CENTURION MK III

1/35 IDENTICAL SCALE SERIES NO.30 ITEM 30230

CENTURION MkIII

In May, 1945 six prototypes of what was later known as the Centurion were taken to Germany to undergo combat testing in the battle zone, but they were too late to fight against the German tanks. On April 30th, 1945 the German Reich accepted an unconditional surrender, and hostilities ceased on May the 5th.

Three months later, on August 15th, 1945, Japan also accepted an unconditional surrender, and World War II was finally over. Hence the Centurion never saw action in the War for which it was designed.

However, five years after the end of World War II the Centurion Tank at last saw combat in the Korean War which started in June, 1950. This conflict was caused when the Communist North Koreans invaded South Korea and the aid of the United Nations was requested to repulse the attack. The Commonwealth Brigade was amongst the forces sent in. The armoured element included the 8th Kings Royal Irish Hussars, who were equipped with the Centurion Mark III. The Superiority of the Centurion was soon demonstrated. There were many notable episodes in the War where the Centurion won fame. The Eighth Kings Royal Irish Hussars were first in action on January 3rd, 1951, but on April 20th, 1952 the Centurions were involved in their greatest action, when C Squadron, commanded by Major Henry Huth, was giving support to the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Ulster Rifles, who were themselves attacked by a large force of Red Chinese Infantry. A sharp battle ensued in which the tanks literally had to shoot the enemy soldiers off each others turrets with machine gun fire. The enemy were attempting to destroy the tanks with sticky bombs in what was a suicide attack. Finally they were repulsed, though one Centurion was damaged by a bomb, but was nevertheless not immobilised. Later on, an even bigger attack by over 2,000 Chinese Infantry was similarly defeated. On the same day came yet another major action, as the tanks fought in convoy to evacuate the wounded of a severely depleted Belgian Infantry Battalion. C. Squadron was surrounded by hoard of Chinese Infantry by this time and had to shoot their way out of the encircled position by engaging the enemy at 50 yards range, at the same time covering the withdrawal of the remaining Belgian troops.

Eric Linklater wrote about the fight of C Squadron his dook "Our Men in Korea":
"In their great Centurion Tanks, they fought with consummate skill and the utmost valour to cover the withdrawal, and by their massive assistance and self-sacrifice, saved many of the parched and hungry Infantry".

Development of the Centurion Tank dates back to July, 1943, when the British War Office asked the Department of Tank Design to develop a "heavy cruiser" tank designated A41. The requirements the vehicle was to fulfil included the following: —

(1) Its gun had to be at least the equal in hitting power of the 88mm weapon of the German heavy tank, Tiger I, and was to be of the largest caliber available (the 17 pdr.)
(2) Speed was not so important as maneuverability and good cross-country performance.
(3) The armour protection was to be sufficient to withstand a hit from the German 88mm gun.

An important factor which influenced the design was the dropping of a long-standing limitation imposed by the War Office that restricted the dimensions of British tanks so that they always fell within the loading gauge of British Railways. This meant that the new design could be considerably bigger than previous British Tanks and so overcome the shortcomings of tanks like the Cromwell and the Churchill, which were too narrow to accept a turret big enough to mount the all-important 17 pdr. gun.

The famous firm of A.E.C. Limited (in peace time, manufacturers of buses and trucks) were appointed "Design Parents" for the A41 project. By May, 1944 a mock-up was ready for War Office approval. The striking features of the design were these: —

(1) The main armament was the 17 pdr. (77 mm gun) which could fire armour-piercing (AP) or high explosive (HE) shells.
(2) The hull front had a sloped glacis plate (instead of the previously used vertical plate) which gave optimum shot deflection.
(3) The bottom of the hull was boat-shaped to give better resistance to mine explosions.
(4) Modified Horstmann suspension was adopted instead of the Christie type suspension of earlier "Cruiser" tanks. This was because the increased weight of the A41 was too great for the Christie suspension to support effectively.
(5) The combat weight was estimated at 42 tons.
(6) The traditional hull gunner s position was eliminated to provide extra space for the stowage of the big 17 pdr. rounds.

After the design had been approved, 20 prototypes were authorised to be made for combat and troop trials, to assess the best combination of armament and fittings. The 20 tanks were built in groups of 5, each group having different gun arrangements. Briefly:

Vehicles 1—5 had the 17 pdr. gun with 20 mm cannon co-axial and a Besa machine gun in the turret rear.

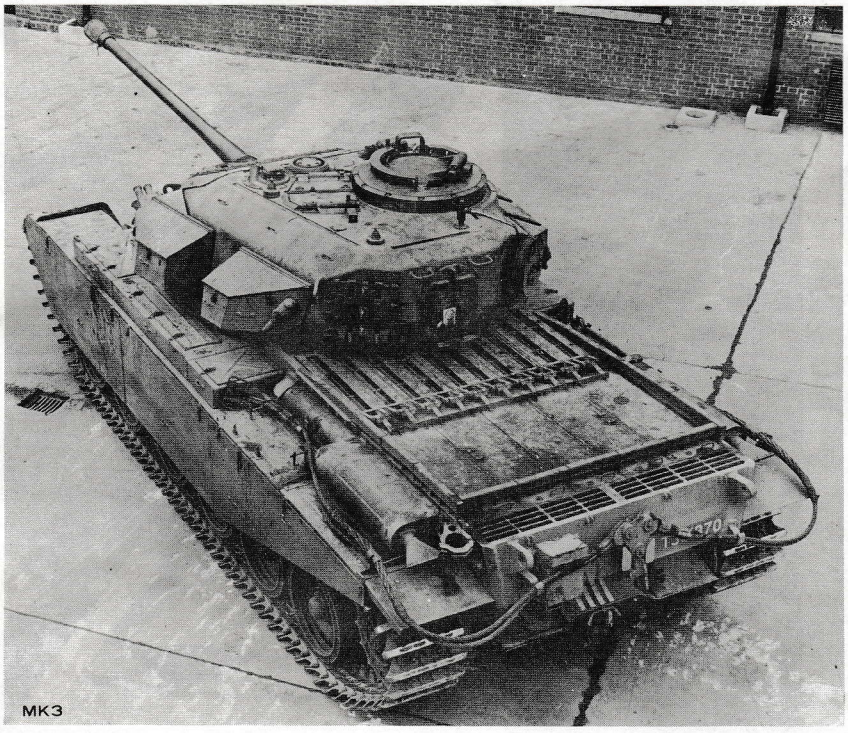
Vehicles 6—10 had the cannon with arrangements for its independent elevation, and these had a rear turret escape door instead of the machine gun.

Vehicles 11—15 had a co-axial Besa machine gun instead of the cannon, and

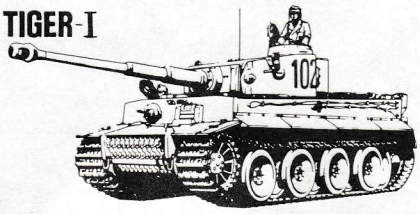
Vehicles 16—20 had the shorter 77mm gun of the earlier Comet Tank and "powerflow" gearboxes.

The A41 was subsequently called the Centurion Mark I. An improved model was initiated in January, 1945, the A41A. This had increased armour thickness and the turret was made as a casting instead of in fabricated form, as in the A41. This A41A was designated Centurion Mark II and 100 were ordered.

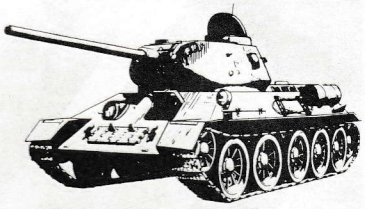
Initially armed with a 17 pdr. gun, later


MK3

TIGER-I



T34



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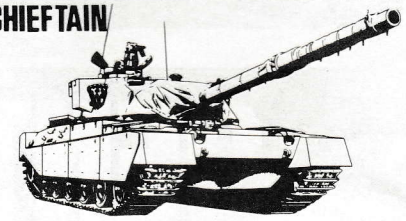


vehicles had the vastly more powerful 20 pdr. New features of the Centurion Mark II included:

(1) An all-round vision cupola for the Commander.
(2) A co-axial Besa 7.92mm machine gun.
(3) A sighting periscope instead of a telescope.
(4) A stabiliser for the main gun which operated in both Azimuth and elevation.

Though not the first tank with stabilised main armament, in the Centurion this feature was carried to a high degree of perfection, giving in 1948, the Centurion Mark III a reputation for very accurate shooting. Also in 1948 the vehicle appeared with a new 20 pdr. gun and a secondary armament. There was also a co-axial 7.92mm Besa machine gun.

The engine of the Centurion was the Rolls-Royce Meteor, a V-12 OHV 27,000cc petrol unit. The cylinders were inclined at 60°. There were two twin-choke up-draught carburettors, and oil was supplied by a dry sump force feed system. Each cylinder had two plugs and the output was 650 bhp at 2550 rpm.

The Meteor 4B engine was developed from the Rolls-Royce Merlin which powered such famous aircraft as the Spitfire and the Lancaster. The Meteor engine was first used in the Cromwell and the Comet tanks, the forerunners of the Centurion, and it proved to be an excellent and reliable motor in every way.

There was a triple plate dry clutch linking the drive to the Merritt-Brown gearbox, which was transverseley mounted. The transmission gave 5 forward and 4 reverse speeds. The main brake drums were fitted between the steering brakes and the hull on the final drive shafts. The maximum speed was about 21.5 mph, which was not so fast as some other tanks of its size, but speed was considered less important than the vehicle's well-proven cross-country performance.

The length of the hull was about 24′ 9″, a little shorter than that of the Mark II. The lay-out inside the tank was as follows: —

(1) Driver's seat (left) and the 20 pdr. shell magazine were located at the front.
(2) Fighting compartment in the middle.
(3) Engine and transmission at the rear.

The Commander stood on the right-hand side, inside the turret, with the gunner standing in front of him. The wireless operator's seat was to the left of the 20 pdr. gun.

The modified Horstmann suspension consisted in essence of bogies, each with a pair of road wheels hung from horizontal springs. Similar suspension was used for the Conqueror and for the Cheiftain, which has now largely replaced the Centurion as the main battle tank of the British Army. It is interresting to note that successive improvements in the design greatly increased the weight. The A41 was planned at 42 tons but the actual Centurion Mark I weighed 47 tons. In the Mark III with the heavier gun, the weight went up to 50 tons.

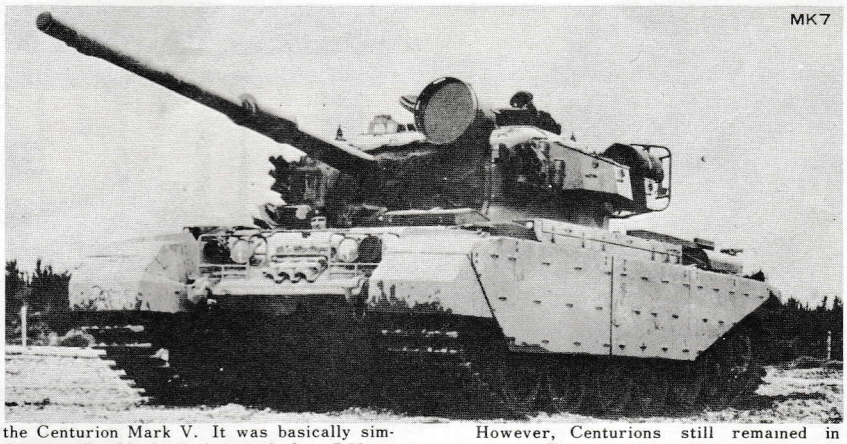
The armament accounted for about 45% of this weight; the guns and ammunition 10 %; the engine took up 5%; the transmission 30%; and crew and equipment made up 10%.

The projected close support version of the Centurion was to fit a 95mm Howitzer instead of the 20 pdr. However, this was cancelled in 1949. The allotted designation, which was not taken up, was Centurion Mark IV.

From 1950 to 1951 many Mark IIs were completed to Mark III standard.

An early complaint from the Tank Regiments concerned the Centurion's short range, and this admitted shortcoming was rectified to a great extent by provision of a mono-wheel fuel trailer which could be jettisoned when empty. Another measure used was the addition of an external rear fuel tank.

Late in 1952 Vickers-Armstrong developed



the Centurion Mark V. It was basically similar to the Mark III but it had a 7.62mm Browning machine gun instead of a Besa, and other differences included some small changes of escape exits and interior fittings.

