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NR KATALOG.
58

MIKROFLOTA

STATEK SZPITALNY

WILHELM GUSTLOFF

HOLOWNIK **ALBERT FORSTER**

OKRĘT PODWODNY **S 13**

MODELE KARTONOWE W SKALI 1:400

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ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS

To assemble the model you will need: small scissors, pincers, sharp knife, steel ruler, sticks, paints and good paper glue.

All parts should be cut out carefully along their outline. For smaller and more complicated parts use sharp blade. Mark numbers of the parts on their back. To avoid mistakes cut out the parts during assembling. Press delicately lines where the parts should be bent by means of knife top and ruler. Exact and precise bending allows to assemble even very tiny parts. Use paints and black ink (diluted with water) to colour edges of assembled parts

Right (R) and left (L) sides and direction to bow () are marked on the parts. Numbers of parts are marked black, parts to be glued in marked position - grey and grey numbers in elliptical frame mark parts which should be glued in marked position but from below.

Wilhelm Gustloff

1-38 Hull. Bend part 1 as a beam with triangular section and glue by means of bent strip 2. In similar way assemble a beam out of parts 3 and 4. Connect both beams by tab 5 placed inside. Take care of assembling the beam straight. Slide frames 6-10 with printed surfaces directed to stern over the beam and frames 11-15 - to bow. Glued parts 16 form stern frame. Glue deck 17 to it. Parts 18 glued together form stem. Assemble the framework on flat table and keep the centre line straight.

Place parts of waterline 19, 20, 21 on the table, connect by means of tabs 22 and glue to bottom edges of frames (Fig. 1). Connect decks 23 and 24 by means of tabs 25 and mount them on framework.

Cut out openings in bow part of sides and glue hawse-pipes 27 and anchors 28 inside. Glue these sides onto framework starting from bow. Cut out part 29 and assemble stern part of sides gluing tabs 30-32 at stern. Connect these sides by means of tabs 33 with parts 26 and glue to the framework. Cut the excess on stern frame.

Glue small deck 34 on stern. Glue decks 35, 36 and 37 stiffened with part 38 starting from bow.

39-51 Promenade. Glue the parts starting from bow: first part 39, then two walls 40, four stiffenings 41 and part 42 between them. Connect decks 43 and 44 by gluing part 45. Wrap the deck from the side of bow into wall 46 and from the stern into wall 47. Glue ready part on hull and glue walls 48. Glue parts 43a, 44a under four gangways, bend them downwards and glue to main deck. Glue gangway 49 at the slant under opening in deck 37. Place holds 50 and 51 on deck 35 and 37.

52-75 Sun deck and upper deckhouses. Glue walls 52-55 on deck 43-44 and connect them by means of tabs 56. Inside glue stiffenings 57. Assemble sun deck out of parts 58-61 and glue it on walls 52-54. Use tabs 62 in bow part. Wrap railings of parts 54 around bridge wings 60. Bend stern gangways of deck downwards and glue them to wall 53. Glue gangway 63, 64 in pairs and glue to walls 52, 54. Assemble deckhouses 65-68 and glue them on sun deck. Then fasten deck 69-70 on them. Glue parts 70a under four gangways, bend them downwards and glue to sun deck. Then mount wheelhouse made out of parts 70-75.

76-99 Deck equipment. Assemble windlasses (Fig. 2) out of parts 76-82 and glue them on deck 35. Near these parts glue companion 83. Wrap parts 85 around 86 and glue them to bases 84. Glue ready cranes on decks 35 and 37. Roll strips 87 as flat tubes, wrap upper edges with strips 88 and from above glue parts 89. Place ready ventilators on decks 60, 61. Roll strips 90 as tubes, glue discs 91 on them and fasten ready capstans on deck 34. Assemble parts 92-94 as boxes and glue on deck 70. Assemble ven-

upper edge with strip 98, cover with roof 99 and glue on deck 72.

100-103 Funnel. Assemble part 100 as flat cylinder, gluing strip 101 at the connection. Glue strip 102 from above into the funnel (black colour directed inwards) and ellipse 103 below this strip. Place ready funnel on deck 70.

104-111 Davits and boats. Cut strips 104, glue in pairs, bend and glue with one end from behind to protruding strips of parts 46, 48 and with the other one under deck edge 60-61 (Fig. 3). Assemble part 105, cut out and glue vertically on strips 104. Assemble boats out of parts 106-111 and glue them on strips 104 according to the assembly drawing.

112-122 Masts. Assemble after mast out of stick or part 112 according to pattern M1. Glue gaff made out of wire (pattern M2) and mount it on deck. Assemble foremast out of stick or part 113 (pattern M3) and mount it on deck 72. Assemble a platform out of parts 114-115 and glue it to the mast. Assemble a searchlight out of parts 116-119 and glue it on the platform (Fig. 4). Assemble crow's nest out of parts 120, 121 and mount it over searchlight platform. Assemble outriggers 122, cut them out and glue to both masts. Form two yards out of wire (pattern M4) and glue them under mastheads. Assemble two staffs out of wire M5 and mount them on bow and stern of ship.

123,124 Gangways. If you assemble the model of ship in port, glue the gangways in pairs and glue them to starboard (or portside).

125 Identity marks. Except of signs of Red Cross there were probably more similar marks on the decks for air identification. Unfortunately we didn't find aerial photos which could confirm it. Glue the marks on decks 61 and 72, if you want.

A-W Framework of awnings. Solder these details out of good steel wire (diameter 0,5-0,6 mm) according to Fig. 5. To improve the model's appearance make the rigging and hang flag on staff or under gaff.

Albert Forster

1-3 Hull. Assemble part 1 and wrap it into sides 2. Glue fender beams 3 on the sides.

4-23 Deckhouses. Glue part 4 on deck, then place on it deck 5 and 6. Wrap the whole from bow into wall 7. Glue deckhouse 8, 9. Glue part 10 on deck, add davits 11 and glue funnel (parts 11-14) and ventilators 15. Glue part 16 on deck and part 17 on it. Glue part 18 to the deck. Glue parts 19 to 16 and to deck. Place parts 20, 21 on deck. Glue strips 22 and 23 to inner sides of bulwark as shown in the assembly drawing.

24,25 Lifeboats. Glue the boats to davits 11.

26-32 Deck equipment. Glue parts 26 and 27 in marked position. Glue parts 28 together, glue parts 30 on them and place tube 29 between these parts. Mount ready windlass on the deck. Glue gangways 31 according to the assembly drawing. Assemble parts 32 and glue them to deck.

S13

1-4 Hull. Glue parts 1 and 2 together, glue part 3 from below to wider part of deck. Glue part 4 from below between sides.

5-10 Conning tower. Glue deck 5 into tower 6. From below glue parts 7. Perforate openings for periscopes C in part 8 and glue this part to deck 5. Fold part 9 in half, assemble, cut out and glue to the conning tower. Glue strip 10 to upper part of tower.

11,12 Battery. Fold guns 11, 12 in half and place barrels A, B inside. Glue ready guns on decks.

D,E,F,G,H Assemble staff D, chisel——— E,F,G and radio masts H out of wire

In mid thirties the German Kraft durch Freude organization ordered a large excursion liner at Blohm & Voss shipyard. She was laid down in 4 August 1935 and launched on 5 May 1937 as Wilhelm Gustloff. She was named after Nazi leader in Switzerland, who was shot in February 1932 by a student in protest against Nazi persecution of Jews.

The Wilhelm Gustloff entered service on 15 March 1938, operated by Hamburg - Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft.

Gustloff left for a maiden trip on 2 April 1938 and on the two days she later she picked up 19 survivors from British freighter Pegaway, lost on 3 April in a storm off Terschelling. Later Gustloff used to sail to Mediterranean, Canary Islands and Norwegian fjords. Until beginning of WW2 she made 44 trips, carrying ca. 65 000 passengers.

In May 1939 Gustloff accompanied other four liners to Vigo in Spain. There they embarked German soldiers of „Kondor“ Legion who fought against Republican forces in Spanish civil war, and brought them back to Germany.

When WW2 broke out Gustloff was taken over by German Kriegsmarine on 22 September 1939 and converted to hospital ship (Lazarschiff D) for 500 patients; she retained her original name. Her hospital service began in the first days of October 1939 when she embarked 685 wounded Polish soldiers and carried them to Rendsburg, together with 10 German sailors wounded when German minesweeper M85 sunk on Polish mines.

Since November 1939 Gustloff was based in Gdynia, where she brought Germans from the Baltic States after their occupation by USSR. In May, June and October 1940 she brought soldiers wounded during Norwegian campaign back to Germany. While serving as a hospital ship Gustloff evacuated 1961 wounded, while 3151 wounded or ill were cared for on her decks.

On 17 November 1940 Gustloff became a floating base for the II Submarine Training Division (2. Unterseeboote-Lehr-Division) in Gotenhafen (Gdynia). On 9 October 1943 she was slightly damaged during an air raid.

On 21 January 1945 the Training Division was to be evacuated. Gustloff (armed with light AA guns for the passage) was to embark refugees in addition to Division's personnel. She left Gotenhafen (Gdynia) for Stettin (Szczecin) about noon of 30 January. Officially there were 6050 people on board, but in fact there were at least 500 more; some sources claim as much as over 10,5 thousand people to leave Gdynia on Gustloff during her last voyage. There were only 5060 places in ship's lifeboats and rafts. The Gustloff was escorted by torpedo boats Lowe and T36; the latter was left behind shortly afterwards. During the night Gustloff was hit by three torpedoes fired by Soviet Submarine S-13 and sank in 63 minutes in position 55°08N/17°39E. Only 904 people were saved. Further 350 bodies were picked up, while more bodies of the victims could be found on southern Baltic coast for few next weeks.

After the war the wreck of Wilhelm Gustloff was penetrated by Soviet divers since at least late 1940s. Only in June 1955 Polish civilian divers were allowed there. They found the wreck to be broken into three parts; in addition to the torpedo damage additional holes were found to be blown in Gustloff's sides. Later, at least until beginning of 1980s, the Gustloff's wreck was occasionally searched by Polish diving expeditions, often in vain hope of finding the lost archives and treasures, including the famous Amber Chamber. Finally, in the eighties the Gustloff was listed as a war grave. Despite this further, amateur expeditions are organized until now, mostly by German divers.

Technical data (1938):

tonnage:	25434 gross, 17350 net, tons
deadweight:	5750, t;
displacement:	19350 t;
dimensions:	208,5 oa. x 23,5 x ca.7,5, m;
propulsion:	4 geared MAN diesels, 9500 HP = 15,5 kts.,

TUG
ALBERT FORSTER

The Albert Forster was built in Danziger Werft and entered service in 1937 the Weichsel Danziger Dampfschiffahrt und Seebad AG, based in Free City of Danzig (now Gdańsk). She was named after the local Nazi leader, who after the WW2 was sentenced to death for his war crimes.

The ship was 36,0 m long with a gross tonnage of 254 tons. She could make up to 16 knots.

During the war the tug was taken over by Kriegsmarine and in February 1945 she was evacuated to Kiel. There the tug was taken over by British Tugboat Office, rename Hercules and sent to Scotland. On 23 June 1947 she was taken over by Polish sailors, as the property of Gdańsk harbour.

In 1948, after a refit, the tug entered service in the Salvage Department under the name Herkules. She participated in many salvage operations, including the raising of German battlecruiser Gneisenau which blocked the entrance to Gdynia harbour until late forties.

In the beginning of 1951 Herkules was assigned to Polish Salvage Company and shortly afterwards she was lengthened. She served as a salvage tug until 1960, when she was withdrawn from service to be broken up in 1962-63.

Technical data (1948):

tonnage:	323 gross, 41 net, tons;
dimensions:	45.0 x 8.2 x 4.0, m.
propulsion:	1 boiler, 1 double expansion steam engine of 1200 HP = 11 kts.; 1 shaft;
complement:	18

SUBMARINE
S 13

The S-13 was laid down on 19 October 1938 in Krasnoe Sormovo yard in Gorki, situated on Volga river. She was launched on 25 April 1939 and taken over by the Navy on 24 July 1941. Only on 30 August 1942 she entered service in I Brigade of Submarine Division of Baltic Fleet.

During first patrol (2-19 September) in Bothnia Bay (in September 1942) she sank the two Finnish freighters, Gera (1379 t) on 11th and Jussi-ha (2373 t) on 12th.

On 1 October 1944 S-13 left Kronshtadt for Finland, where Soviet submarines were stationed until the end of the war. She left for her second patrol from Abo (Turku) on 11 November and during the patrol sunk German trawler Siegfried (563 t).

Her greatest success came during third patrol, which began on 11 January 1945. She sank the German evacuation ships Wilhelm Gustloff on 30/31 January and General von Steuben (14660 t) on 10 February. The latter carried over 3000 refugees on board; only ca. 300 were saved.

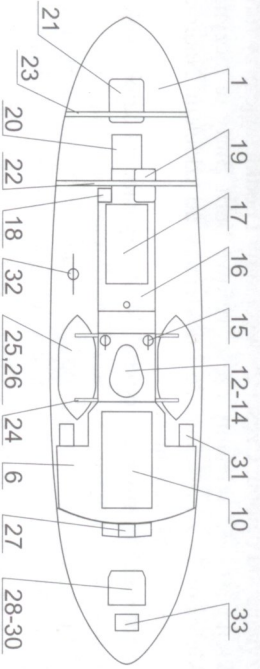
The fourth patrol of S-13 brought no success.

