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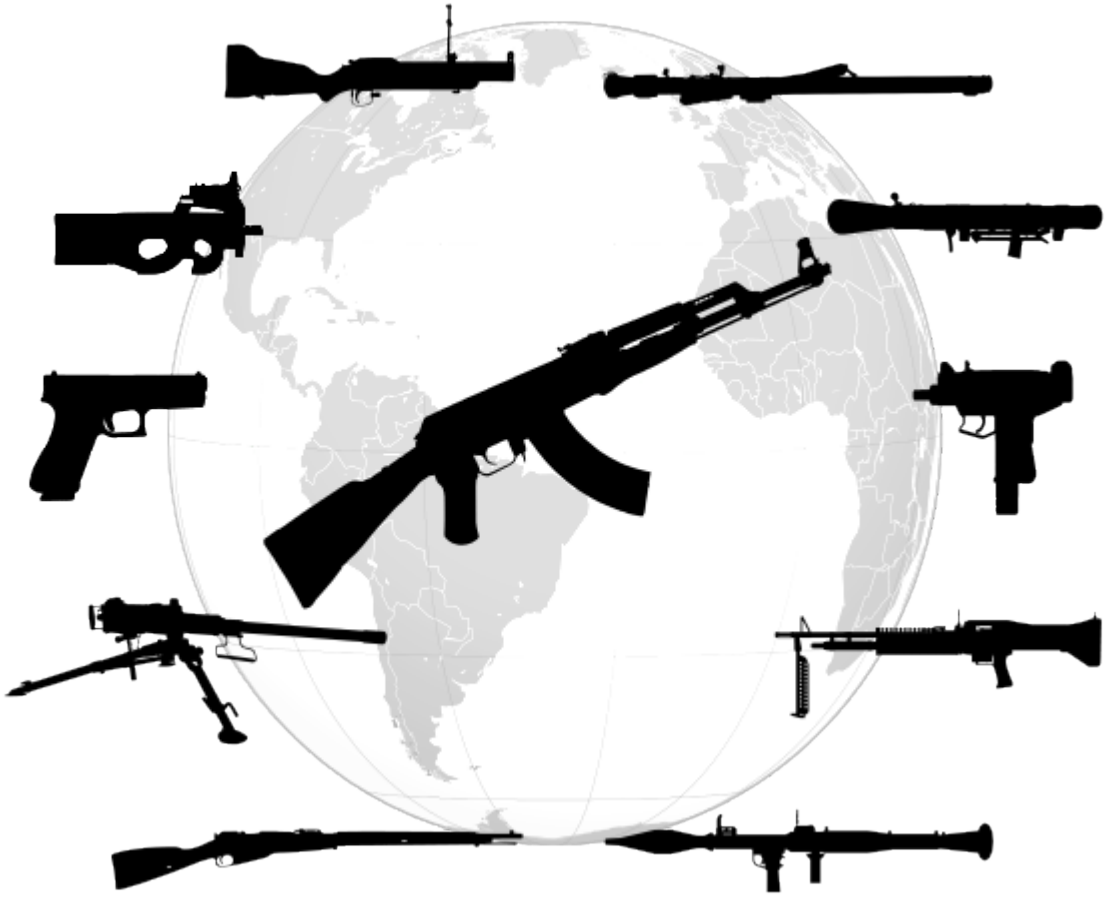
SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual identification



Israel

Country report

https://salw-guide.bicc.de

Weapons Distribution

The following list shows the weapons which can be found in *Israel* and whether there is data on who holds these weapons:

AK-47 / AKM		G
AK-74		U
AR 15 (M16/M4)		G
Browning M 2		G
Carl Gustav recoilless rifle		G
DShk		G
FIM-92 Stinger		G
FN FAL		G
FN Herstal FN MAG		G
FN High Power		U
FN MINIMI		U
GDATP MK 19		G
Glock 17		G
IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)		G N
IWI NEGEV		G
IWI Tavor TAR-21		G

Lee-Enfield SMLE		G
M1918 Browning		U
M1919 Browning		G
M203 grenade launcher		G
M79		G
MAT 49		U
Mauser K98		U
Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891		U
PK		G
RPG 2		U
RPG 7		G
Remington 870P		G
Sten gun		G
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)		G
Thompson M1928		G
UZI		G

Explanation of symbols

	Country of origin
	Licensed production
	Production without a licence
G	*Government*: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by Governmental agencies.

N	*Non-Government*: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by non-Governmental armed groups.
U	*Unspecified*: Sources indicate that this type of weapon is found in the country, but do not specify whether it is held by Governmental agencies or non-Governmental armed groups.

It is entirely possible to have a combination of tags beside each country. For example, if country X is tagged with a G and a U, it means that at least one source of data identifies Governmental agencies as holders of weapon type Y, and at least one other source confirms the presence of the weapon in country X without specifying who holds it.

Note: This application is a living, non-comprehensive database, relying to a great extent on active contributions (provision and/or validation of data and information) by either SALW experts from the military and international renowned think tanks or by national and regional focal points of small arms control entities.

