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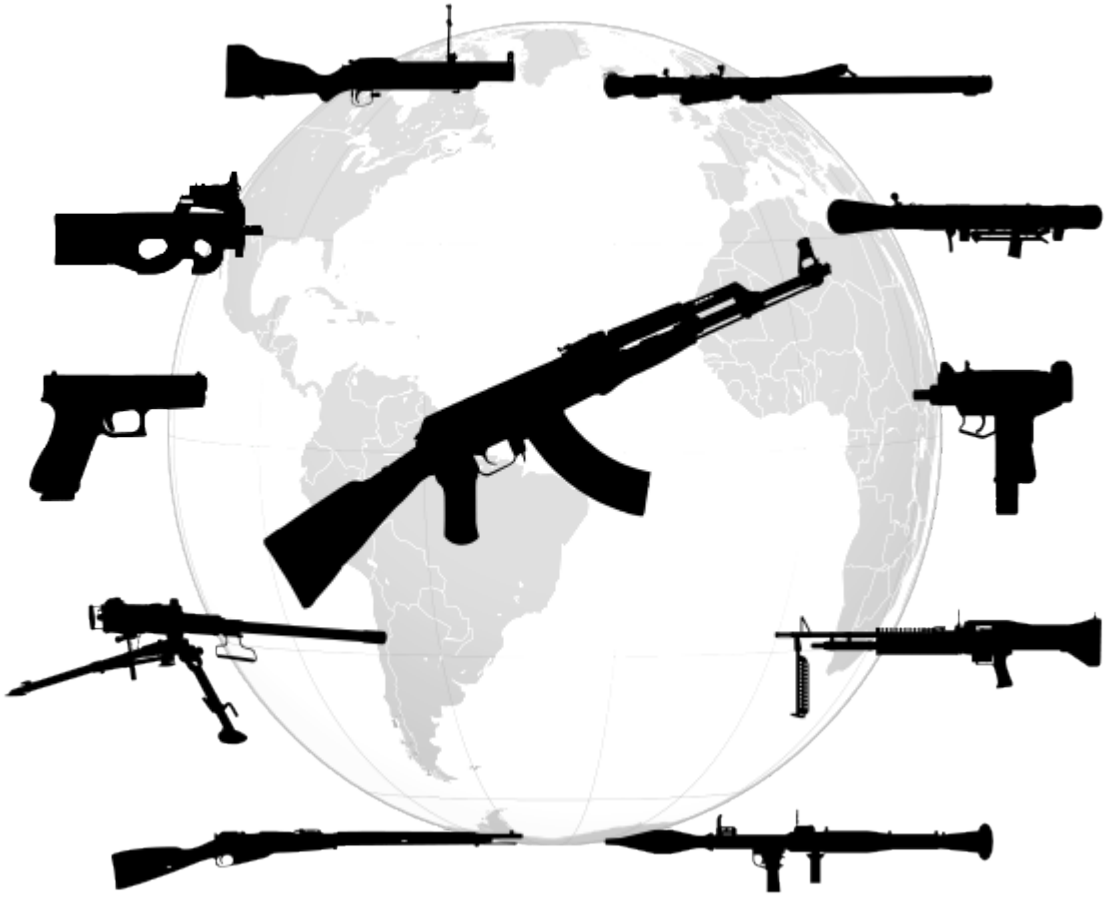
SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual identification



Italy

Country report

https://salw-guide.bicc.de

Weapons Distribution

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

AK-47 / AKM		U
AK-74		U
AR 15 (M16/M4)		G
Beretta 92/ 92 FS		U
Beretta AR70/90		G
Beretta M 12		G
Browning M 2		G
FIM-92 Stinger		G
FN MINIMI		G
FN P90		G
HK G3		G
HK G36		G
HK MP5		G
IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)		G

Lee-Enfield SMLE		G
M1918 Browning		U
M1919 Browning		G
M203 grenade launcher		G
M60		G
MBDA MILAN		G
MG 3 / MG 42		U
Mauser K98		U
Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)		G
Sten gun		G N
Steyr AUG		G
Thompson M1928		G N
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

