

Heller

BISMARCK + TIRPITZ

85078



Français

Le BISMARCK fut commandé le 1er juillet 1936 auprès du chantier naval Blohm & Voss à Hambourg. Le lancement eut lieu le 14 février 1939 et la mise en service le 24 août 1940. La grande opération à laquelle le Bismarck participa fut l'« opération Rheinübung » en mai 1941, en compagnie du Prinz Eugen, dans le but de mener une guerre commerciale dans l'Atlantique Nord contre les convois alliés. Le 21.05.1941, l'avancée du « Bismarck » et du « Prince Eugène » à travers la Grande Ceinture - Kattegat - Skagerrak se déroula comme prévu, malgré la mauvaise visibilité au sol et le brouillard élevé. Le 24 mai, le HMS Hood et le HMS Prince of Wales engagèrent un combat avec le Bismarck et le Prinz Eugen, au cours duquel le Hood fut coulé et le Prince of Wales fortement endommagé. Endommagé par quelques impacts, le Bismarck devait faire escale au port de Saint-Nazaire en France pour y effectuer des réparations, mais au cours de la bataille du 27 mai 1941, le Bismarck fut touché à plusieurs reprises par des torpilles. Le « HMS Dorsetshire » toucha le côté tribord avec deux torpilles et une autre torpille à bâbord, ce qui provoqua la fin du Bismarck. Le navire sombra à environ 550 miles nautiques à l'ouest de Brest.

English

The BISMARCK was commissioned from the Blohm & Voss shipyard in Hamburg on 1 July 1936. Launching took place on 14 February 1939, commissioning on 24 August 1940. The major operation in which the Bismarck took part was „Operation Rheinübung“ in May 1941, together with the Prinz Eugen, to wage trade warfare in the North Atlantic against the Allied convoys. On 21 May 1941, the advance of the „Bismarck“ and „Prinz Eugen“ through Great Belt - Kattegat - Skagerrak went according to plan, despite the poor visibility of the ground and high fog. On 24 May, HMS Hood and HMS Prince of Wales got into a skirmish with the Bismarck and Prinz Eugen, in the course of which the Hood was sunk and the Prince of Wales heavily damaged. Damaged by several hits, the Bismarck was due to call at the port of St Nazaire in France for repairs, but during the battle of 27 May 1941, the Bismarck was hit several times by torpedoes. „HMS Dorsetshire“ hit the starboard side with two torpedoes and another torpedo port side which brought about the end of the Bismarck. The ship sank about 550 nautical miles west of Brest.

Deutsch

Die BISMARCK wurde am 1. Juli 1936 bei der Werft Blohm & Voss in Hamburg in Auftrag gegeben. Der Stapellauf fand am 14. Februar 1939 statt, die Indienststellung am 24. August 1940. Die große Operation, an der die Bismarck teilnahm, war die „Operation Rheinübung“ im Mai 1941 zusammen mit der Prinz Eugen, um im Nordatlantik gegen die alliierten Geleitzüge Handelskrieg zu führen. Am 21.05.1941 ist der Vormarsch der „Bismarck“ und „Prinz Eugen“ durch Großen Belt - Kattegat - Skagerrak planmäßig verlaufen, trotz der schlechten Sicht des Boden- und Hochnebels. Am 24. Mai geriet die HMS Hood und HMS Prince of Wales in ein Gefecht mit der Bismarck und der Prinz Eugen, in dessen Verlauf die Hood versenkt und die Prince of Wales stark beschädigt wurde. Durch einige Treffer beschädigt sollte die Bismarck für Reparaturen den Hafen St. Nazaire in Frankreich anlaufen, doch während der Schlacht vom 27. Mai 1941 wurde die Bismarck mehrmals von Torpedos getroffen. Die „HMS Dorsetshire“ traf mit zwei Torpedos die Steuerbordseite und einen weiteren Torpedo Backbord, der das Ende der Bismarck herbeiführte. Das Schiff sank ca. 550 Seemeilen westlich von Brest.

Nederlands

De BISMARCK werd op 1 juli 1936 bij de scheepswerf Blohm & Voss in Hamburg in gebruik genomen. De tewaterlating vond plaats op 14 februari 1939, de indienststelling op 24 augustus 1940. De grote operatie waaraan de Bismarck deelnam was „Operatie Rheinübung“ in mei 1941, samen met de Prinz Eugen, om handelsoorlog te voeren in de Noord-Atlantische Oceaan tegen Geallieerde konvoeien. Op 21.05.1941 verliep de opmars van de „Bismarck“ en de „Prinz Eugen“ door Grote Belt - Kattegat - Skagerrak volgens plan, ondanks het slechte zicht op de grond en de hoge mist. Op 24 mei waren HMS Hood en HMS Prince of Wales in een schermutseling verwickeld met de Bismarck en de Prinz Eugen, waarbij de Hood tot zinken werd gebracht en de Prince of Wales zwaar beschadigd. Beschadigd door verscheidene treffers zou de Bismarck de haven van St Nazaire in Frankrijk aandoen voor herstel, maar tijdens de slag van 27 mei 1941 werd de Bismarck verscheidene malen door torpedo's getroffen. HMS Dorsetshire" raakte de stuurboordzijde met twee torpedo's en nog een torpedo naar bakboord, wat het einde van de Bismarck betekende. Het schip zonk ongeveer 550 zeemijlen ten westen van Brest.

Bismarck	
CARACTERISTIQUES	
Longueur:	251 m
Largeur:	36 m
Puissance:	150 000 ch
Vitesse:	30,5 nœuds
Propulsion:	3 turbines, 3 hélices ø 4,85 m, 12 chaudières
Equipage:	2092 hommes

Bismarck	
SPECIFICATIONS	
Length:	251 m
Width:	36 m
Power:	150 000 hp
Speed:	30,5 knots
Propulsion:	3 turbines, 3 propellers ø 4,85 m, 12 boilers
Crew:	2092 men

Bismarck	
TECHNISCHE DATEN	
Länge:	251 m
Breite:	36 m
Leistung:	150 000 PS
Geschwindigkeit:	30,5 Knoten
Antrieb:	3 Turbinen, 3 Propeller ø 4,85 m, 12 Kessel
Crew:	2092 Mann

Bismarck	
KENMERKEN	
Totale lengte:	251 m
Breedte:	36 m
Kracht:	150 000 CV
Snelheid:	30,5 knopen
Andijving:	3 turbines, 3 schroeven ø 4,85 m, 12 ketels
Bemanning:	2092 koppen

Italiano

La BISMARCK venne commissionata il 1° luglio 1936 all'interno del cantiere navale Blohm & Voss di Amburgo. Il varo ebbe luogo il 14 febbraio 1939, la messa in servizio il 24 agosto 1940. La grande operazione a cui la Bismarck partecipò fu l' "Operation Rheinübung" del maggio 1941, insieme alla Prinz Eugen, per condurre una guerra commerciale nell'Atlantico del Nord contro i convogli alleati. Il 21 maggio 1941, l'avanzata della „Bismarck“ e della „Prinz Eugen“ attraverso il Grande Belt - Kattegat - Skagerrak avvenne secondo i piani, nonostante la scarsa visibilità data dalla nebbia alta e bassa. Il 24 maggio, la HMS Hood e la HMS Prince of Wales si scontrarono con la Bismarck e con la Prinz Eugen, durante lo scontro la Hood fu affondata e il Prince of Wales subì gravi danneggiamenti. A causa di alcuni colpi riportati, la Bismarck dovette entrare nel porto di St. Nazaire in Francia per essere sottoposta a riparazioni, ma durante la battaglia del 27 maggio 1941 la Bismarck venne colpita più volte dai siluri. L' "HMS Dorsetshire" colpì la fiancata di dritta con due siluri e con un altro siluro a babordo, causando la fine della Bismarck. La nave affondò a circa 550 miglia nautiche a ovest di Brest.

Español

El BISMARCK fue encargado el 1 de julio de 1936 al astillero Blohm & Voss en Hamburgo. Se botó el 14 de febrero de 1939 y entró en servicio el 24 de agosto de 1940. La mayor operación en la que participó el Bismarck fue la «Operación Rheinübung» en mayo de 1941, junto con el Prinz Eugen, para librar una guerra comercial en el Atlántico Norte contra los convoyes aliados. El 21 de mayo de 1941 estaba planificado el avance del «Bismarck» y del «Prinz Eugen» a través del Gran Cinturón Kattegat-Skagerrak, a pesar de la mala visibilidad por la niebla baja y alta.

El 24 de mayo, el HMS Hood y el HMS Prince of Wales entraron en combate con el Bismarck y el Prinz Eugen, hundiendo el Hood y provocando grandes daños en el Prince of Wales. Dañado por algunos golpes, estaba programado que el Bismarck llegara al puerto de St. Nazaire en Francia para las reparaciones, pero durante la batalla del 27 de mayo de 1941, fue alcanzado varias veces por torpedos. El «HMS Dorsetshire» golpeó estribor con dos torpedos y babor con otro torpedo, lo que supuso el fin del Bismarck. El barco se hundió a unas 550 millas náuticas al oeste de Brest.

Bismarck	
CARATTERISTICHE	
Lunghezza:	251 m
Larghezza:	36 m
Potere:	150 000 CV
Velocità:	30,5 nodi
Propulsione:	3 turbine, 3 eliche ø 4,85 m, 12 caldaie
Equipaggio:	2092 uomini

























Bismarck	
CARACTERÍSTICAS	
Eslora:	251 m
Manga:	36 m
Potencia:	150 000 CV
Velocidad:	30,5 nudos
Propulsión:	3 turbinas, 3 hélices ø 4,85 m, 12 calderas
Tripulación:	2092 hombres

1/400

BISMARCK „Rheinübung“ • May 1941

85078

PEINTURES ESSENTIELLE/ESSENTIAL PAINTS

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 96 Bleu RAF mat Matt RAF blue Matt-Luftwaffenblau	 102 Vert armée mat Matt army green Matt-Armeegrün	 103 Crème Mat Matt Cream Matt-Creme	 110 Bois naturel mat Natural Wood Matt Naturholz matt	 127 Gris fantome US satine US Ghost Grey Satin US-Schattengrau seidenmatt	 M1 Gris moyen Medium grey Mittel Grau	 M2 Teck naturel Deck Teak Natürliches Teakholz	 M3 Foncé gris Dark grey Dunkelgrau	 M4 Gris blanc Grey white Grauweiß	 27 + 34 96	 103 + 27 92 96	 92 + 34 40

