



1/48 SCALE MODEL CONSTRUCTION KIT

A11002

# De Havilland Sea Vixen FAW.2

**GB** The Sea Vixen represents the zenith of DeHavilland's twin boom jet design philosophy. Entering service in 1959, the Sea Vixen was the first British fighter to be designed without guns, relying instead upon air to air missiles as its sole method of attack. Developed from the unsuccessful and infamous DH110, the Sea Vixen was the first swept wing, twin boom aircraft produced by DeHavilland and proved to be a capable all weather fighter, through two major variants, the FAW 1 and FAW 2. While the Sea Vixen saw no air to air combat, it was involved in some anti-insurgency work and shows of force in the

**F** Le Sea Vixen représente l'apogée de la philosophie de DeHavilland en matière de conception d'avion bipoutre à réaction. Entrant en service en 1959, il fut le premier avion de chasse britannique conçu sans canons, comptant plutôt sur ses missiles air-air pour son seul moyen d'attaque. Développé du DH110, victime d'un accident tragique, le Sea Vixen était le premier avion bipoutre aux ailes en flèche produit par DeHavilland ; ses variantes principales, le FAW 1 et le FAW 2, étaient des chasseurs tout temps très performants. Même si le Sea Vixen ne participa jamais aux combats aériens, il fut impliqué dans

**D** Mit der Sea Vixen erreichte DeHavilland in der Doppelrumpfkonstruktion einen einmaligen Höhepunkt. 1959 zum ersten Mal aktiv eingesetzt, war die Sea Vixen der erste britische Jäger, der nicht mit MGs oder Kanonen bewaffnet war; stattdessen war die Maschine ausschließlich mit Luft-Luft-Raketen für den Luftkampf bestückt. Auf dem Grundmodell der nicht erfolgreichen und berüchtigten DH110 basierend entwickelt, war die Sea Vixen das erste von DeHavilland gebaute doppelrumpfige Pfeilflügelflugzeug. In ihren Hauptvarianten FAW 1 und FAW 2 konnte sie sich als leistungsfähiger Allwetterjäger bewähren. Während die Sea Vixen zwar nie direkt in

**E** El Sea Vixen constituyó el cénit de la filosofía de diseño con doble viga de DeHavilland. Entró en servicio en 1959 y fue el primer caza británico sin cañones, utilizando misiles aire-aire como único sistema de ataque. Desarrollado a partir del desafortunado DH110, el Sea Vixen fue el primer aparato de alas en flecha y doble viga producido por DeHavilland y demostró ser un caza muy competente en todas las condiciones atmosféricas en sus dos principales variantes, FAW 1 y FAW 2. Aunque no entró nunca en combate aire-aire, participó en misiones contra la insurgencia y en demostraciones de fuerza en Oriente Medio,

**S** Sea Vixen representerar höjdpunkten i DeHavillands jetdesignfilosofi med dubbel bom. Sea Vixen inledde sin tjänstgöring 1959 och var det första brittiska jaktplan som saknade kanoner till förmån för jaktrobotar som enda attackmetod. Sea Vixen, som utvecklades utifrån den föga framgångsrika och därför ökända DH110-an, var det första flygplanet med svept vinge och dubbel bom som producerades av DeHavilland och visade sig dessutom vara ett kapabelt allvädersjaktplan i form av de två huvudsakliga varianterna FAW 1 och FAW 2. Sea Vixen deltog inte i

Middle East, most notably over Aden and Kuwait.

The Sea Vixen was eventually replaced at sea by the F4 Phantom, but continued its service within the FAA as a target drone. Today, various Sea Vixens survive across the United Kingdom.

Length: 16.32m; wingspan: 15.54m; max speed: 690mph.

Armament: 4 x red top or fire streak missiles, 4 x MATRA rocket pods, 2 x 500lb bombs.

quelques opérations anti-insurrection et démonstrations de force au Moyen-Orient, notamment dans les cieux d'Aden et du Koweït.

Le Sea Vixen fut finalement remplacé sur porte-avion par le F4 Phantom mais continua d'être utilisé en tant que drone cible au sein de l'Aéronautique navale britannique. De nos jours, plusieurs Sea Vixen ont survécu au Royaume-Uni.

Longueur : 16,32 m ; envergure : 15,54 m ; vitesse maximale : 1.110km/h.

Armement : 4 missiles Red Top ou Fire Streak, 4 paniers à roquettes MATRA, 2 bombes de 230 kg.

Luftkämpfen geflogen wurde, wurde sie zu strategischen Diensten und zur Warnung von Feinden im Nahen Osten eingesetzt, vor allem über Aden und Kuwait.

Die Sea Vixen wurde schließlich zum Marine-Einsatz durch die F4 Phantom ersetzt, wurde jedoch weiterhin vom Fleet Air Arm der Royal Navy als Drohne verwendet. Heute existieren in Großbritannien noch mehrere verschiedene Sea Vixens.

Länge: 16,32 m; Spannweite: 15,54 m; Höchstgeschwindigkeit: 1.110 km/h;

Bewaffnung: 4 Red Top oder Firestreak Flugabwehrkörper, 4 MATRA Raketenwerfer, 2 Bomben (230 kg).

principalmente sobre Adén y Kuwait.

El Sea Vixen sería sustituido en el mar por el F4 Phantom, pero continuó en servicio en la FAA como avión robot teledirigido. En la actualidad aún se encuentran varios Sea Vixen en distintos puntos del Reino Unido.

Longitud: 16,32m; envergadura: 15,54m; velocidad máxima: 1110km/h.

Armamento: 4 misiles Red Top o Firestreak, 4 lanzacohetes MATRA, 2 bombas de 230kg.

några direkta flygstrider, men var inblandad i vissa antiinfiltrerings- och avskräckningsflygningar i Mellanöstern, speciellt över Aden och Kuwait.

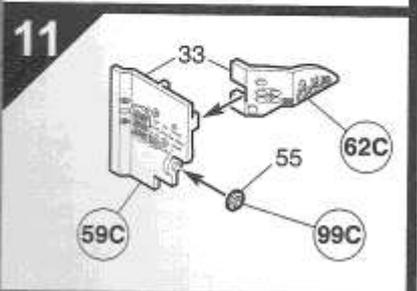
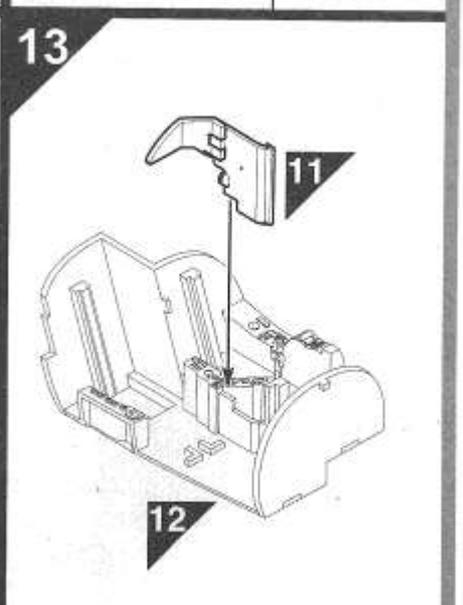
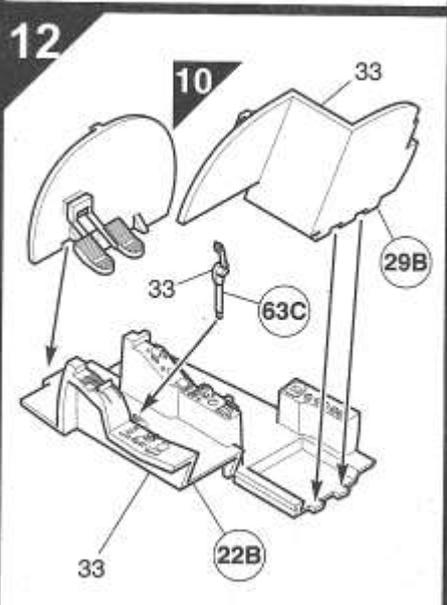
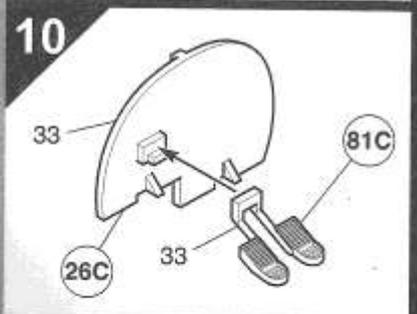
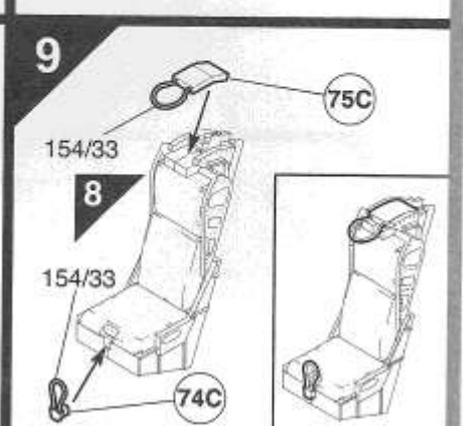
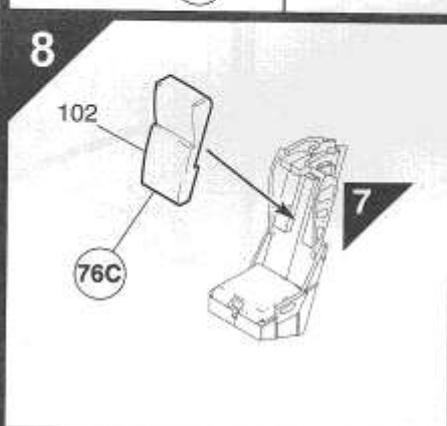
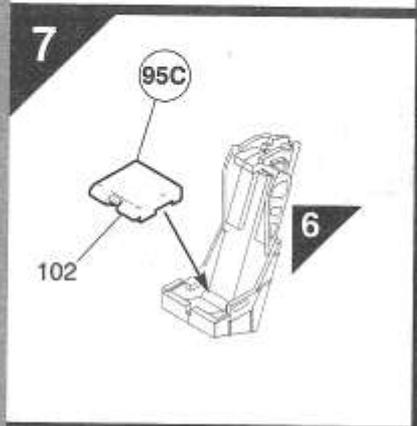
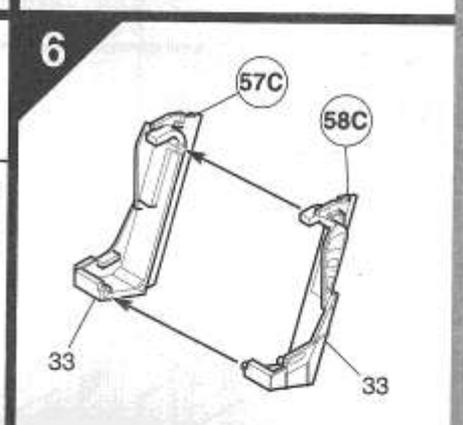
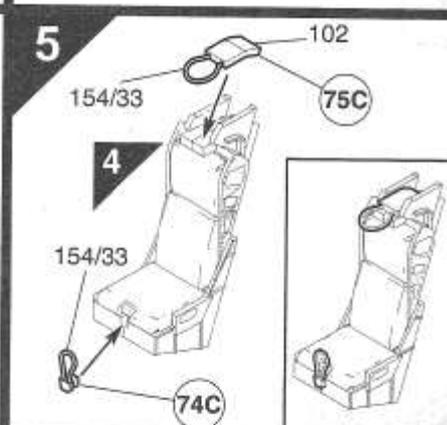
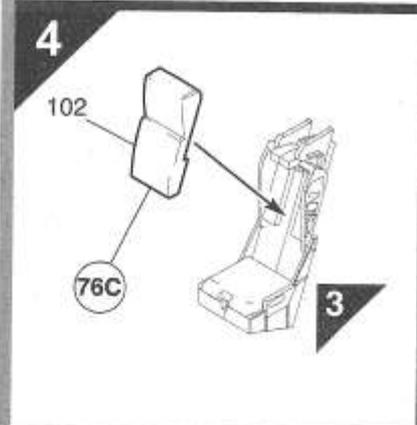
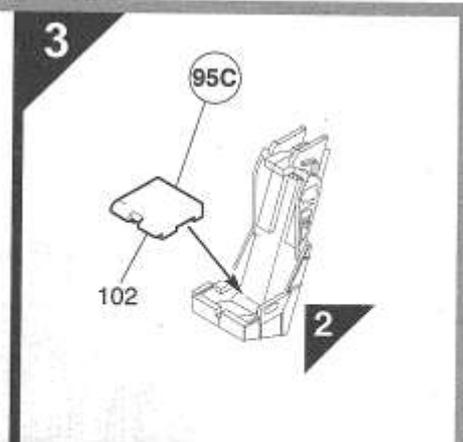
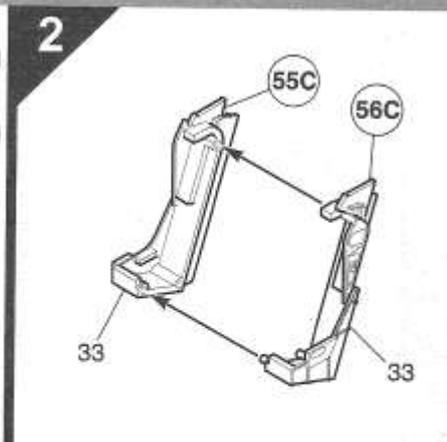
Sea Vixen ersattes så småningom till sjöss av F4 Phantom, men fortsatte sin tjänstgöring som målrobot med FAA. Idag kan man fortfarande få syn på några överlevande Sea Vixen-plan i Storbritannien.

Längd: 16,32 meter; vingspann: 15,54 meter; maximal hastighet: 1 110 km/h.

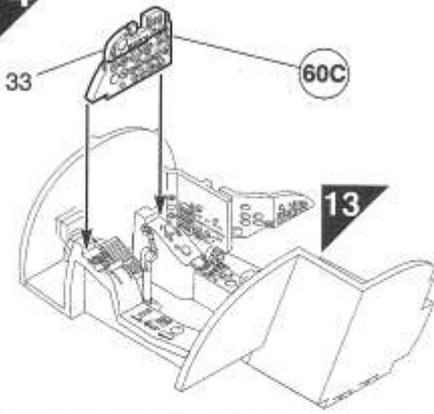
Beväpning: 4 x "red top"- eller "fire streak"-missiler, 4 x MATRA-raketgondoler, 2 x 230-kilosbomber.

