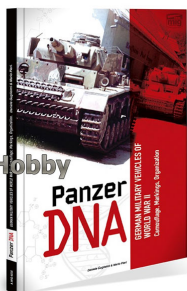


A.MIG-6035 - Panzer DNA (Książka)



JadarHobby



Cena :

101,00 PLN

Producent : **AMMO of Mig Jimenez**

Dostępność : **Jest**

Stan magazynowy : **niski**

Średnia ocena : **brak recenzji**

A.MIG-6035 Panzer DNA

Przewodnik o kamuflażach, oznaczeniach i organizacji niemieckich pojazdów pancernych podczas 2 WŚ.

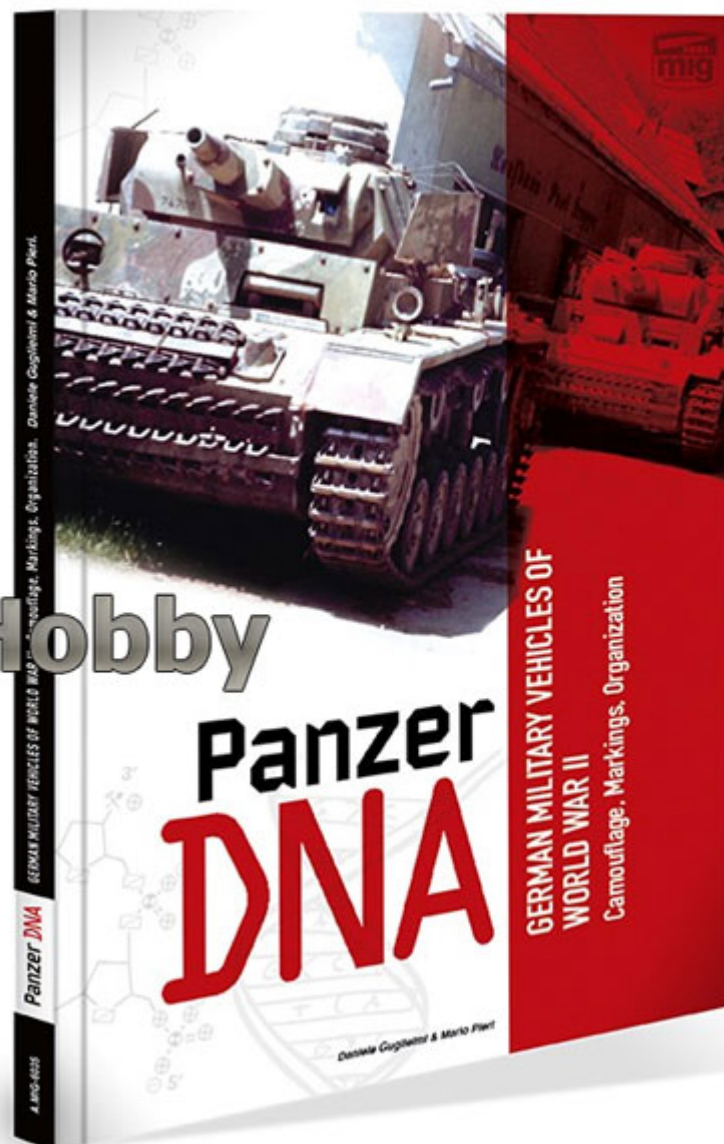
139 stron, format A4, tekst angielski, pełny kolor, twarda oprawa

Producent: **AMMO of Mig Jimenez** (Hiszpania)

Polecamy!



JadarHobby



BETWEEN MILITARY VEHICLES OF WORLD WAR II

over a light base, where it stood out better without appearing too conspicuous at a short distance. Not being regularity, the black and white cross had many variations (Table 1 - G, H and I) and it was largely used on the North African front (1941-1942), where base colors of vehicles were, as we shall see later, the yellowish brown or various types of yellow, since February 1943, in coincidence with the official introduction of the dark yellow Dunkelgelb paint as the base colour for all divisions of war, the black with white edges (Mittelschwarz) became regulatory (Table 1 - J). Also in this case, there were some exceptions dictated by increasingly complex camouflage, sometimes upon the colour of vehicles (before captured) on which the emblem was placed (Table 1 - K and L).



