ITEM 35005

6POUNDER ANTI-TANK GUN

1|35 MILITARY MINIATURE SERIES

TAMIYA

Produced by courtesy of Canadian War Museum. photo : Public Archives of Canada

The 6-Pounder anti-tank gun was developed from bitter experiences of defeat of the British forces at the hands of Germans in the European theatre in 1940. At the time, the British forces were armed with tanks and 2-Pounders to powerless to do any damage to the German mechanized divisions. To overcome this inferiority as soon as possible, design of the 6-Pounder was completed in a very short period extending only several weeks. And at the end of 1940, 6-Pounders straight from the production line were rushed to the front to join the actual fighting. Several variated kinds of the 6-Pounder had been active but none of which differed much from others in its essential parts. The only notable difference especially aparent in those produced after the MkIIs was a brake newly added at the muzzle.

Due to its extremely simple mechanism, which resulted in precise performance and easy handling, the gun had long been patronized by the British forces. Its essential portion consists of a gun barrel and a semi-automatic tail bloc, while the recoil absorber is made up of an oil-pressure buffer and springs fixed under the gun barrel. It is of 57mm calibre, its maximum range being 10,000m. Its effective range, however, reaches half as long to about 5,000m.

It uses either an HE or an armour-piercing shell with a firing speed of 20 shots per minute. All its shells have powerful armour-piercing force, each with an initial speed of 815m/sec.

The gun carriage is a two-wheel, open-leg type trailer-truck usually hauled by a Bren carrier. Originally, the Bren carrier was a caterpillared armoured vehicle designed to trail a Bren gun or a "Boy" anti-tank gun. However, it had increasingly become an extensively used, multi-purpose vehicle as time went on: Sometimes, it was mounted with a heavy machine gun while, on other occasions, it performed a reconnaissance duty.

The 6-Pounder made a début at the north African front when it was deployed with the British forces in the desert area there, replacing the 2-Pounders and the 25-Pounders so far in use. As a matter of fact, the 6-Pounder had fully displayed its high capability in the fighting in that area, destroying even the German Tiger tank reputed to be a very heavy armoured vehicle.

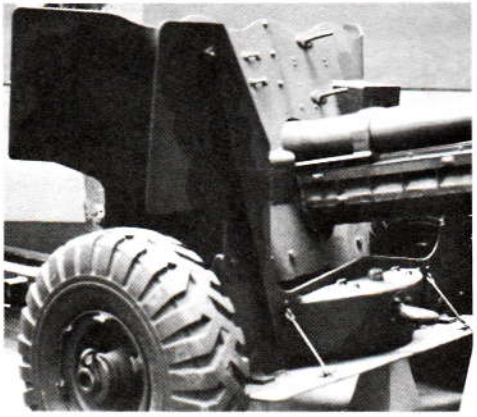
The 6-Pounder had since been active in every battle-field. It was sometimes used as a main gun mounted on the Cromwell tank which had been deployed simultaneously with the 6-Pounder. And at other times, it was employed even on a warship fighting in the sea. Also, it had been extensively used by both the Canadian and the Australian forces of the British Commonwealth.

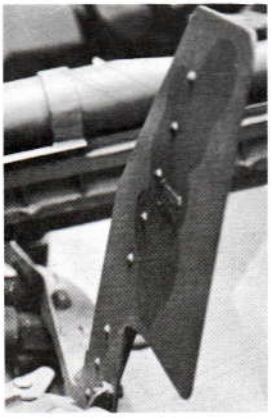
In 1944, the extremely high-performance 17-Pounder anti-tank gun was placed at the front to join the actual fighting. The inferior 6-Pounder, therefore, was downgraded to a field gun for the infantry ever since the Normandy landing operation, leaving the duty of an anti-tank gun to the new 17-Pounder, Some of the 6-Pounders were employed as a battery gun for the coast-guard units at the close of the World War II. All of these 6-Pounders were re-modelled into double-barrelled guns.

