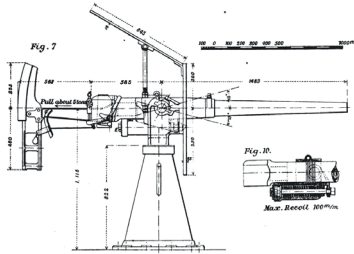




Казнозарядная, скорострельная пушка QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss была разработана французской фирмой Hotchkiss в 1885 году. Орудие получило очень удачным и покупалось практически по всему миру, а в некоторых странах было налажено его лицензионное производство. В России производство развернулось на Обуховском заводе, в Америке производством занималась фирма William Crump, в Австро-Венгрии — заводы Skoda, а в Британии — компанией Elswick Ordnance Company. В общей сложности только для британского флота было выпущено около 2950 орудий данного типа. Эти пушки устанавливались на кораблях в качестве противоминного калибра, а на миноносцах — в качестве основного вооружения. Первые образцы пушек QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss имели жесткие станки, без противооткатных устройств. Считалось, что корабельные конструкции в состоянии поглотить отдачу пушки малого калибра. Никаких механизмов наведения не было, пушка на вертлюге наводилась на цель с помощью плечевого упора, а спусковой механизм получил характерный вид, pistolетной рукоятки со спусковым крючком. Но миноносцы стремительно развивались и увеличивались в размерах. Русско-японская война показала неэффективность орудий калибр 47-мм, в качестве противоминной артиллерии. Пушки QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss, на кораблях первой линии, стали менять на 75-мм и 120-мм пушки Kane или аналогичных систем. Во время Первой Мировой войны QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss, хранящиеся на складах, были переданы в сухопутные войска и использовались как траншейные орудия, для подавления огневых точек противника. В это же время 47-мм орудия Hotchkiss переделывались и для стрельбы по воздушным целям, при этом угол вертикальной наводки доходил до +85°. Применение пушек в целях противовоздушной обороны кораблей и войск, было неэффективно из-за низкой скорострельности, малого калибра снаряда и отсутствия специальных прицелов. К началу Второй Мировой Войны, на складах британского Адмиралтейства числилось 1948 таких орудий, когда обстановка потребовала от Англии мобилизовать всё, что только можно. Пушки монтировались на берегу в местах возможной высадки немецких сил вторжения, монтировались на грузовики и пошли на вооружение сторожевиков Берегового Командования.

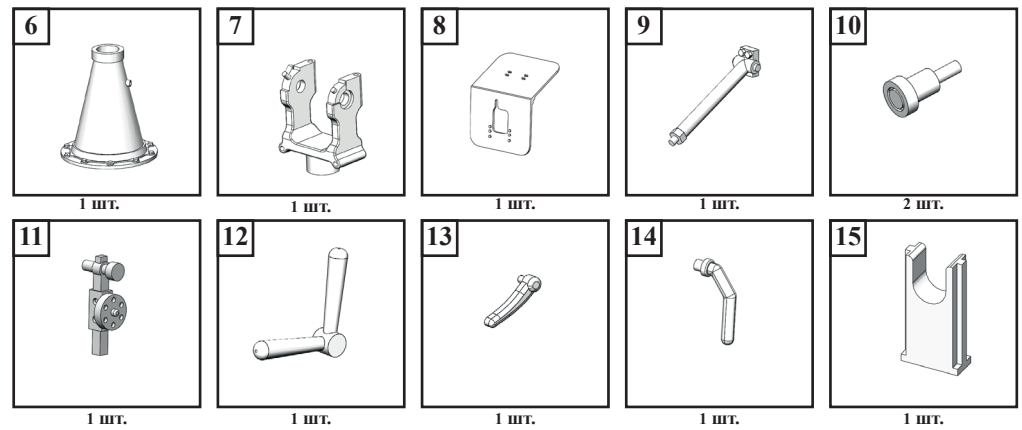
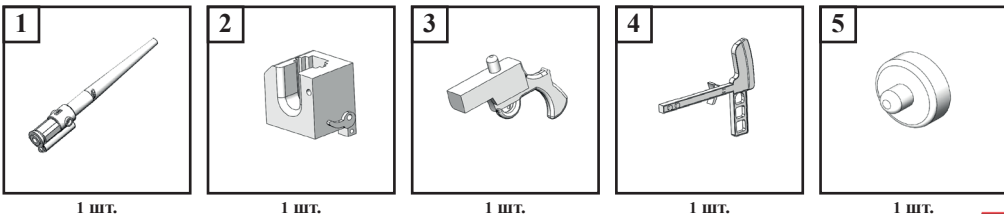
The QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss breech-loading, rapid-firing cannon was developed by the French firm Hotchkiss in 1885. The gun turned out to be very successful and was bought almost all over the world, and in some countries its licensed production was established. In Russia, production was launched at the Obukhov plant, in America the William Crump company was hired for production, in Austria-Hungary — Skoda plants, and in Britain — by the Elswick Ordnance Company. In total, about 2,950 guns of this type were produced for the British Navy alone. These guns were installed on ships as mine-resistant caliber, and on destroyers - as the main armament. The first samples of QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns had rigid machines, without anti-rollback devices. It was believed that the ship's structures were able to absorb the recoil of a small-caliber cannon. There were no guidance mechanisms, the swivel gun was aimed at the target using a shoulder rest, and the trigger mechanism received a characteristic appearance, a pistol grip with a trigger. But the destroyers were rapidly developing and increasing in size. The Russian-Japanese war showed the ineffectiveness of 47-mm guns as mine artillery. The QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns, on the ships of the first line, began to be changed to 75-mm and 120-mm Kane guns or similar systems. During the First World War, the QF3-pounder Hotchkiss stored in warehouses were transferred to the ground forces and used as trench guns to suppress enemy firing points. At the same time, 47-mm Hotchkiss guns were also redesigned for firing at aerial targets, while the vertical aiming angle reached +85°. The use of guns for the purpose of air defense of ships and troops was ineffective due to the low rate of fire, the small caliber of the projectile and the lack of special sights. By the beginning of the Second World War, there were 1948 such guns in the warehouses of the British Admiralty, when the situation demanded that England mobilize everything possible. The guns were mounted on the shore in places of possible landing of the German invasion forces, mounted on trucks and went into service with the Coastal Command guards.



