

L.R.D.G. Command Car

30cwt TRUCK



1/35 MILITARY MINIATURE SERIES



The military value of motor vehicles in desert terrain had been proved to some extent during World War I. British Forces had used such vehicles as Rolls-Royce Armoured cars and Ford Model T light trucks with great success. One British staff officer who was greatly influenced was Archibald Wavell, and when he became one of the British Armies' senior generals in the late 1930s he was receptive to ideas using small motorised units. In October, 1935 Lieutenant Fox Davies of the Durham Light Infantry wrote to General Wavell and suggested using 'guerilla' type troops to operate behind the enemy lines. Wavell thought 'motor guerillas' would be a good idea, and in 1936 he had Fox Davies placed in command of a Unit which was sent behind the 'enemy lines' - with great success - in a military exercise. A British group of explorers, led by R. A. Bagnold, made many expeditions into the desert in the late 1930s from Egypt, studying the desert and its characteristics, and perfected ways of navigating across the vast desert wastes like a mariner at sea. In 1940 Italy declared war on Great Britain, and the Italian forces in Libya posed an immediate potential threat to the British in Egypt, and to the Suez Canal the 'gateway' to the East. General Wavell was the British Commander-in-Chief in Egypt at the time, and he took R. A. Bagnold into the Army as an officer and gave him the job of forming a motor patrol. The LRDG was very much like a 'private army', formed to meet the peculiar conditions of desert warfare. Major Bagnold (as he then was) acquired suitable vehicles, and the Chevrolet 15 cwt truck used by the Egyptian Army suited his needs. This was a standard 'platoon' truck on a Canadian-built Chevrolet chassis, fitted with desert tyres and with an open body big enough to hold the stores and equipment needed for long trips into the desert. For desert operations with a very heavy load, they had extra leaves inserted into the springs, desert tyres, wireless, and a condenser fitted on the running board and connected to the radiator to conserve cooling water. Doors and door pillars were removed, extra spare wheels fitted, and pintle mounts were added for machine guns and antitank rifles. The load carried might be up to two tons, consisting of food, fuel, ammunition, water and explosives for demolition

work. Sand-mats of canvas and steel sand channels were carried to assist vehicles through the many shifting sands and dunes. A sun compass was usually carried on the dashboard - Bagnolds' invention and theodolites and sextants were used to fix positions. The Long Range Desert Groups' task for most of the time was - watching, waiting, plotting enemy movements and reporting back by radio. The LRDG took delivery of new vehicles in May 1942, namely 30 cwt types with military general service steel bodies. These were sturdier than the original type of vehicle and more capacious. Built by Chevrolet (Canada) these were simply a desert service version of the standard production Chevrolet types. Because the LRDG was made up of volunteers it never really had regimental status. The men wore whatever clothes were comfortable. Beards and other non-regulation military practices were common, adding much to the 'piratical' flavour and swash-buckling image of the LRDG Force.

Vehicle Data

Chevrolet 30 cwt 4 × 2 General Service Lorry.

Wheelbase: 134 inches.

Net Weight: 6,540 lbs.

Engine: 6 cylinder petrol of 235.5 cu.in. capacity, 80 BHP at 3,100 rpm.

Gears: 4 forward, 1 reverse.

Tyres: 10.50 × 16 Runflat type.

Der militärische Einsatz von Kraftfahrzeugen in der Wüste wurde bereits im 1. WW erkannt.

Mit grossem Erfolg setzten die Briten Rolls-Royce und auch Ford Model T als leichte Lastkraftwagen mit Panzerung ein.

Sehr beeindruckt davon war der Stabsoffizier Archibald Wavell und als er Ende der 30er Jahre General wurde, war er für die Idee empfänglich, kleine motorisierte Einheiten, in Einsatz zu bringen. Im Oktober 1935 schrieb bereits der Leutnant Fox Davies der Durham Light Infantry an den General und schlug vor, Guerillakämpfer hinter die Fronten zu bringen.

Lt. Davies bekam das erste Kommando und in einer militärischen Übung zeigte sich der grosse Erfolg. Ende 1930 machte der bekannte Forscher R.A. Bagnold viele Expeditionen in die Wüste und entdeckte neue Wege der Navigation - äh-

lich der, der Seeleute. 1940 erklärte Italien den Krieg gegen England mit einem schnellen Vormarsch aus Libyen nach Ägypten, in Richtung Suezkanal.

Oberbefehlshaber in Ägypten war der General Wavell. Bagnold wurde als Offizier verpflichtet und bekam den Auftrag, eine motorisierte Patrouillenabteilung aufzubauen - das L.R.D.G. (Long Range Desert Group) Dieses L.R.D.G. war ähnlich einer Privatarmee, speziell für den Einsatz in der Wüste - hinter der Front. Major Bagnold verlangte ein Fahrzeug und der Chevrolet 15 cwt Truck der Armee entsprach seinen Vorstellungen. Dieses in Kanada gebaute Fahrzeug war ein Standard Truck, mit Wüstenreifen und offenem Laderaum, gross genug für die benötigte Ausrüstung. Für die schweren Lasten wurden Zusatzblätter in die Federung eingebaut, Funk und Radiogerät, Zusatztanks für Wasser auf den Trittbrettern, Türen entfernt und Ersatzreifen angebracht, Drehzapfen für MG und Panzerbüchsen, Sandmatten und Sandbleche. Die Verpflegung, Munition, Wasser und Sprengmaterialien etc. hatten ein Gewicht von über 2 Tonnen.

Bagnolds Erfindung - ein Sonnenkompass, Höhenwinkel-Messgerät und Sextanten zur Standortbestimmung waren ebenfalls in diesem Fahrzeug eingebaut. Der Einsatz der LRDG war meistens das Beobachten und Erkundigungen des Feindes, Anschläge auf feindliche Basen und Mitteilung der Berichte an das Armeekommando durch Funk. 1942 im Mai kamen neue Fahrzeuge zum Einsatz, 30 cwt, besser ausgestattet und grossräumiger, auf Grund der bisherigen Erfahrungen, unter Verwendung der in Kanada gebauten Standard Trucks, von Chevrolet.

