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S-92

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## HMS 'Eskimo'

GB. The Tribal class, or Afidi class, were a class of destroyers built for the Royal Navy, Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Australian Navy that saw service in World War II. Originally conceived as a failed design for a light fleet cruiser, the Tribals evolved into fast, powerful destroyers, with greater emphasis on guns over torpedoes than previous destroyers, in response to new designs by Japan, Italy, and Germany. The Tribals were well admired by their crews and the public when they were in service due to their power, often becoming symbols of prestige while in service. As some of the Royal Navy's most modern and powerful escort ships, the Tribal class served with distinction in nearly all theatres of World War II. The Royal Navy placed an order for seven Tribals on 10 March 1936, with a second group of nine Tribals ordered on 9 June for two flotillas' worth of ships. The Royal Australian Navy and Royal Canadian Navy both ordered a flotilla of Tribals. The eight Australian ships were to be built in Australian shipyards. Three were completed, two in 1942 and one in 1945, but the rest were cancelled. The Canadian order was for four ships from British yards in 1940 (completed in 1942 and 1943) and another four from Canadian yards at Halifax in 1942. The latter were not completed until after the war. Between 1937 and 1945, twenty-seven Tribals were built. As some of the Royal Navy's most modern and powerful escorts, they were widely deployed in World War II, and served with great distinction in nearly all theatres of war. The Tribals were often selected for special tasks and as a result, losses were heavy, with 12 of the 16 Royal Navy Tribals sunk, as well as one Canadian ship. The Tribals were so much larger and differed so much from other British destroyers in service.

### Wartime modifications:

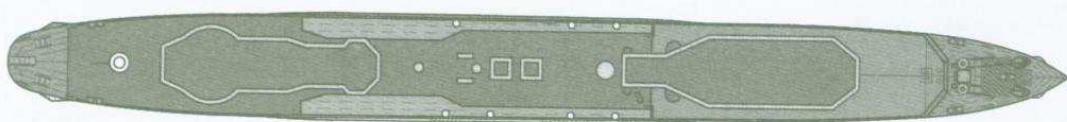
The Royal Navy equipped the Tribal class with a comparatively heavy anti-aircraft armament; all eight 4.7in guns could engage aircraft with predicted fire using the FFC computer, and thus provide a powerful augmentation to the battle-fleet's AA defence. The close range AA armament of a quad 2pdr and two quad Vickers machine guns was a marked advance over previous destroyer classes and heavier than most other nation's close range destroyer armament in 1939. However, prewar, the Royal Navy assumed that destroyers would be acting mainly as escorts for the battle-fleet, and would not be the primary focus of aerial attack. Events soon showed that destroyers often functioned independently and so became the main target of Luftwaffe attack, especially by dive bombers. After the loss of Afidi and Gurkha, the remaining ships were taken in hand to improve the situation. Each ship's 'X' turret, which held a 4.7-inch (120 mm) mounting, was removed and replaced by a twin 4-inch (100 mm) gun QF Mark XVI on the mounting HA/LA Mark XIX. [2] The mainmast was cut down and the rear funnel was lowered to improve the arcs of fire for the anti-aircraft weapons. As they became available, the more effective 20 mm Oerlikon guns were added, at first adding to and eventually replacing the 0.5 in (13 mm) machine guns. Depth charge storage was also increased, from 30 to 46 charges. Furthermore, the class initially had problems with leaks in feedwater tanks; this was traced to issues with the turbine blades caused by structural stress when steaming at high speed in rough weather. By 1944, the four surviving British Tribals were given a tall lattice foremast to carry Radar Type 293 target indication and Type 291 air warning, with Type 285 radar added to the rangefinder-director. The first two Canadian built Tribals, Micmac and Nootka, were armed with the then standard armament of three 4.7-inch (120 mm) twin mountings and a single twin 4-inch (100 mm) mount, with the 4.7-inch (120 mm) mounts being given improved A.A. fuze setters while the last two Canadian built Tribals were

equipped with eight QF 4-inch Mk XVI naval guns with R.P.C., and four to six Erens 40 mm guns as standard, along with a Mk VI Director. Post-war modifications

