Deutsches U-Boot Typ VII C/41 'Atlantic version'

In the summer of 1943, the first of a total of 91 Type VII C/41 submarines entered service in the summer of 1943. By this time, the conditions for service of submarines had changed completely.

In the North Atlantic against convoys transporting bulky needed supplies, raw materials and armaments to the United Kingdom as well as the Soviet Union, there was a demand for high losses against merchant shipping. In this area, submarines were also employed to counter enemy shipping. The Type VII C/41 submarines were specifically designed for this purpose. The Type VII C/41 submarines were designed to counter the threat of enemy shipping. The submarines were specifically designed for this purpose.

German Submarine VII C/41 'Atlantic version'

The first of a total of 91 Type VII C/41 submarines entered service in the summer of 1943. By this time, the conditions for service of submarines had changed completely.

In the North Atlantic against convoys transporting bulky needed supplies, raw materials and armaments to the United Kingdom as well as the Soviet Union, there was a demand for high losses against merchant shipping. In this area, submarines were also employed to counter enemy shipping. The Type VII C/41 submarines were specifically designed for this purpose. The Type VII C/41 submarines were designed to counter the threat of enemy shipping. The submarines were specifically designed for this purpose.

Technical Data:

- Length 67.23 m
- Beam 9.60 m
- Draft 4.74 m
- Displacement 796 tons

Arms:

- 105.3, 1, max. 17.1 t
- 80 mm deck guns 2 x 105 mm deck guns
- 240 mm deck guns
- 12 x 3.5 cm cal. 17.1 m long
- 4 tubes in the bow
- 1 tube in the stern
- 2 x 20 mm twin Gun Mounts

For more detailed information, please refer to the original source.
U-295 VIIIC/41
Laid down: 31 Dec, 1942; Bremer Vulkan, Bremen-Vegesack
Commissioned: 20 Oct, 1943
Successes: 6 patrols; 1 warship damaged (1,150 BRT)
Fate: Surrendered at Narvik, Norway in May, 1945;
Sunk on 17 Dec, 1945 in position 56.14N, 10.37W. (Operation Deadlight)

U-295 VIIIC/41
Kielliegung: 31.12. 1942; Bremer Vulkan, Bremen-Vegesack
Indienststellung: 20.10. 1943;
Bilanz: 6 Fahrten; 1 Schiff beschädigt (1,150 BRT)
Verbleib: lag im Mai 1945 in Narvik, Norwegen;
versenkt am 17.12. 1945 in der Operation Deadlight

U-307 VIIIC
Laid down: 5 Nov, 1941; Flender-Werke, Lübeck
Commissioned: 18 Nov, 1942
Commander: Oblt. Friedrich-Georg Herrle
Last Commander: Oblt. Erich Krüger
Successes: 19 patrols; 1 ship sunk (411 BRT); in Sept. 1944 the weather station „Hauyegen“ was set up on Spitzbergen by U-307 an the ship „K.J. Busch“ who transferred the material and men of the „Wettertrupp“.
Fate: Sunk 29 April, 1945 in the Barents Sea near Murmansk, Russia, by depth charges from the British frigate HMS Loch Insh. 37 dead and 14 survivors.

U-307 VIIIC
Kielliegung: 05.11. 1941; Flender-Werke, Lübeck
Indienststellung: 18.11. 1942;
Kommandant: OL Friedrich-Georg Herrle; 11. und 13. Flottille
Letzter Kommandant: OL Erich Krüger
Bilanz: 19 Fahrten; 1 Schiff versenkt (411 BRT);
in der Operation „Hauyegen“ brachte U-307 und Wetterbeobachtungsschiff „K.J. Busch“ im September 1944 Material und Personal für die bemannte Wetterstation „Hauyegen“ nach Spitzbergen, die dort bis September 1945 arbeitete;
Verbleib: versenkt am 29.04. 1945 in der Barents See vor Murmansk, Russland, durch brit. Fregatte HMS Loch Insh; von 51 Besatzungsmitgliedern überlebten 14 Mann

U-324 VIIIC/41
Laid down: 24 Mar, 1943; Flender-Werke, Lübeck
Commissioned: 5 Apr, 1944
Commander: Oblt. Ernst Edelhoff; 11. Flottille
Successes: no patrols
Fate: surrendered at Bergen, Norway on May 8, 1945.
Broken up in March 1947.

