

JAPAN TYPE 1 SELF-PROPELLED GUN

with 6 FIGURES

1/35 日本陸軍 一式砲戦車 (人形6体付き)

TAMIYA

《ルソン島の一式砲戦車》前線に送られた一式砲戦車の多くが輸送船と共に海没する中、無事フィリピンに到着した戦車第2師団機動砲兵第2連隊所属の4輜は、昭和20年1月にルソン島リンガエン湾へ上陸したアメリカ軍を迎え撃ちました。巧妙な偽装、そして射撃陣地を次々と移動しながらの待ち伏せ攻撃によってアメリカ軍を苦しめ、強力な75mm野砲の近接射撃でM4シャーマン戦車も撃破しています。ルソン島中東部の要衝、サラクサク峠を巡る戦いでもアメリカ軍に対して激しい砲火を浴びせるなど、4輜の一式砲戦車は粘り強く戦いましたが、同年4月に最初の1輜が失われました。さらに2輜が5月に破壊され、最後の1輜が撃破されたのは6月のことでした。

《日本兵の服装について》キットの人形の服装は暑い南方地域を想定しています。将校は長袖の防暑略衣、靴は乗馬用のブーツを着用していますが、実戦では一般兵と同じゲートルが多かったようです。兵士は半袖の防暑じゅはん(夏用シャツ)の服装です。日よけ付きの略帽は将校も兵士も同じ物を着用していました。装備は将校は双眼鏡の他、将校用水筒や軍刀を装備しているのうには地図などが入っているようです。一般兵は38式歩兵銃、水筒、雑用の、銃剣などを装備。また89式重砲弾筒を装備した兵士は左右の腰に4発ずつの弾薬が入った弾薬のうを下げっていました。また38式歩兵銃の弾薬は6.5mm弾で前盒(ぜんごう)と呼ばれる30発入りの弾薬ケースをベルトのバックル左右に、後の腰中央に後盒と呼ばれる60発入りの弾薬ケースを装備していました。

《The Type 1 on Luzon》

Although many of the Type 1 self propelled guns sent to the front line by the Japanese Army were sunk along with their transport ships, 4 vehicles of the 2nd Mechanized Infantry Regiment, 2nd Tank Division safely reached the island of Luzon. There, they fought with U.S. troops which landed at the Lingayen Gulf in January 1945. Using ambush tactics and regularly changing the fire positions, the camouflaged Type 1s managed to slow the U.S. forces in combat which took place in areas north of the capital Manila. Indeed, they even managed to destroy some M4 Sherman tanks using the Type 1's 75mm field gun. Of the four Type 1s, one was destroyed in April 1954, two more in May, and the final vehicle was eventually lost in June.

《About Japanese Army Infantry》

The figures in this set are feature uniform well-suited to a tropical environment. Officers had a long-sleeved shirt and riding boots, but often wore the same gaiters as enlisted ranks during actual combat. Enlisted ranks wore a short-sleeved summer shirt and the same type of field cap with sun shade was worn by all soldiers. Officer equipment included binoculars, officer's canteen, map pouch, and officer's sword while enlisted ranks were equipped with a Type 38 rifle, canteen, pouch, and bayonet. 6.5mm ammunition for the rifle was carried in two cases attached at the left and right of the belt buckle (30 rounds each) and in another case attached at the center of the back of the waist (60 rounds). Soldiers equipped with the Type 89 heavy grenade discharger also had two ammunition pouches (4 rounds each) hanging from both sides of their waist.

注意

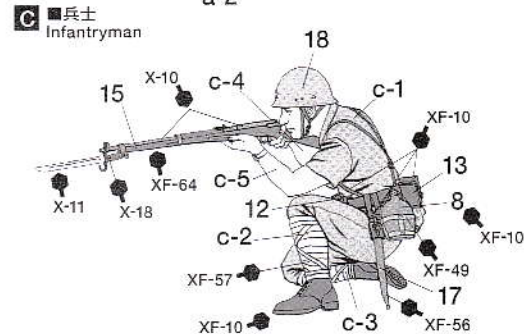
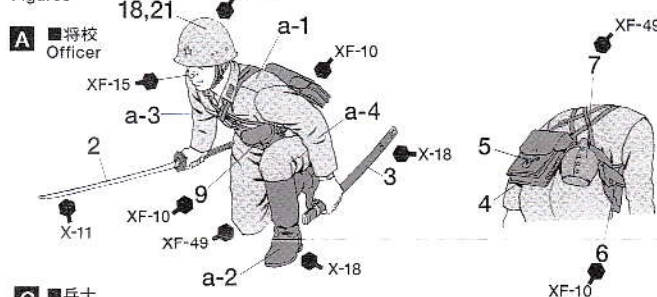
- 工具の使用には十分注意してください。特にナイフ、ニッパーなどの刃物によるケガや事故に注意してください。
- 接着剤や塗料は使用する前にそれぞれの注意書きをよく読み、指示に従って正しく使用し、使用するときは換気に十分注意してください。
- 小さなお子様のいる所で作業はやめてください。小さな部品の飲み込みや、ビニール袋をかぶっての窒息などの危険な状況が考えられます。

CAUTION

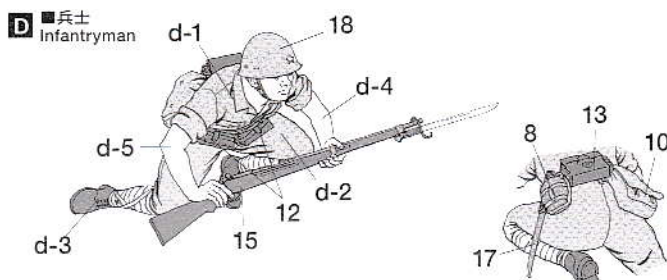
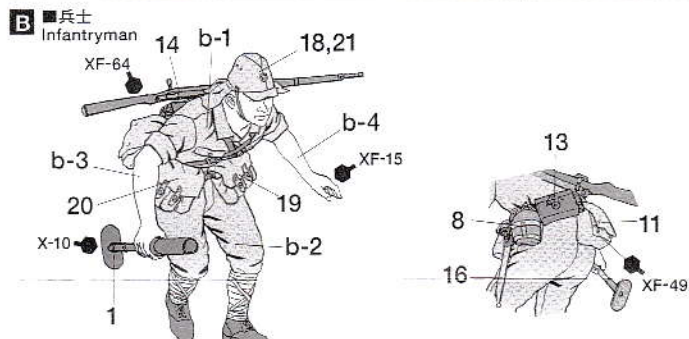
- When assembling this kit, tools including knives are used. Extra care should be taken to avoid personal injury.
- Read and follow the instructions supplied with paints and /or cement, if used (not included in kit). Use plastic cement and paints only.
- Keep out of reach of small children. Children must not be allowed to put any parts in their mouths, or pull vinyl bags over their heads.

