

FROG[®]



Recommended Retail Price 1/6d.

PLANET MODELS & HANDICRAFTS

FROG[®] INTERNATIONAL

+1 Frog colour painting guide



+2 Alternative parts or Decals to make various models



+3 Helpful Hints to Beginners



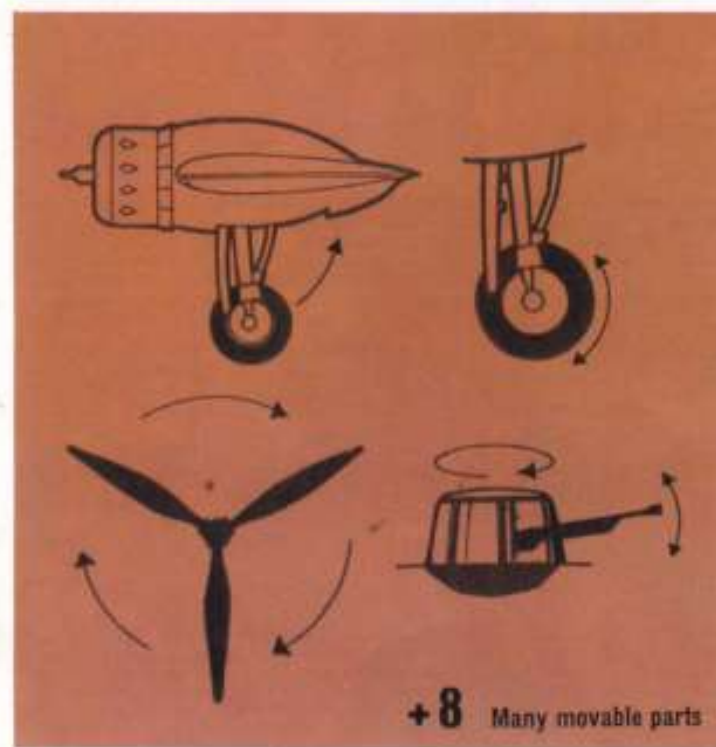
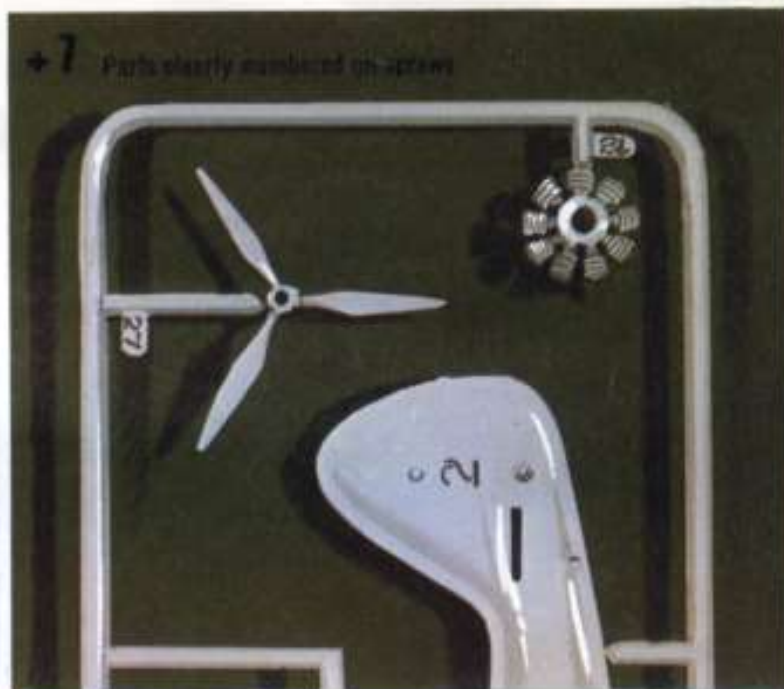
+4 How to put your Frog Model together



+5 Guide to painting & decorating your Frog Model



SCALE MODEL ASSEMBLY KITS





BLACK SERIES



F.164F SUPERMARINE SB6 Famous forerunner of the Spitfire and outright winner of the Schneider Trophy for Britain in 1931. The first plane to exceed 400 mph at a time when the standard single-seater fighters were bi-planes capable of only 174 mph



F.173F BLERIOT XI The aircraft used by Louis Blériot to make the first cross-channel flight from France to England on 25th July, 1909. If rain had not cooled his 24 hp 3 cylinder engine he would probably have failed in his attempt.



