

# SALW Guide

Global distribution and visual  
identification




















































## Turkey

Country report

<https://salw-guide.bicc.de>

# Weapons Distribution

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

AK-47 / AKM		
AK-74		
AR 15 (M16/M4)		
Beretta 92/ 92 FS		
Browning M 2		
CZ 75		
CZ Scorpion		
Colt M1911		
Dragunov SVD		
FIM-92 Stinger		 
FN FAL		
FN Herstal FN MAG		
FN MINIMI		
FN P90		
GDATP MK 19		
HK 21		
HK 23		
HK G3		
HK MP5		
HK33		
IGLA (SA-16 / SA-18)		
IWI Tavor TAR-21		
Lee-Enfield SMLE		
M1918 Browning		
M203 grenade launcher		
M60		
M79		
MBDA MILAN		
MG 3 / MG 42		
Mauser K98		
Milkor MRGL		
Mosin-Nagant Rifle Mod. 1891		
PK		
RPG 7		
SIG SG540		
SIG SG550		
Sten gun		
Steyr AUG		
Strela (SA-7 / SA-14)		
Thompson M1928		
UZI		

## Explanation of symbols



Country of origin



Licensed production



Production without a licence



*Government:* Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by Governmental agencies.



*Non-Government:* Sources indicate that this type of weapon is held by non-Governmental armed groups.



*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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 39mm
<b>Length</b>	870 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

AK 47



left view

AKM



left view

AK 47



right view

AK 47



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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, rotating bolt with 2 lugs
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.45 x 39mm
<b>Length</b>	943 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine





Kalashnikov & variants  
026/md-01-300w.png  
marking details (DEU)

Kalashnikov & variants  
026/md-02-300w.png  
marking details



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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	986 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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*



<b>Operating system</b>	short-recoil, single or double action
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	217 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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



## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Heavy Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Fires from a short bolt, operated on the short recoil principle
<b>Cartridge</b>	12.7 x 99 mm NATO (.50BMG)
<b>Length</b>	1650 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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 Browning 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



## CZ 75

The Czech Model 75 pistol was named after its year of introduction and remains in service and in production in various countries today. A number of model variations and copies (e.g. by Norinco NZ 75) have been developed over the years. A special characteristic of the CZ 75 is its large double-column magazine, which holds 16 rounds of 9-mm-cartridges as opposed to the 10 or 11 rounds normally held by other pistols.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	short-recoil, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	206 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

CZ 75



left view

CZ 75



right view

CZ 75



top view

CZ 75



bottom view

CZ 75

091/md-01-300w.jpeg

marking details

CZ 75

091/md-02-300w.jpeg

marking details

CZ 75  
091/md-03-300w.jpeg  
marking details

CZ 75  
091/md-04-300w.jpeg  
marking details

CZ 75  
091/ws-01-300w.jpeg  
weapon specifics

CZ 75  
091/ws-02-300w.jpeg  
weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **CZ 75**:

### 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



## CZ Scorpion

The latest CZ Scorpion (also written Skorpion) EVO 3 sub-machine gun entered into production in 2009 and obtained its name from the original CZ Skorpion 1961 model. Despite its name, the EVO 3 is mechanically unrelated to the Skorpion Vz. 61. Originally, it was marketed as a Personal Defence Weapon (PDW), such as the FN P90, but its calibre and overall size



classifies the EVO 3 as a sub-machine gun. Several models, changes and improvements have been introduced into the broader CZ Scorpion-family. Many machine gun models of the CZ Scorpion, which are designed to be fired by a single hand, provide single shots or automatic fire and can be fitted with a suppressor. Different CZ Scorpion variants are still produced and available for export sale.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	blow-back, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.65 x 17 mm SR (.32 ACP) 9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm) 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm) 9x17 mm (.380 ACP)

<b>Length</b>	517 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable, double-column box magazine

*CZ Scorpion*

left view, stock retracted

*CZ Scorpion*

left view, stock extended

*CZ Scorpion*

right view

*CZ Scorpion*

top view

*CZ Scorpion*

092/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*CZ Scorpion*

092/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **CZ Scorpion**:

7.65 x 17 mm SR (.32 ACP)

