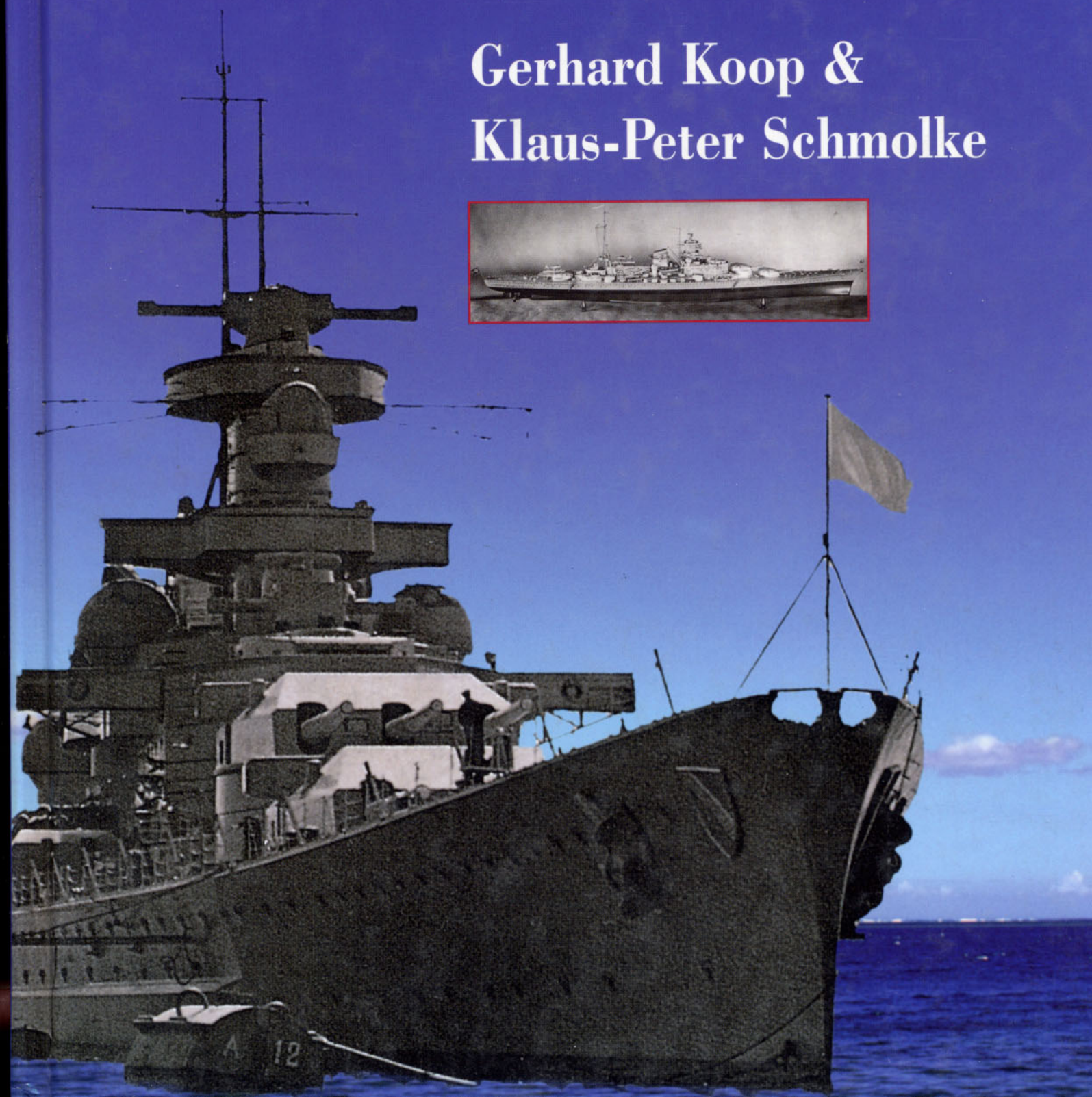




THE MILITARY BOOK CLUB

Battleship SCHARNHORST

Gerhard Koop &
Klaus-Peter Schmolke



Battleship **SCHARNHORST**

Gerhard Koop
Klaus-Peter Schmolke



Jacket illustrations:

Front: *Scharnhorst* in 1939 in the Forth of Kiel.

A 1:100 scale model of *Scharnhorst* in the Kuesten-museum, Wilhelmshaven.

Back: Internal profile and deck plan.

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Preface

This publication mainly covers the battleship* *Scharnhorst*, although much of the data is compared with that of her sister ship *Gneisenau*. It contains the most important technical information along with a brief general history of shipbuilding and a description of ship construction. There are additional notes on life on board, crew training and the various states of readiness. There are numerous photographs of both the original ship and a variety of models, which are complemented by illustrations of *Gneisenau* to demonstrate the vital differences between these two sister ships. This collection of data, specifications, photographs and line drawings provides the modeller with all essential information on his chosen subject, and directs him to further sources of research material. Some of the general information contained within this title may refer to other units of the same class but only when these are similar to the ship covered by the appropriate book. All the plans within these pages are smaller scale renderings of those contained in an original 'Planrolle' (set of drawings) which accompanied the first German edition of the book.

I wish to express my special thanks to Mr Klaus-Peter Schmolke, who made all the excellent drawings, and Mr F Bavendamm, who took all the photographs of the model. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Kuestenmuseum, Wilhelmshaven for their kind permission for photographs to be taken of the models in their museum.

Gerhard Koop

* Note: Although the British always referred to these ships as battlecruisers on account of their high speed and comparatively lighter guns, the German Navy always referred to them as battleships.

Shipbuilding

As with the construction of a real ship, the modeller has to obey certain principles. If he wants to build a model which is not true to life then it is entirely up to him how to build it. There are plenty of these models around, and most were the result of a simple inspiration. In most cases, however, the modeller strives to build a model which is as close to the original as possible.

In former times – the times of the sailing ships – modelmakers (mainly sailors) had plenty of time to build their models as their ship's journey lasted many months. They also could constantly refer to the original working ship. If it was a simple static model or a ship in a bottle then only the exterior of the ship had to be modelled, but if a floating model was wanted things became more complicated as other factors, including stability, had also to be taken into consideration.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century shipbuilding was not ruled by any strict guidelines: it was the responsibility of the individual shipwrights to decide how a vessel should be designed and constructed. These shipwrights had very good reputations, although a great deal of their individual 'traditions' had much to do with guesswork and knowledge of past successes. The customer could make specific demands when placing an order for a vessel including the number of guns, or ship's complement, when a warship was required.

A uniform method of shipbuilding began to be developed by the seventeenth century when a simple classification system was introduced with the number of guns determining the type, eg 70-gun ship, and became standard. Despite this, the appearance of individual ships within the same 'type' differed considerably. By the mid-nineteenth century these uniform types were sub-divided into classes. Ships belonging to the same class were from then on more or less identical as far as dimensions, weight, armament and equipment were concerned.

The task for today's model shipwright, however, is an easier one, and there are plenty of plans and instructions available telling him how to build the model. These plans are reconstructions of the originals, and there is hardly anything the modeller can do wrong. It is up to him, with regard to the skills he possesses, how he is to complete the model: as a static display model or as a floating model.

The construction of a ship

In the beginning, there is a staff requirement containing all the components of the desired warship: size, armament, armour, speed and endurance. These are based on tactical considerations such as mission of the ship, her ability to overcome opponents and the ability to evade a superior adversary. These operational considerations are forwarded to the design office, where the first sketch designs are drafted. These designs are then submitted to other departments until a consensus is achieved. The result of this is a draft which shows the appearance, the compartments, and the arrangement of the armament and armour. This includes weight calculations, so that it is then possible to make detailed calculations and develop them for working design. Marine-Oberbaurat Blechschmidt were responsible for the development of *Scharnhorst*.

The single criteria for the development and construction of a warship is summed up as battleworthiness. This is the sum of all built-in features, such as combat power, speed and manoeuvrability, along with the training of the crew and leadership. In other words, it is the sum of weights of the ship's hull, machinery, armament, armour and other equipment combined with the other factors that cannot be precisely calculated.

Combat power consists of the two components 'combat effectiveness' and 'survivability'. 'Combat effectiveness' means the number of guns, their calibres, muzzle energy, ranges and rate of fire, but also the training of the crew and effective fire control systems. Additionally, the ship needs to be seaworthy and provide a stable platform for her guns, even in the roughest seas, so that her armament can remain operational. Lighter weapons can be stabilised, but that is not possible with the secondary or main guns. 'Survivability' includes armour protection, pumping arrangements and flooding valves, fire protection, watertight compartments, the arrangement of main and auxiliary engines, and also stability and buoyancy.

Speed is a factor essential for the operational capability of the ship. She must be able to change speed and course rapidly.

Endurance is the term used to describe the length of time a ship can stay at sea, sometimes referred to as range.

To sum up, every requirement at the beginning of the design process of a ship is a demand for the maximum. The operational department demands a ship which combines all the factors mentioned, while the gunners demand a calibre as large as possible and as many guns as possible. Other departments ask for heavy armour protection, and the ship also has to be as fast as possible with a maximum range.

All this, of course, cannot be achieved in one single design. A large-calibre armament requires a large ship and if extensive armour protection is required, the ship will have to be larger still. In order to provide such a

super-ship with high speed and a maximum range, powerful machinery will have to be installed, which again requires more space. Within a hull of a given size, additional armour and armament can only be installed at the expense of machinery, and this means reduced speed and range. If a certain speed and range are to be maintained, then armament and armour will have to be reduced. Consequently, the building of every warship is a compromise, which must be settled before completion of the final set of drawings, and only then can the ship be built.

Crew training

As early as possible during construction, members of the future ship's company begin to assemble. Many of these are members of the engine room staff who supervise the installation of the machinery they will later operate with its pipes, tubes, leads etc, and get acquainted with it. In the meantime, other specialized personnel are sent on instruction courses run by the manufacturers of boilers, turbines, shafts, bearings, pumps, diesel engines for powerplants, generators, gyro compasses etc.

This first phase of training is concluded once the crew is complete and the ship has been commissioned. After the crew has been organised into divisions and watches full training begins, the aim of which is close cooperation. This training starts with guided tours through the ship to make the layout familiar. After this the newly-posted sailors, who, when they joined, had only received basic training or specialized training in their area of expertise, will all be able to work together as a team.

Manning the action stations

General knowledge of the ship has to be extensive, and this applies particularly to all personnel employed in the engine rooms. It is essential that they know their stations, even in the dark; they must know where every valve, shutter and stop valve is, even with the station pitch-black. Differently shaped handles on the various elements make this task somewhat easier. All pipes in each compartment are marked by coloured bands. Each colour has a different meaning, with leads, cables and cable runs marked accordingly.

Closely related to the *Schiffskunde* 'general knowledge of the ship' is the *Rollendienst* 'stations drill' which, at the beginning, is conducted in the harbour.

The sailor learns to man important stations during alerts such as 'fire in the ship', 'man overboard', 'air attack imminent', and will learn everything about the ship's various states of readiness. This station drill will be repeated many times during the first trials of the ship, reaching its peak in the *Gefechtsdrill* 'action drill'. The first section of this training on board is concluded by a muster conducted by the ship's captain. Next there comes a transitory phase *Gefechtsausbildung* 'action training' which includes instruction in troubleshooting and battle-practice. The crew is also trained in the art of repairing the ship and her machinery in preparation for battle

damage, and the final step is a muster under battle conditions. The training, however, is by no means finished; stations drill and action drill will be continued as long as the ship is commissioned. A permanent aid for all members of the crew is the *Rollenkarte* 'station card' which is always to be carried and serves as a guide and a memory aid on board. The *Rollen* consists of plans which tell every member of the crew what to do and where to do it. It also contains the personal number allocated to every member of the ship's company, and this number is the key for the appropriate affiliation to a certain division, watch or action station. It also tells which responsibilities the individual has within an action station.

The ship's watertight subdivision

There are many different states of a warship's subdivision. Many of these are allocated to a particular state of readiness, but different higher or lower states can always be ordered.

Doors, hatches, scuttles, manholes, sounding pipes, and other openings for various purposes all come under the collective term *Verschluesse* 'openings'. Whenever danger is imminent the ship can be protected by closing some, or all, of these openings as a preventative measure. The state of this preventative measure is based on the level of the possible, or present, threat. At sea, a higher degree of safety is required than in harbour, and journeys in fog or dangerous waters will require a higher state of safety than a journey in the open sea. The highest state of watertight subdivision is required when there is danger imminent or the ship is in action.

There are schedules for the various states of the ship's subdivision.

Normaler Verschlusszustand 'normal state of watertight subdivision': This is a standing order, and all other doors and hatches which may remain open under certain conditions, such as side scuttles in harbour, will be covered by special orders. All deviations from the ordered normal state, such as the opening of bunker hatches, may only be temporarily carried out for work. All openings in this state bear no special markings and include, for example, store rooms, sounding pipes, and bunker hatches. They usually remain closed at all times and may only be opened for particular tasks and only by assigned members of the crew. All other openings are

especially marked with a red band.

Verschaerfter Verschlusszustand 'stringent state of watertight subdivision': This order will be given on special occasions such as exercises and navigating in fog or storms. Under this state only certain doors are allowed to remain open or are allowed to be opened for passage. All these special doors are marked with a red ball within a red band. Upon the order *Schotten dicht* 'close all watertight doors', these doors, too, will be closed, and may only be opened temporarily for access.

Klarschiffverschlusszustand 'action state of watertight subdivision': This is the state established according to the regulations for the manning of action stations. All openings which are allowed to remain open bear special markings. All members of the crew are responsible for sealing the ship once the order 'close all watertight doors' is given, and this order means all openings marked with the red ball. Upon action readiness only those openings necessary for the employment of the ship's armament may remain open, all others may only be temporarily opened for passage. All openings locked upon the order 'close all watertight doors' may only be opened with the permission of damage control.

As a rule, a higher state of watertight integrity automatically includes the previous lower state.

States of readiness

Like the various states of the ship's subdivision, there are also certain states of readiness for the crew, which are ordered as necessary.

'Harbour stations': normal harbour duties.

'Harbour action stations': normal harbour duties, but wartime watches have been alerted, AA guns manned etc, and the appropriate state of the ship's subdivision has been established.

'Cruising stations': normal duties at sea with the appropriate state of the ship's subdivision established.

'Second state of readiness': duties at sea with higher state of readiness, all weapons manned and appropriate state of the ship's subdivision established. There are three different types of the second state of readiness, mainly affecting the machinery.

'Action stations': the highest state of readiness, all weapons manned, all damage control parties and fire parties alerted. The machinery is ready to provide maximum power. All states of readiness were announced over the ship's public address system, with alarm bells ringing. On large ships such as *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* – at least in the early days of their careers – a drummer and a bugler also sounded the alert by touring the whole ship and rousing the crew.

Engine room combat readiness

This particular state of readiness affected the ship's main engines and the boilers, including auxiliary machinery. The main task of engine room combat readiness is the maintenance or repair of the main machinery and the power supply. The German Navy's official regulations for engine room combat readiness were laid down in the *Anleitung für den Maschinengefechtsdienst* (MGDA), volume 1 - M Dv. Nr 412 (secret) dated 19 August 1938.

In case of hits or severe damage which could be detrimental to the ship there were a number of measures:

- ▶ Maintenance of the buoyancy of the ship as a prerequisite of all other measures.
- ▶ Avoidance of a total failure of the power supply for damage control (pumps, valves, fire fighting).
- ▶ Avoidance of a total failure of the main machinery.
- ▶ Maintenance of combat readiness of the armament.
- ▶ Repair of any element of the ship's damage control, power supply and armament that has failed.

The following table is an extract from the German *Kriegsmarine* (navy) regulations, showing the watch system in effect under action conditions.

With the exception of the ship's leading personnel and the engine room personnel, the rest of the crew such as the gunners did not have to do any extra watch duties. In the engine room, however, there was always a full watch system with three watches. Under normal circumstances two of these watches were off-duty but could still be used to undertake repairs when necessary. Under action conditions the first watch would supply the personnel for the *Maschinenstoerungsabwehr* 'engine failure defence' under the command of the engineer officer and the officer in charge of electrical engineering, who would employ them in case of losses. The petty officers and junior ratings of the first watch would man their action stations according to the prescribed drill. The engine room personnel consisted of engine room groups, powerplant groups, repair parties, cutting and welding parties, runners, and couriers. The pump master with his personnel and the off-duty watch manned the damage control under the command of the ship's executive officer and the damage control officer.

Meals were usually taken at action stations, normally during lulls in fighting.

Beispiel einer Kriegswachverteilung der technischen Divisionen bei 3-Wachablösung (Kriegsmarsch)

Wache 8 – 12			Wache 12 – 4			Wache 4 – 8		
00.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ h	Waschen, Umziehen	00.00	4 h	Seewache 5	00.45	3 h	Ruhe
00.45			04.00			03.45		
00.45	4 h	Deckwehr 4	04.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ h	Waschen, Umziehen	03.45	$\frac{1}{4}$ h	Weden Klarmachen zur Wache
04.45			04.45			04.00		
04.45	$2\frac{1}{4}$ h	Ruhe	04.45	4 h	Deckwehr 5	04.00	$3\frac{3}{4}$ h	Seewache 6
07.00			08.45			07.45		
07.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ h	Waschen, Frühstück Klarmachen zur Wache	08.45	$\frac{1}{4}$ h	Waschen, Frühstück	07.45	1 h	Waschen, Umziehen Frühstück
07.45			09.00			08.45		
07.45	4 h	Seewache 1	09.00	2 h	Ruhe	08.45	4 h	Deckwehr 6
11.45			11.00			12.45		
11.45	1 h	Waschen, Umziehen Mittagessen	11.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ h	Waschen, Mittagessen Klarmachen zur Wache	12.45	$\frac{3}{4}$ h	Waschen, Mittagessen
12.45			11.45			13.30		
12.45	4 h	Deckwehr 1	15.45	4 h	Seewache 2	13.30	2 h	Ruhe
16.45			15.45			15.30		
16.45	$\frac{1}{4}$ h	Kaffeeausgabe	16.45	1 h	Waschen, Umziehen Kaffeeausgabe	15.30	$\frac{1}{4}$ h	Weden Klarmachen zur Wache
17.00			20.45			15.45		
17.00	2 h	Ruhe	20.45	$\frac{1}{2}$ h	Deckwehr 2	19.45	4 h	Seewache 3
19.00			21.15			19.45		
19.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ h	Waschen, Abendessen Klarmachen zur Wache	21.15	$2\frac{1}{2}$ h	Waschen, Abendessen	19.45	1 h	Waschen, Umziehen, Abendessen
19.45			23.45			20.45		
19.45	$4\frac{1}{4}$ h	Seewache 4	23.45	$\frac{1}{4}$ h	Waschen Klarmachen zur Wache	20.45	4 h	Deckwehr 3
24.00			24.00			00.45		

Extract from the *Anleitung für den Maschinengefechtsdienst* (regulations for engine room combat readiness) (MGDA), volume 1 - M Dv Nr 412 (secret) dated 19 August 1938, published by the OKM (supreme command of the navy).

Various states of engine room combat readiness

The division of personnel for one of the following states of readiness for action conditions were ordered by the ship's captain. The aim of this measure was not only to relieve the personnel from excessive strain but also to save fuel. The various states of readiness were directly related to the number of boilers and engines, and the power supply, that had to be kept operational.

Kriegsmarschzustand 3 'Action condition 3'

Action basic switching (engine room division): limited operation of all plants and installations (power supply, fresh water supply, oil filters and pumps according to demand); basic switching for lighting, ventilation, communications, rudders and searchlights. In this state, it took some 60 minutes to get the ship ready for action.

Kriegsmarschzustand 2 'Action condition 2'

Action basic switching (engine room division); within the separate engine rooms, all necessary machines operating; auxiliary machinery according to demand; all powerplants working; all necessary generators and transformers operating to supply sufficient power for lighting, ventilation, communication, rudders and searchlights. In this state, it took some 30 minutes to get the ship ready for action.

Kriegsmarschzustand 1 'Action condition 1'

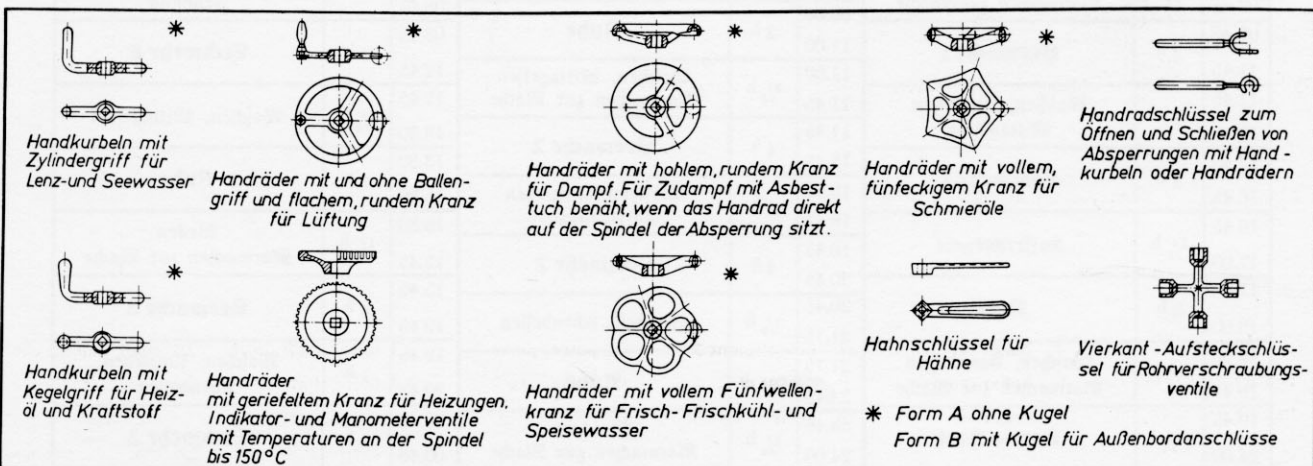
Action basic switching (engine room division); within the separate engine rooms, all necessary machines operating to provide sufficient power for the state of action condition ordered; all other units on stand-by (boilers lit and under pressure, engines pre-heated, all units ready to start); auxiliary machinery according to demand; all powerplants working; all necessary

generators and transformers operating to supply sufficient power for lighting, ventilation, communication, rudders and searchlights; all other units on stand-by (generators idling, ready for operation). In this state, it took some 10 minutes to get the ship ready for action.

'Ship ready for action': Action basic switching; all systems necessary for action work; all other auxiliary systems not necessary for action are switched off.

'Action basic switching': Full readiness for the fuel systems, pipes, bunkers and the associated valves etc; the engine rooms divided into a number of units according to the number of shafts, as are the power plants; all power- or fuel-consuming installations to be fed directly; all lines and power-consuming installations not necessary for battle to be switched off in order to prevent additional damage in case of hits (there are exceptions as far as the powerplant is concerned); special attention to be paid to all those lines that cannot be observed directly from control positions or action stations.

Similar rules are applied to the other stations in other sections of the ship. The gunnery personnel had to be familiar with the ship's weapon systems and every sailor manned a particular position, be it gunner or ammunition handler. The gunnery personnel received additional instruction ashore. There were special courses run by naval training installations where they were trained as gun commander, gunlayer etc in order to assume these positions on board. In other sections the system was quite similar, the members of the ship's band, for example, receiving additional training as medical personnel, and even the administrative staff took part in the training for action stations.

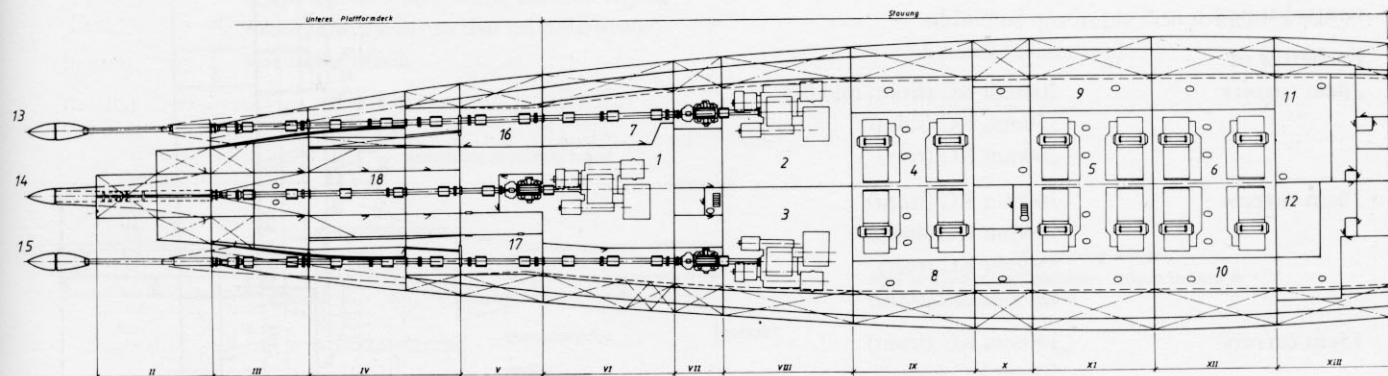


Another extract from German navy regulations, showing the different shapes of handwheels and other tools such as cranks and spanners.

Technical data of *Scharnhorst*

Displacement, official	26,000 tons
Displacement, real	
Standard 1935:	31,552 tons
Full load 1935:	37,822 tons
Standard 1943:	32,358 tons
Full load 1943:	38,703 tons
Maximum 1943:	39,643 tons
Design draught 1935:	8.69 m
Draught at 38.713 tons:	9.93 m
Armament:	<p>9 x 28cm/L54.5 in three triple mountings</p> <p>8 x 15cm/L55 in four twin mountings</p> <p>4 x 15cm/L55 in single mountings</p> <p>14 x 10.5cm/L65 AA guns in seven twin mountings</p> <p>16 x 3.7cm/L83 AA guns in eight twin mountings</p> <p>14 x 2cm/L65 in quadruple and single mountings</p>

From 1942 on:	38 x 2cm/L65 in quadruple and single mountings
	6 x 53.3cm torpedo tubes in two triple mountings
Aircraft:	3 x Aradao Ar 196
Machinery:	<p>12 x Wagner high pressure superheated boilers</p> <p>3 x sets geared turbines</p> <p>3 x shafts</p> <p>2 x rudders</p>
Horsepower, design:	125,000
Horsepower, maximum:	160,050
Speed:	31 knots
Endurance:	7,100nm at 19 knots
Fuel capacity:	6,108 metric tons
Power plant:	<p>6 x turbo generators 460kW each</p> <p>2 x turbo generators 230kW each</p> <p>2 x diesel generators 300kW each</p> <p>2 x diesel generators 150kW each</p>
Complement 1943:	<p>60 officers</p> <p>1908 men</p>

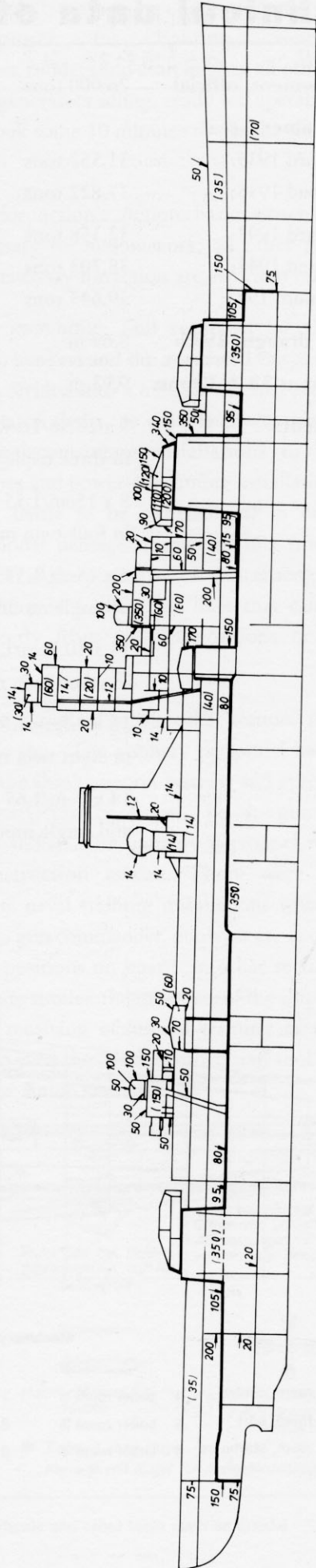


Machinery and armament in *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*

1 turbine room, centre	4 boiler room 1	7 power plant 1	10 power plant 4	13 outer shaft, port	16 shaft tunnel, port
2 turbine room, port	5 boiler room 2	8 power plant 2	11 power plant 5	14 inner shaft	17 shaft tunnel, starboard
3 turbine room, starboard	6 boiler room 3	9 power plant 3	12 auxiliary boiler room	15 outer shaft, starboard	18 inner shaft tunnel

Armour

Belt	350mm KC, tapering to 170mm KC 150mm Wh, tapering to 70mm Wh (forecastle) 200mm Wh, tapering to 170mm Wh (rear part of the ship)
Transverse armour	150mm to 200mm KC bulkhead
Funnel base, bottom	20mm Wh
Citadel	45mm Wh 35mm Wh astern 20mm forward
Longitudinal splinter	20mm Wh bulkhead in thecitadel
Upper deck	50mm Wh
Armour deck	80–95mm Wh
Slopes of armour deck	105–110mm Wh
Torpedo bulkhead	45mm Ww
Fore conning tower	350mm KC (sides) 200mm KC (roof) 220mm KC (access tunnel) 350mm KC (front) 350mm KC (back)
Aft conning tower	100mm KC (sides) 50mm KC (roof) 100mm KC (access tunnel)
Hoods of the rangefinders on conning towers	100mm KC
Artillery director control tower, foretop	60mm KC 20mm KC (roof) 20mm KC (revolving hood)
AA-artillery director control tower	14mm KC
Barbettes of 28cm turrets	200mm KC (front, middle) 350mm KC (sides) 200mm KC (rear)
28cm turrets	360mm KC (front) 180mm KC (sides) 350mm KC (rear) 180mm KC (roof)
15cm turrets	140mm KC (front) 50mm KC (sides) 50mm KC (rear) 50mm KC (roof)
15cm single mountings	splinter protection shields 25mm
10.5cm	splinter protection shields 20mm



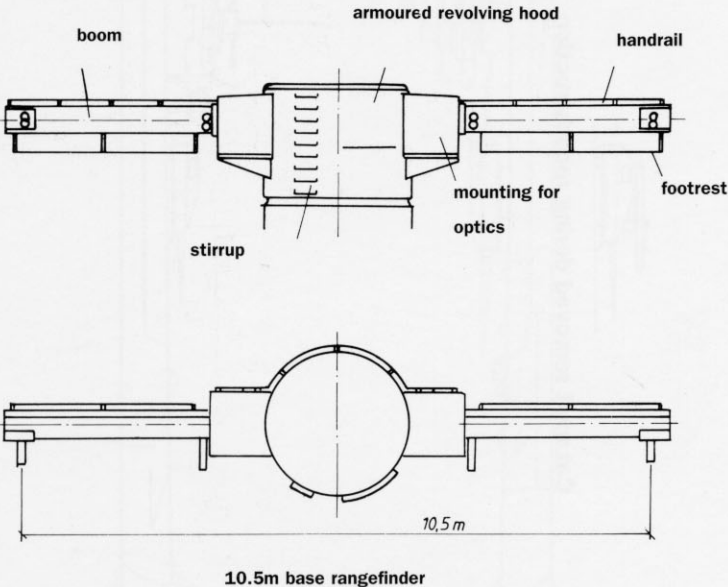
Gneisenau and Scharnhorst - a comparison of refits and reconstructions

Gneisenau

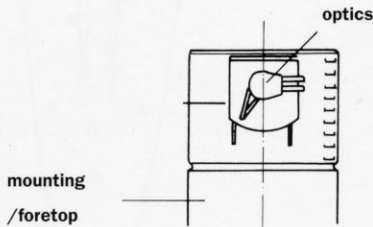
August 1938	Aircraft hangar reduced in size.
January 1939	Bows reconstructed, straight stem removed and replaced by Atlantic bow, funnel fitted with funnel cap.
May 1939	Old hawses sealed (2 port, 1 starboard) deck hawses fitted. Funnel cap slightly altered. Radio aerial mast on foretop removed and replaced by aerial mast on bridge tower. Hangar removed.
October 1939	Installation of a radar aerial FuMO on the revolving hood of the observation platform on the foretop.
January 1940	Admiral's bridge fitted with a roof. MES fitted.
February/ March 1940	Catapult on turret C and crane removed.
January 1941	2cm AA gun in quadruple mounting fitted on a revolving platform. Hoods from rangefinder on turret A removed. Single 2cm AA guns C30 replaced by similar guns of the C38 type. Radar set FuMO replaced.
Brest 1941/1942	Radar set FuMO installed astern. Quadruple 2cm AA gun removed, three 2cm AA guns C38 in quadruple mountings fitted instead on turret B, the funnel platform and on top of the new hangar. New hangar fitted with side-mounted doors and internally mounted catapult. Torpedo tubes fitted. The planned tripod mainmast (similar to that on <i>Scharnhorst</i>) was never fitted.

