

# B-251 MITCHELL The Bomber

# History of B-25J MITCHELL

orth American Aviation's B-25 Mitchell was named in honour of Major General William Mitchell, widely regarded as the father of the United States Air Force Two years after his death in 1936, the Air Corps issued Circular 10, 38-385 which described the requirements for the next generation of bombers. These included the capability to carry 1,200lb of bombs for 1,200 miles, at a speed of at least 200mph. Companies who submitted their designs to meet this requirement, included N.A.A. Their proposal was for a twin-engine, medium bomber which was given the initial design number of NA-40. This design could be linked back to N.A.A.'s reasonably successful, but cance led, NA-39 design of just two years prior. The NA-40 first flew towards the end of 1939, when the war in Europe was already underway. After numerous modifications and improvements that culminated in the design of the NA-62, the type eventually entered service in 1941, now designated as B-25 'Witchell'. It was a close call though, as the NA-40 originally failed to wirr any orders back in 1939, and orders that were meant to materialise for France, never did due to competition. Whilst the B-25 was new to the production lines, a further significant modification was made, replacing the constant dihedral of the wing to that of a slight anheoral, just outbook of the engines. This give the Mitchell its quasi-gull wing and removed flight instability.

There's no doubt that the B-25 was a particularly robust and adaptable aircraft, even though the type was initially designated as a medium bomber with a glazed nose and manned rear

gun (B-25C). It was capable of high- and low-level bombing, strafing, photoreconnaissance, and submarine patrol. The Mitchell saw service as a gunship in its B-25H incarnation, complete with neavy 75mm cannon armament in the nose, through to a version known as the 'Strafer which packed a fearsome total of 8 guns in the nose, as well as four in forward facing pods which sat on the side walls, just below the cockpit area. With the subject of this HKM kit release, we see the B-25J version, which revisited its earlier medium bomber incarnation, which featured a glazed nose with defensive armament. Some B-25J aircraft were, however, modified back to the Strafer nose. The 'J' variant was the final production series type built, totalling 4,318 units out of a total B-25 production of 9,816. The B-25 served in every theatre of WW2, from the Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and Europe, with the type continuing in service with nations such as Brazil, until around 1970. One of the most audacious missions of the war, the Doolittle Raid, provided an early morale boost for America, following the devastat ing attack on Pearl Harbour. In this instance, sixteen B-25B medium bombers attacked Tokyo. having taken-off from the carrier USS Hornet. The aircraft were stripped of unnecessary weight to allow them to take off from the relatively short floating runway.

The B-25J was powered by 2 × Wright R-2600-92-14 Twin Cyclone 14-cylinder air-cooled radial engine, 1,700 hp each, and it also carried 9 x .50cal M2 Browning machine guns across waist, tail, dorsal and forward gun positions. A typical medium-range mission would see the B-25J carry around 3,000lbs of bombs. Wingspan was 67ft 7in, with a length of 52ft 11in. A crew of 6 was typical for the B-25J (pilot, co-pilot, navigator, bombardier, turret gunner/engineer, radio operator/waist gunner, tail gunner)







TOGETHER















INSTANT GLUE FOR METAL





USED COLOUR



SEQUENCE





MARKING OPTION

#### CAUTION

When using both glue and paint, do not use these near an open flame, due to the flammable properties of these items

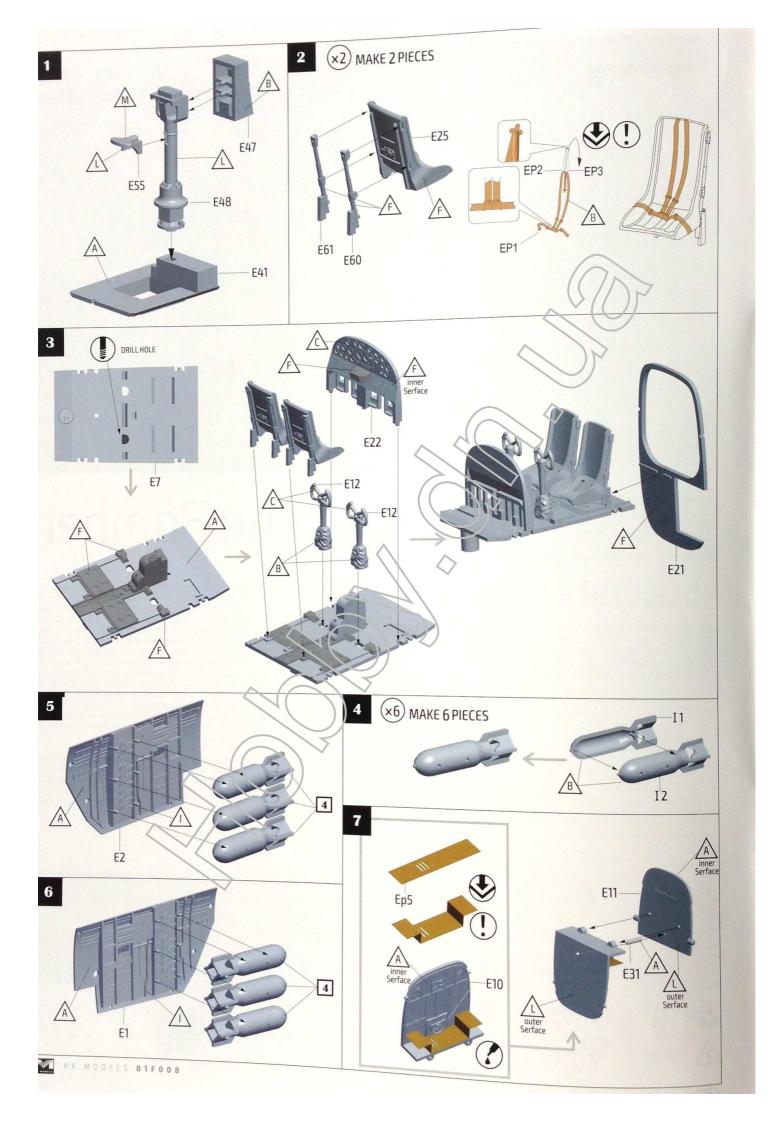
The symbols provided, such as 'X', refer to the basic colours of parts, although a more comprehensive list is supplied for your use for Tamiya, Mr Hobby and AK-Interactive codes When removing parts from sprues, take extreme care. Consider correct tools such as Xuron Sprue Cutters

