

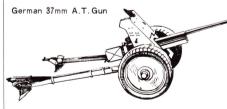


The A-12 Infantry Tank was a further development of the earlier A-11 (the original Matilda, or Infantry Tank Mk I) with improved armour arrangement and suspension, and having the machine-gun armament complemented by an anti-tank gun. These improvements were made under the assumption that the vehicle would be called upon to defend itself against enemy tanks.

The A-12 was a Woolwich Arsenal design evolved under the direction of Col. Hudson of the War Mechanization Board, and based on the experimental A-7E3 model and built to a specification for a tank which combined the armament and general layout of the A-10 Cruiser with even thicker armour. The tank was the first dieselengined model to enter service.

In November 1936 Vulcan Foundry was given the task of preparing drawings of the A-12 tank. The final pilot model was not completed for 18 months and consequently production could not begin until 1939. The first pilot, A-12E1, was built during 1937-38 and was a 24-ton experimental infantry tank with 70mm armour. This was followed in 1938 by the A-12E2 which became the final pilot model for the Infantry Tank MkII, Matilda. Both vehicles had the Vickers Japanese type of suspension system and the only visual difference between the A-12E2 and pro-0487 duction models was in the number of mudchutes along the track guards.

The first order for 65 Matilda tanks was placed with Vulcan Foundry in December 1937. This was subsequently increased to 165, and prior to the beginning of the war, orders for a further 80 were issued. Other firms which took part in Matilda production were the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co., Ruston and Hornsby, J. Fowler and Co., Harland and Wolff, and finally North British Locomotive. A total of 2987 machines of all types were produced until production ceased in August 1943.



Up until 1941 this tank was the most heavily armoured vehicle in service anywhere (with the exception of the Soviet KV tank), but its general effectiveness was limited by its low mobility and its main armament of only a 2 pdr (40mm) gun, which fired solid shot only, while its immunity proved to be temporary. Matildas were used by the BEF during the actions just prior to the Dunkirk evacuation. The Arras counterattack of 21st, May 1940, was one of the actions in which the Matilda played an important part. Matildas were completely immune to the normal 37mm anti-tank shell then used by the Germans as well as to field guns, a state of affairs which remained until the 88mm Flak gun was first used as an anti-tank weapon in mid-1941.

1

It was the North-African Desert that saw the maximum use of the Matilda, where it took part in most of the major actions. Just prior to Alamein, the Matilda was withdrawn from service completely, except for about 30 Baron flail-tank conversions. Further Matildas (Mks II and V) were converted to Canal Defence Lights (CDL), carrying armoured searchlights to illuminate night actions, or blind enemy positions. A further mine-clearing vehicle, the Matilda Scorpion I, was developed in the Middle East, and some Matildas were fitted with the AMRA (Anti-Mine Roller Attachment). These latter could also carry the Carrot demolition device.

The Australians developed a flame-throwing device for their Matilda tanks, called the Frog. This was used in New Guinea. They were also working on a further model, the Murry flamethrower, when the war ended. Another Australian device was the Matilda dozer tank which had a box-shaped blade that could be raised and lowered from the vehicle turret.

To aid in crossing obstacles, the Matilda was fitted with the huge Inglis bridge which, mounted on a carrier chassis, could be pushed forward by the tank. There was also an experimental Matilda with a trench-crossing device to



assist the passage of wheeled vehicles, but this was not adopted.

Among the best tanks of the War, Matildas were easily distinguishable by their heavy appearance and the plated sides with rows of mudchutes. The superstructure was almost entirely cast (as also the turret), which made production slow and complicated, and the speed was insufficient for the needs of mobile warfare. Nevertheless, the Matilda design was about the best to appear just prior to the Second World War. All marks of Matilda were almost identical in appearance, and many were used by the Red Army and the ANZAC forces. One experimental model had two Perkins S-6 compression-ignition engines.

Despite attempts to attach a Cromwell turret, it was not found Practical to up-gun the Matilda above 2 pdr. For this reason all further development work ceased.

