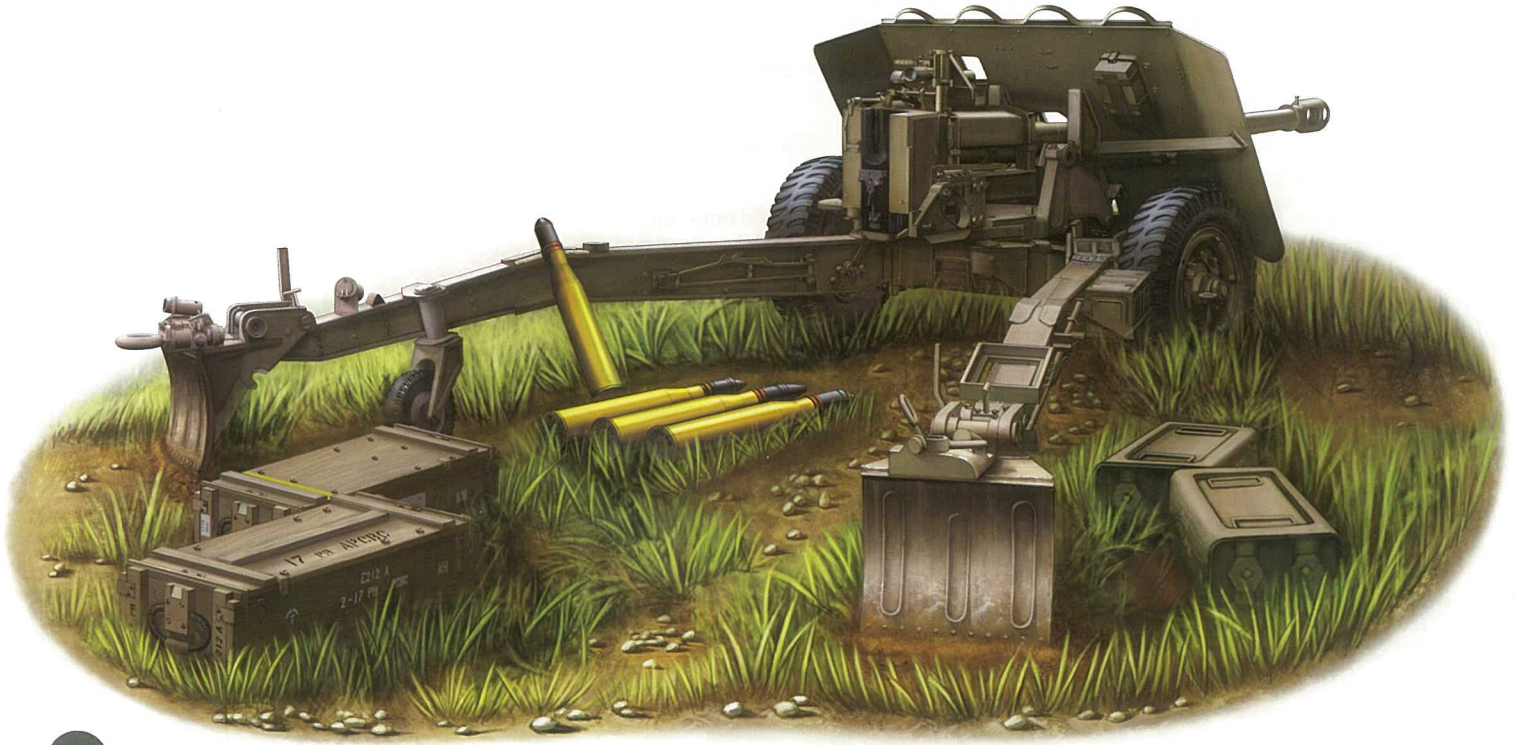


British 17prd Anti-tank Gun Mk.I

1/35 SCALE

英军17磅Mk.I型反坦克炮



The 17 Pounder Anti-Tank Gun was first proposed in early 1941 after the battle for France had shown that the armour thickness of tanks was increasing rapidly. Plans were accepted in July 1942 for the gun and its large 2-wheel carriage. Royal Ordnance factories received an order for 100 prototype guns and a small production line was set up. But with the appearance of the German Tiger tank in the Fall of 1942, efforts were speeded up. As the gun was ready before the carriage, the first weapons were mounted on the 25 Pounder carriage. These entered service in North Africa in February 1943. Later that year the guns were being produced on their own split-trail carriage. The 17 Pounder was built in seven marks (MkI to MkVII) each with minor changes to the gun breech or mounting. The 17 Pounder Anti-Tank Gun was the most powerful weapon of its class to see action in WWII. It was of 76.2mm (3 inch) caliber and could fire an APCBC shot at a muzzle velocity of 2,900 feet per second, this could penetrate 140mm of armour angled at 30 degrees and at a distance of 1,000 meters. This was more than enough to deal with Tiger and Panther tanks at battle ranges. In the Summer of 1944 the APDS round was introduced, this had a velocity of 3,950 feet per second and could penetrate 195mm of armour at 1,000 meters. A HE shell was also developed for the 17 Pdr, the initial rounds were not successful, but later rounds with reduced propellant charge were highly effective. Great efforts were made to get the 17 Pounder mounted in armoured vehicles, the most notable being the Sherman Firefly of which 2,200 were produced. Other tanks to mount the weapon were the A30 Challenger, A41 Centurion, and the A34 Comet had a 17 Pdr derivative. Self-Propelled Tank Destroyers included the M10 Achilles, Valentine Archer and A30 Avenger.

Information & research by Phil Greenwood

Die 17-Pfünder Panzerabwehrkanone war ab Frühjahr 1941 im Gespräch, nachdem die Panzergefechte in Frankreichfeldzug die Schwäche der britischen Geschütze offenbarten. Die ersten Entwürfe für die Kanone wurden im Juli 1942 genehmigt. Die Waffenfabriken beauftragte man zur Herstellung von 100 Prototypen. Nach dem Erscheinen des deutschen Tigers Ende 1942 beschleunigte man die Entwicklung. Da die Kanone früher fertig war, montierte man die ersten Exemplare auf die 25-Pfünder Geschützswagen. Diese Konfiguration kam im Februar 1943 in Nordafrika zum Einsatz. Im Laufe des Jahres wurde auf die eigentliche Lafette umgestellt. Insgesamt gab es sieben Ausführungen (MkI bis MkVII) mit jeweils geringen Änderungen an Verschluss oder Befestigung. Die 17-Pfünder (76,2mm/3 inch) war damals die leistungsstärkste Waffe ihre Klasse. Das Geschütz konnte mit APCBC (panzerbrechend, mit Kappe und ballistischer Haube) Projektilen 140mm Panzerung im Winkel von 30 Grad in 1000 m Entfernung durchdringen. Damit war endlich eine Abwehr der deutschen Tiger und Panther Panzer auf die damals üblichen Kampffernernungen möglich. Ab Sommer 1944 war APDS (panzerbrechendes Treibkäfigprojektil) Munition verfügbar, bei einer Mündungsgeschwindigkeit von 1204 m/s konnte 195mm Panzerung auf 1000m durchschlagen werden. Nach anfänglichen Problemen war auch normale Sprengmunition erfolgreich einsetzbar. Die 17-Pfünder war auf vielen gepanzerten Fahrzeugen zu finden. Die beste Kombination war der Sherman Firefly, von welchem 2200 Stück gebaut wurden. Weitere Kampfpanzer mit 17-Pfünder waren der A30 Challenger, A41 Centurion oder der A34 Comet mit einer modifizierten 17-Pfünder. Bei den Panzerjägern war sie im M10 Achilles, Valentine Archer und A30 Avenger zu finden.

Deutsche Übersetzung © Michael Knoblich

1941 年初法国战争结束后，由于当时坦克的装甲厚度迅速地增加，研制 17 磅反坦克炮的构想被提议出来，把此种新型火炮安装在有一对路轮的炮架上，这个计划在 1942 年 7 月被采纳，皇家兵工厂收到了 100 门该原型炮的订单，马上设立了一条小型生产线生产该批火炮。在 1942 年的秋天，当德国老虎坦克的出现，情况更加迫切了。因为在专用炮架还未有设计完成以前，首批火炮只好暂时安装在 25 磅炮的炮架上。这批新造火炮在 1943 年 2 月首次被投入北非战场使用。而稍后所生产出来的 17 磅炮则被安装在专用设计的炮架上。17 磅炮被发展出七个型号（由 MkI 至 MkVII 型），各个型号主要不同之处在于炮膛或炮座的位置变化。17 磅反坦克炮是二战同类型火炮中最具威力的武器。它是 76.2 毫米（3 英寸）口径，并且可发射初速达每秒 2,900 英尺的 APCBC 穿甲弹，它可以从 30 度角击穿远在 1,000 米外的 140mm 厚装甲。这在战斗进行中以足够对付来自虎式和豹式坦克的威慑。在 1944 夏天专为 17 磅炮研制开发更具威力的 APDS 穿甲弹，可以每秒 3,950 英尺速度击穿 1,000 米外 195mm 厚装甲。最初的试射是并不成功的，但是在减少了弹内火药的含量后就达致最佳效果。其实 17 磅炮最成功的效能是安放在战车上，最成功的例子就是生产了 2,200 辆的谢尔曼萤火虫坦克。装上这种火炮的其他坦克还有 A30 挑战者，A41 百夫长；而 A34 彗星坦克则装上 17 磅的衍生型（77 毫米口径）炮。而同样装有 17 磅反坦克炮的自走炮载具则包括 M10 阿奇里斯、华伦泰弓箭手和 A30 复仇者。

