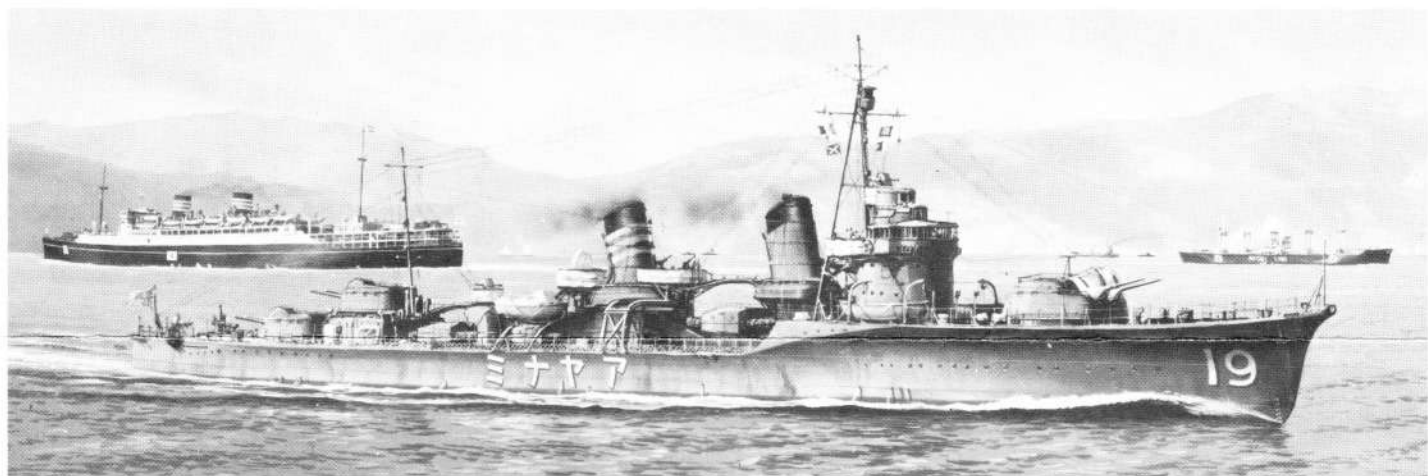


AYANAMI

JAPANESE NAVY DESTROYER

綾波

ウォーターラインシリーズ
日本駆逐艦
(あやなみ)



イラストレーション・小松崎茂

WATER LINE SERIES

駆逐艦綾波について

艦隊主力と共に行動し、荒天下の洋上でも自由に戦闘できたのが特型駆逐艦吹雪型の大きな特長であった。その秘密の第一は綾波性の優れた艦型で、第二は砲塔の採用である。従来の駆逐艦の大砲は簡単な防楯があるだけで砲員も弾薬も波や風に對しむきだしになっており、風や波の強い時は戦闘どころではなかったが、特型駆逐艦では砲塔式の囲いを採用したおかげで荒天下の戦闘が可能になったのである。そして、この特型駆逐艦の砲塔はA、B、Cの三種があり、A型は最大仰角が40度であったが、B型では75度で高角砲として使用することもできた。またA型は左右の砲身を別々に仰俯させることはできなかったが、B型ではこれが可能になっていた。特型駆逐艦24隻のうちI型と改I型がA型、II型とIII型がB型を搭載していた、C型は最大仰角55度の軽量型で性能改

善後はこれに換装された。綾波はB型砲塔を搭載した第1号である。

綾波から潮までの10隻がII型とよばれているが、B型砲塔を採用したほか、羅針艦橋の上にさらに大型の射撃指揮所、方位盤照準装置、測距塔が設けられて艦橋上部が大型化したこと、対空機銃が7.7mm銃から13mm銃に強化されたこと、吸気筒が煙突基部に移されドーナツ型になったことなどがI型と異っていた。なお、この吸気筒は荒天時の海水の侵入防止に有効で、その後の駆逐艦の標準となった。

吹雪型の第11番艦として昭和3年1月20日藤永田造船所で起工され、昭和5年4月30日に竣工した綾波は主として第19駆逐隊に属しており、開戦時には南方部隊のマレー部隊の一艦として上陸作戦の支援にあたった。その後も、引き続きマレー方面で行動していたが、12月29日にはコタバル沖で軽巡川内や浦波などと共にオランダ潜水艦O-20を撃沈した。続いて、ミッドウェー作戦に参加した綾波はソロモン方面の戦局悪化と共に、ソロモン海域へ出動し、第二次ソロモン海戦(昭和17年8月24日)に参加したほか、5回にわたりガダルカナル島に対する増援輸送作戦に従事した。続く