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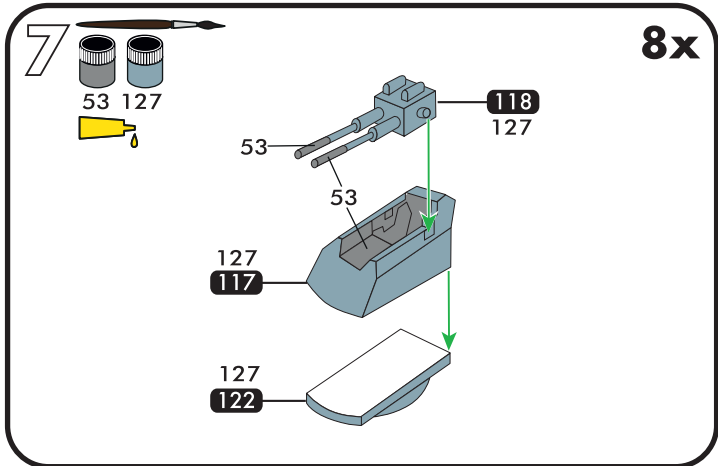
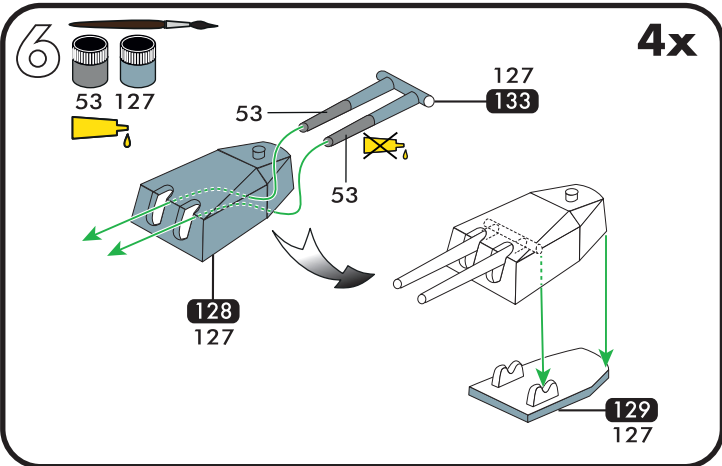
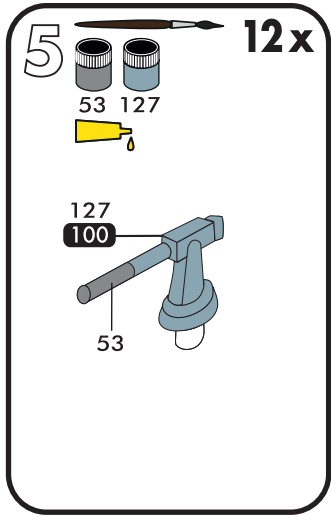
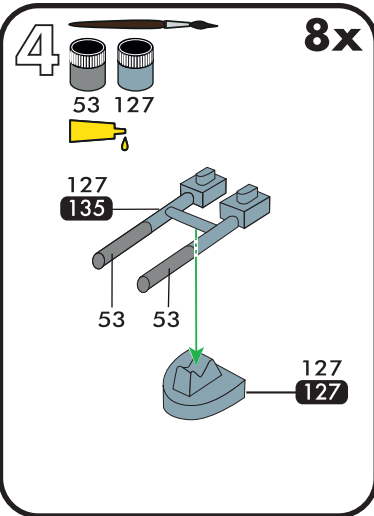
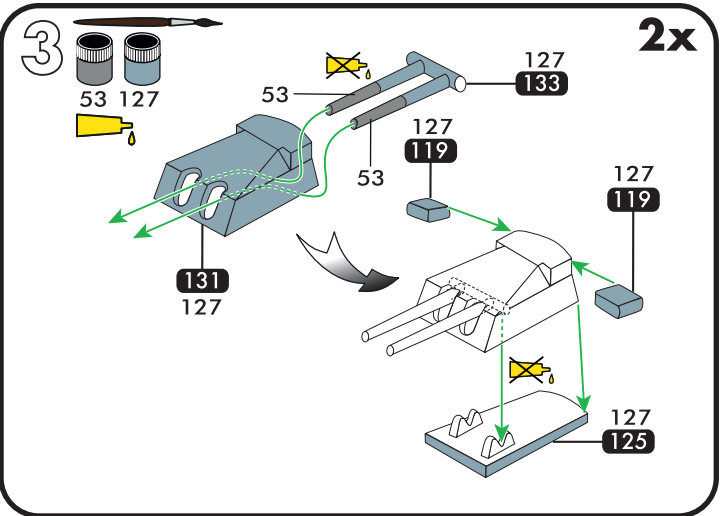
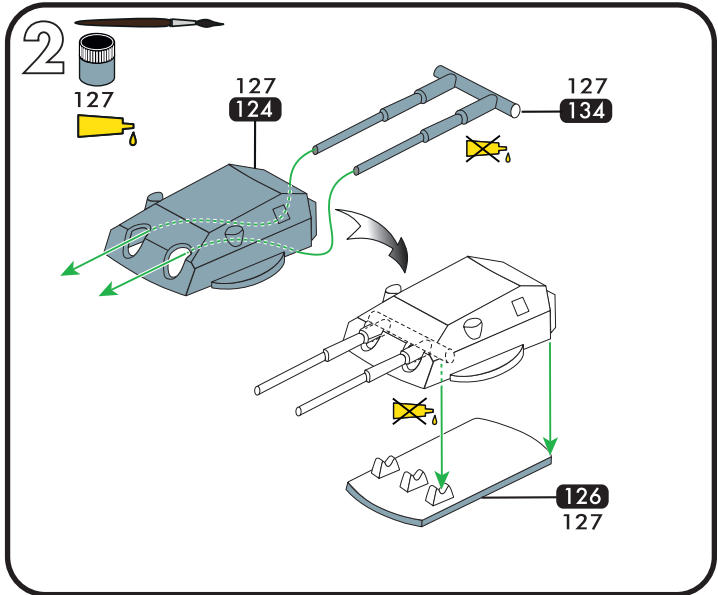
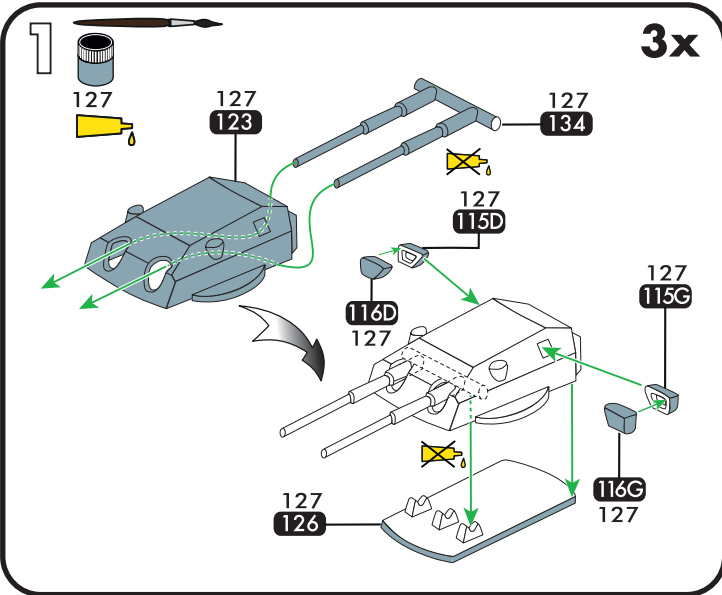
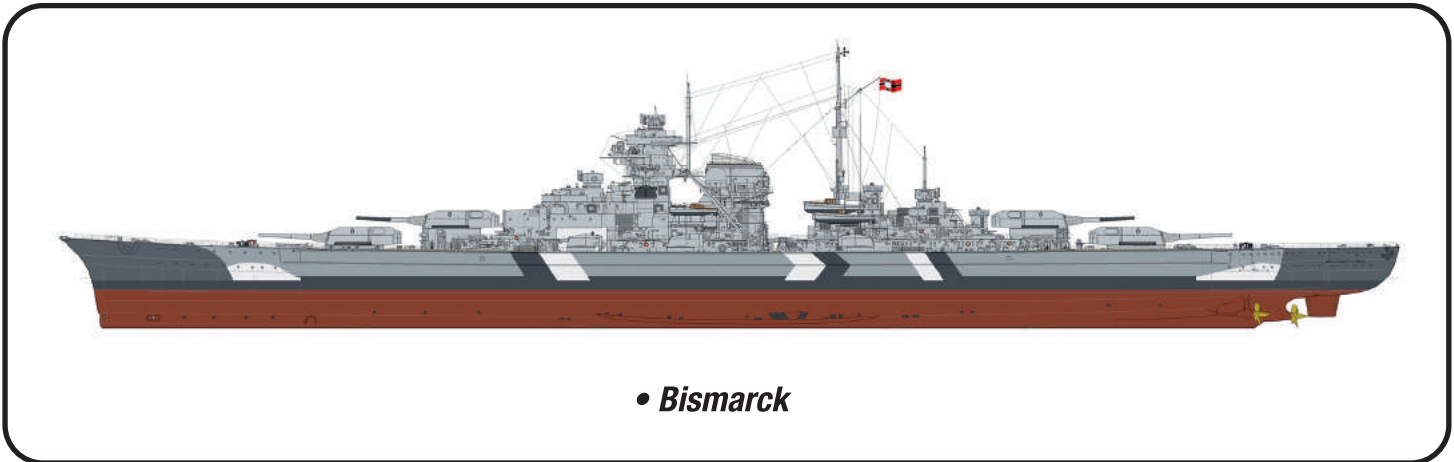
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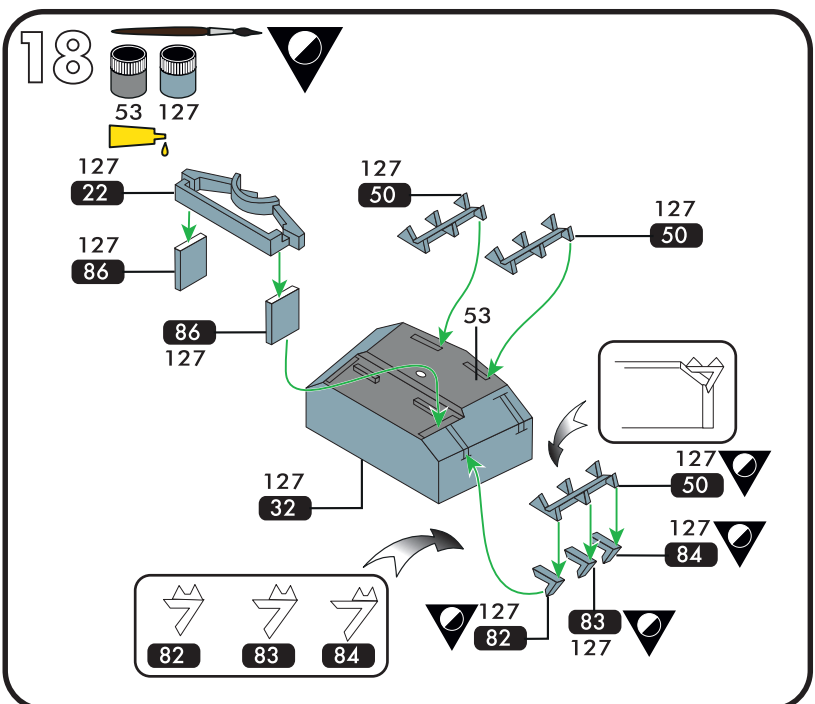
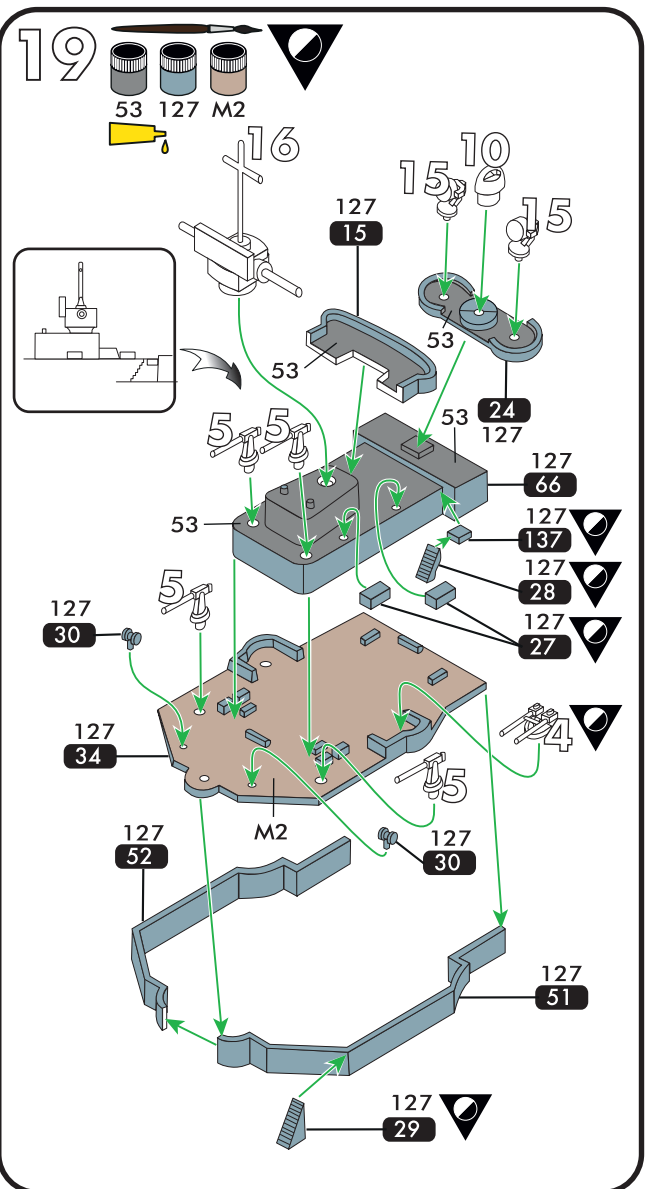
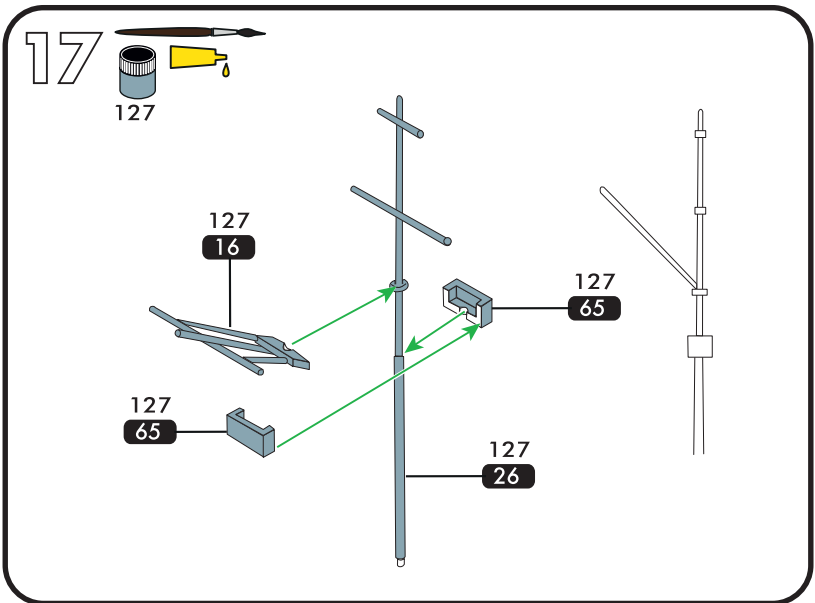
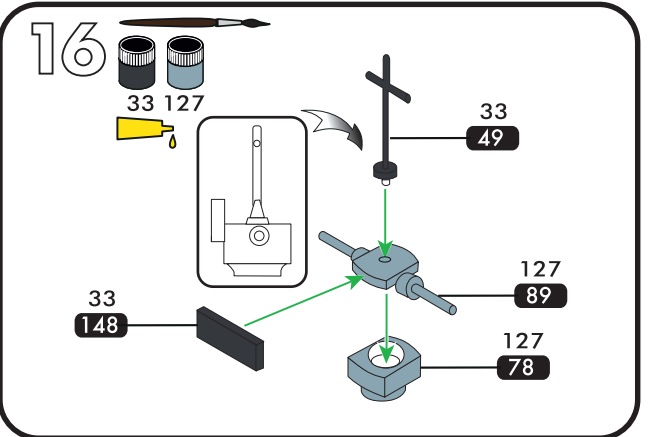
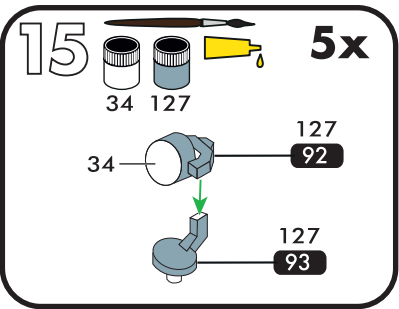
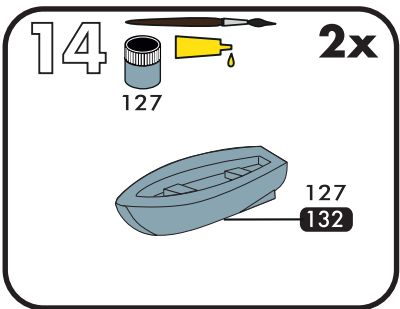
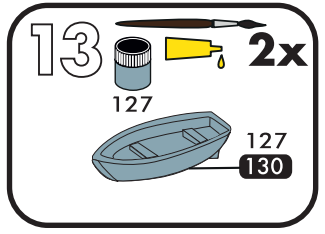
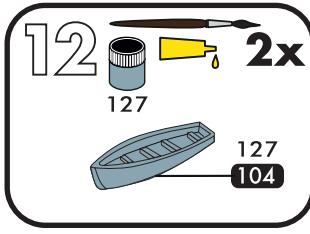
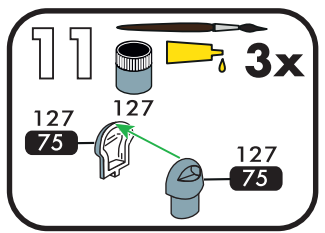
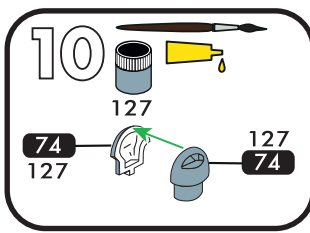
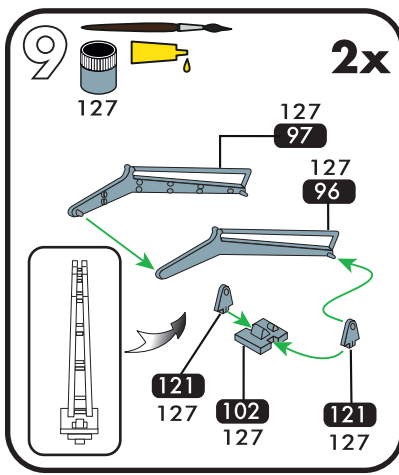
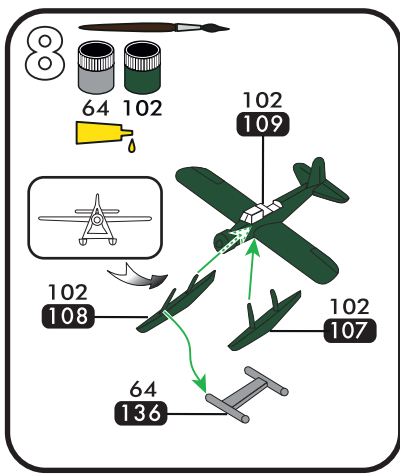
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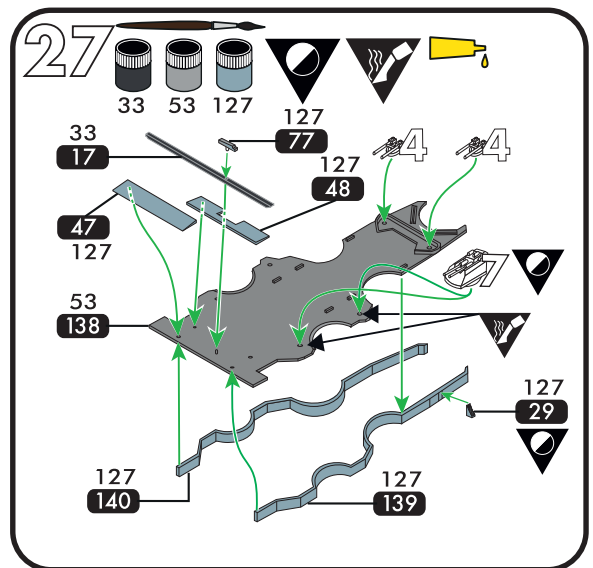
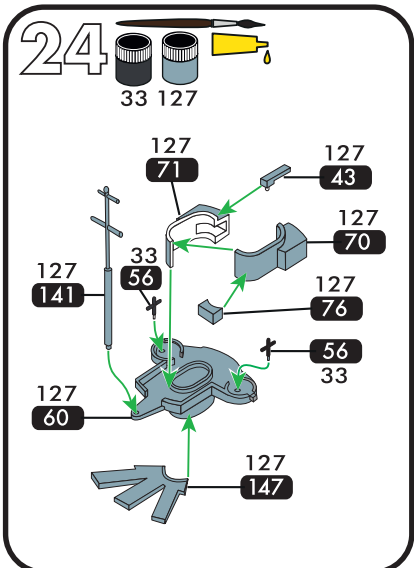
