UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

727-200

IN 1/144 SCALE





The history of the creation of the U.S. airmail service is at least as interesting as the story of the Pony Express, and much more exciting! Several of aviation's pioneers figure prominently as the mail service struggled to keep up with technical advancement.

It all began in Philadelphia on January 9, 1793. On that date, President George Washington presented a hand written letter to Jean-Pierre Blanchard, a French aeronaut (or balloonist). Blanchard was to use the letter as identification wherever he happened to land following the first balloon ascension in the Western hemisphere. The flight lasted 45 minutes and crossed the Delaware River, landing in New Jersey.

The next, and first official airmail flight occurred at Lafayette, Indiana on August 17, 1859. On this flight, a sealed United States mailbag was aboard, addressed to the Postmaster, New York, New York. The balloon used on this event was named "Jupiter" and was piloted by a Pennsylvanian, John Wise. On this trip, calm weather hindered the balloon's progress, and after four and a half hours, after covering only 30 miles, it became necessary to land. As the ship approached Crawfordsville, Indiana, Wise decided to make the arrival a bit more interesting. He fashioned a parachute out of a piece of muslin, about nine

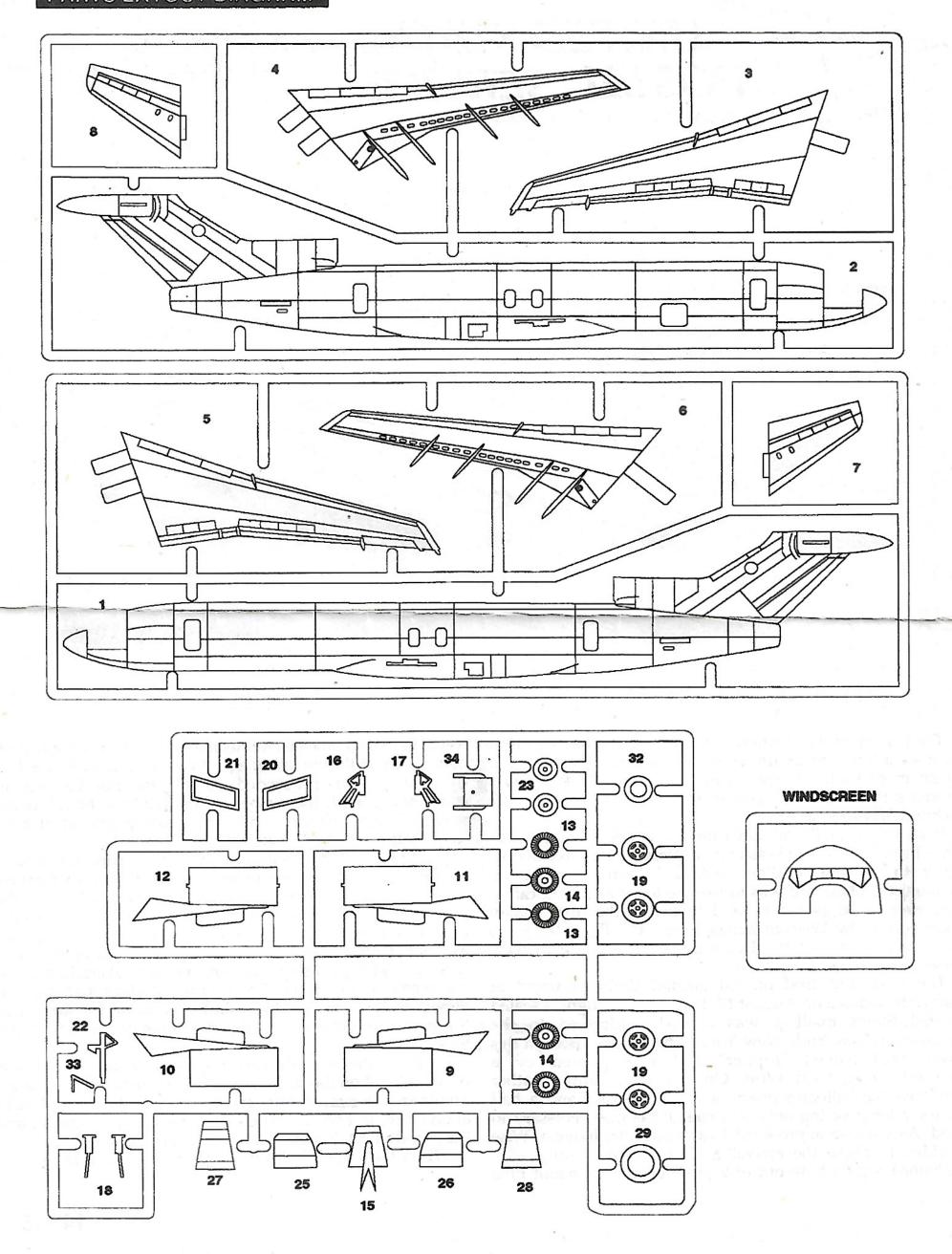
feet square, and attached a fifteen-foot length of string to each corner, then to the mailbag. Wise then tossed the bag overboard, and proceeded to deflate his balloon in coordination with the descent of the mailbag, both landing together, about 50 feet apart. The mailbag arrived at New York by train on August 20, 1859!