Gradually, most Mark IIIs were rebuilt to Mark V standards. After the Mark V the Centurion was developed up to Mark 13.

From the Mark VI onwards, the 20 pdr. was replaced by an even more powerful 105 mm gun which proved to be one of the finest tank guns ever developed. This gun is, in fact, now the main armament of the West German Leopard, the French AMX 30 and the American M60 A1.

Briefly, the changes in subsequent Centurion models included a side loading hatch on the left of the hull, (Mark VII): split hatch cover for Commander, (Mark VIII); and increased internal fuel tankage, (Mark VIII). Also, infra-red night fighting lights on Mark 6/1, 9/1 and 10/1.

Another major improvement was the addition of a ranging machine gun on Marks 6/2 and 10/2.

After the Korean War, Centurions of the 6th Royal Tank Regiment saw action in the Short Suez Invasion of 1956. In 1965, in the Indo-Pakistan War, Centurions were used effectively by the Indian Army, and showed themselves tougher and harder-hitting than the American M47 and M48 Tanks which were used by the Pakistan Army. In 1967, in the famous Six-Day War between Israel and Egypt, Israeli Centurions completely outclassed the Russian-made tanks used by the Egyptians.

From 1966 onwards the Chieftain began to enter service, and by 1970 had replaced the Centurion with the British Rhine Army.

However, Centurions still remained in service in Britain at this time, and they are likely to be in foreign service for many years yet!

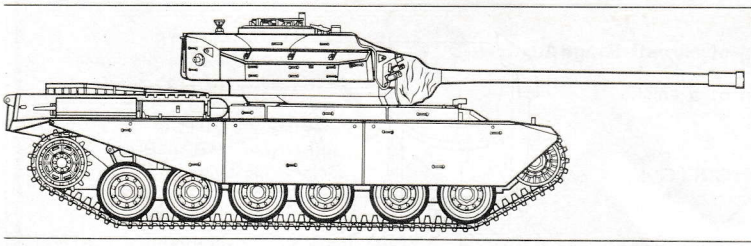
Twenty five years after its conception, the Centurion remains a most effective battle tank, with virtually twice the fire power of the original design and twice the radius and action.

Below is a list of countries which are using or have used the Centurion: —

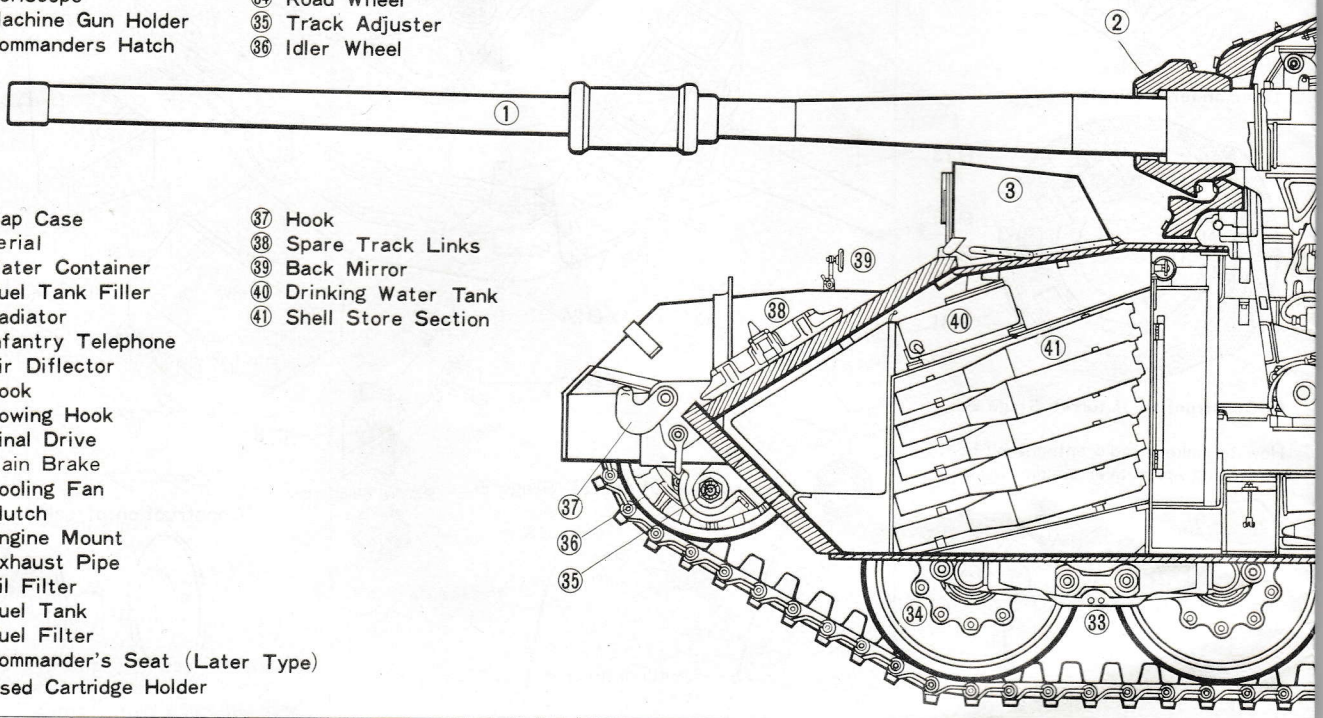
AUSTRALIA	INDIA	S.AFRICA
CANADA	IRAQ	SWEDEN
DENMARK	ISRAEL	SWITZERLAND
EGYPT	HOLLAND	ENGRAND
JORDAN.		

Main details of the Centurion Mark III: —

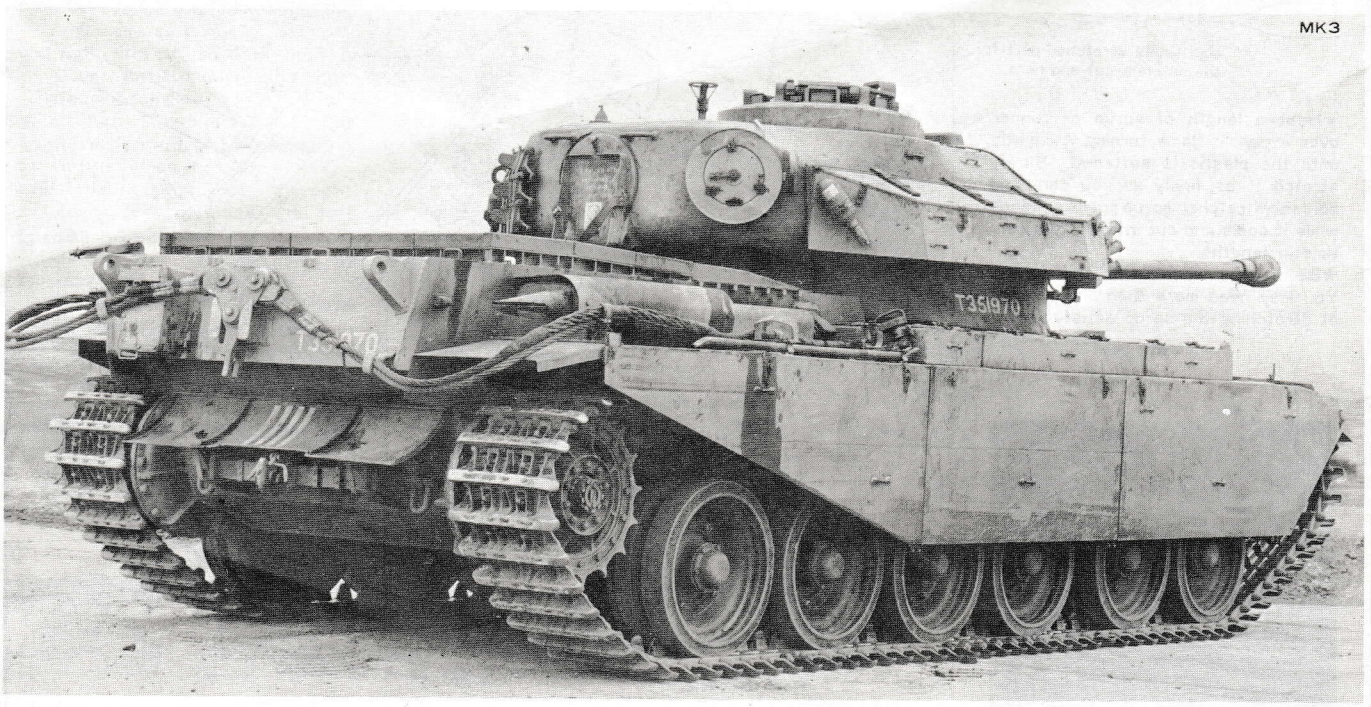
Overall length	32′ 3″, including gun.
Hull length	24′ 9″
Hull width	11′ 1″
Overall height	9′ 7¾″
Combat weight	50 tons
Armament	Ordnance quick firing 20 pdr. gun Browning 7.62mm machine gun Smoke dischargers (2×6)
Engine	Rolls-Royce Meteor 4B Water cooled V type 12 cylinder OHV 27,000 cccs. Output: 650 bhp at 2550 rpm.
Top speed	21.5 mph.
Gradient	35 degrees.
Cruising range	110 kms. (approx. 65 miles)
Ammunition Capacity	65 rounds
Machine Gun ammunition	3600 rounds
Tracks	Magnesium castings
Width of Track	24″
Crew:	4 (Commander, gunner, Loader /Radio Operator and driver.



① Gun. Q. F. 20 Pounder
② Gun Shield
③ Driver's Hatch
④ Loading Section
⑤ Commanders Cupola
⑥ Periscope
⑦ Machine Gun Holder
⑧ Commanders Hatch
㉙ Turret Revolving Shaft
㉚ 20 Pounder Shells
㉛ Gunner's Seat
㉜ Turret Floor
㉝ Modified Horstmann Suspension
㉞ Road Wheel
㉟ Track Adjuster
㊱ Idler Wheel



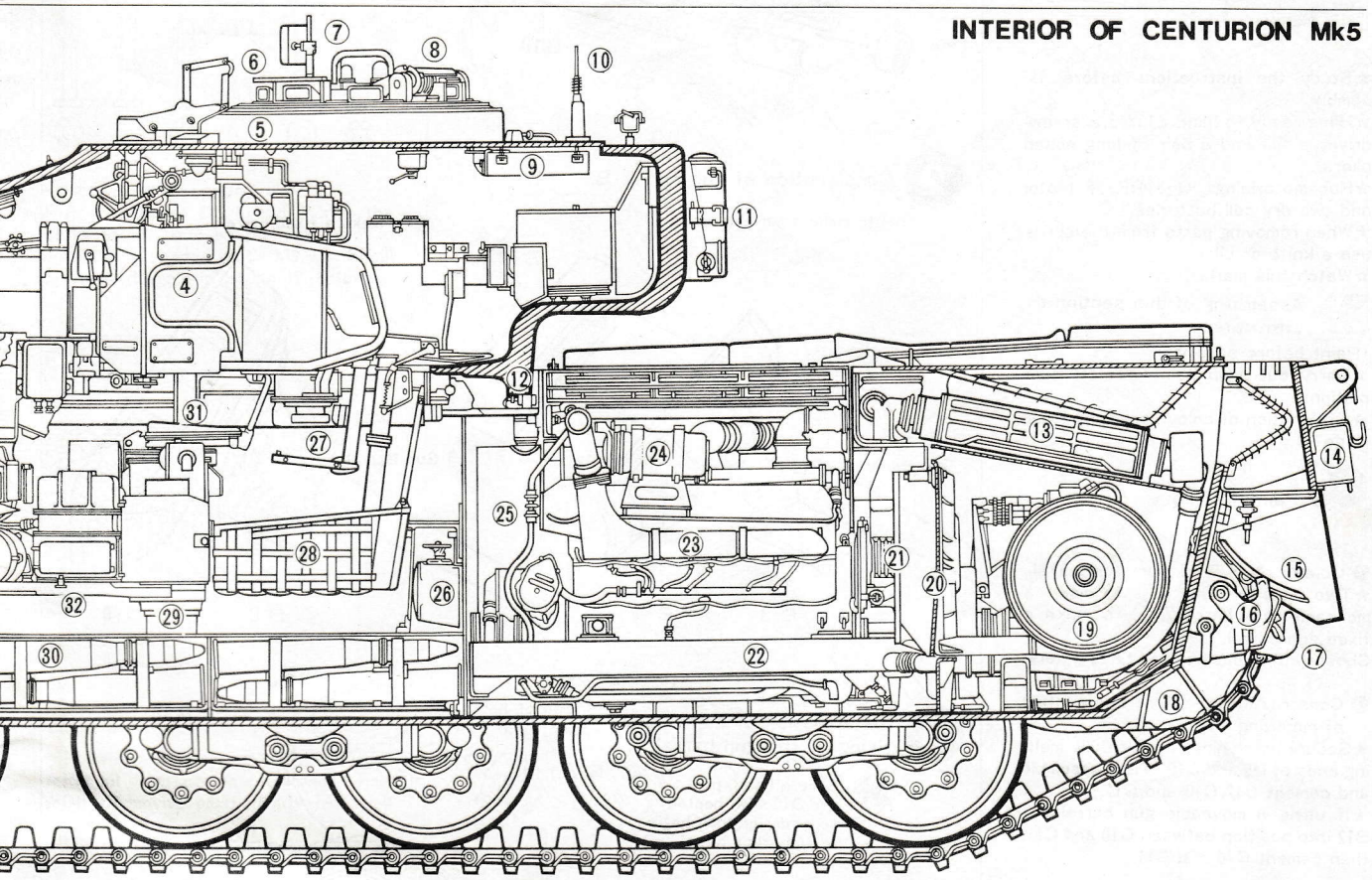
⑨ Map Case
⑩ Aerial
⑪ Water Container
⑫ Fuel Tank Filler
⑬ Radiator
⑭ Infantry Telephone
⑮ Air Diflector
⑯ Hook
⑰ Towing Hook
⑱ Final Drive
⑲ Main Brake
⑳ Cooling Fan
㉑ Clutch
㉒ Engine Mount
㉓ Exhaust Pipe
㉔ Oil Filter
㉕ Fuel Tank
㉖ Fuel Filter
㉗ Commander's Seat (Later Type)
㉘ Used Cartridge Holder
㊲ Hook
㊳ Spare Track Links
㊴ Back Mirror
㊵ Drinking Water Tank
㊶ Shell Store Section

