

Heller

E-2C HAWKEYE

82300



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Français

Le E-2 Hawkeye a été développé par Grumman en 1957 pour assurer des fonctions de surveillance depuis des porte-avions de manière totalement autonome et n'a cessé d'évoluer jusqu'à nos jours. C'est certainement l'appareil le plus complexe actuellement sur un porte-avions. Cependant, ses dimensions ne l'empêchent pas de descendre dans les hangars du porte-avions, les ailes se repliant latéralement de chaque côté du fuselage. Son cœur opérationnel est son radar, relié à un ordinateur très rapide. Sa version la plus avancée, le E-2C, est apparue en 1970. Le Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 115 (VAW-115), également connu sous le nom de "Liberty Bells", est un escadron de détection et de contrôle aéroporté de l'US Navy utilisant le E-2C Hawkeye. L'escadron a été créé le 20 avril 1967 doté du E-2A Hawkeye. Il a été affecté à l'Attack Carrier Wing Two et déployé à bord de l'USS Ranger. En février 2010, l'escadron a commencé à se rééquiper avec le E-2C Hawkeye 2000. Le E-2C Hawkeye 2000 a des capacités améliorées dans les domaines de la détection, du traitement de l'information, de l'identification, de la communication et de la navigation par rapport à son prédécesseur. Le VAW-115 a effectué 24 ans et 50 000 heures de vol sans accident majeur et a remporté huit prix Saddle Efficiency « E » (Efficacité - précision - de pilotage), sept prix AEW - Airborne Early Warning - Excellence (alerte précoce aéroportée) et six prix Safety « S » (Sécurité). Le 2 février 2017, le VAW-125 est arrivé à la Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, au Japon, pour remplacer le VAW-115 dans la Carrier Air Wing Five à bord du porte-avions USS Ronald Reagan. À l'été 2017, l'escadron a déménagé à la Naval Air Station Point Mugu, où il passera éventuellement au E-2D Advanced Hawkeye.

Deutsch

Die E-2 Hawkeye wurde 1957 von Grumman entwickelt, um Überwachungs-funktionen von Flugzeugträgern aus völlig autonom durchzuführen und hat sich bis heute weiterentwickelt. Sicherlich handelt es sich um das komplexeste aktuelle Flugzeug eines Flugzeugträgers. Seine Abmessungen hindern es jedoch nicht daran, in die Hangars des Flugzeugträgers abzusinken, wobei die Flügel seitlich auf beiden Seiten des Rumpfes klappbar sind. Sein operatives Herzstück ist sein Radar, verbunden mit einem sehr schnellen Computer. Seine fortschrittlichste Version, die E-2C, erschien 1970. Das Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 115 (VAW-115), auch bekannt als "Liberty Bells", ist ein luftgestütztes Frühwarn- und Kontrollgeschwader der US Navy, das die E-2C Hawkeye fliegt. Das Geschwader wurde am 20. April 1967 mit der E-2A Hawkeye gegründet. Es wurde dem Attack Carrier Wing Two zugeteilt und an Bord der USS Ranger eingesetzt. Im Februar 2010 begann das Geschwader mit der Neuaustrüstung, mit der E-2C Hawkeye 2000. Die verbesserte E-2C Hawkeye 2000 verfügt im Vergleich zu ihrem Vorgänger über erweiterte Fähigkeiten in den Bereichen Erkennung, Verarbeitung, Identifizierung, Kommunikation und Navigation. VAW-115 hat 24 Jahre und 50.000 unfallfreie Flugstunden der Klasse A absolviert und acht Sattle Efficiency „E“-Auszeichnungen, sieben AEW Excellence-Auszeichnungen und sechs Safety „S“-Auszeichnungen erhalten. Am 2. Februar 2017 traf VAW-125 auf dem Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni in Japan ein, um VAW-115 im Carrier Air Wing Five an Bord des Flugzeugträgers USS Ronald Reagan zu ersetzen. Im Sommer 2017 zog das Geschwader zum Naval Air Station Point Mugu, wo es schließlich auf die E-2D Advanced Hawkeye umsteigen wird.

Italiano

L'E-2 Hawkeye è stato sviluppato da Grumman nel 1957 per svolgere funzioni di sorveglianza dalle portaerei in modo completamente autonomo e ha continuato a evolversi fino a oggi. È certamente l'aereo più complesso attualmente presente su una portaerei. Tuttavia, le sue dimensioni non gli impediscono di scendere negli hangar delle portaerei, dove le ali possono essere ripiegate lateralmente su entrambi i lati della fusoliera. Il suo centro operativo è il radar, collegato a un computer molto veloce. La sua versione più avanzata, la E-2C, è apparsa nel 1970. Il Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 115 (VAW-115), noto anche come "Liberty Bells", è uno squadrone di controllo e allarme aereo della US Navy che vola con l'E-2C Hawkeye. Lo squadrone fu fondato il 20 aprile 1967 con l'E-2A Hawkeye. Fu assegnato all'Attack Carrier Wing Two e schierato a bordo della USS Ranger. Nel febbraio 2010, lo squadrone ha iniziato il riequipaggiamento con l'E-2C Hawkeye 2000. Rispetto al suo predecessore, l'E-2C Hawkeye 2000 ha migliorato le capacità di rilevamento, elaborazione, identificazione, comunicazione e navigazione. Il VAW-115 ha compiuto 24 anni e 50.000 ore di volo di classe A senza incidenti e ha ricevuto otto premi Sattle Efficiency "E", sette premi AEW Excellence e sei premi Safety "S". Il 2 febbraio 2017 VAW-125 è arrivato alla Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni in Giappone per sostituire VAW-115 nel Carrier Air Wing Five a bordo della portaerei USS Ronald Reagan. Nell'estate del 2017 lo squadrone si è trasferito alla Naval Air Station Point Mugu, dove passerà infine all'E-2D Advanced Hawkeye.

English

The E-2 Hawkeye was developed by Grumman in 1957 to carry out surveillance functions from aircraft carriers in a completely autonomous manner and has continued to evolve to this day. It is certainly the most complex aircraft currently on an aircraft carrier. However, its dimensions do not prevent it from descending into the aircraft carrier's hangars, with the wings folding laterally on either side of the fuselage. Its operational heart is its radar, connected to a very fast computer. Its most advanced version, the E-2C, appeared in 1970. The Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 115 (VAW-115), also known as the "Liberty Bells", is a US Navy airborne early warning and control squadron flying the E-2C Hawkeye. The squadron was created on April 20, 1967 with the E-2A Hawkeye. It was assigned to Attack Carrier Wing Two and deployed aboard the USS Ranger. In February 2010, the squadron began re-equipment with the E-2C Hawkeye 2000. The improved E-2C Hawkeye 2000 has enhanced capabilities in the areas of detection, processing, identification, communication and navigation compared to its predecessor. VAW-115 has completed 24 years and 50,000 Class A accident-free flight hours and has earned eight Saddle Efficiency "E" awards, seven AEW Excellence awards, and six Safety "S" awards. On February 2, 2017, VAW-125 arrived at Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, to replace VAW-115 in Carrier Air Wing Five aboard the aircraft carrier USS Ronald Reagan. In the summer of 2017, the squadron moved to Naval Air Station Point Mugu, where it will eventually transition to the E-2D Advanced Hawkeye.

Español

El E-2 Hawkeye fue desarrollado por Grumman en 1957 para realizar funciones de vigilancia desde portaaviones. Se trata de una aeronave totalmente autónoma y ha evolucionado hasta nuestros días. Sin duda, se trata del avión más complejo que existe actualmente para portaaviones. Sin embargo, sus dimensiones no le impiden adentrarse en los hangares del portaaviones, ya que las alas pueden plegarse lateralmente a ambos lados del fuselaje. Su corazón operativo es su radar, conectado a un ordenador de gran velocidad. Su versión más avanzada, la E-2C, apareció en 1970. El Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 115 (VAW-115), también conocido como «Liberty Bells», es un escuadrón aéreo de alerta temprana y control de la Marina de los Estados Unidos que vuela como tripulación del E-2C Hawkeye. El escuadrón se fundó el 20 de abril de 1967 con la aparición del E-2A Hawkeye. Fue asignado al Attack Carrier Wing Two y desplegado a bordo del USS Ranger. En febrero de 2010, el escuadrón comenzó a reequiparse con el E-2C Hawkeye 2000. La versión mejorada del E-2C Hawkeye 2000 tiene capacidades avanzadas de detección, procesamiento, identificación, comunicación y navegación en comparación con su predecesor. El escuadrón VAW-115 ha completado 24 años y 50 000 horas de vuelo sin accidentes de clase A y ha recibido ocho premios Sattle Efficiency «E», siete premios AEW Excellence y seis premios Safety «S». El 2 de febrero de 2017, el VAW-125 llegó a la Marine Corps Air Station de Iwakuni en Japón para reemplazar al VAW-115 en el Carrier Air Wing Five a bordo del portaaviones USS Ronald Reagan. En el verano de 2017, el escuadrón se trasladó a la Naval Air Station Point Mugu, donde finalmente cambiará al E-2D Advanced Hawkeye.

Nederlands

De E-2 Hawkeye werd in 1957 door Grumman ontwikkeld om volledig autonoom vliegdekschepen te bewaken en is tot op de dag van vandaag verder ontwikkeld. Het is ongetwijfeld het meest complexe vliegtuig dat zich momenteel op een vliegdekschip bevindt. De afmetingen vormen echter geen belemmering om in de hangars van het vliegdekschip af te dalen, waarbij de vleugels aan beide zijden van de romp zijwaarts kunnen worden gevouwen. Het operationele hart is zijn radar, verbonden met een zeer snelle computer. Zijn meest geavanceerde versie, de E-2C, verscheen in 1970. Het Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 115 (VAW-115), ook bekend als "Liberty Bells", is een squadron voor vroegtijdige waarschuwing en controle vanuit de lucht van de Amerikaanse marine dat vliegt met de E-2C Hawkeye. Het squadron werd op 20 april 1967 opgericht met de E-2A Hawkeye. Het werd toegewezen aan Attack Carrier Wing Two en ingezet aan boord van de USS Ranger. In februari 2010 begon het squadron zich opnieuw uit te rusten met de E-2C Hawkeye 2000. Vergeleken met zijn voorganger heeft de verbeterde E-2C Hawkeye 2000 verbeterde mogelijkheden op het gebied van detectie, verwerking, identificatie, communicatie en navigatie. VAW-115 heeft 24 jaar en 50.000 ongevalvrije klasse A-vliegers gevlogen en heeft acht Sattle Efficiency "E"-awards, zeven AEW Excellence-awards en zes Safety "S"-awards ontvangen. Op 2 februari 2017 arriveerde VAW-125 op Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni in Japan om VAW-115 te vervangen in Carrier Air Wing Five aan boord van het vliegdekschip USS Ronald Reagan. In de zomer van 2017 verhuisde het squadron naar Naval Air Station Point Mugu, waar het uiteindelijk zal overstappen op de E-2D Advanced Hawkeye.