《人形の組み立て》

Figures



★CとDの兵士の背面は同じです。
★The back of C and D are identical.



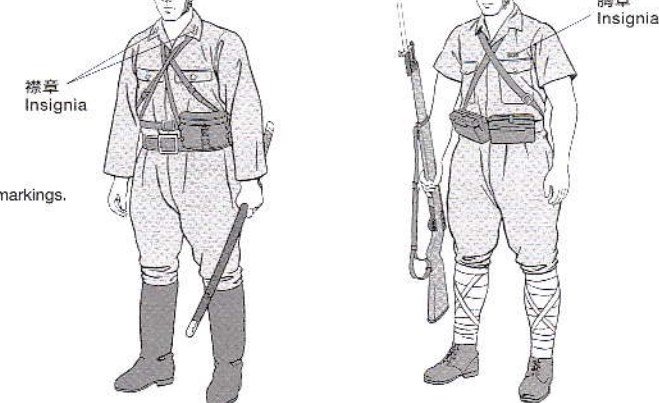
■履帯について / Tracks

- 付属の履帯は接着ができる材質に変更しています。接合部分に接着剤を塗り接着します。ただし、切れやすくなるので、接着剤のつけすぎには注意してください。
- 履帯の接着剤が乾くまで車体下部には取り付けしないでください。また飛び出したピンは丁寧にニッパーなどで切り落としてください。
- この履帯は塗装ができます。履帯の錆びた感じを出すのもおもしろいでしょう。
- Kit-included tracks can be secured using cement. Apply cement to joint section. Apply cement sparingly.
- Do not attach tracks to the wheels until cement has cured. Remove any excess plastic carefully using side cutters.
- Kit-included tracks can be painted. Apply rust effect as you wish.

■階級章について / Insignia

- 日本軍では襟や胸に階級章をつけていました。右図を参考にマーキングしてください。
- Soldiers of the Japanese Army wore rank insignia on their collar or breast. Refer to diagram for applying markings.

襟章 Collar	階級 Class	番号 Number	少尉 Second Lieutenant	軍曹 Sergeant
	大佐 Colonel	①, ⑧	⑥, ⑬	⑮
	中佐 Lieutenant Colonel	②, ⑨	准尉 Warrant officer	伍長 Corporal
	少佐 Major	③, ⑩	⑦, ⑭	兵長 Lance-Corporal
	大尉 Captain	④, ⑪	一等兵 Private First Class	⑮, ⑳
	中尉 First Lieutenant	⑤, ⑫	二等兵 Private	⑱, ㉑
	胸章 Breast	階級 Class	番号 Number	一等兵 Private First Class
		曹長 Staff Sergeant	⑮	二等兵 Private
				⑲

■将校
Officer■兵士
Infantryman

- キットの戦車兵には襟章①～⑫をつけてください。
- Apply collar insignia ①～⑫ to kit-included tank crew figures.