ILLUSTRATION 图示说明:

CORRECT METHOD FOR APPLYING DECALS : HINWEISE ZUM ANBRINGEN DER DECALS : 正确使用水贴纸的方法:

1. Clean model parts surface with wet cloth. Entsprechende Stellen am Modell feucht reinigen.
将需要贴水贴纸之部位表面擦干净。
2. Cut out the decal parts and dip them in cold water for 15 ~20 seconds. Decal ausschneiden und für 15-20 Sek. ins Wasser legen.
将所需之贴纸剪下泡在清水里约15至20秒。
3. Place it on correct position of the model kit. Decal an der richtigen Stelle auflegen.
将湿透之贴纸取出置放于正确之位置旁。
4. Slide off the decal from the base paper on to the model kit surface with a cotton stick. Decal mit Wattestäbchen festhalten und Papier darunter wegziehen.
用棉花棒轻推贴纸表面使其从底纸滑出至模型表面之正确位置。
5. When decal get dry then complete. Decal mit Papiertuch andrücken und trocknen.
待其自然干透后即完成。

ICON INSTRUCTION: 图标说明:



Open Hole
Loch bohren
钻孔



Remove
Abtrennen
切除



2 Sets needed
Vorgang wiederholen
同样的制作二组



Bend
Biegen
曲折



Optional
Auswahl
可以选择采用



Apply Decal
Decal anbringen
贴水贴纸



Instant Glue For Metal
Sekundenkleber verwenden
瞬间接着剂,金属用



Fill Hole
Verspachteln
把孔填平



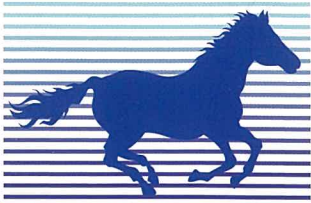
Do not cement
Nicht kleben
不用粘合

COLOR SUGGESTION: FARBTABELLE: 涂装指引:

Color	涂料表	MR. Hobby	Hobby Color	Humbrol	Tamiya	
Steel	Stahl	黑铁色	H-18	C-28	53	/
Olive drab	Oliv braun	橄榄褐	H-78	C-38	66	XF-62
Silver	Silber	银色	H-8	J-8	11	X-11
Flat white	Matt Weiss	消光白	H-11	C-62	34	XF-2
Flat black	Mattschwarz	消光黑	H-12	C-33	33	XF-1
Wood brown	Holzbraun	木啡色	H-37	C-43	/	/
Tyre black	Reifenschwarz	轮胎黑	H-77	C-137	85	/
Semi-gloss black	Schwarz Seidenmatt	半光黑色	/	C-82	/	/
Copper		铜色	H-10	C-10	12	XF-6
White	Weiss	白色	H-1	C-1	/	X-2
Burnt iron	Metall brüniert	烧铁色	H-76	C-61	/	/

READ BEFORE ASSEMBLING: VOR ZUSAMMENBAU LESEN: 组装必读:

- Carefully Study instruction before assembling. Anleitung studieren und verständlich machen. 组装前请阅读清楚制作指引。
- Keep plastic model glue and tools away from children. Kleber, Farben, Werkzeuge und Plastiktüten von Kindern fernhalten. 胶水,油漆及工具勿让小孩接触。
- Do not use cement or paint near open flame or sparks. Kleber/Farbe nicht in Nähe von offenen Flammen. 胶水及油漆勿接触火种。
- Do not work in closed room. Nur in ausreichend belüfteten Räumen arbeiten. 勿在密封地方制作模型。



