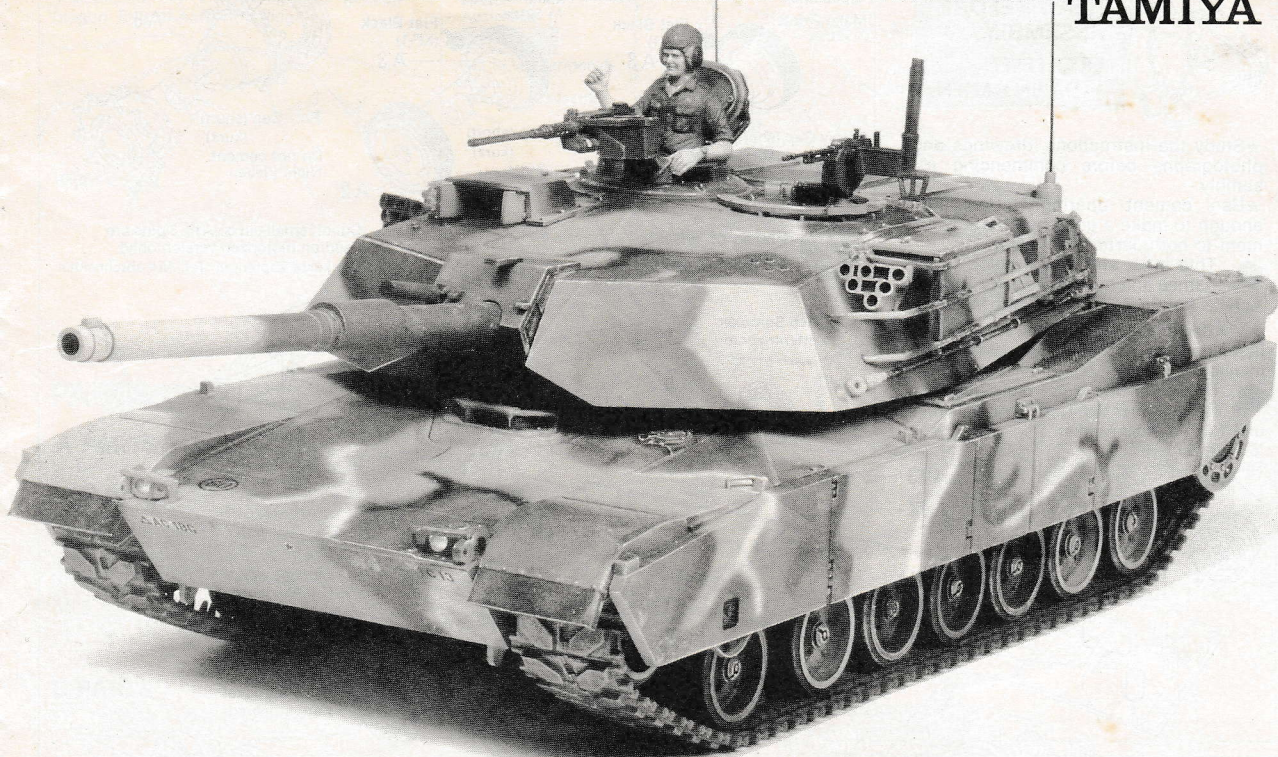


M-1 ABRAMS U.S. M1 ABRAMS MAIN BATTLE TANK



It was realized during the mid 1960's that the U.S. Military would need a new tank to replace the M-60's and M-48's then in service. Replacement of these existing tanks was estimated to be in the early 1980's, and a project was initiated and named MBT-70, (Main Battle Tank-70). After extensive research this project and another called XP-803 were cancelled, and in February 1972, under the direction of General Creighton W. Abrams, a Main Battle Tank Task Force was formed, consisting of armored corps experts and engineers. In January 1973 their final study results were approved and bid requests were sent to General Motors and the Chrysler Corporation in June of 73. In November 1976, Chrysler was named the contract winner, and was issued a request for 11 test tanks. The first tank was unveiled to the public on February 3, 1978, and in early 1979 all eleven tanks had been delivered to various posts around the USA for testing. Production began in February 1980, and it was officially named, and christened by the widow of the late General Abrams.

The M1 tank is a complete change in design from the current line of tanks. It is no longer the bulky shaped, massive appearing vehicle so familiar to historians. The new turret is very angular and squat, yet it has a very roomy interior, and was designed to mount the 105mm or larger gun. Although much still remains classified about this vehicle, it is assumed that it utilizes spaced armor for protection against hollow charges. Three of the four crewmen are located in the turret. Commander, gunner and loader, with the driver located in the center forward part of the hull. The "Abrams" hull is totally different from the M-48 and M-60 hulls. Sides and rear are vertical, with only the front angled to deflect A-T shots. There are no rounded surfaces except for the front fenders, and attached to each side are six armor skirts to protect the suspension system and hull. Each of these plates are hinged at the top to allow upward movement for working on the roadwheels etc. Perhaps the biggest change in the M-1 is the

