

Welcome Aboard



U.S.S. RONQUIL SS-396

LCDR R G TOLG. Jr., USN
~~LCDR J. A. BAYMARTNER, USN~~
QUIGLEY, J. RMCS(SS), USN

Commanding Officer
Executive Officer
Chief of the Boat

SHIP'S HISTORY USS RONQUIL (SS396)

USS RONQUIL was built at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire and launched on 27 January 1944.

During World War II RONQUIL made five war patrols, and is credited with sinking two cargo ships, one tanker, two patrol craft and one unidentified ship. RONQUIL is also credited with damaging two cargo ships and one patrol craft. In addition, ten U.S. Army fliers were rescued after their planes were lost.

Between May 1952 and January 1953 RONQUIL was converted to a "GUPPY IIA". The conversion included streamlining the superstructure, installing a snorkel, and other features to give higher submerged capacity. Although the snorkel permits the recharging of batteries while submerged, RONQUIL like all other non-nuclear submarines, is tied to the surface.

We of RONQUIL are justly proud to be a part of the submarine Force. Today's submarine is a highly technical Man-of-War. Only the very best of the men who volunteer for duty in submarines are able to become "Qualified in Submarines" and wear the coveted Dolphins.

CHARACTERISTICS

Displacement	1800 tons
Length	309 feet
Breadth	27 feet
Torpedo Tubes	10 - 21 inch diameter
Propulsion	3 Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engines and 2 batteries
Endurance	12,000 miles at 10 knots
Officers	8
Enlisted	73
Home Port	San Diego, California

HISTORY OF THE SUBMARINE FORCE

The first practical submarine, and the first to be commissioned in the United States Navy, was the 75 ton U.S.S. HOLLAND in 1900.

From that humble beginning submarines have gradually increased in size, endurance, maneuverability and fire power until in 1955 the first true submarine put to sea, USS NAUTILUS (SSN571). For the first time the submarine with its nuclear power plant, was released from its ties with the surface. Nuclear powered submarines need no outside source of oxygen for their main propulsion plant and are limited in their endurance only by the amount of supplies they can carry.

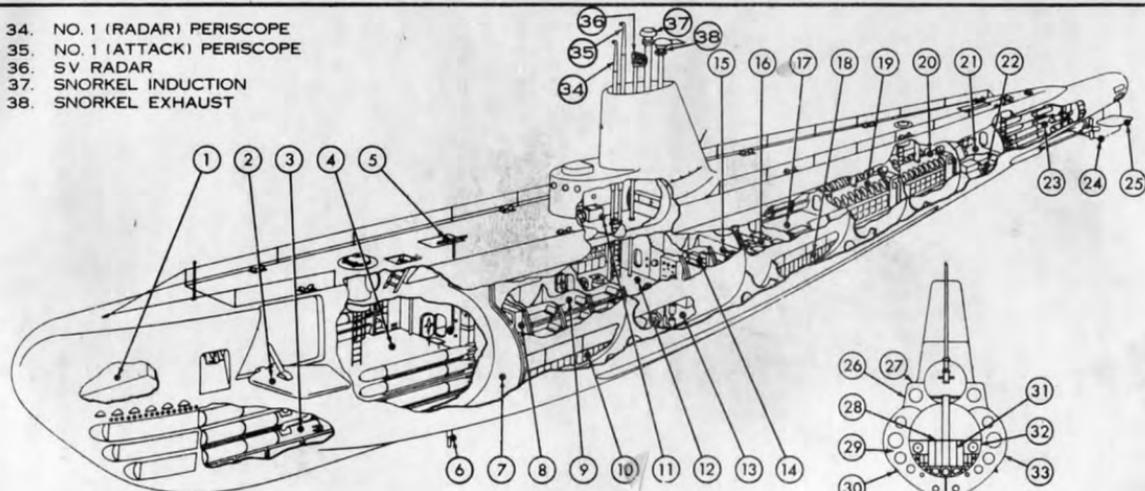
With the advent of the SSBN class, signified by USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN598) which was commissioned on 15 November 1959, the submarine has evolved into one of the deadliest war weapons ever created. Already many of these missile carrying submarines are at sea. Each one has the capability of launching all 16 of its 2500 mile range polaris weapons while completely submerged. Virtually undetectable and therefore indestructable, these submarines have become the first line of Americas deterrent force. Like any other submarine, ballistic missile (polaris) submarines are equipped with sonar and torpedoes. While patrolling in remote areas ready to launch their long range weapons, they are able to detect and destroy an enemy as he approaches our home shores.

In two World Wars, submarines have played a decisive part. Twice the Germans almost turned the tide of the war in the Atlantic with U-boats. In World War II American submarines played a major role in securing victory and peace. Today the Soviet Union is massing a fleet of 500 submarines which, in the unhappy event of war, will be used to drive an iron wedge between the United States and her allies. Our Submarine Force is constantly training and always ready to defend the United States against such an eventuality.

The officers and men of the USS RONQUIL welcome you aboard and hope your visit will be pleasant and informative. Please feel free to ask any questions you desire concerning RONQUIL and the Submarine Force. We are proud to serve you in any way possible.

STANDARD SUBMARINE COMPARTMENTATION

- 34. NO. 1 (RADAR) PERISCOPE
- 35. NO. 1 (ATTACK) PERISCOPE
- 36. SV RADAR
- 37. SNORKEL INDUCTION
- 38. SNORKEL EXHAUST



CROSS SECTION

- 1. BOW BUOYANCY TANK
- 2. BOW PLANE
- 3. SIX TORPEDO TUBES
- 4. FORWARD TORPEDO ROOM
- 5. JT SOUND HEAD
- 6. PITOMETER LOG
- 7. MAIN BALLAST TANK NO. 1
- 8. PANTRY
- 9. OFFICERS' QUARTERS
- 10. FORWARD BATTERY
- 11. CONNING TOWER
- 12. CONTROL ROOM

- 13. PUMP ROOM
- 14. RADIO ROOM
- 15. GALLEY
- 16. CREW'S MESS
- 17. CREW'S QUARTERS
- 18. AFTER BATTERY
- 19. FORWARD ENGINE ROOM
(NO. 1 AND NO. 2 MAIN ENGINES)
- 20. AFTER ENGINE ROOM
(NO. 3 AND NO. 4 MAIN ENGINES)
- 21. MANEUVERING ROOM
- 22. MOTOR ROOM (4 MAIN MOTORS)

- 23. AFTER TORPEDO ROOM
(FOUR TORPEDO TUBES)
- 24. RUDDER
- 25. STERN PLANE
- 26. SUPERSTRUCTURE
- 27. MAIN DECK
- 28. PLATFORM DECK
- 29. BALLAST TANKS
- 30. BILGE KEELS
- 31. BATTERIES
- 32. INNER HULL
- 33. OUTER HULL