



# 2014

**MODEL KITS  
MAQUETTES  
MODELLBAUSÄTZE  
SCATOLE DI MONTAGGIO**



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## 7230 MIL MI-8T HELICOPTER «HIP-B»



L: 25,5 cm

The multi-role Mi-8T is a military modification of the Mi-8 transport helicopter and is equipped with MUR free-flight rocket pods for air and surface attack. The Mi-8T can also carry a number of fully equipped troops. The Mi-8T was used throughout the Afghan War.

## MIL MI-24A HIND 7273



L: 29,5 cm

The Soviet Mi-24A Helicopter was the first «flying infantry fighting vehicle» in the world. It not only could carry up to 8 paratroopers, but also carried powerful weapons and was protected with reliable armor. The Mi-24s fought in the conflicts of Ethiopia, Chad and during the Soviet war in Afghanistan. It was in Afghanistan, that the Mi-24A demonstrated its high efficiency and proved to be extremely reliable.

## 7214 KA-27 SUBMARINE HUNTER «HELIX A»



L: 17,5 cm

The Ka-27 anti-submarine helicopter was developed by the Kamov Design Bureau for the Soviet Navy. The Ka-27 is used to search for, engage, and destroy enemy submarines as well as reconnaissance missions. The Ka-27 is operated from Soviet Navy ships.

## MIL MI-17 SOVIET HELICOPTER «HIP-H» 7253



L: 25,5 cm

The character of war actions, in Afghanistan revealed great dependence on helicopters. In connection with this Mil's design office modernized its famous helicopter Mi-8. The vehicle now had new engines and many features; were improved. Increased energy capabilities allowed to increase the fire power by enlarging board and suspended armour and also to increase to maneuver ability of the helicopter which is especially important in mountain battles.

## 7232 «BLACK GHOST» STEALTH HELICOPTER



L: 19,7 cm

The Ka-58 is an advanced attack helicopter employing stealth technology. It is equipped with a variety of advanced weapons and targeting systems allowing both day and night operations under any weather conditions.

## «ALLIGATOR» COMBAT HELICOPTER 7224



L: 21,0 cm

The Russian combat helicopter Ka-52 «Alligator» is the two-seater version of the Ka-50. It is equipped with advanced electronic and radar devices which permit operation at any time of the day and under any weather conditions. This chopper is extremely fast and manoeuvrable. Its vital parts are well protected against enemy fire. The Ka-52 can carry any extensive array of weapon systems.





**7293** SOVIET ATTACK HELICOPTER  
MIL MI-24V/VP HIND E

Production of the combat helicopter Mi-24V started in 1976. This version was equipped with the radically new antitank missile system «Shturm-V» with guidance system «Raduga-Sh», capable of striking targets with the highest accuracy – more than 92%. In other words 9 or even 10 out of 10 discharged missiles hit their designed targets. The Mi-24V excelled its American counterpart, AH-1S Super Cobra in combat efficiency. From 1976 to 1986 about thousand Mi-24V were manufactured in the USSR. These helicopters saw action during the Afghanistan conflict as a part of the Soviet Armies. Many of them were exported in several countries allied with the USSR. Nowadays the Mi-24V is still the backbone of the Russian Army Aviation.

L: 29,8 cm



**7272** RUSSIAN ATTACK HELICOPTER «NIGHT HUNTER»



L: 21,0 cm

The Ka-50SH combat helicopter is a modernized version of the Ka-50 Black Shark. The Ka-50SH features the new Samshit-50T thermal imaging system which provides a greatly enhanced target search, detection, and tracking capability combined with target destruction using laser guided missiles. The Ka-50SH is considered one of the best attack helicopters in the world due to its combat capabilities.

**7276** RUSSIAN ATTACK HELICOPTER  
MIL MI-35M HIND E



L: 29,5 cm

The MiL MI-35 is a multipurpose helicopter Gunship – «Flying Infantry Fighting Vehicle», developed by the MiL-Design Bureau. It is an advanced version based on the Mi-24, which saw combat use in the Afghanistan conflict and is in military use in over 50 countries. It can carry up to 8 fully equipped troops and 2,4t of load on external stations.

MIL MI-28NE «NIGHT HAVOC» **7255**



L: 24,0 cm

The Mi-28N is designed to conduct tactical combat missions both day and night under any weather conditions. The helicopter's first flight occurred in November of 1986. The Mi-28N employs composite rotor blades capable of withstanding the impact of 30-mm anti-aircraft rounds and is equipped with night vision and enhanced weapons control systems.

MIL MI-26 SOVIET HEAVY  
HELICOPTER «HALO» **7270**



L: 47,0 cm

The helicopter Mi-26 is the heaviest helicopter in service today. With the advent of this helicopter at the beginning of the 1970ies, the army obtained the perfect transport vehicle for fast troop deployment. The Mi-26 was used by Russian air force during the first and second Chechnya wars. The total number produced was 276 helicopters. Mi-26s were adopted by the air forces of CIS countries, India, Malaysia, Peru, South Korea and it is used as a civil







## 7265 SOVIET FRONT BOMBER SU-24

The Su-24 is a highly effective, long-range, variable geometry wing bomber, which can employ conventional and nuclear weapons. It is capable of using both bombs and air-to-surface missiles to accurately strike targets in all weather conditions. The aircraft is also equipped with a six-barrel, 23mm GSh-6-23 or GSh-6-23M cannon with 500 rounds. The bomb armament consists of free fall bombs ranging in weight from 100 kg to 1500 kg.

L: 32,5 cm

## 7259 MIG-21BIS «FISHBED-L»



L: 20,9 cm

The MiG-21bis is a fighter plane, which was supplied in high quantities to the Soviet Air Force and a number of foreign countries. Syrian aviation actively used a number of MiG-21bis during military operations in Lebanon (1979-1983). The largest number of MiG-21bis was acquired by the Indian air force. Nowadays CIS countries and many other air forces are still armed with MiG-21bis.

## MIG-31 SOVIET INTERCEPTOR «FOXHOUND-A» 7229



L: 31,5 cm

The MiG-31, based on the earlier MiG-25, was developed during the early 1980s and is widely considered the best long range interceptor in the world. The MiG-31 has a two-man crew and is primarily designed to engage and destroy cruise missiles.

## SU-27SM RUSSIAN MULTI-ROLE FIGHTER 7295

Su-27SM fighter aircraft can attack ground targets with its high-precision weapons. The aircraft are fitted with new engines which provide significantly longer life and higher power, their equipment and weapons systems were improved, the cockpit ergonomics are at up-to-date standards. The fighter can be armed the laser-guided air-to-air, air-to-surface and other missiles, as well as guided aerial bombs.

L: 28,5 cm





## 7275 T-50 RUSSIAN STEALTH FIGHTER



L: 29,5 cm

The first flight of the latest fifth-generation Russian jet fighter PAK-FA (factory code T-50) was carried out in January 2010. In order to reduce the radar visibility and to improve the aerodynamic performance, a part of the combat load of T-50 is situated in inner compartments, although six hard-points for external weapons are also foreseen.

## MIG 1.44 RUSSIAN MULTI-ROLE FIGHTER 7252



L: 30,7 cm

The MiG 1.44 was designed by the Mikoyan Experimental Design Bureau in 1986 as a result of efforts to develop a fifth generation fighter for the Soviet Air Force and Air Defense units. The first flight occurred in early 1994 at the Gromov Flight Research Institute. The MiG 1.44 is designed to counter the new western fighters such as the F/A-22 and Eurofighter EF-2000.

## 7217 RUSSIAN TANK DESTROYER «FROGFOOT»



L: 21,0 cm

The SU-39 is a further development of the SU-25 and is intended for use as a dedicated anti-tank aircraft using a variety of lethal guided and unguided munitions.

## «BERKUT» RUSSIAN FIFTH GENERATION FIGHTER 7215



L: 31,0 cm

The Su-47 first flew in 1997 and has since grown into a fifth generation Russian fighter. The «Berkut» is equipped with a variety of on-board electronic equipment enabling automatic control of various in-flight and combat functions – including «smart» systems.

## RUSSIAN FIGHTER MIKOYAN MIG-29S (9-13) 7278

The MiG-29S (or 9-13S) aircraft entered service with the Russian Air Force in 1994. This upgraded version of the MiG-29 fighter was equipped with the new SUV-29M4 fire control system connected to the Ts101M digital computer, which improved air-to-air and air-to-ground capability. The N-019M Topaz radar allows two targets to be engaged by active radar homing missiles simultaneously. The fighter is equipped with the embedded ECM. The MiG-29S is intended mainly for the air defense of small areas, important objects and combat groups.



L: 24,0 cm



**7291 SOVIET BOMBER TB-7**

**L: 32,7 cm**

These Soviet long-range four-engine bombers which were also called Pe-8 were produced from 1939 to 1945. These aircrafts were used for the bombing raid of Berlin and Königsberg in 1941.

The TB-7 differs from the Pe-8 by having radial engines instead of in line engines.

**PETLYAKOV PE-8 SOVIET BOMBER 7264**

**L: 32,7 cm**

The maiden flight of the first Pe-8 prototype was in December 1936. With a wingspan of 39 m and length of 23 m the giant aircraft had a speed of up to 405 km/h. Carrying 2000 kg of bomb-load, the bomber could repulse attacks of enemy fighters by cannons and machine-gun fire.

**7204 MIG-3 SOVIET FIGHTER**

**L: 11,0 cm**

The MiG-3 was a single engine, single seat fighter and was used in the fighter, dive-bomber, and reconnaissance roles during World War II.

**LAVOCHKIN LA-5FN SOVIET FIGHTER 7203**

**L: 11,5 cm**

The Soviet La-5FN fighter was one of the best and most produced of Russia's frontline fighters during WWII. The aircraft was used on all fronts and enjoyed a great reputation among Soviet pilots.

**7284 JUNKERS JU 88 A-17/A-5**

**L: 20,0 cm**

The updated Ju-88 A-5 appeared in the spring of 1940 in the bombing squadrons of the Luftwaffe at the beginning of the «Battle of England». This version of the Junkers bomber was also the most important plane of the German Air Force during the attack of the USSR in June 1941. The Ju 88A-17 was a specialized torpedo bomber based on the A-4/A-5. Germans used aircraft of this kind for attacking the Arctic convoys from America to the USSR and enemy ships in the Mediterranean Sea. The famous convoy PQ-17 bound for Murmansk was heavily damaged or sunk by joint efforts of dive bombers, torpedo bombers and submarines.

**IL-2 TANK HUNTER 7286**

**L: 16,0 cm**

The IL-2, equipped by NS-37 guns was widely used during the Kursk Duga battle of WW II. The NS-37 IL-2s was most effective against armored equipment and motorized infantry. Shells of the powerful 37-mm gun could strike the most advanced enemy tanks. IL-2 bomb payload contained up to PTAB-2, 5-1, 5 192 air bombs. Any enemy tank was destroyed if at least one such bomb hit it.



## 7304 FOCKE-WULF 190 A-4

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

1/72

L: 12,0 cm

1/72

MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

The Fw 190A-4 appeared in 1942. The first massive use of Fw 190A-4s in the USSR was on the Kursk arch in July 1943, when these aircrafts were adopted by the JG 51 squadron.

## 7306 JUNKERS JU-87B2

1/72

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

L: 15,9 cm

NEW  
2014

The dive bomber Junkers Ju-87 received its famous nickname "Stuka" from the German "Sturzkampfflugzeug" ("dive bomber"). Despite such nickname, poor aerodynamics and a lack of defensive armament, this aircraft appeared to be very effective during the first stage of war because of its ability to accurately hit a target in a nose dive – most aircraft of WWII didn't have such ability.

## 4801 LA-5FN SOVIET FIGHTER

1/48



L: 18,0 cm

The La-5FN is one of the best single-engine planes of the 2nd World War. When encountering La-5FNs enemy pilots were advised «not to loose their speed to avoid a long air fight». On 6 of July 1943 in the Kursk Duga battle the Soviet ace Alexander Gorovets went into battle with enemy bombers on his La-5FN and scored 9 victories.

## YAK-3 SOVIET FIGHTER 7301

1/72

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED



MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

1/72

L: 11,8 cm

The first serial Yak-3s were sent to the Soviet 91st Fighter Aviation Regiment of the 2nd Air Army in 1944. The light and maneuverable Yak-3 quickly gained popularity and became a symbol for the Soviet air force in WW II, just like the T-34 was a symbol of the Soviet tanks.

## MESSERSCHMITT BF-109 F2 7302

1/72

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

L: 12,5 cm

1/72

Bf 109F was introduced in 1941 and became instantly the best liked variant of this fighter by its pilots for combat performance. Powered by a DB 601H engine (1200 hp), the aircraft reached 537 km/h at the sea level. This speed and its excellent climbing rate at low altitude, «Friedrich», as a the new Messerschmitt modification was called, was superior to most enemy fighters of that period.

## BF-109 F2 GERMAN FIGHTER 4802

1/48



L: 21,7 cm

The Bf-109 F2 was adopted by the Luftwaffe in 1941. Its armament consisted of MG-151 15-mm machine gun, which fired 950 shots/minute. Its latest feature was the use of an electric drive for its engine overchargers. Tropical variant of F-2 with complementary air filters was produced for front service, where dust created problems, both, on the North African battleground and in the South sector of the Eastern Front. In the middle of World War II Bf-109Fs were operated by the most prominent pilots.





**4803 LAVOCHKIN LA-5**

Summer of 1942 saw the serial production of a new variant of LaGG-3 fighter aircraft, fitted with the more powerful M-82 air-cooled engine which replaced the water-cooled motor. As a result, the aircraft got not only the distinctive wide profile and outstanding flight performance but also changed the name into La-5.

L: 18,0 cm

**4805 SU-2 SOVIET LIGHT BOMBER**



L: 21,8 cm

The Sukhoi Su-2 used as light bomber and scout plane was first introduced to Soviet units in March 1940, while the large-scale use of this aircraft in the Air Force started in January 1941. Russian pilots highly appreciated the reliability of this Sukhoi aircraft: some battered and damaged Su-2s were sent back to repair bases for more than 20 times, which proved it's very sturdy design.

**MESSERSCHMITT BF-109 F4 4806**



L: 21,7 cm

The F-4 is the last modification of the famous German Messerschmitt Bf109-F series. This can be considered as a transitional modification before starting of mass production of the Bf 109 G series. The F-4 was the most numerous of all F types and was flown by many Luftwaffe aces on the East Front.

**YAKOVLEV YAK-3 4814**

The first serial Yak-3s were sent to the Soviet 91st Fighter Aviation Regiment of the 2nd Air Army in 1944. The light and maneuverable Yak-3 quickly gained popularity and became a symbol for the Soviet air force in WW II, just like the T-34 was a symbol of the Soviet tanks.

L: 17,7 cm





## 7011 TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT ILYUSHIN IL-76MD



Ultimate Kit - this is a brand new product in the world of modeling. The kits marked with this sign represent a combination of the best engineer's solutions and their perfect technical execution. Every product is absolutely unique and has the highest possible quality. Modellers did not even dream about it!



