

Fouga Magister CM.170 in "West Africa": Senegal, Togo

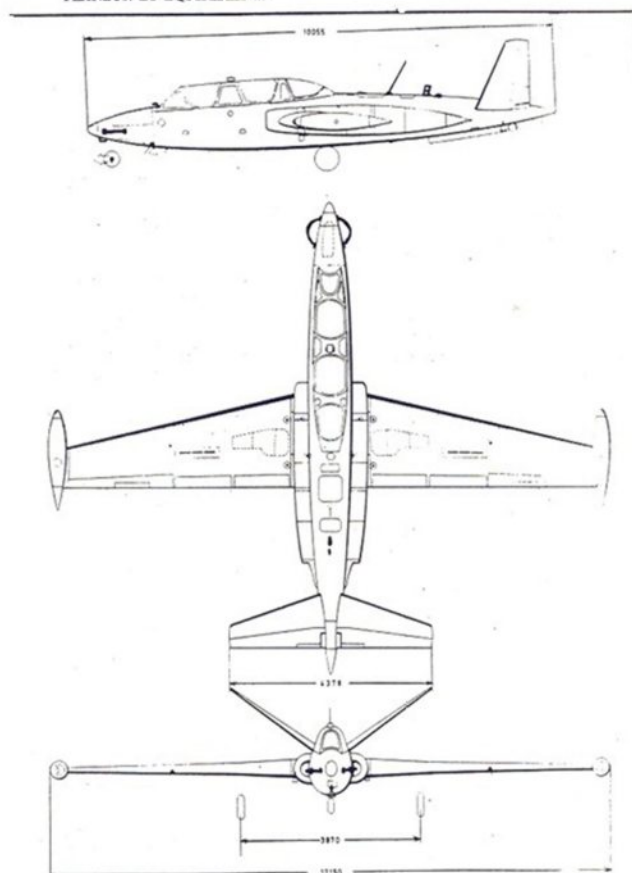
(1/32 scale) (other scales possible)

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.

PLAN 3 VUES, CARACTERISTIQUES GENERALES
PLANEUR ET EQUIPEMENTS AVION FOUGA CM 170



MODEL KITS

In **1/32** scale DACO of Belgium released a detailed injection moulded 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 may contain an extra accompanying white decal to put underneath on dark surfaces.