**PLEASE NOTE :** Some parts in the kit may not be required to build the model.

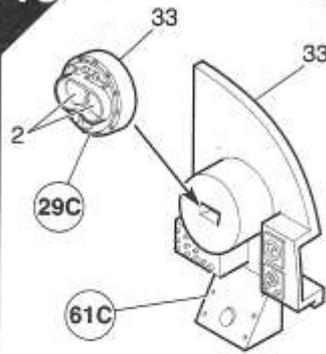




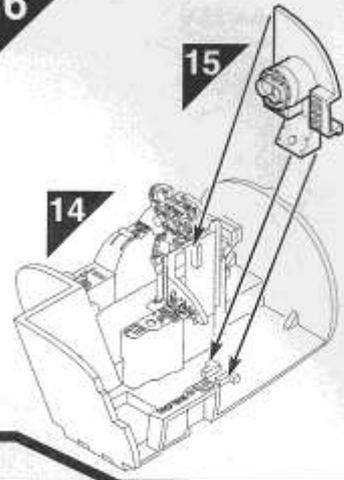
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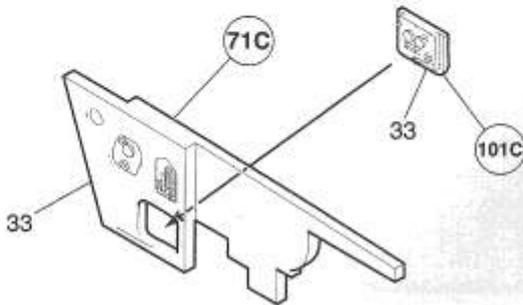
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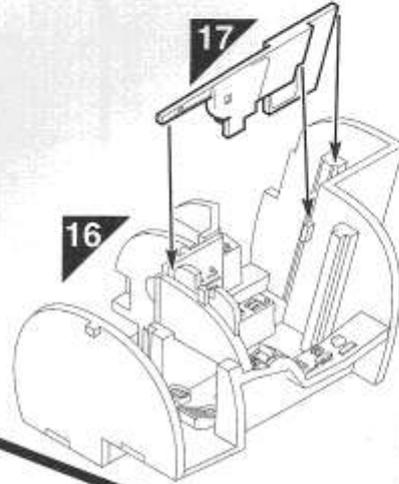
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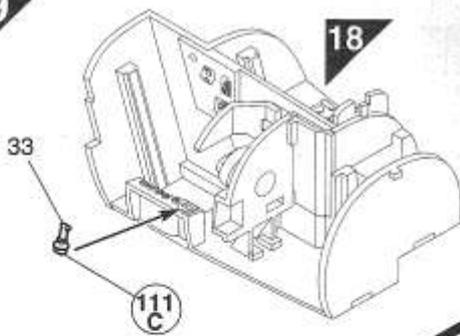
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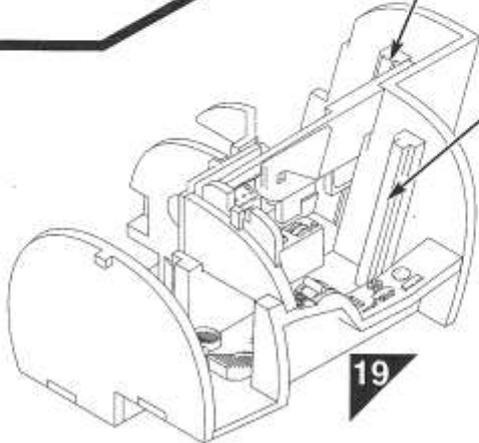
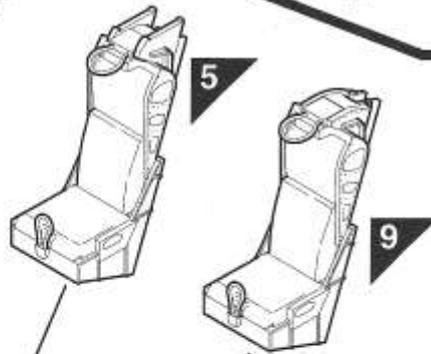
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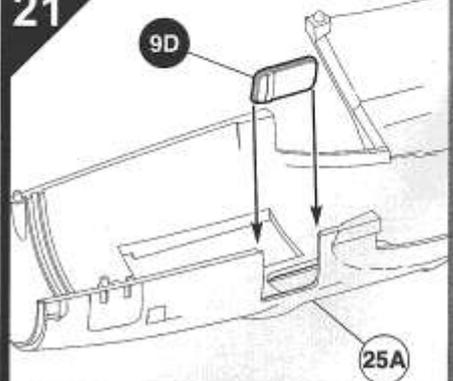
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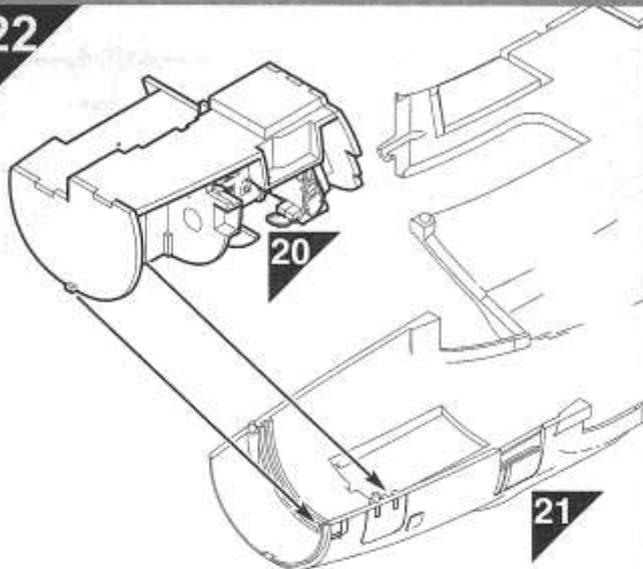
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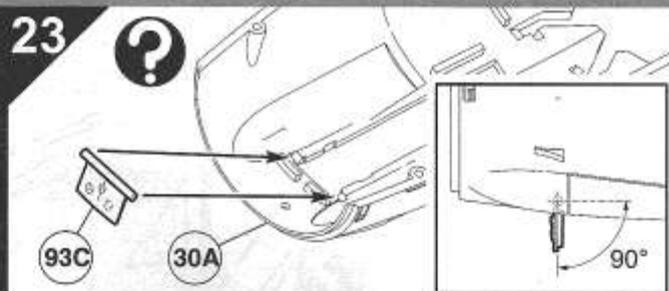
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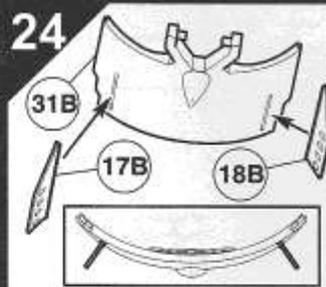
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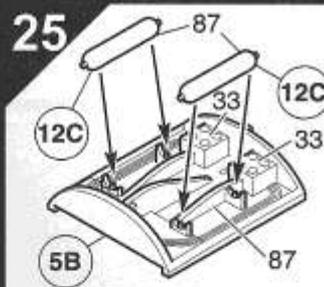
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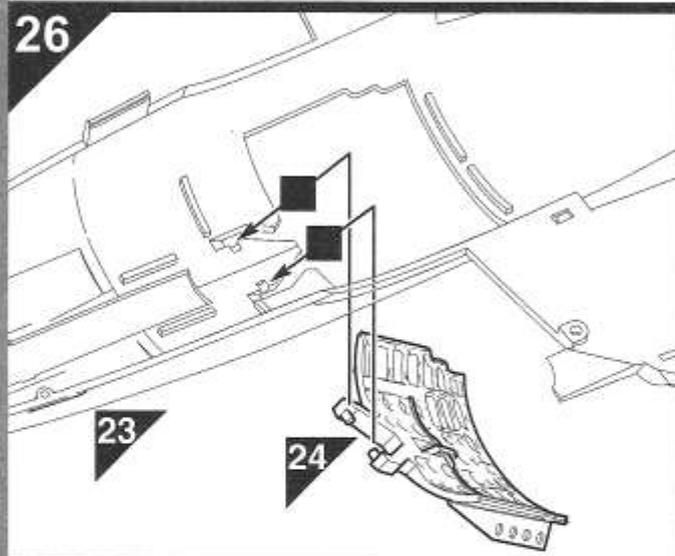
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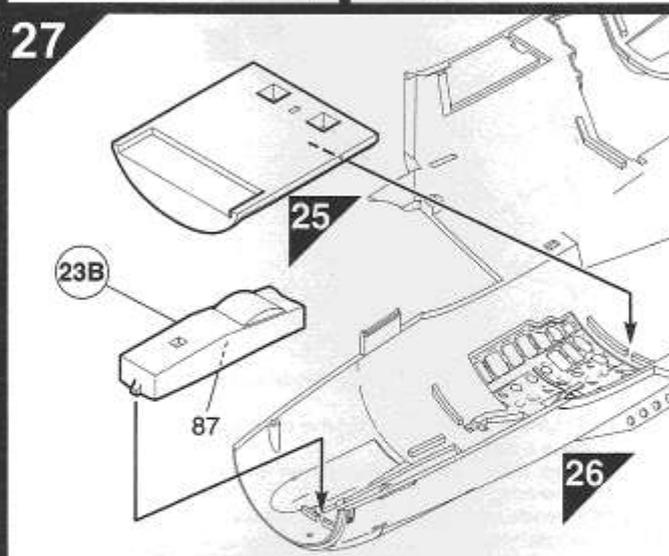
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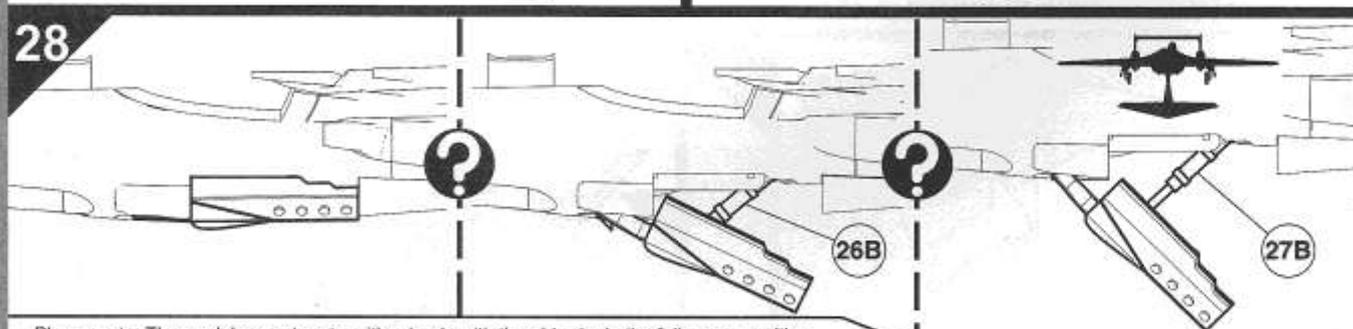
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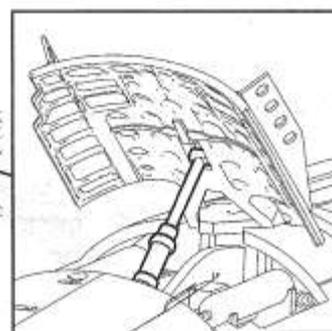
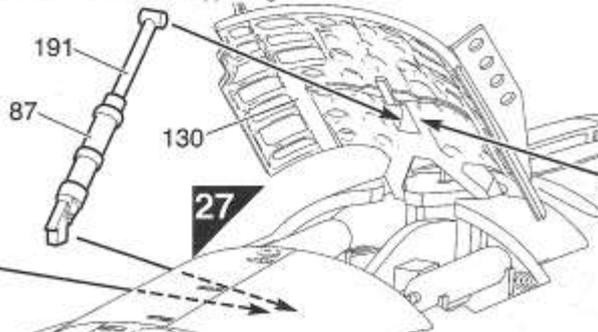
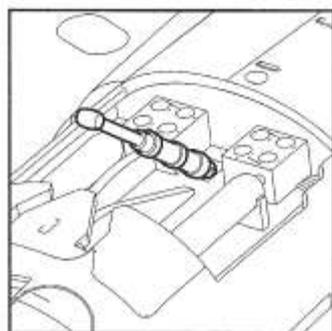
Please note: The model cannot rest on it's wheels with the airbrake in the fully open position.

Remarque : La maquette n'est pas capable de reposer sur ses roues quand l'aérofrein est ouvert à fond.

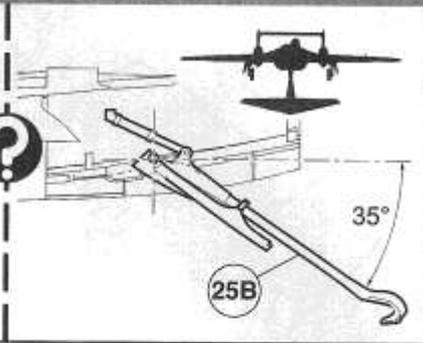
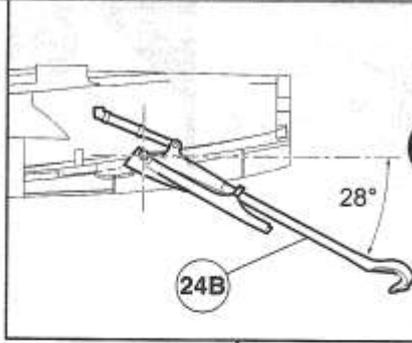
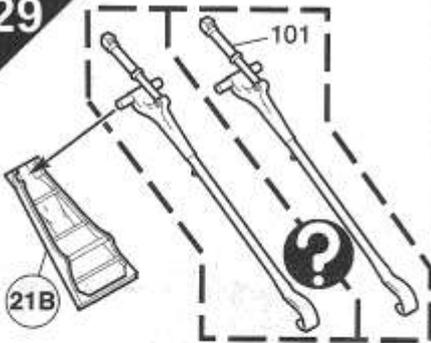
Zur Beachtung: Das Modell kann nicht auf seinen Rädern ruhen, wenn die Druckluftbremse völlig geöffnet ist.

Nota: Este modelo no puede mantenerse sobre las ruedas si el freno neumático en la posición totalmente abierta.

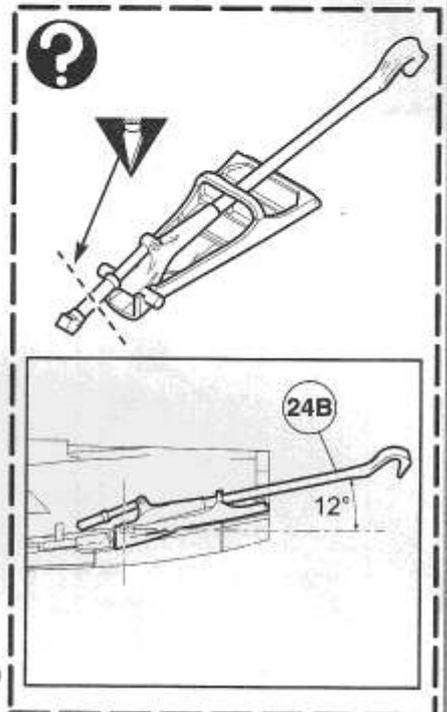
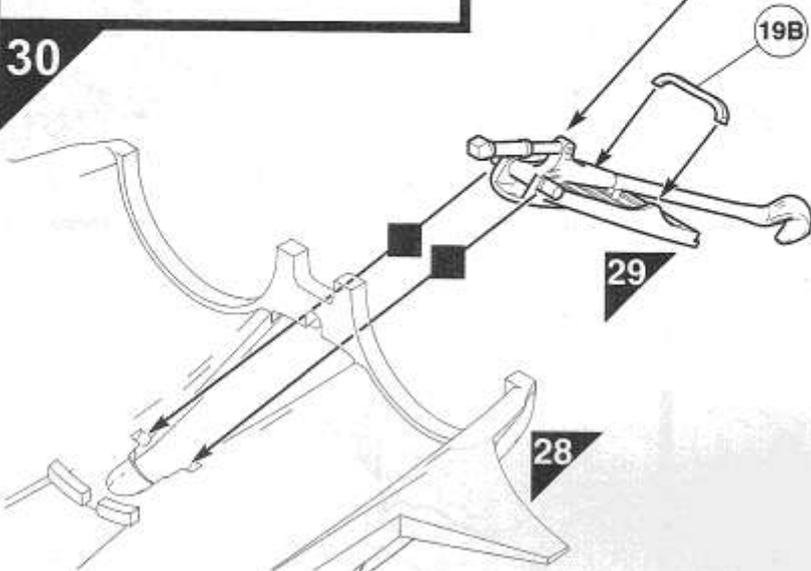
Obs! Modellen kan inte vila på hjulen när luftbromsen är i det helt öppna läget.



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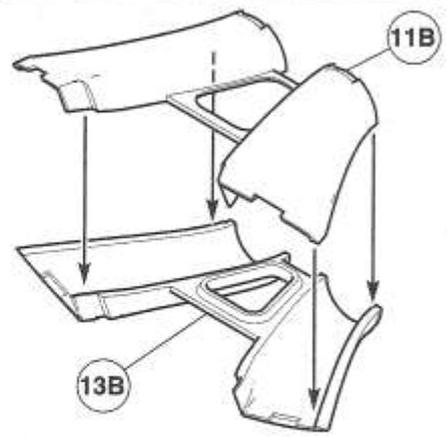


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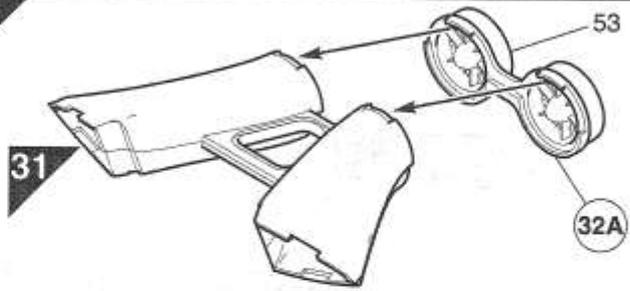


Please note: The model cannot rest on it's wheels with the arrester hook (part 25B) in the fully down position.  
 Remarque : La maquette n'est pas capable de reposer sur ses roues quand la crosse d'arrêt (pièce 25B) est descendue à fond.  
 Zur Beachtung: Das Modell kann nicht auf seinen Rädern ruhen, wenn sich der Fanghaken (Teil 25B) ganz unten befindet.  
 Nota: Este modelo no puede mantenerse sobre las ruedas con el gancho del cable de frenado (pieza 25B) en la posición totalmente bajada.  
 Obs! Modellen kan inte vila på hjulen när bromslinan (del 25B) är i det nedre läget.

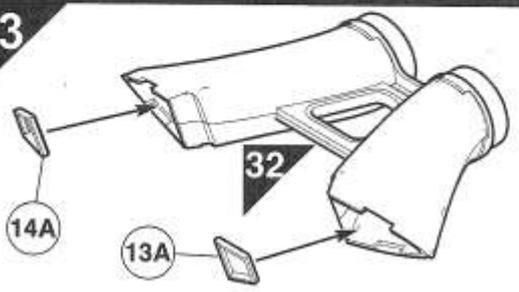
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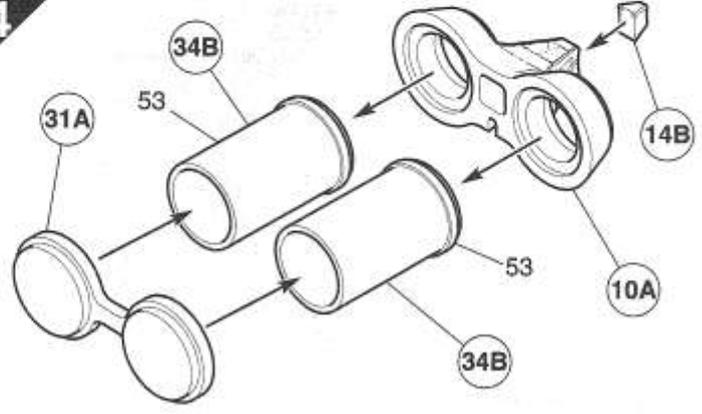
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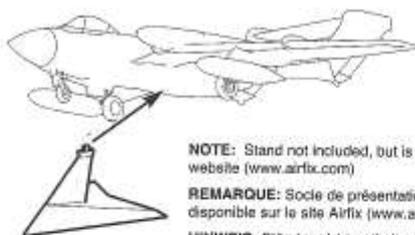
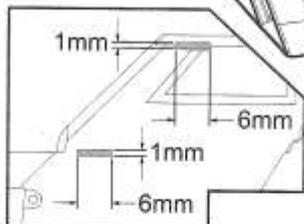
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**NOTE:** Stand not included, but is available via the Airfix website ([www.airfix.com](http://www.airfix.com))

**REMARQUE:** Socle de présentation non fourni mais disponible sur le site Airfix ([www.airfix.com](http://www.airfix.com))

**HINWEIS:** Ständer nicht enthalten, ist jedoch über die Website von Airfix ([www.airfix.com](http://www.airfix.com)) erhältlich

