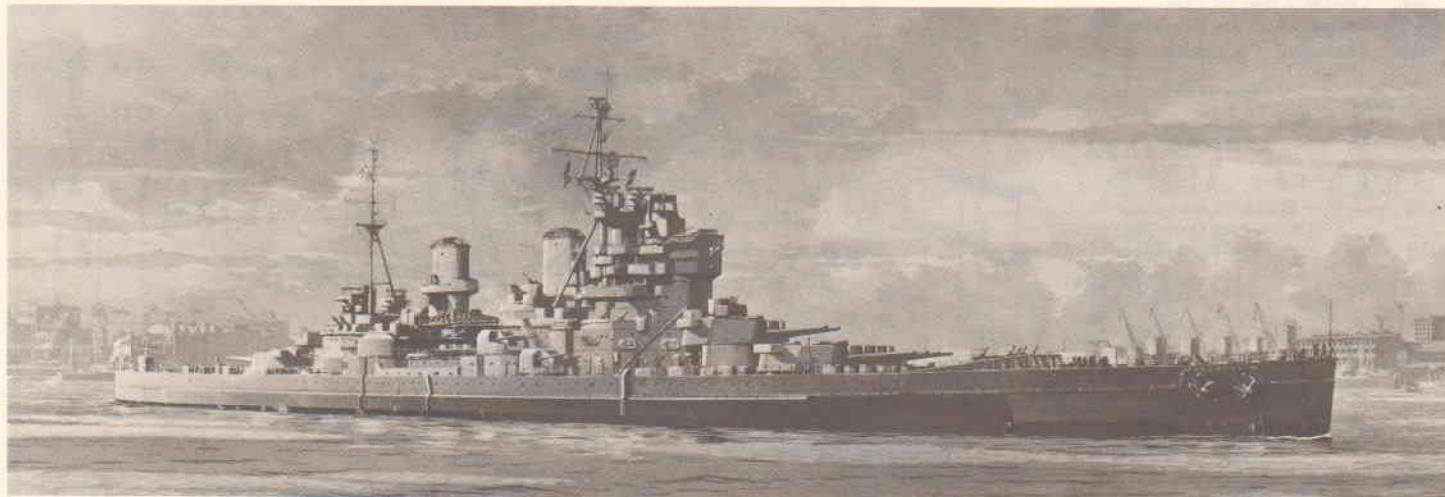


# KING GEORGE V

KIT NO. WLB125



## WATER LINE SERIES

### HMS KING GEORGE V

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Work on designing new Royal Navy battleships began in 1934 while the 14 inch calibre limitation was in force, and as a result this became the size of the main armament of the 'King George V' class ships. It was intended to have these new ships in service by 1940 and in view of the time it takes to build a battleship the programme was pushed ahead with some priority.

The 14 inch gun limitation caused much extra design work. New guns and turrets had to be designed for the new ships and because the physical size of the ship was restricted by tonnage, it was planned to have three quadruple (four-barrel) turrets to save space; two turrets forward and one aft.

However, the super-firing 'B' turret caused weight problems and a special two-barrel turret had to be designed for this position, giving a total broadside of ten 14 inch guns rather than the 12 guns originally planned. Secondary armament was disposed amidships, four twin 5.25 inch turrets arranged in super-firing pairs on each side. These were high-angle guns suitable for both surface and anti-aircraft fire. They were director-controlled mountings, though anti-aircraft direction was still quite rudimentary at the time. Like the 14 inch guns, the 5.25 inch guns were of new design and the turrets were mechanically complicated though the weapon was very powerful. The light anti-aircraft armament comprised four eight-barrel 2 pdr 'pom-poms' and 16 0.5 inch machine guns, giving the ship a very comprehensive AA armament for the period. The armour belt was 14-15 inch at its thickest and the deck armour was 5-6 inches. There was a further 2 inch torpedo bulkhead inboard of the armour belt but separated from it by fuel and other compartments. Eight three-drum boilers powered four-shaft turbines, giving 110,000 shaft horse power and a top speed of 28 knots. Thus, considering the design limitations, the new class of battleship proved well armed and armoured, superior in many ways even to the new German battleships and battle-cruisers which were built outside the treaty restrictions.

