

= SM UB @-@ 2 =

SM UB @-@ 2 was a German Type UB I submarine or U @-@ boat in the German Imperial Navy (German : Kaiserliche Marine) during World War I. She sank eleven ships during her career and was broken up in Germany in 1920 .

UB @-@ 2 was ordered in October 1914 and was laid down at the Germaniawerft shipyard in Kiel in November . UB @-@ 2 was a little more than 28 metres (92 ft) in length and displaced between 127 and 142 tonnes (125 and 140 long tons) , depending on whether surfaced or submerged . She carried two torpedoes for her two bow torpedo tubes and was also armed with a deck @-@ mounted machine gun . She was launched and commissioned as SM UB @-@ 2 in February 1915 .

When UB @-@ 2 sailed to join the Flanders Flotilla in May 1915 , she became the only member of her class to not be shipped by rail to Antwerp to join the unit . While in the flotilla , UB @-@ 2 sank eleven British ships of 1 @, 374 gross register tons (GRT) under the command of Kptlt . Werner Fürbringer . The U @-@ boat was assigned to the Baltic Flotilla in March 1916 relegated to a training role from December that same year . At the end of the war , UB @-@ 2 was deemed unseaworthy and unable to surrender at Harwich with the rest of Germany 's U @-@ boat fleet . She remained in Germany where she was broken up by Stinnes in February 1920 .

= = Design and construction = =

After the German Army 's rapid advance along the North Sea coast in the earliest stages of World War I , the German Imperial Navy found itself without suitable submarines that could be operated in the narrow and shallow environment off Flanders . Project 34 , a design effort begun in mid @-@ August 1914 , produced the Type UB I design : a small submarine that could be shipped by rail to a port of operations and quickly assembled . Constrained by railroad size limitations , the UB I design called for a boat about 28 metres (92 ft) long and displacing about 125 tonnes (123 long tons) with two torpedo tubes . UB @-@ 2 was part of the initial allotment of eight submarines ? numbered UB @-@ 1 to UB @-@ 8 ? ordered on 15 October from Germaniawerft of Kiel , just shy of two months after planning for the class began .

UB @-@ 2 was laid down by Germaniawerft on 1 November , one of the first two boats of the class started . She was launched at Kiel on 13 February 1915 . As built , UB @-@ 2 was 28 @. 10 metres (92 ft 2 in) long , 3 @. 15 metres (10 ft 4 in) abeam , and had a draft of 3 @. 03 metres (9 ft 11 in) . She had a single 59 @-@ brake @-@ horsepower (44 kW) Daimler 4 @-@ cylinder diesel engine for surface travel , and a single 119 @-@ shaft @-@ horsepower (89 kW) Siemens @-@ Schuckert electric motor for underwater travel , both attached to a single propeller shaft . Her top speeds were 6 @. 47 knots (11 @. 98 km / h ; 7 @. 45 mph) , surfaced , and 5 @. 51 knots (10 @. 20 km / h ; 6 @. 34 mph) , submerged . At more moderate speeds , she could sail up to 1 @, 650 nautical miles (3 @, 060 km ; 1 @, 900 mi) on the surface before refueling , and up to 45 nautical miles (83 km ; 52 mi) submerged before recharging her batteries . Like all boats of the class , UB @-@ 2 was rated to a diving depth of 50 metres (160 ft) , and could completely submerge in 33 seconds .

UB @-@ 2 was armed with two 45 @-@ centimeter (17 @. 7 in) torpedoes in two bow torpedo tubes . She was also outfitted for a single 8 @-@ millimeter (0 @. 31 in) machine gun on deck . UB @-@ 2 's standard complement consisted of one officer and thirteen enlisted men .

= = Service career = =

The submarine was commissioned into the German Imperial Navy as SM UB @-@ 2 on 20 February under the command of Kapitänleutnant Werner Fürbringer , a 26 @-@ year @-@ old native of Braunschweig , and underwent trials in German home waters .

UB @-@ 2 sailed from Germany to Flanders to join the Flanders Flotilla (German : U @-@ boote des Marinekorps U @-@ Flotille Flandern) on 10 May 1915 , and was the only UB I or UC I boat in

the flotilla to not be shipped to Antwerp by rail . When UB @-@ 2 joined the flotilla , Germany was in the midst of its first submarine offensive , begun in February . During this campaign , enemy vessels in the German @-@ defined war zone (German : Kriegsgebiet) , which encompassed all waters around the United Kingdom (including the English Channel) , were to be sunk . Vessels of neutral countries were not to be attacked unless they definitively could be identified as enemy vessels operating under a false flag .