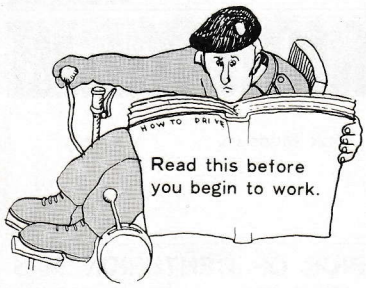


CENTURION MkIII

Collaborator
Royal Armoured Corps Tank Museum.
Richard Kohnstam Ltd.

INTERIOR OF CENTURION Mk5





★Study the instructions before assembly.
★Have ready to hand a knife, a screwdriver, a file and a pair of long nosed pliers.
★For motorizing: One RE-26 Motor and two dry cell batteries.
★When removing parts from the sprue use a knife or pliers.
★Watch this mark.

Assembling of this section do with care.
(Paint before assembly)
★Carry out main painting after completion.
★Explanation of colour schemes is on Page 13.

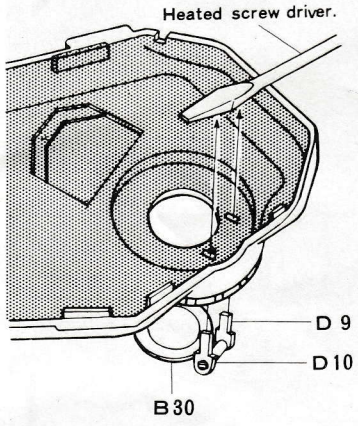
Painting mark.

❷ Construction B of main gun barrel.
★Two different way: Ⓐ to make a moveable gun barrel Ⓑ to make a fixed gun barrel.
Choose either one before starting work.

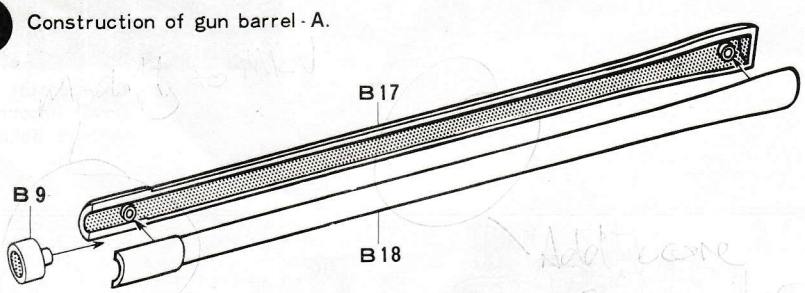
❸ Construction of turret and method of mounting gun.
★Secure hatch-hinge by carefully melting ends of D9 and D10. Then assemble and cement C12, C10 and C11.
★If using a moveable gun barrel put B12 into position between C10 and C11, then cement C10 and C11.

Fixing the hatch by melting pin ends D9 and D10 - see stage 3 opposite.
★Heated screwdriver tip.

Construction of Hatch.

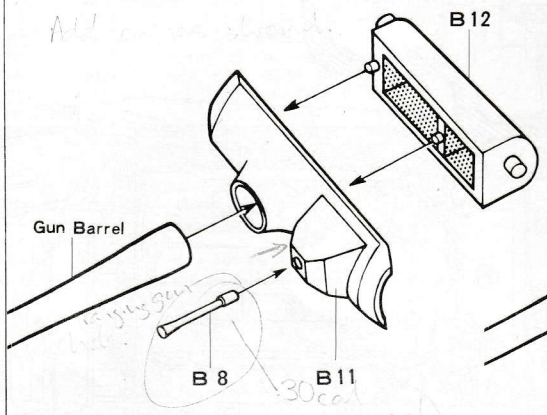


❶ Construction of gun barrel - A.

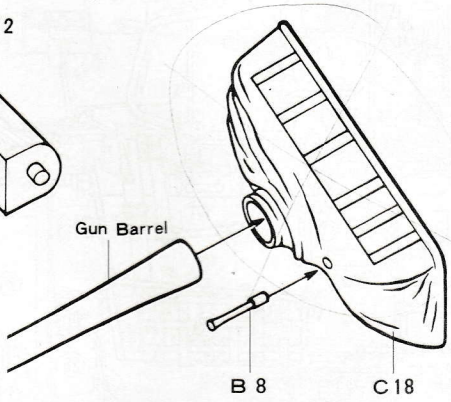


❷ Construction of gun barrel - B.

Ⓐ to make a movable barrel

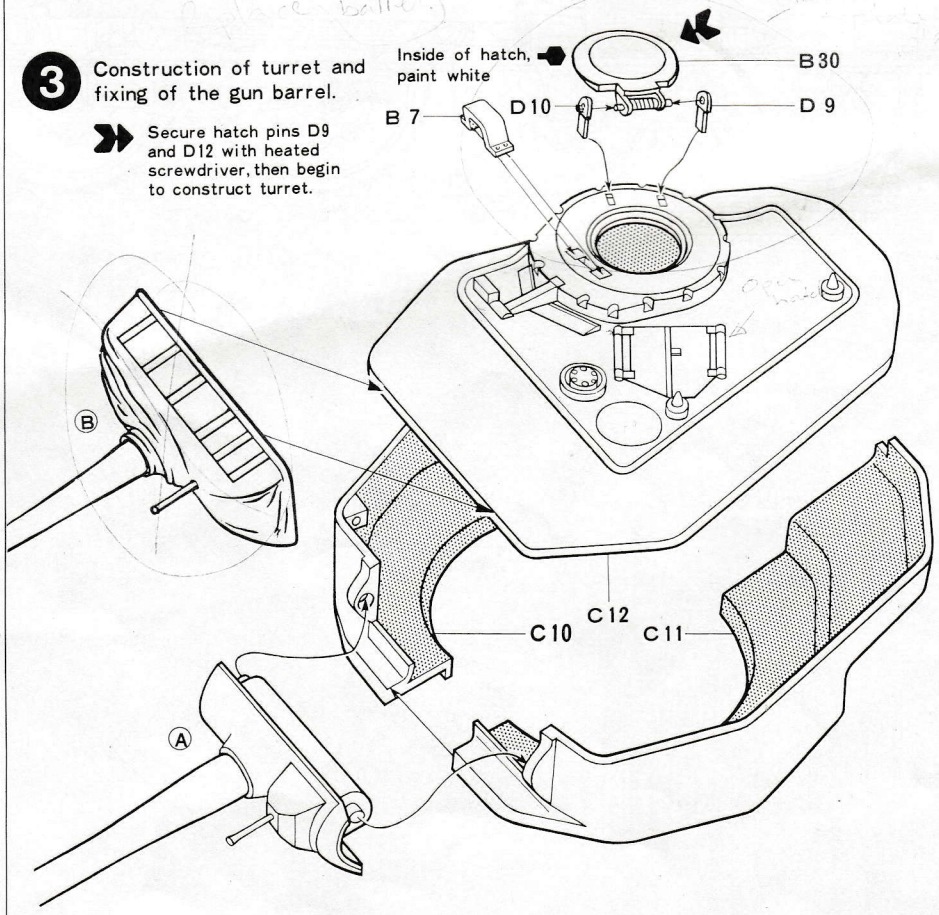


Ⓑ to make a fixed barrel

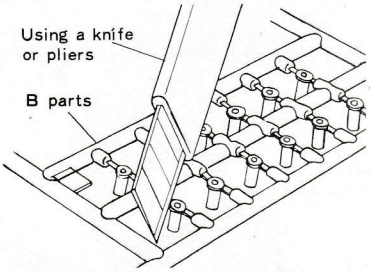


❸ Construction of turret and fixing of the gun barrel.

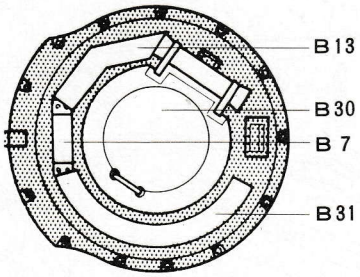
Secure hatch pins D9 and D12 with heated screwdriver, then begin to construct turret.



❹ Construction of turret, Stage A.
(Construction of smoke dischargers)
★Smoke dischargers (Pt. B1) must be removed carefully with a knife or pliers.

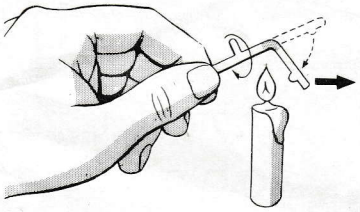


Commander's Cupola.

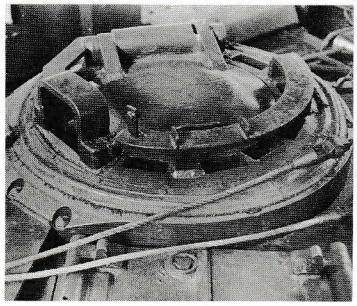


❺ Construction of turret, Stage B.

How to make a radio antenna by heat-stretching sprue over candle flame.

