korozivne procese. Iako u predloženom tretmanu nije dogovoreno osiguravanje zimske zaštite, smatrali smo da je to nužno zbog dužeg očuvanja topa u obnovljenom stanju. Iskustvo s prošlogodišnjim topovima je pokazalo da bi otvoreni prostor Karlovačkog muzeja, a gdje je izloženo ovo oružje, trebalo ograditi i nadgledati. Jer kada smo obišli prošlogodišnje topove kako bi vidjeli kako funkcionira taj zaštitni sustav, zateklo nas je neugodno iznenađenje - zaštitna folija je bila pokidana i to u potpunosti. Bojimo se da će i ovogodišni top doživjeti sličnu sudbinu, pa kada se već novac ulaže u njihovu obnovu, onda bi trebalo osigurati i adekvatne uvjete njihova skladištenja, odnosno ograđivanja i nadziranja, ako ništa drugo postavljanja kamera koje bi snimile ovakve vandalske ispade.

Zaključak

Obnovljeni top pripada tipu srednje teškog divizijskog protuoklopnog topa kalibra 76,2 mm koji se proizvodio u SSSR-u. Konkretni top pripadao je modelu M1942 koji je bio namijenjen masovnoj proizvodnji, a sudeći prema natpisima nađenim na dva mjesta na kojima je zabilježena godina proizvodnje zajedno sa serijskim brojevima jasno je da su se pojedini dijelovi topa zasebno proizvodili. Ovaj je konkretni top proizveden 1945. godine što potvrđuje natpis na cijevi i ciljničkoj napravi. Top je neposredno nakon rata došao u Jugoslavensku narodnu armiju, a za Domovinskog rata preuzela ga je Hrvatska vojska dok je danas pohranjen u zbirci Gradskog muzeja u Karlovcu.

Summary

The History and Restoration of the Divisional Field Gun ZiS-3 M1942 from the Collection of the Karlovac Town Museum

Keywords: divisional field gun M1942 ZiS-3, World War II, Marshal of the Soviet Union G. I. Kulik, engineer V. G. Grabin, restoration and conservation, Informbiro Resolution, armament, Homeland War

The M1942, better known as ZiS-3, is a multifunctional medium caliber field gun used for infantry support on flat terrain, as well as against tanks and armored vehicles. The German Reich advocated the production of big caliber guns, which prompted the Marshal of the Soviet Union G. I. Kulik to order a cessation of the production of small and medium caliber guns. The work on the gun, which was secretly constructed by engineer V. G. Grabin in Gorki and later known as the 76,2 mm divisional field gun M1942 (ZiS-3), began in 1940. Soon after the German attack on the Soviet Union, the Soviet military command realized that small and medium caliber guns were needed in battles after all, which prompted the production of the aforementioned gun despite certain problems caused by the fact that the gun in question was never officially developed. Its official production began in 1942 and lasted until the end of the World War II. After the war, the Soviet Union exported this gun to other countries, mostly to allied communist countries, including Yugoslavia. It is still in use in some less developed parts of the world due to its characteristics. Less qualified personnel were able to work on the production and gunners quickly passed training on the operation of the gun due to the simplicity of its construction.

This model had a long and slender barrel equipped with a muzzle brake for recoil reduction during firing, which enabled the mounting of the gun on fairly light carriages. It was the most mass-produced Soviet gun in the Second World War due to its construction and good performance. The gun used different types of projectiles and was as successful against armored vehicles as it was against infantry. The analysis of the restored gun showed that it was produced in 1945 and supplied to the Yugoslavian National Army between 1945 and mid-1948, when the Soviet Union severed its relations with Yugoslavia and ceased its military support after the issuance of the Informbiro Resolution. The 1960 arms inventory shows that this gun model was not a rare sight in the military units of the Yugoslav National Army. During the Homeland War the gun in question fell into the hands of the Croatian Army. The paper also gives a description of the restoration and conservation procedure of a specimen of this type of gun, which showed the existence of discrepancy between the museological theory and practice because it is not always possible to completely restore the item to its original state by using old technologies. This is clearly exemplified by the restoration of the gun's basic color since it is not in production anymore due to its lead-caused harmfulness.