



### 1. Introduction

These decals are intended for the *EMHAR* 1/72 Mark IV Male and Mark IV Female. Here you find the basics and if more detail is needed consult the works listed in the reference section.

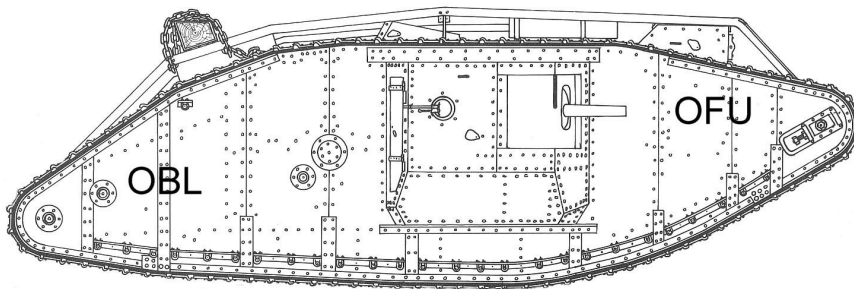
### 2. Placement

There are in general three possible spots to place these decals on, reflecting the actual usage. See the attached sketches for even more detail. They are:

Outer Front Up (OFU): The marking is placed high up on the outer forward front, not below the track tensioning device, never over it.

Front (FR): The marking is placed on the flat sloping front plate below the drivers cab.

Outer Back Low (OBL): The marking is placed low down on the outer back side, close to, and higher than the two small circular plates there.



### 3. The Decals

"F36", "Furious II" was a Mk IV Male from the F Batallion, 16<sup>th</sup> Coy, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and was disabled due to mechanical failure outside of Bonavis. Callsign placed OFU, Nickname FR.

"Hydra II" was a was a Mk IV Male from the H Batallion, 23rd Coy, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and was knocked out by German Artillery outside of Fontaine-Notre-Dame. Marking placed OFU.

"Eclipse II" was a was a Mk IV Male from the E Batallion, 13th Coy, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and was knocked out by German Artillery on the plain of Moeuvres. Marking placed OFU.

"Escapade" was a was a Mk IV Female, also from the E Batallion, 13th Coy, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and it was also knocked out by German Artillery on the plain of Moeuvres. Marking placed OFU.

"Hilda" was a was a Mk IV Male, from the H Batallion, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive. General Elles, The CO of the Tank Corps, rode with this tank into action on the 20<sup>th</sup> November 1917. "Hilda" also sported the flying Colours of the new Corps: three horizontal stripes: from the top: green, red and rust brown. Marking placed OFU.

"Grasshopper" was a was a Mk IV Male from the G Batallion, 20th Coy, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and participated in the heavy fighting in Bourlon wood. Marking placed OFU.

"C24" "Crusty" was a was a Mk IV Male from the C Batallion, 8th Coy, that participated in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and was used in the heavy fighting in Bourlon wood. Commander 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt HW Ashforth. Callsign placed OFU, Nickname FR.

"War Baby II" was a was a Mk IV Female, that was sent to Palestine to reinforce the Mk I's of the Tank Detachment there. It participated in the Third Battle of Gaza. Notice that this Tank lacked unditching rails. Marking placed OFU.

"F1" "Firespite II" was a Mk IV Female, from the "F" Batallion, 16<sup>th</sup> Coy, No.1 Section, used in the Cambrai Offensive in november 1917, and participated in the heavy fighting first in Mesnières and later around around Bourlon, which it survived. Notice that this Tank lacked unditching rails. Callsign placed OFU, Nickname FR.

The small numerals ("1, 2, 3..." etc) are to be used to form the four-figure serials that were often seen on British Tanks during the later stages of the war, placed OBL. They are, however, not needed on the Tanks mentioned above.

The big letters and numerals ("A, B, C...", "1, 2, 3..." etc) are to be used to form the Call signs that were often seen on British Tanks during 1917, most of the time placed OFU, sometimes on the roof of the cab and on the rear armour extra plate. They are, however, not needed on the Tanks mentioned above.

#### 4. Camouflage Schemes



After the Somme Battles, and during 1917, the colourful scheme that could be seen on the earlier Mark I Tanks gave way completely to a new, Dark Khaki Brown Overall scheme. Ex-tanker Mitchell writes in his book: "The highly coloured painting was abandoned, and all tanks were henceforth of a neutral brown color". All Mk IV's mentioned above were painted this way. It should also be noted that excavated remains of tanks have been found to have traces of paint, traces that has been described as "dark khaki", say Humbrol Matt 29. This appears to have been the standard camouflage used up until the end of the war. Also, from June 1918 British AFV's were ordered to wear National Markings, and these constituted of three stripes of white-red-white on the utmost forward portion of the track assemblies.

#### 5. References

David Fletcher: "Tanks and Trenches". Allan Sutton Publishing Inc. 1994

David Fletcher: "The British Tanks 1915-19". The Crowood Press 2001.

Thanks to Peter Kempf of [www.landships.freervers.com](http://www.landships.freervers.com).