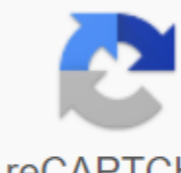


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# Japanese battleship ishizuchi

262500Ishizuchi - Japanese premium Tier IV battleship. One of the draft designs for the Imperial Japanese Navy invaders later came true as the Congregation class. The ship has impressive high speeds and artillery. The main turret arrangement allowed him to extinguish the fire wide with all the major battery weapons. A known disadvantage of the ship's design is a very weak cliche censorship. Fire Rate (shot/min)180° Queue Time (sec)Maximum Dispersion (mm)Maximum HE Shell Damage (HP)Fire Chance At Target Caused by HE Shell(%)Maximum AP Shell Damage (HP) (exp) ( ) 305 mm/45 Mk102.441.861945,200328,000 000 Hit Points (HP)(mm)(mm)Turt Utama (pcs.) Secondary Gun Turret (pcs.) Mount AA (pcs.) Tube Torpedo (pcs.) Hangar Capacity (pcs.) (exp) ( ) Ishizuchi45,70013254516/660 00 Firing Range Increase(%)Maximum Shot Range (km) (exp) ( ) Type4 mode. 1015.3 00 Maximum Speed (exp) (expulsion) () Propulsion: 64,000 hp27.5 00 Slot 1 Slot 2 Ishizuchi, while marketed as a Tier IV warship, may be called war battleships. He has coincidence and good enough speed for a battleship, but his armor cannot take his contemporary punishment like Kaiser or Wyoming. At first glance, he's heavily resembled Tier V Kongo, who is largely correct: Ishizuchi is basically a Prototype of Kongo. He looks like Tier V's cousin, but that's where the equation is over. Ishizuchi has a shift time rudder can bear less than 13 seconds and the top speed bordering 28 knots, making him one of the faster warships in the game. He also has five (5) twin turrets containing a decent 305mm swimming dye. Unfortunately, he suffered a truly terrible anti-aircraft defense and almost no shield, meaning he must be careful and see a map often for torpedo bombers and enemy warships. Piercing rounds of his 305mm shield will also give the player some headaches. Don't expect them to penetrate into reliable enemy warships; Funny, he better shoot high blast rounds at enemy battles. With a basic fire chance of 32% of his HE shells, he reliably mild enemy warships on fire and keeps them burning for an extended period of time. Thankfully, his AP round perfected the service against enemy sailors, because of the low chance of overcoming citadel. Pros: Great coincidental abilities for warships. A good health pool to stage at nearly 50,000 points hit. Best top-up time of 25 seconds on its main battery. HE's outstanding shell performance for its stage. Turret path good than the average for an IJN Range battleship was good for his stage battleship at 15.3 km Secondary gun lots; the destroyer who tries to cover up with him will get a nasty surprise. Unusually for warships, excellent HE performance and heavy secondary batteries make it an effective destroyer hunter. The 305mm angle was deadly to the cruise ship. Persianian. Terrible anti-aircraft suite. Thin paper shield; most warships and some cruise ships can penetrate into its main shield belt. The 305mm AP shell is historically damaged, and shattered at practically everything. High surface detection is over 15 km. Abysmal Anti-torpedo protection. It is easily equated #3 and #4 because of the raised citadel. LittleWhiteMouse's Premium Ship Review: Ishizuchi from NA forums As a premium vessel, Ishizuchi has no improvements for research. The recommended upgrades for Ishizuchi are as follows: Slot 1 provides players with the first option in choosing the desired role. Typically, Major Refarmation Modification 1 is recommended to provide additional survival to the main battery, but players who wish to specialize in secondary inconsistencies should opt for Additional Interroration Modification 1 (). The following Information Commander skills are provided for players who want to create a permanent captain for the ship. Players who refrain the captain or use the vessel to gain additional experience for the captain should consult with the ship-related pages for which the captain will be assigned. Be aware that Manual Fire Control for Secondary Secretariat does not provide precision bonuses performed to stage 7 and above vessels; it might be better not to have it. Recommended Commander Skills Cost (eyes) Support Versatility Endurance Attack ★★★★★ X X X ★★★★★★★ X X ★★★★★ X ★★★★★★ Key: ★★★ - very useful ★★ - Useful Frequently ★ - Sometimes Useful No stars - Meh X - Not recommended Depleted Ishizuchi completes the following depleted material: Slot 1: Damage Control Party () Slot 2: Repair Party () Ishizuchi comes with a Type 9 camouflage that lowers its detection radius, reduces the accuracy of the incoming shell, and increases the amount of experience it gains. Ishizuchi signals are capable of mounting 21 flags simultaneously. Survival flags are highly recommended to reduce the damage he will receive in combat. Economic flags are somewhat recommended to increase returns derived from premium vessels, but can be used more effectively with high-level premium vessels. A buff HE-fire flag is a recommended opportunity to maximize on Ishizuchi's potent HE shell and fearless fire chances. Sierra Mike is highly recommended to maximize ishizuchi's top speed. Recommended Signal Flag Fighting ★★★★★★★★★ Economy ★★★★★ Special ★★★★★ Very useful ★★ - Useful Frequently ★ - Sometimes Useful No stars - Useless Silhouette Gallery quarterback and aft turrets Close The forward turrets and wikipedia superstructure article Shikishima fired shots during the Yellow Sea Battle between the 1890s and 1940s, the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) built a series of warships as it expanded its fleet. Previously, the Japanese Empire