

of the FUN GROUP at

**General Mills** 

## MODEL PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MILLS FUN GROUP INC. 126 GROESBECK HIGHWAY MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH. 48043

## PLEASE READ THIS FIRST

Before you begin, read the instructions very carefully. Study the illustrations and become familiar with the pieces before you start assembly of your model. Following the procedures given, test fit all the parts before cementing, this way you will become acquainted with the location of parts when it comes time to use cement.

The highest quality styrene goes into the making of each MPC model. Only paint and cement made for styrene should be used. Before test fitting parts, trim off excess "flash." To join parts, use cement sparingly. Apply cement to very small parts with a toothpick.

For removing parts from the "runners" it is best to use your modelers knife, do not attempt to twist them off.

When painting your model follow the painting tips in each step. It is best to paint the-very small parts while they are still on the runners. For realism use flat colors and use them carefully.

You should have no trouble assembling your kit if the instructions are followed properly.

## SPECIAL OFFER! ONLY \$1.00

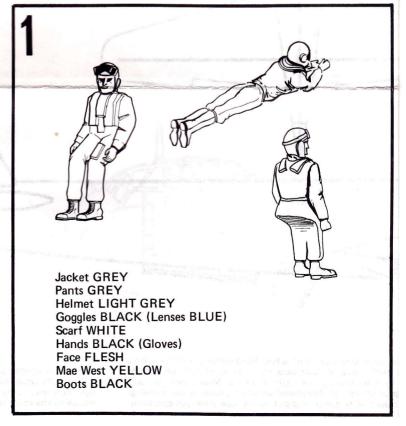
For the PROFILE PUBLICATION No. 29 of the Junkers Ju 88 further describing this aircraft in detail, please complete attached coupon, enclose \$1.00 and send to:

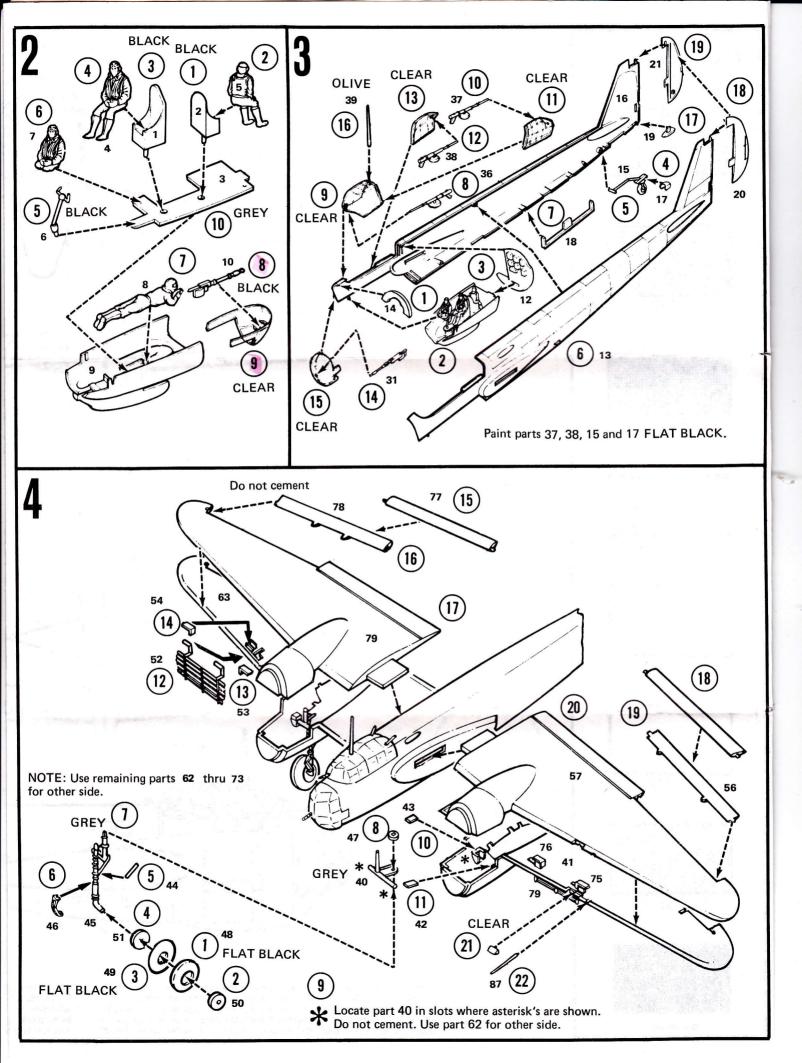
MPC PROFILES 126 N. GROESBECK HWY. MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGA 48043	No. 29 Junkers Ju 88A AN
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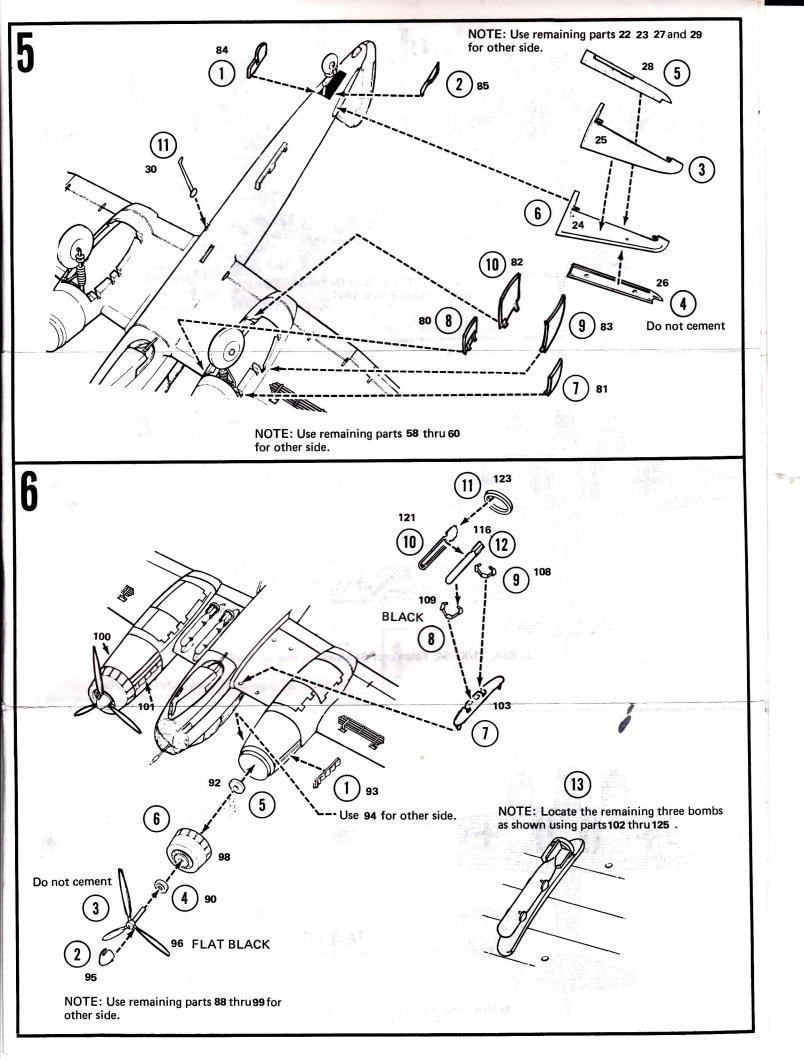
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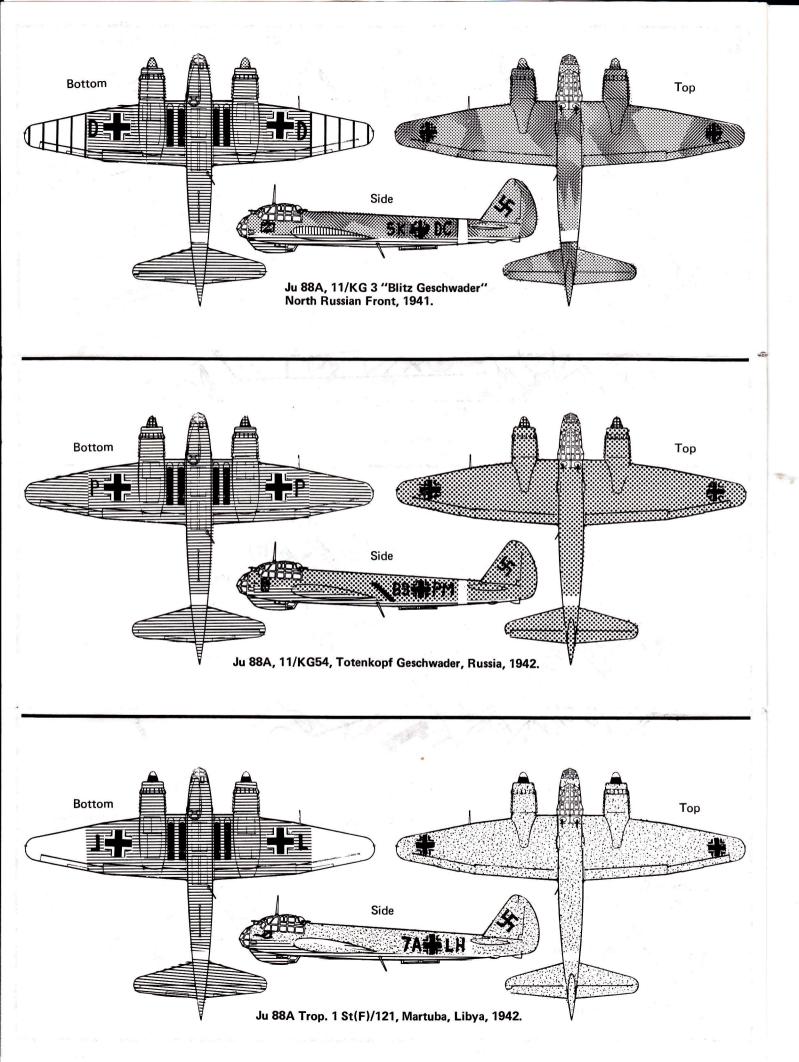
## HISTORY