The first ship of the class was to be named King George VI in honour of the new King when she was laid down in 1937. But the King asked specially that the name King George V be used instead in memory of his late father. The ship was launched on Feb 21, 1939 and completed for service on Oct 1, 1940 by which time World War 2 had already been fought for a year. After a trip to USA, she covered the Lofoten raid (March 1941) and Atlantic convoys before becoming flagship of the British Home Fleet in April 1941. In May 1941 she led the chase of the German

sister ship Prince of Wales was sunk by Japanese forces in 1941.

During her service life King George V underwent minor changes of armament. In 1940 she had four unrating rocket projectors for use against aircraft, but these were soon removed. She later had pom-pom armament doubled and many 20 mm Oerlikon guns replaced the 0.5 inch machine guns.

1920 - 1930 wurden verschiedene Verhandlungen zwischen den grossen Seemächten (England, USA, Frankreich und Italien) geführt um die Anzahl, Tonnage und Bewaffnung der Kriegsschiffe zu begrenzen. Eine Wiederholung des Wettwüsten vor 1914 sollte verhindert werden.

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1934 begannen die Entwurfsarbeiten für die neue britische Flotte. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt waren nur 14 inch Kanonen erlaubt und deshalb die Hauptwaffen der KING GEORGE V Classes. Es war beabsichtigt, die neuen Schiffe 1940 fertig zu haben und in Anbetracht der langen Baudauer wurde jederman angespornt, schneller zu arbeiten um die Termine zu verkürzen.

Die 14 inch Kanonenbegrenzung verursachte viel zusätzliche Entwurfsarbeit. Neue Geschütze und Türme mussten entworfen werden das ausserdem die physikalische Grösse des Schiffes durch die Tonnage begrenzt wurde.

Geplant waren 2 Türme vorne und 1 Turm hinten mit Vierlings-Geschützen. Der mittlere Turm brachte enorme Probleme des Gewichtes und deshalb wurde ein Special Doppellaufwerk entworfen.

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Die Panzerung war 14 - 15 inch an der dicksten Stelle und die Deckplatten waren 5 - 6 inches stark. Ausserdem war noch ein 2 inch Torpedo Schott eingebaut, getrennt durch die Tanks und anderer Versorgungsräume.

Acht Kessel mit 3 Zylindern trieben Turbinen mit 4 Wellen und gaben 110 000 HP und 28 Knoten Geschwindigkeit. In Übereinstimmung mit den Begrenzungen erwies sich die Bewaffnung der neuen Schlacht-

### Main Battle Ships of WWII

Royal Navy King George V Class  
Displacement: 35,000 tons  
Length: 227.5 m  
Maximum Speed: 30 kts  
Main Gun: 36 cm x 10

U.S. Navy North Carolina Class  
Displacement: 35,000 tons  
Length: 239 m  
Maximum Speed: 27 kts  
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French Navy Richelieu Class  
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schiffe und auch die Panzerung in vielen Sachen sogar den neuen - ausserhalb der Begrenzung erbauten - deutschen Schlachtschiffen und Schlachtkreuzern Überlegen.

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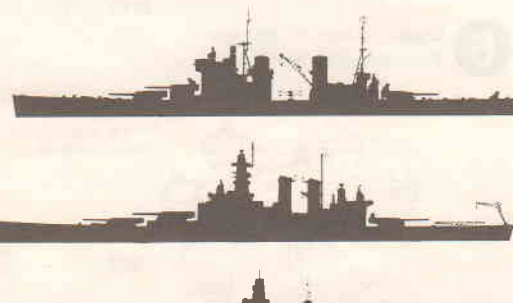
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Das Schwesterschiff PRINCE OF WALES wurde 1941 am 10. Dezember von den Japanern versenkt. Während der Dienstzeit wurden verschiedene Änderungen in der Bewaffnung vorgenommen. 1940 hatte sie 4 Raketenwerfer gegen Flugzeuge - diese wurden aber bald wieder entfernt. Doppelschnellfeuerkanonen und viele 20 mm Oerlikon's ersetzten die 0,5 in Maschinengewehre.