Das LRDG bestand nur aus Freiwilligen und hatte keinerlei militärisches Aussehen. Die Männer trugen Kleidung wie immer sie es für notwendig befanden - also keine Uniformen - dafür aber Bärte wie Seeräuber. Daten Chevrolet 30 cwt 4 × 2 General Service Lorry Radstand 340 cm, Nettogewicht 2966 Kilo Motor 6 Zylinder Benzin, 3,86 cc, 80 BHP bei 3100 rpm, 4 Vorwärts- 1 Rückwärtsgang, Reifen 10,50 × 16 Runflat.

READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

ERST LESEN — DANN BAUEN.



★ Study the instructions and photographs before commencing assembly.
 ★ You will need a sharp knife, a pair of pliers, a file, and a pair of tweezers.

☛ This mark shows the colour this part should be painted. See also page 6

★ Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung Studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.
 ★ Kleine Teile hält man mit Pinzette fest.

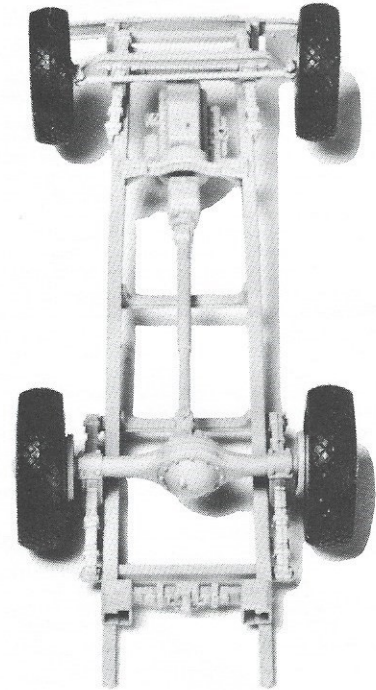
☛ Zeichen für Bemalung.

2 <<Wheels>>
 <<Räder>>

C45, D2 and C16 are designed to rotate.
 Do not cement.
 C45, D2 und C16 sind drehbar. Nicht kleben.

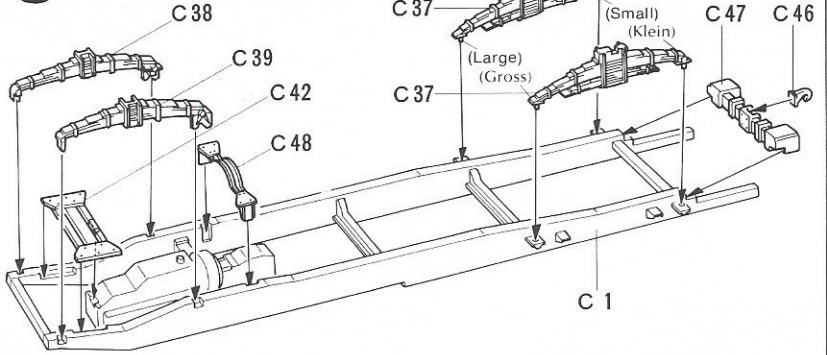
3 <<Front Axle>>
 <<Vorderrad Radachse>>

C26 and C27 are movable. Do not cement.
 Teile C26 und C27 sind beweglich.
 Nicht kleben

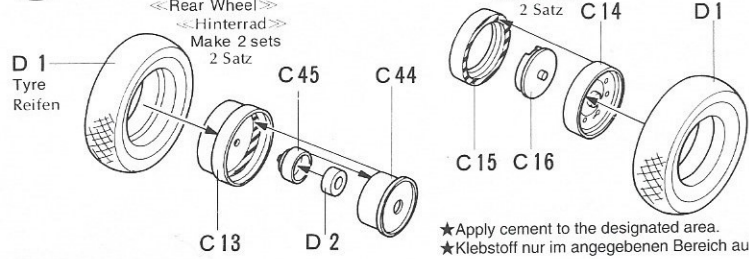


1 Fixing of Suspension
 Einbau der Radaufhängung

Make sure the size of edges of Leaf Springs

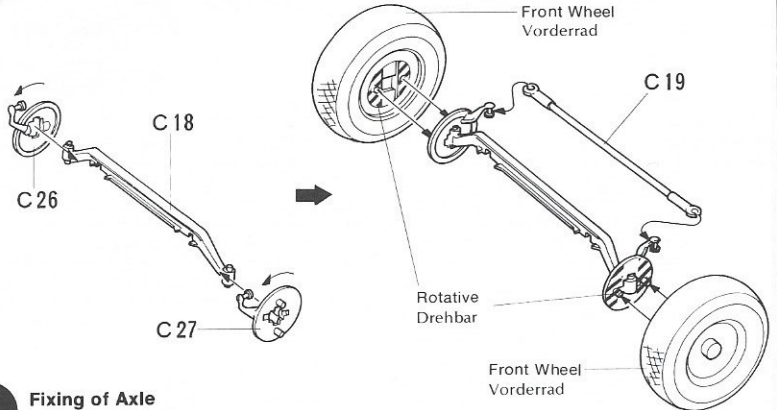


2 Construction of Wheels
 Zusammenbau der Räder

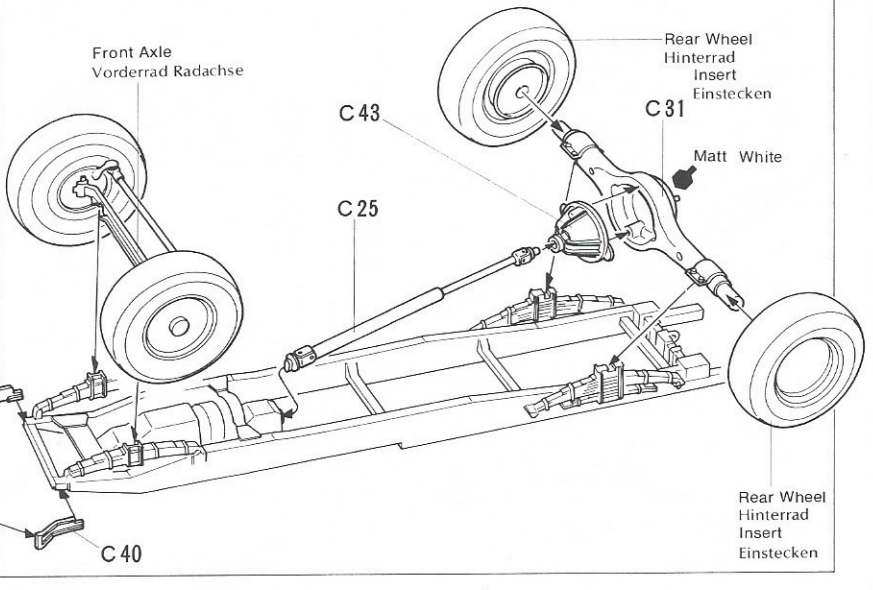


★ Apply cement to the designated area.
 ★ Klebstoff nur im angegebenen Bereich auftragen.