**NOTA:** No se incluye soporte, que está disponible en el sitio web de Airfix ([www.airfix.com](http://www.airfix.com))

**OBS!** Stativ ingår inte, men finns tillgänglig på Airfix webbplats ([www.airfix.com](http://www.airfix.com))

2C

AD



ACD

6C



20B

87

5C

AD



30

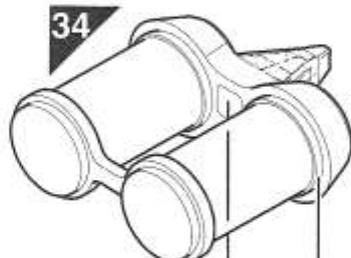
ACD

1C



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34



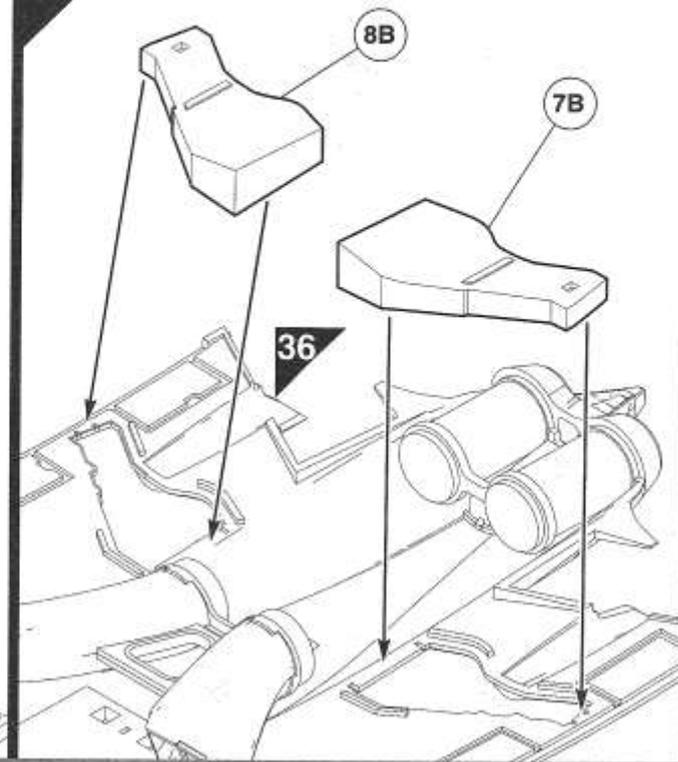
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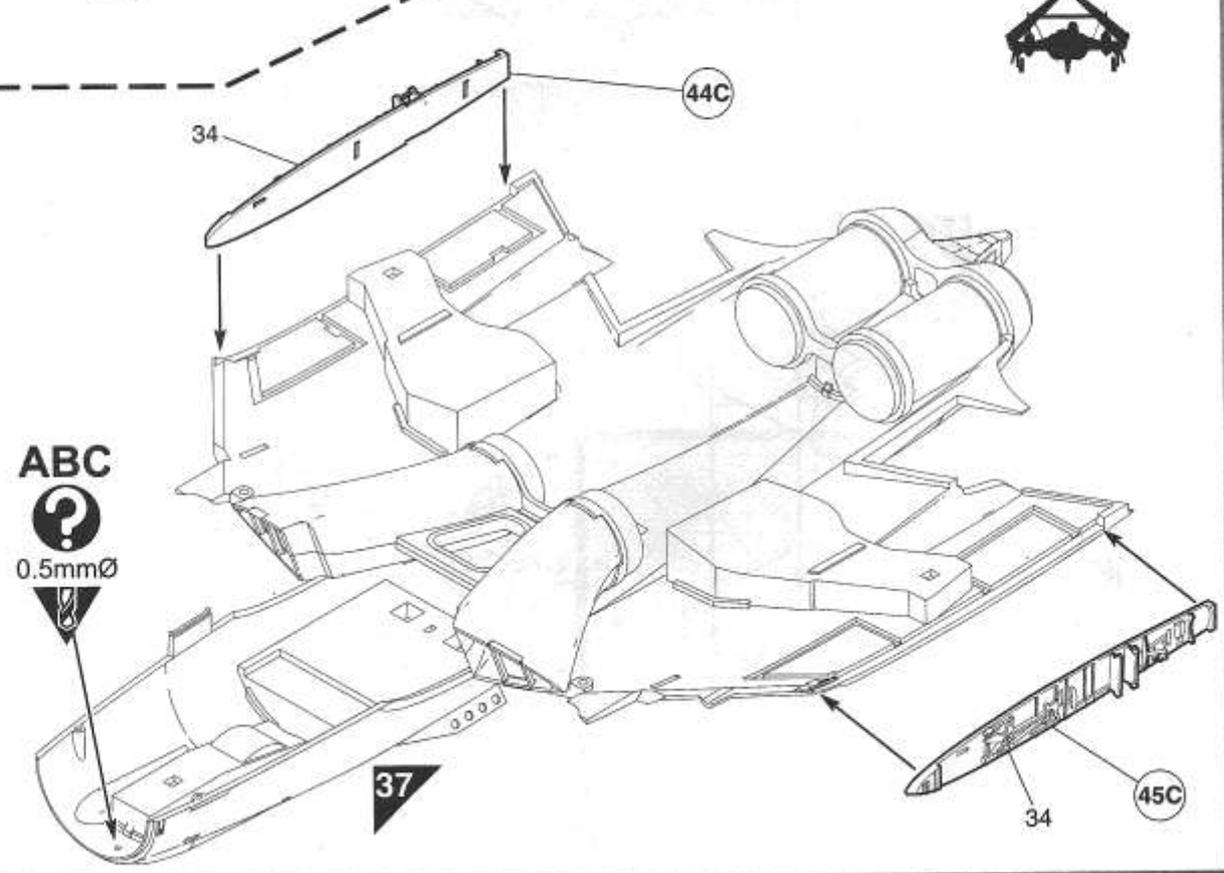
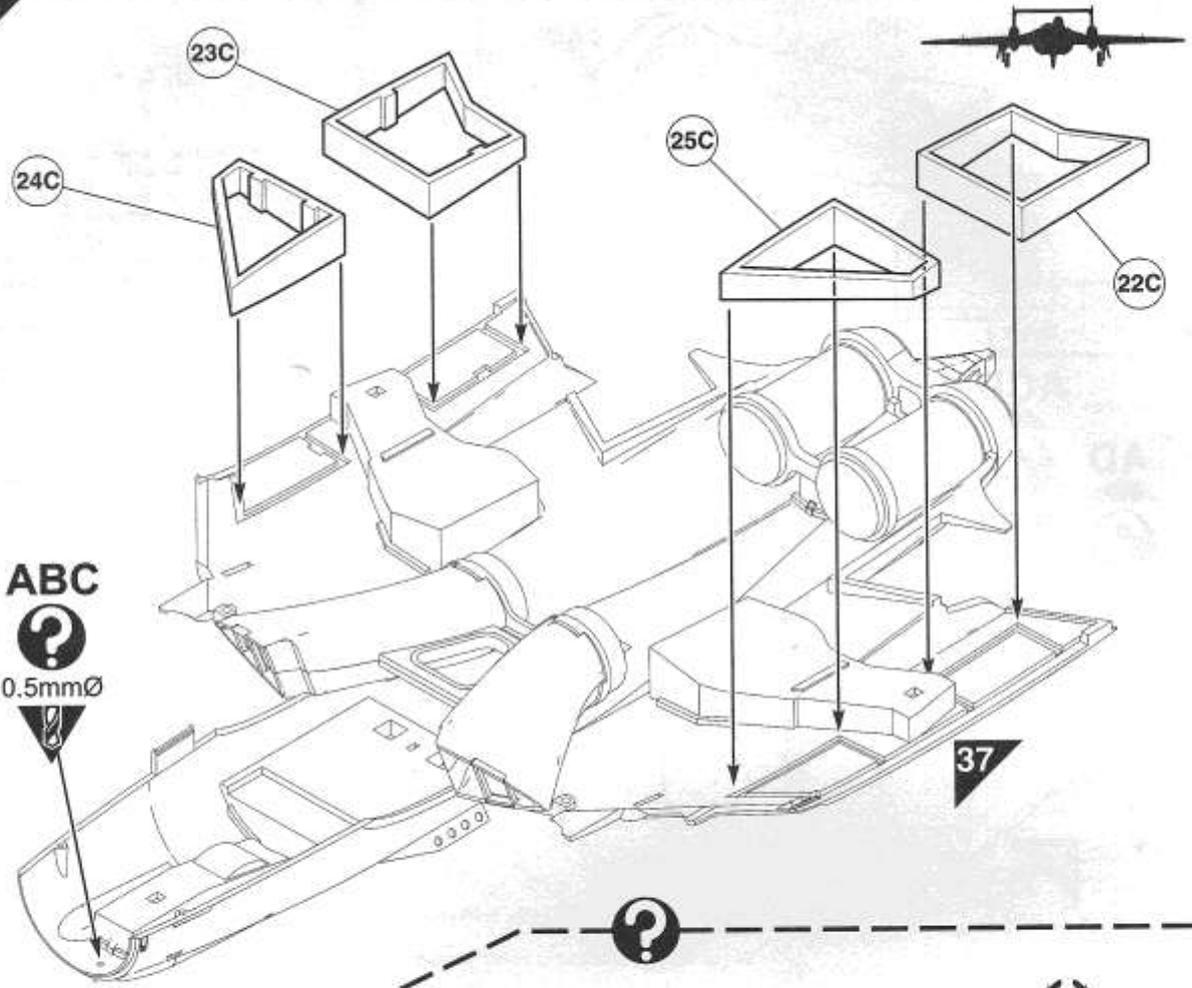
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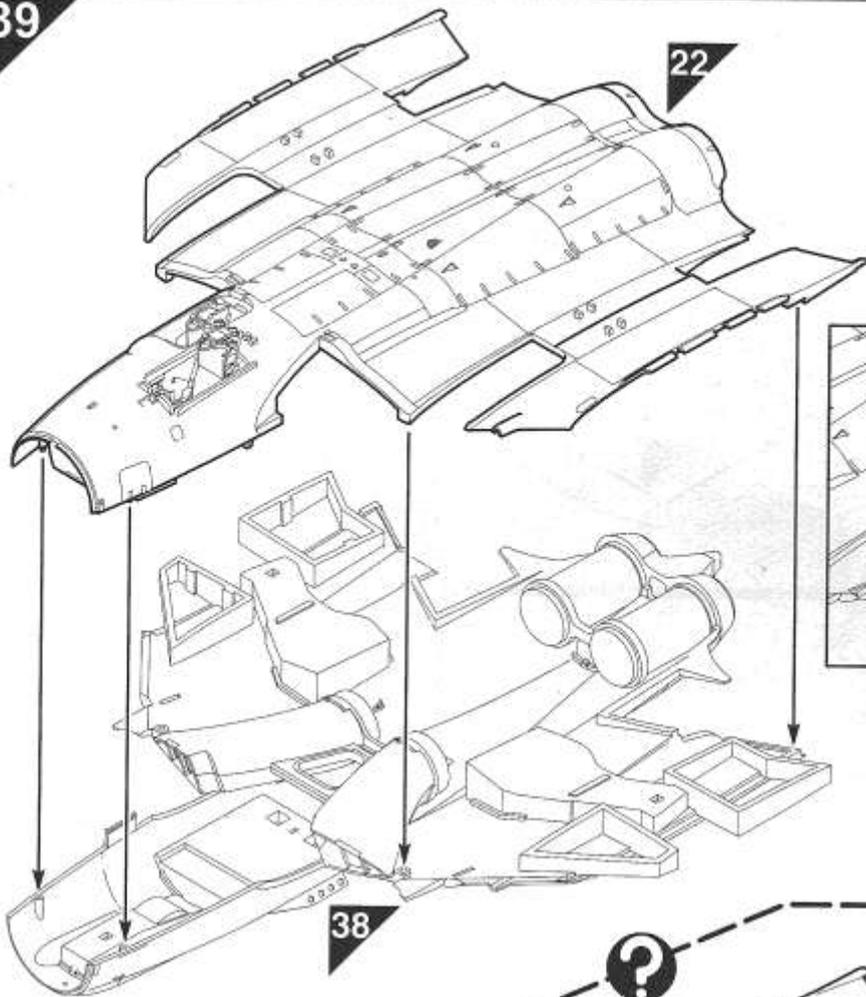
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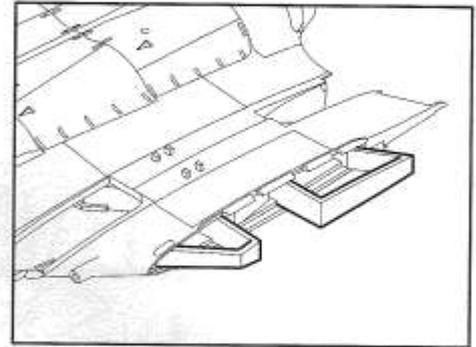




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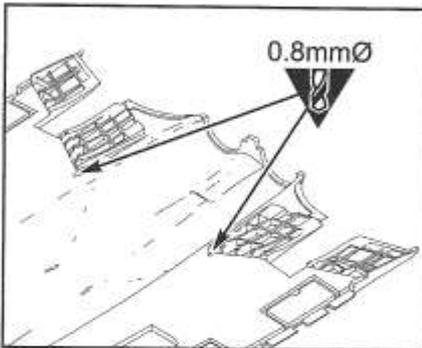
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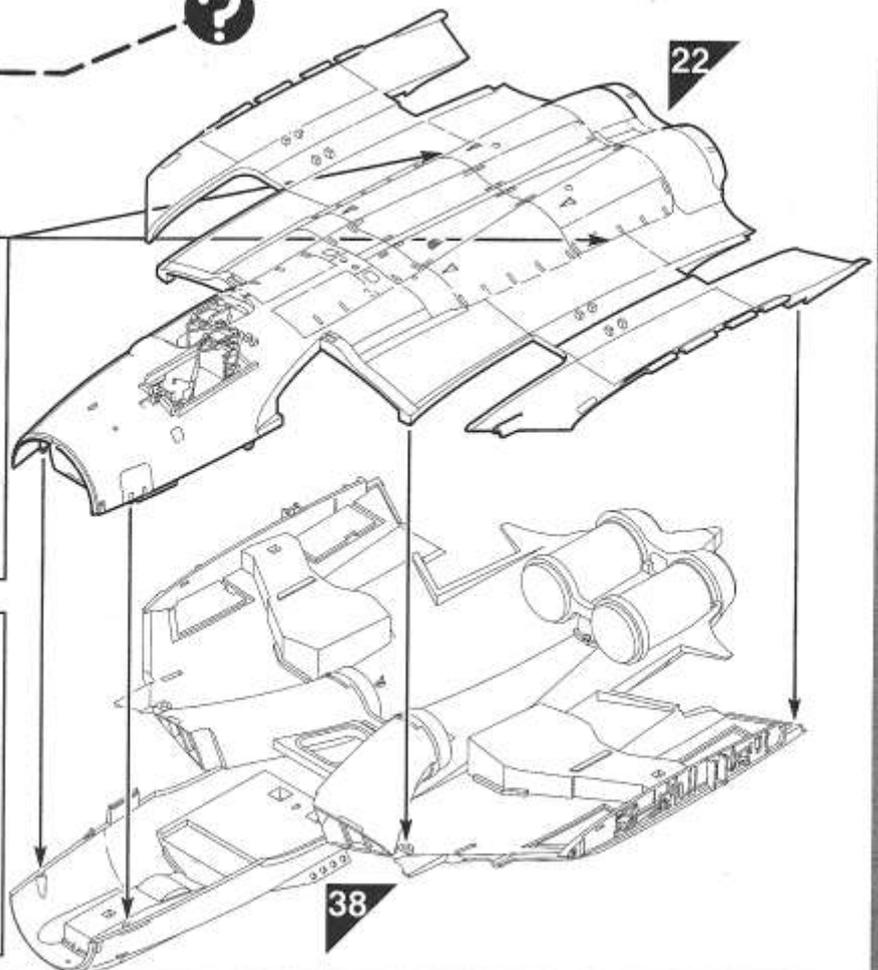
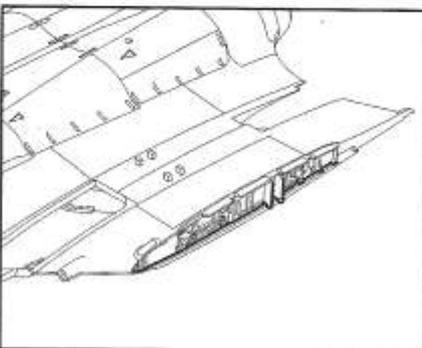
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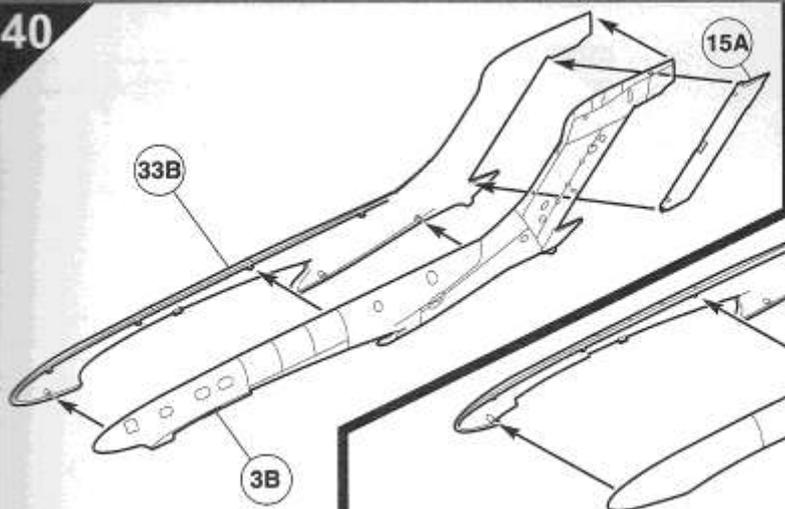


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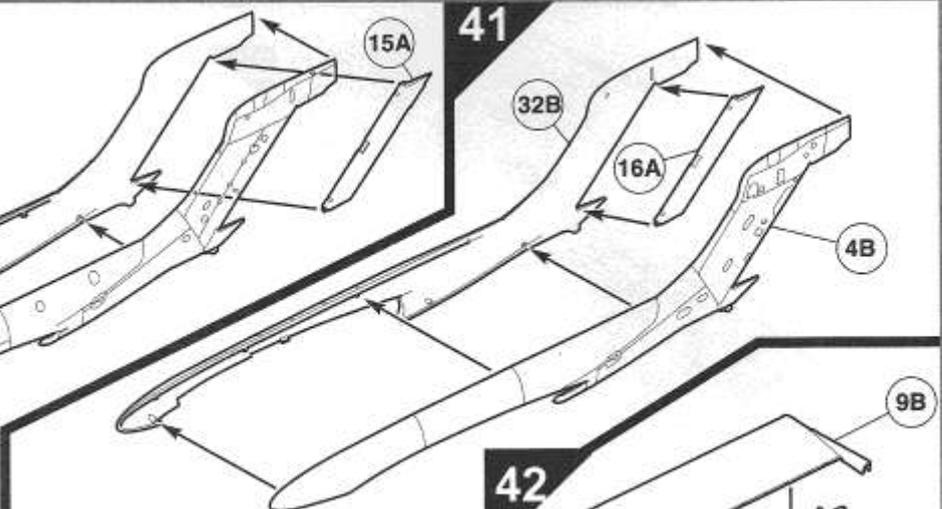