The S-13 served in the Baltic Fleet until 7 September 1954. Afterwards she was withdrawn and later served as a training ship KBP-38 for the Submarine School.

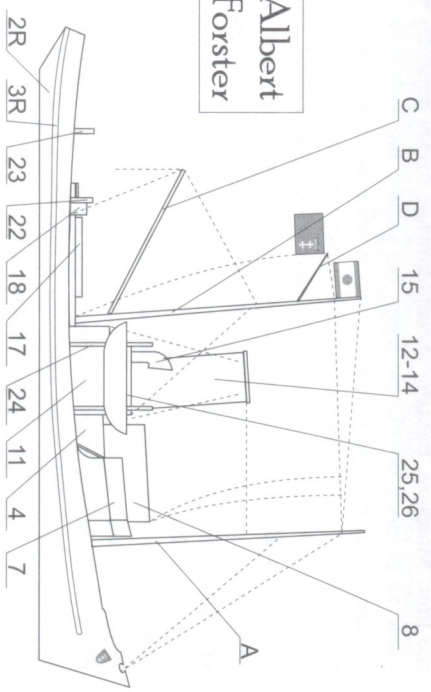
On 17 December 1956 the former S-13 was deleted from the lists and subsequently broken up in Leningrad area.

Technical data (Serie IX bis):

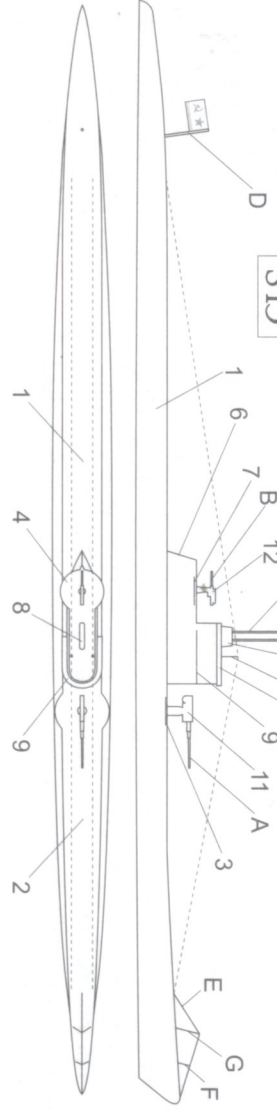
displacement:	837/1090, t;
dimensions:	77,7 x 6,4 x 4,0, m;
propulsion:	2 diesel engines, 2000 HP each = 19,45 kts., 2 shafts, 2700 miles at 19 kts., 9860 miles at 10 kts.; 2 electric motors 550 HP each = 9 0 kts



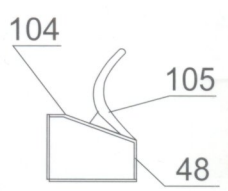
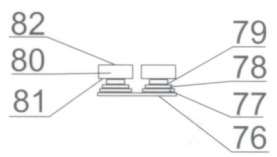
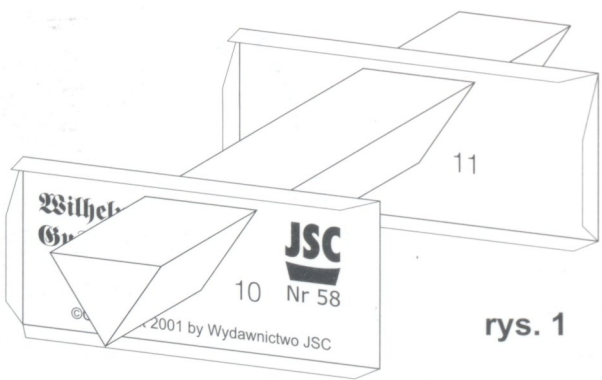
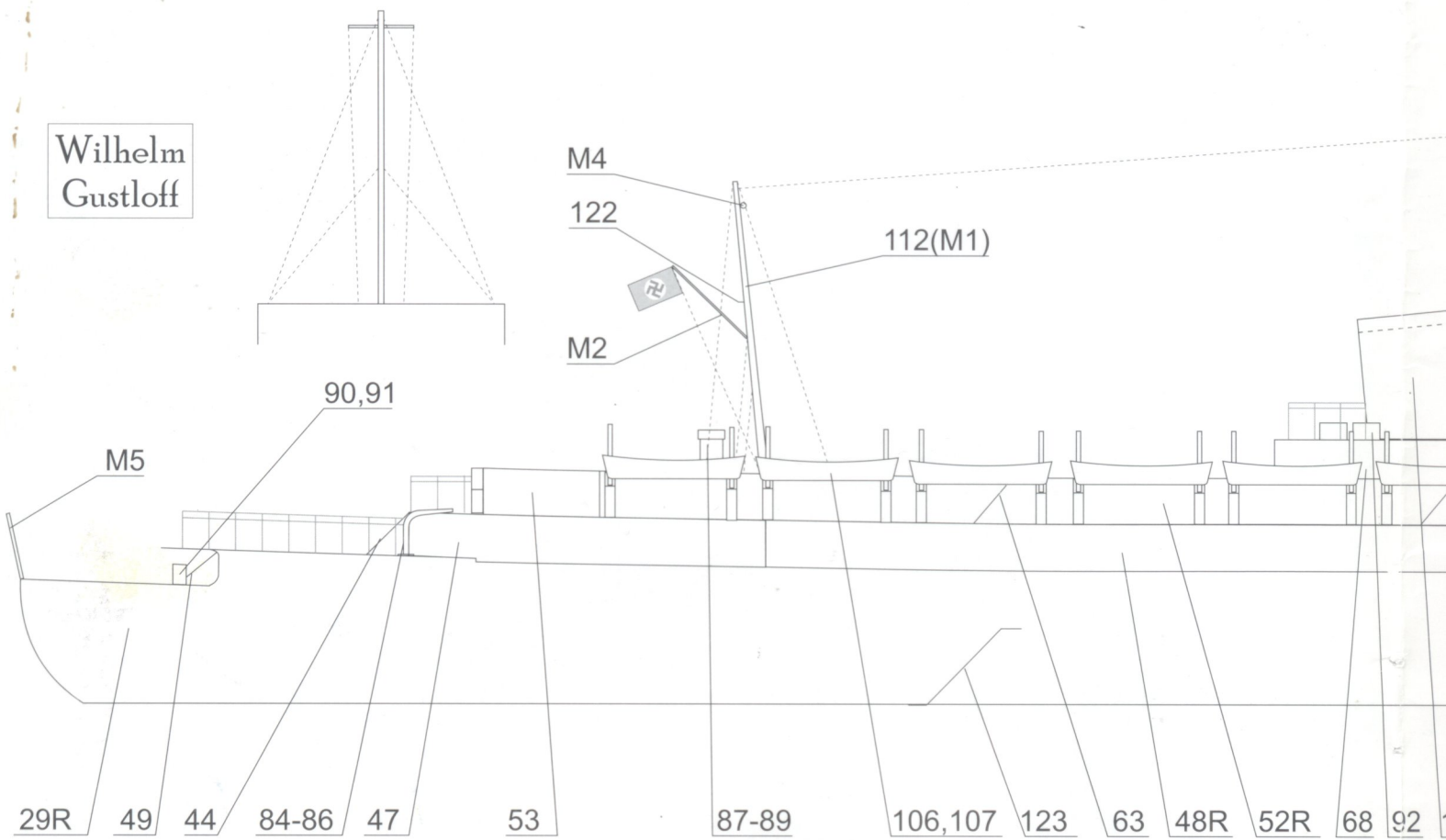
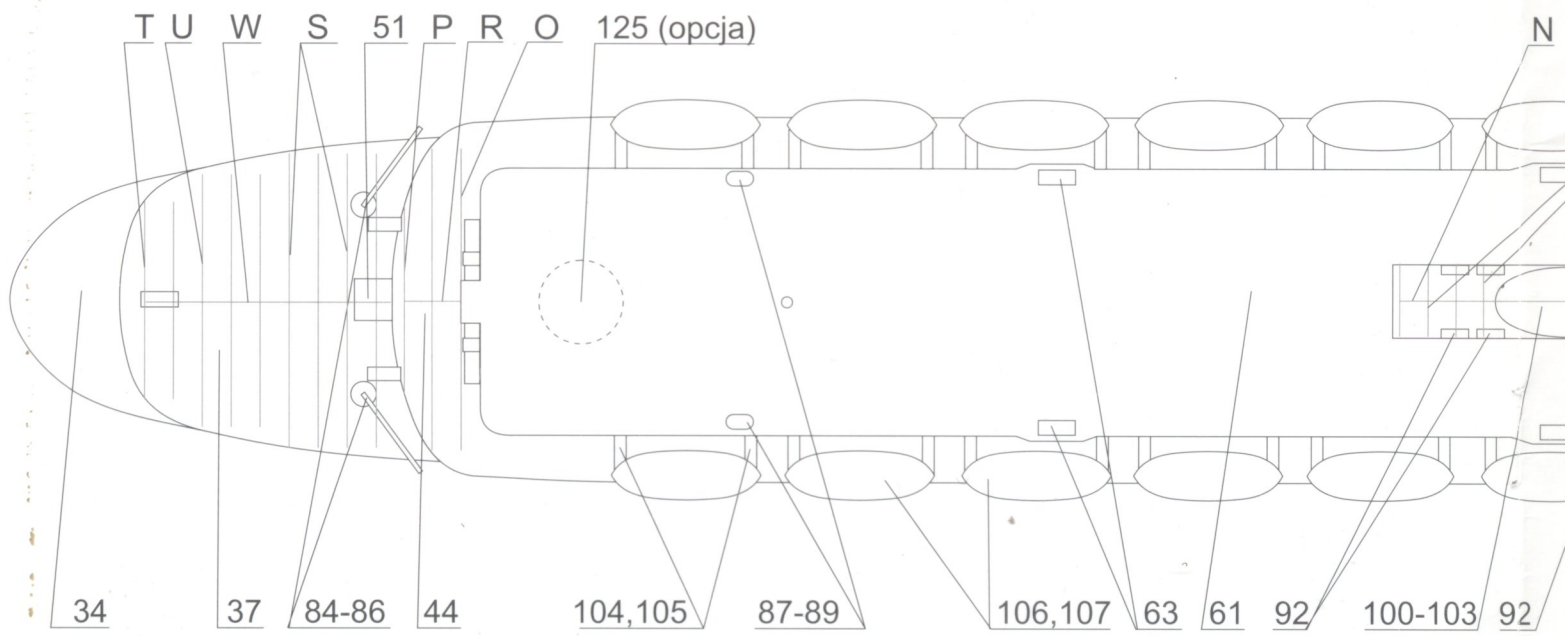
Albert
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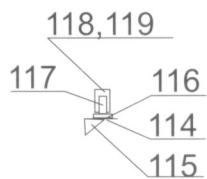
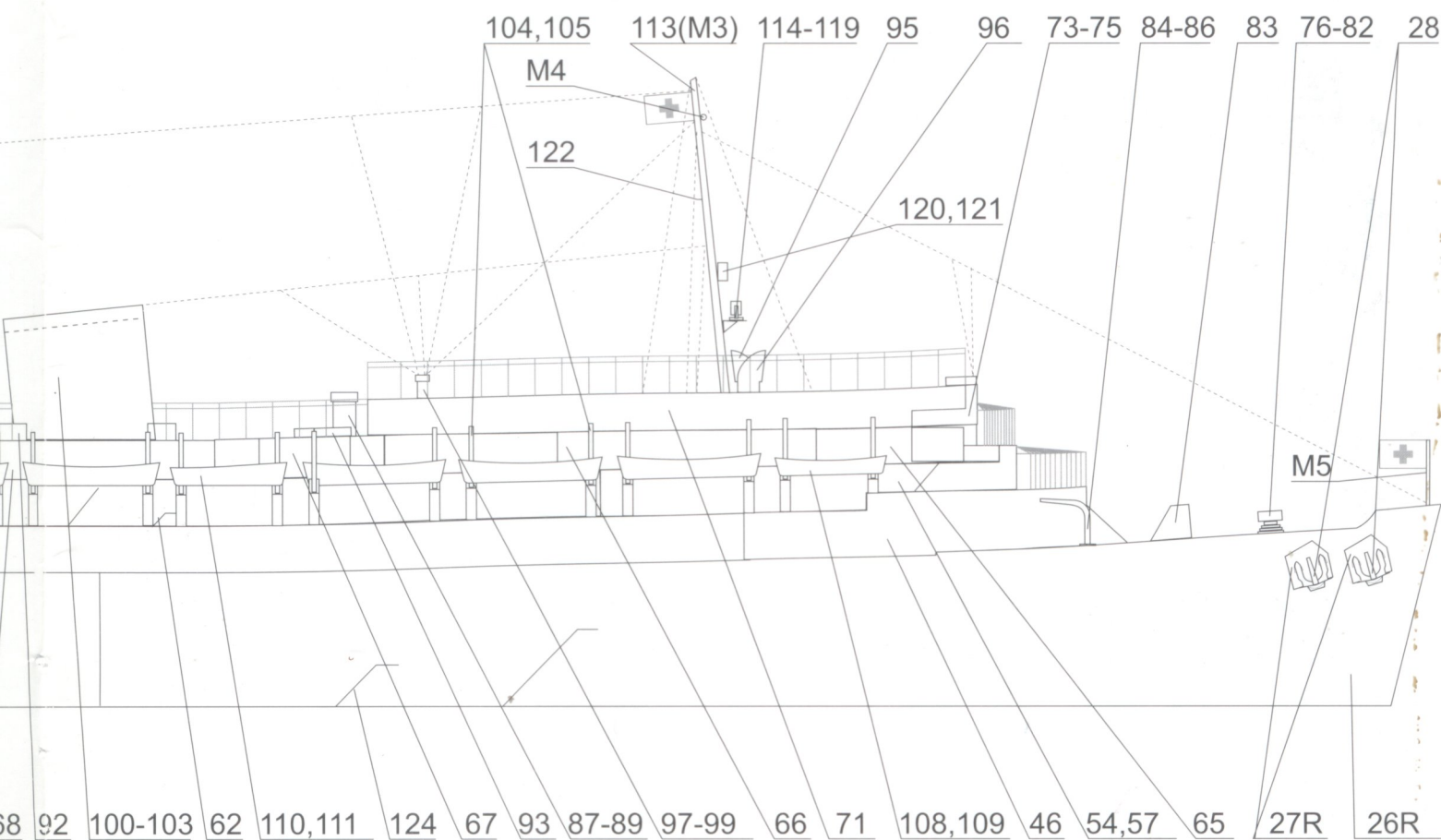
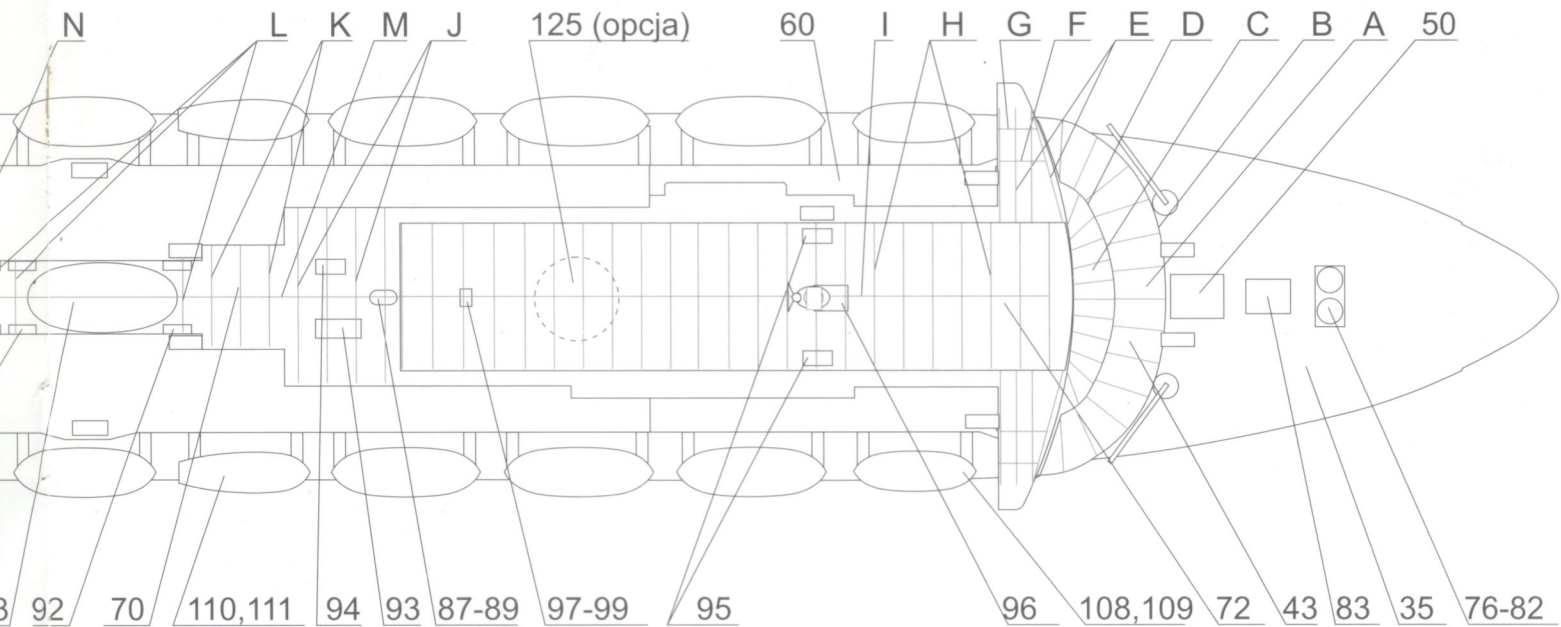