had acquired several ironclad warships from foreign builders, although it had adopted the Jeune Ecole naval doctrine that highlighted cheap torpedo boats and trade raids to offset expensive, highly armored vessels. To counter beyang Chinese Imperial Fleet in the early 1890s, Japan ordered two Fuji-class warships from Great Britain because Japan lacked the technology and ability to build its own vessels. The combat experience in the First China-Japanese War of 1894-1895 convinced the IJN that its doctrine was unintentional, leading to a ten-year naval construction program calling for a total of six warships and six armored vessels (Fleet six-Six). Two Shikishima-class ships and Asahi and Mikasa battleships were also bought from Great Britain. Recognizing that they could not build American or British, the IJN decided that their ships would always be qualitative better than balancing their quantitative infertility. [1] To counter the strengthening of the Pacific Squadron of the Russian Empire as tensions escalated between Russia and Japan over control of Korea and Manchuria in the early 1900s, Japan ordered two Katori-class warships in 1903, the last battleship ordered from abroad. [2] To ahead of further reinforcements before their own ship was completed, they began the Russian-Japanese War in 1904 with a surprise attack on a Russian base in Port Arthur. Shortly after the war began, IJN ordered two Satsuma-class ships, the first battleship to be built in Japan. [3] The Imperial Japanese Army captured Port Arthur, along with the remaining Pacific squadron ships by the end of the year. Russia has sent most of their Baltic Fleet to relieve Port Arthur, which reached the Korean Strait in May 1905 and was almost persecuted by the IJN in the Battle of Tsushima. [4] During the war, Japan captured a total of five russian pre-dreaded warships. They were repaired and commissioned into the Japanese fleet, two of which were then sold back to Russia during World War I, as the two countries at the time allied. The magnitude of victory in Tsushima caused the IJN leadership to believe that the involvement of surfaces between the main fleets was the only decisive battle in modern warfare and would be decided by the largest armed warship. [5] After the war, the Japanese Empire immediately shifted focus to two remaining rivals for imperial practicing in the Pacific Ocean, Britain The United States.[6] believes that the conflict will inevitably arise between Japan and at least of his two main rivals. In this regard, the Imperial Defence Policy of 1907 called for the construction of an eight-modern battle fleet of modern warships and eight fighters. [7] This was the incidence of the Eighth Fleet Program, the development of a united battle line of sixteen capital vessels. [8] The launch of HMS Dreadnought in 1906 and the invaders of the next year's Invincible fighting by the Royal Navy raised the stakes[9] and complicated Japan's plans as they made all existing warships and obsolete armored ships, asking Japan to restart the Eighth plan with warships and dreaded fighters. [11] This started with the Kawachi class in 1907, followed by classes Fusō and Isē in the 1910s. Japan booked seventh and eighth dredged with Nagato classes in 1916 and 1917. [12] In 1919, American President Woodrow Wilson announced the reconferment of the 1916 naval construction program and Japan ordered eight Kii and Number 13 fast-track warships in response. [13] The prospect of a massively expensive new arms race between the United States, Britain and Japan after the

war, resulted in three forces agreeing to the Washington Navy Agreement that limited Japan to a ratio of 3:5:5 in tonnes of warships to the United States and Britain. The deal forced the IJN to dispose of all the dreaded pre-quoted and oldest additions; ships that were later under construction had to be broken or drawn as targets. Furthermore, the deal mandates building holidays that prevent the construction of new warships for ten years. During this period, opponents of the Washington Navy Treaty and its successors controlled the upper echelons of IJN[14] and rebuilt constructive Congressents into fast-track warships and modernized existing ships. [15] Coupled with the growth of ultranationalism and government dominance by the military, the government decided to withdraw from the regime of the deal when it expired in 1936. Planning by the Navy General Staff for the post-agreement era began in 1934 and included five large battleships armed with nine 460 mm (18.1 in) guns; these vessels became Yamato classes. [16] While yamatos were being built in the late 1930s, the IJN began designing successor classes, the A-150 design armed with 51 cm (20.1 in) weapons, but never put anything down as they prepared for war and other vessels had higher priorities. [17] Key[a] Assertion Volume and key types of disarray Of Thickness Shield Shift shifts shifts on the number of common load generation ice, type of proprietary system, and speed service designed Working dates on ships starting and finishing and fortunes and fortunes Placed on the date the keel was first installed Commissioned/ Captured Date the ship was commissioned or captured pre-Dreadnoughts Fuji class Fuji in the Main article October 1908: Two-class Fuji-class battleship Fuji (Kanji: 富士型戦艦; Rōmaji: Fuji-gata senkan), Fuji and Yashima, were the first battleships of the IJN, ordered from Britain in response to two newly built German-built Chinese ironclad warships. These vessels are designed as small versions of the British Royal Sovereignty class, although they are slightly faster and have better types of shields. [18] As part of the First Fleet Fujis took part in a battle from Port Arthur on 9-10 March 1904, where Fuji suffered light damage and Yashima was not damaged. [19] On 15 May Yashima struck two naval mines and was founded. [20] Fuji took part in the Yellow Sea Battle in August and later slightly damaged during the Battle of Tsushima in May 1905. [21] He was credited with gunfire that caused a magazine explosion that destroyed a Borodino warship. [22] In October 1908, Fuji hosted the American ambassador to Japan and several senior Great White Fleet officials.