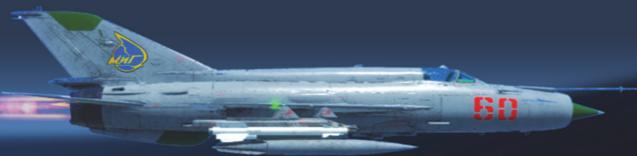


Section I

P3D MiG-21 “Fishbed”



PREFACE

FOREWORD

Thank you for downloading the Mig-21 Bis for MSFS2020. This is the second project developed by a young team, who set a very challenging task of reconstructing the iconic Mig-21 Bis jet fighter. We do believe two years of development have not been lost labor, and this remarkable aircraft will bring you many hours of enjoyment in the virtual skies.

Mig-21 Bis is an utterly complex aircraft, and implementation of each system and function would take a lot of time. All the gauges and systems were elaborated very carefully based on actual functionality, and almost all were implemented exactly as described in the original MIG-21 BIS Pilot's Manual. Mig-21 “Fishbed” is the most-produced supersonic jet aircraft in aviation history, it flew or is still flying in more than 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. We made a lot of effort to elaborate the visual part of both the interior and exterior of this famous fighter.

Copyright Information

These files represent a truly immense volume of work and are a commercial project, not freeware. They may not be copied or transmitted or passed to third parties, or altered in any way.

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Credits and Acknowledgements

I would like to gratefully acknowledge the development team for their superb work and dedication to this project. Many of you wondered if we would ever get it done, so the day has come.

Features

- Super-maneuverable, powerful, fast, all-weather, front-line fighter MIG-21 BIS was designed to be the best.
- Fly high and fast: above 57,000 feet and 2.1 Mach
- Try full power of Tumansky R25-300 engine which has 8 tones of afterburner thrust.
- Flight model is based on actual performance characteristics at diverse altitudes and speeds, considering overall configuration of aircraft.

Cockpit Systems and Gauges are made with ultimate realism according to the original Mig-21 Bis Pilot's Manual:

1. Fuel Supply System
2. Electrical Power Supply System
3. Landing Gear system
4. Flaps and SPS systems, Aerodynamic Deceleration and Flight Control Systems.
5. Weapon control system (visual part only)
6. The full functional Autopilot with 5 unique modes of flight and navigation.
7. Warning, Caution and Indicator Lamps
8. Lighting System.
9. Communication Equipment
10. Navigation system
11. Fire Extinguishing System

- All systems can be operated according to Normal Procedures set by the original Mig-21 Pilot's Manual

VERSION

- **MiG-21Bus for MSFS2020 v1.4.0**

Recomended Settings

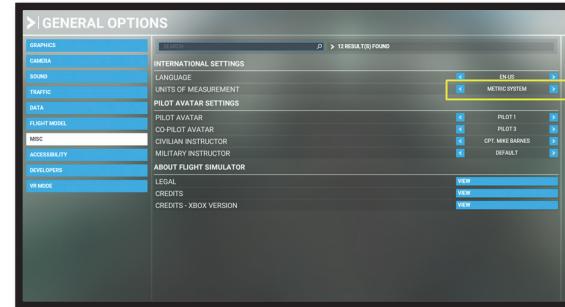
Realism Settings

GKS Mig-21 bis was built with a very high degree of realism and accuracy. Therefore, it was developed using the highest realism settings available in MSFS 2020. The following settings are recommended to provide the most accurate depiction of the flight model. Otherwise the certain features may not work correctly, and the flight model will not perform accurately. The figure below describes the recommended realism settings.

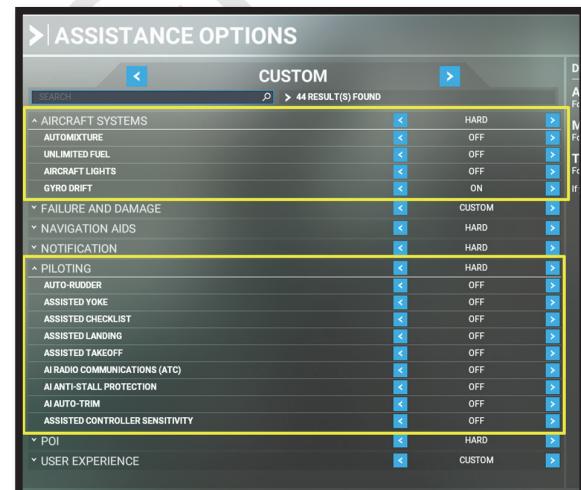
GENERAL OPTIONS Make sure you are using the MODERN flight model



Make sure you are using the metric system



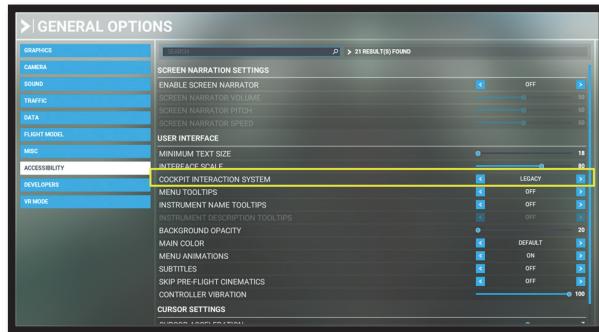
ASSISTANCE OPTIONS To achieve the highest degree of realism, move all sliders to the rightmost position. The model was developed in this manner, thus we cannot ensure the accuracy of the model, if these options are not disabled.



BASIC CONTROLS

MOUSE CONTROLS

The model uses an "Legacy" control system option. Mouse controls are uniform for all switches, buttons, knobs, and work according to the following rules:



1. Left single click – increment forward
2. Right single click – not used
3. Mouse Wheel – controlled forward or backward movement.
4. For switches which contains 3 and more positions Left single click will cycle all positions.

! IMPORTANT

CUSTOM KEY MAPPINGS

! Drag chute and Droppable fuel tanks features are requiring custom key mapping.

Drag chute

Drag chute deployment button is mapped to **RADIO -> ANNUNCIATOR SWITCH ON**

It is recommended to map this function to ("I")

Drag chute jettison button is mapped to

RADIO -> ANNUNCIATOR SWITCH OFF

It is recommended to map this function to ("J")

Drop fuel tanks

Drop fuel tanks jettison buttons is mapped to

MISCELLANEOUS -> TOGGLE TAIL HOOK HANDLE

It is recommended to map this function to ("I" | "J")



You can find the usage description in the following sections of the manual.

However, it can be still controlled corresponding cockpit buttons

Recommended key mappings:

- Gears UP/DOWN
- Flaps
- Air Brakes
- Brakes
- Autopilot master switch
- Autopilot leveling

AUTOPILOT Stabilization and level flight modes of autopilot can be controlled by default keys, however ILS automatic approach and instrumental modes of autopilot are specific and can be set only by switches in Virtual Cockpit.

Known issues

The external model of the cockpit becomes visible

In some cases, the external model becomes visible inside of the cockpit. This is due to the bug of turning on/off the visibility of traffic models. It should be fixed in the next msfs202 update by ASOBO

—

Basic Video Tutorials

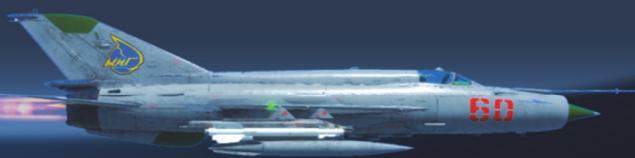
For a quick start, you can turn to the GKS YouTube channel, where you will find video tutorials on all the basic procedures and operations.

GKS YouTube channel https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRQba_rx2ilDR9bI9_aXyDA

If necessary, you can ask questions on our forum or send an application to the support on our website:

Forum: <https://www.aviasimhd.com/community/>
Support: <https://www.aviasimhd.com/1885-2/>

This is the last page of Section I

Section II**P3D** MiG-21
“Fishbed”**DESCRIPTION & OPERATION****Table of Contents**

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SHORT HIUSTORIC OVERVIEW

The MiG-21 Bis (NATO reporting name: "Fishbed") is a supersonic front-line jet fighter and interceptor aircraft, designed by the Mikoyan-Gurevich Design Bureau in the Soviet Union. Development of what would become the MiG-21 began in the early 1950s from several prototypes (Ye-1 to Ye-4). First delta wings prototype (Ye-4) made its maiden flight on 16 June 1955 and its first public appearance during the Soviet Aviation Day display at Moscow's Tushino airfield in July 1956.



