



Siebel Si 204D 'German Transport and Trainer Plane'

(EN)

In 1934 in the German city of Halle, Hanns Klemm, an aircraft designer and manufacturer, set up a branch of his aircraft factory. The new plant was to produce multi-engined, all-metal aircraft, in contrast to the original factory where wood was still being used for building the aeroplanes. In 1937, the Halle plant was taken over by the famous German aviator Friedrich Siebel who also gave it his name. The plant mainly focused on licence-built designs, but had a couple of their own aircraft designs too. The first type to be produced by this new plant was the Fh 104 Hallore, a design in fact originating in the Klemm works.

In 1938, Germany's flag carrier Deutsche Luft Hansa in cooperation with the RLM announced tender for a fast, twin-engined transport aircraft. Before the winning design could be found, the war had broken out which meant the new type would be used just (or mainly) by the German military. The prototype Si 204A first flew on 23 May 1941, being of an all-metal construction and powered by a pair of Argus As 411 engines and differed from all later versions by having a stepped pilots' canopy. Its production was commenced at the Halle plant at first but as their workers were busy with producing Ju 88 bombers, the production was later transferred to the French Société Nationale de Constructions Aéronautiques du Nord (SNCAN). The third prototype machine was finished as the new Si 204D version which had completely glazed pilots' office similar to that of the He 111H/P and Ju 88A bomber aeroplanes and in this new configuration, the type perfectly suited to the trainer role. The Si 204D was produced not just by the French plant, but in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (former Czechoslovakia) by Aero, Letov and CKD factories too. The final variety to be developed during the war time was the Si 204E which featured a gun turret and bomb bay in the central section of the fuselage, enabling the type to take part in the bomber crew training or it was even used as a makeshift night fighter. The German Luftwaffe operated the Siebel mainly in so-called B- and C- flight training schools and as a liaison aircraft. The machines which were fitted with radar equipment were used for night fighter training and a handful of the Si 204 was also operated by the Deutsche Luft Hansa during the war.

The end of the Second World War did not bring the career of the type to its end, the Siebel proved to possess marvelous flying capabilities, was reliable and also quite efficient. Several of the Si 204 was taken over by the victorious Allies and were test flown by or even put to regular service with the British RAF, USAAF, Soviet air force, Aeroflot (Soviet Airlines), Czechoslovak air force, ČSA (Czechoslovak Airlines) and French Armée de l'Air and Aéronavale. The post war production went on at both the French SNCAC and Czechoslovak plants. The French machines were known as the NC700 to NC702 and dubbed the Martinet and were also exported to Sweden and Poland. In Czechoslovakia, the various indigenously built versions of the Siebel were put to service as the C-3A/B, C-103 or D-44 respectively. At first, they were to serve for training purposes only, but the 1948 communist coup and various other reasons too meant that no other and more advanced types would be available to replace them eventually, so they went on to serve with the bomber units of the ČSLA (Czechoslovak Air Force) well until the mid 1950s when they were replaced by the Il-28 jets.

Si 204D characteristics and performance:

Wingspan 21.28 m, length 11.95 m, max. speed 364 km/h at 3,000 m, service ceiling 7,500 m, range 1,800 km.

(CZ)

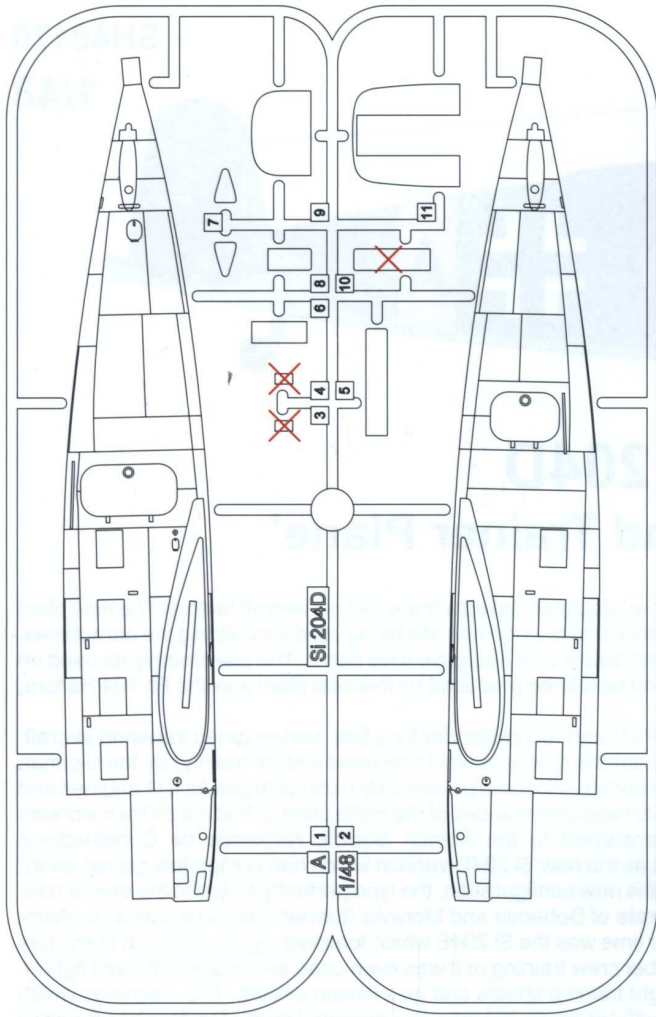
V roce 1934 založil Hanns Klemm v Halle pobočku své firmy. Ta měla vyrábět, na rozdíl od mateřské továrny, vyrábějící celodřevěné letouny, vícemotorové letouny celokovové konstrukce. V roce 1937 převzal továrnu v Halle známý německý letec Friedrich Siebel a přenesl na ni své jméno. Továrna se zabývala hlavně licenční výrobou, ale konstruovala i vlastní typy. První konstrukcí nové továrny se stal Fh 104 Hallore, který vznikl ještě jako projekt v továrně Klemm.

V roce 1938 vypsala dopravní společnost Lufthansa ve spolupráci s RLM soutěž na rychlý dvoumotorový dopravní letoun. Než byla soutěž ukončena, vypukla válka. O letoun ale jevila stále zájem Luftwaffe. Prototyp letounu označeného Si 204A vzletl poprvé 23. 5. 1941. Tento dvoumotorový celokovový letoun byl poháněn dvojicí motorů Argus As 411 a od všech pozdějších verzí se odlišoval tím, že měl stupňovou příď. Byl zaveden do výroby, ale protože továrna v Halle byla vytižena výrobou Ju 88, byla výroba přenesena do Société Nationale de Constructions Aéronautiques du Nord (SNCAN) ve Francii. Třetí prototyp byl vyroben jako nová verze Si 204D. Odlišoval se celoprosklenou příďí, podobnou jakou byly vybaveny bombardovací letouny He 111 H/P nebo Ju 88A. Hodil se tak skvěle k výcviku. I jeho výroby byla předána do SNCAN ve Francii a také do továren Aero, Letov a ČKD v Protektorátu Čechy a Morava. Poslední verzí vyvinutou za války byla Si 204E, vybavená střeleckou věží a pumovnicí v centroplánu. Ta byla určena k bombardovacímu výcviku. Nouzově mohla být použita i jako noční bombardér. Luftwaffe používala Si 204 hlavně v tzv. B a C školách a jako spojovací. Stroje vybavené radarem sloužily k výcviku nočního stíhání. Několik kusů používala během války i Lufthansa.

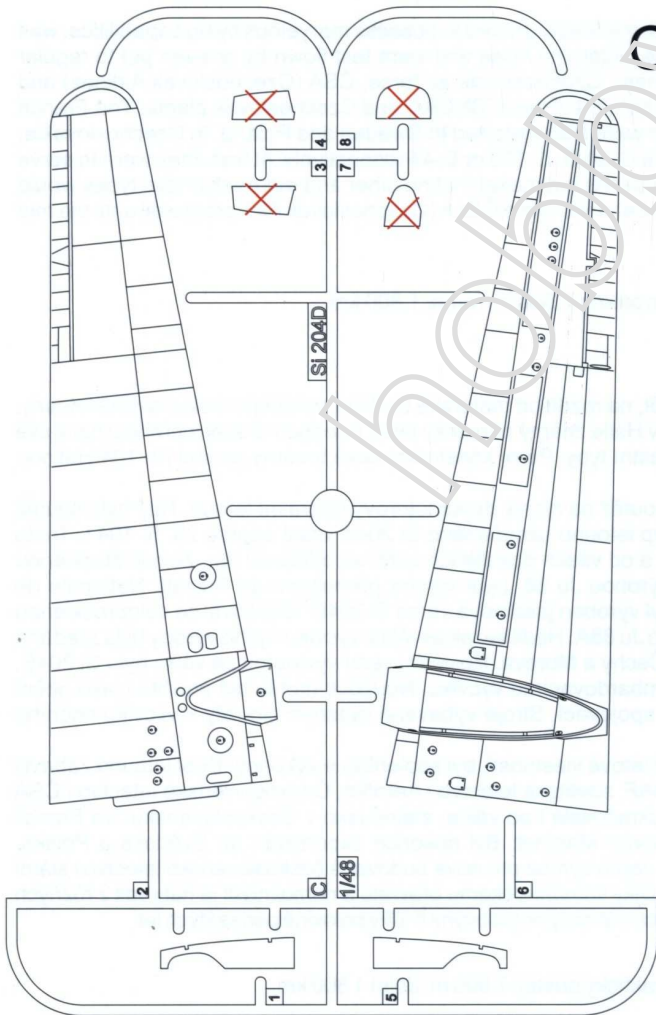
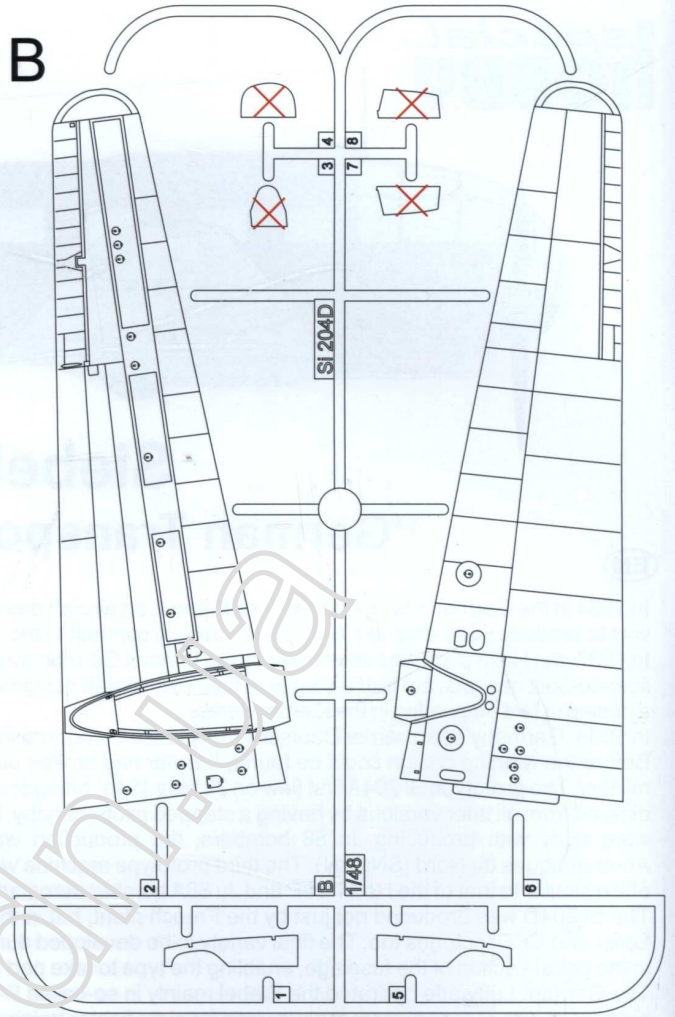
Konec války ale neznamenal konec historie Si 204. Siebel Si 204 měl skvělé letové vlastnosti, byl spolehlivý a výkonný. Dost letounů zabavili vítězové. Ukořisťené Si 204 tak testovaly nebo používaly britská RAF, USAAF, sovětské letectvo i Aeroflot, Československé letectvo i ČSA a francouzské Armée de l'Air i Aéronavale. Výroba ve Francii u SNCAC pokračovala i po válce, stejně jako v Československu. Ve Francii vyráběný Si 204 v několika verzích byl označen NC 700 až 702 pojmenován Martinet. Byl dokonce exportován do Švédska a Polska. Československé Si 204 byly označovány podle verze C-3A/B, C-103 a D-44. Jejich výroba pro nově budované československé letectvo i státní aerolinie ČSA se rozeběhla hned po válce. Měly být používány jen k výcviku. Díky komunistickému převratu a nemožnosti je nahradit z různých důvodů jinými typy tvořily ale výzbroj bombardovacích jednotek ČSLA až do jejich náhrady proudovými Il-28 v polovině padesátých let.