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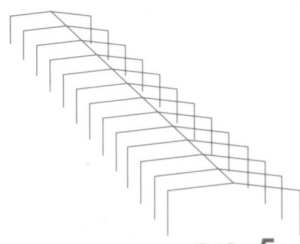


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|---|----|
| A | 1x |
| B | 1x |
| C | 2x |
| D | 1x |
| H | 2x |
| E | 1x |
| F | 1x |
| G | 1x |

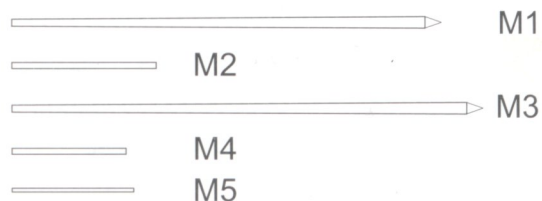


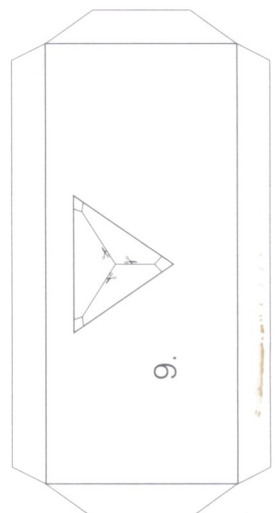
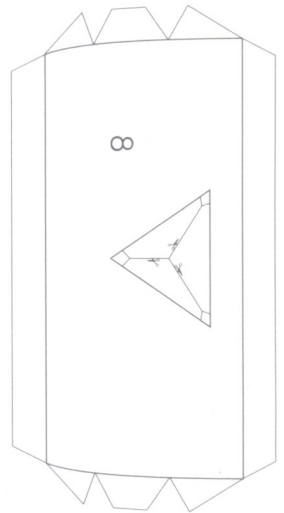
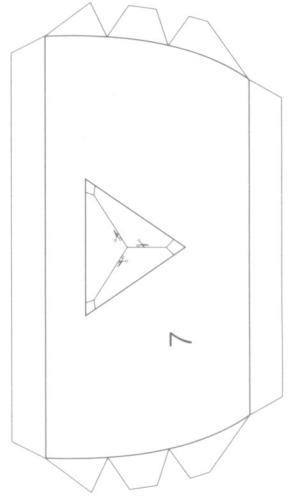
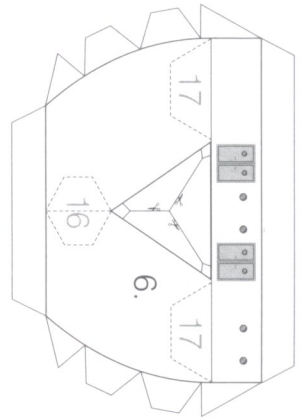
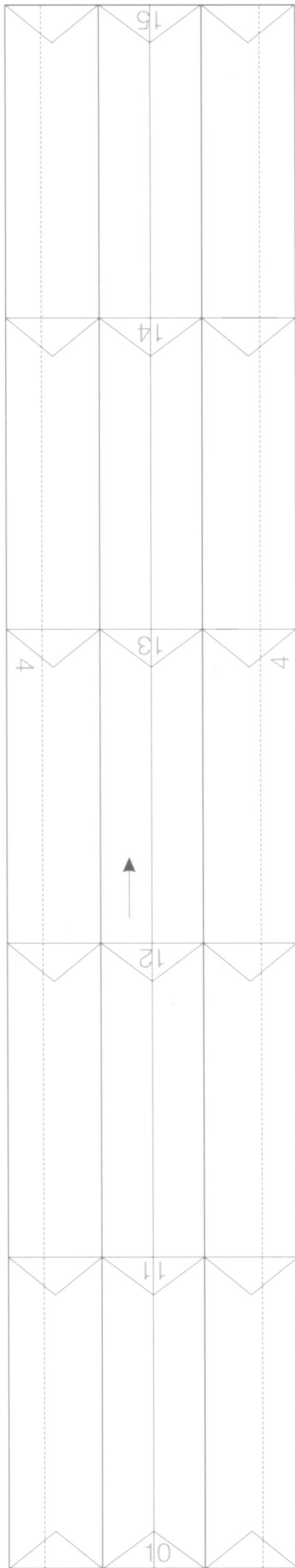
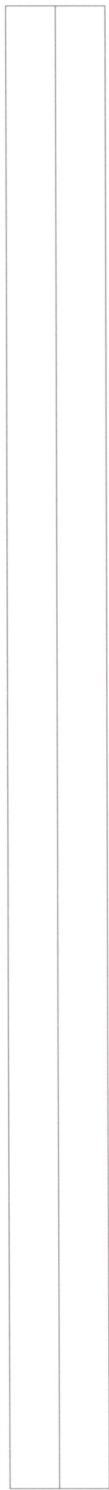
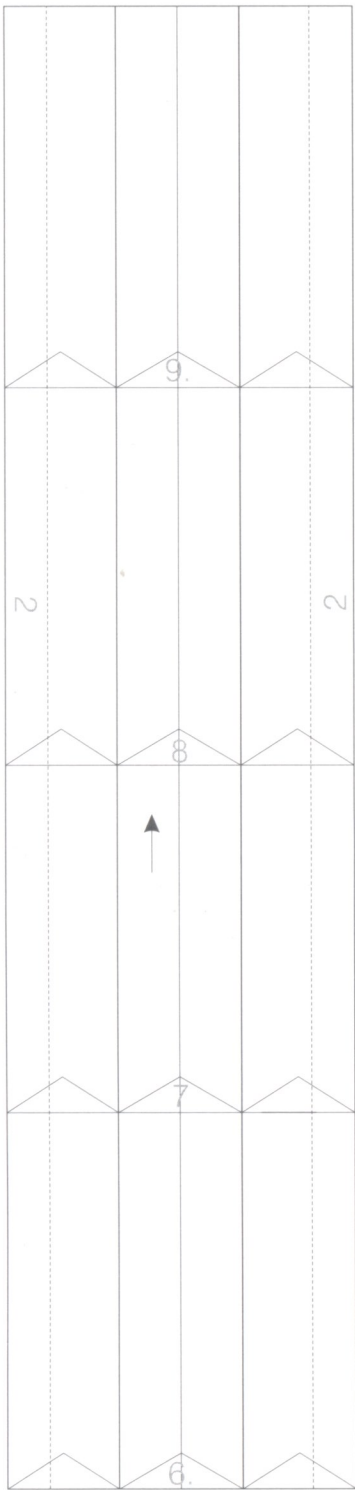
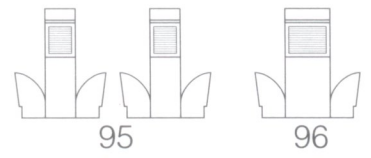
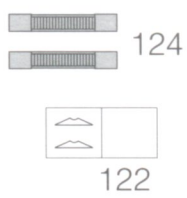
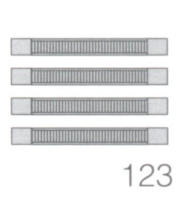
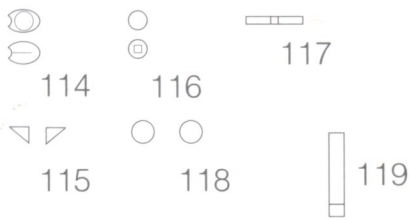


