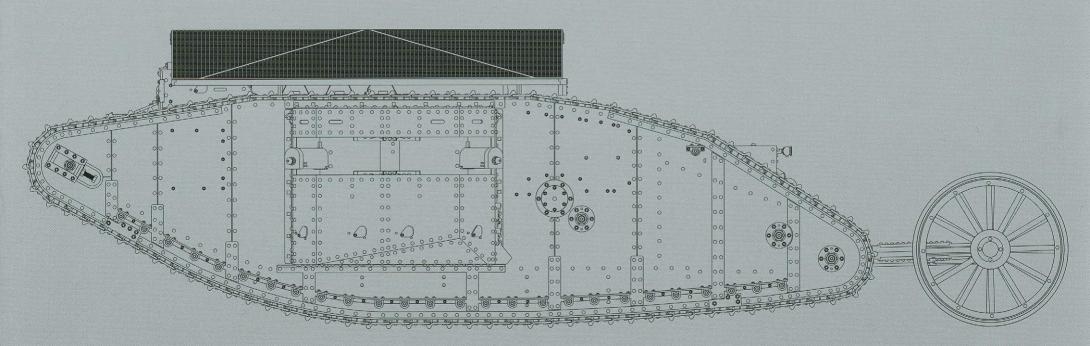
WWI HEAVY BATTLE TANK



Developed from the experimental vehicle 'Little Willie', the 28 ton British Mk.1 was the first vehicle on earth to be called a 'Tank'. This name was given in order to disguise the true nature of the then secret 'landship' project. The prototype Mk.1 was known as 'Mother', replacing it's earlier nickname of 'Big Willie', because subsequent designs resembled the Mk.1. It's rhomboidal shape was designed to break the stalemates of warfare on the Western front, allowing it to traverse common battlefield obstacles such as trenches and barbed

-wire with relative ease while protecting the crew inside. The eight-man crew shared their space with the 105hp 6-cylinder petrol engine, and because of inadequate ventilation, it was an extremely uncomfort -able vehicle filled with noxious fumes and noise from the guns and the engine. Controlled by varing the speeds of each of the tracks, steering was difficult enough. It actually took four crew members to control the speed (2 mph) and direction of the tank, with 1 gearsman on each track to control the secondary gears. One driver controlled the primary gearbox, and the other controlled the brakes (he also acted as the Tank Commander). Because of the extreme noise inside the tank, the crew worked together through a series of hand signals. For more subtle turns, one of the two the drivers could utilize the massive steering tail trailing the tank, which was controlled by pulling a cable to block one of the wheels, sliding the entire vehicle in the same direction. Again because of the extreme noise, communication with the outside via radio was impossible, so various forms of signals were used, from lamps to colored discs to flags, and in some cases carrier pidgeons were part of the standard equipment, released from their own special exit hatch in the sponsons. Extra protection was also sometimes provided in the form of a large anti-grenade screen erected over the top of the tank.

These tanks were evenly divided into two 'sexes' depending on their armament: The Mk.I 'Male' was armed with two 6 pounder guns and three 8mm Hotchkiss Machine Guns, and oddly resembled 'Mother' more than the Mk.I 'Female', which was armed with four 0.303 Vickers Machine Guns and one 8mm Hotchkiss Machine Gun. These tanks first entered service in August 1916, and a month later, as part of the Somme offensive, they entered combat for the first time during the Battle of Flers-Courcelette. This first engagement resulted in many tanks breaking down or bogging down, with most of them being captured by the Germans. Still, they were seen as a success in that they did reach the objective, even if they were too few in number to be of any significance. After a few brief interim variants of Mk.II & Mk.III, the Mk.1 was ultimately succeeded by the very similar Mk.IV in 1917 (see Takom kits no.2008 & 2009).



READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY

CAUTION

- Read carefully and fully understand the instructions before commencing assembly. A supervising adult should also read the instructions if a child assembles the model,
- •When assembling this kit, tools including knives used. Extra care should be taken to avoid personal injury.
- Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to suck any part, or pull vinyl bag over their heads.



Instant Glue for Metal



Do Not Cement



PAINTS REQUIRED

Color info and profiles by Mig Jimenez







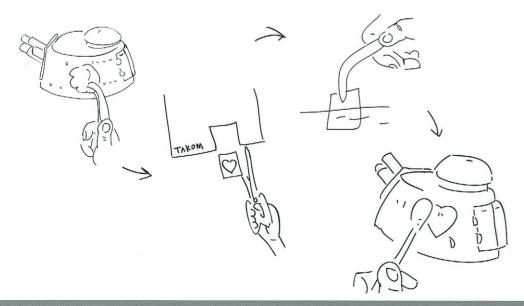




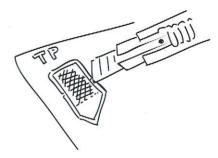
Pink Sunset Sky

APPLYING DECALS

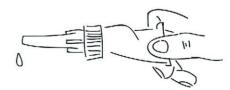
- 1.Clean the model surface with a wet cloth.
- 2.Cut out each decal design from sheet, and dip it in tepid water for 15~20 sec.
- 3. Hold the backing sheet edge and slide decal onto the model.
- 4. Move decal into position by wetting decal with finger.
- 5. Press decal gently down with a soft cloth until excess water and air bubbles are gone.



