







# History | 历史介绍

## Mobelwagen

In 1943, the German military found that the air force's equipment was relatively weak for countering enemy ground–attack fighters. As a result, the military began to develop ground–based anti–aircraft weapons to compensate for the air force's shortcomings. early in 1943, Germany drew up a program to mount the anti–aircraft gun on the chassis of the Panzer IV. The authorities initially used the 20mm quadruple Flak 38 anti–aircraft gun as the design, but it was not very effective because later warplanes had improved greatly in both altitude and speed, and this anti–aircraft gun could not effectively combat these new warplanes. Therefore, the production of this anti–aircraft tank was discontinued soon after. Therefore, the designers replaced the original anti–aircraft gun with the 37mm Flak 43 L/89 anti–aircraft gun for temporary use until other anti–aircraft tanks were designed. Thereafter, the series of anti–aircraft tanks based on the chassis of the Panzer IV were named "Flakpanzer IV".

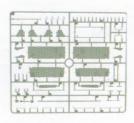
The Mobelwagen was based on the chassis of the Panzer IV with a square hollow turret. This turret was fitted with 10mm armor on all four sides, which was later replaced with 20mm armor. These armors could be lowered at will, allowing the anti–aircraft gun in the turret to rotate 360 degrees and expand the firing angle. In addition, the turret armor could be completely closed to protect the crew inside the turret, but then its firepower could not be fully utilized and only small fires could be made. The armor used for its chassis was 80mm thick. Most of the Mobelwagen are using the chassis of Panzer IV H or J.

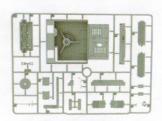
On June 15, 1944, the German military took the lead in equipping three Panzer divisions, the 9th, 11th and 116th, with this Flakpanzer IV and sent all of them to the Western Front to fight against the Allies. In July of the same year, the 6th and 19th Panzer Divisions were also assigned a certain number of Mobelwagen to the Eastern Front. Later, the German military equipped the rest of the Panzer divisions with a small number of Mobelwagen. During the entire war, the authorities produced less than 300 Mobelwagen. Some of the newer Flakpanzer developed later, such as the Wirbelwind and the Ostwind, were better able to take into account the safety of the crew and the range of fire, which gradually made the Mobelwagen obsolete.

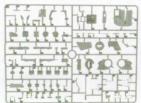
1943年,德国军方发现空军对于打击敌地面攻击战斗机的力量相对较弱。因此,军方开始大力发展地面防空武器,以弥补空军的不足。1943年初,德国拟定一个把防空炮安装在四号坦克底盘上的方案,并加诸实行。当局最初以20毫米四联装Flak38防空炮作为设计,但是效果不大,因为后来的战机无论在飞行高度及速度上都有很大的改善,这支防空炮无法有效的打击这些新式战机。所以,这种防空坦克不久后就停产。因此,设计者便以37毫米Flak 43 L/89高射炮取代原来的防空炮以作为临时使用,直至设计出其他的防空坦克为止。此后,这一系列以四号坦克底盘为基础而设计的防空坦克都被命名为"四号防空坦克"(Flakpanzer IV)。

家具车式防空坦克以四号坦克的底盘作为基础,配以一个方型的中空炮塔。这个炮塔的四面装上了10毫米的装甲,后来更替换成20毫米装甲。这些装甲可以随意的放下,让炮塔内的防空炮得以三百六十度旋转及扩大射击角度。此外,其炮塔的装甲也可以完全合上,以作保护炮塔内的乘员,但此时它的火力便不能完全发挥,只能作出小型火力的攻击。而其底盘所使用的装甲为80毫米厚的装甲。大多数的家具车式防空坦克都是使用四号坦克H型或J型的底盘

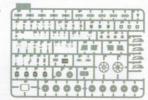
1944年6月15日,德国军方率先在陆军第九、第十一及第一百一十六这三个装甲师配备了这款防空坦克,并尽数送往西线战场抗击盟军。同年7月,第六、第十九装甲师也被分配一定数量的家具车式防空坦克往东线战场。尔后,德国军方在其余的装甲师中配备少量家具车式防空坦克。在整场战争中,当局只生产了不足300架家具车式防空坦克。而一些后来研发的新式防空坦克如旋风式及东风式却更能兼顾乘员的安全及射击的范围,这都使得家具车式防空坦克逐渐被淘汰。