The MiG-21 was the first successful Soviet aircraft combining fighter and interceptor characteristics in a single aircraft. It was a lightweight fighter, achieving Mach 2 with a relatively low-powered afterburning turbojet. The delta wing, while excellent for a fast-climbing interceptor, meant any form of turning combat led to a rapid loss of speed. However, the light loading of the aircraft could mean that a climb rate of 235 m/s (46,250 ft/min) was possible with a combat-loaded MiG-21bis not far short of the performance of the later F-16A.

Due to its simplicity of design, ease of mastering the piloting technique and excellent indicators of speed and maneuverability, the Mig 21 is widely used in the world.

The MiG-21 «Fishbed» is:

- the most built combat aircraft after World War II
- the most built supersonic aircraft
- the longest built combat aircraft with 57 years of production
- the most widely used combat aircraft and served or serves with about 50 air forces on four continents
- an aircraft built in 20 different versions of four generations.

The MiG-21 flew or is still flying in more than 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. For more than 40 years the MiG-21 has been the backbone fighter of the air forces of former Warsaw Pact countries. When Poland, Czech and Hungary joined the NATO the MiG-21s of these countries continued to serve in the alliance.



General Arrangement Diagram

THE AIRCRAFT.

The MiG-21 BIS aircraft is a front-line (tactical) interceptor fighter powered by one turbojet engine. It is fitted with instruments and electronic equipment ensuring flights by day and at night under fair and bad weather conditions. The aircraft is an all-metal, cantilever mid-wing monoplane featuring a delta wing, swept-back tail unit and controllable stabilizer.

- Crew: 1
- Length: 15.0 m (with Pitot) (49 ft 2.5 in)
- Wingspan: 7.154 m (23 ft 5.66 in)
- Height: 4.125 m (13 ft 6.41 in)
- Wing area: 23.0 m² (247.3 ft²)
- Empty weight: 5,339 kg (11,770 lb)
- Gross weight: 8,725 kg (19,235 lb)
- Powerplant: 1 x Tumansky R25-300, 44 kN static thrust dry, 71 kN static thrust with afterburner

Performance

- Maximum allowed speed: 2350km/h TAS, 1300km/h IAS
- Maximum allowed Mach: 2.05M
- Range: (internal fuel) 1,210 km (751 miles)
- Service ceiling: 17,500 m (57,415 ft)
- Rate of climb: 225 m/s (44,280 ft/min)
- Take-off speed: 340-370km/h IAS
- Touchdown speed: 260-270km/hIAS
- Cruise speed: 800km/h TAS

Technical data

- Wheel base: 4.71m
- Track width: 2.69m
- Wing load: 385kg/m²
- Plane empty weight: 5339kg
- Normal takeoff weight: 8725kg
- Max takeoff weight: 10,400kg
- Nosecone movement: max 200mm
- Flaps angles:
 - Take off: 25°
 - Landing: 45°
- Ailerons angles: ±20°
- Air-brake angles:
 - Front flaps 35°
 - Rear flap 40°
- Horizontal stabilizer (tail) angles: +7.5°/ -15.7°
- Rudder angles: ±25°

Fuel capacity

- Main: 2850l = 2225kg
- Drop tanks: 490l = 382kg (+52kg tank weight)
- Drop tanks: 800l = 625kg (+57kg tank weight)

l/kg ratio: 1kg = 1.279l; 1l = 0.781kg

Typical Fuel consumption

- 100% on ground 3.2l/s (2.5kg/s)
- AFB1 sea level: 4.2l/s (3.3kg/s)
- CSR2 sea level 5.5l/s (4.3kg/s)
- AFB M1.06 6.4l/s (5.0kg/s)
- CSR M1.06 8.8l/s (6.9kg/s)
- Taxi: 80l
- Take-off: 250l (~2min ~25km)
- Level flight: 1485l (550km)
- Landing circle (school pattern): 200l
- Recommended fuel for landing (including reserve fuel for two landing attempts): 700l

Under the maximum-range flight conditions, variation of the aircraft weight by 10% result in a corresponding change in the per-kilometer fuel consumption:

- by 10% at an altitude of 10,000 - 11,000m
- by 5% at an altitude of 5000m
- by 0.5% at an altitude of 500m

Front Instrumental Panel

Front Panel is the main pilot-aircraft information interface. Here the pilot reads most of the information needed to fly the plane, perform combat operations and manage the airplane's weapon system.

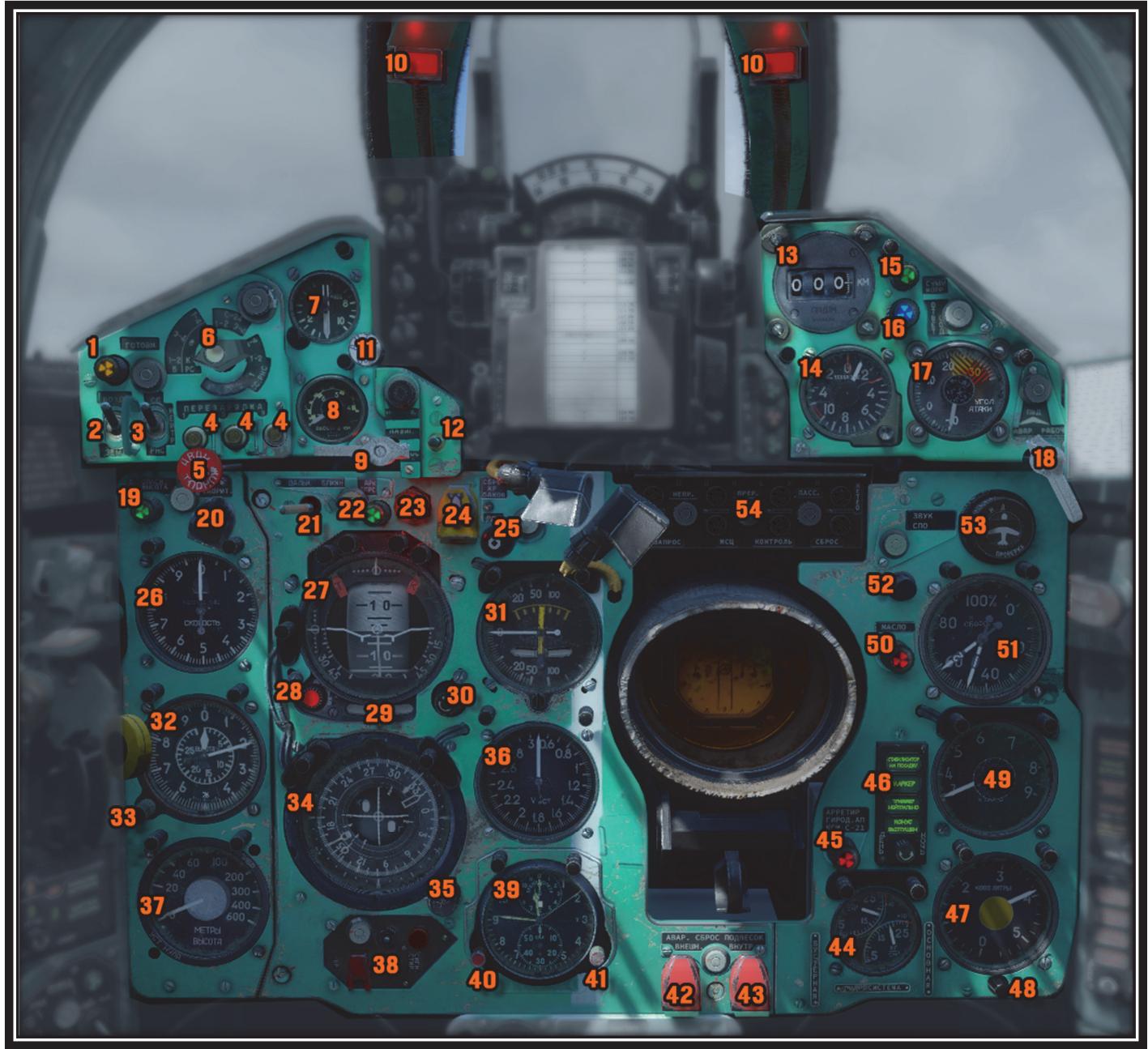


Image 1.1: Front Instrumental Panel. Grouped switches are numbered from left to right, top down. This image is available for hi-resolution print (GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

