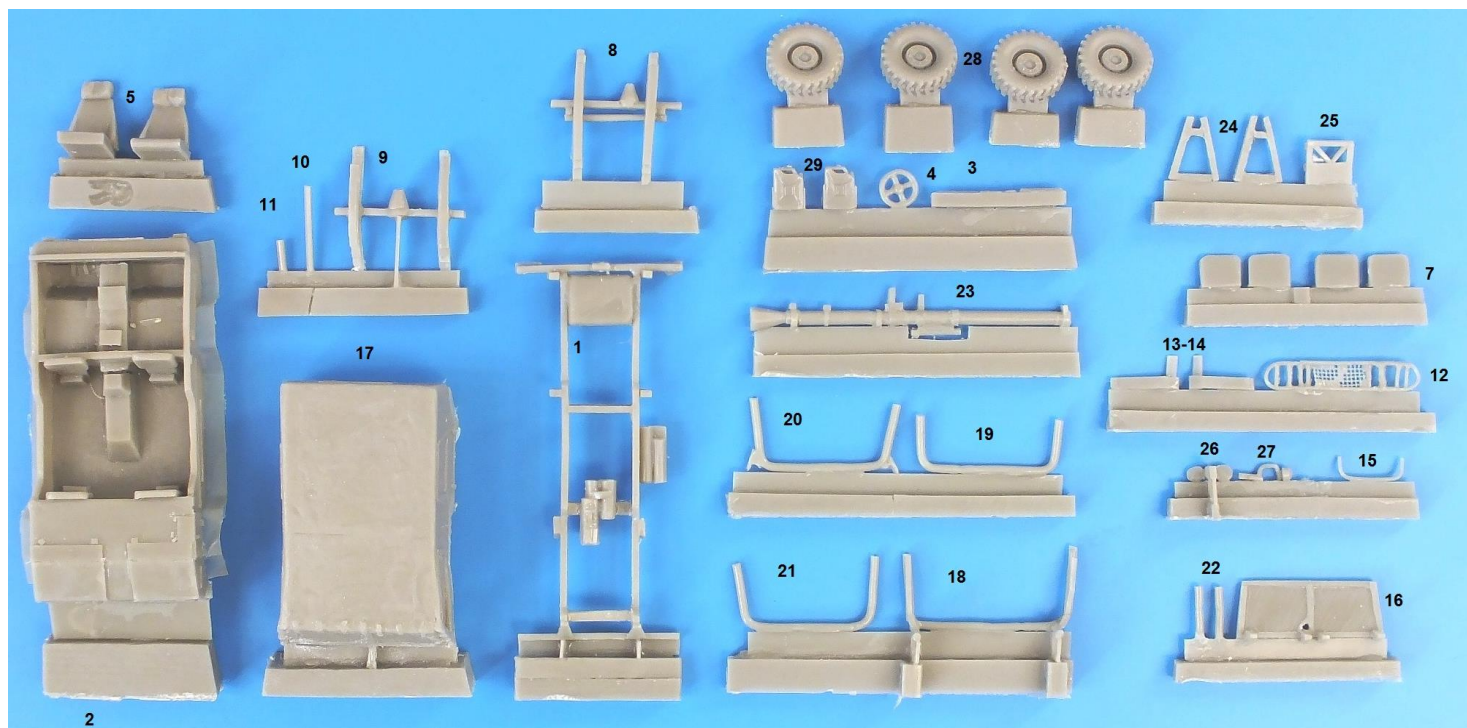
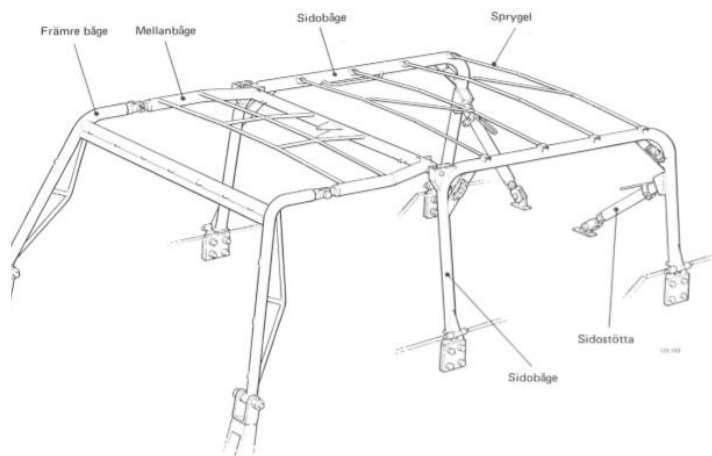
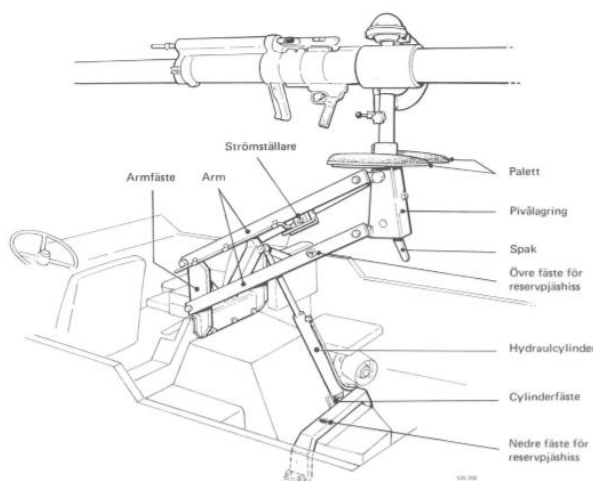