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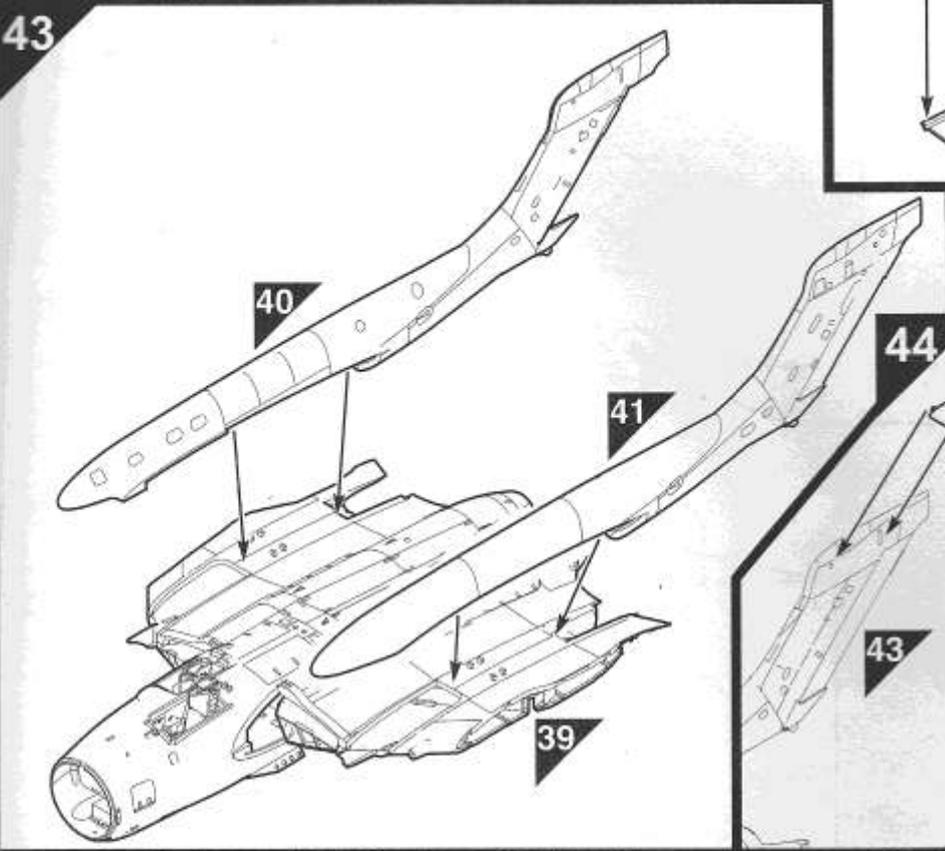
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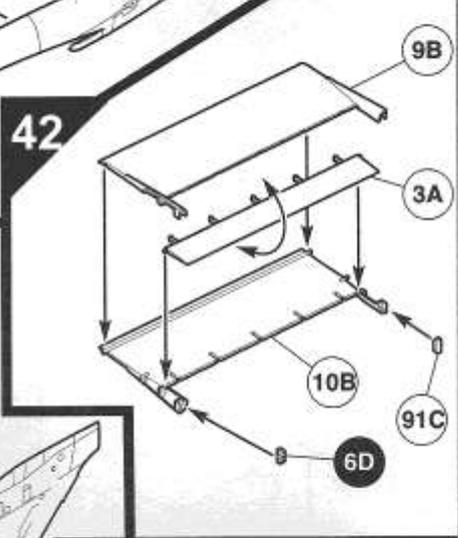
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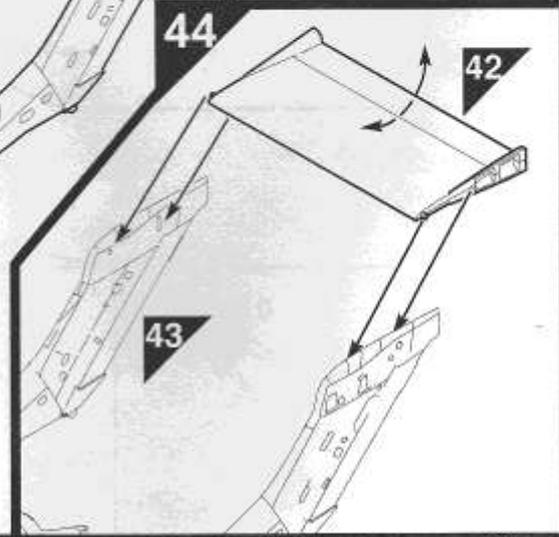
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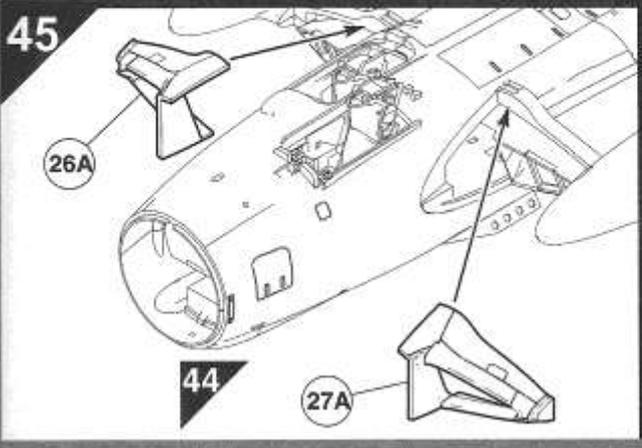
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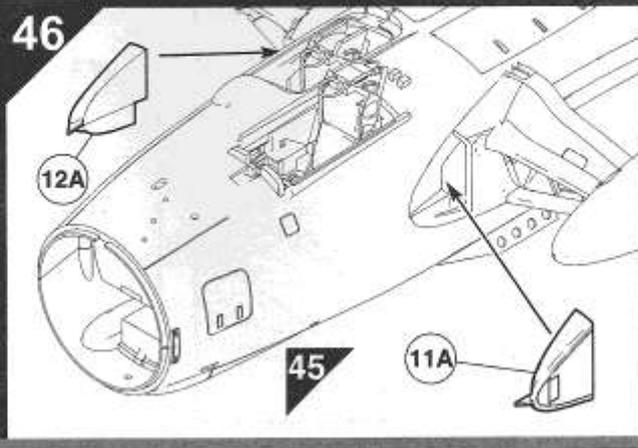
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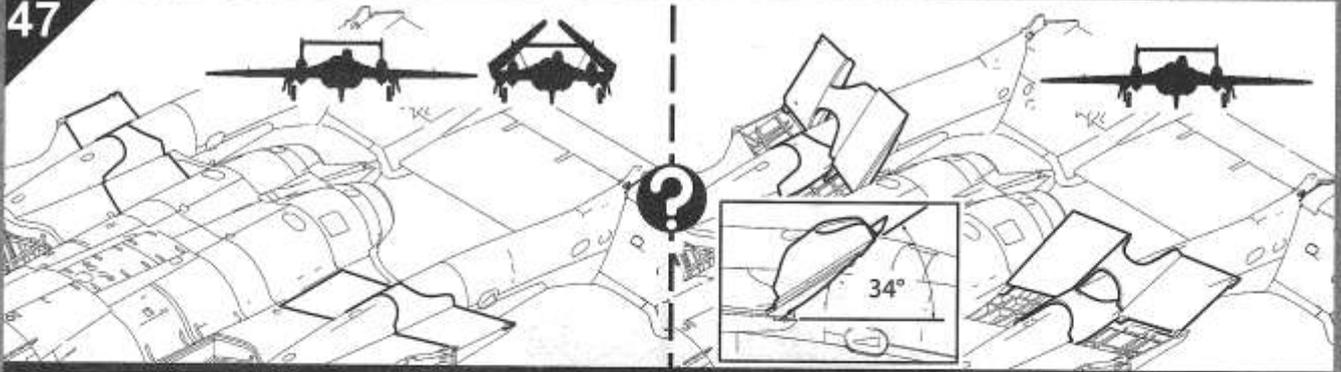
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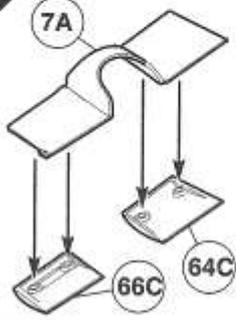
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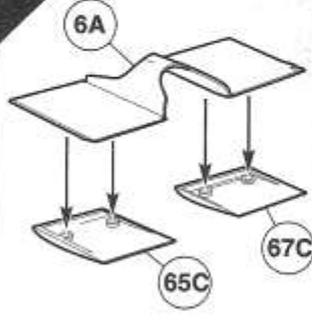
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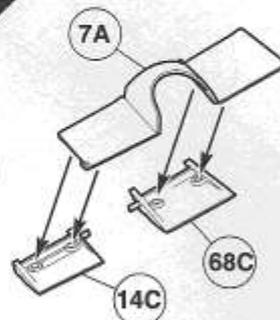
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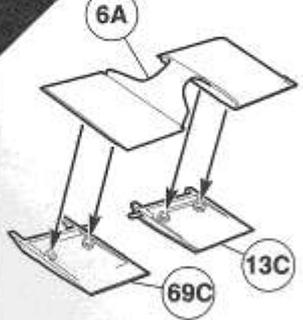
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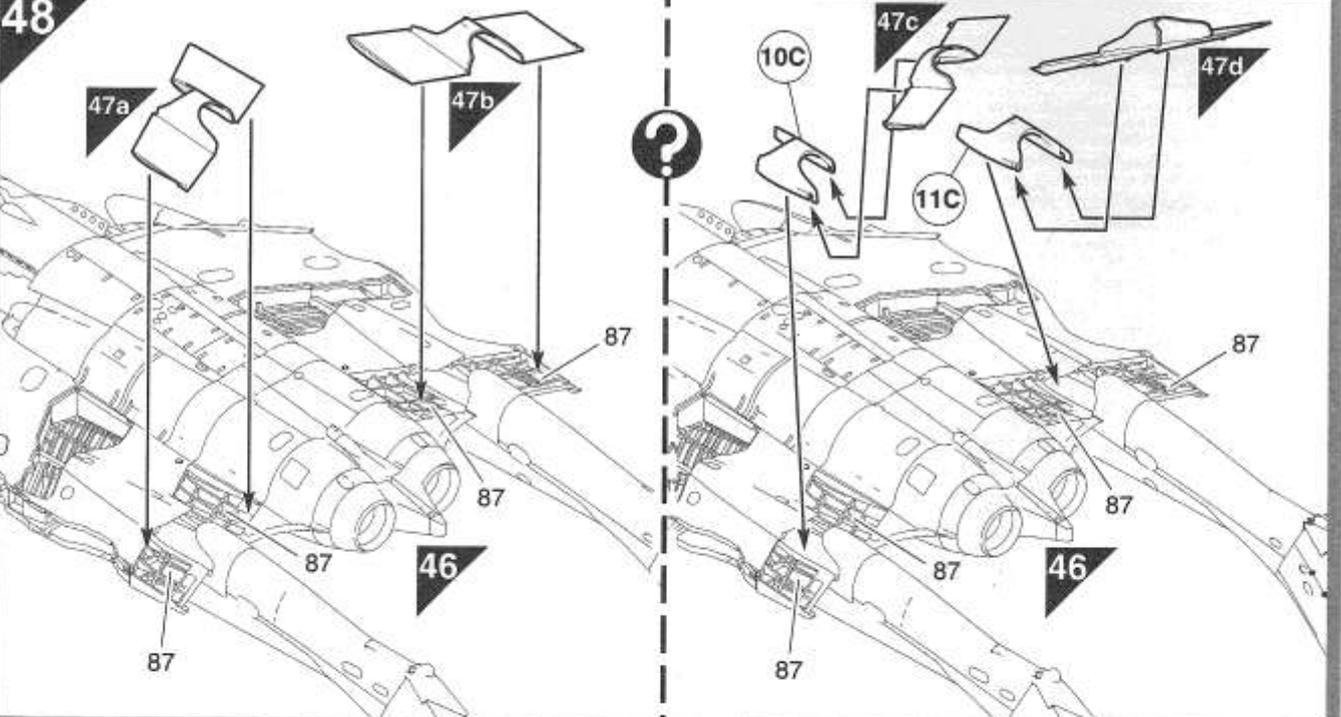
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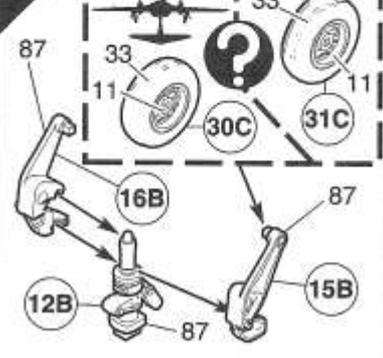
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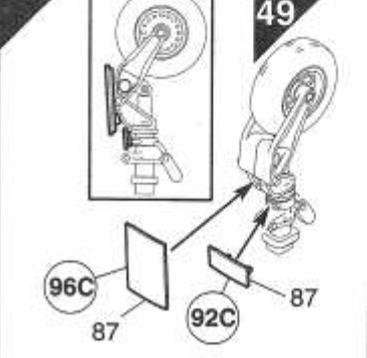
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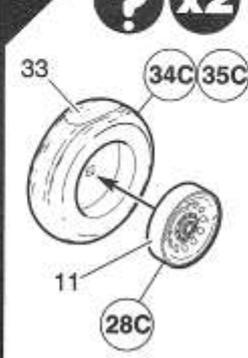
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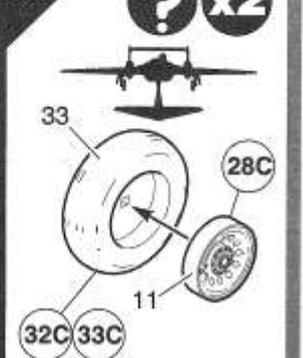
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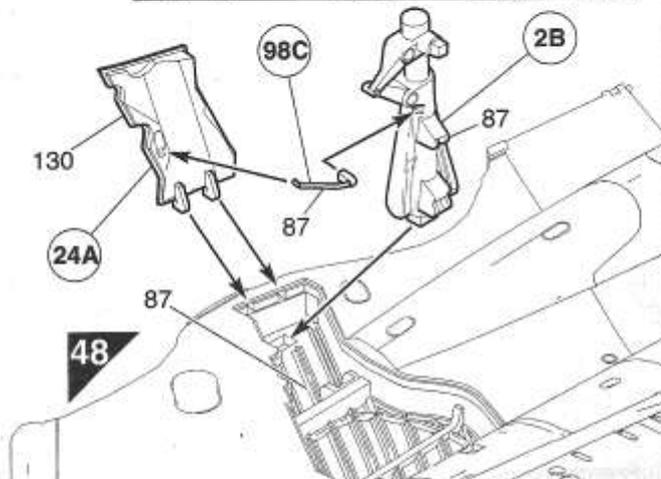
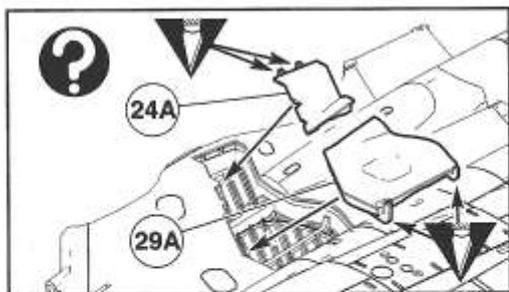
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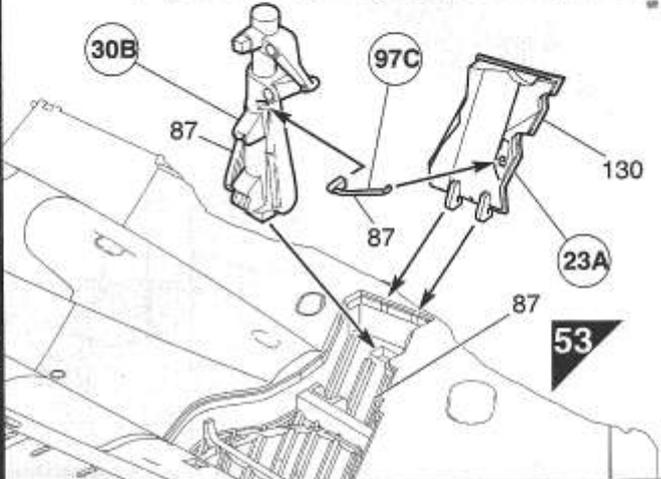
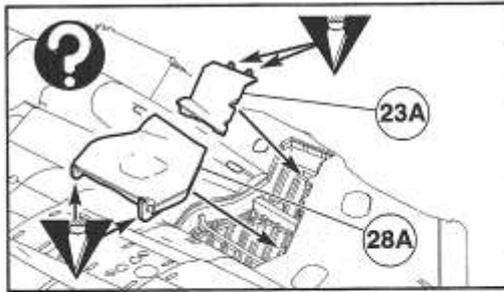
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53



54

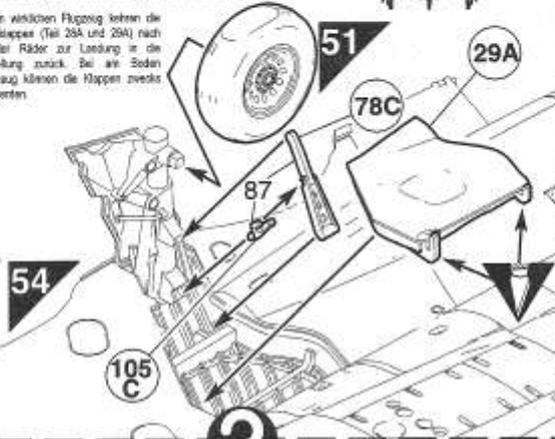


55

Please note: On the real aircraft the inner undercarriage doors (parts 28A & 29A) return to the closed position after the wheels are lowered for landing. The doors can be opened for maintenance when the aircraft is on the ground.

Remarque : Les portes intérieures du train d'atterrissage de l'avion réel (pièces 28A & 29A) reviennent leur position fermée après la descente des roues pour l'atterrissage. Les portes peuvent être ouvertes pour l'entretien lorsque l'appareil est au sol.