1. **Gun ready light**
2. **Air-2-Air & Air-2-Ground weapon mode select switch**
3. **AA missile type (Radar guidance / Infrared guidance) select switch**
4. **Gun load/reload buttons**
5. **Emergency brakes lever**
6. **Pylon and weapon type selector knob**
7. **ARU-3VM gauge**
8. **Nosecone position gauge and emergency manual control**
9. **Nose Gear brake lever**
10. **SUA (high AoA light warning system)**
11. **Anti-icing system lever (deicing front cockpit)**
12. **RSBN/PRMG operating mode selector switch (descend, navigation, landing)**
13. **RSBN distance indicator**
14. **Accelerometer (G-meter) with reset button**
15. **Autopilot control signal lamp**
16. **Transponder SOD-57 emission indicator light**
In MSFS2020 used for Autopilot control indicator
17. **UUA-1 (AoA) gauge**
18. **Pitot tube selector lever (main, auxiliary)**
19. **Low altitude warning light**
20. **SPRD rocket boosters start button**
21. **Far-near landing NDB switch**
22. **Far-near landing NDB frequency self-adjustment indication light**
23. **SORC - main warning light button/light**
24. **Fuel tanks jettison button**
25. **NPP course magnetic SYNCHRONISATION button**
26. **Indicated Air Speed instrument**
27. **Attitude Director Indicator (ADI/KPP) gauge**
28. **Slip indicator**
29. **KPP gyro reset button**
30. **Horizontal adjustment knob**
31. **Combined vertical velocity - slip and turn gauge (DA-200)**
32. **Barometric altimeter**
33. **Atmospheric pressure set knob**
34. **Horizontal Situation Indicator (NPP course system) gauge**
35. **Course set knob**
36. **Mach and True Air Speed indication gauge**
37. **Radio altimeter gauge**
38. **Radar control panel**
39. **Clock, stopwatch, time-of-flight stopwatch gauge**
40. **Time-of-flight – start/stop/reset knob**
41. **Stopwatch – start/stop/reset knob**
42. **External stores emergency jettison button - outer (pylon 3-4)**
43. **External stores emergency jettison button - inner (pylon 1-2)**
44. **Hydro pressure gauges (command and main hydro systems)**
45. **Gyro reset indication light (for SAU, NPP and radar gyros)**
46. **Warning lights group/test and backlight control knob - control systems**
47. **Fuel consumption gauge + setting knob**
48. **Fuel quantity setting knob**
49. **Engine exhaust temperature gauge**
50. **Low oil pressure light**
51. **Engine RPM gauge (tachometer)**
52. **SPO-10 volume/mute knob**
53. **SPO-10 (radio emission direction indicator)**
54. **Radar control panel - **In MSFS2020 is replaced by standard radio stack and can be turned on/of****

Left Side Instrumental Panel

Left side Instrumental Panel holds the engine management interface along with engine nozzle controls, gears/flaps/brakes control, RSBN/PRMG control panel, and emergency engine controls.



Image 1.2: Left Side Panel. This image is available for hi-resolution print (GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

Section II

Description & Operation

MIG-21 BIS

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Left Electric Bus No.1 circuit breaker | 22. RSBN Channel 1 signal light | 44. Aircraft lights (landing, taxi, retracted/off) |
| 2. Engine emergency O₂ pressure gauge | 23. RSBN Channel 2 signal light | 45. Landing gears lever (up, neutral, down) |
| 3. Engine start-up button | 24. RSBN azimuth & distance correction
switches | 46. Engine fire extinguisher button |
| 4. Engine start-up mode switch (start-up / cold
start (bow out)) | 25. Hermetic helmet glass fast heating button | 47. Landing gear warning light |
| 5. Engine O₂ pressure MAX button | 26. Hermetic helmet glass heating mode switch
(automatic/manual) | 48. Landing gears up / down lights |
| 6. Engine O₂ pressure MIN button | 27. RSBN (NAV1) navigation channel 1 selector
knob | 49. Flaps out light |
| 7. Life support-100% O₂ switch | 28. RSBN (NAV2) navigation channel 2 selector
knob | 50. Airbrakes out light |
| 8. Life support- emergency O₂ switch | 29. RSBN/ARC (NAV/ADF) mode selector switch | 51. Autopilot level hold button-light |
| 9. Life support - helmet ventilation switch | 30. Jettison drag chute button | 52. Autopilot OFF button |
| 10. Ejection seat up/down set switch | 31. FLAPS position buttons | 53. Pilot's O₂ pressure gauge |
| 11. Emergency nozzle 2 position switch
(maximal and afterburner) | 32. RSBN test button | 54. Autopilot landing mode directional button-light |
| 12. Cockpit air-conditioning 4 positional switch | 33. Gear ABS brake system switch | 55. Autopilot landing mode automatic button-light |
| 13. SPS (BLC) switch (system of blowing of the
boundary air layer of the flaps) | 34. Afterburner and 100% RPM ("maximal") | 56. Autopilot stabilization button-light |
| 14. Transponder SOD-57 identification button | 35. In-flight engine start-up system switch
(100% O ₂ engine supply) | 57. Autopilot low altitude mode switch |
| 15. ARU-3VM operating mode selector switch
(automatic/manual) | 36. Engine Master Ignition system switch | 58. Ailerons hydro boosters switch |
| 16. Missile lock sound volume knob | 37. Fire extinguisher system switch | 59. Afterburner Second Stage (emergency)
on/off switch |
| 17. ARU-3VM control switch (HI-speed/LOW-
speed) (has affect in manual mode only) | 38. Throttle engine-stop and locking lever | |
| 18. Opening drag chute button | 39. Throttle movement locking lever | |
| 19. Engine compressor anti-surge doors control
switch (automatic/manual) | 40. SPRD rocket boosters jettison button | |
| 20. Nose cone control switch
(automatic/manual) | 41. Canopy lock lever | |
| 21. RSBN sound control knob (for Morse NDBs
codes) | 42. Cockpit pressurization lever | |
| | 43. Pilot O₂ level gauge (also breathing
indication) | |

Right Side Instrumental Panel

Right side Panel contains interface for turning on/off all the airplane systems. Along with that, RV segment contains main radar control panel, radio station channel selector and ARC station selector.



Image 1.3: Right Side panel. This image is available for hi-resolution print (GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

