

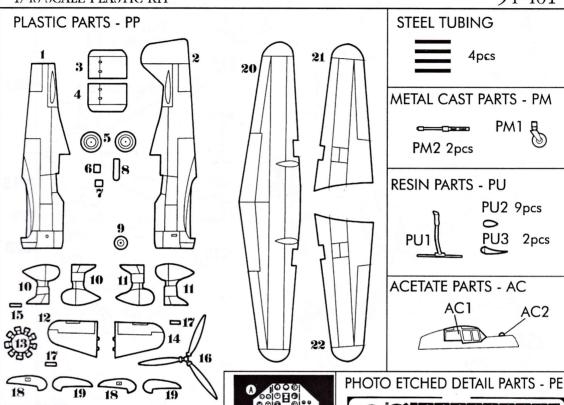
Classic Airframes



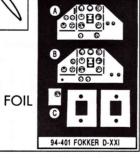
Fokker D.XXI

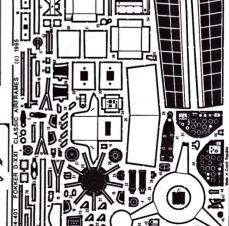
1/48 SCALE PLASTIC KIT

94-401

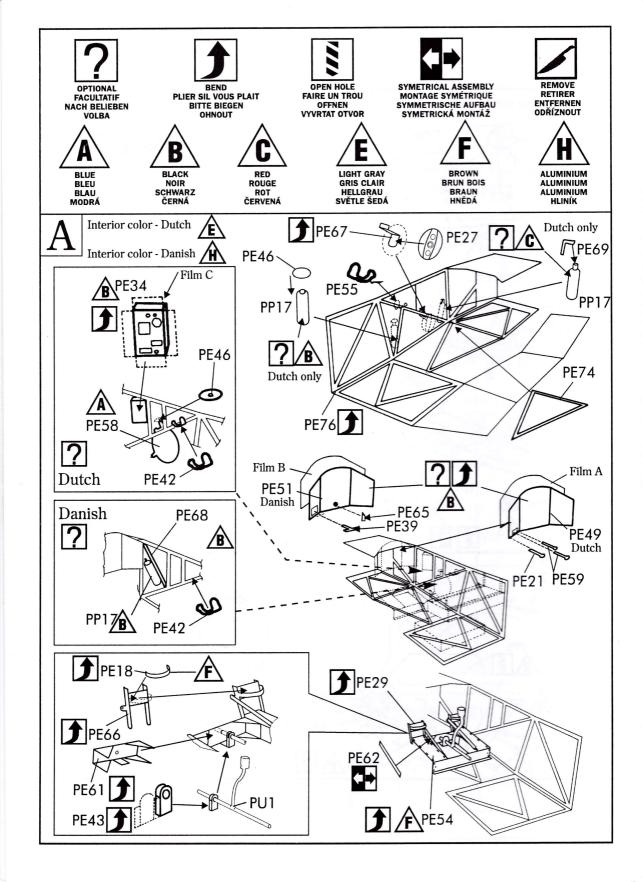


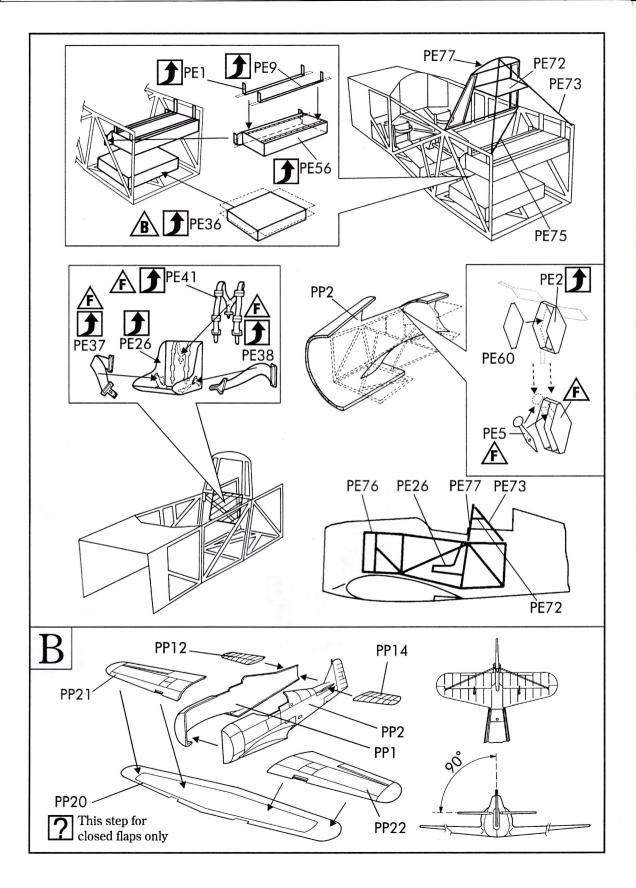


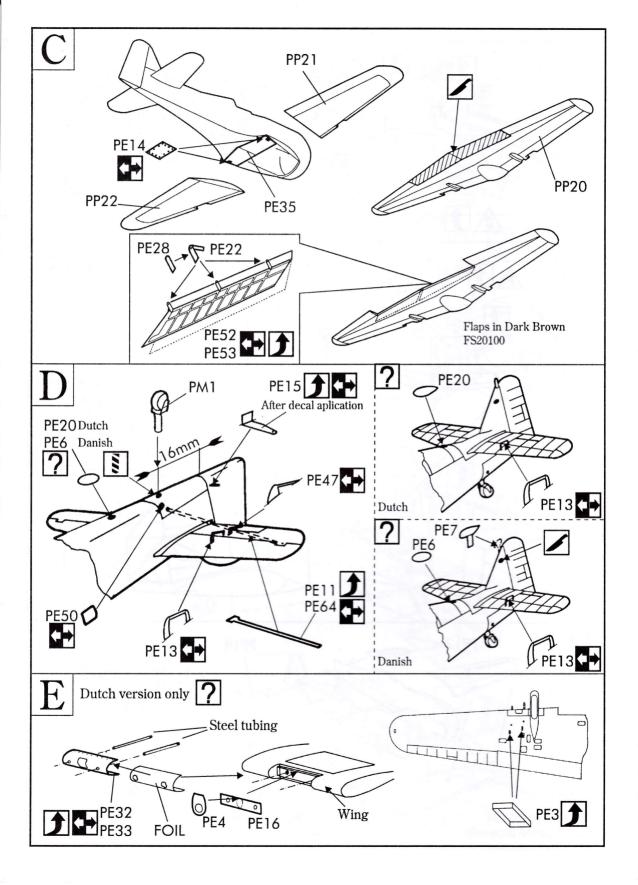


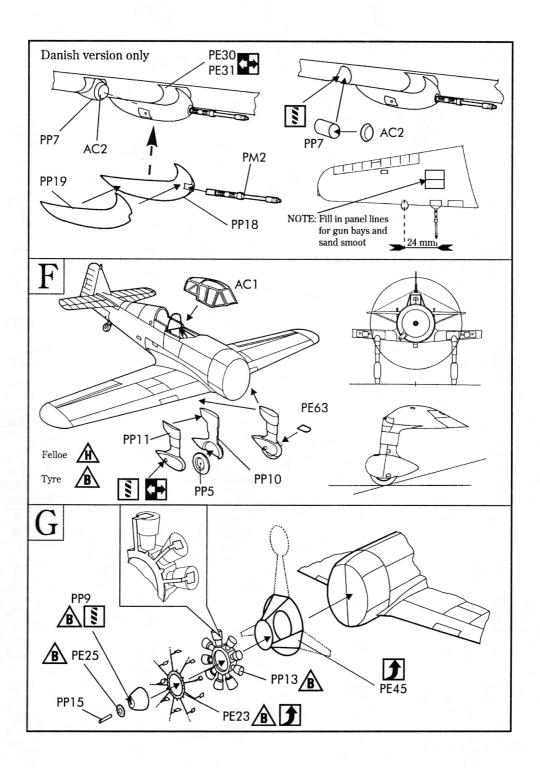


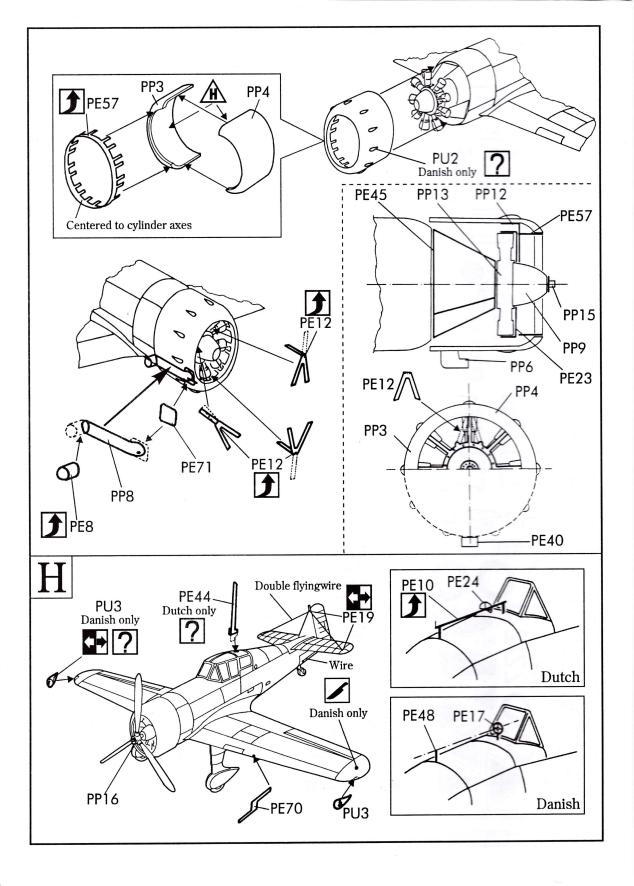
NOTE: TO ATTACH PHOTO ETCHED, WHITE METAL AND RESIN PARTS, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO USE SUPER GLUE











Fokker D.XXI

The Fokker D.XXI was one of many transitional fighter aircraft designs which originated in the mid 1930's - a period when designers realized the value of fast, high powered monoplanes, but still clung to the technology of the biplane era. Designed originally for use in the East Indies. The original contract (in early 1935) was for a prototype of a "modern" fighter. The Fokker design