

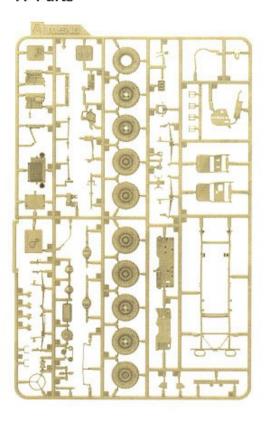
MB Military Vehicle

Without the war, there would be no place for this vehicle in the history of automobile. However, the outbreak of World War II changed everything.

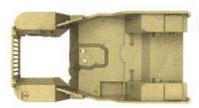
The U.S. Army, which neglected the armament preparation before the war, was surprised to find that the war in Europe was far more intense than World War I. Their weapons were almost outdated! The empire on wheels responded very quickly, and sent orders for new weapons. Large and small industrial companies switched to producing military products. Unlike the U.S. tank technology, which had never been able to find its way, military vehicles were not difficult for U.S. companies that occupied the market with cheap civilian vehicles. After the U.S. military issued a demand for light vehicles, three companies soon came up with their proposals. They were BRC from Bantam, Willys MA from Willys-Overland and Model GP from Ford. Bantam took only 5 days to complete the BRC design, and the prototypes of Willys-Overland and Ford were actually developed on the basis of BRC. In the end, the U.S. military decided to adopt the Willys-Overland design, but required the combination of the advantages of BRC and Model GP. The modified vehicle was called Willys MB. Because of the huge military demand, Willis and Ford jointly produced this model for the military, and Ford's product was called the Ford GPW.

The US military was very satisfied with the performance of the MB military vehicle. The simple and reliable structure of MB military vehicles could meet the various needs of the military, from reconnaissance, communication, rescue to airborne operations. Allied soldiers used their skills to made various interesting battlefield modifications to this vehicle. The modified vehicles included the ones running on railway and special operation vehicles equipped with flamethrowers. From the start of the project in 1940 to the end of production in 1945, a total of more than 640,000 vehicles were produced. Almost every Allied unit was equipped with this reliable light vehicle. The classic shape of two round lights and vertical radiator grille of the MB military vehicle gained popularity with the victory of the Allied forces. This directly created Jeep, the most famous civilian off-road vehicle brand.