万一不良部品、不足部品などありました場合には、当社カスタマーサービスまでお問い合わせください。

www.tamiya.com



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《お問い合わせ電話番号》静岡054-283-0003

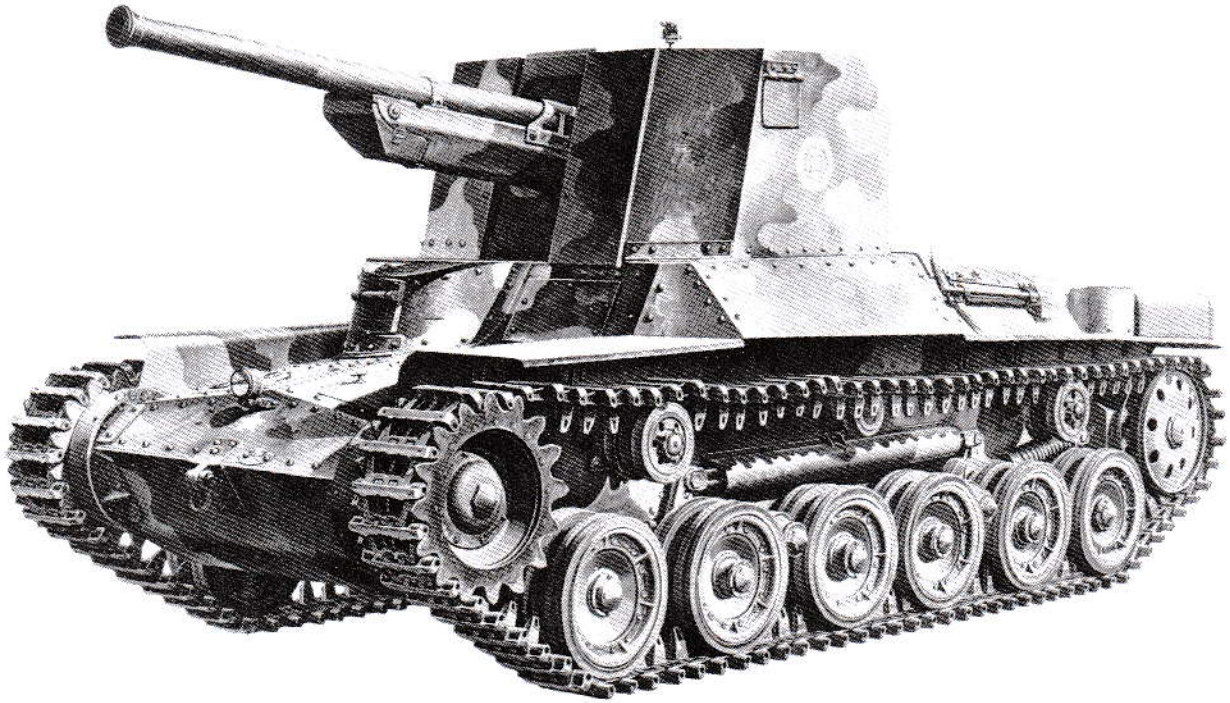
《静岡へ自動転送》東京03-3899-3765

日本陸軍

一式砲 JAPAN TYPE 1 75mm SELF PROPELLED GUN



1/35 MILITARY MINIATURE SERIES



The most successful and widely used of all Japanese tanks in World War II was the Type 97 Medium Tank Chi-ha. It was designed in 1936 and accepted in 1937 (Japanese year 2597, hence Model 97) as a replacement for the Medium tank Type 89 which had been in service since the late 1920s. The Type 89 had been influenced by Western designs and was similar in appearance to such types as the Renault NC and the Vickers Medium C. Work on the Type 89's replacement started in 1935 and note was taken of contemporary Western designs, notably the latest British ideas (This was before the German medium tank designs had appeared). The most impressive of British designs was the A6 often called the "16 tonner." This was a fine tank but only a few development models actually saw service due to economic difficulties. The new Japanese design was intended to match the A6 in firepower and performance and a speed of over 35km per hour and a weight of about 15 tons was specified. The main armament was a 57mm gun (the A6 had a 47mm gun). Simplifications were made to cut down production costs. Bell-crank and coil type suspension was designed to save weight. Other features were very advanced for the time, and included a monocoque hull of welded and riveted construction with overhanging side sponsons. Maximum armour thickness was 25mm and there was a rear-mounted air-cooled diesel motor. During World War II the Japanese fell behind in tank development and production. This was partly because the early Japanese successes were achieved with the equipment they had available, and partly because production priority was given to guns, aircraft and naval vessels. When the Allies fought back in the Pacific and SE Asia they had vastly superior tanks. The Japanese forces could only produce stop-gap AFVs to try to reinforce their now outnumbered and outgunned tanks. To update the medium

tank some self-propelled gun models were produced in small numbers, based on the basic Type 97 Chi-ha chassis, known as "Gun Tanks." Gun Tank Type 1, Ho-ni, had a simple open top compartment with a Type 90 75mm gun rather than the Chi-ha's turret. This was a medium velocity field gun adapted for AFV use and with performance comparable to that of the American Sherman tank's 75mm gun. The crew of five was protected by the 50mm armored front shield. A 170hp V12 diesel engine meant the 15.9 ton tank was capable of a top speed of 38 km/h. Despite the poor crew protection, the conversion was inexpensive and simple, and gave the Japanese Army an AFV that was theoretically capable of combating the Sherman tank. These tanks first saw action in the Philippines in 1944.

Der erfolgreichste und fast überall eingesetzte japanische Tank im 2. WW war der Type 97 Medium Tank Chi-ha.

Er löste den seit 1920 eingesetzten Type 89 1937 ab.

Der Type 89 war durch westliche Entwürfe beeinflusst, hatte ähnliches Aussehen wie der Renault NC und des Vickers Medium C. Bereits 1935 wurde an der Verbesserung gearbeitet unter Verwendung hauptsächlich britischer Ideen. Dies war bevor der deutsche mittlere Kampfwagen erschien.

Der neue Japaner hatte die gleiche Feuerkraft wie der brit. A 6 (bekannt als "16 Tonner"), Gewicht ca 15 to und Geschwindigkeit ca 35 kmh.

Die Kanone hatte 57 mm (der A 6 nur 47 mm) Um die Kosten zu senken, wurden einige Vereinfachungen ausgeführt, zur Senkung des Gewichtes wurden Winkelachsen und Tragrollen entworfen. Selbsttragende Wanne geschweisster und genieteter Konstruktion mit seitlichen Schwimmerstützen waren unter anderem der Zeit voraus. Max. Panzerung war 25 mm, der Heck-

motor war luftgekühlt und wurde mit Diesel gefahren.

Im 2. WW fielen die Japaner mit der Weiterentwicklung von Panzerfahrzeugen ab - das zur Verfügung stehende Material konnte Erfolge vorweisen - und die Hauptproduktion wurde auf Kanonen, Flugzeuge und Kriegsschiffe eingestellt.

Als die Alliierten im Pacific und Südostasien zurückschlugen - mit ungeheuer überlegenen Panzern - konnten die Japaner nur versuchen, ihre unterlegenen Panzerkraftwagen zu verstärken.

Um den Medium Tank aufzumöbeln wurden.

einige Selbstfahrlafetten auf dem Chassis des Type 97 Chi-ha-bekannt als Kanonenpanzer - produziert.

Anstelle des Turmes wurde ein Frontschild angebracht, die Kanone 90 - 75 mm aufmontiert.

Dieses neue Fahrzeug wurde den Panzerkampfwagen zugeordnet und war in Ausdauer mit der 75 mm Kanone des Sherman der US vergleichbar.

Die Frontpanzerung hatte 50 mm, Besatzung 5 Mann. V-12 Diesel Motor mit 170 PS bei 2000 rpm und Höchstgeschwindigkeit 38 kmh Gewicht ca 16 to.

Diese Umwandlung war sehr billig und einfach, gab aber der Besatzung wenig Schutz.

Trotzdem war dieser Japaner in der Lage, den Sherman auszuknocken.

Der erste Einsatz war 1944 auf den Philippinen.



★ Study the instructions before you start assembly. Make sure of parts shape and area to be cemented before you apply cement.

★ You will need a sharp knife, a screwdriver, a pair of tweezers and a file.

■ This mark shows the colour. This part should be painted.

■ This mark shows the colour. This part should be painted.

★ Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung studieren. Die Teile nach Bauabschnitten zusammenbauen. Teile nicht vom Spritzling brechen - abschneiden oder abwickeln, vor Kleben zusammenhalten-auf Passung achten.

