

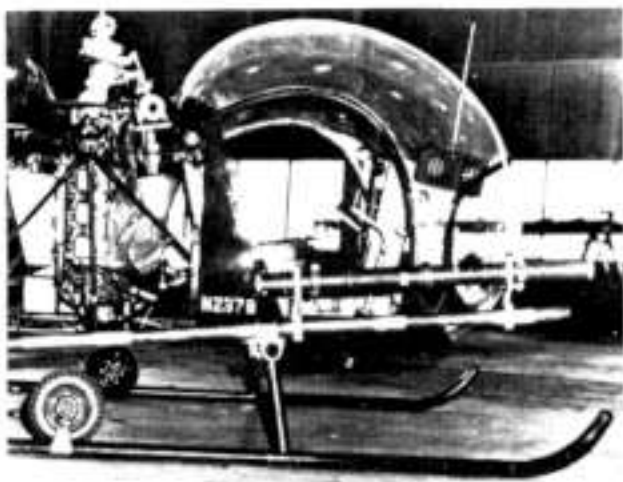


BELL

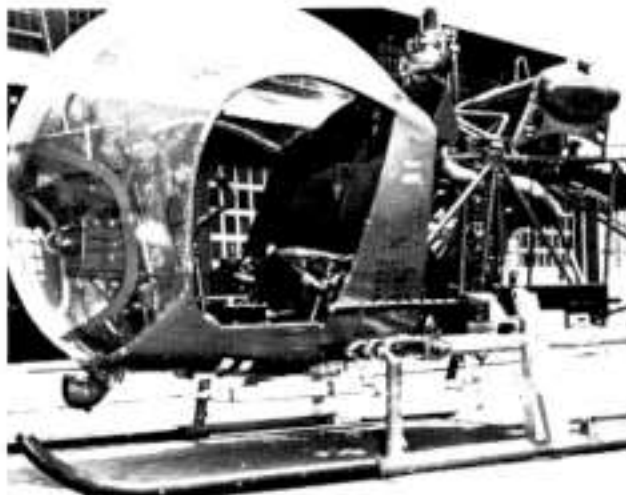
HELICOPTER
A **Textron** COMPANY

*a
decade
of
GunShip
experience*

MAY 1972



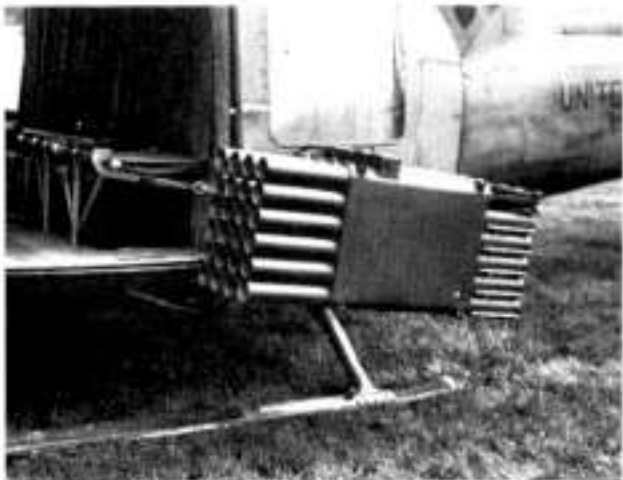
In 1950 Bell developed a bazooka installation for the OH-13. This was the first tube weapon fired from a Bell helicopter.



This early Bell OH-13E (1957) carried two fifty caliber machine guns and four Oerlikon 80mm rockets.



The Oh-13, testbed for SS-10 anti-tank guided missiles, paved the way for today's anti-armor helicopters.



48 lethal 2.75 inch aerial rockets were delivered by the M-3 system.



In 1962 the M-6 with its flexible quad machine guns, provided suppressive fire for UH-1B's and UH-1D's.