Bullet diameter	7.94 mm
Case length	17.3 mm
Overall length	25 mm



### 9mm Makarov (9.2 x 18mm)

Bullet diameter	9.27 mm
Case length	18.1 mm
Overall length	25 mm



### 9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)

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



### 9x17 mm (.380 ACP)

Bullet diameter	9 mm
Case length	17.3 mm
Overall length	25 mm



## Colt M1911

Technically, the M1911, also known as Colt Government, is a recoil operated, locked breech semi-auto pistol. It has single action trigger with frame mounted safety that locks the hammer and the slide. Hammer could be locked either in cocked or in lowered position, allowing the gun to be carried in "cocked and locked" state, with safety on, hammer cocked and round chambered. Additional automated safety incorporated into rear of the grip and locks the action when gun not held in the hand properly. The M 1911 was manufactured by many companies in many countries, partly in the original form,



partly modified, partly under license and partly without a license. It was exported to many countries after WW II, and it was in service with the US armed forces for more than 70 years.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Self-Loading Pistols &amp; Revolvers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Short recoil operated, closed breech, single action, semi-automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	.45 ACP
<b>Length</b>	219 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

Colt M1911



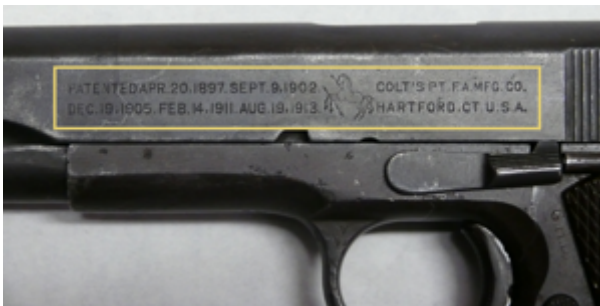
left view

Colt M1911



right view

Colt M1911



marking details

Colt M1911



marking details



*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*



marking details

*Colt M1911*

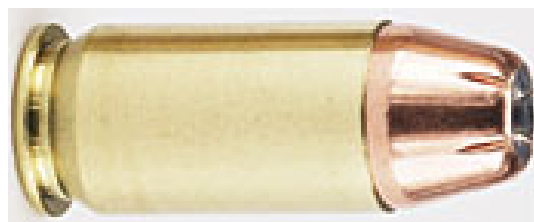


marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Colt M1911**:

**.45 ACP**

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



## Dragunov SVD

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



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Gas operated, short stroke, rotating bolt, semi-automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 54mm R
<b>Length</b>	1225 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine

*original SVD rifle with wooden furniture*



left view

*Dragunov SVD*



right view

*Type: SVD-S rifle*



right view, with folding butt and polymer furniture

*Al Kadesih rifle (Iraq)*



four long slots instead of six short slots

*Dragunov SVD*



right view

Type: FPK rifle (ROU)



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

Dragunov SVD



marking details

Dragunov SVD



marking details

Dragunov SVD



marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **Dragunov SVD**:

7.62 x 54mm R

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



## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	MANPAD
<b>Cartridge</b>	

*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.

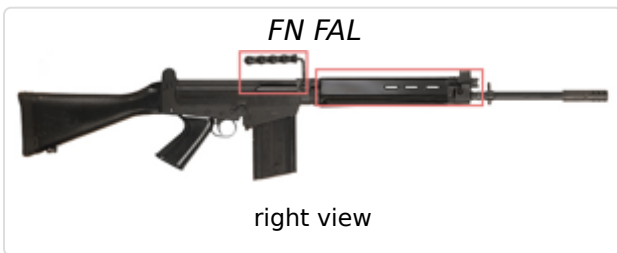


**Category**

*Assault Rifles*



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



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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Heavy Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1260 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, automatic only



<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1040 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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