G) Black with white borders and black piping. Variant of type H.
H) Inverted edge black, external edge white. This "open" type (with the edges more painted) was a variant of type H.
I) White with black edges. Variant of type H. Both types G and I were employed on the African front.



J) Standard black with thin white edges. It represented the official German emblem since 1943 in coincidence with the dark yellow base colour of vehicles.



K) Black with black separated piping. Variant of type J when painted on captured vehicles.
L) Only black, or in a dark colour than base. This cross was sometimes made using a paint employed for camouflage. This was another variant of type J employed on light coloured bases.

A M4A1 tank in Poland. The hull-turret is partially covered with the same dark base colour to appear less conspicuous.



14

COMPOSITE MARKING ORGANIZATION



A Panther II tank belonging to the British Expeditionary Force and captured in France in June 1945. Along with crosses with different shapes and dimensions, here they painted on the dark base colour to make the emblem more like German flags (Dunkel Gelb).



A Soviet T-34 tank captured near to German troops. The crosses and the "Trendy bar" was a common practice employed to avoid the "friendly fire".

17

Jadar Hobby



SEVERAL MILITARY VEHICLES OF WORLD WAR II

Finally, in Tables 7 and 8 we show more examples of insignia of other German units and of major armored divisions of the Wehrmacht.



Table 7 - Other unit's insignia

In the first part of the table we illustrate the insignia of some units, subordinated to the divisions, but who played an important role in military operations. Units that on which several irregularly armored vehicles might have been applied. For example, with the design of a single color were painted:

Units that were based in the area of the Western Front. Armored, the independent units equipped with Tiger Ausf. C (Tiger II) from some of them were also provided with Tiger Ausf. B (usually known as Tiger II or Kingtiger). From 1942 onwards the 9th SS were created, not equipped in armored divisions but equipped according to the needs of the war. For example, the 9th SS, 1st and 2nd were equipped with Tiger Ausf. C and fought on the Eastern front. The symbols used for these vehicles were mostly inspired by animals (a eagle above almost all) and had several variations, such as a PLAM, 2nd which could carry an animal when mounted (a) or painted only with white (B) or black (C) edges, having various shapes and sizes.

A similar consideration regarding appearance and tactical use, can be made for the German Staffing and Transportation Division units equipped with small gas transporters (S) and (T) or captured vehicles, coming from other countries with, for example, the German Staffing Division (S) formed in 1943, whose symbol was a single arrow with a lance. Personnel had been a transportation. Following with the same symbol, but was almost completely different at the end of the war because of which it was composed (S) L. L. and it had a very similar symbol plus a French cross not in order to distinguish them, it was necessary when the control corresponded to only one color.

The second group of insignia regards the Panzerarmee Division, i.e. the mechanized infantry divisions, created from which we have by transformation of other units, especially of the artillery, of which they kept the divisional numbering. The most famous of these was probably the Grenadier (Schützen) Division, established in 1941 as an infantry regiment in a sub-unit of a German and before it was that this division had been actually designed (Division 1940) to have contributions of armor and armor in order to distinguish in all units. However, the photographs shown for the white heraldic shield (which shows only one version of the "Wolfs" in white with or without a black border (see illustration below)).

The 3. Pz Gren. Div. originated at the end of 1940 from the transformation of the 3. Infanterie Division and had as its symbol a cross (star).

The 10. Pz Gren. Div. carried an emblem (black) with two banners, not exactly similar to a capital "V" (type A), and a variant having the shape of a horn (B).

Units of the 12. Pz Gren. Div. exhibited a white pointed star, in which it could be present with capital letters which corresponded to the name of the last names of the commanders of the subunits.

The 14. Pz Gren. Div. and the 16. Pz Gren. Div. originated at the middle of 1940 from the 1st and 2nd Infanterie Division (Inf.) and retained their symbols.

The symbol of the 20. Pz Gren. Div. had as a variant the face of a cube with the number 20 (B).

The 24. Pz Gren. Div. was formed from the 2nd Infanterie Division (Inf.). It was almost completely identical to the 1st unit in this front.

The 25. Pz Gren. Div. carried the emblem of a hand, with rings spread in honor of the name of the game "Poker". Its operational area was fully moving from Italy to the River Danube.

