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TM 9-775 Landing Vehicle Tracked, Lvt Mk. I and Mk. II Technical Manual *The Development of Marine Corps Tracked Landing Vehicles Landing Vehicle, Tracked, Mk.IV LVT(4). LVTP5, Landing Vehicle Tracked Personnel Landing Vehicle Tracked, MK. I and MK. II. Tracked Landing Vehicle Mk 4 (LVT(4)), Tracked Landing Vehicles (armored) Mk 4 (LVT(A)(4)) and Mk 5 (LVT (A)(5)). Amphibienfahrzeug Operator's Instruction Manual for Landing Vehicle Tracked (unarmored) Mark III, LVT3C The Development and Employment of the Landing Vehicle, Tracked Maintenance Manual Ordnance American Tanks & AFVs of World War II AN/KSN-1 Magnetic Navigation Set (MNS) for the Assault Amphibious Landing Vehicle Tracked 7 (LVT7) LVT(4) Amtrac Marine Corps Maintenance Manual, Ordnance Amtracs Existing and Proposed Antenna System Designs for U.S. Marine Corps Landing Vehicle, Tracked, Communications A Low-Cost Driver Trainer (LCDT) for a Tracked Vehicle Investigations in Invasion Innovation Maintenance Manual, Ordnance Amphibious Vehicles with Other Trucks, Tractors and US Soldiers on Beach Across the Reef World War Ii Armored Fighting Vehicles of the United States Lvt(4) Amtrac in Action The LVT(3) & the LVT(A)(5) Training, Operations, and Employment Installation of Radio and Interphone Equipment in Vehicle, Landing, Tracked (armored) Mark I, LVT-(A)-1 Allied Armored Fighting Vehicles Investigation of Small Roadwheels for Use on Tracked Vehicles American Armored Fighting Vehicles The Marines and Tactical Mobility American Fighting Vehicles of World War II in Focus A Feasibility Study on the Rehabilitation of the Torsion Arm Spring Assembly for the Landing Vehicle Tracked Howitzer Model H6A1 LVTH-7A1 Philippines Marines Installation of Radio and Interphone Equipment in Vehicle, Landing, Tracked (armored) Mark IV, LVT-(A)-4 Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships Installation of Radio and Interphone Equipment in Vehicle, Landing, Tracked (unarmored), Mark III, LVT-3 Liberation: Marines in the Recapture of Guam Qualitative Report on Surf Operations of Landing Vehicles, Tracked A Dictionary of Military and Technological Abbreviations and Acronyms Glossary of U.S. Naval Abbreviations Route Reconnaissance and Classification*

LVT(4) Amtrac Feb 07 2022 Originally developed as a swamp rescue vehicle by millionaire philanthropists Donald and John Roebing, the LVT (Landing Vehicle, Tracked), or "Alligator," was widely used in the Allied island-hopping campaign in the Pacific

during World War II. Powered by a mammoth aircraft-type engine, the LVT(4) could cross treacherous coral reefs, deep water, and swamps to land troops ashore. The LVT(4) also introduced the rear ramp, which when lowered allowed troops to rush out, rather than clamber over the tall sides as on previous models. Produced by Food Machinery Corporation (FMC), railway equipment manufacturer St. Louis Car Company, and automobile maker Graham-Paige, over 8,000 LVT(4)s were built during the war; today only a few remain. Through dozens of archival photos as well as detailed photographs of some of the finest existent examples of these vehicles, this iconic landing vehicle is explored, and its history is explained.

Glossary of U.S. Naval Abbreviations Nov 11 2019

Operator's Instruction Manual for Landing Vehicle Tracked (unarmored) Mark III, LVT3C Jul 12 2022

Amtracs Dec 05 2021 The first prototype for the LVT (Landing Vehicle Tracked) was completed in July 1941, its design based on the Alligator, a tracked amphibious vehicle developed for rescue operations in the swamps of Florida. Though the early conception of amtrac operations envisioned using LVTs solely as supply vehicles, at Tarawa amtracs demonstrated their utility as assault vehicles to carry troops, leading to the development of new models. This book covers the evolution of amtracs, from the first LVT-1 to the LVT-7; their numerous variants; and their use throughout World War II and beyond.

