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Modern Armored Fighting Vehicles M2/M3 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle 1983-95 **BMP Infantry Fighting Vehicle 1967-94** *Armored Fighting Vehicles M2/M3 Bradley Armored Fighting Vehicles* Attack Vehicles on Land **Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle Puma Infantry Fighting Vehicles** *The M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle* **US Cold War Tanks and Armoured Fighting Vehicles Armored Fighting Vehicles Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle Puma The Bradley and how it Got that Way** *Modern Armoured Fighting Vehicles* Built to Last Modern armed forces *Bradley Fighting Vehicle* Technical Challenges of the U.s. Armys Ground Combat Vehicle Program *RC tank model making* Light Tanks and Heavily Armed Combat Vehicles **The Army's Proposed Close Combat Armored Vehicle Team** Tanks and Other Tracked Vehicles in Service Bradley Axis Armoured Fighting Vehicles of the Second World War **Bradley Treaty Between the Twenty Two Sovereign Nations on the Reduction of Their Conventional Armed Forces in Europe** Modelling US World War II Armoured Fighting Vehicles The Army's Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle (OMFV) Program **M2/M3 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle - Cavalry Fighting Vehicle** The Encyclopedia of Tanks and Armoured Fighting Vehicles Armoured Fighting Vehicles of the World Armored Vehicles The M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle *US Department of State Dispatch* Bradley Fighting Vehicle **Deciding the Future** The World Encyclopedia of Tanks and Armoured Fighting Vehicles M2/M3 Bradley A Complete Illustrated Guide to Tanks and Armoured Fighting Vehicles

In June 2018, in part due to congressional concerns, the Army announced a new modernization strategy and designated the Next Generation Combat Vehicle (NGCV) as the program to replace the M-2 Bradley. In October 2018, Army leadership decided to redesignate the NGCV as the Optionally Manned Fighting Vehicle (OMFV) and to add additional vehicle programs to what would be called the NGCV Program. The M-2 Bradley, which has been in service since 1981, is an Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV) used to transport infantry on the battlefield and provide fire support to dismounted troops and suppress or destroy enemy fighting vehicles. Updated numerous times since its introduction, the M-2 Bradley is widely considered to have reached the technological limits of its capacity to accommodate new electronics, armor, and defense systems. Two past efforts to replace the M-2 Bradley-the Future Combat System (FCS) Program and the Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV) Program-were cancelled for programmatic and cost-associated reasons. In late 2018, the Army established Army Futures Command (AFC), intended to establish unity of command and effort while consolidating the Army's modernization process under one roof. AFC is intended to play a significant role in OMFV development and acquisition. Hoping to field the OMFV in FY2026, the Army plans to employ Section 804 Middle Tier Acquisition Authority for rapid prototyping. The Army plans to develop, in parallel, three complementary classes of Robotic Combat Vehicles (RCVs) intended to accompany the OMFV into combat both to protect the OMFV and provide additional fire support. For RCVs to be successfully developed, technical challenges with autonomous ground navigation may need to be resolved and artificial intelligence likely must evolve to permit the RCVs to function as intended. The Army has stated that a new congressionally granted acquisition authority-referred to as Section 804 authority-might also be used in RCV development. The Army requested \$219 million in Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) funding for the OMFV program and \$160 million in RDT&E funding for the RCV in its FY2020 Budget Request. FY2020 National Defense

Authorization Act (H.R. 2500) authorizes an additional \$ 6 million for OMFV RDT&E. H.R. 2500 also authorizes an additional \$10 million for RCV RDT&E. FY2020 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 1790) authorizes an additional \$15 million for OMFV RDT&E. S. 1790 also authorizes an additional \$25 million for RCV RDT&E. The Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 2020 (H.R. 2968), appropriates an additional \$32 million for OMFV RDT&E. H.R. 2968 appropriates an additional \$55 million for RCV RDT&E. S. 2474 appropriates an additional \$26 million for OMFV RDT&E. S. 2474 decreases the RCV RDT&E funding by \$46.621 million.

