Enterprise Class
Photon Torpedo Development
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HISTORY:

Near the end of the four year war, a Loraxial exec by the name of Priscilla Feddric was studying the effect of a magnetic fields on antimatter in her cause to develop a smaller accelerator cannon. She had access to work done by Shuvinaaljis warp technologies on their containment system for matter/antimatter mixes, and had an idea that if these magnetic fields could be made smaller, they could contain a small bit of antimatter. If the container could then be fired at a target and explode on impact, the antimatter would destroy whatever it hit.

She could not make Loraxial take her seriously, so she worked with Collier Shane in her spare time. After a number of tries they succeeded in capturing a bit of antimatter in a small magnetic field, and incased the piece of antimatter in TriDuralloy. With an antique mortar they fired their first missile and the management of Loraxial were shown what it can do when it destroyed half the car park of Loraxial Center XII through a miscalculation of trajectories.

From this beginning the prototype evolved quickly, with the tube technology borrowed from submersibles and the M-2 computer which was used to program the magnetic field generators. A full working system was operational in six months, the system used less power than a phaser and the power to the target was greater than most phaser hits.

SYSTEM HISTORY:

FP-1, FP-2, FP-3

The FP-1 was Loraxial's first torpedo system. Its weight was 200mt and had a range of 200,000km. It had the destructive power but its targeting system was not to the same standard as the phaser technology of the time.

A couple of years later Loraxial released the FP-2, a smaller system to be used on smaller ships. It used the M-1 computer and its range and power was a great deal less than the FP-1. The FP-3 used the L14 computer with a reduced range but kept the punch of the FP-2.

FP-4, FP-5, FP-6

On to the torpedo scene came Morris Magtronics. It arrived with a bang. The FP-4 had twice the power to Loraxial's FP-1 to the range of 160,000km. Soon after, the FP-5 was tested. It was a smaller model but it

failed and did not see production for eight years; by then the FP-6 came onto the market with the same technology. Loraxial's newest model came onto the market with good targeting but with less power.

LAUNCH SYSTEM
(Description of the Enterprise Class Launch System)

The two level facility on L-M decks is where the storage and arming the ships twenty torps takes place. The first system to be used was a fully automated launch system which was handled at the weapons console on the bridge. This reduced the firing order to launch time by twenty percent compared to manual launch systems, but a overheating problem aborted seven percent of attempted launchings. This sytem used the Morris Magtronics FP-4 torp, as used when in Constitution class. The first system was replaced with Beltesha Missile Systems MkV torpedo, and a backup firing computer was installed on L deck. The launch bay is manned at all times, though firing is controlled from the bridge.

A loading arm takes the casing and inserts it into an arming receptacle to be injected and primed with a matter/antimatter charge. When the explosive payload is complete it travels aftward by overhead rail and the down to the M deck launch system. It is released by the arm and is carried into the launch tube by magnetic carrier. The launch tube is U shaped, giving two firing points. Each side can handle four armed torpedos for rapid-fire. At the rear of L deck is the systems exhaust matrix. When a torpedo is fired, this mechanism ejects superheated gases aftwards through the vent to counter the forces of the departing torp. These forces are small, but they can disrupt the kinetic balance of the ship in motion or can move the ship while keeping station.