



1:72 Handley Page Victor B.Mk.2 (BS)

A12008 SCALE MODEL CONSTRUCTION KIT | Wingspan: 508mm Fuselage Length: 486mm | Two Decal Schemes Included

GB

The Handley Page (HP) Victor was a jet-powered, strategic bomber which, alongside the other 'V' bombers, the Avro Vulcan and Vickers Valiant, formed an essential part of Britain's nuclear deterrent during the early part of the Cold War. The Victor was designed to carry out long-range, low-altitude attacks, but was later relegated to an aerial refuelling role when it was no longer deemed effective as a strategic bomber. Subject to the RAF's requirements for greater tactical manoeuvrability and a higher ceiling, the B.2 variant with much more powerful Rolls Royce Conway engines was developed in 1959. Thirty-four were produced in total, of which several were later converted for reconnaissance and aerial refuelling purposes. Two RAF squadrons formed on the B.2 after it entered service in 1962, but it was soon succeeded by the B.2R, a conversion which allowed 'Blue Steel' nuclear missiles to be carried in addition to free-fall nuclear payloads. Following the introduction of submarine-launched Polaris missiles in 1969, the Victor was gradually relieved of its role as a nuclear deterrent but it remained a valuable asset to the RAF as a tanker up to its retirement in 1993.

FR

Le Handley Page (HP) Victor était un bombardier à réaction stratégique. Avec l'Avro Vulcan et le Vickers Valiant, il faisait partie du trio des V-bombards qui constituaient un élément essentiel de la force de dissuasion nucléaire britannique pendant les premières années de la Guerre froide. Conçu pour effectuer des attaques à long rayon d'action et à haute altitude, le Victor fut converti plus tard en avion ravitailleur car il ne pouvait plus atteindre les performances souhaitées d'un bombardier stratégique. Pour satisfaire aux besoins de la RAF en matière de manœuvrabilité tactique accrue et d'un plafond plus élevé, la variante B.2 propulsée par les plus puissants réacteurs Rolls Royce Conway fut développée en 1959. Trente-cinq exemplaires furent fabriqués en total dont plusieurs furent ensuite utilisés pour le ravitaillement aérien ainsi que pour la reconnaissance. Après être entré en service au sein de deux escadilles de la RAF en 1962, le B.2 fut bientôt suivi par le B.2R, une conversion qui permettait l'emport des missiles nucléaires 'Blue Steel' en plus des charges utiles nucléaires à chute libre. Après l'introduction en 1969 des missiles

DE

Die Handley Page (HP) Victor war ein strategischer Bomber mit Strahltrieb und, neben den anderen „V“-Bombardern (Avro Vulcan und Vickers Valiant), zu Beginn des Kalten Krieges ein unverzichtbarer Bestandteil der nuklearen Abschreckung Großbritanniens. Die Victor war für Distanzangriffe im Tiefflug ausgelegt; einige Zeit später wurde sie jedoch nicht mehr als wirksamer strategischer Bomber angesehen und daher zu einem Luftbetankungsflugzeug umfunktioniert. Dem Bedarf der RAF an besserer taktischer Manövrefähigkeit und einer größeren Höhe entsprechend wurde 1959 die B.2-Variante mit wesentlich leistungsfähigeren Rolls-Royce Conway-Triebwerken entwickelt. Insgesamt 34 Stück wurden produziert, von denen später mehrere für Aufklärungs- und Luftbetankungszwecke umgebaut wurden. Zwei B.2-Geschwader der RAF entstanden nach der Inbetriebstellung im Jahre 1962; dem folgte jedoch bald die B.2R, ein Umbau, der neben frei fallenden Nuklearladungen das Mitführen von „Blue Steel“-Nuklearraketen ermöglichte. Nach Einführung der U-Boot-gestützten Polaris-Raketen (1969) wurde die Victor peu à peu nicht mehr als nukleares Abschreckungsmittel eingesetzt, blieb aber bis zu ihrer Außerdienststellung

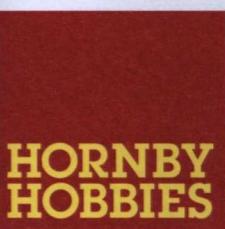
ES

El Handley Page (HP) Victor fue un bombardero estratégico de propulsión a chorro que, junto con los otros bombarderos 'V' (Avro Vulcan y Vickers Valiant), constituyeron un elemento esencial de la fuerza de disuasión nuclear británica en los primeros años de la Guerra Fría. El Victor se diseñó para llevar a cabo ataques a poca distancia y desde baja altitud, pero quedaría rápidamente destinado a tareas de repostaje aéreo al dejar de considerarse eficaz como bombardero estratégico. En 1959 se desarrolló la variante B.2, con sujeción a los requisitos de la RAF de mayor maniobrabilidad táctica y a lo más elevado, así como con motores Rolls Royce Conway de potencia muy superior. En total se produjeron treinta y cuatro aparatos, varios de los cuales serían reconversionados para tareas de reconocimiento y repostaje aéreo. Tras su entrada en servicio en 1962, se formaron dos escuadrillas de la RAF sobre el B.2, que pronto sería reemplazado por el B.2R, una variante que permitía transportar misiles nucleares 'Blue Steel' además de tres cargas nucleares de caída libre. Con la introducción de los misiles Polaris lanzados desde submarinos en 1969, el Victor fue apartado gradualmente de su papel de disuasión nuclear, pero siguió utilizándose como

SE

Handley Page (HP) Victor var ett jetdrivet strategiskt bombplan som tillsammans med de andra "V"-bombplanen Vulcan och Vickers Valiant utgjorde en väsentlig del av Storbritanniens kärnvapenavskräckning under det kalta krigets tidiga skede. Victor var utformat för attacker på låg höjd och med lång räckvidd, men relegerades senare till flygtankningsuppgift när det längre ansögs vara effektivt som strategiskt bombplan. I takt med RAF:s förändrade krav på bättre taktisk manöverbarhet och utökad maxflyghöjd utvecklade man 1959 varianten B.2 som hade mycket mer kraftfulla Rolls Royce Conway-motorer. 34 plan tillverkades, av vilka ett antal sedermera konverterades till spanings- och tankningsplan. Två RAF-skvadroner bildades runt B.2 efter att det sattes i tjänst 1962, men planet ersattes snart av B.2R, en vidareutveckling som möjliggjorde bestyckning med "Blue Steel"-kärnvapenrobotar tillsammans med nukleära fallbomber. Efter introduktionen av ubåtsavfyrdade Polaris-robotar 1969 förlorade Victor gradvis sin roll som kärnvapenavskräckning, men fortsatte att utgöra ett värdefullt inslag som tankflyg

Airfix would like to thank: Dennis Robinson, John Adams, Arthur Bentley, Andre Tempest, Ian Finch and all at Yorkshire Air Museum (www.YorkshireAirMuseum.org)



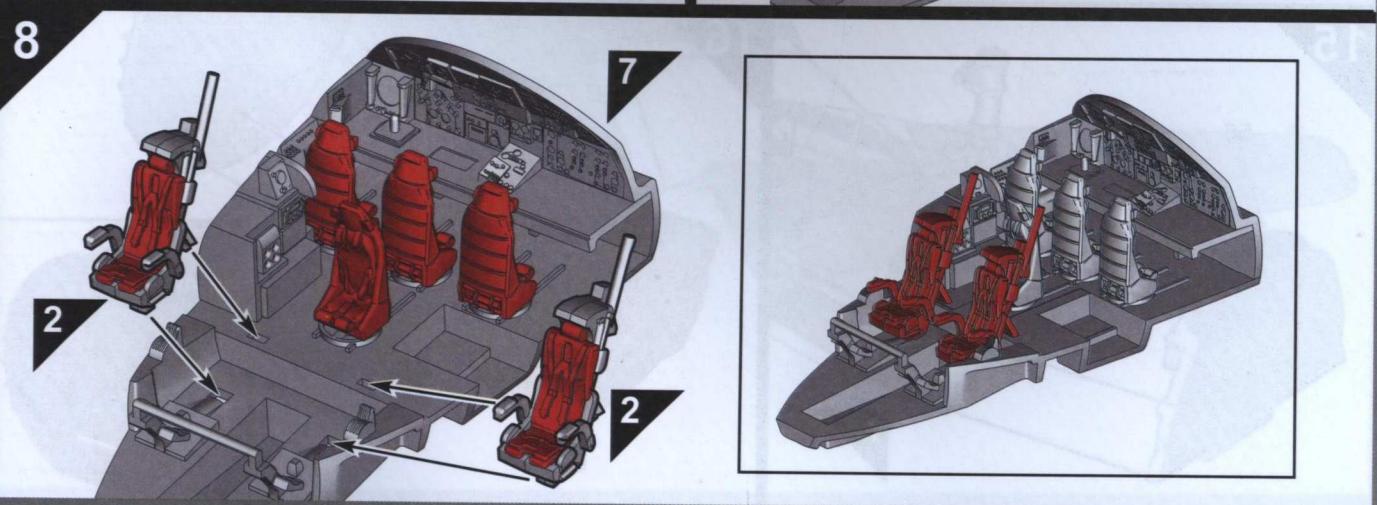
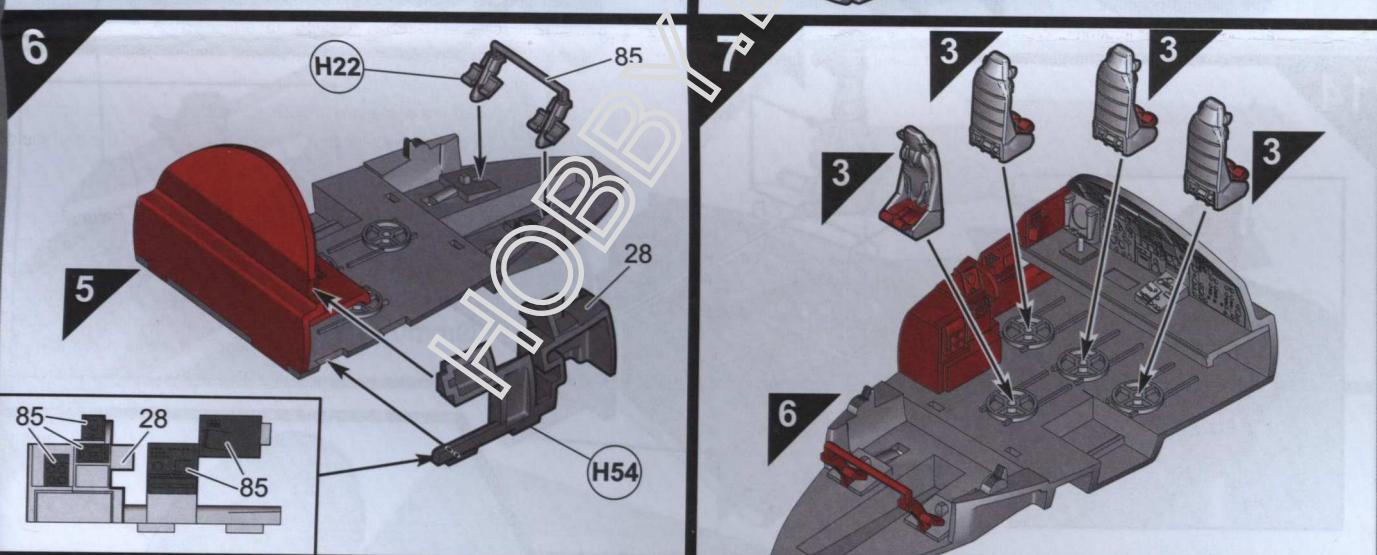
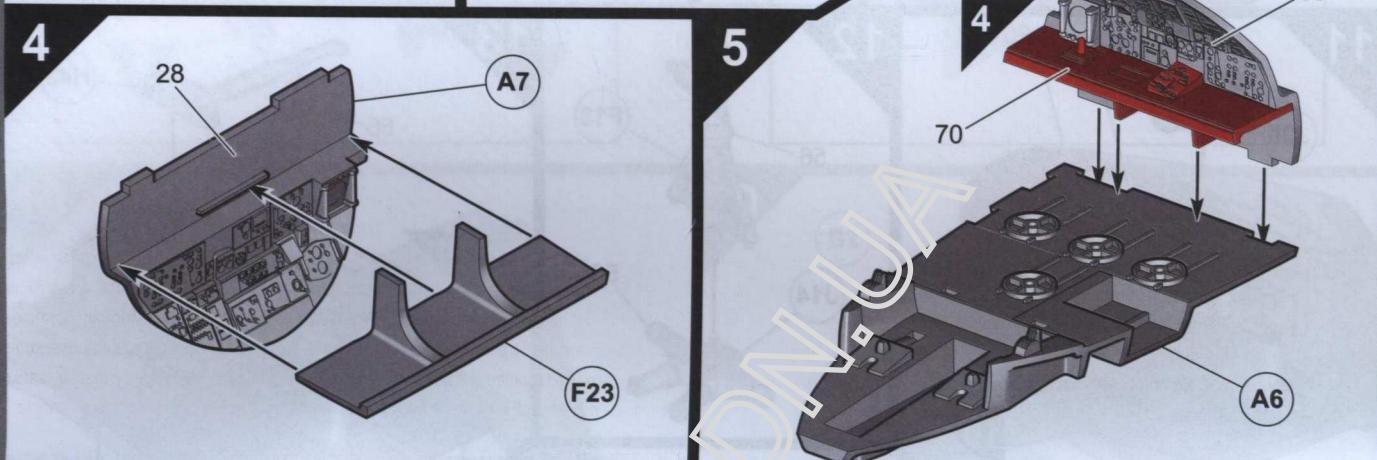
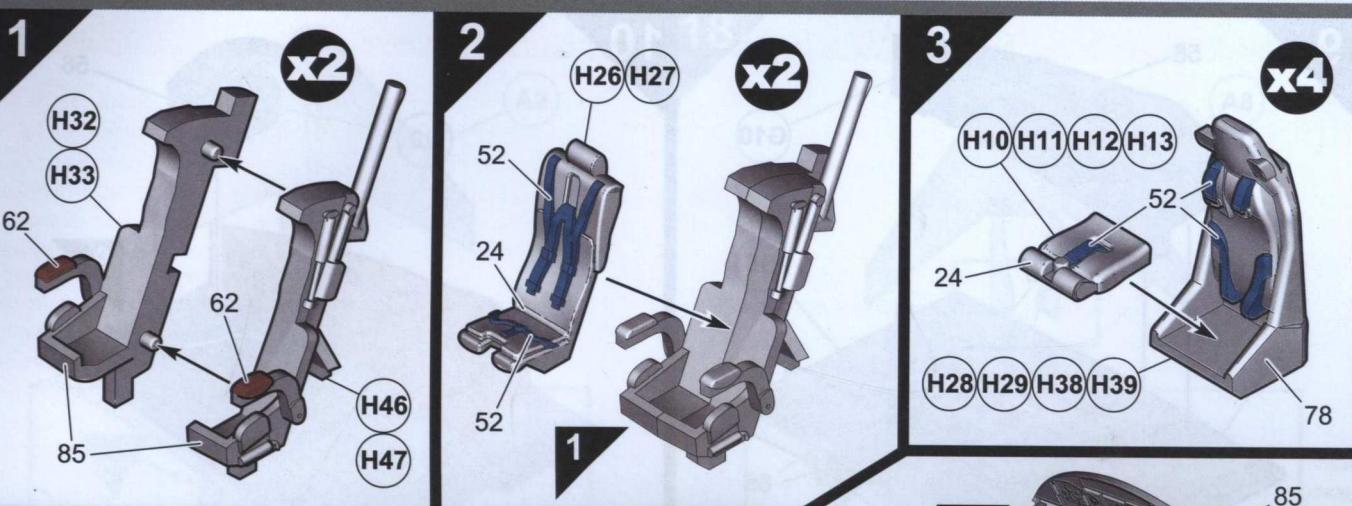
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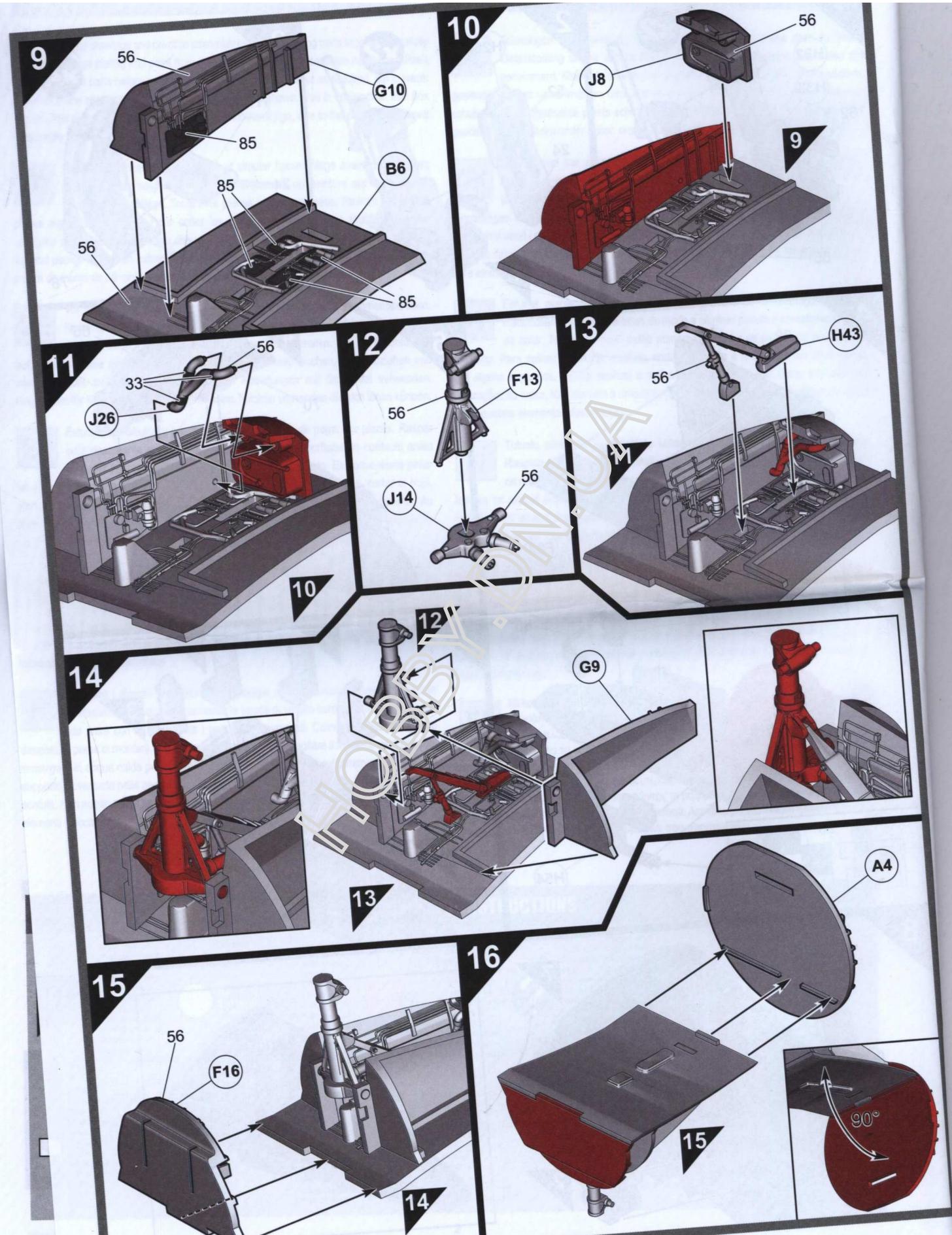
Surfaces to be painted should be clean – before parts are removed from the sprue, wash in warm, soapy water, rinse and dry thoroughly. Stir paints thoroughly before use.