Matilda Scorpion



SUMMARY OF INFANTRY TANK MK II MATILDA MODELS

Infantry Tank Mark	Matilda Mark	Armament	Engine	Remarks
II	Ι	2pdr & .303 MG (coax)	2×AEC A.183/184	-
II *	I *	2pdr & .303 MG (coax)	2×Leyland	Re-engined Mk I .
IIA	II	2pdr & 7.92 MG (coax)	2×AEC A.183/184	-
IIA *	III	2pdr & 7.92 MG (coax)	2×Leyland E.148/149 or E.164/16	-
IIA * CS	ⅢCS	3"How & 7.92 MG(coax)		CS version of Mk IIA *
IIA * *	IV	2pdr & 7.92 MG (coax)	2×Leyland E.170/171	
IIA * * CS	S ⅣCS	3"How & 7.92 MG (coax)	2×Leyland E.170/171	CS version of Mk IIA *
IIB*	v	2pdr & 7.92 MG (coax)	2×Leyland E.170/171	Modified gearbox
IIM) IIA/M) IIB/M)	-			Mild steel training tanks





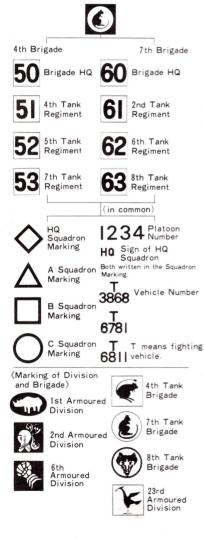


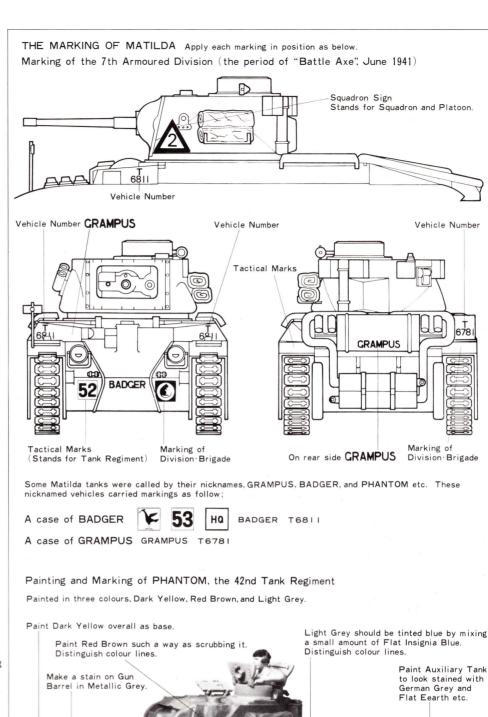
ABOUT THE MARKING OF MATILDA

On June 15th 1941, the British Army had started the "Battle Axe" operation on the North African Front. It was the Seventh Armoured Division that became taking the leading part in this operation.

The marking of this kit is selected of the Fourth and the Seventh Brigade from the Seventh Armoured Division.

(Division Marking of the 7th Armoured Div.)





Paint the surface where Idler Wheels touch Tracks in Chrome Silver as if they look metal. Exhaust Pipe is stained in Red Brown.

Paint mud stains poured out of Suspension Covers smearingly in Red Brown plus Flat Earth with a brush.



0490 PRINTED IN JAPAN



★Assemble each pair of wheels. Be careful not to apply glue onto the end of Road Wheel (Small) Shaft nor to the parts which is to be fixed between Idler Wheels and Sprocket Wheels.

(Fixing of Inside Parts for Upper Hull)

★These parts receive force after they have been glued. Apply adhesive sufficiently.

★Insert Driver's Hatch C42 after the glue of C45 has dried up. Assemble other parts to the step of Fig.7 first, and then insert C42 into Upper Hull.

Construction of Muffler and Auxiliary Tank

★Be sure of the direction of C20 when fixing them to Muffler.

★Take care not to glue Auxiliary Tank C15 and C16 in the wrong direction. Before glueing C15 and C16 to Auxiliary Tank, study the figures and practise their assembly.

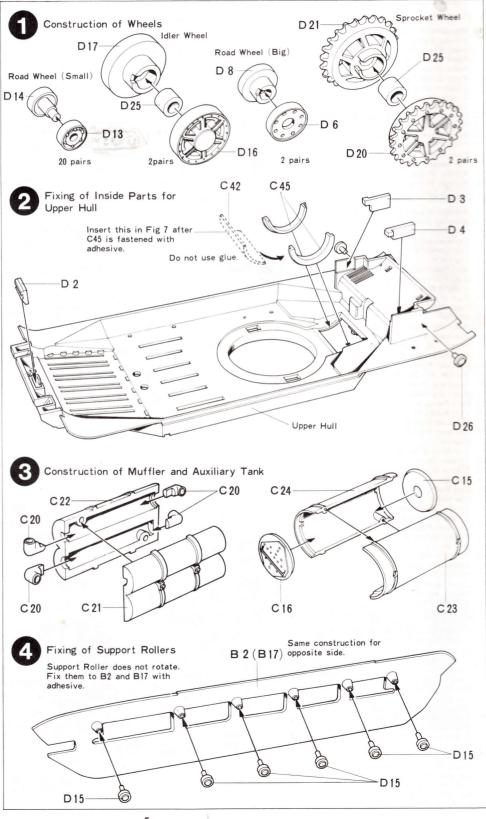
(Fixing of Support Rollers)

★Fix Support Rollers to Armour Plates B2 and B17. The Support Rollers do not rotate and should be fixed with adhesive.

