Nº S.1

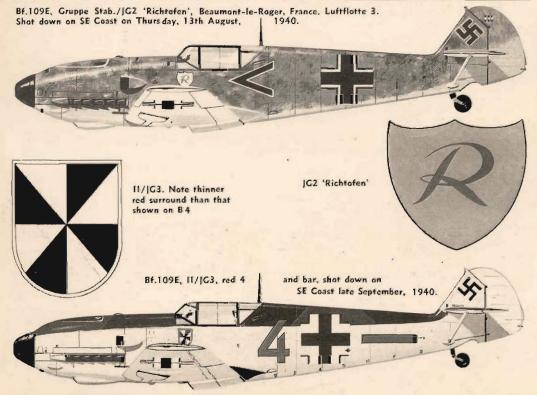
BATTLE OF BRITAIN

HAWKER HURRICANE SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MESSERSCHMITT BF. 109



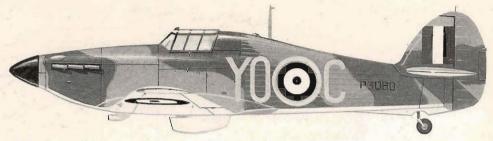
Each publication illustrates one type or major sub-types of a famous aircraft in the colour schemes and markings of the Air Forces of the World. Each issue will contain eight pages of colour side view illustrations, supporting black and white plan view drawings showing where necessary both upper and under surfaces, one hundred and twenty-five half-tone photographs, each issue will also contain one full colour plate illustrating twenty examples of Unit Insignia of the World's Air Forces.

- No. 1 NORTH AMERICAN P-51D MUSTANG IN USAAF-USAF SERVICE.
- No. 2 REPUBLIC P-47 THUNDERBOLT. In USAAF-USAF; RAF; Free French; French Air Force; Mexican, Brazilian and other Air Forces.
- No. 3 NORTH AMERICAN MUSTANG Mk. I-IV. In RAF; RAAF; SAAF; RNZAF; RCAF service and the NORTH AMERICAN P-51B and D MUSTANG in French; Italian; Swedish; Royal Netherlands; Netherlands East Indies; Indonesian; Israeli; Philippine; Dominican; Somali; South Korean; Chinese Nationalist; Chinese Communist, etc., Air Forces.
- No. 4 SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE Mk. I-XVI, MERLIN ENGINE. In RAF; RAAF; SAAF; RCAF; USAAF; Belgian; Polish; Cxechoslovakian; Free French; French; R. Norwegian; R. Netherlands; R. Danish; Israeli; Italian; Greek; Turkish; Portuguese; Egyptian; Burmese, etc., Air Forces.
- No. 5 NORTH AMERICAN P-51B/C MUSTANG IN USAAF SERVICE. Similar content to No. 1 but with brief coverage of the P-51 and A-36.
- No. 6 CURTISS (P-40) KITTYHAWK Mk. 1-IV. In RAF; RAAF; RNZAF; SAAF; RCAF; Netherlands East Indies; Russian and Finnish Air Forces. The Curtis P-40 Warhawk will be covered in a future issue.



Front Cover Illustrations.

- 1 Supermarine Spitfire Mk. Ia. No. 222 Squadron, Hornchurch, Delivered 31-8-40, shot down 4-9-40, X4278.
- 2 Messerschmitt Bf.109E, Unit unknown, shot down on South-east Coast during September. Scissors and "r" white.
- 3 Hurricane Mk. I, No. 1 Squadron, Wittering, flown by Pilot Officer A. P. Clowes. October 1940. P3395.

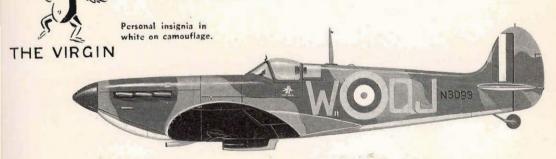


Mk. I, No. 1 RCAF Squadron (later No. 401 RCAF Squadron), Croydon, August 1940. P3080.

Under surface: Sky Code: Dark Sea Grey

BATTLE OF BRITAIN HAWKER HURRICANE SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE MESSERSCHMITT BF.109

Illustrated by Richard Ward
Compiled by Peter G. Cooksley & Richard Ward
Text by Christopher F. Shores



Mk. Ia. No. 616 'South Yorkshire' Squadron, flown by Flt. Lt. D. E. Gillam, N3093.

Sky under surfaces with black port wing.

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THE HURRICANE AND SPITFIRE

The two main single-engined, single-seat fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force in 1940, the Hawker Hurricane and the Supermarine Spitfire, gained considerable fame and an assured place in history for their part in the Battle of Britain. The Spitfire was undoubtedly the more advanced design of the pair, more pleasing to the eye and offering both a higher performance and a greater sensi-tivity of control than the Hurricane. However, it was not available in anything like the same numbers as the Hawker machine, which, although bearing the brunt of the Battle, was overshadowed in the public eye by its more glamorous stable-mate. A similar situation existed among the pilots of these machines, few people nowadays realising that the majority of the pilots engaged in the Battle were N.C.O.s, and the much more widely publicised officers were in fact in the minority.

At the start of July 1940, when the initial phase of the Battle began with German attacks on shipping in the English Channel, both aircraft had already been tested in combat over France, the Hurricane throughout the fighting on the Continent, the Spitfire during the Dunkirk evacuation, and both had shown up well. In July the air defence of Great Britain, in the hands of Fighter Command, was the responsibility of three operational Groups, No. 11 covering the south of England, including London, No. 12 covering the Midlands, and No. 13 covering the north of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, These three Groups had under their command 44 squadrons of single-seat fighters, 19 of these flying Spitfires, and 25 Hurricanes. Twenty-three were within 11 Group, 15 with Hurricanes, and many of those within other Groups were scarcely more than cadre units, reassembling and reequipping after the withdrawal from France, or newlyforming.

By early August, when the Luftwaffe launched the first full-scale attacks against the English mainland, striking at radar stations and fighter airfields, the strength of Fighter Command had risen to 47 squadrons, and a new Group, No. 10, had been formed to relieve 11 Group of the responsibility of defending south-west England. This new Group disposed 7 squadrons, increased a month later to 8, and by the end of September to 9, 11 Group being reduced by 4 squadrons.

August was the worst month for the British fighters, attacks on fighter airfields and on the early warning system seriously reducing the number of pilots available, and by late August the Command had a deficit of over 200 pilots to the establishment. Fortunately Hitler's instructions that the attack of the Luftwaffe should be shifted to London saved Fighter Command, and during September new Hurricane units began arriving, the first Canadian, Polish and Czech squadrons going into action.

Throughout the Battle squadrons were frequently rotated between Groups, to allow those which had been heavily engaged to rest and recoup. Unfortunately, some squadrons which were ordered to the south were decimated in their early actions, and the more successful units were thrown back into the fighting almost at once. Certain squadrons in the north, particularly those recovering from the French campaign, served more as operational training units, so many of their pilots being posted to bring other squadrons up to strength as soon as they were fully trained, that these squadrons were never able to enter the Battle in their own right. By the end of September, when the German daylight bomber attacks virtually ceased and the remainder of the Battle became a series of fights at high altitude between fighter and fighter-bomber formations, Fighter Command had reached a strength of 51 squadrons, 32 of Hurricanes, but still only 19 of Spitfires.