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E-2C HAWKEYE

82300



11

Argent métallique
Silver Metallic
Silber metallisch



18

Orange brillant
Orange Gloss
Orange glänzend



27

Gris mer mat
Sea Grey Matt
Seegrau matt



33

Noir mat
Black Matt
Schwarz matt



34

Blanc mat
White Matt
Weiß matt



53

Gris métallique
Gunmetal Metallic
Grau metallisch



60

Ecarlate mat
Scarlet Matt
Scharlachrot matt



64

Gris clair mat
Light Grey Matt
Hellgrau matt



71

Chêne satiné
Oak Satin
Eichengrün seidenmatt



85

Noir de charbon satiné
Coal Black Satin
Kohlenschwarz seidenmatt



113

Rouille mat
Rust Matt
Rost matt



119

Terre claire mat
Light Earth Matt
Erde hell matt



321

Rouge transparent
Red Transparent
Rot transparent



322

Orange transparent
Orange Transparent
Orange transparent



325

Vert transparent
Green Transparent
Grün transparent



M1

10 + 11



M2

34 + 64

2

Numéro de phase
Step number
Schrittnummer
Número de fase

56

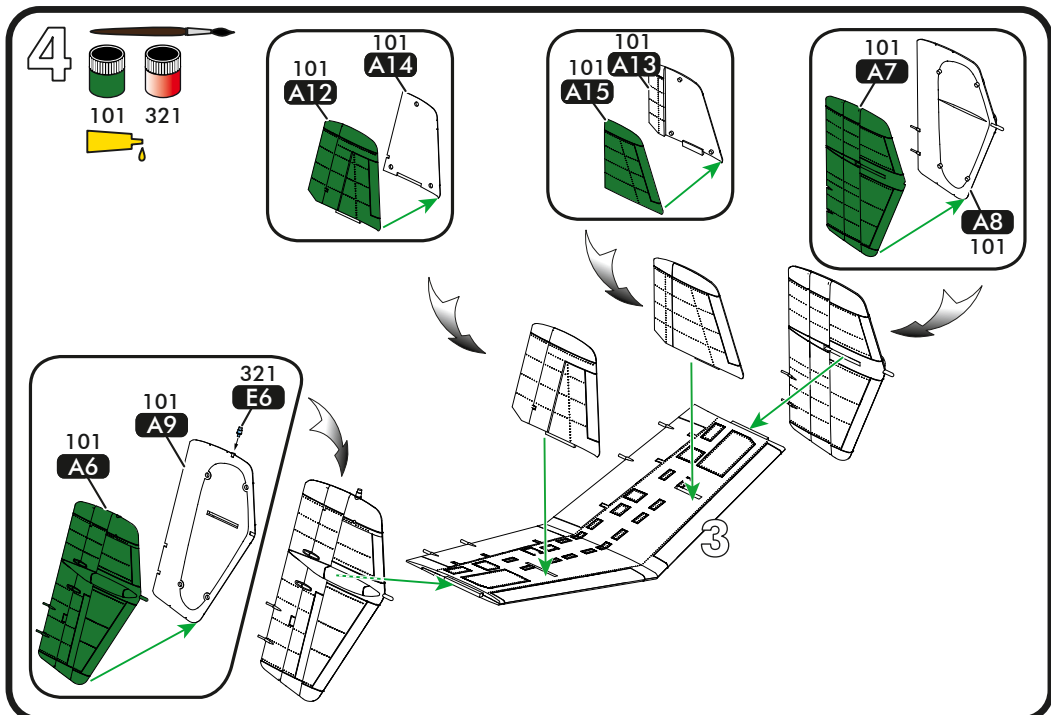
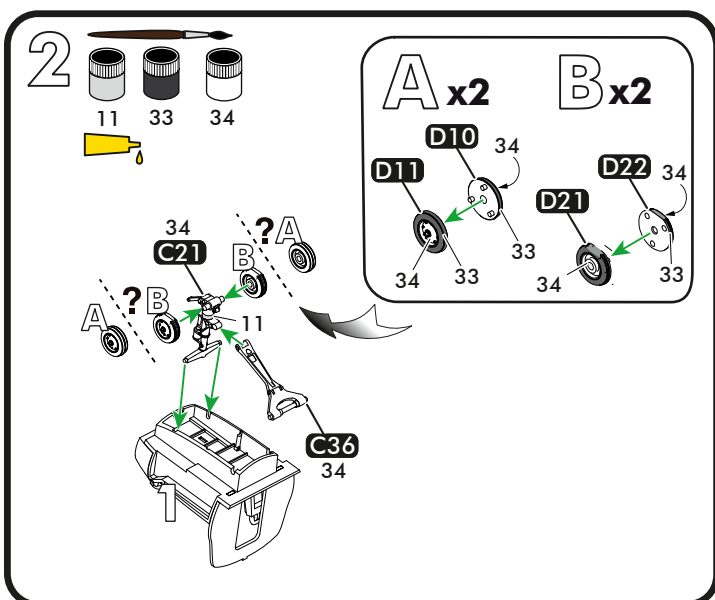
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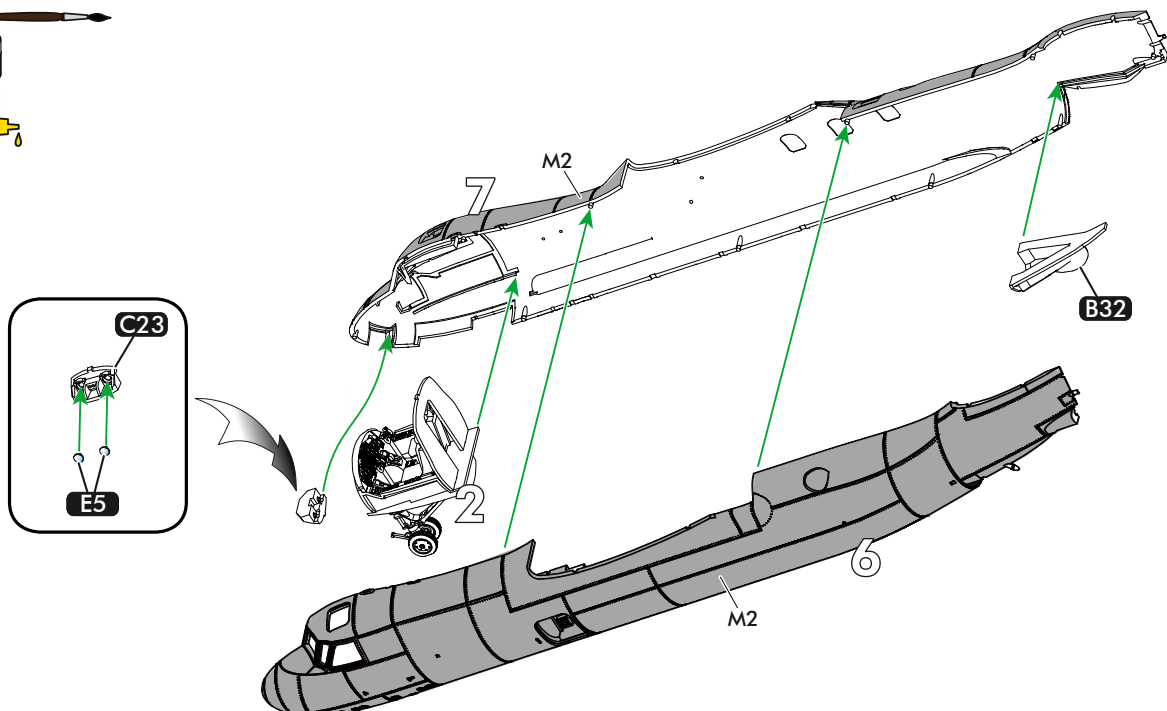
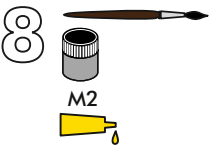
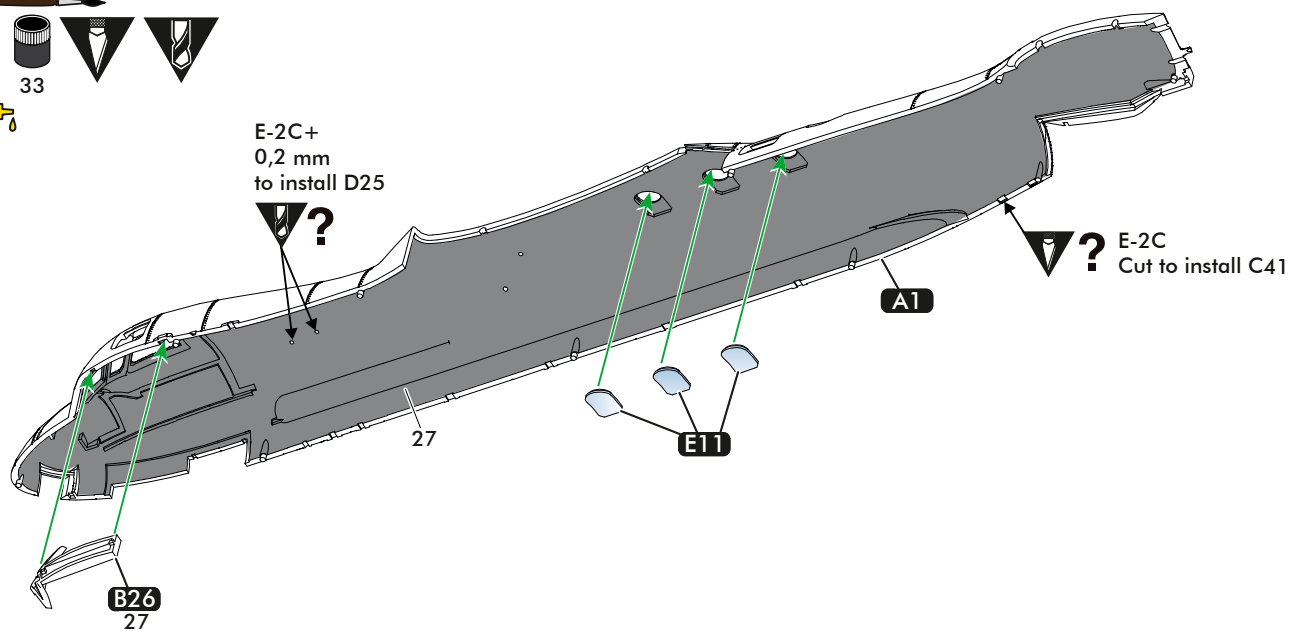
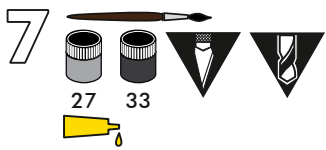
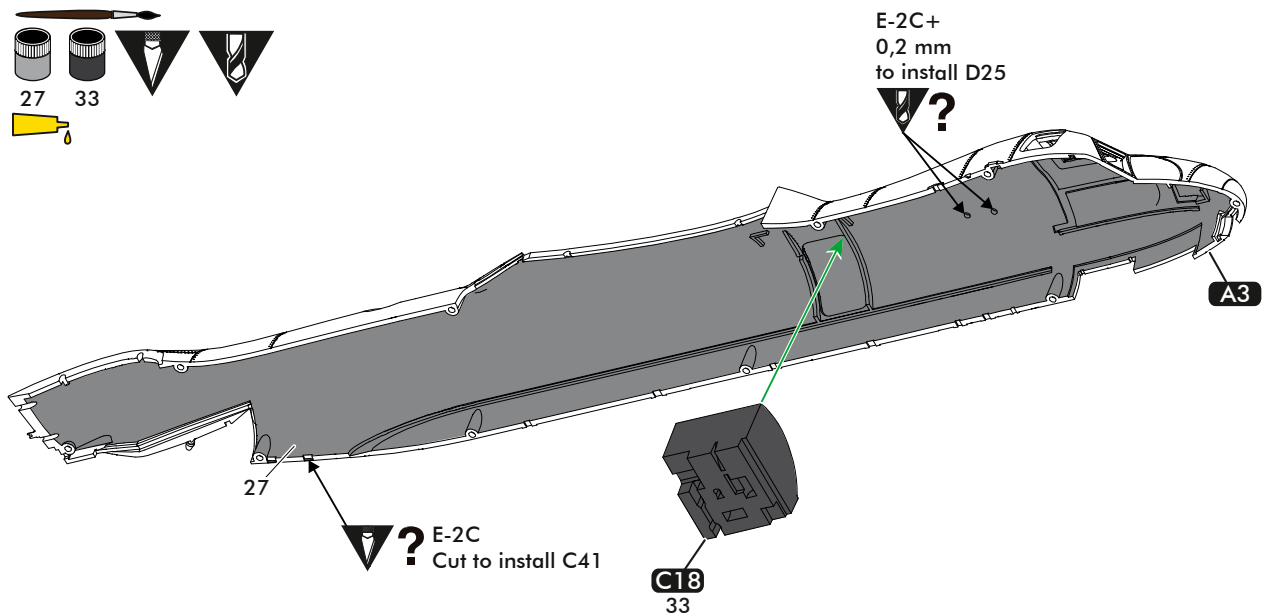
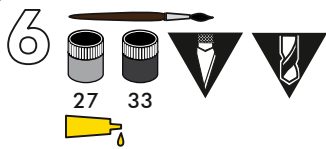
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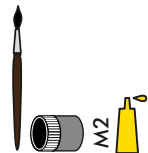
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Teilenummer
Número de pieza