Si 204D TTD

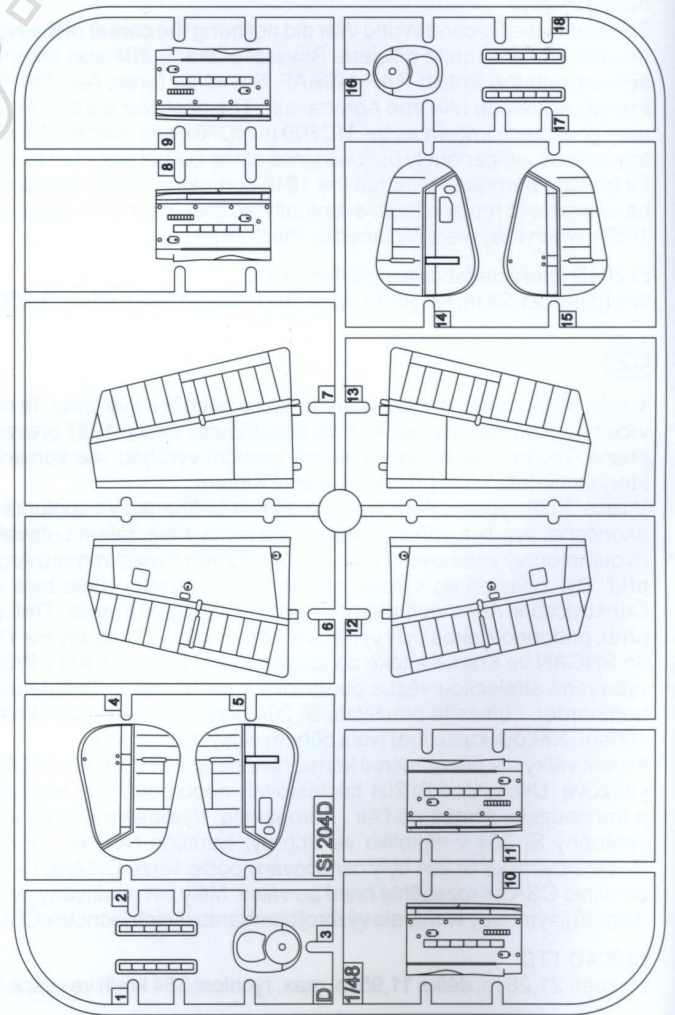
Rozpětí 21,28 m, délka 11,95 m, max. rychlost 364 km/h ve výšce 3 000 m, praktický dostup 7 500 m, dolet 1 800 km.

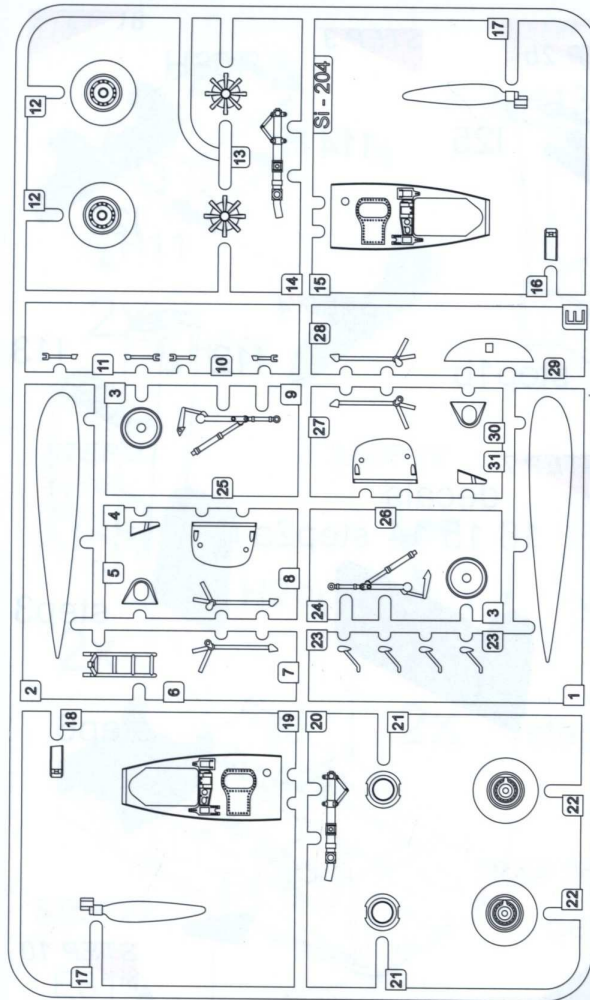
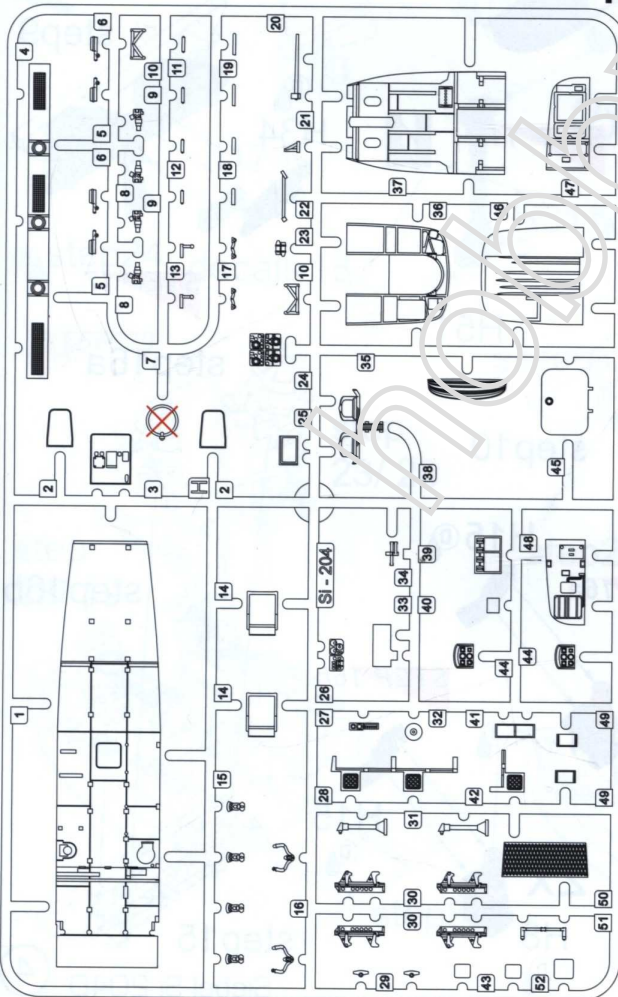


A B



C D

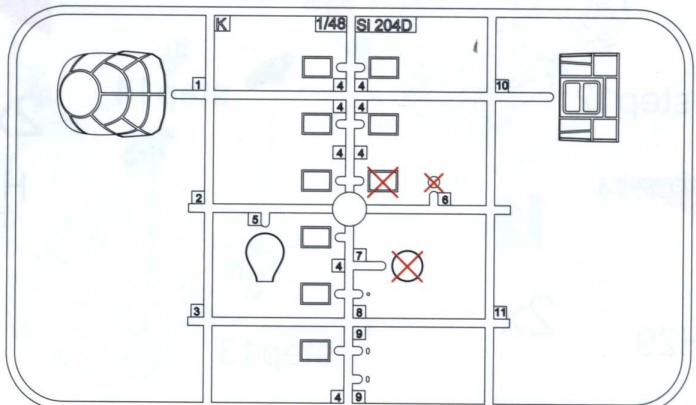




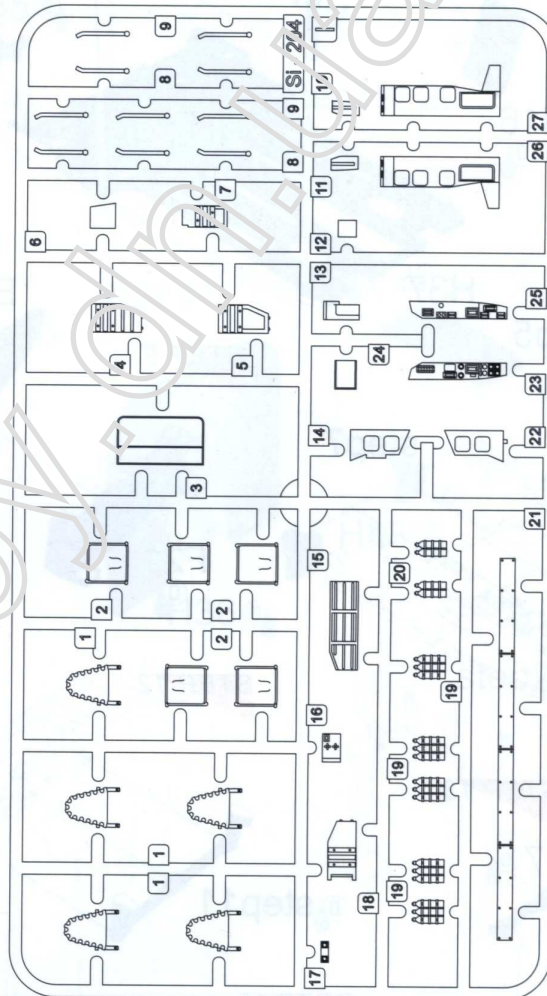
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M

