

# RESOURCES FOR INFORMATION AND ACTION

## ELECTRONIC AND OPTRONIC FACILITIES

### Data processing and aid to decision making:

- 1 SENIT 6 system

### Electromagnetic detection:

- 1 DRBV 26C surveillance radar
- 1 DRBJ 11B 3D surveillance radar
- 1 RACAL navigation radar
- 1 RACAL landing aid radar
- 1 VAMPIR infrared surveillance system
- 2 TARTAR fire control radars
- 1 multisensor 100-mm fire control
- 1 DUBV 24C sonar

### Transmission:

- The ship is installed with the latest in transmission equipment, in particular, the SYRACUSE satellite communications system; other transmission facilities also include:
- Numerous radio transceivers.
  - A closed-circuit digitized data transmission network.
  - A closed-circuit television network.



### Electronic warfare:

- 1 radar emission detector ARBR 17B
- 1 radio emission detector SAIGON
- 1 jammer ARBB 33
- 2 SAGAIE decoy launchers
- 2 DAGAIE decoy launchers

## ARMAMENT

- TARTAR surface-to-air missiles
- MM40 surface-to-surface missiles
- SADRAL surface-to-air missiles
- 100-mm gun
- 20-mm guns
- 12.7-mm machine guns
- L5 torpedoes
- LYNX WG 13 helicopter: with AS 12 air-to-surface missile or MK 46 torpedo launch capability, it is a weapon system in itself.



TECH ET DOC 05 90-5000



## JEAN BART ANTI-AIRCRAFT FRIGATE





# SQUADRON COMMANDER JEAN BART

**1650**



**1701**

Born in Dunkirk on October 21, 1650, **JEAN BART** began his life at sea at the age of 12. He first saw battle at sea while serving in the Dutch squadron under the command of de Ruyter.

As of 1672 he sailed for France and was a virtuoso in his field with over 50 captures between 1674 and 1678.

He entered the Royal Navy as lieutenant in January 1679 and participated in a campaign in the Mediterranean against the Barbary pirates. He was promoted commander in August 1686.

In 1689 while escorting a convoy from Dunkirk to Brest with Forbin, **JEAN BART** was captured by the British. He escaped on a dinghy and landed at Saint-Malo after crossing the channel.

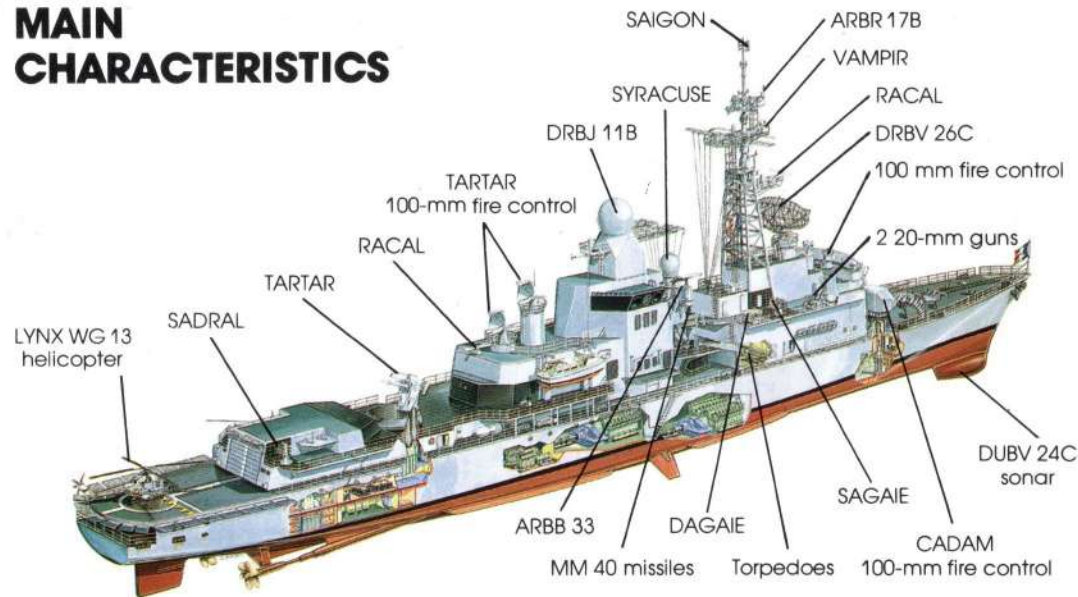
He was promoted captain in June 1689 and developed a war tactic based on the use of divisions of fast and maneuverable frigates, which prefigured the submarine sea wolves in the second world war.

