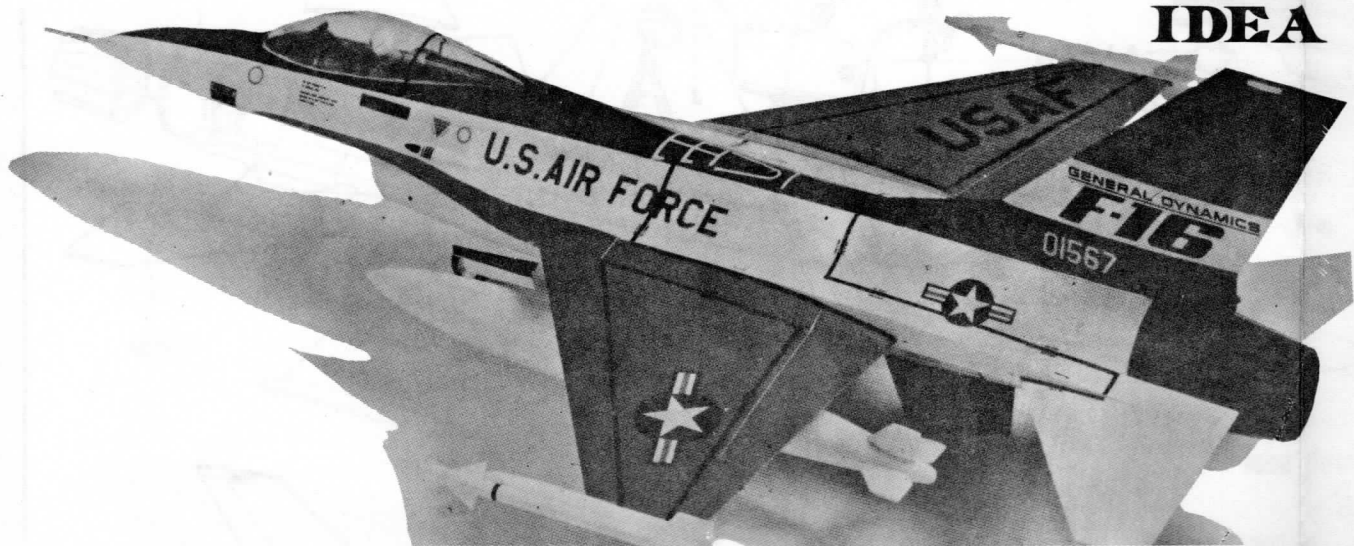


U.S. AIR FORCE GENERAL DYNAMICS F-16 FIGHTER

1/48 F-16 AIR COMBAT FIGHTER



F-16 was selected in Jan. 1975 as a newly-typed air combat fighter (ACF) of U.S. air force. In 1971 Light Weight Fighter Development programme (LWF) was announced by the U.S. Air Force and in Jan. of the next year from among the proposals suggested by the U.S. aircraft manufactures in accordance with the design proposal request, designs presented by General Dynamics Co. and Northrop Co. were selected by the U.S. Air Force. Those two companies, commenced their test production and named 'General Dynamics' as YF-16, Northrop's Y-17 respectively. YF-16 and YF-17 made their maiden flights on 2nd Feb. and on 9th June 1974 respectively.

By the December of the same year capacity of the two Aircraft was examined and evaluated. Originally it was scheduled to just study and research light combat fighter for developing strong plane in combatting by making plane light in weight without any promise of mass production. But the capacity of the two planes was excellent compared with the that of the plane currently in use, thus changed its plan with the promise of production to inexpensively produce small and light plane which is fleet and strong in combatting, based on LWF.

It was changed into improved ACF development programme. During the course of evaluation U.S. Air Force selected YF-16 as excellent in terms of capacity. YF-16, which is, as a brave plane though small and light, equipped with F100 pan engine having into maximum output of 8,260 Kg by PRATT & WHITNEY Co., succeeded in obtaining highest fleetness.

With the introduction of new design concept so-called "C.C.V. Control Configured Vehicle)", seat was 30 degree tilted in reclining

seat in order to protect pilot against G (Gravity) and "Fly By Wire Control System" was applied in the flying method rather than that of the past control lever system, thus making controls light in weight. At the same time the capacity of the body volume widened by putting main wings and body in smooth formation through the application of Blended Wing & Body and it was also designed not to increase resistance of air at a speed of sound and to carry a HUGE amount of fuel and 1M-G-1, 20 mm Vulcan gun in the much voluminous body.