Post-war survivors of the class met different fates: Royal Navy Tribals were reduced by the 1950s, while Tribals in service with the Australian and Canadian navies continued in service, with many refitted as anti-submarine destroyers. The British-built Canadian Tribals landed their 4.7-inch (120 mm) guns, and received a pair of QF 4-inch Mk XVI naval guns in twin mounts in the 'A' and 'B' positions instead, improving anti-aircraft capabilities, a pair of Squid mortars for anti-submarine warfare, and a twin 3 inch/50 Mark 33 gun on the 'X' position as an anti-aircraft weapon. Sensors were also upgraded for their new roles, and as refitted, Canadian Tribals continued to serve until the 1980s. Two of the Australian Tribals, Arunta and Warramunga, were modernised during the early 1950s. The aft-most 4.7-inch (120 mm) gun mounting was removed, with the space modified to accommodate a Squid anti-submarine mortar. New sonar and radar units were fitted, and radar mast with a stronger lattice structure. D. Die Tribal-Klasse waren eine Gruppe von sechzehn Zerstörern, die vor dem Zweiten Weltkrieg für die Royal Navy gebaut wurden. Nach der Tribal-Klasse von 1905 erhielt die britische Marine die zweite Gruppe von Schiffen, die nach Volksstämmen benannt waren, denen besondere soldatische Tugenden nachgesagt wurden. Am 10. März 1936 wurden die ersten sieben Einheiten in Auftrag gegeben; im Juni desselben Jahres folgten neun weitere Bestellungen. Alle liefen im Jahr 1937 vom Stapel. Die Indienststellung des ersten Schiffs HMS Afidi (F07) war im Mai 1938. Wegen diverser Änderungen der Bewaffnung während der Ausrüstungsphase wurden sechs Schiffe erst 1939 abgeliefert; als letzter Tribal-Zerstörer kam die HMS Punjabi (F21) Ende März 1939 zur Royal Navy. Weitere acht Einheiten erhielt die Royal Canadian Navy; drei Schiffe wurden von der Royal Australian Navy in Dienst gestellt.

PL. Niszczyciele typu Tribal – seria brytyjskich niszczycieli z okresu II wojny światowej, składająca się z 27 jednostek – 16 zbudowanych dla brytyjskiej Royal Navy, 8 dla marynarki kanadyjskiej i 3 dla australijskiej. Wchodziły do służby od 1938 roku i były intensywnie używane podczas wojny, w trakcie której utracono 13 z nich. Były jednymi z najsiłniej uzbrojonych okrętów w swojej klasie; klasyfikuje się je także jako duże niszczyciele. W marcu 1936 zatwierdzono projekt i zamówiono pierwsze 7 okrętów. Otrzymały one nazwy od wojowniczych plemion i ludów, głównie zamieszkujących kolonie brytyjskie (Afidi, Gurkowie, Maorysi, Mohawkowie, Nubijczycy, Zuluści, Aszanti, Beduni, Eskimosi, Mashona, Matabele, Pendżabczycy, Sikhowie, Somalowiec), a ponadto Kozaków ("Cossack") i Tatarów ("Tartar"). Stąd cały typ nazwany został "Tribal" (ang. "plemienny"). Szóste pod budowę dwóch pierwszych niszczycieli HMS "Afidi" i "Cossack" położono 9 czerwca 1936, wodowane je także jako pierwsze 8 czerwca 1937. Jako pierwszy do służby wszedł "Afidi" 3 maja 1938, pozostałe okręty ukończono do marca 1939. Niszczyciele typu Tribal zamówione następnie także dominia brytyjskie – w 1939 Australia, a w 1940 Kanada. Budowa okrętów australijskich przeciągała się, m.in. na skutek konieczności dostaw części z Wielkiej Brytanii i dwa z nich weszły do służby w 1942, a trzeci dopiero w 1945 (początkowo nazwany "Kurnai", w 1944 przemianowany na HMAS "Bataan"), jako jedyne nie nosząc nazwy ludu). Cztery kanadyjskie okręty, budowane w Wielkiej Brytanii, weszły do służby w latach 1942–1943, cztery dalsze budowane w Kanadzie weszły do służby już po wojnie.

