



## MUSASHI SPECIFICATIONS

Overall Length	263 m	Heavy Oil Carried	6,300 t
Waterline Length	256 m	Cruising Range	7,200nm/16 kt
Breadth Maximum	38.9 m	Top Speed	27.3 kt
Waterline Breadth	36.9 m	Shaft Horsepower	150,000 hp
Depth	18.915 m	Freeboard (center)	8.667 m
Draft (official trial)	10.4 m	Number of Crew	2,500
Displacement (loaded)	71,659 t	«Engine»	
Displacement (official trial)	69,594 t	Main Machinery	4 turbines
Displacement (standard)	65,000 t	Number of Boilers	12
		Steam Pressure	25 kg/cm <sup>2</sup>
		Steam Temperature	325°C

Completed August 5, 1942 Sunk October 24, 1944

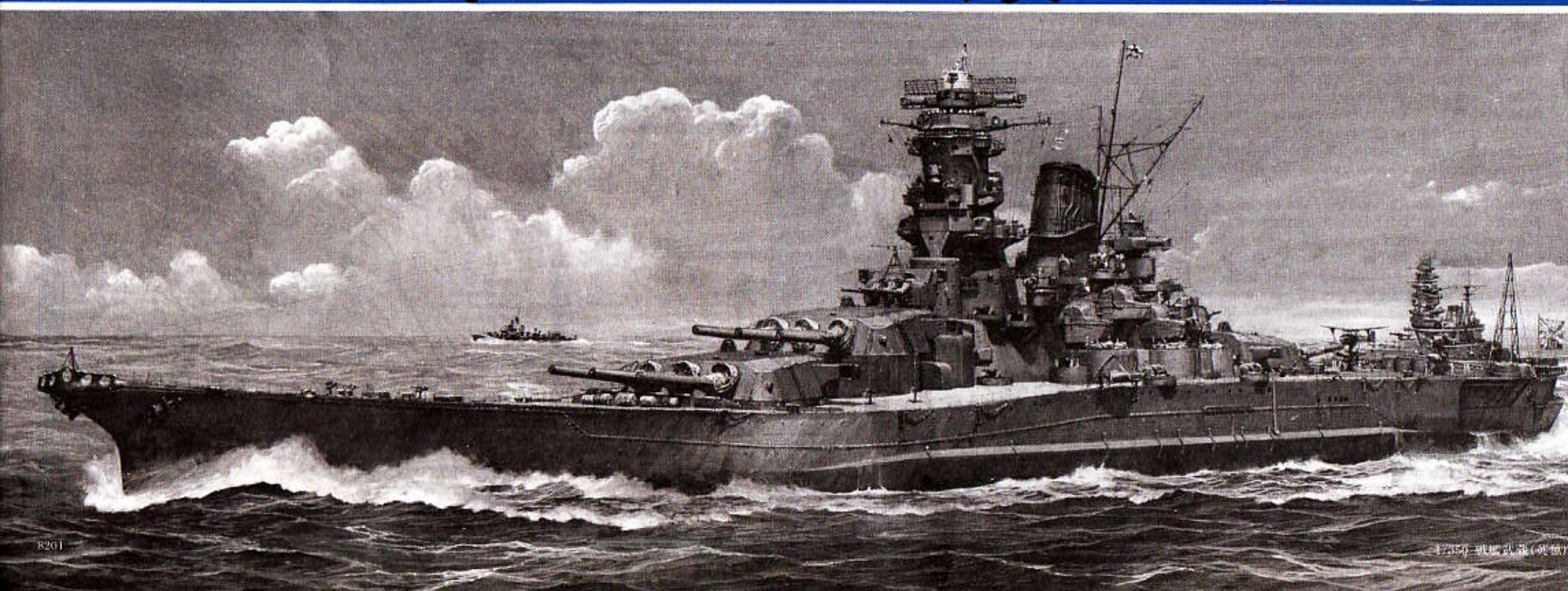
## «Main Armament &amp; Equipment»

Main Guns	Three 46 cm L/45 triple-barrelled guns
Secondary Guns	Four 15.5 cm triple-barrelled guns
High Angle Guns	Six 12.7 cm double-barrelled guns
Machine Guns	130, 25 mm guns
Planes (recce seaplanes)	7

Constructed by Mitsubishi Nagasaki Dockyard

Catapults	2
Radio Detectors	Type 21, two
Radio Detectors	Type 22, two
Radio Detectors	Type 13, two
Detectoscope	1
Underwater Detector	1
Range Finders	15 m, four 10 m, one 8 m, four
Searchlights	150 cm dia., eight

# 1:350 武 JAPANESE BATTLESHIP 武 MUSASHI



# MUSASHI



Just prior to the conclusion of WW1, the Japanese Navy was considering to modernize their ageing fleet with a very strong and powerful line of new warships, called the "Eight-Eight" squadron. This concept was to include 8 new battleships and 8 new battle cruisers. In addition to these 16 capital ships, 4 huge leviathans armed with 46cm guns and a displacement of 47,500 tons were to be built. In 1921, most of the major nations, including Japan, signed the Treaty of Washington, which limited the total number and tonnage of capital ships for a ten year period. During this time, Japan constructed four of the eight planned ships; Nagato, Mutsu and the Akagi and Kaga which were converted to aircraft carriers, so that the grand plan of 8-8 was not carried out. In 1929-30 just when the restrictions were coming to an end, the Treaty of London was signed, which imposed similar restrictions on the nations of the world as far as ship building was concerned. In October 1934, under great security, the Japanese Navy started plans for a super battleship, and 22 months later a proposal called A140-F5 was adopted. After several modifications were made final plans were adopted for a 68,200 ton dreadnaught in March 1937, and construction was begun on the famous Yamato in the Kure Naval yard in November 1937.

In violation of the London and Washington Treaties, and in the greatest secrecy, the Japanese Navy began construction of a 2nd Super Battleship, named "Musashi" on 29 March 1938, at the Nagasaki Naval Shipyards. A curtain of sisal mats 2.7 kilometer long was constructed around the slipway on which the Musashi was built to keep it secret from the public. The launching of the Musashi was camouflaged with equal care, and the police units hermetically sealed off the opposite side of Nagasaki city, and the ship was launched in secrecy and without any ceremony early in the morning on 1 November 1940, with a launch weight of 35,737 tons, and commissioned ready for service on August 5th 1942. Being a sistership of the Yamato, the most distinguishing features were the 9 huge 46cm guns, largest ever car-

ried aboard ships. Housed in three turrets of 3 guns each, they had a range of 41,000 meters and could penetrate 43cm of armour plating at a distance of 30,000 meters. One armour piercing projectile for these type 94 guns, weighed 1.4 tons, and the turret that housed the guns weighed 2,265 tons each. In addition to the 46cm guns, the Musashi carried 12 5" anti-aircraft guns; and 130 25mm AA guns. Displacement at full load was 71,659 tons and she was powered by 4 steam turbine engines with a shaft horsepower of 150,000, which provided a top speed of 27.3kts. During combat operations North-West of the island of Palau on 29 March 1944, the Musashi was torpedoed by the U.S. submarine "Tunny" and suffered some major damage. During Operations South of Luzon, Philippines on 24 October 1944, the Musashi was attacked by several U.S. aircraft from four aircraft carriers, and sustained 20 aerial torpedo and 17 bomb hits, plus 16 damaging near misses. Four and a half hours after this last attack, the proud Musashi sank, almost to be forgotten in later years, while her sister-ship Yamato went on to be known as the largest battleship ever floated. The Musashi differed greatly from the Yamato in her armament, and this model of the Musashi shows her in the latest configuration, just prior to her sinking in 1944.

Nach dem ersten Weltkrieg beschloss Japan, ihre veraltete Flotte durch neue und stärkere Kriegsschiffe zu modernisieren. Diese neue Flotte wurde 8-8 Squadron genannt und das Konzept umschloss acht neue Schlachtschiffe, sowie 8 neue Schlachtkreuzer. Zu diesen 16 grossen Schiffen sollten noch 4 riesige Schiffe kommen, die eine Verdrängung von 47500 Tonnen und eine Bewaffnung mit 46 cm Kanonen hatten. Im Jahre 1921 schlossen die grossen Nationen, einschl. Japan den Vertrag von Washington, welche die Anzahl und die Tonnage der grossen Schiffe für die nächsten 10 Jahre einschränkte. In dieser Zeit baute Japan vier der geplanten acht Schiffe, die Nagato, Mutsu, Akagi und die Kaga, welche dann in Flugzeugträger umgebaut wurden.

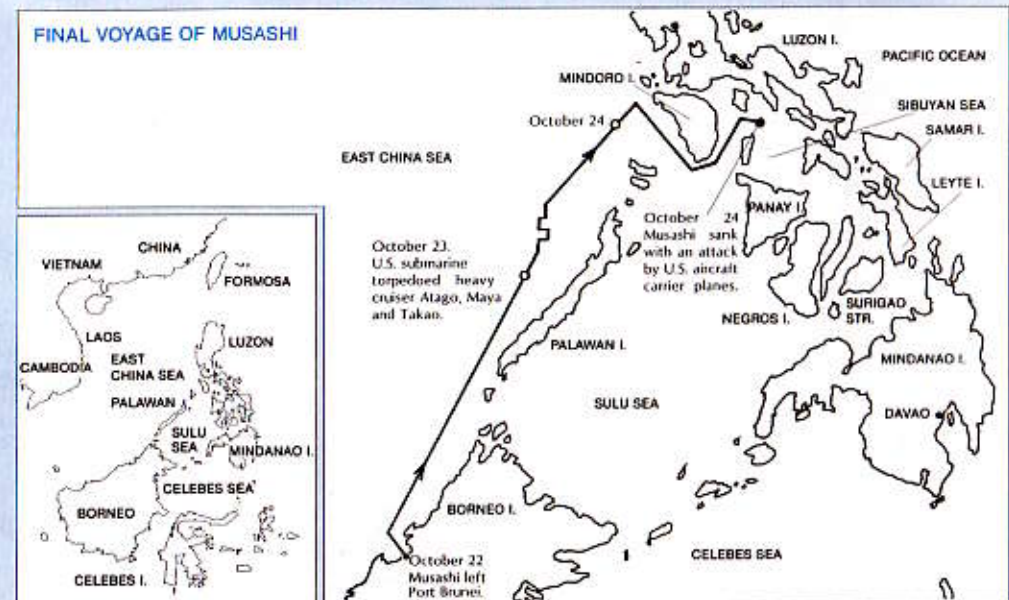
Als im Jahre 1929-30 die Einschränkungen ausliefen wurde der Vertrag von London unterschrieben, welcher ähnliche Einschränkungen wie der Vertrag von Washington beinhaltete.

Im Oktober 1934 begannen die Japaner unter grösster Geheimhaltung die Pläne für eine Super-Schlachtschiff. Bereits 22 Monate später wurde der Plan A140-F5 angenommen, nur einige Verbesserungen wurden verlangt für dieses 68,200 Tonnen schwere Schiff. Im November 1937 begannen die Arbeiten und die berühmte Yamato wurde auf der Kure naval Werftauf Kiel gelegt. Unter Verletzung der Verträge von London und Washington, begann die japanische Marine ein zweites Schlachtschiff, die Musashi, am 29 März 1938 in Nagasaki zu bauen. Ein Vorhang aus 2,7 Kilometern Sisalmatten wurde um die Helling gebaut um es vor der Öffentlichkeit zu verbergen. Unter gleicher Geheimhaltung wurde der Stapellauf der Musashi vorgenommen. Am 1 November 1940 ging die Musashi ins Wasser mit einer Verdrängung von 35,737 Tonnen. Die Fertigstellung erfolgte am 5 August 1942. Es wurde das Schwesterschiff der Yamato, hatte 9 46cm Kanonen in drei Geschütztürmen, eine Reich-

weite von 41,000 Metern und konnte eine 43cm Panzerplatte in einer Entfernung von 30,000 Metern glatt durchschlagen. Es war die stärkste Bewaffnung die jemals in ein Schiff eingebaut wurde. Die Type 94 Kanonen wogen 1,4 Tonnen und die Türme, in welche diese Riesen eingebaut wurden, hatten ein Gewicht von 2,265 Tonnen. Dazu kamen noch zwölf 12,5 cm Flakk anonen, 130 Flakkanonen mit 25mm. Vollbeladen war die Verdrängung 71,659 Tonnen, angetrieben von vier Dampfturbinen mit 150,000 PS und einer Geschwindigkeit von 27,3 Knoten.

Im Einsatz, am 24.10.1944 südlich Luzon, Philippinen, wurde die Musashi von einigen U.S. Flugzeuge angegriffen und hatte 20 Lufttorpedo und 17 Bombentreffer, Viereinhalb Stunden später versank die stolze Musashi, in späteren Jahren beinahe vergessen, während ihr Schwesterschiff, die Yamato bekannt wurde, als das grösste Schlachtschiff, das jemals gebaut wurde. Die Musashi unterschied sich von der Yamato in der Bewaffnung. Dieses Modell der Musashi, zeigt das Schiff, kurz vor der Versenkung im Jahre 1944.

## FINAL VOYAGE OF MUSASHI





★ Study the instructions and photographs before commencing assembly.

★ You will need a sharp knife, a screwdriver, a file and a pair of pliers.  
★ Use cement sparingly. Use only enough to make a good bond. Apply cement to both parts to be joined.

★ Four UM1 dry cells and RE-280 motor are not included in kit.

☛ This mark denotes colour. Colour numbers in instructions are available in Tamiya Acrylic Paints.

★ Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.

★ Bauteile nicht vom Spritzling abbrechen, vorsichtig abschneiden oder abwickeln.

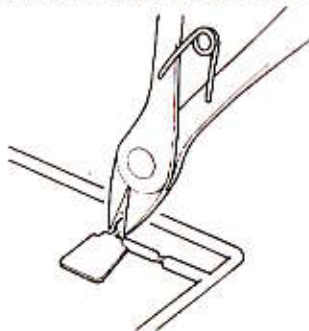
★ Teile vor Kleben zusammenhalten, auf genauen Sitz achten. Nicht zuviel Klebstoff verwenden. Kleine Teile hält man mit Pinzette fest.

★ 4 UM1 Batterien und RE-280 Motor sind im Kit nicht enthalten.

☛ Dieses Zeichen zeigt die Farbe und Farbnummer der Tamiya Acryl-Farben.

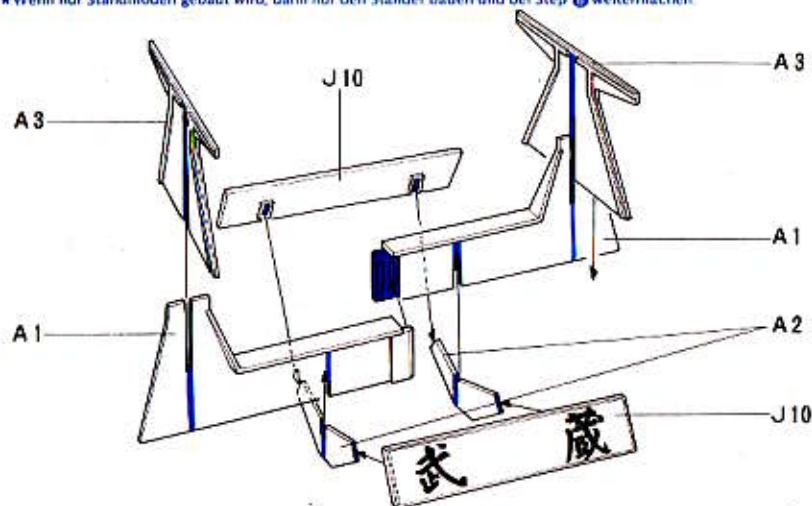
★ Do not break parts from sprue, but cut off carefully with a pair of pliers.