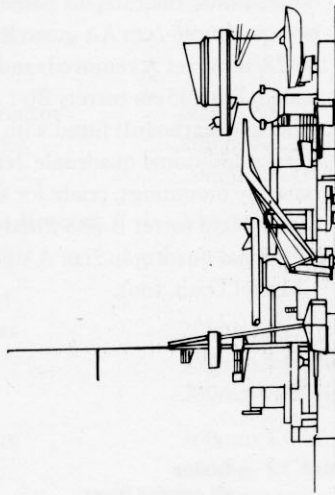
Scharnhorst

June 1939	Straight stem removed and replaced by Atlantic bow, ship's hull extended. Aircraft hangar enlarged, catapult fitted to hangar roof. Mainmast behind the funnel removed, new tripod mainmast fitted some 27m aft. Funnel fitted with funnel cap.
December 1939	Radar set FuMO 22 mounted on foretop.
1940	MES-installation fitted with the cable loop fitted above the armour belt. Catapult on 28cm turret C and associated crane removed.
1941	Wings of the bridge reduced to half their original length. Torpedo tubes in two triple mountings mounted on main deck on the sides of the hangar. These torpedo tubes came from the light cruiser <i>Nuernberg</i> .
1942	Radar set FuMO 22 on foretop replaced by FuMO 27. Additional second FuMO 27 fitted on the aft conning tower. Admiral's bridge fitted with a roof. Platform base around funnel enlarged to mount a quadruple 2cm AA gun. Platforms fitted on both sides of the catapult base to mount two quadruple 2cm AA guns. Rangefinder on 28cm turret A removed and openings sealed. Both 15cm turrets Bb I and Stb I (port and starboard) fitted with a platform to take additional quadruple 2cm AA guns on army mountings, ready for the Channel Dash. 28cm turret B also fitted with additional quadruple 2cm AA gun (for the Channel Dash, too).

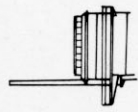


Mounted – foretop
 – aft conning tower
 also in similar configuration: 28cm turrets A
 (later removed), B and C





Scharnhorst before reconstruction



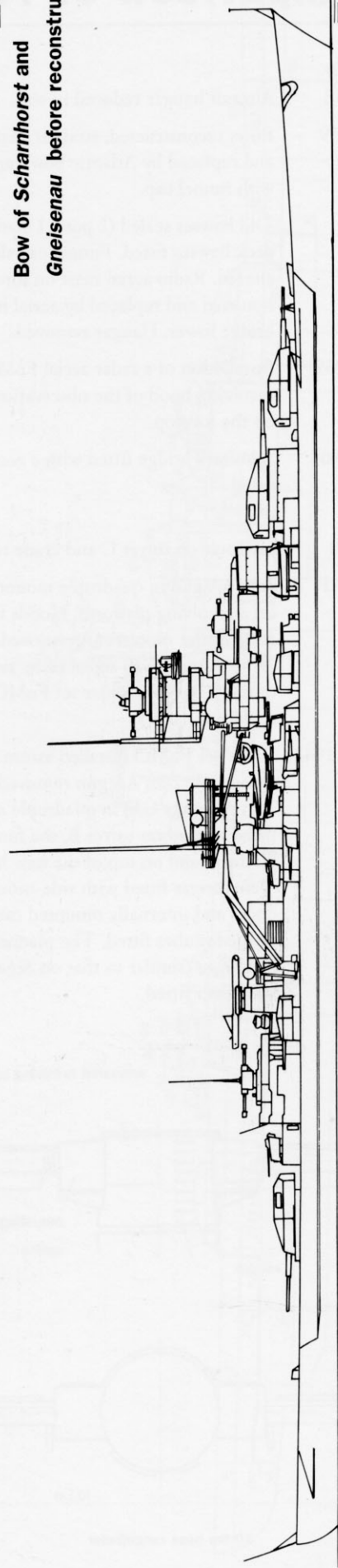
**Funnel of Scharnhorst and
Gneisenau before reconstruction**



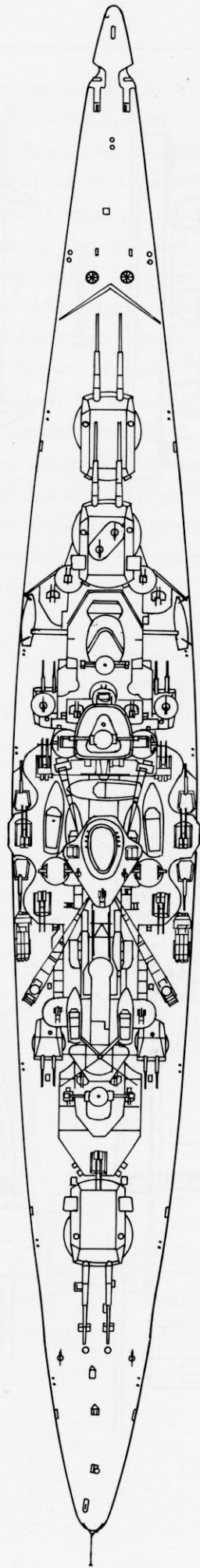
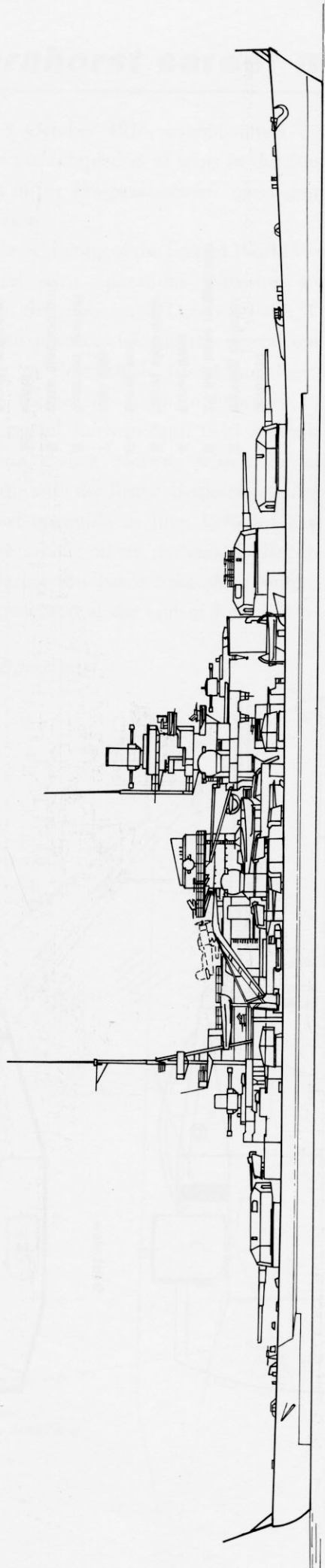
Catapult removed during reconstruction



**Bow of Scharnhorst and
Gneisenau before reconstruction**



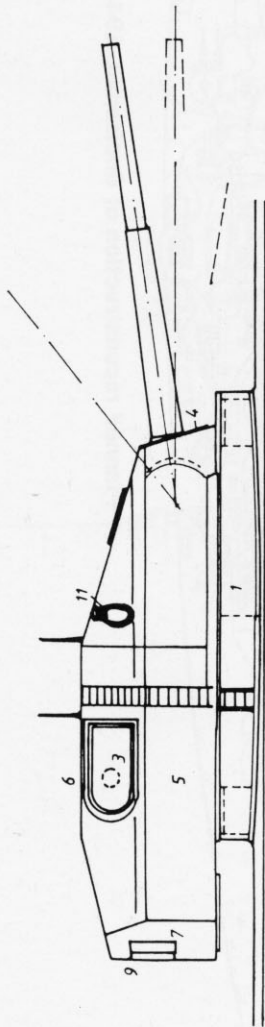
Gneisenau after reconstruction, 1940



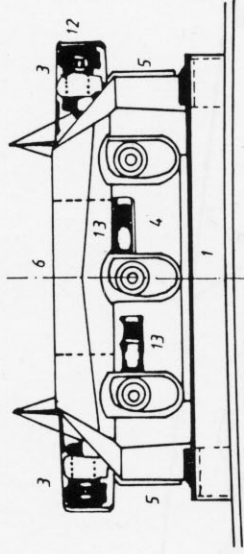
Planned reconstruction of *Gneisenau*, 1942

28cm gun L/54.5 Sk34 with trainable turret C34 in triple mounting:

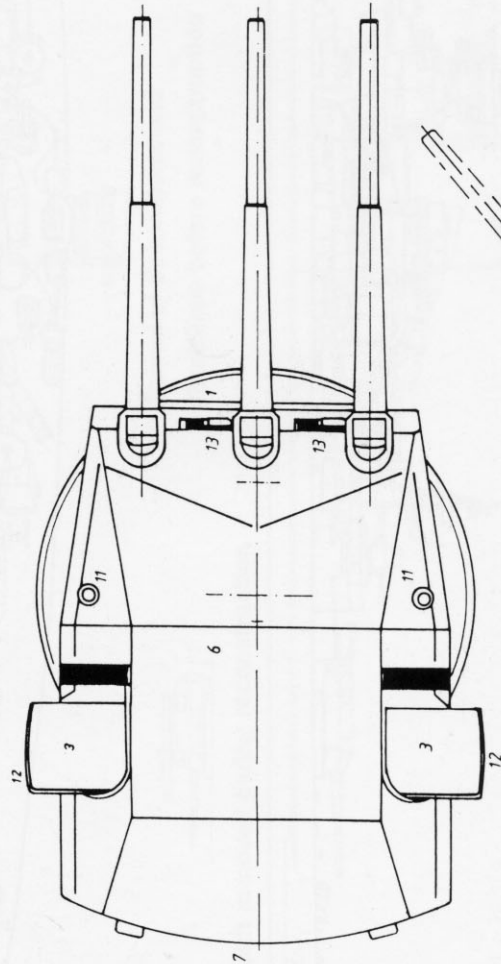
side view



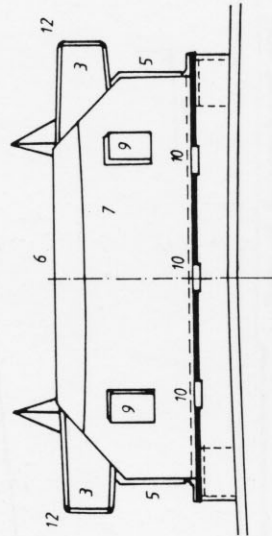
front view



top view

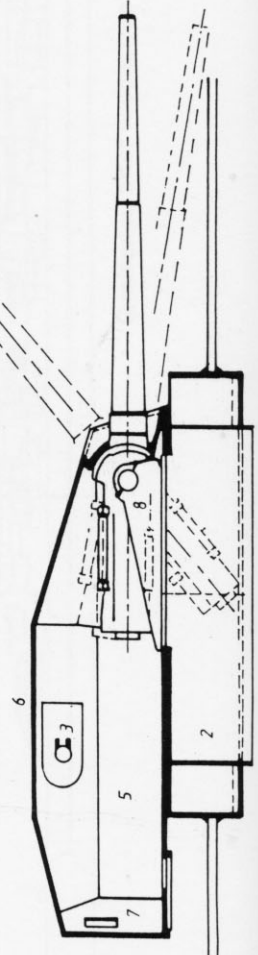


sectional view



- 1 barbette
- 2 training cylinder
- 3 10.5m base rangefinder
- 4 turret front
- 5 turret side walls
- 6 turret roof
- 7 rear side
- 8 trunnion bracket
- 9 case ejection port
- 10 vents
- 11 turret periscope
- 12 armour hoods for rangefinder
- 13 armour front

front view



Scharnhorst career notes

Launched 3 October 1936, commissioned 7 January 1939. After the completion of trials in the Summer of 1939, refits in the *Kriegsmarinewerft* 'naval shipyard' at Wilhelmshaven.

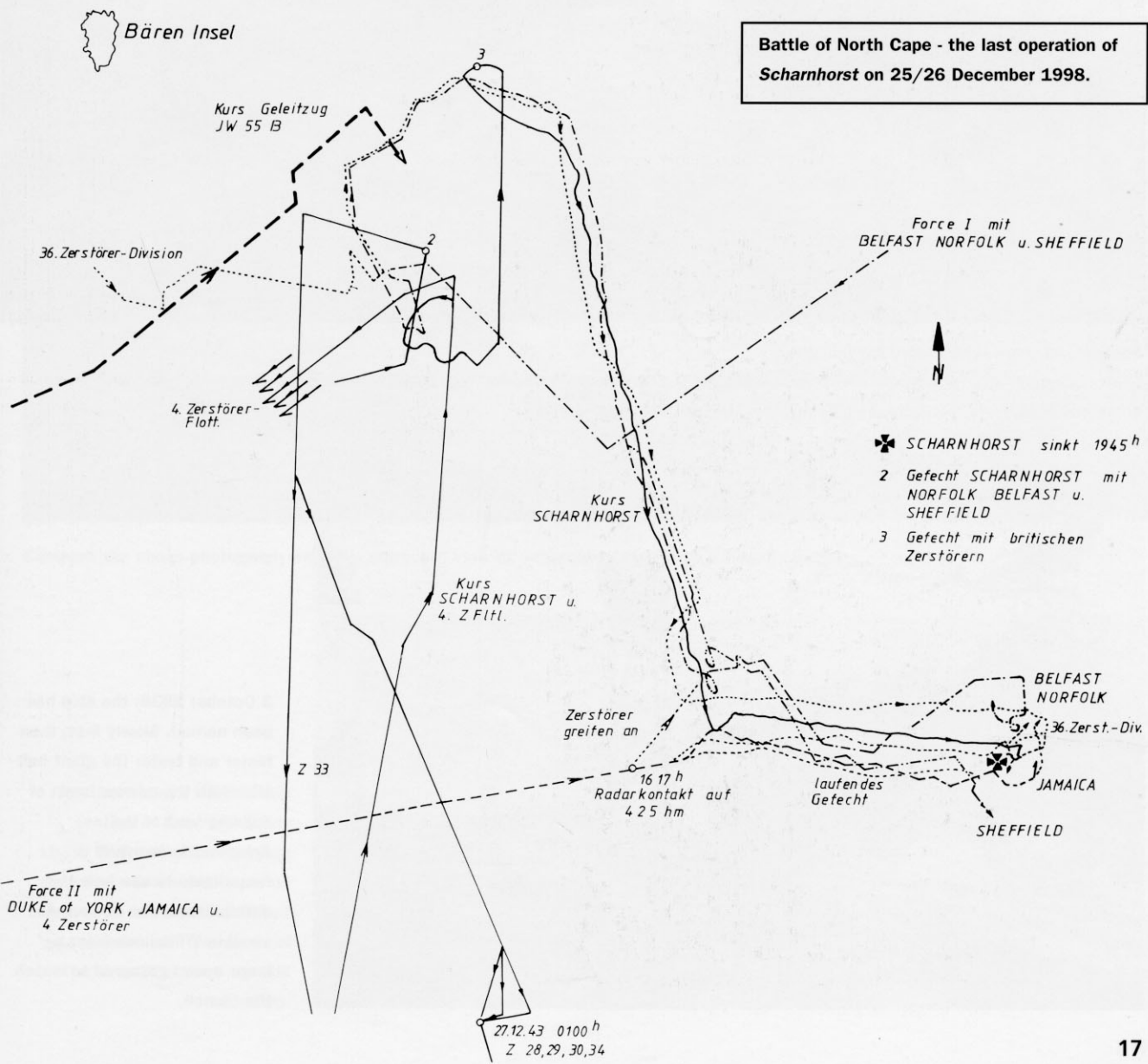
After the beginning of the Second World War there were several joint operations with her sistership *Gneisenau* in September and October 1939. The first operation was unsuccessful, but the second one led to the sinking of the British armed merchant-cruiser *Rawalpindi*. Another operation in February 1940 was again unsuccessful. Early in April 1940 she took part in the operation against Norway, where she fought a running battle with the British battle-cruiser *Renown*.

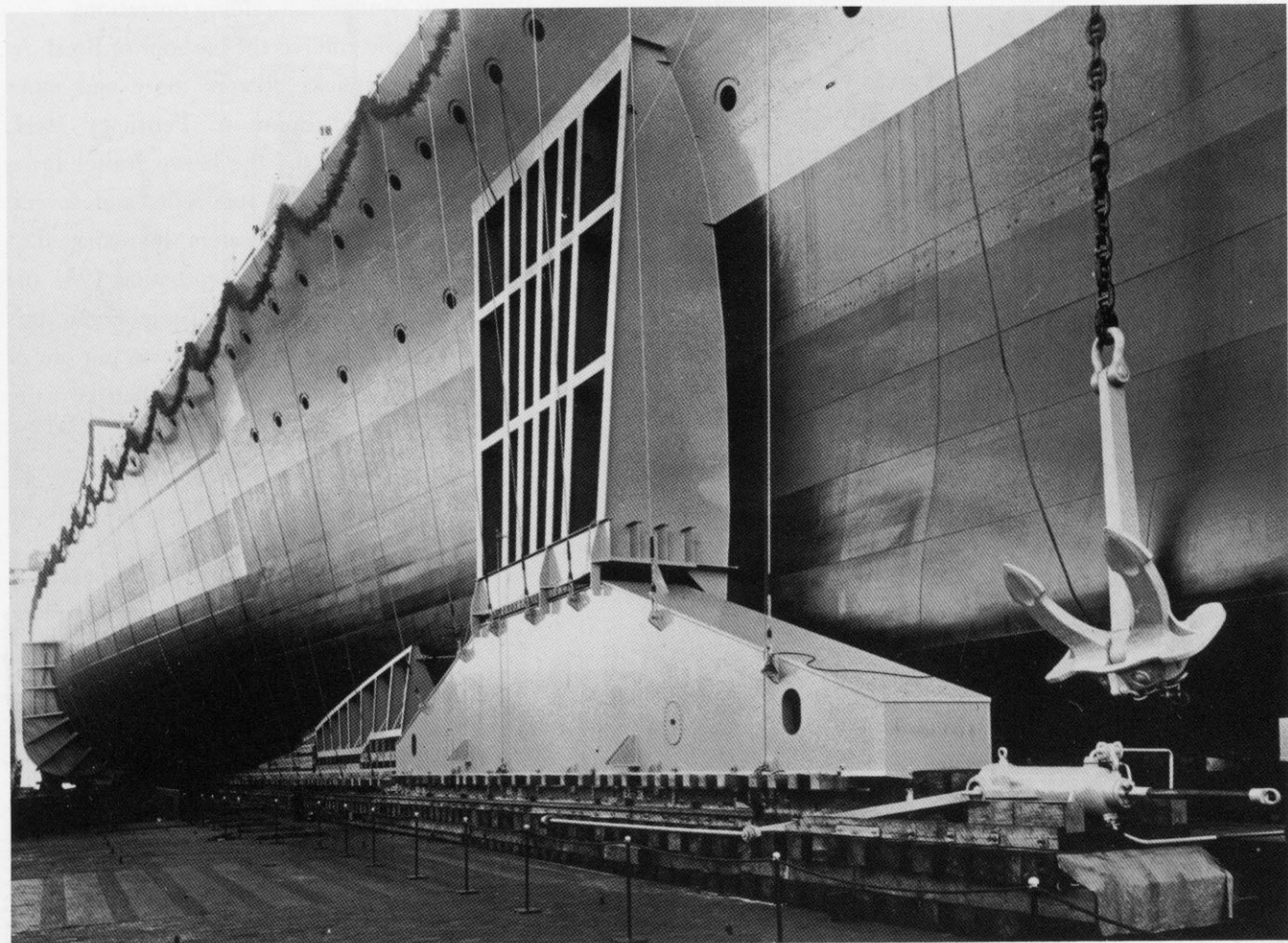
The next operation in June 1940 led her to the north, where, among others, she sank the British carrier *Glorious*. During this battle *Scharnhorst* suffered a hit from a torpedo and at the end of June had to return

home for repairs. In February 1941 – once again together with *Gneisenau* – she made another dash to the North Atlantic for commercial raiding operations.

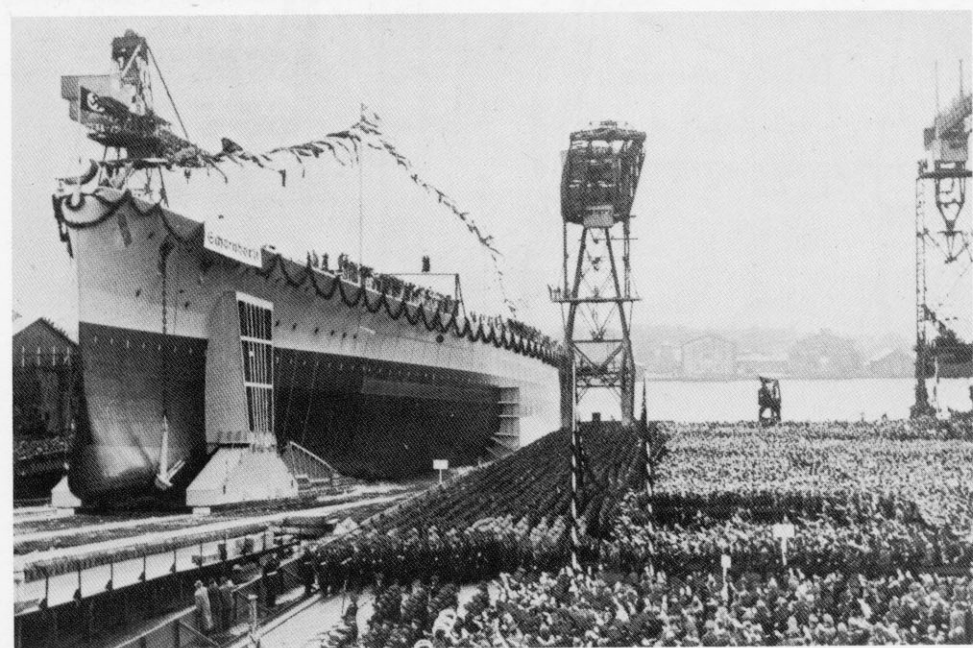
In March 1941 she entered the harbour of Brest. As the threat from air attacks became more and more imminent she returned home in February 1942, accompanied by *Gneisenau* and the heavy cruiser *Prinz Eugen*. After extensive repairs and refits and several aborted attempts to leave home waters she managed to reach Norway in March 1943. In September 1943 she left Norway for an operation against Spitzbergen, this time together with *Tirpitz*. After *Tirpitz* was put out of action, *Scharnhorst* remained the only battleworthy capital ship of the *Kriegsmarine* in Norway.

In the month of December 1943, during an attempt to intercept an allied convoy, *Scharnhorst* was sunk by superior British forces.





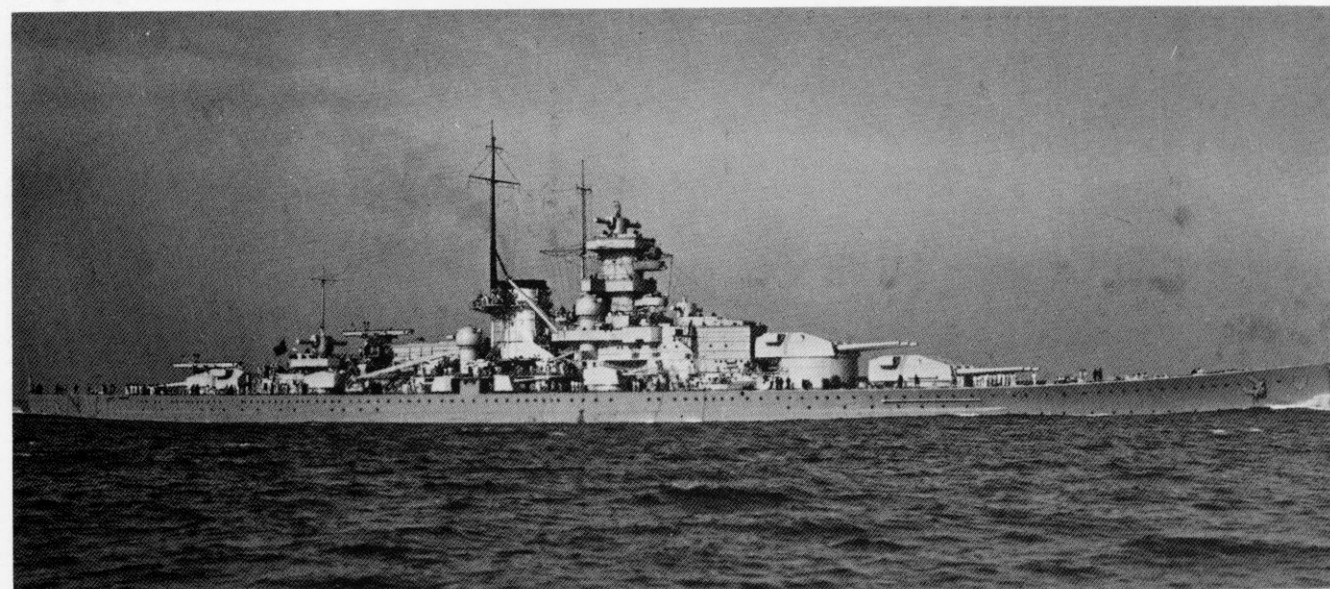
Scharnhorst a few days before her launch.
 This photograph affords a good view of the mighty hull resting on the launching slip of the *Kriegsmarinewerft* 'navy yard' at Wilhelmshaven. Note the break shields and the stop anchor hanging down.