History

The Volvo C303 Pansarvärnspjösterrängbil 1111 (Pvpjtg 1111) was developed in the early 1970s on the basis of the TGB 11 chassis and went into production in the late 1970s in order to replace the successful Volvo L3304 Pvpjtg 9031 in Swedish anti-tank companies. The C3 series feature portal axles with locking differentials resulting in very high ground-clearance and outstanding performance off-road. The vehicles are quite narrow to facilitate navigation between trees and on narrow forest roads. A total of about 300 vehicles were manufactured. Weighing only 3500kg in total it had a maximum speed of 125 km/h (though it was limited to 70 km/h in peace-time). It is a very agile little vehicle, capable of climbing 31 degree inclines (60%), but this came at the cost of armor protection. The Pansarvärnspjäs 1110 anti-tank recoilless rifle with HEAT ammunition is designed to be fired from cover/concealment. The vehicle can raise its recoilless rifle high above the chassis when in a firing position or lower it for transport. The vehicle carried 12 shells in the rear compartments. The rear seats can be folded up for fighting and the windshield and roll cage can be folded down. Some vehicles were upgraded to Pansarvärnsrobotterrängbil RBS 56 with a new missile. Many used cars were sold as surplus equipment to collectors while some were transferred to the Estonian army after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

Instructions

Gently remove the resin parts from the casting blocks and wash them with soapy water in order to remove mold release lubricant. Sand off any remaining injection gates. Any parts that are inappropriately bent, may be returned to their proper shape by dipping them in very hot water and gently bending to the desired shape. Cement body (2) onto chassis with engine sticking into receptacle. Place dashboard (3), Steering wheel (4) and Seats (5) into cab. You must now decide on building the vehicle open or closed. If closed, cement rear seats folded down onto locators in the crew compartment and paint interior in olive drab. Then coat interior of the transparent roof (7) and windshield (16) with furniture polish to avoid misting, tape over windows and cement into place. The front of the recoilless rifle (23) must stick out of the orifice in the windshield. Cement windshield guide frame (13-14) to front of cab. Cement steps (12-15) to rear of vehicle either folded up or down (see photos overleaf). Cement front axle/suspension unit (8) onto stubs under front chassis with differential pointing to rear. Cement rear axle/suspension (9) unit onto stubs under rear chassis. Use small drive shaft (11) to connect front axle with transmission and large drive shaft (10) to connect rear axle with transmission. Fashion exhaust pipe from appropriately shaped paper clip section to muffler pots right side of chassis. Prime vehicle and wheels (28) separately. You may now paint the vehicle and rims in either Swedish olive drab (Olivgrön 325) or in the splinter camouflage of black (svart), dark Green (mörkgrön), light green (ljusgrön) and light brown (brun). Wheels and chassis were kept in light green, albeit with suitable weathering. Cement pre-painted Gerry cans (29) to rear of cab as well as wheels (12) to axles. You may also add scratch built rear view mirrors to frame on side of cab. The vehicles had a 6 digit license plate starting with 29 with yellow numbers on a black background as well as numerous yellow stencils. For vehicle in open configuration and for installation of recoilless rifle, please refer to diagrams and photos overleaf.



Use parts 18-22 for roll cage and parts 23-27 for recoilless gun. Make extra rods from stretched sprue.

Please refer to internet search engines for camouflage pattern.

Special Thanks to Autocenter Lindenberg, Braunschweig for detailed technical access to the vehicles.

Diagrams and right photo courtesy Försvarsmakten, Left photos Gecko Heavy Industries.



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. This goes for common plastic injected parts as well. If parts are warped, dip in very hot water and gently bend back to rights shape. The usual plastic cement does not work on resins and metals. Cyano acrylate glue or epoxy does 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.