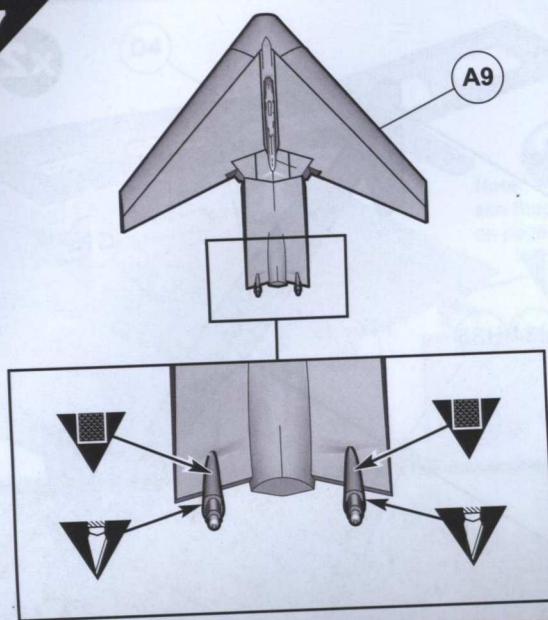
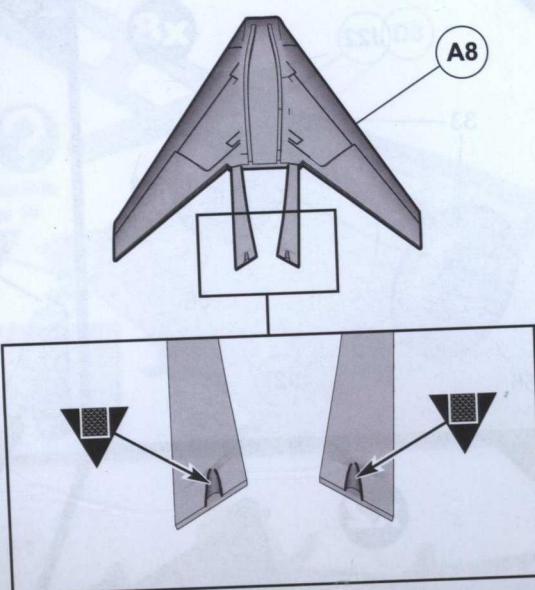
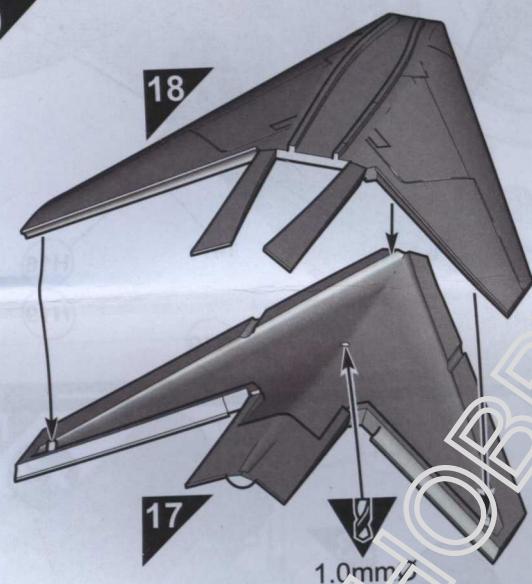
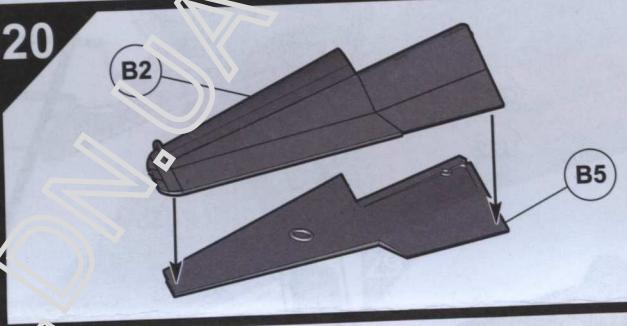
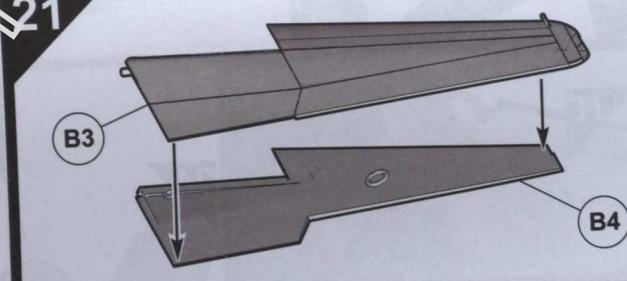
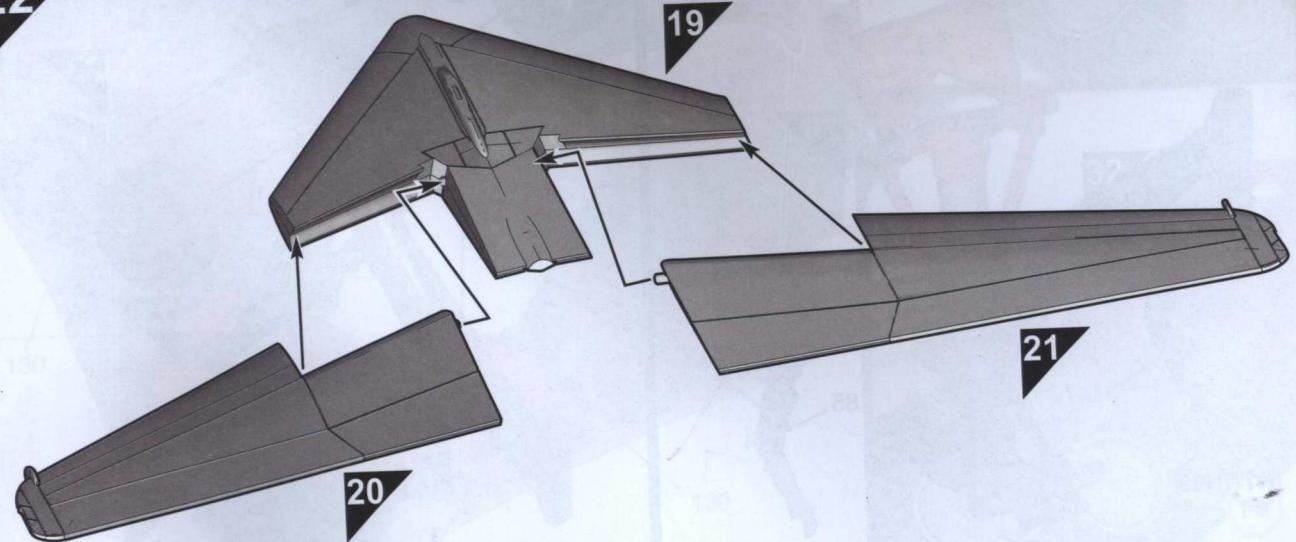
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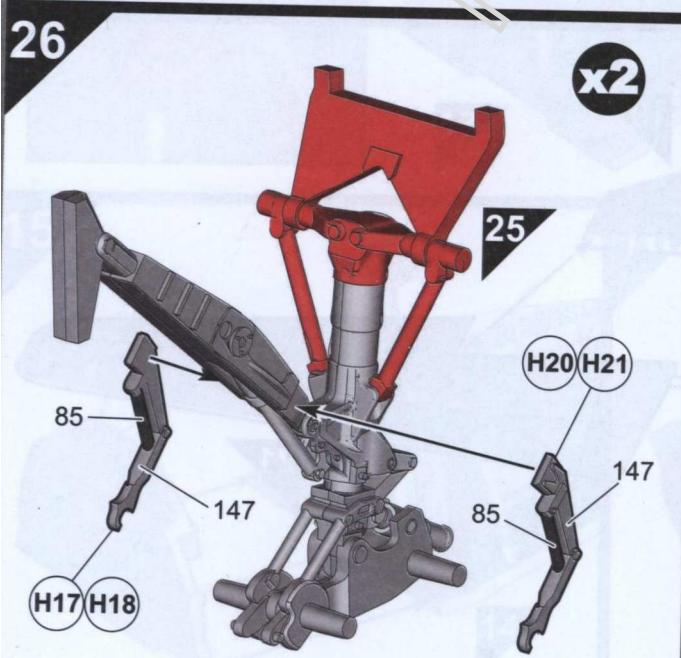
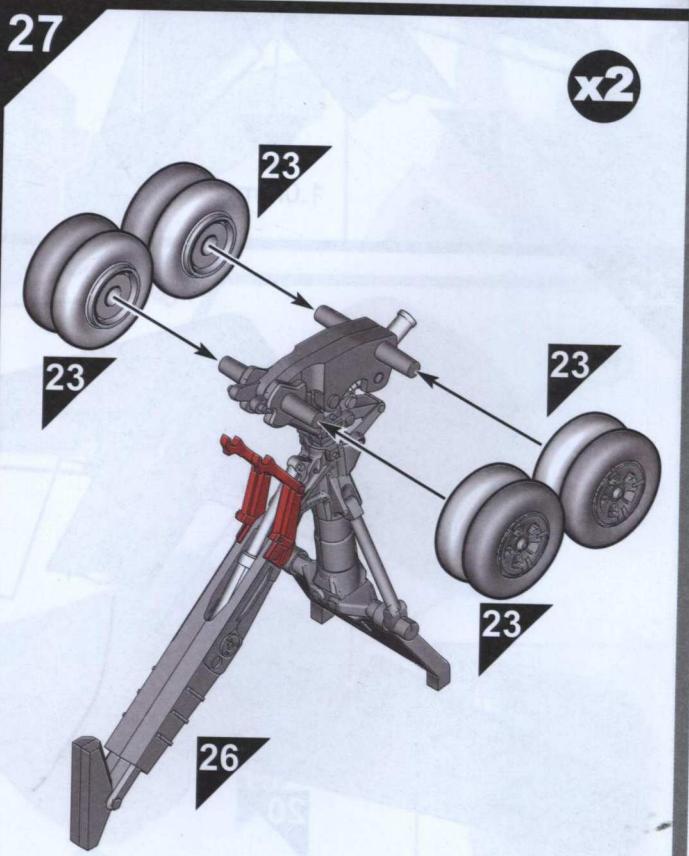
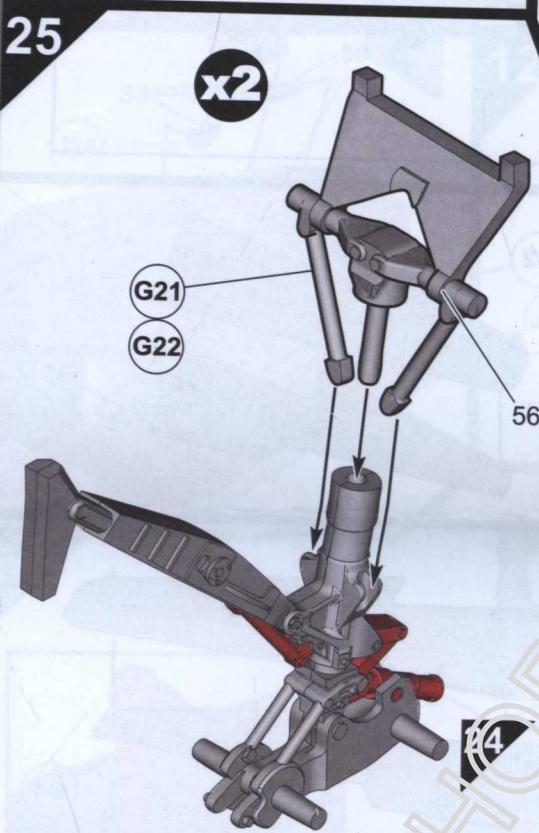
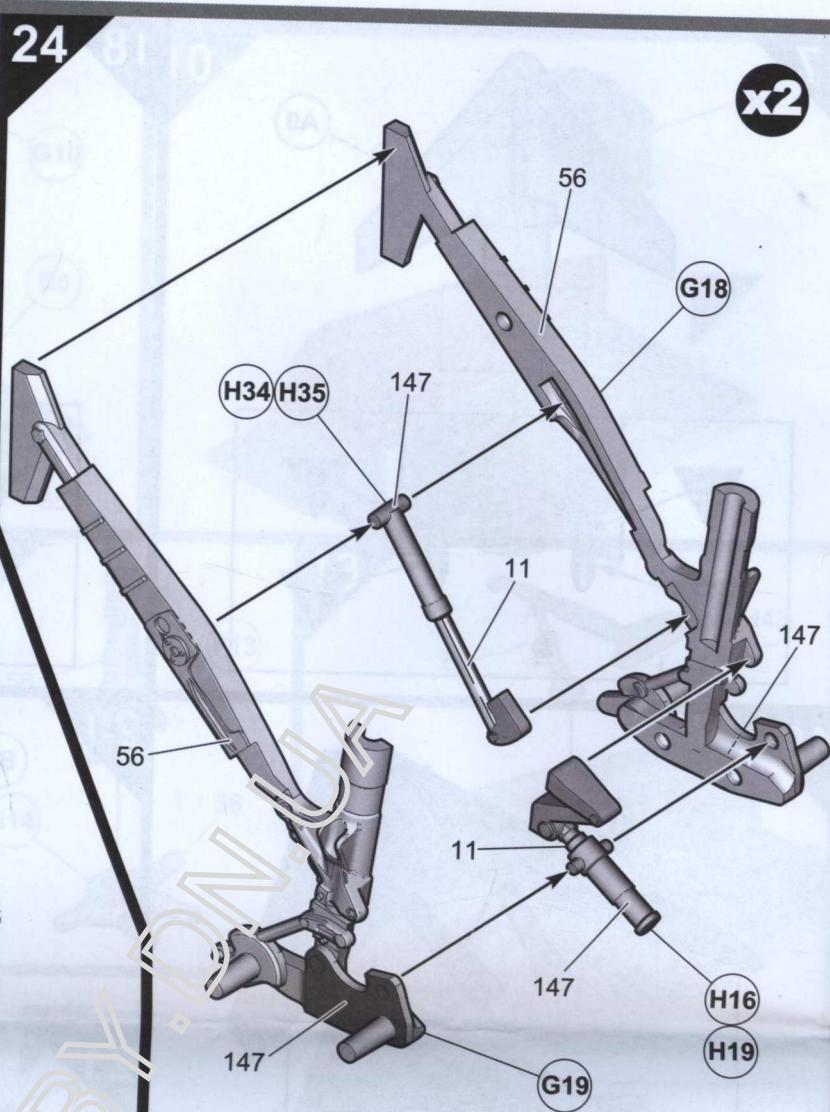
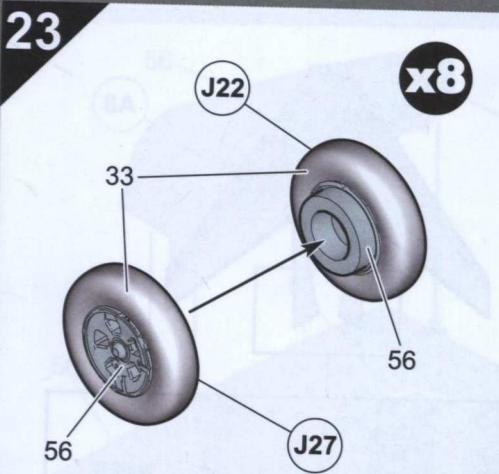
Some parts in the kit may not be required to build the model specified.

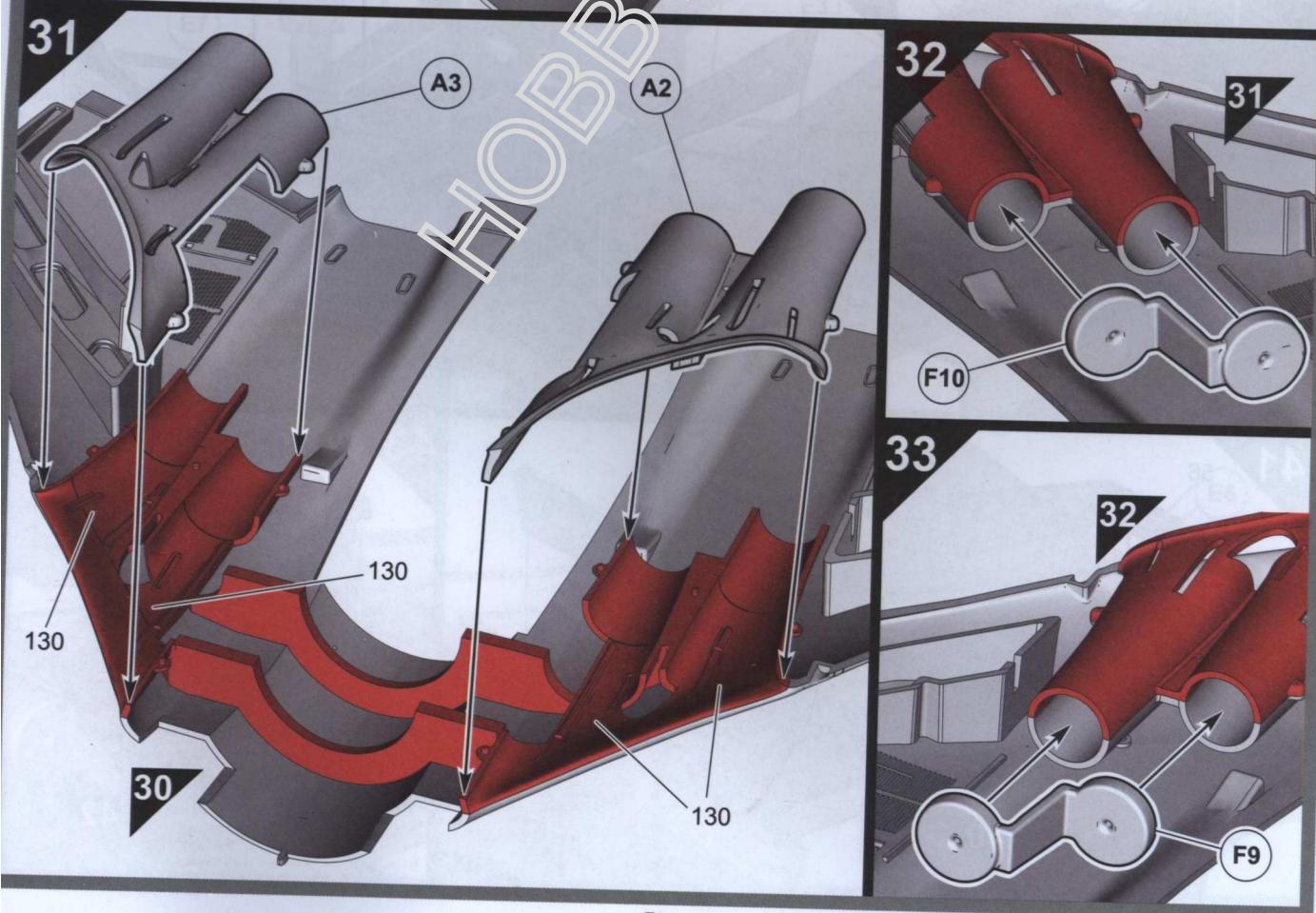
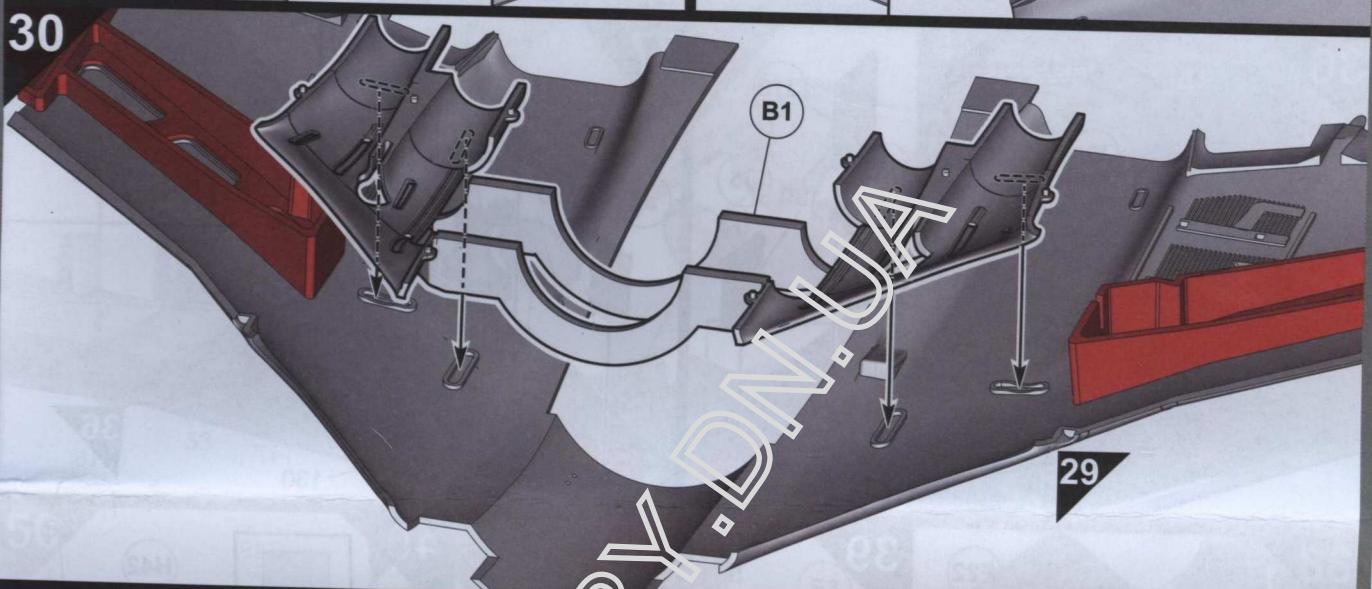
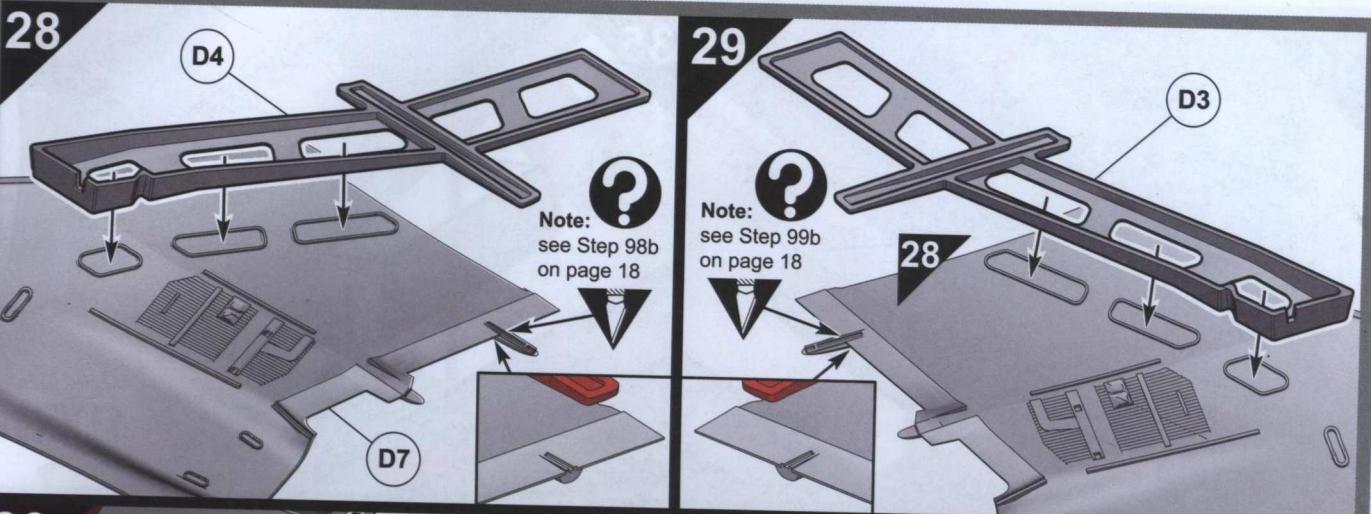