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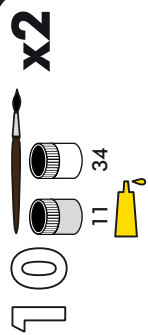
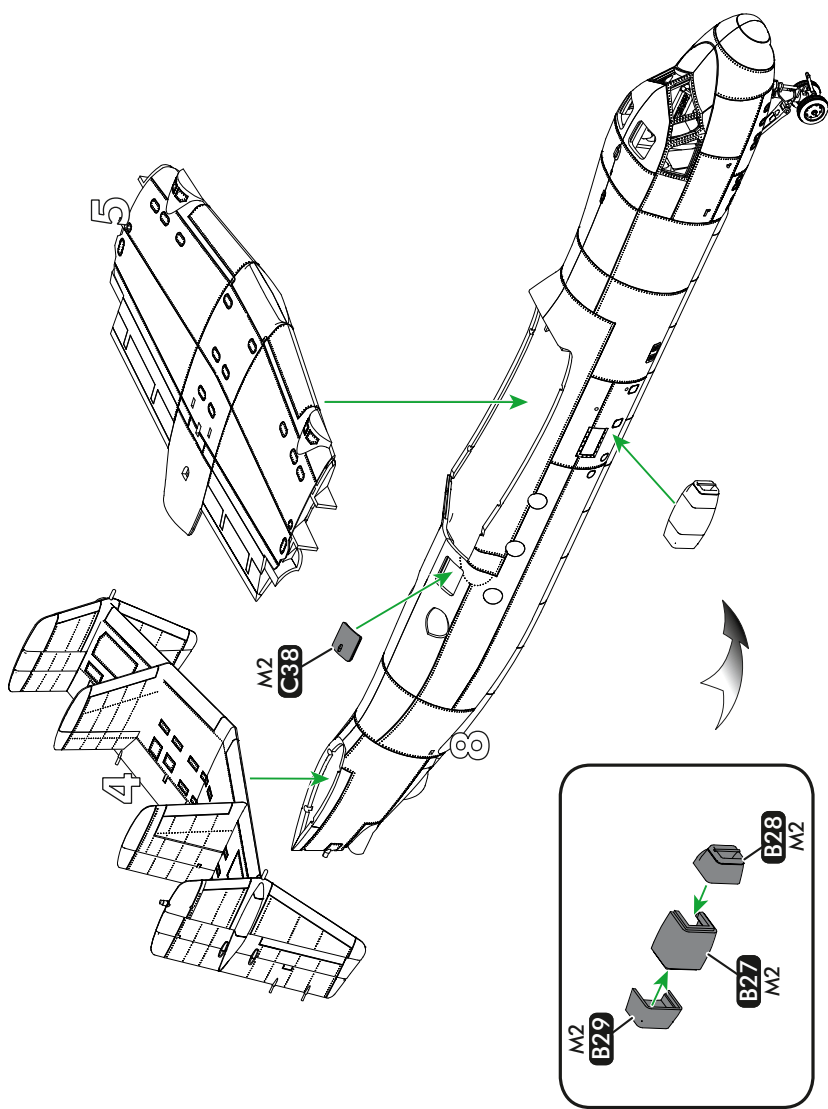
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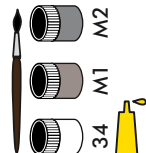
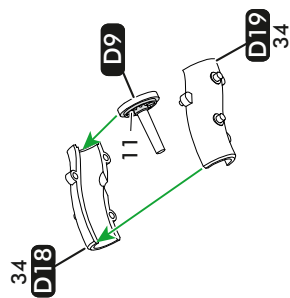




