



1:48 de Havilland D.H.82a Tiger Moth

A04104 SCALE MODEL CONSTRUCTION KIT | Wingspan: 184mm Fuselage Length: 152mm | Two Decal Schemes Included

EN

The DH.82 Tiger Moth made its first flight in October 1931 and was the result of the Company's founder wanting to produce an aircraft superior to its predecessors, whilst possessing enough appeal to attract interest from several different aviation sectors. Its success resulted in an immediate order from the RAF, who viewed the aircraft as an ideal primary trainer for pilots beginning on their flying careers and destined to fly their latest front line aircraft. Their modest original order was followed up by several subsequent orders and as the world descended into conflict in 1939, the Royal Air Force would have around 500 Tiger Moths. It was a relatively stable and forgiving aircraft to fly, with few handling vices and generally supportive of the odd silly mistake. It has been described as an 'easy aeroplane to fly but a difficult one to fly well', which seemed to have made this the ideal aircraft to serve as a primary/basic trainer for large numbers of future pilots destined for the war effort. With many Tiger Moths remaining in airworthy condition today, it is interesting to consider that this famous basic training aircraft is still doing the same job as it did during its service introduction in the 1930s. The

FR

Le DH.82 Tiger Moth effectua son premier vol en octobre 1931. Il fut conçu à la suite du désir du fondateur de l'entreprise de fabriquer un avion supérieur en performances aux appareils antérieurs, tout en possédant un attrait suffisant pour susciter l'intérêt de plusieurs secteurs divers de l'aviation. Son succès lui permit d'obtenir une commande immédiate de la part de la RAF, qui le considéra comme l'avion d'entraînement idéal pour les pilotes qui se trouvaient au début de leur carrière et destinés à piloter les tout derniers aéronefs de première ligne. Cette commande initiale modeste fut suivie par des commandes ultérieures, de sorte que la Royal Air Force comptait environ 500 Tiger Moth lors du commencement de la guerre en 1939. C'était un avion relativement stable et indulgent, avec peu de vices de maniement et généralement tolérant d'une erreur stupide occasionnelle. On l'a décrit comme « avion facile à piloter mais difficile à bien piloter », donc évidemment idéal pour servir en tant qu'avion d'entraînement primaire pour le grand nombre de futurs pilotes destinés à l'effort de guerre. Alors que de nombreux Tiger Moth restent aujourd'hui en état de navigabilité, il est intéressant de noter que ce célèbre avion d'entraînement de base remplit toujours la même tâche que lors de son entrée en service

DE

Die DH.82 Tiger Moth absolvierte ihren Erstflug im Oktober 1931. Der Gründer ihres Herstellungswerkes hatte damit eine Maschine entwerfen wollen, die ihre Vorgänger übertrat; gleichzeitig sollte sie auch das Interesse unterschiedlicher Flugzeugsektoren erwecken. Die Royal Air Force sah dieses Flugzeug sofort als ideales Schulflugzeug für die Erstausbildung von Piloten an, die zum Fliegen ihrer neuesten Maschinen im Frontlinieneinsatz ausersehen waren. Auf den praktisch sofort erteilten Erstauftrag erfolgten mehrere Nachbestellungen. Als schließlich 1939 der Weltkrieg ausgebrochen war, verfügte die RAF über rund 500 Tiger Moths. Ihr Flugverhalten war relativ stabil und in den meisten Situationen fehlerverzeihend. Von vielen Piloten wurde sie als zwar leicht zu fliegende, aber nicht leicht gut zu fliegende Maschine angesehen. Wahrscheinlich prädestinierte eben diese Charakteristik sie als ideales Schulflugzeug für die Erstausbildung schlagkräftiger Kampfpiloten. Nach heute sind viele Tiger Moths voll flugtauglich. Diese so bekannt gewordenen Schulflugzeuge zur Erstausbildung erfüllen damit noch immer Aufgaben, zu denen sie ursprünglich in den 1930er Jahren ausersehen waren. Die großartige Tiger Moth eröffnet potenziellen Piloten von historischen Kriegsflugzeugen

magnificent Tiger Moth allows potential Warbird pilots the opportunity to gain valuable experience flying a 'taildragger' aircraft, before eventually moving on to display the Spitfires and Mustangs which thrill the crowds at Airshows all over the world.

Specification

Maximum Speed: 109 mph (175 km/h)

Range: 302 miles (486 km) with maximum fuel

Wingspan: 29 ft 4 in (8.94m)

Length: 23 ft 11 in (7.34 m)

Crew: 2 (pupil and instructor)

au cours des années 1930. De nos jours, le magnifique Tiger Moth permet aux pilotes potentiels de warbird (vieux coucous) d'acquérir une expérience précieuse aux commandes d'un appareil taildragger (avec train d'atterrissage conventionnel) avant de passer ensuite aux Spitfire et Mustang qui émerveillent la foule aux meetings aériens partout dans le monde.

Specification

Vitesse maximale: 175 km/h

Autonomie: 486 km avec carburant maximum

Envergure: 8,94 m

Longueur: 7,34 m

Équipage: 2 (étudiant et instructeur)

die Möglichkeit, sich mit dem Fliegen eines Spornradflugzeugs vertraut zu machen. Später können sie eventuell auf Spitfires und Mustangs umsteigen, womit sie dann Zuschauer bei Flugshows auf der ganzen Welt begeistern werden.

Spezifikation:

Höchstgeschwindigkeit: 175 km/h

Reichweite: 486 km mit maximaler Treibstoffladung

Spannweite: 8,94 m

Länge: 7,34 m

Besatzung: zwei (Flugschüler und Fluglehrer).

Airfix would like to thank: Aero Legends Headcorn, John Adams and the RAF Museum for their help with this project

**HORNBY
HOBBIES**

FOR BEST RESULTS:

Surfaces to be painted should be clean — before parts are removed from the sprue, wash in warm, soapy water, rinse and dry thoroughly. Stir paints thoroughly before use.