This book is an authoritative history and directory of tanks and their immediate derivatives, such as ARVs (armoured recovery vehicles), tank destroyers, command versions, bridgelayers, mine-clearers and other Funnies, and AFVs such as armoured cars, armoured personnel carriers and self-propelled artillery, covering a vast range of wheeled, tracked and semi-tracked vehicles. From the world's first tank, "Little Willie", to the contemporary M1A2 Abrams Main Battle Tank, the book examines a vast range of tanks and AFVs. This unique volume, with over 1200 wartime and museum photographs, brings together the most significant tanks and AFVs in military history. Through hundreds of color photos, the bulk previously unpublished, *Images of War: M2 Bradley* explores America's premier Infantry Fighting Vehicle in an unprecedented level of detail. Go inside and out the modern-day icon, then ride it into battle through the myriad of photos presented in this book. See why Bradley remains one of the most formidable armored combat vehicles of its class, even as it logs over 35 years of service. The Bradley Fighting Vehicle, made famous through extensive media coverage of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, is given an in-depth examination in this brand new volume. Drawing on the lessons learned in Vietnam, the Bradley was built to provide a highly mobile platform from which infantry could be inserted into the battlefield, and from which the infantry could operate. Its use soon expanded to that of a scout vehicle with anti-tank capability. Despite initial criticism from Congress, the Bradley proved itself very capable on the battlefield, destroying more Iraqi armored vehicles than did the famed Abrams tanks. Through extensive photo coverage, most never before published, this book explores the many variations of the Bradley, including the heavily armed M270 Multiple Launch Rocket System. To counter the Soviet threat and that of their client States during the Cold War years 1949-1991, the American military deployed an impressive range of main battle tanks (MBTs) and armored fighting vehicles (AFVs). The Patton series of medium MBTs (including the M46, M47 and M48) supplemented by the M103s Heavy Tank initially formed the core of the US tank fleet. In 1960 the M60 MBT with its British designed 105mm gun entered service and, in turn, was replaced by the M1 Abrams in 1980. In support were armored reconnaissance vehicles, progressively the M41 bull dog (1951); the M114 (1961), the M551 Sheridan (1967) and M3 Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle (1981). The armored personnel carrier (APC) range included the ubiquitous M113 and its replacement the M2 Bradley, cousin of the M3. Expert author Michael Green covers all these vehicles and their variants in this informative and superbly illustrated *Images of War* series work. 8 pages of full color illustrations depicting 14 different vehicles. The Bradley Fighting Vehicle was developed in the 1970s to counter the new Infantry Fighting Vehicles of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. Designed to survive the imagined high-intensity, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) battlefield of the Cold War, it became, alongside the M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank, the mainstay of US armoured forces during the 1980s. As the Cold War ended, however, it would go on to prove its worth on other battlefields. During the First Gulf War the Bradley would destroy more Iraqi AFVs than the Abrams, while during the 1990s it would prove itself an effective weapons system in the missions to Bosnia and Kosovo. During the 2003 invasion of the Iraq and the fighting that followed it confirmed its reputation as a versatile and deadly AFV. This volume examines the development and service history of both the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle and the M3 Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle. The various modifications and improvements over its long service history are described, as is the experience of the soldiers who have fought alongside and in it during the past three decades. The book also gives a full account of the wide range of kits and accessories available in all the popular scales and includes a modelling gallery covering the most important Bradley variants. Detailed color profiles provide both reference and inspiration for modellers and