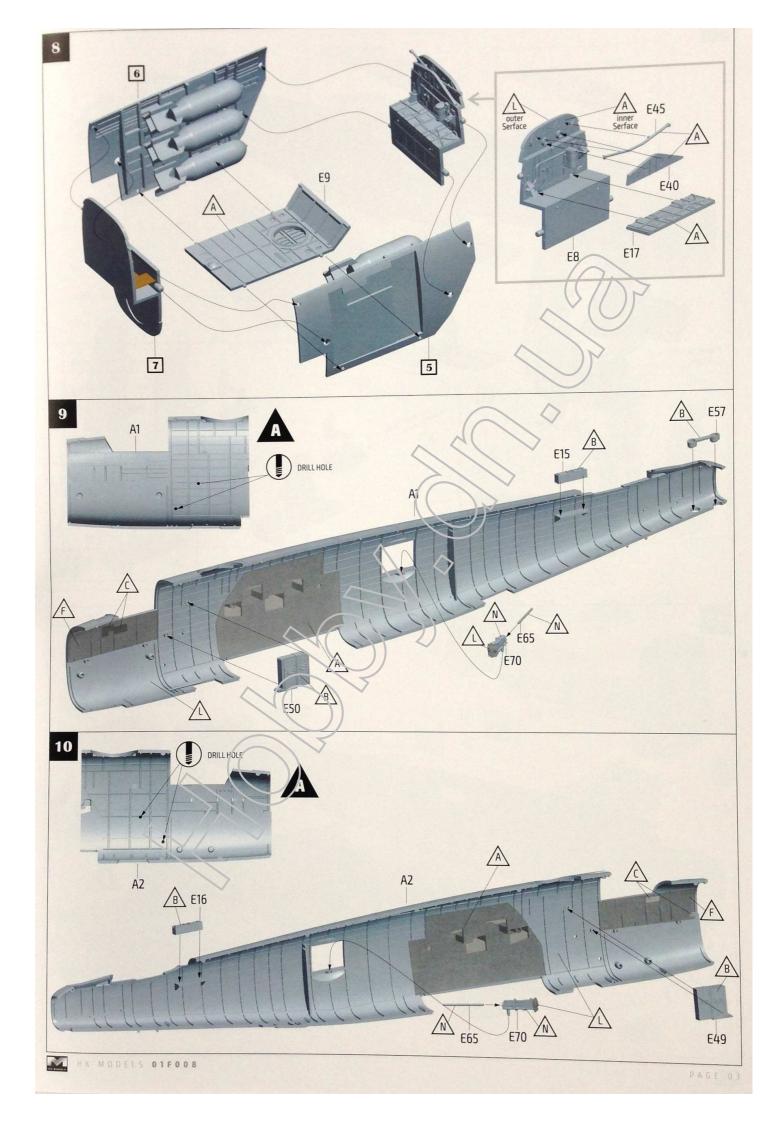
Please check the symbology on the left and familiarise yourself before building this model kit.