L: 32,4 cm



The IL-76MD military transport aircraft was developed on the basis of the IL-76M and designed for air drop or transportation of personnel (including injured people), military equipment (including medium tanks), delivery of time cargo (up to 48 tons) over a range of 3,800 km. The IL-76MD first flew on March 6, 1981 and entered service in June of 1984. The aircraft can be operated from the airfields with either concrete or unpaved runways. IL-76MD carried out missions in Afghanistan, where it repeatedly confirmed its high flight performance and reliability in combat situations.

## 7003 AIRBUS A-320



Ultimate Kit - this is a brand new product in the world of modeling. The kits marked with this sign represent a combination of the best engineer's solutions and their perfect technical execution. Every product is absolutely unique and has the highest possible quality. Modellers did not even dream about it!



L: 26,0 cm



The A-320 was designed by the European Airbus Industries at the end of the 1980-es and became the first civil aircraft equipped with the digital fly-by-wire flight control systems. Such aircraft are operated not manually but with the side-sticks located on the side console of the pilot. There are no pointer-type indicators on a flight deck: all the information is shown on colour displays. A320 is relatively small but provides more space for passengers and carry-on baggage than many similar aircraft. The A-320 family is by far the most successful plane of the European Airbus Industries with over 5.232 units built up to 2012.

## 7013 RUSSIAN AIRLINER ILYUSHIN IL-62M



Ultimate Kit - this is a brand new product in the world of modeling. The kits marked with this sign represent a combination of the best engineer's solutions and their perfect technical execution. Every product is absolutely unique and has the highest possible quality. Modellers did not even dream about it!



L: 36,9 cm



The first Soviet intercontinental jet airliner IL-62 entered service in 1967. IL-62 was developed according to the Aeroflot's requirement for an aircraft capable of nonstop flights from Moscow to Khabarovsk - through the whole country - or from Moscow to Havana, the capital of socialist Cuba, the Russian ally of that time. This is the reason why the IL-62M had a maximum range of over 11,000 km. The aircraft broke several world speed and range records, and in 1975 it made a flight from Moscow to Seattle (USA) over the North Pole. IL-62M served as the Soviet "Air Force One" for several decades and was the lead aircraft of the USSR aircraft industry.



## 7002 TU-160 RUSSIAN SUPERSONIC STRATEGIC BOMBER «BLACKJACK»

Strategic bomber Tu-160 can strike any object on Earth with nuclear and conventional weapon. The variable sweep wing makes Tu-160 capable of flying both at low altitudes in the regime of movement along the landscape and at high altitudes (also with supersonic speed). Tu-160 is the largest series combat aircraft in the world.

L: 37,5 cm

## EKRANOPLAN A-90 «ORLYONOK» 7016

L: 40,1 cm

The A-90 Orlyonok is a ground effect vehicle designed in the Design Bureau of Rostislav Alexeev, designer of the famous passenger hydrofoil highspeed ships Raketa, Meteor and others. Orlyonok was intended to air drop forces with a range of 1,500 km range and a speed up to 500 km/h. With a speed like an aircraft, the Ekranoplan has ship-like carrying capacity. The front end of the Orlyonok can open sideways and take on board up to 200 fully equipped marines or two armored vehicles (tanks, APC or IFV). A-90 is not affected by sea mines and other obstructions because it flies several meters above water level or other relatively flat surface and can land on a beach. Three such ground effect units were built, the first of them entered service with the Soviet Naval Aviation in 1977.

## ILYUSHIN IL-86 7001

L: 41,8 cm



The Ilyushin IL-86 is the first and most important Russian wide-body passenger aircraft in serial production. The Ilyushin design office started developing the IL-86 in the beginning of the 70s. The first flight of a prototype aircraft took place at the end of 1976. The IL-86 has been in use by the Russian National airline «Aeroflot» since the 80s. In total 103 IL-86 were built, of which most are still in service with various Russian airlines.



## 7008 BOEING 787-8™ DREAMLINER™

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L: 39,6 cm

The Boeing Company have included the latest state of art developments into the design and building of its new airliner Boeing 787 Dreamliner. Higher fuel efficiency as well as improved inflight comfort have resulted from the use of composite materials in the aircrafts construction. The Boeing 787 Dreamliner consumes 20% fuel less than airplanes of the same class and is able to transport 210 – 250 passengers for distance from 14.200 to 15.200km. The Boeing Company intends to sell 3.500 aircraft of this type during the next 20 years.

## 7010 BOEING 747-8™



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L: 52,8 cm

The Boeing 747-8 Intercontinental first flew on February 8, 2010, two basic versions are planned , freighter and passenger plane. Fuselage length of 747-8 is 76.3 m ,which makes it the longest of all existing commercial airliners. In addition, it is the most quiet and economical of the 747 aircraft family. Up to 467 passengers can board the 4th generation type of the Jumbo-Jet family.

## 7004 TUPOLEV TU-154M AIRLINER



L: 33,3 cm

**FLIEGER**  
AIRCRAFT MODEL  
INNOVATION

The medium-range airliner Tu-154M designed by Tupolev Design Bureau has been the production standard since 1984. This aircraft is one of the most widely used Russian airliners. The Tu-154M is capable to carry up to 158 passengers at a range of up to 3500 km at the maximum speed of 950 km/h. Tu-154M is one of a few Russian airliners, successfully exported to other countries. Dozens of key Russian and foreign airlines still operate hundreds of Tu-154Ms.



**BOEING 767-300™ 7005**
**L: 38,1 cm**


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767-300 model first flew on 30 January 1986. It can carry up to 325 passengers – 40 more than the previous 767-200 variant. The fuselage of the 300 series was lengthened by 6,43 m for this purpose.

**SUPERJET 100 7009**
**L: 20,8 cm**


The Sukhoi Superjet 100 is the first passenger airplane developed and produced by the Sukhoi Civil Aircraft company which is part Sukhoi Holding. It integrates the most advanced solutions of modern aircraft design and will carry 75-95 passengers over a range of 4500 km. The Superjet 100 is an entirely new airplane developed with the help of up-to-date technical solutions that allow to combine the maximum fuel efficiency with highest cabin comfort and operational flexibility. The first test flight took place in May 2008.

**TUPOLEV TU-134B 7007**
**L: 25,8 cm**


The Tu-134B is one of the latest variants of the famous Soviet airliner which was first introduced in 1967. The functions of navigator and second pilot were combined, therefore the crew could be reduced to three people. Due to an improved design of the fuselage the passenger capacity was increased to 80 people.



## 3552 T-72A RUSSIAN MAIN BATTLE TANK



L: 29,0 cm

Modern Russian tanks T-72 and T-80 are operated with the three-man crew: commander, driver and gunner. The majority of Western vehicles, for instance, the U.S. main battle tank M1 Abrams have a crew of 4 – the forth tankman is a loader, while on the Russian tanks this function is performed by the automatic loader. This solution made possible not only to reduce the size of a T-72/T-80 fighting compartment, resulting in a lower silhouette, but also to increase the fire rate.

## 3591 T-80UD RUSSIAN MAIN BATTLE TANK



L: 29,0 cm

The T-80UD was adopted by the Soviet Army in 1987. The new employed elements of a built-in dynamic defense able to counter both kinetic energy and shaped-charge rounds. Additionally, the vehicle was equipped with the laser-guided 9K119 «Reflex» missile system. Although the weight of the T-80UD was increased to 46 tons, the engineers managed to retain the tank's excellent riding characteristics.

## 3592 T-80BV RUSSIAN MAIN BATTLE TANK



L: 29,0 cm

The Soviet Army adopted the improved T-80BV in 1985. The hull and turret armor was reinforced using dynamic means to defeat anti-tank munitions. The 125-mm gun was improved and provided with the means to accurately fire «Cobra» guided munitions up to a range of 4000 meters while on the move or stopped. The engine was also improved, which allowed the T-80BV to retain its excellent riding characteristics despite an increase in the vehicle's weight.

## BTR-80A RUSSIAN PERSONNEL CARRIER 3560



L: 21,0 cm

The BTR-80A is a further development of the Russian BTR-80 armored personnel carrier. The new version features an improved turret capable of firing up to 70 degrees in elevation and engaging both helicopters and aircraft at a range of up to 4000 meters. The vehicle is also equipped with a tank night sight, which enables it to hit targets at a distance of up to 9000 meters at night.

## BTR-70 APC (AFGHAN VERSION) 3557



L: 21,0 cm

This is a modification of the well known BTR-70 armored personnel carrier used by Russian troops during the Afghan war. The Afghan guerillas tactics showed the vehicle to be vulnerable to mines and hand antitank weapons fire. Consequently, the AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher was added to the BTR turret to increase the firepower, while hull mounted water cans and spare wheels provided an additional ballistic protection.

## BMP-1 INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE 3553



L: 15,4 cm

The BMP-1 infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) was designed to carry soldiers to the forward edge of the battle area and increase the fire power of the infantry squads in combat. The IFV which follows the infantry in a distance of 50 meters provides support with its 73-mm gun «Grom» and a machine gun. Its missile 9M14M Malutka could be employed against the enemy's tanks.



## RUSSIAN INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE BMP-2 3554

This tracked vehicle is a modernized version of the BMP-1, it is equipped by a 30 mm automatic gun 2A42, by two machine-guns PKT, antitank armour and suited for transportation of 7 soldiers. The BMP-2 is air transportable and able to ford rivers and waterways.



L: 20,0 cm

## 3619 SOVIET PARATROOPERS. AFGHANISTAN



H: 5,0 cm

During the years of the Afghanistan war the Soviet Army widely used small maneuverable groups to combat enemy convoys and caravans. The units were deployed in helicopters to the place of action. Usually these groups included not only riflemen, but also machine gunners and snipers, their weapons enabled them to reach the Mujaheddin fighters, which were frequently armed with rather old, but long-range weapons.

## RUSSIAN SPECIAL FORCES 3561



H: 5,0 cm

These four figures represent in their appearance and armament modern Russian soldiers, belonging to the elite operational anti-terror units used mainly for releasing hostages and fighting against armed gangs.

## 3615 RUSSIAN MODERN TANK CREW



H: 5.0 cm

Modern Russian tanks T-72 and T-80 are operated with the three-man crew: commander, driver and gunner. The majority of Western vehicles, for instance, the U.S. main battle tank M1 Abrams have a crew of 4 – the fourth tankman is a loader, while on the Russian tanks this function is performed by the automatic loader. This solution made possible not only to reduce the size of a T-72/T-80 fighting compartment, resulting in a lower silhouette, but also to increase the fire rate.

## «VYMPEL» RUSSIAN ANTI-TERRORIST UNIT 3598



H: 5,0 cm

The Vypel unit is assigned specifically to reconnaissance and sabotage operations deep behind enemy lines, intelligence service, sabotage at the strategic units, capture of ships and submarines, Russian institution protection abroad and counter-terrorism operations. The Directorate «V» operatives served in the wars in Afghanistan and Chechnya and were involved in all recent hostage rescue operations.



# 3573 T-90

The tank is armed with a 125mm smooth-bore gun 2A46M of improved accuracy. The gun can fire different types of shells as well as laser guided missiles. The utilization of an automatic loader allows to obtain rate of 7-8 shots per minute. The T-90 is able to engage any ground target or low flying aircraft or helicopter. Protection of tank is provided by utilization of explosive reactive armor and the up-to-date optic and electronic countermeasures system «Shtora-1».

L: 27,2 cm



# 3636 BMPT "TERMINATOR"

# BMD-2 3577



L: 20,2 cm

NEW  
2014

The BMPT was nicknamed "Terminator" not by accident. Combat efficiency of one BMPT exceeds two motorized rifle platoons (and this includes six BMP with about 40 personnel). Contrary to tank it is able to conduct intense fire against any target regardless of its height and engage up to four targets simultaneously.



L: 16,5 cm

The Soviet airborne infantry fighting vehicle BMD-2 is intended for transportation of airborne infantry of 4 troopers and its combat support fire. The BMD-2 is able to hit armored vehicles; large angles of gun elevation allow to fire the upper floors of buildings and hillsides, to shoot down low-flying aircrafts and helicopters.

# BTR-70 ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER WITH TURRET MA7 3587

The new turret is fitted with the 12.7-mm machine-gun Kord and 7.62-mm machine-gun PKTM. The smoke discharger system 902B Tucha serves for self-defense and the turret armor meets protection class 5 that allows protection against small arms and fragmentation projectiles.

L: 21,0 cm





**3604** SD.KFZ.251/3 AUSF.B COMMUNICATIONS VEHICLE



L: 17,0 cm

The Wehrmacht gave special attention to the units' management and their cooperation. For the different levels of Army Corps special communications vehicles were produced based on half-track Armored Personnel Carrier Sd.Kfz.251 that had good cross-country ability, antibullet armor and one or two machine guns for self-defense.

**3620** PZ.KPFW IV AUSF.H



L: 20,5 cm

The most widely manufactured German tank was the medium Panzer IV. It was in serial production from 1937 to 1945. During this period Krupp and other factories produced 8,686 such fighting vehicles. The Pz. IVH variant which appeared in April of 1943 became the most widespread model and was notable for its improved armor (at the front 80 mm). The 75mm KwK.40 L/48 gun allowed to fight effectively enemy tanks of similar classes.

**3526** RED ARMY INFANTRY (1940-42) WWII



H: 5,0 cm

Kit of seven infantry soldiers and a Red Army commander in combat dress of the first period of the Second World War. The soldiers are armed with rifles of different types used during that period, Degtyarev light machine gun and Maxim mounted machine gun.

GERMAN R-12 HEAVY MOTORCYCLE WITH RIDER **3632**



L: 6,0 cm

The R-12 became after 1938 the standard heavy motorcycle of the German Wehrmacht in its Solo configuration. The main use was for communication, liaison, reconnaissance and the Military Police. Its sturdy construction allowed a successful use under the difficult conditions of the Eastern Front. The R-12 had a 18HP Boxer engine and could reach a maximum speed of 100 km/h.

T-34/76 SOVIET TANK MOD. 1942 **3535**



L: 12,6 cm

The T-34/76 Model 1942 was the most well-known and most produced tank of WW II. It was remarkable for its ease of manufacture, control, and safety. These properties made the T-34/76 a formidable opponent and a favorite among Soviet tank crews.

SOVIET MOTORCYCLE M-72 **3639**



L: 6,8 cm

The first motorcycles were supplied to the Soviet Army by the Moscow factory MM3 in August 1941. The side-car carried a 7.62 mm machine gun, a luggage rack was used for stowing four round m chine gun magazines, inside the side-car was room for seven antitank grenades and a tarpaulin bag for personal belongings. The M-72 was used for reconnaissance and defense, for communication and as a fi eld ambulance.



