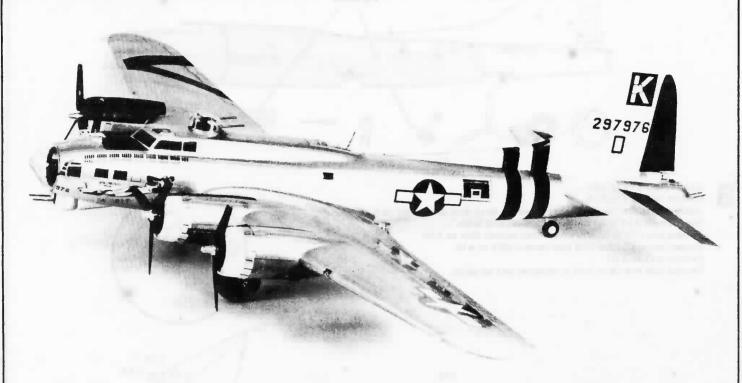
BOEING B17G FLYING FORTRESS

1/72 SCALE 113



When the U.S. Army Air Corps began its relentless bombing of Germany during the Second World War, its chief load-carrier was Boeing's sturdy, reliable B-17. When it first appeared in 1934 it bristled with so much armament (five machine guns) it was considered a veritable flying fortress. Ten years later, the Flying Fortress sported twelve .50 cal. machine guns and carried 6,380 rounds of ammunition, truely living up to its pame.

The first B-17 tried its wings on July 28, 1935. In 1936, Boeing entered their big plane in an Air Corps competition for a new twin-engine bomber. Despite its size, the four-engined B-17 was 33 mph faster and could carry more than twice the bomb load of the two-engine Douglas B-18, winner of the competition. Although losing the competition, Boeing was awarded a development contract for their revolutionary bomber on the basis of its impressive performance. Production contracts were soon to follow.

By the beginning of World War II, the Flying Fortress had already been developed through several model changes, including the addition of belly and tail turrets plus a large, distinctive dorsal fin. Because of the added armament and increased weight the definitive version of the Fortress, the B-17G, could carry only 4,000 lbs. of bombs but had a top speed of 287 mph. Between Boeing, Douglas and the Vega division of Lockheed, 8,680 B-17G's were produced. Many of these planes were fitted with a power-operated tail turret which was applied by United Air Lines at Cheyenne, Wyoming. These were known as Cheyenne Turrets.

The performance of the Flying Fortress du ring the war is legendary. It had an unearthly ability to withstand battle damage. Often 8-17's returned from missions with great portions missing; half the horizontal stabilizer blown away; the fuselage torn almost in half, supported only by threads of metal. Sometimes an engine would be gone or the entire crew injured, yet the big bird brought them home. Of course many did not return, but the Fortress was nonetheless beloved by her crews.

The B-17 was excellent as a precision bomber and carried in her nose one of the most remarkable devices used in the war Shrouded in absolute secrecy was the Norden bomb sight which guided the bomber on its unerring course during the critical run over the target. This bomb sight became a legend in its own right and was an important fixture on American bombers during the war.

CHARACTERISTICS:

DIMENSIONS: Wingspan 103 feet 9 inches, length 74 feet 4 inches.

POWERPLANT: Four supercharged Wright R-1820-97 Cyclone engines of 1,200 hp. each.

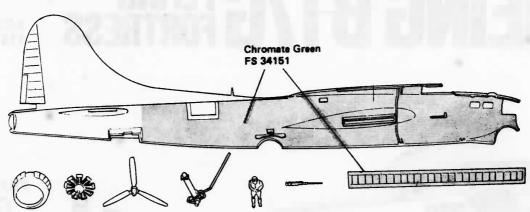
PERFORMANCE: Maximum speed 287 mph, cruising speed 182 mph, ceiling 35,600 feet, range 3,400 miles.

ARMAMENT: Twelve .50 cal. machine guns, 4,000 lbs. of bombs.

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

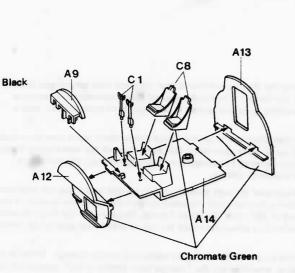


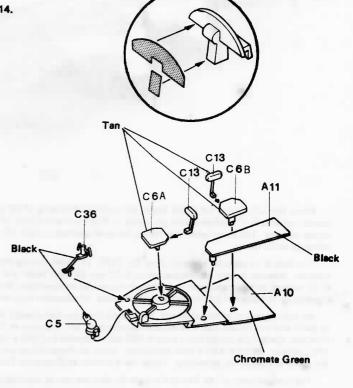
For greater realism, these parts should be painted before assembly. Detailed painting instructions can be found elsewhere in this assembly manual.