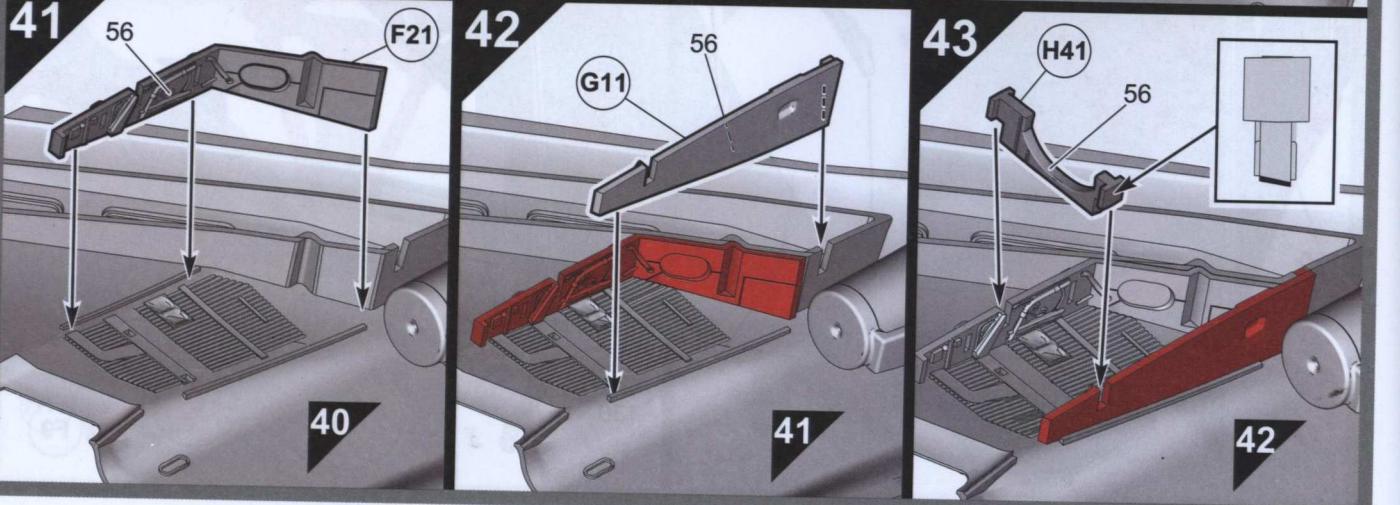
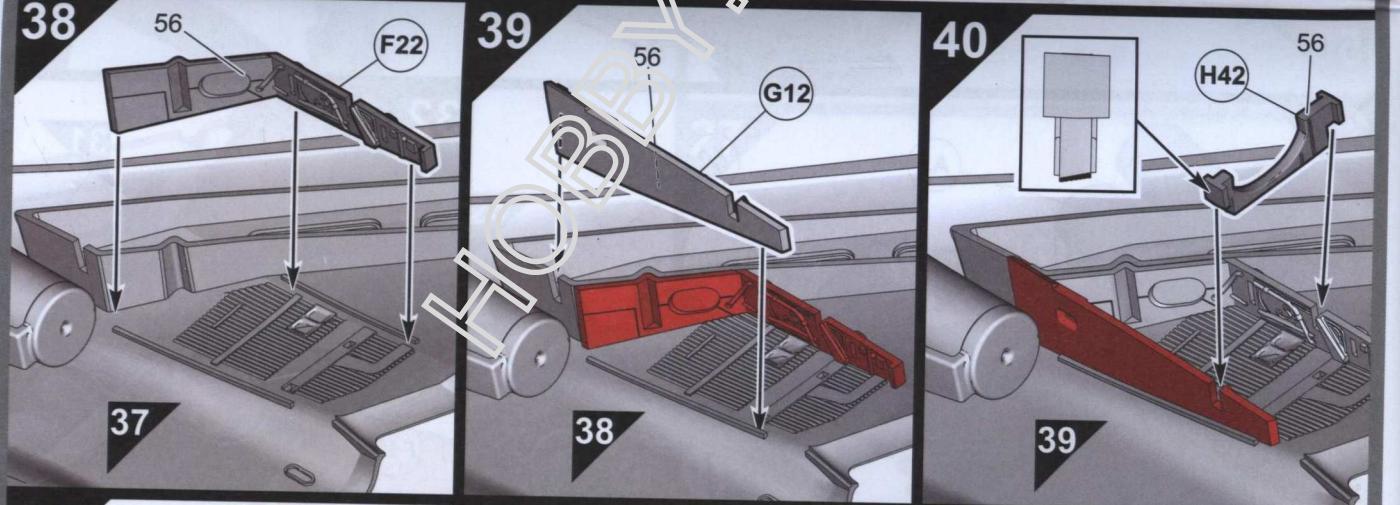
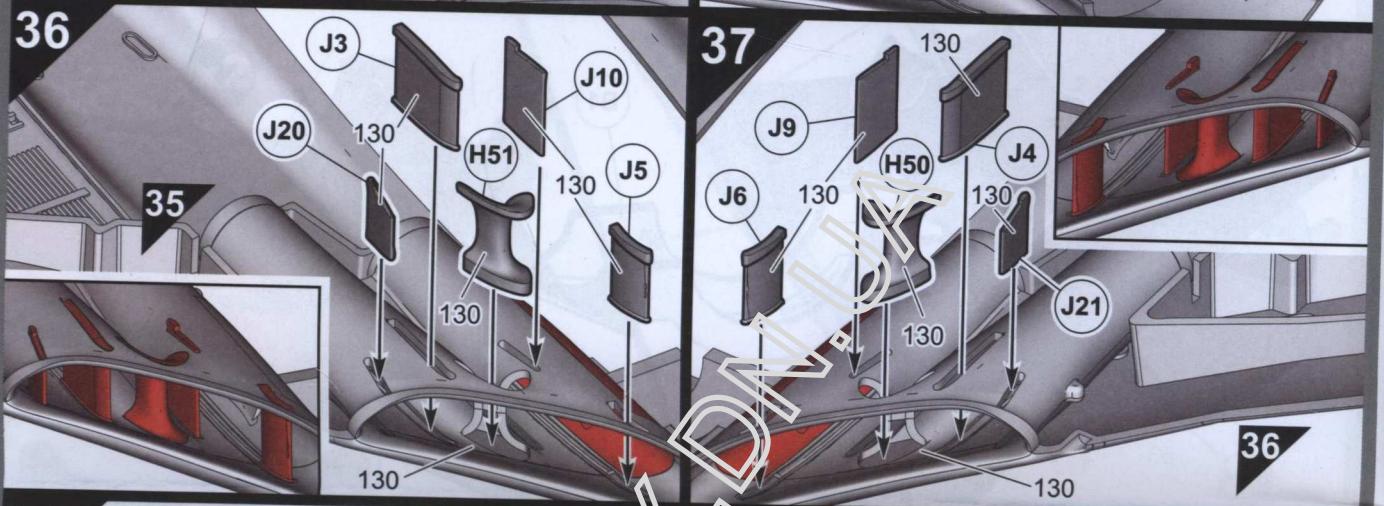
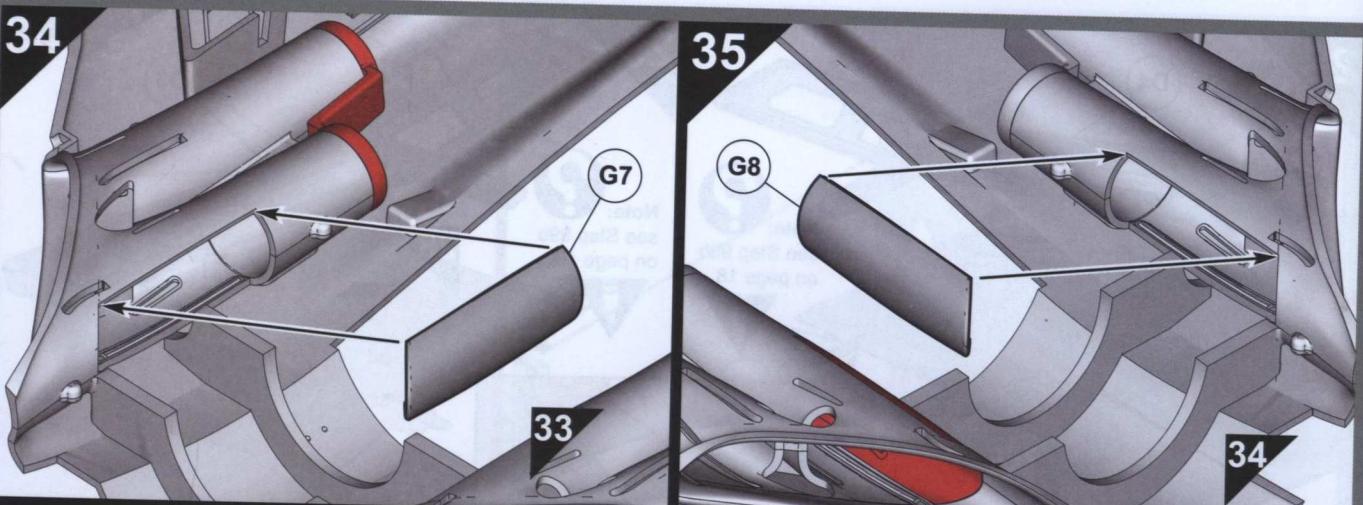


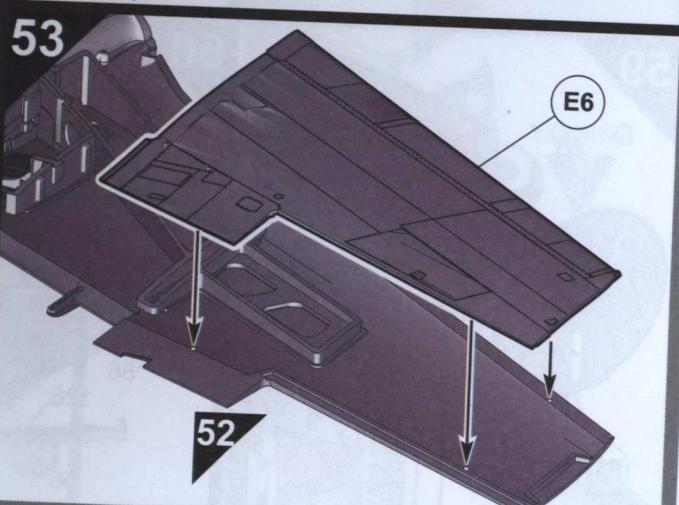
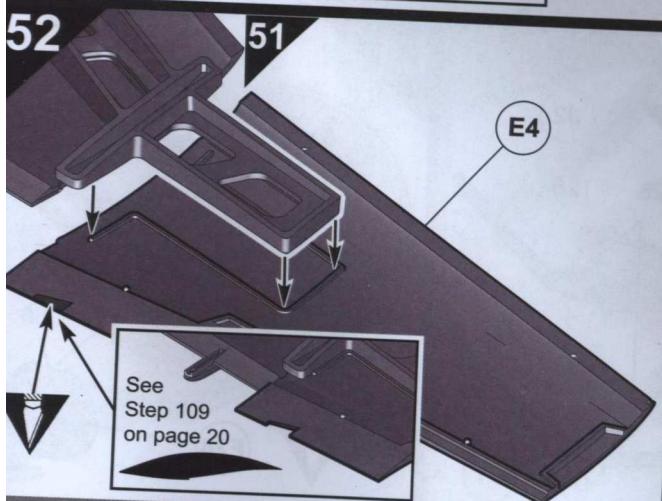
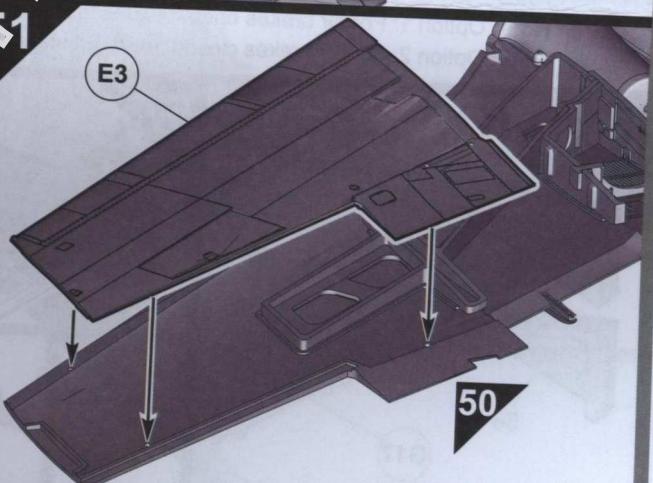
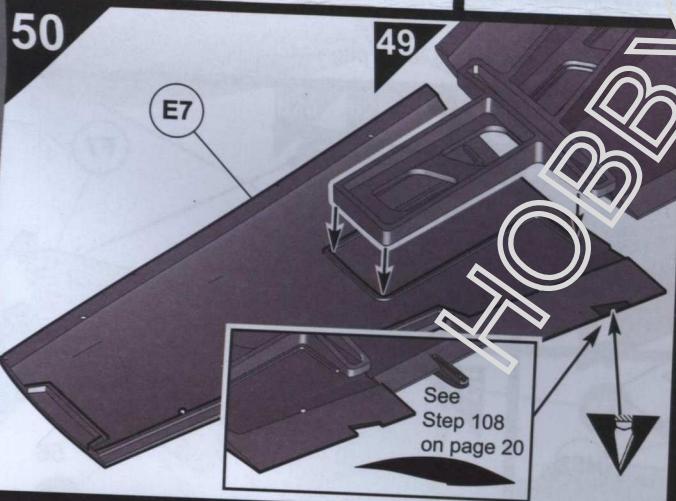
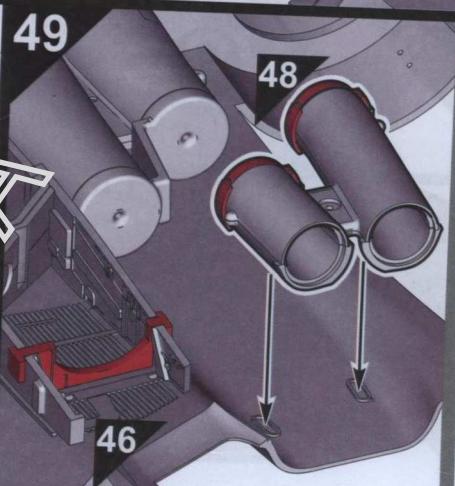
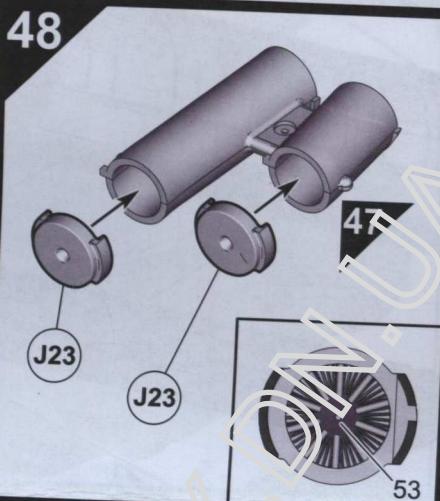
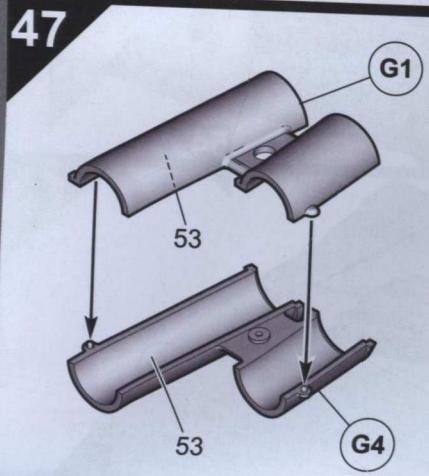
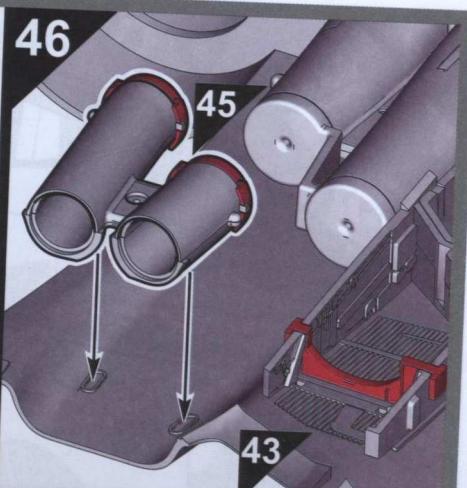
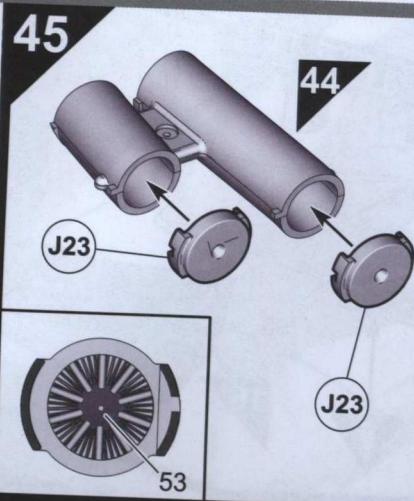
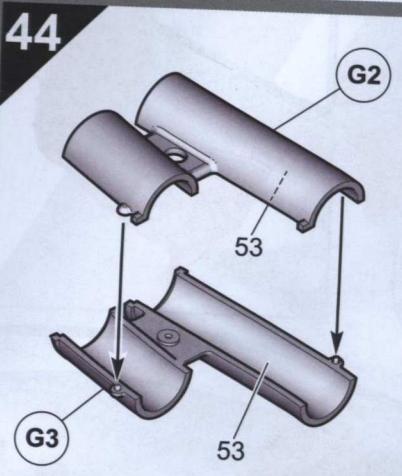


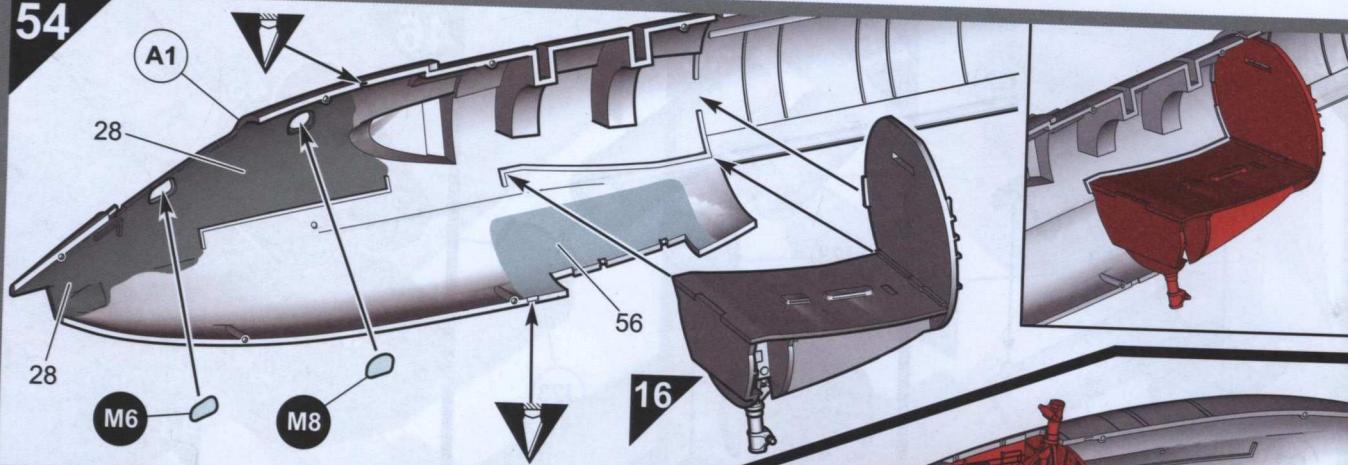
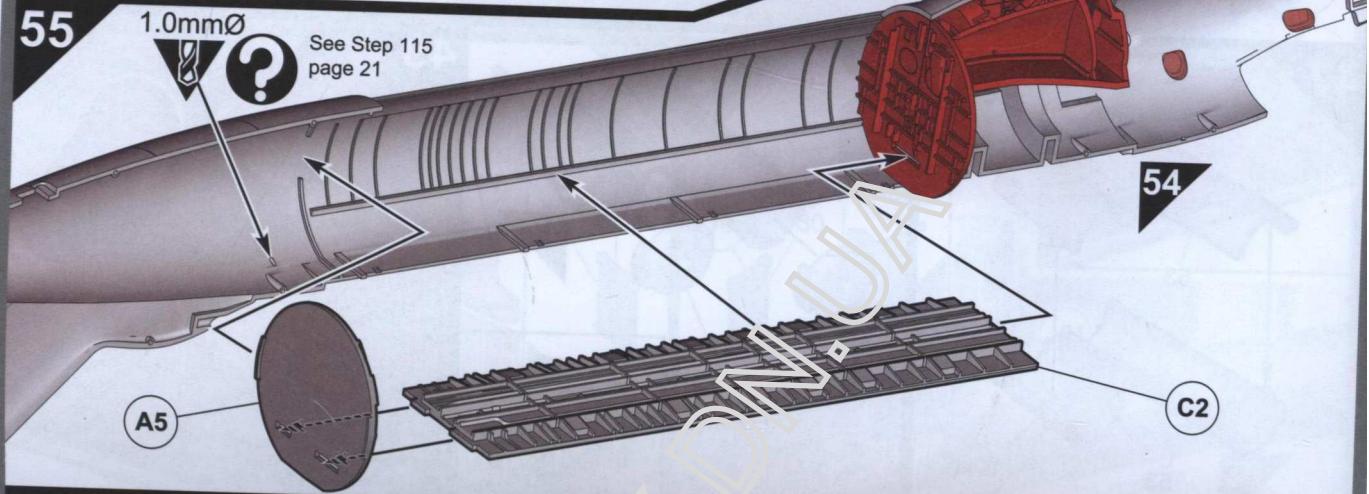
17**18****19****20****21****22**