て、第三次ソロモン海戦(昭和17年11月12日~15日)にも参加、11月14日夜、ガダルカナル島砲撃に向う戦艦霧島、重巡愛宕、高雄の先陣となった綾波は、軽巡川内や僚艦と共に夜の闇にまぎれてサボ水道へ突入した。そして、午後8時すぎ僚艦と別れて単独でサボ島の西へ回った綾波はサボ島南方で、4隻の敵駆逐艦と遭遇、激しい砲戦となった。集中攻撃を受けた綾波は火災をおこしたが、その傷にもめげず善戦を続け、砲撃で4隻全部に火災をおこさせたのち、得意の雷撃でその2隻に止めをさした。しかし、浦波が救援に駆けつけた時には、すでに焰のかたまりと化しており、15日午前0時10分、大爆発を起した綾波は僚艦浦波に見まられながら、ソロモンの海に姿を消していった。

なお、綾波は昭和10年末から11年の内に、艦橋上部の軽量化、マストと煙突の短縮、伝声管の廃止、発射管の防楯の追加、船首甲板の縁に丸味をもたすなどの改装が行なわれているが、キットは改装前の姿を再現したものである。

綾波データー
基準排水量 1,680トン
水線長 115.30m
馬力 50,000馬力 速力 38.0ノット
主砲 12.7センチ×6
魚雷発射管 61センチ×9
完成年月日 昭和5年4月30日 藤永田造船所

PAINTING

日本の軍艦の塗装は、艦体はいわゆる戦時塗色と言われる少し青みがかった濃い灰色を使っています。これは1903年(明治36年)末、日露戦争をひかえてこの塗装が採用されて以来、大戦終結までそのままでした。現在の海上自衛艦の艦体色とほぼ同じです。ただ大戦後期になって航空母艦にかぎって薄緑色を使用しました。時には迷彩塗装も使われましたが、これはねずみ色の濃淡のぬり分

けでした。吃水線以下の艦底の色は、マルーンと呼ばれる暗い赤色です。甲板は駆逐艦、軽巡が鉄板張り、艦体と同色、重巡は艦によって鉄板張り、リノリウム張り、板張り種類が違いますが、リノリウムと板張りは塗装されず、そのままです。戦艦の甲板、ほとんどの空母の飛行甲板は板張りです。細部では煙突の頂部は黒、後部マストは、上方へは煙突の頂部と同じ高さから9m、下方へ

は煙突の黒色部分の下端までと同じ幅で黒く塗装していました。菊の御紋章は金色、砲身基部やカッターなどのキャンパスのカバーは白がよいでしょう。艦尾にひらがなの艦名が真ちゅう板で付いていましたが、戦時には艦体と同色に塗りつぶされました。書き出しは右からですので注意して下さい。開戦からしばらくの間、連合艦隊所属艦は識別のために前マスト、橋楼のトップは白でした。

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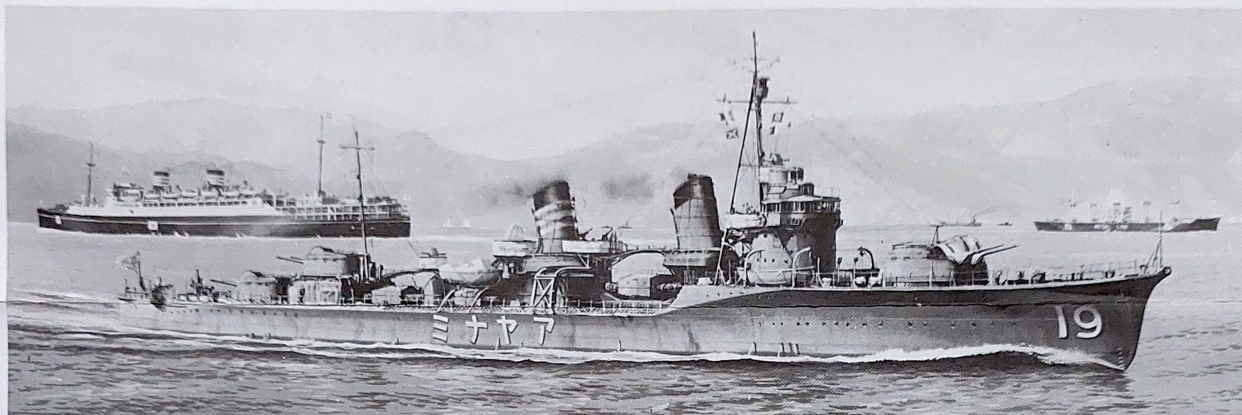


