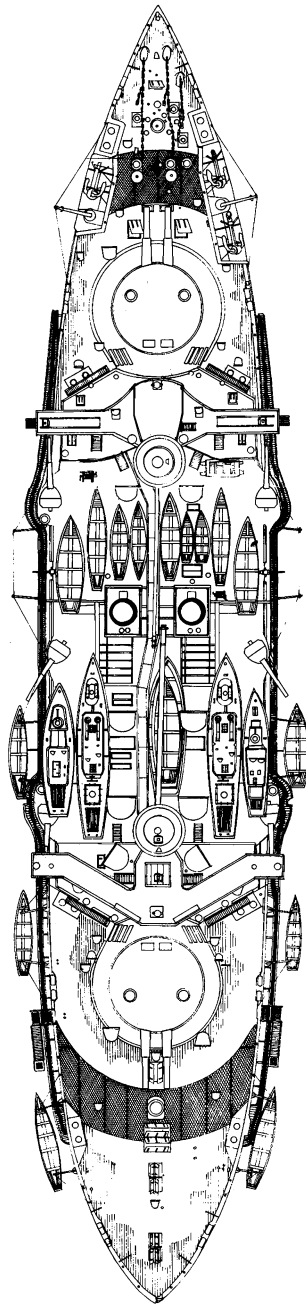
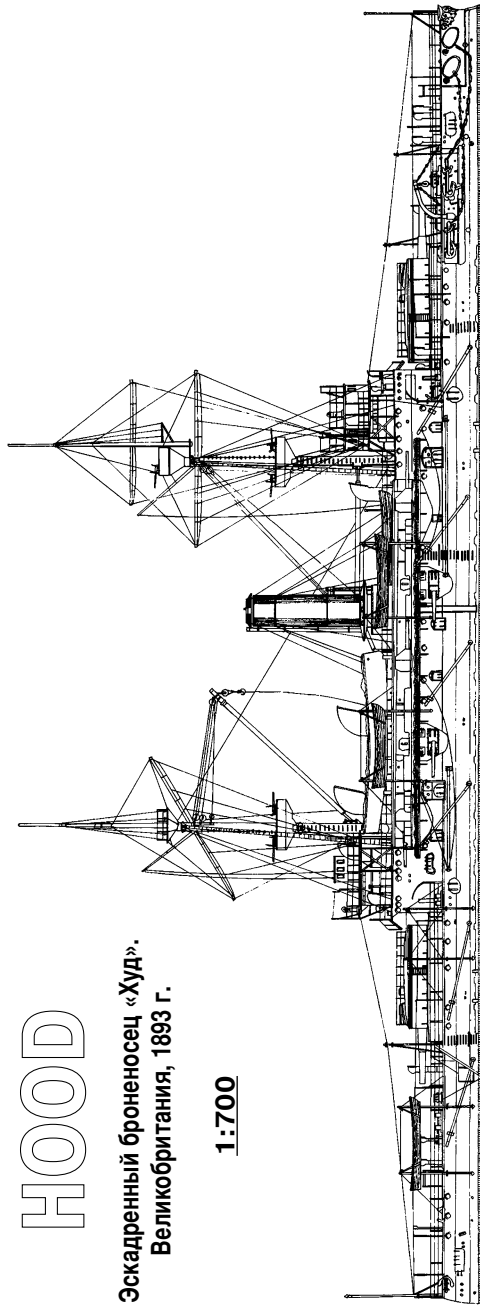


HMS «Hood» Battleship, 1893

HOOD

Эскадренный броненосец «Худ».
Великобритания, 1893 г.

1:700



HMS Hood was laid down at Chatham Dockyard on 12 August 1889. She was launched on 30 July 1891. She completed her sea trials in May 1893 and was completed on 1 June 1893.

HMS Hood commissioned at Chatham on 1 June 1893 for service with the Mediterranean Fleet. She had an auspicious beginning, being in commission only six days when she sprang a leak in her forward compartments on 7 June 1893 as a result of faulty riveting and excessive strain on the hull when she had been on the blocks. Repairs were complete in two days, and on 9 June 1893 she returned to service. She departed Sheerness for the Mediterranean on 18 June 1893, stopping at Gibraltar to coal from 26 June 1893 to 29 June 1893.

Hood arrived at Malta on 3 July 1893 to take up her Mediterranean Fleet duties, relieving battleship HMS Colossus. In 1897 and 1898, Hood served as part of the International Squadron blockading Crete and maintaining order during the Greco-Turkish uprising there. Her Mediterranean Fleet service ended in April 1900, when she returned to the United Kingdom without relief in the Mediterranean and paid off into reserve at Chatham Dockyard on 29 April 1900.

On 12 December 1900, Hood recommissioned to relieve battleship HMS Thunderer as port guard ship at Pembroke Dock.

At the end of 1901, Hood transferred to the Mediterranean Fleet for a second period of service there. She participated in combined exercises of the Mediterranean Fleet, Channel Fleet, and Cruiser Squadron off the coasts of Cephalonia and Morea that began on 29 September 1902. Two days before the exercises ended, Hood damaged her rudder on the seabed while leaving Angostoli Harbor on 4 October 1902. She went first to Malta for temporary repairs, then on to England for permanent repairs at Chatham Dockyard, steering by the use of her twin screws rather than her broken rudder for the entire way. She paid off at Chatham on 5 December 1902 to begin those repairs. Upon their completion, she transferred to Devonport for a refit.

Her refit completed, Hood commissioned at Devonport on 25 June 1903 to relieve battleship HMS Collingwood in the Channel Fleet. As a unit of "Fleet B1," she took part in combined exercises of the Channel Fleet, Mediterranean Fleet, and Home Fleet in annual maneuvers off the coast of Portugal from 5 August 1903 to 9 August 1903. On 28 September 1904, battleship HMS Russell relieved Hood of her Channel Fleet duties. Hood commissioned into reserve at Devonport on 3 January 1905, where she remained in reserve until February 1907.

In April 1909, Hood was refitted and partially stripped at Devonport, after which she began service as a receiving ship at Queenstown, Ireland. In September 1910, she recommissioned to continue this service and to serve as flagship of the Senior Naval Officer, Coast of Ireland. In March 1911, she was towed to Portsmouth and placed on the disposal list. From 1911 to 1914, she was employed as a target for underwater protection experiments, and in 1913 and 1914 was used in highly secret tests of anti-torpedo bulges, proving their utility for use on Royal Navy capital ships. She was placed on the Sale List in August 1914.

Displacement:14,190 t;
15,580 t full load
Length:410 ft 5 in (125.1 m)
Beam:75 ft (23 m)
Draught:27 ft 6 in (8.4 m)
Installed power:9000 ihp
Propulsion: ...Twin coal-fired Humphreys & Tennant
3-cylinder triple-expansion steam engines
Speed:15.7 knots (29 km/h) max
Range:2,780 nautical miles at 14 knots
Complement:712

Armament:

4 x BL 13.5-inch (342.9 mm) guns (2 x 2)

10 x QF 6 in (152 mm) (10 x 1);

10 x 6 pdr (10 x 1);

12 x 3 pdr (12 x 1);

6 x 18 in Torpedo Tubes (4-abovewater, 2-underwater)

Armour:

Belt18 in (457 mm) compound,

deck3 in (76 mm),

turret17 in (432 mm)

70406

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