3 October 1936; the ship has been named. Slowly first, then faster and faster the giant hull slips into the narrow basin of building yard of the *Kriegsmarinewerft*. It is remarkable to see how this difficult task was solved. As usual in Wilhelmshaven, a large crowd gathered to watch the launch.

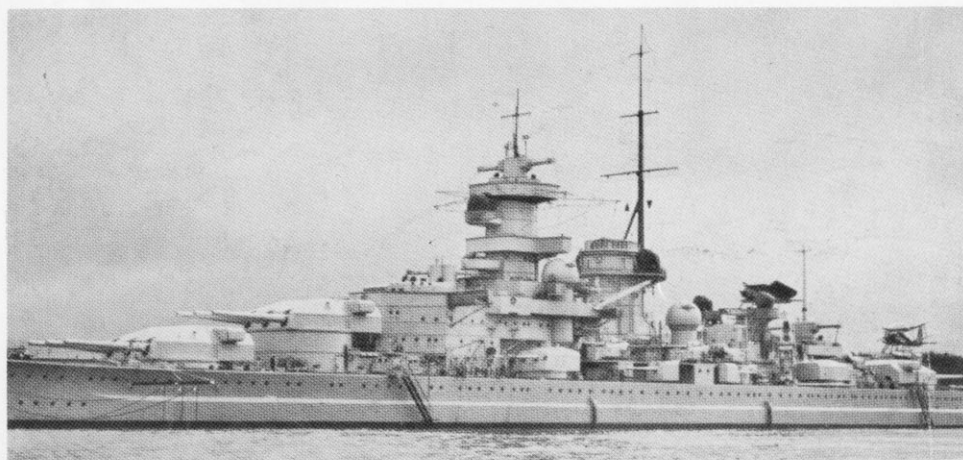


Starboard view of *Gneisenau* as she leaves Kiel harbour, 1938.



Compare the above photograph with this starboard view of *Scharnhorst*, taken on 13 April 1939.

Another view of the midship section of *Gneisenau*, July 1938. Both catapults carry an aircraft as this was the period of intensive trials with different types of aircraft. The wings of the aircraft in front are still folded up.





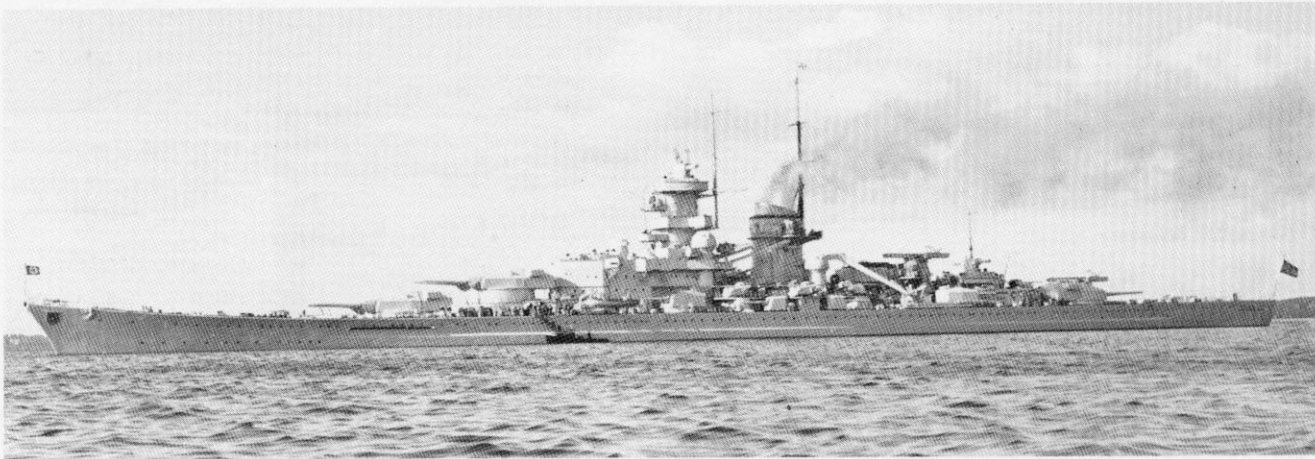
Scharnhorst in 1939, seen here in the Forth of Kiel, made fast to buoy No 12. She has not yet been refitted; her bow anchors can be seen in their hawses, two on port and one on starboard, and both booms have been erected. The jack flag has been retouched by a censor.

Starboard quarter view of *Scharnhorst* in Kiel. Two masthead flags are hoisted, one on the bridge tower and one on the mainmast, both being the *Reichskriegsflagge* 'war ensign'. The ship's company parading on the quarterdeck indicates a special occasion. A group of officers and seamen are waiting near the gangway, in anticipation of a high-ranking visitor who is most probably on board the boat, the bow of which is visible on this photo, approaching the ship. Note the aircraft with folded-up wings resting on the catapult on top of turret C.

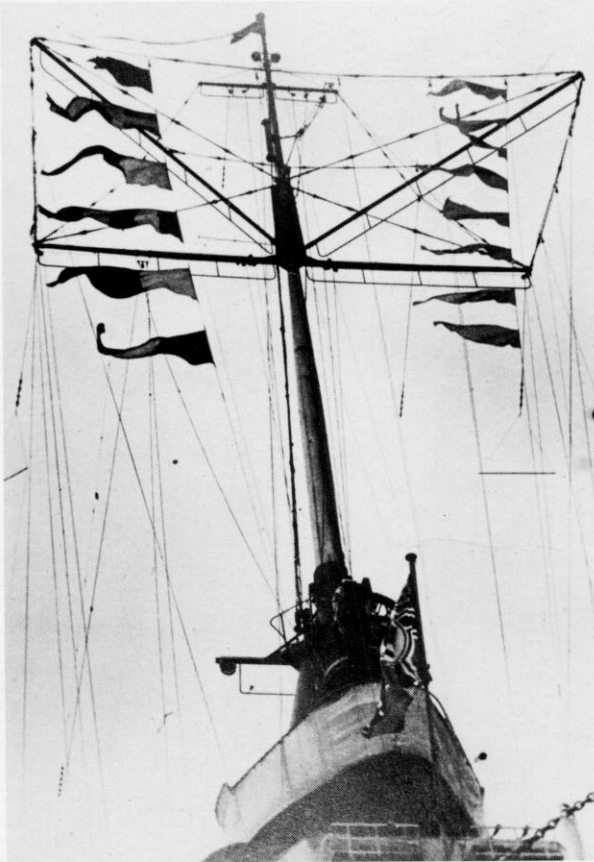




Scharnhorst in the Firth of Kiel after her refit. She is now equipped with an Atlantic bow and a funnel cap; the mainmast was moved further aft, and the hangar was modified. On the front catapult, an Arado Ar 196 can already be seen.



Gneisenau after her major refit, captured on film on 13 April 1939. The most significant features of this refit were the new bow, the funnel cap and the modified aircraft hangar.



Mainmast of *Scharnhorst*. It is impossible to decipher the flag signals flying from the yards. The flags were coloured, each flag having a particular meaning either as a letter, a group of letters, a number, or a message.



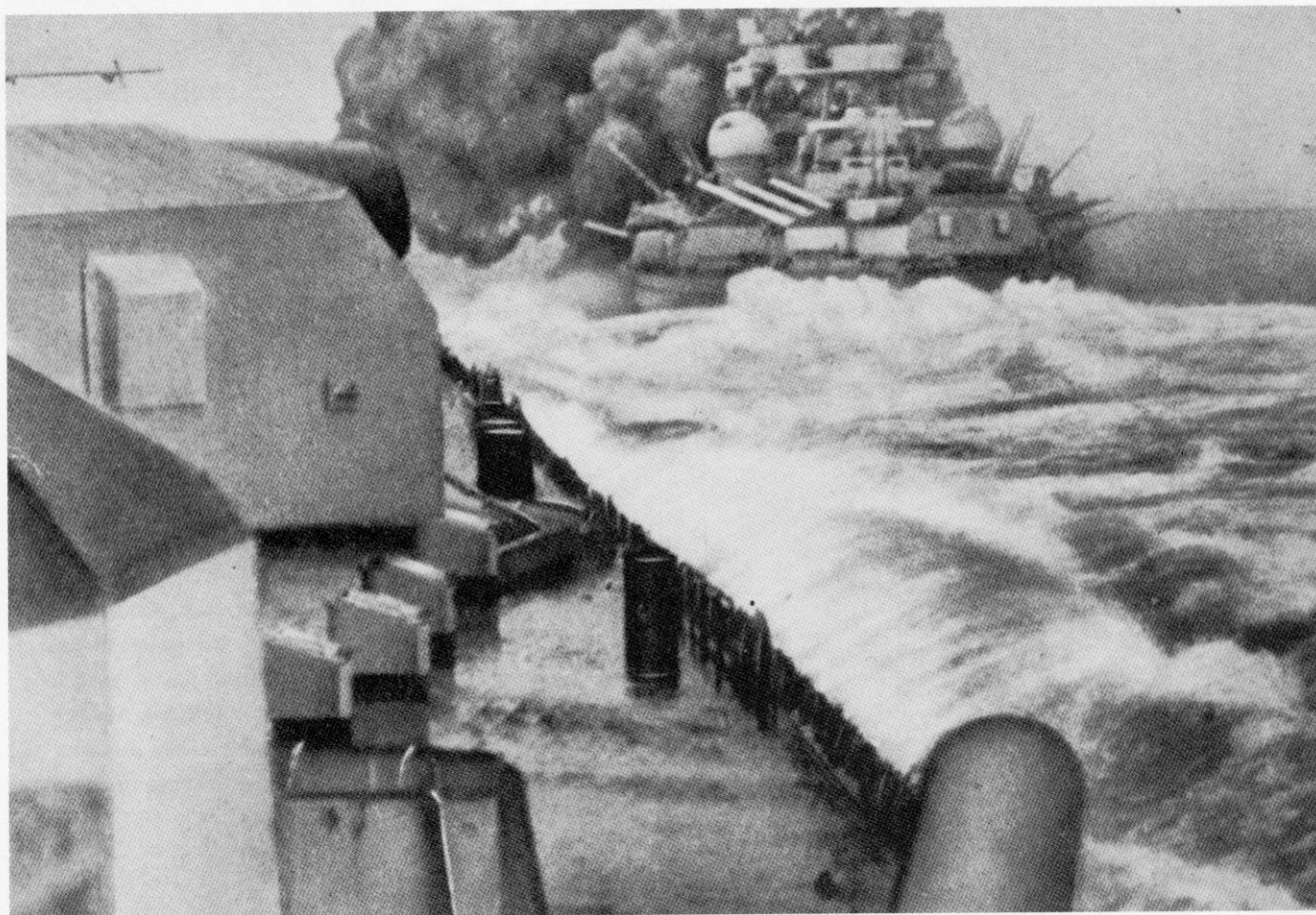
In the winter of 1939/1940, the activities of the *Kriegsmarine* were seriously hampered. With increasing thickness of the ice in the Baltic, operations became more and more difficult. Finally most ships were transferred to the North Sea, where they were also hampered by ice but less critically. This photograph, taken in January or February 1940, shows the midship section of *Gneisenau* in Kiel. The layer of ice on the waters of the Firth of Kiel was so thick that it could be covered with planks, and one could walk to and from the ships instead of having to use a boat.

Finally, the ships were transferred to the North Sea. This photograph was taken in February 1940 in the mouth of the Jade, the approach to Wilhelmshaven. A starboard view from the bridge of *Scharnhorst* shows one of the escorting destroyers following the battleship through the drifting ice, a difficult task. Behind the destroyer, *Gneisenau* is visible.





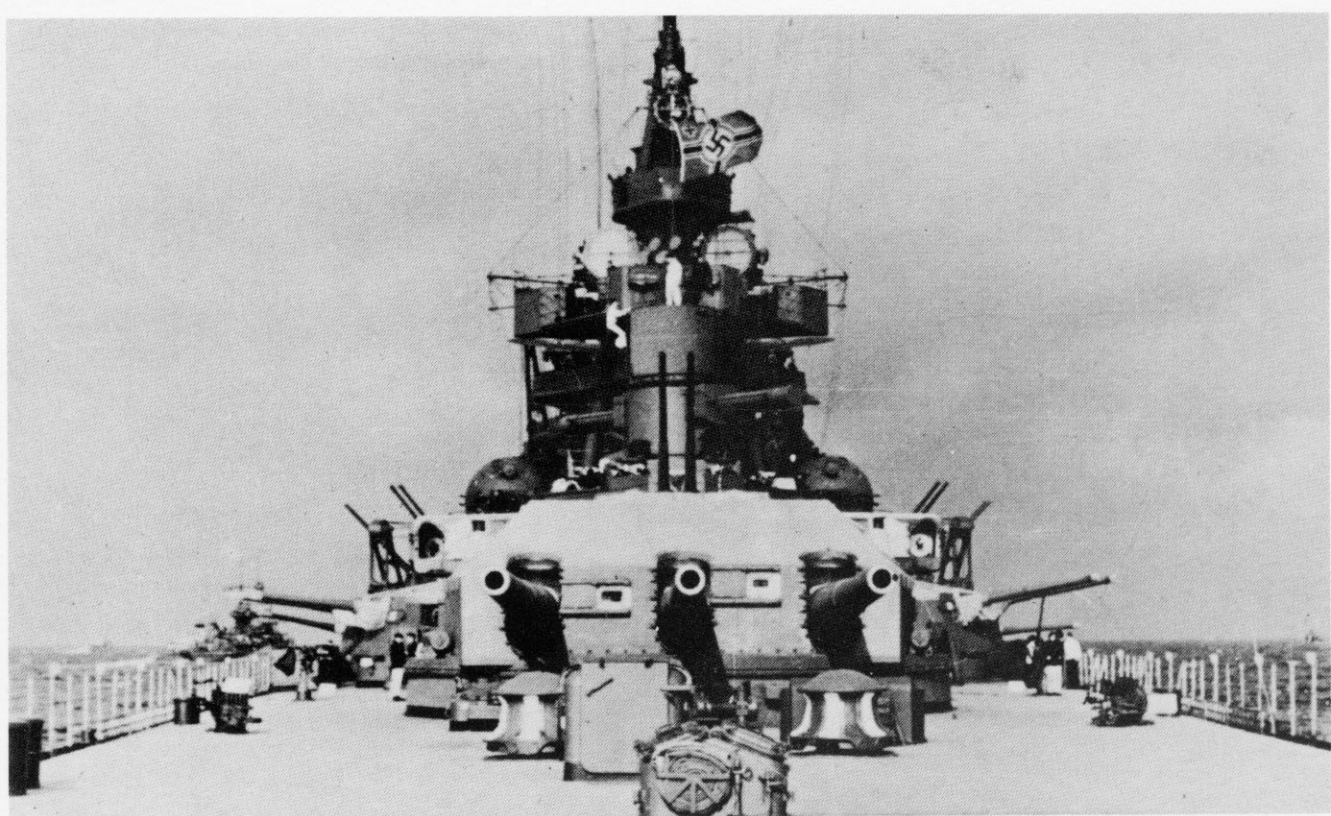
Gneisenau in drifting ice passing *Schilling-Reede* on the Jade. On the quarter deck, the ship's company is on parade. In order to provide space for so many men, the barrels of 28cm turret C were elevated. One of the ship's aircraft can be seen on the catapult.



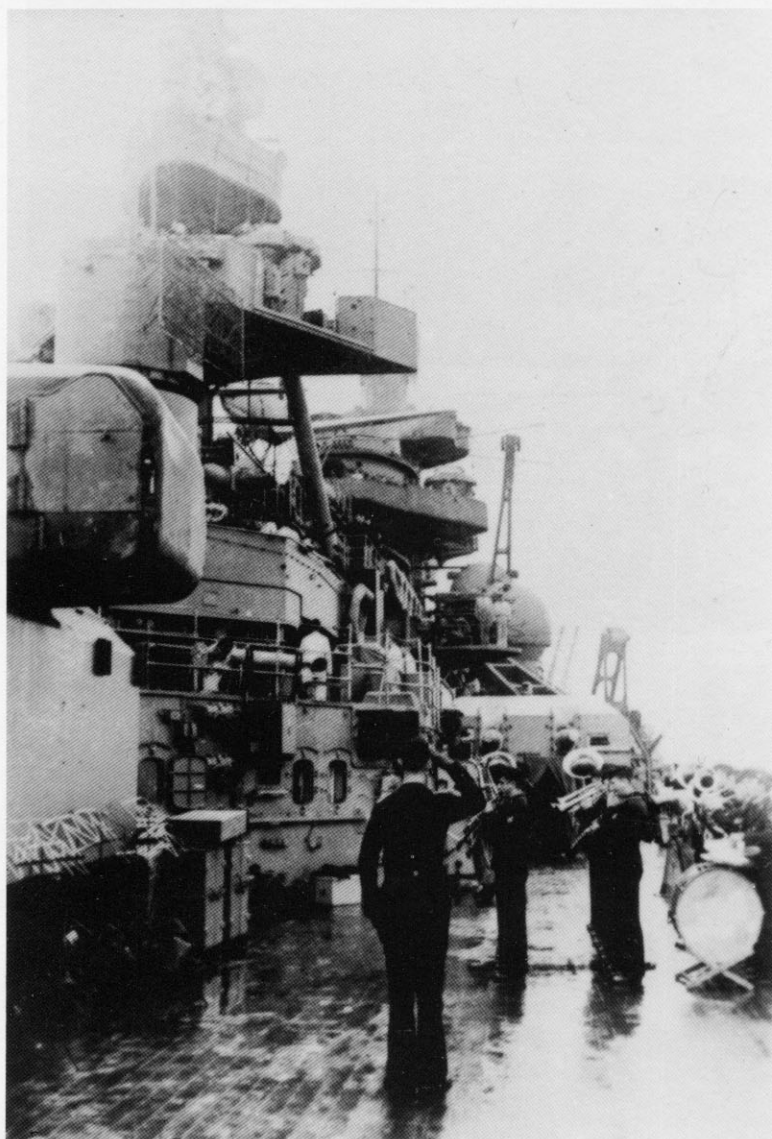
Operation Juno, raid of the two battleships *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst*, together with the heavy cruiser *Admiral Hipper* and some destroyers, into the northern North Sea up to Arctic waters. In the course of this operation, the British aircraft carrier *Glorious* was sunk. Taken with a telephoto lens from *Scharnhorst*, following in the wake of *Gneisenau*, this photograph provides an overwhelming impression of the action against *Glorious* and her escort destroyers. Turrets A and B of *Gneisenau* have just fired a salvo.



Operation Cerberus in February 1942, the Channel Dash of the German major surface warships *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* to enter home waters. This photograph of *Scharnhorst* depicts the two 28cm turrets A and B. They are in their basic positions, the barrel ports are protected from spray by canvas bags. Her AA armament is fully operational. The barrels of the 10.5cm, 3.7cm and 2cm guns are elevated and all guns manned. The 2cm quadruple mounting on top of turret C is well visible, as are the two 15cm turrets Stb I (starboard I) and Bb I (port I). Turret Stb I has been trained sideways. All rangefinders and the radar aerials attached to the revolving hoods are turned towards the enemy. Note the rectangular device positioned above the two AA control platforms, it is probably a radar aerial, too. All platforms hold observers.



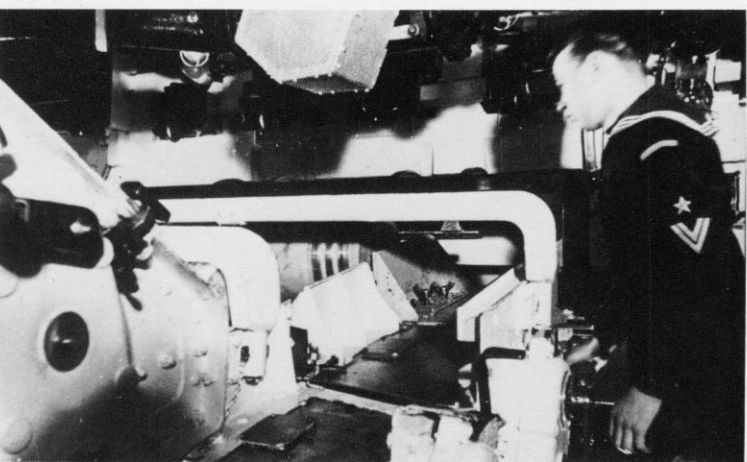
A forward view from the quarterdeck, this photograph of *Scharnhorst* was taken in the Baltic in 1942. On the left, partially covered by the 15cm guns trained to port, the light cruiser *Nuernberg* can be seen.



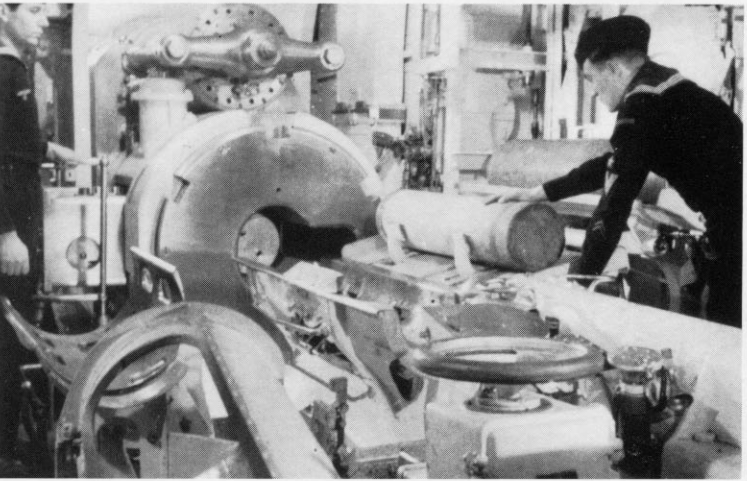
Scharnhorst in Norwegian waters in 1943. Highly visible are the struts of the tripod main mast and also the aerial of the FuMO-radar on the aft artillery control tower. The ship's band is playing, the occasion presumably being a colours ceremony. These were held on special occasions such as *Skageraktag* 'Battle of Jutland Day'.



Views taken from inside the transmitting station for 28cm ammunition on *Gneisenau*.

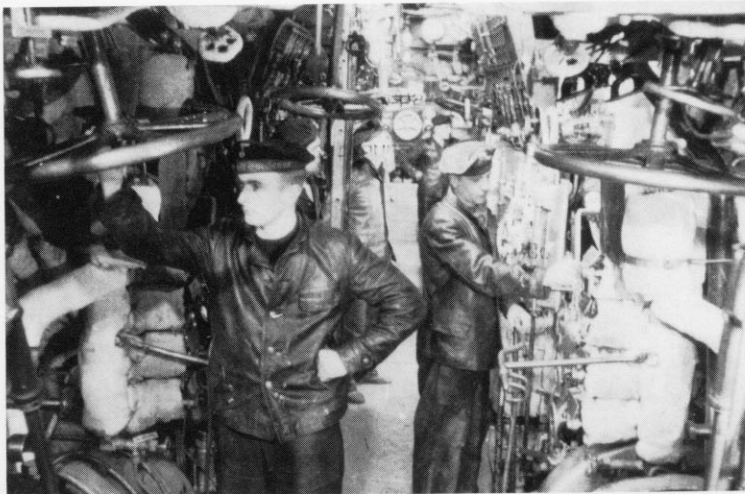


Another photograph of the transmitting station for 28cm ammunition. The powder cartridges can be seen on the conveyor band.

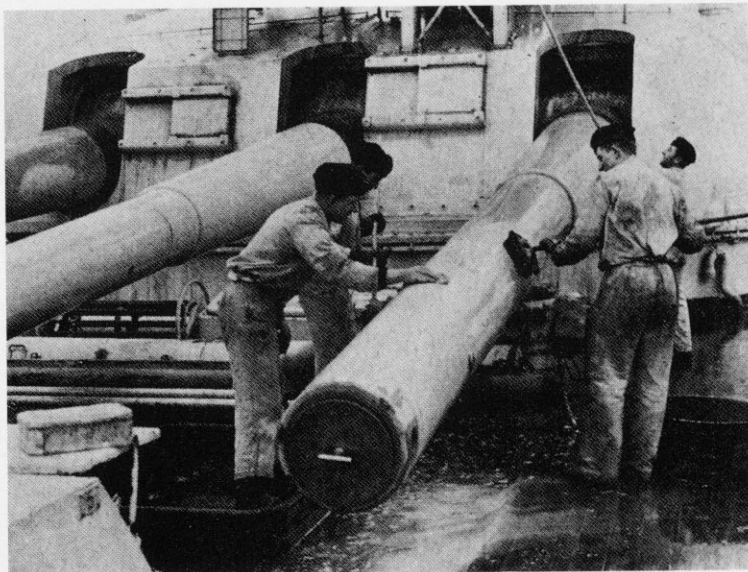


The interior of a 28cm turret, with a powder cartridge ready for loading.

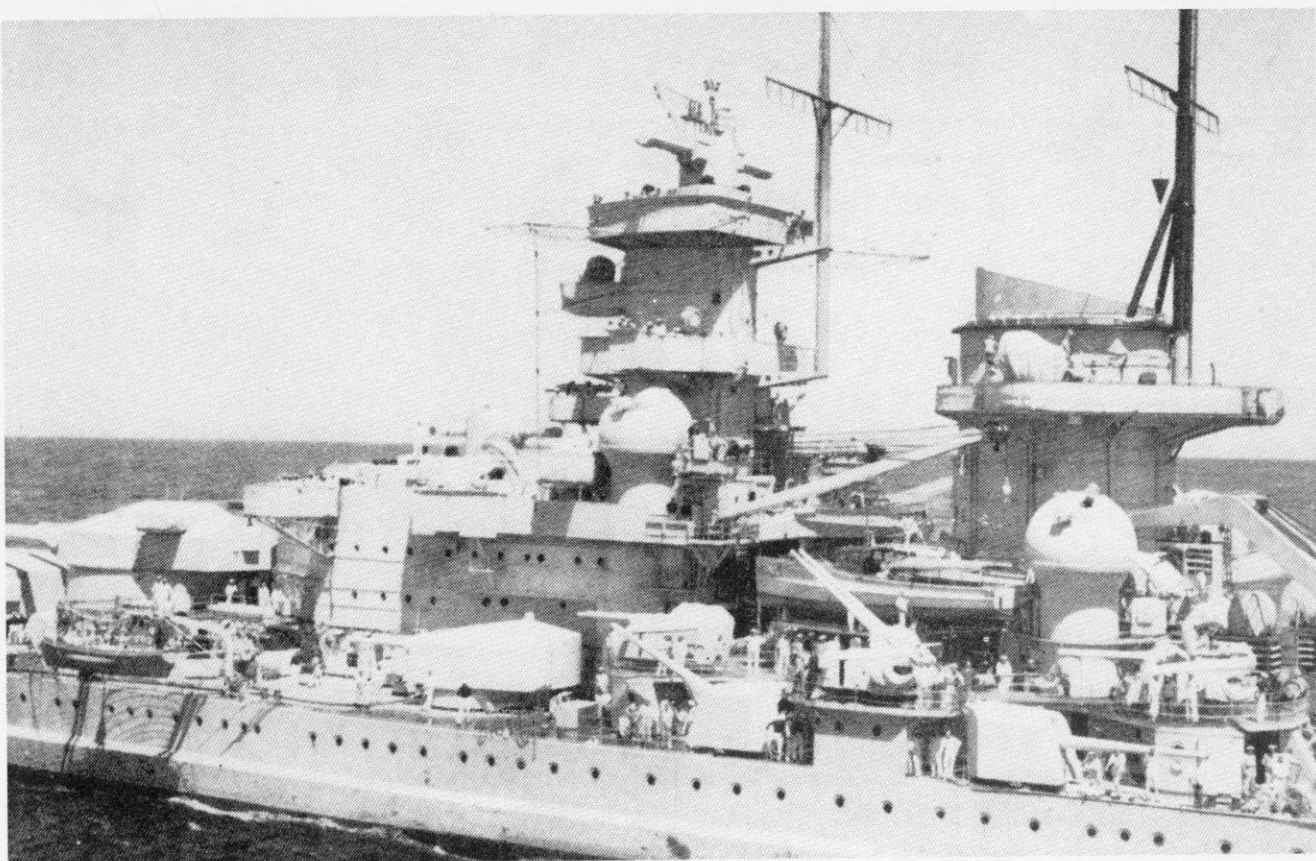
View taken from inside one of the boiler rooms.



Part of the permanent maintenance and service duties for the ships armament was cleaning the guns. Here, members of the crew of *Gneisenau* are seen washing the 28cm barrels of turret C. As the base of the catapult can still be seen on top of the turret it suggests that this is an early photograph.