Bauteile nicht vom Spritzling abbrechen, vorsichtig abschneiden oder abwickeln.



## 1 Assembly of Stand Ständer

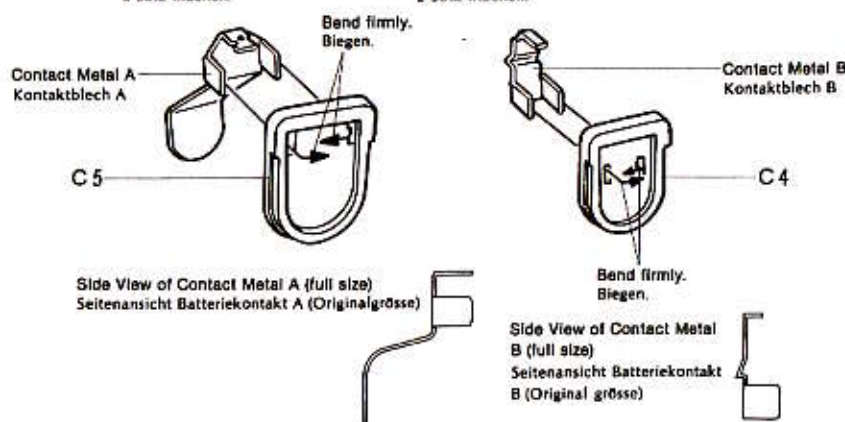
- ★ If you are making a static model, proceed to step 2 after finishing this step.
- ★ Wenn nur Standmodell gebaut wird, dann nur den Ständer bauen und bei Step 2 weitermachen.



## 2 Motorized Model Parts Teile für Elektromodell

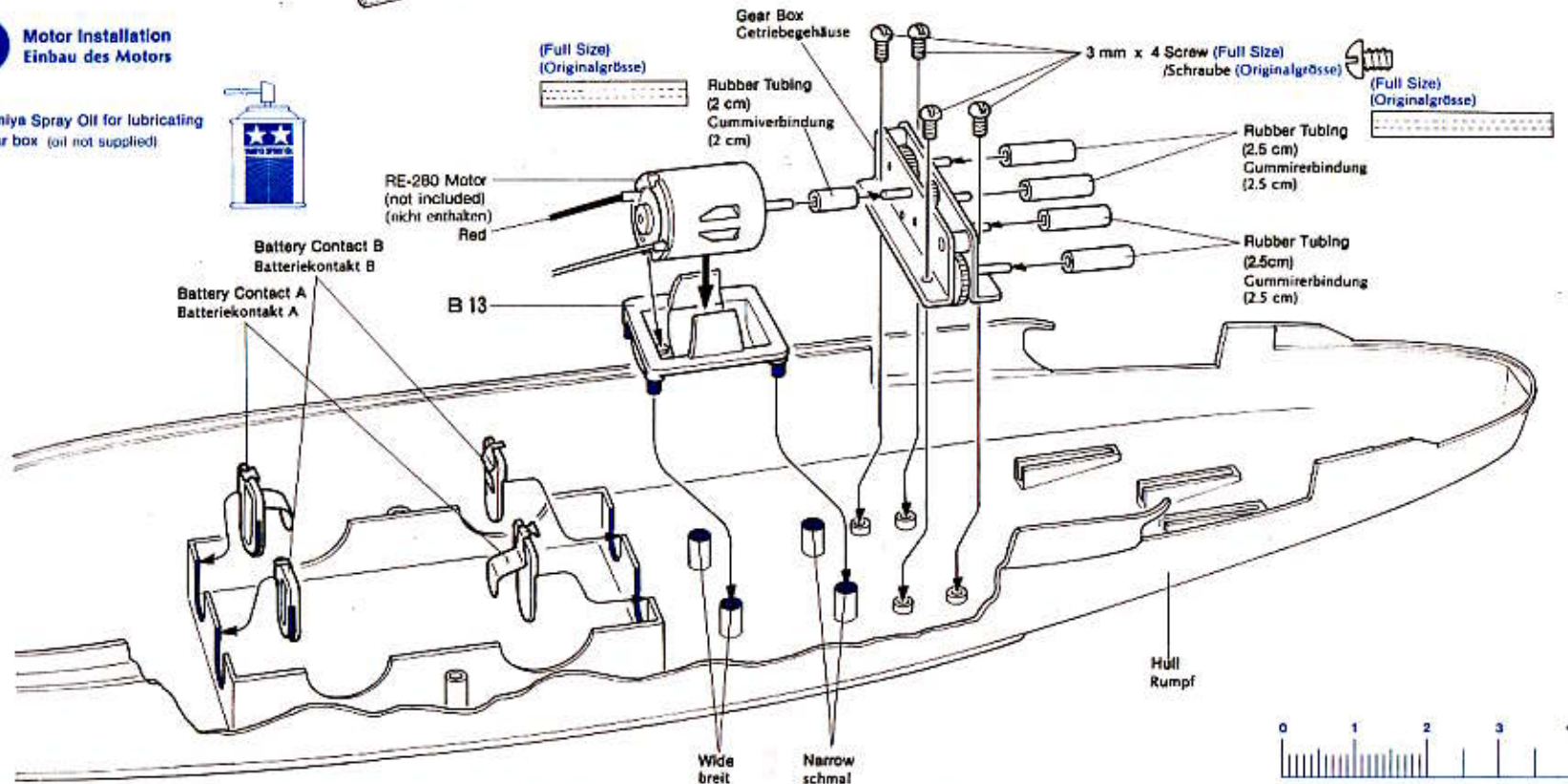
◀ Battery Contact A ▶  
◀ Batteriekontakt A ▶  
Make 2 sets  
2 Satz machen.

◀ Battery Contact B ▶  
◀ Batteriekontakt B ▶  
Make 2 sets  
2 Satz machen.

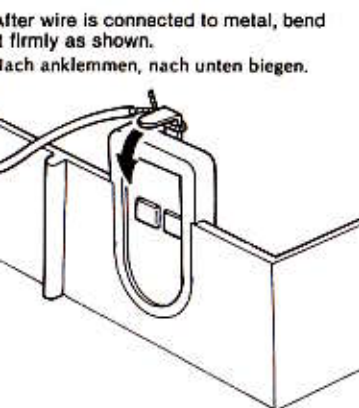
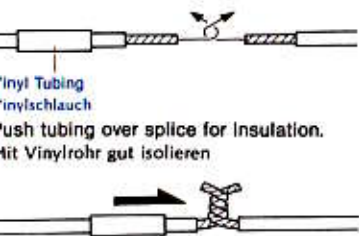


## 3 Motor Installation Einbau des Motors

- ★ Tamiya Spray Oil for lubricating gear box (oil not supplied)



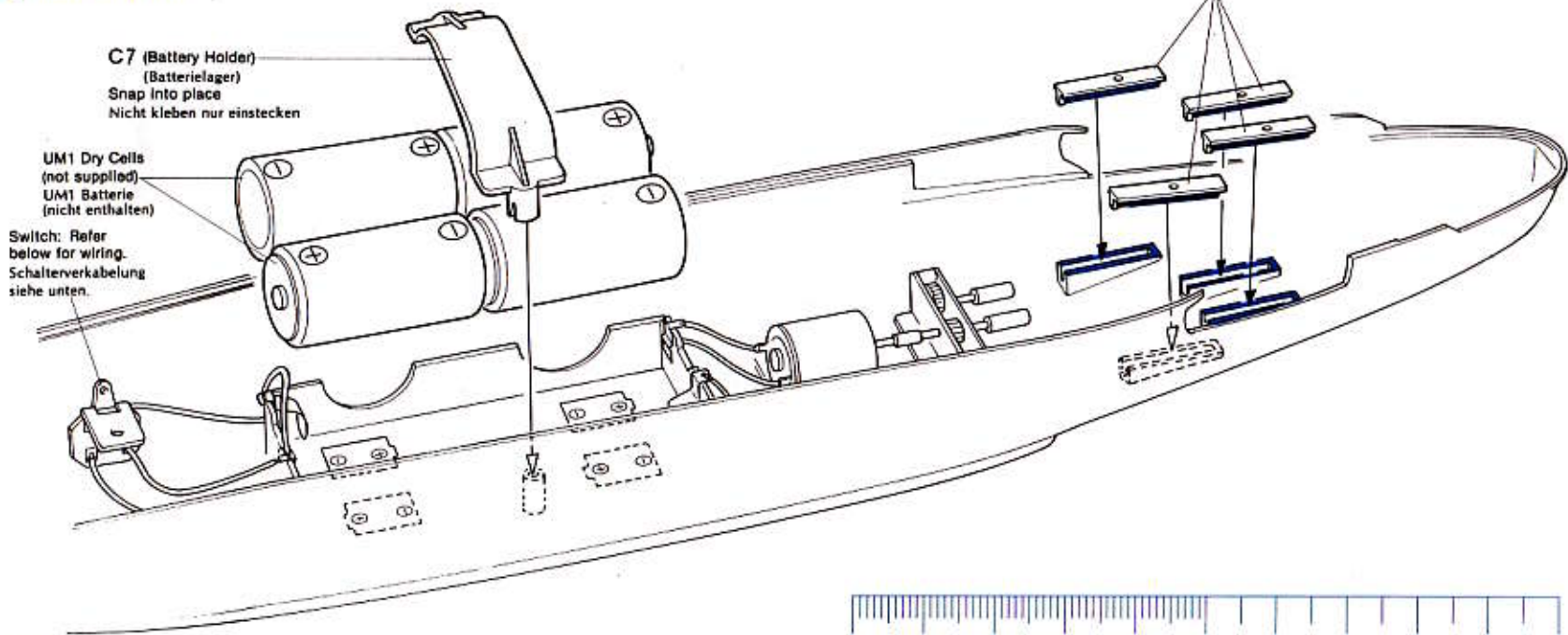
**4 <<Wire Splicing>>**  
 <<Kabel Verbindung>>  
 Pass vinyl tubing first, then connect wires.  
 Vinylrohr auf Kabel schieben, Drähte zusammendrehen.



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**4 Battery Installation**  
 Einbau der Batterien

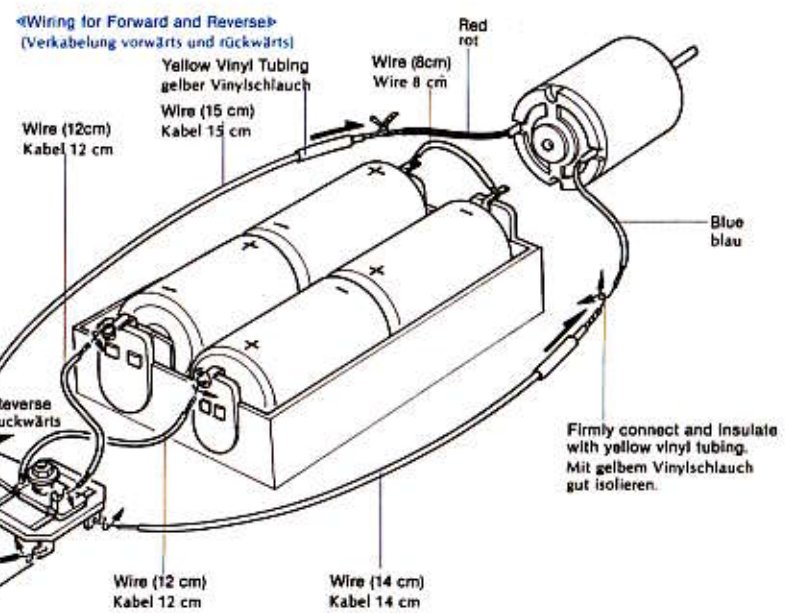
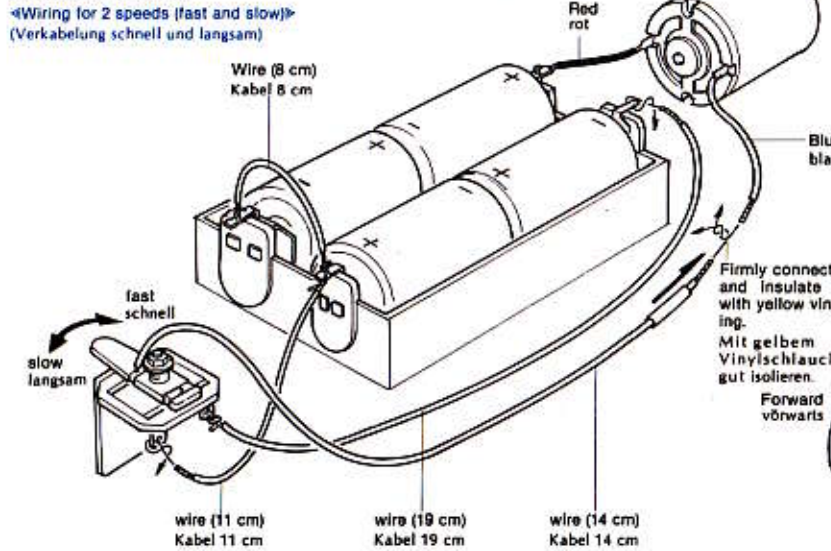


**C7 (Battery Holder)**  
 (Batterielager)  
 Snap into place  
 Nicht kleben nur einstecken

**UM1 Dry Cells**  
 (not supplied)  
 UM1 Batterie  
 (nicht enthalten)

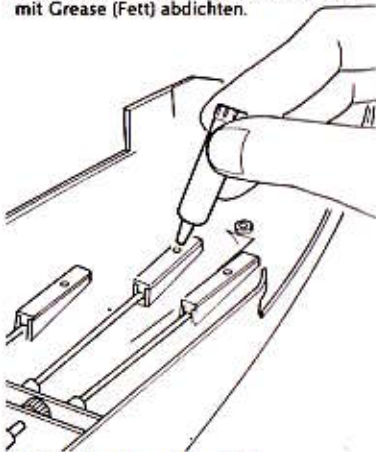
**Switch: Refer below for wiring.**  
 Schalterverkabelung siehe unten.

<<Wiring>>  
 <<Verkleidung>>  
 Choose either two speeds (fast and slow) or one speed plus reverse.  
 Es gibt zwei Möglichkeiten : entweder schnell und langsam oder vorwärts und rückwärts.



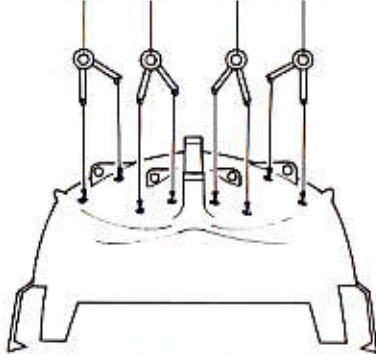
**5** «Attaching Screws»  
«Schiffsschraube»

After setting screw in place, fill up with grease to prevent leakage.  
Nach Einsetzen der Wellen, die Kammern mit Grease (Fett) abdichten.

