

An American and an Englishman designed the plane that became Germany's most versatile air weapon against the Allies and its most widely produced plane of World War II.

Developed in 1936 as a medium bomber, the Junkers Ju 88 became an all-purpose aircraft. Germany's fighters – Focke-Wulfs and Messerschmitts – were its glamour planes, but the real support of the Luftwaffe was the Ju 88. Flying on all German fronts, it became a day fighter and a night fighter, a bomber, dive bomber, torpedo carrier, mine-layer, communications aircraft, ground and air attacker and operational trainer. As a reconnaissance plane, the Ju 88 spotted targets and radioed their position to a Ju 88 bomber; or it photographed them for future attack.

One Ju 88 was turned into an eight-seat transport for the use of the Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe.

FLYING BOMB

Toward the end of the war, the Germans started to use the Ju 88 as a flying bomb. Single-engine fighters rode piggy-back on pilotless Ju 88's. Known as the Mistel, or popularly as Father and Son after a German comic strip, the two plane unit was connected with detachable struts. All controls were operated by the pilot of the upper plane. The engines of both planes were running during the dash to the target, and by drawing its fuel from the unmanned bomber's tanks, the fighter was able to increase its range. The fighter released the bomber over the target.-The Ju 88 plummeted down with an explosive force powerful enough to penetrate sixty feet of concrete.

Nine Mistel units sank six Allied ships off the coast of France during the invasion. Their success led to additional conversions. In December, 1944 planes were poised on Danish airfields to strike the British Fleet near Scotland. A full moon made the mission impossible as the lumbering double-deckers, incapable of maneuvering and without defense, would have proved easy targets for interceptors.

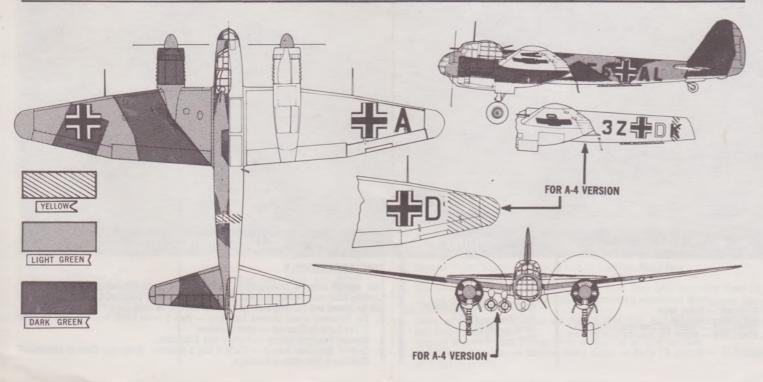
YOUR TWO-IN-ONE MODEL

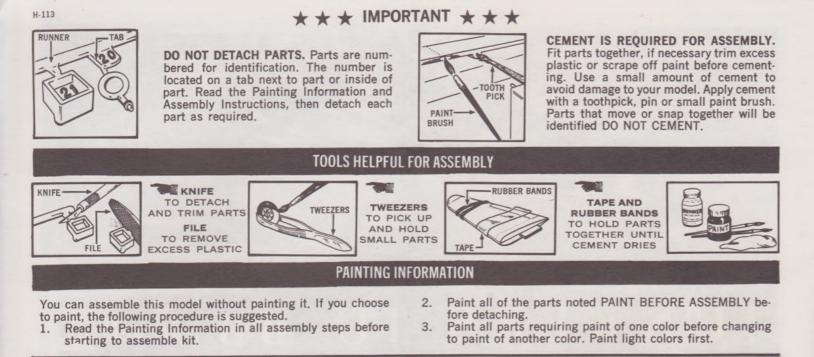
Of the 15,000 Ju 88's built during the war, 6,000 were bomber versions. The total production of Ju 88's exceeded the total number of all other German bombers produced.

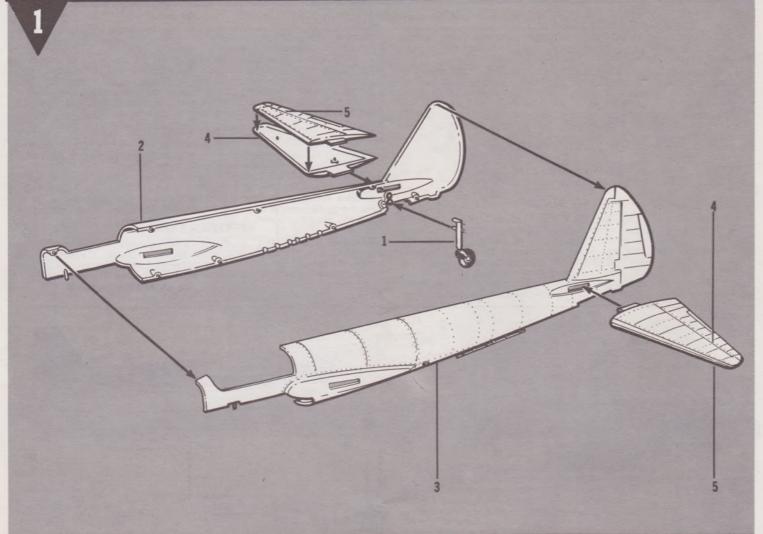
Your REVELL model can be built either in the reconn. version (Ju 88 D-1) or the bomber version (Ju 88 A-4). REVELL'S reconnaissance version is an exact model of the Ju 88 D-1 on display at the Air Force Museum at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