★ Nicht zuviel Klebstoff verwenden. Kleine Teile mit Pinzette halten.

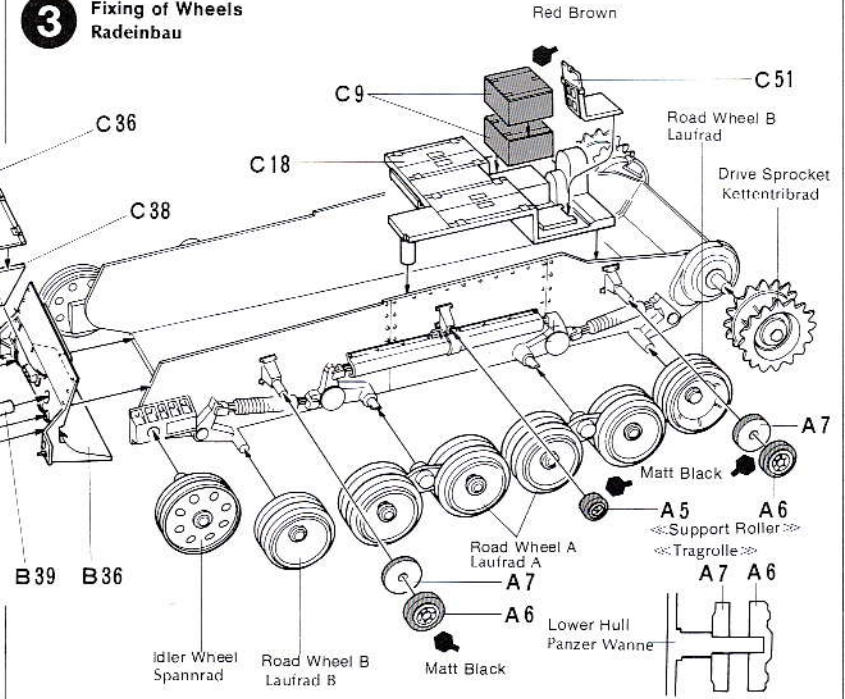
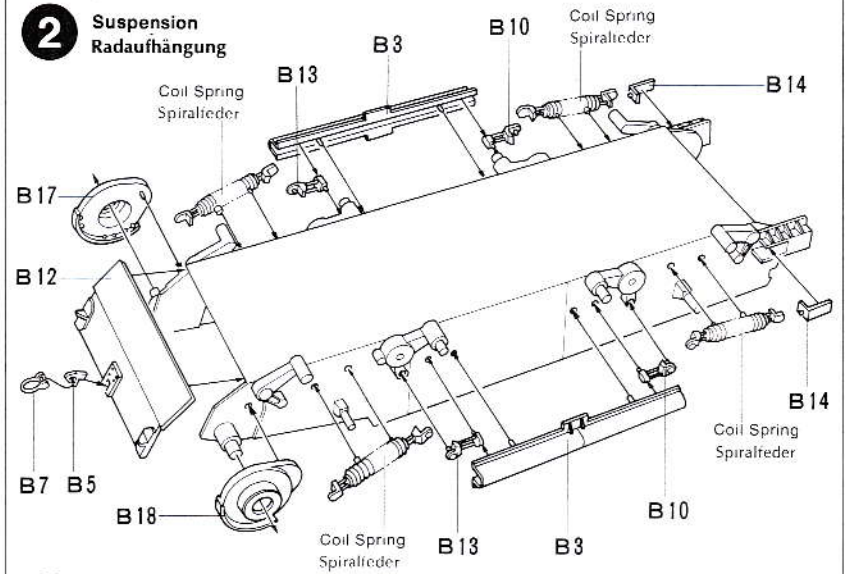
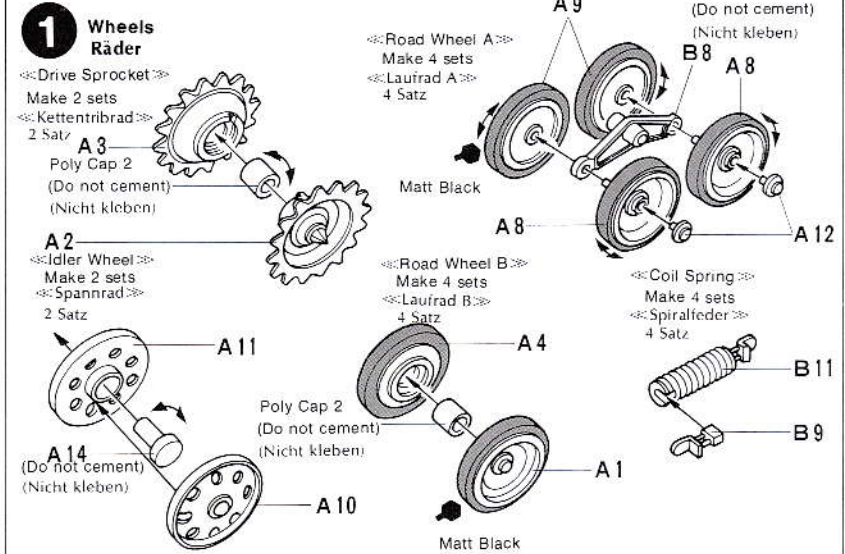
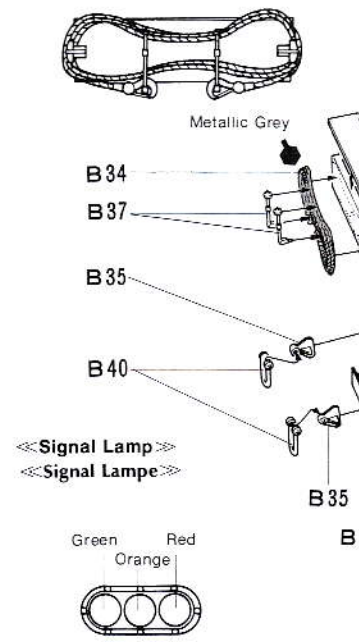
★ Abziehbilder vorsichtig im Wasser abschieben, auf richtigen Sitz achten und gut trocknen.