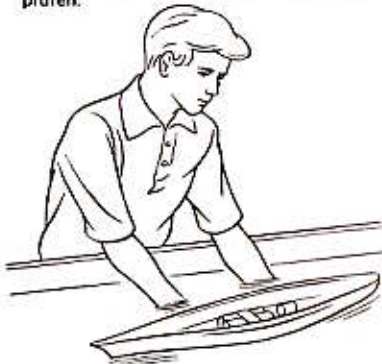


«Attaching Screw Brackets»  
«Schraubehalter»

C12 C13 C11 C10

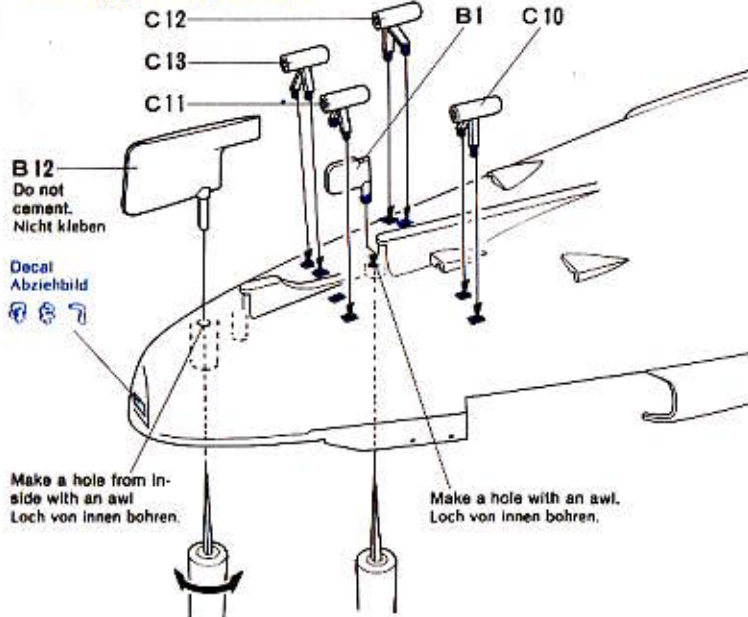


★ Check switch and make sure of no leakage while floating on water.  
★ Rumpf auf wasserdichten Bau überprüfen.

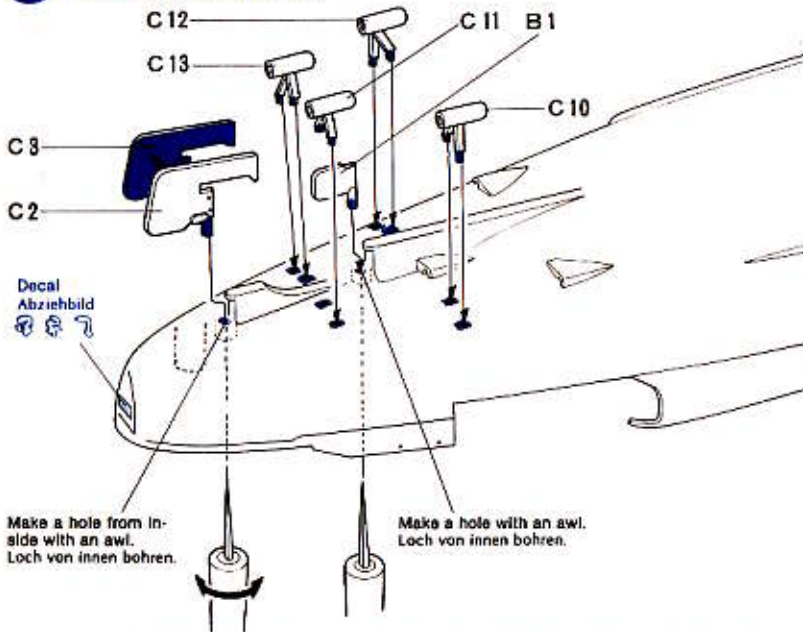


**5** Attaching Screws (for motorized model)  
Schiffsschraube (Motormodell)

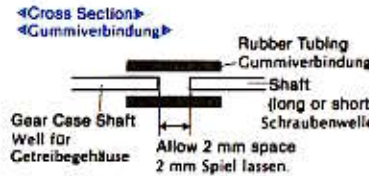
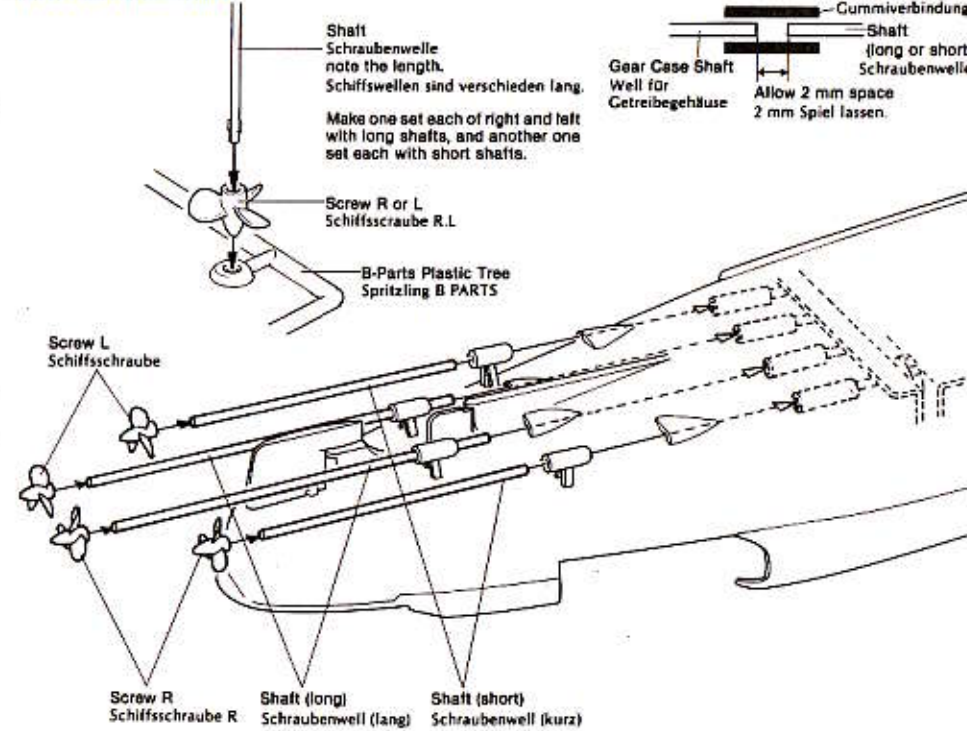
★ Proceed to step 6 next.  
★ Nach Step 6 mit Step 7 weiterbauen



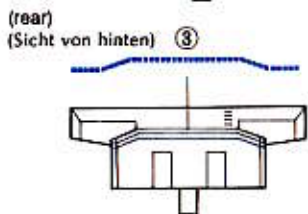
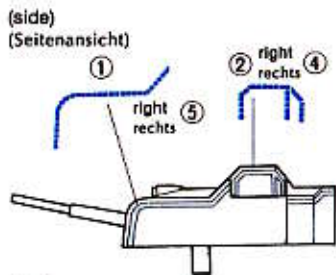
**6** Attaching Screws (for static model)  
Schiffsschraube (Standmodell)



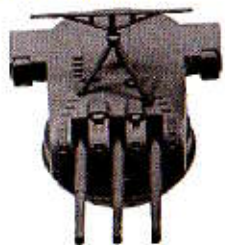
«Driving shaft into Screw»  
«Einbau der Schiffsschraube»



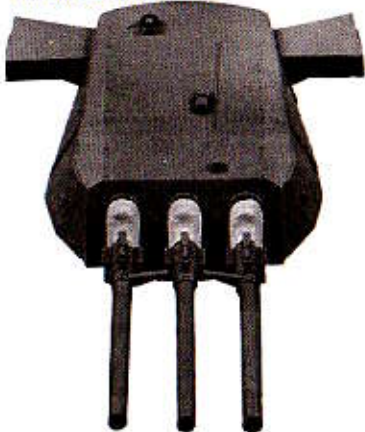
«Marking of 15.5 cm Secondary Gun»  
 «Markierung der 15.5 cm Geschütz Turm»  
 Apply decals ①—⑤ in order.



«15.5 cm Secondary Gun»  
 «15.5 cm Geschütz Turm»

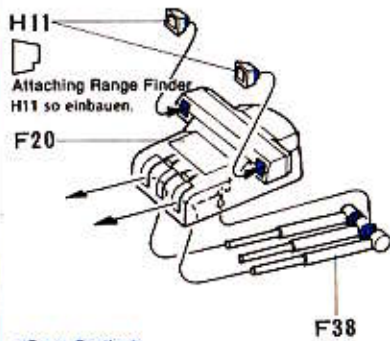


«46 cm Main Gun»  
 «46 cm Geschütz Turm»

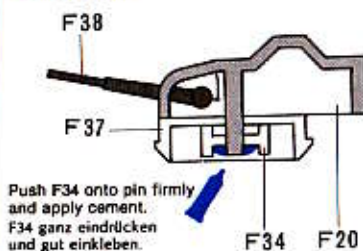


## 7 Assembly of 15.5 cm Secondary Gun 15.5 cm Geschütz Turm

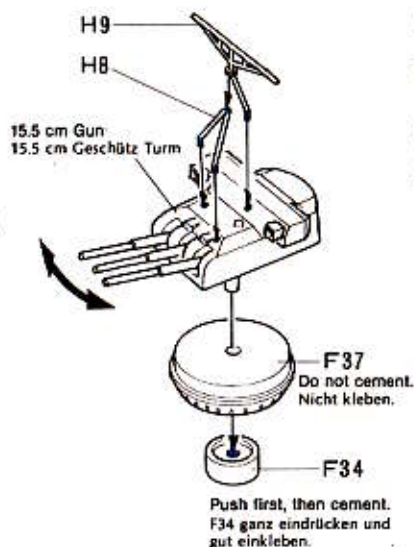
«Step 1»



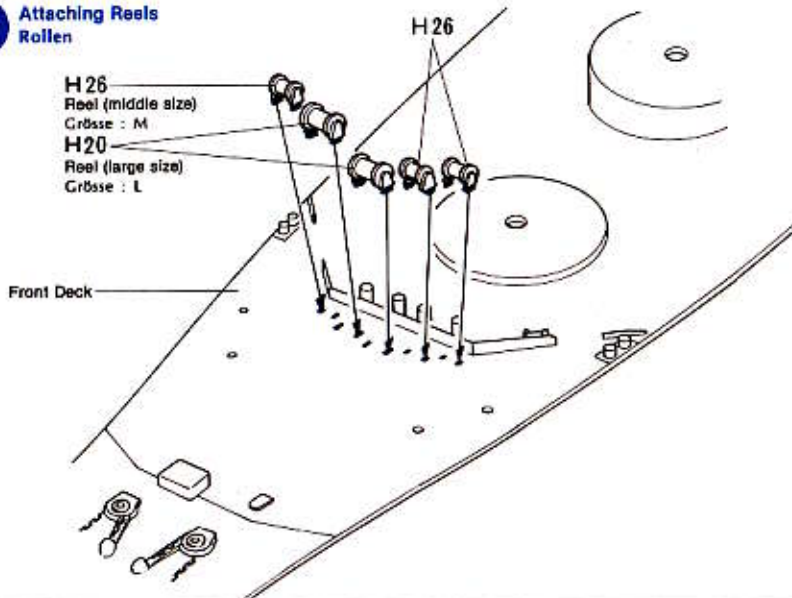
«Cross Section»  
 «Querschnitt»



«Step 2»

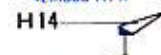


## 9 Attaching Reels Rollen

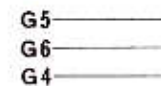


## 8 Assembly of 46 cm Main Gun 46 cm Geschütz Turm

«Attaching H14»  
 «Einbau H14»



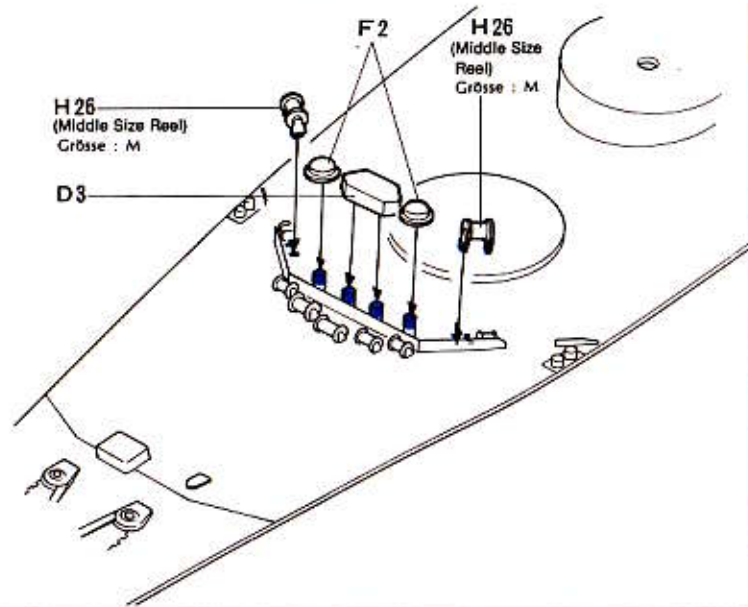
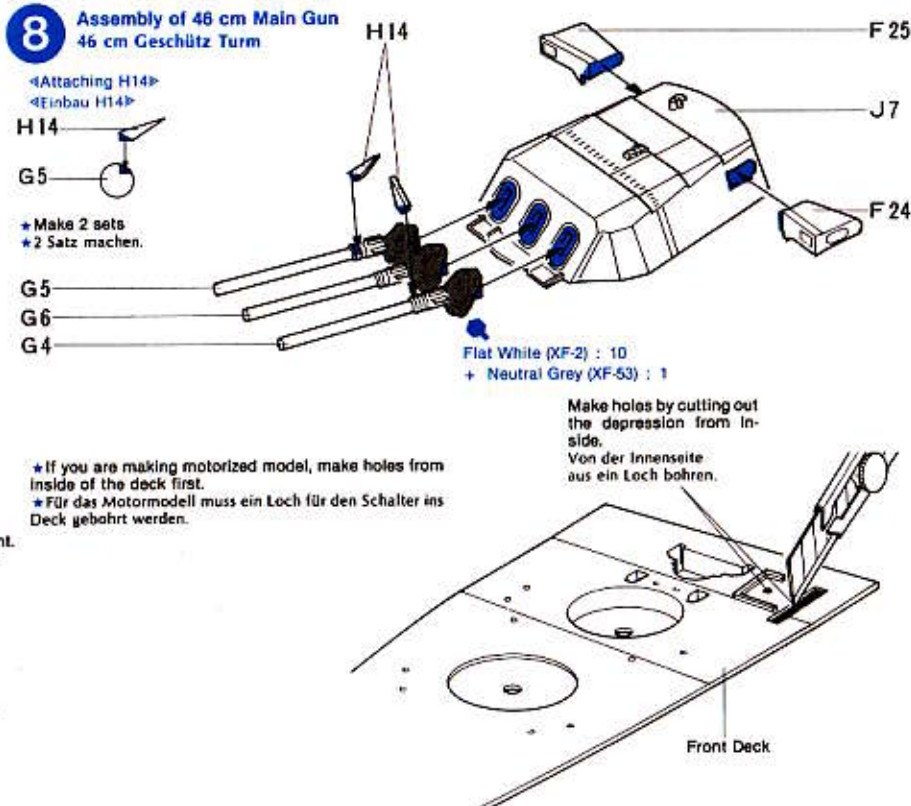
+ Make 2 sets  
 + 2 Satz machen.



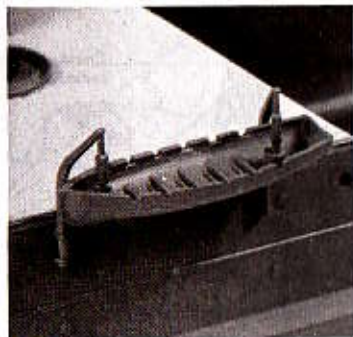
+ If you are making motorized model, make holes from inside of the deck first.  
 + Für das Motormodell muss ein Loch für den Schalter ins Deck gebohrt werden.

