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## M51 super sherman

Average Tank Material Classification Cyclopedia M-51 Super Sherman M-51 Mass Combat, t 39 Composite Circuit Control Department front, Motor Rear Crew, 4 Story Major Operators Reserves Lob Hull (top), mm/hail. 64/56) Lob Hull (bottom), mm/hail. 108/ 0-56 q Helmet board, mm/hail. 38/ 0/ 0 q Body feeding, mm/hail. 38/ 10 / Day, mm 19-25 Ceiling helmet, mm-25 ceiling helmet, mm-25 ceiling helmet, mm/hail. mm/hail. 89 Borth Tower, mm/hail. 51 Power towers, mm/hail. 51 Caliber armament and mark gun 105mm CN-105-F1 Barrel length, Calibers 44 Gun Ammunition 55 Cannon 2 x Browning M In 1919 The 48 Sherran M-50 Sherman M-51 (M51HV Super Sherman, Isherman, Israeli Sherman, Sherman M-50, Sherman M-51, Super Sherman) is an Israeli modification of the M4 Sherman Medium Tank. General information developed in 1962. By the summer of 1964, 90 Shermans had been upgraded to M-51 level, and by the beginning of the Six-Day War there were 515 Sherman tanks in operation for all modifications, including 177 M-51 units. In 1973 (End of the World War) Tsahal had 340 M-51 units. These tanks were in service until the early 1980s, then transferred to reserve units, and then mostly decommissioned and exhausted. Approximately 150 M51 tanks were sold in Chile (where they were used until the mid-1990s), and dozens more were transferred to Lebanon, a small number to Argentina, Nicaragua and Uganda. In total, more than 200 pieces were manufactured. These tanks are distinguished by the installation of a new and more powerful weapon (a shortened modification of the French 105 mm CN-105-F1 tank pistol); Cummins VT8-460 diesel engine; horizontal suspension автоматической трансмиссии; 23-дюймовых гусениц; а также наличием увеличенной кормовой ниши, приваренной к корме башни танка. 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Super Sherman M-50 Super Sherman Tank Type at Yad La-Shiryon, Israel.TypeTankPlace of originIsraelService historyUsed byIsrael Defense ForcesProduction historyVariantsM-50 Continental and M-50 CumminsSpecificationsCaliber44Barrels1EngineContinental R-975GasolineSuspensionVVSSReferences M-51 Super Sherman to Yad La-Shiryon. The Sherman M-50 and the Sherman M-51, both often referred to overseas as the Super Sherman, were modified versions of the M4 Sherman American tank that served with the Israel Defense Forces from the mid-1950s to the early 1980s. The M-51 was also known as the Isherman (i.e. Israeli Sherman). However, the Super Sherman and Isherman designations were never used by the Israel Defense Forces. History In 1953, an Israeli military delegation visited France to examine the then new AMX-13/75 light tank, which was armed with the 75-50 mm high-speed CN 75-50 tank weapon. While the main weapon of the tank was considered satisfactory, its armor was considered too light. Eventually, Israel bought the AMX-13, however, in a similar parallel it was decided that the 75mm main guns of the AMX-13s that Israel bought would be grafted into the more familiar and better armoured hull of the average American M4 Sherman tank, which was the standard tank of the IDF's armoured units (a large number of Sherman tanks after World War II ended up under Israeli military service starting in 1948) during the period of the early 1950s. [1] This project began in 1954 and 1955, a prototype turret was sent from France to Israel. [2] In March 1956, Israeli Ordnance Corps military installations began converting (up-gun) their Sherman tanks with 75 mm AMX-13 tank guns purchased and received from France. [3] The 75 mm tank pistol was known in Israel as the M-50 and, as a result, the Sherman was designated as the Sherman M-50. [2] The M-50 was similar to the World War II-era British Sherman Firefly tank, as it possessed the smallest original type of Sherman tank turret (used by Shermans carrying the original 75mm M3 tank pistol) which was equipped with a large counterweight at the back end of the turret to balance the weight of a longer tank gun. The first 50 units were based on M4A4 helmets, had a Continental R-975 petrol engine and VVSS suspension. However, increasing the weight of the vehicle combined with narrow tracks led to poor off-road mobility. It was also putting too much strain on the engine, resulting in frequent mechanical failures. Consequently, for all other conversions, helmets equipped with HVSS suspension and Cummins V-8 460 (340 kW) diesel engine were adopted. [4] These subvariants were sometimes referred to as M-50 Continental and M-50 Cummins. Diesel engines were also preferred, as diesel fuel is less flammable than gasoline, which factors in battlefield survival. [5] In total, about 300 M-50s were built in 1964 (though this number may include 120 155 mm self-propelled guns on the Sherman chassis, also designated M-50). [3] This same weapon was also equipped with a number of M10 tank destroyers. [6] In the 1960s, 180 Sherman tanks received the even more powerful French 105 mm Modèle F1 gun, shortened to the CN-105-57. The barrel length of the pistol was