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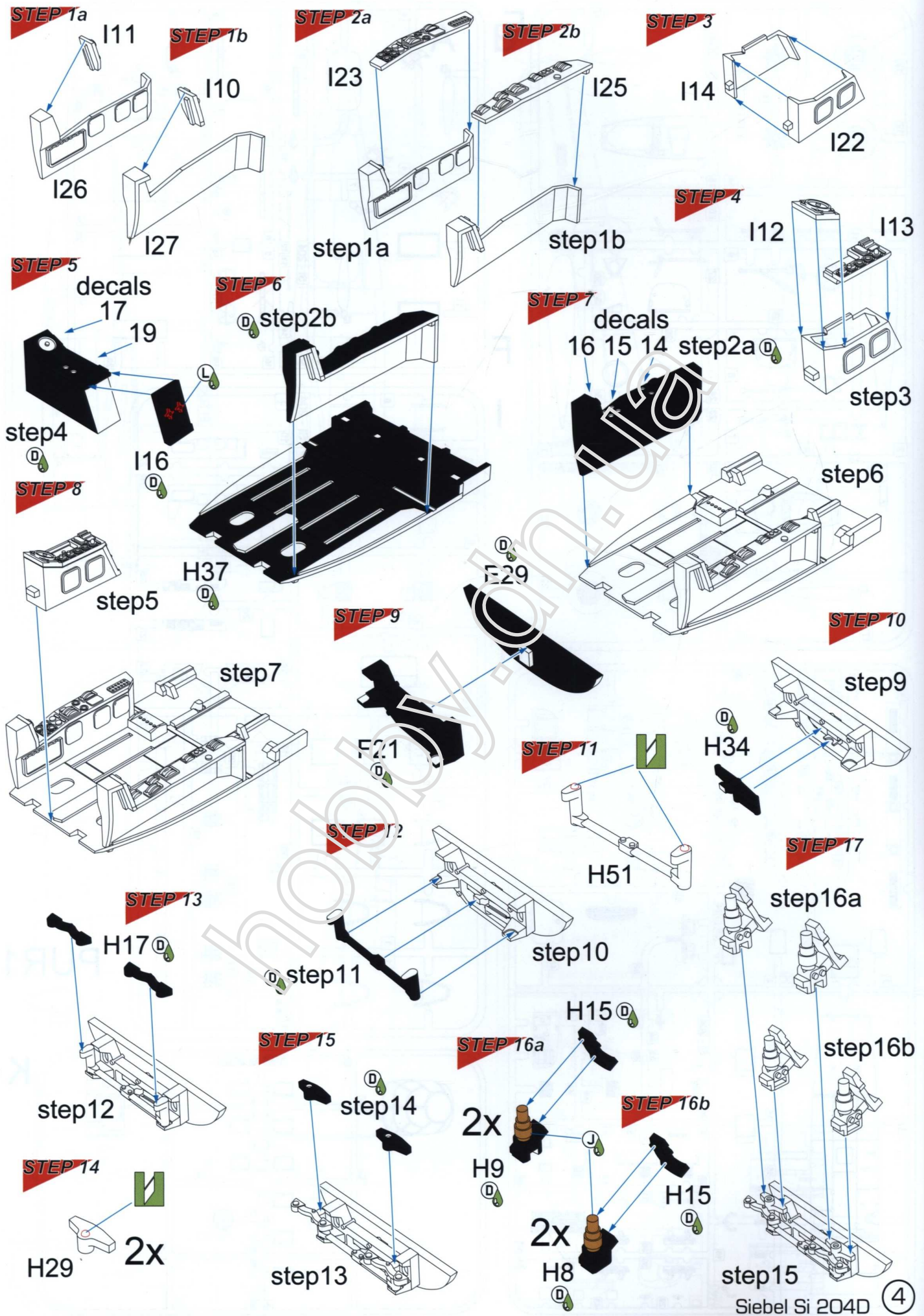


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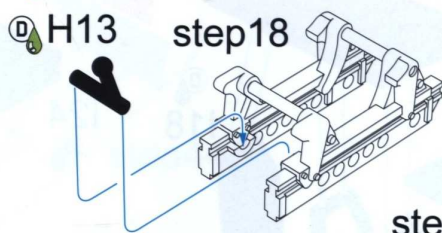




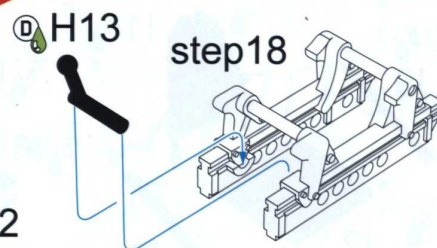
STEP 18



STEP 19



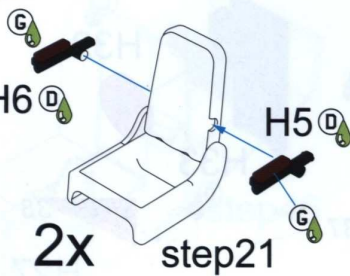
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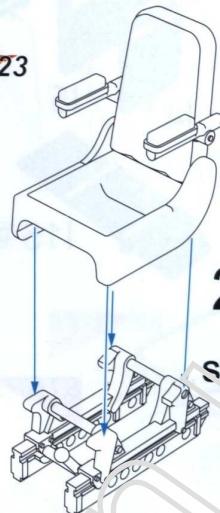
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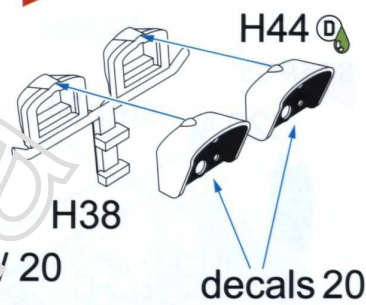
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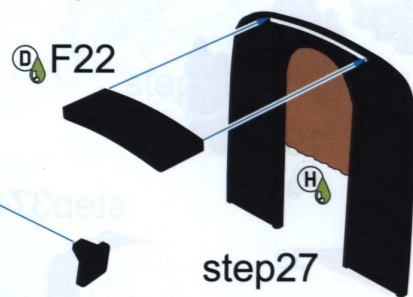
STEP 23



STEP 24



STEP 28



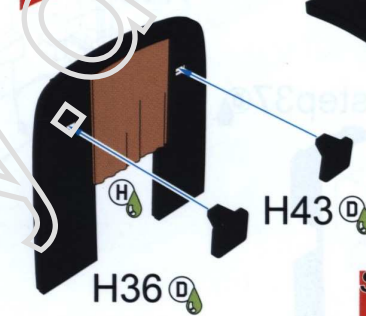
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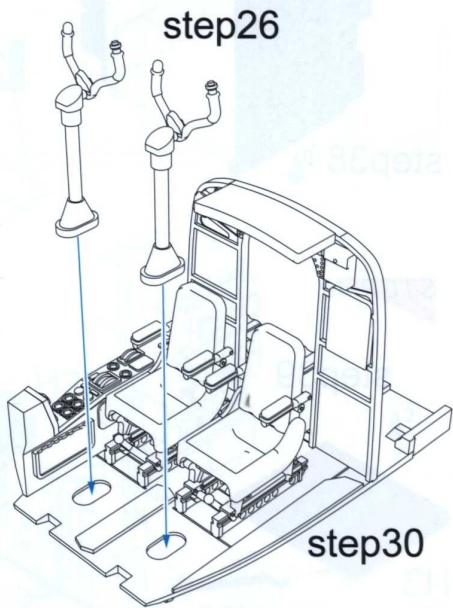
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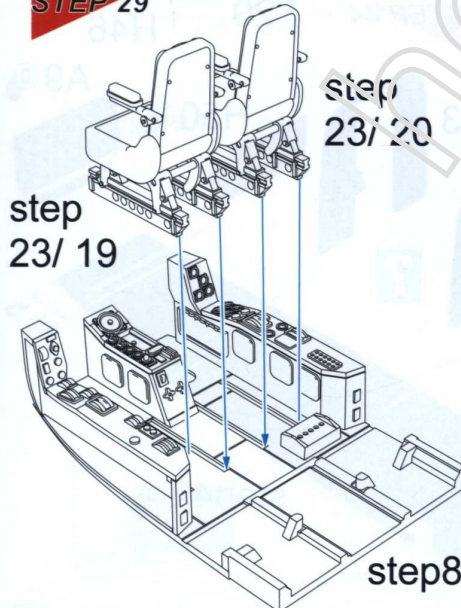
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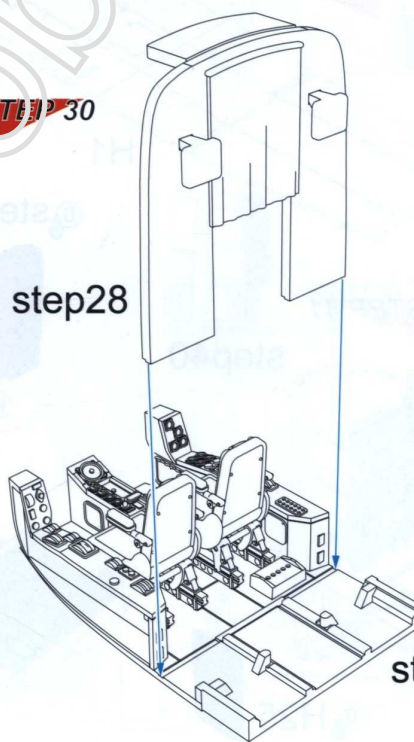
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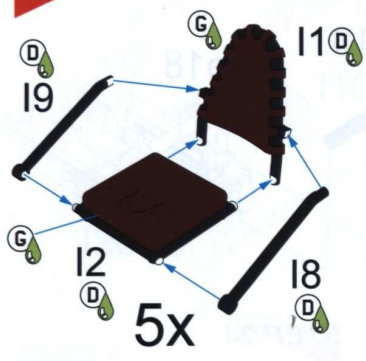
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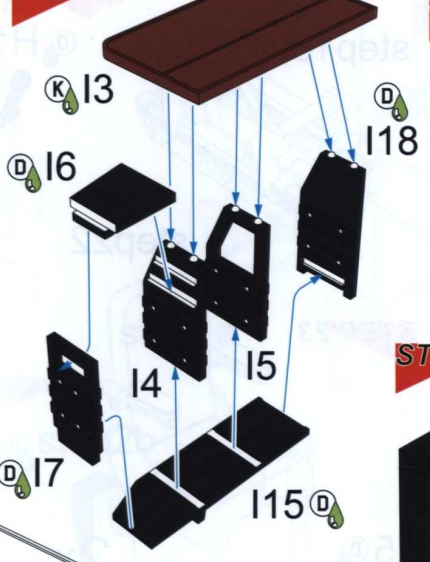
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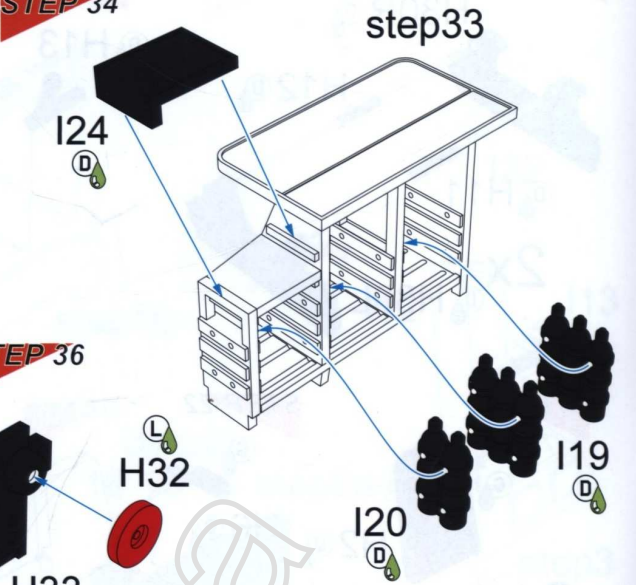
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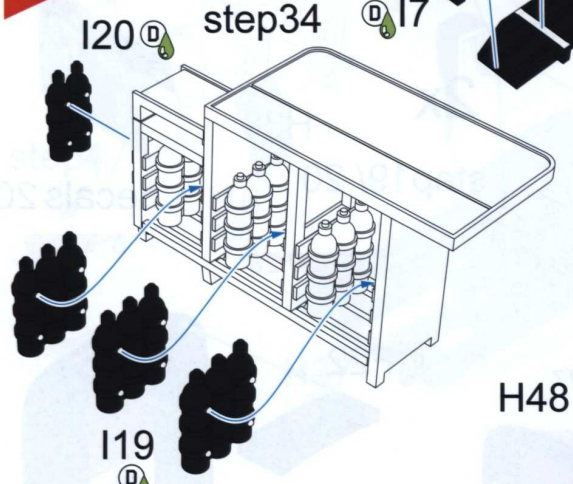
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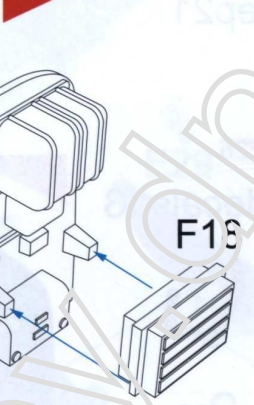
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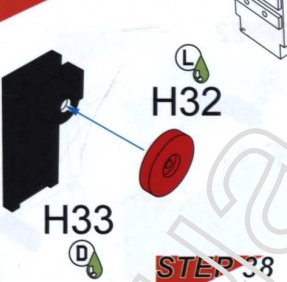
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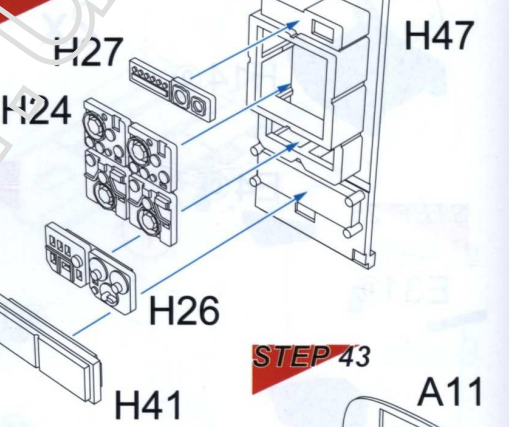
STEP 37



