



1:72 B-17G Flying Fortress™

A08017B SCALE MODEL CONSTRUCTION KIT | Wingspan: 438mm Fuselage Length: 320mm | Two Decal Schemes Included

EN

The Boeing B-17 'Flying Fortress' boasts a remarkable legacy, as both a strategic weapon and an enduring symbol of American air power during the Second World War. Designed as a large, multi-engine bomber with substantial defensive armament, the B-17 was introduced in 1938. First seeing combat with the RAF in 1941, where it was used to carry out bombing raids in France, its poor performance suggested that improved defences and greater bombing accuracy were needed if the B-17 was ever to be relied upon as a heavy bomber. Later variants like the B-17G proved more effective and it gradually became a potent strategic weapon, capable of carrying out high-altitude, long-range attacks. Despite heavy defensive armament B-17s still suffered at the hands of enemy fighters and it was only with the advent of long-range escort fighters that the losses became acceptable. In the Pacific, the B-17 established itself as a resilient fighting force, faring well under fierce Japanese attack from Pearl Harbour to the Philippines. In Europe as part of the Eighth Air Force, the B-17 also played a crucial role in the 'Combined Bomber Offensive', a joint USAAF-RAF strategic bombing operation against industrial and Luftwaffe targets throughout Germany

from 1943-1945. Of the 1.5 million tonnes of bombs dropped on German targets by USAAF aircraft, the B-17 alone was responsible for nearly seven-hundred thousand.

Specification

Maximum Speed: 287 mph (462km/h)

Range: 2,000 miles (3,219 km)

Wingspan: 103 ft 9 in (31.67m)

Length: 74 ft 9 in (22.83 m)

Armament: 13 x .50 in (12.7mm) Browning machine guns (2 in the chin turret, 2 on nose cheeks, 2 staggered waist guns, 2 in the upper Sperry turret, 2 in the ball turret, 2 in the tail and one in the radio compartment). 8000 lb of bombs

FR

L'historique du Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress est remarquable : arme stratégique, il est devenu un symbole durable de la puissance aérienne américaine pendant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Conçu comme grand bombardier multi-moteurs muni d'un armement défensif impressionnant, le B-17 fut introduit en 1938. Ses premiers combats au sein de la RAF eurent lieu en 1941 lorsqu'en l'utilisa pour effectuer des missions de bombardement en France. Ses performances médiocres indiquèrent qu'il fallait améliorer ses défenses ainsi que la précision des bombardements pour qu'il soit considéré en tant que bombardier lourd fiable. Les variantes ultérieures comme le B-17G s'avérèrent être plus performantes et l'appareil se transforma progressivement en arme stratégique puissante, capable de mener à bien des raids à haute altitude et à longue portée. Malgré leur armement lourd, les B-17 subirent des pertes aux mains des chasseurs ennemis jusqu'à l'arrivée des escortes à long rayon d'action. Dans le Pacifique, le B-17 s'établit comme une force de combat redoutable qui obtint de bons résultats contre les attaques acharnées des Japonais, depuis Pearl Harbor jusqu'aux Philippines. En Europe, au sein de la 8e Air Force, le B-17 joua un rôle primordial en participant à l'offensive de bombardement combinée, une opération USAAF-RAF de bombardement stratégique dirigée contre des cibles industrielles et des installations de la Luftwaffe partout en

Allemagne pendant les années 1943-45. Sur un total de 1,5 million de tonnes de bombes larguées sur des cibles allemandes par les bombardiers de l'USAAF, les B-17 tout seuls en lancèrent presque sept cent mille.

Spécification:

Vitesse maximale: 462 km/h

Autonomie: 3.219 km

Envergure: 31,67 m

Longueur: 22,83 m

Armement: Treize mitrailleuses Browning de 12,7 mm dont deux dans la tourelle de menton, deux de 'joue' montées sur chaque côté du nez, deux sans les sabords latéraux, deux dans la tourelle supérieure Sperry, deux dans la tourelle ventrale, deux à l'arrière et une à l'emplacement du poste radio. 3.630 kg de bombes

DE

Die Boeing B-17 „Flying Fortress“ hinterlässt ein bemerkenswertes Vermächtnis als strategische Waffe und unvergängliches Symbol der amerikanischen Luftmacht im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Die als großer, mehrmotoriger Bomber mit umfangreicher Defensivbewaffnung entwickelte B-17 wurde 1938 eingeführt. 1941 griff sie bei der RAF ins Kampfgeschehen ein und führte Bombenangriffe in Frankreich aus; ihre schlechte Leistung legte nahe, dass verbesserte Abwehr und höhere Genauigkeit beim Bomben nötig waren, wenn auf die B-17 als schwerer Bomber je Verlass sein sollte. Spätere Varianten wie die B-17G erwiesen sich als wirksamer, und sie wurde allmählich eine potente strategische Waffe, die zu Distanzangriffen aus großer Höhe imstande war. Trotz der schweren Defensivbewaffnung setzten feindliche Jäger der B-17s weiterhin stark zu, und erst mit der Einführung von Langstrecken-Begleitjägern wurden die Verluste hinnehmbar. Im Pazifik war die B-17 robust und kampftaark und behauptete sich, von Pearl Harbour bis zu den Philippinen, gut gegen heftige japanische Angriffe. In Europa spielte die B-17 auch, als Bestandteil der 8. Air Force, eine entscheidende Rolle bei der „kombinierten Bomberoffensive“, einem gemeinsamen strategischen Bombeneinsatz der USAAF und RAF gegen Industrie- und Luftwaffe-Ziele in ganz Deutschland

von 1943-1945. Von den 1,5 Mio. Tonnen an Bomben, die von USAAF-Flugzeugen auf deutsche Ziele abgeworfen wurden, entfielen fast 700.000 allein auf die B-17.

Spezifikation:

Höchstgeschwindigkeit: 462 km/h

Reichweite: 3.219 km

Spannweite: 31,67 m

Länge: 22,83 m

Bewaffnung: 13 Browning-Maschinengewehre 12,7 mm (2 im Kinnitur, 2 an Bugwangen, 2 seitlich versetzt angeordnet, 2 im oberen Sperry-Turm, 2 im Kugelturm, 2 im Heck und 1 im Funkabteil). 3.600 kg an Bomben

Airfix would like to express their thanks to IWM Duxford, The Smithsonian, Lynn Ritger, Jon Brawner, Karl Hauffe, Roy Sutherland and Jan Zdiarský for their help with the development of this product.

FOR BEST RESULTS:

Surfaces to be painted should be clean – before parts are removed from the sprue, wash in warm, soapy water, rinse and dry thoroughly. Stir paints thoroughly before use.

PLEASE NOTE:

Some parts in the kit may not be required to build the model specified.

**HORNBY
HOBBIES**

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ES

El Boeing B-17 'Fortaleza Volante' puede presumir de un magnífico legado, como arma estratégica y como símbolo duradero del poder estadounidense durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial. El B-17, diseñado como gran bombardero con varios motores y con un fuerte armamento defensivo, se introdujo en 1938. Tras sus primeras misiones de combate con la RAF en 1941 en bombardeos sobre Francia, su escaso rendimiento sugirió que sería preciso mejorar las defensas y aumentar la precisión en el bombardeo para poder considerar seriamente el uso del B-17 como bombardero pesado. Variantes posteriores como la B-17G demostraron una mayor efectividad, y con el tiempo se convirtió en una potente arma estratégica, capaz de llevar a cabo ataques a gran distancia y desde elevada altitud. A pesar de su fuerte armamento defensivo, los B-17 siguieron sufriendo a manos de los cazas enemigos y las pérdidas solo llegaron a ser aceptables con la introducción de cazas escolta de gran autonomía. En el Pacífico, el B-17 destacó como aparato de gran resistencia, capaz de resistir los implacables ataques japoneses desde Pearl Harbour hasta las Filipinas. En Europa, integrado en la Octava Fuerza Aérea, el B-17 también tuvo un papel crucial en la 'Ofensiva combinada de bombardeo', una operación estratégica conjunta USAAF-RAF contra objetivos industriales y de la Luftwaffe sobre toda la geografía alemana entre 1943 y 1945. El B-17 fue

responsable de casi 700 000 de los 1,5 millones de toneladas de bombas lanzadas sobre objetivos alemanes por aparatos de la USAAF.

Especificación:

Velocidad máxima: 462 km/h

Autonomía: 3219 km

Envergadura: 31,67 m

Longitud: 22,83 m

Armamento: 13 ametralladoras Browning de 12,7 mm (2 en la torreta ventral, 2 en posiciones laterales delanteras, 2 escalonadas en posición central, 2 en la torreta Sperry superior, 2 en la torreta dorsal, 2 en cola y una en el compartimento de radio). 3600 kg de bombas

SV

Boeing B-17, eller "Flying Fortress", har ett örönkt förflutet både som ett strategiskt vapen och en bestående symbol för den amerikanska flygvapnet under andra världskriget. B-17, som introducerades 1938, utformades som ett stort flermotorigt bombplan med omfattande beväpning. Första gången det sattes in i strid var 1941 då RAF genomförde bombräder i Frankrike. Dess bristande framgångar visade dock på att förbättra defensiva funktioner och mer precisionsmässig bombning krävdes om B-17 någonsin skulle bli tillförlitligt som tungt bombplan. Senare varianter som B-17G visade sig vara mer effektiva och utvecklades gradvis till användbara strategiska vapen som kunde genomföra uppdrag på hög höjd och med lång räckvidd. Trots den tunga defensiva beväpningen led B-17-planen nya nederlag mot fiendens jaktpiloter, och det var endast introduktionen av eskorterande jaktpiloter med lång räckvidd som sänkte förlustsiffrorna. I stillahavsområdet, från Pearl Harbour till Filippinerna, utgjorde B-17 en slitstark resurs som gjorde väg ifrån sig under av japanska attackerna. Som en del av Eighth Air Force i Europa spelade B-17 även en viktig roll under "Combined Bomber Offensive", en strategisk bombkompani från USAF och RAF mot

industriella och Luftwaffe-mål i Tyskland 1943–1945. Av de 1,5 miljoner ton bomber som släpptes över tyska mål från USAF-plan svarade B-17 för nästan 700 000.

Specificación:

Maximal hastighet: 462 km/h

Räckvidd: 3219 km

Spännsvidd: 31,67 m

Längd: 22,83 m

Besättning: 13 st. 12,7 mm Browning-kulsprutor (2 i nosornet, 2 i nosen, 2 i sidan, 2 i övre Sperry, 2 i gondolen, 2 i stjärten och 1 i radiorummet). 3629 kg bomber

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

EN

Study drawings and practise assembly before cementing parts together. Carefully scrape paint from cementing surfaces. All parts are numbered. Paint small parts before assembly. To apply decals cut sheet as required, dip in warm water for a few seconds, slide off backing into position shown. Use in conjunction with box artwork. Not appropriate for children under 36 months of age, due to the presence of small detachable parts.

FR

Étudier attentivement les dessins et simuler l'assemblage avant de coller les pièces. Gratter soigneusement toute peinture sur les surfaces à coller. Toutes les pièces sont numérotées. Peindre les petites pièces avant l'assemblage. Pour coller les décalcomanies, découper le motif, le plonger quelques secondes dans de l'eau chaude puis le poser à l'endroit indiqué en décollant le support papier. Utiliser conjointement avec les illustrations sur la boîte. Ne convient pas aux enfants de moins de 36 mois – présence de petits éléments détachables.

DE

Vor dem Zusammenkleben der Teile die Zeichnungen sorgfältig ansehen und die zu verklebenden Teile zur Vermeidung möglicher Fehler versuchsweise zusammenfügen. Dann an den Klebeflächen vorhandene Farbeschichtung vor dem Zusammenkleben vorsichtig abkratzen. Alle Bestandteile sind mit Nummern versehen. Kleine Teile vor dem Zusammenbau bemalen. Abziehbilder wie gewünscht ausschneiden. Vor dem Anbringen einige Sekunden in warmes Wasser tauchen und dann vom Trägerpapier in ihre vorgesehene Position schieben. Dabei die Abbildungen auf der Schachtel beachten. Nicht für Kinder unter 36 Monaten geeignet, da abnehmbare bzw. lose angebrachte Kleinteile enthalten sind.

ES

Estudiar los dibujos y practicar el montaje antes de pegar las piezas. Raspar cuidadosamente la pintura en las superficies de contacto antes de pegar las piezas. Todas las piezas están numeradas. Es conveniente pintar las piezas pequeñas antes de su montaje. Para aplicar las calcomanías, cortarlas de la hoja, sumergirlas en agua tibia durante unos segundos y deslizarlas a la posición indicada. Utilizar en conjunción con la ilustración de la caja. No es adecuado para niños menores de 36 meses, ya que contiene piezas pequeñas que podrían soltarse.

NL

Tekeningen bestuderen en delen in elkaar zetten alvorens deze te lijmen. Lak voorzichtig van lijmvlekken afschrapen. Alle delen zijn genummerd. Kleine delen vóór montage verven. Voor aanbrengen van stickers, gewenste stickers uit het vel knippen, een paar seconden in warm water dompelen en dan van het schutblad af op geafbeelde plaatje schuiven. Hierbij afbeelding op doos raadplegen. Niet geschikt voor kinderen onder 3 jaar, omdat kleine deeltjes gemakkelijk kunnen losraken.

PO

Przed przystąpieniem do klejenia przestudiuj uważnie rysunki i przećwicz składanie części. Ostrożnie zeskrob ze sklejanych powierzchni farbę. Wszystkie części są ponumerowane. Drobne części pomaluj przed ich złożeniem. Celem przeniesienia kalkomanii wyciągnij ją z arkusza, zanurz na kilka sekund w fritnej wodzie i zsuri podłoży w tymagane miejsce. Używaj w połączeniu ze wzorami na pudełku. W związku z obecnością wielu drobnych, rozbiernych części, nieodpowiedni dla dzieci poniżej 3 lat.

IT

Studiare i disegni ed esercitarsi a montare i vari pezzi prima di fissarli con la colla. Raschiare con cura le tracce di vernice dalle superfici da incollare. Tutti i pezzi sono numerati. Verniciare i pezzi di piccole dimensioni prima di montarli. Per applicare le decalcomanie, ritagliare il foglio nel modo richiesto, immergere in acqua calda per alcuni secondi, quindi staccare la decalcomania dalla carta di supporto e posizionarla nel punto desiderato. Usare le decalcomanie come indicato nell'illustrazione riportata sulla confezione. Non adatto a bambini di età inferiore a 36 mesi per la presenza di componenti di piccole dimensioni che potrebbero staccarsi.

PT

Estudar atentamente os desenhos e experimentar a montagem. Raspar cuidadosamente as superfícies de modo a eliminar pintura antes de colar. Todas as peças estão numeradas. Pintar as pequenas peças antes de colar. Para aplicar as decalcomanias, cortar as folhas e mergulhar em água morna por alguns segundos, depois deslizar e aplicar no respectivo lugar, como indicado nas ilustrações na caixa. Não convém a uma criança de menos de 36 meses devido à presença de pequenos elementos destacáveis.

EL

Mελέτηστε προσεκτικά τα σχέδια και συναρμολογήστε για πρώτη φορά τα κομμάτια χωρίς να τα συγκόλλετε. Βιβλίστε τα μερικά δευτερόλεπτα στη χλαρό νερό και μετά αποτελέστε τα στη θέση που υποβιβάστε. Αφαιρέστε τα μερικά κομμάτια πριν από τη συναρμολόγηση. Για να κολλήστε τα χαλκοναϊνές, κόψετε γύρω από το σχέδιο όπως απαιτείται. Βιβλίστε τα μερικά δευτερόλεπτα στη χλαρό νερό και μετά αποτελέστε τα στη θέση που υποβιβάστε. Αφαιρέστε τα μερικά κομμάτια πριν από τη συναρμολόγηση. Ακατάλληλο για παιδιά ηλικίας κάτω των 36 μηνών λόγω κομμάτιων που αποτελούνται.

FI

Tutustu piliroksien ja harjoittele kokoamista, ennen kuin liimata osat yhteen. Raaputa maali varovasti pois liimattavilla pilirokoilla. Kaikki osat on numeroitu. Maalaata pienet osat ennen kokoamista. Siirtokuvien kiinnittämiseksi leikkaa ne arkista tarpeen mukaan. Kasta kuvia lämpimään veteen muuttamaan sekunnin ajaksi, anna takapuolen liukua kuvalle osoittetuun kohtaan. Käytetään yhdessä laitikon kuvituksen kanssa. El suositella alle kolmivuotaille lapsille. Paljon ilmoittavina pikkuosina.

DA

Studér tegningerne nøje og forsøg at sætte delene sammen. Skrab forsigtigt malen af overflader, der skal klæbes sammen. Alle dele er nummererede. Små dele skal males, før de monteres. Overflængsbillederne påføres ved at klippe dem ud af karton, som påkrævet, dyppe dem i varmt vand i nogle få sekunder, hvorefter underlaget glides af i de viste positioner. Påføres ifølge illustrationerne på æsen. Ikke egnet til børn under 3 år på grund af tilstedeværelse af små aftagelige dele.

ASSEMBLY ICON INSTRUCTIONS

Assembly phase

Cement

Do not cement together

Indicates final location

Alternative part(s) provided

Repeat this operation

Phase of montage

Collar

No pas collar

Indique l'emplacement final

Autre(s) pièce(s) fournie(s)

Répéter l'opération

Montagephase

Kleben

Nicht kleben

Zeigt Endposition

Ersatzteil(e) mitgeliefert

Vorgang wiederholen

Fase de montaje

Pegar

No pegar

Indica la ubicación definitiva

Se incluye(n) pieza(s) alternativa(s)

Repetir la operación

Montagingfasen

Limma

Limma inte

Anger slutmonteringsplats

Alternativ(a) del(ar) ingår

Upprepa åtgärden

Fase de montaggio

Incollare

Non incollare

Sede di montaggio finale

Uno o più componenti alternativa forniti

Ripetere l'operazione

Montagefase

Lijmen

Niet lijmen

Geef uiteindelijke locatie aan

Peça(s) alternativa(s) fornecida(s)