Flat White (XF-2) : 10  
 + Neutral Grey (XF-53) : 1

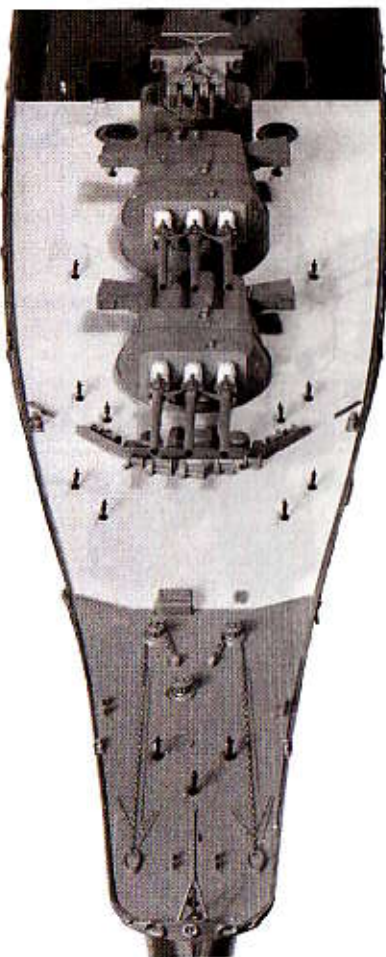
Make holes by cutting out the depression from inside.  
 Von der Innenseite aus ein Loch bohren.



**10** «Cutter C16»  
«Kutter C16»

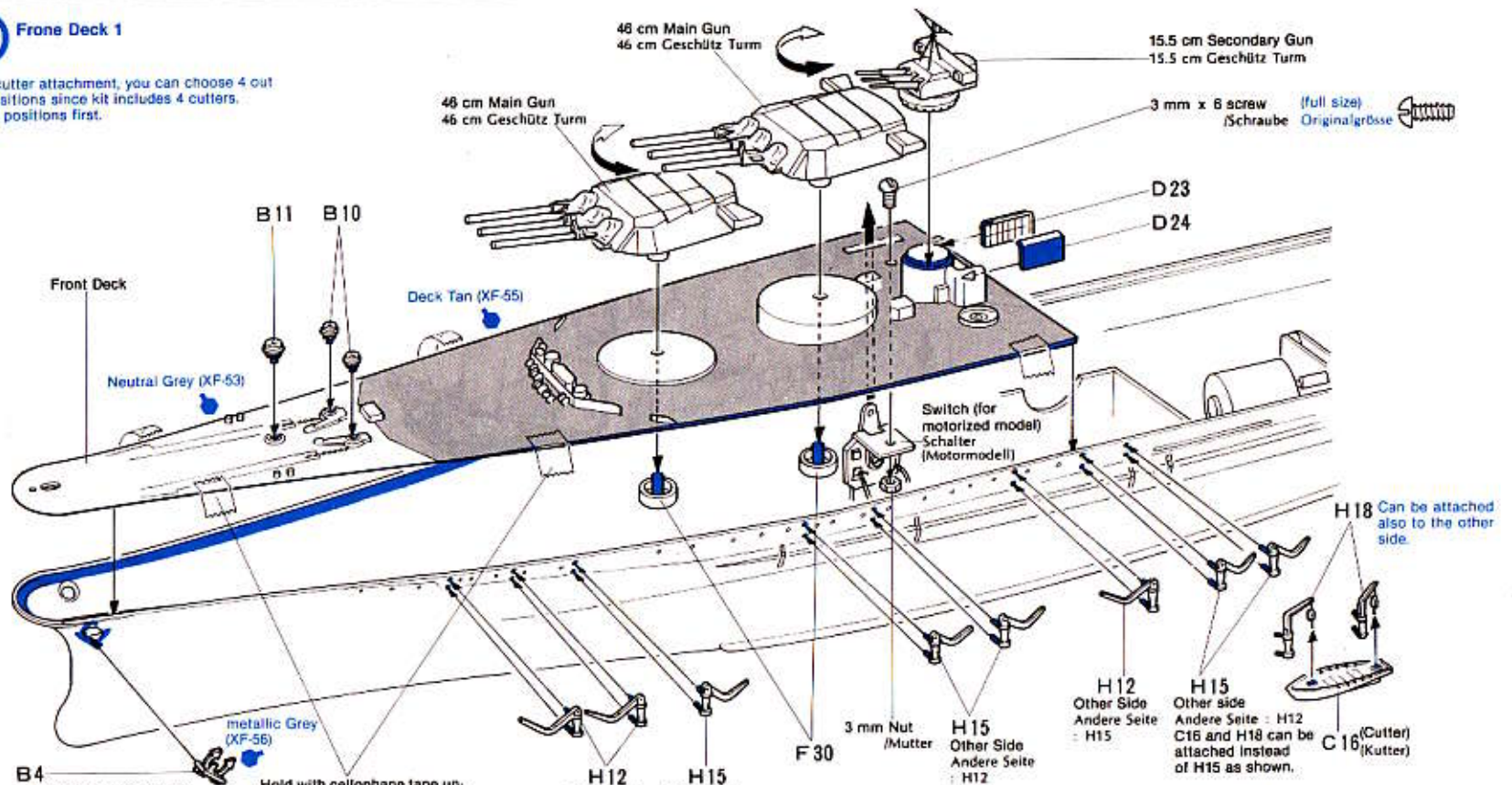


**11** «Front Deck»



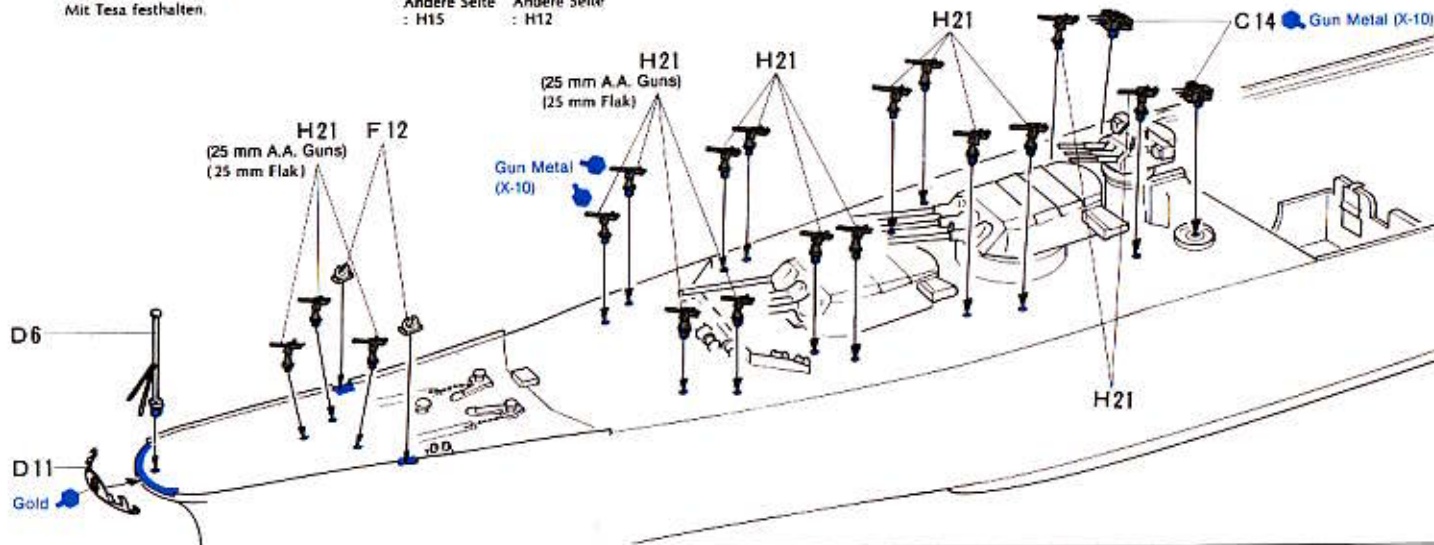
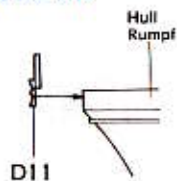
**10** Front Deck 1

\* For cutter attachment, you can choose 4 out of 6 positions since kit includes 4 cutters. Decide positions first.

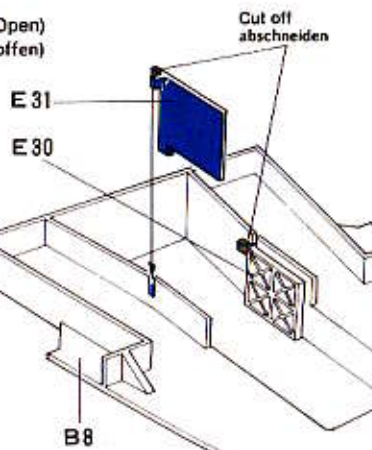
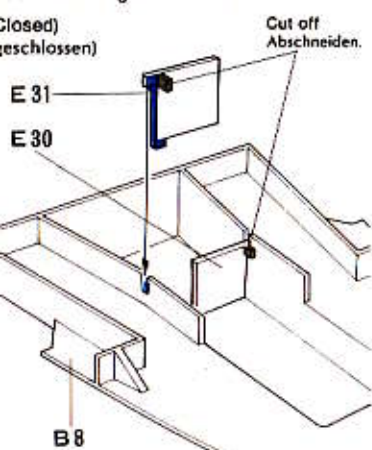


**11** Front Deck 2

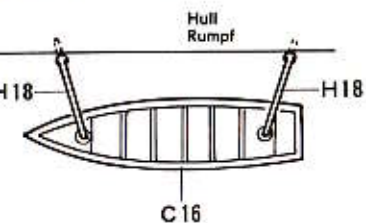
«Attaching D11»  
«Einbau D11»



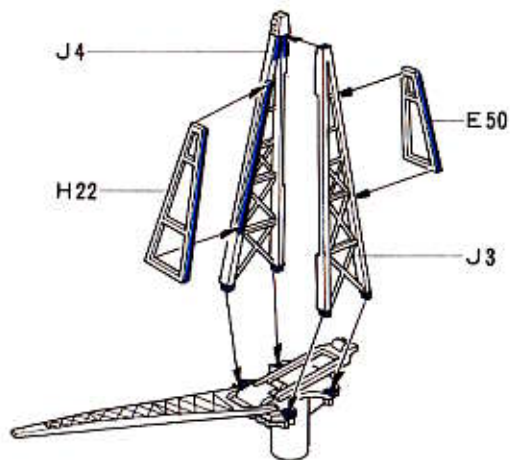
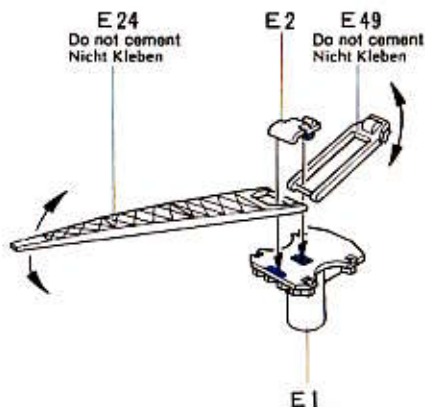
**13** «Attaching Hanger Doors»  
 «Tore E31 und E30»  
 Hanger doors E31 and E30 have choice of open or closed position.  
 Die Tore E31 und E30 können offen oder geschlossen eingebaut werden.



**14** «Attaching Cutters»  
 «Einbau der Kutter»  
 For installation of cutters C16, choose 4 out of 6 positions in step 10, 11 and 12. If you are attaching in step 12, do not affix D4 and D5 to hull.

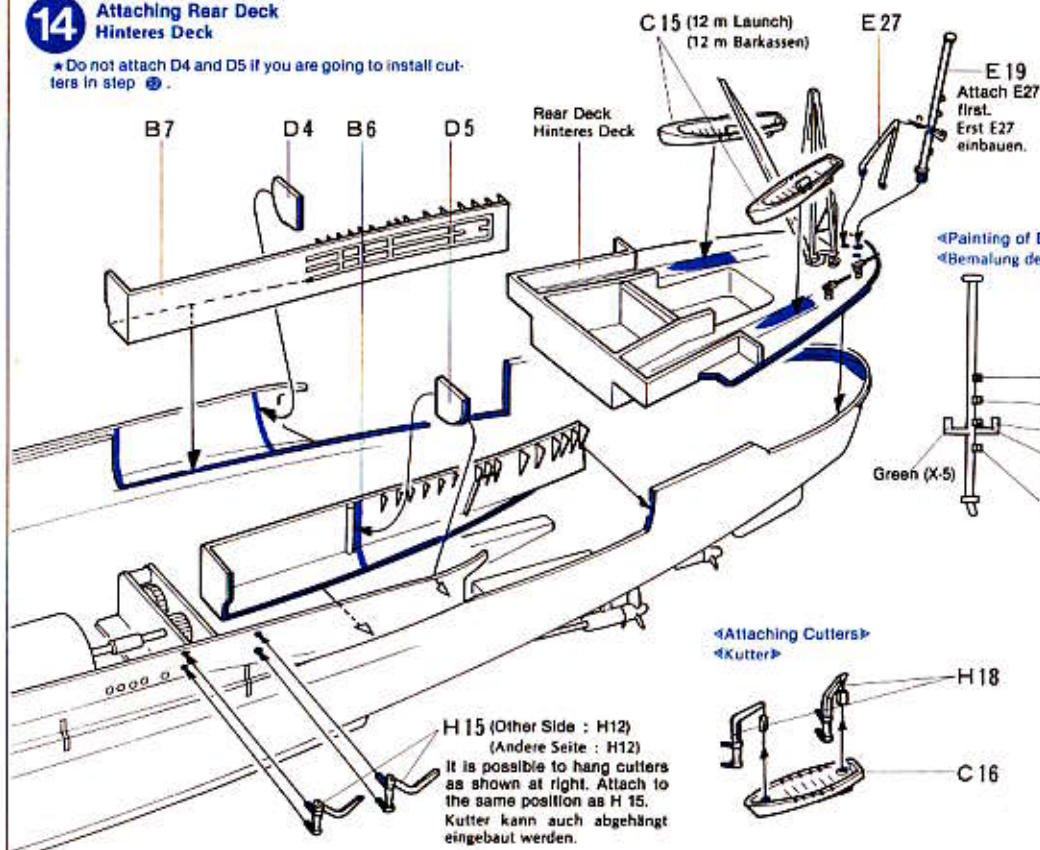


**12** Crane Assembly  
 Bau der Ladebaume



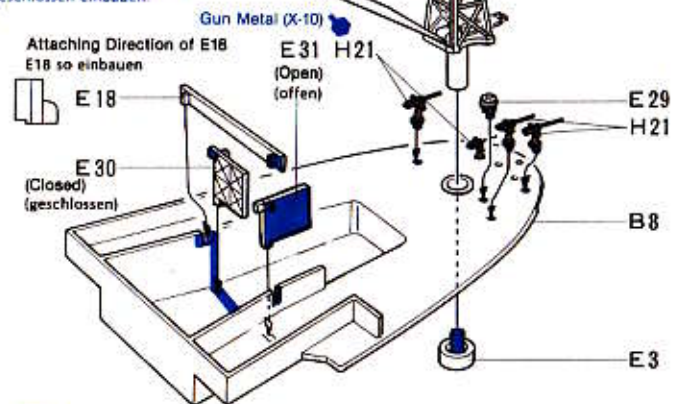
**14** Attaching Rear Deck  
 Hinteres Deck

★ Do not attach D4 and D5 if you are going to install cutters in step 14.