**GB.Numbering of parts • D.Numerierung von Teilen PL.Numeracja części  
• F.la Numérotation des pièces • CZ.Cílování dílů • RUS.Нумерация частей**



《A》



《B》

10



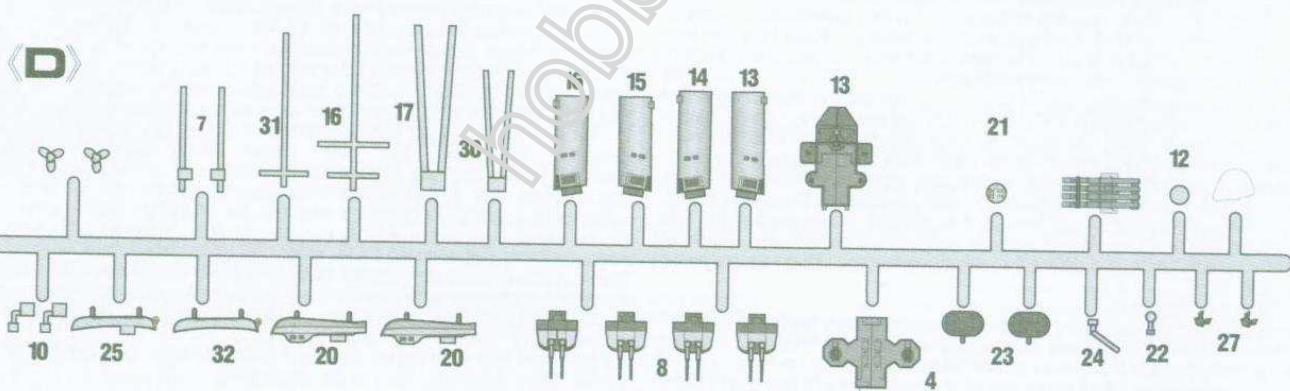
《C》

1

2



《D》



《E》

Parts not used  
Nicht benötigte Teile  
Elementy niepotrzebne  
Pièces non utilisées  
Niet benodigde onderdelen  
Piezas no necesarias  
Peças não utilizadas  
Parti non usate  
Inte använda delar  
Tärpeettomat osat  
Ikke nødvendige dele  
Deler som ikke er nødvendige  
Неиспользованные детали  
μη χρειαζόμενα εξαρτήματα  
Gerekli parçalar  
Nepotrebne díly  
fel nem használ  
Není obsaženo  
Piese de schimb care nu sunt folosite  
Части, които не се използват  
Частини не використовується



UK: Please note the enclosed safety advice and keep safe for later reference.  
D: Beiliegenden Sicherheitstext beachten und nachschlagebereit halten.  
PL: Stosowaj się z załączoną kartą bezpieczeństwa i miej ją stale do wglądu.  
F: Respecter les consignes de sécurité ci-jointes et les conserver à portée de main.  
NL: Houdt u aan de bijgaande veiligheidsinstructies en hou deze steeds bij de hand.  
E: Observar y siempre tener a disposición este texto de seguridad adjunto.  
I: Seguire le avvertenze di sicurezza indicate e tenerle a portata di mano.  
P: Ter em atenção o texto de segurança anexo e guardá-lo para consulta.  
S: Beakta bifogad säkerhetstext och håll den i beredskap.  
FIN: Huomioi ja säilytä oheiset varoitukset.  
DK: Overhold vedlagte sikkerhedsanvisninger og hav dem liggende i nærheden.  
N: Ha alltid vedlagt sikkerhetstekst klar til bruk.  
RUS: Соблюдать прилагаемый текст по технике безопасности, хранить его в легко доступном месте.  
GR: Προσέτε τι συνήγομε υποδειξείσθαι και αιωλάστε τι τοι ώστε να τι εύετε πάντα σε διαθέσις σας.  
TR: Ekteki güvenilik talimatlarını dikkate alır, bakabileceğiniz bir şekilde muafaza ediniz.  
CZ: Dbejte na přiložený bezpečnostní text a mějte jej připravený na dosah.  
H: A mellékelt biztonsági szöveget vegye figyelembe és tartsa fellapozásra készen!  
SLO: Priložena varnostna navodila izvajajte in jih hranite na vsem dostopnem mestu.  
Rum: Vă rugăm să rețineți statut de siguranță inclusă și păstrați în condiții de siguranță pentru referință ulterioară.  
BUL: Моля, обрънете внимание на приложената съвет за безопасност и се пази за по-късна справка.  
UA: Зверніть увагу, що додаються рекомендації з безпеки та дотримуватися безпечної для подальшого використання.