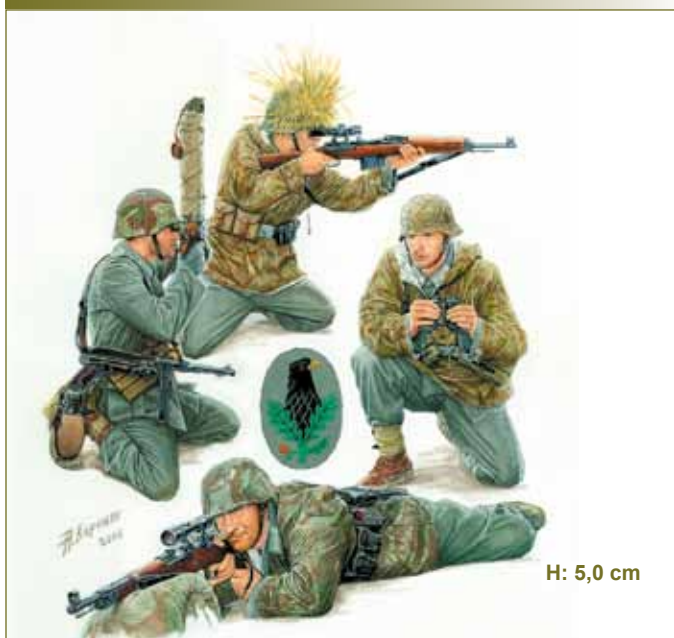
### 3603 MAULTIER L4500R



L: 22,4 cm

At the time of «Operation Barbarossa» most of the German Wehrmacht modern and heavy trucks were produced under the «Schnell-Programm». These vehicles had sufficient roadgoing capabilities for Central European roads, but were not suited for the cold and muddy conditions in Russia. Even the all-wheel driven L-4500A 4,5t truck was inadequate. Therefore the L4500R – Maultier – halftrack was developed, which had the track mechanism of Panzer II. A total of 1486 of such halftrack-lorries were manufactured.

### 3595 GERMAN SNIPER TEAM WWII



H: 5,0 cm

The kit consists of figures of two German snipers, two observers and terrain elements. To optimize sniper's activity an observer was positioned next to him and took the overall control over the battlefield, allowing the sniper to concentrate on battle conduct.

### 3509 SOVIET ASSAULT GROUP WWII



H: 5,0 cm

Soviet assault groups were specially trained for assaults of enemy fortifications and combat actions in cities and towns. These units were armed with submachine-guns PPS and PPC, heavy Goryunov machine guns and flamethrowers. Assault groups fought often in combination with heavy tanks JS-2 or self-propelled guns JSU-122.

### SOVIET TANK CREW WWII 3504

The group of tank soldiers of Red Army WWII consisting of commander of subdivision dressed up into leather jacket and the crew of the tank, the soldiers wearing the overalls above the uniform of the first period of the Second World War.



H: 5,0 cm

### GAZ-AAA SOVIET TRUCK (3-AXLE) 3547



L: 17,0 cm

Gaz-AAA was the most widely used truck of the Red Army having increased floatation ability. From the start of mass production in 1934 through 1943 more than 37000 trucks were manufactured, most of them for military use. In the army the truck was used for general purpose transport, it played a major role in the defense of Leningrad.

### GERMAN HALFTRACK CREW WWII 3585



This halftrack crew is designed for the German Hanomag armored personnel carrier (№3572) used during World war Two.

H: 5,0 cm



## 3581 M-3 ARMORED SCOUT CAR WITH CANVAS



L: 16,2 cm

Light armored intelligence car M-3 Scout became one of the mass machines of this class. Altogether there were built 21000 such cars. Serial production of the modification M-3A1 began in 1941 at the Ford Company. M-3 vehicles were used in armies of all anti-Hitler allies. The Red Army also had a lot of them. The vehicle could carry eight people, it had an armour protection from bullets and splinters. The body could contain a large-caliber machine gun.

## GAZ-MM TRUCK 3574



L: 17,0 cm

In the summer of 1941 the USSR industry suffered troubles. The advance of the German Army resulted in the interruption of the supply of the GAZ factory with metal sheets for stamping cabin components and fenders of the most popular USSR truck GAZ-MM. Therefore as many components as possible had to be manufactured from wood or simple roofing sheet. The driver's cab lost the doors and got a canvas rear wall.

## 3521 BM-13 «KATYUSHA»



L: 21,0 cm

The vehicle, created in 1941 for rocket launching appeared to be almost one at the most far-famed and effective combatant of the World War II period. In the enemy troops it was called the «Stalin's organ».

## SOVIET NAVAL INFANTRY 3520



H: 5,0 cm

During World War II Soviet Marines proved themselves as a courageous and powerful force capable to fight well trained and equipped elite troops of the enemy. For their heroism and bravery and their black uniforms these units earned the battle name «Black Death».

## 3597 SOVIET SNIPER TEAM WWII



H: 5,0 cm

The kit consists of figures of four Soviet snipers, one of them being female. Snipers' armament includes Mosin sniper rifle, SVT-40 rifle and PPSH-41 submachine-gun. The kit also holds terrain elements covering the sniper's positions.

## SOVIET MEDICAL PERSONNEL WWII 3618



H: 5,0 cm

During World War II, Soviet medics returned to the ranks more than 72% of wounded soldiers which gives an absolute figure of 17 million people. It is three times as much as the size of the entire Red Army in 1941. Such successful results were achieved largely thanks to the dedicated work of doctors, nurses, sanitary instructors and medical assistants directly on the battlefield.



## 3614 GERMAN TANK CREW 1943 – 1945



H: 5,0 cm

Crews of medium and heavy German tanks consisted normally of five people: commander, gunner, loader, driver and radio operator/bow machinegunner. Because of their professionalism and high skill German tankmen became famous in all battlefields of World War II. In this set tankmen are dressed in the late variant of the German tank uniform.

## BA-10 SOVIET ARMORED CAR 3617



L: 14,5 cm

The production of the BA-10 armored car started in 1938. The BA-10 was manufactured on the basis of GAZ-AAA three-axle truck. The body consisted of rolled armor plates. The rear hull was equipped with a turret with 45-mm gun paired with 7.62-mm machinegun. 7.62-mm DT machinegun was mounted next to the driver. The crew consisted of 4 men. BA-10s were widely used by the Soviet Army during the War with Finland in 1940 and on the Eastern Front in the beginning of World War II. The German Army captured a great number of BA-10 and used them as command and scouting vehicles.

## 3651 SOVIET MOTORCYCLE M-72 WITH MORTAR



L: 6,8 cm

The M-72 Motorcycle was developed in the USSR in 1941 through an adaptation of the German BMW R71 design to domestic manufacturing. This motorcycle was designed exclusively for the army, therefore it was equipped with ammunition bags and a mount for a Degtyaryov light machine gun. Some units were equipped with a special modification carrying a 82-mm mortar instead of a sidecar.

## T-34/76 SOVIET TANK WITH MINE ROLLER 3580



L: 27,0 cm

Fighting with mine barriers became one of the major problems of the Red Army attacks during WWII. The supreme command ordered urgently the development of a mine clearing device. At that time the T-34 and its variants were the most widely used tanks in the Soviet Army. So it was logical to adapt the T-34 as carrier. This combination was then successfully in service through the whole WWII.

## 3611 SOVIET TANK HUNTERS WITH DOGS



H: 5,0 cm

Due to lack of efficient anti-tank weapons in 1941/42, the Soviet Army used 60.000 special trained dogs as explosive carriers. These animals carried 2-4kg of explosives which detonated in contact with metal and were trained to run under enemy tanks. More than 300 German tanks were destroyed by those special troops. With the availability of better anti-tank armament, these troops were disbanded in 1943.

## ZIS-151 SOVIET TRUCK 3541



L: 21,0 cm

The ZIS-151 was first of the major Soviet military transport all-drive vehicles after the World War II. Tens of thousands of these trucks have been produced in many special versions for hauling many types of cargo.



## 3608 KV-2

76-mm tank gun L-11, mounted on KV, didn't prove to be sufficiently powerful to fight Pillboxes and other fortifications. A new KV-2 tank, fitted with the M-10 152-mm howitzer in the turret, was designed for the destruction of defensive military fortifications. The production of the KV-2s started in 1940 and soon after the start of WWII in Russia the production of the vehicles was phased out as this single-purpose tank was an exorbitant luxury in the severe conditions of the initial period of the war.

L: 20,0 cm



## 3572 HANOMAG SD.KFZ. 251/1 AUSF B GERMAN PERSONNEL CARRIER



L: 17,0 cm

In 1937 Hanomag was appointed by the German Wehrmacht to develop a medium semi-tracked armored personnel carrier, capable to accompany the tanks of the Panzer Divisions. Production started in 1939 and continued until 1943. The 251 served as basis for many variants, over 4000 units were built in total. Our model is the basic version armed with two 7.92-mm MG-34's. The vehicle reached a maximum speed of 50km/h and had a range of 300km. It was able to carry 12 Panzergrenadiers.

## M-3 ARMORED SCOUT CAR 3519



L: 16,2 cm

The M-3 scout car, developed by the American company «White», had four-wheel-drive and carried 6 soldiers in its armored body. It was equipped with 2 or 3 machine guns and a radio station. Around 3500 of these cars were supplied to the USSR during lease agreement in World War II. It was used mainly for the transport of special assault groups of the Red Army.

## 3534 SOVIET TANK DESTROYER ISU-122



L: 25,8 cm

Self-propelled artillery unit was created on the basis of the heavy tanks Is-2, it has a completely closed armored conning tower and a gun of 122 mm. ISU-122 was designed for the destroying of tanks and breakthrough of fortification lines, special assault groups could be made up to it ("Zvezda" No.3509)

## PAK-36 WITH CREW 3610



L: 14,0 cm

By the beginning of the WWII on 01 September 1939 the Wehrmacht was armed with 11200 guns Pak 35/36 that could effectively fight Polish and Soviet light tanks with anti-bullet armor protection, however it couldn't penetrate British Matilda tanks and Russian T-34 and KVs which resulted in the Pak 35/36 being dubbed the «Door Knocker» by Germans. At the same time Pak 35/36 had not been withdrawn for a long time: by the 1st March 1945 the units still had 216 guns in service with other 670 guns stored in arsenals.



# 3531 SOVIET SELF-PROPELLED GUN SU-100



L: 27,0 cm

The SU-100 is the tank destroyer version with a fixed gun based on the T-34. This version with its characteristics of a compact and ballistically advantageous shape was equipped with a remarkable 100 mm gun which was able to penetrate all German tanks.

# SOVIET TANK INFANTRY WWII

3544

Combating with use of tanks together with the Red Army infantry showed successful combination of strong armored strike with infantry support. Tank infantry were used while capturing populated areas and fortification work and during offensive operations.



H: 5,0 cm

# 3582 GERMAN PANZERGRENADIERS WWII



The advent of new tanks generated a need to form special infantry units capable of fighting together with attacking tank divisions. Panzergrenadiers were considered as the most trained units in the German army and were actively involved in all the operations on the territory of Europe and Soviet Union.

H: 5,0 cm

# HEAVY GERMAN CARGO TRUCK L 4500 A

3596



L: 22,4 cm

The heavy 4,5t cargo truck L4500A, originally developed for civilian use, has been widely in service with all German military units during World War II both on Western and Eastern fronts. A total of 9.500 trucks were manufactured from 1939-1944, most of them for the Wehrmacht. The L 4500 had a 7,2 litre diesel engine with 112 HP and existed in 2 basic versions 2-wheel drive «S» and 4-wheel drive «A».

# 3538 SOVIET LIGHT TANK T-26 (VERSION 1933)



L: 13,2 cm

NEW  
2014

The T-26 was a Soviet light infantry tank developed in the thirties which remained in combat service throughout WWII. The model 1933 had a cylindrical turret with a 45mm gun and a 7,62mm machine gun.

# SOVIET MACHINE-GUNS WITH CREW WWII

3584



H: 5,0 cm

The legendary Maxim machine-gun was put into Russian Army service at the beginning of the 1920s and saw widespread use up to the end of World War II in 1945. The kit includes two different modifications of the Maxim machine gun with crew.



# 3609 SOVIET DSHK WITH CREW WWII



H: 5,0 cm



The mass production of DShKs started in 1940-41. Within the WWII these machine guns on various mounts were used to attack enemy's soft targets, machine-gun nests and anti-tank artillery. DShK was also used as an anti-aircraft weapon and was fitted on vehicles and ships.

# GERMAN INFANTRY 1941/42 (WINTER UNIFORM)

3627



H: 5,0 cm

Having invaded the Soviet Union on June, 22nd, 1941, the Germans reached the boundaries for attacking Moscow in September. One of the fiercest battles of World War II took place in the western surroundings of Moscow from September 41 to April 42 under harsh climate conditions. This Winter battle was decisive and turned the War in favor of the Soviet Army.

# 3524 JOSEF STALIN-2 SOVIET HEAVY TANK



L: 27,5 cm

The IS-2 (Josef Stalin) heavy tank was armed with 122-mm gun and entered service in 1944. The vehicle was used against enemy tanks, fortifications, and artillery.

# GERMAN VOLKSSTURM, BERLIN 1945 3621



H: 5,0 cm

The Volkssturm was a homeland defence militia founded in Germany on Hitler's orders of September 25, 1944. This militia conscripted all males between the ages of 16 to 60 years which were not already in another German military service.

# T-34/85 SOVIET TANK 3533

The T-34/85 Model 1944 was the latest and most advanced modification of the T-34 series of medium tanks developed by the Soviet Union in World War Two. The vehicle was the best in its class and was widely used in the liberation of Eastern Europe and assault on Berlin in 1945. After the war, T-34/85s underwent some minor enhancements and were used in the Middle east, Vietnam, and the territory of the former Republic of Yugoslavia.

L: 23,5 cm





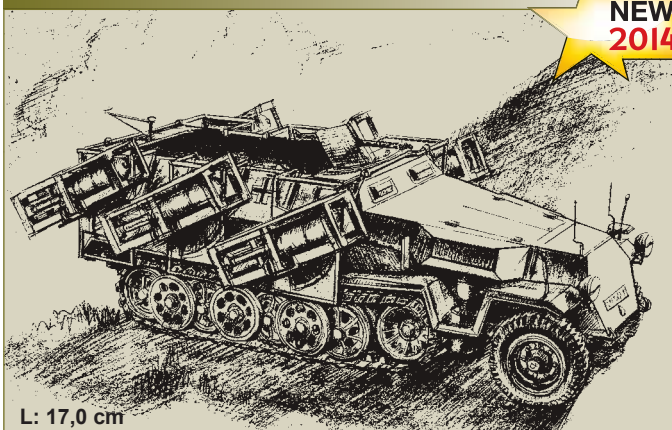
# 3646 TIGER I AUS.F.E

The heavy tank Pz. VI Tiger was designed in 1942 by Henschel Company and up to it date remains a symbol of German tank power even with just 1,354 vehicles produced. As of the date of designing it was the most powerful vehicle by its weapons and armor among all tanks in the world: its frontal armor was 100-mm thick; the 88-mm gun rebuilt from the famous German anti-aircraft gun Flak 36 plus a precision sight offering accurate firing over long distances allowed Tiger units to destroy complete columns of Allied armor up to the end of the war.

