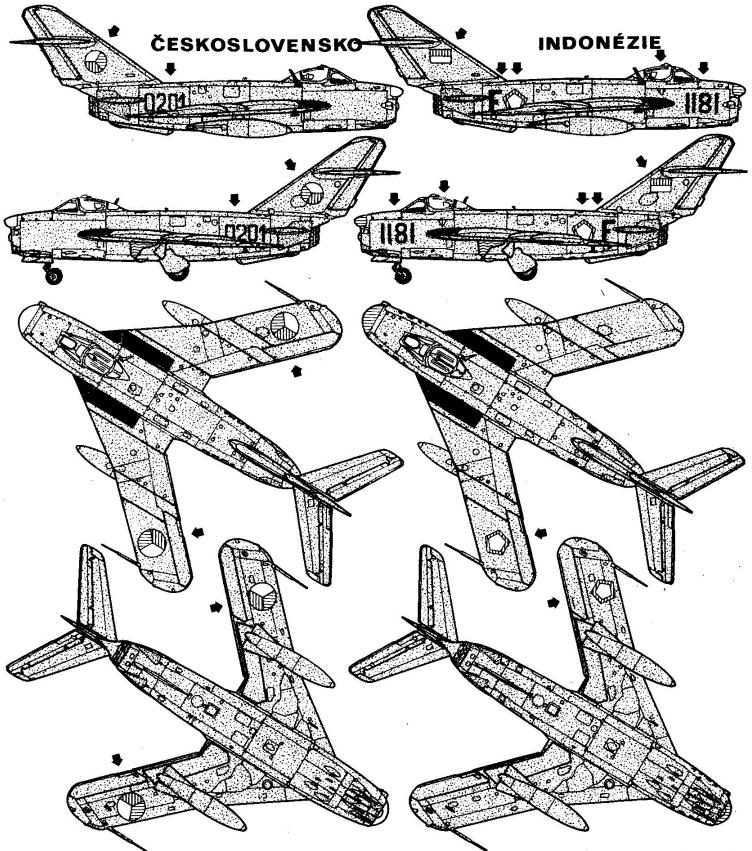


ČÍS. 7. MiG-17 1:72



MiG-17PF ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO LETECTVA.

MiG-17PF čs. letectva létatly v původní barvě elektrovaného duralu s lišty se mezi sebou pouze v některých barevných doplňcích.

MiG-17PF s číslem 0201 má kryty radaru bílé, černé lemované a "chodusíky" na kořenech křídel černé. Potahové plechy před hlavními kolejnicemi břidlici stíny vnitřního povrchu jsou bílé, spodní povrchové trubice jsou v původní barvě leštěného nerezu.

Hlavní kanon jsem černomodré, radiovýskomery a anteny na křídlech jsou černé. Podvozkové nohy, disky kol, vnitřní plochy podvozkových krytů, vnitřky podvozkových sak a vnitřek kabiny jsou bílé, vnitřek periskopu na krytu kabiny jsou zářivě žluté, kryty přístrojů v přední části kabiny, křídla, pedály nožního řízení a pneumatiky jsou matné černé.

Československé výročné znaky jsou na všech plochách křidel a na směrovce.

Císla 0201 jsou na bocích trupu.

MiG-17PF INDONÉZKÉHO LETECTVA.

MiG-17PF s číslem 0201 byl v barvě elektrovaného duralu. Kryty radaru byly bílé, "chodusíky" černé, všechny kryty dole křídel byly barevné shodné s původním MiG-17PF československého letectva.

Indonézské výročné znaky, červené lemované bílé pětiúhelníky, byly na obou bocích zadní části trupu na horní ploše levého křídla a na dolní ploše pravého křídla.

Na směrovce byla indonézská vlajka. Císla 1181 -

byla na přidi, písmena F na zadní trupu a pod kabinkou byly červené výstražné trojúhelníky.

Podrobnější popis, výkresy, fotografie a barevné schéma dalších kamufláží jsou uveřejněna v časopise Letectví a kosmonautika, číslo 22, ročník 1974.