Illustration by Shigeru Komatsuzaki

WATER LINE SERIES

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AYANAMI

One of the main advantages the Fubuki special type destroyer had over its adversaries was its ability to fight freely on the high seas, even in rough weather. This was due to its excellent sea kindliness of the hull and the use of gun turrets. Guns on conventional destroyers were merely protected with rudimentary shields, with the gunners completely exposed to the elements. Gun operation was impossible when the wind and waves were high. The enclosed gun turret of the Fubuki class enabled it to fight in all weathers and were grouped into three types: type A, type B and type C. While the type A had a maximum elevation of 40°, the type B could elevate its guns up to 75° for anti-aircraft use. The type A could not elevate its two guns separately, but the type B could. Among the twenty-four Fubuki special type destroyers the model I and Kai I had the type A gun turret and the models II and III had the type B gun turret. When improvements were made to the destroyers the gun turrets were replaced with the type C which was lighter and had a maximum elevation of 55°. The Ayanami was the first vessel of the Fubuki class to mount the type B gun tur-

Hulls of the Japanese warships had been consistently painted in the same deep grey with a slight blue-tinge for a long period extending from the end of 1903, when the colour was formally adopted for wartime purposes in anticipation of the Russo-Japanese War. The colour was termed the "wartime painting colour," and is roughly that used on present day warships of the Japan Maritime Self Defence Force. There was, however, one exception to this rule of painting, as aircraft carriers were painted in light green towards the end of the second world war. Camouflage painting in

rets.

The ten vessels from the Ayanami to the Ushio were the Fubuki class model II variants. The model II differed from the model I in the following ways. The model II employed the type B gun turrets. The model II had a larger bridge with a larger fire controlling room, an azimuth compass sighting device and a range finding tower. The model II mounted the more powerful 13mm anti-aircraft guns as opposed to the 7.7 mm variants fitted on the model I. Doughnut-shaped suction pipes had an effective water seal and became standard equipment on destroyers subsequently built.

The Ayanami, the 11th vessel of the Fubuki type, was laid down in the Fujinagata dockyard on January 20th, 1928 and completed on April 30th, 1930. It belonged mainly to the 19th Destroyer Flotilla and as a member of the Malay fleet in the southern seas it supported the Malay invasion at the outbreak of the Pacific War. It remained off Malayan waters for some time. On December 29th, the Ayanami sunk the submarine O-20 of the Netherlands off Kota Bharu in cooperation with the light cruisers Sendai and the destroyer Uranami. After participating in the Battle of Midway, the Ayanami went to the Solomon Islands, as the tide of war turned against Japan. It took part in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons (August 24th, 1942) and five times engaged in transport operations in the reinforcement of Guadalcanal. On the night of the 14th November, during the Battle of Guadalcanal (12th-15th November), the Ayanami was in the van of the battleship Kirishima and the

PAINTING

alternate shades of dark and light grey was also employed.

The bottom of the hull below the waterline was painted in maroon or a brownish-crimson colour. Decks of destroyers and light cruisers were covered with iron plates painted in the same colour as that of the hull. Decks of the heavy cruisers were covered in one of three different ways; either iron-plated, linoleum or boarded. In the latter two cases the decks were left unpainted. Decks of battleships and flight decks of most carriers too, were covered with boards and not paint-

heavy cruisers Atago and Takao heading for Guadalcanal to bombard the enemy installations there. The Ayanami dashed into Savo Channel with the light cruiser Sendai and other consorts under the cover of darkness. Just after eight o'clock in the evening the Ayanami parted from its consorts and single-handedly went the southern tip of the island where it was engaged by four enemy destroyers. Although under the concentrated fire of four destroyers it managed to set all four of them ablaze and hit two of them with torpedoes. The Uranami went to the rescue of the Ayanami, but it was already enveloped in flames. At 12:10 am on the 15th November the Ayanami blew up with a terrific explosion ending its days.