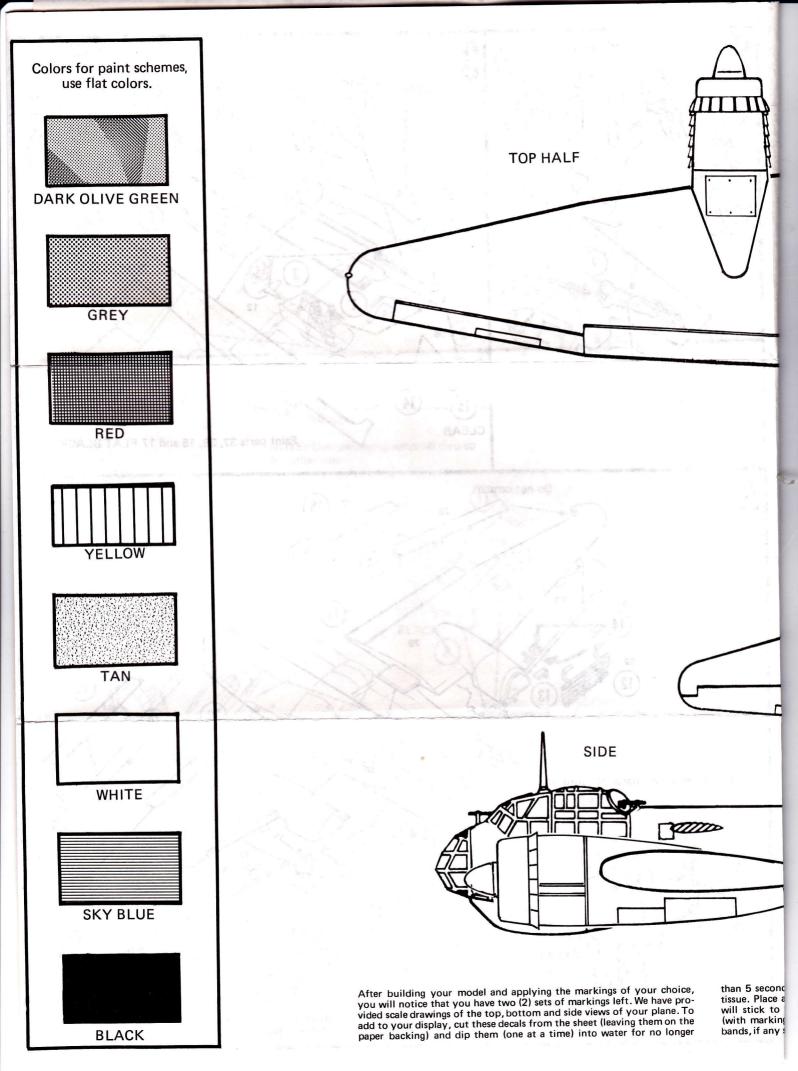
The Ju 88 was conceived in 1935 and the prototype flew for the first time in December of 1936, the rest of the design and construction being completed in just under a year. Still in production when the war ended in 1945, the Ju 88 was the mainstay of the Luftwaffe and achieved the distinction of being one of the most adapted, and modified aircraft in the world. Designed as a high speed bomber, it was decided in 1939 to utilize the Ju 88 for dive bombing, and dive brakes were fitted beneath the wings of the first A model. Early A models of the Ju 88 took part in the Battle of Britain and although generally successful certain improvements were shown to be necessary, and these were incorporated in the A-4. Operational in 1941, the Ju 88 A-4 featured a six foot increase in wing span, and a greatly increased armament; later production A-4s also had more powerful engines. Bomber production continued with the A series and later the S series, much altered and considerably faster, and eventually the 188 and 388 series, came into service. At the same time as the bomber development was being carried out, fighter versions of the Ju 88 were introduced; the first of these, the Ju 88 C series, being directly comparable with the A series of bomber. By the end of the war 15,000 Ju 88s had been produced 9,000 of which were bombers. During its long career the Ju 88 was used as a bomber dayfighter, night-fighter, reconnaissance, torpedo bomber, ground attack and trainer and even as pilotless missile. The Ju 88 was employed on every German front, also served with the Air Forces of Finland and Italy. The Ju 88 A-4 was powered by two Junkers Jumo 211 engines, each of 1,200 h.p. and had a maximum speed of approximately 290 m.p.h. and a range of 1,553 miles. Defensive armament varied considerably, a typical example being one 13mm and one 7.9mm gun firing forward, two 7.9mm guns firing aft from the cockpit, and one 7.9 or 13mm gun in the ventral gondola. Bombs were carried externally up to a maximum load of 6,600 lbs.