F.174F GLOSTER "WHITTLE" The first jet aircraft to fly in Great Britain. It was equipped with a pioneer jet engine of Sir Frank Whittle's design. The first flight took place in May 1941 and the aircraft was the forerunner of the famous Gloster Meteor.



F.188F HAWKER HURRICANE 2C The first R.A.F. monoplane fighter capable of more than 300 mph. The 2C became operational in 1941. The Hurricane accounted for 60% of the R.A.F.'s operational aircraft during the Battle of Britain and it shot down nearly 50% of the enemy aircraft lost in the first year of the War.



F.189F HAWKER TEMPEST MK. V The only version of the Tempest to see War service. It is best remembered for destroying 538 Flying Bombs over Southern England between June and September 1944. 805 Tempest V's were produced and they entered service in January 1944. Top speed 435 mph, range 1,530 miles.



F.192F MESSERCHHMITT BF 109 First flew in 1935 and in 1937 set up a new World Air Speed Record of 379.4 mph. Many versions were produced and they became the main service fighter of the Luftwaffe during the War. The 109G had a top speed of 428 mph and a range of 350 miles.



F.197F CURTISS TOMAHAWK II P40B The first flight of this aircraft was made in October 1938. They saw service with the R.A.F., the R.A.A.F., the S.A.A.F. and in China they equipped the famous "Flying Tiger" units and they became the first American fighters to see service on the Soviet front.



F.209F HAWKER TYPHOON This aircraft was probably the best ground attack aircraft on either side during the Second World War. The Typhoon could carry two 1,000 bombs—the heaviest load of any single engine aircraft at that time—or eight rocket projectiles. On one day—7th August 1944—they destroyed 135 enemy tanks.



F.210F REPUBLIC THUNDERBOLT P47 The largest and heaviest single-engine single-seater fighter built and flew for the first time in May 1941 and became operational in November 1942. They operated successfully in Europe, the Mediterranean, the South West Pacific and China. A grand total of 15,660 Thunderbolts were produced.



F.211F FOCKE WULF 190 A3 This outstanding aircraft was in production for nearly six years and over 20,000 aircraft were built. It was regarded by both sides as being the best German fighter of the War. It first flew in 1939 and later served on the Russian front, the Western Desert and in Europe.



F.216F CURTISS KITTYHAWK P40E This rugged and dependable fighter constituted a large proportion of the U.S.A.A.F. Fighter strength for the first half of the War as well as being supplied to the R.A.F., France, R.N.Z.A.F., S.A.A.F. and Russia. Our model was the first large scale production model of which 2,320 were built.



F.219F MITSUBISHI A6M ZERO-SEN This most famous of all Japanese fighters made its first flight on 1st April, 1939. Total production amounted to 10,611. It had a maximum speed of 351 mph and a range of 975 miles. It was armed with two 20 mm and one 12.7 mm cannon and 7.7 mm machine gun.



F.220F VICKERS SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MK. 1A or MK. 5A During its 12 year career over 20,000 versions of this magnificent aircraft were produced. Although it took second place to the Hurricane in the Battle of Britain, it was a more adaptable machine. No aircraft has ever been so popular with its pilots or so unpopular with its opponents.



F.221F HAWKER SEA FURY The Sea Fury first flew in February 1945 and was the Fleet Air Arm's principal single-seat fighter from 1947 to 1953. It was the last piston-engined fighter to serve in first line squadrons of the Royal Navy. It first saw action in December 1950 during the Korean War.