AK-47 / AKM

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. 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 reliability under harsh conditions, low production costs.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs
Cartridge	7.62 x 39mm
Length	870 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

AK 47

left view

AKM

left view

AK 47

right view

AK 47

right view

AKM

right view

AKM

right view

AKM

right view

Kalashnikov & variants

001/md-01-300w.png

marking details (RUS)

Kalashnikov & variants

001/md-02-300w.png

marking details (RUS)

Kalashnikov & variants

001/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details (EGY)

Kalashnikov & variants

001/md-04-300w.jpg

marking details (CHN)

001/md-01-b-300w.png

Type: CHN Model 56 (AK47)

weapon specifics

Type: CHN Model 56 (AK47)

001/ws-02-300w.png

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70 (AKM)

001/ws-03-300w.png

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70 (AKM)

weapon specifics

Type: Former Yugoslavia Zastava M 70 (AKM)

weapon specifics

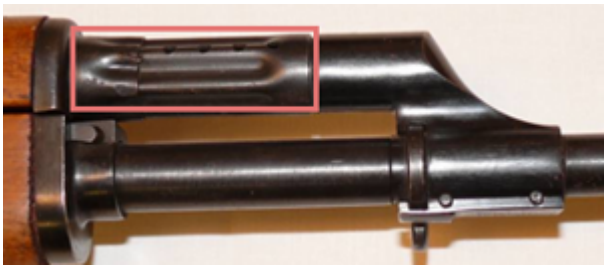
Type: AMD 65 (HUN)

weapon specifics

Type: PA Model 86 (ROU)

weapon specifics

AK 47



weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-47 / AKM**:

7.62 x 39mm

Bullet diameter	7.92 mm
Case length	38.7 mm
Overall length	56 mm

AK-74

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 (interchangeable are most often pins, springs and screws). 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 reliability under harsh conditions, low production costs.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs
Cartridge	5.45 x 39mm
Length	943 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

AK 74

right view

Type: modern AK 74

left view

Type: AKS 74

left view

Type: AK 74U

left view

Type: Vektor R4 (South Africa)

left view, the version is very similar to the Galil and the Valmet assault rifles

Kalashnikov & variants

026/md-01-300w.png

marking details (DEU)

Kalashnikov & variants

026/md-02-300w.png

marking details

Kalashnikov & variants

marking details (GDR rifle)

The following ammunition can be used by the **AK-74**:

5.45 x 39mm

Bullet diameter	5.6 mm
Case length	39.82 mm
Overall length	57 mm

AR 15 (M16/M4)

The heart of the Colt AR-15 is the direct gas system. This system uses no conventional gas piston and rod to propel bolt group back after the shot is 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 into 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 expands 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 initially stationary bolt. The M16 clone CQ/ Terab has been observed in South Sudan used by some rebel groups.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. The CQ/ Terab has been observed in South Sudan used by some rebel groups in 2013.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	Gas operated, rotating bolt
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
Length	986 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Type: M 4

left view

AR 15 (M16/M4)

right view

Type: M 16A2

right view

Type: M 4 A1

right view

Type: NORINCO CQ (CHN)

right view. 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 (M16/M4)

marking details

AR 15 (M16/M4)

marking details

M 16A1, M 16A2, M 4, M 16A4 (from top to bottom)

comparison between different models

The following ammunition can be used by the **AR 15 (M16/M4)**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm

Browning M 2

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 items were produced.

Category	*Heavy Machine Guns*
Operating system	Fires from a short bolt, operated on the short recoil principle

Cartridge	12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)
Length	1650 mm
Feeding	Belt

Type: Browning M2HB-QCB

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

Type: Browning M2HB

right view, Browning M2HB air-cooled machine gun on M3 tripod

Type: Browning M2E2

weapon specifics, Browning M2E2 new Browing modification with quick-change barrel

The following ammunition can be used by the **Browning M 2**:

12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)

Bullet diameter	13 mm
Case length	99 mm
Overall length	138 mm

NO IMAGE

Carl Gustav recoilless rifle

The Carl Gustav can be fired from the standing, kneeling, sitting or prone positions. 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.

Category	*Recoilless Guns/Rifles*
Operating system	Recoilless launch
Cartridge	
Length	1130 mm
Feeding	hinged breech

Carl Gustav

left view

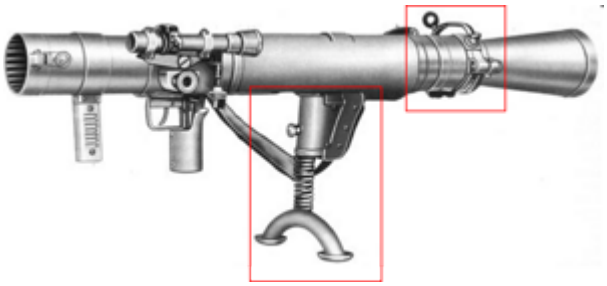
Carl Gustav

right view

Carl Gustav

weapon specifics

Carl Gustav

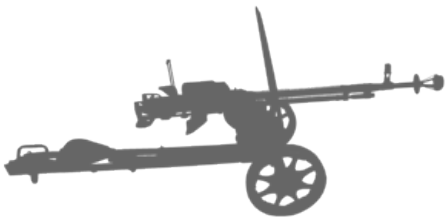


weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Carl Gustav recoilless rifle**:

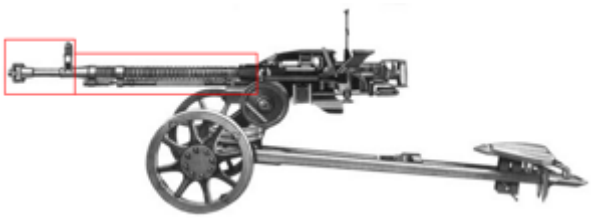
DShk

The DShk 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.