[23] and was later reclassified as a coastal defense ship in 1910. The ship was bleached and converted into an accommodation ship in 1922. Fuji was silent by an American aircraft in 1945 and disposed of in 1948. [24] Shipwrecked Shield Generation Service Presented Fuji Commissioned Fortune (富士) 2 × twin 12 in (305 mm)[25] 18 in (457 mm)[26] 12,230–12,533 tonnes long (12,426–12,734 t)[20] 2 shakes, 2 three,18.25 knot expansion steam engines (34 km/h; 21 mph)[18] August 1, 1894[27] August 17, 1897[28] Damaged, Yashima(八島) December 6, 1894[29] September 9, 1897[28] Sank after attacking a mine, May 15, 1904[20] Shikishima class Shikishima in Portsmouth, January 1900 Main article: Shikishima-class Shikishima-class warship (Kanji: 敷島型戦艦; Rōmaji: Shikishima-gata sensenation) is designed as a more powerful version in the Royal Navy's Grandeur class battle. [30] The ships were also assigned to the First Fleet before the Russo-Japanese War, present at the Battle of Port Arthur and were slightly damaged during the action. Hatsuse hit one of the Russian-placed mines in May 1904 and sank following a magazine explosion. [31] Shikishima fought in the Battle of the Yellow Sea, only torn down by the wrong 12-inch shell.[32] and later took part in the Battle of Tsushima where he was hit nine times, suffered another mistake from one of its main weapons, and, along with the Mikasa warship, the sank [33] Shikishima spent the duration of World War I assigned to the Sasebo Naval District,[34] and was cancelled after the Washington Navy Agreement was signed in 1922. [35] He was used as a training hub in Sasebo until he was broken in 1948. [36] Armored Generation Ship Armament Puts a Commissioned Fate Shikishima (敷島) 2 × twin 12 in weapons[37] 9 in (229 mm)[38] 14,850 lengths (15,090 t) [39] 2 aci, 2 steam engines tripled expansion,18 knots (33 km/h; 21 mph)[39] March 29, 1897[36] January 26, 1900[36] Damaged, January 1948[36] Hatsuse(初瀬) 10 January 1898[40] 18 January 1901[35] Sank 15 May 1904, after attacking two mines[35] Asahi Asahi in July 1900 The main article: Japanese warship Asahi Asahi was a slightly improved version of the British-class warship Formidable. [34] He became the premier of the IJN Permanent Fleet and was later assigned to the First Fleet when the Confederate Fleet was renewed in 1903. [42] At the beginning of the Russian-Japanese War, Asahi took part in the Battle of Port Arthur and was not damaged by the Russian fire. At the Battle of the Yellow Sea, the ship broke down moderately, although he hit and damaged Poltava and Tsesarevich in return, [43] Asahi hit a mine two months later near Port Arthur, but was repaired in time for the Battle of Tsushima. There, he helped weaken the battleship Knyaz Suvorov and was caused by battleships Borodino and Oryol, not taking damage. [44] He was a cannon training ship for most of World War I until reared in 1917 to accompany military transport during Japan's intervention in the Russian Civil War. [35] Asahi was converted into a non-commercial ship in the 1920s and later became a repair ship in 1937. [42] On the night of May 25-26, 1942, Asahi was tortured and sunk by a USS Salmon submarine off modern Vietnam. [41] Armament Armored Proponents Service Puts a Fortune Commissioned Asahi (朝日) 2 × twin 12 in weapons[37] 9 in[45] 15,200 tonnes long (15,400 t)[35] 2 shame, 2 triple expansion steam engine,18 knots[46][35] August 1, 1897[47] July 31, 1900[42] Submerged by the USS Salmon, 25–26 May 1942[41] Mikasa In Kure, February 1905 Main article: Japanese warship Mikasa Mikasa was also a better version of the Formidable class battleship and differs only in small matters from Asahi. [34] The ship served as the first Fleet premiere throughout the Russo-Japanese War. He took part in the Battle of Port Arthur on the second day of the war and the Battle of the Yellow Sea and Tsushima. [43] During the fighting, the ship was hit many times, but only lightly damaged. [48] The day after the end of the war, Mikasa magazine accidentally exploded and calmed the ship. [49] He was tossed and his repairs took more than two years to complete. [50] Subsequently, the ship served as a coastal defense ship during World War I and supported Japanese troops when they intervened in the Russian Civil War. [34] After the Washington Navy agreement was ratified in 1922 Mikasa was preserved as a museum ship. He was badly ignited during the post-World War II of Japan and required extensive renovations in the late 1950s, but only partially were restored. [51] Mikasa is the only surviving example in pre-dreaded warships World. [52] Armament Armored Dredge Service Puts Fate Commissioned Mikasa (三笠) 2 × twin 12 in weapons[37] 9 in[53] 15,140 tonnes long (15,380 t)[35] 2 shash 2 threefold expansion steam engine,18 knots[54] January 24, 1899[55] March 1, 1902[55] Preserved as a museum ship[51] Tango Tango in anchor, c. The main article of 1908-1909: Japanese battleship Tango Tango was placed as a Russian battleship Poltava (Russian: Полтава), the second of three pre-dreadnought-class Petropavlovsk warships. The ship was assigned to the Pacific Squadron shortly after he was completed and based in