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Small Arms & Light Weapons Guide 2021



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Introduction

Illicit Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunition pose a serious global threat to the security of individuals, communities, and nation states. This SALW Identification Guide provides specialized agencies, security forces, and actors involved in regulating illegal trafficking of weapons and ammunition with access to critical information in a compact, user-friendly format. This Guide contains an overview of different SALW and ammunition markings as well as photographs, technical data and their known geographical distribution to help identify some of the most common weapons currently in circulation.

The accurate identification, documentation and reporting of weapons and ammunition that has been seized or captured on the battlefield is a cornerstone of counter-diversion and tracing initiatives aimed at reducing illicit proliferation. Systematic marking, precise identification and reliable recordkeeping practices are equally essential to effectively managing national weapons and ammunition stockpiles through their lifecycle from production to destruction.

The Guide facilitates the preparation and implementation of SALW-control field assessment missions and has proven to be a valuable training aid in enhancing national and regional weapons and ammunition management capacity in various conflict-affected contexts. A practical Ammunition Documentation Tool to accurately photograph, measure and identify commonly found ammunition calibers is included.

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The SALW Guide was compiled by the German **Bundeswehr Verification Center (BwVC)**, Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division, in close cooperation with **BICC - Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies gGmbH**

For feedback contact:

salwguide@gmail.com
advisors@bicc.de

In addition to this printed version, an **online SALW Guide** has been developed and implemented by **BICC - Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies gGmbH with the financial support of the German Federal Foreign Office.**

http://salw-guide.bicc.de/

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This document features color coded sections identifiable via indicators located on the left of even pages and on the right of uneven pages. The color bar legend below illustrates how this document is organized and the color associated with a given section.

Contents

General Information	Country Codes	6
	SALW Categories	8
SALW Markings	Marking Methods	10
	Markings Overview	14
SALW ID	Keys	22
	Map	23

The weapons are divided into SALW categories and listed in alphabetical order of the countries of origin.

Pistols and Revolvers	24	Rifles and Carbines	44
Glock 17	26	Mauser K 98	46
FN HP	30	MAS 49/56	48
Webley Mk IV	32	Lee Enfield SMLE	52
Tokarev TT	34	Mosin Nagant 1891	54
Makarov PM	36	Simonov SKS	56
Colt M 1911	40	Dragunov SVD	60
FATIH 13	42		

Submachine guns	**64**
SA vz 23/25 – SA vz 24/26	66
MAT 49	68
Sten	70
Sterling	74
UZI	78
Beretta M 12	82
PPSH	84
Assault rifles	**86**
Steyr AUG	88
FN FAL	92
H&K G 3	96
AK 47 / AKM / AK 74	100
AR 15 / M16	118
Machine guns	**122**
HK 21 / HK 23	124
MG 3	126
RPD	128
PK	130
RPK	132
DShk	134
M60	136
Browning M2	148
Hand-held and under-barrel grenade launchers	**140**
M 79	142
M 203	144
Portable anti-tank guns	**146**
RPG 2	148
RPG 7	150
Carl Gustav	154
Personal defense weapons	**156**
FN P90	159
MANPADS	
MANPADS – General	**162**
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)	168
Igla (SA-16 / SA-18)	170
FIM-92 Stinger	178
SALW ammunition	**182**
SALW ammunition markings	**188**
SALW field documentation	**198**
About the Authors	**204**

AFG	AF	Afghanistan
AGO	AO	Angola
ALB	AL	Albania
AND	AD	Andorra
ARE	AE	United Arab Emirates
ARG	AR	Argentina
ARM	AM	Armenia
ATG	AG	Antigua & Barbuda
AUS	AU	Australia
AUT	AT	Austria
AZE	AZ	Azerbaijan
BDI	BI	Burundi
BEL	BE	Belgium
BEN	BJ	Benin
BFA	BF	Burkina Faso
BGD	BD	Bangladesh
BHR	BH	Bahrain
BHS	BS	Bahamas
BIH	BA	Bosnia & Herzegovina
BLR	BY	Belarus
BLZ	BZ	Belize
BOL	BO	Bolivia
BRA	BR	Brazil
BRB	BB	Barbados
BRN	BN	Brunei Darussalam
BTN	BT	Bhutan
BGR	BG	Bulgaria
BWA	BW	Botswana
CAF	CF	Central African Republic
CAN	CA	Canada
COK	CK	Cook Islands
CHE	CH	Switzerland
CHL	CL	Chile

CHN	CN	China
CIV	CI	Cote d'Ivoire
CMR	CM	Cameroon
COD	CD	D.R. Congo
COG	CG	Rep. Congo
COL	CO	Colombia
COM	KM	Comoros
CPV	CV	Cape Verde
CRI	CR	Costa Rica
CUB	CU	Cuba
CYP	CY	Cyprus
CZE	CZ	Czech Republic
DEU	DE	Germany
DJI	DJ	Djibouti
DMA	DM	Dominica
DNK	DK	Denmark
DOM	DO	Dominican Republic
DZA	DZ	Algeria
ECU	EC	Ecuador
EGY	EG	Egypt
ERI	ER	Eritrea
ESP	ES	Spain
EST	EE	Estonia
ETH	ET	Ethiopia
FIN	FI	Finland
FJI	FJ	Fiji
FRA	FR	France
FSM	FM	Micronesia
GAB	GA	Gabon
GBR	GB	United Kingdom
GEO	GE	Georgia
GHA	GH	Ghana
GIN	GN	Guinea

GMB	GM	Gambia
GNB	GW	Guinea-Bissau
GNQ	GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GRC	GR	Greece
GRD	GD	Grenada
GTM	GT	Guatemala
GUY	GY	Guyana
HND	HN	Honduras
HRV	HR	Croatia
HTI	HT	Haiti
HUN	HU	Hungary
IDN	ID	Indonesia
IND	IN	India
IRL	IE	Ireland
IRN	IR	Iran
IRQ	IQ	Iraq
ISL	IS	Iceland
ISR	IL	Israel
ITA	IT	Italy
JAM	JM	Jamaica
JOR	JO	Jordan
JPN	JP	Japan
KAZ	KZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	KE	Kenya
KGZ	KG	Kyrgyzstan
KHM	KH	Cambodia
KIR	KI	Kiribati
KNA	KN	St. Kitts & Nevis
KOR	KR	Korea, South
KWT	KW	Kuwait
LAO	LA	Laos
LBN	LB	Lebanon
LBR	LR	Liberia

LBY	**LY**	Libyen
LCA	**LC**	St. Lucia
LIE	**LI**	Liechtenstein
LKA	**LK**	Sri Lanka
LSO	**LS**	Lesotho
LTU	**LT**	Lithuania
LUX	**LU**	Luxembourg
LVA	**LV**	Latvia
MAR	**MA**	Morocco
MCO	**MC**	Monaco
MDA	**MD**	Moldova
MDG	**MG**	Madagascar
MDV	**MV**	Maldives
MEX	**MX**	Mexico
MHL	**MH**	Marshall Islands
MKD	**MK**	North Macedonia
MLI	**ML**	Mali
MLT	**MT**	Malta
MMR	**MM**	Myanmar
MNE	**ME**	Montenegro
MNG	**MN**	Mongolia
MOZ	**MZ**	Mozambique
MRT	**MR**	Mauretania
MUS	**MU**	Mauritius
MWI	**MW**	Malawi
MYS	**MY**	Malaysia
NAM	**NA**	Namibia
NER	**NE**	Niger
NGA	**NG**	Nigeria
NIC	**NI**	Nicaragua
NIU	**NU**	Niue
NLD	**NL**	Netherlands
NOR	**NO**	Norway

NPL	**NP**	Nepal
NRU	**NR**	Nauru
NZL	**NZ**	New Zealand
OMN	**OM**	Oman
PAK	**PK**	Pakistan
PAN	**PA**	Panama
PER	**PE**	Peru
PHL	**PH**	Philippines
PLW	**PW**	Palau
PNG	**PG**	Papua New Guinea
POL	**PL**	Poland
PRK	**KP**	Korea, North
PRT	**PT**	Portugal
PRY	**PY**	Paraguay
QAT	**QA**	Qatar
ROU	**RO**	Romania
RUS	**RU**	Russia
RWA	**RW**	Rwanda
SAU	**SA**	Saudi Arabia
SDN	**SD**	Sudan
SSD	**SS**	South Sudan
SEN	**SN**	Senegal
SGP	**SG**	Singapore
SLB	**SB**	Solomon Islands
SLE	**SL**	Sierra Leone
SLV	**SV**	El Salvador
SMR	**SM**	San Marino
SOM	**SO**	Somalia
SRB	**RS**	Serbia
STP	**ST**	Sao Tome & Principe
SUR	**SR**	Suriname
SVK	**SK**	Slovakia
SVN	**SI**	Slovenia

SWE	**SE**	Sweden
SWZ	**SZ**	Swaziland
SYC	**SC**	Seychelles
SYR	**SY**	Syria
TCD	**TD**	Chad
TGO	**TG**	Togo
THA	**TH**	Thailand
TJK	**TJ**	Tajikistan
TKM	**TM**	Turkmenistan
TLS	**TL**	East Timor
TON	**TO**	Tonga
TTO	**TT**	Trinidad & Tobago
TUN	**TN**	Tunisia
TUR	**TR**	Turkey
TUV	**TV**	Tuvalu
TWN	**TW**	Taiwan
TZA	**TZ**	Tanzania
UGA	**UG**	Uganda
UKR	**UA**	Ukraine
URY	**UY**	Uruguay
USA	**US**	United States
UZB	**ZU**	Uzbekistan
VAT	**VA**	Vatican City
VCT	**VC**	St.Vincent & the Grenadines
VEN	**VE**	Venezuela
VNM	**VN**	Vietnam
VUT	**VU**	Vanuatu
WSM	**WS**	Samoa
YEM	**YE**	Yemen
XKX	**XK**	Kosovo
ZAF	**ZA**	South Africa
ZMB	**ZM**	Zambia
ZWE	**ZW**	Zimbabwe

SALW Categories

1	**Self-loading Pistols & Revolvers** **Pistols (Semi-autos)** use part of the energy produced by burning cartridge powder to remove the used cartridge from the chamber, cock the hammer (or striker) and load a new cartridge in the chamber, so that the pistol will be ready for the next shot. Cartridges are usually fed from a box magazine, located in the pistol's handle. Box magazines may contain up to 15 cartridges (or more) in single or double columns, depending on the pistol model, and are easy (and very quick) to reload. **Revolvers** got their name from the rotating (or revolving) cylinder, which contains cartridges. Usually the cylinder holds from 5 to 8 cartridges.
2	**Rifles & Carbines** **Bolt action rifle** is a weapon which requires a manual operation to reload a weapon prior to each shot. Term "bolt action" comes from the "bolt" - a part of the weapon that is used to feed cartridges into the chamber and to lock the barrel upon the fire.
3	**Sub-machine guns** **The sub-machine** gun is an automatic or selective-fired shoulder weapon that fires pistol-caliber ammunition.
4	**Assault rifles** **An assault rifle** is loosely defined as a selective fire rifle designed for combat that uses an intermediate cartridge and a detachable magazine. Assault rifles are the standard infantry weapons in most modern armies.
5	**Light machine guns** **A light machine gun** (LMG) is a fully automatic mounted or portable firearm, usually designed to fire rifle bullets in quick succession from an ammunition belt or large-capacity magazine, typically at a rate of several hundred rounds per minute.
6	**Heavy machine guns** Similar to LMGs, usually with a caliber greater than 12.7mm (.50).
7	**Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers** A **grenade launcher** is a weapon which fires a grenade – a small shell, filled with high explosive or other agent, such as tear gas for less lethal application, bright burning compound for illumination purposes, incendiary filling etc. In most cases the grenade also must be fitted with a fuse, and with a safety, to avoid damage to the grenadier or handler.

SALW Categories

8	**Portable anti-aircraft guns**
	Anti-aircraft guns are used by the infantry to engage air targets. Their effectiveness is generally limited to long-term attrition rather than preventing individual aircraft from completing weapon delivery. Speed and altitude of modern jet aircraft limit target opportunities, and critical systems may be protected by armor in aircraft designed to attack targets on the ground. Ammunition and shells fired by these weapons are usually fitted with different types of fuses (barometric, time-delay, or proximity) to send exploding metal fragments into the area of the airborne target. For shorter-range work, a lighter weapon with a higher rate of fire is required to increase hit probability on a fast airborne target. Weapons between 20mm and 40 mm caliber have been widely used in this role.
9	**Portable anti-tank guns**
	Anti-tank guns are guns designed to destroy armored vehicles. In order to penetrate the armor of tanks and other armored vehicles, they generally fire shells of smaller caliber than regular indirect-fire artillery guns, propelling them at higher velocity.
10	**Recoiless guns / rifles**
	A recoilless gun or **recoilless rifle** is a lightweight weapon that fires a heavier projectile that would be impractical to fire from a recoiling weapon of comparable size. Technically, only devices that use a rifled barrel are recoilless rifles. Recoilless rifles are capable of firing artillery-type shells at a range and velocity comparable to that of a normal light cannon, although they are typically used to fire larger shells at lower velocities and ranges.
11	**Portable launcher of anti-tank missile and rocket systems**
	An anti-tank guided missile (**ATGM**) or **anti-tank guided weapon** (**ATGW**) is a guided missile primarily designed to hit and destroy heavily armored tanks and other armored fighting vehicles. ATGMs range in size from shoulder-launched weapons which can be transported by a single soldier, to larger tripod-mounted weapons which require a squad or team to transport and fire, to missile systems mounted on vehicles and aircraft.
12	**Portable launcher of anti-aircraft missile systems**
	Man-portable air-defense systems (**MANPADS**) are shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). They are typically guided weapons and are a threat to low-flying aircraft, especially helicopters.
13	**Portable mortars of calibers less than 100mm**
	A mortar is a muzzle-loading indirect fire weapon that fires shells at low velocities, short ranges, and high-arcing ballistic trajectories. It typically has a barrel length less than 15 times its caliber.

Marking methods

Ref.: MOSAIC (Modular small arms control implementation compendium)

Stamping

Stamping is the most commonly used technique for marking metal. It involves marking the metal part of the firearm by applying pressure on a mould or matrix bearing the marking to be engraved (indenting), inducing a permanent plastic deformation of the crystalline structure of the material. When the stamping technique is used, the crystalline structure of the material that is stamped can actually be altered to a depth six times greater than that of the stamp itself. If someone erases the stamped marking on the surface of the weapon, there can still be a legible trace of the marking in the metal itself. These changes in the physical properties of the material can then be used to help restore the markings if they are erased on the surface. Erased stamped markings can be retrieved in about one-third of cases thanks to the deep deformations of the metallic structure. A flat surface is needed to mark a firearm using a stamping procedure. If the surface is uneven or is made of very hard material, a more sophisticated micro-percussion process is used (sometimes computer-guided). This process, also called pin stamping, can be used both for plastic and metal surfaces. Characters can be applied at a rate of 1 to 5 characters per second whose size varies from 1 to 80mm and at different depths.

The potential fragility of some parts can limit the use of this process. Plastic and composite materials that are increasingly being used in the manufacture of new-generation weapons cannot be stamped. Furthermore, due to its primary applicability to unhardened metals, low-tech stamping machinery is also largely unsuitable for the application of post-production markings. When the parts and components of a firearm have already been manufactured, marking is usually carried out with a technique other than stamping to avoid any damage to the manufactured part.

Casting

The casting method adds markings directly to the moulds used to manufacture weapon parts. Casting is also used for plastic and composite materials (injection moulds) on which stamping would be impractical. This method remains in limited use, mainly because of the small surface areas available on some weapon parts. Casting is not suitable for marking serial numbers, which need to be unique for each weapon.

Mechanical engraving

This technique for marking firearms is fairly widely used. Information is directly mechanically cut on the surface of the material. Another method is Electrical Discharge Machining, where the surface layer is heated and vaporized by a continuous electrical discharge. Hardened materials can be marked with this method when traditional techniques such as stamping would be ineffective.
However, there can be physical limitations when engraving information on certain surfaces and materials, such as composite materials. This method is also difficult as far as accessibility and resistance of the parts to be marked are concerned, especially if markings are required once the weapon has been assembled.

Laser engraving

Laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) permits marking all kinds of surfaces through burning by oxidization and has the advantage of requiring no physical contact with the surface to be marked. It also enables one to mark areas inaccessible to other marking procedures, as well as to mark fragile parts where attempts to remove the mark would render the weapon inoperable.
It can be used for composite materials or plastics as well as hardened metals that cannot be marked by classical methods such as stamping. Lasers can mark miniscule surfaces with precision, for example surfaces smaller than 1mm^2 and can contain information either in matrix (data matrix) or bar code format. It is also the most practical method to mark logos, text and numbers on a confined space. The disadvantage of laser engraving is that, if the marking is erased, there is no possibility of recovering it.

In contrast to stamping and mechanical engraving, laser engraving is considerably more time and resource efficient. Furthermore, laser marks can be applied to virtually all materials and at any stage of the production process, including at post-production stages. Computer-operated lasers can also be used to mark individual rounds of ammunition, by integrating the laser marking process into the packaging machinery for ammunition. The ammunition can be marked in the cartridge's groove just before being packaged.

Laser marking can be reinforced by sensitizing the surface of the weapon component to be marked to a certain wavelength by using a special product. Information is then marked on the weapon with a laser. The marking is then covered with a layer of paint or a galvanizing product which renders the marking invisible to the naked eye. However, the marking is visible when viewed under a certain light (i.e. infrared or ultraviolet) according to the wavelength for which the surface has been sensitized.

Radio frequency identification

Radio frequency identification (RFID) uses an electronic chip embedded in a weapon that carries information about the weapon. These electronic chips can be read from a certain distance using an RFID reader. If needed, information on the chip can also be modified.

Electrochemical methods

With electrochemical methods, an applicator moistened with an electrolyte solution that is connected to an electrical source is placed on a stencil bearing the marking. The stencil is then placed on the surface to be marked. The depth of the marking is regulated with the strength of the electrical current. This method is used on fragile parts of a firearm or certain types of ammunition that will not allow deeper markings. The disadvantage of this type of marking is that once the marking is obliterated, it is unlikely to be recovered. Another drawback of this type of marking is that it only works on conductive materials.

Micro-stamping (ammunition)

Micro-stamping allows for the marking of a weapon's make, model and serial number (or other identifying information) onto a round of ammunition each time a weapon is fired. Markings are applied to the primer and cartridge case of the round of ammunition by laser engravings on the tip of the firing pin and on the breech face, respectively. Spent cartridges are thus imprinted with identifying information of the weapon that fired it.

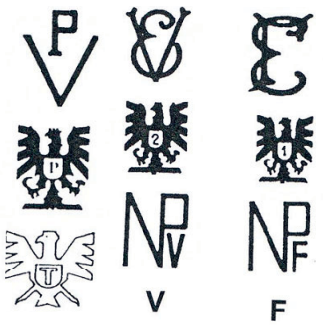
Other methods

Additional marking methods currently used in other sectors are being studied for potential use in marking firearms. Chemical tracers can be added to metal and plastics used in the production of firearm components and ammunition powder. Crystallographic and radioactive elements can also be used to mark weapons and ammunition powder. Colorimetric methods permit the use of tracers that are composed of a set of colour layers, to which a fluorescent layer is added for detection. The observed colour sequence represents a unique numeric code for each manufacturer.

Markings overview

The following pages provide an overview of various markings.
Proof markings – Manufacturer – Type
All shown markings are only a selection.
Further markings may be found.

Austria



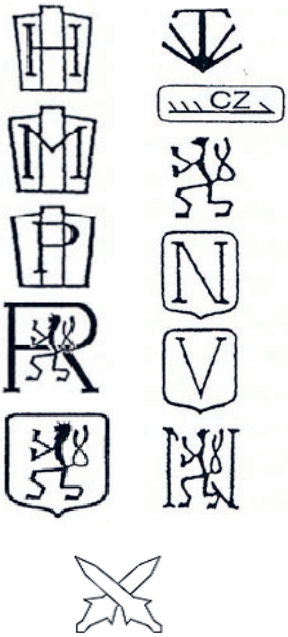
Bulgaria



Belgium



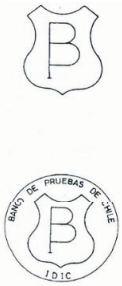
Czech Republic



Denmark

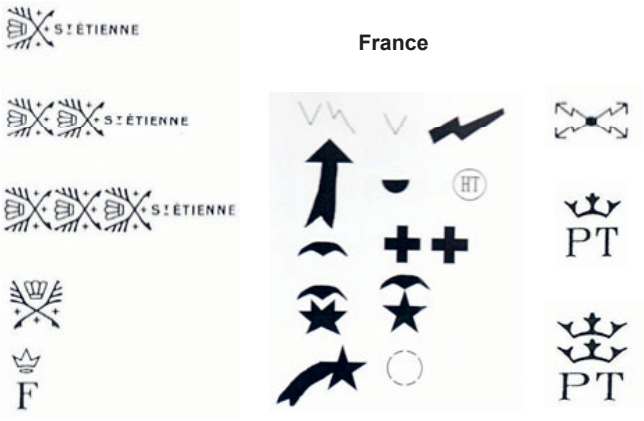


Chile

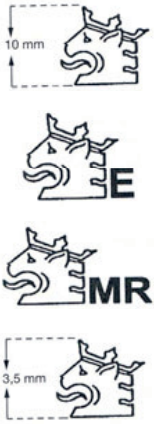




France



Finland



Egypt



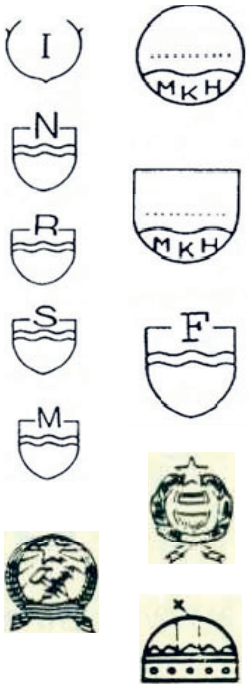
Germany



Former GDR



Hungary



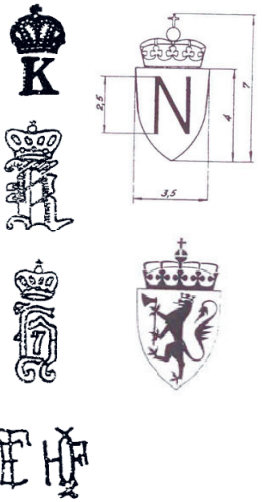
Italy



Iraq



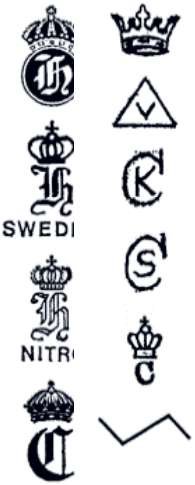
Norway



Spain



Sweden



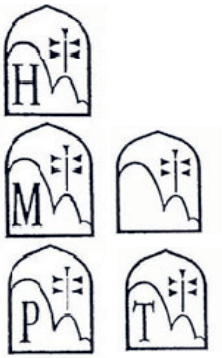
North Korea



Romania



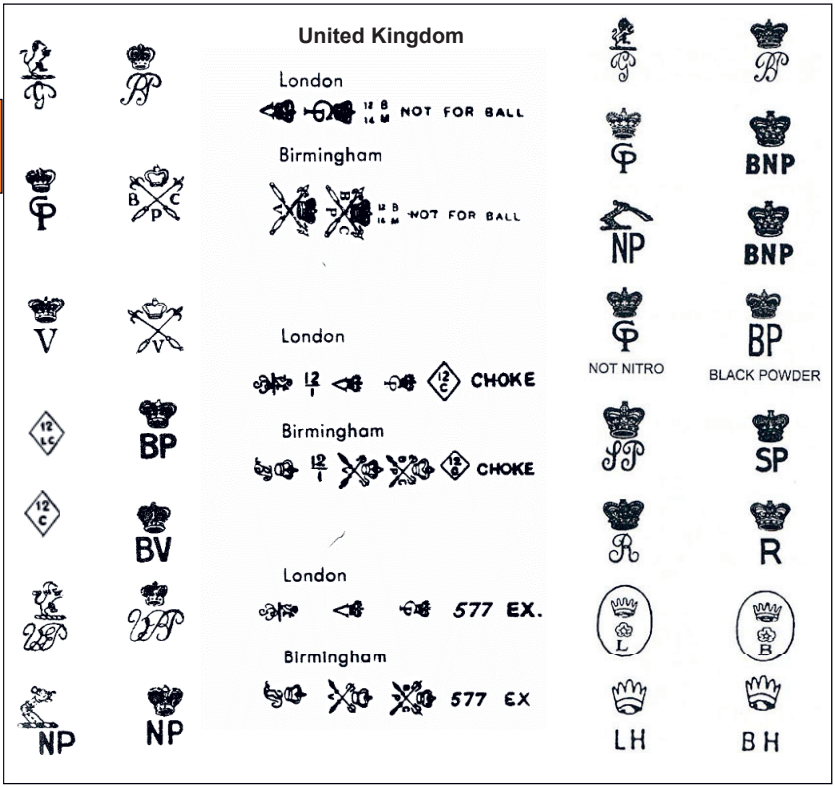
Slovak Republic



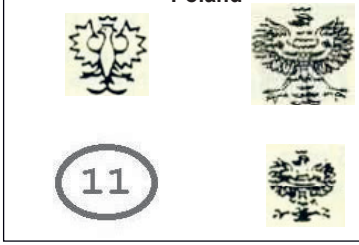
Used by many countries



United Kingdom



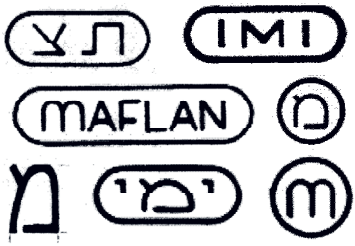
Poland



Former Yugoslavia



Israel



India



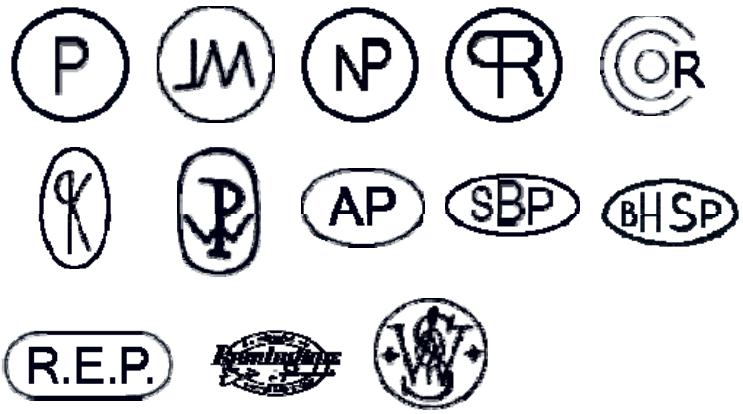
Japan



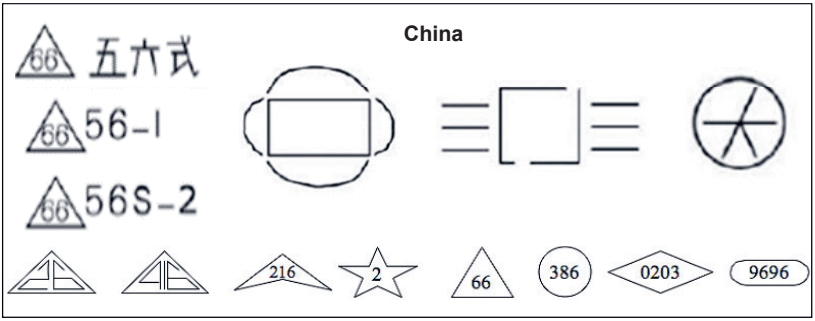
Russia / Former Soviet Union



USA



China



Fire selector marks on Kalashnikov-pattern weapons



Example: Former GDR

Albania
A L
1 D

Egypt
آلی
فردی

Hungary
∞
1

Finland
●●●
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Iran
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North Korea
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China
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D

Bulgaria
АВ
ЕД

Russia
АВ ПР
ОД ОГОНЬ

East Germany
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Czech Rep.
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Iraq
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Romania
S S
FA A
FF R

Former Yugoslavia
U
R
J

Poland
C
P

Keys

Weapons

Characteristics

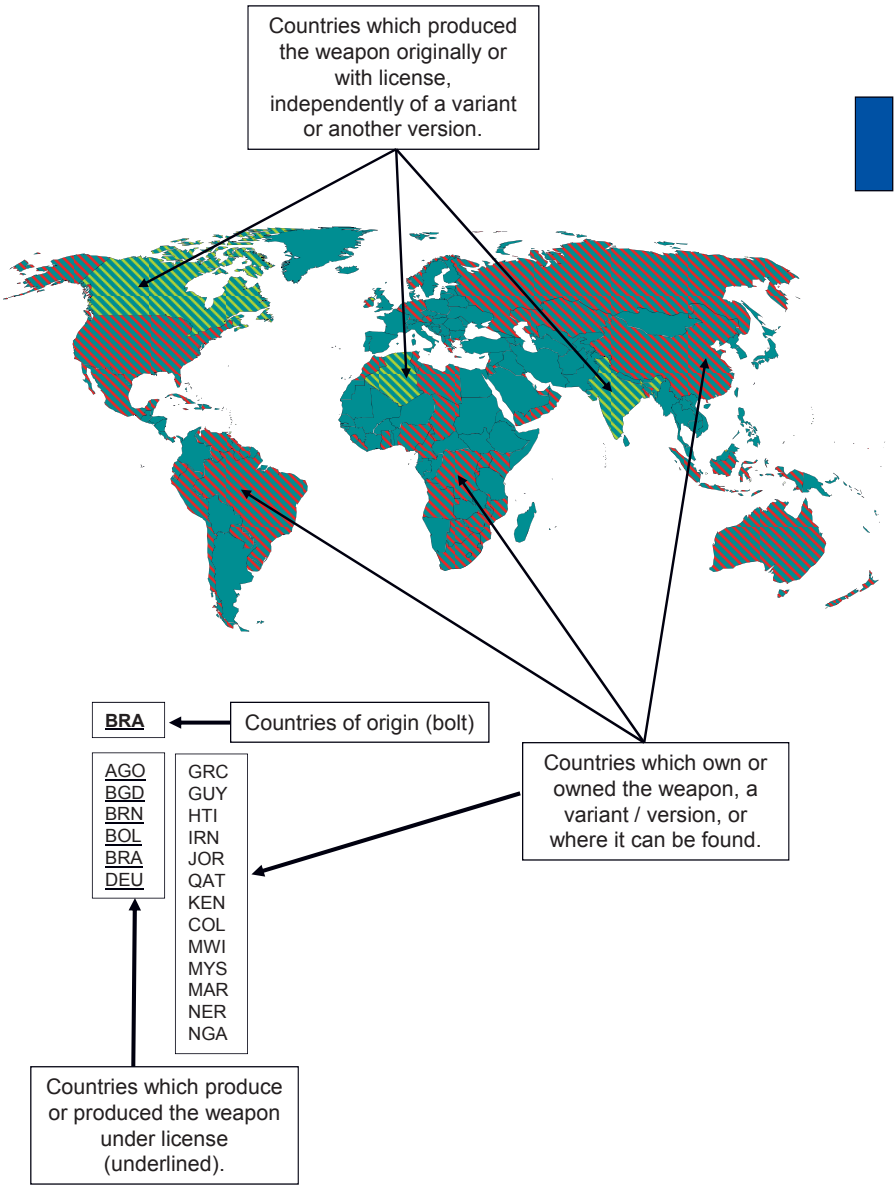


Markings





Map


Countries which produced the weapon originally or with license, independently of a variant or another version.
BRA
Countries of origin (bolt)
AGO
BGD
BRN
BOL
BRA
DEU
GRC
GUY
HTI
IRN
JOR
QAT
KEN
COL
MWI
MYS
MAR
NER
NGA
Countries which own or owned the weapon, a variant / version, or where it can be found.
Countries which produce or produced the weapon under license (underlined).

