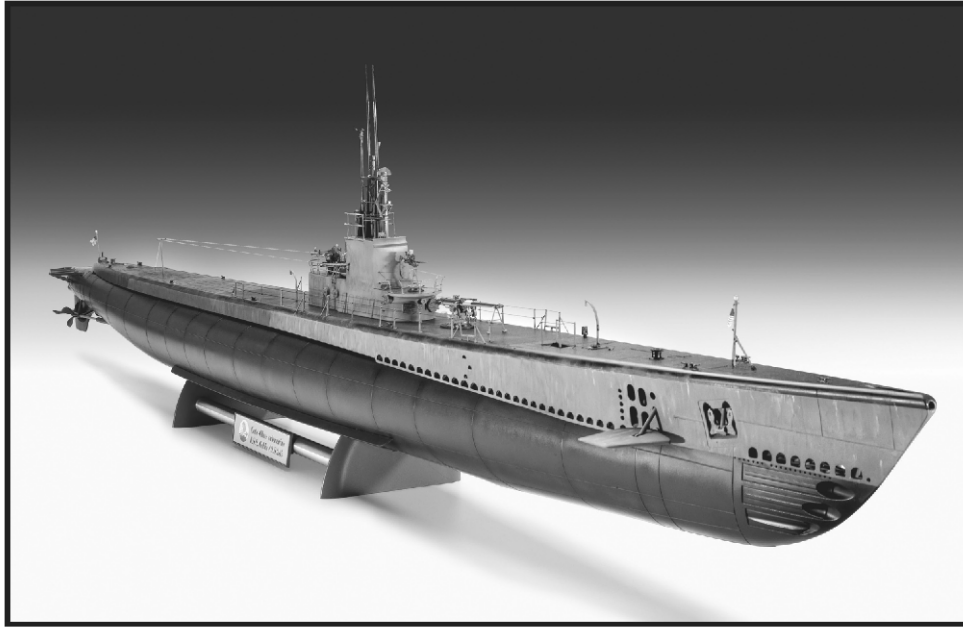


Revell US. Navy GATO-CLASS Submarine

05168-0389

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US. Navy GATO-CLASS Submarine

Nachdem die US. Pazifikflotte bei "Pearl Harbor" empfindlich geschwächt worden war, lastete zu Beginn des Krieges im Pazifik ein Großteil der Verantwortung im Kampf gegen die japanischen Expeditionstruppen auf den Schultern der amerikanischen U-Bootfahrer.

1941 verfügte die US Navy nur über wenige Boote moderner Bauart. Dies war Fluch und Segen zugleich. Die modernen Boote erwiesen sich zu Kriegsbeginn nämlich als ähnlich "zahnlos", wie es schon die deutschen Boote 1939/40 oftmals waren. Den Grund dafür lieferten auf amerikanischer Seite die modernen Torpedos vom Typ Mark XIV., deren Magnetzündpistolen oft versagten und die schon sicher geglaubte Versenkung eines gegnerischen Schiffes vereitelten. Nur die Aufschlagzünder der, auf den älteren U-Boottypen verwendeten, Mark X. Torpedos funktionierten einwandfrei. Dennoch war es klar, dass es vieler neuer U-Boote mit großer Reichweite bedurfte, um der Bedrohung durch die Japaner Herr zu werden.

Die Langstreckenboote der "Gato"-Klasse, die direkt aus der "Tambor"-Klasse hervorgegangen waren, sollten die Hauptlast des U-Bootkrieges im Pazifik tragen. 77 Boote dieses Typs wurden zwischen 1941 und 1944 mit den Nummern SS-212 - SS-284, sowie SS-361 - SS-364 in Dienst gestellt. Zu ihnen gesellten sich die 122 Boote des "Balao" genannten Typs. Diese Boote waren im Grunde kampfwertgesteigerte "Gatos" und äußerlich kaum von Booten der "Gato"-Klasse zu unterscheiden, denn tatsächlich lag der Hauptunterschied, ein verstärkter Druckkörper für größere Tauchtiefen, unter der Außenhaut verborgen.

Für den Einsatz in den Weiten des Pazifiks entwickelt, war das "Gato" deutlich größer als beispielsweise das deutsche Typ VII U-Boot. Es war 95 m lang, 8,20 m breit und hatte einen Tiefgang von 4,60 m. Seine Verdrängung betrug 1825 t über Wasser und 2410 t getaucht. Der Dieselantrieb ermöglichte eine Geschwindigkeit von 20,75 Knoten im Überwassermarsch. Der batteriebetriebene Elektroantrieb ermöglichte, getaucht, immerhin 8,75 Knoten. Die Hauptbewaffnung bestand aus zehn Torpedorohren (sechs vorne, vier achtern) für die 24 Torpedos mit geführt werden konnten, sowie einem Decksgeschütz, dessen Kaliber im Laufe des Krieges zwischen 7,6 cm, 10,2 cm und 12,7 cm variierte. Hinzu kamen Maschinengewehre vom Kaliber 50 und einer variablen Anzahl von 20-40 mm Flakwaffen. Es bot auf zwei Decks ausreichend Raum für rund 85 Mann Besatzung, 4 Diesel- und 2 Elektromotoren und eine Tankmenge von 20766 L Dieseldiesel, die eine nonstop Einsatzdauer von max. 75 Tagen ermöglichte.

Solch lange Einsätze überstanden die Besatzungen in deutlich besserer körperlicher Verfassung als die deutschen U-Bootfahrer, denn das "Gato" war vergleichsweise luxuriös ausgestattet. Es gab Kojen für alle, niemand mußte in einer Hängematte zwischen Torpedos oder Nachschubgütern schlafen und es gab Waschräume mit Duschen. Ein Kühlraum sorgte lange Zeit für frische Lebensmittel, so dass Mangelkrankungen ausblieben.

Die Boote standen pausenlos im Einsatz und wurden nach jeder Feindfahrt nicht nur überholt, sondern auch den neuesten Anforderungen angepasst und umgebaut, was dazu führte, dass kaum ein Boot dem anderen gleich.

Die ständigen Einsätze der Boote forderten aber auch einen hohen Blutzoll. 20 der 77 Boote gingen zumeist mit der gesamten Besatzung verloren.

Demgegenüber stehen außerordentliche Erfolge. Die U-Boote der "Gato"-Klasse versenkten nicht nur eine große Zahl der für Japan unersetzlichen Frachter und Tanker, sondern dezimierten auch die kaiserliche Kriegsflotte um ebenfalls unersetzliche Schiffe. USS Albacore (SS-218) gelang es, den großen Flottenträger Taiho zu versenken. Auf das Erfolgskonto von USS Cavallo (SS-244) geht der Flottenträger Shokaku, USS Barb (SS-222) konnte den Träger Unyo verbuchen und USS Rasher (SS-269) versenkte den Begleitträger Taiyo. Weitere schwere Verluste stellten für die Japaner die Versenkungen der schweren Kreuzer Maya (USS Dace, SS-247) und Atago (USS Darter, SS-227) dar. Hinzu kommen eine Vielzahl von versenkten Zerstörern, kleineren Begleitschiffen und U-Jägern, die den Japaner keine Chance ließen, den Krieg in den Weiten des Pazifik für sich zu entscheiden.

Nach dem Krieg wurden viele Boote abgewrackt oder an andere Marinen verliehen bzw. verkauft. Auch Japan übernahm einen der Gegner von einst. Andere Boote wurden in die Reserveflotte übernommen oder zu Testzwecken umgebaut.

Heute existieren noch sechs "Gatos" und können als Museumsboote von jedermann besichtigt werden.

US. Navy GATO-CLASS Submarine

After the devastating attack at Pearl Harbour that considerably weakened the US Pacific Fleet at the start of the Pacific War, a large proportion of the weight of responsibility in the fight against the Japanese Expeditionary Force rested on the shoulders of the American submariners.

In 1941 the US Navy had only a few modern submarines at their disposal. This turned out to be a curse and a blessing at the same time. The modern submarines proved to be similarly as "toothless" as the German U-Boats of 1939/40. On the American side the reason for this lay with the modern Type XIV torpedo's whose magnetic detonators often failed to ignite and therefore thwarted what was thought to be the certain sinking of enemy ships. Only the contact detonator used on the Mark X torpedo's in the old submarines operated faultlessly. That said it was clear that to master the threat of the Japanese Fleet, many new submarines with a much longer range would also be needed.

The long range submarines of the Gato Class, direct descendants of the Tambor Class were to carry the main responsibility for the submarine war in the Pacific. Seventy seven of these submarines carrying the registration SS-212 - SS-284, as well as SS-361 - SS-364 entered service between 1941 and 1944. They were accompanied by 122 submarines of the so called "Balao" Class. These were in effect a more combat effective Gato and differed little externally from that Class. The main difference was a strengthened pressure hull hidden under the external skin which allowed them to dive to greater depths.

Designed for use in the Pacific, the "Gato" was significantly bigger than for instance the German Type VII submarines. It was 95 m (312 ft) long, 8.20 m (27 ft) wide and had a draught of 4.60 m (15 ft). Her displacement was 1825 tons surfaced and 2410 tons submerged. The diesel engines enabled a speed of 20.75 knots on the surface and the battery powered electric motors produced a commendable 8.75 knots submerged. The main armament consisted of 24 torpedo's which were fired from ten torpedo tubes, six in the bow and four in the stern and also a deck gun whose calibre varied during the course of the war between 7.6 cm, 10.2 cm and 12.7 cm. There were also 50 calibre machine guns and an indefinite number of 20mm to 40mm anti-aircraft weapons. The two decks offered plenty of room for the 85 man crew, 4 diesel engines, 2 electric motors and fuel tanks carrying 20766 litres (4570 gals) of diesel oil enabling a non-stop deployment of 75 days.

The crews were able to withstand the hardships of such lengthy deployments significantly better than the German submarine crews then the "Gato's" were in comparison luxuriously equipped. There were bunks for all, no one had to sleep in a hammock between torpedo's or supplies and there were toilets with showers. Provisions were kept fresh in refrigerated store's and thus deficiency sickness' were unknown. The submarines were continually on operations and were not only serviced but also modified to the latest equipment standards after each mission which led to no two submarine's being the same.

The continual deployment of the submarine's took a high toll. 20 of the 77 boats were lost, mostly with the entire crew.

In contrast there were also extraordinary success'. The submarines of the "Gato" Class not only sank a large number of what were for Japan irreplaceable freighters and tankers but also decimated the Imperial Fleet sinking many irreplaceable warships. The USS Albacore (SS-218) succeeded in sinking the large Aircraft Carrier "Taiho" and the USS "Cavallo" (SS-244) accounted for the Fleet Carrier "Shokaku". The USS Barb (SS-222) booked the Carrier "Unyo" and the USS Rasher (SS-269) sank the Escort Carrier "Taiyo". The Japanese took further heavy losses with the sinking of the heavy cruiser's "Maya" (USS Dace, SS-247) and "Atago" (USS Darter, SS-227). A large number of destroyer's, smaller escort vessel's and anti-submarine frigate's were also sunk which left the Japanese with no chance of success in the wide area's of the Pacific War. After the war, many submarine's were scrapped or lent or sold to other Navy's. Japan also took delivery of it's one time enemy. Other submarine's were taken into the Reserve Fleet or modified for test purposes.

Six "Gato's" still exist today as Submariner Museum's for everyone to see.

Benötigte Farben/Used Colours

Benötigte Farben
Required coloursPeintures nécessaires
Benodigde kleurenPinturas necesarias
Tintas necessáriasColori necessari
Använda färgerTarvittavat värit
Du trenger følgende fargerNedvendige farger
Необходимые краскиPotrzebne kolory
Απαιτούμενα χρώματαGerekti renkler
Potřebné barvySzükséges színek.
Potrebne barve**A**

schwarz, matt 8
black, matt
noir, mat
zwart, mat
negro, mate
preto, fosco
nero, opaco
musta, himmeä
sort, mat
sort, matt
черный, матовый
czarny, matowy
μαύρο, ματ
siyah, mat
černá, matná
fekete, matt
črna, mat

B

anthrazit, matt 9
anthracite grey, matt
anthracite, mat
antraciel, mat
antracita, mate
antracite, fosco
antracite, opaco
antracit, matt
antrasiitti, himmeä
koksgrå, mat
antrasiit, matt
антрацит, матовый
antracyt, matowy
ανθρακι, ματ
antrasit, mat
antracit, matná
antracit, matt
tanno siva, mat

80%

grau, matt 57
grey, matt
gris, mat
grijs, mat
gris, mate
cinzento, fosco
grigio, opaco
grå, matt
harmaa, himmeä
grå, mat
grå, matt
серый, матовый
szary, matowy
γκρι, ματ
gri, mat
šedá, matná
szürke, matt
siva, mat

C

20%

weiß, matt 5
white, matt
blanc, mat
wit, mat
blanco, mate
branco, fosco
bianco, opaco
vit, matt
valkoinen, himmeä
hvid, mat
hvit, matt
белый, матовый
biały, matowy
λευκό, ματ
beyaz, mat
bilá, matná
fehér, matt
bela, mat

D

staubgrau, matt 77
dust grey, matt
gris poussière, mat
stofgrijs, mat
ceniciento, mate
cinzento de pó, fosco
grigio sabbia, opaco
dammgrå, matt
pölynharmaa, himmeä
støvrå, mat
sløvrå, matt
серый пыльный, матовый
szary kurz, matowy
χρώμα σκόνης, ματ
toz grisi, mat
prachové šedá, matná
porszürke, matt
prah siva, mat

E

geschützgrau, matt 74
gunship grey, matt
gris canon, mat
gedekt grijs, mat
cañón gris, mate
cinzento-canhão, mate
grigio cannone, opaco
kanongrå, matt
armeijanharmaa, matta
kanongrå, mat
kanongrå, matt
орудийно-серый, матовый
armatni szary, matowy
Γκρι στρατιωτικό, ματ
askeri gri, mat
hadiahajó szürke, matt
olověné šedivá, matná
zaščitnosiva, brez leska

F

aluminium, metallic 99
aluminium, metallic
aluminium, métallique
aluminium, metallic
aluminio, metalizado
aluminio, metálico
alluminio, metallic
aluminium, metallic
alumiini, metallikiilito
aluminium, metallak
aluminium, metallic
алюминиевый, металллик
aluminium, metaliczny
αλουμίνιο, μεταλλικό
alüminyum, metalik
hliníková, metaliza
aluminium, metáll
aluminium, metalik

G

schwarz, seidenmatt 302
black, silky-matt
noir, satiné mat
zwart, zijdemat
negro, mate seda
preto, fosco sedoso
nero, opaco seta
svart, sidenmatt
musta, silkinhimeä
sort, silkematt
sort, silkematt
черный, шелковисто-матовый
czarny, jedwabisto-matowy
μαύρο, μεταξωτό ματ
siyah, ipek mat
černá, hedvábně matná
fekete, selyemmatt
črna, svila mat

75%

H

25%

messing, metallic 92
brass, metallic
laiton, métallique
messing, metallic
latón, metalizado
latão, metálico
ottone, metallico
mässing, metallic
messinki, metallikiilito
messing, metallak
messing, metallic
латунный, металллик
mosiądz, metaliczny
ορείχαλκου, μεταλλικό
pirinc, metalik
mosazná, metaliza
sárgaréz, metáll
mésing, metalik

75%

I

25%

weiß, matt 5
white, matt
blanc, mat
wit, mat
blanco, mate
branco, fosco
bianco, opaco
vit, matt
valkoinen, himmeä
hvid, mat
hvit, matt
белый, матовый
biały, matowy
λευκό, ματ
beyaz, mat
bilá, matná
fehér, matt
bela, mat

hellgrau, matt 76

light grey, matt
gris clair, mat
lichtgrijs, mat
gris claro, mate
cinzento-claro, mate
grigio chiaro, opaco
ljusgrå, matt
vaaleenharmaa, matta
lysegrå, mat
lysegrå, matt
светло-серый, матовый
jasnoszary, matowy
Γκρι ανοιχτό, ματ
açik gri, mat
világosszürke, matt
světle šedivá, matná
svetlosiva, brez leska

J

eisen, metallic 91
steel, metallic
coloris fer, métallique
ijzerkleurig, metallic
ferroso, metalizado
ferro, metálico
ferro, metallico
járnfärg, metallic
teräksenväriinen, metallikiilito
jern, metallak
jern, metallic
стальной, металллик
želazo, metaliczny
σιδηρού, μεταλλικό
demir, metalik
železná, metaliza
vas, metáll
železna, metalik

K

rot, klar 731
red, clear
rouge, clair
rood, helder
rojo, claro
vermelho, claro
rosso, chiaro
röd, klar
punainen, kirkas
röd
röd
красный
czerwień
κόκκινο, διαυγές
kırmızı, şeffaf
červená, čirá
piros, áttetsző
rdeča, jasna

95%

L

5%

farblos, glänzend 1
clear, glass
incoloro, brillant
kleurloos, glansend
incoloro, brillante
incolor, brilhante
trasparente, lucente
färglös, slank
värilön, ki tävä
farveløs, skinnende
klar, blåk
красный, блестящий
bezbarwny, błyszczący
άχρωμο, γυαλιστερό
renksiz, parlak
szabarávná, lesklá
szintelen, fényes
brezbarvna, bleskajoča
seeigrün, matt 48
sea green, matt
vert d'eau, mat
zeegroen, mat
verde mar, mate
verde-mar, fosco
verde lago, opaco
havsgrön, matt
merenviired, himmeä
havgrøn, mat
sjøgrønn, matt
зеленый морской, матовый
zieleń morska, matowy
πράσινο λίμνης, ματ
göl yeşili, mat
mořská zelená, matná
tengerzöld, matt
morsko zelena, mat