Manter a operação

Montningsfase

Colar

Não colar

Indica localização final

Alternativ(e) del(e)s modifolger

Manejar gentes

Kokomansivahe

Klebes

Skal ikke klebes

Viser endelig placering

Vaihtoehtoisesti osat pakkauskossa

Tointi toimenpite

Faza skladania

Liimaa

Äää liimaa

Osoittaa lopullisen sijainnin

Dostepne częsci zamienne

Powtórzyć operację

Φάση συναρμολόγησης

Kleic

Nie kleic

Oznacza miejsce docelowego

Παρέχονται εναλλακτικά κομμάτια

Επαναλαβετε τη διαδικασια

Decals

Crystal part

Weight

Remove by filing

Drill or pierce

Humbrol paint number

Décalcomanies

Pièce cristal

Lester

Enlever avec une lime

Découper

No peinture Humbrol

Abziehbild

Kristallteil

Beschweren

Abfeilen

Schneiden

Humbrol-Farbnrumer

Calcomanias

Pieza de cristal

Lastrar

Eliminar con lima

Cortar

No de pintura Humbrol

Dekaler

Kristalldei

Taart

Taarna

Tagliare

Humbrol-farg nummer

Decalcomanie

Pezzo cristallo

Belasta

Rimuovere con la lima

Snijscheden

Humbrol-verfnummer

Billedoverføring

Kristallonderdeel

Applicare un peso

Verwijderen door afvijlen

Cortar

No de malingnummer

Sírtokuvat

Peça de cristal

Lastrar

Remova limando

Skar

Humbrol-malingnummer

Kalkomanie

Krystallstykke

Páfor vægt

Fjern ved at file væk

Leikkää

Humbrol-maling nummer

Xalcoroucieš

Kristalllosa

Aseta vastapaino

Poista villaamalla

Poraa tai puikkaise

Nr farby Humbrol

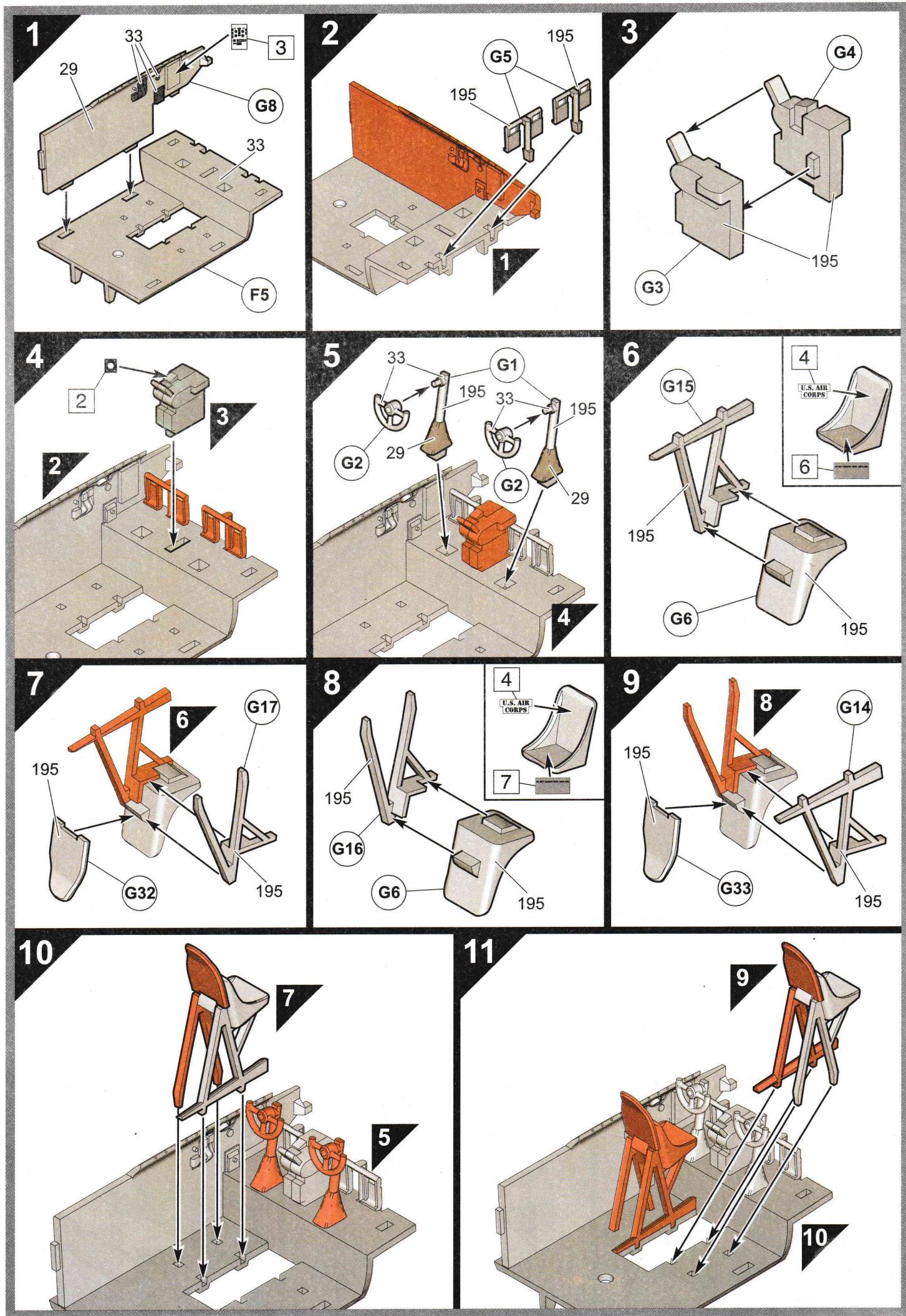
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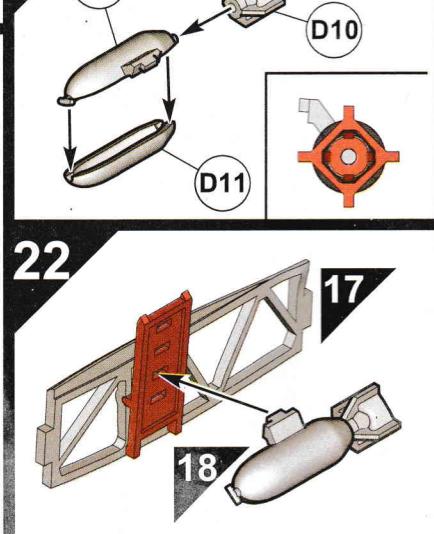
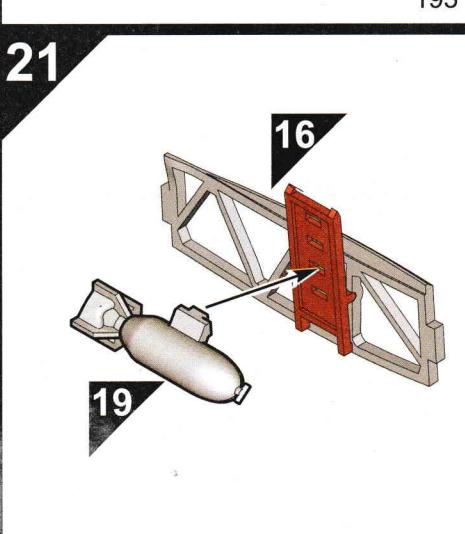
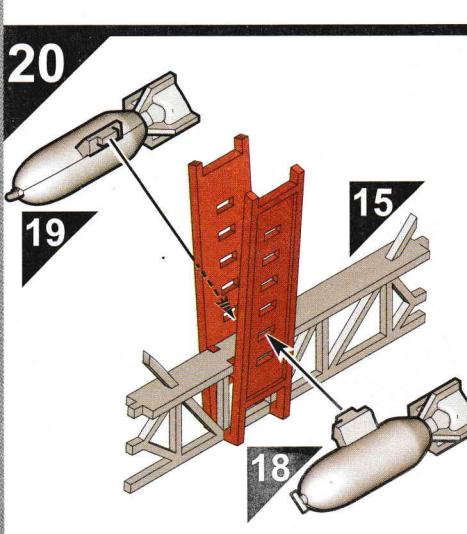
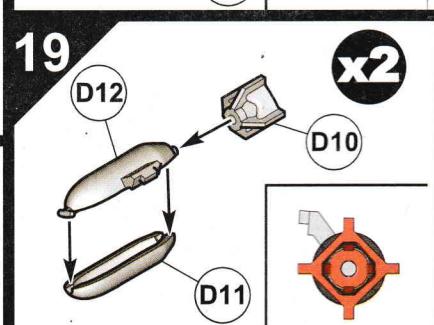
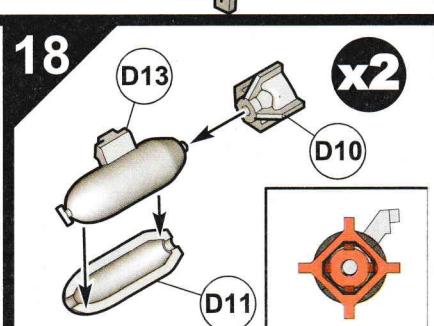
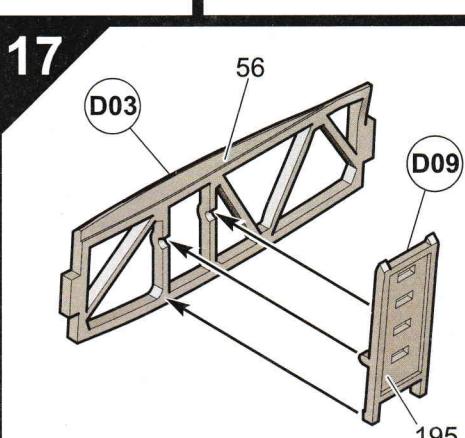
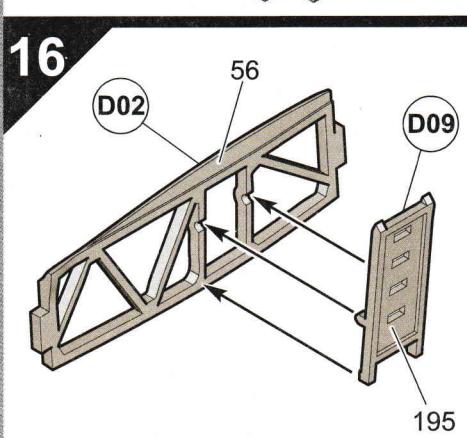
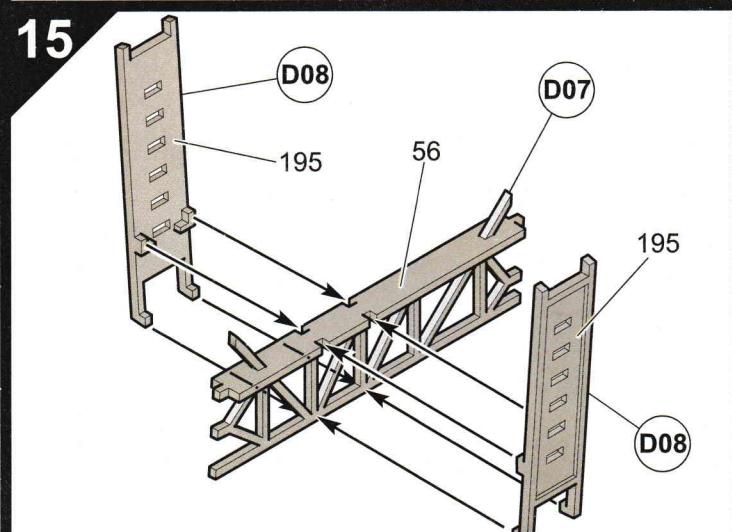
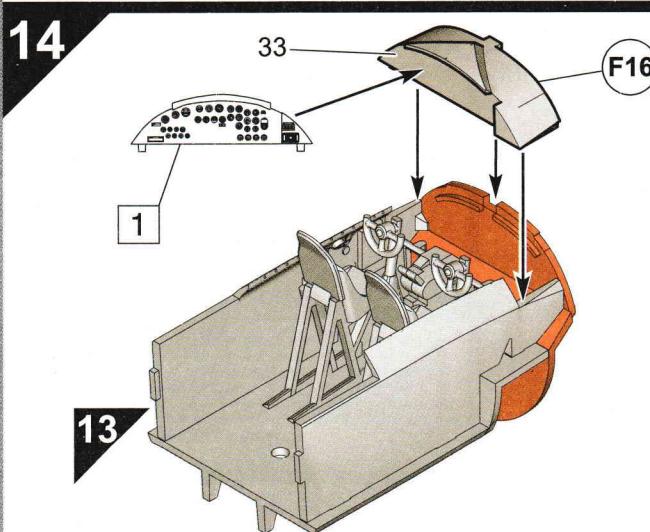
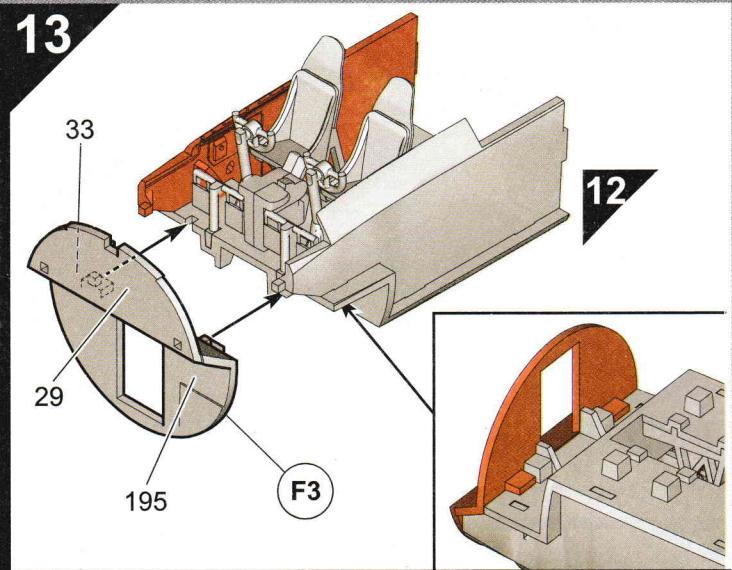
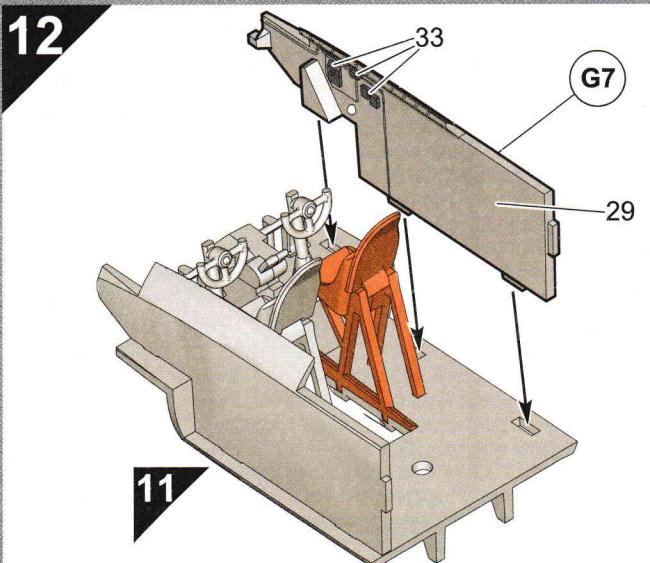
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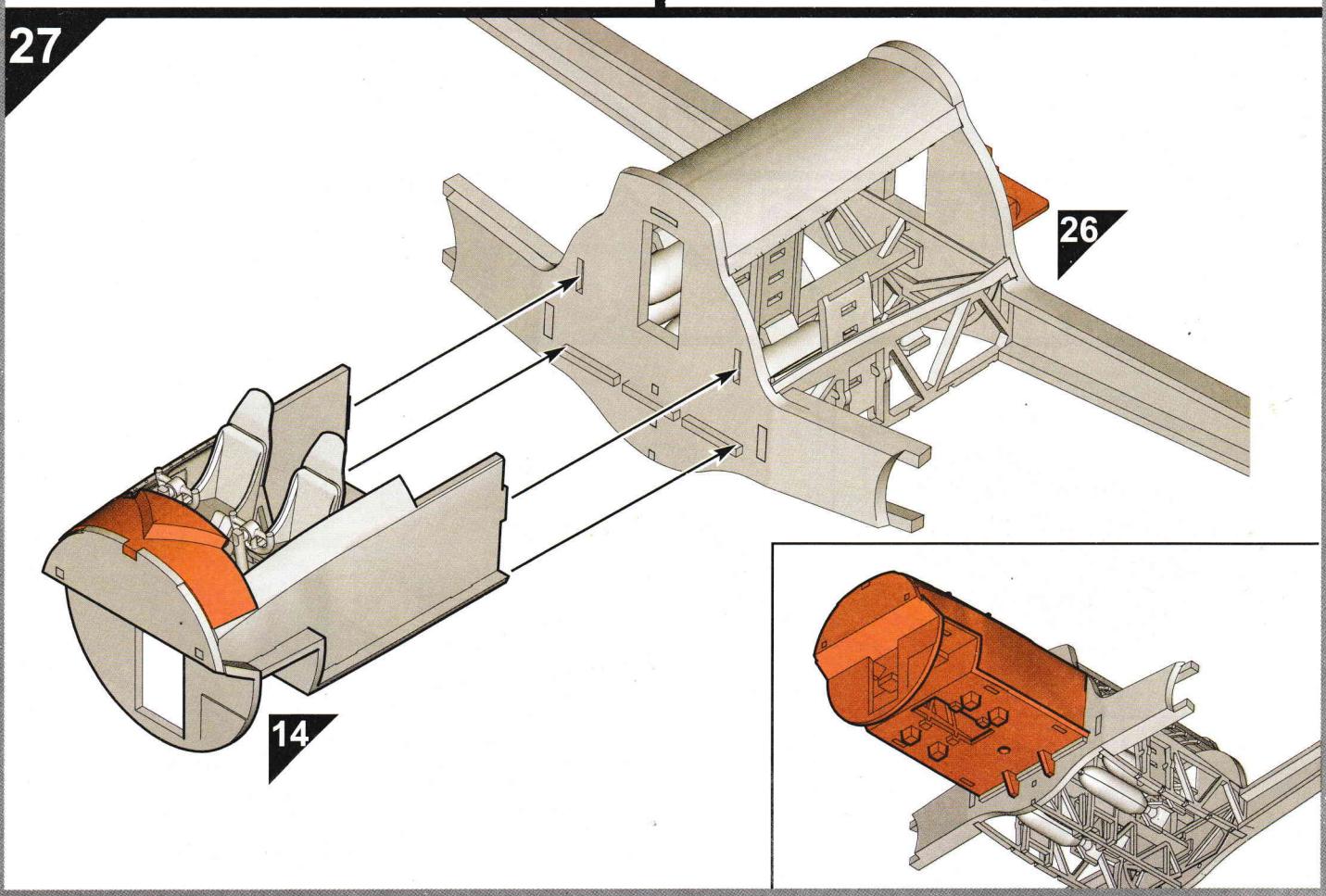
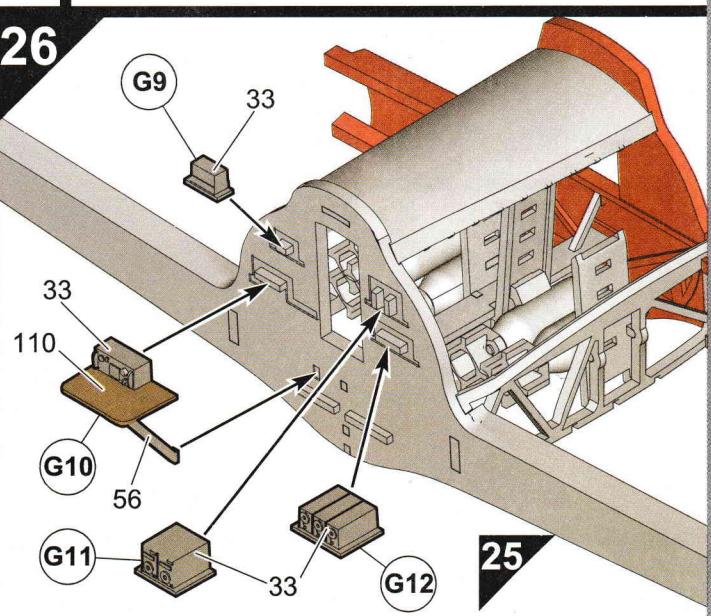
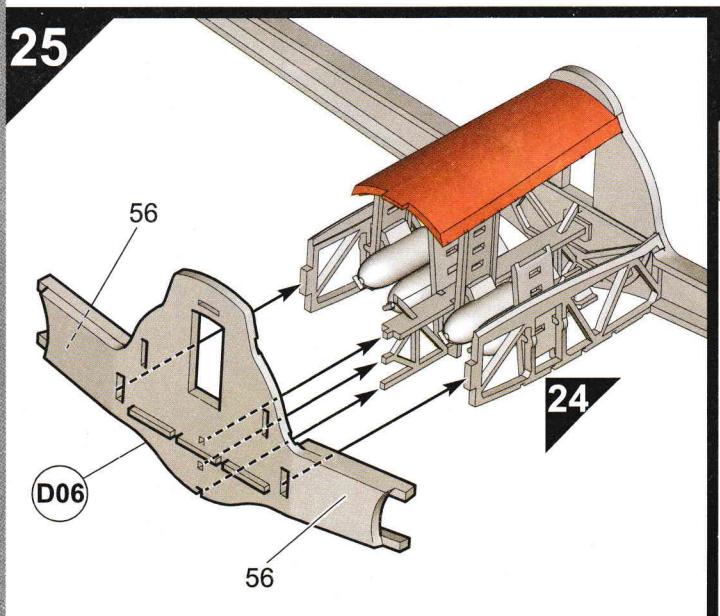
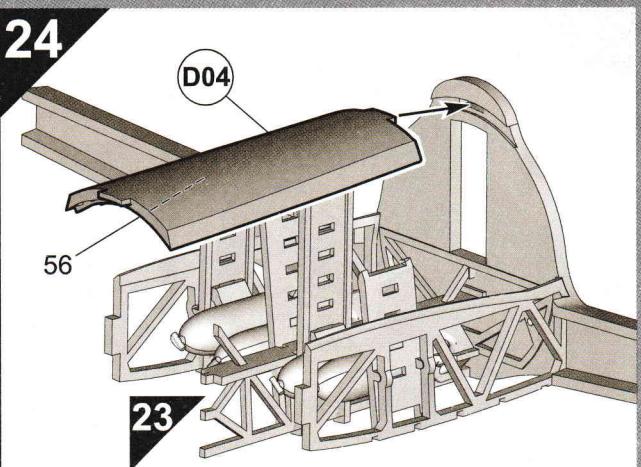
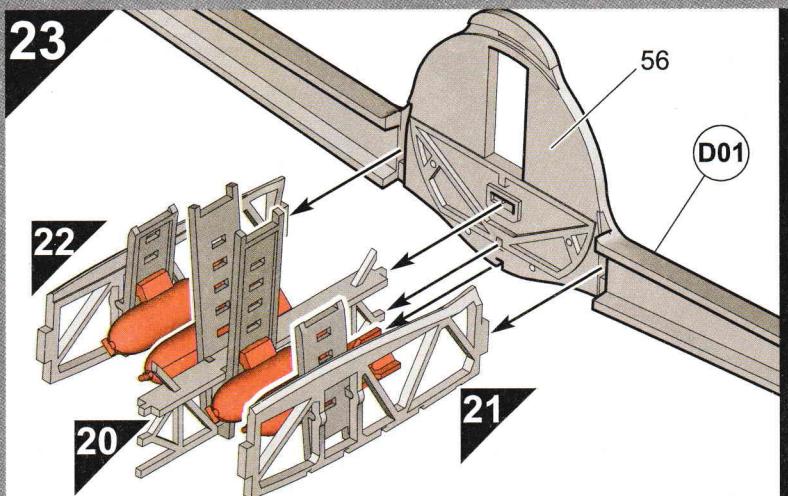
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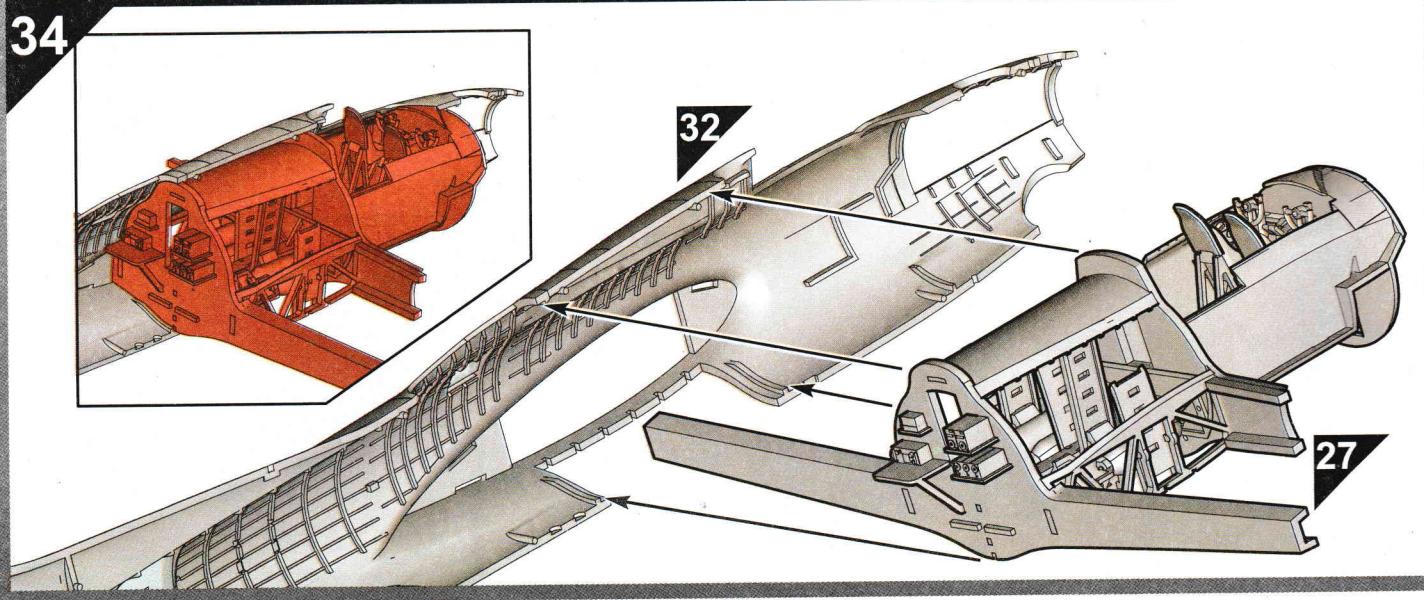
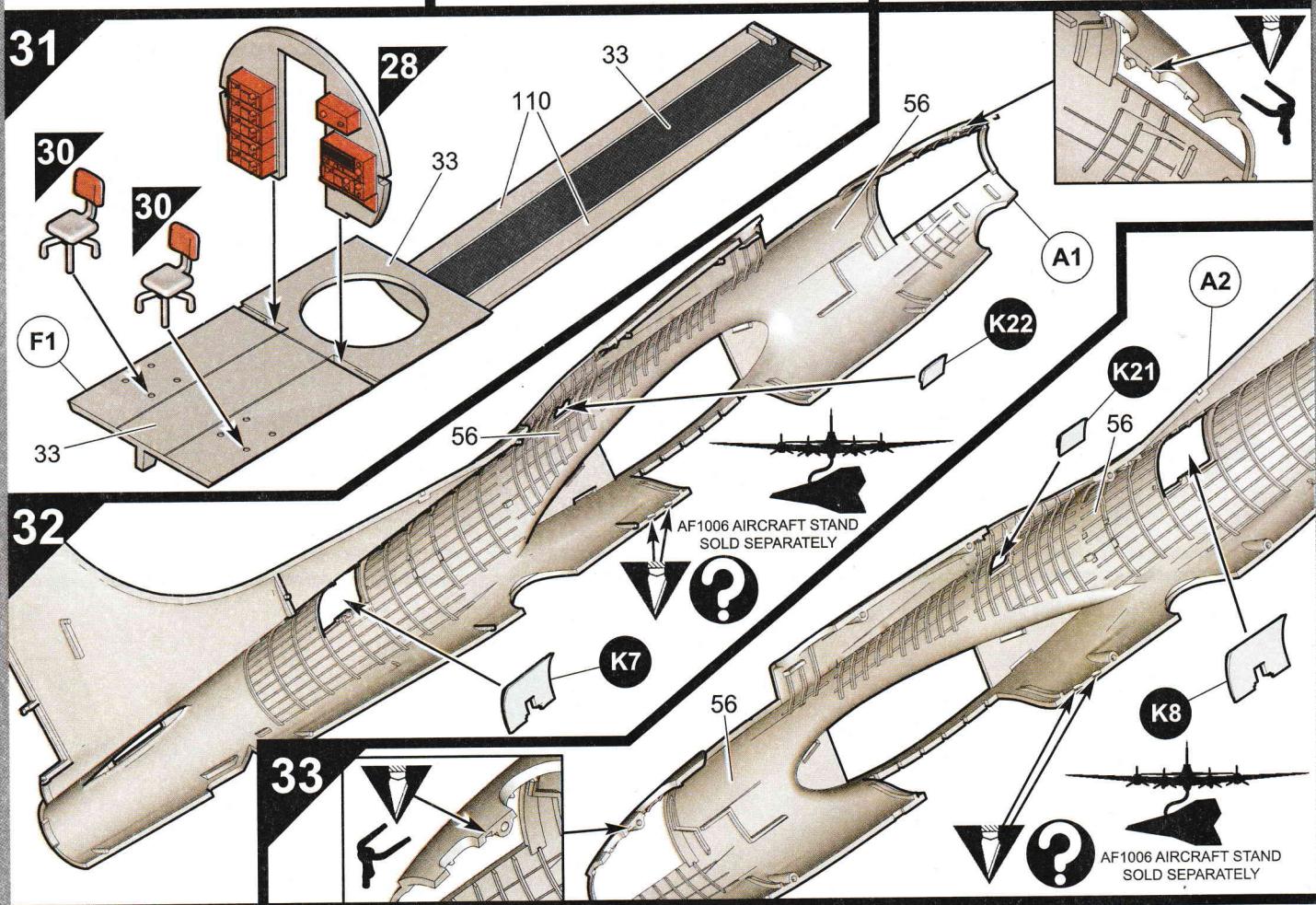
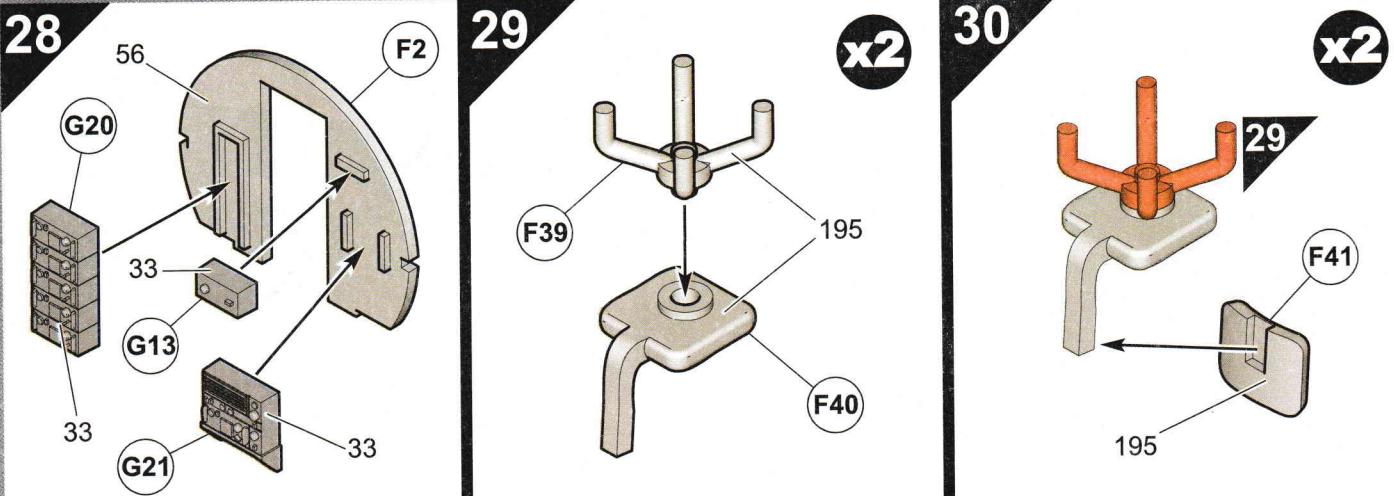
Przećiąć