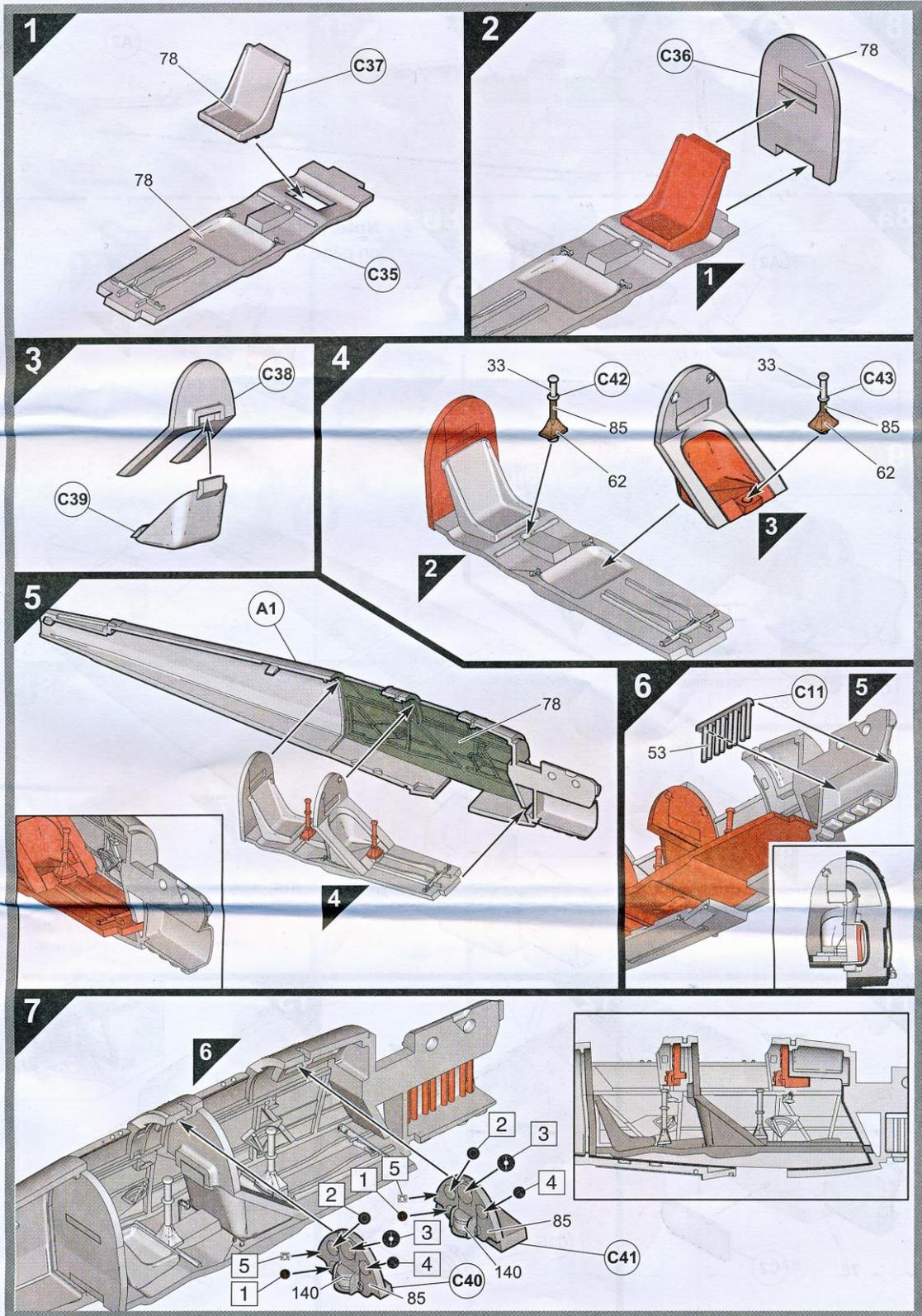
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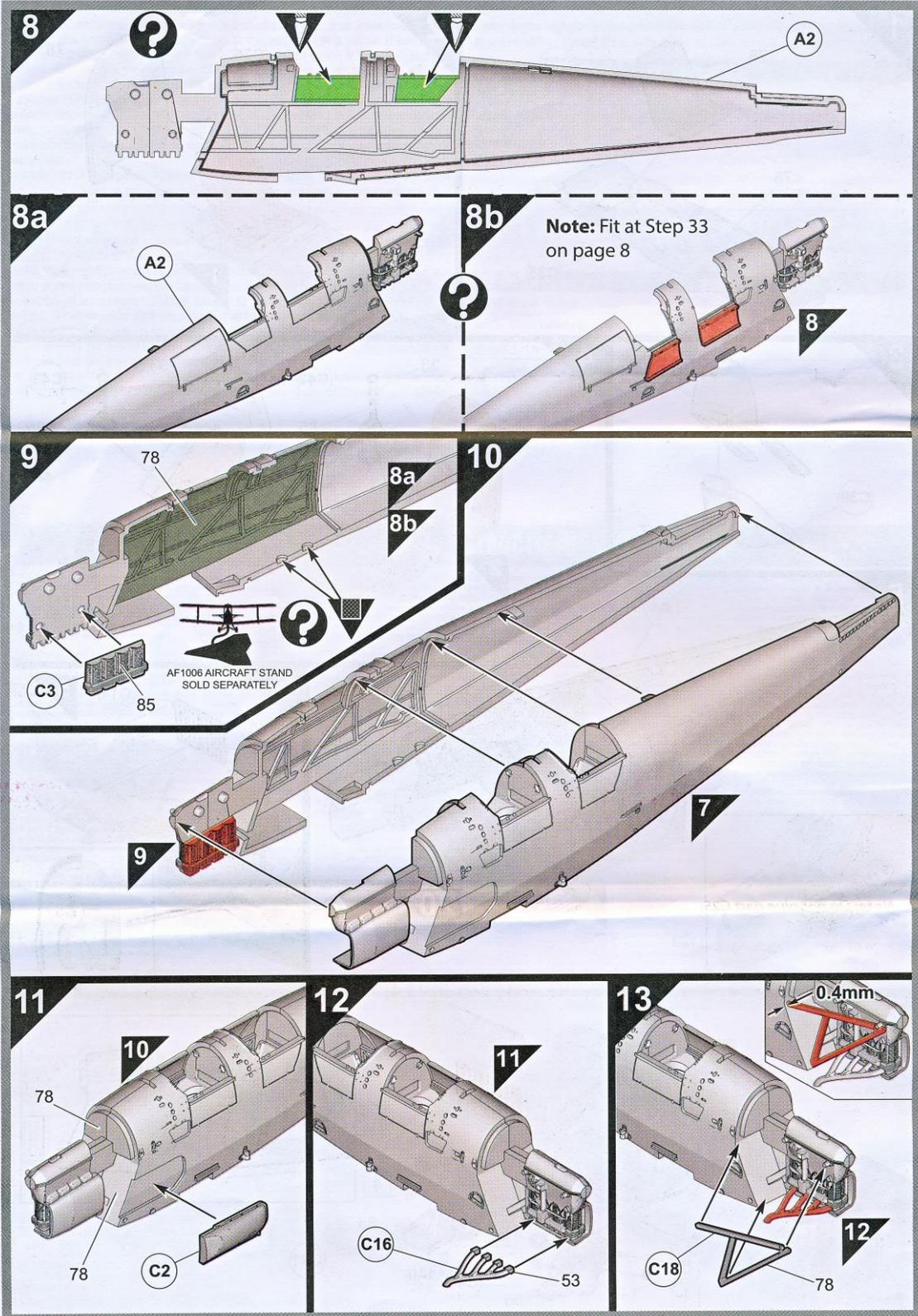
Some parts in the kit may not be required to build the model specified.

