



Stryker: Closing the gap between today's needs and tomorrow's Objective Force operations.

The Stryker provides the Army with a mobile weapon system that can fill immediate tactical requirements and adapt to the demands of future missions. As the flagship asset of the medium-weight Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), Stryker's multiple configurations, common components, flexible field performance and operational mobility enhance its utility for the Army of the future. Already, the Army has deployed 14 Stryker vehicles with 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry, 2nd Infantry Division for Millennium Challenge 2002, the Joint Forces Command field experiment and demonstration. The Strykers were deployed from C-130 and C-17 aircraft during the exercise.



Stryker Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV)



Stryker Mobile Gun System (MGS)

The Stryker Mission

General Dynamics and General Motors designed the Stryker to meet limited threats across a range of contingencies. Stryker does not replace the tank. It fills the current capability void between light infantry soldiers deploying globally within 18 hours (such as the 82nd Airborne Division) and heavy-deploying mechanized units. Stryker serves as the principal system for early-entry SBCTs to support forces already on the ground until more robust and lethal assets arrive. SBCT's goal is to deploy within 96 hours. The C-130, C-17 and C-5 transport planes can deliver various load combinations of combat-ready Stryker vehicles.



Stryker deploys from a C-130 transport plane.

The Stryker Advantage

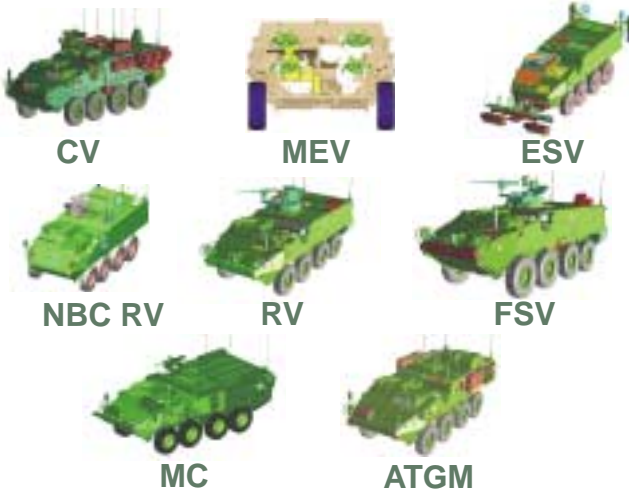
The wheeled 8x8 design enables Stryker to operate with speed and maneuverability in combat terrain and in urban areas where a tank's effectiveness often suffers. The ten variants on Stryker permit configurations ranging from its primary missions as an Infantry Carrier Vehicle (ICV) or Mobile Gun System (MGS) to more specific roles, such as Fire Support and Engineer vehicles. Stryker's common chassis across the ten variants results in an 85 percent parts commonality, which simplifies repairs and reduces logistical support requirements.

Stryker (continued)



ICV

MGS



(from top, left to right)
Infantry Carrier Vehicle, Mobile Gun System, Commander's Vehicle, Medical Evacuation Vehicle, Engineer Squad Vehicle, Nuclear/Biological/Chemical (NBC) Reconnaissance Vehicle, Reconnaissance Vehicle, Fire Support Vehicle, Mortar Carrier, Antitank Guided Missile

The Stryker Punch

Stryker has a maximum speed of 62 mph and a 300-mile range. Its armor protects the occupants against 14.5mm rounds, artillery fragments and—with the addition of plates—against various shaped-charge weapons. Reduced thermal and acoustic signatures also improve survivability. Weapons configurations include M2 .50-caliber machine gun; MK19 40mm automatic grenade launcher; 105mm cannon; antitank guided missiles; and various mortars.

Specifications

Weight: 19 tons

Max Speed: 62 mph

Max Range: 300 miles

Max Trench Crossing: 6.5 feet

Forward Slope: 60 percent

Side Slope: 30 percent

Step Climbing: 23 inches

Weapons Options:

Kongsberg Remote Weapons Station (MK 19 40mm or .50-caliber or 7.62mm), Low Profile Turret M68A1 105mm Cannon, Antitank Guided Missile, Elevated Tube-launched, Optically-sighted, Wire-guided (TOW) System, 120mm, 81mm, 60mm mortars

Protection:

Integral all-around 14.5mm armor, Appliquè RPG-7 Overhead 152mm High Explosive (HE) Airburst, NBC Detection Package, Individual Crew Respirators, Reduced Signature Thermal and Audible

The Stryker Future

The Army plans to equip six SBCT brigades with more than 300 Strykers each. The 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division and the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, both at Fort Lewis, Washington, will be combat-capable by May 2003 and 2004, respectively.



SBCT soldiers in action (above); Stryker aboard a C-17 aircraft (right).

