

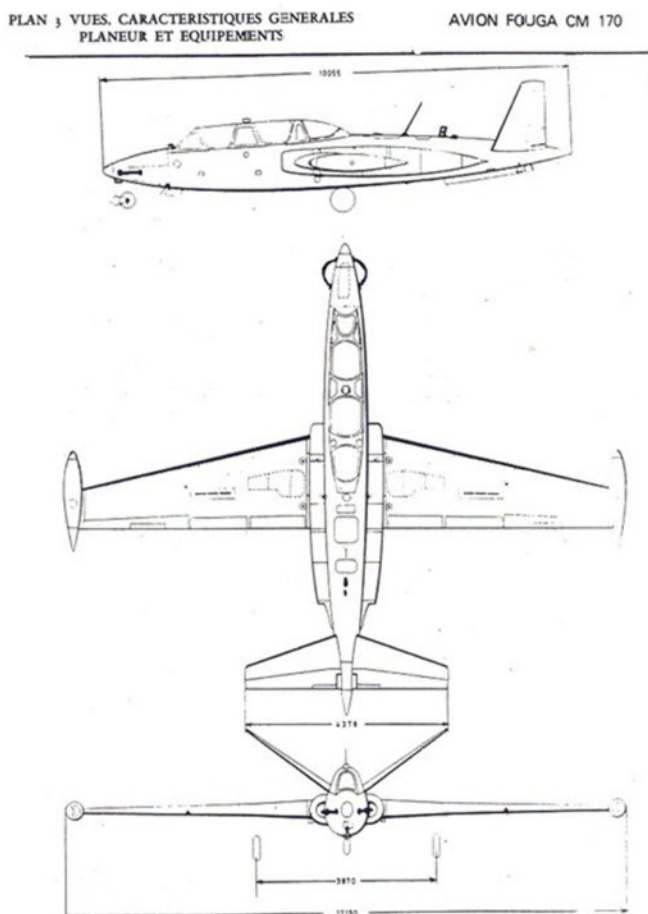
Fouga Magister CM.170 West-German Luftwaffe and Marine Flieger

(1/32 scale) (other scales possible)

INTRODUCTION

The Magister CM.170 was designed in the 1950s as a two-seat jet trainer aircraft by the French aircraft company Fouga (Potez). It was the first dedicated jet trainer and first flight was in July 1952. It had a unique V- butterfly tail configuration and 2 small Turbomeca Marbore engines. Soon, orders were obtained and it was manufactured during the mergers of various French companies (including Potez, Sud aviation). The CM.175 Zéphyr was a carrier-capable version for the French Navy.

The Magister was not only used by France but by dozens of air forces as well (including West-Germany, Finland). Potez took over Fouga in 1958. License production was at Union Sud in West-Germany, Valmet in Finland and IAI producing the Tzukit for Israel. Magisters were used in several wars across the Globe. Including 13 prototypes, 862 Magisters were manufactured. A few Magisters are still flying.



MODEL KITS

In **1/32** scale DACO of Belgium released a detailed injection moulded Magister kit in 2024.

DECAL SYSTEM and APPLICATION

The laser printed decal sheet has ONE continuous print film, so EACH decal needs to be cut out with fine scissors. No other prior decal preparation is needed. Each cut out decal can be applied as usual after soaking it a short while in water. Decals are EXTREMELY THIN, so slide off from the wet backing sheet on the model surface. Do not use tweezers! They will fold double!

Note that a decal that contains a white or light section has often an extra accompanying white decal to put underneath on dark surfaces. On the decals sheet you will often see an "arrow" to indicate this way of application (on white under surfaces, the white section is optional).

After all decals have been applied, finish the model with your preferred final gloss coat also to protect the decals.



West-German Luftwaffe

NATO member West-Germany operated a large fleet of Magisters for training jet pilots. The first Luftwaffe Magister arrived in May 1957 and no less than 234 Magisters were operated with some 194 manufactured under license by the Flugzeug-Union-Süd. After delivery they had natural metal finishes. Some were CM 170R standard. An aerobatic display team FFS-A "A" acrobat was formed at Landsberg base and did a first display flying in April 1960. Ironically, their first team leader and pilots were British. The scheme was changed to a colourful one in 1961 with West-German flag colours and flown by German pilots. The team was disbanded May 1962.

