Lamellar armour

The first lamillar armour was made in ancient Mesopotamia from copper. Then lamillar armour began to be made of bronze, and even later steel. In the latter form, he gained great popularity.   
 The advantages of lamillar armour were obvious: it was easy to make, since only small flat elements had to be forged; in addition, these elements could be made of solid steel - due to their small size, they could not break, but it was almost impossible to cut or pierce hardened steel. In addition, overlapped plates were attached, moreover, in a way that excluded the penetration of the blade under one of them, followed by breaking through the leather base.   
 For all its simplicity, of all the types of armor, lamillar armour turned out to be the most reliable - it made its way only with a bullet, and even then not any. A serious disadvantage of lamillar armour was its heavy weight. For example, solid articulated knightly armor of the 15th century weighed about 25 kilograms, and lamellar armour covering only the chest, back and hips, almost the same.  
 Lamillar armour was used by the Assyrians, Greek hoplites, Roman horsemen, Parthian cataphracts, Carolingian warriors and Russian warriors.