

blohm voss bv 141

Blohm Voss BV 141: The Unconventional German Reconnaissance Aircraft

blohm voss bv 141 is one of the most fascinating and distinctive aircraft designs to emerge from World War II aviation history. With its asymmetric layout and innovative engineering, the Blohm Voss BV 141 stands out as a remarkable example of German ingenuity in reconnaissance aircraft design. Unlike the conventional twin-tail or symmetrical aircraft of its era, this plane's unique configuration immediately catches the eye and invites curiosity. Let's explore the story, design, and legacy of the Blohm Voss BV 141, diving into what made it so special and why it remains a subject of interest for aviation enthusiasts and historians alike.

The Origins and Purpose of the Blohm Voss BV 141

During the late 1930s, the Luftwaffe identified a pressing need for a specialized reconnaissance aircraft capable of operating near the front lines. The goal was to create a plane that could provide excellent visibility for the observer while maintaining agility and decent speed. Traditional reconnaissance aircraft often compromised between pilot visibility, observer field of view, and performance, but the Blohm Voss BV 141 sought to change that.

Developed by the German shipbuilding and aircraft company Blohm & Voss (hence the name), the BV 141 was designed by Richard Vogt, the company's chief designer. Vogt was known for experimenting with unconventional aircraft designs, and the BV 141 is arguably his most famous creation. The aircraft first took to the skies in 1938 and was intended to replace the aging Henschel Hs 126 in the Luftwaffe's reconnaissance role.

Why Asymmetry?

The most striking feature of the Blohm Voss BV 141 is its asymmetrical design: the fuselage housing the crew and cockpit was offset to the right side, while the engine and tail assembly were on a separate, narrower boom to the left. This unusual configuration was not a mere aesthetic choice but a functional one aimed at maximizing the observer's field of vision.

Traditional reconnaissance aircraft often had observer positions with limited visibility due to the placement of the fuselage and engine. By moving the crew compartment away from the engine and wings, Vogt created a near-360-degree field of observation for the reconnaissance crew. The observer sat in a large, extensively glazed gondola protruding from the right side of the aircraft, offering unparalleled visibility for spotting enemy positions and movements.

Technical Specifications and Performance

Understanding the technical aspects of the Blohm Voss BV 141 helps appreciate its innovative nature and how it performed compared to other reconnaissance planes of the era.

Design Features

- **Crew**: Typically two — one pilot and one observer.
- **Engine**: Powered by a single BMW 132 radial engine producing around 870 horsepower.
- **Wingspan**: Approximately 14.3 meters (47 feet).
- **Length**: About 11.3 meters (37 feet).
- **Maximum Speed**: Around 457 km/h (284 mph).
- **Range**: Roughly 1,000 kilometers (620 miles).
- **Armament**: Defensive armament usually included one or two 7.92 mm MG 15 machine guns mounted in the observer's gondola and sometimes a rear-facing gunner position.

Flight Characteristics

Despite its unconventional look, the BV 141 was praised for stable flight and good handling. The separation of the fuselage and engine nacelle could have caused aerodynamic issues, but Vogt's design cleverly balanced the aircraft's center of gravity and control surfaces. Pilots noted that the plane had excellent low-speed handling, which was crucial for reconnaissance missions requiring slow, steady flight over enemy lines.

The aircraft's single-engine layout kept maintenance simpler compared to twin-engine counterparts, and its relatively light weight contributed to agility. However, the unique design also meant limited production feasibility, as it was complex to manufacture and maintain compared to more standard aircraft.

Operational History and Deployment

Although the Blohm Voss BV 141 was an innovative solution, its operational history was relatively brief and limited.

Service in the Luftwaffe

The BV 141 entered service with the Luftwaffe reconnaissance units around 1940. It was deployed primarily on the Eastern Front, where its superior visibility was an asset in spotting Soviet troop movements and artillery positions. The aircraft's excellent observation capabilities made it valuable in tactical reconnaissance roles.

However, despite its advantages, the BV 141 faced several challenges. Production numbers remained low, with estimates of fewer than 100 units built. This limited the aircraft's impact on the overall air war. Additionally, as the war progressed, faster and more versatile reconnaissance aircraft such as the Focke-Wulf Fw 189 and various fighter-bombers overshadowed the niche occupied by the BV 141.