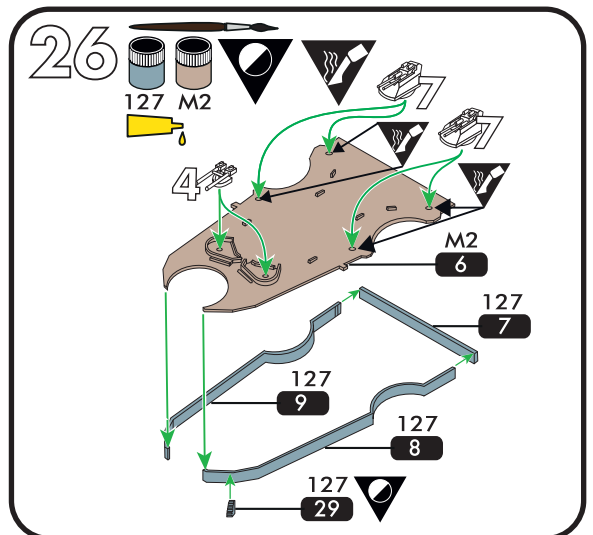
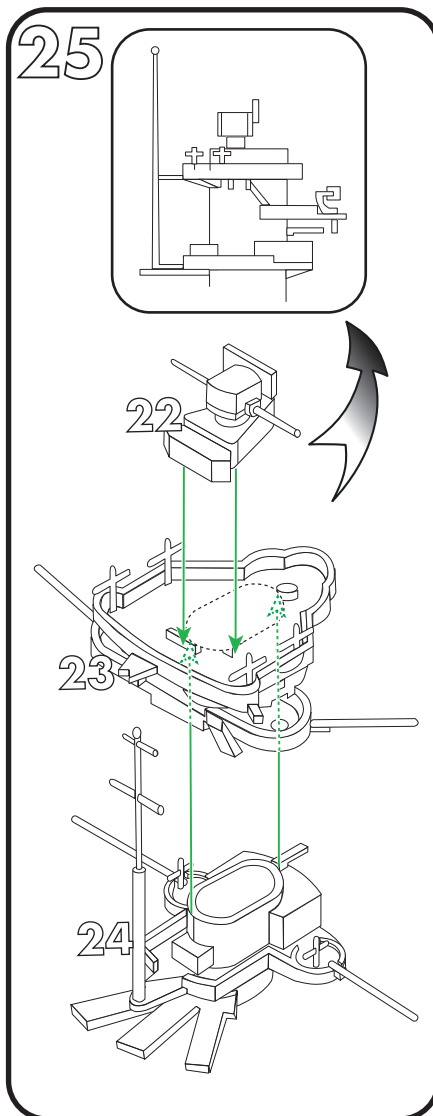
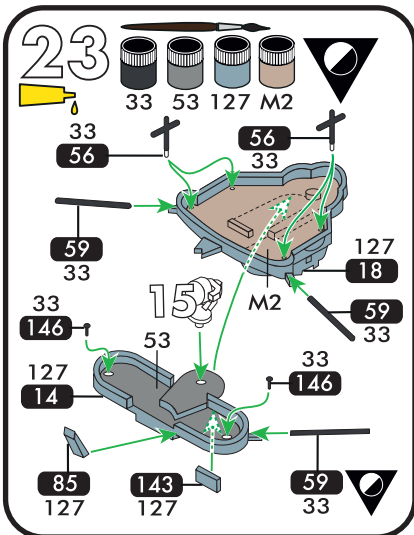
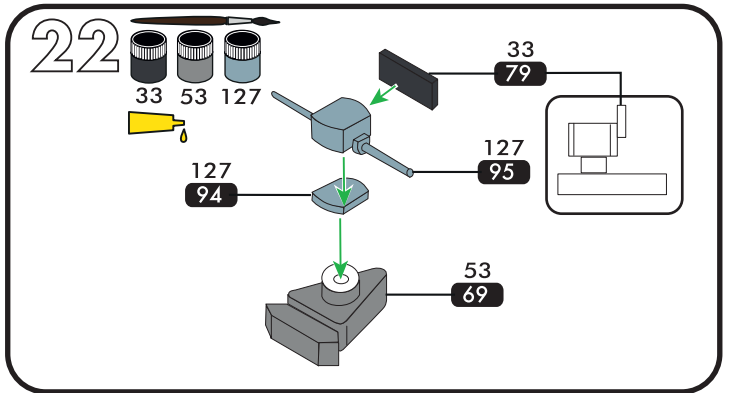
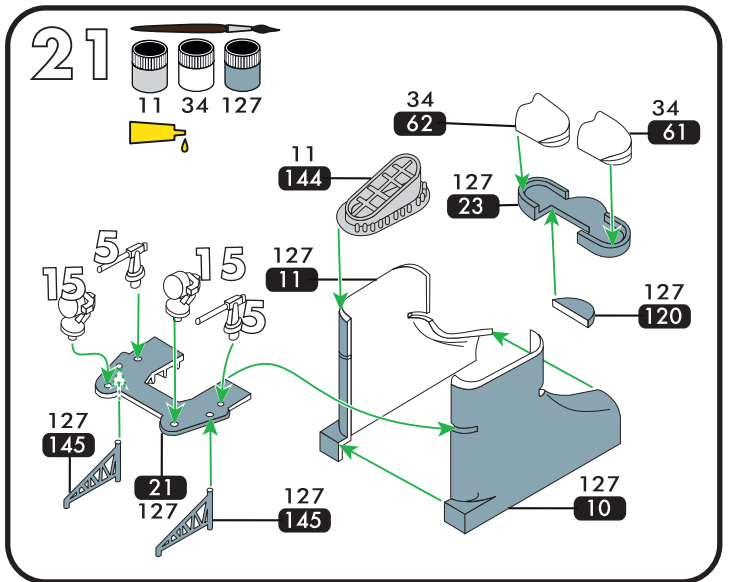
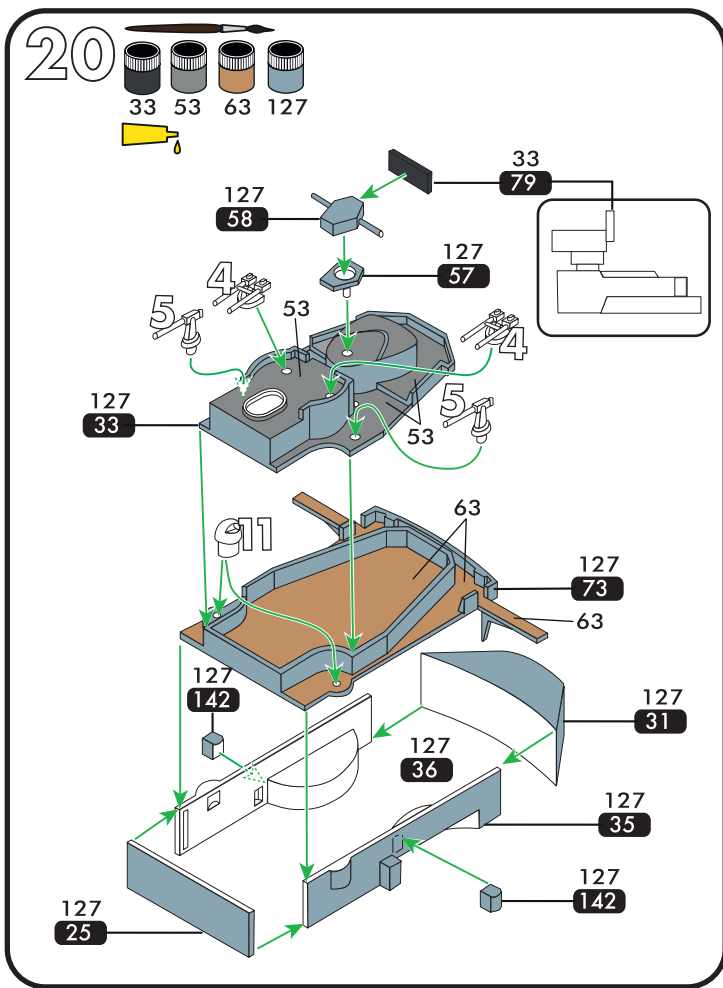
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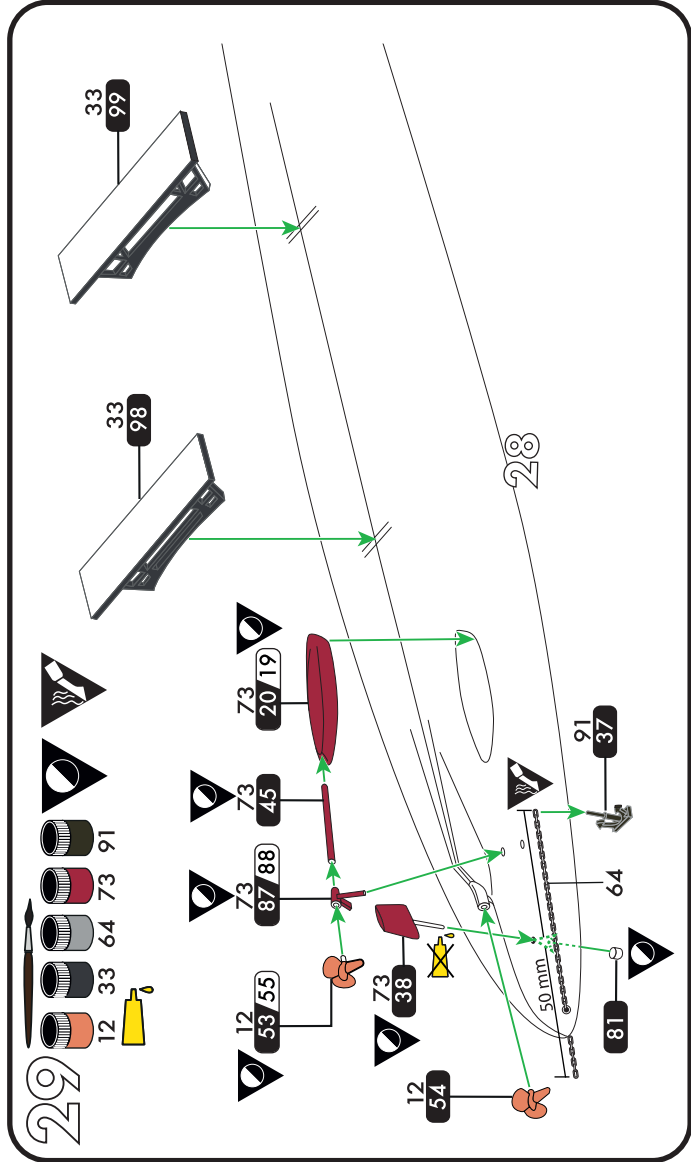
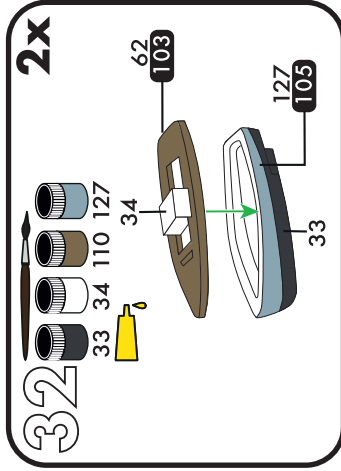
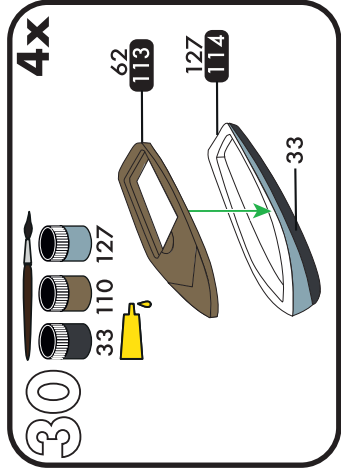
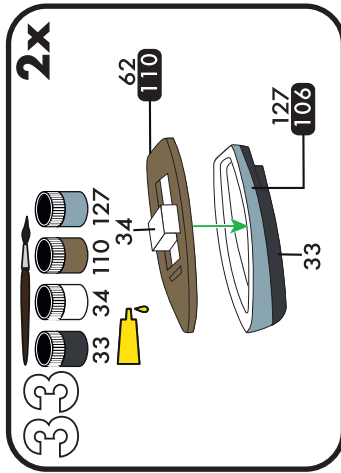
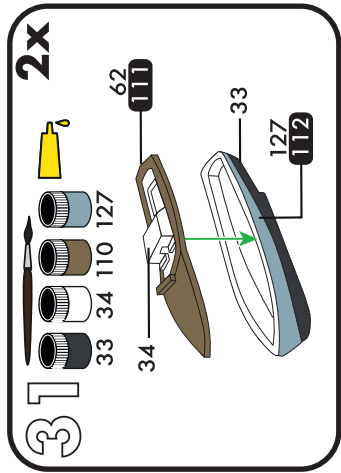
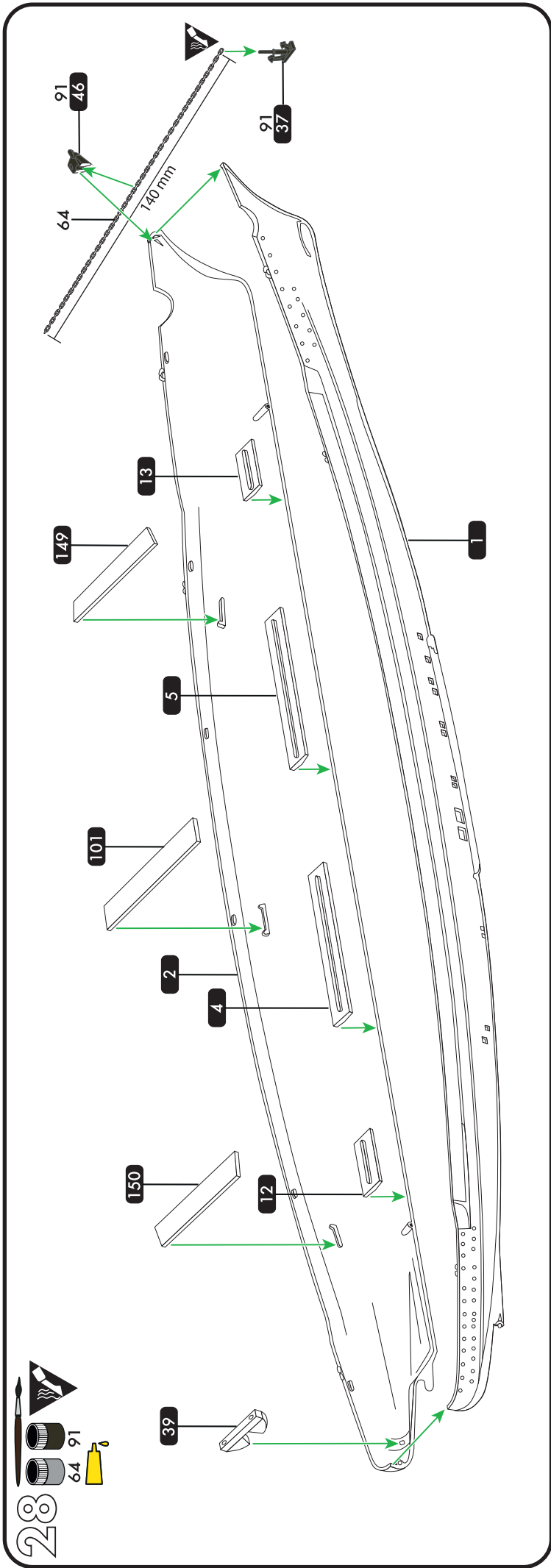
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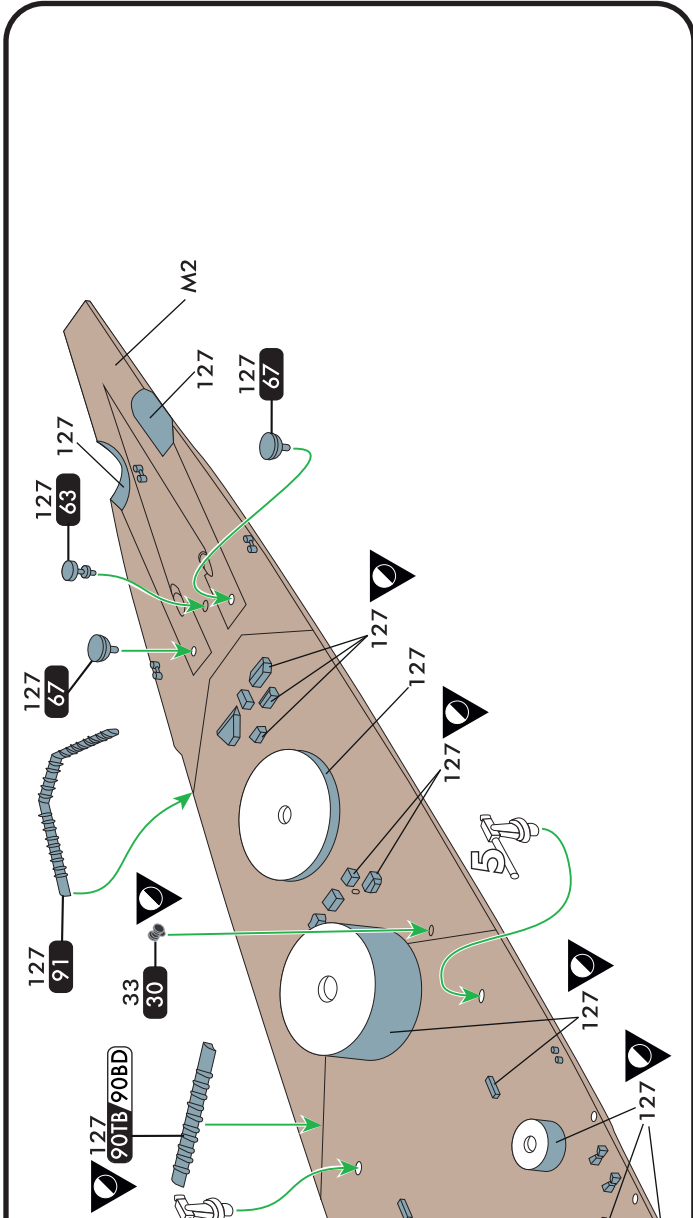
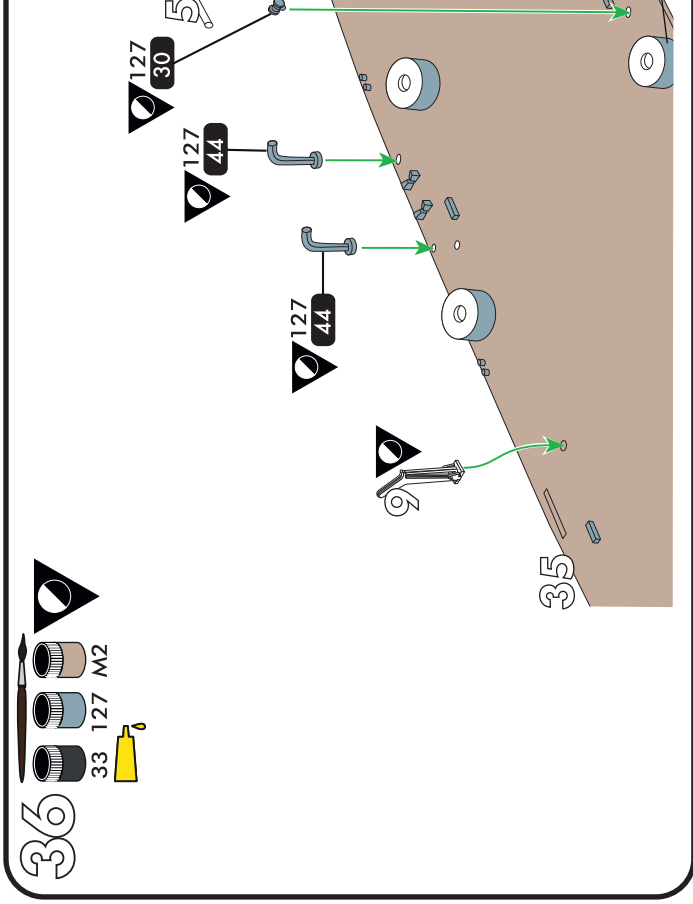
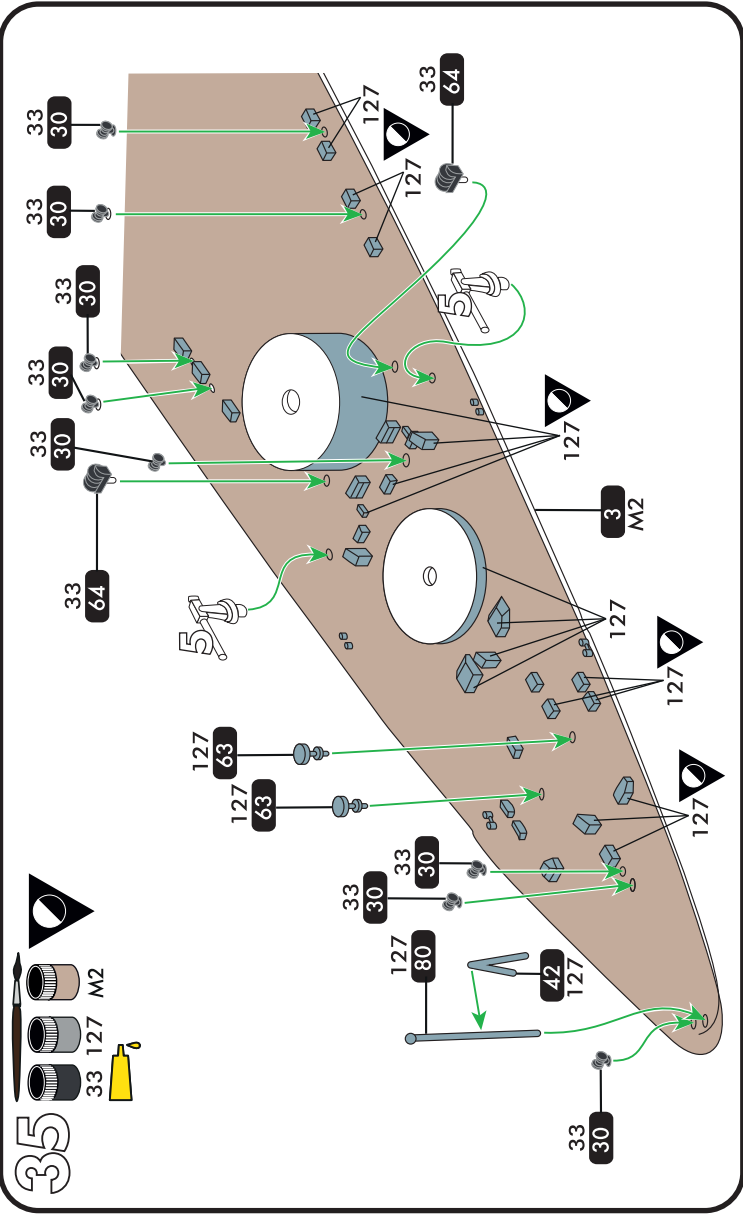
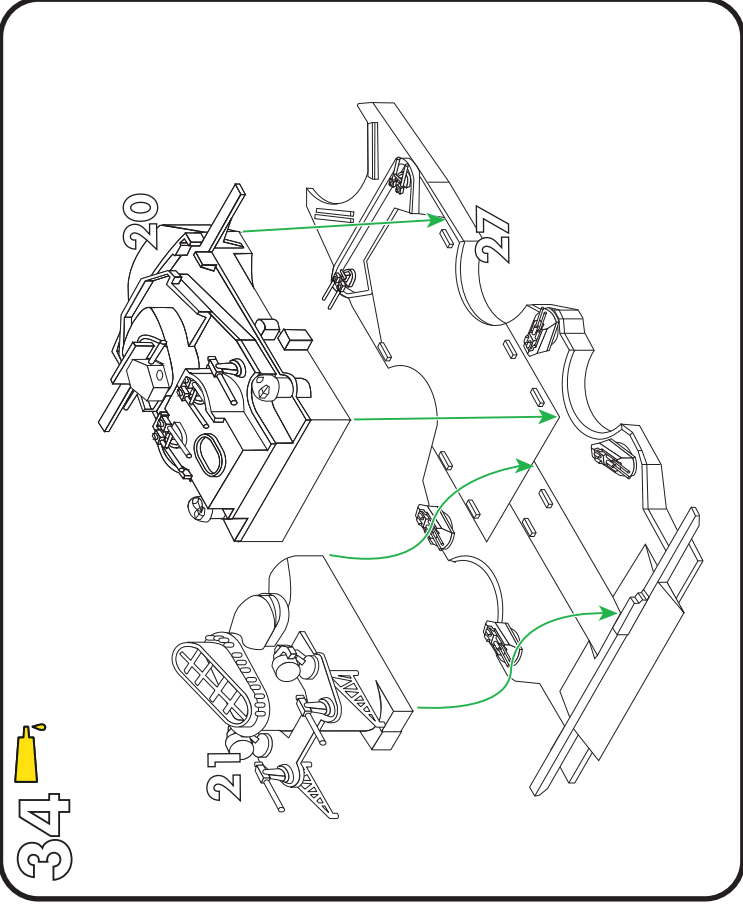
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- Wenn keine Farbe angegeben ist, Teile mit den Farben der gewählten Version bemalen. Beachten Sie die Seite 11 für die Lackierung und Markierung.
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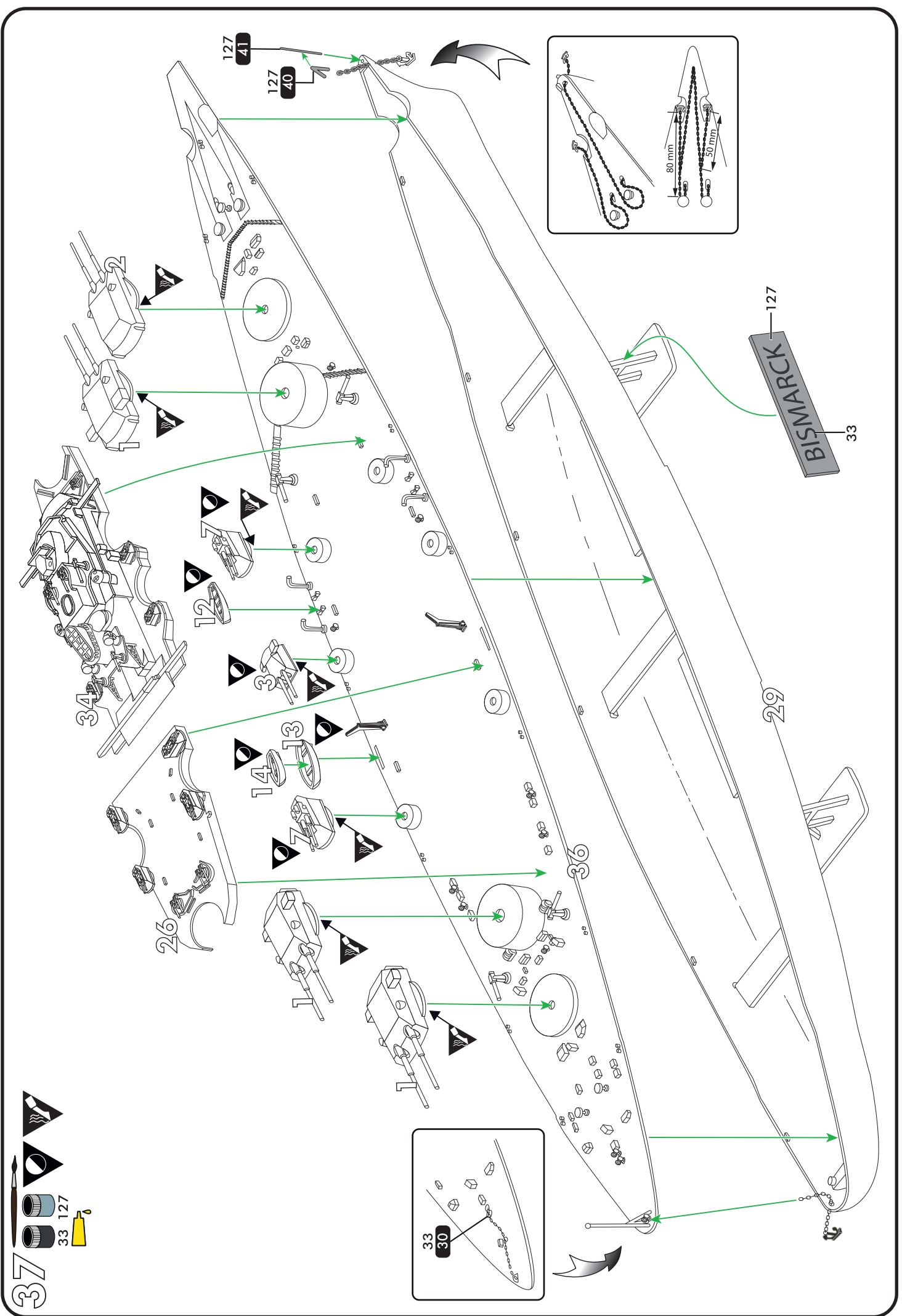




