Fokker F.I WEEKEND

1/48

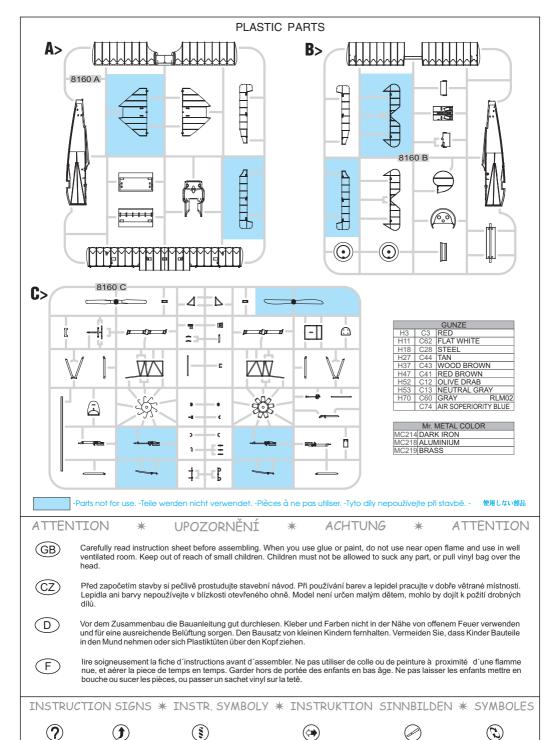
intro

The designation Fokker F.I was carried in the summer of 1917 by the first three triplane fighter prototypes designed by Reinhold Platz, but known better under the designation Fokker Dr.I. The aircraft came about as a guick response to the allied Sopwith Triplane which appeared above the front in April 1917 and bettered all current German fighters at the time. The F.I differed from the later Dr.I in the shape of the stabilisers including the elevators, as well as in having a smaller aileron area. There also were no bottom wingtip skids that were found later, these aiding in overturn prevention since the aircraft was somewhat unstable on taxiing. It is not exactly clear, what engine powered these machines. Aircraft 103/17 has even been historically documented as being powered by a captured Le Rhone from a Nieuport XVII. The Fokker F.I was armed with a pair of synchronized Spandau 7.92mm machine guns. The aircraft featured a high turn and climb rate, but suffered from a lack of speed. Manfred von Richthofen remarked that the 'aircraft climbs like a monkey and turns like the devil.'.

Fokker F.I 102/17 (Werk Nummer 1729) reached the air base at Marckebeke in August 1917 and was received by Jasta 11, where it was taken over for testing by none other than Rittmeister Manfred von Richthofen himself. He reached his 60th kill on September 1st, and 61 st on September 3rd flying the new airplane. Richthofen left on medical leave on September 6th, 1917, and the plane was taken over by Oberleutnant Kurt Wolff, who fell in combat with No.10 Squadron RNAS Camels on September 15th, 1917. The aircraft was turquoise all over, supplemented by an olive green camouflage pattern on the upper and side surfaces. The wheel hubs and engine cowl were also painted olive. It is possible that shortly before the destruction of this aircraft, the engine cowl and wheel hubs were repainted in red, the identifying colour of Jasta 11 aircraft.

Fokker F.I 103/17 (Werk Nummer 1730) also arrived at the front at the end of September 1917. It was assigned to Jasta 10, where it was taken over by the CO, Leutnant Werner Voss. By September 23rd, 1917, he was shot down and killed in combat with seven SE.5a fighters from No.56 Squadron, RFC. The camouflage carried by this aircraft was the same as on aircraft 102/17. It is possible that just prior to its destruction, the cowl and wheel hubs were painted in the Jasta colour of yellow. There was a stylised face painted in white on the front of the engine cowl.