By 1911, some mail was already being carried unofficially in the "new fangled aeroplanes", when Calbraith Rodgers flew from New York to Pasadena, California. Although the purpose of the flight was to win \$50,000 by flying across the continent in less than 30 days, Rodgers carried a mail pouch as well. Unfortunately for Rodgers, a series of mishaps, including a hospital stay following a near fatal crash, delayed the termination of the flight until 84 days had passed. However, he flew mail between the cities on his stops, and the mail was delivered to the recipients of the U.S. Postal Service.

In 1918, the world's first regular airmail service was created. It fell on the shoulders of the American Signal Corps. The War was nearly over, and there were military pilots in abundance, in addition to the familiar "barn stormers", and the world's first dedicated airmail stamp was designed.

Thus, the United States Post Office finally took wing.

PARTS LAYOUT DIAGRAM





Paint Cockpit Parts

BLACK

DO NOT Coment Ne pas Coller Nicht Kleben

FUSELAGE ASSEMBLY

1 • Left (Port) Fuselage / fuselage gauche / linker rumpf 2 • Right (Starboard) Fuselage / fuselage droite / richtiger rumpf

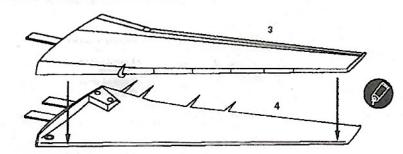




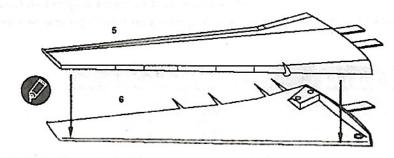
PLEASE NOTE Wing parts are very delicate; please use care when separating parts from the sprues to avoid damage



3 • Left (Port) Upper Wing / superiour alle gauche / linker oberen flügel 4 • Left (Port) Lower Wing / bas alle gauche / linker läßt flugel