•THIS KIT CAN BE ASSEMBLED INTO EITHER MK I OR MKII. SELECT THE VERSION WHERE TWO TYPES ARE SHOWN.

•Follow the instruction in order. Cut each parts from the sprue when needed with a knife or a pair of nippers. •Practice the assembly before fixing parts with adhesive.

- •To paint the kit overall, Air Spray Painting would be convenient at the end of the whole kit construction with the tracks removed. Paint the details with a brush. See "APPLYING DECALS & PAINTING" and Painting of the Figure.
- Apply decals after the paint on the body are completely dry. Cut extra transparent parts of decals.
- Read the instruction on the left side of each page carefully. Refer to the parts shape in the figures.



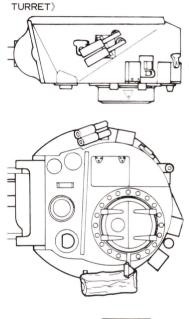
Onstruction of Gun Turret

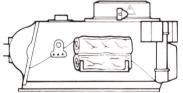
★This kit includes the parts which can be made into two different gun shields, for Mk I and for Mk II. Before attacking C34, select the version you prefer.

★Cupola C8 can be rotated. Do not glue C7 to C8 when fixing them onto Gun Turret together.

★Also choose either open or closed condition of Hatch C17, C5, and C6. ★ABOUT THE SMALL PARTS ON GUN TURRET Refer to the figures below and make sure of their position. ★For antenna, make one by stretching one of sprue runners.

(THREE SIDES FIGURE OF GUN

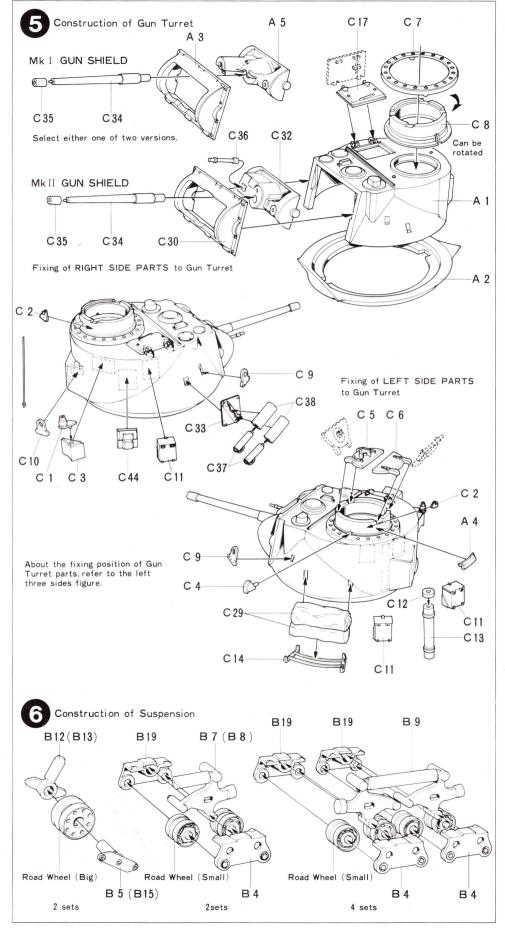




6 (Construction of Suspension)

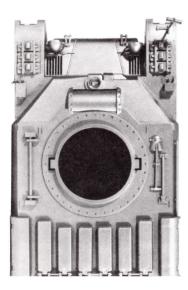
★After adhesive on Wheels constructed in Fig. 1 has been dry, fit Wheels and Parts together and construct Suspension. Road Wheels (Small) and Road Wheels (Big) must be permitted to rotate. Be careful not to apply too much adhesive.

★Suspension Parts are alike in shape. Be careful not to fix the right side left. First, put them together without using adhesive to make sure that they are properly assembled, and then glue them in place.



(Fixing of Upper Hull Parts) 0

★Glue each part to Upper Hull making sure of its position in the figure.