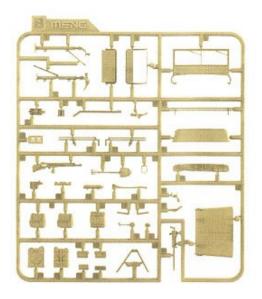
A Parts



车体 Body 車体 Ky30B



B Parts



X Parts



Y Parts

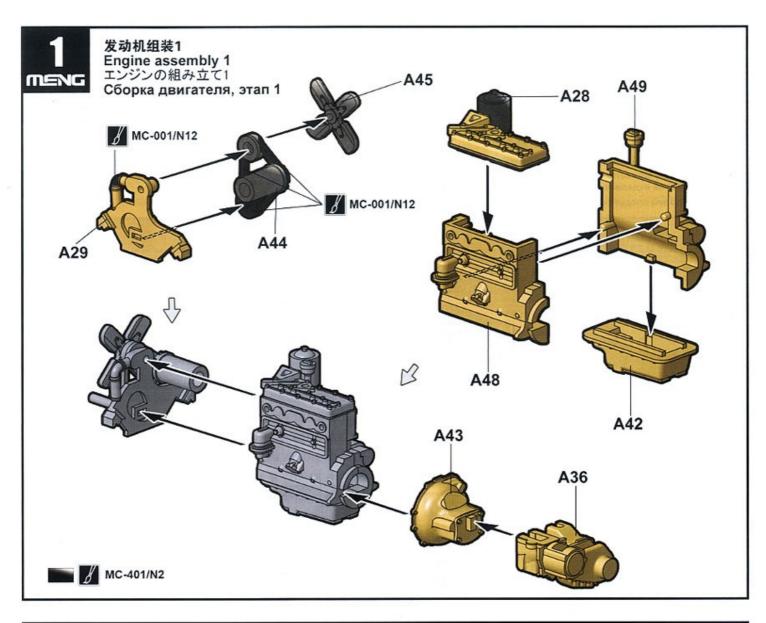


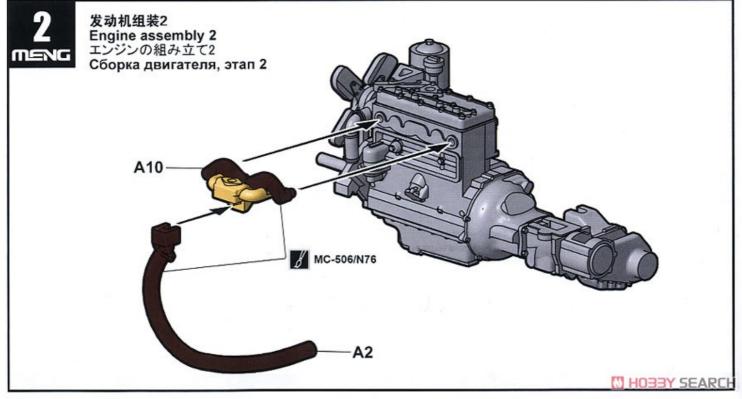
枪身 Gun body 銃身 Корпус пулемета

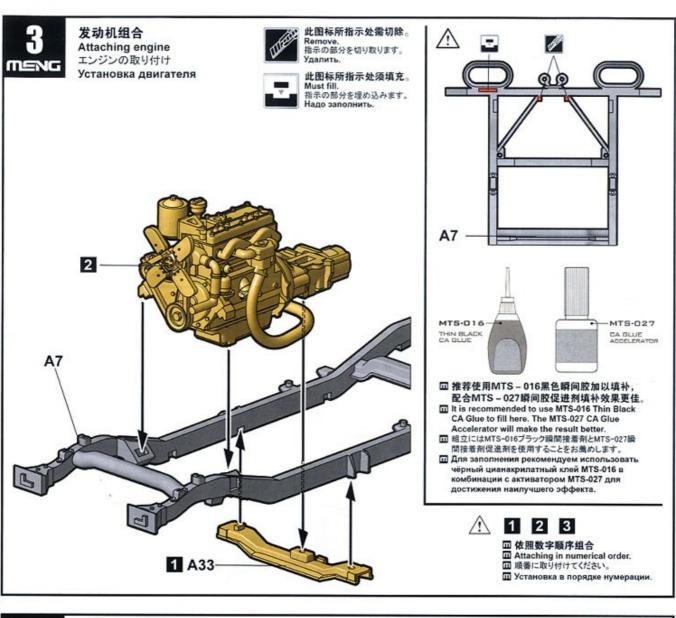


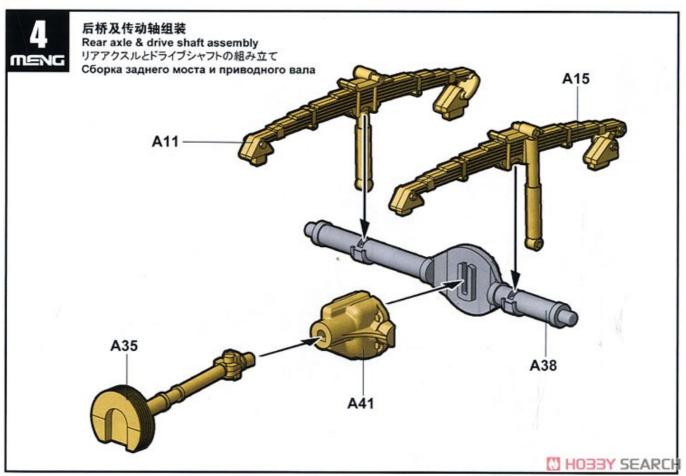