military enthusiasts alike. Covers the cargo/troop-carrying trucks, wreckers, tankers, ambulances, communications vehicles and other specialized types that provide technical support to the front-line troops. The book puts each vehicle into the context of the key battles and campaigns in which they played a role, such as the Somme, Cambrai, Blitzkrieg, El Alamein, Kursk, D-Day, Korea, Vietnam, and the Iran-Iraq, Arab-Israeli and Gulf wars. It includes Little Willie, Sherman, Panther and Challenger tanks; and the Jeep, DUKW, Kubelwagen, Land Rover and Humvee. Specification boxes provide complete information about each vehicle's country of origin, date, crew, armament, powerplant, transmission, suspension, brakes, electrical system, dimensions, weight and performance. Introduces the M2A2 Bradley, the United States Army's infantry fighting vehicle, discussing its weapons, armor, role in combat as a troop carrier, and future improvements. Includes photo diagram. Bradley infantry fighting vehicle. "Each vehicle featured is illustrated by a full-color side-profile artwork, and accompanied by a detailed specifications table giving country of origin, crew, weight, dimensions, armor, armament, powerplant, and performance, all measurements in imperial and metric. In addition, there is accompanying text for each vehicle that summarizes the vehicle's development and service history"--Jacket. Profiles armored vehicles from the Middle East, Gulf War, and the twenty-first century. On 25 January 2014, the Army Chief of Staff announced the cancelation of the Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV). The GCV's cancelation marked the US Army's most recent failure to design and field a new ground combat vehicle since fielding the Big Five weapon systems in the early 1980's. The Army has long expressed the need to replace the Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) with a new ground combat vehicle. The Bradley, one of the original Big Five, was designed to fight a Cold War threat. Requirements have changed since then but the Army continues to use the BFV as its primary infantry-fighting vehicle. Today, the Army believes that the BFV does not have the space, weight, or power needed on the modern battlefield. The persistent need for a replacement vehicle and the consistent record of failure to design a replacement strongly suggests there is a serious problem in the Army ground combat system development process. Since the Big Five systems will not last forever, it is important to identify why Army efforts to modernize have failed. However, given the variety of systems and related acquisition and development processes, it is not possible to provide a general explanation. Instead, the research focused on development of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and its proposed successors, the Future Combat Systems and the Ground Combat Vehicle. These three weapon programs comprise the Army's concentrated efforts to create a new infantry-fighting vehicle and because of this, these three weapons programs provide the most relevant examples of Army ground modernization efforts. By comparing the development dimensions of the FCS and GCV to the standard created by the Bradley, clear differences emerged. First, the strategic context of the FCS and GCV never reached a level of stability that supported the BFV. Second, the manner in which specifications changed for each weapon system led to the conclusion that the BFV, FCS, and GCV experienced requirement creep. Deeper analysis proved this notion wrong. The Bradley was unique since it based its requirements on lofty, yet tangible goals. In contrast, the FCS and GCV created specifications depending on immature and future technology that did not exist at the time of conception and were not achieved during development. Ultimately, the evidence suggests that if the Army intends to replace the Bradley with a new infantry-fighting vehicle, then it must develop more modest program goals at the start of system design and limit the list of new technologies to avoid criticisms of either design or cost. Armored Vehicles From massive tanks to the US president's limousine, armored vehicles are a common sight around the world—especially where there's the potential for danger. Armed with machine guns and cannons or equipped to carry dozens of soldiers, the different kinds of armored vehicles have important jobs to do. This book takes readers from Leonardo da Vinci's fascinating vision of an armored military machine to today's best armored vehicle models with accessible content and up-close photographs. The main text includes historical information that complements the social studies curriculum, and sidebars add fun facts and more incredible detail. "The aim of this report is to inform government decision-makers and the public on the ability of Project LAND 400 Phase 3--the infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) acquisition--to meet the needs of Australia. I examine a