The 34. Infanterie Division (Inf.) originated in late 1941 - 4th Pz Gren. Div. - in late 1942, but in a short time it was subordinated Panzerarmee Division (Schützen) Division. At the end of the war the 34th Gren. Div. was renumbered again and became the Panzer Division (Schützen).

The 46. Pz Gren. Div. was renumbered in July 1942 in accordance with the emblem showing the shield shape. The color of the banner differentiated the subunits on the basis of the battlefield.

Finally, we illustrate here the insignia of the Infanterie Division (Schützen) (Infanterie Division), who fought on the Eastern front.

EMBLEM, MARKING, ORIENTATION



Table 8 - SS-Panzer-Division insignia

In the last table dedicated to the insignia, we summarize the emblem of the most important armored division in appearance varied in the Wehrmacht. The symbols were usually painted in white or yellow colors.

The 1. SS Pz Div. was known as "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" (a guard of Hitler) or (SS) (SS). Its emblem was a lion outlined by a shield and around in different variants, for example with a shield (which could be painted in a dark color or blue or white) or with a cross cut off or with rounded corners, or surrounded by oak leaves, depending on the area in which it was used (with differences between Panzerarmee and Panzer Division).

The same type of shield could also be present or absent in the emblem of the other SS Panzer Divisions: 2. SS (Das Reich), 3. SS (Totenkopf), 4. SS (Polizei), 5. SS (Wiking), because it was made directly from Scandinavian units, such as 6. (Nordland) and 12. (Hitlerjugend), the latter (Waffen). Also, the insignia of the 9th SS (Hochland) showed both in the central version (A) as in the simplified one (B), the parallelogram instead of a shield. During the war years of the Wehrmacht, there was also a transition military division, the 7. SS (Feldjäger) (German Fallschirmjäger), formed in March 1943, and made up of some battalions of the French (especially Comanche and Gueules), mainly on a voluntary basis.

Changes in the emblem of some numbered units late in the war and area of them had for long time the appearance of Panzerarmee Division (although in reality they were Panzer Division). The last units were created late in the end of the war and contained incomplete, and rarely equipped the emblem chosen for them.



The emblem of the 1st SS-Panzer-Division is a triangle containing a stylized lion, which has been painted on the front bumper plate of a car. The emblem is composed of a shield with a lion, which is surrounded by oak leaves and the words "SS" and "1. SS-PANZER-DIVISION". The emblem is painted in white on a dark background.

JadarHobby

10. When the Division was still not numbered, the lion had a red edge, which later became a black (Schützen) Division. The lion was surrounded by a banner.

11. When the Division was still not numbered, the lion had a red edge, which later became a black (Schützen) Division. The lion was surrounded by a banner.

This small collection of 40 colour chips formed the first RAL coding system (RAL 4000-4099). Each colour was represented by a number or a number plus a letter.



New colour chips from RAL 5000 R, which introduced a 4-digit coding system. For example, the RAL 5001 has two primary colours (blue + red) and three secondary colours (yellow, green, black) to indicate the mixture of a colour with a base colour (see the translation table on the opposite page). RAL 5000 R was continuously named onwards.



CHAPTER FOUR

Colours and camouflages

The colours and the camouflages of German vehicles during World War II are a topic not easy to deal with at this point. The reasons, again, are linked to the various contradictions in the regulations, and to the many exceptions observed in the iconography and gathered from eyewitness accounts. However, we would like that what we propose here will allow readers to interpret historical photographs and, therefore, achieve realistic modelling creations.

It must be emphasized that there are considerable differences about this subject regarding acceptance and names of colours, periods of adoption and application of paints. As far as we are concerned, as has already been done in the past, we preferred to rely primarily on official documents, although they are not exhaustive.

At the risk of appearing pedantic, as the subject has been much debated, we wish to review the scenario regarding the colours of combat vehicles, so we must consider a few variables:

- 1) Time when a certain colour had been applied (assuming, for simplicity, that the rules were applied to the letter).
- 2) Location in which areas, nations, operating sites and battles the colour was used, whose precise determination is not always possible.
- 3) Usage how a colour was applied (base coat, spots for camouflage or other, per situation), applying it from scratch or in place of an existing colour.
- 4) Colour code colorimetric reference standard of the time.
- 5) Name of colour: in German language and its translation in English.