MiG-17, který přímo výrobcovi vyšel z vynikajícího stíhače MiG-15, pod kterým vznikl i jistou podobnost trupu, byl v roce 1952 vstřícně pojmenován MiG-17. V roce 1953 byl MiG-17 využit pro vývoj nového sovětského stíhače L.T. Iljušinem dosažen rychlosť zvuku ve vodorovném letu. Seriální výroba byla zahájena v roce 1951 a následujícím roce příčná pod označením MiG-17 do služby v sovětském vojenském letectvu vstoupila v počtu 120 kusů. Zavedení motoru VK-1F s přídavným spalováním vznikla nejrozšířenější verze MiG-17 E. Zahudování vzniklo střeleckého radiolokátoru, které se vyzádalo změnu a prodloužení přídě, vznikly přepravovací verze pro karabiny, počátkem 60. let i výroba MiG-17PF s výzbrojí tří kanonů NR-23, taťto varianta je předlohou naší stavebnice, ze které dál vznikl MiG-17PFU bez kanonové výzbroje se čtyřmi fízonymi střelami "vzduch-vzduch".

Začátkem 60. let počátkem 70. let probly MiG-17E a následně i MiG-17PF do služby v našem vojenském letectvu. Od roku 1957 byl MiG-17 F licenčně vyráběn v Polsku pod označením Lim-5, kde byl také později modifikován pro funkci stíhače bombardéru/Lim-5B. Lim-5 licenčně byl také vyráběn v ČSSR pod označením L-4.

MiG-17 potřídy je nejrozšířenějším vojenským letounem světa. Nosily, nebo stále nosí výročné znaky: SSSR, ČSSR, PLR, MLR, BLR, RSR, NDR, VDR, Kambodže, KLDR, Kuby, Alžíru, Egyptu, Sýrie, Iraku, Indonésie, Kíny, Albánie, Maroku, Guiney, Mali, Nigerie, Izraelu a Severního Jemenu, Uganda, Republiky Československé.

Krest ohně prodělaly MiGy-17 v průběhu suezské krize v roce 1956, i v dalších dvou válkách arabských zemí proti izraelské agresi, v letech 1967 a 1973. Spolu se svým mladším následovníkem MiGem 21 vybojovaly nejedny vítězství souboj při obraně severního iráckého nadzvukovým americkým útočníkům.

MiG-17PF je jednomístný celokovový středoplošník letounu s tříkřídlou základnou a polovinovým turbokompreserem v přídavném výdechu motoru VK-1F s radialem kompreserem a jednoústupovou turbinou truhu 2700 kp bez a 3380 kp s přídavným spalováním, umístěným v zadní polovině trupu. Křídlo má záporový úhlopříklenek 59°, křídlo je plánovitého tvaru s klopným sedadlem. Obsah palivových nádrží je 1410-litrů kerosinu a pod křídly mohou být zavěšeny dálší dvě přídavné nádržky po 400 l.

MiG-17PF je vybaven radiovými, radionavigačními, radiolokacemi systémy. Je vyzbrojen třemi kanony NR-23, ráže 23 mm, každý se zásobou 100 nábojů. Délka trupu je 11,08 m, rozpětí křídel 9,63 m, max. rychlosť 1120 km/hod., výška 3,80 m, nosná plocha 22,60 m², start. váha 6380 kg, maximální dolet 2250 km, maximální rychlosť 220 km/hod., dostup 16000 m, maximální rychlosť 220 km/hod., start. váha 4290 kg, prázdná váha 55 m/sec.

KAMUFLÁŽE

A OZNAČENÍ

	BÍLÁ		ČERNÁ
	STŘÍBRNÁ		ZELENOŠEDÁ
	NEREZ		PÍSKOVÁ
	MODRÁ		TYRKYSOVĚ MODRÁ
	ČERVENÁ		ZELENÁ
	OBTISK		STŘEDNĚ ŠEDÁ

Plastikové stavebnice letadel v měřítku 1:72	
vyrobána KOVZOVAZDY PROSTĚJOV:	
1. Aero L-29 Delfín	
2. Avia B.534	
3. Il-10 (Avia B-33)	
4. MiG-19	
5. Letov Š.328	
6. Lavočkin La-7	
7. MiG-17	
8. Připravujeme:	
	Avia B.35

MiG-17PF EGYPTSKÉHO LETECTVA.