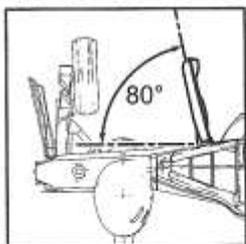
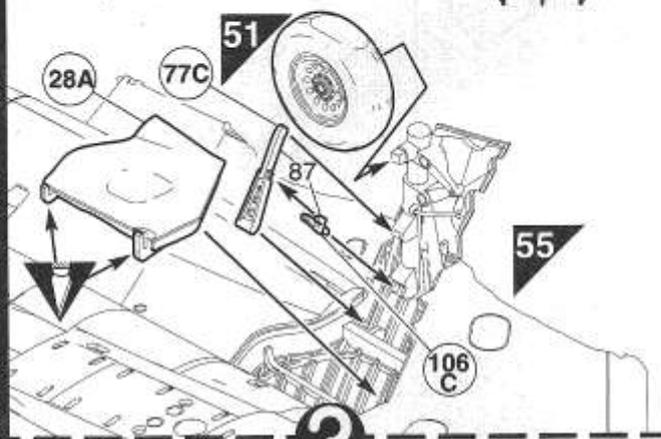
Zur Beachtung: Am wirklichen Flugzeug kehren die inneren Fahrwerksklappen (Teil 28A und 29A) nach dem Ausfahren der Räder zur Landung in die geschlossene Stellung zurück. Bei am Boden befindlichen Flugzeug können die Klappen zwecks Wartung geöffnet werden.



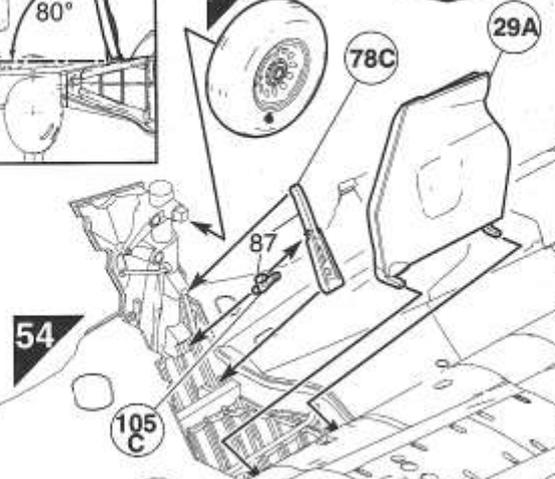
56

Note: En el avión real, las puertas del tren de aterrizaje (piezas 28A y 29A) vuelven a la posición de cerrado después de bajarse las ruedas para el aterrizaje. Cuando el avión está en tierra, las puertas pueden abrirse manualmente para operaciones de mantenimiento.

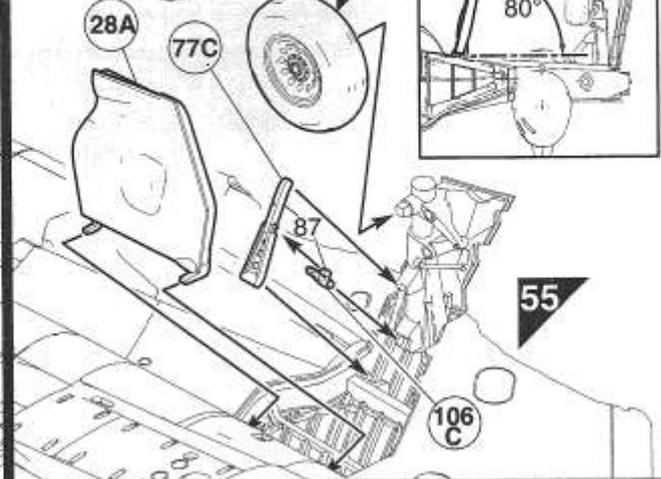
Öst: På det riktiga flygplanet återgår landningsställens inre luckor (del 28A och 29A) till den slängda läget efter att hjulen har sänkts ut inför landning. Luckorna kan öppnas för underhåll när flygplanet står på marken.



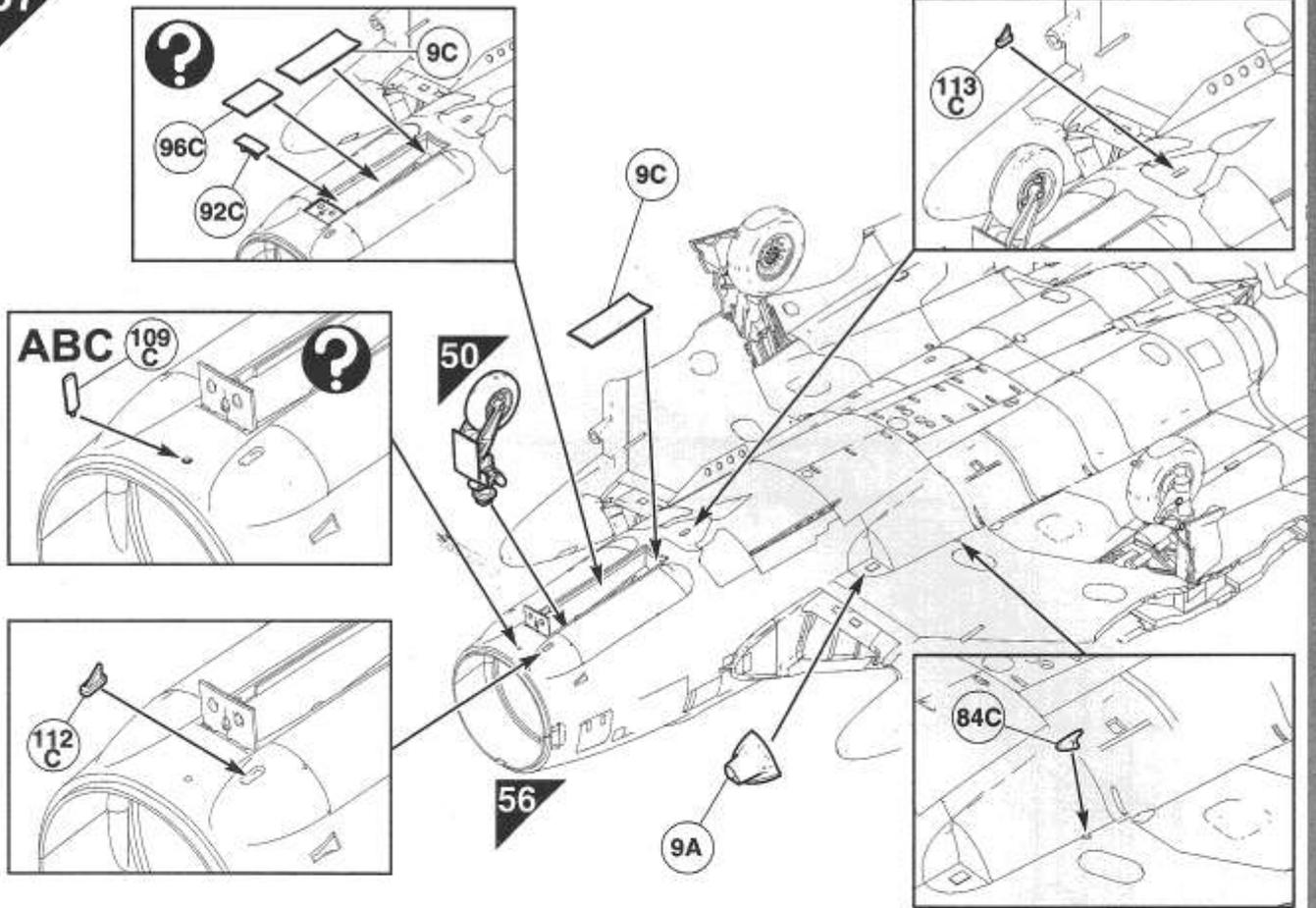
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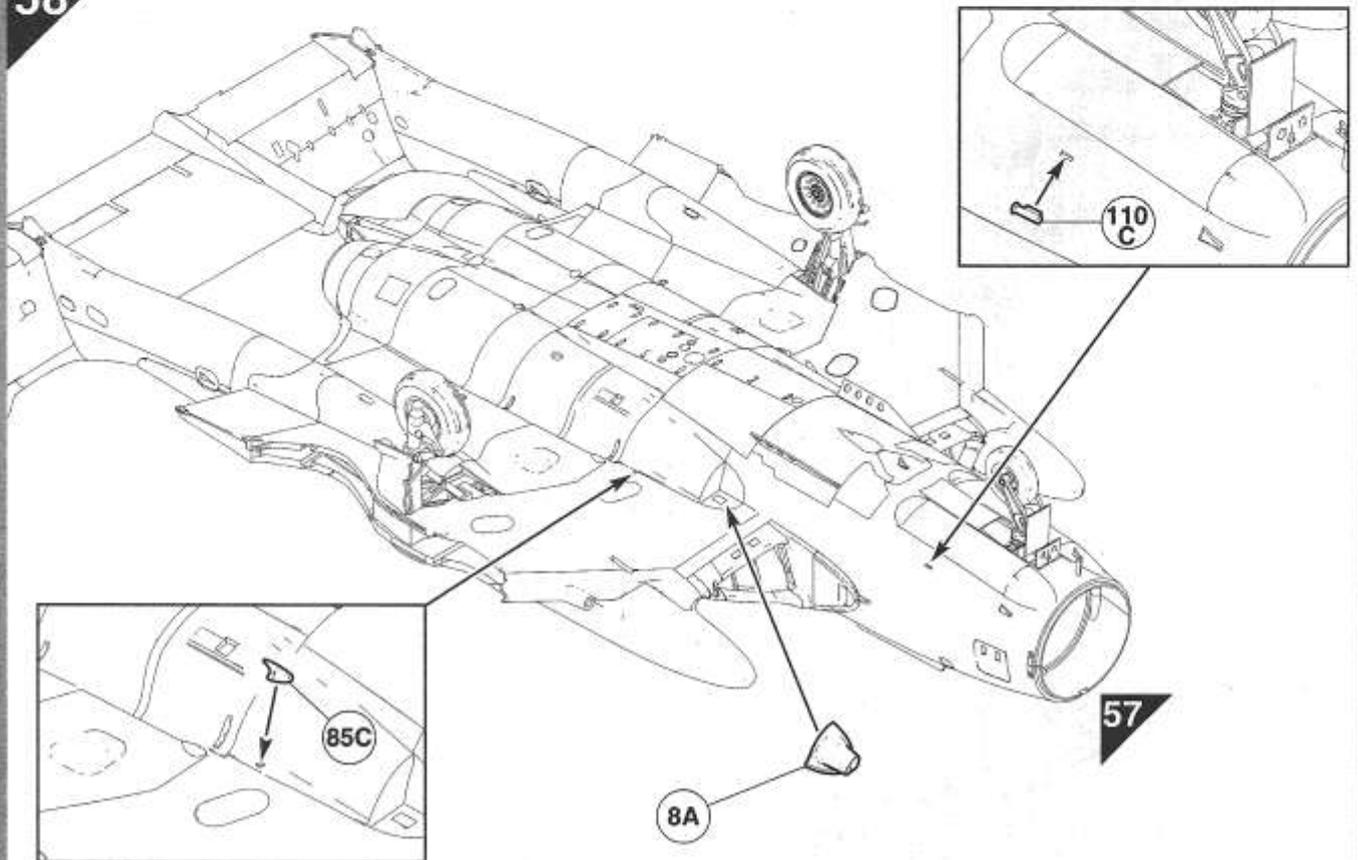
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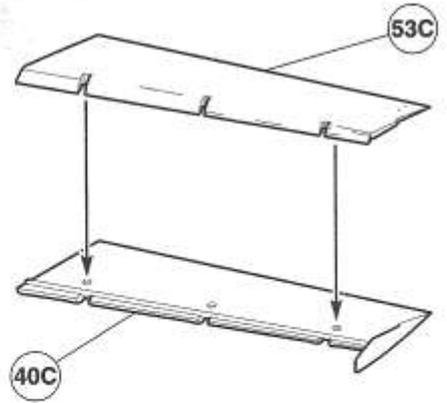
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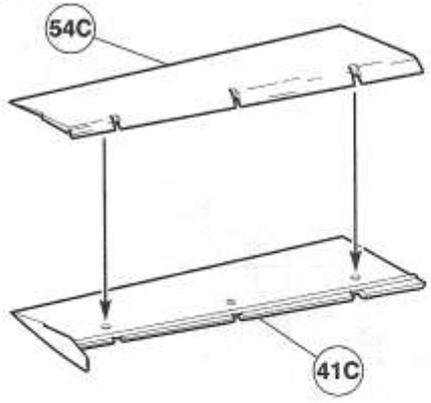
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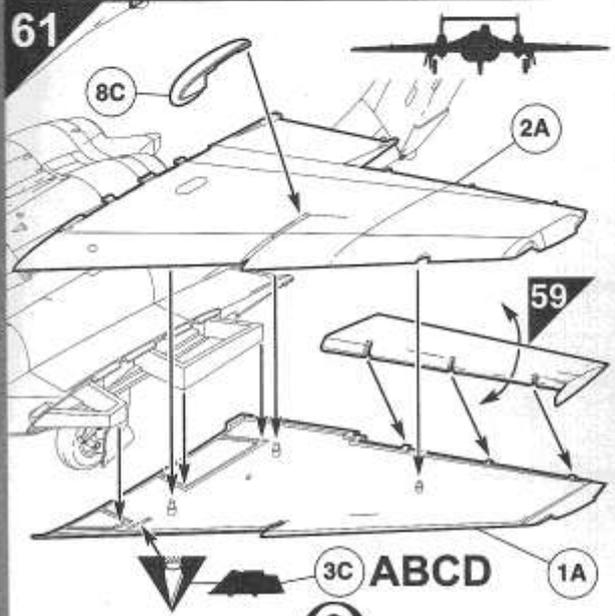
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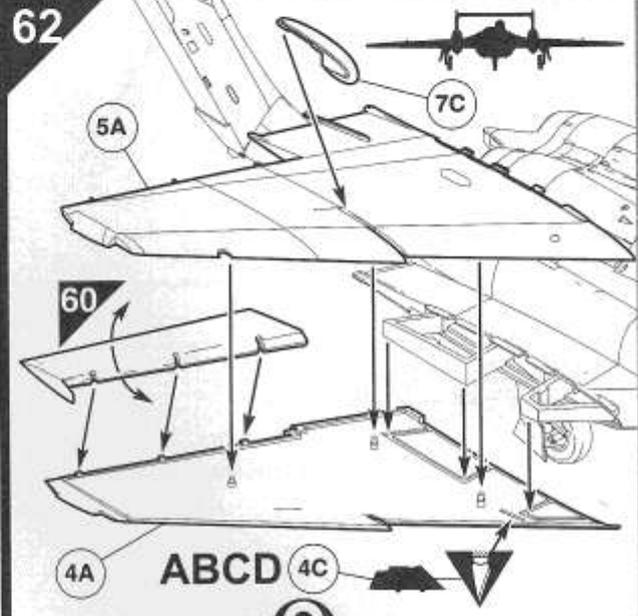
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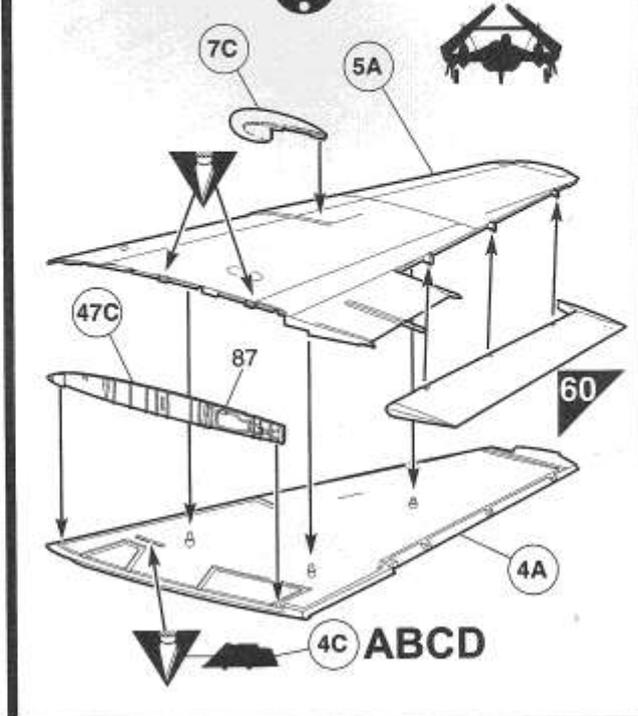
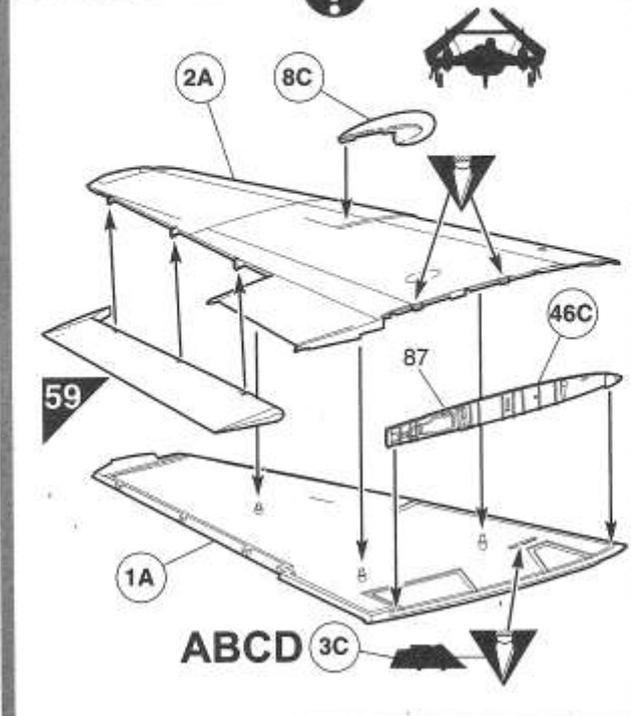