Some Sd.Kfz. 251 armoured cars bearing a black cross. The dark green colour and the white crosses show up clearly on their reflection in a perfectly clear street.

It can be assumed that the combination of the terrain does not always provide a definitive outcome. A certain colour may have been adopted by a specific date onwards, whereas before there was another one, but it is not easy to figure out exactly when. This could be valid for one operating area but not for another. Both colours of the example may have an official reference code, or not. Their names may vary depending on the time frame, who wrote the documents, the context we are in (translation (usually the readers' context)). And we stop here.

It is not possible to know for sure if the collection did not keep their original colour, or if they were repainted. However, we can assume that the vehicles were repainted in a dark green colour, which was the standard colour for German vehicles at the time. The dark green colour and the white crosses show up clearly on their reflection in a perfectly clear street.

the transformation into digital of the letter with or without brightness and contrast adjustment, all this can lead to misinterpretation. A yellow vehicle may seem light and or dark (black camouflage apparently made of two tones was actually there and so on). One can hardly be assured of a colour tone by extracting a black and white image, although recent advances in terms of interpretation using special software allows some ability.

They had carried out vast majority of vehicles painted in a dark green colour. The collection did not keep their original colour, or if they were repainted. However, we can assume that the vehicles were repainted in a dark green colour, which was the standard colour for German vehicles at the time. The dark green colour and the white crosses show up clearly on their reflection in a perfectly clear street.

JadarHobby



ARMORED MILITARY VEHICLES OF WORLD WAR II

Clearly, surfaces to be protected were those potentially most at risk of magnetic mine attacks. Consequently, such elements as wheels, suspension components, mudguards, and storage boxes were not normally covered. The same goes for the horizontal armored plates, given that an enemy could not normally place anti-magnetic mines on top of these surfaces. However, there are images showing that, in some cases, these areas were also covered with Ziment.

the enemy could use magnetic mines. It is perhaps also because the rough surface obtained with this process lessened the camouflage of the vehicle in general. From late August to 1943 until mid September 1944, the Germans used this protection extensively on tanks and derived vehicles, like assault guns and tank destroyers - but not on wheeled or half-tracked armored vehicles, not on open or self-propelled artillery guns¹⁰. Later, either because news coming from the front claimed that the Ziment was a fire hazard (due probably to its unburned), or more concretely for saving material, manpower and weight, the use of Ziment ceased, only to continue sporadically at some military workshops and units were deployed.



10. Source: *Die Wehrmacht*, 1965, p. 100.

LANDSLIDE WORKING ORGANIZATION

A Japanese M40A1 of 11 Company of 1st Army (1st Army) operating in Italy shows the maximum height at which the Ziment was usually applied (1.5 m high).



German tank destroyer covered with Ziment. Source: *Die Wehrmacht*, 1965, p. 100. ¹¹ *Die Wehrmacht* following the Russian attack on 22 June 1941, a tank destroyer based on half-tracks only from the end of 1941, abandoned when going on road. The Hetzer had also seen no combat vehicles from Panzer Abteilung 104 which had been based in the region. Nevertheless, the standard Ziment camouflage was applied to the rear and the front number '104' visible on the gun mantlet, and the Ziment was the second one. The half-tracks crossed on the road and that was the only combination of the two used of red together or instead of black based on an unburned material from the beginning of 1942, to reduce the risk that the enemy would be aware of the area as an enemy point. On 1 July the Hetzer had engaged in combat against the C Squadron of the British 22nd Cavalry Regiment, destroying 1 enemy half-track armored car near Capriano, north of Rome, in Italy. In the following days the Hetzer continued to hunt and annihilated also being destroyed after being hit about the end of war in Germany. (From the book *Die Wehrmacht*, 1965, p. 100, and *Die Wehrmacht*).



JadarHobby

The most important German medals of the First World War.



CHAPTER SIX

Ranks and honours

With the goal of improving the understanding of both sides, we publish here a comparison chart between the ranks of the Wehrmacht (German Armed Forces) - with the addition of the Waffen-SS (last part of the armed forces) - and the corresponding Anglo-American ranks of the same period. Furthermore, regarding decorations and medals, we will list our examination to the most important of these.