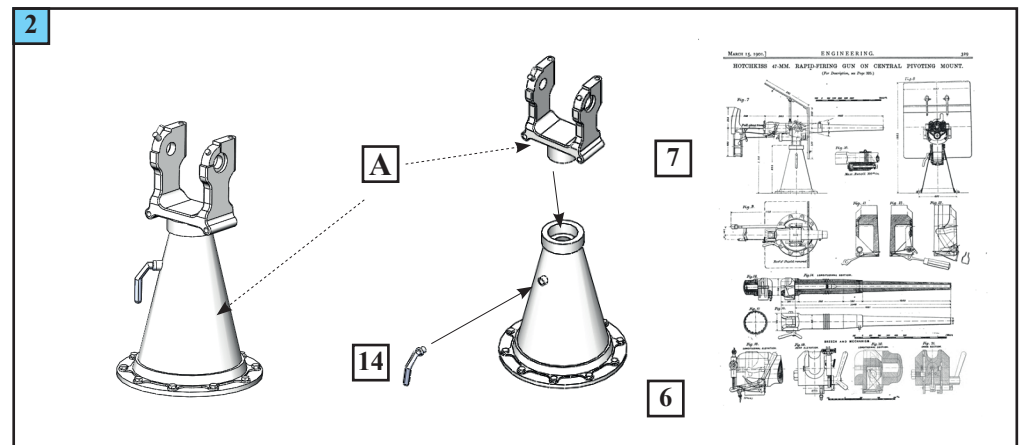
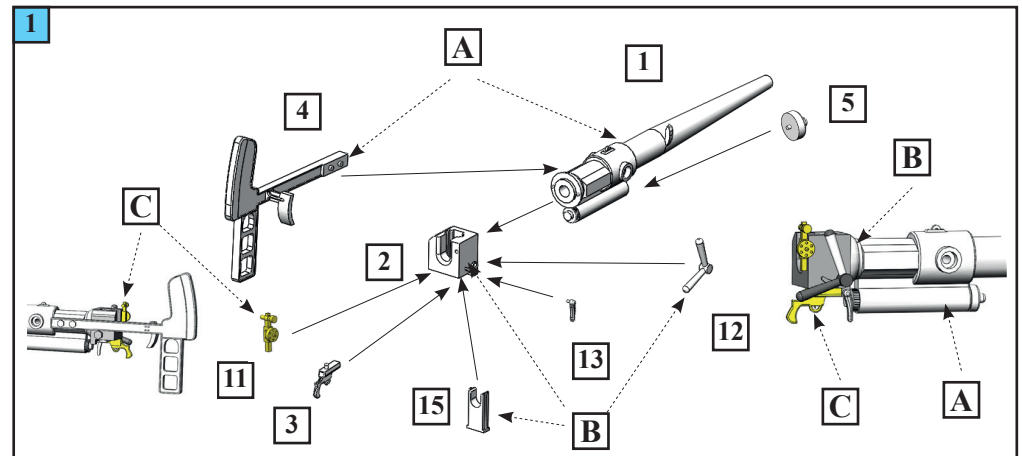
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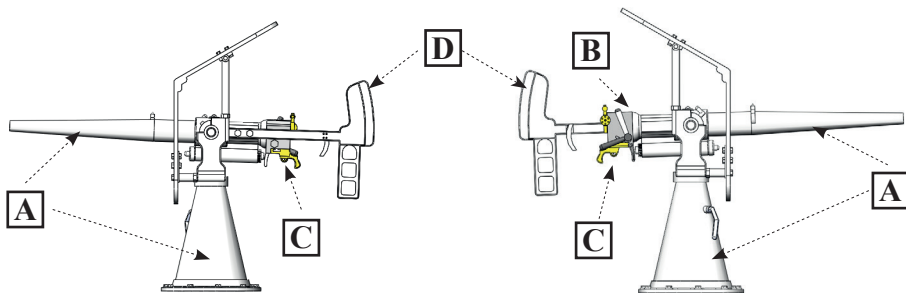
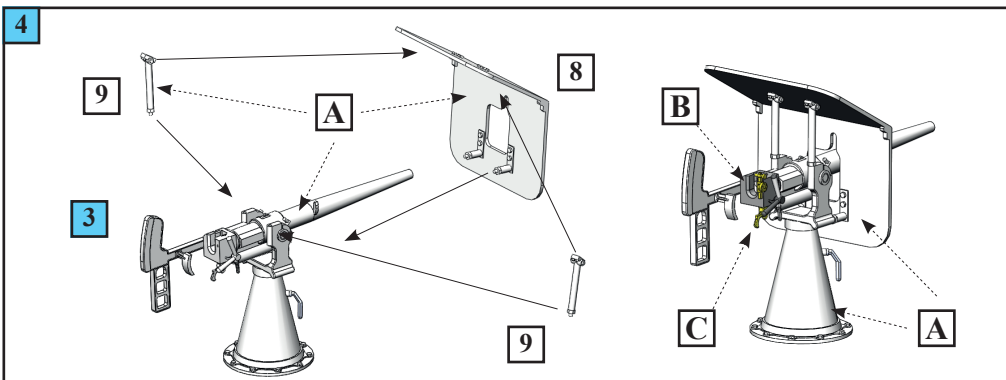
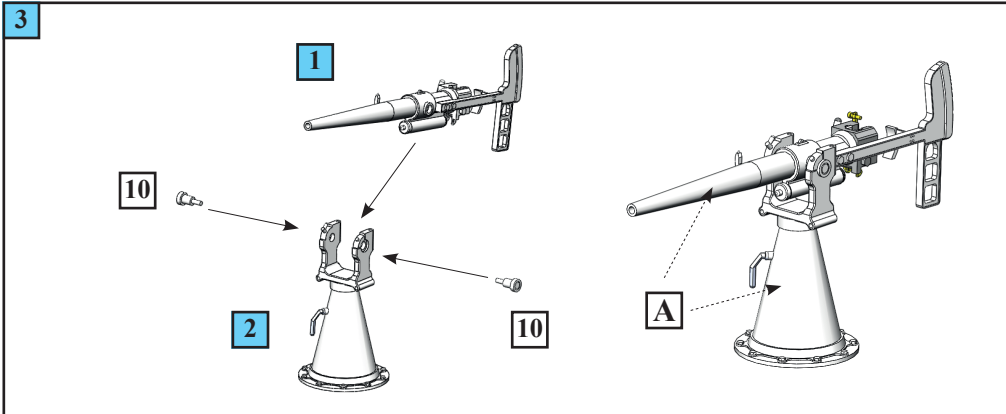
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### ДЕТАЛИ / DETAILS.