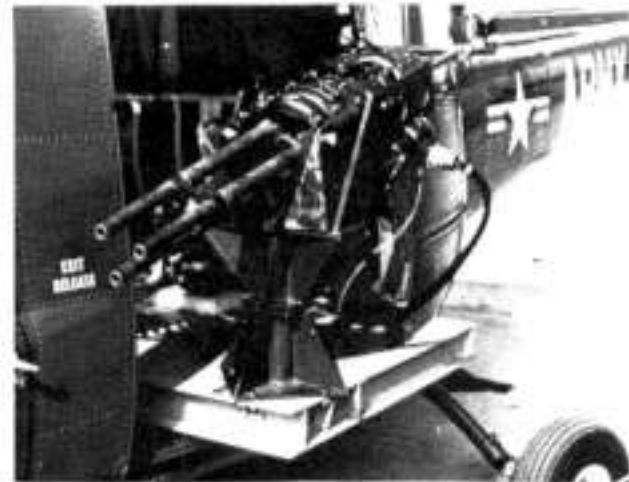
The M-22 missile system (SS-11 missiles) was mounted on the Huey to deliver highly mobile fire power against hard point targets.



Developed in 1964, the M-5 system with 40mm grenade launcher proved to be an effective means of delivering anti-personnel fire.



As a result of field experience 2.75" rocket pods were combined with the XM-6 quad gun kit to form the M-16 armament subsystem.



This pintle mounted 20mm cannon is just one of many tested in flexible and fixed forward modes in 1962.



Development and qualification of the airborne TOW missile system began in 1965. The XM-26 provided stand-off anti-armor capability.



The TAT-102, a 7.62mm turret, entered service on AH-1G's in 1967.



The XM-18E1 7.62mm minigun pod with 1500 RDS of ammunition is just one of the HueyCobra's wing stores.



The M-21 system with two 7.62mm mini-guns, and fourteen rockets provided a substantial increase in firepower over the M-16.



The Army/Bell team developed this XM-14 fifty caliber machine gun installation.



Mounting two M-60 machine guns, the TAT-101 was the first operational chin turret developed for Hueys.



The twin gun XM-30 system was used to develop and qualify the XM-140 30mm cannon.



Operational in late 1967, the XM-28 turret replaced the single gun TAT-102 with a 7.62mm mini-gun and a 40mm grenade launcher.



Originally qualified on the AH-1G, the XM-97 20mm turret is standard on the U.S. Marine's AH-1J SeaCobra.



The wing mounted company sponsored XM-35 20mm system became operational in 1969. Ammunition capacity is 1000 rounds.



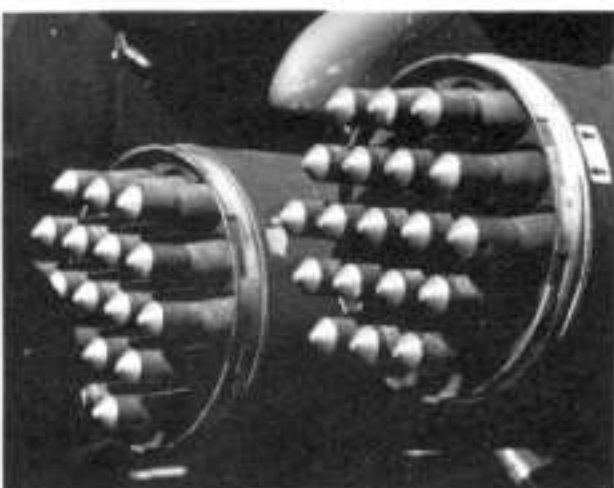
A company sponsored 30mm gatling gun, the XM-188, was tested in 1967. Another example of company sponsored weapon R&D.



In 1970 Bell confirmed the airframe-systems compatibility of the AH-1G and the XM-102 turret with its XM-140 30mm gun.



An entire series of flares, mines, smoke, and other disposable ordnance devices have been qualified on Huey's.



In HOG configuration the Cobra mounts 4 XM-159 rocket pods and carries 76 2.75" rockets.



In 1972 Bell was awarded a prime systems integration contract to equip the AH-1G with the TOW anti-tank missile system.



The Bell Warrior, proposed in 1962, was a high performance weapons system designed around UH-1 components for mid-intensity missions.



In 1963 the company sponsored Sioux Scout demonstrated the benefits of tandem seating, slim silhouette and a chain mounted turret.



The company sponsored HueyCobra prototype rolled out in September 1965 and entered Army evaluation in November of the same year.



The first AH-1G production contract award was in April 1966; eighteen months later it was in combat. Over 1000 have been delivered.



The twin engine AH-1J SeaCobra was developed to meet U.S. Marine requirements. Deliveries started in June 1969, six months after first flight.



Two company sponsored KingCobras took to the air in 1971/72, backed by a decade of gunship know-how and technology.