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Ruger mini 30 tactical

This article or if it is translated into Help and collaborate with the translation. (July 2020) Mini-14 Mini-14 GB Type Semi-Automatic Rifle Rifle Selective Fire Location United States Operational History in Service 1967–Currently users see users of Rhodesia's Civil War Wars [1] Troubles [2] Creator of Production History L. James Sullivan, William B. Ruger Creating Date 1967-1973 Sturm Manufacturer, Ruger Co. Production period 1973–currently variables See versions specifications weight 2 900 g (102 oz) length 946 mm (37.2 inches) barrel cartridge 559 mm (22.0 inches) cartridge .223 inches The Remington 5.56×45mm Nato .300 AAC blackout 7.62×39mm caliber 5.56mm gas operation and screw firing rounds rate 750 tpm - a fully automatic firing rate only for the AC-556 model. [3] Output speed 990 m/s (3240 ft/s) Loader Supply System of 5 to 30 Ammunition Mira Iron Fixed This box: See Mini-14 is a lightweight semi-automatic carbine produced by Sturm, Sturm Ruger Co. used by military, police and civilian officers. Designed for calibration 223 (5.56 mm), it is manufactured in several models, including the farm rifle (basic civilian version), the Mini-14 GB and the Mini Thirty, with a diameter of 7.62 × 39 mm. Historical and design mini-14 was first introduced in 1973 by Sturm Ruger & Co. [4] The name Mini-14 was chosen because it resembles a smaller version of the legendary M14 military rifle designed by John Grand. Designed by L. James Sullivan and William B. Ruger, the Mini-14 combined many innovations and engineering changes to reduce costs. The Mini-14 uses a receiver made of micro-mass, a heat mechanically handled M1 rifle, with a self-cleaning system of fixed piston gas powered. [7] [8] The first carbine was manufactured with a composite device to keep the screw open without buttons for manual coupling. And the thermals were made of wood. These carbs, with a serial number prefix before 181, were processed and redesigned with new material, a new bolt conservation mechanism and other minor changes. The original Mini-14 had a rear aperture mirror with large shields and no integrated telescopic visual base. In 1982, Ruger presented the farm rifle with a telescopic-oriented base integrated into the receiver, the rear crosshairs of the new folding aperture and telescopic tuned rings at the plant. In 1987, Ruger introduced the Mini Thirty rifle for a Russian 7.62×39mm cartridge. At the same time, large quantities of extra military munitions were imported to the United States at very low prices. Additionally, 7.62×39mm is Similar to The Winchester Chinese 0.30-30. As a result, the Mini Thirty has now proven itself in an effective shotgun. In 2003, the design was revised to improve accuracy and update style while reducing production costs. The standard mini-14 was discontinued and the name became the last name of all mini-14 rifles. Starting in 2005, all Mini-14 rifles are now based on the design of the farm rifle, with integral bases, the rear view of a folding phantom ring, and a winged front display similar to the one used in the Ruger Police Department's carbine. These updated guns have serial numbers starting at 580 and are sometimes called 580 guns from a series. [10] They also have a newly changed gas system designed to reduce the vibration of the pipes[9] and are able to fire groups from 5 cm to 100 meters, which is a precision of 2 MOA (thin angle). From 2007 to 2008, Ruger added a heavier barrel to the mini series. The heavier barrel had a larger total diameter, with the barrel becoming noticeably thicker in the last few centimeters as the pipeline approached the gas block of the motley. These changes combined with more stringent durability result in greater potential accuracy. [8] All mini-14 rifles are available in stainless steel or in a seepy finish with wood, synthetic or laminate material with 16.12 (409mm) or 18.5 (470mm) barrels. [10] Farm rifle varies farm rifle. With telescopic-looking mounting and rear vision with a phantom ring. The farm rifle is a basic model offered with a wooden butt or synthetic material accompanied by a stainless steel or bluish receiver and a standard pointed barrel of 18.5 inches (47.0 cm) (1:9-inch torth rate for RH). These guns have the adjustable rear direction of a phantom ring and lapel look and are sold with detachable-oriented railings and the possibility of two 20 or 5 cartridge cartridges to suit some U.S. states and other countries that have laws limiting cargo capacity. All models admit to The Natto 223 Remington and 5.56×45×mm cartridges, except for the target rifle version (which admits only 0.223). [9] The target rifle introduced in 2007.