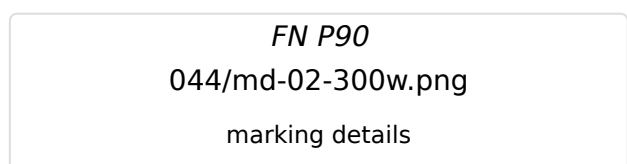
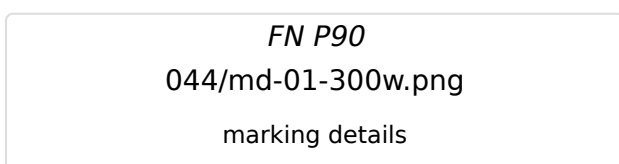
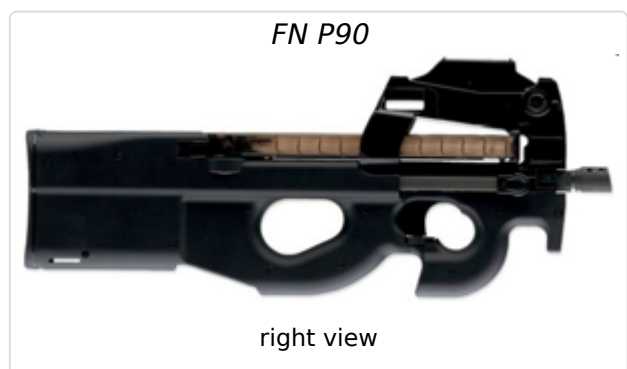
Overall length	69.85 mm
----------------	----------

## 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.



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



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

## FN 5.7 x 28mm

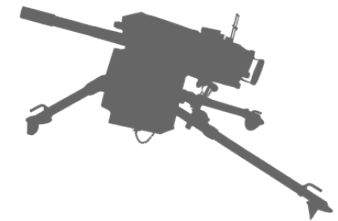
Bullet diameter	5.7 mm
Case length	28.83 mm
Overall length	40.5 mm



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.

## 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).

<b>Category</b>	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	blowback, open-bolt (advanced primer ignition in mods 1 and 2)
<b>Cartridge</b>	40x53 mm
<b>Length</b>	1095 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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	-



## HK 21

The basic action of the machine gun, which received the company designation HK 21, was similar to that of the G3 rifle. The HK 21 fired from a closed bolt (not that big issue since its heavy barrel was really quick-detachable) and, unlike most machine guns, its belt feeding module was located below the receiver. Variants: HK11E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 7.62 mm) HK13E automatic rifle (magazine fed, 5.56 mm) HK21E general purpose machine gun (belt feed, 7.62 mm) HK23E light machine gun (belt-fed, 5.56 mm). The "E" stands for "Export" model.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Selective fire roller-back blowback
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester
<b>Length</b>	1140 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine



*HK 21E*



right view

*HK 21E*



right view

*HK 21E*



top view

*HK 21E*



bottom view

*HK 21E*

028/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK 21E*

028/md-02-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK 21E*

028/md-03-300w.jpg

marking details

*HK 21E*

028/ws-01-300w.jpg

weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK 21**:

**7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester**

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



## HK 23

The HK (Heckler & Koch) 23 emerged in 1972 from the original HK 21, which explains the optical and technical resemblance between them and their variants. Usually it is fired from a bipod, but it can also be tripod mounted. While the production of the original HK 21 and 23 have officially ceased, there are still models in production. Residual numbers may remain in service. An “E” added to the weapon’s name identifies models for export.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Selective fire roller-back blowback
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	1030 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine



The following ammunition can be used by the **HK 23**:

5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## HK G3

The G3 constructed from Heckler & Koch (H&K) in cooperation with a Spanish agency Centro de Estudios Técnicos de Materiales Especiales (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.



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

Type: G3 A1



left view

Type: G3 A3



left view

Type: G3 A3ZF



left view

Type: G3 A4



left view





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 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*

<b>Operating system</b>	delayed-blowback; selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	9mm Parabellum (9 x 19mm)
<b>Length</b>	680 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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



## HK33

The Heckler & Koch HK33 entered into production in 1963. The HK33 is produced in five variants: 1) with a fixed butt; 2) with a retractable butt; 3) fitted with a bipod; 4) as a sniper rifle with telescopic sight; and 5) as the HK22K carbine version. An “E” added to the weapon’s name identifies models for export, while a “K” added to the end of the weapon’s name refers to shortened models.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	delayed-blowback, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	920 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

*HK 33*



left view

*HK 33*



left view

*HK 33*



right view

*HK 33*



top view

*HK 33*



bottom view

*HK 33*

127/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details

The following ammunition can be used by the **HK33**:

### 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	MANPAD
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Feeding</b>	front-loaded