Early in the Battle it had become obvious that the Hurricane was out-performed by the German Messerschmitt Bf 109E in all but manoeuvreability, whereas the Spitfire was the latter's equal. Consequently, whenever possible a squadron of Spitfires and one of Hurricanes operated together, the former to engage the escorting

fighters, the latter to attack the bombers. To this task the Hurricane was ideally suited, being a first-rate firing platform, and capable of sustaining considerable damage from return fire. Mark II versions of both the Hurricane and Spitfire arrived with the squadrons late in the Battle, both offering increased maximum speed and better altitude performance, but despite this, the Battle was fought mainly by the Mark I versions of both aircraft. Both powered by the same Rolls Royce Merlin engine, and carrying similar armament of 8 wing-mounted .303 in. Browning machine guns (although cannon-armed examples of both aircraft were operationally tested during the Battle), performance was:-

	Maximum	Service
	Speed	Ceiling
Hawker Hurricane I	325 m.p.h.	34,000 ft.
Hawker Hurricane IIa	342 m.p.h.	35,000 ft.
Supermarine Spitfire I	355 m.p.h.	34,000 ft.
Supermarine Spirfire IIa	370 m n h	35,000 ft

By the end of the Battle in early November, two more Groups had been formed, No. 9 with 2 squadrons for the defence of the west Midlands, and No. 14, also with 2 squadrons, for the defence of north Scotland. Strength was 53 squadrons and 2 flights, but 21 of these, including all in 9, 13 and 14 Groups and most in 12 Group, had been designated 'C' class squadrons — not operational, but training pilots for the front line units, while 2 more were 'B' class - operational in emergency only. A further 3 Hurricane squadrons and one flight had been ordered to train as night-fighter units. Pilot strength at this stage had increased to a point where it exceeded establishment by nearly 70.

Squadrons operating during the Battle of Britain, July -

October 1940, were:

Hurricanes: 1, 3, 17, 32, 43, 46, 56, 73, 79, 85, 87, 111, 145, 151, 213, 229, 232, 238, 242, 245, 249, 253, 257, 263, 302 (Polish), 303 (Polish), 310 (Czech), 312 (Czech), 501, 504, 601, 605, 607, 615, 1 R.C.A.F., 422 Flight, 19, 41, 54, 64, 65, 66, 72, 74, 92, 152, 222,

Spirfires :

234, 266, 602, 603, 609, 610, 611, 616, 421

SPECIFICATIONS

HAWKER HURRICANE Mk. I

Rolls-Royce Merlin III, 1,030 h.n.

Armament	8×0.303	Height	13 ft. 11 in.
	Browning	Wing Area	258 sq. ft.
	M.G's in	Wt. Loaded	6,447 lb.
	wings.	Max. Speed	328 m.p.h.
Span	40 ft. 0 in.	Max. Range	505 miles
Length	31 ft. 6 in.	Ser. Ceiling	34,200 ft.

SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE Mk. Ia

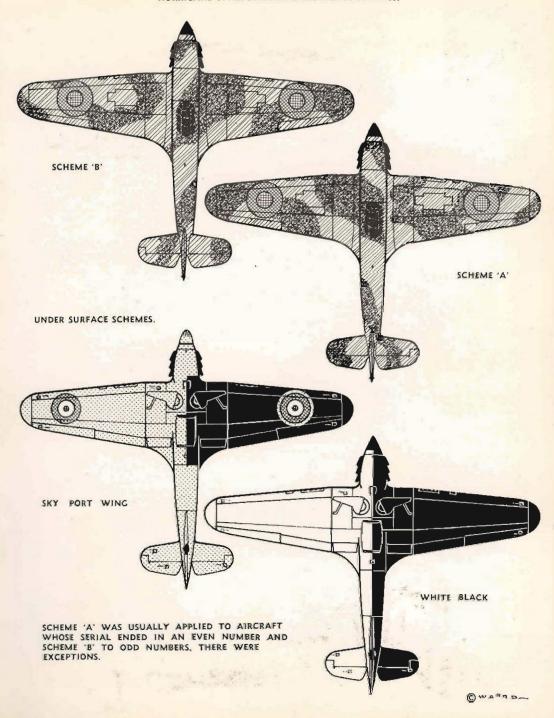
Rolls-Royce Merlin III, 1,030 h.p.

areas areas areas areas agree to be				
	Armament	8×0.303	Height	12 ft. 3 in.
		Browning	Wing Area	242 sq. ft.
		M.G's in	Wt. Loaded	6,200 15.
		wings.	Max. Speed	367 m.p.h.
	Span	36 ft. 10 in.	Max. Range	400 miles
	Length	29 ft. 11 in.	Ser. Ceiling	31,900 ft.

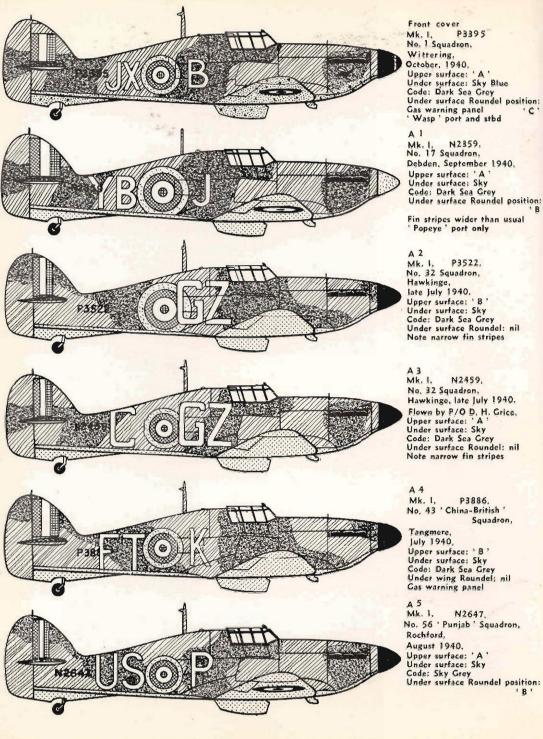
MESSERSCHMITT BY 100E

Daimler-Renz DR 601A, 1.150 h.n.

animer being Dis	mility 1,120 mg	*
2 × 7.9 mm.	Span	32 ft. 41 in
MG 17 M.G's	Length	28 ft. 8in.
on top of	Height	11 ft. 2 in.
fuselage firing	Wing Area	174 sq. ft.
through air-	Wt. Loaded	5,520 lb.
screw disc.	Max. Speed	357 m.p.h.
2×20 mm.	Max. Range	412 miles
MG FF can-	Ser. Ceiling	36,000 ft.
non in wings.		
	2 × 7.9 mm. MG 17 M.G's on top of fusclage firing through air- screw disc. 2 × 20 mm. MG FF can-	MG 17 M.G's on top of tuselage firing through air-screw disc. 2 × 20 mm. MG FF can-







A 6
Mk. 1, P3854.
No. 85 Squadron,
Church Fenton,
September 1940.
Upper surface: 'B'
Under surface: Sky
Code: Dark Sea Grey
Under surface Roundel
position: 'A'
Note exhaust glare shield
Hexagon port only
R 1

Mk. 1, V6611. No. 85 Squadron, Church Fenton, September 1940. Upper surface: 'A' Under surface: Sky Blue Code: Dark Sea Grey Under surface Roundel

position: 'C' Hexagon port only

B 2 Mk. I, P2798. No. 87 'United Provinces Squadron, Exeter, August 1940.

