

Historie

CZ

Firma Short byla jednou z největších firem, které se věnovaly vývoji a výrobě létajících člunů. Ve třicátých letech minulého století, kdy celokovové jednoplošníky začaly vytlačovat dvouplošníky, Short vyvinul několik variant civilních čtyřmotorových celokovových létajících člunů S.23, 30 a 33, souhrnně označovaných C-Class nebo Empire Class. Část z nich dostala vojenské vybavení a používaly se i bojově. Zkušenosti s výrobou a provozem těchto člunů se projevily v konstrukci stroje Short S.25. Ten byl navržen podle specifikací R.2/33, požadujících létající člen dalekého doletu určený k protiponorkovému hlídování a k průzkumu. Čtyřmotorový celokovový stroj, jehož první prototyp vzhlédl poprvé 16. října 1937 dostal pojmenování Sunderland Mk.I. Sunderlandsy Mk.I byly vybaveny motory Pegasus Mk.XXII, střeleckými věžemi v přídi a zádi a otevíratelnými střelištěmi na hřbetě trupu. Bylo jich vyrobeno 90 ks, část z nich u firmy Blackburn. Verze Sunderland Mk.II dostala hřebetní střeleckou věž a silnější motory Pegasus Mk.XVIII. Společná výroba u Shortu a Blackburnu dal vzniknout 43 kusů této verze. Na některých kusech této verze byly použity první verze radarů se stromečkovitými anténami ASV Mk.II. Zkušenosti z bojiště vedly k úpravám Sunderlandu. Výroba přešla na verzi Mk.III/IIIA. Trup této verze dostal nové, aerodynamicky výhodnější stupnění kýlu, ASV radar Mk.III v kapkovitém výstupku pod křídlem. Pozdější vyrobené kusy dostaly do příde výzbroj čtyř pevných kulometů určených k boji s obsluhami protiletadlových zbraní na vynořených ponorkách. Celkem bylo vyrobeno 456 kusů trojek. Vzhledem k tomu, že zvětšená verze Sunderland Mk.IV, později přeznačená na Seaford Mk.I se nevyrobila sériově, poslední verzí Sunderlandu v sériové výrobě se stala verze Sunderland Mk.V. Dostala americké motory P&W R-1830-90B a radar ASV Mk.VIC. Výroba byla ukončena až v červnu 1946 po vyrobení 150 kusů. Sériové Sunderlandsy Mk.I dostala jako první No.230 sqn. RAF v roce 1938. Na konci války se Sunderlandy létaly dvacet squadron pod velením RAF a další squadrony pod velením spojeneckým. Bojovaly od prvního dne války až do jejího konca. Během válečných let se nesporně osvědčily. Nasazeny byly v nad oceány od Atlantiku, přes Indický oceán až po Pacifik. Spolehlivě sloužily na chladném severu v polárních oblastech, stejně jako v tropech. Vysloužily si, pro svou obrannou výzbroj, pojmenování létající dikobraz. Konec války neznamenal konec jejich služby. Sunderlandy RAF se mohou pochlubit mimo jiné účastí v Korejském konfliktu, Berlínském mostu nebo bojů s komunistickými bojovníky v Malajsii. Kromě britského RAF létaly v řadách australského, novozélandského, norského, jihoafrického a kanadského letectva, francouzského a portugalského námořnictva. U většiny zahraničních uživatelů již během války. Poslední novozélandské Sunderlandsy byly přitom vyřazeny až v roce 1967!

TTD verze Mk.V

Rozpětí: 34,39 m, délka: 26 m, max. rychlosť: 343 km/h v 1900 m, operační dostup: 5457 m, dolet 3027 km, vytrvalost: 10/21 hodin při rychlosti 260/220 km/h, výzbroj: 2250 kg bomb či hlubiných bomb, 12x kulomet 7,7 mm, 2x kulomet 12,7 mm

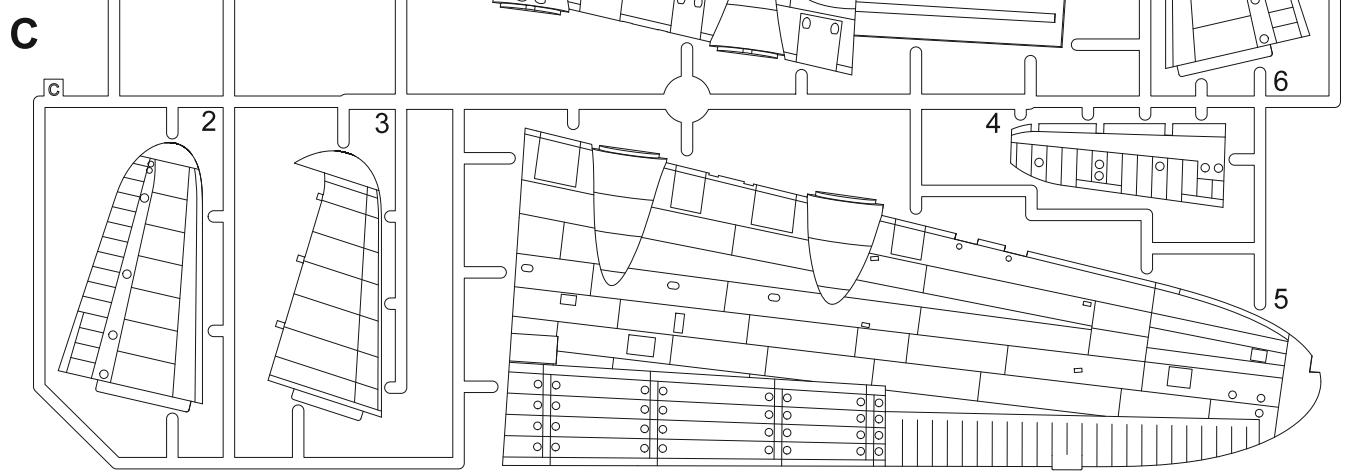
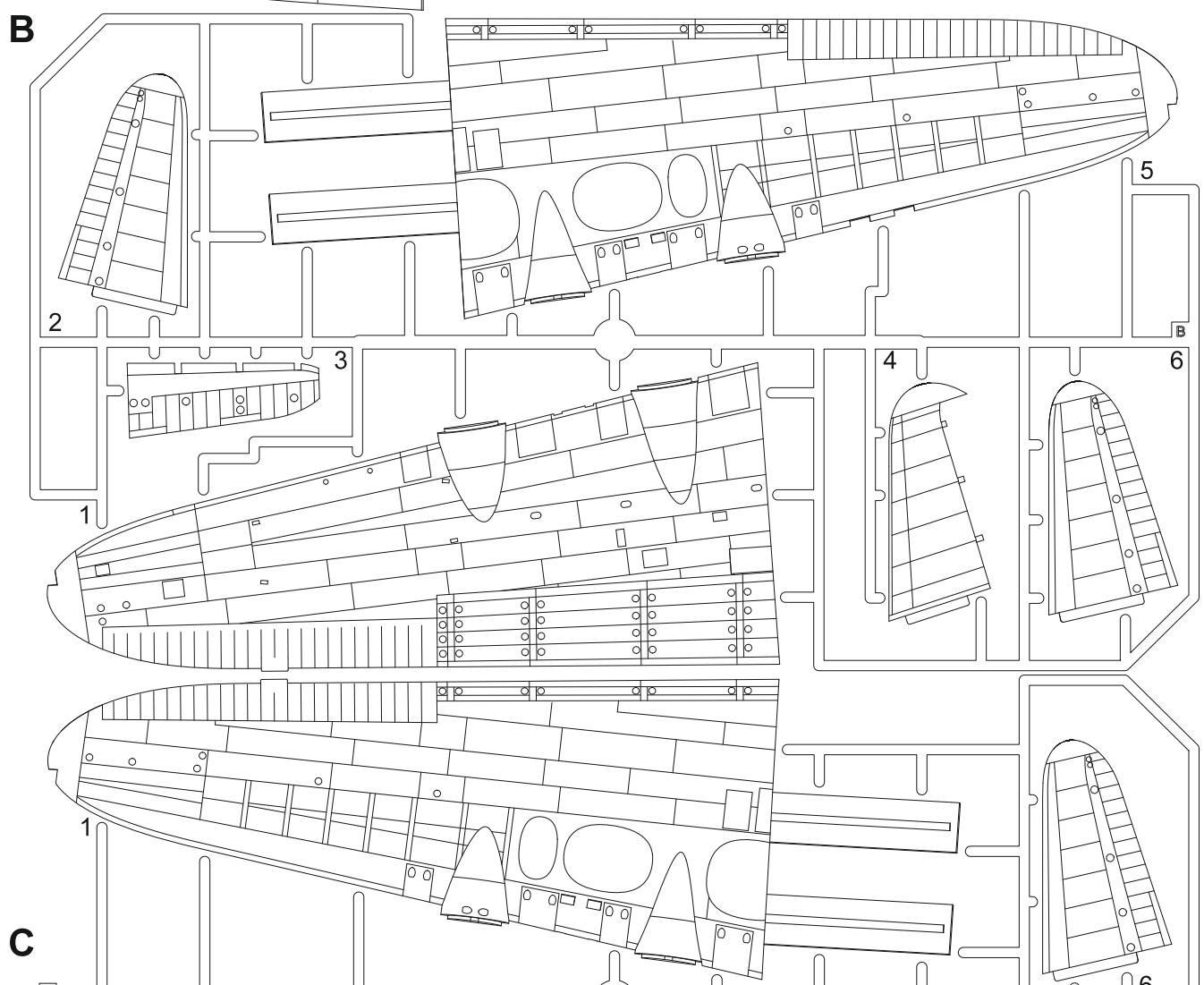
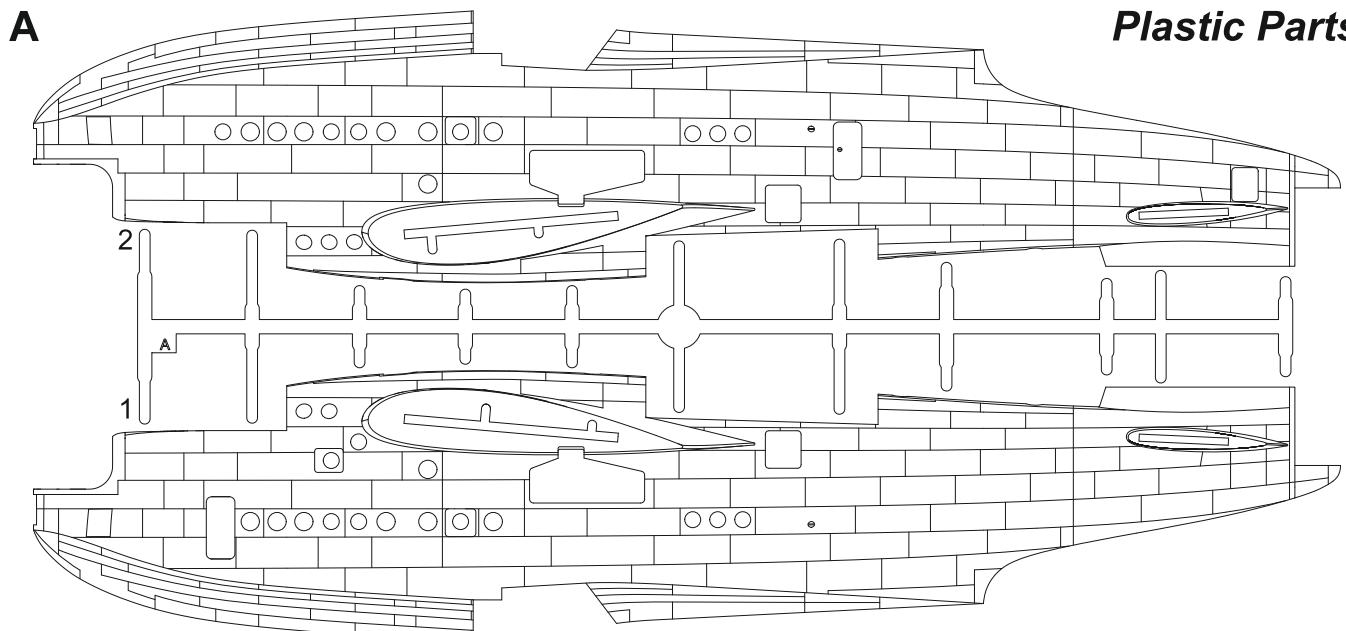
History

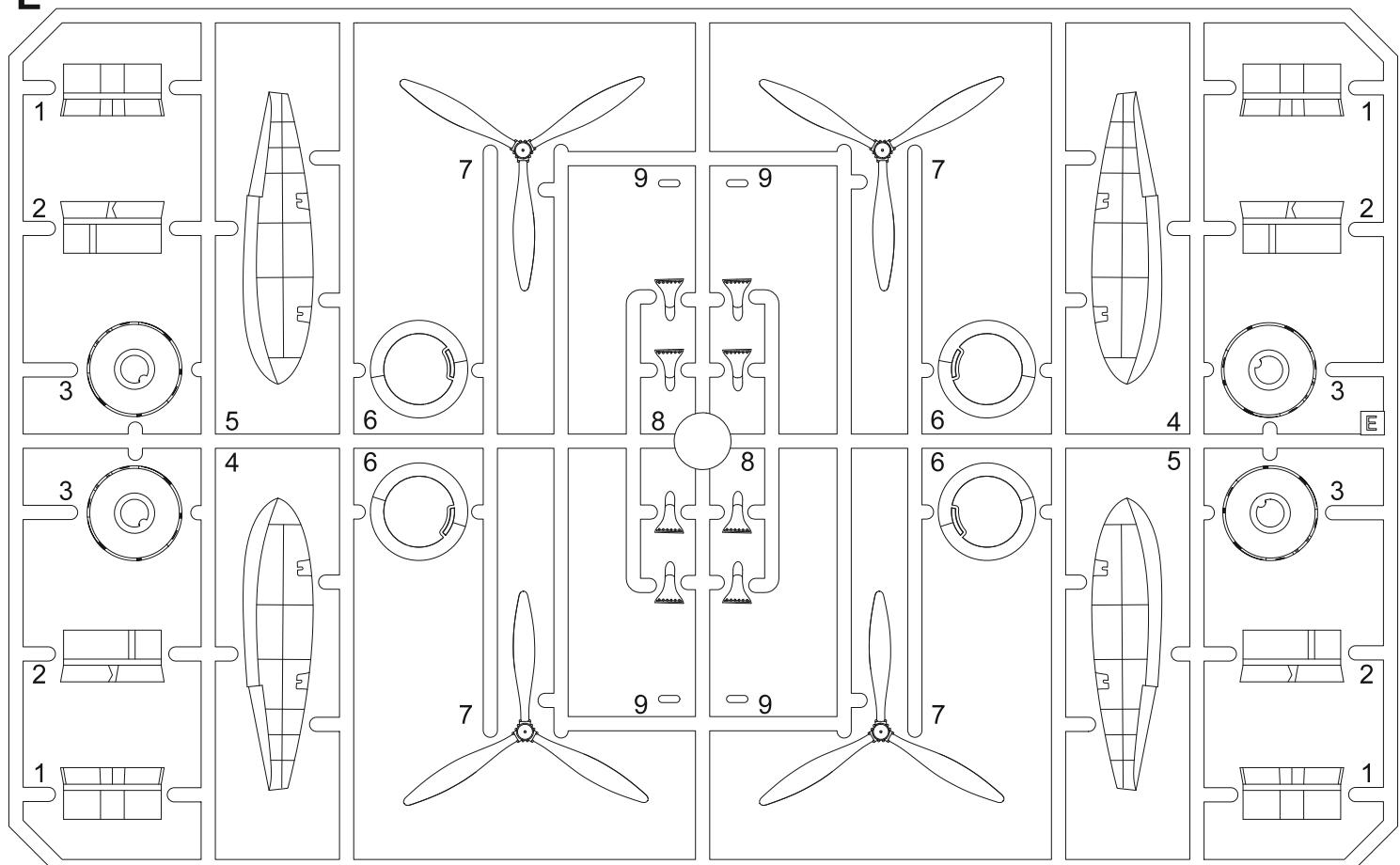
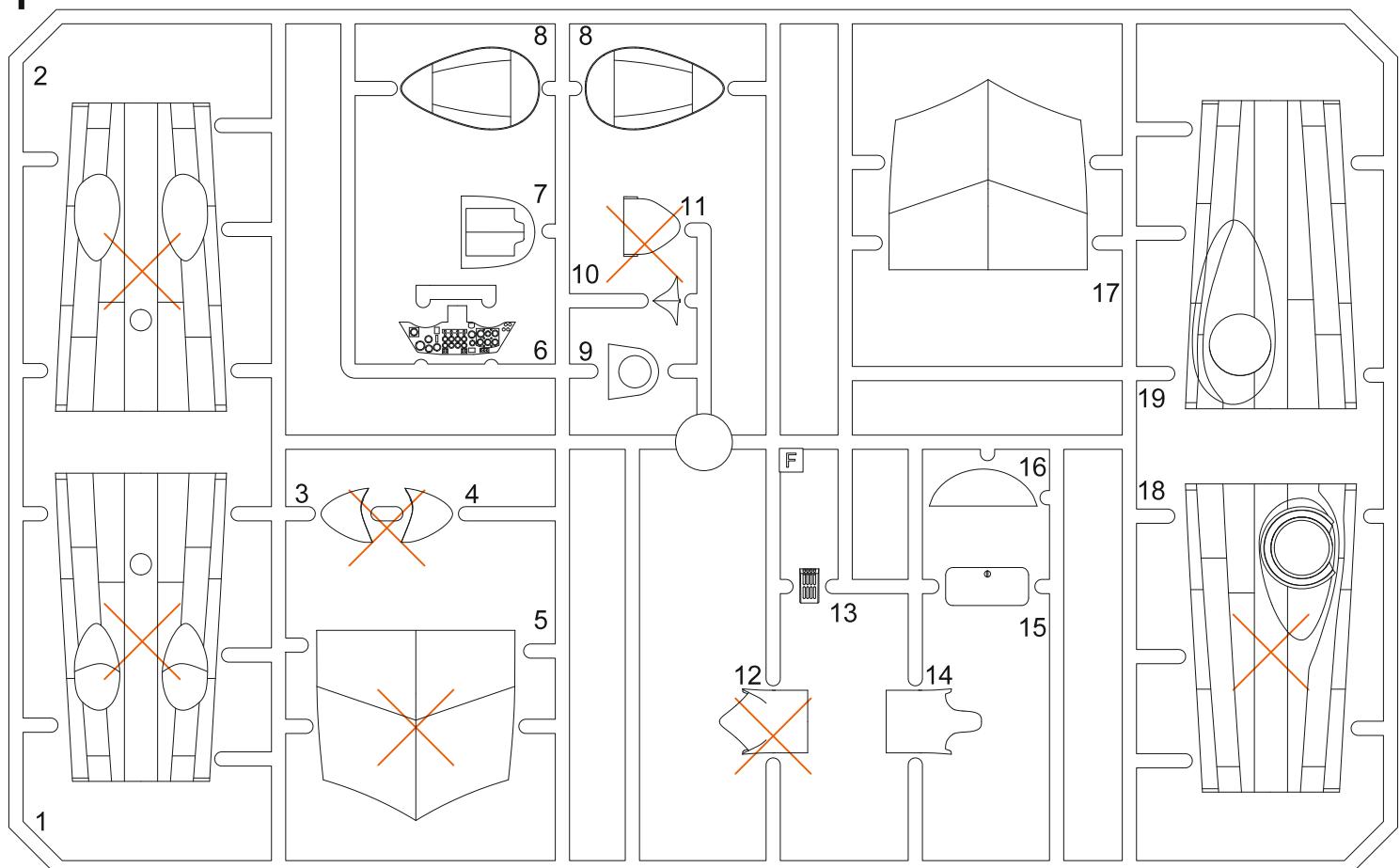
EN

Short Brothers were one of the largest aircraft producers to undertake the development and manufacturing of multi engine flying boats. In the 1930s, when monoplanes of all metal construction were beginning to have the upper hand over biplane aircraft designs, Short Brothers developed a couple of all metal, four engine flying boats for the civilian market - these aircraft were known as the S.23, S.30 and S.33, or generally as the C-Class or Empire Class. Some of the machines were fitted with military equipment and saw service in the force. The experience gained during the production and operational service of these boats proved to be essential for the development of their successor, the Short S.25, which was designed to Specification R.2/33 that called for a long range flying boat suitable for anti submarine patrol and reconnaissance missions. The prototype of this aeroplane first took to the air on 16 October 1937 and got the name Sunderland Mk.I. The production machines were powered by Pegasus Mk.XXII engines and had gun turrets in the bow and stern and a pair of manually operated machine guns on either side of the upper fuselage. As many as ninety of them were produced, some of them at the Blackburn plant. The following variety, the Mk.II was fitted with a dorsal gun turret and more powerful engines in the shape of the Pegasus Mk.XVIII. The Short and Blackburn plants produced in total 43 airframes of this mark, some of which were experimentally equipped with the first generation of ASV Mk.II radars with an array of tree-like antennae. Combat experience gained in the field even led to a couple more improvements which enabled the production of the Mk.III/IIIA version. The hull was reshaped at the keel step and got a much smoother profile and the machines also had a new type of ASV radar fitted under their wings, where the radar dishes were placed in large teardrop-shaped housings. Later machines were even equipped with four fixed machine guns in their nose sections, which were meant to be used against anti-aircraft defence of emerged German submarines. In total, 456 of the Sunderland Mk.III were produced. A production of an enlarged variety, known as the Sunderland Mk.IV (later renamed to Seaford Mk.I) was also planned, though it never materialised. The final version of this flying boat was the Mk.V, which was powered by American P&W R-1830-90B units, used ASV Mk.VIC radar equipment and was in production until June 1946, giving in total 150 machines. The first production Mk.I machines saw operational service with No.230 Sqn of the RAF, and by the end of the War, twenty RAF units operated the Sunderland along with a few more of the Allied forces'. The Sunderland proved useful for the Allied war effort right from the outset of the hostilities and remained so until the end of the conflict. These flying boats were operated over the vast expanses of the Atlantic Ocean as well as the Indian Ocean and the Pacific and proved to provide reliable service in such different environments as the cold polar areas and over the tropical seas. For their heavy armament, they got the nickname the 'Flying Porcupine'. The end of the horrible world conflict did not manage to bring the faithful service of the Sunderland to an end. These magnificent flying boats went on serving with the RAF in the Korean war, during the Berlin Airlift Operation and even fighting communist insurgents in Malaya. Besides the RAF, they flew with the Australian, New Zealandian, South African, Norwegian and Canadian air forces as well as with the French and Portuguese navies, in most cases already during the war. The last Sunderlands to fly were those operated by the RNZAF and they were struck off charge as late as 1967.

