# BOEING B17F FLYING FORTRESS

1/72 SCALE



Boeing's four-engined Flying Fortress was the first true strategic bomber to enter the Army Air Corps. When World War II broke out in Europe, only 23 of the big planes were in service. These were B-17B's, the first production version of the Fortress. The ferocity of the war soon revealed serious weaknesses in the design of the bomber, and the Boeing Company undertook a complete re-evaluation of the B-17,

On September 5, 1941, the B-17E took to the air. Virtually a new airplane, it displayed a new fuselage and tail along with greater armament and better performance. The first combat missions with the B-17E proved the excellence of the bomber and provisions were made to expand the production of the plane. Fortress assembly lines were established at Douglas and Vega, where the first models constructed were an improved model, the B-17F.

Externally, the main difference between the B-17E and F was the replacement of the framed bombardier's nose with a smooth bubble, and wide-blade propellers. Armament differed slightly between B-17F types built by Boeing, Douglas and Vega, but generally consisted of one or two .30 cal. guns in the nose, a pair of .50 cal. "cheek" guns, and two .50's each in the tail, lower ball, and forwardsforsal turrets. One .50 was located on each side of the fuselage in waist positions. These guns were provided with a total of 4,130 rounds of ammunition. Add to this a maximum bomb load of 9,800 pounds and here indeed was a flying fortress!

On January 27, 1943, B-17F's of the 8th Air Force in England began their deep penetrating raids into Germany.

One of the most bizarre uses of the B-17F was in the role of a guided missile drone. Four war-weary Fortresses were specially modified and designated BQ-7. The entire top decking was removed from the fuselage; only the windshield remained. Behind this was an open cockpit, from which the pilots could quickly ball out. Inside the modified fuselage was no less than 10 tons of highly-explosive Torpex.

The worn-out bombers were equipped for radio-control operation. Vega Venturas were used as "mother ships" from which the flying bombs were controlled; and a P-38 flew escort, ready to shoot down the drone if it malfunctioned. And malfunction they did. The project, called Aphrodite, was terminated shortly after one of the ex-B-17F's plunged into the English countryside and excavated a 100 foot wide crater in the woods.

When production of the B-17F gave way to the later G model, 3,400 of the "F's" has been constructed.

## CHARACTERISTICS:

DIMENSIONS: Wingspan 103 feet 9½ inches; length 74 feet 9 inches,

POWERPLANT: Four Wright GR-1820-97 air-cooled radial engines of 1,200 hp.

PERFORMANCE: Maximum speed 325 mph at 25,000 feet; maximum range 4,420 miles; service celling 35,000 feet.

MINICRAFT MODELS, INC 1510 W. 228th STREET TORRANCE, CA 90501



lism, these parts should be painted before assembly. Detailed painting instructions can be found elsewhere in this assembly



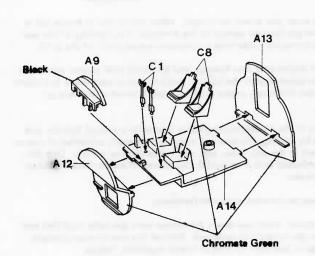
Cement two C1's to A14.

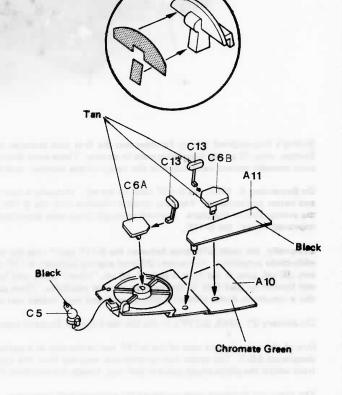
Cement two C8's to A14.