3 Fixing of Wheels Radeinbau

Fit Drive Wheels and Road Wheels B in place without using cement. Cement other parts as shown in the figure. Fix Number Plate B38 as shown in the figure after the slide mark has been applied to it. Slide marks should be applied after their margin has been cut off with scissors, etc.

Alle Räder werden nur aufgesteckt. Radaufhängung einkleben. Auf Schild B38 erst Abziehbild anbringen und dann einkleben

- Wire Rope Drahtseiles



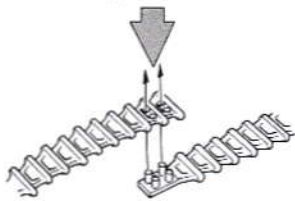
4 Upper Hull Parts A

Deckaufbauten A

Track

Ketten

★Heat.
★Erhitzen.



★Be careful not to burn.
★Achtung, nicht verbrennen!

If track breaks, strengthen with staples or thread.

Bei Kettenbruch mit Heftklammern oder Draht flicken.

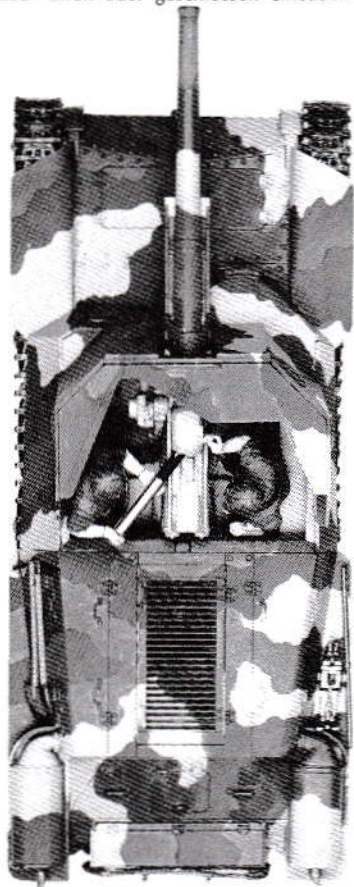


5 Upper Hull Parts B

Dekaufbauten B

Fix B32 in either open or closed position.