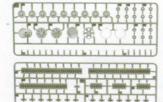


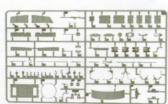












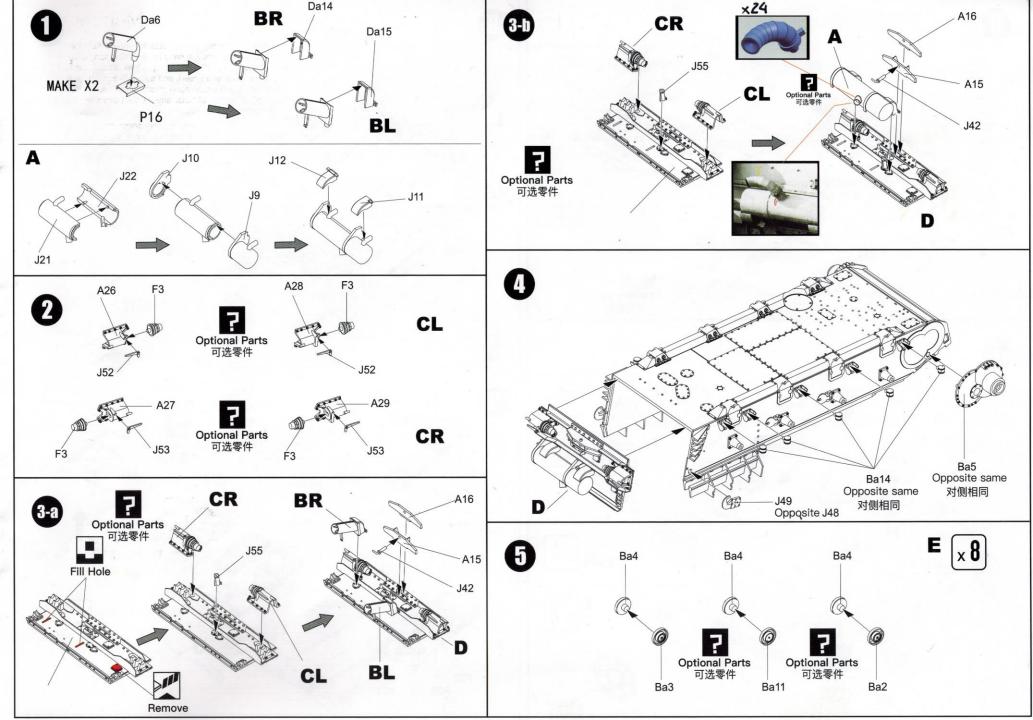


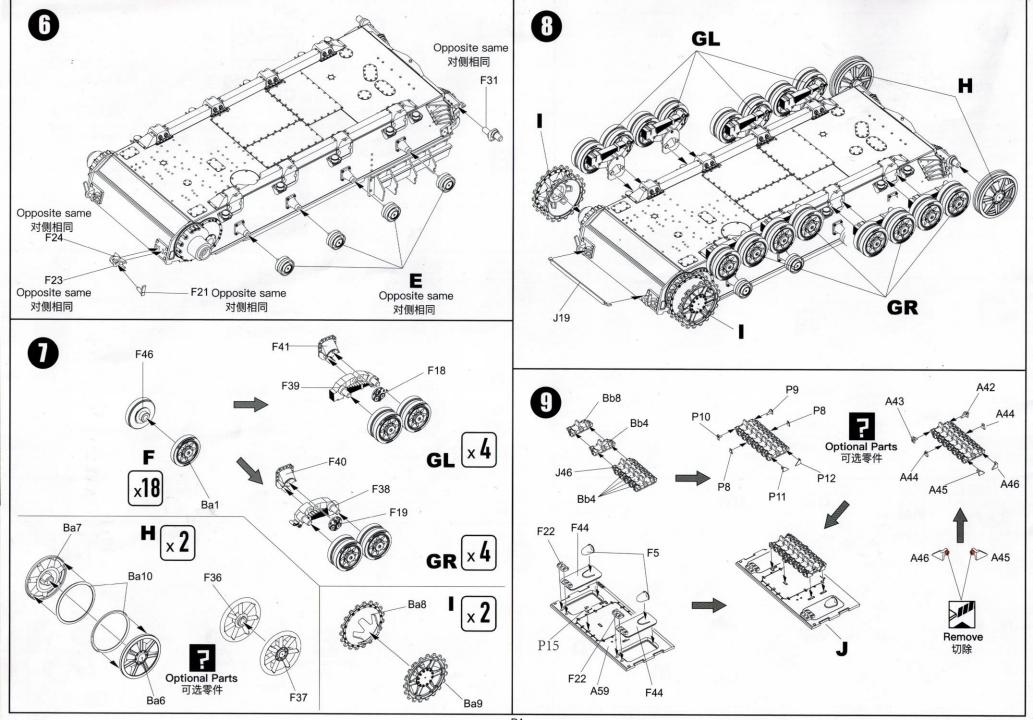