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Displacement: 35,000 tons  
Length: 239 m  
Maximum Speed: 27 kts  
Main Gun: 40 cm x 9

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Displacement: 35,000 tons  
Length: 242.2 m  
Maximum Speed: 27.5 kts  
Main Gun: 38 cm x 8

### German Navy Bismarck Class

Displacement: 42,000 tons  
Length: 249 m  
Maximum Speed: 30 kts  
Main Gun: 36 cm x 8

### Japanese Navy Yamato Class

Displacement: 65,000 tons  
Length: 263 m  
Maximum Speed: 27 kts  
Main Gun: 46 cm x 9



## PAINTING

white hulls and pale grey upperwork were a common sight in the 20's and 30's. On other "tropical" stations such as the East Indies, ships were painted in an all over white scheme with funnels and masts finished in a bright buff yellow colour. There has always been a friendly rivalry between the Merchant Service and the Royal Navy, and when this latter finish was adopted such ships were humorously labelled "P.&O. boats", a reference to the famous shipping company's passenger liners of the day which were painted in the same way.

When modelling a ship of the inter war period, it should be remembered that the men of the Royal Navy took great pride in "their ship" and it was always, in the sailors terms, "tight and tiddy" therefore on such a ship paintwork was immaculate, bare metals such as brass and steel sparkled as did any linoleum fitted,

and in those days it was said of a ship with an expanse of wooden decking that "you could eat your breakfast off it", the inference of course being it was so clean that no germ could survive on such a spotless surface! Therefore a ship model of this period to be accurate must reflect these attitudes. In late 1939, shortly after the outbreak of World War II, camouflage schemes, many unofficial, began to appear. In the early days the Admiralty issued a number of directive on the subject, and by 1943 an official handbook had appeared which laid down several official schemes, provided sample colour chips for matching purposes and even expounded the theory of camouflage, colour tones, etc. The painting of H.M. ships during the six years of W.W. II is possibly the most badly documented subject in the whole spectrum concerning the period and on which many questions can never be answered.

### (THE PAINTING OF BRITISH WARSHIPS)

During W.W.I. the Royal Navy experimented with a variety of camouflage and dazzle schemes intended to make spotting, identification and range finding of its ships more difficult to the enemy. At the end of the war the Admiralty were still unconvinced as to the effectiveness of these measures.

With the coming of peace standard paint schemes for the ships of the Royal Navy were laid down by the Admiralty and these were as follows:

Ships of the Home and Atlantic Fleet were painted in an all over finish of dark grey (AP 507A), those of the Mediterranean Fleet in light grey (AP 507c), for ships serving in the Far East, East Indies and the Pacific, white being a heat reflective colour was widely used in varying degrees. On the China station ships with

### MAIN SPECIFICATION

Displacement: 39,460 tons  
Length: O.A. 745 Feet  
Beam: 103 Feet  
Horsepower: Max: 125,000 HP

### Daten

Verdrängung 39,460 tons  
Länge 227 m  
Masstöhe 31 m  
Max 125,000 HP



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 Length: O.A. 745 Feet  
 Beam: 103 Feet  
 Horsepower Max: 125,000 HP  
 Full Speed: 28.25 kts  
 Guns: 10×14 in. (2×4 1×2)  
       16×5.25 in. (8×2)  
       8×40 mm (4×2)  
       38×20 mm (2×6 1×26)

**Daten**  
 Verdrängung 39,460 tons  
 Länge 227 m  
 Masthöhe 31 m  
 Max 125,000 HP  
 Höchstgeschwindigkeit 28.25 kn

White Grey  
 (Matt White:1+Light Grey:2)

Grey  
 (Grey:2+Light Grey:1)