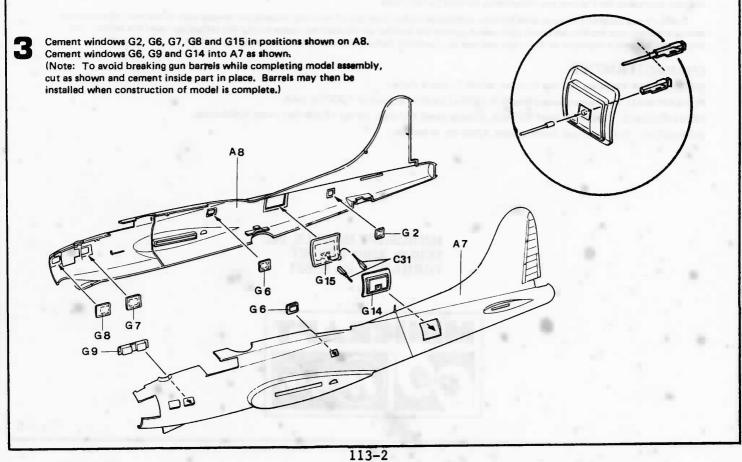


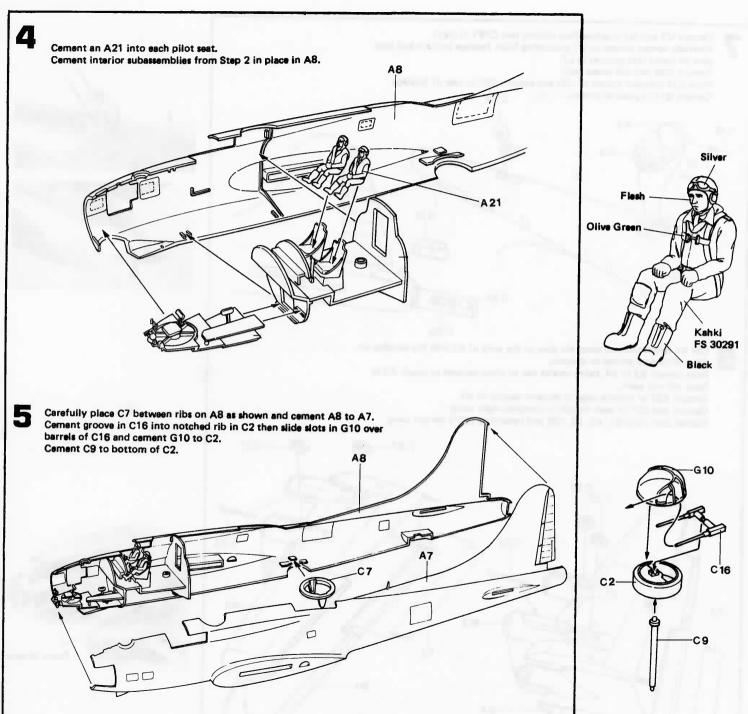
Cement two C1's to A14.
Cement two C8's to A14.
Apply instrument decals to A9 as shown in detail then cement A9 to A14.
Now cement A14 to A12 and A13 and set unit aside.
Cement one C13 to C6A as shown then cement C6A to A10.
Cement second C13 to C6B then cement C6B to A10.

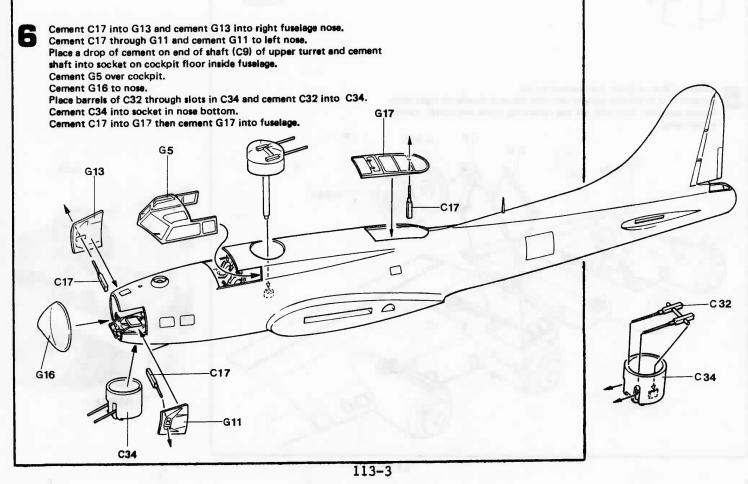
Cement A11 to A10.
Cement C36 and C5 to A10 as indicated and set aside.