L: 24,1 cm

## 3625 SD.KFZ.251/1 AUS.F.B «STUKA ZU FUSS»

NEW  
2014



L: 17,0 cm

A rocket launcher (German : Wurfrahmen) was adopted by the Wehrmacht in 1938 for the launch of 280-mm high-explosive devices. In order to improve mobility, since 1940 frames with 6 launching rails were mounted on medium armored personnel carriers Sd.Kfz. 251. Two aiming rods were attached at the front of the engine compartment.

## SOVIET LIGHT TANK BT-7 3545

NEW  
2014



L: 16,2 cm

The BT-7 light tank was developed in 1935 and was a further refinement of the BT-5. The BT-7 was a high-performance tank with reinforced armored protection in contrast and was used in the of Halkhin-Gol and during World War II.

## 3507 SOVIET TANK BT-5



L: 15,9 cm

Designed in 1933, this crawler-to-wheel-base convertible tank was armed with a 45 mm gun and was able to go at fast speed especially when moving on the wheels. The tank was extensively used during the civil war in Spain, the Japan-USSR conflict at Halkhin-Gol river in Manchuria, China, during the war between the Soviet Union and Finland and finally throughout almost all the World War II.

## SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE TEAM 3643



H: 5,0 cm

In January 1934 the Chief of General Staff of the Red Army Alexander Egorov issued a directive for creating special saboteur units in the Red Army. By early 1935 these were deployed along the western borders of USSR with Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. In order to maintain the secrecy, the directive prescribed to call these units «Sapper-Camouflage Troops» and to include them into sapper bataillons.



**NEW  
2014**



**PZ.KPFW V PANTHER AUSF.D 3678**

This fighting vehicle was developed by the German company MAN in 1941-42 as the main tank for the Wehrmacht. The combat debut of the Panther was in the Battle of Kursk; later the tanks of this type acted on all European battle grounds. The Panther is considered the best German tank of the World War II. It was armed with a 75mm Rheinmetall-Borsig KwK 42 gun. Only the heavy armor of the Soviet IS-2 and the American M26 Pershing could resist the projectiles of the Panther.

**L: 25,3 cm**

**3628 GERMAN PARATROOPERS (CRETE 1941)**



**H: 5,0 cm**

On 20 May 1941 German paratroopers landed on the island of Crete occupied by British troops. It was the start of the Operation Mercury, one of the most famous landing operations during World War II. In order to capture airfields and artillery batteries approximately 2,000 paratroopers landed in intervals of 15 minutes. Two out of three parachutes in every batch were containers with weapons and supplies.

**ISU-152 SOVIET SELF-PROPELLED GUN 3532**



**L: 25,5 cm**

The ISU-152 was an exceptionally powerful self-propelled artillery weapon and was developed from the IS-2 heavy tank during WW II. The vehicle was widely employed against German tanks – including the Tigers – and in the fire suppression role. The ISU-152 was also used to attack fortified emplacements such as concrete bunkers.

**3607 GERMAN WWII SIDECAR R12 WITH CREW**



**L: 6,5 cm**

The R12 was in production from 1935-1942, over 36.000 cycles were manufactured for civilian and military use. The R12 was the standard Sidecar-motorcycle of the German Army and used for supply of food and ammunition, reconnaissance, ambulance and many other purposes. It had a 750cm engine with 18HP and was able to reach 85 km/h. Special units of the Wehrmacht used the R12 for combat with a MG on the sidecar.

**SOVIET LORRY ZIS-5V 3529**



**L: 17,0 cm**

The lorry ZIS-5V manufactured in June 1942 was a wartime update of the basic truck. It perfectly worked at any time of year, under any weather and road conditions, it was unpretentious to quality of petrol and easy in service. At its engine capacity 73 hp it could draw up to 3,5 t of the load. On the basic frame of this truck many special versions were created: for medical use, repair, anti-aircraft and others. In the period from 1942 to 1945 83 000 ZIS-5Vs were manufactured.



**5001 T-34/76**

 SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

 MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

L: 11,2 cm

High maneuverability, reliable armor and a powerful gun made this medium tank a serious weapon during World War II. T-34 had been fighting near Moscow and Leningrad, in the Kursk salient and at Stalingrad and finished their victorious path in Berlin. After the victory of the Soviet army in World War II, the legendary tank was used over and over again – in the Korean War and many regional conflicts.

**5010 PANZERKAMPFW.V PANTHER AUSF.D**

 SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

 MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

L: 12,5 cm

After the invasion in the USSR German tank units faced the Soviet KV and T-34 tanks, which proved to be difficult to fight for the majority of German tanks in 1941. Already on 25 November 1941. The companies Daimler-Benz and MAN were ordered to develop a new tank as a response to the Soviet T-34/76, using some engineering solutions of the Soviet tank. MAN has completed development of its prototype in early February 1942, and in June-July 1942 it was accepted for production under the name «Panther».

**5023 GERMAN HEAVY TANK PZ.KPFW. VI AUSF.B "KING TIGER"**

 SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

L: 14,3 cm

 NEW  
2014

The King Tiger was the heaviest serial tank operated during WWII. With its mighty 88-mm gun it was able to destroy a Sherman tank from a 3500 m distance. King Tigers appeared on the frontline in February 1944, and in May of the same year they fought their first heavy combat in the battle of Minsk. Two tank companies of King Tiger were defending Normandy during the landing of Allied forces. The King Tiger operated by an experienced crew was the most dangerous enemy for any tank.

**PZ.KPFW.VI «TIGER» 5002**

 SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

 MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

L: 11,7 cm

The German heavy tank «Tiger» had been manufactured only during two years – from August 1942 till August 1944 but it stayed unforgettable in the story of World War II. Almost impenetrable front armor in combination with excellent sight and the powerful long-range 88mm gun KwK 36 made the «Tiger» invincible when fighting at long distance because the enemy tanks were not able to fire effectively at such range.

**IS-2 STALIN 5011**

 SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

 MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT

L: 9,4 cm

The abbreviation IS stands for «Joseph Stalin», and 2 indicates that this tank is the second in the IS series. IS-2 was one of the best tanks in the world of that time. Its D-25T 122-mm gun was the most powerful serial tank gun during the World War II, and its heavy armor (120 mm at the front) could resist German «Tiger» projectiles. The IS-2 was originally created as a response to the German Tiger.

**SOVIET SELF PROPELLED GUN ISU-152 5026**

 SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED

L: 12,4 cm

 NEW  
2014

The ISU-152 was nicknamed Zveroboy («Beast killer») during the WWII. Its 152-mm howitzer gun ML-20S of 1937/43 fired 44-kg projectiles with 6 kg of TNT. One shot of such shell could easily destroy a German Tiger or Panther tank, or blast to ruin an average-sized building or pillbox during a city combat.



## 5003 TOPOL



L: 31,5 cm

**NEW  
2014**

The production of the Topol mobile ballistic missile started in 1985, and nowadays they are the main component of Russian strategic nuclear war potential. This mobile ICBM is mounted on a 7-axle heavy truck MAZ-7917, capable to move through any off-road terrain and attaining a speed up to 60 km/h on a highways. The truck moves all the time during patrolling, and a missile can be launched from any point of the route – this makes it difficult for the enemy to detect it's position. The missile can be readied to launch in 2 min after the order was received. The three stage rocket can deliver a nuclear warhead of 0.55 mt up to 10 000 km and has the complete complex of anti-missile defense breaching devices. Currently the Topol missile guaranteed term of service is 21 years.

## RUSSIAN TANK T-90 5020

**SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED**

 MY FIRST  
MODEL KIT



L: 13,2 cm

The T-90 entered service in 1992. It is a modernization of the T-72. Due to the powerful 1000-hp diesel and reliable suspension the tank is able to move across difficult terrain with a speed up to 60 km/h; at the same time its all-directions stabilized gun can continue aimed firing! T-90 can cross rivers with a depth up to 5 meters and cross moats up to 3 m wide or climb an one-metre wall.

**NEW  
2014**



**6101** SOVIET MEDIUM TANK T-34/76 (MOD. 1940)



**6103** SOVIET INFANTRY 1941-1943



**6104** SOVIET MACHINE-GUN MAXIM WITH CREW 1941-43



**6108** SOVIET ENGINEERS 1941-1942



**6109** SOVIET 82-MM MORTAR WITH CREW 1941-43



**6112** SOVIET 45-MM ANTI-TANK GUN



**6113** SOVIET LIGHT TANK T-26 M



**6115** SOVIET 37-MM ANTI-AIR-CRAFT



**6118** SOVIET FIGHTER LAGG-3



**6122** SOVIET 122 MM HOWITZER



**6124** SOVIET TRUCK ZIS-5



**6125** SOVIET STORMOVIK IL-2 (MOD. 1941)





**6128** BM-13 «KATYUSHA»



**6129** SOVIET LIGHT TANK BT-5



**6135** SOVIET ANTI-TANK TEAM  
1941-1943



**6137** SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE  
TEAM 1941-1943



**6138** SOVIET PARATROOPS



**6140** LI-2 SOVIET TRANSPORT  
PLANE



**6141** SOVIET HEAVY TANK KV-1  
MOD. 1940



**6145** SOVIET 76-MM GUN



**6146** SOVIET NAVAL INFANTRY  
1941-1943



**6148** SOVIET 85MM  
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN



**6149** SOVIET ARMORED CAR BA-10



**6152** SOVIET MEDICAL PERSONNEL  
1941-42





**6161** SOVIET CAVALRY



1/72

**6165** T-26 FLAMETHROWER TANK



1/100

**6179** SOVIET REGULAR INFANTRY 1941-42



1/72

**6197** SOVIET INFANTRY (WINTER UNIFORM)



1/72

**6202** SOVIET TANK KV-2



1/100

**6203** SOVIET TANK T-35



1/100

**6208** SOVIET 82-MM MORTAR WITH CREW (WINTER UNIFORM)



1/72

**6144** SOVIET FRONTIER GUARDS



1/72

NEW 2014

**6147** SOVIET 120-MM MORTAR WITH CREW



1/72

NEW 2014

**6150** PO-2



1/144

NEW 2014

**6164** SOVIET ARMORED BOAT



1/350

NEW 2014

**6181** SOVIET MILITIA 1941



1/72

NEW 2014



6185 SB-2



6187 SOVIET AIRFORCE  
GROUND CREW



6193 SOVIET SNIPERS



6199 SOVIET SKIERS



6220 SOVIET MACHINE-GUN WITH  
CREW (WINTER UNIFORM)



6102 GERMAN LIGHT TANK  
PZ.KPFW. II



6105 GERMAN INFANTRY 1939-1942



6106 GERMAN MACHINEGUN MG-34  
WITH CREW 1939-42



6110 GERMAN STURMPIONIERS  
1939-1942



6111 GERMAN 81-MM  
WITH CREW 1939-42



6114 GERMAN ANTI-TANK GUN  
PAK-36 WITH CREW



6116 GERMAN FIGHTER  
MESSERSCHMITT BF-109 F2





**6117** GERMAN 20-MM ANTI-AIR-CRAFT



**6119** GERMAN MEDIUM TANK PZ.KPFW. III G



**6121** GERMAN 105-MM HOWITZER WITH CREW LEFH 18/18M



**6123** GERMAN DIVE BOMBER JU-87 B2 «STUKA»



**6126** GERMAN TRUCK OPELBLITZ 1937-1944



**6127** GERMAN PERSONNEL CARRIER



**6130** GERMAN LIGHT TANK PZ.KPFW.38 (T)



**6136** GERMAN PARATROOPS 1939-42



**6139** GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANE JUNKERS JU-52 1932-45



**6142** GERMAN WWII SIDECAR R12 WITH CREW



**6143** GERMAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL 1941-43



**6151** GERMAN MEDIUM TANK PZ-IV AUSF.D





**6153** GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE  
TEAM 1939-1942



**6154** GERMAN GEBIRGSJÄGER



**6155** STURMGESCHÜTZ III AUSF.B



**6156** GERMAN 75-MM INFANTRY  
GUN



**6157** SD.KFZ.222 ARMORED CAR222



**6158** GERMAN HEAVY ANTI-AIR-  
CRAFT GUN FLAK 36/37



**6162** PANZER III FLAMETHROWER  
TANK



**6178** GERMAN REGULAR INFANTRY  
1939-43



**6198** GERMAN INFANTRY  
(WINTER UNIFORM)



**6209** GERMAN 80-MM MORTAR WITH  
CREW (WINTER UNIFORM)



**6210** GERMAN MACHINE-GUN WITH  
CREW (WINTER UNIFORM)



**6180** GERMAN ELITE TROOPS  
1939-43



NEW  
2014



**6182** GERMAN ANTI TANK TEAM 1939-43



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6184** HENSCHEL HS-126B



1/144

**NEW 2014**

**6186** JU-88A4



1/200

**NEW 2014**

**6188** GERMAN AIRFORCE GROUND CREW



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6194** GERMAN SNIPERS



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6163** ROMANIAN INFANTRY



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6166** BRITISH INFANTRY 1939-42



1/72

**6167** BRITISH MACHINE-GUN WITH CREW 1939-42



1/72

**6168** BRITISH MORTAR WITH CREW 1939-42



1/72

**6169** BRITISH QF 2-PDR ANTI-TANK GUN WITH CREW



1/72

**6171** BRITISH TANK MATILDA II



1/100

**6173** BRITISH FIGHTER «HURRICANE» MK-1



1/144

**6175** BRITISH TRUCK «MATADOR»



1/100

**6170** BRITISH BOFORS 40-MM MK-2 AA-GUN



1/72

**6191** BRITISH INFANTRY TANK MATILDA MK-I



1/100

**6189** BRITISH AIRFORCE GROUND CREW



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6217** BRITISH HOWITZER (25-POUND)



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6218** BRITISH LIGHT BOMBER BATTLE



1/144

**NEW 2014**

**6219** BRITISH ENGINEERS



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6226** BRITISH RECON TEAM



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6227** BRITISH TANK CRUSADER IV



1/100

**NEW 2014**

**6228** BRITISH MEDIC TEAM



1/72

**NEW 2014**

**6229** BRITISH ARMORED CAR DAIMLER MK-I



1/100

**NEW 2014**

**6230** BRITISH BOMBER BRISTOL BLENHEIM IV



1/200

**NEW 2014**



6222 STARTER SET  
"WORLD WAR II TANK COMBAT"

GAME  
SYSTEM

STARTER SET  
"WORLD WAR II BARBAROSSA, 1941" 6134



6225 GAME EXPANSION SET "AIRFIELDS"

GAME  
SYSTEM



6215 STARTER SET  
"WORLD WAR II BATTLE FOR MOSCOW, 1941"

GAME  
SYSTEM





**7400** T-72



**7401** BTR-80



**7403** MIL-24 V HIND



**7404** SOVIET INFANTRY



**7405** A1 "ABRAMS"



**7406** M2 "BRADLEY"



**7407** AMERICAN INFANTRY



**7408** AH-64 "APACHE"



**7411** SOVIET MACHINE-GUN «UTES»



NEW  
2014

**7412** SOVIET AA MISSILE LAUNCHER "IGLA"



**7413** SOVIET ANTI TANK MISSILE LAUNCHER "METIS"



**7414** AMERICAN MACHINE-GUN «BROWNING»



NEW  
2014



**7415** AMERICAN ANTI TANK MISSILE LAUNCHER "DRAGON"



**7416** AMERICAN AA MISSILE LAUNCHER "STINGER"



**7417** SOVIET TRUCK "URAL"



**7419** SOVIET ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPON SYSTEM "SHILKA"



**7420** US SELF-PROPELLED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN "VULCAN"



**7421** SOVIET 122-MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER "GVOZDIKA"



**7422** US 155-MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER M-109 A2



**7423** SOVIET RECON TEAM



**7424** US RECON TEAM



**7425** AMERICAN TRUCK M-35



**7410** STARTER SET "BATTLE FOR OIL"



Mini-kits modern

historical miniatures



## 8077 SOVIET INFANTRY WWII



At the times of the Battle of Kursk in the Summer of 1943 the Soviet Army Infantry was technically inferior equipped than the German Wehrmacht, which was compensated by incredible courage. An old tradition of the Russian Army, to keep the fighting orders even after losing all officers, helped to win many fights.

