

Anti Tank Weapons And Military Vehicles

Anti-Tank Weapons and Military Vehicles
Lema Pub
The Anti-Tank Rifle
Bloomsbury Publishing

Concise, accurate, and timely data on anti-tank battle gear.

Hitler's Wehrmacht and SS units will be remembered for their aggressive 'Blitzkrieg' tactics. But, as the war progressed, the Germans, recognizing the offensive capability of armored warfare, developed an impressive range of anti-tank warfare weaponry and munitions.

Using many rare unpublished images this Images of War book covers the full Nazi anti-armor capability from the 3.7cm Pak 35, 5cm Pak 38 and 7.5cm Pak 40 to the versatile 8.8cm Flak feared by the Allies. Also featured are the half-tracks and converted Panzers that pulled or mounted these weapons and carried forward observers and reconnaissance elements. Later hand-held anti-tank weapons came into service and were effective and economic against Allied armor. The Panzerfaust, with its shaped charge warhead, became the first disposable anti-tank weapon in history. This comprehensive book shows this formidable range of weapons in action from Poland in 1939, through North Africa and the Eastern Front to the final collapse in 1945.

To the uninitiated, German military symbols appearing on documents, maps, orders-of-battle, and throughout postwar German WWII military literature, can appear indecipherable. Yet an understanding of their meaning is

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key to being able to seriously read and research all aspects of the WWII German Armed Forces. This book aims to provide the reader with a clear and comprehensive reference to these symbols, as seen in photos, tables of organization and maps for the period May 1943 onwards. The first two parts of the book feature an overview of how the German Armed Forces used the symbols in the field. Parts III, IV and V deal with specific forms and categories of symbols used. The format used throughout has been to provide an image of the symbol, accompanied by the relevant German term and its English translation, along with any pertinent information that will aid the reader's understanding of the symbol and the unit that it represented. The final part of the book, containing a list of over 500 abbreviations and their German terms, supplemented by English translations, should prove invaluable to any reader who has more than a passing interest in the Second World War German Armed Forces.- The only English-language book available on this subject; a new book, NOT a photocopied reprint - All images computer-enhanced for crystal-clear reproduction- Ideal reference for modelers and all those who take an active interest in the WWII German Armed Forces- A thoroughly researched guide to a little-known subject- Over 800 symbols illustrated; over 1,000 German terms & abbreviations translated into English.

This unique collection of contemporary combat accounts provides a primary source insight into the reality of anti-tank warfare on the Eastern Front. Both armoured and infantry based operations are considered.??This book is

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part of the 'Hitler's War Machine' series, a new military history range compiled and edited by Emmy Award winning author and historian Bob Carruthers. The series draws on primary sources and contemporary documents to provide a new insight into the true nature of Hitler's Wehrmacht.??The series consultant is David Mcwhinnie creator of the award winning PBS series 'Battlefield'. "Three different technologies were considered in the guidance technology development phase of the Javelin anti-tank missile system: a laser-beam riding system, a fiber-optic guidance system, and a forward-looking infrared guidance system. Rather than choosing a single technology, in August 1986, the Army decided to award three Proof of Principle contracts of \$30 million each to three competing contractor teams to develop the technologies and conduct a fly-off missile competition. The Army paid \$90 million for these three options, all with potential but none with a guarantee of success. By doing this, the Army acquired the right, but not the obligation, to purchase the most successful technology for the Javelin missile. This is the essence of a real option. In this research, we applied the real option model to the three candidate Javelin guidance technologies. The study analyzed the three alternatives using measures of effectiveness (MOE) to combine performance across nine acquisition objectives. These MOEs were compared with development and procurement cost estimates. No alternative

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dominated. Marginal benefits analysis was then used to define the trade-off space among the alternatives. Differences in the likelihood of successful development of the alternatives were evaluated, resulting in one technology appearing to dominate. However, the acquisition approach created a real option for the best alternative that could differentially add value to the alternatives. A real options model was used to analyze the value provided by investing in this competitive option. Results indicate that the Army paid less than the total value of the three options, but could have increased net savings by paying different amounts to test each alternative. The analysis method provides a logical and defensible approach to the analysis of alternatives during technology development uncertainty"--Abstract.

In this study, the author traces the reasons for the British Army's tactical weakness in Normandy to flaws in its training in Britain. The armour suffered from failures of experience. Disagreements between General Montgomery and the War Office exacerbated matters.

First published in 1987, *The Compendium of Armaments and Military Hardware* provides, within a single volume, the salient technical and operational details of the most important weapons. The complete range of hardware used in land, sea and air forces throughout the world at the time of publication is

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covered, from tanks to rocket systems, helicopters to cruise missiles, alongside full details of size, weight and operational range. The book's main strength lies in the detail it gives of armament and associated ammunition capabilities, and of the sensors and other electronics required for the weapons to be used effectively. A key title amongst Routledge reference reissues, Christopher Chant's important work will be of great value to students and professionals requiring a comprehensive and accessible reference guide, as well as to weapons 'buffs'.