STEP 36



STEP 38



STEP 39



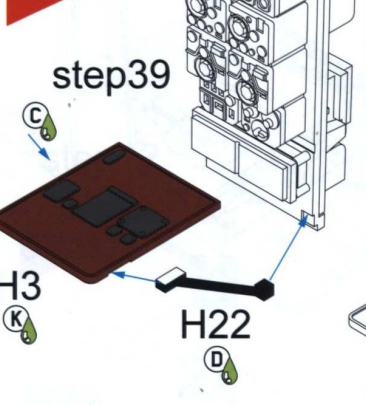
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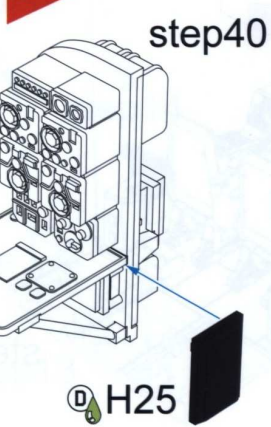
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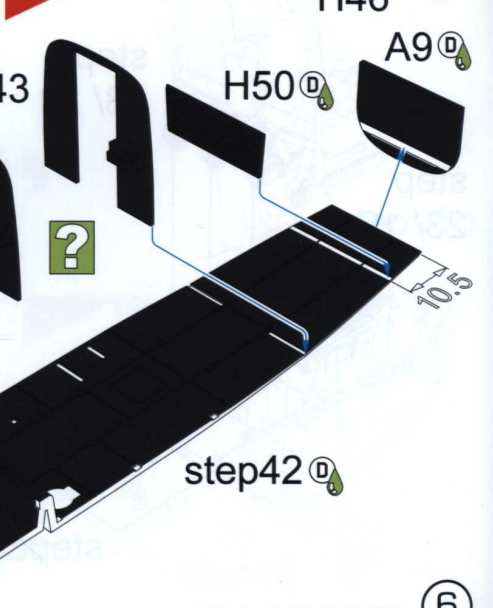
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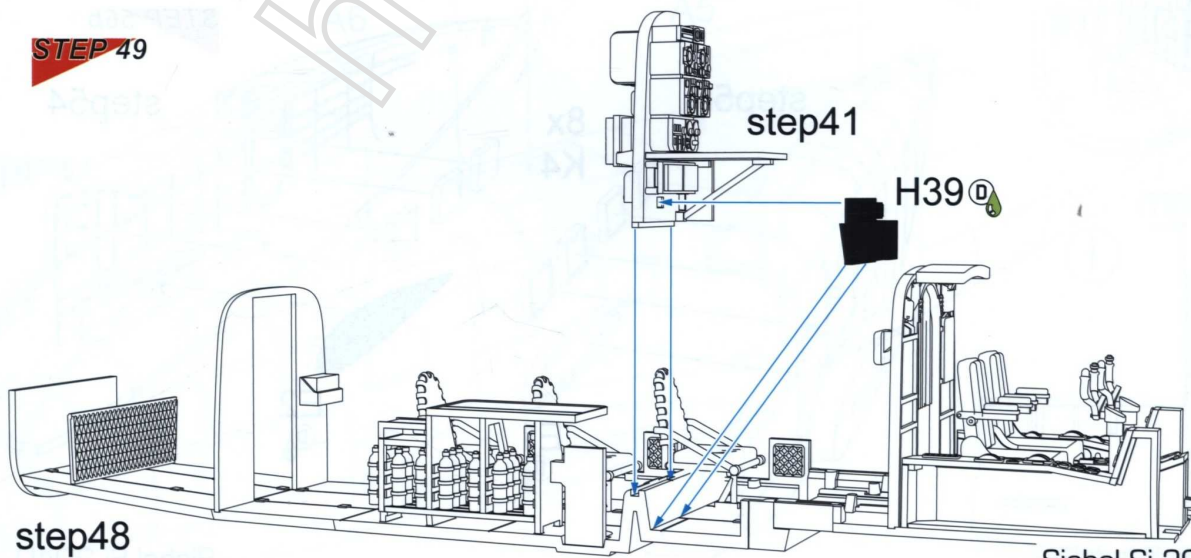
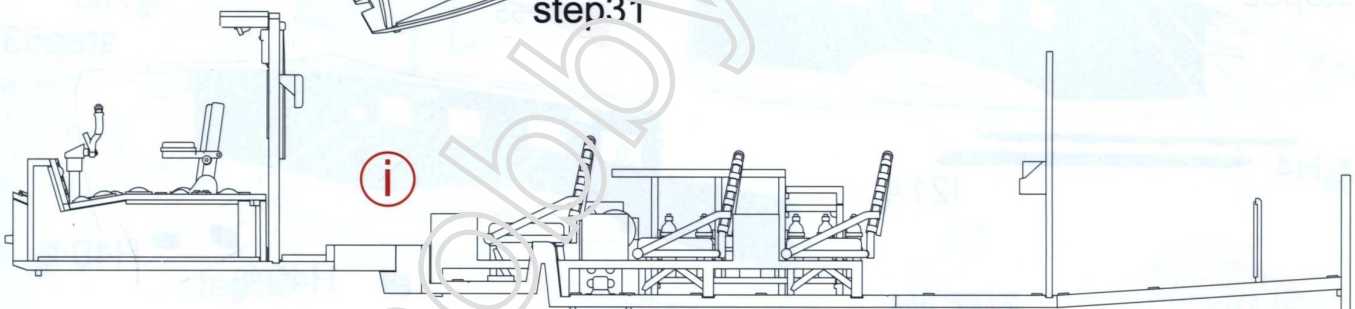
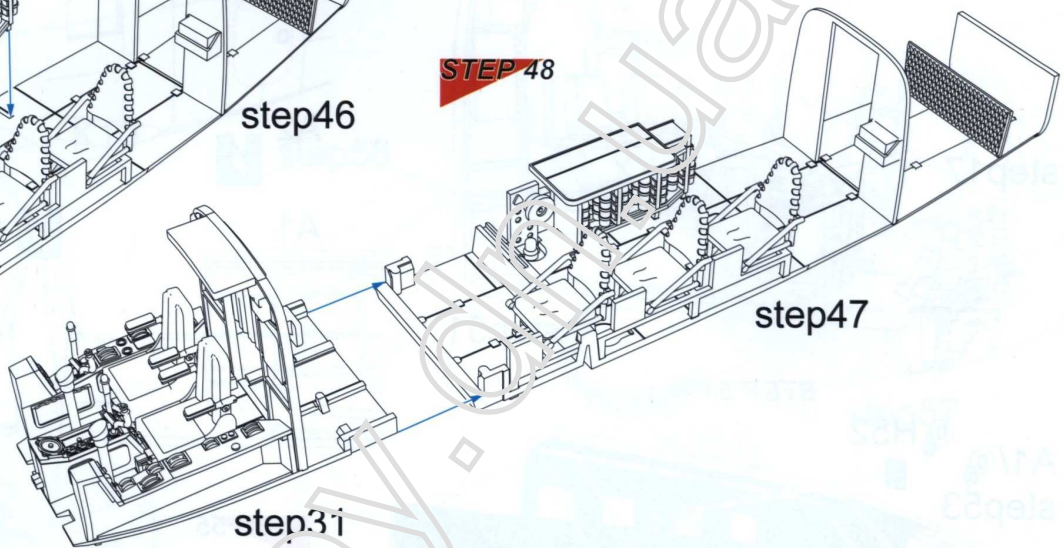
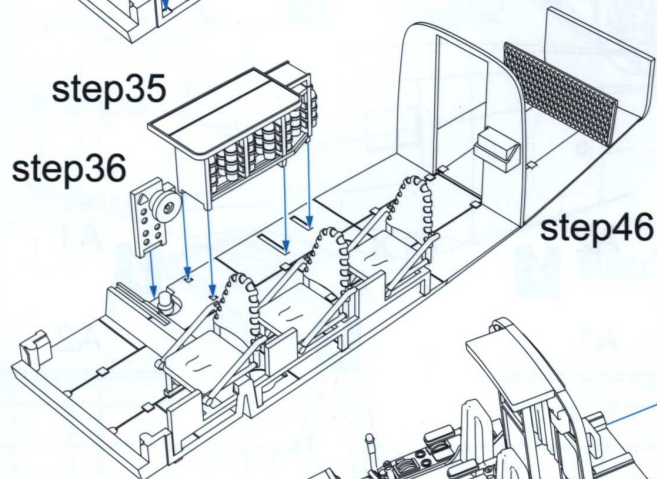
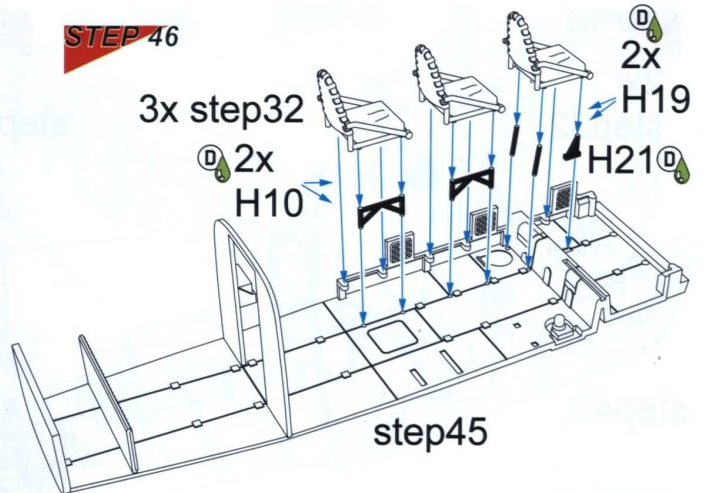
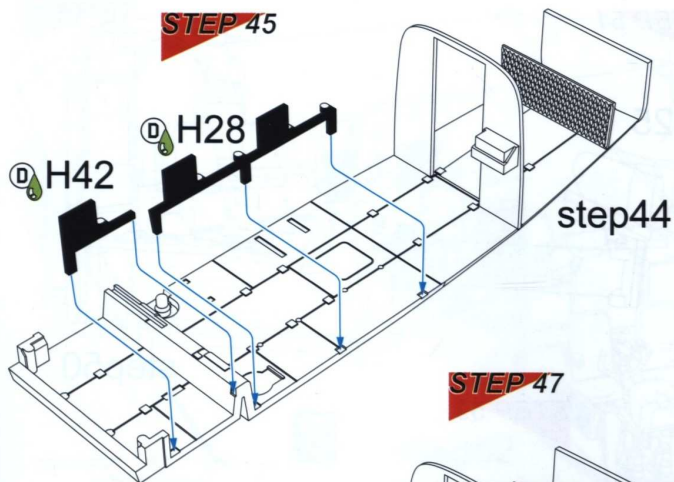