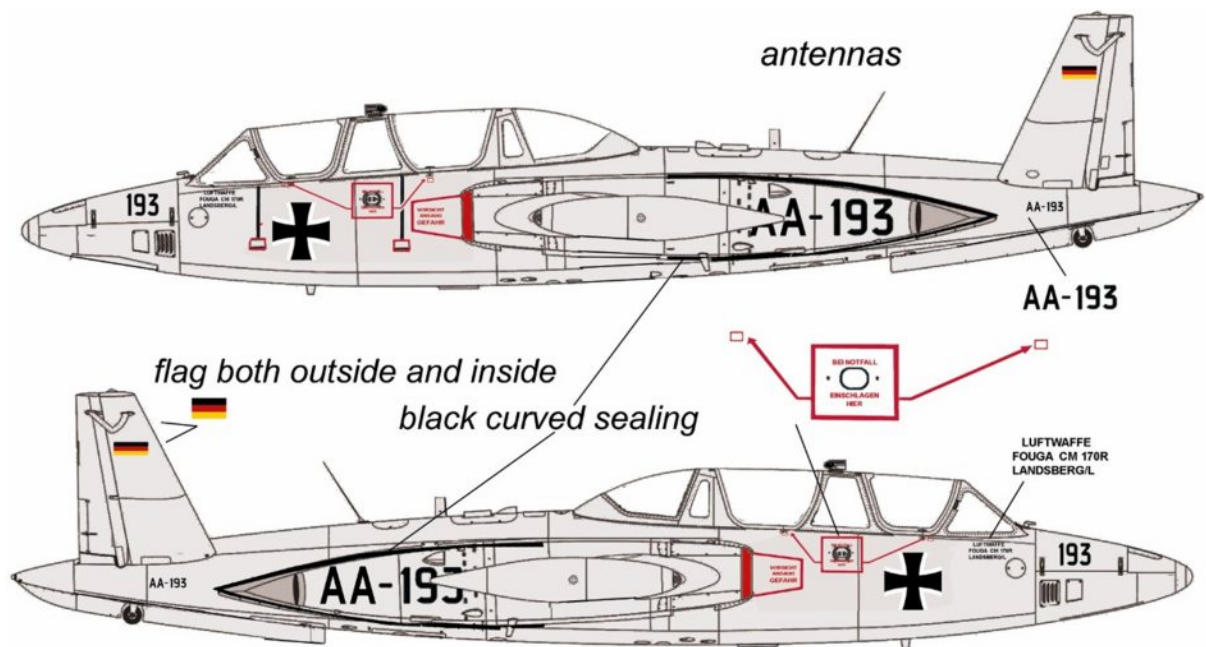
West-German Marine Flieger

For training naval pilots, the Marine Flieger obtained in 1959 5 Magisters and later on 12 additional jets (transferred from the Luftwaffe). They flew with the Marine Flieger Geschwaders (MFG 1 and 2) until 1969.

PAINTING AND DECALS

See individual scheme notes. Cockpit interior mostly black with seat cushions leather. These Magister jets did not have the 2 U-shaped nose antennas. The antennas like UHF blade antenna and radios were a bit different than standard with two stacked radio boxes aft of rear seat. Also, it seems German license manufactured jets had ailerons with slightly larger chords. The amount of stencilling varied on a Magister.

It is recommended to study references and internet as there are some variations in schemes.