reduced from 56 caliber to 44 and was equipped with a single double deflector muzzle brake; the ammunition was altered to use a smaller cartridge. In Israel the weapon was designated M-51 and the Sherman M-51 tank. The larger M4A1 helmets and T23 turrets (76 mm armed Shermans) were used for conversion. All tanks were equipped with Cummins diesel engines and HVSS suspension. The tank was first shown to the public during the Day ceremony independence in 1965. [7] Overseas the M-50 was known as Super Sherman (the Continental variant as Mark I and the Cummins variant as Mark II) and the M-51 as Super Sherman, Isherman (i.e. Israeli Sherman) or M4A1 Revalorise. These designations were never in Israel. The only tank model designated Super Sherman by the IDF was the M4A1 with 76 mm M1 pistol and HVSS suspension, which was named Super Sherman M-1. [3] The history of the service captured the Egyptian M4A4 with the FL-10 Turret. The first 25 M-50s were completed just in time for Operation Kadesh – the Israeli invasion of October 29, 1956 from Sinai – against the Egyptian army[3] (which also employed its own version of the M-4 Sherman, equipped with the French amx-13 turret, making it equal to the M-50 See also: The War on Water In 1964, Israel neared the completion of its National Carrier to divert water from the Sea of Galilee as assigned in the unified 1955 plan (Johnston). Arab nations disagreed, and Syria began a project to divert water to Jordan (the Headwater Diversion Plan). General Maj Israel Tal had trained Israeli tank gunners to fire past 1,500 meters and, on March 6, 1965, an M-50, commanded by Tal, hired a Syrian recoilless rifle that had killed an Israeli tractor driver; Such personally destroyed the long-range recoilless rifle. A few days later, General Tal, with an M-50 and a Centurion Mk III tank, waited for the opportunity to fire on the Syrian water diversion project. When the Syrian gunners fired on a border patrol, Tal's M-50 and Centurion fired on eight tractors 2,000 metres away, and destroyed them all in two minutes with 10 shots: Tal destroyed 5 tractors with his 75mm M-50 weapon, and the Centurion destroyed the rest. [8] Both the M-50 and M-51 saw combat in the Six-Day War that left the Golan Heights, West Bank and Sinai Peninsula in Israeli hands, often fighting Soviet Armor of World War II and the T-34-85 (e.g. at the Battle of Abu-Ageila). Both were also employed in the 1973 Yom Kippur War on the side and against much more modern tanks. The use of these seemingly obsolete tanks was necessary given the desperate nature of the fight. In combat against the Arab armies, the M-51 proved capable of fighting newer, heavier tanks such as the Soviet-built T-54/55/T-62. The 105 mm M-51 pistol could penetrate these opponents using HEAT ammunition. The M-51 served well during its time, and is regarded as an excellent example of how an obsolete tank (the Sherman) can be upgraded beyond the boundaries of its original capabilities. [9] M-50 Super Sherman at the Cavanaugh Flight Museum. The Continental M-50s were removed in 1972. The M-50s Cummins and M-51 were gradually wiped out in the late 1970s until the early 1980s. During the War Lebanese, some 75 M-50s were given as aid to Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militias - Kataeb Regulatory Forces (19), Tigers Militia (20), Guardians of the Cedas (1), the Lebanese Forces (40), and the South Lebanon Army (35) - in 1976; two tanks were later captured the Palestine Liberation Organization (OAP), which employed them in the defense of West Beirut during the June 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. [10] About 100 of the remaining tanks of this model were sold in Chile in the late 1980s. Some of them were equipped with the IMI-OTO 60 mm Hyper Velocity Medium Support (HVMS) pistol, and were often referred to as M-60. This variant was never used by the IDF. [3] Chile used its Sherman until 1999, when they were replaced by Leopard 1. The few M-51s israel retained became self-propelled engineering and artillery vehicles. [9] Chilean operators – ≈50 M-50 updated with the 60 mm IMI-OTO HVMS pistol, ≈150 M 51 Israel – M-50, M-51 Lebanese militias – M-50 (Kataeb Regulatory Forces, Lebanese Forces, Tiger Militias, Guardians of the Cedas, Southern Lebanon Army) Palestine Liberation Organization – two M-50s captured in Lebanon See also postwar Sherman tanks M4 Sherman Israel Arms Defense Forces of the Lebanese Civil War References Quotes ^ Givati, p. 82-85. ^ a ; 1.0 1.1 Givati, pp. 1999-09-199. ^ awning 1.0 1.1 Granovskiy, Names, Designations and Service Figures of IDF Armoured Vehicles. ^ Givati, p. 105-108 ^ Givati, p.45 ^ Givati, p.109-110, p.123. ^ George Forty, Tank Action, pp. 249–250, ISBN 0-7509-0479-8 ^ a b Gelbart, p.45 ^ Photos of two abandoned Shermans at the Beirut Stadium being inspected by French Paratroopers of the Multinational Force in Lebanon (MNF), September 1982. Bibliography Gelbart, Marsh (1996). Tanks: Main battle and light tanks. Brassey's. ISBN 1-85753-168-X. 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