Marine Corps Maintenance Manual, Ordnance Jan 06 2022

Lvt(4) Amtrac in Action Mar 28 2021 The small, amphibious landing craft known as the Landing Vehicle, Tracked, or Amtrac evolved from a civilian rescue vehicle to a ship-to-shore cargo transport, to finally an amphibious troop transport and fire support craft. Donald Roebing's swamp rescue vehicle made the pages of Life Magazine in 1937 and caught the eye of the U.S. military, in particular the Marine Corps brass. A contract for 200 vehicles was issued in February 1940, and so began the story of constant development and modification of the amphibious transport. The vehicle's versatility increased demand to the point that manufacture was eventually shared out among FMC, Borg-Warner, Graham-Paige and the St. Louis Car Company. This volume covers in detail the development, production, and combat career of the LVT(4) which saw extensive action in the Pacific and Rhine Crossing. Illustrated with over 225 vintage photographs plus color profiles and over a dozen color renderings and detailed line drawings.

Installation of Radio and Interphone Equipment in Vehicle, Landing, Tracked (unarmored), Mark III, LVT-3 Mar 16 2020

Installation of Radio and Interphone Equipment in Vehicle, Landing, Tracked (armored) Mark IV, LVT-(A)-4 Jun 18 2020

Qualitative Report on Surf Operations of Landing Vehicles, Tracked Jan 14 2020

AN/KSN-1 Magnetic Navigation Set (MNS) for the Assault Amphibious Landing Vehicle Tracked 7 (LVT7) Mar 08 2022

The Development of Marine Corps Tracked Landing Vehicles Jan 18 2023

Amphibienfahrzeug Aug 13 2022 Dieser Inhalt ist eine Zusammensetzung von Artikeln aus der frei verfügbaren Wikipedia-Enzyklopadie. Seiten: 104. Kapitel: Schwimmpanzer, T-40, Landing Vehicle Tracked, Combat Vehicle 90, Fuchs, Europa-Jeep, K21 NIFV, M113 Panzermorser 120 mm, Luftkissenfahrzeug, BMP-1, M551 Sheridan, Volkswagen Typ 166 Schwimmwagen, BRDM-2,

BMD, DD tank, BRDM-1, Amphibious Assault Vehicle, Luchs, Amphicar, CM-32 Yunpao, Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle, BMP-3, Bionix, T-37, Amphibisches Pionier-Erkundungsfahrzeug, LVT-5, OT-64 SKOT, MT-LB, BMP-2, BTR-80, BTR-70, Vehicule Blinde de Combat d'Infanterie, 2S9, Scorpion, BTR-50, ZBD97, Vehicule de l'avant blinde, Pansarbandvagn 302, YW 531, BTR-60, ERC-90 Sagaie, Pars, BTR-4, AMX-10P, BTR-90, BTR-3, T-38, WZ551, BVP M-80, AMX-10 RC, GSP-55, LuAZ-967, Bronco, Typ 63, BOV, Typ 3 Ka-Chi, Lynx, M114, BTR-94, Light Armored Vehicle-25, PT-76, TABC-79, Amphi-Ranger, Lighter Amphibious Resupply Cargo, Floating Dutchman, Solo 750, Gibbs Aquada, ZSD89, GAZ-46, AmphiCoach GTS-1, PTS-M, Hydrokopter. Auszug: Der T-40 war ein sowjetischer leichter Schwimmpanzer zur Zeit des Zweiten Weltkrieges. Die damalige sowjetische Klassifikation ordnete ihn als kleinen Panzer" ein. Das Konstruktionsburo des Werks Nr. 37 in Moskau entwickelte den T-40 in der ersten Hälfte des Jahres 1939. Als Chefkonstrukteur wirkte Nikolai Alexandrowitsch Astrow, einer der damals führenden Spezialisten in der Entwicklung leichter Panzer. Die Rote Armee nahm den Panzer im Dezember 1939 an und das Werk Nr. 37 produzierte ihn bis Dezember 1941 in Serie. Während der Serienfertigung modifizierten die Entwickler den T-40 mehrfach, sowohl um die Fertigung zu vereinfachen, als auch um Panzerung und Feuerkraft zu verstärken. Die späteren Ausführungen, in der Literatur als T-40S und T-30 bezeichnet, wiesen einen besseren Panzerschutz auf und trugen als Hauptbewaffnung eine kleinkalibrige automatische Kanone statt eines überschweren Maschinengewehrs. Gleichzeitig...

Route Reconnaissance and Classification Oct 11 2019

Allied Armored Fighting Vehicles Dec 25 2020 Filled with 1:72-scale drawings of armored vehicles from the U.S., Britain, Canada, and Russia.

Amphibious Vehicles with Other Trucks, Tractors and US Soldiers on Beach Jun 30 2021 Description: LVT-2s (landing vehicle tracked) Water Buffalo, British designation Buffalo II (1942), amphibious vehicles with other trucks, tractors and US soldiers on beach, PTO.