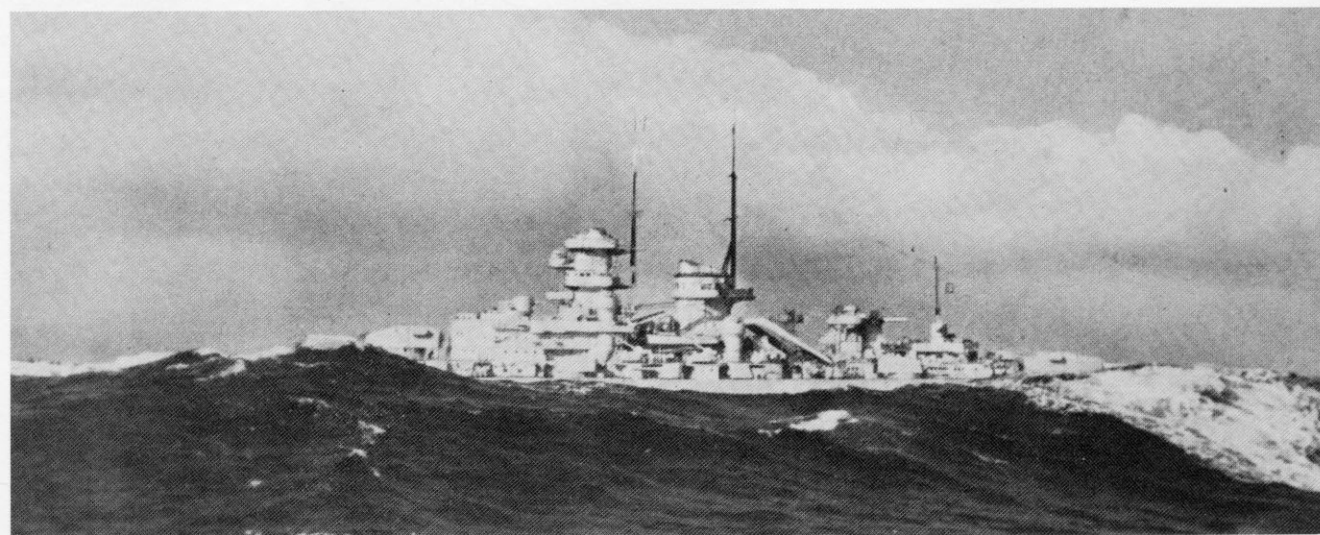


Operation Berlin, a commerce raiding sortie of the two battleships *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst* in the Atlantic, spring 1941. This photograph shows the midship section of *Gneisenau*. Many details are visible, such as the 10.5cm guns of the AA armament, the directors for the AA armament and the platforms of the bridge tower. The white uniforms of the crew indicate that the climate in these latitudes is better than at home.

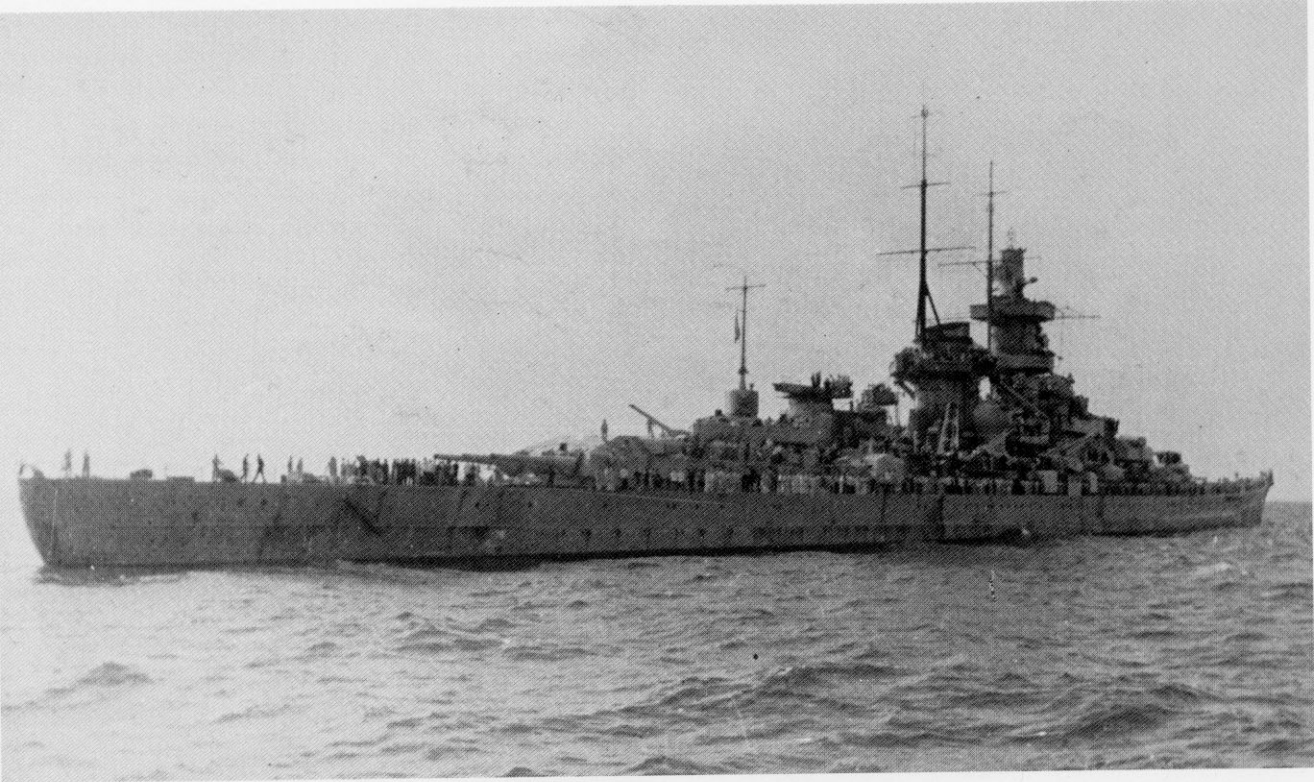




Operation Berlin; *Gneisenau* is seen here during one of the many refuellings. This photograph clearly shows that the ships of this class were poor sea boats. Due to their low freeboard, the decks were usually awash.



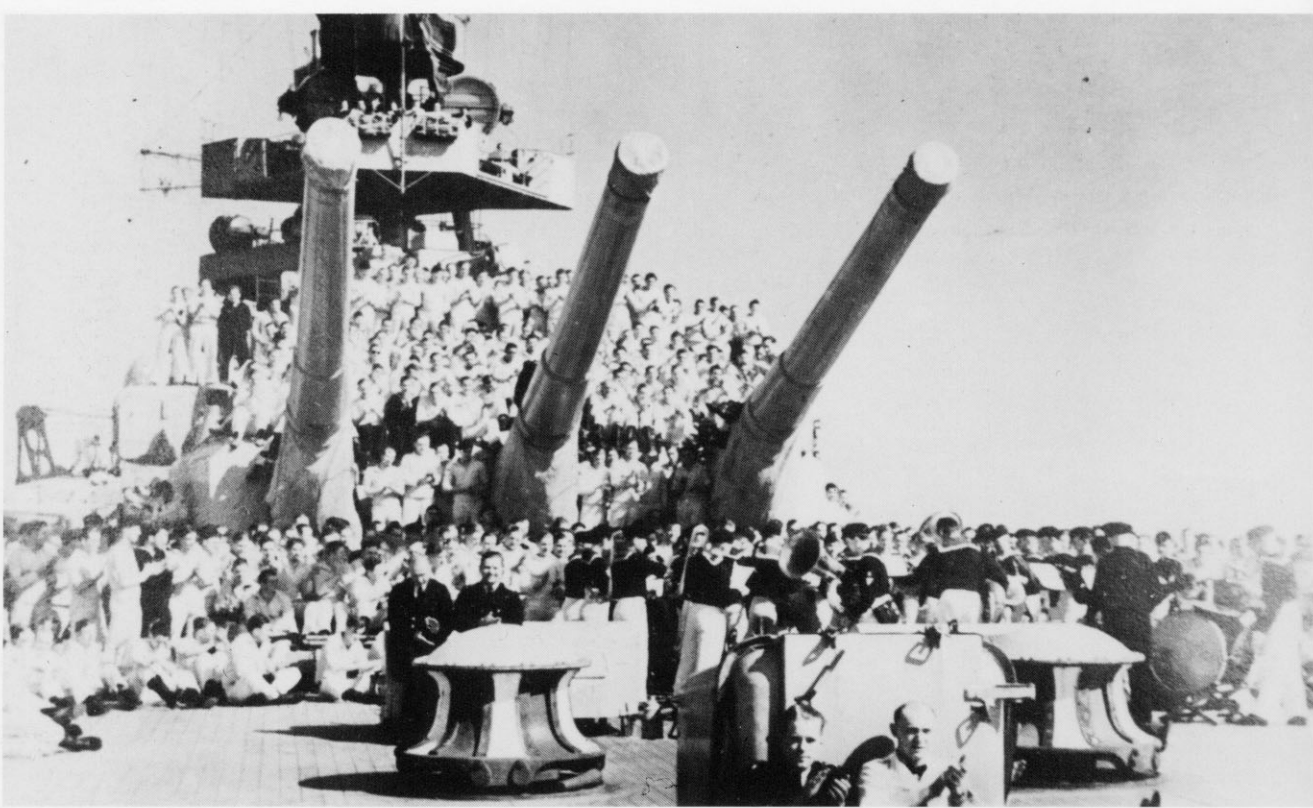
This photograph of *Gneisenau* was also taken during an operation in the Atlantic. Note how active the censor has been: the equipment of the foretop, including the rangefinder, has been retouched.



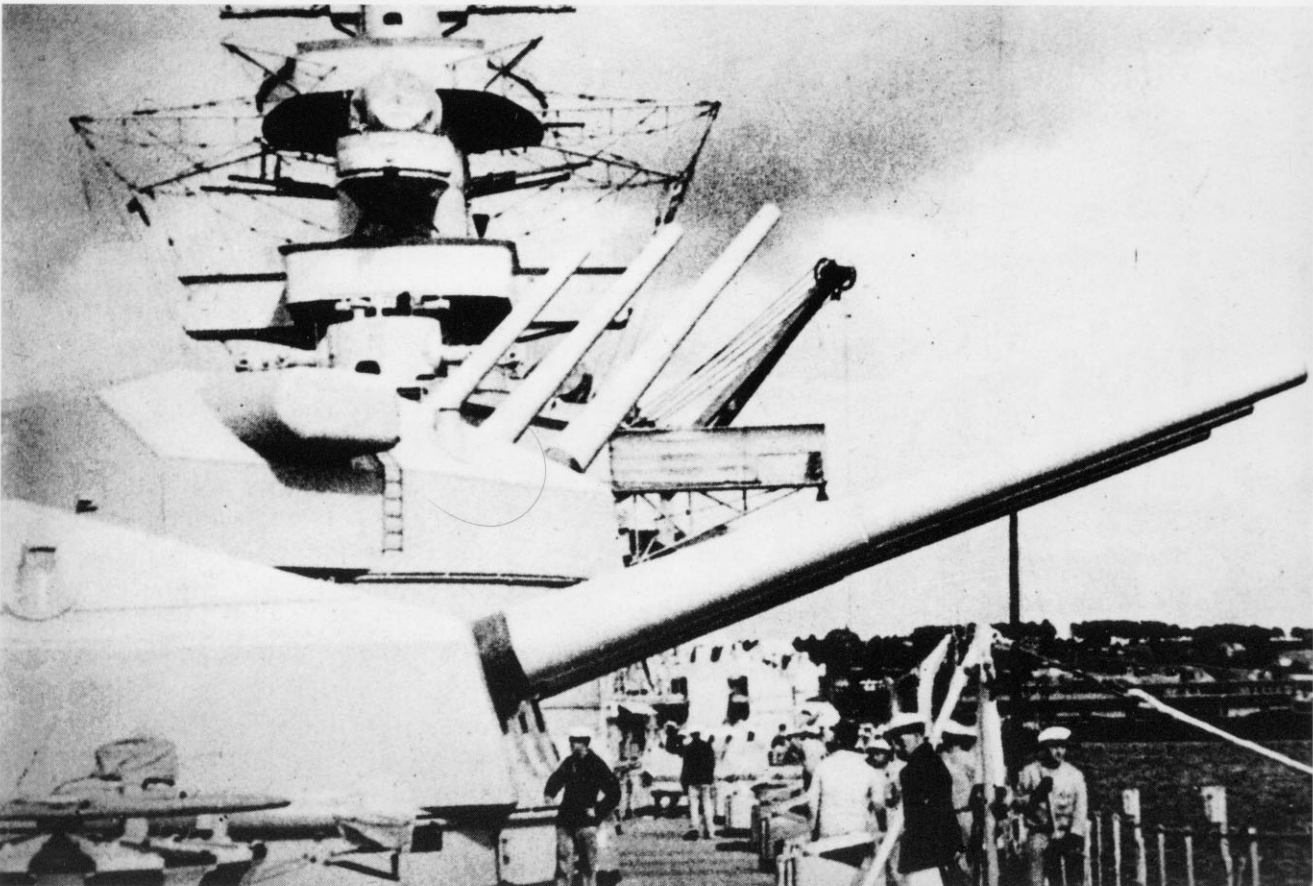
This photograph of *Gneisenau* was taken from the submarine U 124, which in March 1941 was provided with fuel and other supplies. The ship's company is watching the operation.



Training the ship's crew in the Baltic, with seamen doing boat drill. Seen here is the hoisting up of a cutter, which, on small vessels, is usually a manoeuvre with all hands. The cutter attached to the davits is being hoisted up by an endless chain of men until it can be secured to the davits. The sailors virtually run in a circle and always return to the front in order to give a helping hand. The whole manoeuvre is accompanied by the rhythm of the whistles of the boatswain's mates. In German naval slang, this is called a *Kutterlaeufer* 'cutter run'.

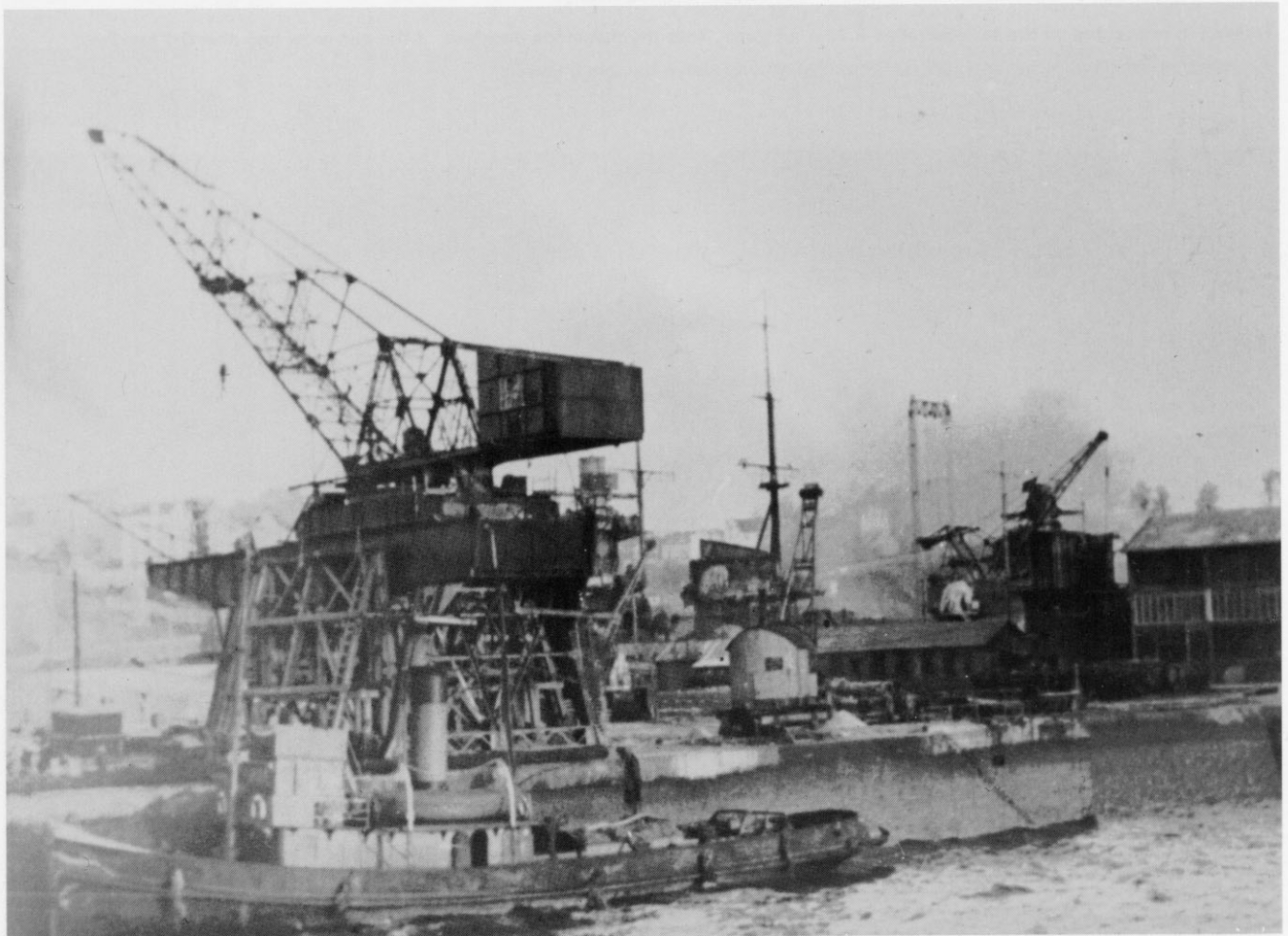


Scharnhorst during Operation Berlin in the Atlantic. When operating in remote areas, opportunities such as these were used to offer the crew some entertainment. Here they have assembled on the quarterdeck to listen to the ship's band playing, although safety measures were still maintained with all action stations manned throughout.

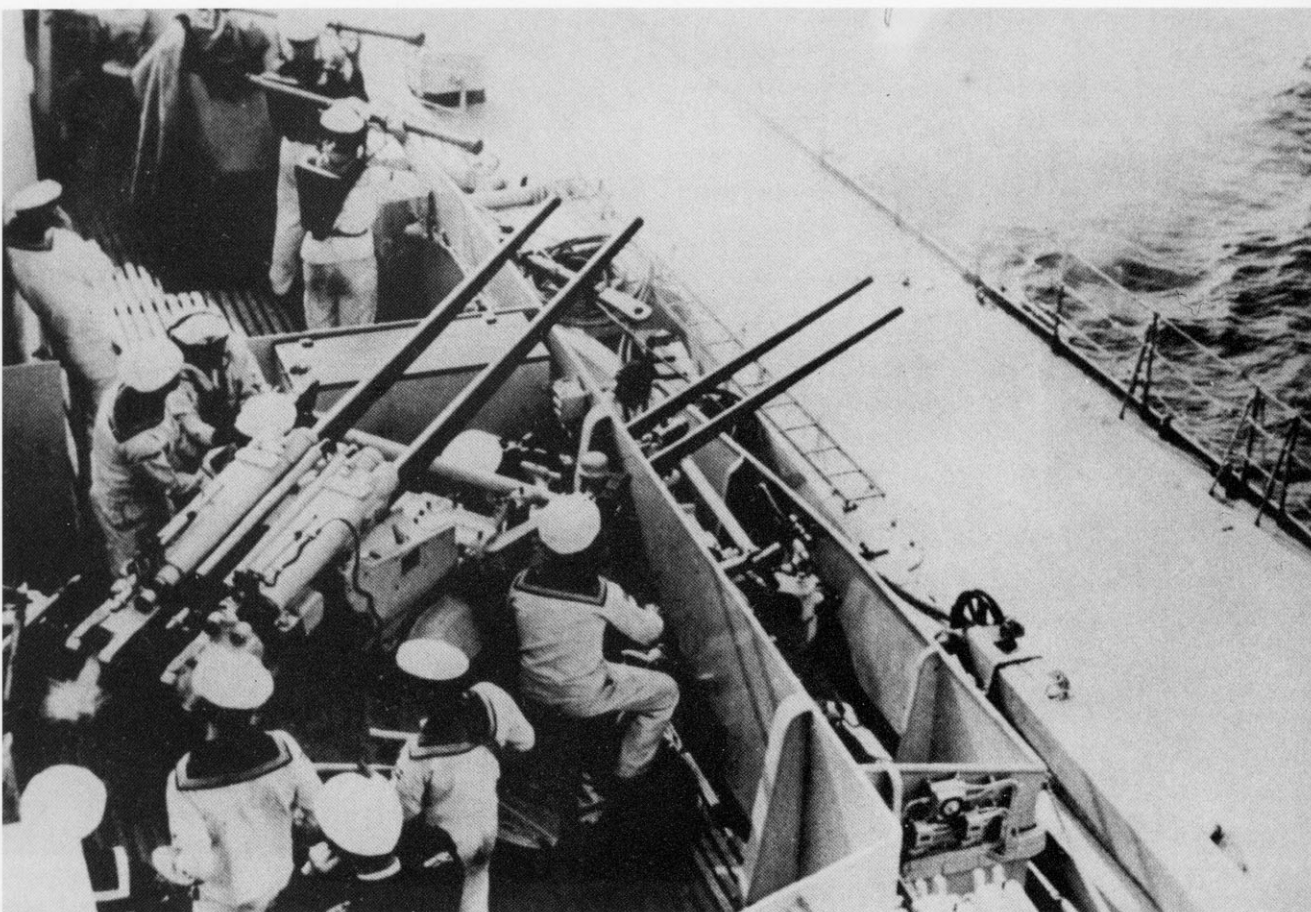


View of *Gneisenau*, taken from the bow. The white caps of the crew indicate that the photograph must have been taken before Autumn 1939, as white caps were worn in the summer only. The two 28cm turrets A and B have been rotated to port or to their port end position respectively.

Embarkation of ammunition on *Scharnhorst*. Safety, of course, was the prime necessity when handling ammunition. The powder cartridges were delivered in special containers and the use of a trolley may give an idea of how heavy these containers were. In the magazines and shell rooms the ammunition was stored in racks which protected them from shock and jolt and also from the influences of rough seas.



Brest 1941/1942. It is fairly difficult to see that this photograph depicts *Scharnhorst* in dry dock. To the right of the crane, parts of the bridge tower, the funnel and the mainmast are visible.



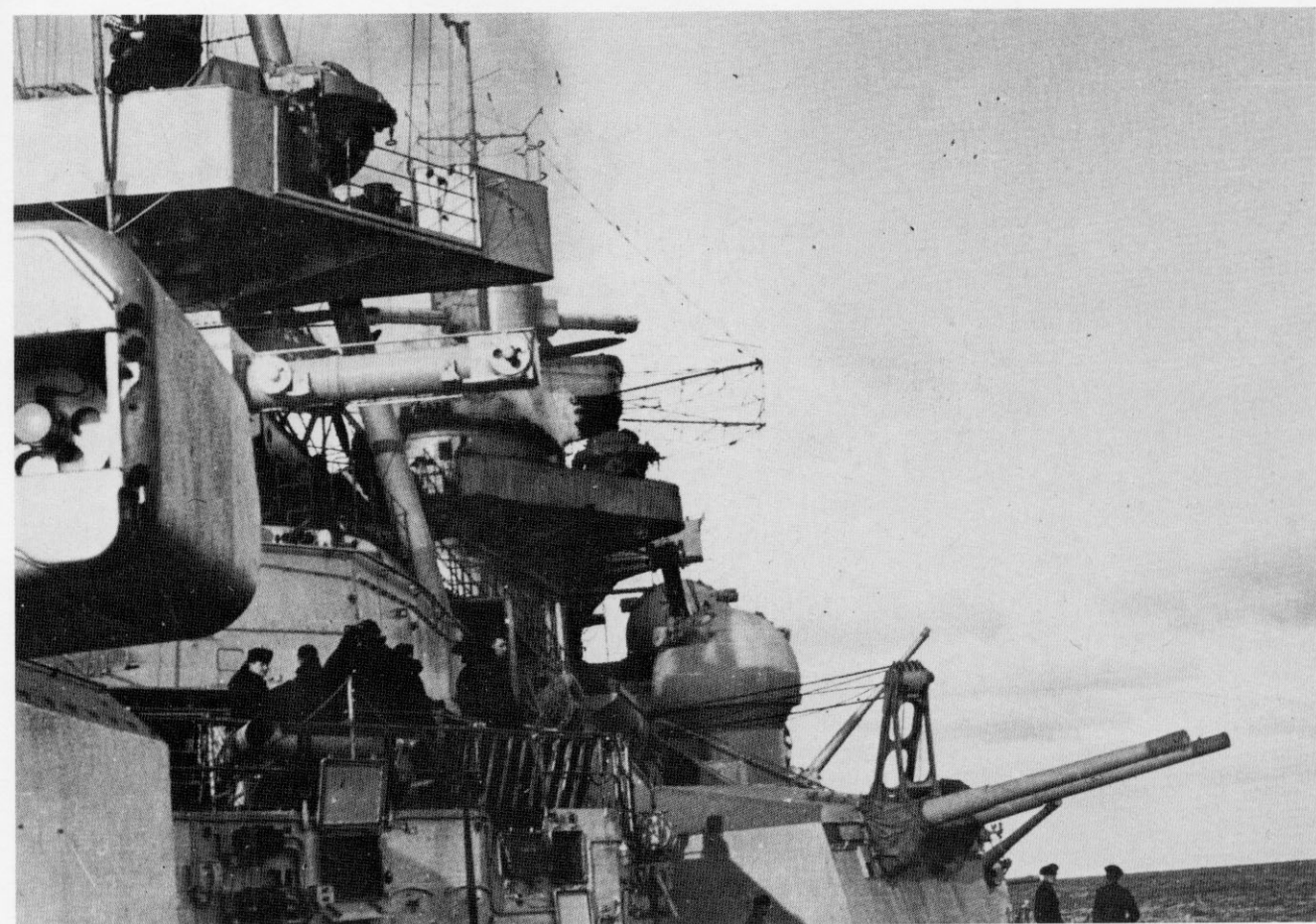
Training in peacetime on the twin-barrelled 3.7cm AA guns. Note the numerous members of the gun crew and also the handheld rangefinders operated by several sailors in the background above the gun's barrels.



Training in wartime. Here the gun crews of two of the twin-barrelled 10.5cm AA guns and one of the single 15cm guns are seen during their combat training.



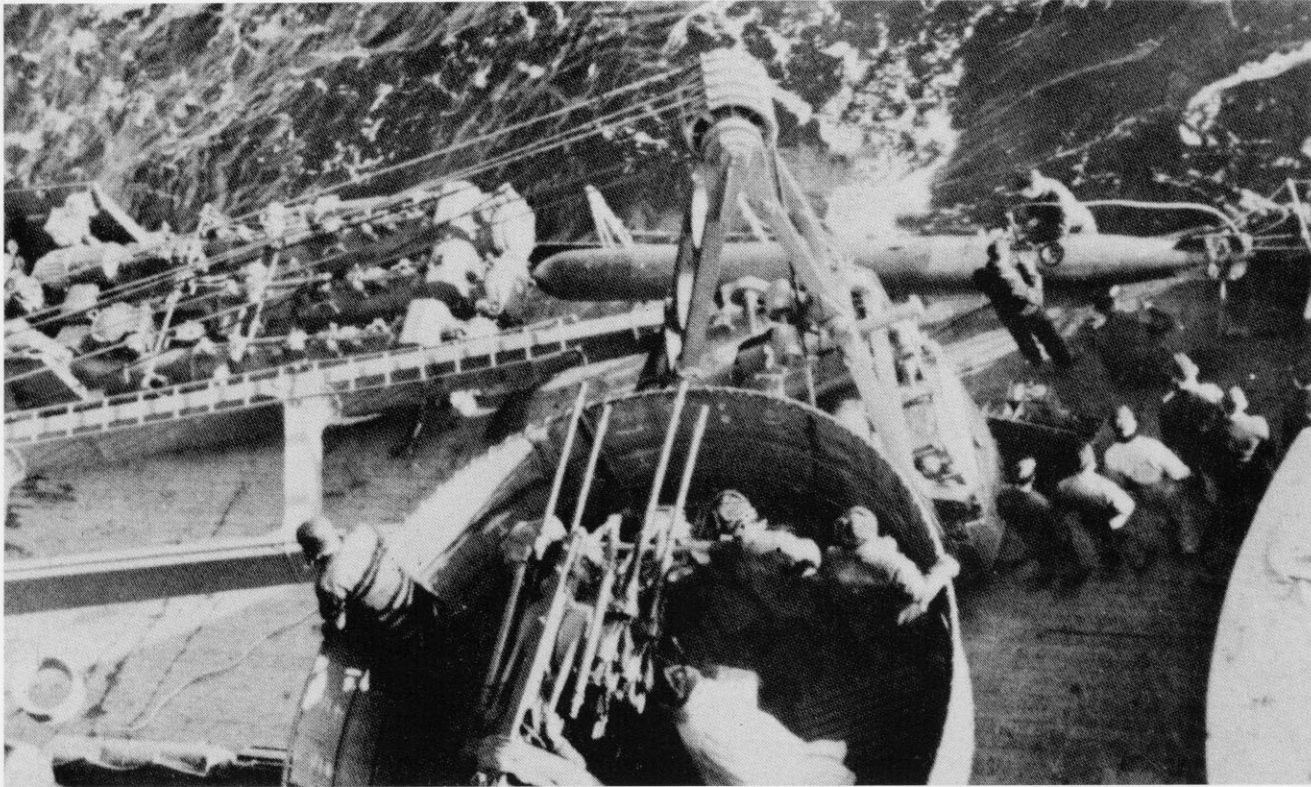
Scharnhorst in heavy seas. This photograph was taken astern from amidships starboard. The turrets of the secondary artillery have been trained to the starboard side.