Jeden z MiG-17PF egyptského letectva byl v době egyptsko-izraelské války v roce 1967, kamouflage vlnou barev, vyzádil výrobu, trup byl v celé délce boční trupu, nepravidelně skvrnitý, všechny vnitřní povrchy výrobcové tykavky a spíky Pitotové trubice byly v barvě nerezu.

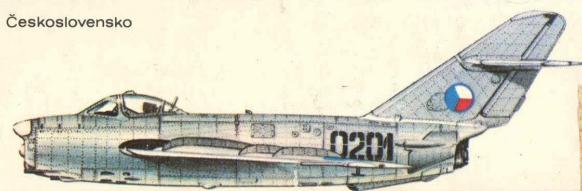
Egyptské výročné znaky byly na všech plochách křídel a na bocích trupu, egyptská vlajka na směrovce. Červené číslo nebo typ na obou stranach přídě nahrazoval jinak běžně užívané arabské čísla.

Stíhací letoun MiG-17PF je vystaven v expozici letectva a PVO vojenského muzea na letišti Praha-Kbely.

MiG-17 PF

1/72

Československo



J. VELC

MiG-17 PF



PLASTIKOVÝ MODEL



MiG-17 PF

1/72

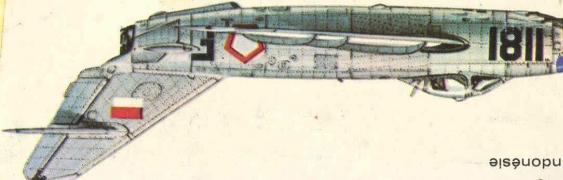
- 1. AERO L-29 DELFIN
- 2. AVIA B.534
- 3. LILIT/AVIA B.33
- 4. MIG-19
- 5. LETOV Š.328
- 6. LA-7