STEP 41

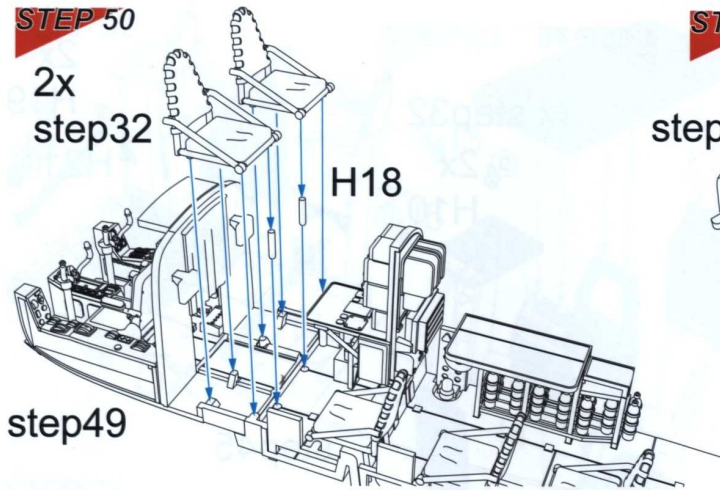


STEP 44

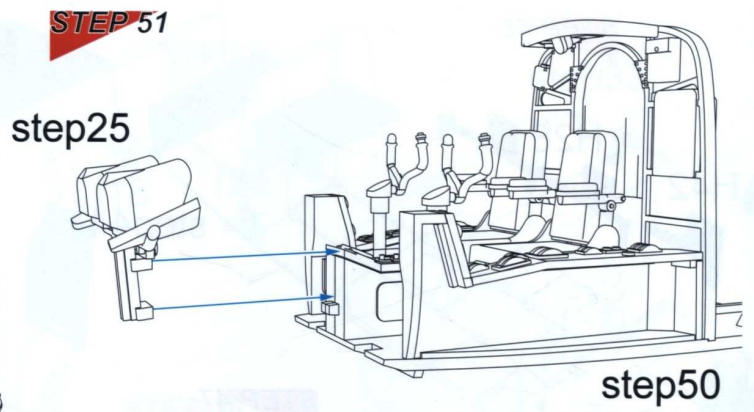




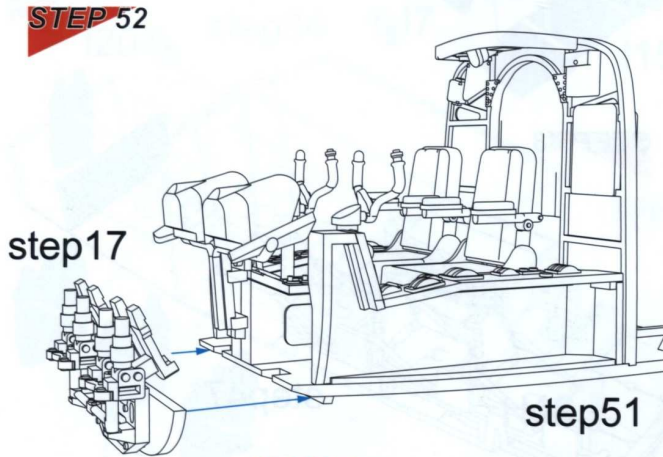
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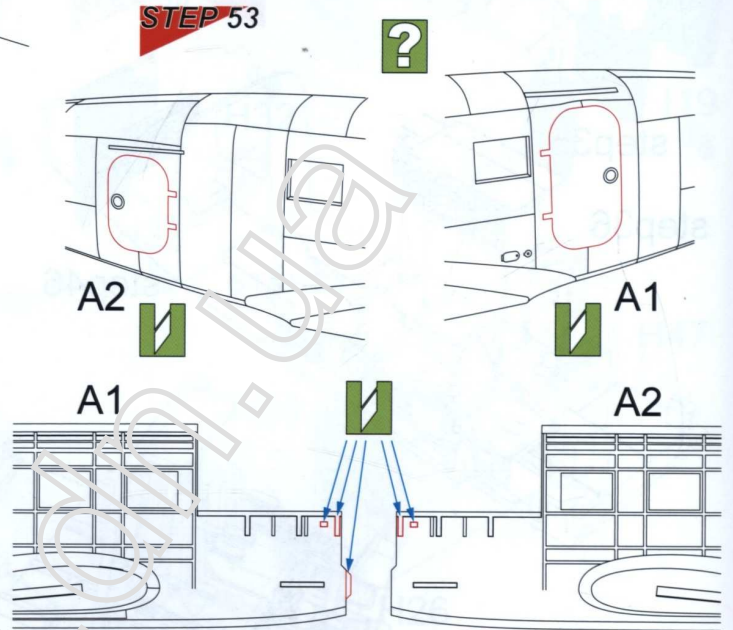
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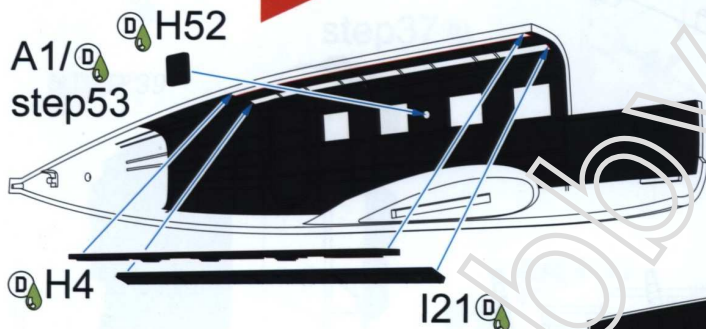
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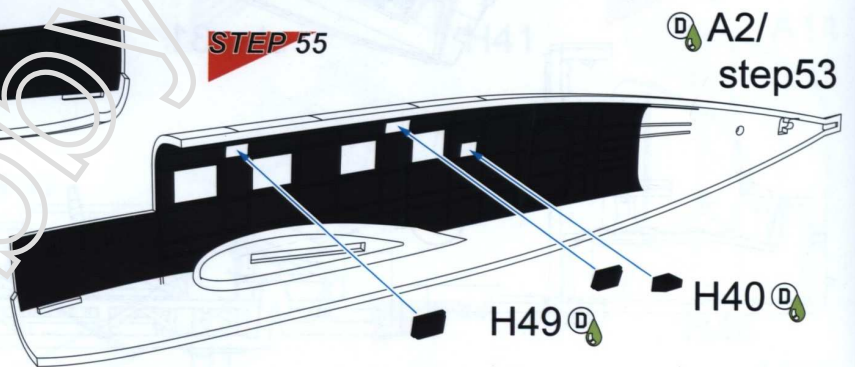
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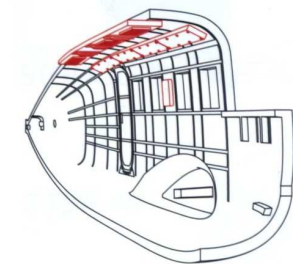
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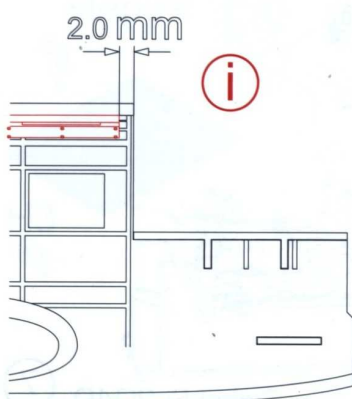
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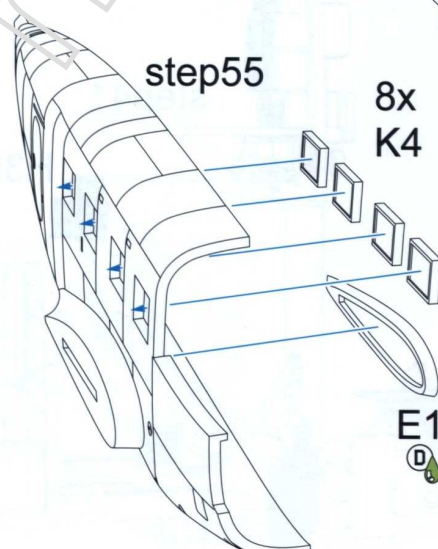
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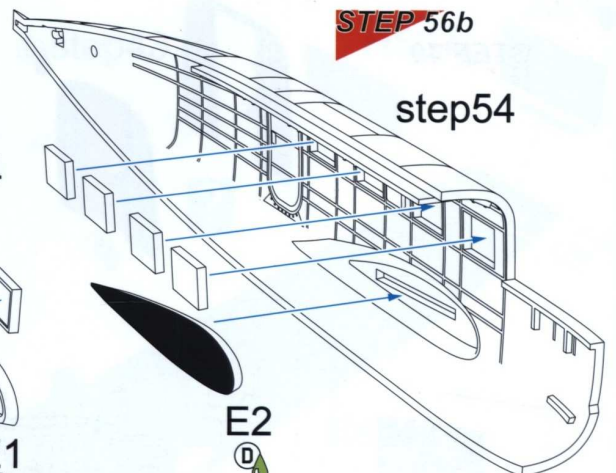
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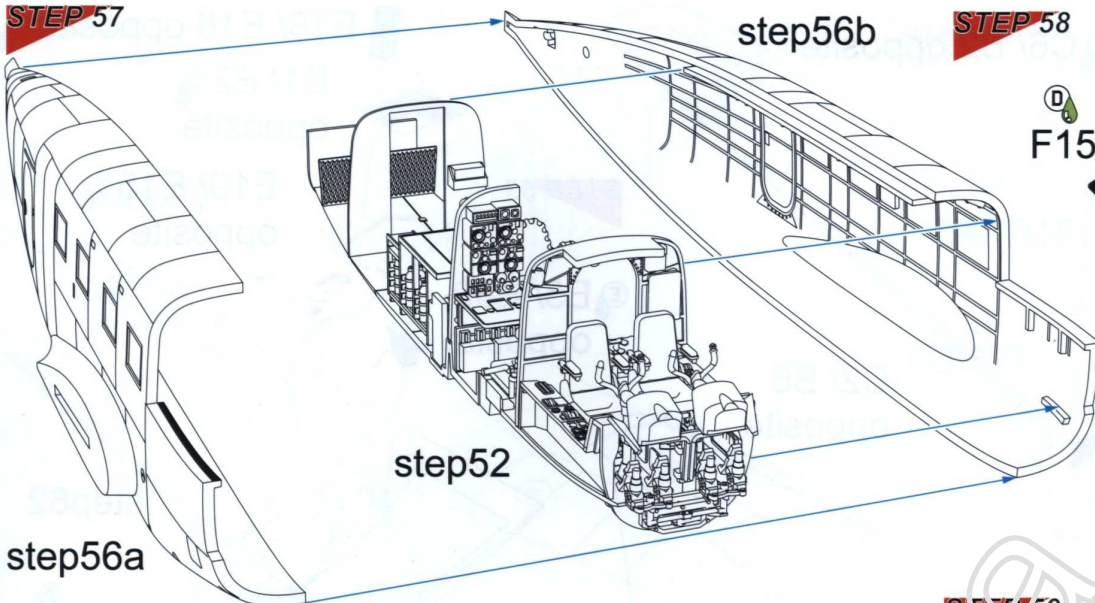
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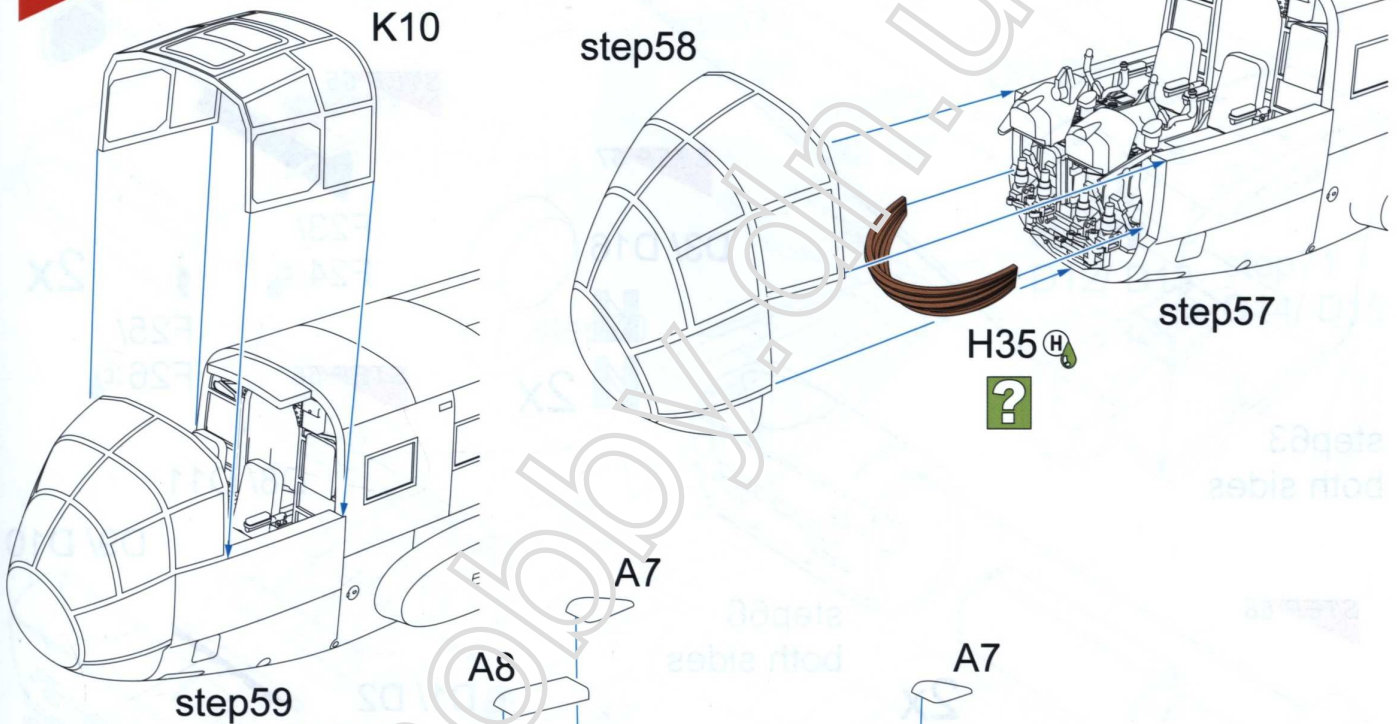
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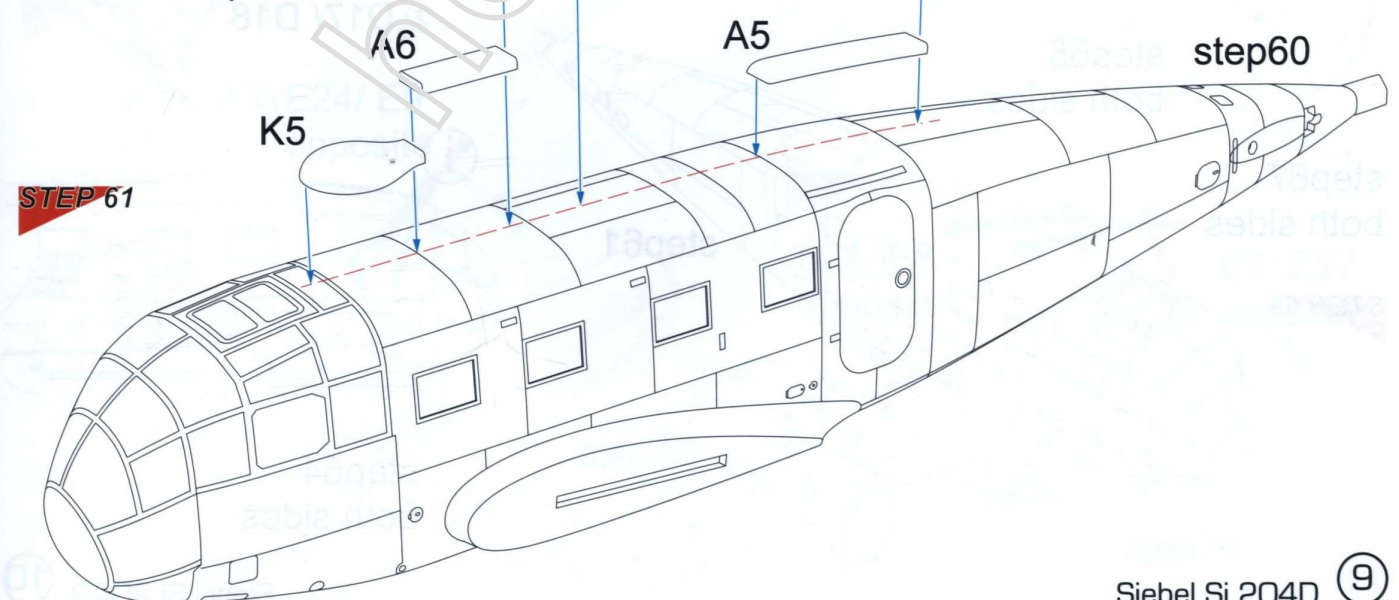
STEP 57