Pistols and Revolvers

Glock 17 26
FN High Power 30
Webley Mk IV 32
Tokarev TT 34
Makarov PM 38
Colt M 1911 40
FATIH 13 42

Glock 17



Generation 1 Glock 17



Generation 2 Glock 17, this model added finger stepping and cuts to the backstrap of the frame to make it easier to hold than the Generation 1 model.



Generation 3 Glock 17, with finger grooves, thumb reliefs, and accessory rail on the frame, which differentiate it from the older model.



Glock 17C



Generation 2 Glock 17
with Generation 3 grip



Glock 17L

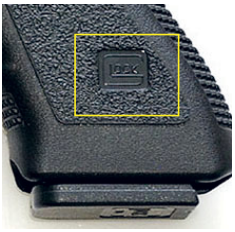
Glock 17





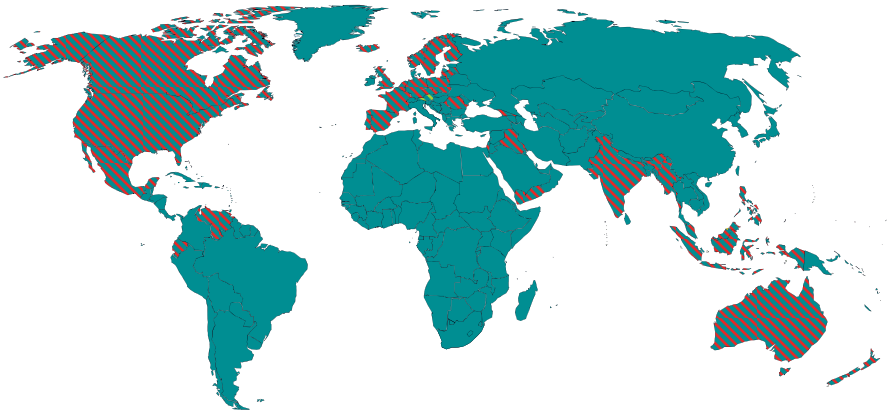






Cartridge: 9x19mm Para
Type: Short recoil, locked breech, semi-automatic / Safe Action (constant double action mode)
Length: 186 mm
Weight: 620 g
Muzzle velocity: 350 m/s
Magazine capacity: 17 rounds

Remarks: Several modified versions of the Glock 17 have also been introduced. The Glock 17C incorporated slots cut in the barrel and slide to compensate for muzzle rise and recoil. The Glock 17L incorporates a longer slide and extended barrel. Initially, the Glock 17L had three holes in the top of the barrel and a corresponding slot in the slide; however, later production pistols lack the holes in the barrel. The Glock 17MB is a version with ambidextrous magazine catch. Glock pistols are designed with three independent safety mechanisms to prevent accidental discharge. The system, designated "Safe Action" by Glock, consists of an external integrated trigger safety and two automatic internal safeties: a firing pin safety and a drop safety. The external safety is a small inner lever contained in the trigger.



AUT	AUS	DEU	LUX	ROU
	BEL	HKG	MYS	ESP
	BGD	IDN	MEX	SGP
	BRA	IND	MCO	SWE
	CAN	IRQ	MNE	CHE
	CZE	ISL	NLD	THA
	ECU	ISR	NOR	USA
	FJI	JOR	NZL	URY
	FIN	KOR	PHL	VEN
	GBR	LVA	POL	XKX
	GEO	LTU	PRT	YEM

Over 2.5 million have been produced up until now.

It is also used in several countries as an official weapon by the Security Forces / Police and it has been seen in many countries in Africa as well.

FN High Power





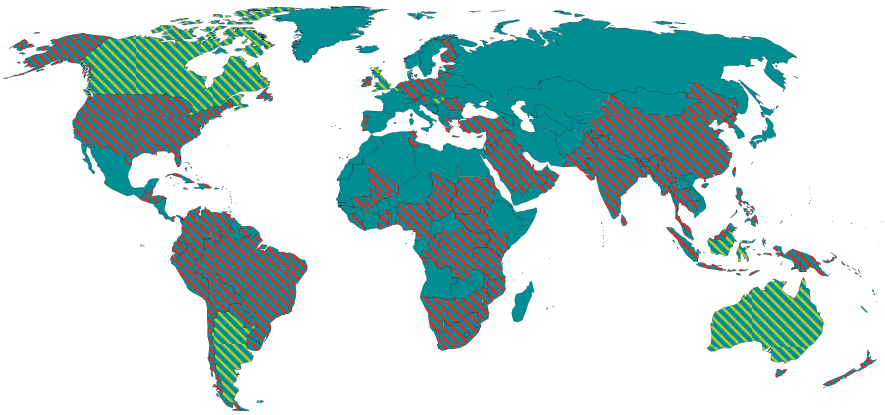






Cartridge: 9x19mm Para / .40S&W / 7.65x21mm Para **Type**: Single action
Length: 200 mm
Weight: 885 g
Muzzle velocity: 350 m/s
Magazine capacity: 13 rounds

Remarks: The High Power is one of the most widely used military pistols of all time, having been used by the armed forces of over 50 countries. The pistol is often referred to as an HP (for "Hi-Power" or "High Power") or as a GP (for the French term, "Grande Puissance") or as BAP (Browning Automatic Pistol). Technically, the High Power pistol, also known as Browning HP 35, GP 35 or Model 1935, is a recoil operated, locked breech pistol. It uses linkless barrel to slide locking invented by Browning. The trigger is single action, with external hammer. Original HPs featured frame mounted safety at the left side of the frame that locks both sear and slide. Modern versions, since Mark II, have also featured ambidextrous safety levers that are also more comfortable to operate.



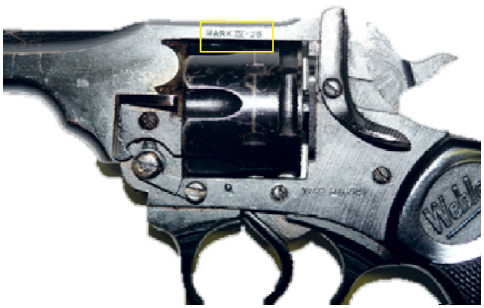
BEL	AUT	CHL	FRA	JOR	MOZ	PHL	SLV	USA
ARG	ARE	CHN	GHA	KEN	MWI	PNG	SUR	VEN
AUS	BDI	COD	GRC	KHM	MYS	POL	SYR	YNM
CAN	BGD	COL	GTM	KWT	NAM	PRT	TCD	ZAF
GBR	BHR	CUB	HND	LBN	NDL	PRK	TGO	ZMB
IDN	BLZ	CYP	IND	LBR	NGA	PRY	THA	ZWE
HUN	BMU	DEU	IRE	LBY	NPL	ROU	TTO	
ISR	BRA	DNK	IRL	LKA	NZL	RWA	TUN	
	BRB	DOM	IRN	LTU	OMN	SAU	TUR	
	BRN	ECU	IRQ	LUX	PAK	SDN	TZA	
	BOL	EST	ISR	MLI	PAN	SSD	UGA	
	BWA	FIN	JAM	MMR	PER	SLE	URY	

Webley Mk. IV



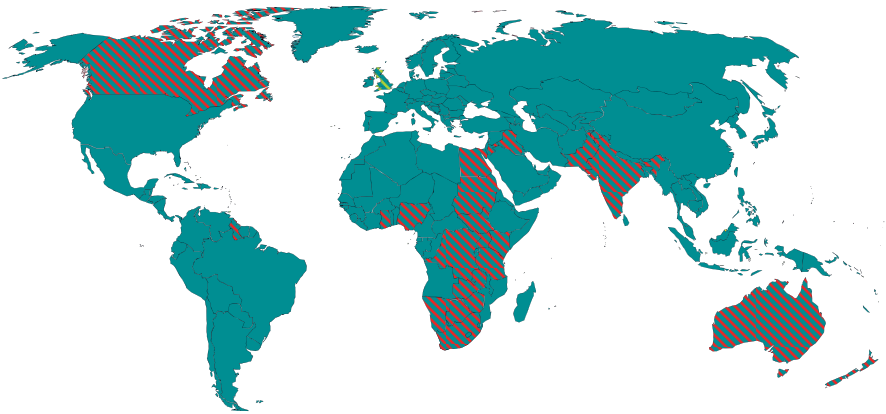






Cartridge: .455 British service; .38/200 (.38S&W)
Type: Double action
Weight: 995 g
Muzzle velocity: 200 m/s
Capacity: 6 rounds

Remarks: The Webley Mk. IV was a standard issue service pistol for the armed forces of the United Kingdom and British Empire and Commonwealth for over 70 years. All Webley top-beak revolvers featured a two-piece frame, which hinges ("breaks") down at the forward low end for ejection and loading. The ejector is actuated automatically when the frame is broken open, simultaneously removing all six cases from the cylinder. The cartridges then can be inserted by hand. When the revolver is rechambered for .45ACP rounds, half-moon clips are used to load the gun (two clips, each for 3 rounds).



GBR

AUS
BWA
CAN
COD
EGY
GHA
GUY
IND
JOR
IRQ
KEN
NAM
NGA
NZL
PAK
SDN
SSD
TZA
UGA
ZAF
ZMB
ZWE

Tokarev TT-30/TT-33



TT-30



TT-33, post-WW II manufacture



ROU

Versions with frame mounted safety



CHN Norinco Type 54
Model 213 - 9x19mm



POL



Tokagypt 58
made in HUN for EGY,
chambered in 9x19mm





Tokarev TT-30/TT-33





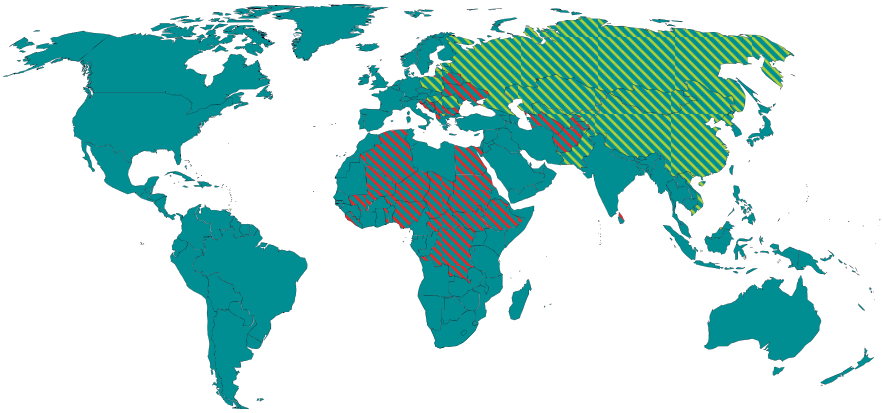






Cartridge: 7.62x25mm TT (soviet modification of 7.63x25mm Mauser)
Type: Single action
Length: 195 mm
Weight: 910 g
Muzzle velocity: 420 m/s
Magazine capacity: 8 rounds

Remarks: The TT looks like the Browning FN 1903, and the mechanism is similar to the Colt M1911. In Hungary, the TT was modified and produced for export to Egypt in caliber 9mm and with a safety lock. For its time, Tokarev TT was a formidable weapon, with good penetration and effective range. It was very reliable and easy to maintain. What it lacked most was the manual safety, and its grip shape was not too comfortable. It was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



Former Soviet Union	Former GDR		IRQ	MLI	SYR
Former Yugoslavia	AFG	COD	KAZ	MLT	TCD
SRB	AGO	DZA	KGZ	MNE	TJK
CHN	ALB	EGY	KHM	MNG	TKM
HUN	ARM	FIN	LAO	MOZ	UGA
PRK	AZE	GAB	LBY	MRT	UKR
POL	BEN	GEO	LKA	PAK	UZB
PAK	BGR	GIN	LTU	PRK	ZMB
ROU	BIH	GNB	MAR	POL	ZWE
VNM	BLR	GNQ	MDA	RUS	
	BRN	HRV	MDG	SLE	
	CIV	HUN	MKD	SOM	

Makarov PM (*Pistolet Makarova*)



Russia



BGR



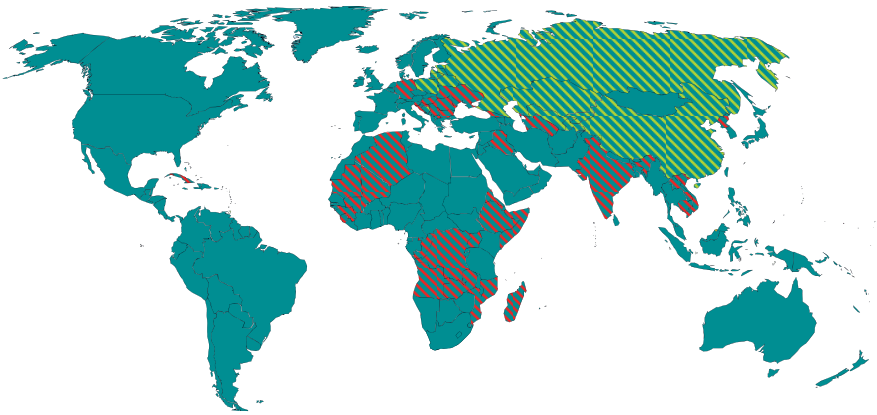
Former GDR





Cartridge: 9.2 x 18mm
Type: Double action
Length: 161 mm
Weight: 730 g
Muzzle velocity: 315 m/s
Magazine capacity: 8 rounds

Remarks: The PM has a free-floating firing pin, with no firing pin spring or firing pin block. This may cause the pistol to fire accidentally if it is dropped on its muzzle.
It is a simple and sound design, which makes it one of the best compact self-defense pistols of its time. While not extremely accurate and lethal at ranges beyond 15-20 meters, it is still a formidable and reliable self-defense weapon.
In the former Yugoslavia, the Makarov was produced under license as a commercial export-only version also in caliber 9x17mm (.380 ACP) and 7.65x17mm.



Former Soviet Union	AGO	CZE	IDN	MDG	ROU
Former GDR	AFG	DZA	IRQ	MKD	RUS
Former Yugoslavia	ALB	ERI	KAZ	MLI	SLE
CHN	ARM	EST	KGZ	MLT	SOM
	AZE	ETH	KHM	MNG	SYR
	BGB	GEO	LAO	MRT	TJK
	BDI	GIN	LBY	MOZ	TKM
	BLR	GND	LKA	MWI	UGA
	COD	GRD	LTU	NIC	UKR
	COG	HUN	LVA	PKR	VNM
	CUB	IND	MDA	POL	ZMB

Colt M 1911


AUTO-ORDNANCE CORP




PATENTED APR. 20. 1897. SEPT. 9. 1902
DEC. 19. 1905. FEB. 14. 1911. AUG. 19. 1913.
COLT'S PT. F.A. MFG. CO.
HARTFORD, CT. U.S.A.


MODEL OF 1911 U.S. ARMY

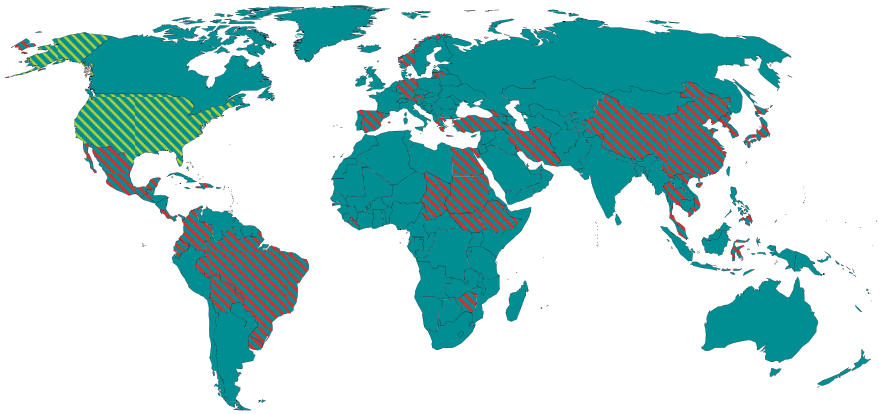



PATENTED APR. 20. 1897. SEPT. 9. 1902
DEC. 19. 1905. FEB. 14. 1911. AUG. 19. 1913
COLT'S PT. F.A. MFG. CO.
HARTFORD, CT. U.S.A.
UNITED STATES PROPERTY



Cartridge: .45 ACP (11.43x23mm)
Type: Single action
Length: 219 mm
Weight: 1,105 g
Muzzle velocity: 260 m/s
Magazine capacity: 7 rounds

Remarks: Technically, the M1911, also known as Colt Government, is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has a single action trigger with frame-mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. The hammer may be locked either in a cocked or a lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked and locked" state, with safety on, hammer cocked and round chambered. Additional automated safety is incorporated into rear of the grip and locks the action when the gun is not held properly.
The M 1911 was manufactured by many companies in many countries, partly in the original form, partly modified, partly under license and partly without a license. It was exported to many countries after WW II, and it was in service with the US armed forces for more than 70 years.

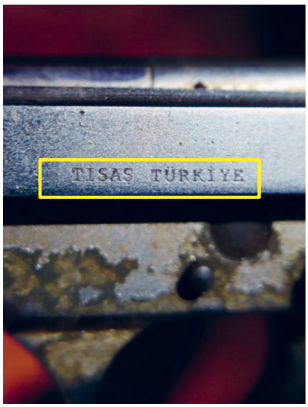


USA	BGD	ETH	LTU	THA
	BOL	FJI	MYS	TUR
	BRA	GEO	MEX	TUC
	COL	GRC	NIC	VNM
	CRI	GTM	NOR	URY
	CHN	HTI	PAN	ZWE
	DEU	IDN	PHL	
	DOM	IRN	PKR	
	ECU	JPN	PNG	
	EGY	KOR	SDN	
	ESP	LBR	SSD	

FATIH 13



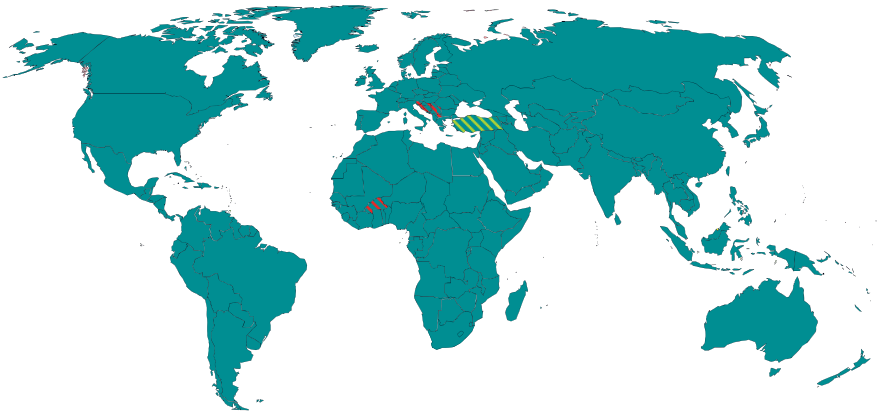






Cartridge: 7.65 x 17mm
Type: Single action
Length: 176 mm
Weight: 690 g
Magazine capacity: 12 rounds

Remarks: Technically, the FATIH 13 is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. The hammer may be locked either in cocked or in lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked and locked" state, with safety on, hammer cocked and round chambered. The FATIH 13 was manufactured by Tisas (Trabzon Silah Sanayi AS) Company, a Turkish Firearm Company from Trebzon city at the Turkish Black See Coast, established in 1993. This weapon was mainly spread in the region of Ex-Yugoslavia during the conflict. Today, it is well known in Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH), and in 2018, the weapon was seen and seized in Burkina Faso.



TUR
BIH
SVN
HRV
SRB
MNE
MKD
XKX
BFA

Rifles and Carbines

Mauser K 98 46
MAS 49/56 48
Lee Enfield SMLE 52
Mosin Nagant 1891 54
Simonov SKS 56
Dragunov SVD 60

Mauser K98



K 98k (carabine)





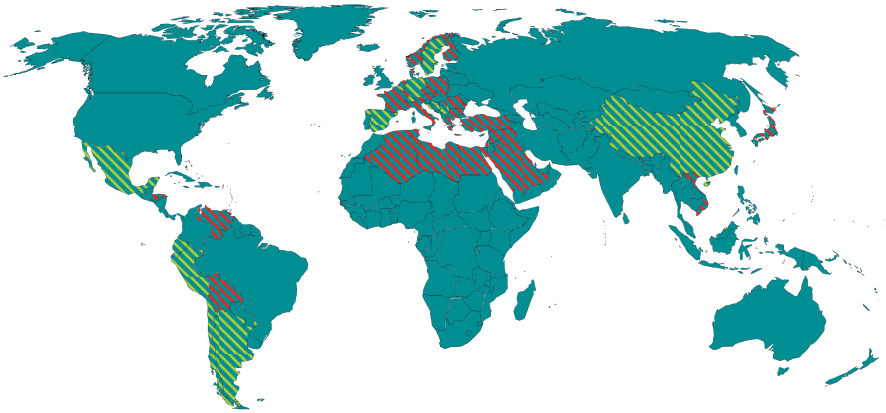






Cartridge: 7.92x57mm Mauser (8x57 IS)
Action: Manually operated, rotating bolt
Length: 1,110 mm
Weight: 3.9 kg
Muzzle velocity: 755 m/s
Magazine capacity: 5 rounds
Rate of fire: approx. 15 rounds per minute

Remarks: There are many variants of this weapon, and it has been widely copied. K98k is a bolt-action rifle chambered for the 7.92×57mm Mauser cartridge.
It remained the primary German service rifle until the end of WW II. Millions were captured then by the Soviets and were widely distributed as military aid. The Karabiner 98k therefore continues to appear in conflicts across the world as they are taken out of storage during times of strife. A number of non-European nations as well as a few guerrilla organizations used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle to help establish new nation-states. One example was Israel that used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle from the late 1940s until the 1970s. During the 1990s, the Yugoslavian Karabiner 98k rifles and the Yugoslavian M48 and M48A rifles were used alongside modern automatic and semi-automatic rifles by all the warring factions of the Yugoslav wars.



DEU	AUT	HND	POL
ARG	BOL	IRQ	ROU
BEL	BGR	ISR	SAU
CHE	CZE	ITA	SLV
CHL	DZA	JPN	SRB
CHN	DNK	LYB	SYR
ESP	ECU	LUX	TUN
MEX	EGY	MRT	TUR
PER	FIN	NLD	VEN
SWE	FRA	NOR	
Former Yugoslavia	HRV	PRT	

Nearly 13 million produced in many different versions.

MAS 49 / MAS 49/56



MAS 49



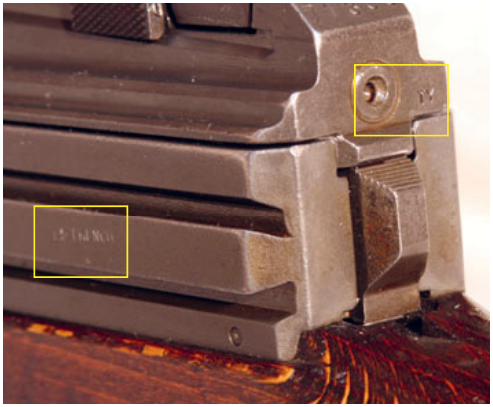


MAS 49/56

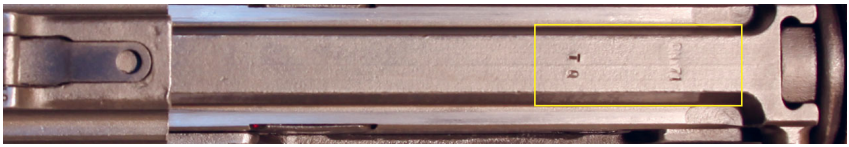




MAS 49 / MAS 49/56

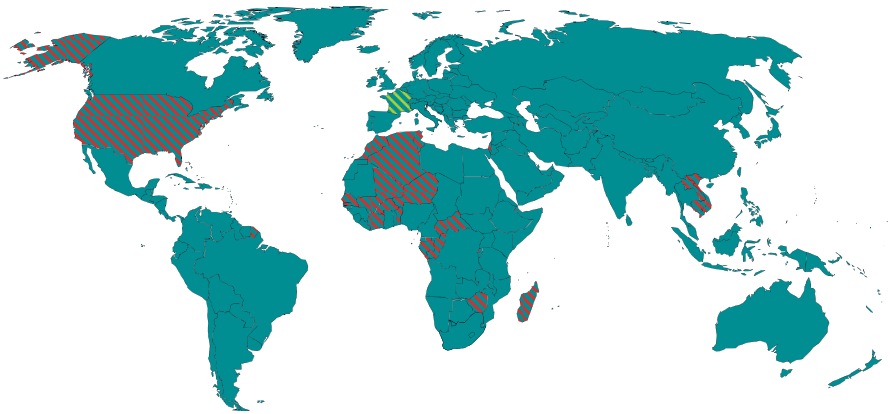






	MAS 49	MAS 49/56
Cartridge	7.5x54mm	
Action	Gas operated, tilting bolt	
Length	1,100 mm	1,020 mm
Weight	4.7 kg	4.1 kg
Muzzle Velocity	820 m/s	
Magazine Capacity	10 rounds detachable box magazine	

Remarks: The MAS-49 is a French semi-automatic rifle that replaced various bolt action rifles as the French service rifle. The MAS-49 and MAS 49/56 use a direct gas impingement system with no gas piston. In this system, gas is vented from a port on top of the barrel and piped directly into an open cylindrical hollow located in front and on top of the bolt carrier. The system has the advantage of not depositing gas fouling on the bolt itself, a separate part located underneath the bolt carrier. Many MAS-49/56 rifles were imported as surplus in the USA and rechambered to fire the 7.62x51mm NATO round.