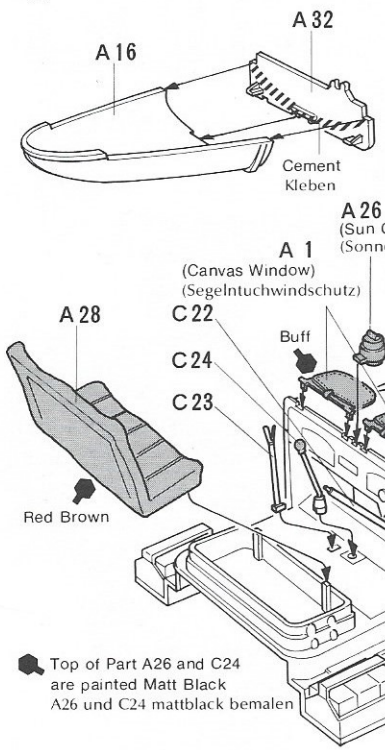
3 Front Axle
 Vorderrad Radachse



4 Fixing of Axle
 Radachsen

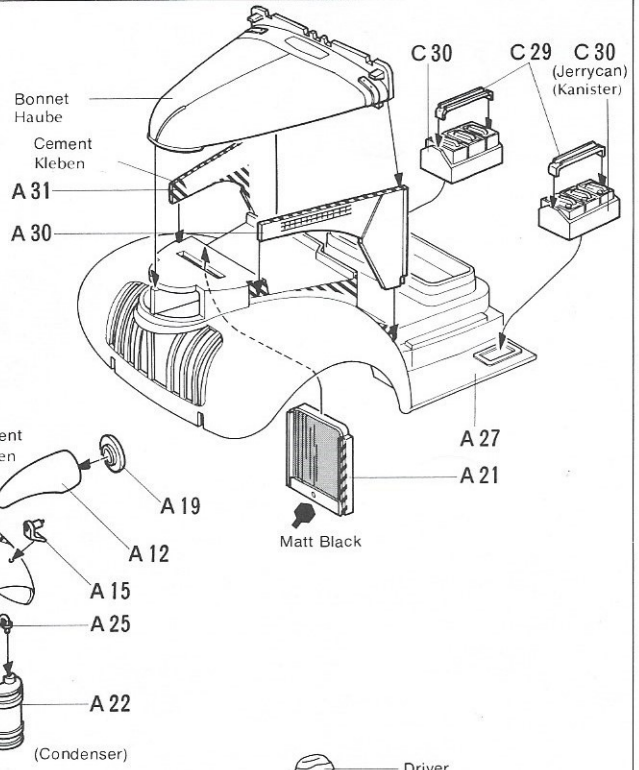


5 <<Bonnet>>
<<Haube>>



Top of Part A26 and C24 are painted Matt Black
A26 und C24 mattblack bemalen

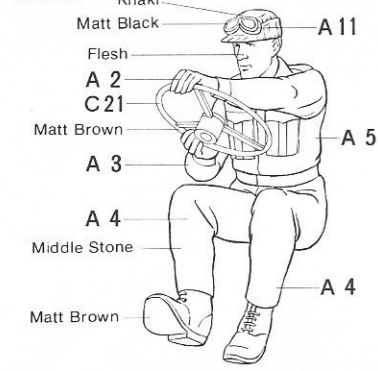
5 Bonnet
Haube



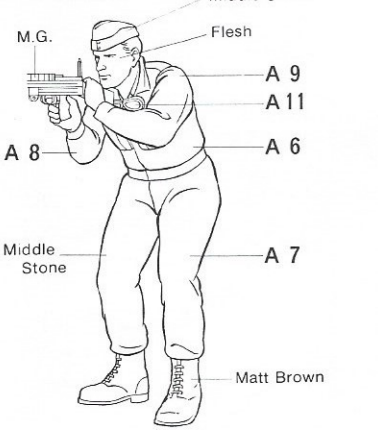
6 <<Cockpit>>
<<Fahrersitz>>

<<Construction of Figure>>
<<Männchenbau>>

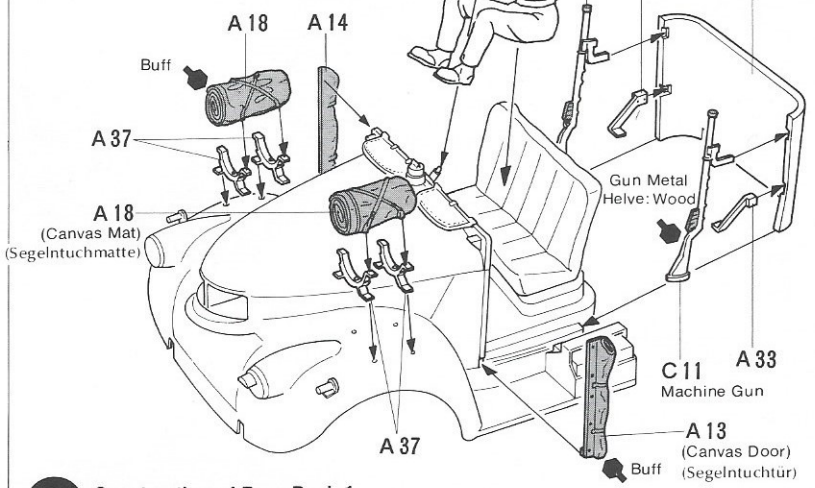
<<Driver>>
<<Fahrer>>



<<Navigator>>
<<Seefahrer>>

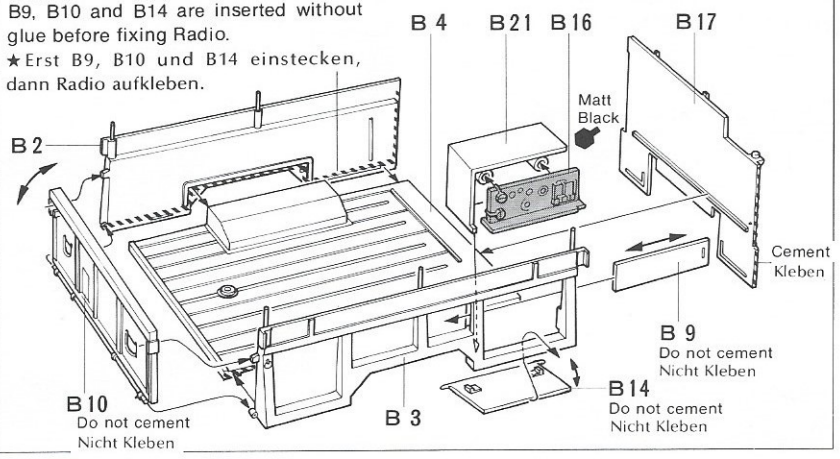