REMOVING PE



Be careful not to hurt when removing PE parts.

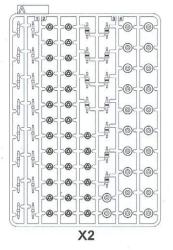


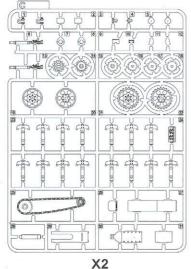
Secure using instant glue (not included).

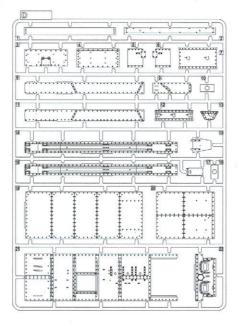


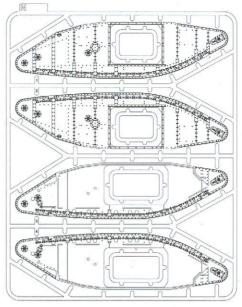
Finish using file.

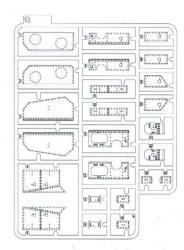
PARTS

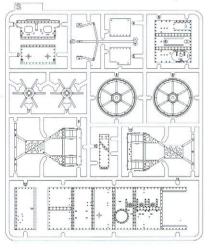