## PARTS

**KING GEORGE V**

**WATER LINE SERIES**  
**KING GEORGE V**



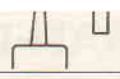




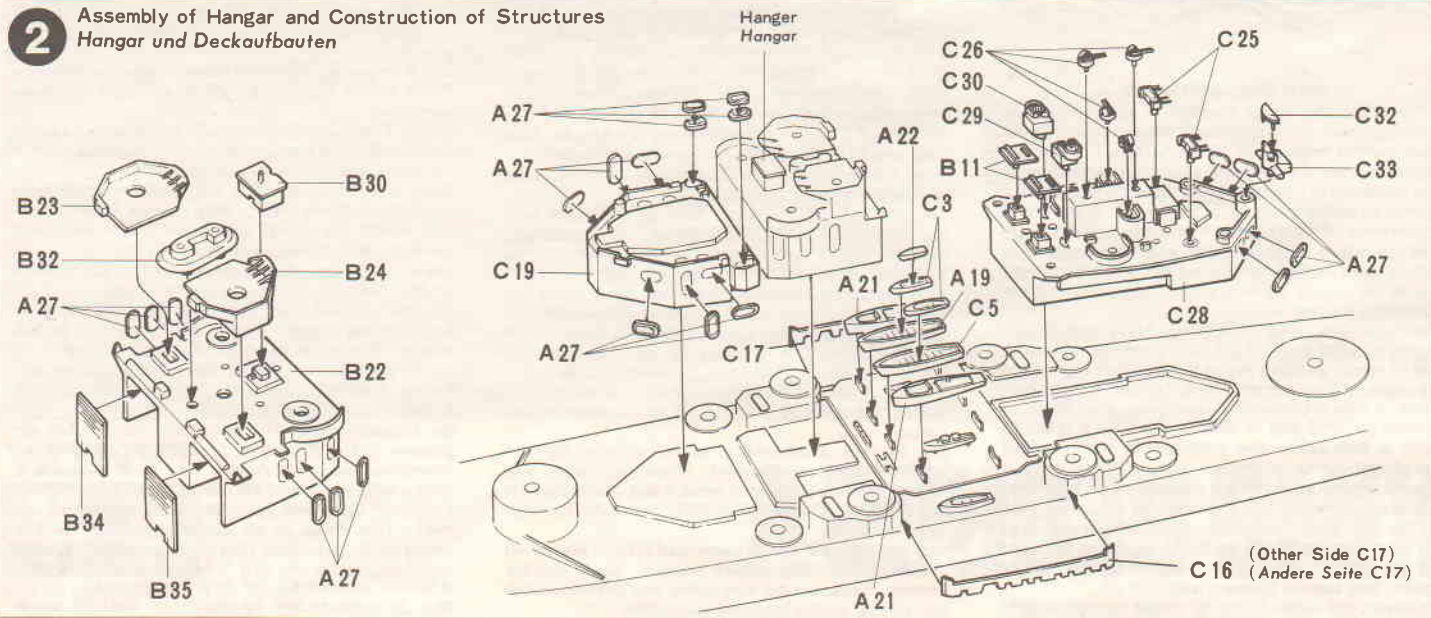
Waterline Plate  
Waterline Platte

Balast  
A 20

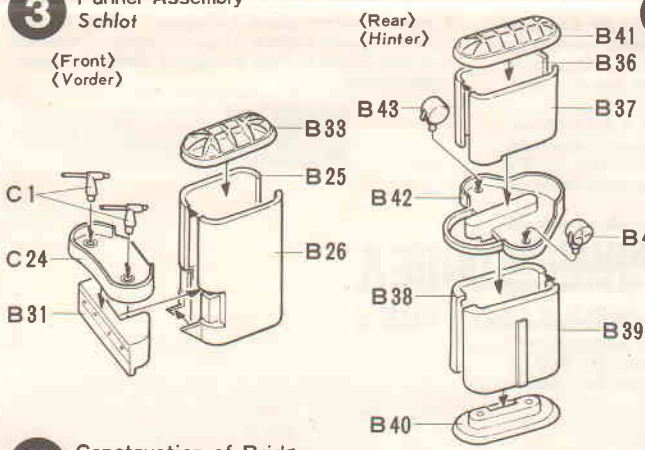
B19 and B20 must be fixed lastly.  
Bohre Loch von Innen an 15 Stellen "K" siehe  
Pfeil. Sollen die Geschütze beweglich sein, dann  
B19 und B20 zuletzt einbauen.