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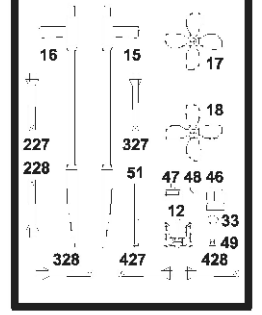
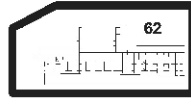
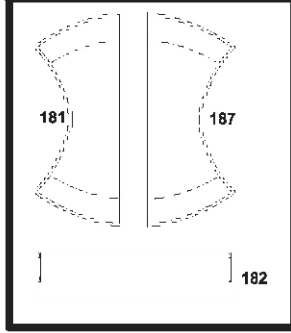
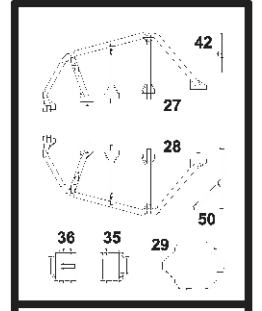
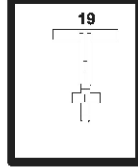
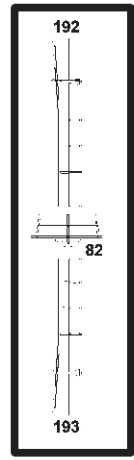
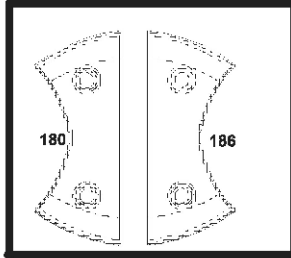
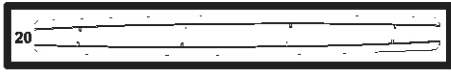
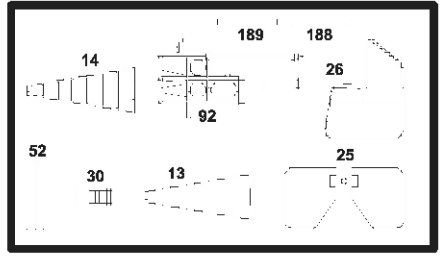
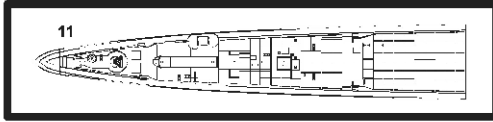
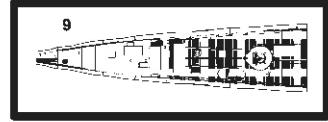
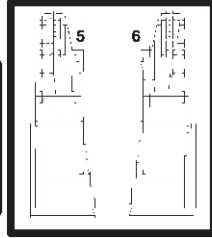
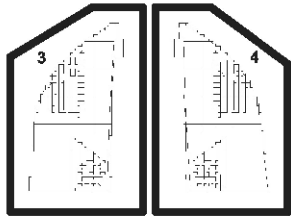
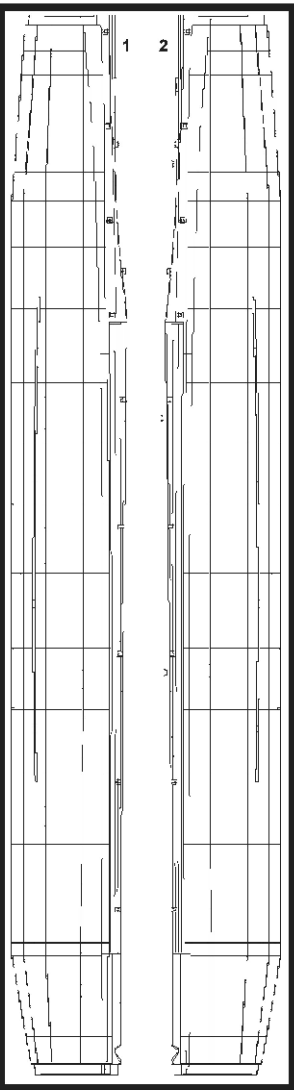
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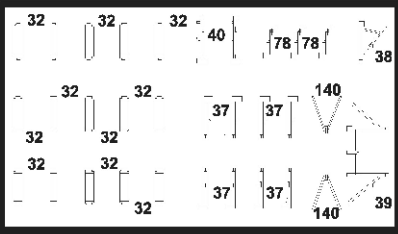
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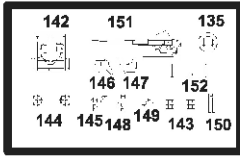
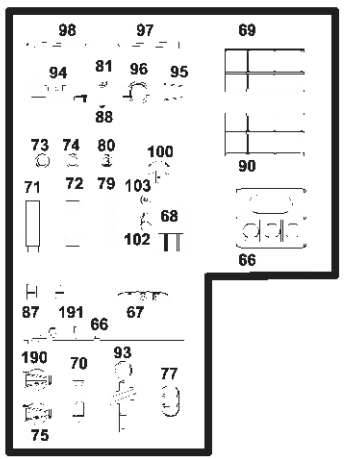
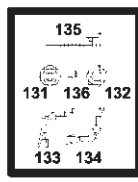
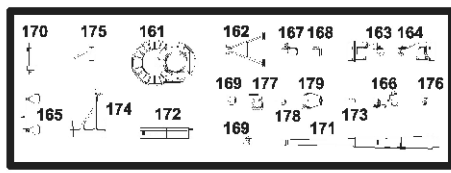
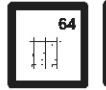
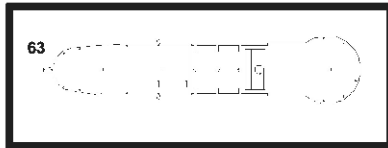
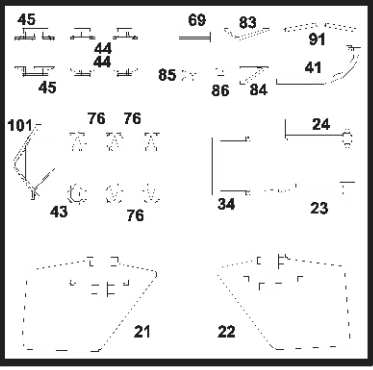
*Wij vragen uw begrip voor de omstandigheid, dat er alleen garantie kan worden geboden voor actuele artikelen, die in de afgelopen 24 maanden zijn gekocht. Met het bestellen van reserveonderdelen kunnen kosten gemoeid zijn, bijv. voor verpakking en verzending. U wordt vooraf schriftelijk door onze klantenservice op de hoogte gesteld als er kosten zouden ontstaan. Het aanbod kan dan worden aangenomen of afgewezen. Wij nemen geen ongefrankeerde bestellingen van reserveonderdelen aan! Deze rechtstreekse service wordt verleend in de landen Duitsland, de Benelux, Oostenrijk, Frankrijk en Groot-Brittannië. Bestellingen van reserveonderdelen in de overige landen worden afgewikkeld via de betreffende distributeurs. Neem hiervoor contact op met uw verkoper.



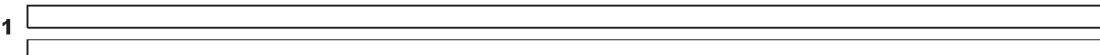
2x



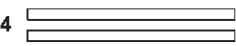
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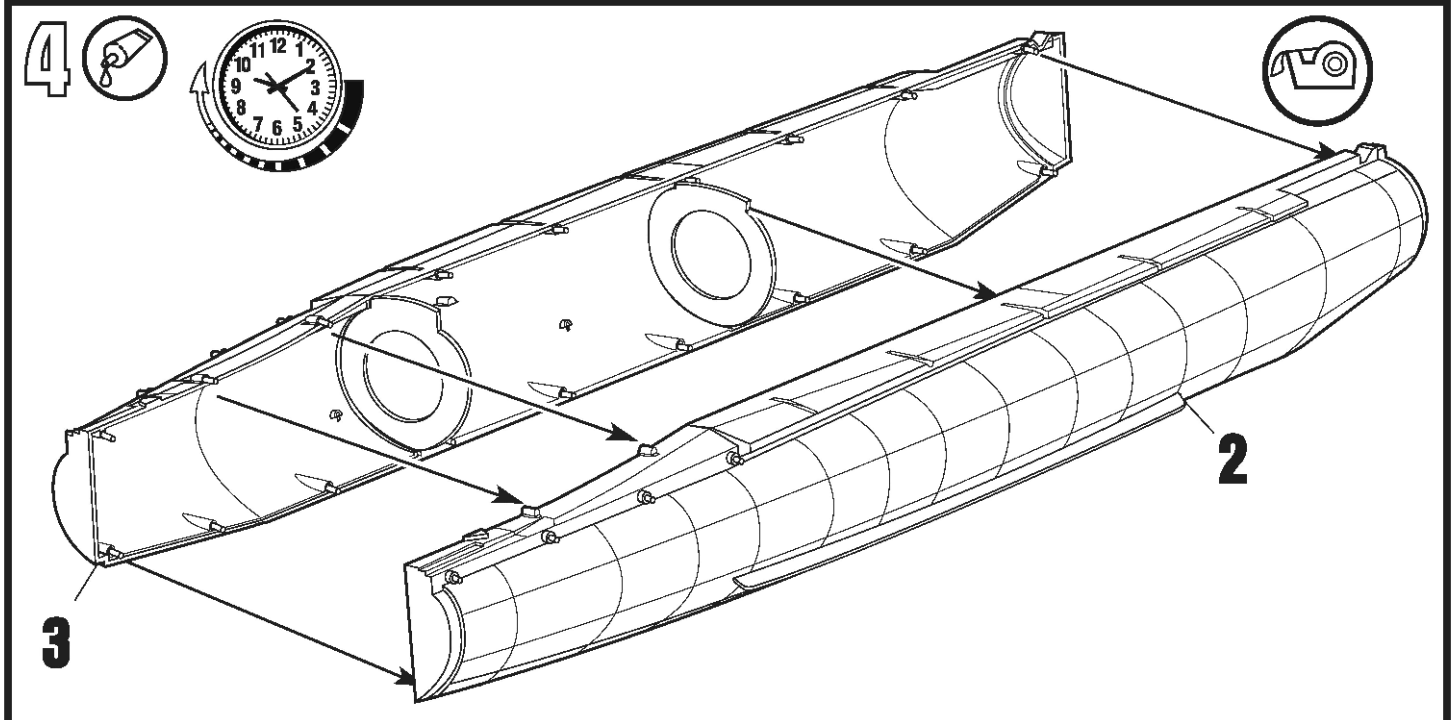
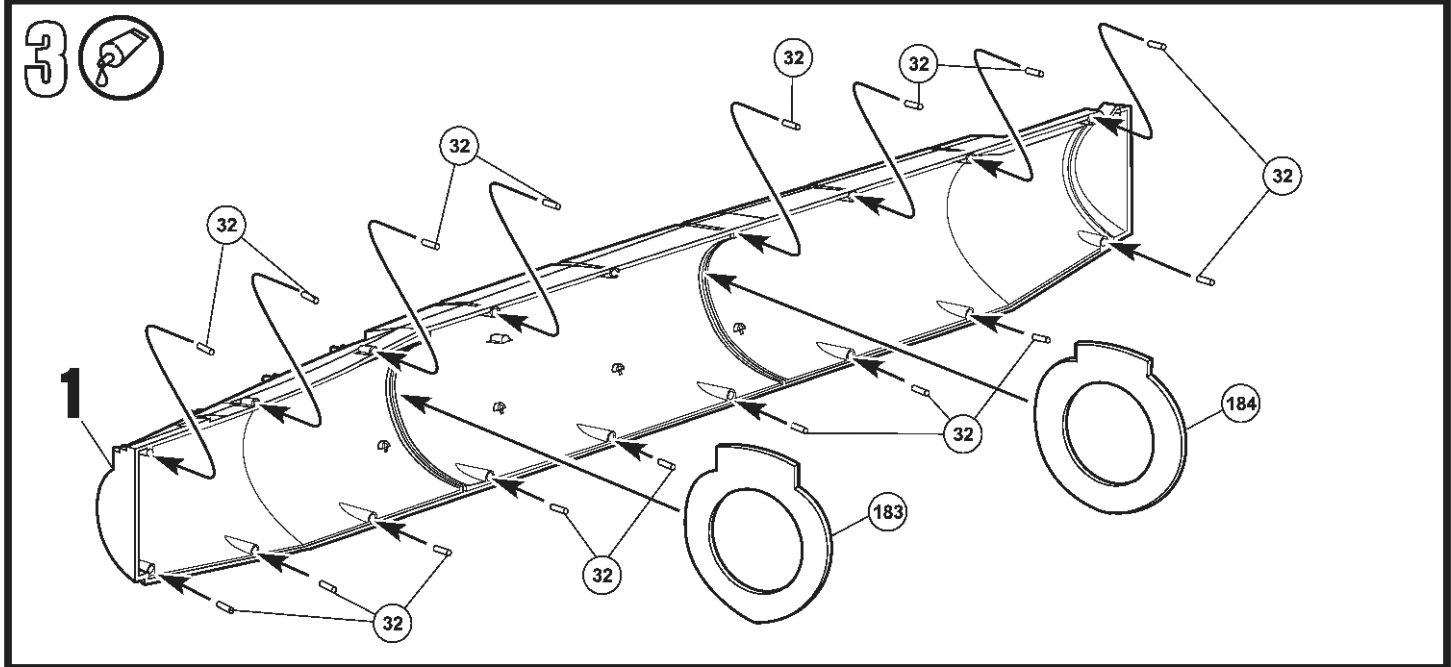
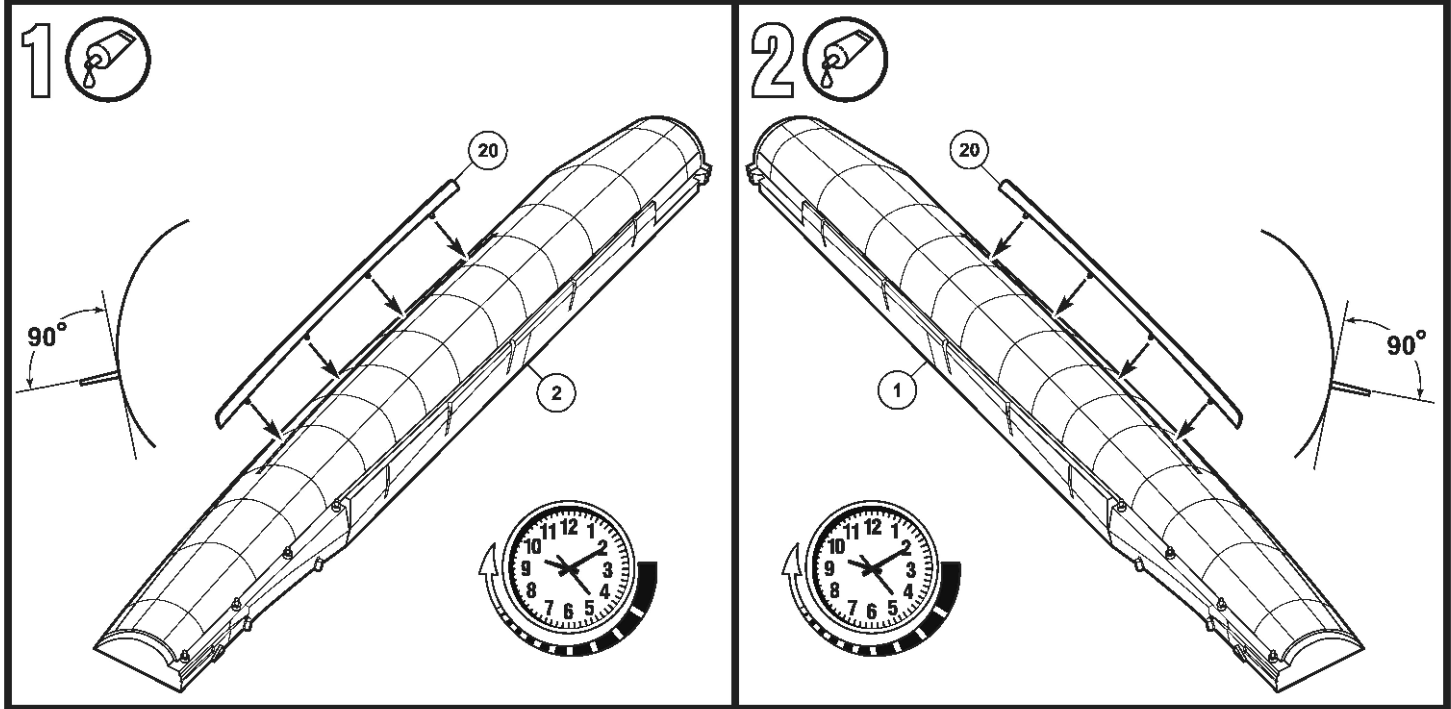


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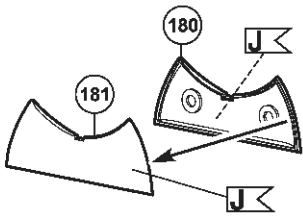