Section II

Description & Operation

MIG-21 BIS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. ARK (ADF) frequency table | 25. Radio (COM) noise squelch switch | 55. Emergency Transponder + SRZO-2 (IFF) self-destruction switch (Mayday code) |
| 2. Radio (COM) frequency table | 26. Radio (COM) station volume control knob | 56. Transponder SRZO-2 (IFF) channel selector |
| 3. Cockpit white-lights control knob | 27. Radio (COM) current channel window | 57. Electric Bus No.2 circuit breaker |
| 4. Emergency gears extraction lever | 28. Radio channel selector knob | 58. Dispense fuel tank pump switch |
| 5. Warning lights group/test and backlight control knob - Engine/Main systems | 29. Main and auxiliary air pressure gauge | 59. 1st fuel tanks group pump switch |
| 6. Warning lights group/test and backlight control knob - Fuel systems | 30. Nose cone power switch | 60. 3rd fuel tanks group pump switch |
| 7. Aircraft transponder SOD-57 power switch | 31. Hydro pump switch | 61. Emergency current converter power switch |
| 8. Aircraft distance transponder SOD-57 channels (wave) selector switch | 32. Trimmer power switch | 62. Gyros for DA-200, NPP, SAU switch |
| 9. SOD-57 Main/Auxiliary channel switch | 33. Radio (COM) station power switch | 63. Gyros for NPP, SAU, radar and KPP switch |
| 10. Type 81 IFF transponder switch | 34. ARC (ADF) power switch | 64. DC generator switch |
| 11. SPO-10 Radar Illumination Warning System power switch | 35. Radio altimeter power switch | 65. Battery switch |
| 12. ARC mode switch (COMPASS / ANTENNA) | 36. RSBN/PRMG (NAV1/2) power switch | 66. AC (External) generator switch |
| 13. ARC (ADF) sound volume knob | 37. KPP (Gyro Systems) main/aux power switch | 67. SPRD boosters jettison power supply switch |
| 14. Aircraft distance transponder SOD-57 interrogation button | 38. NPP (HIS) power switch | 68. SPRD boosters starter power supply switch |
| 15. Aircraft transponder SOD-57 modes panel | 39. Autopilot power switch | 69. Instruments red backlights control |
| 16. RP-22 radar error light | 40. Autopilot pitch channel power switch | 70. Disengaging the ailerons boosters |
| 17. RP-22 radar low altitude light | 41. Heating of missiles and Gun Camera | 71. Panel-text red backlights control |
| 18. RP-22 radar fixed beam light | 42. IR/SARH missiles master arm power switch | 72. Electric current converter PO-750 No 1 switch |
| 19. RP-22 radar main mode switch | 43. Pylons 1-2 power switch | 73. Electric current converter PO-750 No 2 switch |
| 20. RP-22 radar low altitude / side-beam compensation switch | 44. Pylons 3-4 power switch | 74. Battery heating switch |
| 21. RP-22 radar fixed beam switch | 45. Formation lights switch | 75. Fuses/circuit breakers box |
| 22. Red-floodlights control | 46. SARPP-12 Flight data recorder switch | <i>In MSFS2020 used for panels switching</i> |
| 23. ARC (ADF) reset channel button | 47. Gun Gsh-23 power switch | 76. PVU-1 and PVU-2 control block test buttons |
| 24. ARC channels selector buttons | 48. ASP-PFD optical sight switch | <i>In MSFS2020 PVU-1 used for drag chute reload on ground</i> |
| | 49. Gun-camera power switch | 77. Canopy air conditioner open/close handle |
| | 50. Transponder SRZO-2 (IFF) power switch | |
| | 51. Transponder SRZO-2 (IFF) light emitter on | |
| | 52. Transponder SRZO-2 (IFF) light code on | |
| | 53. Transponder SRZO-2 (IFF) light decipher on | |
| | 54. ARC (ADF) frequency range selector knob | |

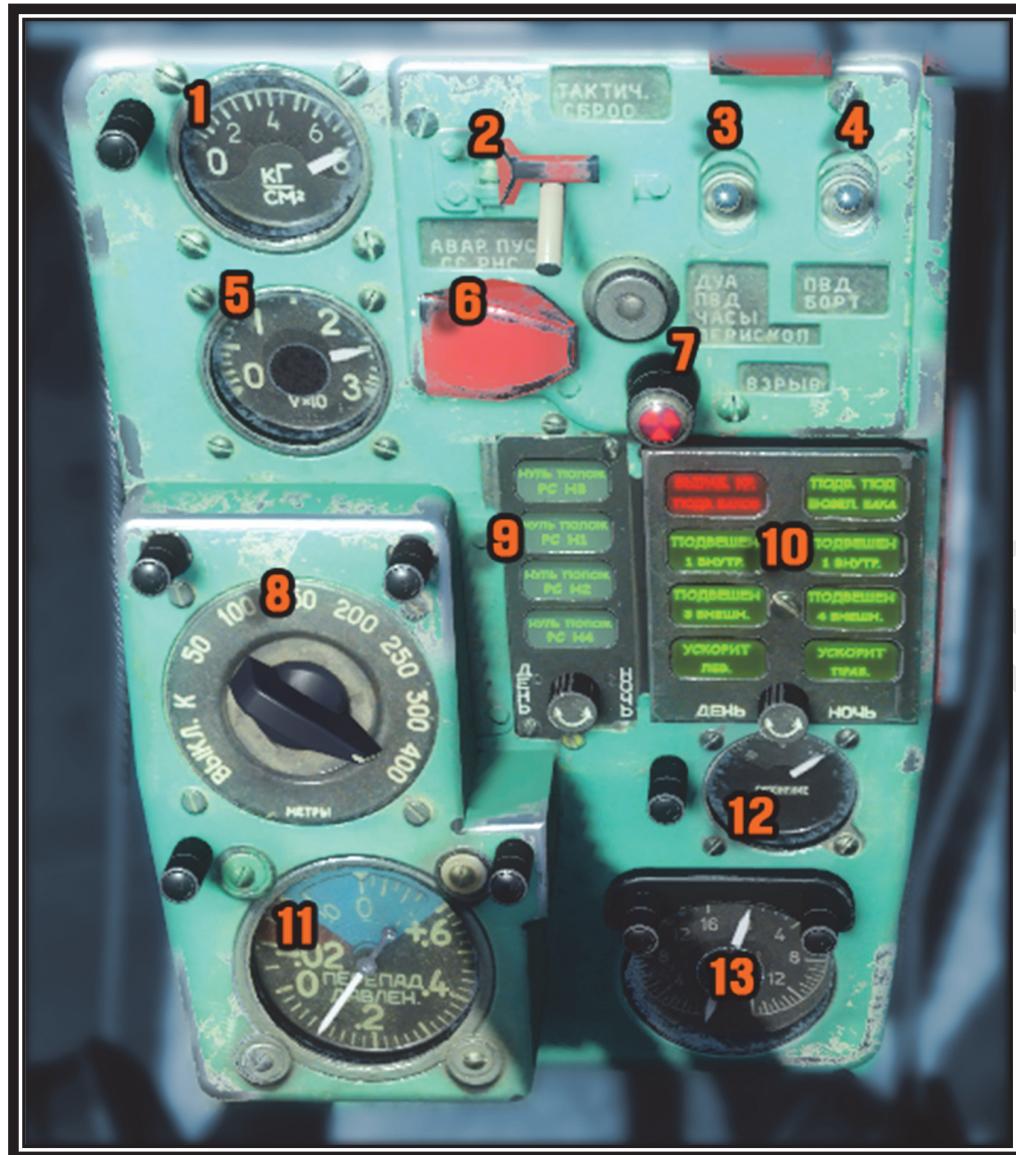


Image 1.4: Bottom Panel. This image is available for hi-resolution print
(GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

Bottom Instrumental Panel

Bottom Instrumental Panel mainly holds the secondary system's information

1. Oil pressure gauge
2. Tactical release switch (for bombs only)
3. Main Pitot tube, mirror, AoA sensor **heater** switch
4. Auxiliary Pitot tube **heater** switch
5. Voltmeter gauge
6. Emergency A-A missiles launch button
7. Tactical release "bombs armed" warning **light**
8. Radio altimeter low altitude selector knob
9. Warning lights group/test and backlight control knob - UB pods
10. Warning lights group/test and backlight control knob - weapons
11. Cockpit altitude and **pressure** gauge
12. Magnetic declination setter ZMS-2
13. Gear brakes air pressure gauge (left and right main gears)

Top Nuclear armament Control Panel

Top panel holds Nuclear armament Controls and information



Image 1.5: Top Nuclear armament Control Panel. This image is available for hi-resolution print (GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

In MSFS2020 can be turned On / Off (see Image 1.3)

1. EQUIPPED (attached) light
2. ARMED light
3. SAFE light (not armed)
4. EMERGENCY DROP switch
5. ARMED (up) or NOT ARMED (down) for EMERGENCY DROP only
6. COMBAT DROP switch
7. Weapon selector, Nuclear (UP) Conventional (Down)
8. Bomb brake parachute switch
9. GROUND (down) / AIR (up), selector for surface or aerial explosion