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



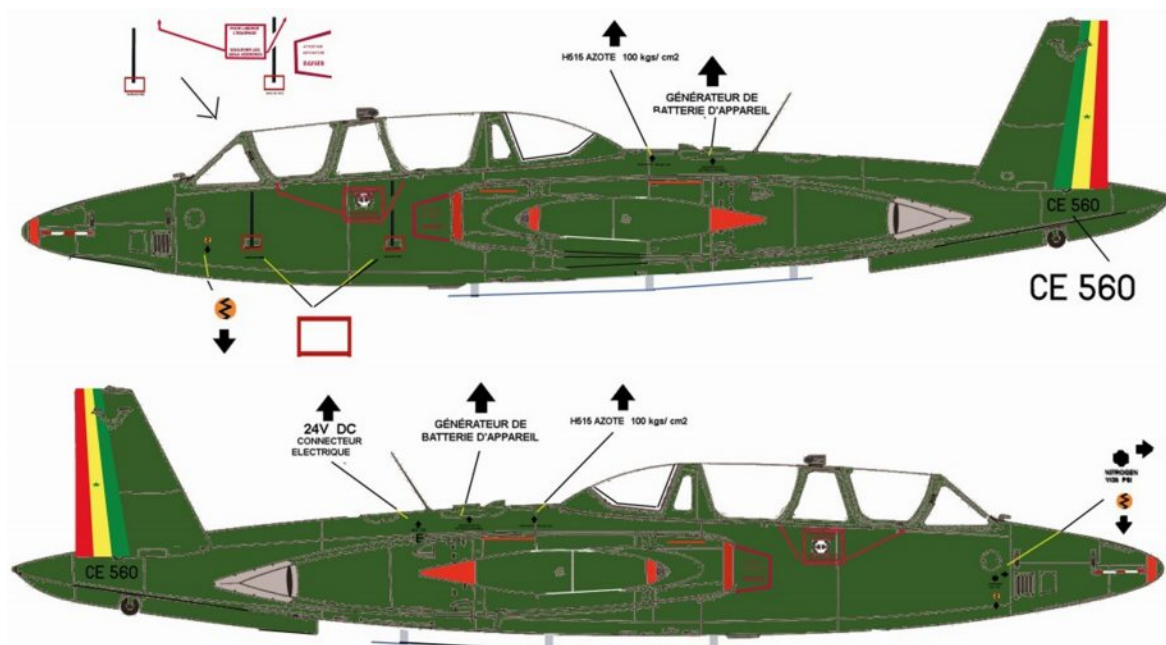
Senegal Air Force

The Senegal became independent in 1960 and a small air force ("Armée de L' Air du Senegal") set up with French assistance. From the 1970s 5 ex-Brazilian Magisters and 3 ex-French Magisters were acquired, being their first jets. Probably a few extra Magisters from France many decades later.



Togo Air Force

The small Togolese Air Force ("Armée de l'Air Togolaise") was established in 1964 with French assistance. From France some 3 Magisters were acquired followed by some 6 ex West-German jets.



[A] **Magister Senegal Air Force**, coded CE 560 had no guns and an overall green drab scheme (about ~FS34097). Full transparencies/ glass canopies and no guns.

Some red trim at wing tip tanks and red ring at nose.

The U-shaped nose antennas had red-white stripes and a long wire antenna was on fuselage belly.

Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate.

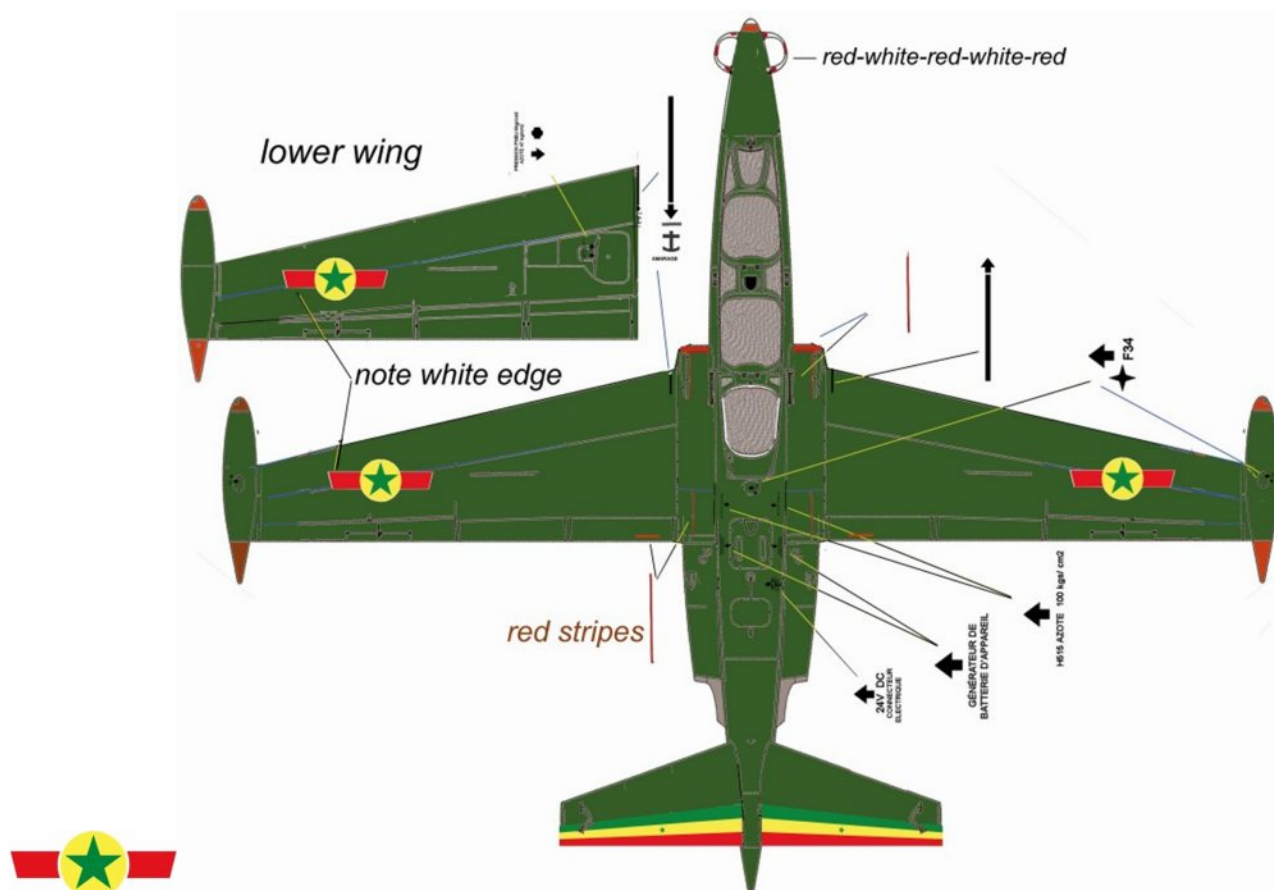
Only roundels ("star with bars") on upper wing surfaces and lower wing surfaces. They seem to have a tiny white edge (decals).

