Ju 87 G-2 Tank Buster or D-5 Dive Bomber



H-1:42-380

BUILD ONE OF TWO VERSIONS: G-2 TANK BUSTER OR D-5 DIVE BOMBER

In 1931 Major Al Williams, U.S.M.C. (Retired), invited a former World War I flying ace to represent Germany at the National Air Races in Cleveland, Ohio. The "flying fool," Ernst Udet, proved quite popular with his exhibition of crazy flying. He, in turn, was highly impressed with Major Williams' vertical diving demonstrations and the mock dive bombing attacks carried out by Curtiss "Helldivers" of the U.S. Navy for the crowd's benefit.

As a result of this experience, Udet became the driving force behind development of the dive bomber for the German Luftwaffe. By 1935, the first Ju 87 Stuka was flying, powered, ironically, by a British Rolls-Royce Kestrel engine. The name Stuka is a contraction of Sturtzkampfflugzeug (literally dive-fighting airplane), and it originally applied to all dive bombers in much the same way that "Jabo" or Jagdbomber applied to all fighter bombers. "Stuka" soon came to be applied exclusively to the Ju 87.

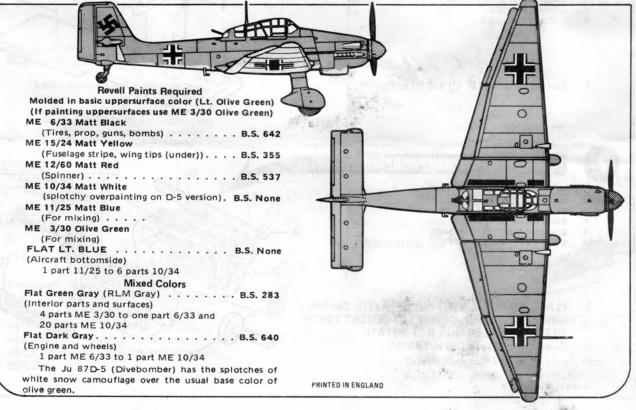
From its use in the Spanish Civil War in 1937, in Poland in 1939 and in France in 1940, the Stuka gained a formidable reputation as a weapon of terror. Sirens were attached to the landing gear fairings. Their wail, combining with the sinister spectre of the Stuka's hawk-like form plummeting down, was enough to unnerve the most determined defender when seen for the first time. When opposed by fighters, however, the story was very different. It was soon realized that more armament and armor protection was needed.

The Ju 87D model was introduced in 1941 as an interim measure. It offered a substantially increased capability in performance and load carrying as well as increased protection for the crew in terms of armor and armament. This interim measure turned out to be the final development of the Ju 87 series, apart from modifications to certain of the "D" versions converting them into Ju 87G tank busters or Ju 87H trainers.

The Ju 87G-2 came about as the requirements for an effective

"Panzerknacker" (tank cracker) was made obvious by the inability of the dive bomber version to stop a Russian tank with anything short of a direct hit. Two 37 mm. Flak 18 cannon with six round magazines were mounted beneath each wing of the Ju 87D, dive brakes and bomb rack being removed. If the conversion was performed on a Ju 87D-3 (short wing tip version of the "D"), a Ju 87G-1 resulted. If performed on the D-5 (with the longer wing tips), then a Ju 87G-2 was born. Both aircraft types could be reconverted for dive bombing by simply removing the guns and installing the bomb racks and dive brakes. The success of the "G" version can be measured in part by the score of Hans Ulrich Rudel of Stukageschwader 2 who converted no less than 519 Soviet tanks to scrap between October 1943 and May 1945 while flying the Ju 87G-2.

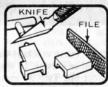
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GET YOUR TOOLS READY:



WHEN CALLED FOR



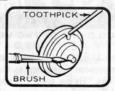
TO REMOVE AND TRIM PARTS



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

TO HOLD PARTS

IF YOU WISH TO STOP AT ANY POINT DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF YOUR MODEL, DO SO ONLY AT THE END OF AN ASSEMBLY STEP.



TO APPLY CEMENT



TO HOLD PARTS AFTER CEMENTING

HELPFUL MODELING HINTS.

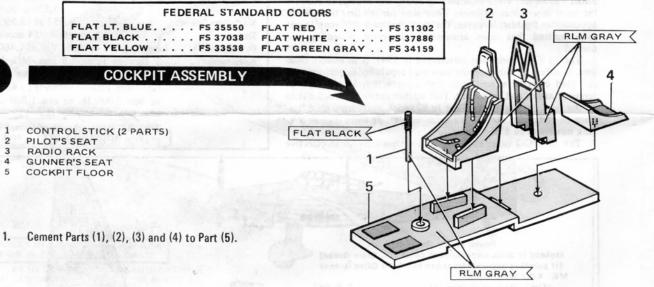
- 1. Fit parts together before cementing.
- 2. Trim away excess plastic.
- 3. Use cement sparingly, too much will damage your model.

 Suggested painting colors are indicated by flags Paint small parts before detaching from runner.

*TO OBTAIN A GOOD BOND, REMOVE PAINT WHERE PARTS ARE TO BE CEMENTED.