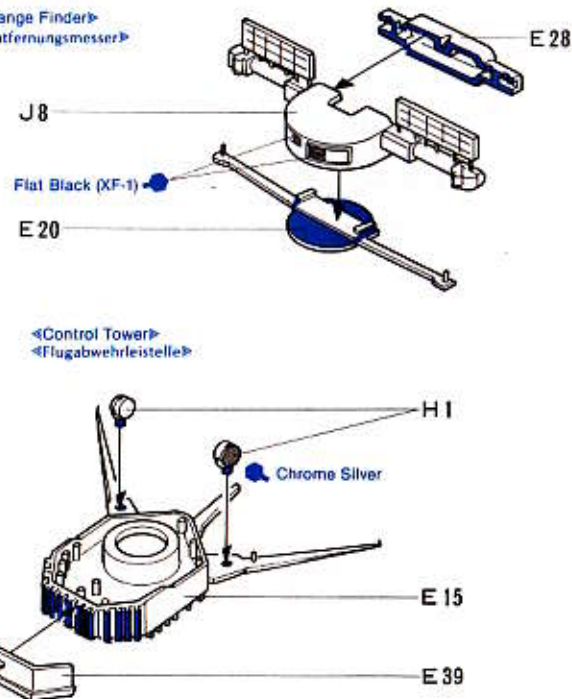
**13** Rear Deck Assembly

★ For attachment of E30 and E31, choose either closed or open position as shown at left.  
 ★ Tore E31 + E30 offen oder geschlossen einbauen.



**15** Assembly of Bridge Parts  
 Brücke Teile

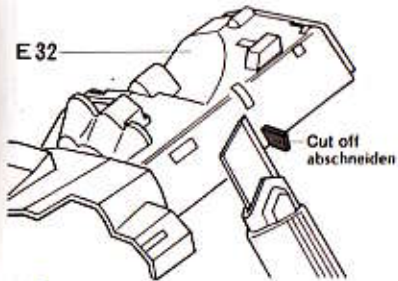
«15 m Range Finder»  
 «15 m Entfernungsmesser»



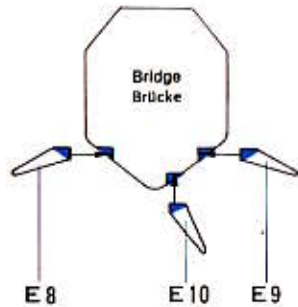


**17** «Control Tower»  
«Flugabwehrleiste»

Cut off excess part as shown.



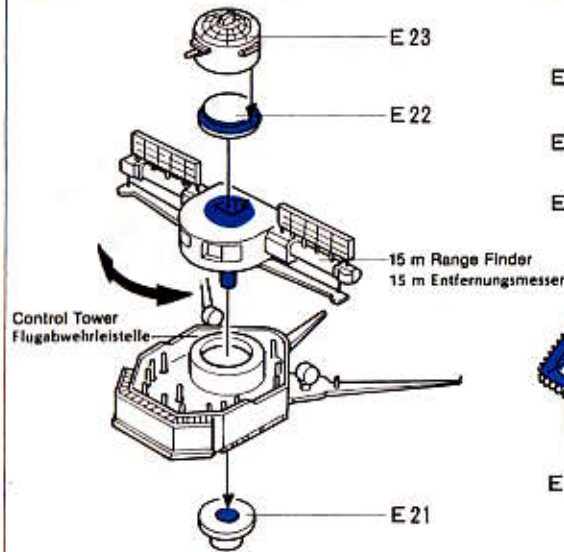
**21** «Attaching Supports to Bridge»  
«Einbau der Treppen»



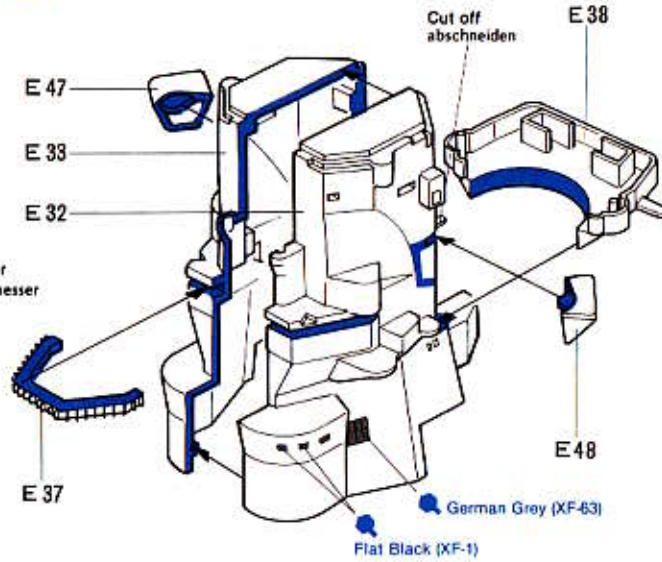
«Completed Bridge»  
«Komplette Brücke»



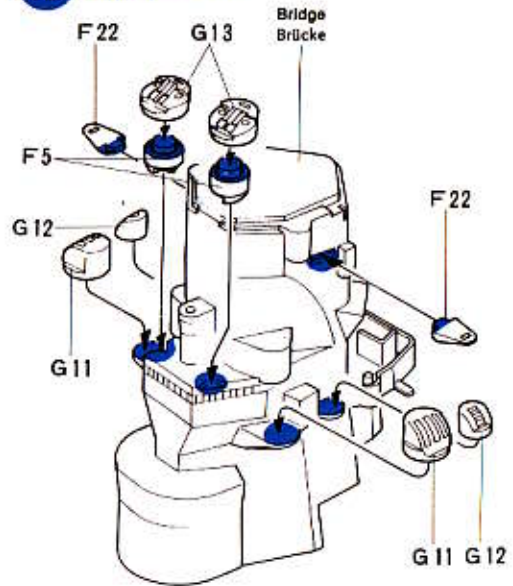
**16** Attaching 15 m Range Finder  
Einbau 15 m Entfernungsmesser



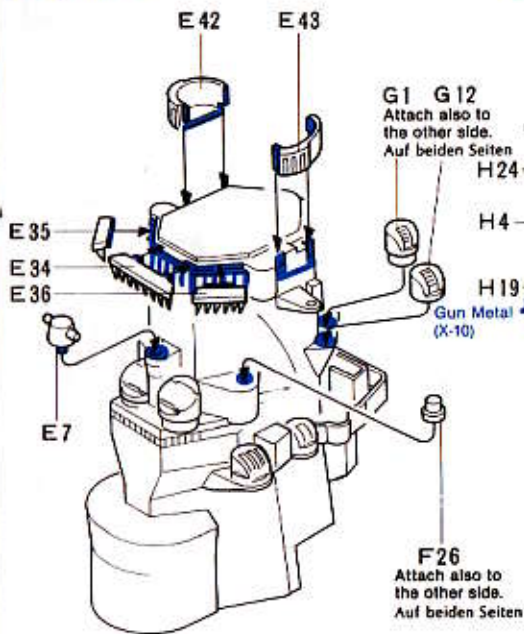
**17** Bridge Assembly 1  
Brücke 1



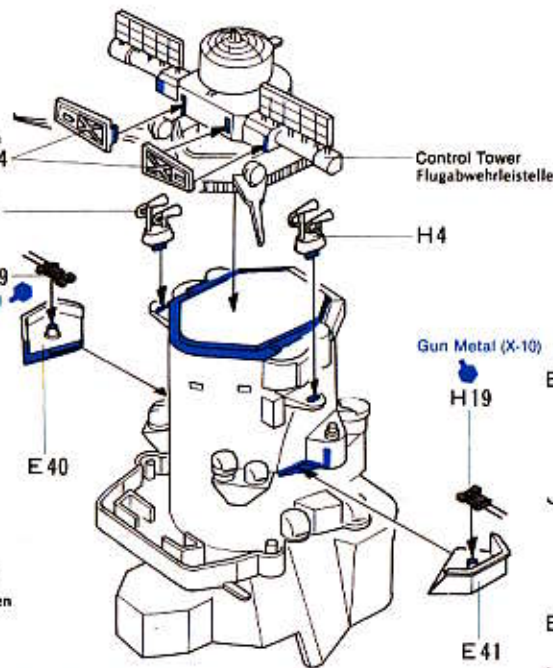
**18** Bridge Assembly 2  
Brücke 2



**19** Bridge Assembly 3  
Brücke 3

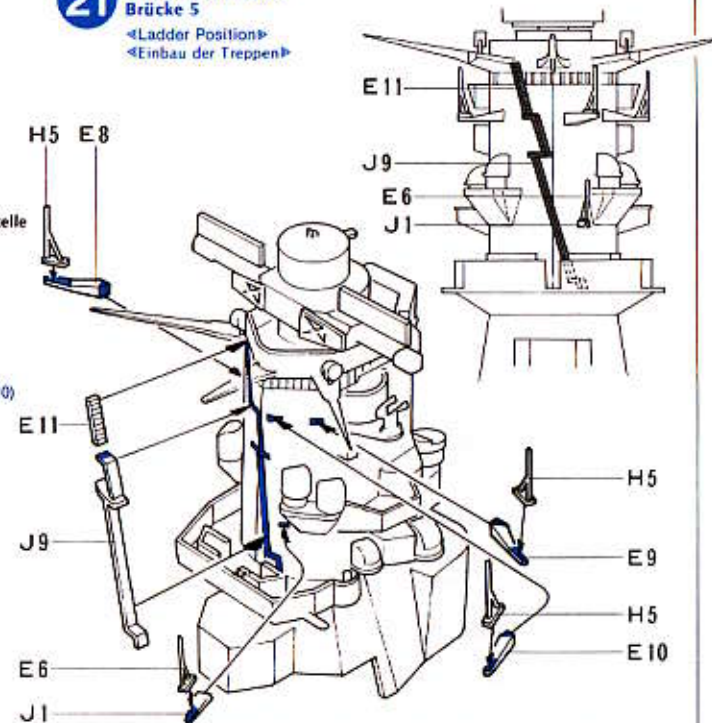


**20** Bridge Assembly 4  
Brücke 4

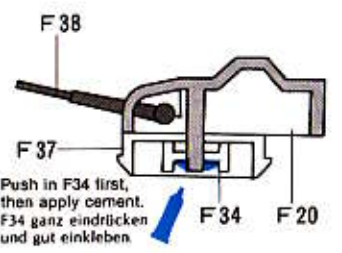


**21** Bridge Assembly 5  
Brücke 5

«Ladder Position»  
«Einbau der Treppen»



**23** «Attaching 15.5 cm Secondary Gun»  
«15.5 cm Geschütz Turm»

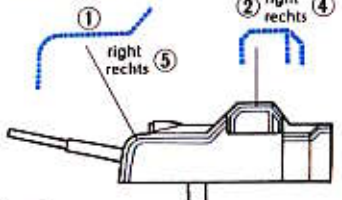


Push in F34 first, then apply cement.  
F34 ganz eindrücken und gut einkleben.

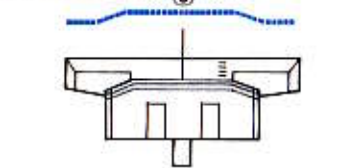
«Marking of 15.5 cm Secondary Gun»  
«Markierung»

Apply decals ① - ⑤ in order.

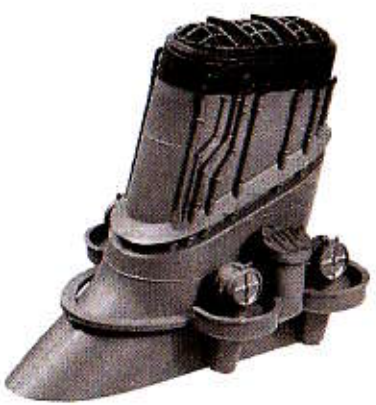
(side)  
(Seitenansicht)



(rear)  
(Ansicht von hinten)

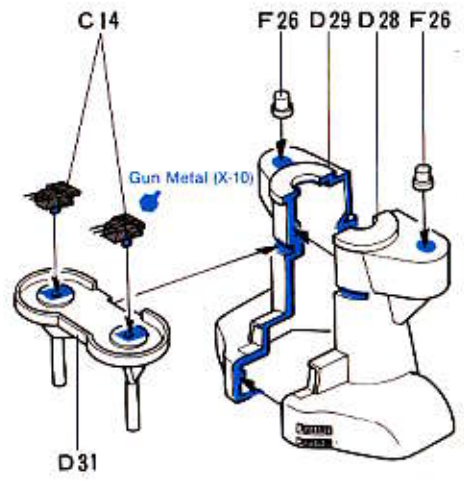


**25** «Completed Funnel»  
«Kompletter Schornstein»

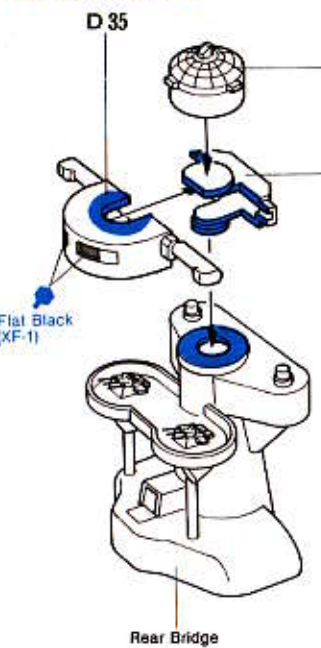


**22** Rear Bridge Assembly  
Hintere Brücke

«Rear Bridge»  
«Hintere Brücke»



«Attaching 10 m Range Finder»  
«10 m Entfernungsmesser»

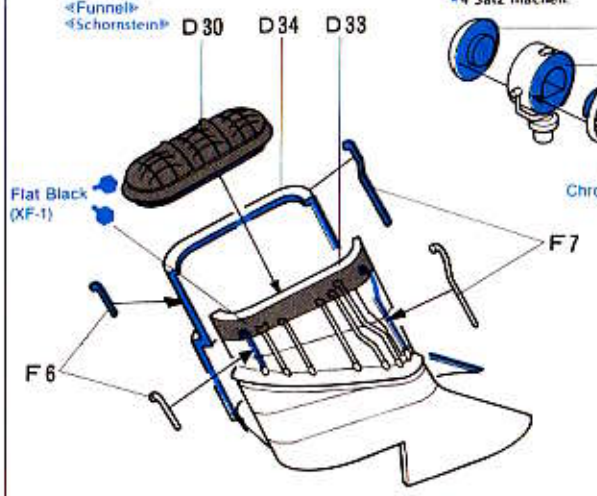


Flat Black (XF-1)

Rear Bridge

**24** Funnel Assembly 1  
Schornsteinbau 1

«Funnel»  
«Schornstein»

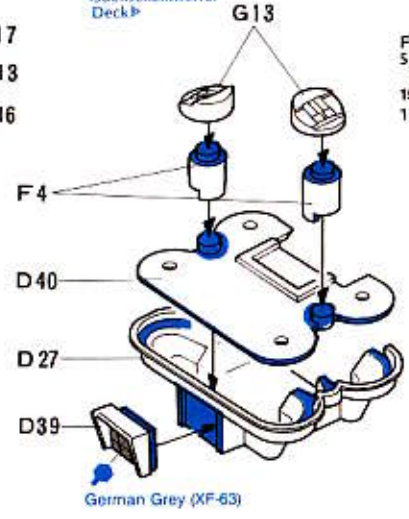


Flat Black (XF-1)

Chrome Silver

**25** Funnel Assembly 2  
Schornsteinbau 2

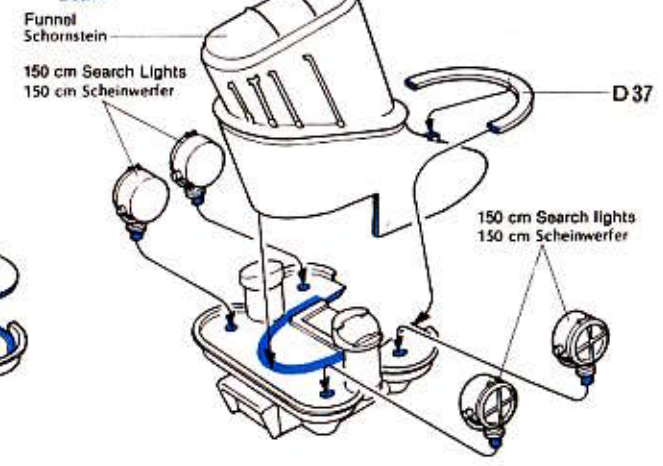
«Search Light Deck»  
«Suchscheinwerfer Deck»



German Grey (XF-63)

«150 cm Search Light»  
«150 cm Scheinwerfer»  
\*Make 4 sets  
\*4 Satz machen.