Why Was Production Limited?

Several factors contributed to the limited production and eventual discontinuation of the Blohm Voss BV 141:

- **Complex Manufacturing**: The unconventional design required precise engineering and assembly, which slowed production lines.
- **Competition**: Other reconnaissance aircraft, particularly the Fw 189 "Uhu," offered comparable or better performance with more conventional designs.
- **Changing War Needs**: As the war intensified, the Luftwaffe prioritized fighter and bomber production over specialized reconnaissance planes.
- **Vulnerability**: The BV 141's relatively light armament made it vulnerable to enemy fighters, especially in contested airspace.

Despite these limitations, the aircraft was respected for its innovation and remains a remarkable example of creative aeronautical engineering.

The Legacy and Influence of the Blohm Voss BV 141

Though the Blohm Voss BV 141 never became a mass-produced warhorse, its design left a lasting impression on aviation enthusiasts and engineers. It challenged conventional design norms and demonstrated that asymmetry could be harnessed effectively for specific operational advantages.

Engineering Lessons and Design Inspirations

Richard Vogt's daring approach inspired future designers to think outside the box when addressing unique operational requirements. The BV 141's success in solving the problem of observer visibility without compromising flight performance is often cited in studies of aircraft design innovation.

In the post-war period, asymmetrical designs remained rare but occasionally appeared in experimental aircraft and drones, reflecting the ongoing interest in alternative configurations for specialized roles.

Collector and Museum Interest

Today, surviving examples of the Blohm Voss BV 141 are rare. Some restored or replica models can be found in aviation museums, where they serve as fascinating exhibits highlighting WWII aircraft development. The plane's unusual silhouette often draws attention from visitors and historians eager to explore lesser-known facets of wartime aviation.

Exploring the Blohm Voss BV 141 in Modern Aviation Context

For aviation enthusiasts and model builders, the Blohm Voss BV 141 offers a unique challenge and opportunity. Its asymmetrical layout requires careful attention to detail and a better understanding of aerodynamics beyond traditional symmetrical aircraft. This makes it a popular subject for scale models, flight simulators, and historical research.

Moreover, the BV 141's story encourages a broader appreciation of how design constraints and mission requirements shape aircraft innovation. It's a reminder that sometimes, breaking the mold can lead to remarkable solutions—even if they don't become mainstream.

Tips for Aviation Enthusiasts Interested in the BV 141

- **Visit Aviation Museums**: Some European museums with WWII collections feature the BV 141 or have detailed models and documentation.
- **Study Aerodynamics**: Learning about how the BV 141 maintained stability despite its asymmetry can deepen understanding of flight mechanics.
- **Explore Flight Simulators**: Some advanced flight simulation platforms include the BV 141, allowing virtual pilots to experience its unique handling.
- **Join Historical Forums**: Engaging with communities focused on WWII aviation can provide insights, rare photos, and restoration stories.

The Blohm Voss BV 141 remains a testament to creative problem-solving in aircraft design, illustrating how unconventional thinking can produce extraordinary results—even in the demanding context of wartime aviation.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Blohm & Voss BV 141?

The Blohm & Voss BV 141 is a German World War II tactical reconnaissance aircraft known for its unique asymmetrical design, featuring an offset cockpit and engine nacelle.

Why was the Blohm & Voss BV 141 designed with an asymmetrical layout?

The BV 141's asymmetrical design was intended to provide the pilot with an unobstructed field of view for reconnaissance missions, improving visibility without compromising aerodynamics.

When was the Blohm & Voss BV 141 first introduced?

The BV 141 first flew in 1938 and was introduced during the early years of World War II, although it was produced in limited numbers.

How many Blohm & Voss BV 141 aircraft were built?

Approximately 70 Blohm & Voss BV 141 aircraft were built during World War II, making it a relatively rare aircraft.

What roles did the Blohm & Voss BV 141 serve during World War II?

The BV 141 primarily served as a tactical reconnaissance aircraft, used for gathering intelligence and battlefield observation.

What were the performance characteristics of the Blohm & Voss BV 141?

The BV 141 had a maximum speed of around 360 km/h (224 mph), a range of approximately 900 km (560 miles), and was powered by a single radial engine, offering stable flight and good observational capabilities.