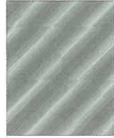
BRONCO

Bronco Models

Copyright © 2010

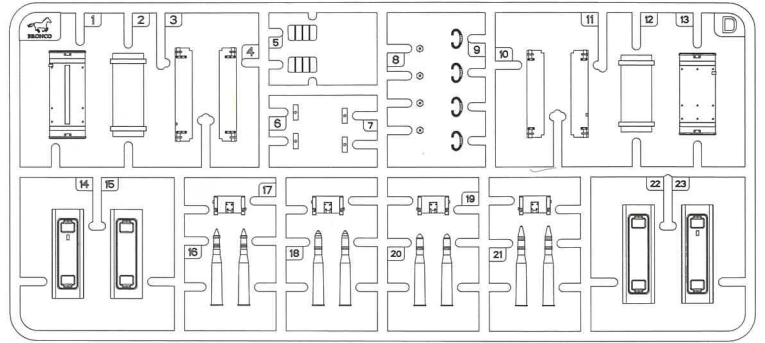
Made in China

中国制造

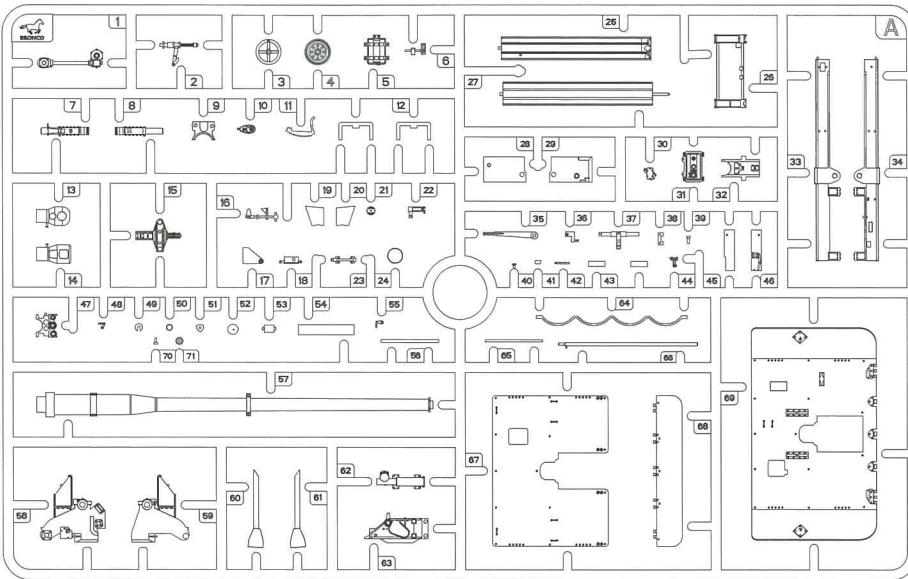


No use parts
不要部件

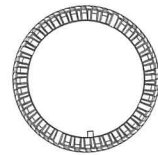
ⓓ × 1



Ⓐ × 1



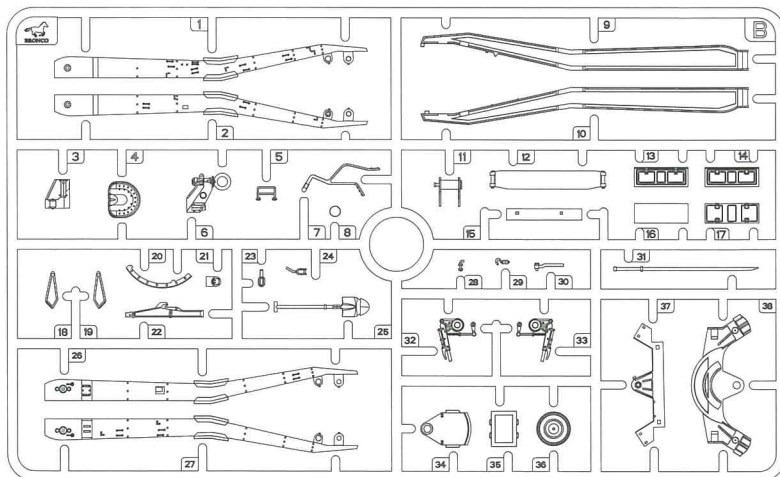
Ⓔ × 2



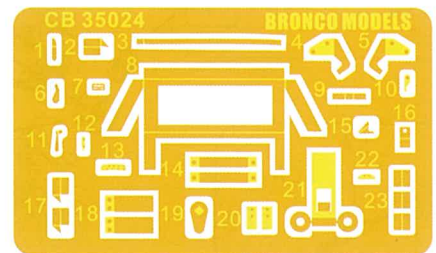
Ⓟ × 1



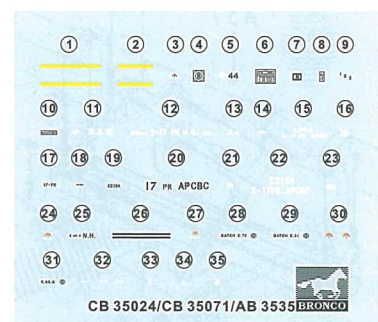
Ⓑ × 1



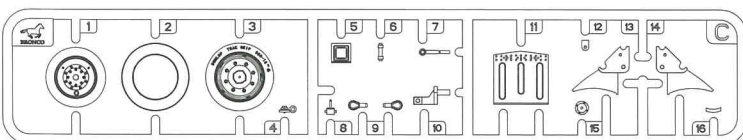
Ⓟ × 1



DECAL × 1



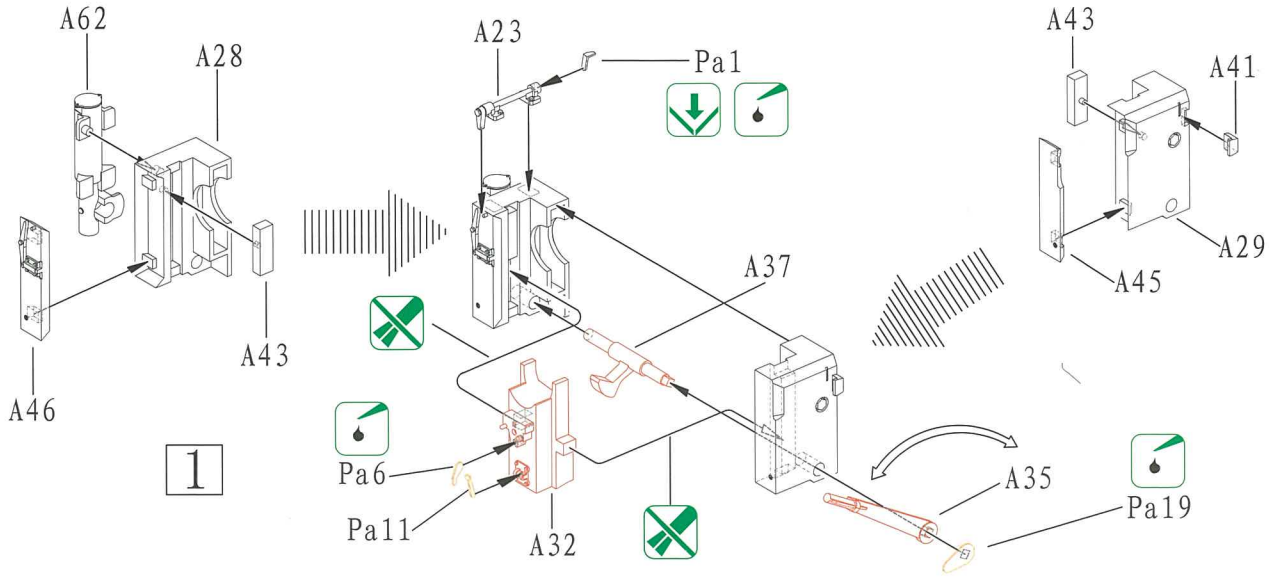
Ⓒ × 2



CB-35024

ILLUSTRATION 图示说明:

1



2

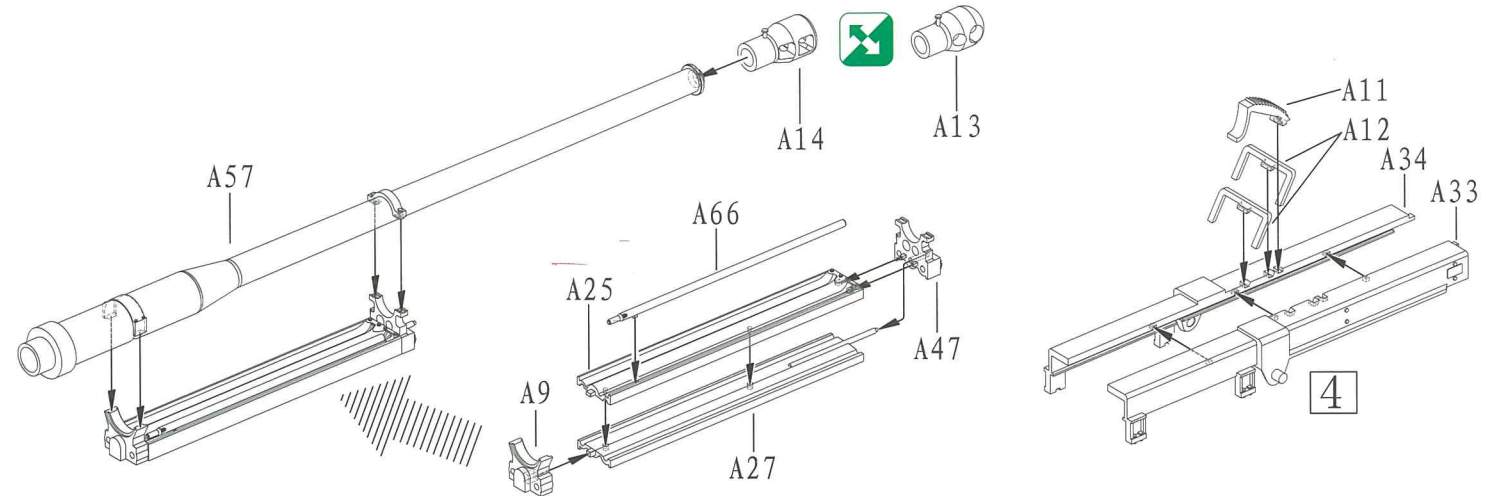
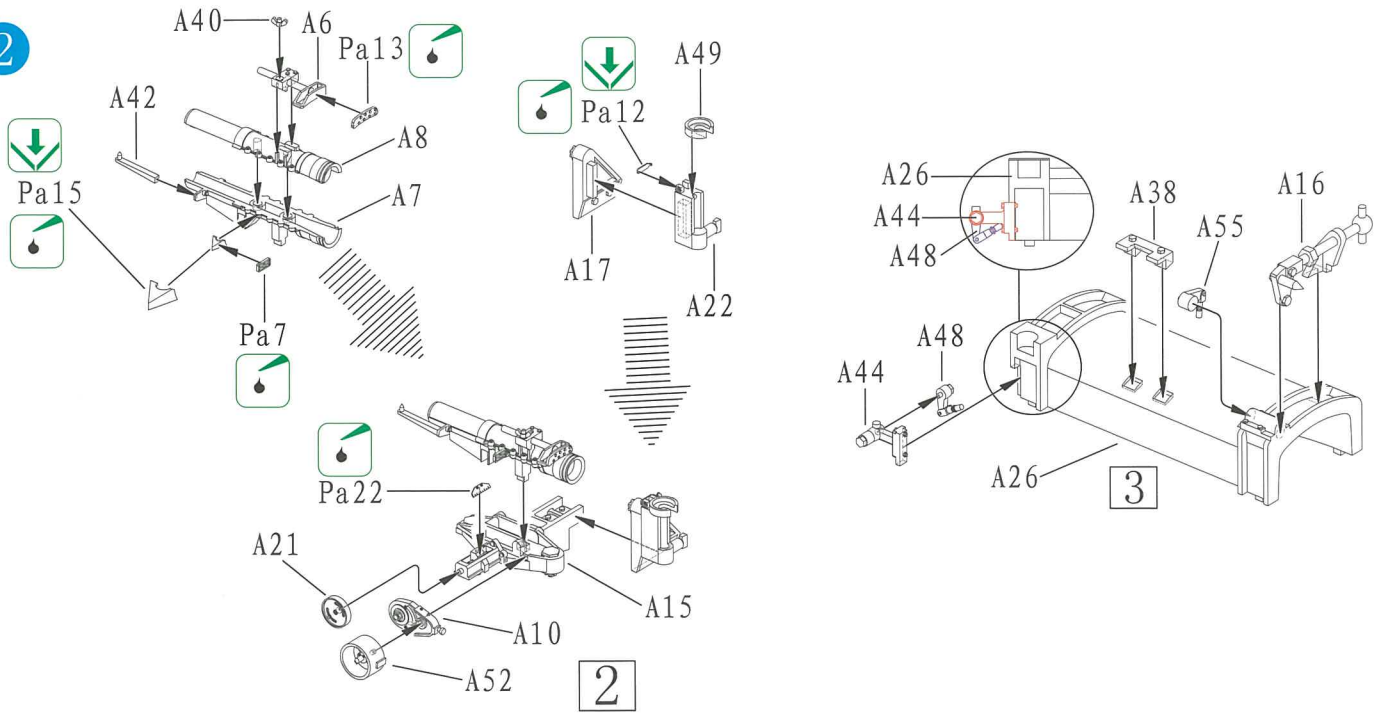


