

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1933, the same year as Adolph Hitler formed his cabinet, the German Army adopted two light armored cars. They participated in the Polish campaign of 1939 and greatly aided the Nazis in their development of the "Blitzkrieg" and can be considered the ancestor of the whole German armored force. The cars were the armed KFZ. 13 and the unarmed, radio command car KFZ. 14. When the war advanced, however, their place was taken by the new KFZ. 221 series. The KFZ. 221 was built for use as a general purpose car, having many components in common with German army personnel and cargo carriers. The 75H.P. water-cooled V-8 Horch gas engine was mounted in the rear, and built on the chassis of the Auto-Union A.G. Horch 801. It came into production in 1937. The SD.KFZ.222 was a later development of SD.KFZ.221 and appeared a year later in 1938. The same chassis was used but the front armor plate was increased in thickness to 14.5mm, which raised the weight to 4.8 tons. The engine power was increased to 81 and later to 90H.P. This was more of a scout or reconnaissance car than others in the series, as evidenced by its armament. The 200mm rapid firing gun was a fully automatic weapon firing from a ten shot magazine at a rate of 280 rounds per minute. The turret was higher and was provided with overhead carrier in the form of a hinged wire grill. The SD.KFZ.222 can easily be distinguished from others in the series by its 10-sided turret with prominent main gun and coaxial machine gun pro-

truding from it, and by the double hinged flaps in front of the drivers compartment.

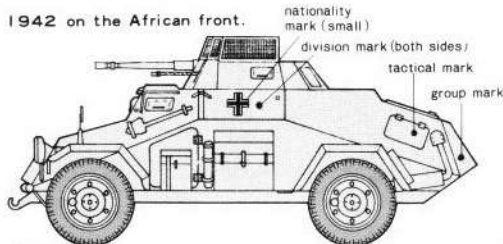
SPECIFICATIONS FOR Sd. Kfz. 222

Crew: 3 men
Dimensions:
Total loading weight: 4.8 tons
Length overall: 4.8 m (15 feet 9 3/4 inches)
Width overall: 1.95 m (6 feet 4 3/4 inches)
Height: 1.8 m (5 feet 11 inches)
Ground clearance: 0.24 m (9 3/4 inches)
Power plant:
V8 cylinder, liquid cooled, Auto-Union/Horch
Horsepower: 81 h/p 3600rpm. 5 forward, 1 reverse.
Performance:
Maximum speed: 80.0 km/h. (49.7 m.p.h.)
Trench crossing ability: 20.0 degrees
Maximum fording depth: 0.6 m (1 foot 11 3/4 inches)
Climbing ability: 20.0 degrees
Armament:
1-20mm anti-air machine gun (Rapid firing gun)
1-7.92mm MG34 machine gun
Armor:
Front surfaces: 14.5 mm (5/8 inches)
Side & rear: 8-10.0mm (5/8 - 3/4 inches)

PAINTING REFERENCE:

Note: It is easier to paint the parts while they are on the Runners or "Trees".

1942 on the African front.



PAINTING:

- * It is easier to paint the parts while they are still on the Runners or "Trees".
- * Basic color tones are field-grey and dark-yellow.
- * On these basic tones, dark-green or red-brown were sprayed for camouflage. In winter time, there were cars also painted white but before the French attack of 1940, grey color only was used for color scheme.
- * Inside turret:grey Muffler:rust-iron
MG 34 machine gun:black-iron

EXPLANATION OF MARKS.

- GROUP MARK**
G Panzer Group Guderian
K Panzer Group Kleist
☙ Afrika Korps, Palm tree sign.

- VEHICLE REGISTRATION**
#0902 WH Wehrmacht Heere
SS Schutz-Staffeln

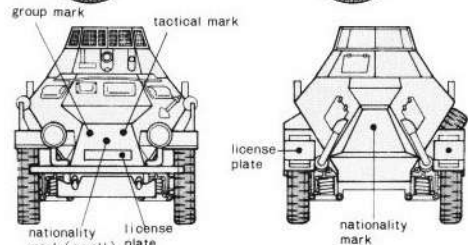
- DIVISION MARK**
X 3rd Panzer Division
X 5th Panzer Division
↓ 7th Panzer Division
⊙ 12th Panzer Division
+ 15th Panzer Division
⊕ 16th Panzer Division
Pz. Gren. Division Gross-Deutschland.
♁ 100th Jäger Division
♁ 114th Jäger Division
♁ 1st SS Panzer Division "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler"
♁ 4th SS Polizei Panzer Grenadier Division
♁ 5th SS Panzer Grenadier Division "Wiking"
♁ 12th SS Panzer Division "Hitler Jugend"

UNIT TACTICAL MARKINGS

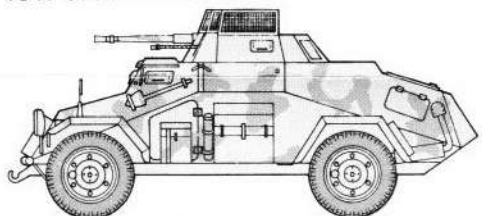
- ☐ Signals unit
- ☐ Aufklarungs unit
- ☐ Headquarters sign
- ☐ Anti-tank unit
- ☐ Armored car unit
- ☐ Motor-cycle unit
- ☐ Anti-tank company unit

