

SUPER MARINE Spitfire Mk. 1

1/72 SCALE



DISTRIBUTED BY
MINICRAFT MODELS, INC.
1510 W. 228TH STREET
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90501



Champion of the Battle of Britain, Pride of England and a legend in the annals of history, the Supermarine Spitfire is truly an aviation classic.

The Spitfire was designed under the clouds of impending war. Drawing heavily on the experience obtained from building and racing the famous Supermarine S.6B, the Spitfire was ready for testing on March 5, 1936. Deliveries of the new fighter began in June, 1938, and by the outbreak of World War II more than 2,100 Spitfires had been ordered.

The first Spitfire had fixed-pitch two-bladed propellers and a smooth, flat-topped canopy. Later, Mk. I's were fitted with controllable-pitch three-bladed propellers which increased performance by 5 mph and, to improve the pilot's vision, a bulged canopy was added.

The Spitfire Mk. I had a slight edge in speed over the Messerschmitt Bf 109E and could easily outmanoeuvre the German fighter. On October 16, 1939, Spitfires had their first engagement with the enemy when they destroyed two Heinkel He 111's attacking the British Isles.

CHARACTERISTICS

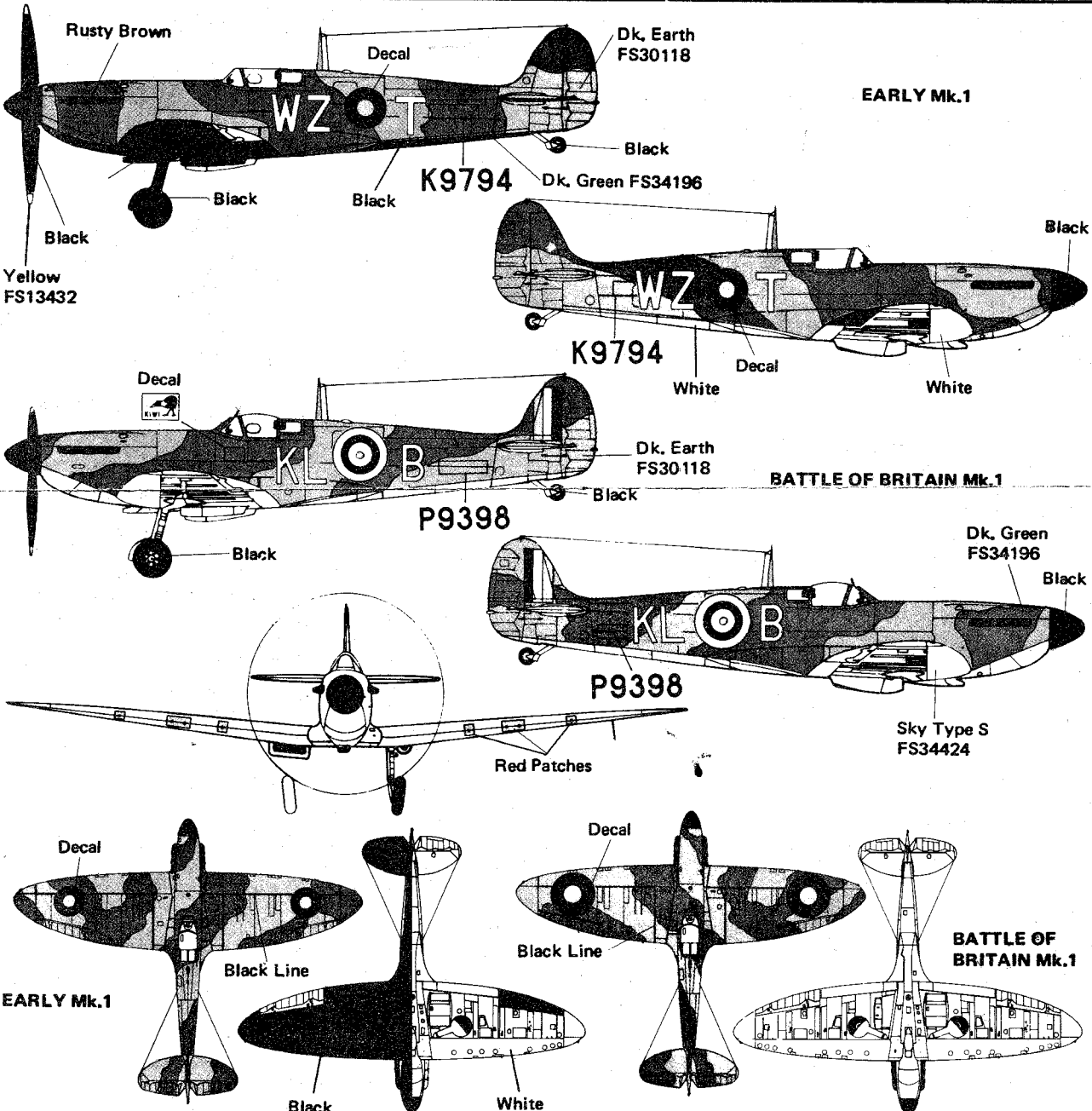
WINGSPAN: 36 feet 1 inch

LENGTH: 29 feet 11 inches

POWERPLANT: One Rolls Royce Merlin II, 990 hp

PERFORMANCE: Maximum speed - 362 mph. Service ceiling - 25,000 feet

ARMAMENT: Eight .303 Browning machine guns



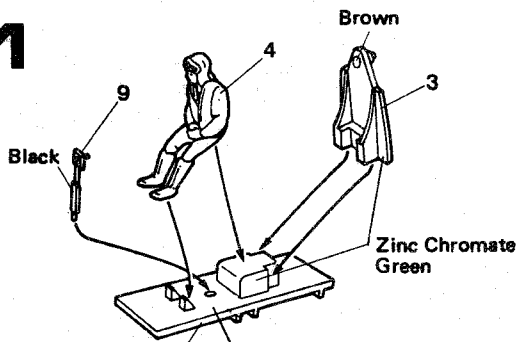
PARTS LIST

1. Fuselage (L)
2. Fuselage (R)
3. Seat Back
4. Pilot
5. Propeller (Early)
6. Instrument Panel
7. Pitot Tube
8. Retainer Ring
9. Control Column
10. Gear Door (L)
11. Gear Door (R)
12. Spinner (B of B)
13. Spinner (Early)
14. Wheels (2)
15. Cockpit Floor
16. Propeller (B of B)
17. Stabilizer (R)
18. Stabilizer (L)
19. Exhaust (L)
20. Exhaust (R)
21. Gear Strut (R)
22. Gear Strut (L)
23. Wing Bottom
24. Wing Top (L)
25. Wing Top (R)