American Tanks & AFVs of World War II Apr 09 2022 The entry of the US into World War II provided the Allies with the industrial might to finally take the war to German and Japanese forces across the world. Central to this was the focus of the American military industrial complex on the manufacture of tanks and armoured fighting vehicles. Between 1939 and 1945, 88,140 tanks and 18,620 other armored vehicles were built – almost twice the number that Germany and Great Britain combined were able to supply. In this lavishly illustrated volume, armour expert Michael Green examines the dizzying array of machinery fielded by the US Army, from the famed M4 Sherman, M3 Stuart and M3 Lee through to the half-tracks, armored cars, self-propelled artillery, tank destroyers, armored recovery vehicles and tracked landing vehicles that provided the armoured fist that the Allies needed to break Axis resistance in Europe and the Pacific. Publishing in paperback for the first time and packed with historical and contemporary colour photography, this encyclopedic new study details the design, development, and construction of these vehicles, their deployment in battle and the impact that they had on the outcome of the war.

Landing Vehicle Tracked, MK. I and MK. II. Oct 15 2022

American Armored Fighting Vehicles Oct 23 2020 Technical artist and military historian George Bradford has been producing detailed drawings of armored fighting vehicles for over thirty years. Based on meticulous research of actual vehicles, official photographs, factory specifications, and, in some cases, the original design plans, each drawing is rendered with great precision--and in exact scale--offering military enthusiasts and modelers an essential reference on these steel chariots of war. Filled with fine-scale drawings of America's tanks and other armored vehicles during the entire course of World War II. • M2 Halftrack • M3 Lee/Grant Tank • M3A3 Stuart Tank • M4 Sherman Tank • Staghound Armored Car • LVT Amphibious Tank • And dozens more . . .

Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships Apr 16 2020 An alphabetical arrangement of the ships of the continental and United States Navies, with a historical sketch of each one.

Investigations in Invasion Innovation Sep 02 2021

Tracked Landing Vehicle Mk 4 (LVT(4)), Tracked Landing Vehicles (armored) Mk 4 (LVT(A)(4)) and Mk 5 (LVT (A)(5)).
Sep 14 2022

A Low-Cost Driver Trainer (LCDT) for a Tracked Vehicle Oct 03 2021 A videodisc-based driving procedures training system is under development by General Dynamics Electronics Division for the United States Marine Corps that will provide training for drivers of the new LVT-7 A1 tracked landing vehicle. This new system, to be delivered in March of 1984, will provide training and practice to new drivers in correct vehicle operation before they drive an actual vehicle. The system is designed to train 750 students each year in classes of 30 students each. The LCDT consists of a minicomputer with a master control console, five instructor consoles, and five student stations that replicate the driver's compartment of the LVT-7 A1. (Author).

Landing Vehicle, Tracked, Mk.IV LVT(4). Dec 17 2022

Maintenance Manual, Ordnance Aug 01 2021

Across the Reef May 30 2021

Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships May 18 2020

Existing and Proposed Antenna System Designs for U.S. Marine Corps Landing Vehicle, Tracked, Communications Nov 04 2021

Using 1/12- and 1/24-scale brass models, measurements of radiation patterns, isolation, and impedance are made on the existing antenna system of the U.S. Marine Corps Landing Vehicle, Tracked, Communications (LVTC7). (The present arrangement - eight antennas on a small platform - had resulted in a closely coupled system that degraded communications performance. A new antenna system design, consisting of a vhf broadband antenna and multicoupler combination to replace five vhf antennas, is proposed. This approach is studied using the 1/12-scale brass model. Calculations for the predicted range performance of each system are included. (Author).

Investigation of Small Roadwheels for Use on Tracked Vehicles Nov 23 2020 The feasibility of using small roadwheels for future

tracked vehicles was investigated by first analyzing an existing LVTP7 suspension and then designing a small roadwheel and roadarm assembly compatible with the LVTP7 track and suspension. Small roadwheel and roadarm assemblies will later be fabricated and placed on an existing LVTP7 for verification of design assumptions and demonstration of mechanical feasibility. The LVTP7 is an armored assault amphibious full-tracked landing vehicle. The primary benefit from using small roadwheels is a considerable internal volume gain. This internal volume can be employed either to gain buoyancy or to lower the land silhouette by redistributing the internal volume. Although small roadwheels can contribute considerable internal volume gain, they produce an undesirable vehicle vertical spring stiffness-deflection relationship when used solely with torsion bar suspensions. Auxillary bump springs or a hydropneumatic suspension would be needed to stiffen the suspension against vertical deflections above static and produce a more desirable spring stiffness-deflection relationship.