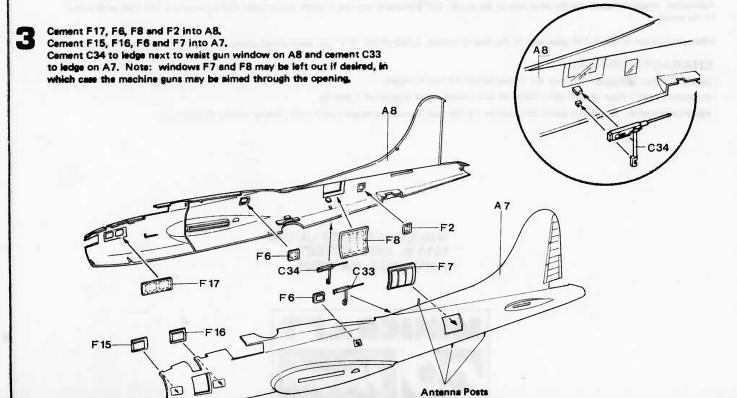
Apply instrument decals to A9 as shown in detail then cement A9 to A14. Now cement A14 to A12 and A13 and set unit aside.

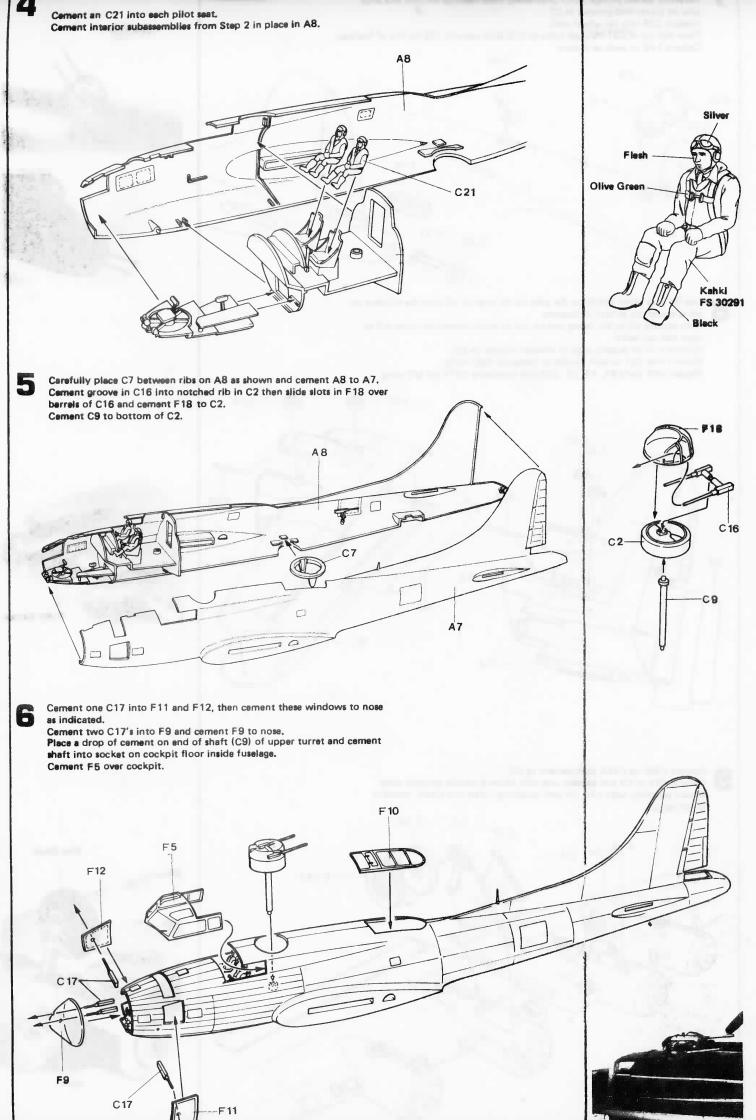
Cement one C13 to C6A as shown then cement C6A to A10. Cement second C13 to C6B then cement C6B to A10.

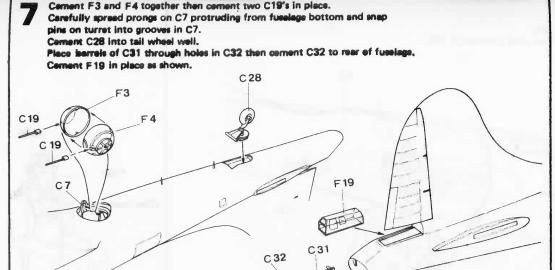
Cement A11 to A10. Cement C5 to A10 as indicated and set aside.