[11] The target rifle's version includes a 22-inch (559 mm) cold heavy barrel, harmonic control of the barrel with fine precision at an adjustable angle, and options for laminated or synthetic wood. [12] [13] The target hitter does not have an iron range, but includes the intended default rings and the assembly of picatini rails. It was designed for use only with the Remington 0.223 cartridge; Ruger does not provide warranty for NATO 5.56×45 mm. [14] Tactical mini-14 tactical rifle (above) and Mini-14 GB-F. Introduced in 2009,[15] the tactical rifle version is the latest version, which includes the shorter barrel 16.12 inches (40.9 cm) with flame and is available with a full fixed butt or ATI folding butt with Picatinny rails. This version admits to 223 Remington/5.56×45 mm[16] NATO cartridges and a 2015 AAC 0.300 AAC. The first Mini-Thirty mini-30 was the same as the farm shotgun. Note: Folds in the back direction. Roger Mini Thirty with folding butt with gun, 30 stack, AK-74-style charger with flame and 3×9×40mm telescopic mirror connected to Ruger's original rails. In 1987, Ruger began producing mini-thirtys. This version is designed to use a Russian 7.62×39mm cartridge, used in the SKS and AK-47, as many countries prohibit deer hunting with calibers smaller than 6 mm (0.243 inches. [18] Thirty Mini is available with 16.12 (40.9 cm) (tactical model) or 18.50 (47.0 cm) tubes with 1:10 HR pita rate and sold with two 20- or 5-cartridge chargers. Ruger does not currently manufacture 30 cargo cartridges for the Mini Thirty. The Mini Thirty shares many of the same design options and accessories with those of a smaller diameter Mini-14 farm rifle. Mini Thirty Tactical Rifle Mini Thirty Tactical Rifle version was introduced in 2010. It closely mimics the tactical rifle version, only for a 7.62×39mm cartridge. It also features a shorter standard barrel of 16.12 inches (40.9 cm) with a flame breaker and is available in two standard or fixed ATI-branded folding options with Picatinny rails. Government mini-14 GB mini-14 GB models (cabinet barrel) feature gun grip, folding butt-side, or regular half-gun butt rifle, stack 20 or 30 cartridges, handlebar fitting, barrel snatcher silencer, and flame. Proof that GB means a government barrel rather than a government handlebar can be seen on Ruger's new tactical models that continue to use GB, cataloguing, for example, KM-14/20GBCP. These models don't have handlebars, but they do have the flame breaker. The sales of the handlebar models were intended only for the police, military and private security forces markets, and were found in the catalogue only for Ruger's police market. However, many of them entered the civilian market. The AC-556 is a selective fire version of the Mini-14 For military and police use. The design combines a handle at the back/right of the receiver to select semi-automatic, three-shot or fully automatic shooting modes; Manual safety on the guard front works the same way as a standard Mini-14. The front crosshairs have side shelves and a handlebars. The 13-inch (33.0 cm) or 18-inch (45.7 cm) barrel combines a flame breaker, which can be used to throw tear gas or approved smoke grenades. Under foldable models: AC-556F and AC-556K. The rifle is equipped with 20 loaders and a version with 30 cartridges has been made available for a while. The AC-556 was discontinued production in 1999 and Roeger stopped offering service to the 2009 robot. [23] [24] During this period, some models were available for civilian purchase in a market regulated by the NFA. [25] Musketon A.M.D. French police officer with a deliberate A.M.D.com, graduated and selected a trigger condition at the back of the shelter. In France, ac-556 is known as Mousqueton A.M.D. where it has been used by several government agencies of the French Interior Ministry: the police Aux Frontières (PAF - Megève), the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité (or CRS - Riot Division) and the group d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN). [26] In 2017, after A.M, the first includes Ruger's standard rear aperture; In the second, the crosshairs were replaced by a mature crosshair at the top of the loom, in front of the receiver. Direct pull action A small number of mini-14s and mini-30s, per bolt operation, were manufactured for sale in the UK as a result of a tic banning semi-automatic central fire rifles in 1988. [28] Calibers and other A Mini-14 accessories with various accessories. Mini-14 disassembly with various accessories. 222 Remington Ruger produced a .222 Remington diameter model from 1984. [29] These guns were manufactured primarily for the European market and discontinued in the early 1980s. [30] In 2007, Ruger began production of mini-6.8 using a commercial cartridge of 6.8 mm Remington SPC. However, they were discontinued in 2012 and are no longer listed in the Ruger catalogue. 