia, N3196

No. 608 Squadron, RAF Hornchurch, September 1940

Flown by Pilot Officer Gerald "Stapme" Stapleton.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAF Green (Dark)	RAF Sea Blue	RAF Egg Blue	RAF Night	RAF Yellow	Black	Polystyrene	White

Paint Conversion



Messerschmitt Bf109E-4, W.Nr. 1480

Stab 2/JG3, France, September 1940

Flown by Oberleutnant Franz von Werra.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAF Sea Blue	RAF Egg Blue	RAF Night	RAF Sea Blue	Black	Black	Polystyrene	White

Paint Conversion

