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48-028 Fokker D.VII Part 2

A/C #1

Fokker D.VII (late O.A.W.) 6441/18, Jasta 62, Lt. Max Näther, Higny-Preutin airfield, October/November 1918

This is the last wartime D.VII flown by the final leader of Jasta 62, Lt. Max Näther, which ended up in the American hands in the Zeppelin hangar at Trier after the armistice. Two photos of this stage are shown in ref. 1 and 2. As the two photos are taken from some distance in that hangar, certain details have to remain provisional, but the following points are clearly noticeable; (1) this is a late production O.A.W.-built D.VII from the 6300/18-6649/18 production batch. (2) Prussian flag (slightly different style from that on his earlier Albatros D.Va fighter) on the fuselage sides and top decking (and probably on the bottom fuselage too), (3) nose is red and fuselage is black, while all tail plane and rudder are white. (4) wings are in the original lozenge (probably the five-color variant, as were many other late production O.A.W. D VIIs with rib tapes cut from the same material) (5) exhaust is of the lete, uncowled "saxophone" variant.

A/C #2

Fokker D.VII F 4253/18, Jasta 4, flown by Oblt. Ernst Udet, Montigny Ferme & Metz airfields, August-September 1918.

The BMW-powered variant of the Fokker D.VII, identified by the "F" suffix, is generally accepted as the best WW I flighter. This particular example was flown by one of the best WW I pilots, Ernst Udet.

The plane carried the Fokker works number 2344 and was accepted at the Fokker factory on July 05. It was fitted with a BMW Illa engine, s/n 1288, and a Heine prop.

The general appearance of this machine was recorded by four known photos in ref. 4 (when he visited Fuerth airfield) and 5, and two combat reports. The report for his 47th victory (Aug. 8) describes a red fuselage and leaders streamers attached to the tailplane, as does the second combat report dated Sept. 26, for his final two victories # 61 & 62. There is no mention of the black nose that was the Jasta 4 unit marking at the time, and no black nose is visible in any of the four photos even under the digital scrutiny, so we assume that the entire fuselage was painted red. Though not shown in the photos, we assume bottom fuselage is also painted in red.

Lower wing is covered in four-color lozenge fabric on both surfaces, with rib tapes from the same material, and the arms of the bottom wing crosses have 5.4 proportions. The upper wing

A/C #3

Fokker. D.VII (Alb.) s/n unknown, Jasta 23b, flown by Lt. Josef Müller, Epinoy airfield, July/August 1918.

This is an early-production Albatros-built Fokker D.VII equipped with the low "central" exhaust. Many of such early Alb.-built D.VIIs were finished in five-colour lozenge, but its single known photo (ref. 6) is too indistinct to tell for sure if the fabric was of the four or five-colour variant. The metal parts below the guns should be dark green.

The propeller type is also difficult to determine, but possibly a Wolff or Helne. There are around 9 and 10 small louvers on the upper cowling, and a gunsight is fitted. On the tail is the staffel marking of black/white bands. (Ref. 6 cites some wing markings, but this is for Jasta 35b, which shared the same aerodrome.)
Müller's personal swan marking, chosen in honour of his birth-

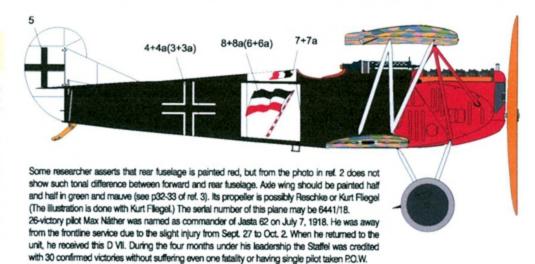
A/C #4

Fokker. D.VII (Alb.) s/n unknown, Jasta 18, Lt. Hans Müller, Montigny airfield, Summer 1918