NL:Nummering van onderdelen  
ESP:Numeración de las piezas  
POR:Numeração das peças  
LN: Numerazione delle parti  
S:Numrering av delar  
FIN:Numerointi osien  
DEN:Nummerering af dele  
NOR:Nummerering av deler  
GR:H opfølgerne των τυπωμάτων  
TUR:Parçaların Numaralandırma  
H:Számoszás alkatrészek  
SK:Cílovanie dielov  
Rum:Numerotarea pieselor  
BUL:Номериране на части  
UA:Нумерація частин

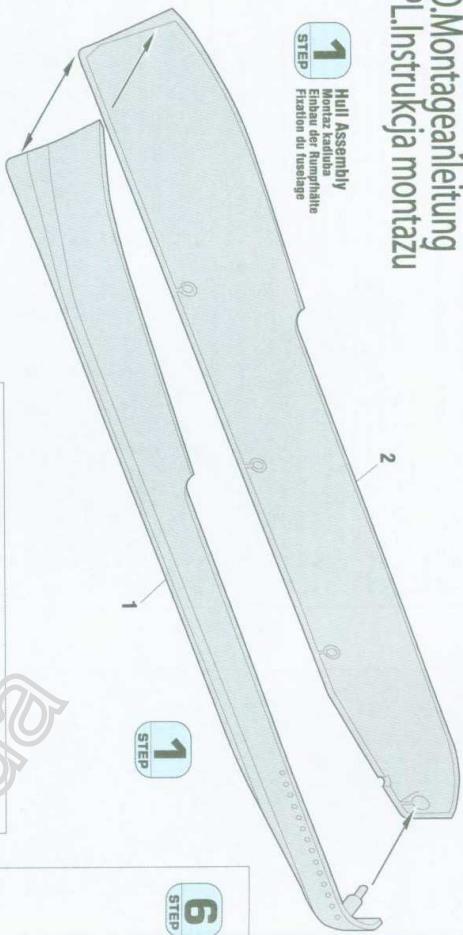
# Eskimo/Cossack/Nubian/

## GB,Assembly instruction

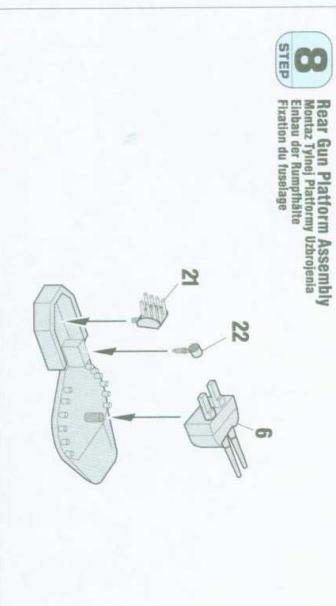
- D.Montageanleitung
- PL.Instrukcja montazu



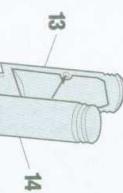
**1**  
Hull Assembly  
Montaz kabinna  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage



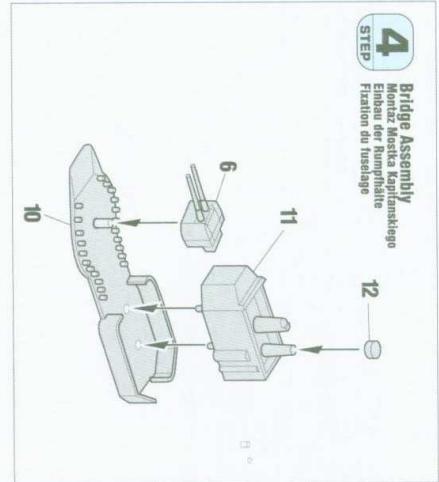
**6**  
Rear Funnel Assembly  
Montaz Tylnego Komina  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage



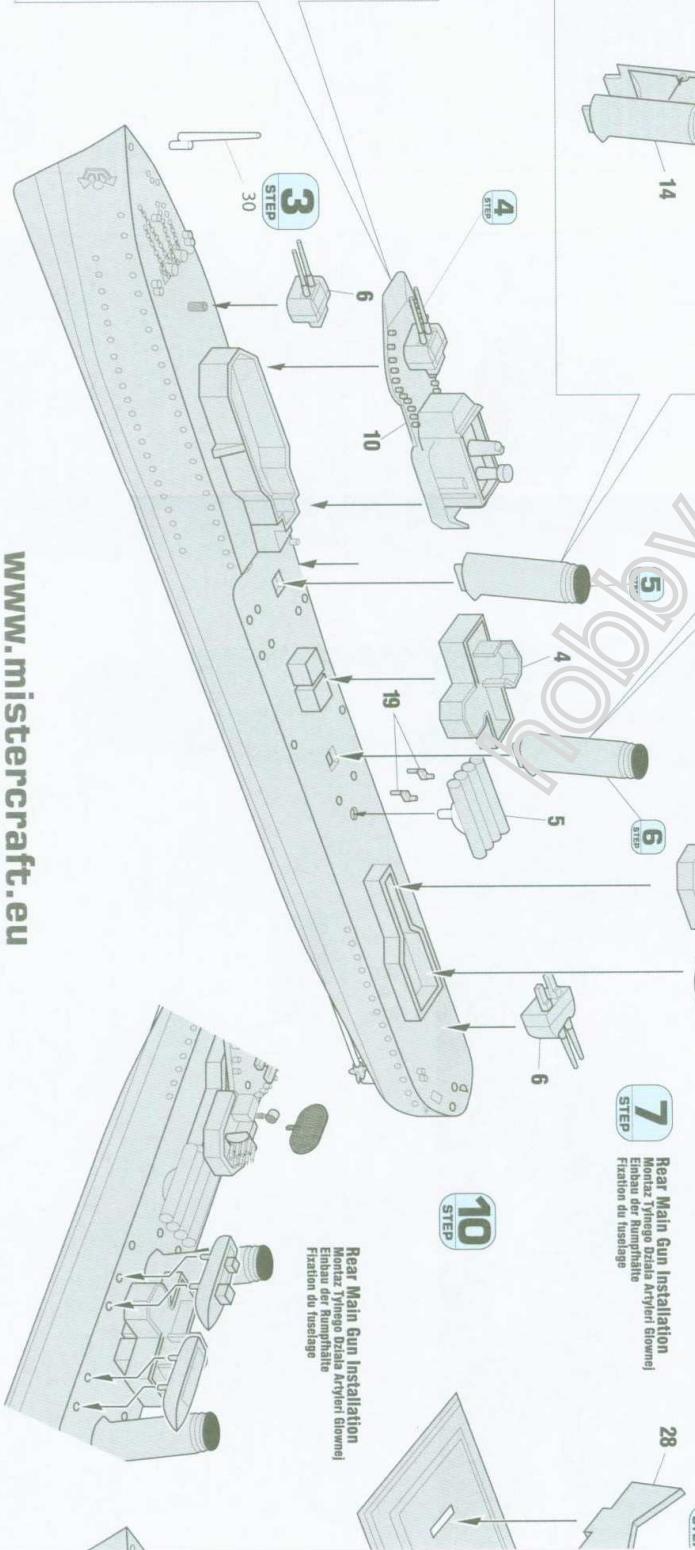
**8**  
Rear Gun Platform Assembly  
Montaz Tylna Platformy Zbrojenia  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage



**5**  
Front Funnel Assembly  
Montaz Przedniego Komina  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage



**4**  
Bridge Assembly  
Montaz Mostu Zarysu  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage

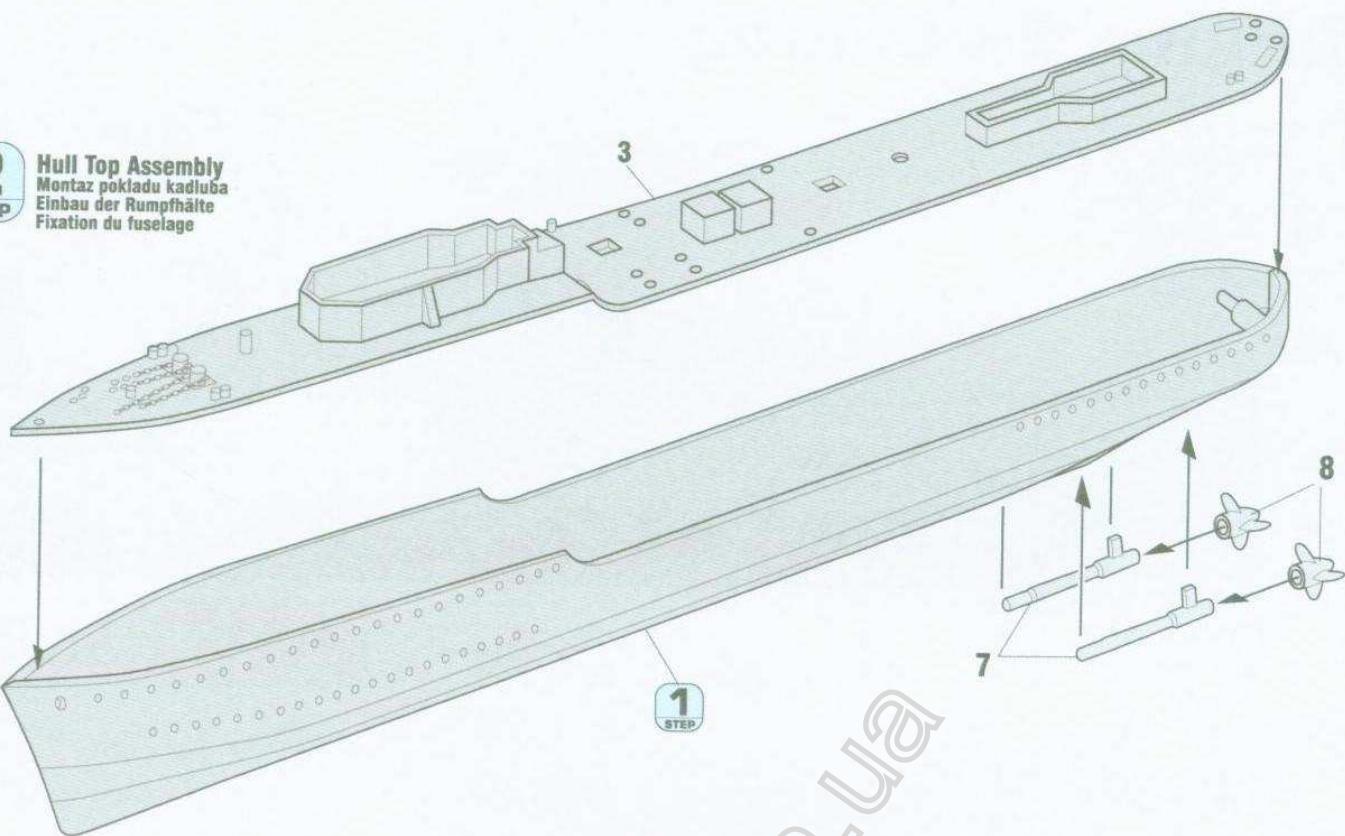


**7**  
Rear Main Gun Installation  
Montaz Tylnego Dziala Artylerii Glownej  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage

**11**  
Rear Main Gun Installation  
Montaz Tylnego Dziala Artylerii Glownej  
Einbau der Rumpfplatte  
Fixation du fuselage