Pilot's stick

The Pilot's stick holds weapon and SAU management switches

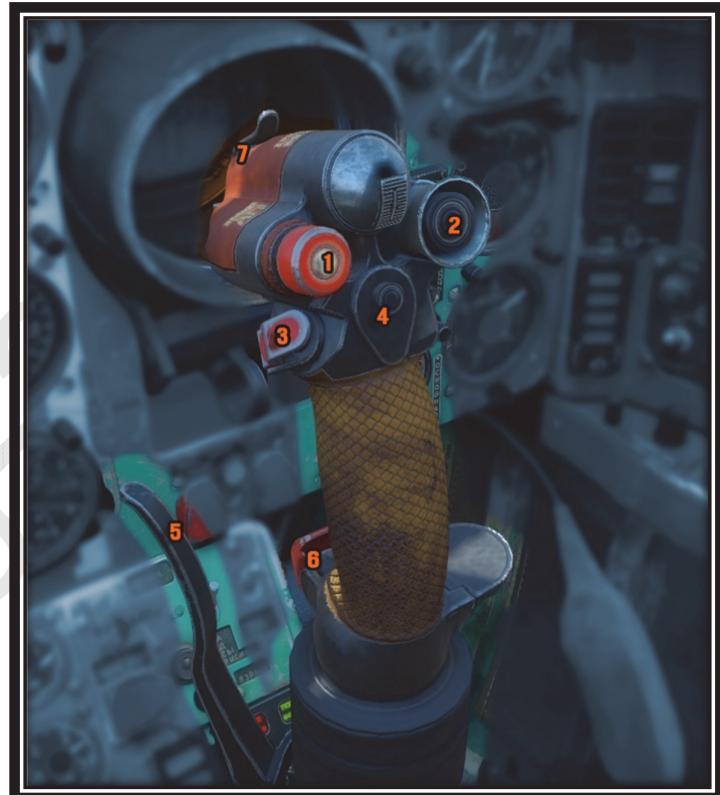


Image 1.6: Pilot's stick. This image is available for hi-resolution print (GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

1. Autopilot disengage button
2. Autopilot "recovery" (wings leveler) mode engage button
3. Bomb, rockets, missiles fire button (under visible red cap)
4. Radar lock-on button
5. Gear brake lever
6. Fuselage (center) fuel tank jettison button
7. Gun trigger



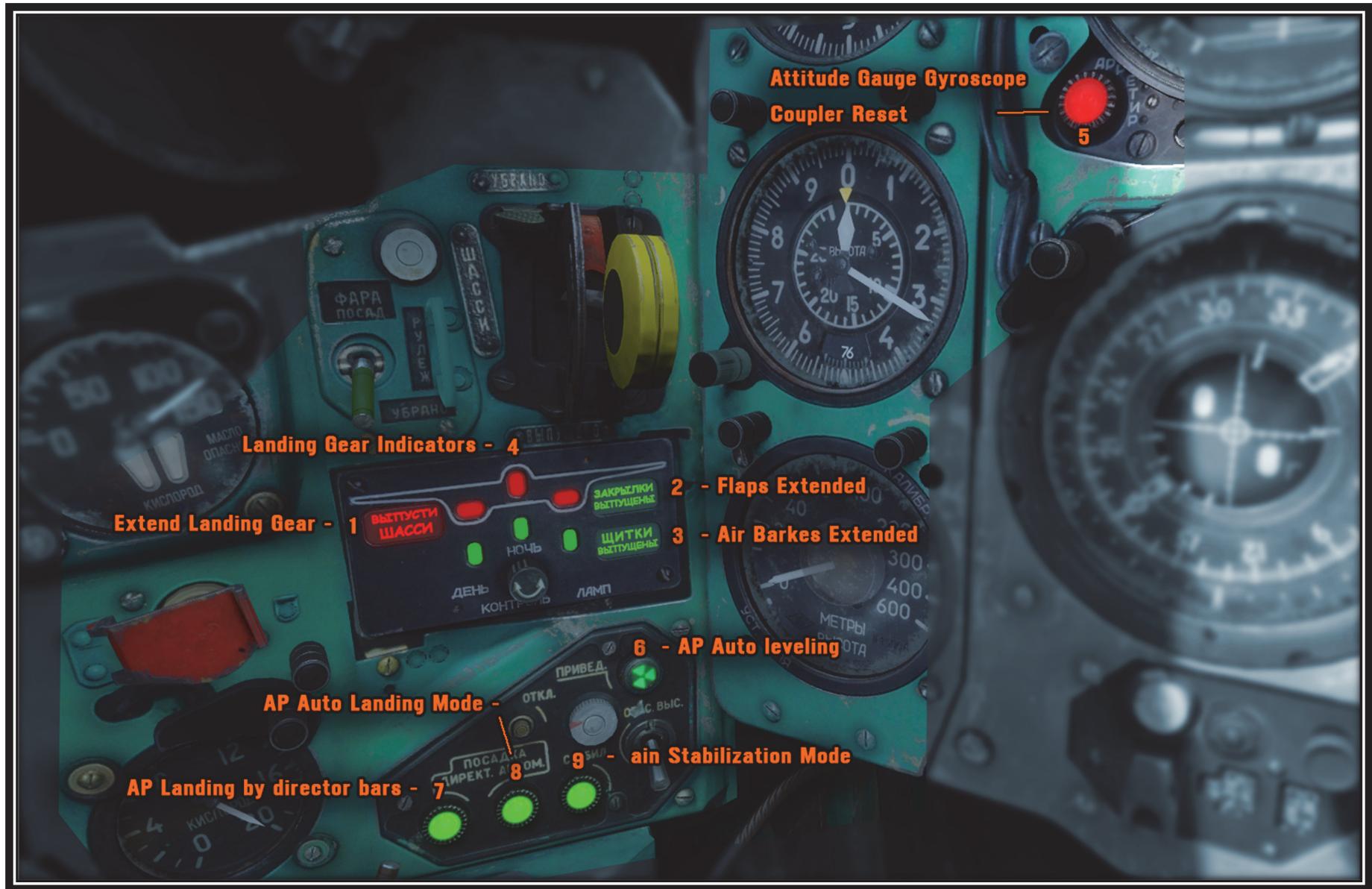
Image 1.7: Optical aiming sight - ASP PFD. This image is available for hi-resolution print
(GKS\MiG-21BIS\Doc\Manual Images).