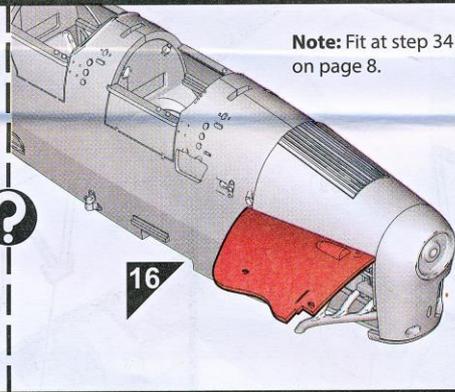
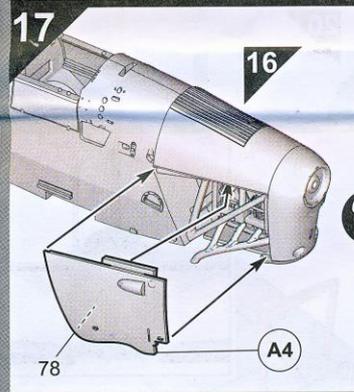
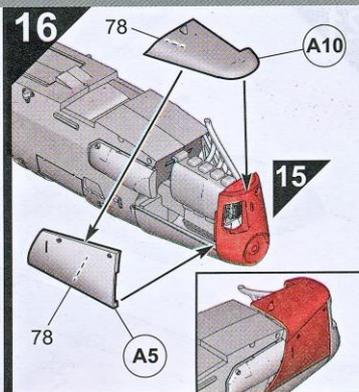
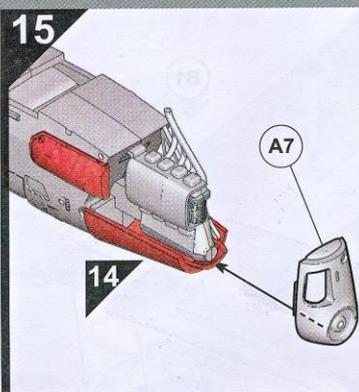
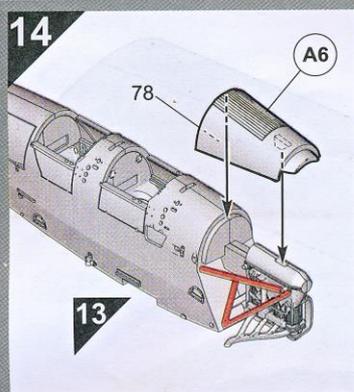


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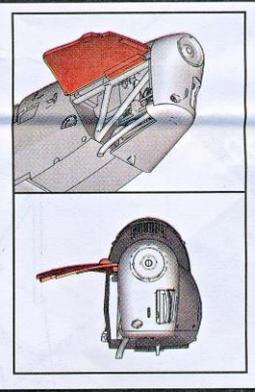
EU Authorised Representative: Hornby Italia SRL Viale dei Caduti, 52/A6, Castel Mella (BS), Italy, 25030 +39 0687501292 customerservices.it@hornby.com



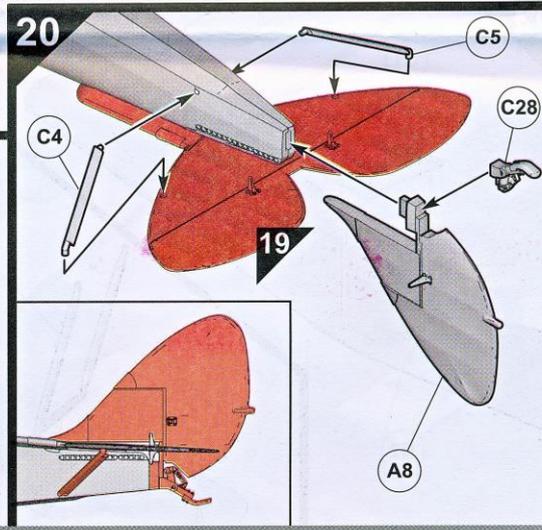
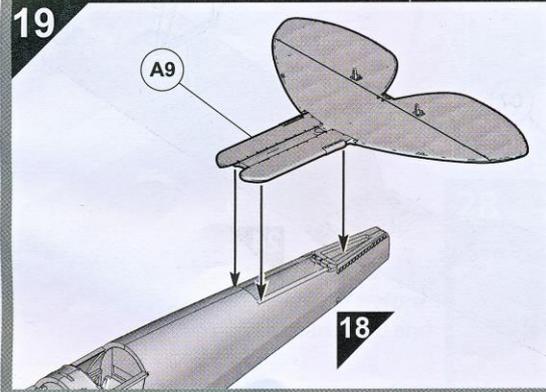
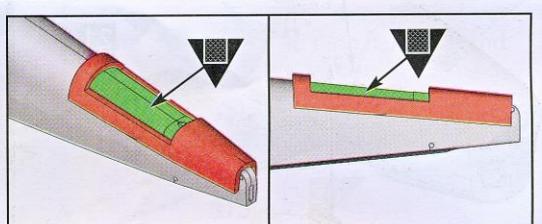