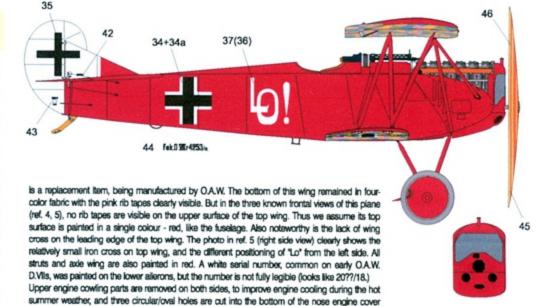
Jagdstaffel 18 moved to Montigny airfield near Metz on June 14, 1918, in order to intercept IAF bombers that were attacking targets in southern Germany, and stayed there until the end of the war. This meant that for several months they flew fewer sorties than other Jastas closer to the frontline, and thus ground crews and pilots had plenty of time to decorate their machines as they pleased. And obviously they also had an excellent supply of paint, since even one of the huts on the airfield was painted in the unit colours!

The vermillion red and white colours of Jasta 18 are often mentioned in IAF combat reports, and also in those of the USAS fighter units which opposed Jasta 18 later.

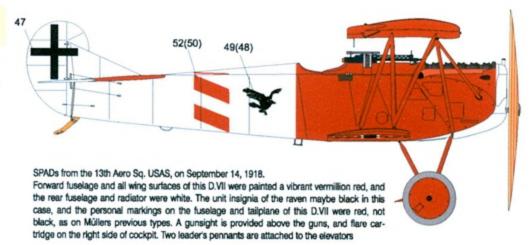
With his score standing at 13 confirmed victories Lt. Hans Müller ended the war as the highest scoring member of Jasta "Raben". Three of these were scored within the space of 15 minutes over

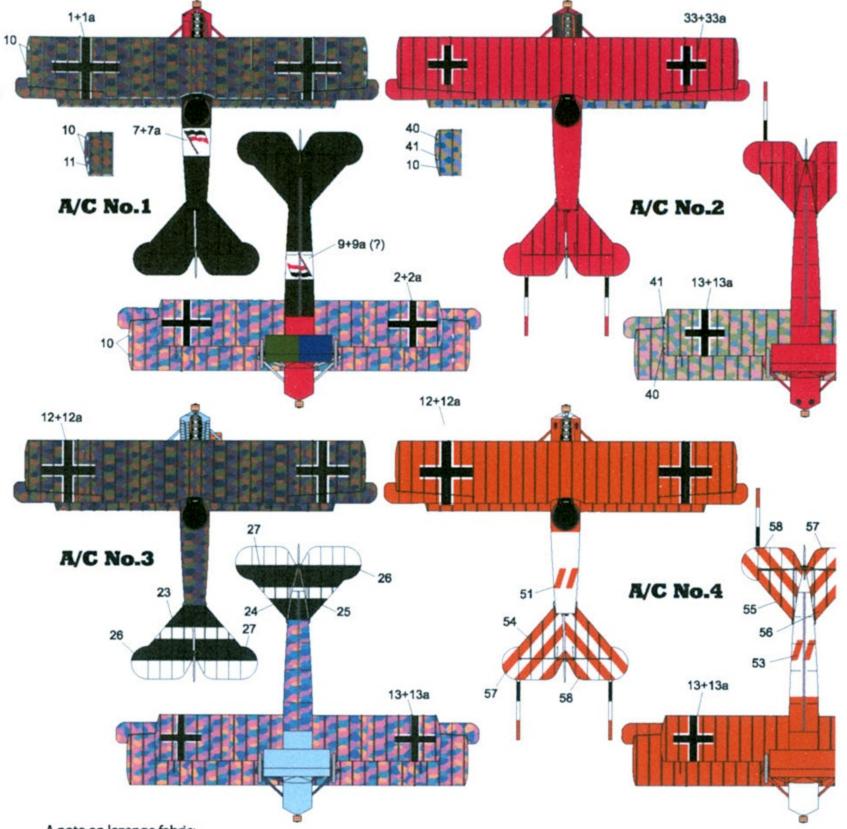


Please use the flag mark 6 to 9 in the separate smaller sheet.