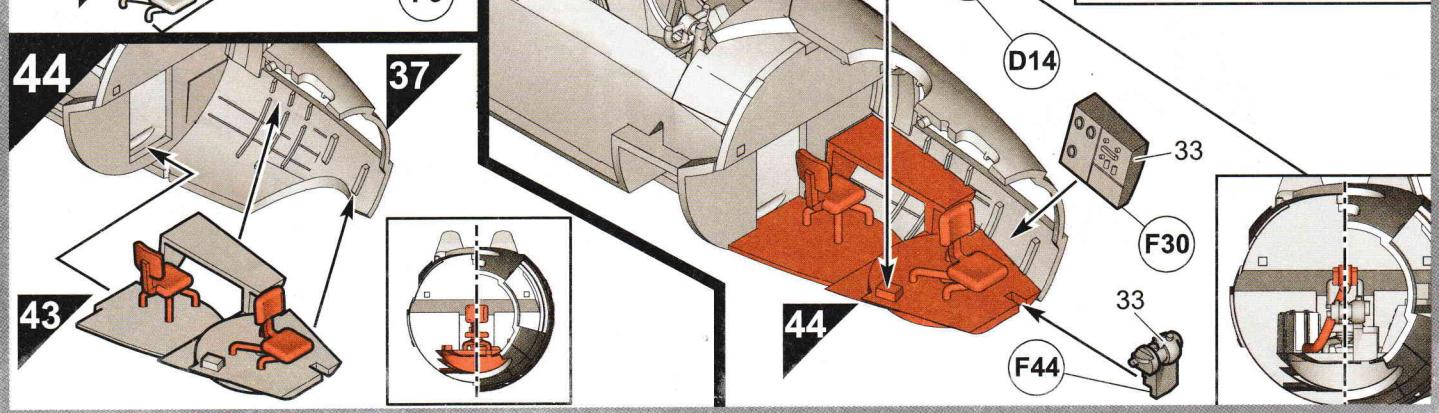
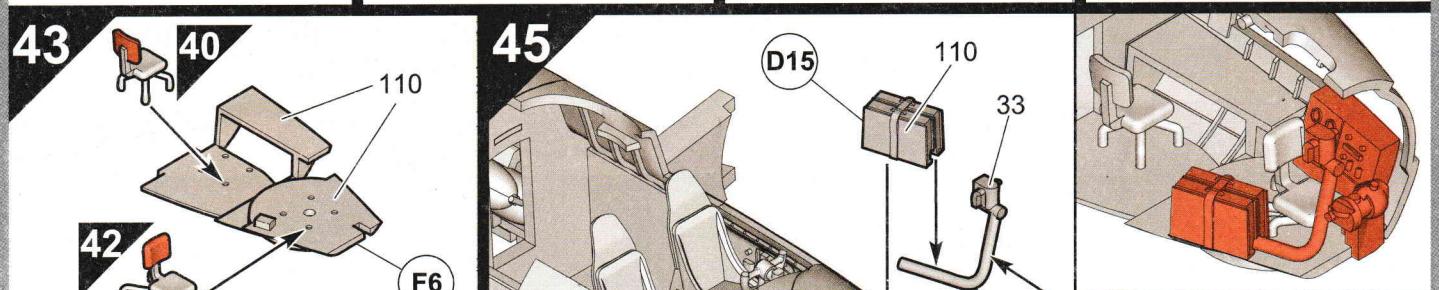
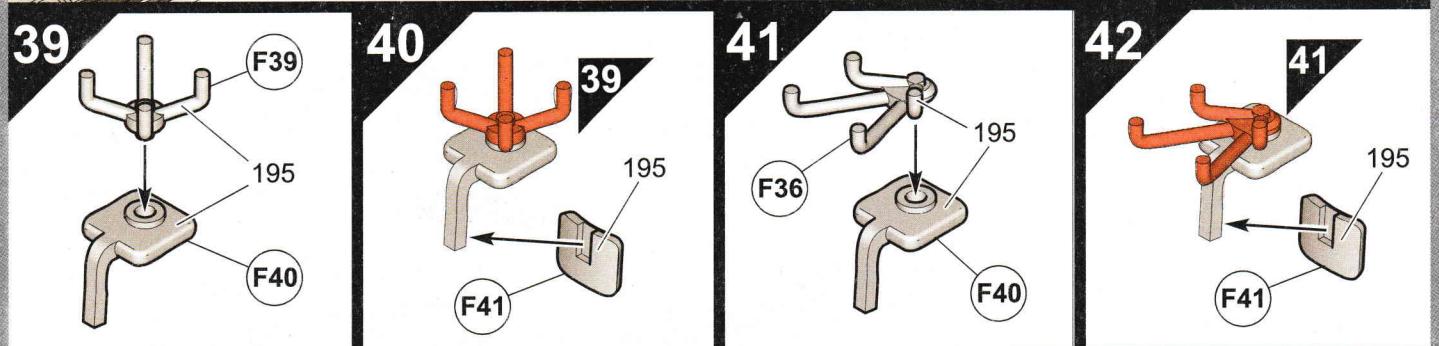
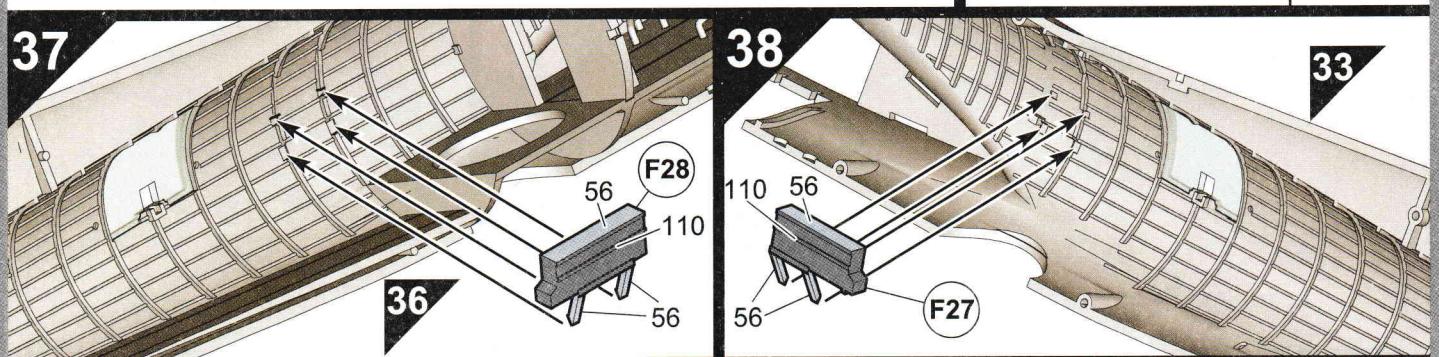
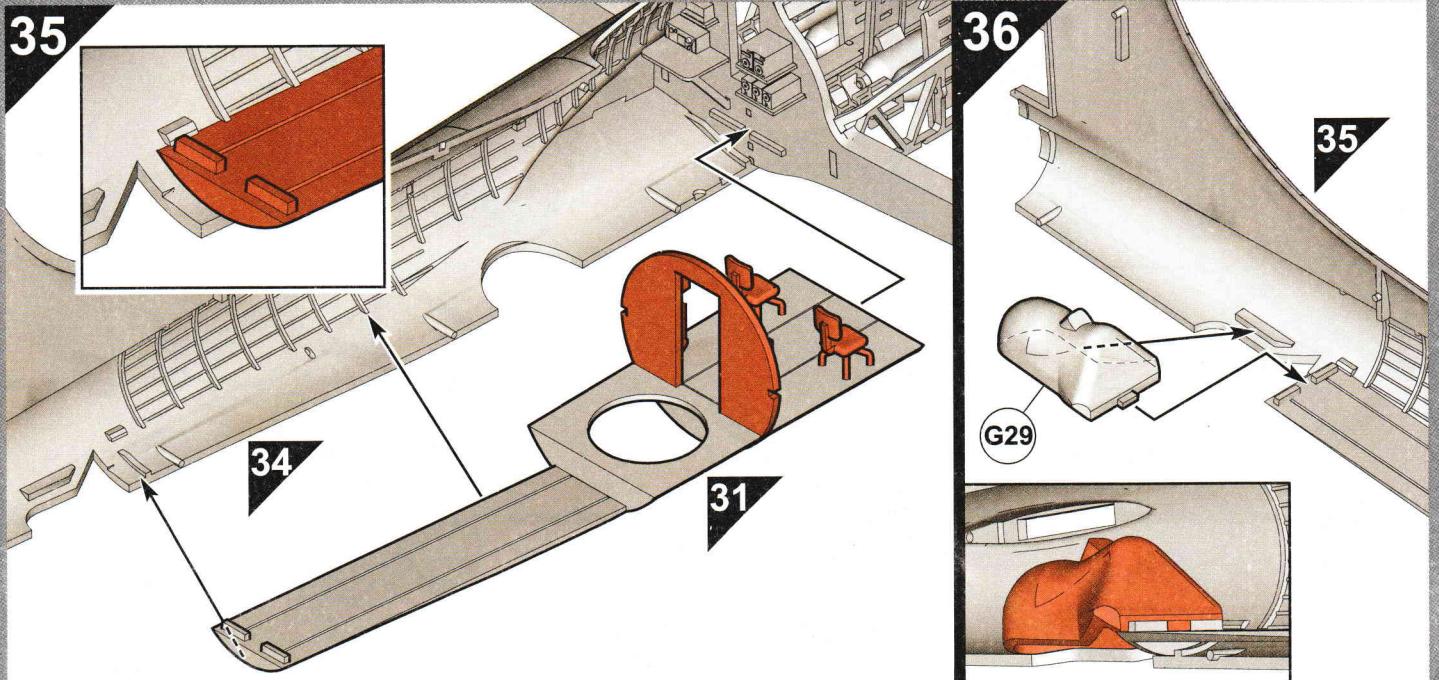
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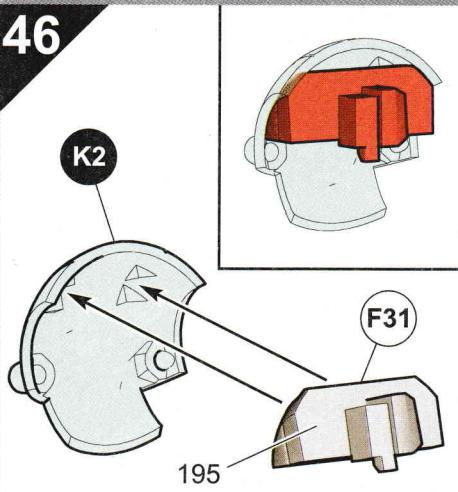