Czechoslovakia

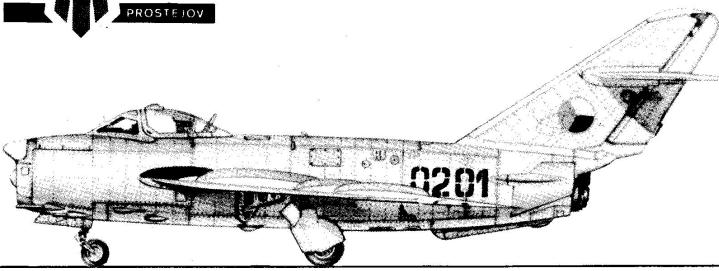
PROSTĚJOV

KOVZOZÁVODY

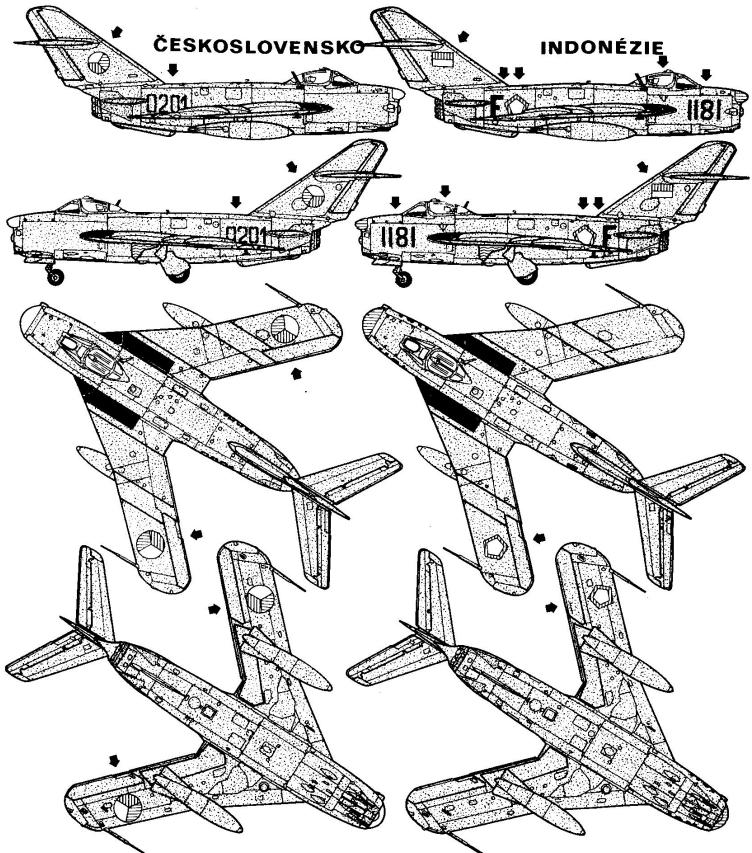
Indonesia



Egypt



No. 7 MiG-17 1:72



MiG-17PF OF CZECHOSLOVAK AIR FORCE.

MiG-17PFs of CzAF were entirely in natural metal finish or polished aluminium. There were differences only in colours of radomes and wing tips. MiG-17PF No. 0201, seen here in kit, has white radomes with a 20 mm red outline, wing walkways are matt black, heavily scratched. The panels at the cannon muzzles, jet orifice, air brakes and tips of Pitot tubes are left in original colour of stainless steel. The cannon barrels are bluish black, radioaltimeter aerials and aerials on wing tips are black. Undercarriage legs, wheel disks, wheel fairings, inner surfaces of undercarriage legs, cockpit interior, ejector seat and rearview mirror on canopy are medium semi-gloss grey. The instrument panel, side panels, consoles, control column, rudder pedals and tyres are matt black. The Czechoslovak insignia are on all surfaces of wings and on fin (see drawings on instruction sheet). Black identification numbers 0201 are on rear fuselage sides.

MiG-17PF OF THE INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AIR FORCE.

MiG-17PF of the Air Force of the Indonesian Republic (Indonesian: TNI-AU) had the tail code '1181'. The radomes were medium blue, wing walkways matt black. All other colour details were identical to Czechoslovak MiG-17PF. The Indonesian insignia, white pentagons outlined by red, were on both sides of rear fuselage, on upper surface of port wing and on underside of starboard wing. The Indonesian emblem was on fin, black. The identification number was on both sides of fuselage nose, capital letters 'B' in black on rear fuselage. The ejector seat warning triangles were directly below the cockpit on both sides of fuselage.

Detailed history, drawings, description, photographs and further colour camouflages were published in the Czechoslovak aviation magazine - Letectví - Kosmonautika (Flying - Astronautics) No. 22, volume 1974.

MiG-17, which was directly developed from the outstanding jet fighter MiG-15, and to a certain extent took over its shape of the fuselage, carried subsonic air superiority fighter design to its apex. This fighter was developed in the construction team led by N. P. Mikoyan during 1949-1950. First prototype, code designation Si-1, powered by VK-1A turbojet, had made its maiden flight in January 1950. Already in February of the same year in the hands of test pilot I. T. Ivashchenko it attained M-1.0 in level flight. The plane went into mass production in 1951, during the following year the first serial aircraft, under designation MiG-17, were delivered to operational units of the VVS USSR. MiG-17 in the course of the fifties had undergone many modifications. By introducing VK-1F turbojet with afterburning, the most widely used variant MiG-17PF, which was in service until 1967, was born. MiG-17PF, armed by three NR-23 cannons, came into being by building in an Airborne Interception radar with two antennae into the reformed and lengthened nose of fuselage. MiG-17 is a subject of this kit. MiG-17PFU, its cannons being replaced by four AAM, became the final variant. At the beginning of the second half of the fifties MiG-17s, mostly MiG-17Ps, were also used as interceptors in the Soviet Air Force. From 1957 MiG-17s were licence-manufactured in Poland, under designation Lim-5. In the course of the sixties further Polish modifications, fighter-bombers Lim-5M and Lim-6, reconnaissance Lim-5R and Lim-6R were developed and produced in Poland. Under designation F-4 MiG-17Ps were also licence-manufactured in China. Today MiG-17 is despite its age, one of the world's most widely used combat aircraft. MiG-17 has served or is still present, either in the air forces of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, German Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, China, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, the United Arab