Category	*Heavy Machine Guns*
Operating system	Gas operated, belt fed, air cooled, selective fire
Cartridge	12.7 x 108 mm
Length	1625 mm
Feeding	Belt

DShk



left view

DShk

right view

right view

The following ammunition can be used by the **DShk**:

12.7 x 108 mm

Bullet diameter	12.98 mm
Case length	108 mm
Overall length	147.5 mm

NO IMAGE

FIM-92 Stinger

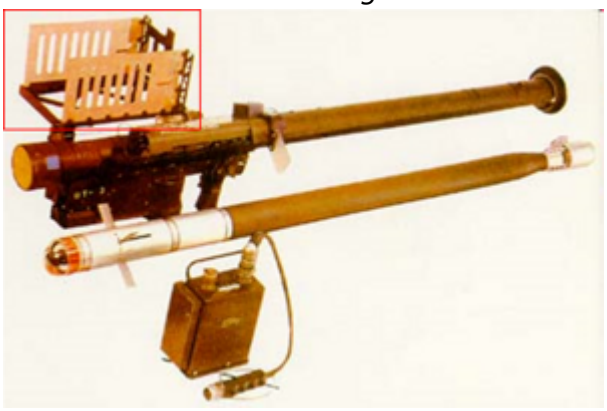
Its combat debut occurred during the Falklands War. The Stinger was also used by the Afghan Mujahedeen, the Hamas and the UNITA. The Central Intelligence Agency supplied nearly 500 Stingers (some sources claim 1,500–2,000) to the Mujahedeen in Afghanistan. After the 1989 Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the United States attempted to buy back the Stinger missiles, with 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.

Category	*Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems*
Operating system	MANPAD
Cartridge	

FIM-92 Stinger

weapon specifics

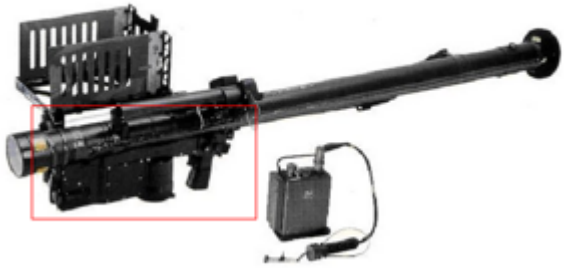
FIM-92 Stinger



weapon specifics

Type: missile for the FIM-92 Stinger

FIM-92 Stinger



weapon specifics

FIM-92 Stinger

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **FIM-92 Stinger**:

FN FAL

The FN FAL (Fusil Automatique Léger - Light Automatic Rifle) is one of the most famous and widespread military rifle. Because of its prevalence and widespread usage among the militaries of many NATO and first world countries during the Cold War, it received the title "The right arm of the Free World". 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 versions, there is no automatic fire mode. The gas system is fitted with gas regulator so it could be easily adjusted for various environment conditions, or cut off completely so rifle grenades could be safely launched from the barrel.

Category	*Assault Rifles*

Operating system	Gas operated, tilting breechblock, select-fire or semi-automatic only
Cartridge	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
Length	1100 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Type: ISR FAL "Romat"

left view

FN FAL

left view

FN FAL

right view

FN FAL

right view

FN FAL

right view

FN FAL

right view

FN FAL

marking details

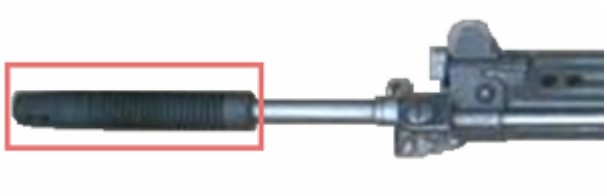
Type: “Gewehr G1”

Produced for the German armed forces

FN FAL

marking details

FN FAL



weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN FAL**:

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm

FN Herstal FN MAG

The Belgian FN MAG (Mitrailleuse d'Appui Général, meaning general-purpose machine gun) entered into production in 1958. It is one of the most widespread machine gun designs and is used in more than 90 countries around the globe. It is still manufactured in Belgium and produced under license in several countries including Argentina, Egypt, the US and the UK. It can be carried by infantry and is usually fired while mounted on a tripod.

Category	*Heavy Machine Guns*
Operating system	gas, automatic
Cartridge	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
Length	1260 mm
Feeding	disintegrating metal link belt

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN Herstal FN MAG**:

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm

FN High Power

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"). 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, also featured ambidextrous safety levers, that are also more comfortable to operate.

Category	*Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers*
Operating system	Short recoil operated, locked breech, single action
Cartridge	.40 S&W 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	200 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

FN High Power

left view

FN High Power

right view

FN High Power

right view

FN High Power

marking details

FN High Power

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN High Power**:

.40 S&W

Bullet diameter	10.2 mm
Case length	21.6 mm
Overall length	28.8 mm

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm

FN MINIMI

The development of the Belgian FN Herstal MINIMI began in the early 1960s, but it did not enter into production until 1982. Since then, the MINIMI light machine gun has been in service in more than 35 countries including in the armies of the US and the UK. The gas-operated MINIMI is one of the most widely used guns in its class and caliber. It is usually belt fed and fired from a bipod, but it can also be fed by magazine and mounted on a tripod.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	gas, automatic only
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
Length	1040 mm
Feeding	disintegrating metal link belt or box magazine (M16 type)