team prepared an aircraft which shared construction technology with the earlier Fokker D.XVII biplane - a fabric-covered fuselage and tail surfaces and fixed landing gear. However, the enclosed cockpit and monoplane layout were marked advances over the older biplanes.

In 1936, Finland contracted for seven aircraft plus a license to build more in Finland; the Danish Army Aviation Corps purchased two (and a license to building ten more) and the Spanish Republican Government also obtained a license-to-build agreement. These sales helped revive interest at home, and in 1937 the Dutch government voted funds for 36 D.XXI's for use in the Netherlands itself. The Dutch aircraft (serial number 212-247) were powered by a Bristol Mercury VIII engine, with two 7.92mm machine guns in the wings and two in the fuselage (the Danish aircraft substituted 20mm cannon in underwing fairings for the wing machine guns).

When war in Europe broke out, the Dutch aircraft adopted orange national markings to advise both sides of the Netherland's neutrality. The German western offensive of May 10, 1940, shattered that neutrality. Dutch D.XXI's scored several successes against Ju 52's and even Bf 109's, but the overwhelming numbers of the Luftwaffe quickly crushed the Dutch air forces. At the same time, the Danish 2 Eskadrille (which was not fully operational with its

The other user of the Fokker D.XXI was Finland, which manufactured 42 of the Mercury-powered Fokkers (coded FR-76 to -117), and an additional 55 powered by the P&W Twin Wasp Jr. This second batch involved major design changes (and Classic Airframes may make this the subject of a subsequent kit). The Mercury-powered Fokkers fought valiantly in the 1939-40 "Winter War" with the Soviet Union, scoring 119 victories for the loss of twelve, and were later used in the Continuation War from June 1941 to September 1944.