number of factors that provide context for the government's upcoming decision, whenever that may take place. Those include how IFVs fit into the Australian strategic environment, the ease with which the ADF can deploy them, their vulnerability to threats, and the ongoing utility of armour in the light of lessons unfolding from the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian War. To set the information into a useful context, this report explains the nature of contemporary land warfare and speculates how the Australian Army is likely to fight in a future conflict. To further assist those making the IFV decision, this report offers a number of scenarios that outline potential operations that the government may direct the ADF to undertake. It also identifies current gaps in ADF capability that will need remediation if the IFV is to achieve its potential, as well as the other opportunities that might not be taken up because of the focus on this investment."--Introduction. From barren deserts to rocky mountain terrain, fighters in the war on terrorism face unique challenges in their environments. Readers will learn about the most up-to-date land vehicles currently used in this ongoing war. Callout explanations paired with high-impact photos help information leap off the page. The Bradley Fighting Vehicle was developed in the 1970s to counter the new Infantry Fighting Vehicles of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. Designed to survive the imagined high-intensity, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) battlefield of the Cold War, it became, alongside the M1 Abrams Main Battle Tank, the mainstay of US armoured forces during the 1980s. As the Cold War ended, however, it would go on to prove its worth on other battlefields. During the First Gulf War the Bradley would destroy more Iraqi AFVs than the Abrams, while during the 1990s it would prove itself an effective weapons system in the missions to Bosnia and Kosovo. During the 2003 invasion of the Iraq and the fighting that followed it confirmed its reputation as a versatile and deadly AFV. This volume examines the development and service history of both the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle and the M3 Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle. The various modifications and improvements over its long service history are described, as is the experience of the soldiers who have fought alongside and in it during the past three decades. The book also gives a full account of the wide range of kits and accessories available in all the popular scales and includes a modelling gallery covering the most important Bradley variants. Detailed color profiles provide both reference and inspiration for modellers and military enthusiasts alike. Light tanks and heavily armed combat vehicles are part of the Armored Fighting Vehicle family. These armored vehicles, widespread throughout the world, can accomplish a number of different missions. They are simple in their utilization and are extremely polyvalent. This book regroups, for the first time, all light tanks and heavy weapons vehicles, with chains or wheels, from the world over and their many modernizations and modifications along with the technical characteristics of each and every model. Enriched with more than 350 photos, clear and methodic, it reveals the history of each vehicle along with precise dates and a time-table showing when they were put into service. Dimensions are indicated in a practical and visual manner. This handbook allows the precise identification of a light tank and a heavily armed combat vehicle, from an image, even partial. A series of four tests will allow you to evaluate your current level and improve your knowledge on the matter. Regrouping all these qualities, this manual is an indispensable tool for the armed forces and everyone that has a passion for armored vehicles and military history. This book was realized by a specialist in the field of identification in collaboration with manufacturers and armed forces. It is the fourth volume in a series of books on military material, the first volumes of which are entitled "Main Battle Tanks," "Infantry Fighting Vehicles," and "Wheeled 8x8 Armored Fighting Vehicles." Explores the history of a little studied part of the U.S. Army, the mechanized infantry, through an examination of the evolution of its equipment, with specific focus on the controversial Bradley Fighting Vehicle program. Aimed at military model makers and wargamers who are interested in the armoured fighting vehicles of the United States as used throughout World War II, this book follows on from Modelling British World War II Armoured Vehicles by the same author. The book places its emphasis on US Army and US Marine Corps AFVs modelled mainly in 1/72 and 1/48 scales, in a deliberate departure from the more popular 1/35 scale, to encourage and inspire model makers who are new to or less familiar with these scales. Illustrated with over 270 colour photos this book features every