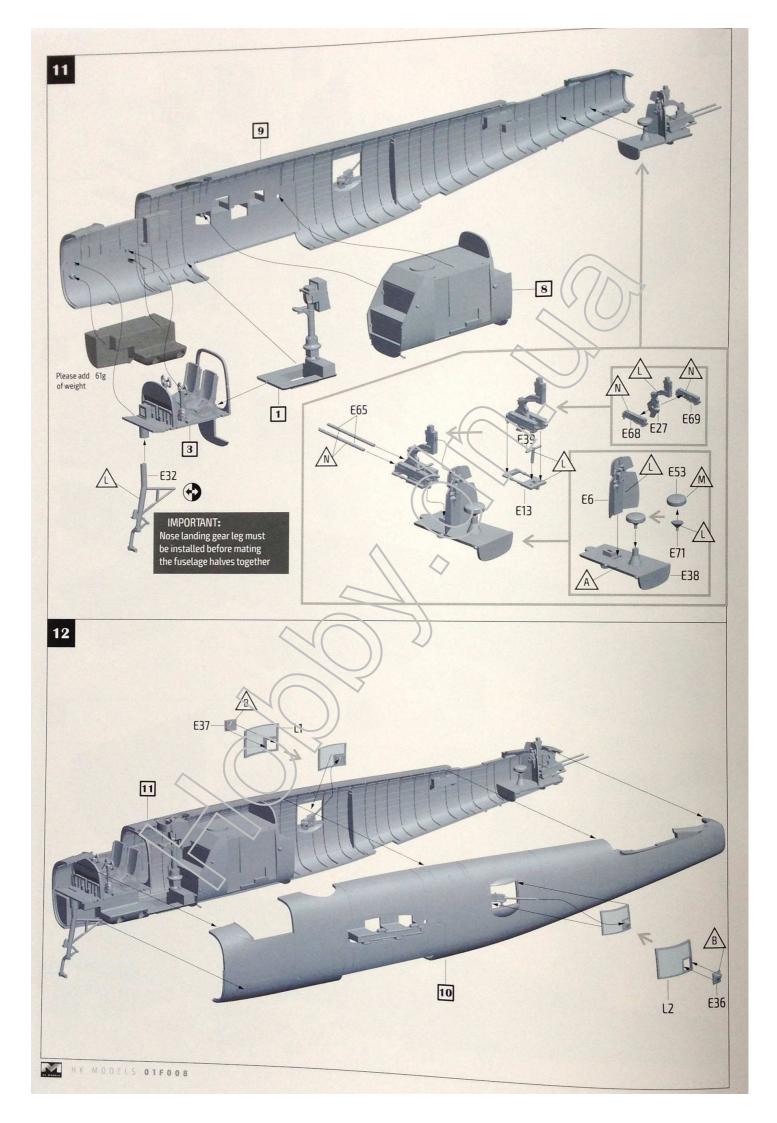
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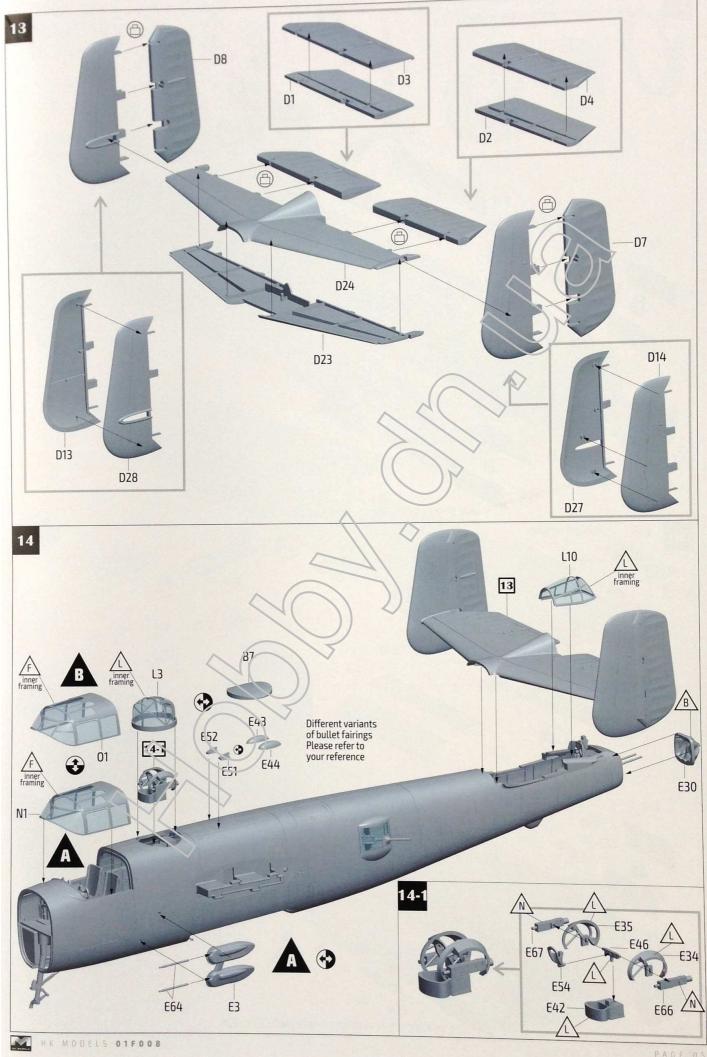