## GERMAN INFANTRY WWII 8078



The German Wehrmacht Infantry was considered at the times of the invasion of the Soviet Union the most efficient worldwide. It combined successfully features such as high discipline and moral with the ability to change tactics during combat.

## 8083 GERMAN INFANTRY OF WORLD WAR I



Before World War I a sentence was widely used that if somewhere two Germans will meet then they would speak about the famous three «K»: Kaiser, Krieg, Kanonen (Emperor, War, Cannons). And it was Germany with its assiduous and disciplined army, with its knowledge of military tactics, which sent to the battlefields of World War I the most disciplined and reliable infantry.

## RUSSIAN INFANTRY OF WORLD WAR I 8082



In the era of fire-arms the infantry was called «Queen of Battle». Such name is most suitable for the Russian infantry. Large in number and steady in fighting, this infantry allowed the Russian army to repulse attacks of German troops superior in weapons and equipment and defeat units of Germany's allies – Austria-Hungary and Turkey. The Russian infantry also was sent as military assistance to the Triple Entente and fought in France and Greece.

## 8928 WORLD WAR I





**6900** BRITISH INFANTRY WWI 1916



**NEW  
2014**

GERMAN INFANTRY WWI 1916

**6901**



**NEW  
2014**

**6902** BRITISH 81 MM STOKES MORTAR WITH CREW



**NEW  
2014**

GERMAN 7.58 CM MORTAR WITH CREW

**6903**



**NEW  
2014**

**6904** BRITISH MACHINE-GUN «VICKERS» WITH CREW



**NEW  
2014**

GERMAN MG-08 MACHINE-GUN WITH CREW

**6905**



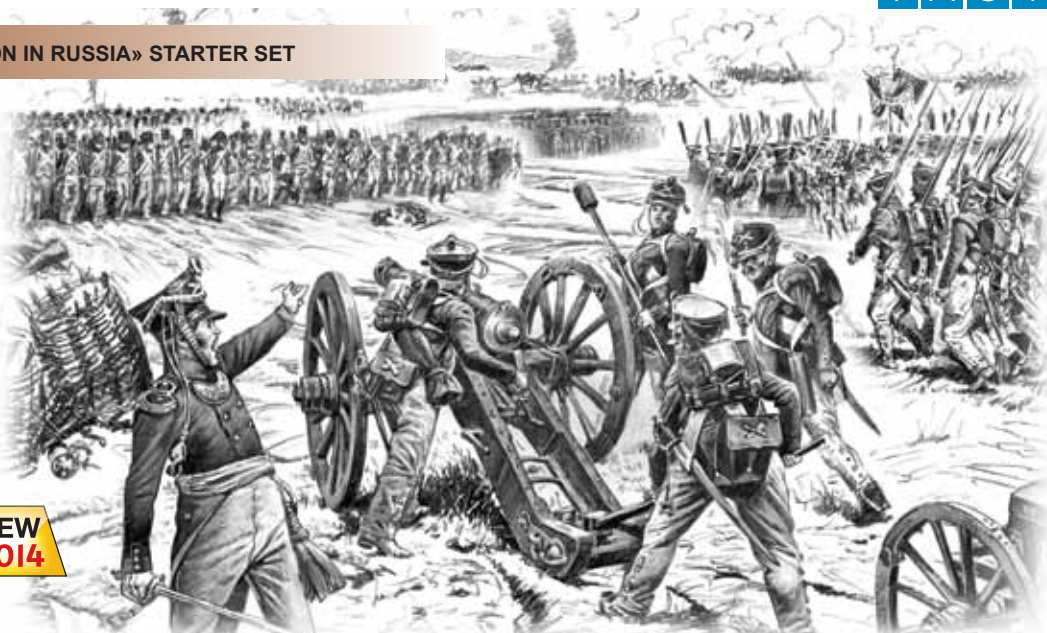
**NEW  
2014**



## 6807 «NAPOLEON IN RUSSIA» STARTER SET

GAME  
SYSTEM

NEW  
2014



## 6802 FRENCH INFANTRY



NEW  
2014

According to war principles of the early XIX century, the Line Infantry in the French Army was intended to perform a bayonet attack in battalion column or a volley fire in extended line formation. Fusiliers were armed with smooth-bore guns with bayonets.

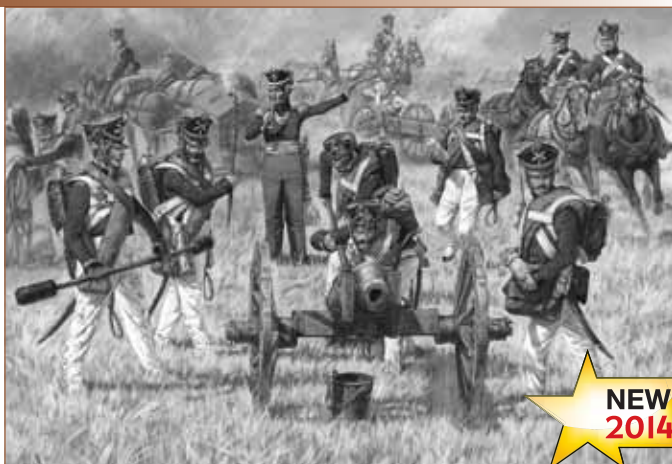
## RUSSIAN LINE INFANTRY 6808



NEW  
2014

By the beginning of the XIX century the Russian army was one of the largest in the world. In terms of equipment, it was not inferior to the armies of the great powers. But what made it the best, was the quality of soldiers. Fortitude in defense and irresistibility in attack, shown by Russians, were respected even by their opponents. In the words of Frederick the Great, «It's not enough to kill a Russian soldier, you must also bring him down».

## 6809 RUSSIAN FOOT ARTILLERY



NEW  
2014

In Russia guns were always loved. Russian gunsmiths adopted all the new developments in gunnery as soon as they appeared and brought them to perfection. All the rulers (those who understood the importance of the army for the country) spared no effort and resources to improve the artillery. Therefore, by the Patriotic War of 1812 Russian artillery was not technically inferior even to the French one.

## FRENCH FOOT ARTILLERY 6810



NEW  
2014

It is said that on the battlefield the Emperor Napoleon was able to manage his own artillery as easily as a hussar controls his handgun. Being himself a former artillery officer, Napoleon fully understood the power of heavy guns. It was he who brought to perfection the use of guns as the main instrument of victory.



## 6811 RUSSIAN DRAGOONS



**NEW  
2014**

Though in Russia Dragoon regiments were initially called the «foreign formation forces», they were worthy successors of Russian military tradition. Since Peter I Russian Army dragoons were notable for their skill and valor. No wonder that one of the two cavalry regiments the first awarded the St. George standards, was the Chernigov Dragoon Regiment.

## FRENCH DRAGOONS 6812



**NEW  
2014**

The idea to put infantry on horses to increase maneuverability was successfully used already by Alexander the Great. Dragoons, as a separate type of soldiers armed with firearms, trained to fight mounted and dismounted, were first established in France in the middle of the 16th century. Approximately two-thirds of French Dragoon regiments of the Napoleon times traced their history to the 17th century.

## 6815 RUSSIAN INFANTRY COMMAND GROUP



**NEW  
2014**

«I was myself a witness to many staff and sub-officers who after receiving a couple of wounds dressed them, and returned to the battle as it was the feast» - wrote Nicolay Raevsky in his report. Russian army officers, who often didn't have a Russian origin (Barclay de Tolly and Bagration would be the most striking examples), fought for Russia with such passion and courage that were admired even by their enemies.

## FRENCH INFANTRY COMMAND GROUP 6816



**NEW  
2014**

The youth of most Napoleon's army officers fell on the French Revolution. Therefore, they saw a campaign in Russia as some kind of crusade. They had to "put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe» (Napoleon's proclamation June 22, 1812).

## 6817 RUSSIAN DRAGOON COMMAND GROUP



**NEW  
2014**

Dragoons had to fight both mounted and dismounted. Therefore dragoon officers needed to combine talents of infantry and cavalry commanders. Russia had to fight with Turkey, which possessed numerous cavalry, as well as with European countries whose armies consisted mostly of infantry units. Is it no wonder that even foreigners wrote about the greatest zeal and diligence of Russian cavalry officers.

## FRENCH DRAGOON COMMAND GROUP 6818



**NEW  
2014**

Napoleon in his memoirs indicated that two Mamluk soldiers could successfully hold three French cavalymen. Riding skill, better weapons and superior horses allowed them to take the upper hand in duels. However, victory in skirmishes of large masses of cavalry would be achieved by the army which possesses the discipline, the ability to concerted actions, and the officers capable of using these benefits.



**8018 LIFEGUARD COSSACKS 1812-1815**


This set depicts the Russian Lifeguard Cossacks during the French invasion of Russia in 1812 and the subsequent foreign campaigns of the Russian Army. The Lifeguard Cossacks were remarkable for their attack against French cuirassiers at Leipzig – the Battle of Nations – in 1814.

**8022 RUSSIAN FOOT ARTILLERY 1812-1815**


Light artillery, consisting of small 6-foot long guns, was maneuvered by hand and placed on the front line to engage enemy troops. Includes guns, limbers, guncrews, and horses.

**8028 FRENCH FOOT ARTILLERY 1810-1814**


Foot field artillery took part in all battles of the Napoleonic Wars. The set includes cannon, gunner crews, artillery limbers, horses, and an ammunition wagon.

**RUSSIAN HEAVY INFANTRY. GRENADIERS 1812-1815 8020**


Russian line infantry – the heavy infantry – was considered one of the best military formations of the Napoleonic Wars due to their prowess with the bayonet and their ability to withstand both concentrated fire and cavalry charges.

**RUSSIAN CUIRASSIERS 1812-1815 8026**


Russian heavy cavalry, wearing helmets and cuirasses, fought in close formation against Napoleon's Grand Armee from the French invasion of Russia to the final capture of Paris.

**FRENCH EMPERORS OLD GUARDS 1805-1815 8030**


Only the elite of the Napoleon's Grand Armee could be enlisted into the ranks of the «Old Guard». The Old Guard fought gloriously for their Emperor from Austerlitz to Waterloo.





## 8035 SAXON CUIRASSIERS 1810-1814



Mounted Saxon cuirassiers achieved glory at the Battles of Borodino and Leipzig – fearlessly rushing into attacks against Russian artillery batteries. The Saxon cuirassiers proved themselves to be the best cuirassiers of Napoleon's Grand Armée during the Napoleonic Wars.

## FRENCH CUIRASSIERS, 1807-1815 8037



The cuirassiers were always the elite force of Napoleon's army. Their crushing close-formation attacks were deservedly hailed as the decisive factor in Napoleon's success.

## 8045 RUSSIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY WITH SERVICE CREW – NAPOLEONIC WAR



Eighteen-pound «unicorns» (smoothbore artillery pieces) and 12-pound cannons were widely used in Russia during the War of 1812. In the Battle of Borodino, these guns were stationed on the well known Rayevsky battery site and inflicted tremendous losses on Napoleon's regiments.

## RUSSIAN HUSSARS, 1812-1814 8055



In the Russian army of the 19th century, the hussar regiments filled one third of the active cavalry and took part in all of the major battles and military campaigns of 1812-1814. The hussars were armed with sabers, spades, pistols, carabines, pump nozzles and muskets.

## 8075 POLISH UHLANS



When Napoleon entered Warsaw victoriously he had an escort of Polish noblemen. He ordered in 1807 to form a regiment of Polish Light Cavalry, called Uhlans, which besides the normal armament of cavalrymen were armed with long spears. The Polish Uhlans participated in the Russian and Spanish campaigns with honor. 120 Uhlans accompanied him into his exile at Elba Island.

## FRENCH GENERAL STAFF 8080



Initially General Staff dealt with organization, deployment and supply of the army. Under Napoleon the Staff began to manage army units during the battle, and took part in strategic planning. These tasks are performed by all military staffs until now.



**8071 GRENADIERS OF FREDERICK II «THE GREAT»**


The Prussian Army of Frederick The Great was in the 18th century the first to change motion during combat maneuvers, which required extremely high discipline. The Prussian Regiments were known for their high rate of fire and of their high maneuverability, which helped to win for example the Battle of Leuthen in 1757.

**«BLACK HUSSARS» OF FREDERICK II 8079**


The Prussian army of Frederick II was supposed to be the best in Europe. The Prussian cavalry was the elite of the Prussian army, and «Black Hussars» were the elite of Prussian cavalry. Hussar regiments were created by Frederick II following pattern of the Austrian light cavalry. The 5th hussar regiment received the nickname «Black Hussars». They were notable for particular bravery and cruelty in battle.

**8048 SWEDISH INFANTRY XVII-XVIII CENTURY**


The infantrymen of Carl XII won many magnificent victories and became famous for their strength and courage all over Europe. For instance, even during the barrage of artillery batteries, which always resulted in a heavy number of casualties, soldiers did not try to take cover from flying shrapnel. If they were ordered, they rushed to the attack unbending with their heads held high. The set consists of 43 figures of soldiers and officers, equipped with muskets and rapiers.

**RUSSIAN INFANTRY OF PETER I, THE GREAT 8049**


A set of Russian Army infantrymen of Peter I, the Great period. A new Russian army was being recruited over many years of the Great Northern War. In the Battle of Poltava the Russian army beat the Swedes and changed the course of the Great Northern War. After this war the Russian Army became one of the strongest armies of Europe.