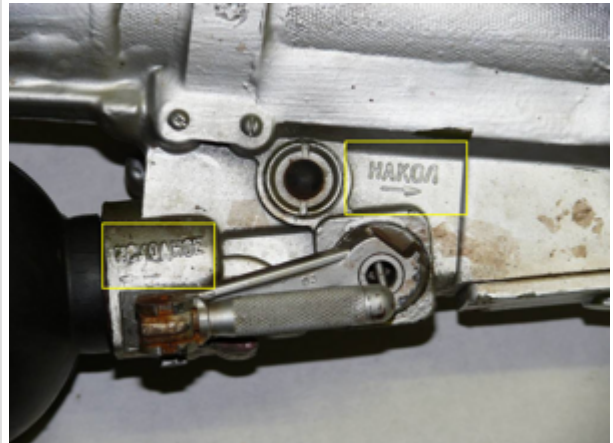


Igla



marking details

Igla



marking details

Igla



9M39 OΦ	Nomenclature
03-83-2	Lot and date of mfg.
03273	Serial number
03274	Serial number
03-83-2	
OK. CHAP.	Fuzed
2шт. БРУТТО 68КГ	2 pieces Gross 68 Kg

marking details

Type: SA-18



weapon specifics

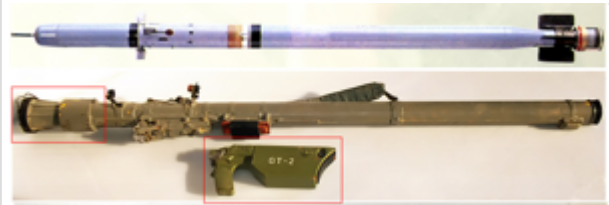


*Igla*



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 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	725 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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).

<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Manually operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British
<b>Length</b>	1130 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Box magazine





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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas operated, rising bolt lock

<b>Cartridge</b>	.30-06 M1 7.62 x 51mm / .308 Winchester 7.7 x 56mm R / .303 British 7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
<b>Length</b>	1200 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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

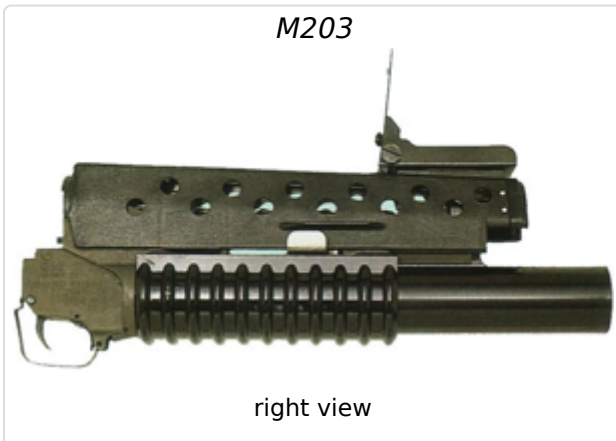


## M203 grenade launcher

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).



<b>Category</b>	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Single shot, under-barrel, pump-action
<b>Cartridge</b>	40 x 46 mm grenade
<b>Length</b>	380 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	breech-loaded



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

## 40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	-
Case length	-
Overall length	-



## M60

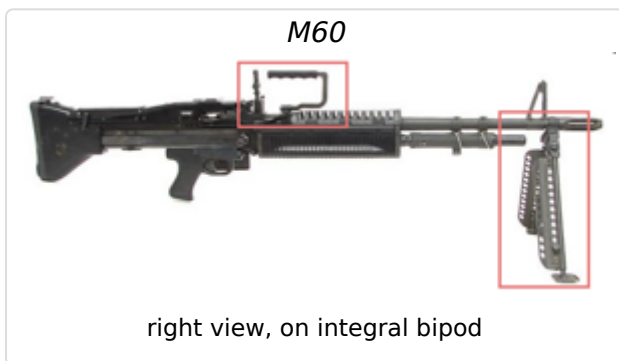
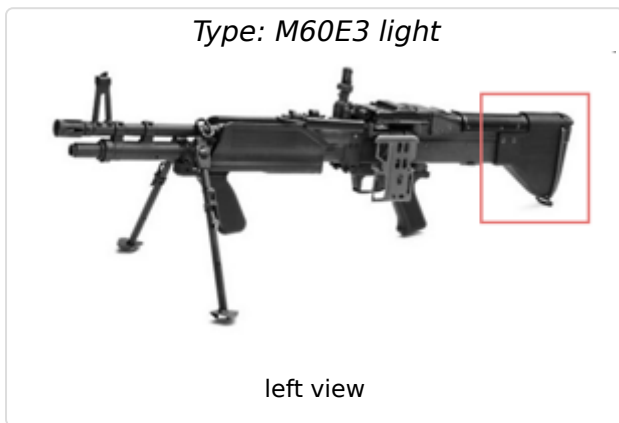
The M60 is a family of American general purpose machine guns firing 7.62x51mm NATO cartridges from a disintegrating belt of M13 links. There are several types of live ammunition approved for use in the M60, including ball, tracer, and armor-piercing rounds. The M60 was referred to as "The Pig" during 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.

