

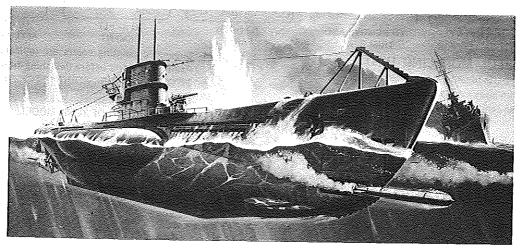
GERMAN SUB U-99 Revell



5054-3800

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After the First World War the victorious allies imposed upon Germany, through the Treaty of Versailles, various limitations with regard to armaments. One of these limitations was that Germany would be allowed no submarines; the successes of the U-boats being an all too fresh memory at

In order to keep their hand in on the latest submarine developments and to circumvent the limitations of the treaty, German designers and dummy companies were set up in Holland, Finland, and Spain. Thus it was that in early 1935, when Germany repudiated the terms of the Versailles Treaty, submarines were almost immediately launched as the first units of the reborn U-boat arm.

One of the results of this sequence of events was that when war finally broke out in 1939, Germany's submarine forces consisted of entirely new equipment, no submarines from her First World War Navy surviving. In the course of re-arming, the German Navy had developed several designs of submarines. Those designs actually constructed were various models of the type I, type II, and type VII. The VII was destined to become the main operational type.

In the spring of 1940, a type VIIB submarine slid down the ways and into the waters fronting the Germania Werft ship-

yards at Kiel in Northern Germany. The U-99 looked like her sister ships already launched and under construction. But after her new crew had become familiar with her and taken her out to the action on the high seas, she began to gain recognition. The main reason for U-99 outshining her contemporaries was that she was Otto Kretschmer's U-99, and the mount of one of Germany's three U-boat "Aces".

She soon had a name as well. Two horseshoes that had come up from the harbor bottom on her anchor chain were regarded as a good omen, and gilded, were mounted on either side of the conning tower front for luck. "The Golden Horseshoe" and her redoubtable crew accounted for many tons of Allied shipping. In fact, the majority of the 44 ships (226,629 British Registered Tons) credited to Kretschmer were sunk while he commanded the U-99. The horseshoes had indeed proved lucky,

The U-99's luck ran out on March 17, 1941, however. While stalking convoy HX-112 southeast of Iceland, U-99 was attacked by the British destroyer "Walker", commanded by Donald McIntrye. After losing three men to the gunfire of her attacker, U-99 was destroyed by self-destruct charges. Kapitänleutnant Kretschmer and the rest of his crew were captured. Kretschmer and his officers spent the rest of the war in P.O.W. Camp No. 1 at Grizedale Hall in Great Britain.

U-99 TYPE VII B U-BOAT SPECIFICATIONS

BUILT:Krupp Germania Werft, Kiel. Launched and commissioned 1940 **DISPLACEMENT:**753 metric tons surfaced. 857 metric tons submerged

POWER AND SPEED: Two 6 cylinder, 4 stroke diesels, 2800 hp each; 17.9 knots (surfaced). Two A.E.G.

Dynamotors, 750 hp each; 8 knots (submerged)

CRASH DIVE:30 seconds

DESIGN DEPTH:328 feet (100 meters) MAXIMUM DEPTH:656 feet (200 meters)

ARMAMENT:4 bow and 1 stern torpedo tubes. 14 torpedoes, 21" (53.3 cm) Dia.

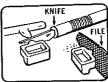
One 20mm. a.a. gun. One 88 mm. deck gun

CREW:Kommander Kretschmer and 44 men

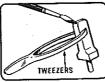
GET YOUR TOOLS READY:



REMOVE PART WHEN CALLED FOR

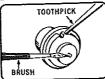


TO REMOVE AND TRIM PARTS

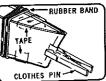


BEFORE YOU BEGIN

TO HOLD PARTS



TO APPLY CEMENT

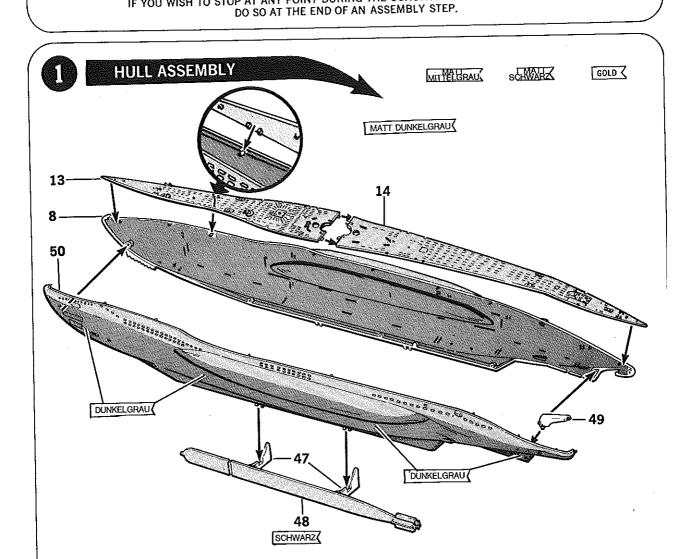


TO HOLD PARTS AFTER CEMENTING

- Paint small parts before detaching from runner.
- 5. TO OBTAIN A GOOD BOND, REMOVE PAINT WHERE PARTS ARE TO BE CEMENTED.

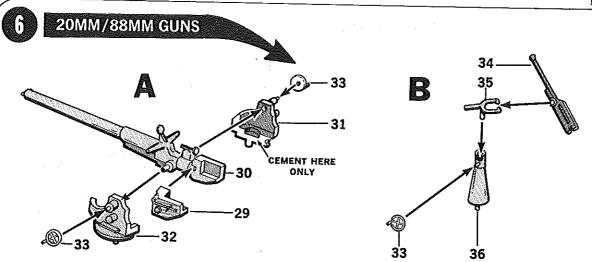
HELPFUL MODELING HINTS

- 1. Fit parts together before cementing.
- 2. Trim away excess plastic.
- 3. Use cement sparingly; too much will damage your model. IF YOU WISH TO STOP AT ANY POINT DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF YOUR MODEL,



- 8 HULL, RIGHT HALF
- 13 DECK, FORWARD HALF
- 14 DECK, AFT HALF
- SUPPORT (2 Parts) 47
- 48
- TORPEDO TUBE, TORPEDO, AFT
- HULL, LEFT HALF 50

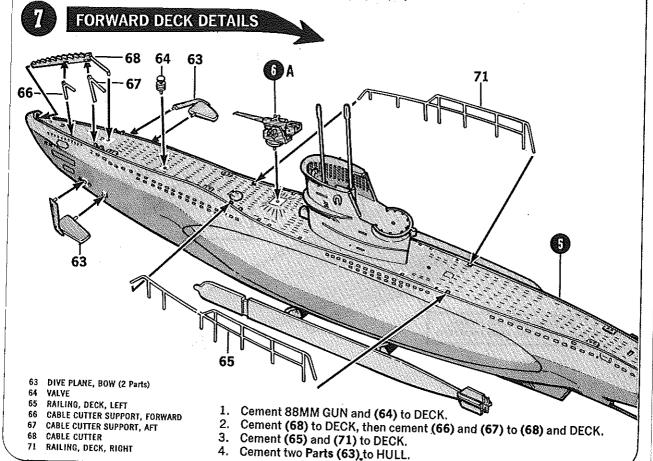
- 1. Cement (13) to (14).
- 2. Cement (49) to (50).
- 3. Cement (8) to (50).
- 4. Cement front end of DECK into forward end of HULL, work DECK into HULL and cement as you go along.
- 5. Cement both Parts (47) to (48) and HULL.



- BREECH, LEFT HALF
- 30 BARREL, 88 MM
- 31 MOUNT, RIGHT HALF
- MOUNT, LEFT HALF 32
- CONTROL WHEEL (3 Parts) 33
- BARREL, 20 MM
- 35 36
- MOUNT BASE

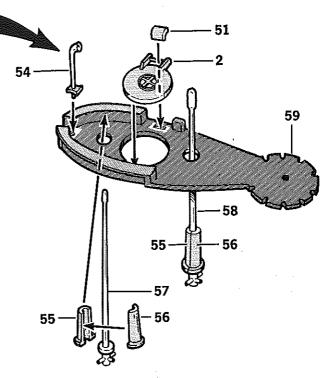
SEE DRAWING "A"

- 1. Cement (29) to (30).
- Cement (31) and (32) together capturing (30) in between. DO NOT ALLOW CEMENT TO TOUCH (30) OR IT WILL NOT MOVE UP OR DOWN.
- 3. Cement two Parts (33) to MOUNT. SEE DRAWING "B"
- 1. Carefully spread arms of (35) and install (34).
- 2. Cement (33) and (35) to (36).