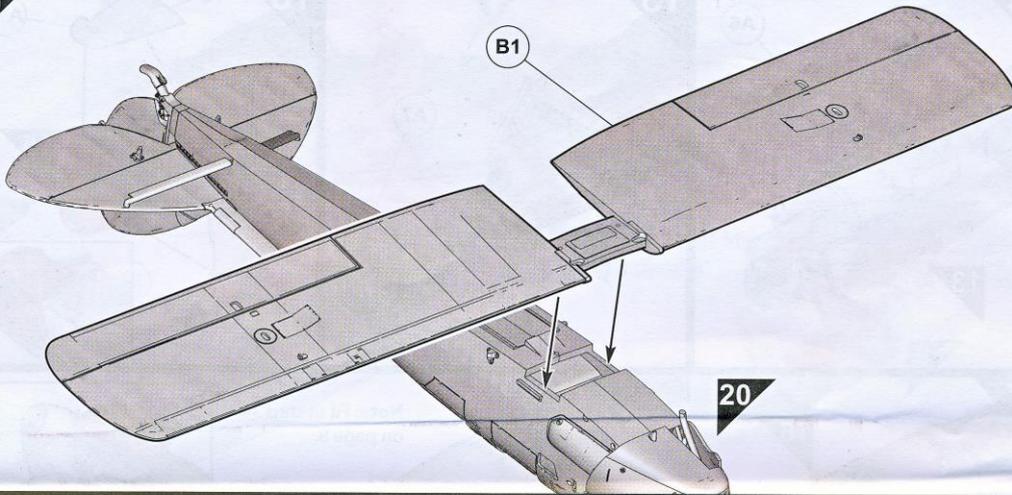
Note: Fit at step 34 on page 8.



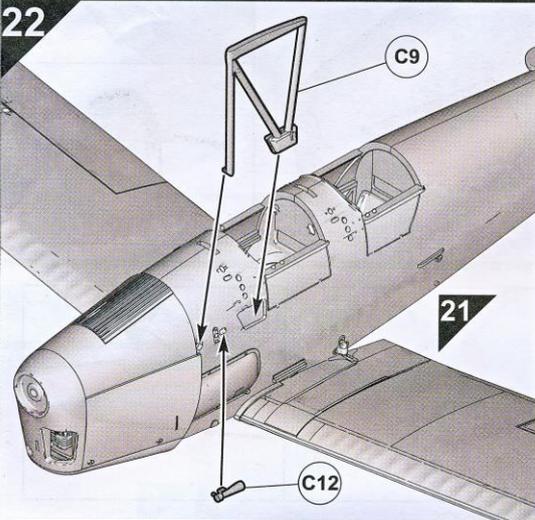
Note: Do not glue part C25. Use as a jig and file away the area of the fuselage highlighted in green.