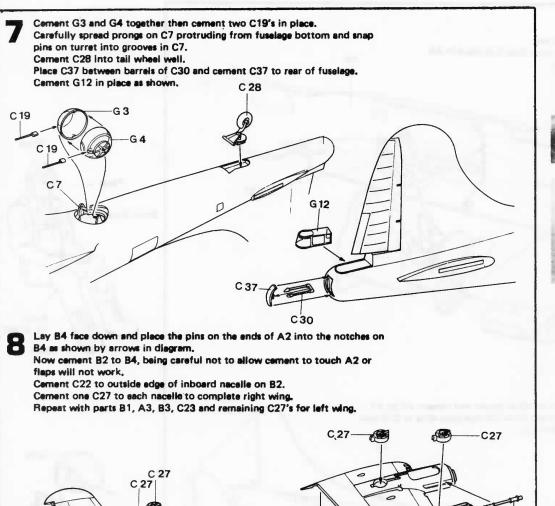


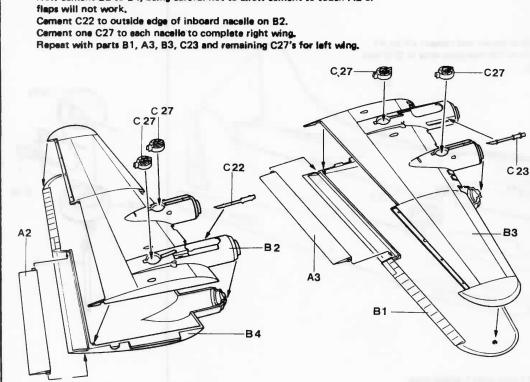


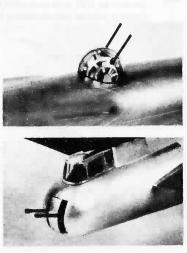








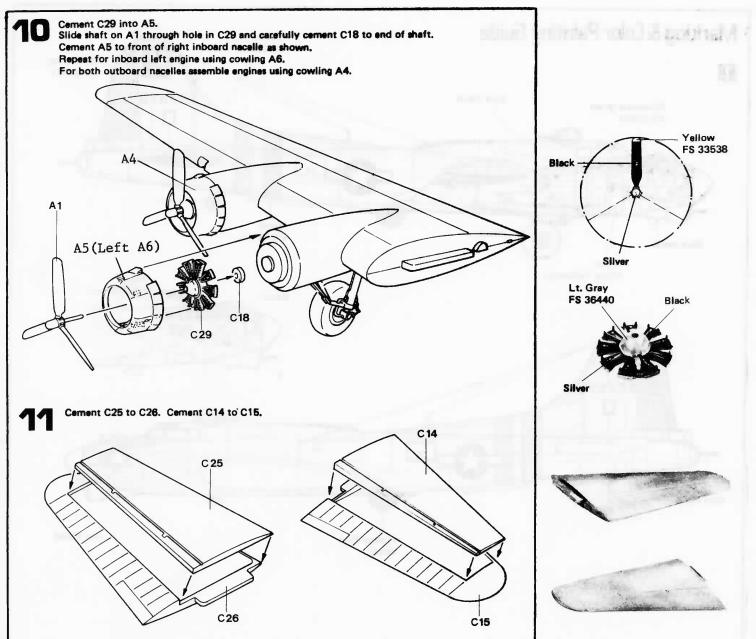




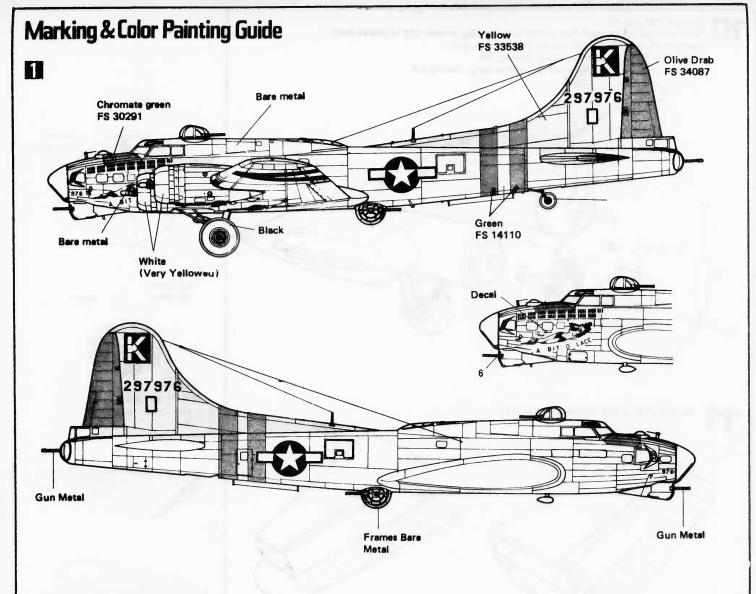


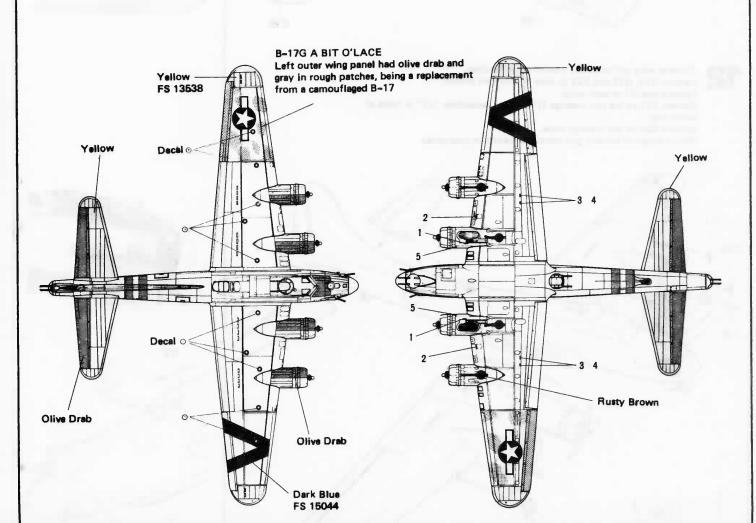
Cement C24B to C24A then cement to C3, Cement C12 to C3 and cement unit into inboard nacelle on right wing. Repeat assembly with C10, C4 and remaining C24A and C24B. Cement to left wing. C3 C24B C12 C 10 C 24 C 4 C 24 A

