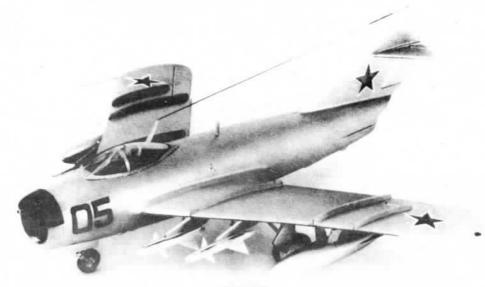
MIKOYAN MIG-17D/E FRESCO





HISTORY

Representing a substantial improvement in performance over the Mig 15 of Korean fame, the Mig 17 is basically a refinement of the earlier Russian fighter. Even before the Mig 15 began fighting for its life over Korea, its successor was test-flown but production aircraft did not reach combat squadrons in time to aid the earlier machines in the war.

Combat experience with the Mig 15 led to a thinner wing with a greater sweep angle. This created a very unstable condition at low speeds and to counter this undesirable characteristic, additional wing fences were added. The Mig 17, dubbed Fresco by the NATO forces, is powered by the same VK-1 turbojet used in the later production models of Mig 15. The Russians have claimed that the Mig 17 exceeded the speed of sound in level flight, but this is generally discounted by Western authorities.

The Fresco has been produced in greater quantities than any other jet fighter and, despite its obsolesence, is flown by more countries than any other combat plane. Five distinct versions of the Mig 17 have appeared since production began in 1959. Of these the most advanced models are the limited all-weather radar-equipped Fresco-D and missile-armed -E types. These versions have an extended nose to accommodate the intake-mounted radar scanner. Whereas the Fresco-D carries three 23 mm cannons, the Fresco-E is armed with four beam-guided "Alkali" missiles.

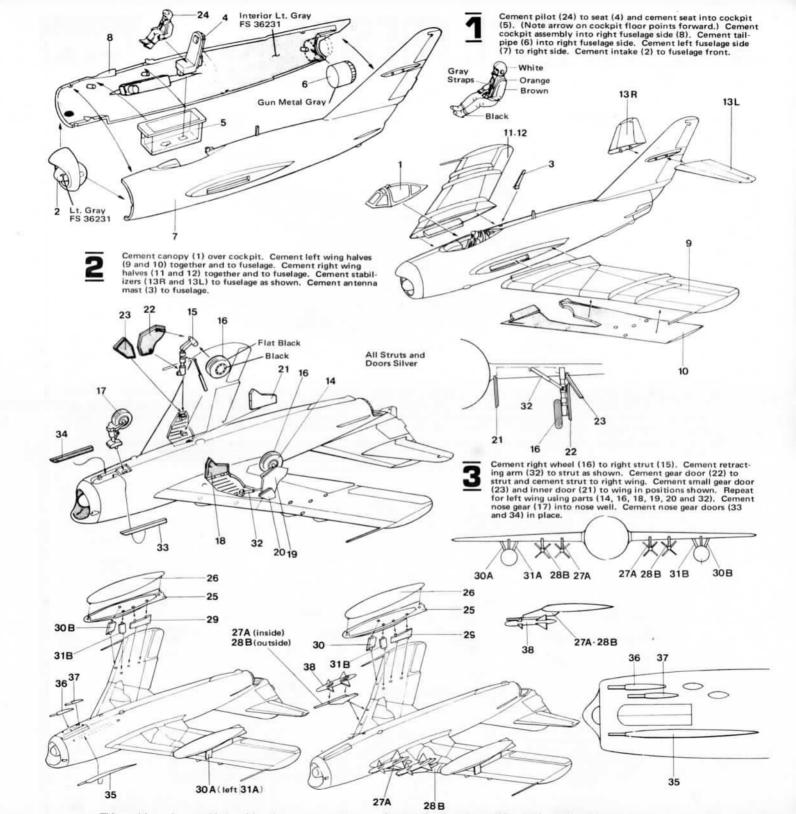
SPECIFICATIONS

Wingspan: 31 feet Length: 36 feet 4 inches

Powerplant: One 6,040 lb thrust Klimov VK-1A turbojet with afterburner increasing thrust to 6,990 lbs Performance: Maximum speed 627 mph at 40,000 ft (Mach. 95) 700 mph at sea level (Mach. 92)

Armament: (Fresco-D) Three 23 mm Nudelmann-Rikter NR-23 cannon

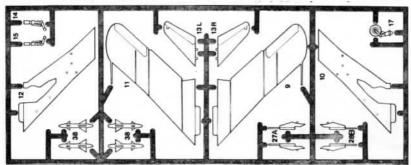
(Fresco-E) Four beam-guided "Alkali" missiles.