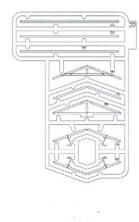


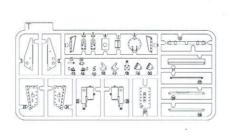


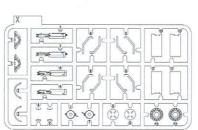








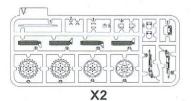


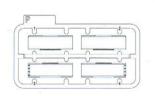


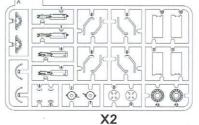




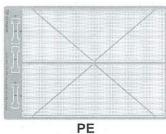
Decal

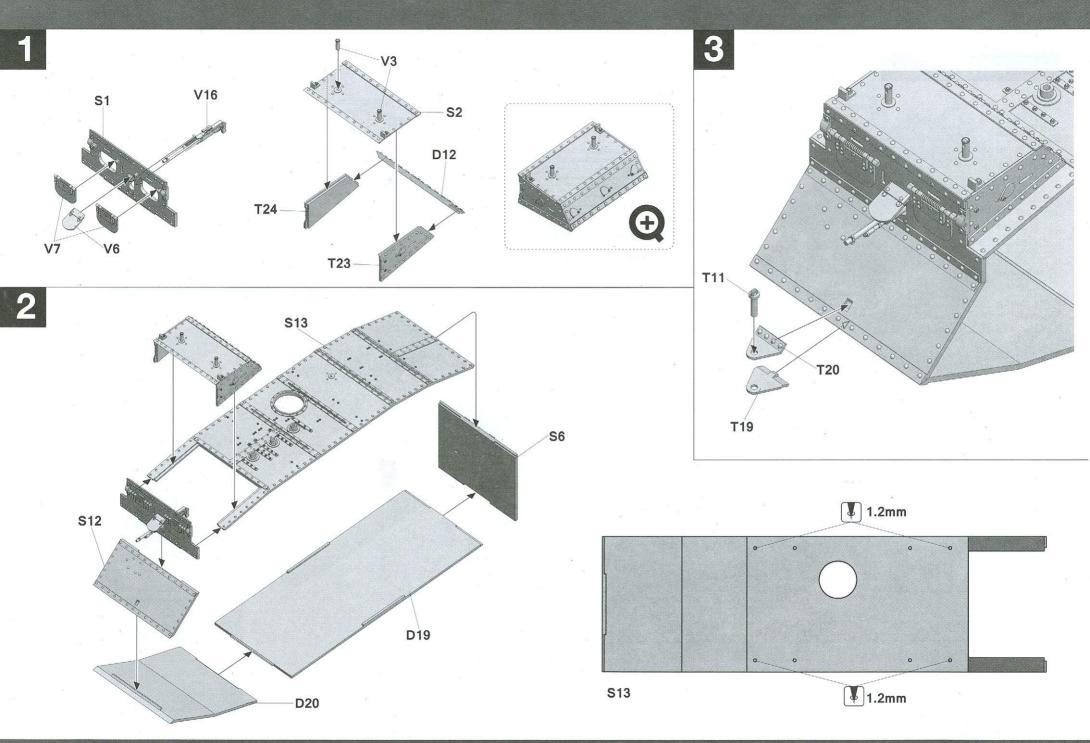


