

The SH-60F differs from the earlier SH-60B primarily in the mission equipment installed. The SH-60F replaces the search radar, sonobouys and MAD gear with a dipping sonar and enhanced ASW avionics. This SH-6OF Ocean Hawk is assigned to HS-4 aboard the USS KITTY HAWK (CV-63). (Sikorsky)


This HS-60B of HSL-40 parked on the ramp at NAS Mayport, Florida has the forward sliding fuselage fairing opened revealing the flight control system, hydraulic pumps and other engine accessories. (Author)

## Fuselage Development




This SH-60F of Helicopter Anti-submarine Squadron Two (HS-2) is stationed aboard the USS NIMITZ as part of Carrier Air Wing Eight (CVW-8). The aircraft carries the American flag, air wing and squadron number on the fuselage in Black, as is the tail code (NG) on the tail rotor pylon. All other markings are in Medium Gray. (Sikorsky)


The SH-60F Ocean Hawk (CV Helo) is the Navy's new inner-zone anti-submarine warfare helicopter, replacing the SH-3 Sea King. This Ocean Hawk is lowering its Bendix active dipping sonar to begin a sonar sweep of the surrounding area. (Sikorsky)


Since special warfare support missions involve flying in high threat environments, the HH 60 H has been equipped with an infrared jamming system, chaff/flare dispensers, radar warning receivers and the HIRSS exhaust. (Sikorsky)
The SH-60F Ocean Hawk differs from the SH-60B in that it replaces the sonobouy/MAD gear combination with an active dipping sonar. Currently Ocean Hawks are armed with Mk 46 ASW torpedoes; however, these are being replaced by the Mk 50 light weight ASW torpedo in the near future. (Sikorsky)


## Fuselage Development

SH-60F


An SH-60B equipped with an AGM-119 Penguin air-to-surface missile prepares to land aboard USS HALYBURTON (FFG-40) during Penguin integration testing. This aircraft is performing a Recovery Assist (RA) landing, and the ship's RA cable is attached to the air-
craft's RAST (Recovery Assist Secure and Traverse) main probe. This unique system allows the SH-60B to land even when the ship is rolling up to $15^{\circ}$ and pitching up to $4^{\circ}$. (Kurt Long via Pete Kover)

(Below) The Honeywell and Gould Mk 46 Mod 5 torpedo is the current standard aircraft and surface launched torpedo in the US Navy. This torpedo weighs 507.1 pounds ( 230 KG ), including a 97 pound ( 44 KG ) warhead. (Dann)
(Above) Saberhawk 71, an SH-60B assigned to HSL-47, drops a Mk 46 exercise torpedo off the coast of San Diego, California. The torpedo's stabilizing chute has begun to deploy. Orange cameras mounted above the main landing gear strut and on the aft fuselage were used to photograph this test launch sequence. (DP Associates)
(Below) The SH-60B/F can carry up to three Mk 46 Mod 5 torpedoes, two on the port side and one on the starboard side. The Mk 46 is an acoustic homing torpedo with counter-rotating screws. The orange object at the rear of the torpedo is a parachute, which both slows and aligns the weapon prior to water entry. (Dann)



The Honeywell Mk 50 Barracuda torpedo is the newest anti-submarine warfare (ASW) weapon to be carried by the SH-60 family. This particular Mk 50 is a training shape, which allows the deck crew to familiarize themselves with loading and unloading. The torpedo is attached to a BRU-14A bomb rack on the Seahawk's starboard side. (Dann)
In an effort to expand the offensive capabilities of the SH-60B, a number of aircraft were modified to carry the Kongsberg AGM-119B Penguin anti-ship missile. The Norwegiandeveloped missile is carried on a special pylon, and has folding fins for proper clearance aboard ship. Blue trim indicates a practice missile. (Hanxleden)



The Penguin anti-ship missile is ten feet ( 3.1 m ) long with a diameter of 11 inches ( 27.9 cm ). Gross weight of the AGM-119B is 847 pounds ( 384.2 KG ), and the missile's warhead weighs 265 pounds ( 120.2 kG ). The missile's maximum range is approximately 30 nautical miles ( 55.5 KM ). Penguin is an infra-red homing missile with inertial guidance. (Hanxleden)

## BRU-14A Bomb Rack




This SH-60F is assigned to Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Ten (HS-10), the West Coast SH-60F Fleet Replacement Squadron. A High Frequency (HF) wire antenna is mounted on the rear fuselage. The fuselage staining is caused by exhaust from the starboard 1900 HP General Electric T-700-401C engine. All Seahawk variants have a cabin door
on the starboard side only. A small, spring-loaded auxiliary door allows the cabin door to slide past the starboard weapon pylon. The SH-60's main rotor turns at a maximum rate of 258 RPM. (DP Associates)

## SH-60F Seahawk




The covers have been removed from the BRU-14A bomb rack on this SH-60F. Up to three weapon stations may be mounted on the Seahawk. This rack is used by all Seahawk variants. A 120 gallon ( 454.2 LITER) auxiliary fuel tank is attached to the inboard rack. AntiSubmarine Warfare (ASW) torpedoes may also be carried on these racks. (Dann)
Radar altimeter antennas are mounted in fairings under the nose of the SH-60F. The gunlike protuberance near the chin bubble is the starboard pitot tube. Rear view mirrors are located just forward of the pilots' doors. A cockpit boarding step is located on the forward portion of the stub wing. (Dann)



The hydraulics bay for all H-60 variants is located above the cockpit and is housed under a sliding 'doghouse' cover. This area houses all hydraulic pumps, generators, and flight control servos for the aircraft. Two static ports are located just forward of the HS-8 'Eightballer' squadron emblem. At the time of this photo, HS-8 was preparing for a deployment onboard the aircraft carrier USS NIMITZ (CVN-68). (Dann)
The open access doors on the port rear fuselage of an SH-60F reveal (from left): Cabin equipment, gravity refueling receptacle, pressure refueling panel, ARC-182 VHF radios, and pneumatic ground start port. (Dann)