8493 - NAV1



SYMETRICAL ASSEMBLY

SYMETRICKÁ MONTÁŽ

REMOVE

ODŘÍZNOUT

REVERSE SIDE

OTOČIT

OPTIONAL

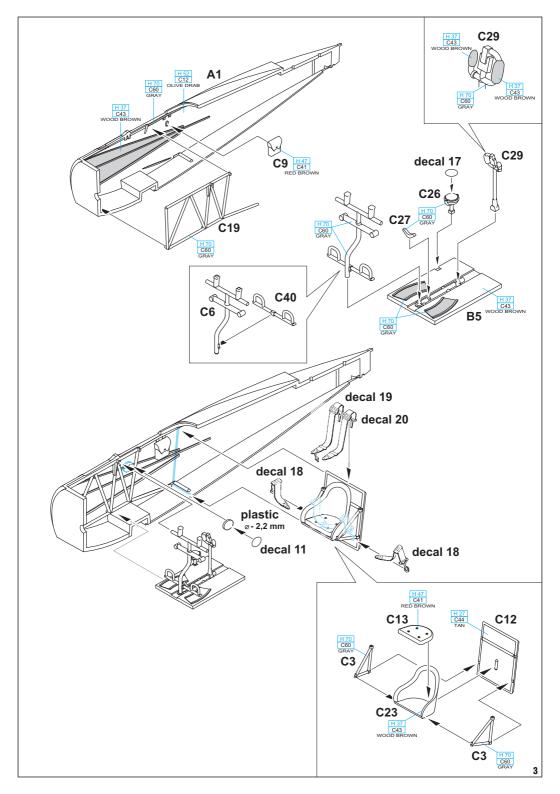
VOLBA

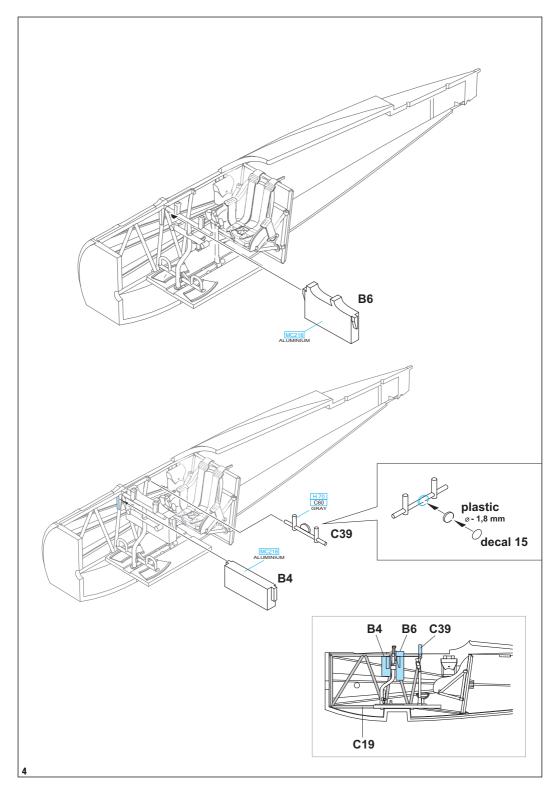
BEND

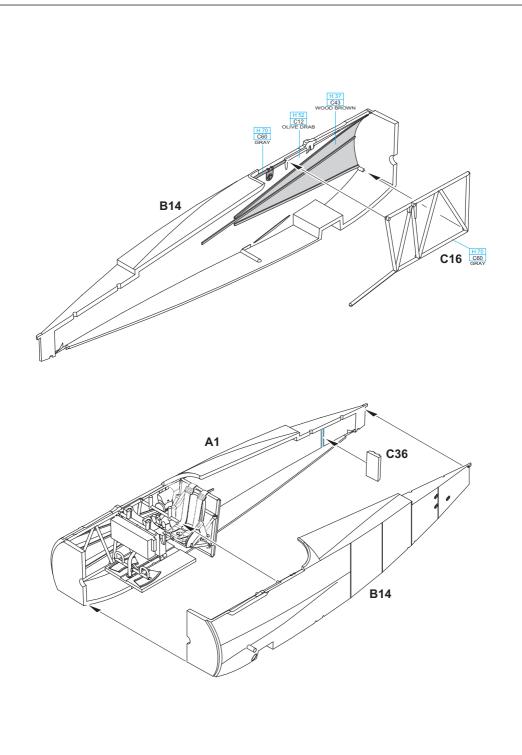