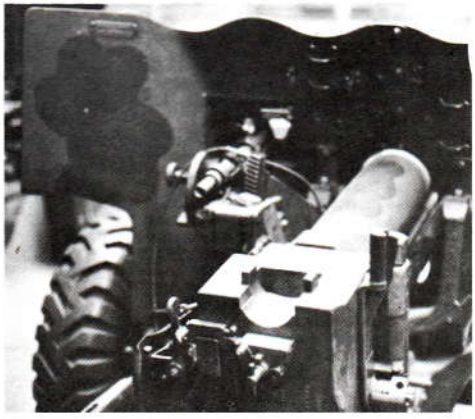
Thus, the 6-Pounder noted for its high-performance at the start of the War eventually joined the rank of the old-fashioned weapons at the War's termination. However, the 6-Pounder had been the most familiar anti-tank gun ever produced for the British soldiers thanks to its easy-to-handle structure and trouble-less, stable performance.

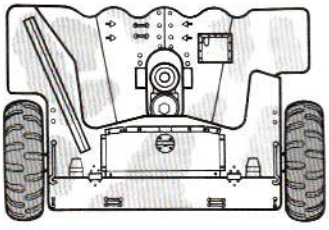
Painting Instructions:

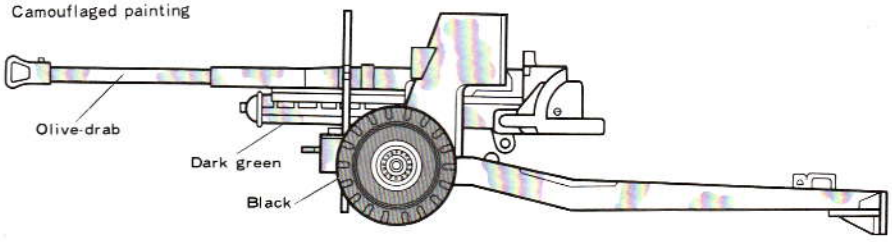
The gun proper was uniformly painted in olive-drab at all the fronts excepting the north African one where it was painted in yellow ocher (sand colour). However, the gun was sometimes painted in double-colour camouflage of dark-green and olive-drab. Also, the bullet-proof plate surface was often camouflaged with mud. As for the following parts, paint them in this way: Tires in matted black; shell's cartridge in brass colour while the loaded section, in black or white; and shell case in the same colour as that of the gun proper.











Construct the Tamiya's tank models for big fun!
The British Army's Medium Tank, "Chieftain"
The U.S. Army's Medium Tank, M4A3
The German Army's Medium Tank, "Panther"
The Soviet Army's Medium Tank, T-34

TAMIYA
TAMIYA PLASTIC MODEL CO.
3-7, ONDAWARA, SHIZUOKA-CITY, JAPAN.

0487

6POUNDER ANTITANK GUN

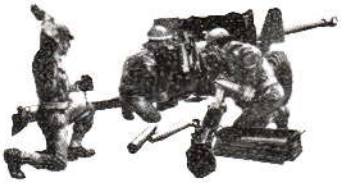


Fig. 1 Construction of Gun Barrel and Shell-loading Section
When fixing Shell-loading Section Door, 19, onto Shell-loading Section, 5, you can choose any one of the two ways of fixing: either the door is opened or closed—by using either one of the two holes in Parts, 18, as shown in the figure. So, have the door your own way—either opened or closed without gluing.

Fig. 2 Fixing of Gun Barrel Holder
Firstly, glue Parts, 21, onto Parts, 4. Then, glue the whole onto Parts, 5. Next, glue Parts, 7, onto Parts, 9, and then glue the whole onto Parts, 11. Lastly, glue Parts, 6, onto the completed whole so far. When fixing Parts, 11, onto both pins at the side of Parts, 1, and 2, respectively, don't apply adhesives but just fix them.

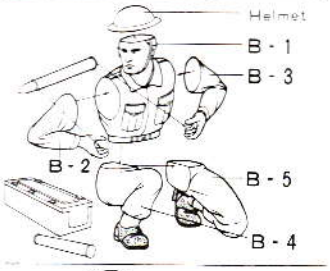
Fig. 3 Fixing of Bullet- and Shell-proof Plate, B
Glue Parts, 14, onto Gun-Barrel-Holder, 11. In so doing, be sure not to move them until adhesives have dried up completely.