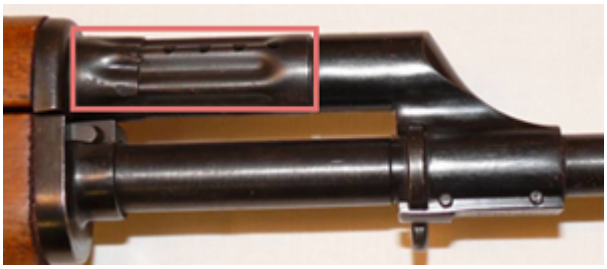
Type: AMD 65 (HUN)

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

Beretta 92/ 92 FS

In 1976, the Beretta 92 entered into production. Since then, a large number of model variations and variants with different calibres have been produced. The Beretta 92 was adopted by several armed forces and law-enforcement agencies, such as those in Chile and Egypt. In 1985, the Beretta Model 92SB-F (also known as the US M9) was selected as the primary US military side-arm.

Category	*Self-Loading Pistols & Revolvers*

Operating system	short-recoil, single or double action
Cartridge	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	217 mm
Feeding	detachable, double-column box magazine

Beretta 92

left view

Beretta 92

right view

Beretta 92

top view

Beretta 92

bottom view

Beretta 92

090/md-01-300w.jpeg

marking details: Pietro Beretta Gardonne V.T. - Made in Italy. PB. C61066Z

Beretta 92

090/md-02-300w.jpeg

marking details: Mod. 92 F - Cal.9 Parabellum - Patented

Beretta 92
090/ws-01-300w.jpeg
weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta 92/ 92 FS**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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

Beretta AR70/90

The Beretta 70/90 system was developed for the Italian army. The assault rifle AR70/90 was designed for the Italian army infantry and entered into service in 1990. The AR70/90 is also designed to be fitted with a rifle grenade. It is known for its reliability, which earned it the nickname “Excalibur” by the Alpini mountain troops. It remains the standard rifle of the Italian infantry, though it is currently being phased out in favour of the newer Beretta ARX 160 assault rifle.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	gas, selective-fire
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
Length	998 mm
Feeding	detachable, box magazine

Beretta AR70/90

left view

Beretta AR70/90

right view

Beretta AR70/90

top view

Beretta AR70/90

bottom view

Beretta AR70/90

096/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

Beretta AR70/90

096/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

Beretta AR70/90

096/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

Beretta AR70/90

096/ws-03-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta AR70/90**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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

Beretta M 12

The weapon has three safeties: 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 use of a barrel recessed into the bolt head, known as a telescoping bolt. This reduces length without reducing barrel length or bolt weight.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	Blowback operated, selectively-fired, fires from open bolt
Cartridge	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	418 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Beretta M 12

left view

Beretta M 12

left view

Beretta M 12

weapon specifics, top view shows folding stock

The following ammunition can be used by the **Beretta M 12**:

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	19.15 mm
Overall length	29.69 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

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

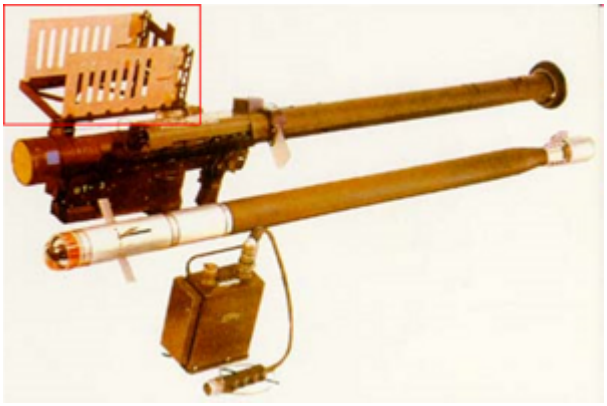
States attempted to buy back the Stinger missiles, with a 55 million dollar program to buy back around 300 missiles. The U.S. government collected most of the Stingers it had delivered, but some of them found their way into Iran, Qatar and North Korea.