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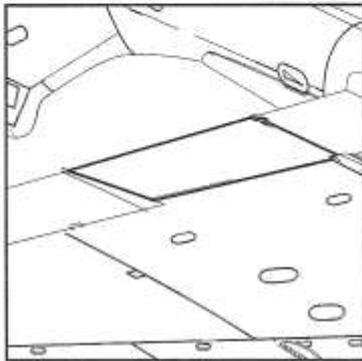
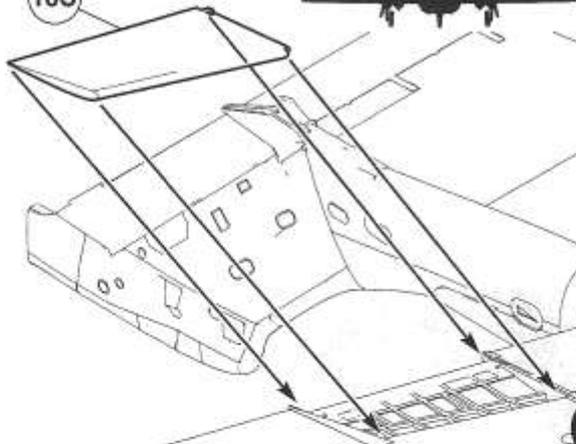
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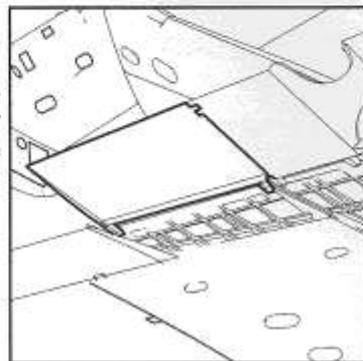
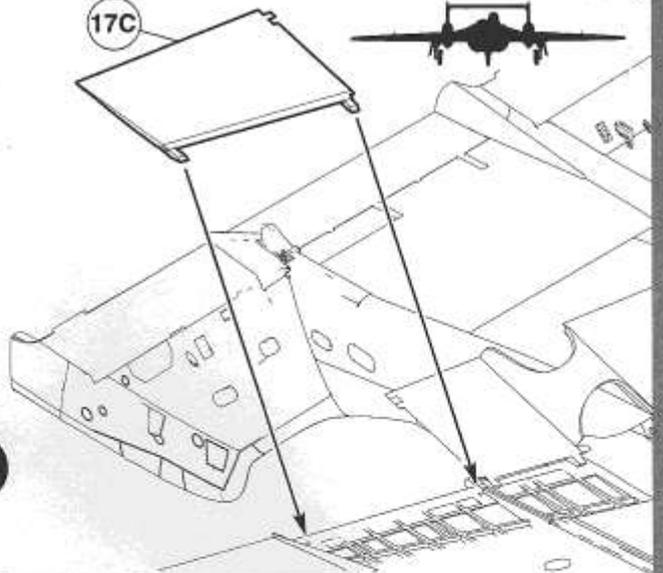
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16C



62

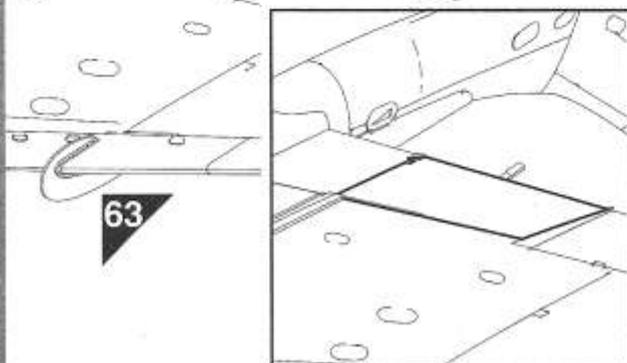
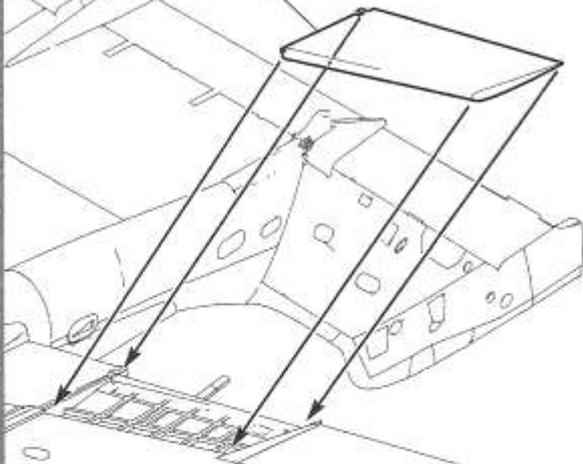
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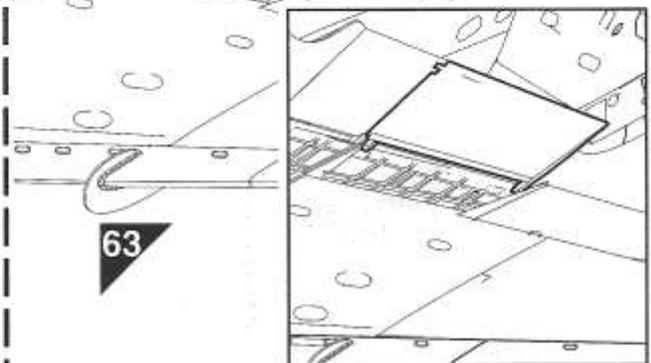
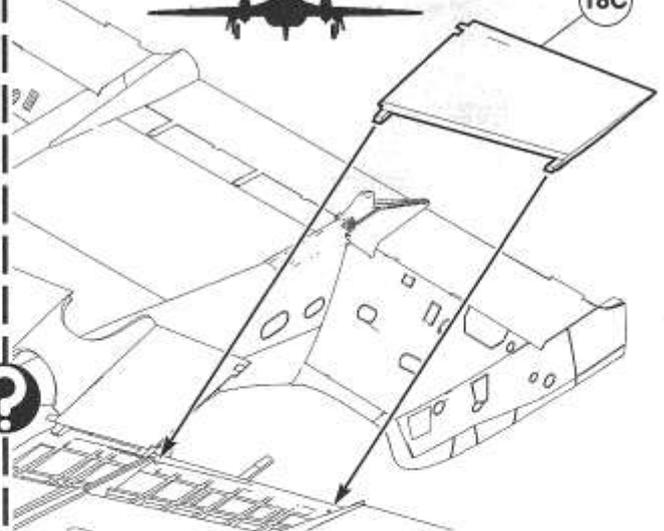
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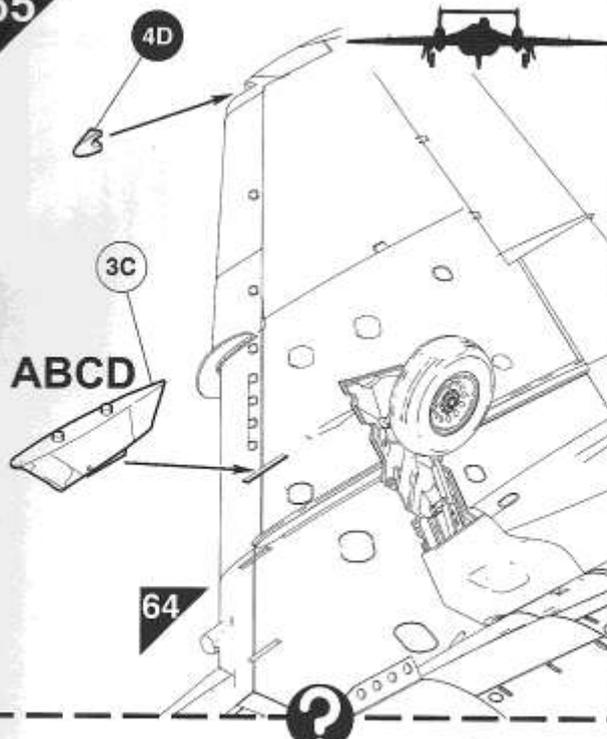
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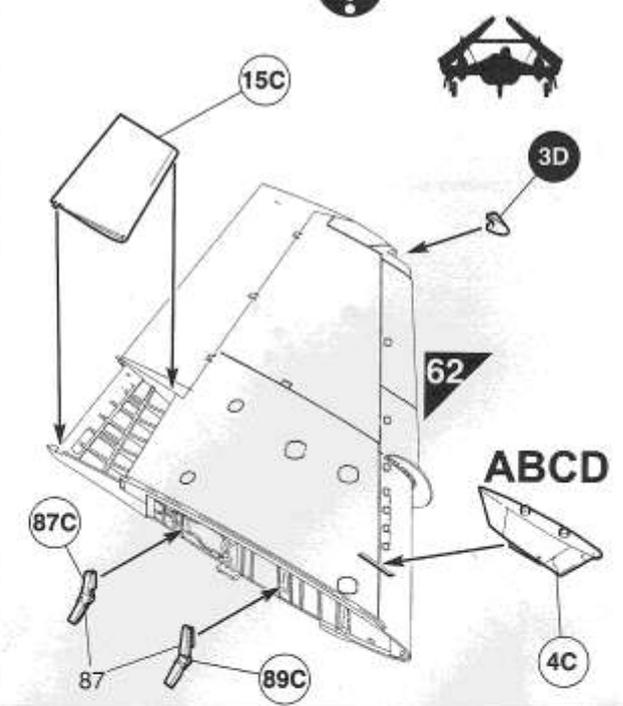
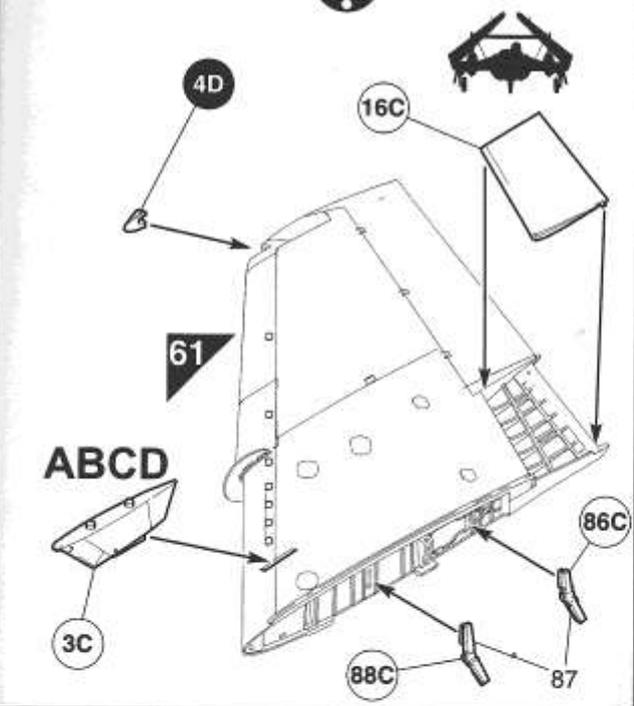
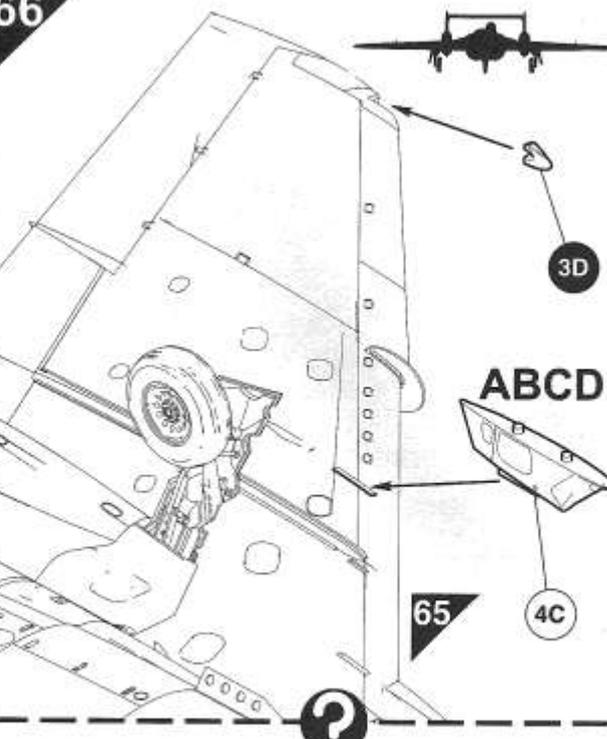


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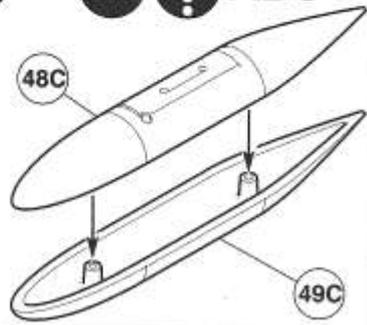


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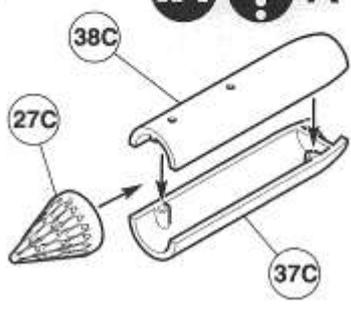
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x2 ? ABC



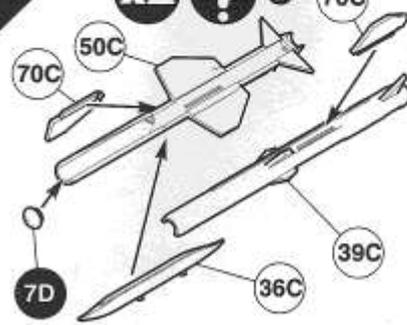
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x4 ? A



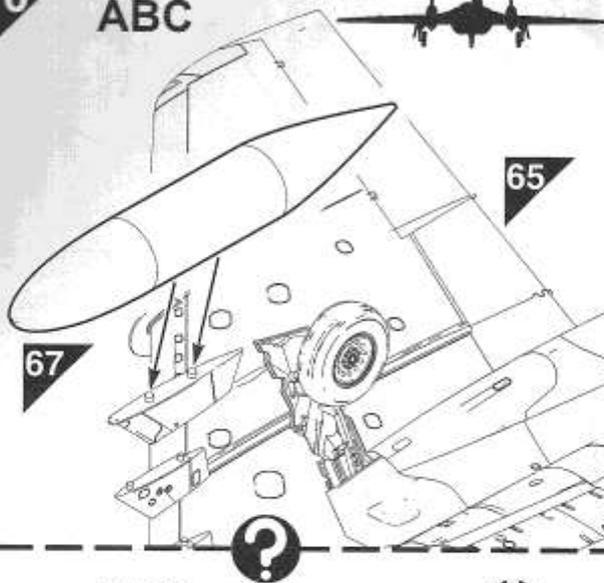
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x2 ? C



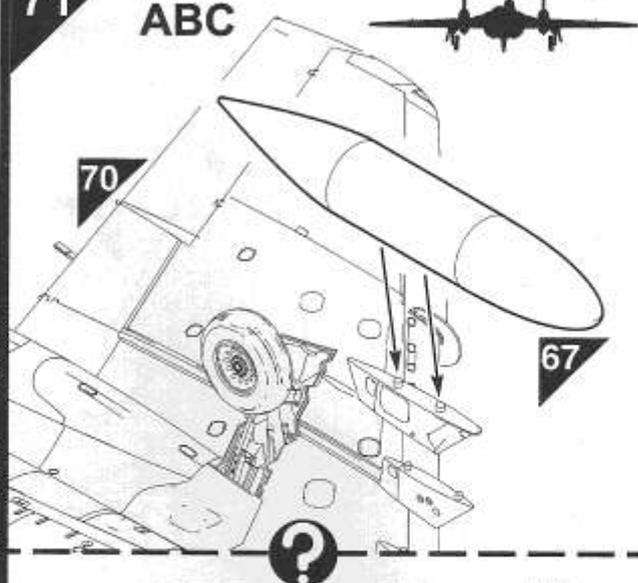
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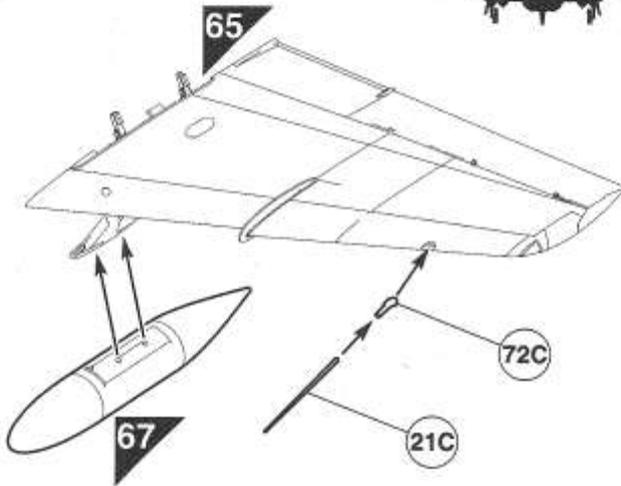