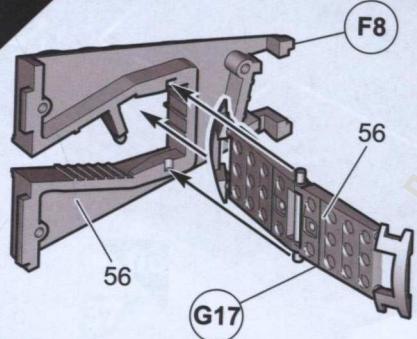
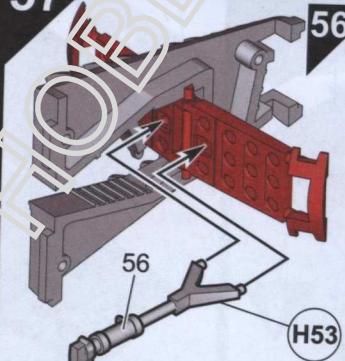
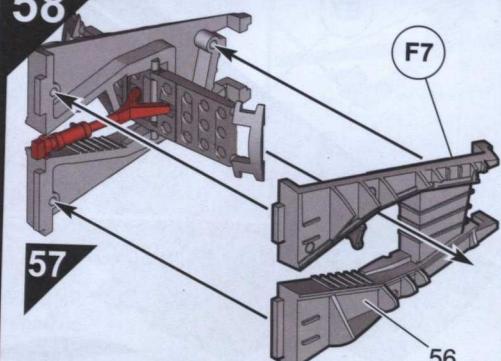
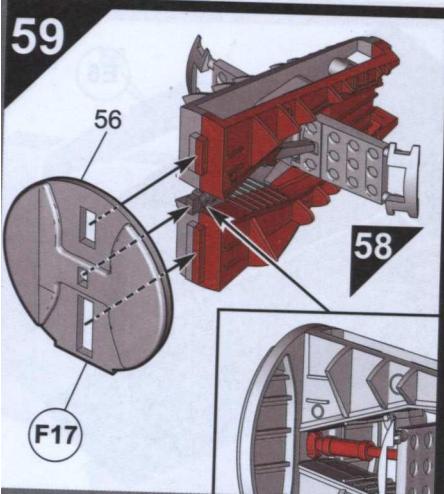
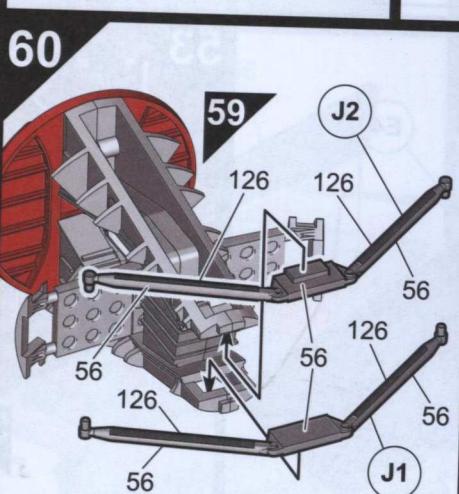
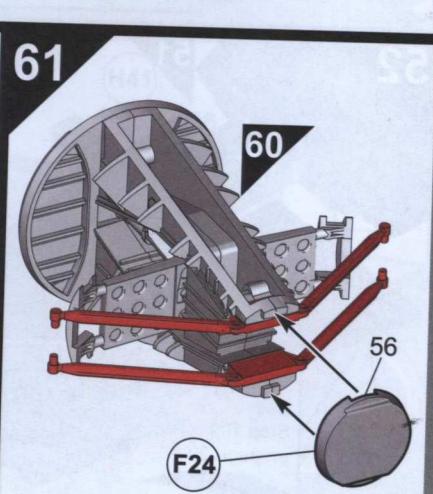


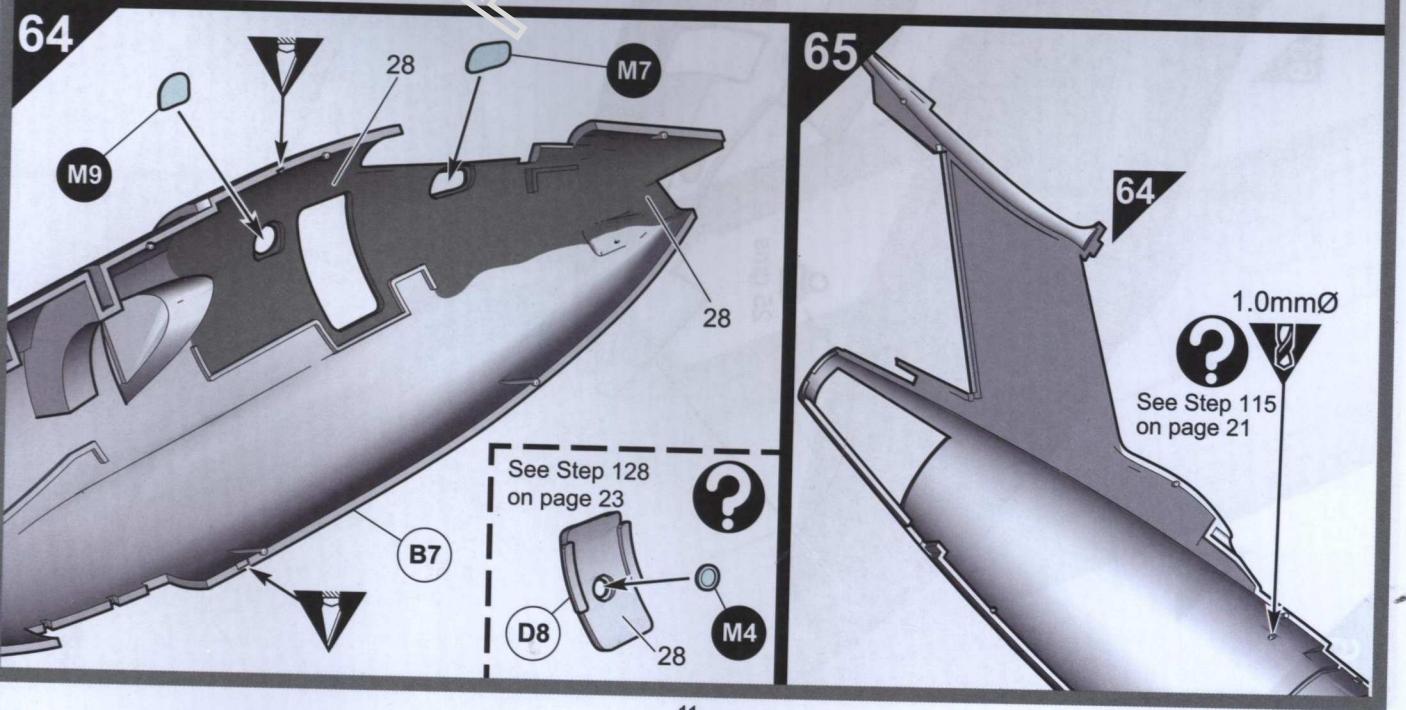
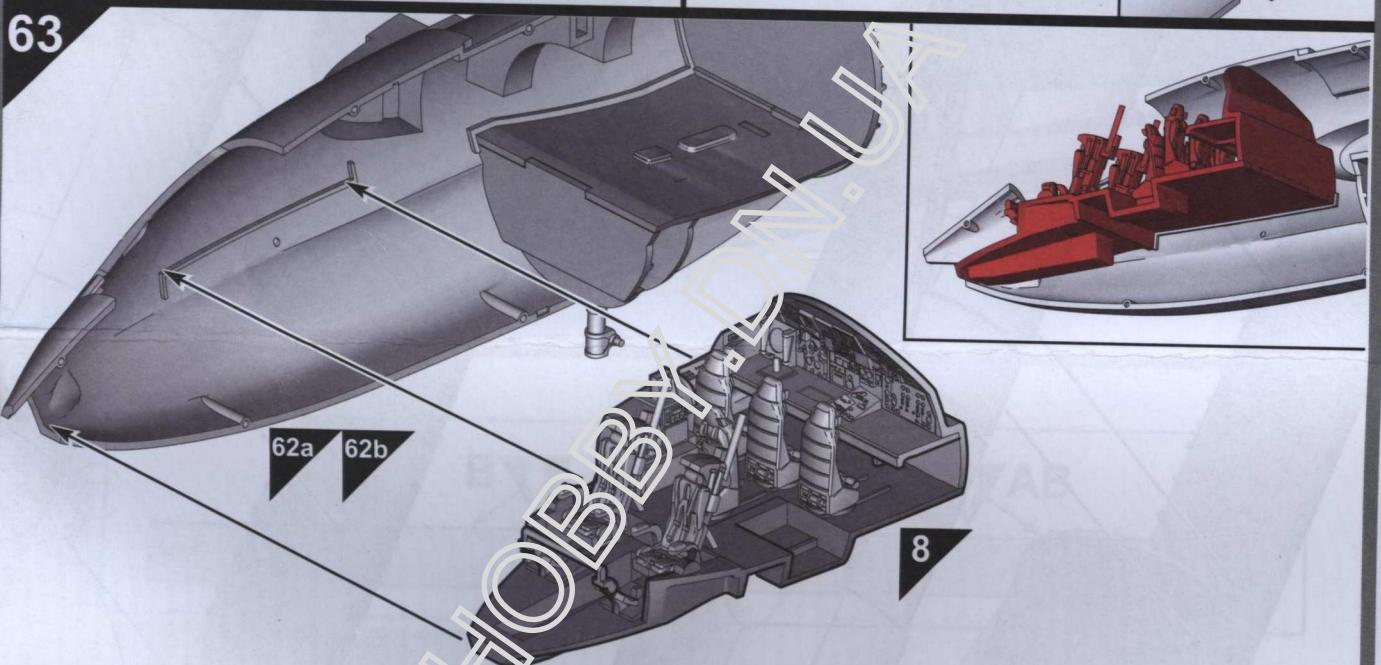
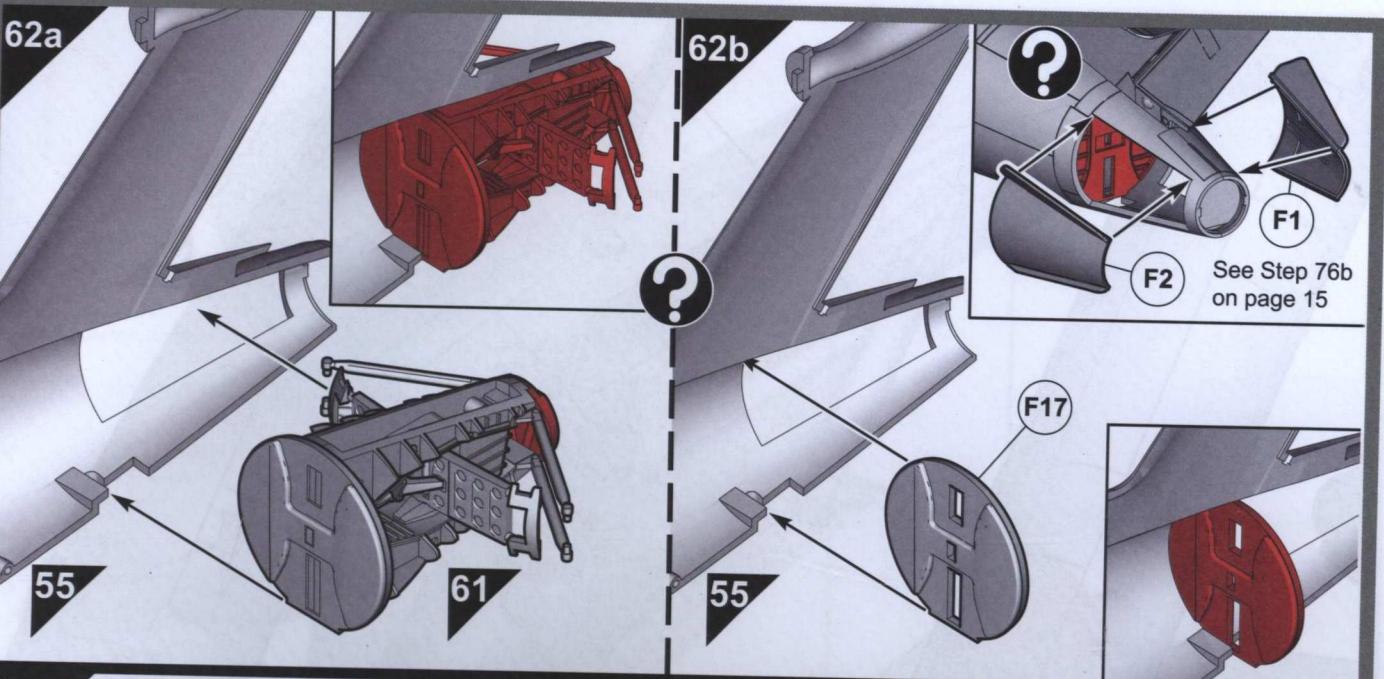


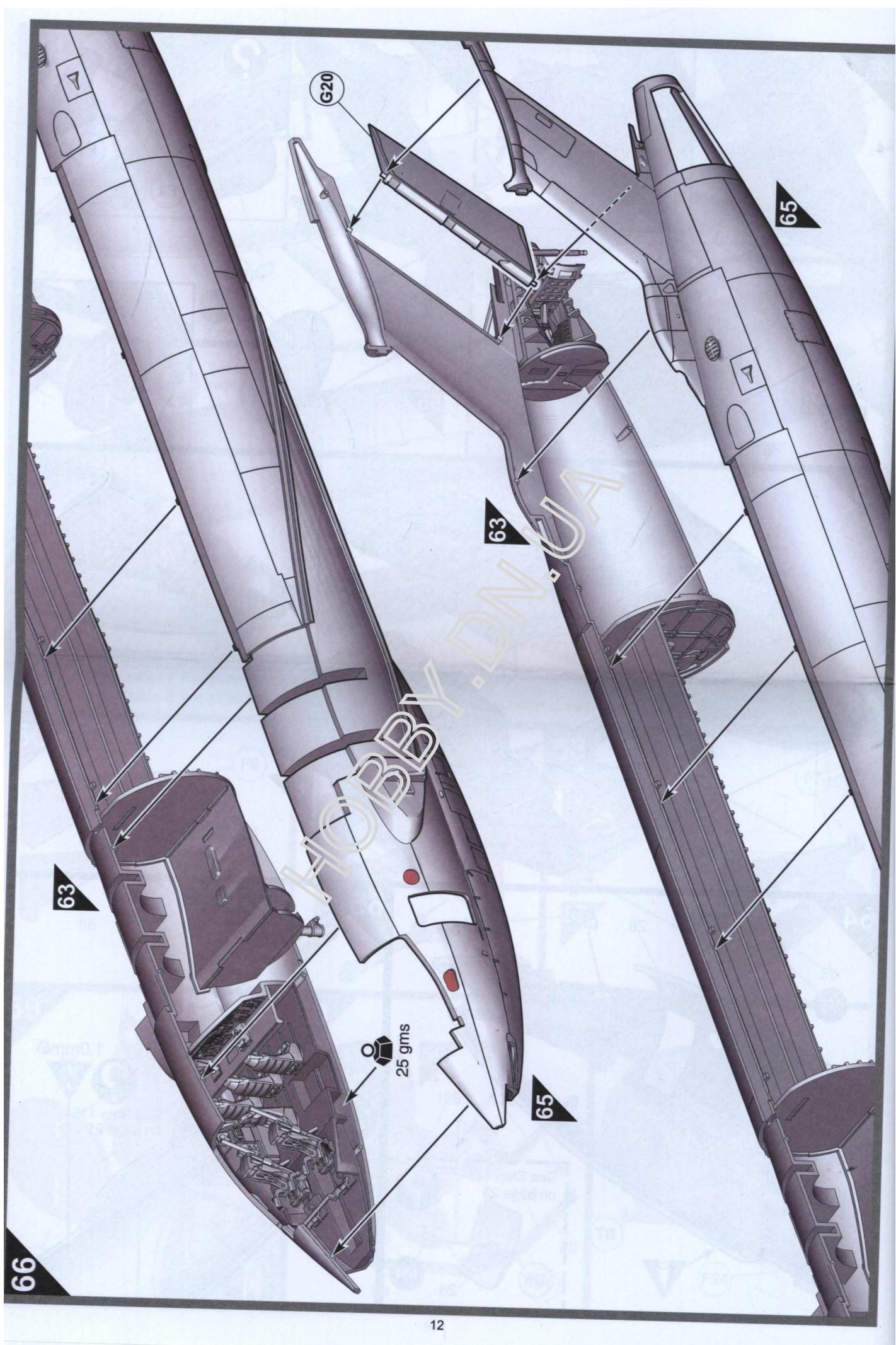
54**55**

Note: Option 1: For air brakes open, build steps 56 to 62a.

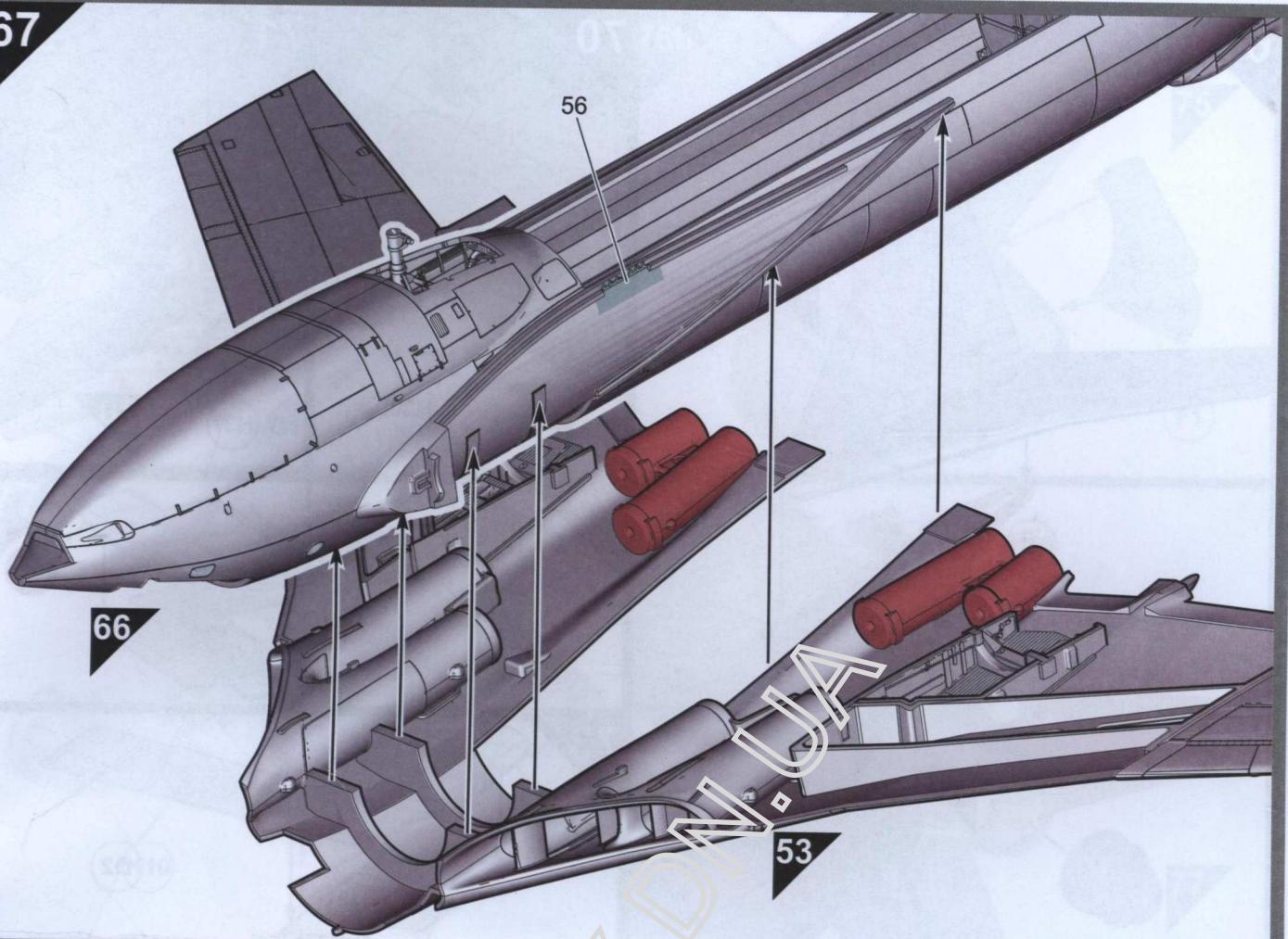
Note: Option 2: For air brakes closed, miss out steps 56 to 62a and refer to step 62b on page 11.