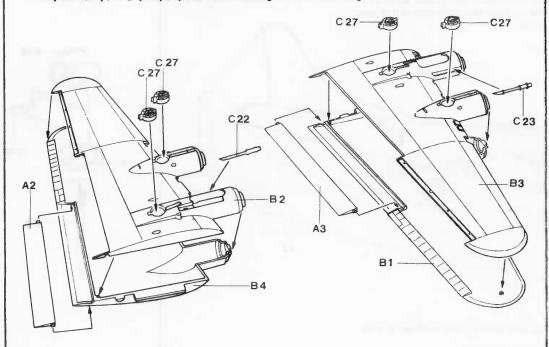
Lay B4 face down and place the pins on the ends of A2 into the notches on B4 as shown by arrows in diagram.

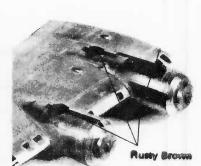
Now cement B2 to B4, being careful not to allow cement to touch A2 or flaps will not work,

Cement C22 to outside edge of inboard necelle on B2.

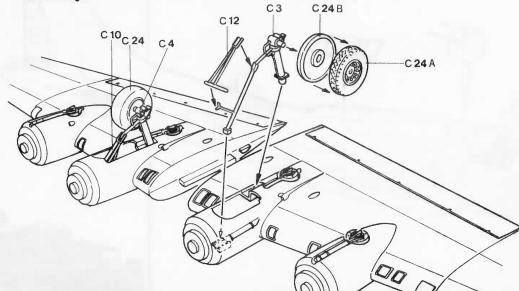
Cement one C27 to each nacelle to complete right wing.

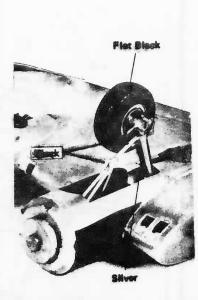
Repeat with parts B1, A3, B3, C23 and remaining C27's for left wing.