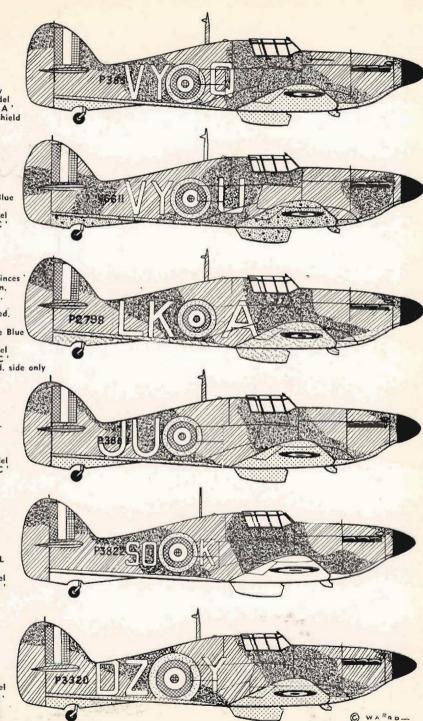
Flown by
Flt. Lt. 1. R. Gleed.
Upper surface: 'B'
Under surface: Azure Blue
Code: Dark Sea Grey
Under surface Roundel
position: 'C'

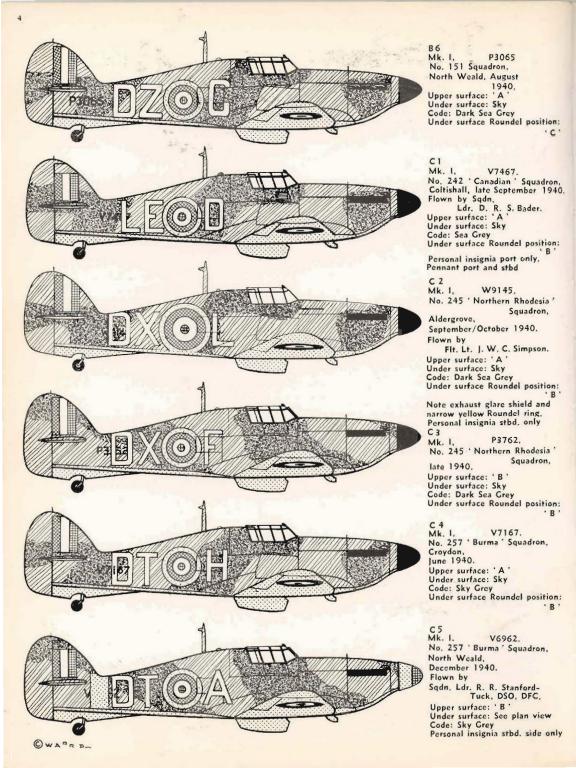
position: 'C' Personal insignia stbd. side only

B3 Mk. I, P3880. No. 111 Squadron, Croydon, June 1940. Upper surface: 'B' Under surface: Sky Code: Sea Grey Under surface Roundel position: 'C'

B 4 Mk. I, N3822. No. 145 Squadron, West Hampnett, July 1940. Upper surface: 'B' Under surface: Black/White down CL Code: Sky Grey Under surface Roundel position: 'B'

B5 Mk. I, P3320. No. 151 Squadron, North Weald, late August 1940. Upper surface: Sky Code: Sea Crey Under surface Roundel position: 'C'





C 6
Mk. I, P3069.
No. 303 'Kosciusko '(Polish) Squadron,
Northolt,
early September 1940.
Upper surface: 'A'
Under surface: Sky
Code: Dark Sea Grey
Under surface Roundel
position: 'C'

Personal insignia port and stbd

D 1 Mk. I, P3975. No. 303 'Kosciusko' (Polish) Squadron, Northolt, early September 1940. Flown by Sgt. Josef

Upper surface: 'A'
Under surface:
Black/White down CL
Code: Dark Sea Grey
Under surface Roundel: nil

D 2 Mk. I, V7118. No. 306 'Torun' (Polish) Squadron, Northolt, December 1940. Upper surface: 'B' Under surface: Black/Sky

down CL, nose panel Sky Code: Dark Sea Grey

D3 Mk. I, P3059. No. 501 'County of Gloucester' Sauadron.

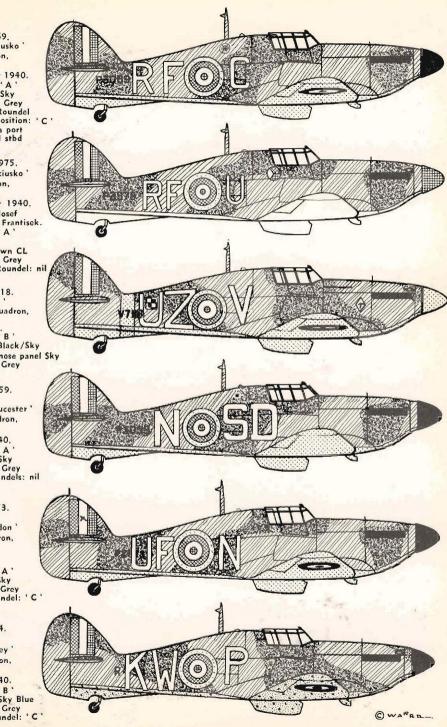
Gravesend, mid August 1940, Upper surface: 'A' Under surface: Sky Code: Dark Sea Grey Under wing Roundels: nil

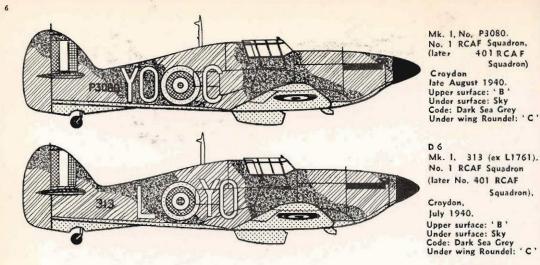
D 4 Mk. I. P2673. No. 601 'County of London' Squadron,

Tangmere,
August 1940.
Upper surface: 'A'
Under surface: Sky
Code: Dark Sea Grey
Under wing Roundel: 'C'

D 5 Mk. I. R4194. No. 615 'County of Surrey' Squadron,

July/August 1940. Upper surface: 'B' Under surface: Sky Blue Code: Dark Sea Grey Under wing Roundel: 'C'





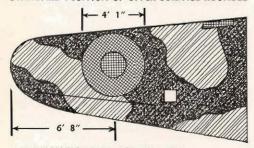
Note.

No tint has been applied to the code and aircraft letter on the black and white Hurricane and Spitfire starboard side views, the correct colour will be found in the black and white caption relating to each aircraft. Suffix letters 'A', 'B' and 'C', and in the case of the Spitfire only 'Bi', relate to the roundel position on the under surface of the wing and should not be confused as roundel types. On some black and white side views of the Bf.109E the aircraft number and Gruppe insignia have been illustrated in black, the correct colour will be found on the colour illustrations and in the captions relating to the black and white side views. The shield of JC2 was always silver with the R in red.

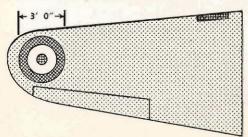
Other schemes are known to have existed on Bf.109E's during the Battle of Britain period, for example many aircraft flew in overall dark green, but to date no details for a complete scheme have come to hand.

HURRICANE ROUNDEL POSITIONS AND DIMENSIONS,

STANDARD POSITION OF UPPER SURFACE ROUNDEL

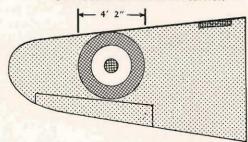


GAS WARNING PANEL APPROX 18" SQUARE. PORT SIDE ONLY. 9' 6" APPROX TO CL

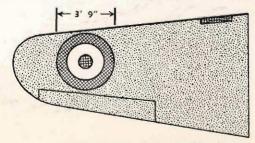


UNDER SURFACE ROUNDEL POSITION 'A'

UNDER SURFACE ROUNDEL POSITION 'B'



GUN PORT PATCHES WERE USUALLY DOPED RED.



UNDER SURFACE ROUNDEL POSITION 'C'

UNIT & PERSONAL INSIGNIA

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Battle of Britain July 1st - December 31st, 1940



ULS/No. 1



Personal insignia P/S.
F.O. A. V. Clowes, DFM, No. 1 Squadron.



Personal insignia, No. 17 Squadron, P.



Personal insignia, P.
Fit. Lt. A. L. Deere, No. 54 Squadron.



Presentation insignia, (in yellow), S YT-D, No. 65 * East India * Squadron.



No. 85 Squadron, A Flight. P.



No. 85 Squadron, B Flight. P.



Personal insignia S Sqdn, Ldr. I. R. Gleed, DFC, Figaro . No. 87 ' United Provinces' Squadron,



Personal insignia P.
Sqdn. Ldr. D. R. S. Bader, DSO,
OC No. 242 'Canadian' Squadron,



Personal insignia S. Sqdn. Ldr. J. W. C. Simpson. DFC. No. 245 Northern Rhodesia Squadron.