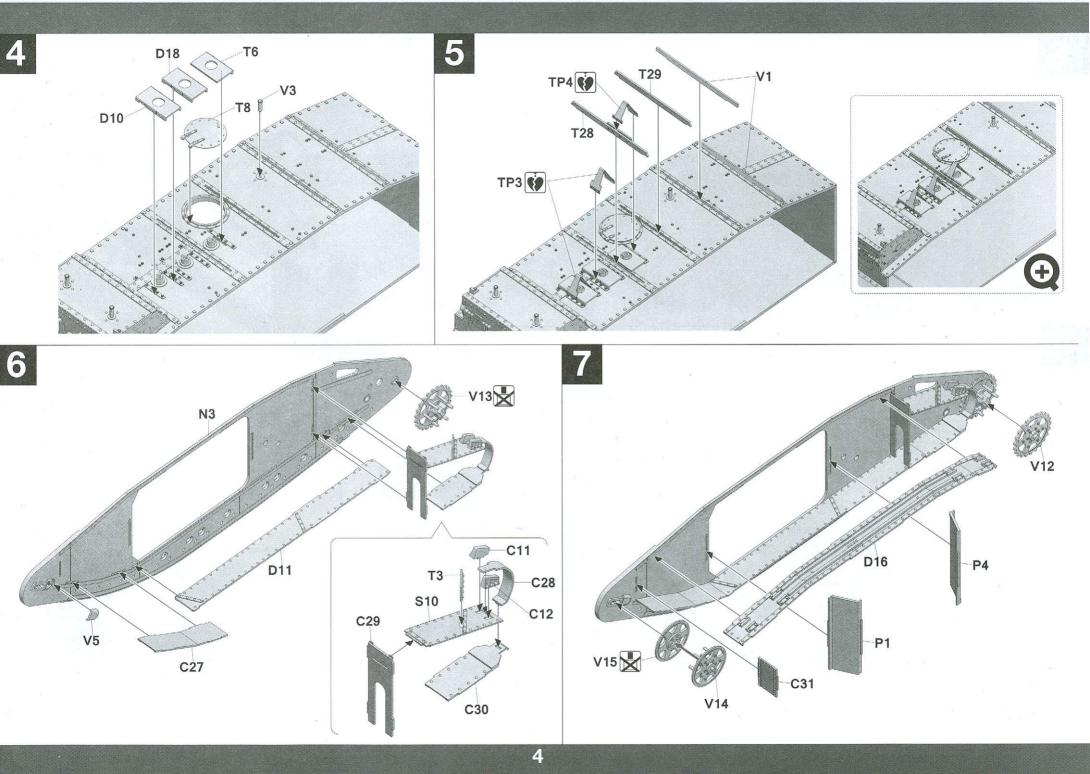


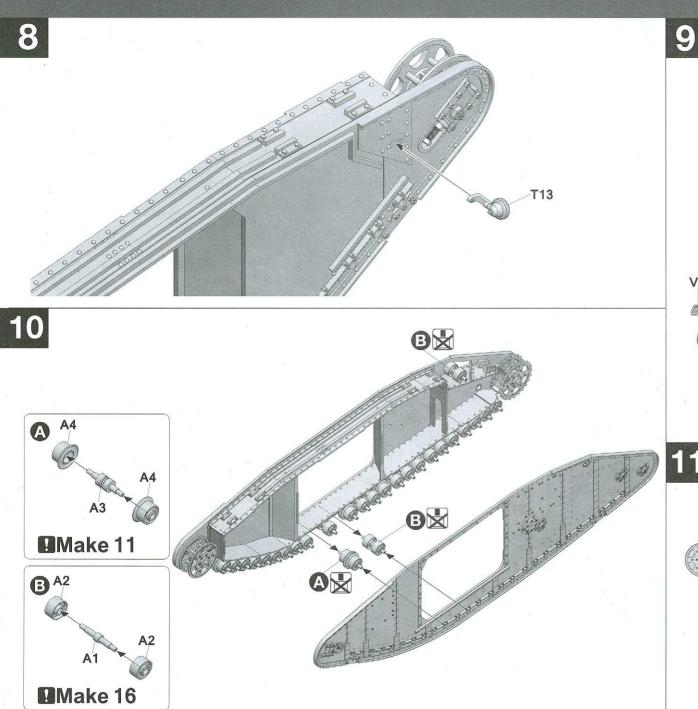


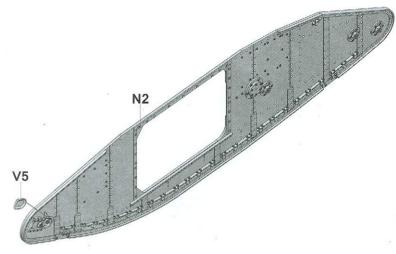


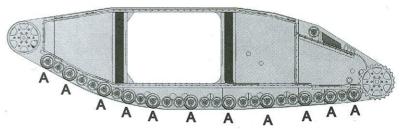


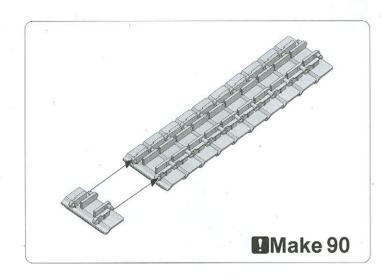


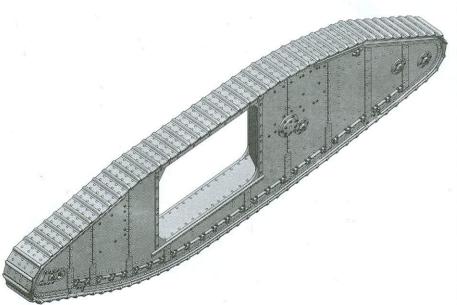


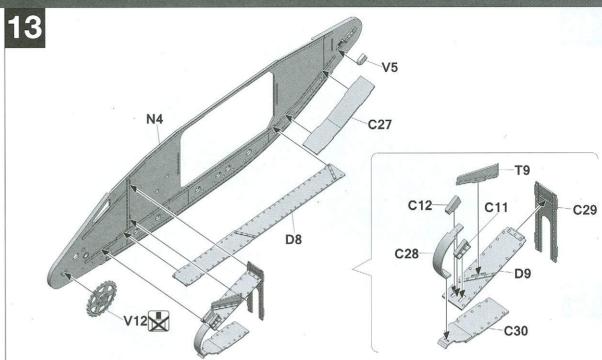


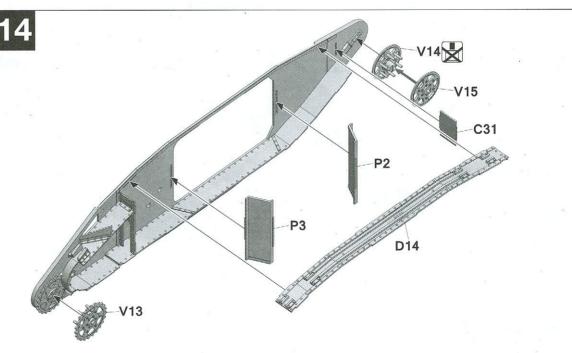


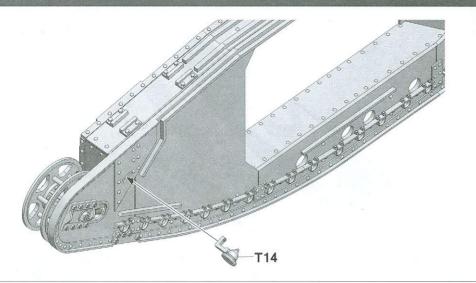