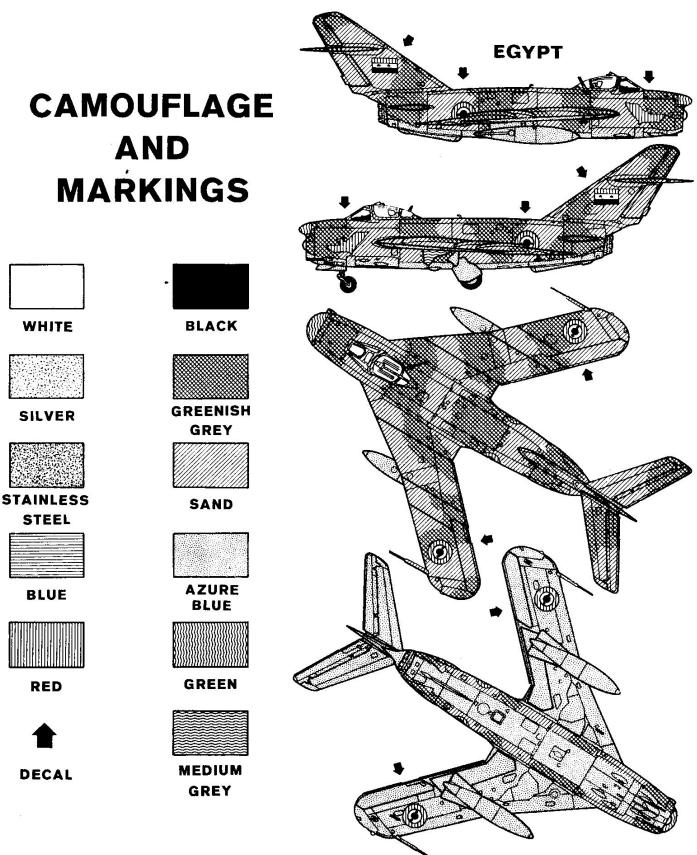
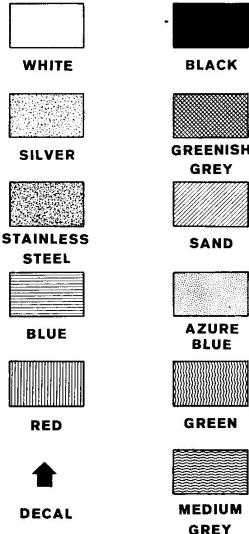
Republic, Syria, Iraq, Indonesia, Morocco, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Southern Yemen, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Somalia, Sudan, North Yemen and Uganda. During the Suez war in 1956 MiG-17s under cover of fire, and were used in full-scale Middle East war in 1967 and 1973. Together with its younger follower MiG-21 fought not one but many victorious combats while defending the sky over North Vietnam and the often against highly sophisticated supersonic American intruders.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION.

MiG-17PF is an all-metal, single-seat, mid-wing monoplane with retractable tricycle undercarriage. Like the MiG-17 day fighter, the all-weather model MiG-17PF is powered by VK-1F centrifugal-flow turbojet with radial compressor, single-stage turbine, rated at 2700 kp and 3390 kp with afterburning. Wing has a 3° anhedral, the wing leading edge sweep ranging from 55° inboard to 45° outboard. The capacity of internal fuel tanks is 1410 l of kerosene and additional fuel tanks are fitted under wings in two 300 l and 400 l units. MiG-17PF is equipped by radio, radionavigation and radar instruments. The built-in armament consists of three 23-mm. NR-23 cannons in fuselage nose, with 400 rounds per cannon.

span	9.63 m	max. speed	1120 km/h
length	11.68 m	landing speed	220 km/h
height	3.80 m	service ceiling	16000 m
wing area	22.60 m ²	max. range	2250 km
empty weight	4290 kg	climb rate	55 m/sec
loaded (max.) weight	6380 kg		

CAMOUFLAGE AND MARKINGS



MiG-17PF OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AIR FORCE.