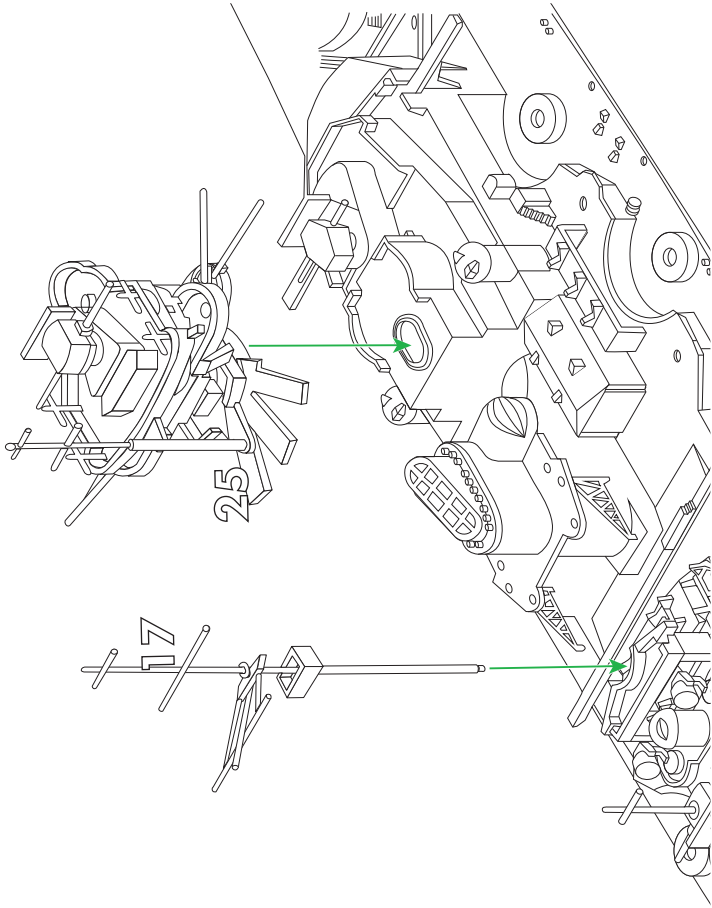




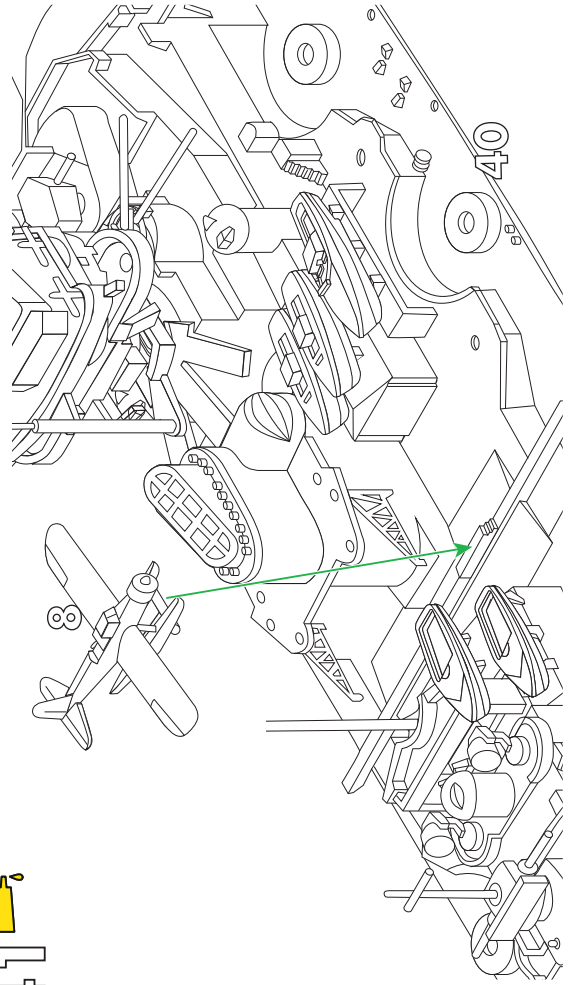




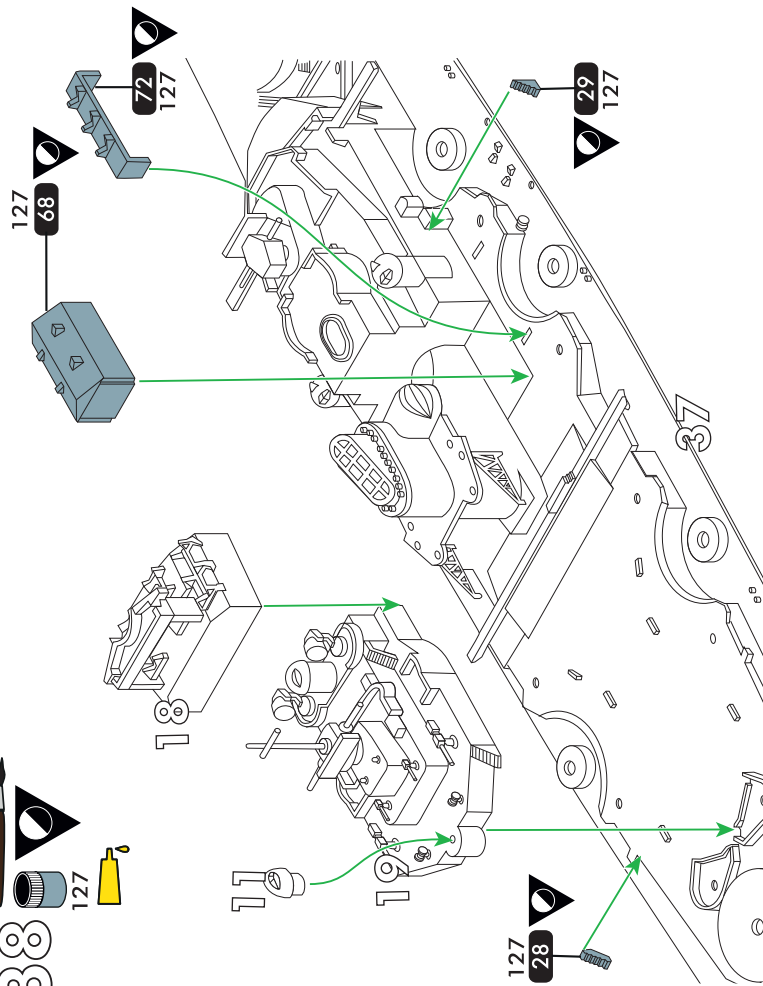
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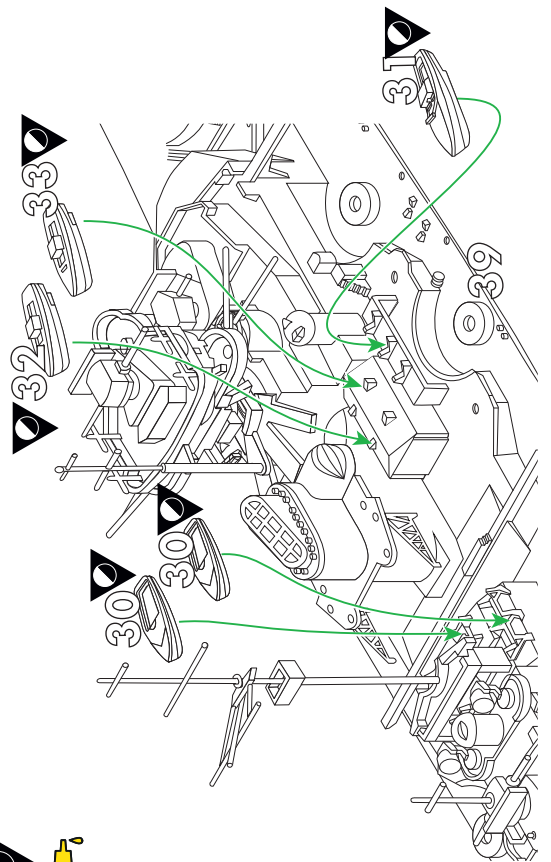
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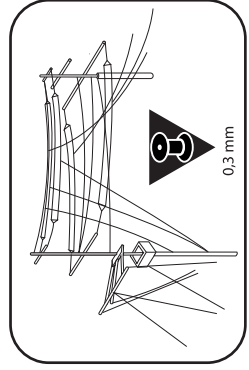


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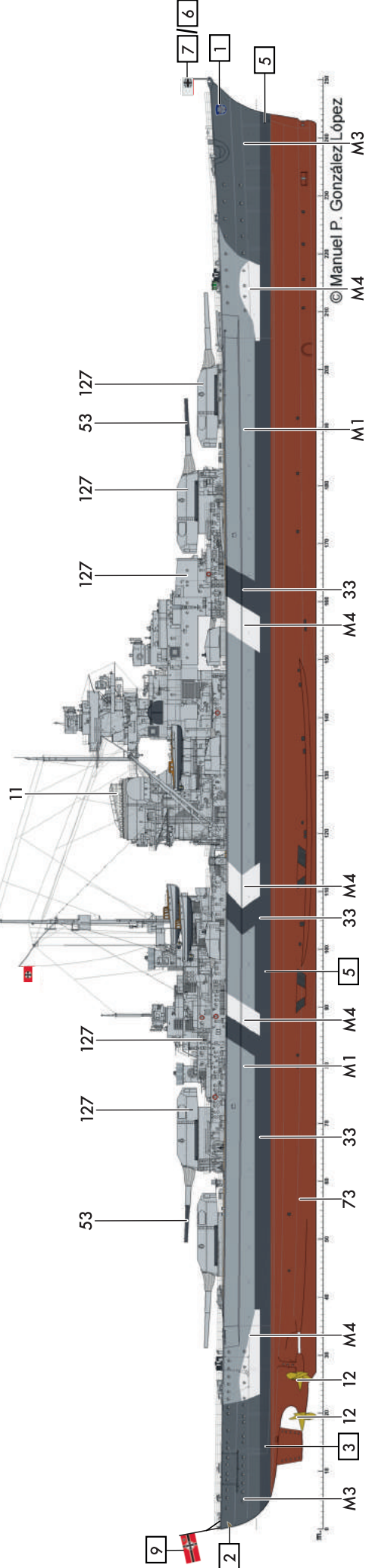
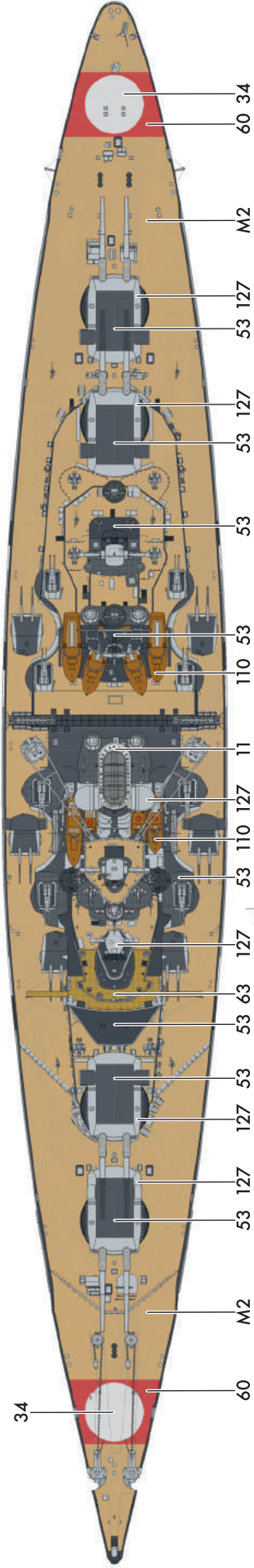
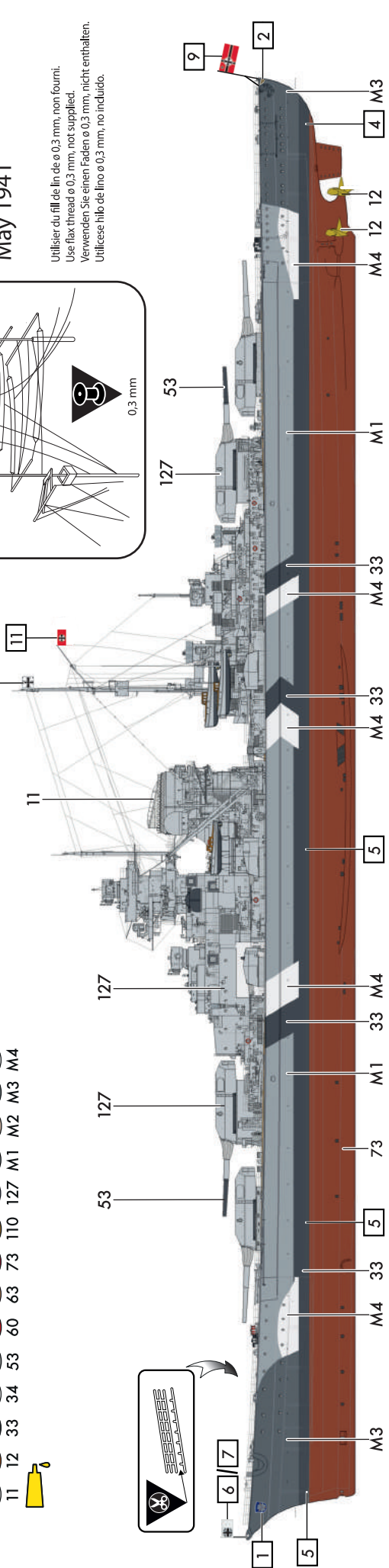
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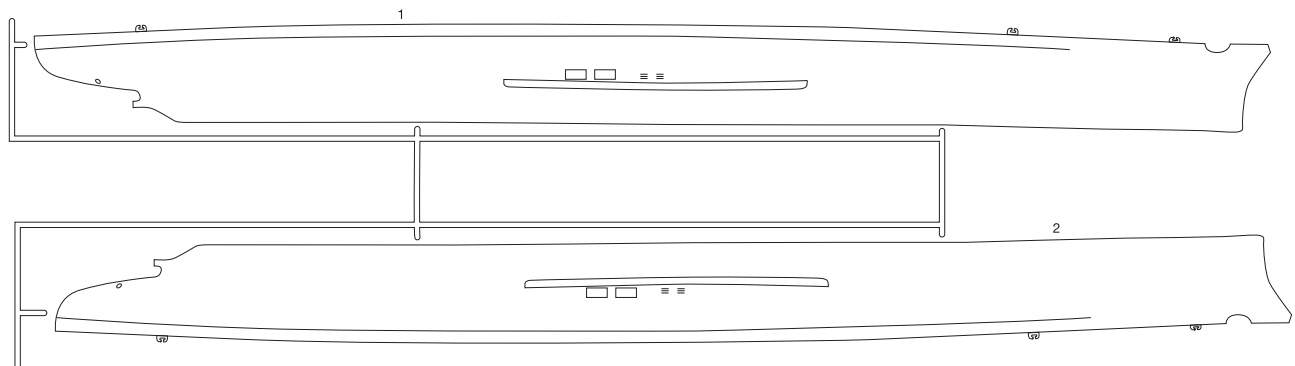
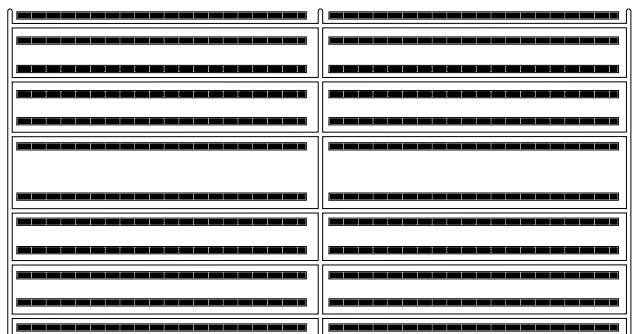
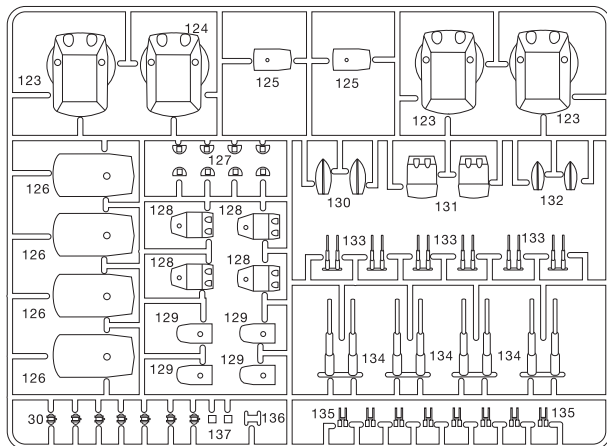
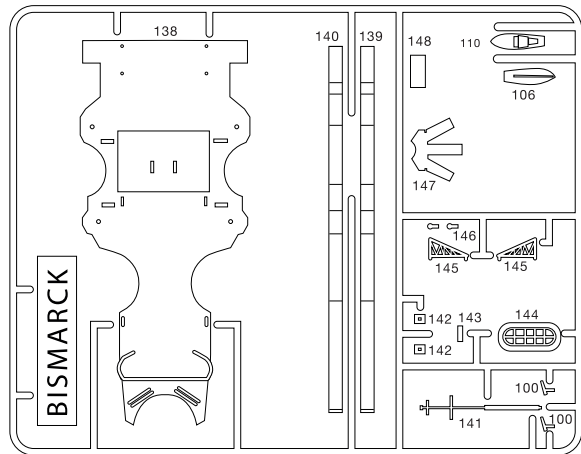
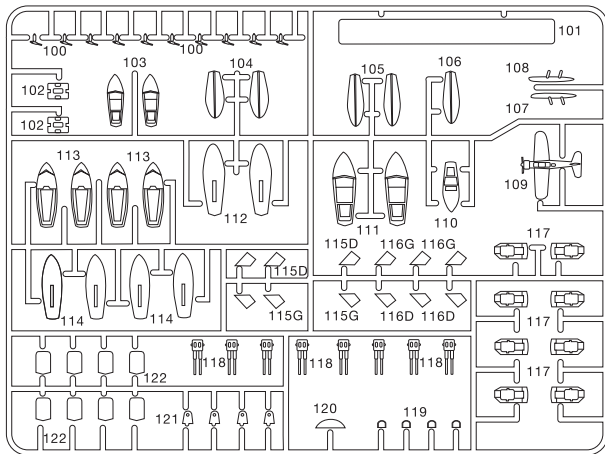
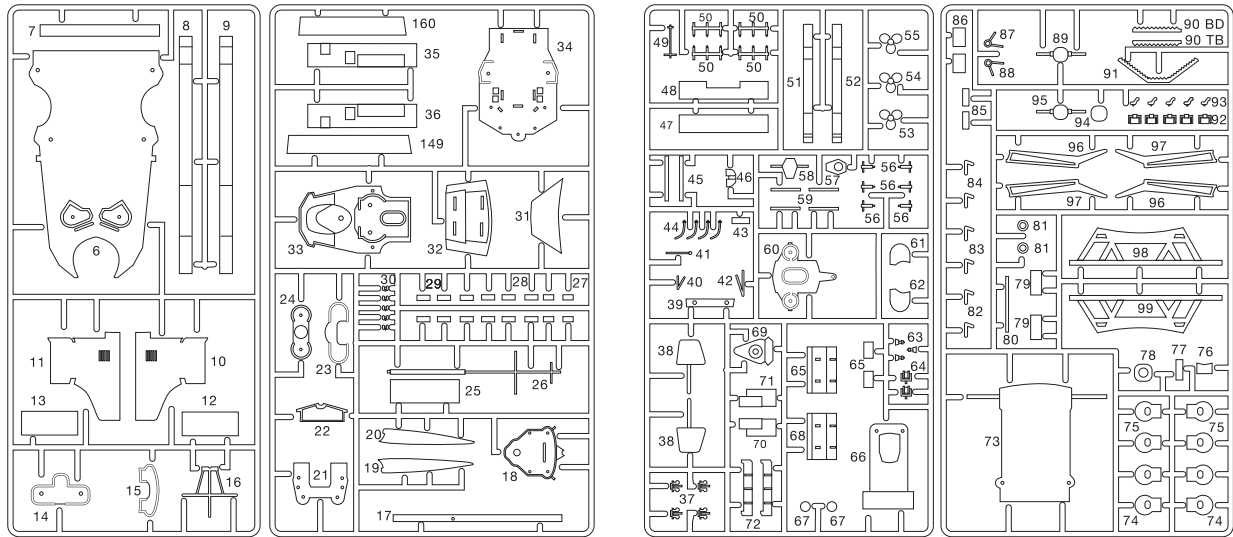
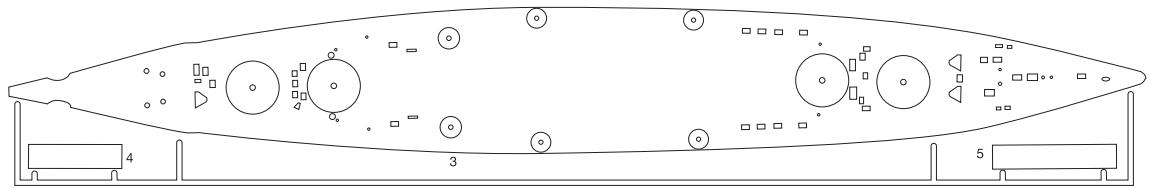


Bismarck „Rheinübung“
May 1941

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Use flax thread ø 0.3 mm, not supplied.
Verwenden Sie einen Faden ø 0.3 mm, nicht enthalten.
Utilicese hilo de lino ø 0.3 mm, no incluido.