«Attaching Search Light Deck»  
«Einbau der Suchscheinwerfer Deck»

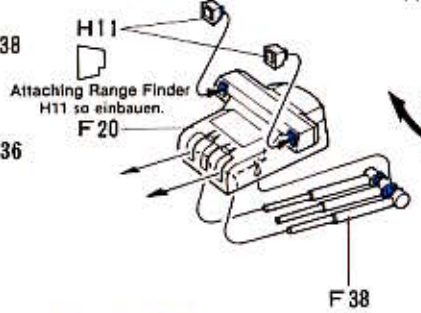


Flat White (XF-2) : 10  
+ Neutral Grey (XF-53) : 1

150 cm Search lights  
150 cm Scheinwerfer

**23** Assembly of Guns  
Geschütze

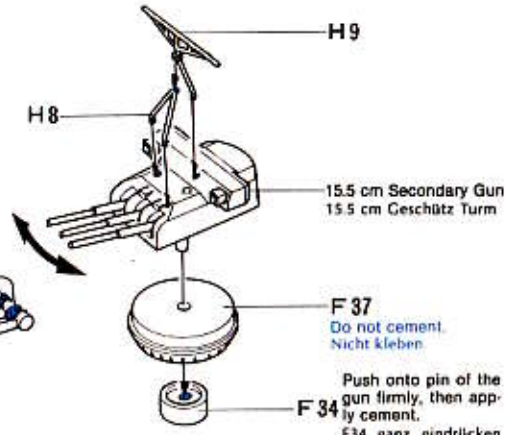
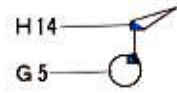
«15.5 cm Secondary Gun»  
«15.5 cm Geschütz Turm»



Attaching Range Finder  
H11 so einbauen.

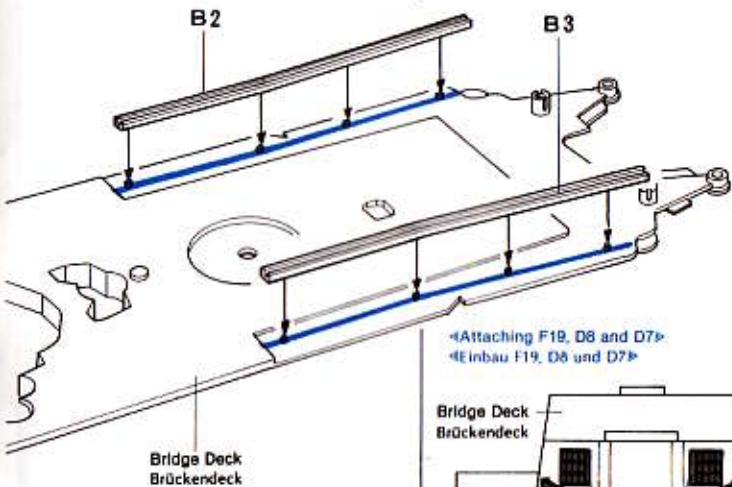
«46 cm Main Gun»  
«46 cm Geschütz Turm»

«Attaching H14»  
«Einbau H14»



Push onto pin of the gun firmly, then apply cement.  
F34 ganz eindrücken und gut einkleben.

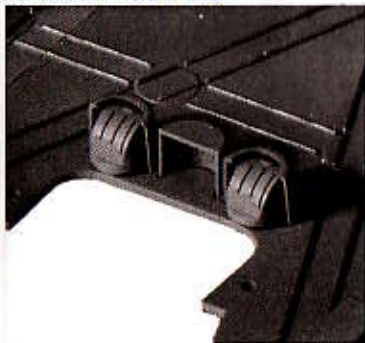
26 <Attaching Hanging Rails>  
<Hangende Schienen>



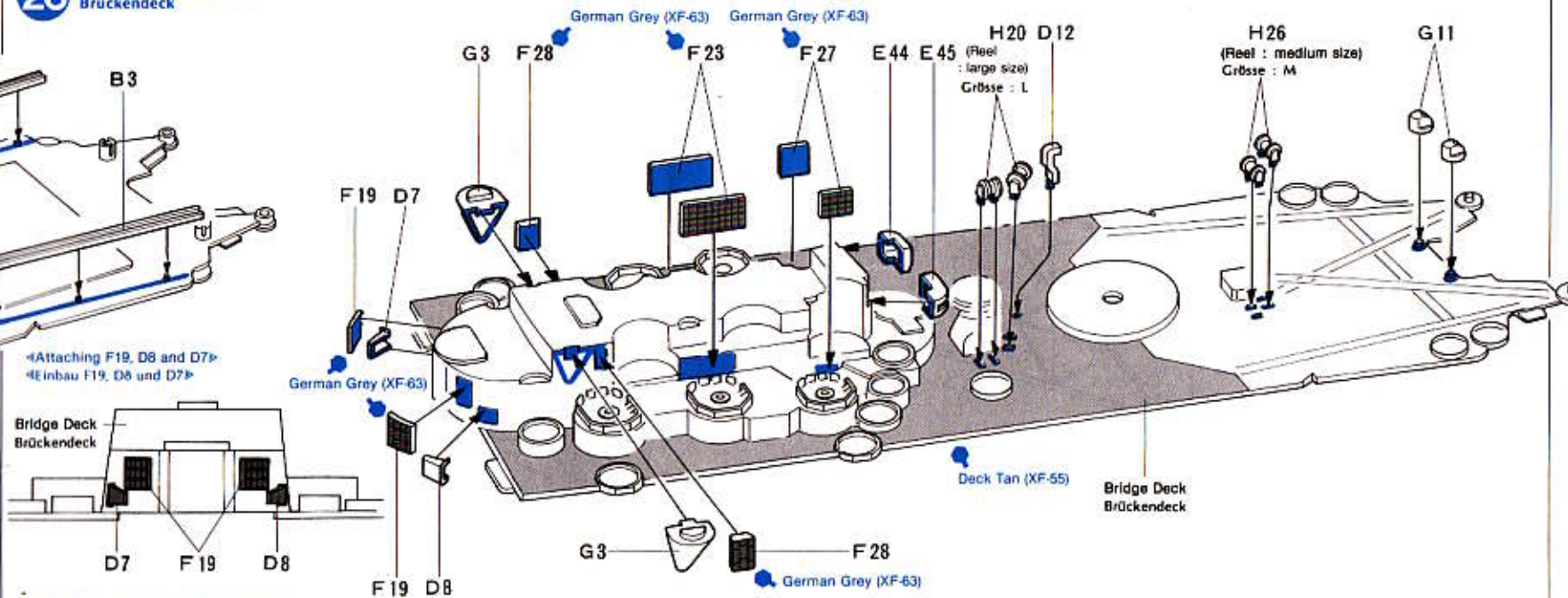
<Attaching F27>  
<Einbau der F27>



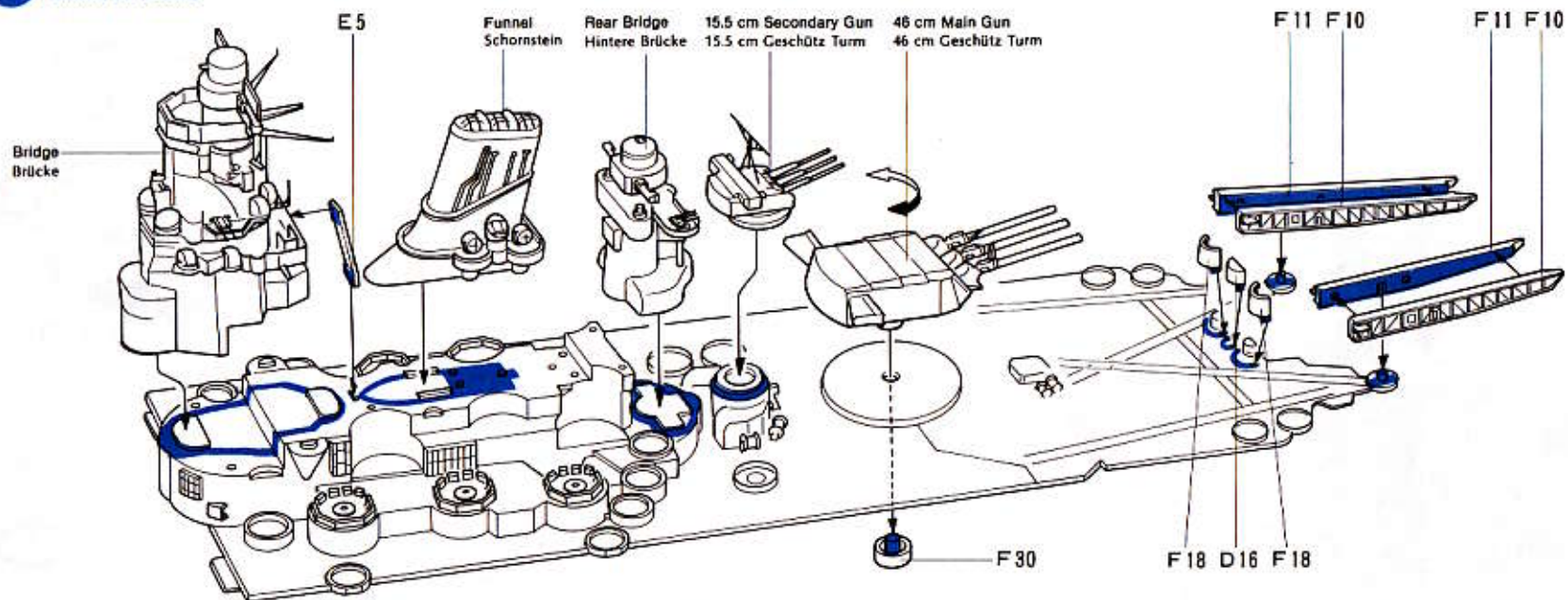
<Attaching F18 and D16>  
<Einbau der F18 und D16>



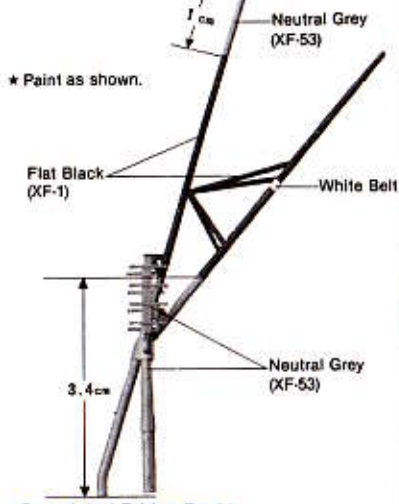
26 Bridge Deck Assembly  
Brückendeck



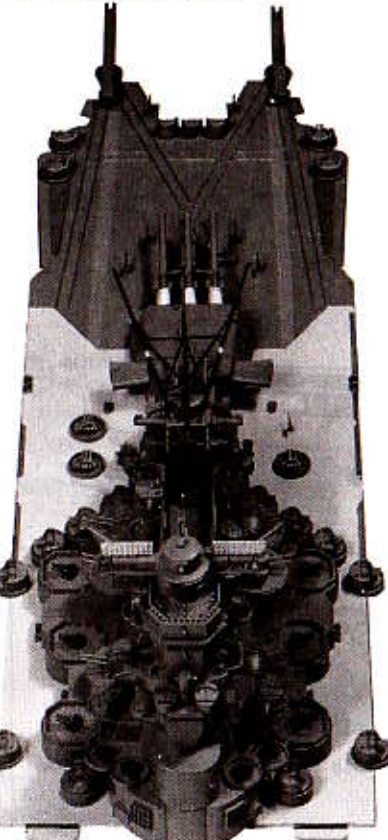
27 Completion of Bridge Deck  
Einbau der Brücke



**28** <<Painting of Mast>>  
<<Bemalung des Mastes>>

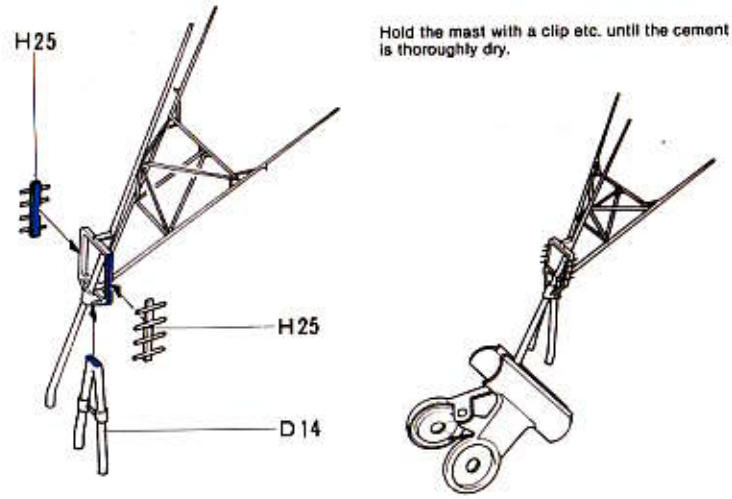
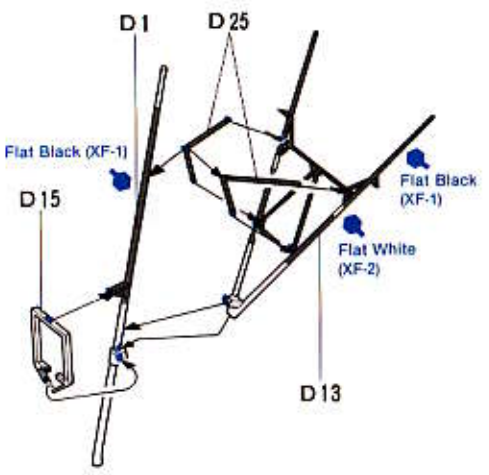
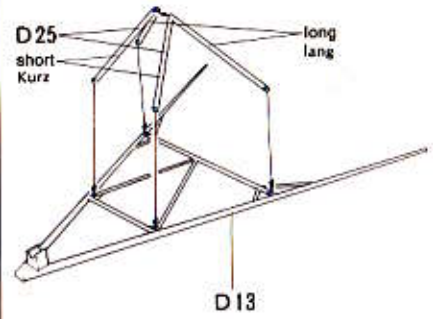


<<Completed Bridge Deck>>  
<<Komplettes Brückendeck>>



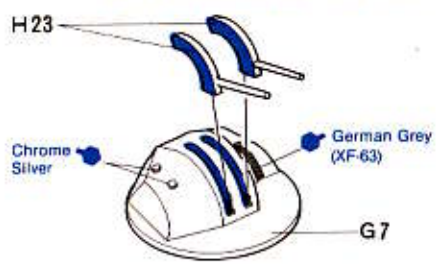
**28** Mast Assembly  
Mast

<<How to attach D25>>  
<<So D25 einbauen>>



**29** Assembly of High-Angle Gun  
Steilfeuegeschütz

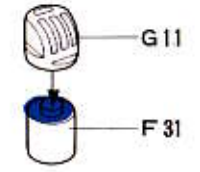
<<12.7 cm High Angle Gun>> Make 6 sets  
<<12.7 cm Steilfeuegeschütz>> 6 Satz machen.