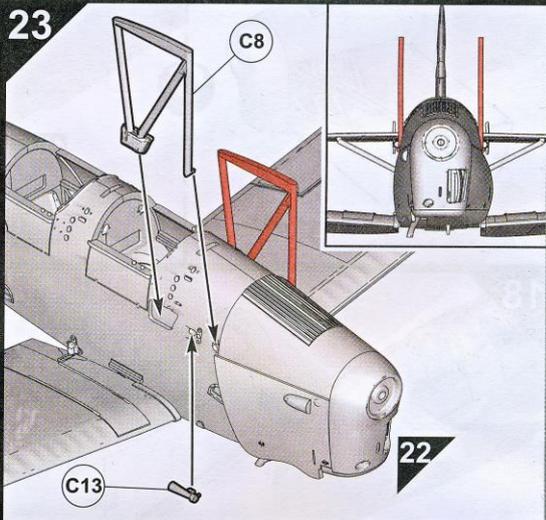
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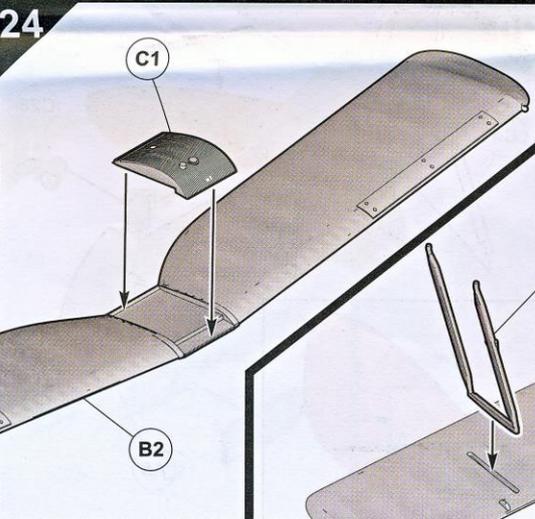
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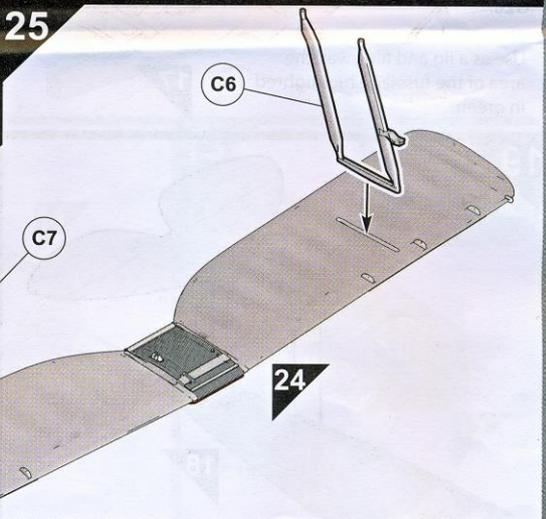
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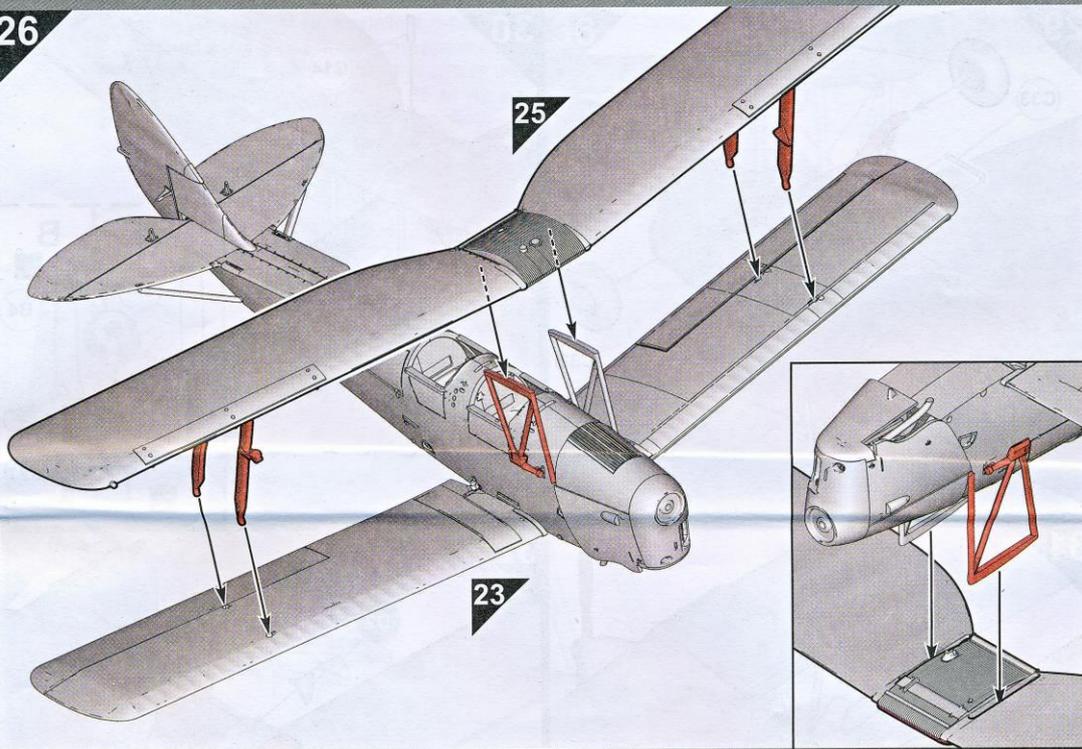
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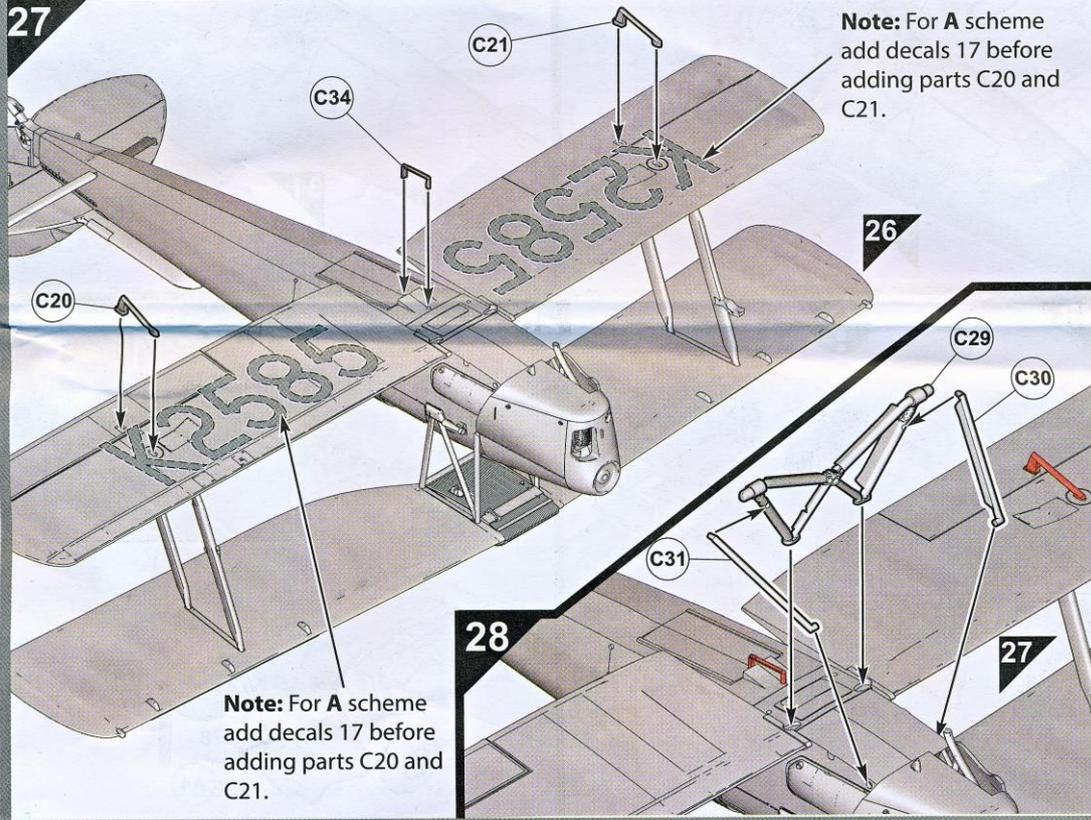
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26