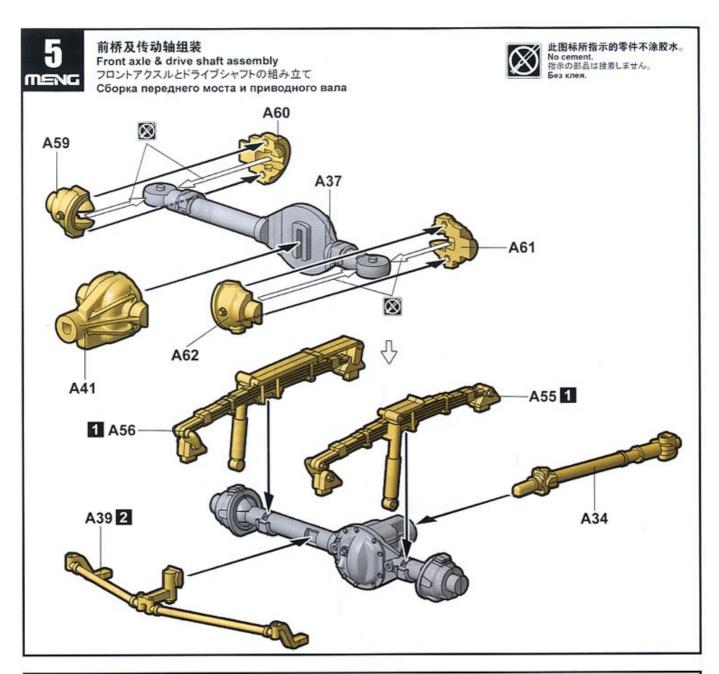


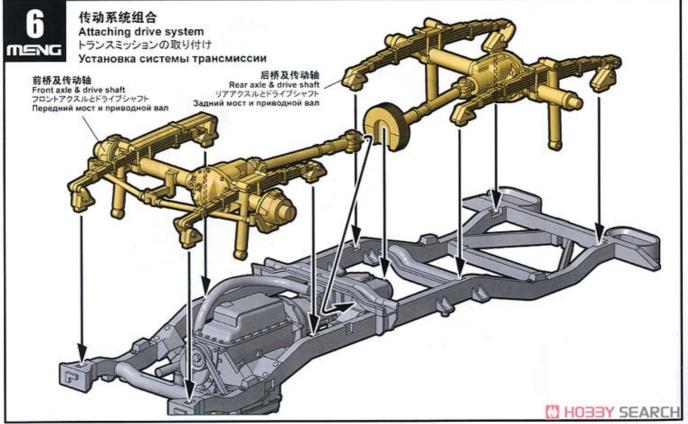


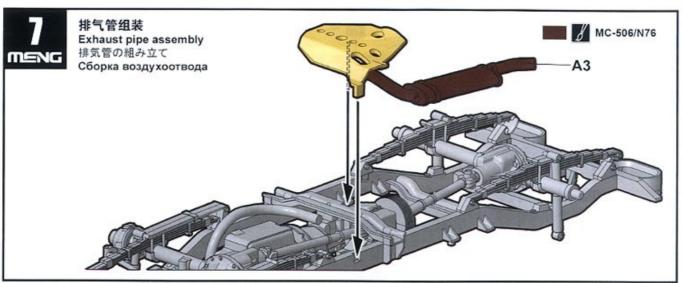


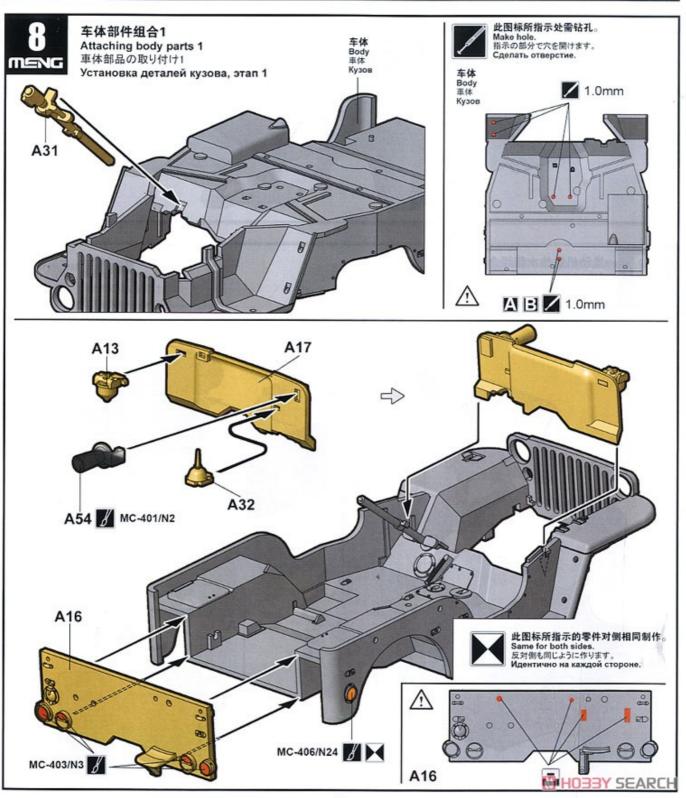


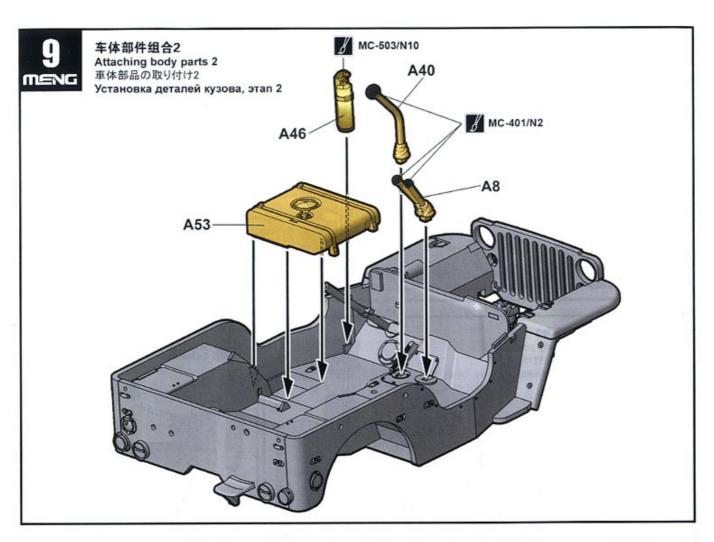


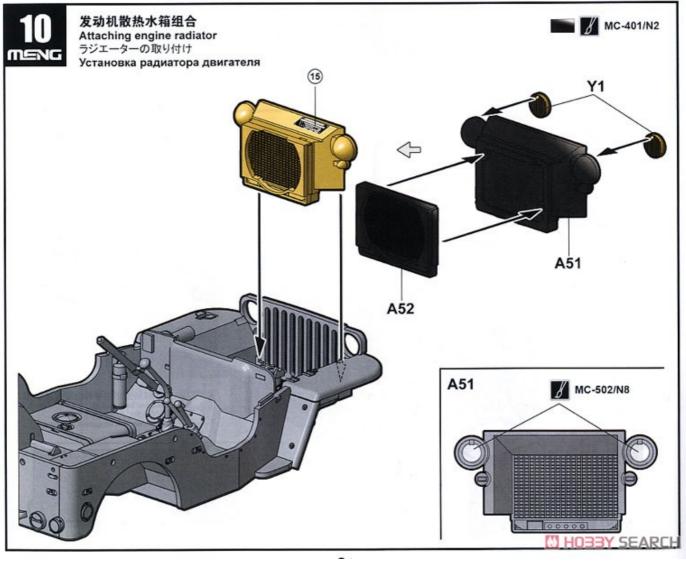


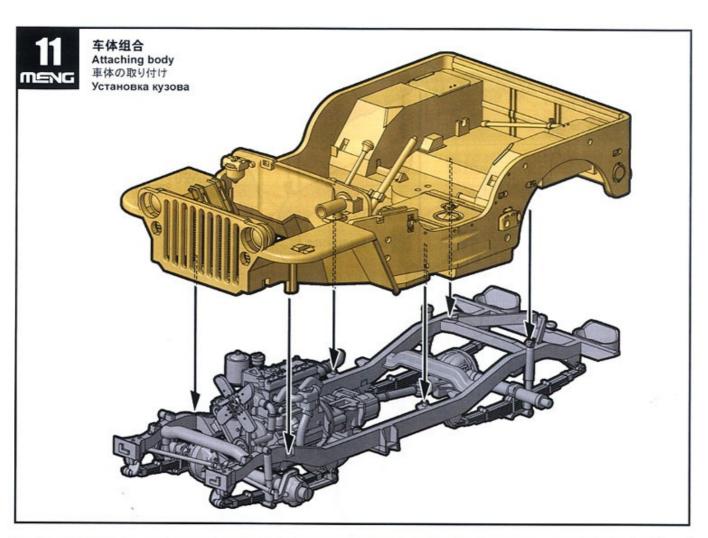


