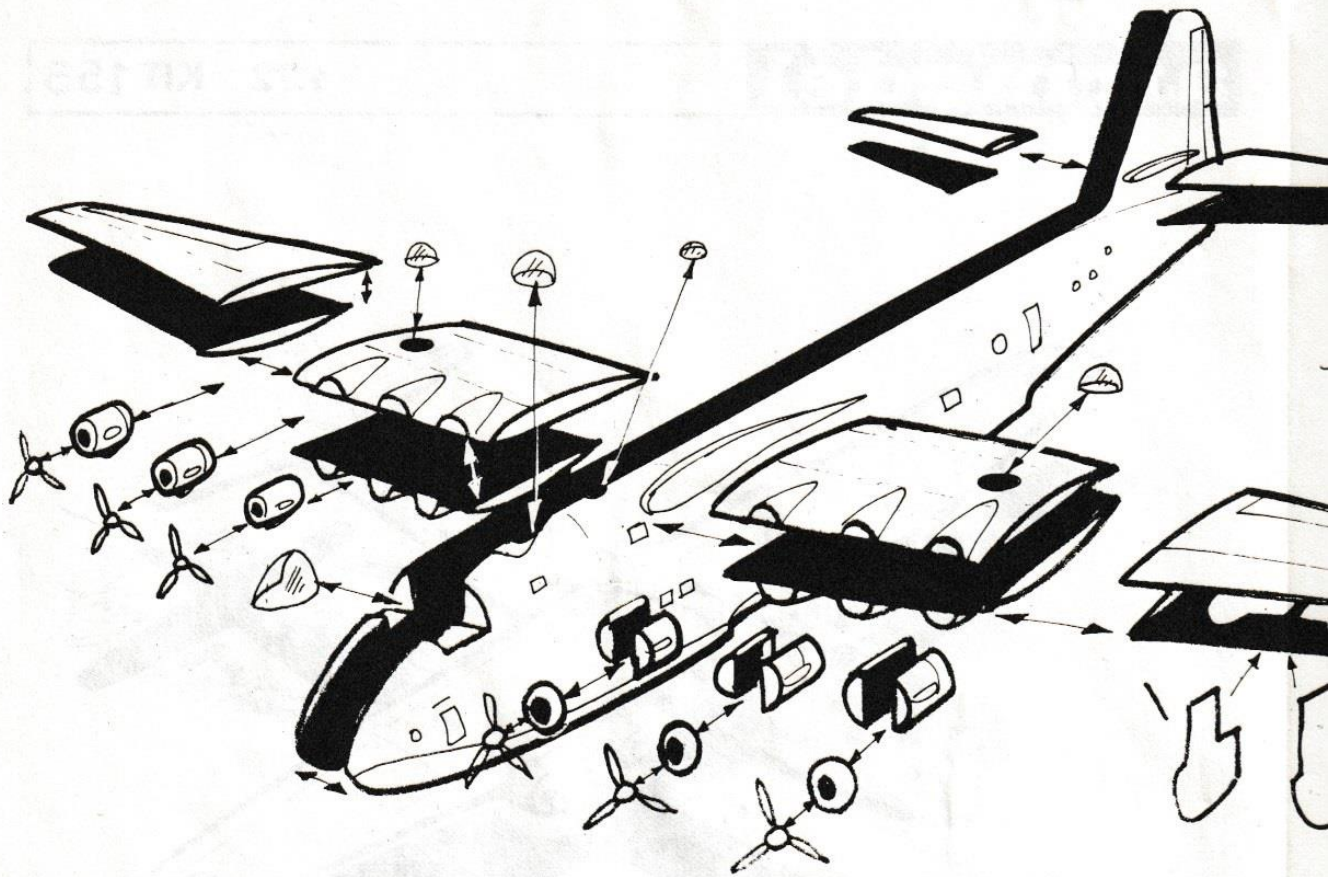


Blohm & Voss BV 222 A (V4) Wiking

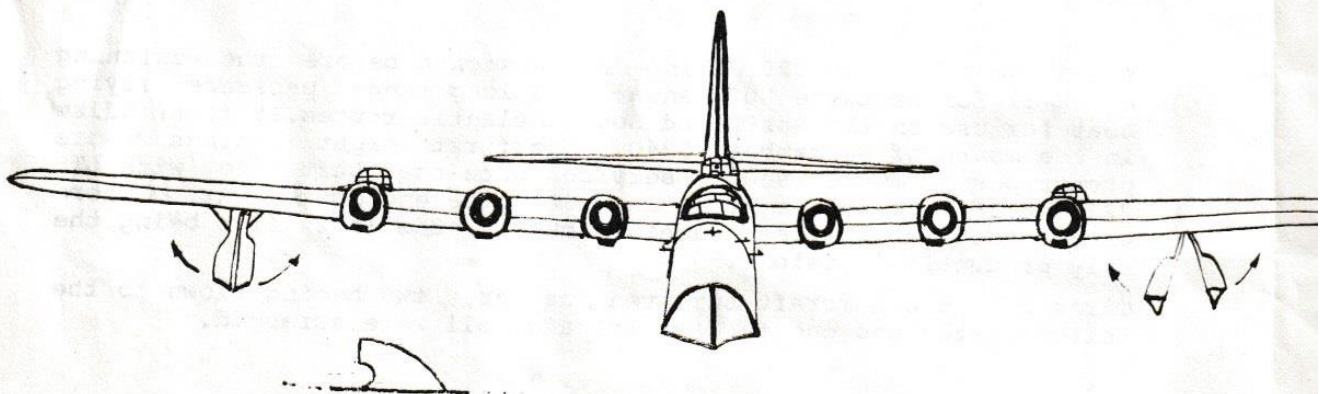
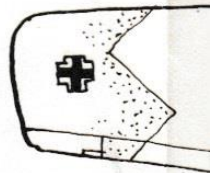
The Blohm & Voss Bv 222 Wiking was designed before the beginning of WW II for Deutsche Lufthansa as a long range passenger flying boat for use on the North and South Atlantic routes. It first flew in the month of September, 1940. The first eight machines were prototypes but were used