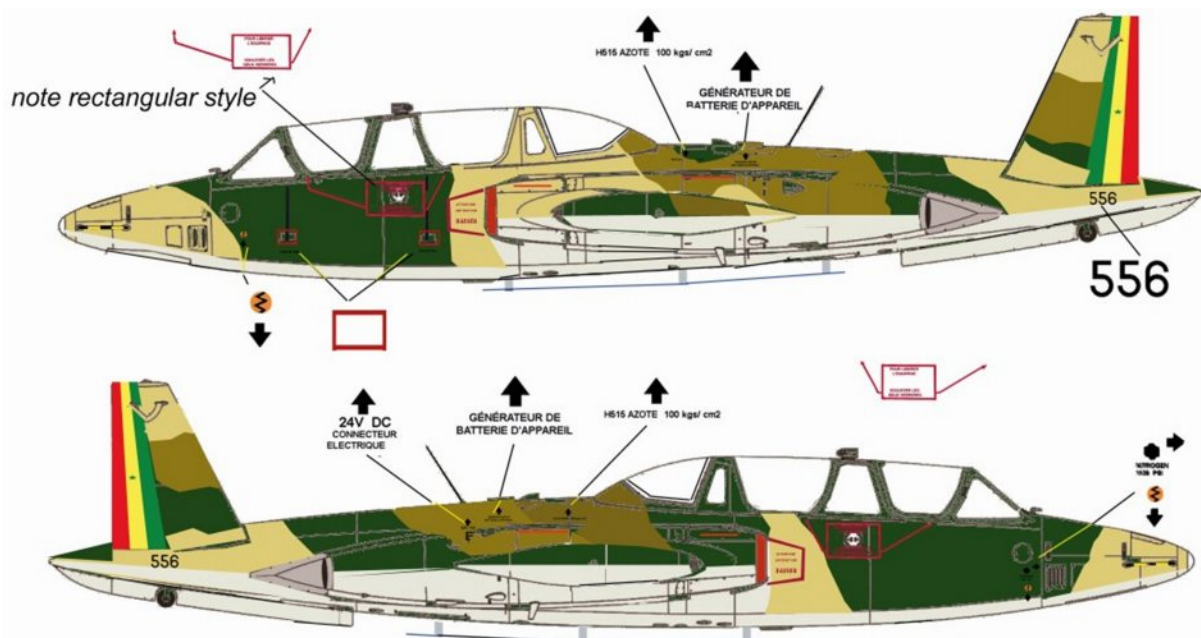
EARLY STYLE rescue markings below the canopies, note different lay-outs at port and starboard.