STEP 60



STEP 61



STEP 62

E C6/ B2 opposite

E26/ E25
opposite

Dry fit first

C2/ B6
opposite

STEP 63

E18/ E16 opposite E

E1/ E2 E
opposite

E19/ E15 E
opposite

E E5/ E30
opposite

step62

E F17

STEP 64

STEP 67

D3/ D16



2x

STEP 65

F23/
F24 C

2x

F25/
F26 C

STEP 66

D8/ D11

D9/ D10

F D1/ D2

F D17/ D18

STEP 68

step66
both sides

2x

step65
both sides

step67
both sides

STEP 69

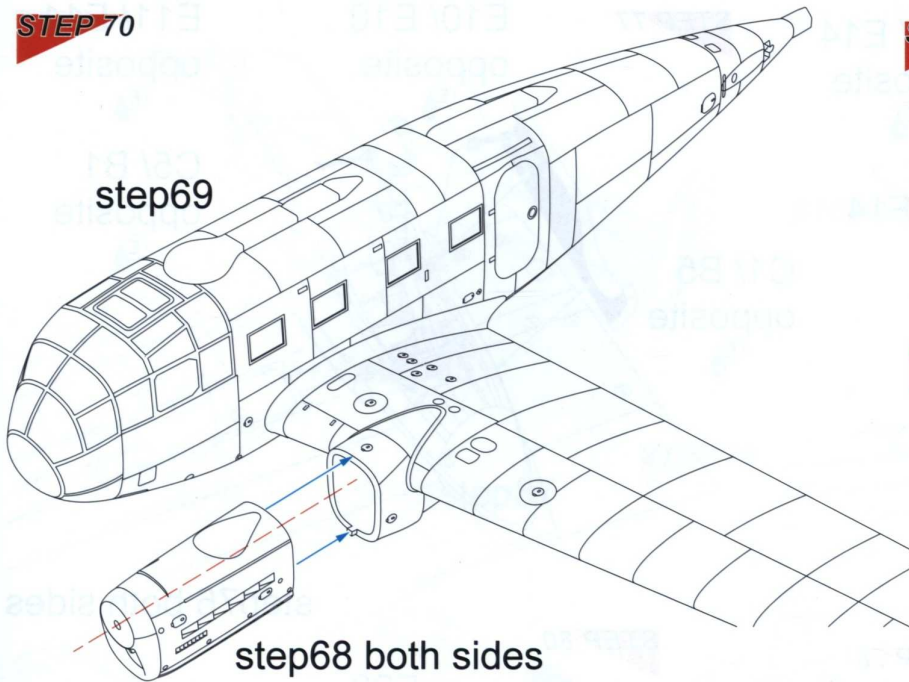
step61



step64
both sides

STEP 70

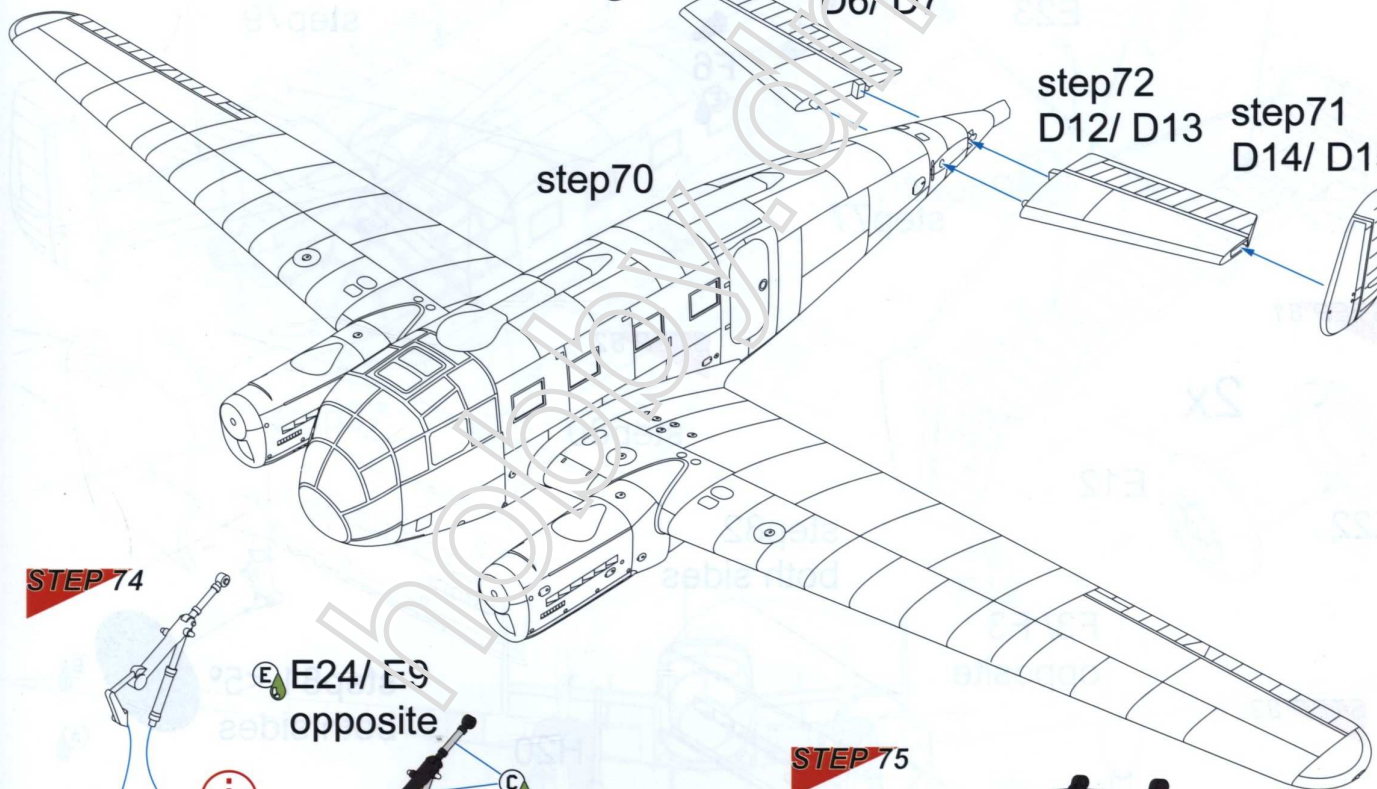
step69



step68 both sides

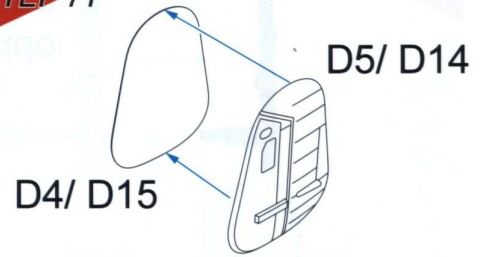
Dry fit first

STEP 73



step70

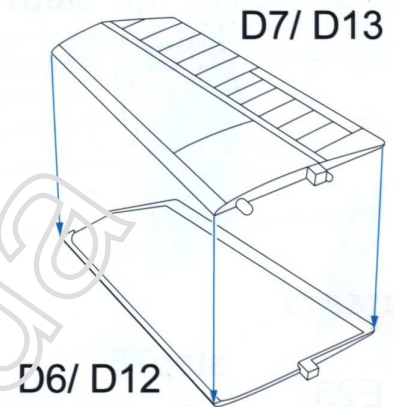
STEP 71



D4/ D15

D5/ D14

STEP 72



D7/ D13

D6/ D12

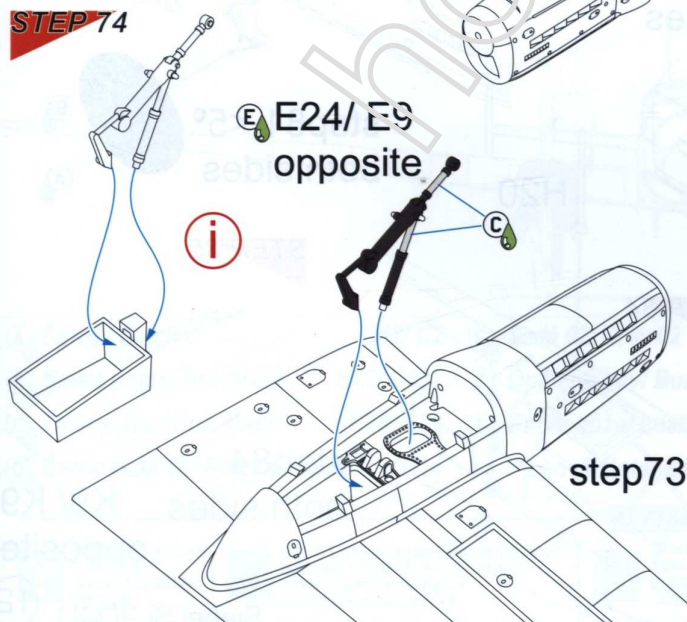
step71
D4/ D5

step72
D6/ D7

step72
D12/ D13

step71
D14/ D15