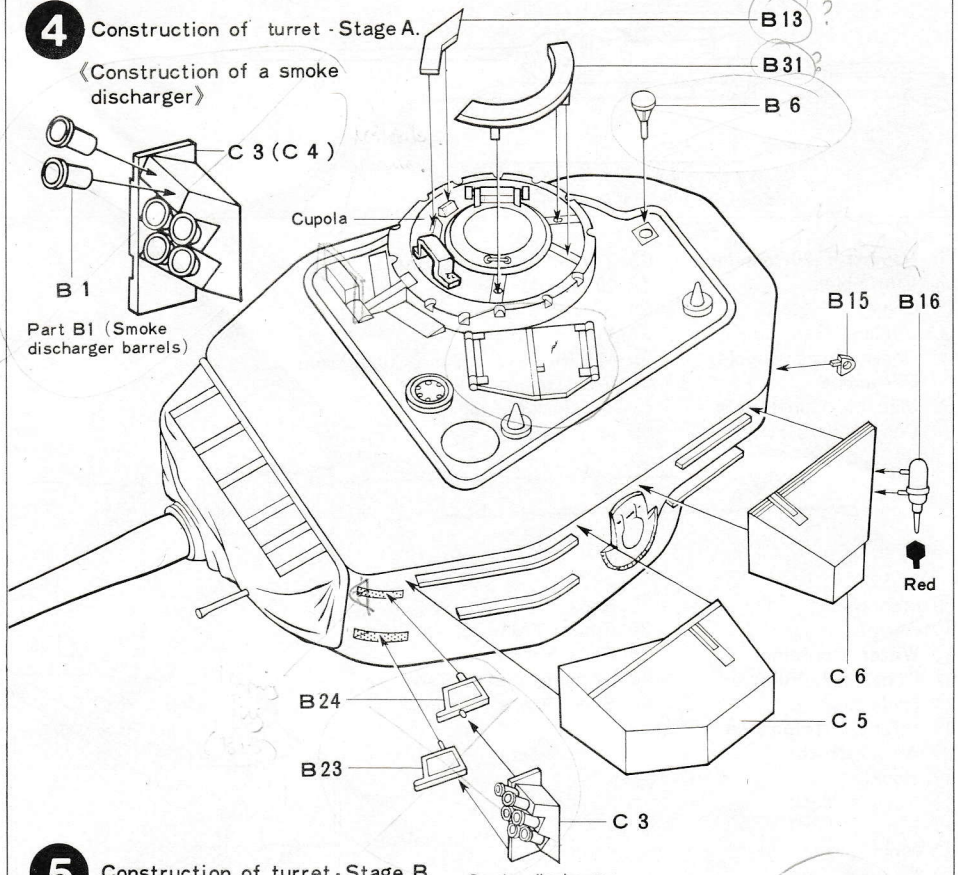


★Heat a length of sprue or runner over a candle flame, turning it slightly until the plastic is softened. Slowly stretch it as finely as you can and hold the stretched sprue for 15 seconds while it cools, and cut into 2 eight centimeter lengths.
★Be careful when using the candle. You may need more than one attempt at stretching the sprue satisfactorily.



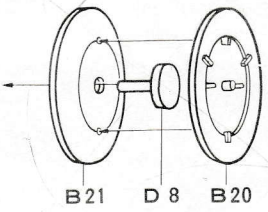
4 Construction of turret - Stage A.

《Construction of a smoke discharger》



5 Construction of turret - Stage B.

《Construction of cable reel》

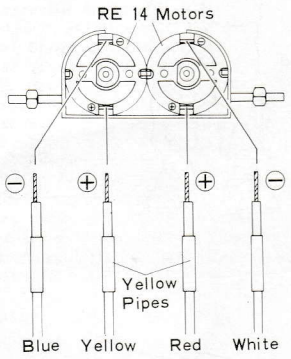


❼ Fixing of Gear Box

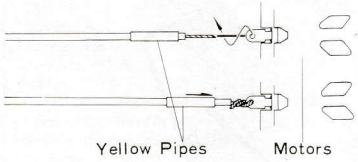
★Pass Cords from Remote-control Box through the hole in Lower Hull from its underside. Then, tie Cords together to make a knot just in front of the hole so that Cords won't get back easily to Gear Box again later. Lastly, connect Cords from Remote-control Box to Motor terminals as shown in the figure.

★When so connecting, cover each connecting part with respective Yellow Pipe quartors, so that any short-cut won't happen later.

《Wiring》



★Fix Cords to Motors firmly and cover the joints with Yellow Pipes.



How to Remote-control the Model

Forward movement : Push down both levers forward.

Backward movement : Push down both levers backward.

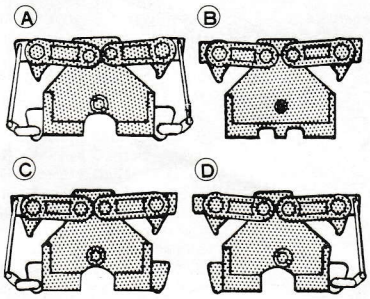
Big right turn : Push down the left lever forward, while keeping the right one as it is.

Small right turn : Push down the left lever forward. while the right lever backward.

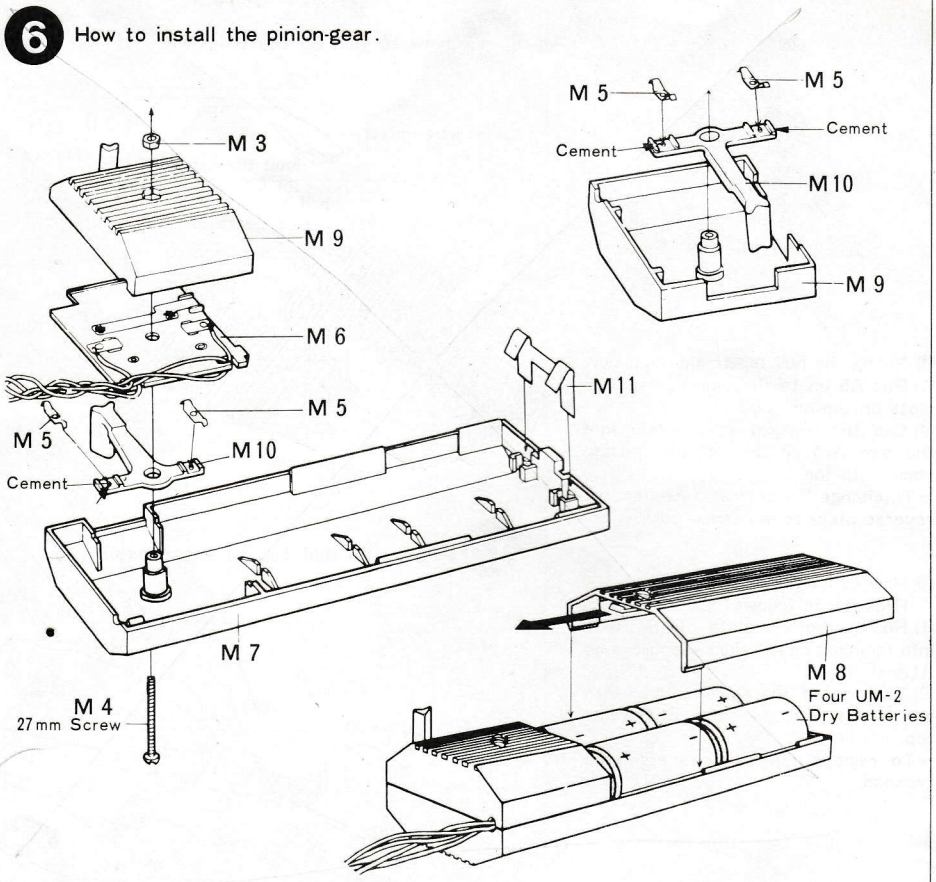
Big left turn : Push down the right lever forward, while keeping the left lever as it is.

Small left turn : Push down the right lever forward, while the left lever backward.

★There are four different kinds of suspension unit as shown below: A, B. C. D. marked on the parts. These must be checked so that all parts in each sub-assembly have the same key letter.

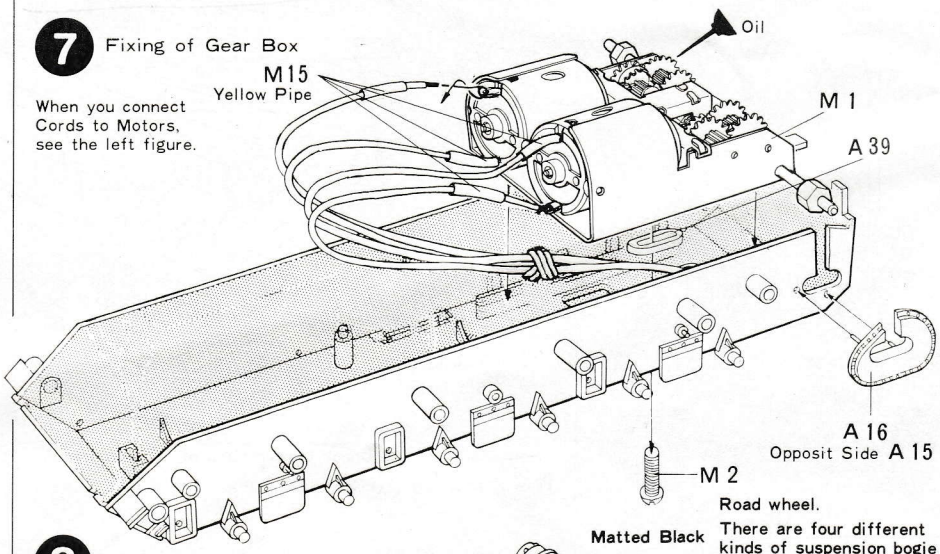


❻ How to install the pinion-gear.



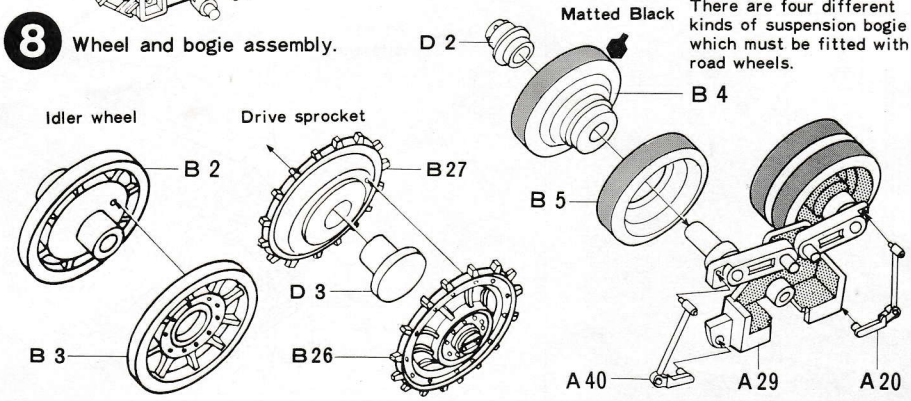
❼ Fixing of Gear Box

When you connect Cords to Motors, see the left figure.

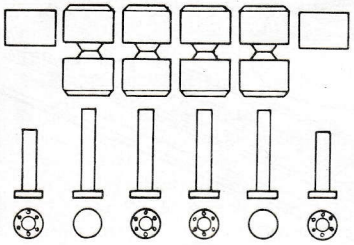


❽ Wheel and bogie assembly.

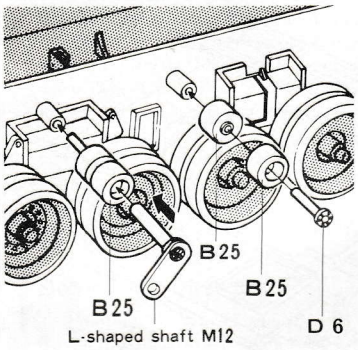
Road wheel.
There are four different kinds of suspension bogie which must be fitted with road wheels.



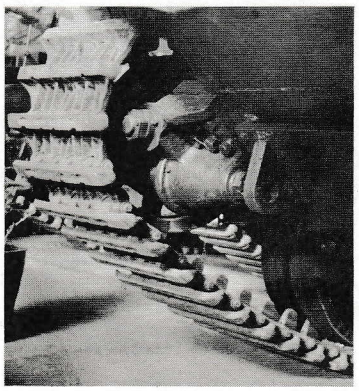
⑩ How to install a support roller.
★There are two different kinds of support rollers as the diagram shows, and three different kinds of shafts which fix the rollers - identify them from this diagram.



★How to fit a support roller:
Put the shafts D5, 6 and 7 into the slots in the hull by pushing them in with the L shaped piece M9, which will be needed again in Stage 12., below.