major US AFV used in World War II, with many models shown in various stages of construction and paintings. It presents step-by-step guides demonstrating the painting techniques appropriate for different scales and includes an additional section showing how to paint wargames models. There is also a review of how the USA developed tanks and other armoured vehicles from the interwar period through to the end of World War II. This fascinating story will help model makers and wargamers give the vehicles they build an historical context. Tanks and armoured fighting vehicles have revolutionised modern warfare, dominating the battlefield in conflicts all over the world with their firepower, armour and mobility. Featured in this book are over 900 tanks, armoured personnel carriers, self-propelled guns, reconnaissance vehicles and armoured cars. This highly illustrated reference book opens with a history of armored fighting vehicles, covering the 60-year period from the start of the Cold War to the present day. The first section focuses on the vehicles that were developed when nuclear and chemical weapons were first introduced on the battlefield. Following this, a substantial A to Z guide to AFVs provides details about each vehicle, all entries being accompanied by wartime or museum photographs, mostly in color. From the Humber Pig to the Rooikat Armoured Car, the most important AFVs from around the world are described and illustrated. The U.S. Army plans to spend about an additional \$34 billion in 2013 dollars to develop and purchase a new armored vehicle for its infantry, the Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV). The GCV is supposed to operate across the full range of potential conflict types while providing unprecedented levels of protection for the full squad of soldiers it will carry. To achieve the Army's goals, the GCV would weigh from 64 to 84 tons, making it the biggest and heaviest infantry fighting vehicle that the Army has ever fielded—as big as the M1 Abrams tank and twice as heavy as the Bradley, the Army's current infantry fighting vehicle. Designing such a vehicle presents important technical challenges. To aid the Congress in its oversight of the GCV program, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has prepared two reports. This CBO working paper provides background information for understanding the technical challenges that the program faces. It presents the Army's technical goals for the GCV program, examines the threats that the vehicle could face in combat, and explores the variety of approaches that vehicle designers can take to protect the vehicle and its passengers and to meet the Army's other requirements. A companion report, *The Army's Ground Combat Vehicle Program and Alternatives*, examines the GCV program (including the number of vehicles, the production schedule, and the cost) and alternative approaches that the Army could take that would cost less but still provide substantial improvements over today's fleet of combat vehicles. This entry in R. P. Hunnicutt's unrivaled 10-volume history of American armored fighting vehicles focuses on the spectrum of armored personnel carriers with a focus on the Bradley fighting vehicle (BFV). Operations in WWII indicated a need for an armored vehicle with improved protection and reliable mobility for transporting soldiers in and out of battle. To address this need, development began on full-tracked armored personnel carriers with overhead protection before WWII came to a close. Development continued into the postwar period. One result of this program was the M59 armored infantry vehicle, which was pioneered as a low-production-cost vehicle and had the added benefit of being amphibious, a quality that became required in all armored personnel carriers that succeeded it. In his trademark style, Hunnicutt surveys the development of each armored personnel carrier since the end of WWII, illustrating his detailed history with line drawings and photographs. He covers the development of the M113, which was employed successfully in Vietnam and served as the basis for a family of vehicles ranging from armored combat vehicles to unarmored cargo carriers. The success of the M113 as a fighting vehicle gave rise to the development of the Bradley fighting vehicle, which was intended for use by both infantry and cavalry units. With all the detail and precision readers have come to expect from R. P. Hunnicutt's histories of American armored vehicles, "Bradley" is the definitive work on the history of American fighting and support vehicles. An absolute must-have for anyone interested in American military history. During the Second World War the Axis powers, most prolifically the Germans, deployed a vast array of armored fighting vehicles to support their tanks and infantry. These included tank destroyers, reconnaissance vehicles, flame-thrower vehicles, and self-propelled artillery pieces. Armored tank destroyers, such