OHNOUT

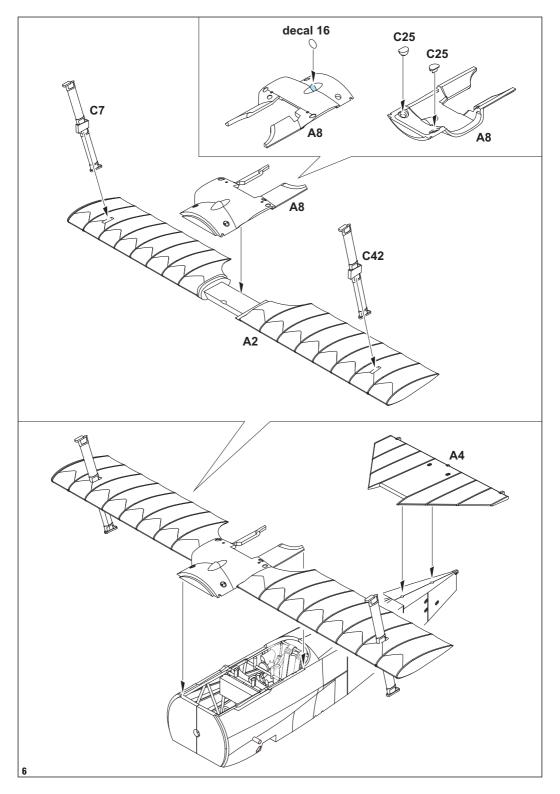
OPEN HOLE

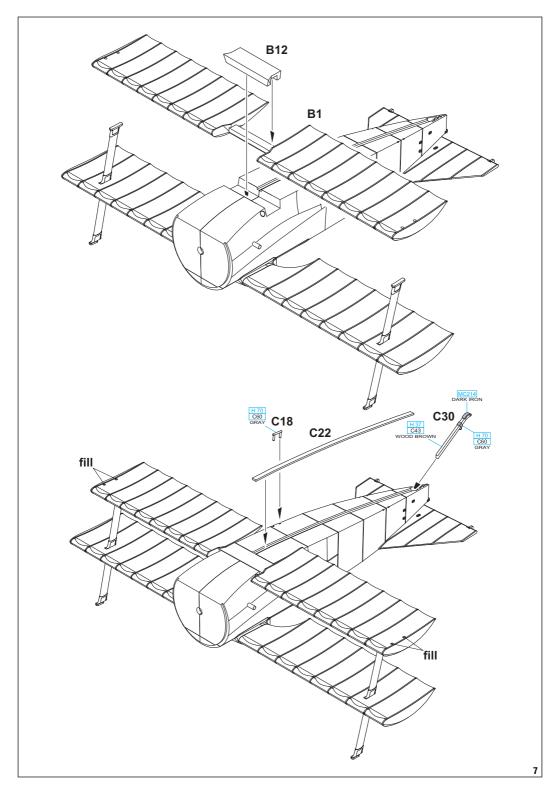
VYVRTAT OTVOR

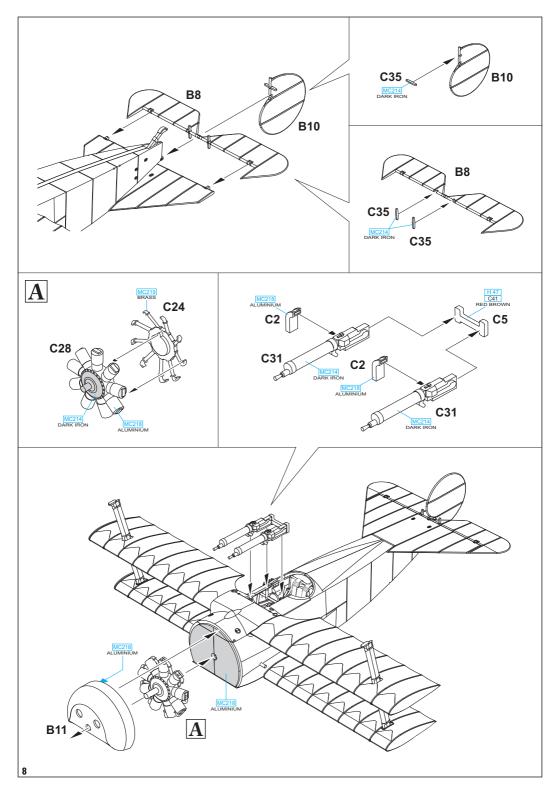


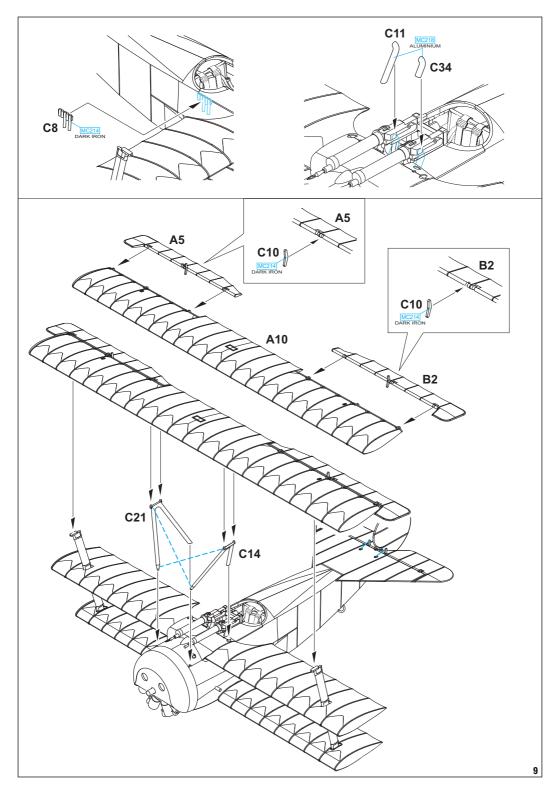


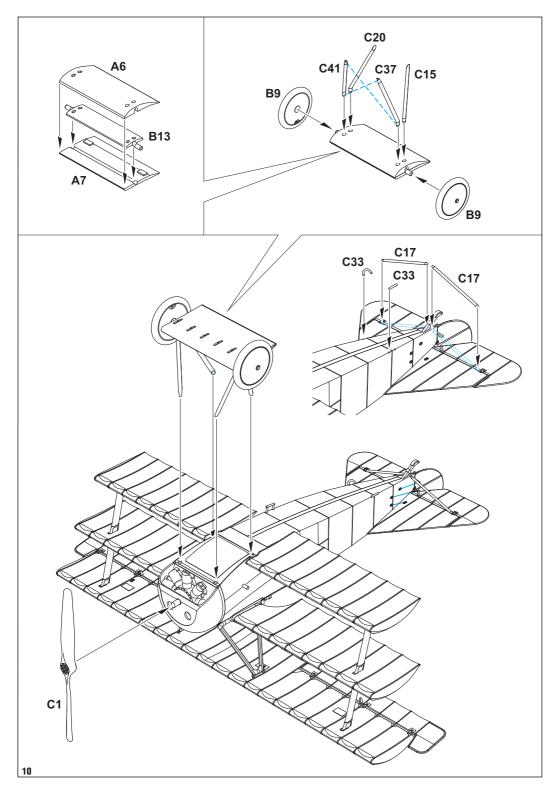