2 □ 12x

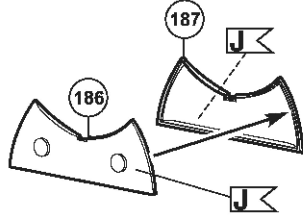




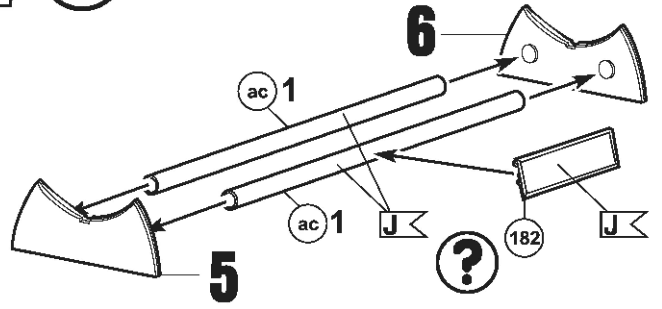
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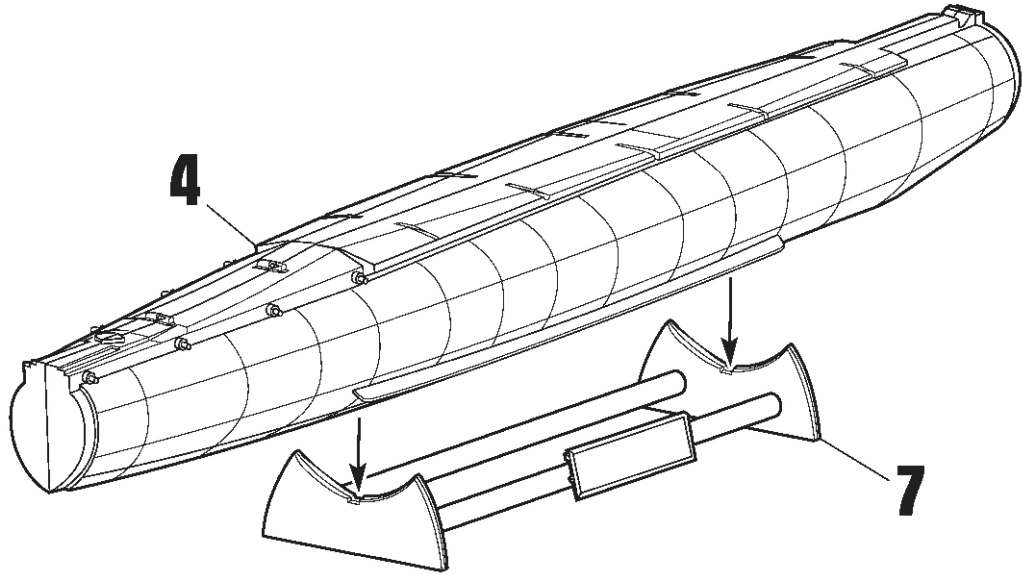
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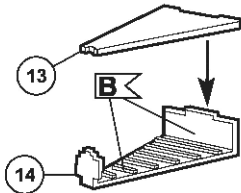
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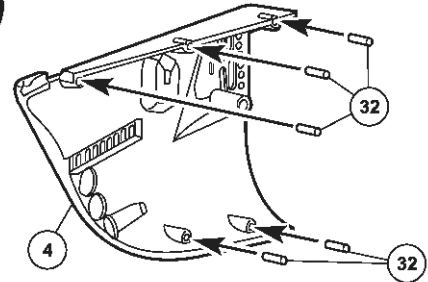
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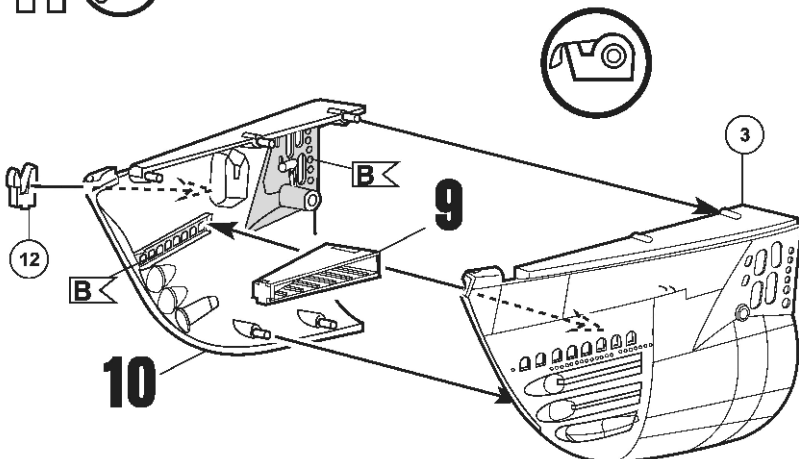
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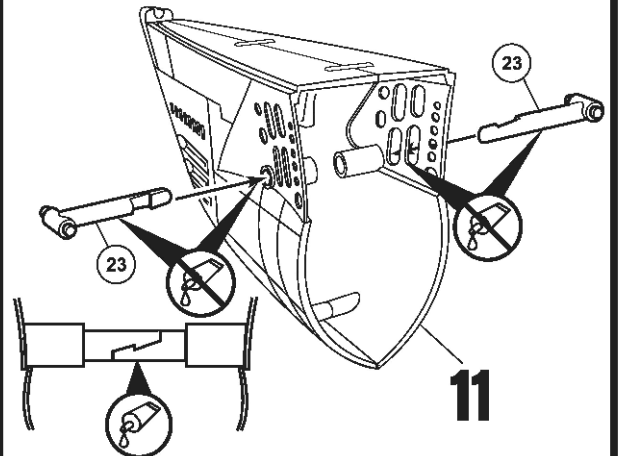
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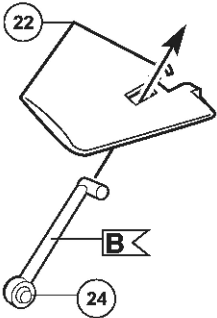
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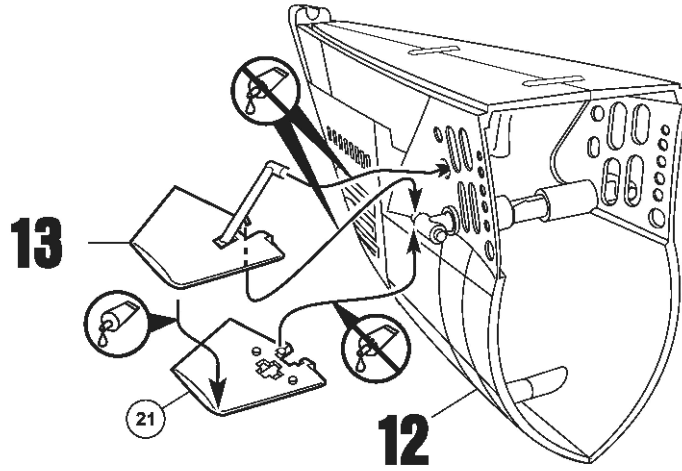
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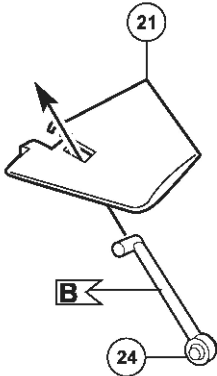
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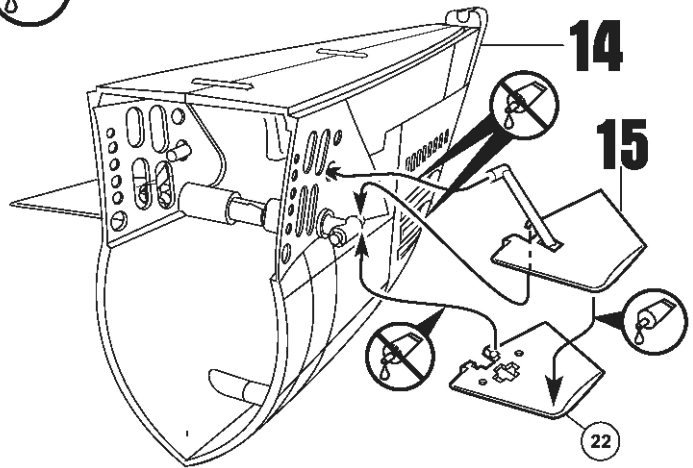
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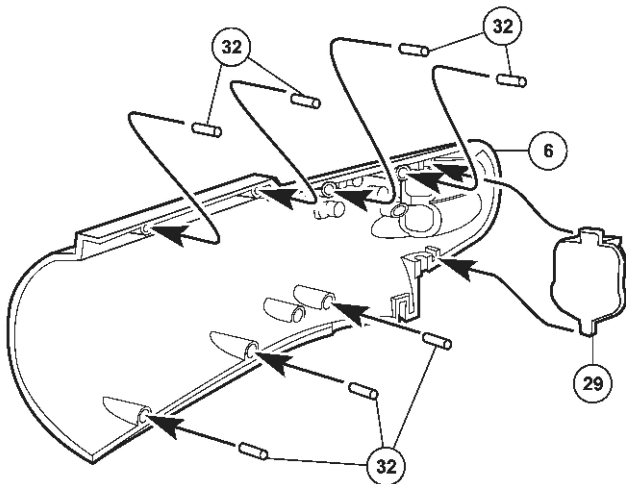
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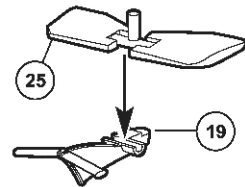
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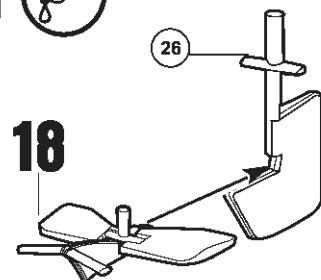
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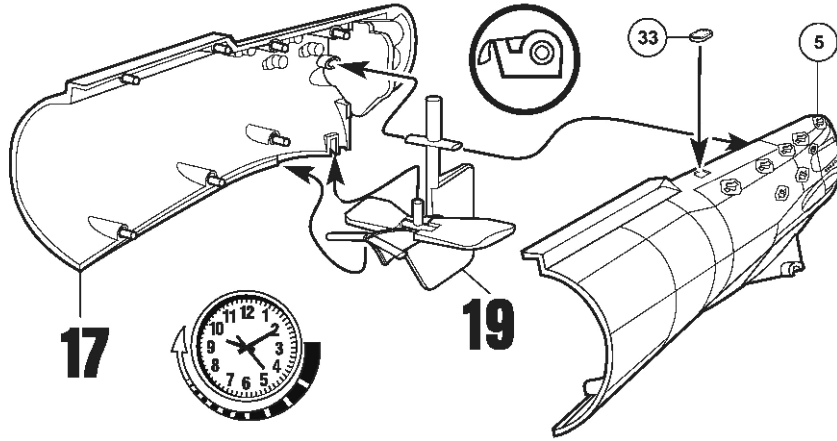
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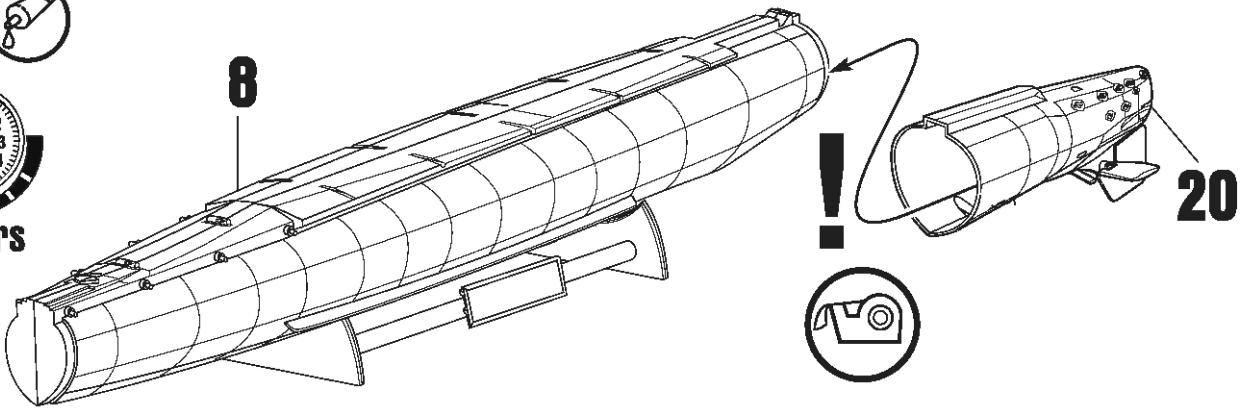
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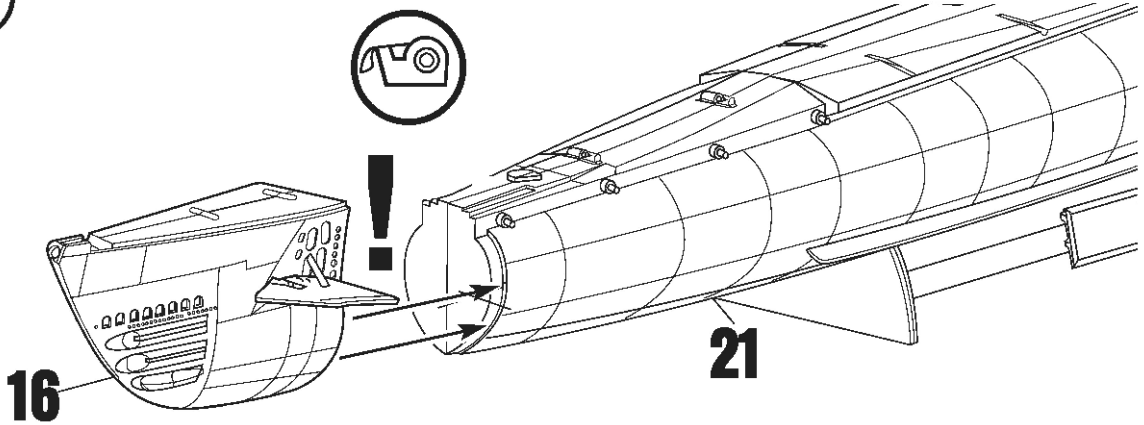
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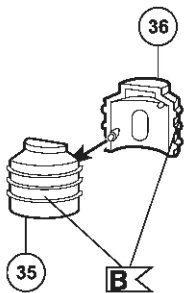
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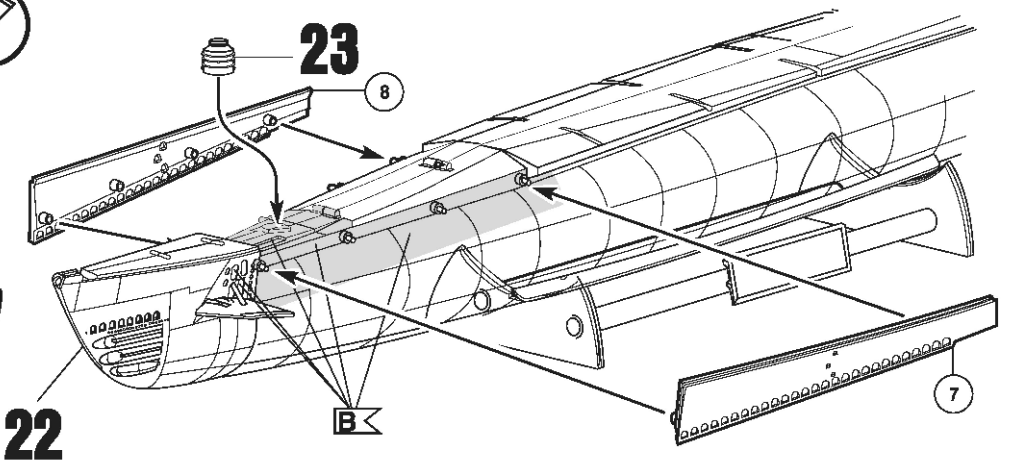
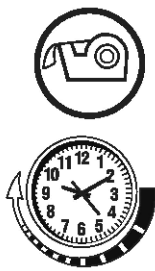
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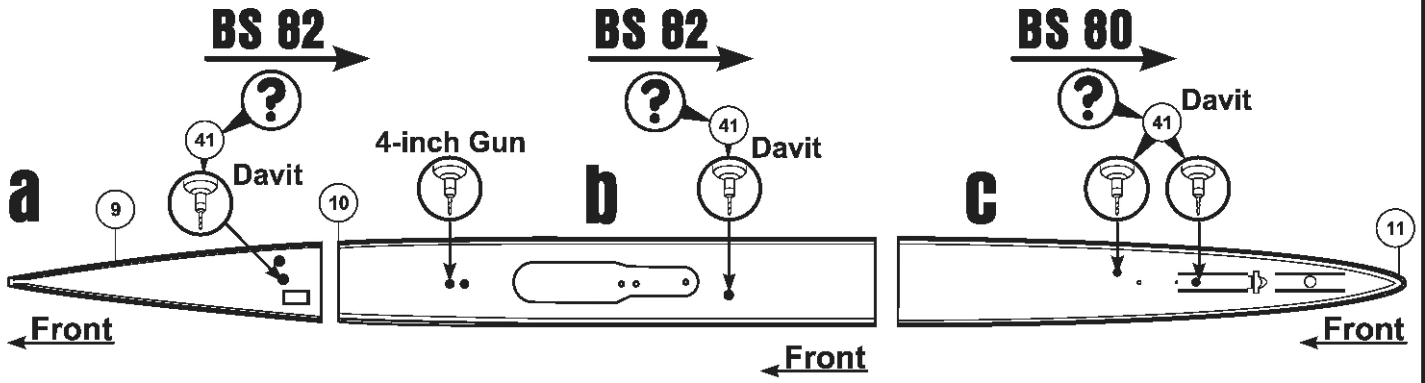
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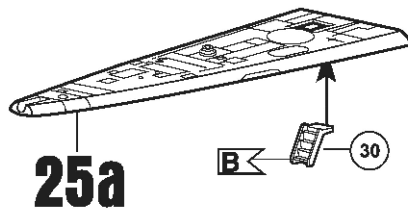
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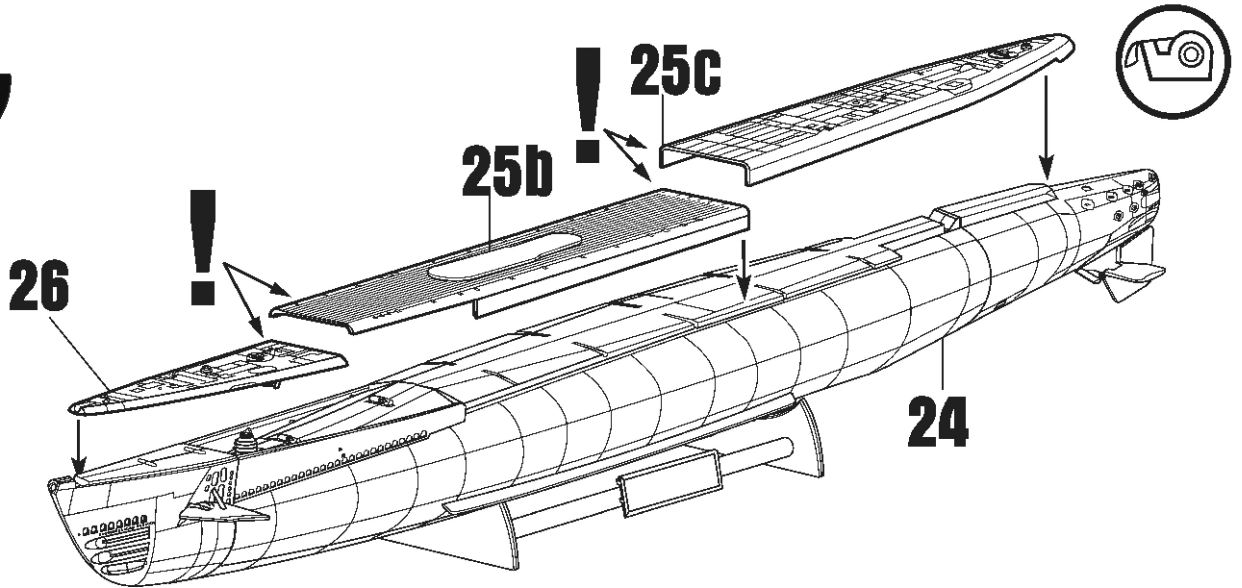
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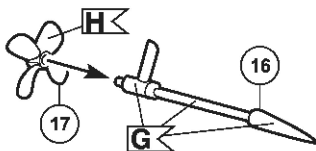
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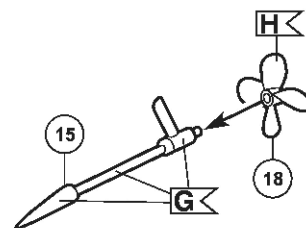
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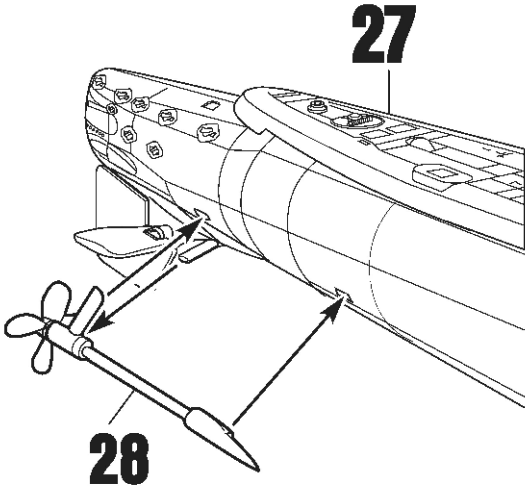
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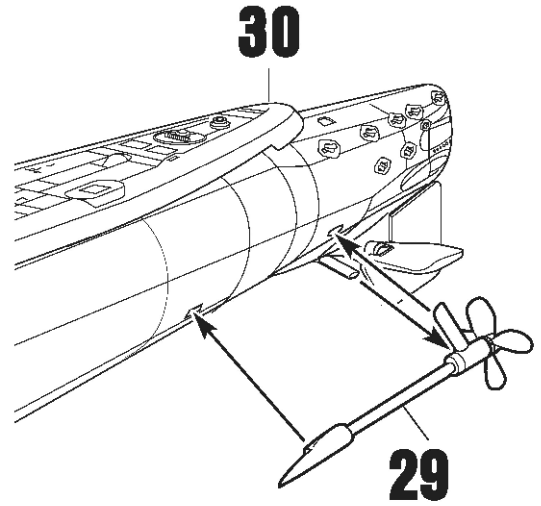
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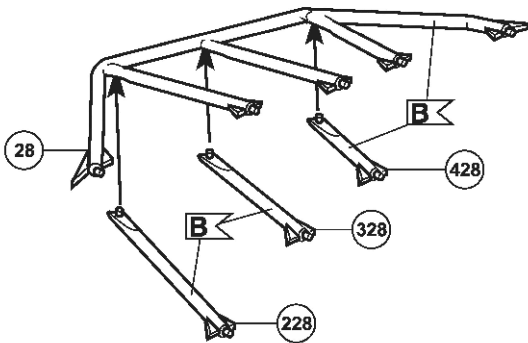
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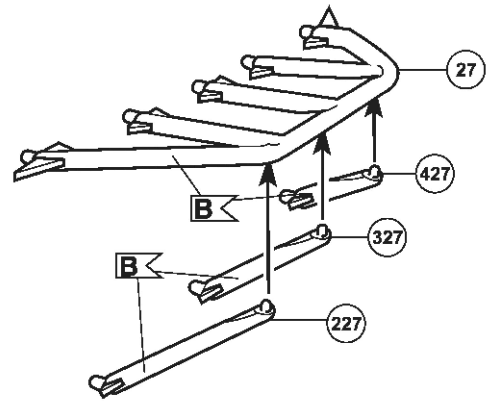
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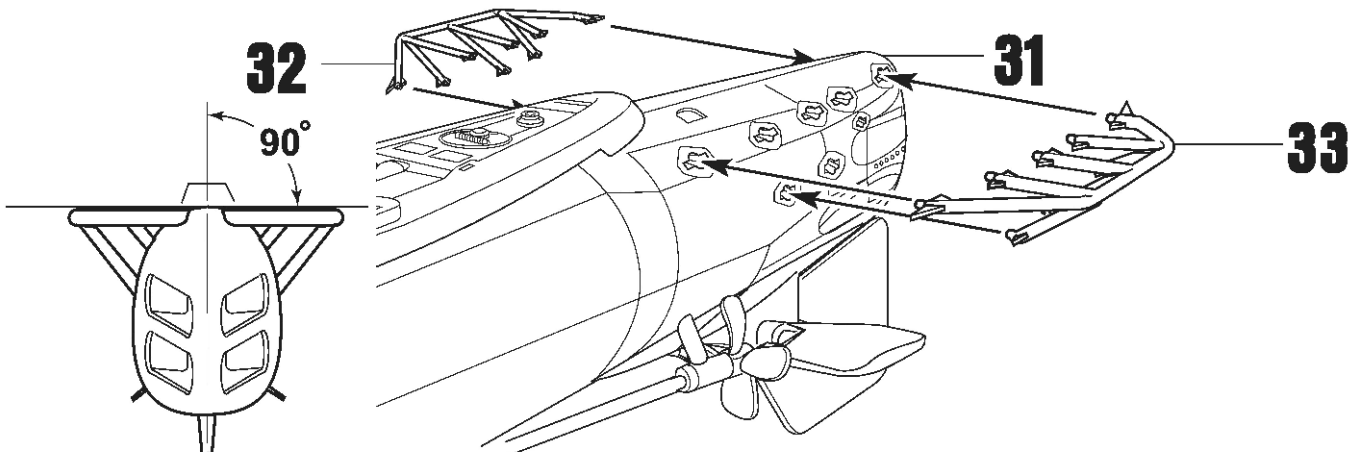
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33 