6 Cockpit
Fahrersitz



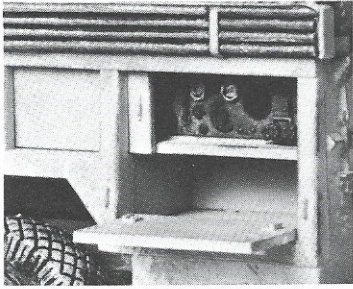
7 Construction of Rear Deck 1
Bau des Fahrzeughecks 1

B9, B10 and B14 are inserted without glue before fixing Radio.
★ Erst B9, B10 und B14 einstecken, dann Radio aufkleben.

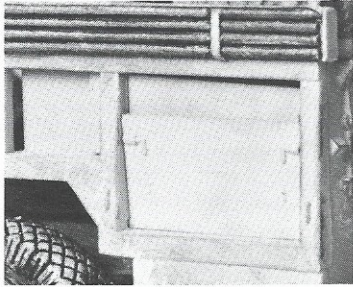


8 << Construction of Rear Deck 2 >>
 << Bau des Fahrzeughecks 2 >>

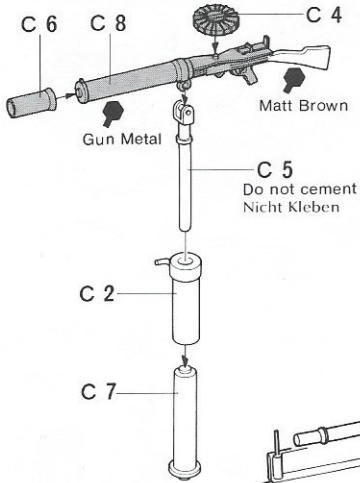
Radio (Open position)



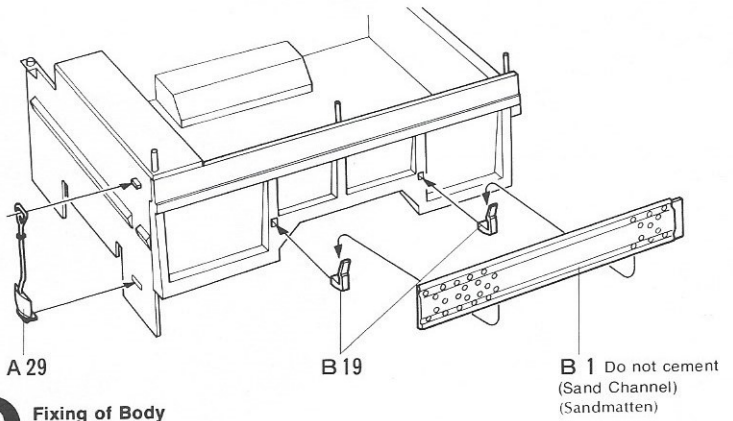
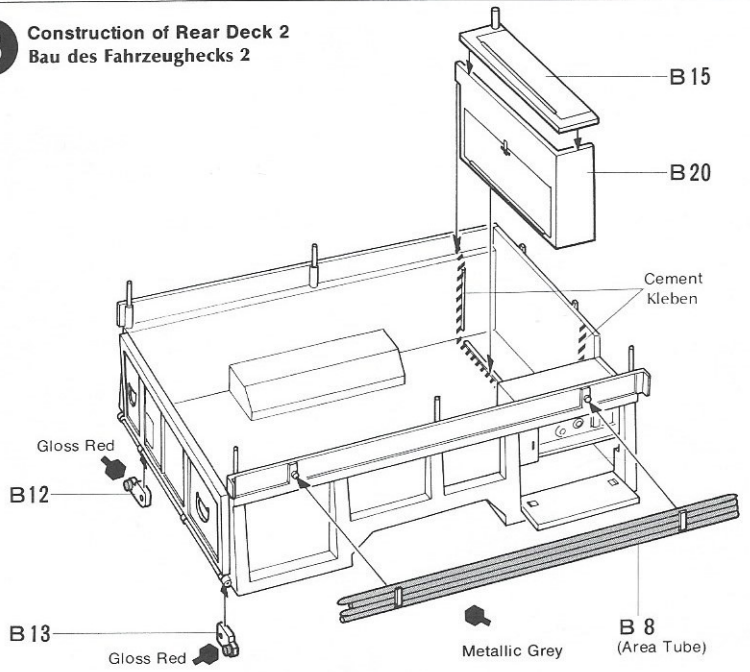
Radio (Closed position)