FRA	ALG	COG	LAO	MUS	TUN
	BEN	COM	LBN	NER	USA
	BFA	DJO	MAR	RWA	VNM
	CAF	DZA	MCO	SEN	ZWE
	CIV	GAB	MDG	SYC	
	CMR	KHM	MLI	SYR	

Lee-Enfield, SMLE = Short, Magazine, Lee–Enfield





No. 1 Mk. III



No. 4 Mk. I

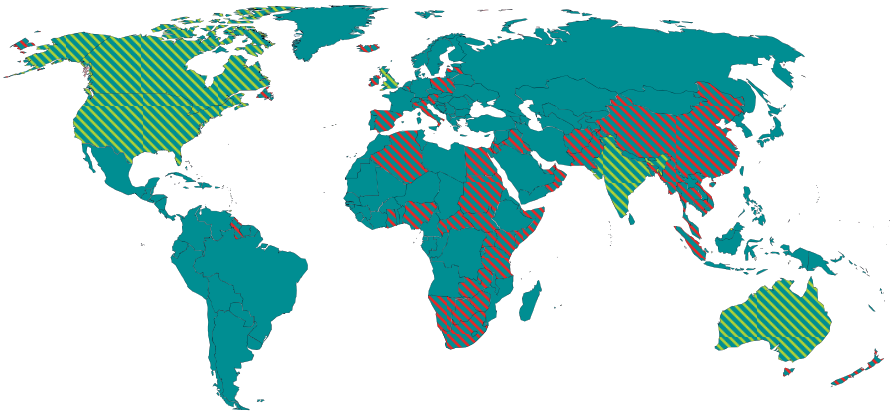






Cartridge: .303 British, (7.7x56mm R)
Action: Manually operated, rotating bolt
Length: 1,130 mm
Weight: ~ 4 kg
Muzzle velocity: 740 m/s
Magazine capacity: 10 rounds
Rate of fire: approx. 20-30 rounds per minute

Remarks: Rifles manufactured in the USA may have "UNITED STATES PROPERTY" on the left side of the receiver. Some of the Indian-made weapons can be found in 7.62 NATO caliber. The Lee-Enfield family of rifles is the oldest bolt-action rifle design still in official service; Lee-Enfield rifles are used by reserve forces and police forces in many Commonwealth countries, particularly Canada, where they are the main rifle issued to the Canadian Rangers, and India, where the Lee-Enfield is widely issued to reserve military units and police forces. Many Afghan participants in the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were armed with Lee-Enfields (a common rifle in the Middle East and South Asia).



USA	AFG	EGY	KEN	NZL	THA
AUS	ALG	ESP	KHM	OMN	TZA
IND	ARE	GHA	LVA	PAK	UGA
CAN	AUT	GUY	LYB	POL	WGY
GBR	BEL	HUN	MYS	RWA	ZAF
	BGD	ISL	MLT	SLE	ZMB
	BMU	ITA	MMR	SGP	ZWE
	BWA	IRL	MWI	SOM	
	CAF	IRQ	NAM	SDN	
	CHN	JOR	NGA	SSD	

Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891 (91/30; 91/38; 91/44)





U.S. Rifle, 7.62 mm, Model of 1916

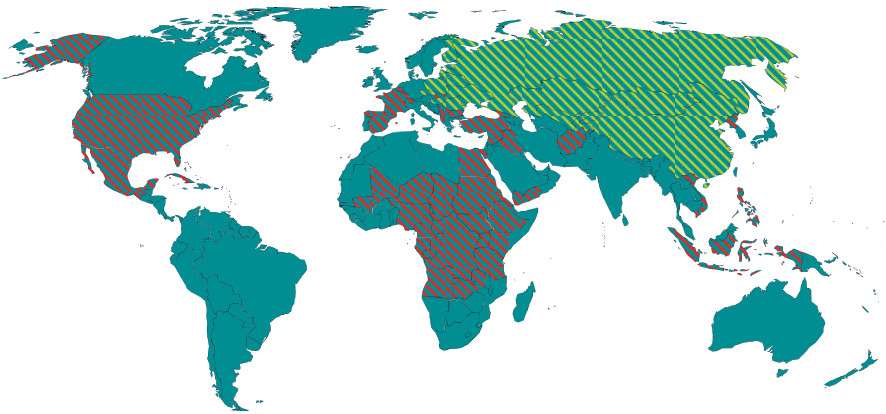






Cartridge: 7.62x54mm R
Action: Manually operated, rotating bolt
Length: 1,306 mm
Weight: ~ 4 kg
Muzzle velocity: ~ 800 m/s
Magazine capacity: 5 rounds in integral magazine
Rate of fire: approx. 10 rounds per minute

Remarks: This Russian "3-line" caliber (.30, 7,62mm) rifle existed in several variations and was adapted and modernized several times. Copies of this rifle were manufactured in different countries, such as China, Hungary and Poland. Some of these were sporterized and converted to various calibers. Large numbers of these weapons were imported into both France and USA. The model 91/44 is shorter and has an attached bayonet. It was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



Former Russian Empire	AFG	ESP	KGZ	PRK	USA
Former Soviet Union	AGO	EST	LTU	PHL	UZB
RUS	ALB	FIN	LVA	POL	VNM
Former Czechoslovakia	ALB	FRA	LYB	SRB	YEM
CHN	ARM	GEO	NAM	SYR	
FIN	AZE	IDN	MEX	TJK	
HUN	BGR	IRQ	MDA	TKM	
POL	BLR	ISR	MLI	TUR	
ROU	CUB	KAZ	MNE	TZA	
	EGY	KHM	MNG	UKR	

Simonov SKS







SKS with a scope





CHN SKS (Type 56), with typical spike-shaped bayonet



Yugoslavian SKS (Type 59/66),
with muzzle grenade launcher and bayonet

Simonov SKS

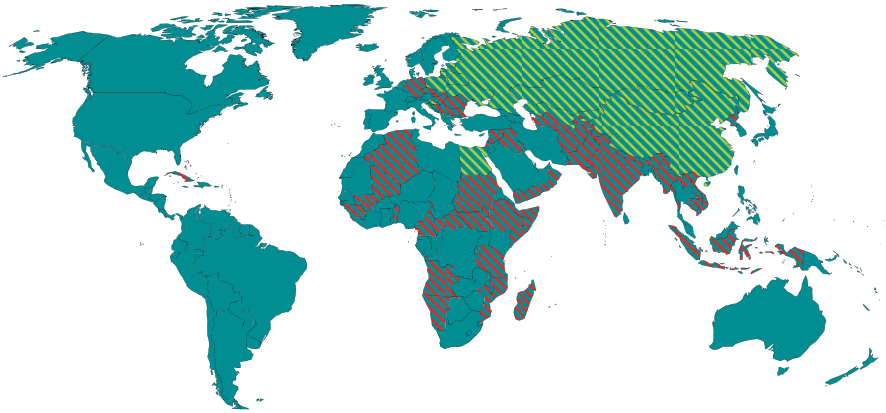






Cartridge: 7.62x39mm
Action: Gas operated, tilting bolt
Length: 1,020 mm
Weight: 3.75 kg
Muzzle velocity: 735 m/s
Magazine capacity: 10 rounds
Rate of fire: 40 rounds per minute

Remarks: SKS is a self-loading carabine. It utilizes a short-stroke gas piston with its own return spring and a tilting bolt locking, where a bolt tips down to lock onto the floor of the receiver. The charging handle is attached to the right side of the bolt carrier and moves when the gun is fired. The safety switch is located inside the trigger guard. The early model 50 weapons are shorter and are usually found without the bayonet. The SKS was an extremely reliable, simple weapon with two unique distinguishing characteristics: a permanently attached folding bayonet, and a hinged non-detachable magazine. However, it was incapable of fully automatic fire and limited by its ten-round magazine capacity and was rendered obsolescent by the introduction of the AK-47 in the 1950s. The SKS remains popular on the civilian market as a hunting and marksmanship arm in many countries, including the United States and Canada.



Former Soviet Union	AFG	CPV	IDN	MKD	PRK	SYR
ALB	AGO	CUB	IND	MLI	PSE	SYC
CHN	ARM	CZE	IRQ	MMR	ROU	TJK
EGY	AZE	DZA	JOR	MNG	RUS	TKM
Former GDR	BEN	ERI	KAZ	MOZ	RWA	TZA
Former Yugoslavia	BGD	ETH	KGZ	MUS	SDN	TCD
	BGR	GEO	KHM	NAM	SLE	UKR
	BIH	GIN	LAO	NGA	SOM	UZB
	BLR	GNB	LYB	NPL	SRB	VNM
	CAF	HRV	MDA	OMN	SSD	YEM
	CMR	HUN	MDG	POL	SVN	XKX

DRAGUNOV SVD (Variants)



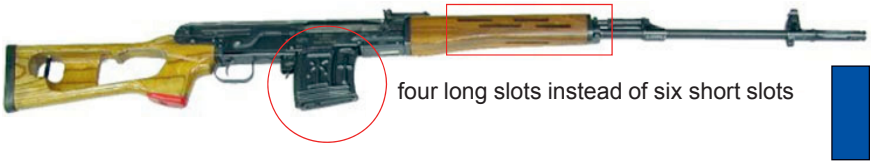
original SVD rifle with wooden furniture



SVD-S rifle with folding butt and polymer furniture



Al Kadesih rifle (Iraq)



four long slots instead of six short slots



The magazine has an ornamental relief pattern showing a stylized palm tree.

Type 85 rifle (China)

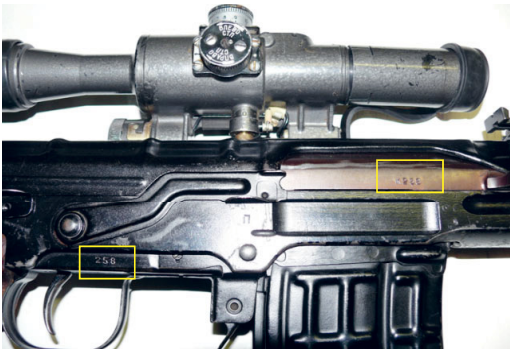


FPK rifle (ROU)



The FPK is a modified Kalashnikov AK rifle restyled to look like a SVD and chambered for 7.62x54R.

DRAGUNOV SVD (Variants)

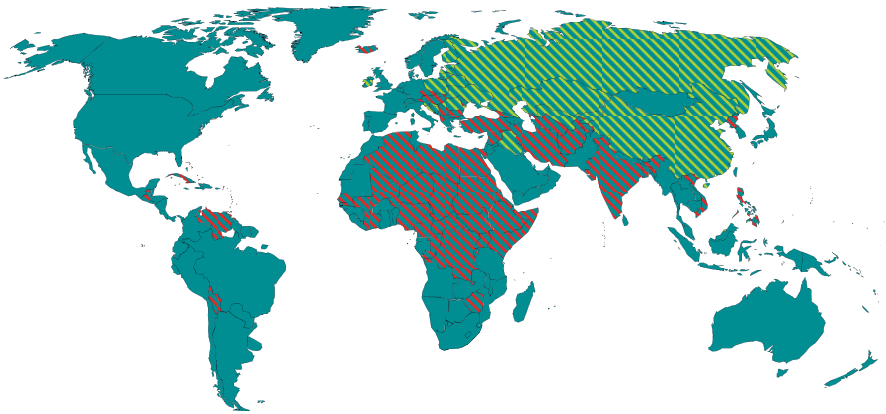






Cartridge: 7.62x54mm R
Action: Gas operated, short stroke, rotating bolt; semi-automatic
Length: 1,225 mm
Weight: 4.31 kg
Muzzle velocity: 830 m/s
Magazine capacity: 10 round detachable box magazine

Remarks: Dragunov SVD uses short-stroke gas piston, and its gas chamber has a two-position manual gas regulator. Barrels are locked by rotating bolt with three lugs. The safety is somewhat reminiscent in its appearance to that of Kalashnikov AK-Assault rifle, although the internal design of the trigger unit is different, and there are no provisions for full automatic fire. The trigger unit is assembled on a separate removable base that also incorporates a trigger guard. It is used by all former Warsaw Pact countries, and it is in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The Yugoslavian model is marked "Zastava Model 76," has a solid, non-skeletonized stock, and is chambered in 7.92x57mm.



Former Soviet Union	AFG	CAF	KAZ	PRK	UKR
Former Yugoslavia	ALB	CZE	KGZ	POL	UZB
RUS	ARM	CIV	LVA	SDN	VEN
CHN	AUT	EGY	LYB	SEN	VNM
FIN	AZE	ETH	MDA	SRB	ZWE
IRN	BDI	ERI	MLI	SVK	
IRQ	BGD	FIN	MNG	SYR	
ROU	BGR	GEO	NER	TJK	
	BLR	HUN	NIC	TUR	
	BOL	IND	PHL	TKM	

Submachine guns

SA vz 23/25-SA vz 24/26 66
MAT 49 68
Sten 70
Sterling 74
UZI 78
Beretta M 12 82
PPSH 84

SA vz 23 / 25 – SA vz 24 / 26



Sa 25, with folding butt
in opened position, 9mm



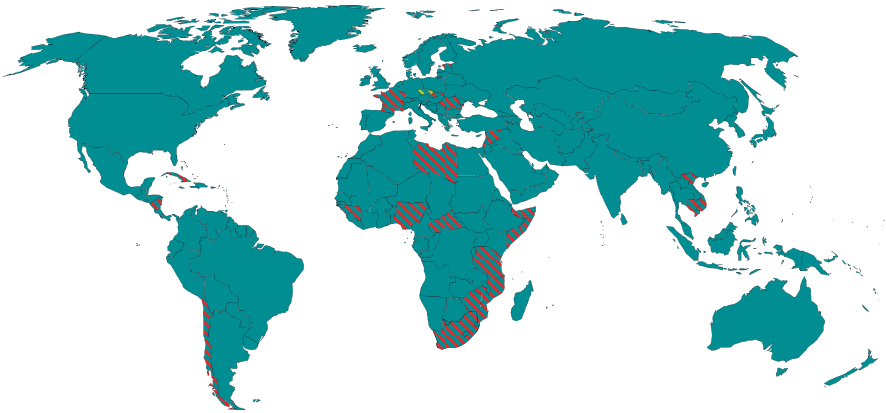
Sa 25, with folding butt
in folded position

Sa 24, with fixed wooden butt, 7.62mm



	SA 23 & SA 25	SA 24 & SA 26
Cartridge	9x19mm Luger/Para	7.62x25mm Tokarev
Action	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt	
Length	445/686 mm (stock closed/open)	
Weight	3.27 kg	3.5 kg
Muzzle Velocity	380 m/s	550 m/s
Magazine Capacity	24 or 40 rounds	32 rounds
Rate of fire	650 rounds per minute	

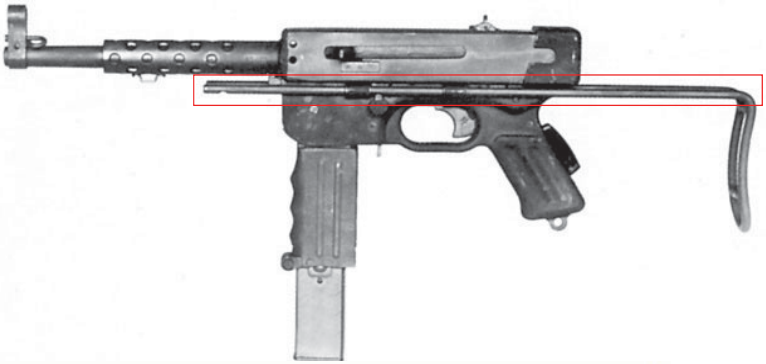
Remarks: The **CZ Model 25** (properly, SA 25 or SA vz. 48b/ Samopal vz. 48b) utilizes a straightforward blowback action, with no locked breech, and fire from the open bolt position. They also use a progressive trigger for selecting between semi-automatic fire and fully automatic fire. Lightly pulling on the trigger will fire a single shot. Pulling the trigger farther to the rear in a continuous motion will fire fully automatically until the trigger is released or the magazine is empty. After the SA 25 was declared obsolete in 1968, many of the 9mm weapons were sold around the world. The surplus weapons were exported to other communist countries including North Vietnam. A somewhat-modified copy of the 9x19mm model was produced in Rhodesia in the early 1970s and known as “Rhogun”.



Former Czechoslovakia

CHL	LBN	SVK
CUB	LYB	SYR
CZE	MOZ	TZA
EST	NIC	VNM
GRD	NGA	ZAF
GIN	ROU	
KHM	SOM	

MAT 49







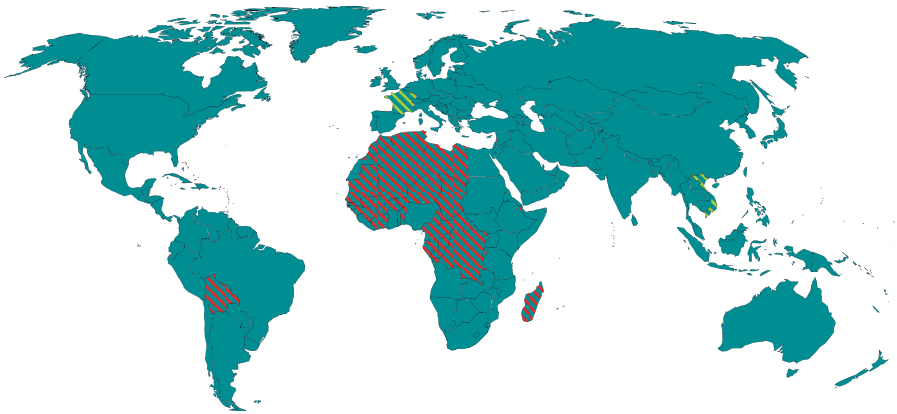






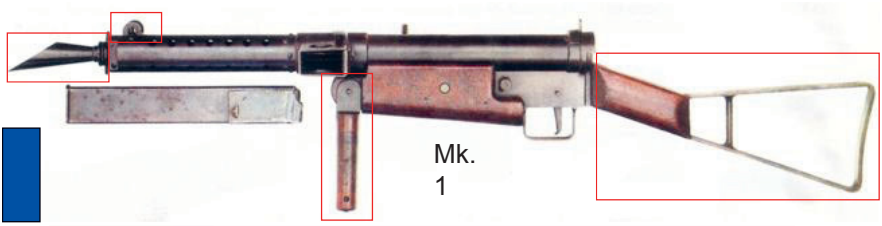
Cartridge: 9x19mm Luger/Parabellum / 7.62x25mm Tokarev
Action: Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
Length: (stock closed/open) 404 / 660 mm
Weight: 3.6 kg
Muzzle velocity: 365 m/s
Magazine capacity: 20 or 32 rounds
Rate of fire: 600 rounds per minute

Remarks: For some 30 years, the MAT 49 was widely used by French military and police forces, it was used throughout the campaigns in Indochina and Algeria. The weapon can still be encountered in ex-French colonies in Africa and Indochina. It should be noted that North Vietnam once produced a local copy of the MAT 49, chambered for 7.62x25mm Tokarev pistol cartridge. MAT 49s manufactured for police forces, had two triggers, allowing use of full-auto fire or single shots, but most were manufactured as full-auto only.



FRA	ALG	COD	LBN	SYR
VNM	BDI	COG	MAR	TCD
	BEN	DJI	MDG	TGO
	BFA	DZA	MLI	TUN
	BOL	GAB	MRT	
	CAF	GIN	NER	
	CIV	ISR	SEN	
	CMR	LAO	SYC	

Sten gun



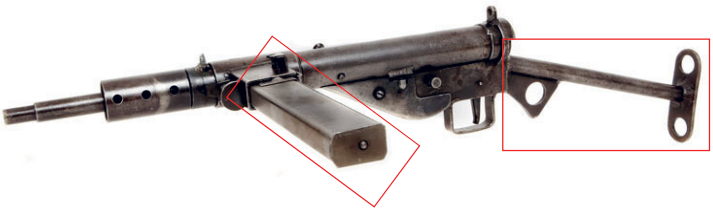
Mk. 1



Mk. 2



Mk. 2S

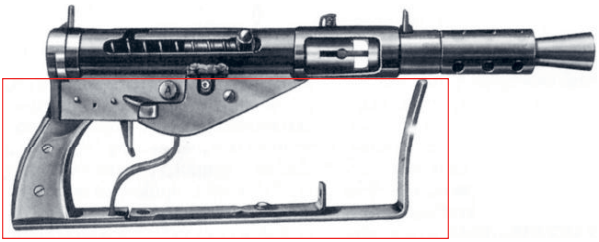




Mk. 3



Mk. 4





Mk. 5

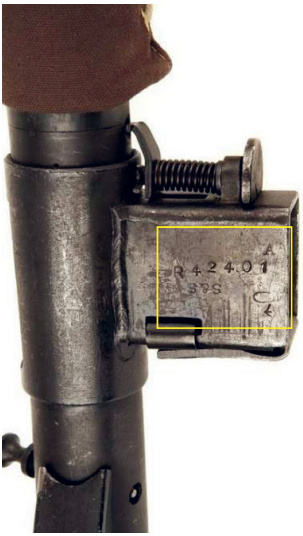


AUSTEN (AUS)



Sten gun

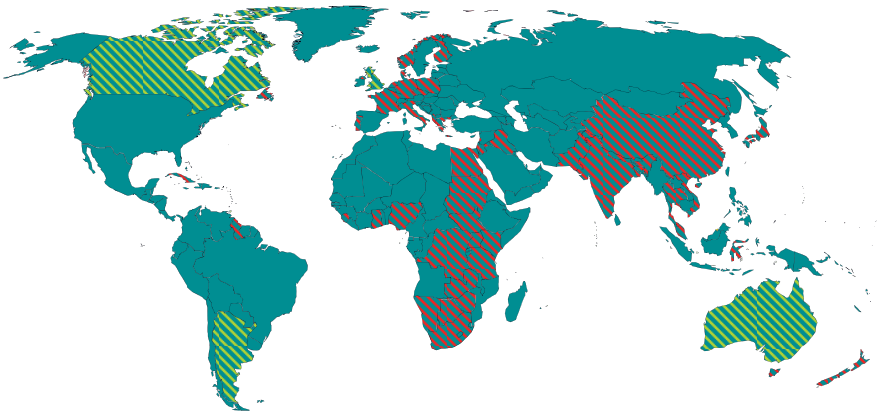






	Mk.II	Mk.II S	Mk.III	Mk.IV
Cartridge	9x19mm Luger/Para			
Action	Blowback-operated, automatic weapon, fired from the open bolt			
Length	895 mm	900 mm	762 mm	762 mm
Weight	3.26 kg	3.48 kg	3.18 kg	3.86 kg
Muzzle Velocity	370 m/s	300 m/s	370 m/s	435 m/s
Magazine Capacity	32 rounds			
Rate of fire	550	450	550	600 rounds p/min

Remarks: Before 1941, the UK was keen to produce its own submachine gun. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, designed the STEN gun. Initially, it was unreliable but extremely cheap and easy to produce. After further development, the guns of 1942 and beyond were, in general, highly effective weapons. In Germany, the STEN models “Potsdam” and “Neumünster” were manufactured during WW II. In late 1944, the Mauser works in Germany secretly started manufacturing copies of British Mk II Sten, apparently for purposes of diversion and sabotage. These weapons were intended to duplicate the British original as closely as possible, right down to the markings. Also, during WW II, some resistance groups in German-occupied countries (DNK, FRA, NOR, POL) produced significant numbers of Stens.



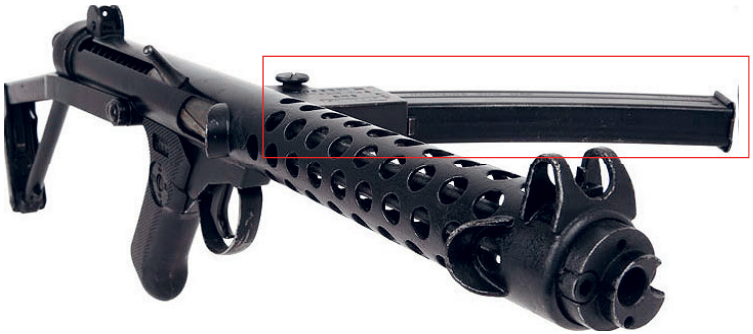
GBR	ALB	EGY	ITA	NAM	PRT	ZAF
ARG	BGD	FIN	IRQ	NGA	SDN	ZMB
AUS	BWA	FRA	JOR	NLD	SLE	ZWE
CAN	COD	GHA	JPN	NOR	SSD	
	CUB	GRC	KEN	NPL	THA	
	CHN	GUY	LYB	NZL	TUR	
	CZE	IDN	LUX	PAK	TZA	
	CYP	IND	MLT	POL	UGA	
	DNK	ISR	MYS	PHL	VNM	

Nearly 4.5 million were produced in many versions.

Handmade in DNK; FRA; NOR; POL.

Sterling L2A3









CHL

FAMAE PAF 9mm. Chilean copy of the Sterling submachine gun with external differences such as retractable wire stock and missing barrel shroud.



Suppressed version L34A1





ESP

CETME C2 submachine gun, 9x23mm Largo

Sterling L2A3

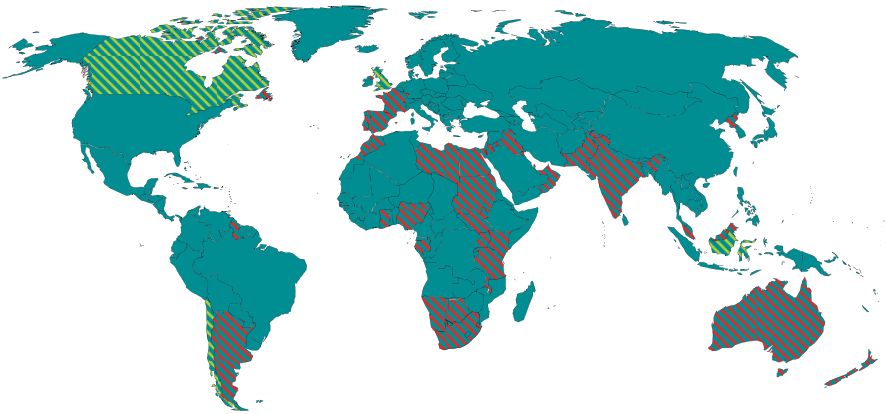






Cartridge: 9x19mm Luger/Para
Action: Blowback-operated, select-fire, fires from open bolt
Length: (stock closed/open) 481 mm / 686 mm
Weight: 2.7 kg; with silencer 3.6 kg
Muzzle velocity: 390 m/s
Magazine capacity: 34 rounds
Rate of fire: 550 rounds per minute

Remarks: While Sterling submachine guns were purchased in more than 70 countries, they were very popular among British troops because of their relatively compact size, adequate firepower and accuracy and good reliability. The British Army procured special "high power, submachine-gun only" ammunition for Sterling submachine guns. This ammunition was absolutely safe in Sterling submachine guns but can cause extensive wear to many 9mm pistols designed for commercial 9x19mm ammunition.