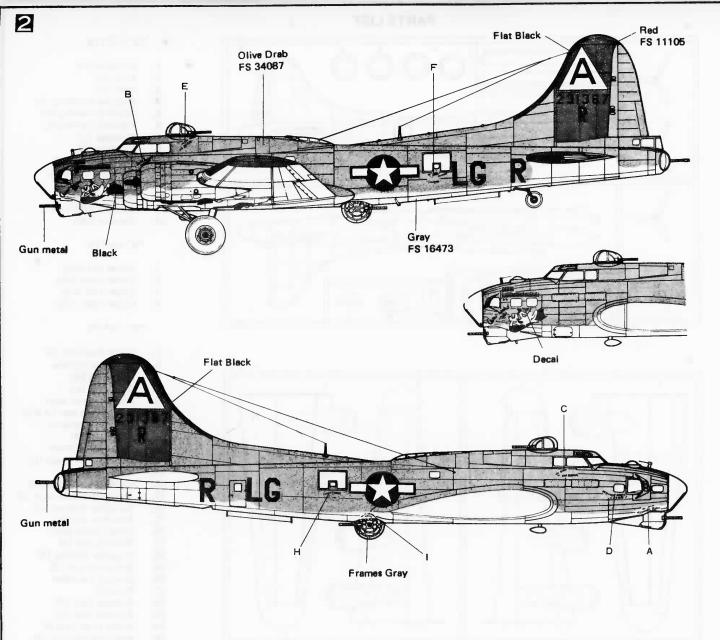


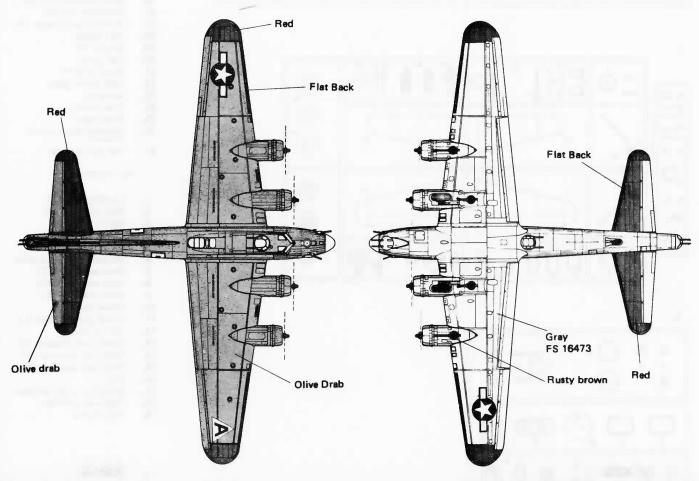


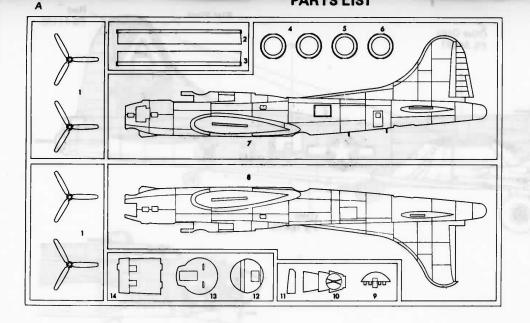
Cement wing and stabilizer assemblies to fuselage. Cement wing and stabilizer assemblies to fuselage.
Cement G18, G19 and C33 to nose in positions shown. Cement one G1 to each wing. Cement C11 to the left fuselage 1/16" from centerline, 1/2" in front of bomb bay. Cement C35 to left fuselage nose. (Don't forget to cement gun barrels to waist gun positions.) G 1 C33 G19 G 18 1/2" C11 00 1/16"

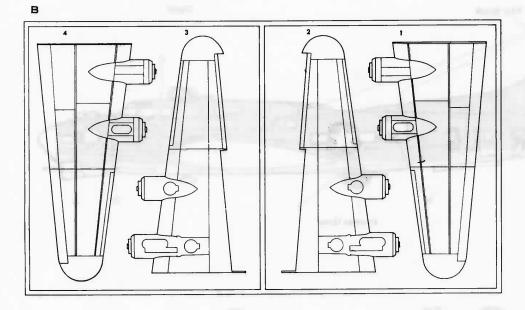


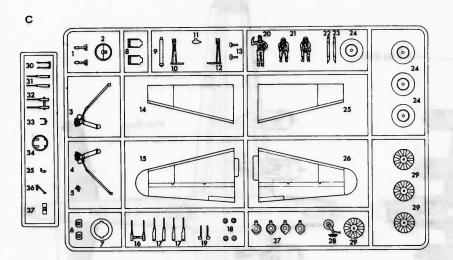


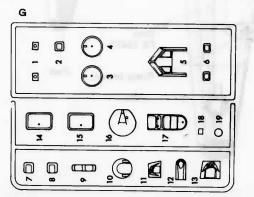












"A" PARTS

- Propeller (4)
- Flap (L)
- 2. Flap (R)
- Outboard cowling (2)
- 4. Inboard cowling (R)
- Inboard cowling (L) 6.
- 7. Fuselage (L)
- Fuselage (R)
- 8. 9. 10. Instrument panel Bombardier's floor
- Shelf 11,
- Nose bulkhead 12.
- 13. Cockpit bulkhead
- Cockpit floor 14.

"B" PARTS

- Upper left wing 1.
- 2, Lower right wing
- 3. Lower left wing
- Upper right wing

"C" PARTS

- Control column (2) 1.
- 2. Upper turret base
- 3. Gear strut (R)
- Gear strut (L) 4.
- 5. Norden bomb sight