Why didn't the Blohm & Voss BV 141 see widespread use despite its innovative design?

Despite its innovative design and excellent visibility, the BV 141 was overshadowed by the more conventional and widely produced Focke-Wulf Fw 189, leading to limited production and deployment.

Additional Resources

Blohm Voss BV 141: A Unique Innovation in World War II Aviation

blohm voss bv 141 stands out as one of the most unconventional and innovative aircraft designs developed during World War II. Manufactured by the German company Blohm & Voss, the BV 141 is renowned for its asymmetric configuration—a design choice that defied conventional aircraft engineering wisdom of the time. This reconnaissance aircraft represented an ambitious attempt to combine superior visibility, performance, and mission adaptability in a single platform. In this article, we take a closer look at the design, operational history, and technical features of the Blohm Voss BV 141, examining its legacy in aviation history.

The Genesis of the Blohm Voss BV 141

The Blohm Voss BV 141 was conceived in response to the Luftwaffe's demand for a dedicated tactical reconnaissance aircraft in the late 1930s. Traditional reconnaissance planes often suffered from limited visibility and vulnerability to enemy fighters. The German Air Ministry (Reichsluftfahrtministerium) sought a design that would allow an observer unparalleled forward and downward views without sacrificing performance or armament.

The innovative engineer Richard Vogt, chief designer at Blohm & Voss, took an unconventional

approach by designing an aircraft with an asymmetric layout. This design placed the crew compartment in a gondola on the starboard side of the fuselage, while the engine and tail assembly were mounted on a separate nacelle connected by a wing structure. The asymmetric design was intended to maximize observational capability, giving the observer an unobstructed field of view.

Technical Specifications and Design Features

The Blohm Voss BV 141 was powered primarily by a single BMW 801 radial engine, which delivered around 1,600 horsepower, enabling a maximum speed of approximately 460 km/h (286 mph). The aircraft had a wingspan of roughly 15.8 meters and a length of 11.2 meters. It featured a relatively lightweight frame, contributing to its agility and range.

Asymmetric Airframe Design

The defining characteristic of the BV 141 was its asymmetric airframe—one of the few successful implementations of this concept in aviation history. The crew pod was positioned to the right of the engine nacelle, extending forward to provide the observer with a panoramic view. This layout reduced blind spots and facilitated efficient reconnaissance and artillery spotting missions.

Despite its unusual appearance, the BV 141 demonstrated stable flight characteristics. Engineers compensated for the asymmetric lift and drag by carefully balancing the wings and control surfaces. Flight tests revealed that the aircraft handled comparably to symmetrical counterparts, challenging preconceived notions about aircraft balance and aerodynamics.

Armament and Equipment

The BV 141 was lightly armed, primarily because its role was reconnaissance rather than direct combat. Typically, the aircraft carried one or two 7.92 mm MG 15 machine guns for defensive purposes. Its strength lay in observation equipment, including cameras and radios, which allowed it to gather and relay vital intelligence.

The observer's gondola was designed with multiple windows and even included optional armor plating to enhance survivability. The aircraft could also be fitted with bomb racks for light offensive operations or to mark targets for other aircraft.

Operational History and Performance

Although the Blohm Voss BV 141 was innovative, its operational history was relatively limited. The Luftwaffe conducted several test and reconnaissance missions using the aircraft, particularly on the Eastern Front where its visibility advantages were significant.

Comparisons with Contemporary Aircraft

When compared with other reconnaissance aircraft such as the Focke-Wulf Fw 189 "Uhu," the BV 141 offered comparable performance and superior observational capability due to its design. However, the Fw 189 was produced in much larger numbers and became the Luftwaffe's preferred tactical reconnaissance platform.

Despite its excellent visibility and stable flight characteristics, the BV 141 was more complex to manufacture due to its unique design and structural requirements. This complexity, combined with limited production capacity at Blohm & Voss, meant that the BV 141 never entered mass production. Approximately 100 units were built, primarily for evaluation and limited frontline deployment.

Strengths and Limitations

- **Strengths:** Exceptional pilot and observer visibility, stable flight despite asymmetry, good speed and maneuverability for a reconnaissance aircraft, and effective communication and photographic equipment.
- **Limitations:** Manufacturing complexity, limited armament making it vulnerable in hostile environments, and competition from other aircraft with more conventional designs and easier production.