56**57****58****59****60****61**

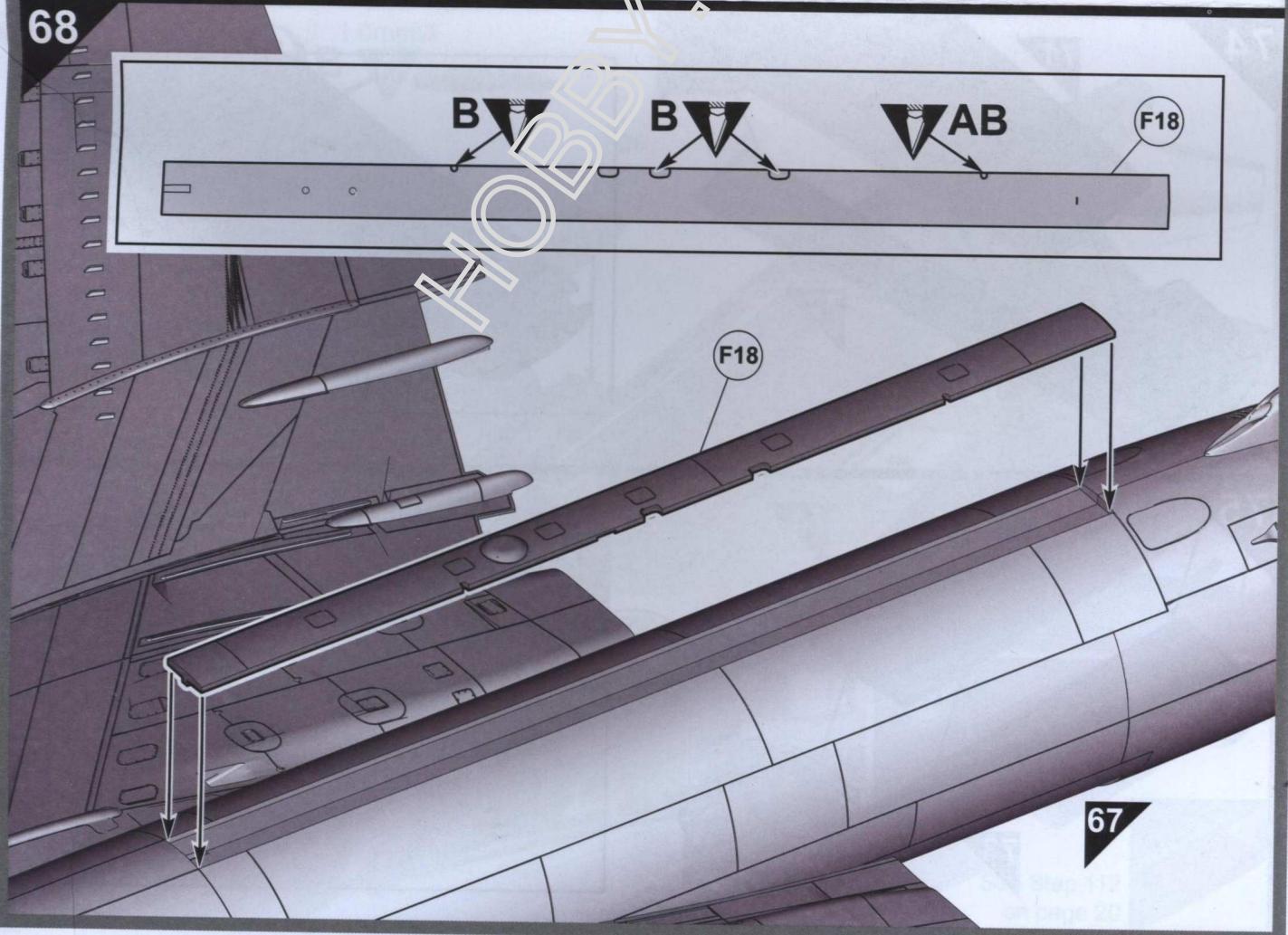




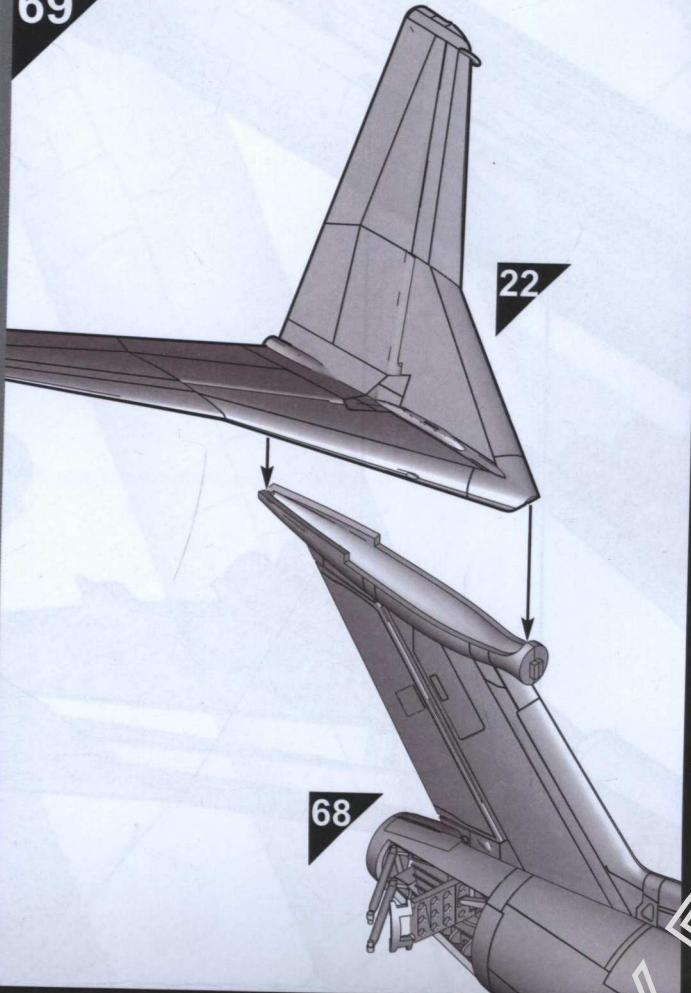
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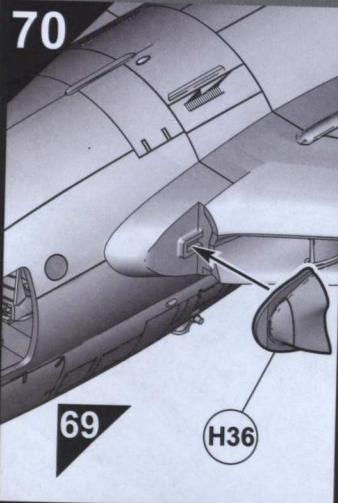
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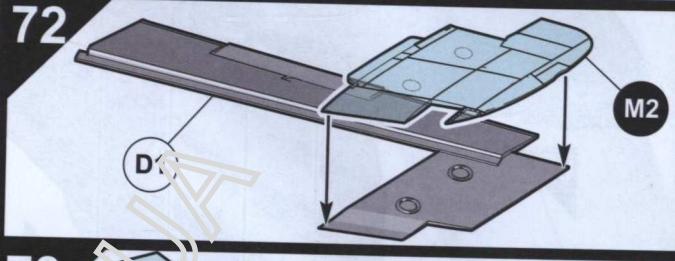
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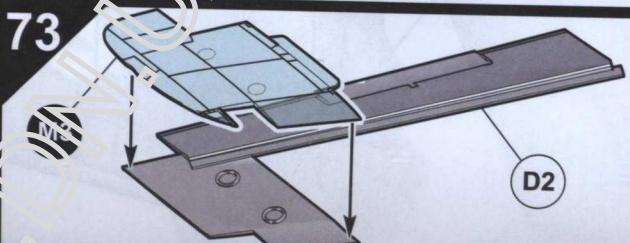
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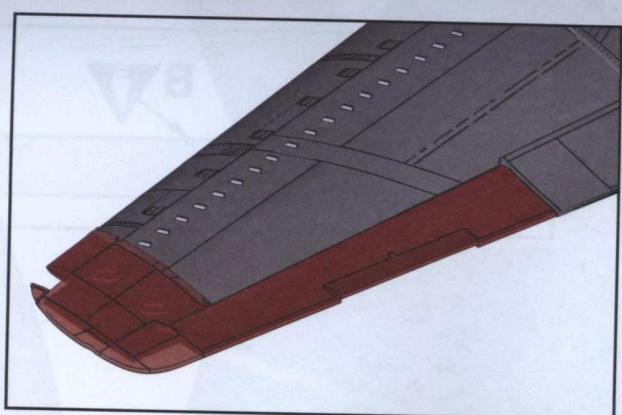
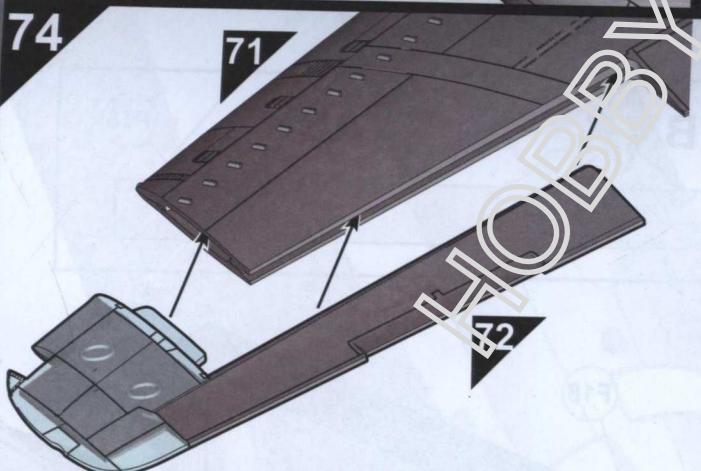
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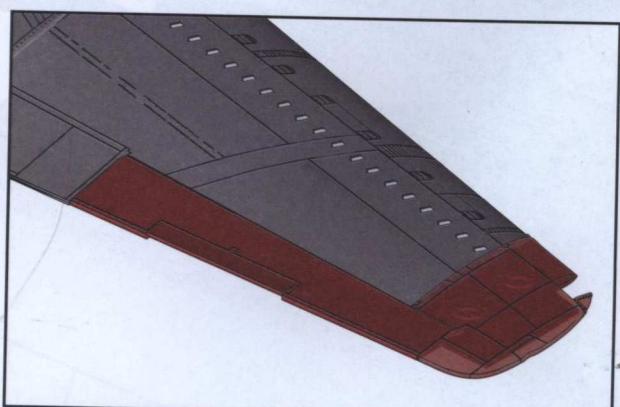
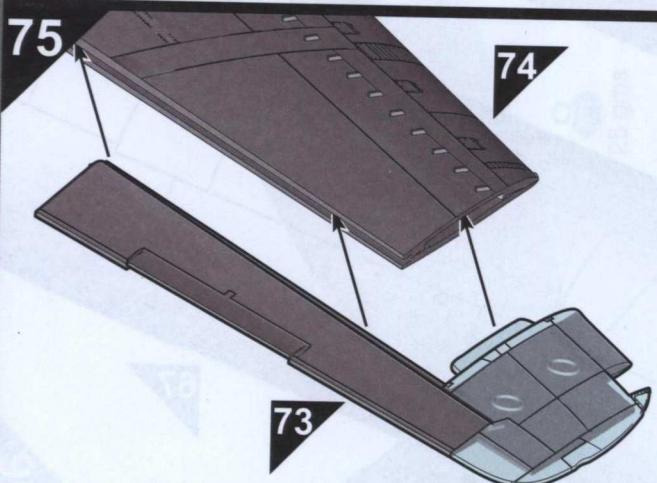
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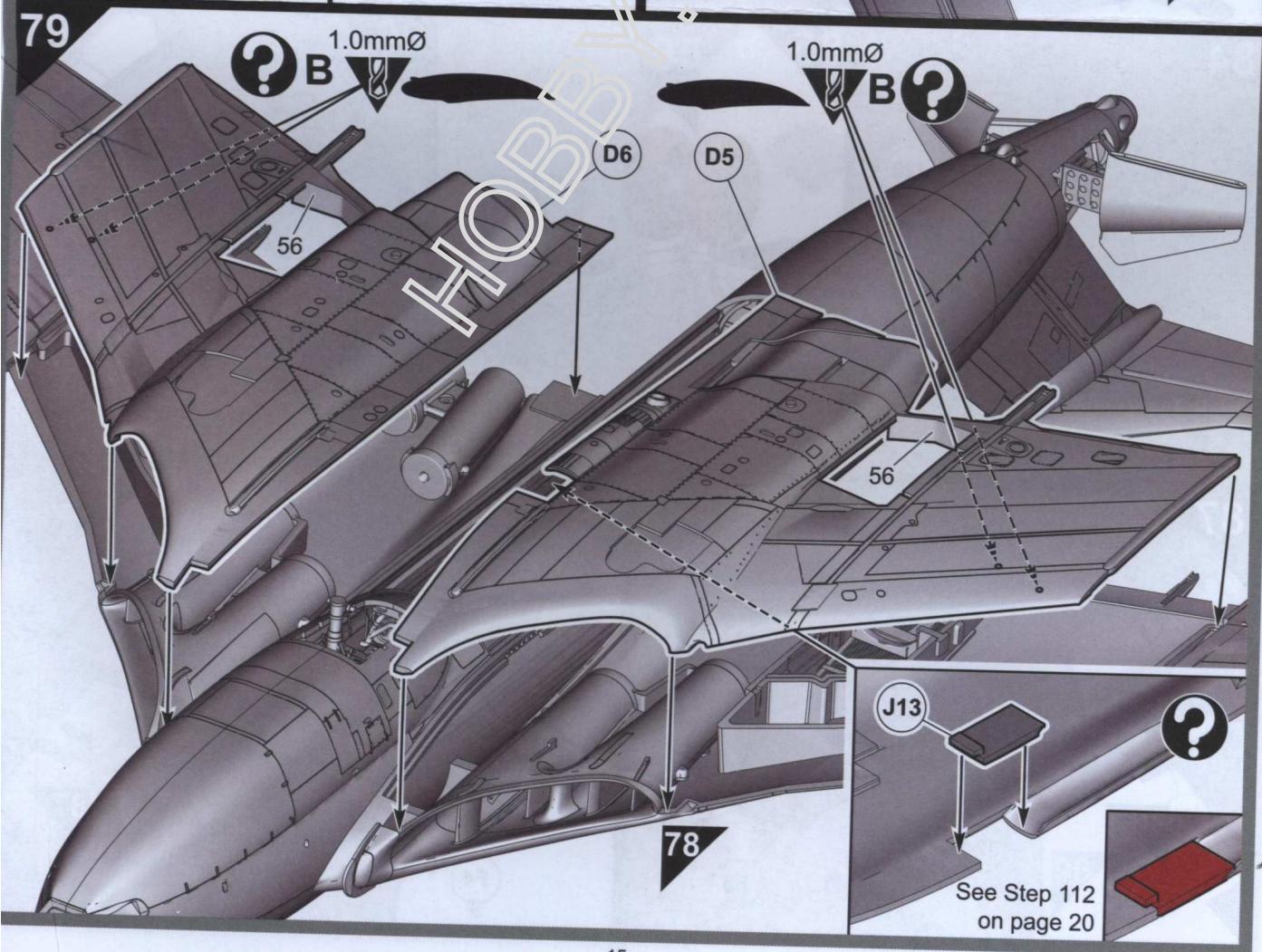
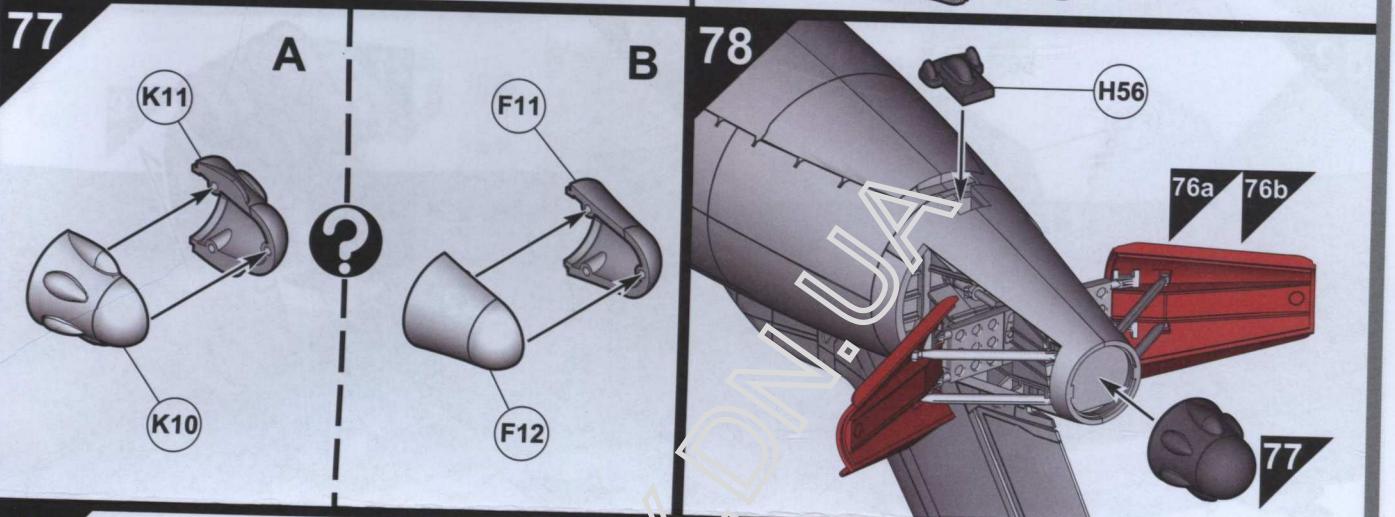
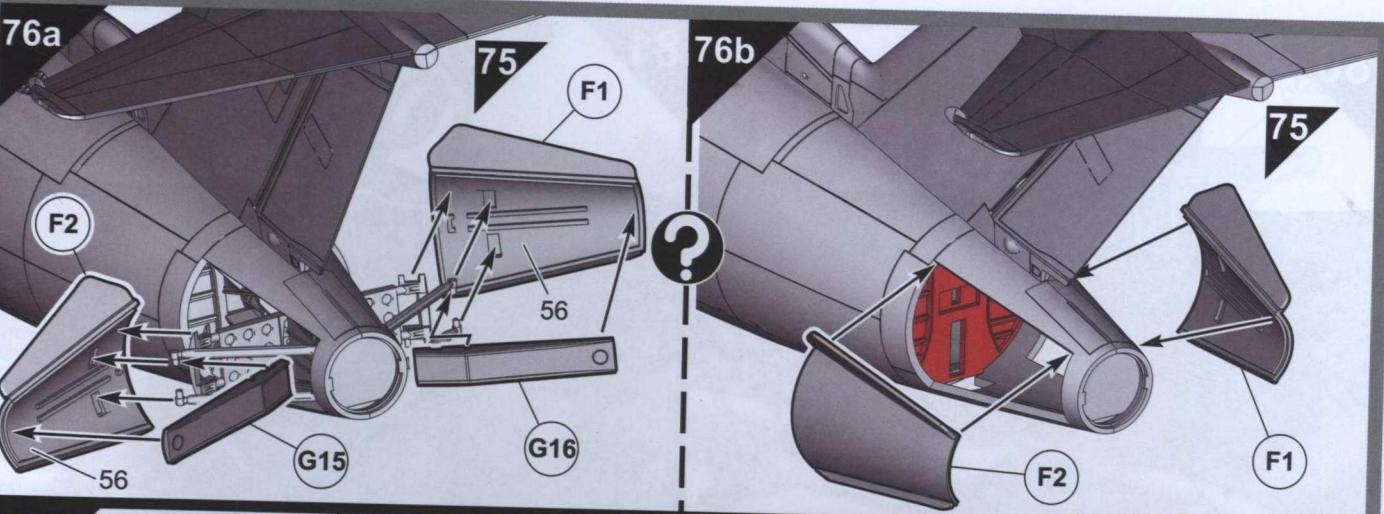