GBR	ARG	CYP	IRN	MLT	PNG	TZA
CAN	AUS	DOM	IEQ	MMR	PRK	TTO
CHL	BDI	EGY	JAM	MWI	PRT	UGA
IND	BGD	ESP	JOR	MYS	QAT	VUT
	BHR	FRA	KEN	NGA	SDN	ZAF
	BLZ	GAB	KWT	NPL	SGP	ZMB
	BRB	GHA	LBN	NZL	SLE	ZWE
	BRN	GMB	LBY	OMN	SOM	
	BWA	GUY	LSO	PAK	SSD	
	CUB	IND	MAR	PHL	SWZ	

Nearly half a million were produced in several versions.

UZI





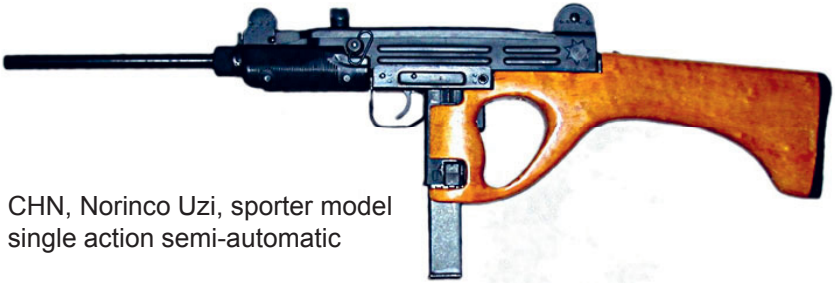




Mini Uzi



Micro Uzi



CHN, Norinco Uzi, sporter model
single action semi-automatic

UZI

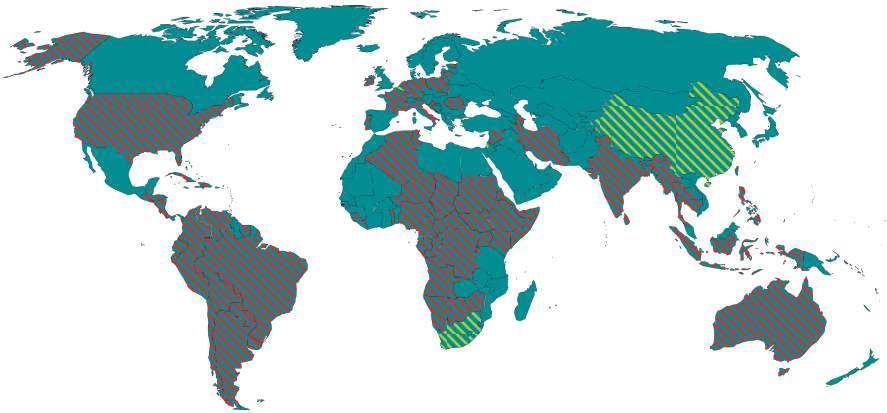






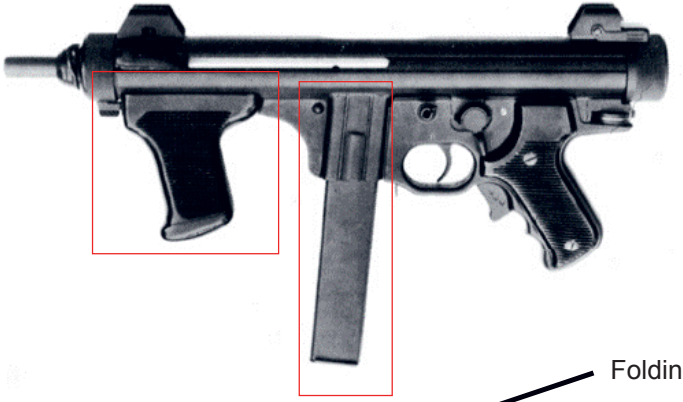
Cartridge:	9x19mm Luger/Para
Action:	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
Length:	470 / 650 mm
Weight:	3.7 kg
Muzzle velocity:	390 m/s
Magazine capacity:	25 , 32 rounds
Rate of fire:	600 – 1200 rounds per minute

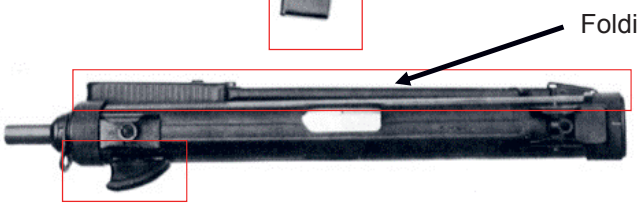
Remarks: The UZI and the Czechoslovakian series Sa 23 to Sa 26 were the first weapons to use a telescoping bolt design, in which the bolt wraps around the breech end of the barrel. This allows the barrel to be moved far back into the receiver and the magazine to be housed in the pistol grip, allowing for a heavier, slower-firing bolt in a shorter, better-balanced weapon. The pistol grip is fitted with a grip safety, making it difficult to fire accidentally. Further variants, also military variants, were built, such as Mini Uzi, Micro Uzi and Uzi Pistol. Mini- and Micro-Uzi submachine guns were produced either in open-bolt or closed-bolt versions. The Uzi was also copied, respectively cloned, and spread around the world.

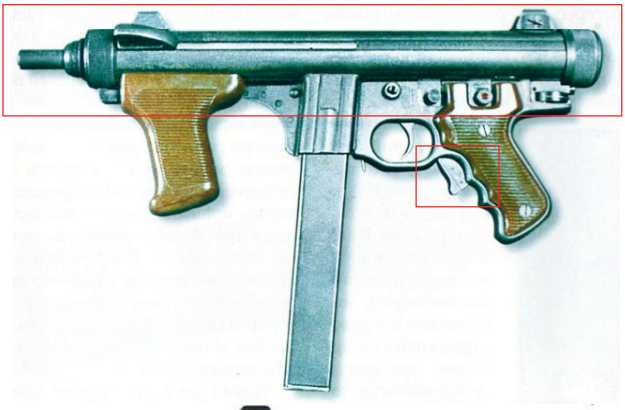


ISR	AGO	CAF	DZA	HRV	LBR	NLD	SLE	TUN
BEL	ARG	CHL	ECU	HTI	LTU	PAN	SLV	TWN
ZAF	AUS	CMR	ERI	IDN	LUX	PER	SOM	UGA
	AZE	COD	EST	IND	LKA	PHL	SSD	USA
	BDI	COG	ETH	ISR	MLT	POL	SUR	URY
	BGD	COL	FRA	IRL	MMR	PRT	SWZ	VEN
	BMU	CRI	GAB	IRN	NAM	PRY	SYR	ZAF
	BOL	CUB	GRC	ITA	NER	ROU	TCD	ZWE
	BRA	DEU	GTM	KEN	NGA	RWA	TGO	
	BWA	DOM	HND	KHM	NIC	SDN	THA	

Beretta M12



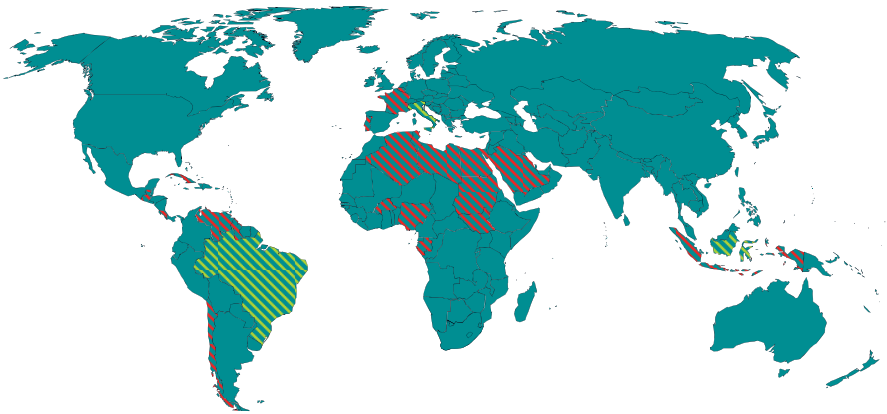






Cartridge: 9x19mm Luger/Para
Action: Blowback operated, selectively-fired, fires from open bolt
Length: 418 / 660 mm
Weight: 3.2 kg
Muzzle velocity: 380 m/s
Magazine capacity: 25 , 32 , 40 rounds
Rate of fire: 550 rounds per minute

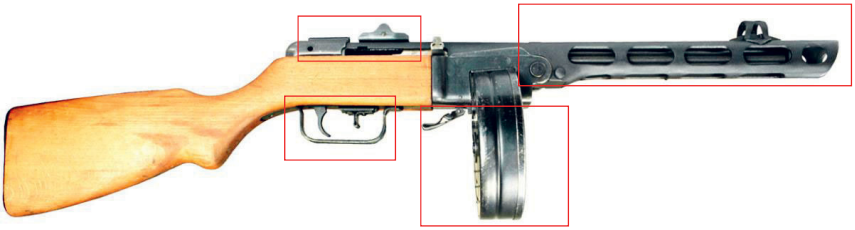
Remarks: The weapon has three safety mechanisms: a manual safety which blocks the trigger; an automatic safety on the rear grip which immobilizes the trigger and blocks the bolt in a closed position; and a safety on the cocking handle locking the bolt in case it does not retract sufficiently. The short length of the Beretta is achieved by a barrel that is recessed into the bolt head, known as a telescoping bolt. This reduces length without reducing barrel length or bolt weight.



ITA	ALG	FRA	NGA
BRA	BEL	GAB	PRT
IDN	BFA	GTM	SAU
	BHR	GUY	SDN
	CHL	IDN	SSD
	CRI	IRN	TUN
	CUB	LBY	USA
	EGY	MLT	VEN

PPSh 41 *(Pistolet-Pulemyot Shpagina)*





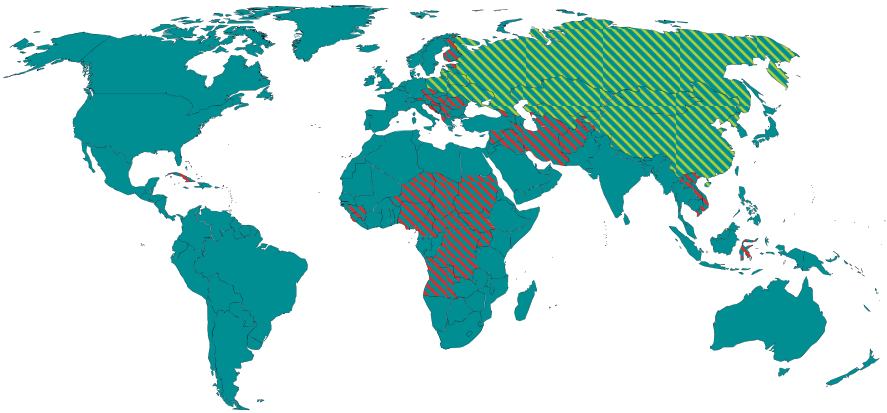






Cartridge: 7.62x25mm TT
Action: Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
Length: 843 mm
Weight: 3.63 kg
Muzzle velocity: 490 m/s
Magazine capacity: 71 rounds in drum magazine or 35 rounds in curved box magazine
Rate of fire: 900 rounds per minute

Remarks: The PPSh 41 was one of major infantry weapons of the Soviet troops during WW II. Retired from Soviet Army service soon after, the PPSh was widely exported to some pro-Soviet countries around the world, including China, Vietnam and many African countries. It was an effective, but somewhat crude weapon, reliable in combat but not without its flaws. It has an excessive rate of fire, and its drums were uncomfortable to carry and prone to feed problems once spring had weakened.
The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



Former Soviet Union
CHN
PRK

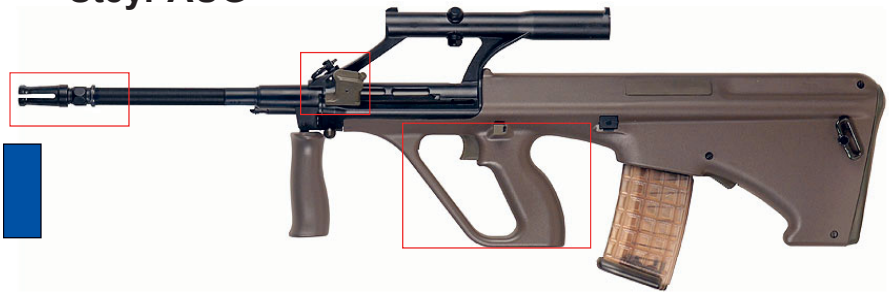
AFG Former Yugoslavia
AGO HUN
ALB IDN
AUT IRN
BGR IRQ
CUB LAO
CZE MNG
EST POL
FIN ROU
GEO SLE
GIN SYR
HRV VNM

Nearly six million were produced.

Assault rifles

Steyr AUG 88
FN FAL 92
H&K G 3 96
AK 47 / AKM / AK 74 100
AR 15 / M16 118

Steyr AUG







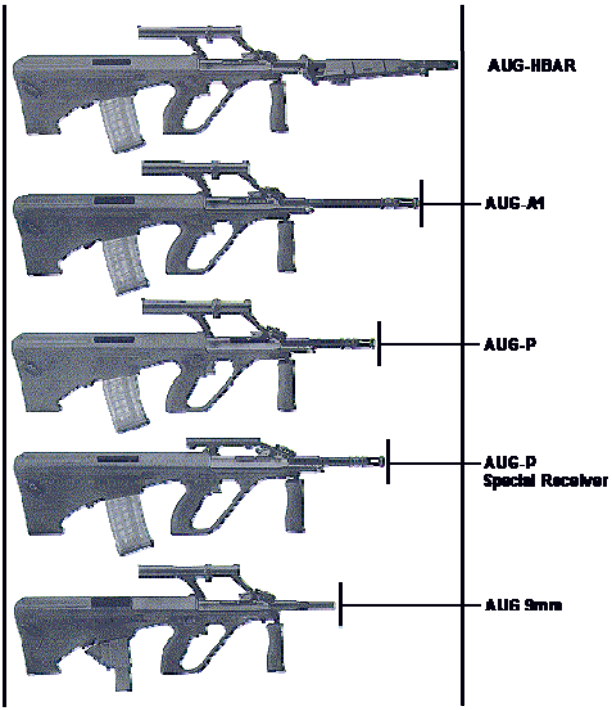
Steyr AUG HBAR, 5.56x45mm



Steyr AUG A3 SF 5.56x45mm.

Steyr AUG Para 9x19mm



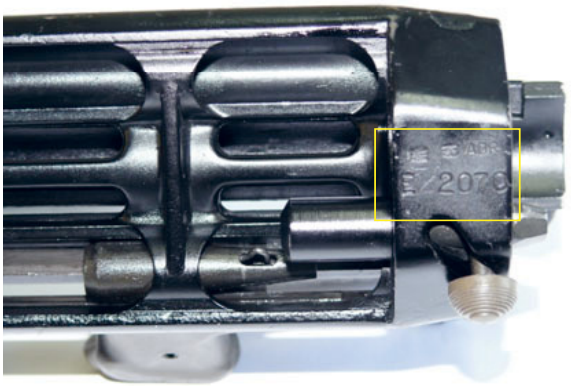


Steyr AUG



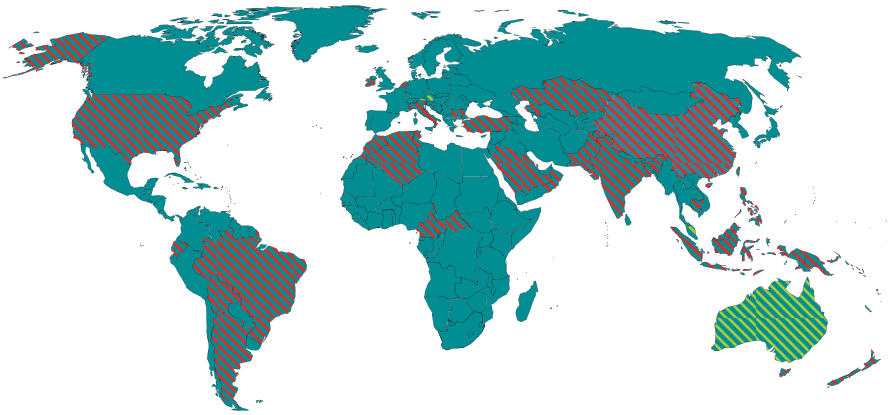






Cartridge: 5.56x45mm NATO (.223 Remington) / SMG: 9x19mm Para
Action: Gas operated, rotating bolt
Length: Standard rifle: 790 mm; Carbine: 690 mm; Sub carbine: 630 mm; HBAR: 900 mm; Para: 665 mm
Weight: Standard rifle: 3.6 kg; Carbine: 3.3 kg; Sub carbine: 3.2 kg; HBAR: 3.9 kg; Para: 3.3 kg
Muzzle velocity: Standard rifle: 940 m/s
Magazine capacity: 30 or 42 rounds box magazines
Rate of fire: 650 rounds per minute

Remarks: The rifle is fully ambidextrous. It can be configured for use by left-handed shooters by simply changing the bolt for a left-handed one with the extractor and ejector on opposite sides and by moving a blanking cap from the left ejection opening to the right. The housing of the Steyr AUG rifles, integral with the pistol handle and trigger guard, is made of a high impact-resistant polymer and is usually green or black.
The Australian Army's modified version of the Steyr AUG A1 is called F88 Austeyr.

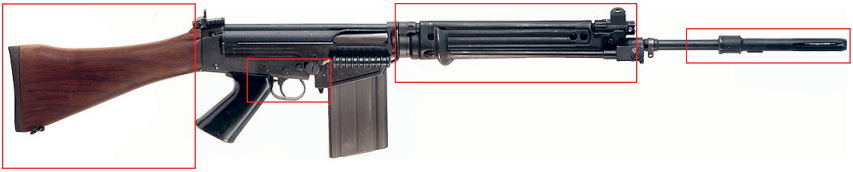


AUT	ALG	CHN	IND	NZL	THA
AUS	ARG	DJI	IRL	OMN	TWN
MYS	BOL	ECU	ITA	PAK	TUN
	BGR	GMB	KAZ	PNG	TUR
	BGD	GBR	LUX	PHL	UKR
	BEL	HRV	MLT	POL	UGY
	BRA	HKG	MAR	SAU	USA
	CMR	IDN	NLD	SRB	ZAF

It is also used by the Falklands Defense Forces.

FN FAL (Variants)





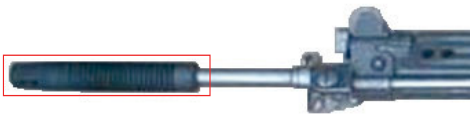


ISR FAL *"Romat"*







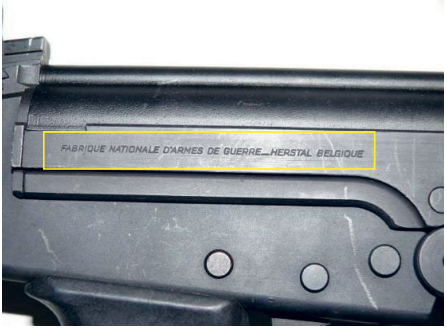


FN FAL (Variants)



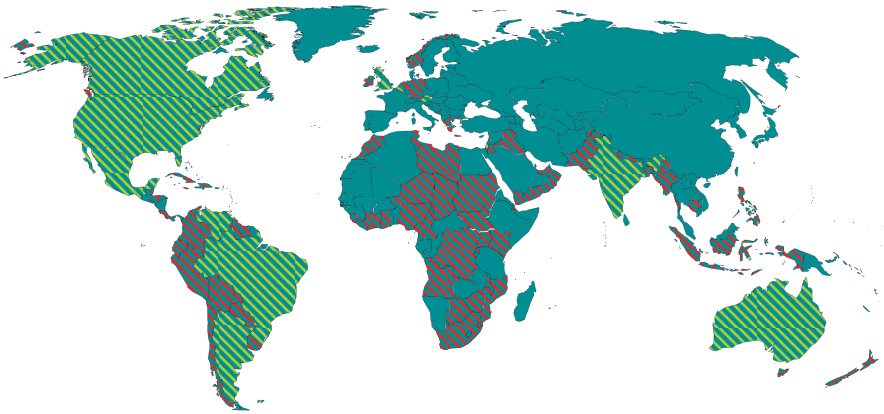
“Gewehr G1”
produced for the German armed forces





Cartridge:	7.62x51mm (7.62mm NATO, .308 Winchester)
Action:	Gas operated, tilting breechblock, select-fire or semi-automatic only
Length:	1,100 mm (990 / 736 mm for "Para" model)
Weight:	4.45 kg empty (3.77 kg empty for "Para" models)
Muzzle velocity:	800 m/s
Magazine capacity:	20 rounds (30 rounds for heavy barreled SAW (Squad Automatic Weapon) versions)
Rate of fire:	650-700 rounds per minute

Remarks: The FN FAL (Fusil Automatique Léger - Light Automatic Rifle) also titled "The right arm of the Free World" is one of the most famous and widespread military rifles. It can be found in both, the 7.62x51mm and, very rarely, the 5.56x45mm NATO versions.
The furniture may be wood, metal or plastic. There are various barrel lengths.
In the UK (L1A1), Canadian, Indian and Netherland's versions, there is no automatic fire mode. The gas system is fitted with a gas regulator so it can be easily adjusted to various environmental conditions or cut off completely so rifle grenades can be safely launched from the barrel.



BEL	USA	ARE	CMR	EGY	JAM	MMR	PAK	SGP	ZWE
ARG	VEN	AGO	COD	GMB	JOR	MOZ	PAN	SUR	
AUS		BDI	COL	GHA	KEN	MWI	PHL	SWZ	
AUT		BGD	CRI	GRC	KHM	NER	PRY	TCD	
BRA		BLZ	CUB	GUY	KWT	NGA	PER	TTO	
CAN		BOL	CYP	HTI	LBN	NLD	RWA	TUN	
IND		BRB	DEU	HND	LBR	NOR	RQA	UGA	
ISR		BWA	DJI	IDN	LBY	NPL	SDN	URY	
MEX		CHL	DOM	IRL	LUX	NZL	SSD	YEM	
GBR		CIV	ECU	IRQ	MAR	OMN	SLE	ZAF	

H&K G3 (Variants)



G3 A1



G3 A3



G3 A3



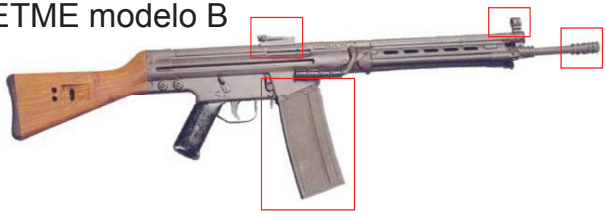
G3 A3ZF



G3 A4

CETME rifles (Spain)
the "father" of the G3 rifle

CETME modelo B



CETME modelo C





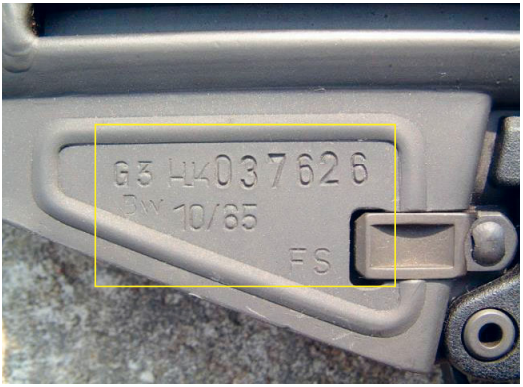
South African G3



The butt is very similar to the FN FAL.

H&K G3 (Variants)

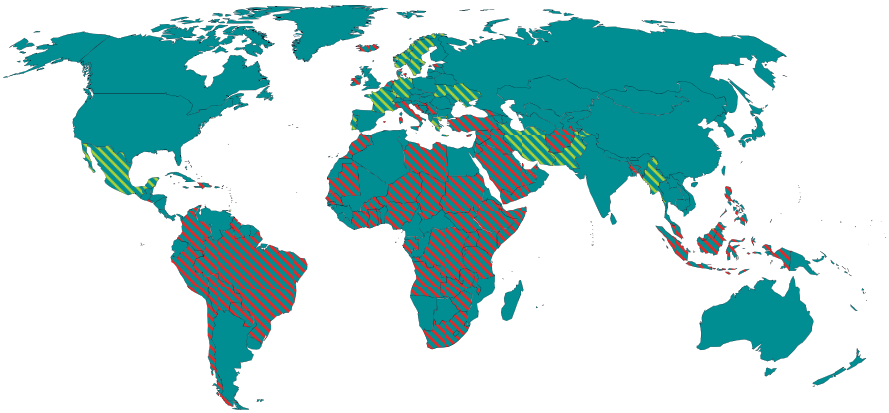






Cartridge:	7.62x51mm (7.62mm NATO, .308 Winchester)
Action:	Roller-delayed blowback
Length:	1,023 mm
Weight:	4.5 kg
Muzzle velocity:	800 m/s
Magazine capacity:	20 rounds
Rate of fire:	600 rounds per minute

Remarks: The G3 was initially constructed by Heckler & Koch (H&K) in cooperation with a Spanish agency Centro de Estudios Técnicos de Materiales Especiale (CETME). After further development of the A & B Model, the West German Army (Bundeswehr) took this rifle into service. The furniture can be wood or plastic. The plastic stock may be green, sand or black. There is also a collapsing stock. The rifle is hammer-fired and has a trigger mechanism with a 3-position fire selector switch that is also the manual safety toggle that secures the weapon from accidentally discharging.



DEU	AFG	CHL	GEO	KEN	NER	SDN	YEM
FRA	ARG	CIV	GHA	KWT	NGA	SLV	ZAF
GRC	AGO	COD	GUY	LBN	NLD	SOM	ZMB
NOR	ARE	COL	HRV	LBY	PER	SRB	ZWE
PRT	BFA	CYP	HTI	LTU	PNG	SSD	
SWE	BDI	DJI	ISL	LVA	PRY	SYR	
TUR	BGD	DNK	ITA	MAR	PHL	TCD	
MEX	BRA	DOM	IRL	MKD	QAT	TGO	
IRN	BRN	EST	IRQ	MWI	RWA	TUR	
MMR	BHR	ETH	IDN	MRT	SAU	TZA	
PAK	BOL	GAB	JOR	MYS	SEN	UGA	

Nearly 10 million were produced.

AK 47 / AKM (Kalashnikov & Variants)

AK 47







AKM









AK 74 (Kalashnikov & Variants)



modern



AKS 74



AK 74U



Vektor R4 (South Africa)



The version is very similar to the Galil and the Valmet assault rifles.

Kalashnikov Variants

Type 56 (China)



Type 56-1 (China)



Type 56-2 (China)



SA VZ 58 (Czechoslovakia)

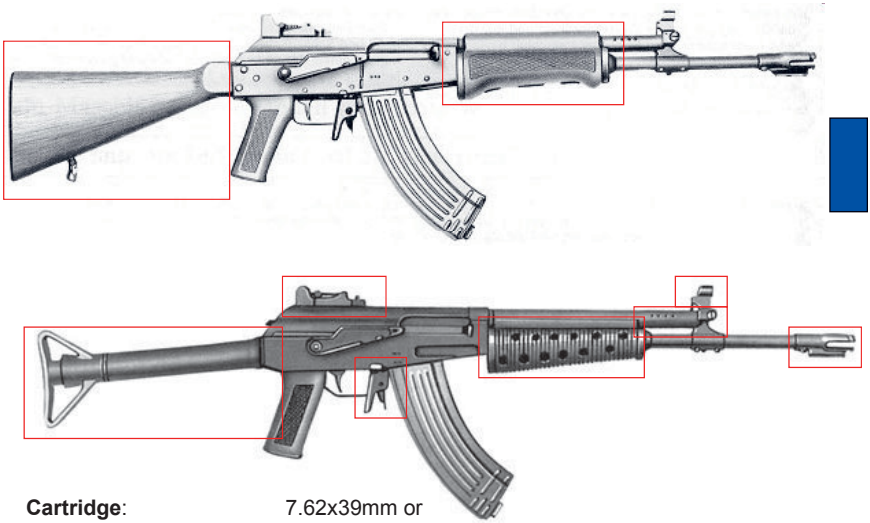


It looks like an AK, but it has another breechblock system.