**SWEDISH DRAGOONS OF CHARLES XII 8057**


The Swedish army was the first to start forming an active cavalry from members of the lower classes, which ensured great discipline based on ultimate subordination to the commanders. The set consists of 18 dragoon figurines.

**SWEDISH ARTILLERY OF CHARLES XII 8066**


The regular field artillery in the Swedish Army was established by Gustav II Adolf. At the times of Charles XII and the era of expansion in Poland and Russia, most battles were fought by the cavalry and infantry regiments, because of the slower advance of the artillery. Nevertheless many victories of this campaign were possible only through intervention of the field artillery.



## 8072 DRAGOONS OF PETER I



Dragoons were called «Riding infantry» because they were able to fight both in foot and mounted formation. Such description is most suitable for the Dragoons of Peter I. Their uniforms and weapons had no difference from that of infantry-fusiliers. However, they were the first regular cavalry in Russia.

## POLISH WINGED HUSSARS 8041



Hussars of the Polish Kingdom were unique in Europe. They were known for the wings with long feathers worn on their backs or attached to the saddles of their horses, which during a charge uttered a sound of vibrating feathers that frightened enemy infantry and enraged horses. The wings were made of goose, eagle or black kite feathers.

## 8061 AUSTRIAN MUSKETEERS AND PIKEMEN 17TH CENTURY



The Austrian infantry regiments included musketeers and pikemen, who provided each other with support during battle: the musketeers struck the enemy from distance, while the pikemen regiments engaged the cavalry in closed battle.

## ZAPOROZHIAN COSSACKS 8064



Zaporozhian host consisted from infantry and cavalry as well but armed in various ways. Sabres were an obligatory attribute, but, in addition to the same pikes, bows, rifles, pistols, clubs, artillery guns and other weapons also had been used. Booty as well as supply of weapon from Poles and Russians were sources of arming.

## 8065 RUSSIAN NOBLE CAVALRY



In the 15th – 17th centuries manorial cavalry was the base of the Russian Army. Service in manorial cavalry was lifelong and hereditary. For every 100 acres of land one warrior had to be provided with a horse (in case of long march two horses), armor, weapons, food and forage.

## LIVONIAN KNIGHTS XIII-XIV A. D. 8016



The Livonian knights established themselves in Baltic Sea area during the 13th Century and were joined by Teutonic knights in the conquest of the Baltic tribes. The Livonian knights were finally halted by the knights and foot soldiers of Russia.



## 8032 MEDIEVAL HEAVY BOMBARD XIV-XV A.D.



Over the XV century powder weapon and artillery developed rapidly in Europe. Siege bombards were the largest weapons of that time, among those the biggest ones were 630 mm-caliber bombards weighted 13,5 tons.

## 8039 RUSSIAN CAVALRY BRIGADES 13TH-14TH CENTURY



The core of the Russian cavalry in the 13th and 14th centuries consisted of the principedom brigades, which were divided into «senior» brigades made up of boyars and the prince's confidants, and the «junior» ones filled with simple soldiers. The set consists of 18 Cavalry Brigadier figurines.

## 8050 THE JANIZARIES



A set of elite soldiers of the Ottoman Empire. The Janizaries (in Ottoman Turkish: yeniceri, meaning «new soldier») originated in 1365. The Janizaries units comprised Christian boys aged 12-16 (Albanians, Serbs, Bulgarians), who were converted to Islam. They were the slaves of the Sultan and lived in barracks and at first could not marry or engage in any trade. The property of dead Janizary passed into the regiment ownership. Apart from the art of war Janizaries mastered calligraphy, law, theology, literature and languages. Wounded or discharged Janizaries received pensions. The Janizaries were known for their atrocity and fearlessness in battles against Austrians, Serbs, Byzantines, Russians and many other nations.

## FRENCH KNIGHTS XV A. D. 8036



This set contains fully armored French knights used during the Battle of Gruenwald – the final battle of the Hundred Years' War.

## ENGLISH KNIGHTS OF THE 100 YEARS WAR 8044



Mounted and foot figures of English Knights of the Hundred Year War period. English knights were some of the best warriors in Europe in the Middle Ages. They earned their reputation in the Battles of Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt.

## FRENCH INFANTRY OF THE 100 YEARS WAR 8053



In the French army, the infantry served an auxiliary function – its main role consisted of providing support for the vast knight cavalry. The majority of the infantry consisted of mercenaries, with Genoese crossbowmen playing a main role. The set consists of 43 infantry figurines.

## TURKISH CAVALRY XVII CENTURY 8054



The Turkish cavalry had both feudal troops (timariots) and foreign mercenaries, who each fought without a standardized set of armaments. Almost all of the Turkish cavalymen used different types of small arms weapons: bows and crossbows, arquebuses and pistols.



# 8060 ENGLISH INFANTRY OF THE 100 YEARS WAR



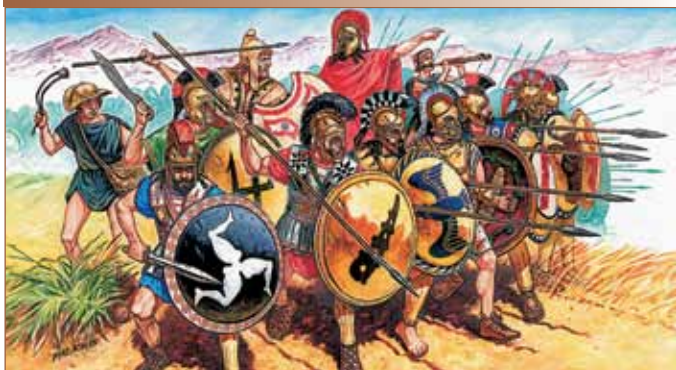
During the 100 Years' War, large archers detachments, selected from yeomen and Welsh peasants, had turned into such an overwhelming force that even knights were forced to go on foot to offer them support. This tactic helped to achieve great victories in the Battles of Cr cy, Poitiers and Agincourt. The set consists of 45 infantry figurines.

# GOLDEN HORDE 8076



In the beginning of the 13th century Temujin united nomadic populations North of China and established the Mongol Empire. For subordinate nomads he implemented strict organization and one law «Yassa» which consequently turned them into one people – the Mongols. Under the name Genghis Khan he attacked neighbour nations and he created a huge empire in a short period, which increased even after his death and became the largest nation in the world of these times.

# 8005 GREEK INFANTRY V-IV B. C.



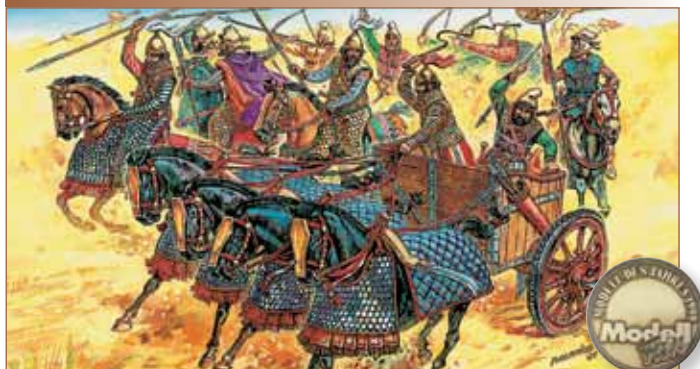
This set includes heavily armed Hoplites and dart and stone throwers of the Greek- Persian Wars.

# MACEDONIAN CAVALRY IV-II B. C. 8007



This set includes Macedonian and Greek cavalry from the battles of Alexander the Great to the Roman conquest of the Hellenic nations of Europe and western Asia.

# 8008 PERSIAN CHARIOT AND CAVALRY IV B. C.



This set includes both Persian cavalry and a war chariot equipped with curved blades on the wheel hubs. The chariot was in use from the 1st century BC to the Roman wars with Mithridates – King of Pontus.

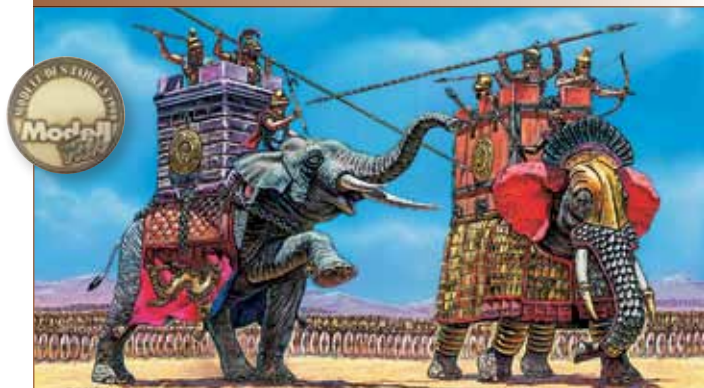
# CARTHAGENIAN INFANTRY III-I B. C. 8010



Kit of 40 foot soldiers of Carthaginian infantry. The base of Hannibal's army was the infantry, consisting mainly of mercenaries. The kit represents both light Moor infantry and heavy African infantry. These troops were involved in all three Punic wars and took part in the most famous battles in Africa, Spain and Italy.



## 8011 WAR ELEPHANTS III-I B. C.



This set includes two elephants – Indian and African – plus handlers and soldiers. The armies of Alexander first encountered elephants when they engaged the army of Emperor Por of India. The fighting towers were first put into use by Pyrrhus, the King Epirus. Since then, elephants with fighting towers were adopted by almost all armies of the Hellenic nations of Europe and Asia – including the Roman Army.

## 8031 CARTHAGENIAN NUMIDIAN CAVALRY III-I B. C.



Kit contains 15 mounted soldiers of Numidian light Cavalry. Numidians were one of the most efficient soldiers in the army of Carthaginian Ruler Hamilcar and later of his son, Hannibal. These rapid and maneuverable troops horrified the Roman legions by their rash flank and rear attacks. They ensured the brilliant victories at Trasimeno Lake and at Cannes.

## 8043 ROMAN IMPERIAL INFANTRY (I B. C. – II A. D.)



This set consists of figures of the Imperial Rome legionaries. The infantrymen are clothed in lamellar armour (lorica segmentata), armed with javelins – Pila and doubleedged swords – Gladiuses. With these figures a testudo (tortoise) formation can be created.

## MACEDONIAN PHALANX IV-I B. C. 8019



The Macedonian sarissofors (sarissa = 5.5 meter spear) phalanx was developed by King Philippe of Macedonia (the father of Alexander the Great) into a weapon feared throughout the ancient world. Only the Legionaires of the mighty Roman Army were able to finally defeat the Macedonian phalanx.

## REPUBLICAN ROME. INFANTRY III-I B. C. 8034



Miniatures of infantry of Republic Rome of the period of wars with Carthage, Macedonia and Asian rulers for the world dominancy.

## VIKINGS 8046



A set of miniatures of the legendary Scandinavian pirate warriors. Vikings frightened Europe with awe with their swift and ruthless raids. The Vikings' armament was very diverse and included axes, swords, spears and javelins, bows. In Kievan Rus Vikings were known as Varangians. Varangians druzhinas were the rock of Russian Knyazy (Dukes). The Vikings were recruited into the elite Varangian Guard of Byzantium Emperors.



8051

EGYPTIAN INFANTRY (2000 B. C.)



A set of Egyptian warriors of the Old Kingdom period represented by spearmen, archers and light infantrymen. The army of «Kemet» (the ancient Egyptians gave their country this name) guarded the borders of the greatest Ancient Empire against nomadic people and bellicose neighbours Hattians and Assyrians.

8068 SPARTIATES



Spartiates were proud that their only profession was to be a warrior. Extremely hard way of life and military training starting from 7 years onwards made them steadfast, strong and skillful fighters. Sparta had no protective walls because Spartiates believed that: «Our city is well fortified by a wall of men instead of bricks».

8017 SAMURAI INFANTRY XVI-XVII A. D.



Foot samurai and ashigaru foot soldiers engaged in the internal wars of feudal Japan.

RUSSIAN FOOT WARRIORS  
13TH-14TH CENTURY

8062



In 13th and 14th century Russia, the active core of forces and the backbone of the prince's support came from the militia and principdom brigades, which protected cities and staged marches.

SCYTHIAN CAVALRY 8069



The most mentions about Scythians can be found in Greek sources, for example in the works of Herodotus, the «Father of History». Everywhere we find tales about the Scythian horsemen. As far back as in the 7th century B.C. the Scythian cavalry while pursuing its enemy – Cimmerians, invaded Transcaucasia, the Middle East and Asia Minor. Allied with the Assyrians the Scythians crushed down Media and Babylon, ravaged Syria and Asia Minor. These wars created the fame that Scythians were invincible warriors.

SAMURAI CAVALRY XVI-XVII A. D. 8025



Mounted samurai used during the internal wars, battles, and sieges of feudal Japan.

SAMURAI ARMY HEADQUARTERS XVI-XVII A. D. 8029



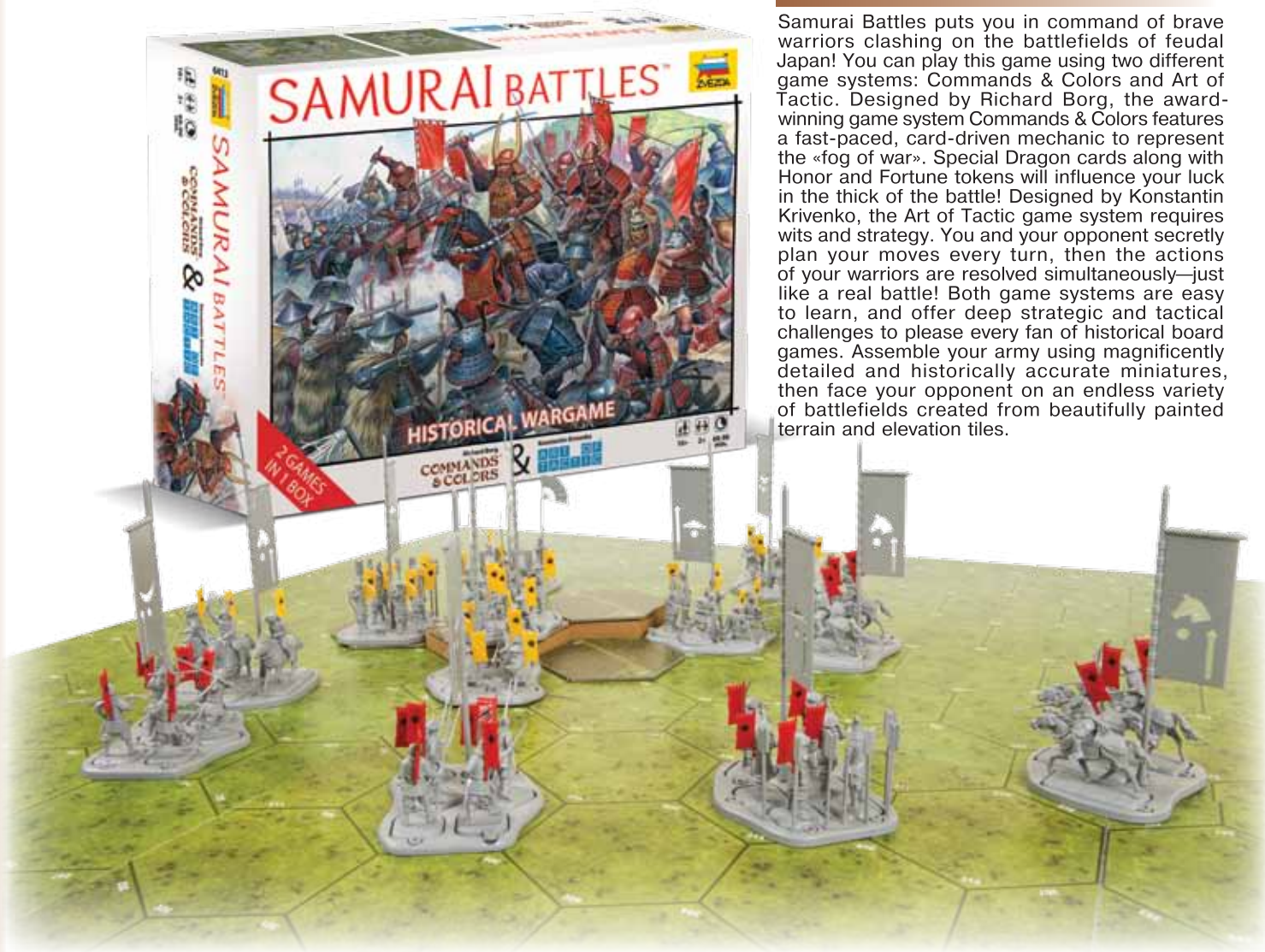
This set includes the commander, deputy military leaders, messengers, ninjas, and assorted battle flags.