- 6. 7. Bombardier seat (A & B)
- **Ball turret retainer** Pilot seats (2)
- 8, 9.
- Upper turret shaft 10.
- Landing gear brace (L) Antenna fairing 11.
- 12. Landing gear brace (R)
- Bombardier seat back (2)
- 13. 14. Stabilizer bottom (L)
- 15. Stabilizer top (L)
- 16. Upper turret guns
- 17. Machine gun (4)
- 18, Propeller retainer (4) 19, Ball turret gun (2)
- 20. Ground crewman
- Pilot (2) 21.
- 22. Exhaust pipe (R)
- 23. Exhaust pipe (L)
- 24. 25. Wheel (2 ea. A & B)
- Stabilizer bottom (R)
- 26. 27. Stabilizer top (R)
 - Turbo supercharger (4)
- 28. Tail wheel
- 29. Engine (4)
- 30. Tail guns
- 31. Waist guns (2)
- 32. Chin turret guns
- 33. Antenna 34. Chin turret
- 35. Pitot tube
- Bombardiers control 36,
- column
- 37. Tail gun retainer

"G" PARTS

- Landing light (2)
- 2. Rear window (R)
- Ball turret half
- **Ball turret half**
- 4. 5. 6. Windshield
- Navigators side window
- 7. Nose window (RF)
- 8. Nose window (RR)
- 9. Nose windows (L)
- 10. Upper turret
- Cheek gun window (L) 11.
- 12, Tail turret
- 13. Cheek gun window (R)
- Waist gun window (L) 14.
- 15. Waist gun window (R)
- 16. Nose
- 17. Navigator's top window
- 18. Top nose window
- 19. Astrodome