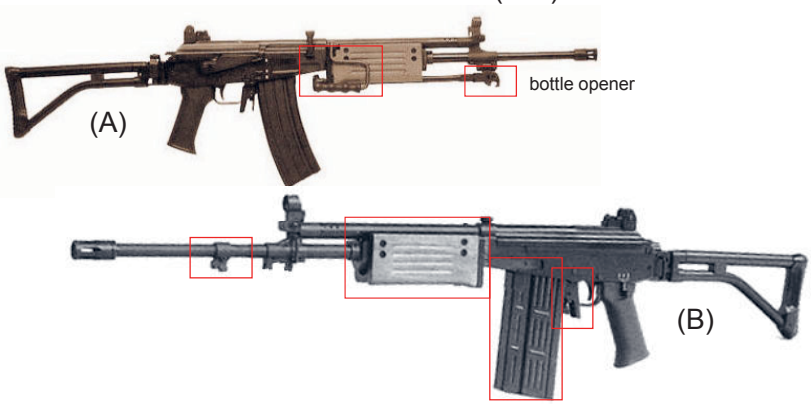
Cartridge: 7.62x39 mm
Action: gas operated, tilting breech block
Rate of fire: 800 rounds per minute

Valmet Rk.76 / Rk. 62 (Finland)



Cartridge: 7.62x39mm or
5.56x45mm NATO (export versions only)
Action: gas operated, rotating bolt
Length: 914 mm
Weight: 4.3 kg
Magazine capacity: 30 rounds

Galil AR (ISR)



Cartridge: 5.56x45 NATO (A) or 7.62x51mm NATO (B)
Action: gas operated, tilting breech block
Rate of fire: 800 rounds per minute

The Galil can be described as a modified Kalashnikov.

Right View

AK 47/AKS 47



AKM



AK 74



Left View

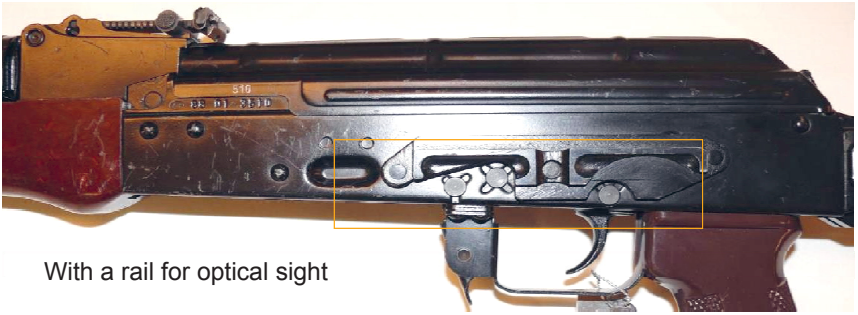
AK 47/AKS 47



AKM



AK 74



With a rail for optical sight

AK 47/AKS 47



AKM

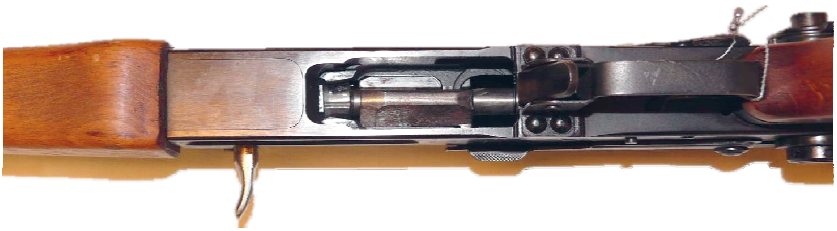


AK 74

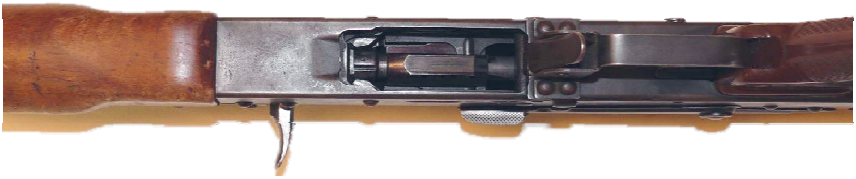


Bottom View

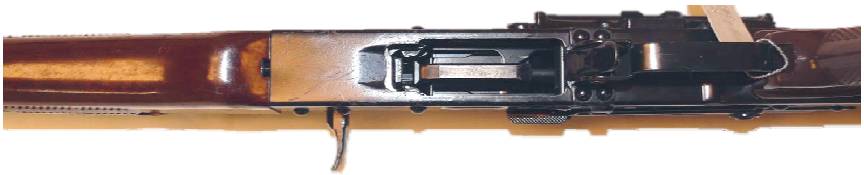
AK 47/AKS 47



AKM



AK 74



Top View

AK 47/AKS 47



AKM

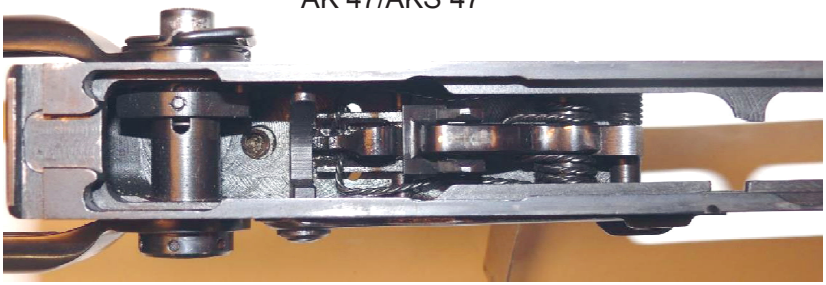


AK 74

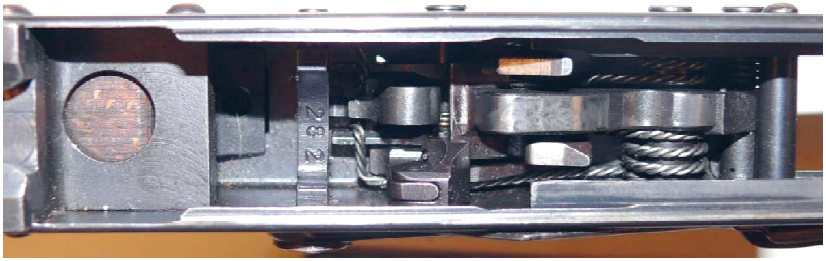


View into the grip

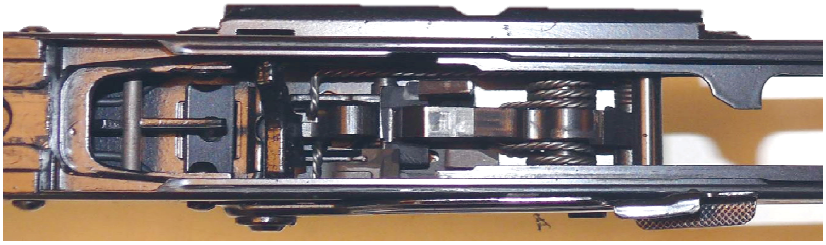
AK 47/AKS 47



AKM



AK 74

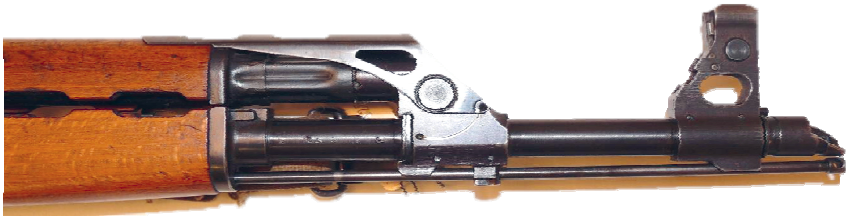


CHN Model 56 (AK 47)

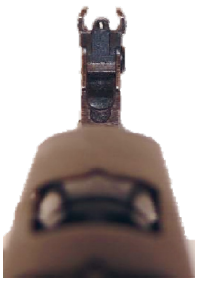




Former Yugoslawia
Zastava M 70 (AKM)







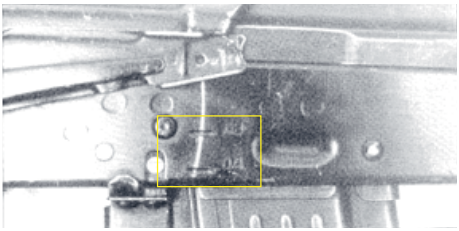
HUN AMD 65

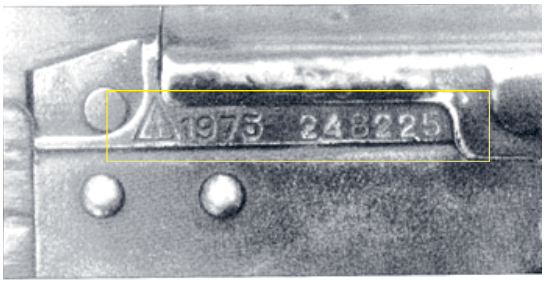


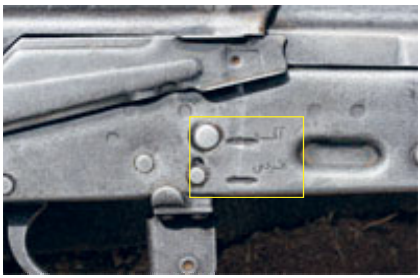
ROU PA md. 86



AK 47 / AKM (Kalashnikov & Variants)

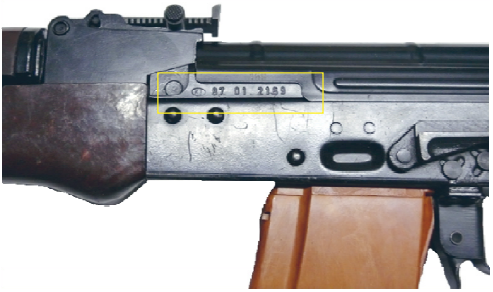


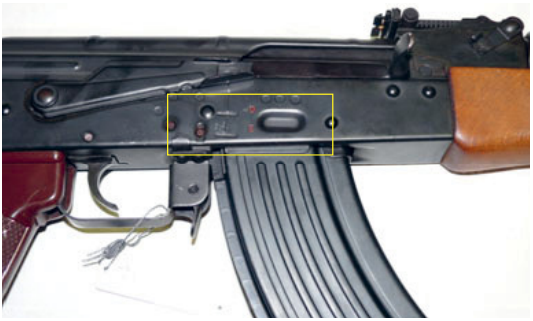






AK 74 (Kalashnikov & Variants)







	AK 47 / AKM	AK 74
Cartridge:	7.62x39mm	5.45x39 mm
Action:	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs	
Length:	870 mm	943 mm
Weight:	3,5 kg	3.3 kg
Muzzle velocity:	710 m/s	900 m/s
Magazine capacity:	30 rounds	
Rate of fire:	600 rounds per minute	

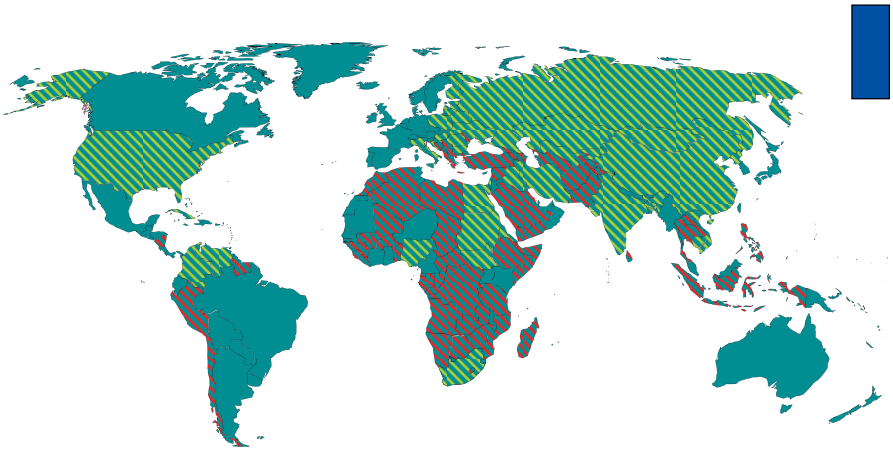
Remarks:

The **AK 47** (designed 1946-1948) is best described as a hybrid of previous rifle technology innovations: the trigger, double locking lugs and unlocking raceway of the M1 Garand/M1 carbine, the safety mechanism of the John Browning-designed Remington Model 8 rifle, and the gas system and layout of the Sturmgewehr 44.

The **AK 74** (designed 1974) is an adaptation of the 7.62mm AKM assault rifle and features several important design improvements. These modifications were primarily the result of converting the rifle to the intermediate-caliber 5.45x39mm cartridge, in fact, some early models are reported to have been converted AKMs, with the barrel re-sleeved to 5.45x39mm. The result is a more accurate and reliable rifle than the AKM. The AK-74 and AKM share an approximate 50% parts commonality (pins, springs and screws are most often interchangeable).

There are many variants. The weapons are used by the former Warsaw Pact countries and they are still in service with numerous armed forces, both regular and irregular. The model and its variants remain the most popular and widely used rifles in the world because of its relative ease of use, intuitive disassembly and reassembly design, fewer moving parts and components enabling reliability under harsh conditions and low production costs.

Nearly 100 million were produced.



RUS
Former Soviet Union
Former Yugoslavia
Former GDR

ALB	EGY	ISR	SDN
ARM	ETH	ITA	UKR
AZE	FIN	KHM	USA
BGD	HUN	NGA	VEN
BGR	HRV	PAL	VNM
CHN	IND	POL	ZAF
COL	IRN	PRK	
CUB	IRQ	ROU	

AFG	COG	GNQ	MAR	PHL	TCD	ZWE
ALB	COL	GRC	MDA	QAT	TGO	
AGO	COM	GUY	MDG	RWA	THA	
BEN	CPV	IDN	MKD	SAU	TJK	
BDI	CUB	KAZ	MLI	SLE	TKM	
BFA	DJI	KGZ	MLT	SRB	TUR	
BIH	DZA	LAO	MNG	SSD	TZA	
BLR	ERI	LBN	MOZ	STP	USA	
BWA	GAB	LBR	NAM	SOM	UZB	
CAF	GEO	LBY	NIC	SYC	VEN	
CHL	GIN	LKA	PAK	SUR	YEM	
COD	GNB	LSO	PER	SYR	ZMB	

AR 15 (M 16/M 4) & Variants



M 16A2

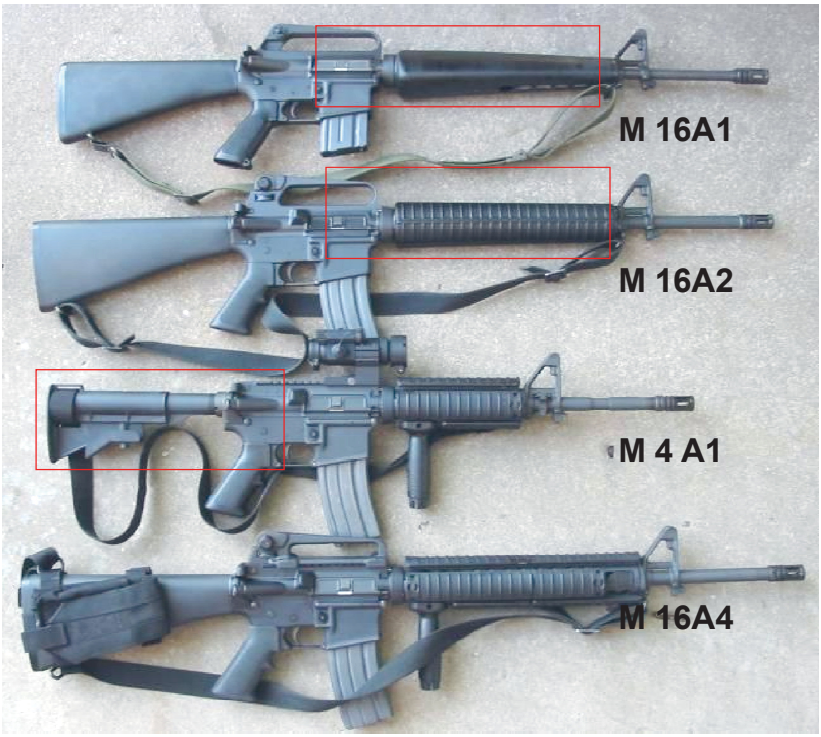




M 4



M 4 A1



NORINCO CQ (CHN)

The **CQ** is a variant of the AR-15 rifle manufactured by the Chinese arms company NORINCO.



The **"Terab"** rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by the MIC (Military Industry Corporation) of Sudan.
The **"Armada"** rifle is a clone of the Norinco CQ manufactured by S.A.M. – Shooter's Arms Manufacturing, a.k.a. Shooter's Arms Guns & Ammo Corporation in the Philippines.

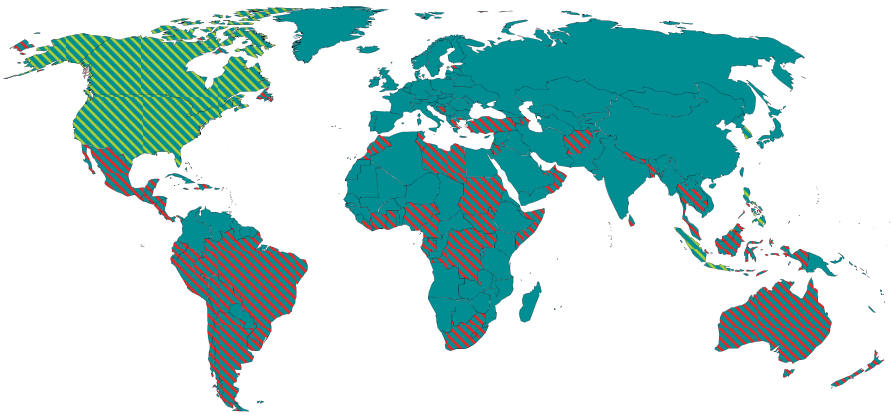
AR 15 (M 16/M 4) & Variants





Cartridge: 5.56x45mm (.223 Remington)
Action: Gas operated, rotating bolt
Length: 986 mm
Weight: 2.89 kg
Muzzle velocity: 945 m/s
Magazine capacity: 20 or 30 rounds
Rate of fire: 650 - 750 rounds per minute

Remarks: The heart of the Colt AR-15 is the direct gas system. This system does not use a conventional gas piston and rod to propel the bolt group back after the shot has been fired. Instead, the hot powder gases are fed from the barrel and down to the stainless-steel tube into the receiver. Inside the receiver, the rear end of the gas tube enters the "gas key", a small attachment on the top of the bolt carrier. The hot gases, through the gas key, enter the hollow cavity inside the bolt carrier and expand there, acting against the bolt carrier and the collar around the bolt body. The pressure of the gases causes the bolt carrier to move back against the initially stationary bolt. The M16 clone **CQ**/**Terab** has been observed in South Sudan used by some rebel groups.



USA AFG BRB FJI IRQ LTU NZL SLV
CAN ARE BRN FRA ISR LVA OMN SOM
KOR ARG CIV GAB JAM MAR PAK SSD
PHL AUS CHL GHA JPN MCO PAN THA
SGP AZE COD GRC JOR MEX PER TUN
BGD CMR GRD KHM MUS PNG TUR
BHR CRI GTM KWT MYS POL TWN
BIH DNK HTI LBN NGA PRK UGA
BLZ DOM HND LBR NIC PRT URY
BOL ECU IDN LKA NLD QAT VNM
BRA EST IND LSO NPL SDN ZAF

At least 8 million were produced.

Machine guns

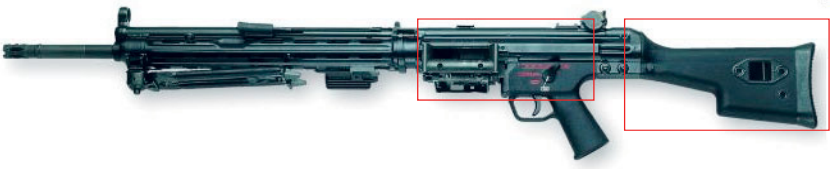
HK 21 / HK 23 124
MG 3 126
RPD 128
PK 130
RPK 132
DShk 134
M 60 136
Browning M2 138

HK 21 / HK 23



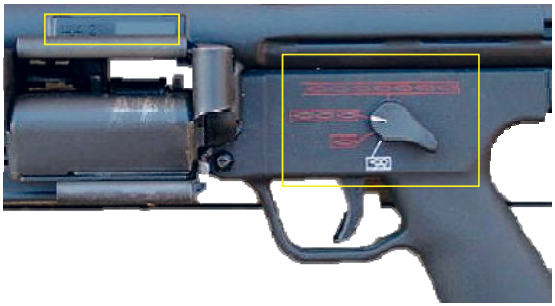
HK 21 machine gun

HK 21E machine gun



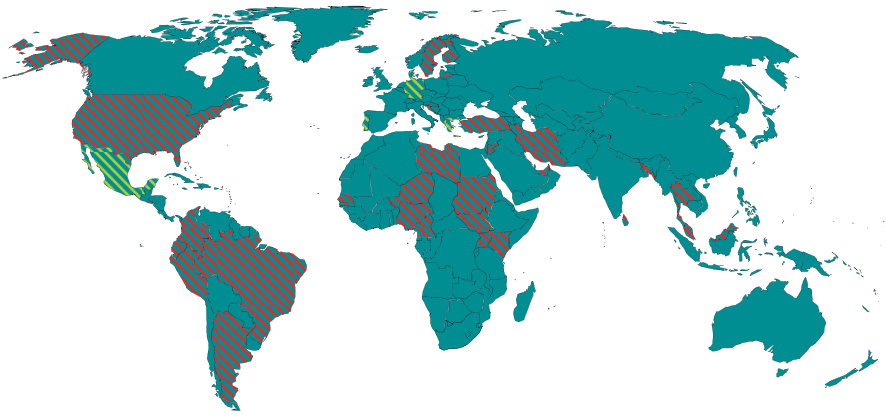
HK 23E machine gun with belt box attached





	HK 21E	HK 23E
Cartridge:	7.62x51mm NATO	5.56x45mm NATO
Action:	Selective fire roller-back blowback	
Length:	1140 mm	1030 mm
Weight:	9.3 kg	8.7 kg
Muzzle velocity:	800 m/s	910 m/s
Feeding:	box magazine 20 or 30 rounds, drum 80 rounds (HK 21), 100 rounds (HK 23) or belt 50 or 100 rounds	
Rate of fire:	800 rounds per minute	

Remarks: The HK 21 is a general-purpose machine gun based on the G3 battle rifle. The HK 21 was fired from a closed bolt (not that big an issue since its heavy barrel could be detached very quickly) and, unlike most machine guns, its belt feed module was located below the receiver.



DEU ARE DNK MUS SSD
GRC ARG ECU MYS SWE
PRT BGD FIN NER THA
MEX BOL HRV NGA TUR
BRA IRN PER UGA
BRN JOR QAT USA
CMR KEN SEN ZAF
COL LKA SDN
CYP MAR SLV

Variants:
HK11E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 7.62 mm)
HK13E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 5.56 mm)
HK21E general purpose machine gun (belt feed, 7.62 mm)
HK23E light machine gun (belt-fed, 5.56 mm). The "E" stands for "Export" model.

MG 42 / MG 3 & Variants

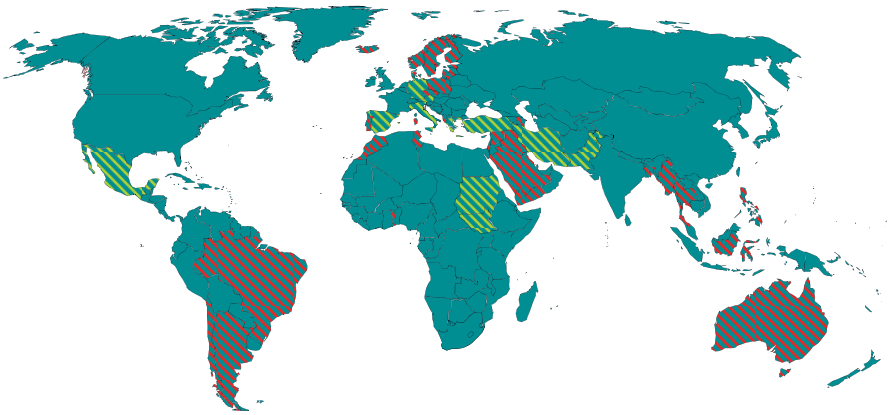






	MG42	MG3
Cartridge:	7,92x57mm	7,62x51mm NATO
Action:	Recoil-operated, roller locked	
Length:	1,230 mm	1,225 mm
Weight:	10.6 kg	11.5 kg
Muzzle velocity:	800 m/s	820 m/s
Feeding:	belt	
Rate of fire:	1200-1500	1200 rounds p/minute

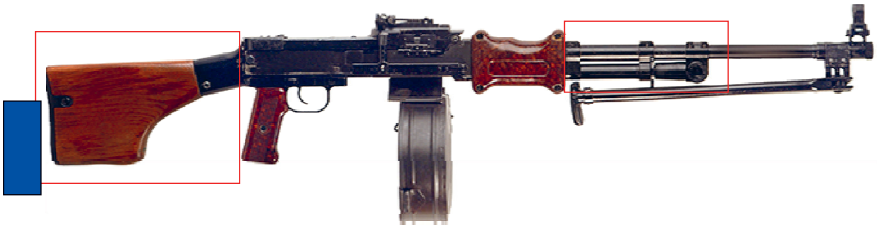
Remarks: The MG42 and, after further development, the MG3 are a short-recoil operated, air cooled, belt-fed weapon which fires from an open bolt. The barrel can be removed quickly and can be replaced in less than six seconds by a properly trained team. The action of the weapon is operated by the recoil of the locked barrel, assisted by a muzzle booster which uses pressure from the muzzle blast to increase the recoil impulse. This is a simple and solid system.



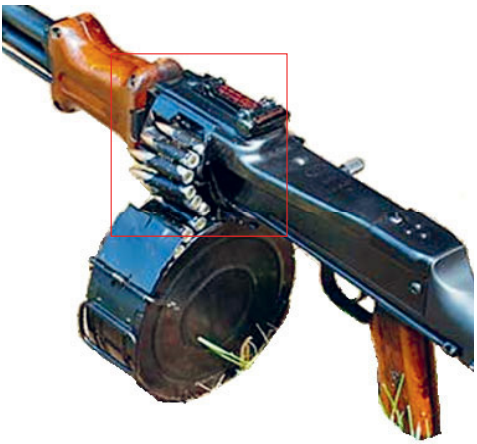
DEU	ALB	EST	POL
AUT	ARG	FIN	PRT
ESP	AUS	IDN	SAU
GRC	AZE	IRQ	STP
IRN	BGD	ISL	SWE
ITA	BRA	LBY	TGO
MEX	CAN	LTU	THA
PAK	CPV	LVA	TUN
SDN	CHL	MAR	YEM
TUR	CYP	MMR	
	CZE	NOR	
	DNK	PHL	

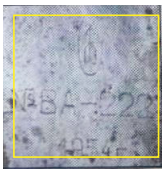
Variants:
MG 1: Rheinmetall variant of the MG 42, most notably rechambered to fire 7.62×51mm NATO.
MG 1A1 (MG 42/58): As MG 1, but with sights properly calibrated for the new round. Sights refitted to existing MG 1s.
MG 1A2 (MG 42/59): MG 1A1 variant; product improved with longer ejection port, heavy bolt and friction ring buffer.
MG 1A3: MG 1A2 variant; product improvement of all major components.
MG 1A4: MG 1 variant; for fixed mount armor use.
MG 1A5: MG 1A3 variant; MG1A3s converted to MG1A4 standard.
MG 2: Designation for all wartime MG 42s rechambered to 7.62×51mm NATO.
MG 3: MG 1A3 variant; product improved with AA rear sight.
MG 3E: MG 3 variant; reduced weight model (roughly 1.3 kg lighter), entered late 1970s NATO small arms trials.
MG 3A1: MG 3 variant; for fixed mount armor use.