Mk.V Specification / Performance

Wingspan: 34.39 m, (112ft. 9.5in) Length: 26 m,(85 ft. 3.5 in) Height 10.01m (32 ft. 10.5in) Max. speed: 343kph(213 mph) Service ceiling 5457m (17900 ft.) Range at cruising speed 3027 km (1880 m) Defensive armament: 12x 7.7 mm (.303 in.) 2x 12.7 mm (.5in) machine guns. Offensive ordnance 2250 kg (4960lbs)



E**F****SYMBOLS**

MOŽNOST VOLBY
OPTIONAL
NACH BELIEBEN
OPTION



POUŽIT KYANOAKRYLÁTOVÉ LEPIDLO
INSTANT CYANOACRYLATE GLUE
ZYANOAKRYLATKLEBER
COLLE CYANOACRYLAT



OHNOT
BEND
BIEGEN
COURBER



ZHOTOVIT NOVĚ
SCRATCH BUILD
FERTIGSTELLEN
ACHEVER

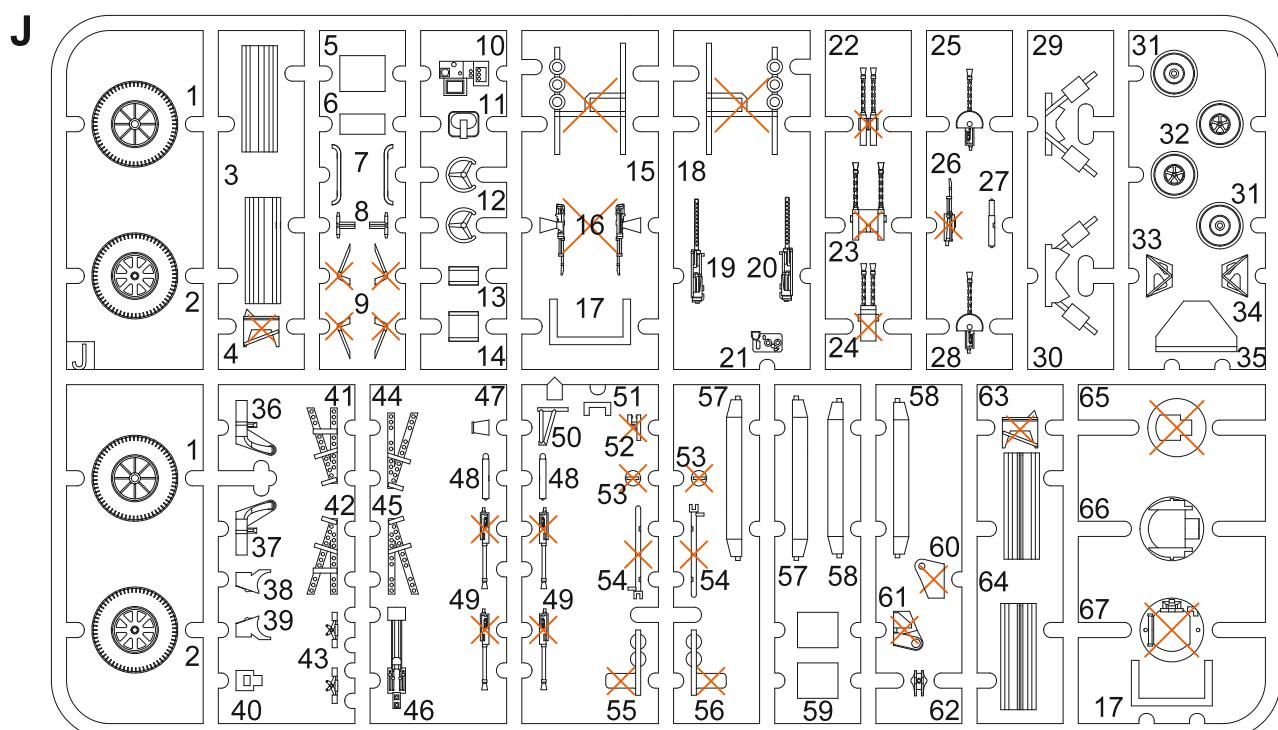
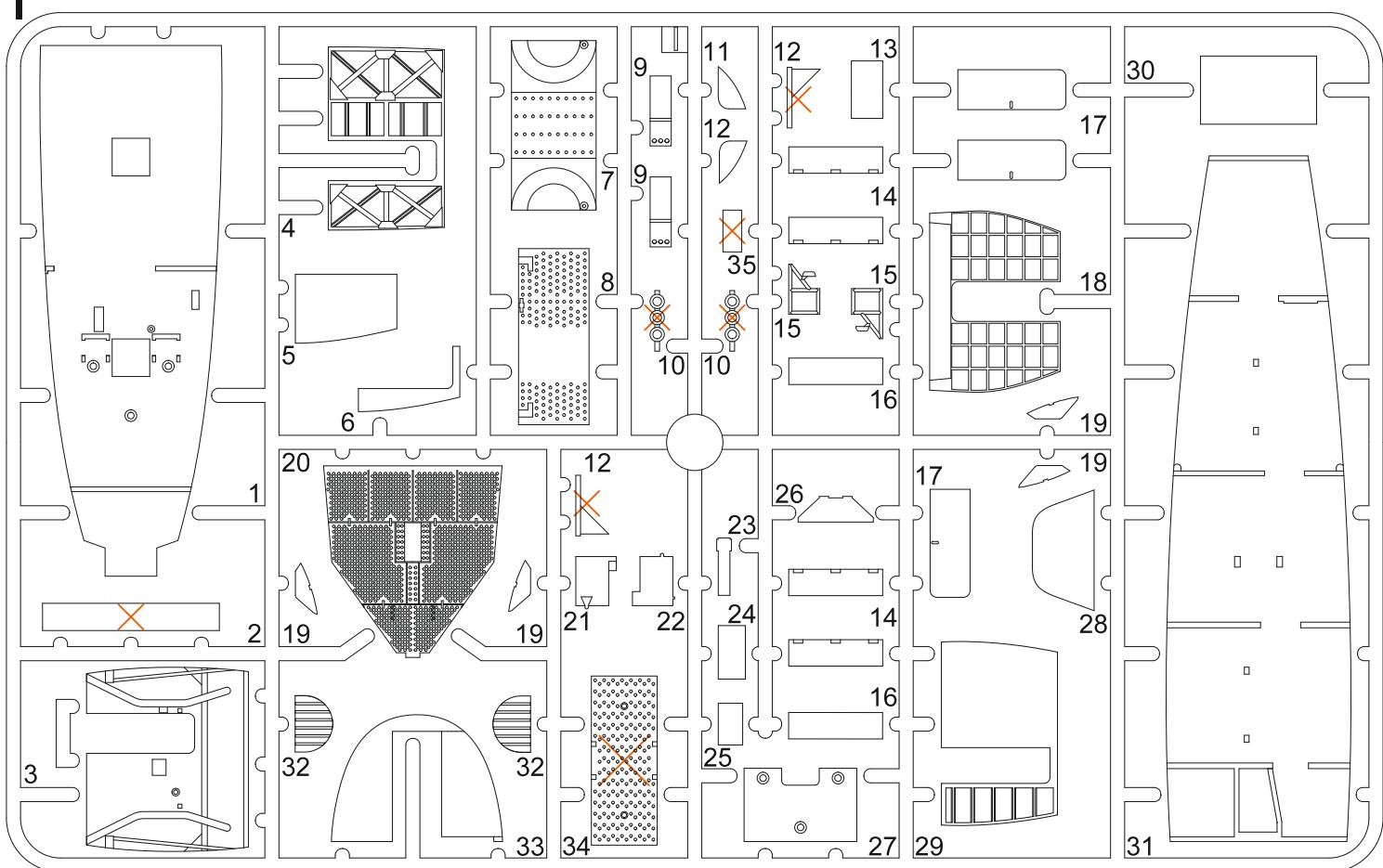


ŘEZAT/VRTAT
CUT OFF/DRILL
ENTFERnen
DETACHER



GSI
colour code
A

NATRÍT
COLOUR
FARBEN
PEINDRE



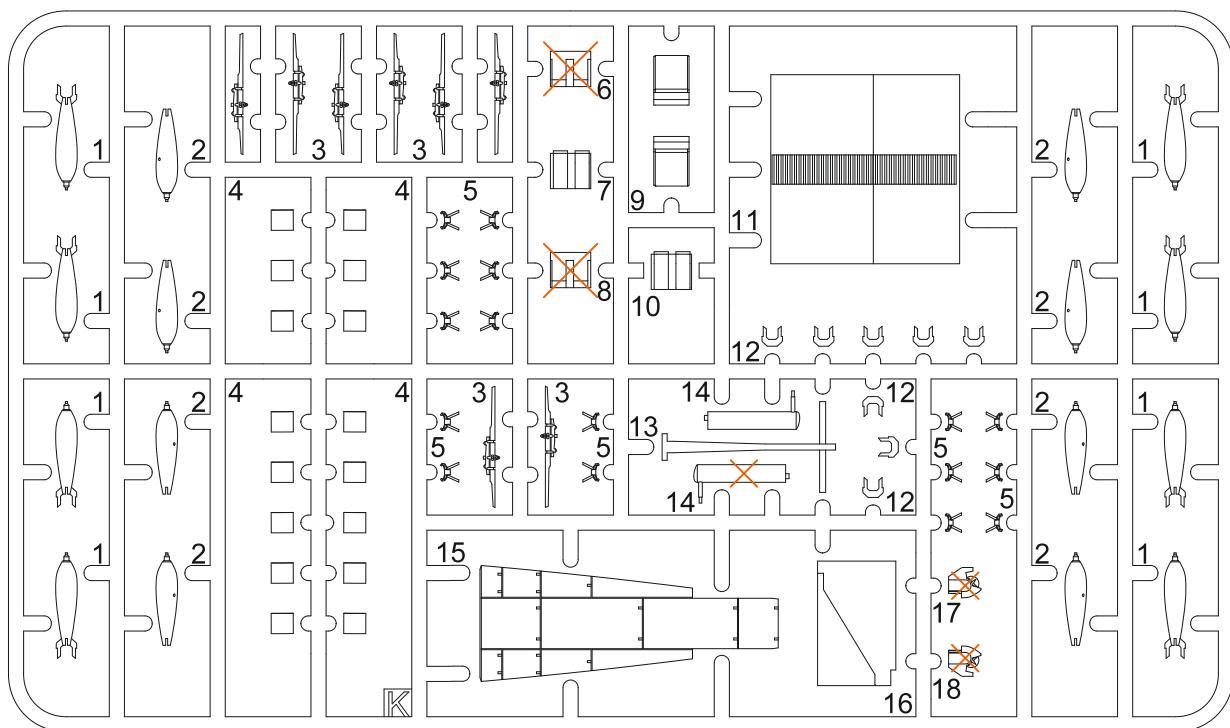
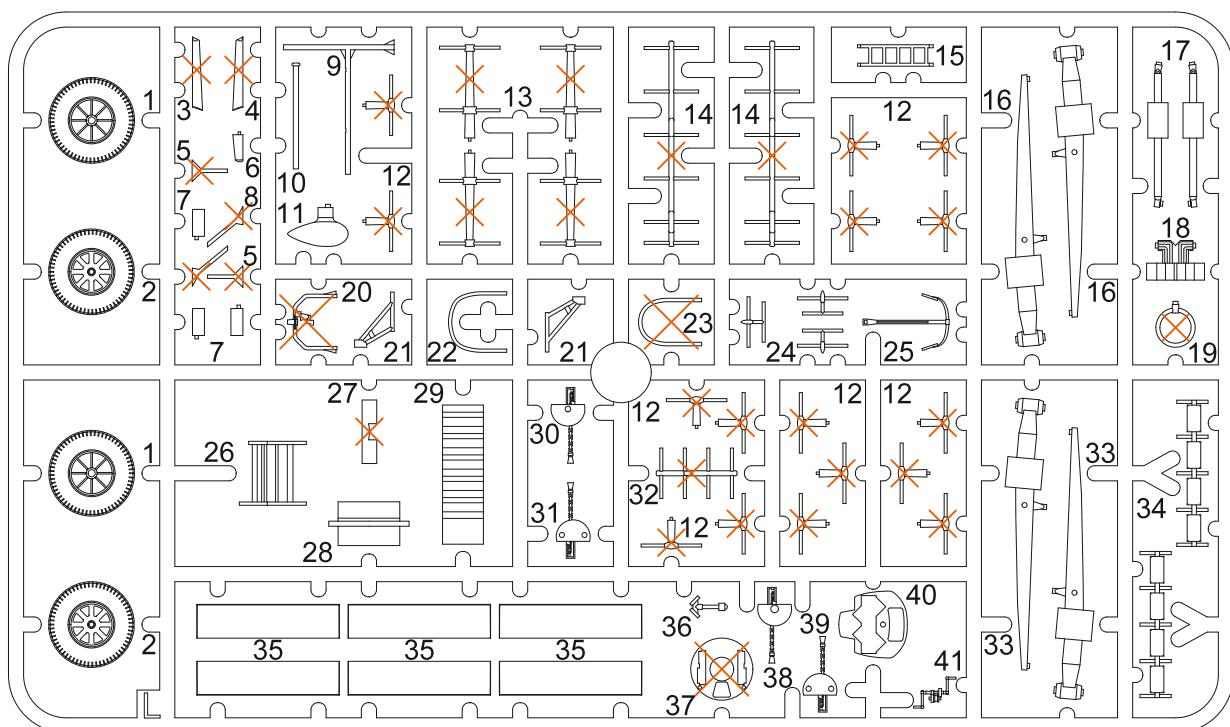
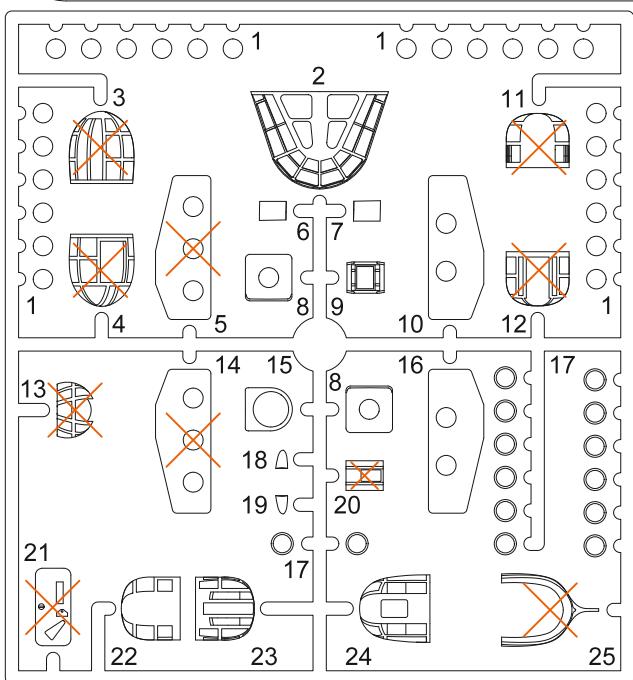
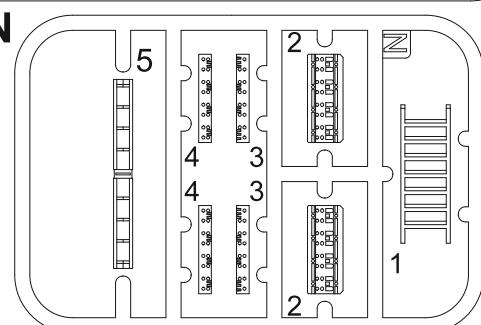
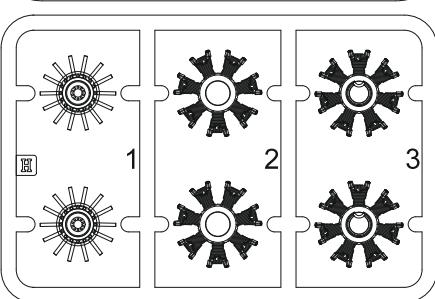
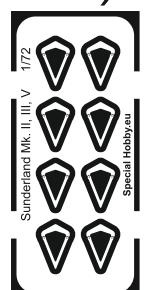
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Barvy GUNZE / GUNZE Colour No.