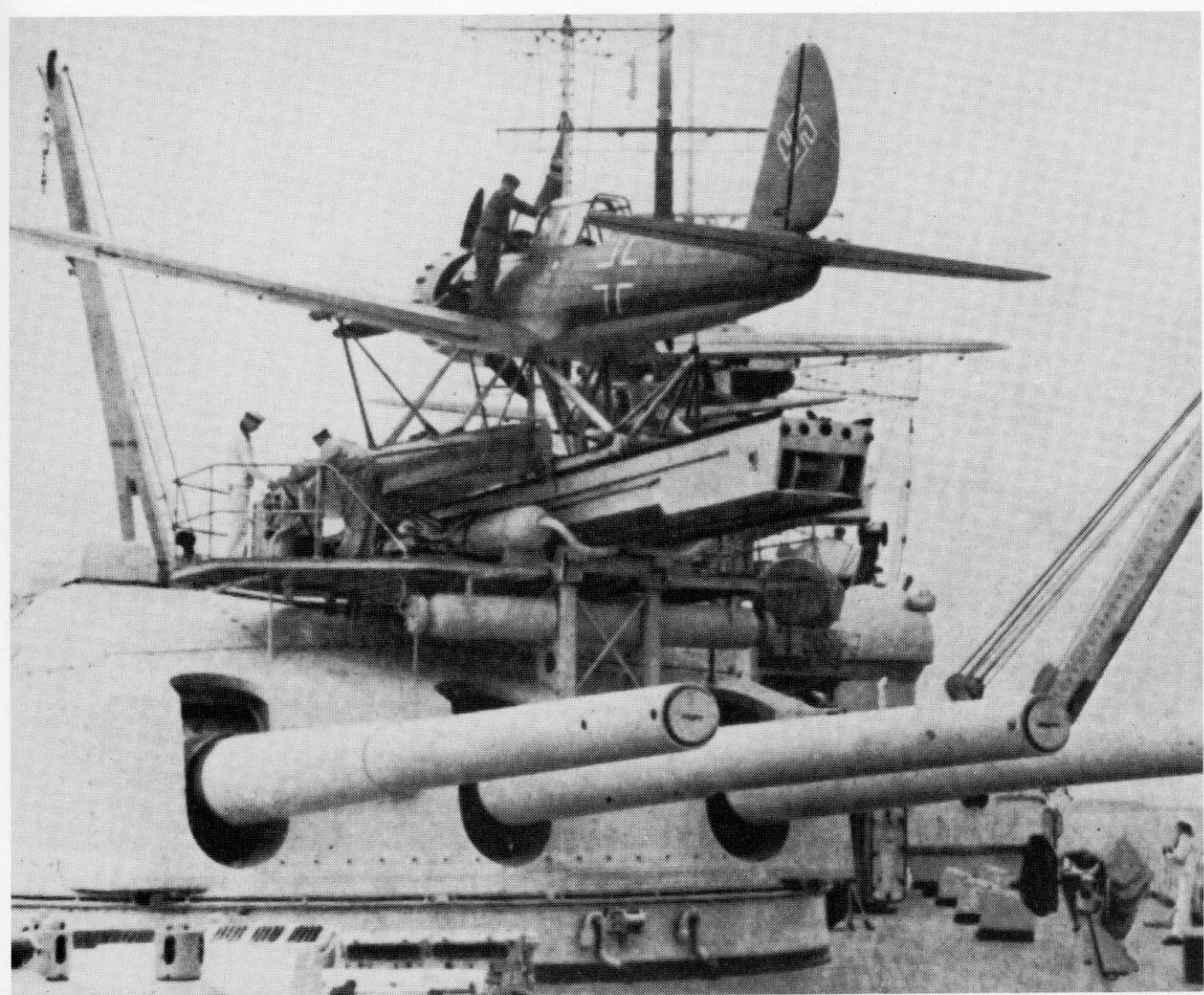
Midship of *Scharnhorst*, starboard side. Note the struts of the tripod mainmast and the opened hatch of the rangefinder on the 28cm turret C. Above the turret, the rangefinder on the after control platform can be seen.



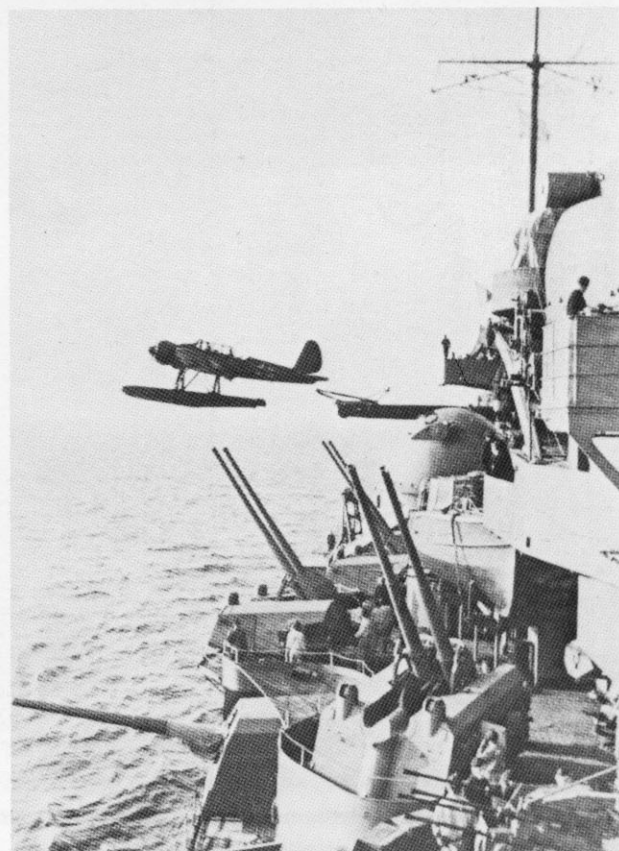
Training on the quadruple 2cm AA gun on *Scharnhorst*. There were not many opportunities for such training during the ships lay days in Brest and La Pallice as there were numerous British air attacks. The members of the gun crew all belong to the 3rd starboard watch (indicated by three tapes on the right sleeve). The gun is one of the 2cm quadruple mountings fitted to the fore 15cm twin turrets (port and starboard).



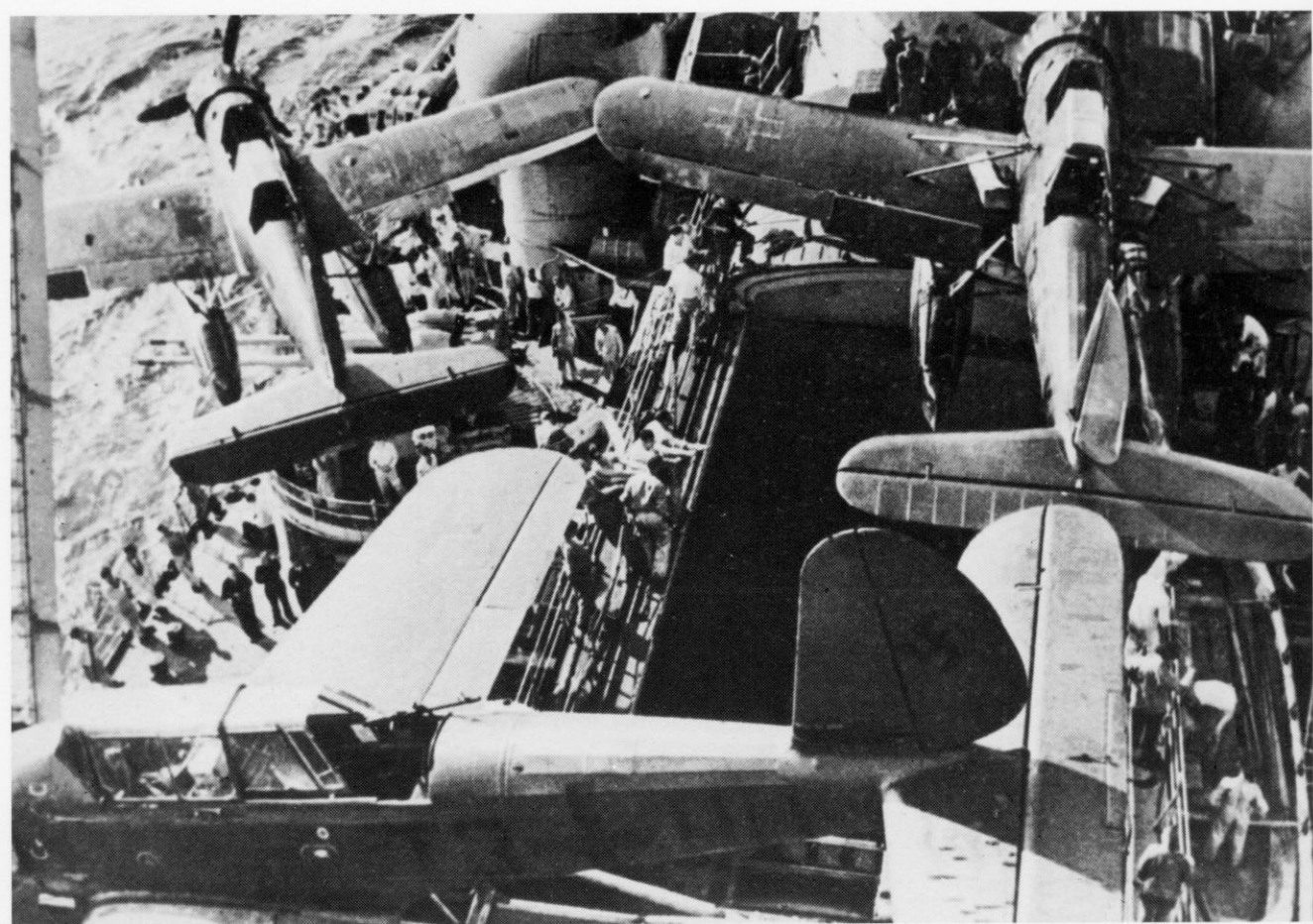
Aerial view of one of the 2cm quadruple mountings on the sides of the hangar. Below the gun one of the triple mounting torpedo tubes can be seen which were fitted in France, but never used. The loading drill on *Scharnhorst* is shown here.



View of the 20cm turret C on *Gneisenau*, taken in peacetime. On the catapult attached to the turret the final version of the ship's aircraft can be seen, the Arado Ar 196. Note the long cylinder mounted underneath the catapult, which is a compressed-air cylinder. Highly compressed air was used to propel the catapult when launching an aircraft.



Aircraft being catapulted to starboard. The AA armament is fully manned, the barrel being elevated towards the sky. In the foreground there is a close-range 2cm gun in quadruple mounting, behind it three of the twin-barrelled 10.5cm AA guns. Also visible is one of the 15cm guns in single mounting. It is interesting to note that there is a blast bag fitted to the barrel. This photograph was presumably taken in the Baltic in 1942.



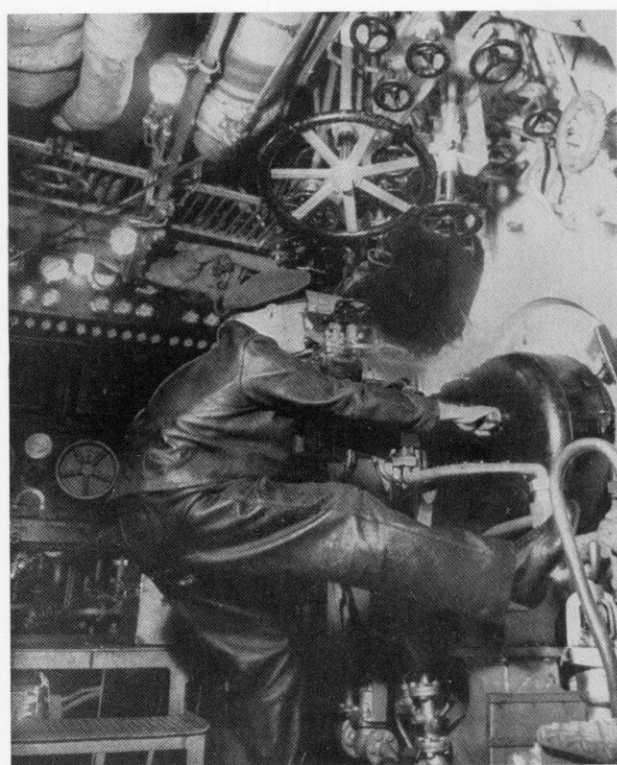
View taken from above into the opened hangar. Members of the crew are servicing the three aircraft belonging to the ship; one of them is being prepared for take-off.



A view inside the ship's conning tower. The ship's executive officer is in charge with assistance from the damage control officer and other personnel such as runners and couriers.

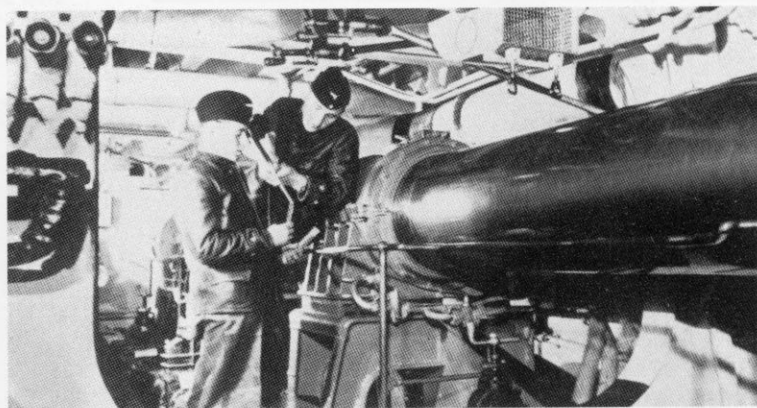


A view inside the ship's engine control position, which is the battle station of the chief engineer officer. He, too, is assisted by personnel for the transmission of messages.



One of the boiler rooms of *Scharnhorst* where one of the Saacke-burners is being removed.

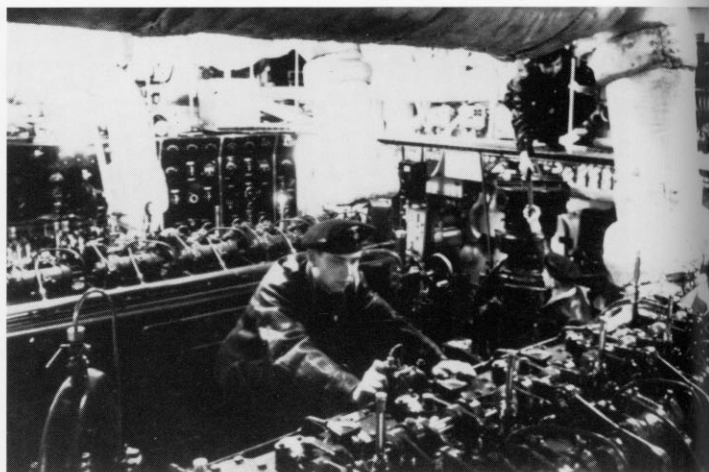
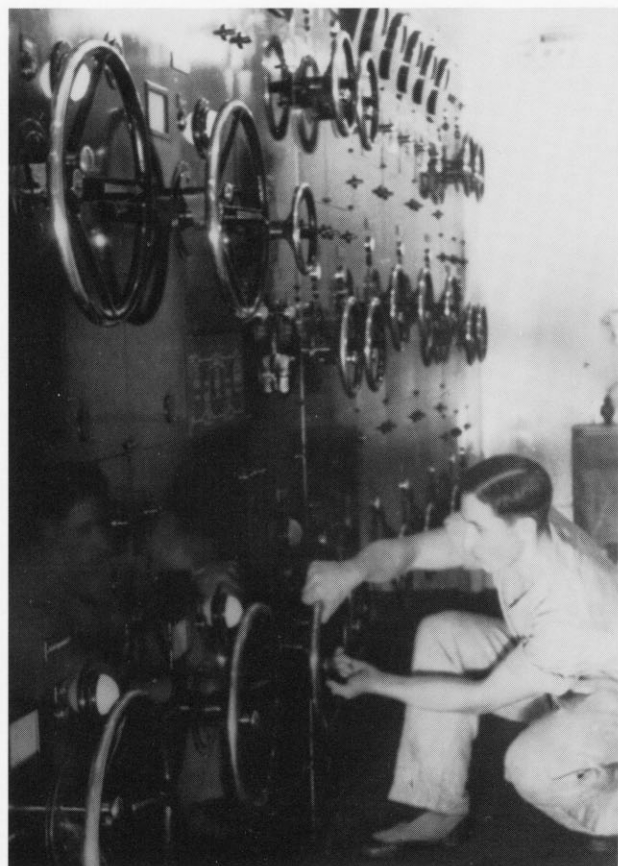
A view inside one of the three shaft tunnels. Two members of the watch remove a lubrication oil sample from one of the many bearings.



The steam propelling the turbines came through pipes into the appropriate turbine rooms, where it was directed to the jets. Under normal battle conditions, two boiler rooms supplied one set of turbines and all three installations operated separately from each other. Of course, all boilers could supply their own sets of turbines only, but under battle conditions all boilers had to supply all turbines. They were all connected to each other and could then supply as much steam as necessary.

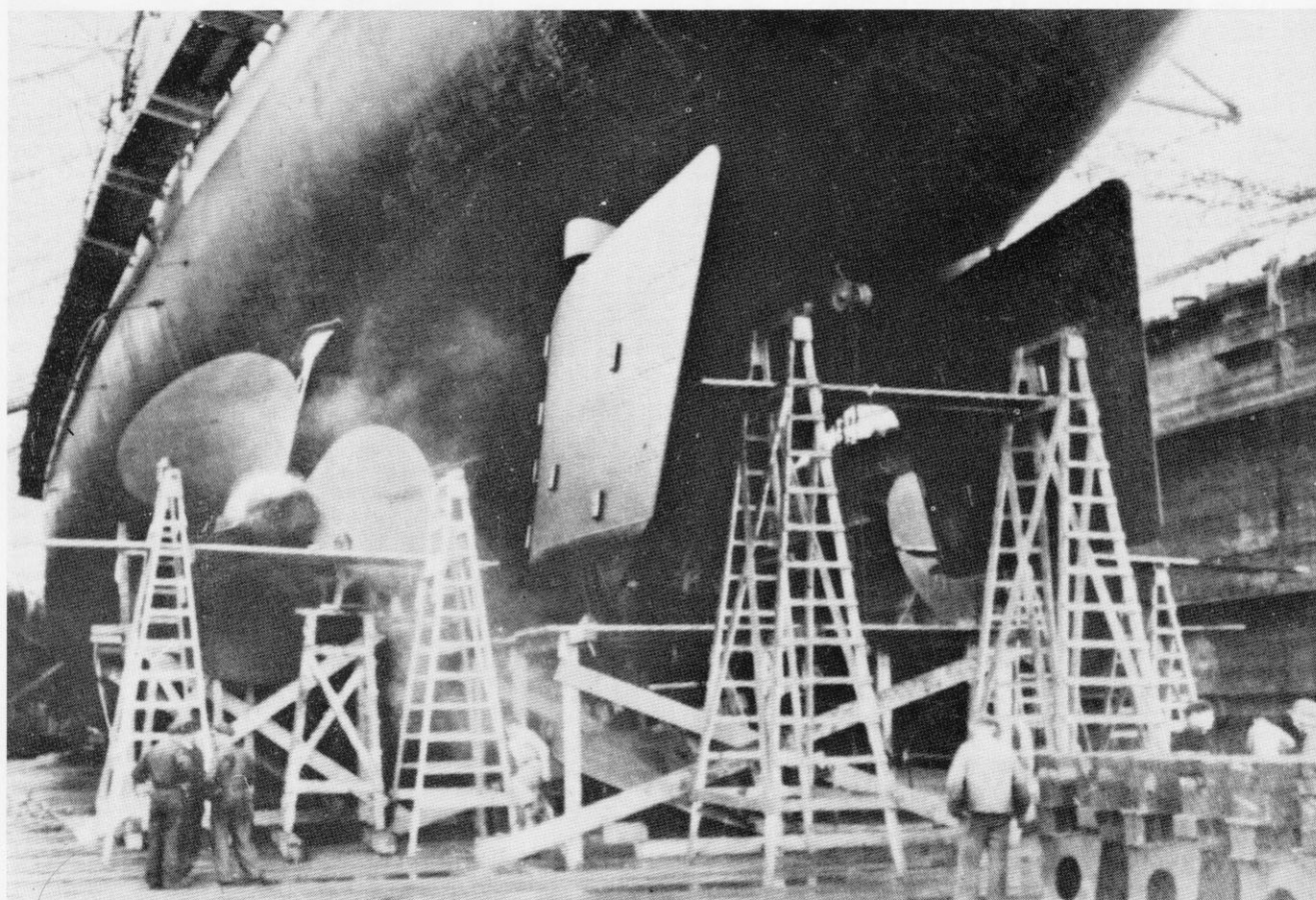
There were additional pipe connections which enabled, for example, the port boilers to supply the starboard turbines with steam. In such cases, the appropriate pipe connections were switched. The steam pipes carried a thick coat of insulation cladding in order to prevent the rooms from being overheated, but also to prevent large heat loss. They were not straight, but were equipped with many bends and also, most important of all, the *Dampfboegen* 'steam pipe elbows'. These had the task of absorbing and compensating tensions in the pipes which were the result of the many speed changes effected in rapid sequence on a warship.





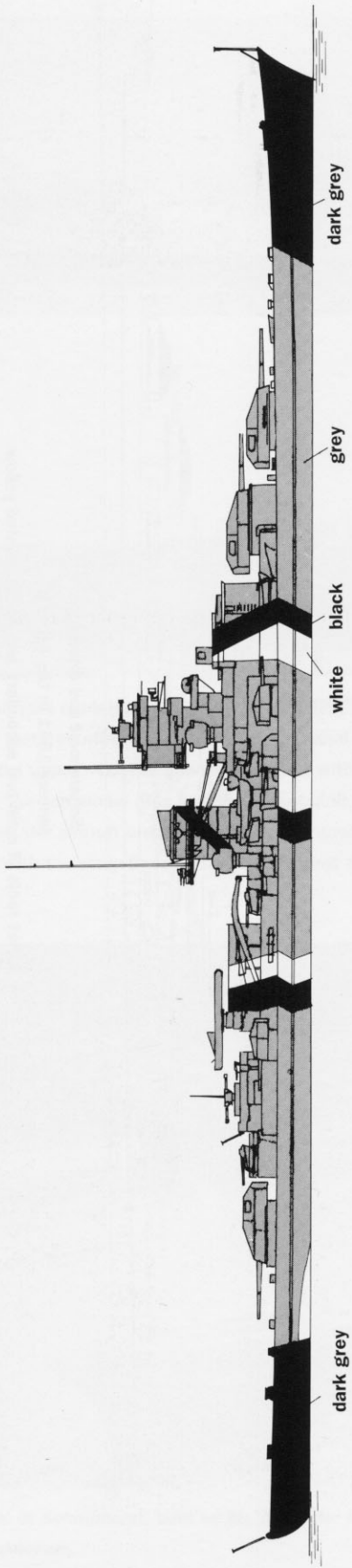
One of the diesel-powered dynamo rooms of *Scharnhorst* with two diesel engines visible. Switchboards are visible in the background.

View of one of the central power control rooms of *Scharnhorst*.

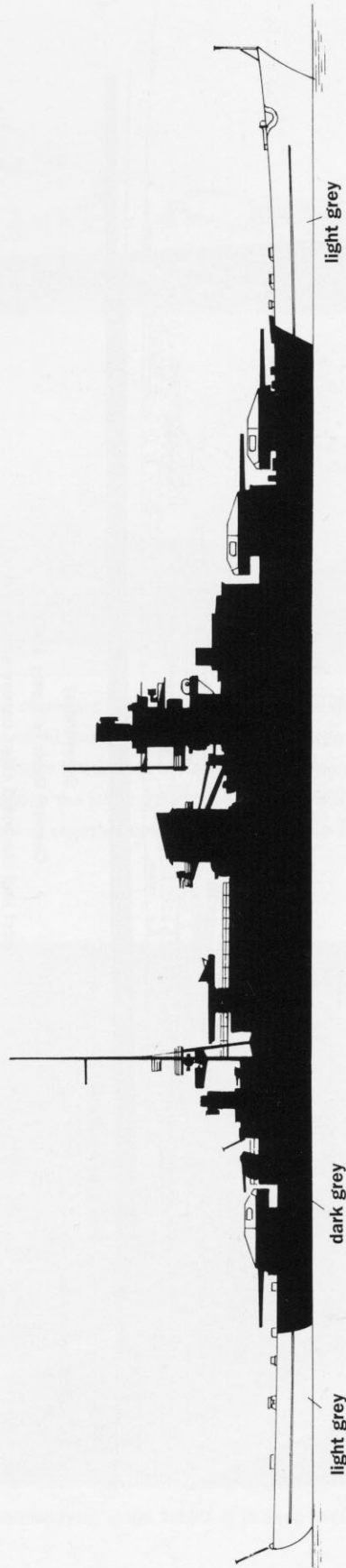


Scharnhorst in dry dock, taken from astern. Compare the size of the dock workers with the size of the propellers and the two rudders which are fitted in a slightly inclined position. They were positioned outside the waterflow of the propellers.