By 1975 U.S. Air Force determined to select F-15 Eagle as a successor to the F-4 phantom but it was impossible to purchase sufficient number of F-15 for Air Force because of its expensive prices. As a means of meeting deficiency in number of F-15 Air Force, aimed at its higher capacity, determined to use 650 YF-16s after evaluating the results of ACF, 4 NATO nations 348 and Spanish Air Force 72, respectively. Therefore F-16 as a new combatting fighter of 1980s was being paid great attention and expectation by the World Air Forces and also the Korean Air Force will hold. newly-produced F-16

(Major information on F-16)

Total Width: 9.15 m, Total length: 14.4 m Height: 5.0 m

Engine: PSWF-100-PS-100 Maximum output: 8,620 Kg × 1

Weight: 6,971 Kg Maximum Speed: M20

Armaments: 1M-61 20 mm gun, Side Winder: Air to air missile × 6

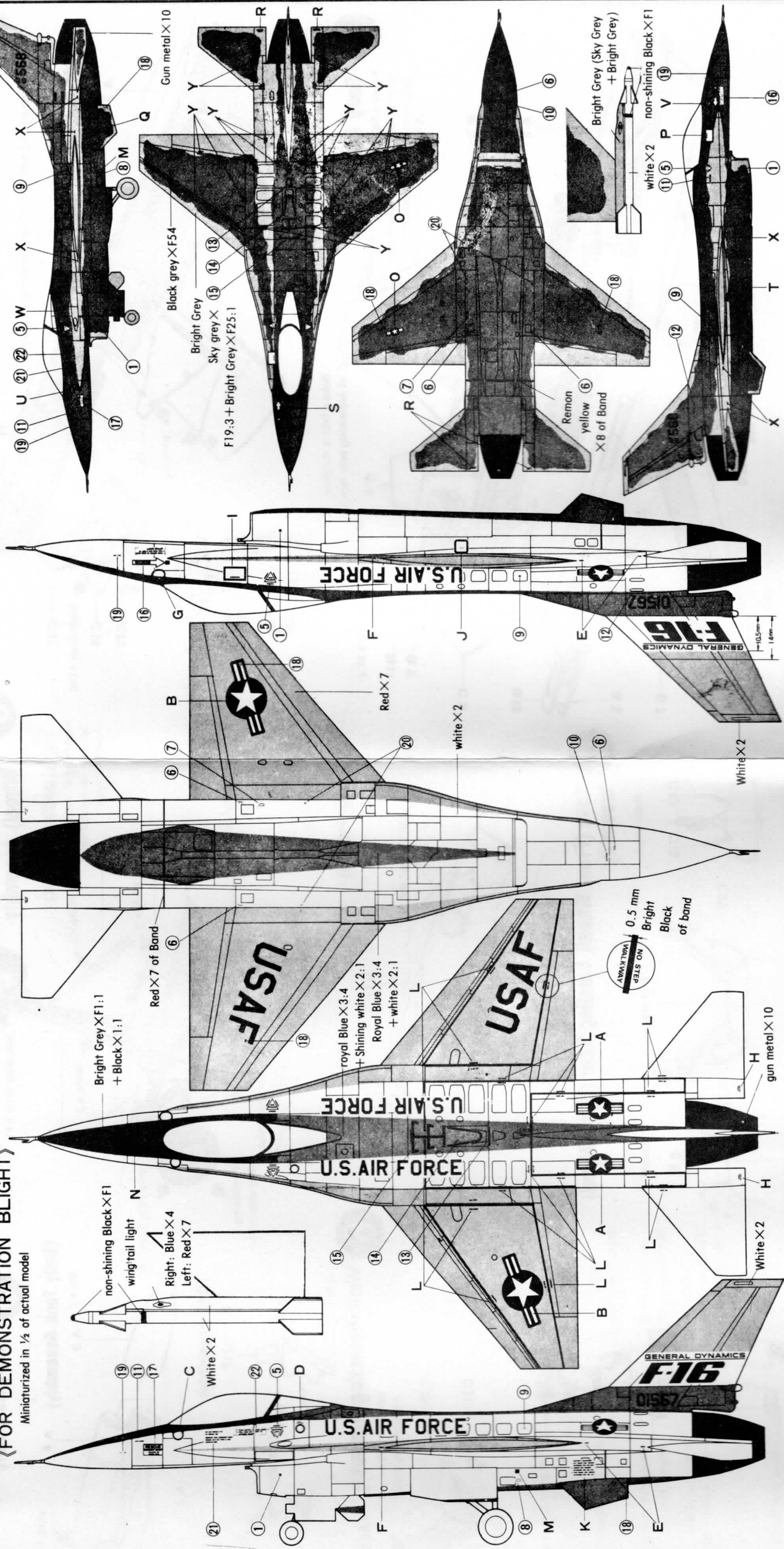
Crew: 1 Person

PAINTING & APPLYING DECALS

《FOR DEMONSTRATION BLIGHT》

Miniaturized in 1/2 of actual model

(Grey Painting for Combat use)



