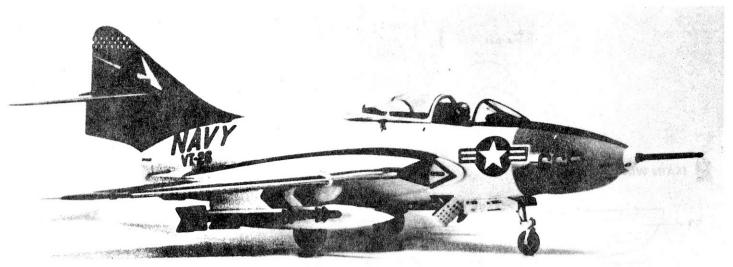
GRUMMAN COUGAR

1/72 Scale Series **GRUMMAN F9F-8 COUGAR**





The Grumman F9F-8 Cougar was an improved version of the same Grumman's jet carrier fighter F9F-5 Panther, whose modification was started on the F9F-6 airframe. The development was proceeded as Cougar series to gain highter performance in every aspect.

The straight-winged Panther was remodeled into a sweptwinged fighter plane with 30° swing angle for each of the main and the tail wings, by reason that the Panther's large drug, incidental to the straight wing design, did not allow it to have enough high-speed flying capability as compared with the contemporary swept-winged fighters. The Cougar, with the wing changed into swept type, put, off shock wave occurance and progressed its highspeed performance to a great extent. It was also another reason that Grumman was urged, and driven by the need, to develop a modern sweptwinged fighter in that transition period to the new age of transonic airplanes based on the sweptwing design concept.

The trial production of the prototype of the Cougar, XF9F-6, was ordered in March 1951, and then the F9F-5based version was developed smoothly to complete its initial production plane, F9F-6, in five months after the maiden flight of the prototype Cougar, XF9F-6.

The Cougar series from the F9F-6 disused the wing-tip fuel tank that had been one of the characteristics of the Panther series, since it would extend moving distance of the center of gravity on the swept-winged planes. Instead, it mounted a bladden type fuel cell between the outer The F9F-6 was equipped with a higherwing spars. powered engine of the Pratt & Whitney J48-P-8 rated at 3,300 Kg, which increased the maximum speed from 933 Km/h of the F9F-5 to 1,040 Km/h attaining to the level of 1,000 Km/h for the first time. The F9F-8 was further powered-up with the Pratt & Whitney J48-P-8A and extended the fuselage length by 432 mm in order to accomodate its enlarged inside fnel tank. This greatly advanced its sqeed performance as to display a supersonic maximum speed at diving.

Other Cougar's variants were the F9F-7, similarily specified to the F9F-6 except its engine of the Allison J33-A-6A (2,880 Kg thrust, 3,180 Kg at water injection), the F9F-8P photo-reconnaissance plane and the F9F-8T training plane. Cougar series had been the most prevalent carrier jet fighter in the U.S. Navy for a long time due to its excellent servicability and produced in large numbers of 709 F9F-6s, 168 F9F-7s, 601 F9F-8, 110 F9F-8Ps and 390 F9F-8Ts.

DATA

: J48-P-8A 3,860 Kg water injection Powerplant thrust engine

: 11.52 m

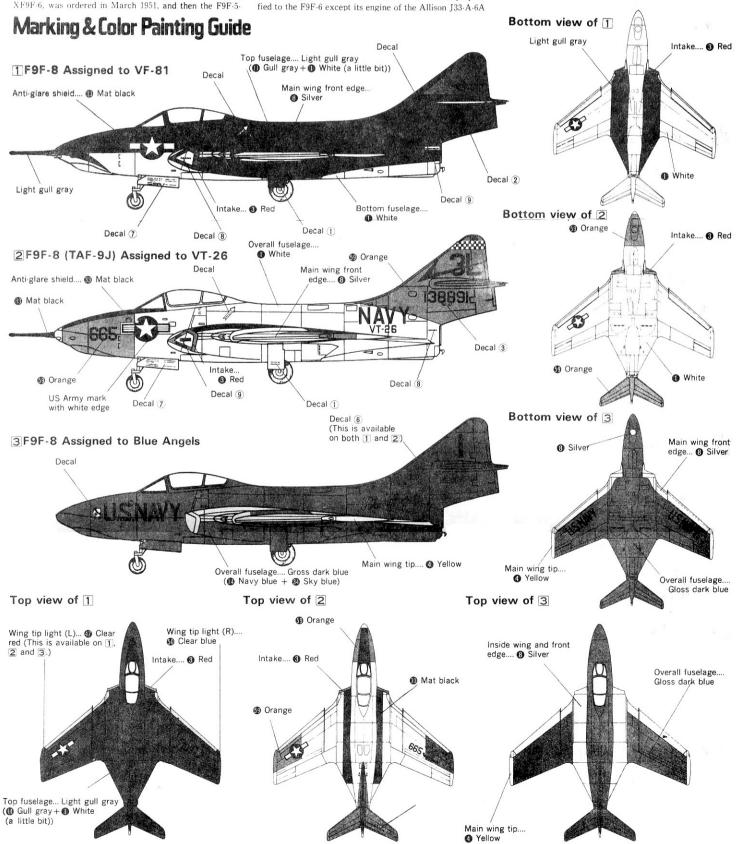
Overall span Fuselage length 12.69 m

Weight

Fully loaded weight 8,180 Kg Max. take-off weight 8,850 Kg 1,525 m at 615 altitude

Max. speed : 12,800 m Service ceiling : 2,100 Km

Cruising range : 1



F9F-8 COUGAR COLOR PAINTING

There are two types of color painting of F9F-8 Cougar. first one is very common and is used for U.S. Army planes, that is light gray on top fuselage and white on bottom fuselage. (Only the bottom of inside wing is painted in light gray.) The second one is white on overall fuselage light gray.) The second one is white on overall fuselage except for nose cone, horizontal tail and tip area of top main wing. (These are painted in orange.)

Blue Angels version is painted in gloss dark blue. And their front edge and top inside wing is painted in silver, main wing tip is in yellow. Cougar was the first jet fighter written the letter as "Blue Angels" on the fuselage read

HOW TO APPLY DECALS

- Cut out the decal and remove the film covering. Place it in water for 20 seconds.
- Slide slightly the decal on the pasteboard.
- Press the decal with a soft cloth and remove the moisture and surplus adhesive.

MODEL COLORS

Model Colors are numbered After assembling, be sure to paint the model in order to enhance your workmanship. As to paint tiny parts, use a profile brush, and paint wide area, use a flat brush.

