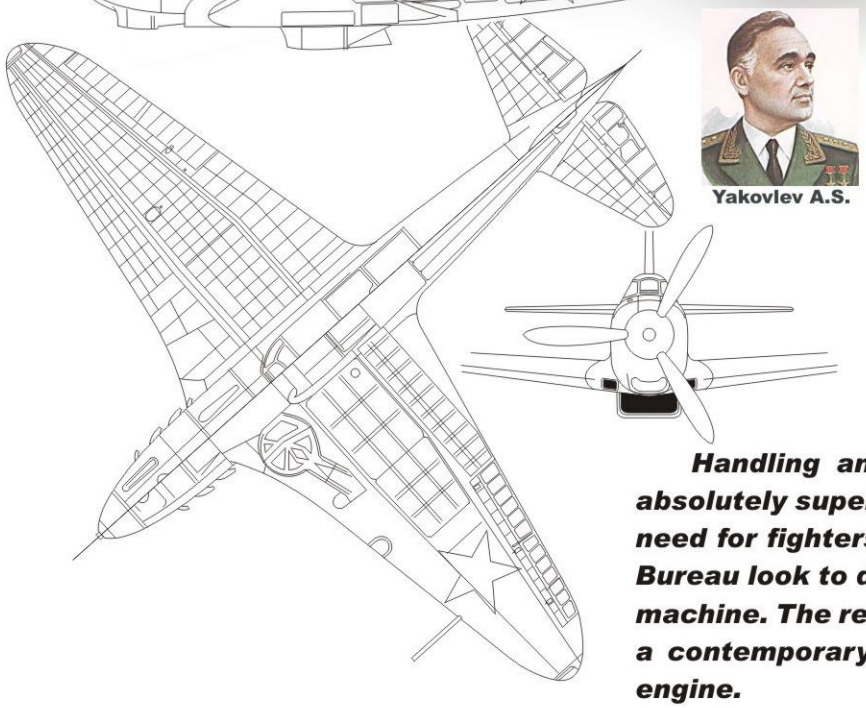
Yak-7B

Card model

SCALE 1:48

Powerplant	
Type	M-105PA
Takeoff Power	1100*hp*
Power at 0*m*	1020*hp*
Power at ****m*	1100*hp*
Size	
Length	8.5*m*
Wingspan	10.0*m*
Wing area	17.15m^2
Weights and loads	
Empty	2450*kg*
Loaded	3042*kg*
Wing Load (*kg/m²*)	177.4
Power load (*kg/hp*)	2.98
Speed	
at 0*m*	500*km/h*
at 4850*m*	580*km/h*
Landing	145*km/h*
Range	
Practical	900*km*
Ceiling	
Ceiling	10000*m*
Climb	
to 5000*m*	6.5*min*
During combat turn	900*m*
Payload	
Fuel	305(+60)*kg*
Armament	
Gun Type	ShVAK
Position	Through the hub
Ammo	120
Gun Type	2*UBS
Position	Engine cowling
Ammo	260+140
Salvo (*kg/sec*)	2.72
Bombs (*kg*)	2*(25 to 100)
Rockets	6*RS-82



Yakovlev A.S.

The Yak-7 fighter was a direct development of a two-seat training UTI version based on the Yak-1. Yakovlev attempted to corner the market for advanced military trainers with the UTI-26, developed from the Yak-1.

Handling and flight behavior in the UTI-26 were absolutely superlative. With this in mind, when the dire need for fighters arose in 1941 it was natural that the Bureau look to develop a fighter version of the training machine. The resulting Yak-7 was similarly equipped to a contemporary Yak-1, and powered by the M-105PA engine.

The Yak-7B was a further refinement of the Yak-7 and -7A fighters - better armed and featured number of other improvements. Rifle-caliber ShKAS machineguns were replaced by far more capable pair of 12.7mm synchronized UBS (left with 260 rounds, right with 140). To accommodate those machineguns, Yak-7B had distinctive fairings on the engine cowling. As an option, six RS-82 rockets could be replaced by two bombs (from 25 to 100kg each).

Yak-7B M-105PA were used during Kuban` and Stalingrad battles. Pilots and commanders agreed that its combat performance is superior to all domestic fighters (LaGG-3 and MiG-3 especially). It is also superior to Bf-109 in horizontal combat and almost even in vertical maneuvers (depending on the Bf-109 model).