

= Hrabri @-@ class submarine =

The Hrabri class consisted of two submarines built by the Vickers @-@ Armstrong Naval Yard , on the River Tyne , in the United Kingdom , for the Kingdom of Serbs , Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia) . Launched in 1927 , the vessels were named Hrabri (Brave) and Neboj?a (Fearless) . Their design was based on that of the British L @-@ class submarine of World War I , and they were built using parts originally assembled for L @-@ class submarines that were never completed . The Hrabri @-@ class were the first submarines to serve in the Royal Yugoslav Navy , and the class was joined by the two smaller French @-@ made Osvetnik @-@ class submarines to make up the pre @-@ war Yugoslav submarine force . They were armed with six bow @-@ mounted 533 mm (21 in) torpedo tubes , two 102 mm (4 in) guns and one machine gun , and could dive to 60 metres (200 ft) .

Prior to World War II both submarines participated in cruises to Mediterranean ports . Hrabri was captured by Italian forces in April 1941 during the German @-@ led Axis invasion of Yugoslavia . She was never commissioned by the Italians and was subsequently scrapped . Neboj?a evaded capture , and served with British submarine forces in the Mediterranean as an anti @-@ submarine warfare training boat until the end of the war . Following the war , she served in the Yugoslav Navy as Tara in a training role until 1954 , when she was stricken .

= = Description and construction = =

Yugoslav naval policy in the interwar period lacked direction until the mid @-@ 1920s , although it was generally accepted that the Adriatic coastline was effectively a sea frontier that the naval arm was responsible for securing with the limited resources made available to it . In 1926 , a modest ten @-@ year construction program was initiated to build up a force of submarines , coastal torpedo boats , torpedo bombers and conventional bomber aircraft to perform this role . The Hrabri @-@ class submarines were one of the first new acquisitions aimed at developing a naval force capable of meeting this challenge .

The Hrabri @-@ class was built for the Kingdom of Serbs , Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia) by the Vickers @-@ Armstrong Naval Yard on the River Tyne in the United Kingdom . Their design was based on that of the British L @-@ class submarine of World War I , and they were built using parts originally assembled for the Group III boats HMS L @-@ 67 and HMS L @-@ 68 , which were never completed due to the end of the war . The L @-@ class were designed for operations in the North Sea , but during the interwar period the Royal Navy had deployed them around the world , including in the Mediterranean from 1929 onward . The two Yugoslav boats had an overall length of 72 @. @ 05 metres (236 ft 5 in) , a beam of 7 @. @ 32 m (24 ft 0 in) , and a surfaced draught of 3 @. @ 96 m (13 ft 0 in) . Their surfaced displacement was 975 long tons (991 t) or 1 @, @ 164 long tons (1 @, @ 183 t) submerged , and their crews consisted of 45 officers and enlisted men . They had a diving depth of 60 m (200 ft) .

They had two shafts driven by two diesel engines (when surfaced) or two electric motors (when submerged) . The diesel engines were rated at 2 @, @ 400 bhp (1 @, @ 800 kW) and the electric motors at 1 @, @ 600 shp (1 @, @ 200 kW) , and they were designed to reach a top speed of 15 @. @ 7 knots (29 @. @ 1 km / h ; 18 @. @ 1 mph) under diesel power while surfaced , and 10 knots (19 km / h ; 12 mph) on their electric motors when submerged . The Hrabri @-@ class were armed with six bow @-@ mounted 533 mm (21 in) torpedo tubes and carried twelve torpedoes . They were also equipped with two 102 mm (4 in) guns (one forward and one aft of the conning tower) , and one machine gun . Their radius of action was 3 @, @ 800 nautical miles (7 @, @ 000 km ; 4 @, @ 400 mi) at 10 knots (19 km / h ; 12 mph) .

= = Service history = =

Both submarines were launched in 1927 , and left the Tyne in late January 1928 . In company with the Yugoslav submarine tender Hvar , the submarines arrived in the Bay of Kotor on the southern

Adriatic coast on 8 April 1928 . In May and June 1929 , Hrabri , Neboj?a , Hvar and six torpedo boats accompanied the light cruiser Dalmacija on a cruise to Malta , the Greek island of Corfu in the Ionian Sea , and Bizerte in the French protectorate of Tunisia . According to the British naval attach  , the ships and crews made a very good impression while visiting Malta . In June and July 1930 , Hrabri , Neboj?a and the fleet auxiliary Sitnica again cruised the Mediterranean , visiting Alexandria and Beirut . In 1932 , the British naval attach  reported that Yugoslav ships engaged in few exercises , manoeuvres or gunnery training due to reduced budgets . In 1933 , the attach  reported that the naval policy of Yugoslavia was strictly defensive , aimed at protecting her more than 600 km (370 mi) of coastline .

=== Hrabri ===

The first of the class , Hrabri was involved in a series of visits to Mediterranean ports during the interwar period . She was captured in port by the Italians during the German @-@ led Axis invasion of Yugoslavia , but was not commissioned by them and was scrapped later that year due to her poor condition .

=== Neboj?a ===

Neboj?a was the second and last of the class . After repairs following an accident in 1930 , she participated in several cruises in the Mediterranean during the interwar period . She evaded capture during the German @-@ led Axis invasion of Yugoslavia in April 1941 , and was used by the Royal Navy as an anti @-@ submarine warfare training vessel . After the war she was overhauled by the Yugoslavs and renamed Tara , continuing in a training role until she was stricken in 1954 .

=== Books ===

=== Periodicals ===

=== Websites ===