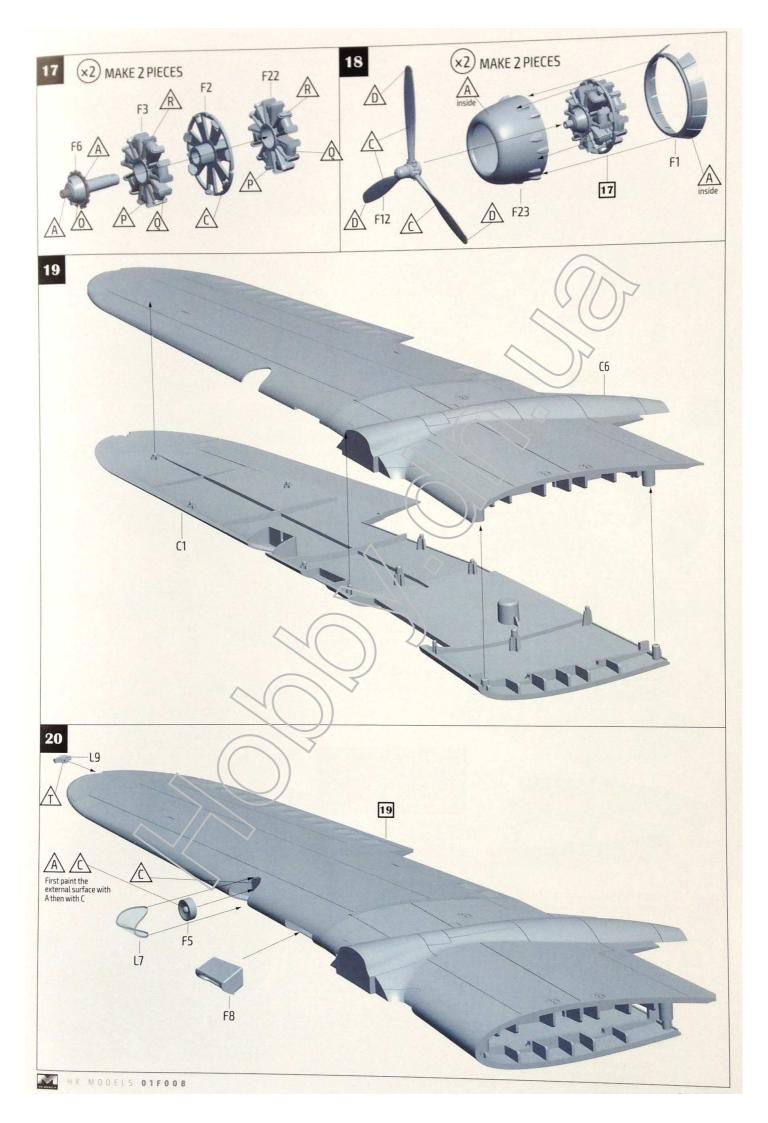


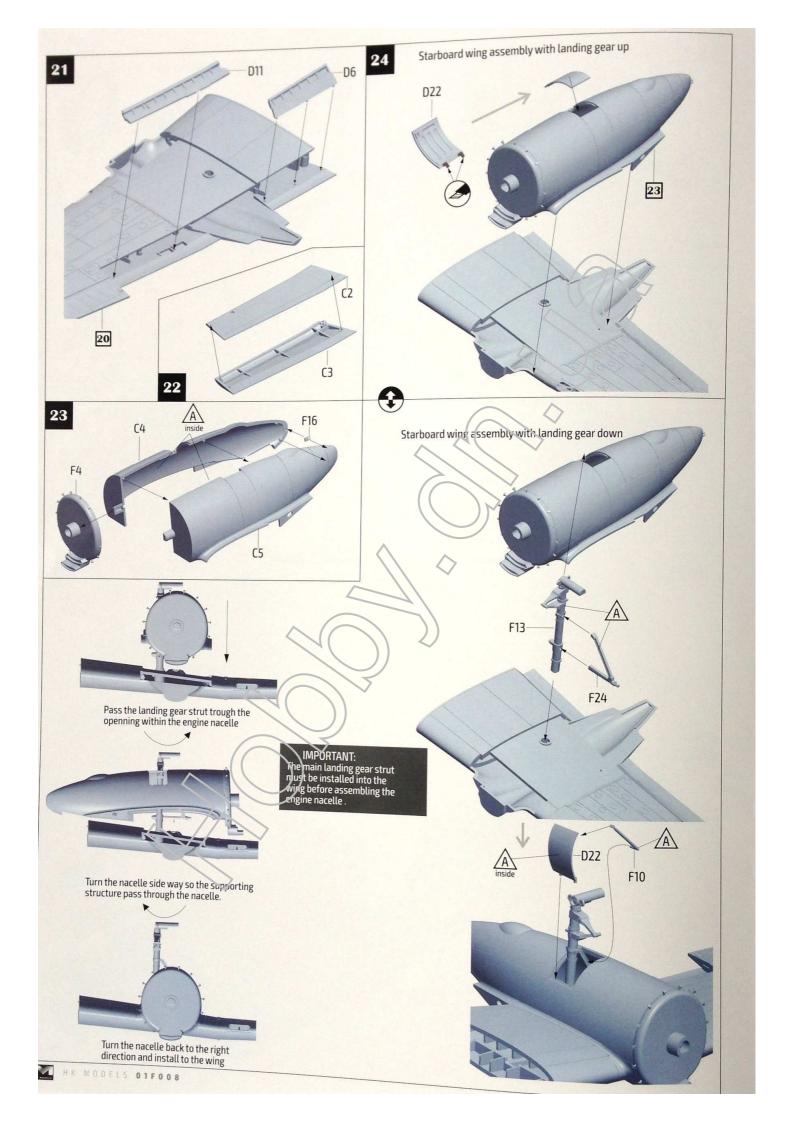


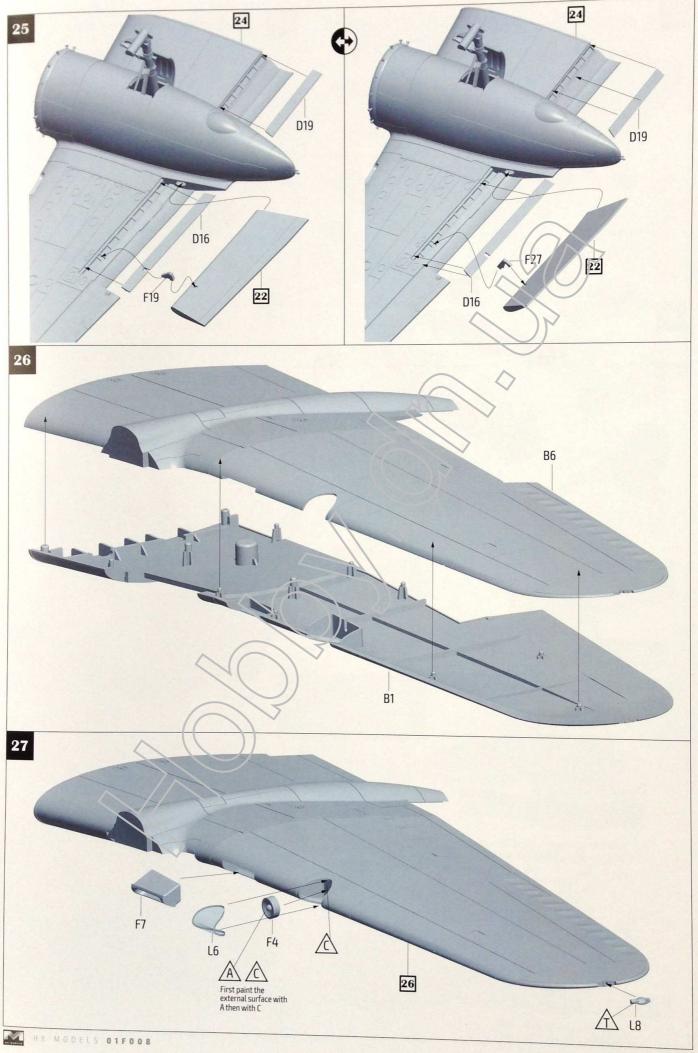


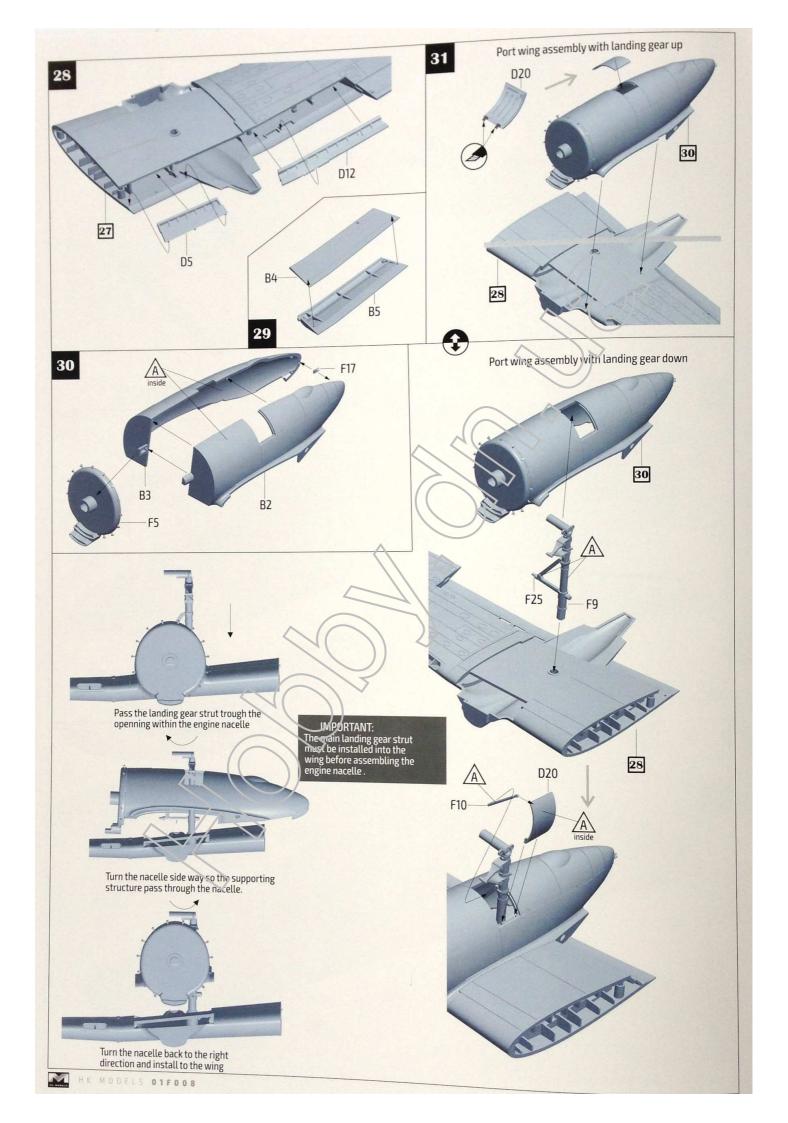


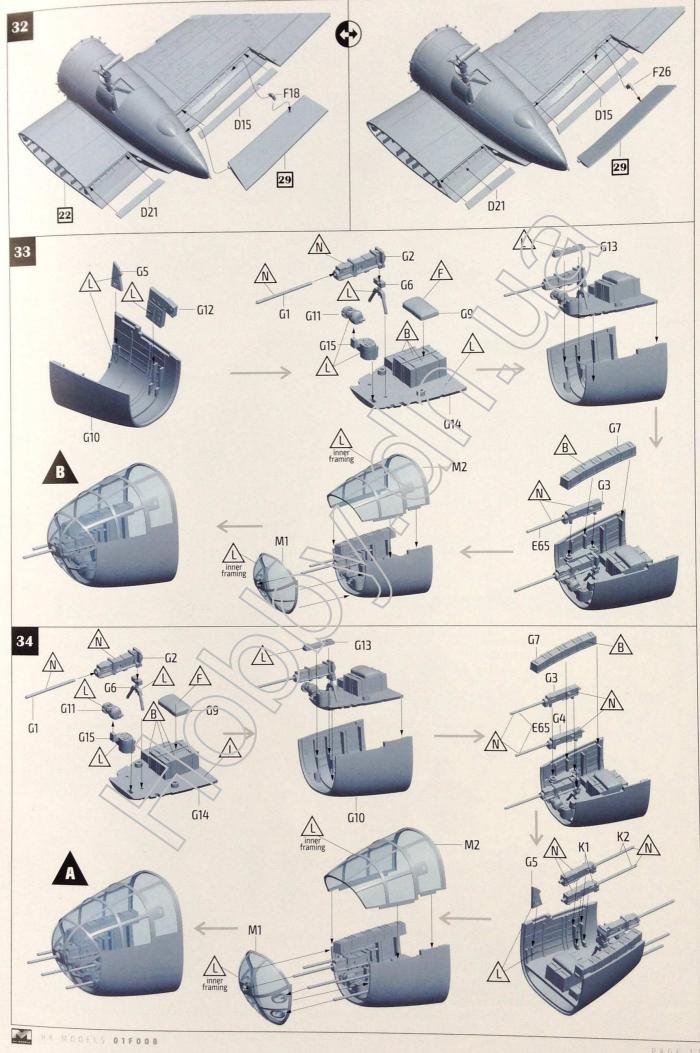


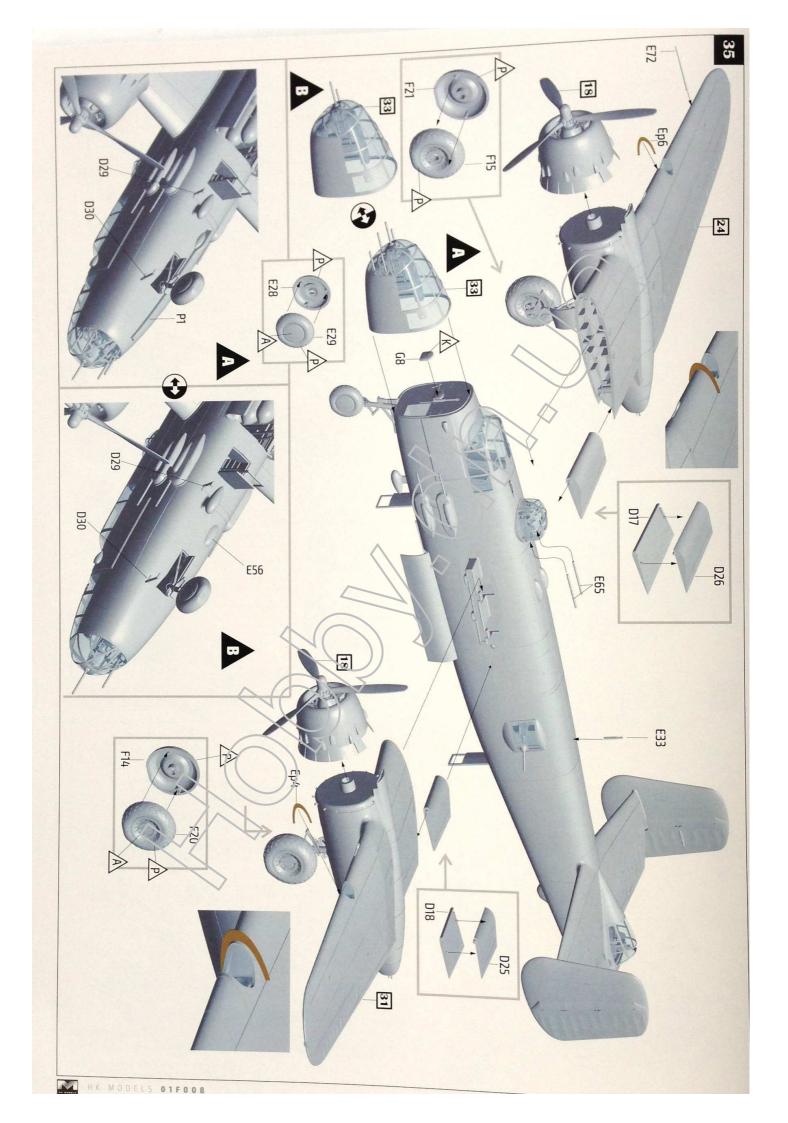


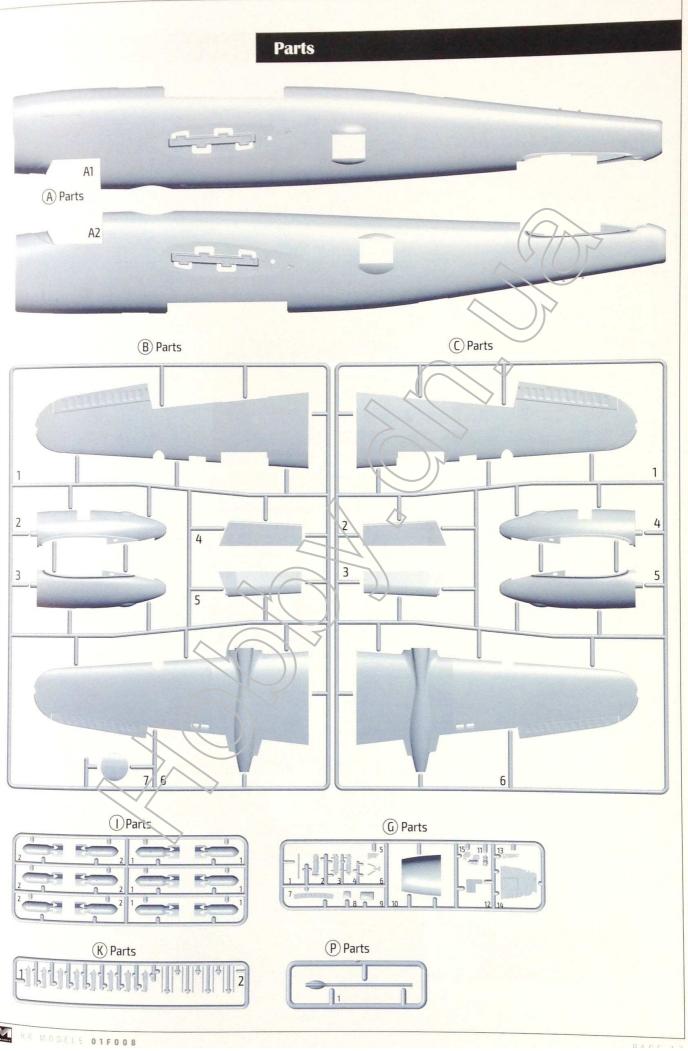




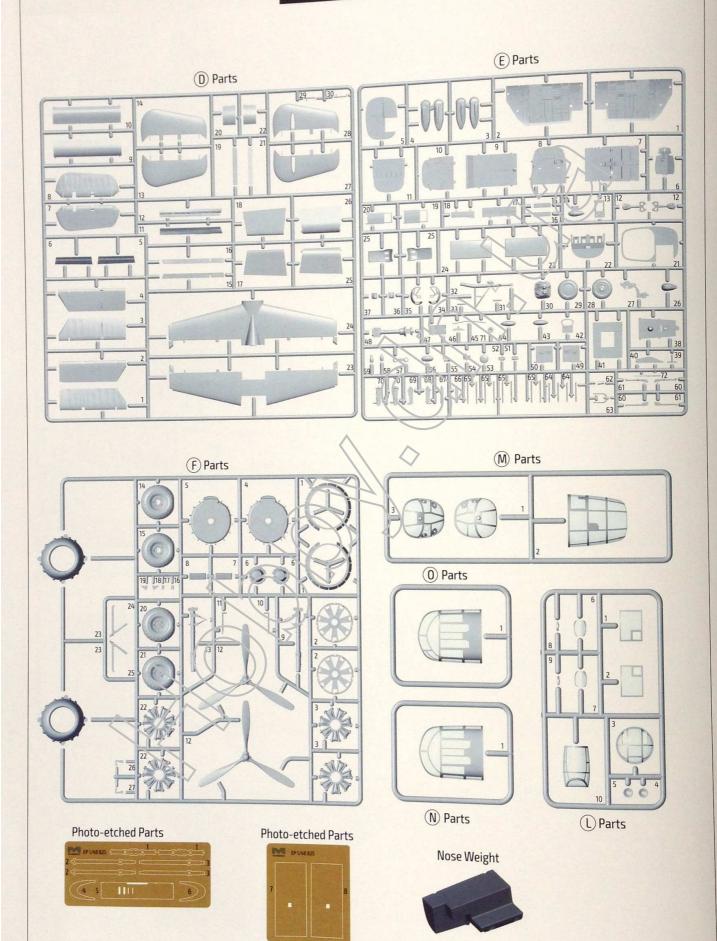