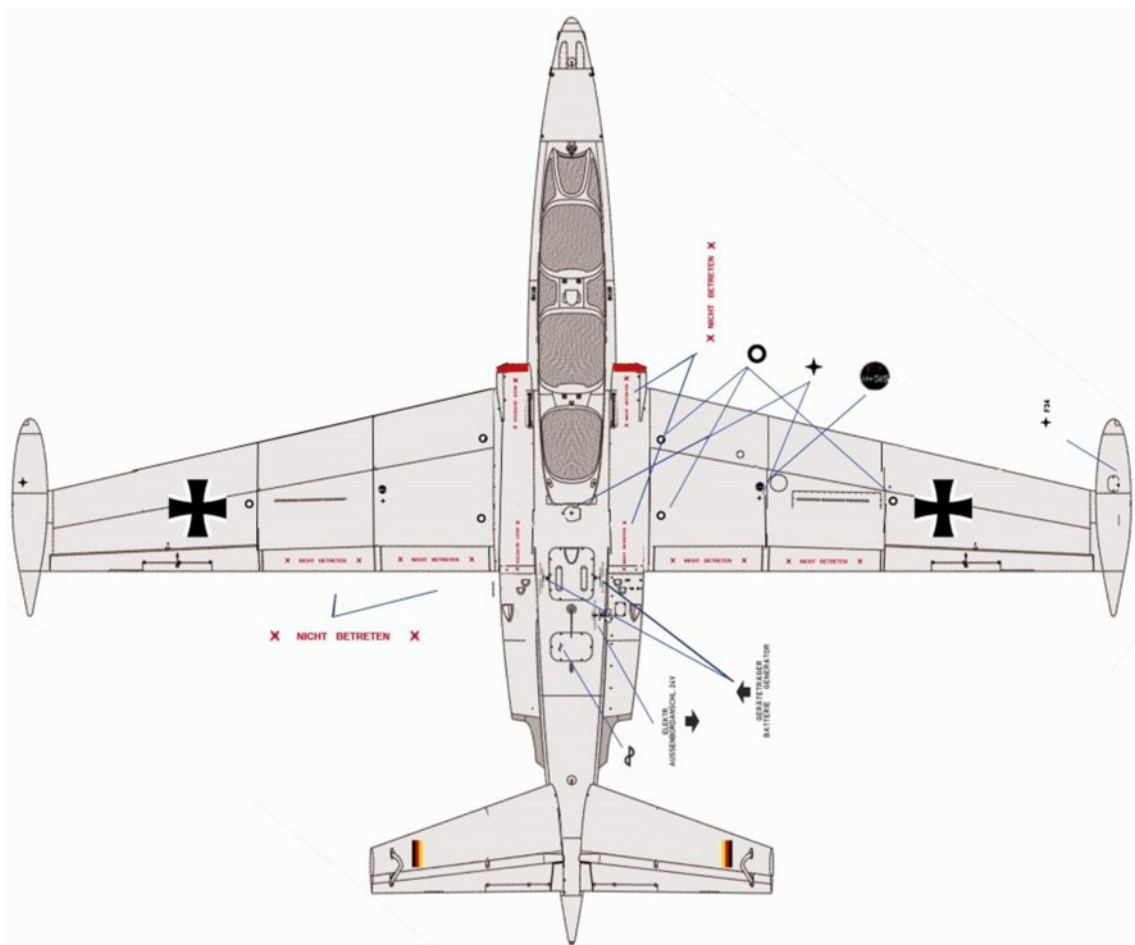


[A] Magister Luftwaffe coded AA+193 (werknr 093) has an overall natural metal finish in the standard symmetrical scheme. Flown from Landsberg air base.

Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate. Red rescue markings below the canopies and intake warnings.

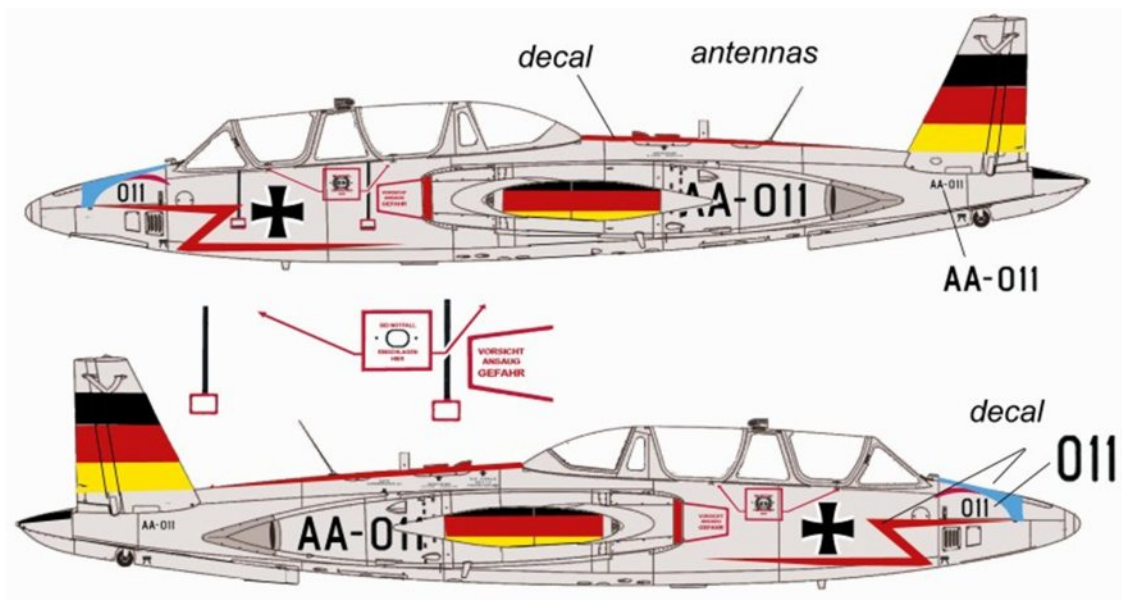
Larger national insignia at upper and lower wing tips and smaller ones on fuselage as standard.