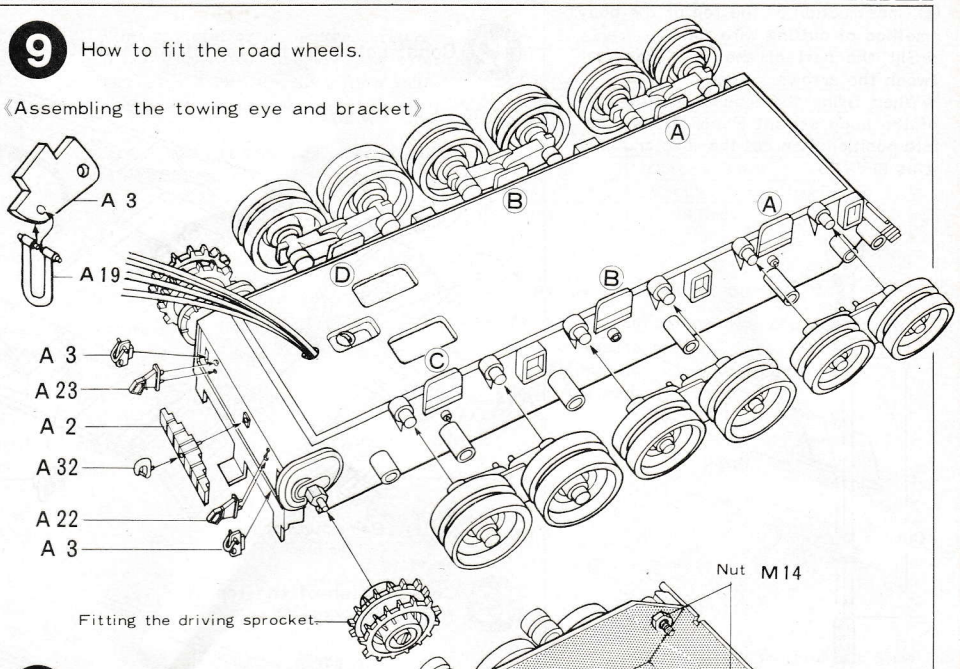


=Make sure it runs smoothly=
★Put oil or grease on each wheel shaft
★Oil all moving parts lightly but thoroughly.
★Plastic moving parts, like wheels, must be lubricated with a vegetable oil which does not affect or corrode the plastic.



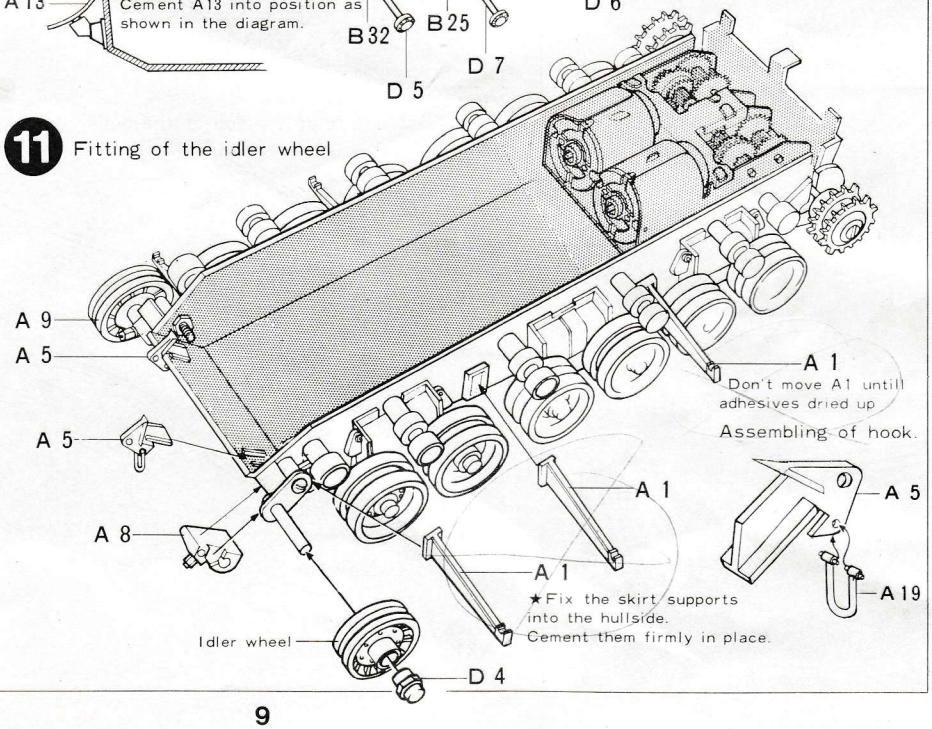
⑨ How to fit the road wheels.

《Assembling the towing eye and bracket》

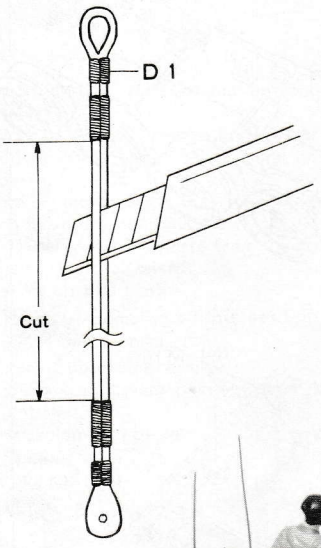


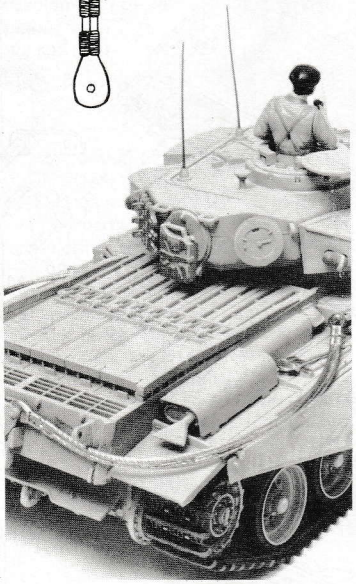
⑩ How to fit the support rollers.

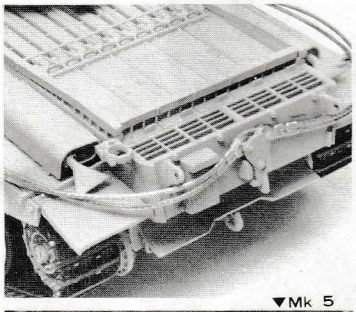
⑪ Fitting of the idler wheel



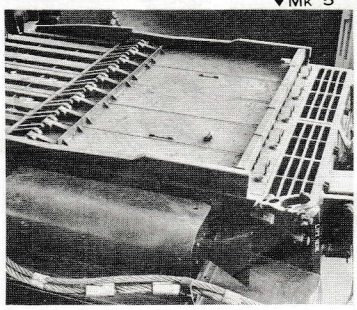
⓮ Construction of the top of the body. (method of cutting wire rope).
★Slit the part of the wire rope between the arrows.
★When fixing the rope on to the top of the body, cement Panel B28 solidly into position, then cut the rope and set it as shown.



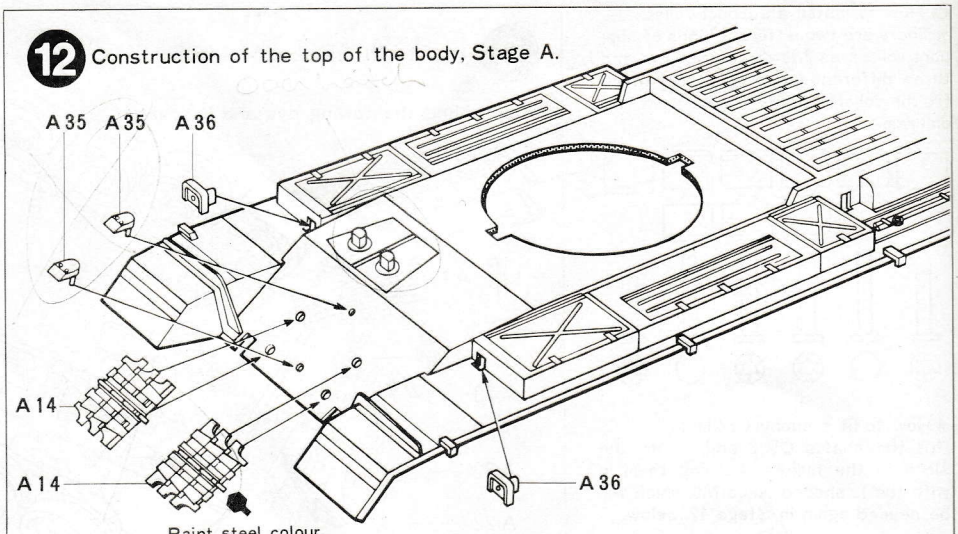




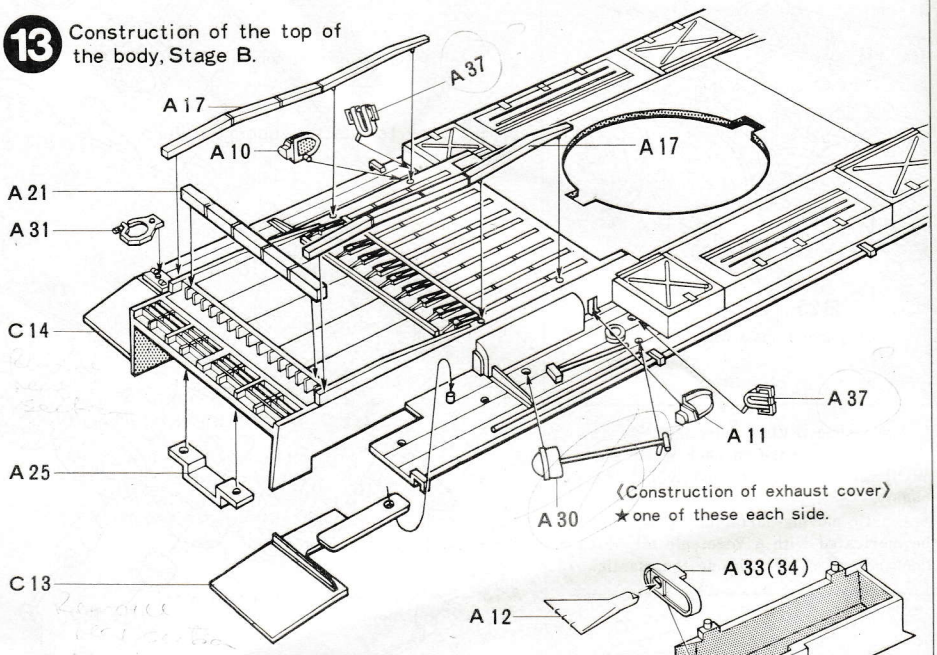
▼Mk 5



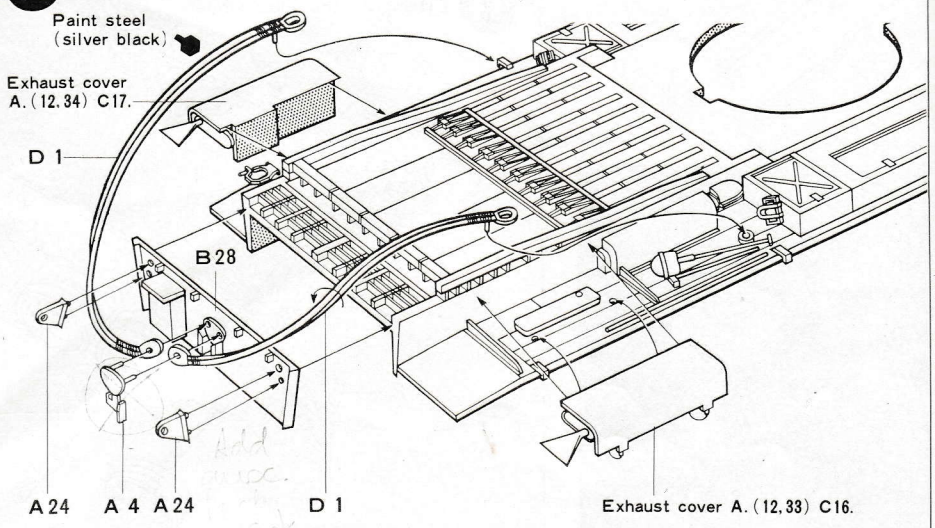
⓬ Construction of the top of the body, Stage A.



⓭ Construction of the top of the body, Stage B.



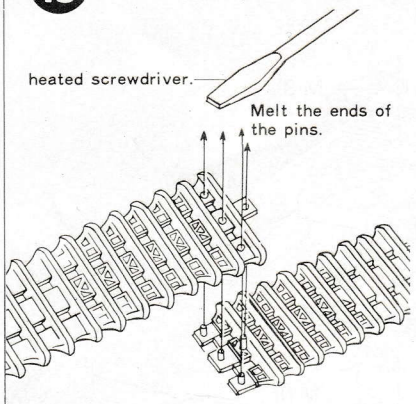
⓮ Construction of the top of the body, Stage C.