For modelers wishing to paint their models in authentic colors we have included the Federal Standard Color NOTE: Numbers. These numbers refer to color samples printed in FS 595. Copies may be purchased for \$2.75 each from:

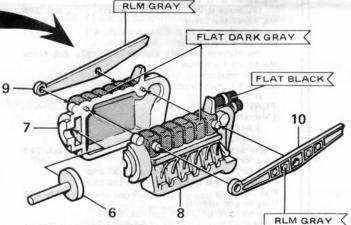
THE GENERAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION SPECIFICATIONS SECTION Building 197, STOP 249 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20407

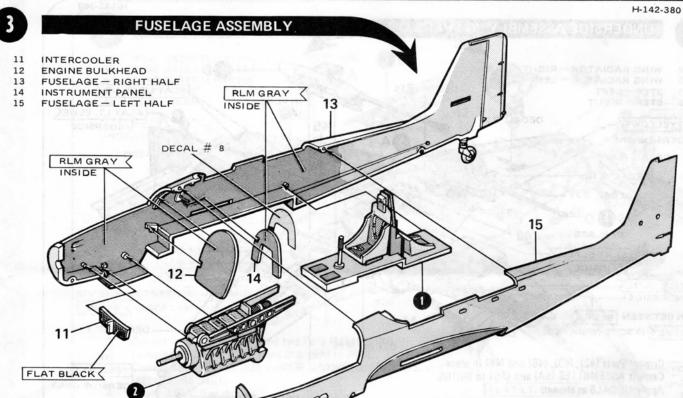


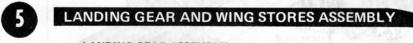
3

ENGINE ASSEMBLY

- PROPELLER SHAFT
- ENGINE RIGHT HALF
- ENGINE LEFT HALF 8
- 9 **ENGINE MOUNT - RIGHT**
- ENGINE MOUNT LEFT 10
- PLACE, DO NOT CEMENT Part (6) into (7). Carefully cement Part (8) to (7), DO NOT LET CEMENT TOUCH (6) OR PROPELLER WILL NOT ROTATE.
- Cement Parts (9) and (10) to ENGINE.





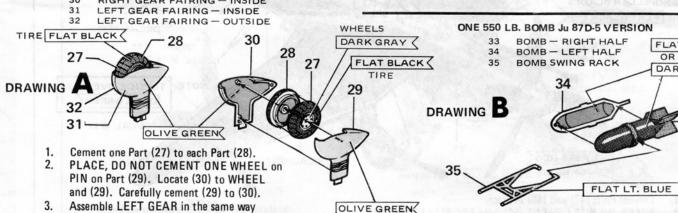


LANDING GEAR ASSEMBLY

- WHEEL HALF OUTSIDE (2 PARTS)
- WHEEL HALF INSIDE (2 PARTS) 28
- 29 RIGHT GEAR FAIRING - OUTSIDE
- 30 RIGHT GEAR FAIRING - INSIDE

using Parts (31) and (32) and remaining

WHEEL.



Cement Parts (33) and (34) together, then Snap (35) to BOMB.

Cement (11) and (12) to (13).

COCKPIT from Step 1 to (13).

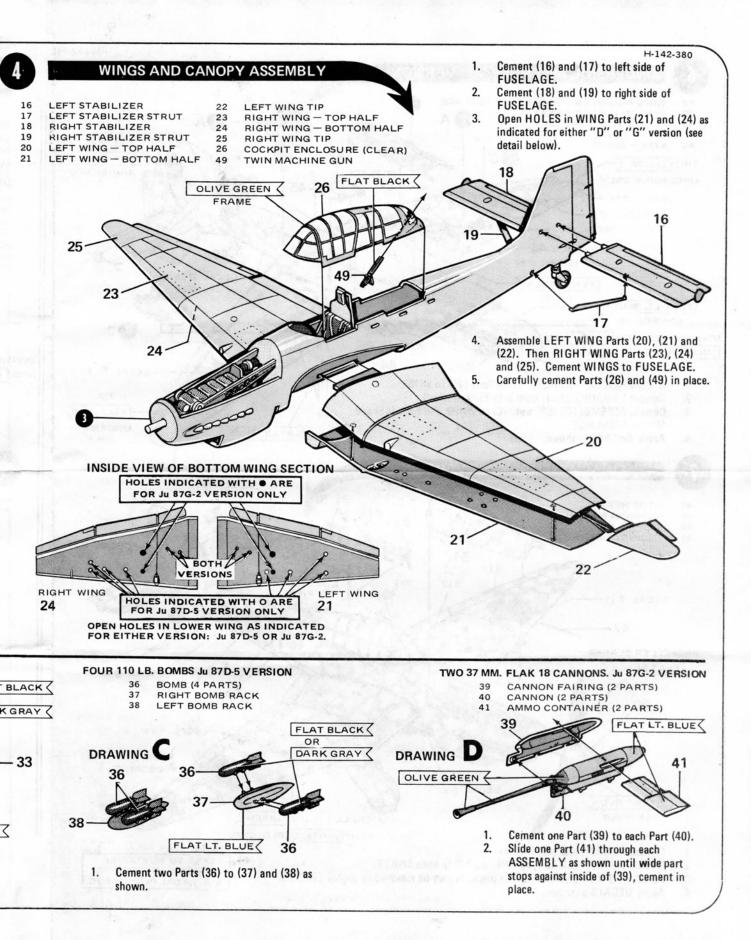
3.