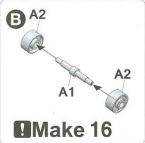


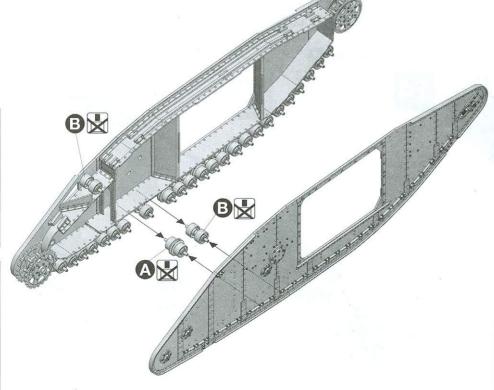


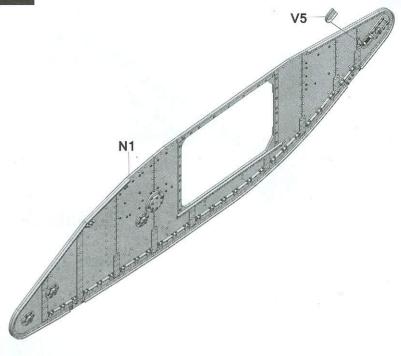


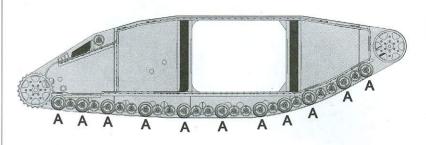


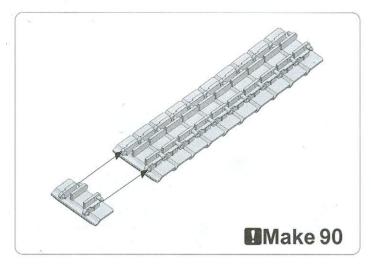


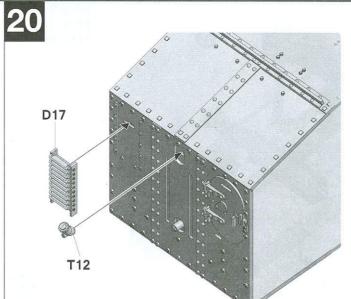


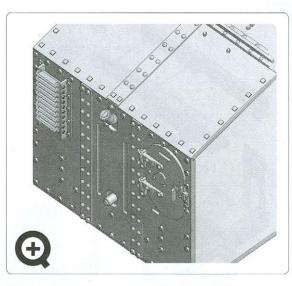


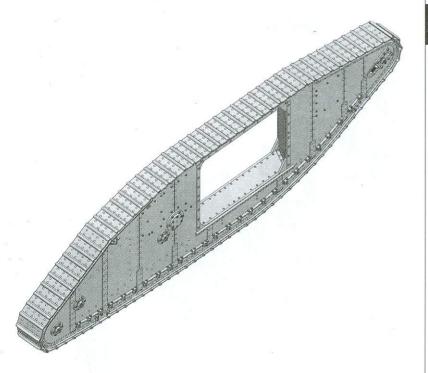


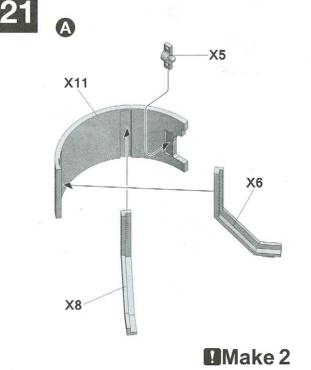