Bright Grey X F1:1
+ Black X 1:1

Red X 7 of Band

royal Blue X 3:4
+ Shining white X 2:1
Royal Blue X 3:4
+ white X 2:1

0.5 mm
Bright
Black
of band

(19) (11) U (21) (22) (5) W (9) X (17) (8) M (1) (18)

Black grey X F54
Bright Grey
Sky grey X (13) (14) (13)
F19:3 + Bright Grey X F25:1

Bright Grey (Sky Grey + Bright Grey)

white X 2
non-shining Black X F1

(19) (11) (5) (13) (14) (13) (1) (18)

White X 2

gun metal X 10

White X 2

(1) (18)

X T X

(12) (9)

(19) (11) (5) (13) (14) (13) (1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

(1) (18)

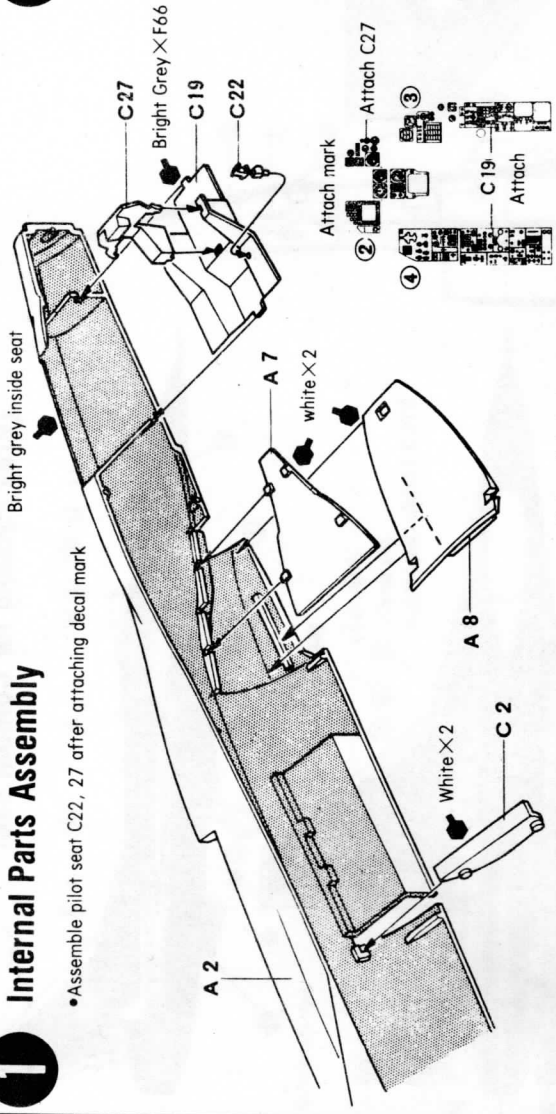
(1) (18)

(1) (18)