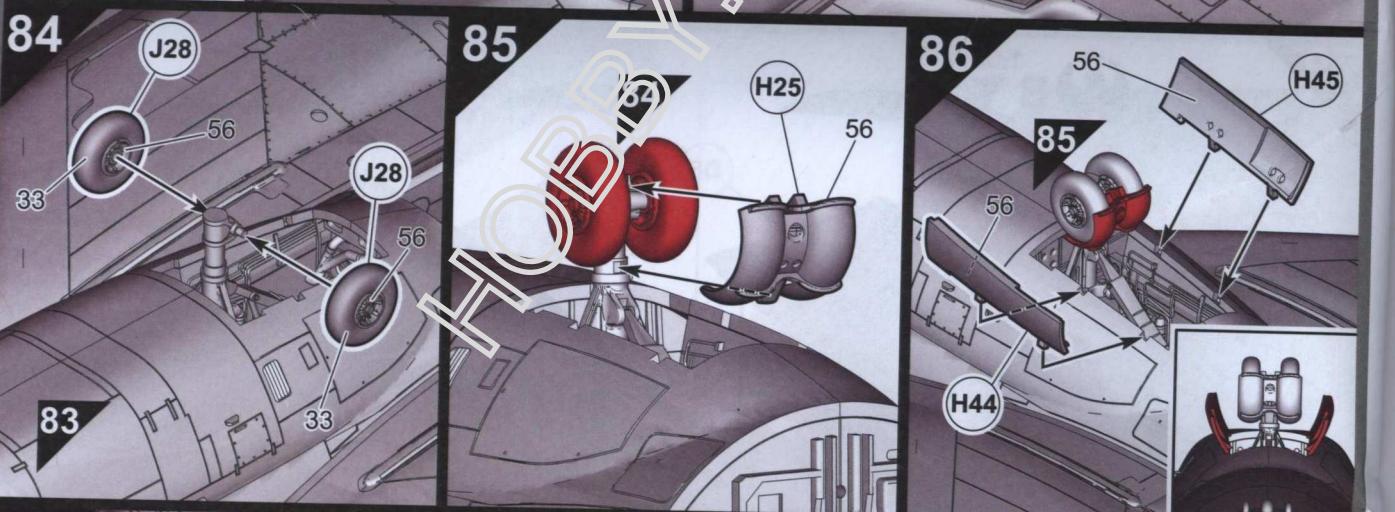
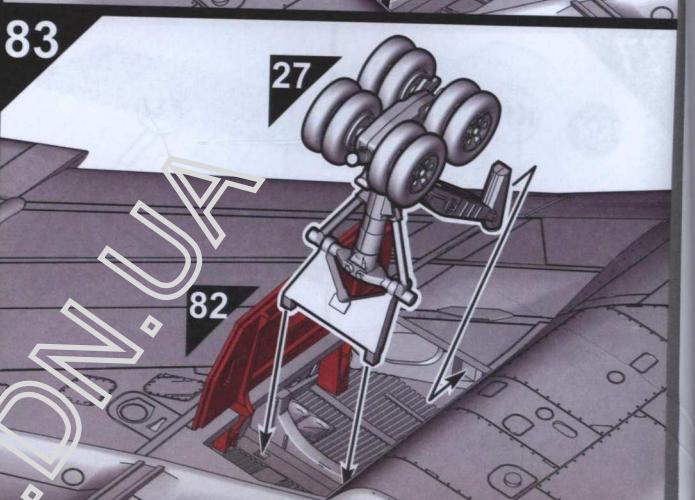
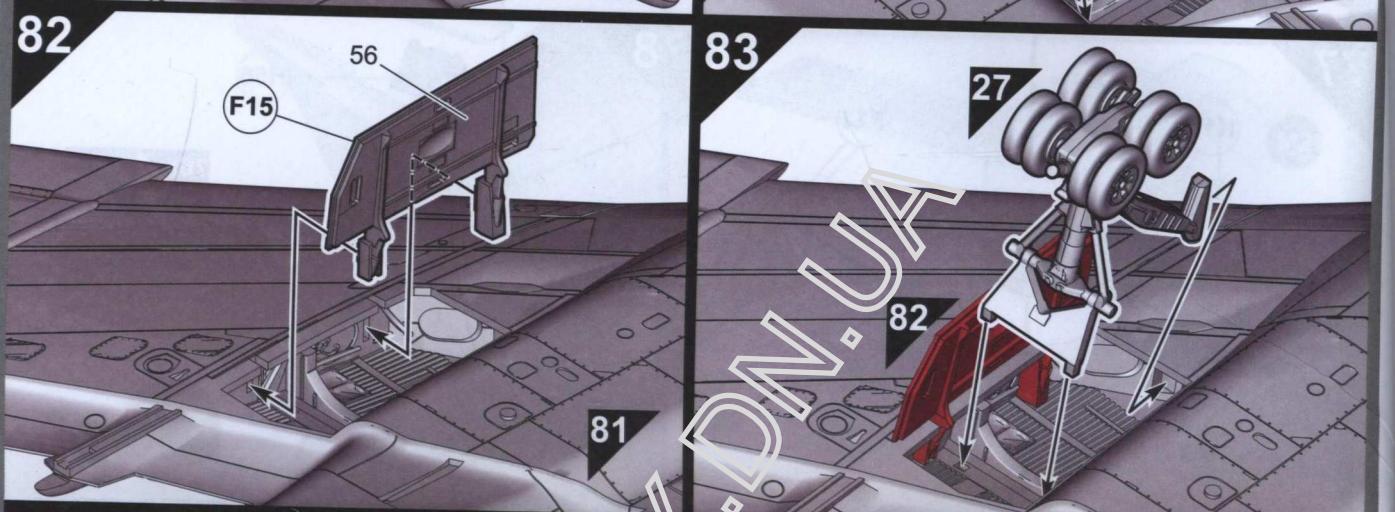
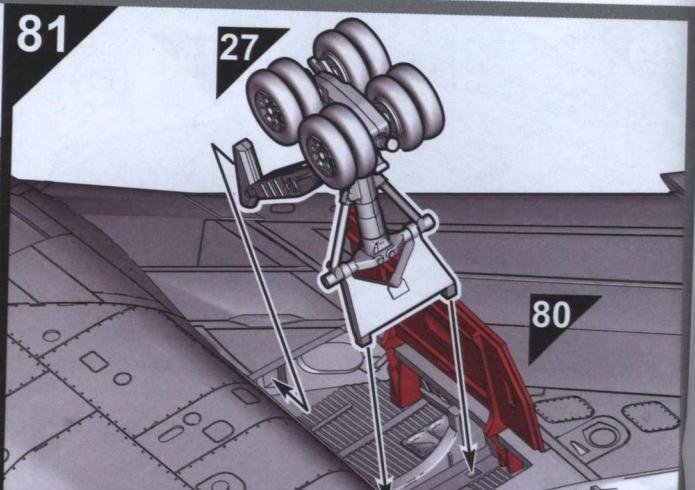
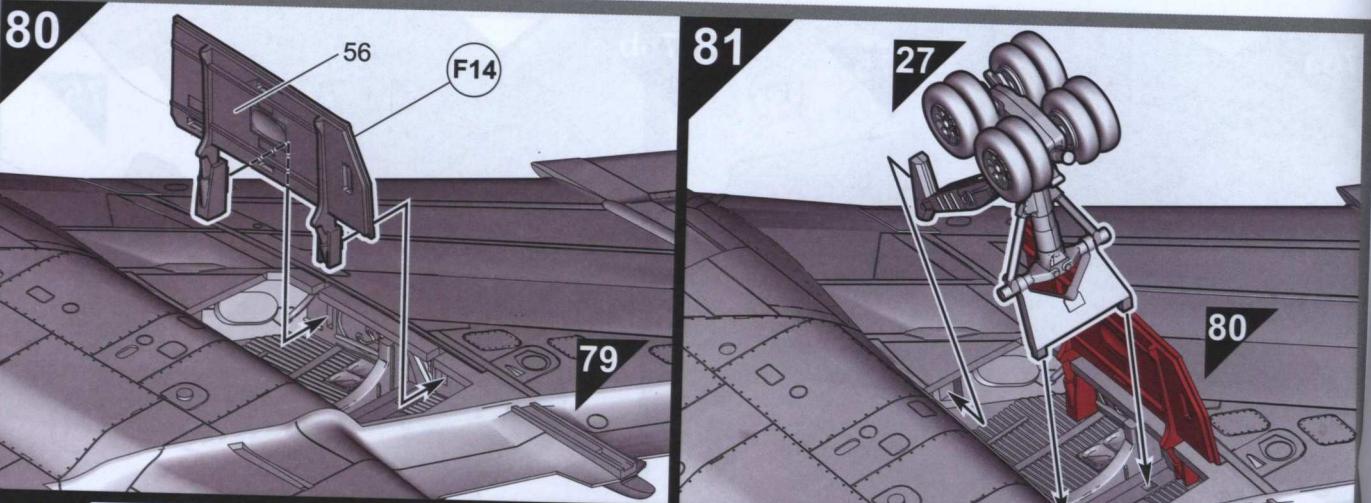
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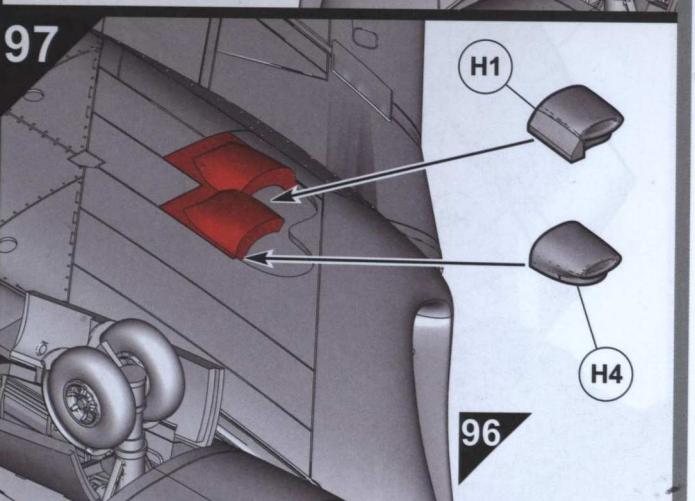
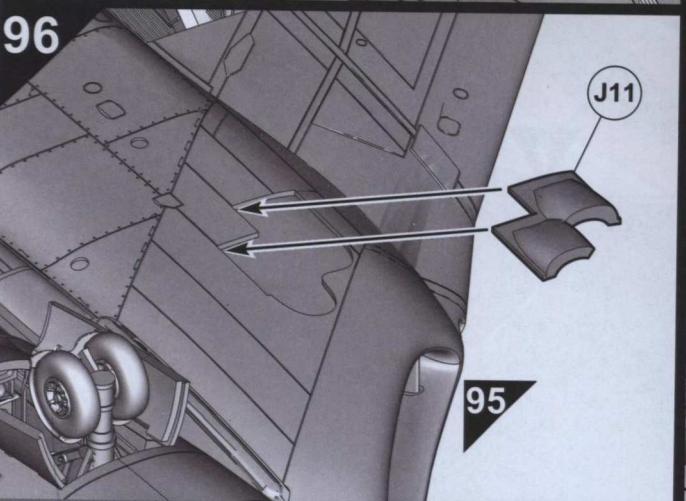
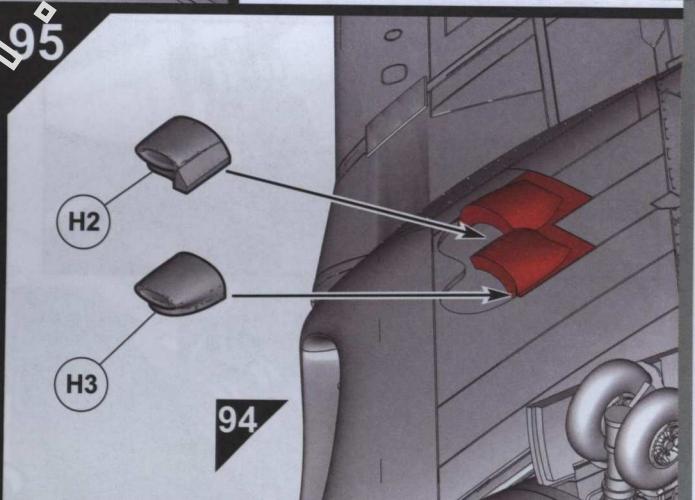
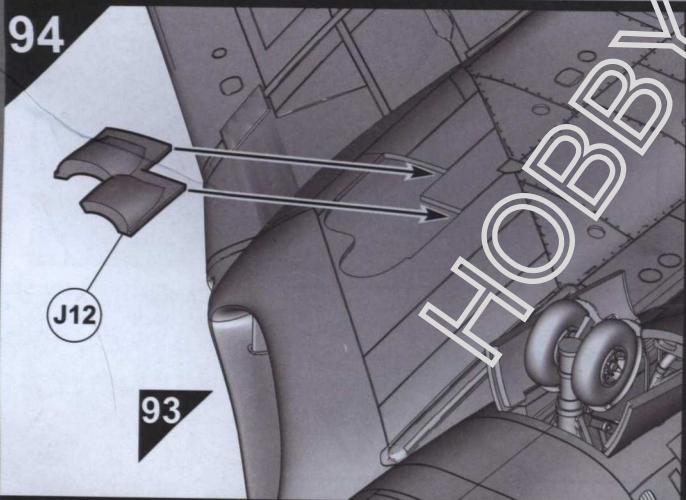
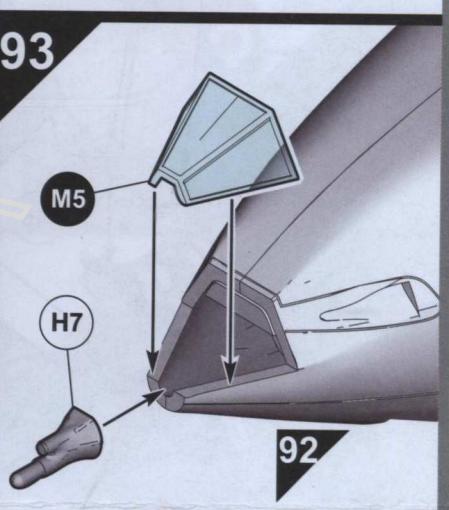
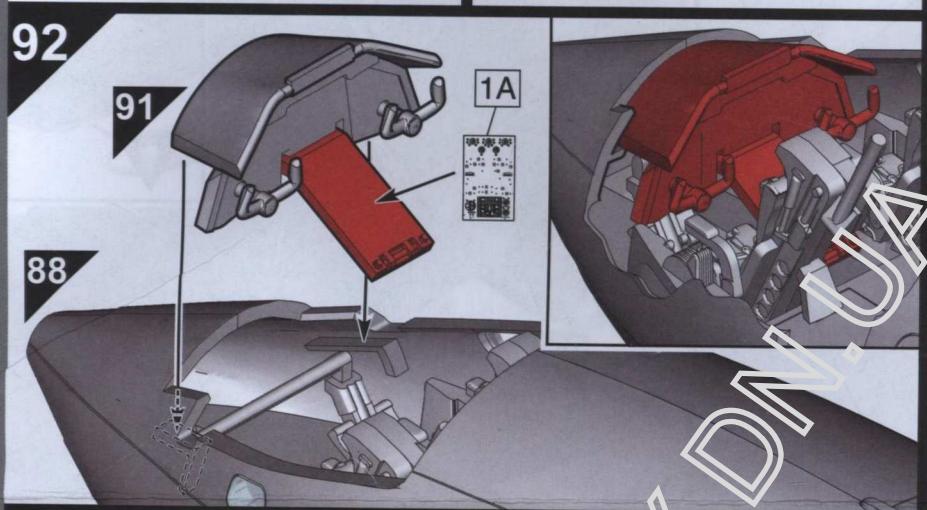
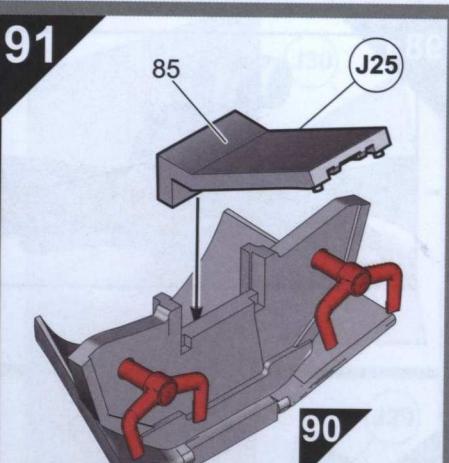
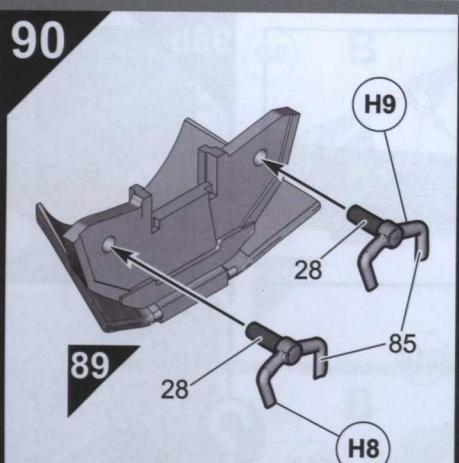
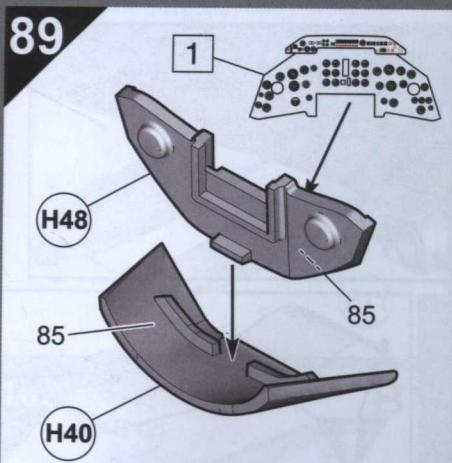


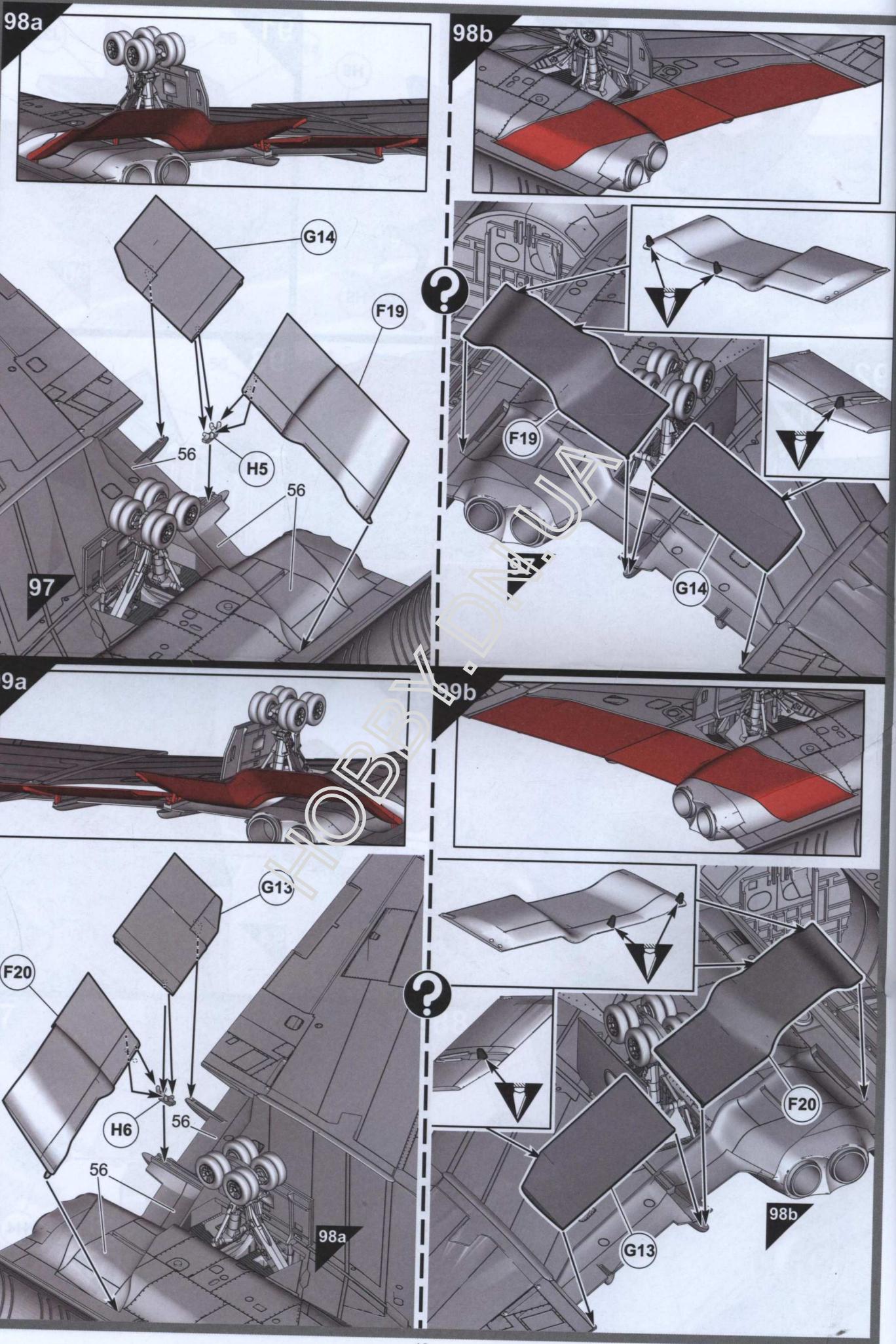
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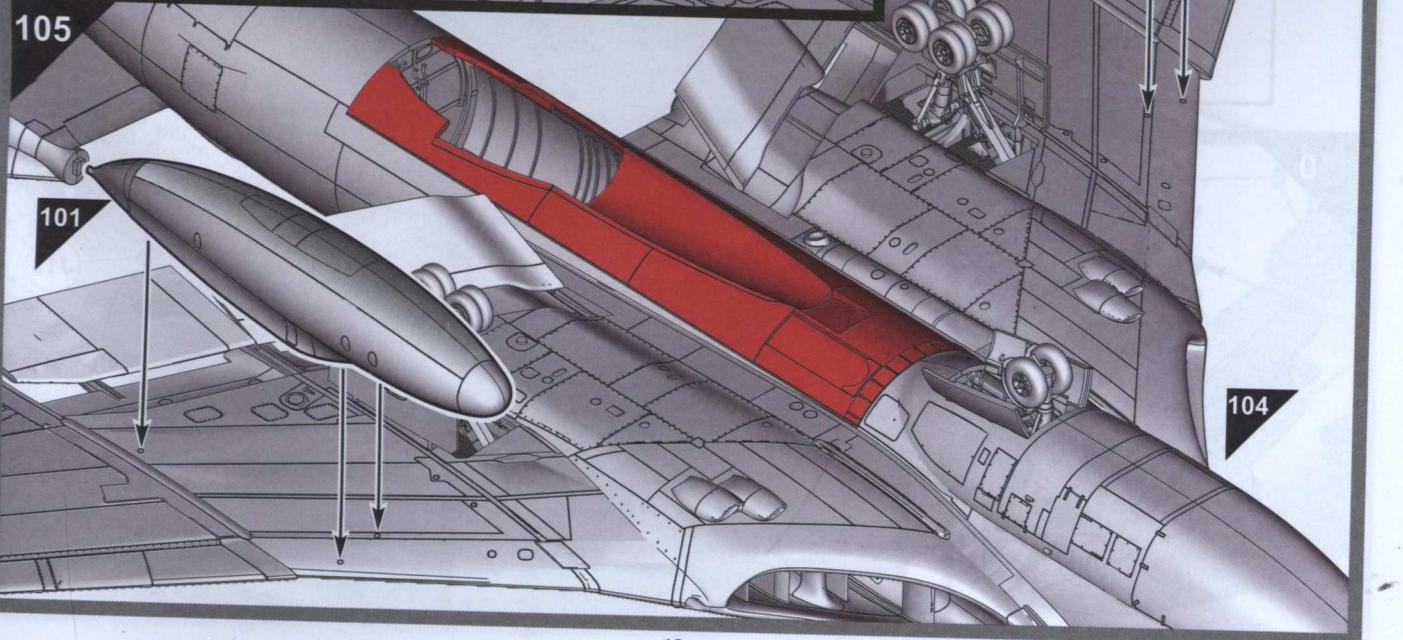
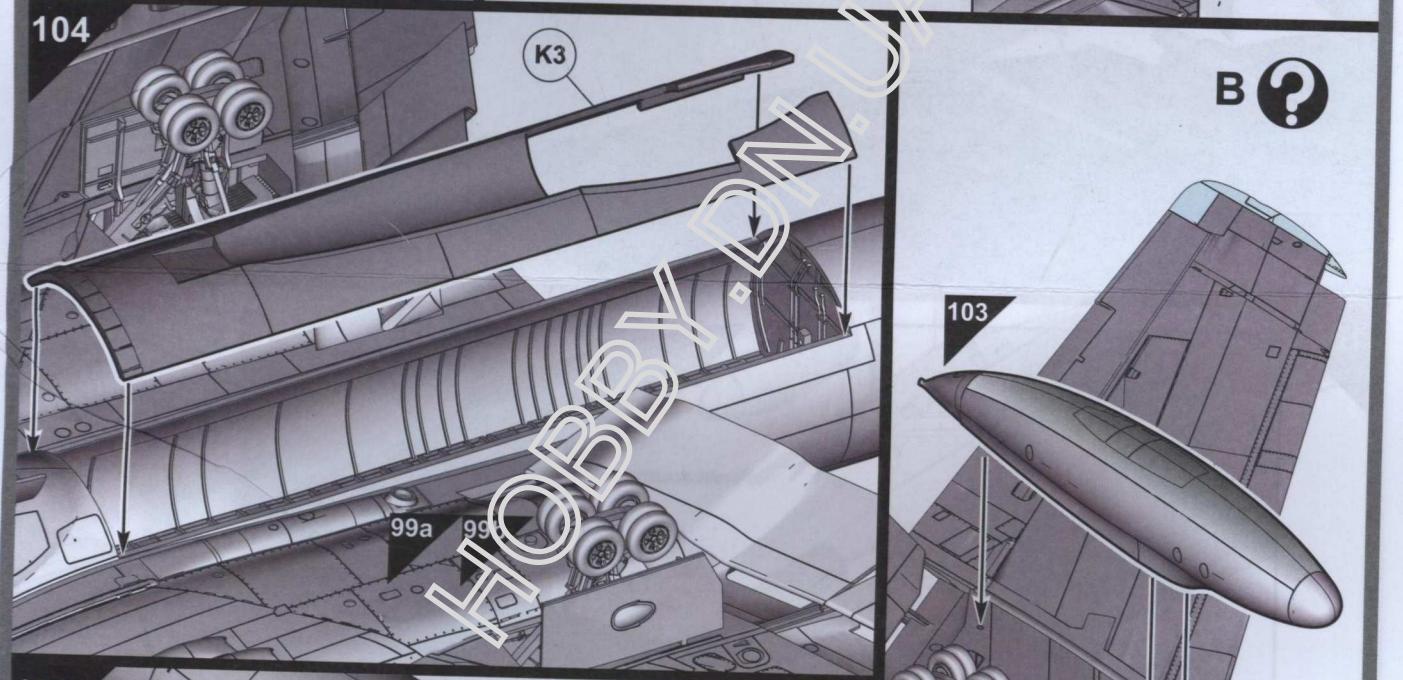
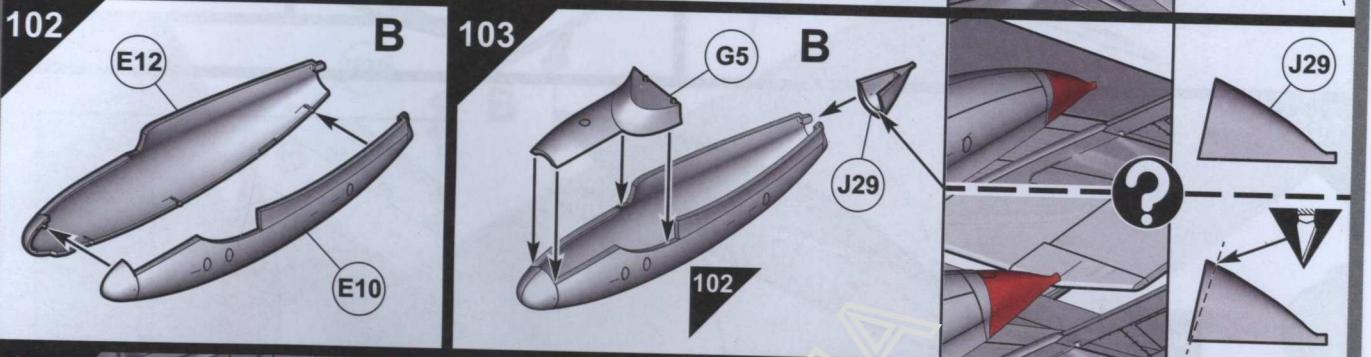
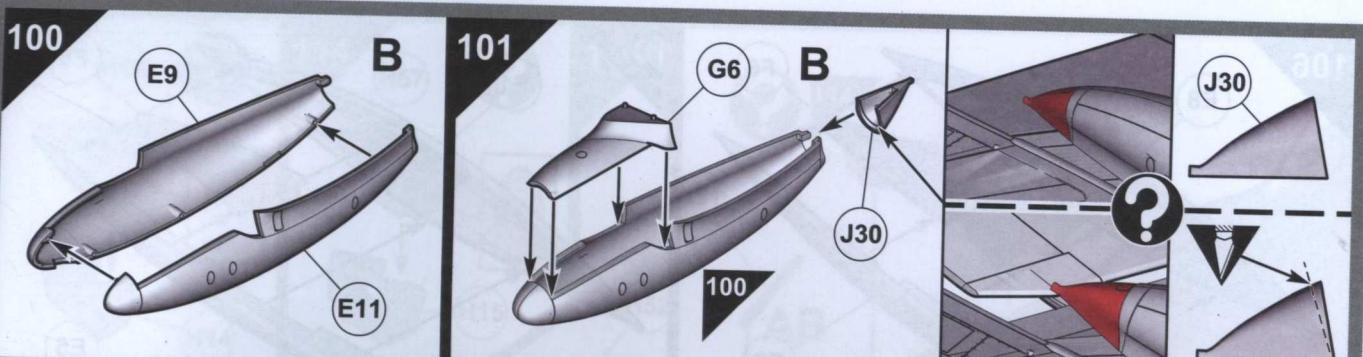