F.222F DEWOITINE D.520-C This aircraft first flew in June 1932 and production was possible in 1935. It was considered to be the best French fighter available at the outbreak of the War. During the War this aircraft served on both sides when a number of Dewoitines were captured by the Luftwaffe.



F.223F FOKKER D21 This aircraft first flew in March 1936 and entered service in 1938-9. It was the mainstay of the Fighter Squadron in 1940. It combined a stable gun platform with a high degree of manoeuvrability. They were also built by the Finns and by the Danes.



F.224F MORAINÉ SAULNIER 406 This aircraft was the most famous French Fighter of World War II. It was also flown by Finland, Turkey, Poland and Switzerland. Total production was 1,037 aircraft. It had a maximum speed of over 300 miles and a combat range of 497 miles.



F.225F MACCHI MC202 FOLGORE Entered squadron service in 1941, the result of a combination of a German motor and an Italian frame. It used a 1,200 hp Daimler Benz motor built under licence in Italy giving a maximum speed of 369 mph and a combat range of 475 miles.



F.226F COMET In 1934 Captains Scott and Black raced to Australia in this aircraft which was very advanced for its time.



F.227F GIPSY MOTH In 1930 the great aviatrix Amy Johnson used this aircraft to fly solo from England to Australia. A feat of tremendous courage and an epic flight in a 100 mph single-engined bi-plane.





RED SERIES



F.161 FAIREY BARRACUDA This versatile aircraft entered service in 1943 as the British Navy's first monoplane torpedo bomber. It could carry bombs, mines, depth charges, torpedos and lifeboats and was used to attack the Battleship Tirpitz off the coast of Norway in 1944. Total production was 2,582 aircraft.



F.167 WESTLAND WALLACE A record breaker from the golden years of daring exploits. In 1933 it became the first aircraft to fly over Mount Everest. It became the first R.A.F. aircraft to have a canopy enclosing both cockpits giving greater comfort and allowed the gunner to be more effective.



F.186 LOCKHEED LIGHTNING P38J or L This aircraft destroyed more enemy aircraft in the Pacific than any other fighter. It first flew in January 1939 and the total production was 9,923 of which over 1,000 were converted into photographic reconnaissance aircraft having cameras instead of nose guns.



F.162 BLACKBURN SKUA This was the Fleet Air Arm's first operational monoplane and it claimed the first German aircraft (a Do 18) destroyed by the Fleet Air Arm in World War II. Entered service in 1938 on the carrier H.M.S. Ark Royal. Total production was 190 aircraft.



F.178 MESSERSCHMITT 410A-1 OR A-1/U4 This aircraft named the Hornisse (Hornet) was developed as a fighter bomber and a "heavy" fighter with extra "cannon" in the bomb bay. Total production was 1,121 aircraft of which over 100 were built in Hungary. It had a maximum speed of over 380 mph.



F.193 WESTLAND LYSANDER MK. 1 MK. II Affectionately nicknamed the "Lizzie" this aircraft first flew in June 1936. Designed as a two-seat army co-operation aircraft it was also used for night fighting, ground attack and air-sea rescue work where it was ideal because of its ability to fly extremely slowly.



F.166 SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS The aircraft used by Colonel Charles Lindberg in 1927 when he flew solo across the Atlantic from West to East. His flight lasted 33½ hours. To-day the flight takes as little as 6 hours.



F.179 BLACKBURN SHARK Powered by an Armstrong Siddeley Tiger engine, the Shark was a two/three seat torpedo-spotter-reconnaissance aircraft designed as either a land-plane or sea-plane. After being superseded as a first line aircraft by the Swordfish in 1938 it was used for training duties.



F.194 VICKERS SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MK. XIV WITH FLYING BOMB To a Spitfire XIV (of R.A.F. 401 Squadron) fell the distinction of destroying the first ME 262 and it was also the most successful aircraft against the V1 Flying Bomb. Our model includes a stand to mount the Spitfire chasing the Bomb.