RPD (*Ruchnoy Pulemyot Degtyareva*)



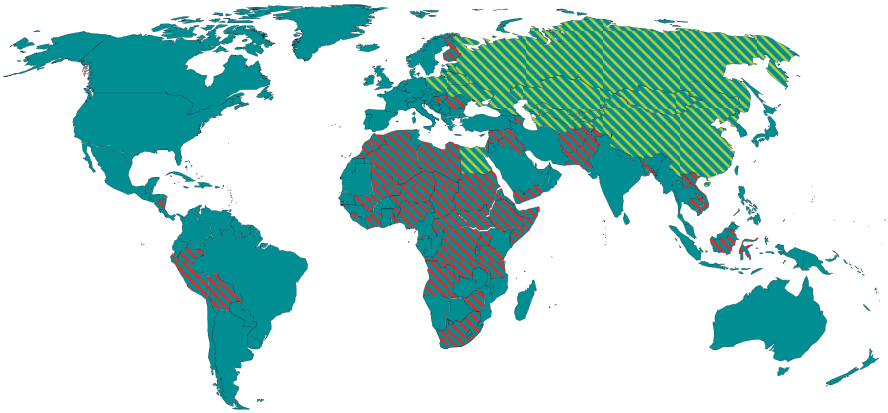






Cartridge:	7.62x39mm
Action:	Gas operated, full auto only
Length:	1,037 mm
Weight:	7.4 kg empty
Muzzle velocity:	735 m/s
Feeding:	belt 100 rounds in drum-like box
Rate of fire:	650 rounds per minute

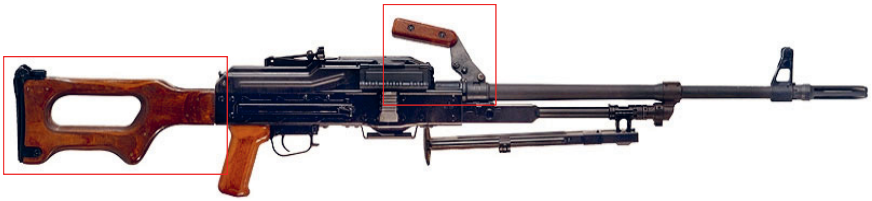
Remarks: The RPD (Ruchnoy Pulemyot Degtyaryova - Degtyaryov Light MG) was one of the first weapons designed to fire a new, intermediate cartridge 7.62x39mm. During its service life, the weapon was modernized several times. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.

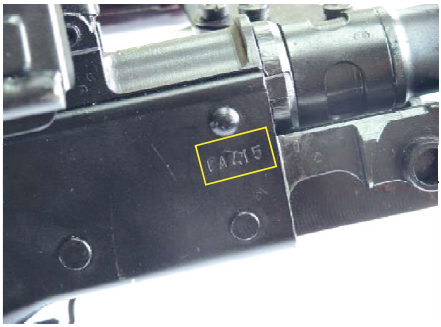


Former Soviet Union	AFG	CIV	HUN	MNG	SOM	UZB
CHN	ALB	COM	IND	NER	SDN	VNM
EGY	ARM	COD	ISR	NGA	SSD	YEM
POL	AGO	DJI	IRQ	NIC	SYR	ZWE
PRK	AZE	DZA	KHM	PAK	TCD	
	BEN	ERI	LAO	PER	TJK	
	BGD	ETH	LBY	ROU	TKM	
	BLR	GEO	MAR	RUS	TZA	
	BOL	GHA	MDA	RWA	TGO	
	CAF	GIN	MLI	SYC	UGA	
	CPV	GNQ	MLT	SLE	UKR	

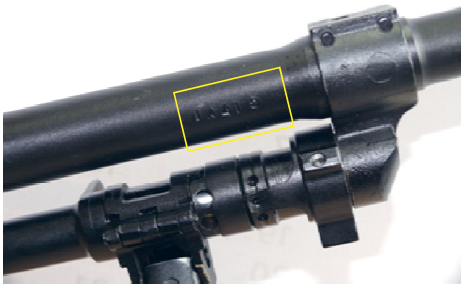
PK (*Pulemyot Kalashnikova*)





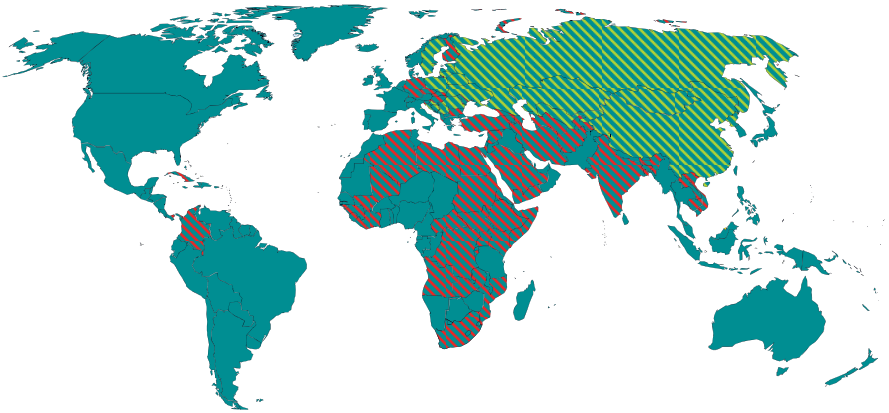






Cartridge: 7.62x54mm R
Action: Gas operated, air cooled, belt fed weapon with a quick-detachable barrel
Length: 1,173 mm
Weight: 9 kg
Muzzle velocity: 825 m/s
Feeding: belt, 100, 200 or 250 rounds
Rate of fire: 650 rounds per minute

Remarks: The PK was made under license by many companies in several countries and was exported to many countries. Due to the widespread use in many conflicts, this light machine gun can be found all over the world. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular.



Former Soviet Union	AFG	CIV	GEO	KEN	MOZ	SWE	YEM
Former GDR	AGO	COD	GIN	KGZ	NER	SYR	ZAF
Former Yugoslavia	ALB	COL	GMB	KHM	NGA	TCD	ZMB
Former Czechoslovakia	ALG	CPV	GND	LAO	NIC	TJK	
BGR	ARM	CUB	GUY	LBN	PAN	TKM	
CHN	AZE	CZE	HRV	LIB	RWA	TUR	
FIN	BDI	EGY	HUN	LTU	SAU	UGA	
POL	BGD	ERI	IND	LVA	SDN	UKR	
PRK	BGR	EST	IRN	MDA	SLE	UZB	
ROU	BIH	ETH	IRQ	MKD	SSD	VNM	
RUS	BLR	FIN	ISR	MLI	STP	WYR	
SRB	CAF	FJI	KAZ	MNG	SOM	XKX	

RPK (*Ruchnoy Pulemyot Kalashnikova)*



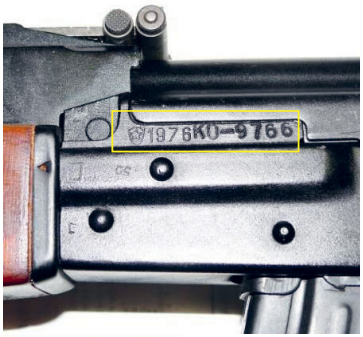


Yugoslavian Zastava M72





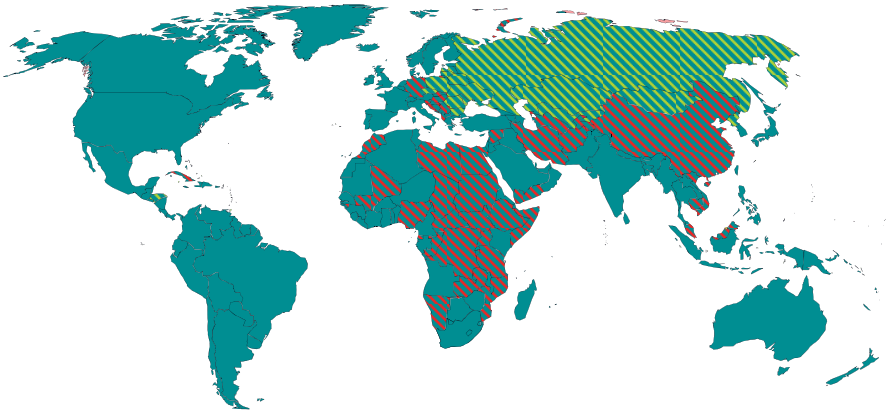






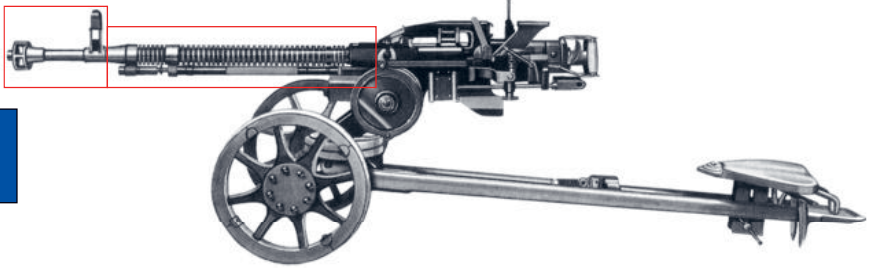
Cartridge:	7.62x39mm
Action:	Gas operated, magazine fed, air cooled, selective fire
Length:	1,040 mm
Weight:	4.8 kg empty
Muzzle velocity:	745 m/s
Feeding:	curved magazine with 30, 40 rounds or drum magazine with 75 rounds
Rate of fire:	600 rounds per minute

Remarks: The RPK functions identically to the AK-47. It also uses the same 7.62×39mm ammunition. It has a similar design layout to the Kalashnikov series of rifles, with modifications to increase the RPK's effective range and accuracy. The RPK features a thicker and longer barrel than the AK-47. The RPK was made under license in many countries and was exported to many countries. This weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries, especially in Asia and Africa.



Former Soviet Union	AFG	COM	IRQ	MNG	SYR
Former GDR	ALB	COG	KAZ	MOZ	TCD
Former Yugoslavia	ARM	DJI	KGZ	MYS	TJK
Former Czechoslovakia	AZE	EGY	KHM	NAM	TKM
BGR	BDI	ETH	LTU	NIC	TZA
HND	BIH	FJI	LBY	NGA	UGA
ROU	BLR	GEO	LVA	POL	UKR
RUS	CAF	GNB	MAR	SDN	UZB
PRK	CHN	GNQ	MDA	SOM	VNM
	CPV	HUN	MLT	SSD	YEM
	CUB	IRN	MLI	SYC	ZMB

DShk (*Degtyaryova-Shpagina Krupnokaliberny*)

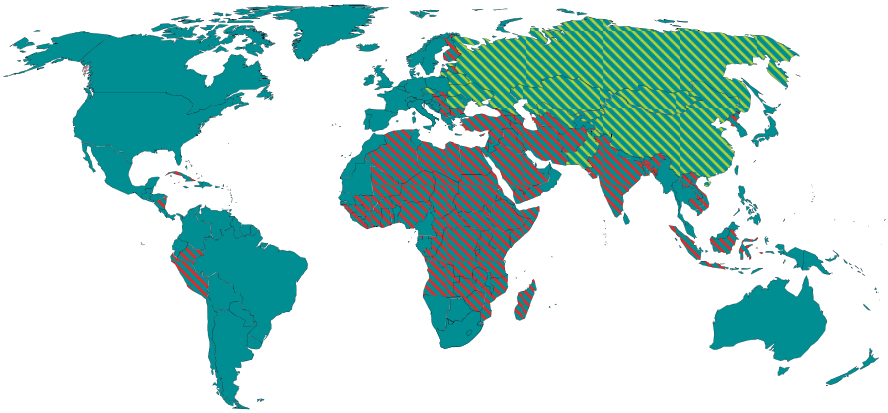






Cartridge:	12.7x108mm
Action:	Gas operated, belt fed, air cooled, selective fire
Length:	1625 mm
Weight:	34 kg MG body
Muzzle velocity:	860 m/s
Feeding:	belt
Rate of fire:	600 rounds per minute

Remarks: The DShk is a heavy machine gun and still in service. It is well known as anti-aircraft weapon, mounted on a pick-up vehicle. This weapon was exported to many countries and was with several armed forces, both regular and irregular. Due to the widespread use in many conflicts, this heavy machine gun can be found in many countries, especially in Asia and Africa.



Former Soviet Union	AFG	CIV	EST	IRN	MDG	PRK	SYR	YAM
Former Czechoslovakia	ALB	COD	ETH	IRQ	MKD	RUS	TZA	ZMB
CHN	AGO	COG	FIN	ISR	MLI	RWA	TGO	ZWE
PAK	ARM	COM	GEO	KAZ	MLT	SAU	TJK	
ROU	AZE	CPV	GHA	KEN	MNG	SDN	TKM	
	BDI	CUB	GIN	KGZ	MOZ	SLE	TUR	
	BFA	CYP	GNB	KHM	NER	SOM	UGA	
	BGD	CZE	GNQ	LAO	NGA	SRB	UKR	
	BGR	DZA	HUN	LBR	NIC	SSD	UZB	
	BLR	EGY	IDN	LBY	PER	SVK	VNM	
	CAF	ERI	IND	MDA	POL	SYC	XKX	

M 60

M60E3 light machine gun



M60 machine gun on integral bipod

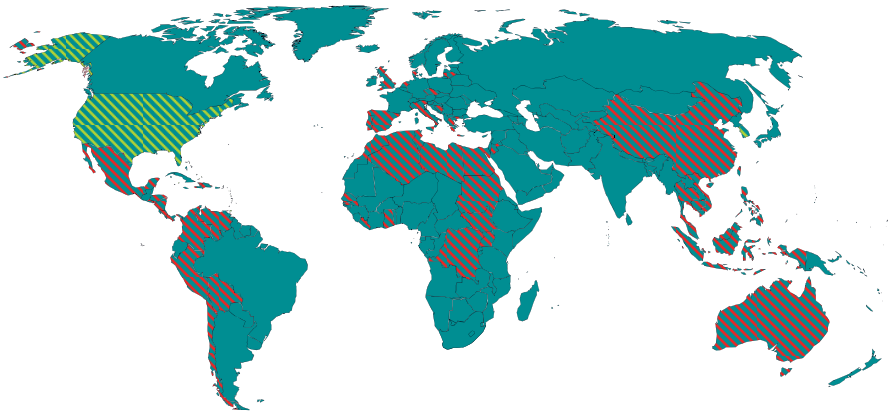


M60E4 / Mk.43 mod.1 machine gun



Cartridge: 7.62x51mm NATO (.308 Winchester)
Action: Gas operated, belt fed
Length: 1,105 mm
Weight: 10.5 kg empty
Muzzle velocity: 850 m/s
Feeding: belt with 100 or 200 rounds
Rate of fire: 600 rounds per minute

Remarks:. The M60 is a family of American general-purpose machine guns firing 7.62x51mm NATO cartridges from a disintegrating belt of M13 links. Several types of live ammunition have been approved for use in the M60, including ball, tracer, and armor-piercing rounds. The M60 was referred to as "The Pig" during the Vietnam War. The M60's gas operation is unique and drew on technical advances of the period, particularly the White "gas expansion and cutoff" principle also exploited by the M14 rifle. The M60's gas system was simpler than other gas systems and easier to clean.



USA	ALG	CZE	HND	MEX	SLV
KOR	AUS	DNK	IDN	MYS	SSD
	BIH	DOM	ITA	NIC	THA
	BOL	EGY	JOR	NLD	TTO
	BRA	ESP	KHM	PAN	TUN
	CHL	FJI	LBN	PER	TWN
	CHN	GBR	LBR	PHL	UGA
	COD	GHA	LTU	PNG	VEN
	COL	GRC	LUX	SEN	VNM
	CRI	HTI	MAR	SDN	

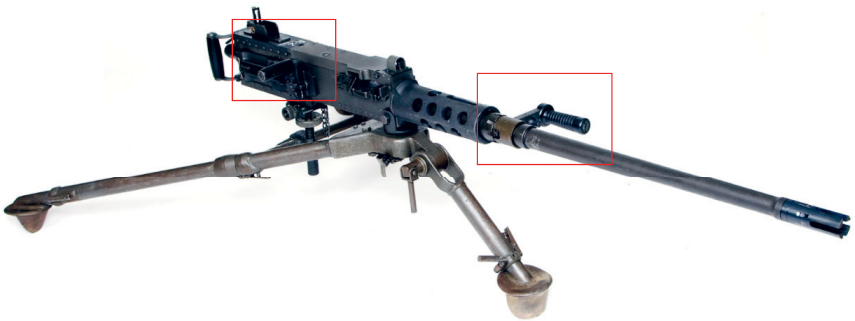
Browning M 2



Browning M2HB air-cooled machine gun on M3 tripod



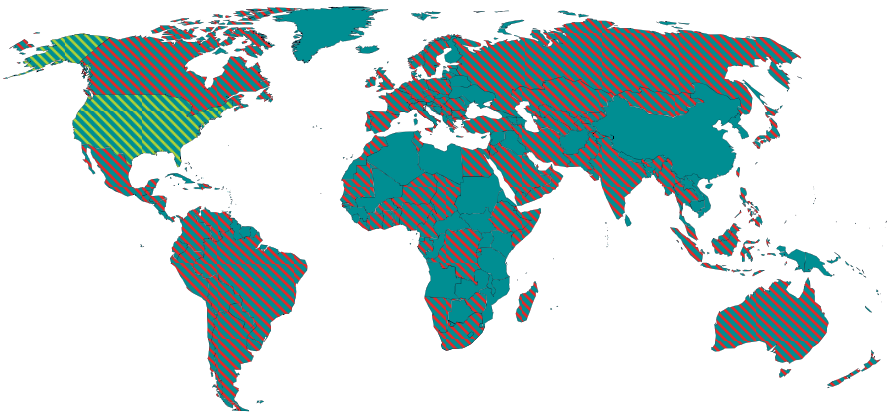
Browning M2HB-QCB air-cooled machine gun of current manufacture with quick-change barrel, on M3 tripod



The new M2E2 modification with quick-change barrel.

Cartridge:	12.7x99mm (**.**50BMG)
Action:	Fires from a closed bolt, operated on the short recoil principle.
Length:	1650 mm
Weight:	38 kg MG only
Muzzle velocity:	880-930 m/s
Feeding:	belt
Rate of fire:	450-600 rounds per minute

Remarks:. The Browning .50 caliber machine gun has been used extensively as a vehicle weapon and for aircraft armament. The M2 fires from a closed bolt, operated on the short recoil principle.



Nearly 5 million were produced.

USA	ARG	BOL	DEU	GAB	IRL	LUX	NLD	QAT	TCD	ZWE
	ARE	BRA	DJI	GBR	IRN	MDG	NOR	ROU	TWN	
	AUS	CAN	DNK	GMB	ISR	MYS	NZL	RWA	THA	
	AUT	CHE	DOM	GHA	ITA	MRT	OMN	RUS	TGO	
	BDI	CHL	ECU	GRC	JAM	MEX	PAK	SAU	TON	
	BEL	CIV	EGY	GTM	JOR	MAR	PAN	SEN	TUN	
	BEN	CMR	ETH	HND	JPN	MMR	PER	SRB	TUR	
	BFA	COD	ESP	HRV	KWT	NAM	PHL	SGP	URY	
	BGR	COL	EST	HUN	LBN	NER	POL	SOM	VEN	
	BHS	CYP	FRA	IDN	LBR	NGA	PRT	SLV	VNM	
	BIH	CZE	FIN	IND	LTU	NIC	PRY	SWE	YEM	

Hand-held and under-barrel grenade launchers

M 79 142
M 203 144

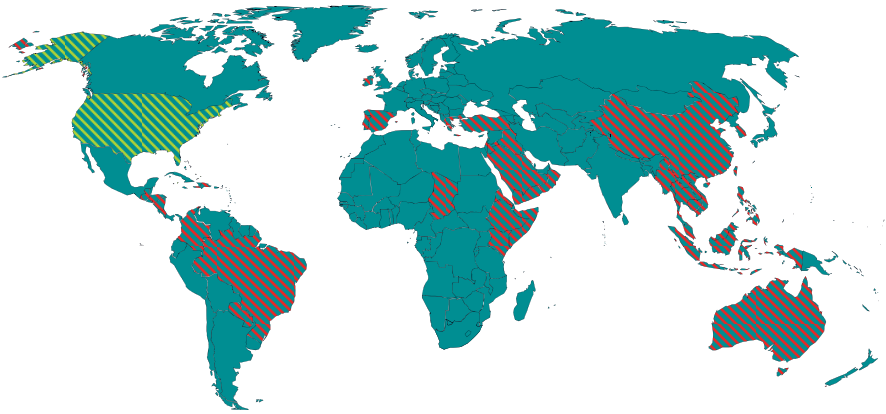
M 79 grenade launcher





Cartridge: 40x46mm
Action: Break-action
Length: 731 mm
Weight: 2.7 kg unloaded
Muzzle velocity: 76 m/s
Effective range : 350 m

Remarks: The M79 is a single-shot, shoulder-fired grenade launcher. Many different ammunition types were produced for the M79 (and subsequently for the M203). Besides smoke and illumination rounds, there are three main types of ammunition: explosive, close-range and non-lethal crowed control.



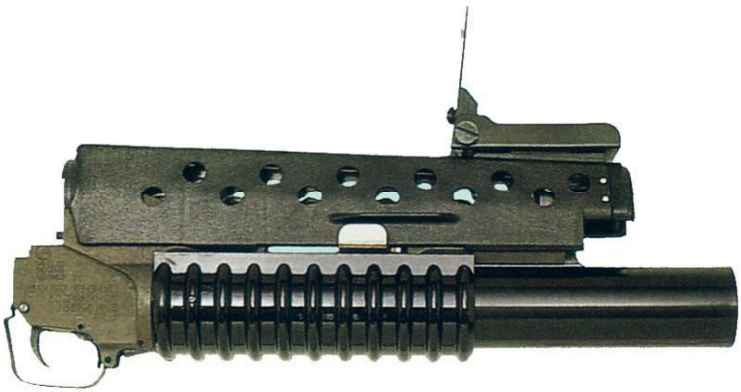
USA

AUS	FJI	JAM	NIC	THA
BRA	GRC	JOR	OMN	TUR
CHN	GTM	KEN	PHL	TWN
COL	HTI	KHM	PRT	VCT
CRI	HND	KOR	PRY	VNM
DOM	IDN	LAO	SAU	YEM
ERI	IRN	LBN	SOM	
ESP	IRL	MYS	SLV	
ETH	ISR	MMR	TCD	

M 203 grenade launcher

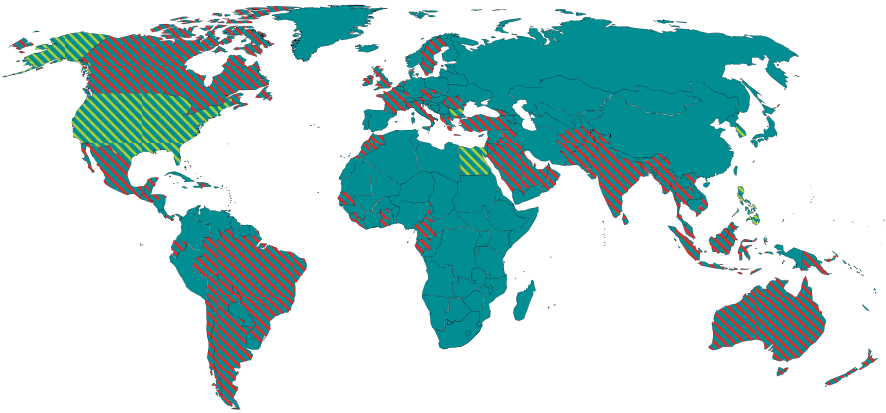






Cartridge: 40x46mm
Action: Single shot
Length: 380 mm
Weight: 1.36 kg unloaded
Muzzle velocity: 76m/s
Effective range : 350 m (area target) / 150 m (point target)

Remarks: The M203 grenade launcher was intended to be used as close fire support for point and group area targets. The round is designed to be effective at penetrating windows, blowing up doors, producing casualties in groups of enemies, destroying bunkers, and damaging or disabling soft-skinned vehicles. Its primary purpose is to engage enemies in dead space that cannot be reached by direct fire. A well-trained M203 gunner can also use his weapon to suppress the enemy, both from movement and sight. M203 were also produced in Egypt, South Korea and Bulgaria (as UBGL-M1, with mount suitable for Kalashnikov AKM and AK-74 type rifles).



USA	AFG	BRN	GAB	IRL	MAR	PNG	THA
BGR	ALB	CAN	GBR	IRQ	MEX	QAT	TLS
EGY	ARE	CHL	GEO	ISR	MMR	ROU	TUR
KOR	ARG	CMR	GHA	ITA	MYS	SAU	VNM
PHL	AUS	CZE	GRC	JOR	NLD	SEN	
	AUT	DNK	GTM	KWT	NZL	SGP	
	BGD	DOM	HND	LBN	OMN	SLE	
	BOL	ECU	IDN	LBR	PAN	SLV	
	BRA	FRA	IND	LKA	PAK	SWE	

Portable anti-tank guns

RPG 2 148
RPG 7 150
Carl Gustav 154

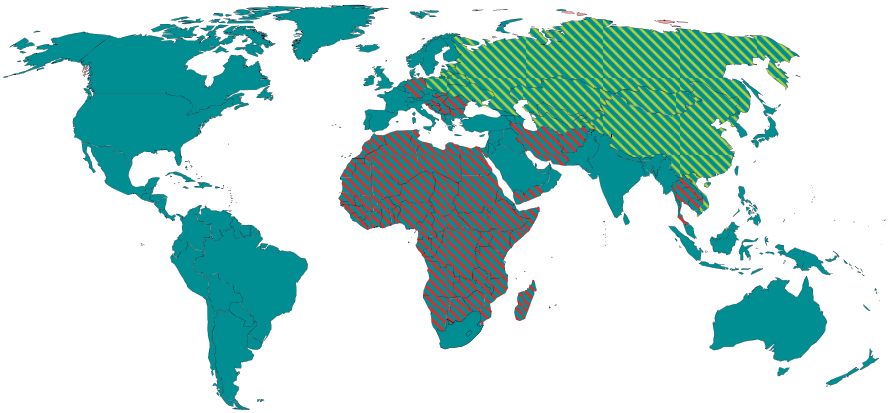
RPG 2





Caliber: 40mm barrel; 82mm warhead
Type: Recoilless launch / none rocket booster
Length: 650 mm
Weight: 2.83 kg empty; 4.67 kg loaded with grenade
Muzzle velocity: 85 m/s
Effective range: 100-150 m

Remarks: After studying German and US anti-tank rockets, the Soviet Union developed the RPG-2 as the successor to the earlier and unsuccessful RPG-1. It was made under license by many companies in many countries (e.g. the B-40 (Bazooka) in Vietnam), it was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over the world, due to its use in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.