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



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
----------------	----------

## 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.



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



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

### 40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	-
Case length	-
Overall length	-



## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-tank Missile and Rocket Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	portable anti-tank weapon system
<b>Cartridge</b>	

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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Light Machine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	recoil-operated, roller locked

<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Feeding</b>	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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Manually operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.92x57 mm (8x57 IS)
<b>Length</b>	1110 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Internal magazine



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
----------------	-------

## Milkor MRGL

The Milkor (Milière Korporasie) MRGL (Multi-Range Grenade Launcher) is the fourth generation of six-shot launchers that was first introduced in the 1980s by the South African company and developed into a family with several variants. The MRGL fires with an effective range of 375 m to 800 m, depending on the ammunition used. The launcher is lightweight, semi-automatic, and shoulder-fired and can deliver its six rounds in less than three seconds.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Hand-held under-barrel and Mounted Grenade Launchers</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	semi-automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	40 x 46 mm grenade
<b>Length</b>	761 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	6-chamber revolving cylinder

The following ammunition can be used by the **Milkor MRGL**:

### 40 x 46 mm grenade

Bullet diameter	-
Case length	-
Overall length	-

NO IMAGE

## 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.

<b>Category</b>	<i>Rifles &amp; Carbines</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Manually operated, rotating bolt
<b>Cartridge</b>	7.62 x 54mm R
<b>Length</b>	1306 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	Internal magazine







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



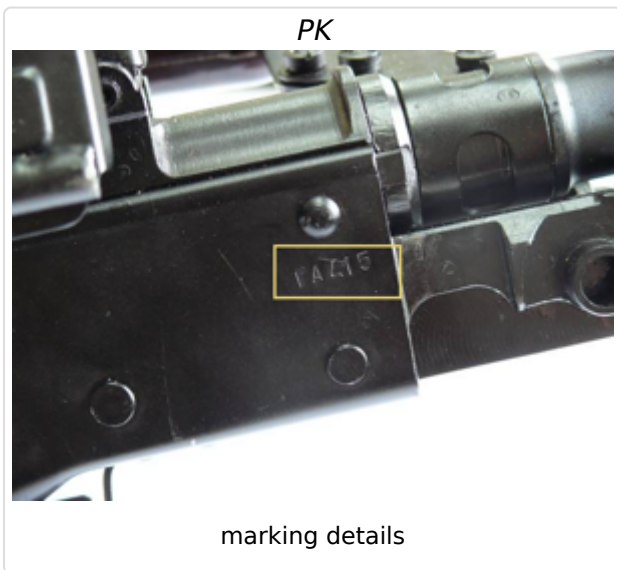
## PK

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.



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





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 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Anti-tank Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	Recoilless launch + rocket booster
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Length</b>	650 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	front-loaded, manual reload



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 antipersonnel grenade (1999)