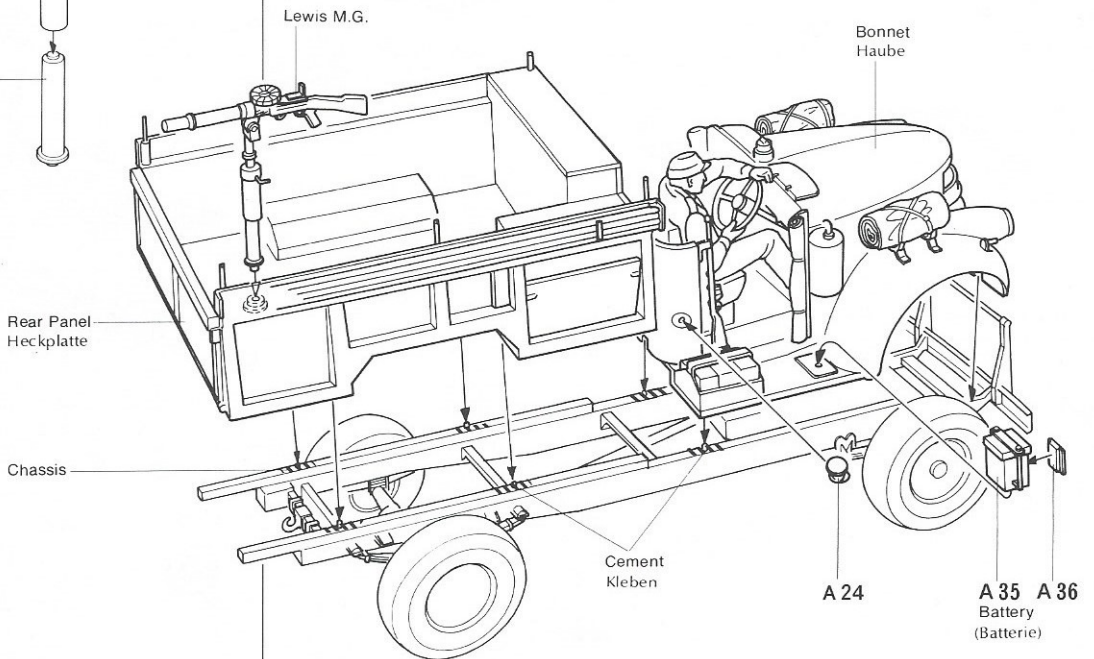
<< Machine Gun >>
 << Maschinengewehr >>



8 Construction of Rear Deck 2
 Bau des Fahrzeughecks 2



9 Fixing of Body
 << Einbau der Aufbauten >>



11 <<Fixing of Accessory Parts>> <<Zubehör>>

Fixing of Accessory Parts may be done with reference to the photographs and your additional material or your preference.

Zubehör kann wie im Bild gezeigt eingebaut werden

<<Boys AT Rifle>>



<<Spare Wheel>>

<<Ersatrad>>

D 1 C 17



<<Water Tank>>

<<Wasserkasten>>

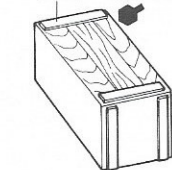
C 33



<<Wood Box>>

<<Kasten>>

C 34



<<Marine Sack>>

<<Sack>>

C 36



<<Sleeping Bag>>

<<Schlafsack>>

C 35



<<Water Canteen>>

<<Feldflasche>>

B 7



<<Helmet>>

<<Helm>>

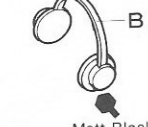
A 10



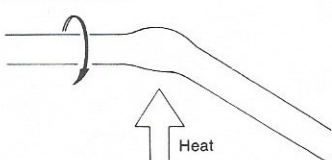
<<Receiver>>

<<Hörer>>

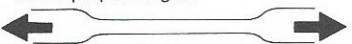
B 18



<<How to make Antenna>> <<Antennenbau>>

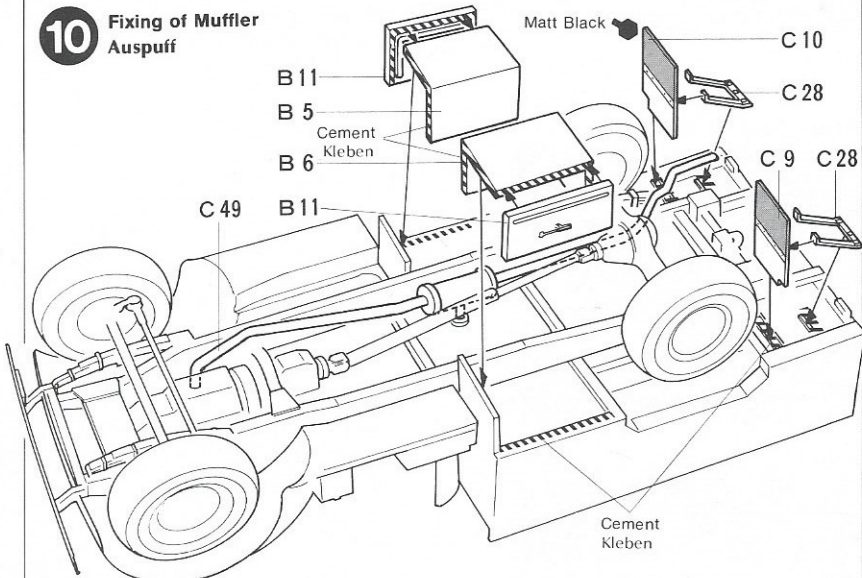


Heat a length of sprue. When melted a little, stop heating and pull to stretch it. Hold for about 15 seconds to cool and cut to proper length.

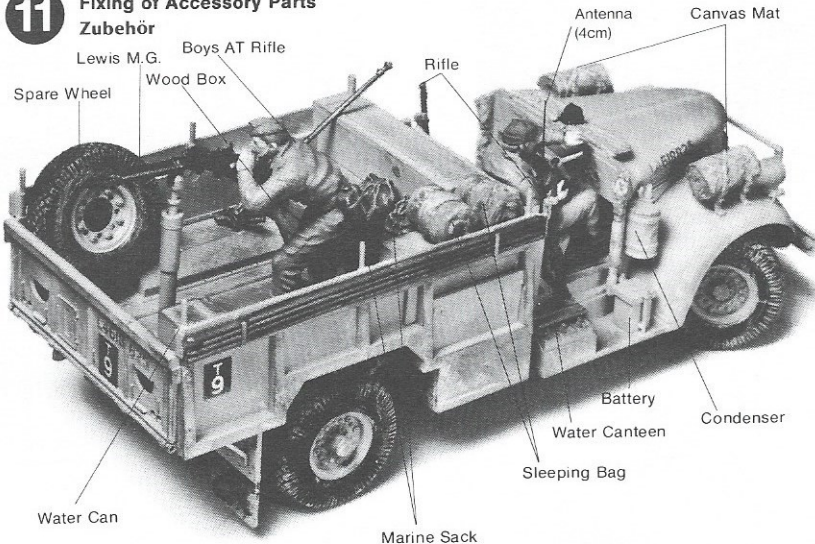


Ein Stück vom Spritzling über Kerze gerade biegen. Dann in der Mitte im Drehen erhitzen. Wenn Plastik schmilzt, nicht weiter erhitzen und langsam auseinanderziehen.