Scannal Insignia S.
Sqdn. Ldr. R. R. Stanford-Tuck, DSO, DFC.
OC No. 257 'Burma' Squadron.



No. 303 ' Kosciuszko ' and P/S, No. 306 ' Torun ' (Polish) 'Squadrons.



Sgt. Josef Frantisek. P/S.
No. 303 'Kosciuszko' (Polish) Squadron.



P/S. No. 303 'Kosciuszko ' (Polish) Squadron.





No. 601 ' County of London ' Squadron.



P/S. Squadron Leaders Pennant as displayed by Sqdn, Ldr, D. R. S. Bader on V7467.





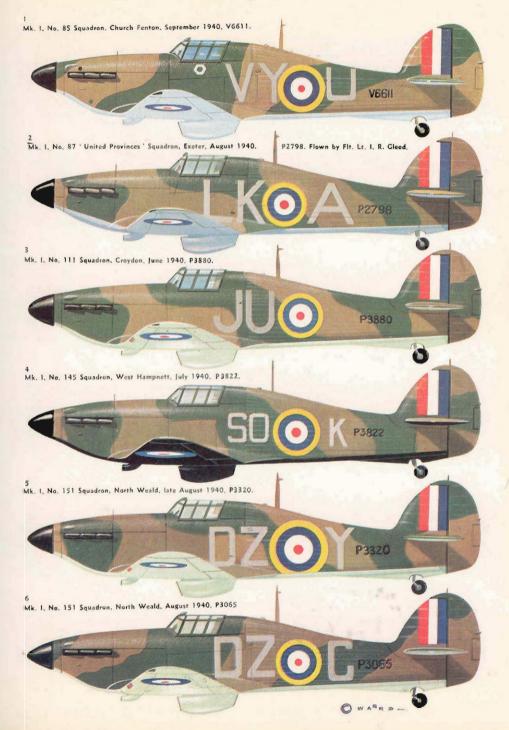
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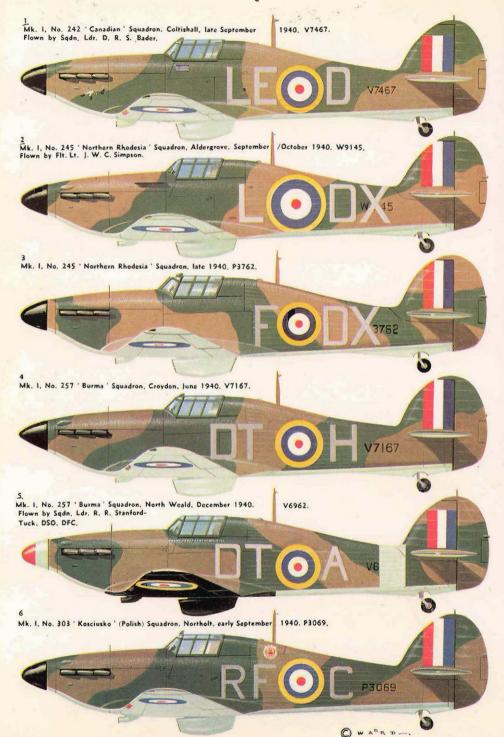
A(ii) Type Roundel, wing under surfaces,



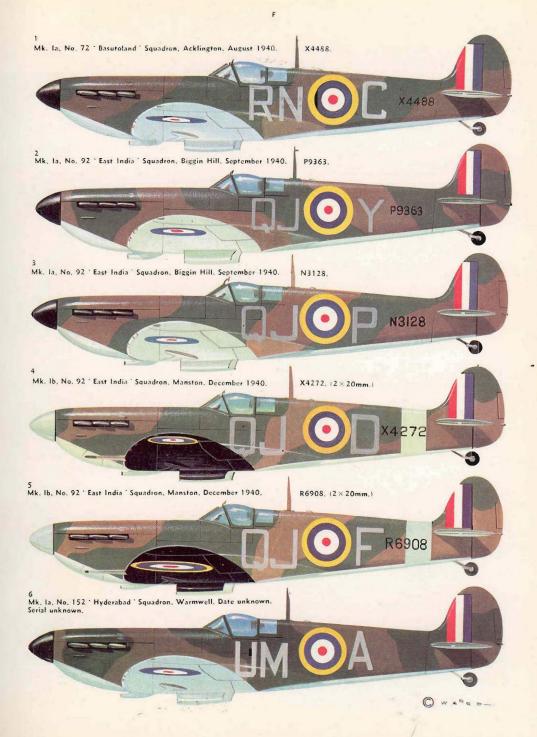
A(ii), Type Roundel, with thin, yellow surround on black under surface.