### **Parts**



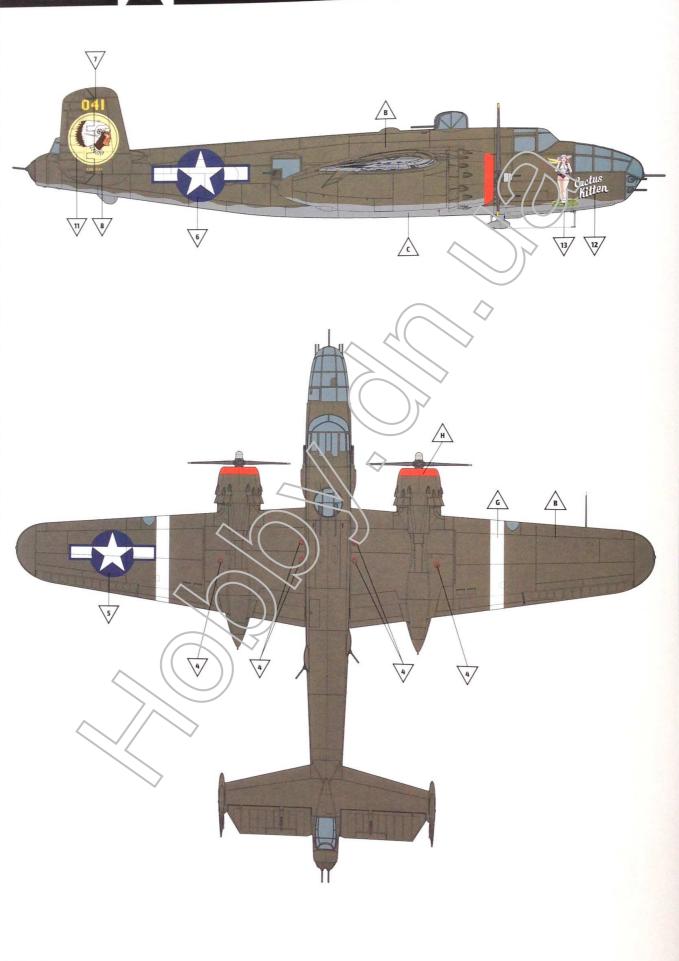
## Decals



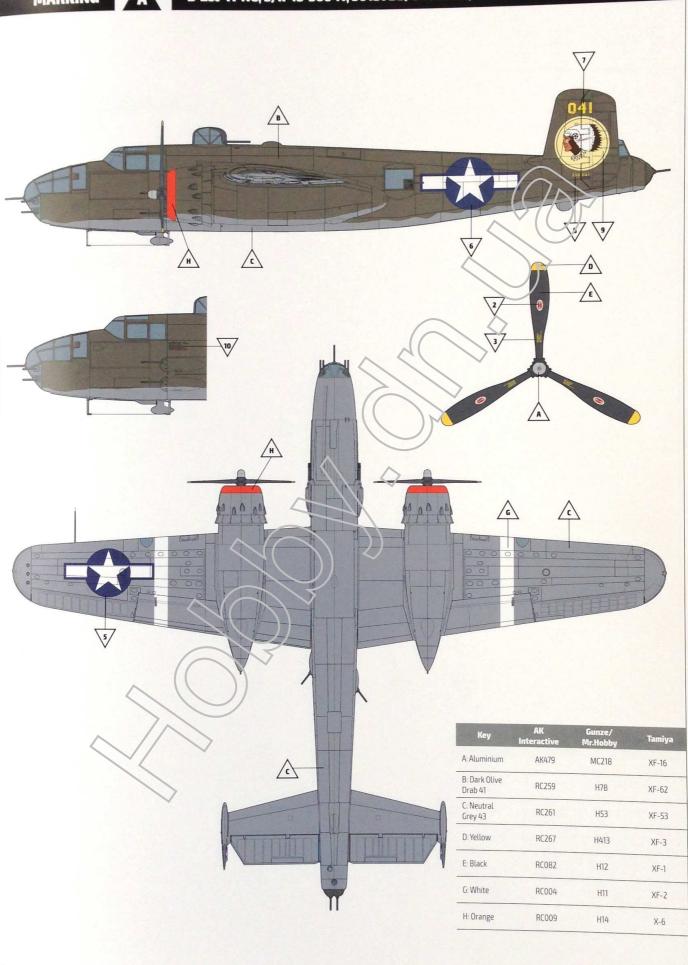
MARKING

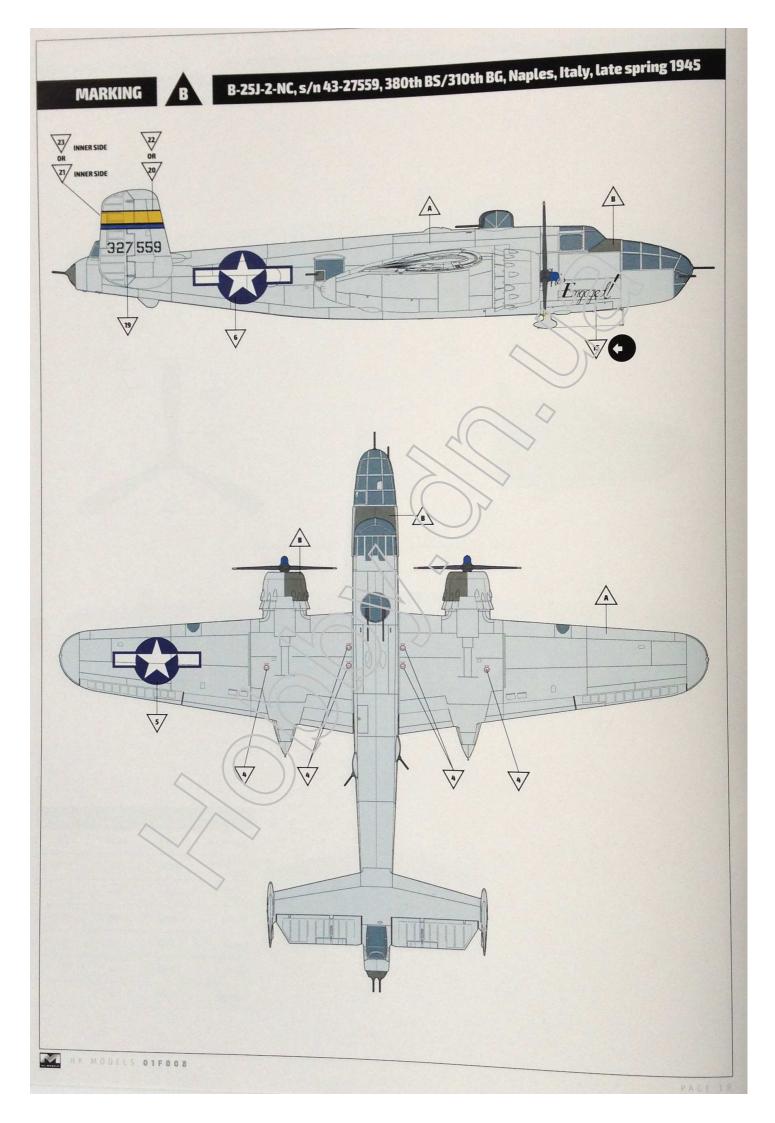


B-25J-11-NC, s/n 43-36041, 501st BS/345th BG, Tacloban, Leyte, January 1945









B-25J-2-NC, s/n 43-27559, 380th BS/310th BG, Naples, Italy, late spring 1945 MARKING 22 INNER SIDE (MISSION MARKINGS & NOSE ART