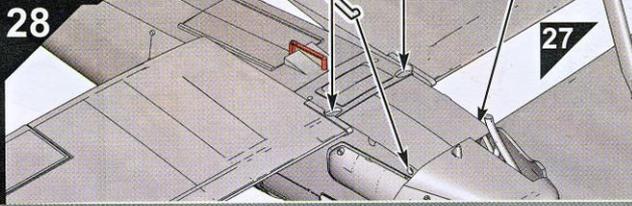
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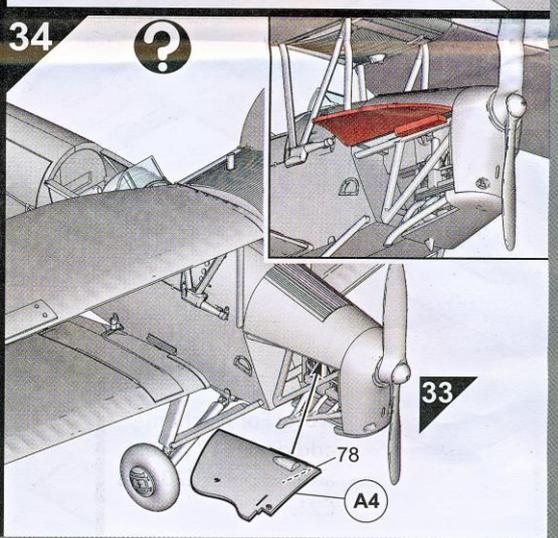
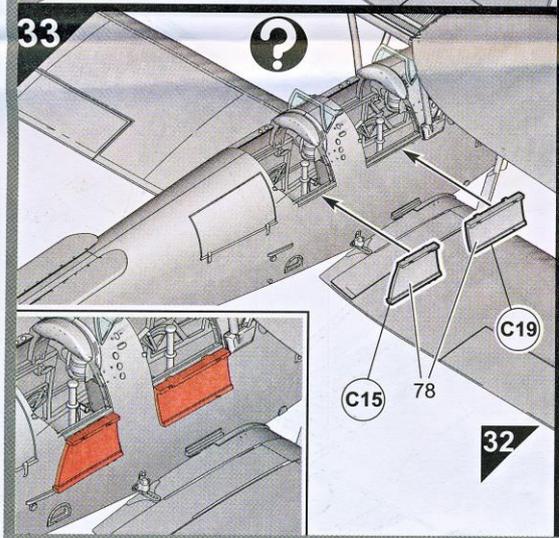
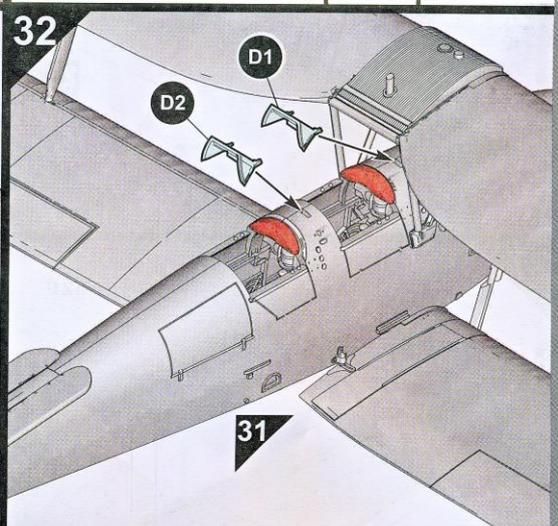
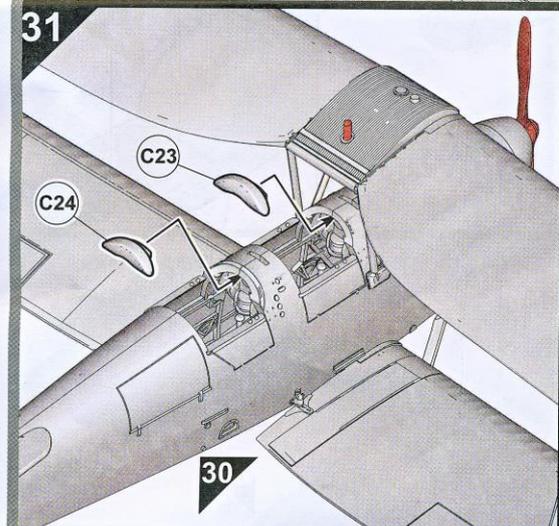
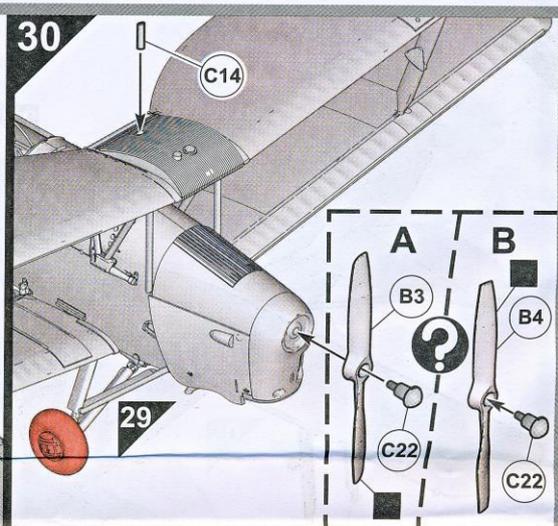
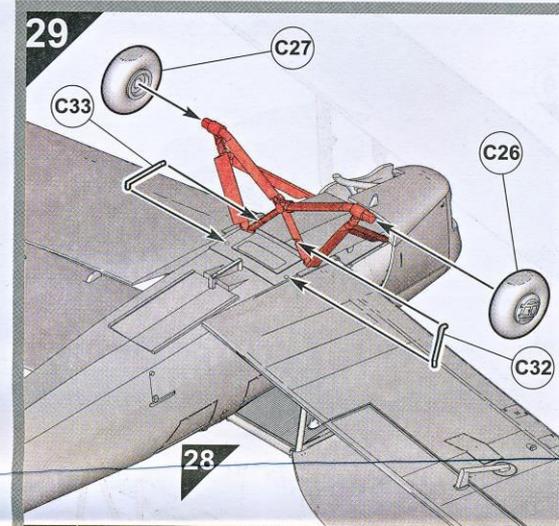


Note: For A scheme add decals 17 before adding parts C20 and C21.