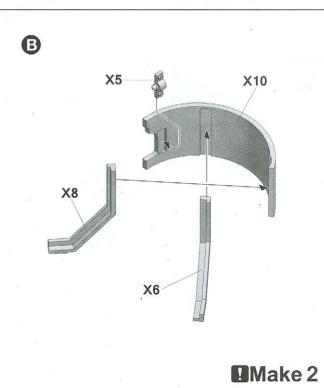


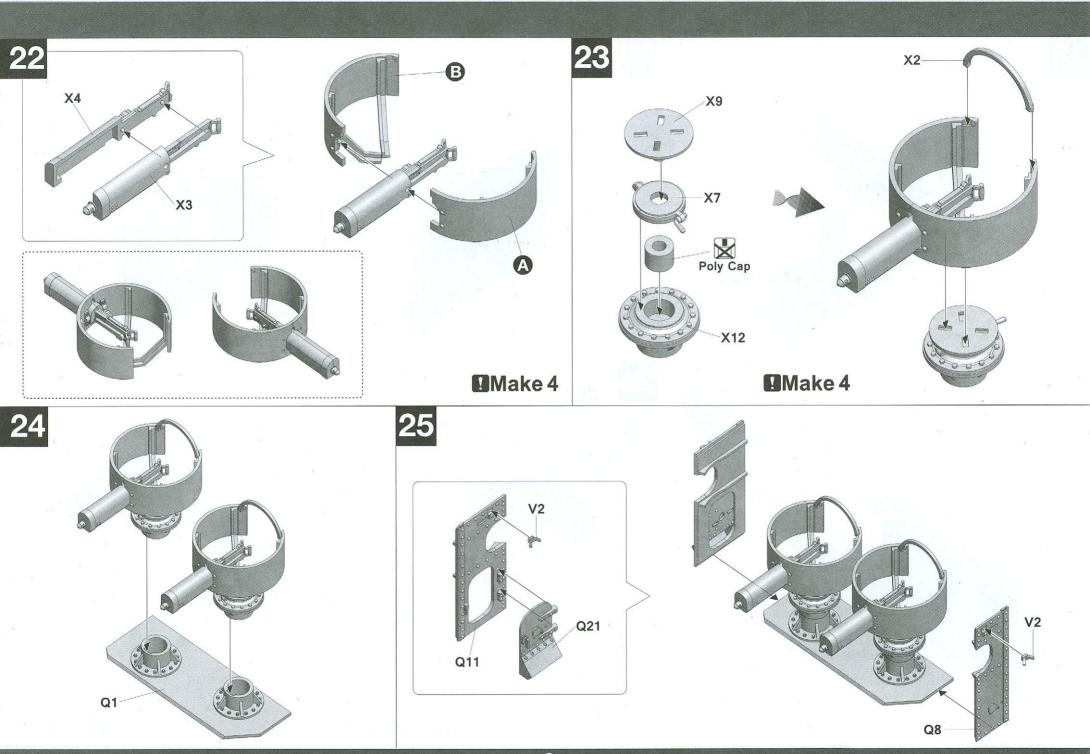


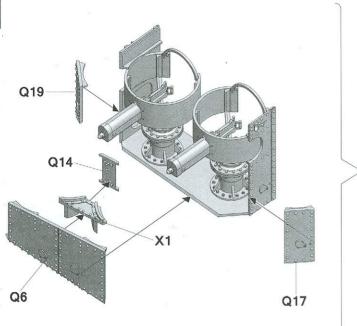


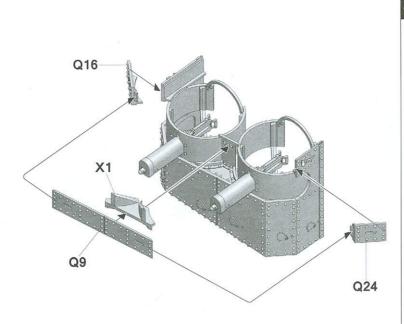


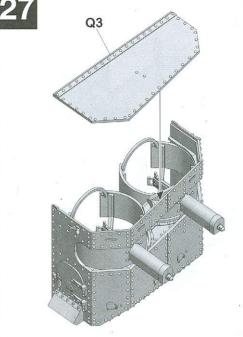


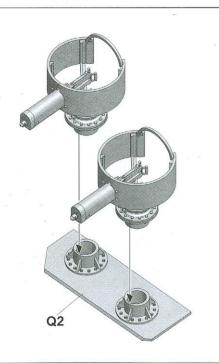


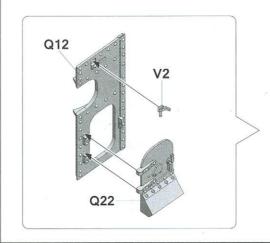


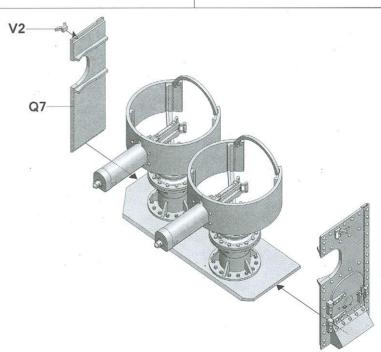