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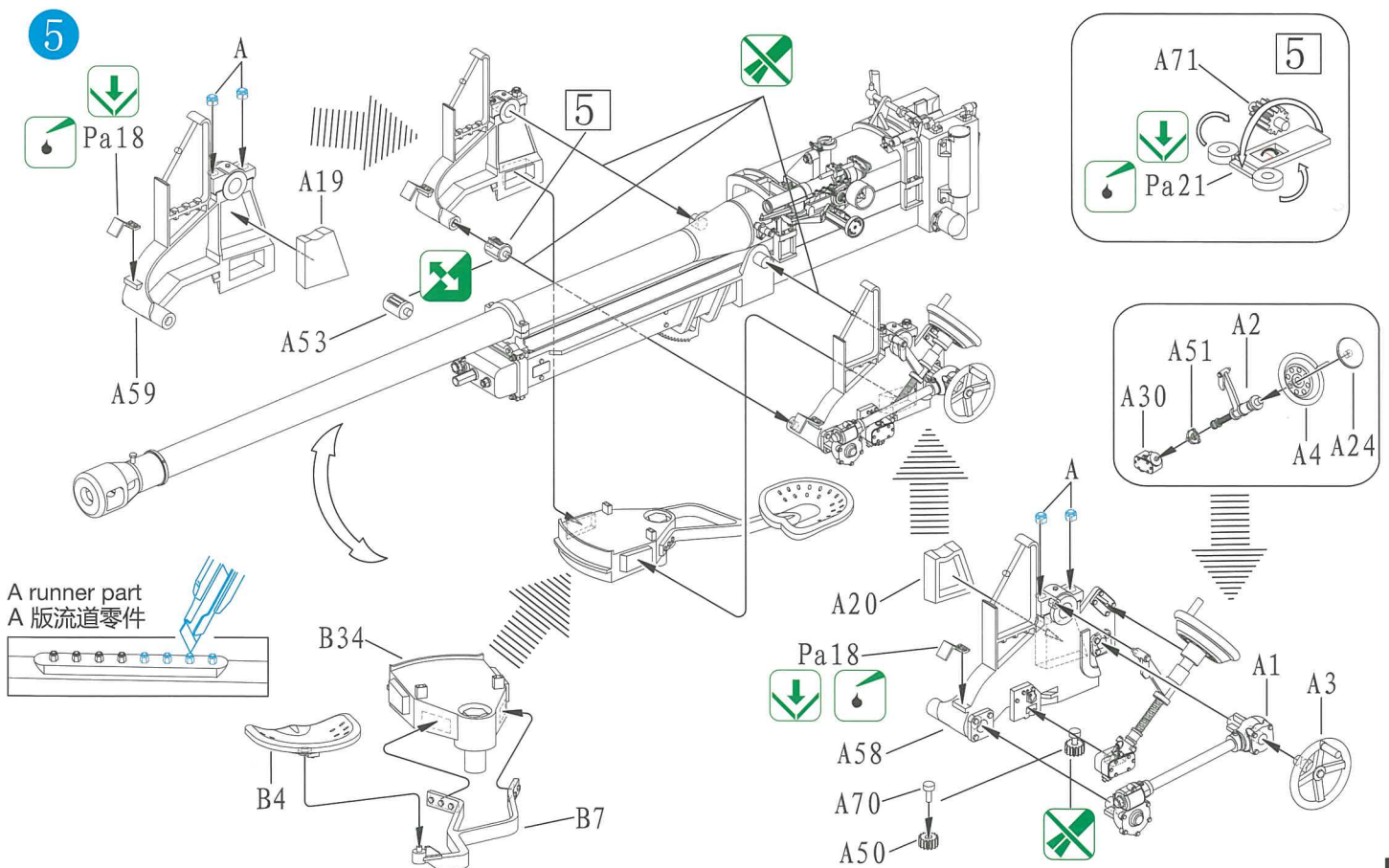
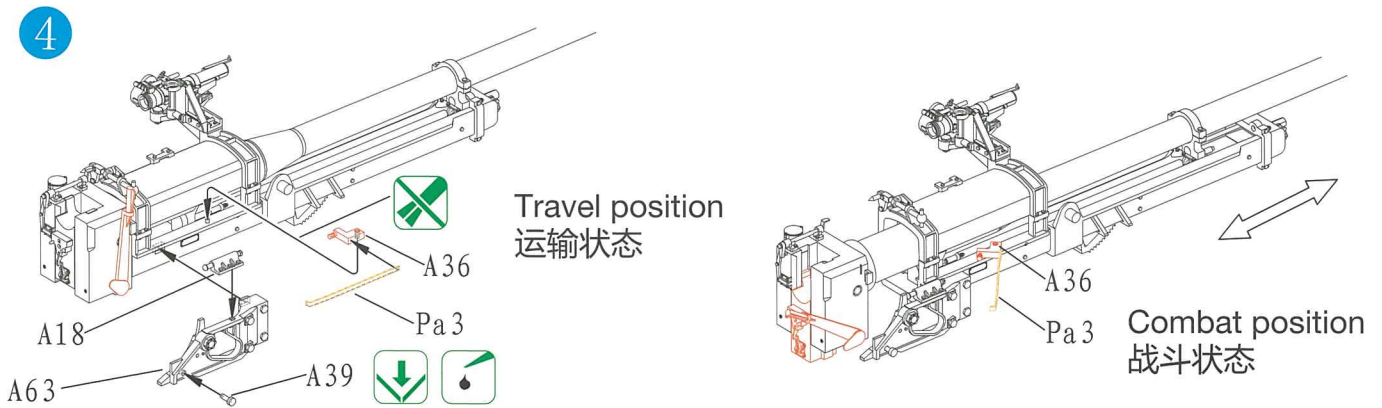
