

EMPLOYMENT DURING WORLD WAR I

In May 1915, 125 batteries armed with this weapon were in line in the Royal Army, for a total of 500 cannons, in the artillery regiments of the infantry divisions and corps. The 75/27 Mod. 1911, thanks to its superior characteristics, compared to the Austrian version (Škoda 8 cm Vz. 1905), allowed the Italian artillery to operate advantageously against the enemy.

During the war, the construction of both the 1906 and 1911 75 mm models continued. In November 1917 there were 488 batteries with 1931 cannons of both models. Despite the loss of 140 batteries in the Caporetto's retreat, by September 1918, the 1911 models had risen to 820.

At the beginning of the war, about thirty batteries were assigned to the anti-aircraft defense. The weapon was suitable enough thanks to its characteristics of trajectory, sector and rate of fire. The 75/27 Mod. 1911 was the most used piece by the Royal Army in anti-aircraft operations, arming 43 batteries in October 1918.

The 75/27 piece Mod. 1911 was bought by Romania (one battery), while France and Russia asked to be supplied with it by the Italian industry.

AMMUNITION 75/27

Tritol or Schneiderite loaded grenade

Sharpel loaded with 360 balls of 9 gr or 260 of 12 gr

Schneider percussion fuse grenade (French manufacture)

Disruptive grenade

Chemical grenade with 400 g of tear gas or asphyxiating liquid or fogging mixture

Inert grenade (for exercise)

CAMPAIGN CANNON

**VICKERS TERNI 75/27
MOD. 1911**
ITALIAN MANUFACTURE - 1915



MINISTERO
DELLA DIFESA



UFFICIO PER LA TUTELA DELLA CULTURA
E DELLA MEMORIA DELLA DIFESA