F.195 JUNKERS JU87 STUKA This famous dive bomber could release its bombs from a near vertical dive. Although not technically a good plane, it was remarkably successful in the early stages of the War and this model was particularly developed as an anti-tank version with two 37 mm underwing cannons.



F.200 GLOSTER/ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH, METEOR MK. 4 The Meteor was the first jet aircraft to enter service with the R.A.F. and the only Allied jet fighter to be used operationally during World War II. An exceptionally versatile aircraft it was used for a variety of purposes. Our model had a maximum speed of 585 mph.



F.335 WESTLAND WESSEX This aircraft was intended primarily for anti-submarine duties and air sea rescue work. It has a crew of four and can carry either two torpedos or four missiles or 2 in. air to surface rockets. There was a Marine Commando version which could carry 16 Commandos or 8 stretchers.



F.229 BRISTOL BEAUFORT Entering service in 1937 the Beaufort was the R.A.F.'s standard torpedo bomber for four years of the War. It saw action all over the world including the attempt in 1942 to prevent the escape of the German ships, Sharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen, up the English Channel.



F.198 WESTLAND WYVERN The Wyvern was single-seat carrier borne strike aircraft which first flew in December 1946. Standard armament was four 20 mm cannons, a 20 inch torpedo, bombs or mines, or a combination of depth charges and rockets. It had a maximum speed of over 380 mph at sea level.



F.267 NORTH AMERICAN SABRE Destined to become one of the truly great combat aircraft of all time, this aircraft, the first swept wing fighter of the USAAF first flew in October 1947. It had a top speed of 680 mph and a range of 920 miles.



F.336 AIRSPEED OXFORD Affectionately known as the "Ox-box", the Oxford first appeared in 1937 and was the first twin engine monoplane trainer in the R.A.F. It served in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia as well as with the R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm. Total production was 8,751.



F.199 VULTEE A31-A35 VENGEANCE This single-engine light attack bomber was adopted by the R.A.F. as a dive-bomber, and was used extensively in Burma. It could carry a bomb load of 2,000 lb. and had a maximum speed of over 270 mph and a combat range of over 600 miles.



F.331 FAIREY GANNET Developed as an anti-submarine search and strike aircraft, the Gannet was powered by the unique Armstrong-Siddeley Double Mamba power plant which could run on Kerosene or Diesel fuel and which helped the Admiralty to eliminate petrol from carriers. It had a top speed of 300 mph.





GREEN SERIES



F.160 JUNKERS JU88 A-4 This bomber was the backbone of the Luftwaffe and was developed from the JU 88A-1 incorporating experience gained from the "Battle of Britain". It had an increased defensive armament, greater bomb load and a larger engine. Maximum speed was 293 mph with a combat range of 1,695 miles.



F.176 TUPOLEV SB2 This medium range bomber first flew in December 1934. With a maximum speed of 260 mph and a combat range of 745 miles, it was a difficult target for anti-aircraft fire and it was superior in performance to many of its contemporaries.



F.177 HEINKEL 219A-2 UHU (OWL) This was the first production model of the series and carried a crew of two and an armament of 2 cannon and 4 machine guns. It was powered by two 1750 hp DB 603A liquid cooled engines. Total production of the A series was 268 aircraft.



F.187 DeHAVILLAND MOSQUITO MK. 4 OR MK. 6 This was one of the great British combat aircraft of World War II. Very versatile it remained the fastest type in Bomber Command for nearly ten years until outpaced by the Canberra jet. Mosquito fighters shot down 600 V-1 Flying Bombs in two months. Maximum speed 380 mph.



F.190 BRISTOL BLENHEIM MK.1 OR MK. 1F This light bomber went into service in 1937. Of the 1,552 produced some 200 were converted to the Mk. 1F night fighters. It was faster than the fighter aircraft of the day having a maximum speed of 260 mph and a combat range of 1,125 miles.