## 6413 STARTER SET «SAMURAI BATTLES»

Samurai Battles puts you in command of brave warriors clashing on the battlefields of feudal Japan! You can play this game using two different game systems: Commands & Colors and Art of Tactic. Designed by Richard Borg, the award-winning game system Commands & Colors features a fast-paced, card-driven mechanic to represent the «fog of war». Special Dragon cards along with Honor and Fortune tokens will influence your luck in the thick of the battle! Designed by Konstantin Krivenko, the Art of Tactic game system requires wits and strategy. You and your opponent secretly plan your moves every turn, then the actions of your warriors are resolved simultaneously—just like a real battle! Both game systems are easy to learn, and offer deep strategic and tactical challenges to please every fan of historical board games. Assemble your army using magnificently detailed and historically accurate miniatures, then face your opponent on an endless variety of battlefields created from beautifully painted terrain and elevation tiles.

Historical miniatures



### 6401 ASHIGARU WITH YARI



Ashigaru were light infantry units in medieval Japan, recruited not from the samurai class. As non professional soldiers they didn't have the fortitude of Samurai units and were very poorly equipped. However, large ashigaru detachments armed with yari-spears were able to resist enemy cavalry attacks.

### ASHIGARU WITH ARQUEBUS 6402



Arquebus, which were introduced by Europeans, radically changed the balance of forces in the armies of medieval Japan. It took years of training for archer to become an experienced soldier, while an arquebusier could be trained for battle in a few weeks. Numerous detachments of ashigaru with arquebus became a formidable force on the battlefield.

series 1/72



## 6403 SAMURAI-NAGINATA



Naginata is a pole weapon with a blade which was equivalent to a sword in manufacturing quality. Due to its long shaft it could be used as a unit combat weapon, as well as in single combat. Samurai detachments armed with naginata could execute any combat missions.

## 6405 SAMURAI WITH NODACHI



The Nodachi long sword is a typical Japanese battlefield weapon: it is almost impossible to use it indoors because of a long blade. The sight of a warrior armed with a huge sword could scare an unprepared soldier. Samurai with nodachi were used as storm troops.

## 6407 MOUNTED SAMURAI WITH YARI



Due to the absence of good war-horses and shortage of metal resources in medieval Japan it was impossible to create a full-fledged heavy cavalry. But the personal courage of samurai, their skill in dealing with cold and small arms made samurai cavalry a formidable force.

## SAMURAI-ARCHERS 6404



Flexing of the Japanese bow differs radically from others: its handle divides not into halves, but in ratio of two to one. Shooting technique is also unique. Shooting such a bow is a skill accessible only for real samurai.

## NINDJA 6406



Ninja clans stood outside the feudal structure of medieval Japan. They were ready to provide their warriors to anyone who were able to pay for their service. Ninja was no match to a samurai in an open battle, but they didn't seek for it. Reconnaissance, espionage, assassination – that's the typical way how ninja fought.

## WARRIOR MONKS-ARCHERS 6408



Shooting a long Japanese bow is a very complicated skill. Many years of practice are needed until it becomes deadly weapon in the hands of a soldier. Through strict asceticism and obedience in religious rules some monks acquired the skills of excellent archers.





## 6420 GAME EXPANSION SET «NINJA ATTACK»

This expansion set to 2012's explosively popular game of feudal Japanese warfare introduces long-awaited units and new tactical opportunities! The set includes 12 new units, including 2 units of ninja, 6 mounted samurai archers, and 4 foot samurai archers. This is the first time that mounted archers will appear in the game! Everything you need to include the new units in your game—using both Art of Tactic and Commands & Colors is included: unit models, unit cards, and command cards, along with 4 new double-sided game boards and 15 new terrain tiles. The included scenario booklet offers 5 all-new scenarios.

## 6409 WARRIOR MONKS WITH SPEARS



NEW  
2014

Shohei monks took an active part in devastating struggle of samurai clans in medieval Japan. Their groups joined armies of daimyos, whose policy corresponded with aspirations of mon-astery leaders. Excellently trained and armed shohei were not inferior to samurai, and often excelled them in fortitude.

## 6414 ASHIGARU-ARCHERS



An ordinary ashigaru cannot surpass a true samurai in archery. However, when a whole detachment is shooting bows, it is not very important that all arrows reach their targets. It doesn't matter for an arrow whether a master or novice shoots it. An arrow may with the same success cut the thread of life of both a great warrior and ordinary peasant.

## SAMURAI COMMANDERS 6411



In medieval Japan was no tradition of specialist training for infantry or cavalry commanders. Each samurai who, due to his loyalty and military skills, was selected to lead a detachment had to be able to command all types of soldiers: from ashigaru with spears to furious samurai with nodachi.

## PEASANTS WITH AMMO SUPPLY 6415



An ordinary farmer cannot withstand a professional samurai warrior, even if he is well armored and given real weapons. Nevertheless, a work force is in great demand in wartime in many cases, including the construction of field work and fortifications, undermining of the walls of enemy's fortress, and bringing arrows to archers. For this reason, teams of peasants often accompanied the armies in military campaigns.



## 6416 MOUNTED SAMURAI ARCHERS



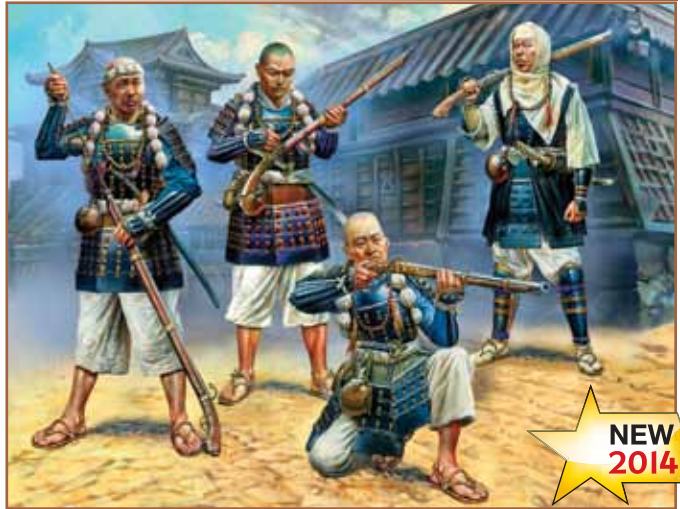
The yumi, an asymmetric Japanese bow, is well-suited for shooting from horseback irrespective of its length. The skill of archery is as important as the skill of sword or naginata fighting. A mounted archer may change position more quickly than one who is not mounted. At the same time, he gets less tired and, after using all of his arrows, may quickly attack fighting hand-to-hand.

## 6418 MONKS WITH NAGINATA



The using of naginata required special skills, but a well trained warrior was able to reach an opponent beyond the range of his sword. Naginata was suitable for both cutting and thrusting, and even the end of the handle could be the dangerous weapon in the hands of the master.

## WARRIOR MONKS WITH ARQUEBUSES 6423



In the middle of the XVI century, Portuguese and Dutch traders brought firearms to Japan - arquebuses. The Japanese called these light matchlock guns teppo. It was much easier to learn to use teppo than to master the art of traditional longbow, which required many years. That's why the arquebus very soon became very common weapon among buddhist warrior monks. They were called teppo sohei. Such warriors acted in groups, usually under cover of archers and spearmen, who protected teppo sohei in the case of quick attack.

## CLEAR CARRY BOX FOR FIGURES AND VEHICLES 1119



4 PIECES IN PACKAGE  
H: 6,8 cm  
Base: 9x9 cm

## MEDIEVAL FORTRESS 8501

The model allows you to create small wooden reinforcement, prevailing in Middle ages throughout Europe.



24,0 x 24,0 x 15,0(H) cm



## 9040 BATTLESHIP «SEVASTOPOL» (1914-1915)

Sevastopol was the first Dreadnought type of the Russian Navy laid down in June 1909 at Baltic shipyard, St. Petersburg. The ship was put into operation on November 17, 1914, and in 1915 it joined the 1st Brigade of the Baltic Fleet battleships which ensured superiority of the Russian Navy over the German Fleet in the Baltic Sea during the First World War. The Sevastopol's primary armament included twelve 305mm guns located in four three-gun turret mounts. All together they could deliver fire against targets from any side of the ship. The skilled gun crew handled a firing rate of 1.5-2 rounds per minute, and the projectiles almost half ton in weight had a range of 20 km. Sixteen 120-mm guns served for defense against enemy torpedo boats and submarines, and four stationary underwater torpedo tubes were designed for emergency fights.



**1/350**  
L: 51,7 cm

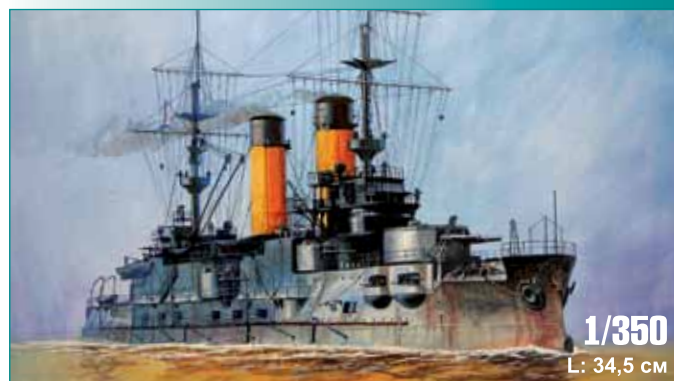
## 9026 BATTLESHIP «KNYAZ SUVOROV»



**1/350**  
L: 34,5 cm

The battleship «Knyaz Suvorov» was laid down on September 8th 1901 in Saint Petersburg. Commissioned as part of the 2nd Pacific fleet it participated briefly in the famous Tsushima battle in May 1905. The battleship was the flagship of and commanded by vice admiral Z.P.Rozhdestvensky. Battleship «Knyaz Suvorov» was eventually sunk after numerous attacks by Japanese torpedo boats.

## RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP «BORODINO» 9027



**1/350**  
L: 34,5 cm

The Borodino battleship is the lead ship among the 5 battleships of the Borodino Class, which had been intended to be the backbone of the Pacific Ocean Fleet. In the battle of Tsushima the Borodino, having superceded the wrecked Emperor Alexander III ship, led the battle group virtually until the end of the day. The commander maneuvered, attempting to cover the damaged flagship and carry out the Admiral's order to lead the squadron for a breakthrough to Vladivostok.

## 9039 BATTLESHIP «DREADNOUGHT»



**1/350**  
L: 46,0 cm

The name «Dreadnought» means «No Fear». The British battleship launched in 1906 had a revolutionary impact on military shipbuilding all over the world, as she was the world's first battleship designed as a so called «all-big-gun» ship and had steam turbine propulsion. Most battleships of the 20th century were called «Dreadnoughts» by the experts. This Royal Navy ship was armed with ten 305-mm guns, twenty eight 76-mm guns and five torpedo launchers.

## «VARYAG» RUSSIAN CRUISER 9014



**1/350**  
L: 37,0 cm

The «Varyag» was built by an American shipyard 1899 for the Russian Empire. It had a displacement of 6500 tons with a speed of 23 knots. The main armament consisted of 12 x 52-mm guns without shields. It was put into service of the Russian fleet in 1901. During the battle of Chemulpo against the Japanese fleet it fought heroically and was flooded by the crew on February 9th, 1904 without being surrendered.



# K-19 NUCLEAR SUBMARINE «HOTEL CLASS» 9025



**1/350**

L: 32,6 cm

K-19 became the first Soviet nuclear submarine with ballistic missiles on board. It was an excellent submarine ship by its performance characteristics. During the first combat patrolling of the ship the serious breakdown in the reactor tank occurred on its board. It took place in the North Atlantic, July 4, 1961. Regardless of their own health the seamen were keeping a shipdamage control. In spite of everything the ship had remained at duty right down to 1990.

# «KURSK» NUCLEAR SUBMARINE 9007



**1/350**

L: 44,5 cm

The Kursk was built under the «949A» project and was intended to fight aircraft carrier groups. It was put into operation as part of the northern fleet early 1995. The Kursk was tragically lost on August 12th, 2000.

# K-3 NUCLEAR SUBMARINE «NOVEMBER CLASS» 9035



**1/350**

L: 30,5 cm

**NEW  
2014**

The first Soviet submarine with a nuclear power system «Leninsky Komsomol» K-3 was launched in 1957. The submarine was equipped with common torpedoes and nuclear charged torpedoes. Unlike diesel submarines nuclear powered ones were able to travel under water for long distances and at greater speed than a common diesel submarine. The K-3 became the first ship of the Russian fleet, which reached the North Pole and the first ship in the world, which surfaced at the North Pole.



## GERMAN DESTROYER Z 17 «DIETHER VON ROEDER» 9043

Z 17 Diether von Roeder is the lead ship of the German Type 1936 class destroyers. This class consisted of 6 ships laid down by the DeSchiMAG Bremen in 1936-38 and proved to be the best destroyers of the Kriegsmarine before and during the World War II. With 3,415 tons at full load displacement, such destroyer could have a speed up to 38 knots and carried a powerful armament: five 127 mm guns, two twin 37 mm anti-aircraft guns, and six 20 mm guns. The ship also had two 533 mm torpedo tubes, depth bombs and mines. Diether von Roeder, as the other ships of the class, was named after the German naval hero of the World War I. Captain-lieutenant Diether von Roeder was a commander of the 13th Torpedo Boat Flotilla and died in July, 1918, trying to rescue a crew of the sinking Torpedo Boat. Destroyer Z17 Diether von Roeder was sunk during the battle with British destroyers and battleship Warspite (second battle of Narvik) on April 13, 1940.