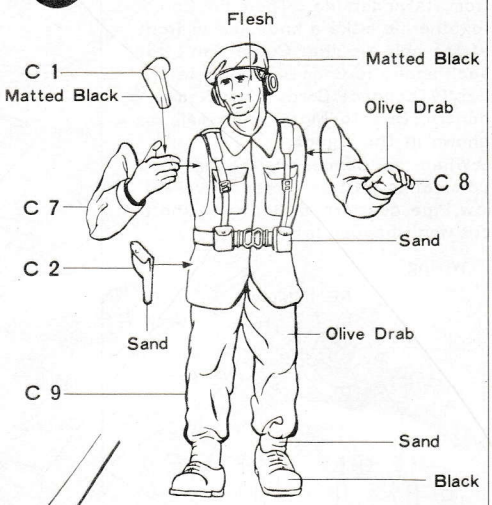
⑰ Fixing the hull top to the chassis.
(1) Put A5 on to the chassis into the slots on the hull top.
(2) Clip the bracket at the rear into the slot A25 on the hull top, pusing home with the finger.
★To change the dry cell batteries, the reverse process is carried out.

⑱ How to fix the skirt-armour.
Proceed as follows:-
(1) Fix the bottom slots of the skirt into the slots on the skirt support arms A1.
(2) The top of the skirt is fixed into the recesses at the sides of the hull top.
★To remove the skirt, reverse the process.

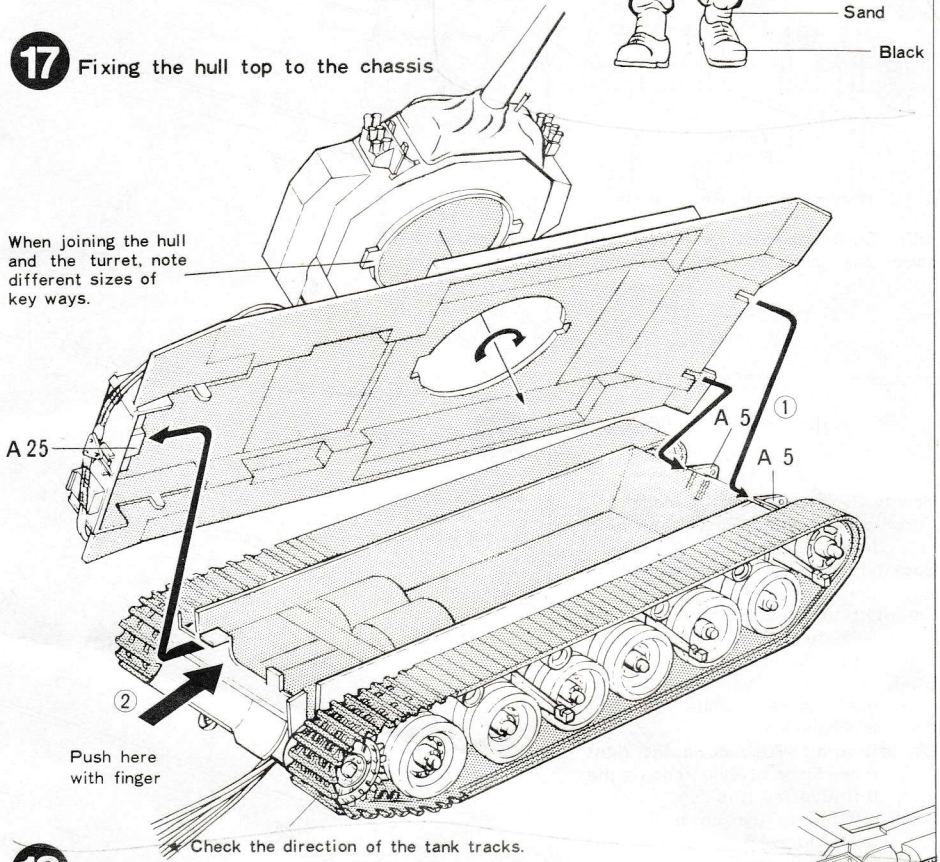
⑮ How to join up the tracks



⑯ Construction of crew (PAINTING)

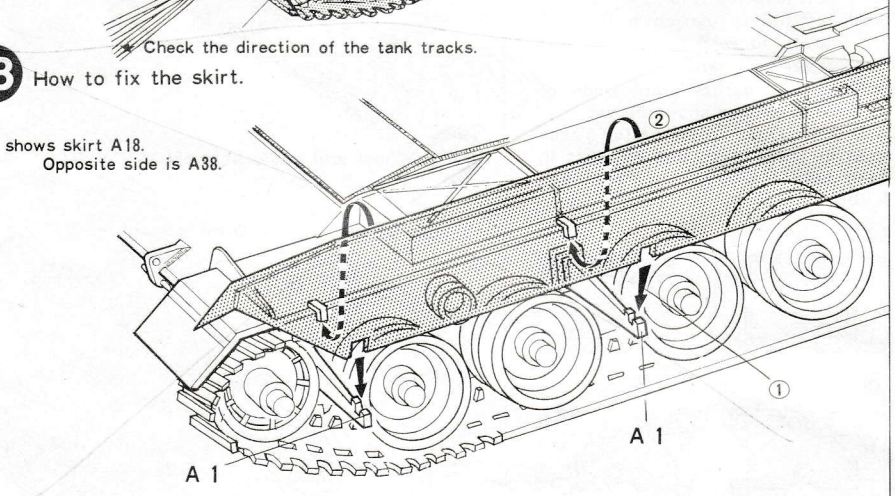


⑰ Fixing the hull top to the chassis



★Check the direction of the tank tracks.

⑱ How to fix the skirt.



PARTS

A Parts

1. Side Skirt Holder Arm
2. Leaf Spring
3. Rear Hook
4. Wire Rope Holder
5. Front Hook
6. Shell
7. Shell Cartridge
8. Idler Wheel Cover(Left)
9. Idler Wheel Cover(Right)
10. Exhaust Pipe Cover·A (Left)
11. Exhaust Pipe Cover·A (Right)
12. Exhaust Pipe
13. Air Deflector
14. Spare Track
15. Finel Drive(Right)
16. Final Drive(Left)
17. Engine Cover Guide·A
18. Side Skirt
19. Hook
20. Suspension Arm·A
21. Engine Cover Guide·B
22. Leaf Spring Holder(Left)
23. Leaf Spring Holder(Right)
24. Rear Panel Hook
25. Body Stopper
26. Suspension·C
27. Suspension·D
28. Suspension·B
29. Suspension·A
30. Shovel
31. Gun Travelling Clutch
32. Towing Hook
33. Exhaust Pipe Parts(Right)
34. Exhaust Pipe Parts(Left)
35. Head Light
36. Front Cover
37. Wire Rope Stopper
38. Skirt(Right)
39. Remote Control Parts(Non Essential Parts)
40. Suspension Arm·B

B Parts

1. Smoke Discharger
2. Idler Wheel (Outside)
3. Idler Wheel(Inside)
6. Aerial Holder
7. Periscope Cover
8. Machine Gun
9. Muzzle of Gun
10. Spare Track
11. Gun Shield
12. Gun Drum
13. Cupola Rail
14. Handrail
15. Turret Hook
16. Fire Extinguisher
17. Gun Barrel·A
18. Gun Barrel·B
19. Water Tank
20. Reel Cable(Outside)
21. Reel Cable(Inside)
22. Reel Cable Holder
23. Smoke Discharger Arm·A
24. Smoke Discharger Arm·B
25. Support Roller·A
26. Drive Sprocket (Outside)
27. Drive Sprocket (Inside)
28. Rear Panel
29. Escape Hatch
30. Commander Hatch
31. Cupola Rail·A
32. Support Roller·B

C Parts

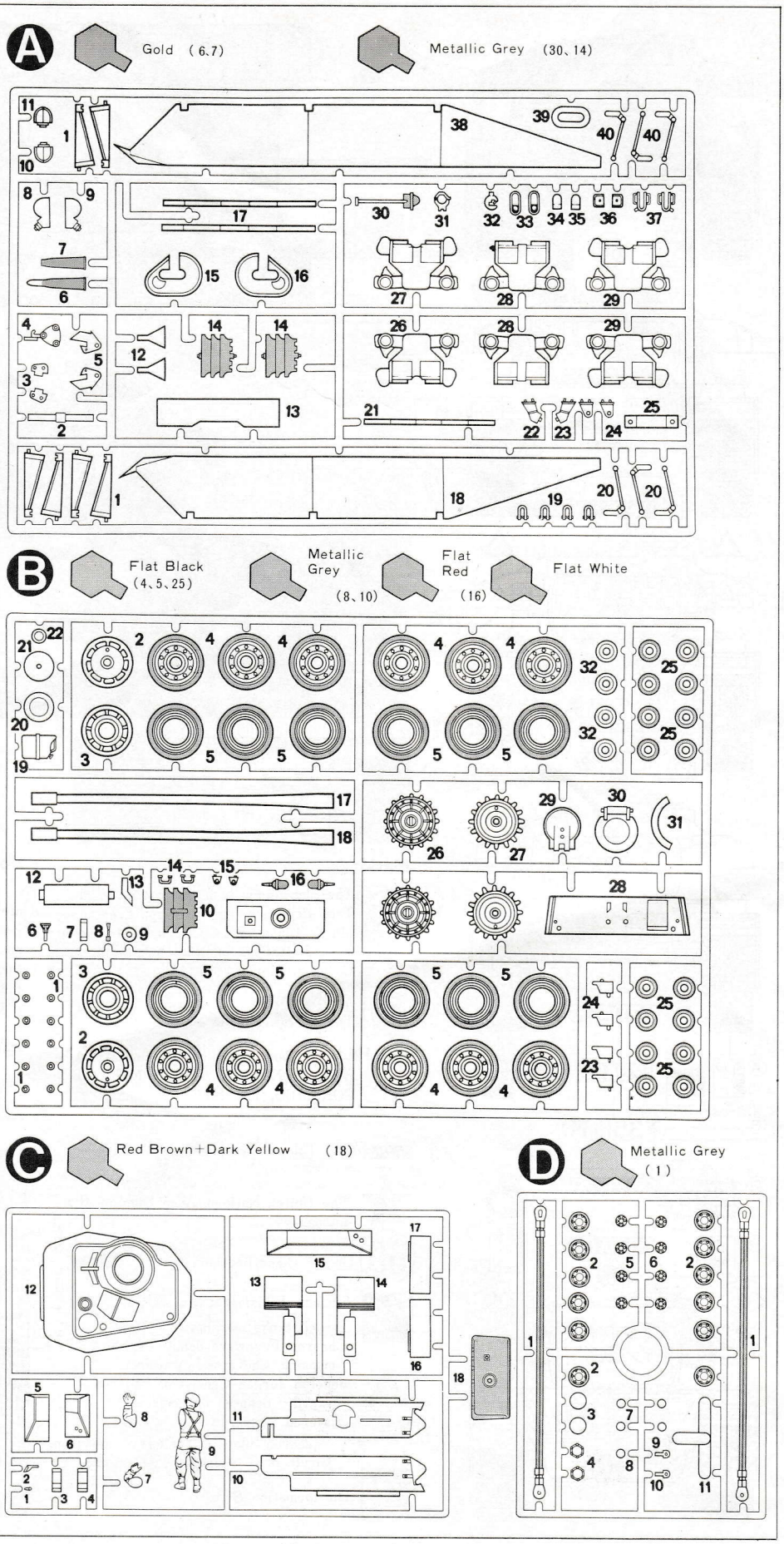
1. Microphone
2. Gun Holster
3. Smoke Discharger Box(Left)
4. Smoke Discharger Box(Right)
5. Tool Box·A
6. Tool Box·B
7. Commander Right Arm
8. Commander Left Arm
9. Commander Body
10. Turret (Right)
11. Turret (Left)
12. Turret(Upper Surface)
13. Fender(Right)
14. Fender (Left)
15. Tool Box·C
16. Exhaust Pipe Cover (Right)
17. Exhanst Pipe Cover (Left)
18. Gun Shield Cover

D Parts

1. Wire Rope
2. Road Wheel Cap
3. Drive Sprocket Cap
4. Idler Wheel Cap
5. Support Roller Pin·A
6. Support Roller Pin·B
7. Support Roller Pin·C
8. Reel Cable Pin
9. Commander Hatch Hinge·A
10. Commander Hatch Hinge·B
11. Battery Holder

M Parts (Metal)

1. Gear Box
2. Gear Box Stopper Screw
3. 3mm Nut
4. 27mm Screw
5. Switch Metal
6. Switch Plate
7. Remote Control Box (A)
8. Remote Control Box (B)
9. Remote Control Box (C)
10. Switch Lever
11. Battery Terminal Metal
12. L Shape Idler Wheel Shaft
13. Idler Wheel Shaft Stopper Screw
14. Idler Wheel Shaft Stopper Nut
15. Yellow Pipe



PAINTING

Colours of British Tanks.