STEP 74



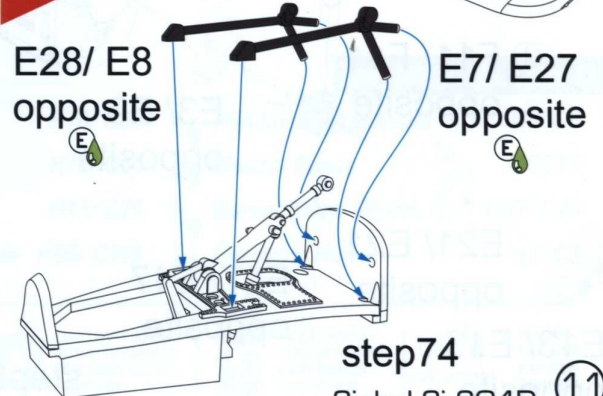
E24/ E9
opposite



C

step73

STEP 75



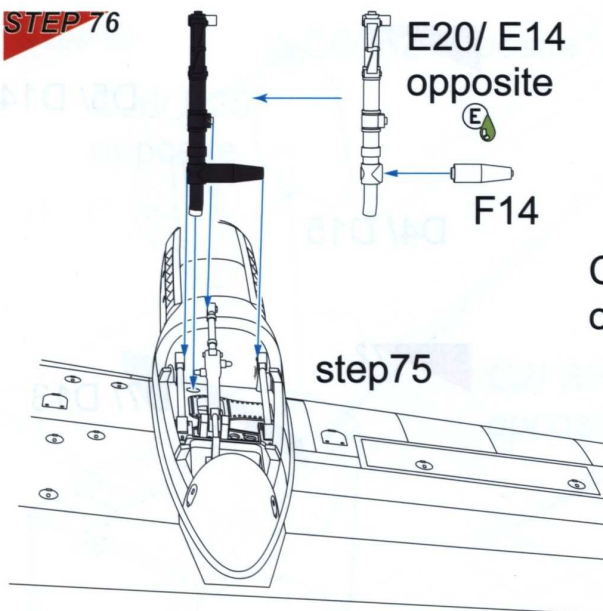
E28/ E8
opposite

E7/ E27
opposite

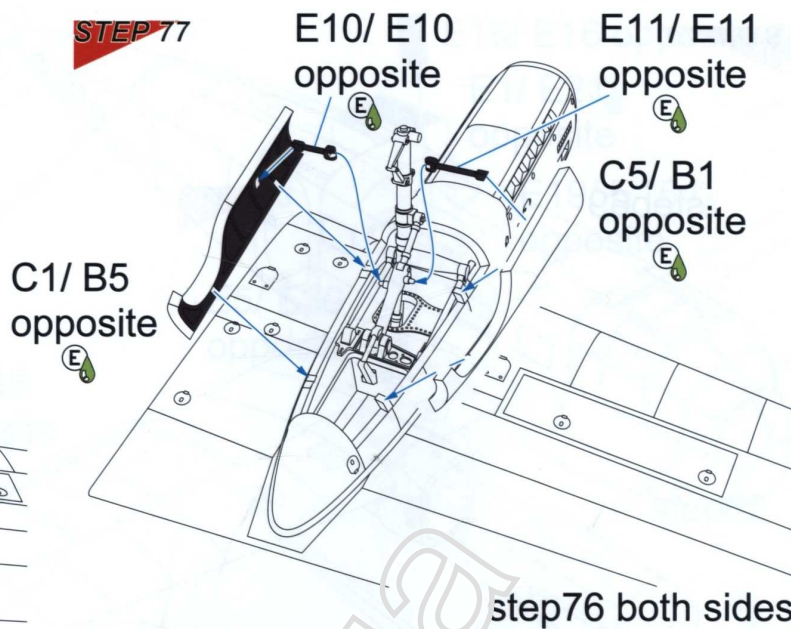
step74

Siebel Si 204D

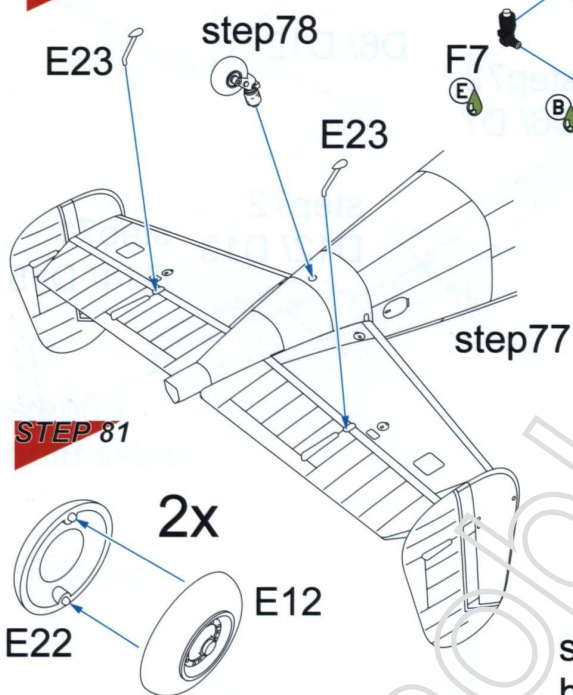
STEP 76



STEP 77



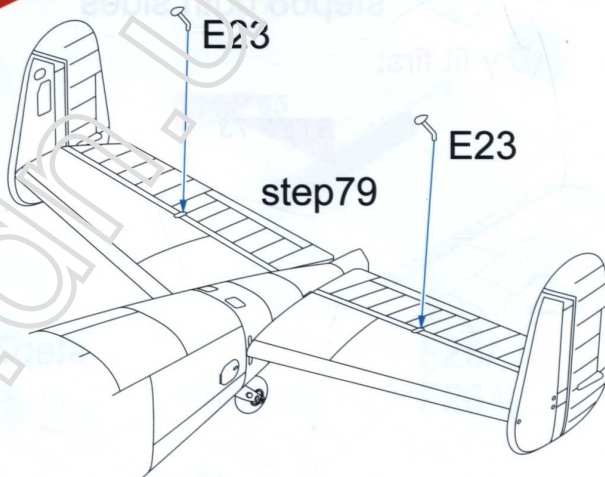
STEP 79



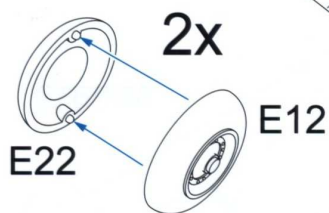
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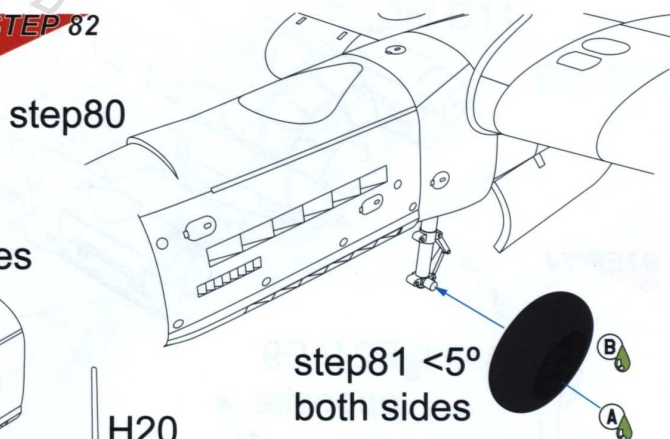
STEP 80



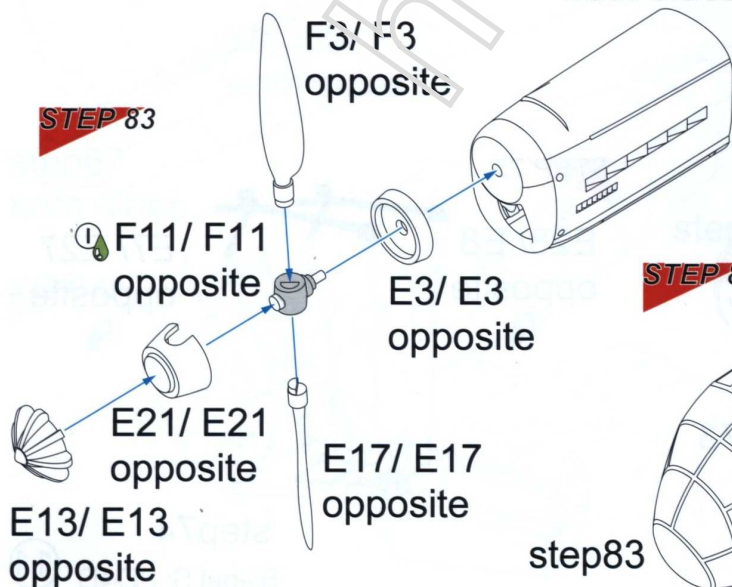
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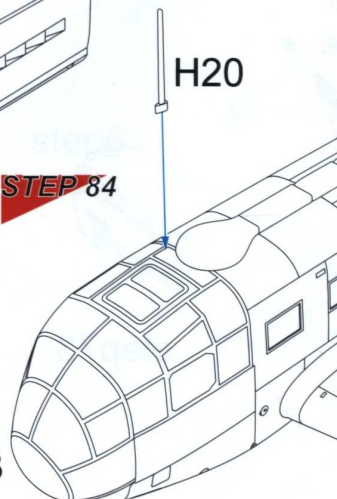
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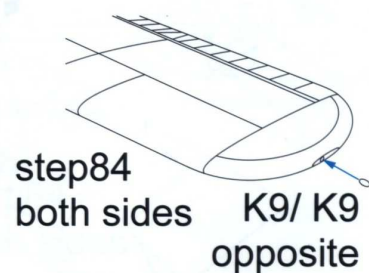
STEP 83



STEP 84



STEP 85



STEP 86

PUR1

camo C
only

step85

STEP 87

F13

step85/
step86 ?