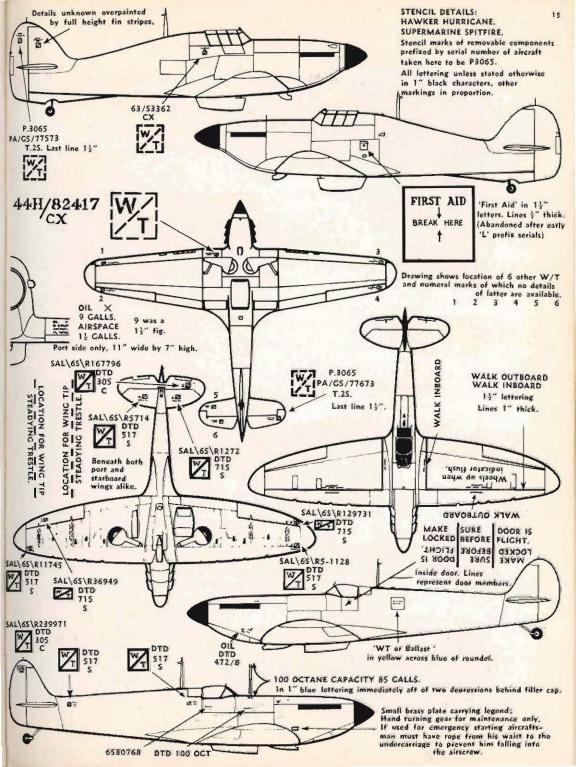




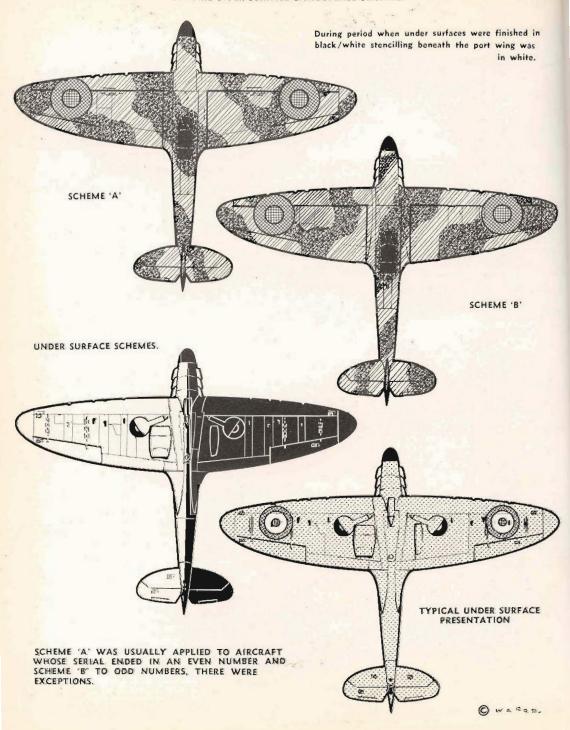


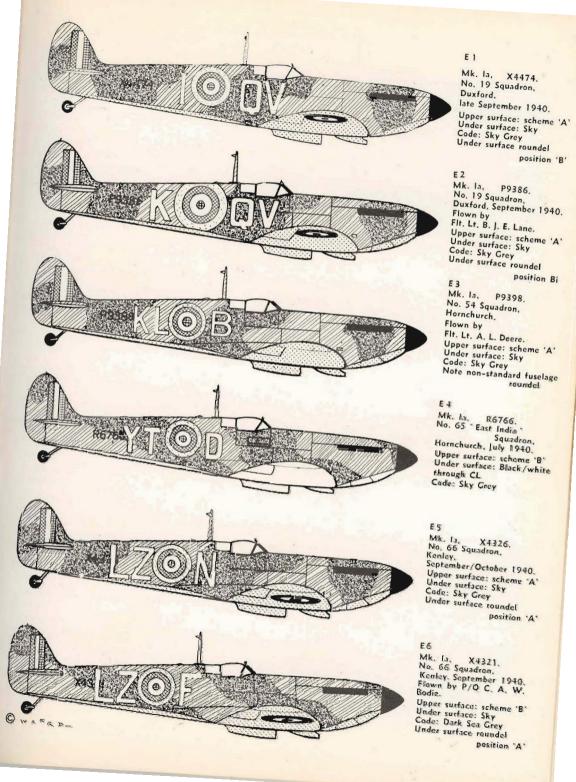




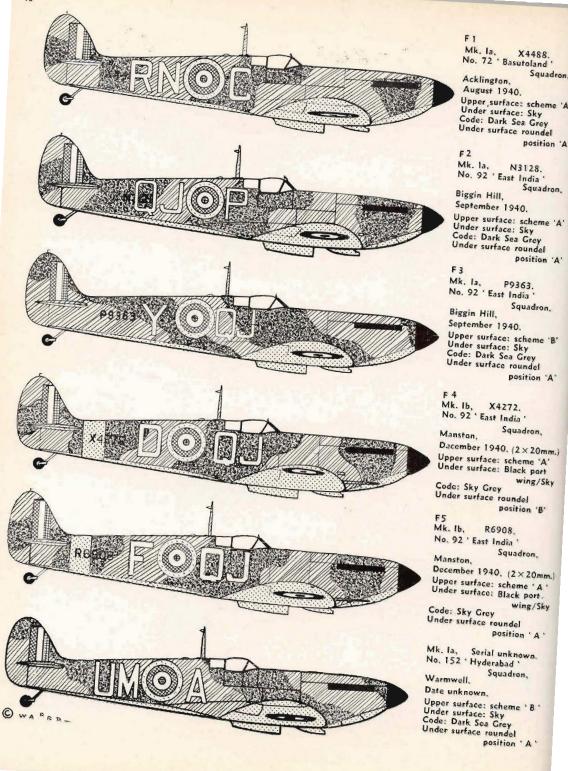


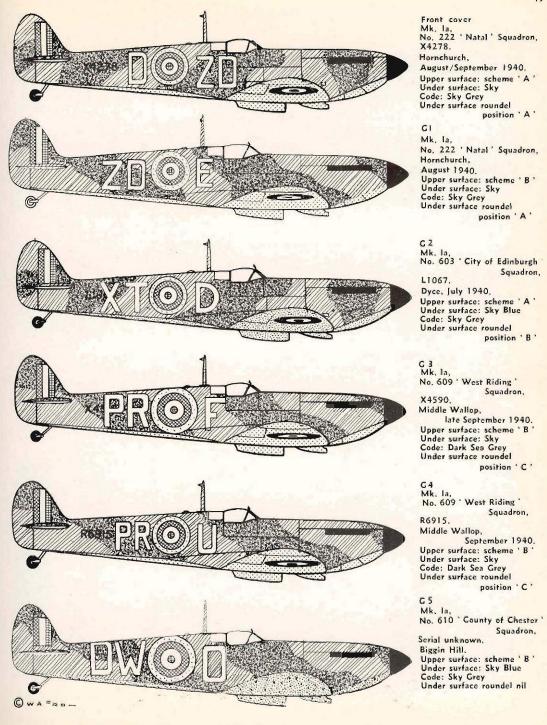
SPITFIRE UPPER SURFACE CAMOUFLAGE SCHEMES.

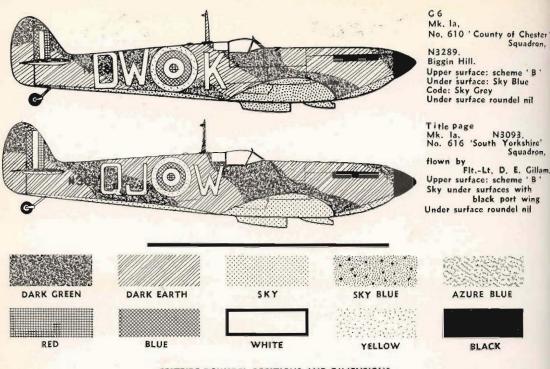








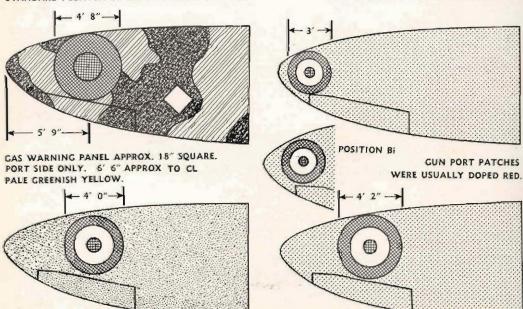




SPITFIRE ROUNDEL POSITIONS AND DIMENSIONS.



UNDER SURFACE ROUNDEL POSITION "B"



UNDER SURFACE ROUNDEL POSITION 'A'

UNDER SURFACE ROUNDEL POSITION 'C'

THE MESSERSCHMITT BF 109E

The only single-engined, single-seat fighter used by the Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain, the Messerschmitt Bf 109E, differed from its main opponents, the Spitfires and Hurricanes, in that it was a development of the basic design, revised and improved in the light of actual combat experience. Although designed around the same time as the two British aircraft, the Bf 109 had entered service more quickly and had gained combat experience in Spain before either of the former had even entered service. This was fortunate for the Germans as the initial models of the Bf 109, the B and C, had performances and armaments definitely inferior to the Hurricane, let alone the Spitfire, and had the Luftwaffe been forced to enter the war with the initial version of their aircraft as the R.A.F. had to, it is unlikely that the Bf 109 would have proved the equal of the French Morane 406, much less the Hurricane, Spitfire, Curtiss Hawk 75A or Dewoitine 520, and the whole war would probably have taken a different course. Such speculation aside, there is little doubt that in 1940 the Bf 109E was the most competent and combatworthy fighter in service in Europe.

In July 1940 the Luftwaffe fighters were supremely confident. Many pilots had experience in Spain and Poland behind them, and most had flown during the invasions of France, Belgium and Holland. Their aircraft had a better service ceiling and dive performance than either of its opponents, and a far higher top speed than the Hurricane I. There has been much speculation as to whether the Bf 109E was faster than the Spitfire I or vice versa, but it seems that the balance depended on altitude; at 12,000 feet the Messerschmitt had the edge, clocking its best speed of 354 m.p.h. here, while the Spitfire performed best at 19,000 feet, reaching 355 m.p.h. at this level.

best at 19,000 feet, reaching 355 m.p.h. at this level. In armament, tactics, and general pilot experience, the Germans had a definite advantage, their mixed machine gun and cannon armament proving most effective in combat, and their widely-spread, pairs formations being far superior to the R.A.E's tight formations of three aircraft. Both British aircraft could out-manoeuvre the German, so that a capable Hurricane pilot who saw his opponent in time, could always hold his own. However, the Messerschmitt pilot could always break off combat by climbing, or pulling away from the Hurricane, or by rolling over and diving away from the Spitfire, a manoeuvre the latter was unable to follow. The Germans did not regard the

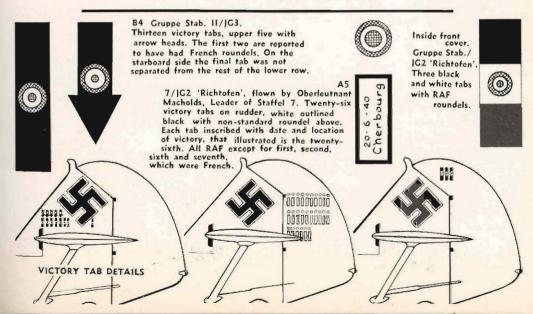
Hurricane very highly, and it was described by Gen. Adolf Galland as a 'Nice aircraft to shoot down'.