A note on lozenge fabric:

Very often it is difficult or even impossible to be sure if the fabric applied to a certain airframe was of the four- or five-color variant. In many cases lighting conditions make it impossible to determine the fabric type, especially on the wings. For more general information on this subject, please refer to the three volumes of "Fokker D VII Anthology" from Albatros Publishing Ltd. One additional note concerning the rib tapes on O.A.W.-built warrants mention. Most sources say that the light-colored rib tapes on these were light blue - as we mention in our text. However, there is a distinct possibility that these rib tapes were actually cut from natural fabrici So, we leave it up to the modeler to decide on the rib tape colour. (Mr. Joern Leckscheid)

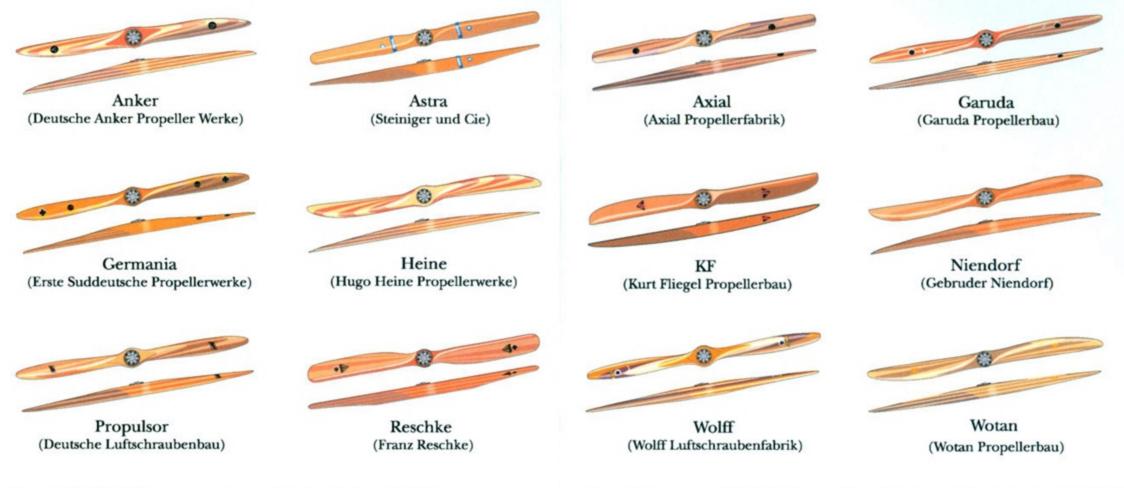
References

- Fokker D.VII Anthology 3 (Albatros Productions, 2002)
- 2. Overt the Front magazine, Vol. 22, No. 3 (League of World War One Aviation Historians, 2007/fall)
- 3. Fokker D VII Anthology 2 (Albatros Productions, 2000)
- 4. Windsock Fabric Special No. 1: von Richthofen's Flying Circus (Albatros Productions, 1995)
- 5. Aviation Awards of Imp. Germany in WWI, Vol. VII (N. O'Connor, Schiffer Publishing, 2004)
- 6. Overt the Front Vol. 24, No. 4 (League of World War One Aviation Historians, 2006/winter)
- 7. Unpublished photograph from the collection of Mr. J. Leckscheid
- 8. Osprey Aces 71, Pfalz Scout Aces of WWI (G. Van Wyngarden, Osprey Publishing, 2006)

Major propeller types used for German fighters in WWI (1/48 size)

* Wooden pattern may vary with the wooden material or number of wood layers used even within the same propeller

For Mercedes D. III series engines (Used on Albatros D.III, D.V, Fokker D.VII, Pfalz D.III, D.XII, Roland D.Vla and others.)



For BMW D.IIIa engine (Used on Fokker D.VIIF)



For Oberursel UR.II engine (Used on Fokker Dr.I, D.VI, E.V/D.VIII)