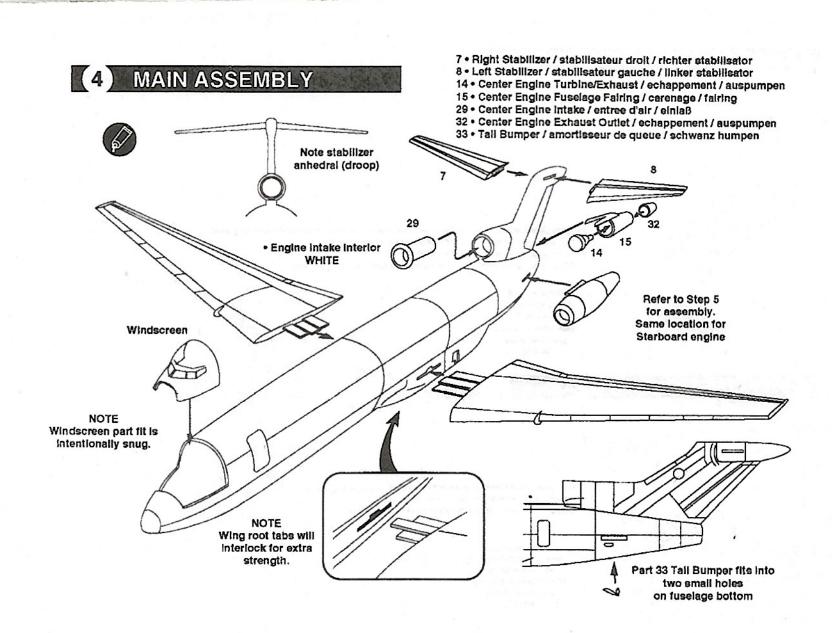


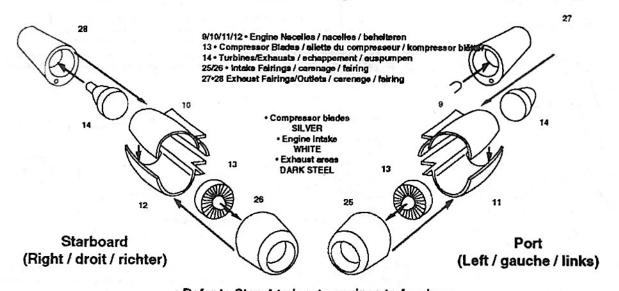
5 • Right (Starboard) Upper Wing / superiour alle droit / richter oberen flügel 6 • Right (Starboard) Lower Wing / bas alle droit / richter IESt flugel



Starboard (Right / drolt / richter)

· Note - For proper orientation of engines, Left and Right are as viewed from the rear of the aircraft.

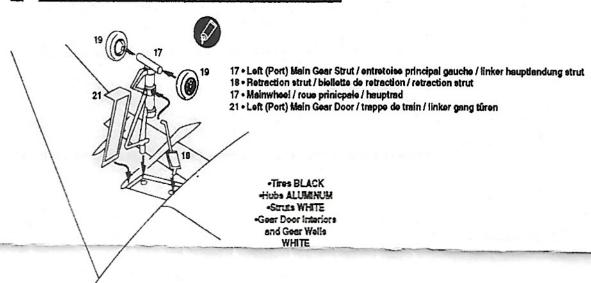




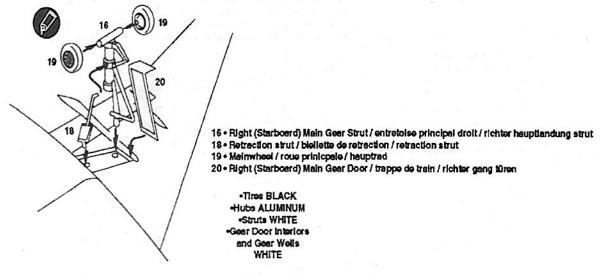
• Refer to Step 4 to locate engines to fuselage

Note - For proper orientation of engines, Left and Right are as viewed from the rear of the aircraft.