U-324 VIIIC/41
Kielliegung: 24.03. 1943; Flender-Werke, Lübeck
Indienststellung: 05.04. 1944;
Kommandant: OL Ernst Edelhoff; 11. Flottille
Bilanz: keine Fahrten;
U-995 VIIIC/41
Laid down: 25 Nov, 1942; Blohm & Voss, Hamburg;
Commissioned: 16 Sep, 1943;
Flottille;
Last Commander: Oblt. Hans-Georg Hess;
Successes: 9 patrols; 3 ships sunk (7,914 BRT);
Fate: Stricken at Trondheim, Norway on 8 May, 1945,
Surrendered to Britain and then transferred to Norway
in Oct 1948. Became the Norwegian submarine Kaura
on 1 Dec, 1952. Stricken in 1965. Returned to Germany
where she became a museum ship in Oct 1971.

U-997 VIIIC/41
Laid down: 7 Dec, 1942; Blohm & Voss, Hamburg;
Commissioned: 23 Sep, 1943;
Commander: Oblt. Hans Lehmann
Successes: 7 patrols, 2 ships sunk (total 1,708 BRT)
1 ship damaged (4,287 BRT);
Fate: transferred from Narvik, Norway to Lisahally,
Northern Ireland on 19 May;
sunk on 13 December, 1945 by aircraft in Operation
Deadlight.

U-1002 VIIIC/41
Laid down: 4 Jan, 1943; Blohm & Voss, Hamburg;
Commissioned: 30 Nov, 1943;
Commander: Oblt. Albrecht Schubart; 11. Flottille;
Last Commander: Oblt. Hans-Heinz Boos
Successes: 1 patrol;
Fate: surrendered at Bergen, Norway;
sunk on 13 December, 1945 in Operation Deadlight.

U-1002 VIIIC/41
Kielleegung: 04.01. 1943; Blohm & Voss, Hamburg;
Indienststellung: 30.11. 1943;
Kommandant: OL Albrecht Schubart; 11. Flottille;
Letzter Kommandant: OL Hans-Heinz Boos;
Bilanz: 1 Fahrt;
**U-1023** VIIIC/41  
Laid down: 20 May, 1943; Blohm & Voss, Hamburg;  
Commissioned: 15 Jun, 1944;  
Commander: Oblt. Wolfgang Strenger; 11. Flottille;  
Last Commander: Kptlt. Heinrich-Andreas Schroeter;  
Successes: 1 patrol; 1 ship sunk (335 BRT); 1 ship  
damaged (7,345 BRT)  
Fate: Surrendered on 10 May, 1945 in Weymouth,  
England. Boat sunk on 7 Jan, 1946 in Operation  
Deadlight.

**U-1023** VIIIC/41  
Kiellaged: 20.05. 1943; Blohm & Voss, Hamburg;  
Indienstellung: 15.06. 1944;  
Kommandant: OL Wolfgang Strenger; 11. Flottille;  
Letzter Kommandant: KL Heinrich-Andreas Schroeter;  
Bilanz: 1 Fahrt; 1 Schiff versenkt (335 BRT); 1 Schiff  
beschädigt (7,345 BRT)  
Verbleib: im Mai 1945 in Weymouth, England; am  
07.01. 1946 versenkt (Operation Deadlight).

**U-1105** VIIIC/41  
Laid down: 8 Jul, 1943; Nordseewerke, Emden  
Commissioned: 3 Jun, 1944;  
Commander: Oblt. Hans-Joachim Schwarz; 5. Flottille;  
Successes: 1 patrol; sunk 1 warship (1,300 BRT)  
Fate: surrendered at Loch Eriboll, Scotland, on 10,  
May 1945.  
Became the British submarine N 16. Transferred to  
USA in 1946.  
U-1105 was covered with rubber in an attempt to  
elude the Allied ASDIC and Sonar detection  
equipment. Apparently this worked quite well on  
this boat but overall this was troublesome as the  
rubber tended to peel off during passage; U-1105  
was sunk during explosives trials in Chesapeake  
Bay in 1949 and rediscovered on 29 June, 1985 by a  
team of support divers.

**U-1105** VIIIC/41  
Kiellaged: 6.07. 1943; Nordseewerke, Emden  
Indienstellung: 3.06. 1944;  
Kommandant: OL Hans-Joachim Schwarz; 5. Flottille;  
Bilanz: 1 Fahrt; 1 Schiff versenkt (1,300 BRT);  
Verbleib: am 10.05. 1945 in Loch Eriboll, England  
ingelaufen; kurzzeitig brit. Submarine N 16; 1946  
in die USA verbracht, bei Waffensversuchen 1949  
versenkt und 1985 auf dem Grund der Chesapeake  
Bay wiederentdeckt. Das vollständig mit schwarzen  
Gummiplatten beklebte Boot (Alberich-Anlage) war  
so vor der ASDIC- und Sonarortung durch alliierte  
Schiffe geschützt. Allerdings lösten sich während der  
Fahrt immer wieder Teile der Gummihaut ab.