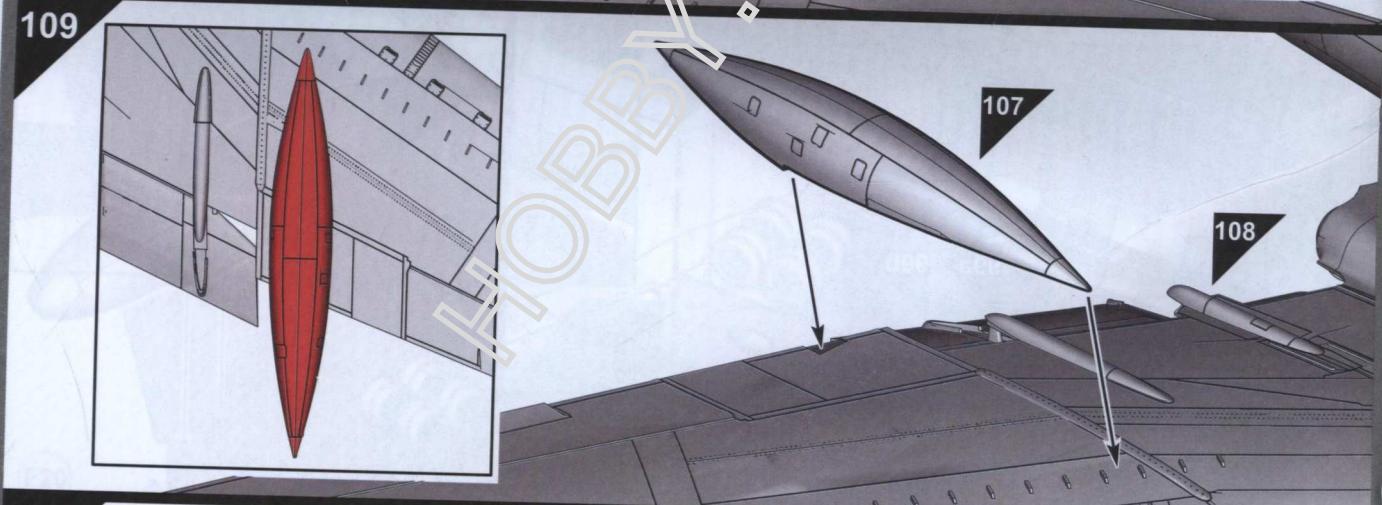
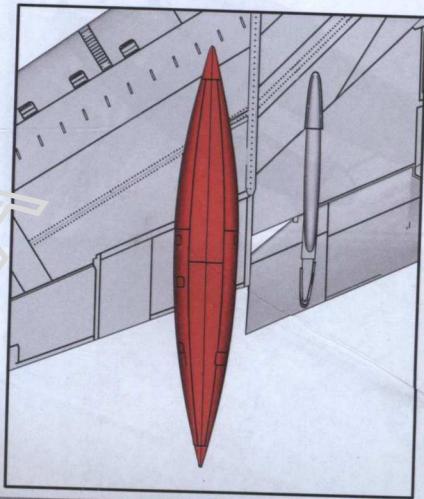
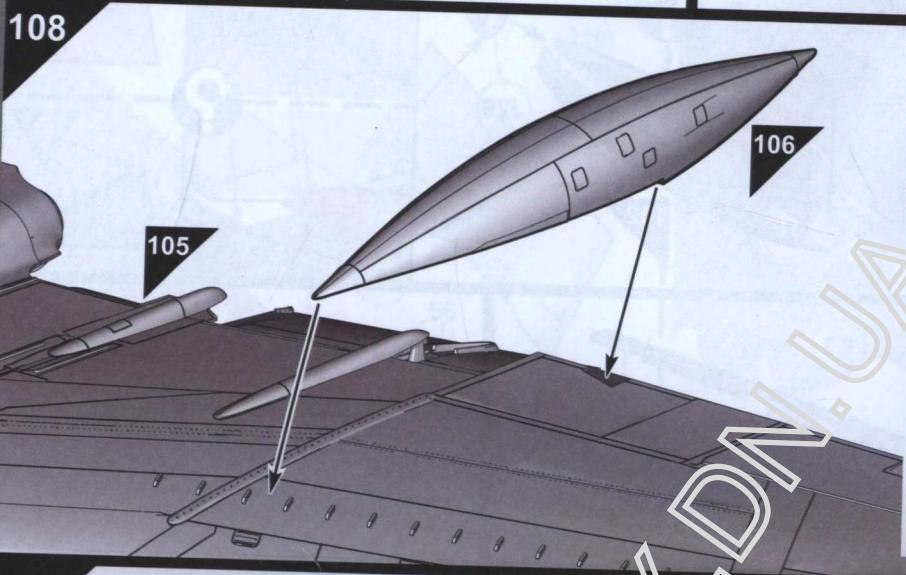
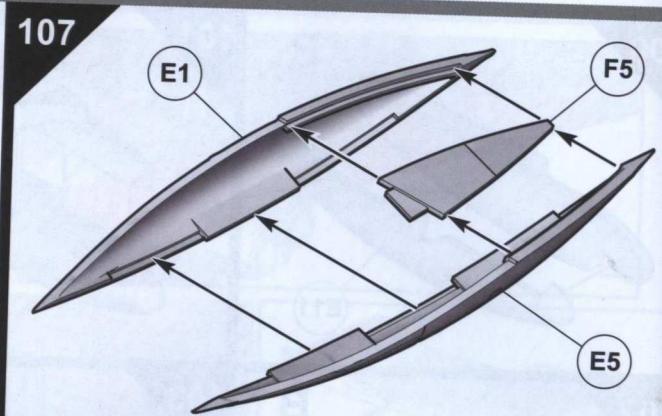
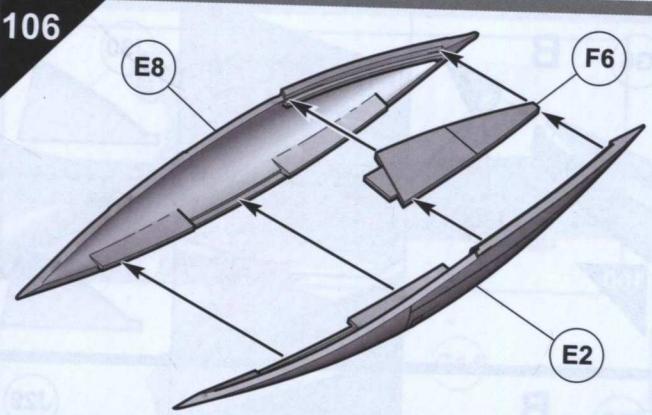


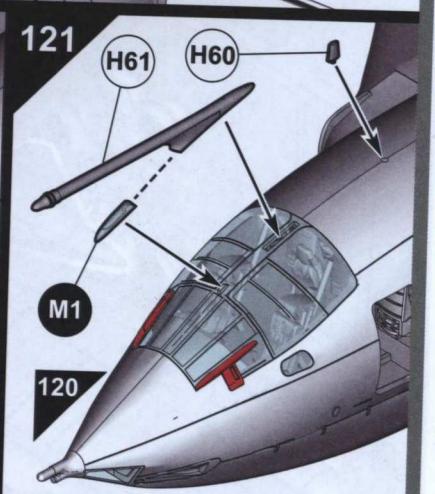
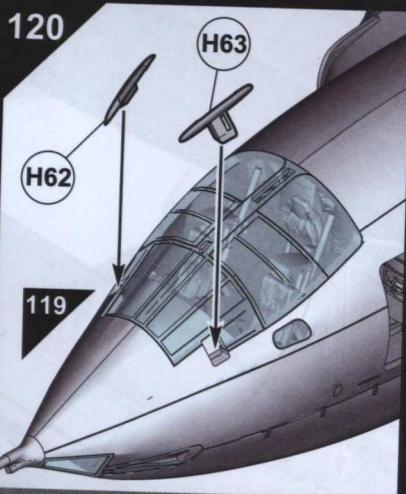
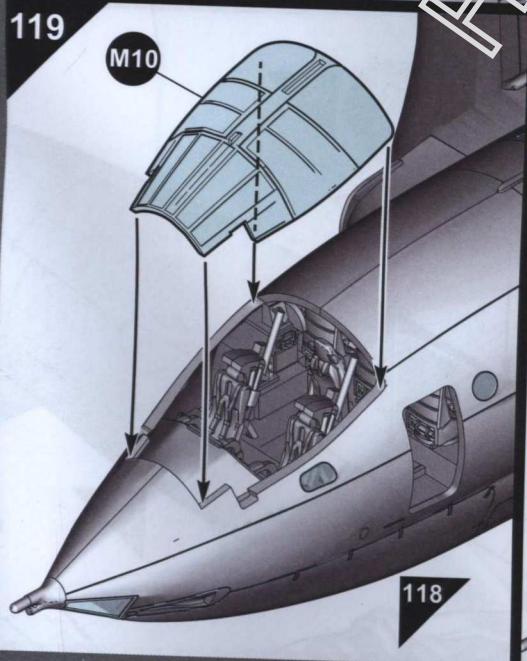
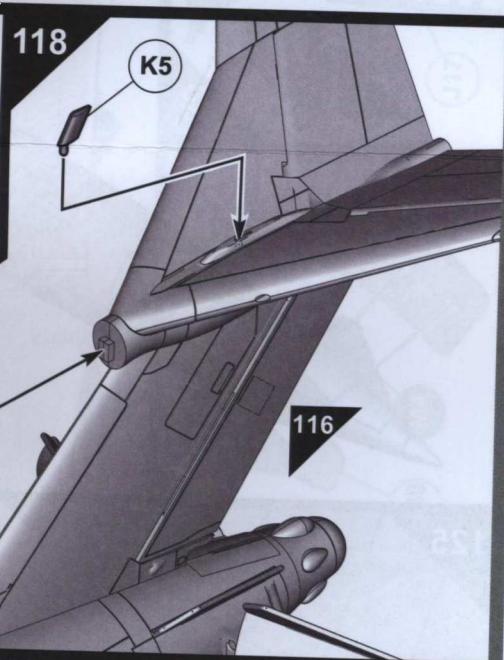
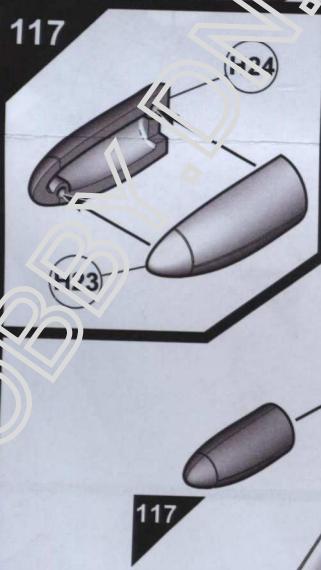
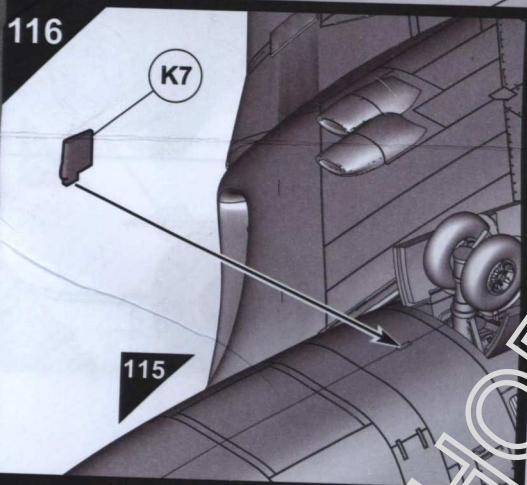
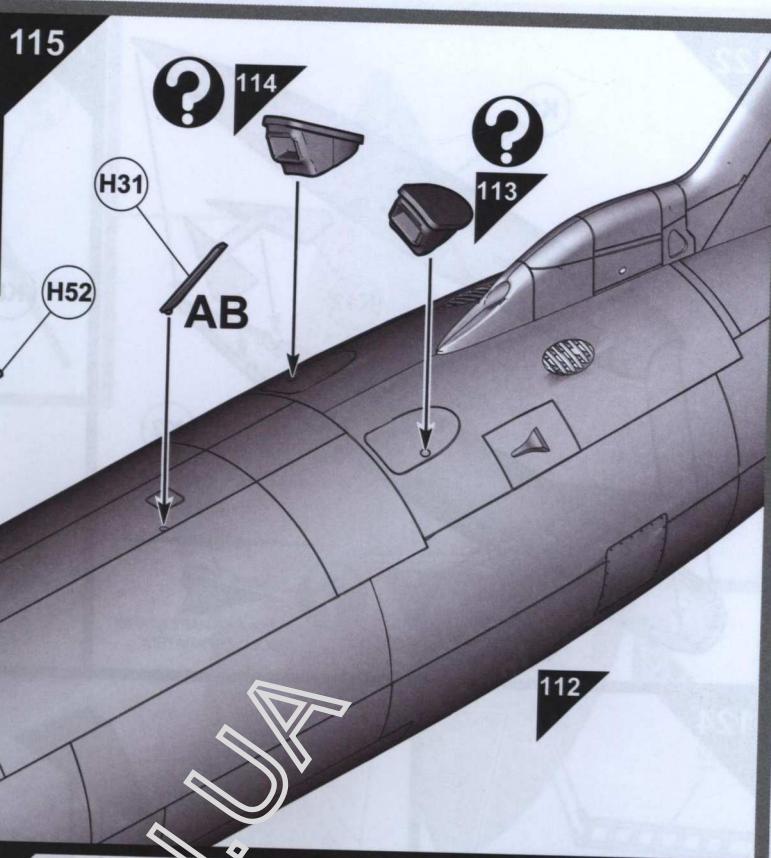