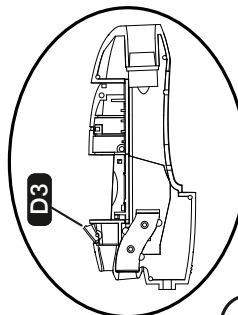
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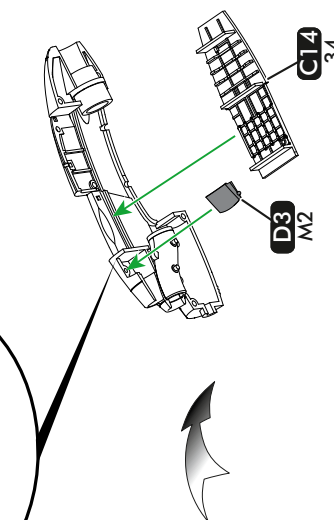
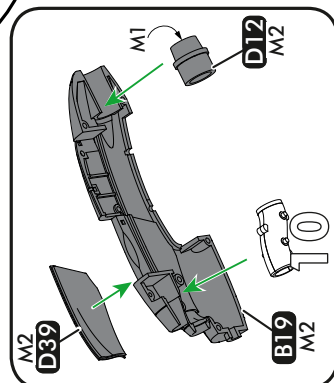
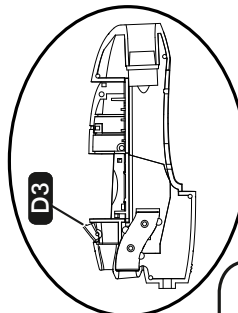
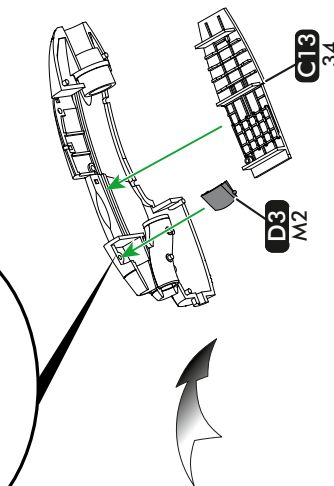
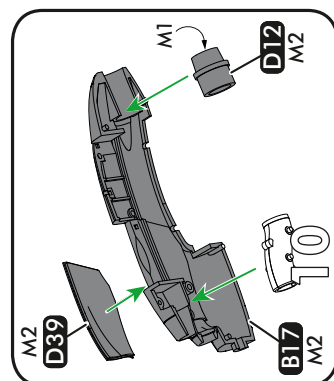
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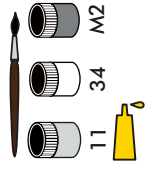
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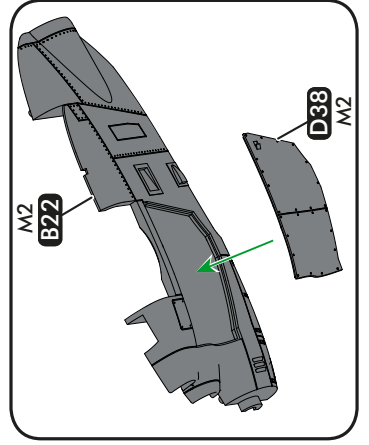
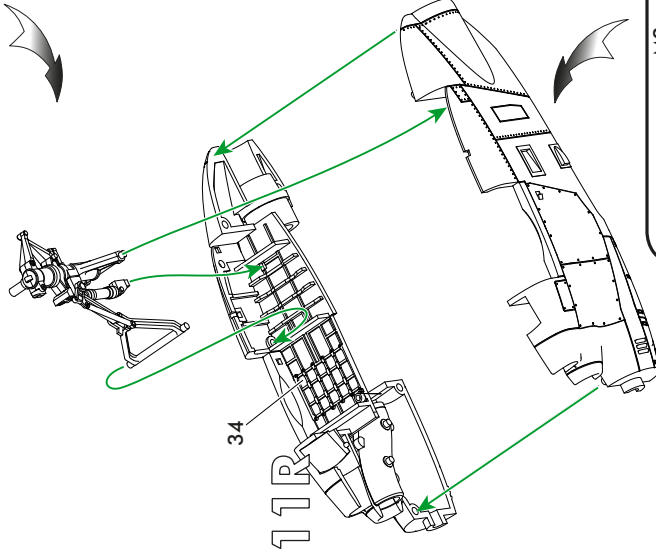
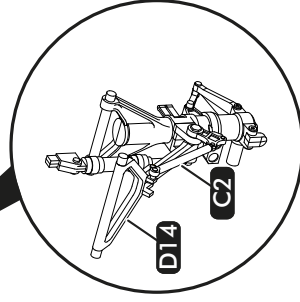
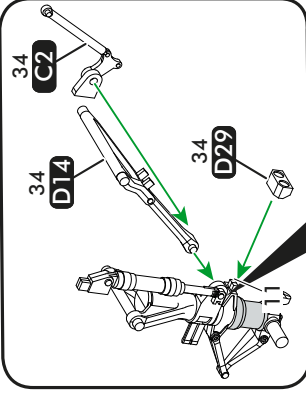
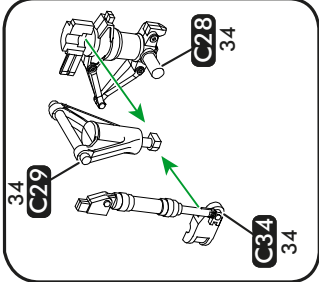
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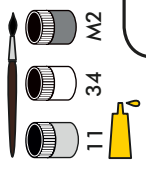
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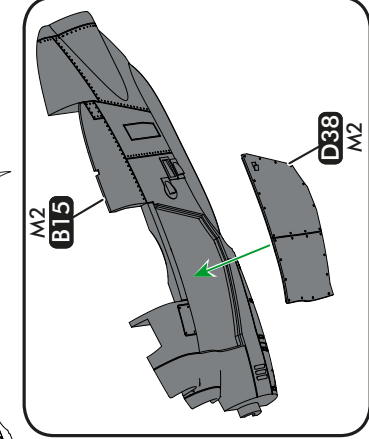
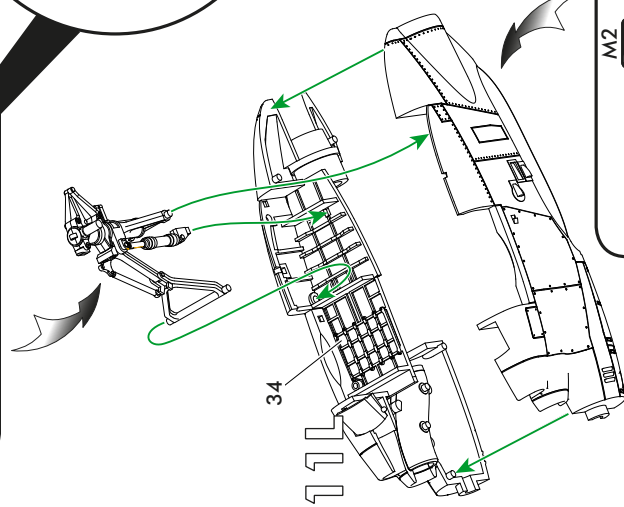
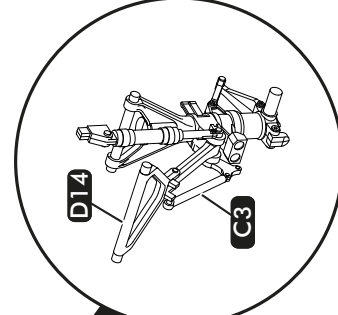
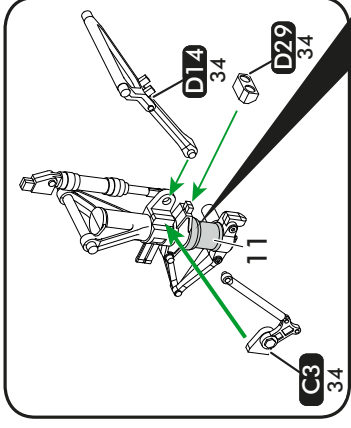
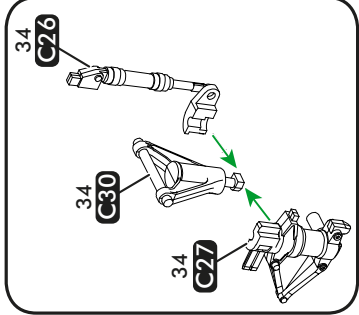
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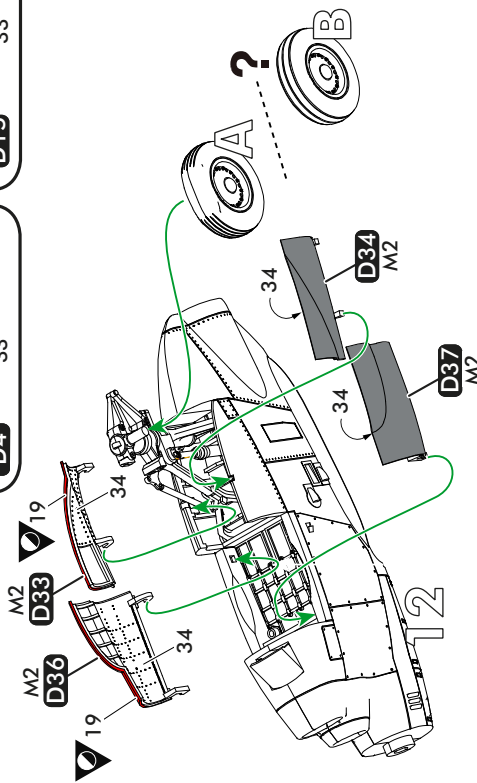
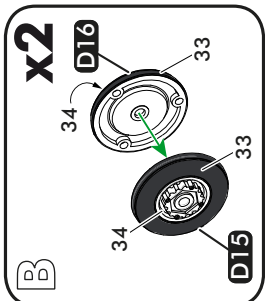
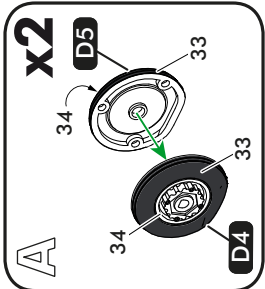
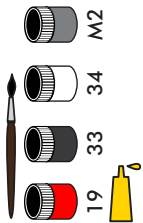
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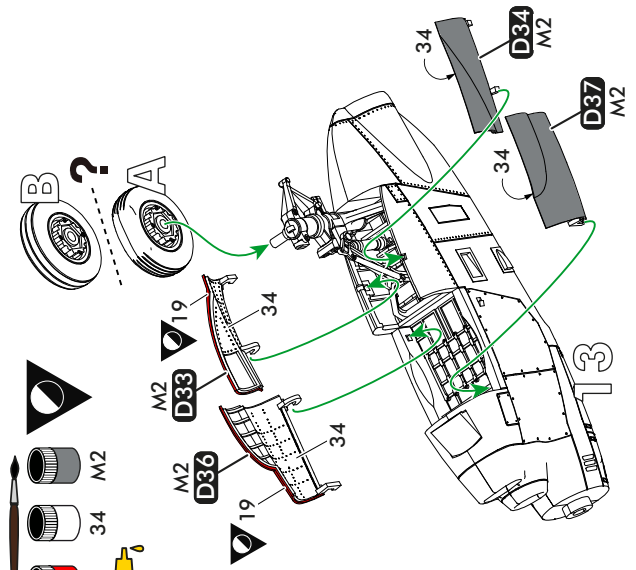
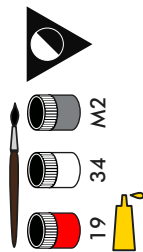
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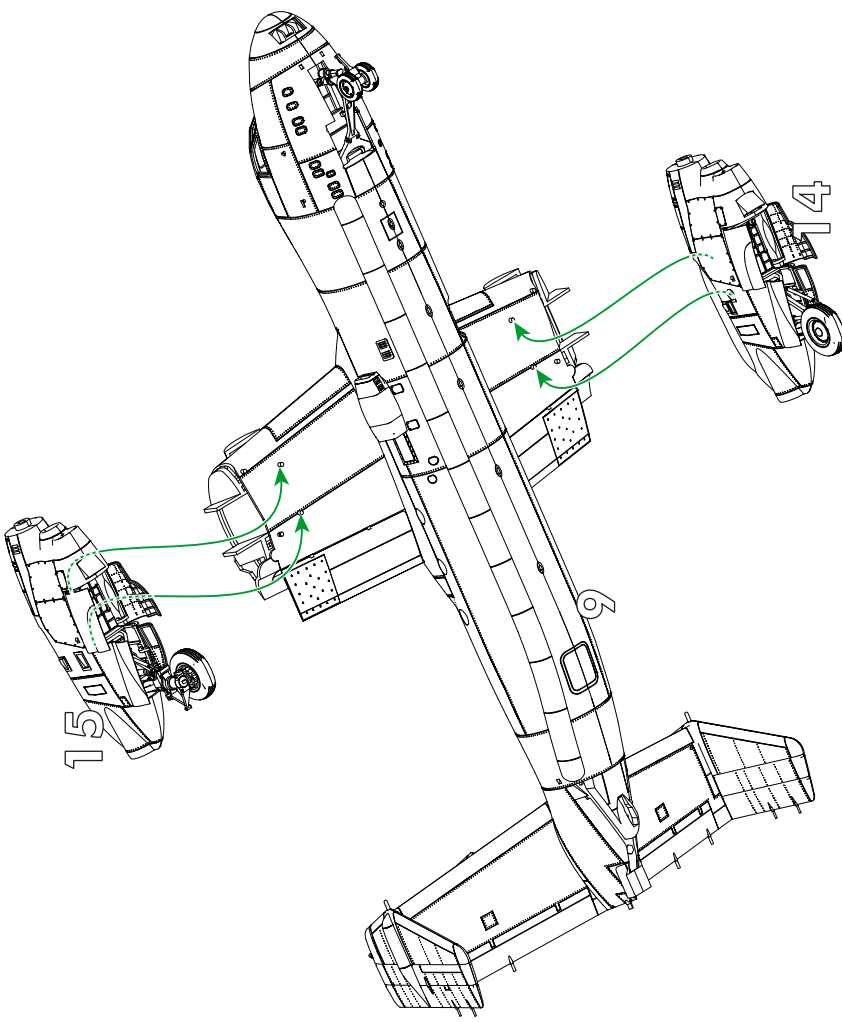
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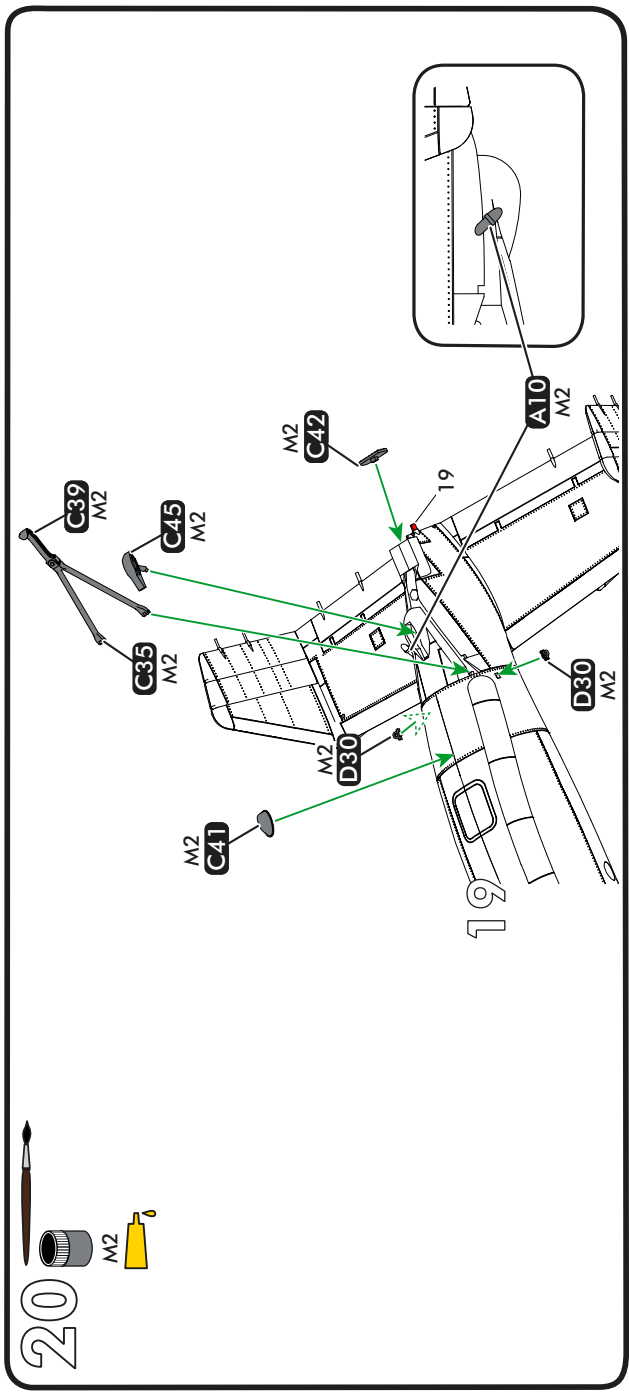
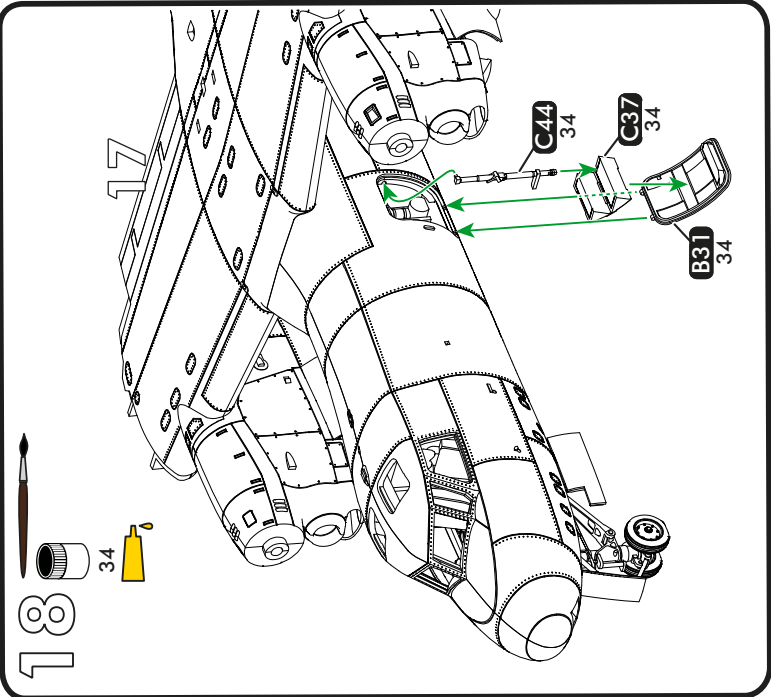
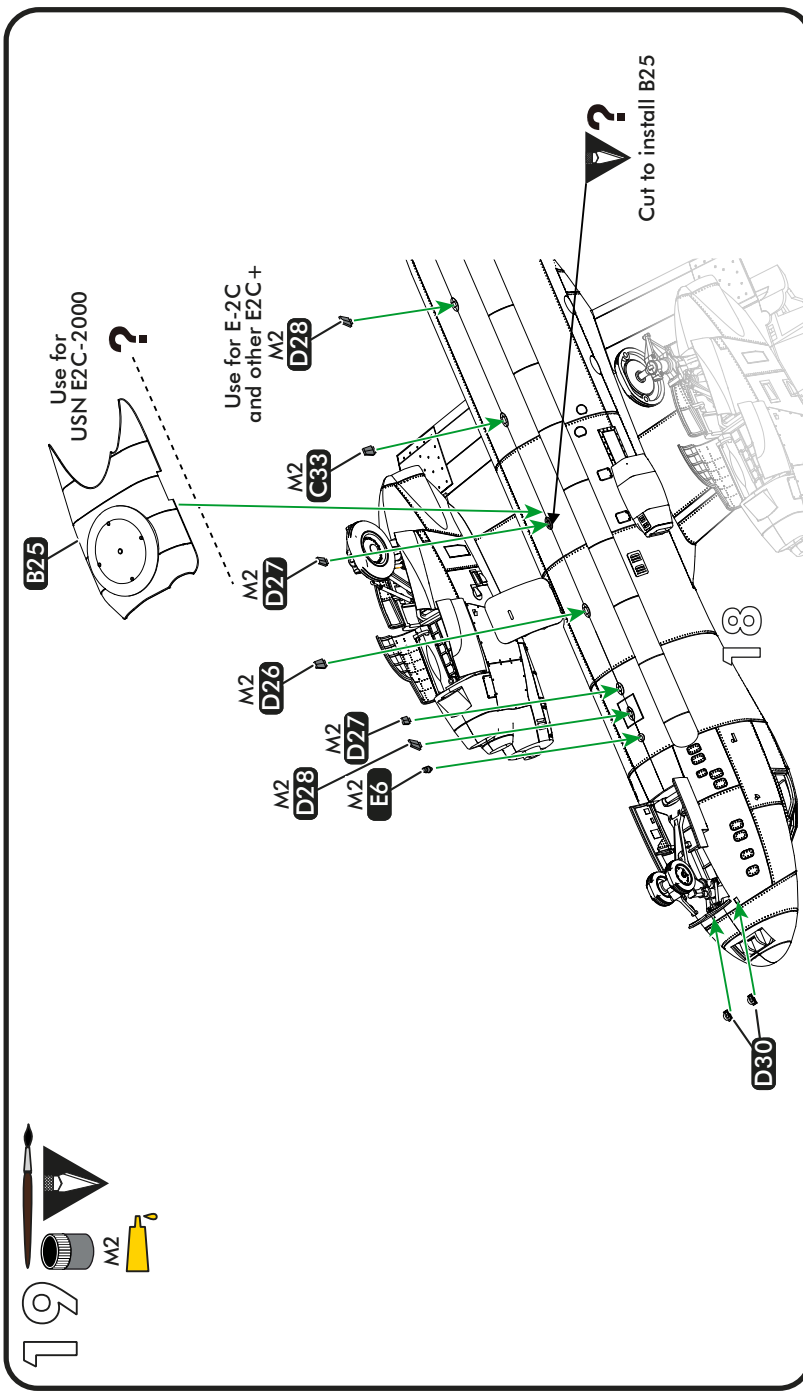
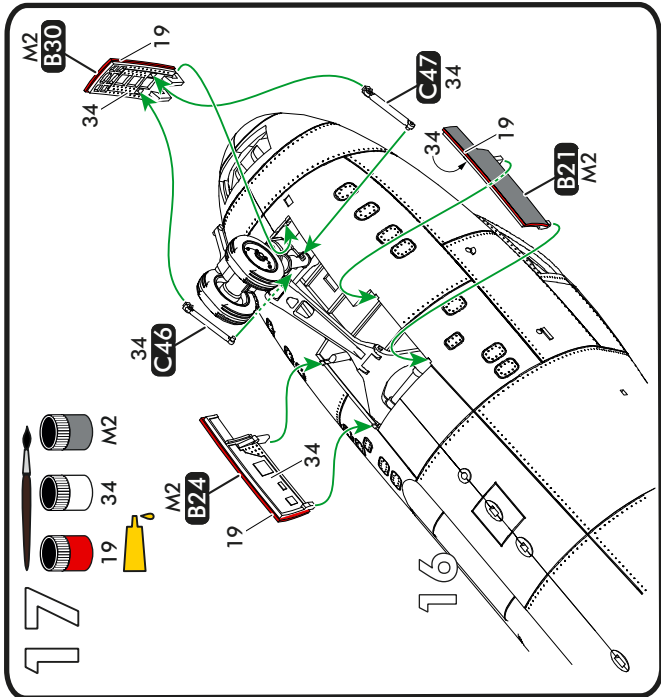