Legacy and Impact on Aviation

The Blohm Voss BV 141 remains a fascinating case study in aircraft design innovation. Its asymmetric layout challenged aerodynamic conventions and demonstrated that alternative configurations could yield practical, if niche, benefits. While it did not revolutionize military aviation or see widespread adoption, the BV 141 has become an iconic symbol of creative engineering under the pressures of wartime necessity.

In modern aviation discussions, the BV 141 often serves as a reference point when exploring unconventional aircraft designs. Its experimental nature paved the way for engineers to consider more radical solutions to combat operational challenges.

Preservation and Cultural Significance

Today, surviving examples and replicas of the Blohm Voss BV 141 are displayed in aviation museums, allowing enthusiasts and historians to appreciate its unique design firsthand. The aircraft has also been featured in various documentaries, books, and simulation games, ensuring that its story remains accessible to new generations.

The BV 141's distinct silhouette and asymmetric configuration continue to capture the imagination,

symbolizing the innovative spirit of aeronautical engineering during a period marked by intense technological advancement.

The Blohm Voss BV 141, despite its limited production and operational use, exemplifies how necessity can drive unconventional solutions in military technology. Its story enriches the broader narrative of World War II aviation and offers enduring lessons on design innovation and adaptability.

Blohm Voss Bv 141

blohm voss bv 141: *The Blohm & Voss Bv 141* Richard A. Franks, 2014

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blohm voss bv 141: Blohm & Voss Bv 141 David Myhra, 2001 A concise history pictorial of Richard Vogt's well known asymmetrical flying machine. Includes many never before published photographs and schematics. AUTHOR:

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blohm voss bv 141: *Luftfahrt Zeitschrift Flugsport - Jahr 1942 - Deutsche Luftfahrtgeschichte* Oskar Ursinus, 1942-01-01 Die von Oskar Ursinus herausgegebene Zeitschrift Flugsport berichtete auch im Zweiten Weltkrieg über den Luftsport, insbesondere über den Modellflug sowie den Segelflug und über Segelflugzeuge. Die Ausgaben von 1939 bis 1944 sind jedoch geprägt von Berichten über die Luftwaffe und die Wehrmacht, speziell über Flieger und Flugzeuge des Fliegerkorps, darunter Kampfflugzeuge, Jagdflugzeuge und Sturzkampfflugzeuge (Sturzkampfbomber bzw. Sturzbomber). Viele Artikel enthalten Wehrmachtsberichte aus dem Führerhauptquartier sowie über die im Krieg genutzten Flugplätze. Ferner sind ausführliche Dokumentationen und Berichte aus dem Ausland, u.a. über den Flugzeugbau, enthalten. Das hier vorliegende digitale Buch ist ein Digitalisat, das alle einzelnen Hefte aus dem Jahr 1942 in einem kompletten Jahrgang vereint. Das Digitalisat ist aus heutiger Sicht eine einmalige Chronologie der Luftfahrtgeschichte.

blohm voss bv 141: *Die deutsche Luftrüstung 1933-1945: Flugzeugtypen AEG-Dornier* Heinz J. Nowarra, 1985 Tysk 4-bindsværk om den tyske flyindustri, flyoprustning, flytyper, kampfly, luftfartsindustri, tyske krigsfly, tyske militærfly, m.m. under 2. Verdenskrig, i Nazityskland 1933 til 1945. Beskrivelse, fotos og tekniske tegninger og oplysninger om de enkelte flytyper.

blohm voss bv 141: *Wunderwaffen - neuartige Waffensysteme der Deutschen Luftwaffe im 2. Weltkrieg* Hans-Jürgen Bauer, 2024-07-22 Wunderwaffen - neuartige Waffensysteme der Deutschen Luftwaffe im 2. Weltkrieg Der Begriff Wunderwaffe wurde während des Zweiten Weltkriegs vom Propagandaministerium des nationalsozialistischen Deutschlands für einige revolutionäre Superwaffen verwendet wurde. Die meisten dieser Waffen blieben jedoch Prototypen, die entweder nie den Kriegsschauplatz erreichten, oder wenn doch, dann zu spät oder in zu geringen Stückzahlen, um eine militärische Wirkung zu entfalten. Im deutschen Sprachgebrauch bezeichnet der Begriff Wunderwaffe im Allgemeinen eine Universallösung, die alle mit einem bestimmten Thema zusammenhängenden Probleme löst, und wird meist ironisch verwendet, weil er illusionär ist. Als