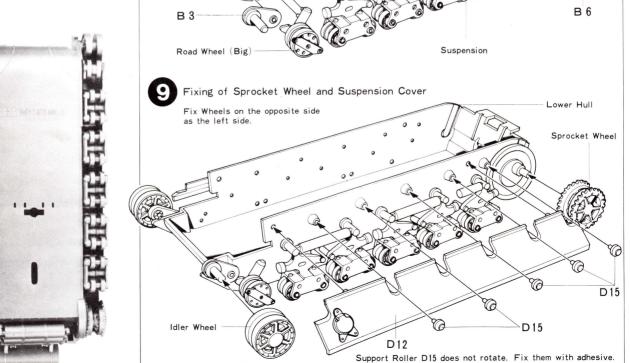


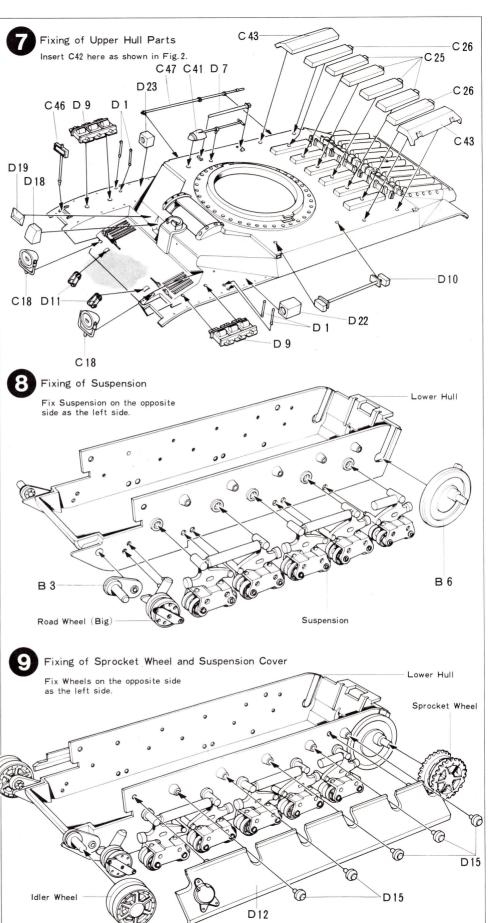
(Fixing of Suspension) 8

*Fix Suspension to Lower Hull. *Suspension is bisymmetric, so before fixing it, make sure of part shape.

9 (Fixing of Sprocket Wheel and Suspension Cover> ★First glue Suspension Cover D12 to Lower Hull.

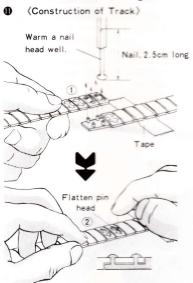
*Support Roller D15 does not rotate and should be fixed with adhesive.





(Fixing of Upper and Lower Hull Halves)

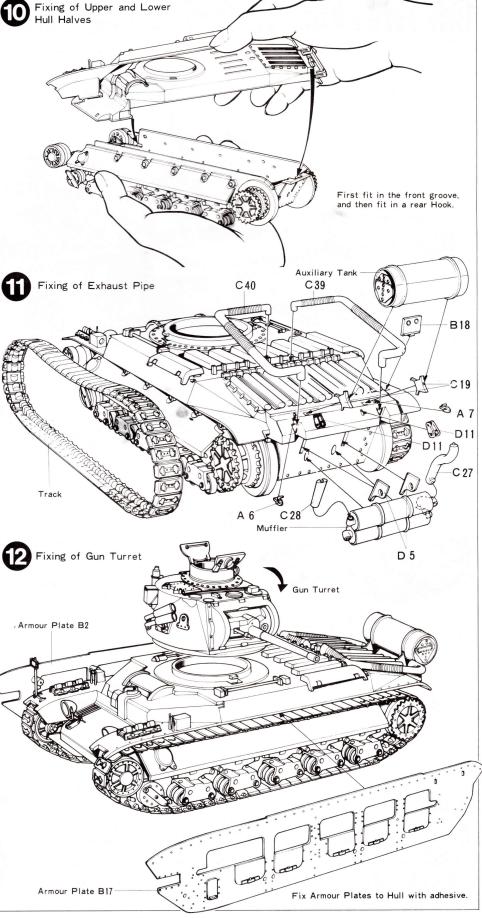
★Fix the completed Upper and Lower Hull halves together. First fit the front part of each together, and then fit in rear Hook as shown in the figure.



★Firmly fix one end of Track onto a desk or the like with tape and insert pins into respective holes. Then lightly warm the pin heads with either a nail head or a screw driver's end that has been previously heated.

★Flatten the pin heads immediately with your finger to connect Track. ★If Track is cut or the connecting portion is too weak, you can reinforce it with a black thread or a stapler as shown in the figure.





(Construction and Painting of the Figure)