This model may be assembled as either the cannon-armed Mig 17D or the missile-armed Mig 17E. FOR THE MIG 17D: Cement cannons (35, 36 and 37) to nose as shown by small wedges on fuselage.

FOR THE MIG 17E: Cement missiles (38) to pylons (27A and 28B) and cement to wings as shown,

MIG 170/E



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Cement wing tank halves (25 and 26) together. Cement pylon (29) to each tank. For left tank cement braces (30B) to left front hole and (31B) to right front hole. Cement tank to wing. For right tank cement braces (31A) to left front hole and (30A) to right front hole. Cement tank to wing.

PART DRAWINGS AND PART NUMBERS (Before Assembling Your Kit)

Read these instructions carefully before assembling your model and check the exact fit of the parts before cementing. Clean off excess plastic, if any, with a sharp knife or a file. Since many tiny parts are included, check them with the assembly drawing before assembling. Do not tear off parts from the stem, but cut them off carefully with a knife or clippers. Do not cut off all of the parts at the beginning, but cut each part to be assembled, one by one, to assure each part being properly identified. Do not use too much cement since surplus adhesive can spoil the finish.

- 1. Cockpit Canopy
- 2. Intake
- 3. Antenna 4. Seat
- 5. Cockpit
- 6. Tailpipe
- Fuselage Left Side 8. Fuselage Right Side
- Left Wing Top 10. Left Wing Bottom
- 11. Right Wing Top
- 12. Right Wing Bottom 13L. Left Stabilizer
- 13R. Right Stabilizer 14. Right Gear Strut
- 15. Left Gear Strut
- 16. Wheels 17. Nose Gear
- 18. Inner Gear Door (Rt)
- 19. Main Gear Door (Rt)

- 37. Small Cannon Fairing 38. Alkali Missiles

20. Small Gear Door (Rt)

21. Inner Gear Door (Lt)

22. Main Gear Door (Lt)

23. Small Gear Door (Lt)

26. Fuel Tank Bottom

30. Sway Braces Inner

31. Sway Braces Outer

Nose Door (Rt)

35. Large Cannon Fairing

36. Medium Cannon Fairing

32. Retracting Arms

34. Nose Door (Lt)

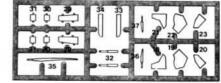
27A. Missile Pylons Inner

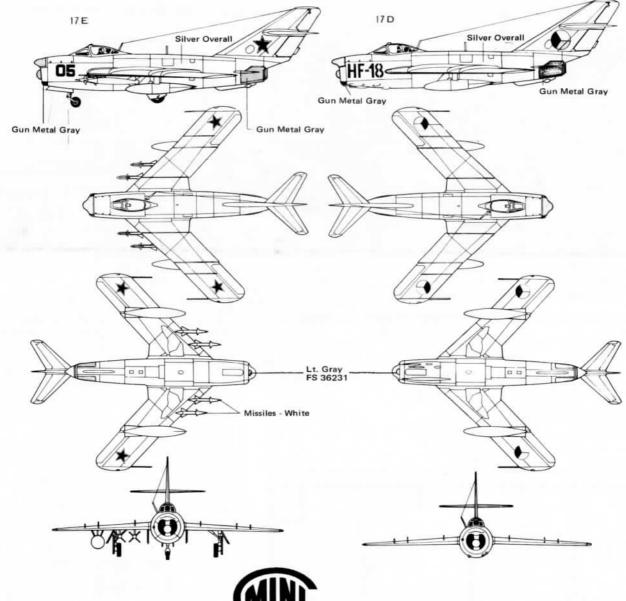
28B. Missile Pylons Outer

24. Pilot Figure

29. Tank Pylons

25. Fuel Tank Top









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MADE IN IABAN