© Manuel P. González López
M4
M3



Français

Le TIRPITZ fut mis sur cale le 2 novembre 1936 à Wilhelmshaven. Son lancement eut lieu le 1er avril 1939 et le navire fut mis en service le 25 février 1941. Grâce à quelques améliorations apportées à sa construction, le Tirpitz est plus lourd que son jumeau le Bismarck et reste à ce jour le plus grand cuirassé jamais assemblé en Europe. L'« Opération Rösselsprung » a été menée du 2 au 5 juillet 1942 contre le convoi anglo-américain PQ 17 et comprenait les navires Tirpitz, Admiral Hipper, Admiral Scheer et des unités plus petites. Des sorties infructueuses ne donnèrent lieu à aucun contact avec l'ennemi de la part du Tirpitz, mais il maintenait les convois alliés en état d'alerte permanent par sa seule présence. Transféré en Norvège en janvier 1942, il fut attaqué à plusieurs reprises et gravement endommagé le 15 septembre 1944. Le 12 novembre 1944, le navire fut touché trois fois lors d'attaques aériennes et coula près de Tromsø.

English

The keel of the TIRPITZ was laid in Wilhelmshaven on 2 November 1936. Her launching took place on 1 April 1939 and the ship was commissioned on 25 February 1941. Some improvements to the design made the Tirpitz heavier than her sister ship Bismarck and to this day she is the largest battleship ever completed in Europe. "Operation Rösselsprung" was carried out from 2 to 5 July 1942 against the Anglo-American convoy PQ 17 and consisted of the ships Tirpitz, Admiral Hipper, Admiral Scheer and smaller units. Unsuccessful outings resulted in no enemy contact by the Tirpitz, but she kept the Allied convoys on constant alert by her presence alone. Transferred to Norway in January 1942, she was attacked several times and badly damaged on 15 September 1944. On 12 November 1944, the ship received three direct hits during air raids and sank near Tromsø.

Deutsch

Die TIRPITZ wurde am 2. November 1936 in Wilhelmshaven auf Kiel gelegt. Ihr Stapellauf erfolgte am 1. April 1939 und das Schiff wurde am 25. Februar 1941 in Dienst gestellt. Durch einige Verbesserungen an der Konstruktion ist die Tirpitz schwerer als ihr Schwesterschiff Bismarck und bis heute das größte jemals in Europa fertiggestellte Schlachtschiff. Die „Operation Rösselsprung“ wurde vom 2. bis 5. Juli 1942 gegen den englisch-amerikanischen Geleitzug PQ 17 durchgeführt und bestand aus den Schiffen Tirpitz, Admiral Hipper, Admiral Scheer und kleineren Einheiten. Erfolgreiche Ausfahrten führten zu keinerlei Feindkontakt durch die Tirpitz, aber sie hielt die alliierten Konvois alleine durch ihre Anwesenheit in ständiger Alarmbereitschaft. Im Januar 1942 nach Norwegen verlegt, wurde sie am 15. September 1944 mehrfach angegriffen und schwer beschädigt. Am 12. November 1944 erhielt das Schiff bei Luftangriffen drei Volltreffer und sank bei Tromsø.

Nederlands

De TIRPITZ werd op 2 november 1936 in Wilhelmshaven afgemeerd. De tewaterlating vond plaats op 1 april 1939 en het schip werd in gebruik genomen op 25 februari 1941. Enkele verbeteringen aan het ontwerp maakten de Tirpitz zwaarder dan haar zusterschip Bismarck en tot op de dag van vandaag is het het grootste slagschip dat ooit in Europa voltooid werd. „Operatie Rösselsprung“ werd van 2 tot 5 juli 1942 uitgevoerd tegen het Engels-Amerikaanse konvooi PQ 17 en bestond uit de schepen Tirpitz, Admiral Hipper, Admiral Scheer en kleinere eenheden. Ongelukkige afvaarten leverden de Tirpitz geen vijandelijk contact op, maar ze hield de Geallieerde konvoien alleen al door haar aanwezigheid voortdurend alert. Overgeplaatst naar Noorwegen in januari 1942, onderging het op 15 september 1944 verschillende aanvallen en werd zwaar beschadigd. Op 12 november 1944 kreeg het schip drie voltreffers tijdens luchtaanvallen en zonk nabij Tromsø..

	Tirpitz
CARACTERISTIQUES	
Longueur:	251 m
Largeur:	36 m
Propulsion:	3 turbines, 3 hélices, ø 4,85, 12 chaudières
Vitesse:	30,8 nœuds
Equipage:	2608 hommes

	Tirpitz
SPECIFICATIONS	
Length:	251 m
Width:	36 m
Propulsion:	3 turbines, 3 propellers, diameter 4,85, 12 boilers
Speed:	30,8 knots
Crew:	2608 men

	Tirpitz
TECHNISCHE DATEN	
Länge:	251 m
Breite:	36 m
Antrieb:	3 Turbinen, 3 Schrauben ø 4,85, 12 Kessel
Geschwindigkeit:	30,8 Knoten
Besatzung:	2608 Mann

	Tirpitz
KENMERKEN	
Totale lengte:	251 m
Breedte:	36 m
Aandrijving:	3 turbines, 3 schroeven ø 4,85, 12 ketels
Snelheid:	30,8 knopen
Bemannig:	2608 koppen

Italiano

L'avvio della costruzione della TIRPITZ avvenne il 2 novembre 1936 a Wilhelmshaven. Il varo ebbe luogo il 1° aprile 1939 e la nave entrò in servizio il 25 febbraio 1941. Alcuni miglioramenti nella costruzione resero la Tirpitz più pesante della sua nave sorella Bismarck e a oggi resta la più grande corazzata mai portata a termine in Europa. L'“Operation Rösselsprung” si svolse dal 2 al 5 luglio 1942 contro il convoglio anglo-americano PQ17 ed era composta dalle navi Tirpitz, Admiral Hipper, Admiral Scheer e unità minori. Le uscite infruttuose non portarono la Tirpitz ad alcun contatto col nemico, ma già solo la sua presenza mantenne i convogli alleati in costante allerta. Trasferita in Norvegia nel gennaio 1942, il 15 settembre 1944 venne più volte attaccata, riportando pesanti danneggiamenti. Il 12 novembre 1944, durante i raid aerei la nave subì tre colpi che andarono a segno e affondò a Tromsø.

Español

El TIRPITZ fue puesto en grada el 2 de noviembre de 1936 en Wilhelmshaven. Se botó el 1 de abril de 1939 y entró en servicio el 25 de febrero de 1941. Debido a una serie de mejoras en la construcción, el Tirpitz fue más pesado que su buque gemelo Bismarck y, a fecha de hoy, sigue siendo el acorazado más grande jamás construido en Europa. La «Operación Rösselsprung» tuvo lugar del 2 al 5 de julio de 1942 contra el convoy anglo-estadounidense PQ 17 y estaba formada por los buques Tirpitz, Admiral Hipper, Admiral Scheer y unidades más pequeñas. El Tirpitz llevó a cabo varias salidas infructuosas que no condujeron a ningún contacto enemigo, pero mantuvo a los convoyes aliados en alerta constante con su mera presencia. Trasladado a Noruega en enero de 1942, fue atacado varias veces y gravemente dañado el 15 de septiembre de 1944. El 12 de noviembre de 1944, el buque recibió tres golpes en ataques aéreos y se hundió en Tromsø.

Tirpitz

CARATTERISTICHE

Lunghezza: 251 m

Larghezza: 36 m

Propulsione: 3 turbine, 3 eliche
ø 4.85, 12 caladaie

Velocità: 30,8 nodi

Equipaggio: 2608 uomini

Tirpitz

CARACTERÍSTICAS

Eslora: 251 m

Manga: 36 m

Propulsión: 3 turbinas, 3 hélices
ø 4,85, 12 calderas

Velocidad: 30,8 nudos

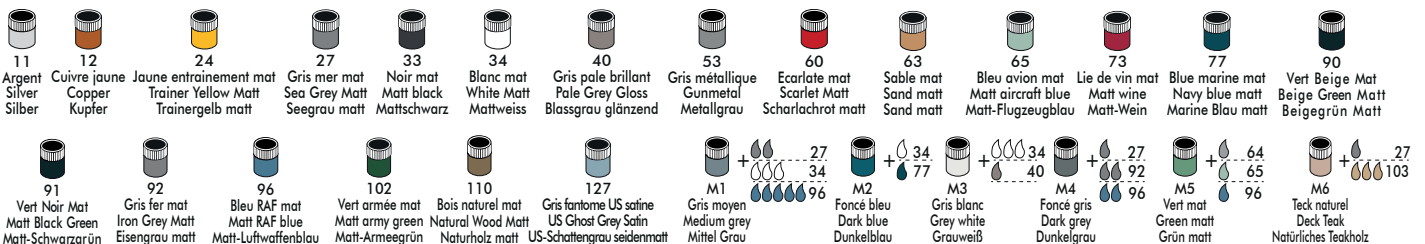
Tripulacion: 2608 hombres

1/400

TIRPITZ „Rösselsprung“ • July 1942

85078

PEINTURES ESSENTIELLE/ESSENTIAL PAINTS



2

Numéro de phase
Step number
Schrittnummer
Número de fase

56

Référence de couleur
Colour reference no
Farbangabe
Referencia de color

37

Numéro de pièce
Part number
Teilenummer
Número de pieza

6

Numéro de decal
Decal number
Abziehbildnummer
Número de calcomanía

Notez la particularité du TIRPITZ : les couleurs sont différentes pour le côté droit et le côté gauche. La séparation des couleurs se fait au milieu du bateau. A chaque étape de la construction, avant de peindre, observer la peinture et le marquage à la page 22.

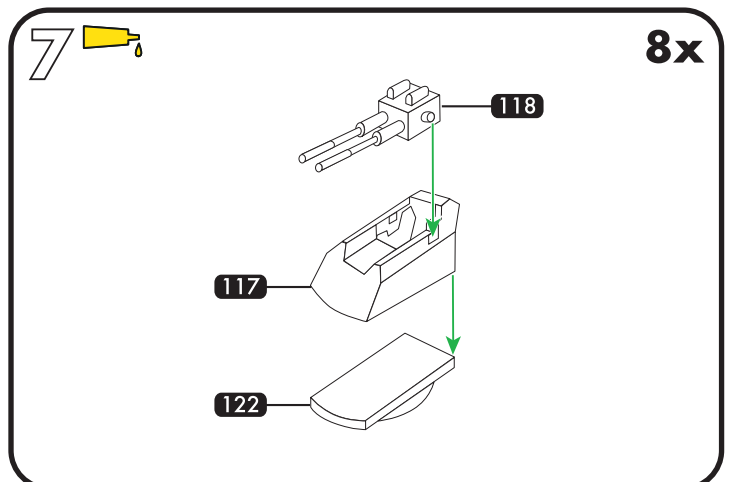
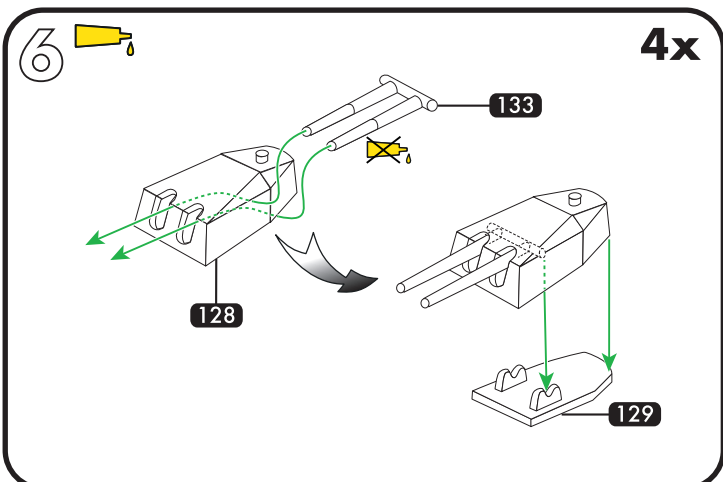
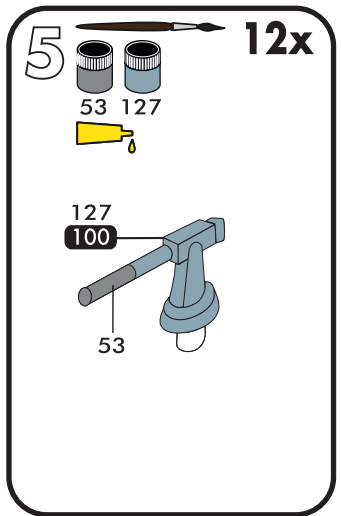
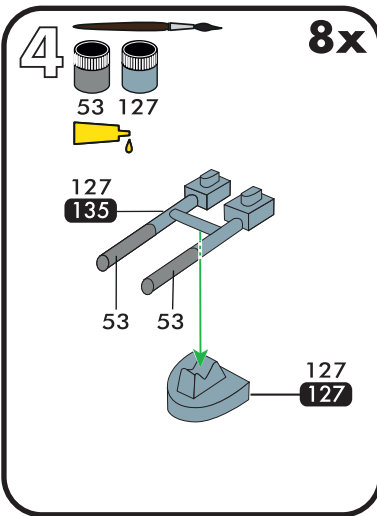
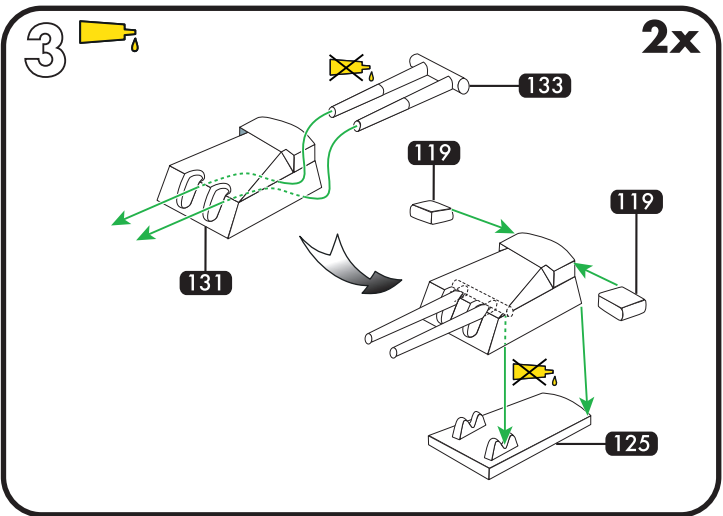
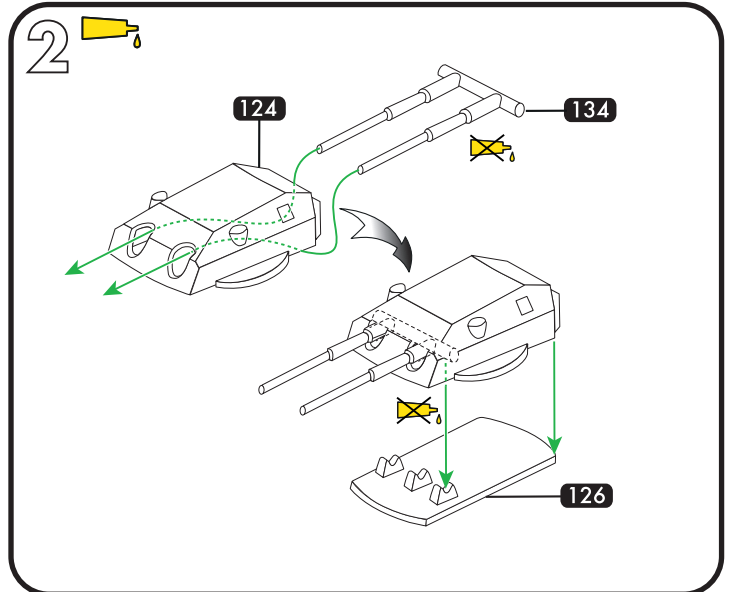
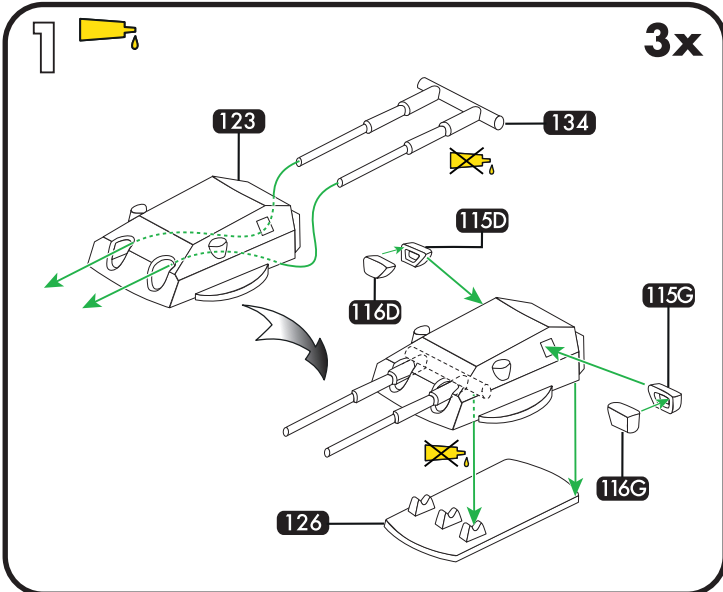
As a special feature of the TIRPITZ, note the different colours for the right and left sides. The separation of the colours is in the middle of the ship. For each building step, note the painting and marking on page 22 before painting.