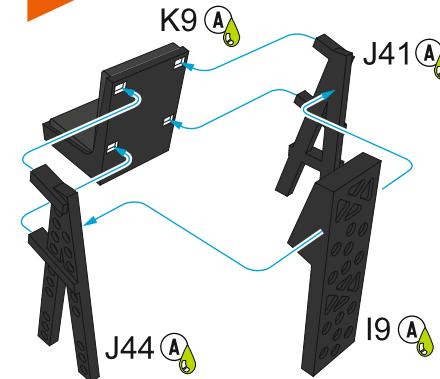
- (A) Černá/ Black
- (B) Barva pneu/ Tire Black
- (C) Tmavý kov/ Dark Iron
- (D) Hliník/ Aluminium
- (E) Inter. šedozelená/ Inter. Grey Green
- (F) Motorová šedá/ Engine Grey
- (G) Červená/ Red

- H12/ C33
- H77/ C137
- H28/ C78
- H8/ C8
- C364
- H339/ C339
- H43/ C100
- (H) Žlutá/ Yellow
- (I) Barva plátna/ Tan
- (J) Bílá/ White
- (K) Dřevo/ Wood
- (L) Opálený kov/ Burnt Iron
- (M) Barva kůže/ Red Brown

H4/ C4
H27/ C44
H28/ C78
H37/ C43
H76/ C61
H17/ C29

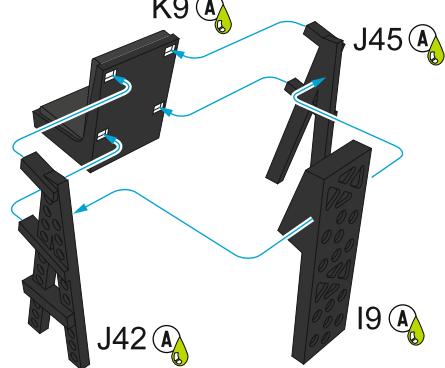
K**L****CP
(Clear Parts)****N****2xH****PUR****PE
(Photo-Etched Parts)**

STEP 1



Assembly

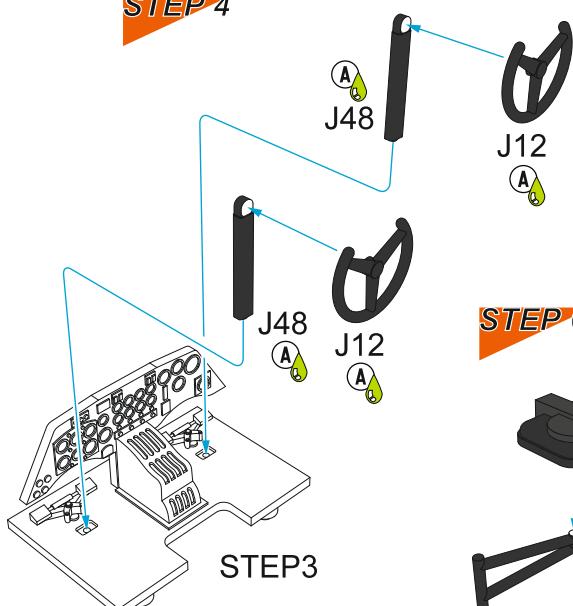
STEP 2



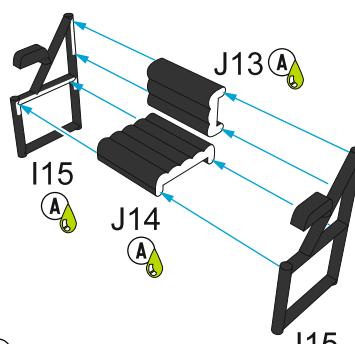
STEP 3



STEP 4

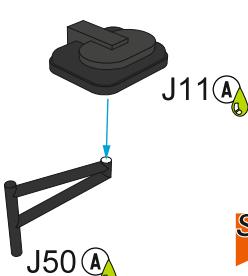


STEP 5

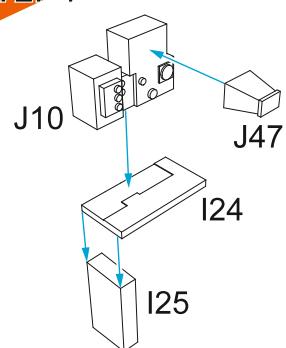


(A) I27

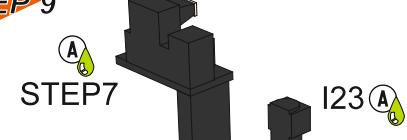
STEP 6



STEP 7

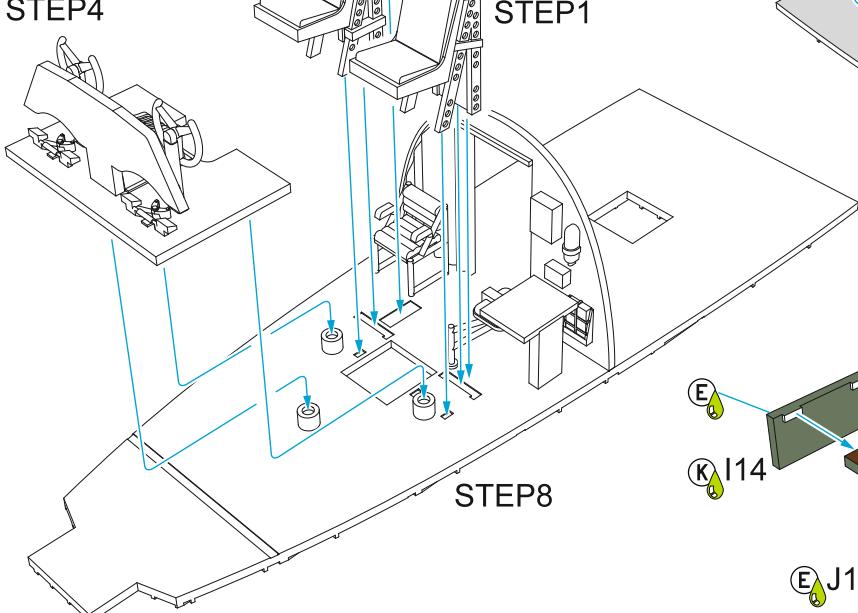


STEP 8

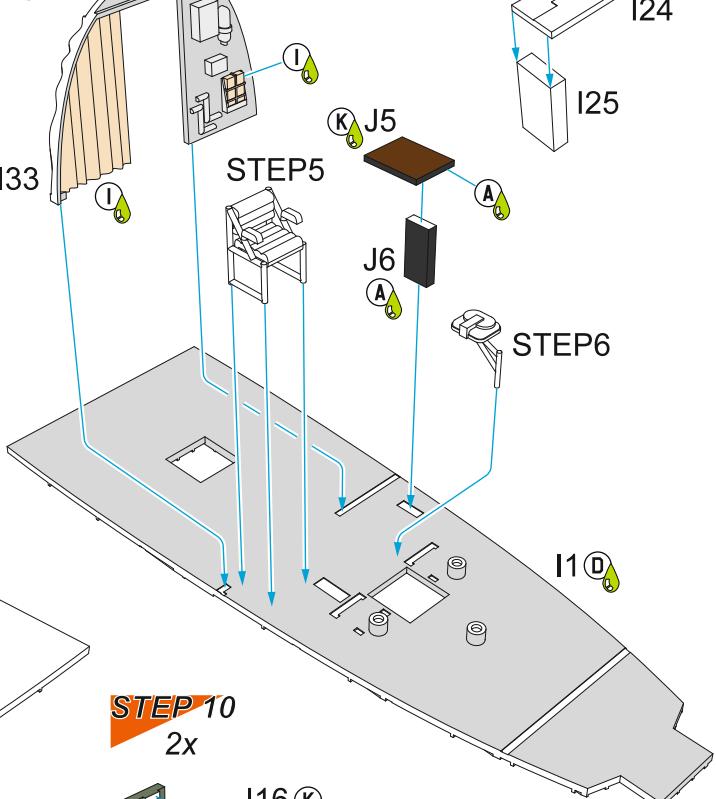


STEP 9

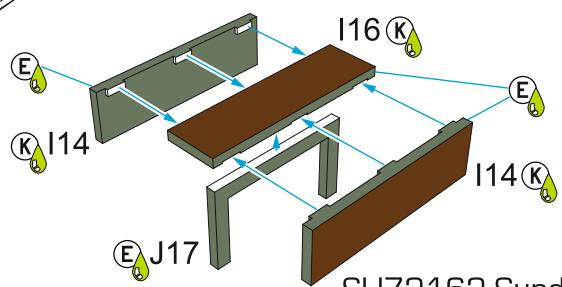
STEP4
STEP2
STEP1

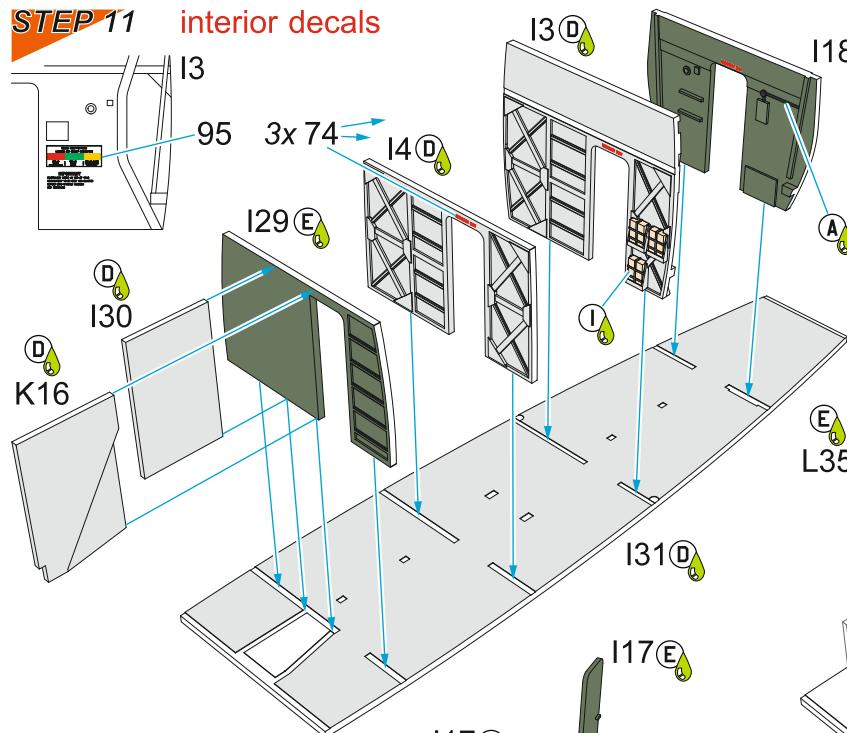
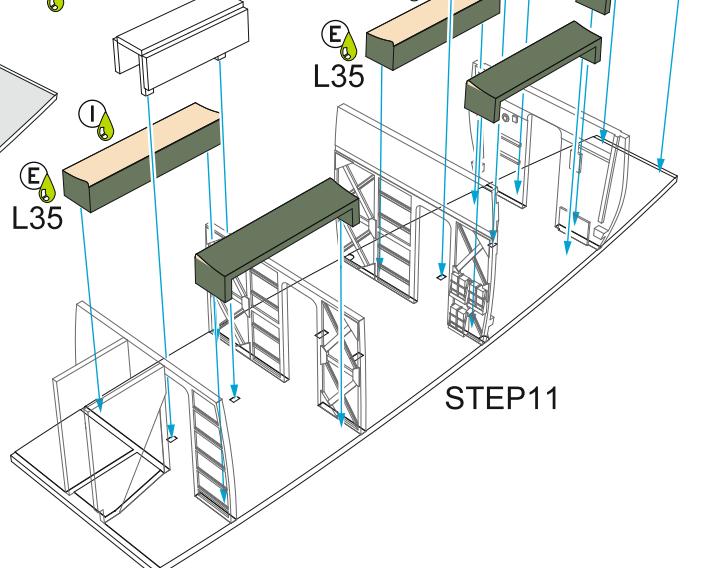
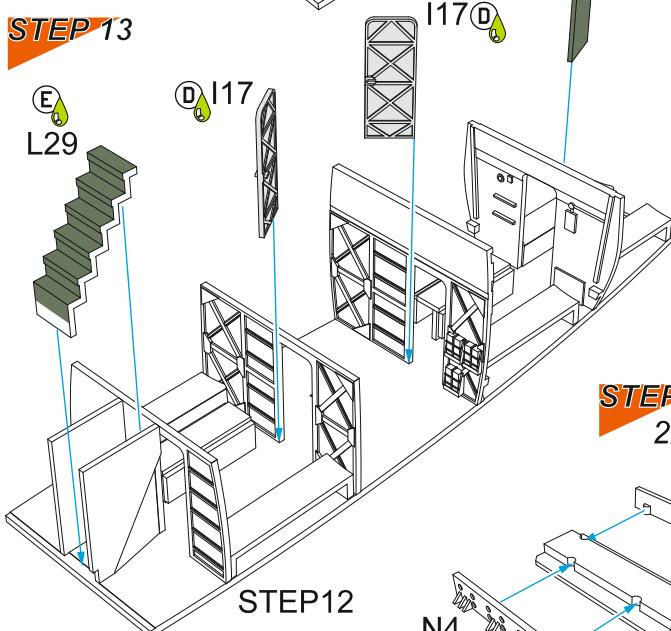
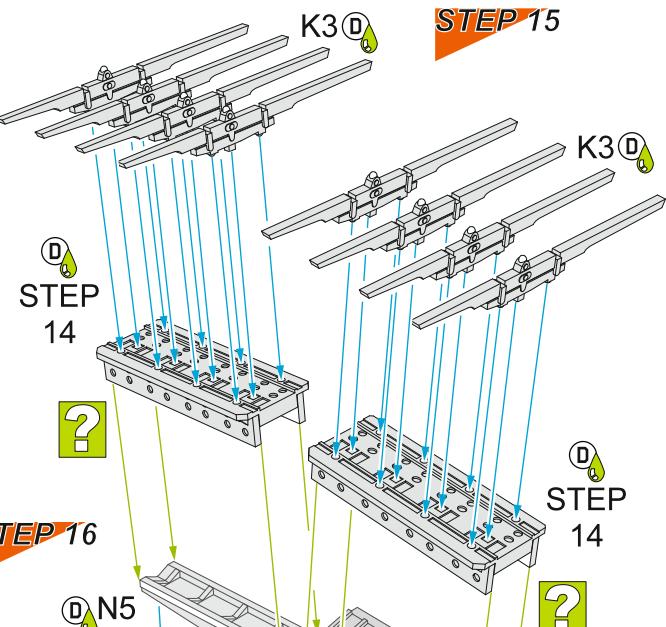
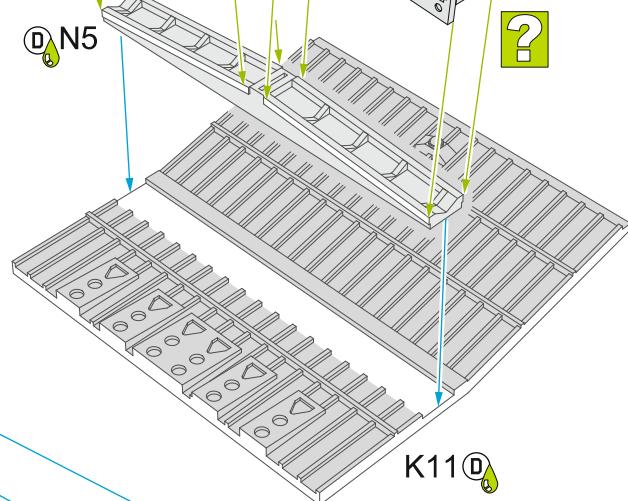
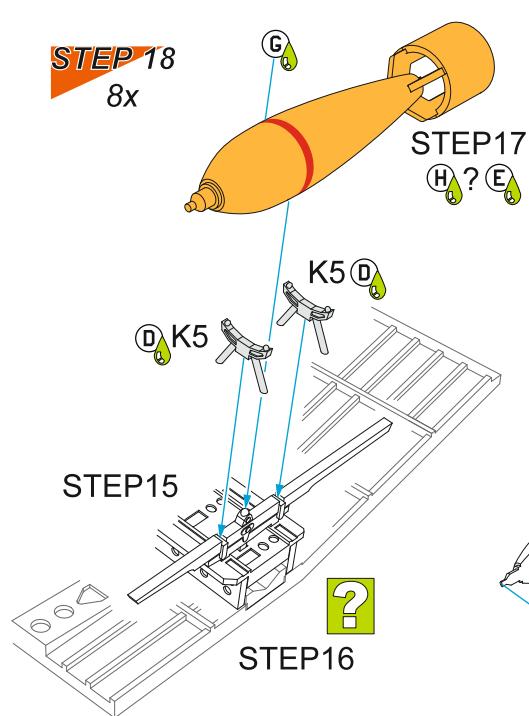
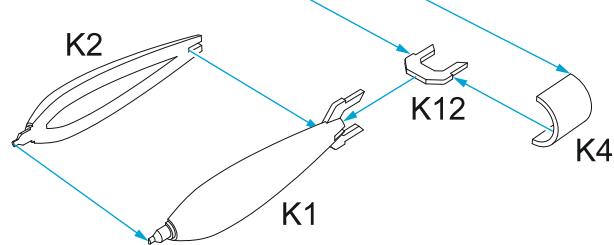


STEP5

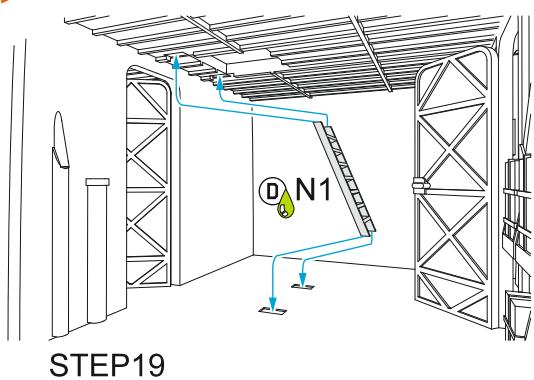


STEP 10
2x



STEP 11 interior decals**STEP 12****STEP 10****STEP 13****STEP 14**
2x**STEP 16****STEP 18**
8x**STEP 17**
8x