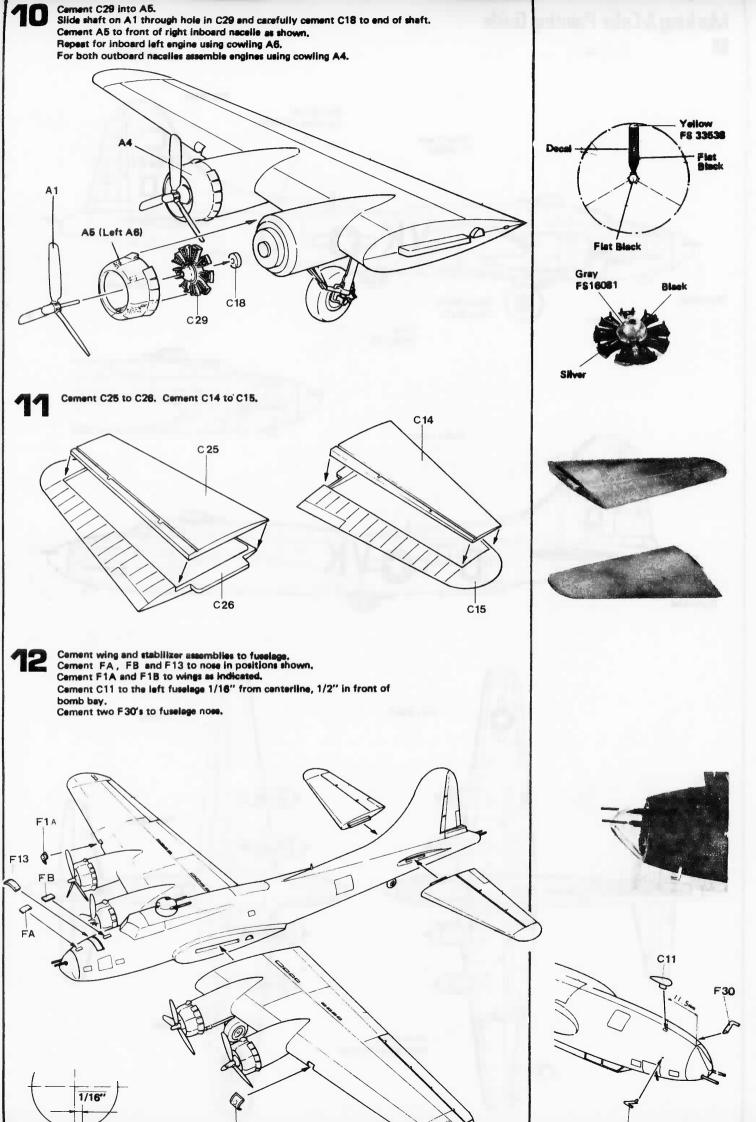


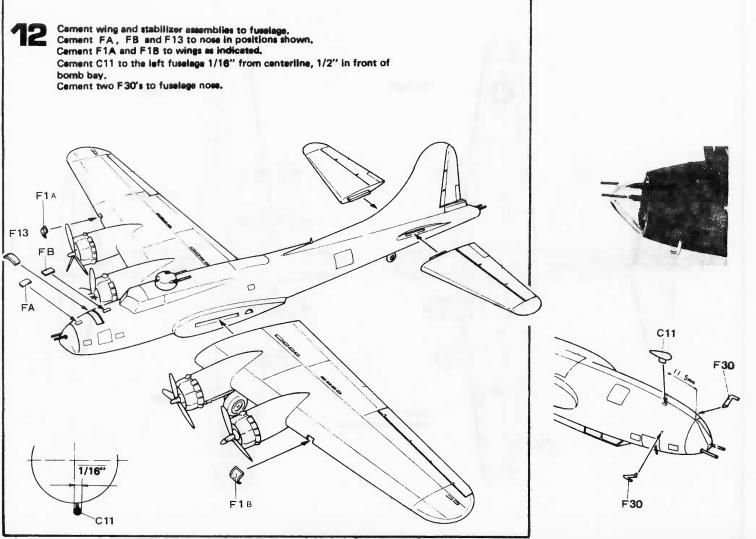


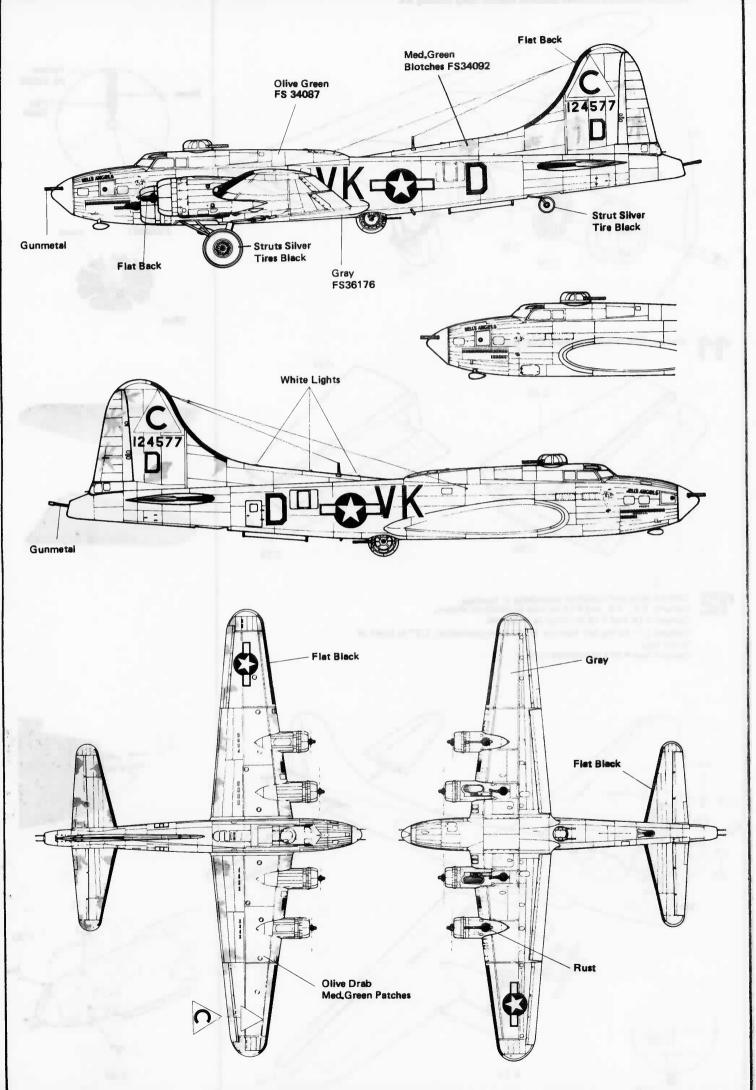
Cement C24B to C24A then cement to C3. Cement C12 to C3 and cement unit into inboard nacelle on right wing. Repeat assembly with C10, C4 and remaining C24A and C24B. Cement to left wing.