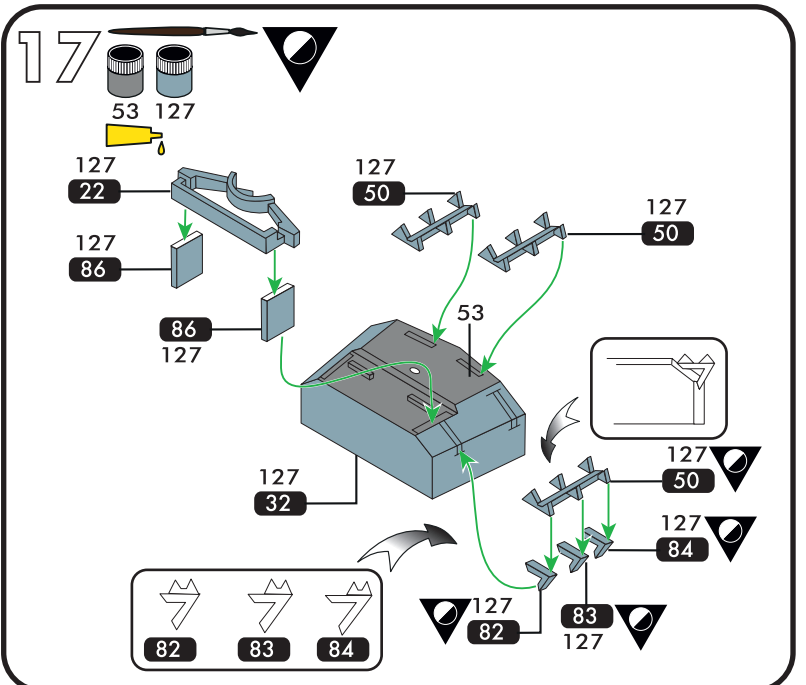
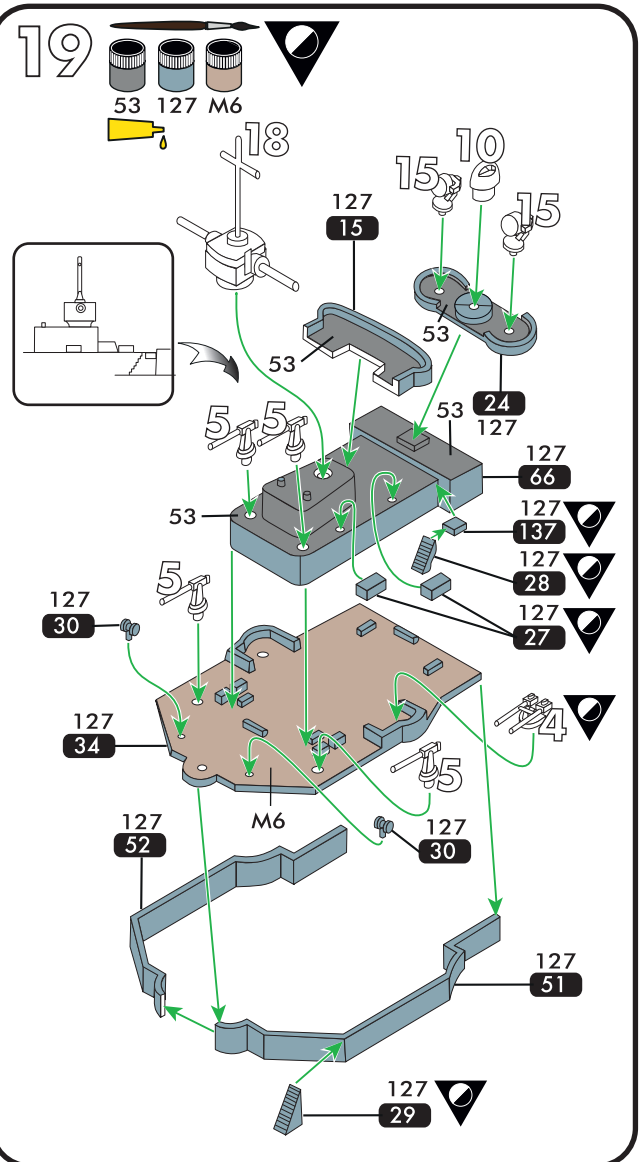
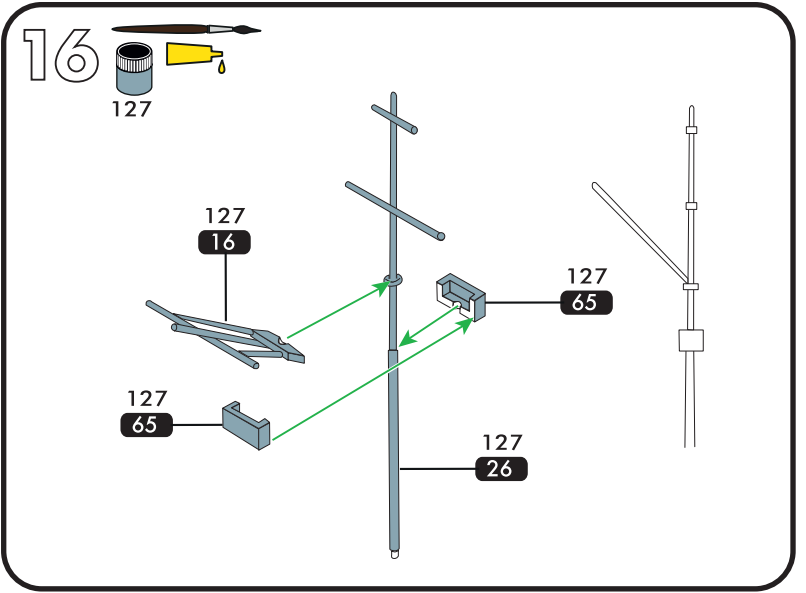
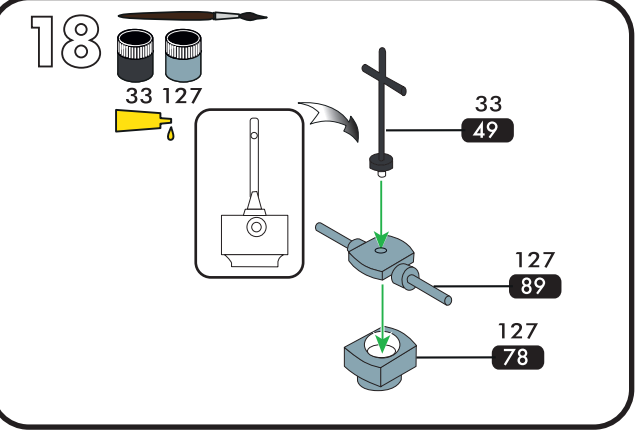
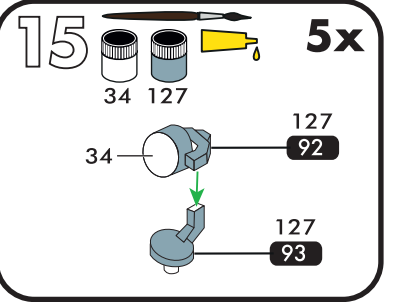
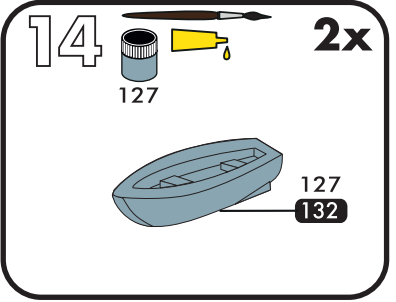
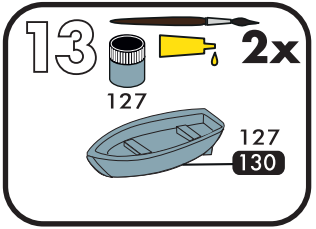
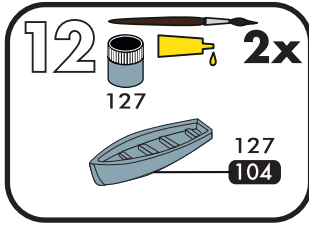
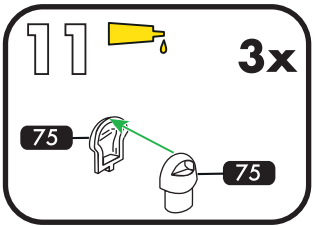
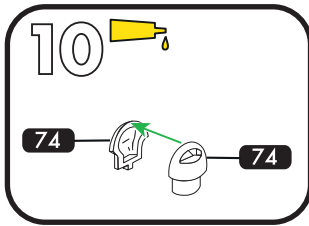
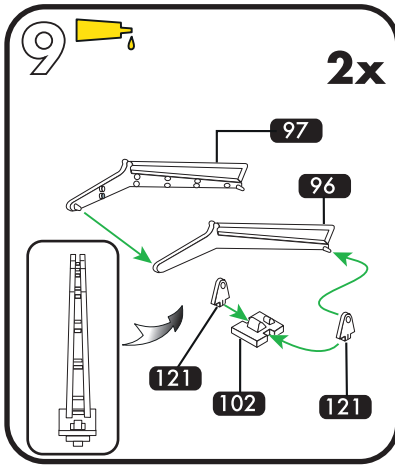
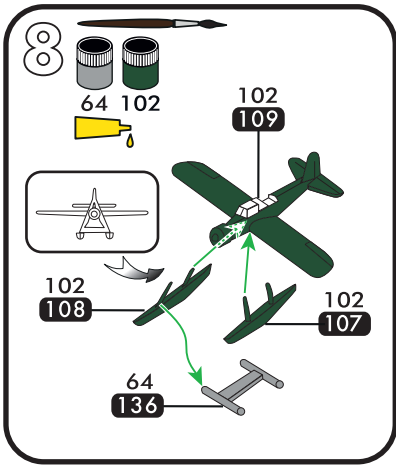
Beachten Sie als Besonderheit der TIRPITZ die unterschiedlichen Farben für Rechte und Linke Seite. Die Trennung der Farben ist in der Mitte des Schiffes. Bei jedem Bauschritt vor dem Bemalen auf der Seite 22 die Lackierung und Markierung beachten.

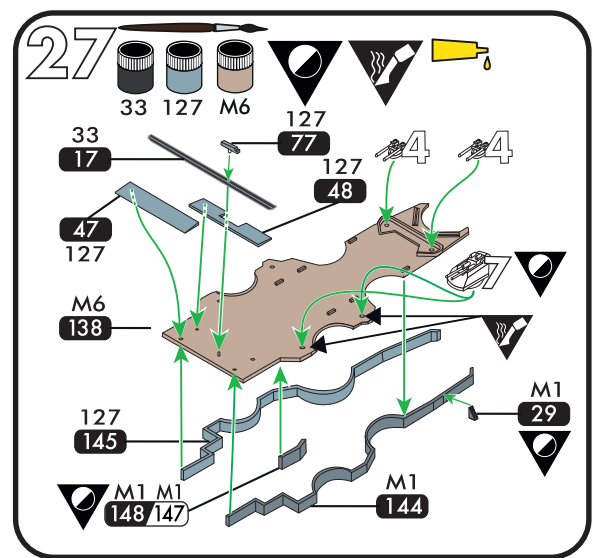
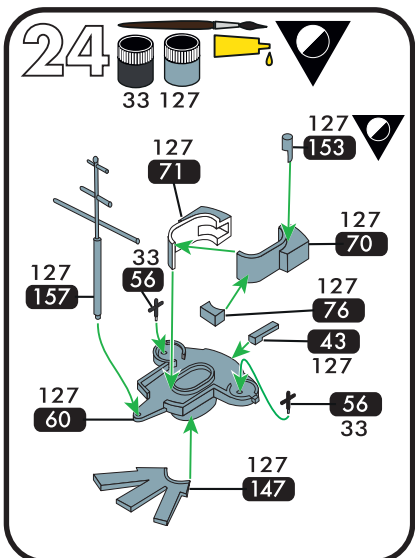
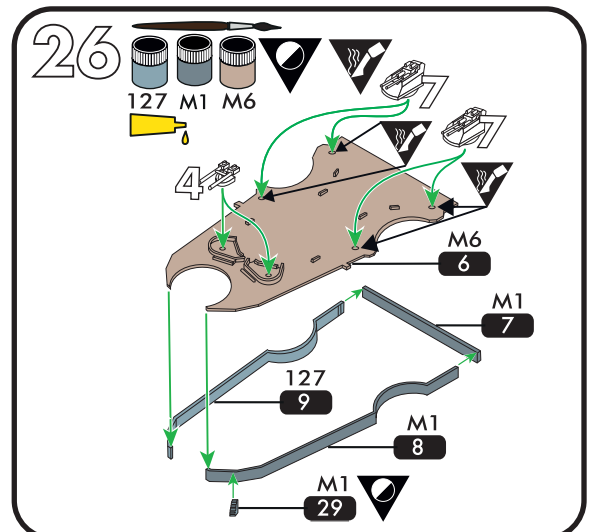
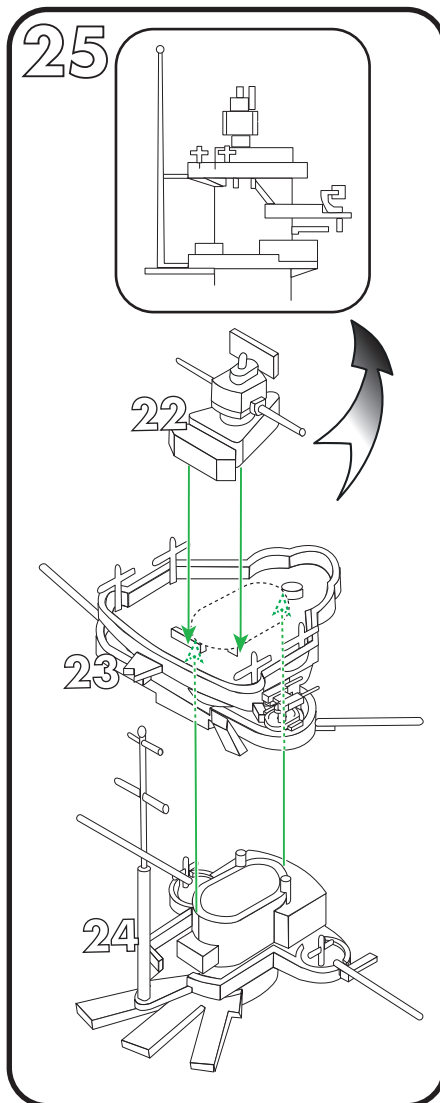
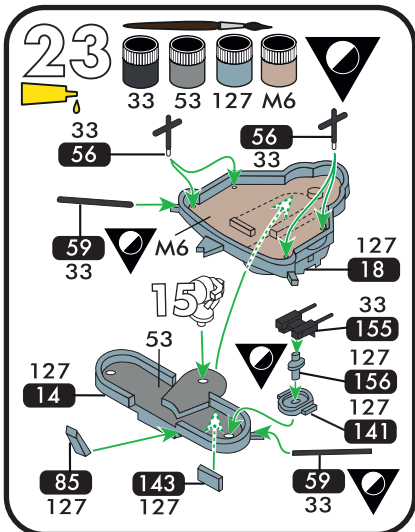
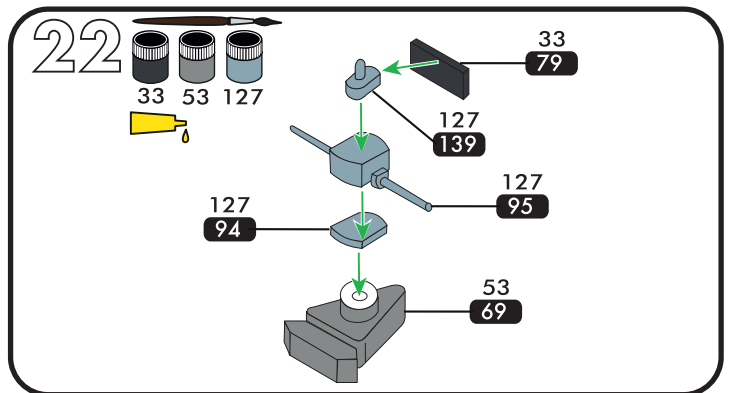
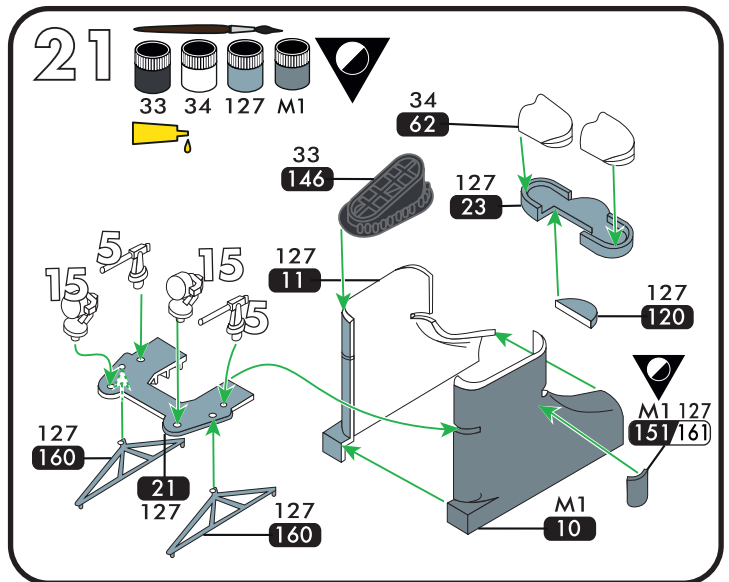
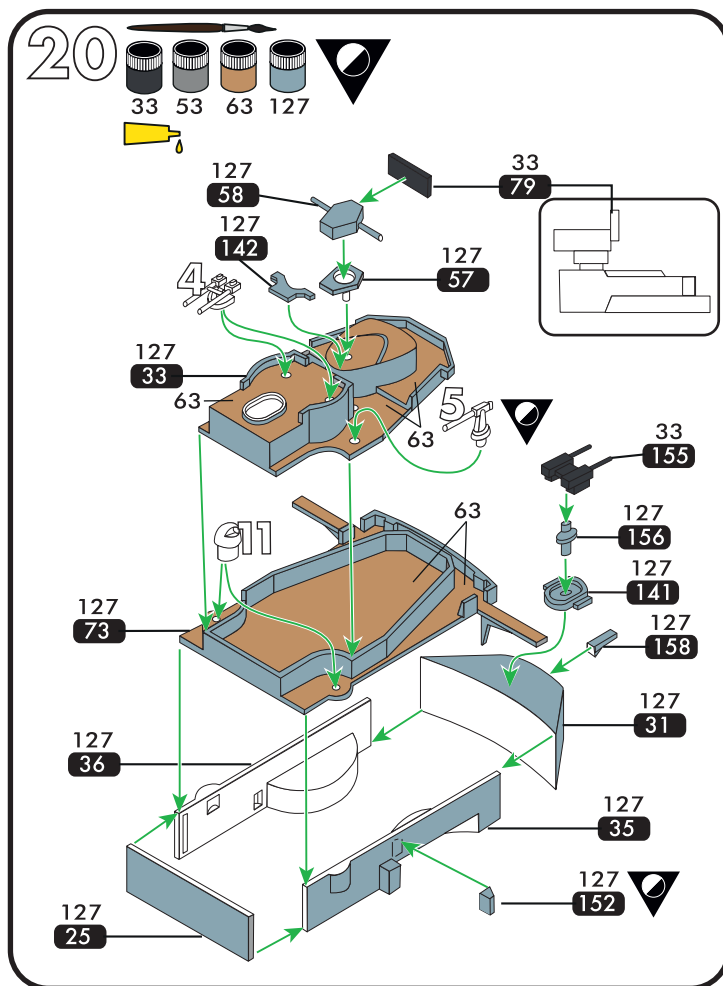
Como característica especial del TIRPITZ, obsérvense los diferentes colores para los lados derecho e izquierdo. La separación de los colores se encuentra en el centro del barco. Para cada paso de construcción, observe la pintura y el marcado en la página 22 antes de pintar.



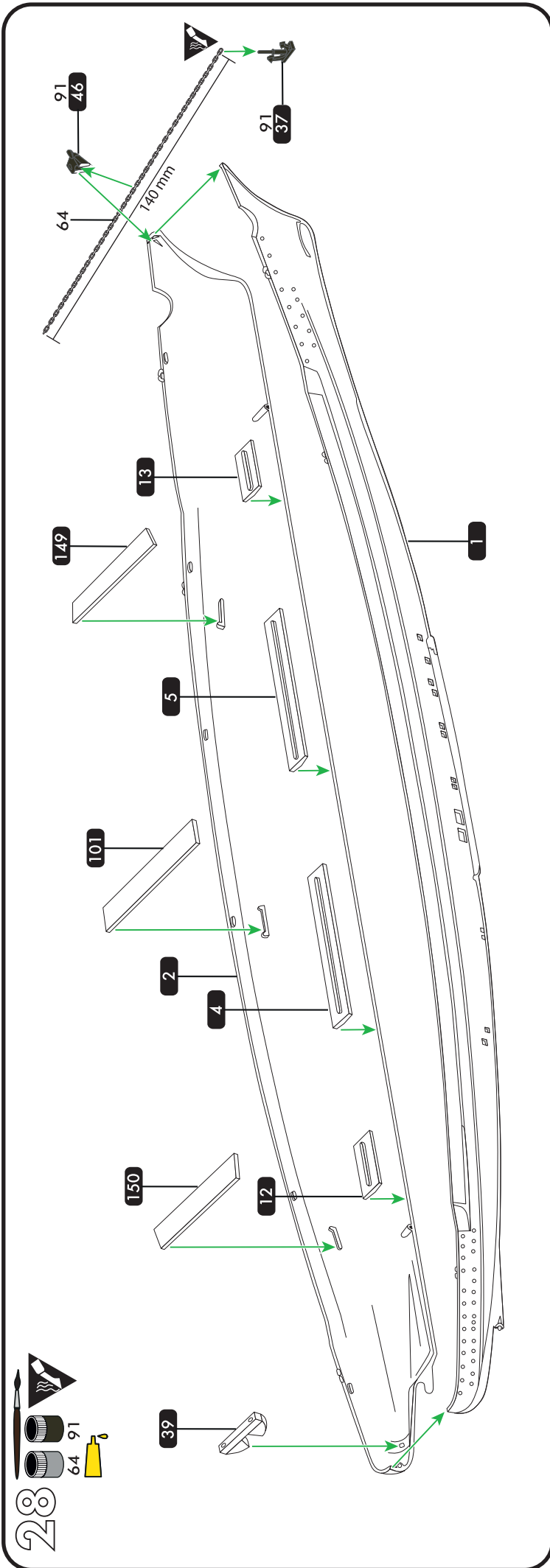
• Tirpitz



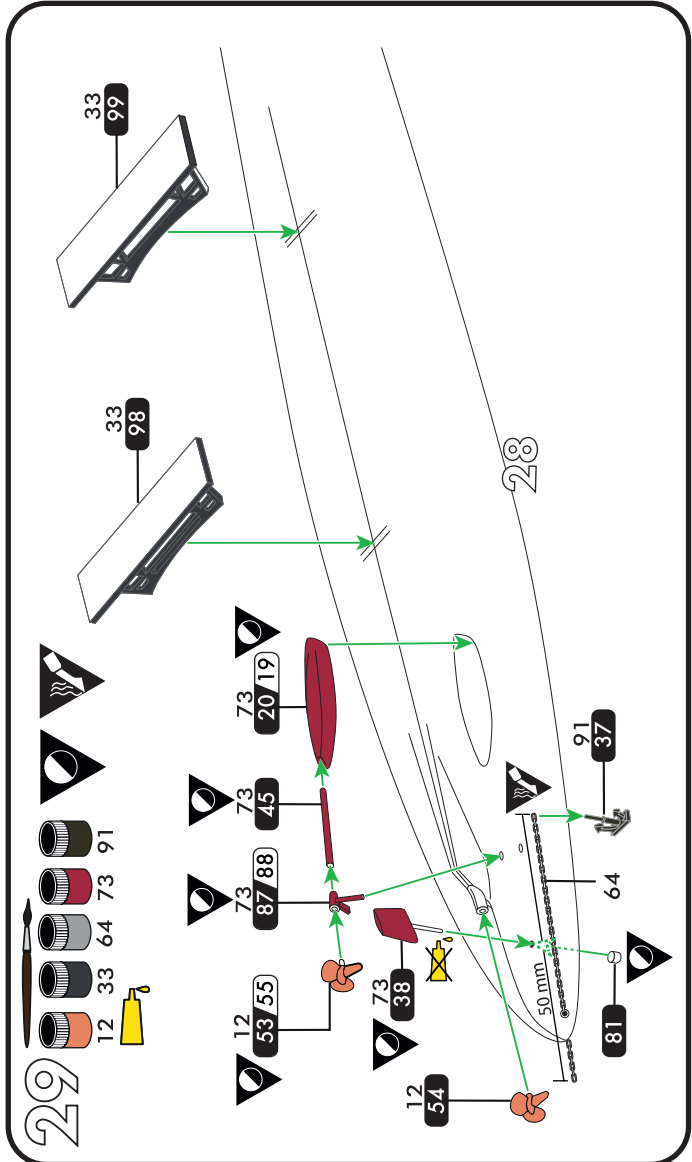
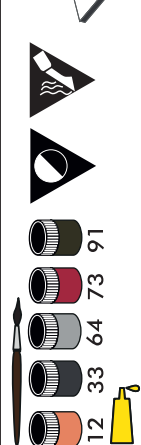