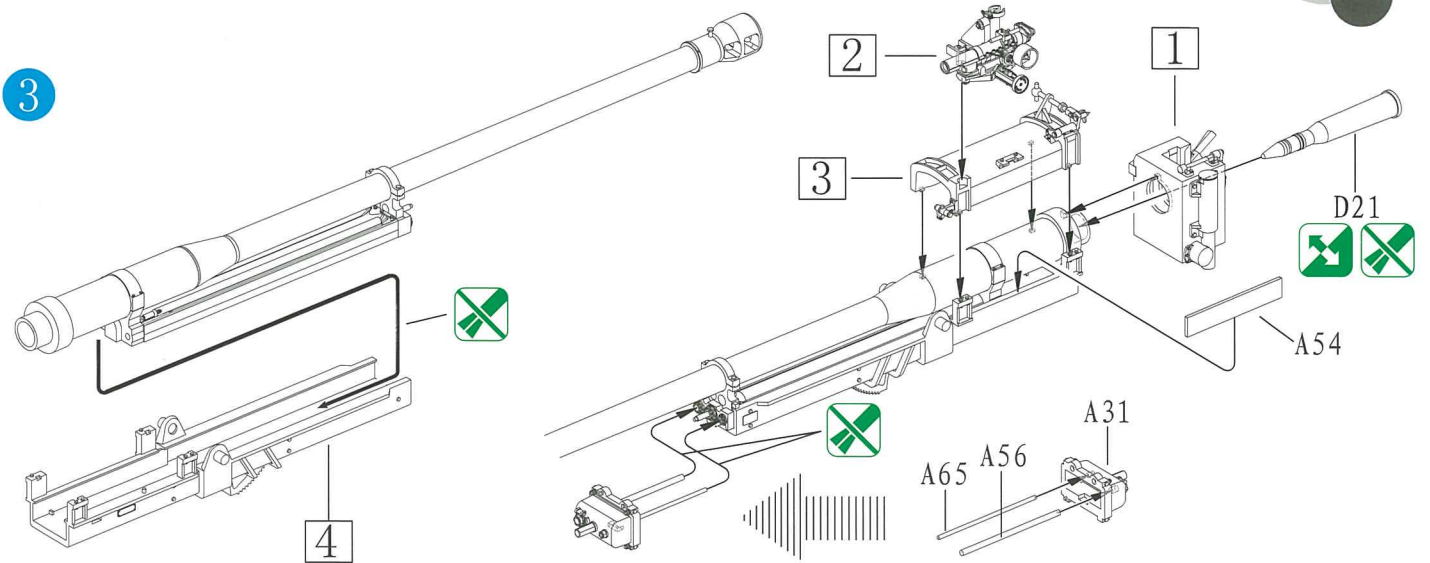
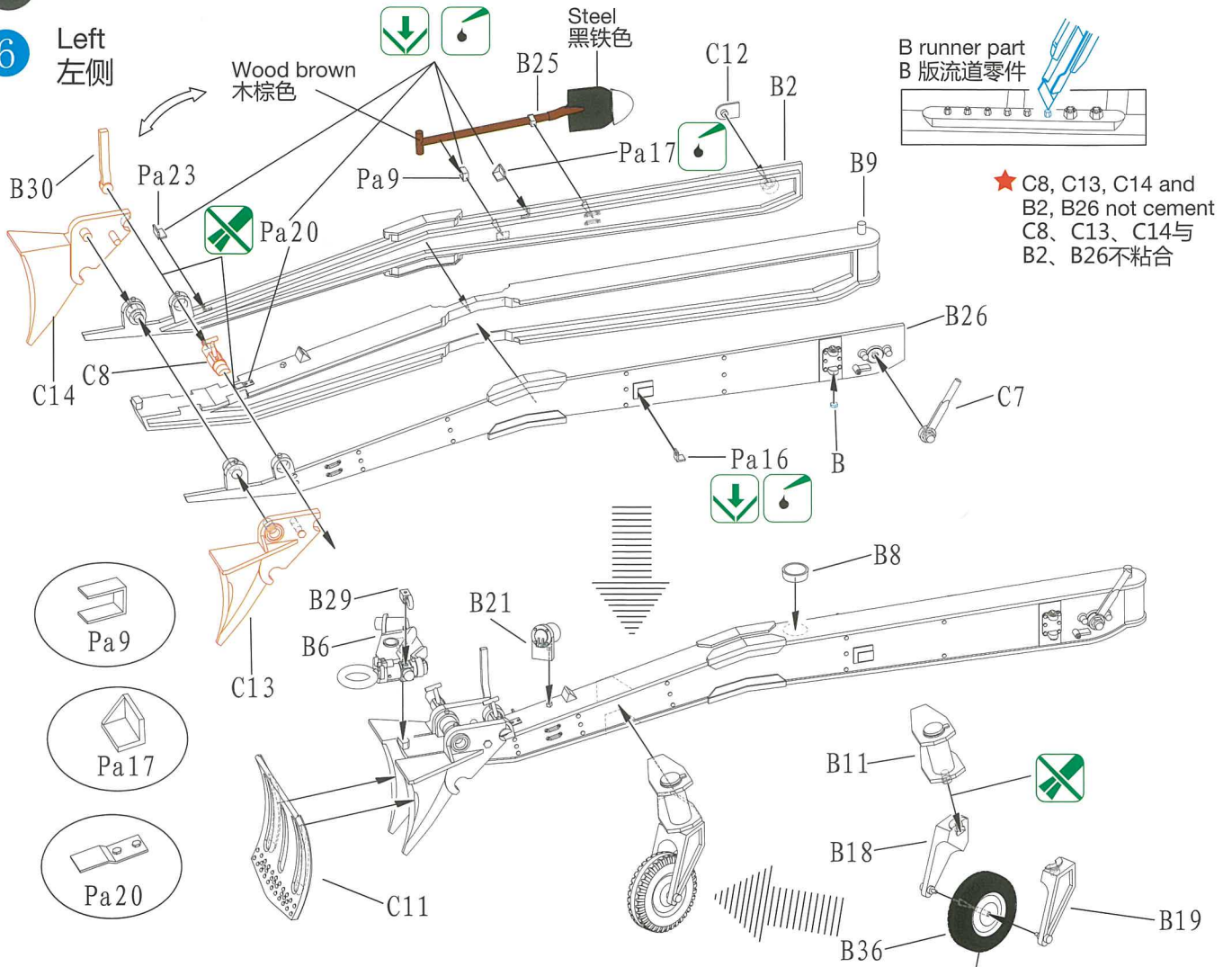
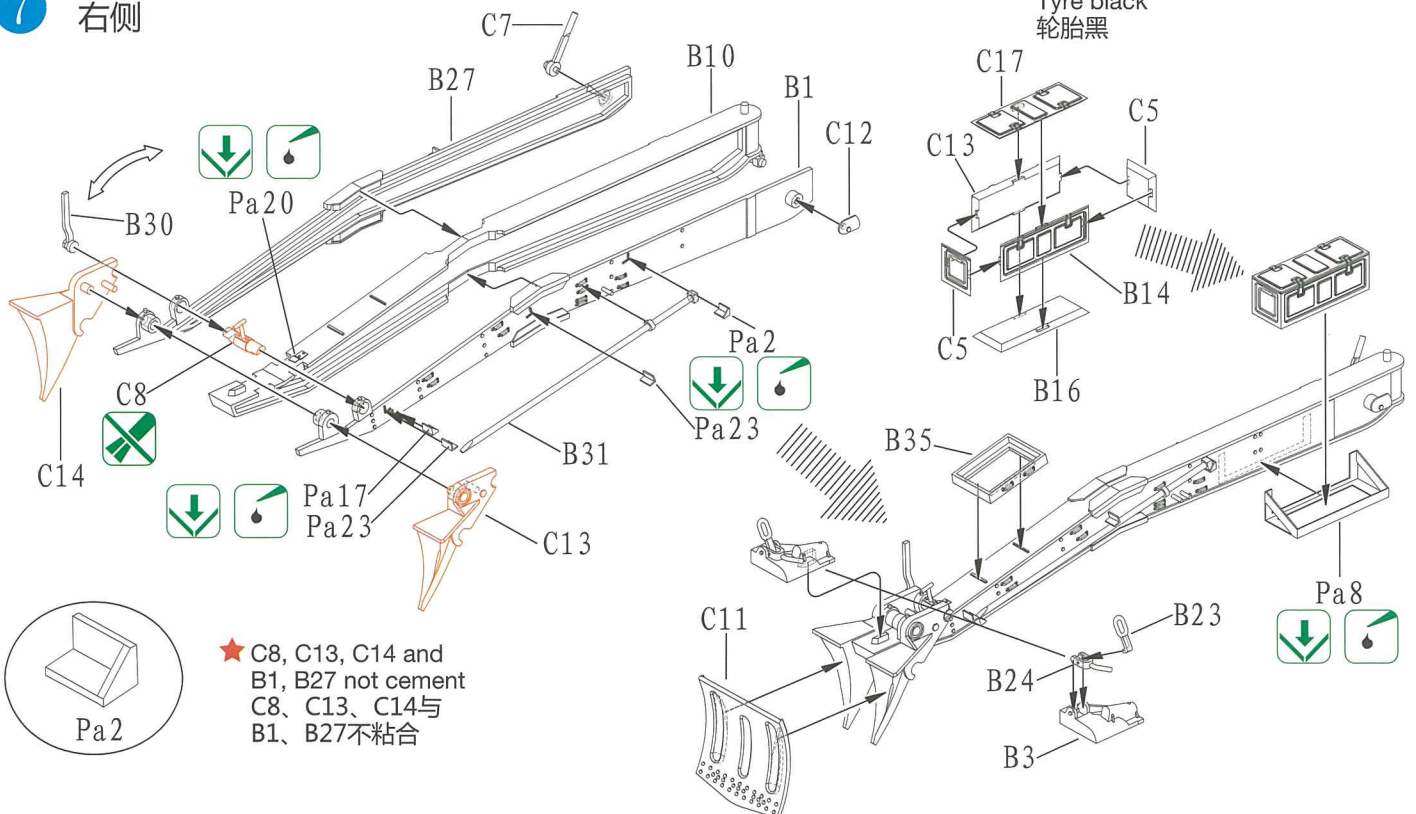