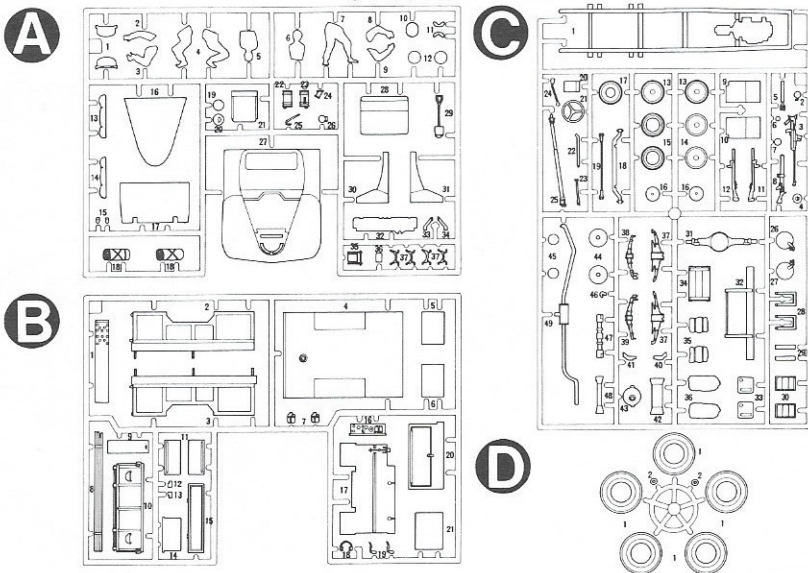
10 Fixing of Muffler Auspuff



11 Fixing of Accessory Parts Zubehör



PARTS



PAINTING



APPLYING DECALS

<<Painting the LRDG Command Car>>

Most LRDG vehicles were normally painted in Desert Yellow. In addition, some vehicles were painted in a reddish "Desert Pink" color to match the light conditions during sunrise and sunset. A few vehicles also featured a camouflage pattern which consisted of Middlestone (Dark Yellow + Flat White) and Light Blue.

<<Lackieranleitung>>

In der Britischen Armee wird die einheitliche Farbe für Militärfahrzeuge verwendet: dunkel grün. Zur Tarnung werden mattschwarze und rotbraune Flecken aufgetragen. Im Wüsteneinsatz wird - pink - verwendet da diese Farbe wesentlich besser als die Farbe - sand - geeignet ist und bei Sonnen Aufgang und Untergang rötlich wirkt. In der Wüste wird auch zur Tarnung schieferblau auf mittelsteingrau verwendet.

<<Colour to be used>>

<<Farben>>

- Matt Black
- Matt White
- Light Blue
- Khaki
- Buff
- Desert Yellow
- Dark Yellow
- Red Brown
- Gun Metal
- Middle Stone
- Metallic Grey

<<Markings for LRDG Command Car>>

<<Markierung>>

Applying decals refer to the figure on the right for this.

Abziehbild: Siehe Zeichnung



Tamiya Acrylic Paints

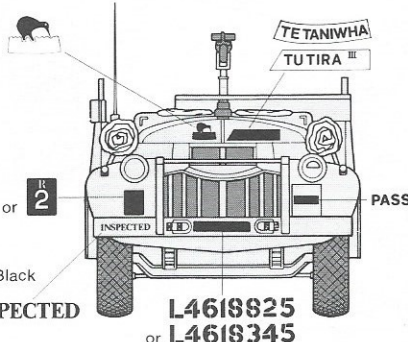
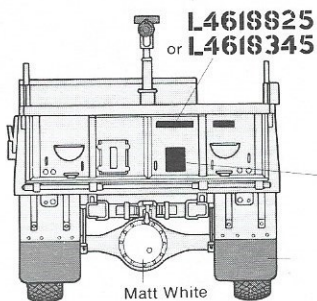
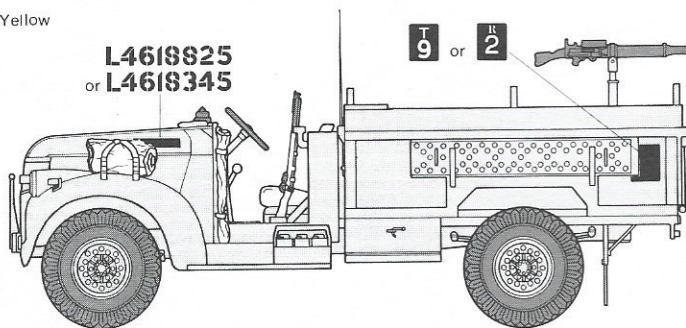
Need precise colour matching? Try the new Tamiya acrylic paints. Engineered by modelers for modeler's use. The final cover for the finest models. Insist on Tamiya for perfect results.

<<Marking of L.R.D.G.>>



Desert Yellow

L4618925
or L4618345



<<Camouflage painting of L.R.D.G.>>

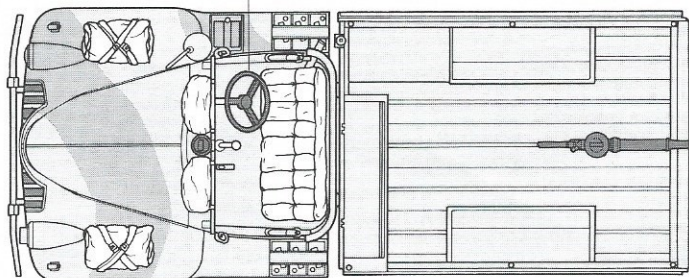
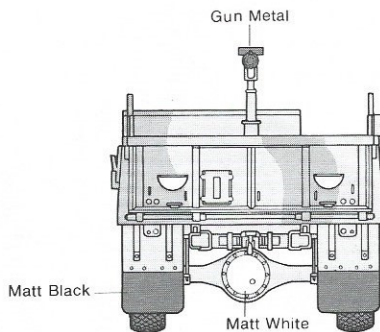
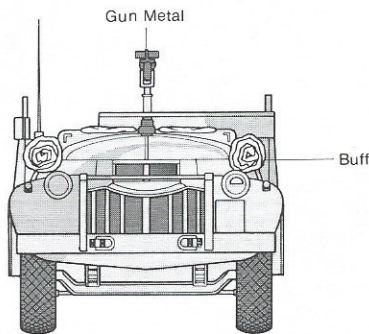
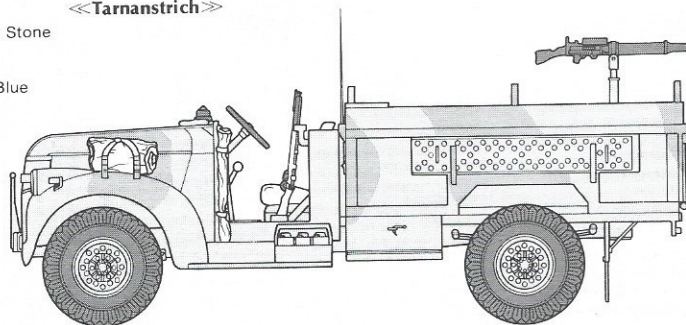
<<Tarnanstrich>>