BACKGROUND) C F 327 559 (MISSION MARKINGS & NOSE ART BACKGROUND) Tamiya A A: Aluminium AK479 MC218 XF-16 B: Dark Olive Drab 41 RC259 H78 XF-62 D: Yellow RC267 H413 XF-3 E: Black RC082 H12 XF-1 F. Blue RC010 H5 X-4 HK MODELS 01F008

Colour Guide	8V let overting	Tamiya	Gunze/Mr.Hobby
Key	AK Interactive	XF-16	MC218
A: Aluminium	AK479		H52
B: Dark Olive Drab 41	RC259	XF-62	U17
C: Black	RC082	XF-1	H12
D: Yellow	RC267	XF-3	H413
E: Blue	RC010		H5
F: Dull Dark Green	RC230	XF-26	H302
G: Light Green	RC078	XF-21	<u> </u>
H: Red	RC005	-6	₩ Н327
I: White	RC004	XE-Z	H11
J: Insignia Blue	RC258		H326
K: Brass	AK475	XF-12	MC219
L: Yellow-Green	RC262	XF-/4:5 + XF-1:1	
M: Brown	RC225	XF-52	H310
N: Gunmetal	RC015	X-10	MC214
O: Grey	RC296	XF-77	H331
P: Rubber Black	RC022	XF-85	H77
Q: Steel	AK476	XF-56	H18
R: Burnt Metal	AK485	87085	H76
S: Clear Green	RC505	X-25	H94
T: Clear Red	RC503	X-27	H90
U: Clear Orange	RC506	X-26	H92



General kit help/reference: Large Scale Modeller Illustration, manual layout and format: HK Models, & AK-Interactive Manual and assistance: AK-Interactive Introductory text: Cees Broere

