

6 POUNDER ANTI-TANK GUN

1/35 MILITARY MINIATURE SERIES



The Ordnance Quick-Firing 6-pounder anti-tank gun was developed based on lessons learned from the defeats suffered by British forces while fighting the German Army in 1940. At the time, British tanks and 2-pounder anti-tank guns proved to be incapable of effectively countering the advancing German Panzer units. In order to rectify this situation as quickly as possible, the 6-pounder gun was designed in an amazingly short period of just a few weeks and was rushed into frontline service. A number of variants of the 6-pounder were produced, but aside from visual differences such as gun barrel length and the addition of a muzzle brake after the Mk.II variant, their major components were essentially identical. The gun was of a very simple mechanical design, which resulted in excellent reliability and ease of operation. A vertical breech block was at the rear of the gun's body while the recoil mechanism was made up of springs, which were mounted on the underside, as well as hydraulic dampers. The 57mm caliber weapon had an effective firing range of 5,000 meters and a maximum range of 10,000 meters. It could fire both HE (high-explosive) and AP (armor-piercing) shells at a rate of twenty shells per minute and a muzzle velocity of 815 m/s. The gun was mounted on a two-wheeled split trail carriage and was often towed by Universal Carriers (also known as Bren Gun Carriers). These versatile tracked vehicles were designed to carry infantry support weapons such as the Bren light machine gun and Boys anti-tank rifle and were utilized in a wide variety of roles, including reconnaissance and artillery tractor.

The 6-pounder first saw action with the British Army in the deserts of the North African front, where they replaced the 2-pounder and 25-pounder guns which had been used in the anti-tank role up to that

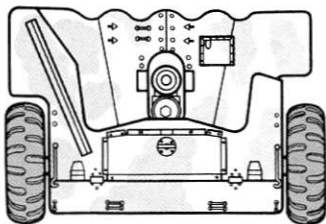
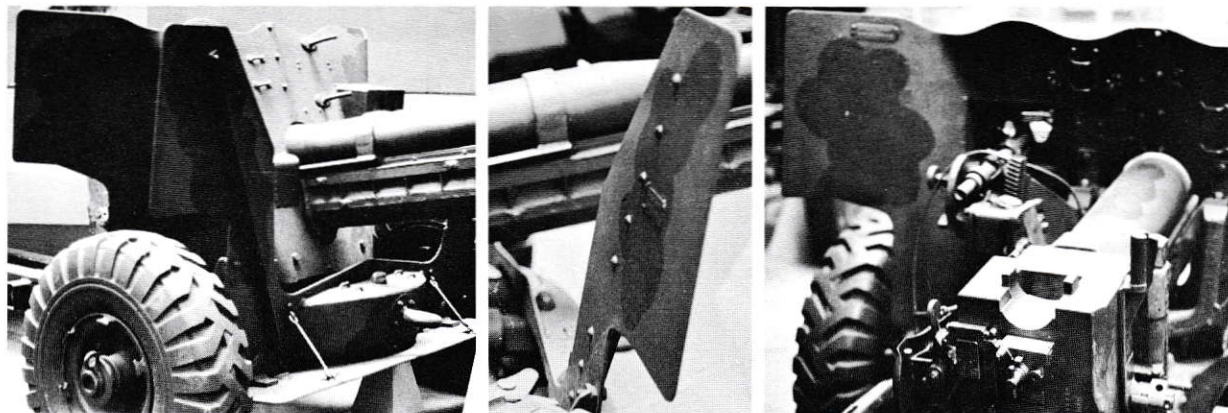
point. During the desert campaigns, the 6-pounder proved its worth as an anti-tank weapon, and was even responsible for knocking out the heavily armored Tiger I tank. The gun was deployed to many different fronts and was also installed as the main armament of British tanks such as the Cromwell. Furthermore, it was also deployed by the militaries of British Commonwealth countries such as Australia and Canada.

By the time of the Invasion of Normandy in 1944, the more powerful and higher performance 17-pounder gun had entered service. The 6-pounder thus ceded the anti-tank gun role to the 17-pounder and was utilized as a field gun to support infantry units for the remainder of the war. Although it was eventually made obsolete, the 6-pounder's ruggedness and reliability meant that the weapon remained in service with various militaries around the world for many years after the end of World War II.