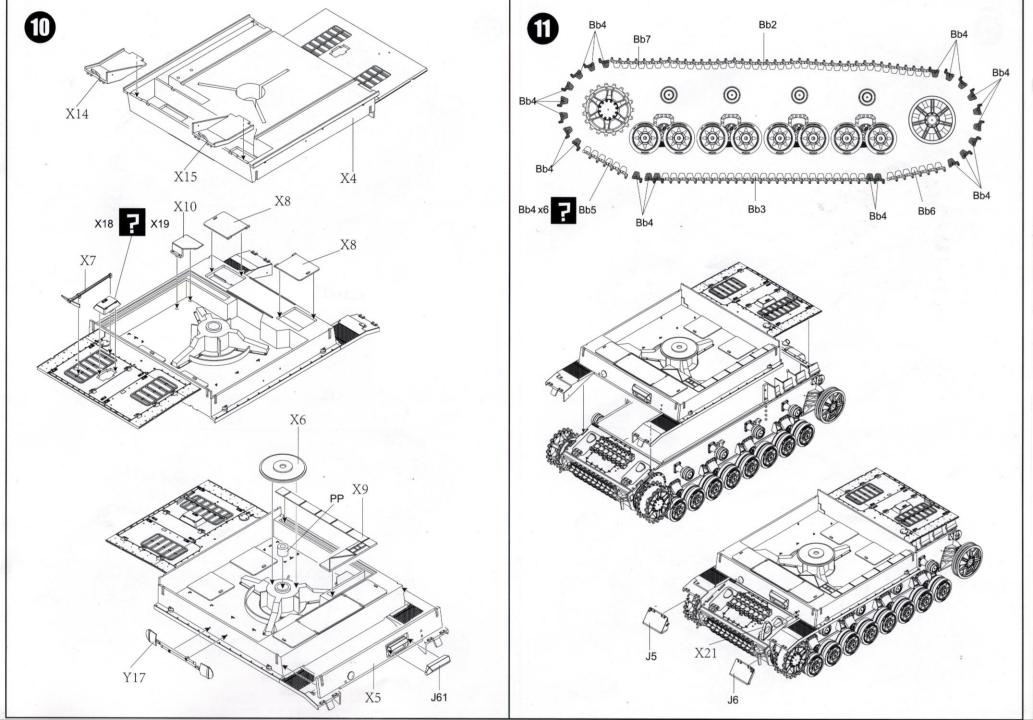


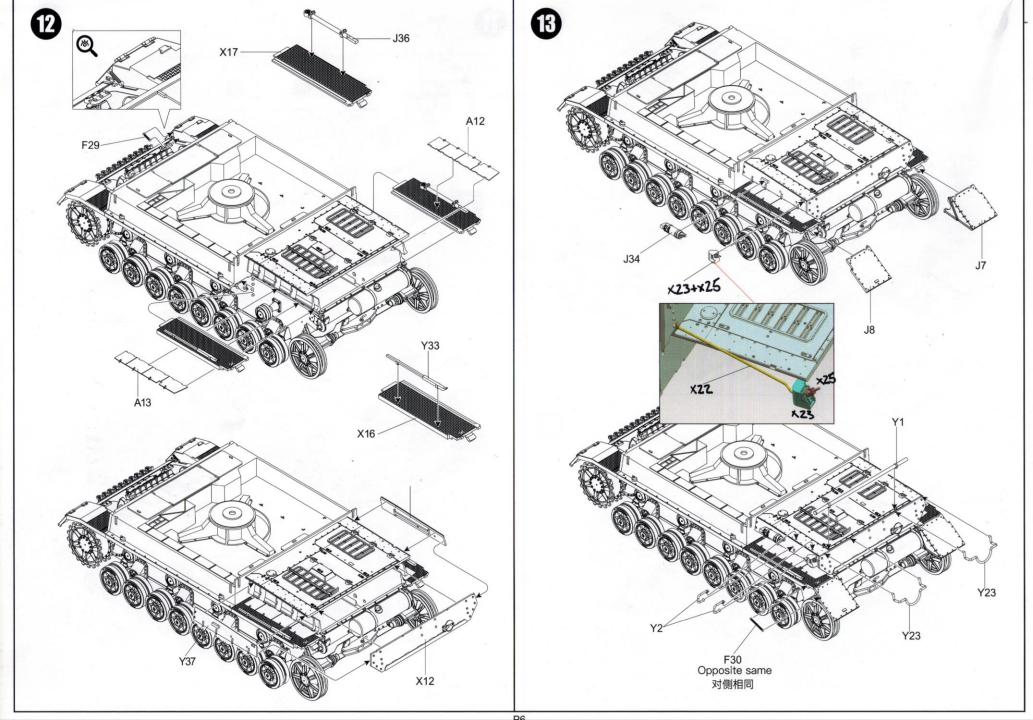


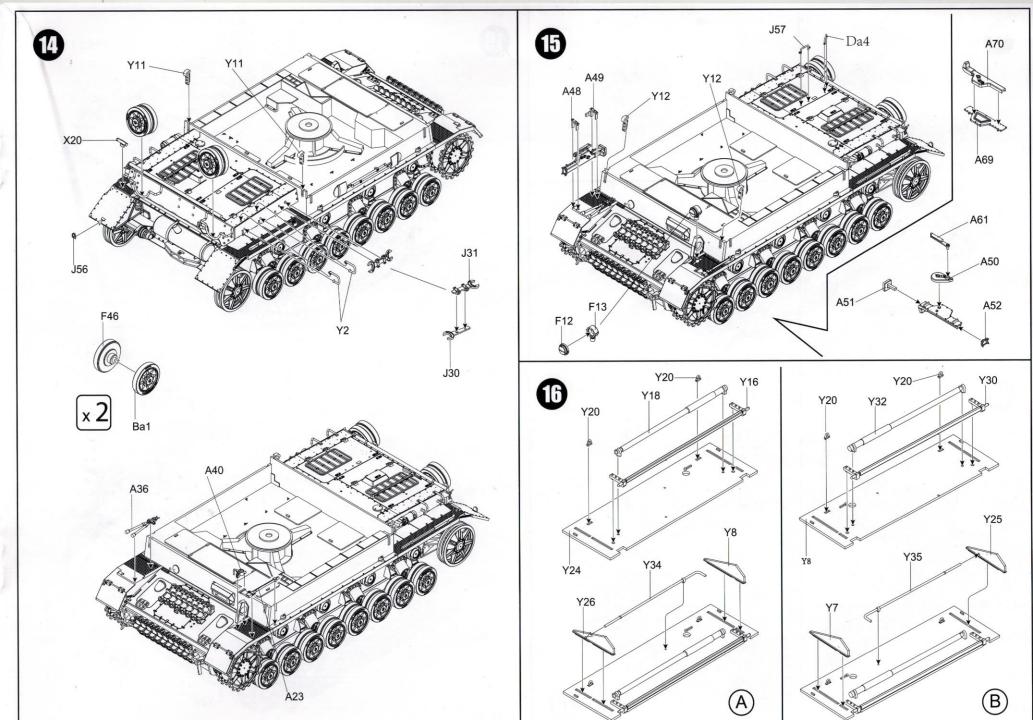


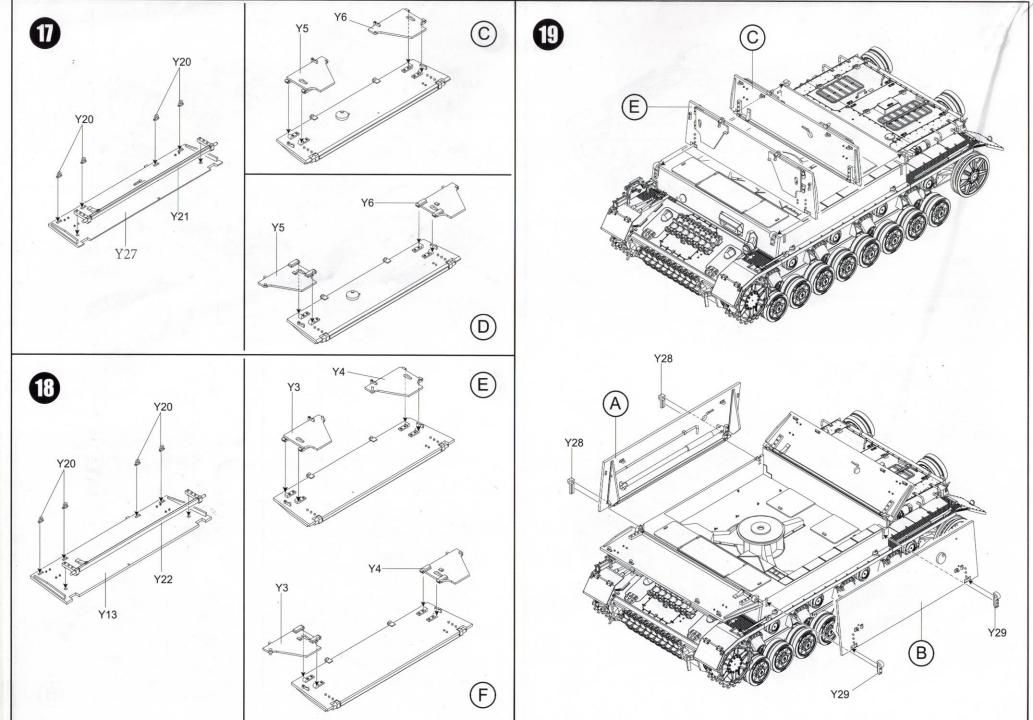