Often the engine bays' sealer tape is seen at joints as black outlines. Black decal stripes are provided; set these in a curve and trim to size on upper and lower bay edges.



Lower national insignia at similar spanwise positions;

Unknown if NICHT BETRETEN stencils were applied on all flaps as on many jets these were not seen



[B] Magister Luftwaffe coded AA-011 (Sud Aviation c/n 226) flown by FFS-A "A" ACROBAT team based at Landsberg early 1960s.

Scheme in natural metal and with various coloured patterns resembling the West-German flag. Colours are probably red RAL 3020, yellow RAL 1021 and black RAL 9005.

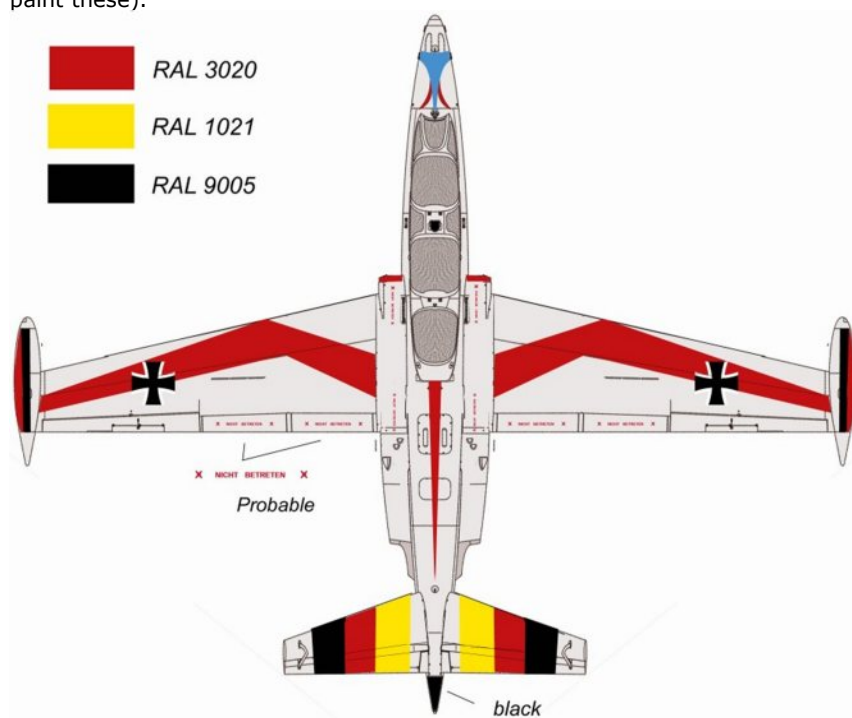
Red patterns on wing, striping upper fuselage. Flag colours on wing tip tanks and v-tail. (the modeller needs to mask and paint these).

Upper rear fuselage tip is tyre black.

The red flash and spine and belly stripes are decals (but may be better to paint these red as well.)

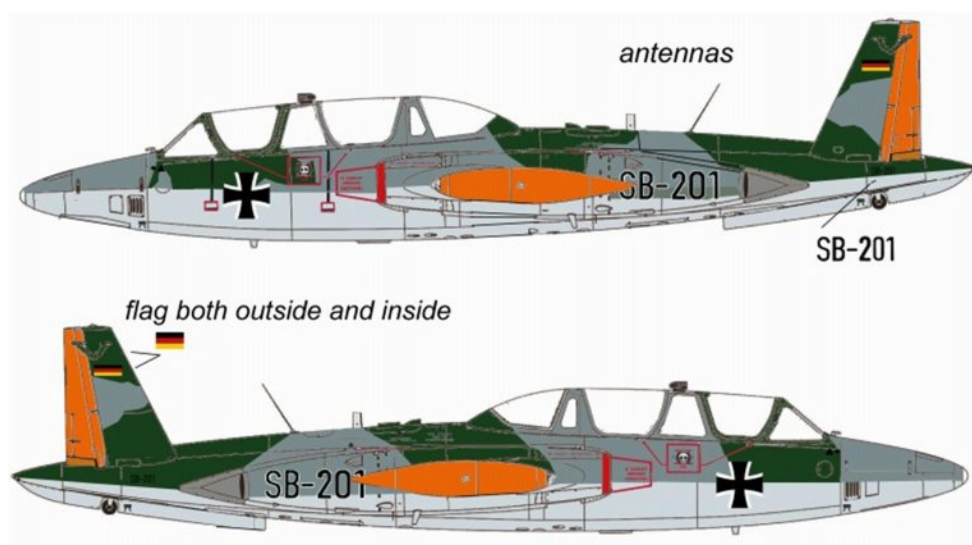
Blue-red marking on nose top (decal).

