

Type 97 Carrier Attack Bomber

Type 97 carrier attack bomber was developed and produced by Nakajima Aircraft and used from the Sino-Japanese War to the Pacific War. At the time of development in 1935, it was an advanced all-metal low-wing monoplane equipped with retractable main landing gear, and the main wing was foldable to put on the elevator of an aircraft carrier. Three people had been on board: a pilot, a reconnaissance officer in charge of navigation and bombsight, and a telegraph officer in charge of swivel machine guns and communications.

In the Attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, which was formally adopted in 1937 and mass-produced aircraft spread to each unit, 143 aircraft launched from six aircraft carriers carried out torpedo and horizontal bombing. As a result, they sank five battleships of the United States Pacific Fleet and played a central role in destroying three. In Pearl Harbor, where it was impossible to torpedo due to the water depth being shallow as an average depth of 12m, it had succeeded in penetrating the armor of the battleship by dropping the improved Type 91 torpedo from an ultra-low altitude of 20m to hit and dropping Type 99 No.80 armor-piercing bomb(800kg bomb), which was modified the main shell of the battleship Nagato, from an altitude of 2,500m. These were the turning point in which the protagonist of naval battles changed from battleships to aircraft.

Type 97 carrier-based torpedo bomber had a No.1 carrier attack bomber equipped with the “Hikari” engine made by Nakajima, a No.2 carrier attack bomber equipped with Mitsubishi fixed legs, and a No.3 carrier attack bomber that replaced the engine of the No.1 with a small and high-output engine “Sakae”. Then, in the summer of 1942, the No.1 carrier attack bomber was renamed Type 97 carrier attack bomber 11-type, the No2 carrier attack bomber was renamed Type 97 carrier attack bomber 61-type, and the No.3 carrier attack bomber was renamed Type 97 carrier attack bomber 12-type.

DATA

Length : 10.30m

Wing Span : 15.52m

Height : 3.70m

Weights : 4,000kg

Maximum Speed : 378km/h

Range : 1,281km

Crew : 3

Armament : 1 × 7.7mm swirling machine gun, 1 × 1760lb aerial torpedo, 1 × 1760lb bombs etc.

Powerplant : 1 × SAKAE-11type 14-cylinder two-row air cooled radial piston engine, 970hp

97 式舰载攻击机 11 型/12 型

97 式舰载攻击机由中岛飞机研制生产，从中日战争一直使用到太平洋战争。

1935(昭和 10)年研制时，它是一种先进的全金属制低翼单翼机，配备可收纳式主起落架，主翼可折叠放在航空母舰的升降机上。一共搭乘 3 名成员：一名飞行员和一名负责导航和投弹瞄准的侦查军官，一名负责旋转机枪和通信的电报军官。

1941(昭和 16)年 12 月 8 日偷袭珍珠港时，1937(昭和 12)年正式采用，批量生产的飞机扩展到各个部队，从 6 艘航空母舰上发射的 143 架飞机进行了鱼雷攻击和水平轰炸。

结果，他们击沉了美国太平洋舰队的 5 艘战列舰，并在摧毁 3 艘中发挥了核心作用。

在珍珠港平均水深 12 米，水深较浅无法发射鱼雷的地方，改良的 91 式航空鱼雷从 20 米的超低空投下命中，改造的战舰长门主炮弹 99 式 80 番(800kg)5 号穿甲弹从高度 2,500 米投下成功穿透战列舰的装甲。这些是海战主角从战列舰转变为飞机的转折点。

97 式舰攻有，搭载中岛制造的“光”发动机的 1 号舰载攻击机，配备三菱固定腿的 2 号舰载攻击机，以及用小型高输出发动机“荣”取代 1 号发动机的 3 号舰载攻击机。然后，在 1942 年夏天(昭和17)，1 号舰攻更名为 97 式舰攻 11 型，2 号舰攻更名为 97 式舰攻 61 型，3 号舰攻更名为 97 式舰攻 12 型。

数据(97 式 3 号舰上攻击机)