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

FIM-92 Stinger

weapon specifics

FIM-92 Stinger



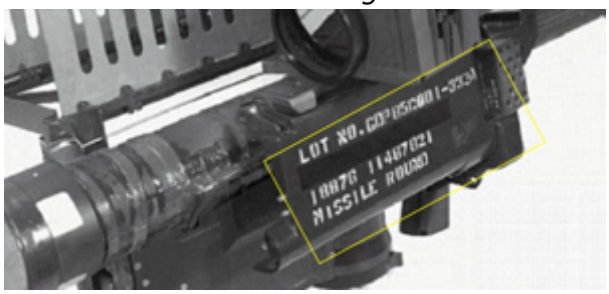
weapon specifics

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 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

FN P90

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 P90 was designed to have a length no greater than a man's shoulder width, in order 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. Overall, the weapon has an extremely compact profile.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	Straight blowback, closed bolt
Cartridge	FN 5.7 x 28mm
Length	500 mm
Feeding	n/a

FN P90

left view

FN P90

right view

FN P90

044/md-01-300w.png

marking details

FN P90

044/md-02-300w.png

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **FN P90**:

FN 5.7 x 28mm

Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	28.83 mm
Overall length	40.5 mm

NO IMAGE

The FN 5.7×28mm is a small-caliber, high-velocity cartridge designed and manufactured by FN Herstal in Belgium. It is a bottlenecked centerfire cartridge that is somewhat similar to the .22 Hornet or .22 K-Hornet. The 5.7×28mm was developed in conjunction with the FN P90 personal defense weapon (PDW) and FN Five-seven pistol, in response to NATO requests for a replacement for the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge. By 2006, FN's

5.7×28mm firearms—the P90 personal defense weapon and Five-seven pistol—were in service with military and police forces in over 40 nations throughout the world. In the United States, 5.7×28mm firearms are currently used by numerous law enforcement agencies, including the U.S. Secret Service.

HK G3

The G3 constructed from Heckler & Koch (H&K) in cooperation with a Spanish agency Centro de Estudios Técnicos de Materiales Especiale (CETME) in the beginning Model A & B, after further development, West German Army (Bundeswehr) implemented this rifle. 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.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	Roller-delayed blowback
Cartridge	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
Length	1023 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Type: G3 A1

left view

Type: G3 A3

left view

Type: G3 A3ZF

left view

Type: G3 A4

left view

Type: G3 A3

right view

Type: South African G3

The butt is very similar to the FN FAL

Type: CETEME rifles (Spain)

right view,CETEME model B, the "father of the G3 rifle

Type: CETEME rifles (Spain)

right view

HK G3

right view

HK G3

marking details

HK G3

marking details

HK G3

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK G3**:

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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

HK G36

The G36 was developed in the 1990s and adopted by several armed forces, e.g. the German Bundeswehr and the Spanish Armed Forces. It is gas-operated and employs a rotating bolt and multi-lug locking system, in contrast to traditional Heckler & Koch delayed roller-locked bolt systems. The butt-stock folds to the right. In 2012, reports about overheating G36 rifles in Afghanistan surfaced which affected the G36's accuracy. In April 2015, the German Ministry of Defence decided that the G36 would be phased out.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	gas, selective-fire
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
Length	1002 mm

Feeding	detachable, polymer box magazine

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK G36**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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

HK MP5

Though the Heckler & Koch MP5 was designed in the 1960s, it is still one of the most widely deployed sub-machine guns and has been developed into a family with numerous variants. The gun features either a fixed or a sliding (telescoping) butt-stock. The original MP5 offers a choice of single shot or automatic fire, whereas later models received a burst-fire device, allowing two or three-round-bursts each time the trigger is operated. Current models remain in (licensed) production in several countries, though The China North Industries Corporation, officially abbreviated as Norinco, manufactures an unlicensed copy, the NR08.

Category	*Submachine Guns*
Operating system	delayed-blowback; selective-fire
Cartridge	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	680 mm
Feeding	detachable box magazine

HK MP 5

left view

HK MP 5

left view, stock extended

HK MP 5

left view

HK MP 5

right view

HK MP 5

right view

HK MP 5

right view

HK MP 5

right view

HK MP 5

top view

HK MP5

094/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

HK MP 5

094/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details: HK MP 5 Kal. 9 mm x 19 80244

HK MP 5

094/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details: HK MP 5

HK MP 5

094/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

HK MP 5

094/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

HK MP 5

094/ws-03-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

HK MP 5

094/ws-04-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK MP5**:

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

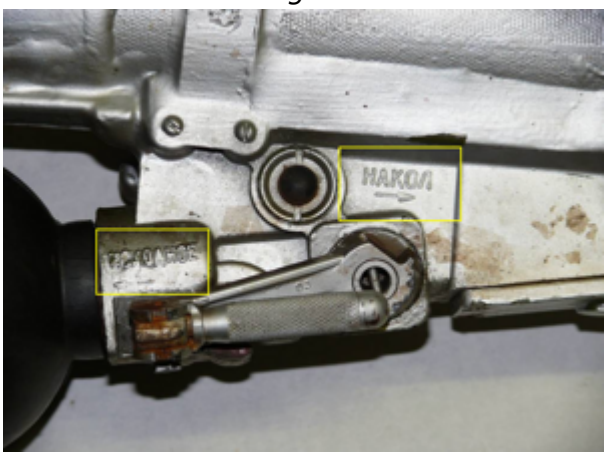
weapon specifics

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

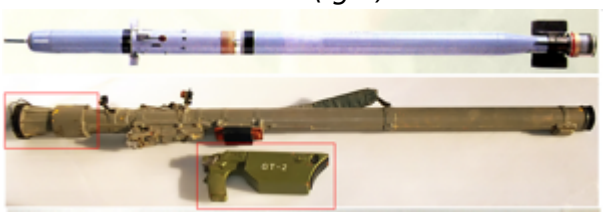
Type: SA-18

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)**:

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

M60

The M60 is a family of American general purpose machine guns firing 7.62x51mm NATO cartridges from a disintegrating belt of M13 links. There are several types of live ammunition 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.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	Gas operated, belt fed
Cartridge	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
Length	1105 mm
Feeding	Belt

Type: M60E3 light

left view

Type: M60E4 / Mk.43 mod.1

left view

M60

right view, on integral bipod

The following ammunition can be used by the **M60**:

7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester

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

MBDA MILAN

The anti-tank weapons system MILAN (Missile d´infanterie léger antichar; English: Light anti-tank infantry missile) is a French / German missile that was designed in the 1960s and entered into production in 1972. The MILAN system, which is usually mounted on a tripod, consists of two units: the ammunition (missile) unit and a combined launching and guidance unit. At a range of 4,000 m, targets can be detected and hit at a range of 2,000 m. The production of MILAN 1 and 2 has ceased, and MILAN 3 is the current production model. The MILAN system remains in widespread service, with reported use in over 40 countries.

Category	*Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems*
Operating system	portable anti-tank weapon system
Cartridge	

The following ammunition can be used by the **MBDA MILAN**:

MG 3 / MG 42

The MG is a short-recoil operated, air cooled, belt fed weapon which fires from an open bolt. The barrel is quick-removable, and can be replaced in less than six seconds by a properly trained crew. 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. 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 into late 1970s NATO small arms trials. MG 3A1: MG 3 variant; for fixed mount armor use.

Category	*Light Machine Guns*
Operating system	recoil-operated, roller locked
Cartridge	
Feeding	belt fed

MG 3 / MG 42
131/lv-01-300w.jpg
left view, mounted on a bipod

MG 3 / MG 42
131/lv-02-300w.jpg
left view, mounted on a tripod

MG 3 / MG 42
131/rv-01-300w.jpg
right view

The following ammunition can be used by the **MG 3 / MG 42**:

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

Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)

The Panzerfaust 3 (Tank fist 3 or "The German RPG") entered into production in 1987 and is still in service with the German Bundeswehr and several other countries, such as Japan and the Netherlands. This light anti-tank weapons (LAW) system is man-portable, shoulder-fired and unguided, and is known for its high kill probability, firing from enclosed spaces (due to the recoilless countermass principle) and low costs. More than 250,000 units of the PzF 3 have been produced since the early 1990s.