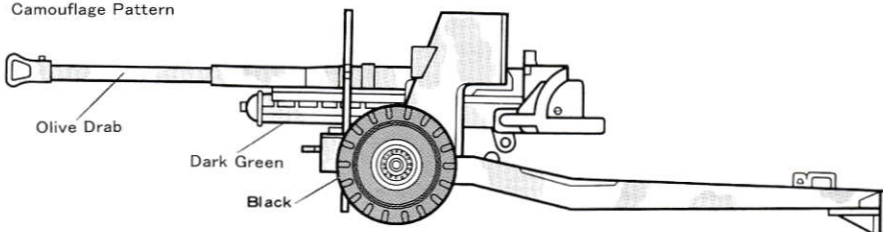
《Painting the 6-Pounder Gun》

Aside from the North African front, where it was painted in an overall Sand color, the 6-pounder featured an overall Olive Drab scheme. However, in some instances a two-tone camouflage pattern with Olive Drab and Dark Green was applied. Some crews applied mud onto the front surface of the gun shield as a form of camouflage.

Paint the tires with Flat Black. Shell casings should be painted in a brass-like color while the shell's warhead should be Black or White. Paint ammunition boxes in the same color as the gun.

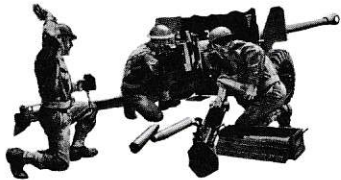


Camouflage Pattern



TAMIYA
TAMIYA, INC.
37, ONDWARA, SHIZUOKA-CITY, JAPAN

6POUNDER ANTI TANK GUN



《READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY》

★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 are used. Extra care should be taken to avoid personal injury.

★Do not snap off the parts from the sprue. Use a knife or side cutters to cut them off carefully.

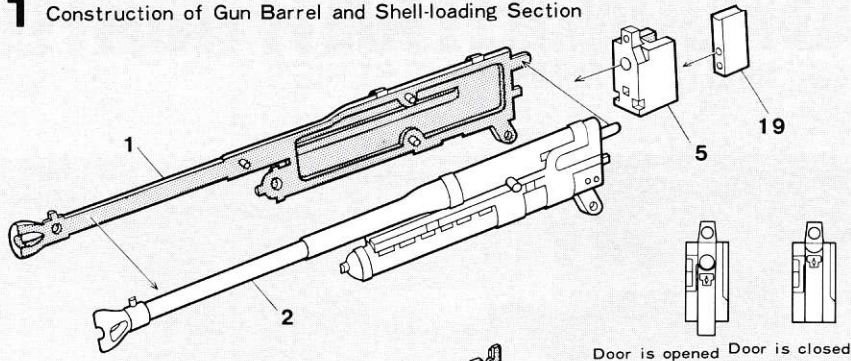
Step 1: Assemble the Gun Barrel and Breech as shown. Do not cement the Breech Lock (Part 19), as it can be posed in either open or closed position.

Step 2: When attaching Part 11 to the Gun Barrel, do not use cement.

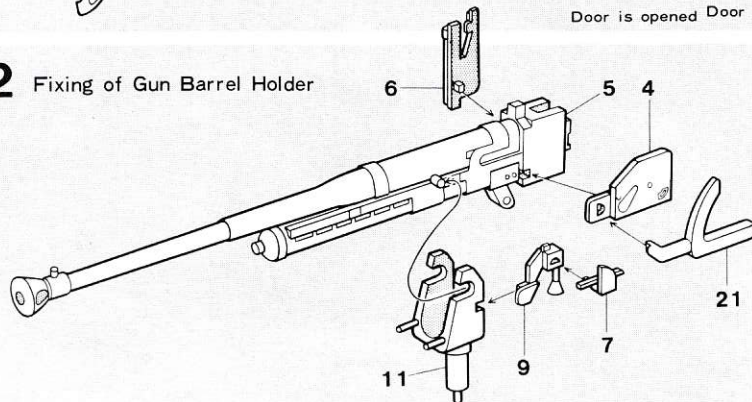
Step 5: Melt down the tip of the pin which protrudes from the bottom of the carriage with a heated screwdriver tip. When the gun is being towed, the trails should come together as indicated by the arrow.

Step 6: Insert Part 3 onto Part 13, then cement Part 18 to Part 13. Finally, cement Part 12 to Part 3. Repeat for other side.

