

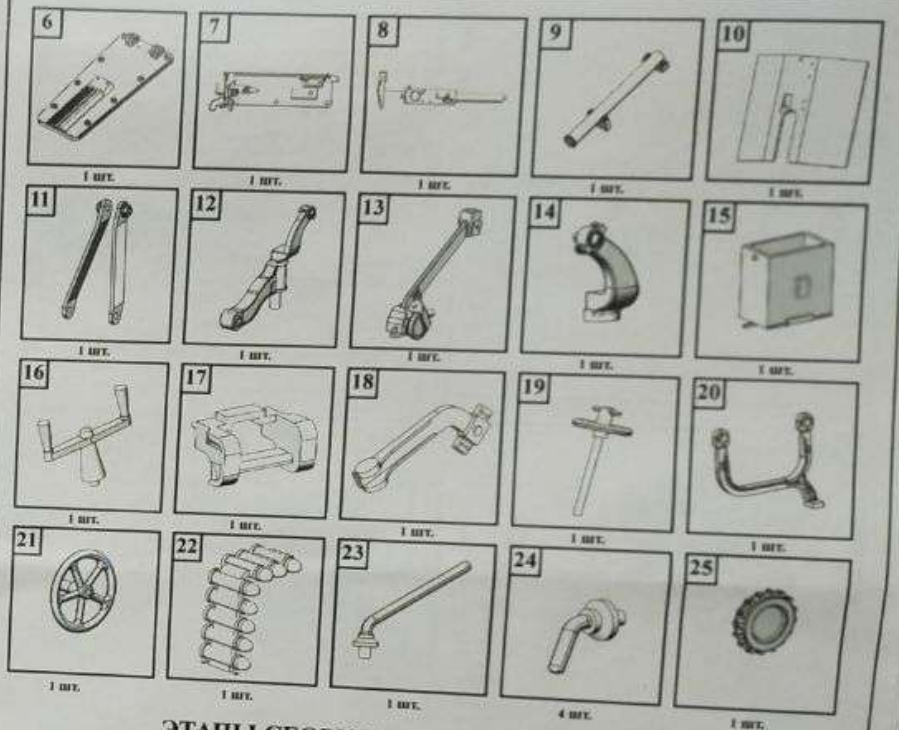
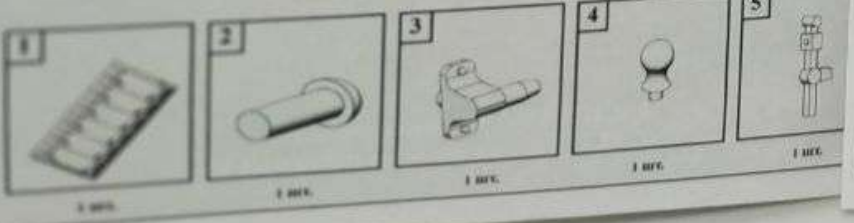


до 4110 метров (Maxim).
 под выстрелом снаряда.
 компании Вильяма Виккерса.
 в военно-морском флоте.
 типа Ахейон, представляющего
 морские вооружения. Эти пушки
 HE 37x190. Так же применялись
 Венгрии, где применялись на
 Georg и неостранные в войне
 и дальностью, для того времени.
 Мировой войны, так как дальность
 малокалиберные орудия для поражения
 как зенитные орудия. На различных
 судов, используют в виде пехотного
 крепостях, как противотанковое
 названиями до 1918 года в США,
 на ряд недостатков, автоматические
 пушки Vickers находились на службе
 более 50 лет, до середины XX