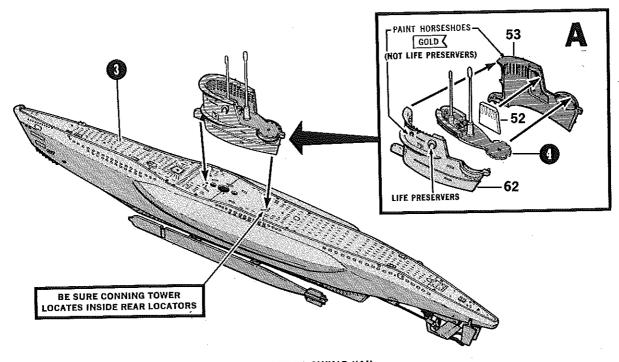
BRIDGE DECK ASSEMBLY

- 2 COVER, HATCH
- 51 RETAINER
- 54 TUBE, VOICE
- 55 GUIDE, FORWARD HALF (2 Parts)
- 56 GUIDE, AFT HALF (2 Parts)
- 57 PERISCOPE, SEARCH
- 58 PERISCOPE, ATTACK
- 59 DECK
- Cement (2) and (51) to (59) in an OPEN or CLOSED POSITION.
- Cement (55) to (56) capturing (57) in between. DO NOT LET CEMENT TOUCH (57)
 OR PERISCOPE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO
 MOVE UP OR DOWN.
- 3. Repeat 2 above for remaining Parts (55), (56), and (58).
- 4. Cement (54) and PERISCOPE ASSEMBLIES to (59).

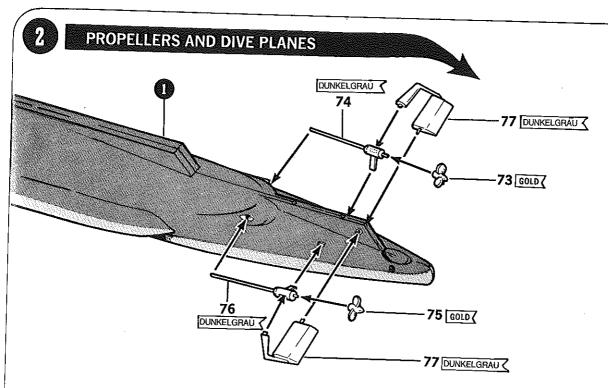


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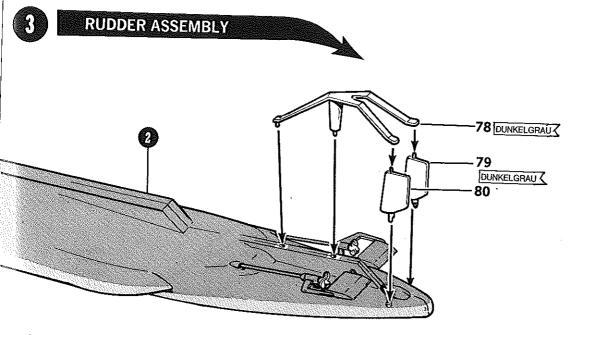
CONNING TOWER ASSEMBLY



- 52 PANEL
- 53 CONNING TOWER, RIGHT HALF
- 62 CONNING TOWER, LEFT HALF
- SEE DRAWING "A"
- 1. Cement (52) to (53).
- 2. Cement BRIDGE ASSEMBLY to (53).
- 3. Cement (62) to (53).
- 4. Cement CONNING TOWER ASSEMBLY to DECK.



- 73 PROPELLER, LEFT
- 74 SHAFT, LEFT
- 75 PROPELLER, RIGHT
- 76 SHAFT, RIGHT
- 77 DIVE PLANE, AFT (2 Parts).
- 1. Cement (73) to (74), then cement (74) to HULL.
- 2. Cement (75) to (76), then cement (76) to HULL.
- 3. Cement both Parts (77) as shown.



- 78 RUDDER GUARD
- 79 RUDDER, LEFT
- 80 RUDDER, RIGHT
- 1. Cement (78) to bottom of HULL.
- 2. Cement (79) and (80) to (78) and HULL.