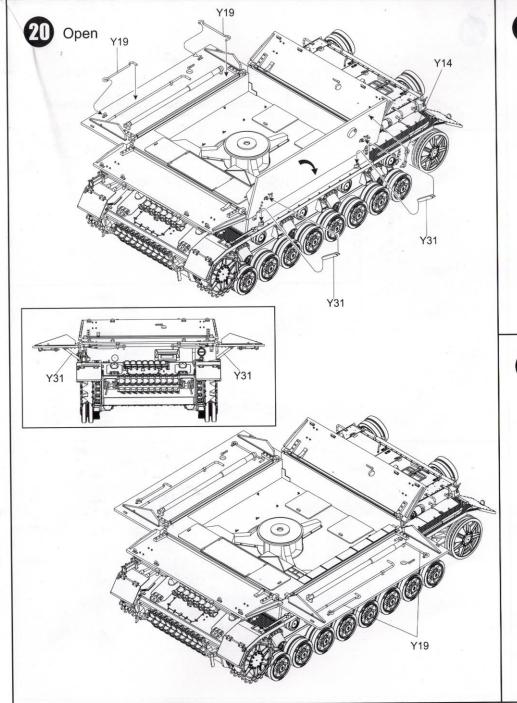


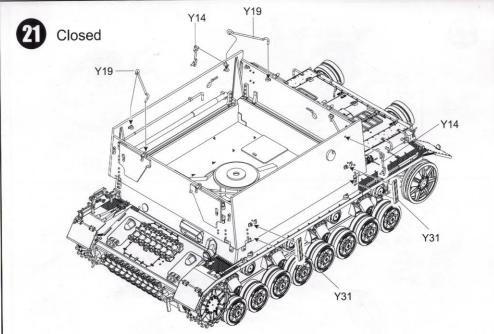


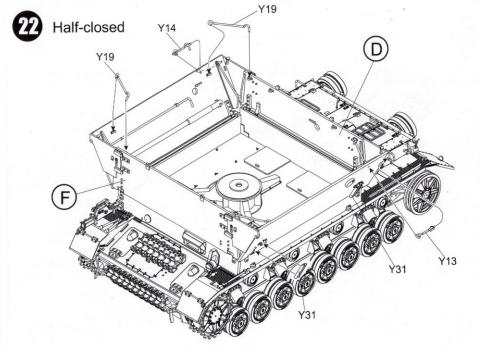


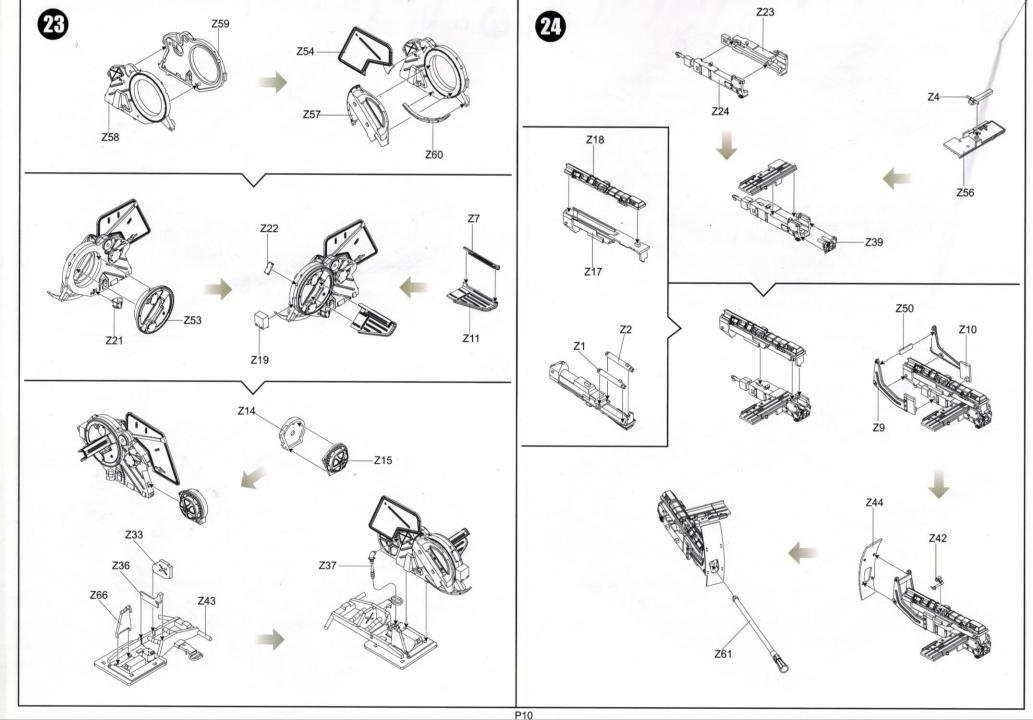


