

The Flying Boxcar

Fairchild C-119 Flying Boxcars have been exploding old limitations on the size, shape and weight of things which may be hauled by air. In spectacular fashion they have effectively demonstrated in Korean airlift operations the potentialities of air dropping a great variety of military equipment ranging from prime movers to bridges.

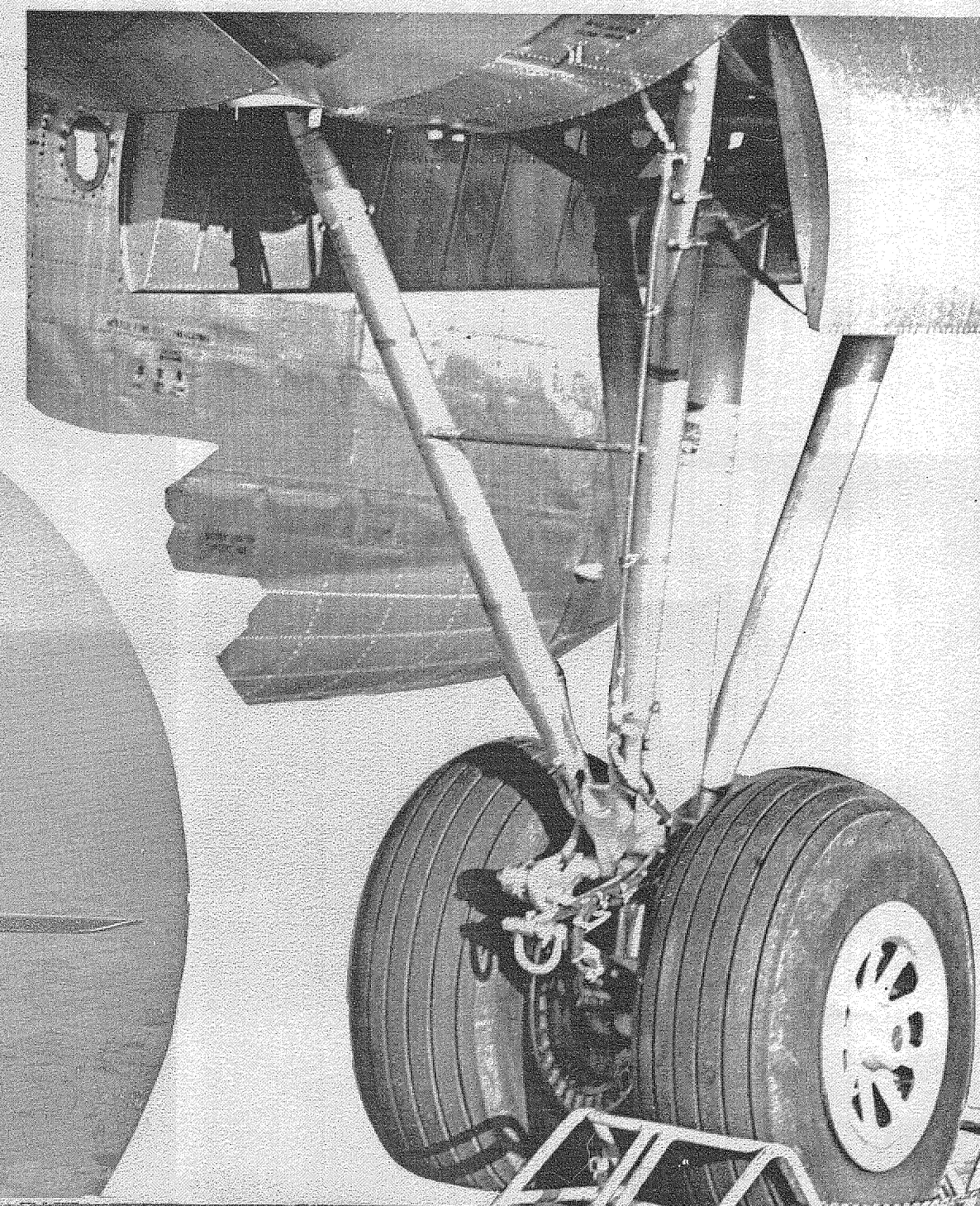
The C-119 was developed from the Fairchild C-82 design that was placed in operational service with the Air Force 6 months after World War II. This forerunner of the C-119 was the first cargo plane to be designed for a job, rather than have jobs and equipment designed for the plane. Contrary to the usual cylindrically designed fuselage, the C-82 was built with a boxcar-square fuselage in which the maximum of space could be utilized. Large clamshell doors at rear of spacious cargo compartment at truck bed level complemented the design by eliminating all the problems inherent in side door loading. After Fairchild placed more than 200 C-82 planes in service, the ship became the standard troop and medium cargo carrier for the United States Air Force.

The heavy drop technique developed by the Military for the C-119 is a prime function of the Flying Boxcar. With the rear cargo doors removed, equipment such as trucks, howitzers and even bulldozers may be placed in the C-119 for quick parachute delivery into any combat area.

For the aerial phase of an airborne operation each C-119 is equipped for simultaneous dropping of twenty 500-pound parapak along with 42 paratroopers. Twin jump doors at the rear of the cargo compartment provide an exit for the troops while an electrically operated monorail releases the packs over an opening in the forward section of the floor.

Another function of the Flying Boxcar is the air dropping of seven 2200-pound standard supply containers. This is of great importance to the success of any airborne operation in that it provides a continuing method of resupplying front line troops.

The C-119 has proven to be an outstanding logistic aircraft during extensive regularly scheduled freight operations conducted by the U. S. Air Force. Considerably more than 1000 C-119 Flying Boxcars are in use by most of the major air commands of the U. S. Air Force, the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Marines and many foreign countries.



FAIRCHILD C-119 MODEL

MATERIALS

PART	STOCK IN INCHES	NO. OF PIECES
Fuselage	2-1/4 X 2-1/4 X 9-1/2	1
Center Wing	1 X 2-5/8 X 5-3/4	1
Outer Wing	3/8 X 2-5/8 X 5-3/4	2
Nacelle-Boom	1-1/4 X 1-1/4 X 9-1/2	2
Vertical Fin	3/8 X 1-1/2 X 2	2
Ventral Fin	3/8 X 5/8 X 1-1/2	2
Dorsal Fin	3/8 X 3/4 X 5	2
Horizontal Stabilizer	3/8 X 1-3/4 X 4-3/4	1
Landing Gear Doors	1/8 X 1/2 X 1-3/4 (Main)	4
	1/8 X 1/4 X 1 (Nose)	2
Propeller	3/16" X 1/4 X 10	1
Dowel Rods (Wood)	1/8" Dia. and 3/16" Dia.	
Metal Rod	1/16" Dia. - 12" Long	1
Metal Rod	1/8" Dia. - 3/4" Long	2

White pine or balsa wood are recommended for the above material due to their easy working quality and strength.

TOOLS

Jack knife
 Jig saw or coping saw
 Sand paper - coarse and fine
 Airplane cement or plastic wood glue
 File and fine wood rasp
 Small sable or camel hair brush
 Masking tape
 Exacto knife - razor blade
 Paint primer
 Aluminum paint, fine ground
 Clear varnish

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