in service with the Luftwaffe with LTS 222 and Fliegerführer Atlantik until the end of the war. There were a total of thirteen machines built, the last five being the only production versions.

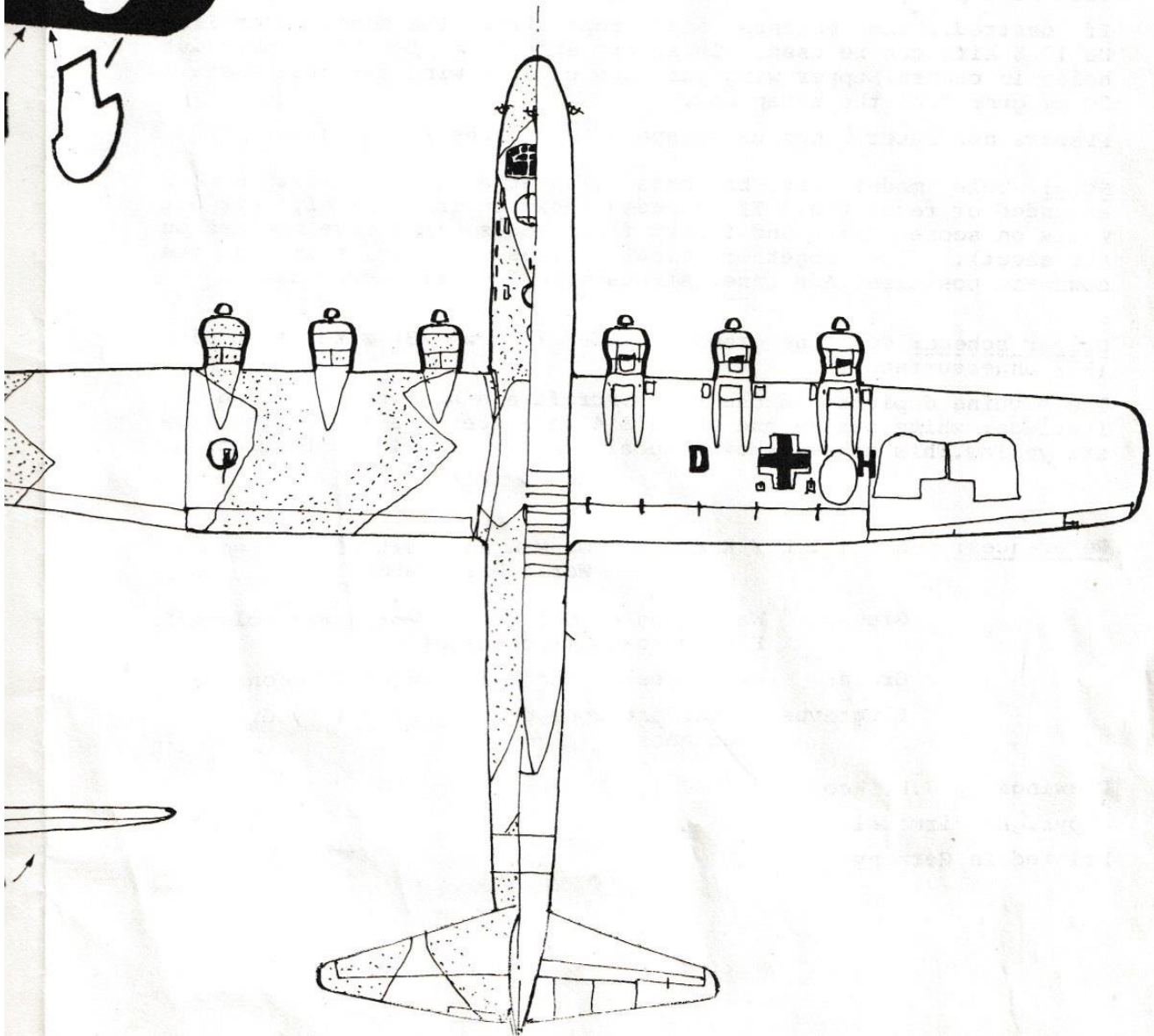
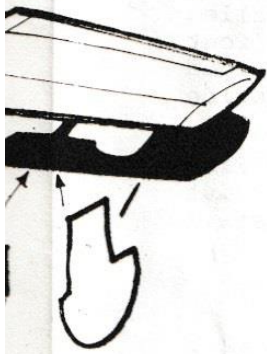
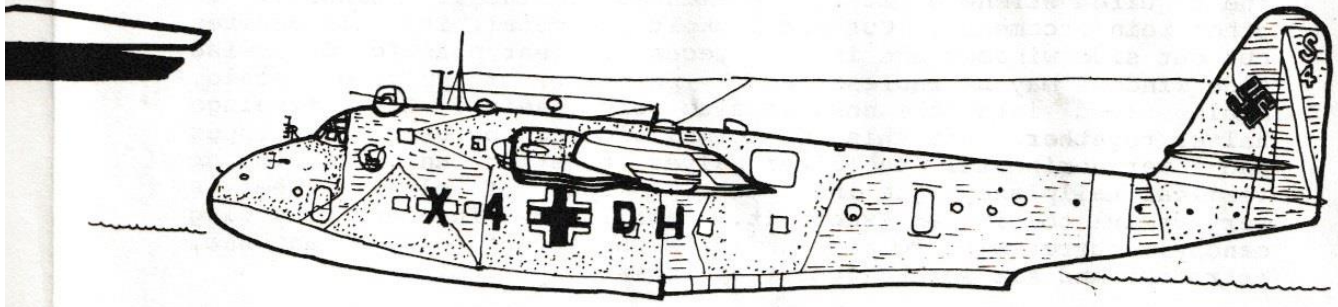
Three of these aircraft survived the war, two being flown to the United States and one to Great Britain, all were scrapped.