choice of the power-plant. After considerable thought on the subject, the 1500hp Avco-Lycoming AGT Turbine Engine was selected. Although there have been "teething problems" with this new engine, it is felt that it will provide a much longer service life, lower maintenance, choice of gas; diesel or jet fuels and approximately 1200 hours between overhaul. It has remarkable performance figures and can accelerate the 59 ton M1 from 0 — 20 mph in 6.1 seconds and sustain a 44mph speed on hard surfaced and 35mph on cross country roads. It has approximately three times the durability of existing diesel engines, starts easily, which means it can be shut down to conserve fuel and reduce engine wear. The M-1 uses a laser rangefinder, rather than the usual optical system. In conjunction with the laser unit, a day-night sight and ballistics computer requires that the gunner only sight the target, activate the laser to obtain range, then press the firing switch. The computer will take the wind readings, barrel wear, adjust for elevation and selects the best moment for firing. Estimates on first hit capability is 90%. It also maintains a backup manual sighting system. With production started, and the first shipments made to overseas theatres, the M1 Abrams Main Battle Tanks are sure to become familiar to all involved with military history and modeling.

* * *

Mitte der 60er Jahre wurde erkannt, dass die U.S. Armee einen neuen Panzer benötigen, um die damals im Dienst stehenden M-60 und M-48 zu ersetzen. Der Einsatz des neuen Panzers sollte Anfang der 80er Jahre erfolgen, das Projekt wurde MBT-70 bezeichnet. Nach eingehenden Untersuchungen jedoch wurde dieses Projekt und ein anderes, genannt XP-803 fallen gelassen. Im Februar 1972 wurde unter General Creighton W. Abrams ein aus Experten und Ingenieuren bestehendes Arbeitsteam gegründet. Bereits im Januar 1973 waren die Untersuchungen abgesch-

lossen und General Motors sowie die Chrysler Corporation konnten um Angebote gebeten werden. Im November 1976 bekam dann Chrysler den Zuschlag und Auftrag, 11 Testfahrzeuge zu liefern. Bereits am 3. Februar 1978 konnte das erste Fahrzeug der Öffentlichkeit vorgestellt werden, anfangs 1979 wurden alle 11 Panzer an verschiedene Stellen zur Erprobung ausgeliefert. Die Produktion konnte im Februar 1980 beginnen, wurde offiziell bezeichnet als M1 Abrams und von der Witwe des Generals getauft.

Der M1 Panzer zeigt ein vollkommen anderes Bild als die bisherigen Panzer. Er hat nicht mehr die sperrige, unhandliche und massige Form der alten, gepanzerten Fahrzeuge, trotzdem viel Innenraum und als Bewaffnung war die 105mm oder eine grössere Kanone vorgesehen. Anzunehmen ist, dass die Panzerung doppelwandig ist, um gegen Haftladungen besseren Schutz zu leisten. Drei der Viermanncrew sind im Turm untergebracht, der Fahrer sitzt in der Mitte der Wanne. Die "Abrams"-Wanne unterscheidet sich vollkommen von M-48 und M-60. Die Seiten und das Heck sind senkrecht, nur die Frontpartie ist zum Schutz gegen A-T Granaten, angeschrägt. Es gibt keine abgerundeten Flächen bis auf die vorderen Schutzbleche, an jeder Seite sind sechs Panzerschürzen zum Schutz der Aufhängung und Wanne. Die Schützen sind mit Scharnieren angebracht, zum aufklappen, wenn an den Laufrädern gearbeitet werden muss. Angetrieben wird der M1 von einem 1500PS Avco-Lycoming AGT Turbomotor. Obwohl es Probleme beim Testlauf mit diesem Motor gab, hat er auch grosse Vorzüge: längere Lebensdauer, niedrige Unterhaltungskosten, Wahl von Diesel oder Benzin und ungefähr 1200 Stunden bis zum nächsten "Kundendienst". Von 0 — 20 Meilen/Stunde kommt der 59 Tonnen schwere M1 in ca. 6,1 Sekunden, bringt 44 M/Stde auf der Strasse und 35 M/Stde im Gelände. Der Schütze braucht nur das Ziel zu erkennen, alles andere wird über Laser-Entfernungsmesser, Tag-Nachtsichtgerät und Computer gemessen. Der M1 Abrams dürfte die neue Generation der Panzerwaffe sein.

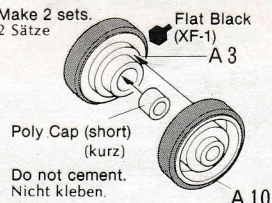


READ BEFORE ASSEMBLY.
ERST LESEN — DANN BAUEN.

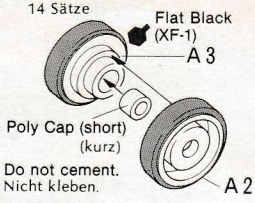
★ Study the instructions, drawings and photographs before commencing assembly.
 ★ Use cement sparingly. Use only enough to make a good bond. Apply cement to both parts to be joined.
 ● This mark shows the color. Color names and numbers are for Tamiya Acrylic Paints & Tamiya Paint Markers.
 ★ Vor Beginn die Bauanleitung studieren und den Nummern nach die Elemente zusammenbauen.
 ● Dieses Zeichen zeigt die Farbe und Farbnummer der Tamiya Acryl-Farben und Tamiya Paint Marker.
 Idler Wheel Spannrad

1 Wheels Räder

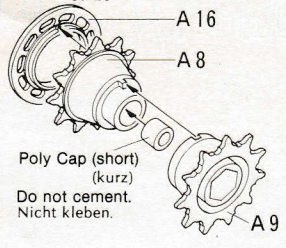
«Idler Wheel»
 «Spannrad»
 Make 2 sets.
 2 Sätze



