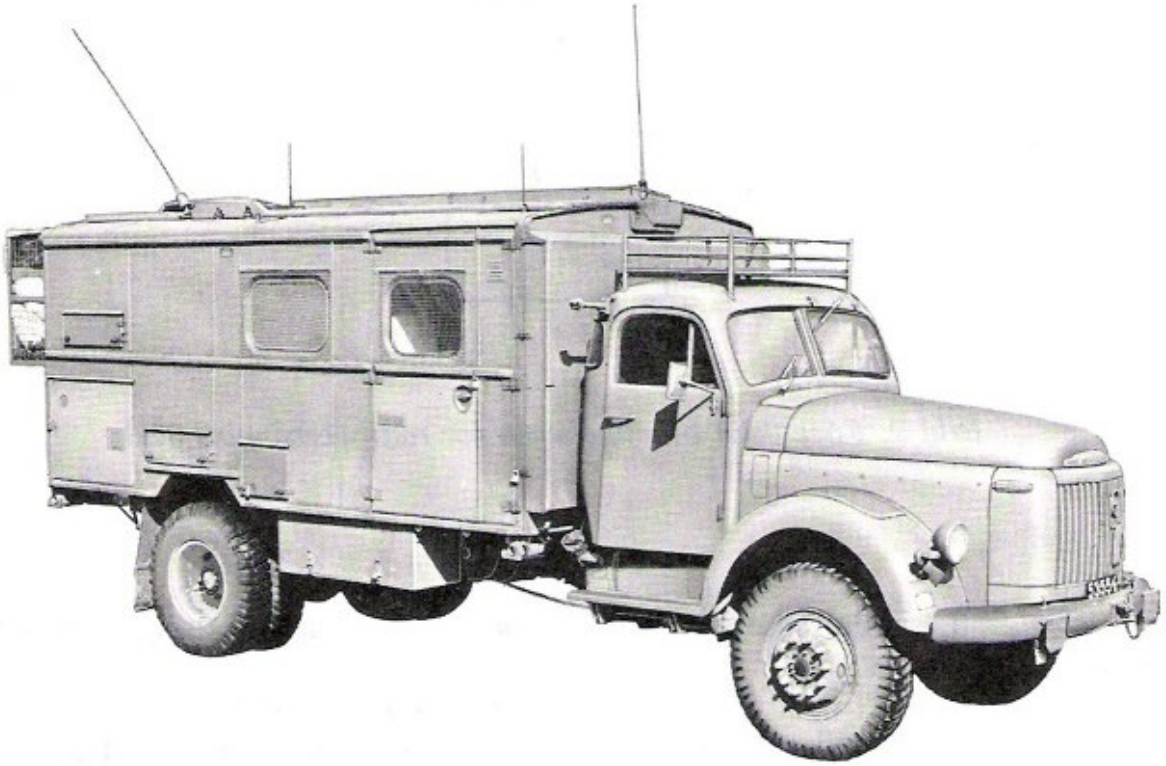
GECKO HEAVY INDUSTRIES GE72030
VOLVO VIKING 936-620 RADIO VAN SCALE: 1/72



The Volvo Viking was one of the most recognizable and ubiquitous trucks in Swedish history. Volvo introduced the L385 Viking in 1953 and updated vehicles were produced until 1973. The truck had a payload capacity of up to 8 tons for the heaviest trailing axle versions. 1959 saw the introduction of the refined L485 Viking, including a stronger chassis. From 1961, the truck was available with a turbodiesel. When Volvo introduced its "System 8" in 1965 the truck's name was changed to N86. Beneath the Viking cab, Volvo conducted extensive changes including a new engine, a fully synchronized eight-speed gear box and a general updating of most components. The Swedish military used early civilian standard L3845s before moving on to the Ltgb 938 general service truck with a 410 cm wheelbase and a winch. This truck achieved notoriety by being designated “Helikopter” in the famous Swedish film “Repmånad” about inventive reservists on maneuvers.

The elongated 470 cm wheelbase version Radioterrängbil 936-620 Radio Van version featured a van body for radio crews. The early trucks were all Swedish olive green while some were later painted in the splinter camo.

This was followed by the broadly similar L4854 based Ltgb 939AF with a 440 cm wheelbase and the updated D67C engine. The Ltgb 939E featured a double cab and fold down seats in the cargo area for crews of the Coastal Artillery (Küstartilleri) and usually towed the m/65 75 mm field gun (Fältpjäs) or the RB08 Cruise Missile. Some trucks with a flatbed were able to carry the Stabyhyt command and control van body.