F.191 BRISTOL BEAUFIGHTER Given the nickname of "Whispering Death" by the Japanese, this aircraft was two-seat twin-engined fighter with heavy armament and a maximum speed of over 300 mph which combined to make it one of the most formidable and versatile British combat aircraft of World War II.



F.202 ME. BF.110 The first Messerschmitt designed warplane to use twin engines, first flew in May 1936. It began to enter service in 1939 and over 500 aircraft were in use by the end of the year. It had a maximum speed of 349 mph and a combat range of 565 miles.



F.208 DOUGLAS HAVOC (INTRUDER) OR BOSTON This aircraft first flew in December 1938 and was the first U.S. Warplane to have a nose-wheel under-carriage. It served successfully in a wide variety of roles including attack bombing, fighting, torpedo dropping and smoke screen laying. The aircraft had a maximum speed of over 300 mph.



F.263 MIG 21 "FISHBED" This short-range clear-weather fighter, appeared in 1956 at the Soviet Aviation Day display in Moscow. It has a maximum speed of 1320 mph and a combat range radius of 375 miles. It serves in the Air Forces of at least 14 countries.



F.268 LOCKHEED F.104 STARFIGHTER First flew in February 1956 it was destined to become one of the most widely operated fighters of the 1960's and it has been manufactured in Japan, Canada, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium. It has a maximum speed of 1450 mph and a combat range of over 1,000 miles.



F.339 MARTIN BALTIMORE First flown in June 1941 it was operational with at least seven R.A.F. and two S.A.A.F. Squadrons from 1942 onwards and served exclusively in the Middle East. It has a maximum speed of 308 mph and a combat range of 1,082 miles.





ORANGE SERIES



F.159 NORTH AMERICAN B.25 MITCHELL Named after General Billy Mitchell pioneer of American military aviation and was first flown in 1940. It was used by the R.A.F. as a light day bomber against Flying Bomb sites and in support of the Allied Invasion armies. It had a maximum speed of 300 mph.



F.163 VICKERS VIMY Originally a "heavy bomber" the Vimy achieved immortality with a series of long distance flights including the first non-stop flight of the Atlantic by Alcock and Brown in June 1919 and the first flight from Britain to Australia in November 1919 which took 29 days.



F.170 NORTHROP P. 61 BLACK WIDOW These all black aircraft were appropriately named after the venomous North American Spider. Designed as radar equipped night fighters they first saw operational service in the South Pacific in the early summer of 1944. The aircraft had a maximum speed of over 300 mph.



F.175 FOKKER SOUTHERN CROSS In May and June of 1928 this aircraft piloted by Charles Kingsford Smith, made the first crossing of the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 7,938 miles via Honolulu and Suva. It is now preserved in a Museum in Canberra, Australia.



F.260 LTV A-7A CORSAIR II This single seat, lightweight attack aircraft first flew on 27th September 1965. Total production of this version was 199 but it was later modified to other versions and many more were built. It had a maximum speed of 685 mph and a combat range of 1400 miles.



F.262 McDONNELL PHANTOM F4K Developed as a missile-armed fighter, it has been adopted by the U.S.A.F. and both the R.A.F. and Royal Navy. The F4K first flew in June 1966 and won the 1969 Transatlantic Race between London and New York. The maximum speed is in excess of 1500 mph.



F.264 SAAB VIGGEN (THUNDERBOLT) This impressive aircraft was made especially for Sweden's 500 metre trunk road airstrips. It was first flown in February 1967, and has a maximum speed of 1320 mph. It carries air to surface and air to air guided missiles and can operate at a height of 60,000 feet.



F.265 NORTH AMERICAN OV-10A BRONCO This piston-engined aircraft can operate more successfully in limited fields than the more modern aircraft which are too fast and too costly. Its slower speed enables the pilot to develop a far greater degree of accuracy than its faster contemporaries.



