

# DeHavilland Sea Venom FAW.53

**The deHavilland Sea Venom was a more powerful version of the Vampire fighter. In its naval form it provided all-weather interception and ground attack capability to the Royal Australian Navy from the 1950s to the 1970s.**

In mid 1947 the deHavilland company began upgrading its Vampire fighter with a much more powerful engine and the first Venom fighters began entering service with the RAF in 1952. DeHavilland also developed a navalized version with folding wings, two seats and all-weather radar, and the first Sea Venom flew in April 1951. The Australian government ordered Sea Venoms in July 1951 and all 39 came to Australia on the new *HMAS Melbourne* aircraft carrier in 1956. They remained in service until June 1973.

This model represents a Sea Venom of the Royal Australian Navy flying from *HMAS Melbourne*.

**Data:** *Engine* deHavilland Ghost Mk.104 turbojet engine of 24kN (4 950 lb) thrust at sea level. *Wing span* 13.08m (42ft 10in). *Length* 11.15m (36ft 7¼in). *Maximum take-off weight* 7 212kg (15 900lb). *Maximum level speed* 906km/h (563mph). *Range* 1 609km (1 000 miles). *Armament* four 20mm Hispano cannon and provision for eight 60 pound rockets.. *Crew* 2.

*Toko (Frog) 1/72 kit. Completed in November 2000.*



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