Port Arthur from 1901. [56] During the Russo-Japanese War, he took part in the Battle of Port Arthur and was heavily damaged during the Battle of the Yellow Sea. [57] Submerged by Japanese artillery during the siege of Port Arthur in December 1904, he was relocated by the IJN after the war and later renamed Tango. [59] [60] During World War I, he bombed German qualifications during the Tsingtao Siege. [61] The Japanese government sold Tango back to Russia in 1916. He was renamed Chesma (Чесма) because his former name was given to the new vessel. [62] His crew declared for the Bolsheviks in October 1917,[63] but did not see action in the Russian Civil War because of his bad conditions, and he was eventually disposed of in 1924. [62] Armament Generation Service Placing Fate Captured Tango (丹後) 4 × 12 in weapons [65] 14.5 in (368 mm) ) K fertilizer shield[65] 11,500 tonnes long (11,685 t)[65] 2 shames, 2 steam engines expansion of three,16 knots (30 km/h; 18 mph)[65] May 19, 1892[66] January 2, 1905[67] Returned to Russia, 1916,[68] disposed of, 1924[62] Sagami and Suwo Sagami, still in Russian service as Peresvet in 1901 main article: The Peresvet Sagami and Suwo class warships were originally Russian Peresvet class warships Peresvet (Пересвет) and Pobeda (Победа) [69] The Peresvet-class design was inspired by the Centurion-class British second-class battleship. British ships aim to defeat armored sailors who raid trade such as Russian ship Rossia and Rurik, and the Peresvet class is designed to support their armored vessels. [70] The brothers were submerged during the Port Arthur Siege and were slashed by the IJN afterwards. Because of their lighter asaring of other captured warships, they were rated as coastal defense ships. [71] During World War I, Suwo was the premiere of the Japanese squadron during the Tsingtao Siege and then the 2nd Fleet before becoming a cannon training ship in 1916. Sagami sold back to Russia the same year and resumed its former name. While en route to northern Russia, it hit two mines in the Mediterranean and sank. [72] Suwo was passed in 1922 in accordance with the terms and conditions The Washington Navy agreement and possibly epitomized afterwards. [71] The Ship's Lecture Proponents Service Puts a Fate Captured Sagami (相模) 2 × twin 10 in (254 mm)[73] 9 in[73] 13,810 tons (14,030 t)[73] 2 triple expansion steam engines,18 knots[73] November 21, 1895[69] January 2, 1905[74] Submerged by mines off Port Said, Egypt, January 4, 1917[75] Suwo(周防) 13,320 tonnes long (13,530 t)[73] February 21, 1899[70] January 2, 1905[76] May be disposed of, 1922-1923[77] Hizen Hizen's main article: Japanese warship Hizen Hizen, originally Retvizan (Ретви́зан), was a Russian pre-dread warship built in America before the Russian-Japanese War because Russian ships were already at full capacity. [78] The ship was repaired during the Battle of Port Arthur, but was repaired in time to participate in the Yellow Sea Battle, where he was lightly damaged. [32] He was submerged during the Port Arthur Siege and was classified by IJN. [80] During World War I, Hizen was sent to strengthen a weak British squadron from British Columbia, but was diverted to Hawaii after reports a German gun boat was received. The ship was unsuccessfully sent to find other German ships after the Americans surrounded the gunboat in November 1914. After the war, he supported Japanese intervention in the Russian Civil War and passed in 1922 as required by the terms of the Washington Navy Agreement. Hizen was silent as a target in 1924. [82] Armored Fighting Service Puts a Fortune Dizen (肥前) 2 × twin 12 in weapons[83] 9 in[84] 12,780 tonnes long (12,985 t) [85] 2 shame, 2 expansion steam engine triple expansion,18 knots[85] 29 July 1899[86] 2 January 1905[81] Submerged as a target ship, July 25, 1924[81] Iwami Iwami in anchor Play article: Japanese warship Iwami Iwami built shortly before the Russian-Japanese War for the Imperial Russian Navy as Oryol (Орёл) , one of Five Borodino-class warships. Along with his three brothers, he cruised halfway around the world to take part in the Battle of Tsushima. [87] Moderate damage during the fighting.[88] The ship was handed over to IJN the following day. [89] Japan rebuilt him from 1905 to 1907 and he was assigned to the First Fleet, although the ship was reclassified as a coastal defense ship in 1912. Iwami participated in the Tsingtao Siege in 1914 after the Japanese declared war on Imperial Germany and later became a guard. He premiered the 5th Division of the 3rd Fleet in 1918 and supported Japan's intervention in the Russian Civil War. Iwami briefly became a training ship before him positions in 1922 and were sunk as target two years later. [90] [92] Armament Generation Service Ship Puts A Fate Captured Iwami (石見) 2 × twin 12 in weapons[93] 7.64 in 14,151 tonnes long (14,378 t)[95] 2 shaci, 2 steam engines of three expansions,18 knots[96] June 1900[95] May 28, 1905[89] Submerged as a target ship, July 10, 1924[90] Katori's Katori class in the main article anchored: The pre-dreadnoughts class warship of the Katori class was the last Japanese warship to be built overseas. [97] The Katori-class design was a modified and improved version of the Royal Navy's King Edward VII class warship. [98] Completed after the end of the Russian-Japanese War, the ships never saw combat. Katori had a major fire in one of his secondary turrets in 1907 that killed 34 men and injured 8 others. [99] Although they saw no action during World War I, they both participated in Japanese intervention in Siberia in 1918. [100] In 1921, the sister brought Crown Prince Hirohito on his visit to Europe where he met King George V.