Long flag bands with tiny green star on rudders were at outsides and insides of the v-tail. (trim the decals to fit).

Set some stencils as shown (extra ones are provided).

Probably no "ne pas marcher" (NO STEP) texts were set at wing flaps. Some red lines were seen on the upper intakes, rear upper mid-fuselage and inner wing flaps where no walking is allowed. (decals are provided).





[B] **Magister Senegal Air Force** numbered 556 has a camouflage scheme of sand, dark brown (~FS30219), and green. Lower surfaces are very light grey-white (~FS36622).

Full transparencies/ glass canopies and no guns.

The U-shaped nose antennas had now black-yellow bands and a long wire antenna was on fuselage belly.

Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate with red DANGER intake markings.

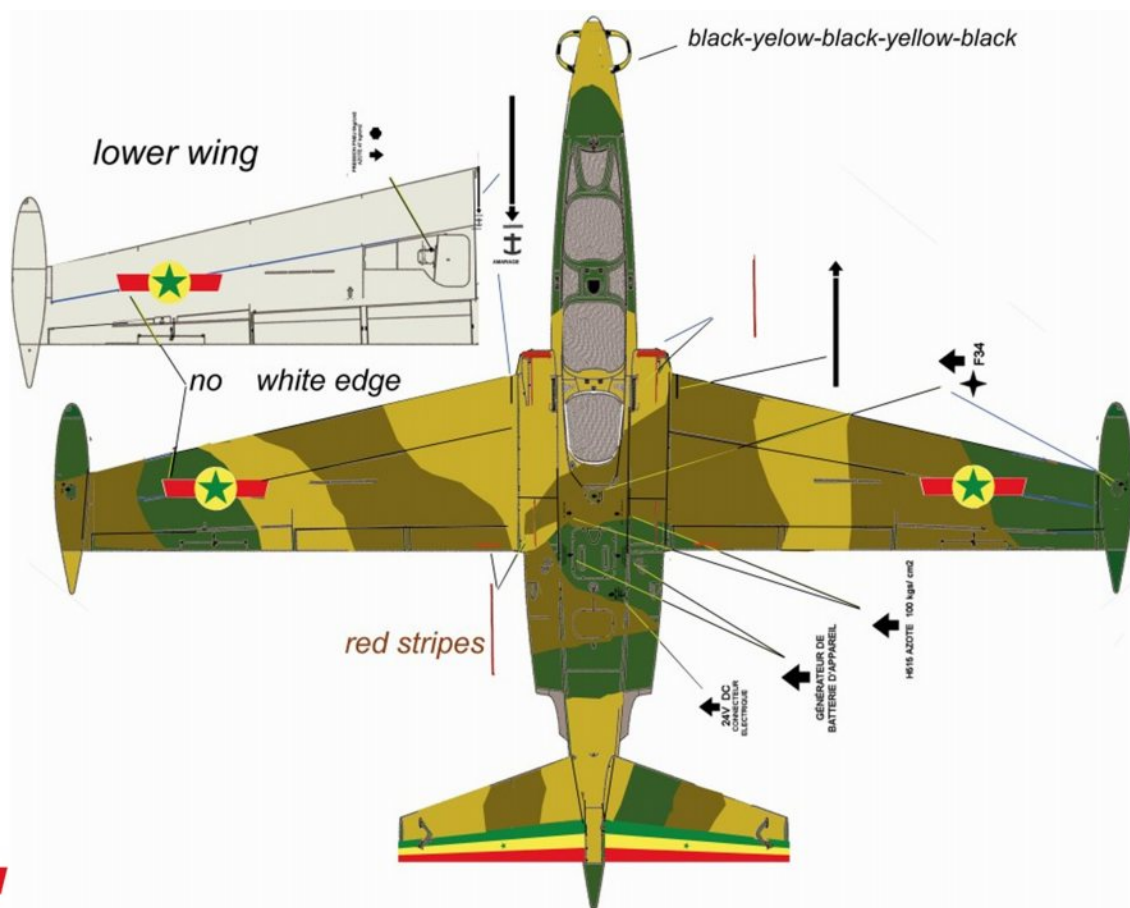
Only roundels ("star with bars") on upper wing surfaces and lower wing surfaces but now with NO tiny white edge; trim the decals carefully to remove edges.