rys. 4



rys. 5





JSC Wilhelm Gustloff
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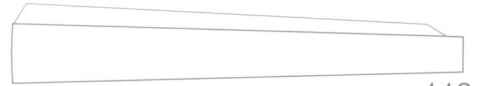
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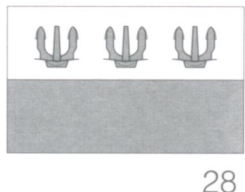
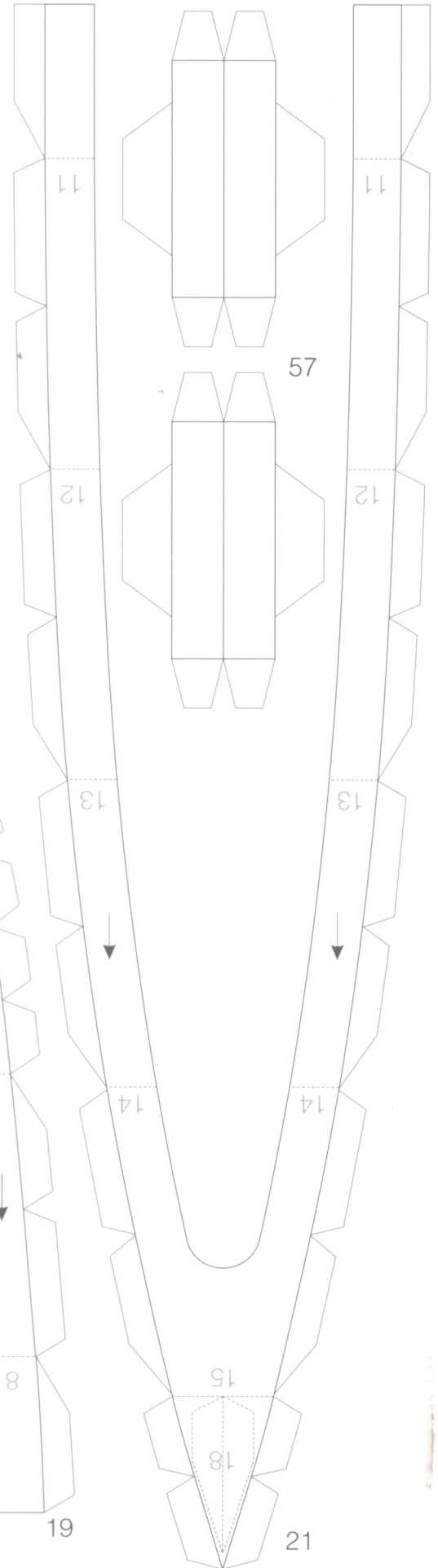
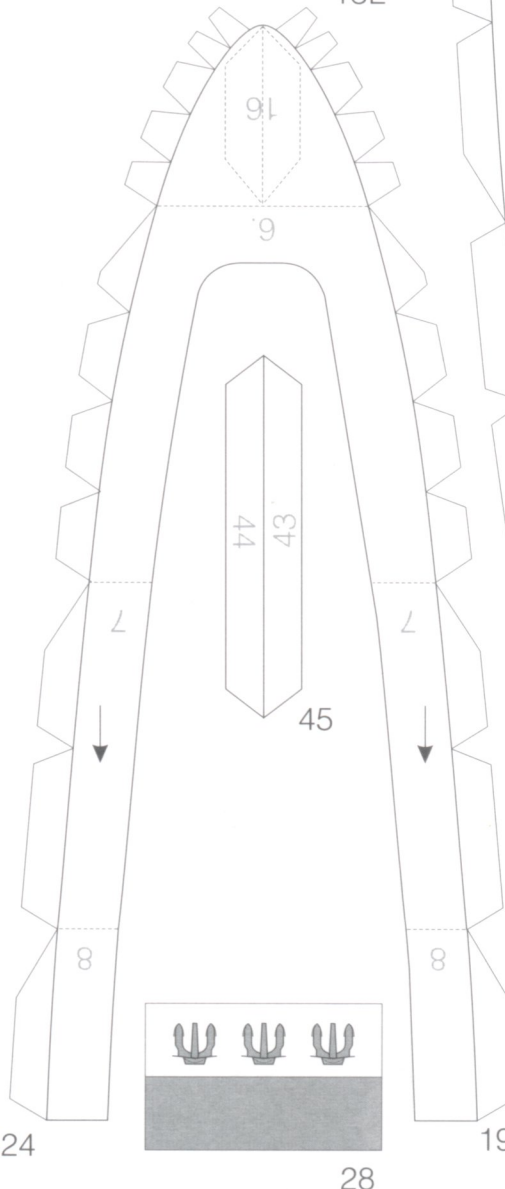
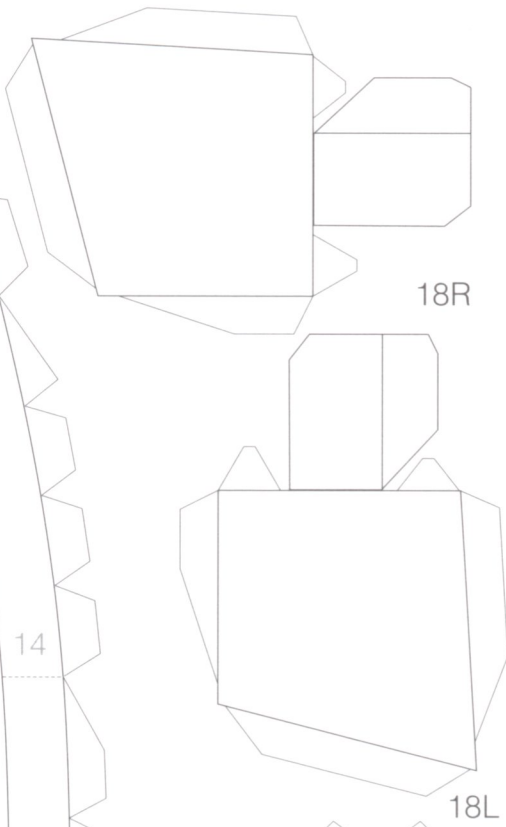
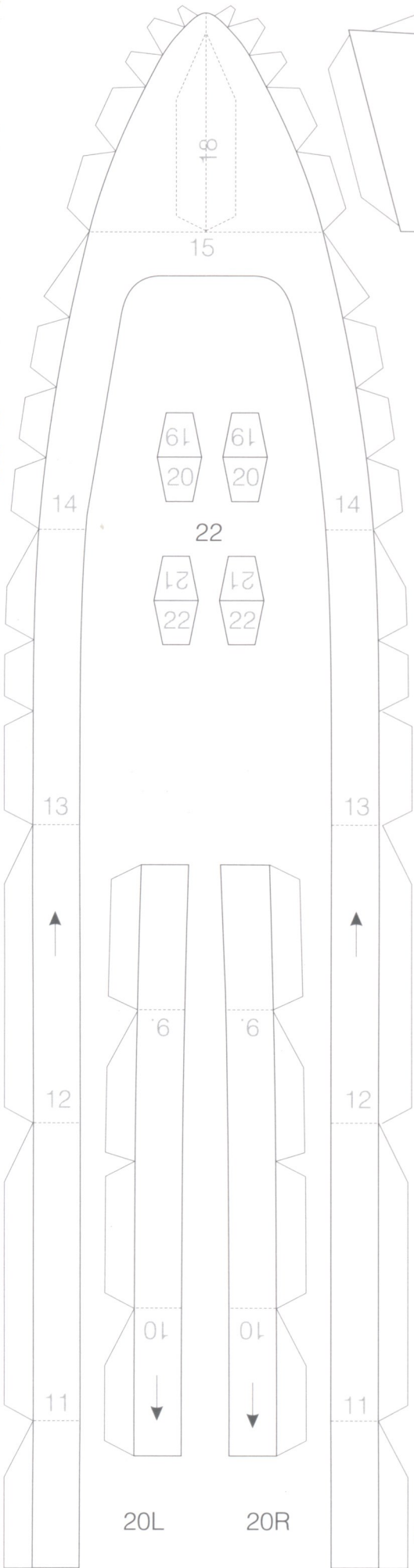
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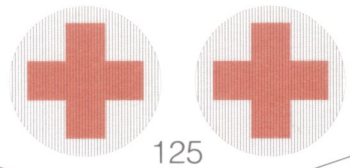


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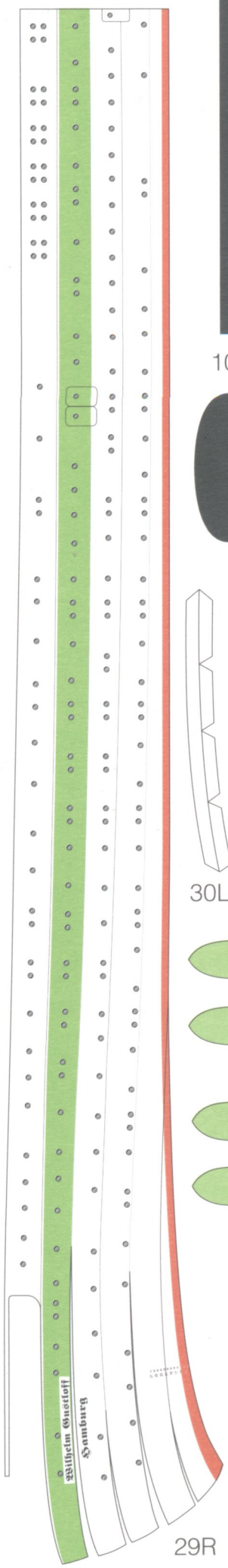


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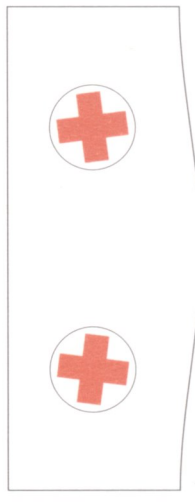




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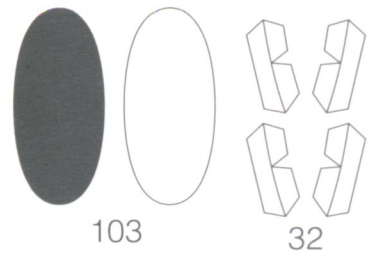
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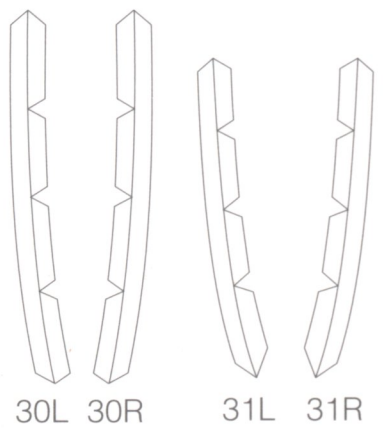
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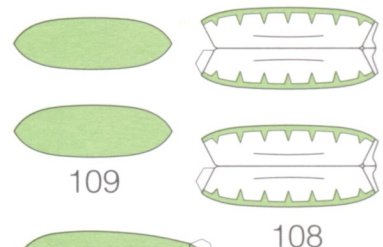


30L

30R

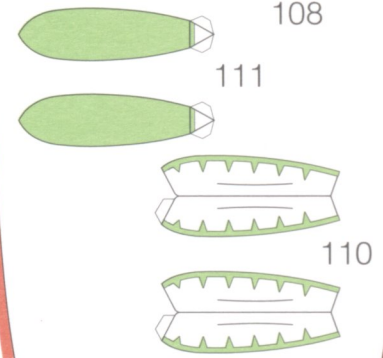
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31R



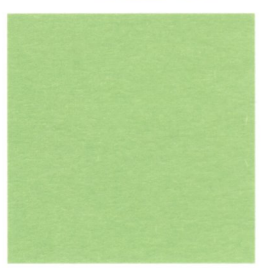
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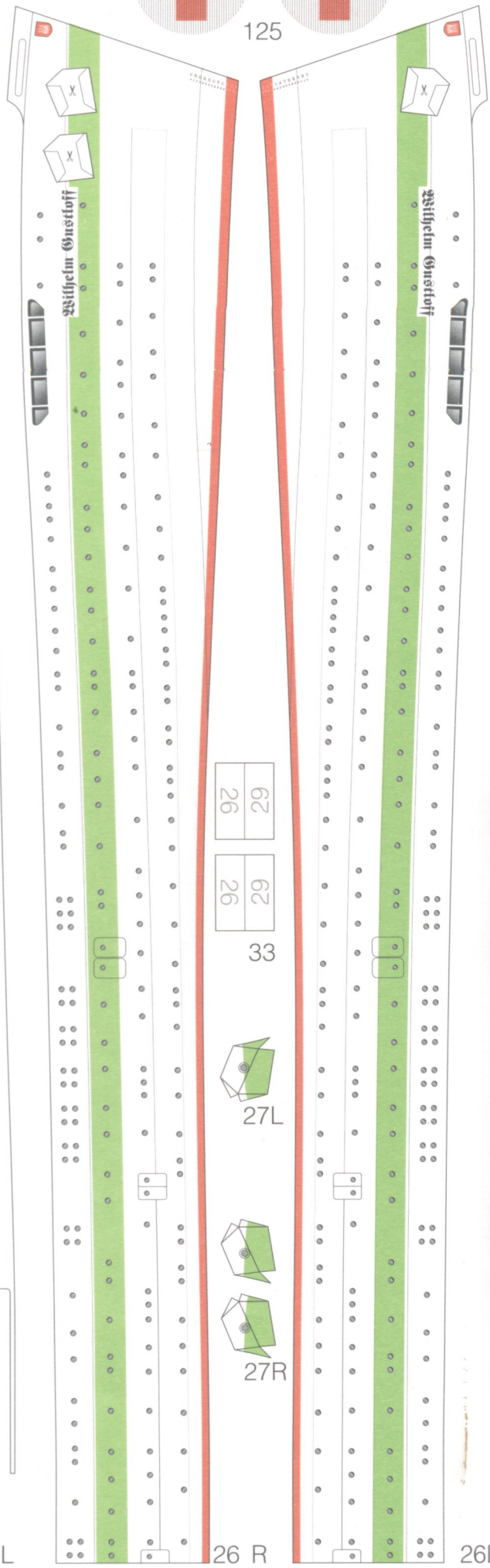