One of the MiG-17PFs of the Egyptian Air Force had been downed in the October 1973 war. The aircraft had a white tail, white wings, tailplane and on fuselage camouflaged by irregular patches of dark greenish grey and sand colour. Undersurfaces of wings, tailplane, fuselage and auxiliary drop tanks were azure blue. Upper lip radome was medium grass green, centrebody radome white. The radioaltimeter aerials, wing aerials and canopy handles were black. Outer cover of jet engine and side of nose were white, the rest was stainless steel. Other colour details were identical to those of Czechoslovak MiG-17PF. The Egyptian insignia were on all surfaces of wings and on both sides of rear fuselage. The Egyptian emblem was on fin. Red bat on both sides of fuselage nose replaced otherwise commonly used Arabian figures.

NOTES.

Reproduced MiG-17PF jet fighter is exhibited at Air Exhibition of the Military Museum at the Praha-Kbely airport.

A list of plastic kits of aircraft in 1:72 scale, made by KOVOZAVODY PROSTEJOV, Czechoslovakia:

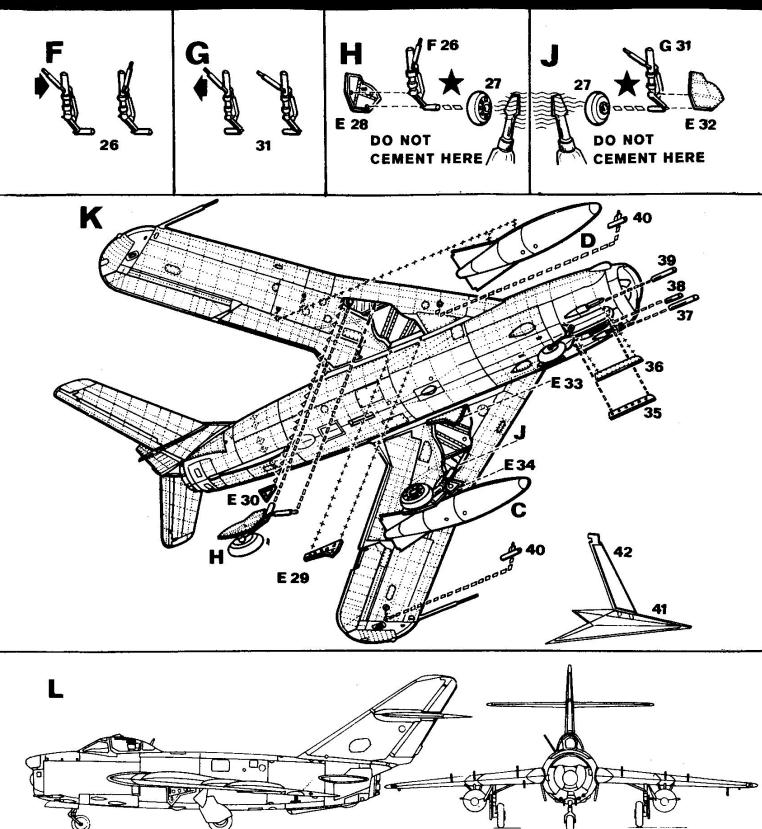
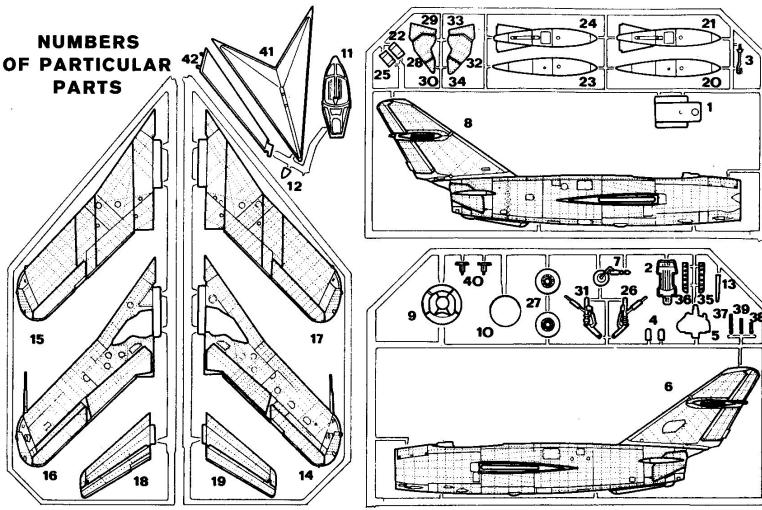
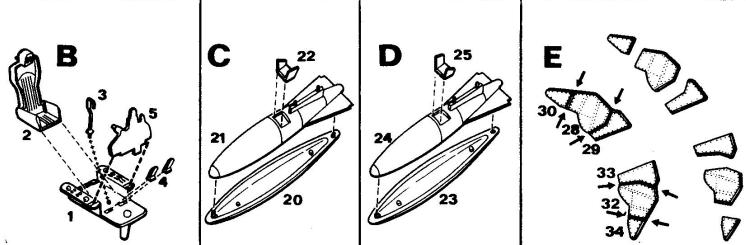
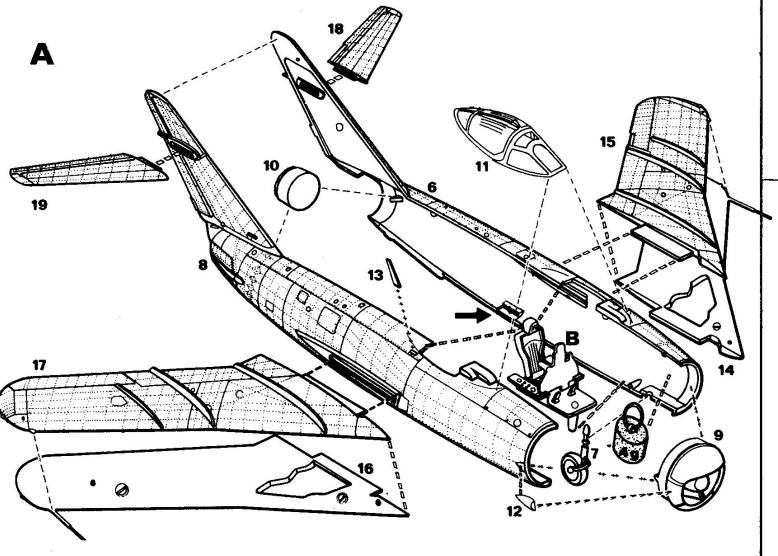
1. Aero L-29 Delfin - czechoslovak jet trainer.
2. Avia B. 534 - czechoslovak WWII biplane fighter.
3. Ilyushin Il-2 (Avia B-33 - russian WWII ground-attack plane).
4. MiG-19P - russian supersonic jet fighter.
5. Avia S. 328 - czechoslovak WWII general-purpose biplane.
6. Lavochkin La-7 - russian WWII fighter.
7. MiG-17PF - russian subsonic jet fighter.
8. In preparation Avia B. 35 - czechoslovak WWII fighter.