The emergence of the tank in World War I led to the development of the first infantry weapons to defend against tanks. Anti-tank rifles became commonplace in the inter-war years and in the early campaigns of World War II in Poland and the Battle of France, which saw renewed use in the form of the British .55in Boys anti-tank rifle - also used by the US Marine Corps in the Pacific. The French campaign made it clear that the day of the anti-tank rifle was ending due to the increasing thickness of tank armour. Nevertheless, anti-tank rifles continued to be used by the Soviets on the Eastern Front with two rifles, the 14.5mm PTRS and PTRD, and were still in widespread use in 1945. They served again with Korean and Chinese forces in the Korean War, and some have even appeared in Ukraine in 2014–15. Fully illustrated and drawing upon a range of

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sources, this is the absorbing story of the anti-tank rifle, the infantryman's anti-armour weapon during the world wars.

The rapid development of the tank as an offensive weapon following its introduction in World War I gave artillery theorists cause for concern during the 1920s and 1930s. By the beginning of World War II anti-tank guns had been developed, initially at around 37mm and 2 pounds in weight of shot. By the end of the war, monster anti-tank weapons were being developed, able to penetrate an armour thickness of up to 200mm at a range of 1,000 yards. This book explores the British efforts to keep up in a war of development, which saw heavier and more powerful guns eventually replaced by experimental ideas in an attempt to stop the German onslaught.

The US Army's development of the 37mm anti-tank gun began in response to needs identified during the Spanish Civil War. By the time it entered service in Tunisia in 1943, the gun was already obsolete, and the US began the licensed manufacture of the British 6-pdr in the hope of finding a quick solution to its artillery requirements. This in turn proved unequal to the demands of warfare in France in 1944, and further anti-tank measures were developed – rocket propelled grenades for infantry use, and weapons designed specifically for use by the Tank Destroyer Force.

Covers German hand-held anti-tank weapons of World War II. A guide to motorized military vehicles from quadricycles and armoured cars to specialist vehicles of today.

The global security challenges after the post-Cold war period has affected many countries. Pakistan's geography and

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location present its security planners with serious, almost irresolvable strategic and tactical problems. It borders the nuclear states of India and China, an ambitious Iran, and an unstable Afghanistan, which is perceived as a gateway to its commercial-strategic ambitions in Central Asia. Pakistan's key security problems are a reflection of its history and domestic circumstances. The overriding concern of Pakistan is its internal and external security. Strategically, Pakistan lacks territorial depth. Its main cities and communication routes are relatively close to the border with India and are susceptible to attack. In addition, the headwaters of Pakistan's rivers and main irrigation systems originate from India. Pakistan's borders with India were also new and mainly unfortified and, in many places, were drawn in ways that made them indefensible. Because the borders were also un-demarcated, there was abundant chance for conflict. Pakistan has particularly been affected with a number of issues. It has been argued by many that a Fourth generation/Hybrid war has been imposed on Pakistan, in order to break the nation (Balkanization of Pakistan into different parts) with the aim of making it either extremely weak or total destruction as a nation state (so that it is not able to challenge the hegemonistic ambitions of its adversaries). The purpose of this book is to assess the military security problems that Pakistan faces, and focus on its external security matters (military threats from neighbouring countries such as India, balance of power in the region, nuclear and ballistic missile threats, relationship with external powers, the high risk of war and its role on the 'War on Terror'), and its internal security problems (sectarianism, proliferation of small arms, refugees, ethnic violence, drug problem, economic weaknesses), and also its ability to cope with these problems.

This is, without doubt, the finest book about the crucial role

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that artillery played in the two World Wars of the Twentieth century. The authors, both former artillery officers who saw action in World War Two, describe the development of their neglected, inadequate and class-ridden arm through the battles of the First World War and the eventual war-winning role that artillery played, to the culmination of professional military deployment in the Second World War.

Describes how helicopters perform complicated military maneuvers and includes detailed illustrations explaining their weapons and control systems.

Kap.:Strategic Weapons. Naval Weapons: Anti-Submarine Warfare, Ship-to-Ship Missiles, Ship-to-Air Missiles, Weapons for Fast Attack Craft, Mine Warfare, Electronic Warfare at Sea, Naval Communications. Army Weapons: Tactical Nuclear Weapons, Main Battle Tanks, Anti-Tank Weapons, Artillery Weapons, Infantry Weapons, Battlefield Surveillance, Electronic Warfare on land, Army Communications. Air Force Weapons: Air Attack, Air-to-Surface Weapons, Air-to-Air Missiles, Remote Piloted Vehicles, Reconnaissance Satellites, Air Defence Electronic Warfare in the Air, Air Force Communications.