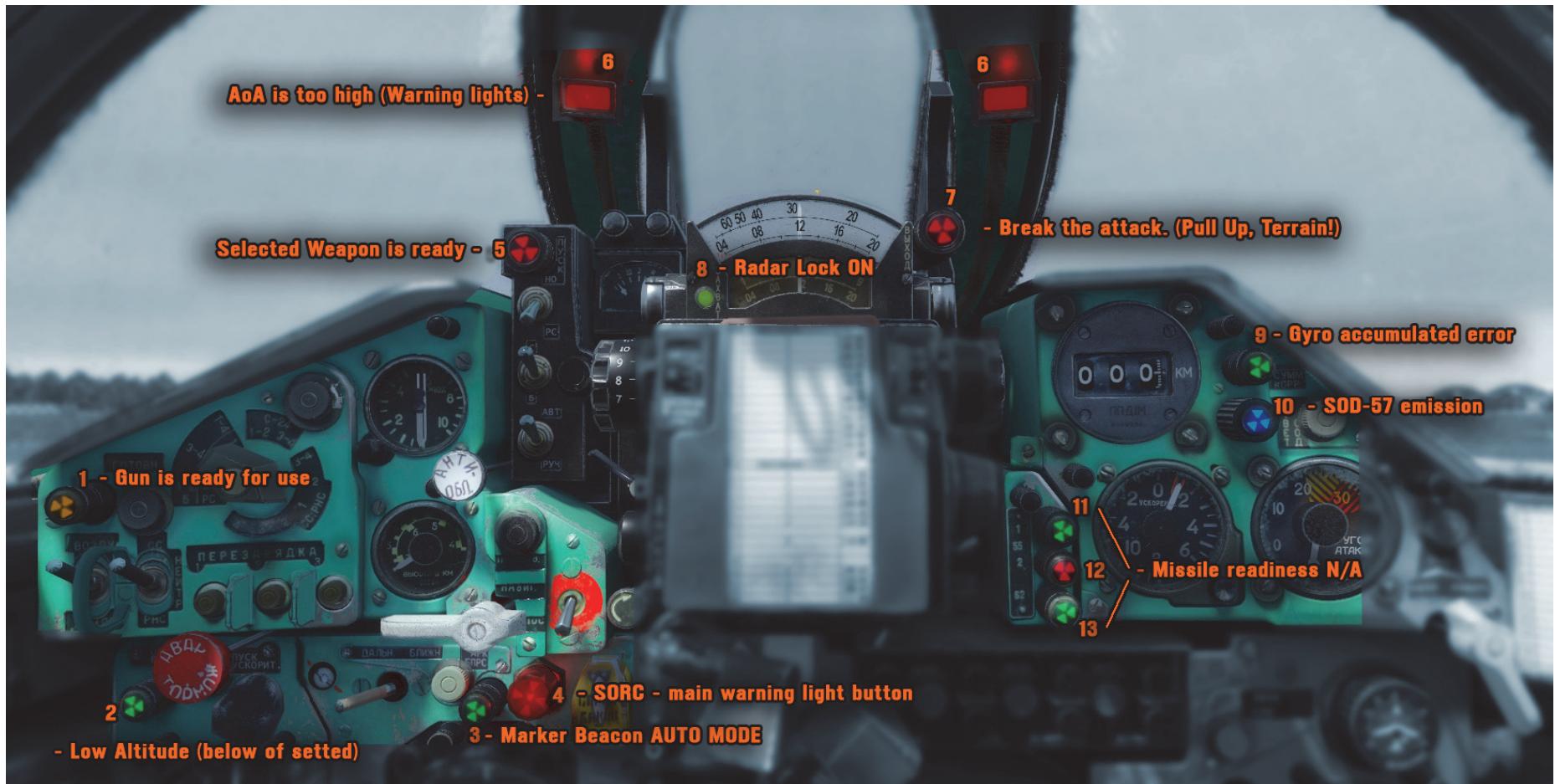
Optical aiming sight - ASP PFD

1. ASP-PFD launch authorized light
2. ASP-PFD gun/rocket-missiles switch
3. ASP-PFD firing/bombing switch
4. ASP-PFD auto/manual switch
5. ASP-PFD missile launch distance scale
6. ASP-PFD target size knob
7. ASP-PFD missiles / gyro pipper movement pattern switch
8. ASP-PFD scale backlight control knob
9. ASP-PFD fixed-net light control knob
10. ASP-PFD Aim reticle (Pipper)
11. ASP-PFD Fixed aiming grid
12. ASP-PFD Distance scale
13. ASP-PFD Angular scale
14. ASP-PFD Lock On indicator light
15. ASP-PFD break-off attack light
16. ASP-PFD target size scale
17. NAV (RSBN) frequency table (* see Channels Setting Panel)
18. ASP-PFD angular correction scale
19. ASP-PFD angular correction knob
20. ASP-PFD pipper (Aim reticle) brightness control knob
21. ASP-PFD pipper (Aim reticle) On/Off switch
22. ASP-PFD Fixed aiming grid On/Off switch
23. REPLACED by – Drag chute is installed
24. REPLACED by – Drag chute is deployed
25. REPLACED by – Drag chute is jettisoned

INDICATORS AND WARNING LAMPS





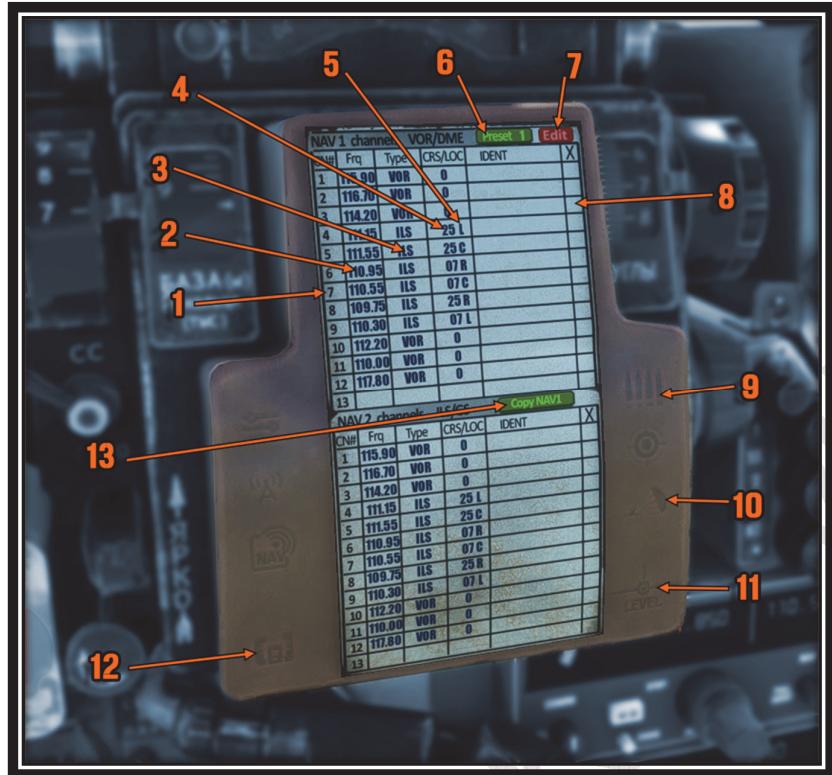


*Missile readiness control lamps are replaced by drag chute indicators

- 11 - Drag chute is installed
- 12 - Drag chute is deployed
- 13 - Drag chute is jettisoned

PANELS

RADIO CHANNELS - NAV / COM / ADF / CHANNELS PRESETS



The radio notepads panels allow to set and store up to 99 unique channels to use it with NAV / COM / ADF cockpit radio gear.

1. Channel Number
2. Frequency – (settable) Left click to set NAV1 standby frequency
3. Type of radio station (VOR / DME / VOR-DME / ILS) - settable / left click

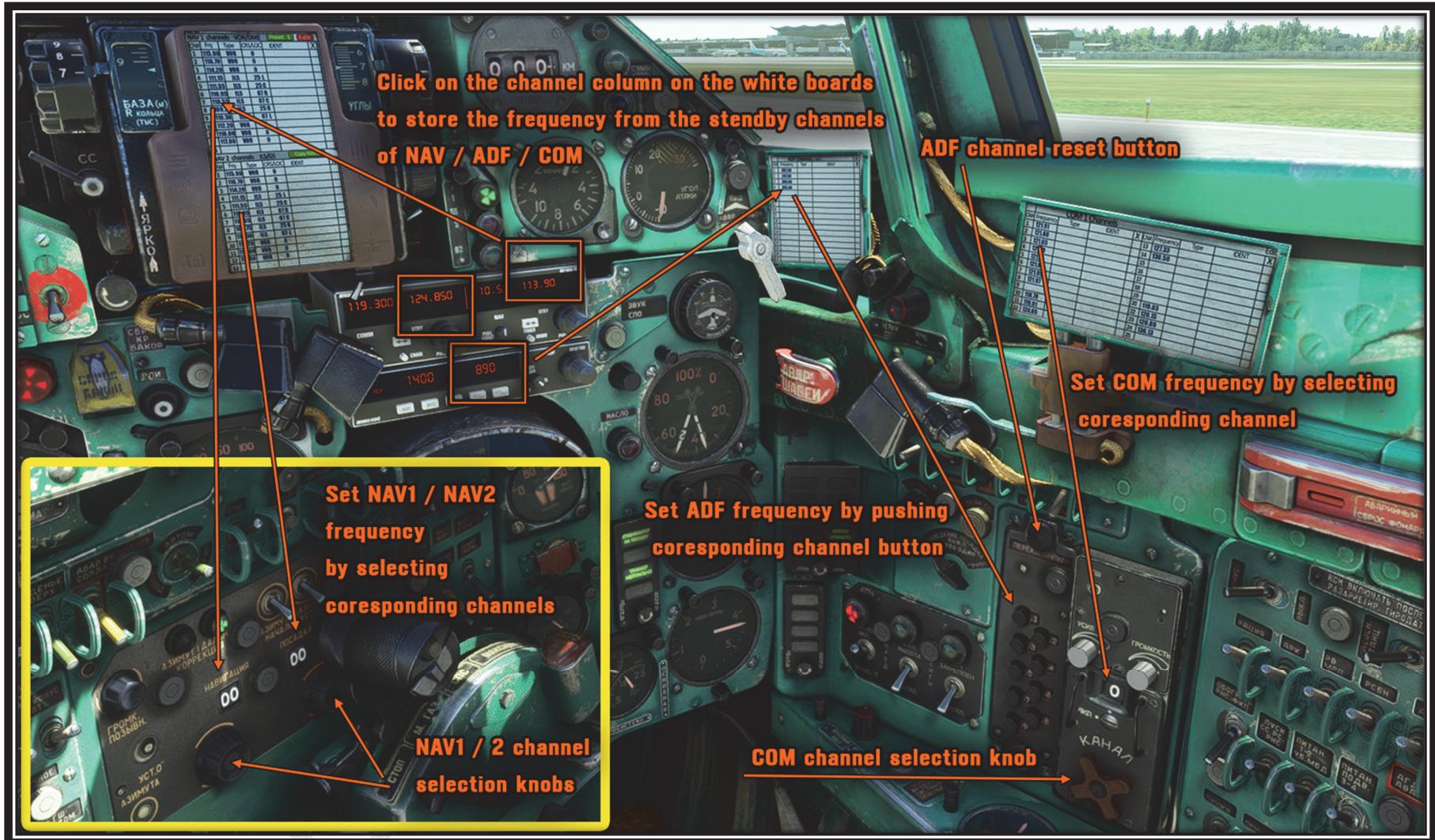
4. CRS – course (settable) mouse wheel UP/DN, left klick increments +/- 20
5. Landing runway indicator (Left / Right / Center) settable
6. Preset button (active in edit mode) – selecting of preset number
7. Edit button – activates EDIT mode
8. Clear current channel data