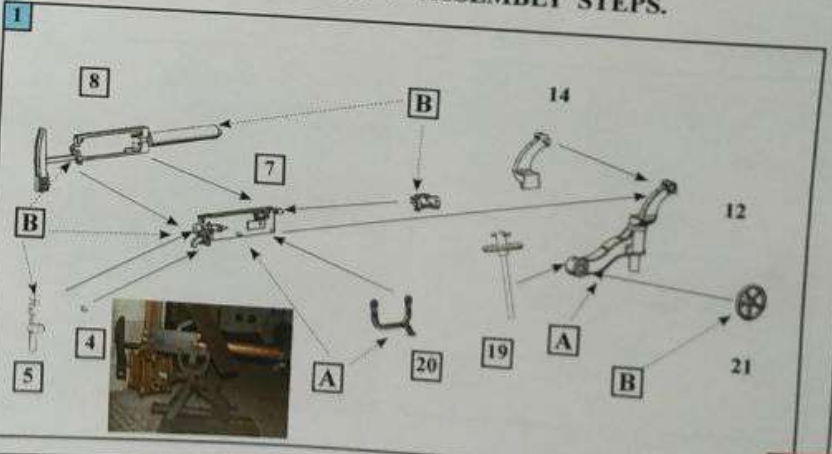


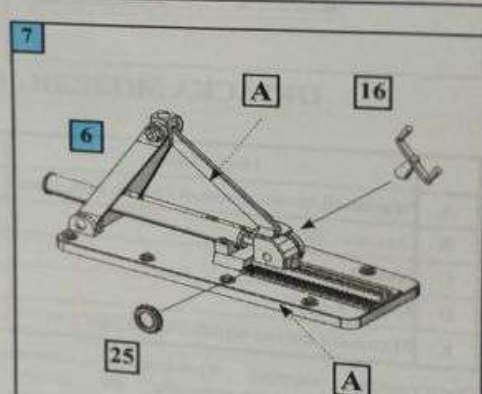
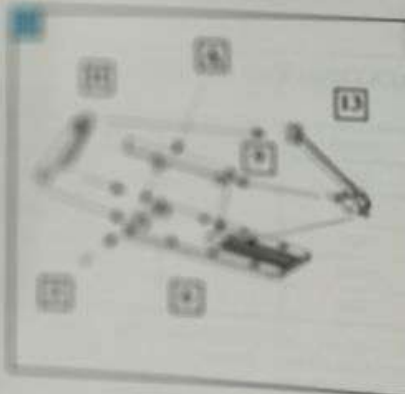
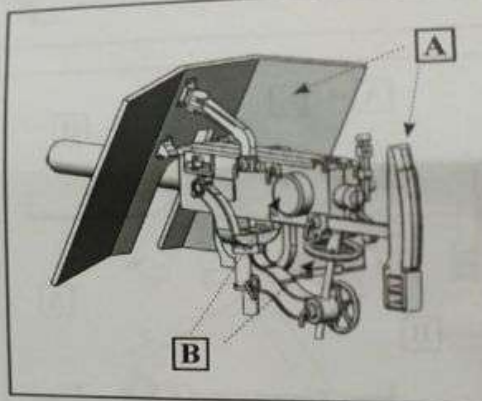
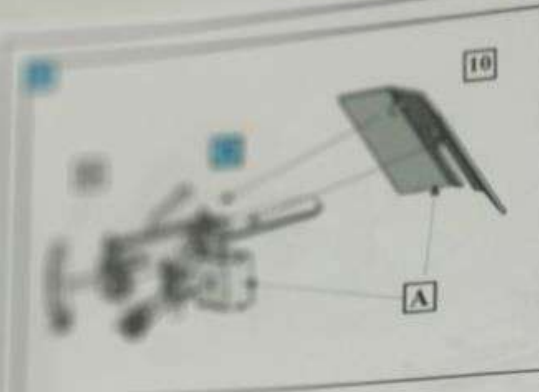
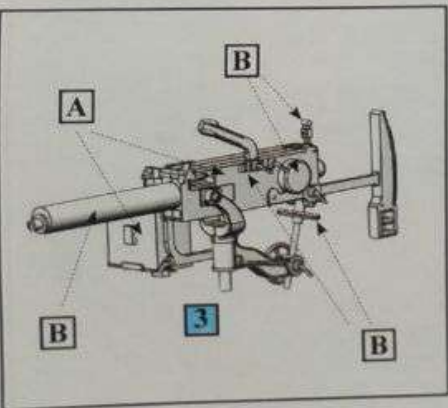
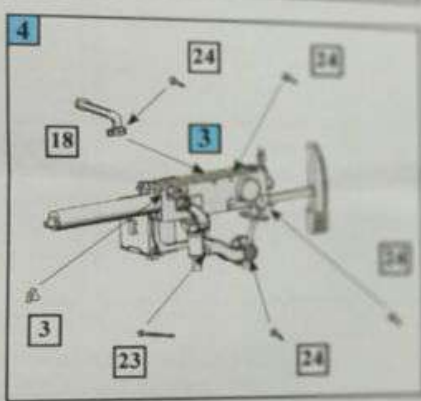
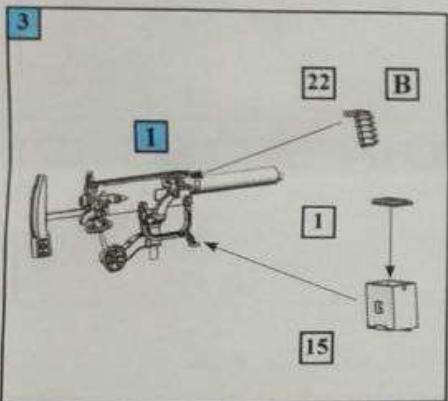
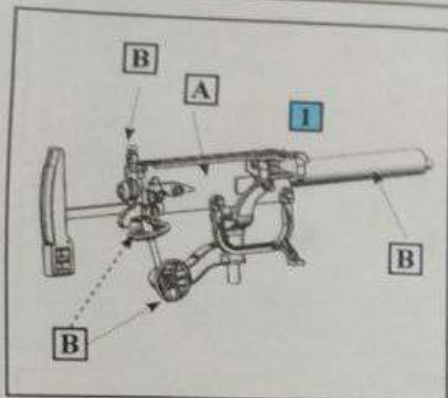
At the beginning of the 19th century, in the navies of most countries, 37-mm and 47-mm F. Hatcher's rapid-fire cannons, with revolving barrels and a Gatling gun, with a gravital supply of ammunition from a magazine, were used to destroy destroyers, with the exception British Navy. In 1873, the Admiralty turned its attention to the development of an automatic by the American inventor Hiram Maxim. The gun was created on the basis of the famous (7.7 mm) Maxim machine gun, designed for the standard British 37x190R projectile. By design, the energy of powder gases was used for reloading, and water cooling was used to cool the barrel. With a maximum theoretical rate of fire of 300 rounds per minute, a 0.56 kg projectile an initial speed of 550 meters per second, which gave a maximum firing range of up to 4110 m was mounted by Hiram Maxim and Thorsten Nordenfelt, later the company was bought by Vickers Corporation. The first British Vickers guns used by the British Navy were the 1.5-pounder Mark I, designed to be mounted on Arethusa-class cru The original version called for the use of 37x123R shells, but they did not suit the sailors in terms of lethal force, so the gun was replaced in use by C 190 HE 37x190 shells. Until 1914, Vickers also supplied 37-mm QF 1.5-pounder pom-pom Mk I g battleships, where the guns were installed on the Erzherzog Karl squadron battleships, the Sankt Georg armored cr and the Minerva battleships finished before the war. The automatic gun had a good rate of fire and range for that time gun was perfect for destroying destroyers during the First World War, since the launch range of torpedoes was no more than meters. It proved as a rapid-fire small-caliber guns to destroy surface and ground targets, the Vickers guns were later used as anti-aircraft guns. The various carriages, the gun is mounted on armored trains, on various classes of military vessels, used as an anti-aircraft gun, as well as in various defensive structures and fortresses, as an anti-assault gun. 37 mm QF Mk I (Maxim) G in service under various names until 1918 in the USA, England, Germany, Russia, Italy, Japan and many other countries. D a number of shortcomings, Vickers automatic guns were in service for more than 50 years, until the middle of the 20th ce