**1/350**  
L: 35,2 cm

## 9017 RUSSIAN NUCLEAR-POWERED BATTLECRUISER «PETR VELIKIY»

**1/700**  
L: 36,4 cm



The battlecruiser Petr Velikiy is the flagship of the Russian Northern Fleet. It was commissioned on April 18, 1998. Petr Velikiy is armed with the Granit long-range anti-ship missile system, and mounts the Fort air-defense system with 96 missiles. In addition, it is equipped with Kashtan gun/missile systems. The ship accommodates two Ka-27 helicopters, has a crew of over 700, and a speed of over 30 knots. Petr Velikiy has a displacement of 26,000 tons, a length of 255 meters, a beam of 25.5 meters, a draft of 10.3 meters, a height of 59 meters.

## SOVREMENNY DESTROYER 9054

**1/700**  
L: 44,6 cm



The lead ship of the Project 956, destroyer Sovremenny, was launched on November 18, 1978. Two steam turbine engines GTZA-674 producing 100,000 hp in total allow the 156-metres destroyer with full-load displacement of 7904 tons to have speed up to 33 knots. Sovremenny is armed with Moskit anti-ship missiles and Uragan surface-to-air missile systems. The destroyer has two double 533 mm torpedo tubes with four SET-65 torpedoes, two AK-130/54 twin 130 mm mounts, four six-barrel 30 mm AK-630 artillery systems. The ship accommodates one Ka-27 anti-submarine helicopter. Sovremenny was in service from 1985 in the Mediterranean, later in Severomorsk, but was decommissioned in 1998 due to the collapse of the Soviet Union and insufficient funds.

## 9052 SOVIET BATTLESHIP «MARAT»

This Baltic Fleet battleship carried the name Marat from 1921 to 1943. It was commissioned in 1914 under the name Petropavlovsk and became the third dreadnought of the Gangut-class. Our model represents the battleship after reconstruction of 1928-1931. Marat supported the land forces during the Winter War between the Soviet Union and Finland. The ship defended Leningrad during the World War II. It's anti-aircraft guns shot down two German aircraft on the second day of the war.



**1/350**  
L: 52,7 cm





## PIRATE SHIP «BLACK SWAN» 9031

The Black Swan famous pirate ship raised sail. Once, she struck terror into the hearts of the people in the throughout most of the Caribbean Sea, and numerous pirate ships were afraid to clash against her in battle. Its high speed and strong armaments allowed the reckless crew to catch up with and board any merchant vessel.



**1/72**  
L: 55,0 cm

ships

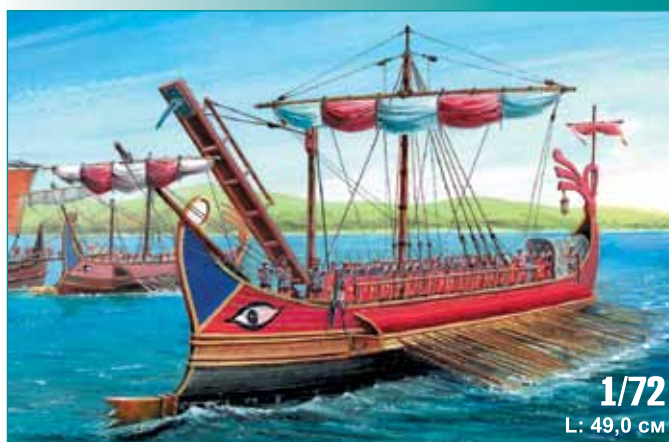
## 8514 GREEK TRIERA



**1/72**  
L: 49,0 cm

Triera is the main type of a battle ship of the Mediterranean period of the Greek-Persian wars (V-IV centuries B.C.). The main weapon of the triera was a copper bind ram, the extension of the keel beam. In the course of a battle the triera accelerated and thus could break oars of an enemy ship stopping it. Than it used its ram.

## ROMAN TRIREME 8515



**1/72**  
L: 49,0 cm

The Trireme is a mediterranean rowing warship, similar to the Greek Triera. Its main weapon was a ram. The ship had a boarding bridge called «Raven» which Roman legionaries used to get on an enemy vessel. The maximal speed on oars was up to 6 knots (11 km/h). Two straight sails served as an auxiliary power source. The crew consisted of approximately 350 people, including rowers.

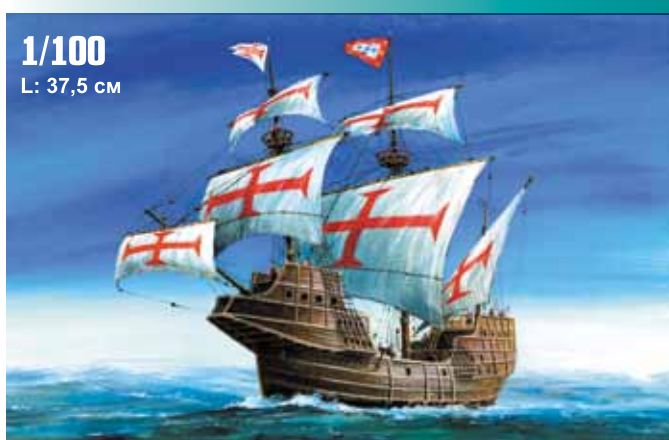
## 9005 CARAVEL «NINA»



**1/100**  
L: 21,5 cm

The ship was constructed in 1475 in Spain, took part in the first and second Columbus expedition and became the flagship after the «Santa Maria» was destroyed. The crew consisted of 40 men, Nina's artillery included four light ship guns. «Nina» (Baby) was the ship's nickname; its real name was «Santa Clara».

## CONQUISTADORES SHIP XVI CENT. 9008



**1/100**  
L: 37,5 cm

Conquistadores set out on conquering the New World aboard such ships. The vessel could take on board up to 900 tons of cargo having a 1600 tons displacement and could carry 600-700 armed men. For its time the ship was well-armed and was equipped with up to 10 ship cannons and falconets.





Disney  
**PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN**  
ON STRANGER TIDES

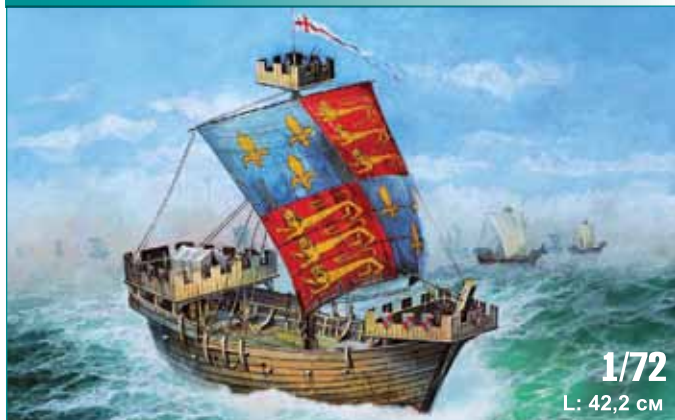
### 9037 BLACK PEARL

The legendary pirate ship starring in "Pirates of the Caribbean" epic. Under the command of brave Jack Sparrow and captain Barbossa the ship participated in countless pirates raids, engaged in a battle with the Flying Dutchman, fought the Kraken and was repeatedly cursed. This outstanding vessel sailed to the world's end and was the flagship of the Pirate Armada.



**1/72**  
L: 55,0 cm

### 9038 ENGLISH MEDIEVAL SHIP «THOMAS»



**1/72**  
L: 42,2 cm

The naval Battle of Sluys was fought in 1340 that helped Englishmen to conquer naval supremacy they maintained throughout the Hundred Years' War. On 24 June 1340, 250 English ships under the command of King Edward III, on board of his flagship, the 250-ton cog «Thomas», completely destroyed the fleet of the French Admiral Hugues Quiñret, which consisted of 400 ships.

### FRENCH FRIGATE «ACHERON» 9034



**1/200**  
L: 41,7 cm

Model of legendary French «Acheron» frigate of the Napoleonic era, which became famous for its active operations against English whaling ships and coastal vessels at the South American shores. It was a nightmare for the British sailors and admiralty. The powerful rig made the ship practically imperceptible for enemy ships and the frigate guns' broadside literally swept everything away from the enemy ships' board.

### 9042 «FLYING DUTCHMAN»



**1/100**  
L: 37,5 cm

Model of the legendary ghost ship «Flying Dutchman». According to legend the crew of this ship is immortal and invulnerable, but they are not able to go ashore, and are doomed to sail the oceans till doomsday and to horrify other seafarers. This Model includes special paint which glows in the dark, rigging and sails which makes it into an ideal gift pack.

### MEDIEVAL LIFE-BOAT 9033



**1/72**  
L: 8,0 cm

Such life-boats were placed on crusaders' ships, cogs and other medieval ships. They were used mainly for men and goods' delivery from board a ship and vice versa. In case of shipwreck the crew left the vessel in these boats and tried to sail to the nearest shore.



THE SHIPS



Ships

6500 ENGLISH SHIP «REVENGE»

MY FIRST MODEL KIT

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED



1/350  
L: 16,1 cm

SPANISH SHIP «SAN MARTIN» 6502

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED



1/350  
L: 10,6 cm

MY FIRST MODEL KIT

6509 GOLDEN HIND

MY FIRST MODEL KIT

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED



1/350  
L: 10,4 cm



SANTA MARIA 6510

MY FIRST MODEL KIT

SNAP  
FIT NO GLUE  
REQUIRED



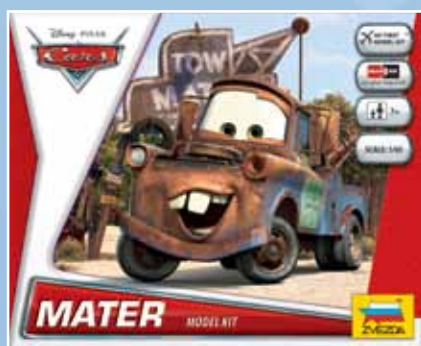
1/350  
L: 9 cm







2019 HOLLEY SHIFTWELL



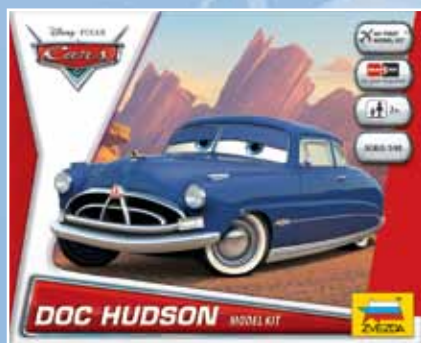
2011 MATER



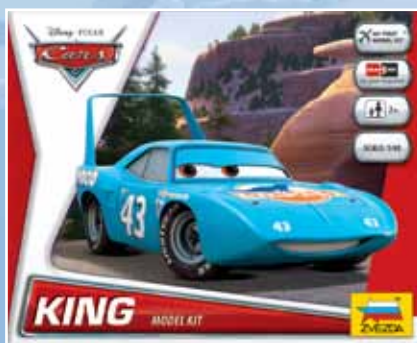
2012 LIGHTNING McQUEEN



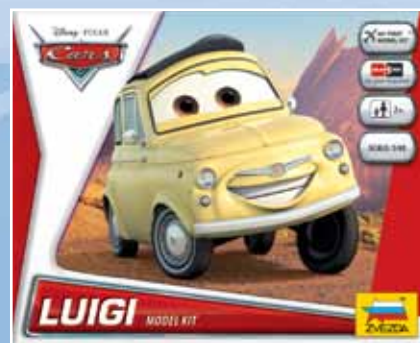
2020 RAOUL CAROULE



2014 DOC HUDSON



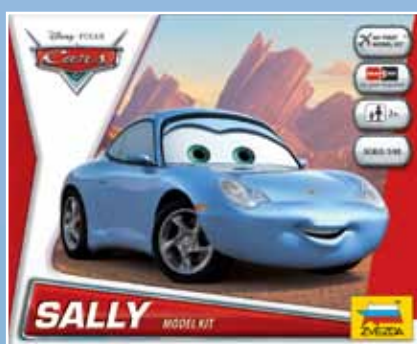
2013 KING



2016 LUIGI



2017 FRANCESCO



2015 SALLY



2018 FINN McMISSILE





7+



2



15-30 min.



MODEL SET GAMING

2109/2121

COOL TWISTS

Welcome to the world of racing!

Inside this Cars game system starter set you will find models of two of the most popular characters from the Disney/Pixar film Cars. Build your models and a big race track, and you're ready to start racing! Each character in the game has his own unique abilities, and special events on the track can change the entire race in an instant. Add other characters from your Disney Cars collection and compete in even bigger races – three, four, even six players can all race at the same time!

This starter set includes models of Lightning McQueen and Francesco: two of the most popular racers in Cars!

Let the race begin!



2019 **HOLLEY SHIFTWELL**

2020 **RAOUL CAROULE**

2022 **MACK**

2024 **SERGEANT**



© Disney/Pixar





**SNAP FIT**

no glue required

7+



2



15-30 min.



## 2110/2160 HIGH PILOTAGE

The sky does not wait!

Warm up your engines and take off for a high-flying adventure race!

Planes: High Pilotage is the starter set for this exciting aerial race game. Inside, you will find models of two heroes from the animated Disney film Planes: Dusty Crophopper and Ripslinger!

Assemble your models and use the special stand-up gates to create a race track. Then race your models between the gates and across the line to victory! Each racer has its own unique abilities that can give you the edge you need to win!

Expand your Planes: High Pilotage game by adding more characters from the movie. Play with up to six players!



## 2068 STAND FOR PLANES



## 2065 BRAVO



## 2061 DUSTY CROPHOPPER



## 2062 SKIPPER RILEY



## 2064 EL CHUPACABRA



## 2070 ROCHELLE



## 2063 RIPSlinger



Disney

# PLANES FIRE & RESCUE

NEW  
2014

7+



40  
min.



MODEL SET GAMING



2076 LIL DIPPER



2077 BLADE



2075 DUSTY



2081 DRIP



2079 AVALANCHE



2080 BLACKOUT



2078 RYKER

2161/2162

PLANES-2. FIRE & RESCUE

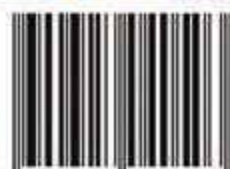
The story of Dusty continues: this time he joins the crew of firefighting aircraft. Players will have to face a task which is much more serious than a race. They will carry cargo, extinguish fire, rescue Cars, etc.

The game set will include 4 Characters. Players will be able to buy other Characters separately and add them to the game. Additional Characters will allow to execute more complicated missions.



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