«Road Wheel»
 «Lauftrad»
 Make 14 sets.
 14 Sätze

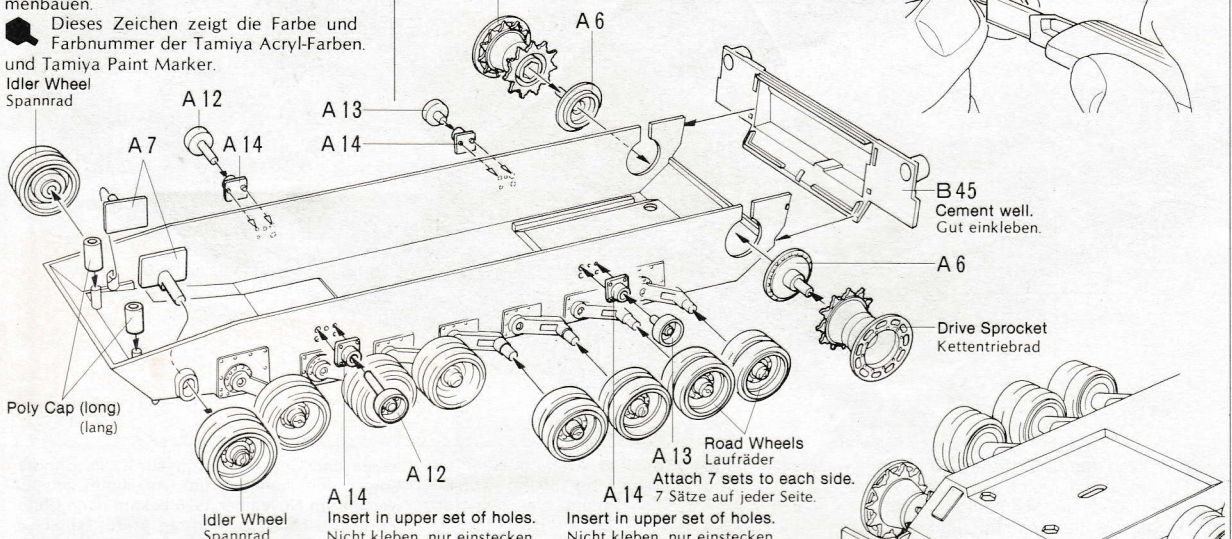


«Drive Sprockets»
 «Kettentriebrad»
 Make 2 sets.
 2 Sätze



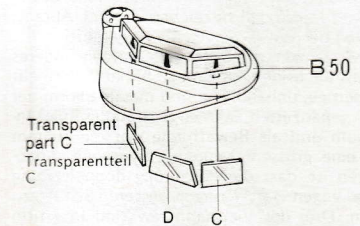
2 Fixing of Wheels Einbau der Räder

Drive Sprocket Kettentriebrad

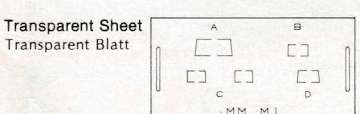
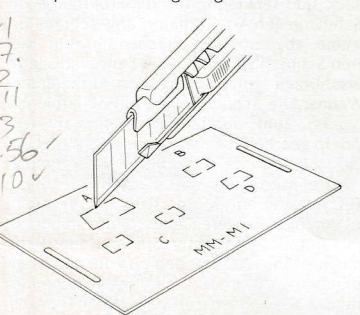


Cut off small pin on A14. 3 pins are used on motorized version only!
 Der kurze Zapfen am Teil A14 abschneiden.

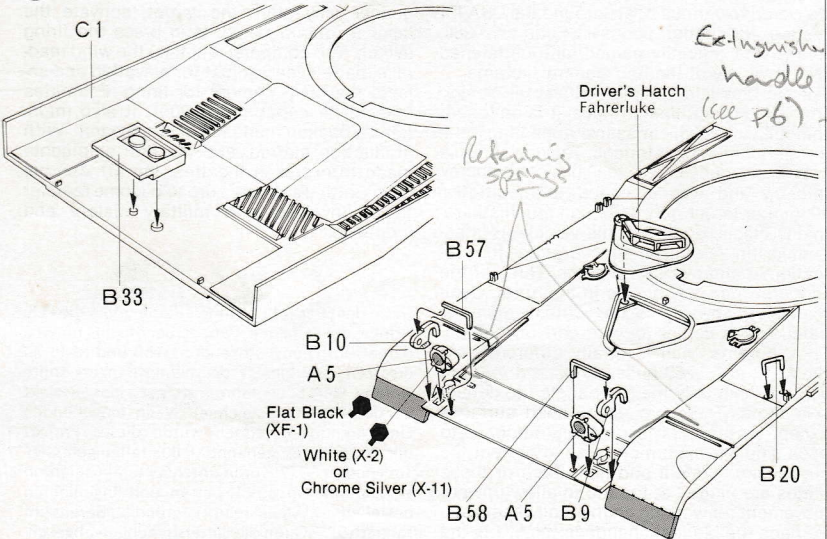
3 «Driver's Hatch» «Fahrerluke»



Cut off transparent part as shown in figure below.
 Transparentteil wie gezeigt schneiden.