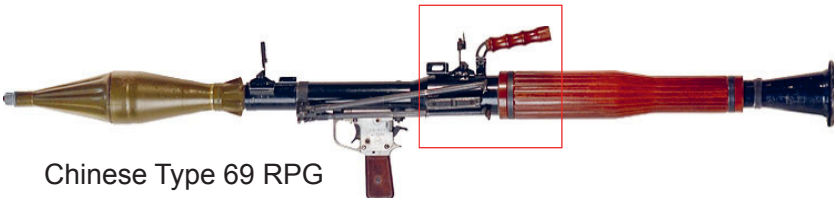


Former Soviet Union	ALB	DJI	KHM	POL	TJK
CHN	AGO	EGY	LAO	ROU	TKM
PRK	ARM	ETH	LBN	RUS	TZA
VNM	AZE	GEO	LBY	SEN	UKR
	BEN	GHA	MDA	SYC	UZB
	BLR	GIN	MDG	SOM	YEM
	BWA	HUN	MLI	SDN	ZMB
	COD	IRN	MAR	SSD	ZWE
	COG	IRQ	MRT	SYR	
	CUB	KAZ	MOZ	TCD	
	CPV	KGZ	NGA	THA	

RPG 7







Chinese Type 69 RPG

RPG 7



RPG-7D anti-tank grenade launcher (version for airborne troops), disassembled for transportation / airdrop



PG-7VM grenade



PG-7VL HEAT grenade



PG-7VR tandem (dual-warhead) HEAT grenade

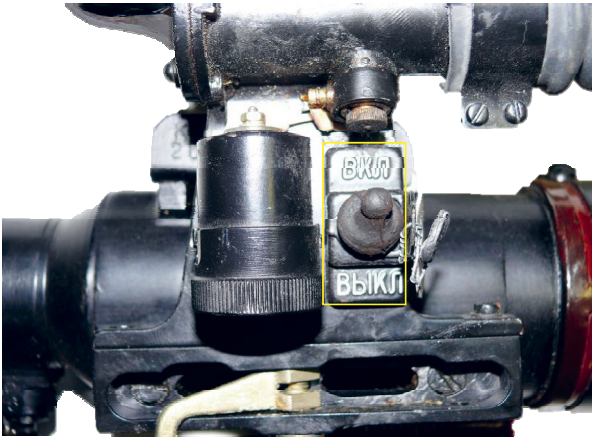


TBG-7V thermobaric (FAE) grenade



OG-7V fragmentation antipersonnel grenade (1999)

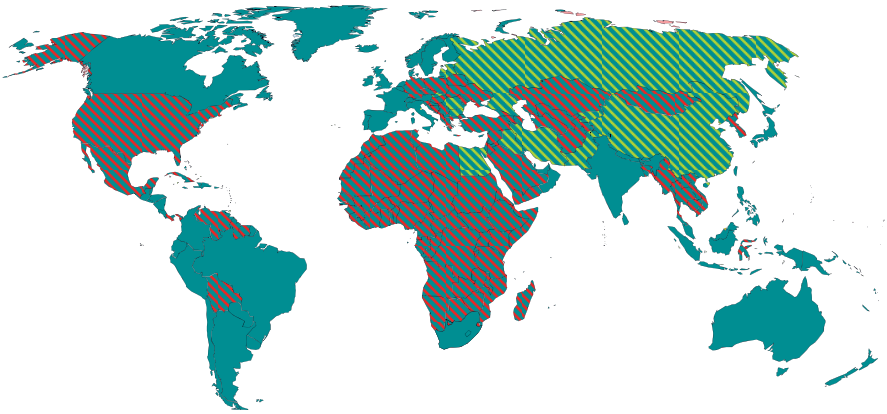
RPG 7





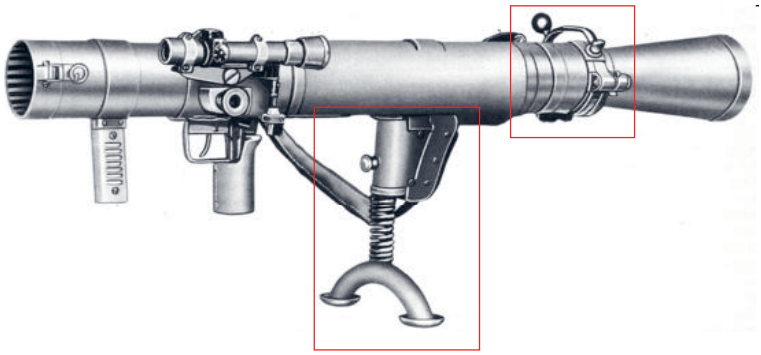
Caliber: 40mm launcher; 40 and 70 - 105mm warheads (depending on the grenade model)
Type: Recoilless launch + rocket booster
Length: 650 mm
Weight: 6.3 kg unloaded
Muzzle velocity: 120 m/s
Effective range : 200-500 m

Remarks: The RPG 7 was made under license by many companies in many countries, it was exported to many countries, and it can be found all over the world because the gun is used in many conflicts. The weapon was in service with several armed forces, both regular and irregular, and it can be found in many countries in Asia and Africa.



Former Soviet Union	AFG	BOL	GEO	KHM	MEX	PNG	SRB	USA
BGR	AGO	BWA	GHA	KGZ	MKD	POL	SSD	UZB
CHN	ALB	CAF	GNQ	KOR	MLI	PRK	SYC	VEN
EGY	ARM	CPV	GTM	LAO	MMR	ROU	SYR	VNM
IRN	AZE	CUB	GUY	LAT	MRT	RUS	SUR	YEM
IRQ	BEN	CYP	HRV	LBN	MOZ	RWA	TCD	ZMB
PAK	BDI	CZE	HUN	LBY	NER	SAU	TGO	ZWE
ROU	BFA	DJI	IDN	LTU	NGA	SEN	TJK	
SVK	BGD	ERI	ISR	MAR	NIC	SDN	TKM	
	BIH	EST	JOR	MDA	PAN	SLV	TUR	
	BLR	FJI	KAZ	MDG	PHL	SOM	UKR	

Carl Gustav recoilless rifle



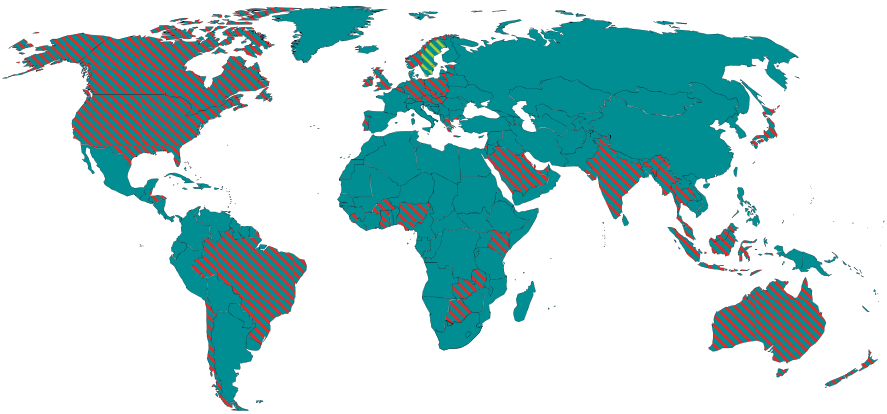






Caliber: 84mm launcher
Type: Recoilless launch
Length: 1130 mm
Weight: 14 kg unloaded
Muzzle velocity: 230-255 m/s
Effective range : 350-400 m against moving - and 500 m against stationary target.

Remarks: The Carl Gustav can be fired from the standing, kneeling, sitting or prone positions, and a bipod may be attached in front of the shoulder piece. An operating handle called a "Venturi lock" is used to move the hinged breech to one side for reloading. The weapon is normally operated by a two-man crew, one carrying and firing the weapon, the other carrying ammunition and reloading.



SWE	ARE	CZE	IRL	NOR	USA
	AUS	DEU	JPN	NZL	VEN
	AUT	DNK	KEN	POL	ZMB
	BEL	EST	KWT	PRT	
	BFA	GBR	LBY	SAU	
	BLZ	GHA	LVA	SGP	
	BRA	GRC	LTU	SLE	
	BWA	HND	MMR	SWE	
	CAN	HUN	MYS	SVN	
	CHL	IND	NGA	THA	

Personal defense weapons

FN P90 159
Examples 161

Personal defense weapons

A **personal defense weapon** (often abbreviated **PDW**) is a compact semi-automatic or fully-automatic firearm similar in most respects to a submachine gun but firing an (often proprietary) armor-piercing round, giving a PDW better range, accuracy and armor-penetrating capability than submachine guns, which fire pistol-caliber cartridges.

The class of weapon as it exists today evolved as a hybrid between a submachine gun and a carbine, retaining the compact size and ammunition capacity of the former while adding the ammunition power, accuracy and penetration of the latter.

Typical PDWs use small-caliber, high-velocity pistol bullets similar to miniaturized rifle rounds, which are capable of penetrating soft body armor up to Level IIIA.

PDWs are otherwise similar to submachine guns in most respects, and are often classified as such.

Both types of guns tend to have a very high rate of fire combined with the lower recoil.

Modern personal defense weapons:

Colt MARS	5.56x30mm MARS
FN P90	5.7x28mm
Heckler & Koch MP7	4.6x30mm
INSAS MSMC	5.56x30 MINSAS
Knights Armament Company PDW	6x35mm KAC
Magpul PDR	5.56x45mm NATO
PP-2000	9x19mm 7N21 +P+, 9x19mm7N31 +P+
QCW-05	5,8x21mm
Saab Bofors Dynamics CBJ-MS	6.5x25 CBJ-MS
ST Kinetics CPW	4.6x30mm, 5.7x28mm, 9x19mm [2]
VBR-Belgium PDW	7.92x24mm

FN P90

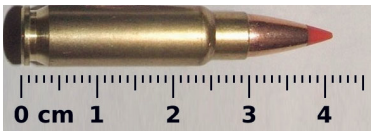
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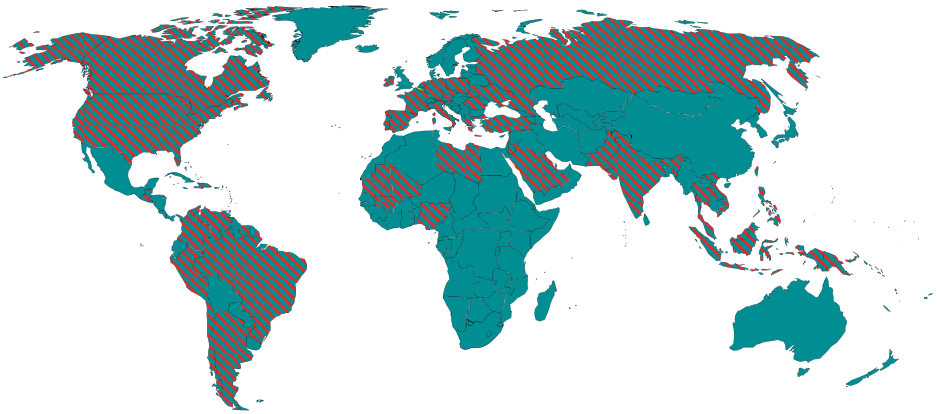






Cartridge: FN 5.7x28mm
Action: Straight blowback, closed bolt
Length: 500 mm
Weight: 2.54 kg
Muzzle velocity: 715 m/s
Magazine capacity: 50 rounds detachable box
Rate of fire: 900 rounds per minute

Remarks: The P90 was designed to have a length no greater than a man's shoulder width, to allow it to be easily carried and maneuvered in tight spaces, such as the inside of an armored vehicle. To achieve this, the weapon's design utilizes the unconventional bullpup configuration, in which the action and magazine are located behind the trigger and alongside the shooter's face so that there is no wasted space in the stock. The P90's dimensions are also minimized by its unique horizontally mounted feeding system, wherein the box magazine sits parallel to the barrel on top of the weapon's frame. The weapon overall has an extremely compact profile.



BEL	ARG	DEU	IRL	MUS	POL	TUR
	AUT	DOM	ITA	MYS	ROU	TWA
	BEL	ESP	JOR	NGA	RUS	UKR
	BRA	FRA	LBN	NLD	SAU	USA
	CAN	GEO	LBY	PAK	SGP	VEN
	CHL	GTM	LUX	PER	SLV	VNM
	COL	GRC	MEX	PHL	SUR	
	CYP	IDN	MLI	PNG	THA	
	CZE	IND	MRT	PRT	TTO	

Examples:

Heckler & Koch MP7 - (4.6x30mm)



4.6x30 mm



Saab Bofors Dynamics CBJ MS PDW - (6.5×25 CBJ-MS)



6.5x25 mm

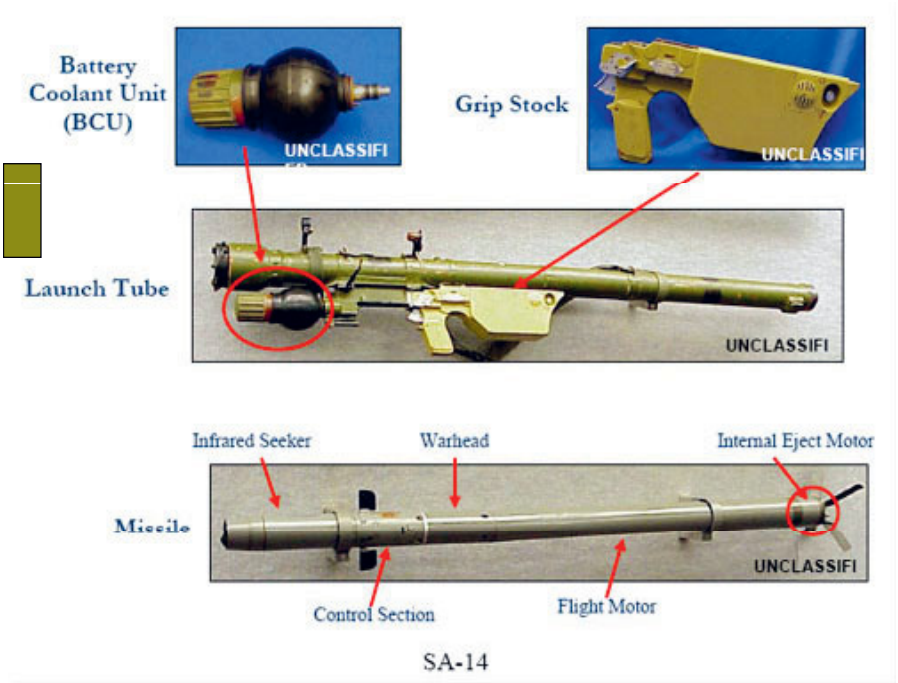


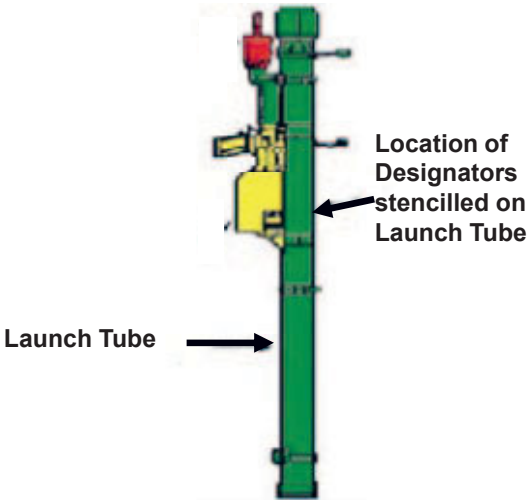
MANPADS

Man-portable air-defense systems

MANPADS – General 164
Strela- (SA-7 / SA-14) 168
Igla (SA-16 / SA-18) 174
FIM-92 Stinger 178

General


Battery Coolant Unit (BCU)
UNCLASSIFI
Grip Stock
UNCLASSIFI
Launch Tube
UNCLASSIFI
Infrared Seeker
Warhead
Internal Eject Motor
Missile
UNCLASSIFI
Control Section
Flight Motor
SA-14


Location of Designators stencilled on Launch Tube
Launch Tube

System Specifications/ Dimensions.

System	Shipping Config. Length	Shipping Config. Width	Launch Tube Config. Length	Launch Tube Config. Width
SA-7a	165.5cm	38.2cm	147.0cm	7.3cm
SA-7b	165.5cm	38.2cm	147.0cm	7.3cm
SA-14	161.5cm	38.2cm	147.0cm	7.5cm
SA-16	182.5cm	38.0cm	170.0cm	7.2cm
SA-18	182.5cm	38.0cm	170.0cm	7.2cm
FIM-92 a	167.5cm	33.0cm	152.0cm	7.3cm
FIM-92 b	170.8cm	35.0cm	152.0cm	7.3cm

System Designations (* Transliterated).

	System	Launch Tube	Missile	Battery	Container
SA-7a	9K32	9P54*	9M32*	9B17	9Ya68
SA-7b	9K32m	9P54M*	9M32M*	9B17	9Ya68
SA-14	9K34	9P59*	9M36-1*	9P51	9Ya677
SA-16	9K310	9P322/9P322-1*	9M313*	9B238	9Ya694
SA-18	9K38	9P39-1*	9M39*	9B238	9Ya694
FIM-92 a	FIM-92 a	Not available			
FIM-92 b	FIM-92 b				

Missiles Russian - NATO

17D	SA-2	96K6	SA-X-21	9M32M	SA-N-5
18D	SA-2	9K31	SA-9	9M33	SA-8
22D	SA-2	9K310	SA-16	9M33	SA-N-4
2K11	SA-4	9K310	SA-N-10	9M330	SA-15
2K12	SA-6	9K32	SA-7	9M331	SA-15
2K22	SA-19	9K33	SA-8	9M333	SA-13
3K87	SA-N-11	9K330	SA-15	9M335	SA-X-21
3K90	SA-N-7	9K331	SA-15	9M337	SA-X-21
3K95	SA-N-9	9K332	SA-15	9M36	SA-14
3M80Yel	SA-4	9K34	SA-14	9M36	SA-N-8
3M81	SA-N-6	9K34	SA-N-8	9M37	SA-13
3M87	SA-N-11	9K35	SA-13	9M38	SA-11
3M9	SA-6	9K36	SA-14	9M38	SA-N-7
3M95	SA-N-9	9K37	SA-11	9M39	SA-18
40N6	SA-20	9K38	SA-18	9M39	SA-N-14
48N6	SA-20	9K38	SA-N-14	9M8	SA-4
48N6	SA-20	9K40	SA-17	9M82	SA-12B
48N6	SA-N-20	9M0	SA-6	9M83	SA-12A
4K33	SA-N-4	9M20	SA-6	9M96	SA-20
4K91	SA-N-1	9M311	SA-19	9M96	SA-20
4KK90	SA-N-1	9M311	SA-N-9	Al Barq	SS-SA-3
5V11	SA-5	9M311	SA-N-11	Angara	SA-5
5V21	SA-5	9M313	SA-16	Antey-2500	SA-12A
5V24	SA-3	9M313	SA-N-10	Antey-2500	SA-12B
5V27	SA-3	9M316	SA-4	Barq	SS SA-3
5V28	SA-5	9M316	SA-9	Berkut	SA-1
5V29	SA-2	9M317	SA-11	Buk	SA-11
5V55	SA-10	9M317	SA-17	Buk-M2	SA-17
5V55R	SA-N-6	9M317	SA-N-12	Dal	SA-5
5Ya23	SA-2	9M32	SA-7	Desna	SA-2

Dvina	SA-2	S-25	SA-1	V-601	SA-N-1
Fahad	SS SA-2	S-300F	SA-N-6	V-611	SA-N-3
Favorit	SA-20	S-300FM	SA-N-20	V-750	SA-2
Fort	SA-N-6	S-300MU-2	SA-20	V-753	SA-N-2
Fort-M	SA-N-20	S-300P	SA-10	V-755	SA-2
Igla	SA-N-14	S-300PMU-1	SA-20	V-758	SA-2
Igla	SA-18	S-300PMU-2	SA-20	V-759	SA-2
Igla-1	SA-16	S-300V	SA-12A	V-760	SA-2
Igla-1	SA-N-10	S-300V2	SA-12B	V-760	SA-N-2
Kashtan	SA-N-11	S-400	SA-20	V-860	SA-5
Kinzhal	SA-N-9	S-50	SA-5	V-880	SA-5
Klinok	SA-N-9	SA-75	SA-2	Vega	SA-5
Kortik	SA-N-11	Shtil	SA-N-7	Virazh	SA^I
Krug	SA-4	Shtorm	SA-N-3	Volga-2	SA-2
Kub	SA-6	Strela-1	SA-9	Volga-M	SA-2
Kvadrat	SA-6	Strela-10	SA-13	Volkhov	SA-2
La-400	SA-5	Strela-2	SA-7	Volkhov-M	SA-N-2
M-I	SA-N-1	Strela-2M	SA-N-5	Volna	SA-N-1
M-II	SA-N-3	Strela-3	SA-N-8	Yezh	SA-N-9
M-2	SA-N-2	Tor	SA-15		
M-22	SA-N-7	Tor-M	SA-15		
Neva	SA-3	Treugolnik	SA-19		
Osa	SA-8	Triumf	SA-X-21		
Osa-M	SA-N-4	Tsakra	SS-N-15		
Pantzyr-SI	SA-X-21	Tunguska	SA-19		
Pechora	SA-3	Uragan	SA-N-7		
Rif	SA-N-6	Ural	SA-17		
Rif-M	SA-N-20	V-600	SA-3		
Romb	SA-8	V-600	SA-N-1		
S-200	SA-5	V-60	SA-3		

Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)







SA-7a

AKA: 9K32, Strela-2, and "Grail"







SA-7b

AKA: Strela-2M, RIIN 9K32M, USD SA-7b, NATOD SA-7 "Grail"Mod 1, HN-5 Hong Nu-5, Anza MKI







SA-14

AKA: 9K34, Strela-3, and, "Gremlin"







Versions

9K32M Strela-2M	— "SA-7b Grail"
Strela 2M2J Sava	— Yugoslavian version
CA-94 & CA-94M	— Romanian versions
HN-5, **Hongying 5**	— Chinese version
Anza	— Pakistani version
Ayn al Saqr	— Egyptian version, known as Sakr Eye
Hwasung-Chong	— North Korean version

Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)



	System	Launch Tube	Missile	Battery	Container
SA-7a	9K32	9P54 *	9M17	9b17	9yA68
SA-7b	9K32m	9P54M *	9M32M *	9B17	9Ya68





9M32M ОФК	Nomenclature
09-75-2	Lot and date of manufacture
09329 09330	Serial numbers
ОК. СНАР.	Fuzed
09-75-2	
2 ШТ БРУТТО 58 КГ	2 pieces Gross 58 kg



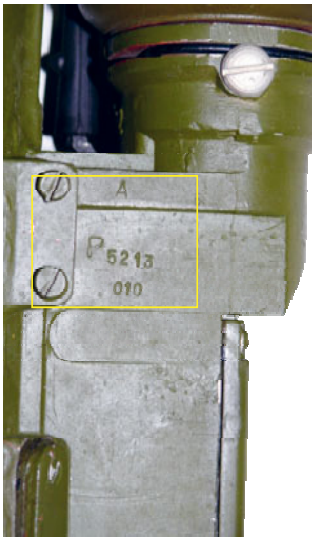
9M36-1 ОФК	Nomenclature
04-80-2	Lot and date of manufacture
04851 04852	Serial numbers
ОК. СНАР.	Fuzed
04-80-2	
2ШТ БРУТТО 63 КГ	2 pieces Gross 63 Kg



Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)



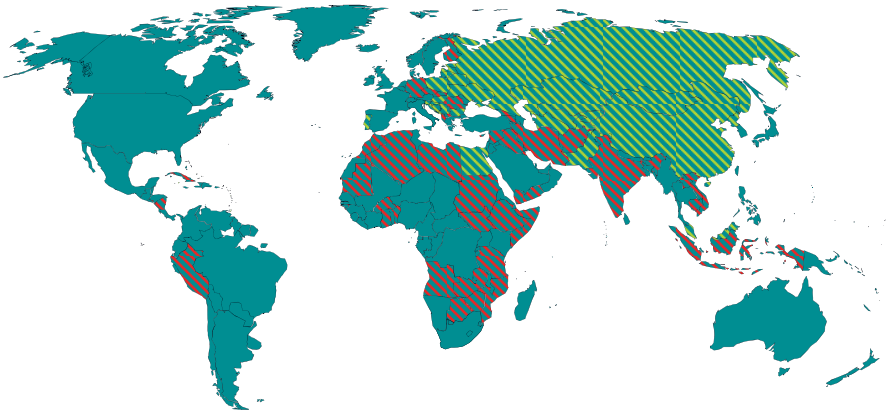






Maximum distance range:	3700m (Strela-2), 4200m (Strela-2M)
Maximum altitude range:	50–1500m (Strela-2), 50–2300m (Strela-2M)
Length of the launching set:	1.44 m
Diameter:	72 mm
Speed:	430 m/s, 500 m/s (Strela-2M)
Weight:	9.8 kg (Strela-2M missile),15 kg (system, ready to fire)
Warhead weight:	1.15 kg directed-energy blast fragmentation warhead (Strela-2M), 370 g HE content.
Detonation mechanism:	Non-delay impact and grazing fuzes, 14–17 second delay self-destruct.
Guidance system:	Proportional navigation logic

Remarks: The missile launcher system consists of the green missile launch tube containing the missile, a grip stock and a cylindrical thermal battery. The launch tube is reloadable at depot, but missile rounds are delivered to fire units in their launch tubes. The device can be reloaded up to five times. The Strela and its variants have been widely used in nearly every regional conflict since 1968.



Former Soviet Union
Former Yugoslavia
Former Czechoslovakia
BGR
CHN
EGY
PAK
PRT
ROU

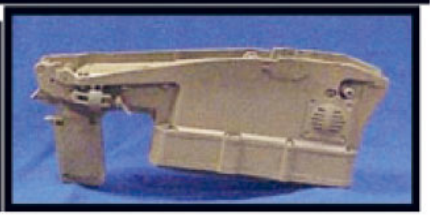
Former GDR
AFG ALB AGO ARM BEN BFA BWA CHN CUB CYP
CZE DZA ETH FIN GEO GHA GNB HRV HUN IDN
IND IRN IRQ KHM KWT LAO LBN LBY MAR MKD MNG
MOZ MRT MYS NIC PER POL SLE SLV SDM SSD SOM
SRB SVK SYR TZA UKR VNM YEM ZMB ZWE

Igla (SA-16 / SA-18)

SA-16







SA-18



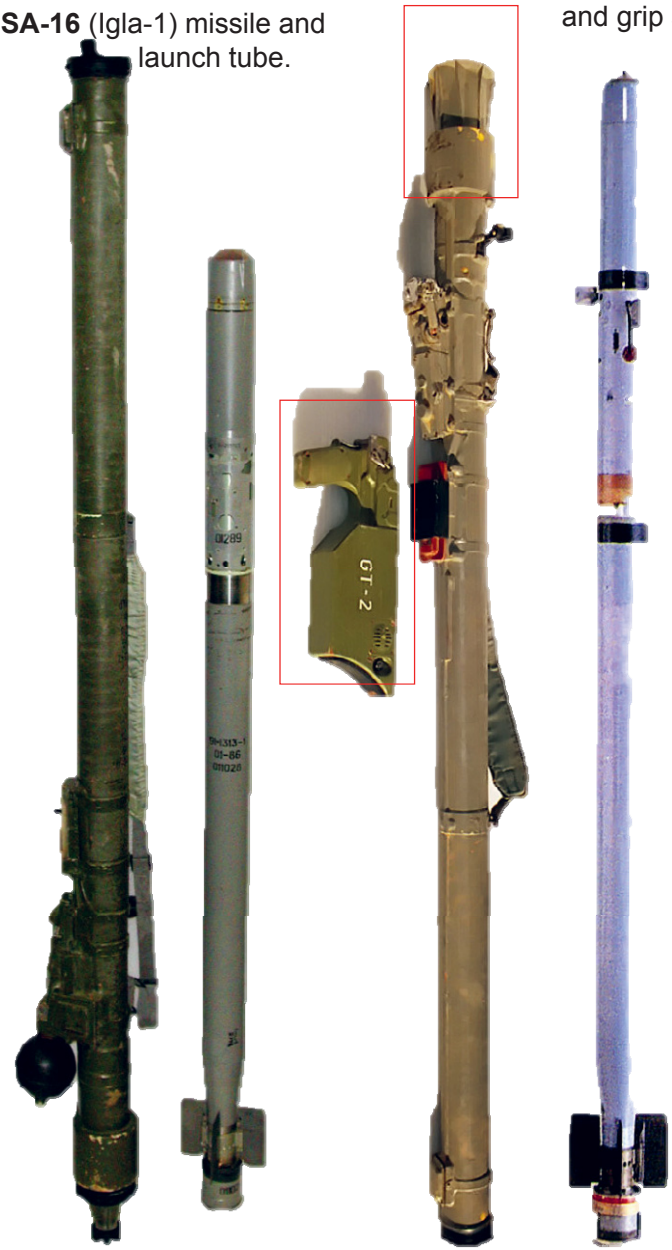




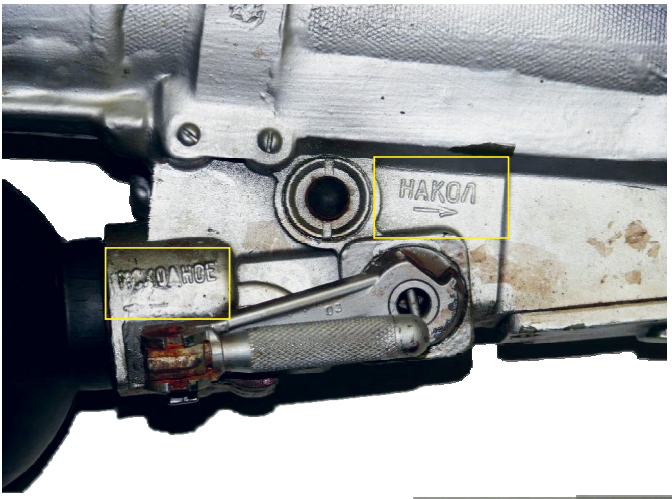


SA-16 (Igla-1) missile and launch tube.