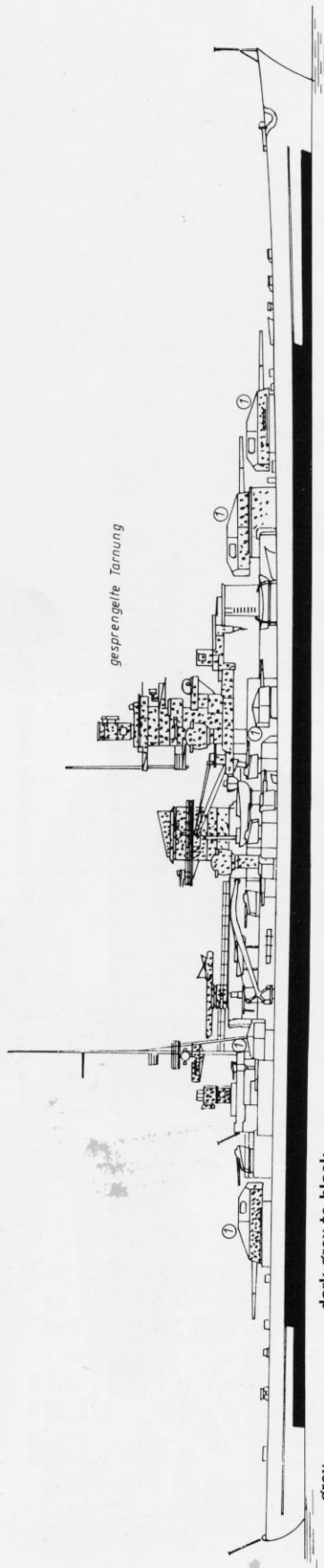
Camouflage patterns



Autumn 1940 (port and starboard sides carried similar patterns)



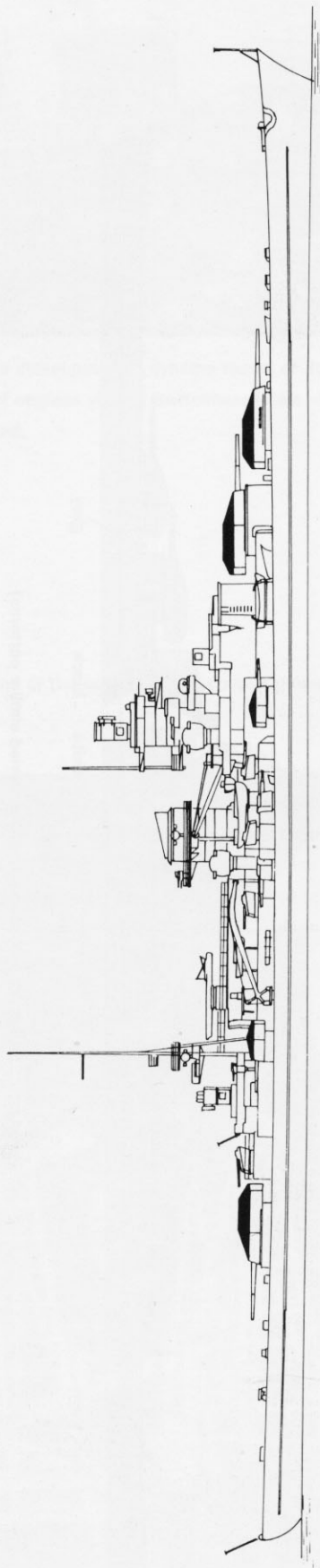
Norway (port and starboard sides carried similar patterns)
disrupted pattern



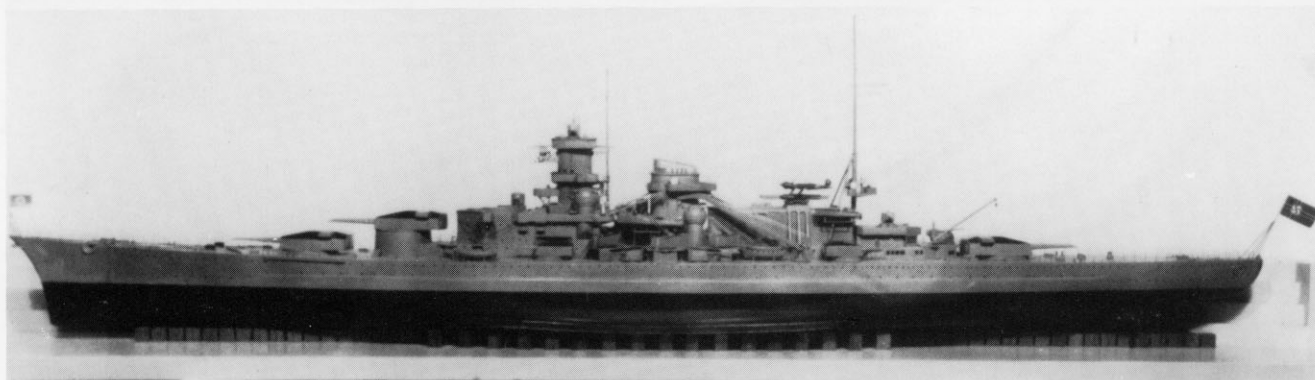
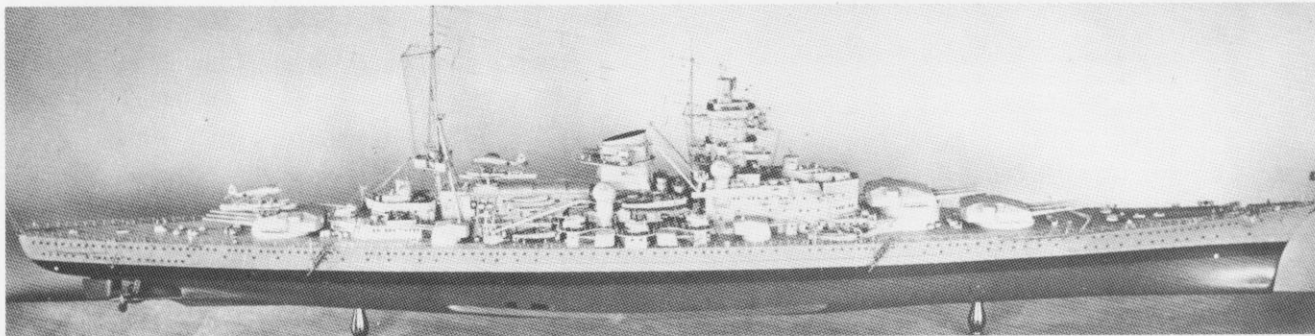
Scharnhorst

Channel Dash February 1942

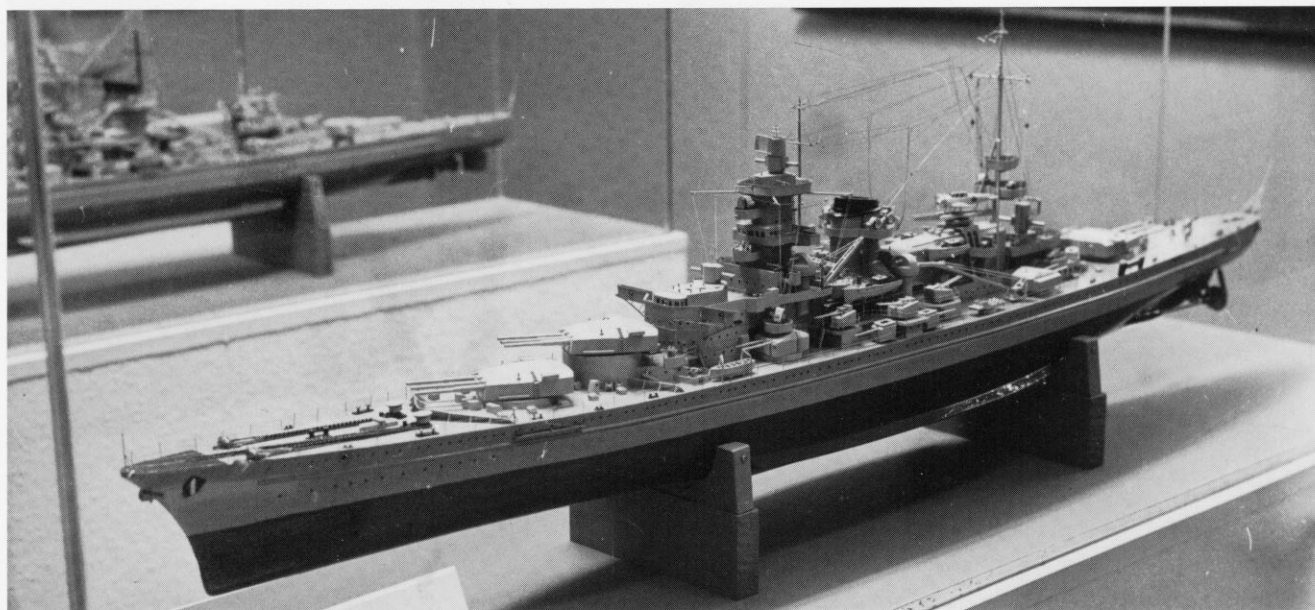
(port and starboard sides carried similar patterns)



Scharnhorst as scale model



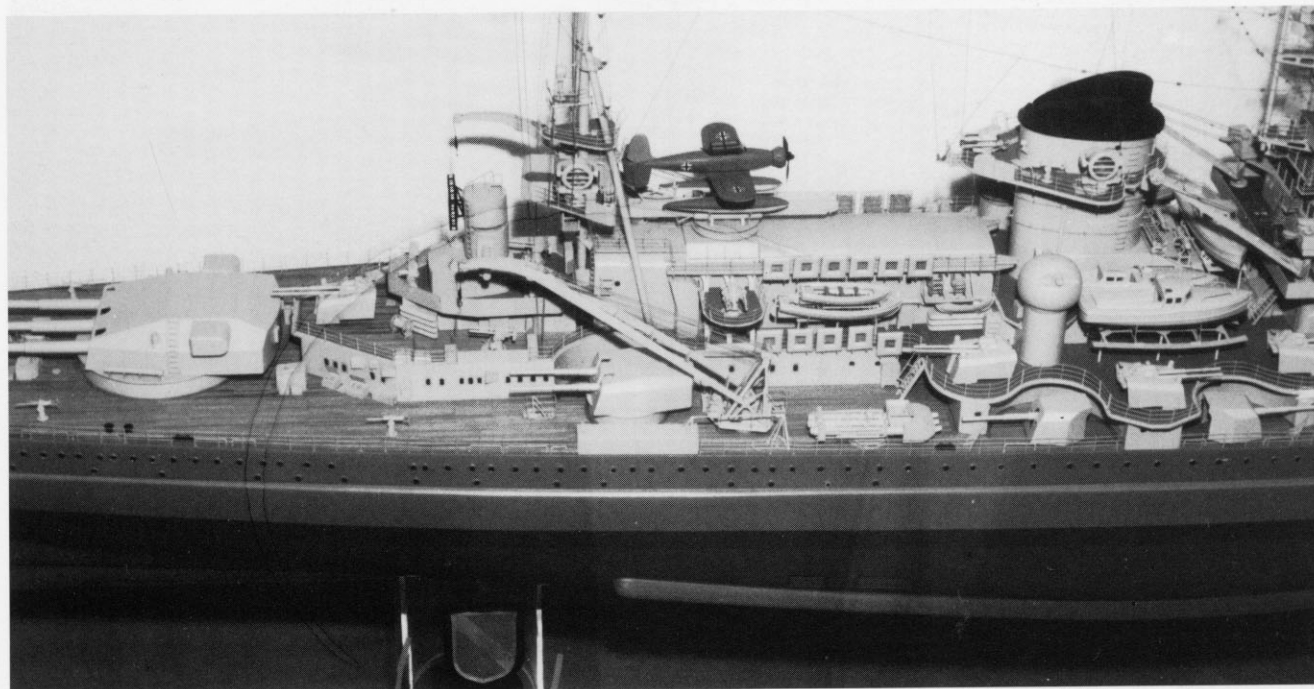
Two shipyard models of *Scharnhorst*, affording good views of both the port and starboard sides. Both models show the ship with her typical features after refit: Atlantic bow, funnel cap, modified aircraft hangar, and, at the end of the hangar, the large tripod mainmast. While the upper model is already equipped with the radar aerial on top of the bridge tower, this aerial is still missing on the lower model. The top model also carries the catapult on the roof of 28cm turret C, which the lower model does not. On the lower model, however, the aircraft crane behind the aft turret is still visible, which was removed together with the catapult. Both models are still shown with the rangefinder attached to turret A.



A model of *Scharnhorst*, built by Mr W Fraider for the Kuestenmuseum in Wilhelmshaven, scale 1:100. It is seen here in the old rooms of the museum.



Rear part of *Scharnhorst*, affording a good view of the starboard and midship propellers, their shafts, the shaft bosses and the rudders. On the quarterdeck, hatches and stern capstans are visible. Also visible are the folded-up propeller protector, the plate with the ship's name and the upper edge of the armour belt. Note the continuous line of scuttles on the hull. In front of 28cm turret C is the aft superstructure with the aft 10.5cm AA gun in twin mounting, and behind and above it the aft bridge with the director for the 10.5cm gun and a radar aerial attached to the revolving hood of the director. Note the two single 2cm guns near the railing.



Amidships view from the 28cm turret C to the bridge tower. At the lower section of the hull, the starboard bilge keel is visible, as well as the top edge of the armour belt. Also visible are the aft 15cm turret and the aircraft crane. Behind the crane are the torpedo tubes in triple mounting which were fitted in Brest and two 15cm guns in single mountings. Above the 15cm guns in single mountings the starboard 10.5cm guns in twin mountings can be seen, along with the long aircraft hangar. On top of the hangar roof is the catapult on its revolving mount, and there is one of the three aircraft of the type Arado Ar 196 on the catapult. On the side of the hangar, a 2cm AA gun in quadruple mounting has been added. Behind the hangar is the tripod mainmast with its platforms, the lower one of these carries a searchlight. In front of the hangar is the funnel with a further 2cm AA gun in quadruple mounting fitted to its rear. On the rear side of the bridge tower are additional small cranes which were used for hoisting the ship's boats. Also visible on the side of the funnel is one of the AA directors, called *Wackeltopf* 'shaky pot' in German naval slang.



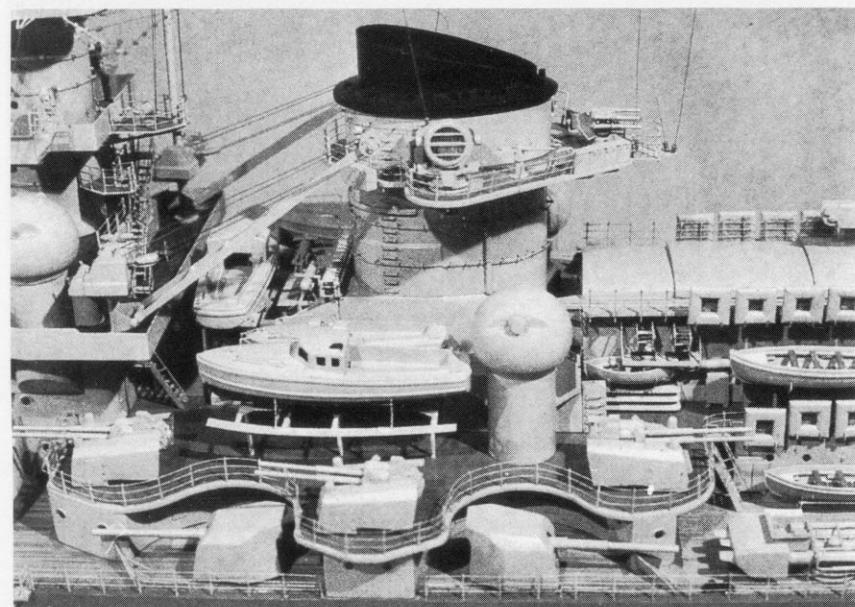
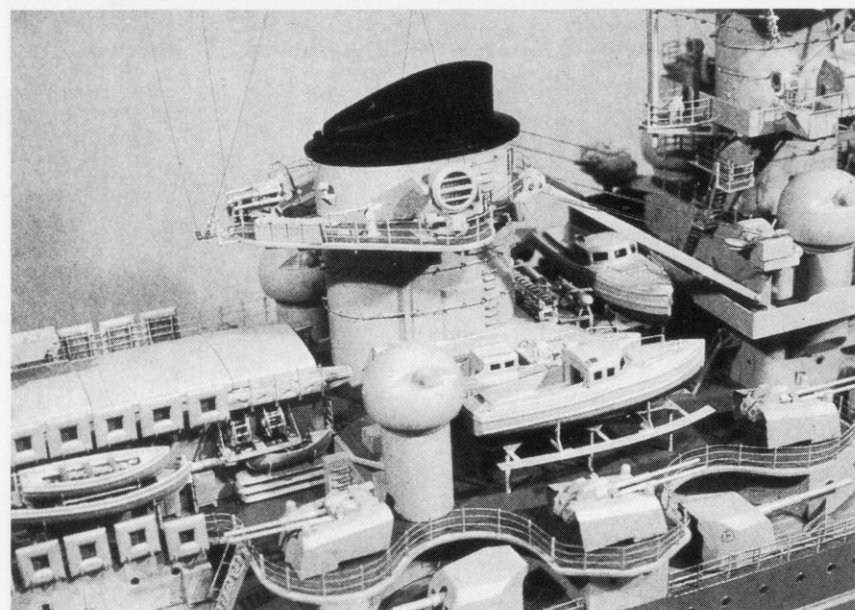
Another sectional view of the midship with the mainmast. Note the many Marx-floats stored on the side of the aircraft hangar. On photographs of the original ship these floats can seldom be seen. Such a float consisted of a square frame, the floating body of which was made of metal or other materials. It was hollow and filled with a water-resistant and floatable material, the inner part fitted with grating. Marx-floats served as additional means of rescue. Under normal conditions they were quite useful but during a battle there was a danger of them being damaged or destroyed by direct hits or splinters, rendering them useless.



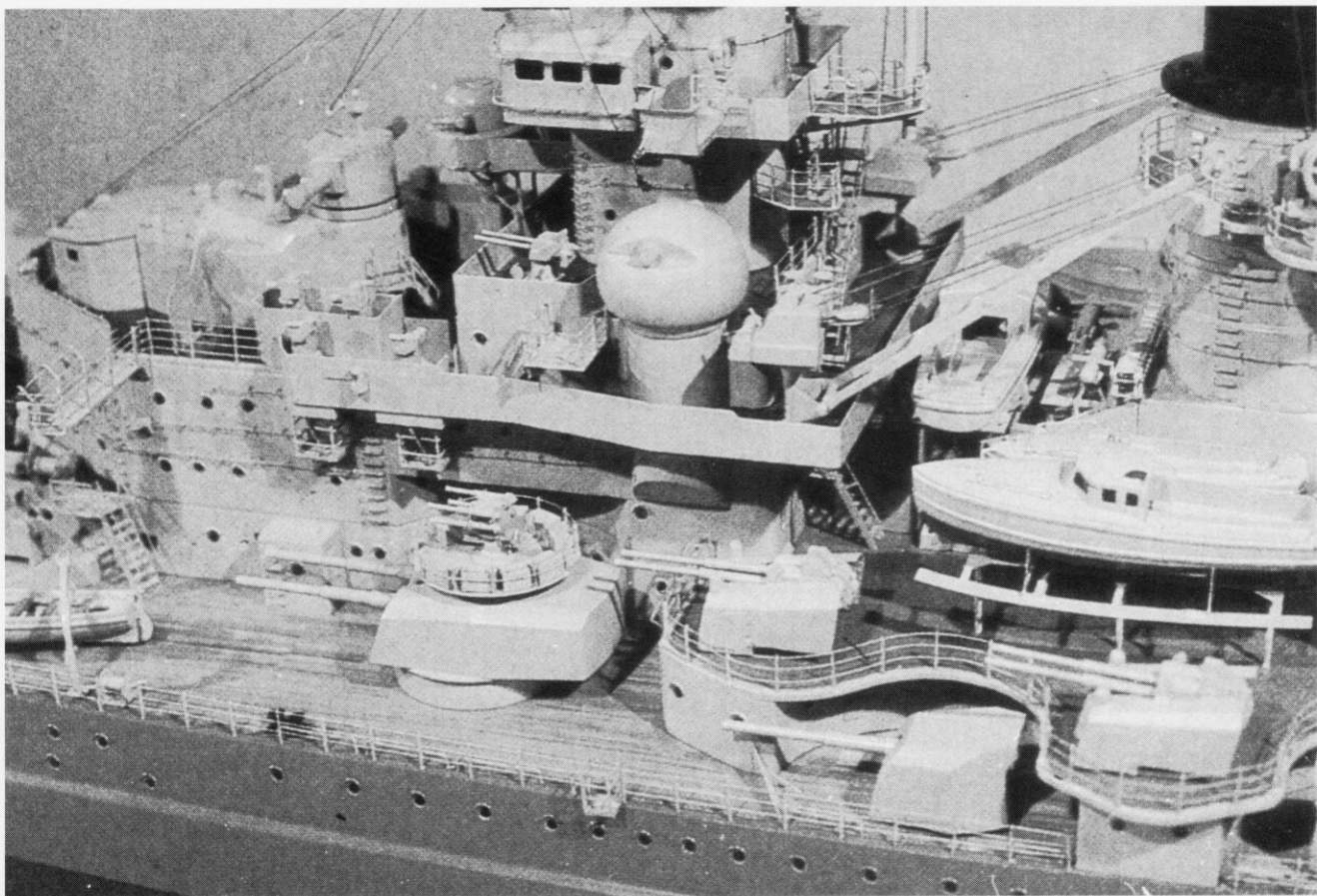
Midship section of *Scharnhorst*. Once again, because of the position of the model, only the starboard side can be seen. This photograph affords a good view of the bridge tower with its platforms and also the front part of the bridge. On the right are the 28cm turrets A and B, and between the barrette and the bridge there is a 2cm AA gun in a single mounting. In front of the fore 15cm guns in twin mountings there is a boat attached to its davits. On the turret roof of this gun is a 2cm AA gun in a quadruple mounting, which was fitted in Brest. The folded-down wing of the bridge can be seen above the boat, and on the side of the front mast there is the fore AA-director. On top of the bridge is the fore conning tower with its 6m base rangefinder. The platforms are equipped with searchlights and light AA-weapons as well as all sorts of additional optical aiming devices. Between the funnel and bridge tower is a large motor boat. Attached to the rear side of the bridge tower is a mast which is also referred to as the foremast. On top of the bridge tower is the main artillery director control tower, consisting of the director control tower itself and the 10.5m base rangefinder with its revolvable hood. Later, a radar platform and aerial was fitted to the director control platform and in Brest another open observation platform was fitted to this radar platform.



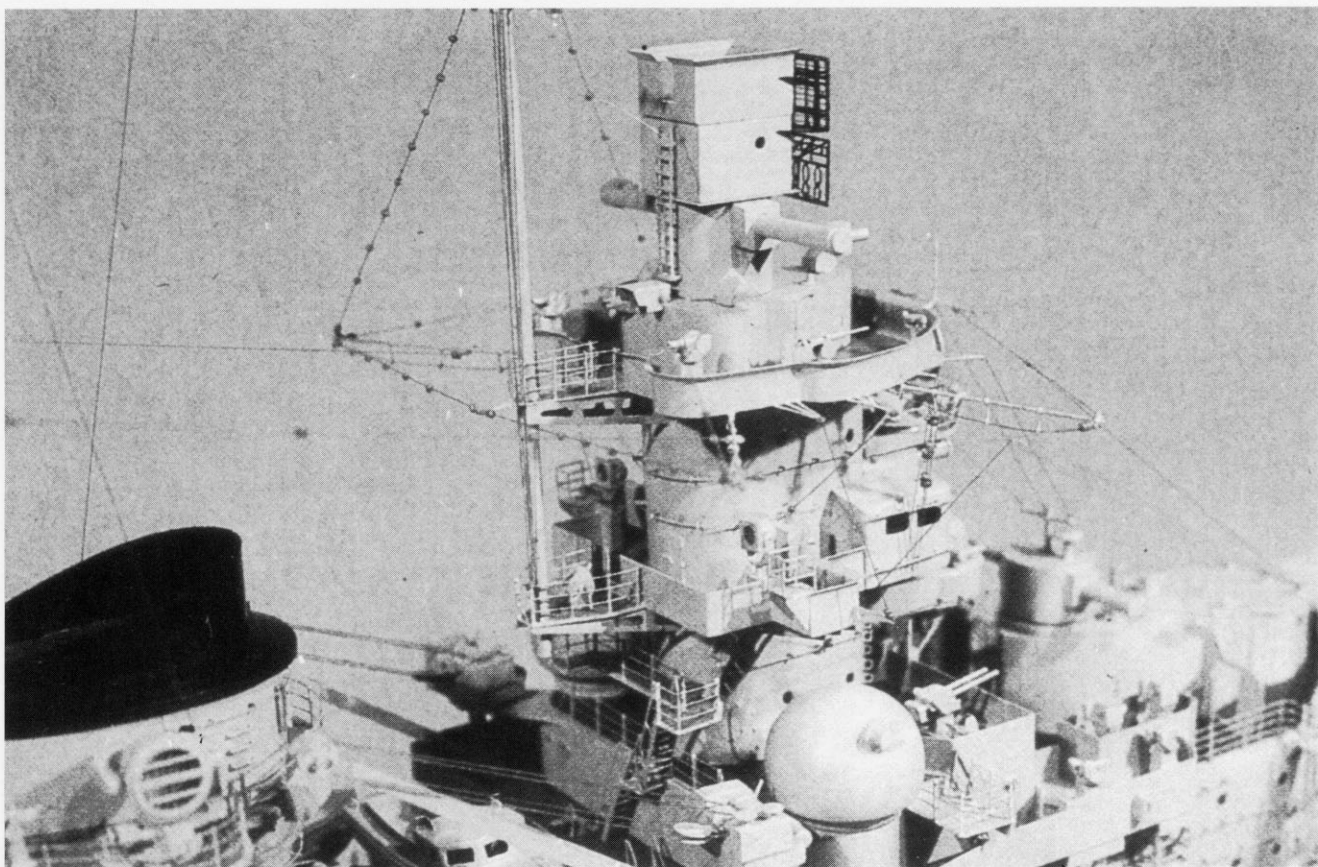
The forecastle with a view of the bow with the front anchor and the swinging boom. The two side anchors lie in their hawses on deck, held by the chain cables coming from the chain lockers and the capstans. In front of 28cm turret A is the breakwater, and there are a large number of scuttles on the ship's side. This model is meant to show *Scharnhorst* at the time of her leaving Brest but there is one mistake: by this time, 28cm turret A was no longer fitted with a rangefinder and the openings had been sealed with armour plates.



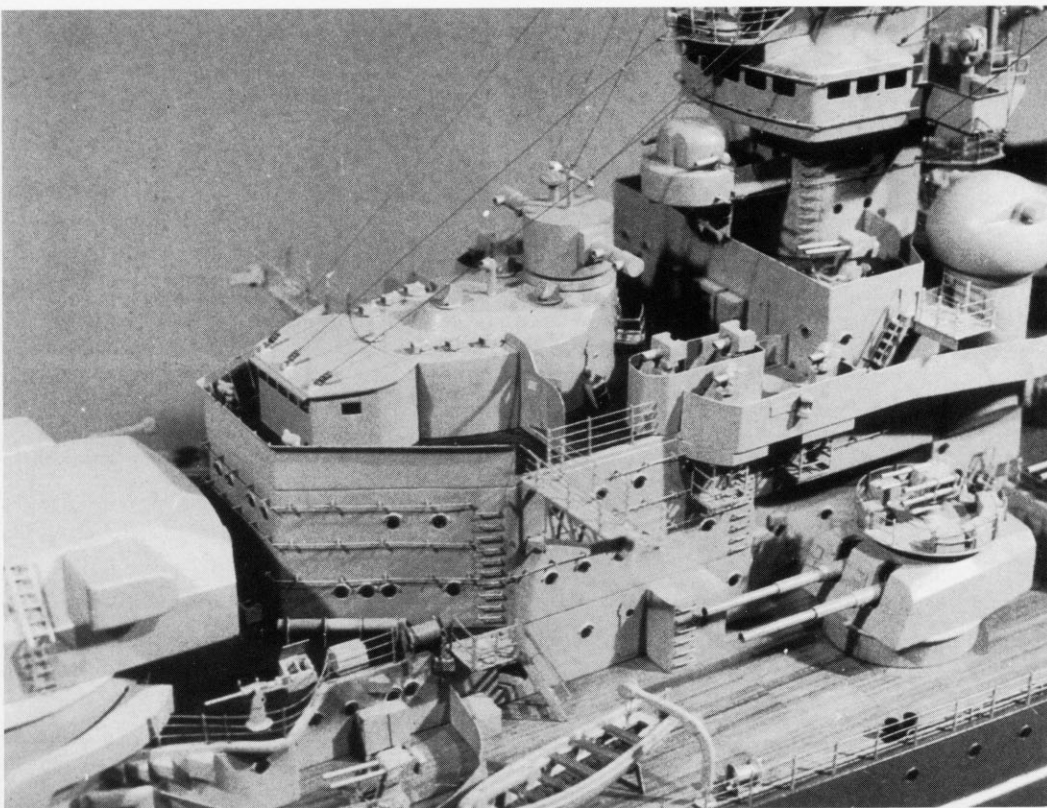
More detailed photographs of the funnel group. The two views of port and starboard are almost identical, apart from minor details. Note the motor boat between funnel and bridge tower and the 'Otter' devices of the fore mine clearing gear stored near the funnel.



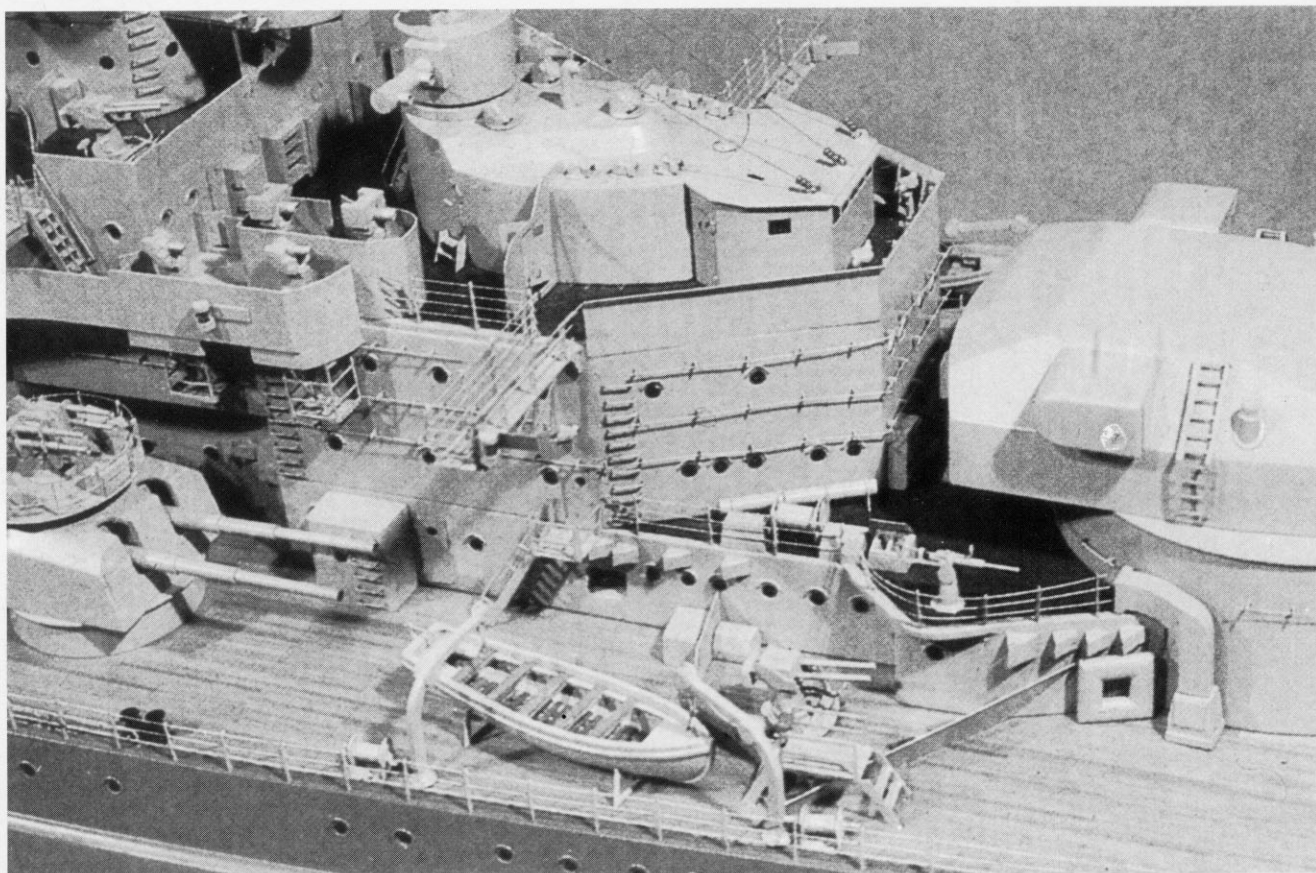
This photograph affords a detailed view of the bridge tower with the 3.7cm AA gun in twin mounting in front of the AA-director control tower SL6. Also visible is the 2cm AA gun in quadruple mounting on top of the fore 15cm turret.