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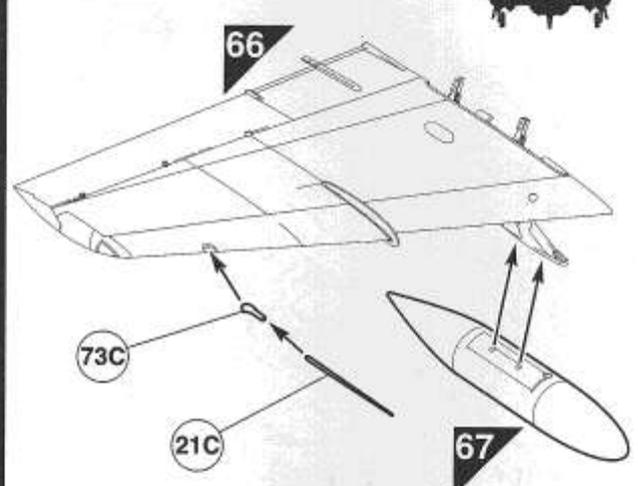
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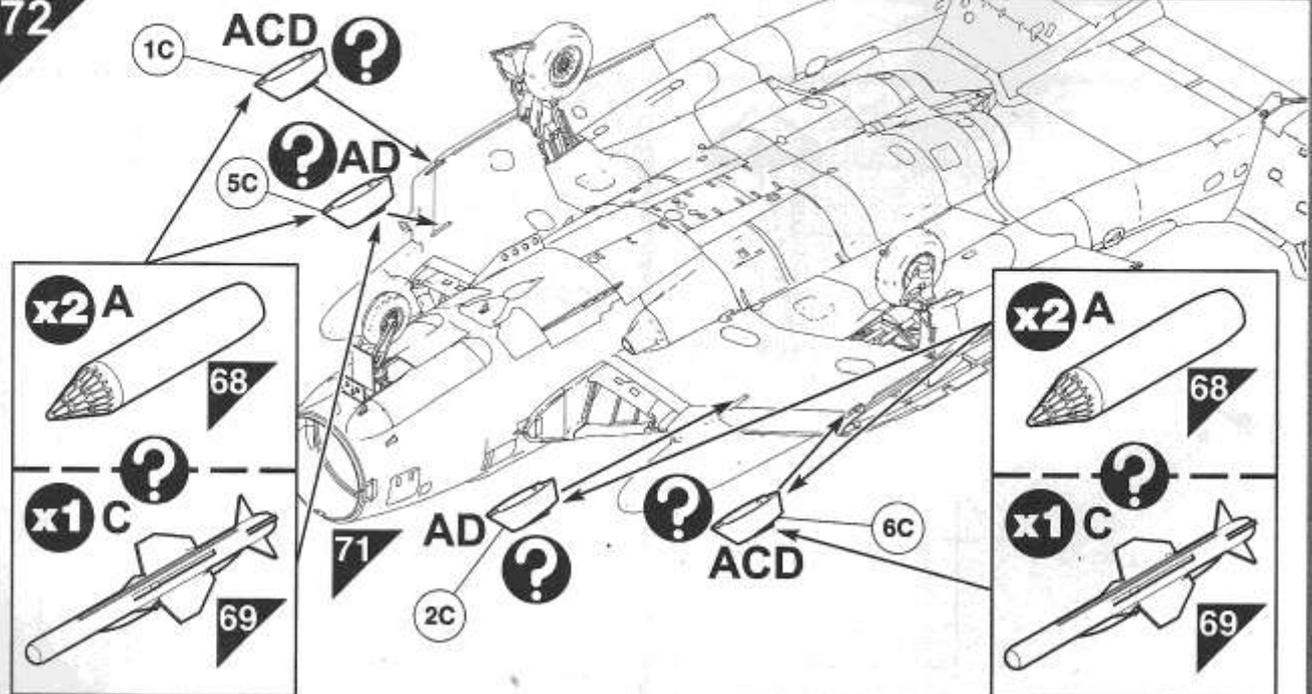
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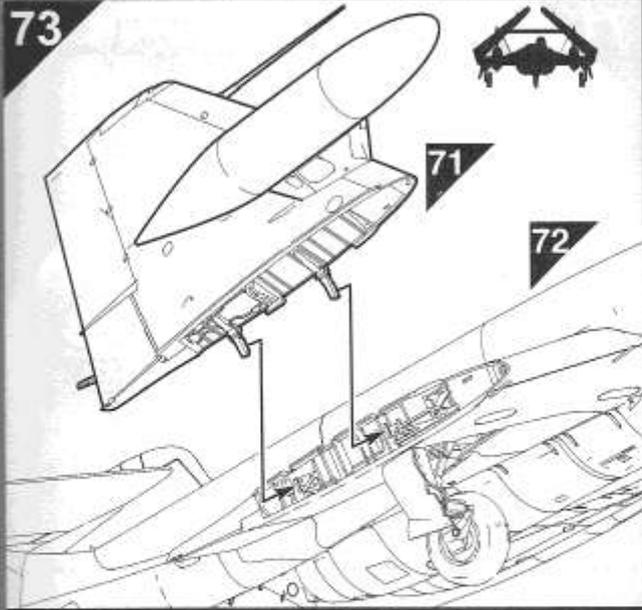
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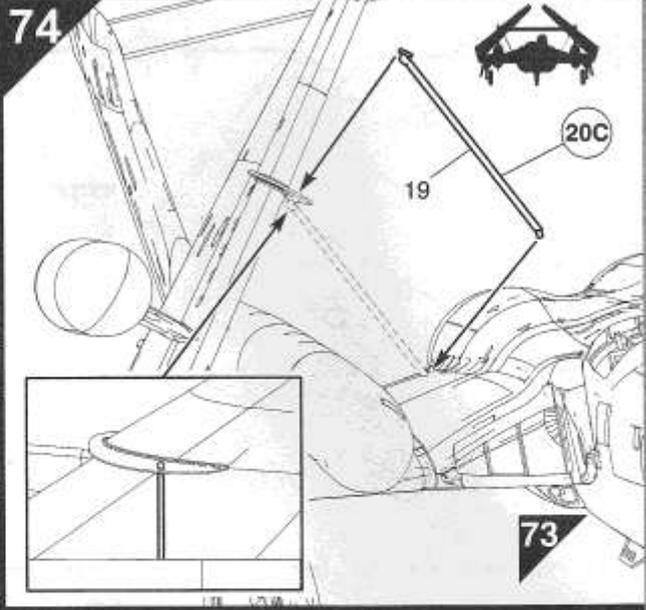
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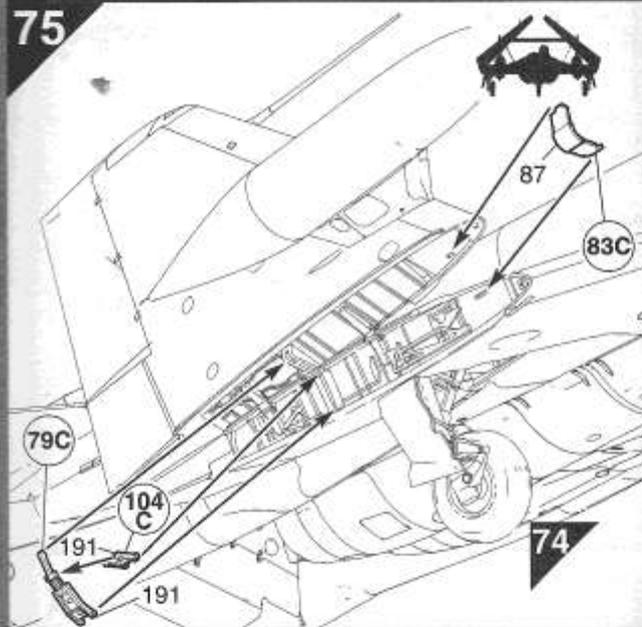
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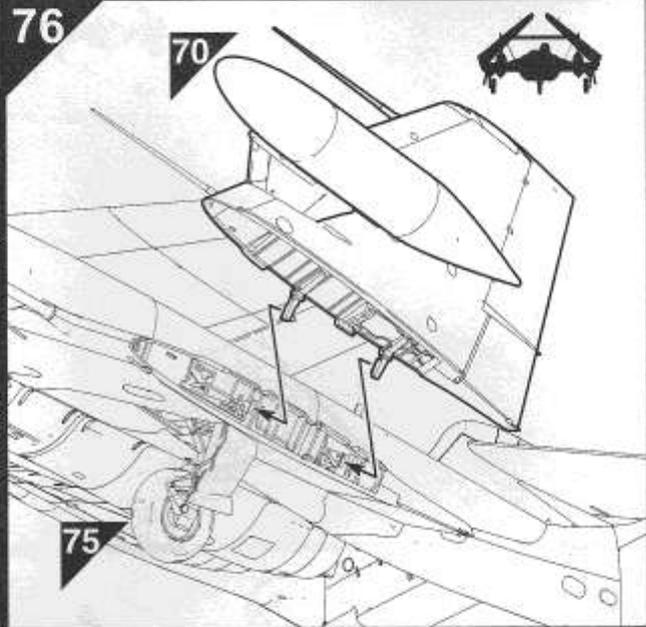
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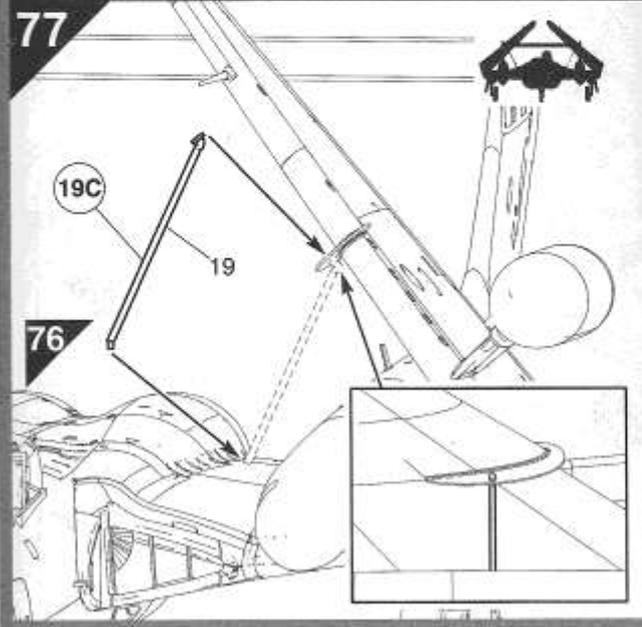
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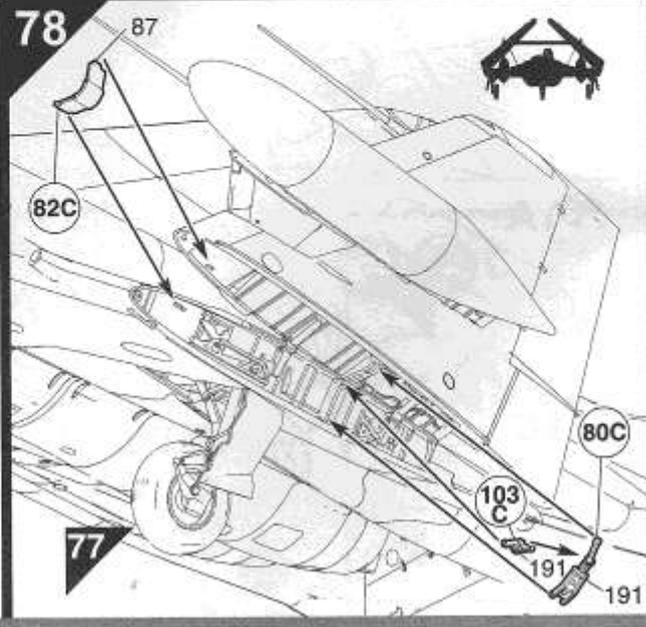
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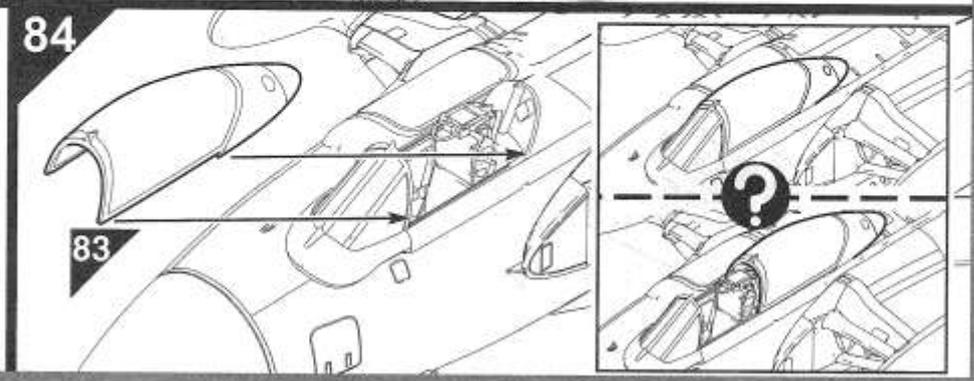
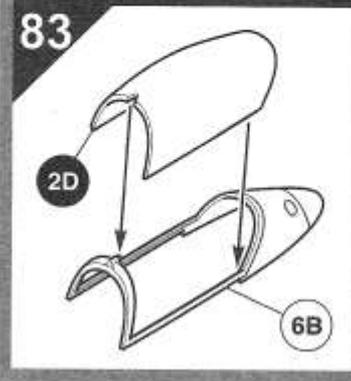
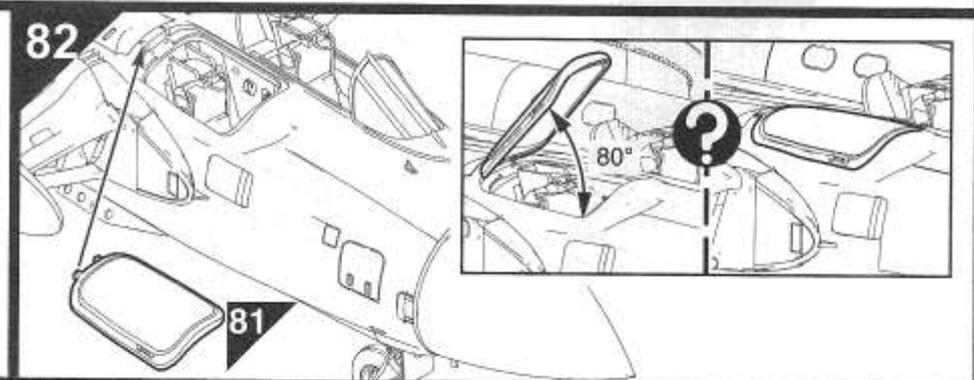
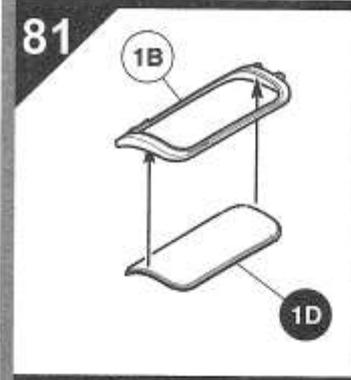
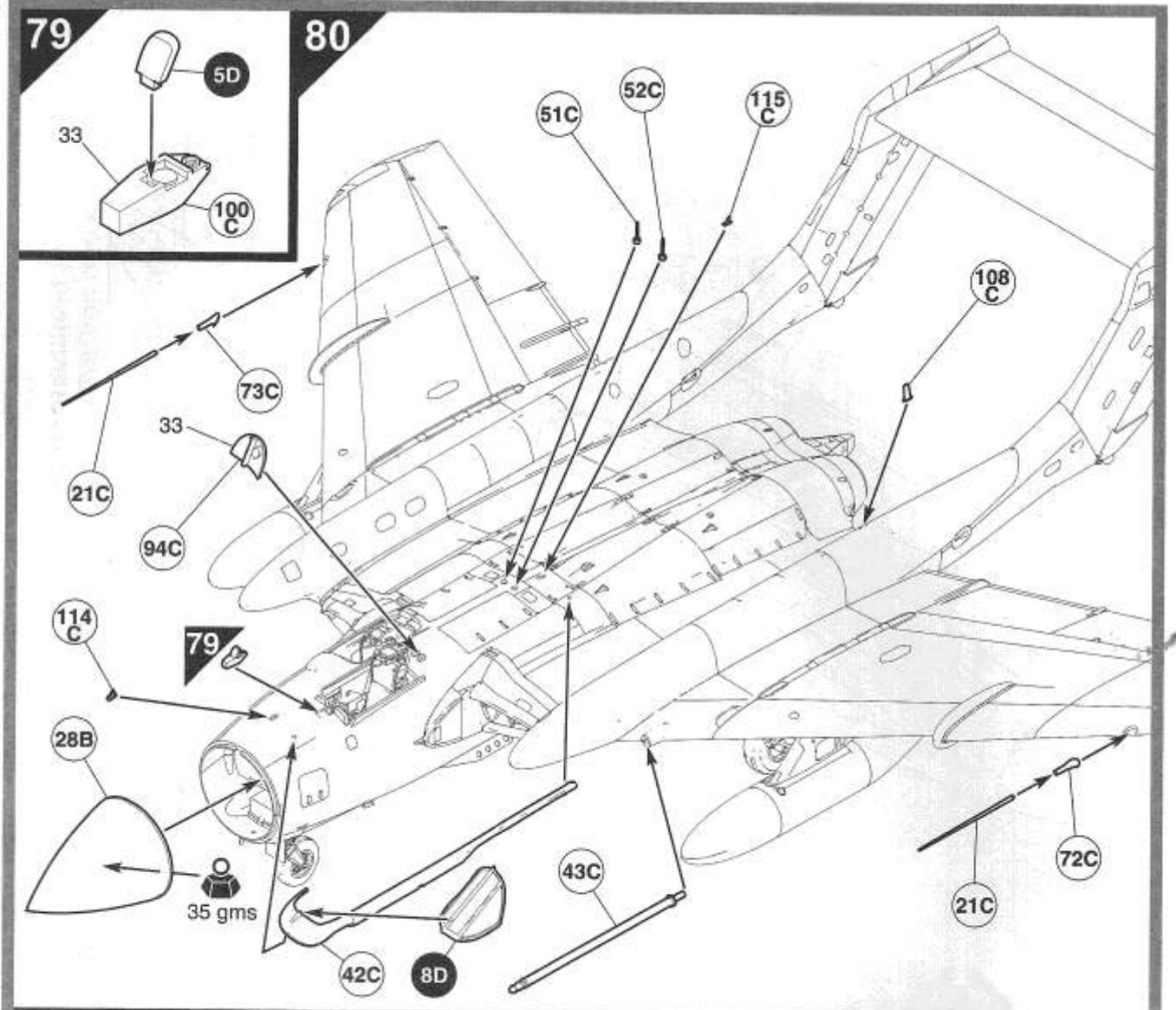