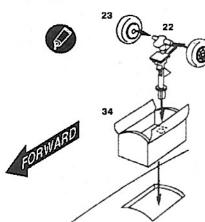
6 LEFT MAIN LANDING GEAR



RIGHT MAIN LANDING GEAR

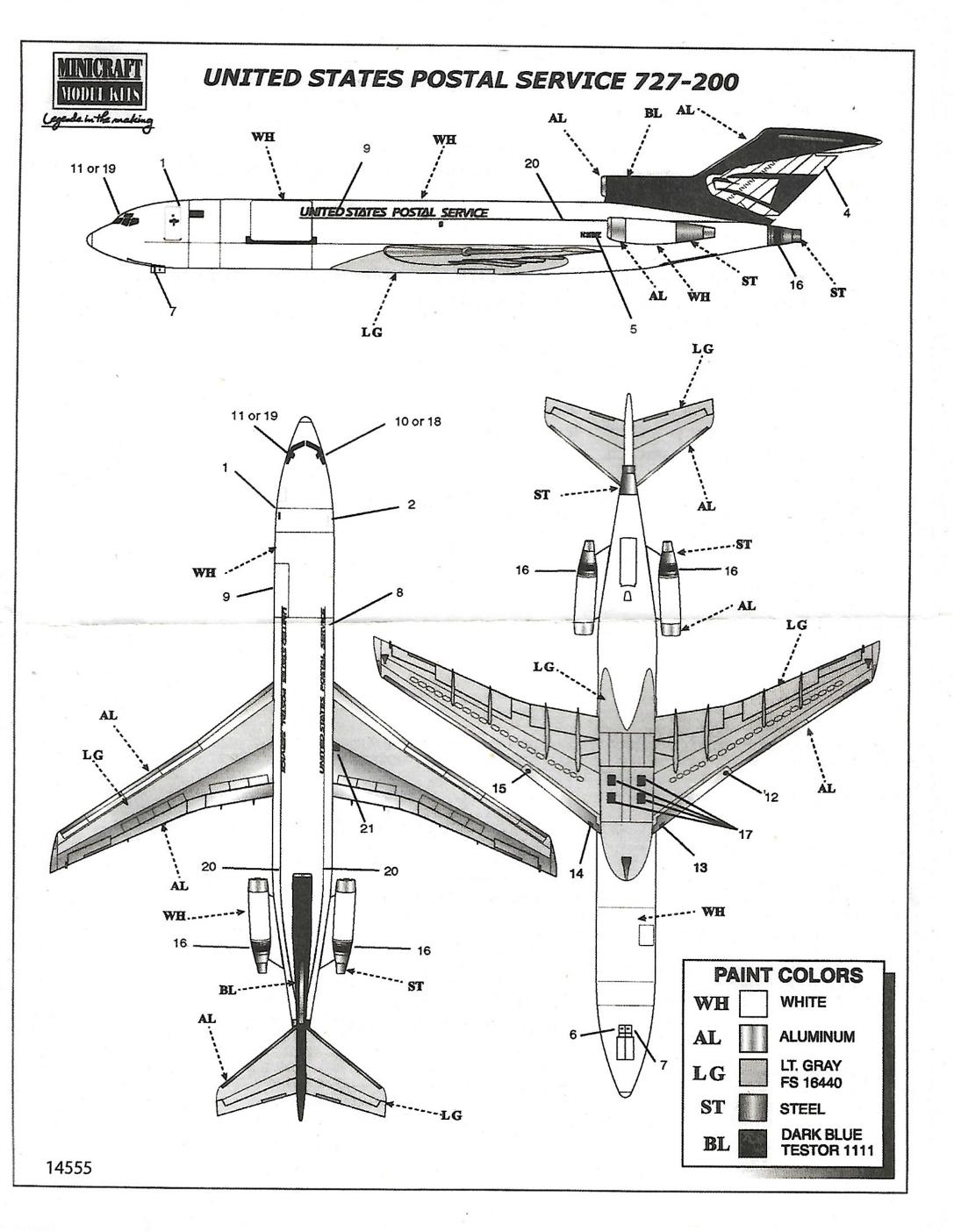


8 NOSE LANDING GEAR



- 23 · Nosewheel / roulette de nez / nase rad
- 34 Nose gear doors / trappe de train / nese gang türen

•Tires BLACK Hubs ALUMINUM -Struts WHITE •Gear Door Interiors and Gear Wells



Your Minicraft model includes high-quality waterside decals. These decals adhere best to a glossy surface; and it is recommended that you apply a clear gloss coat over your painted model.

Use a sharp scissors or knife to cut individual decals from the carrier sheet. Do not cut into the clear film surrounding the individual decals.

- * It is recommended that you apply one decal at a time.
- * Place the decal section in warm water and note when first inserted in water it will curl but after approximately ten seconds the decal will uncurl. Remove from water and lay on a paper towel. After approximately 10 20 seconds the decal will slide freely from the backing paper. Use a small soft brush to help slide the decal from the backing paper and into position on the model. Carefully blot excess water from the decal, using care not to move it out of position.
- * If you choose to use a setting solution, apply a thin coat over the decal following the manufacturer's instruction.
- * Allow the decal to dry overnight. Wash any adhesive residue off the model with a small amount of clean water and dry thoroughly. Patting gently usually works best.
- * Apply clear gloss, matte or flat coat to seal decals following the instructions from the manufacturer.



Legends in the making™

Visit our Websitewww.minicraftmodels.com