FN Minimi

left view

FN Minimi

left view

FN Minimi

left view

FN Minimi

right view

FN Minimi

top view

FN Minimi

116/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

FN Minimi

116/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

FN Minimi

116/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

FN Minimi

116/ws-03-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN MINIMI**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

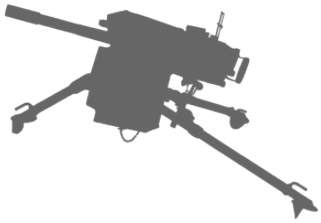
Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm

Overall length	69.85 mm

GDATP MK 19



The MK 19 or Mark 19 grenade machine gun was designed in the 1960s for the US Navy in the Vietnam War. In the following decades, the MK 19 was further improved, sold to and adopted by at least 28 other nations including Australia, Chile and South Korea. It was originally designed to be mounted on (naval) vehicles, but current systems can also be ground- or turret-mounted. The MK 19 can be fired manually or even remotely. Original manufacturer General Dynamics Armament and Technical Products (GDATP).

Category	*Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers*
Operating system	blowback, open-bolt (advanced primer ignition in mods 1 and 2)
Cartridge	40x53 mm
Length	1095 mm
Feeding	linked belt with 32 or 48 rds

The following ammunition can be used by the **GDATP MK 19**:

40x53 mm

Bullet diameter	40 mm
Case length	53 mm
Overall length	–

NO IMAGE

Glock 17

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.

Category	*Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers*
Operating system	short recoil-operated, locked breech
Cartridge	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	186 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Generation 2 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

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

Glock 17C

left view

Glock 17

A Generation 2 Glock 17 with Generation 3 grip

Glock 17L

left view

Glock 17

left view

Generation 1 Glock 17

right view

Glock 17

marking details

Glock 17

marking details

Glock 17

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Glock 17**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm

IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)

The main differences between the SA-18, the SA-16 and its predecessor Strela-3 (SA-14) 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. Several guerrilla and terrorist organizations are also known to have Iglas.

Category	*Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems*
Operating system	MANPAD
Cartridge	
Feeding	front-loaded

Type: SA-18

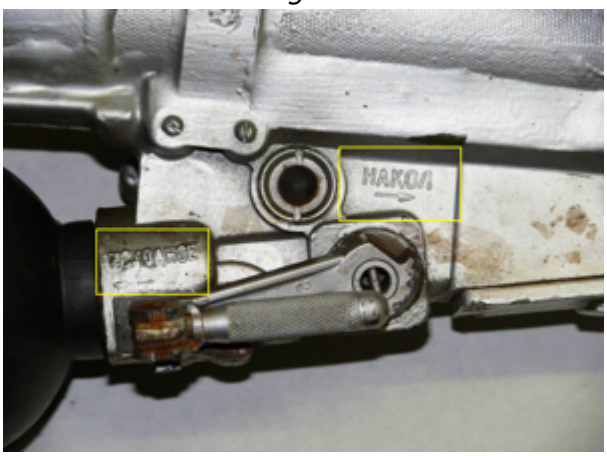
weapon specifics

Type: SA-16

Igla

marking details

Igla



marking details

Igla

9M39 ОФ	Nomenclature
03-83-2	Lot and date of mfg.
03273	Serial number
03274	Serial number
ОК. СНАР.	Fuzed
2ШТ БРУТТО 68КГ	2 pieces Gross 68 Kg

marking details

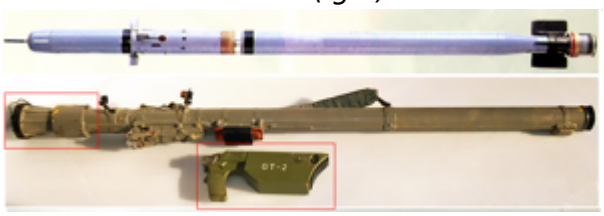
Type: SA-18

weapon specifics

Igla

marking details

SA-18 (Igla)



weapon specifics, missile, launch tube and grip stick

Type: SA-16 (IGLA-1)

missile and launch tube

The following ammunition can be used by the **IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)**:

IWI NEGEV

The Israeli light machine gun NEGEV entered into production in 1995 and was inspired by the Belgian FN MINIMI. In 1997 it was adopted by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), followed by several other South American and Asian countries. It can be fired from the hip, from bipods, tripods, or ground vehicle and helicopter mounts with either single-shot or automatic fire. The NEGEV is designed to be fed from standard belts, drums or magazines. It is still produced today and available for export sales.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	gas, selective-fire
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
Length	1020 mm
Feeding	35 or 30 rd box magazine; 150 or 200 rd belts in assault pouches

The following ammunition can be used by the **IWI NEGEV**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm

IWI Tavor TAR-21

The IWI Tavor-21 assault rifle was designed to replace the different M16 variants within the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). In 2009, it was selected as the new standard issue weapon of the Israeli infantry. It is also in service in several other countries, such as India, Thailand and Turkey. Different models have been developed for Special Forces or sporting. Nevertheless, the TAR-21 has not caught up to the M16's success due to its higher price. The bullpup rifle can be either fired in semi-automatic or full automatic fire mode.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	gas, selective-fire
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
Length	725 mm
Feeding	box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **IWI Tavor TAR-21**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	44.7 mm
Overall length	57.4 mm

Lee-Enfield SMLE

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 using 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).