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29L



26 R

26L

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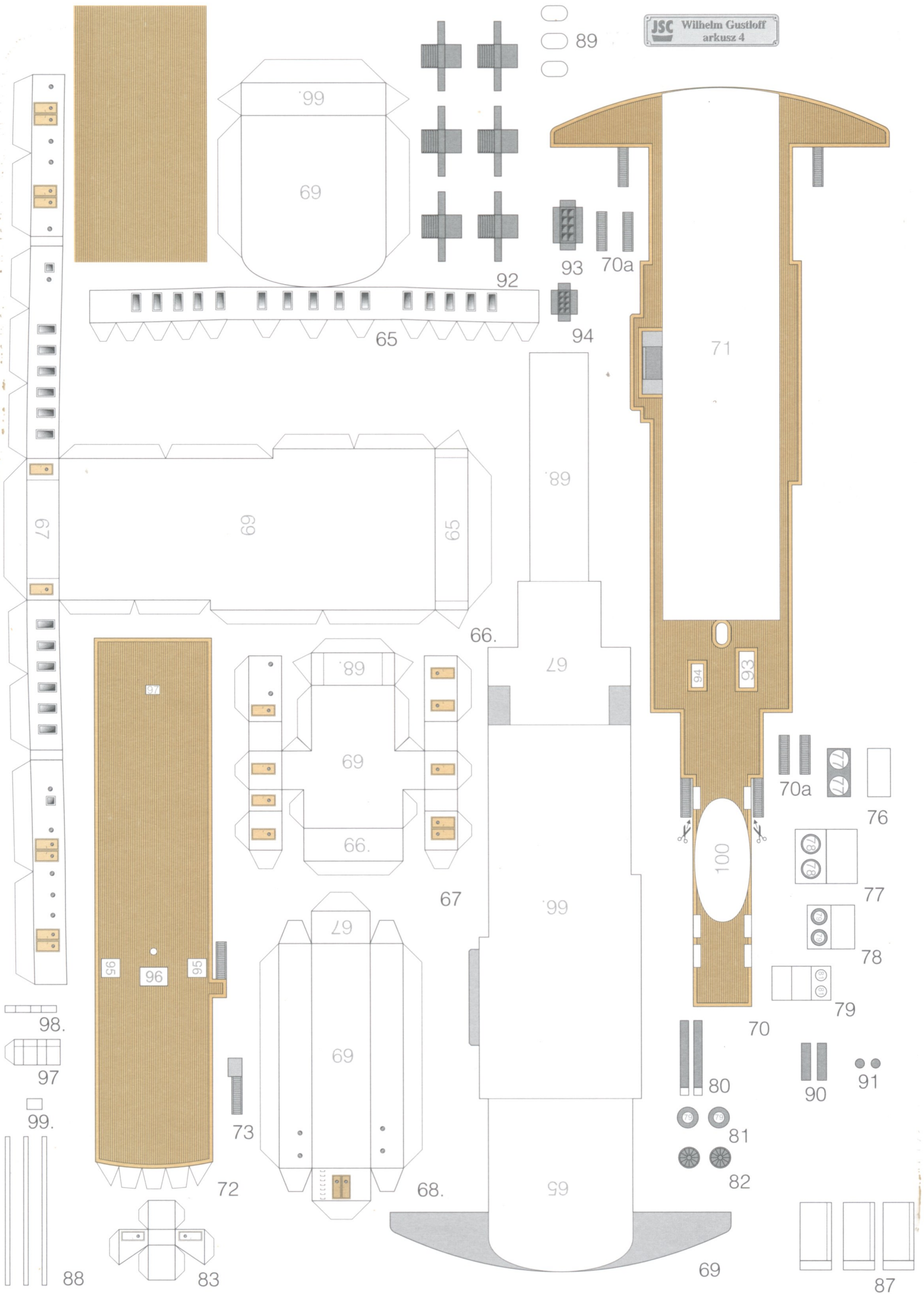


27L



27R

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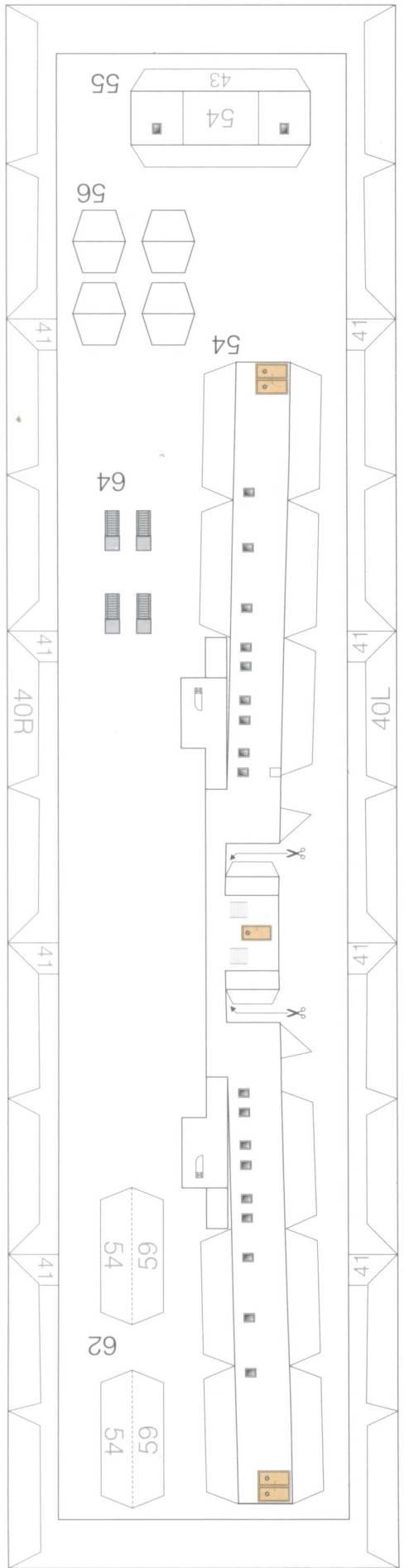
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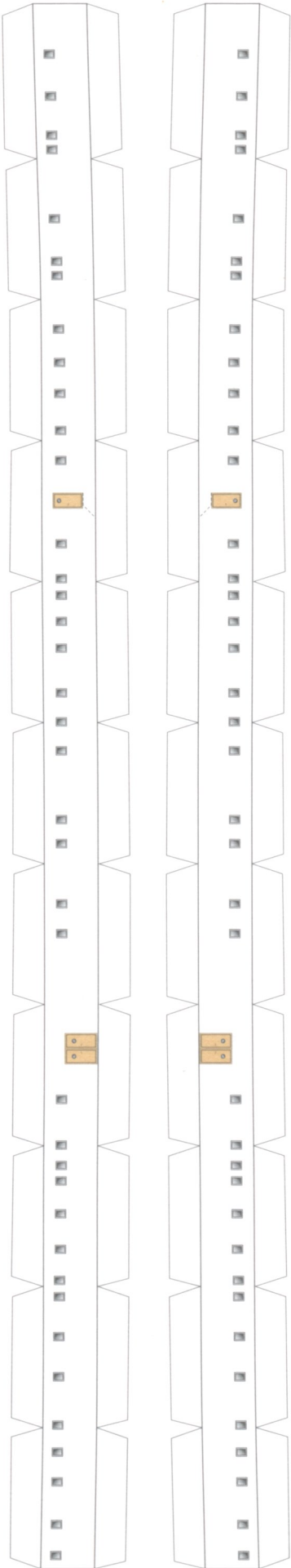
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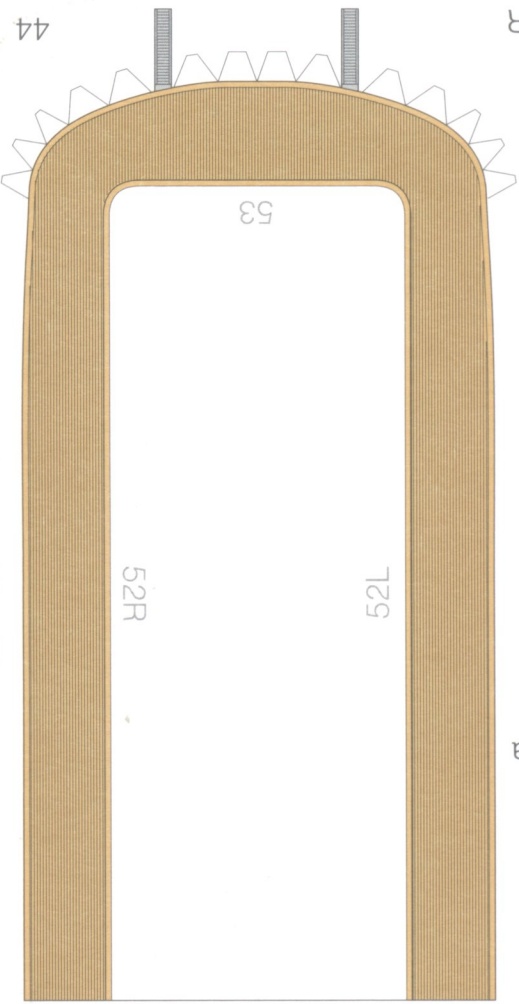


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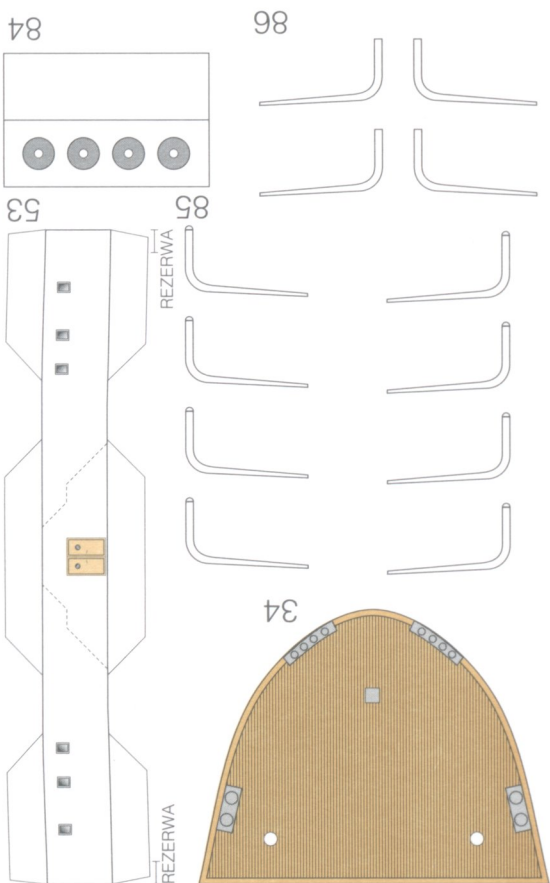