Centurions are used in many countries, not only in England. For example, it is in use in Israel, Australia and many other countries throughout the world.

After World War II, British Tanks were generally painted a dark bronze-green which was applied to all Centurions when new.

In the desert, as in the case of Israel, they are painted a stone colour, and in snow-covered terrain they are over-painted with a temporary whitewash.

Camouflage painting is sometimes applied to the Centurion, mostly using the colours dark yellow and red brown. A vehicle camouflaged in these colours is shown on Page 14.

Also for camouflage painting, dark green, olive drab, matt black and pearl grey. are used. The Centurions were frequently seen in dark green and matt black, but pearl grey was sometimes used to paint the lower parts of the hull and turret to break up the outline. The lower half of the gun barrel was also sometimes painted pearl grey with a wavy demarcation line. Sample schemes for colour painting are shown on Page 14.

Before Painting

Painting the model can greatly enhance its realism. Here are some useful tips:

Before painting, do the following:

Wipe any dust or oil off the surface.

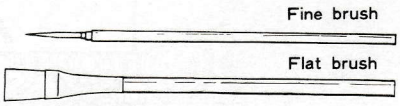
If any cement has disfigured any external parts, scrape it off carefully with a knife.

Carry out main camouflage painting last of all.

Most paints are inflammable, so be careful when using them.

Items needed for Painting

Two brushes - a flat one and a fine one.
A plate or the lid of a tin, and some rags are also needed.
Both brushes should be soft and of good quality.
Use the plate or tin lid to mix the paints.
After finishing, wash the brushes clean with thinners.



PAINTS & SOLVENTS

Use suitable paints for plastic materials.

Paint the model in stages.

The hull top and chassis should be painted as separate units.

In the case of the turret, hold it by the gun barrel as shown in the picture, and spray or brush the paints on it, turning the gun barrel.

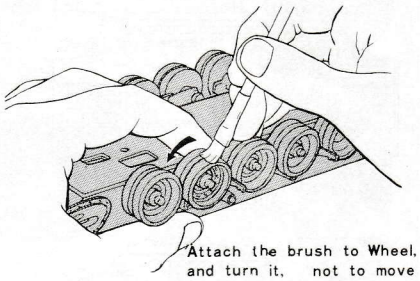
Your model will look better if given two separate thin coats, allowing the first coat to dry thoroughly.

《Colour Guide》

Position	Colour
Metal	Flat Metallic Grey
Rubber	Flat Black
Skin	Red Brown+Dark Yellow
Plating	Chrome Silver
Rust	Metallic Grey+Red Brown
Glass	Field Grey

How to paint small parts.

After the main colours are dry, then paint the small parts.
The picture shows how to paint the wheel to depict the rubber tyres.



Attach the brush to Wheel, and turn it, not to move the brush.

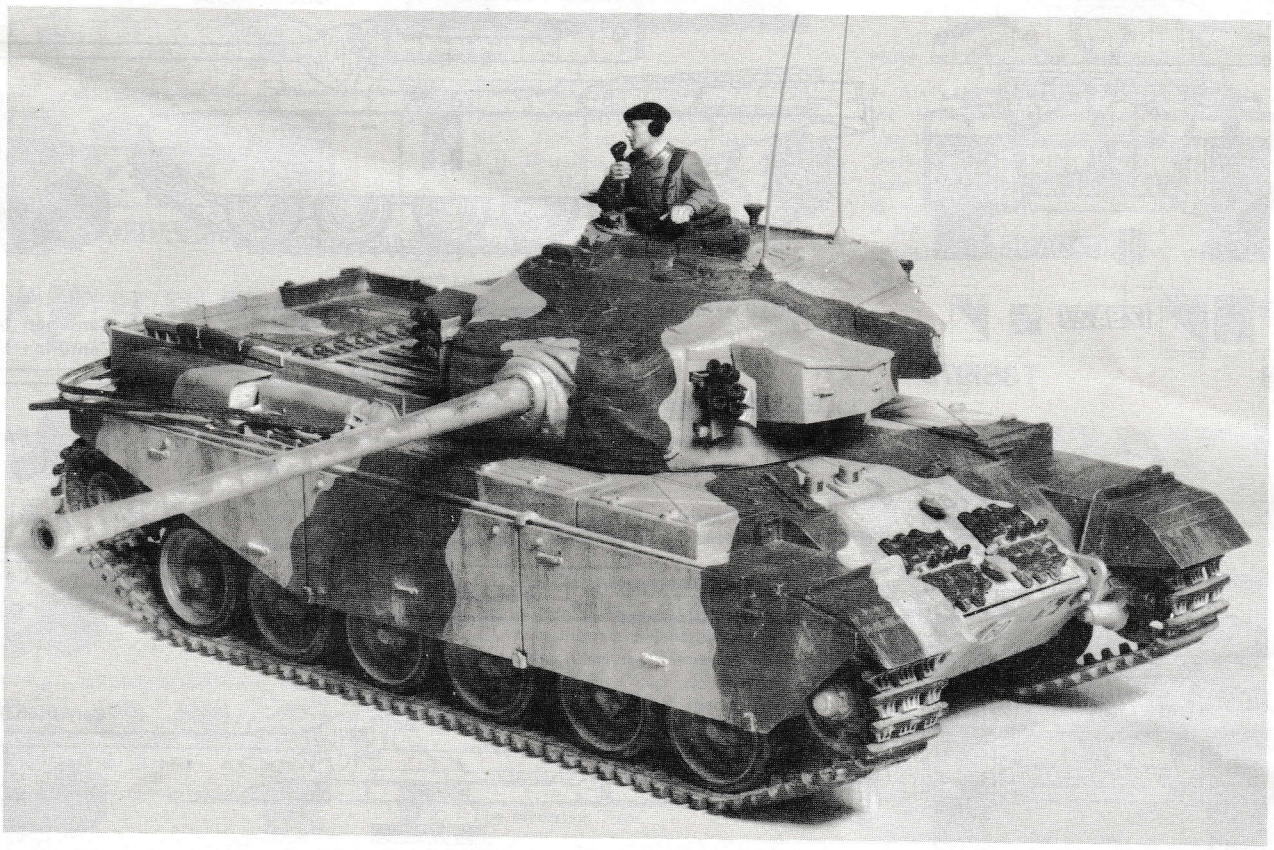
How to make a camouflage effect.

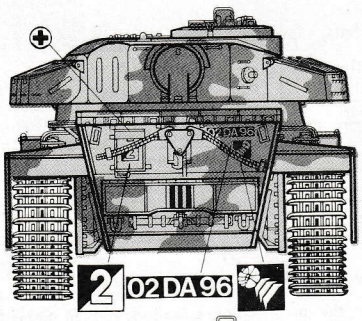
For example a camouflaged vehicle in dark yellow and red-brown.

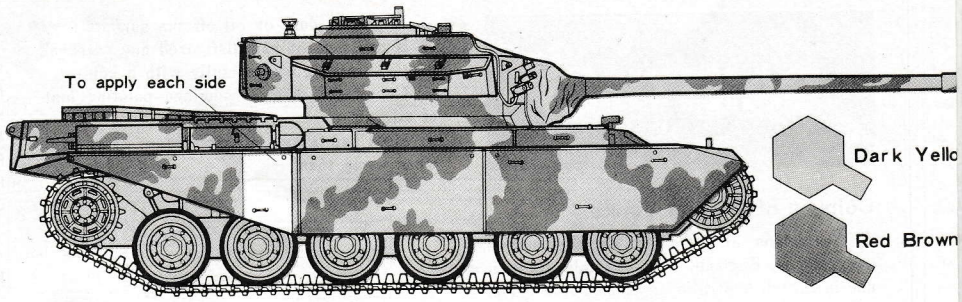
(1) Paint the tank with the dark yellow and leave it for at least an hour.

(2) Then put on a red-brown to the pattern shown on Page 14.

With care in painting your model should look as realistic as the pictures shown on these pages.





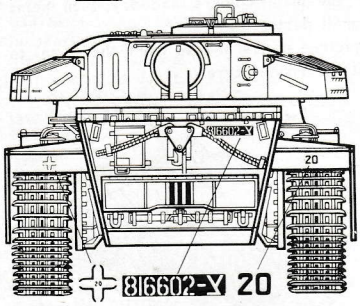


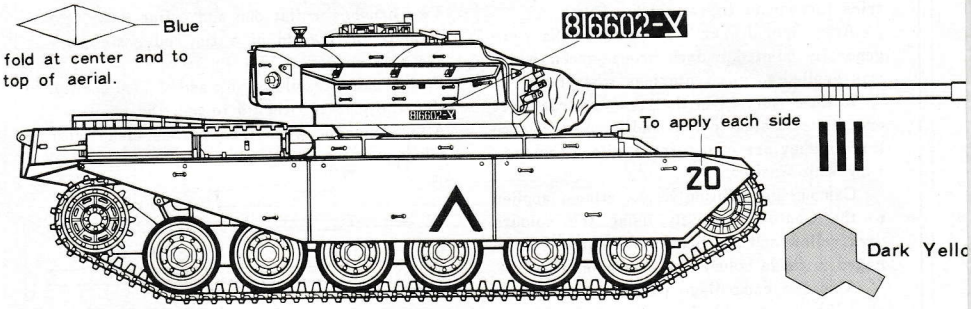
Dark Yello

Red Brown

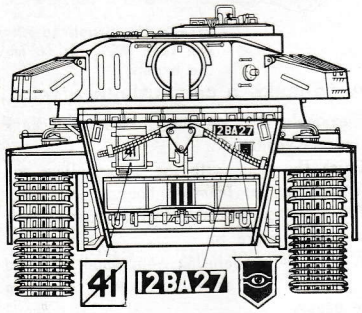
Blue

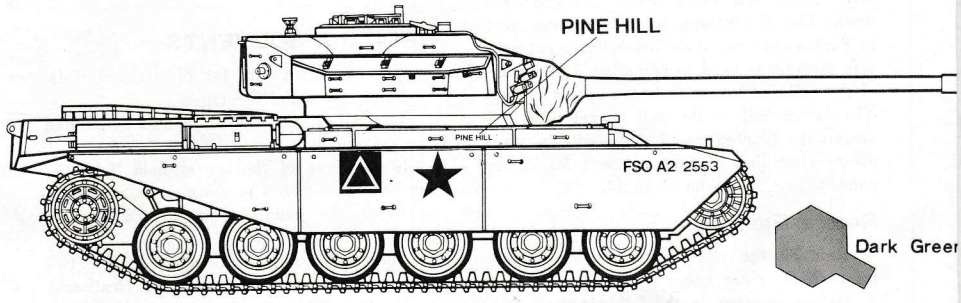
To fold at center and to fix top of aerial.