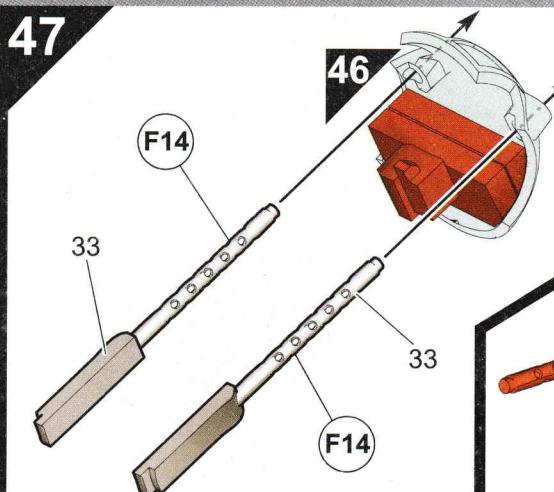




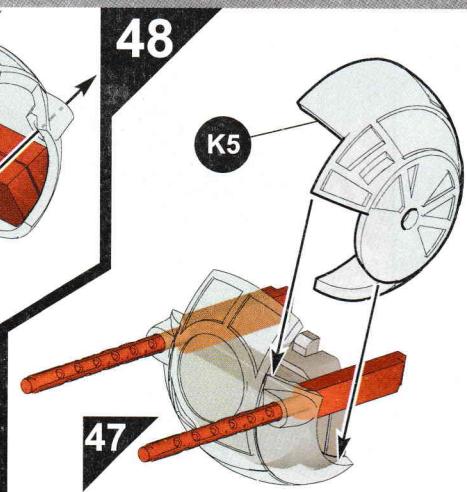
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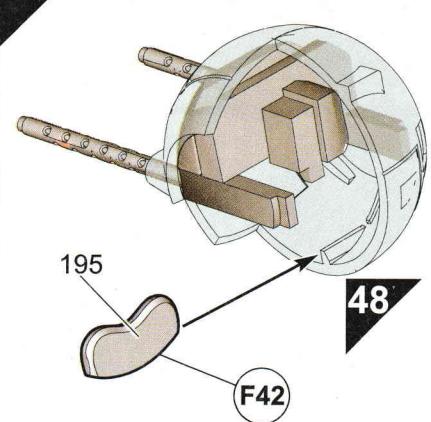
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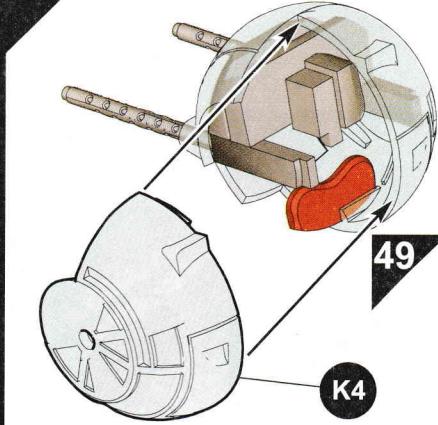
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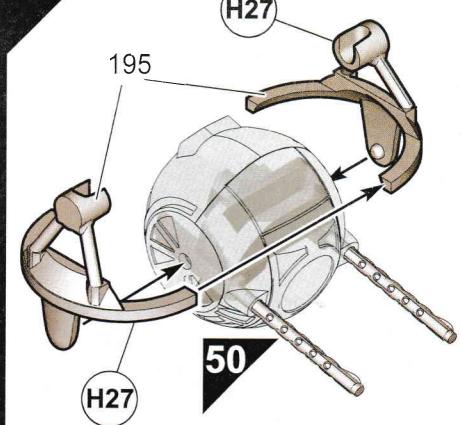
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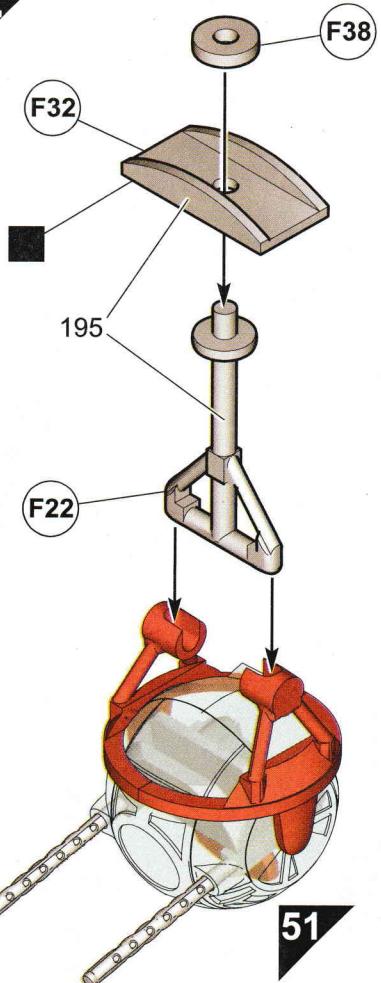
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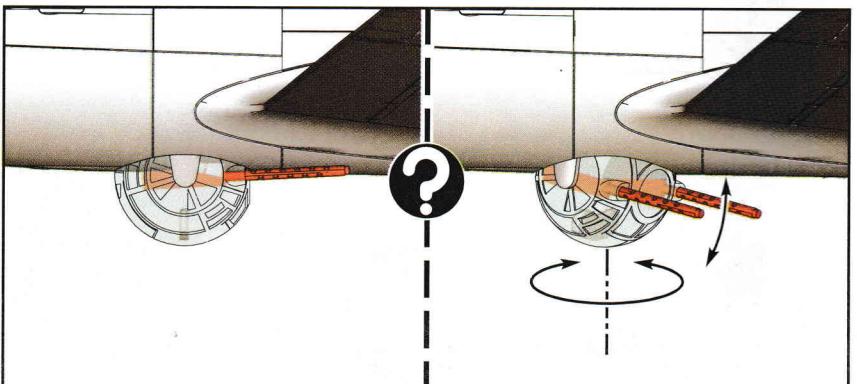
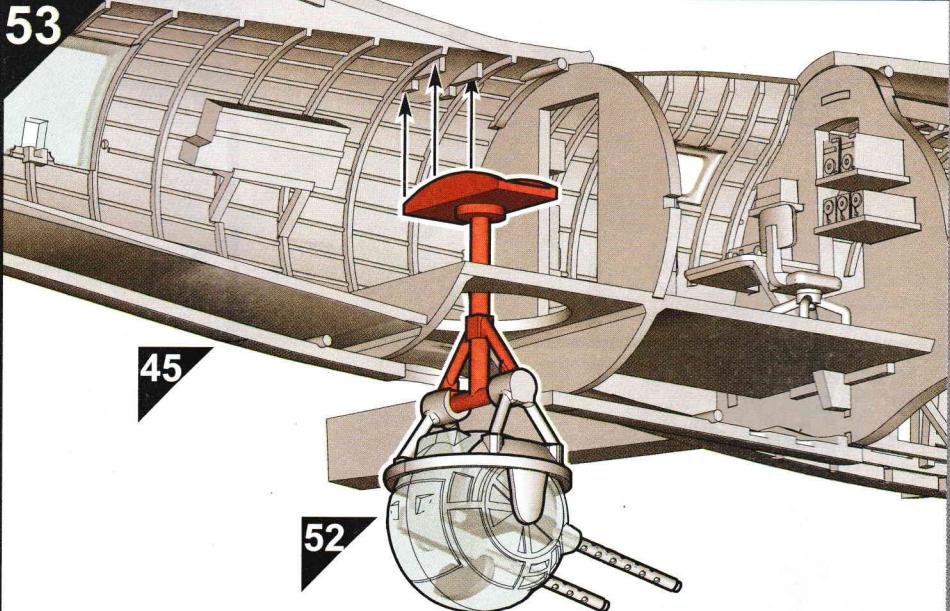
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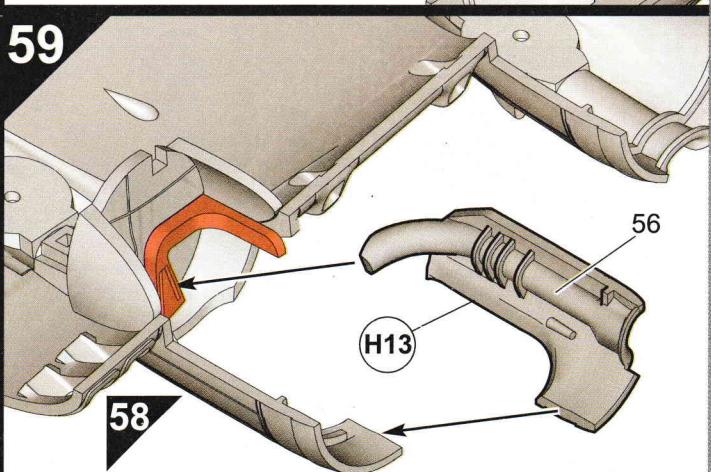
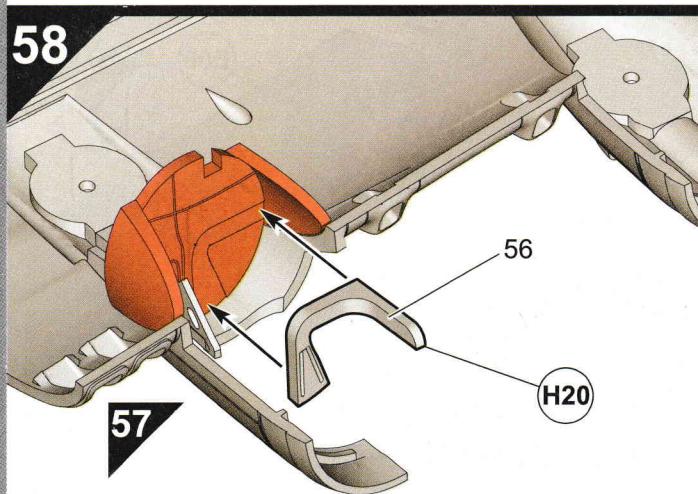
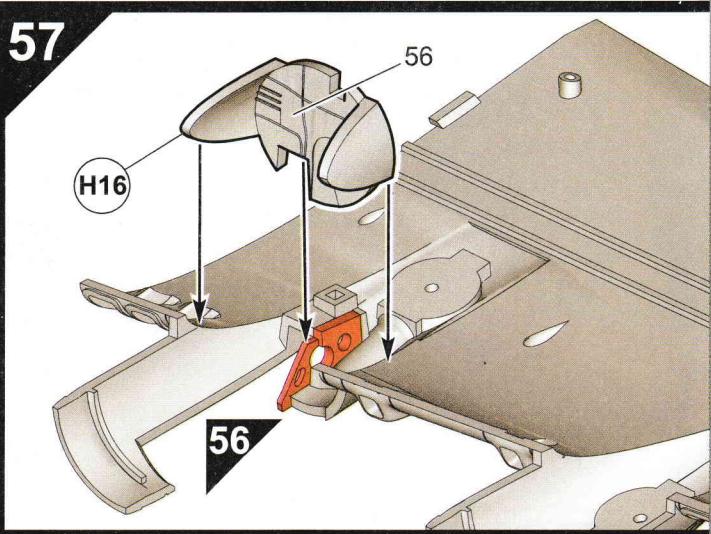
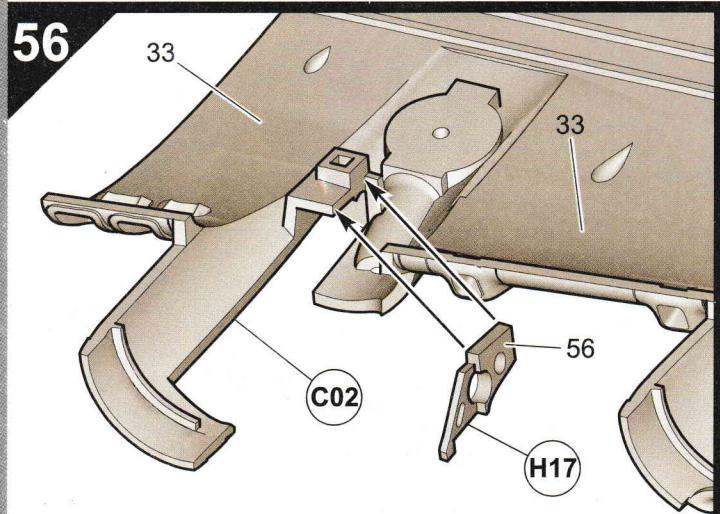
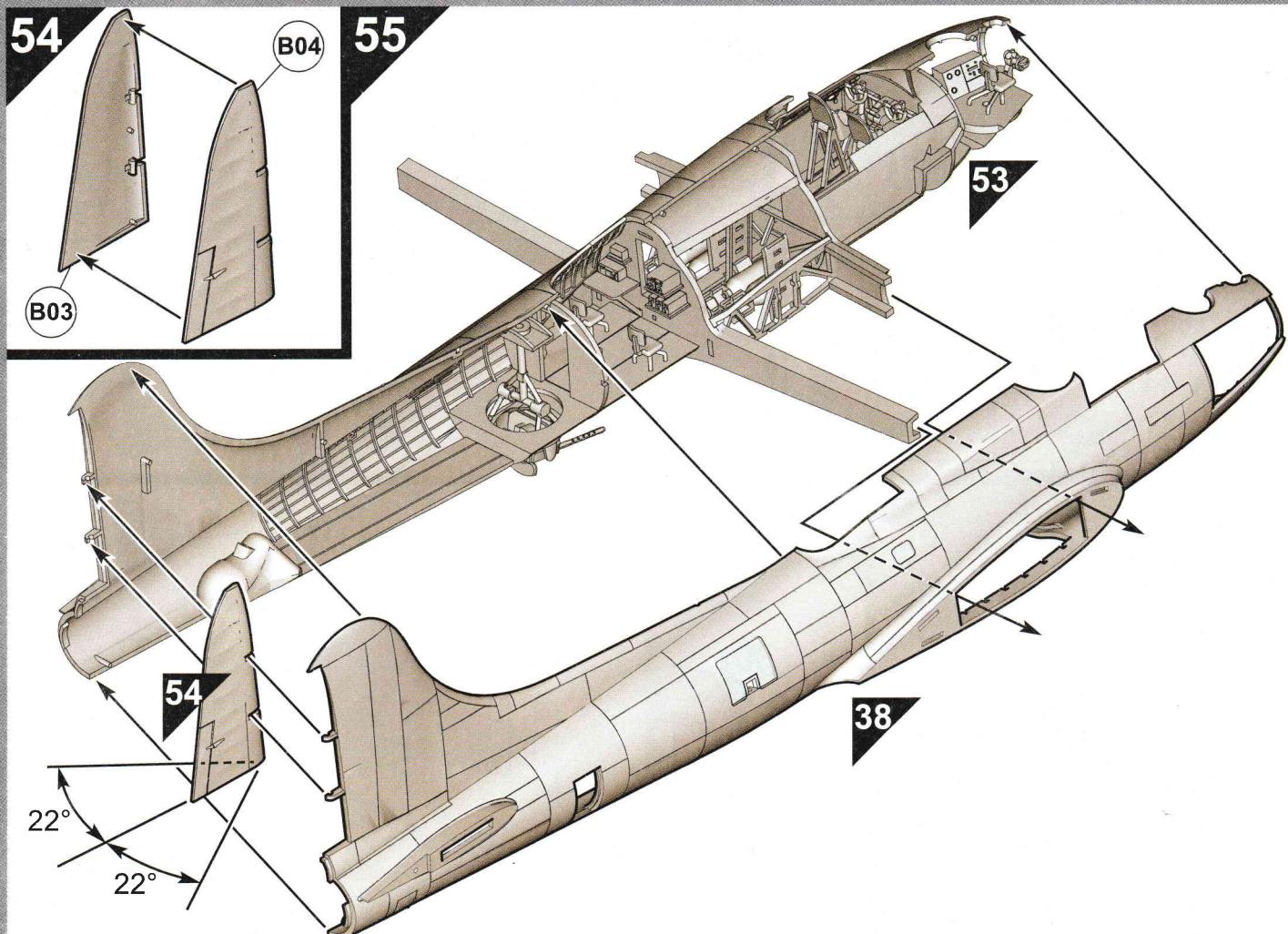


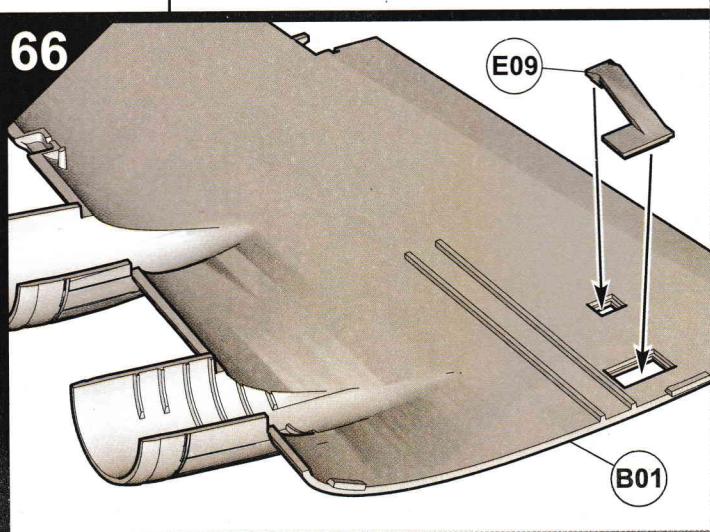
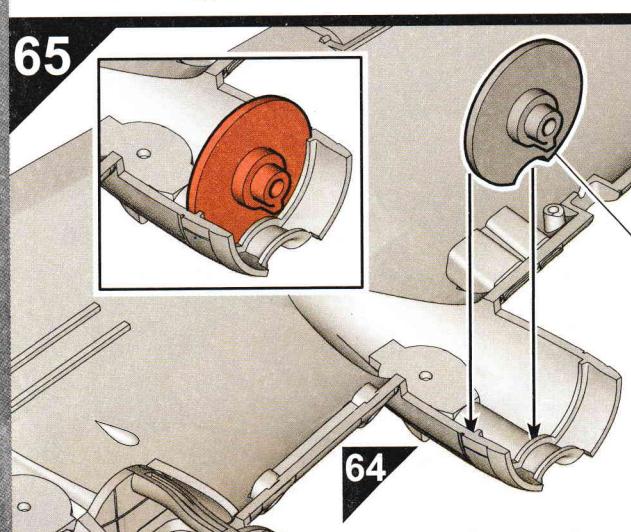
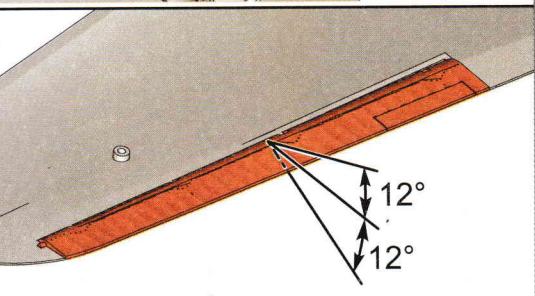
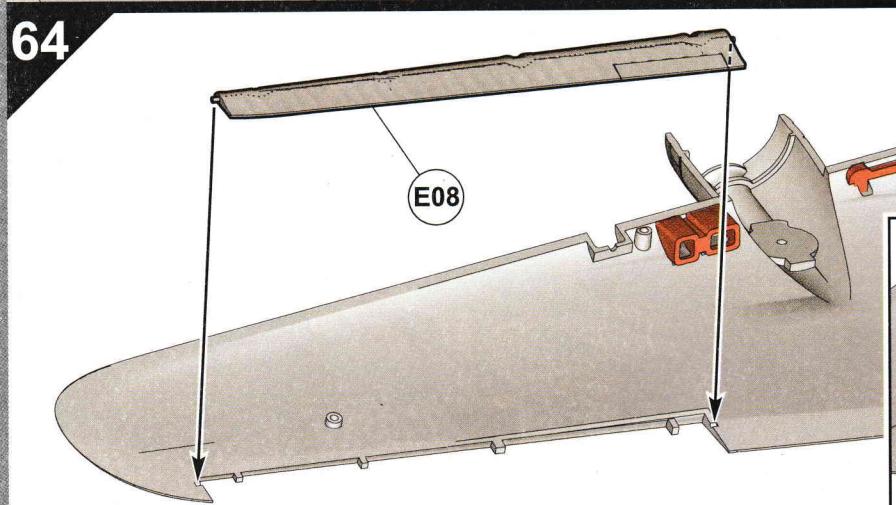
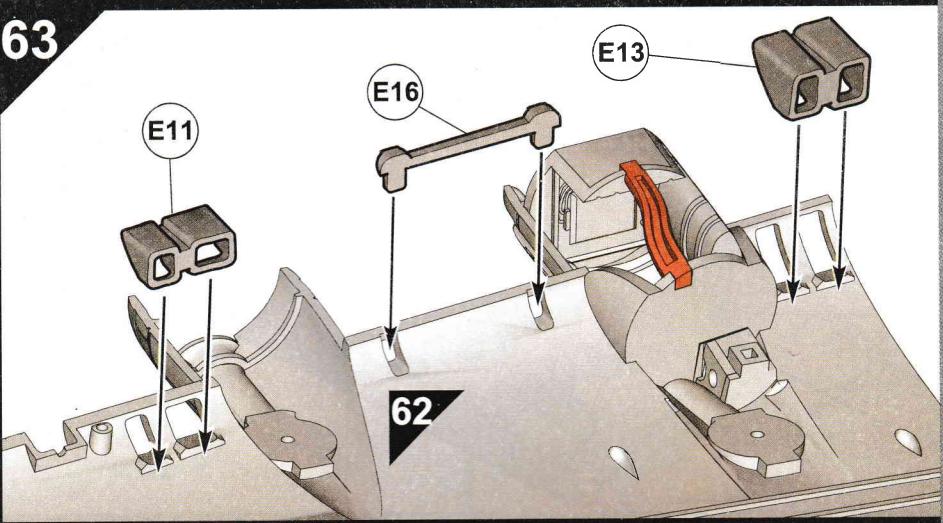
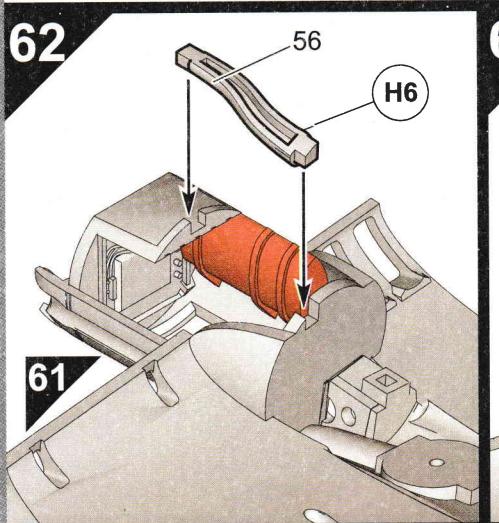
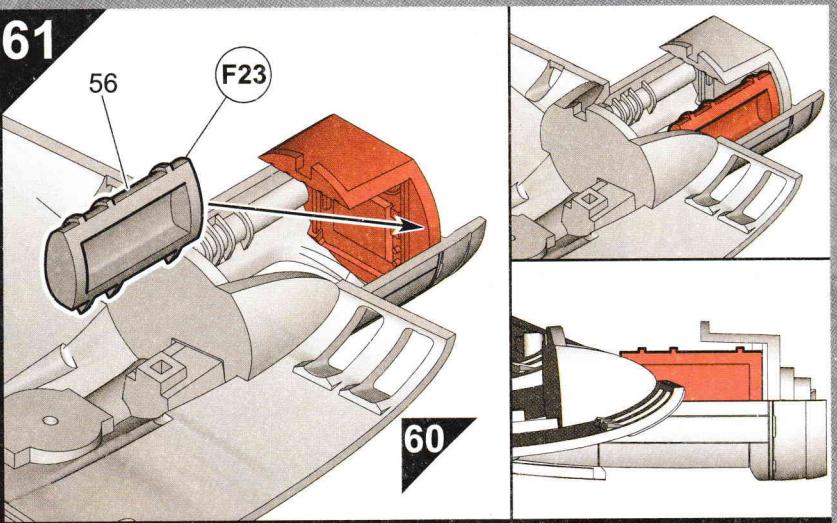
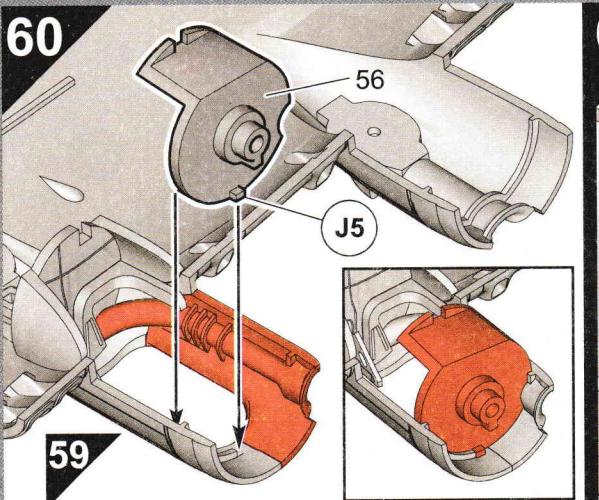
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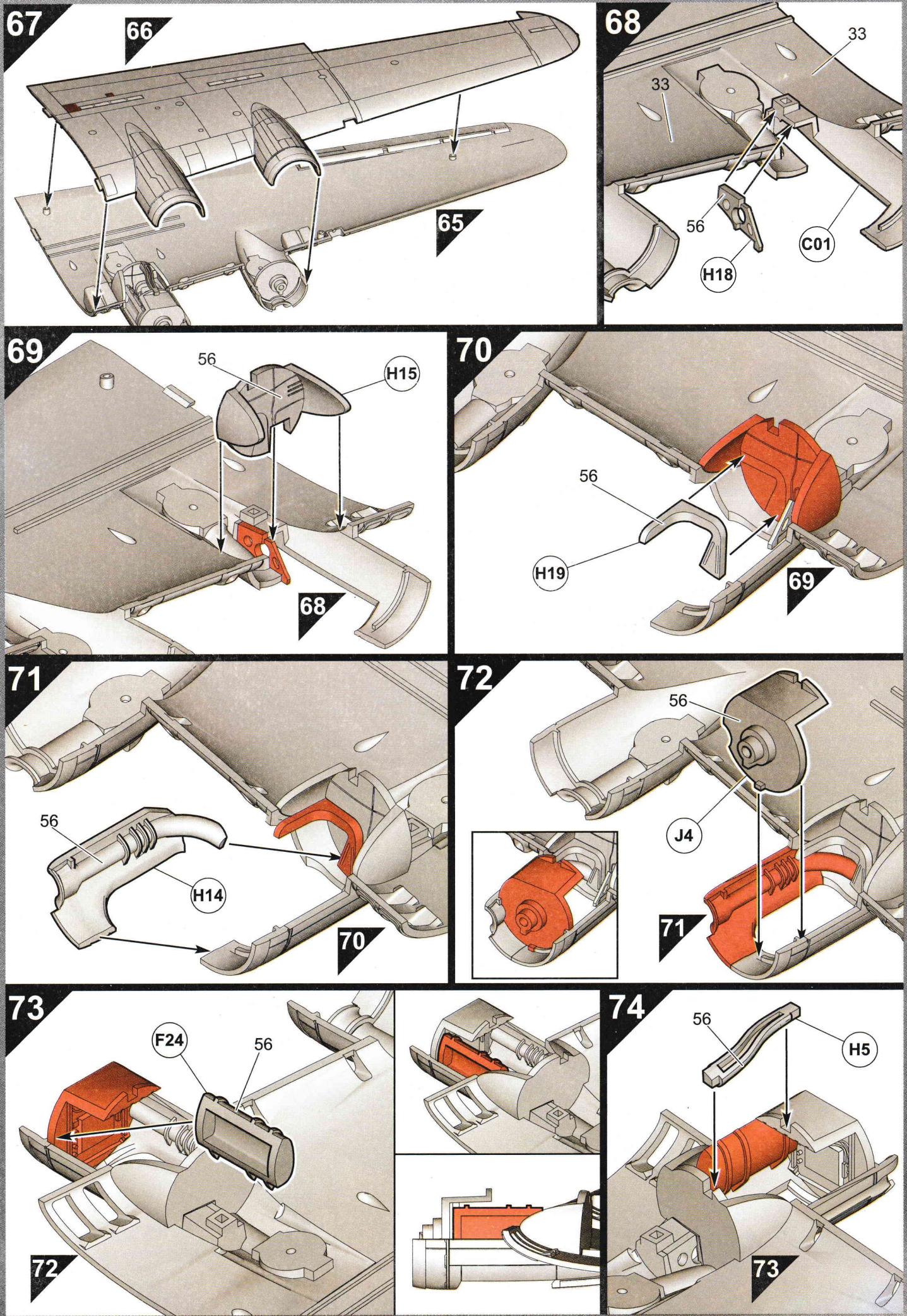


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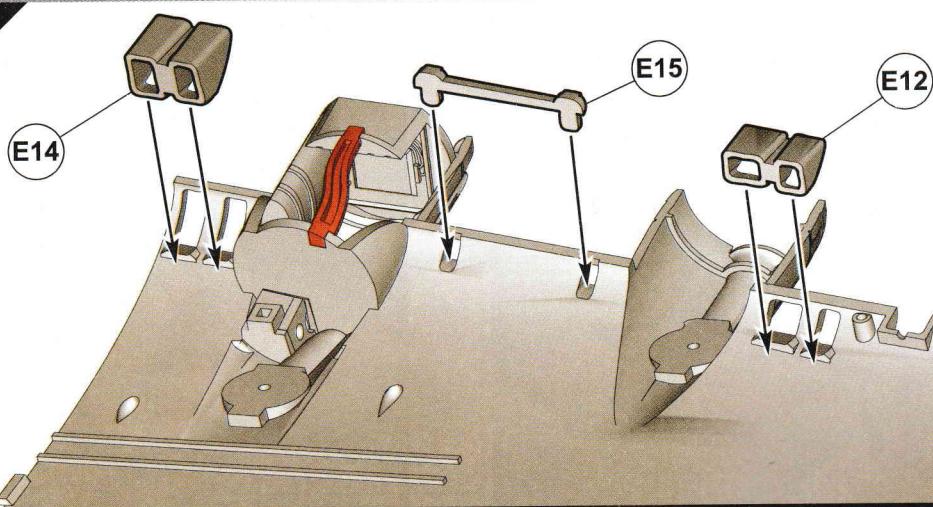