52 L

52 R



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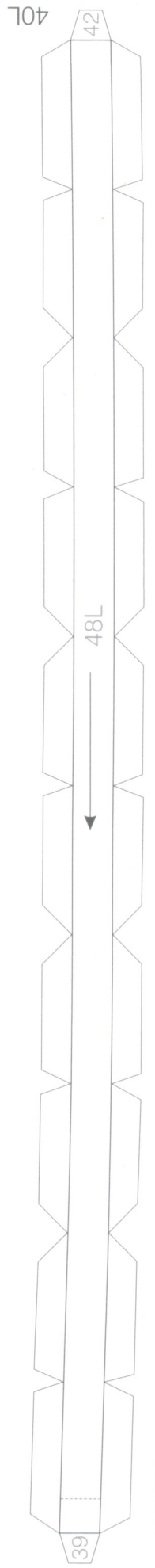
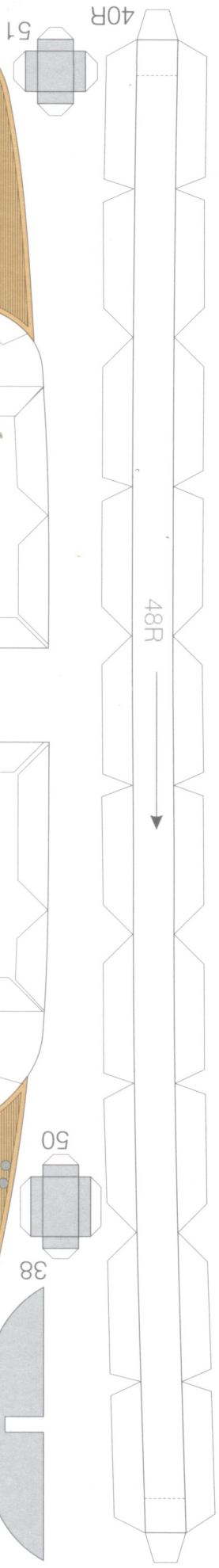
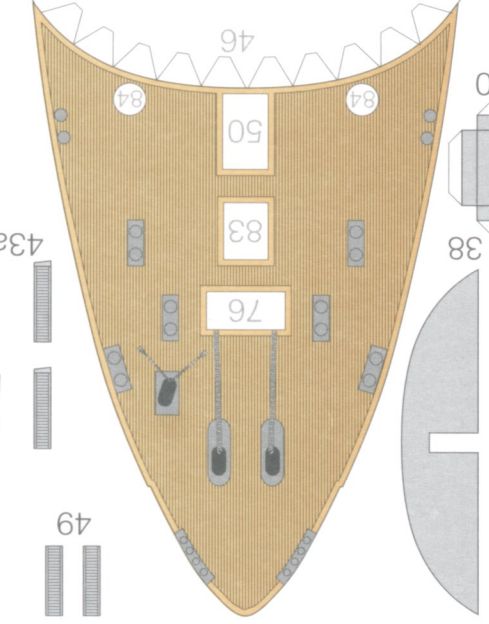
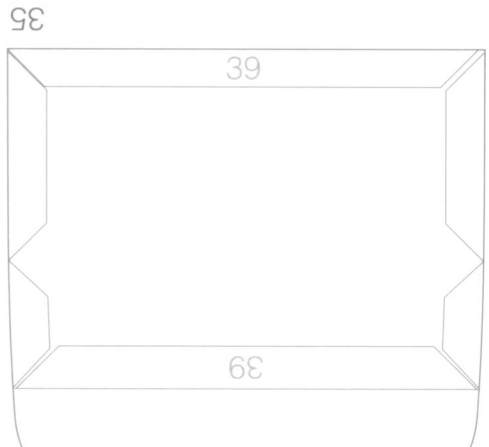
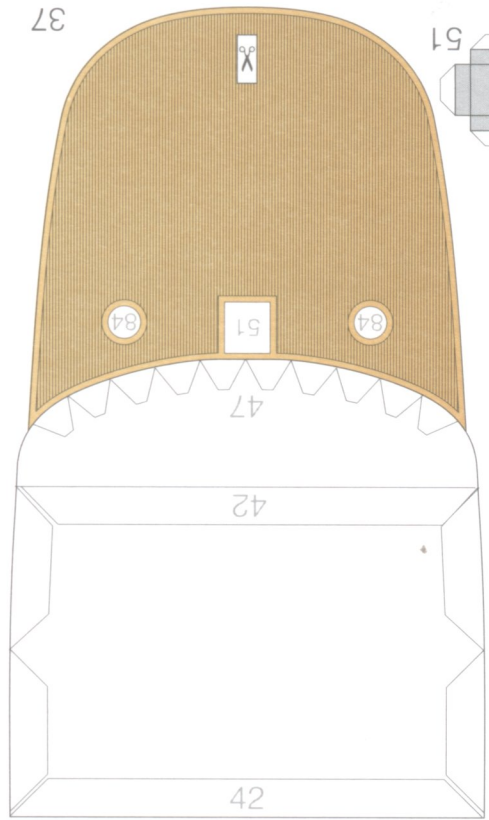
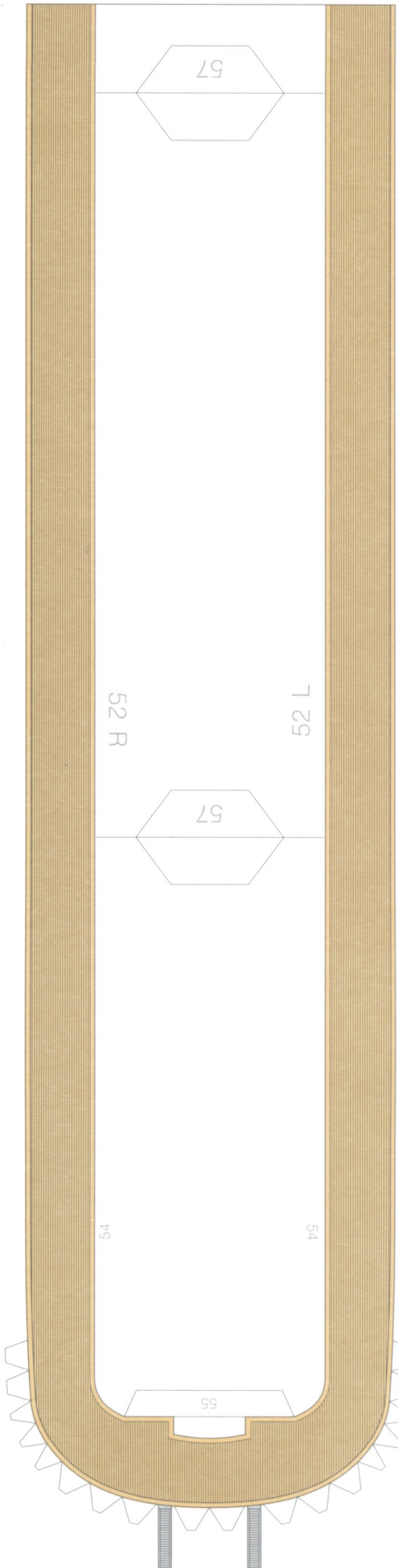
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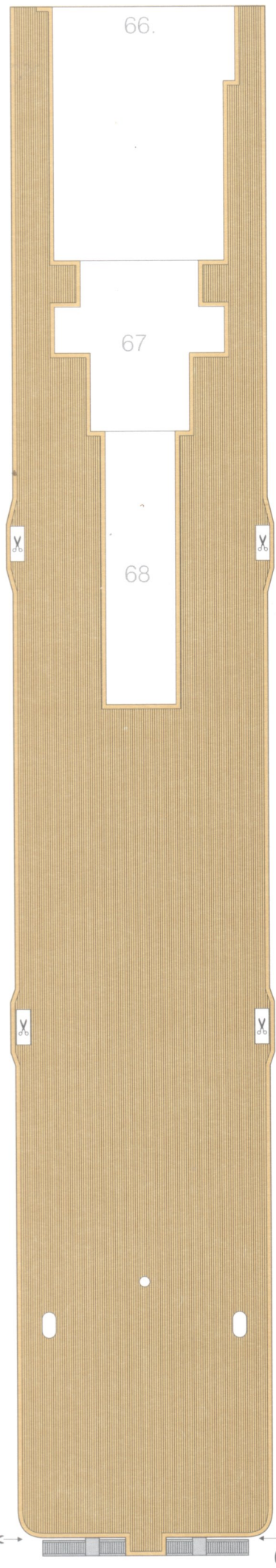
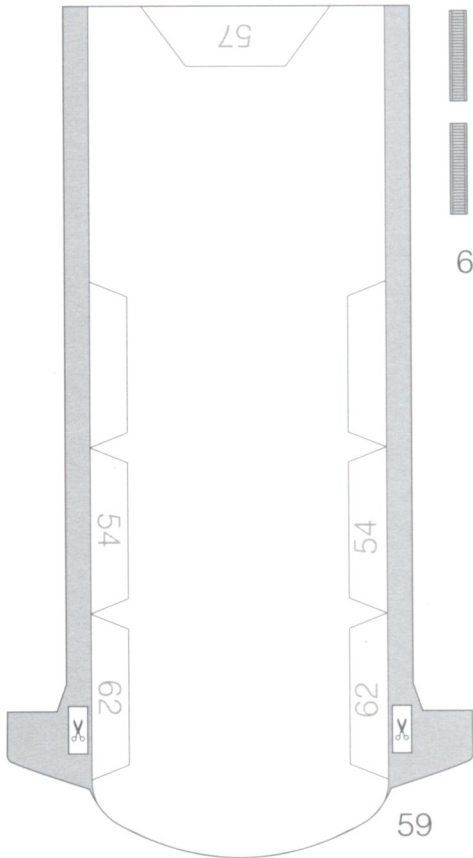
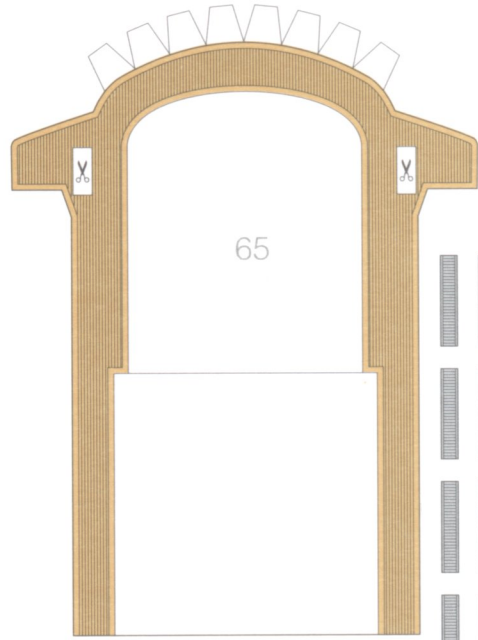
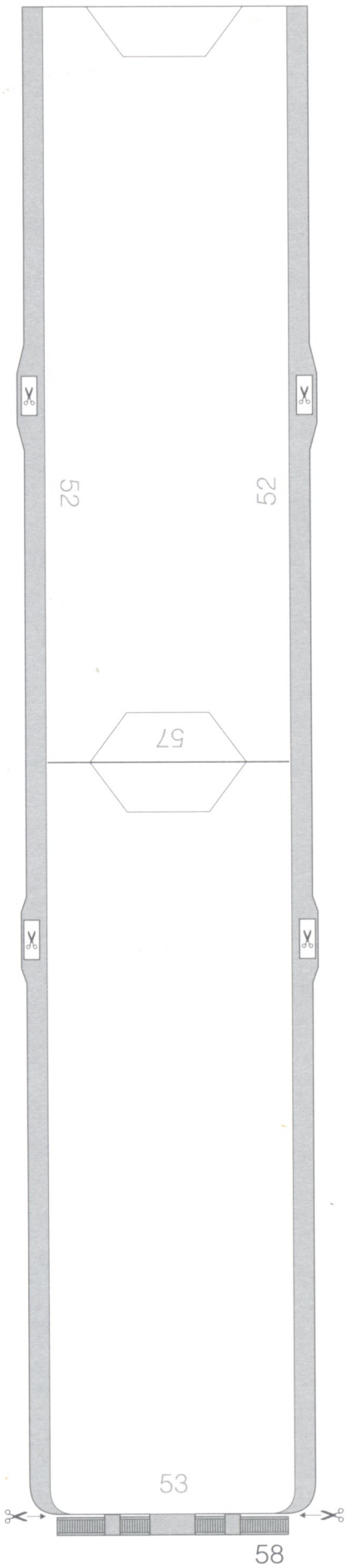
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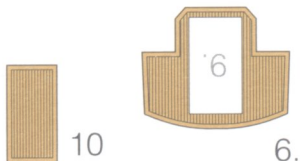
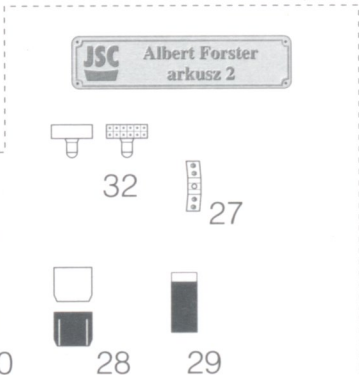
REZERWA



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arkusz 7



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6.

33

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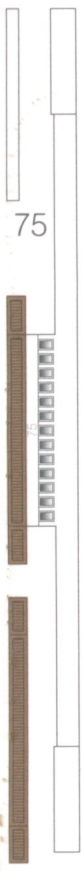
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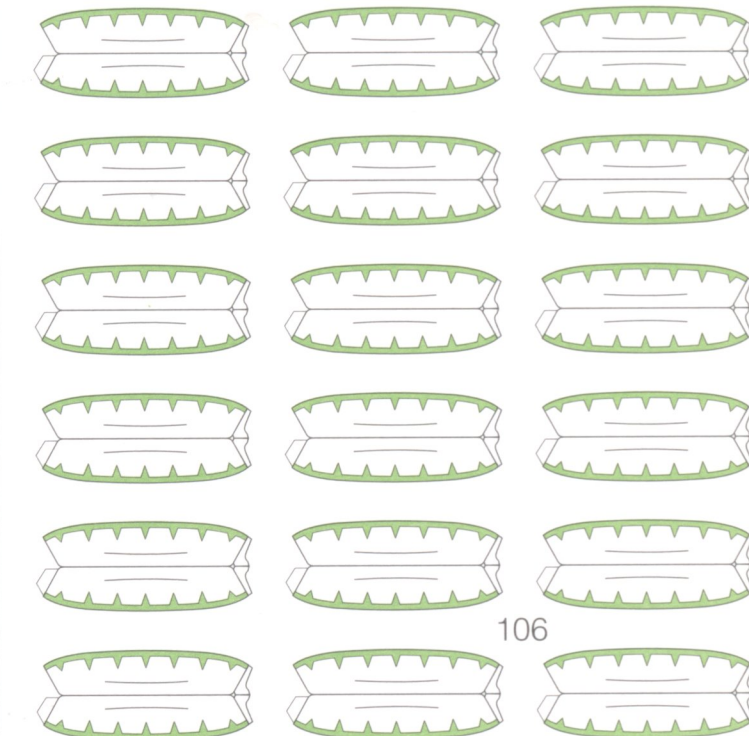
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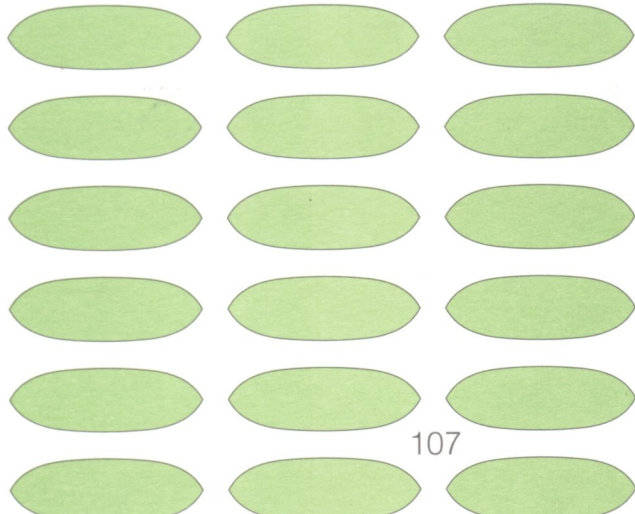


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106



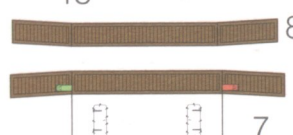
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73



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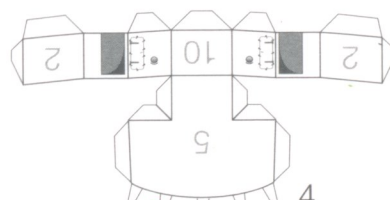
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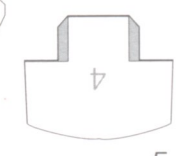
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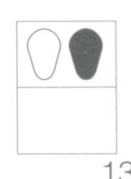
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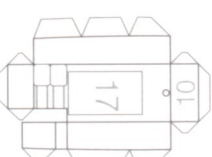
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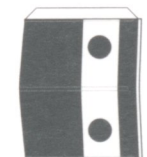
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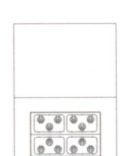