The Marines and Tactical Mobility Sep 21 2020 Tactical mobility, Strategic mobility, LVT(Landing Vehicle Tracked), LCAC(Landing Craft Air Cushioned), LAV(Light Armor Vehicle), HMMWV(High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle)
Abstract: Today's generation of defense planners realize that to fight and win on tomorrow's battlefields, the US Marine Corps will require more tactical mobility than is presently provided by Landing Vehicle Tracked (LVT) and helicopter assets. A number of innovations are on the drawing boards and in the test-beds that will dramatically change the way Marines fight in the future. The author discusses the impact of the US Navy's new Landing Craft Air-Cushioned (LCAC) and how it will combine with current and planned USMC troop-lift assets to provide the Corps with enhanced tactical mobility.

A Dictionary of Military and Technological Abbreviations and Acronyms Dec 13 2019 This book, first published in 1983, is a compilation of some 50,000 acronyms and abbreviations used by the British, American, German and Soviet military. It enables the researcher to understand the language of the Armed Forces, their armaments and the related technology, and to reach a greater understanding of the capabilities and duties of the Armed Forces at the end of the Cold War. The Dictionary covers all the services and their technology, and is an indispensable reference work.

A Feasibility Study on the Rehabilitation of the Torsion Arm Spring Assembly for the Landing Vehicle Tracked Howitzer Model H6A1 LVTH-7A1 Philippines Marines Jul 20 2020

American Fighting Vehicles of World War II in Focus Aug 21 2020 Merriam Press In Focus 2. Third Edition (2014). This volume covers American military vehicles of World War II, including the light tanks, medium tanks, heavy tanks, jeeps, amphibious vehicles, DUKW, LVT (Landing Vehicle, Tracked), Gun Motor Carriages (GMC), Howitzer Motor Carriages (HMC), half-tracks, prime movers, tractors, trucks, tank transporters, recovery vehicles, support vehicles, scout cars, armored cars, motorcycles, experimental and specialized types. 297 B&W/Color photos.

Installation of Radio and Interphone Equipment in Vehicle, Landing, Tracked (armored) Mark I, LVT-(A)-1 Jan 26 2021

The LVT(3) & the LVT(A)(5) Training, Operations, and Employment Feb 24 2021

The Development and Employment of the Landing Vehicle, Tracked Jun 11 2022

LVTP5, Landing Vehicle Tracked Personnel Nov 16 2022 An illustrated history of the LVTP5 (Landing Vehicle Tracked Personnel 5) and its variants. Includes photos about the construction of the LVTP5 by the St. Louis Car Company, and testimonials by Marine Amtrackers.

Maintenance Manual Ordnance May 10 2022

TM 9-775 Landing Vehicle Tracked, Lvt Mk. I and Mk. II Technical Manual Feb 19 2023 The Landing Vehicle Tracked (LVT) was a class of amphibious warfare vehicle, a small landing craft, introduced by the United States Navy, Marine Corps and Army during World War II. Originally intended solely as cargo carriers for ship to shore operations, they rapidly evolved into assault troop and fire support vehicles as well. The LVT Mark I was the first military model. Traveling at a respectable six knots in the water and twelve mph on land, it could deliver twenty four fully equipped assault troops to the beach. Though it was only intended for delivering supplies inland until wheeled vehicles could be brought ashore, the LVT could supply supporting fire from two .30 cal M1919 Browning machine guns. Many LVTs were refitted prior to the Tarawa landing to hold two .50 cal Browning heavy machine guns forward, with the .30 cal guns aft. The vehicle was not armored and its thin steel hull offered virtually no protection, although prior to Tarawa some vehicles received nine mm of armor plating to the cab. The LVT's tracks performed well on sand, but not on tough surfaces. The rigid suspension threw tracks and roller bearings corroded in salt water. Proper maintenance of the new machine was often an issue, as few Marines were trained to work on it, and early models suffered frequent breakdowns. The LVT Mark II featured new powertrain and torsilastic suspension. The aluminium track grousers were bolted on, making changes much easier since they wore out quickly on land and more so on coral. Hard terrain performance was much better compared to the LVT Mark I. Created in 1944, this technical manual reveals a great deal about the LVT's design and capabilities. Intended as a manual for those charged with operation and maintenance, it details many aspects of its engine, cooling, fuel, powertrain and other systems. Originally labeled restricted, this manual was declassified long ago and is here reprinted in book form. Care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the text.