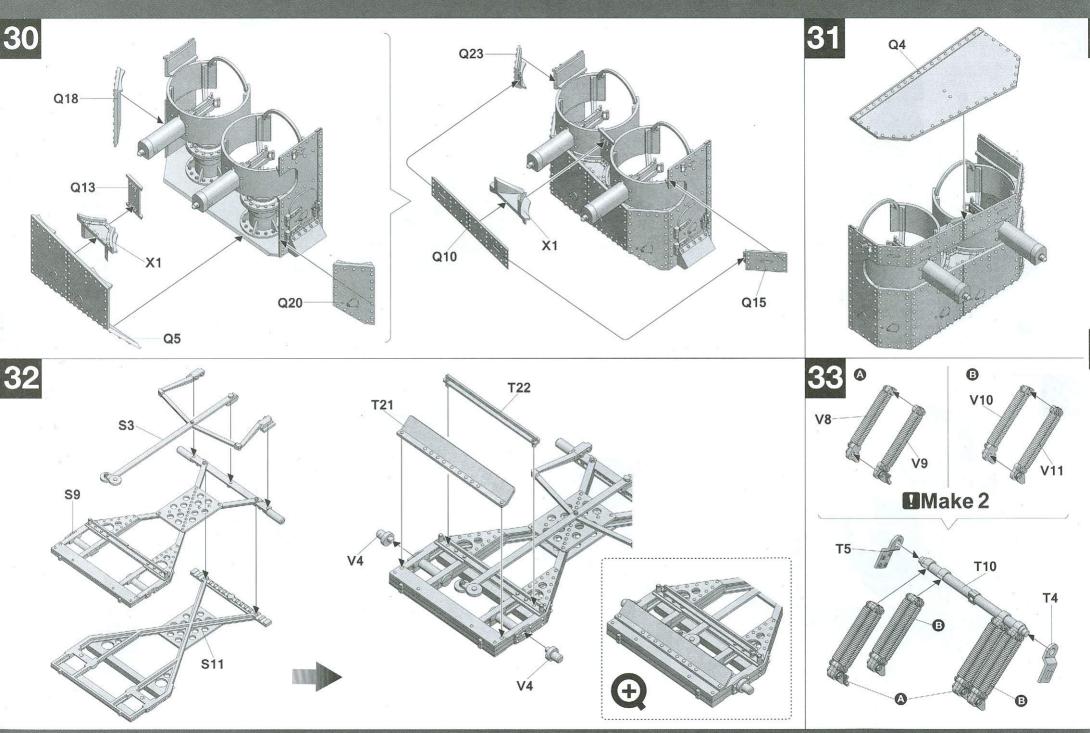


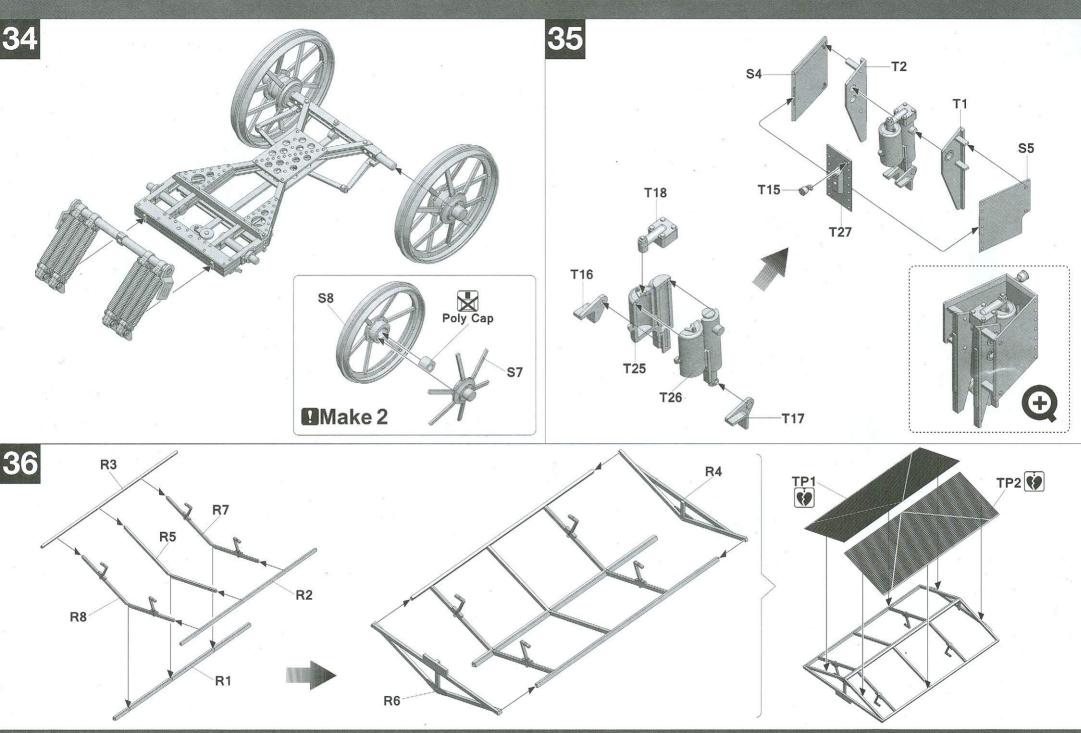


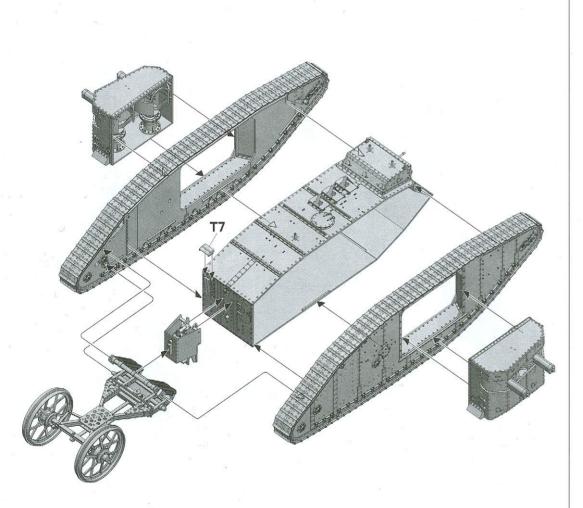


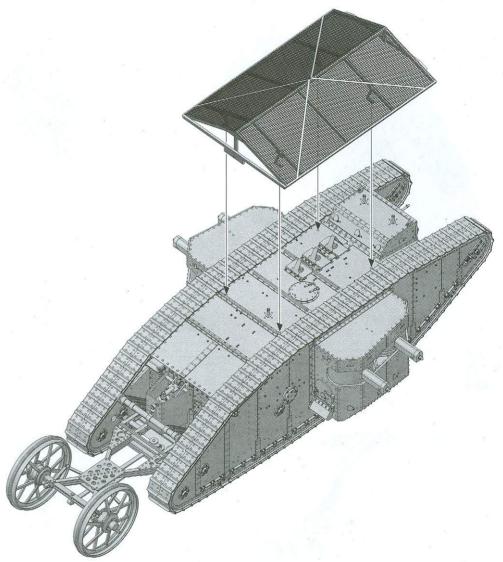






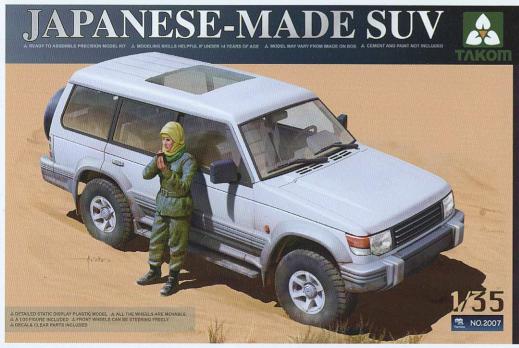




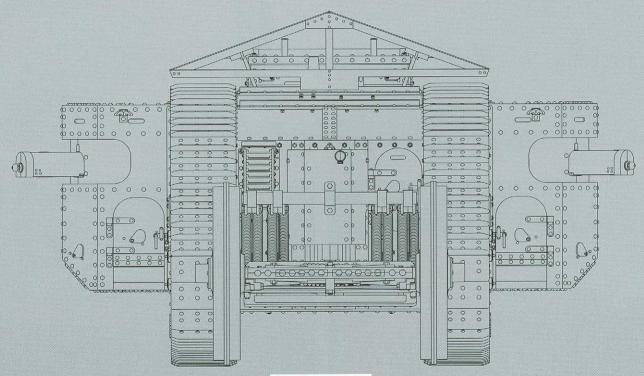






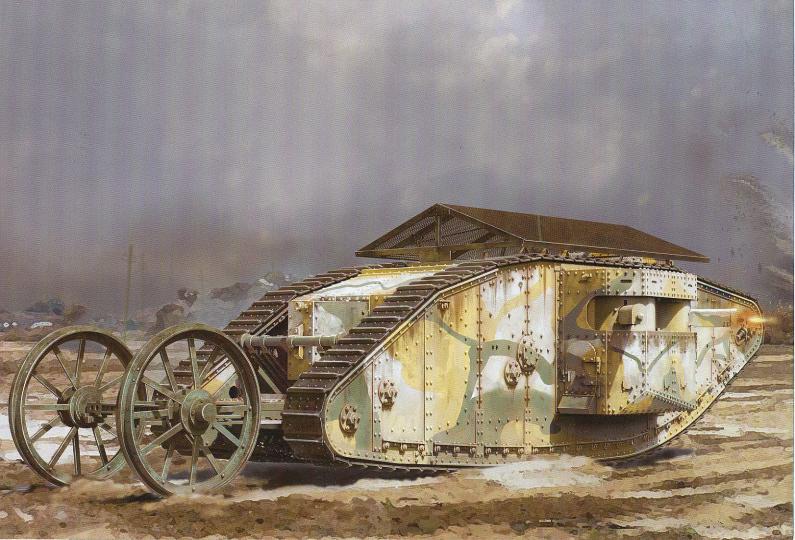








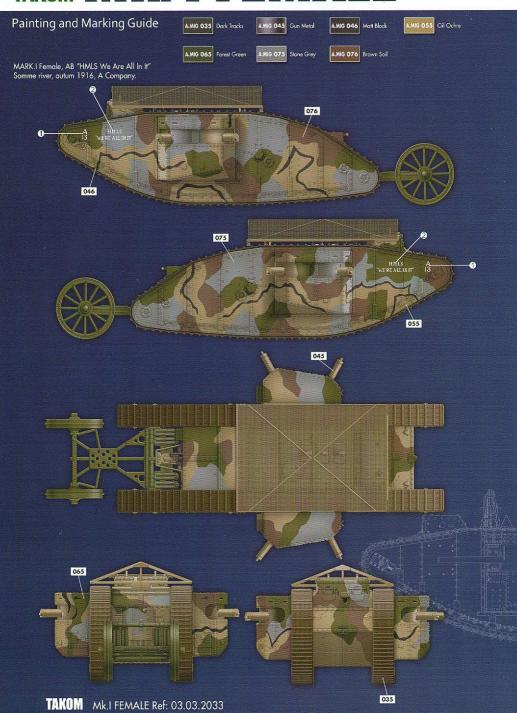






MK. I FEMALE