Unclear if all red "NICHT BETRETEN" markings were applied.



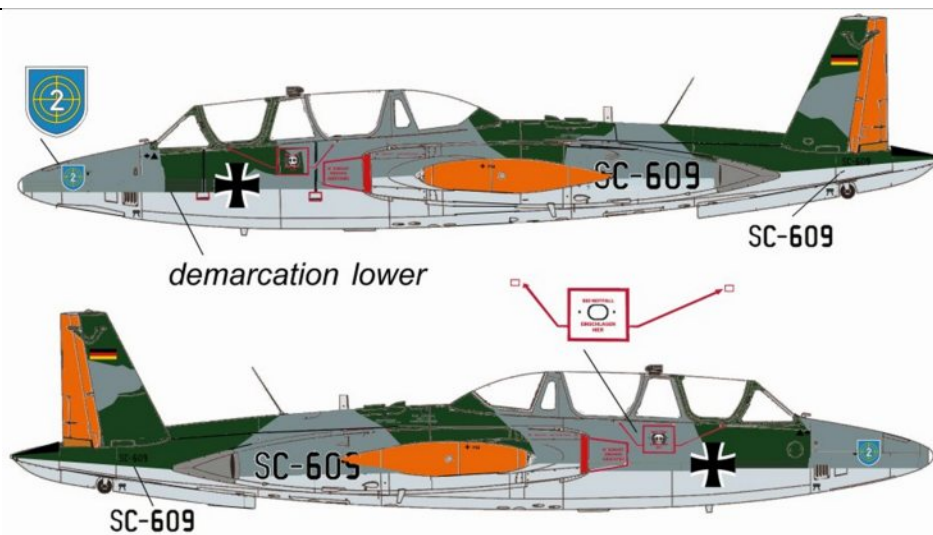
Lower national insignia at similar spanwise positions;

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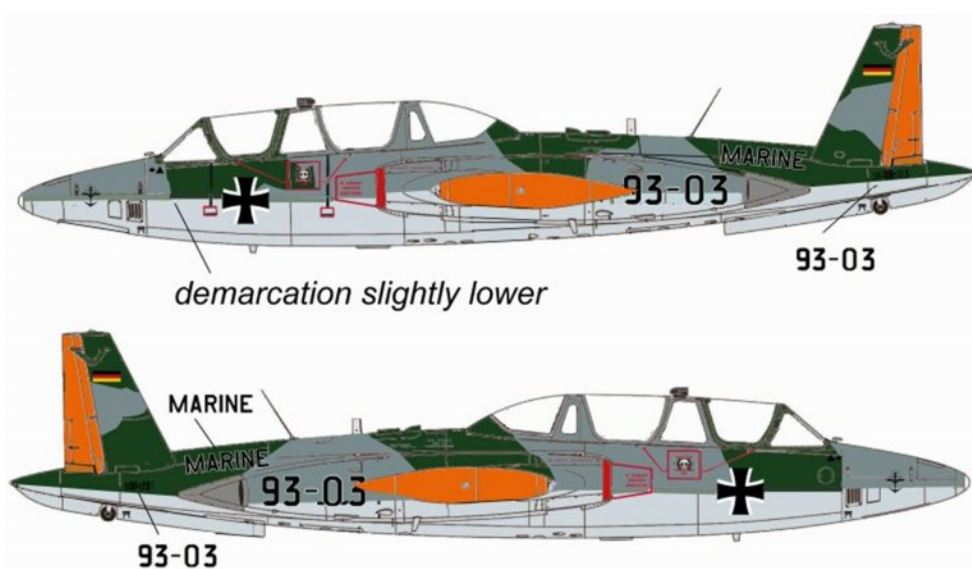
[C] Magister Marine Flieger coded SB-201 (werknr 077) was AA+177. It now got a camouflage scheme (see scheme drawing) with lower dull aluminium surfaces. Orange outboard surfaces wing tip tanks. Orange v-tail rudders.