[102] under the terms of the Washington Navy Agreement, both ships were disposed of and disposed in 1923-1925. [101] Armament Armored Dredge Service Puts a Fate Commissioned Katori (香取) 2 × twin 12 in weapons[103] 9 in[103] 15,950 tons (16,210 t)[104] 2 shades, 2 triple expansion steam engine,18 knots[104] April 27, 1904[105] May 20, 1906[105] Sold for scrap, April 1924[101] Kashima(鹿島) 16,383 tonnes long (16,646 t)[98] 29 February 1904[105] 23 May 1906[105] Damaged , 1924-1925[106] Satsuma's class Satsuma class in the main article anchored: Satsuma-class warship Satsuma, Satsuma and Aki, was the first battleship to be built in Japan. They marked a transitional stage in the design of warships,[3] as the brothers intended to launch a dozen 12-inch (305 mm) guns. The lack of material in Japan and construction expenditure led to redesigning armed with siblings with four 12-inches and a dozen 10-inch (254 mm) guns. [107] If built as planned, the Satsuma class would be the battleship of all the world's first large weapons. [97] Satsuma is traditionally powered with two three-vertical expansion engines, but Aki was the first Japanese warship to use steam turbines. [108] The introduction of HMS Dreadnought in 1906 ensured that the Satsuma class was obsolete before the ships were launched. However, Aki was launched on November 15, while Satsuma followed on April 15, 1907. [109] Satsuma will continue to serve as Admiral Tatsuo Matsumura in the Second South Sea Squadron as it seizes German possession from Caroline and the Palau Islands in October 1914 in the opening months of World War I. Satsuma will then be reinterpreted in Sasebo Naval. in 1916 and served with the First Squadron for the entire war. Aki was also assigned to the First Squadron so he was transferred to the 2nd Warship Squadron in 1918. [97] Both ships were silenced as targets by Nagato and Mutsu in 1924. [110] The Ship's Armament Shield Services Placed under The Fate commissioned Satsuma (薩摩) 2 × twin 12 in guns× twin 10 in[108] 9 in (229 mm)[108] 19,372 tonnes long (19,683 t)[108] 2 shams, 2 triple expansion steam engine,18.25 knots (33.8 km/h; 21.0 mph)[108] May 15, 1905[36] March 25, 1910[36] Submerged as a target ship, September 7, 1924[36] Aki(安芸) 20,100 tonnes long (20,400 t)[108] 2 shases, 2 sets of steam turbines,20 knots (37 km/h; 23 mph)[108] March 15, 1906[36] March 11, 1911[36] Submerged as a target ship, 2 September 1924[36] The Dreadnought Kawachi-class battleship of the Kawachi class, 河内型戦艦 about 1913 Main article: The battleship of the Kavachi class Rōmaji: Kawachi-gata senkan), Kawachi and Settsu, was a pair of dreaded warships ordered in the Naval WarShip Supplements Program after the Russian-Japanese War. [111] They were the first inhabitants of the IJN and marked one of the first steps in reaching [112] The brothers armed with four major 50-caliber cannons of 12 The 12-inch and eight major guns of 12-inch caliber. [113] were arranged in the hexagonal layout used by the German search of class Nassau and Helgoland. [114] They were originally designed with a dozen 45 calibre owls, but after the IJN accepted the word that the Royal Navy had adopted a more powerful and expensive 50-caliber weapon, it upgraded the four central weapons to a longer caliber because it could not afford to upgrade it all. [115] Settsu and Kawachi bombed a German fortress in Tsingtao during the Battle of Tsingtao in 1914, but saw no other battle in World War I. Kawachi sinking in 1918 after an explosion in his bullet magazine with the loss of over 600 officers and crew members. [116] Settsu was dislodged in 1922 and converted into a target ship. He was heavily damaged in 1945 by an American freighter aircraft and eventually beach to avoid sinking. The ship was later disposed of in 1946–1947. [117] Armament Armored Proponents Service Puts a Fate of Kawachi Commissioned (河内) 6 × twin 12 in weapons[113] 12 in[113] 20,823 tonnes long (21.1 57 t)[113] 2 steam turbines,21 knots (39 km/h; 24 mph)[113] April 1, 1909[118] March 31, 1912[118] Submerged by magazine explosion, July 12, 1918[118] Settsu(摂津) 21,443 tonnes long (21,787 t)[113] 18 January 1909[118] 30 March 1911[118] Disposed, 1946-1947[118] Fusō class Fusō at trial in 1933 after the modernization of his main article: Fusō-class battleship fusō class (扶桑型戦艦, Fusō-gata senkan), Fusō and Yamashiro, were a pair of dreadnoughts built for the IJN during World War I. [119] Both patrolling briefly from China's coast before being placed in reserve at the end of the war. Although they were widely modernized in the year the sisters were considered obsolete on the eve of World War II, and did not witness significant action in the early years. Originally, and Yamashiro briefly served as a military transport in 1943, but most served as a training ship that year. [120] They were the only two Japanese warships at the Battle of the Surigao Strait in October 1944, the southernmost act of the Battle of Leyte Bay, and soaked by torpedoes and naval firearms during night battles by losing almost all of their crew. [122] The Ship's Lecture Parade Support Service Puts Fate Commissioned Fusō 6 × twin 14 in (356 mm) guns[118] 12 in[118] 28,863 tonnes long (29,326 t)[118] 1234 4 steam turbines,22.5 knots (41.7 km/h; 25.9 mph)[118] March 11, 1912[124] November 1915[124] Submerged during the Battle of the Surigao Strait, 25 October 1944[118] Yamashiro 20 November 1913[125] 31 March 1917[125] Ise classes were carried out after the main article of modernization: Ise class warship The Ise Class ship (伊勢型戦艦, Ise-gata senkan) was another pair of dreadnoughts built during World War I.