Liberation: Marines in the Recapture of Guam Feb 13 2020 With the instantaneous opening of a two-hour, ever-increasing bombardment by six battleships, nine cruisers, a host of destroyers and rocket ships, laying their wrath on the wrinkled black hills, rice paddies, cliffs, and caves that faced the attacking fleet on the west side of the island, Liberation Day for Guam began at 0530, 21 July 1944. Fourteen-inch guns belching fire and thunder set spectacular blossoms of flame sprouting on the fields and hillsides inland. It was all very plain to see in the glow of star shells which illuminated the shore, the ships, and the troops who lined the rails of the transports and LSTs (Landing Ships, Tank) which brought the U.S. Marines and soldiers there. The barrages, which at daylight would be enlarged by the strafing and bombing of carrier fighters, bombers, and torpedo planes, were the grand climax of 13 days (since 8 July) of unceasing prelanding softening-up. Indeed, carrier aircraft of Task Force 58 had been blasting Guam airfields since 11 June,

while the first bombardment of the B-24s and B-25s of the Fifth, Seventh, and Thirteenth Air Forces fell as early as 6 May. Up at 0230 to a by-now traditional Marine prelanding breakfast of steak and eggs, the assault troops, laden with fighting gear, sheathed bayonets protruding from their packs, hurried and waited, while the loudspeakers shouted "Now hear this.... Now hear this." Unit commanders on board the LSTs visited each of their men, checking gear, straightening packs, rendering an encouraging pat on a shoulder, and squaring away the queues going below to the well decks before boarding the LVTs (Landing Vehicles, Tracked). Troops on the APAs (attack transports) went over the rail and down cargo nets to which they weighed down with 40-pound packs as well as weapons-held on for dear life, and into LCVPs (Landing Craft, Vehicle and Personnel). These troops would transfer from the landing craft to LVTs at the reef's edge, if all went as planned. Aircraft went roaring in over mast tops and naval guns produced a continuous booming background noise. Climaxing it all was the voice of Major General Roy S. Geiger, commanding general of III Amphibious Corps, rasping from a bulkhead speaker: You have been honored. The eyes of the nation watch you as you go into battle to liberate this former American bastion from the enemy. The honor which has been bestowed on you is a signal one. May the glorious traditions of the Marine Corps' esprit de corps spur you to victory. You have been honored. FULLY ILLUSTRATED

World War II Armored Fighting Vehicles of the United States Apr 28 2021 Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 79. Chapters: World War II tank destroyers of the United States, World War II tanks of the United States, M4 Sherman, M26 Pershing, M22 Locust, DD tank, M3 Stuart, M8 Greyhound, Lend-Lease Sherman tanks, M3 Lee, M3 Half-track, Landing Vehicle Tracked, M18 Hellcat, Tanks of the U.S. in the World Wars, M24 Chaffee, M4 Sherman variants, T17 Armored Car, M10 tank destroyer, T28 Super Heavy Tank, M2 Medium Tank, M6 heavy tank, M2 Light Tank, T20 Medium Tank, M2 Half Track Car, M3 Scout Car, M7 Priest, M36 tank destroyer, M3 GMC, M29 Weasel, M6 Gun Motor Carriage, Marmon-Herrington CTLS, T29 Heavy Tank, M12 Gun Motor Carriage, Howitzer Motor Carriage M8, M40 Gun Motor Carriage, T18 Boarhound, T30 Heavy Tank, T14 Heavy Tank, Continental AV1790, M38 Wolfhound, T55E1 Motor Carriage, T27 Armored Car, T7 Combat Car, T40/M9 Tank Destroyer. Excerpt: The M4 Sherman, formally Medium Tank, M4, was the primary tank used by the United States during World War II. Thousands were also distributed to the Allies, including the British Commonwealth and Soviet armies, via lend-lease. In the United Kingdom, the M4 was named after Union General William Tecumseh Sherman, following the British practice of naming their American-built tanks after famous American Civil War generals. Subsequently the British name found its way into common use in the U.S. The Sherman evolved from the Grant and Lee medium tanks, which had an unusual side-sponson mounted 75 mm gun. It retained much of the previous mechanical design, but added the first American main 75 mm gun mounted on a fully traversing turret, with a gyrostabilizer enabling the crew to fire with reasonable accuracy while the tank was on the move. The designers stressed mechanical reliability, ease of production and maintenance, durability, standardization of parts and ammunition in a limited number of...

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