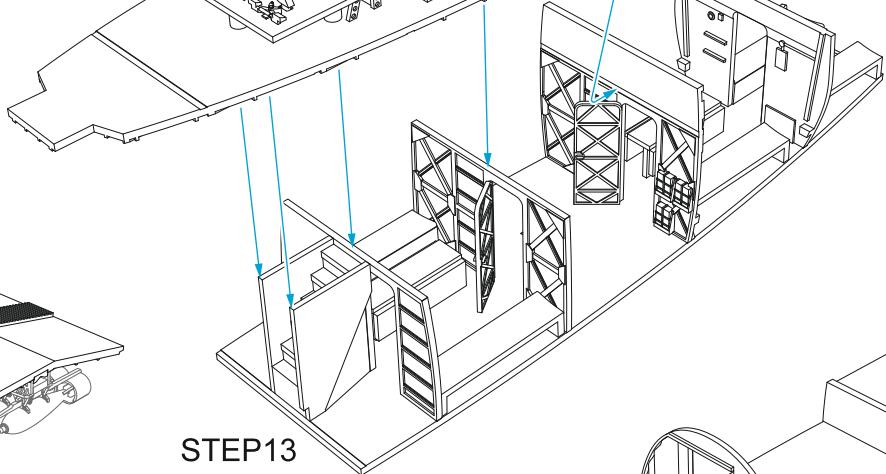
STEP 20



STEP19

STEP 19

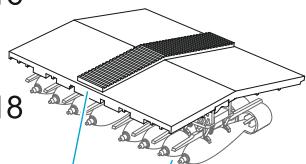
STEP9



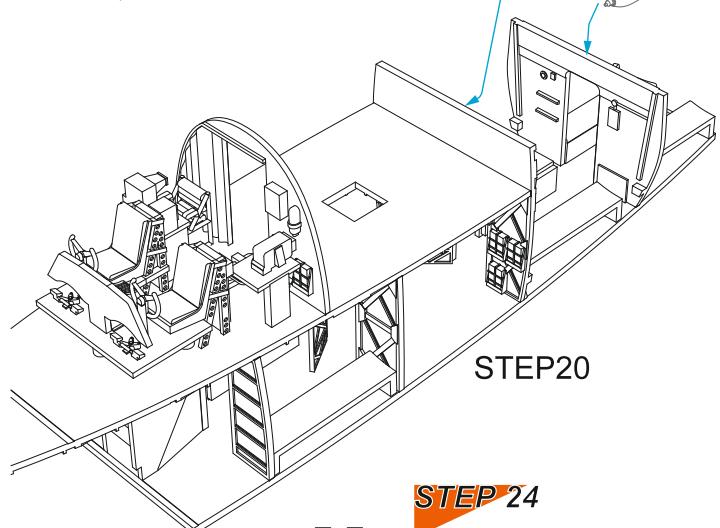
STEP16



STEP18

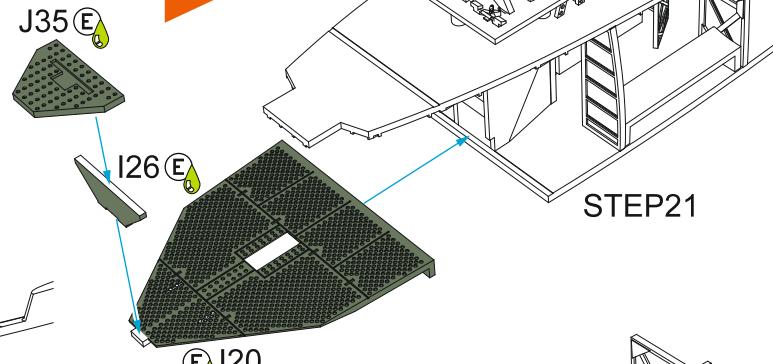


STEP 21

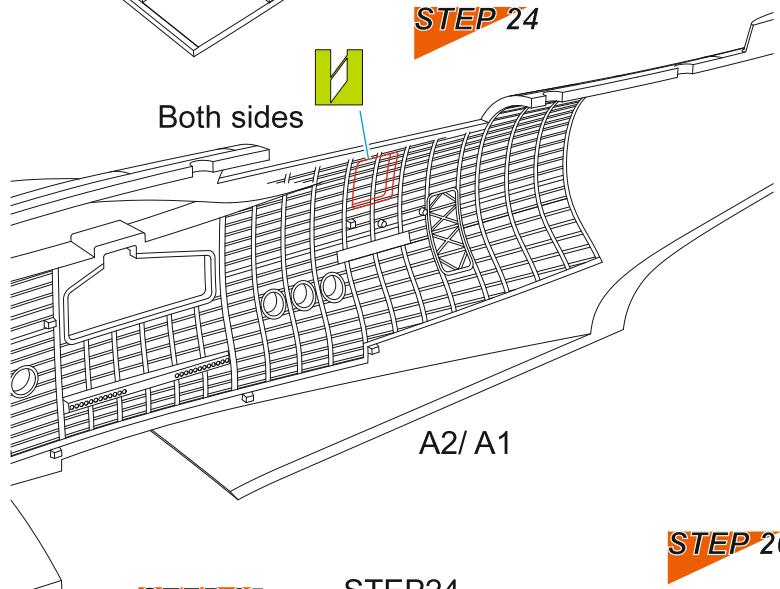


STEP20

STEP 22

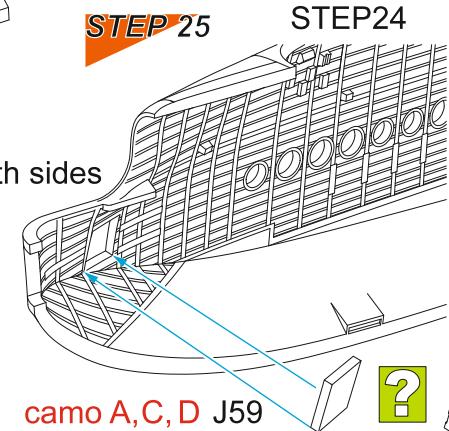


STEP23



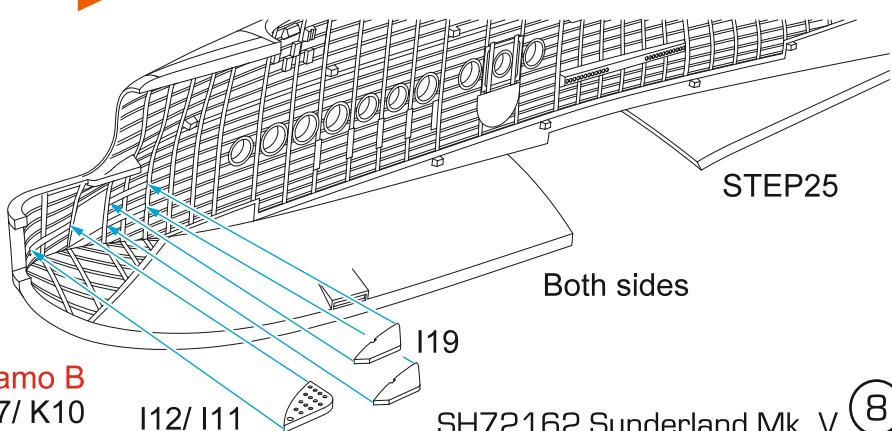
STEP24

Both sides



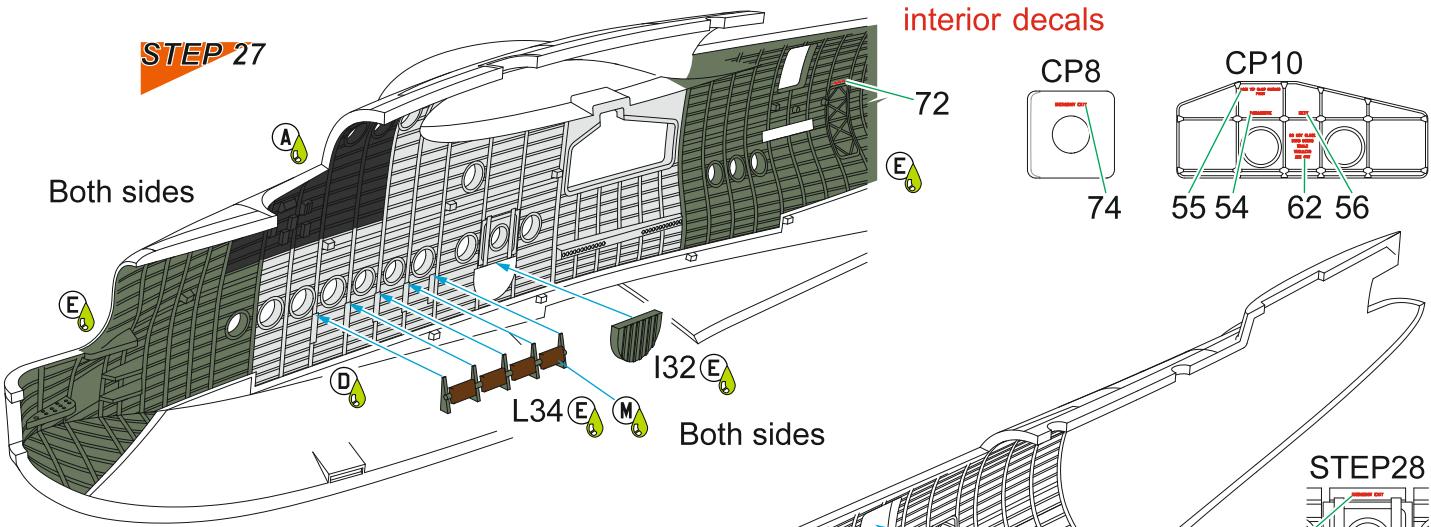
STEP25

STEP 26



Both sides

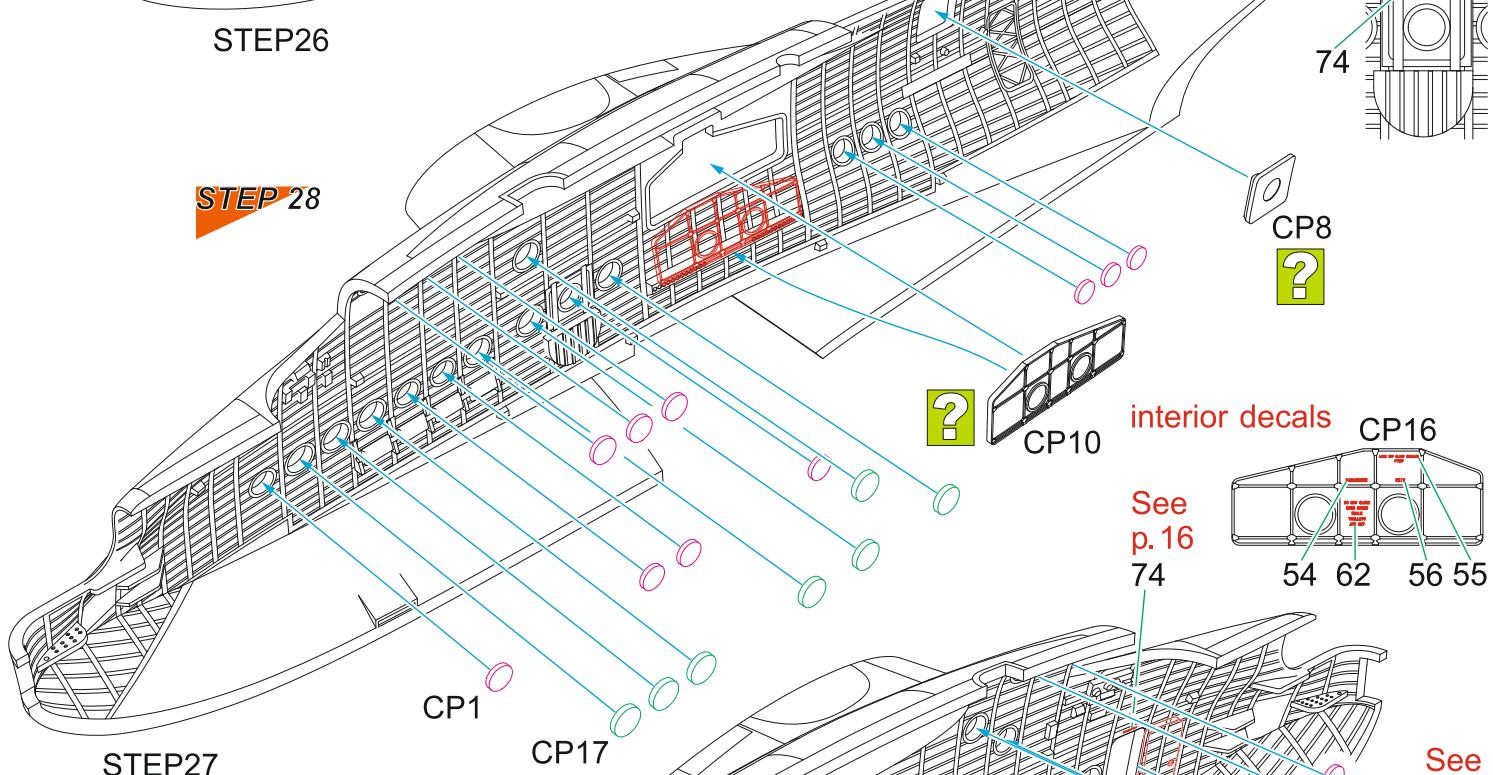
I19
I12/ I11



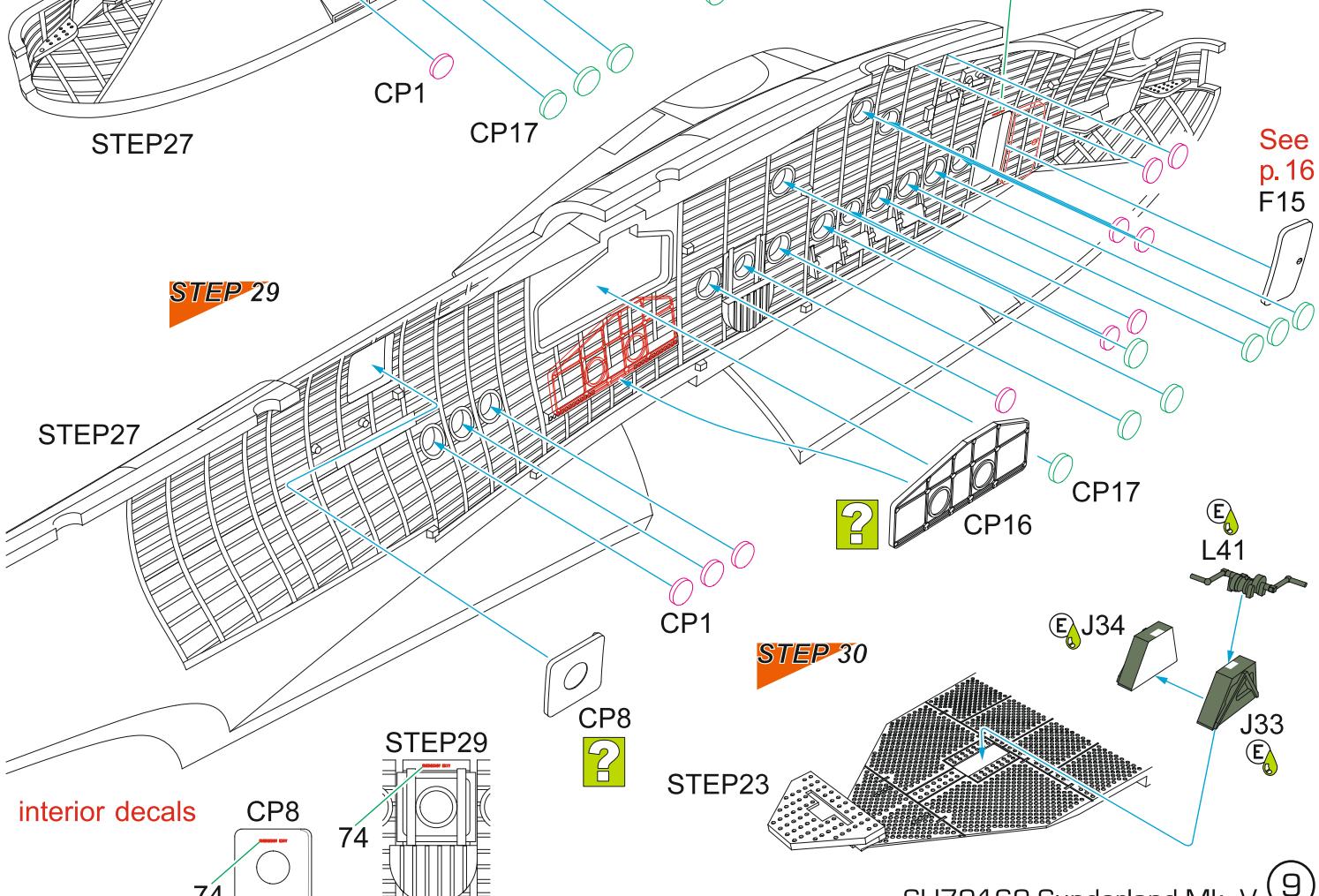
STEP26

STEP28

74



STEP27



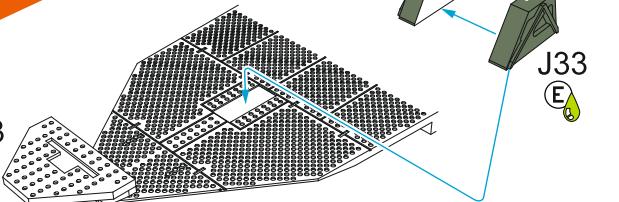
interior decals

STEP29

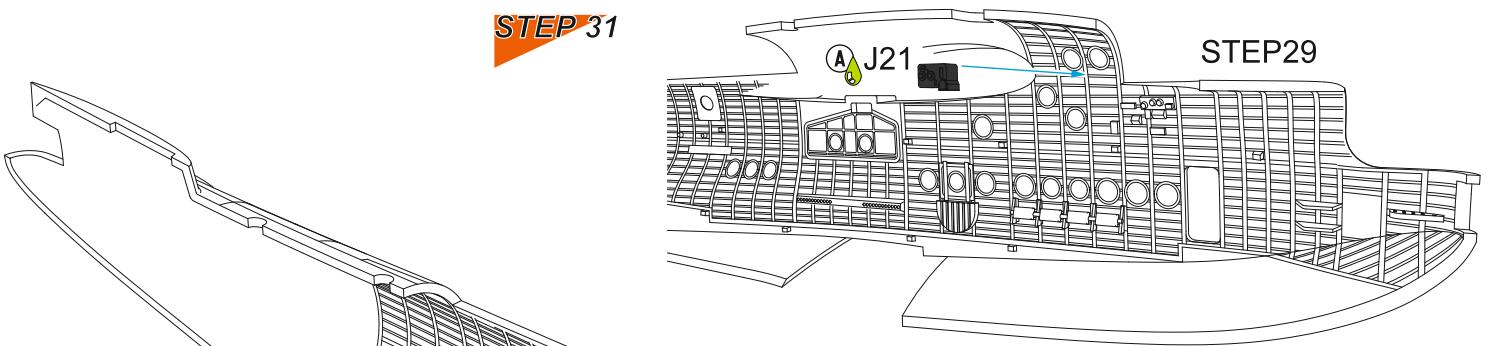


STEP23

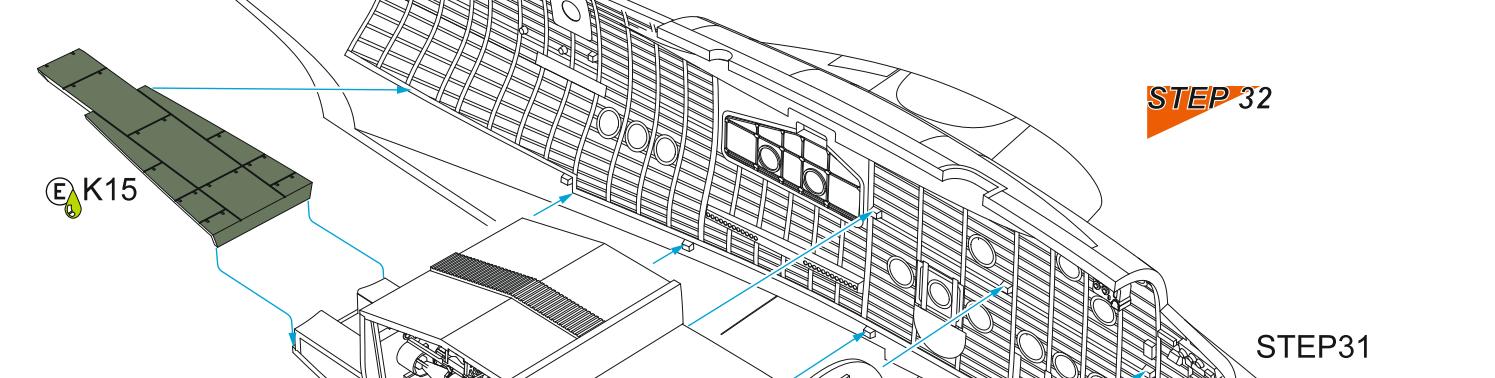
STEP 30



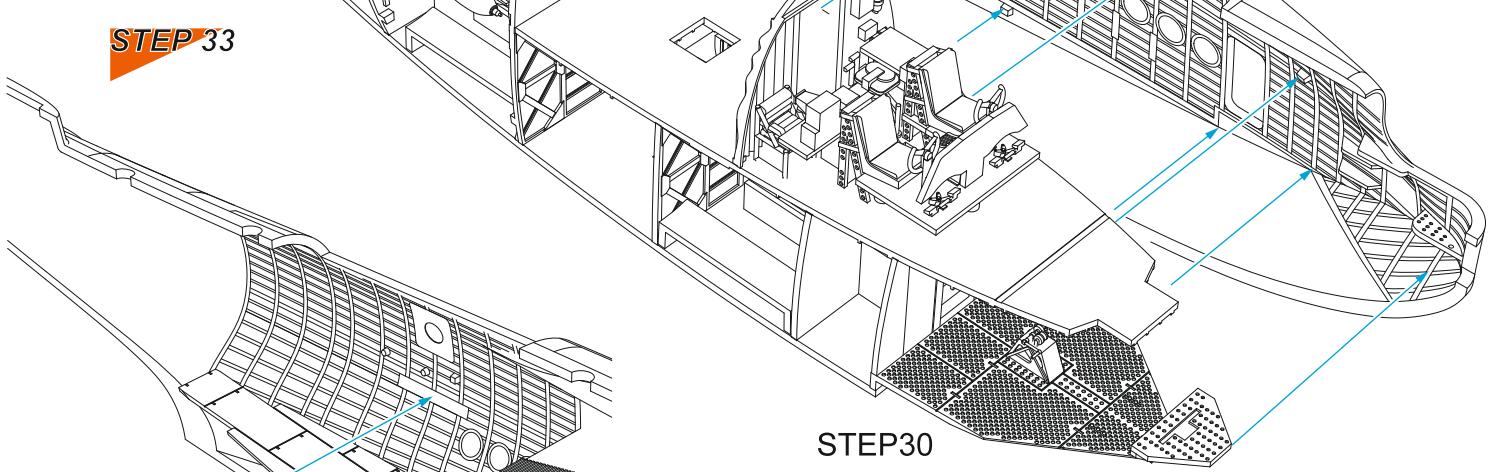
STEP 31



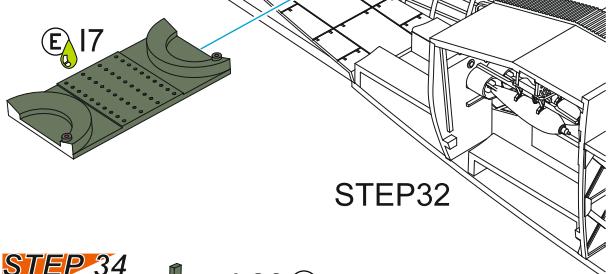
STEP29



STEP 32



STEP 33

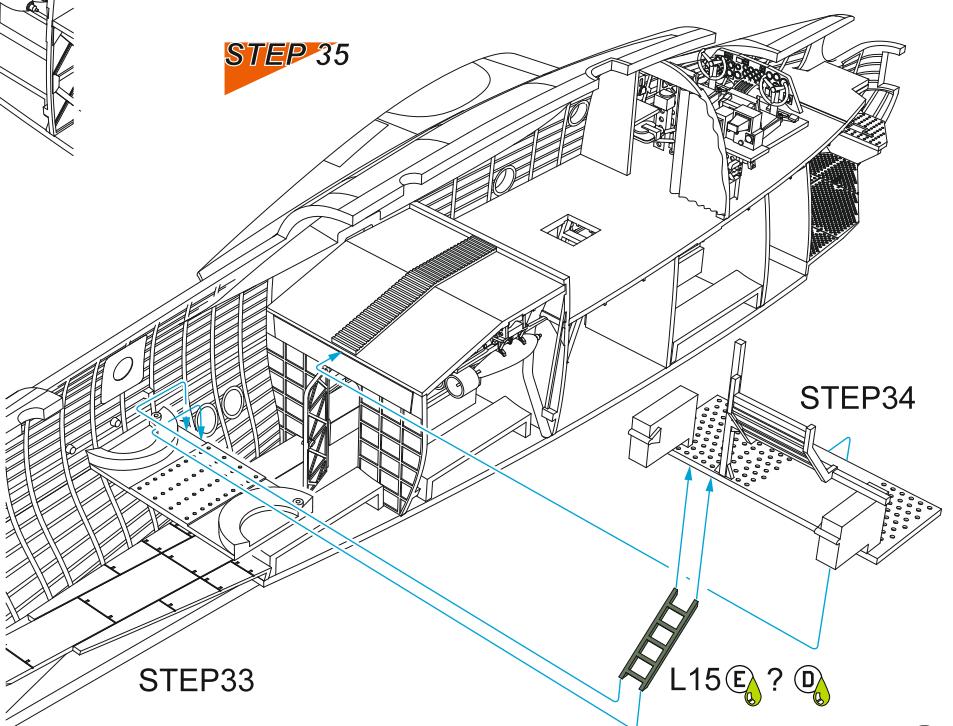