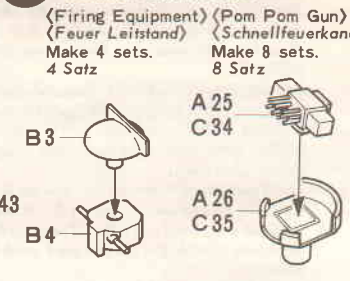
**2** Assembly of Hangar and Construction of Structures  
Hangar und Deckaufbauten



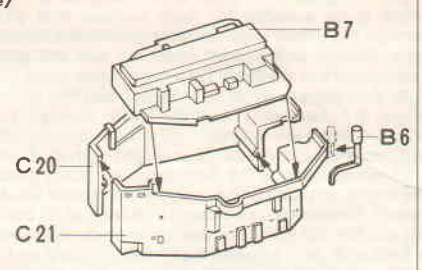
**3** Funnel Assembly  
Schlot



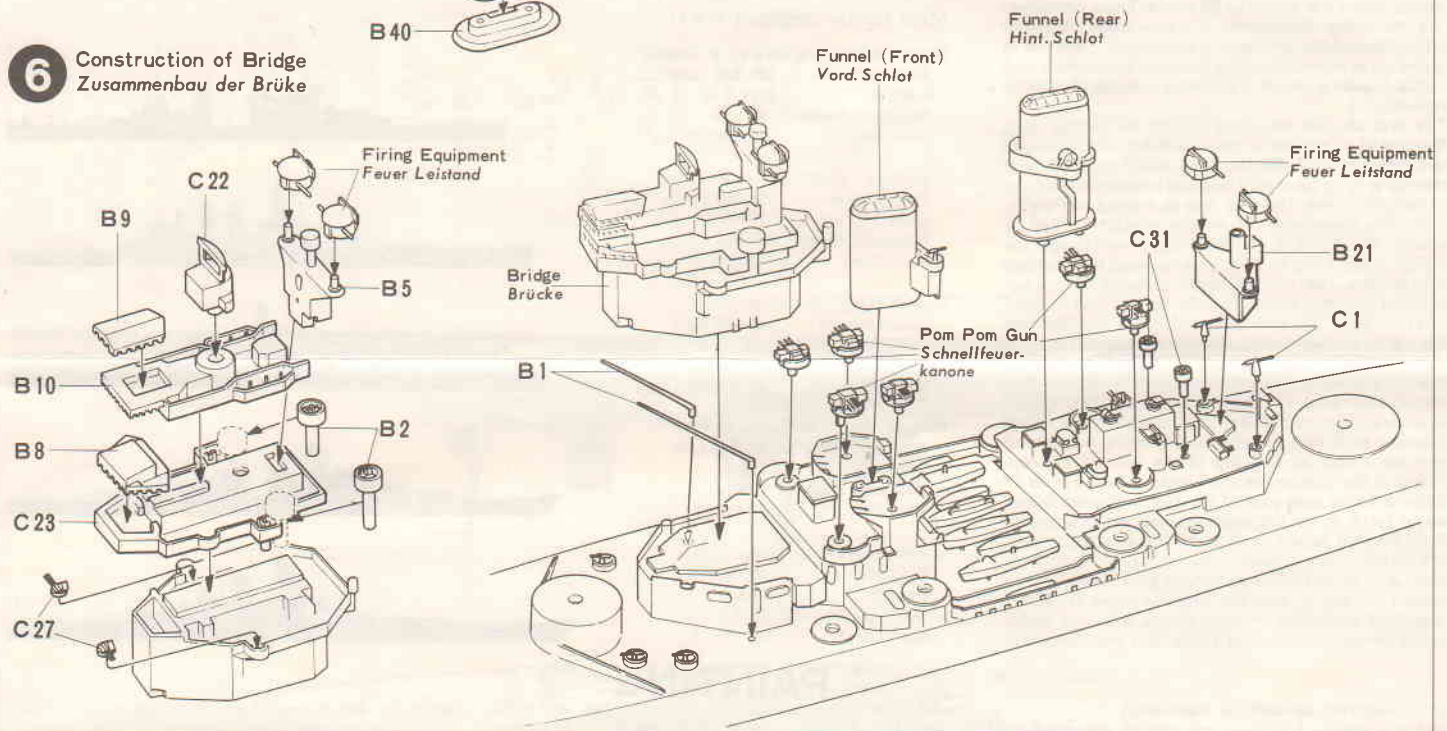
**4** Assembly of Pom Pom Guns  
Schnellfeuerkanone