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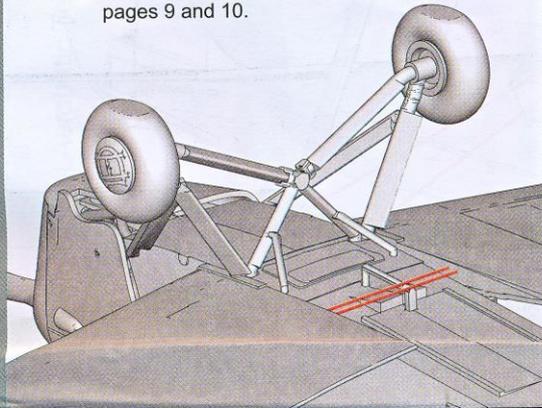
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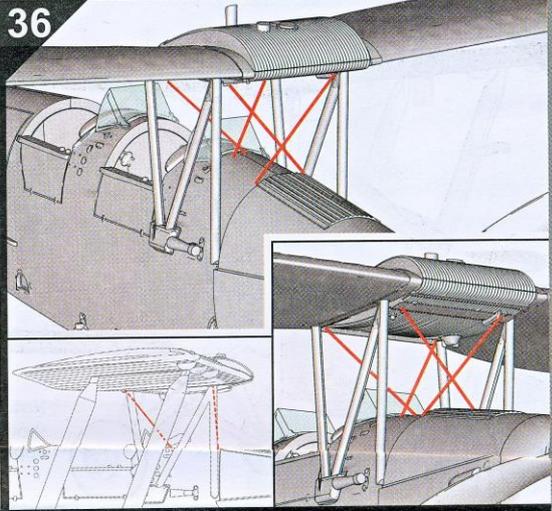


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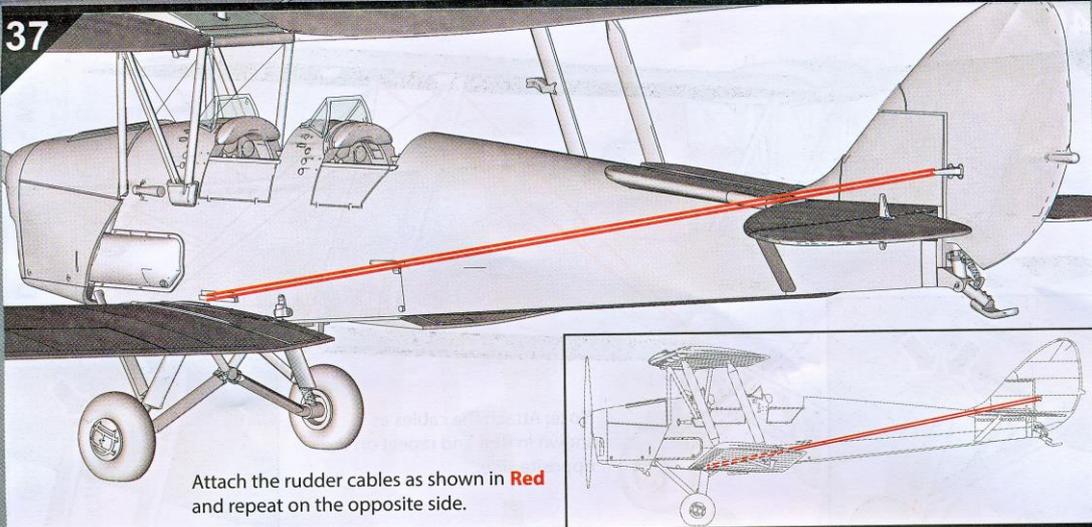
Note: For experienced modellers who may wish to add them to their model, the positions of the many bracing wires and control cables are indicated in the following steps 35 to 42 on pages 9 and 10.



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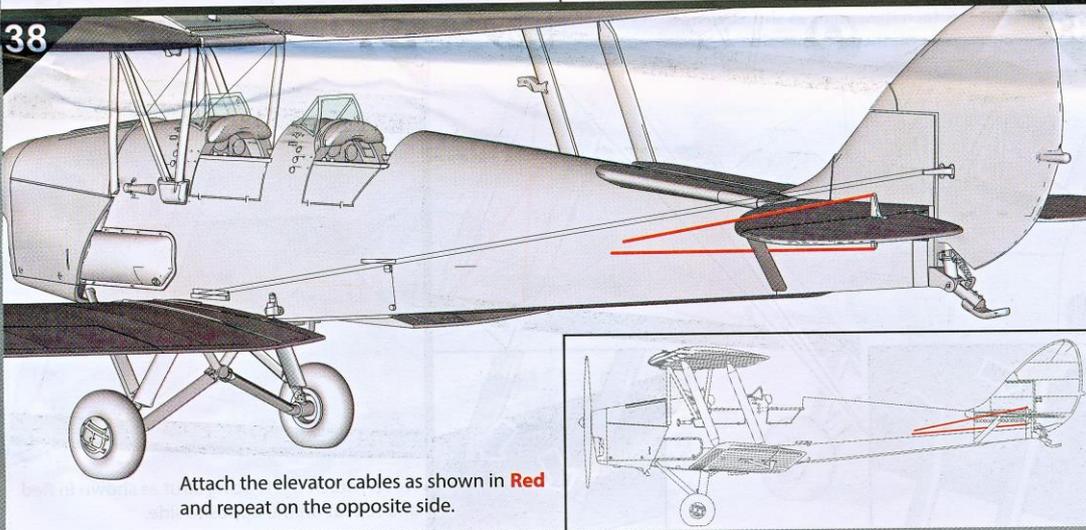