3 Upper Hull Panzer-Oberteil

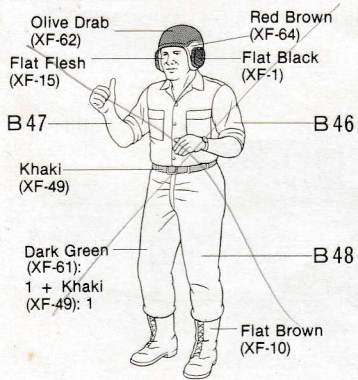


Black Exhaust Stems.

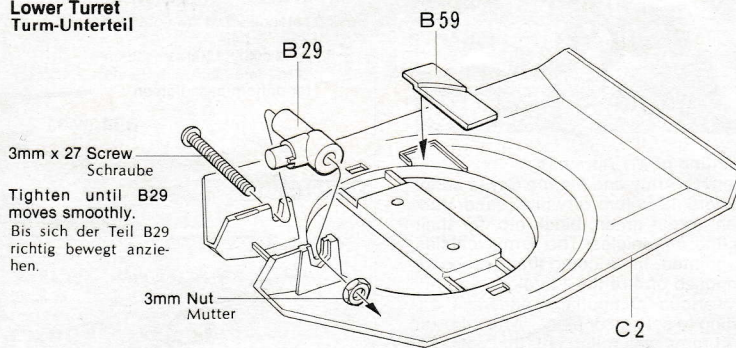
Return Springs

Extinguisher handle (see p6)

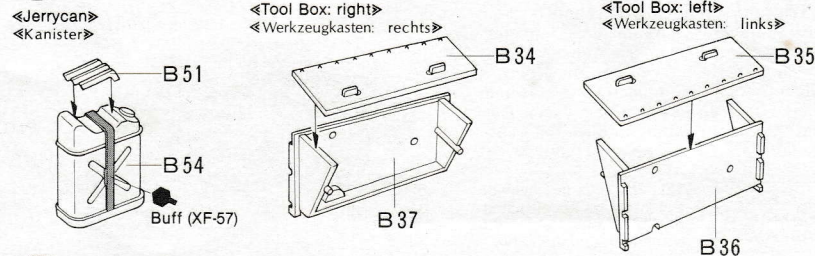
«Commander»
«Kommandant»



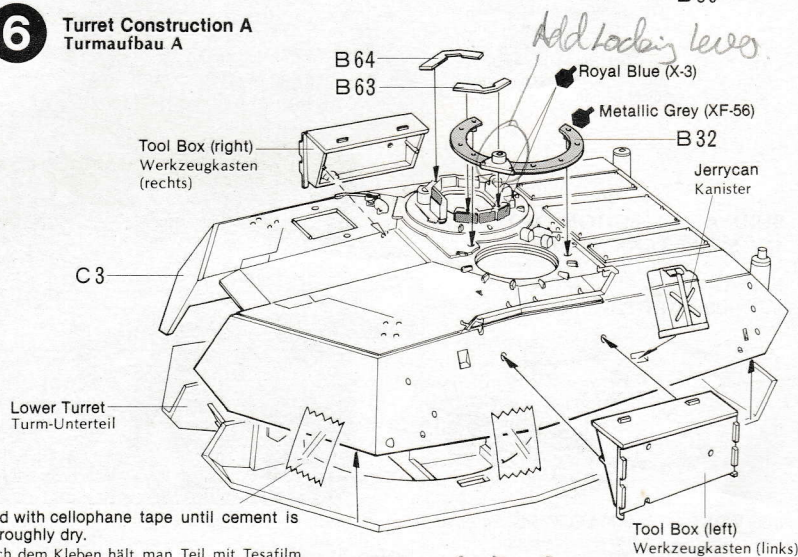
4 Lower Turret
Turm-Unterteil



5 Jerrycan and Tool Boxes
Kanister und Werkzeugkasten



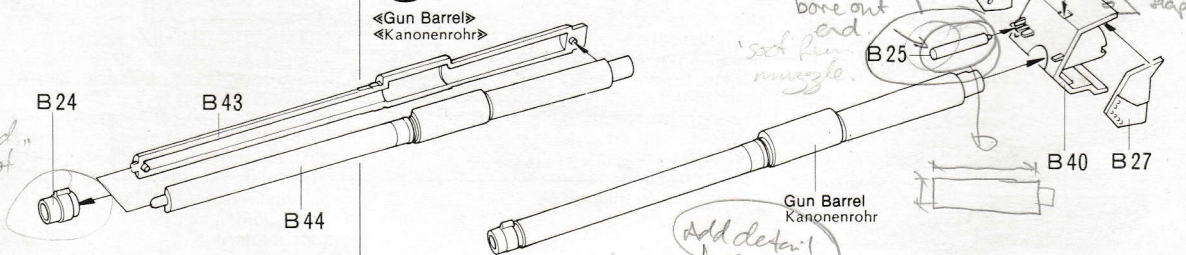
6 Turret Construction A
Turmaufbau A



Hold with cellophane tape until cement is thoroughly dry.
Nach dem Kleben hält man Teil mit Tesafilm zum Trocken zusammen.