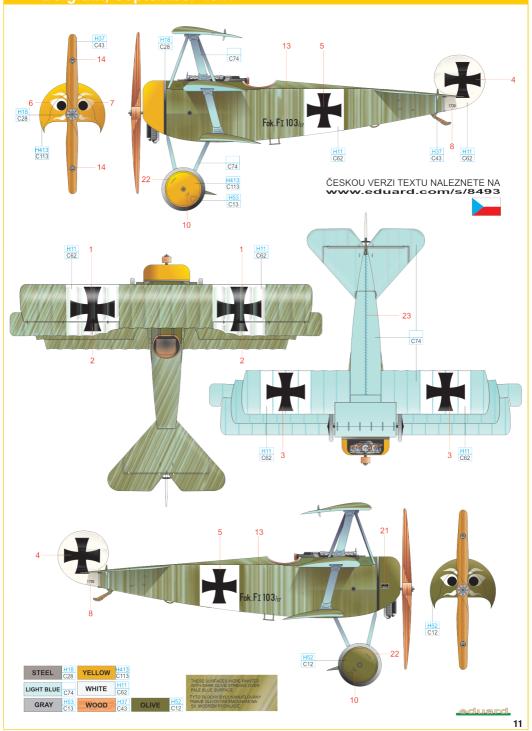








A 103/17 flown by Lt. Werner Voss, CO of Jasta 10, Marckebeke, Belgium, September 1917



B 102/17 flown by Oblt. Kurt Wolff, CO of Jasta 11, Marckebeke, Belgium, September 1917