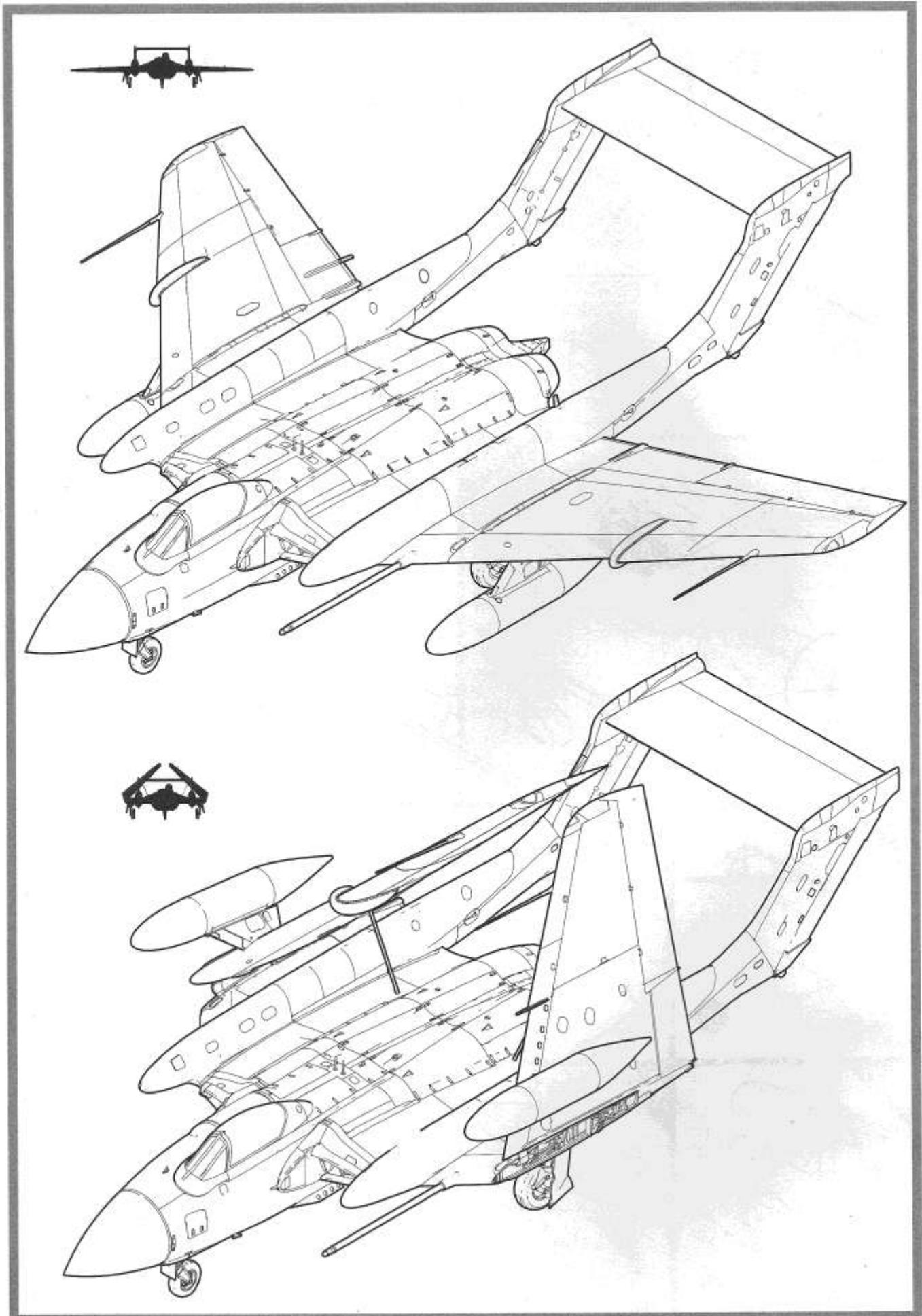
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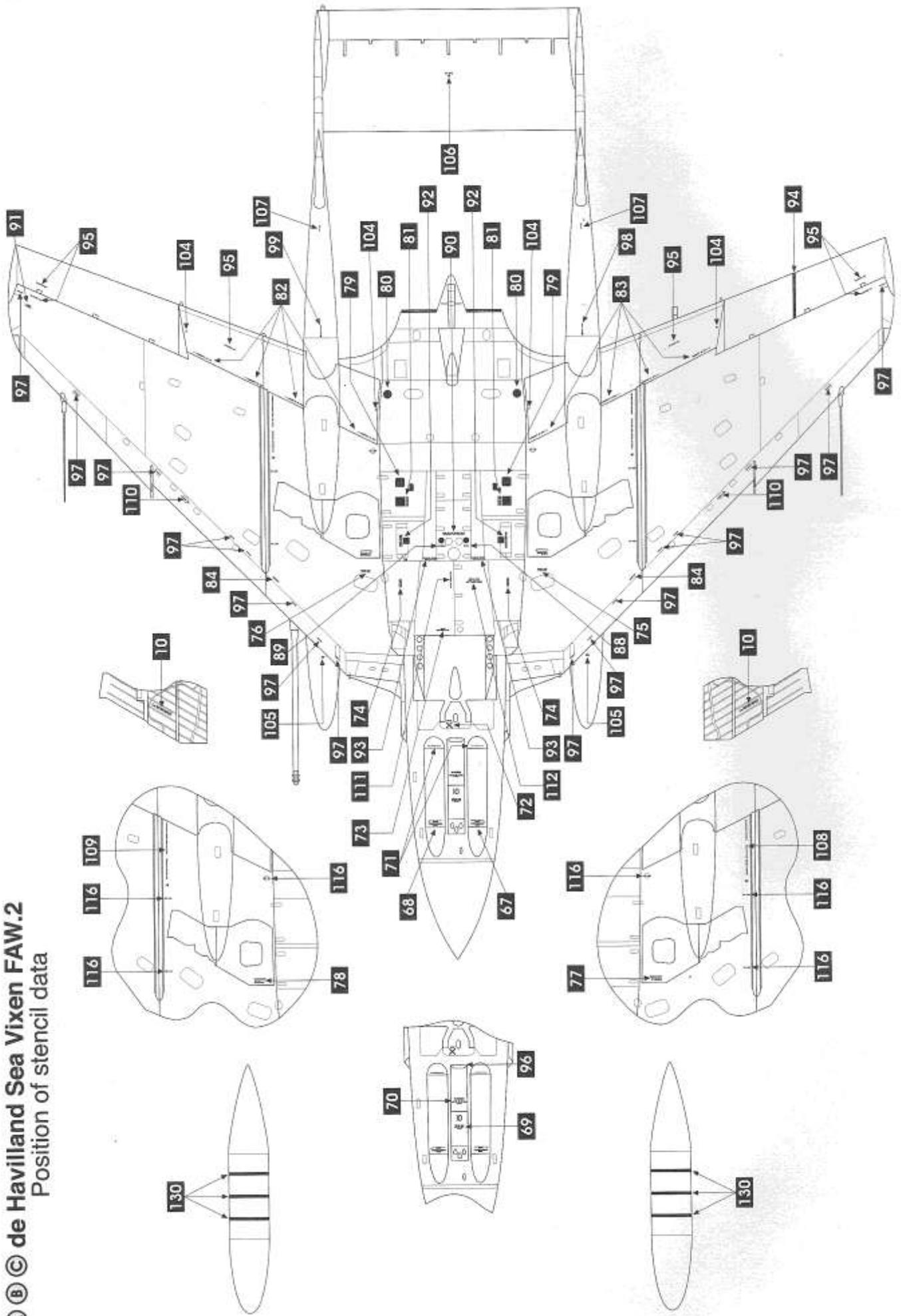




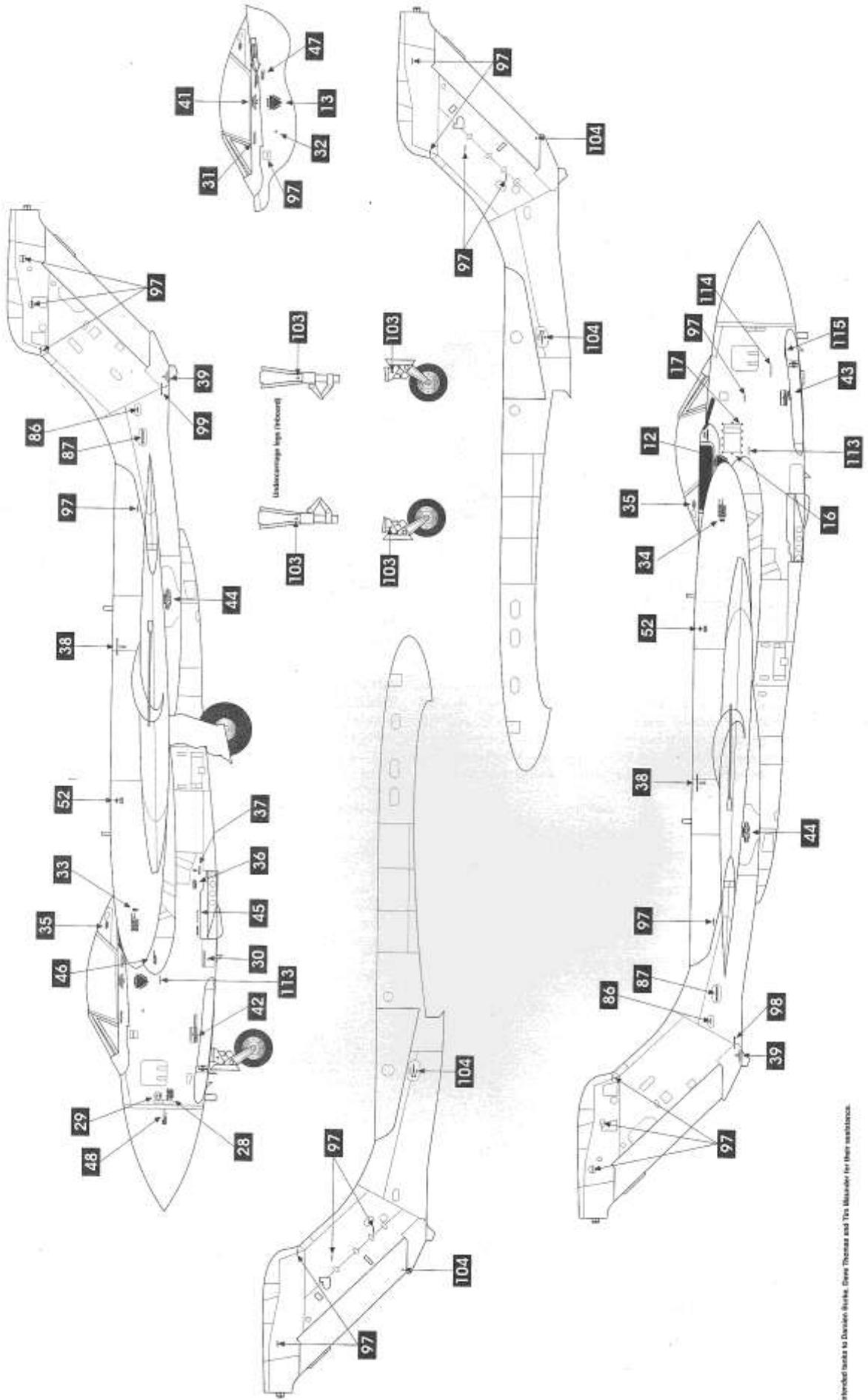




**Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ de Havilland Sea Vixen FAW.2**  
 Position of stencil data



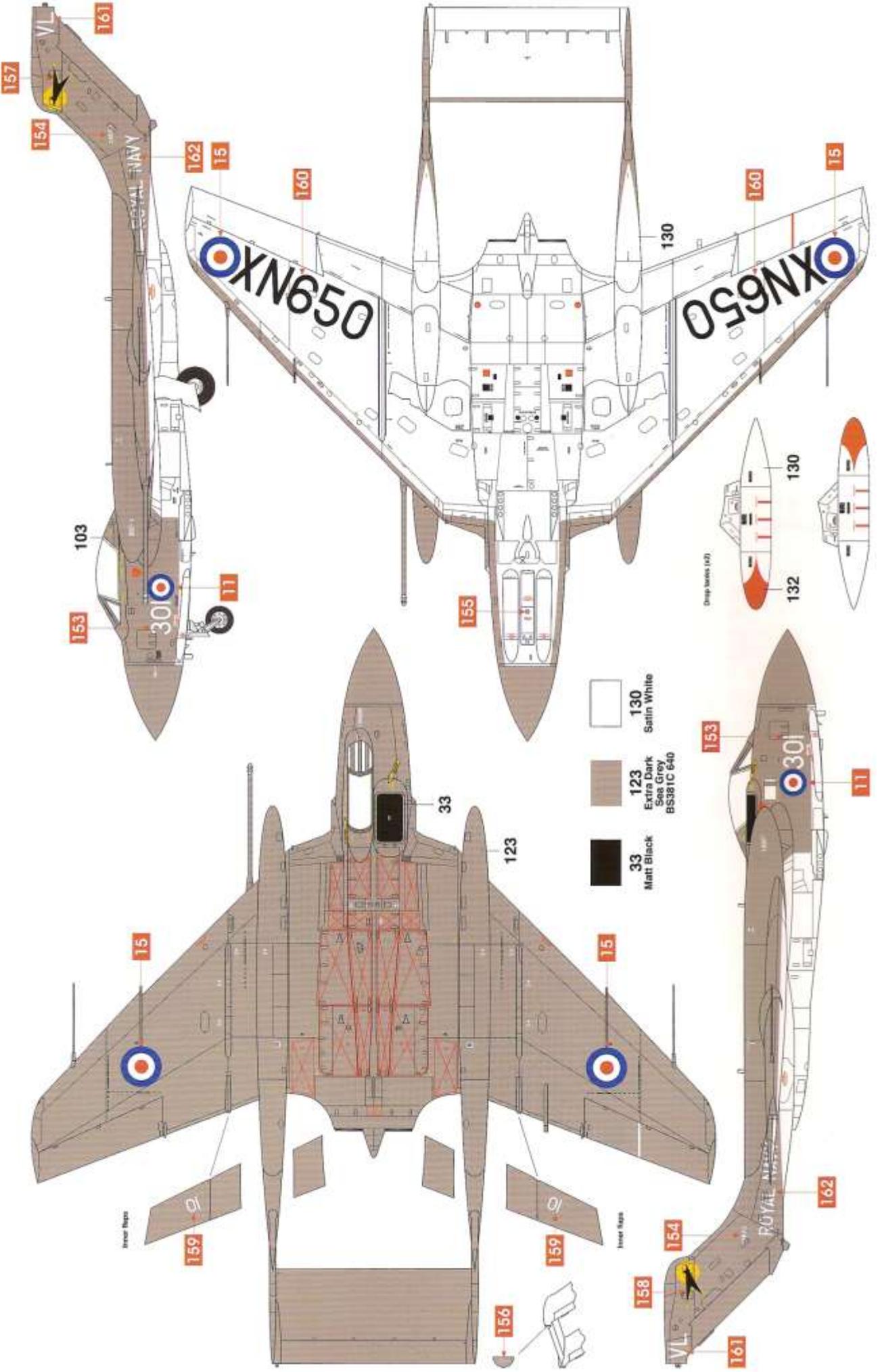
**© de Havilland Sea Vixen FAW.2**  
Position of stencil data



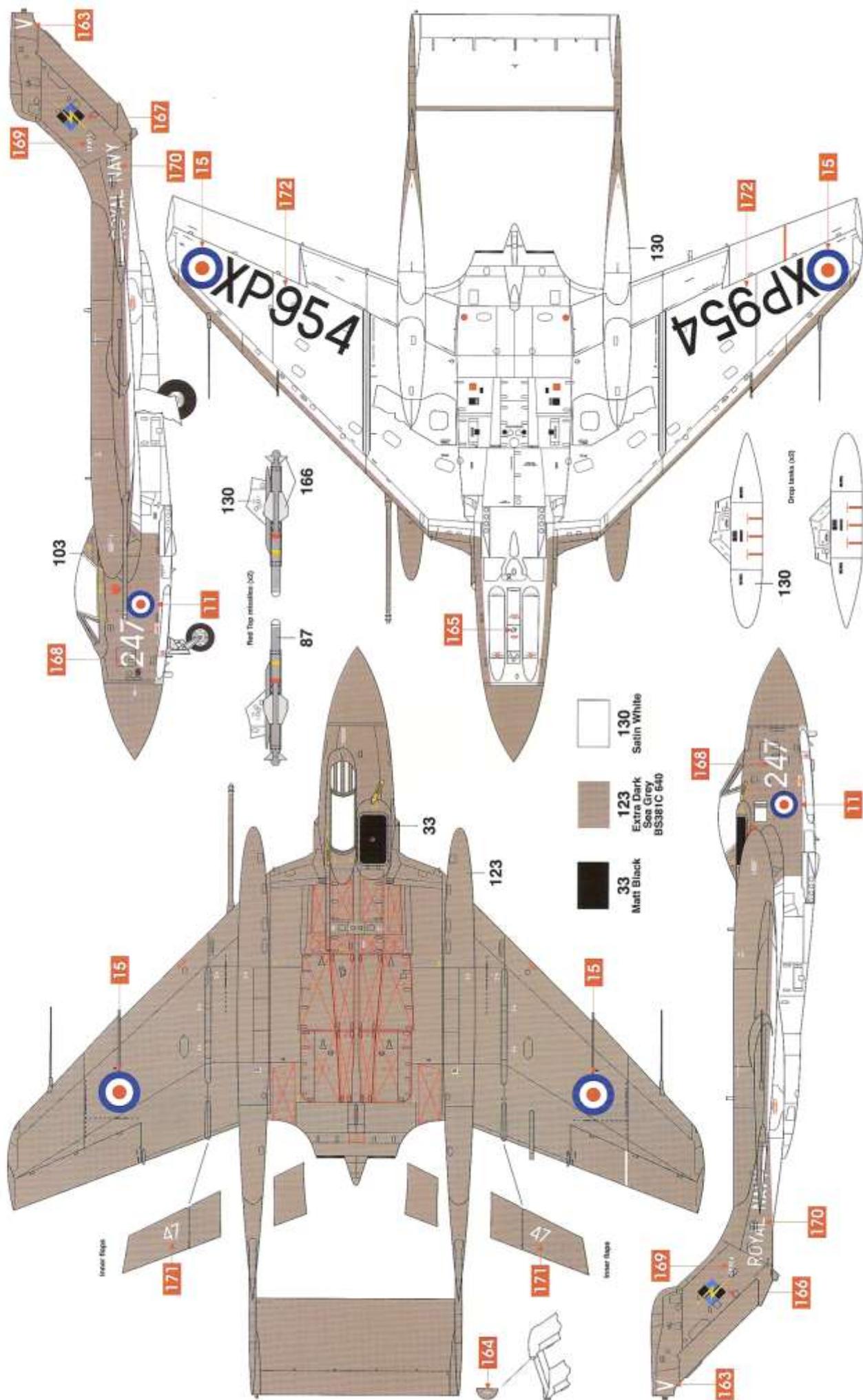
Refer to the De Havilland Sea Vixen FAW.2 and Sea Vixen FAW.2 manuals for their contents.



**B** de Havilland Sea Vixen FAW.2  
 "Simon's Circus", No.892 Naval Air Squadron, Royal Naval Air Station Yeovilton, Somerset, England, 1968.



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 No.893 Naval Air Squadron, HMS Victorious, 1966.



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**G-CVIX 2010**