Category	*Rifles & Carbines*
Operating system	Manually operated, rotating bolt
Cartridge	7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British
Length	1130 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Type: No. 1 Mk. III

right view

Type: No. 4 Mk. I

right view

Lee-Enfield SMLE

marking details

Lee-Enfield SMLE

marking details

Lee-Enfield SMLE

marking details

Lee-Enfield SMLE

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Lee-Enfield SMLE**:

7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

Bullet diameter	7.9 mm
Case length	56.4 mm
Overall length	78.1 mm

M1918 Browning

The M1918 was produced between 1917 and 1945 originally in the US, but it is also produced in countries such as Belgium, Poland, Sweden and China. It remained in use by the US military until the 1970s. The name affix of the M1918 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	gas operated, rising bolt lock

Cartridge	.30-06 M1 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
Length	1200 mm
Feeding	20-round detachable box magazine

M1918 Browning

left view

M1918 Browning

left view

M1918 Browning

right view

M1918 Browning

top view

M1918 Browning

bottom view

M1918 Browning
129/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

M1918 Browning
129/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details

M1918 Browning
129/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details

M1918 Browning
129/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1918 Browning**:

.30-06 M1

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	63.3 mm
Overall length	85 mm

NO IMAGE

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

Bullet diameter	7.82 mm
Case length	51.18 mm
Overall length	69.85 mm

7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British

Bullet diameter	7.9 mm
Case length	56.4 mm
Overall length	78.1 mm

7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

Bullet diameter	8.08 mm
Case length	57 mm
Overall length	82 mm

M1919 Browning

The M1919 is still used by many countries as a vehicle gun, but it is no longer produced in the US. It was originally used as a fixed gun in tanks during the Second World War, but it was also mounted on a tripod and used by infantry. The name affix of the M1919 "BAR" means "Browning Automatic Rifle" and refers to the original designer John M. Browning, not to the actual manufacturer. Variants of the M1919 are the A1; A2; A3; A4; A5; A6; M37 and AN/M2.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	short recoil, automatic
Cartridge	.30-06 M1 7.62 x 25mm Tokarev
Length	1044 mm
Feeding	250-round belt

M1919 Browning

left view

M1919 Browning

left view

M1919 Browning

right view

M1919 Browning

top view

M1919 Browning

bottom view

M1919 Browning

119/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

M1919 Browning 119/md-02-300w.jpg marking details	*M1919 Browning* 119/ws-01-300w.jpg weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **M1919 Browning**:

.30-06 M1

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	63.3 mm
Overall length	85 mm

NO IMAGE

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	25 mm
Overall length	34 mm

M203 grenade launcher

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).

Category	*Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers*
Operating system	Single shot, under-barrel, pump-action
Cartridge	40 x 46 mm grenade
Length	380 mm

Feeding	breech-loaded

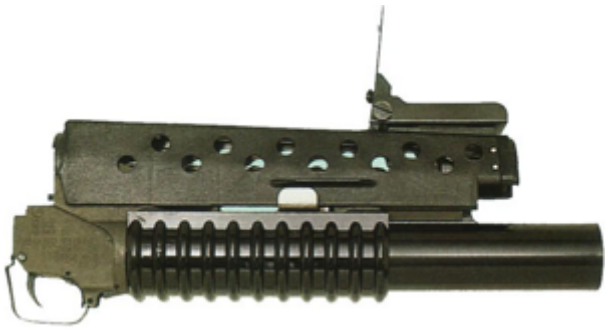
M203

left view

M203

left view

M203



right view

The following ammunition can be used by the **M203 grenade launcher**:

40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	–
Case length	–
Overall length	–

NO IMAGE

M79

Many different ammunition types were produced for the M79 (and subsequently for the M203), outside of the smoke and illumination rounds three main types emerged: Explosive, Close-range and Non Lethal Crowed Control.

Category	*Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers*
Operating system	Break-action
Cartridge	40 x 46 mm grenade
Length	731 mm
Feeding	breech-loaded

M79

left view

M79

right view

The following ammunition can be used by the **M79**:

40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	–
Case length	–
Overall length	–

NO IMAGE

MAT 49

For some 30 years, the MAT 49 was widely used by French military and police forces; it was used throughout the Indochinese and Algerian campaigns. The weapon can still be encountered in former French colonies in Africa and Indochina. It should be noted that North Vietnam once produced a local copy of the MAT 49, chambered for 7.62mm TT rounds. 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.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt

Cartridge	7.62 x 25mm Tokarev 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	404 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

MAT 49

left view

MAT 49

right view

MAT 49

marking details

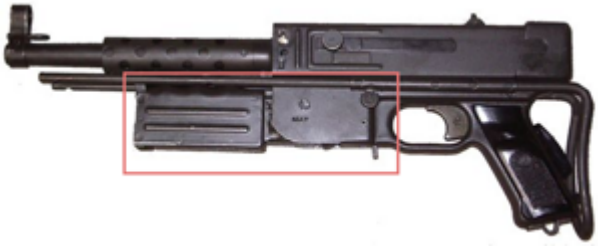
MAT 49

marking details

MAT 49

marking details

MAT 49



marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **MAT 49**:

7.62 x 25mm Tokarev

Bullet diameter	7.8 mm
Case length	25 mm
Overall length	34 mm

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm

Mauser K98

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 the war in 1945. Millions were captured by the Soviets at the conclusion of World War II 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 used the Mauser Karabiner 98k rifle as well as a few guerrilla organizations to help establish new nation-states. One example was Israel who 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.