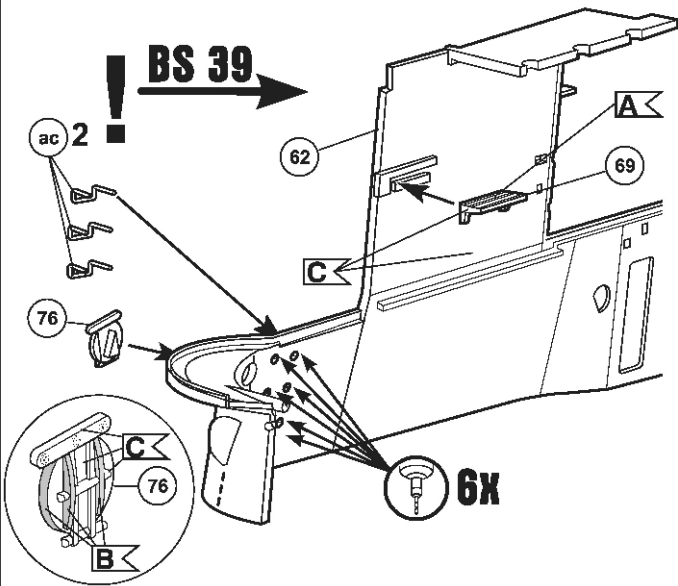
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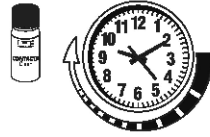
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BS 39

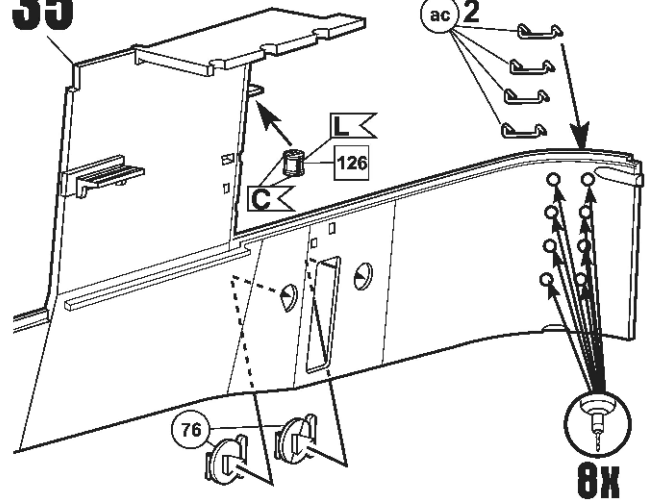


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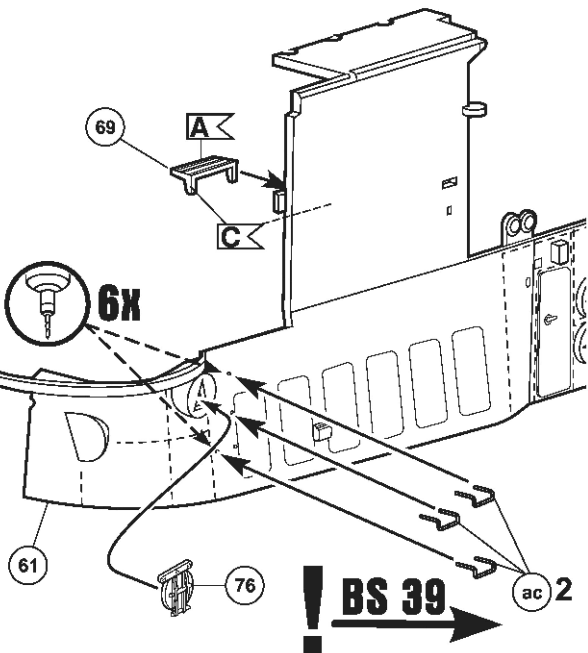


BS 39

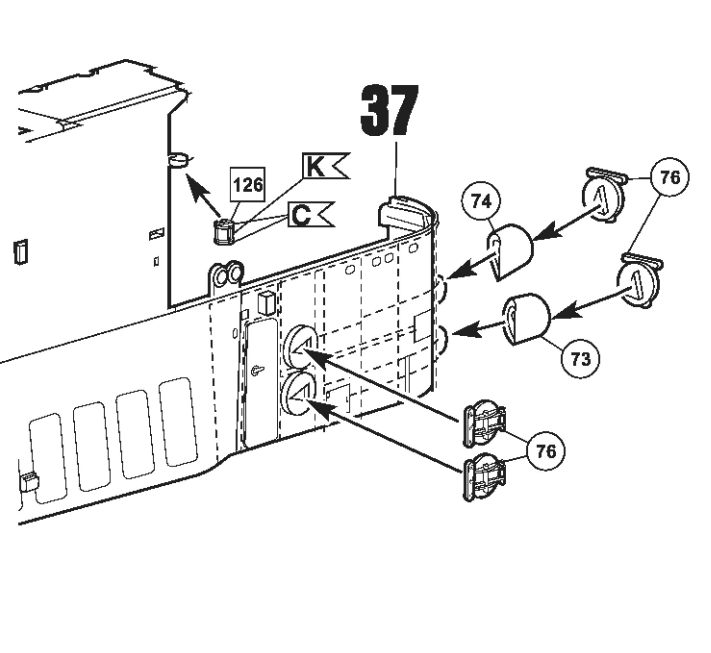
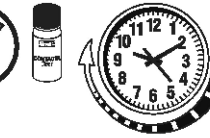
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37



38



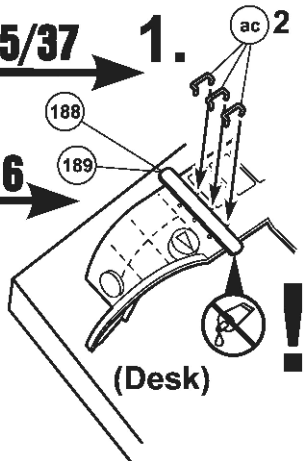
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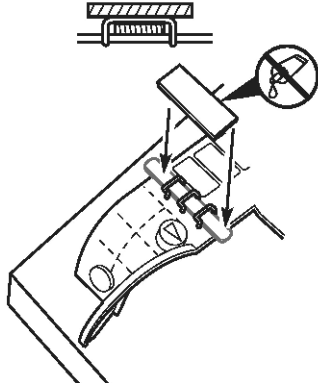
BS 35/37

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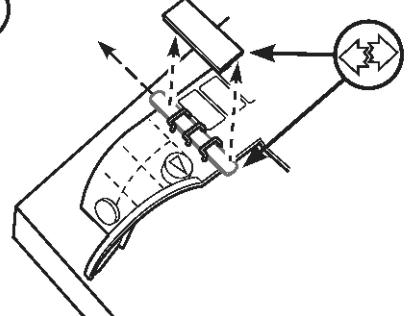
BS 36



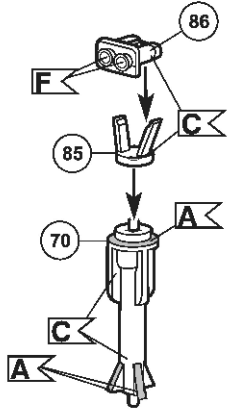
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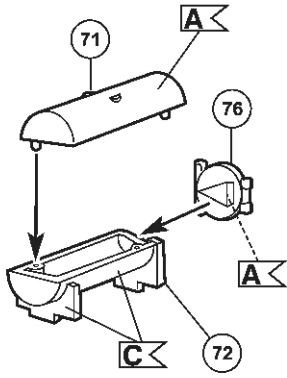
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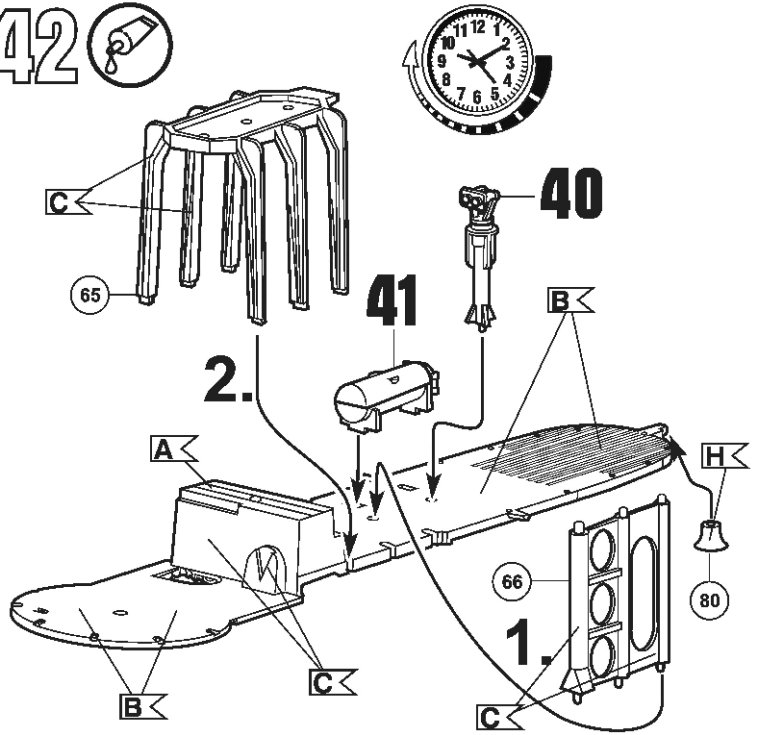
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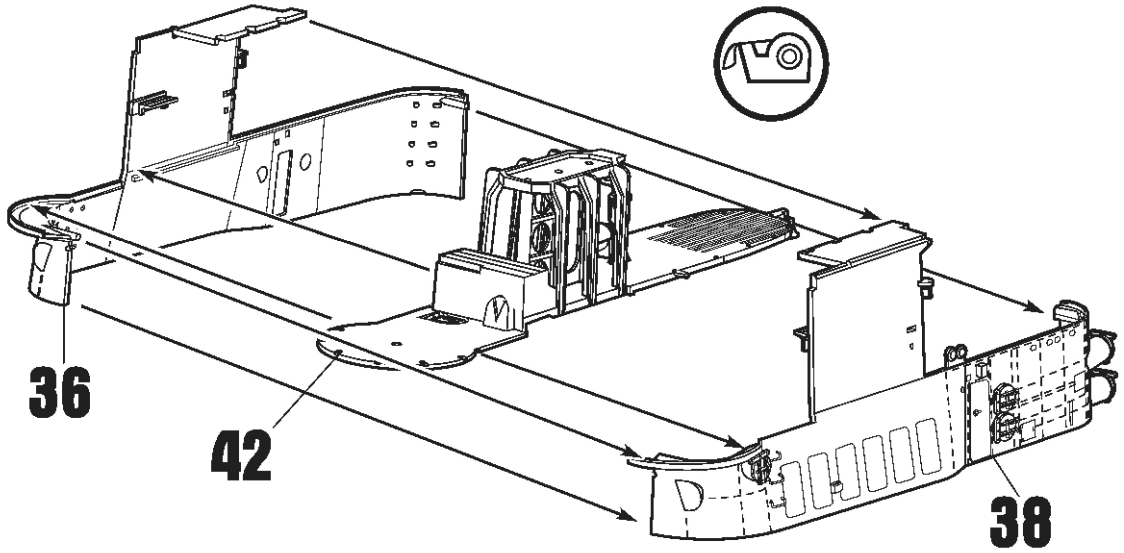
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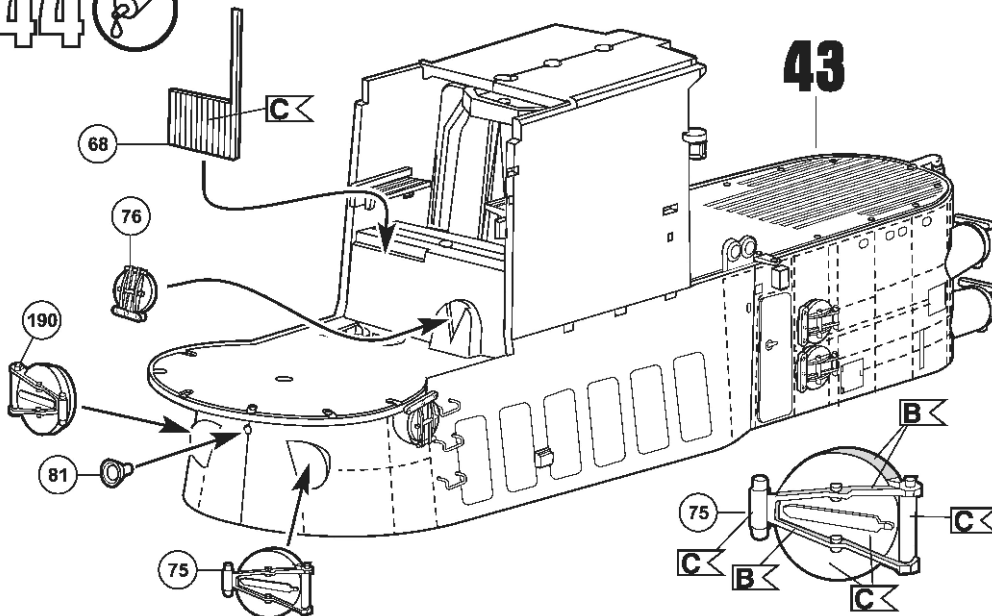
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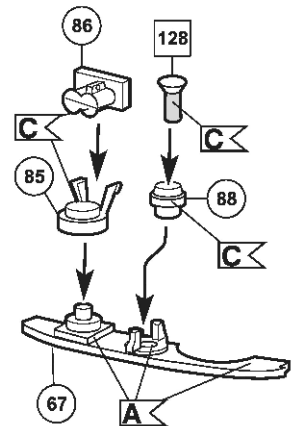
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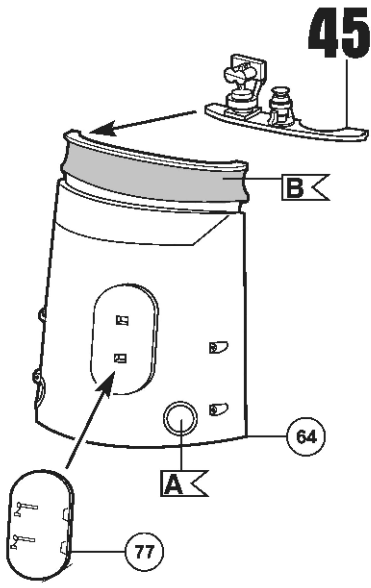
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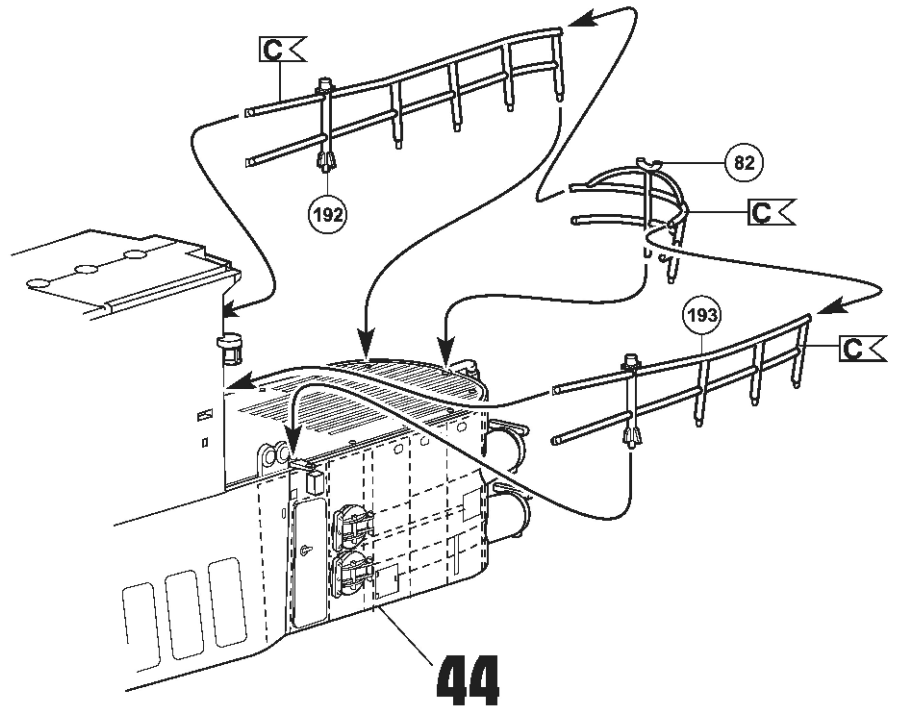
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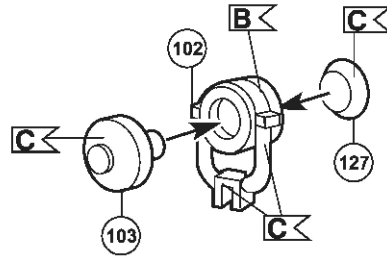
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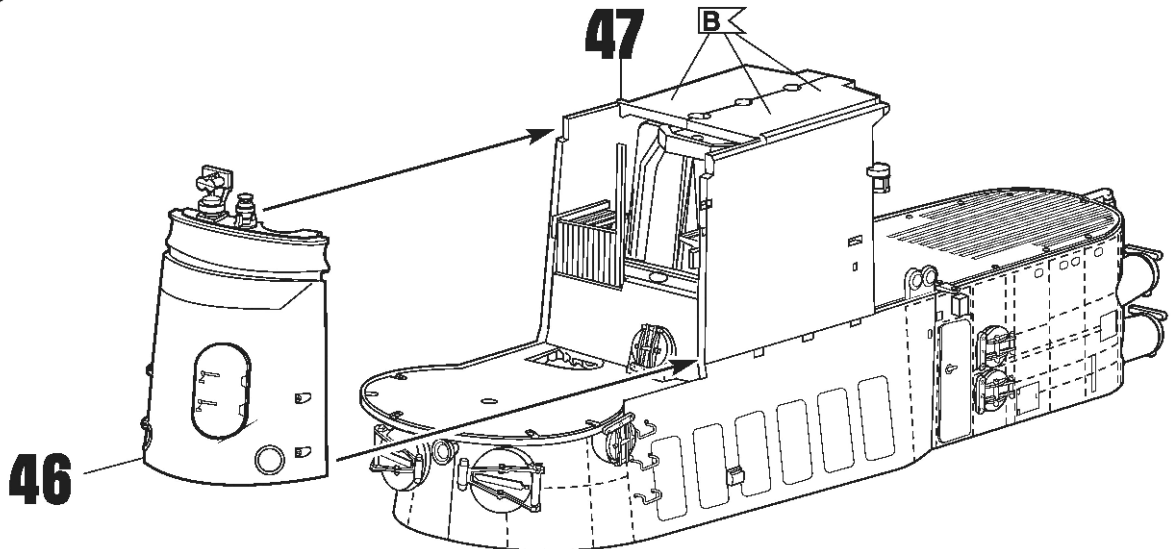
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48 