West-German flags on both outsides and insides of v-tail. Probably the SB-201 code on engine fairings has white outlines. No other MFG markings.



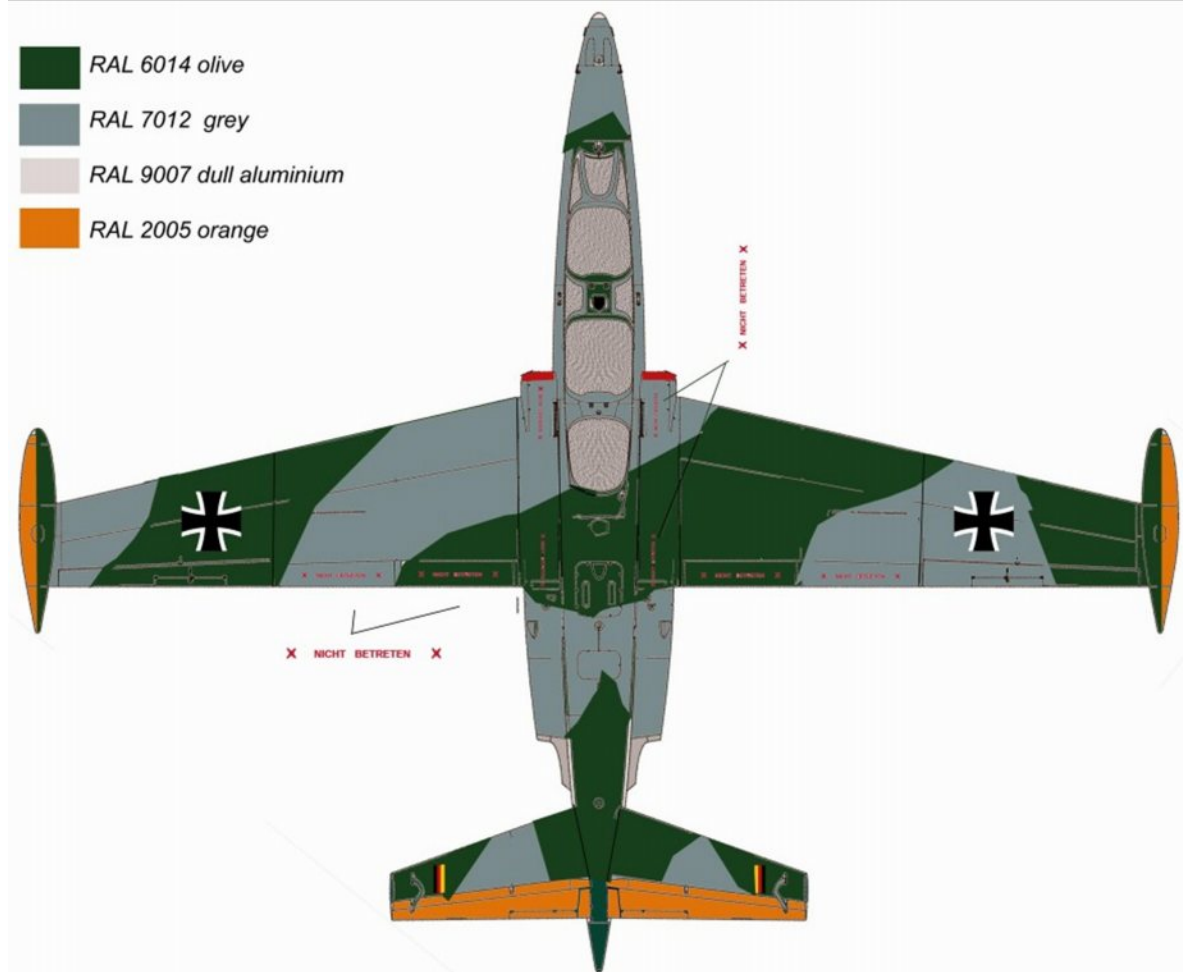
[D] Magister Marine Flieger coded SC-609 (werknr 197) was AA+288. Camouflage scheme. (Demarcation with dull aluminium runs slightly lower on forward fuselage).

