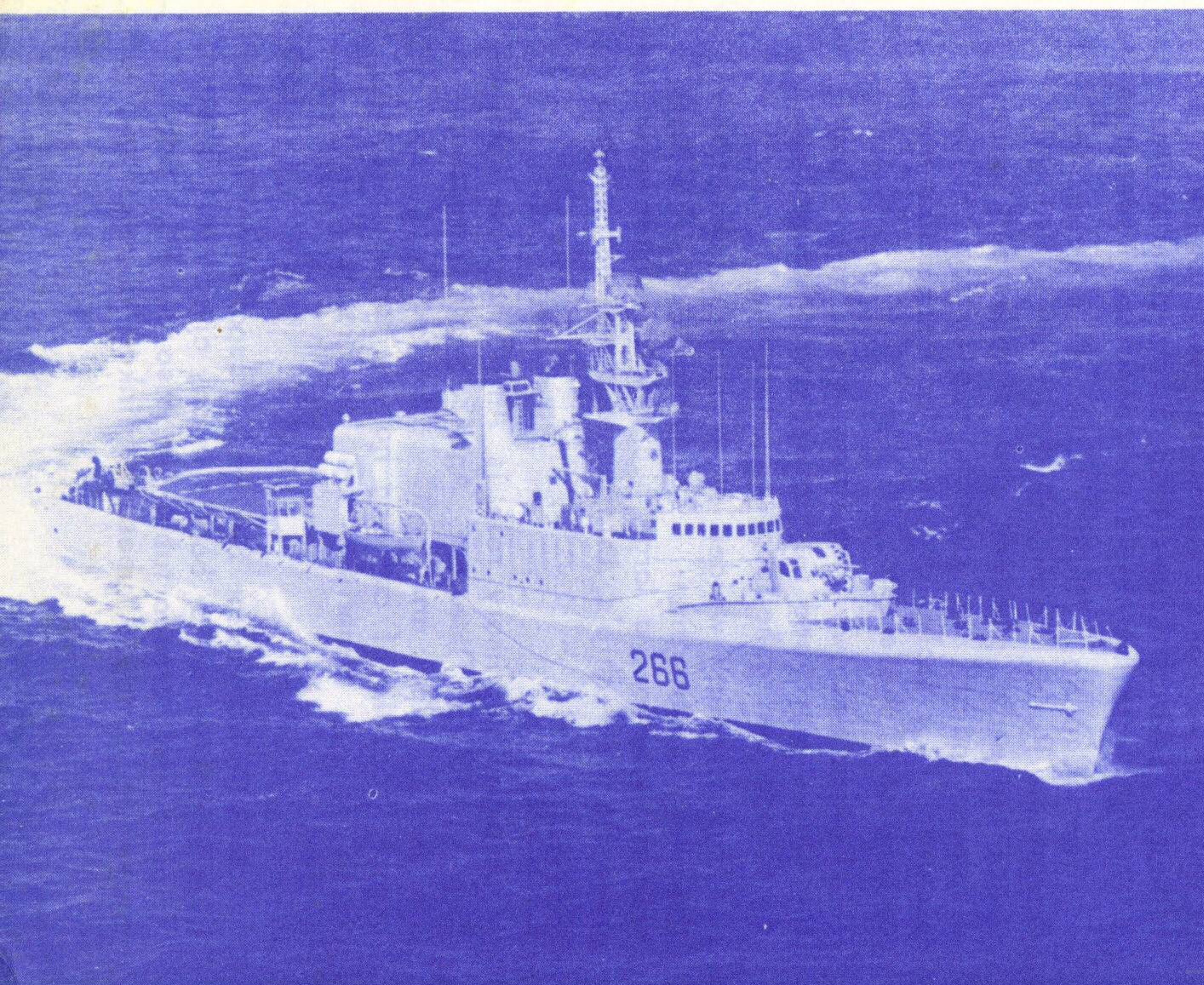




**WELCOME
ON BOARD**



CH 124 "SEA KING" ANTI-SUBMARINE HELICOPTER

The Sea King was designed by Sikorsky in the USA and assembled for Maritime Command by United Aircraft of Canada, Longueuil, P.Q.

In addition to all-weather day and night operational capability, the Sea King possesses an automatic tail-folding device, winch-down equipment, a hull-shaped fuselage, high speed and an automatic hovering capability. It is equipped with sophisticated navigation, detection and weapons systems. The crew consists of two pilots, one sonar operator and a tactical coordinator/navigator. The Sea King has the capability to locate, track and attack submarines independently, or in conjunction with ships or other aircraft.