Category	*Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems*
Operating system	light anti-tank weapon
Cartridge	

Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)

left view

Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)

left view

Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)

right view

Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)

121/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)

121/ws-02-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Panzerfaust 3 (PzF 3)**:

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

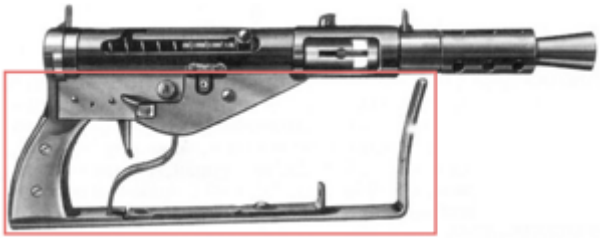
Sten MP

right view

Sten MP

right view

Type: Mk. 4



right view

Type: AUSTEN (AUS)

right view

Sten MP

marking details

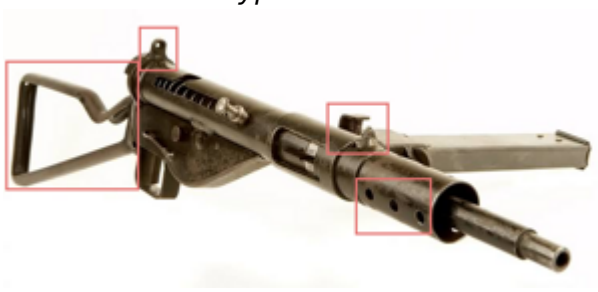
Sten MP

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

Steyr AUG

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 moving a blanking cap from the left ejection opening to the right. The housing of the AUG rifles, integral with the pistol handle and trigger guard, is made from the high impact-resistant polymer, and is usually of green or black color. The Australian Army's modified version of the Steyr AUG A1 is called F88 Austeyr. It is also used by the Falklands Defense Forces.

Category	*Assault Rifles*
Operating system	Gas operated, rotating bolt
Cartridge	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
Length	790 mm
Feeding	Box magazine

Steyr AUG

left view

Type: Steyr AUG A3 SF 5.56 x 45 mm

left view

Type: Steyr AUG Para 9 x 19 mm

left view

Steyr AUG

right view

Type: Steyr AUG HBAR, 5.56 x 45 mm

right view

Steyr AUG

marking details

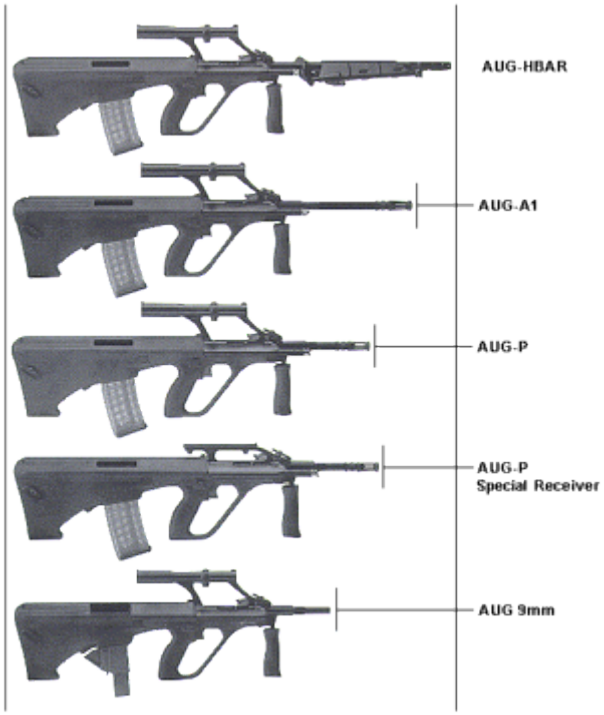
Steyr AUG

marking details

Steyr AUG

marking details

Steyr AUG



Comparison between different models

Steyr AUG

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **Steyr AUG**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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

9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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

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

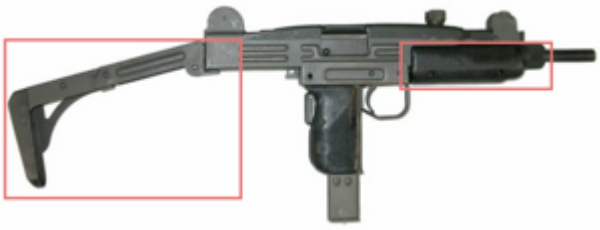
MP UZI

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

SALW markings

The following is a non-comprehensive overview of national weapon markings.

Ammunition head stamps

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

L. Bo and K °, Milan.

D. Fioki (PIROTECNICO DI BOLOGNA)

SMI — SOCIETA METALLURGICA ITALIANA

D. Fiochi, Lecco

BPD — BOMBRINI PARODI-DELFINO

Pyrotechnic plant, Kapuya.

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

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