F.266 B.A.C. LIGHTNING F.5 This single-seat twin-engined all weather fighter can exceed the speed of sound in level flight and it was the first fully supersonic aircraft in service with the R.A.F. Armed with cannon, rockets, bombs or missiles and travelling like "Lightning", it is the last word in defence aircraft.



F.269 REPUBLIC F-105 THUNDERCHIEF This excellent fighter-bomber first flew in October 1955 and was to become the heaviest single-seater to enter service with the U.S.A.F. It had a maximum speed of 1254 mph with a combat range of 1840 miles and was capable of carrying a bomb load of 12,000 lb.



F.273 HAWKER SIDDELEY HARRIER This is an advanced vertical/short take-off and landing close support and armed reconnaissance aircraft which first flew in 1966. It is armed with guns, rockets and bombs and can take off and land vertically. It is designed to be self contained at forward air base needing no ground personnel.



F.270 GRUMMAN OV-1B MOHAWK This aircraft first flew in 1959 and is still operational to-day. Planned solely as a reconnaissance aircraft it has two turbo-prop engines and can travel at low speeds for considerable periods of time. It is equipped with side looking airborne radar.



F.338 MARTIN B-26 MARAUDER II This aircraft first flew in November 1940 and served with distinction with the U.S.A.F. and French Air Force. Armed with torpedoes it fought against the Japanese in the Battle of Midway. Our model had a maximum speed of 283 mph and a combat range of 1,100 miles.



F.280 NORTH AMERICAN F-100 SUPER SABRE The first supersonic operational fighter to be developed for the U.S.A.F. It first flew in January 1956. It is equipped with electronic bombing equipment and has a maximum speed of 822 mph. It also carries air to ground and air to air missiles.





YELLOW SERIES

F.272 GRUMMAN A-6A INTRUDER

Designed as a high performance carrier-borne strike aircraft with emphasis on all-weather operational capability and the ability to carry a wide range of tactical weapons, this aircraft first flew in April 1960, but it was 1965 before they became operational. It is fitted with an automatic system which can fly the aircraft through a complete mission (except take-off and landing) including weapon delivery.



F.282 McDONNELL F.101 VOODOO

This aircraft first flew in September 1954 and was developed as a penetration and long-range escort fighter and low-level fighter bomber. Its armament included three Hughes Falcon air-to-air missiles plus two Douglas Genie unguided rockets with nuclear warheads. Over 200 reconnaissance versions were produced each having 6 cameras, 4 in the nose and 2 in the fuselage. It had a maximum speed of over 1100 mph and a combat range in excess of 1550 miles.

F.286 CONVAIR F-102 DELTA

DAGGER This aircraft which first flew in December 1954 was the U.S.A.F.'s first fighter with a Delta configuration and was also their first aircraft without gun armaments which were replaced by guided missiles. Armed with six Hughes Falcon missiles plus twenty-four unguided air rockets it had a maximum speed of 825 mph and a combat range of 1,000 miles.





COMBAT SERIES

with picture frame display stand



◀ F.510 HAWKER HURRICANE
AND JUNKERS JU 87G "STUKA"

F.511 SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE
AND JUNKERS JU 88 ▶



◀ F.512 BRISTOL BLENHEIM Mk 1
AND MESSERSCHMITT BF 109F.

These exciting kits contain parts and transfers to make two complete models. Each kit also contains a picture frame for the action picture on the front of the box. The two made-up models can then be attached to the picture frame, making a very attractive picture.





DELUXE



F.172 AVRO SHACKELTON MK.3 Designed as a long range maritime reconnaissance and anti-submarine patrol bomber, it first flew in 1949 and entered service in 1951 replacing Liberators and Fortresses. It had a maximum speed of over 300 mph and a fantastic combat range of 4215 miles.



F.141 BOEING 707 The prototype of this aircraft was the first jet transport to be completed and flown in the United States. Its first flight was in July 1954. Since then it has been developed for passenger use and has flown successfully with nearly every airline in the world.



