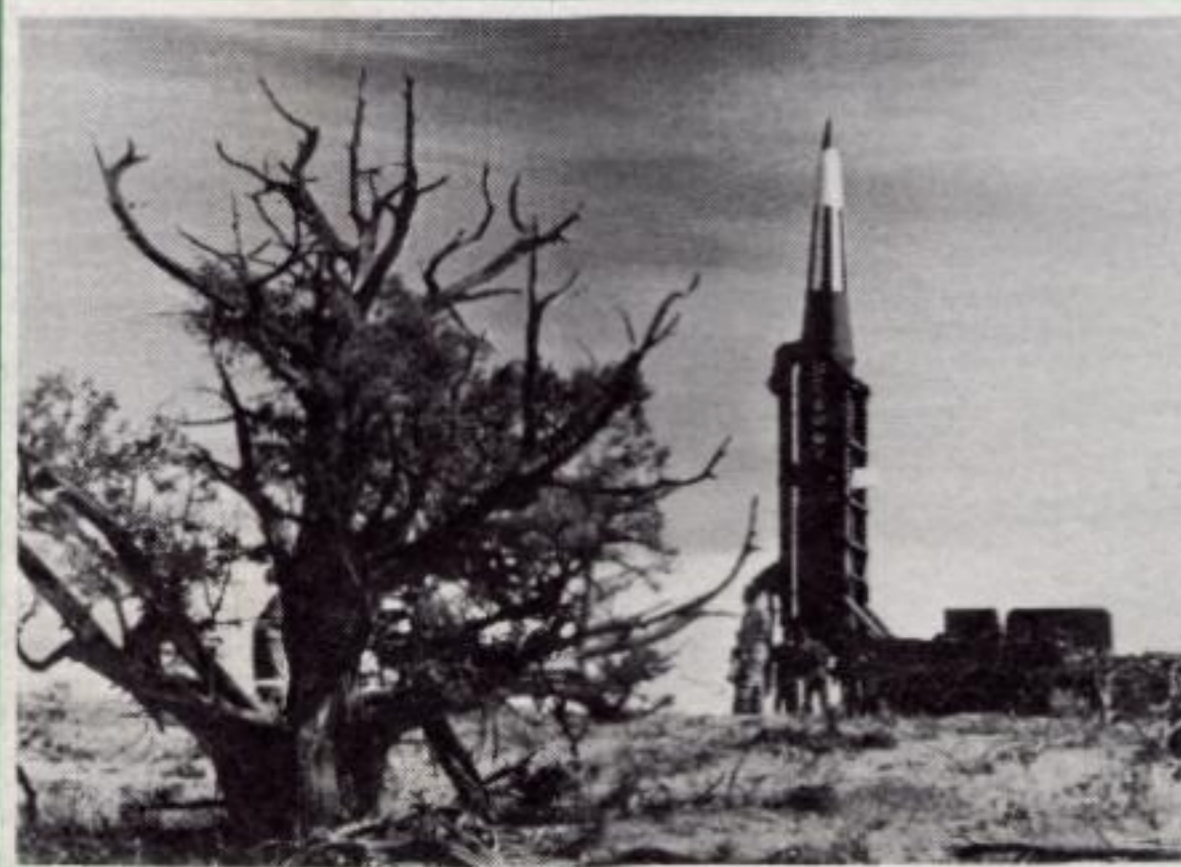


PERSHING

MARTIN MARTIN
MARIETTA

Orlando Division, Orlando, Florida



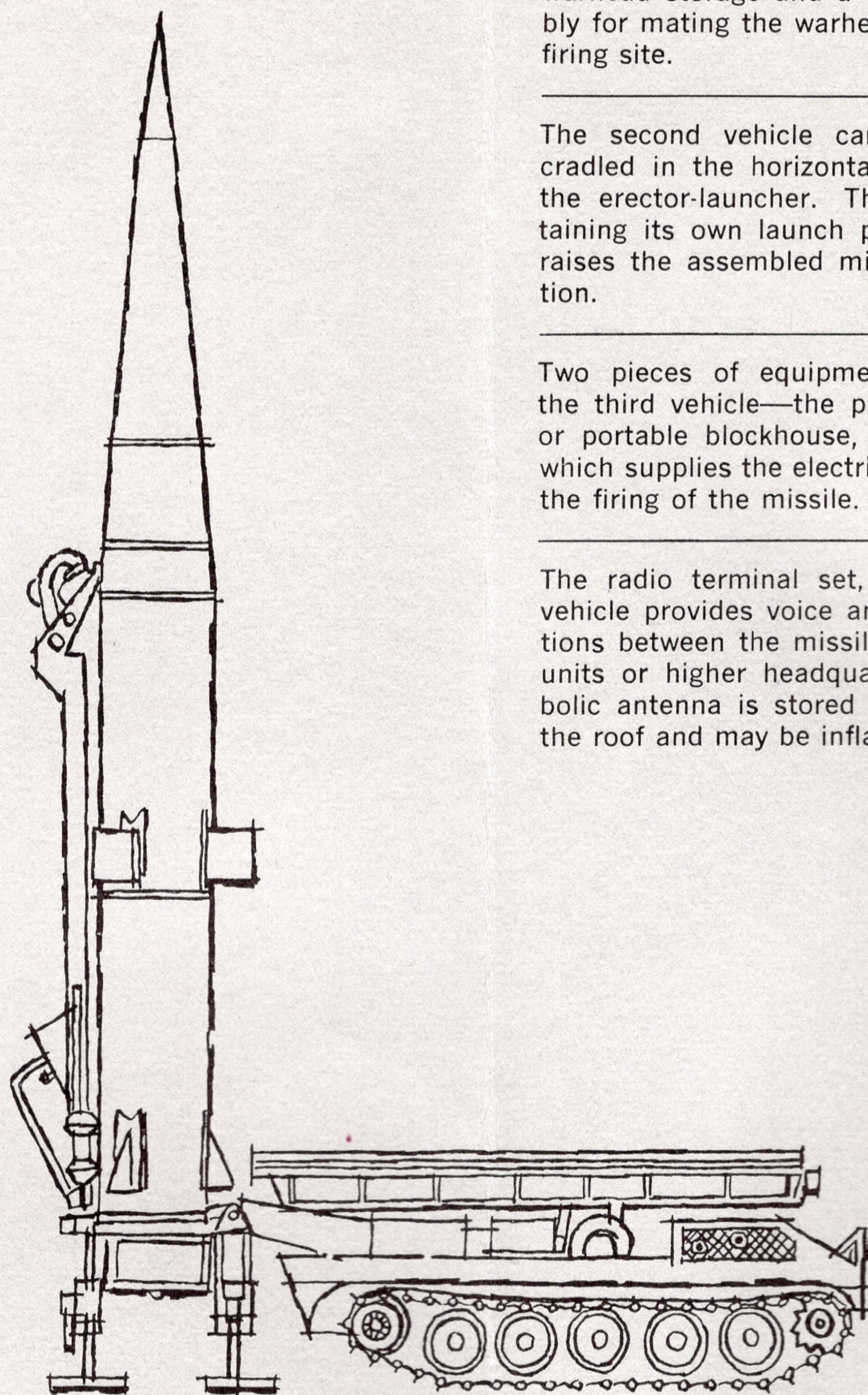
PERSHING, the U.S. Army's newest and most powerful ballistic missile, is a two-stage, solid propellant weapon with selective range capability. It is a highly mobile, quick-reacting system developed to replace REDSTONE. Capable of carrying a nuclear warhead, PERSHING extends the Field Army and Army Group "Sunday punch" up to ranges of 400 nautical miles.

The PERSHING system answers the artilleryman's requirement for a "shoot and scoot" weapon. On four tracked vehicles, the fire unit can move over extremely rugged terrain, be emplaced, and the missile erected and fired in short order. Immediate evacuation of the launch site reduces the danger of enemy counter-battery fire.

In addition to excellent ground mobility, PERSHING is air transportable by CH-47 "Chinook" helicopter, or by C-123 or C-130 assault aircraft, thus giving the system both battlefield and global flexibility.

Extensive flight tests and simulated tactical operations in the environmental extremes of Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone have proven PERSHING's ability to function in all types of weather, climate, terrain and visibility.

The initial contract for PERSHING development was awarded to Martin Company's Orlando Division in March 1958, with the first tactical system fielded by the Artillery in 1962. PERSHING was developed under technical supervision of the U. S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. It is deployed in Europe with the Armed Forces of the United States and with the Federal Republic of Germany within the framework of NATO.