1

Internal Parts Assembly

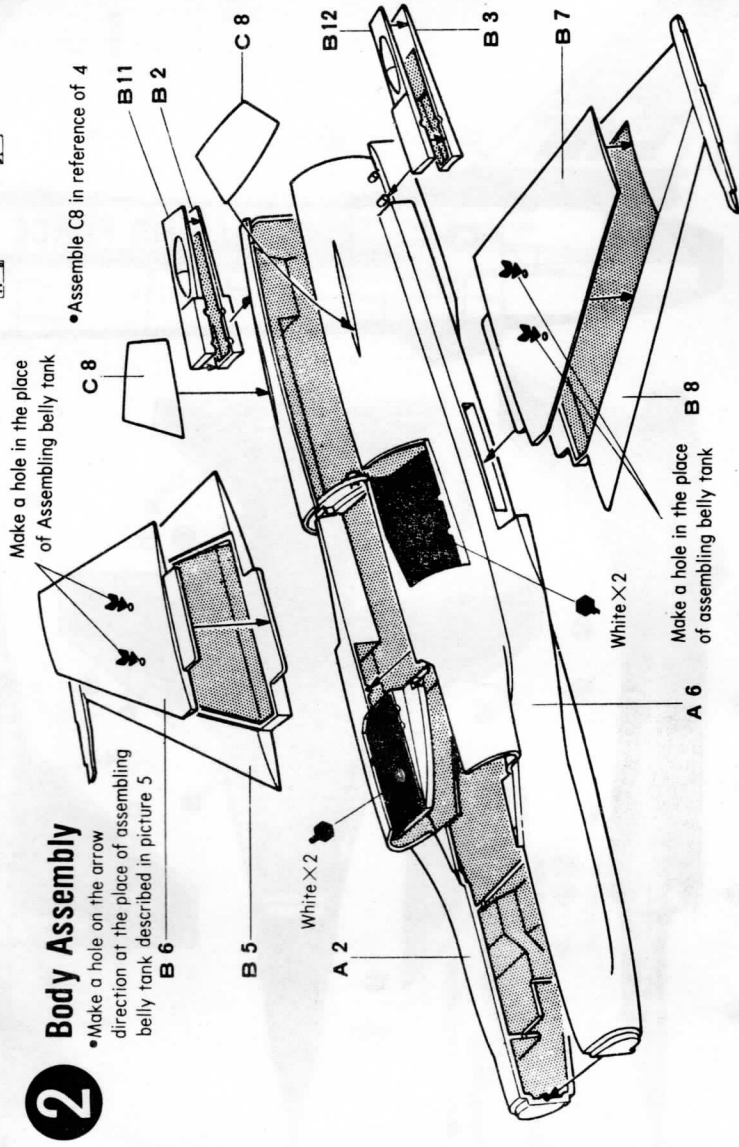
• Assemble pilot seat C22, 27 after attaching decal mark



2

Body Assembly

• Make a hole on the arrow direction at the place of assembling belly tank described in picture 5

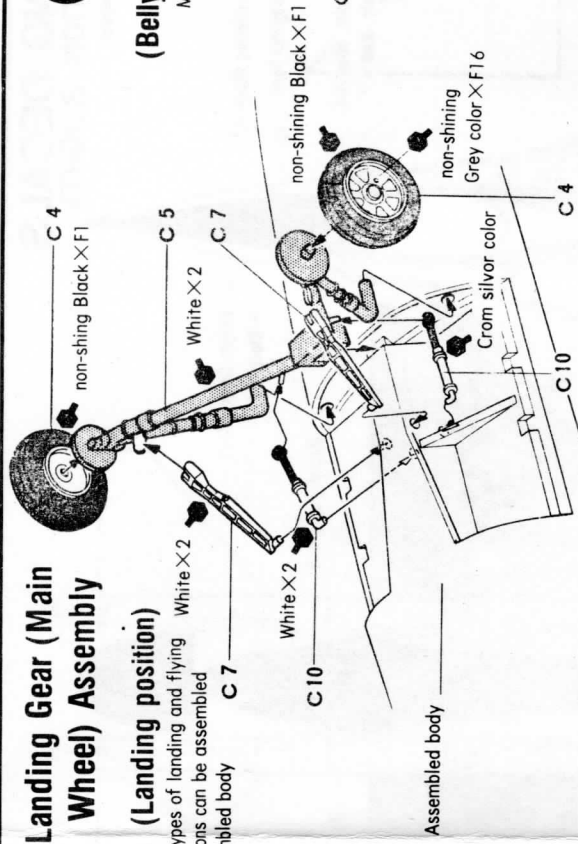


3

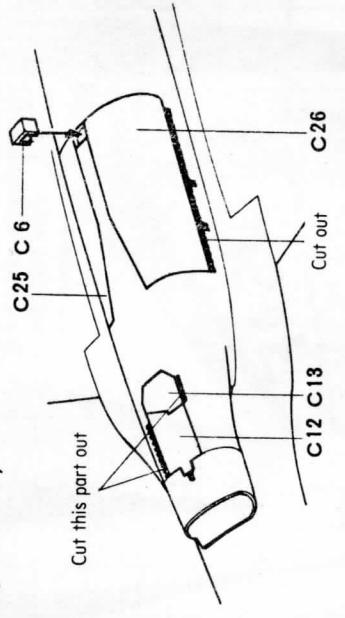
Landing Gear (Main Wheel) Assembly

(Landing position)

• Two types of landing and flying positions can be assembled
Assembled body



(Flying Position)