HERITAGE

The first HMCS Nipigon was a steam powered Bangor Class Minesweeper, commissioned in August 1941. Based in Sydney and Halifax, N.S., the Nipigon performed convoy escort duties in the Northwestern Atlantic between Canada, Newfoundland and New England. At War's end she was placed in a minesweeping squadron on the East Coast of Canada.

On November 29, 1957, Nipigon along with five other minesweepers was turned over to Turkey under a NATO Mutual Aid Program, and was renamed "Bafra".

The present-day DDH HMCS Nipigon carries the name of her predecessor as well as her wartime achievements. The simple Battle Honour proudly reads:

"Atlantic 1941-45"

THE SHIP

HMCS Nipigon, along with her sister ship HMCS Annapolis, comprises the DDH 265 Annapolis Class of Helicopter Destroyers. They are both relatively new ships; being the latest to join the Fleet prior to the arrival of the DDH 280 Tribal Class.

HMCS Nipigon was laid down on 5 August 1960 at Marine Industries Ltd., Sorel, Quebec and was launched on 10 December 1961. The Commissioning Ceremony on 30 May 1964 was attended by His Excellency, General The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, DSO MC CD, Governor General of Canada. Madame Vanier christened the new ship. As Nipigon's sponsor she presented a Television set to the Crew and donated a Saint Christopher Medal which is prominently displayed in the Command Position.

CONSTRUCTION

Nipigon, along with other ships of her Class and Type contains certain unique construction features. Rounded upper deck contours and heated anchor pocket doors help counter ice accumulation. The flared bow helps to reduce spray on the upper deck. Smooth contours facilitate the easy removal of radioactive contamination in event of nuclear fallout. Special filters help purify contaminated air brought into the ship's air conditioning system.

The Captain "fights" the ship from the Operations Room. In this dimly lit, air conditioned space the eerie, greenish glow of radar and sonar displays "paint" the surface, sub-surface and air picture. Plot tables are used for compilation and correlation of these data.

Nipigon has two stabilizers which help reduce the ship's pitch and roll in extreme wind and sea conditions during helicopter operations.

High strength welded steel makes up most of the hull construction. To improve stability by weight reduction, a large quantity of aluminum is used in the ship's interior and superstructure.

WEAPONS

Nipigon's primary role is Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW). Therefore, Anti-Submarine weapons are the principal armament. The Sea King Helicopter, capable of carrying homing torpedoes and depth bombs, comprises the long range delivery system.

A 3-Barrel Mortar System is capable of firing high explosive mortar bombs in any direction. Two Triple-Barrel torpedo tubes are also carried. Both mortar and torpedo tubes are linked to electronic

apparatus in the Operations Room which serve to locate, track and fire at submerged submarines.

A twin-barrel 3"50 Cal rapid fire, radar controlled gun provides defence against hostile aircraft in all types of weather conditions.

PROPULSION

Two main steam turbines geared to twin shafts provide propulsion power. The main engines are rated at 30,000 Shaft Horsepower.

Two water-tube boilers are of compact design, maintaining steam at a constant high pressure and temperature. Remote and automatic controls are provided.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

A modern warship like Nipigon contains electronic and electrical systems more extensive and complex than World War Two ships twice her size. Shipboard generators can provide enough power to supply heat and light to a town of 18,000 population.

Shipboard functions including armament, navigation, cooking, baking, refrigeration, air conditioning and communications depend on the availability of electricity. The ship's main electrical power is alternating current (AC).

ELECTRONICS

Nipigon has extensive facilities for sending and receiving voice transmissions on Low, Medium, High, Very High and Ultra High Frequencies. Radio Teletype Systems on board can also transmit and receive on HF and UHF. Special Crypto equipment enable teletype transmissions to be safeguarded from interception during transmission.

The Electronic Warfare Department contains electronic equipment capable of detecting, locating and identifying radio and radar transmissions.

The Radar Systems on board Nipigon are used for a variety of operations. These include Gunnery Fire Control, Navigation, Air and Surface Warning, and Helicopter Control.

The Sonar equipment provide a submarine detection capability. The Variable Depth Sonar (VDS) is a Canadian designed piece of equipment.

The VDS is towed behind the ship by a high strength flexible steel cable, and takes advantage of isothermal layers below the surface. Greater sonar ranges result than normally achieved from hull mounted sonars.