ILLUSTRATION 图示说明:

6 Left 左侧



7 Right 右侧



8

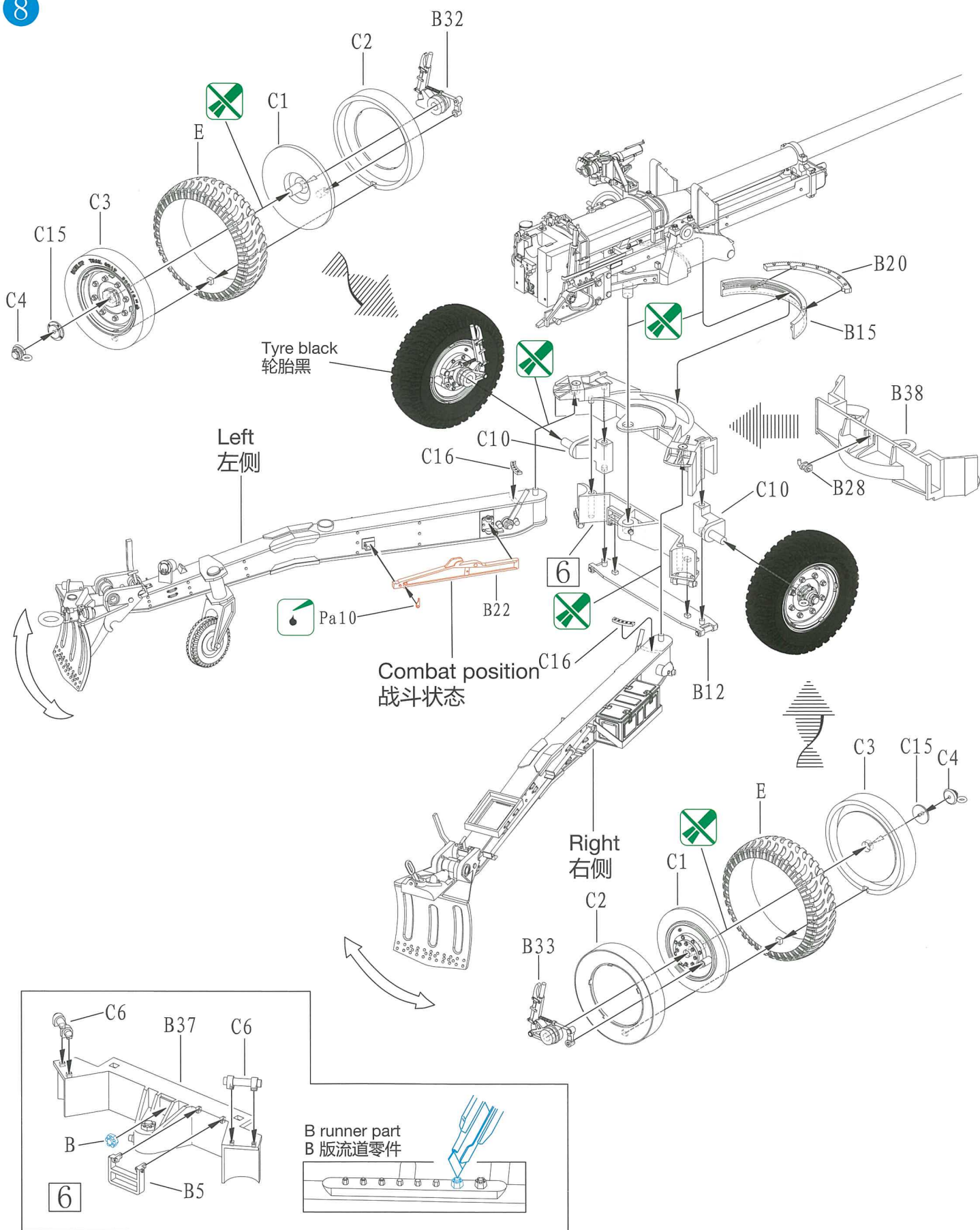
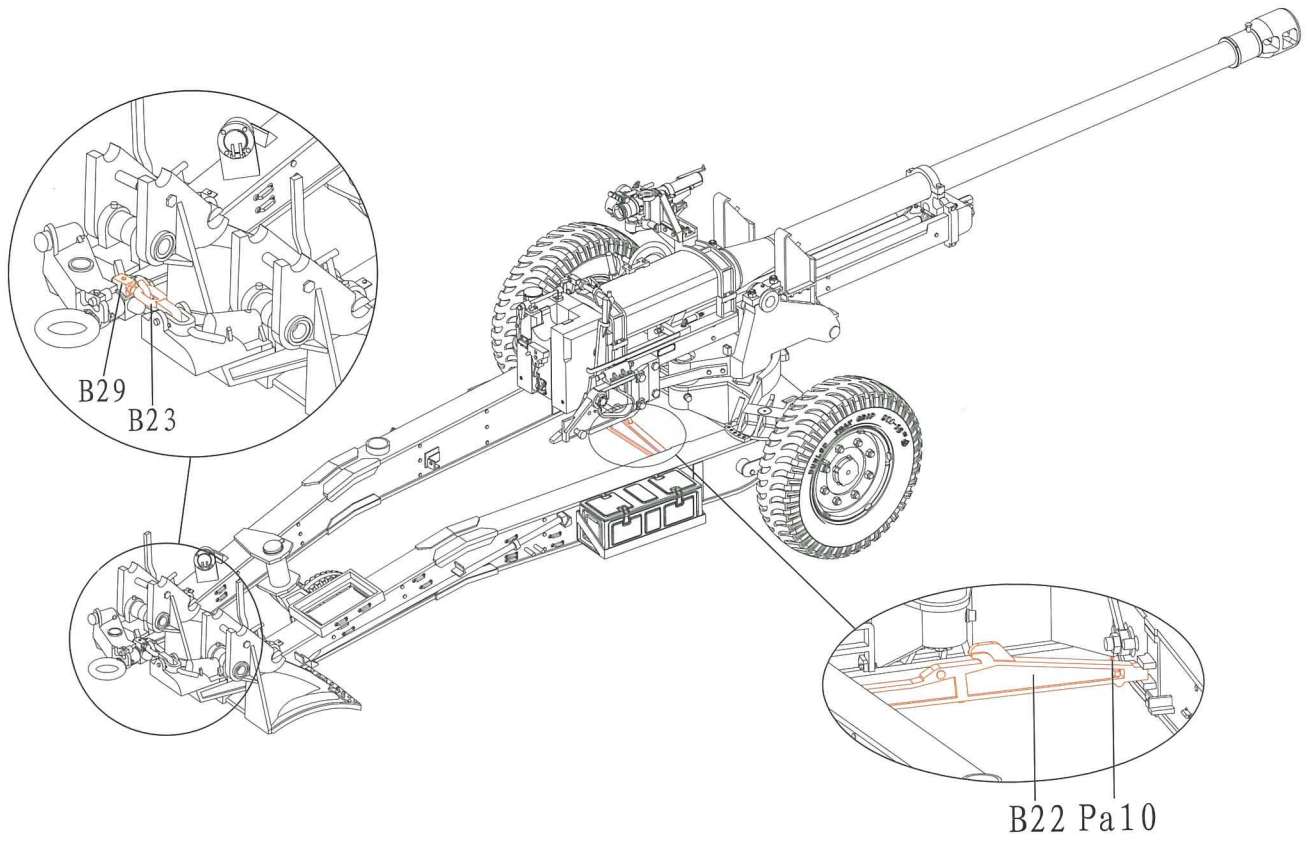
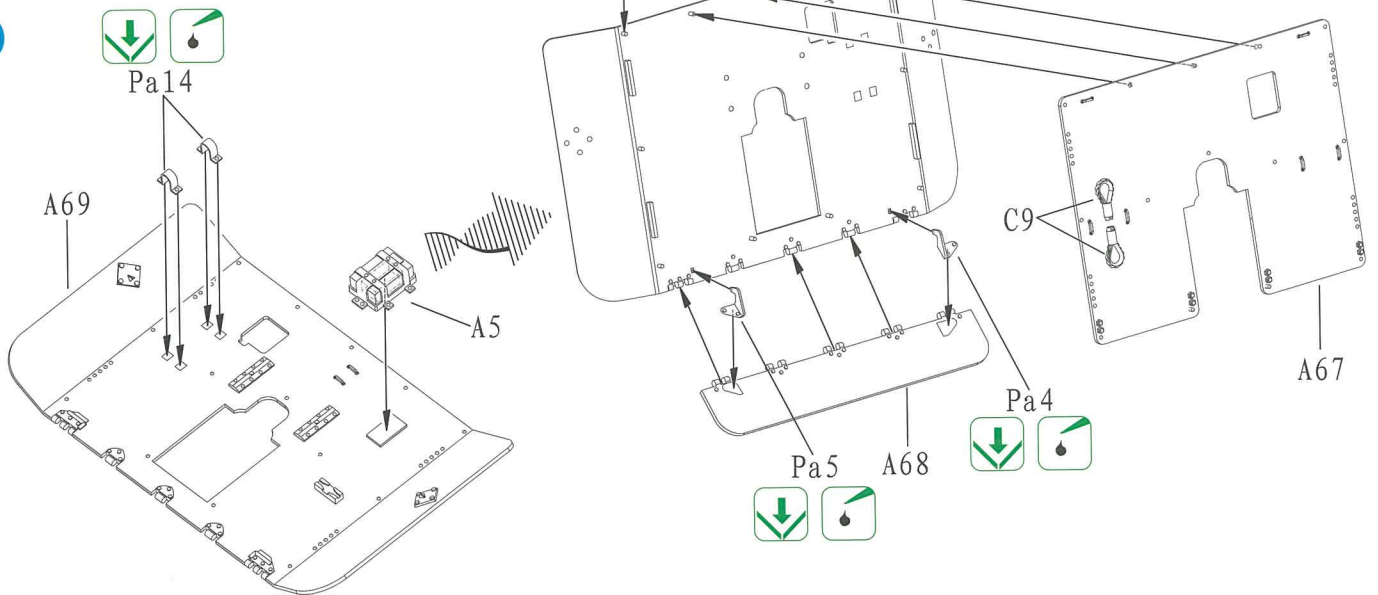


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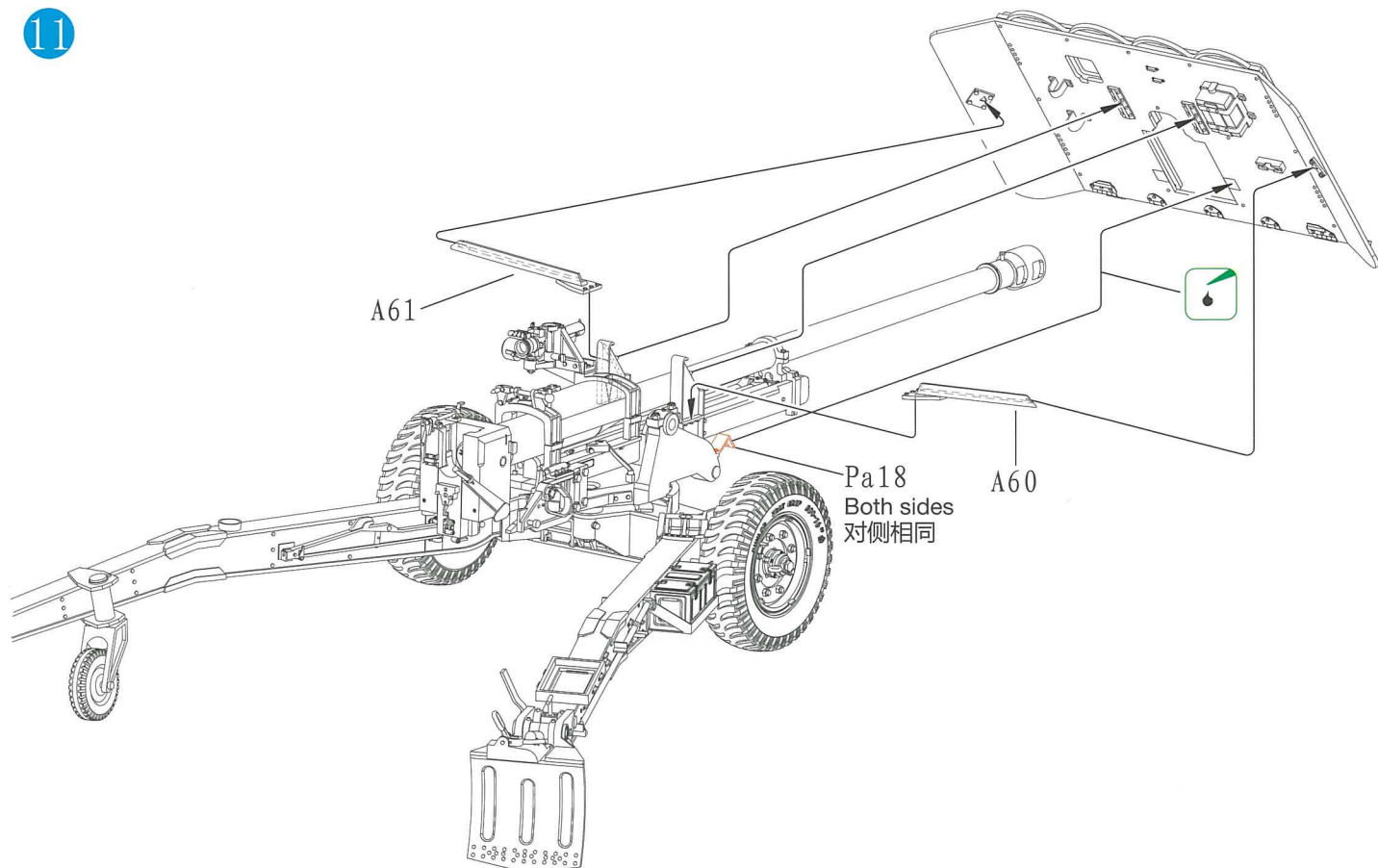
9 Travel position 运输状态