left view



Type: RPG-7D anti-tank grenade launcher

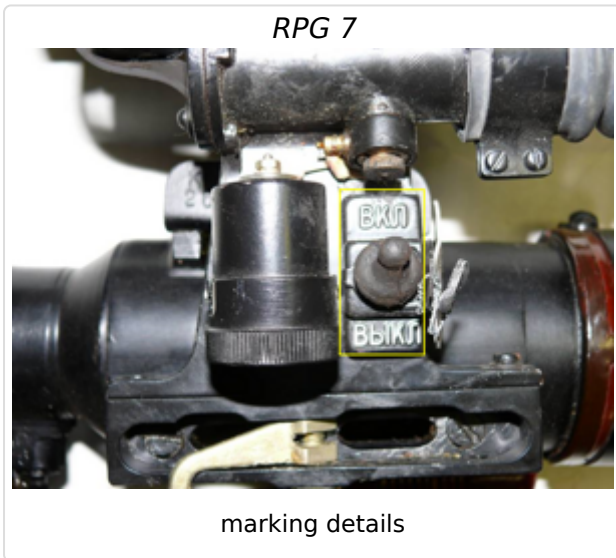


Version for airborne troops, disassembled for transportation / airdrop

RPG 7



marking details



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

## SIG SG540

The Swiss SIG SG540 was designed as a potential replacement for the SG510. It was produced between 1977 and 2002 in Switzerland and remains in production in Chile only. While the SG540 and the SG 543 models are chambered for the 6.56 x 45 mm caliber, the SG542 uses 7.62 x 51 mm NATO cartridges.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Assault Rifles</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	gas, selective-fire
<b>Cartridge</b>	5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington
<b>Length</b>	950 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	detachable box magazine

*SIG SG540*



left view

*SIG SG540*



left view

*SIG SG540*



right view

*SIG SG540*



top view

*SIG SG540*



top view

*SIG SG540*



bottom view

*SIG SG540*  
107/md-01-300w.jpg  
marking details

*SIG SG540*  
107/ws-01-300w.jpg  
weapon specifics

*SIG SG540*  
107/ws-02-300w.jpg  
weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG540**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



## SIG SG550

The Swiss SIG SG550 assault rifle is based on the SG540. It entered into production in 1981 and is also known as the Fasil 90 (Fusil d'assaut 90/Fucile d'assalto 90) in French/Italian or Stgw 90 in German (Sturmgewehr 90). As special attention was paid to making it lighter, the butt, handguard and magazine are largely made of plastic.



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

*SIG SG550*



left view



*SIG SG550*



right view

*SIG SG550*



top view

*SIG SG550*



bottom view

*SIG SG550*

128/md-01-300w.jpg

marking details



*SIG SG550*  
128/md-02-300w.jpg  
marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/md-03-300w.jpg  
marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/md-04-300w.jpg  
marking details

*SIG SG550*  
128/ws-01-300w.jpg  
weapon specifics

*SIG SG550*  
128/ws-02-300w.jpg  
weapon specifics

The following ammunition can be used by the **SIG SG550**:

## 5.56 x 45mm / .223 Remington

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



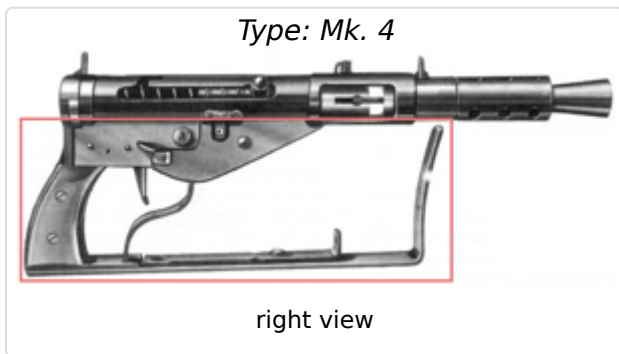
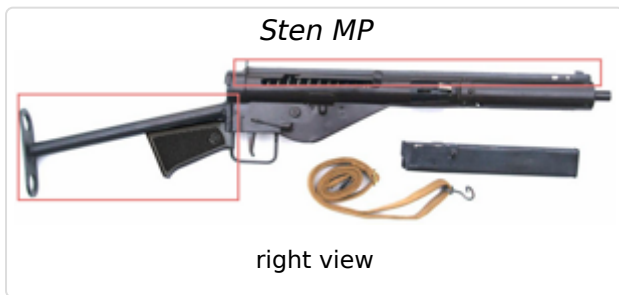
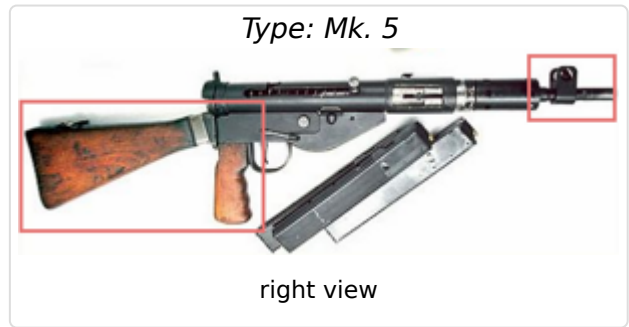
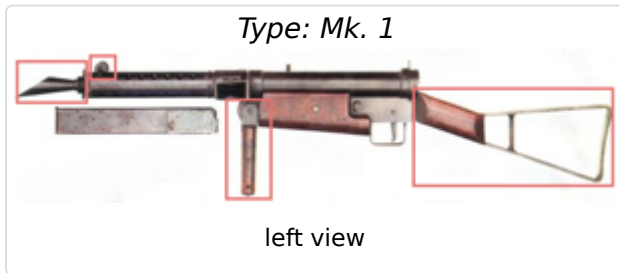
## Sten gun

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.