as the Marder series, the Nashorn, Jagdpanther, Jagdtiger and the turretless German Stu III series (based on the Panzer III medium tank), helped the Nazis overcome their shortage of tanks. Copying the Stu III series the Italians created the turretless Semovente da 75/18 assault gun and the Hungarians the turretless Zrinyi. In the role of self-propelled artillery the German fielded the Hummel, the Wespe and the Grille while the Brummbar and the Sturmtiger performed in the dedicated assault gun role. For armored reconnaissance German industry came up with a series of capable armored cars; examples were the eight-wheel Puma and the full-tracked Luchs reconnaissance tank. The Italians developed the impressive four-wheel Autoblinda armored cars. Specialized anti-aircraft tanks such as the Möbelwagen, Wirbelwind and the Ostwind gave some protection against the ever more powerful Allied air forces. This fine book covers all these variants and many more besides in words and rare images and will delight readers, collectors, model-makers and war-gamers. "The latest addition to the Blandford 'Mechanised Warfare in Colour' series describes and illustrates most of the important tracked fighting vehicles in service today. These range from main battle tanks like the 55-ton British Chieftain, German Leopard, French AMX-30, American XM-1 and Soviet T-62, to the small Japanese self-propelled mounting for twin recoilless rifles. Also included, for its importance in security operations, although it is not strictly speaking a fighting vehicle, is the remote-controlled 'Wheelbarrow' miniature tracked vehicle. Other types of tracked vehicles featured are amphibious tanks, infantry combat vehicles, self-propelled artillery, guided missile carriers/launchers serving anti-tank, anti-aircraft and inter-continental ballistic missile functions, as well as many varieties of specialised armoured vehicles for bridge-laying, tank recovery and mine clearing, etc. The countries mainly represented are the principal producers and exporters of armoured vehicles such as the Soviet Union, West Germany, France, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom; Italy and Czechoslovakia also being in the forefront as manufacturers of specialised equipment. Many other countries are mentioned for the production of individual types of tracked vehicles employed by their own armed forces. The 64-page full colour section depicting over one hundred vehicles, supported by authoritative technical descriptions, form a handbook for the student of the contemporary military scene, providing also a rich source of information for the enthusiast military modeller. The illustrations reveal some vehicles in colours other than those of their countries origin, and an appendix gives supplementary information on the manufacture and uses of camouflage." --Jacket flap. Since the 1980s, the American M2/M3 Bradley has overcome its controversial debut, and is now regarded as among the finest cavalry/infantry fighting vehicles in the world. This book is a concise look at the background, development, and Army operational history of the Bradley from the 1980s to the present. The author, who brings a unique perspective and authority as a Bosnia veteran and former M1A1 tank gunner with the United States Army's 1/104th Cavalry, was granted behind-the-scenes access to the US Army's collection of rare vehicles at Ft. Benning, Georgia. He also includes the Bradley's service in lesser known places--not just Iraq and Afghanistan--such as Cold War Germany, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Korea, and Africa. The book is superbly illustrated with more than 200 color images. Part of the Legends of Warfare series. The Russian BMP infantry fighting vehicle (IFV) was one of the most significant innovations in infantry tactics in the latter half of the 20th century. Built in response to the threat of nuclear warfare, it was the world's first IFV, providing the infantry squad with unprecedented firepower, mobility and protection. With over 55,000 manufactured since 1966, the BMP is also numerically one of the most important armoured vehicles ever built. This richly illustrated book examines the development and design of the BMP, detailing its armaments, performance in combat and variants. Armored vehicles are essentially armed and armored high mobility off-road vehicles. While their mobility aspects are clearly very important, there are many high mobility off-road vehicles not designed for military applications. Therefore the key defining aspects of an Armored Fighting Vehicle (AFV), as the name implies, is the armament they carry to inflict damage and the armor they possess as protection against damage. There has within recent years been a great number of exciting and innovative developments in critical AFV technologies. Key among these are significant enhancements to both armament and armor. The primary armament of an AFV consists of relatively