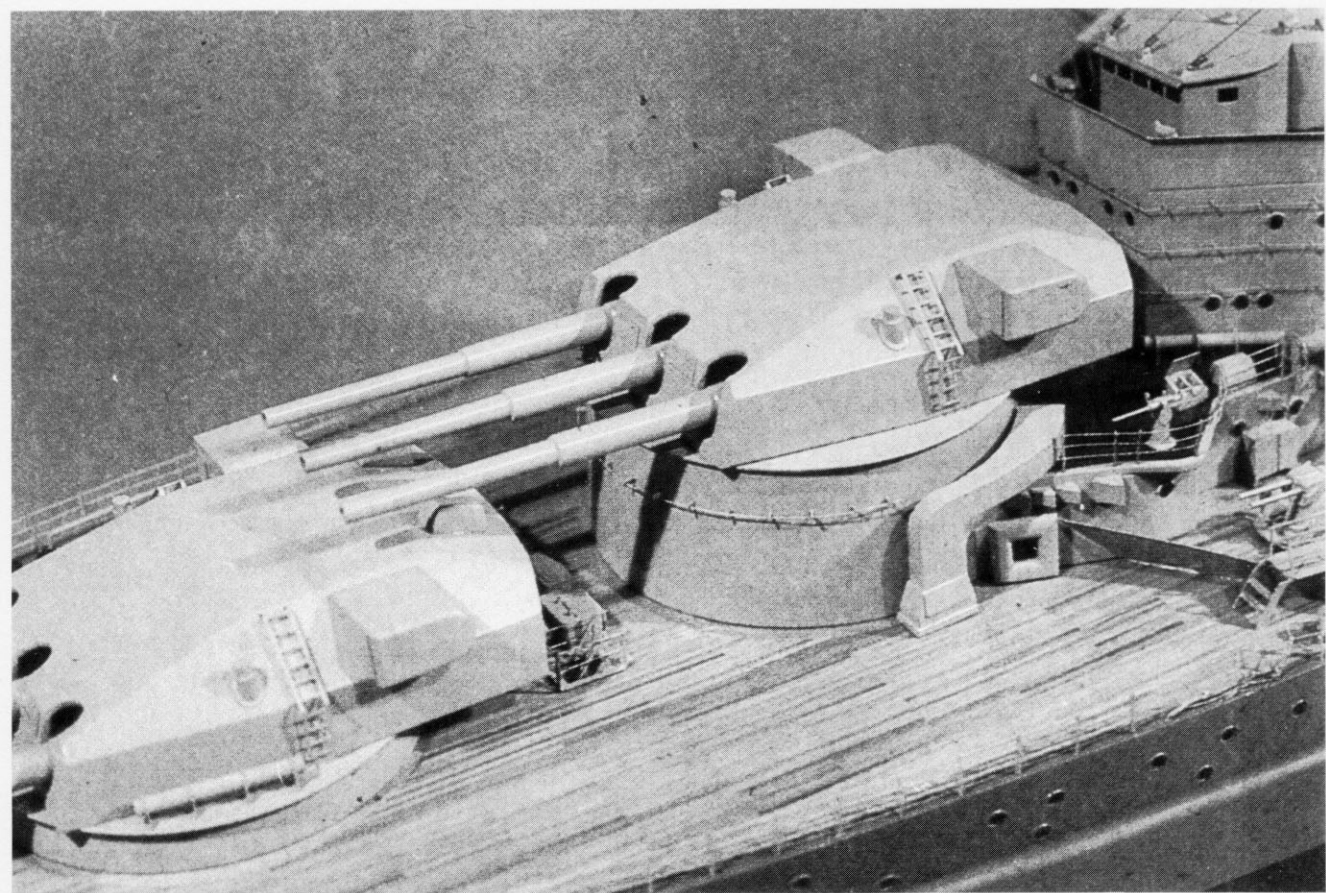
Seen here are the observation platform additionally fitted in Brest, the radar aerial FuMO and a 2cm AA gun in a single mounting on the director control platform.



A view of the bridge with the fore conning tower and the bridge tower, which carries a special platform with an additional small radar set. Note the many openings on the roof of the conning tower which could be equipped with periscopes and optical aiming devices. The box-shaped closed platform on the bridge tower is the admiral's bridge. The platform below this carries a 3.7cm AA gun and several aiming devices. Between the conning tower and 28cm turret B, a 2cm AA gun in single mounting and a 3.7cm AA gun in twin mounting can be seen.



A photograph of the starboard side of the same model.



The two 28cm turrets A and B. The two long tube-like containers attached to the side of turret A and the conning tower are containers for spare parts, tools and devices necessary for aiming the large guns.

The plans

Plan 01 Internal profile and deck plan according to official set of drawings
(before reconstruction)

Plan 02 Upper deck, superstructure and bridges according to general plan
(before reconstruction)

Plan 03 Main deck and middle deck according to official set of drawings

Plan 04 Lower deck and upper platform deck according to official set of drawings

Plan 05 Middle platform deck, lower platform deck and hold according to official set of drawings

Plan 06 Transverse sections I-XIV according to official set of drawings

Plan 07 Transverse sections XIV-XXI according to official set of drawings

Plan 08 Main frame

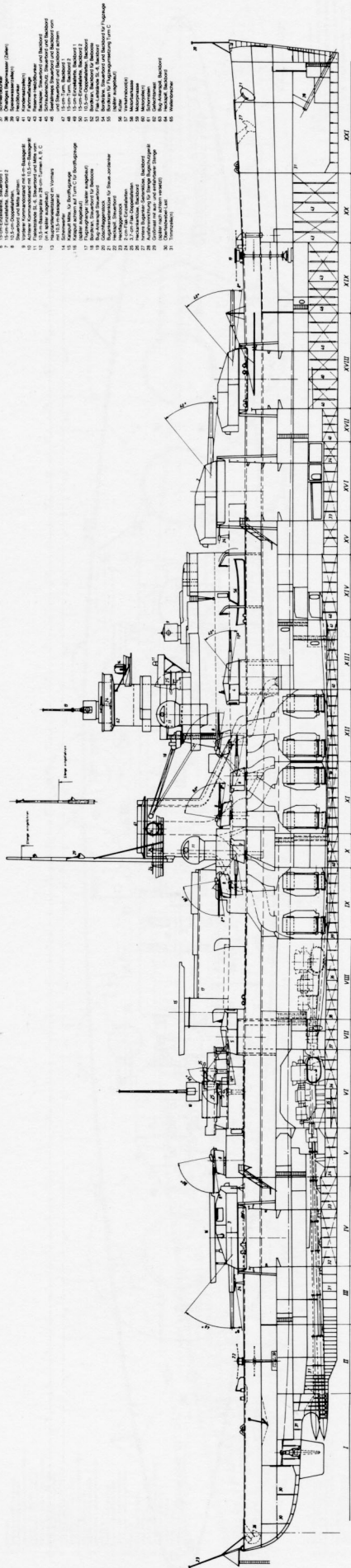
Plan 09 Body and profile plan

Plan 10 General arrangements with internal profile and deck plan (after reconstructions)

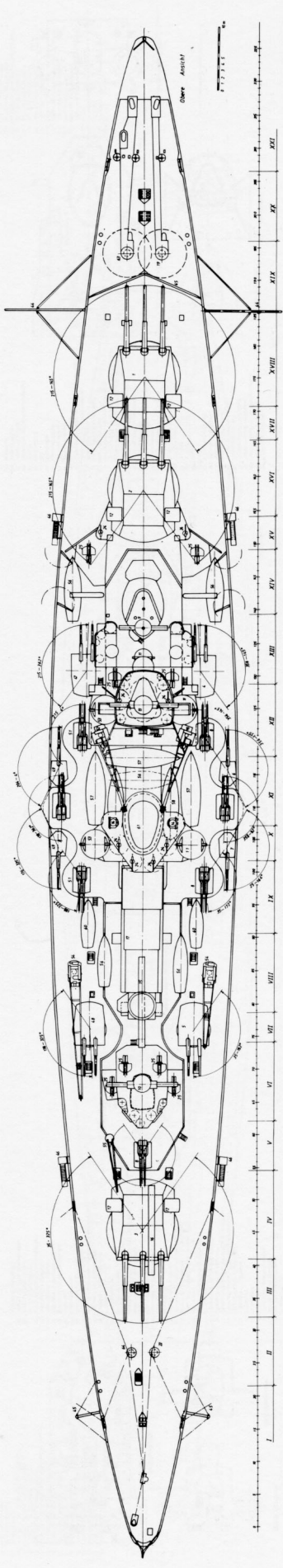
Plan 11 Aerial arrangement plan according to general plan (after reconstructions)

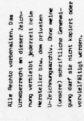
Plan 12 Sectional drawings according to general plan (after reconstruction) and rig (August 1942)

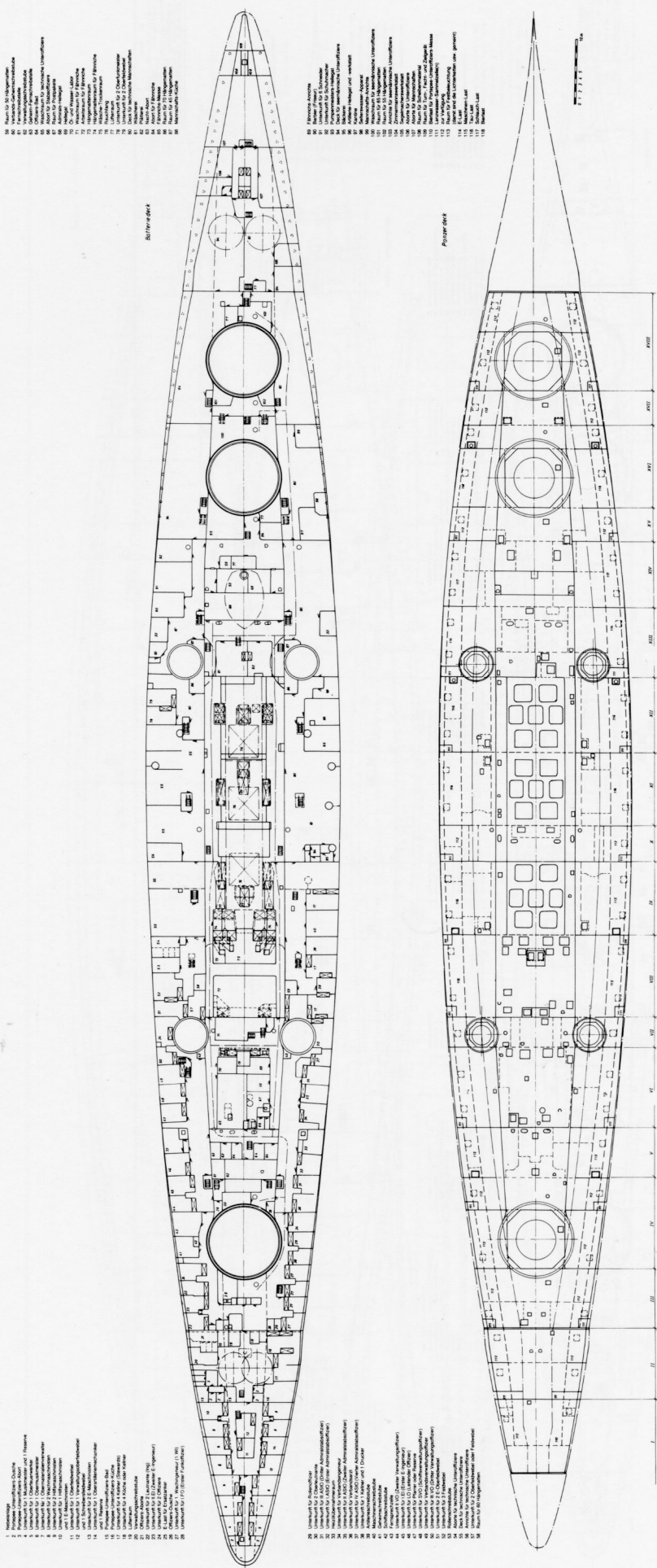
Plan 13 General plan: upper deck, superstructure and bridges



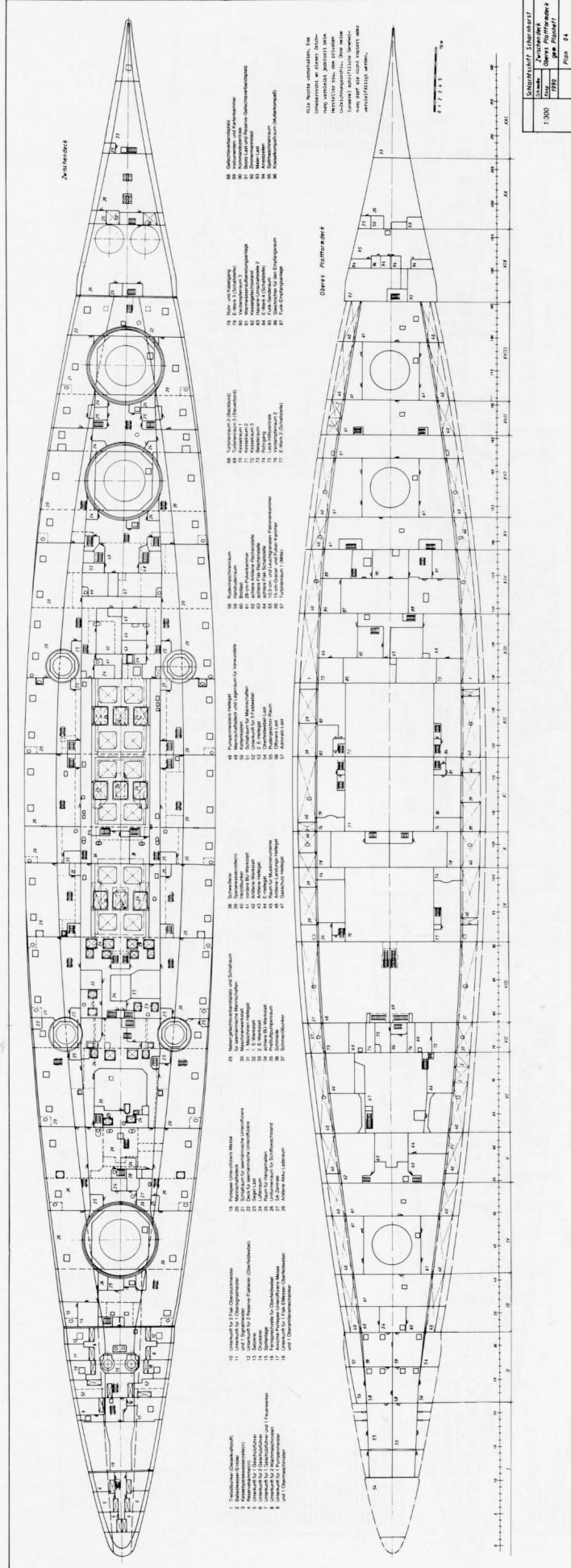
Longitudinal



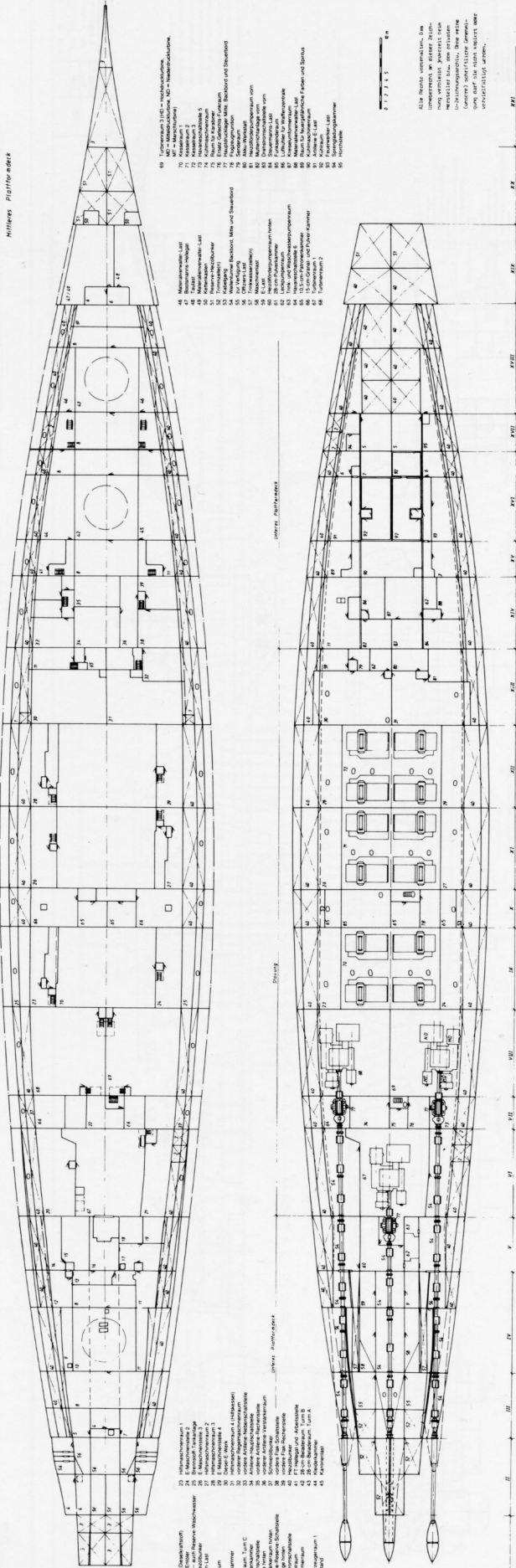


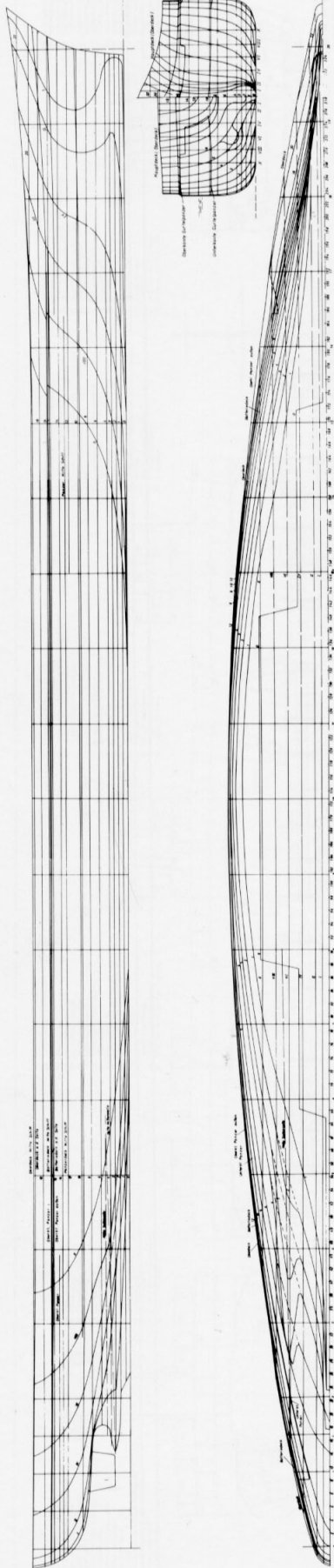


1:300	Schichtschiff Schnorhorst	
	Schnorhorst	Batteriedeck
	Rumpf	Panzerdeck
	1930	gem. Planneft
		Plan 03

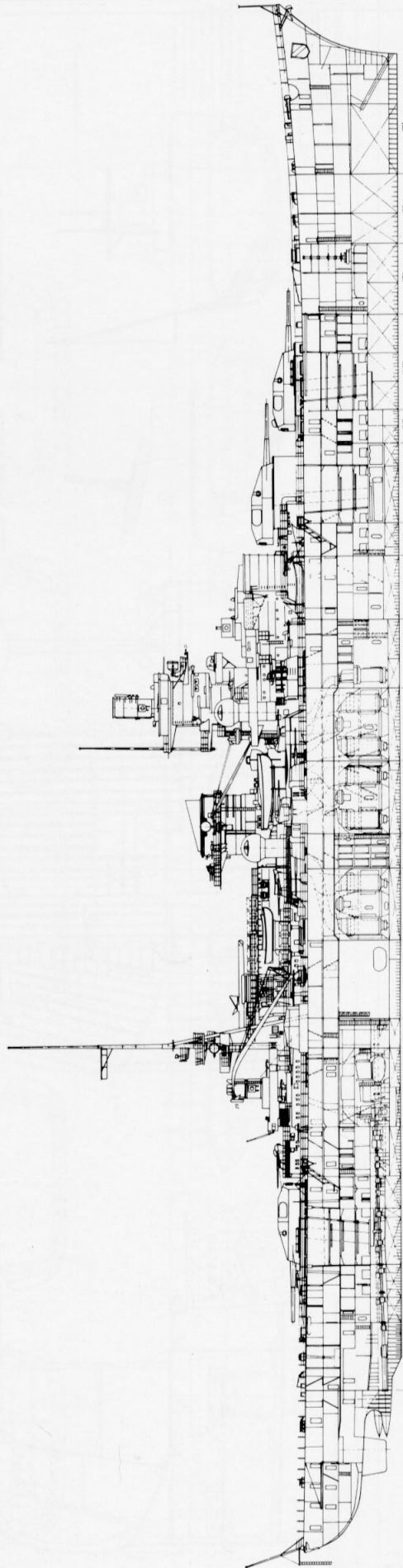


Mittleres Plattformdeck

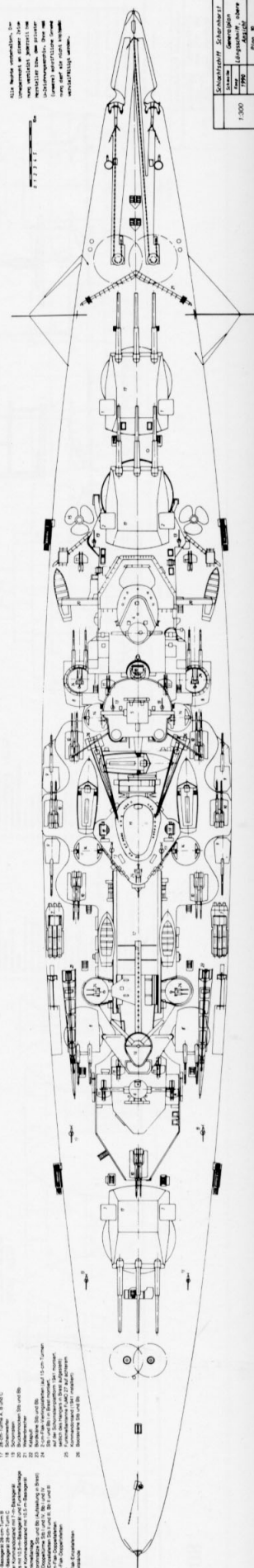




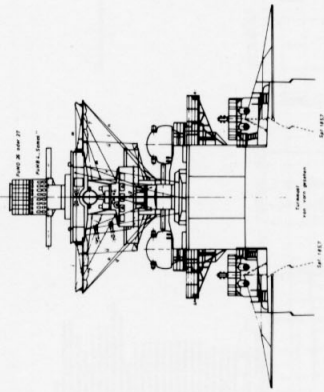
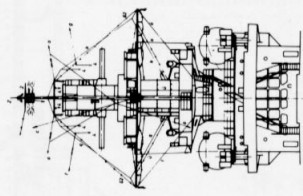
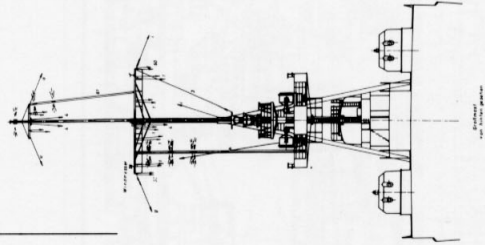
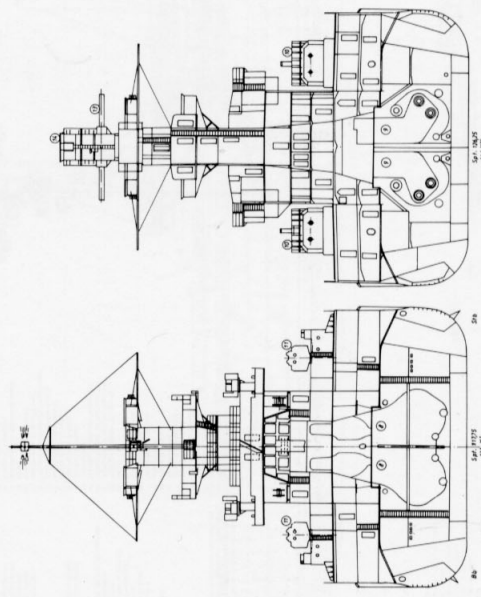
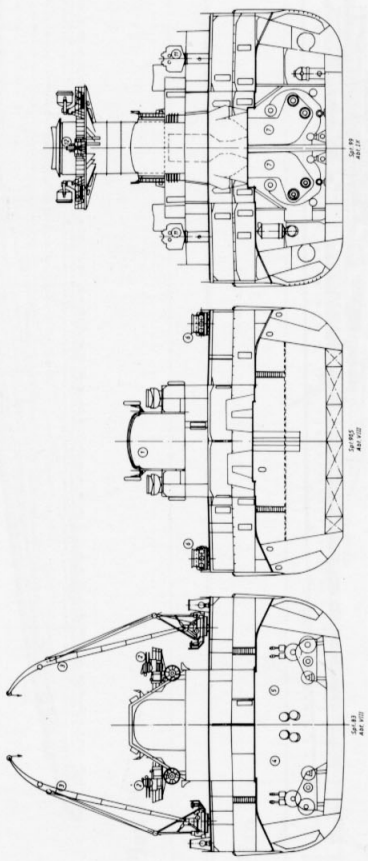
Plan 09



Plan 10



- 1 Hergestellt nach Umkehr
- 2 2-cm-lange Vertiefungen SD und BB
- 3 Aufhebung in Brust
- 4 Borehole SD und BB
- 5 Tubenraum, Steinkohl
- 6 Tubenraum, Steinkohl
- 7 Typenkontrolle SD und BB (Aufbau in Brust)
- 8 Verschluss
- 9 Verschluss 2
- 10 Verschluss 3
- 11 15-cm-Türmen SD | und BB | (Aufhebung in Brust)
- 12 10-cm-Flur, Vertiefungen
- 13 2-cm-Flur, Vertiefungen auf Schürmenstadium
- 14 10-cm-Breite, Vertiefungen
- 15 Nachbrennen, Vertiefungen (in Brust einbringen)



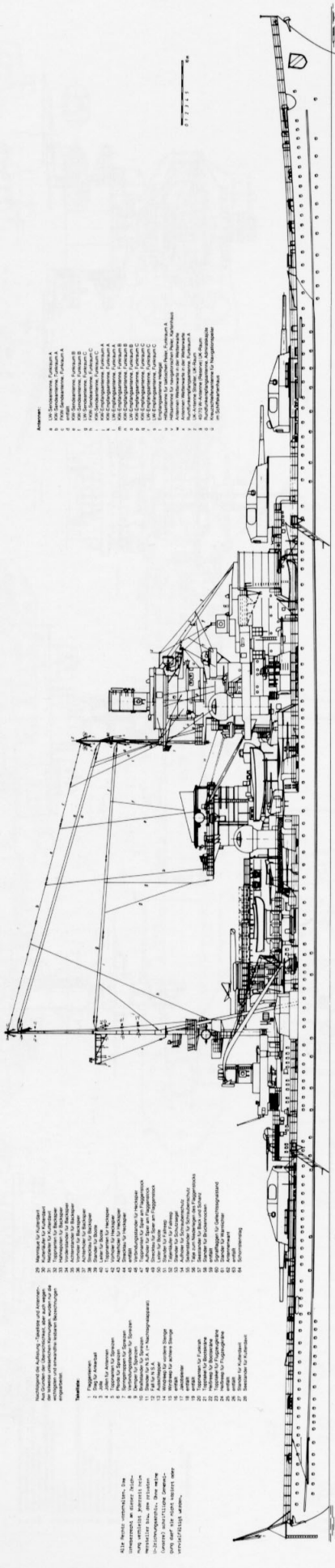
Legende:

- 1 Flaggemann
- 2 Stab für Ankerball
- 3 Jolle (= Tail) für Ankerball
- 4 Jollen für Ankerball
- 5 Jollen für Ankerball
- 6 Springtrog für Spritzen
- 7 Verbindungssender für Spritzen
- 8 Dampfer (= Linien) für Spritzen
- 9 Ständer für Wärmehaare
- 10 Ankerball

Indikatoren:

- LW-Sendeantenne, Funkraum A
- KW-Sendeantenne, Funkraum A
- KW-Sendeantenne, Funkraum B
- LW-Sendeantenne, Funkraum B
- KW-Sendeantenne, Funkraum C
- KW-Sendeantenne, Funkraum C
- KW-Empfangsantenne, Funkraum A
- KW-Empfangsantenne, Funkraum A
- LW-Empfangsantenne, Funkraum A

m) KW-Empfangsanne, Funtuum B
 n) KW-Empfangsanne, Funtuum B
 o) KW-Empfangsanne, Funtuum B
 p) KW-Empfangsanne, Funtuum C
 q) KW-Empfangsanne, Funtuum C
 r) Empfangsanne Hebel
 s) Dr. Annette Dräger
 t) 4070 W Antenne (RIS), UK-Raum
 u) Kreuzschienenanlage Schiffsantrieb
 (Navigationsplatz)



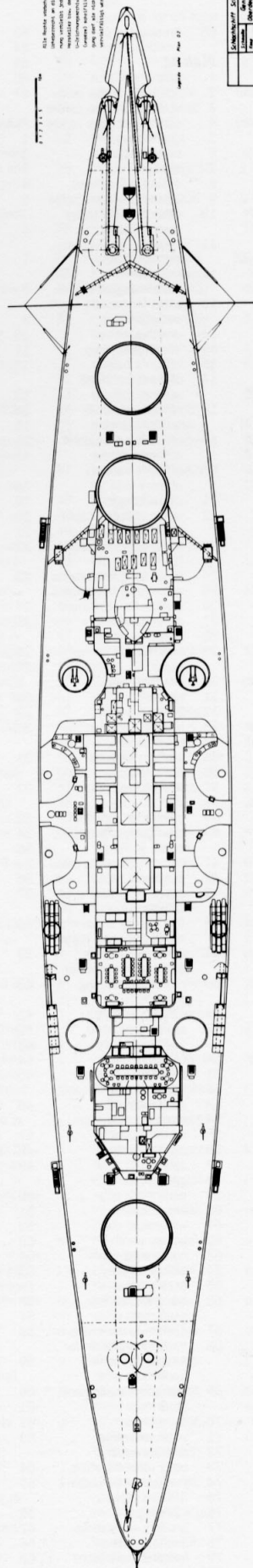
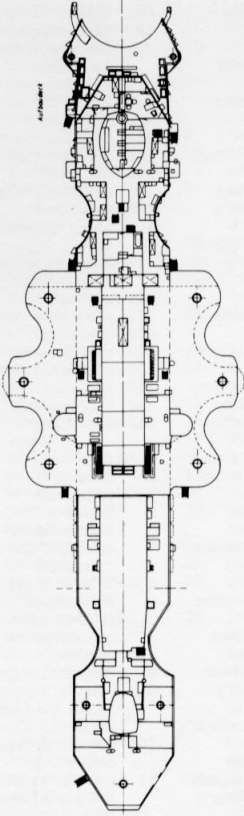
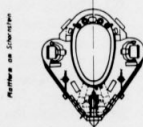
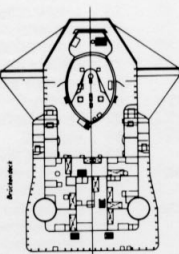
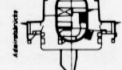
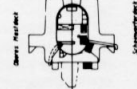
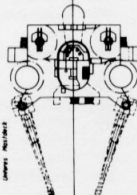
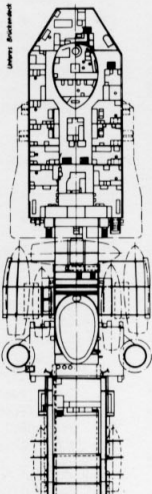
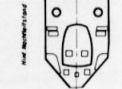
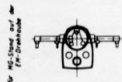
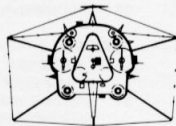
Nachfolgend die Auflistung „Taktische und Antriebs-“
Aus Gründen der Übersichtlichkeit, aber auch wegen
der teilweise unterschiedlichen Kennungen, werden nur die
entsprechenden und einwandfrei lesbaren Bezeichnungen
angeführt.