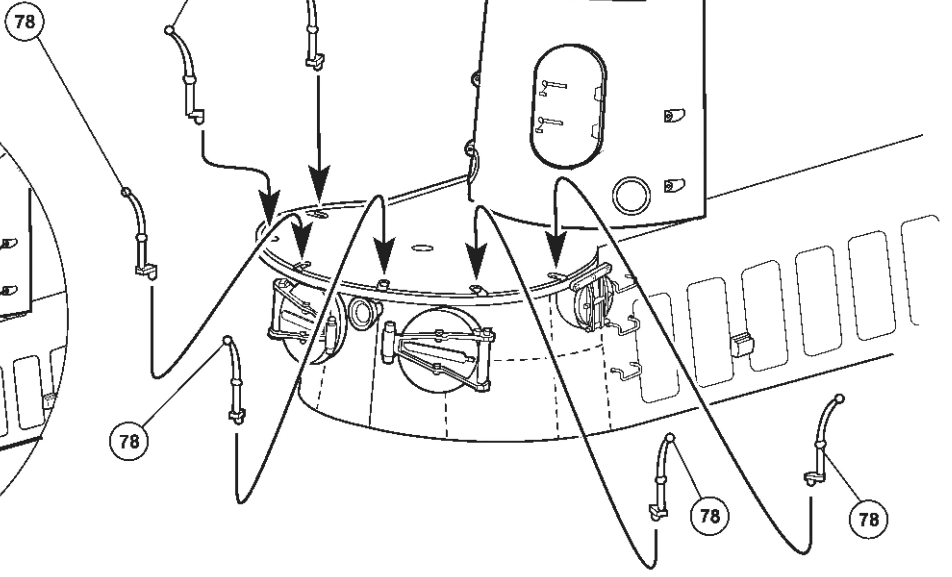
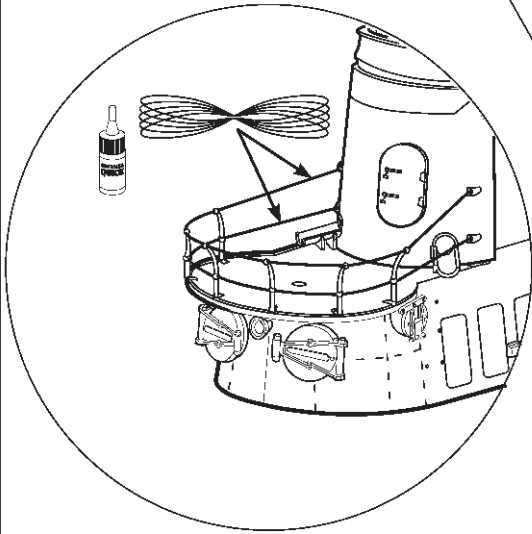
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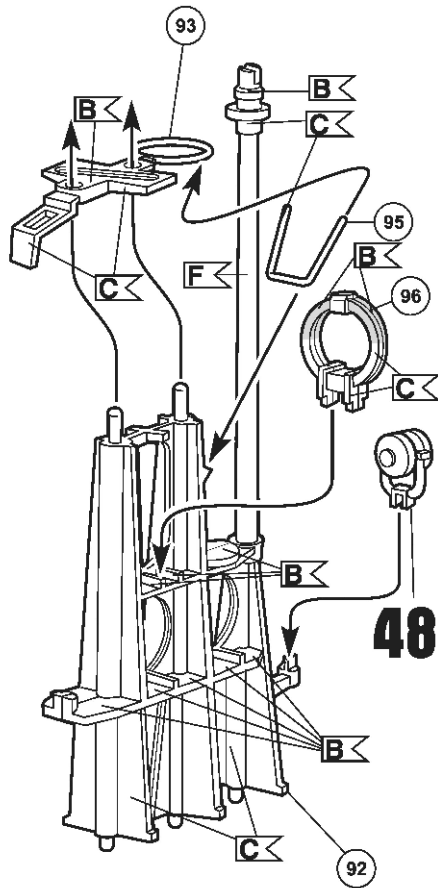
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49

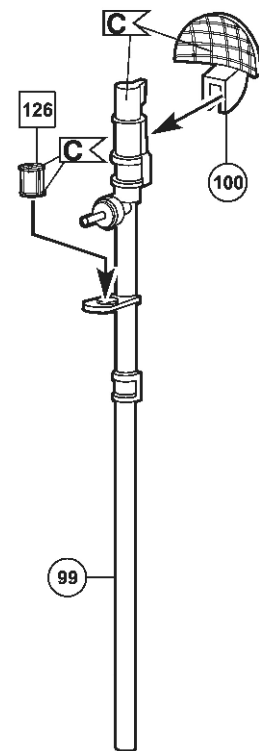


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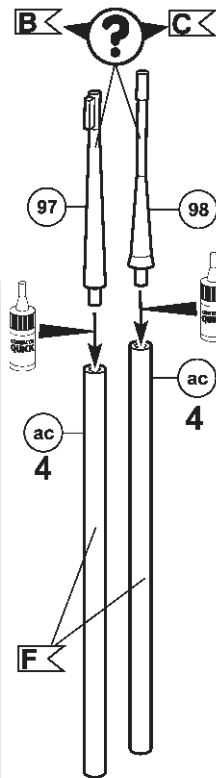


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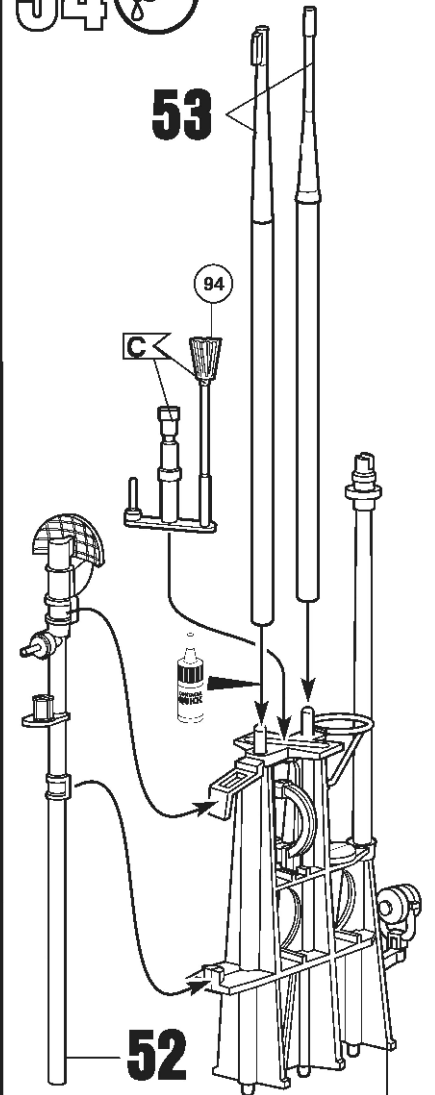
52 



53 



54 



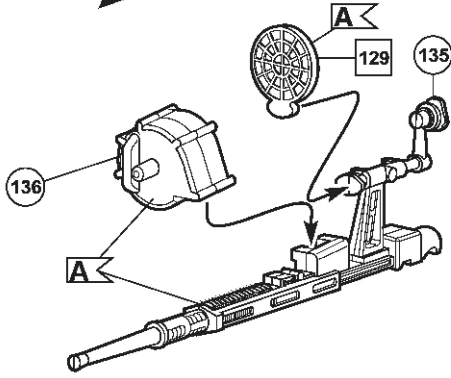
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52

51

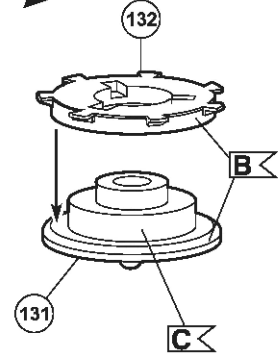
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 **BS 85** →



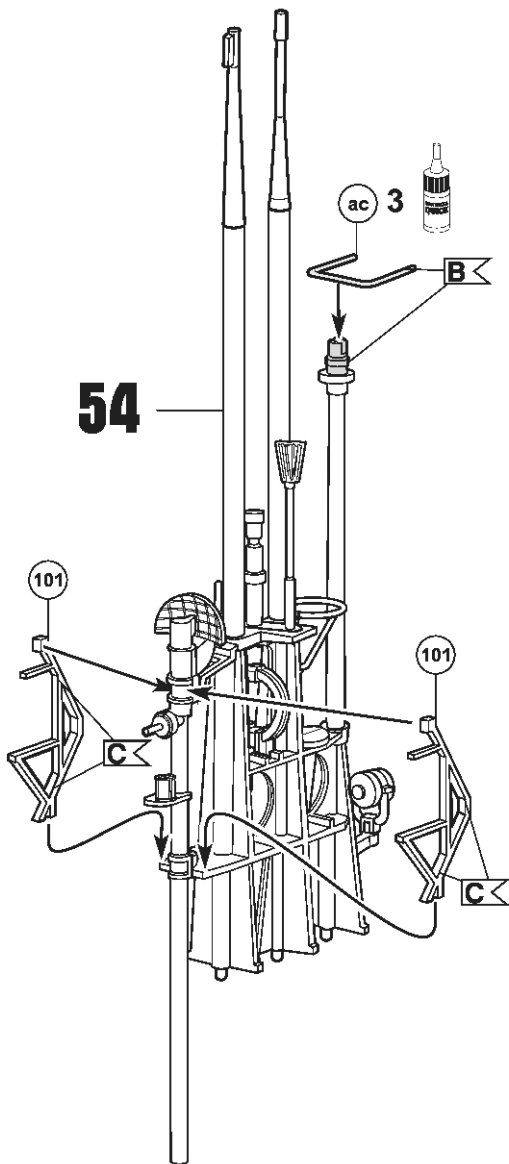
56 

 **BS 85** →



57 

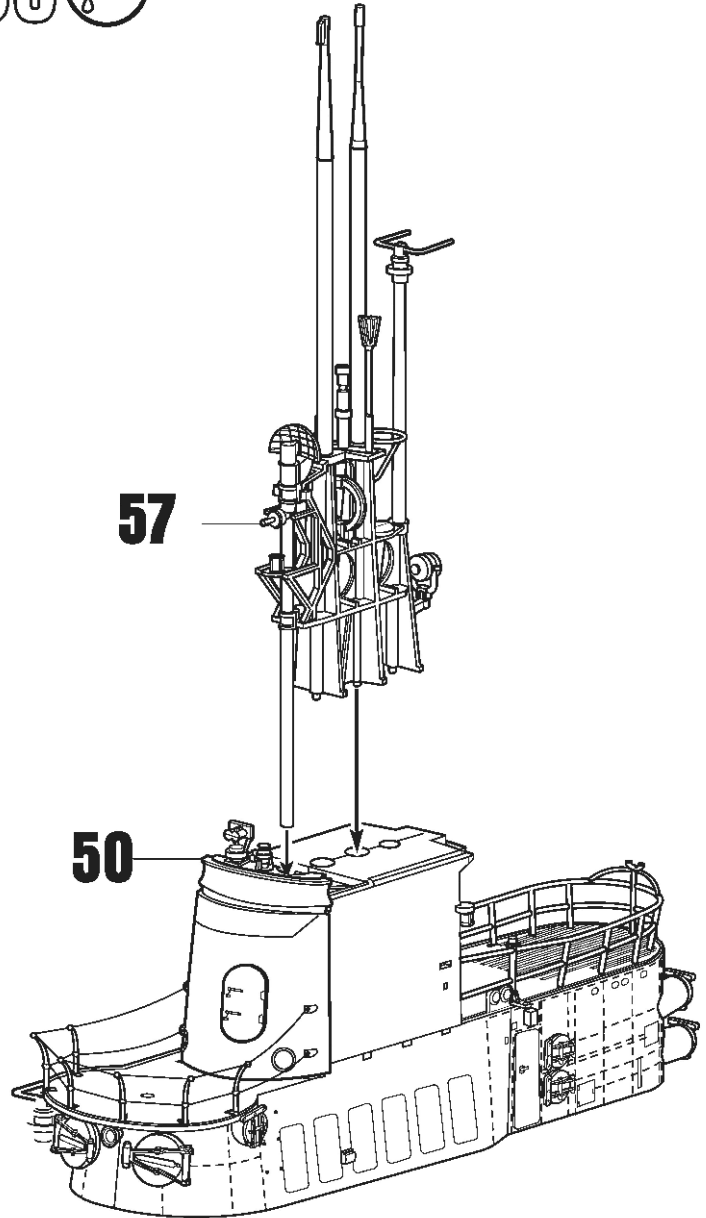
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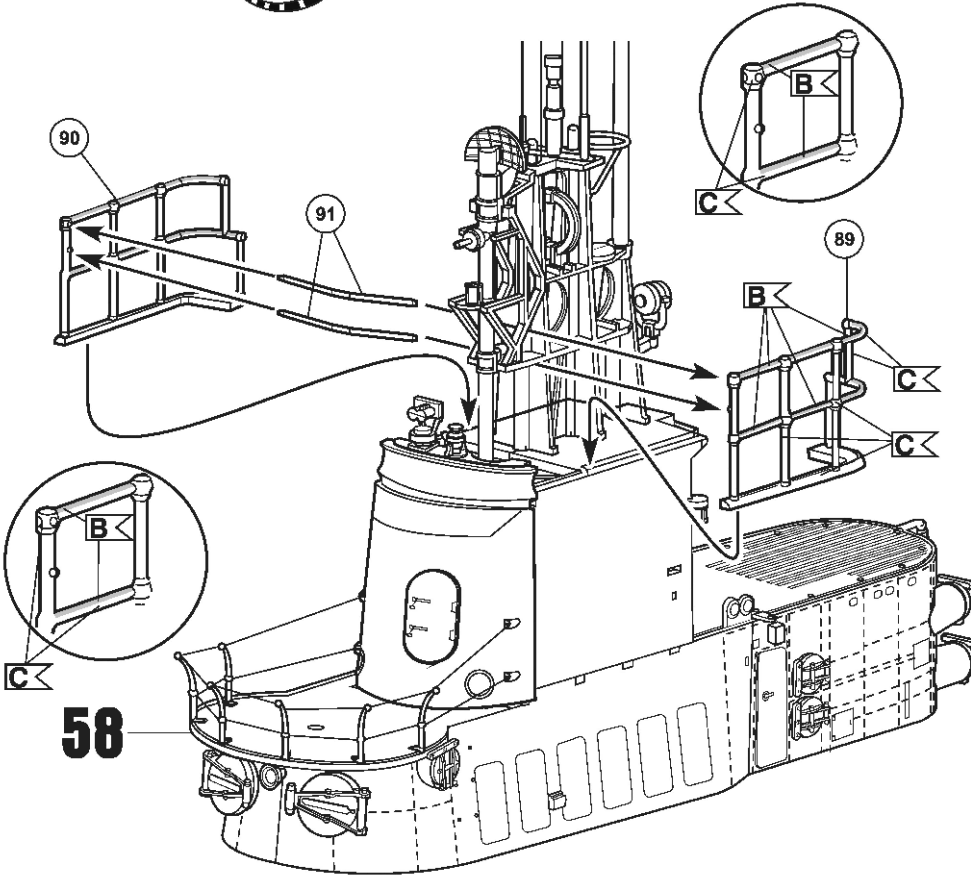
58 

57

50



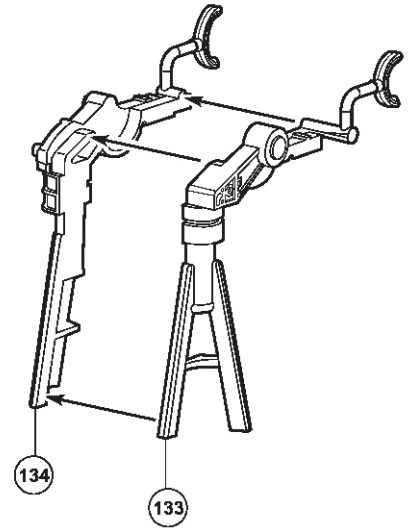
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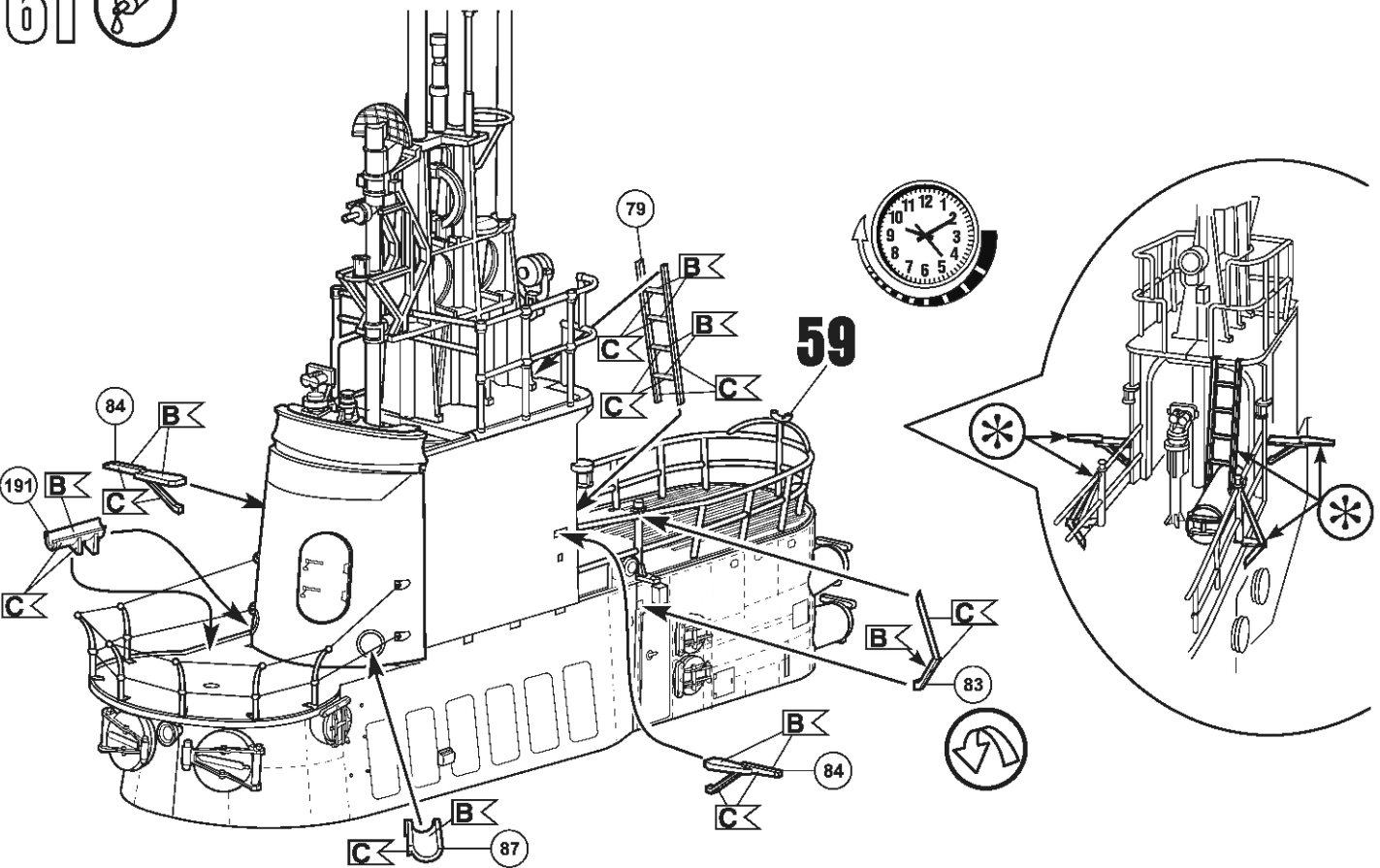
60