Upper black fuselage tip end. Probably the codes on engine fairings have white outlines. MFG 2 badge on both nose sides. Operated at Nordholtz base mid 1960s.



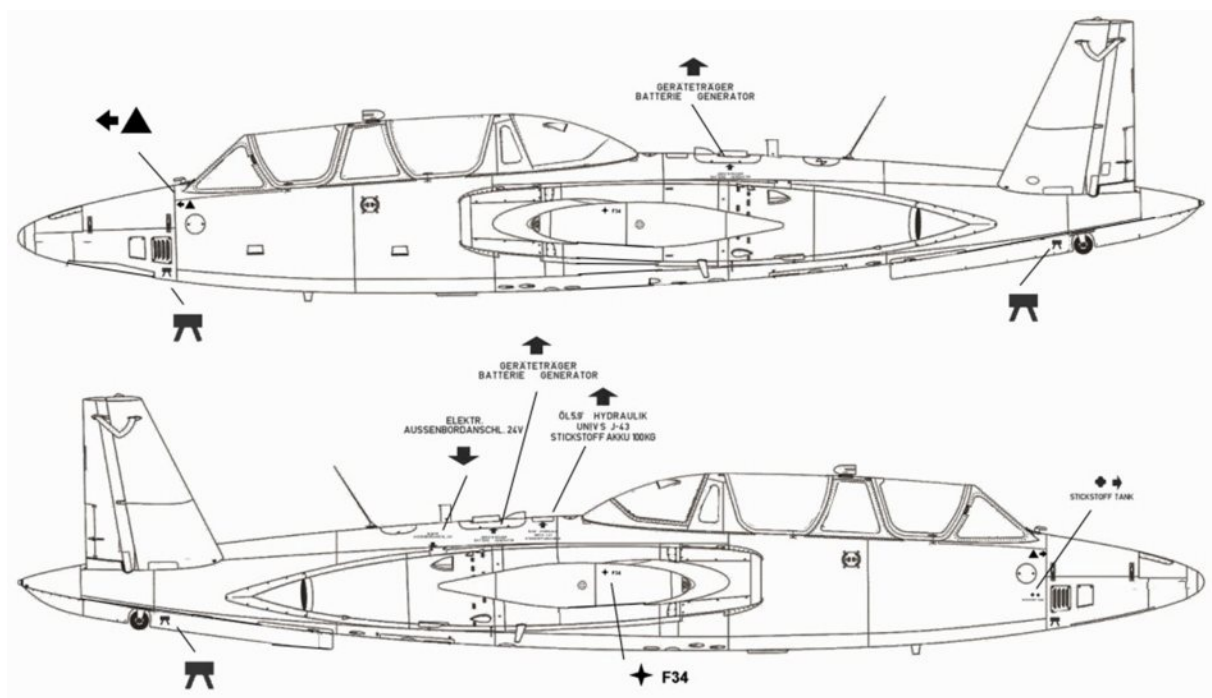
[E] Magister Marine Flieger coded 93+03 (werknr 080) was AA+180 and SB-203. Camouflage scheme with MARINE titles on rear fuselage.