Category	*Rifles & Carbines*
Operating system	Manually operated, rotating bolt
Cartridge	7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
Length	1110 mm
Feeding	Internal magazine

Mauser K98

left view

Type: Mauser K98k

right view

Mauser K98

marking details

Mauser K98

marking details

Mauser K98

marking details

Mauser K98

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Mauser K98**:

7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)

Bullet diameter	8.08 mm
Case length	57 mm

Overall length	82 mm

Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891

This Russian “3-line” caliber (.30, 7,62mm) rifle existed in several variations and was several times adopted and modernized. Copies of this rifle were manufactured in different countries, like 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.

Category	*Rifles & Carbines*
Operating system	Manually operated, rotating bolt
Cartridge	7.62 x 54mm R
Length	1306 mm
Feeding	Internal magazine

Mosin-Nagant Rifle

right view

U.S. Rifle, Model of 1916

right view

Mosin-Nagant Rifle

marking details

Mosin-Nagant Rifle

marking details

Mosin-Nagant Rifle

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891**:

7.62 x 54mm R

Bullet diameter	7.92 mm

Case length	53.72 mm
Overall length	77.16 mm

PK

The PK was made under license by many companies in many countries. It was exported to many countries and 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.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	Gas operated, air cooled, belt fed weapon with a quick-detachable barrel
Cartridge	7.62 x 54mm R
Length	1173 mm
Feeding	(Boxed) belt

PK

right view

PK

right view

PK

marking details

PK

marking details

PK

marking details

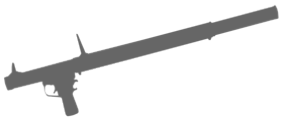
The following ammunition can be used by the **PK**:

7.62 x 54mm R

Bullet diameter	7.92 mm
Case length	53.72 mm
Overall length	77.16 mm

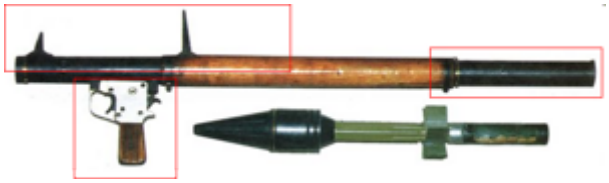
RPG 2

The RPG 2 design is based on the German Panzerfaust anti-tank weapon developed during World War II. It was made under license by many companies in many countries (e.g. the B-40 in Vietnam), 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.



Category	*Portable Anti-tank Guns*
Operating system	Recoilless launch / non rocket booster
Cartridge	
Length	650 mm
Feeding	front-loaded

RPG 2



left view

RPG 2

left view

The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 2**:

RPG 7

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.

Category	*Portable Anti-tank Guns*
Operating system	Recoilless launch + rocket booster
Cartridge	
Length	650 mm
Feeding	front-loaded, manual reload

RPG 7

left view

RPG 7

left view

Type: RPG 7 - Chinese Type 69

left view

RPG 7

left view

Type: PG-7VM grenade

left view

Type: PG-7VL HEAT grenade

left view

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

left view

Type: TBG-7V thermobaric (FAE) grenade

left view

Type: OG-7V fragmentation antipersonell grenade (1999)

left view

Type: RPG-7D anti-tank grenade launcher

Version for airborne troops, disassembled for transportation / airdrop

RPG 7

marking details

RPG 7

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **RPG 7**:

Remington 870P

The Remington Model 870 pump-action shotgun is available in 11 versions with various barrel lengths, furniture alternatives and magazine capacities. The first model entered into production in 1951. Current models are still being produced today, adding to the more than 10,000,000 estimated units already produced. The Model 870P is the police model with its receiver made of steel. This model can also carry four extra rounds of ammunition. The Remington 870 series is in service with numerous military and police forces worldwide.

Category	*Rifles & Carbines*
Operating system	manual, slide-action
Cartridge	12-gauge
Length	971 mm
Feeding	underbarrel tubular magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **Remington 870P**:

12-gauge

Bullet diameter	18.53 mm
Case length	–
Overall length	–

NO IMAGE

Sten gun

Prior to 1941 UK was keen to produce a own submachine gun as an alternative Rate of fire 550 450 550 600 rounds per minute to the US-Thompson submachine gun. Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield designed the STEN gun. In the beginning, 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 diversion and sabotage purposes. 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.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
Cartridge	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	895 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Type: Mk. 1

left view

Type: Mk. 5

right view

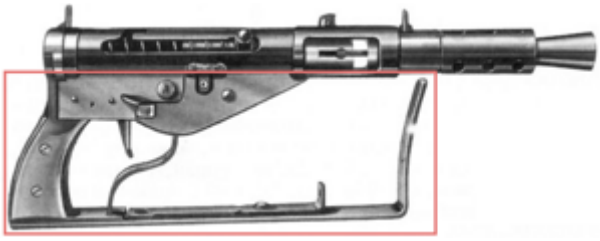
Sten MP

right view

Sten MP

right view

Type: Mk. 4



right view

Type: AUSTEN (AUS)

right view

Sten MP

marking details

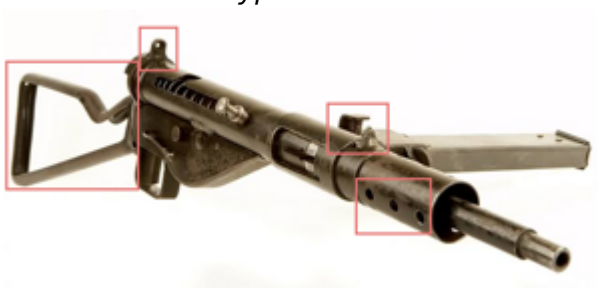
Sten MP

marking details

Sten MP

marking details

Type: Mk. 2



weapon specifics

Sten MP

weapon specifics

Type: Mk. 2S

weapon specifics

Sten MP

weapon specifics

Type: Mk. 3

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Sten gun**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm

Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)

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.