large caliber guns that fire a range of ballistic munitions, including kinetic energy penetrators, high explosive, incendiary, and shaped-charge warhead tipped rounds. Some guns are also capable of firing anti-tank guided missiles. In addition to the main weapon, many AFV's are also equipped with a range of secondary weapons including machine guns, grenade launchers, mortar tubes and missile launchers. These weapons and their capabilities in penetrating standardized armor is reviewed in detail in this volume. AFV armor is designed to protect the vehicle against both threats fired by other AFVs and threats originating from any other source, including buried mines, infantry portable weapons, air-launched missiles, artillery shells and improvised devices. Protection against each type of threat often requires a unique type of armor solution. These solutions are then layered onto the vehicle to provide the required protection. Vehicle armor systems include applique armor, spaced armor, reactive armor, cage armor, netted armor, electric armor, spall systems, dazzlers, jammers, and Active Protection Systems (APS). Each type of armor is covered in detail in this volume, both at a system level and with respect to their integration into specific AFVs. This volume covers the theory of AFV design, of armament performance and of armor design and performance. As well most modern AFVs are described and discussed. A modern AFV is considered to be one that was either designed over the last 20 years or is likely to continue to see service with front line combat troops for the foreseeable future. Main battle tanks, light tanks, reconnaissance vehicles, tracked and wheeled armored personnel carriers, infantry fighting vehicles and tank destroyers are covered. RC tank models are particularly popular with many model makers, which is probably due to the technology and the completely different control method of these models. Tracked vehicle models are mostly all-metal models, but a combined construction of metal and plastic has also become popular, especially for kits. Now, it is not everyone's cup of tea to handle metal. Not every model maker has the knowledge, the manual skills and the technical equipment to build a tank model and to install the necessary electronics. For this group of interested people, the author describes the do-it-yourself construction of tank models with the help of kits. From the content: • armoured fighting vehicle IV • armoured fighting vehicle TIGER I • KÖNIGSTIGER armoured fighting vehicle • LEOPARD armoured combat vehicle • armoured fighting vehicle PANTHER A • and armoured fighting vehicle PANTHER G from Tamiya • Battle tank LEOPARD 2A5 from GRAUPNER • Transport tank FUCHS from AFV-model • Kits from Sonderfahrzeug-Modellbau Peter Müller: • Bergepanzer 3 BÜFFEL • Battle tank LEOPARD • anti-aircraft tank GEPARD • MARDER infantry fighting vehicle • and Airborne Tank WIESEL This entry in R. P. Hunnicutt's unrivaled 10-volume history of American armored fighting vehicles focuses on the spectrum of armored personnel carriers with a focus on the Bradley fighting vehicle (BFV). Operations in WWII indicated a need for an armored vehicle with improved protection and reliable mobility for transporting soldiers in and out of battle. To address this need, development began on full-tracked armored personnel carriers with overhead protection before WWII came to a close. Development continued into the postwar period. One result of this program was the M59 armored infantry vehicle, which was pioneered as a low-production-cost vehicle and had the added benefit of being amphibious, a quality that became required in all armored personnel carriers that succeeded it. In his trademark style, Hunnicutt surveys the development of each armored personnel carrier since the end of WWII, illustrating his detailed history with line drawings and photographs. He covers the development of the M113, which was employed successfully in Vietnam and served as the basis for a family of vehicles ranging from armored combat vehicles to unarmored cargo carriers. The success of the M113 as a fighting vehicle gave rise to the development of the Bradley fighting vehicle, which was intended for use by both infantry and cavalry units. With all the detail and precision readers have come to expect from R. P. Hunnicutt's histories of American armored vehicles, Bradley is the definitive work on the history of American fighting and support vehicles. An absolute must-have for anyone interested in American military history. Readers interested in related titles from R. P. Hunnicutt will also want to see: Abrams (ISBN: 9781626542556), Armored Car (ISBN: 9781626541559), Half-Track (ISBN: 9781626541320), Patton (ISBN: 9781626548794), Pershing (ISBN: 9781626541672), Sheridan (ISBN: 9781626541542), Sherman (ISBN: 9781626548619), Stuart (History of the American Light

Tank, Vol. 1) (ISBN: 9781626548626), Firepower (ISBN: 9781635615036). One of the most sophisticated armoured fighting vehicles in the world, the M2/M3 Bradley is the United States equivalent of the British Warrior, combining the role of personnel carrier with the formidable armament of a 25mm cannon and TOW anti-tank missiles. With a maximum road speed of 66kmh it also has a degree of manoeuvrability dreamed of by other armoured vehicles. In this book Steven Zaloga examines the different variants of the Bradley in detail and looks at the changing tactical requirements of the US Army for an armoured personnel carrier. Provides an in-depth look at the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, with detailed cross-section diagrams, photographs, and additional facts and information.

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