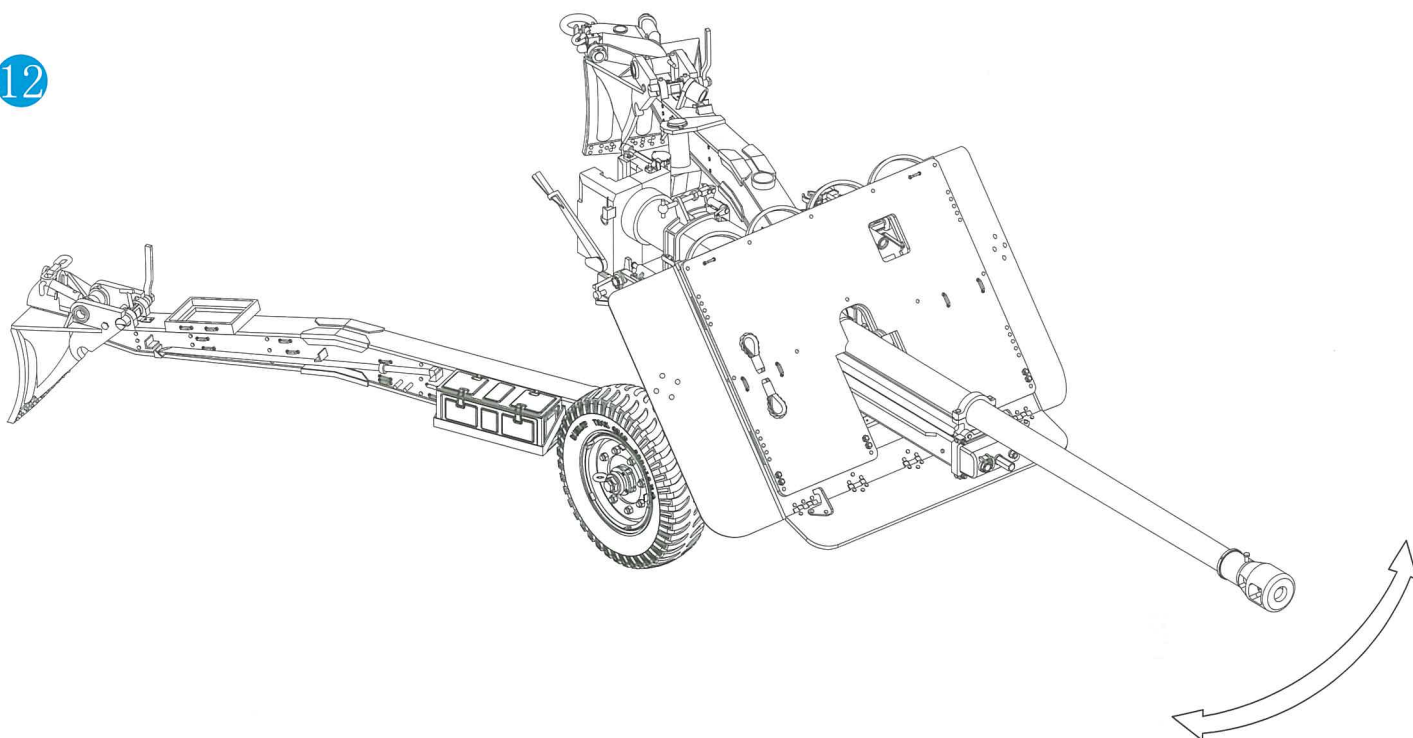
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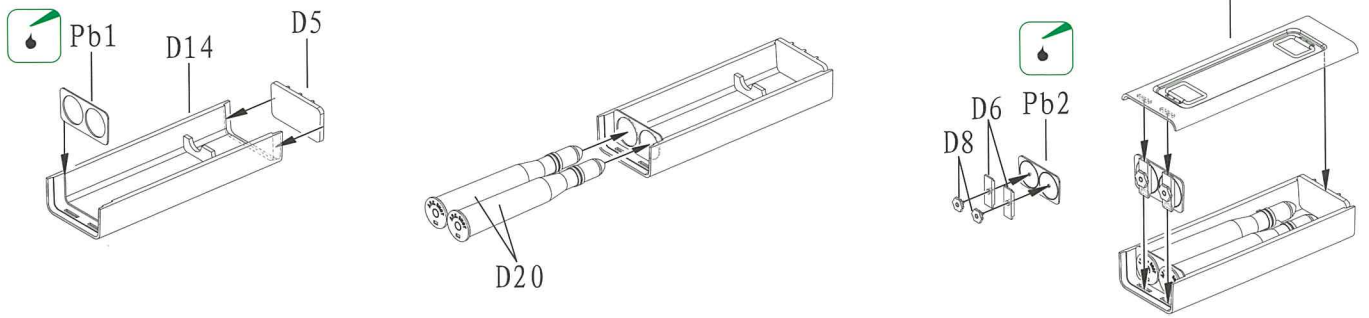
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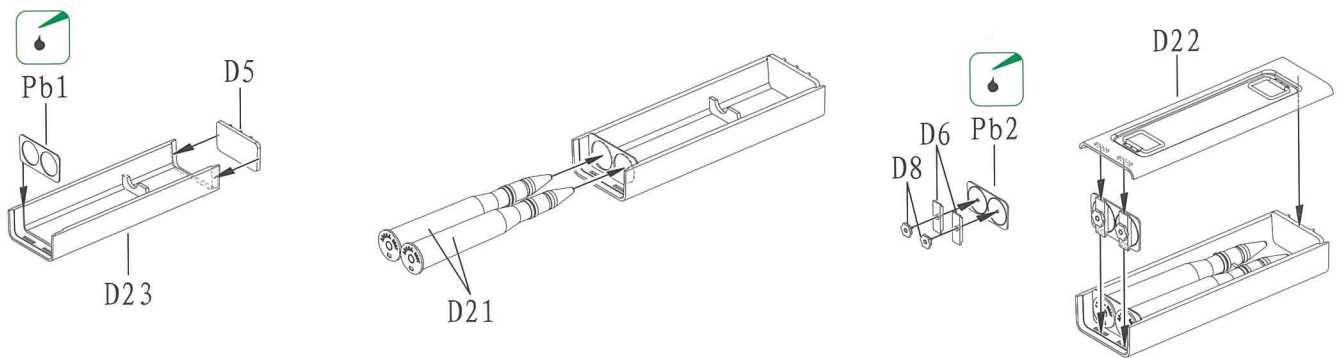
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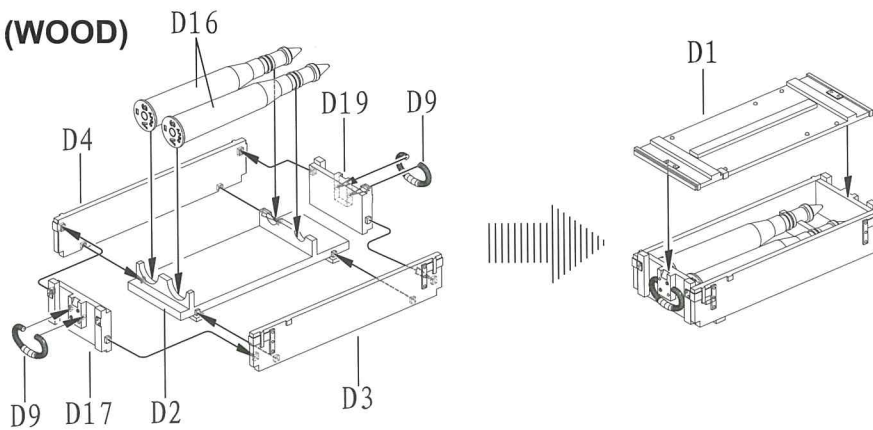
13 C288 MK I (STEEL)