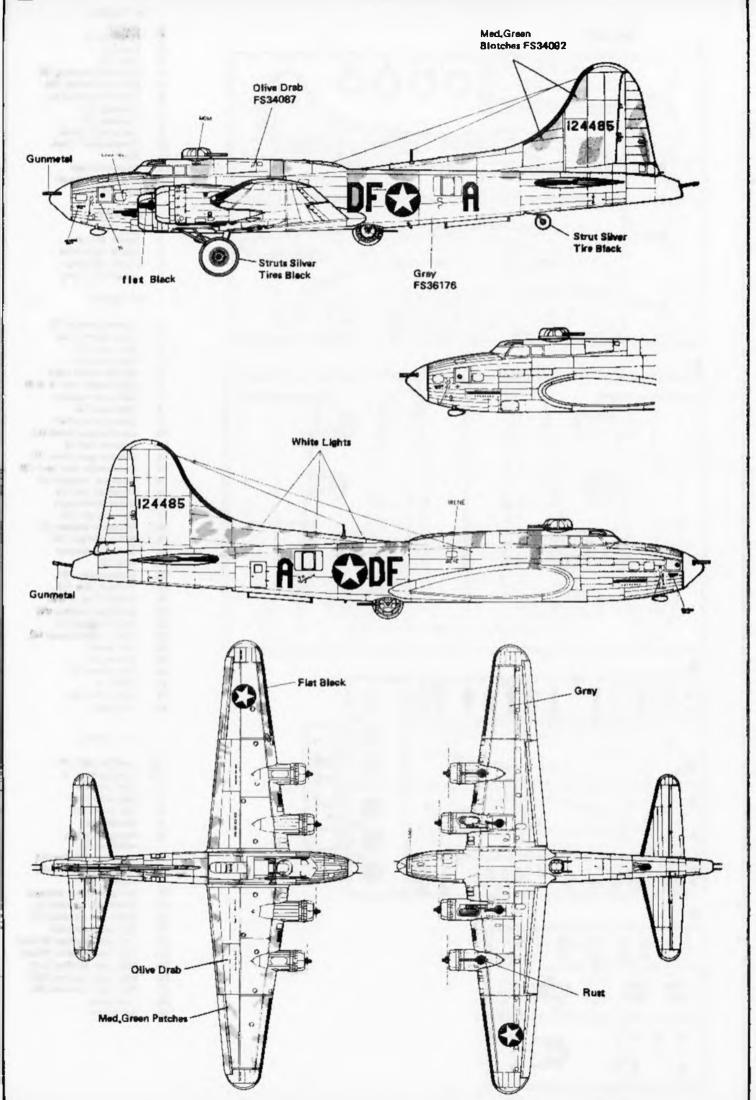




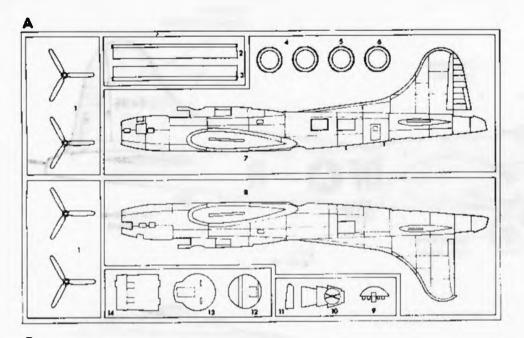


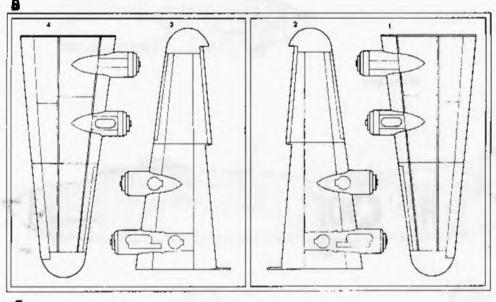


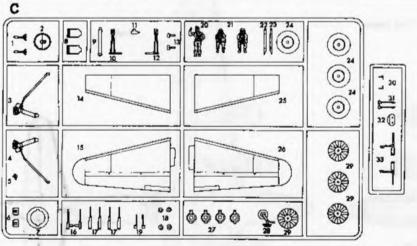


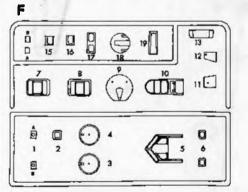


#### PARTS LIST









### "A" PARTS

- Propeller (4)
- Flap (L)
- 2, Flep (R)
- Outboard cowling (2)
- inboard cowling (R) inboard cowling (L)
- Fuesings (L) 7.
- Fusalage (R)
- Instrument pensi 10. Bomberdier's floor
- 11, Shelf
- 12. Nose bulkheed
- Cockpit bulkheed 12.
- Cockpit floor

#### "B" PARTS

- Upper left wing
- 2. Lover right wing
- Lower left wing 3.
- Upper right wing

# "C" PARTE

- Control column (2) 1.
- Upper turvet bese 2.
- 3, Gear strut (A)
- Gear strut (L)
- 5. 6. 7. Norden bomb sight
- Bombardier seet (A & Bi
- Ball turnet retainer
- PHOL seats (2) 9.
- Upper turnet shaft 10.
- Landing gear brace (L) Antenna fairing 11.
- 12.
- Lending geer brace (R) Bomberdier seat back (2)
- 13,
- 14. Stabilizar bottom (L)
- Stabilizer top (L) 15. Upper turnet guns
- 16. 17. Machine gun (4)
- Propeller retainer (4) 18, 19, Bell turret gun (2)
- 20, Ground crewmen
- 21. Plot (2)
- 22. Exhaust pipe (A)
- Exhaust pipe (L) 23. 24. Wheel (2 as. A & B)
- 26, Stubilizer bottom (A)
- 26. Stabilizer top (A)
- 27. Turbo superenerger (4)
- Tail wheel 28.
- 29, Engine (4) 30. Pitat tubes (2)
- 31, Tell guns
- 32. Tall turns can
- Weit guns 33

## "F" PARTS

- 1A. Landing light (R)
- 18. Landing light &
- Rear window Ball turret half
- Ball turret helf
- Windshield
- Navigator's aids windows (2)
- Walst gun window (L)
- Waist gun window (R)
- Nose
- Nevigetor's top window 10.
- Check gun window (L) 11.
- Cheek gun window (R) 12.
- 13. Top nose windows
- Top nose window (Front)
- Top nose window (Rear) FO.
- Side nose window (LF) 15.
- 16. Side nose window (RF)
- 17. Side noss windows (R)
- 16, Top surret
- Tall turnet