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23



3L

3R



2L

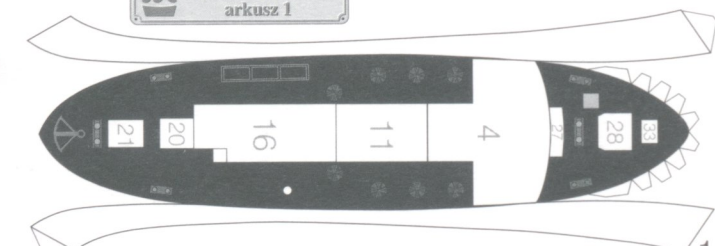


2R

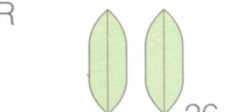


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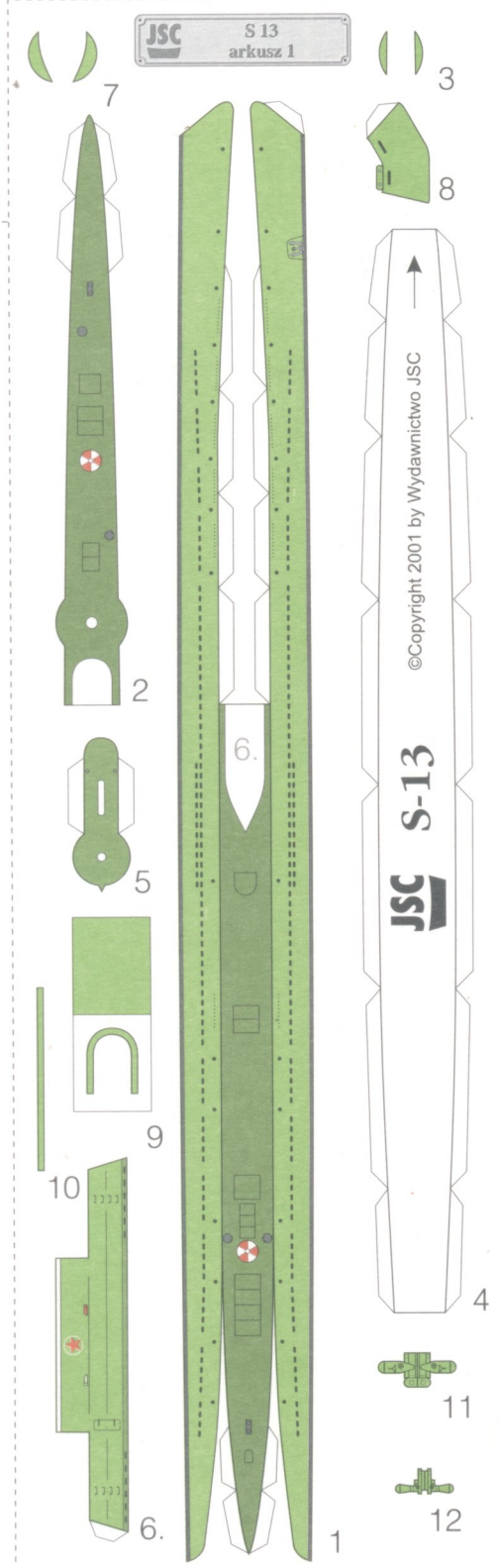


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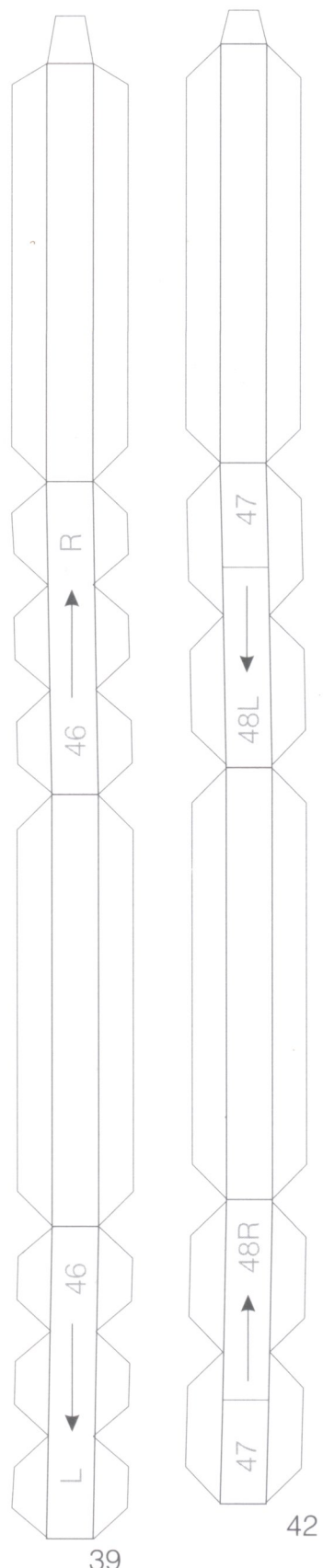
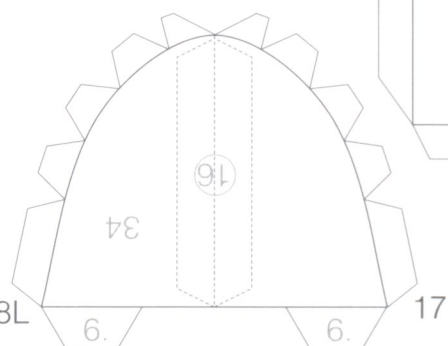
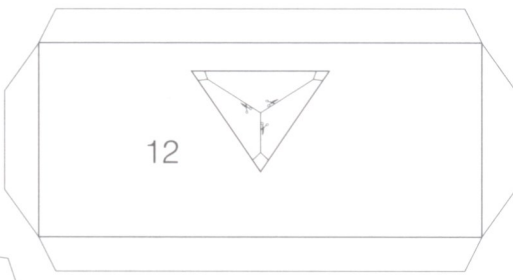
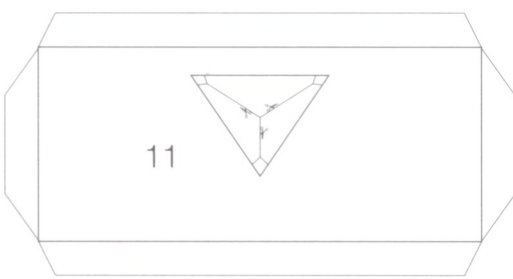
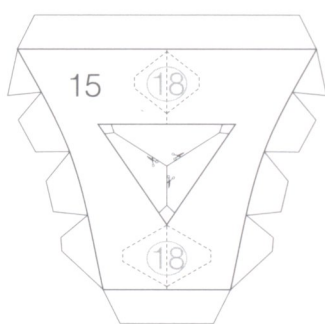
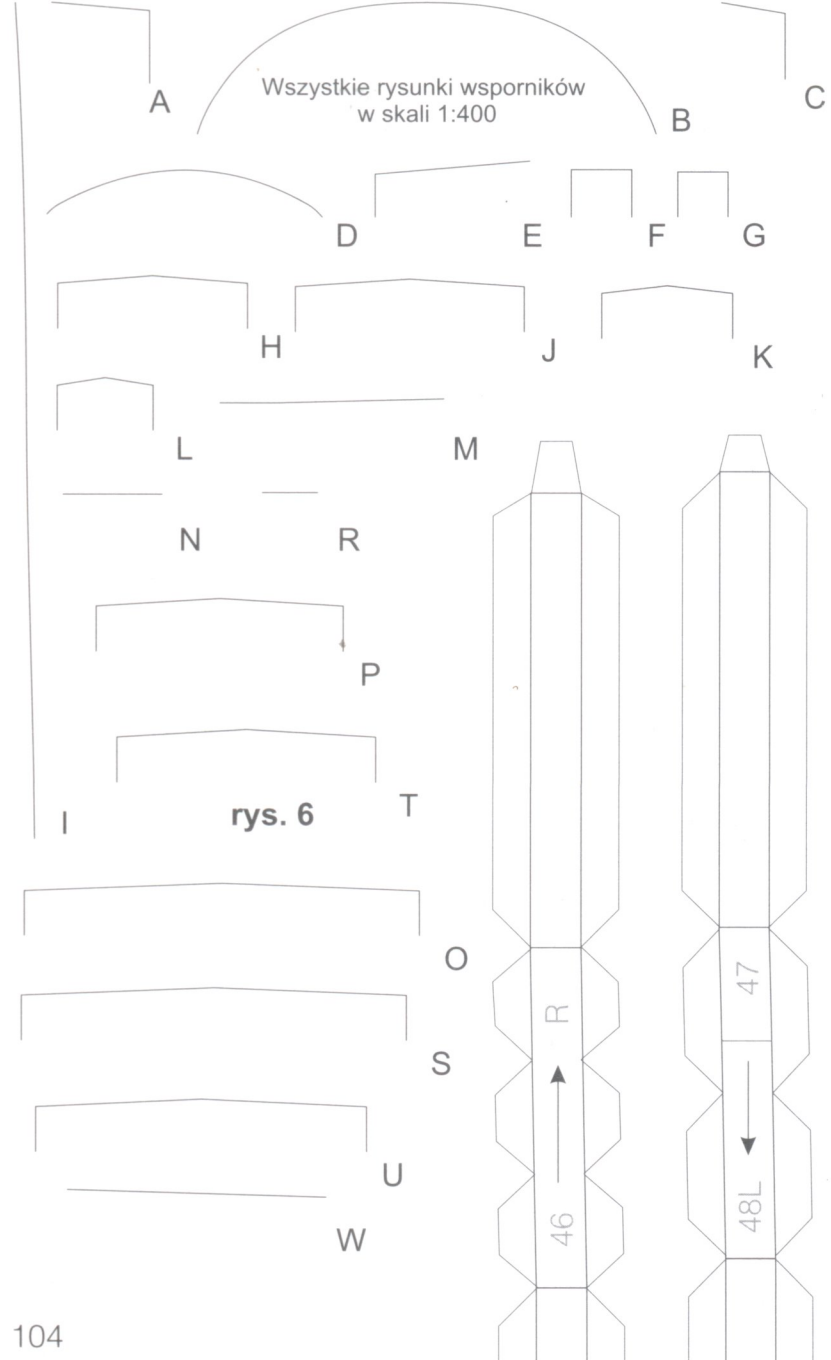
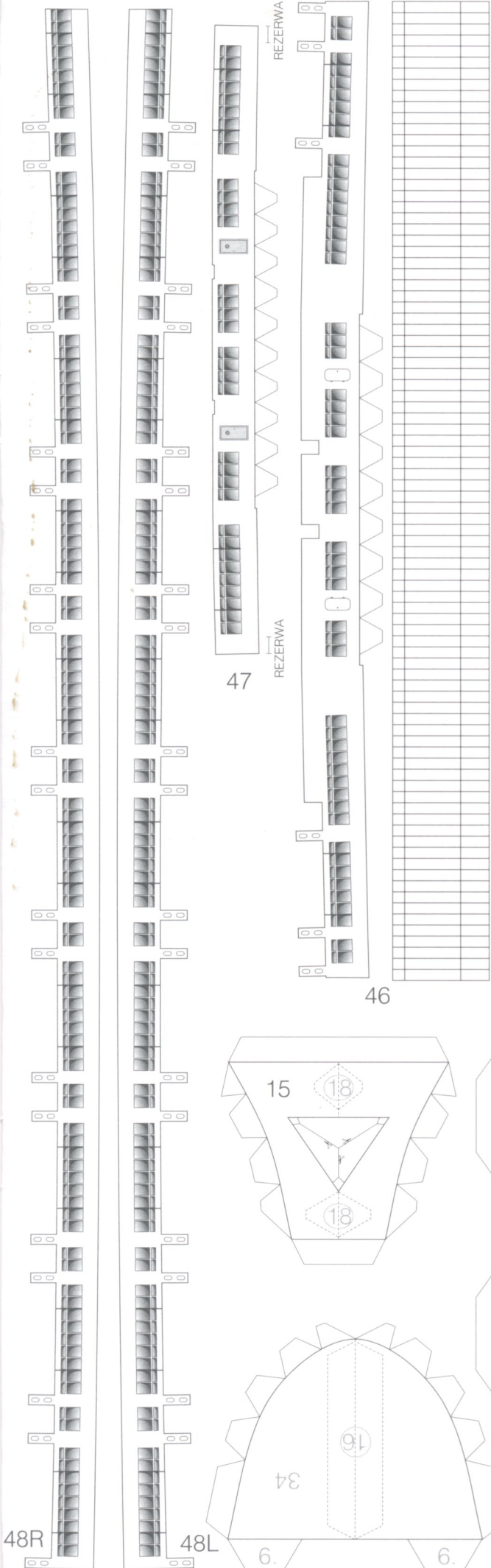
JSC S 13 arkusz 1