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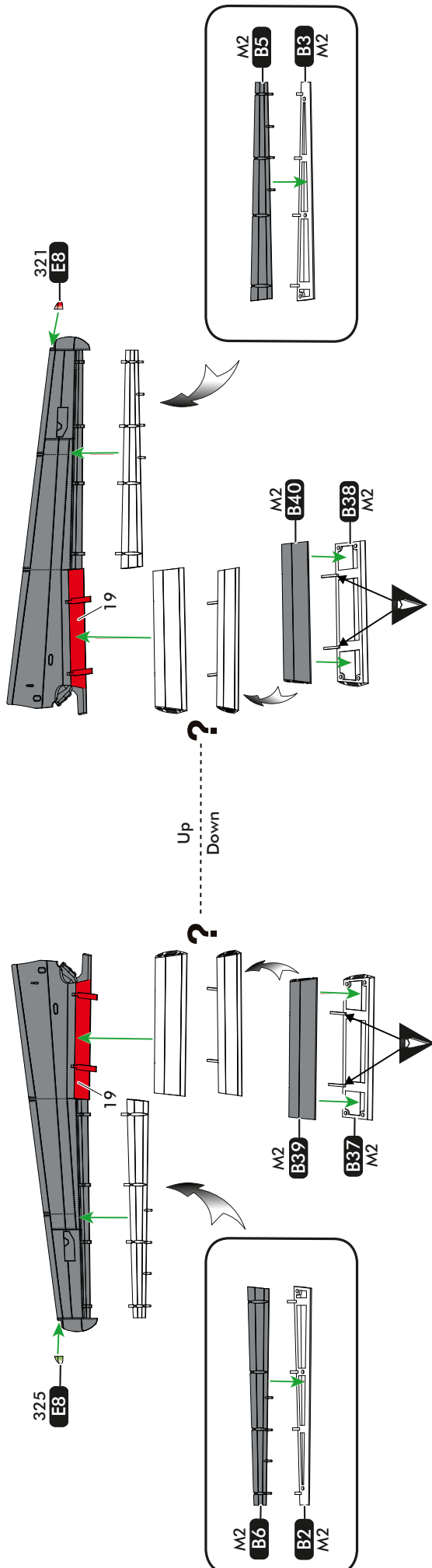
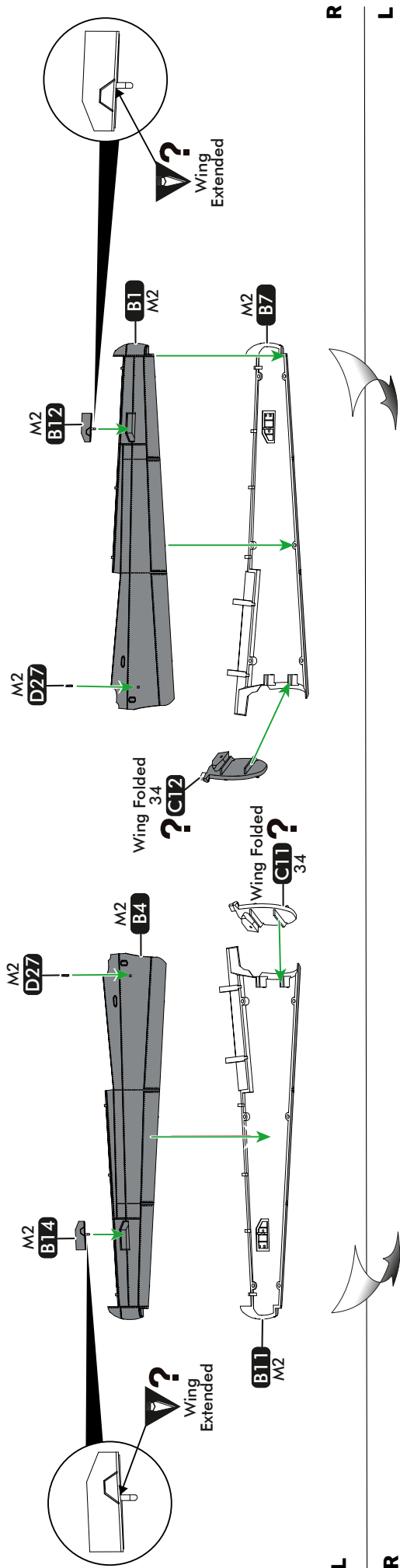
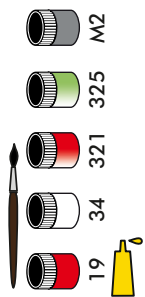