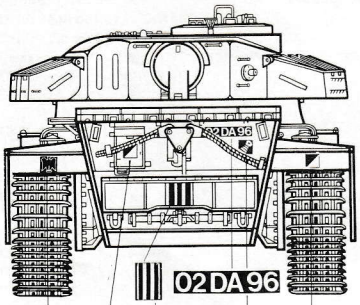


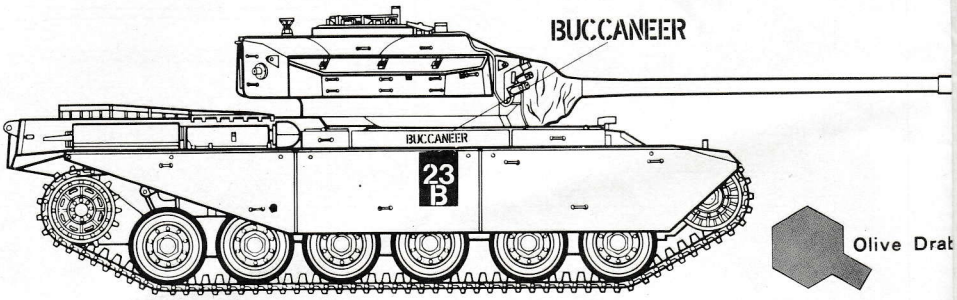
Dark Yello





Dark Green





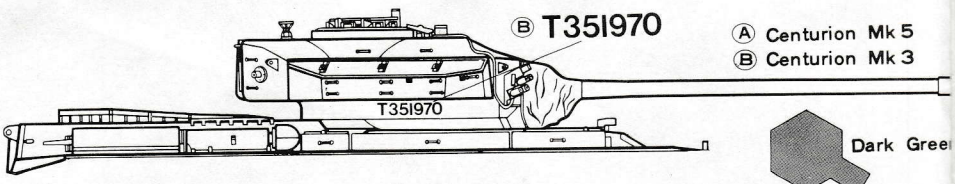
Olive Drab

Ⓐ 12BA27

Ⓑ T351970

Ⓒ 08ZR30

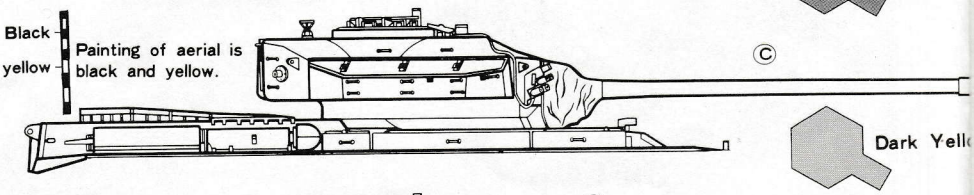
Ⓓ 03BA33



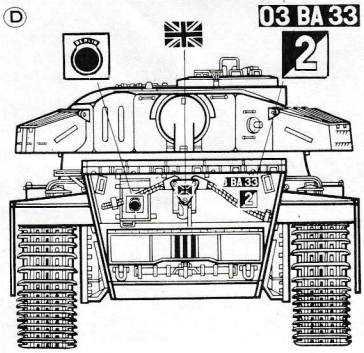
Ⓐ Centurion Mk 5
Ⓑ Centurion Mk 3

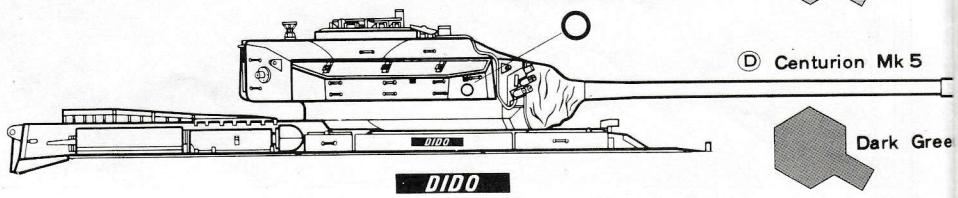
Dark Green

Black
yellow
Painting of aerial is black and yellow.



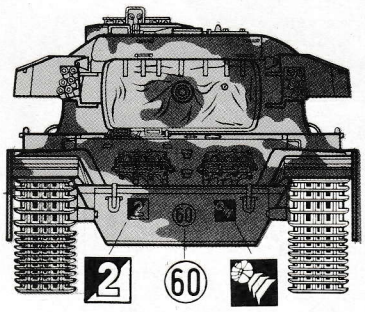
Dark Yello

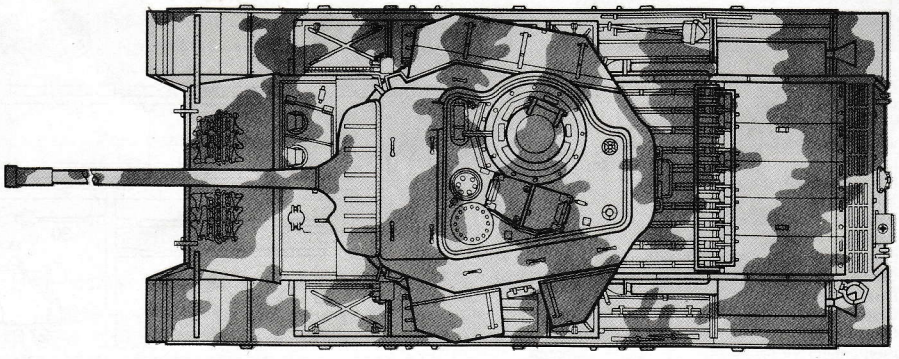


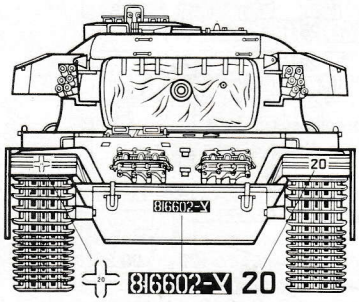


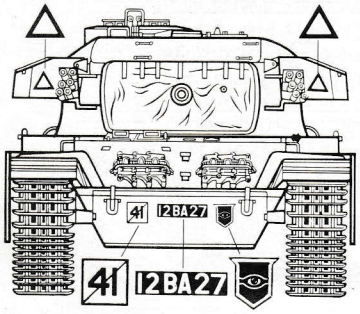
Dark Green

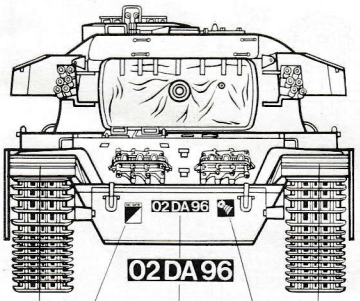
DIDO

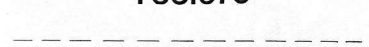


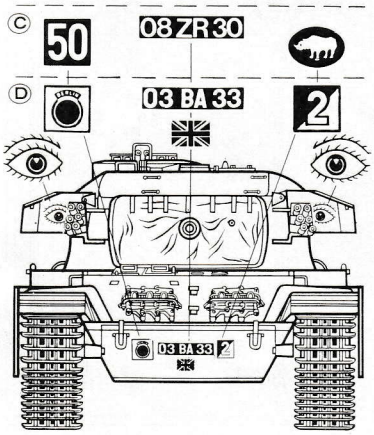












APPLYING DECALS

Marking

The Chinese eye is unique to 4 th Royal Tank Regiment, This first appeared on Mk Ⅳ Tanks of D company-later the 4 th Battalion, of the Royal Tank Corps-in March 1917.

The Berlin Brigade sign.

PINE HILL Tank name, there are MAPLE HILL, LONDON STATESMAN BADER COLOMBO, and ETC.

DIDO This is Tank name too.

The United Nations Army Sign in the Korean war.

Bridge Classification

6th arm Divisions Sign.

Israeli tanks marking.
Chevron Foreward denotes Sinai Campaign, Chevron Downward — denotes Jordan Campaign, Chevron Upward — denotes 3rd Special Armored Corps.

Squadron Signs, triangle is A squadron. Circle is C Squadron.

The formation Sign.

How to apply the transfers

Apply the transfers (DECALS) appropriate to the colour scheme you have chosen. Use the drawings on Page 14 as a guide to positions. When cutting out the Decals, trim them carefully with small scissors to remove the varnish edging which will reflect the light if left on-in other words, trim as closely as possible round the edge of each individual marking.

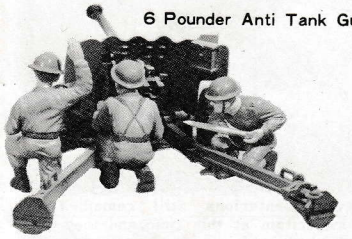
1/35 SCALE MILITARY MINIATURES SERIES

No.2 GermanIn fantry Set ····· Four figurs
No.3 Schwimmwagen and Crew·····Three figurs
No.4 U.S.Army Tank Crew····· Four figurs
No.5 6 Pounder Anti Tank Gun ····· Three figurs
No.6 Kubelwagen and Crew·····Three figurs
No.7 British Army Infantry Set···Three figurs

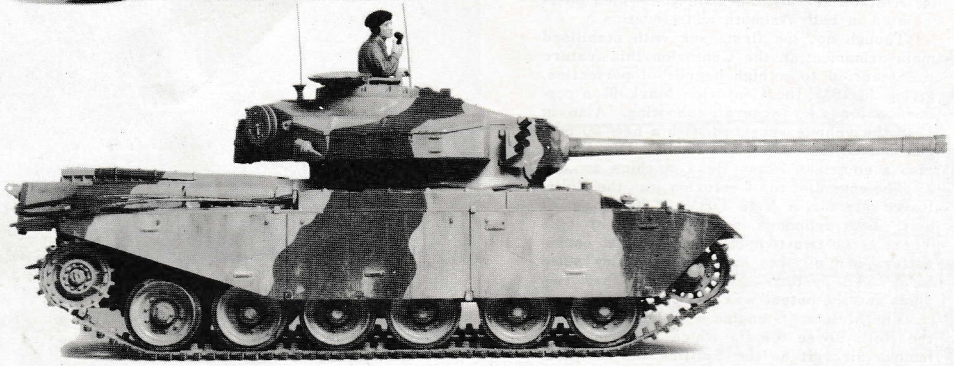
Scwimmwagen

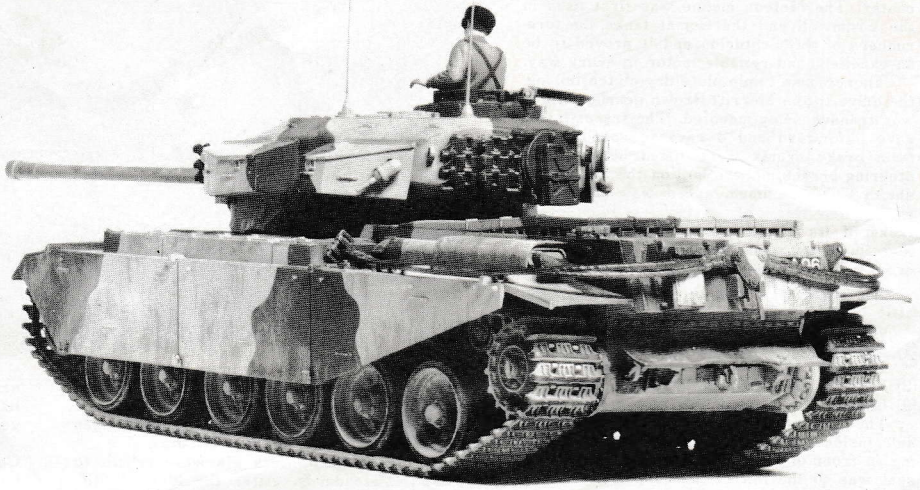
Kubelwagen

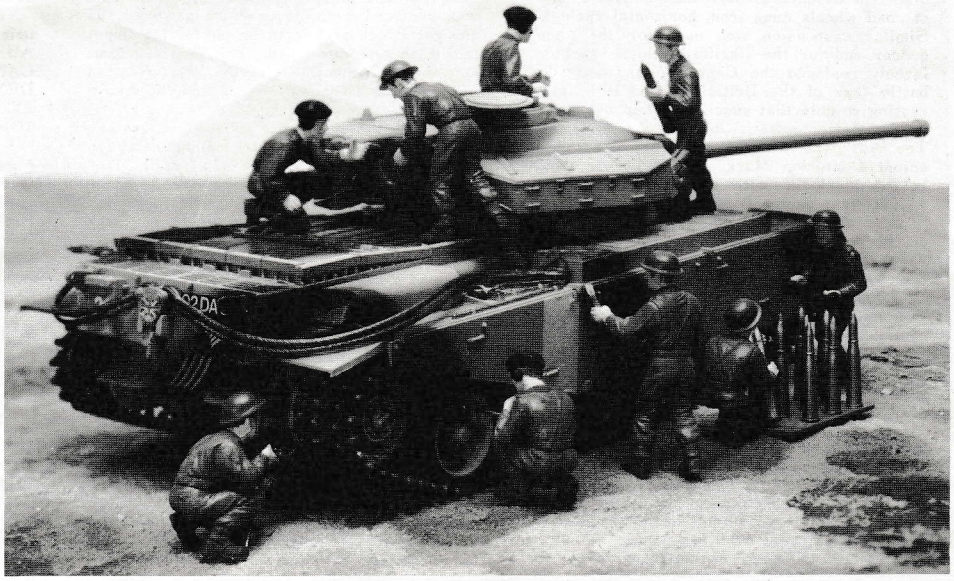
6 Pounder Anti Tank Gun



1/35 SCALE SERIES NO. 28 M60A1







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