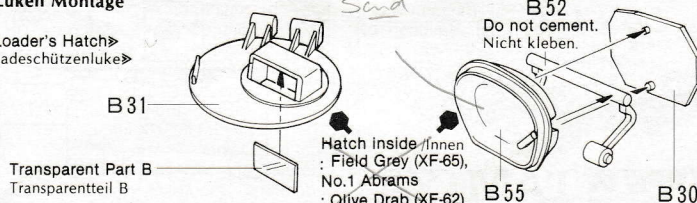
7 Assembly of Gun Barrel
Kanonenrohreinbau

«Gun Barrel»
«Kanonenrohr»

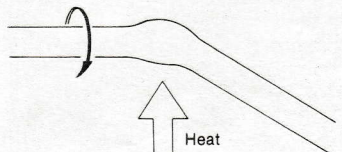


8 Assembly of Hatch
Luken Montage

«Loader's Hatch»
«Ladeschützenluke»



«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 7 cm long.

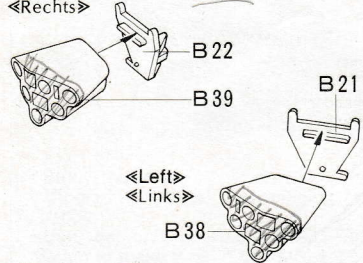
Ein Stück vom Spritzling über Kerze gerade biegen. Dann in der Mitte im Drehen erhitzen. Wenn Plastik schmilzt, nicht weiter erhitzen und langsam auseinanderziehen.

TAMIYA COLOR CATALOGUE

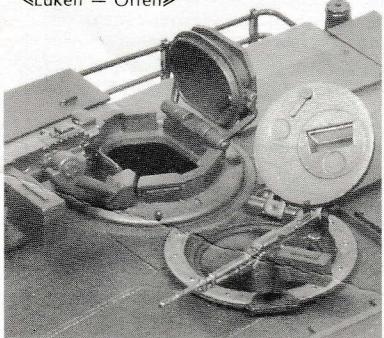
The latest in cars, boats, tanks and ships. Motorized, radio controlled and museum quality models are all shown in full color in Tamiya's latest catalogue. At your nearest hobby supply house.

10 «Smoke Generator»
«Rauchwerfer»

«Right»
«Rechts»
Add covers.

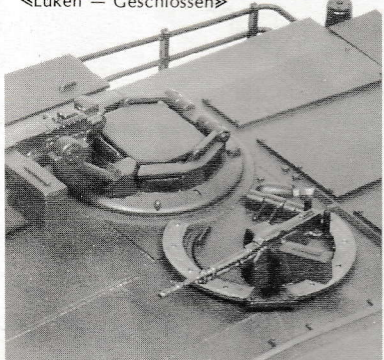


«Hatches — Open»
«Luken — Offen»

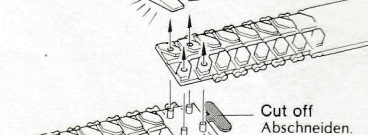


Gun Barrel
Kanonenrohr

«Hatches — Closed»
«Luken — Geschlossen»



«Track Construction»
«Kettenmontage»



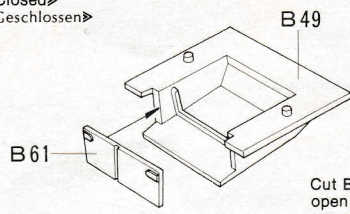
Immediately press pin heads with your finger.
Sofort Zapfen gerade pressen.

If track is broken, strengthen with staples or thread.
Bei Kettenbruch mit Heftklammern oder Draht flicken.

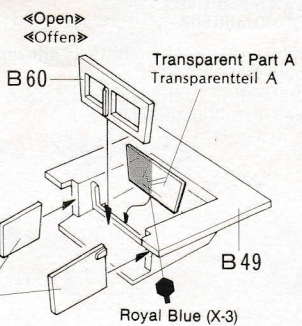


9 Assembly of Periscope
Periskop

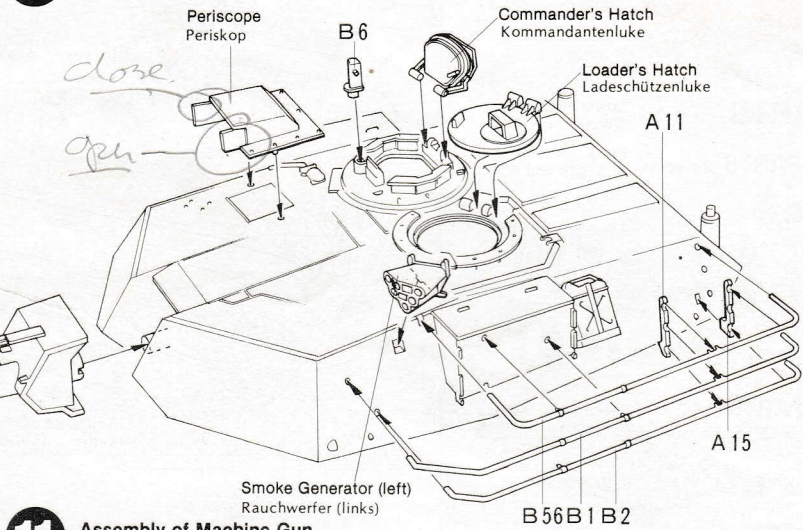
★ Choose either open or closed position.
★ Periskop - offen oder geschlossen einbauen.
«Closed»
«Geschlossen»



Cut B61 in half for open position.
B61 in zwei Teile abtrennen.