From the end of 1935 until 1936 the Ayanami underwent various improvements; the top of the bridge was made lighter; the mast and funnels were made shorter; the speaking tubes were removed; shields were added to the torpedo tubes and the forecaste was slightly rounded. The kit reproduces the Ayanami before undergoing these improvements.

Specifications

Standard displacement : 1,680 tons

Waterline length : 115.30 m

Horsepower : 50,000 hp

Speed : 38.0 knots

Main guns : six 12.7 cm guns

Torpedo tubes : Nine 61 cm tubes


Date of completion : April 30th, 1930, at the Fujinagata dockyard

ed.

The funnel top was painted black. The rear tripod mast was also painted black corresponding to a line drawn from the upper blackened limit of the funnel plus nine metres up the mast. The lower painted limit of the mast corresponded to a line drawn from the lower blackened limit of the funnel.

The Imperial Crest of the chrysanthemum was painted gold whilst the canvas covers of the turrets and launches were a neutral grey.

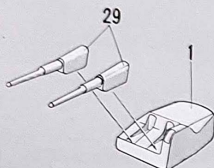
AYANAMI 綾波

 Name Plate

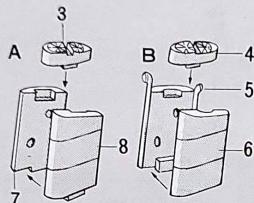
Read Before You Start Your Assembly Work:
 ★When cutting Parts off the runner, be sure to do so carefully with the aid of a pair of nippers, a knife or the like.
 ★When gluing two parts together, always try to apply adhesives sparingly onto both surfaces.

WATER LINE SERIES

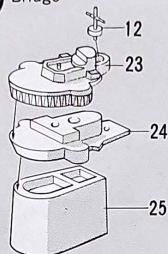
1 Construction of Main Gun



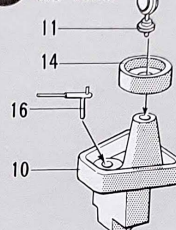
2 Construction of Funnel There are two kinds of Funnel, A and B.



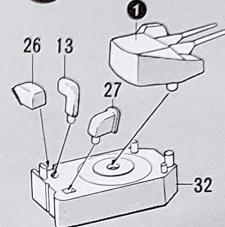
3 Construction of Bridge



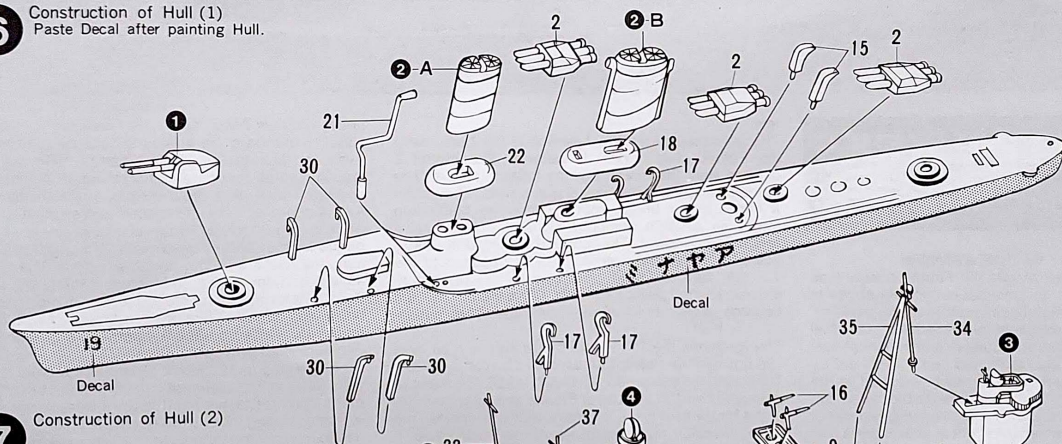
4 Construction of Search-light and MG Tower



5 Construction of Upper part of Radio Room



6 Construction of Hull (1) Paste Decal after painting Hull.



7 Construction of Hull (2)