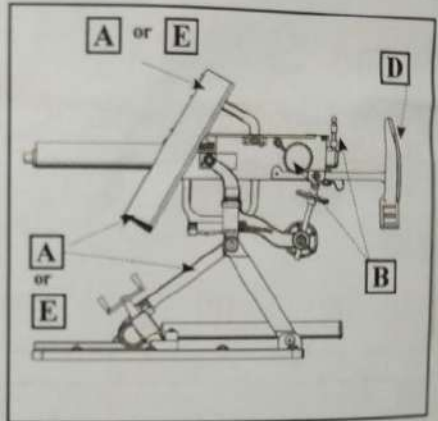
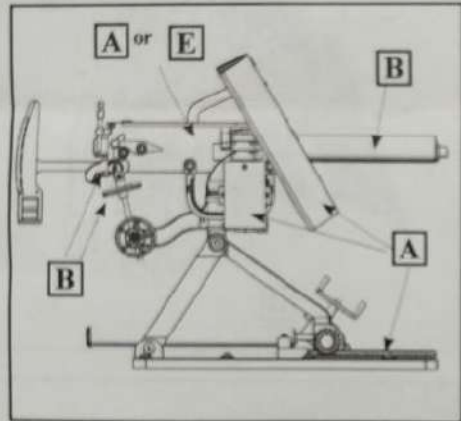
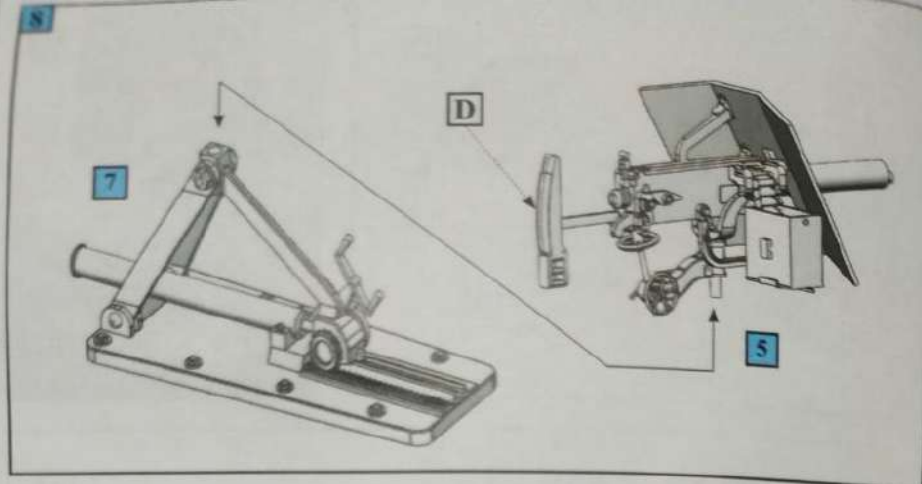
ДЕТАЛИ / DETAILS.



ЭТАПЫ СБОРКИ / ASSEMBLY STEPS.







ОКРАСКА МОДЕЛИ / PAINTING THE MODEL.

	Цвет / Color	АКАН	Humbrol	Model Master
A	Матовый темно зеленый / Matte dark green	73024	116	1710
B	Латунь / Brass	76025	54	1782
C	Хаки / Khaki	73077	26	1712
D	Кожа / Leather	89041	62	1736
E	Матовый светло серый / Matte light grey	73036	64	1730

Представлена окраска французского капонирного орудия на складывающемся станке Vickers, которые размещались на стенах оборонительных сооружений и фортов. Орудия, установленные на военных судах, окрашивались в светло-серый цвет. The painting of the French caponier guns on a folding Vickers machine is presented, which were placed on the walls of defensive structures and forts. The guns mounted on warships were painted light gray.