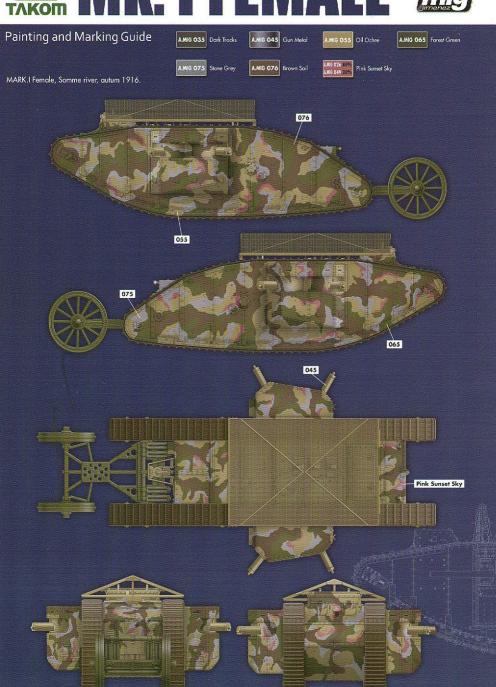
Color info and profiles by





MK. I FEMALE

Color info and profiles by



TAKOM Mk.I FEMALE Ref: 03.03.2033



MK. I FEMALE

Color info and profiles by







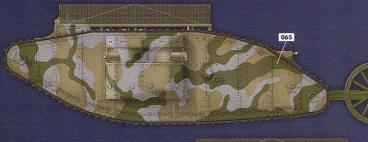
A.MIG 075 Stone Grey



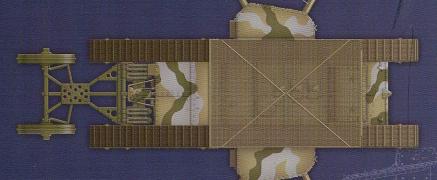




MARK.I Female, Somme river, autum 1916.









TAKOM Mk.I FEMALE Ref: 03.03.2033