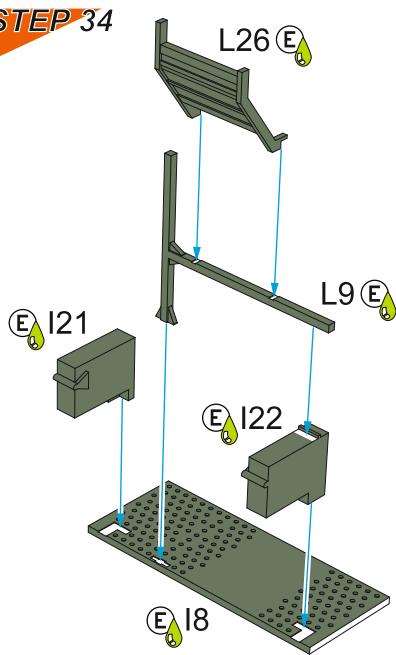


STEP30

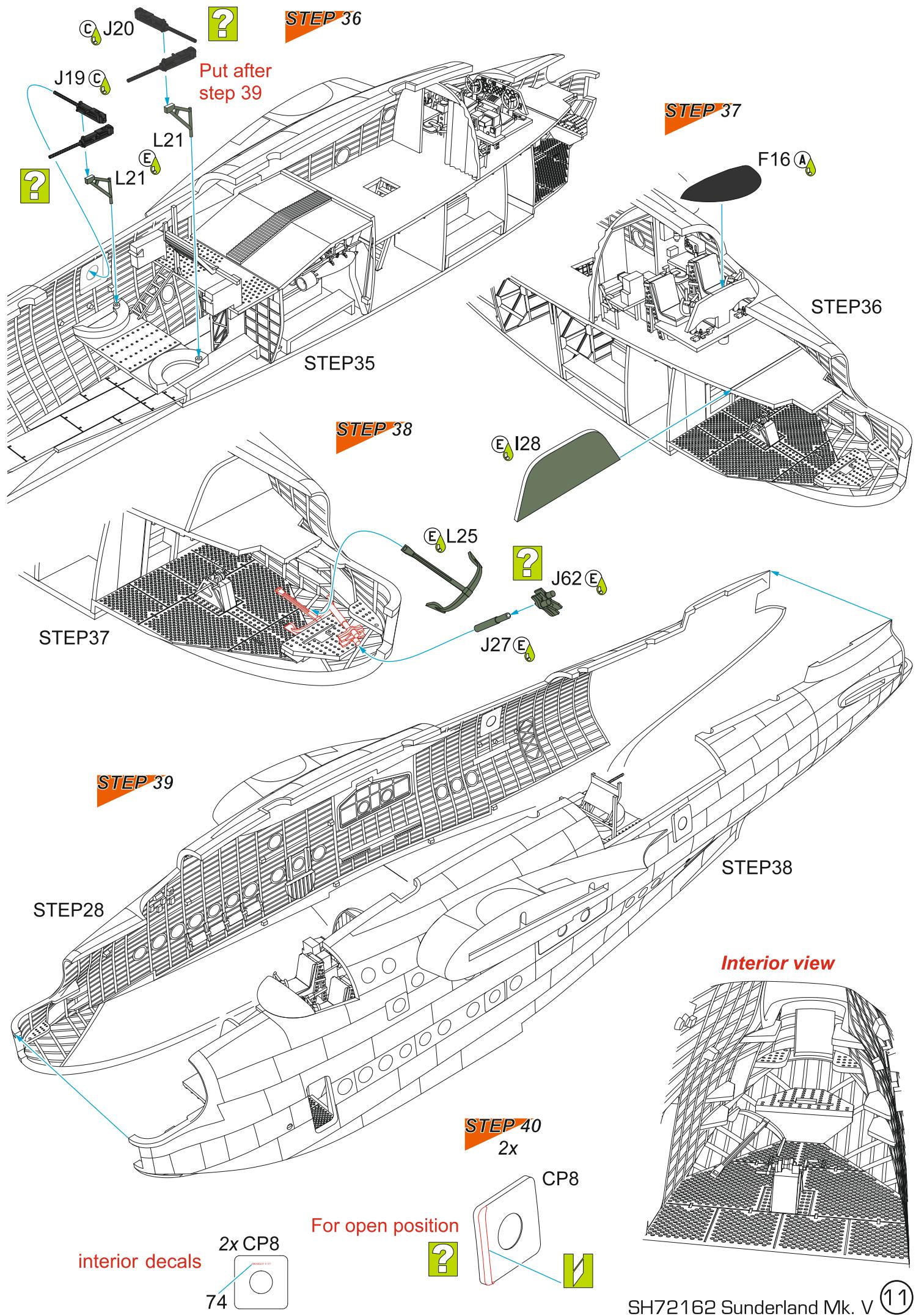
STEP32

STEP 35

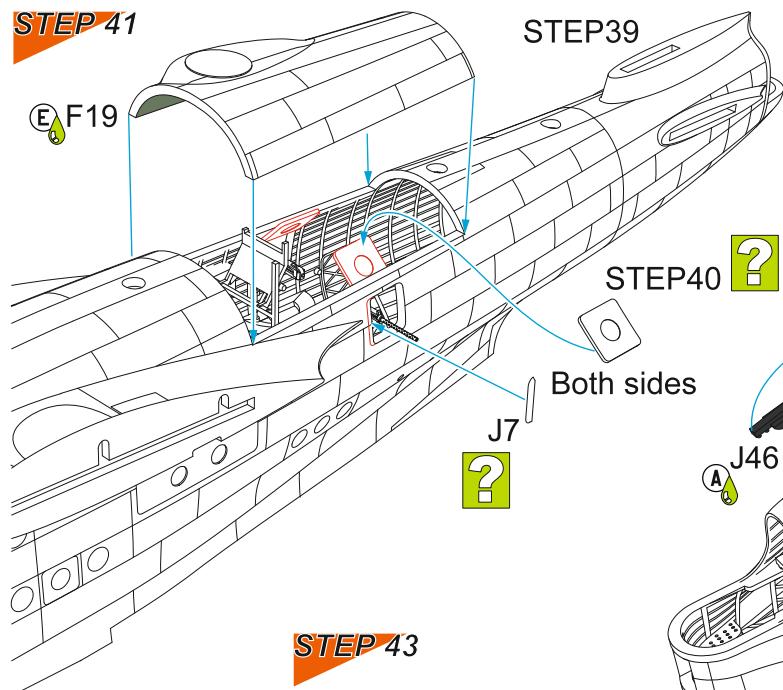
STEP 34



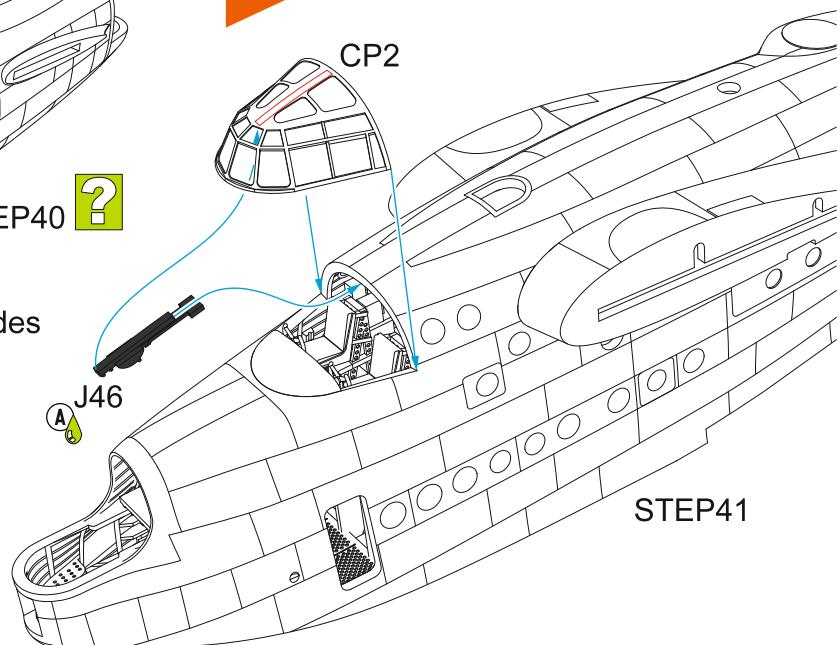
STEP33



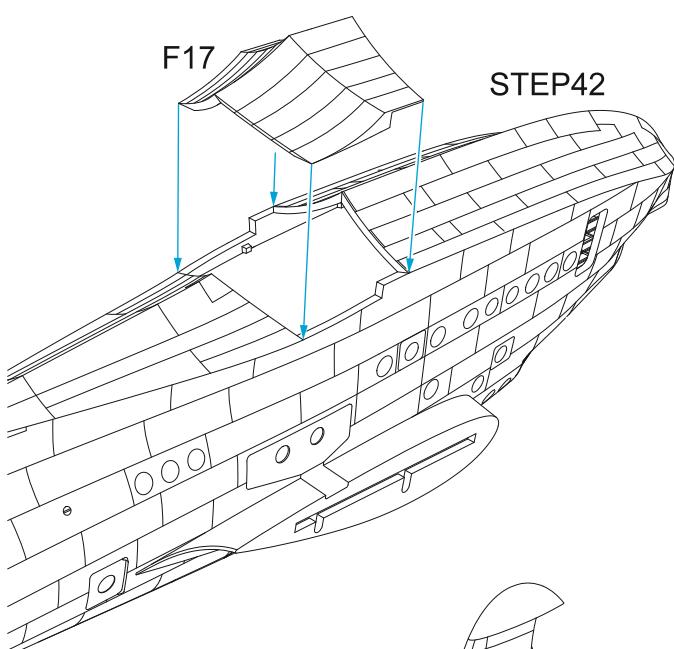
STEP 41



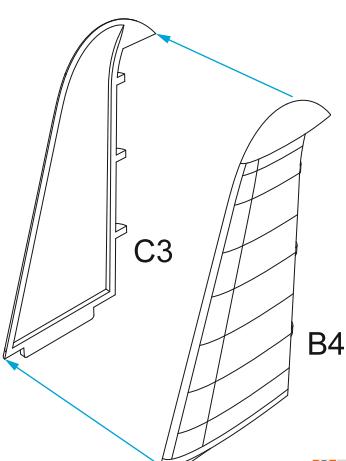
STEP 42



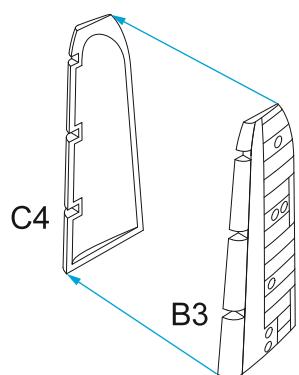
STEP42



STEP 45

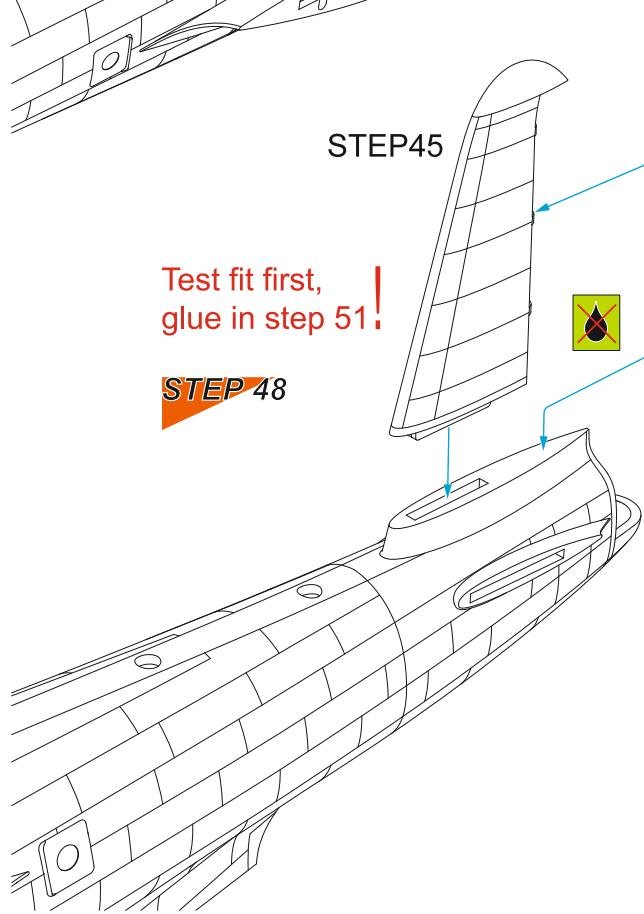


STEP 44

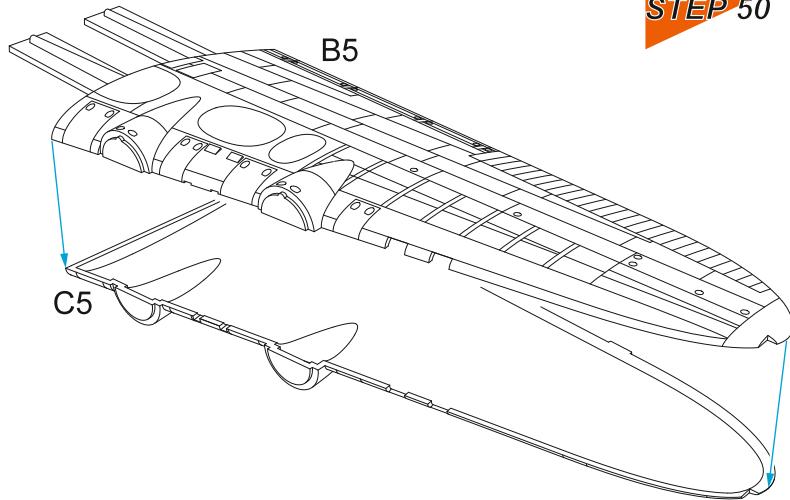


Test fit first,
glue in step 51!

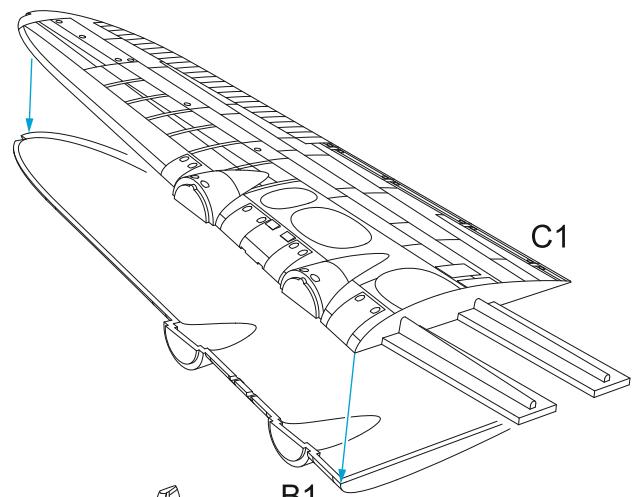
STEP 48



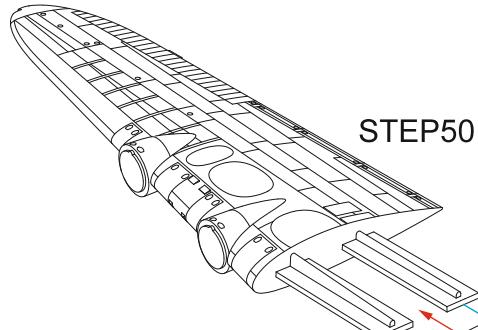
STEP 49



STEP 50



STEP 51



STEP47

STEP48

STEP46

CP9

STEP43

STEP49

CP7

CP6

CP19/ CP18
Both wings

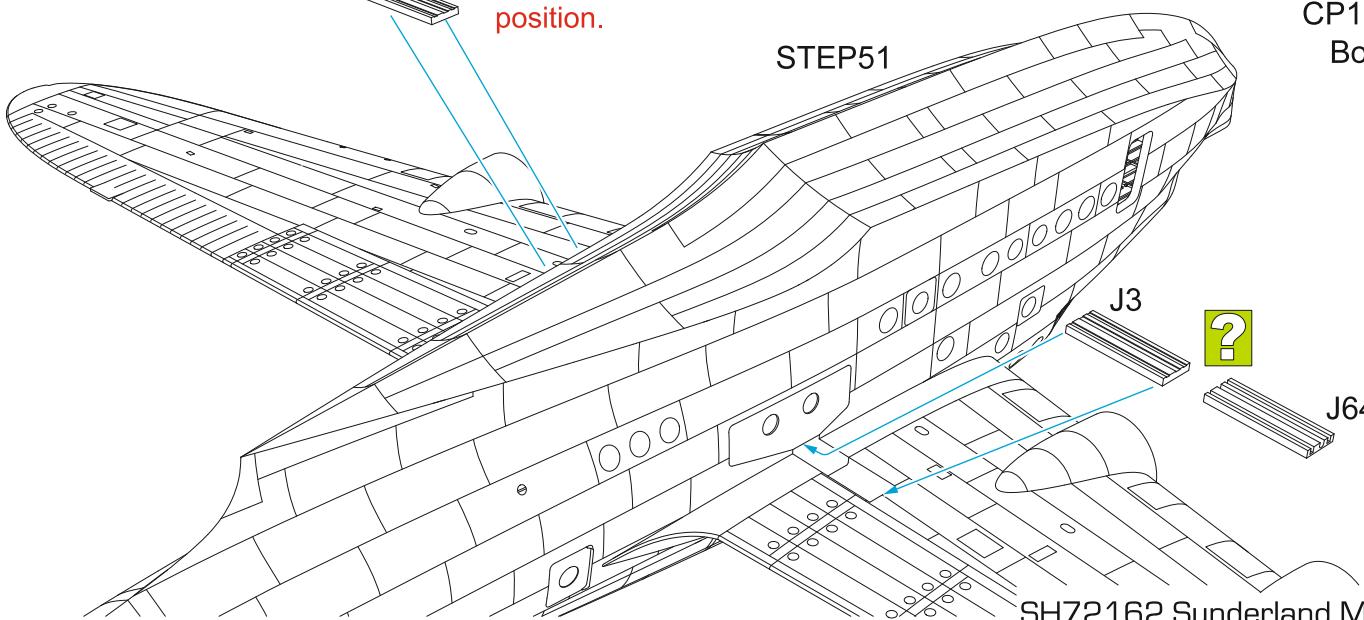
STEP 52



J3

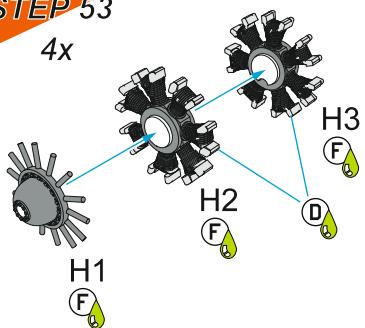
Use parts J64 (open tracks) to place
the deployed bomb racks under the wings.
Use parts J3 with the bomb racks in retracted
position.