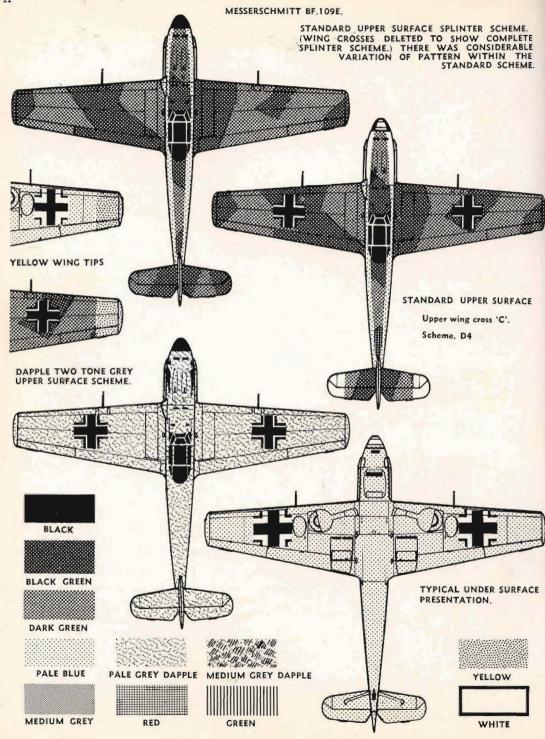
During July the German pilots felt they had gained air superiority over the Channel, but were surprised by the strength of the reaction when the attacks switched to mainland targets in August. When flying 'Free Chase' hunting sweeps ahead of the bombers, the Messerschmitts were in their element and were in a position to call the tune, giving the R.A.F. fighters a very bad time, inflicting heavy casualties. Later in the Battle, when they were forced to provide close escort to the bomber formations due to losses to the latter, they lost the initiative, and their short range reduced their time over target as a result of the fuel expended rendezvousing with their charges and staying with them during the approach to the target, and consequently their losses rose and morale dropped. During the fighter battles of October they were able to return to their favoured tactics, but by that time Fighter Command had learnt much, and this phase of the Battle petered out in a draw.

From August to October nearly the whole German fighter force was concentrated on airfields in Holland, Belgium and France, operating with Luftflotten 2 and 3, and the pilots of these units flew throughout the Battle without respite, becoming as exhausted as were the pilots of Fighter Command. Fighter units with the Bf 109E taking part in these operations from August included the Stab (H.Q. flight), I, II and III Gruppen of Jagdgeschwadern 2, 3, 26, 27, 51, 52 and 53, and Stab. and I Gruppe of JG 54. At the start of the Battle Luftflotte 5 in Norway included Stab., I and III Gruppen of JG 77, but these units were unable to take any worthwhile part in the fighting from this area, and I Gruppe joined the main force in Western Europe to take part in the later stages of the Battle, some elements of JG 1 also arriving

around this time.

At the start of the Battle experiments with fighter-bombers were made by Eprobungsgruppe 210, which operated both Bf 109's and Bf 110's in this role during August and September. Further Bf 109E fighter-bomber units were formed, and although by October E.Gr. 210 become an all-Bf 110 unit, II Gruppe, followed by I Gruppe of Lehrgeschwader 2 had begun operations over England with the former aircraft. All the Jagdgeschwadern were ordered at this time to convert one Staffel each for the fighter-bomber role.





UI.S/No. 2

LUFTWAFFE

UNIT INSIGNIA

Circs Battle of British July 1st - December 31st, 1940





101



JG2 Richthofen



IG2 Richthofen



Personal insignia Major Helmut Wick 'Horrido' (Tally-ho)



7/JG2 Richthofen



8/JG2 Richthofen



9/JG2 'Richthofen'



9/JG2 Richthofon



Personal insignia



il/IC3 "Udet"/



III/IG3 - Uder



JG3 - Udet



1/1G3 Udet



2 /1G3 ' Udet '



JG26 'Schlageter'



JG26 'Schlageter'



JG26 'Schlageter'



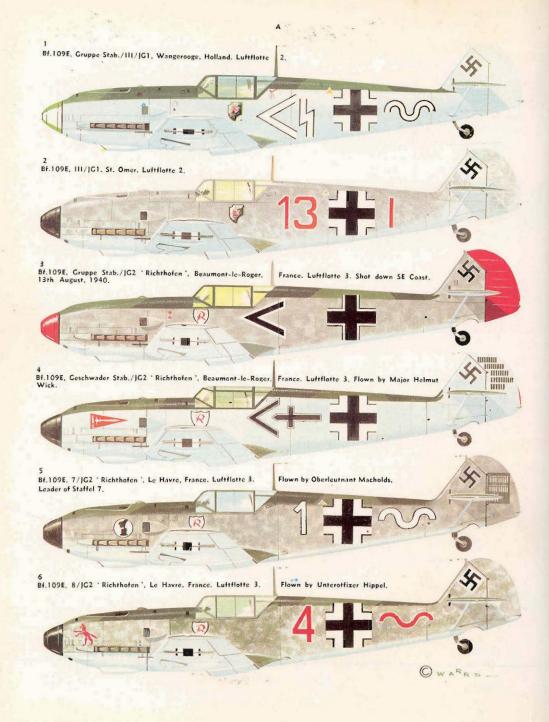
JGZ6 'Schlageter'