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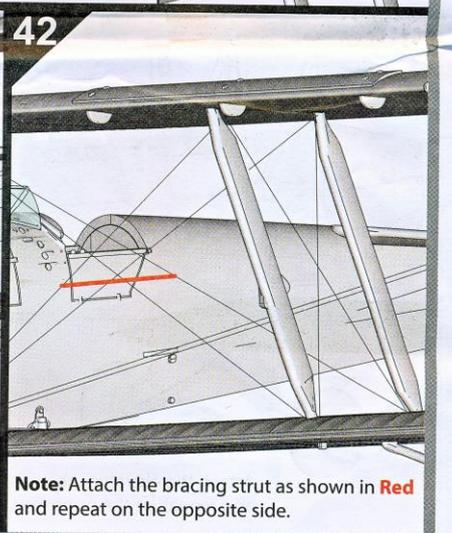
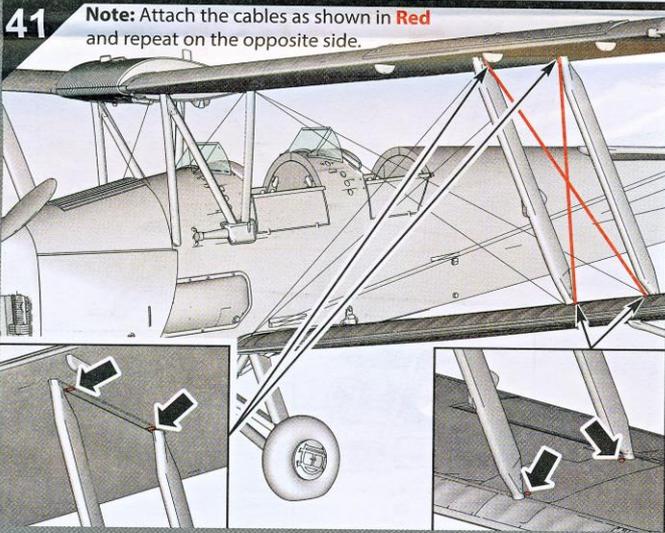
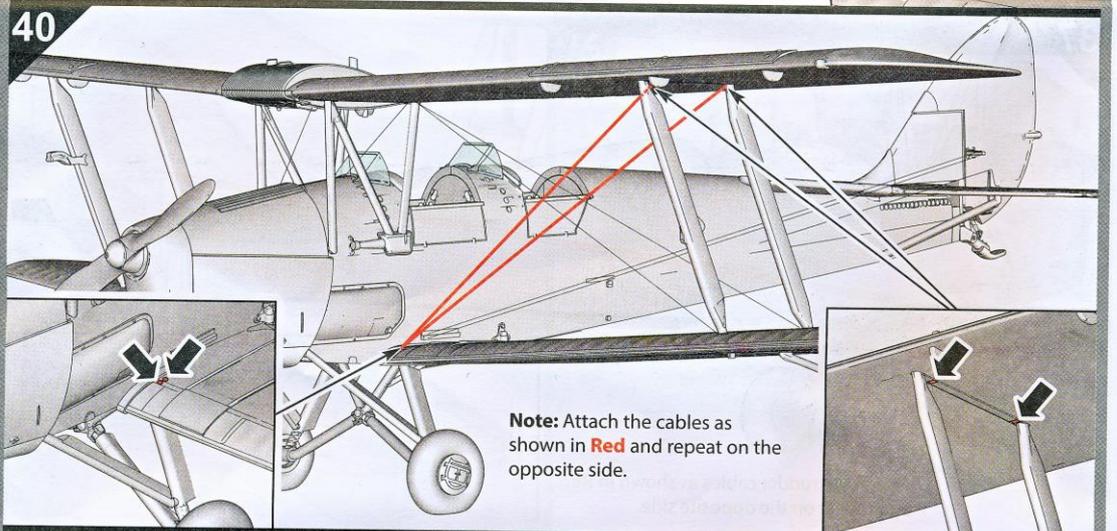
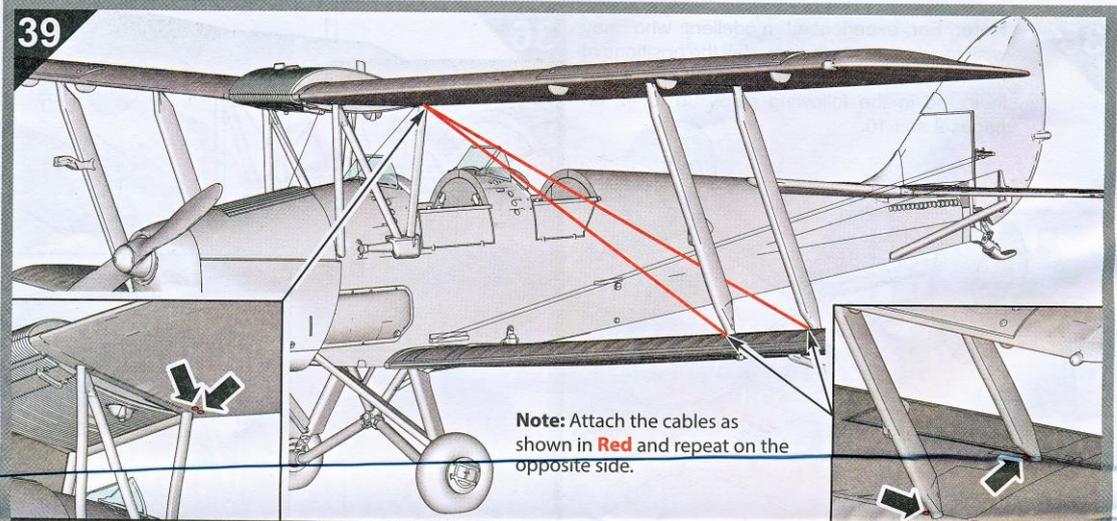


Attach the rudder cables as shown in **Red** and repeat on the opposite side.

38



Attach the elevator cables as shown in **Red** and repeat on the opposite side.



de Havilland DH82A Tiger Moth
 K-2585/G-ANKT (formerly T6818) finished in the colours of the Royal Air Force Central Flying School Aerobatic Team,
 The Shuttleworth Collection, Old Warden Aerodrome, Bedfordshire, England, 2018.



8 de Havilland DH82A Tiger Moth
 K-4259/G-ANMO, Headcorn Aerodrome, Kent, England, 2018.