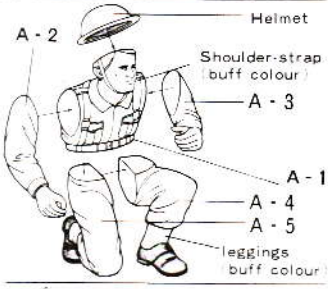
Fig. 4 Fixing of Tripod Parts
Firstly, see the picture well and glue respective Parts onto Parts, 25 and 26. In so doing, be sure not to confuse Parts, 23, to be glued onto the left Parts, 25, with Parts, 24, onto the right Parts, 26.

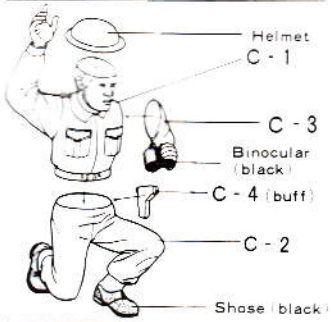
Fig. 5 Construction of the Gun Proper
Flatten the pin head at the lower end of Gun-Barrel-Holder with the hot end of a driver after letting the pin through two holes of the tripod and the axle as shown in the figure.
When the gun is moved about at a battle field, for instance, the gun proper and the tripod to support it has to be fixed in such a way as shown by the two thick arrow-lines in the figure.

Fig. 6 Fixing of Wheel and Bullet-and Shell-proof Plate, A
Firstly, pass Axle, 13, through the hole in Parts, 8, and then, apply adhesives a little onto the Axle pinhead. Next, glue Parts, 18, onto the pinhead. Later, glue Parts, 12, onto Parts, 3. When gluing Parts, 18, be sure not to apply too much adhesives onto the pinhead because if done so, wheels won't run at all. Lastly, glue Parts, 22, onto Parts, 10, and then glue the whole onto Axle, 13. That's the end of your work and the model will be completed.