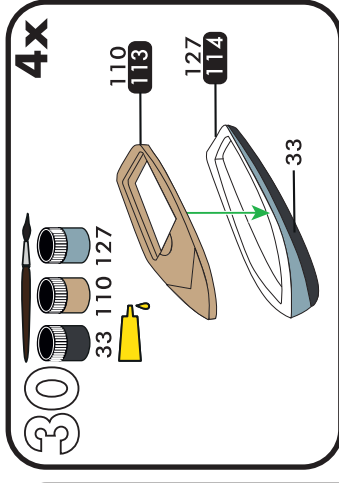
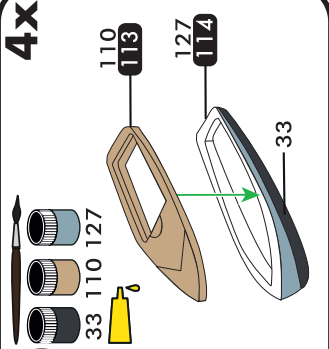
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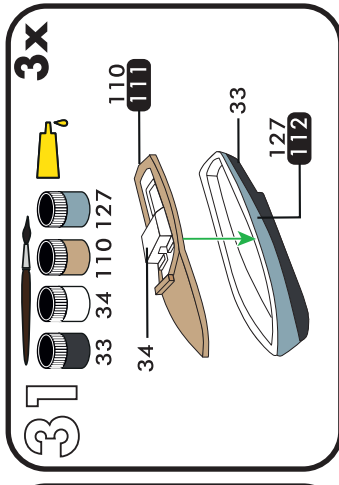
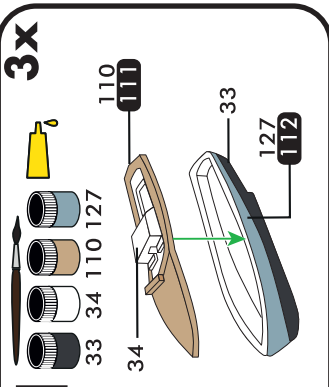
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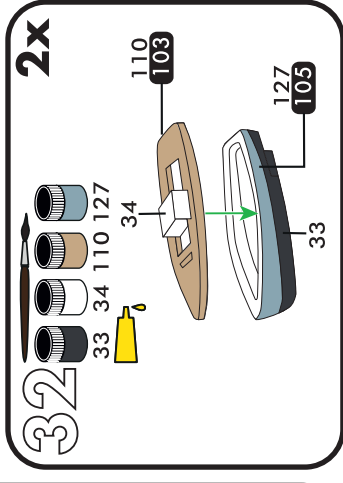
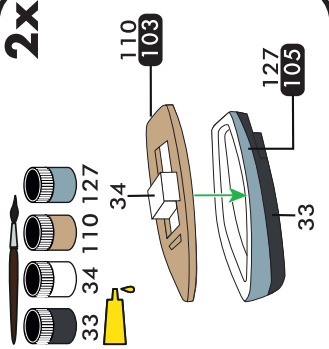
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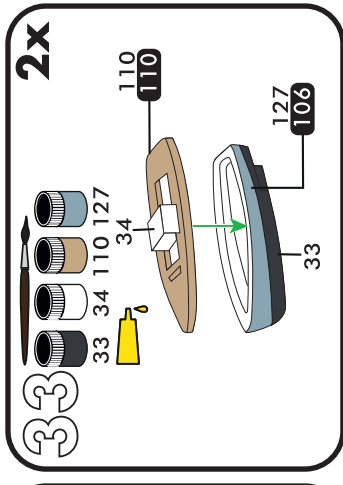
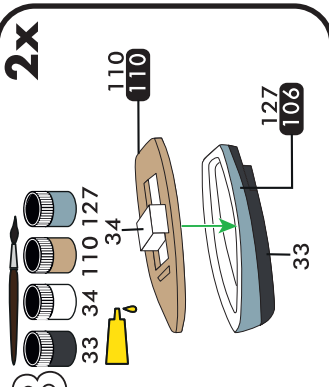
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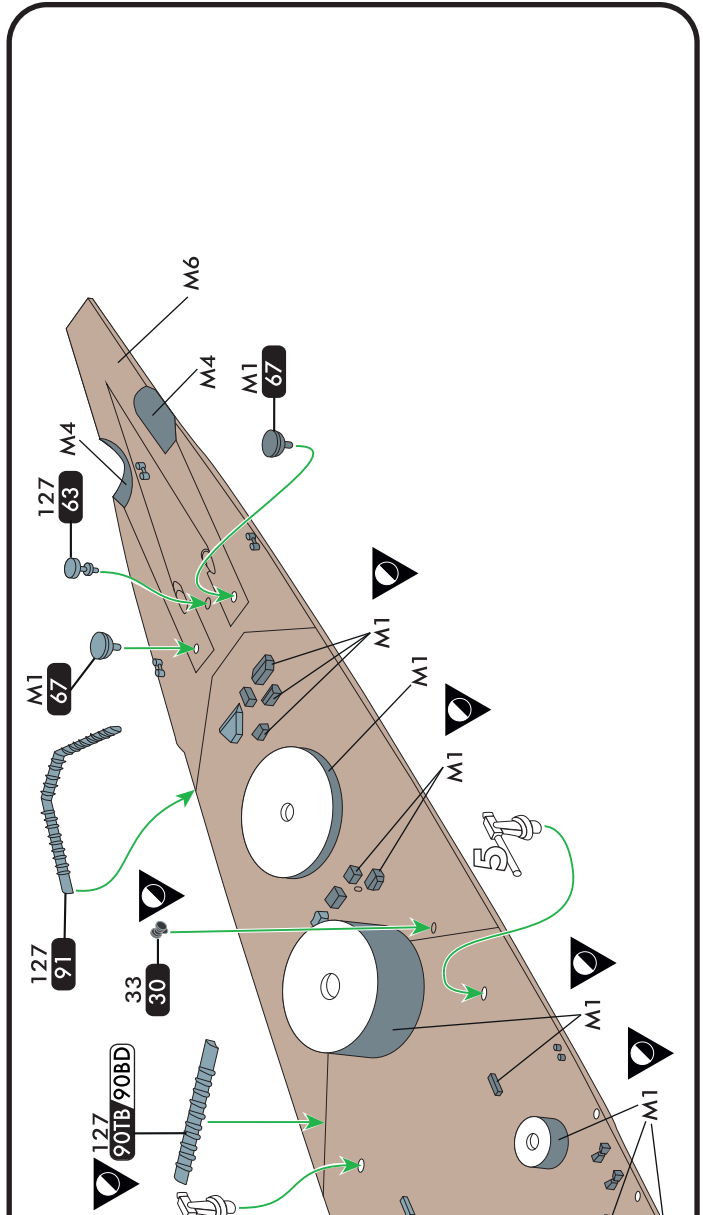
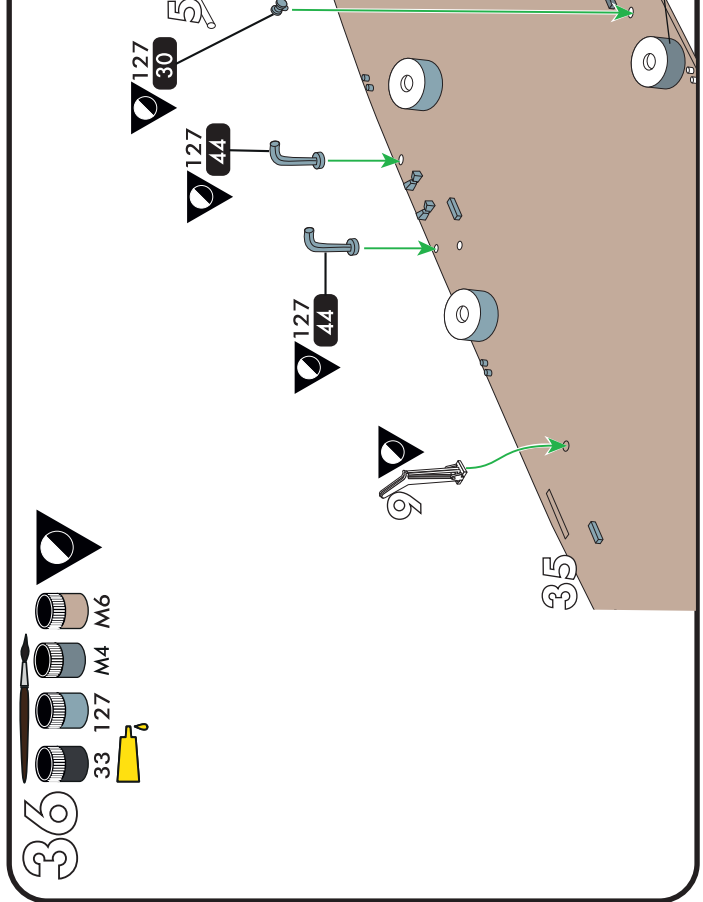
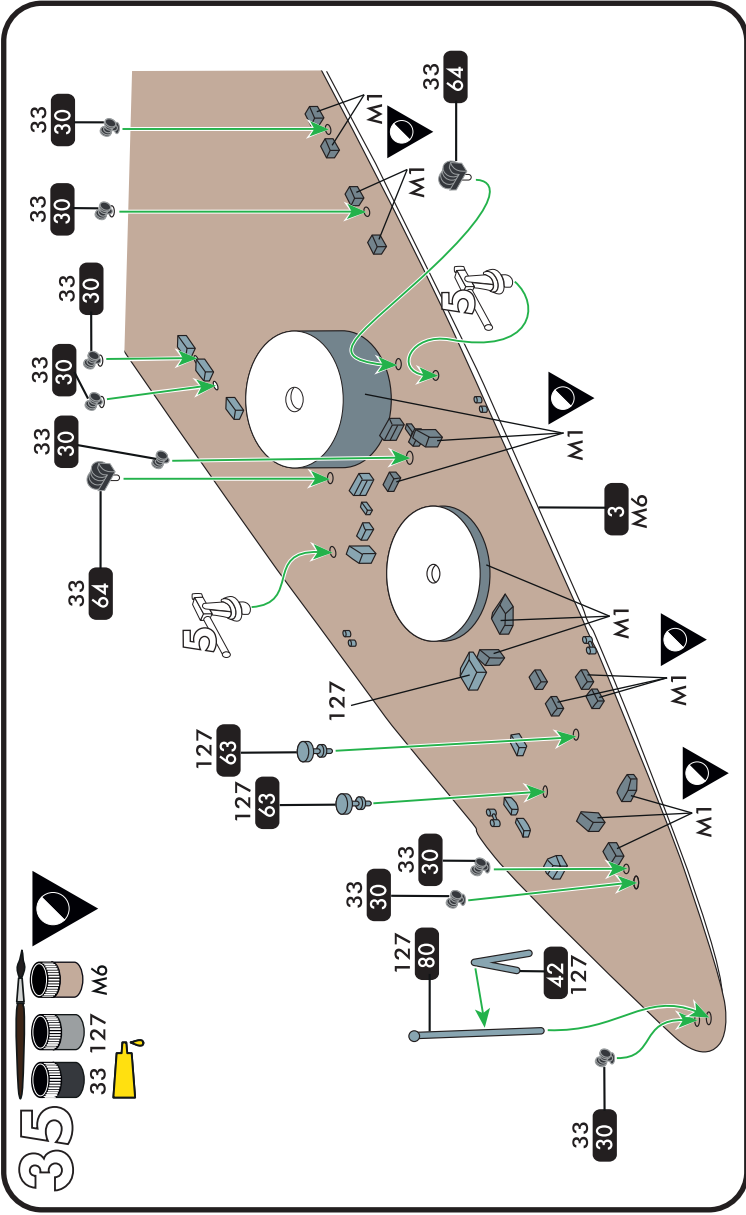
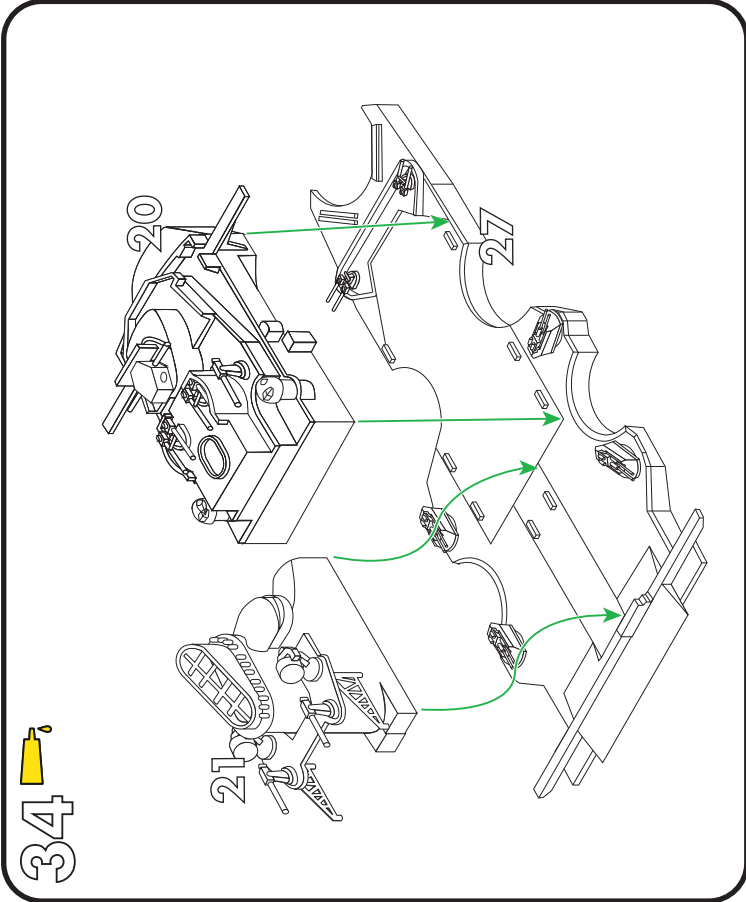