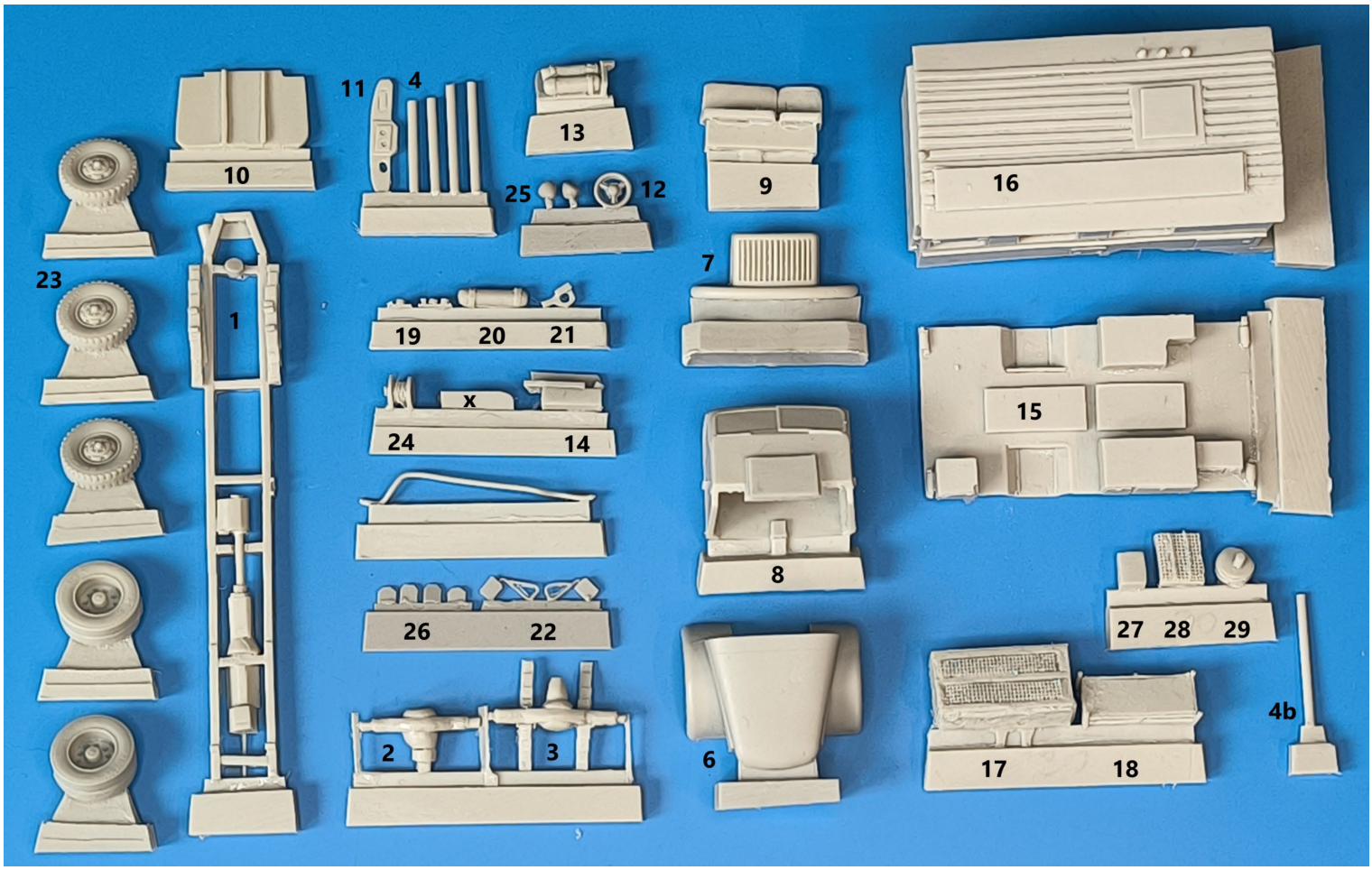
The final big production run on the N86 base with TD70A engines centered on the Ltgb 941 in 4 versions, all with 440 cm wheelbase but with a folding crane.

The Flygvapnet (Air Force) had a number of snow removal vehicles with an extra Scania engine to drive various snow blowers as well as a rescue vehicle/fire truck the Räddningsbil 918 on a 410 cm Wheelbase frame. These trucks were painted fire engine red. Besides the above versions, there were also some field kitchens some 3 Axle cargo Vikings, and some fuel tank trucks on an NB88 frame, amongst very many others.

Volvo Radioterrängbil 936 – 620 (Radio Van) Model Instructions

Efforts were made to offer modelers 7 recognizably different versions of the Viking in 3 Chassis lengths, using as many standard components as possible. Carefully remove all casting blocks. Assemble axles **(2, 3),** exhaust **(5),** hydraulic tank **(20)** and drive shafts **(4, 4b)** to chassis frame. Cement hood **(6)** and grill **(7)** to front of frame **(1).** The interior paint of the cab (8) was greyish green with dark grey vinyl seats and grey door and cab paneling. Place seats **(9)** on platform **(10)** so that cab can easily slide over them, attach pre-painted instrument panel **(11)** and steering wheel **(12)** to interior of cab, taking care that windows do not mist over. Mask windows and cement running boards **(13, 14)** to either side of cab, the boxy one on the right and the one with 2 pressure tanks on the left. Glue rear frame **(15)** to chassis **(1)** and radio van body **(16)** over it. Attachment point for winch **(24)** is marked on right side of chassis. Attach large stowage basket **(17)** to top rear bulkhead, with cable drum **(29)** underneath to the right and smaller radiator box (28) to the left. Medium sized stowage basket **(18)** is glued to near top of cab and box **(27)** over it. Prime and paint in Swedish olive green or splinter camo as desired. Attach pre-painted details like wheels **(23),** wing mirrors **(22),** headlights **(25),** rear lights **(19)** and tactical signs **(26),** if applicable. Refer to website https://www.geckoheavyindustriesmodels.de/gec72030-volvo-radioterrangbil-936-6/ for period and colour reference photos using **access code:provide on printed instructions in kit boxes**

Kit Components



Rear van body equipment configuration:

Note stowage basket, radiator, cable drum, tactical signs and spare wheel position. Make your own mud flaps from paper or plasticard.

General Instructions

We try to make our parts as easy to fit as possible but these are kits for relatively experienced modelers. First, we urge you to clean up the parts with soap and water, to remove possible remains of release agents. If parts are warped, dip in very hot water and gently bend back to right shape. The usual plastic cement does not work on resins and metals. Cyano acrylate glue or epoxy do the job. Resin Parts are preferably sanded wet, to avoid inhaling the dust. The use of Cyano acrylate and epoxies is also to be done under well ventilated conditions. Read the instructions of your adhesive products.

NOT RECOMMENDED TO CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 14.