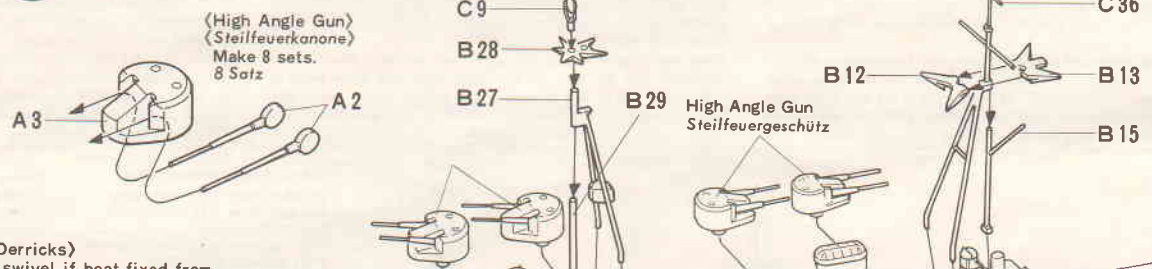
**5** Construction of Bridge Base  
Brücken Basis



**6** Construction of Bridge  
Zusammenbau der Brücke

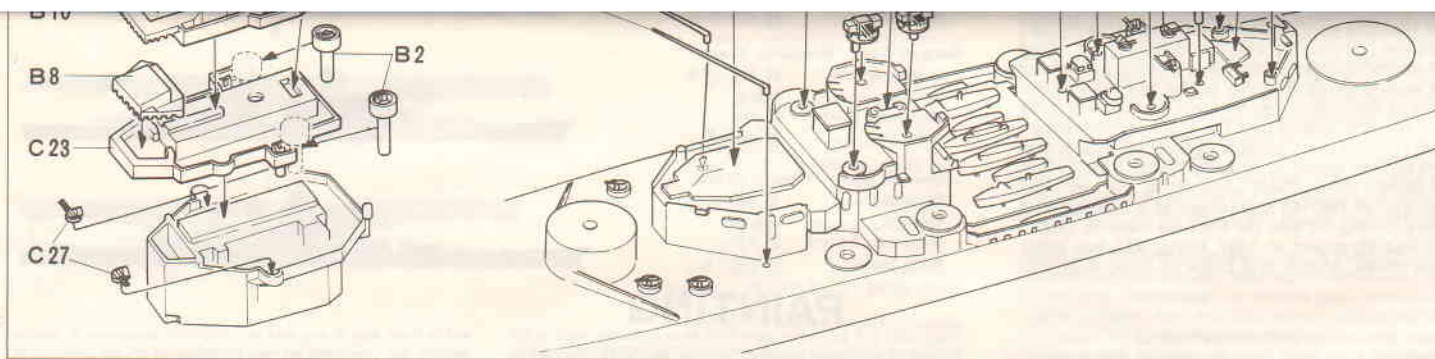


**7** Assembly of High Angle Gun  
Steilfeuerkanonen Zusammenbau



(Swivelling of Guns and Derricks)  
Main and AA Guns will swivel if not fixed from