Construction of Dummies

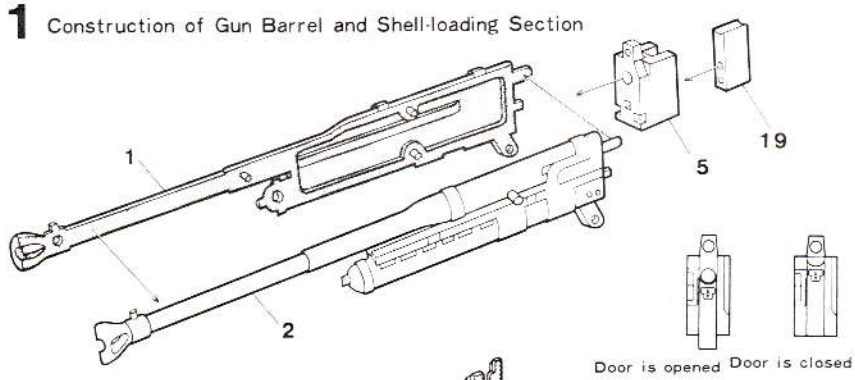




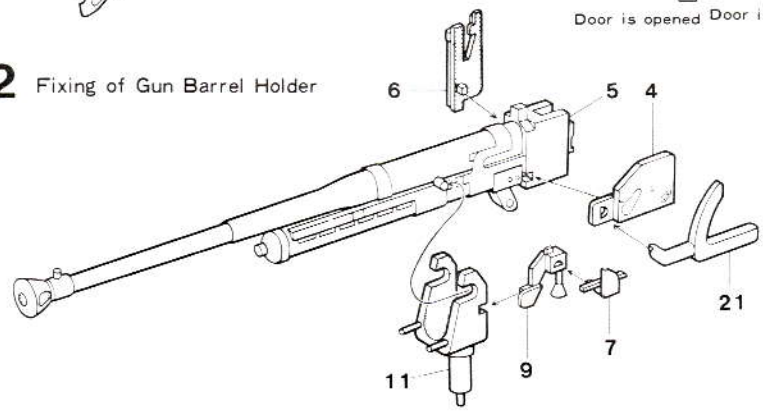


Painting of Dummies:
The combat uniform of the British soldiers

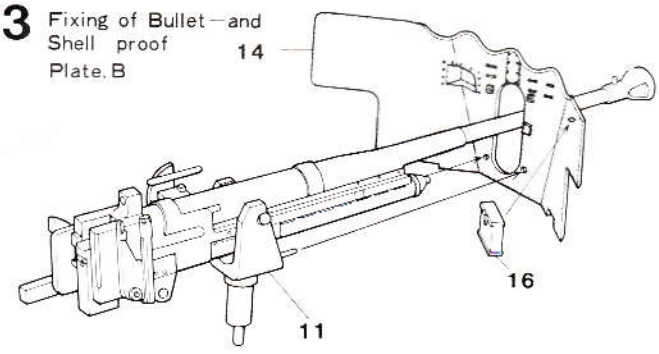
1 Construction of Gun Barrel and Shell-loading Section



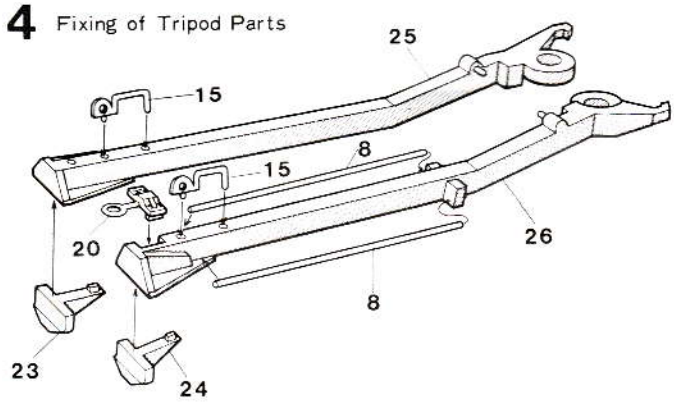
2 Fixing of Gun Barrel Holder



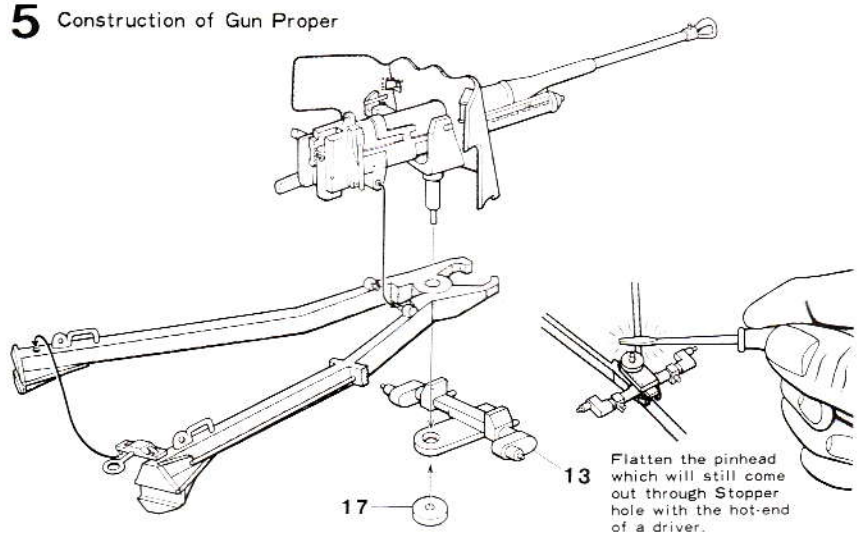
3 Fixing of Bullet—and Shell proof Plate, B



4 Fixing of Tripod Parts



5 Construction of Gun Proper



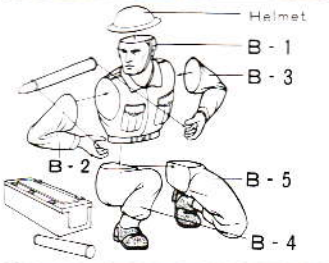
so doing be sure not to move them until adhesives have dried up completely.