Clickable optional functions

9. Weapon options
10. Chute – Deployment / Jettison
11. Autopilot leveling mode
12. Joystick hide/unhide
13. Copy all data from NAV1 to NAV2 Preset

! The Same type gauges are used for setting and storing ADF / COM information

RADIO CHANNELS - NAV / COM / ADF / CHANNELS PRESETS USAGE



IMPORTANT! To use the radio stack directly, set the all channel selection knobs to channel 0 (for ADF, press the reset button).

RADIO CHANNELS PRESETS FILES EDIT

! FOR ADVANCED USERS

For advanced users, we provide the ability to edit channel preset files.

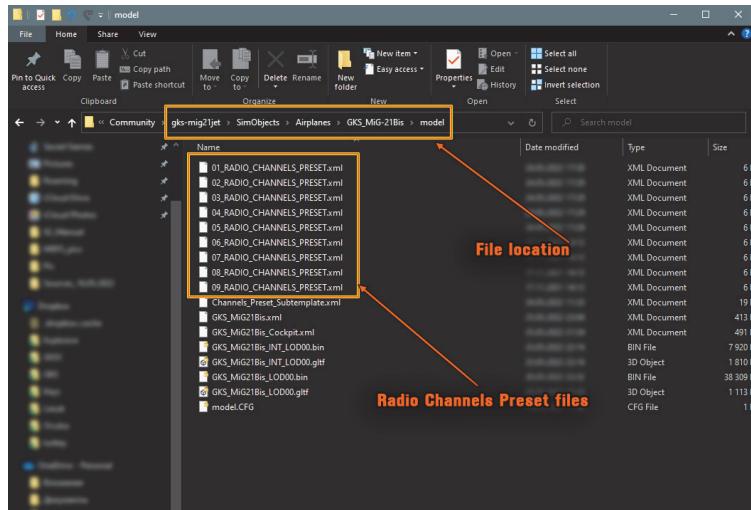
The package includes 9 files with presets of radio channels that can be filled in before the flight to use navigation on the preset NAV/ADF/COM channels

Same principals as TACAN

To do this, you need to edit the xml files of the corresponding preset

Preset files are located in the airplane model folder

.. \gks-mig21jet\SimObjects\Airplanes\GKS_MiG-21Bis\model



xml files are designed in such a way that it would be easy to insert the necessary frequencies into the corresponding cells.