### ЭТАПЫ СБОРКИ / ASSEMBLY STEPS.



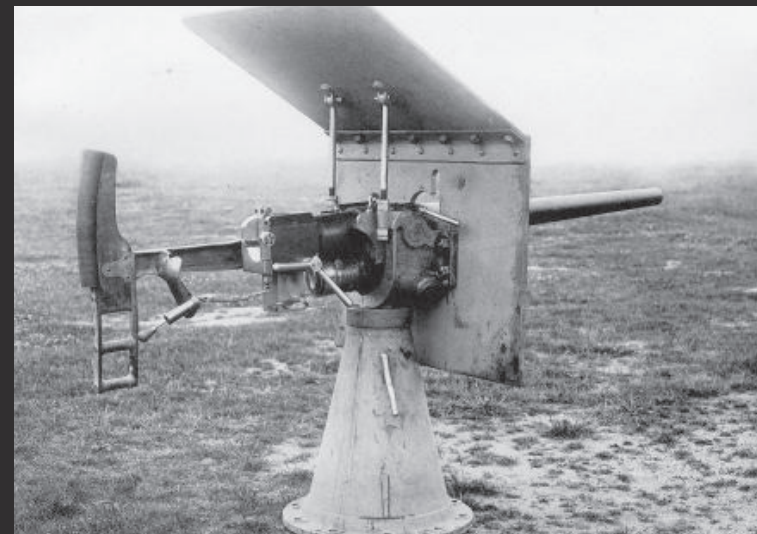


**ОКРАСКА МОДЕЛИ / PAINTING THE MODEL.**

	Цвет / Color	АКАН	Humbrol	Model Master
A	Матовый темно серый / Matte darkly grey	77204	32	1723
B	Матовый черный / Matte black	20002	33	1749
C	Латунь / Brass	76025	54	1782
D	Кожа / Leather	89041	62	1736



**Hotchkiss QF 3-pounder 1.85"/50 (47 mm) cannon on a pedestal mount. Early version.**



**Hotchkiss QF 3-pounder 1.85"/50 (47 mm) cannon on a pedestal mount. Early version.**

**1:35**

**МАСШТАБ** Сборная модель.  
**SCALE** Unassembled model kit.