The M72 LAW and the RPG-7 are the iconic rocket-powered anti-tank weapons of the post-WW2 era; both are still in use to this day in conflicts around the world. This book examines each in detail using a variety of historical documents, both operator manuals and technical briefings developed originally by the US Training and Doctrine Command

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(TRADOC). Topics for the M72 covered are basic function and specifications, firing preparation, back blast awareness, firing positions and aiming/firing steps, plus failure to fire procedures. The RPG-7 information extensively covers component and function descriptions, weapon capabilities, optical sight details, Hit/kill probabilities, Soviet deployment doctrine, specific counter-measures and more. Well illustrated with over 70 images and diagrams. An in-depth review of each weapon system that will please any student of military studies.

Volume IIB completes the Wehrmacht, and the German mobilisation and war-economy, in 1941. It includes the most detailed Orders of Battle ever published on the German Army (Heer), Luftwaffe and Waffen SS (across the whole Reich) in June-July 1941. Even the smallest and most obscure ground and air units are included, while the Luftwaffe OOBs include details on aircraft types and strengths. Also scrutinised are: the personnel and equipment assigned to combat-units in each army or reserve-force in all areas of the Reich; the ground and air unit reinforcements as well as those newly mobilised; the military personnel and equipment that became available in the Reich during 1941; the Replacement Army; the mobilisation process and resources used; the available replacements and those sent east; the logistical supply of the Wehrmacht (the varying Supply Distribution

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Efficiency); the Kriegsmarine forces in the east; and the Wehrmacht killed, wounded, missing/POW, unfit and recuperated casualties.

Designed in 1942, Britain's innovative Projector, Infantry, Anti-Tank (PIAT) provided British and Commonwealth troops with a much-needed means of taking on Germany's formidable Panzers.

Replacing the inadequate Boys anti-tank rifle, it was conceived in the top-secret World War II research and development organization known colloquially as 'Churchill's Toyshop', alongside other ingenious weapons such as the sticky bomb, the limpet mine and the time-pencil fuse. Unlike the more famous US bazooka, the PIAT had its roots in something simpler than rocket science. Operated from the shoulder, the PIAT was a spigot mortar which fired a heavy high-explosive bomb, with its main spring soaking up the recoil. The PIAT had a limited effective range.

Troops required nerves of steel to get close enough to an enemy tank to ensure a direct hit, often approaching to within 50ft of the target, and no fewer than six Victoria Crosses were won during World War II by soldiers operating PIATs. A front-line weapon in every theatre of the conflict in which Commonwealth troops fought, from Europe to the Far East, the PIAT remained in service after 1945, seeing action during the Greek Civil War, the Arab–Israeli conflict and the Korean War. This illustrated study combines detailed research with

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expert analysis to reveal the full story of the design, development and deployment of this revolutionary weapon.

This paper examines changes in Soviet offensive tactics as discussed in the Soviet military press as a result of the increased technological capabilities of modern anti-tank weapons, especially the anti-tank guided missile (ATGM). The Soviet awareness of the complexity of the modern battlefield and the anti-tank threat to their combat effectiveness has resulted in an analysis of ways to maintain the tempo of the attack in their offense-oriented doctrine. This analysis has produced a series of available options to neutralize the anti-tank threat. These include reliance on the artillery, increased flexibility in maneuver formations (and possible acceptance of a new combat formation) and enumeration of a series of active and passive defense measures. As a result, the Soviet military seemingly has incorporated aspects of all options to produce a viable scheme of combined arms operations, capable of overcoming the anti-tank threat while maintaining the tempo of the attack. (Author).

"Rikugun: Guide to Japanese Ground Forces 1937-1945" is the first nuts-and-bolts handbook to utilize both the voluminous raw allied intelligence documents and postwar Japanese documentation as primary sources. This second volume covers the armament of the ground forces. It takes advantage not only of postwar Japanese research, but also the extensive technical intelligence efforts of the Allies near the end of the war, and the postwar investigations that have heretofore generally been ignored to provide a complete

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examination of wartime Japanese armament. The book is divided into twenty-three sections covering all categories including not only the standard arms, such as machine guns and coast artillery, but also more esoteric items such as bridging, chemical weapons and assault equipment. Each section provides both production and technical data, as well as a discussion of the unique characteristics of each weapon and its place in the force structure, accompanied by over 300 photographs and numerous data tables.

The T-54, T-62 and T-72 main battle tanks along with the personnel carriers, assault guns, self-propelled guns and anti-tank missiles that are illustrated in this photographic history represent the high point in the design and manufacture of armoured vehicles by the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Although the superpowers never came to blows, the 'Cold War' was far from cold, as numerous 'hot' proxy wars were fought in Africa and the Middle East, and these conflicts employed the Soviet weaponry that is shown in action in the colour and black-and-white photographs selected for this book. Between the 1950s and 1980s Soviet and Warsaw Pact countries produced thousands of tanks and armoured vehicles ready for the Third World War. They embarked on a technological arms race with the NATO allies in an attempt to counter each new piece of equipment as it appeared in service. Much of this Soviet weaponry has achieved almost iconic status and, despite its age, remains in service with armies, guerrilla forces and terrorist organizations around the world today. It is also of enduring interest to collectors, re-enactors and

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modellers who are fascinated by the military equipment of the late twentieth century.

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