The most famous feat of the corsair of Dunkirk took place in 1694 when he captured a convoy of 130 wheat-laden ships off the coast of Texel at the expense of the Dutch. During this time of scarcity, the capture made **JEAN BART** a national hero and earned him a title of nobility.

In April 1697, he became squadron commander, he commanded the Navy at Dunkirk until he died there on April 27, 1701.

TODAY, DUNKIRK IS THE SPONSOR OF THE JEAN BART ANTI-AIRCRAFT FRIGATE

# MAIN CHARACTERISTICS



## DIMENSIONS

Overall length: 139 m

Beam: 14 m

Draft: 6.50 m

LOADED DISPLACEMENT: 4700-tons

## MACHINERY-ELECTRICITY

Propulsion: 4 engines develop 43 000 hp to yield a maximum speed of 30 knots

Range: 8000 nautical miles at 17 knots

Electricity: Installed power 3400 kW

## CREW

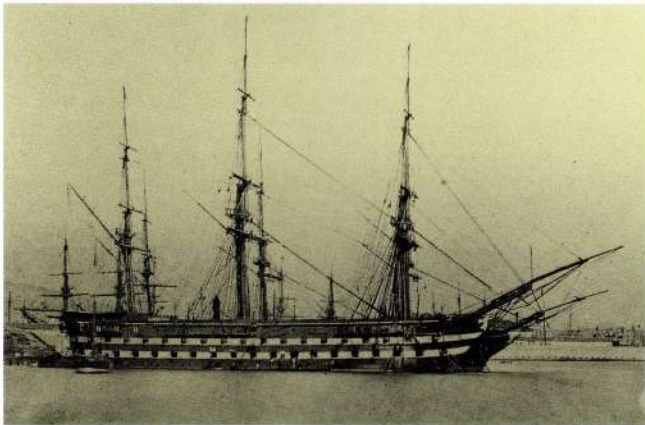
244 men 22 Officers - 142 petty Officers - 80 Quarter-masters and sailors



Automated steering from the POWER-PROPULSION control center







## FORMER JEAN BART

THE MOST FAMOUS JEAN BART:  
THE 45,000-TONS  
BATTLESHIP.

The battleship had been under construction since 1936 at Saint-Nazaire when world war II broke out.

On June 19, 1940, following a veritable exploit under the command of captain Ronarc'h, she escaped from the building harbor when the Germans arrived and sailed to Casablanca under her own steam.

Completed and modernized after the war, she was a fleet ship before becoming the gunners' school ship stationed at Toulon.

### MAINS VESSELS

A 74 cannon vessel, built at Lorient in 1788.

A 74 cannon vessel, built at Lorient in 1811.

A 80 cannon vessel, built at Lorient in 1864.

A 4100-tons vessel, built at Lorient in 1827, christened the JEAN BART in 1868.

A 4200-tons cruiser, built at Rochefort in 1886.

A 23,600-tons armor-clad ship, built at Brest in 1910.

A 45,000-tons battleship built at Saint-Nazaire in 1936.



## JEAN BART ANTI-AIRCRAFT FRIGATE



IT IS A  
DIRECTION  
DES  
CONSTRUCTIONS  
NAVALES  
PROJECT

The anti-aircraft frigate, the **JEAN BART**, is the second of its class. Like the **CAS-SARD** AAF, it is essentially designed for anti-aircraft cover within a convoy of aircraft carriers.

The **JEAN BART** frigate is also capable of carrying out surveillance and act-of-presence missions.

It was laid down at Lorient on March 12, 1986 and launched on March 19, 1988.

Fitted out for trial on October 21, 1989, the **JEAN BART** frigate will be commissioned for active duty in 1991.