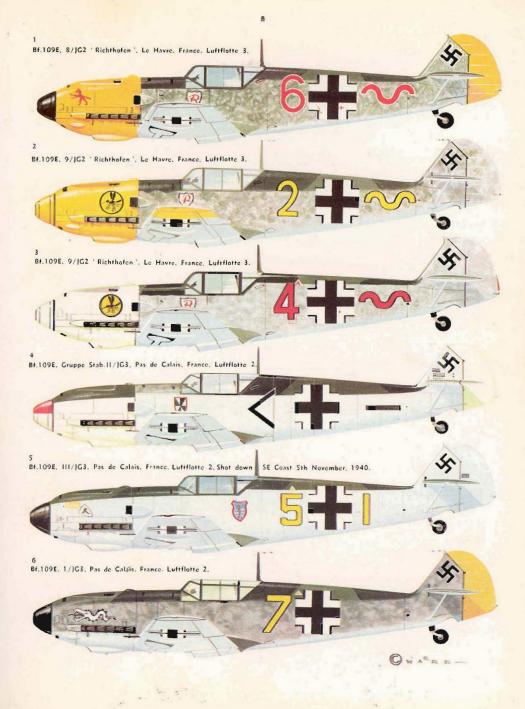


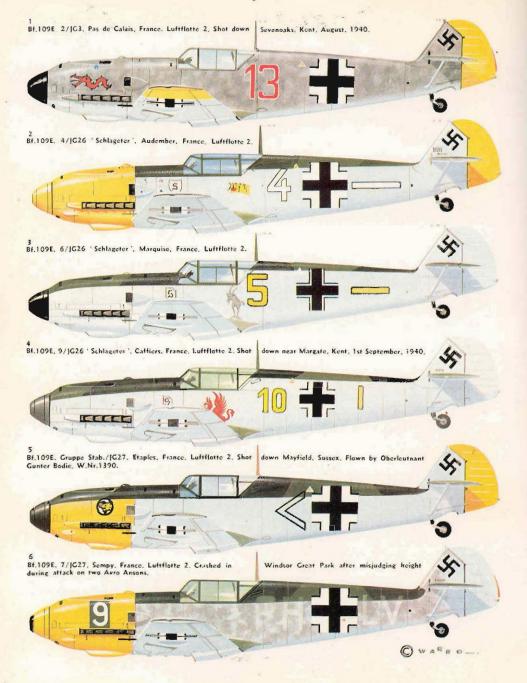
4/1626 Schlageter

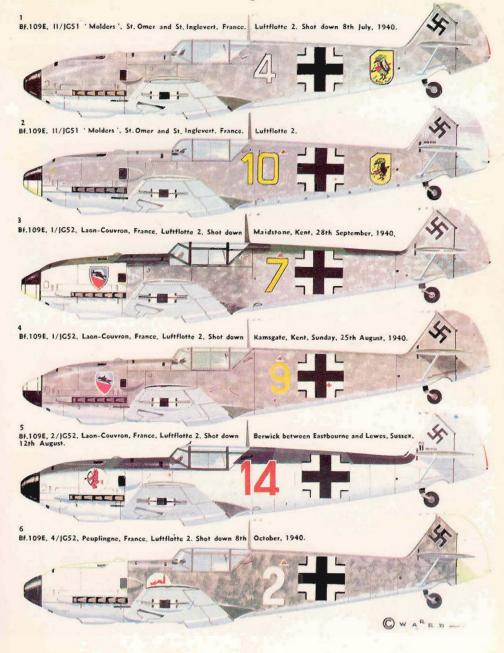


6/JGZ6 Schlaggter

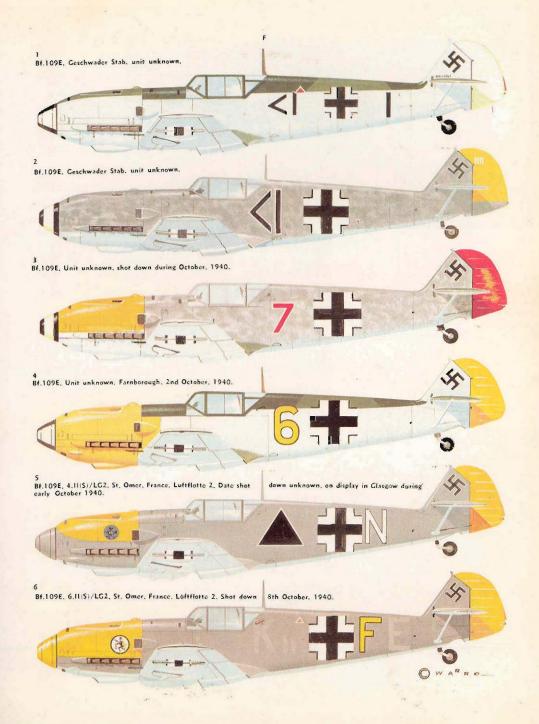




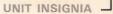


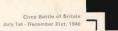






LUFTWAFFE







UI.S/No. 3

9/IG26 'Schlageter'





II/IG51 ' Molders '



11/JG51 'Molders'



II/IG51 ' Molders '







2/IG52



2/1052



2/1652





6/1652



JG54 Grünherz



III/JC54 'Grünherx'