READ BEFORE YOU BEGIN.

1. Read instructions and study exploded drawings to become familiar with all model parts. Numbers of parts are in Drawing Číslování jednotlivých částí - Numbers of Particular Parts.
2. Carefully remove each part from its bar only when that part is to be used. Carefully trim any excess of plastic from part before assembling. Check the fit of each part before you cement it in place.
Note: This model is moulded of styrene plastic, use only styrene cement for assembly.
3. Apply cement to inside surfaces only. Use a small amount of cement to avoid damage of your model. Apply cement with small paint brush or pin.
4. Break part from its bar with sharp knife, scissors or pincers. Trim any excess of plastic, and flash off rough cast-off file. Use rubber bands to pick up and hold small parts. Use rubber bands or tape to hold parts together until cement dries. Allow time for cement to dry thoroughly before further handling.

- Use enamels or paints for plastic only.
- Larger areas are best covered with soft, wider brush, small areas with thin brush. Allow time for paint to dry thoroughly before further handling.
- Paint small parts before detaching from bars. Start with lighter colours. Scrape off paint where cement is to be applied, cement will not work on paint.
- After assembly and painting apply decals. Cut each design from paper and dip it in lukewarm water for a few seconds. Use a small brush to wet your model and slide decal from paper into correct position. Do not touch decal with fingers, press down with blotter.
- Please take your time, do not hurry. You will find that your finished model of MIG-17/FULCRUM all-weather jet fighter will reflect your time, work and patience. Enjoy your kit.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



1. Cement seat (2) to cockpit floor (1) then control column (3) into locating hole. Cement two rubber pedals (4) on marks in front of the floor. Cement instrument panel (5) between the lines on the side panels of cockpit floor. See drawing B.
2. If stand is to be used, cut away wall of plastic from market stand slot in bottom parts of fuselage halves. See arrow on drawing A.
3. Locate and cement cockpit assembly (B) into port fuselage half. Note that rear side of pilot's head rest would be cemented downwards to rear of plane. Plastic base part of cockpit, pin and bottom side of floor would be cemented downwards to inner bottom edge of fuselage half. Cement nose undercarriage leg (7) into port fuselage half. Locate and cement port and starboard fuselage (8) halves together.
4. Add weight - 4 grams (plasticine or a small piece of lead) to front part of fuselage in order to gain the proper balance, and cement fuselage nose (9) to fuselage. Lay cement on front oval jet opening (10) and insert jet engine into rear fuselage. Cement canister (11) to fuselage, then locate and cement photographic gun (12) on mark on starboard fuselage nose and aerial aerial (13) on mark on starboard side of fuselage below the cockpit.

5. Cement together upper and lower halves of wings (14 and 15, 16 and 17) then locate and cement wings into fuselage locations. Make sure that wings are correctly set at right (aeroball) angle to fuselage - see drawing L. Cement port (18) and starboard (19) halves of tailplane to fit. See drawing A.

Cement lower (20) and upper half (21) of port drop tank together, then locate and cement bracing strut (22) into recess on upper part of drop tank. See drawing C. Repeat the same procedure for lower, upper (23) and bracing strut (24) of starboard drop tank. See drawing D.

7. For a model with extended undercarriage, cut by knife joint doors of port (28, 29, 30) and starboard undercarriage (32, 33, 34), see arrows in drawing E.

8. Bend, very carefully, undercarriage retraction rod on starboard undercarriage leg (26) about 35° towards to axle of wheel. See drawing F. In the same way bend undercarriage retraction rod on port undercarriage leg (31). See drawing G.

9. Cement front and rear axles onto starboard undercarriage leg (26) and fix said axles onto leg very carefully pressing with heated screwdriver, knife or head of nail. Cement middle undercarriage door (E23) on two pins on opposite side of undercarriage leg. See drawing H. Repeat the same procedure for port undercarriage leg (G31), wheel (G27) and port middle undercarriage door (E32). See drawing J.

- Locate and cement upper end of starboard undercarriage leg (A1) into locating bush within the starboard wheel well and cement end of bent undercarriage retraction rod to inner front edge of wheel well. Cement starboard outboard undercarriage door (E30) to end edge of starboard wheel well assembly to wing tip (and forward), then cement starboard inner undercarriage door (E29) to edge of wheel well at fuselage astern to fuelgash. Repeat the same procedure for port undercarriage leg (A1) and inner undercarriage door (E28) and port undercarriage door (E29). Cement nose undercarriage door (S3, 36) on edges of nose wheel well. See drawings K and L.
- Cement cannon barrels into grooves on fuselage nose, longest barrel (37) over shortest barrel (38) on port fuselage nose, middle barrel (39) on starboard fuselage nose. See drawing K. Cement one radioaltimeter aerial (40) into pit beneath the tip of port wing, second radioaltimeter aerial (40) into pit beneath the starboard wing root in front of heel well.
- Cement assembled starboard drop tank (D) into pits beneath the starboard wing, then cement assembled port drop tank (D) into pits beneath the port wing.

13. A model with retracted undercarriage has omitted nose main landing gear legs (7.26.31) and wheel (27). All joint undercarriage doors (7.26.30) are closed. Undercarriage doors (7.26.30) are closed with wings and fuselage. Cement base of stand (41) and arm of stand (49) together, locate upper end of the arm of stand into slot trimmed in fuselage. See step 2 of the assembly instructions.

14. Painting according to chosen version, should be now completed. After painting apply decals of the chosen version. See suggested Camouflage Drawings. Your model of MiG-17PF