One of the world's most famous military decorations, the Iron Cross (Eisener Kreuz), was the domain of many German soldiers and their allies. Established by the Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm III in 1813, on the first war (Eisener) it contained the reference year: 1814 for WWI, 1918 for WWII. In case of a double assignment from both wars, another bar was added above the first one. Over the years there were some variations on the type of decorations. The following is the ranking during World War I, in increasing order of importance:

- Iron Cross Second Class (Eisener Kreuz II Klasse - EK II)
- Iron Cross First Class (Eisener Kreuz I Klasse - EK I)
- Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross (Ritterkreuz des Eisener Kreuzes - or simply Ritterkreuz).

- Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves (Ritterkreuz des Eisener Kreuzes mit Eichenlaub)

- Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords (Ritterkreuz des Eisener Kreuzes mit Eichenlaub und Schwertern)

- Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds (Ritterkreuz des Eisener Kreuzes mit Eichenlaub, Schwertern und Brillanten)

- Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Golden Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds (Ritterkreuz des Eisener Kreuzes mit goldenem Eichenlaub, Schwertern und Brillanten)

Each of them could also be granted to foreign personnel. Of course, while First and Second class crosses were more (approximately 200,000 of the first one and more than 4,000,000 of the second one only in World War I) the highest levels were few assignments. The oak leaves and the higher levels consisted of separate parts to add on to the Knight's Cross, not an entire medal.

The First-Class cross could not be the Second-Class one, but there were both were allowed simultaneously. It was worn on the left breast, and the second joined to the first of a ribbon around to the second.

Individuals, but there were exceptions. The Knight's crosses were worn around the neck. For all these, there were also ribbons.

There was also the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross (Großkreuz des Eisener Kreuzes, abbreviated to Großkreuz) which, during the Second World War, was assigned only to Hermann Göring.

Iron crosses were attributable to any rank, contrary to the old Iron II Merit, which could only be awarded to officers.

The Iron Cross was awarded to only military personnel for acts of valor. Instead, regarding its purpose for those the first bar (second of merit) and its civilian personnel, there was a War Merit Cross (Kriegsverdienstkreuz, abbreviated to KV), in different types:

- War Merit Cross Second Class (Kriegsverdienstkreuz II Klasse - KV II)

- War Merit Cross First Class (Kriegsverdienstkreuz I Klasse - KV I)

- Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross (Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes)

In addition to this, there were two versions. The War Merit Cross with swords was assigned only to military personnel, while the one without swords was also awarded to civilians.

In 1941 Hitler instituted a new decoration for those already awarded with an EK I or a KV I and worthy of a further reward but not enough for a Knight's Cross. They were respectively:

- German Cross in Gold (Deutscher Kreuz in Gold)
- German Cross in Silver (Deutscher Kreuz in Silber)



Two German soldiers (left) and a German commander (right) looking at a map during the Battle of Stalingrad.

JadarHobby



GERMAN MILITARY VEHICLES OF WORLD WAR II

Flags and pennants for command vehicles

In previous chapters, we explained how major units were represented - in organization charts, on maps and sometimes by means of markings painted on vehicles - by stylized flags. These symbols were heavily influenced by real banners associated with common army officers, and were also based on command vehicles for this specific function, square or rectangular pennants (Körper) were used. They were made up of a rigid cloth or a painted metal sheet and they were only placed if the officer was on board, otherwise they were removed or covered. Their regulatory

position was on the front left fender of the vehicle, although some photos show that they were mounted on the front or the back.

For further information, refer to the caption of Table 16, keeping in mind the composition of the units described in Chapter 2.

The flag of the higher headquarters (Kommando) and lower ones (Stab) bore the three official colours of Germany: black, white and red. The shape was a square for the command of Heeresgruppe (army group) and Armeekorps (army), a square or a rectangle for the command of Armeekorps (army corps), and a triangle for the Division command.

Table 16 - Flags and pennants for staff vehicles

	A-D - Major army commands
	E-L - Infantry and Cavalry units
	M - Vehicles assigned to officers

DISGUISE MARKING DEVIATION



The 16th Heeresverteilungskommando (16th Heeresverteilungskommando) of the 16th Luftwaffen-Gruppe (16th Luftwaffen-Gruppe) is the main command of the 16th Luftwaffen-Gruppe (16th Luftwaffen-Gruppe) in the Wehrmacht. The 'X' marking is a common deviation from the official markings.

JadarHobby