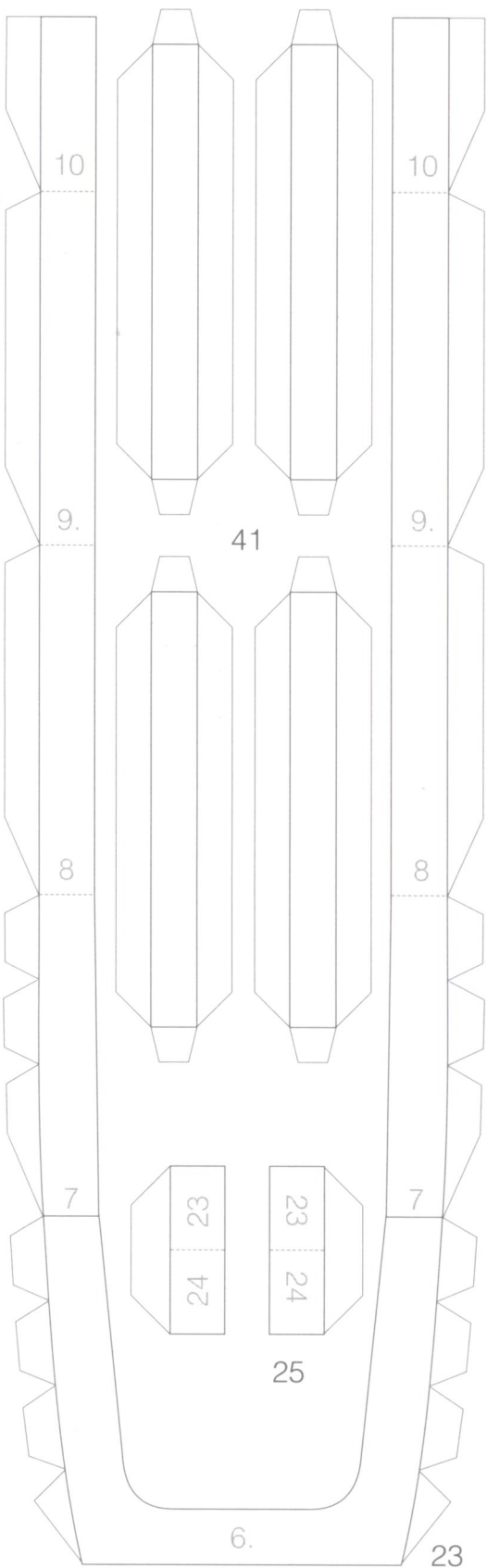
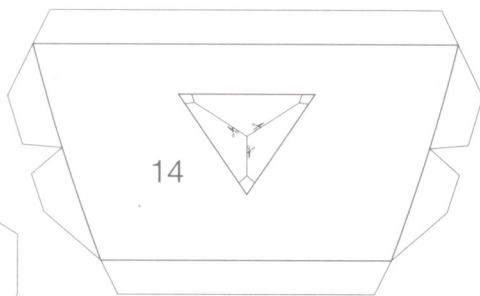
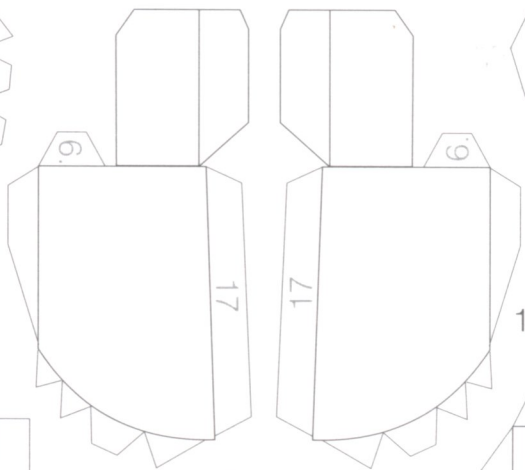
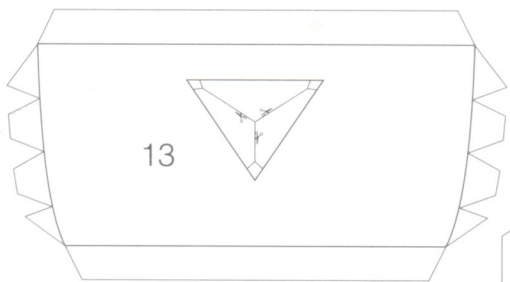
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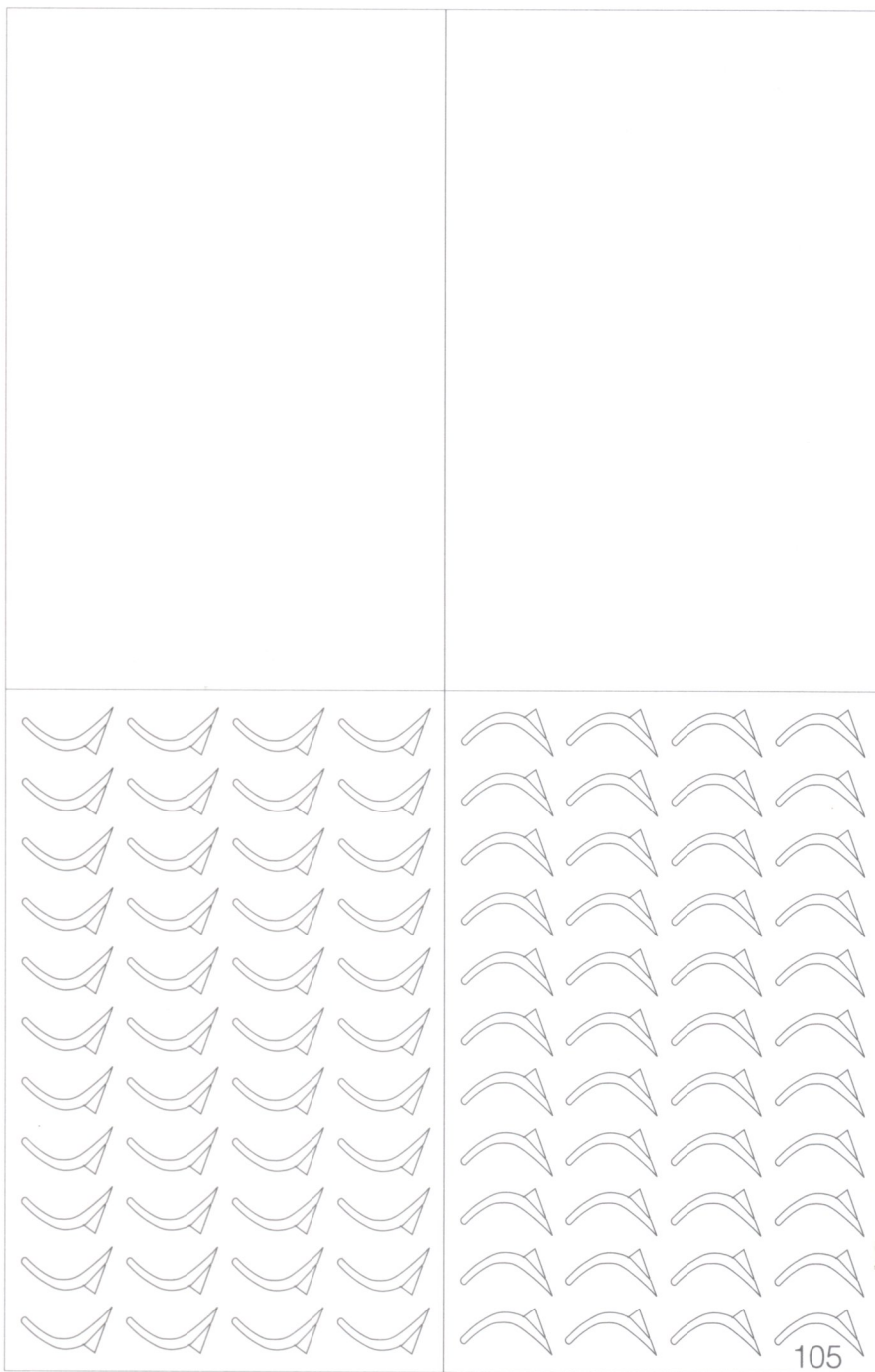
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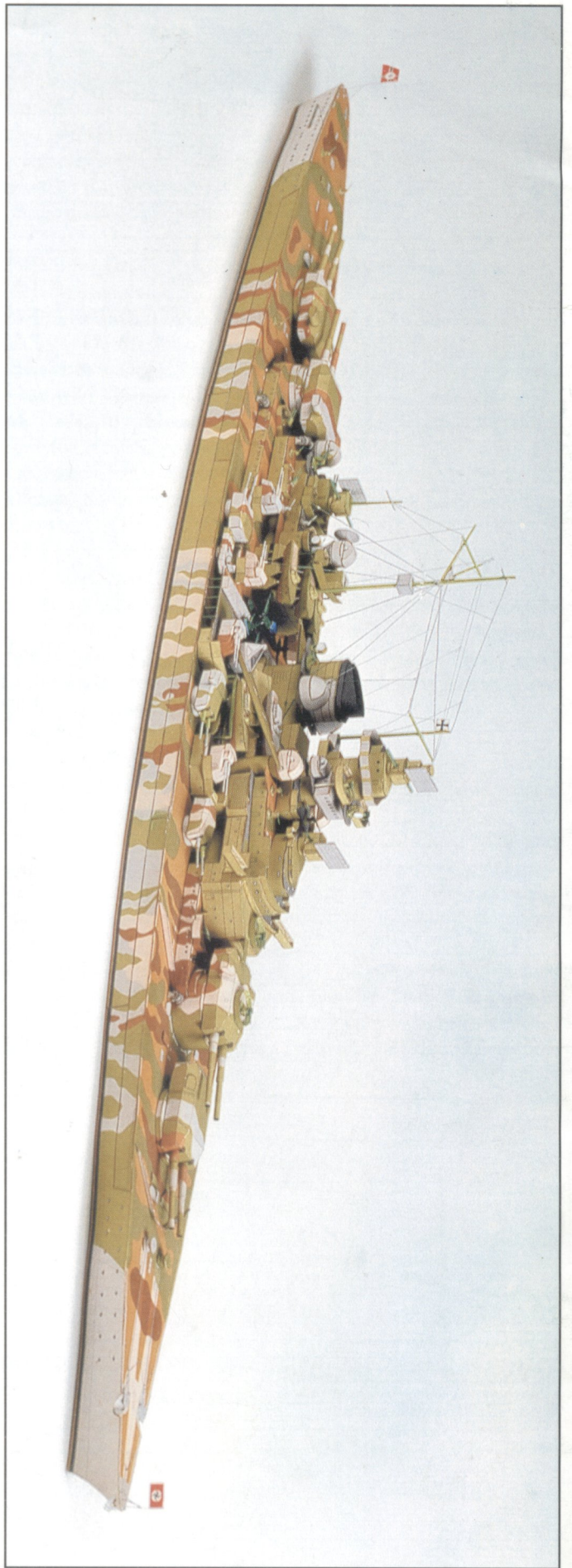




16R

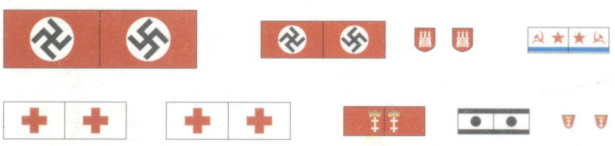
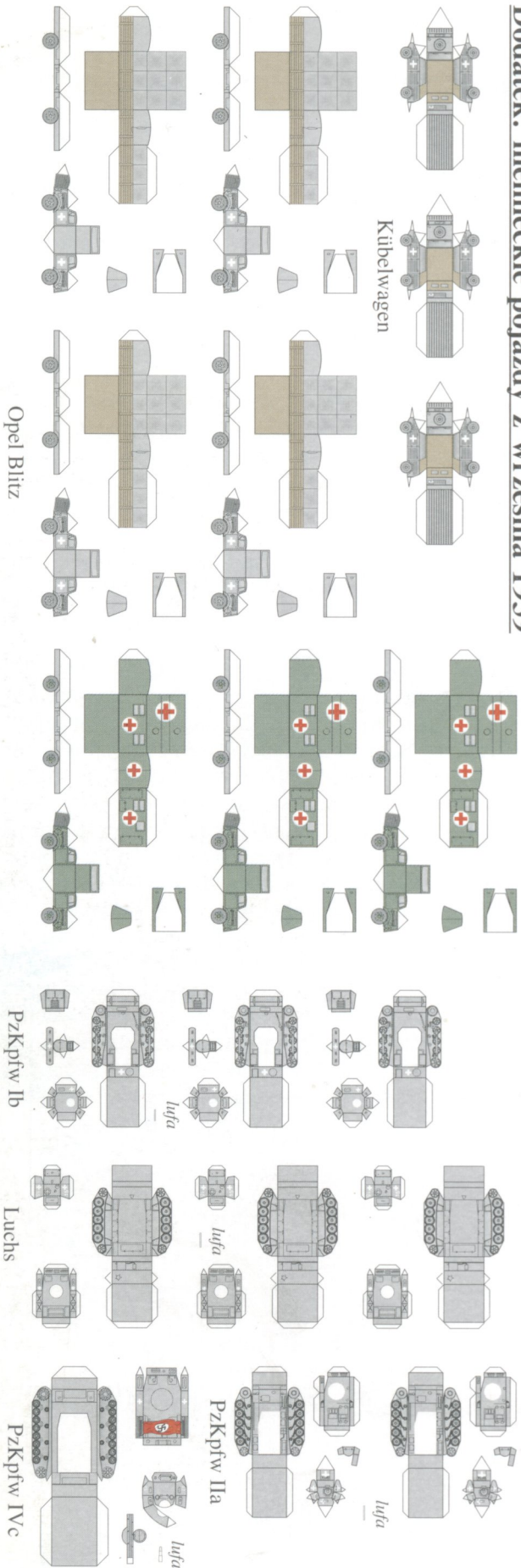
JSC Wilhelm Gustloff
arkusz 10





JSC 15 - niemiecki pancernik Tirpitz

Dodatek: niemieckie pojazdy z września 1939



Projekt modeli: Stanisław Burnat, Sławomir Czołczyński
 Projekt pojazdów: Jędrzej Czołczyński
 Ilustracja na okładce: Grzegorz Nawrocki
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Wydawnictwo JSC, skrytka 20, 80-305 Gdańsk 5 Oliwa, Poland