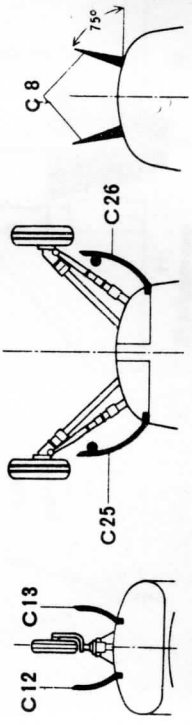
4

Nose (Front Wheel) Landing Gear (Back Wheel) Assembly

Front wheel

Back wheel

ventral



6

Win

(Paint

H

(white

Belt

(olive Drive X

Aviation cl

(Dark Green X

G Shirt

Dark Green X

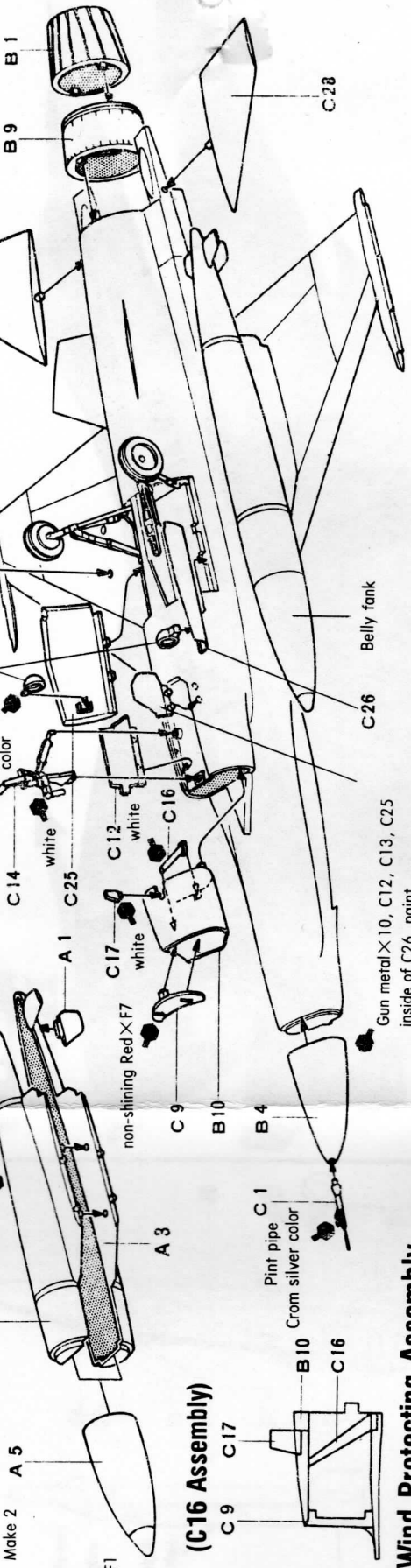
non-shining

X F

5

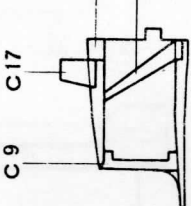
Part Assembly

(Belly Tank Assembly)



•Don't attach C9 in the flying position

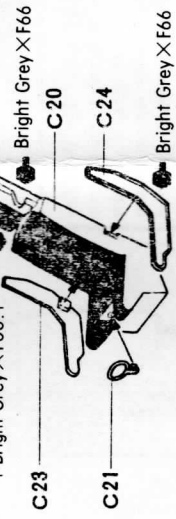
(C16 Assembly)



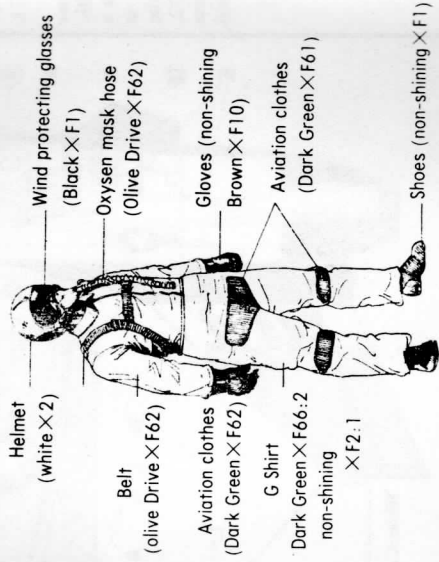
6

Wind Protecting Assembly

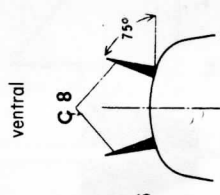
• Assembly seat



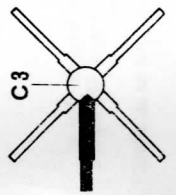
(Painting)



Back Wheel



(C3 Assembly)



Paint with body color in the frame

non-shining Black transparent part 2
non-shining Black X F1

Gun metal X 10, C12, C13, C25 inside of C26, paint

Belly tank transparent parts I
Crom silver color

Belly tank