F.140 B.A.C. SUPER VC.10 This aircraft is powered by four Rolls Royce Conway RCO 43 Turbo-fan engines and has a maximum cruising speed of 581 mph. Over fifty VC. 10's have been produced and they have flown over 300,000,000 miles in five years.



F.128 R.100 AIRSHIP (1/500th Scale) This 709 ft. long Barnes-Wallace designed Airship was launched in December 1929. In July 1930 it flew 3,242 miles from England to Montreal. It was powered by 6 Rolls Royce Condor engines.



F.274 NAKAJIMA G.8N1 RENZAN RITA BOMBER This aircraft was the last four engine bomber to be built by Japan at the end of the War and was probably the best protected bomber to see service during the War having four separate gun positions to give all-round cover.



F.276 KAWANISHI H8K2 "EMILY" FLYING BOAT The largest and best Japanese Flying Boat was the superior flying boat of its day. It had a maximum speed of 282 mph and a maximum combat range of 4,474 miles. Its endurance on a single mission being anything up to twenty-four hours.



F.277 BOEING B47E STRATOJET The first of the U.S.A.A.F. jet bombers it had a maximum speed of 606 mph and a combat range of 4,000 miles. Over 1500 aircraft were built and they formed the backbone of the American Strategic Air Command in the 1950's.

SERIES



F.275 NORTH AMERICAN RCA VIGILANTE The largest attack bomber ever built for operations on board U.S. Navy aircraft carriers. It was converted to a reconnaissance aircraft in 1962 and was first operational in the South China Sea. It has a maximum speed of 1385 mph and a combat range of 2,000 miles.



F.207 ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH WHITLEY A twin-engined long range night bomber with a crew of five, the Whitley first flew in March 1936 and went into service in 1937. The Whitley took part in the first bombing raid on Germany and had a combat range of over 1,500 miles.





SHIP SERIES



F.123 H.M.S. "ASHANTI" DESTROYER. A destroyer of the "Tribal" class, this ship was launched in 1937. She was in action right through the War. She took part in the Normandy landings and three days later helped to sink the German Destroyers Z.32 and ZH.1 off the Ile de Bas.



F.124 H.M.S. "HERO" DESTROYER Launched in 1936 this destroyer served in the Mediterranean and the South Atlantic and between 1939-1944 she won Ten Battle Honours for many dangerous missions. She was later renamed H.M.C.S. Chaudière and won a further three Battle Honours.



F.125 H.M.S. "TORQUAY" FRIGATE The first ship to be completed of the new "Whitby" class of Frigates designed especially for Anti-Submarine work. She was launched in 1954. She carries the very latest equipment for locating and destroying submarines including facilities for directing Anti-Submarine aircraft.



F.126 H.M.S. "UNDINE" A/S TYPE 15 FRIGATE Originally built in 1943 as an "Ulster" class destroyer, the "Undine" was converted in 1954 into a fast Anti-Submarine Frigate and joined the 6th Frigate Squadron attached to the Home Fleet. She served in the Mediterranean during the Suez Crisis of 1957.



F.139 R.N.L.I. LIFEBOAT One of the many lifeboats on the coasts of Britain crewed by volunteers which have, since 1824, saved 91,000 lives. This lifeboat is 37 feet long and has a top speed of 8.19 knots per hour and a range of 292 miles.



F.130 "FIREFLY" SAILING DINGHY The "Firefly" class of sailing dinghies are very fast racing dinghies which are becoming ever more popular with the enthusiasts of this very exciting sport.



F.131 MOTORISED SPORT FISHING VESSEL This is a lovely example of the luxurious fishing cruisers used for deep sea fishing all over the world. Designed to the highest specifications they are very fast and powerful and are able to overcome any sudden squalls which may occur whilst out at sea.



F.143 "BATTLE" CLASS DESTROYER H.M.S. "TRAFALGAR" Designed as a larger type of destroyer to replace the heavy cruiser warship. Originally designed for use in the Pacific, a number of these ships were completed in time to see service during the latter part of World War II.