BS 85

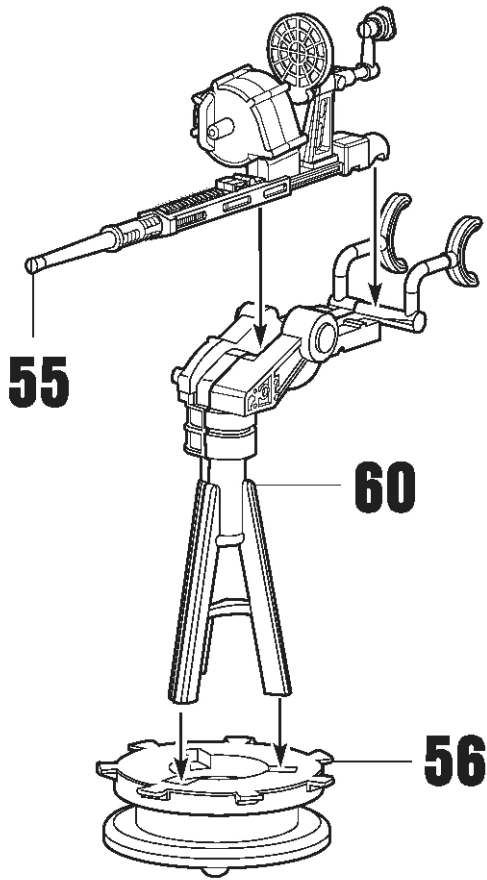


61



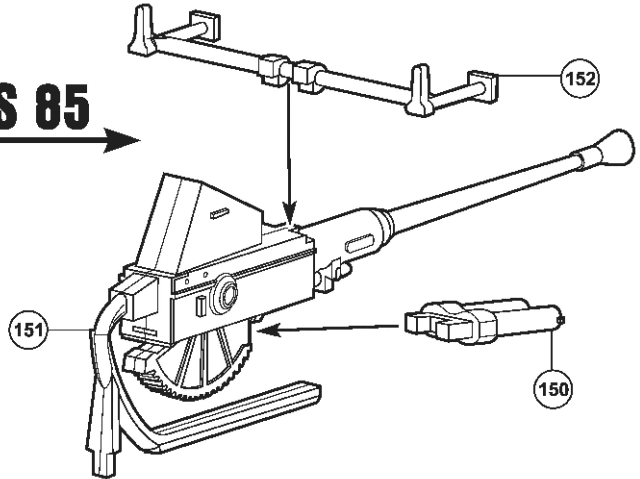
62

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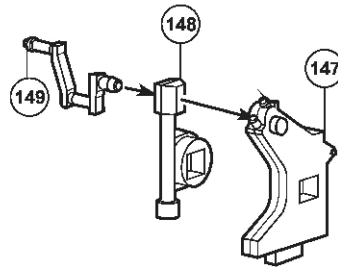
63

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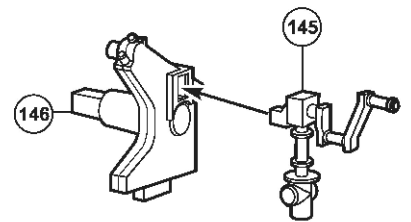


64

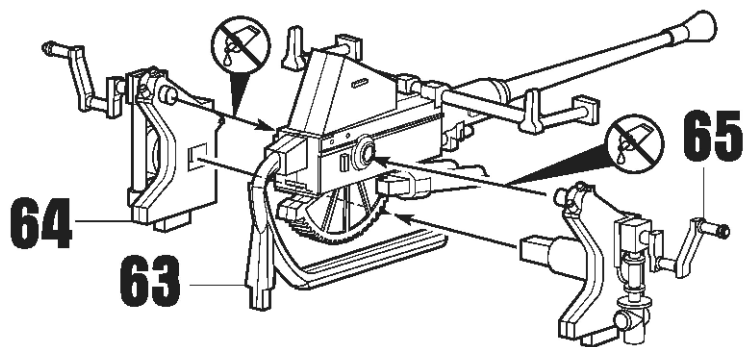
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65

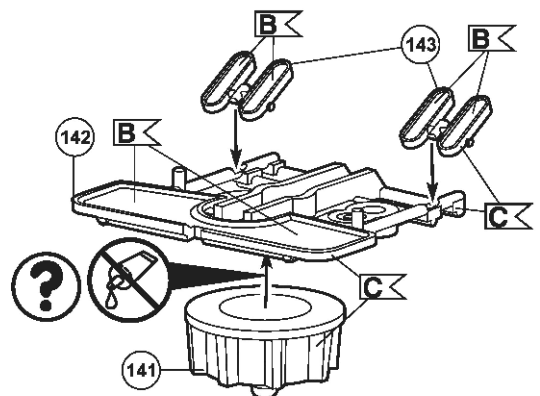


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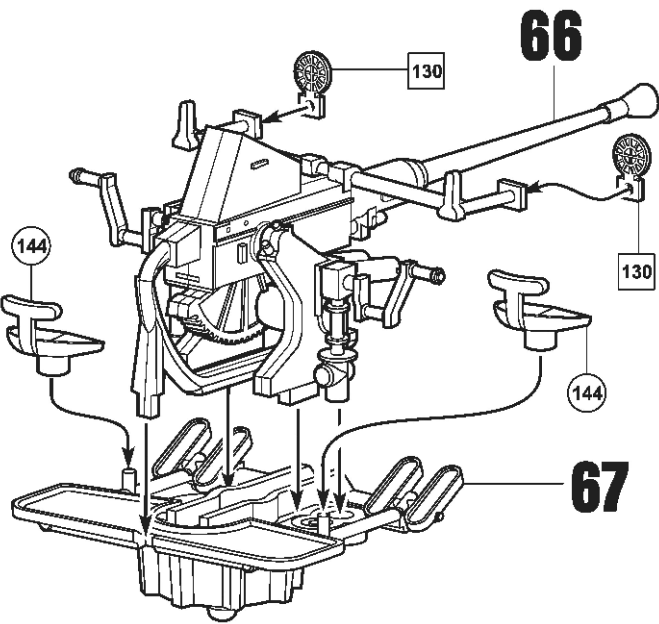
67

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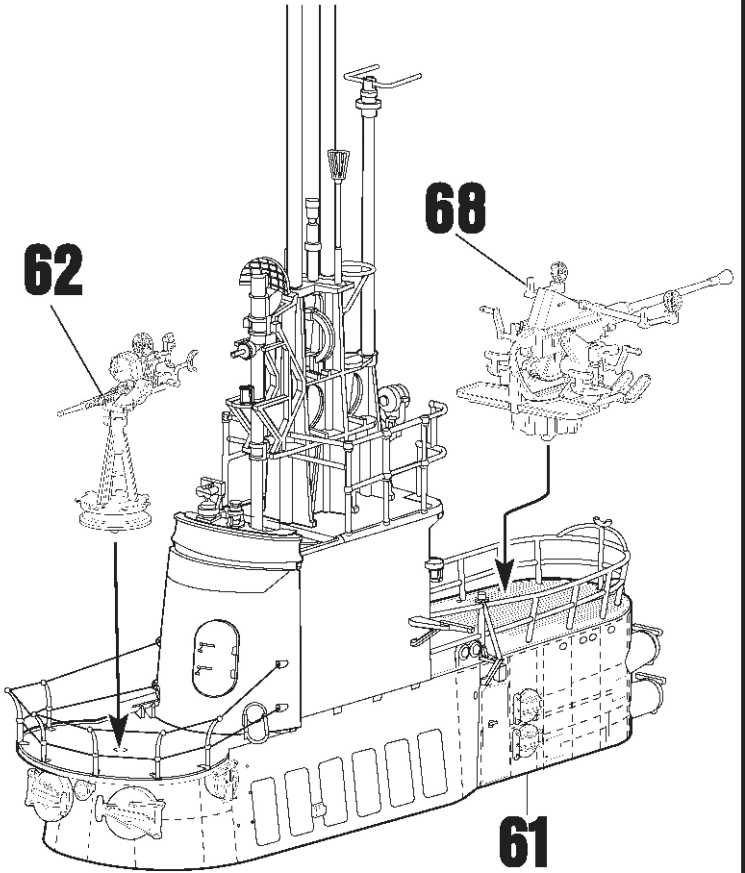


68  

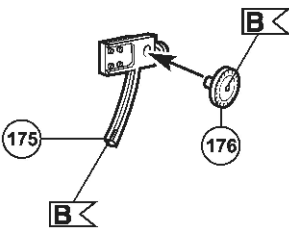
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69 

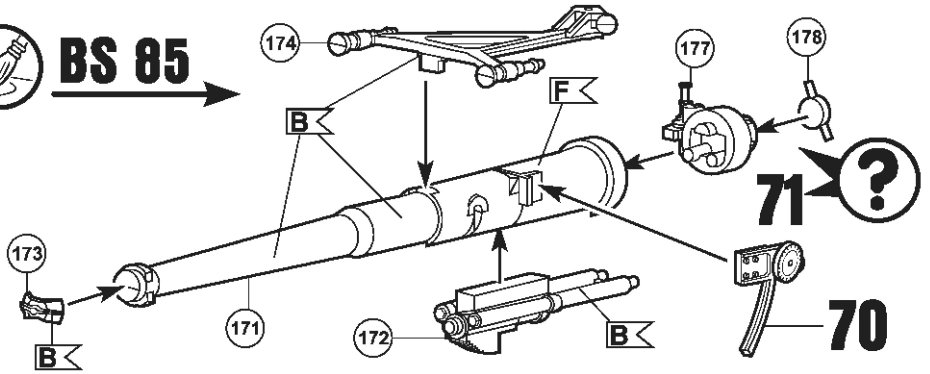


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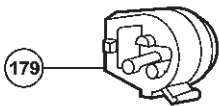
72 

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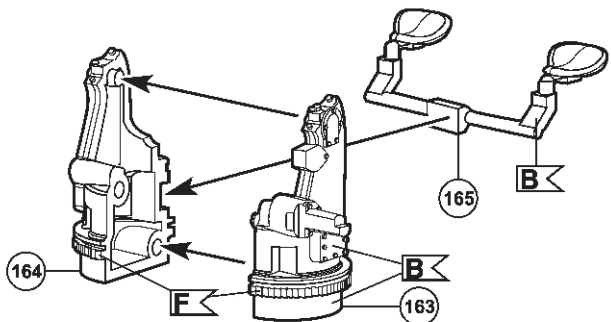
71  

Beech Wet Cap

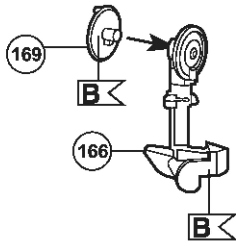


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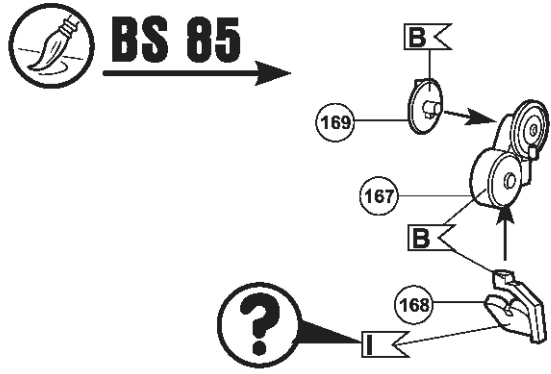
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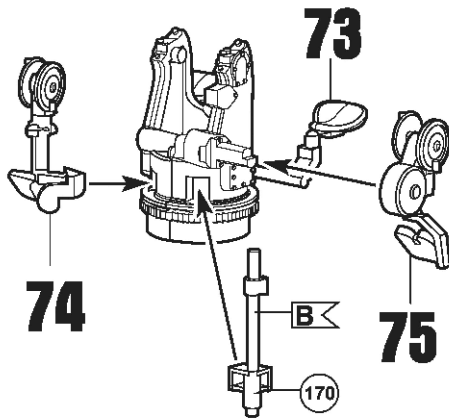
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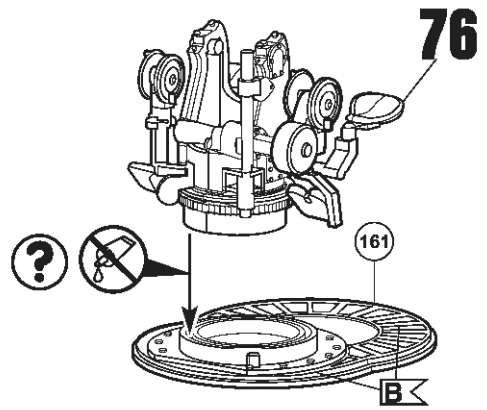
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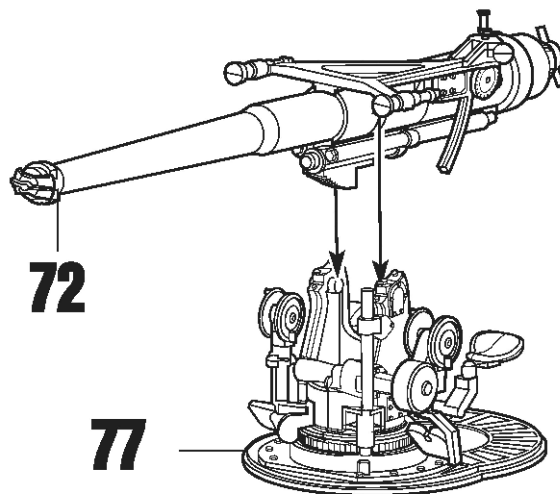
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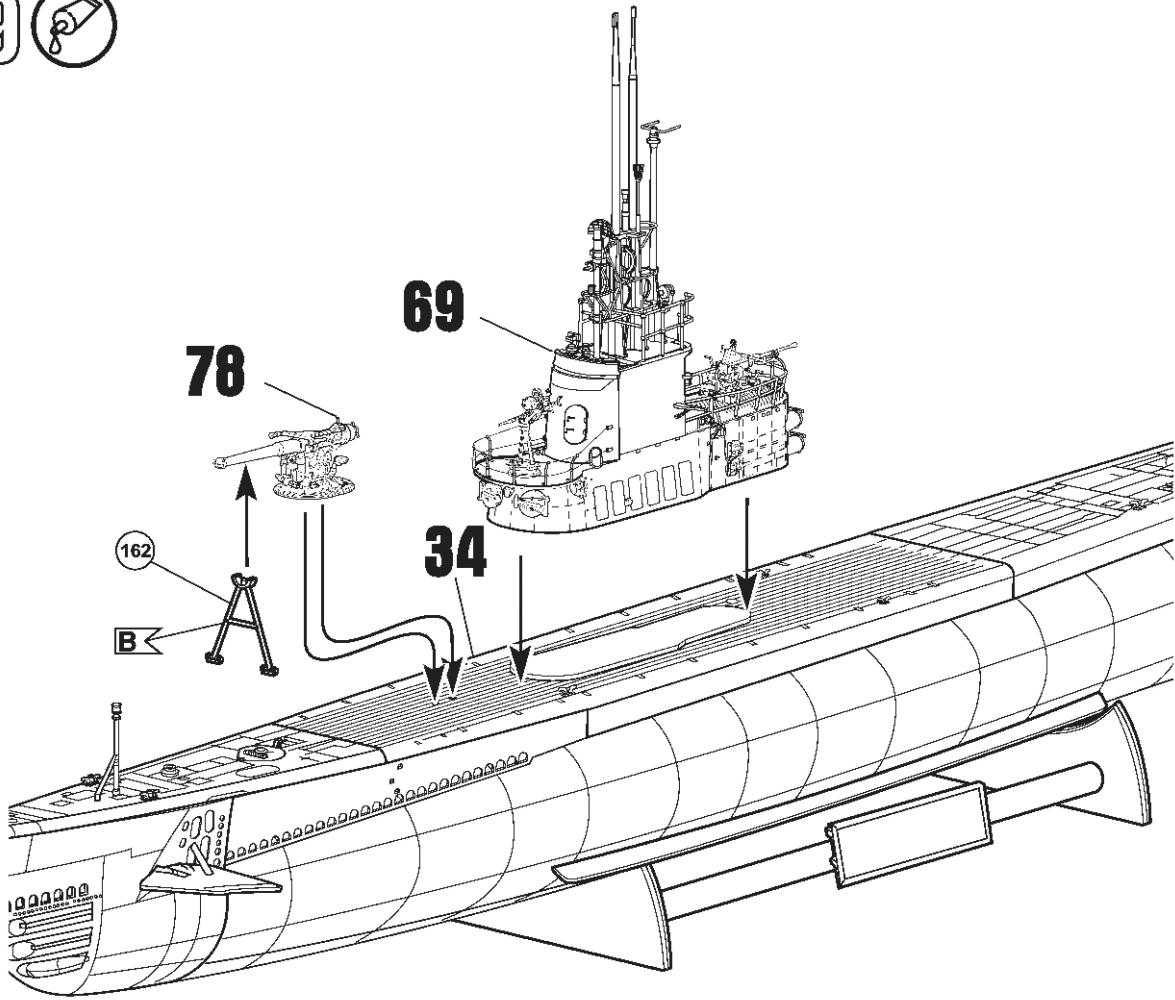
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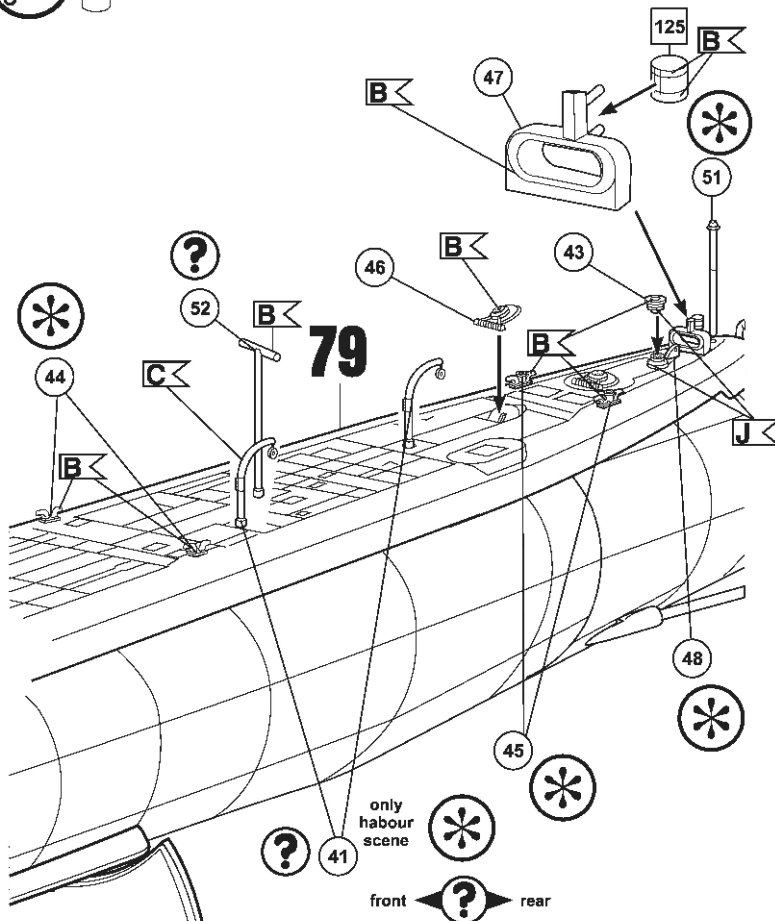
78