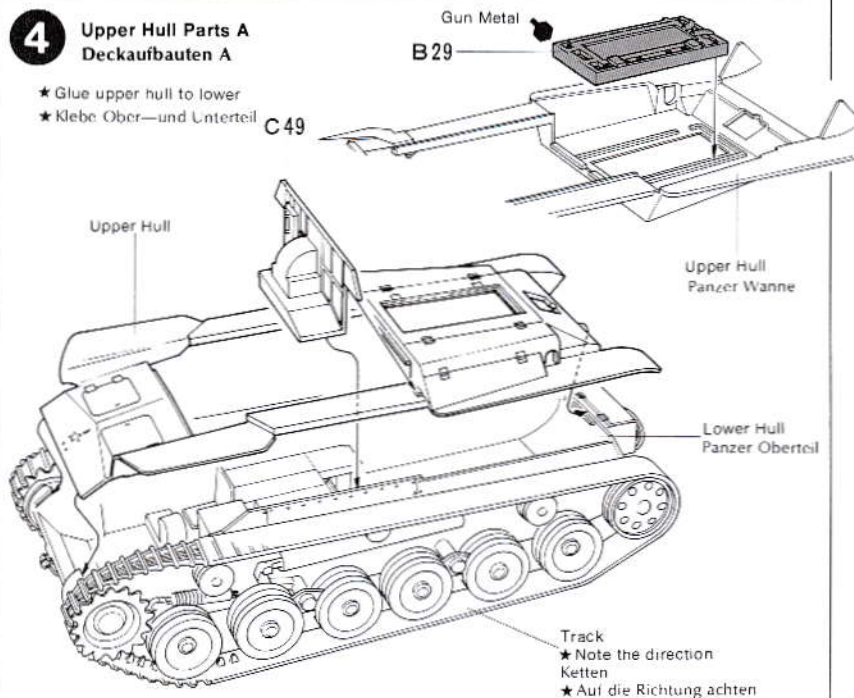
B32—offen oder geschlossen einbauen



4 Upper Hull Parts A

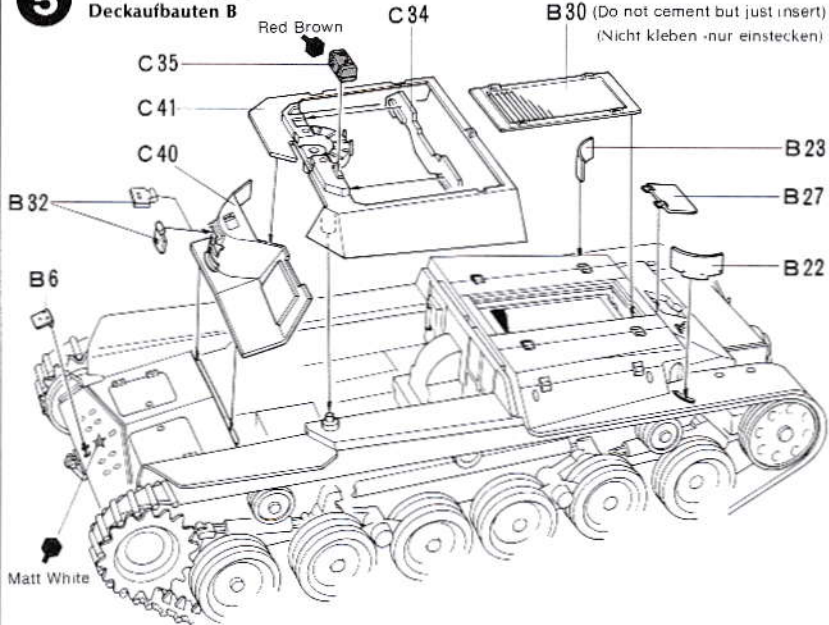
Deckaufbauten A

★Glue upper hull to lower
★Klebe Ober—und Unterteil

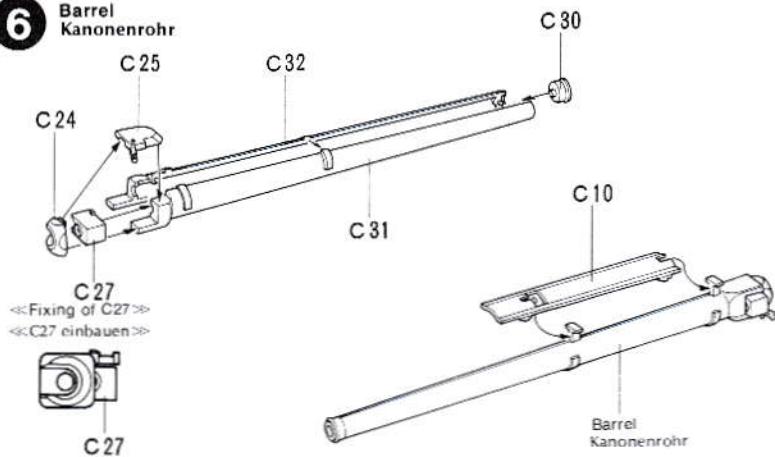


5 Upper Hull Parts B

Deckaufbauten B



6 Barrel Kanonenrohr

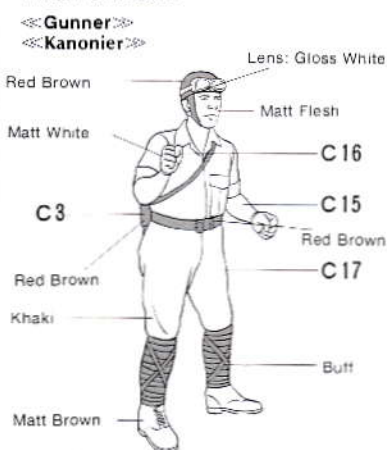


★Fixing of C27
★C27 einbauen

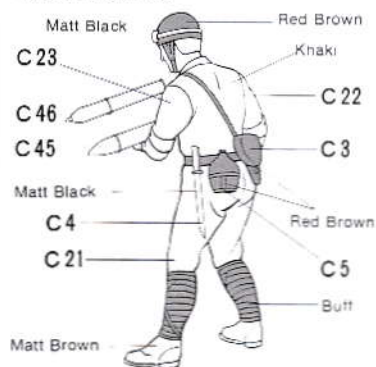
8 <<Gun A>>
<<Kanone A>>

Barrel and Recuperator: Do not cement
Kanonenrohr und Vorholer: Nicht kleben

<<Figure>>
<<Männchenbau>>



<<Loader>>
<<Ladekanonier>>

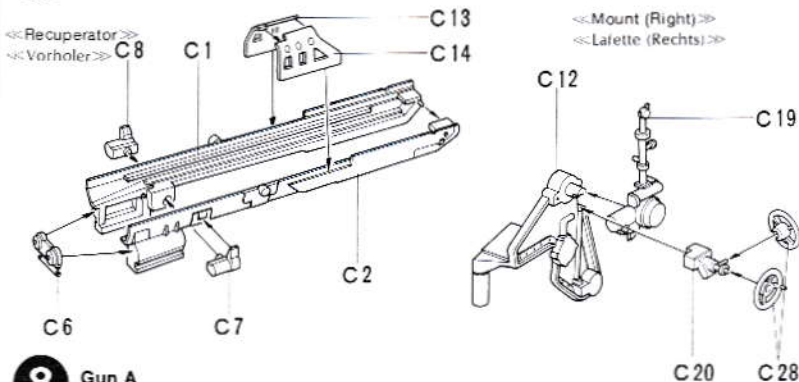


<<Shell>>
<<Geschoss>>

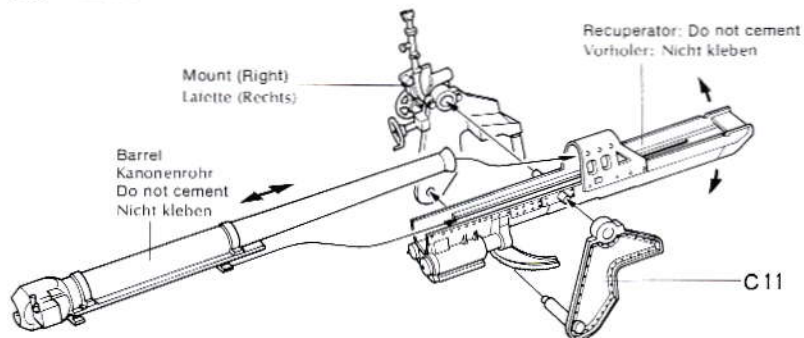


Select either C45 or C46
Entweder für C45 oder C46

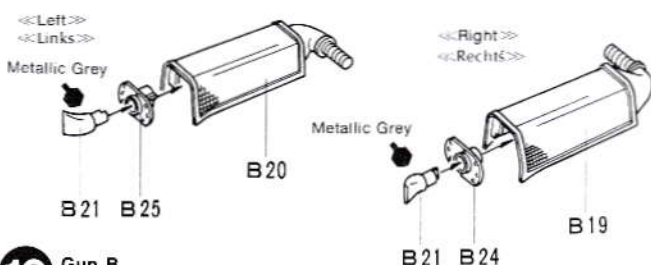
7 Mount
Lafette



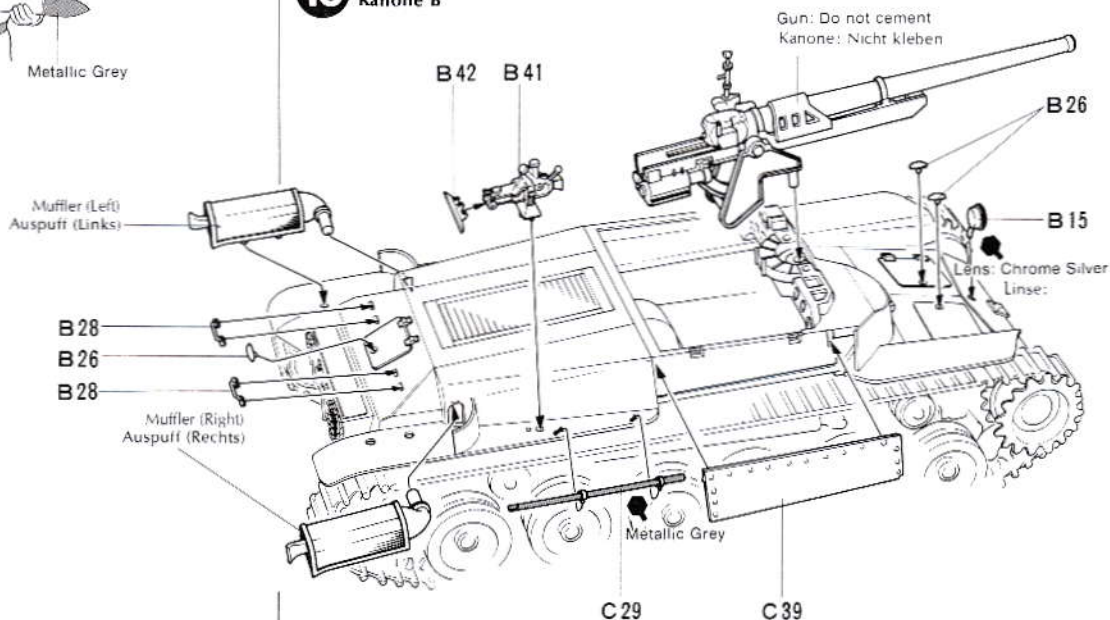
8 Gun A
Kanone A



9 Muffler
Auspuff

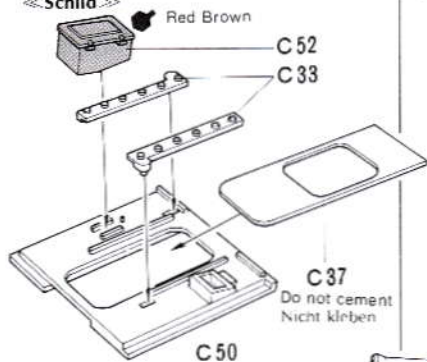


10 Gun B
Kanone B



11 Completion
Endmontage

Shield
Schild



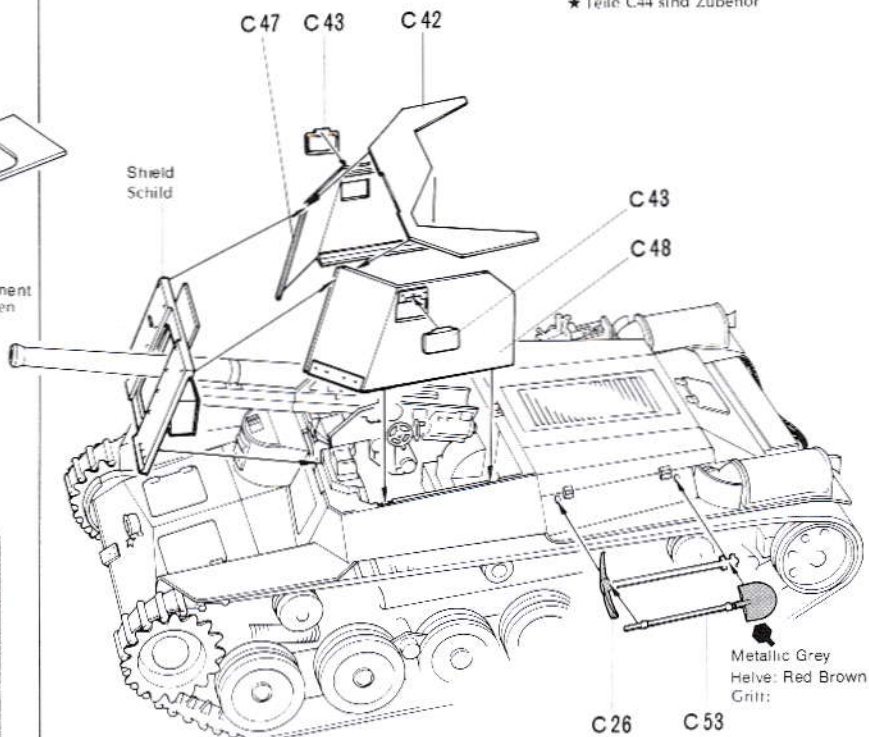
★ First fix C33
★ Erst C33 einbauen

Figure
Figur