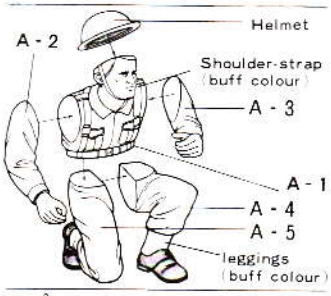
Fig. 4 Fixing of Tripod Parts
Firstly, see the picture well and glue respective Parts onto Parts, 25 and 26. In so doing, be sure not to confuse Parts, 23, to be glued onto the left Parts, 25, with Parts, 24, onto the right Parts, 26.

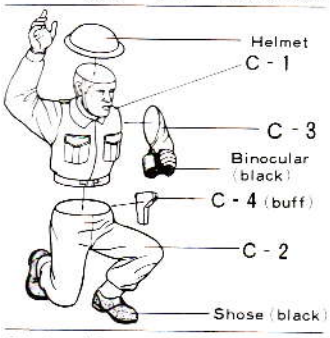
Fig. 5 Construction of the Gun Proper
Flatten the pin head at the lower end of Gun Barrel Holder with the hot end of a driver after letting the pin through two holes of the tripod and the axle as shown in the figure.
*When the gun is moved about at a battle field, for instance, the gun proper and the tripod to support it has to be fixed in such a way as shown by the two thick arrow lines in the figure.

Fig. 6 Fixing of Wheel and Bullet-and Shell-proof Plate, A
Firstly, pass Axle, 13, through the hole in Parts, 3, and then, apply adhesives a little onto the Axle pinhead. Next, glue Parts, 18, onto the pinhead. Later, glue Parts, 12, onto Parts, 3. When gluing Parts, 18, be sure not to apply too much adhesives onto the pin head because if done so, wheels won't run at all. Lastly, glue Parts, 22, onto Parts, 10, and then glue the whole onto Axle, 13. That's the end of your work and the model will be completed.

Construction of Dummies







Painting of Dummies:
The combat uniform of the British soldiers were dyed in khaki-drab (olive-drab added with a little of light brown). Helmet and chin strap, too, were done in the same colour. Accessories like pistol-holster, belt, shoulder-strap and leggings are coloured in buff (the same colour as those of rice paper and corrugated cardboard), while shoes, in black.

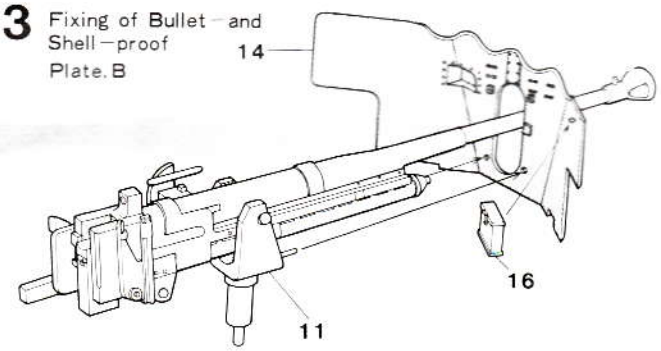
List of Parts:

1. Gun Barrel, right
2. Gun Barrel, left
3. Tire (inside)
4. Shell Recoil proof Plate
5. Shell-loading Section
6. Shell loading Section, right parts
7. Sight, (B)
8. Pipe
9. Sight, (A)
10. Bullet-proof Plate, (A)
11. Gun Barrel Holder
12. Tire (outside)
13. Axle
14. Bullet-proof Plate, (B)
15. Tripod Hook
16. Tool Box
17. Gun Barrel Holder Stopper
18. Wheel Cap
19. Shell-loading Section Door
20. Tripod Parts, (B)
21. Parts, (B)
22. Hook
23. Parts, A, left
24. Parts, A, right
25. Tripod, left
26. Tripod, right