OTHER MARKINGS

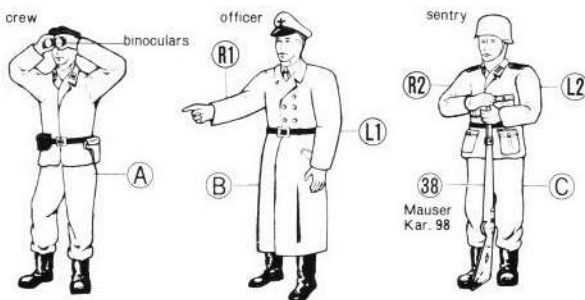
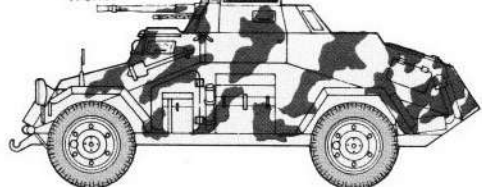
- Nationality mark
- ◆ Before Polish invasion
- ◆ After French invasion



1941 on the Eastern front.



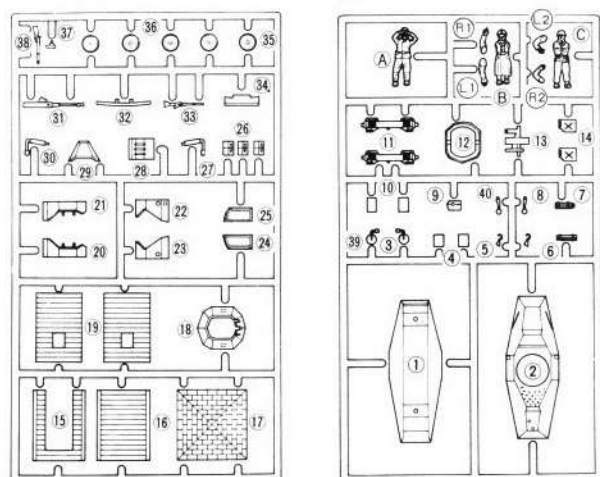
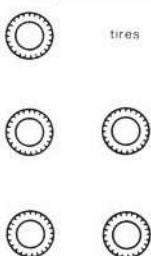
1943 on the French front.



ASSEMBLY & PAINTING FOR SOLDIERS

	Crew	Officer	Sentry
boots, belt	black	black	black
helmet & cap	black	field-grey	field-grey
face, hands	flesh color	flesh color	flesh color
uniform	black	field-grey	field-grey
binoculars	iron-black		
gun stock			red-brown
barrel			iron-black

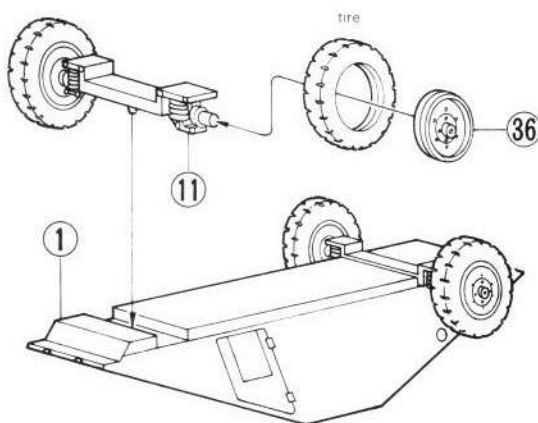
* This German flag was for easy identification by German aircraft participating in the action, but was by no means a permanent feature.