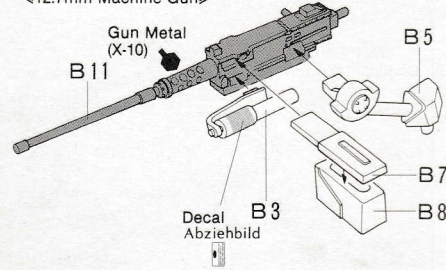


10 Turret Construction B
Turmaufbau B

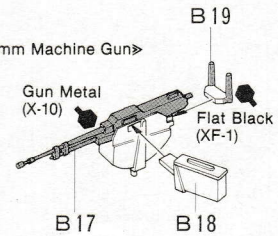


11 Assembly of Machine Gun
Maschinengewehre

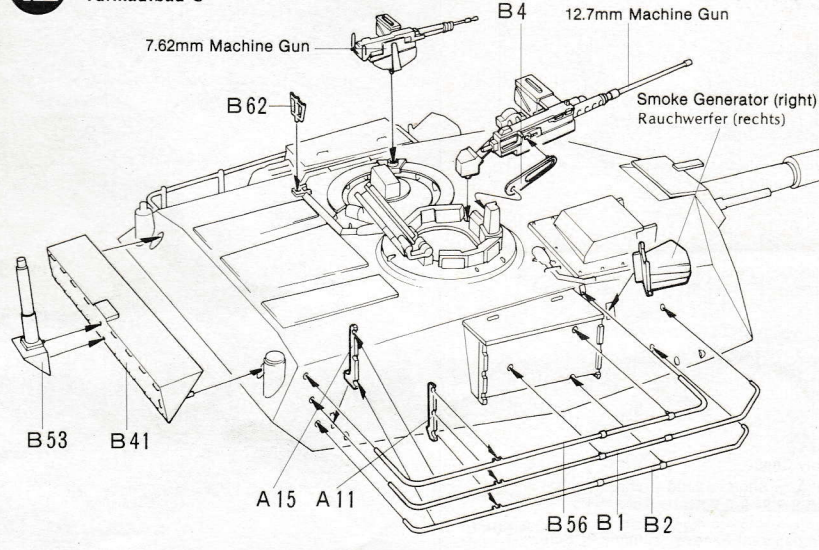
«12.7mm Machine Gun»



«7.62mm Machine Gun»

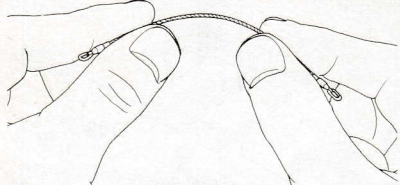


12 Turret Construction C
Turmaufbau C



13 <Metal Cable>
<Drahtseil>

★ Bend wire rope A4 a little as shown. It should sag naturally.
★ Drahtseil A4 ein wenig wie gezeigt biegen. Es soll natürlich biegen.

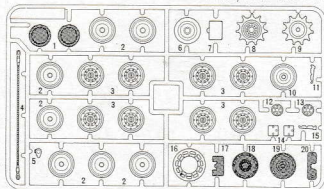


PARTS

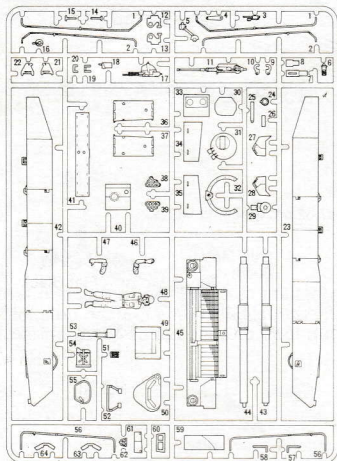
Lower Hull
Decal

A PARTS (2 pieces)

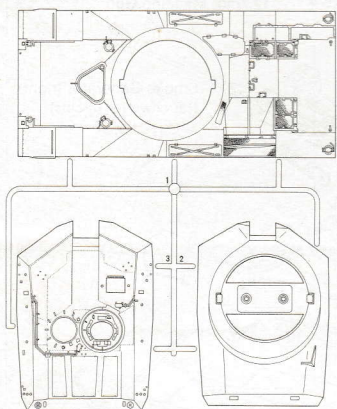
Parts not used. A1, A17,
A18, A19 and A20.