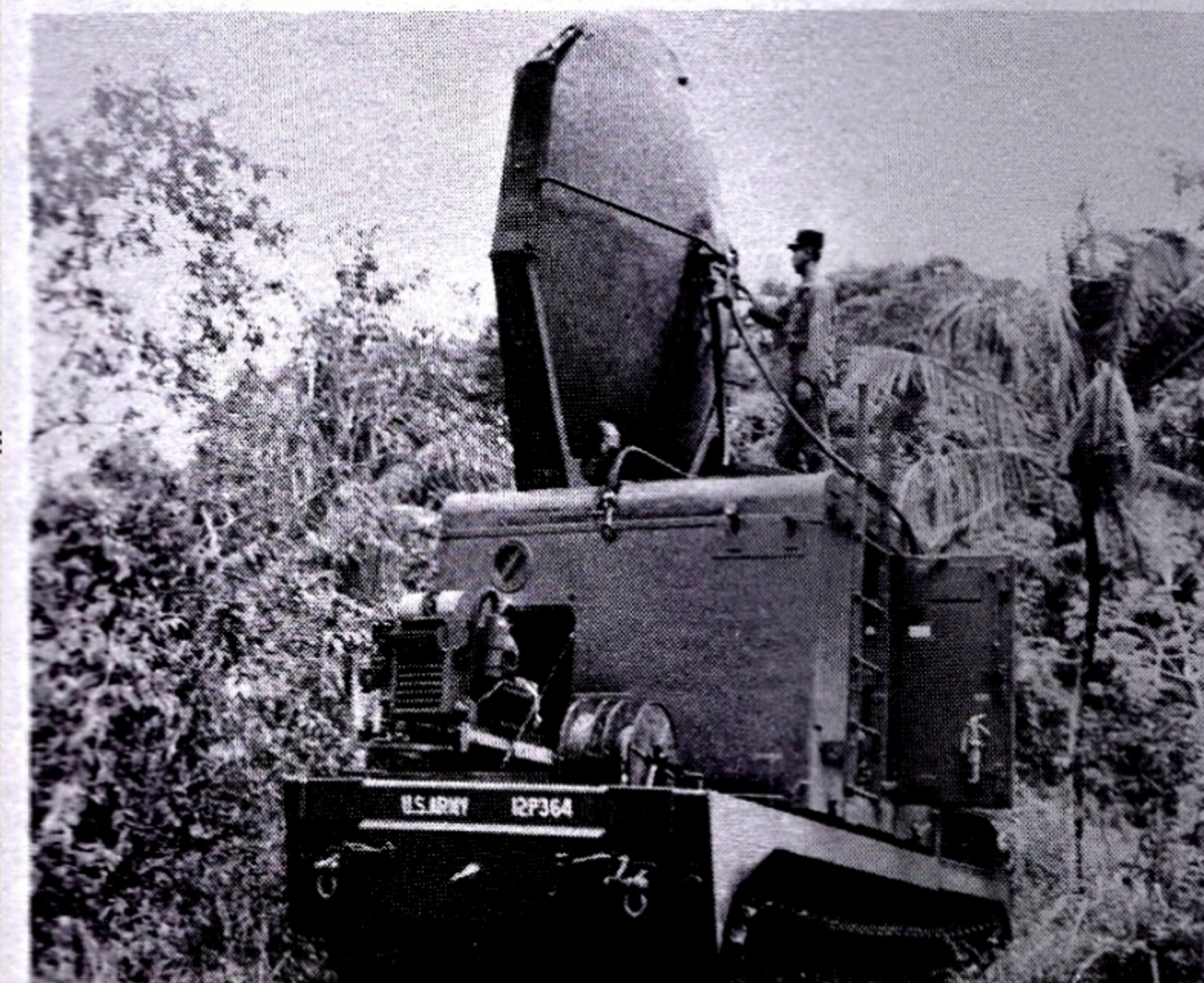


The warhead and azimuth laying equipment are carried on the first tracked vehicle in the line of march. This vehicle also carries a cradle for warhead storage and a davit and winch assembly for mating the warhead to the missile at the firing site.

The second vehicle carries the missile body cradled in the horizontal travelling position on the erector-launcher. This unique device, containing its own launch pad and levelling jacks, raises the assembled missile to the firing position.

Two pieces of equipment are carried aboard the third vehicle—the programmer-test station, or portable blockhouse, and the power station which supplies the electrical power necessary for the firing of the missile.

The radio terminal set, carried on the fourth vehicle provides voice and teletype communications between the missile firing units and other units or higher headquarters. Its 8-foot, parabolic antenna is stored in a recessed space in the roof and may be inflated quickly.



THE MISSILE

Type	Surface to Surface
Weight	About 10,000 lbs.
Length	About 35 ft.
Diameter	About 40 inches
Speed	Supersonic
Trajectory	Ballistic
Propulsion	Two-stage, solid propellant
Guidance	Inertial
Warhead	Nuclear
Range	100-400 nautical miles

ERECTOR-LAUNCHER

Weight	About 5,800 lbs.
Length	About 20 ft.
Width	About 6½ ft.
Height	About 9 ft.

THE BASIC CARRIER

Designation	XM474
Weight	About 24,000 lbs. gross
Length	About 18 ft.
Width	About 8 ft.
Speed	40 mph
Range	200 miles cruising
Fording depth	42 inches