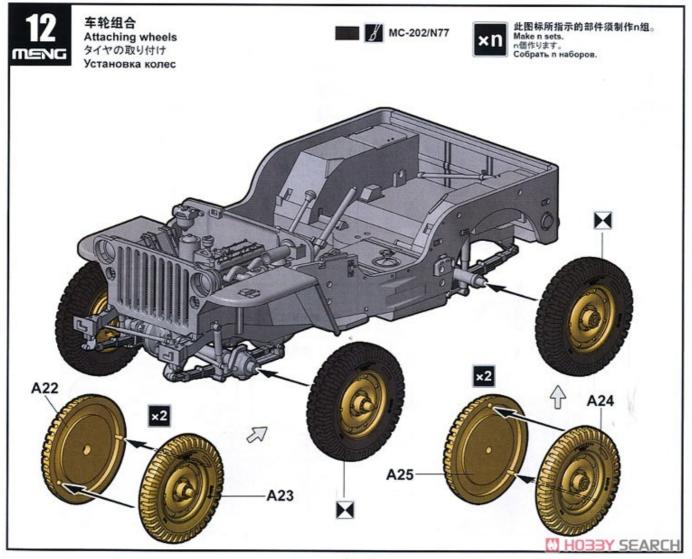


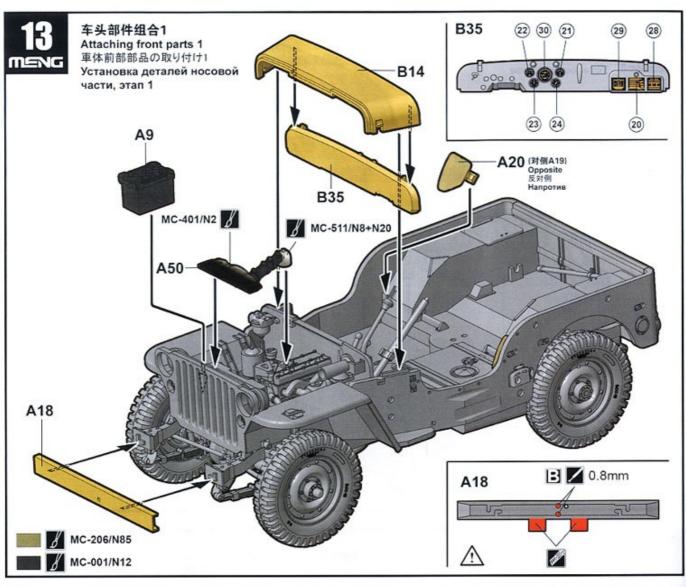


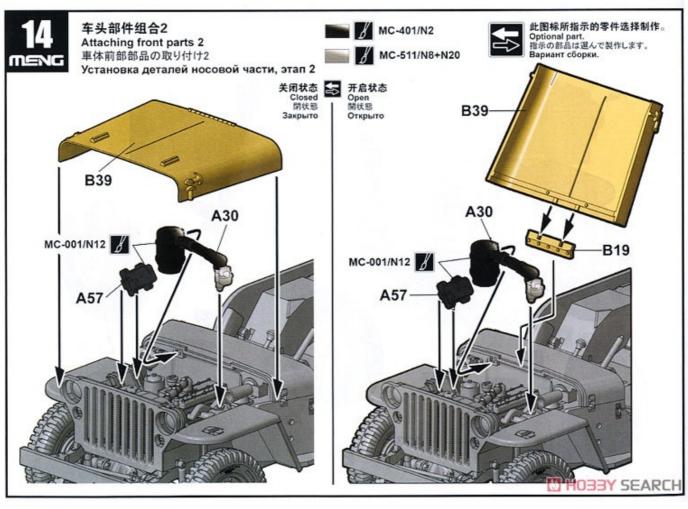


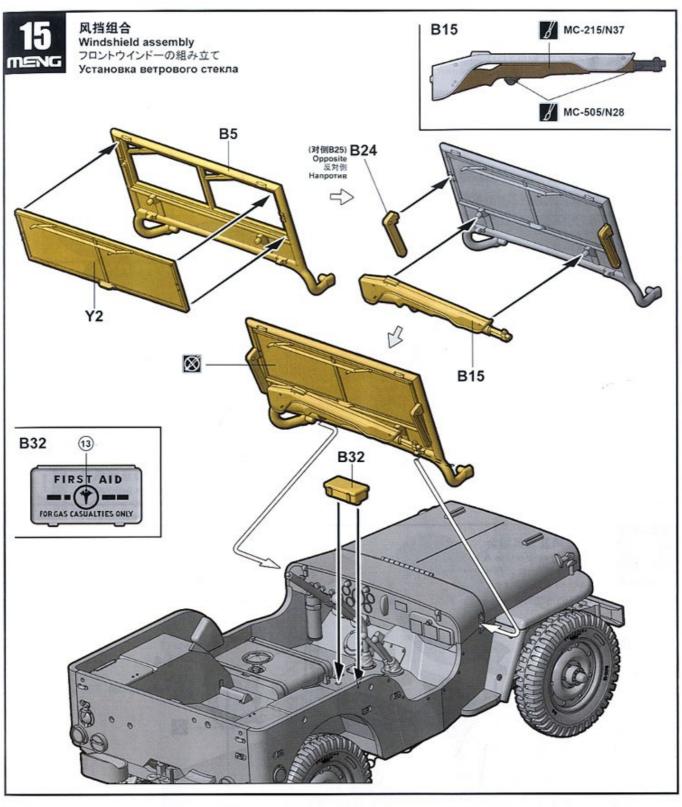


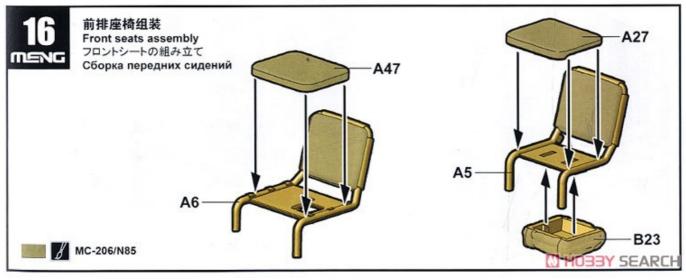


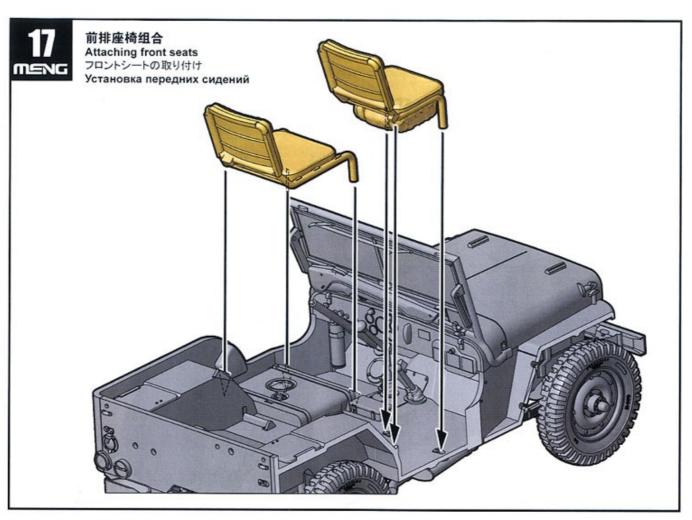


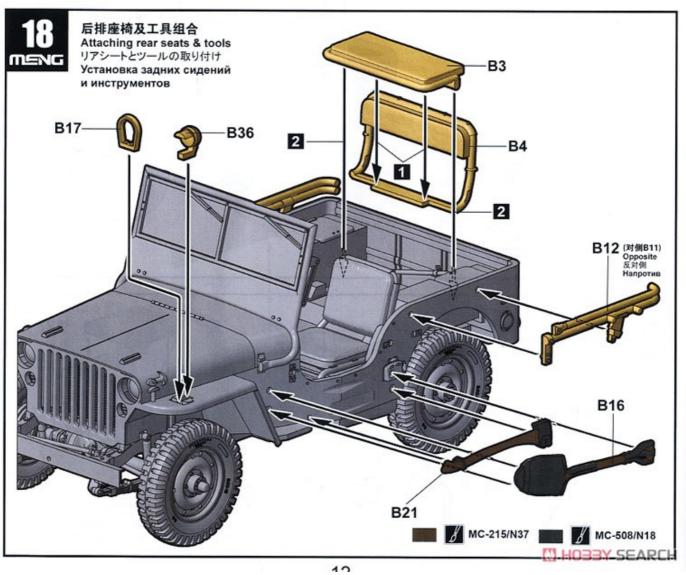