sich die Kriegssituation für Deutschland ab 1942 verschlechterte, wurden Behauptungen über die Entwicklung revolutionärer neuer Waffen, die das Blatt wenden könnten, zu einem immer wichtigeren Teil der Propaganda, die die deutsche Regierung an die Deutschen richtete. In Wirklichkeit erforderten die in der Entwicklung befindlichen fortschrittlichen Waffen in der Regel lange Entwicklungs- und Testphasen, und es bestand keine realistische Aussicht, dass das deutsche Militär sie vor Kriegsende einsetzen konnte. Der Historiker Michael J. Neufeld stellte fest, dass das Nettoergebnis all dieser Waffen, ob eingesetzt oder nicht, darin bestand, dass das Reich viel Geld und technisches Know-how verschwendete, um exotische Geräte zu entwickeln und zu produzieren, die wenig oder gar keinen taktischen und strategischen Vorteil brachten. Einige wenige Waffen erwiesen sich jedoch als durchaus erfolgreich und hatten großen Einfluss auf die Nachkriegsentwicklung. Dieses Buch beschreibt die neuartigen Waffensysteme Wunderwaffen, die für die Deutsche Luftwaffe entwickelt wurden. Das Werk ist mit umfangreichem zeitgenössischem Bildmaterial illustriert. Umfang 237 Seiten

blohm voss bv 141: Blohm & Voss Bv 141, Bv 237 und BV P 194 , 2010

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blohm voss bv 141: (Mit-) Gründer der BMW AG Joachim Essers, 2019-08-23 Franz Josef Popp steht seit der ersten Sekunde der Gründung der BMW - 1917 zuerst als BMW GmbH und 1918 als BMW AG - an ihrer Spitze. 25 Jahre lang gelingt es ihm, alle Herausforderungen zu meistern, auch die häufig existenz-bedrohenden. In dieser Zeit verschafft er der BMW AG zu ihrer DNA - 1916 mit dem Flugmotorenbau, ab 1923 mit dem sehr erfolgreichen Motorradbau und ab 1928 mit dem Bau von Automobilen. Ihm zur Seite stehen der legendäre Chef-Konstrukteur Max Friz und bis 1929 der einflussreiche Finanzier Camillo Castiglioni.

blohm voss bv 141: Library of Congress Subject Headings Library of Congress. Cataloging Policy and Support Office, 2009

blohm voss bv 141: Aerodynamik des Fliegens Markus Dietz, 2024-07-15 Sie interessieren sich für die Aerodynamik von Flugzeugen, und Ihr Interesse geht über die populärwissenschaftliche Darstellung hinaus? Gleichungen schrecken Sie nicht ab, denn Sie verfügen über mathematische und physikalische Kenntnisse aus einem technischen Studium? Dann bietet Ihnen dieses Lehrbuch einen umfassenden Überblick über die Flugzeugaerodynamik von den strömungsmechanischen und aerodynamischen Grundlagen bis hin zur Flugzeugauslegung. Das Werk erfordert über ein mathematisch-physikalisches Grundwissen hinaus keine Vorkenntnisse. Nach dem Studium des Buches verfügen Sie über ein solides Wissen zur Aerodynamik von Profilen und Tragflügeln und verstehen die unterschiedliche aerodynamische Auslegung verschiedener Flugzeugtypen wie Segelflugzeuge, Kleinflugzeuge, Verkehrsflugzeuge und überschallschnelle Kampfflugzeuge. Weil das Werk auch auf die Grundlagen der Flugmechanik und Flugleistungsrechnung eingeht, eignet es sich auch als Begleitwerk für ein Luftfahrttechnik-Studium, um einerseits den Blick „aufs Wesentliche“ nicht zu verlieren und zum anderen, um die Verknüpfungen zwischen den Disziplinen Strömungsmechanik, Aerodynamik, Flugmechanik und Flugzeugauslegung besser zu verstehen. Auch auf fliegerische Aspekte wird an vielen Stellen eingegangen, beispielsweise auf den Zusammenhang zwischen der aerodynamischen Gestaltung des Flugzeugs und seinen Flugeigenschaften, den Aufbau der Atmosphäre und die Definition der „Airspeeds“ und deren Umrechnung. Damit stellt das Buch auch für Berufs- und Hobbypiloten eine sinnvolle Ergänzung dar. Abgerundet wird das Werk durch einige Informationen zu den relevanten historischen Persönlichkeiten und Meilensteinen der Luftfahrt. Am Ende der meisten Kapitel befinden sich Übungsaufgaben, die so gestaltet wurden, dass das Erlernte vertieft wird. Eine kurze Zusammenfassung des nötigen mathematischen und thermodynamischen Handwerkszeugs findet sich im Anhang des Buchs. Zusätzliche Fragen per App: Zur Überprüfung des Lernerfolgs stehen insgesamt 170 Flashcards-Fragen bereit. Laden Sie die Springer-Nature-Flashcards-App kostenlos herunter und nutzen Sie exklusives Zusatzmaterial, um Ihr Wissen zu prüfen.