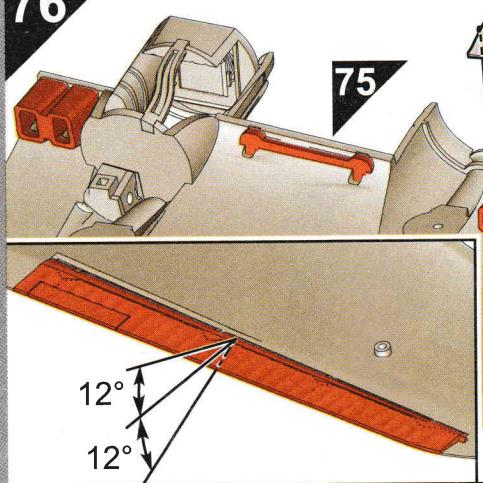


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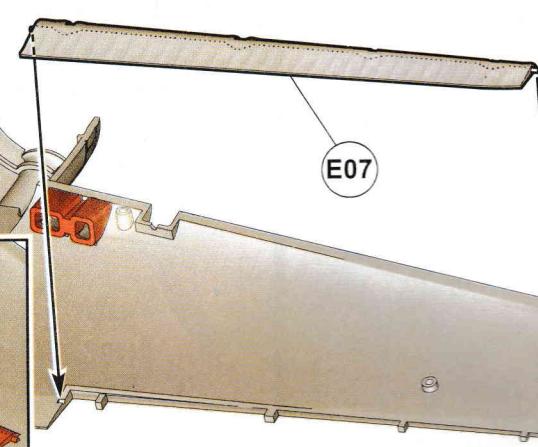


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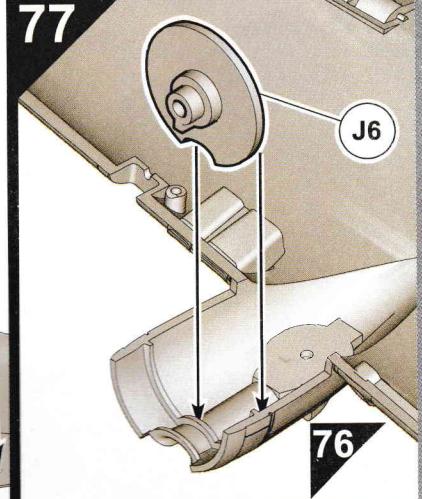


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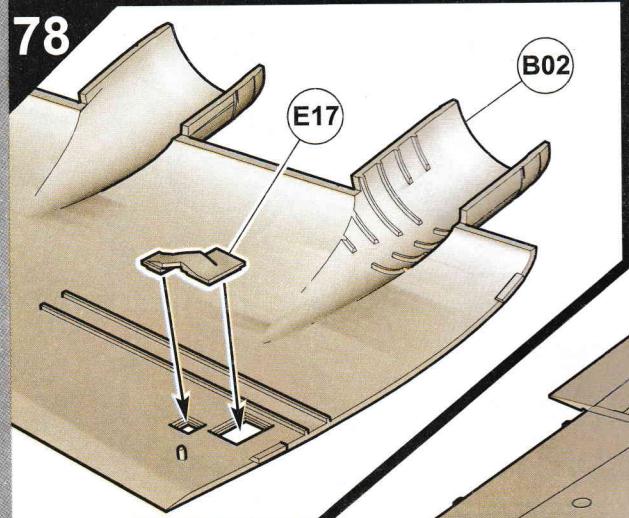


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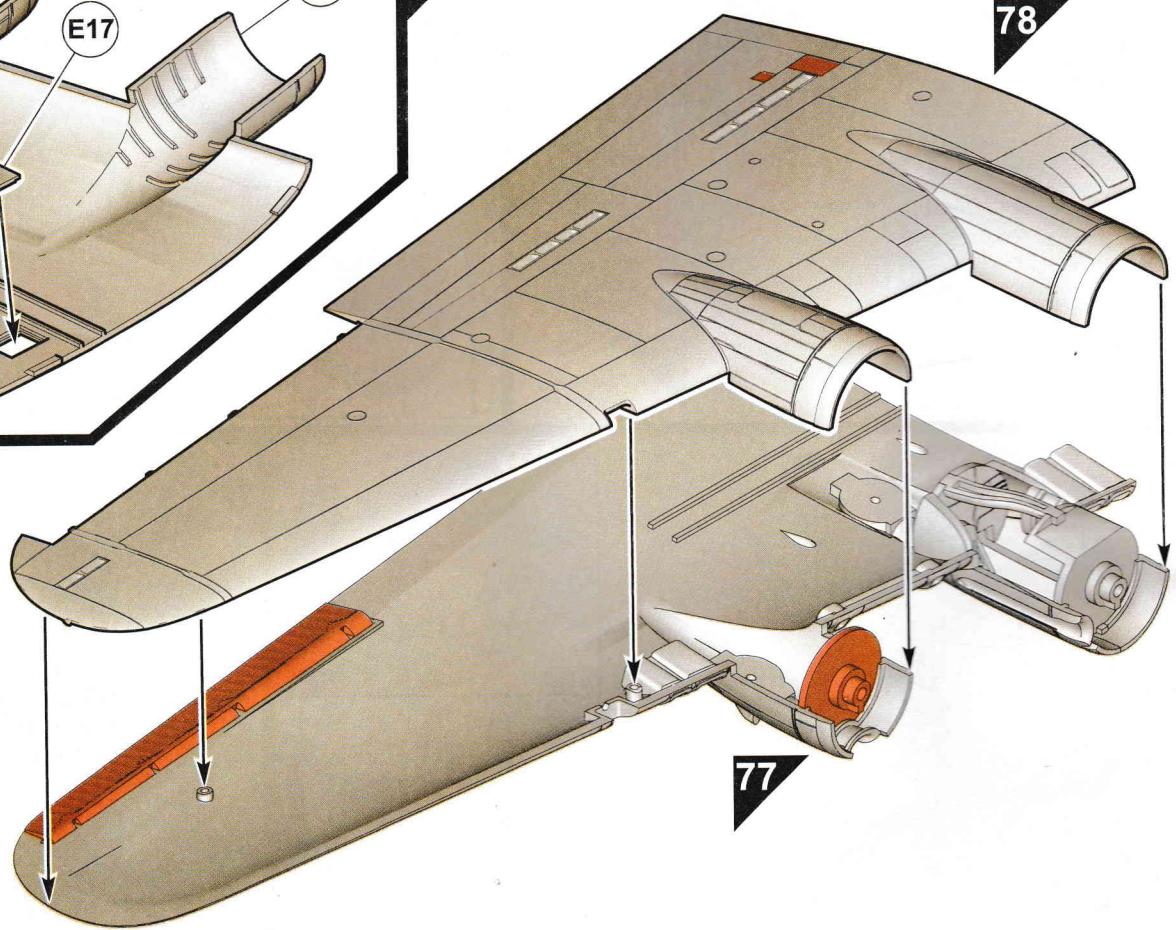