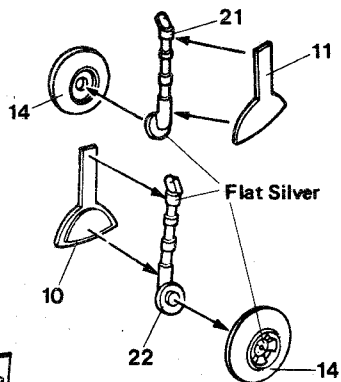
Clear Parts

1. B of B Canopy
2. Early Canopy

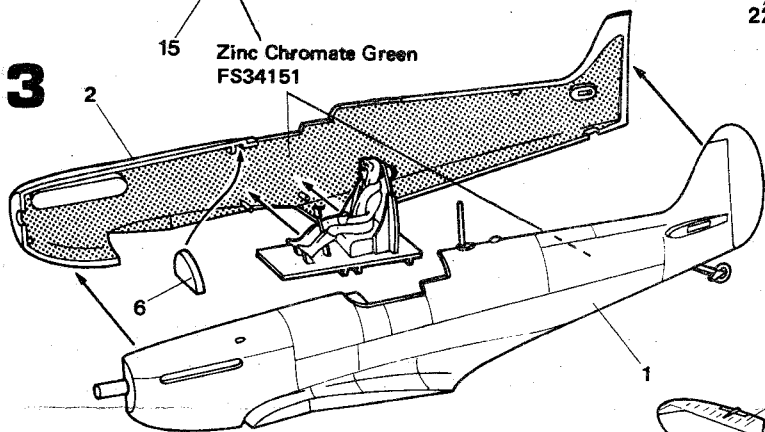
1



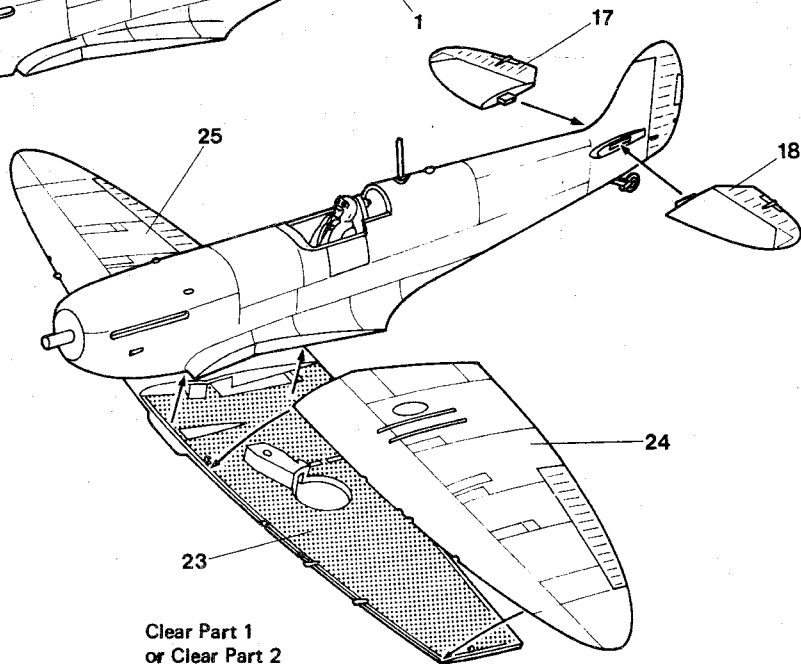
2



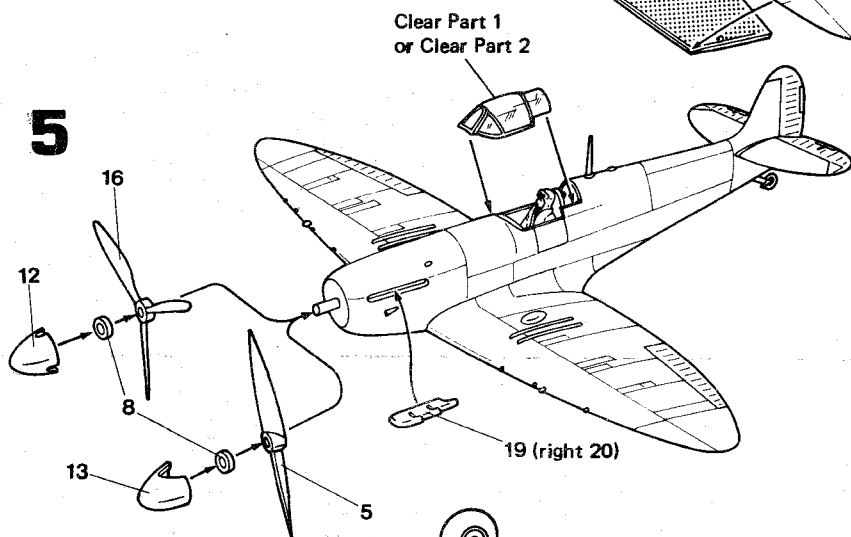
3



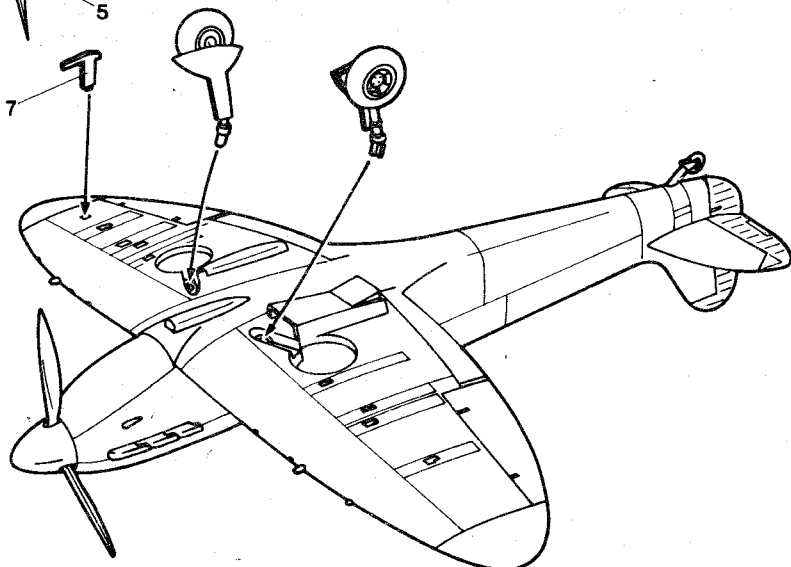
4



5

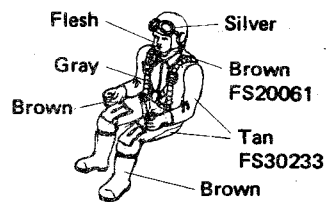


6

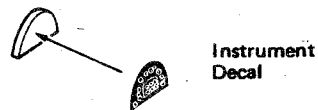


Cement 9, 3 and 4 to 15.

Painting the Pilot

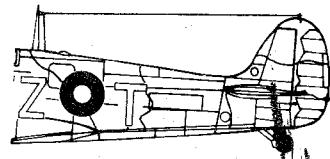


Cement 14 and 11 to 21 for right landing gear. Cement 14 and 10 to 22 for left landing gear.



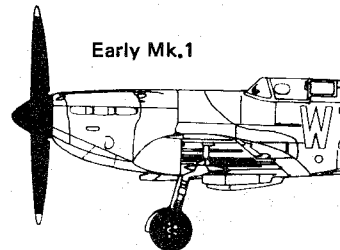
Apply instrument panel decal to 6 and cement into 2 as shown. Cement cockpit assembly from Step 1 to part 2 as indicated. Cement 1 and 2 together.

Antenna made from thread or stretched sprue

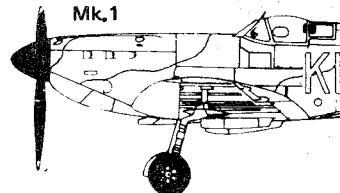


Cement 24 and 25 to 23 then cement wing assembly to fuselage. Cement 17 and 18 to fuselage.

Early Mk.1



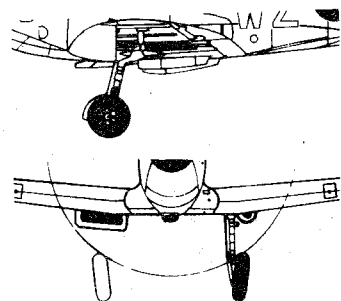
Battle of Britain Mk.1



Cement 19 and 20 to slot in fuselage as shown. This model may be assembled as the early Mk I version or the type used during the Battle of Britain.

FOR THE EARLY MK I, slide 5 over prop shaft on fuselage and carefully cement 8 to end of shaft. (Do not let cement touch propeller.) Cement 13 to 5. Cement flat-topped canopy, clear part 2, to fuselage.

FOR THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN VERSION, slide 16 over prop shaft on fuselage and carefully cement 8 to end of shaft. (Do not let cement touch propeller.) Cement 12 to 16. Cement bulged canopy, clear part 1, to fuselage.



Landing Gear Placement

Cement landing gear from Step 2 in place. Cement 7 to left wing.

Printed in U.S.A.