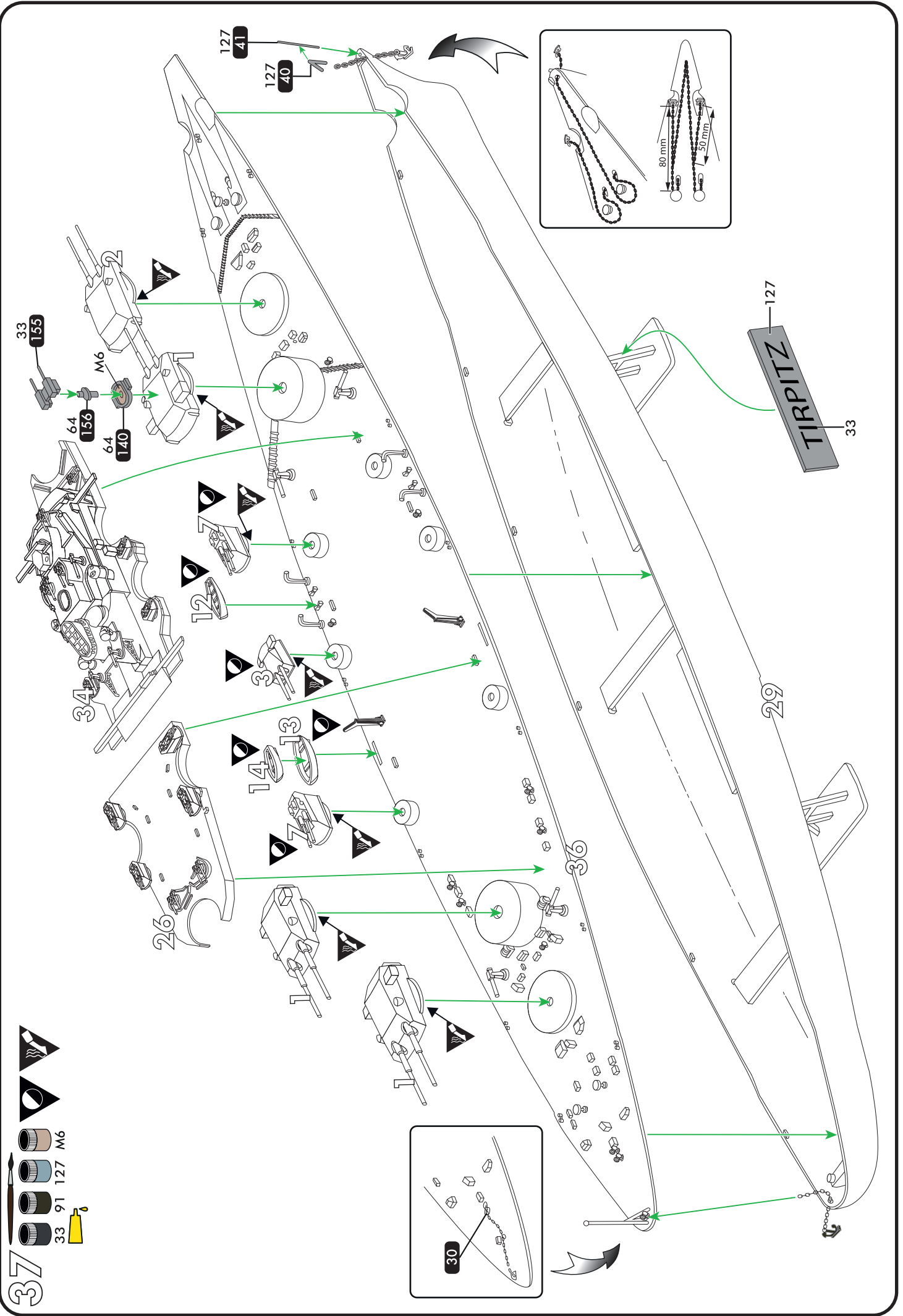
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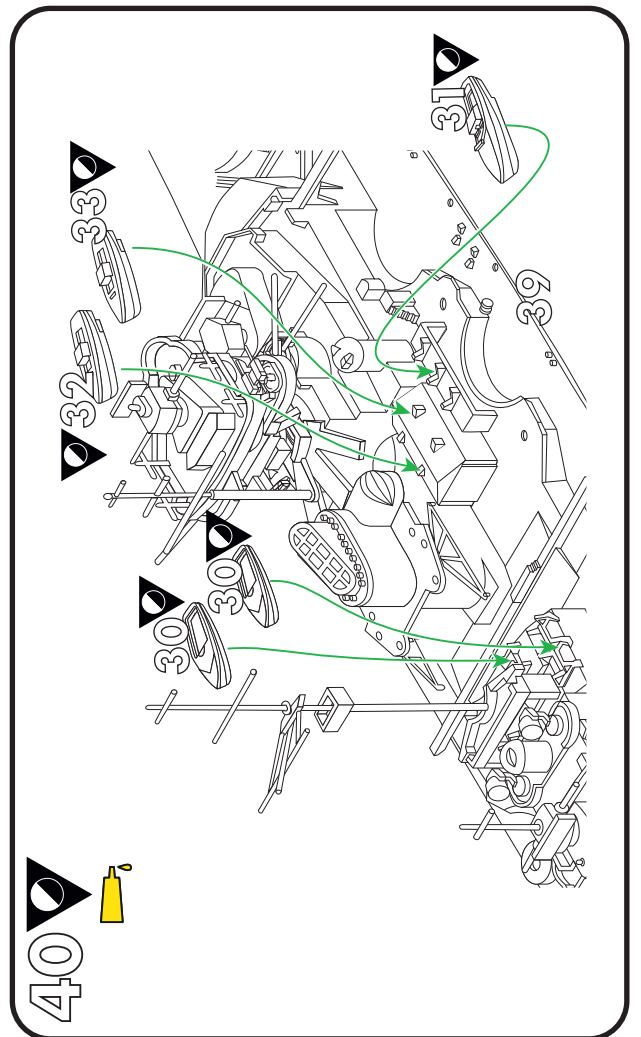
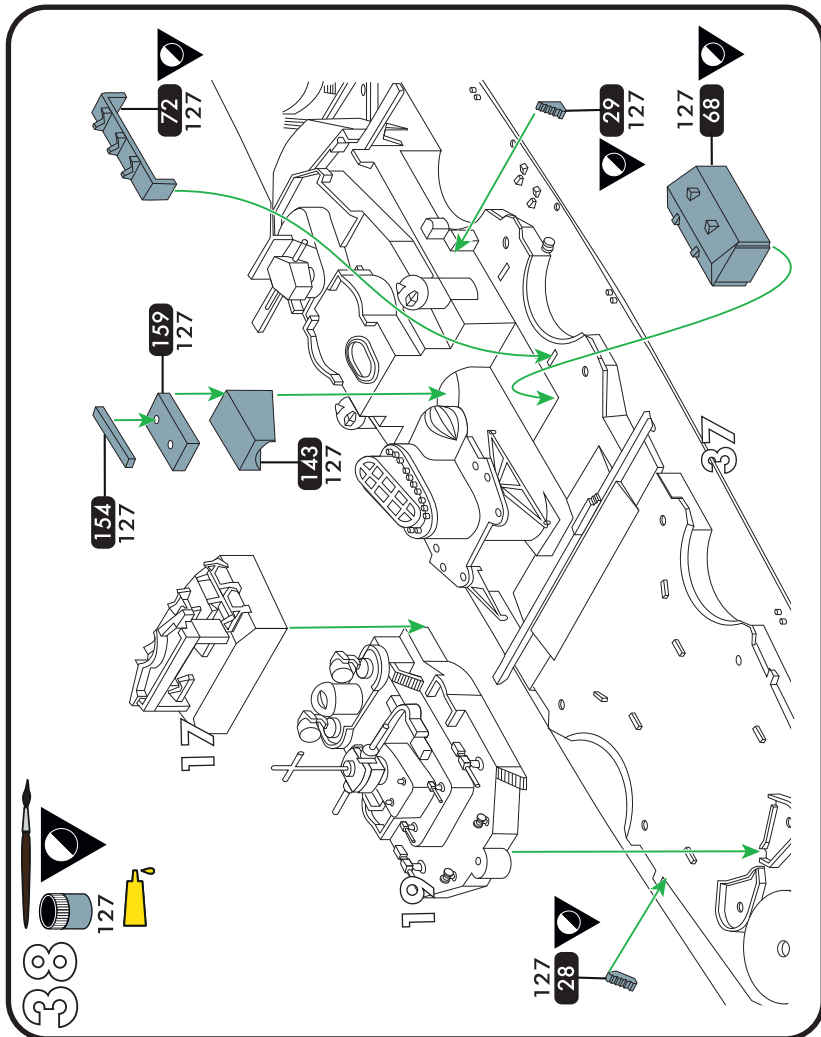
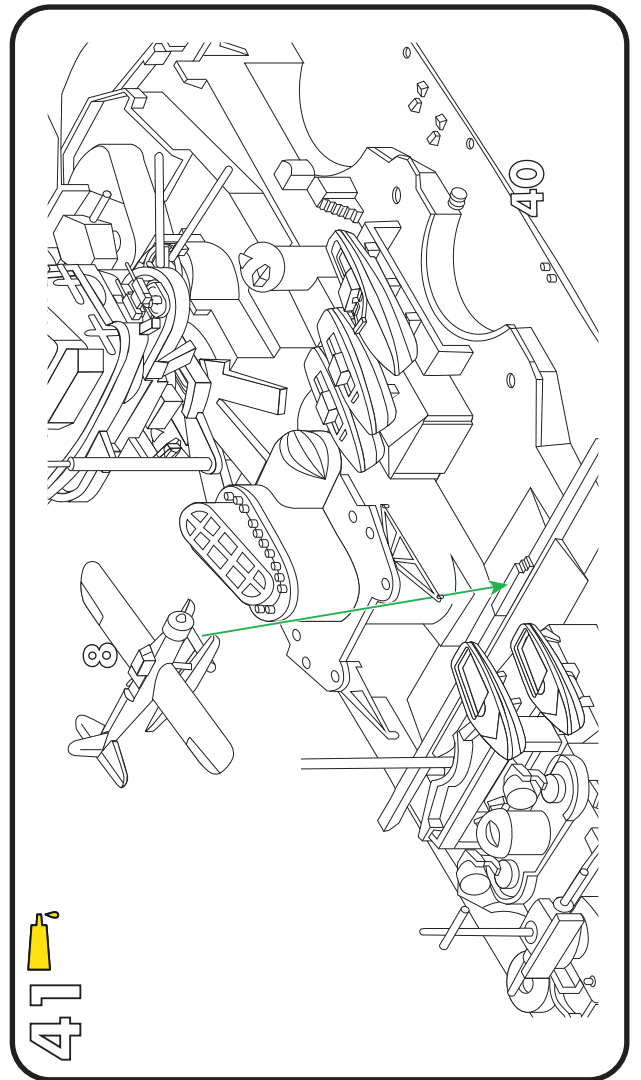
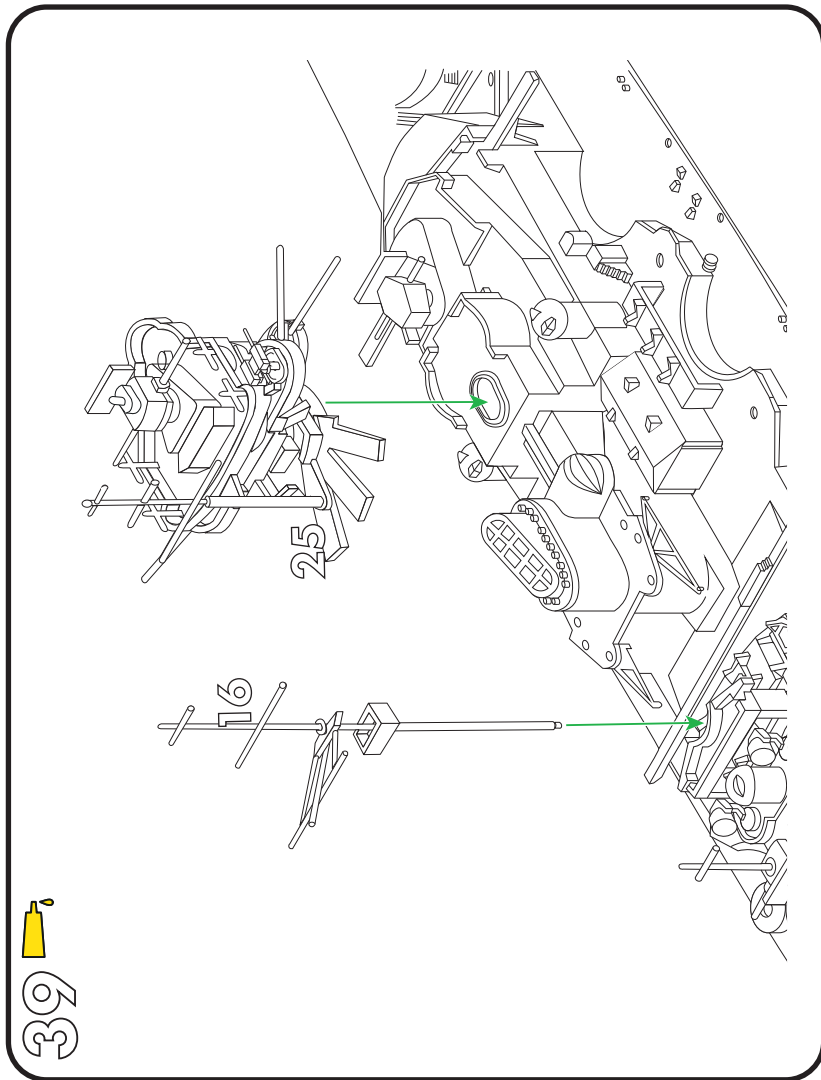


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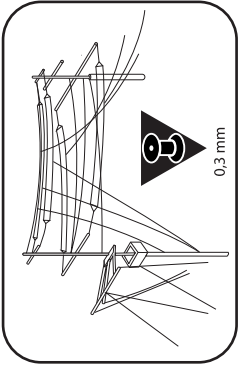






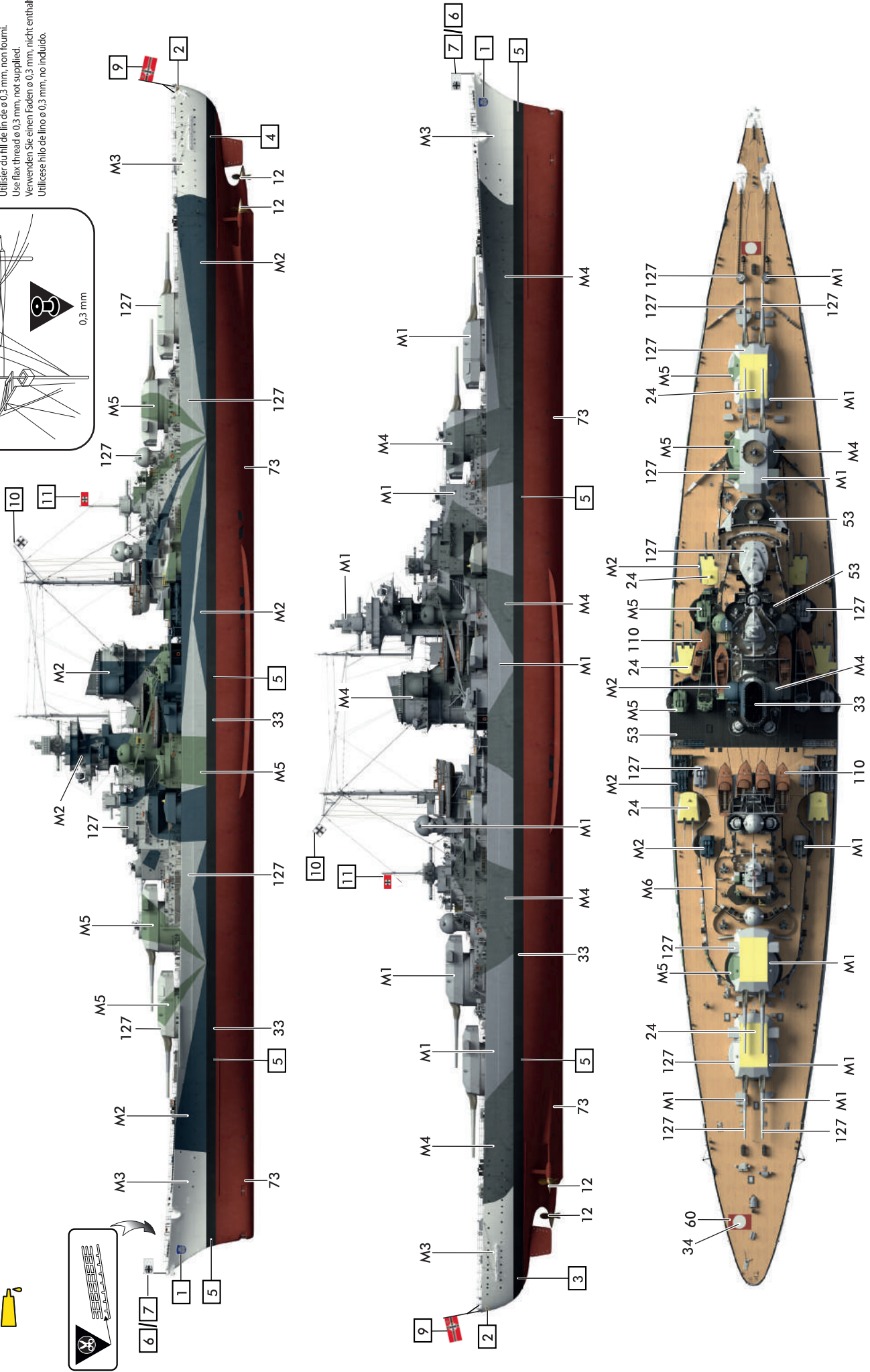
42

- 
- 
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- 33 53
- 60 73
- 110 127
- M1 M2
- M3 M4
- M5 M6

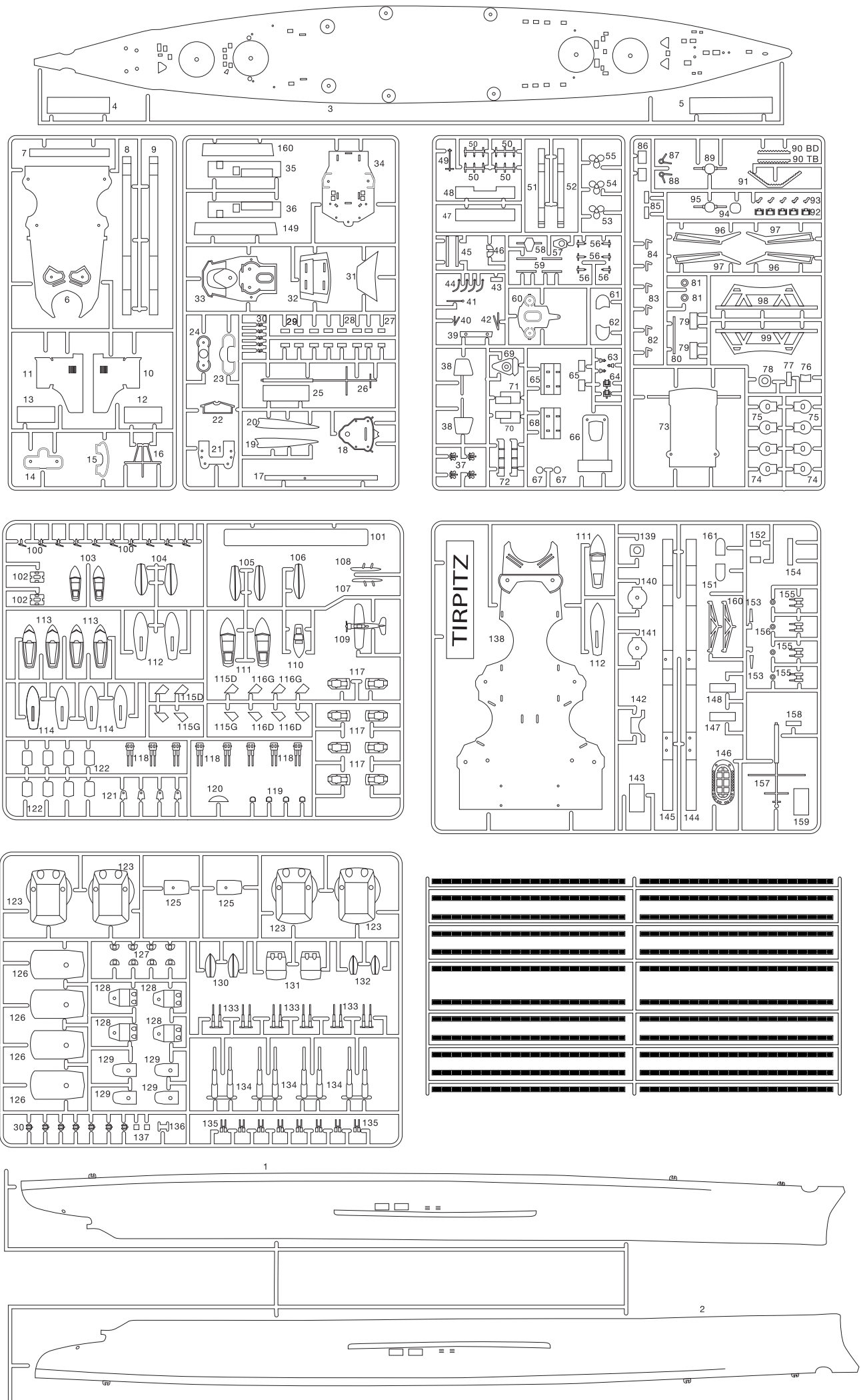


Tirpitz „Rösselsprung“
July 1942

Utiliser du fil de lin de ø 0.3 mm, non fourni.
Use flax thread ø 0.3 mm, not supplied.
Verwenden Sie einen Faden ø 0.3 mm, nicht enthalten.
Utilizzare hilo de lino ø 0.3 mm, no incluido.



34 60



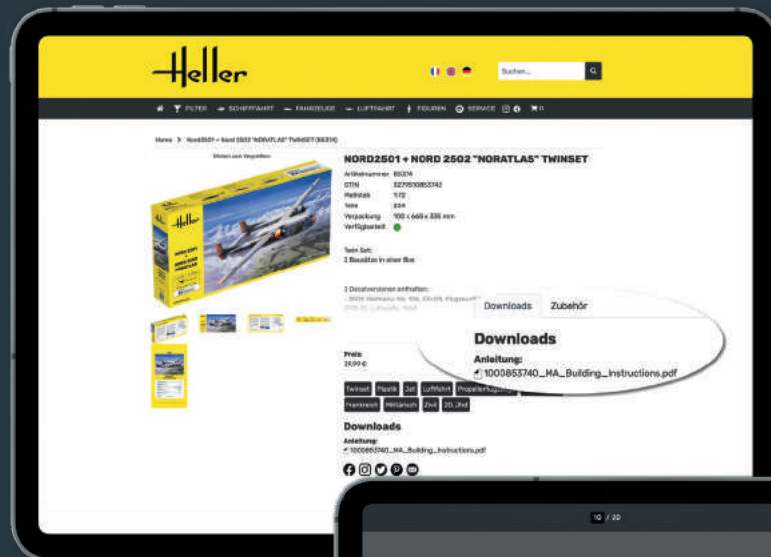
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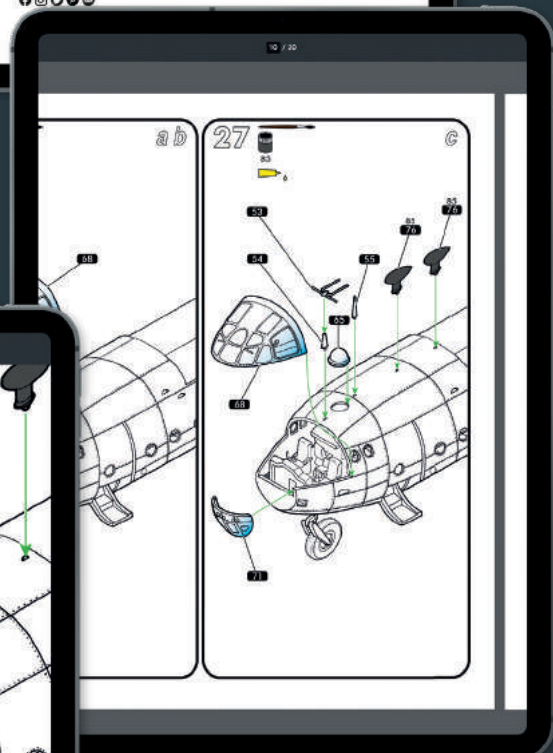
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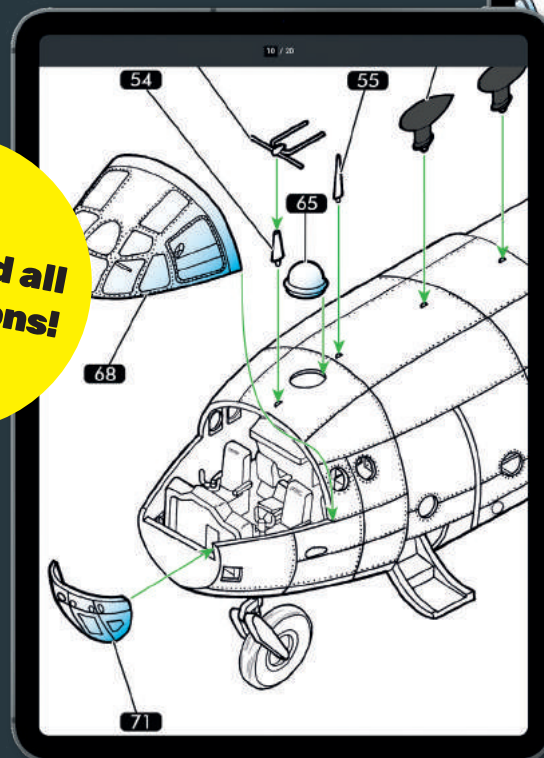
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