Middle Stone

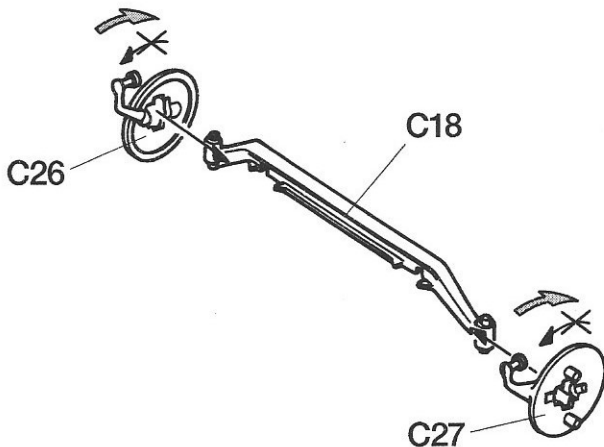


Light Blue



《訂正 / CORRECTION》

P2、③で組み立てで誤りがあります。以下のように訂正をお願いします。
Follow this instruction in place of the corresponding section in step ③ on P.2.



BRITISH LRDG COMMAND CAR

NORTH AFRICA (w/7 FIGURES)

1/35 ミリタリーコレクション
イギリス LRDG コマンドカー
北アフリカ戦線 (人形 7 体付き)

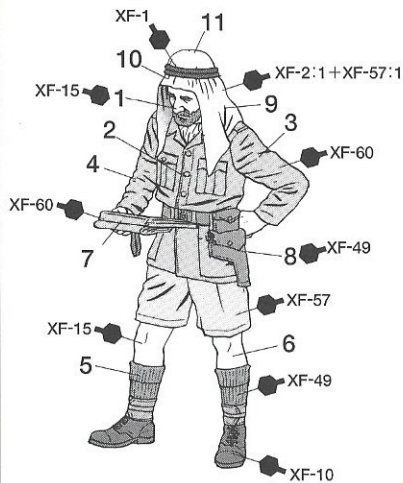
ITEM 32407



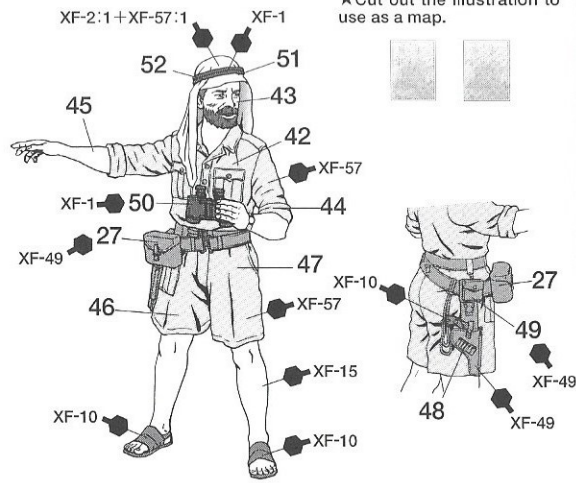
注意 ●このキットは組み立てモデルです。作る前に必ず説明書を最後までお読みください。また小学生などの低年齢の方が組み立てるときは、保護者の方もお読みください。●工具の使用には十分注意してください。特にナイフ、ニッパーなどの刃物によるケガや事故に注意してください。●小さなお子様のいる所での工作はやめてください。小さな部品の飲み込みや、ビニール袋をかぶっての窒息などの危険な状況が考えられます。

CAUTION ●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. ●Children must not be allowed to touch tools or put any parts or packaging material in their mouths.

《将校 A》 Commander A

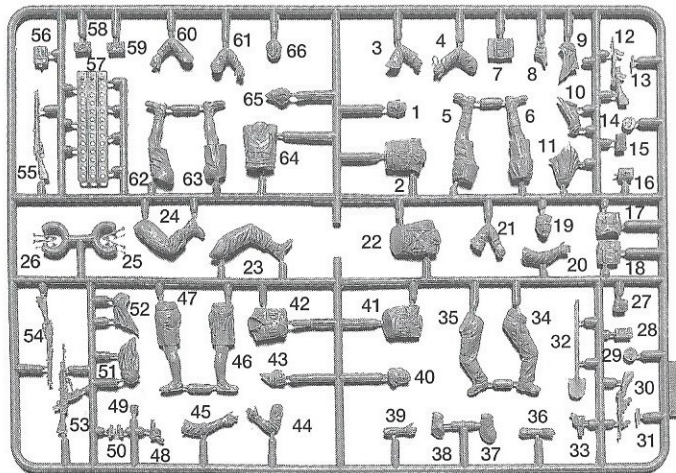
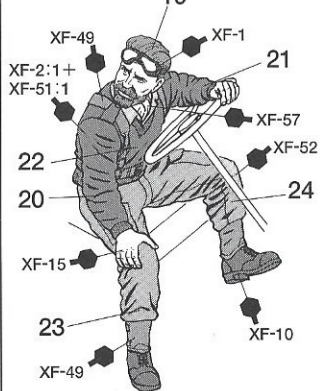


《将校 B》 Commander B



★地図を切り抜いてご使用ください。
★Cut out the illustration to use as a map.