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blohm voss bv 141: Verbände und Truppen der deutschen Wehrmacht und Waffen-SS im Zweiten Weltkrieg: Eine Bibliographie der deutschen Nachkriegsliteratur, 1977-1981 Walter Held, 1978 2. Verdenskrig. Oversigt over tysksproget efterkrigslitteratur om tyske enheder ordnet værnvis og enhedsvis.

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blohm voss bv 141: *Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports* , 1947

blohm voss bv 141: Luftwaffe X-Planes Manfred Griehl, 2015-03-25 This illustrated WWII history reveals the full range of experimental military aircraft that the Third Reich nearly flew into combat. From jet planes and high-altitude aircraft to radar-equipped fighters configured to deliver chemical weapons, numerous secret Luftwaffe planes reached prototype stage during the Second World War. Had these innovative aircraft made it into combat, the course of the war could have gone very differently. Renowned aviation expert Manfred Griehl explores these projects through an informative and fascinating selection of images, including numerous wartime photographs. Despite the Allied authorities' ban on research, countless aircraft were designed and tested by the Luftwaffe and German manufacturers before World War II. The research went ahead at secret evaluation sites in Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and the USSR. Though this work continued after the outbreak of war, many projects were never completed, often because the developers simply ran out of time. This definitive guide reveals the remarkable range of planes that the Third Reich failed to complete.

blohm voss bv 141: *An Illustrated Dictionary of the Third Reich* Jean-Denis G.G. Lepage, 2014-01-23 This dictionary gives an enormous amount of basic information on the Third Reich era by listing, and often depicting, German terms connected to Nazism and the Germany of World War II. It includes ranks, badges, insignia, regalia, medals, flags and banners, weapons, uniforms, equipment, vehicles, fortifications, airplanes, battleships, main Nazi concepts and organizations, slogans, sayings, code names, nicknames, slang words, places of importance, events and battles, treaties and alliances, industry and economics, justice, art, religion, education, political parties, newspapers, laws, institutions, and short biographies of Nazi leaders. To make the rise of Nazism comprehensible, aspects of the Weimar Republic have also been considered. In all there are 1,650 entries and 234 illustrations.

blohm voss bv 141: Wunderwaffen im Zweiten Weltkrieg - Band 3 Jürgen Prommersberger, WUNDERWAFFEN IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG - Band 3 Neuartige Waffensysteme der Deutschen Luftwaffe Der Begriff Wunderwaffe wurde von der NS-Propaganda während des Zweiten Weltkrieges verwendet. Er bezeichnet generell gesprochen eine Waffe, die einer Kriegspartei in einem bewaffneten Konflikt einen unerwarteten, überraschenden Vorteil verschaffen soll. Ebenso wichtig wie der waffentechnische Fortschritt ist dabei die Propagandawirkung. Im engeren Sinn sind die Erfindungen von Forschern des Deutschen Reichs während des Zweiten Weltkriegs gemeint, die die sich abzeichnende Niederlage Deutschlands verhindern sollten. Während des Zweiten Weltkrieges wurde oft auch der Begriff Geheimwaffe oder Vergeltungswaffe

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