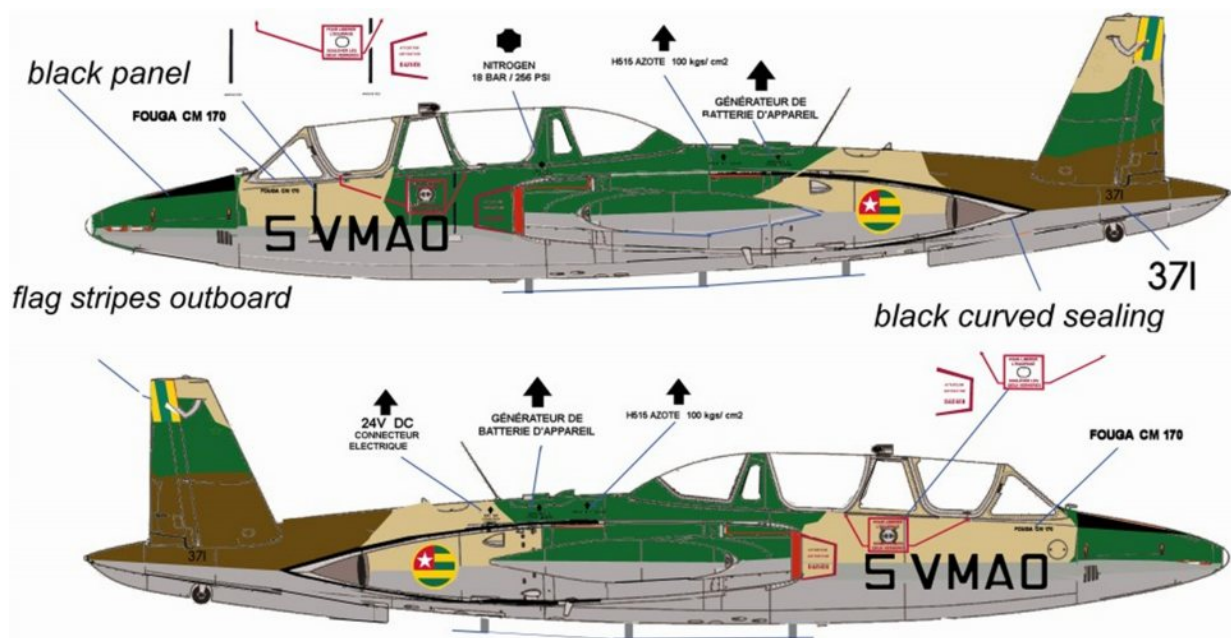
RED rescue markings below the canopies have now a more rectangular style, note different lay-outs at port and starboard. (decals are provided).

Long flag bands with tiny green star on rudders were at outsides and insides of the v-tail. (trim the decals to fit).

Set some stencils as shown (extra ones are provided).

Probably no "ne pas marcher" (NO STEP) texts were applied at wing flaps. Some red lines were seen on the upper intakes, rear upper mid-fuselage and inner wing flaps where no walking is allowed. (decals are provided).





[C] Magister **Togo Air Force** coded 5-VMAO and numbered 371 has a camouflage scheme. Full transparencies/ glass canopies. No nose guns.