SPECIFICATIONS

Wingspan: 65' 10 ¹ /2"	Performance –
Length: 47' 1 ¹ /2"	Maximum Speed: 273 mph
Power Plant —	Range: 1,553 Miles
Two Junkers Jumo 211J, 1,410 hp	Service Ceiling: 27,880 feet
Armament —	Ju 88 A-4 version –
5 7.9 mm MG .81 Machine guns	6,614 lbs. of bombs







PARTS LIST

3

TAIL WHEEL FUSELAGE — RIGHT HALF FUSELAGE — LEFT HALF STABILIZER — RIGHT BOTTOM AND/OR LEFT TOP STABILIZER — RIGHT TOP AND/OR LEFT BOTTOM

PAINTING

PAINT BEFORE ASSEMBLY:

Tailwheel - Part 1

Strut - SILVER

Tire — BLACK

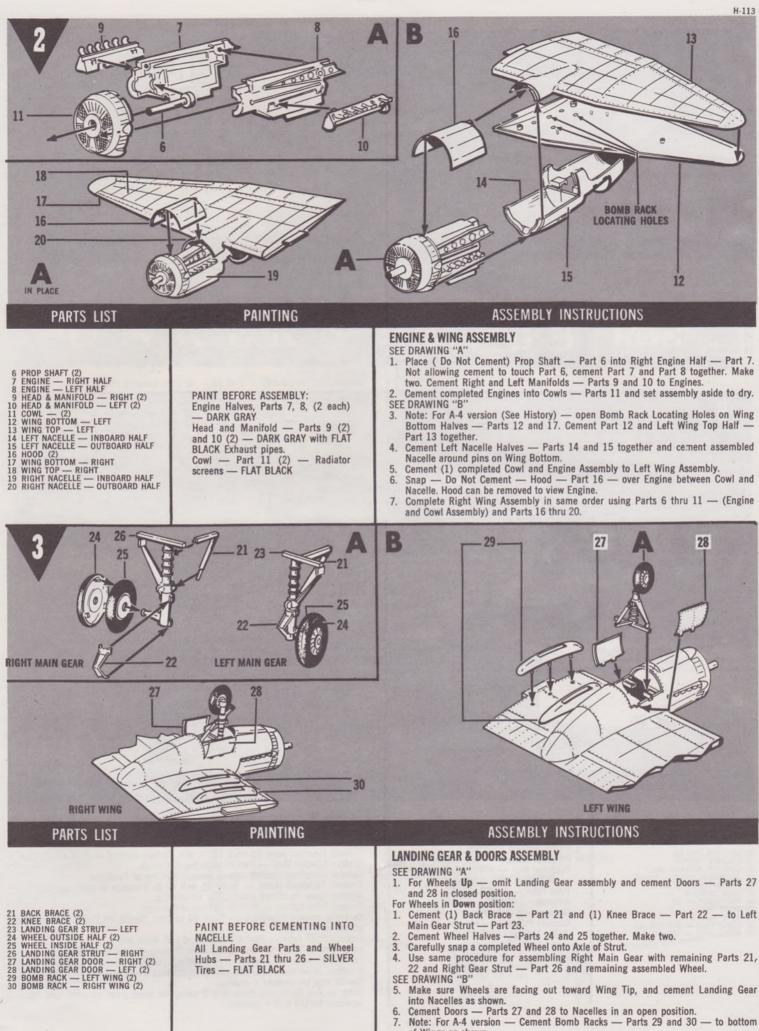
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

FUSELAGE ASSEMBLY

This aircraft may be assembled in flight position or in landing position with Main Landing Gear and Tailwheel down. If assembled in flight position, Landing Gear Doors will be closed and Landing Gear Assemblies will not be used.

- 1. For Tailwheel down, cement Tailwheel Part 1 in Right Fuselage Half Part 2. For Landing Gear up - omit Tailwheel.
- 2

Cement Fuselage halves — Parts 2 and 3 together. Cement Stabilizer halves — Parts 4 and 5 together. Make two. Cement assembled 3. Stabilizers into slots in Fuselage.



of Wings as shown.