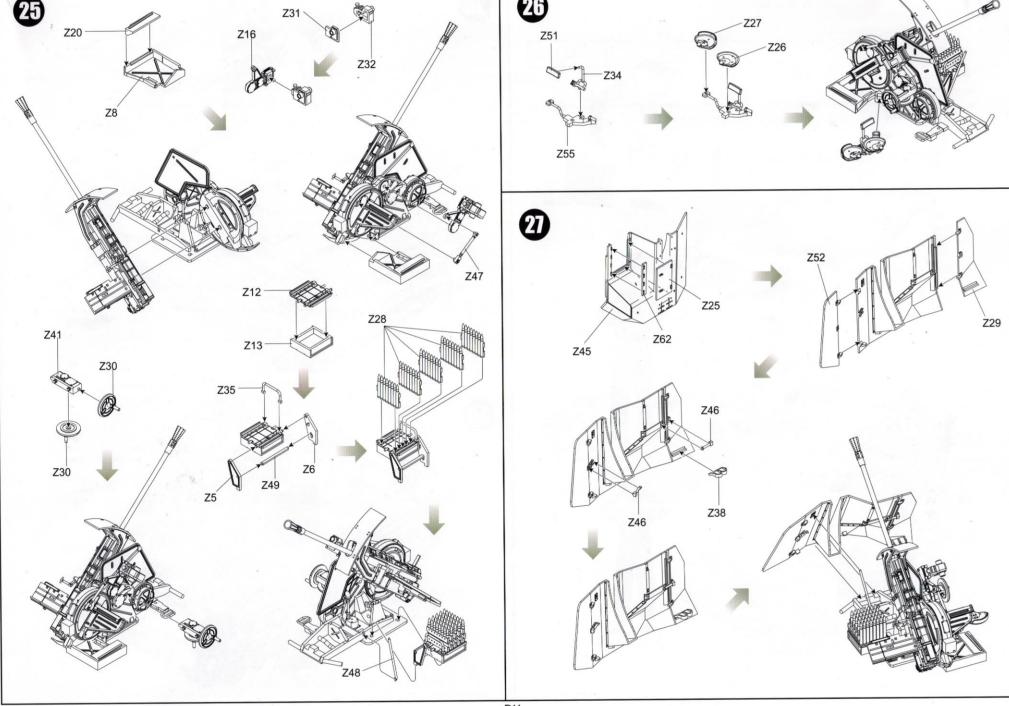


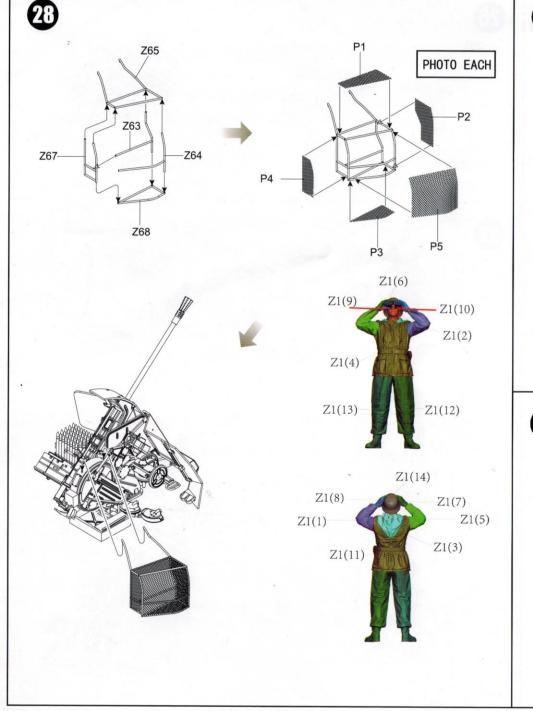


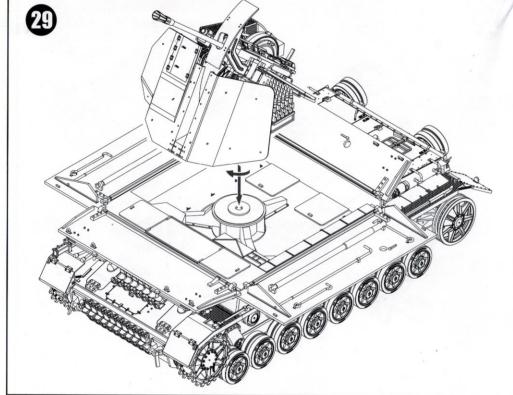


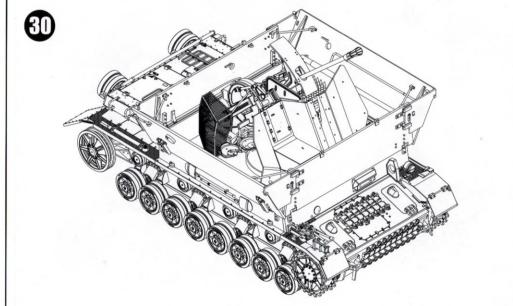