STEP51



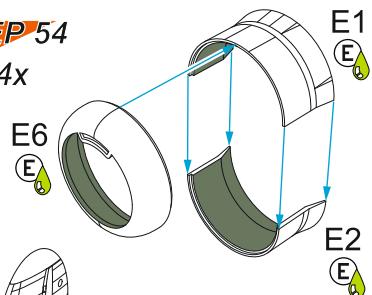
STEP 53

4x



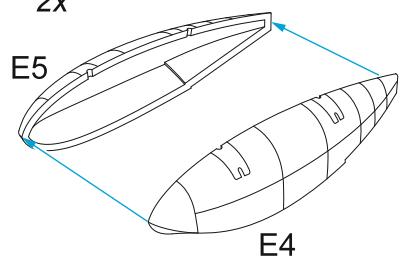
STEP 54

4x

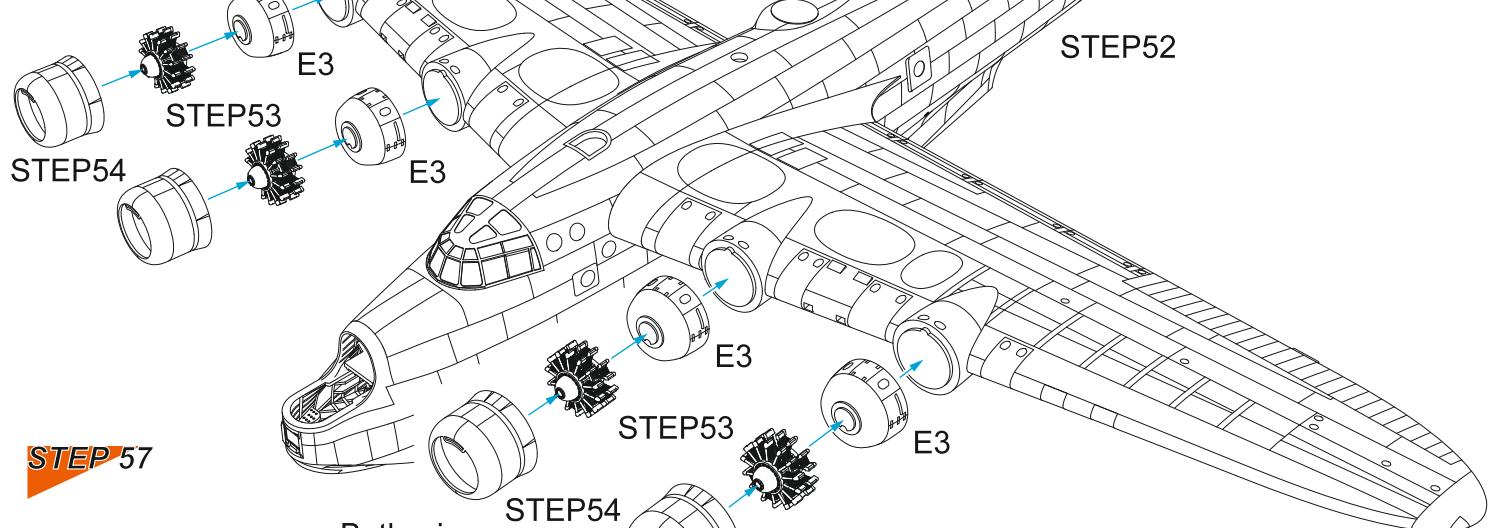


STEP 55

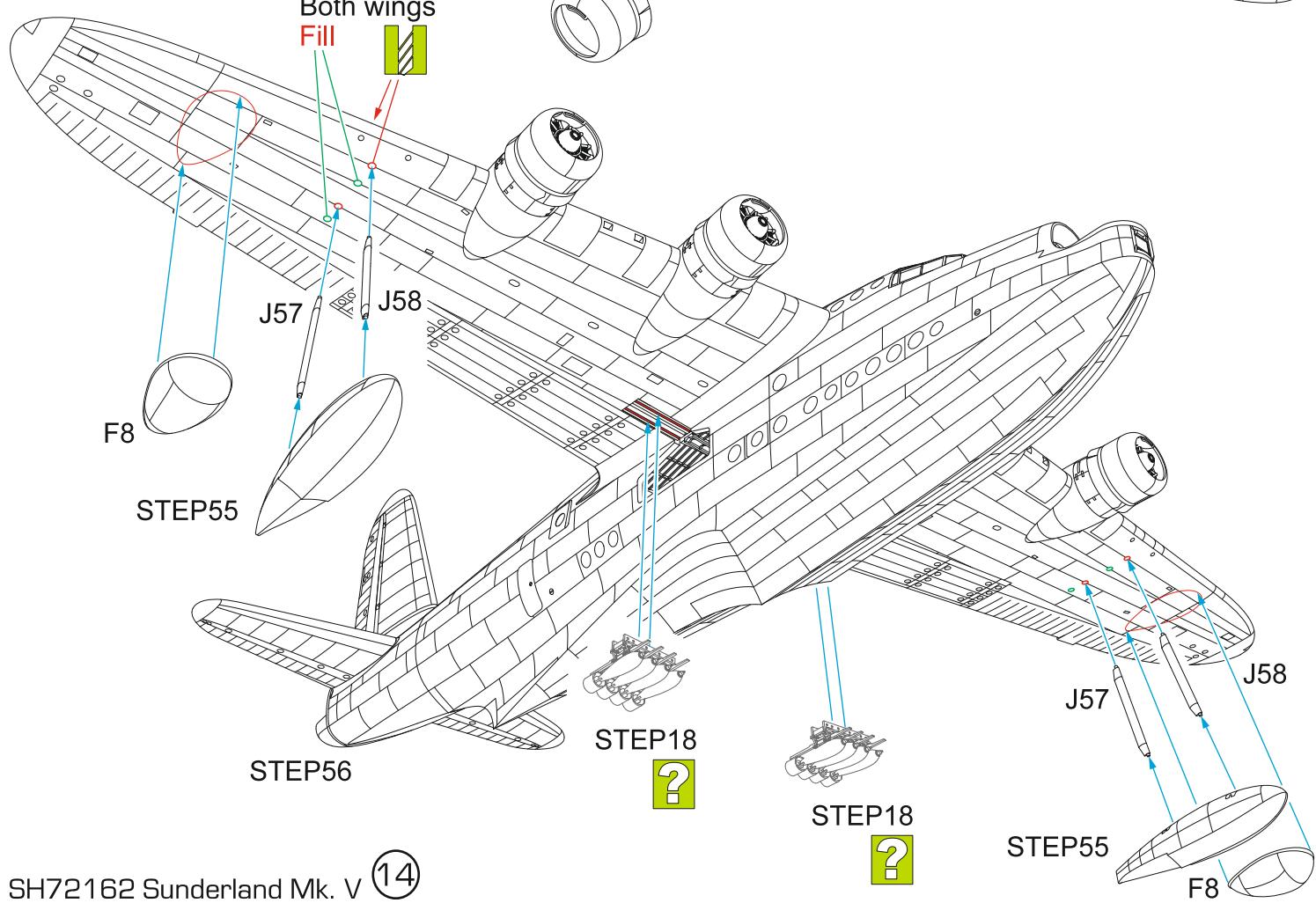
2x

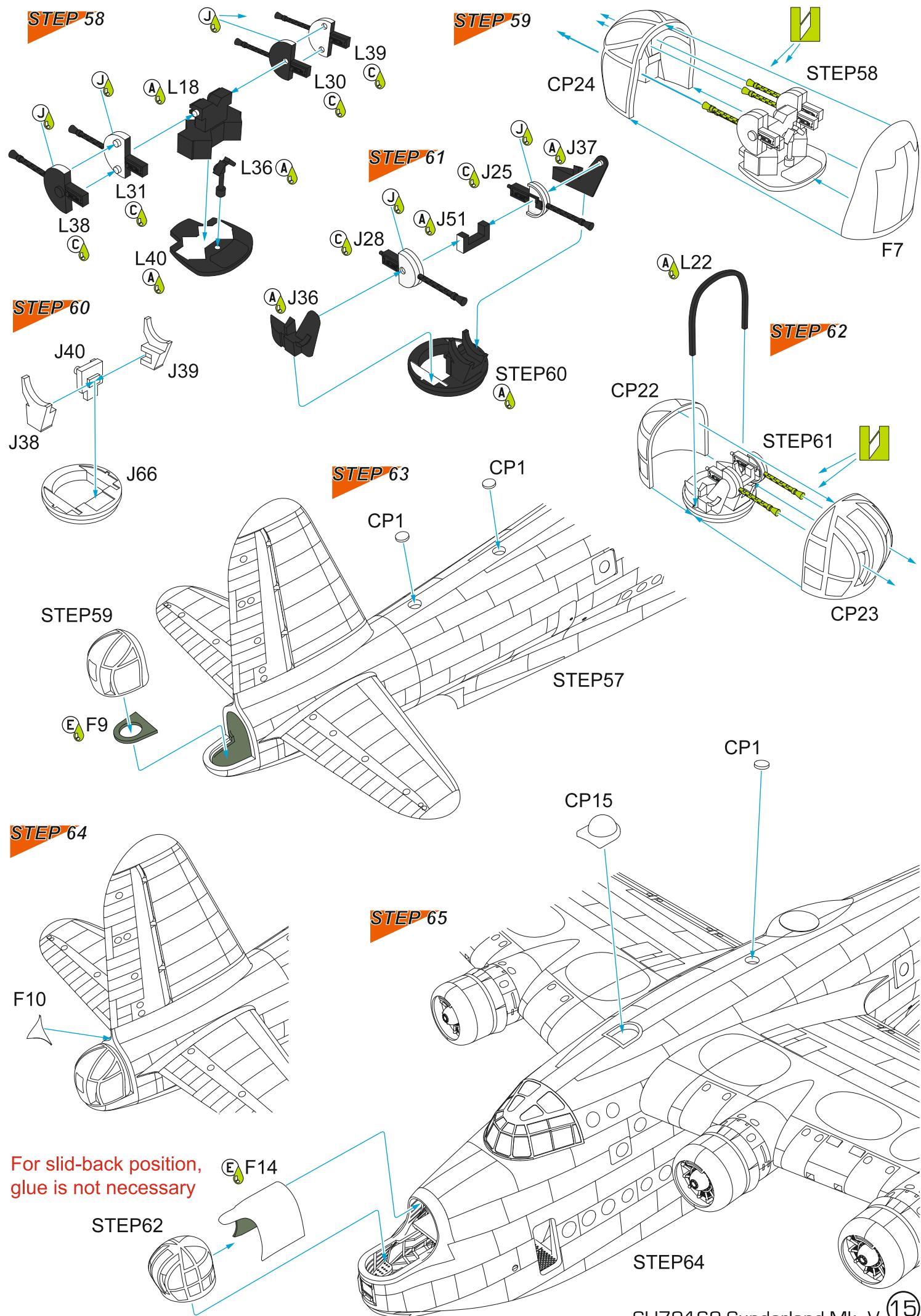


STEP 56



STEP 57

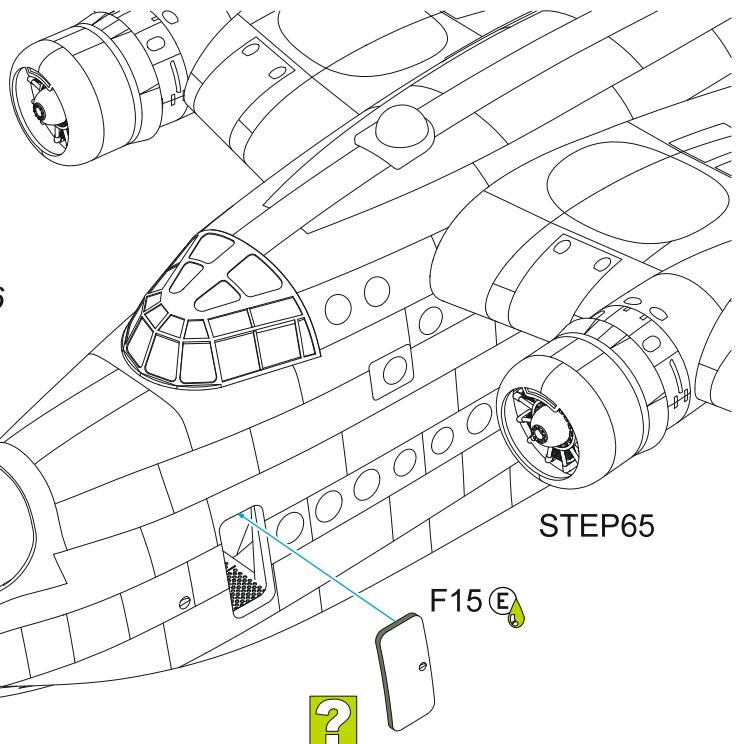




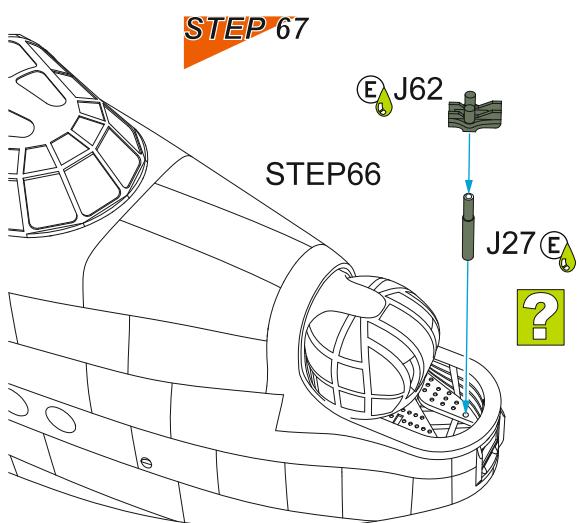
Interior view with the front door open



STEP 66

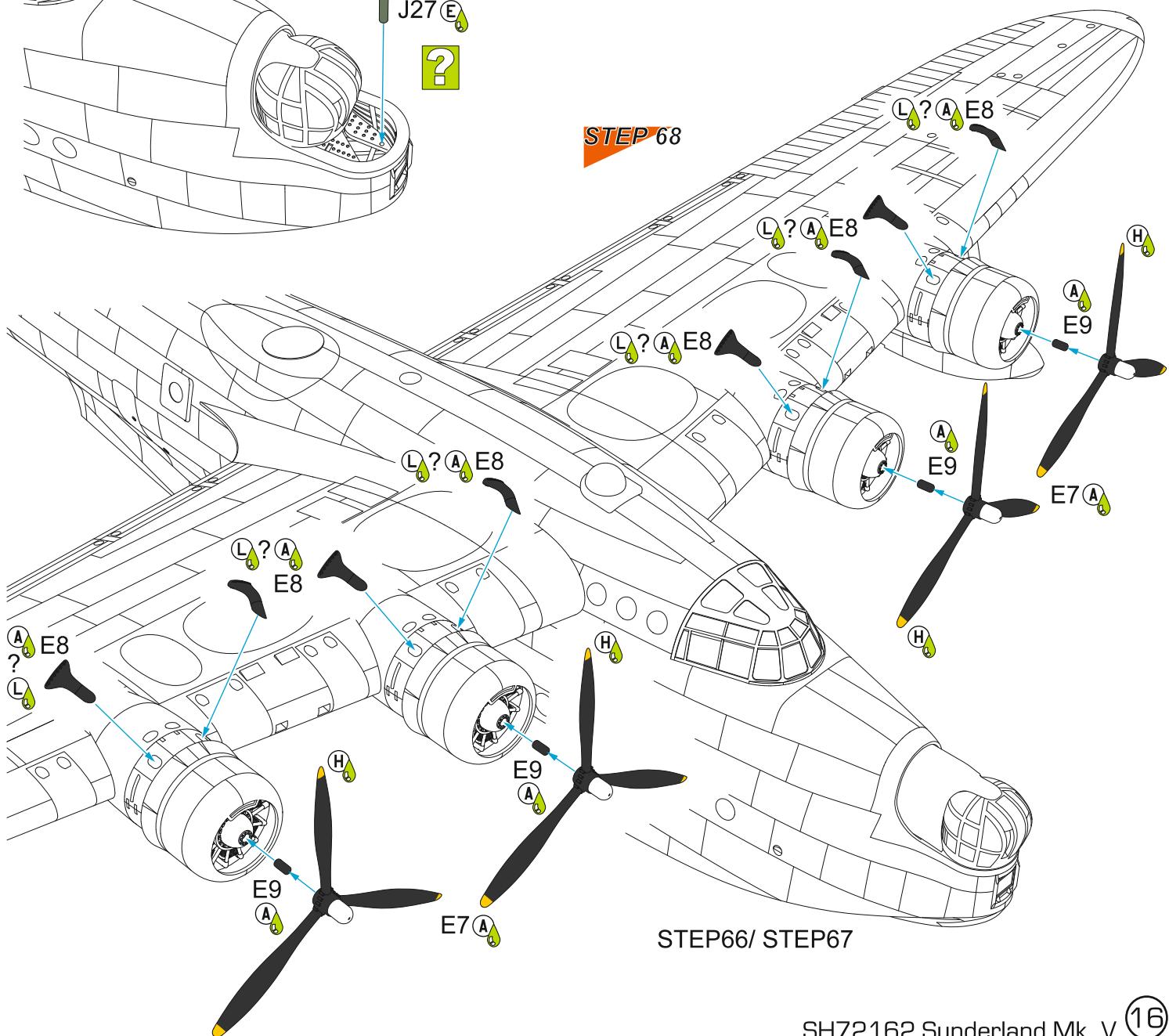


STEP65



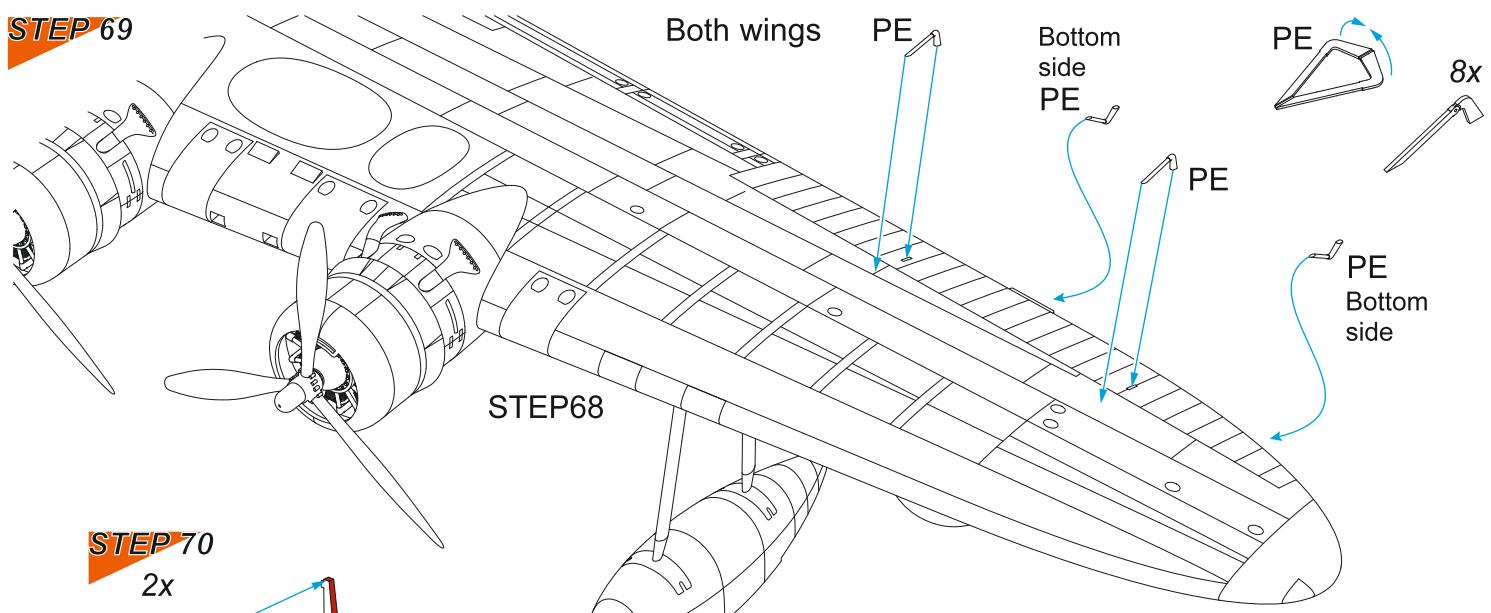
STEP66

STEP 68



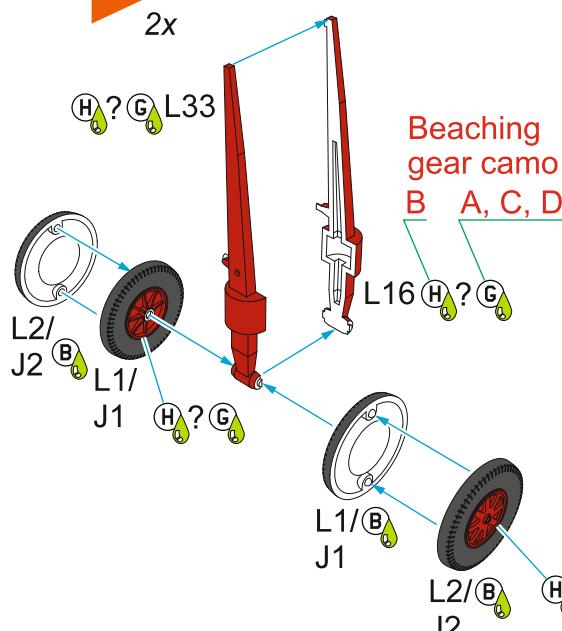
STEP66/ STEP67

STEP 69

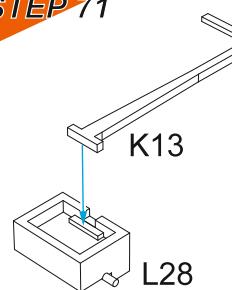


STEP 68

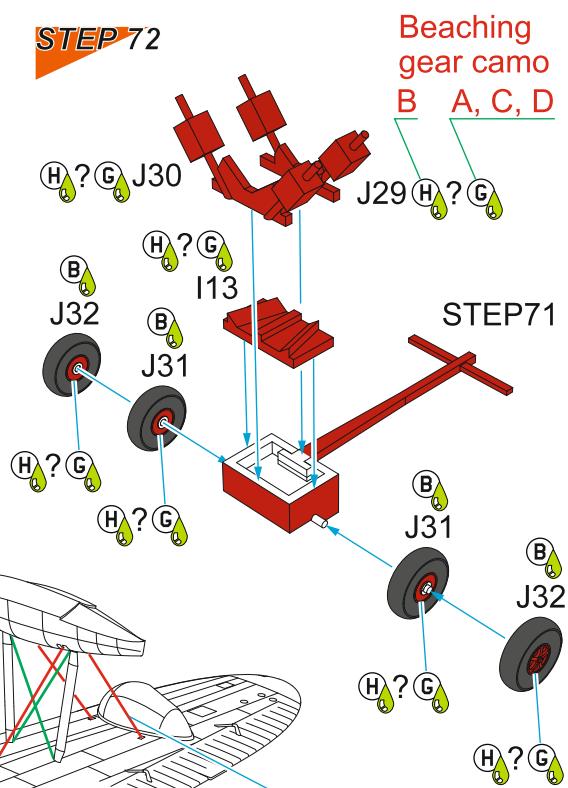
STEP 70



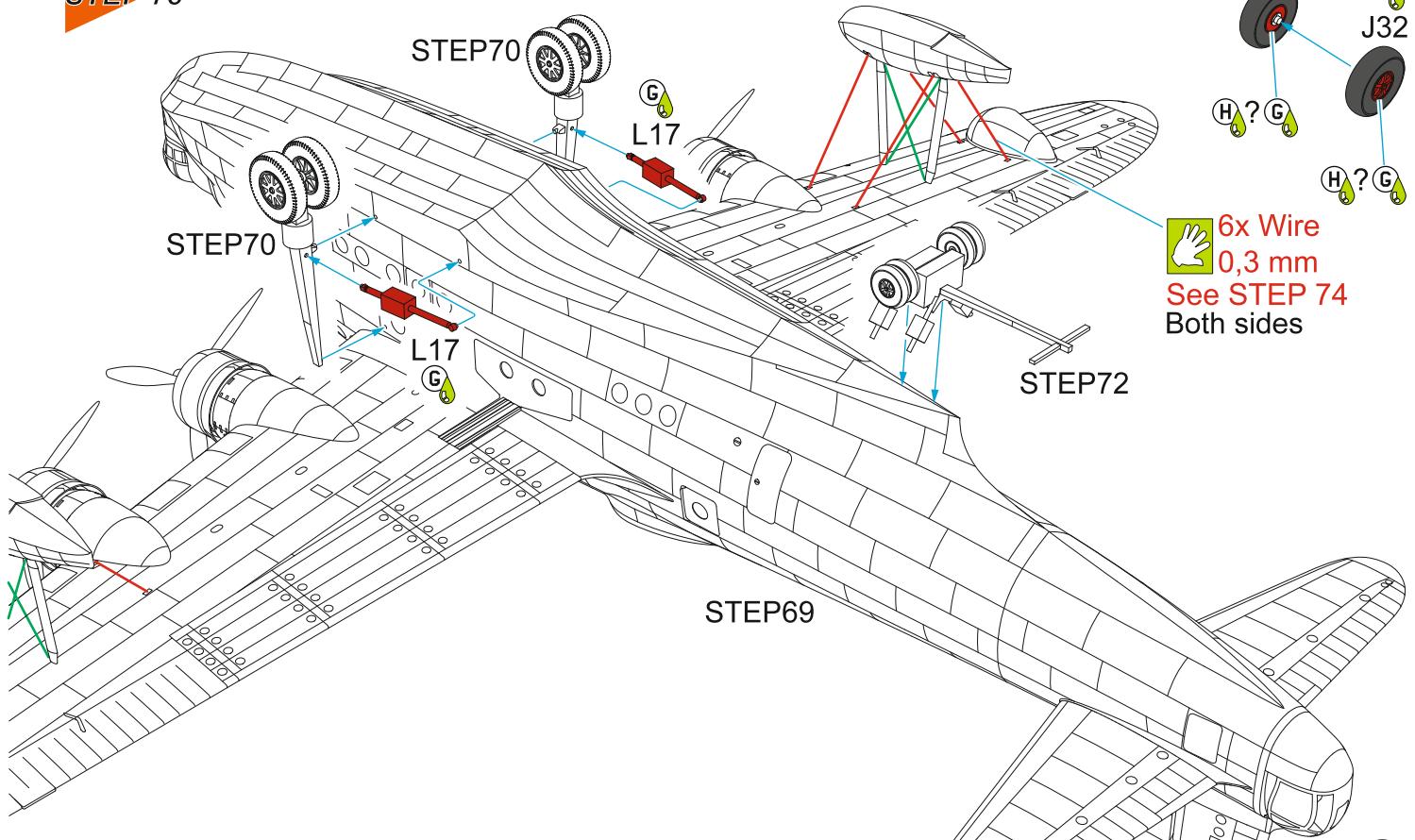
STEP 71



STEP 72



STEP 73



STEP 74

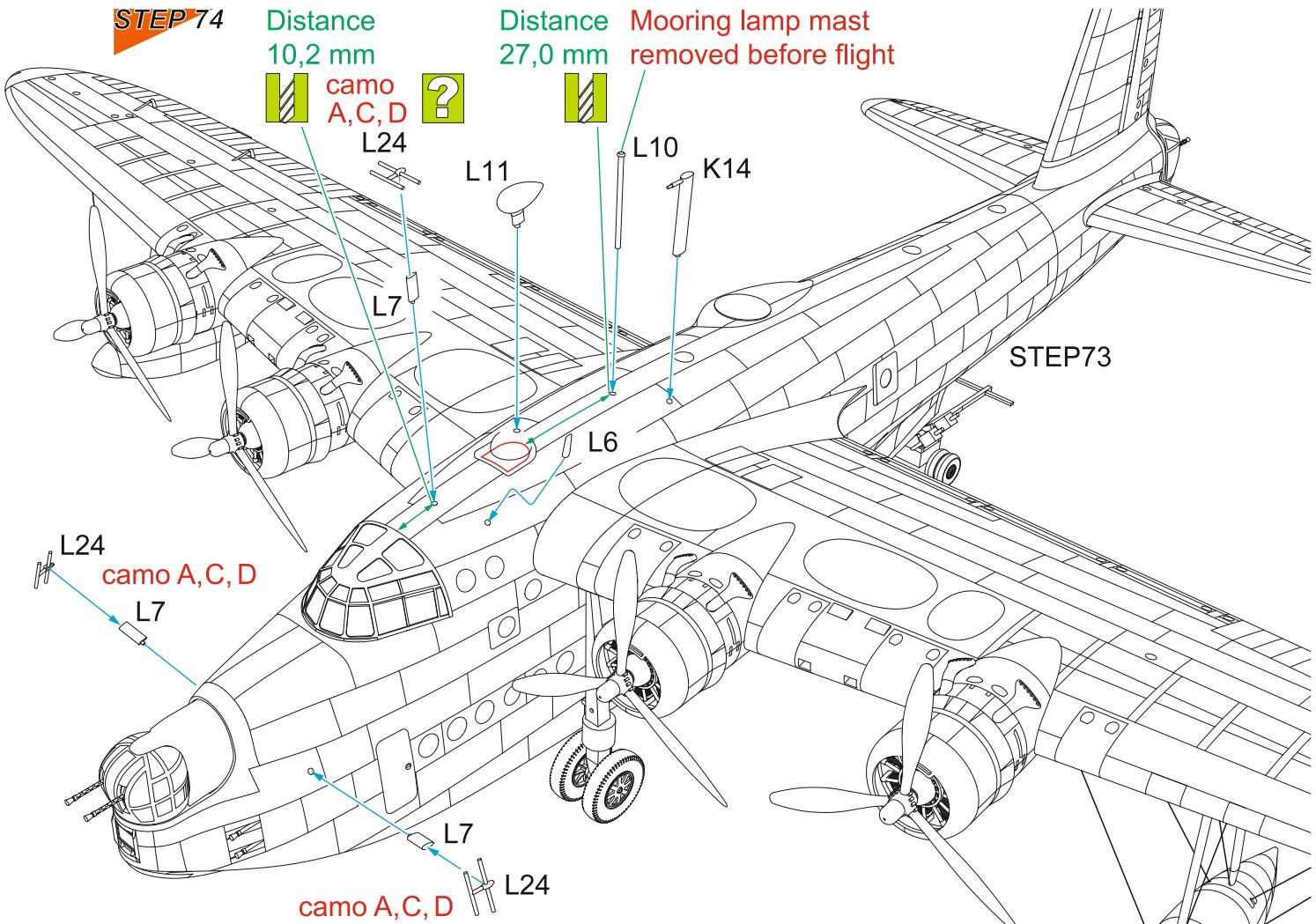
Distance
10,2 mm

camo
A,C,D

L24

Distance
27,0 mm

Mooring lamp mast
removed before flight

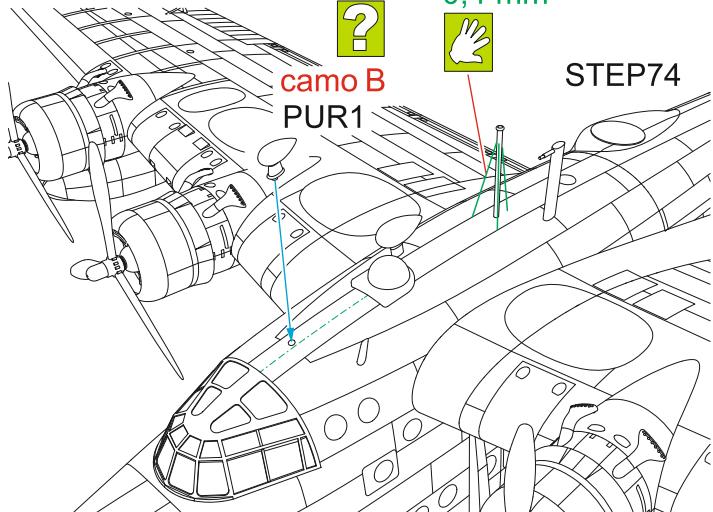


STEP 75

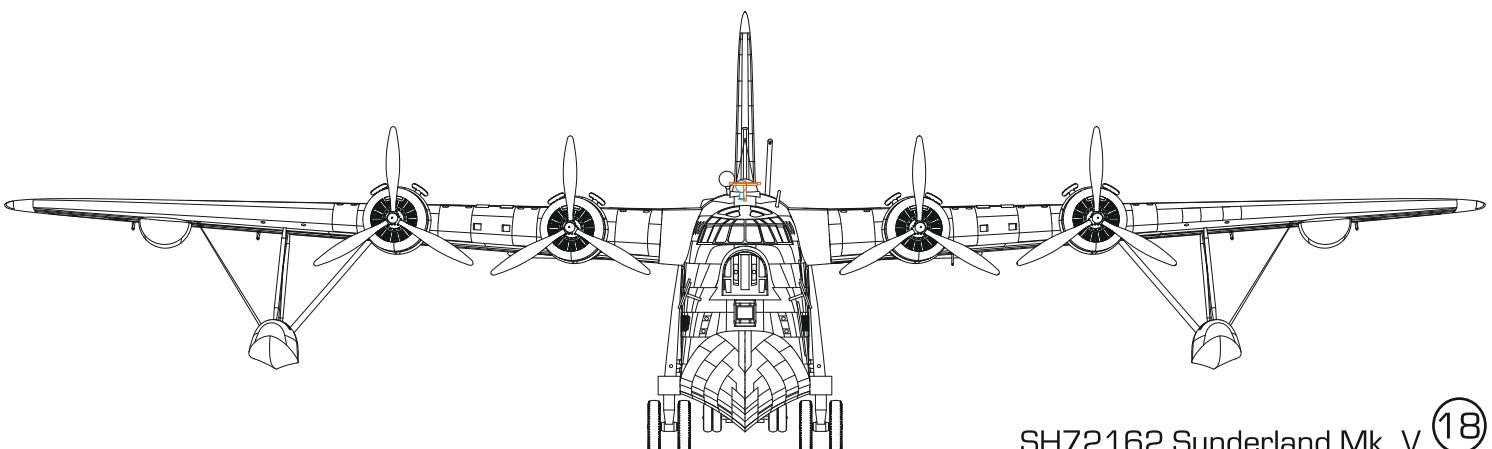
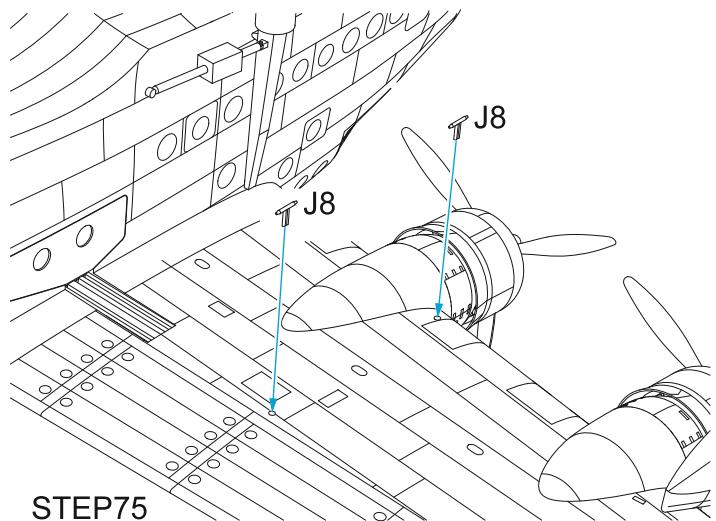
3x Wire
0,4 mm

camo B
PUR1

STEP74



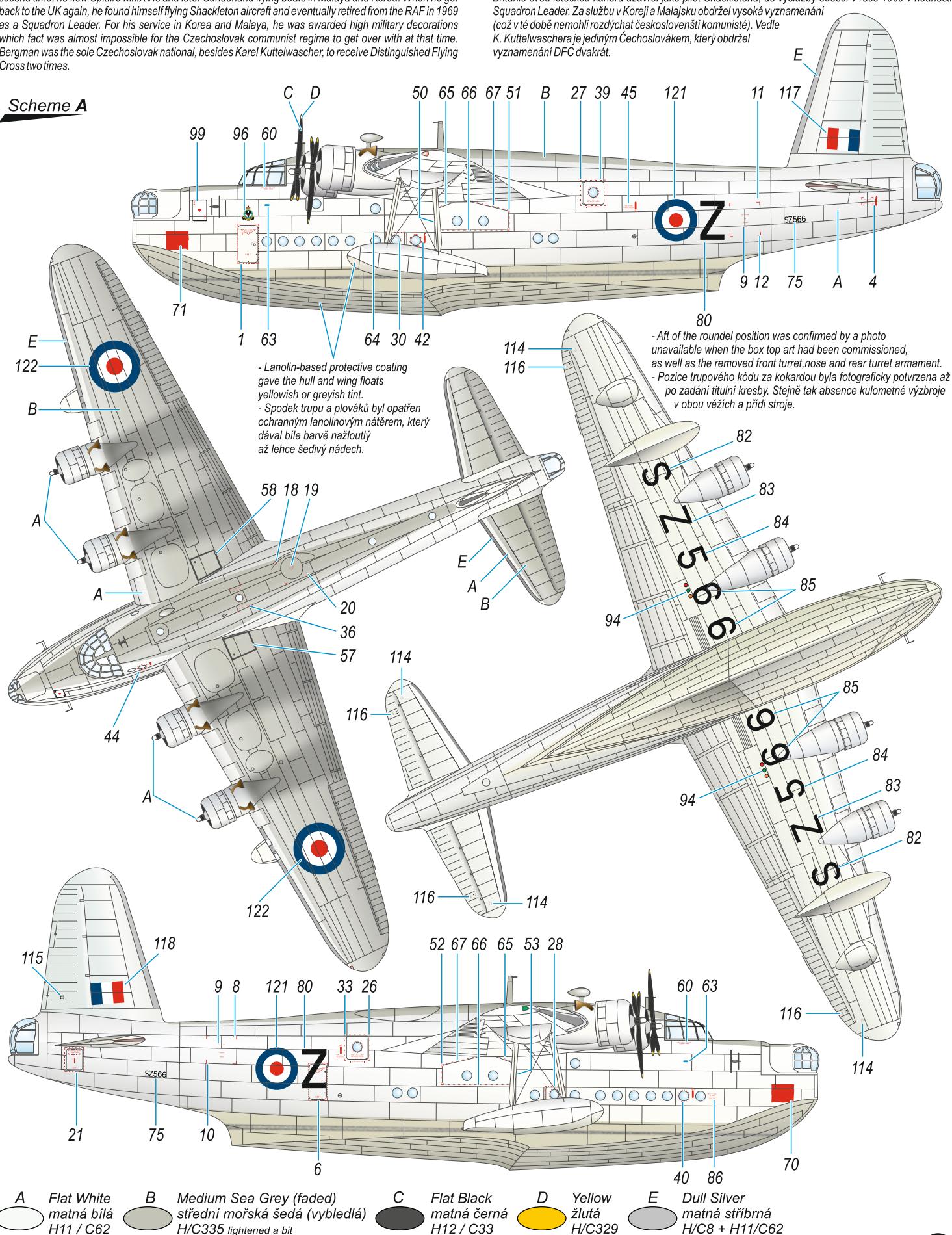
STEP 76



Short Sunderland Mk.V, SZ566/Z, No.209 Sqn. RAF, Seletar, Singapore, 1951-53. Usually flown by the crew of Vaclav Bergman, DFC and Bar. During the Korea War, No.209 Sqn's Sunderlands took part in anti-submarine patrols off the Korean shore as well as in bombing the communist insurgents in Malaya. Vaclav Bergman, DFC and Bar, fled Czechoslovakia, his homeland, twice. The first time because of the Nazi occupation, the second time to avoid Communist oppression. He fought with the RAF during WW2 as a fighter pilot, was one of the Czechoslovak pilots to take part in the Battle of Britain, and in 1944 commanded No.313 Sqn RAF. Having left his country for the second time, he flew Spitfire Mk.XVIIs and later Sunderland flying boats in Malaya and Korea. When he got back to the UK again, he found himself flying Shackleton aircraft and eventually retired from the RAF in 1969 as a Squadron Leader. For his service in Korea and Malaya, he was awarded high military decorations which fact was almost impossible for the Czechoslovak communist regime to get over with at that time. Bergman was the sole Czechoslovak national, besides Karel Kuttelwascher, to receive Distinguished Flying Cross two times.