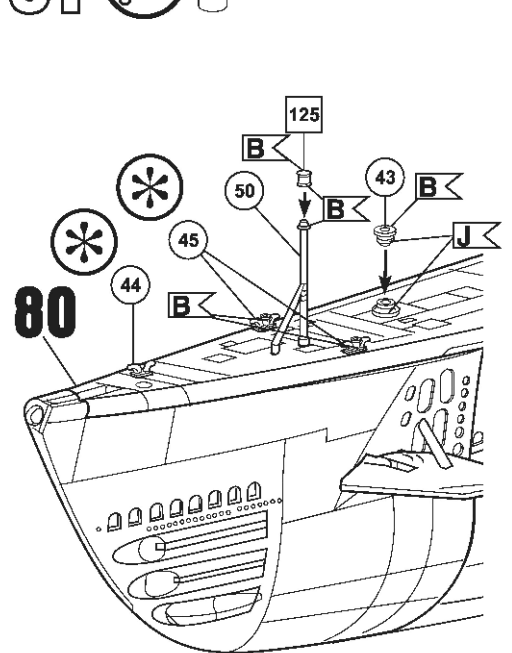
79 



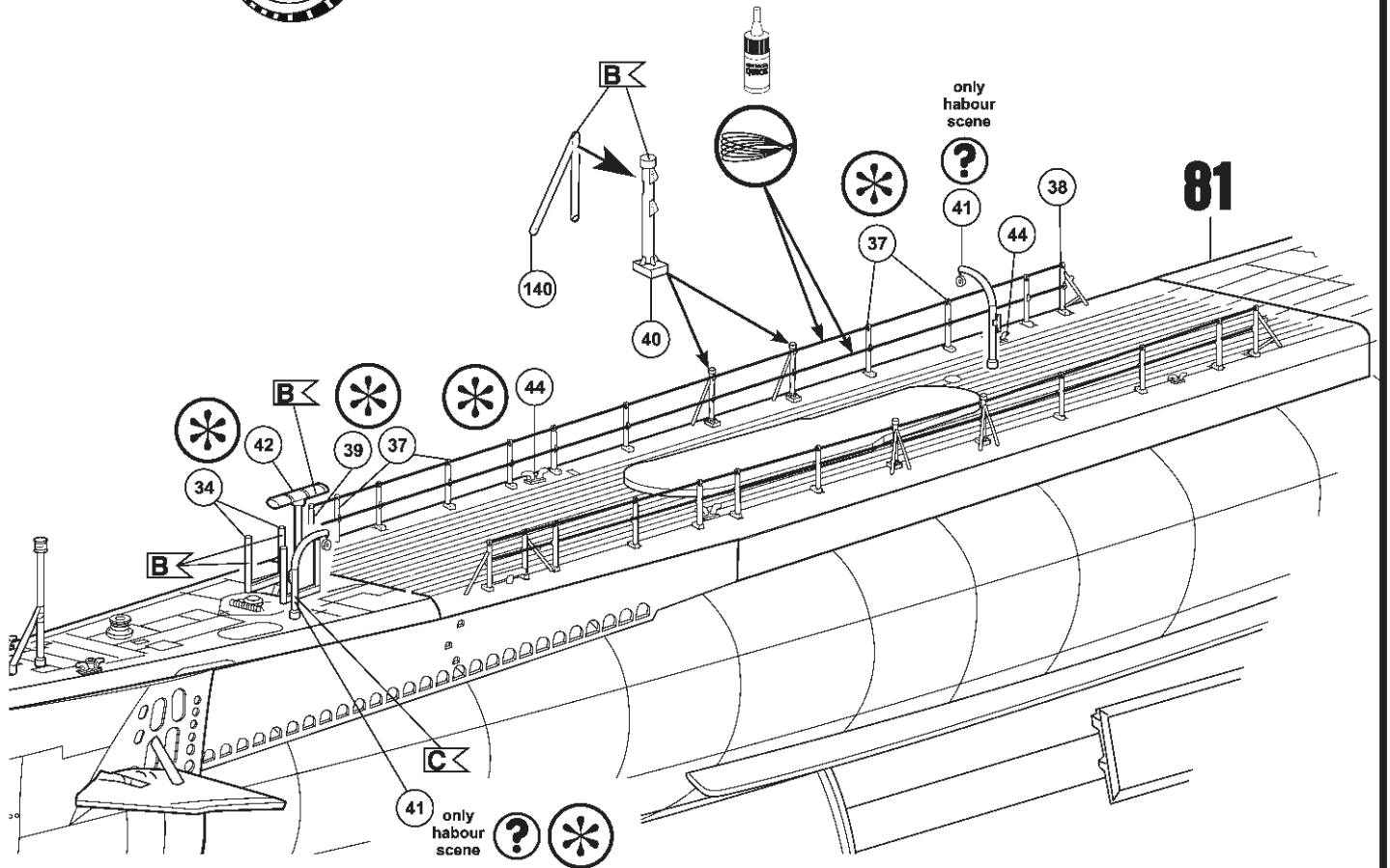
80  



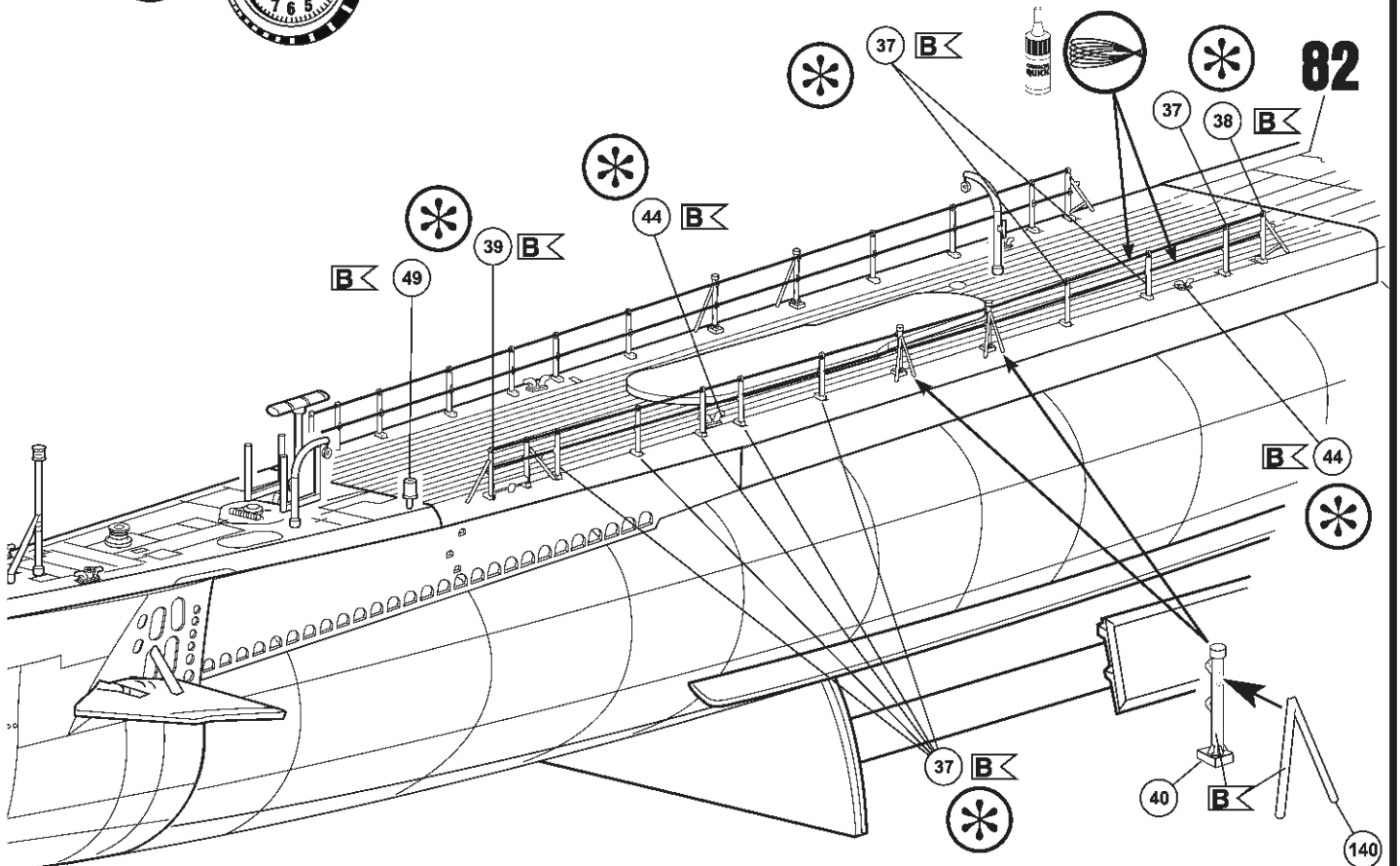
81  



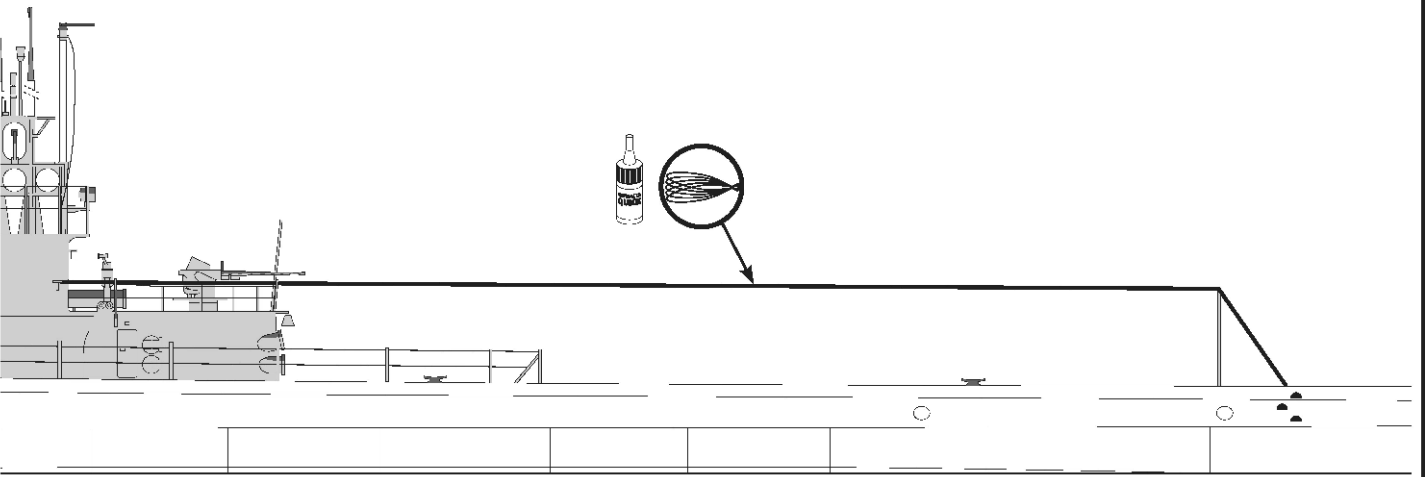
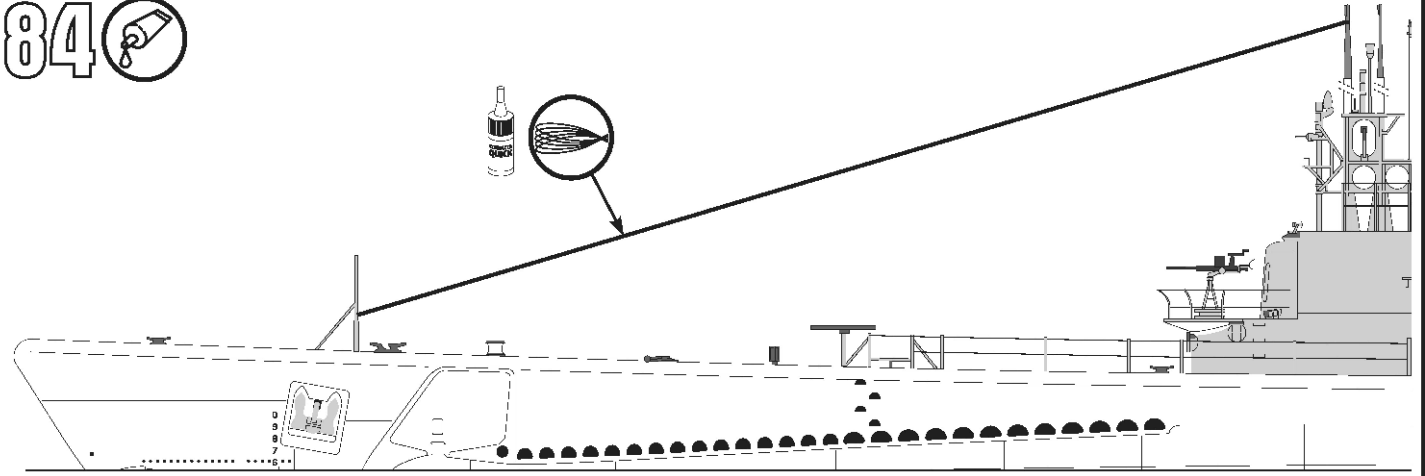
82



83



84 



85 

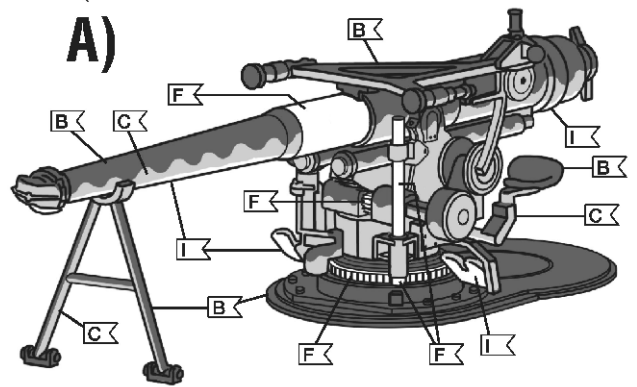
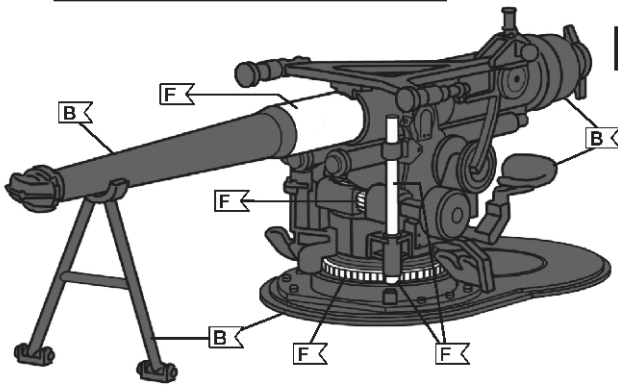
general / all versions / alle Versionen

4-inch-gun / 10,2 cm Kanone



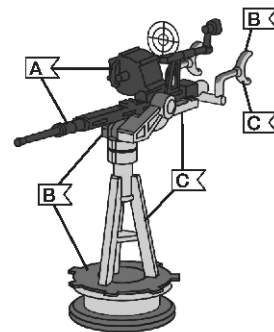
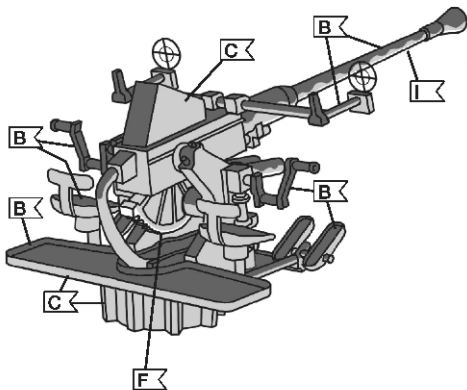
B)

A)



40-mm-AA-gun / 40-mm-Flak

20-mm-AA-gun / 20-mm-Flak





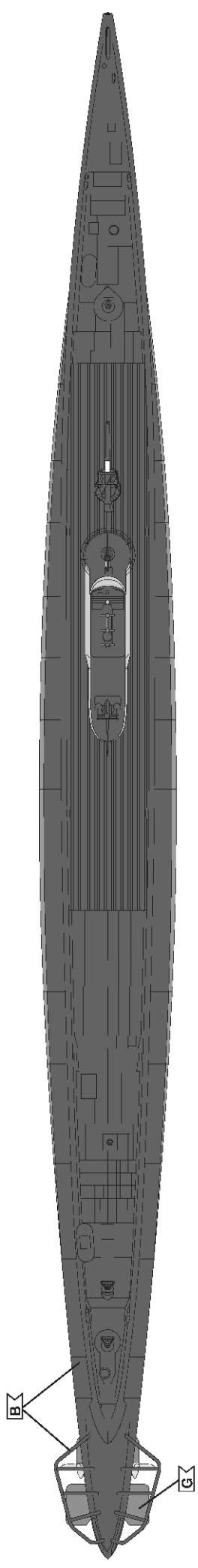
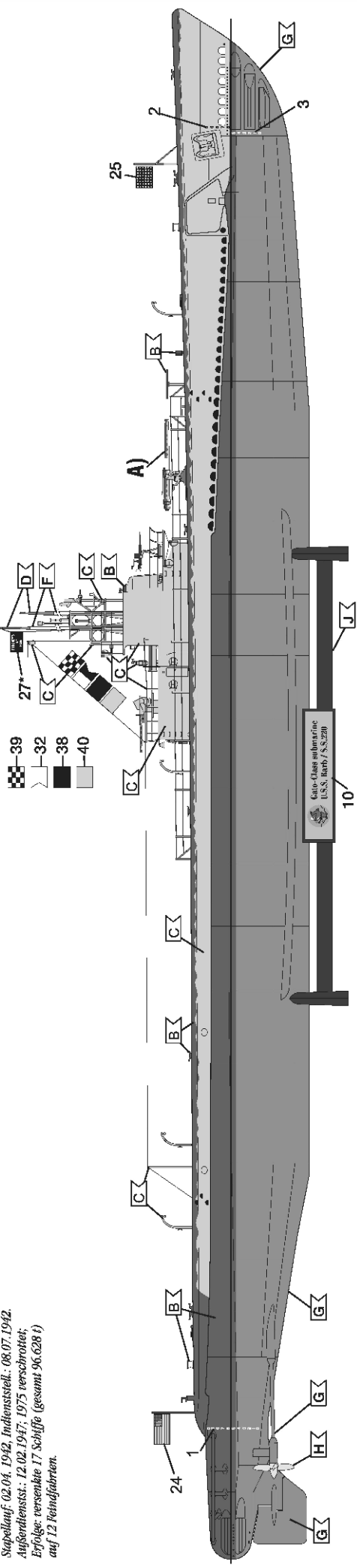
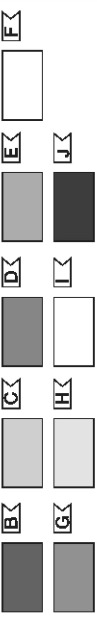
U.S.S. Barb / S.S. 220, March 1945 radi o-code: **November - Alpha - Mike - Oscar**

* During her 11th war patrol SS 220 sunk 3 large enemy ships and damaging additional tonnage. The Japanese reported an entire new U.S. fleet was operating close to the homeland. The crew of SS 220 designed the flag to celebrate their success and flew it without knowledge of Commander Fluckey from the periscope as they got underway from Pearl Harbor for the 12th war patrol.