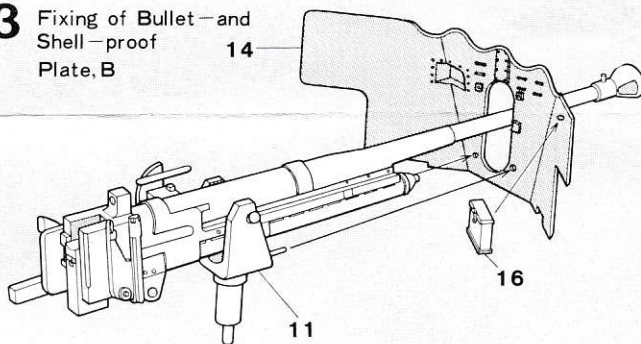
1 Construction of Gun Barrel and Shell-loading Section



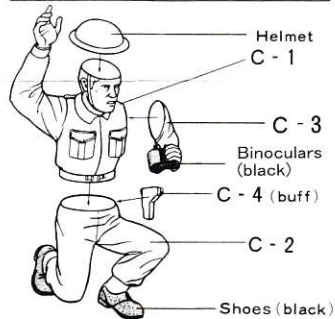
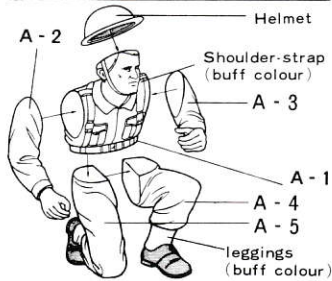
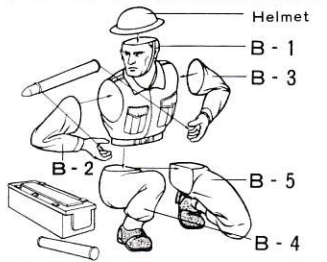
2 Fixing of Gun Barrel Holder



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



Assembling Figures



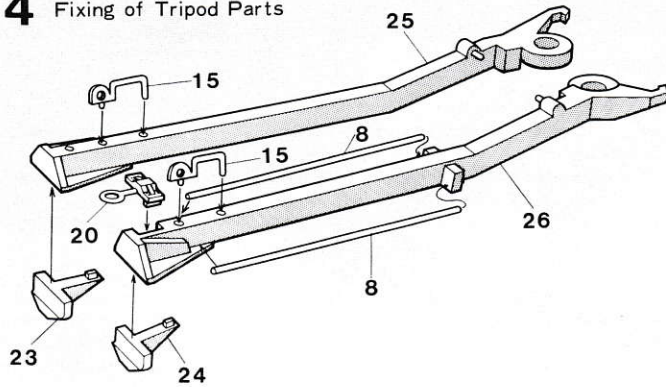
Painting the Figures

Paint the British Army uniform, including the helmet, depicted on the figures with Khaki Drab (Olive Drab + Brown). Paint pistol holsters, belts, shoulder straps, and leggings with Buff. Boots should be painted Black.

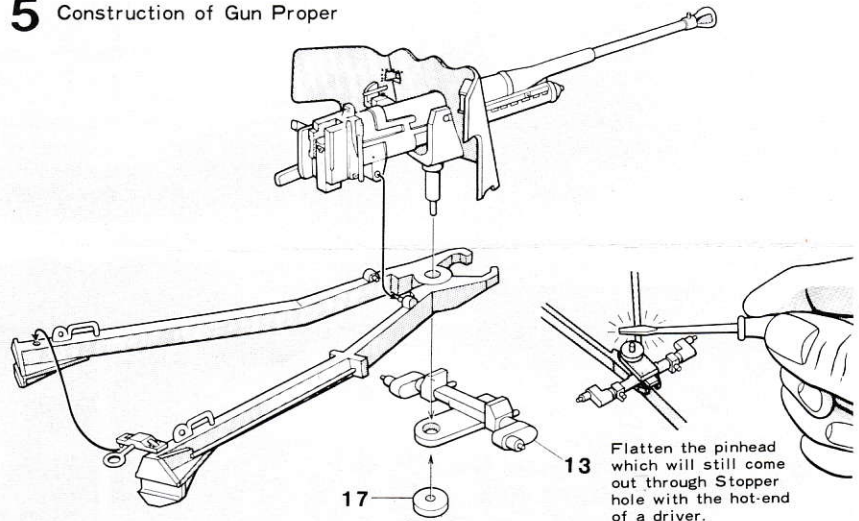
List of Parts:

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

4 Fixing of Tripod Parts



5 Construction of Gun Proper



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