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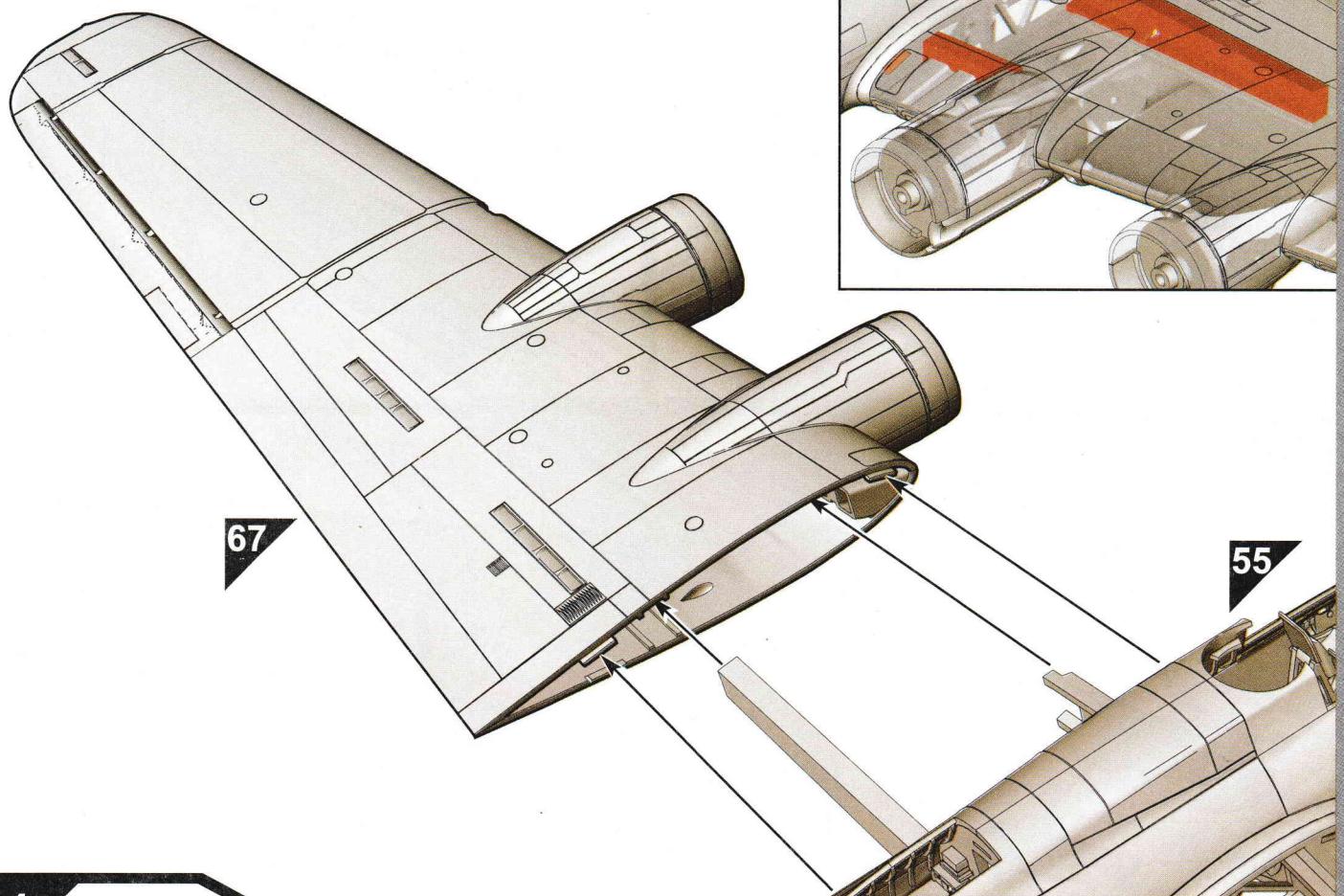
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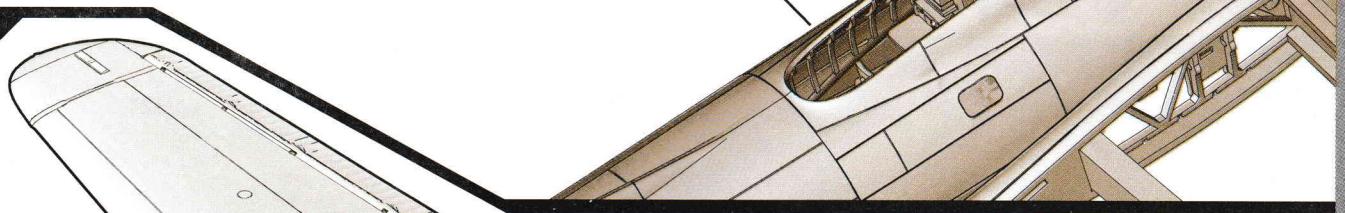
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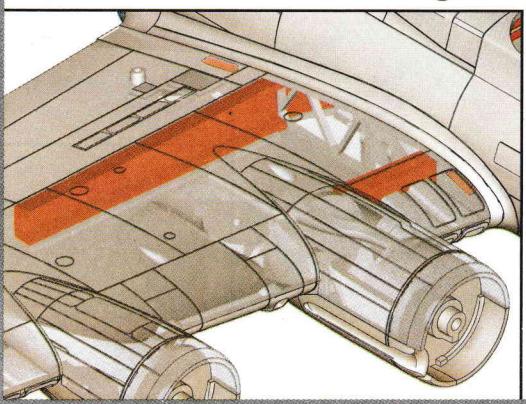
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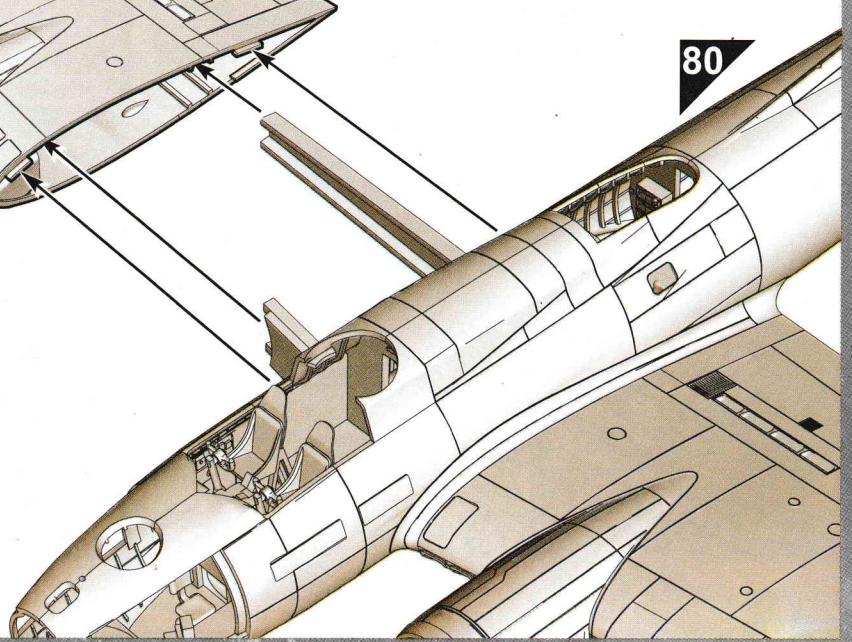
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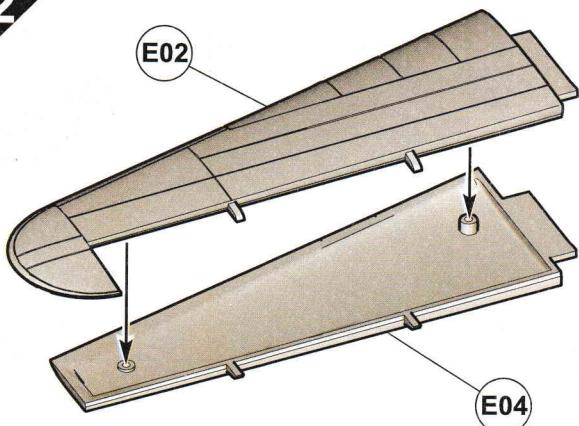
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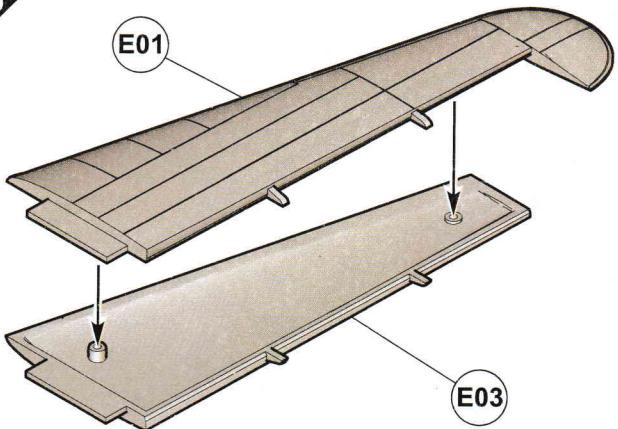
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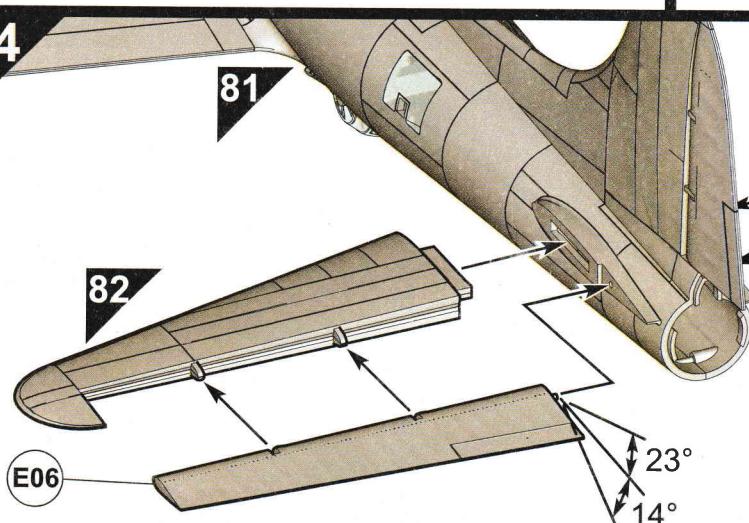
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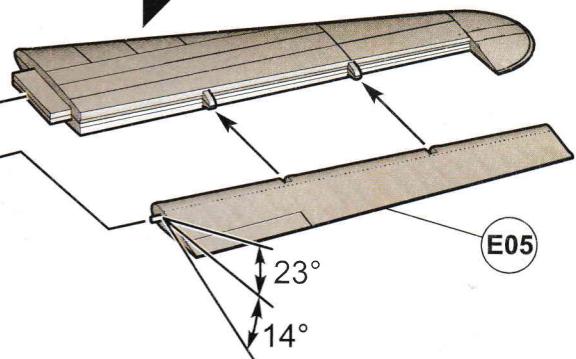
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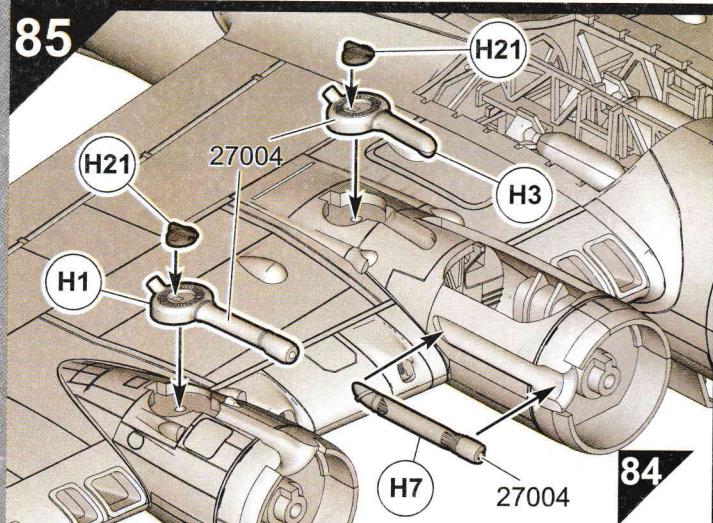
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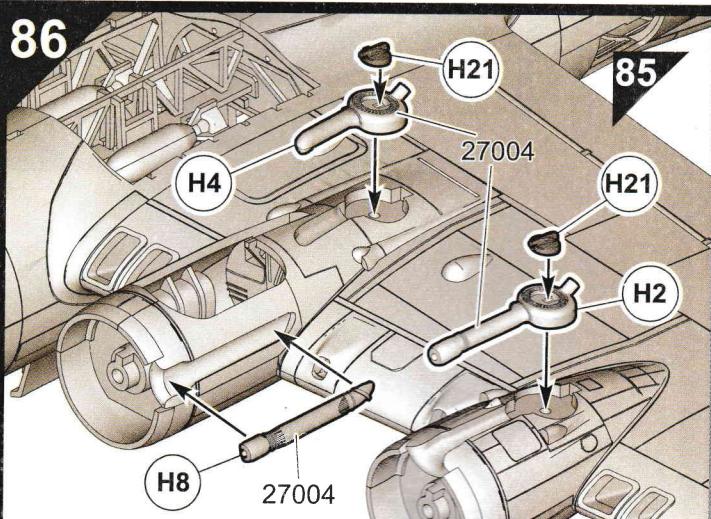
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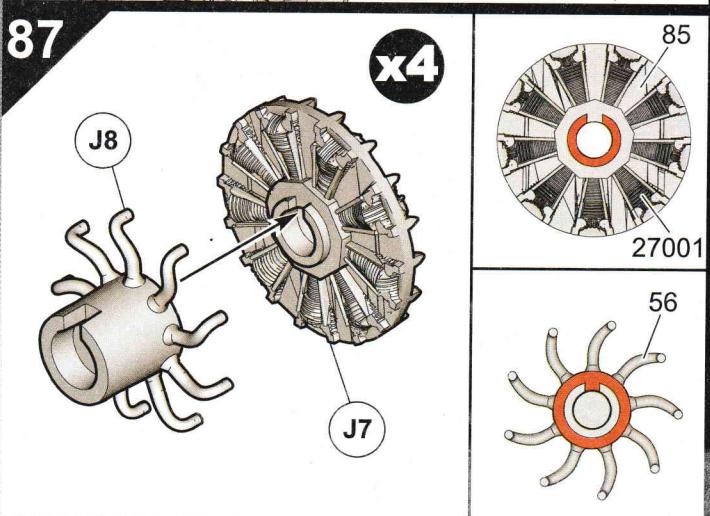
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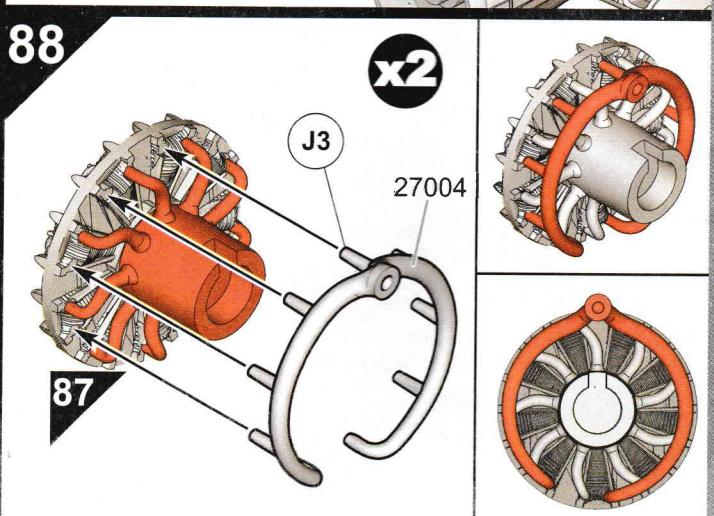
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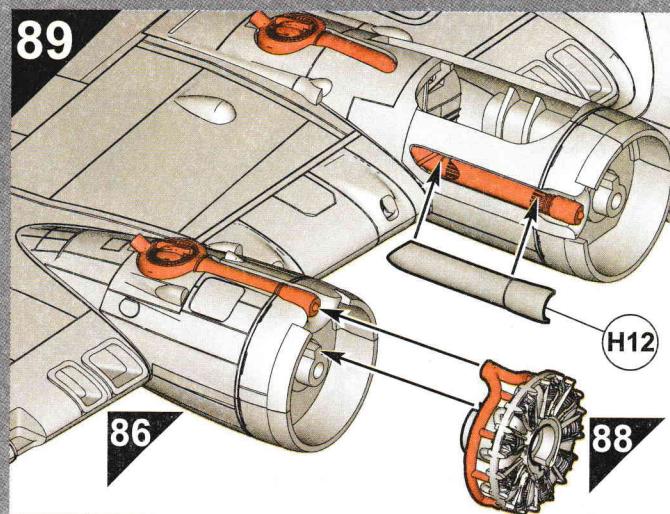
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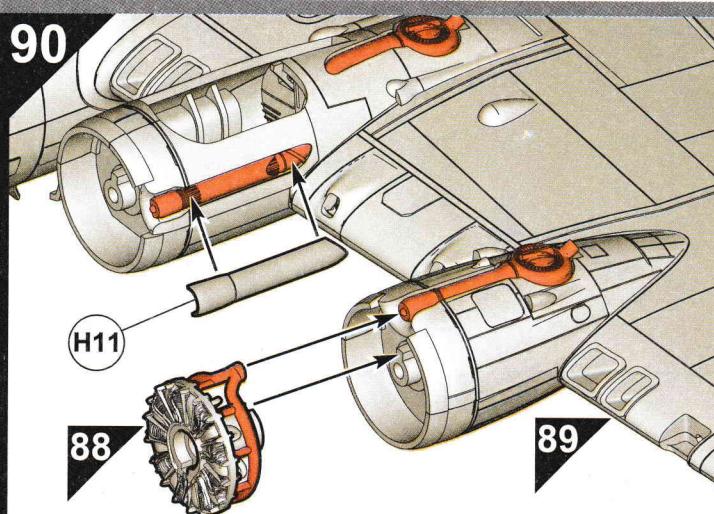
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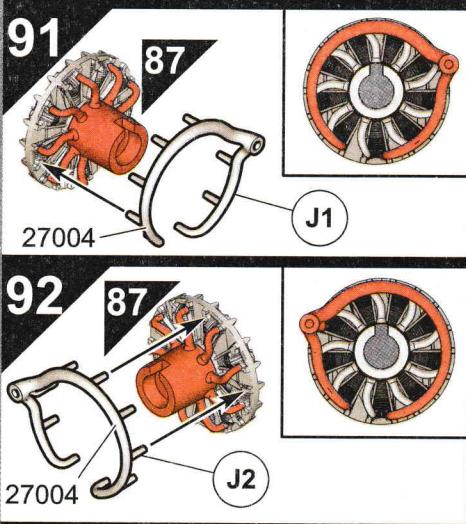
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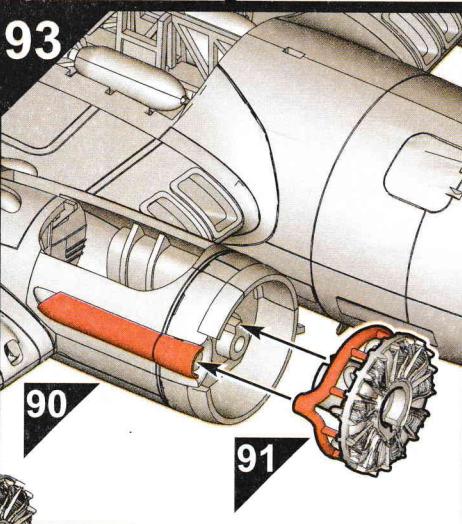
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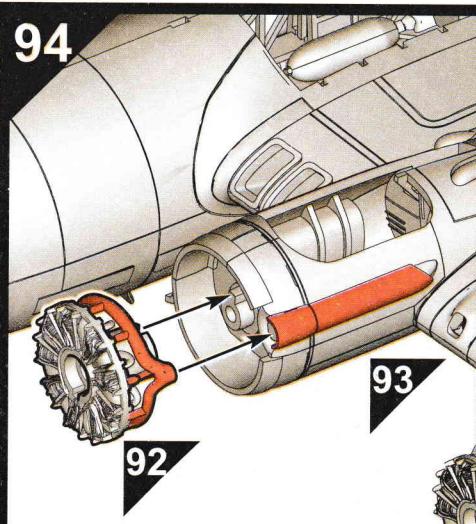
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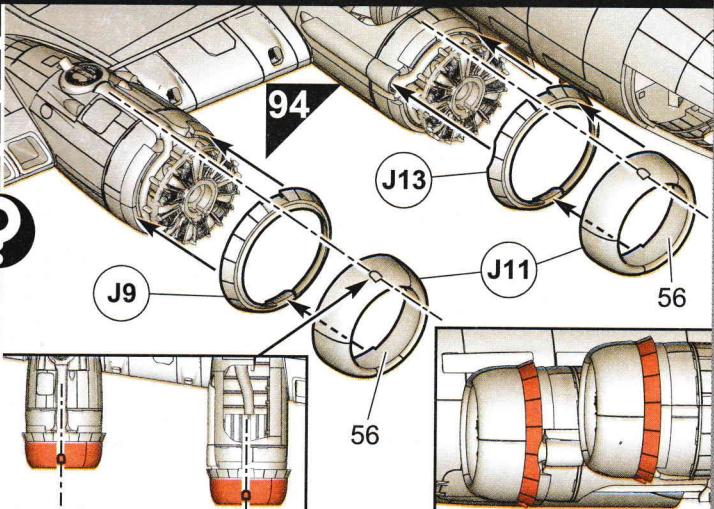
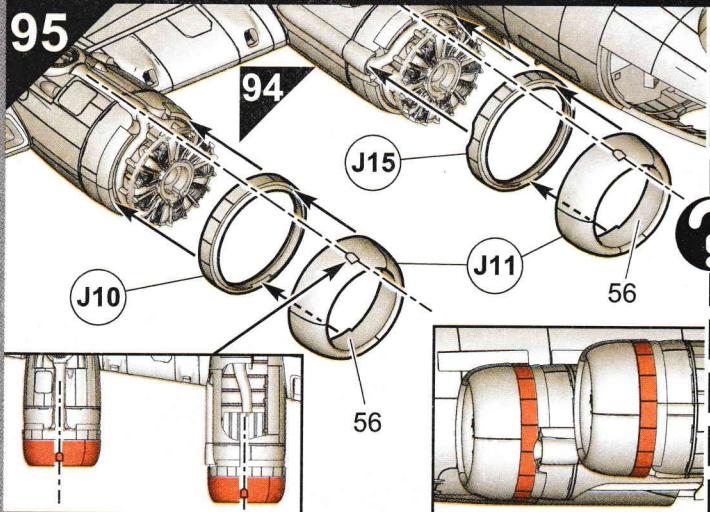
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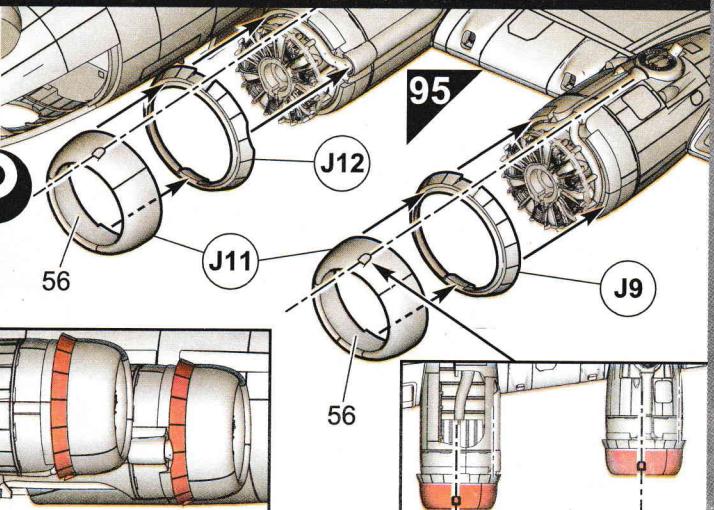
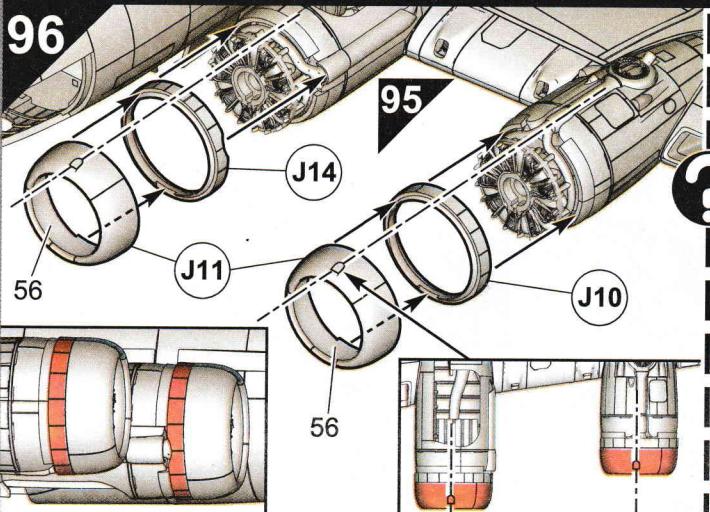
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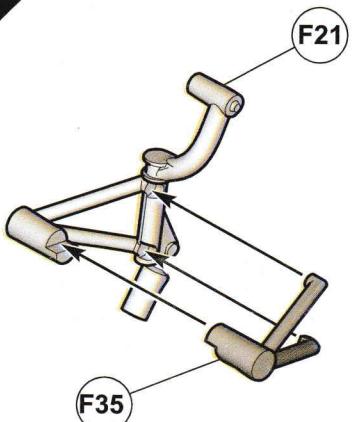
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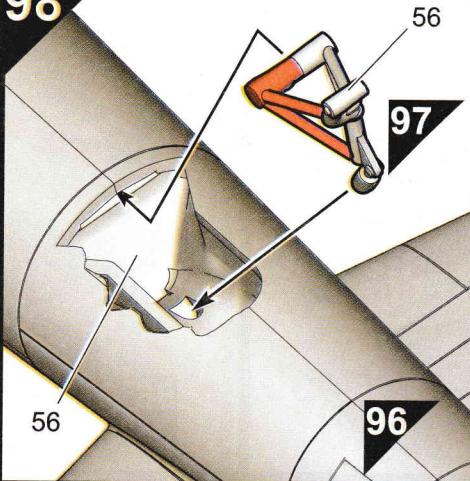
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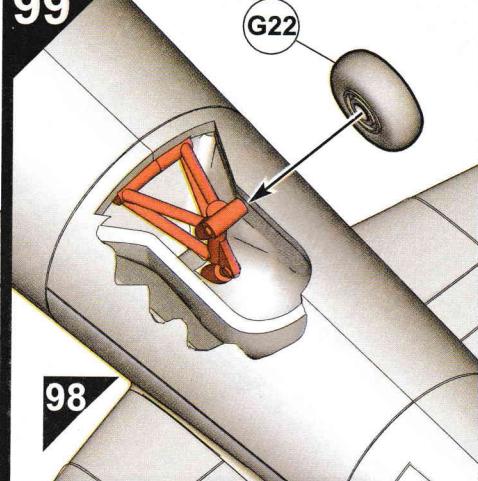
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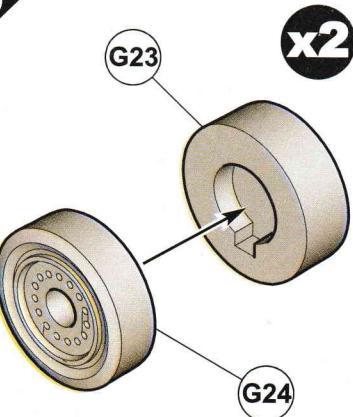
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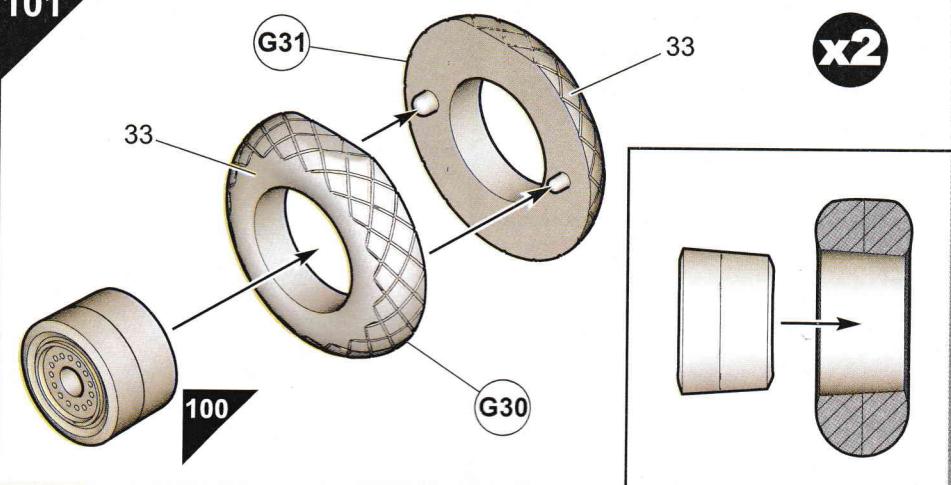
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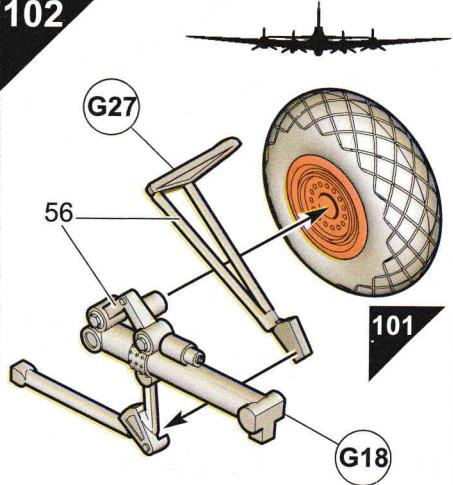
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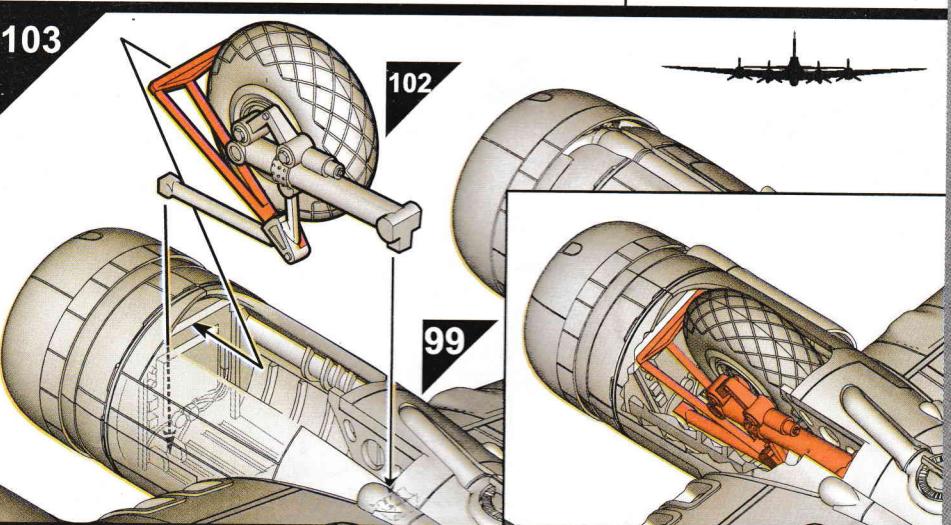
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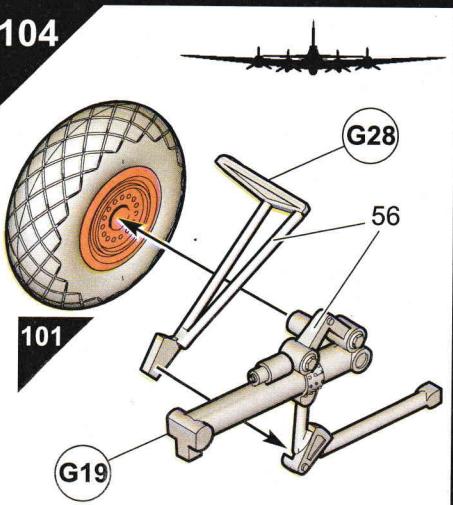
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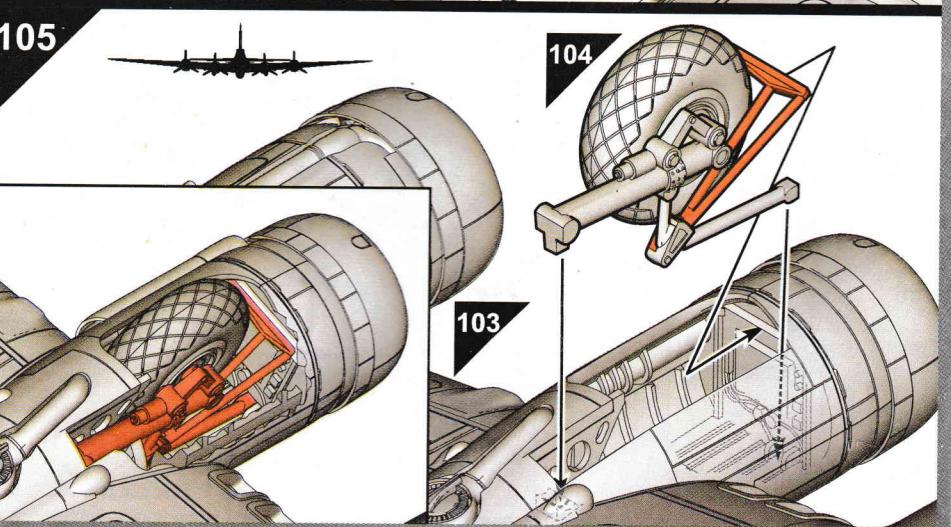
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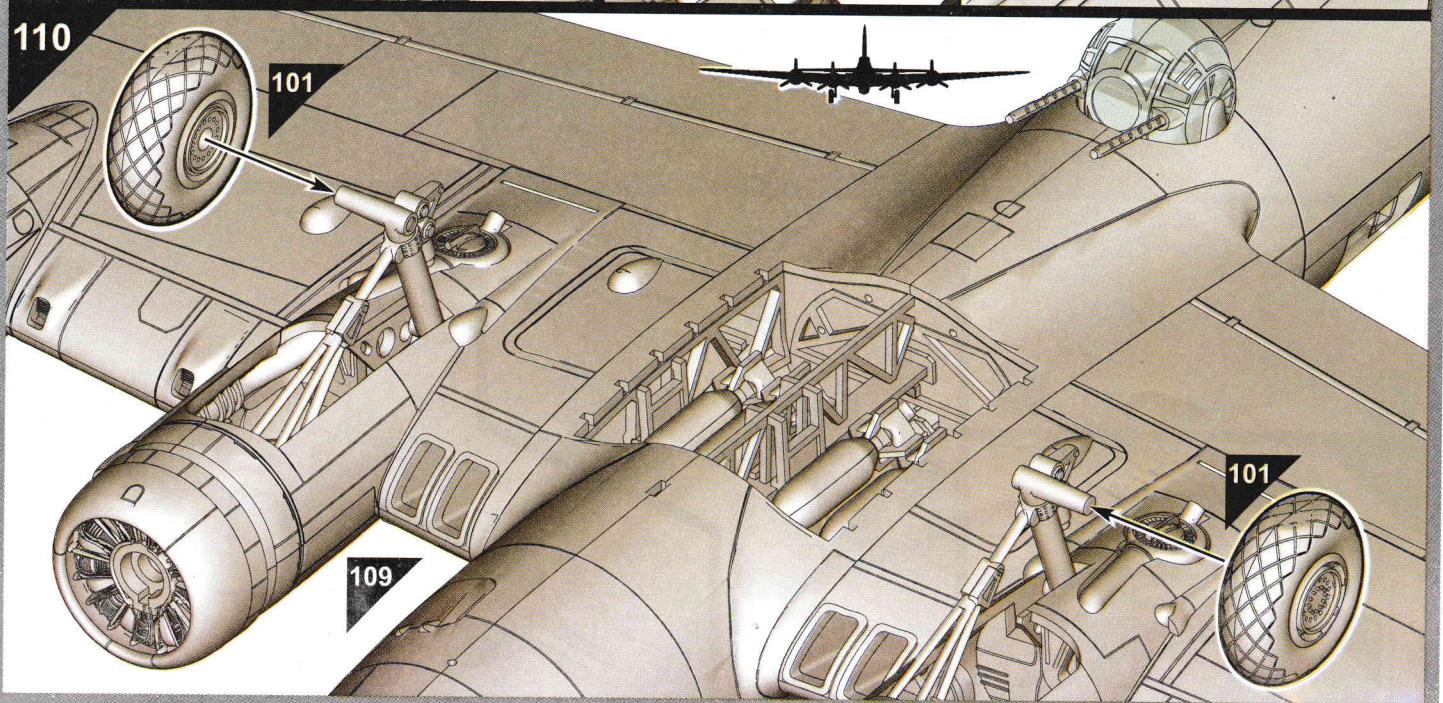
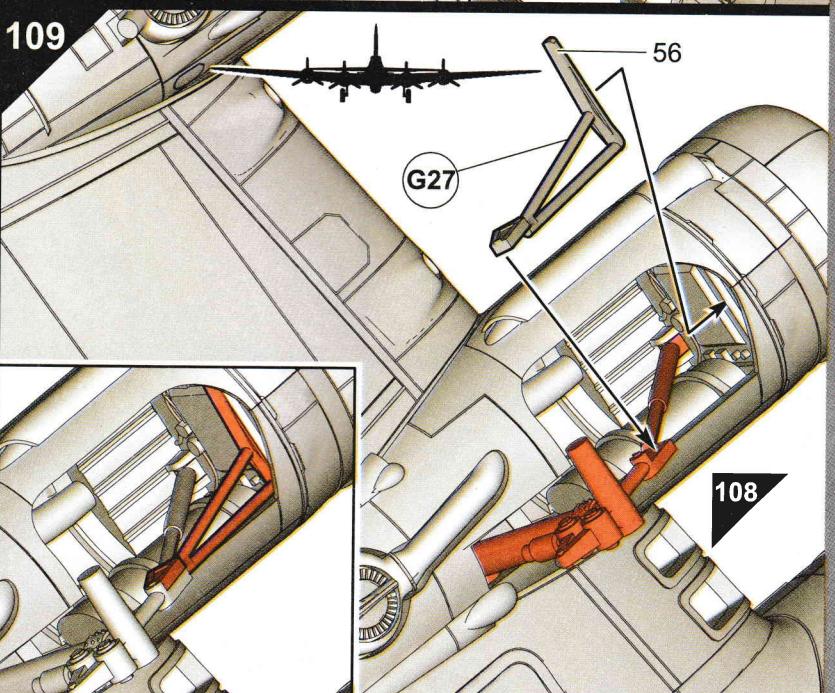
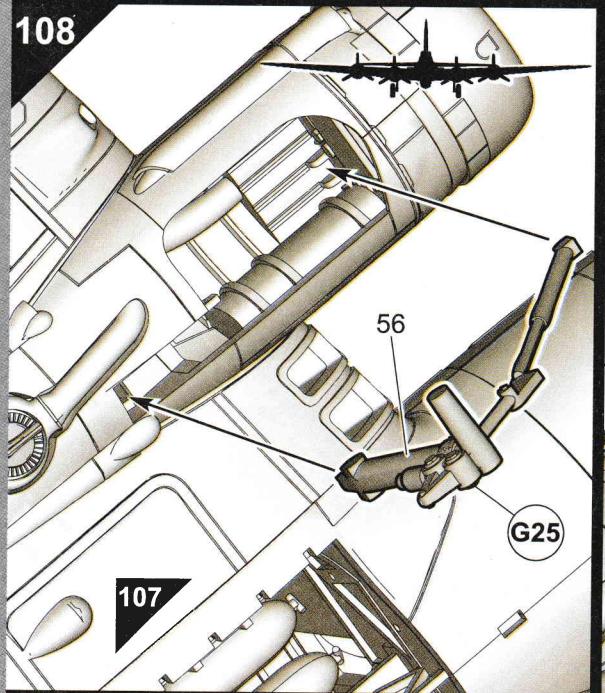
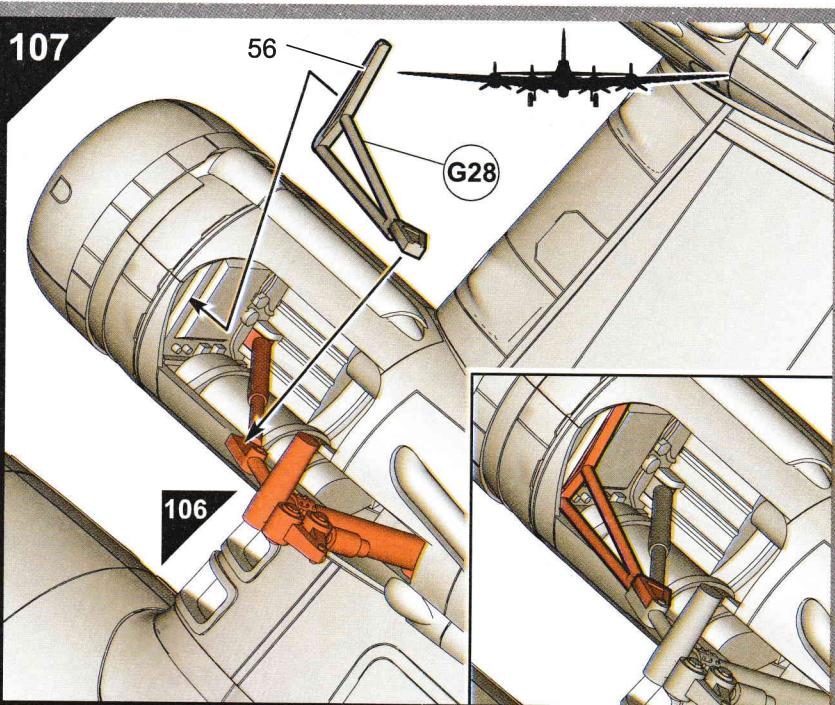
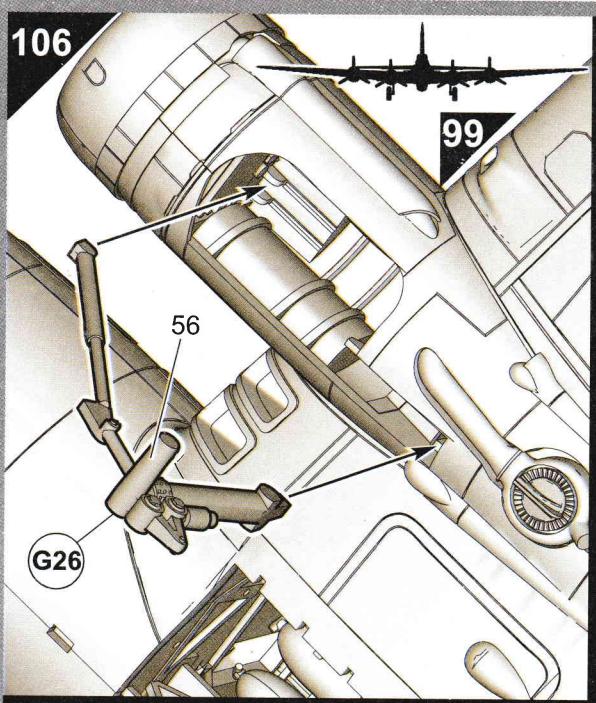