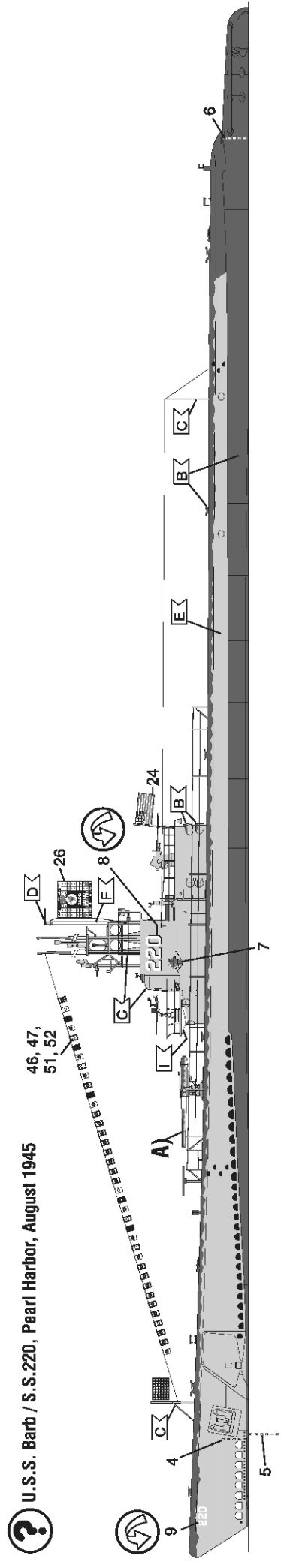
Launched, 2 April 1942 (Electric Boat Co., Groton, CT);
 Commissioned, 8 July 1942, decommissioned, 12 February 1947;
 Fate: scrapped 1975; Successes: 12 patrols; sunk 17 enemy ships
 (total 96,628 t)

Startlauf: 02.04.1942, Indienststell.: 08.07.1942.
 Aufklärungsst.: 12.02.1947; 1975 verschrottet;
 Erfolge: versenkte 17 Schiffe (gesamt 96.628 t)
 auf 12 Heimdurchfahrten.

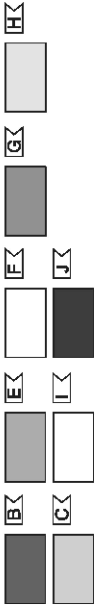
submarine at sea=no davits on deck / U-Boot in See=ohne Ladebäume



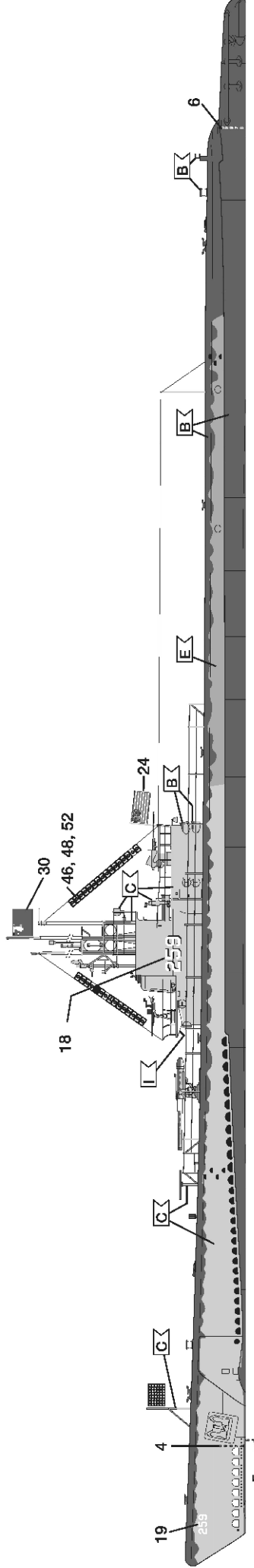
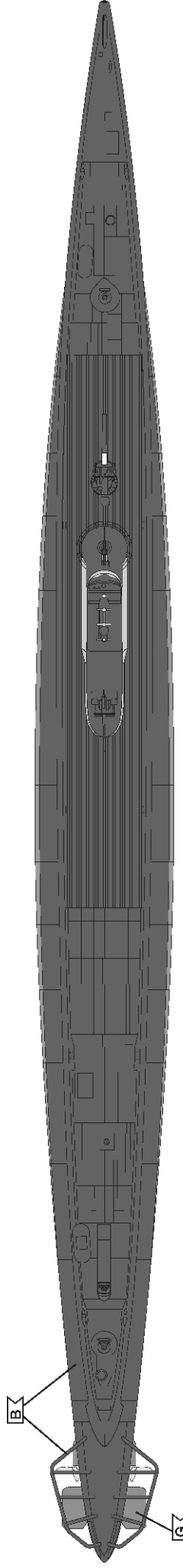
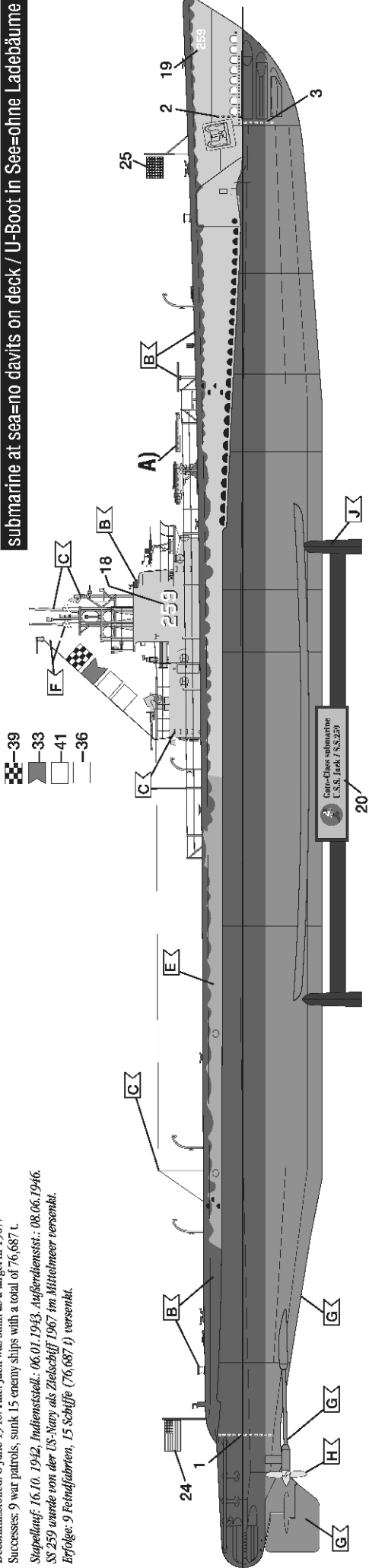
U.S.S. Barb / S.S. 220, Pearl Harbor, August 1945



U.S.S. Jack / S.S. 259, Pearl Harbor, 1945
radio-code: November - Bravo - Papa - Papa - Juliet



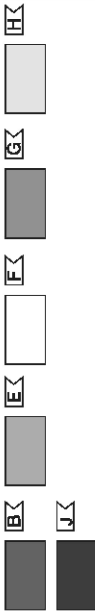
Launched: 16 October 1942 (Electric Boat Co., Groton, CT). Commissioned: 6 January 1943.
Decommissioned: 8 June 1946. Fate: Jack was sunk as a target in 1967.
Successes: 9 war patrols, sunk 15 enemy ships with a total of 76,687 t.
Stapellauf: 16.10.1942, Indienststellung: 06.01.1943, Aufgehensst.: 08.06.1946.
SS 259 wurde von der US-Navy als Zielschiff 1967 im Mittelmeer versenkt.
Erfolge: 9 Feindfahrten, 15 Schiffe (76.687 t) versenkt.



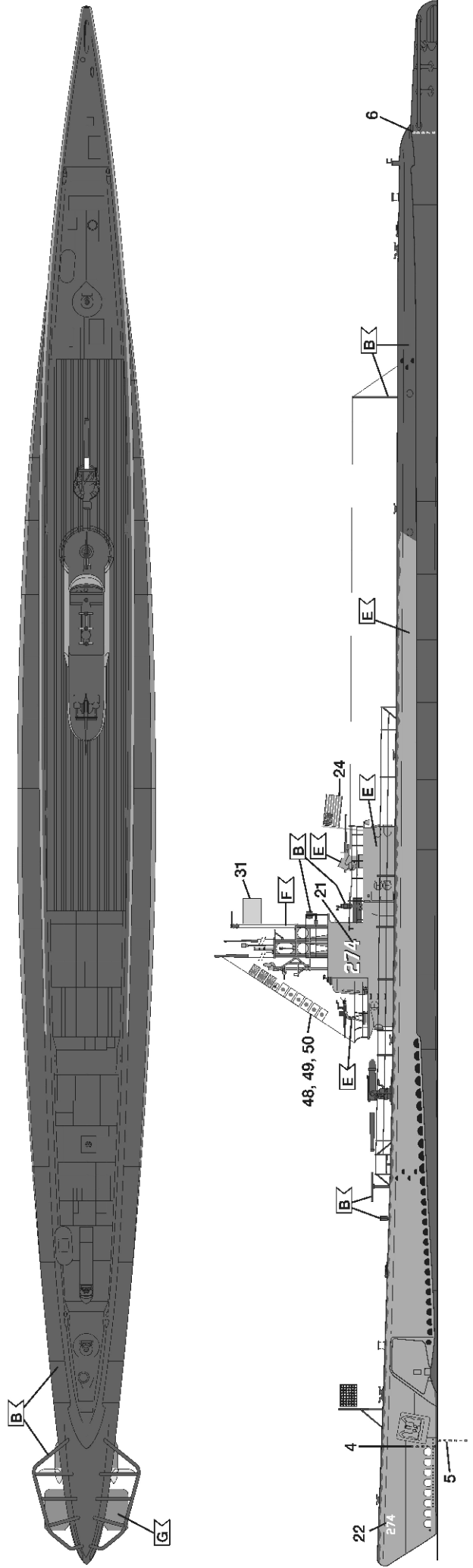
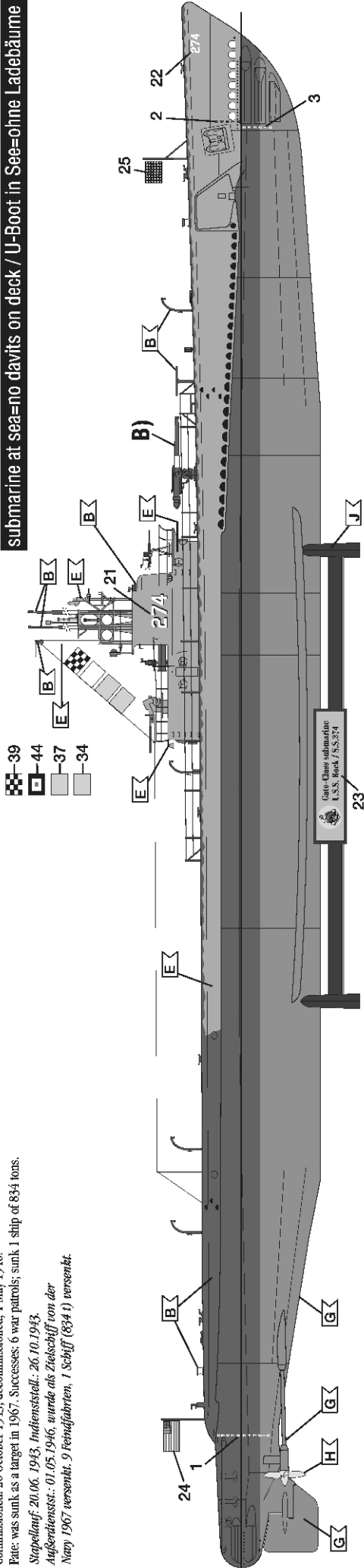
submarine at sea=no davits on deck / U-Boot in See=ohne Ladebäume

U.S.S. Rock / S.S. 274, Pearl Harbor, 1945

radio-code: November - Whiskey - Lima - Golf



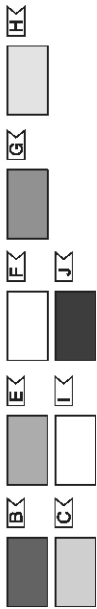
Launched: 20 June 1943 (Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co., Manitowoc, WI);
 Commissioned: 26 October 1943; decommissioned, 1 May 1946.
 Fate: was sunk as a target in 1967. Successes: 6 war patrols; sunk 1 ship of 834 tons.
 Stapellauf: 20.06.1943, Indienststellung: 26.10.1943.
 Aufgabenstellung: 01.05.1946, wurde als Zielschiff von der
 Navy 1967 versenkt. 9 Feindfabriken, 1 Schiff (834 t) versenkt.



submarine at sea=no davits on deck / U-Boot in See=ohne Ladebäume

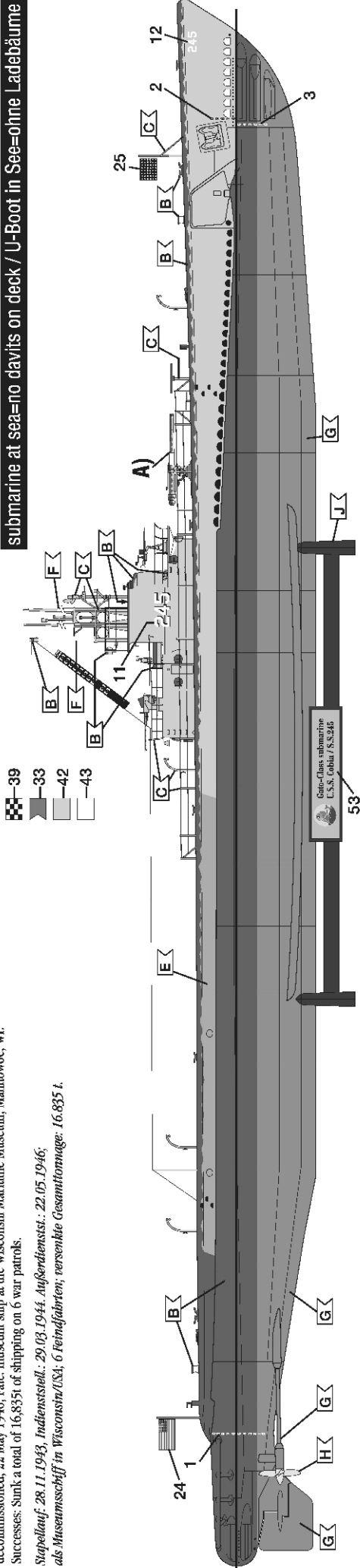
U.S.S. Cobia / S.S.245, Pearl Harbor, 1945

radio-code: November - Bravo - Quebec - Victor

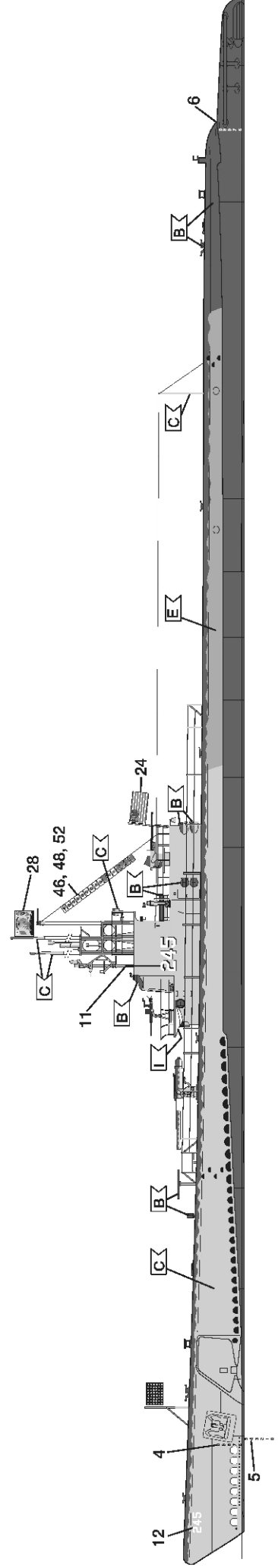
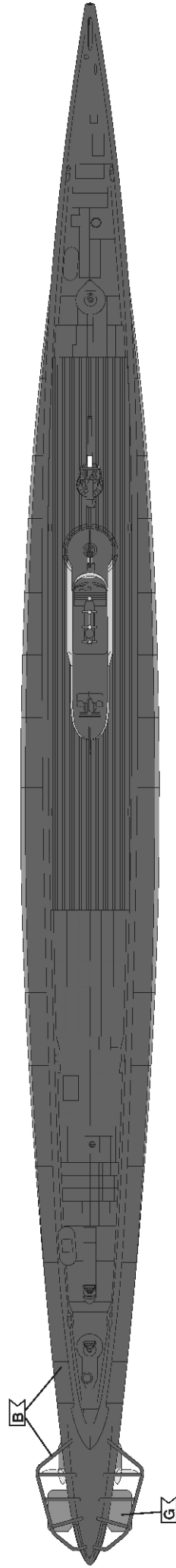


Launched: 28 November 1943 (Electric Boat Co., Groton, CT). Commissioned: 29 March 1944; decommissioned: 22 May 1946; Fate: museum ship at the Wisconsin Maritime Museum, Manitowoc, WI. Successes: Sunk a total of 16,835t of shipping on 6 war patrols.

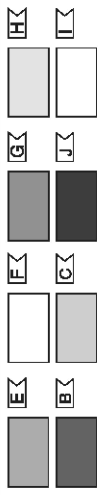
Supplauf: 28.11.1943, Indienststellung: 29.03.1944. Außerdienststellung: 22.05.1946; als Museumschiff in Wisconsin/USA, 6 Feindfahrten, versenkte Gesamttonnage: 16.835 t.



Gato-Class submarine
U.S.S. Cobia / S.S.245
53



U.S.S. Flasher / S.S. 249, 1944-1945
radio-code: November - India - Xray - Quebec



Launched: 20 June 1943 (Electric Boat Co.) Commissioned: 25 September 1943;
decommissioned: 16 March 1946; fate: scrapped. Successes: sunk 132,383 tons
of Japanese shipping during 7 patrols.

Shapellung: 20.06.1943. Indienststellung: 25.09.1943. Außendienstl.: 01.05.1946;
Erfolge: Mit 132.383 t versenkter Schiffe das erfolgreichste US-Unterseeboot
im 2. Weltkrieg. 7 Feindfahrten.

- 39
- 35
- ⊕ 45
- 42

submarine at sea=no davits on deck / U-Boot in See=ohne Ladebäume

▣ splotches / Flecken

- ▣ B
- ▣ C

A)

13

15

16

25

3

2

1

24

17

46, 52

14

15

29

24

16

4

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249

17

46, 52

14

15

29

24

16

4

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249

17

46, 52

14

15

29

24