B PARTS



C PARTS



Poly Caps
long short long short

Transparent Sheet
3mm Nut

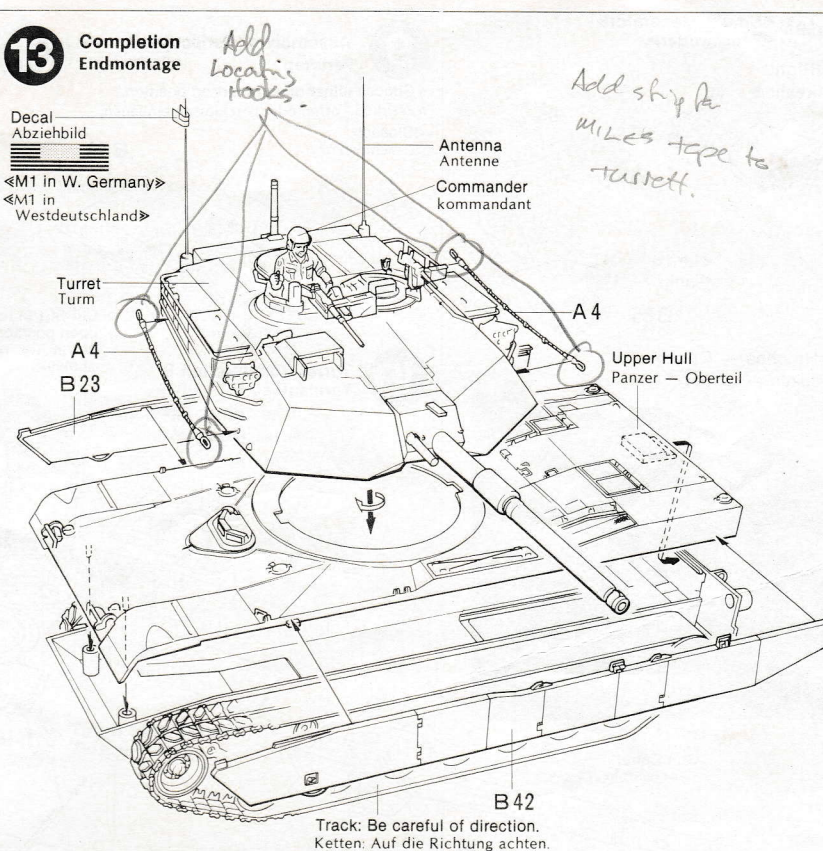
13 Completion
Endmontage

Decal
Abziehbild
◀M1 in W. Germany>
◀M1 in Westdeutschland>

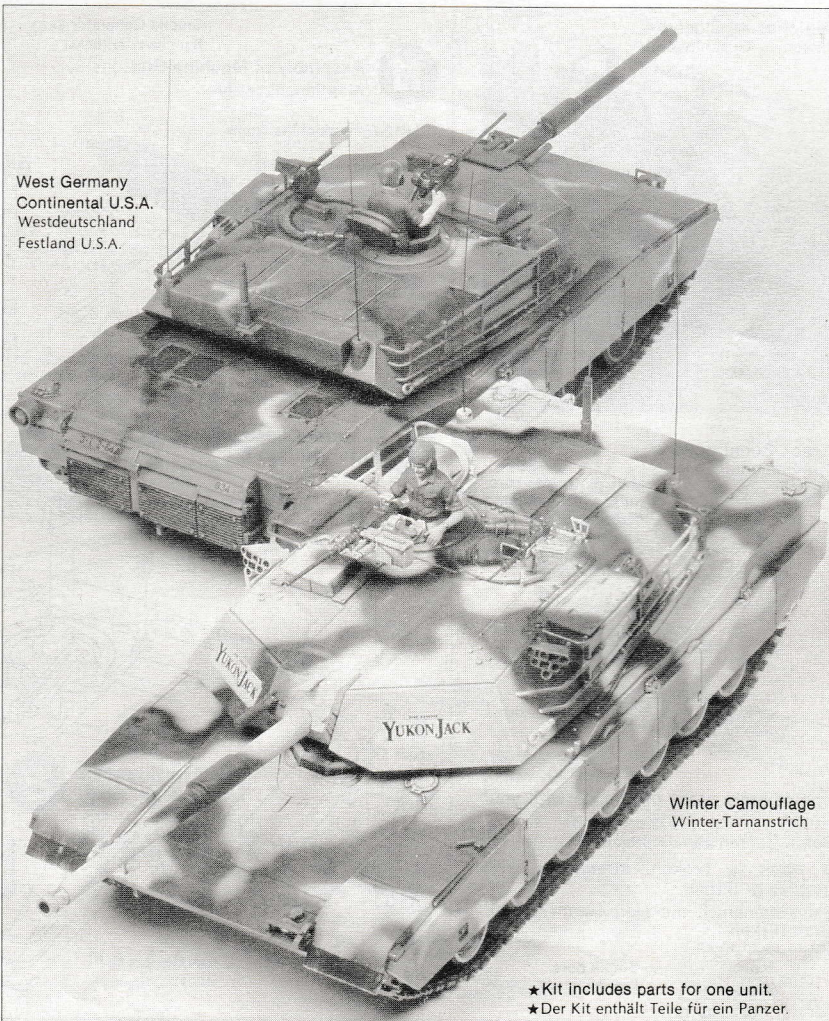
Turret
Turm
A 4
B 23

Antenna
Antenne
Commander
Kommandant

*Add ship for
MILES tape to
turret.*



B 42
Track: Be careful of direction.
Ketten: Auf die Richtung achten.



Winter Camouflage
Winter-Tarnanstrich

★ Kit includes parts for one unit.
★ Der Kit enthält Teile für ein Panzer.

PAINTING



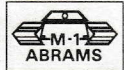
APPLYING DECALS

<<Painting of M1 Abrams>>

Both U.S. Army and Marine Corps adopt standard 12 colors of white, sand, dark green, forest green, black etc. for their painting of vehicles. The Army vehicles are painted in a camouflage scheme composed of 4 of the 12 colors, and utilize various camouflage schemes according to season or place. When the 1st M1 Abrams was rolled out, the M1's color was olive drab all over.