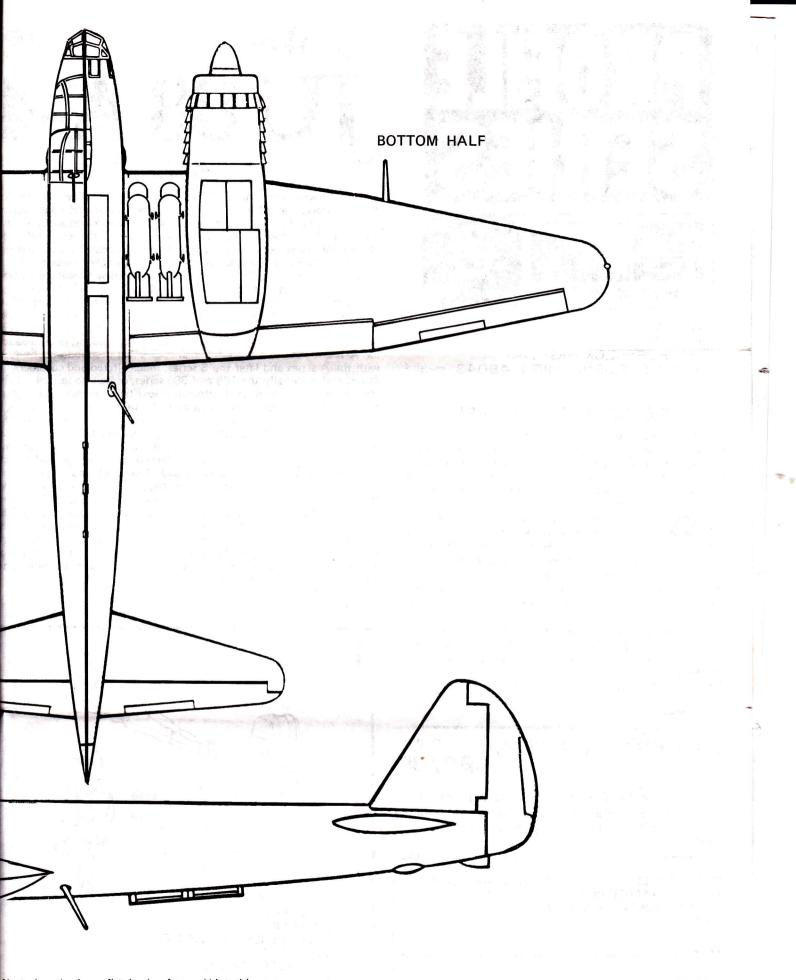












Next place decal on a flat, hard surface and blot with a mall piece of clear tape over the decal and the immage tape leaving the paper backing. Now place the tape attached) to designated areas on plane. Note: Fuselage uld be trimmed and put on the side view. An additional

method for applying decals to plane would be to cut them out, leaving them on the paper backing and, using white glue, place them onto drawings. You may want to color your plane, with crayons or colored pencils, using the color schemes described before applying markings.