[126] Both vessels brought supplies for the victims of the Great Kantō earthquake in 1923. They have been modernized within a period between groups with improvements to their armor and machinery and rebuilding superstructures in the style of pagoda masts. After that they played a small role in the Second China-Japanese War. [127] [128] Despite expensive reconstruction, the two vessels were considered obsolete by the eve of the Pacific War, and did not witness significant action in the early years of the war. Following the disappearance of most of the IJN's large aircraft carriers during the Midway Battle in mid-1942, they were rebuilt with a flight deck replacing a pair of back-gun turrets to give them the ability to operate floating air groups. The lack of qualified aircraft and pilots, however, meant they never really handled their planes in combat. [129] While waiting for their air groups, sister ships were sometimes used to transport troops and materials to Japanese bases. [127] They took part in the Battle off Cape Engaño in late 1944, where they decoded an American carrier fleet supporting Leyte's aggression from the landing coast. [130] Subsequently, both ships were transferred to Southeast Asia; in early 1945 they participated in Operation Kika, where they transported petrol and other strategic materials to Japan. The brothers were then reduced to booking until they were sunbathed during American airstrikes in July. After the war, they were disposed of in 1946–1947. [127] [128] Armored Armored Service Puts a Fortune Commissioned Ise (伊勢) 6 × 14 in weapons[131] 11.8 in (299 mm)[132] 31,260 tonnes (31,760 t) [131] 4 aci, 4 steam turbines,23 knots (43 km/h; 26 mph)[131] May 10, 1915[126] December 15, 1917[126] Sunk, July 28, 1945[131] Hyūga (日向) May 6, 1915[126] 30 April 1918[126] Sunk, July 24, 1945[131] Nagato class Nagato in anchor, c. 1924 Play play The Nagato-class battleship of the Nagato class warship (長門型戦艦, Nagato-gata sensenation) was the third dreaded couple built during World War I, although they were not completed until after the end of the war. [133] Both vessels brought supplies for the victims of the Great Kantō earthquake in 1923. Modernized in the 1930s, Nagato and his sister ship Mutsu briefly participated in the Second China-Japanese War in 1937 and Nagato was the premier of Admiral Isoroku Yama during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 that started the Pacific War. [134] [135] The brothers took part in the Battle of Midway in June 1942, although they did not see any battle. [136] Mutsu took part in the Battle of East Solomon in August before returning to Japan in early 1943. [134] One of his magazines exploded in June, destroying the ship. [137] Nagato spent most of the first two years war training in home waters. He was transferred to Truk in mid-1943, but did not see any battle until combat in the Philippine Sea in mid-1944 when he was attacked by American aircraft. Nagato did not flame his main armament against enemy ships until the Battle of Leyte Bay in October 1944. He was lightly damaged during the battle and returned to Japan the following month for repairs. IJN is running out of fuel at the moment and decided not to completely repair it. [135] Nagato was converted into a floating anti-aircraft platform and assigned to coastal defense duties. After the war, the ship became a target for US nuclear weapons testing during Operation Crossroads in mid-1946. He survived the first test with a bit of damage, but was sunk by the second test. [138] Shipwreck Separation Buffer Service Puts a Fate Commissioned Nagato (長門) 4 × twin 41 cm (16.1 in) of cannon[139] 12 in Vicker a armored armor[139] 32,200 tonnes long (32,720 t)[139] 4 shames, 4 steam turbines,26.5 knots (49.1 km/h; 30.5 mph)[139] August 28, 1917[133] November 25, 1920[133] Submerged during Operation Crossroads, 29/30 July 1946[139] Mutsu (陸奥) 1 June 1918[133] 24 October 1921[133] Submerged due to internal explosion, 8 June 1943[139] Tosa's class was postponed to Nagasaki, September 1, 1922 Main article: Tosa class warship Tosa ship Tosa (土佐型戦艦, Tosa-gata Senkan) was ordered during the early 1920s. They were a larger version of the previous Nagato class, and brought an additional 41 cm of twin turrets. Both vessels were launched in late 1921, but the first ship, Tosa, was cancelled in accordance with the terms of the Washington Navy Agreement before he could be completed, and used in experiments testing the effectiveness of his armored scheme before being resolved. [140] Second ship body, has been converted into an aircraft carrier to replace amagi-class fighters who have been checked by the Great Kanto earthquake Carriers supported Japanese troops in China during the Second China-Japanese War and participated in an attack on Pearl Harbor and the invasion of Rabaul in the Southwest Pacific in January 1942. The following month its aircraft took part in a coalition of freighter airstrikes in Darwin, Australia, during the Dutch East Indies campaign. He was executed during the Battle of Midway in 1942. [142] The Ship's Separation Shield Buffer Service Puts a Fortune Commissioned Tosa (土佐) 5 × 41 cm twin cannons[144] 11 in (2.80 m) [144] 39,300 tonnes long (39,900 t)[144] 4 shaci, 4 steam turbines,26.5 knots (49.1 km/h; 30.5 mph)[144] February 16, 1920[144] — Scuttled, 9 February 1925[145] Kaga (加賀) 19 July 1920[144] 31 March 1928[144] Converted into an aircraft carrier, sinking during the Battle of Midway, 4 June 1942[144] The Main Article of kii class: Kii-class warships are the planned classes of four fast-track warships to be built in the 1920s. Only two of the vessels received the name. They aim to strengthen eight Japanese fleets of eight warships and eight