Short Sunderland Mk.V, SZ566/Z, No.209 Sqn. RAF, Seletar, Singapur, 1951-53. Tento stroj pilotoval Václav Bergman DFC&Bar. Stroje No.209 Sqn. byly nasazovány v době války v Koreji k protiponorkovým hlídkám u korejského pobřeží a k bombardování komunistických povstalců v Malajsii. Václav Bergman, DFC&Bar, dvakrát emigroval z Československa. Poprvé kvůli nacistům a podruhé kvůli komunistům. Bojoval v RAF za druhé světové války jako stíhač. Je jedním z československých účastníků Bitvy o Británii, v roce 1944 velel No.313. sqn. RAF. Po druhém emigraci létal Spitfire Mk.XVI a později bojové v Malajsii a Koreji stroje Sunderland. Po návratu do Velké Británie svou leteckou kariéru uzavřel jako pilot Shackletonu, do výslužby odešel v roce 1969 v hodnosti Squadron Leader. Za službu v Koreji a Malajsii obdržel vysoká vyznamenání (což v té době nemohli rozdíchat českoslovenští komunisté). Vedle K. Kuttelwaschera je jediným Čechoslovákem, který obdržel vyznamenání DFC dvakrát.

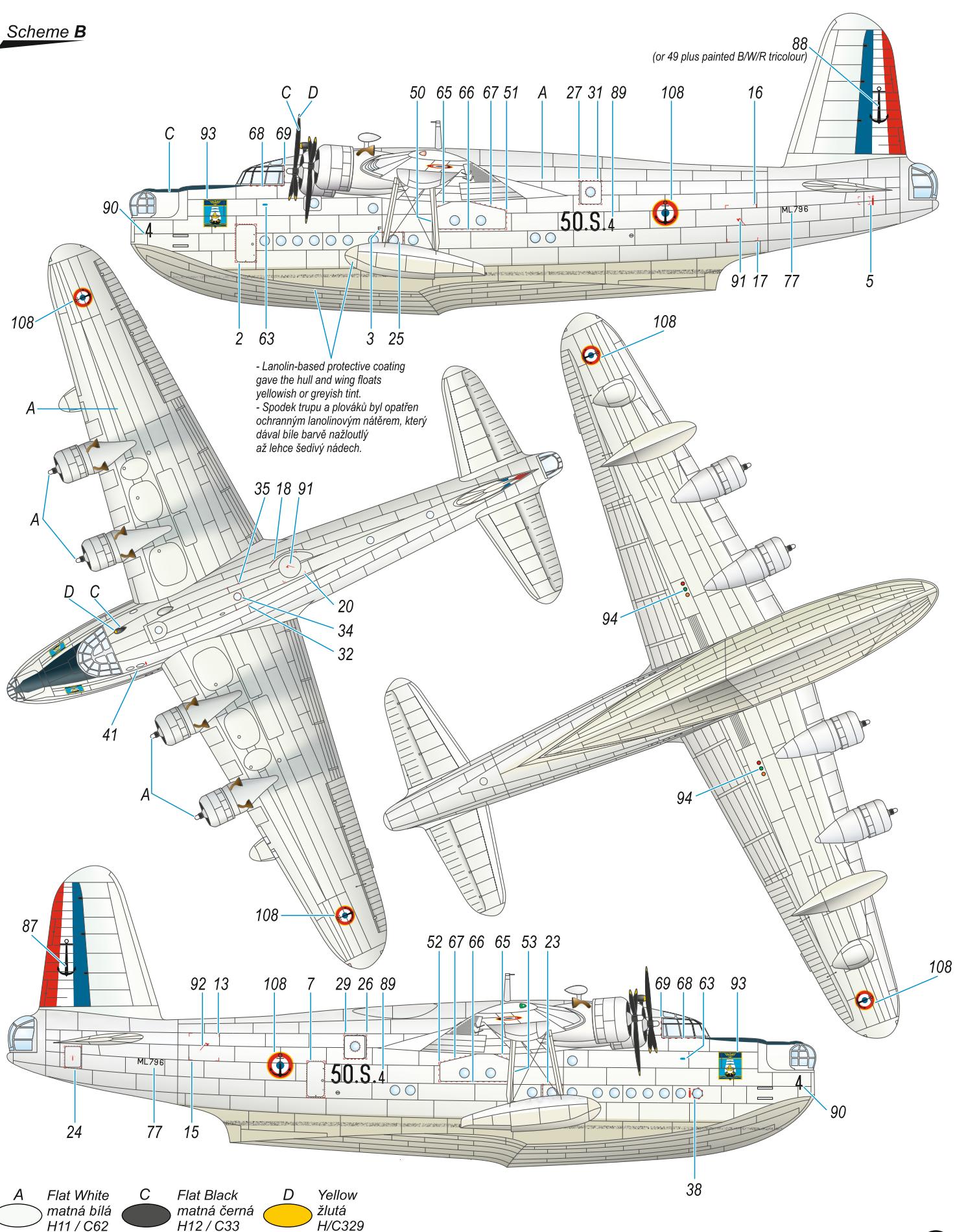
Scheme A



Short Sunderland Mk.V, S.50.4, Escadrille 50.S.4, École d'Initiation au Pilotage (EIP), Base d'aéronautique navale de Lanvéoc-Poulmic, 1951.

Short Sunderland Mk.V, S.50.4, Escadrille 50.S.4, École d'Initiation au Pilotage (EIP), základna francouzského námôřnictva Lanv  oc-Pou  mic, 1951.

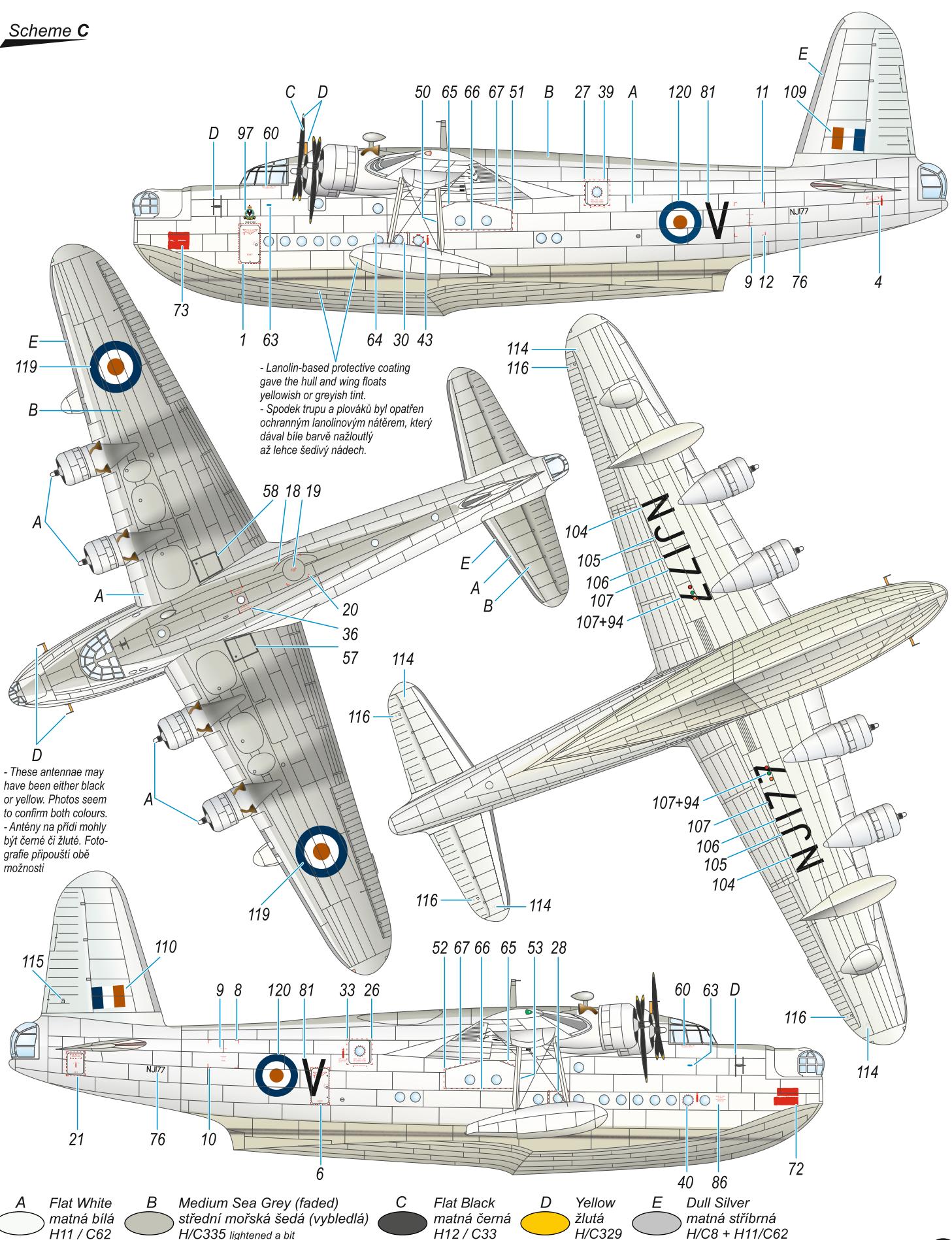
Scheme B



Short Sunderland Mk.V, NJ177/V, nicknamed Sulu Sea, No.209 Sqn. RAF, flown by the crew of Capt. Richard Lockyer, Seletar, Singapore, 1953. The crew's Wireless Operator/Gunner Sgt Brian Matthews is the author of a stunning series of photographs some of which we were allowed to use while making this kit.

Short Sunderland Mk.V, pojmenovaný Sulu Sea, No.209 Sqn. RAF, osádka Capt. Richarda Lockyera, Seletar, Singapur, 1953. Jako radiový operátor/střelec v této osádce létal Sergeant Brian Matthews, autor úžasných fotografií. Některé byly použity při přípravě tohoto modelu.

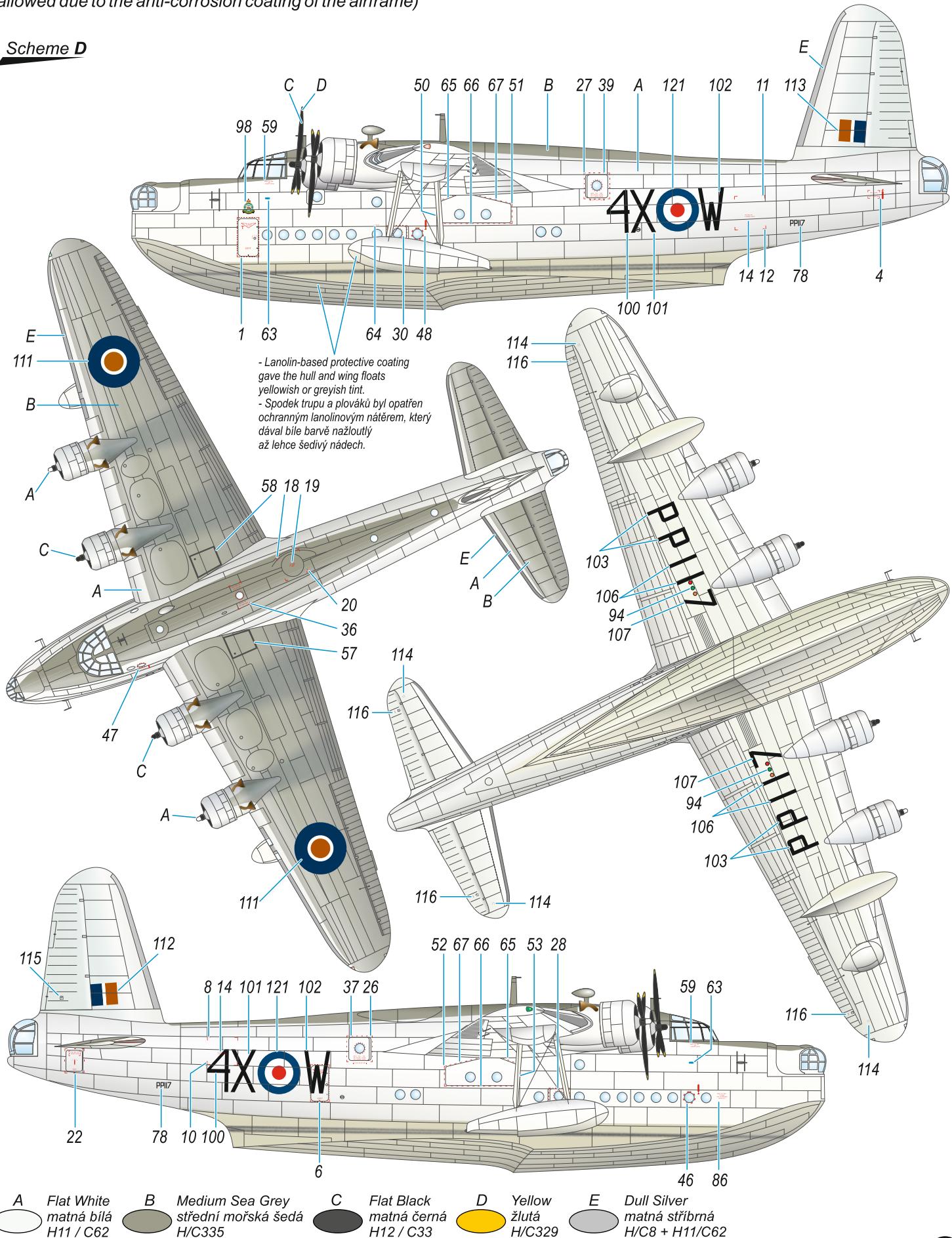
Scheme C



Short Sunderland GR Mk.V, PP117/4X-W, No.230 Sqn. RAF, temporarily detached to Finkenwerde base, Hamburg, British Zone of Germany, July-December 1948. PP117, along with other 230Sqn's Sunderlands, took part in the so-called Berlin Airlift, ie. a shuttle service from Finkenwerder to Havel See in Berlin, ferrying supplies of coal, food and salt (the latter allowed due to the anti-corrosion coating of the airframe)

Short Sunderland GR Mk.V, PP117/4X-W, No.230 Sqn. RAF, detašmán umístěný na základně Finkenwerder, Hamburk, Západní zóna Německa. Stroj PP117 se zapojil společně s jinými stroji této squadrony do Berlinského vzdušného mostu. Sunderlandy dodávaly do Berlína zejména uhlí a vzhledem k antikorozní úpravě draků i sůl.

Scheme D



1/72
SH72501

Seafire FR MK.47
'The Last Royal Navy Propeller Fighter'

M72048
Spitfire Mk.22/24
and Seafire Mk.46/47 MASK

1/72
SH72502

P-40N Warhawk 'Island Warriors'

M72016 P-40N/
Kittyhawk Mk.IV Mask

1/72
SH72446

B-12A Bomber
'Yellow Wings over America'

M72008 B-10/12/model 139
Bomber Mask

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1/72 scale CMK resin figures

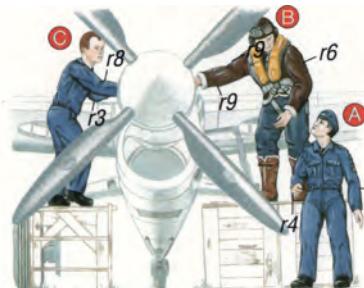
**WWII France Mechanics (2 fig.)
And Pilot (1 fig.)**

F72046



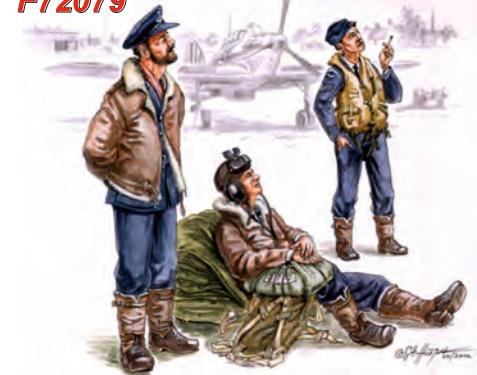
**Royal Navy Pilots (2 fig.)
And Mechanic WW II**

F72048



RAF Pilots Before Flight (3 fig.)

F72079



**WW2 RAF Mechanic in India
+ Elephant with Mahout**

(2 fig. + elephant) F72327



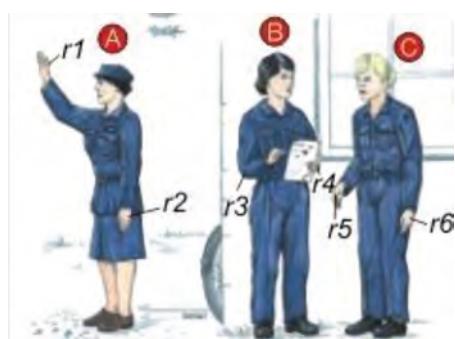
**RAF WW II Mechanic for
Wellington (3 fig.)**

F72099



WAAF Personnel WW II (3 fig.)

F72052



**Barracuda Crew Members
Standing for Special Hobby
kit (3 fig.)**

F72326



Barracuda Mechanics

(3 fig.) F72330



**RAF Pilot Sitting in Cockpit
w/Monkey on Shoulder**

+ 2 Mechanics F72344



USE CMK TOOLS AND WEATHERING PIGMENTS FOR YOUR KITS

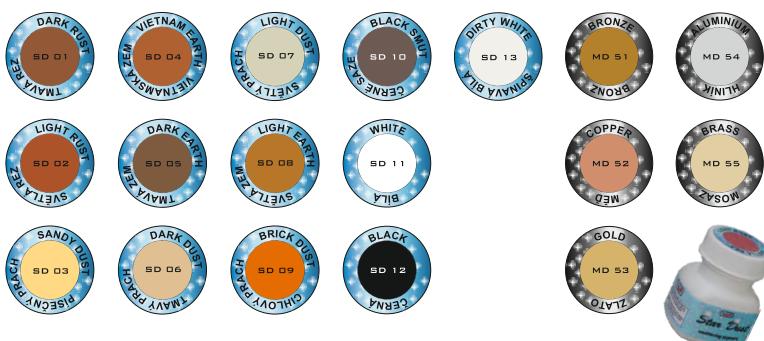
H1010 handle for our saws
– priceless tool for resin
parts adjustment



H1011 CMK sanding stick
– four different grits
of sanding papers on
one sanding stick

Star Dust

weathering pigments



All of the above items can be found and ordered via our official website and e-shop:
WWW.SPECIALHOBBY.EU, WWW.CMKKITS.COM, WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/SPECIALHOBBY