<<Bemalung des M1 Abrams>>

Die U.S. Armee und das Marine Corps hat 12 Standardfarben wie weiss, sand, dunkelgrün, waldgrün, schwarz etc. um ihre Fahrzeuge zu bemalen. Die Armee verwendet ein Tarnschema, welches aus 4 der 12 Farben besteht und je nach Einsatzort und Jahreszeit unterschiedlich sein kann. Der erste M1 Abrams wurde in olive drab ausgeliefert.



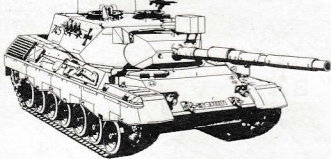
This mark is the symbol which shows a unit using the M1 Abrams. Mark is not painted on tank itself. Diese Marke ist das Symbol von der Truppenabteilung, die sich mit der M1 Abrams ausstatt. Die Marke wird auf dem Panzerwagen selbst nicht bemalt.

BUILD A COLLECTION OF TAMIYA 1/35 SCALE TANK MODELS

1/35 RUSSIAN T-62A TANK



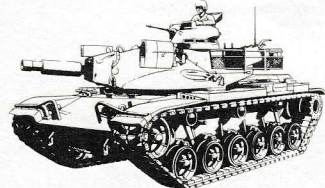
1/35 WEST GERMAN LEOPARD A4



1/35 CHIEFTAIN Mk.5 BRITISH TANK



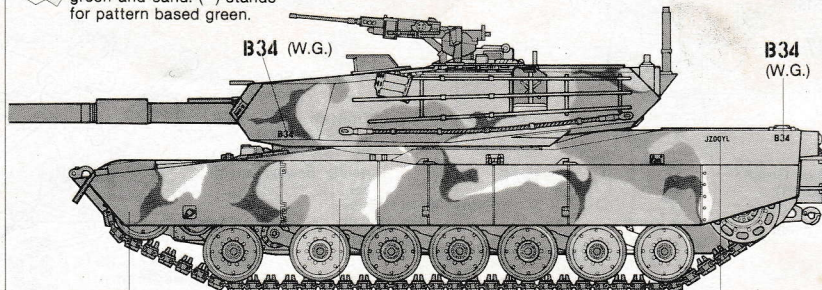
1/35 M60A2 U.S. MEDIUM TANK



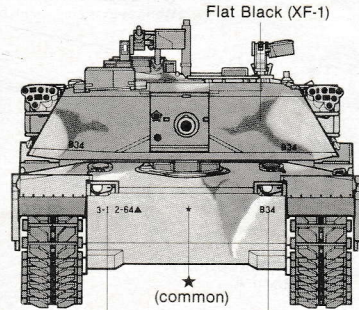
<<M1 in U.S.>> <<M1 in W. Germany>>

★(U.S.) stands for M1 in continental U.S.A. and (W.G.) stands for M1 in West Germany.

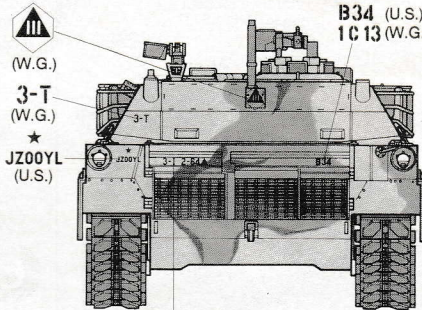
◻ 2 color pattern based on green and sand. () stands for pattern based green.



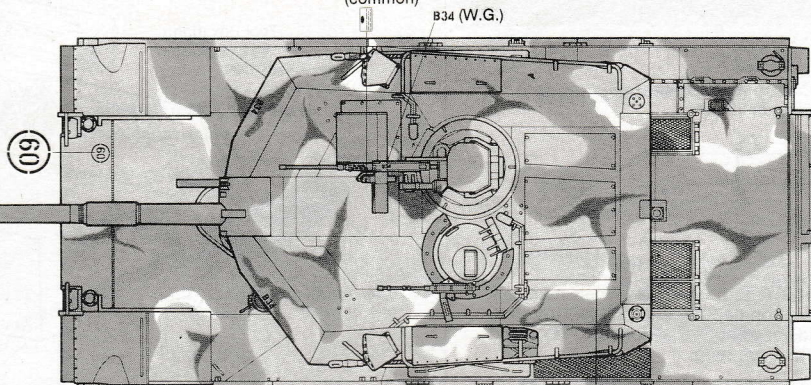
Field Grey (XF-65) (Khaki Drab: XF-51) Red Brown (XF-64): 1 + Flat White (XF-2): 1 JZ00YL (W.G.)



Flat Black (XF-1) (common) 3-I 2-64▲ (U.S.) ▲AC 1BG (W.G.) B34 (U.S.) 1C 13 (W.G.)



B34 (U.S.) 1C 13 (W.G.) 3-T (W.G.) JZ00YL (U.S.) 3-I 2-64▲ (U.S.) ▲AC 1BG (W.G.)



Buff (XF-57): 1 + Flat White (XF-2): 1 (Sky · XF-21: 1 + Flat White · XF-2: 1)

<<No.1 Abrams>> <<1st M1 Abrams>>

◻ Olive Drab (XF-62)