Category	*Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems*
Operating system	MANPAD
Cartridge	
Feeding	front-loaded

Strela

weapon specifics

Type: Strela grenade

left view

Type: SA-7a

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

Type: ANZA MK-II

right view

Type: SA-7b

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

Type: SA-7a (U)

Type: SA-7b (U)

Strela

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

marking details

Type: SA-14

AKA: 9K34, Strela-3, and, “Gremlin’’

Strela

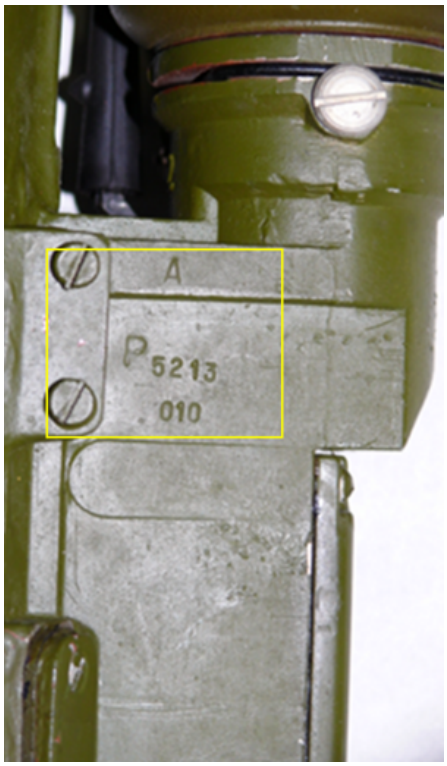
9M32M ОФК	Nomenclature
09-75-2	Lot and date of manufacture
09329 09330	Serial numbers
OK. CHAP.	Fuzed
09-75-2	
2 ШТ БРУТТО 58 КГ	2 pieces Gross 58 kg

marking details

Strela

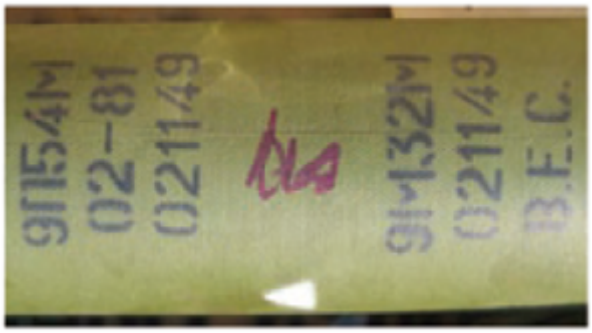
marking details

Strela



marking details

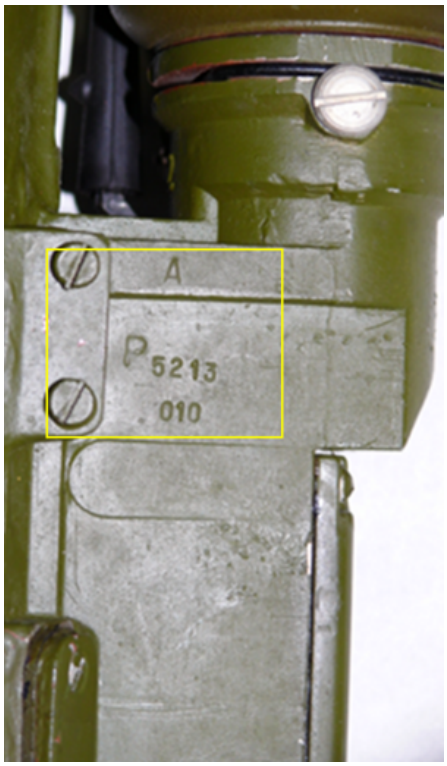
Strela



marking details

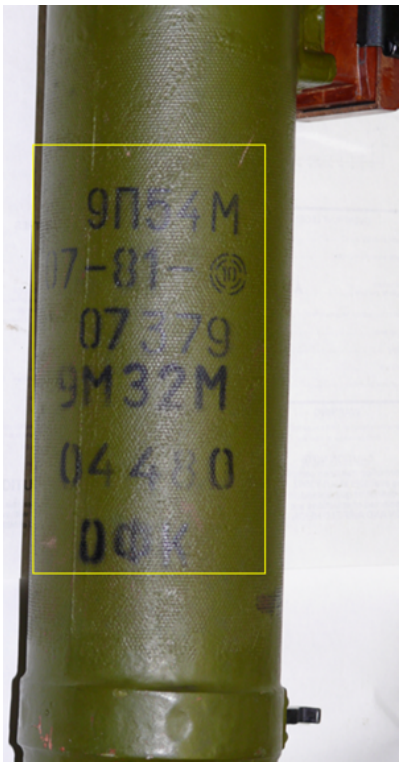
Type: SA-14 (U)

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)**:

Thompson M1928

The American Thompson M1928 was produced between 1921 and 1945. The submachine gun, also known as the “Tommy Gun”, was popular amongst civilians, police, and criminals and military alike because of its large .45 ACP cartridges, accuracy, and high volume of automatic fire. Approximately 2,000,000 units have been produced and also exported to numerous countries worldwide.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	blowback operated, automatic
Cartridge	.45 ACP
Length	857 mm
Feeding	drum magazine or box magazine

Thompson M1928

left view

Thompson M1928

right view

Thompson M1928

top view

Thompson M1928

093/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details: Auto-Ordnance Corporation Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Thompson M1928

093/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details: Auto-Ordnance Corporation Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Thompson M1928

093/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details: Thompson Submachine Gun Caliber 45

Thompson M1928

093/md-05-300w.jpg

marking details: U.S. Prope

Thompson M1928

093/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Thompson M1928**:

.45 ACP

Bullet diameter	11.5 mm
Case length	22.8 mm
Overall length	32 mm

UZI

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. There were built further variants, also as Military variants, 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 whole world.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	Blowback-operated, fired from open bolt
Cartridge	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	470 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Type: CHN, Norinco Uzi

left view, , sporter model single action, semi-automatic

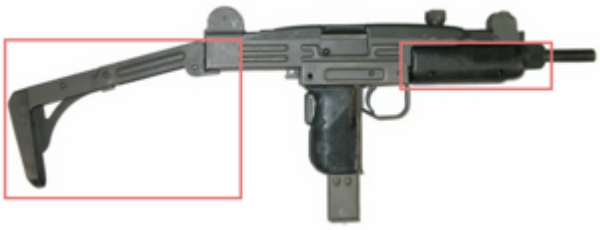
MP UZI

right view

MP UZI

right view

MP UZI



right view

Type: Mini Uzi

right view

Type: Micro Uzi

right view

MP UZI

marking details

MP UZI

marking details

MP UZI

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **UZI**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 mm

Ammunition head stamps

The following is a non-comprehensive overview of ammunitions head stamps used within this country for ammunition marking.

Israel Militery, Industry.

State arsenal, Tel-Aviv.

Tagging of Sources

We believe that our Guide should be as transparent as possible without endangering the confidentiality of our sources. Rather than name the exact source for each unit of data, we have created tags so that users can at least know whether the data comes from a primary or secondary source, and by which medium it can or has been found. All incoming data is validated and then tagged by the project team at BICC before it enters our database.

Sources are tagged according to the following criteria:

1. Primary Sources:

These are presentations of facts. They are proof of an SALW event (e.g. a transfer, sighting, misuse, etc.) because the source was created at the time of the event itself. Primary sources as usually original documents such as transfer authorizations, firearms legislation, or academic journals presenting results of a study on SALW holdings in a particular country, for example. However, they can also be information offered by a person with direct knowledge of an SALW event or who has documented an SALW event at the time that it happened.

2. Secondary Sources:

These are interpretations or evaluation of facts. Secondary sources contain commentary and analysis of SALW events that are documented in primary sources.

Sources are also tagged according to the dominant medium of delivery:

A. Written - the source is based on written words.

B. Oral - the source is based on spoken words.

C. Visual - the source is based on seen events or optical images.

These criteria make our tags two-dimensional. While the process of classifying sources is a primarily subjective one, the project team at BICC has developed the following table to serve as an example of possible sources within each category.

Table: Examples of sources on SALW distribution

	Primary	**Secondary**
Written	• Fact books • Weapons Transfer authorizations • End-user certificates • Transcripts of interviews, legal proceedings, speeches/ presentations, meetings, conferences or symposia • Newspaper articles • Written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, text messages, etc.) • Blogs • Peer-reviewed journal articles • Treaties, constitution, laws • Records of organizations (e.g. annual reports) • Surveys, questionnaires Etc...	• Wikipedia • Literature reviews • Training or safety manuals on gun control, ammunition, physical stockpile security management) • Minutes of meetings, conferences, symposia • Indexes (e.g. Global Militarization Index) • Newspaper articles Etc.
Oral	• Interviews with experts, including radio or telephone • Legal proceedings • Speeches or interventions by experts or national representatives in government or international meetings Etc ...	• Speeches, panel presentations, etc. on data provided by experts Etc...

Visual	• Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition) • Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc. • Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone) • Television documentaries, news reports Etc ...	• PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts Etc...

Table: Example tags

Source (sample)	Type of source	Medium of delivery
IHS Jane’s Weapons Infantry (2015-2016)	primary	written
Panel discussion of weapons use of non-state armed groups	secondary	oral
Documentary on paramilitaries in Colombia	primary	visual

About the Guide

The Interactive Guide on **Small Arms and Light Weapons** is an open access tool, designed to build knowledge on how to identify different types, makes and models of commonly used SALW in organized violence; to collect data on the global and country-specific spread of these SALW; and to describe some of their visual and technical specifications.

The guide is not an exhaustive list of all SALW that are used around the world.

Global SALW control relies on, among other things, data and knowledge of the weapons themselves. Our aim is that the Guide will be used to support national reporting duties on SALW holdings; facilitate and ameliorate the collection of data on SALW; and increase general knowledge of global distribution of SALW.

The interactive Guide was developed by **BICC** in close cooperation with the **Bundeswehr Verification Center** (BwVC), and with the generous support of the *Federal Foreign Office, Germany*.

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Responsible for all content (including photos):

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Major Laurentius Wedeniwski: Small Arms and Light Weapons Guide (2016).

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