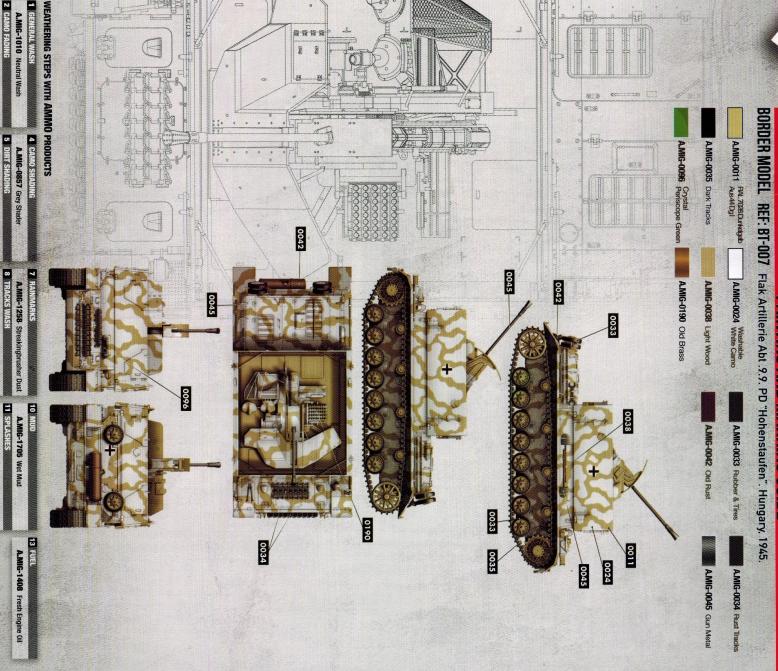












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12 FUEL

AIG-1754 Damp Earth

A.MIG-1409 Fuel Stains