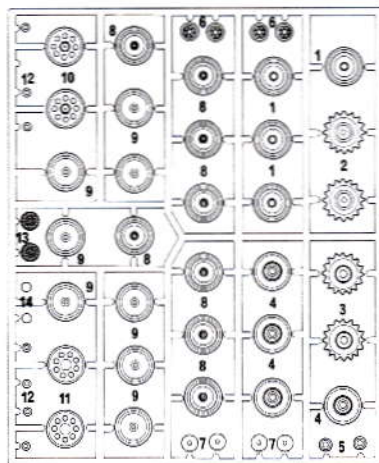
11 Completion
Endmontage

★ Parts C44 are accessory parts
★ Teile C44 sind Zubehör



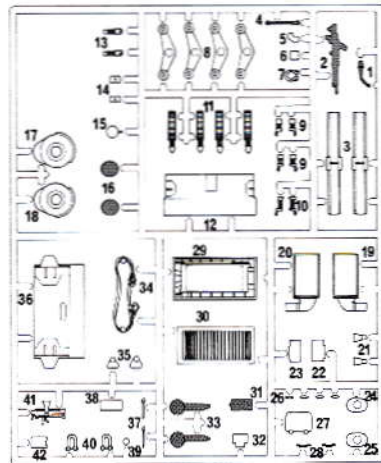
A Parts

Unnecessary part: A13
Unnötig Teil



B Parts

Unnecessary part: B 1.2.4.16.31.33
Unnötig Teil



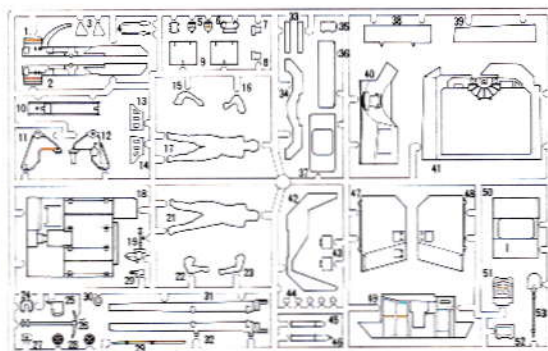
C Parts

Parts C44 are accessory parts
Teile C44 sind Zubehör

Poly Cap



Part 1 is unnecessary part
Teil 1 ist unnötig



PAINTING



APPLYING DECALS

◀◀Painting of the Type 1 Ho-ni▶▶

Type 1 Ho-Ni Type 1 self-propelled 75mm gun tanks, which were introduced during the latter stages of WWII, were usually painted in a unique 3-tone cloud camouflage pattern. The open top crew compartment interior was painted in a Khaki (Earth) color, which is believed to be also the base hull color. The cloud camouflage of Dark Green and Red Brown was then applied over it in patterns which matched local battlefield environments. This camouflage pattern usually also extended to the wheels as well, but some vehicles may have been painted in overall Khaki.

◀◀Bemalung des Type 1 Ho-ni▶▶