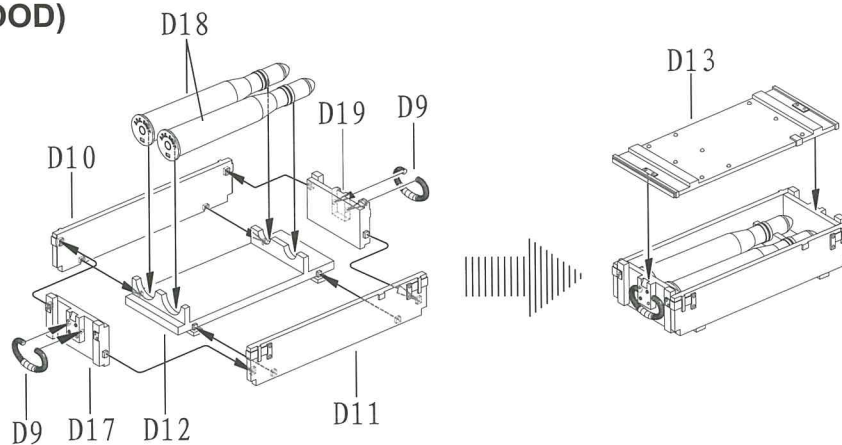
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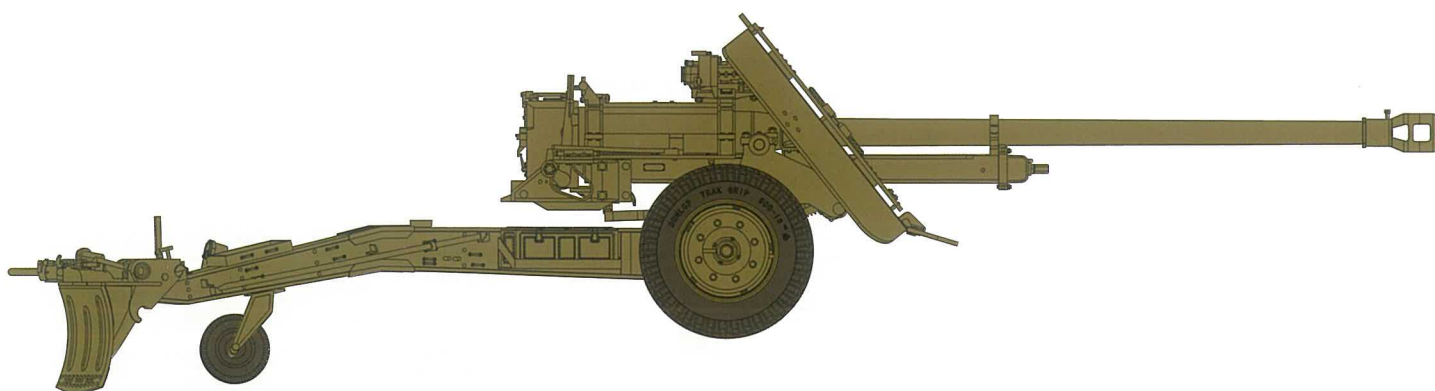
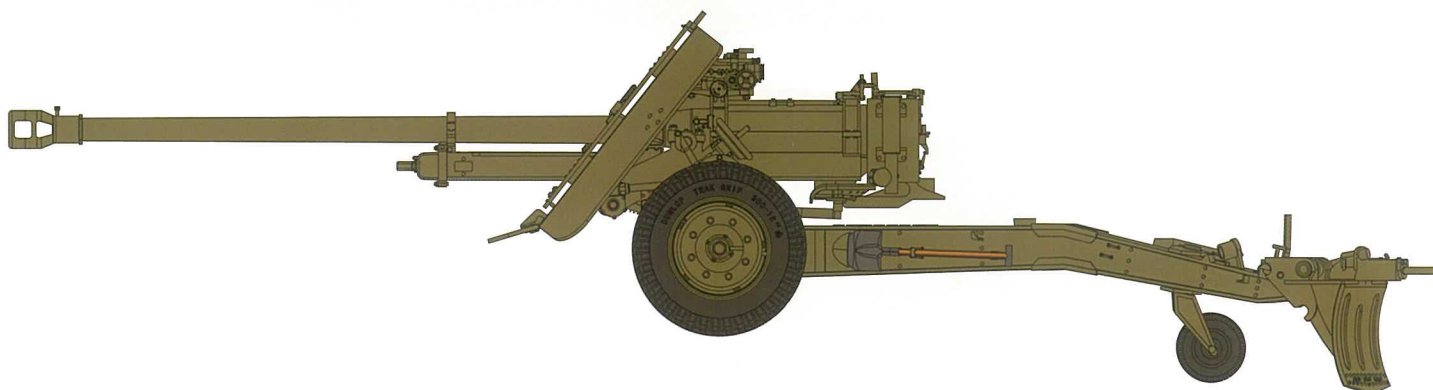
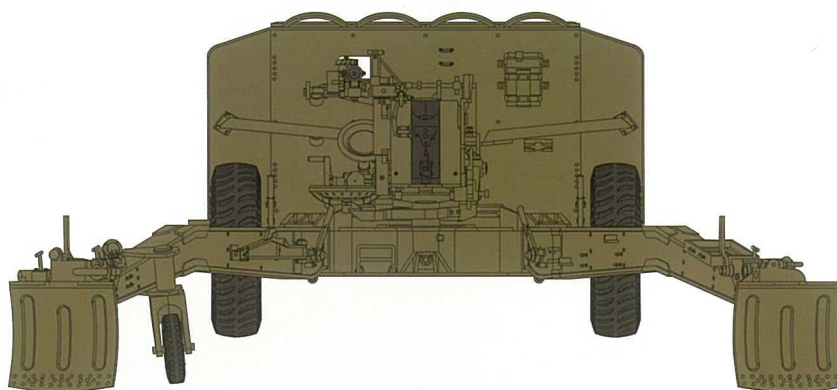
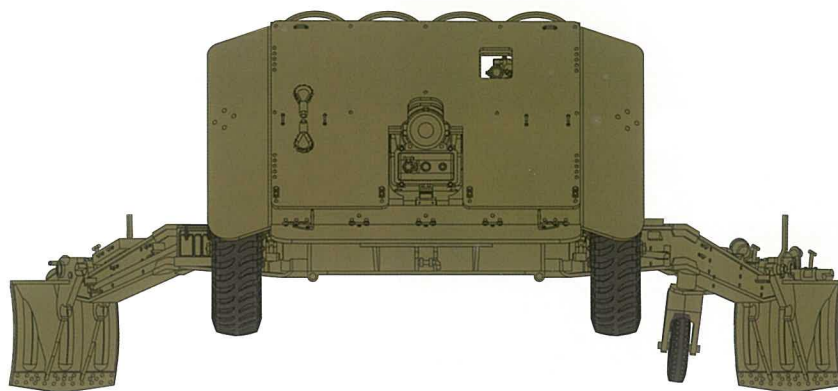
C310 MK I (WOOD)



C274 MK I (WOOD)

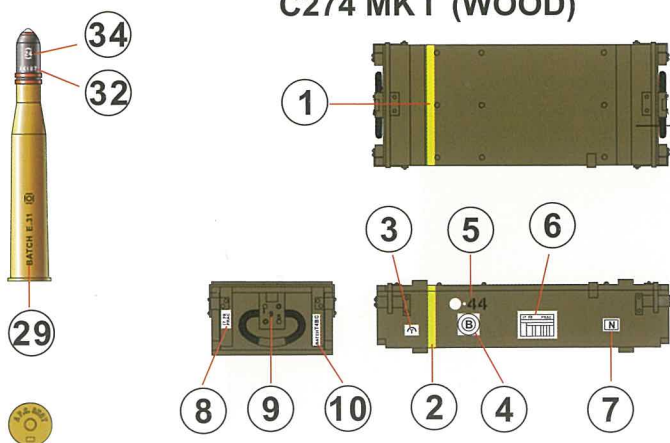


option 1:



Camouflage Scheme: Overall British NO.15 Olive Drab
迷彩颜色:全身英式橄榄褐色NO.15

C274 MK I (WOOD)



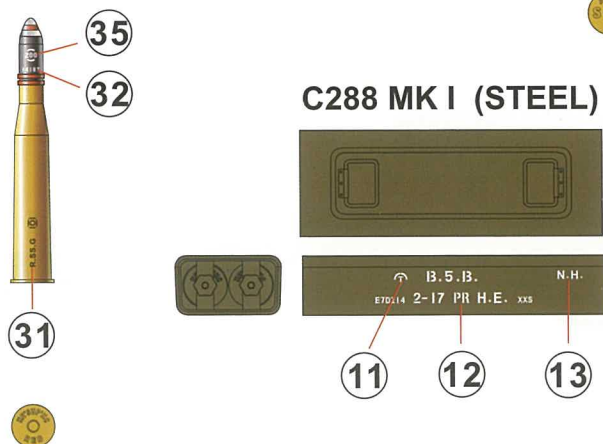
British NO.15 Olive Drab
英式橄榄褐色NO.15

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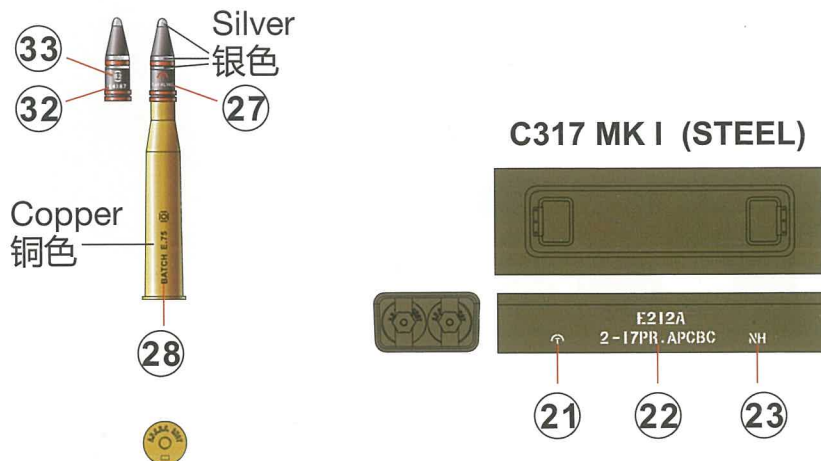


Steel
黑铁色

C288 MK I (STEEL)



C317 MK I (STEEL)



Silver
银色

Copper
铜色