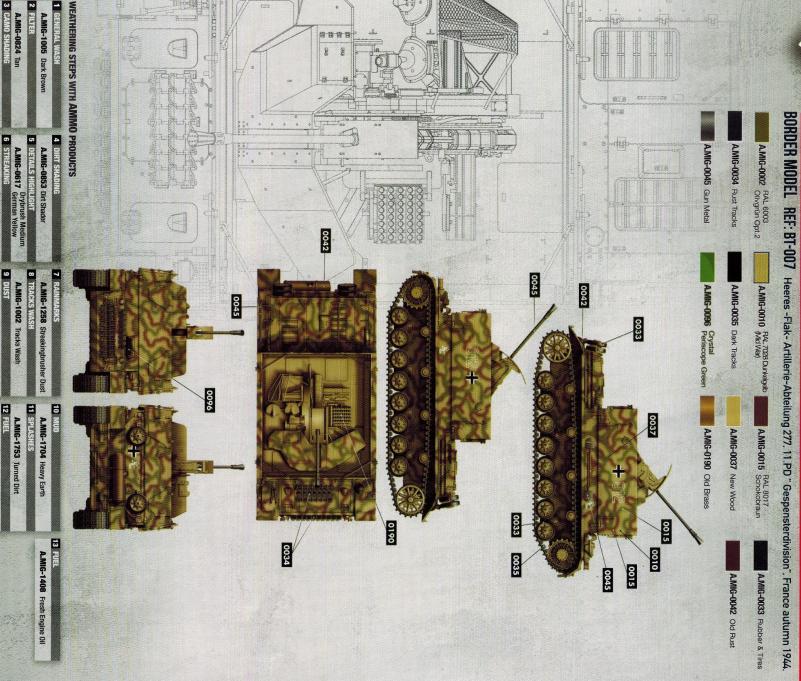
A.MIG-3501 Oilbrusher White

1.MIG-0822 Ochre









A.MIG-3004 Europe Earth Pigm

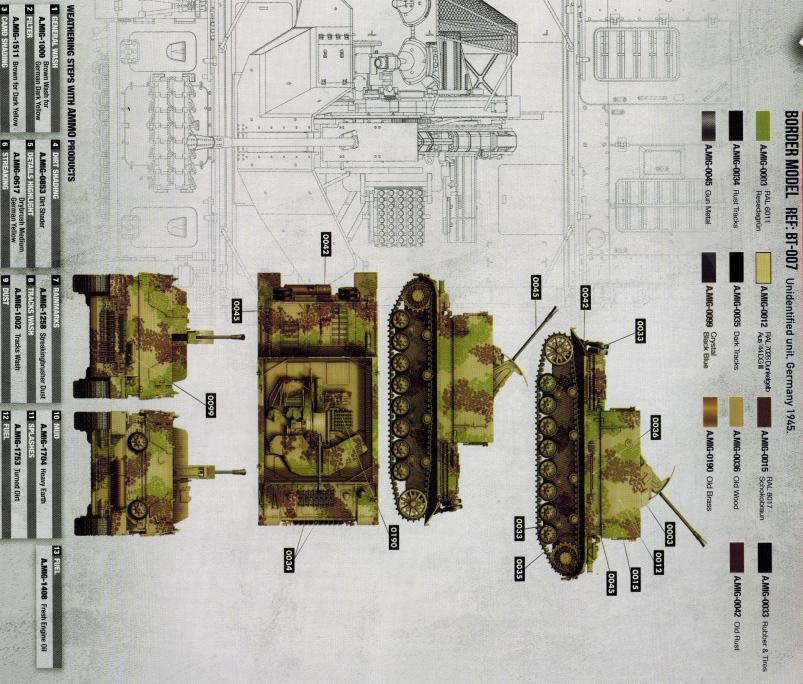
A.MIG-1409 Fuel Stains

A.MIG-0852 Earth Shader





# PAINTING AND MARKING GUIDE



A.MIG-3004 Europe Earth Pigment

A.MIG-1256 Streakingbrusher Green-Grey Grime