PARTS DRAWING

1. SUSPENSION AND WHEEL ASSEMBLY.

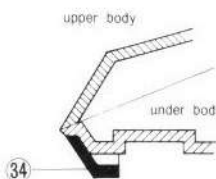
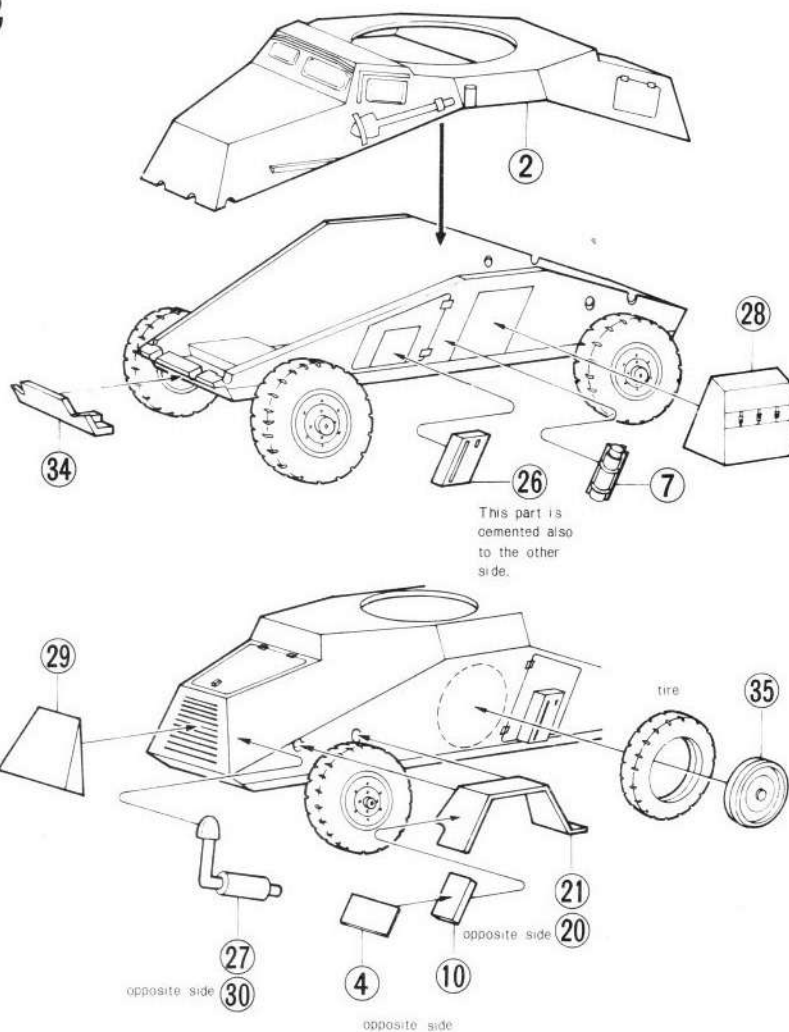
1. Fix wheel 36 to the shaft of suspension 11 by cement. Cement suspension 11 on the gutter of under body as shown.
2. Tire is put on wheel after the assembly of this step has been completed and dried.



2. BODY AND BODY PARTS ASSEMBLY.

1. Cement upper 2 and under body 1 together.
2. Studying reference picture A, cement front fenders 22, 23 to their places as shown.
3. Axle cover 34 is cemented as per reference picture C.
4. Mufflers 27, 30 are cemented in place after fenders 20, 21 have been cemented to the body.
Notice: Under end of muffler is inserted into the notch of fender.
5. Louver cover 28 is an optional part and there were cars without this part.
6. One of toolbox 26 is used at step 4. Cement all the remaining parts at the points designated by arrow in the illustration.

2

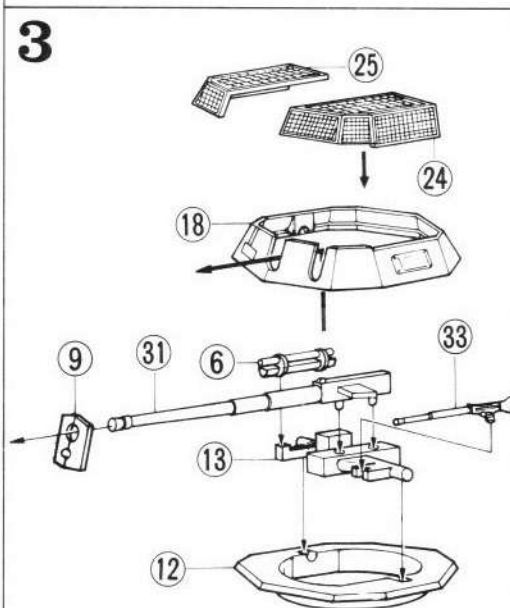


REFERENCE PICTURE C

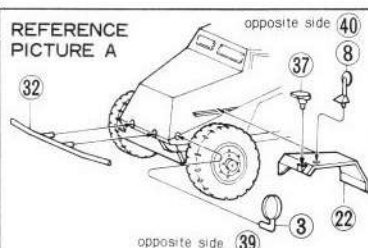
3. TURRET AND SENTRY BOX ASSEMBLY.

1. Cement sight 6, gun barrel 31, machine gun 33 on the carriage 13.
Notice: The sight 6 does not protrude from the turret.
The shield 9 is cemented at the base of gun barrel and inside of turret.
Place the assembled carriage between turret 18 and turret base 12.
2. The axes of the car are not cemented. Check that gun barrel is movable.
3. Sentry box is assembled as shown in reference picture B and painting is as per reference picture D.

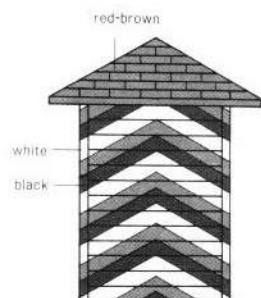
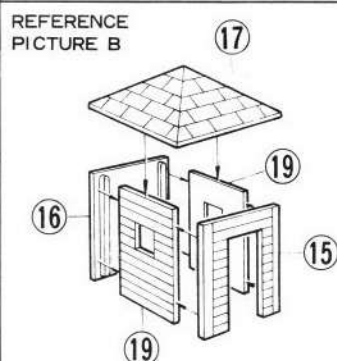
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REFERENCE PICTURE A



REFERENCE PICTURE B



REFERENCE PICTURE D

4. FINAL ASSEMBLY

1. Insert assembled turret in the hole of upper body as shown.

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