300 blackout in 2015, Ruger introduced the tactical mini-14 in the .300-caliber AAC blackout. [17] Soldier users of the Royal Bermuda Regiment armed with Mini-14 GB in 1994. French police are armed with rifles. An Med. Australia: Department of Corrective Services, New South Wales. [33] Bermuda: Royal Bermuda Regiment. [34] [35] Battalion L85A2 rifles in August 2015, and Hruger was gradually diverted in January 2016. [36] Brazil: Federal Police. [37] El Salvador: National Civil Police of El Salvador. [38] France: Central direction de la police aux frontières, group d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie National, Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité. [26] [27] Hong Kong: Hong Kong Police, Hong Kong Correctional Services. [40] Rhodesia:[41] Thailand: Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Police. [42] United Kingdom: Royal Ulster Police Department, [43] Surrey Police Department[44] United States: NYPD Emergency Service Unit[45][46], Department of Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation of the NYPD, Georgia, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation of North Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, North Carolina Department of Corrections. [51] Delta Corps Peace Corps, Rainspouram. [54] The use of mini-14 Ruger crime was used in several notable crimes: Robert Hansen, a prolific American operative serial killer between 1971 and 1983, killed his victims with a Ruger mini-14 and a knife. In 1983, Louis D. Hastings used Ruger's mini-14 to kill six people in the isolated little village of McCarthy, Alaska. In 1989, Gordon Kahl, his son Yuri and his friend Scott Powell used a Ruger Mini-14 rifle in two bloody shootouts at separate times with police. Murders in Darkley, three men with at least one armed with Mini Ruger mini-14 opened fire on worshippers attending a service at Mountain Lodge's Pentecostal Church, killing three Protestant civilians and wounding seven. The attack was carried out by the Catholic Response Force, which put cover for members of the Irish National Liberation Army in retaliation for the killing of Catholic civilians executed by the Protestant Action Force. Michael Lee Platt used Ruger Mini-14 in the FBI shooting in Miami in 1986, resulting in FBI agents and other U.S. law enforcement agencies switching to more powerful guns, greater capacity and stronger body armor. [55] [56] In April 1987, William Brian Cruz used a Ruger mini-14, along with a Winchester shotgun with a Ruger Blackhawk pistol, in a wave of gunfire at two separate supermarkets. Mark Lepine used the Ruger mini-14 in the Icol Polytechnic Massacre, which resulted in the Canadian Firearms Law of 1995[58][59] and new police response procedures. Carl Johannes Delport used a .357 Mini-14 Ruger, along with a .357 Magnum pistol, in a shooting encounter in Lyssmith, South Africa, in 1992. Martin Fairrell wore a Ruger mini-14, along with colt pythnon and the 1866 Winchester model, in a murder in Bad Reichenhall, Germany, in 1999. In the 2003 Lockheed Martin shooting, Douglas Williams was armed Ruger mini-14 (near Winchester rifle 1200 12), although he was not shot. Jan Molenaar wore a Mini Ruger mini-14 in Napier's shooting in New Zealand. Anders Behring Breivik used ruger Mini-14 (along with Glock 34) in the 2011 Norwegian bombings.[61] during which he shot and killed 69 people at a summer camp on the island and was also responsible for eight other deaths in the Oslo bombings. In what became Norway's deadliest attack since World War II., Byron David Smith used a Ruger Mini-14 to fatally shoot two people during a home invasion in 2012. While the case sparked a hearing on the use of the castle doctrine, which allows owners to defend his home with deadly force, he was convicted of murders and given a life sentence. Rocker Warren Newell used a .14 Ruger mini-14, along with a .44 Magnum pistol, in the 2013 Ross Township municipal shooting. Nathaniel Lee Kangs used a Ruger mini-14 to kill two Alaska State Troopers in Tanana, Alaska, in 2014. See also Miami shooting of 1986 attacks of 22 July 2011 in Norway references ♥ «British MERC. Soldier of Capital, and Gunfight, Part One» ♥ «Roger Mini 14 used military». Ruger Tu - The Community for Gun Owners Ruger ^ Ian V. Hogg; John S. Weeks (2000). Military light weapons of the 20th century. Krauss publications. In 2015, after ~~~~~~ on February 10, 2000, it took place on February 10, 2000. Military light weapons of the 20th century. [S.L.]: Krause Publications. ~~~~~~ Campbell: David Steele (September 26. 2007). The gun summary book of assault weapons. Ayola, Wisconsin. 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