The UB I boats of the Flanders Flotilla were initially limited to patrols in the Hoofden , the southern portion of the North Sea between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands . On 9 and 10 June , while patrolling in this area 50 to 60 nautical miles (93 to 111 km ; 58 to 69 mi) southeast of Lowestoft , UB @-@ 2 sank six British fishing smacks with a combined tonnage of just under 300 GRT , the largest being Intrepid of 59 tons . All six of the smacks ? sailing vessels traditionally rigged with red ochre sails ? were stopped , boarded by crewmen from UB @-@ 2 , and sunk with explosives .

After UB @-@ 2 's sister boat UB @-@ 6 pioneered a route around past British anti @-@ submarine nets and mines in the Straits of Dover in late June , boats of the flotilla began to patrol the western English Channel . UB @-@ 2 , UB @-@ 5 , and UB @-@ 10 soon followed with patrols in the Channel . Even though none of the boats sank any ships , by successfully completing their voyages they helped further prove the feasibility of defeating the British countermeasures in the Straits of Dover .

On 28 August , UB @-@ 2 was patrolling in the Corton ? Yarmouth area when she sank the British trawler Miura . At 297 tons , Miura bested Intrepid as the largest vessel sunk by UB @-@ 2 to @-@ date . Early the following month , UB @-@ 2 sank another two fishing smacks 44 nautical miles (81 km ; 51 mi) east @-@ southeast of Lowestoft : the 57 @-@ ton Constance , and the 44 @-@ ton Emanuel . Three days later , UB @-@ 2 sank 47 @-@ ton smack Boy Ernie about 58 nautical miles (107 km ; 67 mi) east of Cromer . As with the six vessels sunk in June , all three were stopped by UB @-@ 2 and sunk with explosives .

Germany 's submarine offensive was suspended on 18 September by the chief of the Admiralstab , Admiral Henning von Holtzendorff , in response to American demands after German submarines had sunk the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania in May 1915 and other high profile sinkings in August and September . Holtzendorff 's directive from ordered all U @-@ boats out of the English Channel and the South @-@ Western Approaches and required that all submarine activity in the North Sea be conducted strictly along prize regulations . UB @-@ 2 did not sink any vessels over the next four months .

The German Imperial Navy began its second submarine offensive in February 1916 , declaring , among other provisions , that all enemy vessels in the war zone were to be destroyed without warning . On 26 February 1916 , UB @-@ 2 torpedoed and sank the cargo ship Arbonne , in what was ultimately her last wartime success . The British steamer ? at 672 GRT , the largest ship sunk by UB @-@ 2 ? went down with a loss of all fourteen of her crew .

In early March , Kapitänleutnant Fürbringer was succeeded by the former commander of UB @-@ 13 , Kptlt . Karl Neumann , who had been in the same cadet class as Fürbringer . Fürbringer went on to command six other U @-@ boats , and was responsible for sinking nearly 100 @,@ 000 tons of shipping . In 1933 he published a memoir of his World War I U @-@ boat service , Alarm ! Tauchen !! : U @-@ boot in Kampf und Sturm , which included an overview of his career , including his time on UB @-@ 2 .

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By early February , the Flanders Flotilla was beginning to receive the newer , larger Type UB II boats . UB @-@ 2 was transferred into the Baltic Flotilla (German : U @-@ boote der Ostseetreibkräfte V. U @-@ Halbflotille) about a week after Neumann took command . Boats of the Baltic flotilla were based at either Kiel , Danzig , or Libau , but where UB @-@ 2 was stationed during this time is not reported in sources . While UB @-@ 2 was in the Baltic Flotilla , Neumann

was succeeded by Oberleutnant zur See (Oblt.z.S.) Thomas Bieber in April , who was in turn succeeded by Oblt.z.S. Harald von Keyserlingk in July . In early December , Keyserlingk was reassigned from UB @-@ 2 to UB @-@ 36 , and UB @-@ 2 was transferred to training duties . According to authors R.H. Gibson and Maurice Prendergast , submarines assigned to training duties were " war @-@ worn craft " unfit for service .

At the end of the war , the Allies required all German U @-@ boats to be sailed to Harwich for surrender . UB @-@ 2 was one of eight U @-@ boats deemed unseaworthy and allowed to remain in Germany . UB @-@ 2 was broken up by Stinnes on 3 February 1920 .

= = Summary of raiding history = =