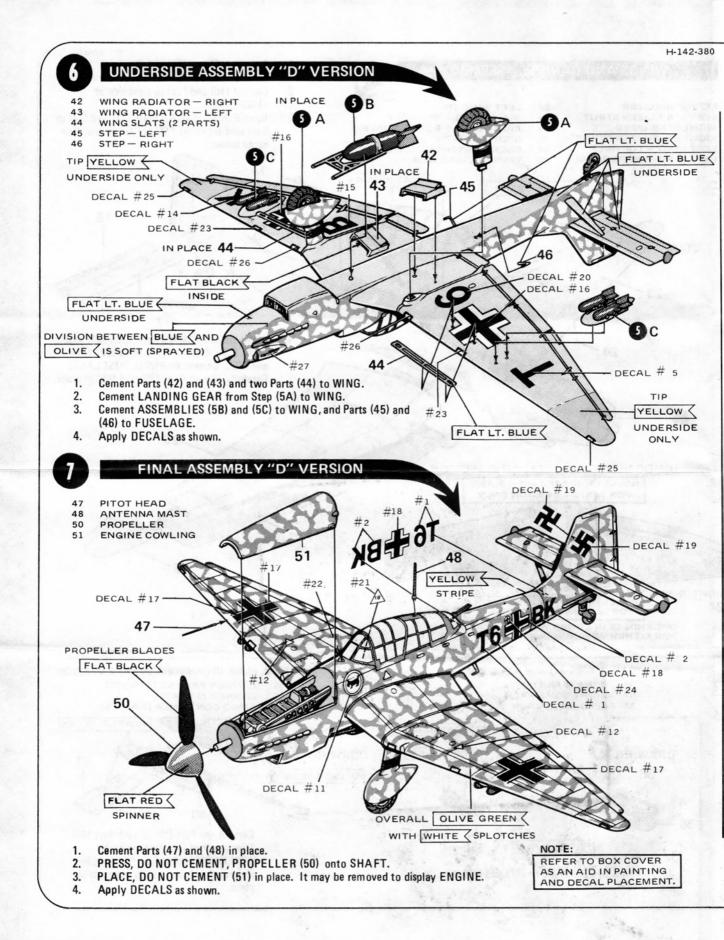
Part (15).

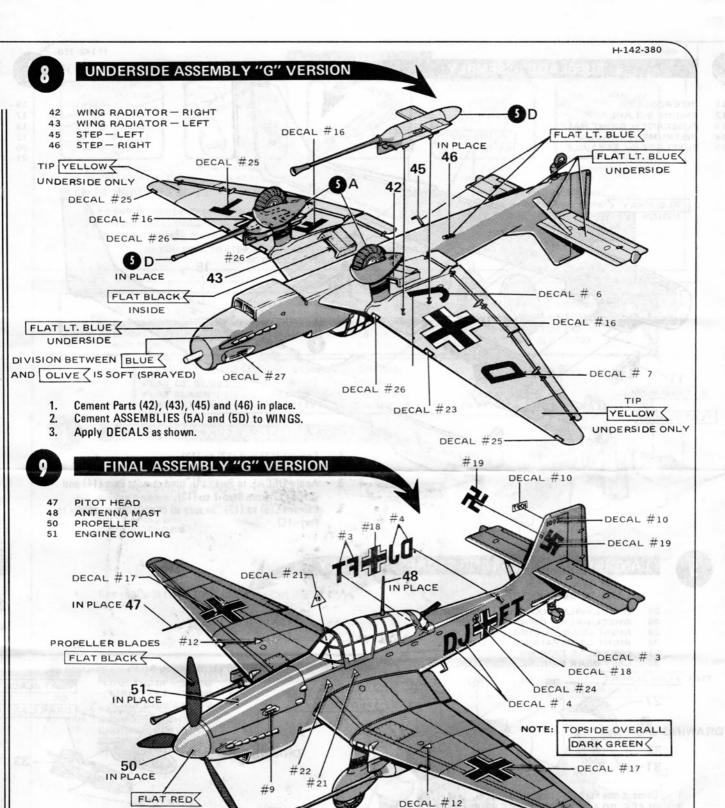
Cement ENGINE ASSEMBLY from Step 2 to (13).

Apply DECAL to Part (14), then cement Part (14) and

Cement (15) to (13). Be sure all parts locate properly to







1. Cement Parts (47) and (48) in place.

SPINNER

- 2. PRESS, DO NOT CEMENT (50) onto PROPELLER SHAFT.
- PLACE, DO NOT CEMENT (51) in place, it may be removed to display ENGINE.
- 4. Apply DECALS as shown.

NOTE:

REFER TO BOX COVER AS AN AID IN PAINTING AND DECAL PLACEMENT.