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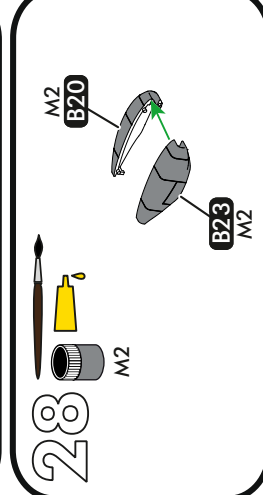
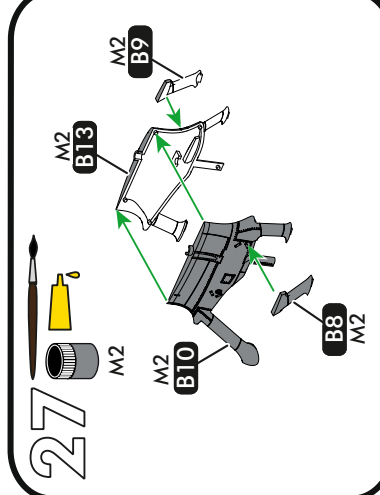
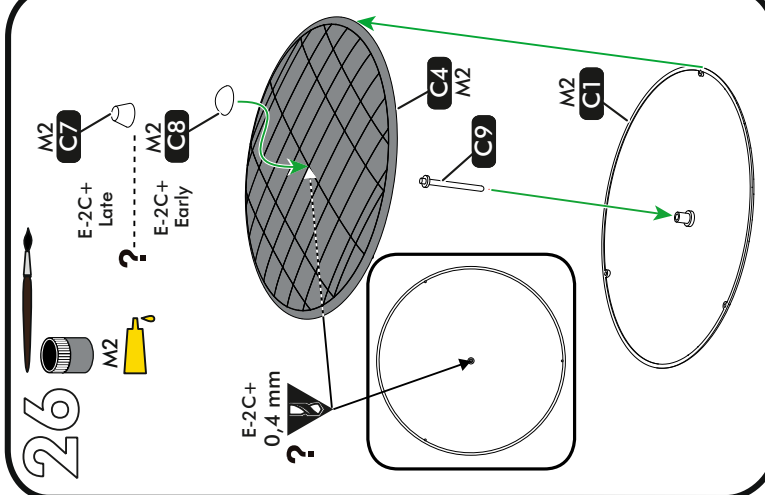
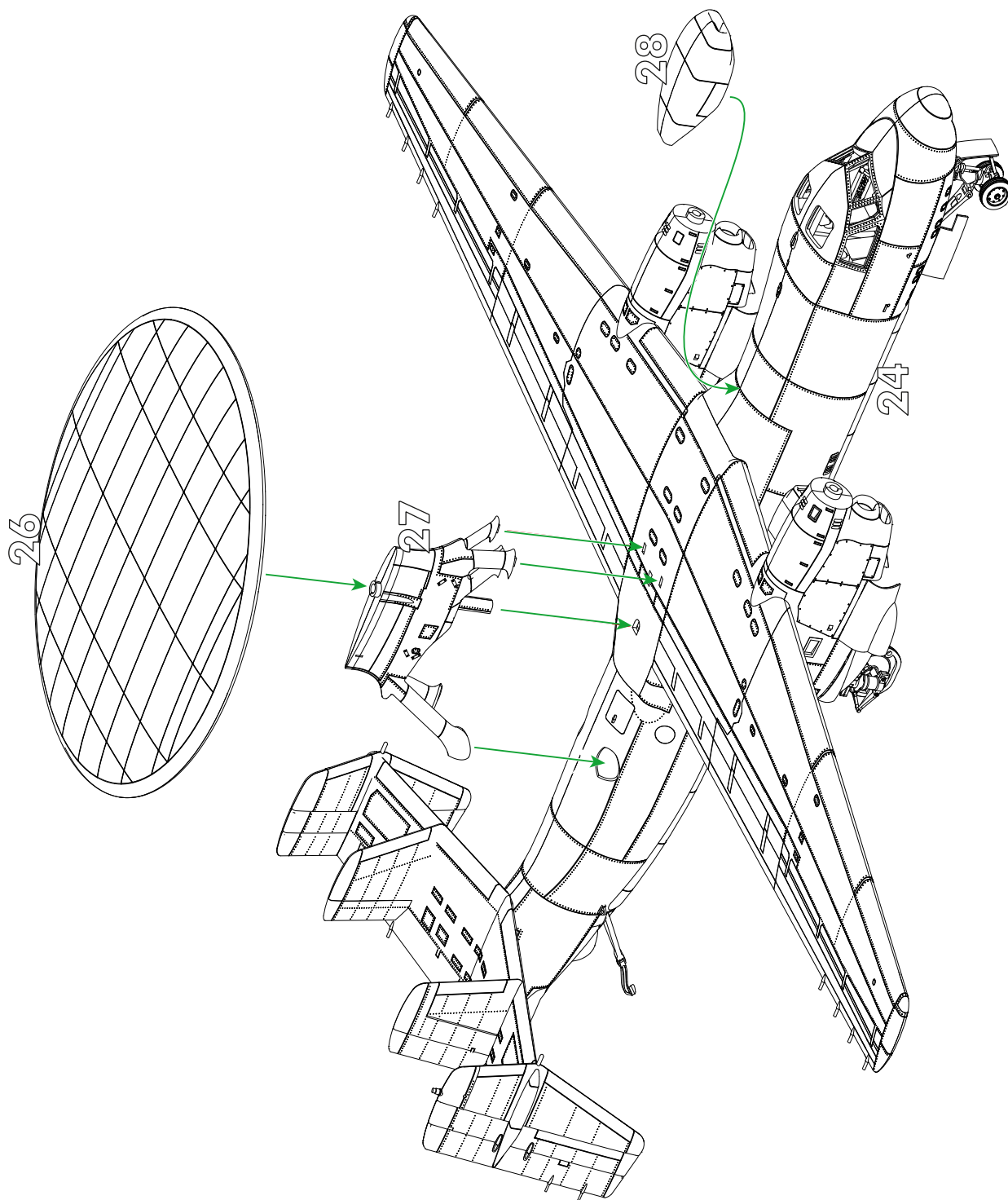


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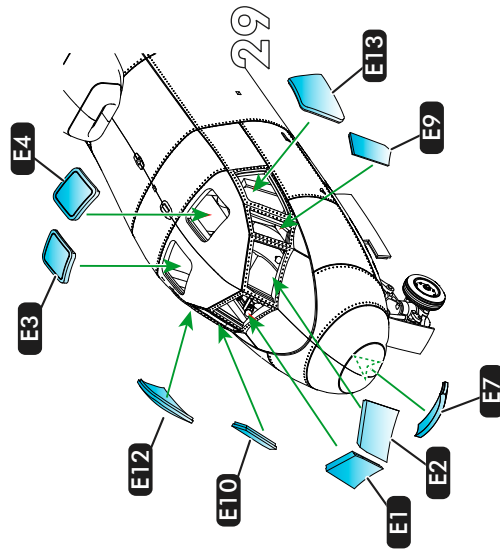