Technical data:

Span 36' (11m)

Length 27' 1/2" (8.25m) Height 9' 8" (2.92m)

V max 270.3mph (435km/hr.) V Cruise 226.8mph (365km/hr.)

 Service Ceiling
 31,160' (9500m)

 Absolute Ceiling
 31,820' (9700m)

 Empty Weight
 3190 lbs (1450 kg)

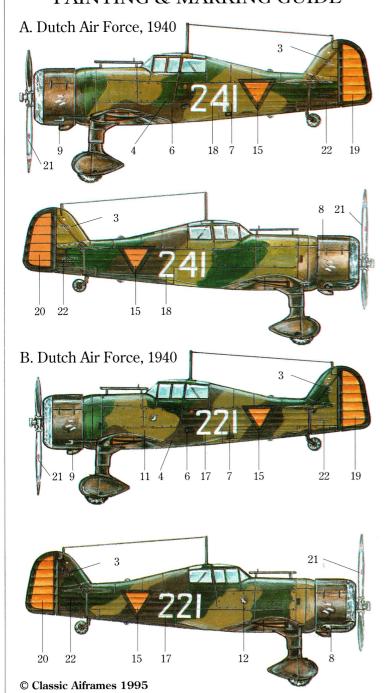
 Loaded Weight
 4510 lbs (2050 kg)

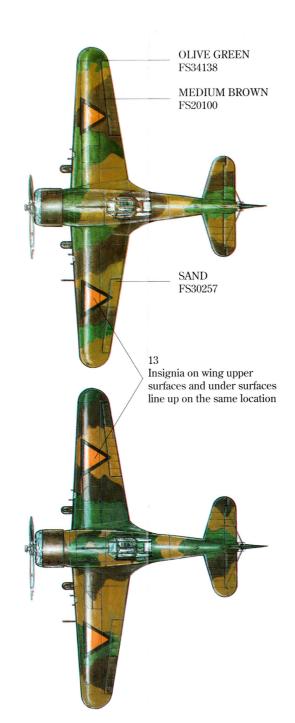
 Range
 590 mi (950 km)

We sincerely appreciate the enthusiastic support of our friend James Maas, for his help in making this project a reality.

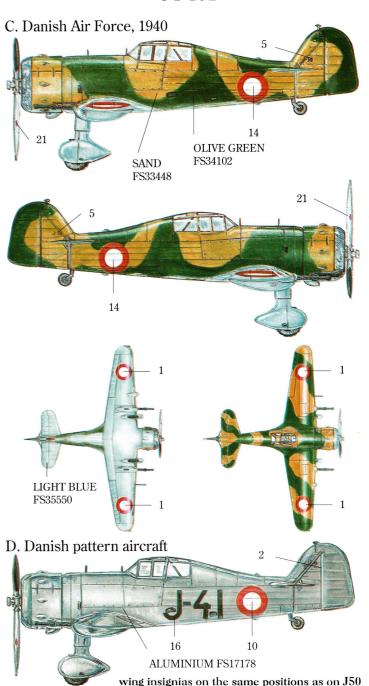
For additional technical and operational details on the Fokker D.XXI, we recommend Phalanx Publishing Company's FOKKER D.XXI VOLUME 1 by Warren Eberspacher (1994).

Fokker D.XXI PAINTING & MARKING GUIDE

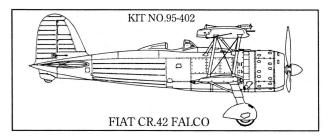




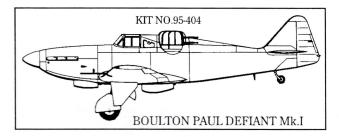


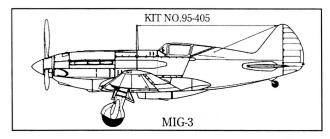


Classic Airframes 1995 SCHEDULE









If you have any questions or comments concerning this kit please mail to :