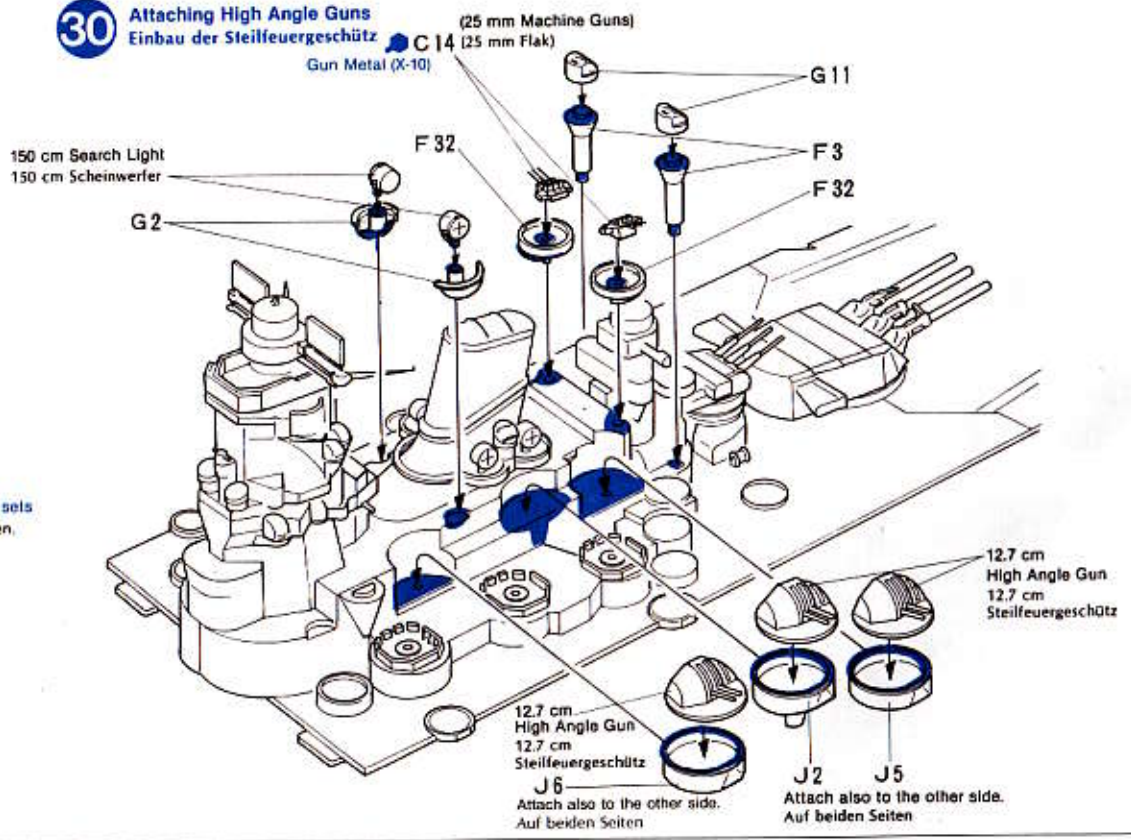
<<150 cm Search Light>> Make 2 sets  
<<150 cm Scheinwerfer>> 2 Satz machen.

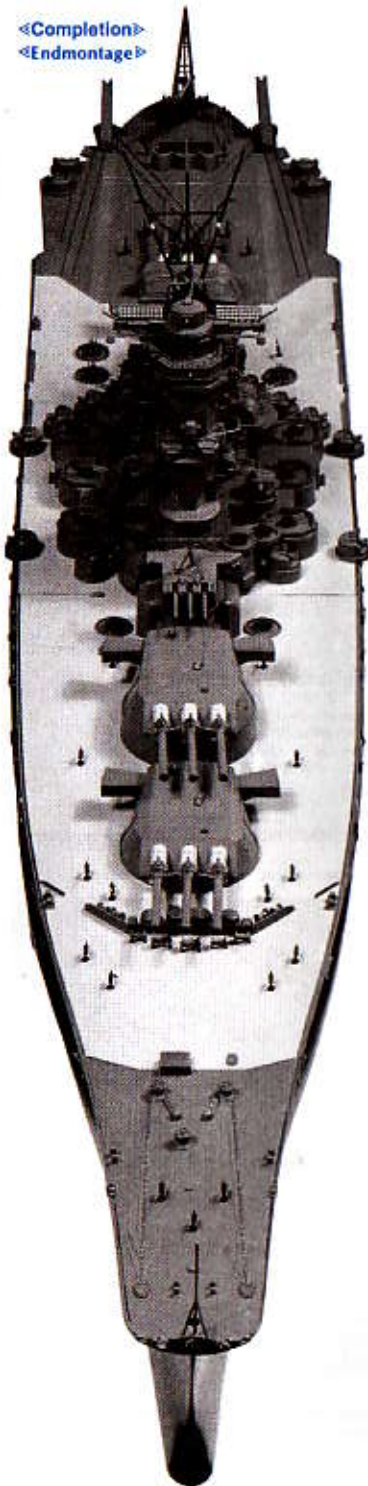


<<Firing Controller A>> Make 2 sets  
<<Feuerleitstelle>> 2 Satz machen.

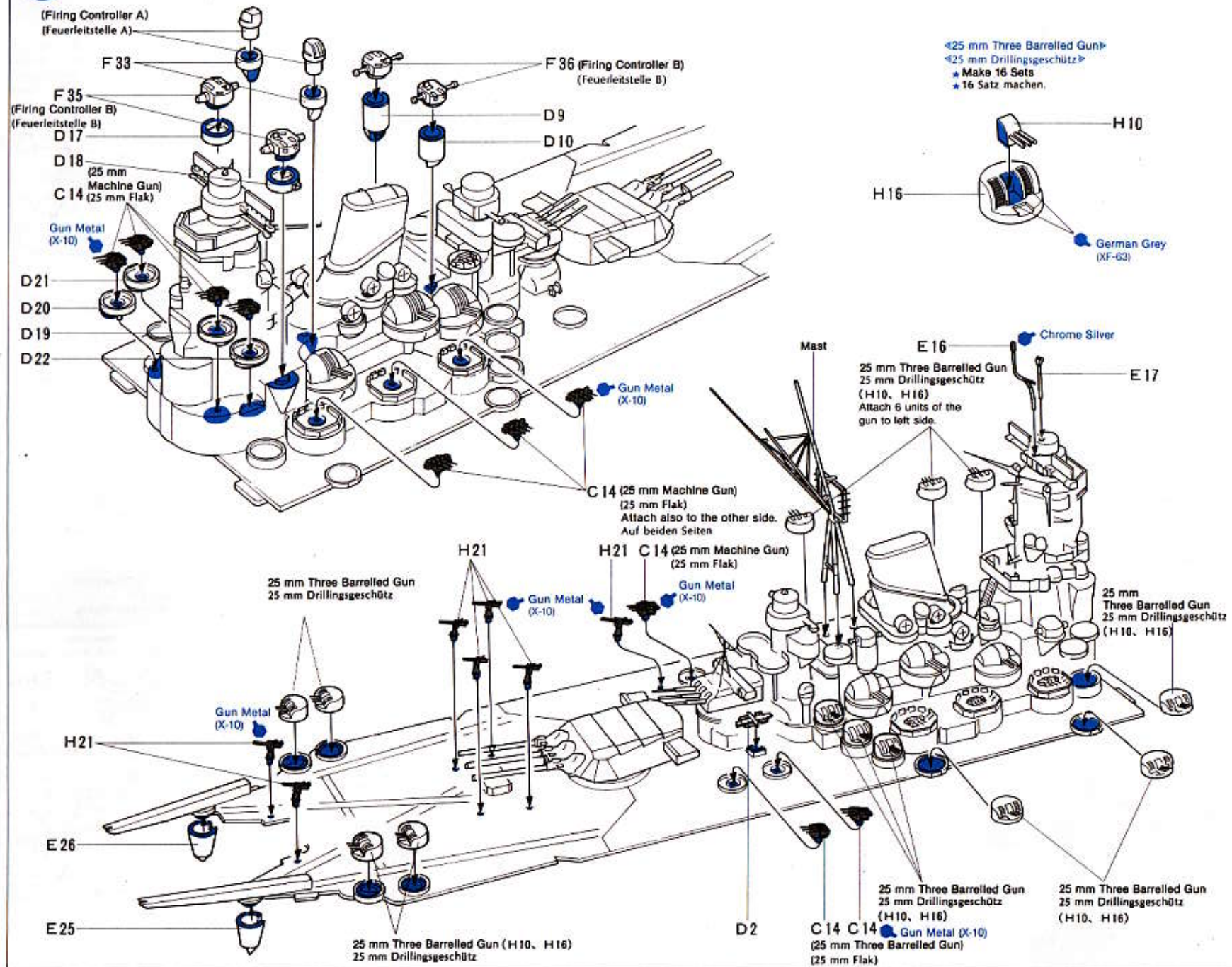


**30** Attaching High Angle Guns  
Einbau der Steilfeuegeschütz

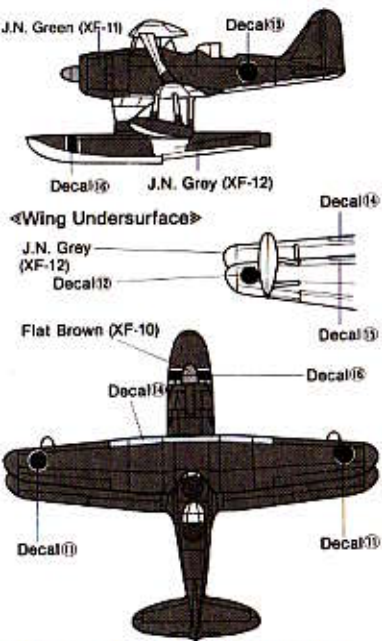




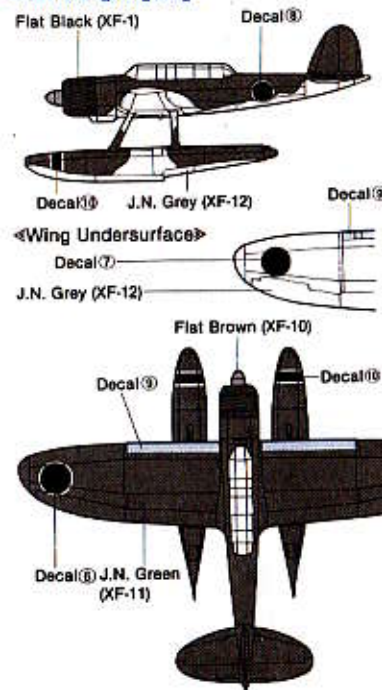
**31** Completion of Bridge Deck  
Einbau der Geschütze



«Type Zero Observation Seaplane»  
«Beobachtungsflugzeug»

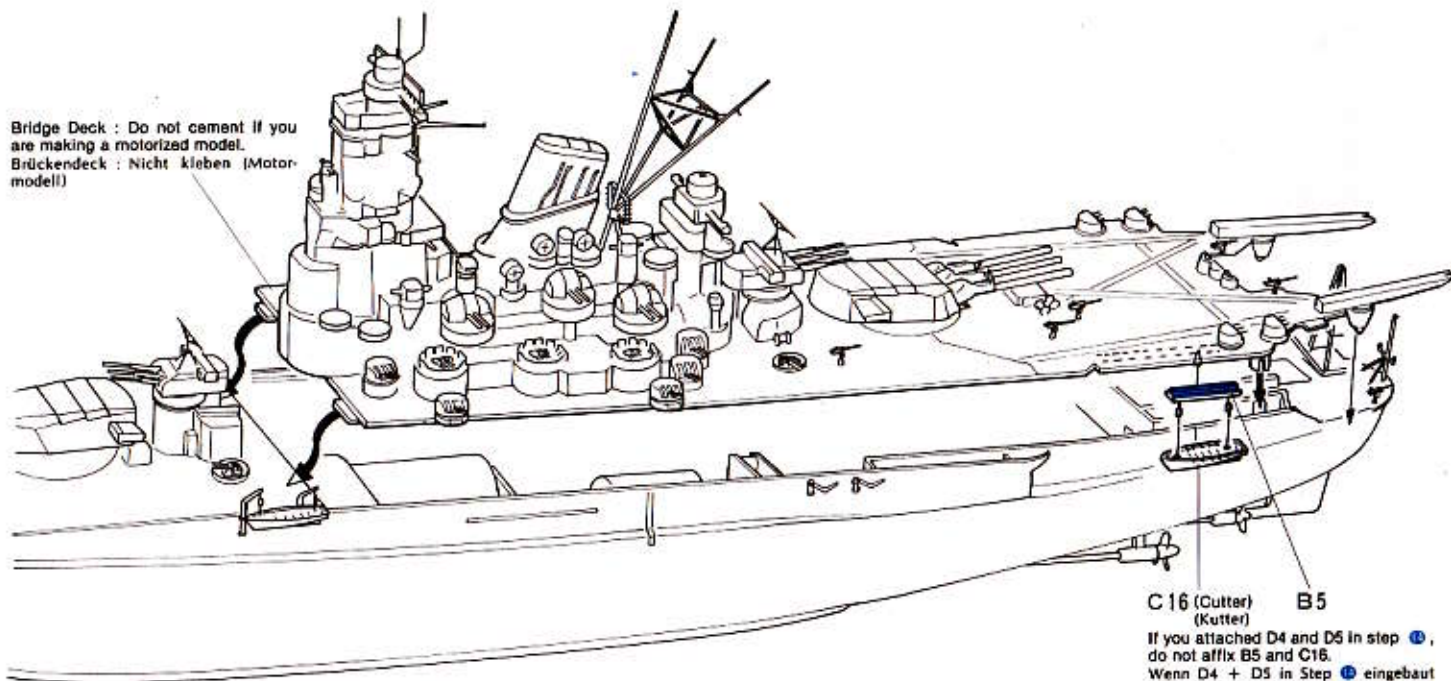


«Type Zero Reconnaissance Seaplane»  
«Aufklärungsflugzeug»



32 Completion  
Endmontage

Bridge Deck : Do not cement if you are making a motorized model.  
Brückendeck : Nicht kleben (Motormodell)

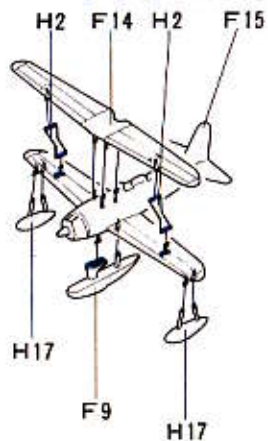


C 16 (Cutter) B 5  
(Kutter)  
If you attached D4 and D5 in step 31, do not affix B5 and C16.  
Wenn D4 + D5 in Step 31 eingebaut wurde, dann B5 oder C16 nicht einbauen.

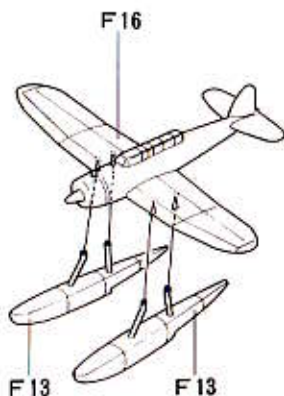
33 Installation of Floatplanes  
Schwimmflugzeug

It is recommended to install floatplanes as accessories.

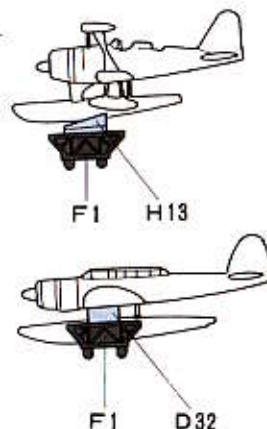
«Type Zero Observation Seaplane» \* Make 2 sets  
«Beobachtungsflugzeug» \* 2 Satz machen.