For editing, we recommend using the NOTEPAD++ (freeware program)

```

1<!-- XXXXXXXXXX RADIO CHANNELS PRESET 01 XXXXXXXXX -->
2<!-- Preset name & number --> <Preset_Name>EDDF</Preset_Name> <Preset_number>1</Preset_number>
3<!-- Frequency --> <FREQUENCY>108.0-117.975MHz</FREQUENCY>
4<!-- Radio Type --> <TYPE>VOR/DME/VDME/ILS</TYPE>
5<!-- Course --> <COURSE>0-360</COURSE>
6<!-- Runway Indicator --> <RANWY>"C"/"R"/"L"</RANWY>
7<!-- NAV 1 // FREQUENCY 108.0-117.975MHz // TYPE VOR/DME/VDME/ILS // COURSE 0-360 // RANWY "C"/"R"/"L" //-->
8<!-- Channel NAV1_1 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_1</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>108.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
9<!-- Channel NAV1_2 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_2</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>111.7</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
10<!-- Channel NAV1_3 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_3</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>114.2</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
11<!-- Channel NAV1_4 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_4</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>111.15</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
12<!-- Channel NAV1_5 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_5</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.95</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
13<!-- Channel NAV1_6 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_6</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.75</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
14<!-- Channel NAV1_7 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_7</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.55</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
15<!-- Channel NAV1_8 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_8</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>109.75</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
16<!-- Channel NAV1_9 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_9</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.3</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
17<!-- Channel NAV1_10 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_10</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.2</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
18<!-- Channel NAV1_11 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_11</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.1</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
19<!-- Channel NAV1_12 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_12</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
20<!-- Channel NAV1_13 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_13</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
21<!-- Channel NAV1_14 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_14</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
22<!-- Channel NAV1_15 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_15</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
23<!-- Channel NAV1_16 --> <Channel><Name>NAV1_16</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
24<!-- NAV 2 // FREQUENCY 118.0-117.975MHz // TYPE VOR/DME/VDME/ILS // COURSE 0-360 // RANWY "C"/"R"/"L" //-->
25<!-- Channel NAV2_1 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_1</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>115.9</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
26<!-- Channel NAV2_2 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_2</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>116.7</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
27<!-- Channel NAV2_3 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_3</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>114.2</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
28<!-- Channel NAV2_4 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_4</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>113.55</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
29<!-- Channel NAV2_5 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_5</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>111.55</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
30<!-- Channel NAV2_6 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_6</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.95</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
31<!-- Channel NAV2_7 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_7</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.55</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
32<!-- Channel NAV2_8 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_8</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.25</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
33<!-- Channel NAV2_9 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_9</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
34<!-- Channel NAV2_10 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_10</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
35<!-- Channel NAV2_11 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_11</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
36<!-- Channel NAV2_12 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_12</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
37<!-- Channel NAV2_13 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_13</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
38<!-- Channel NAV2_14 --> <Channel><Name>NAV2_14</Name><Type>VOR</Type><Frequency>110.0</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
39<!-- NAV 3 // FREQUENCY 118.0-136.975MHz // TYPE VOR/DME/VDME/ILS // COURSE 0-360 // RANWY "C"/"R"/"L" //-->
40<!-- Channel COM1_1 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_1</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.905</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
41<!-- Channel COM1_2 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_2</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.905</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
42<!-- Channel COM1_3 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_3</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.905</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
43<!-- Channel COM1_4 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_4</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.905</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
44<!-- Channel COM1_5 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_5</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.755</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
45<!-- Channel COM1_6 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_6</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.855</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
46<!-- Channel COM1_7 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_7</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.955</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
47<!-- Channel COM1_8 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_8</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>121.955</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
48<!-- Channel COM1_9 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_9</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>119.905</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
49<!-- Channel COM1_10 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_10</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>119.870</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
50<!-- Channel COM1_11 --> <Channel><Name>COM1_11</Name><Type>COM</Type><Frequency>119.905</Frequency><Course>0-360</Course><Runway>"C"/"R"/"L"</Runway></Channel>
51

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1. Frequency (NAV 108.0 - 117.975MHz / COM 118.0-136.975MHz / ADF 190 - 1750kHz)
2. Radio Type ("VOR"/"DME"/"VDME"/"ILS")
3. Course (0-360)
4. Runway Indicator ("C"/"R"/"L")

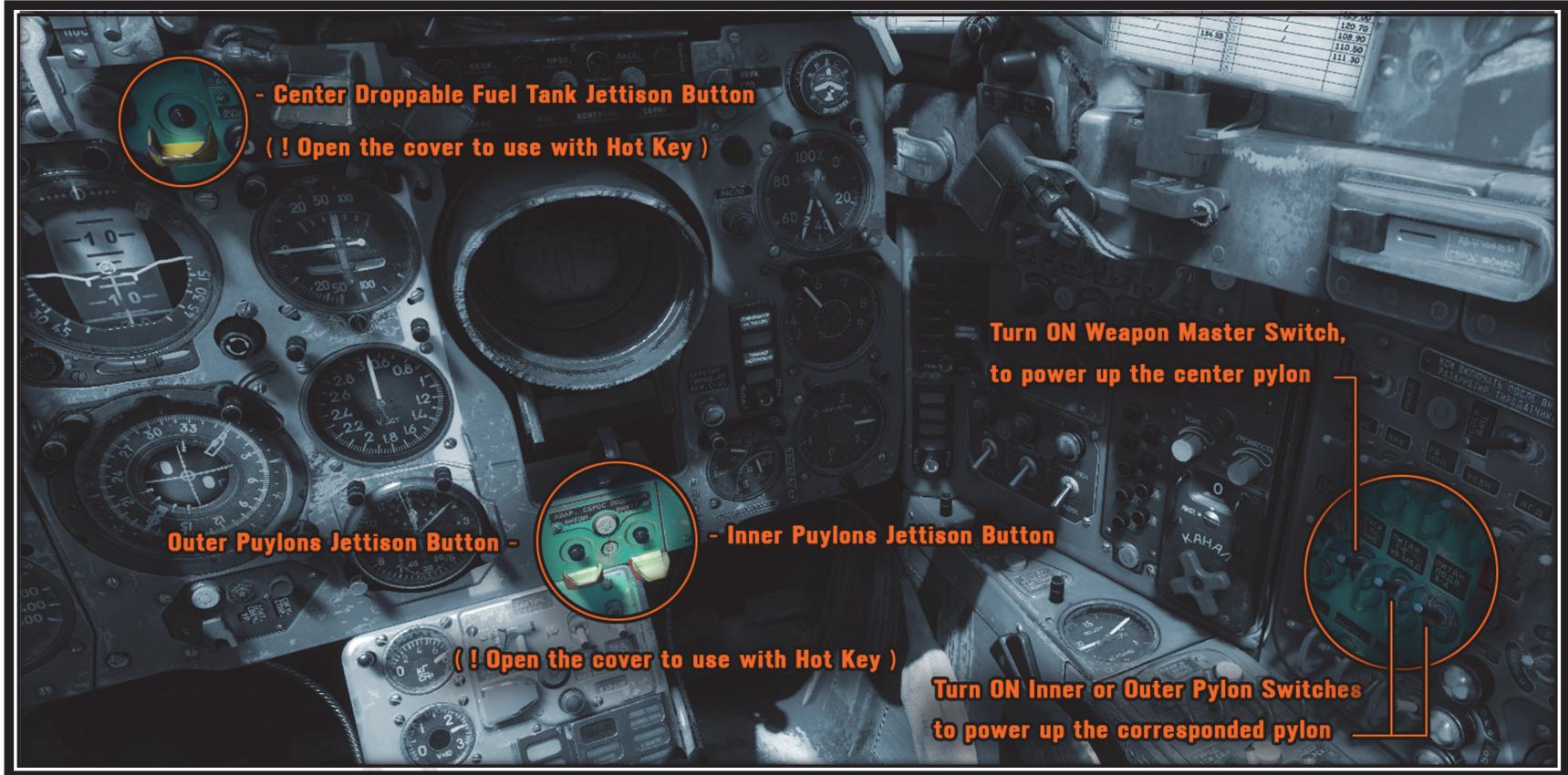
There are several pre-filled pre-sets in the delivery

- Preset 1 - EDDF (Frankfurt international airport)
- Preset 2 - KSFO (San Francisco international airport)
- Preset 3 - KJFK (New York international airport)
- Preset 4 - UKBB (Kyiv/ Borispol international airport)

rest of the presets are blank

DROPPABLE FUEL TANKS AND DRAG CHUTE JETTISON SYSTEM

*** Jettison function is working in all versions of P3D (Extended Edition is required).*



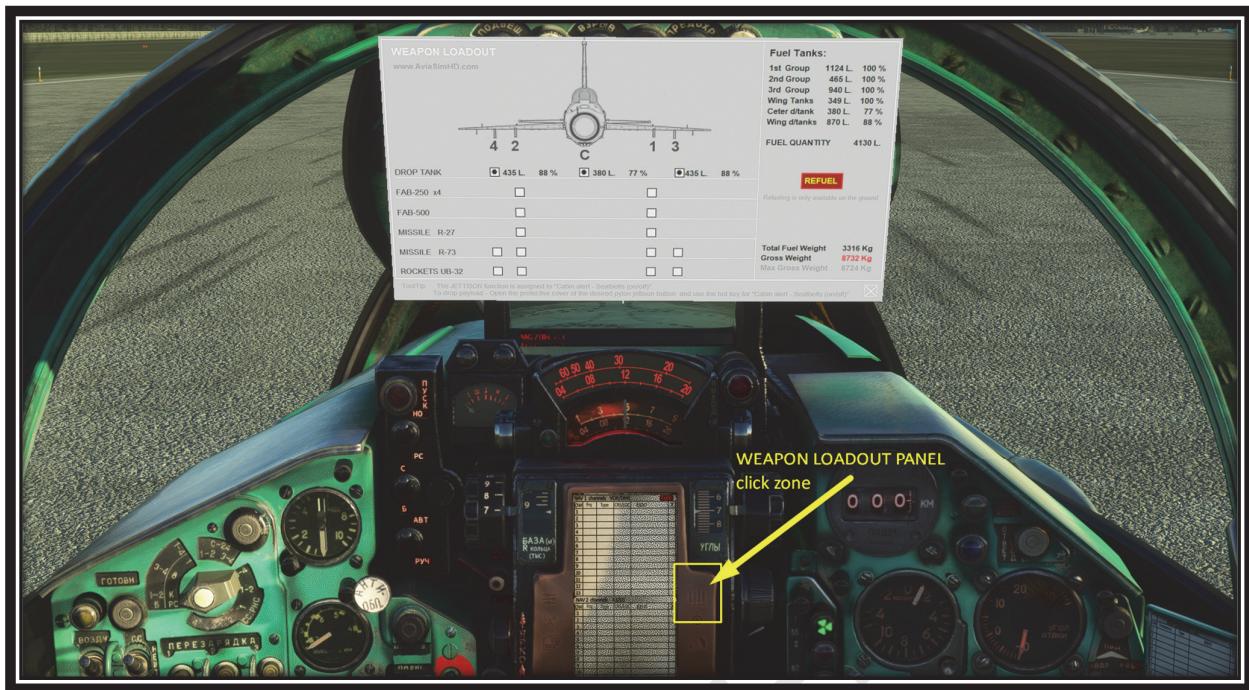
*** To make it easier to use the JETTISON system, we recommend assigning hot key for "**TOGGLE TAIL HOOK HANDLE**" for payload jettison function.*

1. Turn ON weapon master switch
2. Turn ON Outer and Inner Pylons power switches
3. Open cover of a required pylon jettison button
4. For jettison use hotkey "**TOGGLE TAIL HOOK HANDLE**" or press a corresponded button

Drag chute as well as payload jettison system can also be activated by using corresponding cockpit buttons and switches

WEAPON PANEL

Click zone for control panel



Weapon control panel description