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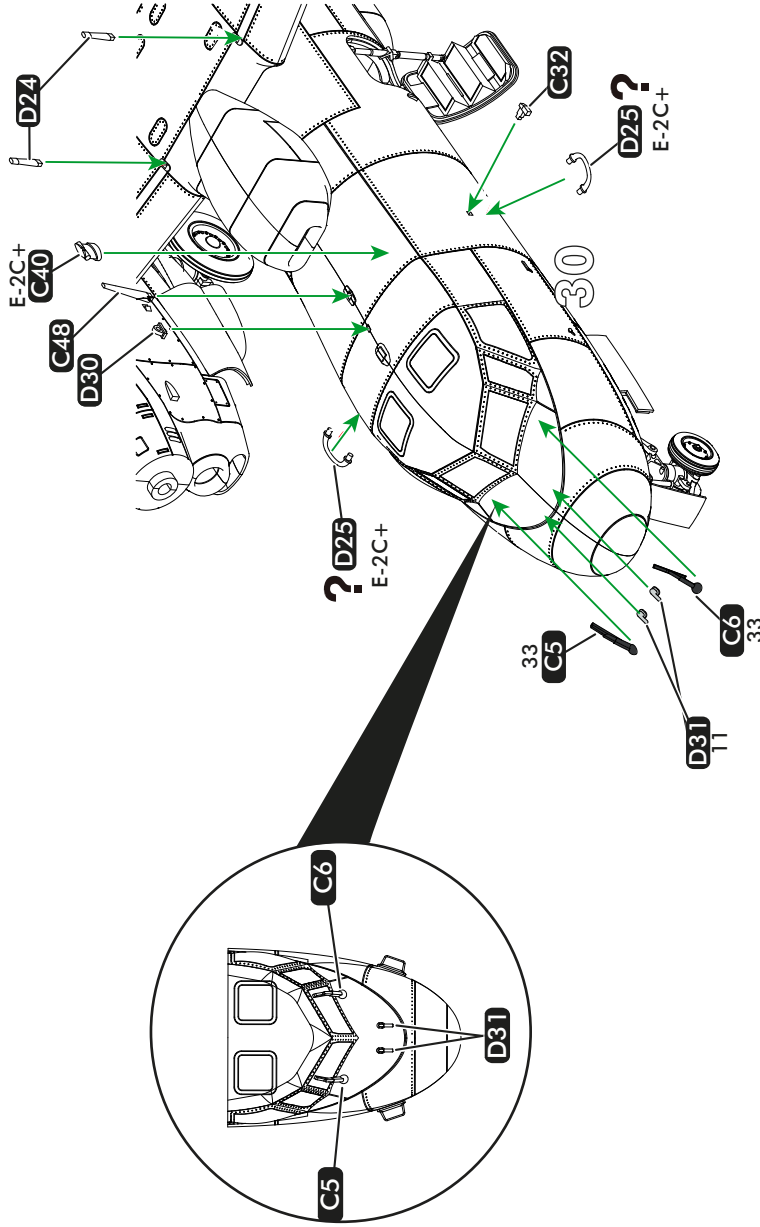
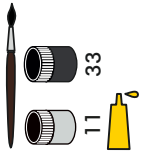
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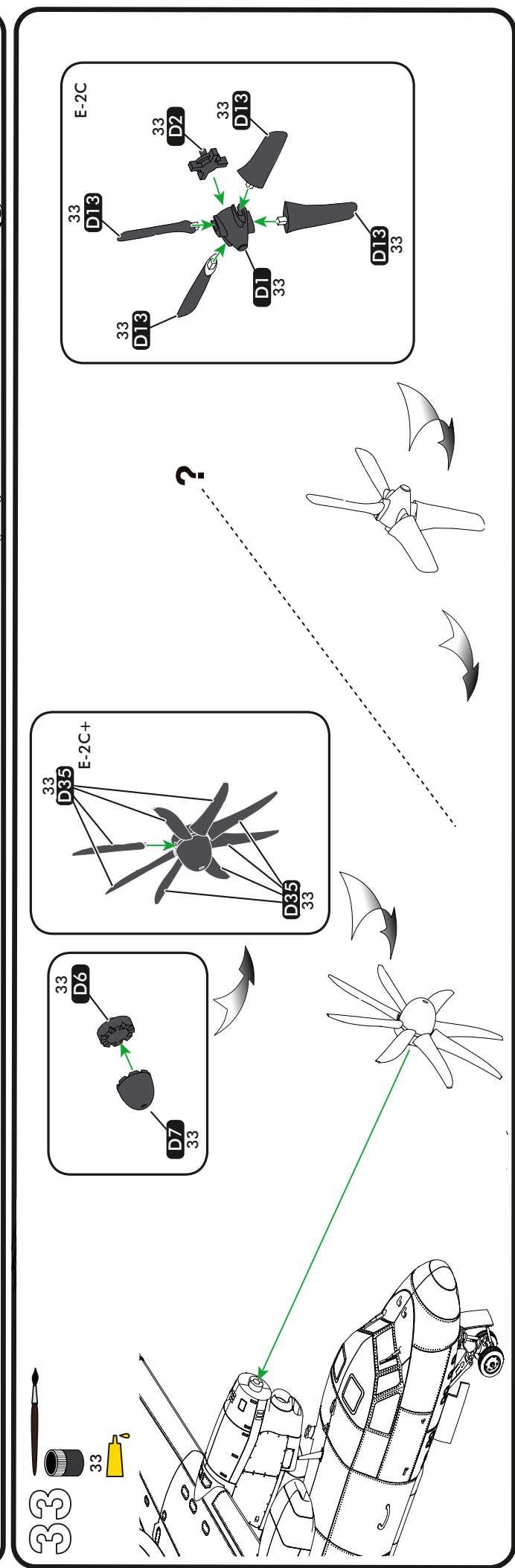
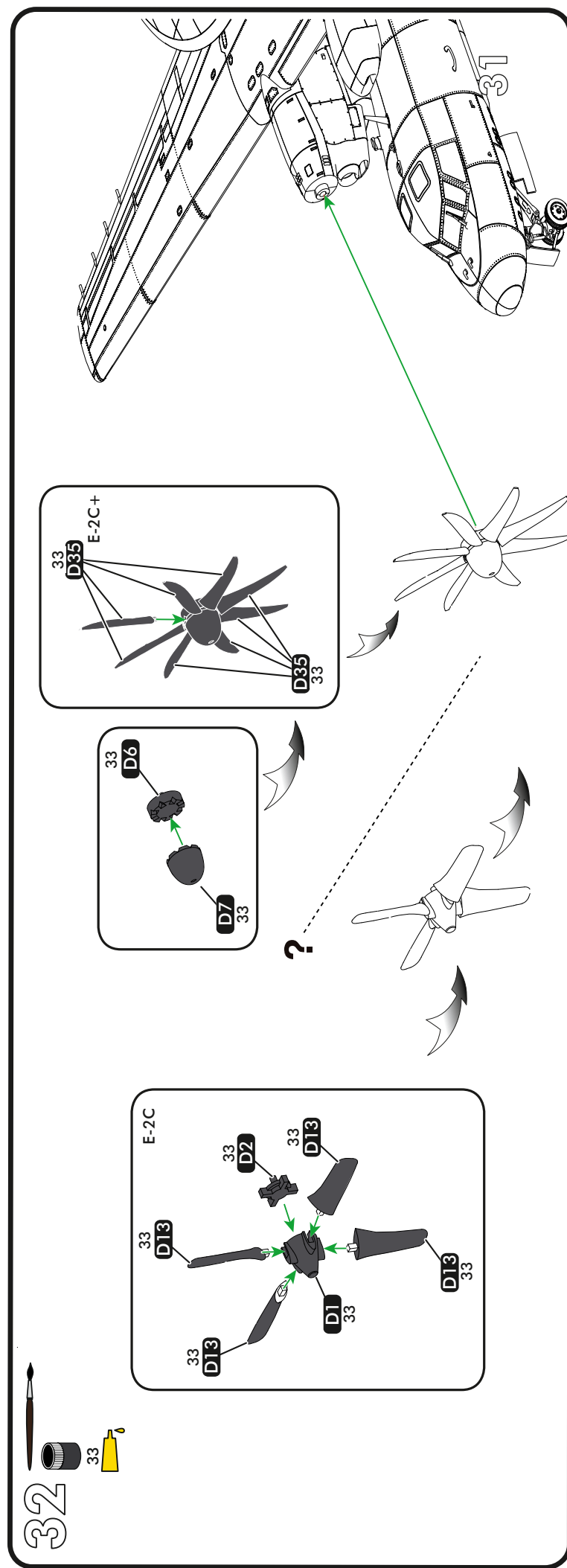