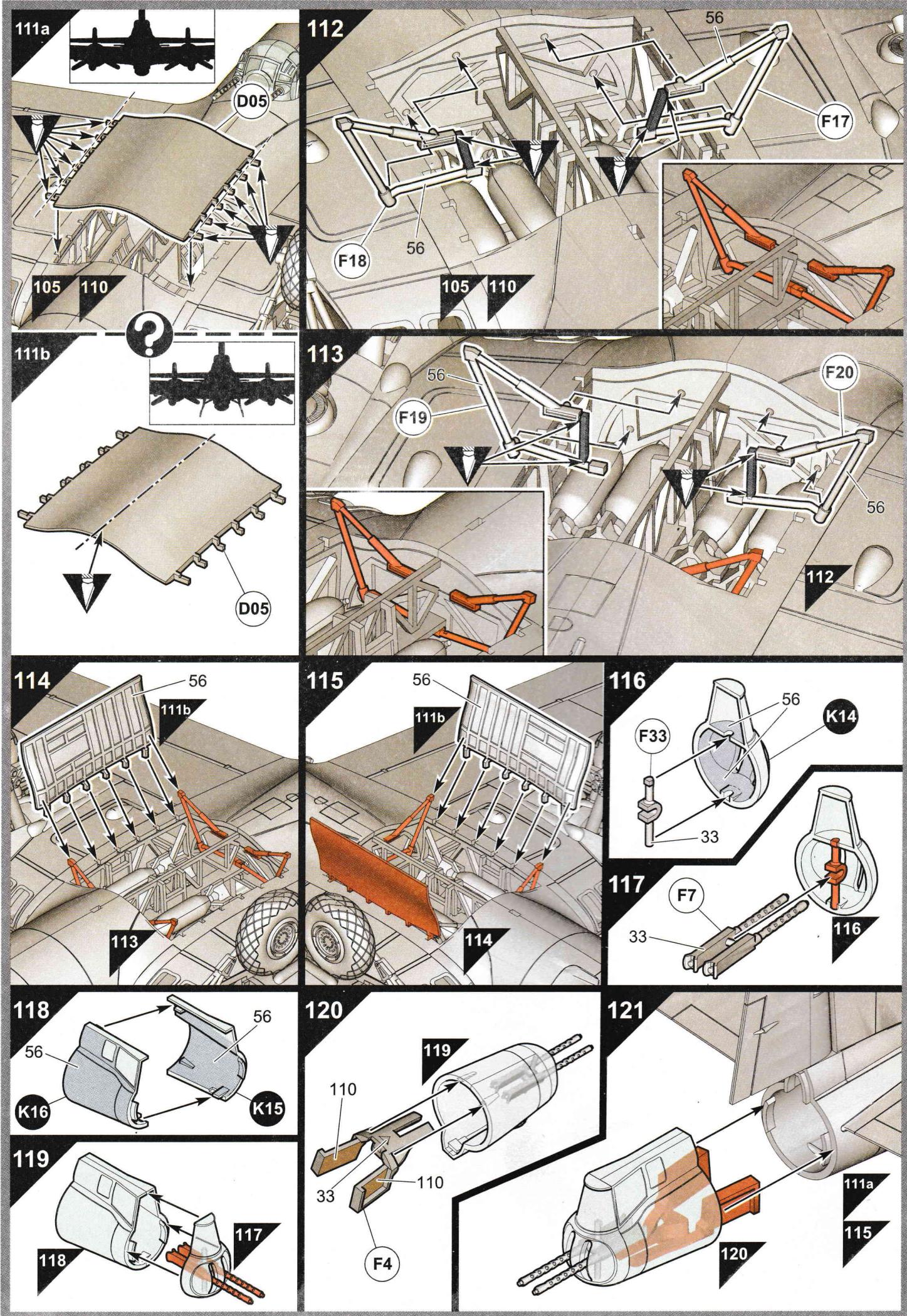
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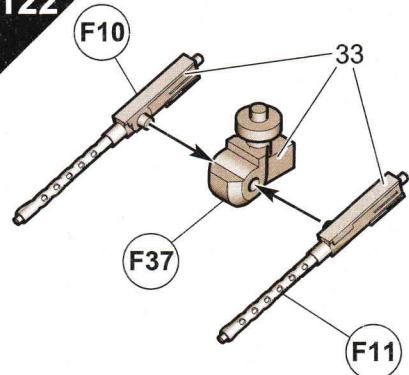
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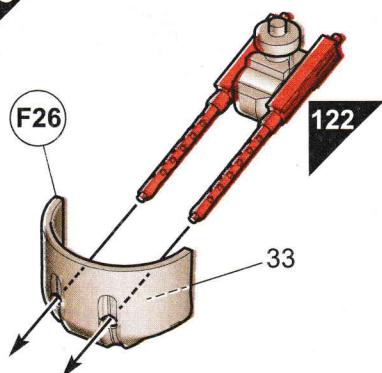




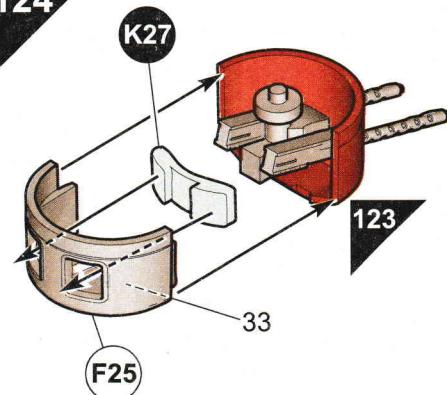
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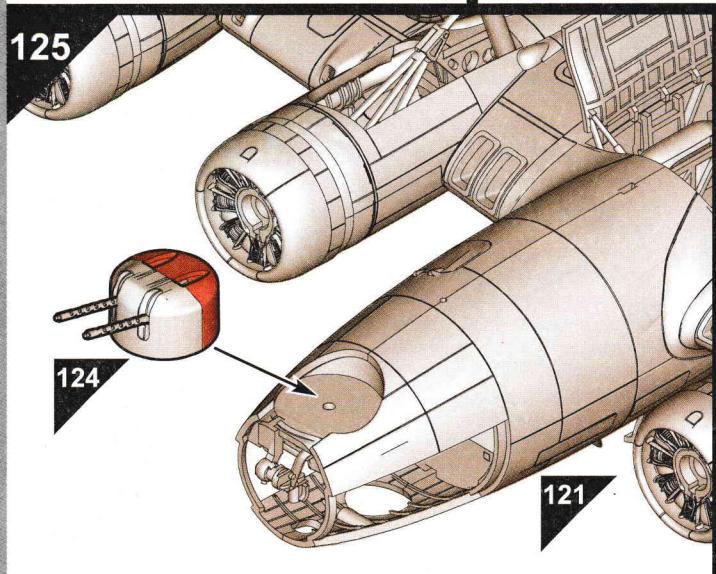
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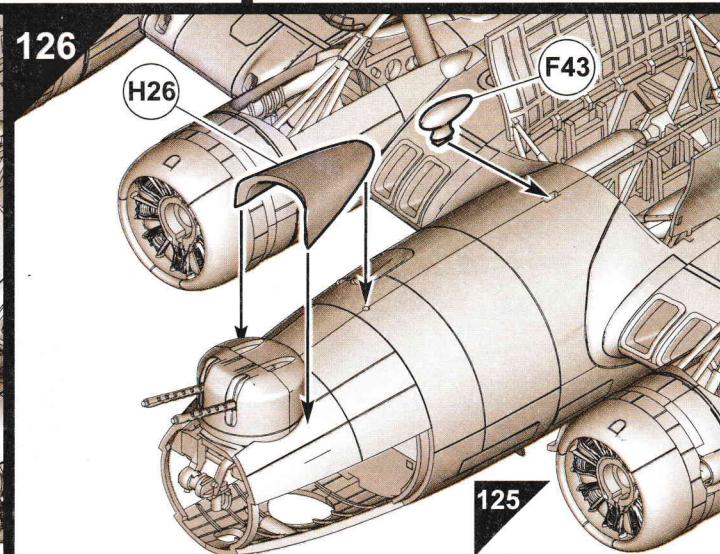
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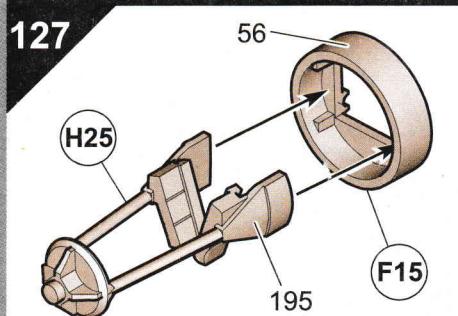
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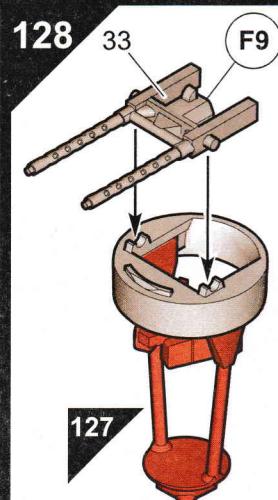
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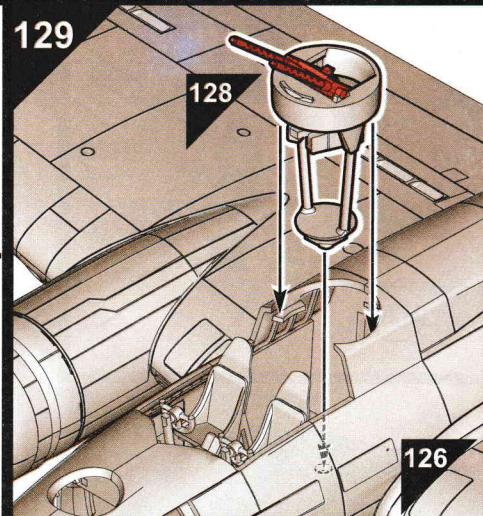
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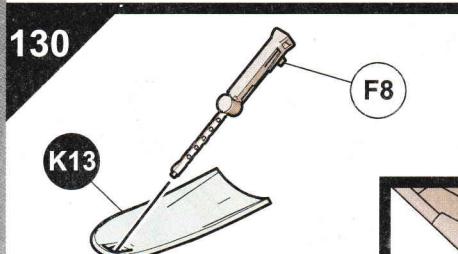
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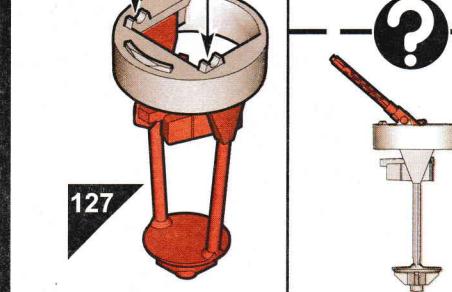
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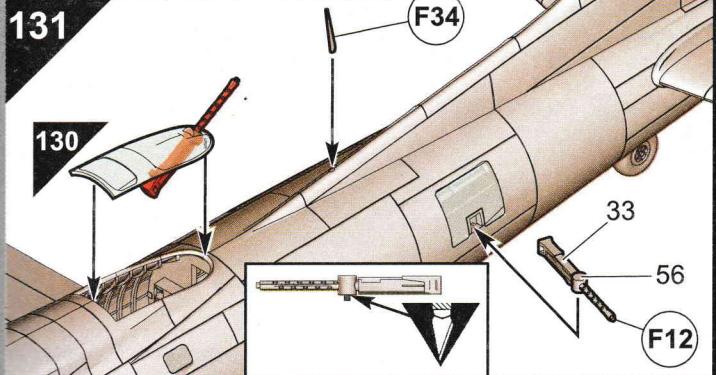
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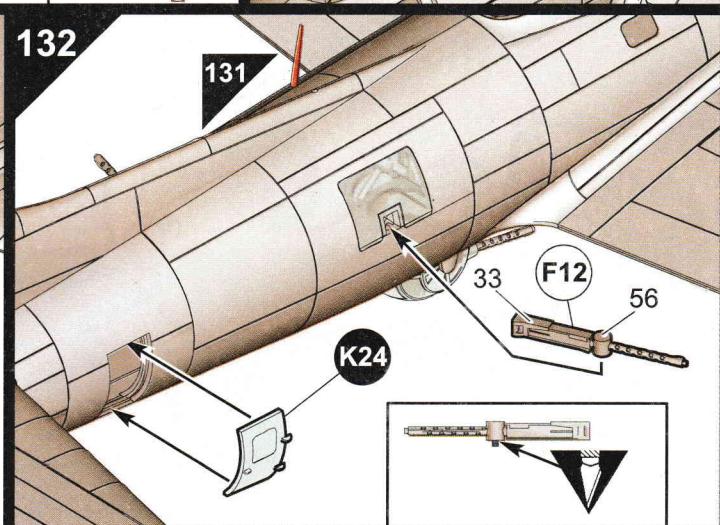
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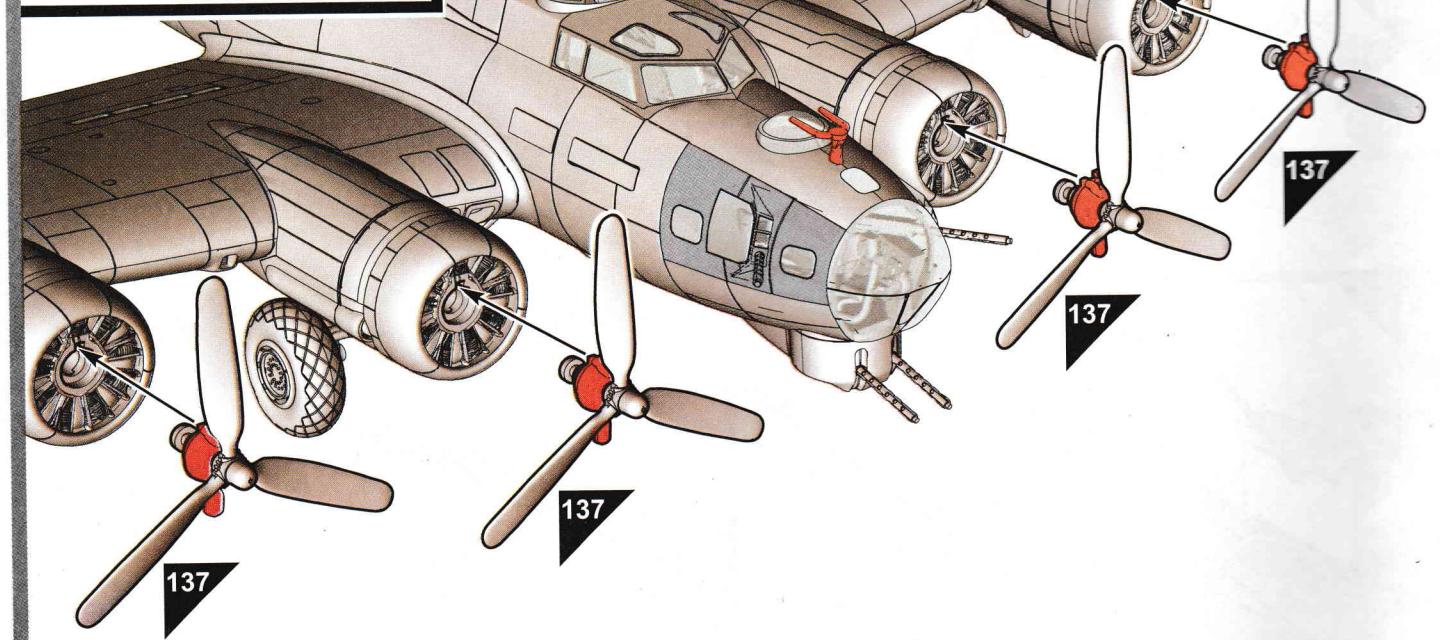
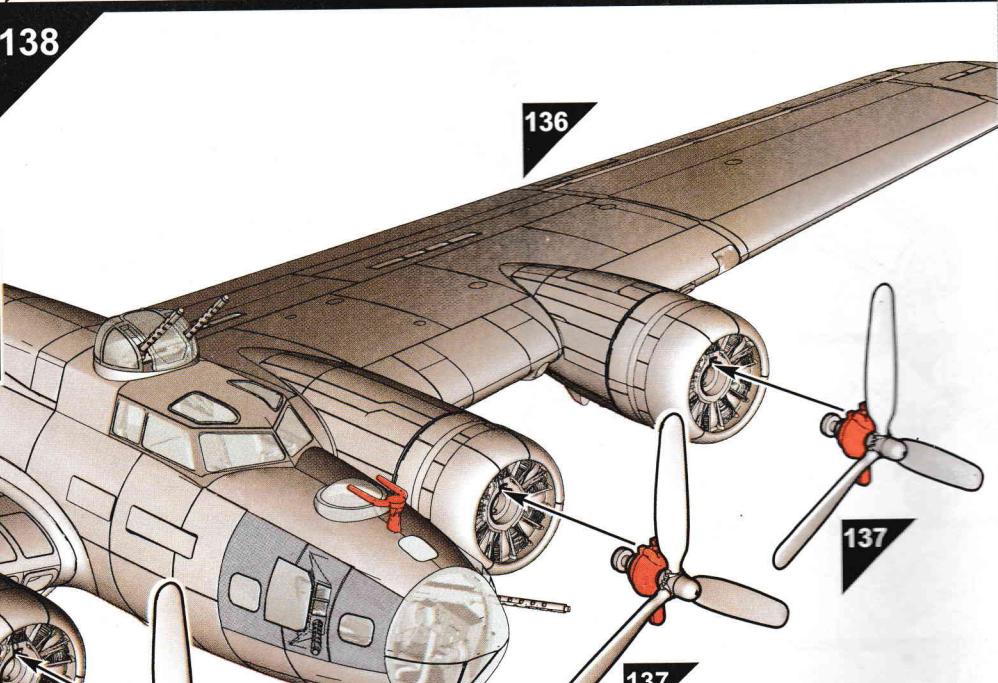
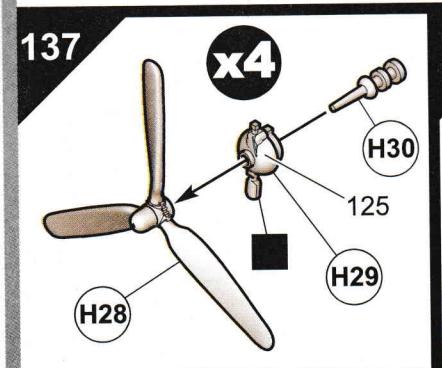
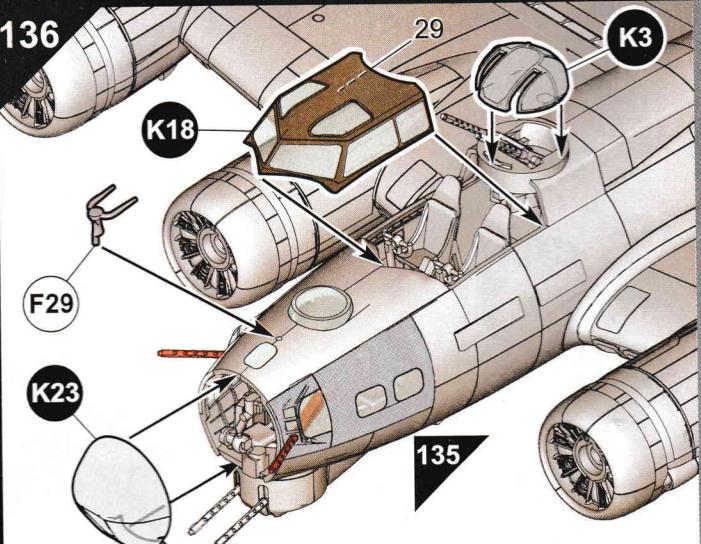
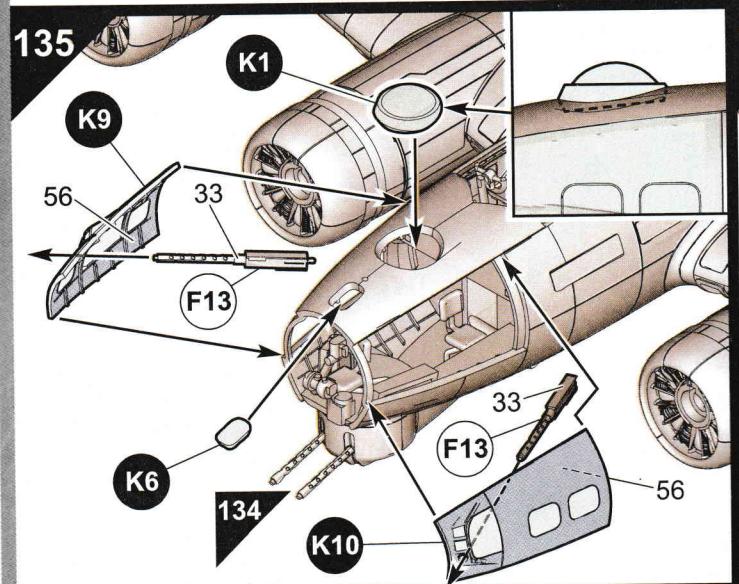
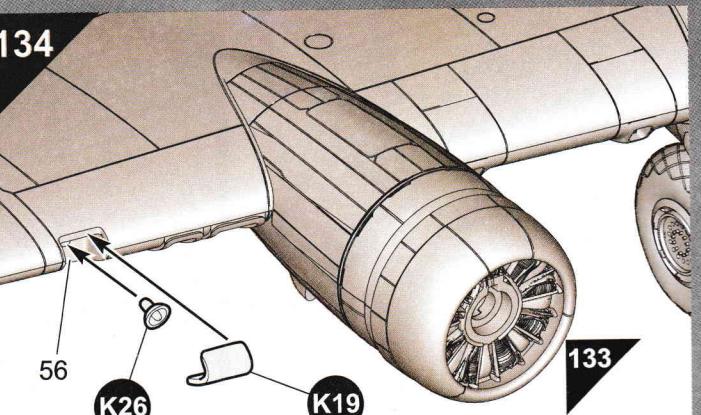
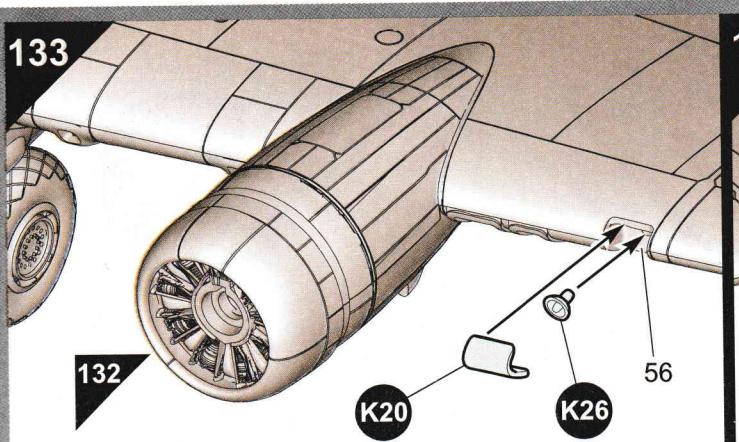