Taktische:

1. Flaggenmast
2. Mast für Ankerkabel
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Antriebs:

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U-Verkehr. Die Herstellung
(andere) schriftliche Genehm-
gung darf als nicht erfolgt an-
genommen werden.

Case	Year	Age	Sex	Occupation	Location	Outcome
1	1998	45	Male	Farmer	USA	Recovered
2	1999	32	Female	Teacher	USA	Recovered
3	2000	58	Male	Engineer	USA	Recovered
4	2001	21	Female	Student	USA	Recovered
5	2002	67	Male	Retired	USA	Recovered
6	2003	40	Female	Nurse	USA	Recovered
7	2004	35	Male	Doctor	USA	Recovered
8	2005	28	Female	Artist	USA	Recovered
9	2006	52	Male	Businessman	USA	Recovered
10	2007	39	Female	Writer	USA	Recovered
11	2008	48	Male	Lawyer	USA	Recovered
12	2009	31	Female	Scientist	USA	Recovered
13	2010	60	Male	Engineer	USA	Recovered
14	2011	25	Female	Student	USA	Recovered
15	2012	55	Male	Teacher	USA	Recovered
16	2013	42	Female	Nurse	USA	Recovered
17	2014	37	Male	Doctor	USA	Recovered
18	2015	29	Female	Artist	USA	Recovered
19	2016	50	Male	Businessman	USA	Recovered
20	2017	33	Female	Writer	USA	Recovered
21	2018	46	Male	Lawyer	USA	Recovered
22	2019	30	Female	Scientist	USA	Recovered
23	2020	59	Male	Engineer	USA	Recovered
24	2021	26	Female	Student	USA	Recovered
25	2022	56	Male	Teacher	USA	Recovered
26	2023	43	Female	Nurse	USA	Recovered
27	2024	38	Male	Doctor	USA	Recovered
28	2025	30	Female	Artist	USA	Recovered
29	2026	51	Male	Businessman	USA	Recovered
30	2027	34	Female	Writer	USA	Recovered
31	2028	47	Male	Lawyer	USA	Recovered
32	2029	32	Female	Scientist	USA	Recovered
33	2030	61	Male	Engineer	USA	Recovered
34	2031	27	Female	Student	USA	Recovered
35	2032	57	Male	Teacher	USA	Recovered
36	2033	44	Female	Nurse	USA	Recovered
37	2034	39	Male	Doctor	USA	Recovered
38	2035	31	Female	Artist	USA	Recovered
39	2036	52	Male	Businessman	USA	Recovered
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49	2046	53	Male	Businessman	USA	Recovered
50	2047	36	Female	Writer	USA	Recovered
51	2048	49	Male	Lawyer	USA	Recovered
52	2049	34	Female	Scientist	USA	Recovered
53	2050	63	Male	Engineer	USA	Recovered
54	2051	29	Female	Student	USA	Recovered
55	2052	59	Male	Teacher	USA	Recovered
56	2053	46	Female	Nurse	USA	Recovered
57	2054	41	Male	Doctor	USA	Recovered
58	2055	33	Female	Artist	USA	Recovered
59	2056	54	Male	Businessman	USA	Recovered
60	2057	37	Female	Writer	USA	Recovered
61	2058	50	Male	Lawyer	USA	Recovered
62	2059	35	Female	Scientist	USA	Recovered
63	2060	64	Male	Engineer	USA	Recovered
64	2061	30	Female	Student	USA	Recovered
65	2062	60	Male	Teacher	USA	Recovered
66	2063	47	Female	Nurse</		

1-300	Schlachthof Schnitt Schnitzmesser		
	Einheits	Generalplan	
	Form	Oberdeck Aufbau des	
	1990	Brücken u. Aufbauten	
			Platz 13

Plan Keys

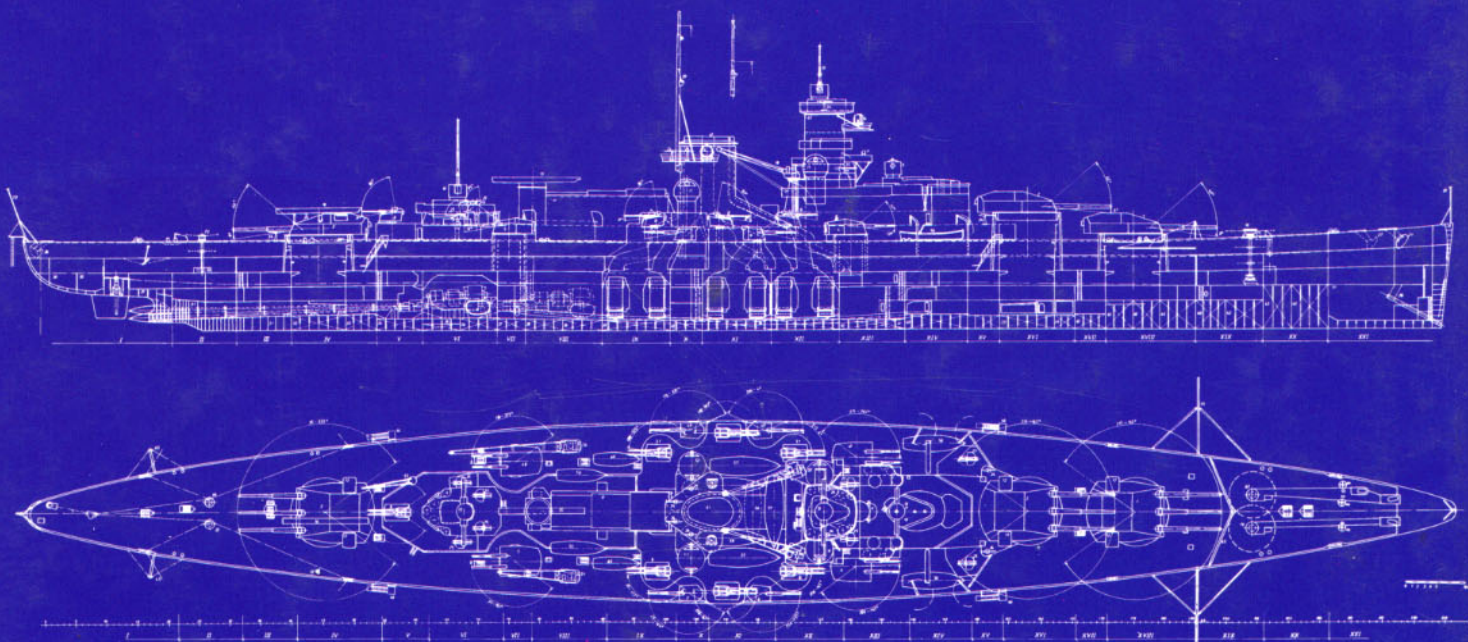
PLAN 01	65	breakwater	83	hospital	72	ensign's workroom	31	workshop storeroom	12	artillery reserve
1	28cm turret A		84	operation theatre	73	hammock store	32	electrical engineering		switchboard
2	28cm turret B	PLAN 02	85	ante-room hospital	74	hammock store, ensigns		workshop No 1	13	aft regulator room
3	28cm turret C	1	86	WC, hospital			33	electrical engineering	14	artillery amplification room
4	15cm turret, starboard	2	87	isolation ward	75	drying room for washing		workshop No 2		
1		3					34	aft engineer workshop	15	aft artillery reserve switchboard
5	15cm turret, starboard	4	PLAN 03		76	smoke collector	35	compressed air		central artillery training unit
2		5	1	fog generator	77	ventilation		pumping room	16	
6	15cm gun, single mounting, starboard 1	6	2	SNCO's showers	78	signal SNCO's cabin	36	forge		
7	15cm gun, single mounting, starboard 2	7	3	SNCO's WC	79	SNCO's cabin	37	lubrication oil tank	17	aft DC switchboard room
8	10.5cm guns, twin mounting, starboard and amidships	8	4	bandleader's cabin	80	engineer's deck	38	welding shop		
9	fore conning tower with 6m base rangefinder	9	5	pyrotechnical SNCO's cabin	81	laundry	39	feed tanks	18	aft gyro compass room
10	aft conning tower with 10.5m base rangefinder	10	6	chief bandleader's cabin	82	steam laundry	40	oil fuel tanks	19	aft alternator room
11	AA directors SL 6, starboard and amidships	11	7	chief quartermaster SNCO's cabin	83	night WC	41	fore engineer workshop	20	turbo power plant
12	10.5m base rangefinders in 28cm turrets A, B and C (later removed from A)	12	8	engineer SNCO's cabin (2nd SNCO)	84	ensign's WC	42	artillery workshop	21	fresh water generation room No 1
13	main artillery director control tower in the foretop with 10.5m base rangefinder	13	9	engineer's cabin	85	ensign's mess	43	artillery store	22	machinery control centre
14	searchlight	14	10	engineer's cabin	86	hammock store (70 hammocks)	44	electrical store	23	auxiliary machinery room No 1
15	catapult, central	15	11	SNCO's cabin	87	hammock store (45 hammocks)	45	musical instruments store	24	electrical machinery station No 2
16	catapult on turret C (later removed)	16	12	admin SNCO'S and chief clerk's cabin	88	seamen's galley	46	landing party artillery store	25	oil fuel bunker control centre
17	aircraft hangar (later removed)	17	13	engineer's cabin	89	ensign's pantry	47	gas protection store	26	electrical machinery station No 3
18	crane, starboard, for boats	18	14	artillery SNCO's cabin	90	barber shop	48	pumpmaster's store	27	auxiliary machinery room No 2
19	capstan, bow, starboard	19	15	SNCO's bathroom	91	cabin for 6 tailors	49	seamen's deck and reserve hospital	28	auxiliary machinery room No 3
20	jack staff	20	16	SNCO's galley	92	shoemaker's cabin	50	chain room	29	electrical machinery station No 4
21	stern flag staff	21	17	mess steward's cabin (4)	93	pumpmaster's store	51	seamen's sleeping room	30	diesel power plant
22	aft capstan, starboard	22	18	cook's cabin (4)	94	NCO's deck	52	cabin for 3 SNCOs	31	auxiliary machinery room No 3 (auxiliary boilers)
23	stern flag staff	23	19	ventilation room	95	bakery	53	2nd electrical store	32	fore regulator room
24	2cm AA guns, single mountings	24	20	office	96	artillery store	54	ballast	33	fore artillery reserve switchboard
25	3.7cm AA guns, twin mountings	25	21	officer's WC	97	canteen	55	steering gear storeroom	34	main artillery switchboard
26	hawse for stern anchor, port	26	22	officer's cabin (2 lieutenants)	98	mineral water fountain			35	fore artillery plotting office
27	rear side hawse, bow, port	27	23	engineer officer's cabin	99	seamen's pantry	56	officer's storeroom	36	fore artillery amplification room
28	extension drive, paravane	28	24	officer's cabin	100	NCO's launderette	57	admiral's storeroom	37	lubrication oil tank
29	main mast with telescopic top (later moved aft)	29	25	electrical spare parts store	101	hammock store (65 hammocks)	58	steering gear compartment	38	fore AA switchboard
30	ballast	30	26	officer's showers	102	hammock store (55 hammocks)	59	manual steering room	39	fore AA plotting room
31	trim tanks(s)	31	27	engineer officer's cabin	103	NCO's pantry	60	bread store	40	oil fuel tank
32	trim tanks, also for reserve washing water	32	28	signal officer's cabin	104	carpenter's workshop	61	28cm magazine	41	store room
33	fresh water tank(s)	33	29	station officer's cabin	105	sailmaker's workshop	62	aft artillery fire control room	42	28cm transfer station, turret B
34	washing water tank(s)	34	30	officer's cabin (2 first lieutenants)	106	NCO's WC	63	aft AA fire control room	43	28cm transfer station, turret A
35	lubrication oil collecting tank(s)	35	31	admiral staff officer's cabin	107	seamen's heads	64	aft AA power control room	44	clothing store
36	feed tank(s)	36	32	admiral staff officer's cabin	108	target store	65	10.5cm and illumination shell magazine	45	canteen store
37	lubrication oil tank	37	33	oil fuel transfer room	109	sports equipment store	66	15cm magazine	46	quartermaster's store
38	oil-polluted bilge water (tanks)	38	34	engineer's cabin	110	beer store for petty officer's mess	67	turbine room No 1 (inner)	47	bosun's store
39	feed tank	39	35	admiral staff officer's cabin	111	bilge tank	68	turbine room No 2 (port)	48	rope store
40	oil fuel tank	40	36	fleet surgeon's cabin	112	spare store room	69	turbine room No 3 (starboard)	49	quartermaster's store chain room
41	evaporation room	41	37	admiral staff officer's cabin	113	lamp store	70	boiler room No 1	50	reserve oil fuel tank
42	speedometer	42	38	cabin for mess	114	electrical store	71	boiler room No 2	51	trim tank
43	oil fuel tank, reserve boom, starboard and port	43	39	steward/printer	115	spare parts store	72	boiler room No 3	52	cable trunk
44	propeller protectors, starboard and port	44	40	artillery administration office	116	rope store	73	storeroom	53	shaft tunnels, port, starboard and amidships
45	gangways, starboard and port	45	41	machinery administration office	117	hosepipe store	74	tube walkway	54	reserve store room
46	15cm turret, port 1	46	42	crypto office		beer storage	75	auxiliary damage control centre	55	officer's store room
47	15cm turret, port 2	47	43	chief clerk's office	PLAN 04		76	evaporator room No 2	56	fresh water tanks
48	15cm gun, single mounting, port 1	48	44	chief engineer officer's cabin	1	diesel tank	77	power plant No 2	57	engineer store room
49	15cm gun, single mounting, port 2	49	45	chapelain's cabin	2	ballast tank	78	tube and cable trunk	58	electrical store room
50	10.5cm twin mountings, port	50	46	admin officer's cabin	3	feed tank	79	power plant No 3	59	oil fuel pump room, aft
51	crane, port, for boats	51	47	fleet admin officer's cabin	4	reserve cabins	80	evaporator room No 3	60	28cm magazine
52	AA directors SL 6, port	52	48	admin officer's cabin	5	cabin for 1 gun commander	81	hot water purification plant	61	leakage pump room
53	cranes, port and starboard, for aircraft	53	49	admin officer's cabin	6	cabin for 2 gun commanders	82	boiler control centre	62	fresh water and washing water pump room
54	crane for aircraft on turret C (later removed)	54	50	admin officer's cabin	7	cabin for 1 gun commander and 1 fireworker	83	boiler control centre damage change-over position No 2	63	damage control switchboard No 6
55	cutter	55	51	SNCO's cabin (2)	8	cabin for 2 engineers	84	power plant No 4	64	10.5cm magazine
56	traffic boats	56	52	SNCO's cabin (3)	9	cabin for 1 pump master and 1 engineer	85	radio transmission room	65	15cm magazine
57	motor launch	57	53	admin office	10	cabin for 2 AA gunnery SNCOs	86	alternator for radio receiver room	66	turbine room No 1
58	motor pinnace	58	54	engineer NCO's WC	11	cabin for 1 signal SNCO and 1 signal NCO	87	radio receiver room	67	turbine room No 2
59	motor boats	59	55	engineer NCO'S rest room	12	cabin for two reserve AA fire control SNCOs	88	dressing station	68	turbine room No 3
60	funnel	60	56	engineer NCO'S pantry	13	typesetting room	89	instrument and chart store	69	boiler room No 1
61	bridge tower	61	57	SNCO's cabin	14	printers	90	control centre	70	boiler room No 2
62	capstan, bow, port	62	58	hammock store (60 hammocks)	15	spill gear	91	store room and reserve dressing station	71	boiler room No 3
63	capstan, bow, port	63	59	hammock store (50 hammocks)	16	telephone box for SNCOs	92	carpenter's store	72	damage control centre No 5
64	capstan, stern, port	64	60	fleet crypto office	17	pantry SNCO's mess	93	painter's store	73	cooling system room
			61	communications centre	18	cabin for one AA fire control SNCO and one artillery SNCO	94	detection cells	74	small arms store
			62	admin office	19	SNCO's mess	95	capstan engine room	75	communications centre, reserve
			63	commcen, protected lines	20	seamen's deck	96	gyro compass room	76	main shaft bearings, amidships, port and starboard
			64	officer's bathroom	21	sleeping room for NCOs			77	aircraft ammunition
			65	engineer NCO's launderette	22	NCO's deck	PLAN 05		78	radio transmitter
					23	sailmaker's store	1	diesel tank	79	battery workshop
					24	ventilation room	2	ballast water	80	oil fuel transfer pumps
					25	hammock store	3	trim tank/reserve	81	fore central artillery training unit
					26	electrical power conversion room	4	washing water/reserve oil fuel tank	82	fore AC switchboard
					27	heavy artillery fire control centre	5	captain's store room	83	SNCO's store room
					28	battery charging room	6	drying room		
					29	dressing station and seamen's sleeping room	7	pump room		
					30	engineer workshop	8	meat store		
							9	28cm shell magazine		
							10	artillery storeroom		
							11	28cm transfer station		
								3.7cm magazine		

	radio transmitter	room	the watch	29	hosepipe store	signalling device	charthouse
86	ventilation and cooling room	62 leakage pump room	141 cabin for 2 lieutenants	30	clothing store	hauling-up slip	w aerial meteorological station
87	gyro transmission room	63 cabin	142 -	31 canteen store	14 wind rope for main mast	x	aerial meteorological station
88	quartermaster's store	64 cabin for ship's admin officer	143 cabin for 3 lieutenants	32 seamen's deck	15 wind rope for aft mast	y	broadcast receiving aerial, radio room A
89	storeroom for inflammable paints and spirit	65 engineer NCO's launderette	144 officer	33 oil fuel tank	16 n/a	z	UHF-transmitting aerial, UHF-room
90	cooling system room	66 post office store	145 officer's showers	34 artillery store	17 Jacob's ladder	ä	40/70 W aerial (reserve), UHF-room
91	artillery electrical spare parts store	67 cabin for admiral staff officer	146 SNCO and carpenter SNCO	35 28cm powder magazine	18 n/a	ö	broadcast receiving aerial, admiral's cabin
92	cool room	68 engineering workshop	147 cabin for provost SNCO	36 cool room	19 n/a	ü	cross-loop aerial for navigation device in charthouse
93	pyrotechnics store	69 electrical spare parts storeroom	148 artillery store	37 fireworker's store	20 lifts for aerial yard		
94	demolition charge chamber	70 reserve tank	149 boom defence gear	38 beer store	21 top tackle for boat cranes		
95	sound locator room	71 turbo power plant	150 bosun's cabin	39 washing water tanks	22 lift rope for boat cranes		
		72 evaporation room No 1	151 cabin for 2 SNCOs	40 fresh water tanks	23 top tackle for aircraft cranes		
		73 turbine room No 1	152 ensign's pantry	42 NCO's sleeping room	24 lift rope for aircraft cranes		
		74 cabin for 2 officers	153 damage control switchover position No 2	43 28cm shell room and transfer station, turret A	25 n/a		
		75 cabin for 2 first lieutenants	154 auxiliary machinery room No 3	125 engineer NCO's deck	26 n/a		
			155 power plant No 4 (switchover position)	190 3.7cm magazine	27 line for cutter davit		
1	SNCO's store room	76 pantry	156 power control centre No 4		28 line for cutter davit man ropes for cutter davit		
2	gun commander's cabin	77 ensign's launderette	157 cabin for navigation officer		30 cutter falls for cutter davit		
3	chief bandleader's cabin	78 machinery store room No 1	158 cabin for 1 officer		31 net gangway for cutter davit		
4	cabin for 1 admin SNCO	79 electrical engineering workshop	159 cabin for artillery officer		32 lifts for boom		
5	SNCO's mess	80 lubrication oil collection tank	160 pharmacy		33 cap for boom		
6	cabin for 2 engineers	81 transfer room	161 cabin for 2 medical SNCOs		34 front line for boom		
7	cabin for 2 electrical engineers	82 15cm magazine for shells, illumination shells and powder cable trunks	162 oil fuel transfer station		35 rear line for boom lanyard and deadeyes for boom		
8	cabin for 1 engineer and 1 electrical engineer	83 feed tanks	163 artillery workshop		36 lanyard and deadeyes for boom		
9	cabin for 1 pumpmaster and 1 engineer SNCO	84 lubrication oil collection tank	164 electrical store		37 boom stay		
10	steering gear room	85 reserve damage control centre	165 power plant No 5		38 boat lines		
11	trim tank	86 gyro compass room	166 auxiliary machinery room No 3		39 boat ladder		
12	SNCO's mess pantry	87 machinery control centre	167 diesel tank		40 lifts for stern boom		
13	telephone box for SNCOs	88 cooling machines	168 control centre		41 lift for aft boom vang		
14	chief clerk's office	89 small arms store	169 cabin for meteorologists		42 connecting line		
15	mess steward's cabin (4)	90 reserve combat commcen	170 hospital WC		43 up- and down tackle vang		
16	cabin for 2 AA gunnery SNCOs	91 lubrication oil tank	171 ante-room		44 ladders for boats		
17	cabin for 1 AA rangefinder operation SNCO and 1 artillery engineering SNCO	92 aircraft hangar	172 anteroom		45 line for gangway lanyard for gangway		
18	steering gear compartment	93 wardroom	173 laundry		46 lines for canvas hood		
19	officer's store room	94 cabin for 3 NCOs	174 bathroom		47 propeller protector lift		
20	captain's store room	95 ensign's workroom	175 shelter		48 propeller protector life flag staff tackle		
21	shaft tunnel	96 cabin for 1 steward and 1 printer	176 pumpmaster's workshop		49 quarter deck lines		
22	officer's WC	97 electrical engineering workshop No 2	177 store room		50 bridge wing lines		
23	cabin for 4 cooks or stewards	98 aft BU-workshop	178 artillery landing party store room		51 signal flags of combat signalling station		
24	SNCO's bathroom	99 compressed air pump room	180 gas protection store room		52 warning light lines		
25	ventilation room	100 turbine room No 2	181 hosepipe store		53 aerial shroud		
26	cabin for 2 reserve fire control SNCOs	101 turbine room No 3	182 alternator for radio receiver		54 n/a		
27	admiral's store room	102 polluted oil tank	183 radio receiver		55 signal flags of combat signalling station		
28	manual steering room	103 evaporation pump room	184 dressing station		56 warning light lines		
29	cabin for 2 lieutenants (engineers)	104 oily bilge water	185 fore artillery reserve switchboard		57 funnel		
30	electrical spare parts store	105 conference room	186 fore artillery switchboard		58 and port breakwater catapult		
31	cabin for 1 engineer	106 engineer NCO's WC	187 fore artillery switchboard		59 cranes, starboard and port		
32	seamen's deck	107 artillery admin office	188 fore artillery		60 2cm AA guns, quadruple mountings (guns on 15cm turrets starboard I and port I fitted in Brest, guns on funnel platform fitted in 1941, guns at hangar side fitted in Brest)		
33	oil fuel tank	108 wardroom galley	189 fore AC switchboard		61 radar aerial FuMo 27 on aft conning tower (fitted in 1941)		
34	hammock store	109 potato store	190 3.7cm magazine installation		62 seamen's deck and port		
35	28cm magazine, powder	110 admiral's and captain's galley	191 central gun training installation				
36	28cm magazine, shells	111 engineer NCO's deck	192 fore AC switchboard				
37	crypto office	112 evaporation room	193 bosun's store room				
38	cabin for station officer	113 auxiliary machinery room No 1					
39	artillery store	114 boiler room No 1					
40	ammunition store	115 power plant No 2					
41	28cm shell room and transfer station turret C	116 power control centre No 2					
42	engine room store	117 feed tank					
43	fresh water tank	118 oil fuel bunker control					
44	trim tank	119 feed tank, oil fuel					
45	captain's office	120 reserve tank					
46	chief engineer officer's cabin	121 shelter for ammunition purveyors					
47	teleprinter	122 AA fire control switchboard					
48	admin office	123 engineer NCO's pantry					
49	cabin for admiral staff officer	124 engineer seamen's deck					
50	reserve dressing station/seamen's sleeping room	125 night WC					
51	10.5cm magazine	126 forge					
52	aft artillery plotting office	127 welding shop					
53	aft AA plotting office	128 aircraft ammunition					
54	aft artillery	129 radio transmission room					
55	amplification room	130 seamen's bathroom					
56	aft artillery reserve switchboard	131 AA fire control switchboard					
57	central gun training installation	132 boiler room No 2					
58	aft AC switchboard	133 power plant No 3					
59	lamp store	134 power control centre No 3					
60	washing water tank	135 evaporation room No 3					
61	hot washing water tank	136 auxiliary machinery room No 2					
62	oil fuel transfer pump	137 hot water purification installation					
		138 boiler room No 3					
		139 cabin for 2 officers of					

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Produced in a convenient A4 format, each title in the series presents: the service history of an individual ship with reference to other ships in the same class; maps; numerous scale plans; contemporary photographs; camouflage details; photographs of completed models, including close-ups; incredible analytical diagrams; cross-sections; and a detailed bibliography.



The battleship *Scharnhorst* and her sister ship *Gneisenau* formed the backbone of the German fleet at the beginning of the Second World War. *Gneisenau*, heavily damaged by bombs shortly after operation 'Cerberus', had to be scrapped. *Scharnhorst* was moved to Norway on Hitler's orders, where she was scuttled in November 1943 near the North Cape after a heavy battle against superior British forces.

Containing a general introduction to the construction of battleships, and with reference to the *Scharnhorst* model in the Maritime Museum in Wilhelmshaven, this title is essential for any modeller wishing to build an accurate model of *Scharnhorst* or *Gneisenau*, and for all those with an interest in the history and construction of German battleships.