FOKKER D VII

During 1917 the German Air Force desperately needed improved fighter aircraft. In order to regain air superiority over the Allies, fighter types such as the S series of monoplanes, the D V and the legendary D V II fighter were already famous and Fokker's brilliant biplane designer, Richtofen, had developed the D VII, the prototype for the D VII. In January 1918 a competition for a new D V-series single-seat fighter scout aircraft was held as the Aufforderungswettbewerb, which the D VII design was the winner. Large orders were placed. Initially, the rival Albatross company was ordered to produce the D VII at first. However, the order for the first batches was reduced to 500. But after that the D VII was continued to be produced. The D VII production was rapid, with 407 aircrafts by the end of the war and a total of about 900 by November. The D VII production was more than the D V and D VI series combined. The D VII produced by the German aircraft industry was the dominant aircraft of the German Air Force during World War I. The Fokker D VII was specifically named in the main German Front line aircraft. It was based on the D V series, which was the high-performance fighter. The Fokker D VII was the dominant aircraft in the World War I, and it was produced by the German aircraft industry. The D VII was the main German Front line aircraft. It was based on the D V series, which was the high-performance fighter. The Fokker D VII was the dominant aircraft in the World War I, and it was produced by the German aircraft industry.
Fokker D VII, JA Sta 11, 1918
Obit. Rudolph Berthold