Camouflage scheme of upper areas with sand, dark brown (~FS30219), green (~FS34092) and lower surfaces light grey (~FS36495).

Red intake lip, inside edge and splitter plate with red DANGER intake markings. Black anti-glare panel.

The U-shaped nose antennas had red-white bands and a long wire antenna was on fuselage belly.

Smaller roundels on rear fuselage engine fairings, larger at wing.

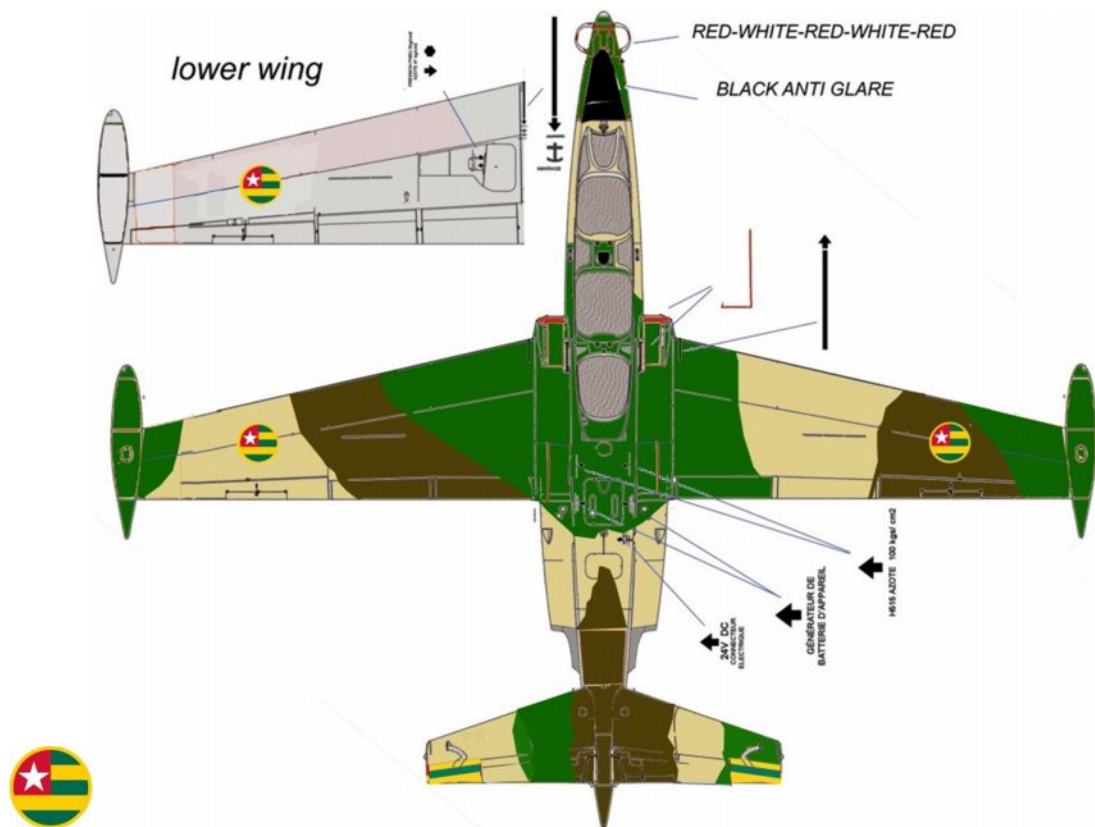
Small vertical flag stripes on outsides only of v-tail. Trim to size.

EARLY STYLE rescue markings below the canopies, note different lay-outs at port and starboard.

Sealing in black tape in curves at engine panel joints (black stripe decals, set in a curve and trim).

Set some stencils as shown (extra ones are provided).

Red striping applied on upper fuselage intakes and rear areas where no walking is allowed. Probably no "ne pas marcher" (NO STEP) texts applied at wing flaps (decals are provided though).



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