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



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



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

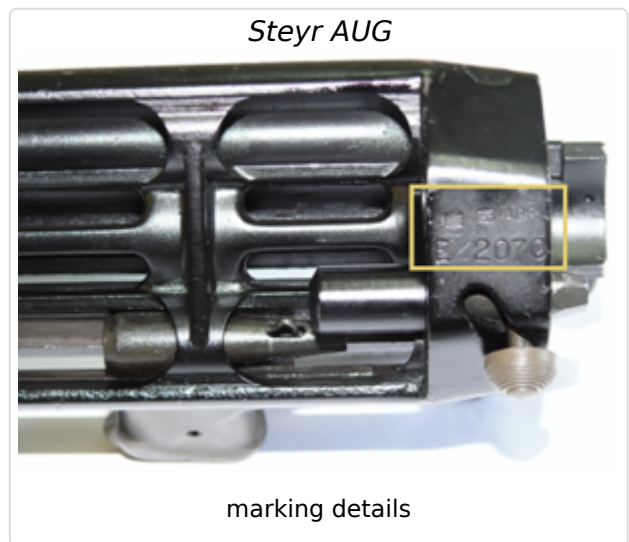
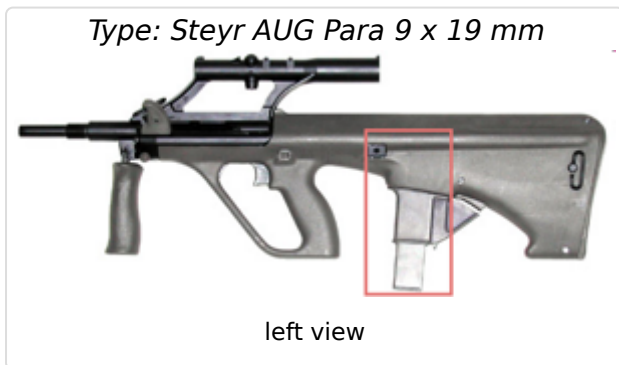


## Steyr AUG

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.



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





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



## 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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Portable Launcher of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	MANPAD
<b>Cartridge</b>	
<b>Feeding</b>	front-loaded



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)

SA-7a (U)



Launch Tube



Missile



Gripstock



Thermal Battery



Type: SA-7b (U)



Strela



9M36-1 OФK	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 OФK	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

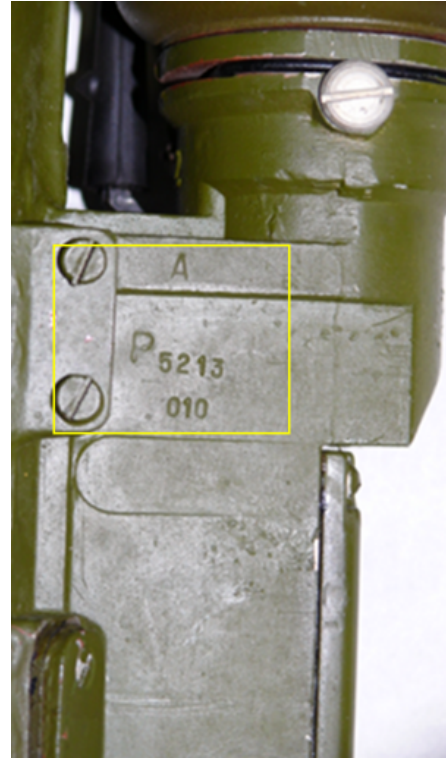
marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

Strela



marking details

Type: SA-14 (U)

**SA-14 (U)**





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.



<b>Category</b>	<i>Submachine Guns</i>
<b>Operating system</b>	blowback operated, automatic
<b>Cartridge</b>	.45 ACP
<b>Length</b>	857 mm
<b>Feeding</b>	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.