Japanische 75mm Selbstfahrlafette hatten einheitliche Tarnung: dark green, earth und Dark Red Brown wurde dann aufgemalt.

◀◀Colour to be used▶▶

- Matt Black
- Matt Brown
- Metallic Grey
- Dark Green
- Red Brown
- Chrome Silver
- Buff
- Khaki
- Gold
- Red Brown
- Matt Flesh
- Dark Red Brown

◀◀Applying Decals▶▶

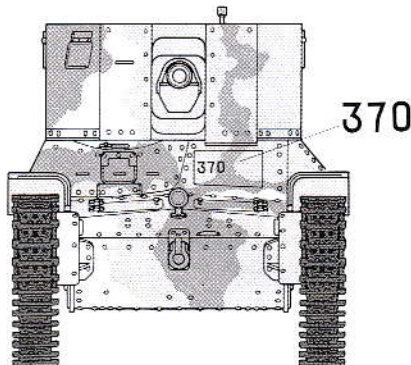
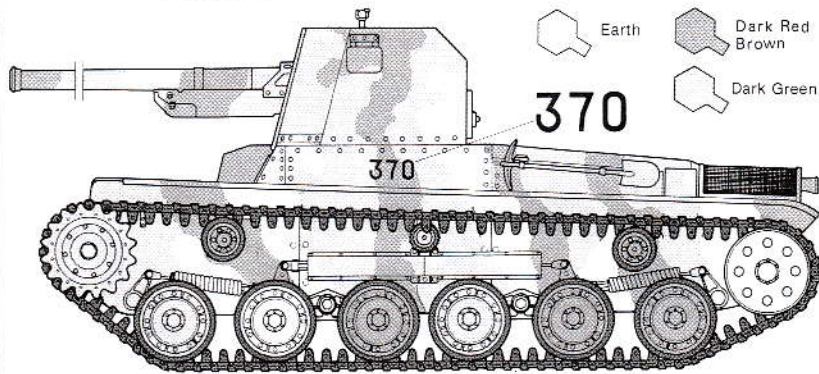
◀◀Abziehbilder▶▶

When applying Decal, refer to the figure on the right for this.

Beachten Sie beim bauen das Bild

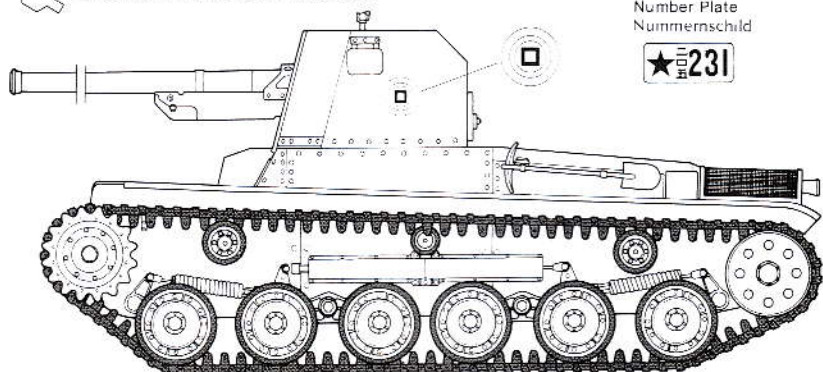
◀◀Painting and Marking of 75mm Gun Tank Type 1 Ho-ni▶▶

Vehicle of Field Artillery School



Vehicle of the 2nd Company, 2nd Artillery Regiment, 2nd Tank Division

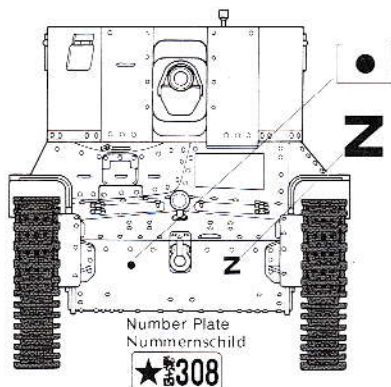
Camouflage Painting used three colours



Number Plate
Nummernschild

Vehicle of 4th Platoon, 14th Tank Regiment.

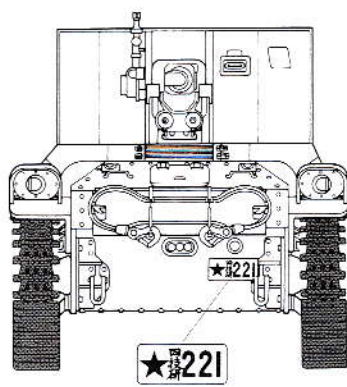
Camouflage Painting used three colours



Number Plate
Nummernschild

Vehicle of the 4th Army Technical Laboratory

Camouflage Painting used three colours



Number Plate
Nummernschild