F16
<40°

STEP 89

step87

? H45
D

STEP 88

F8
D

K8

E6
D

step88 ?

step87

F12

Barvy GUNZE/ GUNZE Colour No.

A Černá/ Black	H2/ C2	E Šedá 02/ Grey 02	H70/ C60	I Hliníková/ Aluminium	H8/ C8
B Barva pneu/ Tire Black	H77/ C137	F Opálený kov/ Burnt Iron	H76/ C61	J Mosaz/ Brass	MC219
C Tmavý kov/ Gun Metal	H28/ C78	G Barva kůže/ Leather	H17/ C29	K Barva dřeva/ Wood	H37/ C43
D Černošedá 66/ Black Grey 66	C116	H Pískově žlutá/ Sand Yellow	H66/ C119	L Červená/ Red	H3/ C3

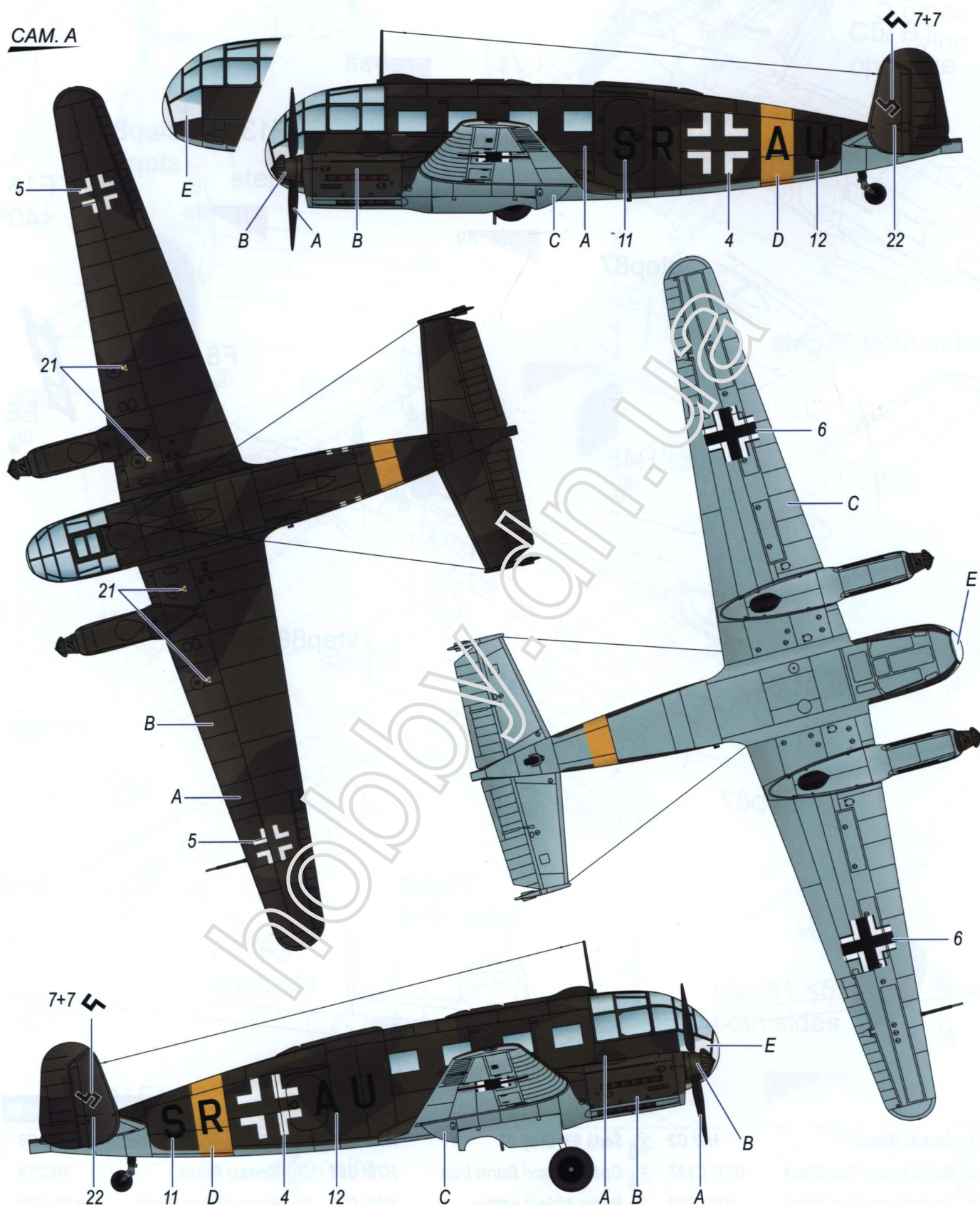
SYMBOLS

? MOŽNOST VOLBY OPTIONAL NACH BELIEBEN OPTION	POUŽÍT KYANOAKRYLÁTOVÉ LEPIDLO INSTANT CYANOACRYLATE GLUE ZYANOAKRYLATKLEBER COLLE CYANOACRYLAT	OHNOUT BEND BIEGEN COURBER	ZHOTOVIT NOVÉ SCRATCH BUILD FERTIGSTELLEN ACHEVER	ŘEZAT/VRTAT CUT OFF/DRILL ENTFERNEN DETACHER	GSI A colour code	NATRÍT COLOUR FARBEN PEINDRE
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Siebel Si 204D-1, W.Nr. 221313, SR+AU, Flugzeugführerschule (FFS) C15, Luftwaffe, based at Bourges, occupied France, Summer 1943. This aircraft had a yellow fuselage band and a couple of its cockpit glazing panes was painted white.

Siebel Si 204D-1, W. Nr. 221313, SR+AU, Flugzeugführerschule (FFS) C15, Luftwaffe, základna Bourges, okupovaná Francie, léto 1943. Letoun, označený žlutým pruhem na trupu měl část prosklení předě trupu zatřené bílou barvou.

CAM. A



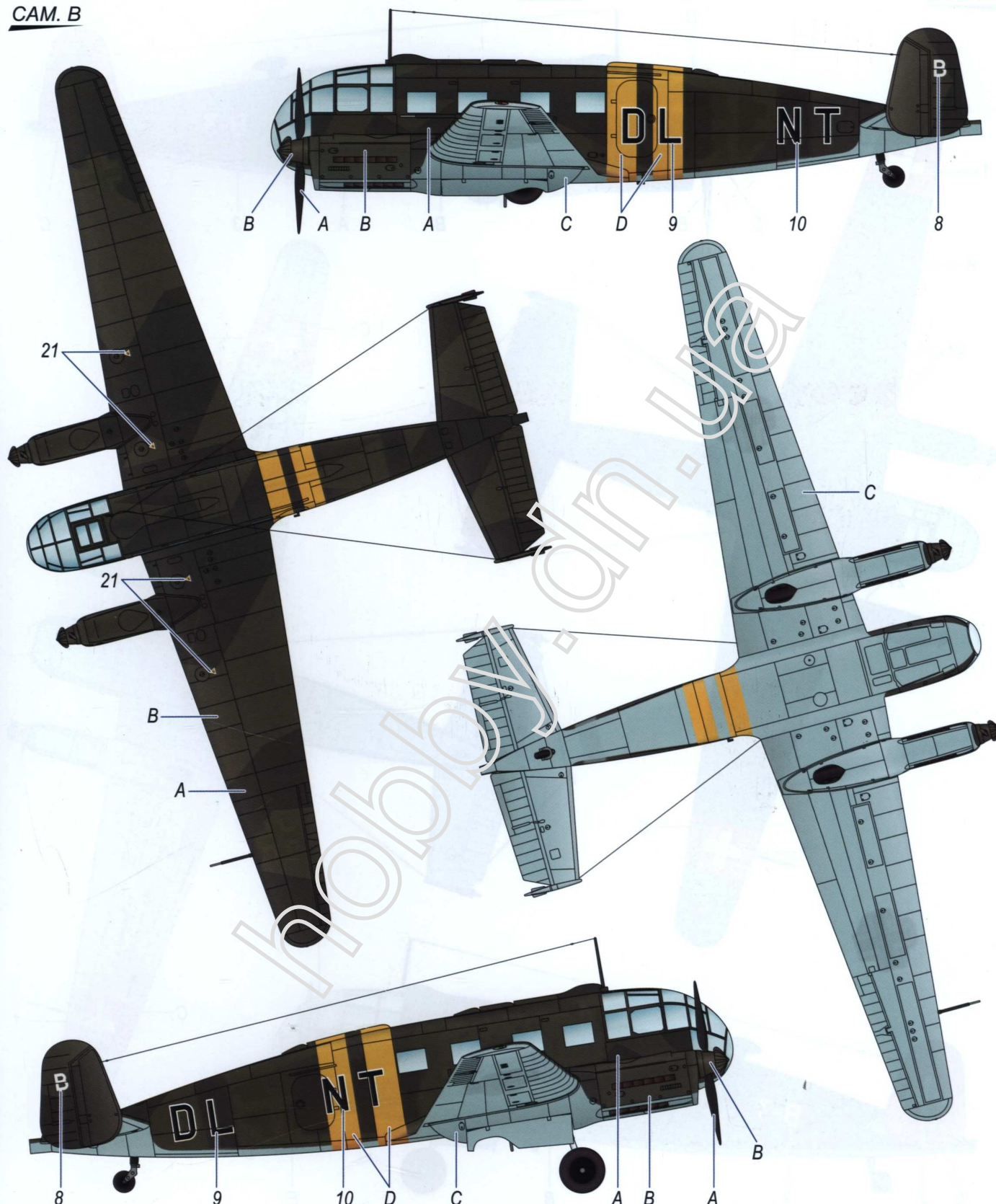
A	Black Green Schwarzgrün Černozelená H65/C18/RLM70	B	Dark Green Dunkelgrün Tmavě zelená H64/C17/RLM71	C	Light Blue Hellblau Světle modrá H67/C115/RLM65	D	Yellow Gelb Žlutá H413/C113/RLM04	E	White Weiß Bílá H1/C1
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special
hobby
GUNZE
SANGYO

Siebel Si 204D, DL+NT, Luftwaffe, 1945. On 7 May 1945 it landed at Belpu in the Swiss Confederation with its national markings painted out and the colour still sticky. Five people arrived aboard the plane including Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Mohammed Amin al-Husseini. War criminal al-Husseini was sent back and the aircraft seized by the Swiss military.

Siebel Si 204D, DL+NT, Luftwaffe, 1945. Tento letoun přistál 7. 5. 1945 v Belpu ve Švýcarsku. V té době měl zatřené výsostné znaky (po přistání byla barva ještě čerstvá). Na palubě bylo pět osob, včetně Amína al-Husajního, velkého jeruzalémského muftiho. Válečný zločinec Amin al-Husajní byl vrácen do Německa a letoun byl zabaven švýcarským letectvem.

CAM. B



A Black Green
Schwarzgrün
Černozelená
H65/C18/RLM70



B Dark Green
Dunkelgrün
Tmavě zelená
H64/C17/RLM71



C Light Blue
Hellblau
Světle modrá
H67/C115/RLM65



D Yellow
Gelb
Žlutá
H413/C113/RLM04

special
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SANGYO

Siebel Si 204D, B-3 (ex DL+NT), Swiss Air Force, Dübendorf, Switzerland, 1945–1955.

Siebel Si 204D, B-3 (ex DL+NT), Schweizer Luftwaffe, Dübendorf, Švýcarsko, 1945–1955.

CAM. C



Swiss 'Dunkelgrün' and 'Graublau' were licence produced 'Schwarzgrün' and 'Hellblau' German camouflage shades.

special
HOBBY
GUNZE
SANGYO

SH48170 Siebel Si 204D 'German Transport and Trainer Plane'