7/JG54



7/JG54



3/1677



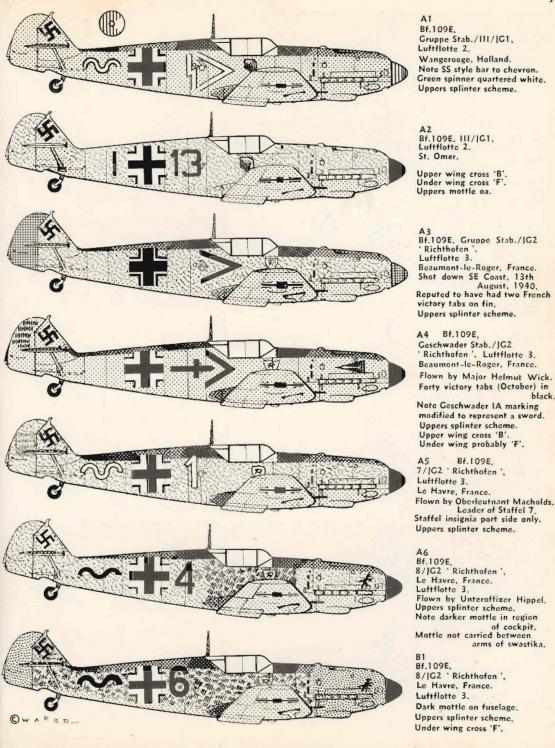
Personal insignia

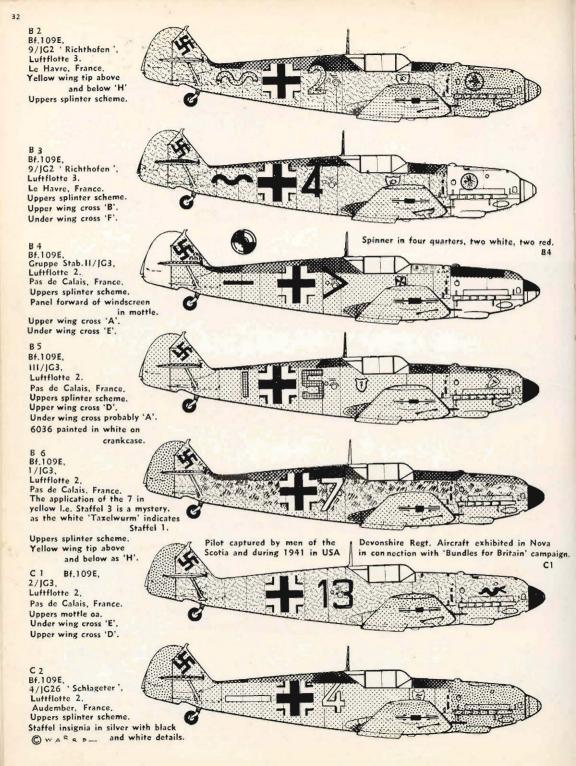


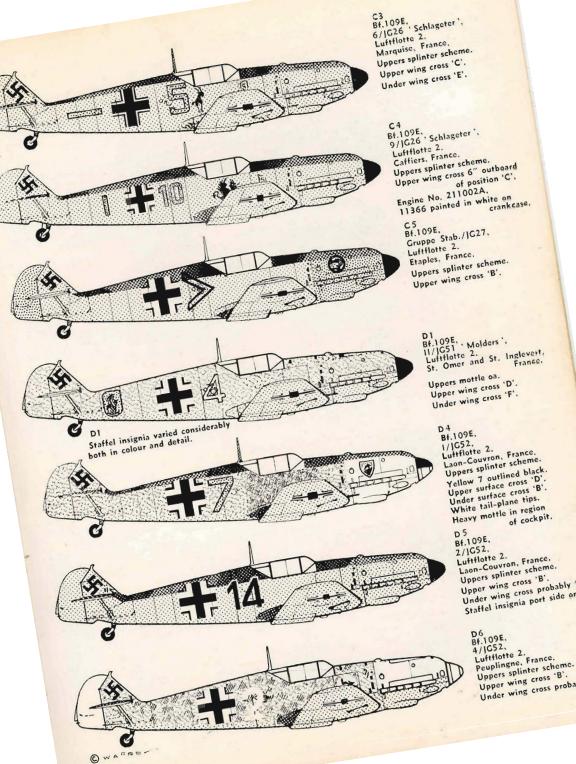
4.11(5)/LG2

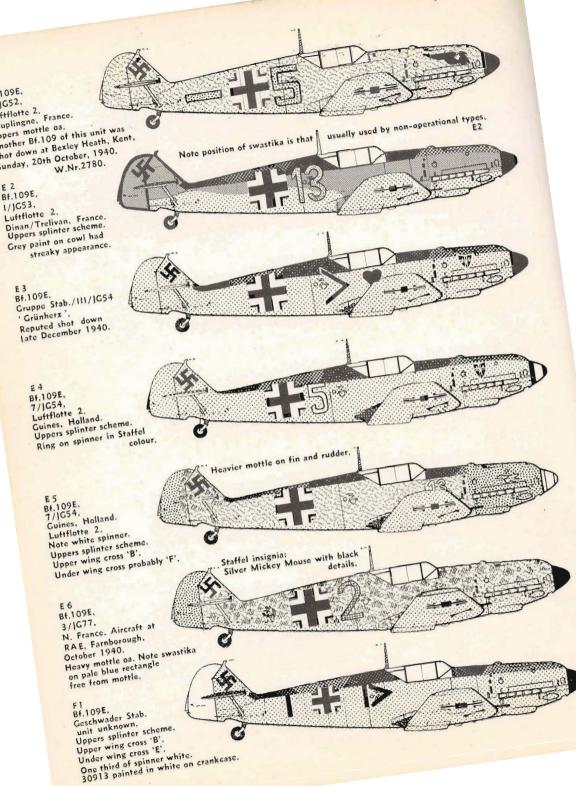


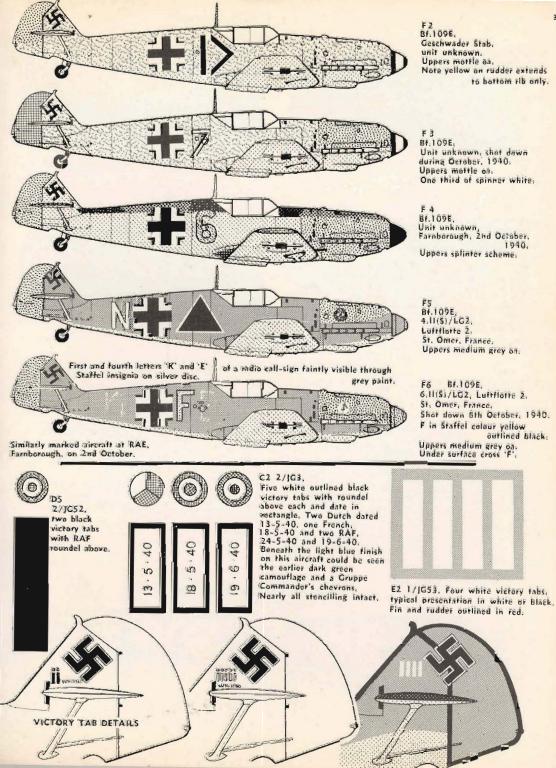
6.11(S)/LG2

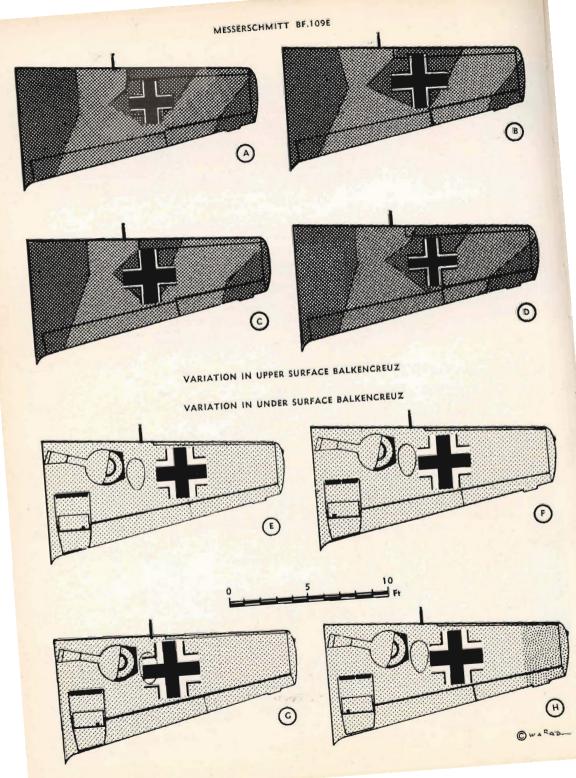


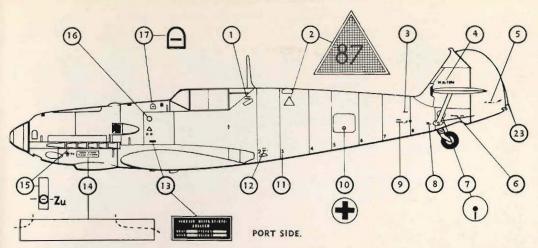










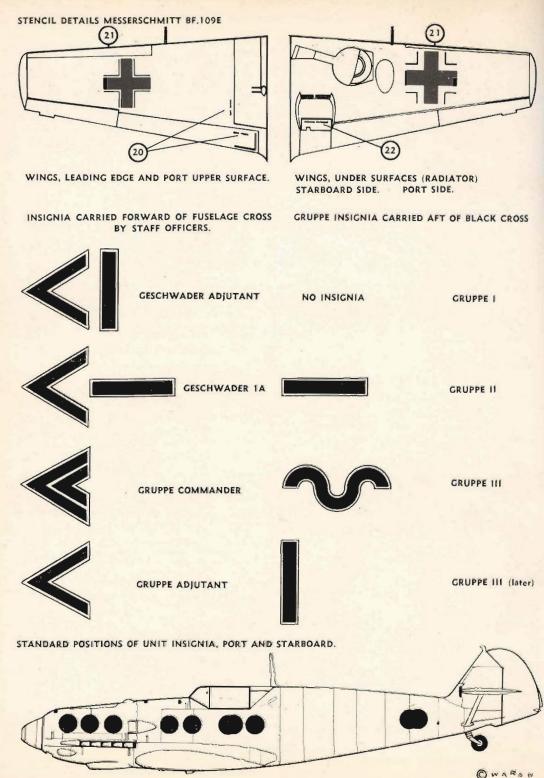


- Hier wingreifen. (In red, also red lower edge and side to aperture.) (Hold step here)
- 2 Red triangle with white edge. 87 in black. Triangle sides 20cm
- 3 WE
- 4 W.Nr.0000
- 5 Nicht anfassen. (With arrow at 45°) (Do not touch)
- 6 Reifendruck 4.5 (red) (Plug)
- 7 Circular access door with red locating arrow.
- 8 Hier aufbocken (red) (Jack here)
- 9 Hier anheben (with arrow 45°). These words were sometimes written as a single line, e.g. on upper edge of Gruppe bar on W.Nr.1480. W.Nr.1480
- 10 Red cross on an 8 cm white disc.
- 11 Numerals along lower fusciage, note raised position of 1 in line with rear hood frame.
- 12 Hier wingreifen. (In red, also red lower edge to foot hole.) (Hold/step here)
- 13 Manufacturer's plate (black and silver).

- 14 Vorsicht biem Offinen, Kühler ist im Houbenfetl eingebauf. (First sentence in red, second in black, the whole on a white rectangle 65 cm × 10 cm of which corners were often rounded off on re-sprayed machines as shown by broken line. (Beware intake (lit. opening)). Cooler positioned within.
- 15 Latch screw alignment mark in red, lettering black.
- 16 Circle occasionally in yellow and/or black rim.
- 17 Red outline and stroke.
- 18 Sauerstoff: Atemaerät, (Written in an arc above upper half of circular cover.) (Oxygen: breathing apparatus)
- 19 Vor Anschlup ab ölu Fett. (Grease point only)
- 20 Nicht betreten (Words and lines often in light blue on dark background) (Do not push here)
- 21 Hier nicht schieben -
- 22 Frostschutzmittel (sometimes 'Frostschutzmittel Glykol'), (Anti-freeze)
- 23 Rudder trim tabs doped red, often sprayed over.
 Airscrew specifications appeared on a white horizontal rectangular panel about 2 ft. 3 ins. from the blade tip.

NB, Although the lettering was invariably retained, these

markings were sometimes reduced to just the outboard chord line running straight from wing leading-edge to flap hinge line. (20)



Nicht anfassen

Sauerstoff: Atemaerät

Reifendruck 4.5 © Vor Anschluß ölu Fett

Vorsicht biem Offinen

Heir aufbocken ©

Heir anhelsen

Kühler ist im Houlbenfetleingebauf

Nicht betreten J Z S 9

- Heir nicht schieben -