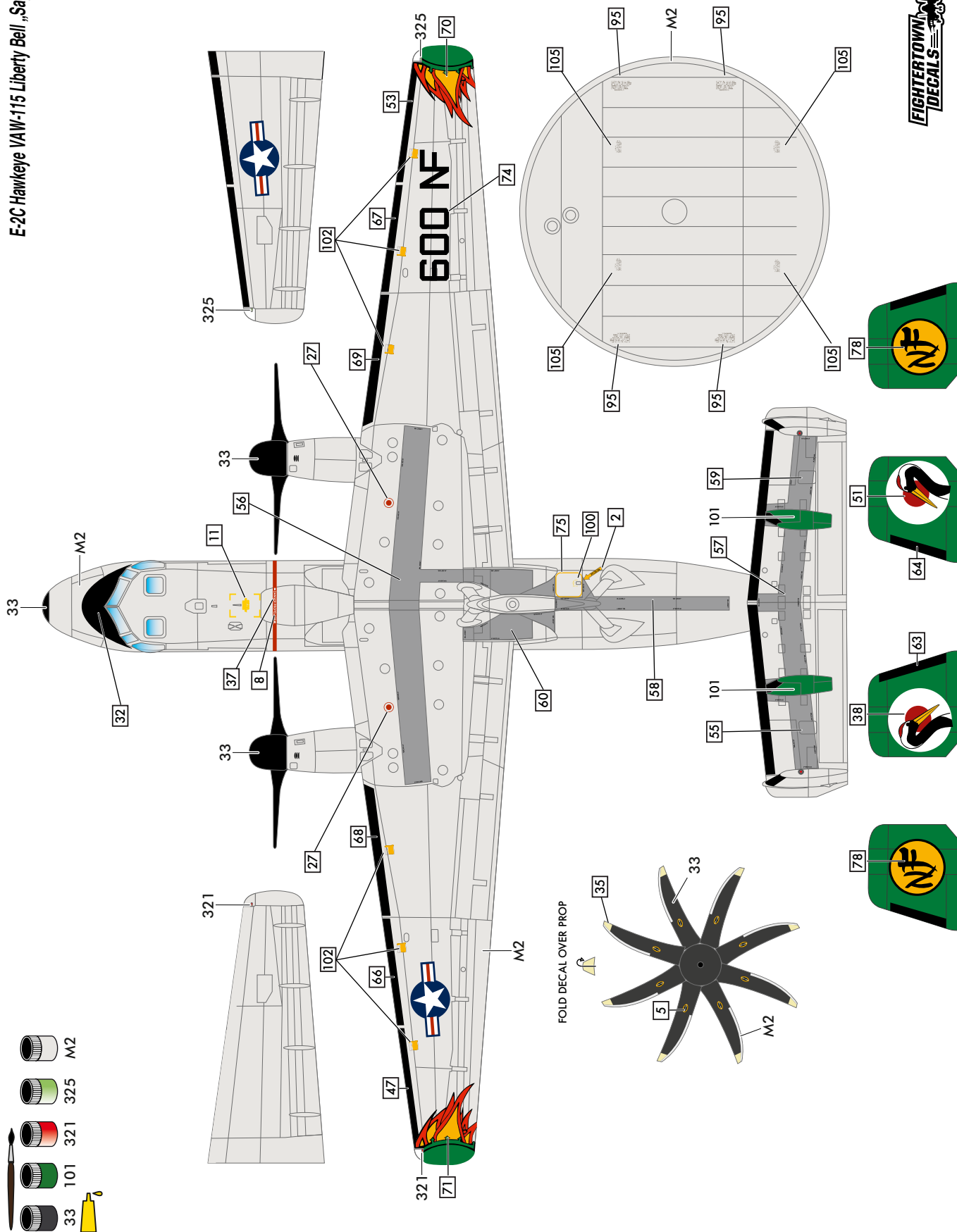
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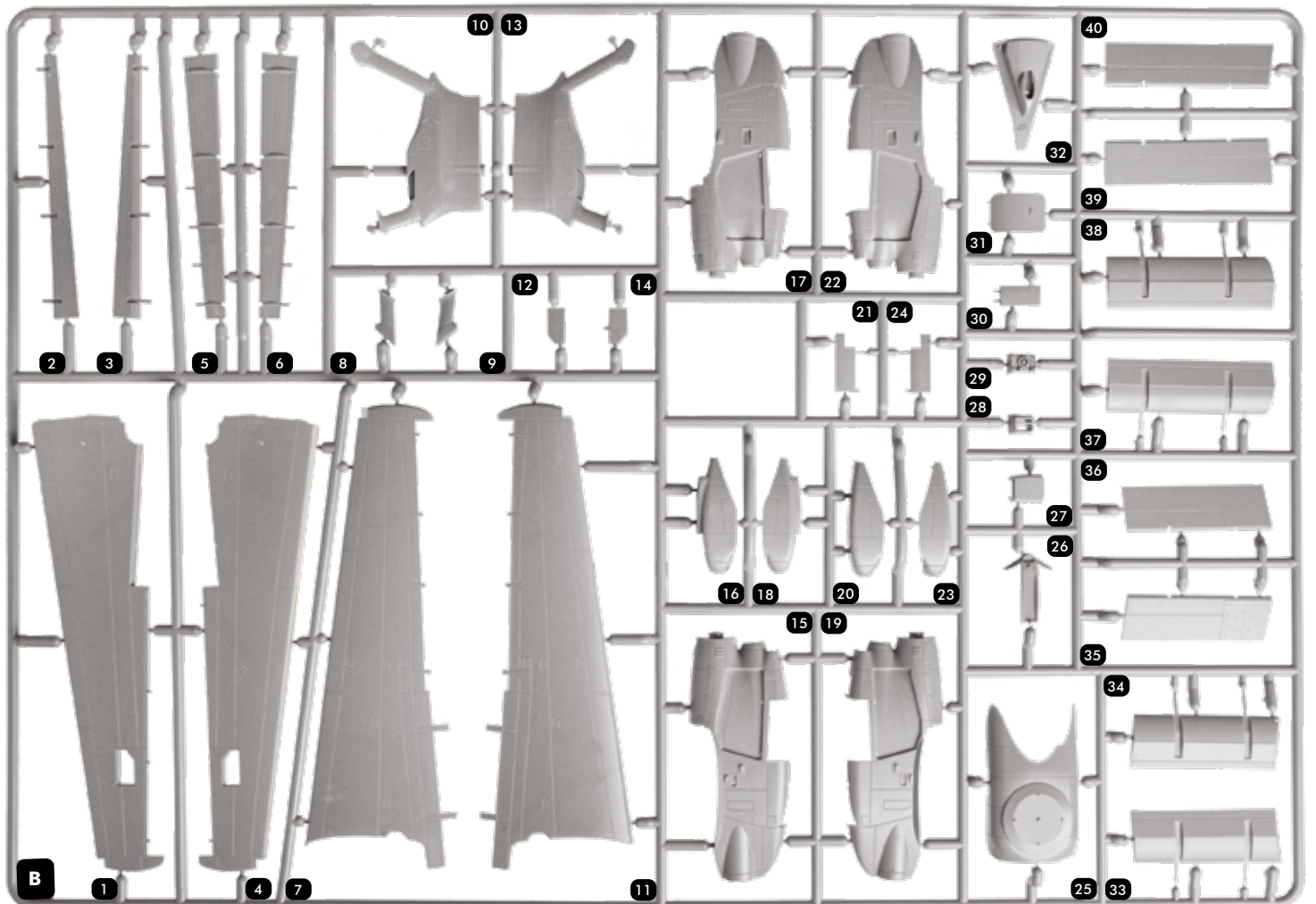
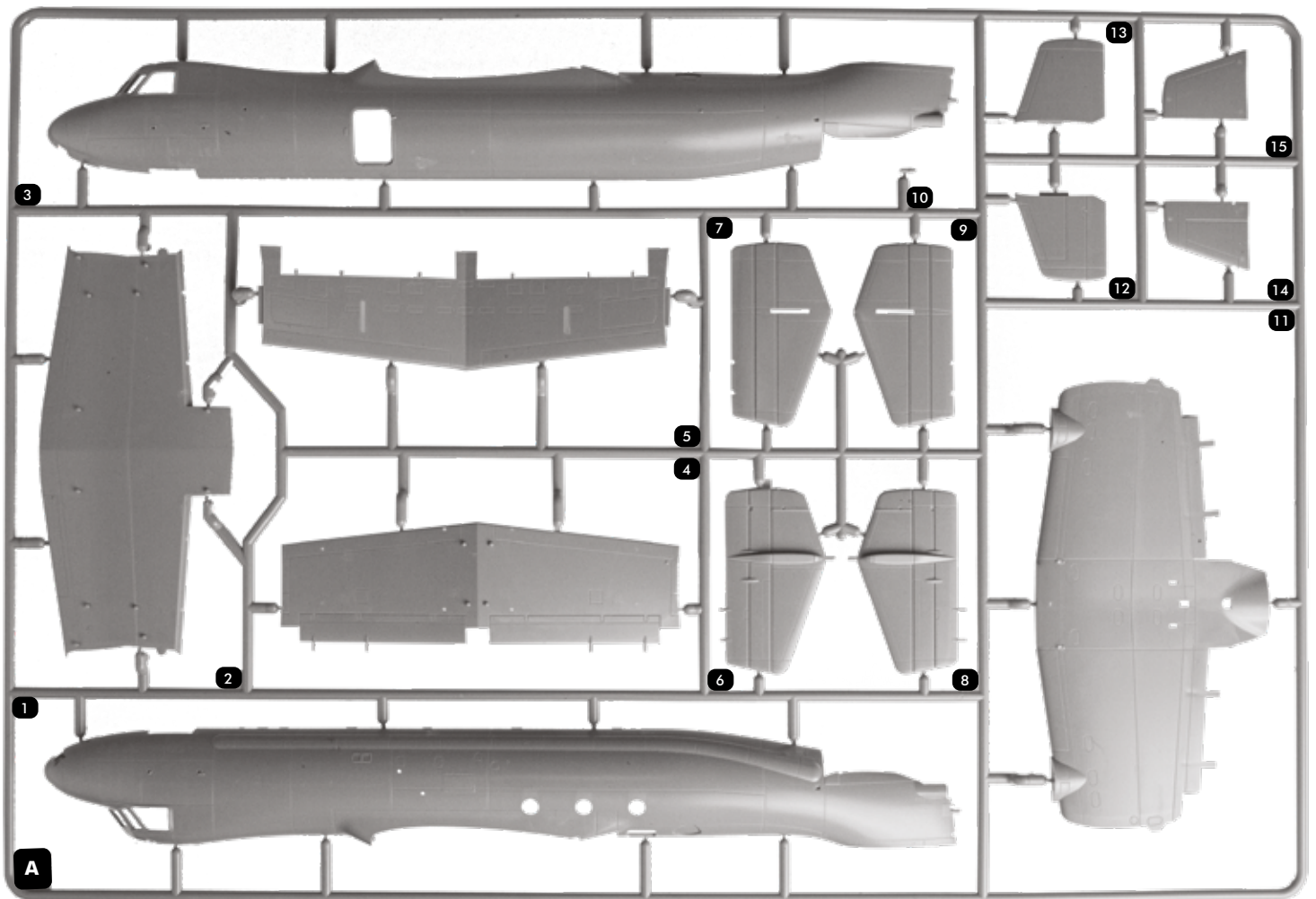
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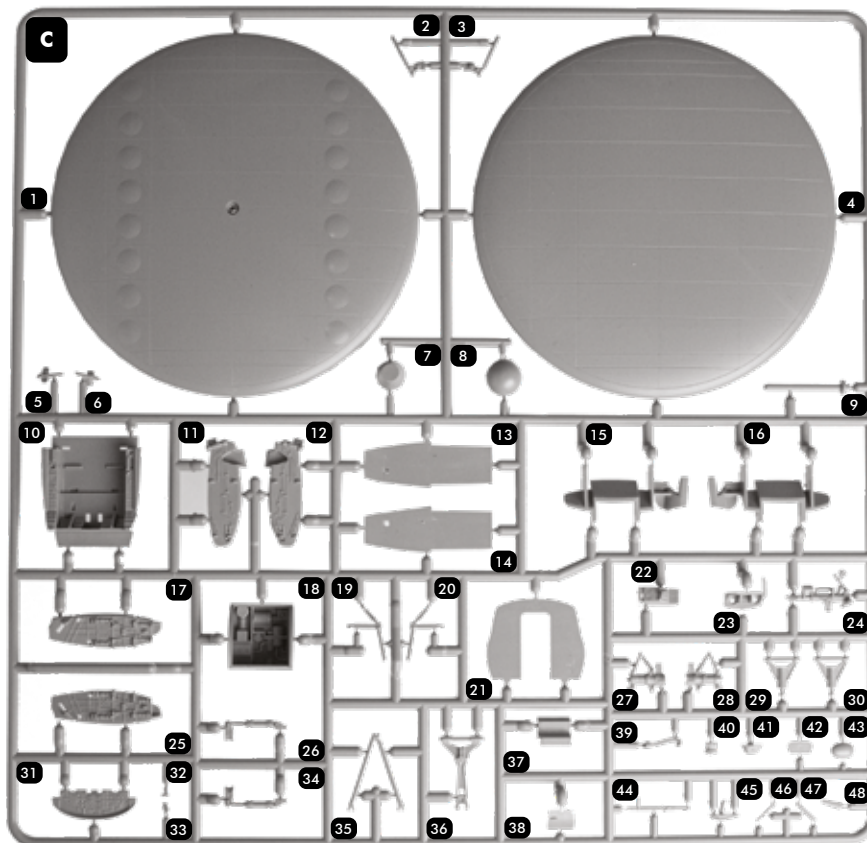




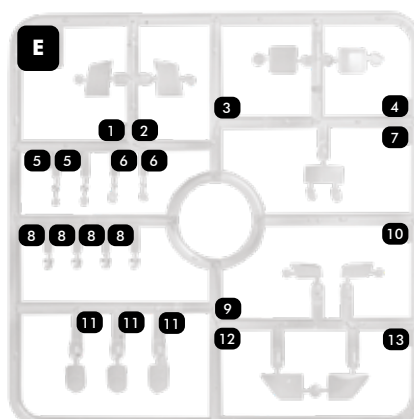
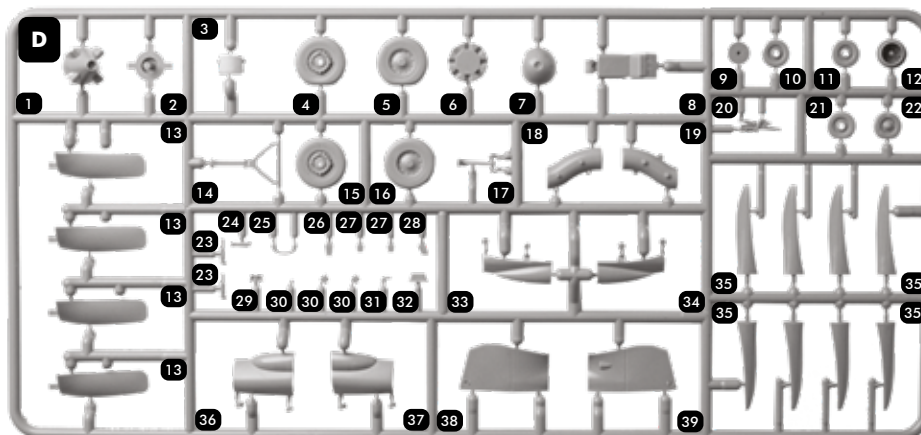








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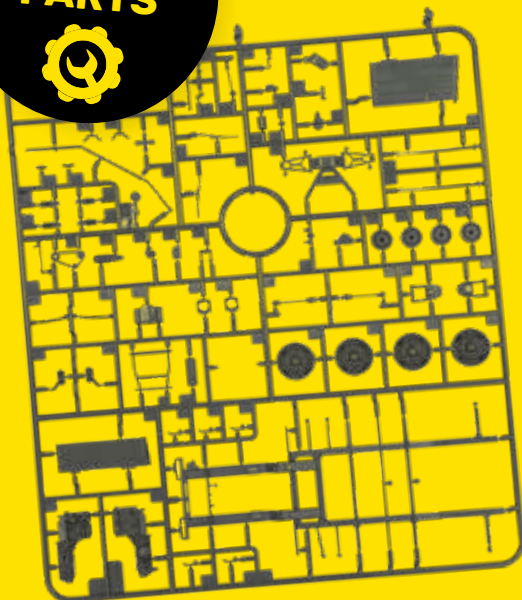
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