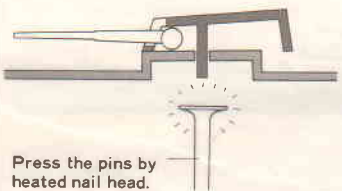


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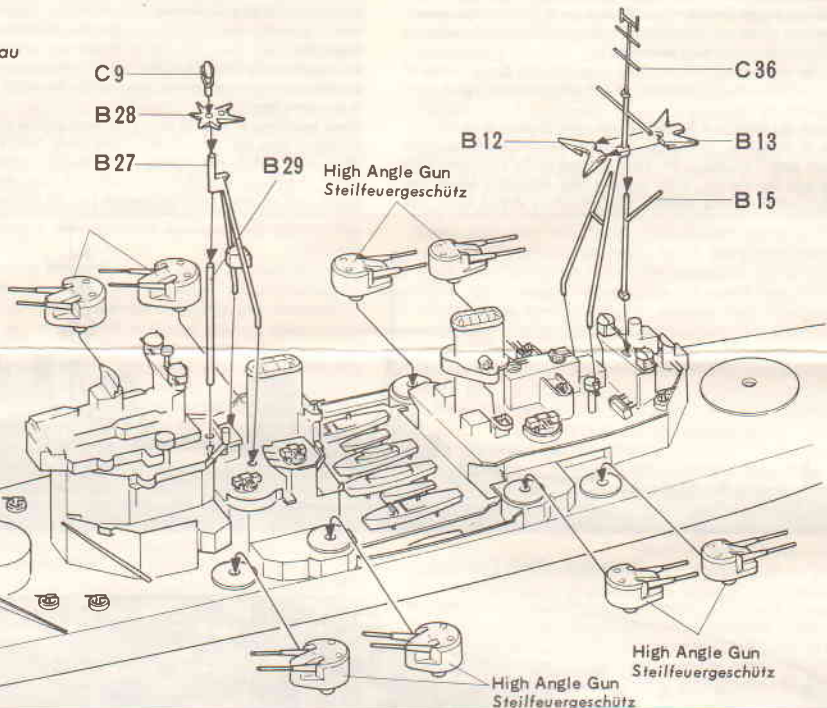
(High Angle Gun)  
(Steilfeuerkanone)  
Make 8 sets.  
8 Satz



(Swivelling of Guns and Derricks)  
★Main and AA Guns will swivel if heat-fixed from inside of Hull, B19 and B20.  
(Ladebäume und Kanonen können)  
★Schwenkbar gemacht werden von innen, siehe Bild unten.

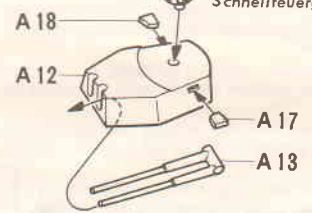


Press the pins by heated nail head.  
Heissen Nagelkopf aufpressen.

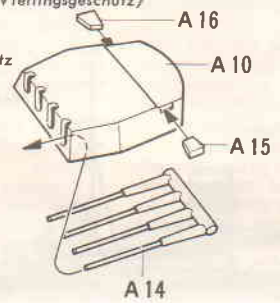


**8** Construction of Guns  
Bau der Kanonen

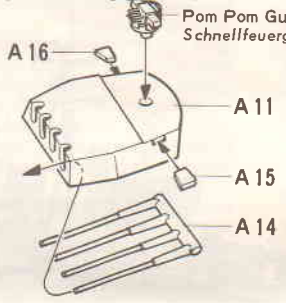
(Double Barrelled Gun)  
(Doppellaufgeschütz)  
Pom Pom Gun  
Schnellfeuergeschütz



(Four Barrelled Gun)  
(Front)  
(Vierlingsgeschütz)

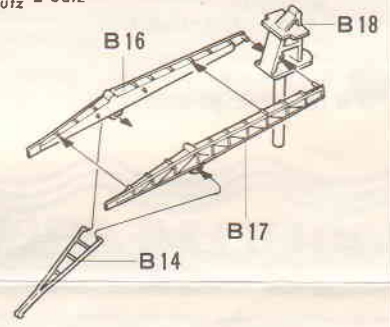


(Four Barrelled Gun)  
(Rear)  
(Hint. Vierlingsgeschütz)



**9** Assembly of Derrick  
Bau der Ladebäume  
Make 2 sets  
2 Satz

Pom Pom Gun  
Schnellfeuergeschütz



**10** Fixing of Guns  
Bau der Kanonen

(Mast)  
(Mast)