General instructions

1. Cut out all polystyrene parts with a sharp modeling knife by scoring around the contours at their base and then breaking away from the sheet.
2. It is recommended that PVC transparencies be cut out with scissors after soaking in hot water as this will help soften this type plastic which is very brittle.
3. Carefully sand all parts edges with wet-and-dry paper, using a generous quantity of water. Place the paper on a flat work surface and remove approximately 0.8 mm from the parts edges, thus insuring correct contours after construction. A piece of wood fastened to the inside of the part with double faced tape will help avoid unequal sanding during this procedure.
4. Airmodel Vacu-formed kits use a much thicker plastic than other manufacturers and therefore construction is made simpler, however, we recommend use of scrap plastic strips under long joints and bulkheads, as required, to insure structural integrity of your model.
5. Use fast drying cement for all styrene joints as tube cement will render the parts practically useless by unnecessary softening of same. When bonding PVC parts to styrene or each other, we recommend special PVC glue available in most Do-it-yourself shops. If not obtainable, use normal everyday white glue.
6. The last, and probably most useful instruction, is to summon all available patience and work slowly to obtain a finished product that you can be proud of.





Instructions:

Fuselage: Construction of the fuselage is quite simple. To get the required strength it is recommended to insert bulkheads or other reinforcements. Cut out cockpit and detail it. If desired cut out side windows and insert pieces of clear plastic. Otherwise side windows may be represented by painting or applying decals. Adding lead into the nose is also very unseful. Glue fuselage halves together. For this job normal glue can be used. Glue upper and lower horizontal stabilizer halves together and fix them to vertical tailplane where indicated. A spar of plastic sheet is very useful to give an exact fit. Detail now fuselage by adding canopy, turret with 20 mm gun (from the scrap box), antenna, astrodome and air intake (built up from scrap plastic).

Wing: Glue main wing spar halves together and stick spar in the fuselage. Assemble central wing parts. Cut off the engine nacelles from the sheet and glue nacelle halves together, add the front cowl pieces and glue the completed units to the fairing moulded on the wing. Cut out propellers to correct shape and fill backside with body putty or similar and file to shape.

If desired, the engines and props from the Monogram or Frog Do 17 Z kits can be used. These are excellent for this job. Cut holes in central upper wing part and glue in wing turrets. Install 20 mm guns from the scrap box.

Prepare now outer wings using spars to get the right angle.

Note: This model may be made with the unique floats either extended or retracted. If extended position is desired, cut out wells on scored lines and insert float wells (positive moulded on the sheet). Glue together float halves and fix them in the downward position. Add inner struts made from stretched sprue.

Colour scheme: Two tone green splinter (72 and 73) with light blue (65) undersurfaces.

The machine depicted is the V-4 aircraft and had white band on aft fuselage, white stripe and white S 4 on rudder. The lower wing tips are yellow. This scheme shows the aircraft in its 1943 configuration.

References: S m i t h / K a y : German Aircraft of the Second World War (Putnam)

Green: Warplanes of the Second World War Volume 5
Flying boats (Macdonald)

Green: Warplanes of the Third Reich (Macdonald)

Flugrevue (excellent tone drawing of V 4 by G.W.
Heumann)

Drawings by J.P. Wood

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