F.138 SOUTH GOODWIN TRINITY LIGHTSHIP This famous lightship was built of construction steel in 1954 and is moored at the South Goodwin Sands. The range of its lights is 12 miles on a clear day. In foggy weather the ship has a diaphone fog signal of two blasts every 60 seconds.



F.142 H.M.S. "TIGER" The "Tiger" is the twelfth ship of the Royal Navy to bear that name. With four radar controlled 6 inch guns, she is very different from the first "Tiger" which was built in 1546 and took part in the Battle against the Spanish Armada.



F.137 SHELL COASTAL TANKER Our model is typical of the many small coastal tankers which operate all over the world. This ship, built in 1955, is 586 tons deadweight with a displacement of 1,042 tons and is 117 ft. 11 in. long. She is sailed by her Master and a crew of ten.



CAR SERIES



F.600 'E' TYPE JAGUAR (Motorized - requires 2 'C' cell batteries).



F.601 VAUXHALL VICTOR ESTATE (Motorized - requires 2 'C' cell batteries).



F.602 FORD CORTINA SALOON (Motorized - requires 2 'C' cell batteries).



F.610 MORRIS 1100 (Motorized - requires 2 'C' cell batteries).



F.721 FORD MUSTANG



F.722 CHEVROLET CORVETTE STINGRAY



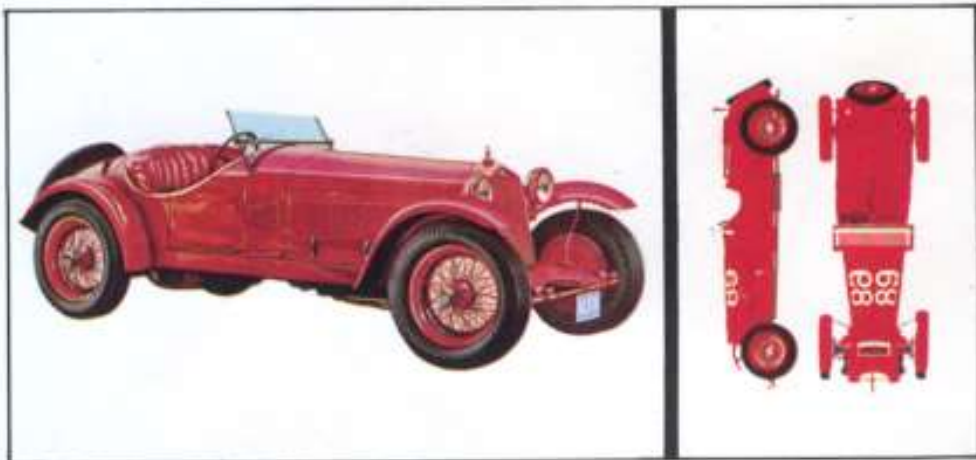
F.723 INDIANAPOLIS LOTUS FORD



F.720 FORD GALAXIE

F.726 1931 ALFA ROMEO GRAN SPORT

This classically designed car combined reliable high performance with low weight and fine handling a combination which the old type of sports car could not defeat. Its success in competition was due to Scuderia Ferrari, who ran the Works Team Alfa's in the 1930's. Our model is the roadster version.



F.727 1930 BENTLEY "BLOWER" The history of this car speaks for itself. First and Second in the 1930 Prix de L'Endurance at Le Mans and First and Second in the Double Twelve Hour race at Brooklands in the same year. After the race at Le Mans, it was justly described as the "World's Finest Sporting Car."

F.728 1928 MERCEDES BENZ SSK The most famous German car of the 1920's, they were raced successfully in Europe until 1934 and in South America until 1938. It won the German Grand Prix of 1928, the Ulster Tourist Trophy Race of 1929 and the Mille Miglia of 1931. Our model is the roadster version.





ROVEX Tri-ang

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