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

Type: CHN, Norinco Uzi



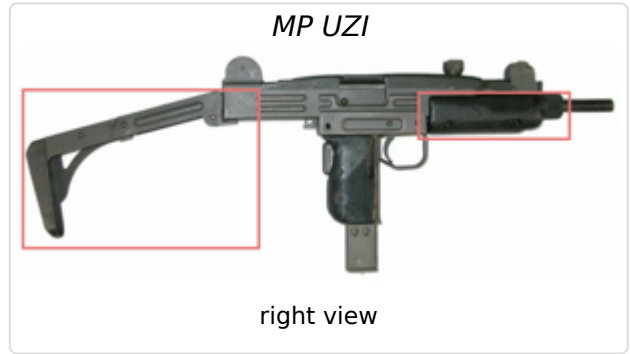
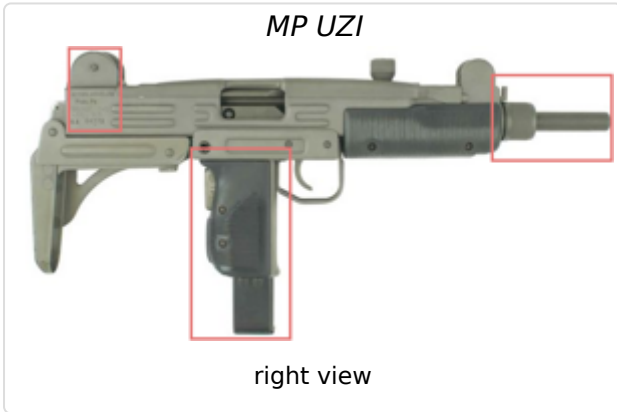
left view, , sporter model single action, semi-automatic

MP UZI



right view







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







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**

	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
<b>Written</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact books</li> <li>• Weapons Transfer authorizations</li> <li>• End-user certificates</li> <li>• Transcripts of interviews, legal proceedings, speeches/ presentations, meetings, conferences or symposia</li> <li>• Newspaper articles</li> <li>• Written correspondence (e.g. letters, emails, text messages, etc.)</li> <li>• Blogs</li> <li>• Peer-reviewed journal articles</li> <li>• Treaties, constitution, laws</li> <li>• Records of organizations (e.g. annual reports)</li> <li>• Surveys, questionnaires</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wikipedia</li> <li>• Literature reviews</li> <li>• Training or safety manuals on gun control, ammunition, physical stockpile security management)</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings, conferences, symposia</li> <li>• Indexes (e.g. Global Militarization Index)</li> <li>• Newspaper articles</li> </ul> <p>Etc.</p>
<b>Oral</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with experts, including radio or telephone</li> <li>• Legal proceedings</li> <li>• Speeches or interventions by experts or national representatives in government or international meetings</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speeches, panel presentations, etc. on data provided by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>

<b>Visual</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artifacts (e.g. the weapons themselves, ammunition)</li> <li>• Photographs of weapons, ammunition, etc.</li> <li>• Videos (e.g. YouTube, those recorded by mobile phone)</li> <li>• Television documentaries, news reports</li> </ul> <p>Etc ...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint presentations on results found by experts</li> </ul> <p>Etc...</p>
---------------	---	--

**Table: Example tags**

<b>Source (sample)</b>	<b>Type of source</b>	<b>Medium of delivery</b>
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*.

## Contact

### **Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH**

Joseph Farha  
Project Coordinator  
Pfarrer-Byns-Str. 1  
53121 Bonn  
Germany  
E-Mail: joseph.farha@bicc.de  
Internet: www.bicc.de

### **Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center (BwVC)**

Global Arms- and Proliferation Control Division  
Major Laurentius Wedeniwski  
Selfkant-Kaserne  
Rue de Quimperle 100  
52511 Geilenkirchen  
E-Mail: LaurentiusWedeniwski@bundeswehr.org

## Overall project coordination

Joseph Farha  
Project Coordinator  
Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC)

### **Responsible for all content (including photos):**

Zentrum für Verifikationsaufgaben der Bundeswehr (ZVBw) - Bundeswehr Verification Center.  
Major Laurentius Wedeniwski: Small Arms and Light Weapons Guide (2016).

### **Responsible for design, editorial and technical implementation:**

Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC) gGmbH.  
Technical management: Joseph Farha  
Programming: Rolf Alberth