warships after the United States announced a re-initiative of a major naval construction program in 1919. [13] However, after signing the Washington Navy Treaty in 1922, works on board were suspended; one couple was cancelled in November 1923 and another in April 1924. [144] Shipwreck Shield Buffer Service Puts a Fate Commissioned Kii 5 × 41 cm twin cannons[144] 292 mm (11.5 in)[1 44] 41,900 tonnes long (42,600 t)[14] 4 steam turbines,29.75 knots (55.1 km/h; 34.2 mph)[144] ——— Ovari No. 11. No. 12 Number 13 Class Line drawing main article design No. 13: Battlefield 13 class Battle Number 13 is a planned class of four fast ships to be built after kii classes in the 1920s. The ships never received any names, known only as Numbers 13-16. They aim to strengthen the Japanese Eight Fleets of eight warships and eight warships after the United States announced a re-initiative of a major naval construction program in 1919. [13] Class Number 13 is designed to be superior to all existing, planned or building battleships. After signing the Washington Navy Agreement in 1922, they were cancelled in November 1923 before construction could begin. [146] The Ship's Military Maintenance Generation Service Presented Accredited Fate No. 13 4 × 45.7 cm (18 in) gun [147] 330 mm (13 in)[147] 46,700 tonnes long (47,500 t)[147] 4 shame, 4 steam turbines,30 knots (km/53 35 mph)[147] — No. 14 No. 15 No. 16 Kongō-class battlecruiser Kongō on his sea trial, 14 1936 Main article: Kongō-class battlecruiser The Kongō-class battlecruisers were rebuilt as fast warships in the 1920s and '30s. Their turbines the dangang were replaced with lighter, more powerful models, they were granted to increase their underwater protection, their flat shields had increased and their various weapons had been upgraded. [15] Kongōs were jin's most active capital ships during the Pacific War, taking part in most major engagements. Hiei and Kirishima acted as escorts during the attack on Pearl Harbor, while Kongō and Haruna supported the Dutch East Indies Campaign. All four took part in the Battle of Midway and Guadalcanal. Hiei and Kirishima both drowned during the Battle of Guadalcanal Navy in November 1942, while Haruna and Kongō jointly bombed Henderson Field in Guadalcanal. The two brothers who lived spent most of 1943 closing between Japanese naval bases before taking part in the main naval campaign of 1944. They helped sink two American destroyers and an escort carrier during the Battle of Leyte Bay. Kongō was classed and dried by the submarine USS Tension in November, while Haruna was drying up on his moorings by an airstrike on Kure Naval Base in late July 1945; he was raised and disposed of in 1946. [148] The Ship's Armament Shield Propulsion Service placed the fate of the Kongō 4 × twin 14 in weapons[149] 8 in (203 mm)[150] 31,648 long tons (32,156 t)[149] 4 stim turbines,30.5 knots (56.5 km/h; 35.1 mph)[151] January 17, 1911[152] 16 August 1913[152] Sunk, 21 November 1944[150] Hiei 4 November 1911[152] 4 August 1914[152] Sunk, November 13, 1942[150] Kirishima 17 March 1912[152] April 19, 1915[152] Sunk, November 15, 1942[150] Haruna 16 March 1912[152] Sunk, 28 July 1945[150] Yamato Yamato and Musashi classes, two of the largest warships ever built[153] The main plan: Yamato-class warships of yamato-class warships (大和-gata senkan) built at the beginning of the Pacific War. The ships are the largest and most armed warships ever built. [154] Two ships, (Yamato and Musashi) were prepared as warships, while one-third (Shinano) was converted to an aircraft carrier during construction. A fourth ship was disposed of while still under construction and the fifth ship planned never began. [155] Due to the threat of American submarines and aircraft carriers and an increasing shortage of fuel, both Yamato and Musashi spent most of their career at naval bases in Brunei, Truk, and Kure—deployed on several occasions in response to the American invasion of the Japanese base—before joining the Battle of Leyte Bay in October 1944, as part of the Admiral Kurita Central Force. [153] [156] dried up during battle by American aircraft. Shinano was sunk ten days after its deployment in November 1944 by the United States submarine Archerfish while Yamato was sunk by a US transport aircraft in April 1945 during Operation Ten-Gō. [155] The Ship's Shield Service Puts Luck Commissioned Yamato (大和) 3 × triples 46 cm (18.1 in) guns[157] 410 mm[157] 61,331 tonnes long (62,315 t)[157] 4 shame, 4 steam turbines,27 knots (50 km/h; 31 mph)[157] November 4, 1937[157] December 16, 1941[157] Submerged in airstrikes, 7 April 1945[157] Musashi (武蔵) 29 March 1938[157] 5 August 1942[157] Submerged in airstrikes, 2 October 1944[157] Shinano (信濃) 4 May 1940[157] 19 November 1944[157] Changed to aircraft carrier, sunk 28 November 1944[158] No. 111 July 7, 1940[157] — Design A-150 Main Article: Design A-150 A-150 design battleship, known as Super Yamato class, is a planned war class. In keeping with the qualitative elastic doctrine of IJN that has long held up, they are designed to be the most powerful battleships to last. As part of this, the class will be armed with six 51 cm (20.1 in) guns, the largest weapon brought on board any warship in the world. Design work in the A-150 began after the previous Yamato class was mostly completed in early 1941, when Japan began focusing on smaller aircraft carriers and warships in preparation for the upcoming conflict. No A-150 will be put in place, and many details of the class design have been destroyed near the end of the war. [17] The Ship's Boarding Generation Service Presented Accredited Fate No. 798 3 × twin 51 cm (20.1 in) guns[159] Maybe 457 mm (18 in)[157] Approximately 70,000 tonnes long (71,000 t)[160] Unknown Never — No. 799 See also the Battleships Wikimedia Commons portal has media related to Japanese warships. List of warships List of Japanese fighters List of Japanese cruise ships List of Japanese Note destroyers ^ All figures are for ships as completed. Quote ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 15, 57-60. ^ Lengerer (March 2009), pp. 7-11. ^ b Itani, Lengerer & Peattie 1997, p. 53. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 85-86, 92-93, 110. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 116-132. ^ Still 2008, p. 4. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 143, 150. ^ Still 2008, p. 7. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, p. 152. ^ Sandler 2004, p. 90. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, p. 154, 159. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 160, 166-167, 565, fn. 24. ^ b Evans & Peattie 1997, p. 174. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 192, 194-197, 237. ^ b Lengerer (March 2008), pp. 40-50. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 293-298. ^ b Garzke & Peattie 1997, pp. 85-86. ^ b Lengerer (September 2008), pp. 23, 27. ^ Forczyk 2009, pp. 41-44. ^ b Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, p. 16. ^ Forczyk 2009, pp. 52-53. ^ Campbell 1978, p. 263. ^ New York Times, October 24, 1908. ^ Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, pp. 16-17. ^ Lengerer (March 2009), pp. 27, 36. ^ Brook 1999, p. 122. ^ 1984, p. 327. ^ b Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, ms. 17. ^ Brook 1995, p. 268. ^ Chesneau & Peattie 1997, p. 221. ^ Brook 1999, p. 124. ^ b Forczyk 2009, pp. 51-52. ^ Campbell 1978, pp. 128-131, 263. ^ a b Preston 1972, ms. 189. ^ a b e f Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, ms. 18. ^ a b e i j Silverstone 1984, ms. 336. ^ b Brook 1999, ms. 126. ^ Brook 1999, pp. 125-126. ^ b Brook 1999, p. 125. ^ Brook 1995, p. 274. ^ b Gabungan Armada: Asahi. ^ b Lengerer (September 2008), ms. 30. ^ b Forczyk 2009, pp. 41-46, 48-53. ^ Campbell 1978, pp. 128-135, 260. ^ Lengerer (September 2008), p. 227. ^ Lengerer (September 2008), p. 222. ^ Silverstone 1984, p. 326. ^ Campbell 1978, pp. 128-135, 260, 262. ^ Warner & Peattie 2002, pp. 536-537. ^ Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, p. 19. ^ b Japan Times, 18 December 2011. ^ Morrison 2016. ^ Chesneau & Peattie 1997, p. 227. ^ Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, pp. 18-19. ^ b Silverstone 1984, p. 334. ^ McLaughlin 2003, p. 53, 84, 86, 90. ^ McLaughlin 2003, p. 163. ^ Forczyk 2009, pp. 41-43, 49-52. ^ McLaughlin 2003, p. 164. ^ b Lengerer (September 2008), p. 52, Iwami. ^ McLaughlin 2008, pp. 54-55. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, ms. 91. ^ Taras 2000, p. 24. ^ b McLaughlin 2008, p. 56. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, pp. 84, 86, 90. ^ Silverstone 1984, p. 337. ^ Watts & Peattie 1997, p. 26. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, p. 107. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, p. 108. ^ b Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, p. 20. ^ Preston 1972, pp. 186, 207. ^ b e McLaughlin 2003, pp. 107-108, 112-114. ^ McLaughlin 2008, p. 46. ^ Preston 1972, p. 207. ^ McLaughlin 2003, p. 48. ^ b Jentschura 2008, p. 49. ^ b McLaughlin 2000, pp. 51, 61, 63. ^ Warner & Peattie 2002, pp. 305-306. ^ Chesneau & Peattie 1997, p. 183. ^ b McLaughlin 2000, ms. 64. ^ Lengerer (September 2008), p. 59, Hizen. ^ McLaughlin 2000, p. 57. ^ b McLaughlin 2000, p. 58. ^ b McLaughlin 2000, pp. 54-55. ^ McLaughlin 2000, p. 54. ^ McLaughlin 2003, pp. 141, 167. ^ Campbell 1978, p. 238. ^ b Forczyk 2009, pp. 70-71. ^ b Lengerer (September 2008), p. 66, Iwami. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, p. 146. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, p. 142. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, pp. 136-137. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, p. 136. ^ b McLaughlin 2003, pp. 137, 144. ^ b Preston 1972, ms. 195. ^ b Brook 1999, p. 128. ^ Brook 1985, pp. 279-281. ^ Preston 1972, p. 191. ^ b Brook 1985, ms. 282. ^ Seagrave & Peattie 1997, p. 105. ^ b Gardiner & Peattie 1985, p. 227. ^ b Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, p. 22. ^ b d Silverstone 1984, ms. 332. ^ Brook 1999, p. 282. ^ Gardiner & Peattie 1985, p. 238. ^ a b e f Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, ms. 23. ^ Silverstone 1984, pp. 325, 336. ^ Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, pp. 23-24. ^ Lengerer 2006, p. 14. ^ Evans & Peattie 1997, pp. 150-151. ^ a b e Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, ms. 24. Evans & Peattie 1997, p. 160. ^ Lengerer 2006, pp. 72-73. ^ Lengerer 2006, pp. 83-84. ^ Combined Fleet: Settsu. ^ a b e e i j Gardiner & Peattie 1985, p. 229. ^ Silverstone 1984, pp. 328, 339. ^ Combined Fleet: Fusō. ^ Combined Fleet: Yamashiro. ^ Tully 2009, pp. 178-179, 216-218, 261. ^ Jentschura, Jung & Mickel 1977, p. 25. ^ b Silverstone 1984, p. 328. ^ a b e Whitley 1998, p. 193. ^ b Combined Fleet: Hyuga. ^ b Combined Fleet: Ise. ^ Lengerer 2009, pp. 39-40, 51-53. ^ Polmar & Peattie 1997, p. 420. ^ a b e Gardiner & Peattie 1985, p. 230. ^ Lengerer 2011, p. 36. ^ a b e Whitley 1998, p. 200. ^ b Combined Fleet: Mutsu. ^ b Combined Fleet: Nagato. ^ Parshall & Peattie 2005, pp. 382-383, 453. ^ Williams 2009, pp. 132-133. ^ Tully 2003. ^ a b e e Gardiner & Peattie 1985, p. 231. ^ Lengerer 2010, pp. 4, 10, 18-22, 25-26. ^ Lengerer 1982, p. 128. ^ Peattie 2001, pp. 50-51, 103-104. ^ Lengerer 1982, pp. 174-177. ^ a b e e i j k l m Gardiner & Peattie 1985, p. 232. ^ L