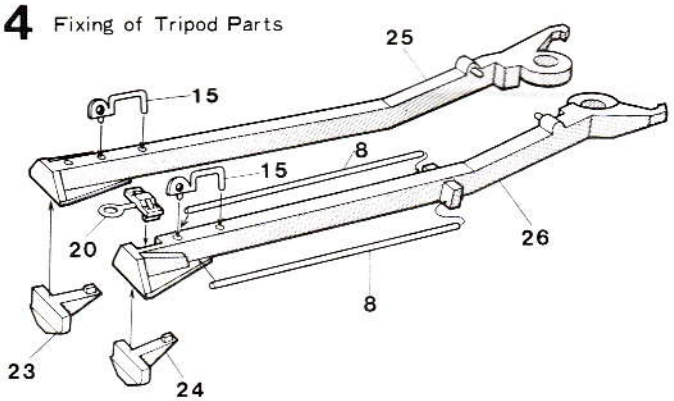
The 1/35th-scale Military Miniature Series

No. 2 The German Infantry Set (four dummies)
No. 3 The German Schwimmwagen Jeep (three dummies)
No. 4 The U.S. Tank Crew Set (four dummies)

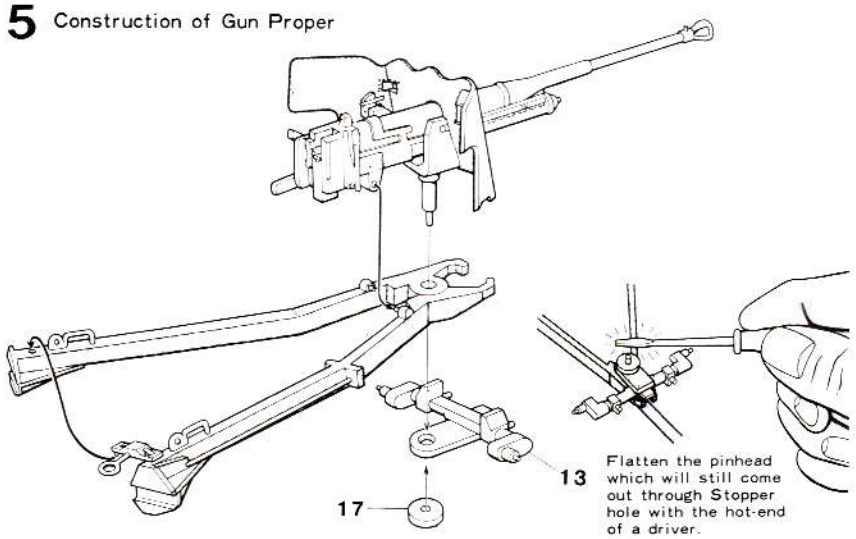
3 Fixing of Bullet-and Shell-proof Plate, B



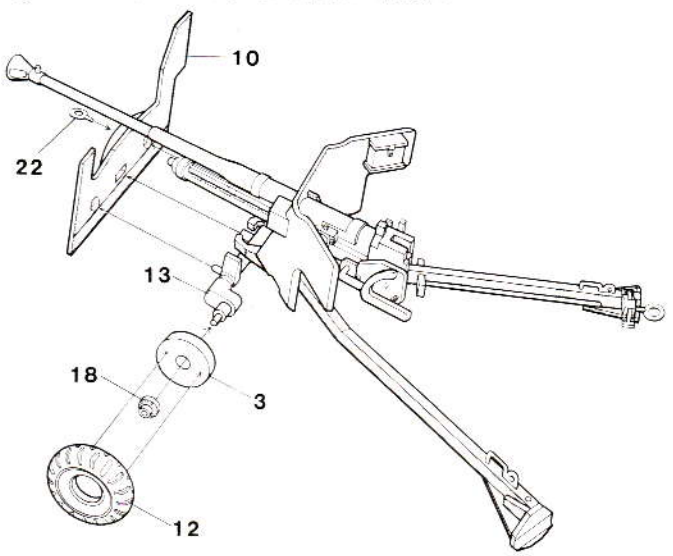
4 Fixing of Tripod Parts



5 Construction of Gun Proper



6 Fixing of Wheel & Bullet & Shell-proof Plate, A



PRINTED IN PHILIPPINES