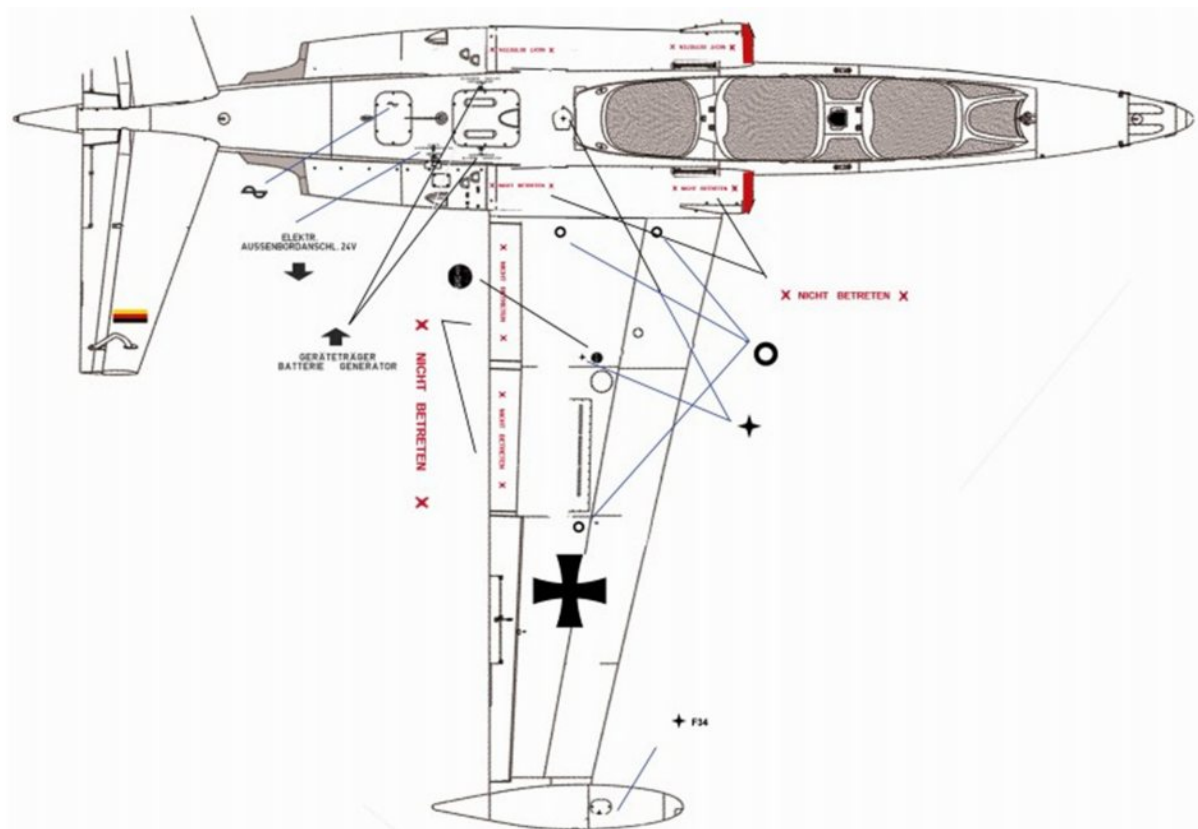
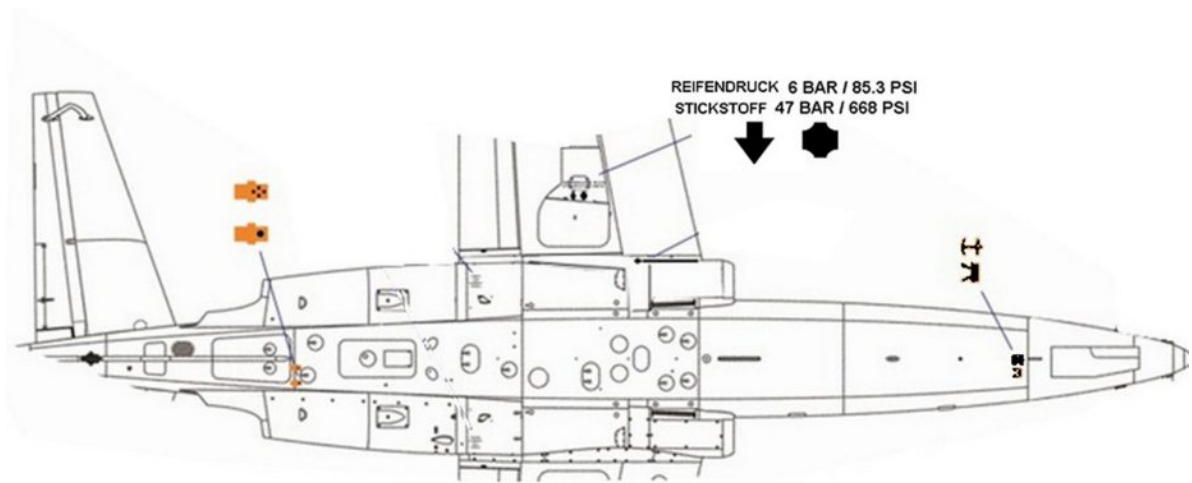
Probably the code has white outlines. MFG 1 at Schleswig Jagel flown end 1960s. Note "anchor" badge on both nose sides. Operated at Schleswig-Jagel base around 1968.



TYPICAL Marine Flieger upper camouflage scheme: Lower national insignia at similar spanwise positions. Unclear if all NICHT BETRETEN markings were applied.

TYPICAL STENCILS





Stencils varied and not always clearly seen. Wing patterns symmetrical. Often not all NICHT BETRETEN stencils were set. Extra stencils are on the sheet.

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