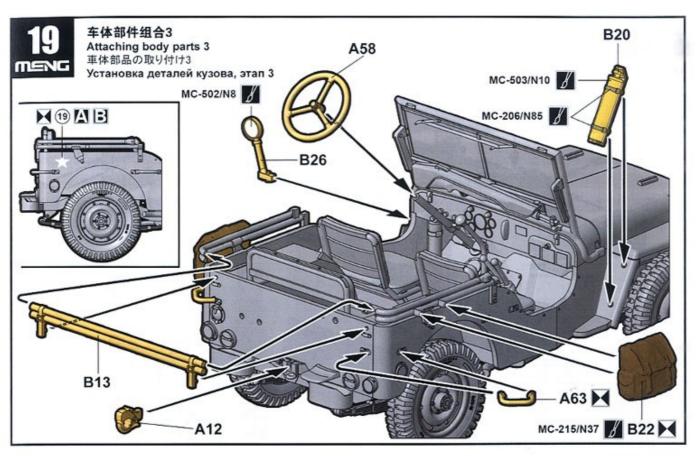


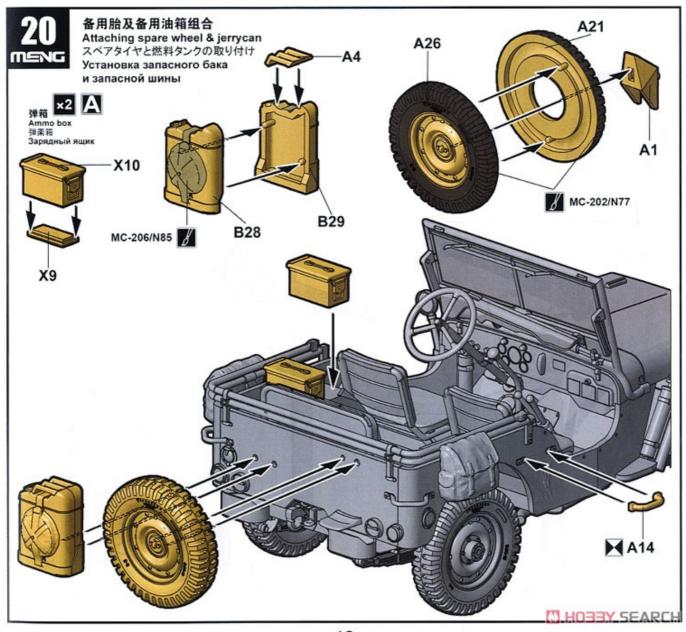


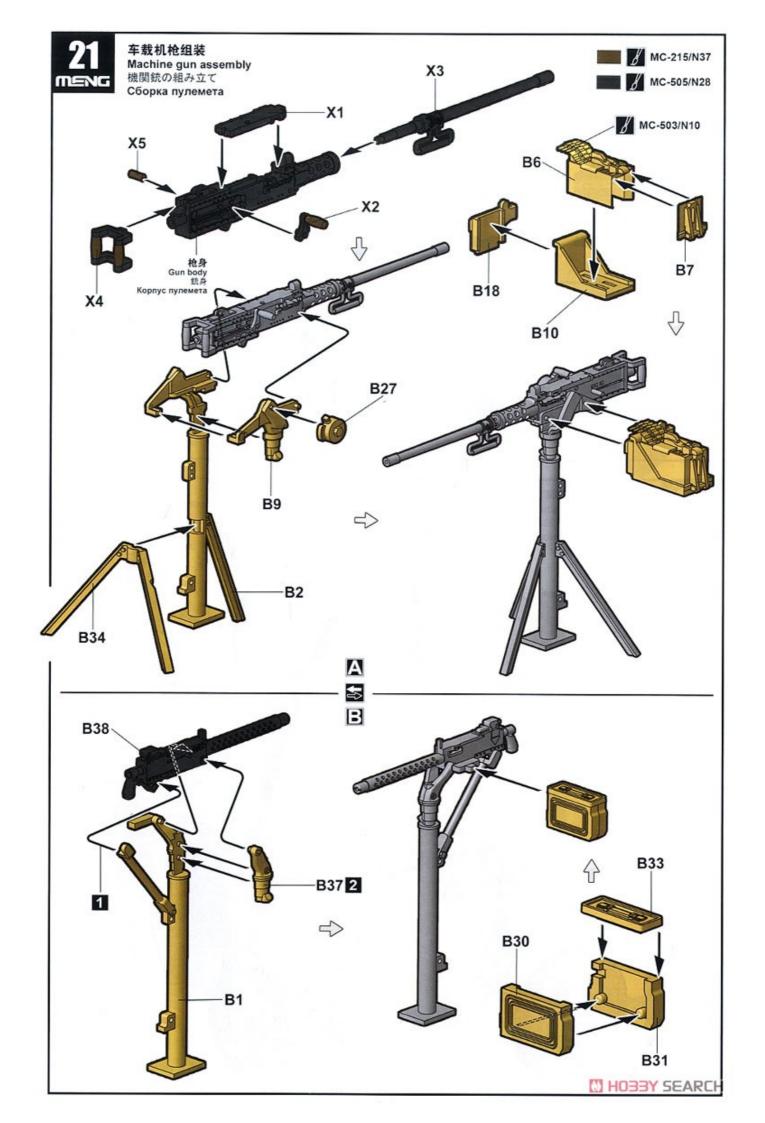














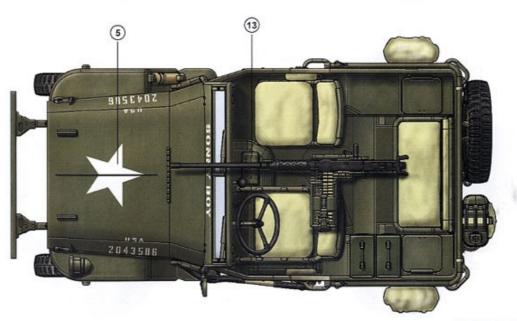
涂装指示 Painting 塗装指示 Окраска

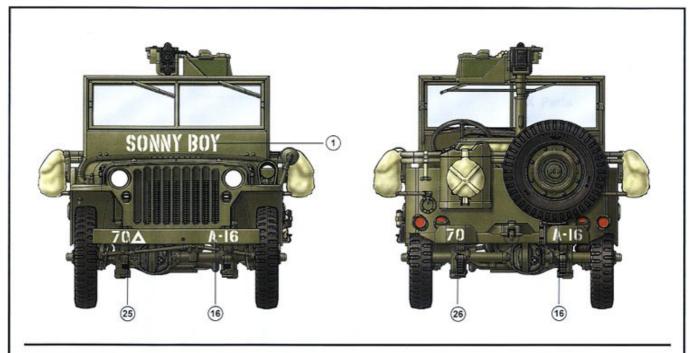
美国陆军第1步兵师第70装甲团A连 1944年 法国 诺曼底 Company A, 70th Armor Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, U.S. Army, Normandy, France, 1944 アメリカ陸軍第1歩兵師団第70装甲団A中隊 1944年 フランス ノーマンディ Машина из состава А роты 70-го танкового полка 1-ой пехотной дивизии сухопутных войск США, Нормандия, Франция, 1944 г.

车体色 Body color 車体色 Цвет кузова









美国陆军第9军第36騎兵侦察团 1944年 法国北部 36th Cavalry Reconnaissance Regiment, 9th Army, U.S. Army, Northern France, 1944 アメリカ陸軍第9軍第36騎兵偵察団 1944年 フランス北部 Машина из состава 36-го кавалерийского полка 9-ой Армии сухопутных войск США, северная часть Франции, 1944 г.

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MC-211/N52





英国陆军第21集团军 1944年 法国 诺曼底 21st Army Group, British Army, Normandy, France, 1944 イギリス陸軍第21集団軍 1944年 フランス ノーマンディ Машина из состава 21-ой армейской группы сухопутных войск Великобритании, Нормандия, Франция, 1944 г.

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