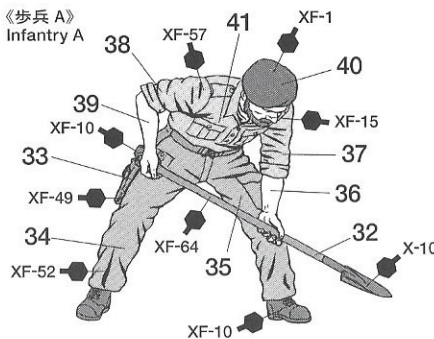
《ドライバー》 Driver



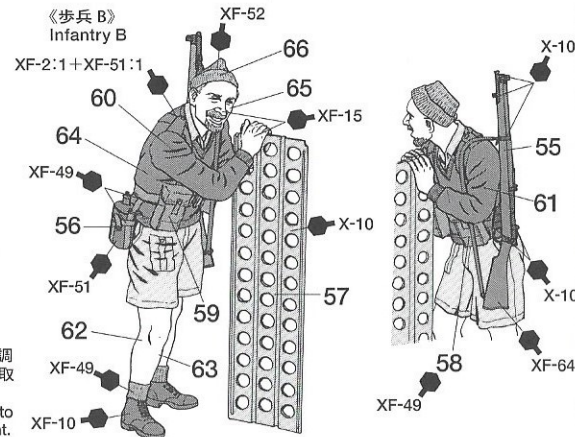
★右の部品表を参考に組み立てます。
★Refer to parts sprue image shown to right.

★このセットには銃や装備品のアクセサリが多く含まれます。余ったアクセサリはジオラマ内に自由に配置してください。
★Use leftover gun and accessory parts as you like.

《歩兵 A》 Infantry A

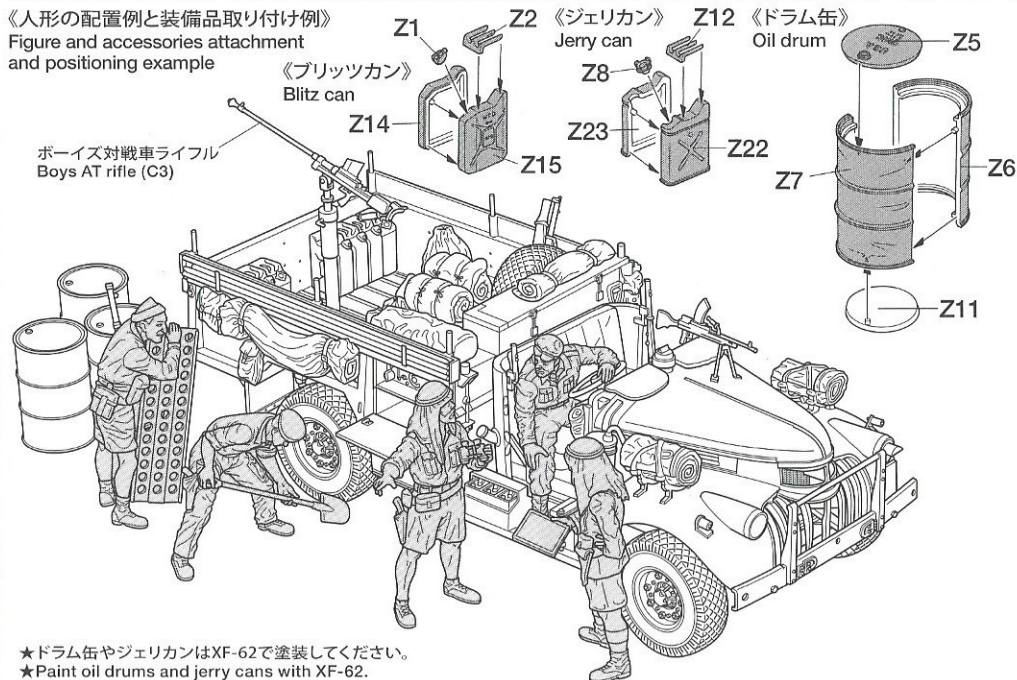


《歩兵 B》 Infantry B



★両腕は接着剤が乾く前にスコップを持つ角度や位置を調整すると良いでしょう。頭部は視線の方向に注意しながら取り付けてください。
★Test fit shovel before arm parts cement has dried, in order to achieve desired angle. Also pay attention to model's line of sight.

《人形の配置例と装備品取り付け例》 Figure and accessories attachment and positioning example



★ドラム缶やジェリカンはXF-62で塗装してください。
★Paint oil drums and jerry cans with XF-62.

《LRDGの編成》ニュージーランドの志願兵を中心に編成されたLRDGは総勢400名を越すことのない少数精鋭部隊でした。1941年当時、LRDGは'S'、'T'、'R'の各偵察隊が所属するA大隊、そして'G'、'H'、'Y'偵察隊が所属するB大隊によって構成されていました。1½tonトラックベースのコマンドカーは1偵察隊につき5~6輛が配備され、各種機銃や対戦車ライフル、捕獲したイタリア軍の20mm機関砲などで重武装が施されています。
《戦場のLRDG》敵戦線後方に入り込んだの偵察や情報収集、また同じく特殊部隊のS.A.Sへの支援などがLRDGの主な任務でしたが、基地や拠点への奇襲攻撃も重要な任務の一つでした。最も知られているのがリビア東部バルカのイタリア軍基地急襲作戦です。この作戦でLRDG部隊は20機以上の航空機を破壊、施設にも大損害を与えたのです。アフリカでの戦闘終結後、LRDGは地中海やイタリアを転戦し、1945年8月に解散しました。

《About the LRDG》An elite unit which numbered fewer than 400, the LRDG was originally largely made up of New Zealand volunteer troops. In 1941, it was composed of 2 squadrons: 'A' Squadron was comprised of the 'S', 'T' and 'R' Patrols, while 'B' Squadron consisted of the 'G', 'H' and 'Y' Patrols. Each patrol was typically issued with five or six command cars which were based on 1 1/2-ton trucks and equipped with weaponry such as machine guns, anti-tank rifles, captured Italian cannons and the like.
《The LRDG in Combat》Mainly assigned scouting and reconnaissance missions behind enemy lines, or support missions for the SAS, the LRDG also occasionally took part in raids such as a daring attack on an Italian airbase in Libya in which LRDG troops destroyed in excess of 20 aircraft. Following the end of the African campaign, LRDG operations moved to the Mediterranean and Italy before its disbandment in August 1945.