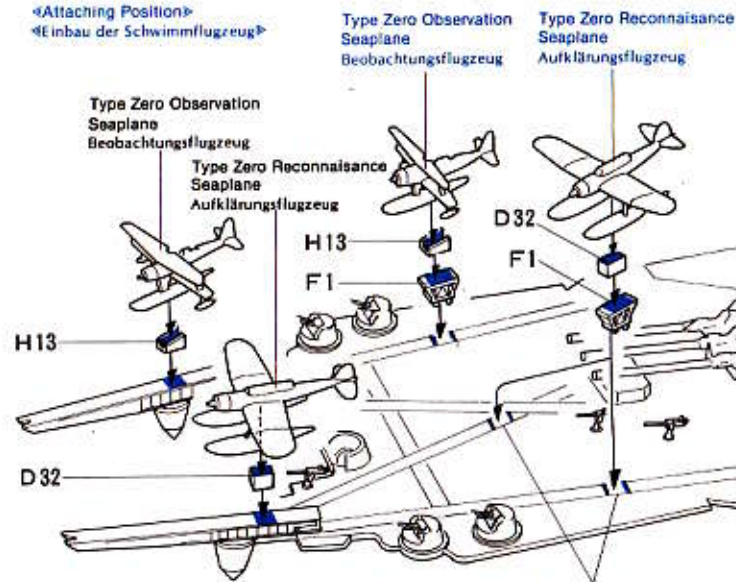
«Type Zero Reconnaissance Seaplane» \* Make 2 sets  
«Aufklärungsflugzeug» \* 2 Satz machen.



«Plane Carriers»



«Attaching Position»  
«Einbau der Schwimmflugzeug»



Position planes on rails as you like.  
Flugzeuge je nach Wunsch auf Katapult anbringen.

# PAINTING

## «Painting of the Musashi»

Japanese warships were painted dark grey with a tinge of blue, which was called wartime painting. This was first adopted in 1903 just before the Russo-Japanese War, and used till the end of World War II. The Musashi was also painted in this way. The ship's bottom below the waterline was maroon. The decks were covered with iron plating or boarding. The former was of the same colour as the hull, and the latter was not painted. The funnel top was black. The after-mast was painted black in the portion between the height nine meters above the funnel top and the same height as the lower border of the black portion of the funnel. The Imperial crest of the chrysanthemum was golden, and the waterproof covers at the base of the gun barrels were light grey.

## «Bemalung der Musashi»

Die japanischen Kriegsschiffe waren dunkelgrau mit einem Stich blau bemalt (Kriegsbemalung). Diese Bemalung wurde 1903 kurz vor Beginn des Russ.-Japan Krieg eingeführt. Der Schiffsrumpf unter der Wasserlinie war rotbraun. Die Decks waren entweder mit Eisenplatten belegt und dunkelgrau bemalt oder mit Holzplanken. Die Schornsteinspitze war schwarz. Der hintere Mast war ebenfalls schwarz auf 9 Meter über der Schornsteinhöhe bemalt.

Die wasserfesten Abdeckungen der Geschützrohre am Geschützturm waren hellgrau bemalt. Das königlichen Zeichen - die Chrysantheme - war golden.

## «Colours Required»

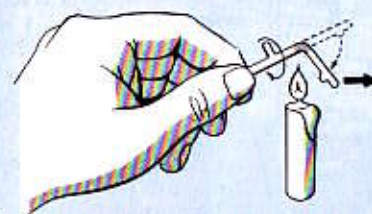
### «Bemalung»

Gun Metal	.....	X10
Chrome Silver	.....	X11
Gold	.....	X12
Flat Black	.....	XF1
Hull Red	.....	XF9
J.N. Green	.....	XF11
J.N. Grey	.....	XF12
Neutral Grey	.....	XF53
Deck Tan	.....	XF55
Metallic Grey	.....	XF56
German Grey	.....	XF63

## «Antenna»

The antenna will make your model look better. It should be stretched after the model has been painted. Make slender strings for the antenna as follows.

Cut off the runner to a suitable length. Heat it with a candle flame and pull it both ways. Stretch the antenna as follows with reference to the drawings, etc. Cut the string a little longer than necessary. Fix it in place by applying adhesive with a match. The extra length should be cut off after the adhesive has dried.



flame and pull it both ways. Stretch the antenna as follows with reference to the drawings, etc. Cut the string a little longer than necessary. Fix it in place by applying adhesive with a match. The extra length should be cut off after the adhesive has dried.

## «Antennen»

Die Antennen sollten nach dem Bemalen angebracht werden. Die dünnen Fäden können entweder aus Garn, Zwirnfaden oder Plastik hergestellt werden. Aus Plastik gehts so: Spritzlingreste über Kerze unter ständigem Drehen erhitzen und auseinanderziehen. Die Fäden etwas länger lassen, an der Klebestelle wenig Klebstoff anbringen, Fäden ankleben und nach Trocknen die Überreste abschneiden. Evtl. Spezialkleber (Schnellkleber) verwenden.



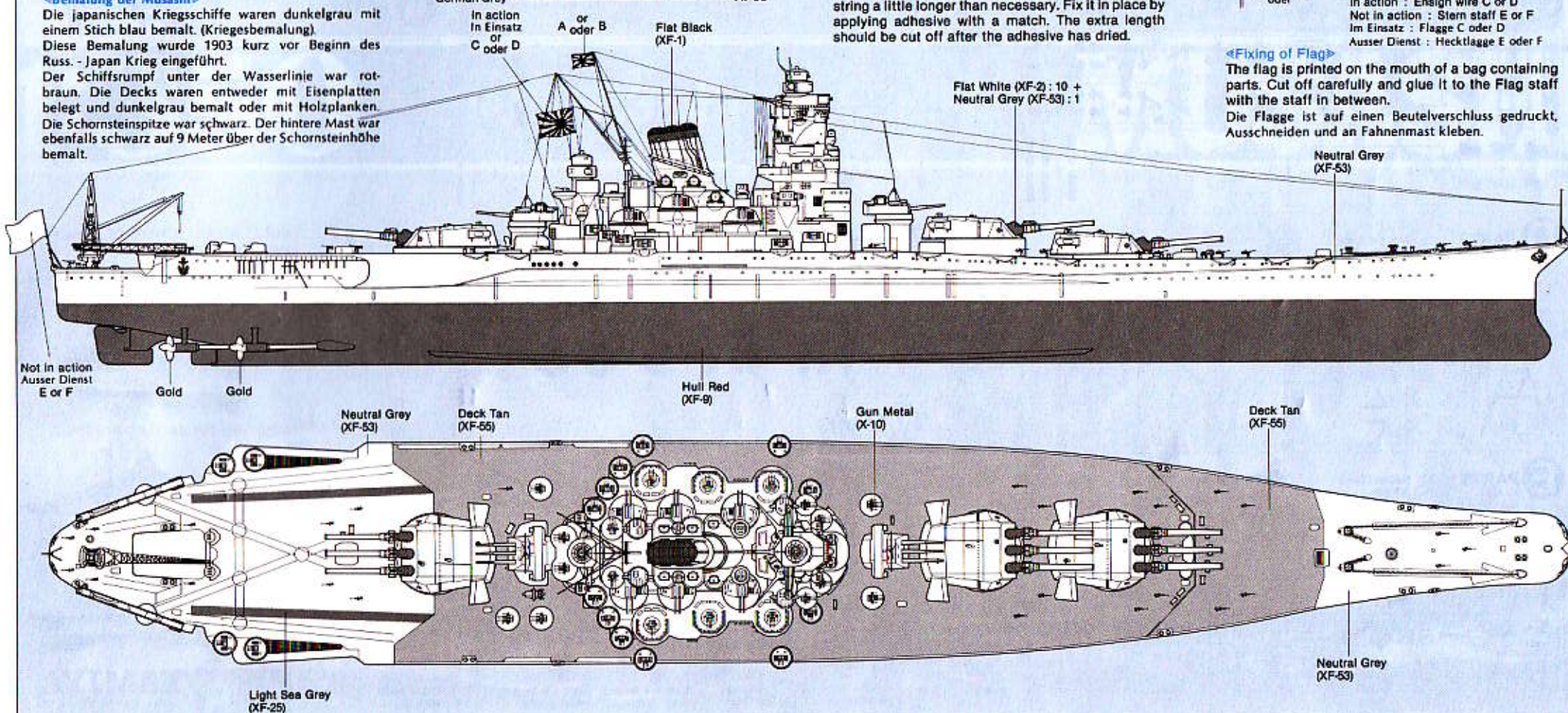
Battle status determines ensign placement. Die Größe der Flaggen und der Standort ist je nach Einsatz des Schiffes verschieden.

In action: Ensign wire C or D  
Not in action: Stern staff E or F  
Im Einsatz: Flagge C oder D  
Ausser Dienst: Heckflagge E oder F

## «Fixing of Flag»

The flag is printed on the mouth of a bag containing parts. Cut off carefully and glue it to the flag staff with the staff in between.

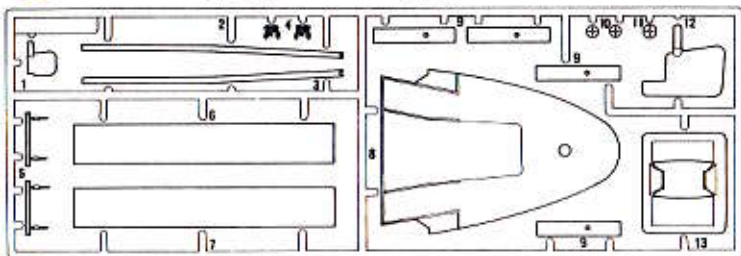
Die Flagge ist auf einen Beuterverschluss gedruckt, Ausschneiden und an Fahnenmast kleben.



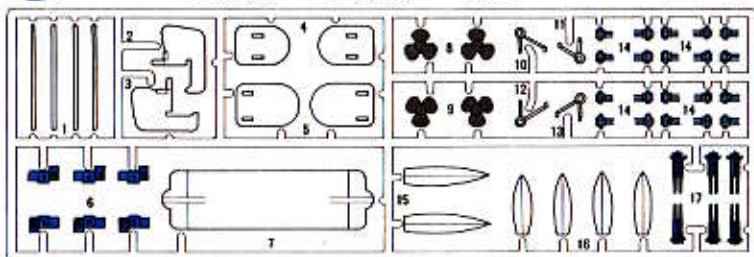
# PARTS

\*Extra parts are included on F.G. & H.

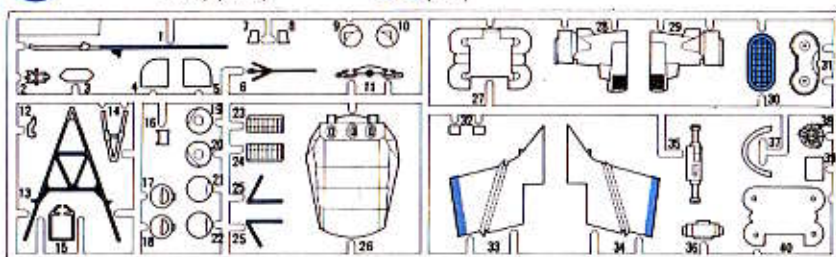
**B PARTS** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Gun Metal (X-10) For motorized 9, 12, 13



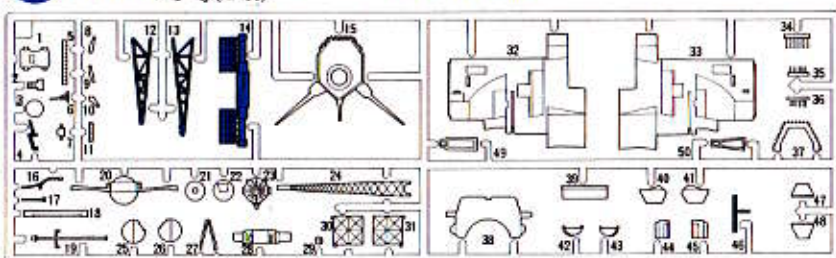
**C PARTS** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Gun Metal (X-10) Gold For motorized 4, 5, 7 For display 1, 2, 3, 8, 9



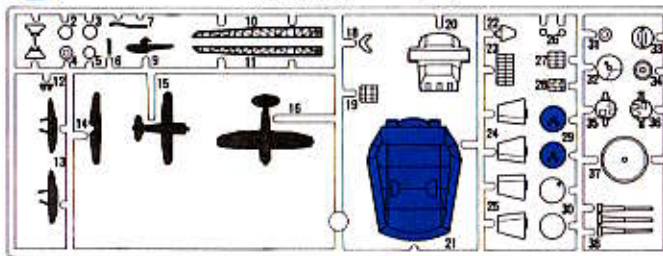
**D PARTS** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Flat Black (XF-1)



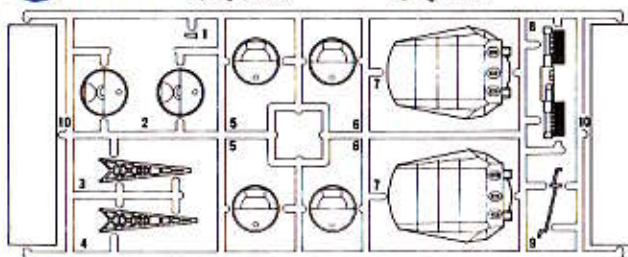
**E PARTS** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Parts not used



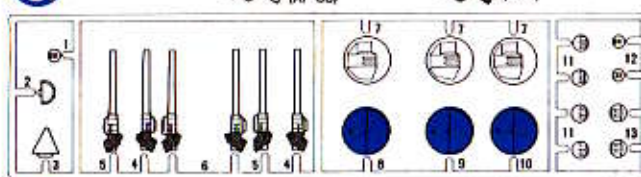
**F PARTS (x 2)** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Surface: Dark Green Reverse Side: Light Grey



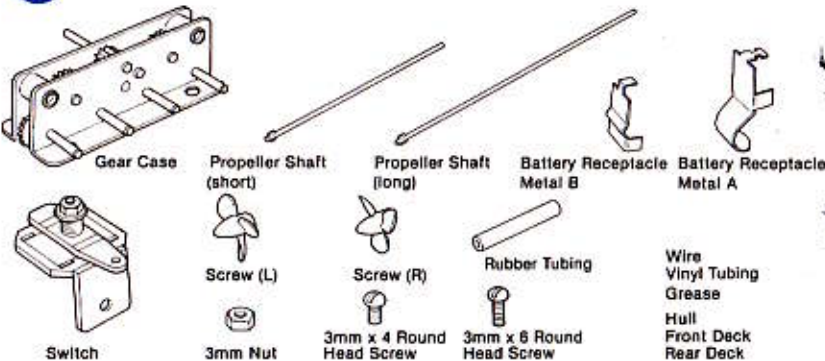
**J PARTS** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Flat Aluminum (XF-16)



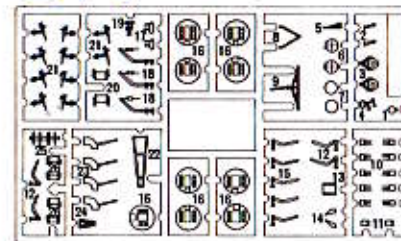
**G PARTS (x 2)** Neutral Grey (XF-53) Flat White (XF-1) Parts not used



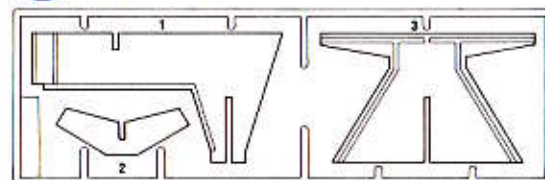
**M PARTS**



**H PARTS (x 3)** Neutral Grey Machine Gun: Gun Metal



**A PARTS (x 2)**



BUILD A COLLECTION OF TAMIYA PRECISION SHIP MODELS

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PRINTED IN JAPAN 0697