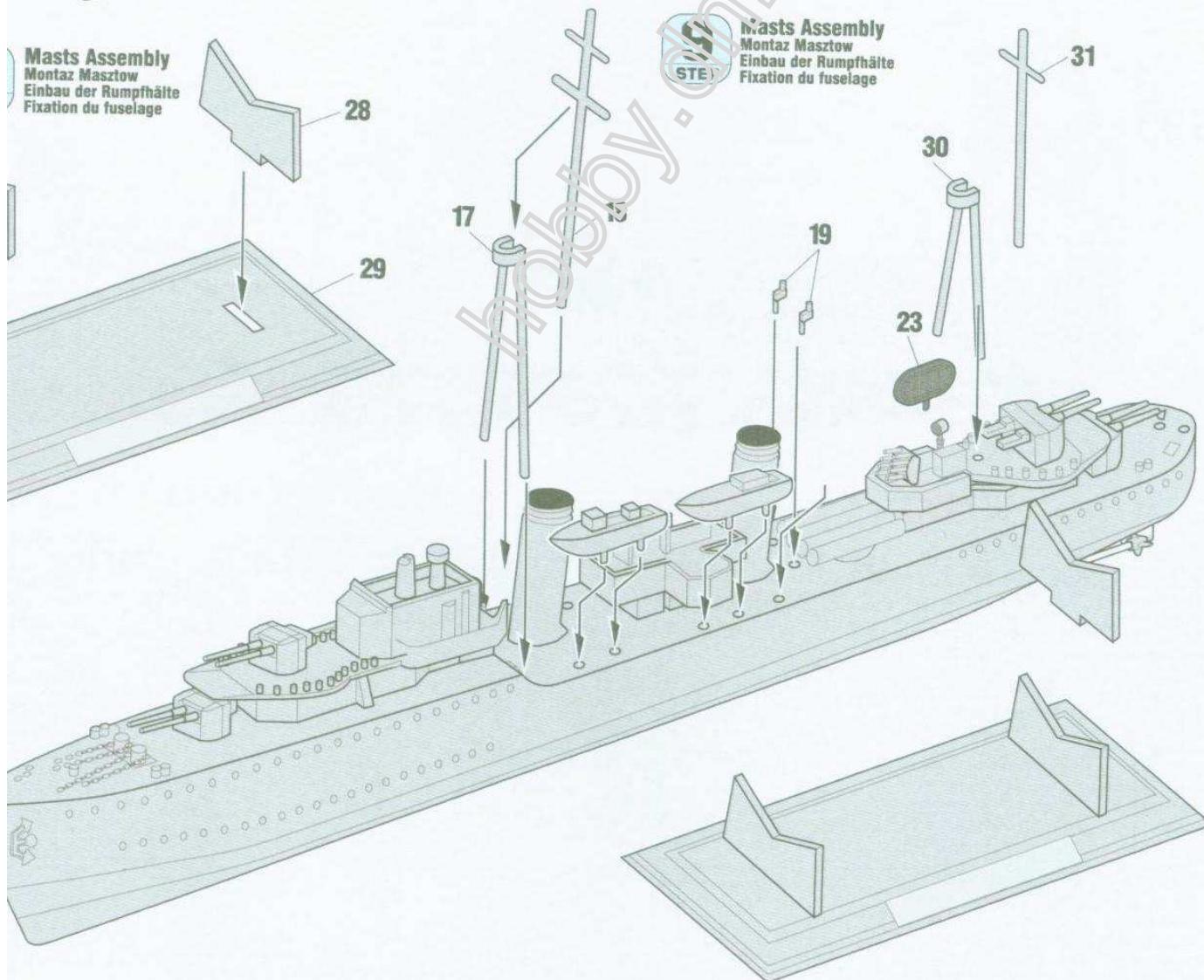
**2**  
EP

**Hull Top Assembly**  
Montaz pokladu kadluha  
Einbau der Rumpfhälfte  
Fixation du fuselage



**3**

**Masts Assembly**  
Montaz Masztow  
Einbau der Rumpfhälfte  
Fixation du fuselage



**Masts Assembly**  
Montaz Masztow  
Einbau der Rumpfhälfte  
Fixation du fuselage