全长:10.30m

翼展:15.52m

全高:3.70m

全备重量:4,000kg

最高速度:378km/h

续航距离:1,281km

乘员:3 名

武装:7.7mm 旋转机枪×1 800kg 航空鱼雷×1 800kg 炸弹×1 等

发动机:中岛“荣”11 型 空冷星型复列 14 汽缸发动机 970 马力×1

WING KIT COLLECTION VERSUS SERIES 17 ウイングキットコレクション

TBD-1 デバステイター

Douglas TBD-1 Devastator

The TBD-1 Devastator , developed and produced by Douglas, and it was used in the early days of the Pacific War. It was officially adopted in 1936, one year earlier than the Type-97 torpedo bomber, as the first all-metal naval aircraft and the first carrier-based monoplane. TBD's T was Torpedo, B was Bomber mission, D was maker Douglas, and -1 was the first production version. Nicknamed "Devastator" means "destroyer".

In addition to being an all-metal monoplane, the devastator had an advanced design at that time, such as hydraulically automatic **folding wings**, wings with corrugated outer panels that were popular at the time, semi-retractable landing gear, and a completely sealed canopy. However, its performance such as speed was significantly inferior to that of the Type-97 torpedo bomber that appeared a year later, and only about 130 aircraft were produced.

It had been already outdated at the beginning of the Pacific War, but during the Battle of Coral Sea in May 1942, it performed well to sink the Japanese Navy's aircraft carrier "Shoho" in cooperation with SBD Dauntless. Although 41 aircraft were launched during the Battle of Midway in June, it was a catastrophic performance with only five surviving to return blocked by the Zero Squadron of aircraft carrier Naoe. However, this led the Zero squadron to low altitude for intercepting TBD and became a factor in the success of SBD dive bombers. Taking this opportunity, it was replaced by the subsequent aircraft TBF Avenger and withdrawn from the frontline.

DATA

Length : 10.67m

Wingspan : 15.24m

Height : 4.60m

Weights : 4.213kg

Maximum speed : 332km/h

Range : 1,152km

Crew : 3

Armament : 1 × 7.62mm machine gun, 1 × 7.62mm swirling machine gun, 1 × 2,000lb aerial torpedo, 1 × 1,000lb bombs etc.

Powerplant : 1 × Pratt-Whitney R-1830-64 "Twin Wasp" 14-cylinder two-row air cooled radial piston engine, 900hp

TBD-1“蹂躏者”轰炸机

TBD-1“蹂躏者”轰炸机是美国海军的鱼雷轰炸机，由道格拉斯飞行器公司开发和生产，在太平洋战争初期使用。作为美国海军第一款全金属，单翼设计的鱼雷轰炸机，

它于1936年被正式采用，比97式舰攻机早一年。TBD的T是鱼雷，B是轰炸机任务，D是制造商道格拉斯，-1是第一个生产版本。绰号“蹂躏者”的意思是破坏者。

除了是全金属单翼飞机外，驱逐舰在当时还具有先进的设计，例如液压自动折叠机翼，当时流行的带有波纹外板的机翼，半可伸缩起落架和完全密封的顶篷。但是与1年后登场的97式舰攻相比，速度等性能有相当的劣差，只生产了130架左右。

虽然它在太平洋战争开战时已经过时，但在1942(昭和17)年5月的珊瑚海海战中，它与SBD无畏合作击沉了日本海军的航空母舰“祥凤”立下功勋。同年6月的中途岛战役中发射了41架飞机，但被航空母舰直卫的零战队阻止，只有5架飞机幸存下来，损失惨重。

然而，这导致零战队低空拦截TBD，并成为SBD俯冲轰炸机成功的一个因素。

以此为契机，它被后继机TBF复仇者所取代，并从前线撤出。

数据(TBD-1)

全长:10.67m

翼展:15.24m

全高:4.60m

全备重量:4,213kg

最高速度:332km/h

续航距离:1,152km

乘员:3名

武装: 7.62mm 机枪×1 7.62mm 旋转机枪×1

2,000lb 航空鱼雷×1 1,000lb 炸弹×1 等等。

发动机:R-1830-64 空冷星型复列14汽缸发动机 900 马力×1