SA-18 (Igla) missile, launch tube and grip stick.



Igla (SA-16 / SA-18)





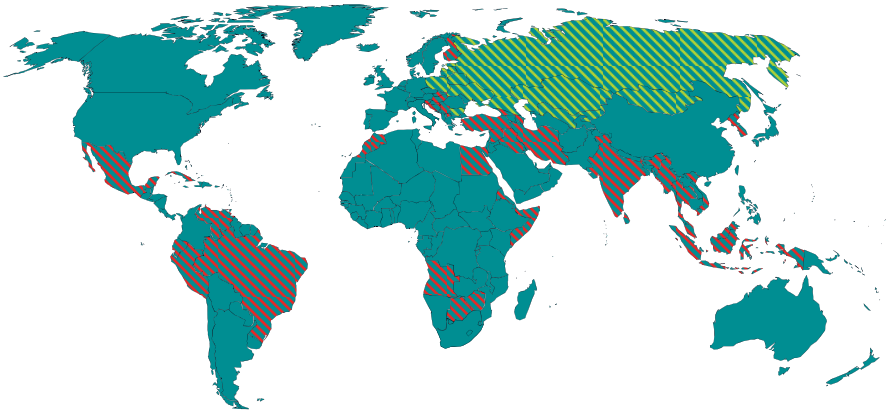




9М39 ОФ	Nomenclature
03-83-2	Lot and date of mfg.
03273	Serial number
03274	Serial number
ОК. СНАР. 2ШТ БРУТТО 68КГ	Fuzed 2 pieces Gross 68 Kg

Maximum distance range:	5,200 m
Maximum altitude range:	3,500 m
Length of the launching set:	1.57 m
Diameter:	72 mm
Speed:	800 m/s
Weight:	10.8 kg
Warhead weight:	1.17 kg with 390 g explosive
Detonation mechanism:	Delayed impact, magnetic and grazing fuzes
Guidance system:	Two color infrared

Remarks: The main differences from the Strela-3 included an optional Identification Friend or Foe system to prevent firing on friendly aircraft, an automatic lead and super elevation to simplify shooting and reduce minimum firing range, a slightly larger rocket, reduced drag and better guidance system extend maximum range and improve performance against fast and maneuverable targets, an improved lethality on target achieved by a combination of delayed impact fusing, terminal maneuver to hit the fuselage rather than jet nozzle, an additional charge to set off the remaining rocket fuel (if any) on impact, an improved resistance to infrared countermeasure, and slightly improved seeker sensitivity.



Former Soviet Union
BGR

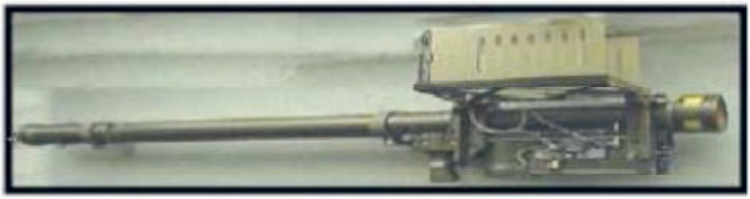
Former GDR

AGO	ERI	KOR	SGP	ZWE
ARE	FIN	LKA	SRB	
ARM	GEO	MAR	SVK	
BRA	HUN	MEX	SOM	
BIH	HRV	MMR	SVN	
BLR	IDN	MKD	SYR	
BWA	IND	MYS	THA	
CUB	IRN	PER	TUR	
ECU	IRQ	PRK	UKR	
EGY	KAZ	POL	VEN	
		RUS	VNM	

Several guerrilla and terrorist organizations are also known to have Iglas.

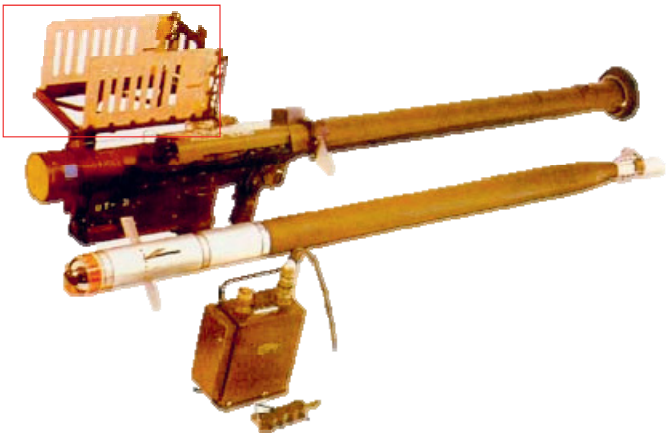
FIM-92 Stinger

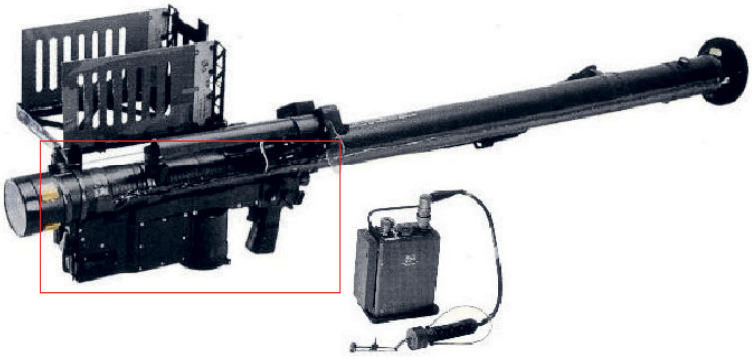




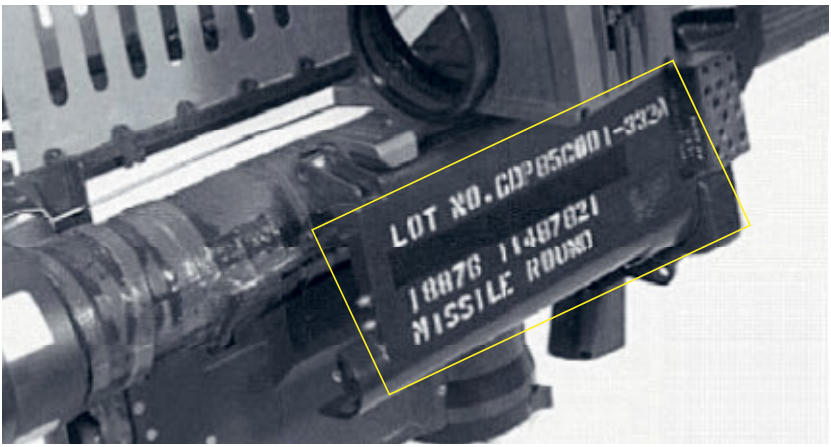






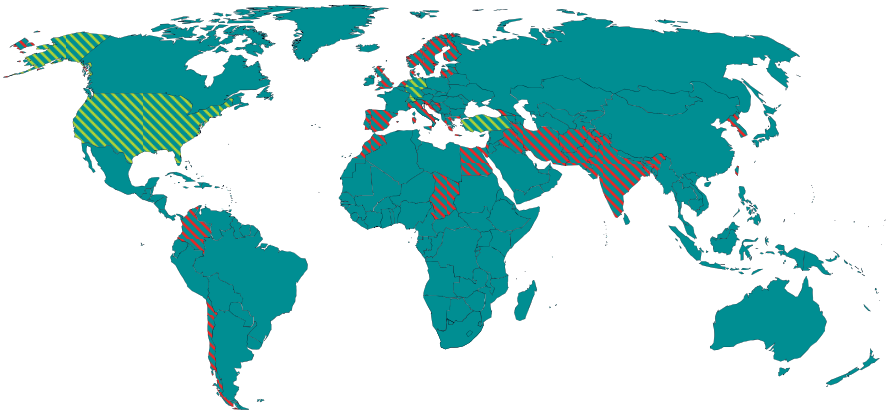


FIM-92 Stinger



Maximum distance range:	4,800 m
Maximum altitude range:	3,800 m
Length of the launching set:	1.52 m
Diameter:	70 mm
Speed:	Mach 2.2+
Weight:	10.1 kg, complete system: 15.2 kg
Warhead weight:	3 kg, with 450 g explosive, blast-fragmentation
Guidance system:	Infrared homing

Remarks: The Stinger made its combat debut during the Falklands War and was subsequently used by the Afghan Mujahideen, the Hamas and the UNITA. The Central Intelligence Agency supplied nearly 500 Stingers (some sources claim 1,500–2,000) to the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. After the 1989 Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United States attempted to buy back the Stinger missiles, initiating a 55 million dollar program to buy back around 300 missiles. The U.S. government collected most of the Stingers it had delivered, but some of them found their way into Iran, Qatar and North Korea.



USA	AFG	GBR	KOR	SVN
CHE	BGD	GEO	LTU	SWE
DEU	BIH	GRC	LVA	TCD
TUR	CHL	IND	MAR	TWN
	COL	IRN	NLD	
	HRV	IRQ	NOR	
	EGY	ISR	PAK	
	ESP	ITA	PRK	
	FIN	JPN	PRT	

SALW Ammunition

Examples for the weapons listed in the guide

The word **Parabellum** is a noun coined by the German arms producer "*Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken*" and is derived from the Latin saying "***si vis pacem, para bellum,***" meaning "***If you wish for peace, prepare for war.***" The term has been used in the naming of several cartridges.

9mm Para (9 x 19 mm)





Bullet diameter	9.00 mm
Neck diameter	9.65 mm
Base diameter	9.93 mm
Rim diameter	9.96 mm
Rim thickness	0.90 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm

Weapon	page	Weapon	page
Glock 17	28	Sterling	76
FN HP	32	UZI	80
MAT 49	70	Steyr AUG	90
Sten	72		

9 mm Makarov (9,2 x 18 mm)



Bullet diameter	9.27 mm
Neck diameter	9.91 mm
Base diameter	9.95 mm
Rim diameter	9.95 mm
Rim thickness	1.00 mm
Case length	18.10 mm
Overall length	25.00 mm

Weapon	page
Makarov PM	40



7.62 x 51 mm /.308 Winchester



Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Neck diameter	8.77 mm
Shoulder diameter	11.53 mm
Base diameter	11.94 mm
Rim diameter	12.01 mm
Rim thickness	1.27 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm

Weapon	**page**
FN FAL	94
G 3	98
HK 21	126
M 60	138



5.56 x 45 mm / .223 Remington



Bullet diameter	5.70 mm
Neck diameter	6.43 mm
Shoulder diameter	9.00 mm
Base diameter	9.58 mm
Rim diameter	9.60 mm
Rim thickness	1.14 mm
Case length	44.70 mm
Overall length	57.40 mm

Weapon	**page**
Styr AUG	90
AR 15 (M 16/M 4)	120
HK 23	126



.455 British Service



Bullet diameter	11.5 mm
Neck diameter	12.1 mm
Base diameter	12.2 mm
Rim diameter	13.6 mm
Case length	19.6 mm
Overall length	31.2 mm



Weapon	**page**
Webley Mk. IV	34

.40 S&W



Bullet diameter	10.2 mm
Neck diameter	10.7 mm
Base diameter	10.8 mm
Rim diameter	10.8 mm
Rim thickness	1.4 mm
Case length	21.6 mm
Overall length	28.8 mm



Weapon	**page**
FN HP	32
Colt M 1911	42

.45 ACP



Bullet diameter	11.5 mm
Neck diameter	12.0 mm
Base diameter	12.1 mm
Rim diameter	12.2 mm
Case length	22.8 mm
Overall length	32.0 mm



Weapon	**page**
Colt M 1911	42

5.45 x 39 mm



Bullet diameter	5.60 mm
Neck diameter	6.29 mm
Shoulder diameter	9.25 mm
Base diameter	10.00 mm
Rim diameter	10.00 mm
Rim thickness	1.50 mm
Case length	39.82 mm
Overall length	57.00 mm

Weapon	**page**
AK 74	100

7.62 x 25 mm Tokarev



Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Neck diameter	8.4 mm
Shoulder diameter	9.4 mm
Base diameter	9.7 mm
Rim diameter	9.9 mm
Rim thickness	1.3 mm
Case length	25 mm
Overall length	34 mm

Weapon	**page**
TT-30 / TT-33	36
MAT 49	70
PPSH	86



7.62 x 39 mm



Bullet diameter	7.92 mm
Neck diameter	8.60 mm
Shoulder diameter	10.07 mm
Base diameter	11.35 mm
Rim diameter	11.35 mm
Rim thickness	1.50 mm
Case length	38.70 mm
Overall length	56.00 mm

Weapon	**page**
SKS	58
AK/AKM-47	102
RPD	130
RPK	134

7,92 x 57 mm (8x57 IS)



Bullet diameter	8.08 mm
Neck diameter	9.08 mm
Shoulder diameter	10.95 mm
Base diameter	11.94 mm
Rim diameter	11.95 mm
Rim thickness	1.3 mm
Case length	57.0 mm
Overall length	82.0 mm

Weapon	**page**
K98	46



7.62 x 54R



Bullet diameter	7.92 mm
Neck diameter	8.53 mm
Shoulder diameter	11.61 mm
Base diameter	12.37 mm
Rim diameter	14.40 mm
Rim thickness	1.6 mm
Case length	53.72 mm
Overall length	77.16 mm

Weapon	**page**
Mosin-Nagant	56
Dragunov SVD	62
PK	132

7.5x54 mm



Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Neck diameter	8.6 mm
Shoulder diameter	11.2 mm
Base diameter	12.2 mm
Rim diameter	12.2 mm
Rim thickness	1.4 mm
Case length	54 mm
Overall length	78 mm

Weapon	**page**
MAS 49 / MAS 49/56	50

7.7 x 56R .303 British



Bullet diameter	7.9 mm
Neck diameter	8.6 mm
Shoulder diameter	10.2 mm
Base diameter	11.7 mm
Rim diameter	13.7 mm
Rim thickness	1.6 mm
Case length	56.4 mm
Overall length	78.1 mm

Weapon	**page**
SMLE	54

Ammunition proofing

The **NATO** military alliance uses a NATO-specific recognized class of procedures to control the safety and quality of firearms ammunition called NATO EPVAT testing. The civilian organizations **C.I.P. (*Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Epreuve des Armes à Feu Portatives)*** and **SAAMI (Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute)** use less comprehensive test procedures than NATO. NATO test centers have the advantage of having to test only a limited range of ammunition manufactured and chambered for NATO military use specifications. The C.I.P. and SAAMI proof houses must be capable of testing hundreds of differently chambered ammunition requiring lots of different testing equipment. For all other small arms ammunition for use in "non-NATO chambered" weapons, NATO has chosen to conform to procedures defined by current C.I.P. legislation.

NATO EPVAT testing

is one of the three recognized classes of procedures used in the world to control the safety and quality of firearms ammunition.
EPVAT Testing is described in unclassified documents by NATO, more precisely by the AC/225 Army Armaments Group (NAAG).
EPVAT is an abbreviation for "Electronic Pressure Velocity and Action Time". This is a comprehensive procedure for testing ammunition using state-of-the-art instruments and computers.

While C.I.P. quality control procedures mainly address the user's safety, NATO ammunition testing procedures also comprehensively examine functionality, that is, the ability of the ammunition to incapacitate the enemy. For every ammunition order approved by NATO, both NATO and the relevant ammunition manufacturers therefore undergo a comprehensive testing protocol factoring in both safety of soldiers and functionality of the ammunition.

To facilitate this testing, a highly accurate and reliable protocol has been defined by NATO experts using a system of reference cartridges.

Commission internationale permanente pour l'épreuve des armes à feu portatives
Permanent International Commission for Firearms Testing
commonly abbreviated as **C.I.P. or CIP**

The C.I.P. is an international organization consisting of 14 member states, mainly European. It mainly tests small arms ammunition (”Feu portatives" means "portable arms", but the phrase is ordinarily omitted from the English translation of the name.)
C.I.P. safeguards aim to ensure every civil firearm and all ammunition sold in C.I.P. member states is safe for users.
To achieve this, the firearms are all professionally proofed at C.I.P. accredited proofhouses before they can be sold to consumers. The same applies for cartridges which are tested at regular intervals at C.I.P. accredited proofhouses.
The C.I.P. also enforces the approval of all ammunition a manufacturer or importer intends to sell in any C.I.P. member state. Ammunition manufacturing plants are obliged to test their products during production against C.I.P. pressure specifications. A compliance report must be issued for each production lot and archived for later verification if needed. The cartridge boxes must also be stamped with a C.I.P. approved number to allow quality/safety traceability according to ISO 9000 principles in case of a quality problem.

Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute SAAMI

The SAAMI is an association of American firearms and ammunition manufacturers. SAAMI publishes various industry standards related to the field, including fire code, ammunition and chamber specifications as well as acceptable chamber pressure. In the United States, firearms and ammunition specifications are not overseen by the Consumer Product Safety Commission or any other branch of government. Only manufacturers that are members of SAAMI are bound by the Institute's guidelines.
The difference in the location of the pressure measurement gives different results than the C.I.P. standard.

Austria



State Arms Plant, Woellersdorfer Werke



Hirtenberger ammunition factory

Belgium





FN - Fabrique Nationale, Herstal
(National Factory of Military Weapons)



AE - Joint Stock Company "Pieper"
(Anciens Etablissements Pieper), Herstal



CB - Belgian Ammunition Dactory
(Cartoucherie Belge), Liege

Bulgaria



Cartridge factory Kazanlak

Britain



Eley Brothers, Ltd., London



National Laboratory (Royal Arsenal), Woolwich



The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited (BSA)



Kynoch & Co.

Canada



Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay



Dominion Arsenal, Quebec



Dominion Ammunition Division
Canadian Industries, Ltd.



Arsenal Dominion (produced for NATO)

China



Arsenal “Chin-Ling”



Arsenal, Shanxi Province



No data

Denmark



State arsenal, Copenhagen

Finland



Branding on cartridge, first Finnish ammunition enterprises, private factories Suomen Ampumatarvetehdas (SAT), formed in 1918.



State ammunition factory in Lapua, known as Valtion Patruunatehdas (VPT)



State ammunition factory in Lapua



SAKO, Riihimyaki

France



The company Gévelot and Gaupillat, and its successor S. F. M.



Versailles plant



The plant in Tarbes



The plant in Rennes



Cartridge Factory, Valence (produced for NATO)

Hungary



Chepelsky arsenal, Budapest



Hungarian State Arms Plant (Fegyver és Gépgyár Részvénytársaság), Budapest



Hungarian factory ammunition (Magyar Loszermuvek RT), Veszprem

Germany



Genschow & Co. (GECO), Durlach



RWS, Nuremberg



DWM, Karlsruhe. RWS Nuremberg



Dynamit Nobel AG



Mansfeld AG, Rothenburg an der Saale



Patronen-, Zuendhuetchen- und Metallwarenfabrik AG, Schoenebeck an der Elbe



Maerkisches Walzwerk GmbH



Dynamo



No data

Israel



Israel Military, Industry



State arsenal, Tel-Aviv

Italy



L. Beaux & Co., Milan



Giulio Fiocchi (Pirotecnico di Bologna)



SMI — Società Metallurgica Italiana




Giulio Fiocchi, Lecco



BPD — Bombrini Parodi-Delfino



Pyrotechnic plant, Capua

Iran




IRANIAN AMMUNITION FACTORY, Tehran

India



DUM DUM ARSENAL, Calcutta

Norway




Ammunition Factory, Raufoss

Poland



PWU Fabryka Amunicji



«Pocisk», (Pocisk, Spólka Akcyjna), Warsaw

Russia



Russian ammunition factory



Tula ammunition factory



Moscow droboliteyno-cartridge plant



Russian-Belgian ammunition factory



Sellier & Bellot, Riga



Lugansk ammunition factory



St. Petersburg ammunition factory

USSR and CIS



Ulyanovsk Machine-Building Plant (3)


Yuryuzansky Mechanical Plant (38)


Lugansk Machine-Tool Plant (270)


Tula ammunition factory (539)

Spain


The National Factory, Valencia


State arsenal, Toledo

Slovakia and Czech Republic



Blanstroj (formerly Sellier & Bellot), Prague


The factory of arms and ammunition, Považská Bystrica .


«Zbrojovka Brno», Brno

Switzerland


Cartridge factory, Solothurn

Turkey



No data



Factory of Chemical Industry

USA



Lowell Ordnance Plant, Lowell (Massachusetts)



Factory of Chemical Industry



The company UMC and its successor firm Remington, Bridgeport (Connecticut)



Winchester
New Haven (Connecticut)



R. Speer, Lewiston (Idaho)



No data

Former Yugoslavia



Military and Technical Engineers, Kragujevac

Field documentation: General Guidance

- The best way to report on a weapon is to take a full picture of both sides of the whole weapon followed by close-ups of all the markings. If possible, move the weapon to a well lit area or use additional lighting.
- Report all markings and symbols on the weapon.
    - Pay special attention to anything that looks like a serial number, date, or trademark.
    - Report not just the marking itself, but its location on the weapon (left side, right side, on the magazine well, etc.)
- If serial number was removed, photograph the remaining marks and describe how (sanded off, drilled through or chiseled off, etc.). Dusting the area with chalk and using a torch may help document the mark.
- If the markings are in non-Latin alphabet, you may need to transliterate, but don't guess. If you transliterate, report the original alphabet.
- Report what armed group or security forces the weapon belonged to before capture, if known.
- Also report the situation, time, date and location of the capture. Always better to report more detail than less.

Transliteration Guide

Arabic/Persian Numbers

(Although Arabic/Persian writing is read right-to-left, Arabic/Persian numbers are read left-to-right just like English).

٠	0	٥	5	(Arabic)
١	1	۵	5	(Persian)
٢	2	٦	6	
٣	3	٧	7	
٤	4	٨	8	
		٩	9	

Transliteration Guide

Cyrillic	Latin	Cyrillic	Latin	Cyrillic	Latin	Cyrillic	Latin
А	A	З	Z	О	O	Х	Kh
Б	B	И	I	П	P	Ц	Ts
В	V	Ы	Y	Р	R	Ч	Ch
Г	G	К	K	С	S	Ш	Sh
Д	D	Л	L	Т	T	Щ	Shch
Е	Ye	М	M	У	U	Э	Eh
Ж	Zh	Н	N	Ф	F	Я	Ya
						Ю	Yu

Arabic	Latin	Arabic	Latin	Arabic	Latin	Arabic	Latin
ا	ā	د	d	ض	d	ك	k
ب	b	ذ	ḏ(dh)	ط	ṭ	ل	l
ت	t	ر	r	ظ	z	م	m
ث	ṯ	ز	z	ع	‘ayn	ن	n
ج	ǧ(j,g)	س	s	غ	ġ(gh)	ه	h
ح	h	ش	š(sh)	ف	f	و	w/ū
خ	h(kh,x)	ص	ṣ	ق	q	ي	y/ī

Arabic/Persian writing is read right to left

Field documentation of weapons



1. Overall picture
   Right side



2. Frame with markings
   Right side



3. Overall picture
   Left side

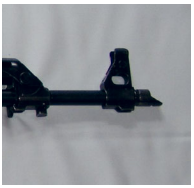


4. Frame with markings
   Left side

Field documentation of weapons



5. Fore-end



6. Muzzle



7. Grip and trigger guard



8. Rear stock

Field documentation of ammunition



1. Overall picture





2. Packaging

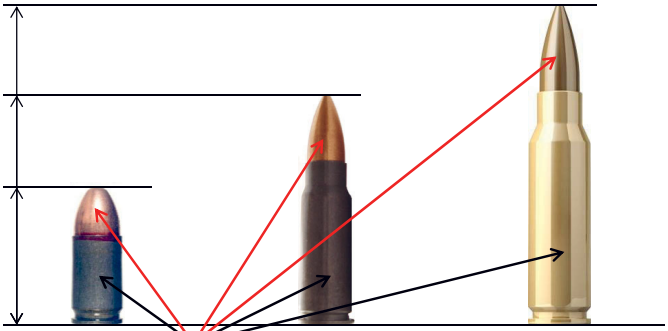


3. Headstamps

Field documentation of ammunition

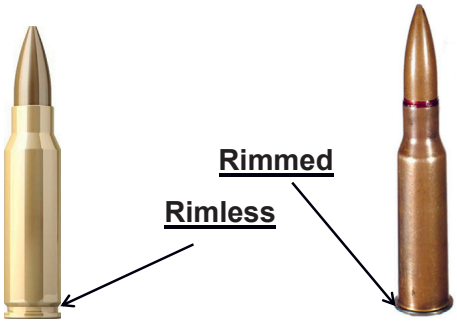
SALW ammunition can be identified by:

Size



Material

Form



About the Authors



Major Laurentius Wedeniwski is Assistant Section Chief, Arms Transfer Control Section. Since 2008, he has been responsible for the analysis, evaluation and implementation of arms control treaties and initiatives. His portfolio includes Weapons and Ammunition Management as well as SSR and DD&R projects.



C**aptain Heinrich Przybilla** has been an arms control officer for 20 years and is currently assigned to the Global Arms and Proliferation Control Division (Arms Transfer Section) at the BwVC. He has enhanced and broadened his expertise, especially in conventional arms management and the DDR process, in several peacekeeping missions.



Matthias Krötz is a BICC Advisor on Arms Control. Since 2018, he has been seconded to the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, advising the African Union Defence and Security Division on SALW control. Additionally, Matthias Krötz is advising the Ethiopian Ministry of Peace on SALW control activities.



Nikhil Acharya is BICC's Senior Regional Advisor on Arms Control. Since 2012, he has been embedded as an advisor to national/ regional organizations on weapons/ ammunition management and DDR in East Africa, the Horn and the Sahel, based in Khartoum, Sudan. He is currently seconded to the RECSA Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya, supporting cross-border arms control initiatives mainly in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan since 2016.

Notes

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bicc
Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies

BICC - Bonn International
Centre for Conflict
Studies gGmbH
Pfarrer-Byns-Straße 1,

53121 Bonn, Germany
+49 (0)228 911 96-0
bicc@bicc.de
www.bicc.de
www.facebook.com/bicc.de

Director
Professor Dr Conrad Schetter

Bundeswehr Verification Center

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben
der Bundeswehr
Bundeswehr Verification Center
Quimperlestr. 100
52511 Geilenkirchen
Germany
zvbweingang@bundeswehr.org

Global Arms and
Proliferation Control Division

Weapons Transfer and
Humanitarian Arms Control
Section

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LAYOUT (Cover page, stencil)
Lubica Rosenberger Grafik & Design

Produced with financial support from
the German Federal Foreign Office

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Ammunition Documentation Tool

Calibre

5,45mm / 5,56mm

7,62mm / .303

9mm

10mm / .40

12.7mm / .50

.45

14.5mm

Do not approach ammunition or weapons unless instructed by qualified personnel or aware of correct protocols