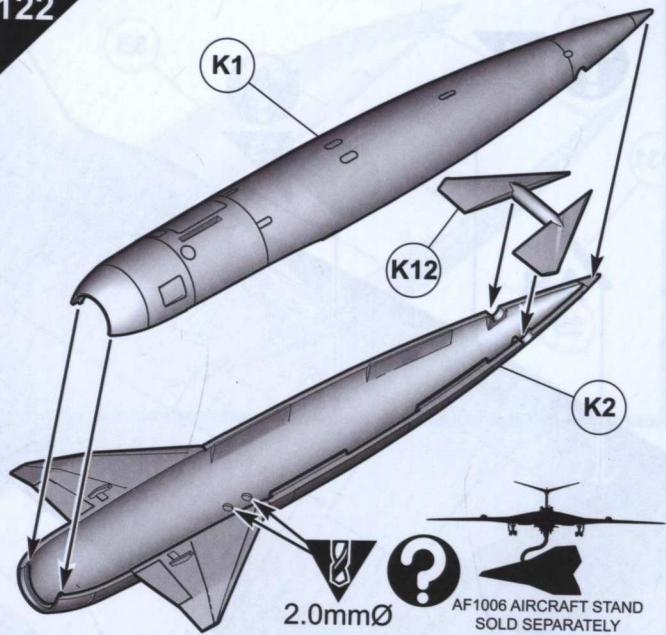




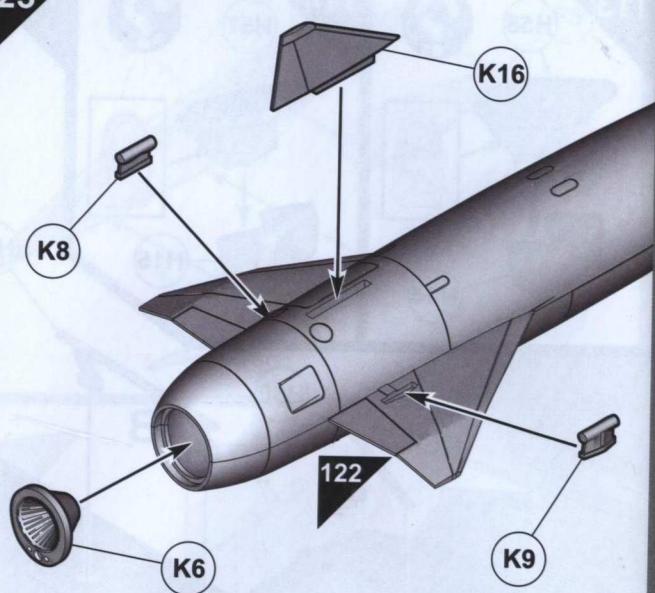




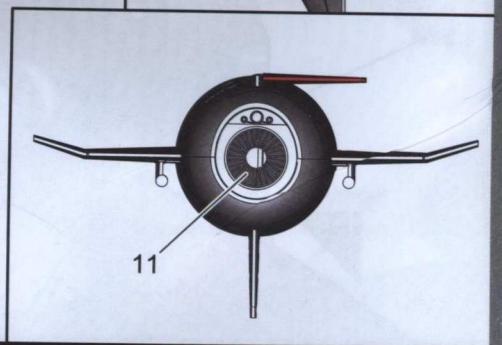
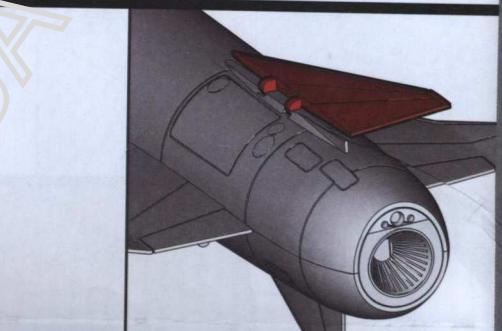
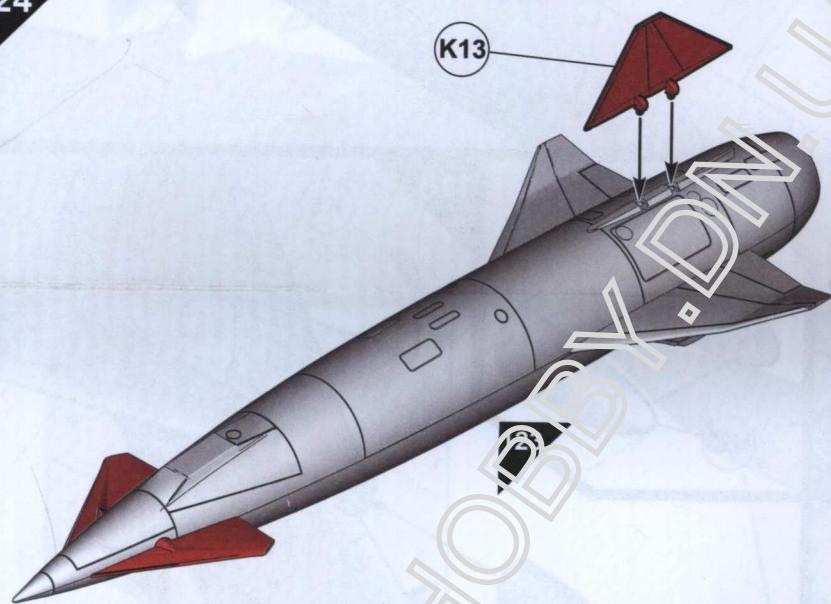
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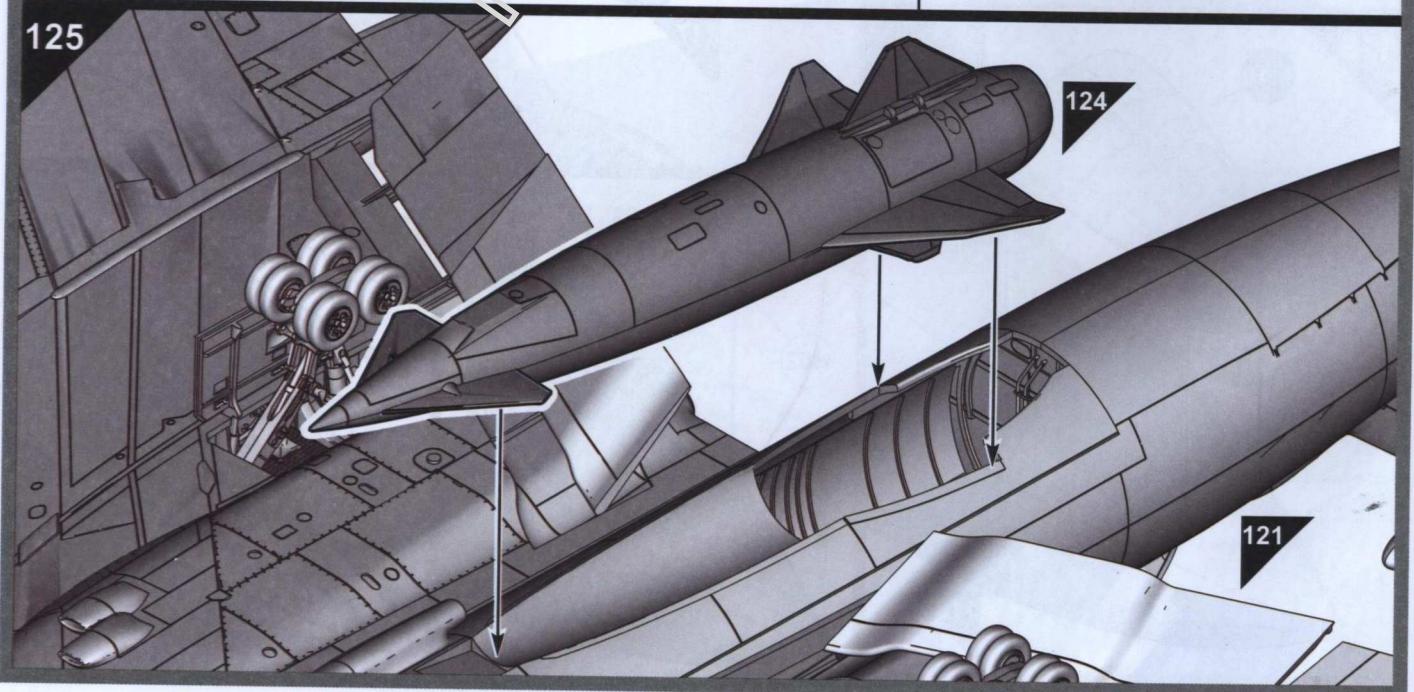
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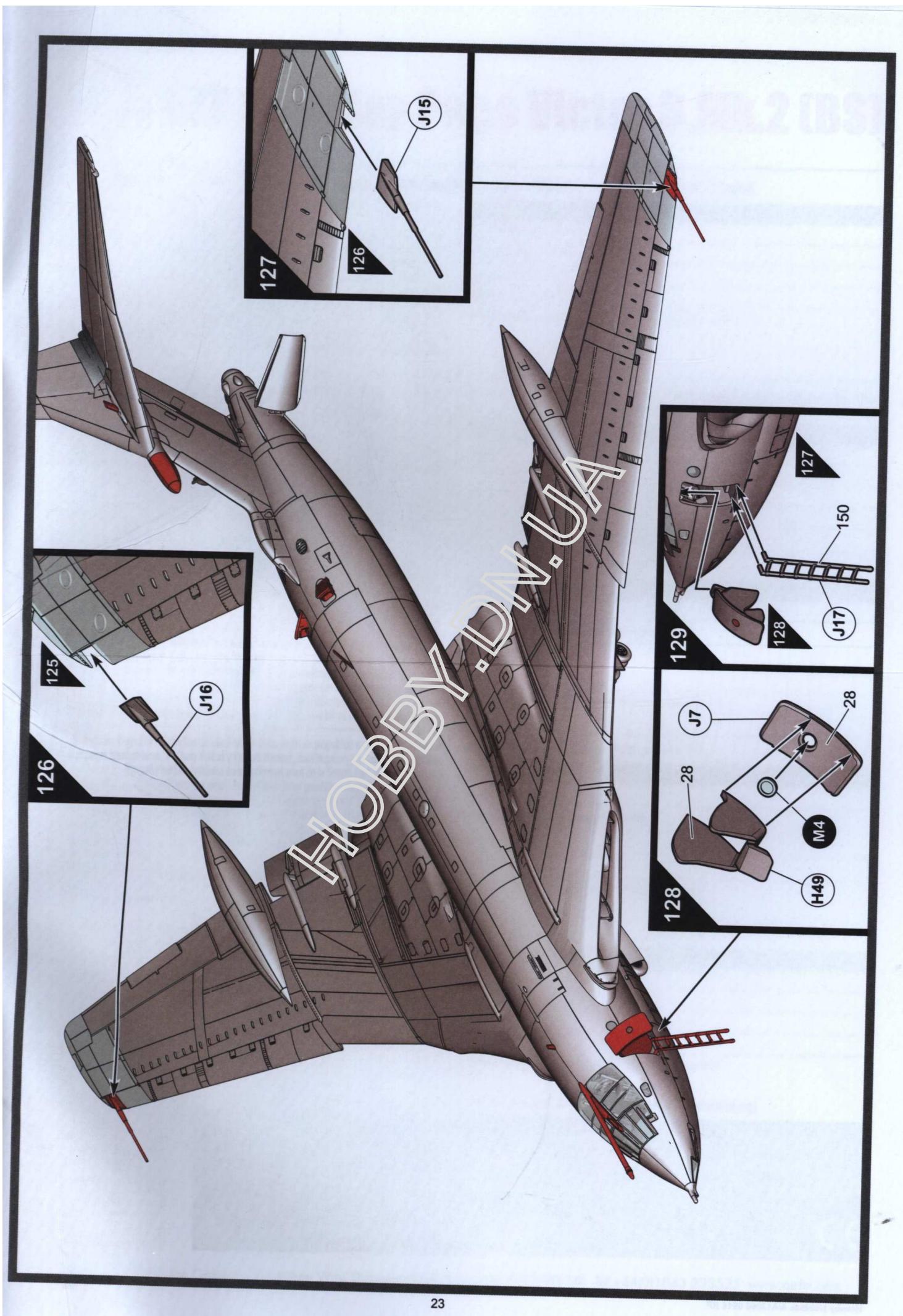


124

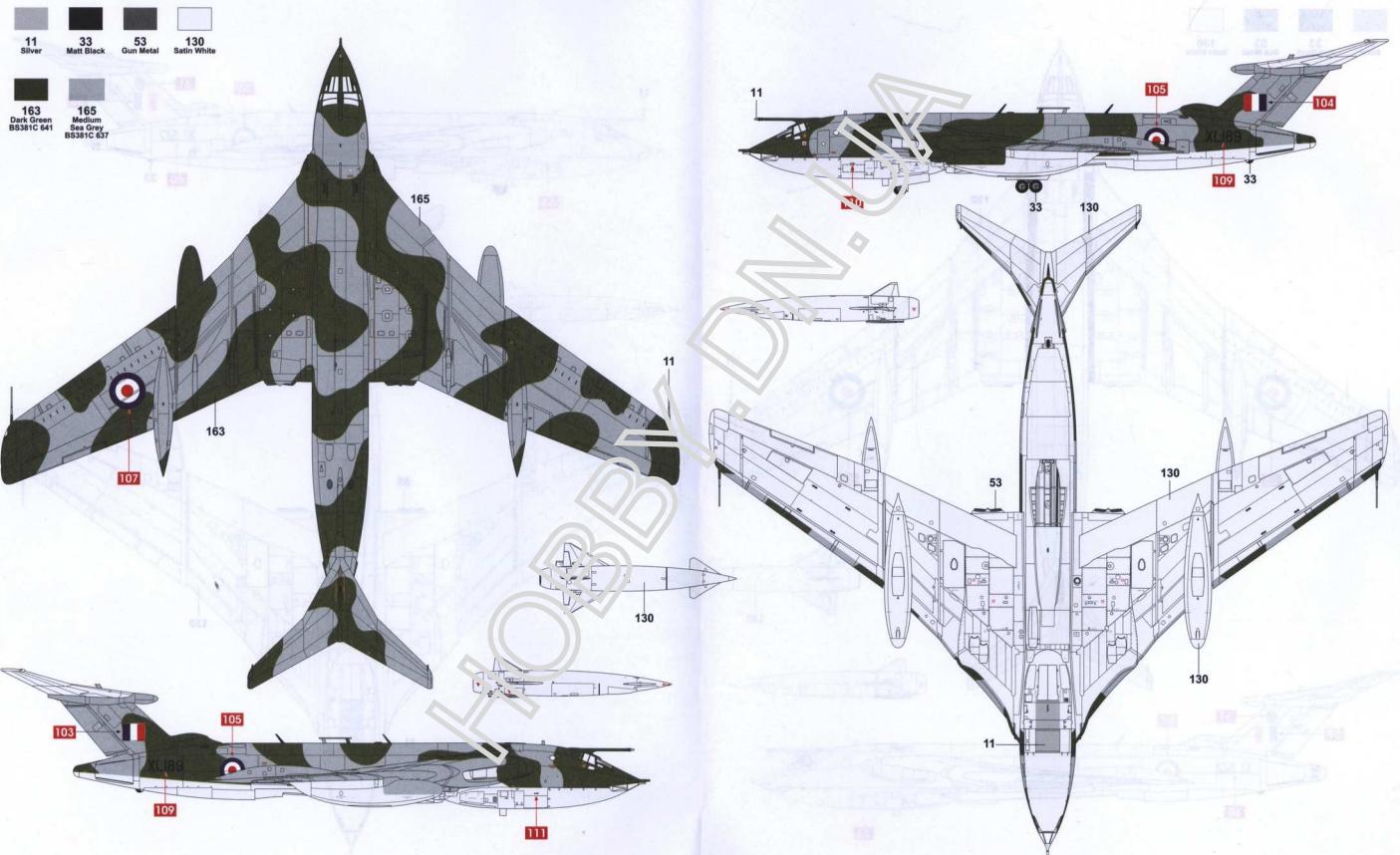


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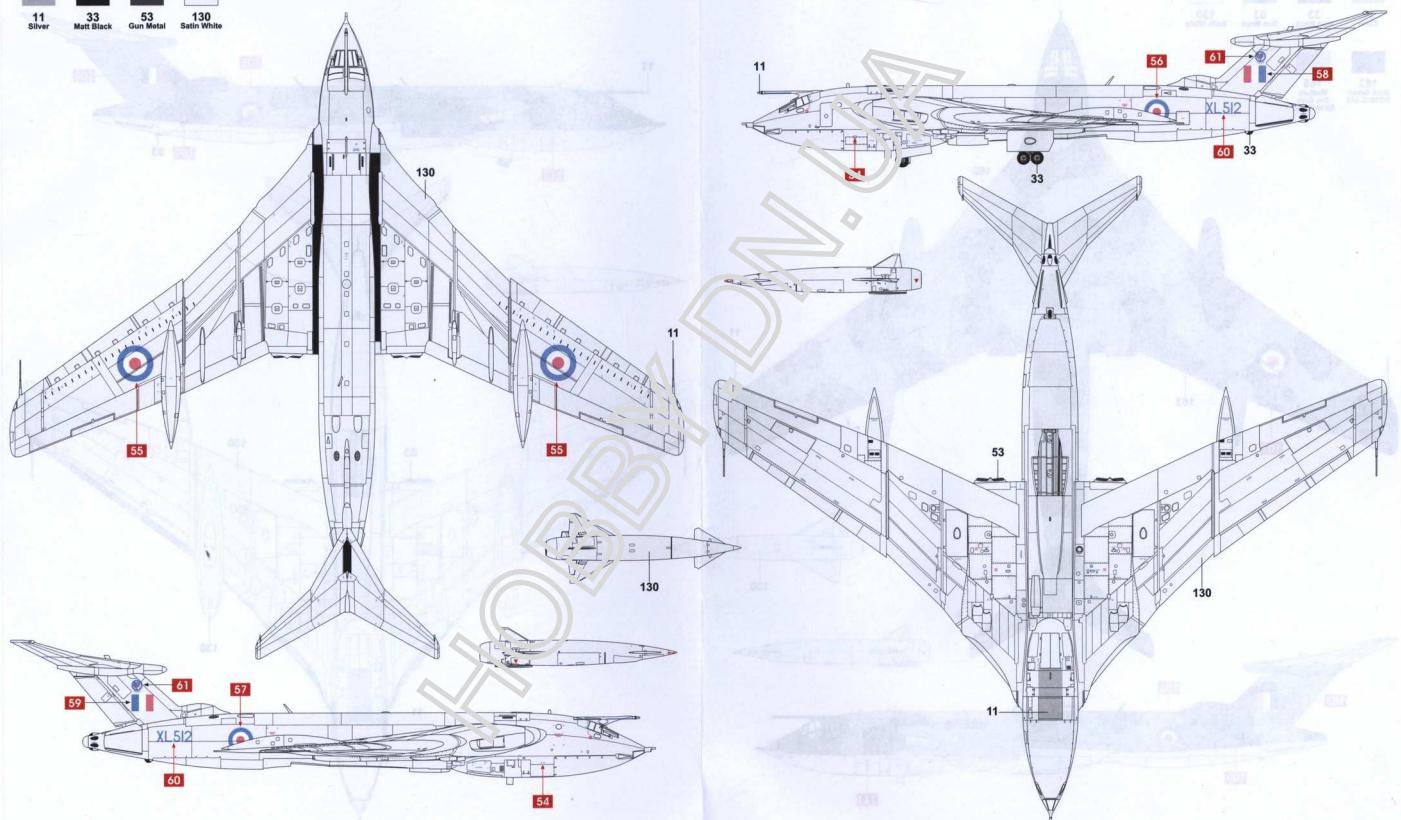


Handley Page Victor B.Mk.2(WS)
Victor Training Flight, Royal Air Force Wittering, England, 1968.

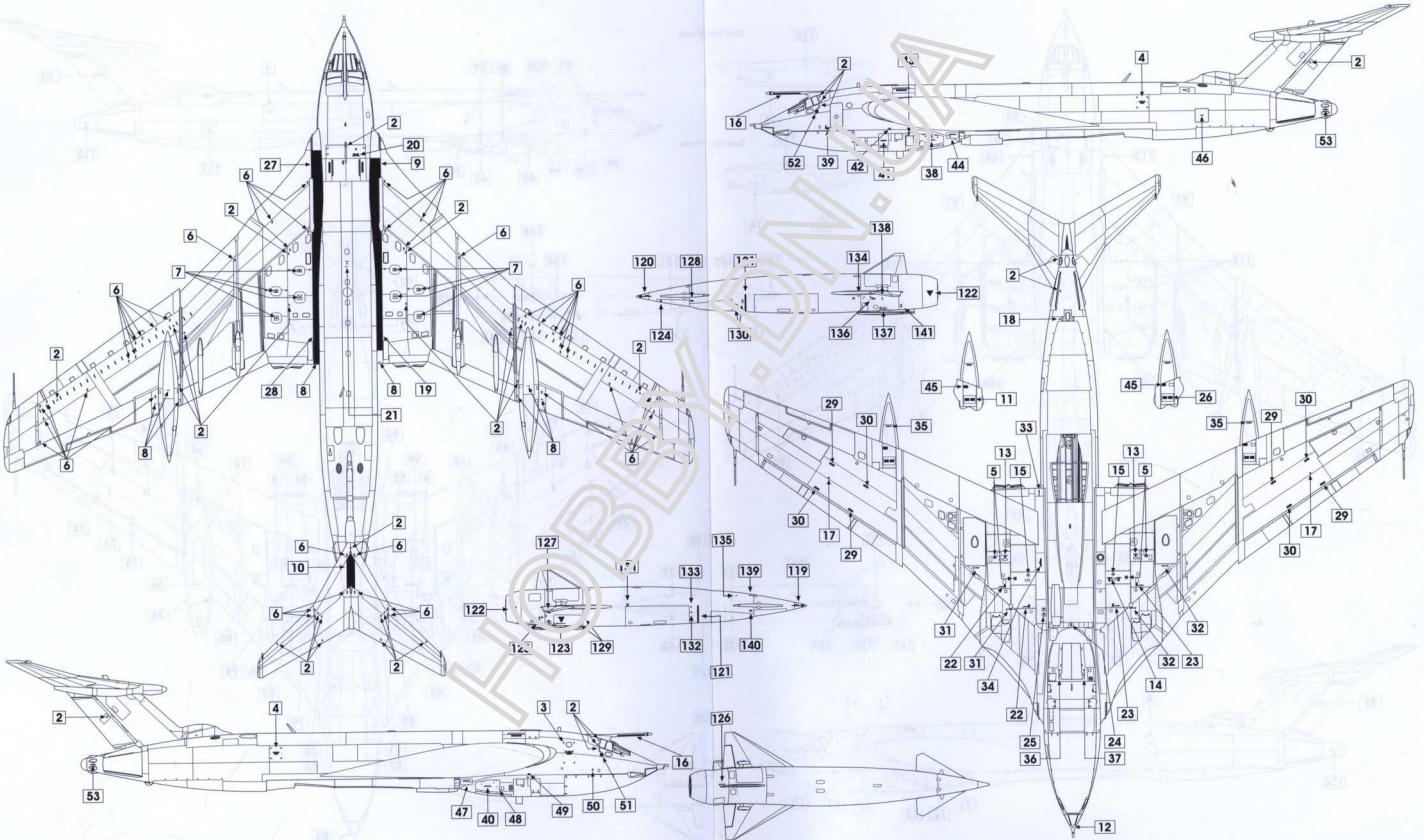


Handley Page Victor B.Mk.2(BS)

No.139 Squadron, Royal Air Force Wittering, England, 1963-64.



④ Handley Page Victor B.Mk.2(BS)
Position of stencil data.



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Position of stencil data.