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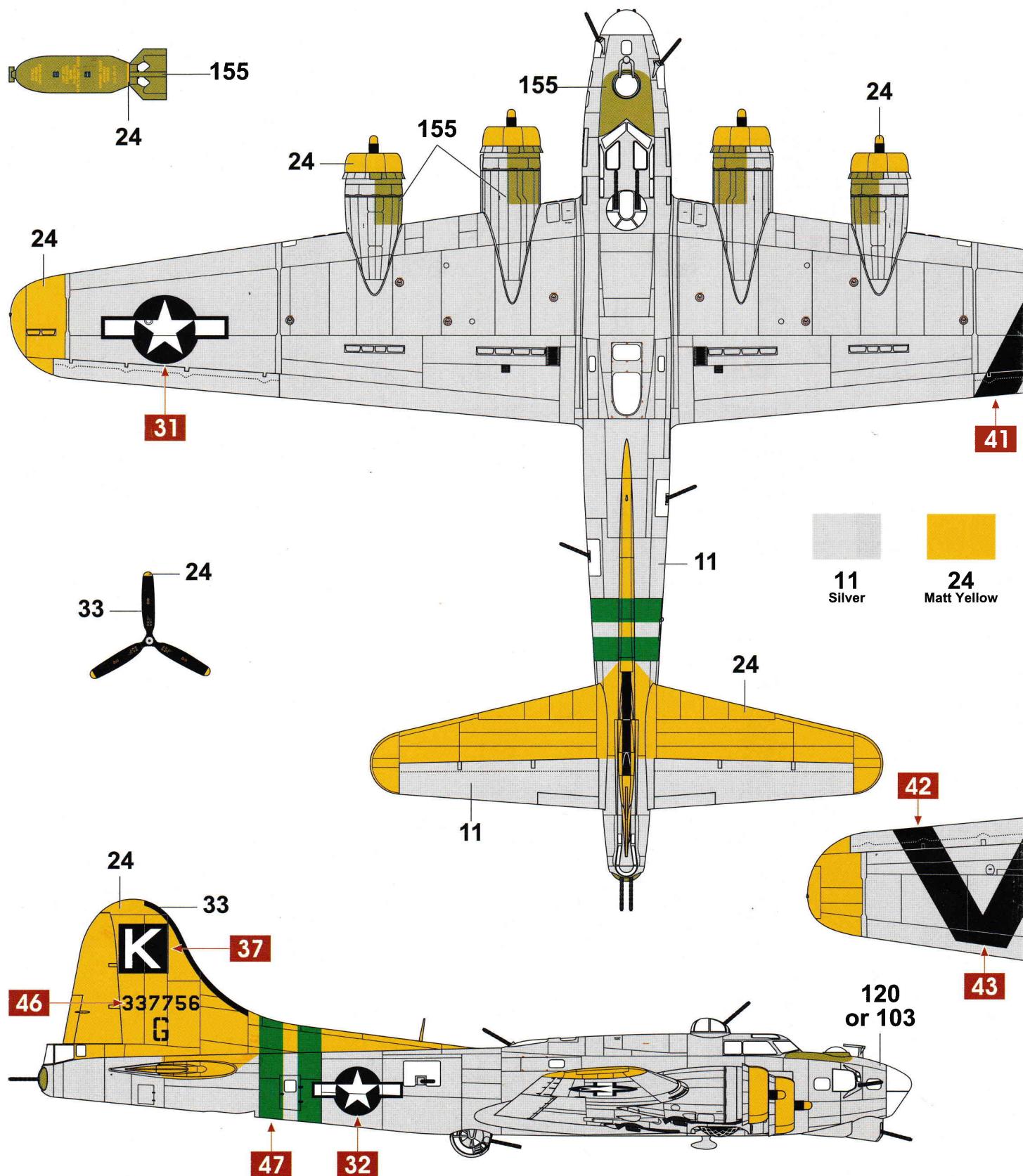
132





A Boeing B-17G-70-B

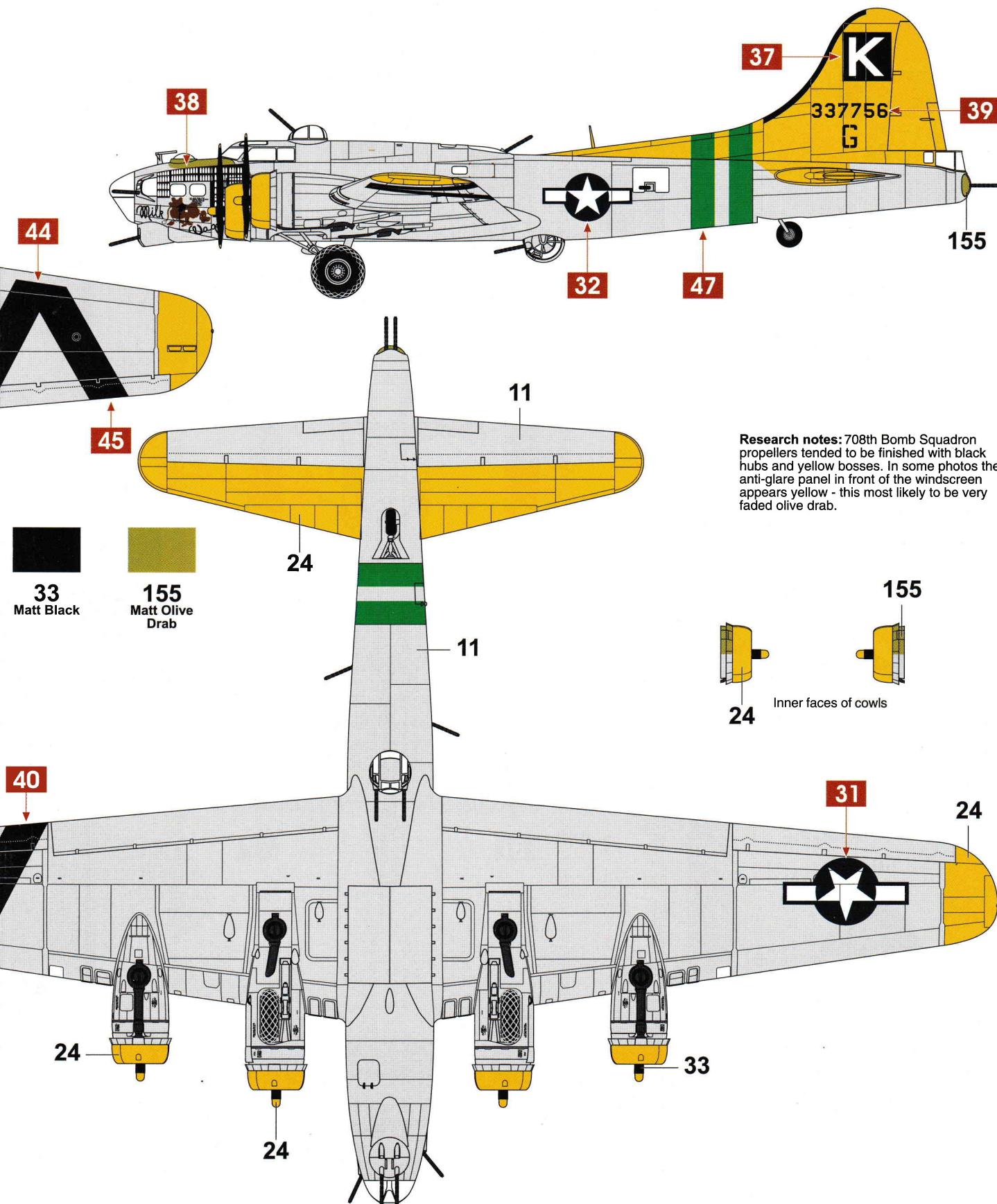
43-37756 'Milk Wagon', 708th Bomb Squadron, 447th Bomber Group
Royal Air Force Rattlesden



Manufactured by: Hornby Hobbies Ltd Westwood, Margate, Kent, CT9 4JX, UK +44(0)1843 233525 customerservice@hornby.com
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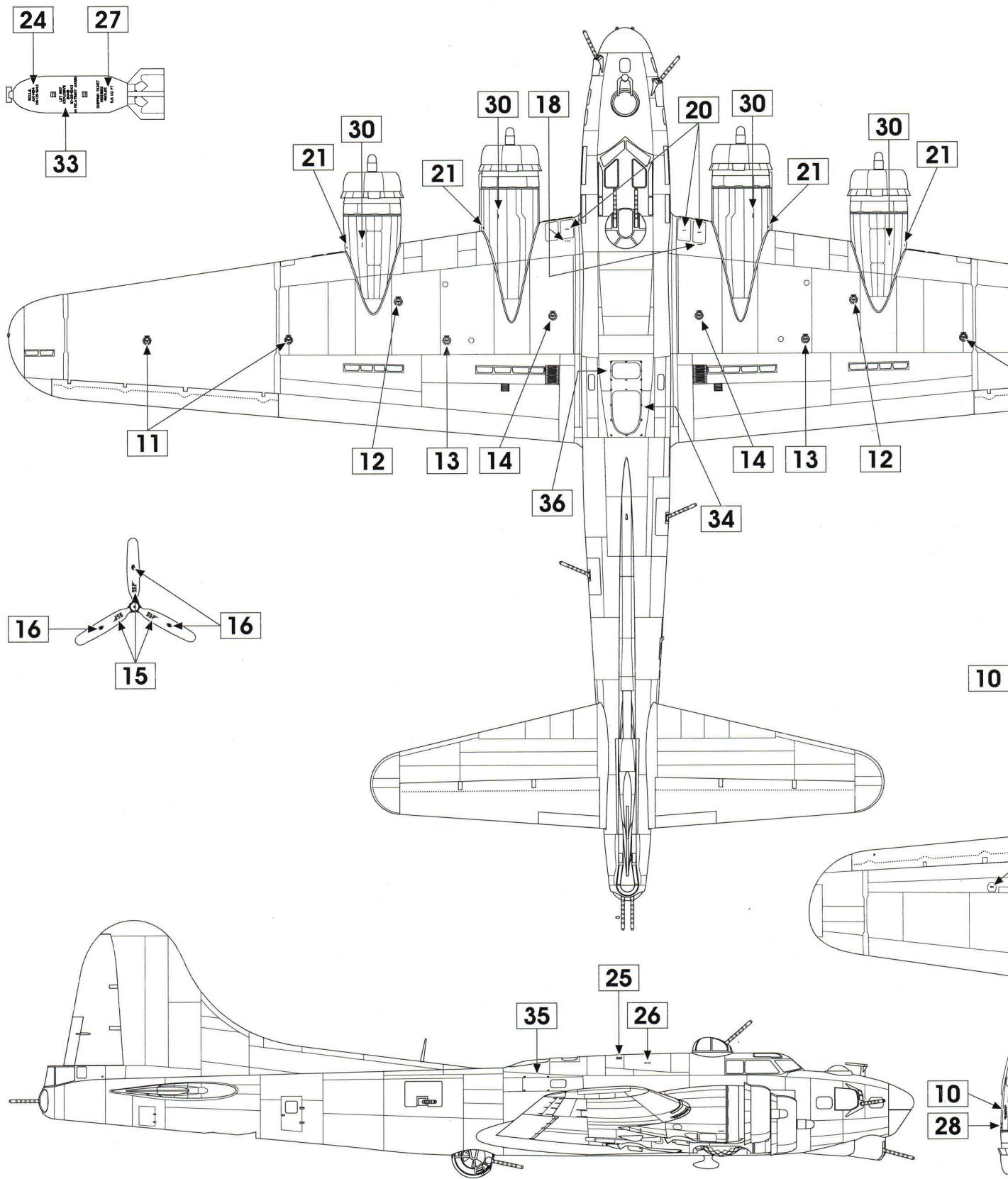
B-17 Flying Fortress™

Bomb Group, Eighth Air Force, United States Army Air Force,
Suffolk, England, 1945.



Boeing B-17G Flying Fortress

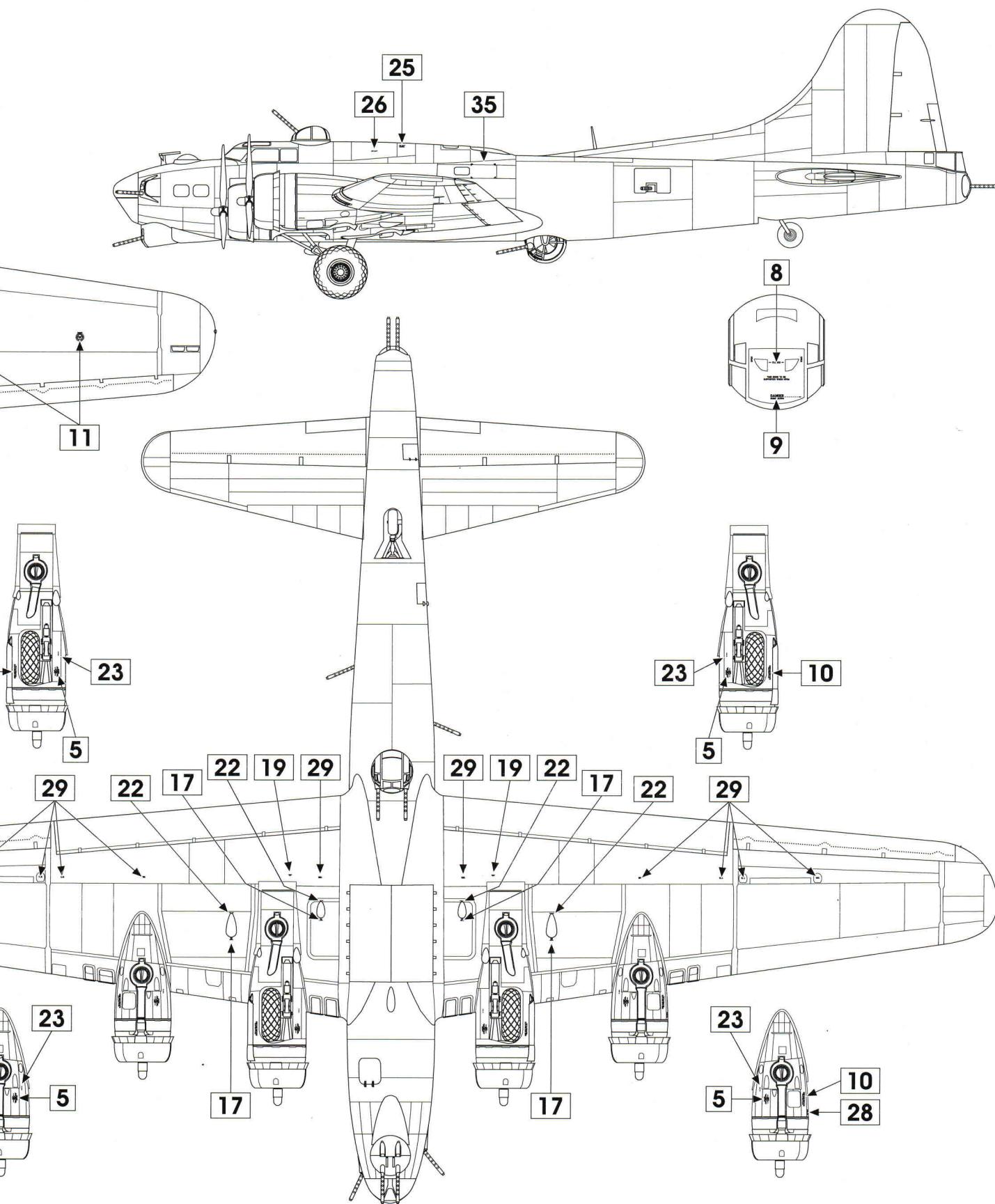
Position of components



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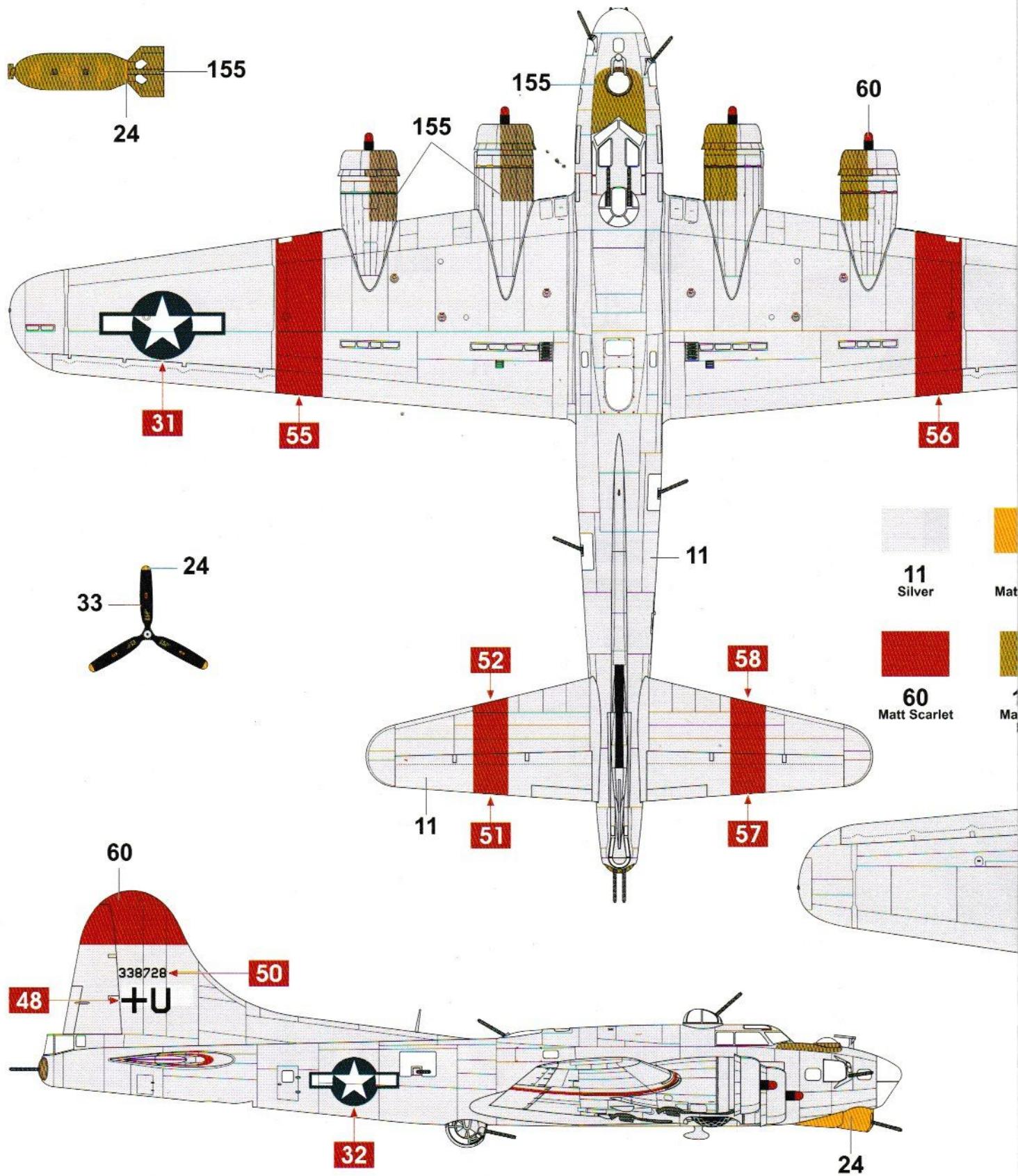
Flying Fortress™

Common stencil data



Boeing B-17G-95-E

43-38728 '\$5 with Breakfast', 851st Bomb Squadron, 490th E
Royal Air Force Eye, S



B-17 Flying Fortress™

Bomb Group, Eighth Air Force, United States Army Air Force,
Suffolk, England, 1945.

