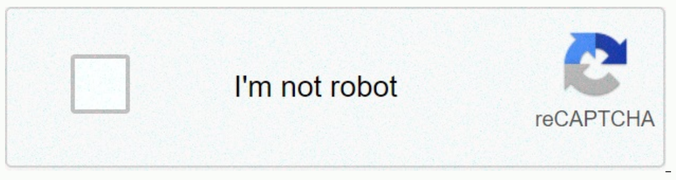

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Sten mk2 barrel

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(November 2020) Type of Submachine gun Sten, submachine gun Sten MK IITypeSubmachine gunPlace of originUnited KingdomService historyIn service1941–1960s (United Kingdom)Used bySee UsersWarsWorld War IISecond Sino-Japanese WarChinese Civil WarIndonesian National Revolution[1]First Indochina WarIndo-Pakistan Wars1948 Arab–Israeli WarMalayan EmergencyKorean WarMau Mau Uprising[2]Algerian War[3]Suez CrisisSino-Indian WarVietnam WarIndonesia–Malaysia confrontation[4]Laotian Civil WarBiafran War[5]Bangladesh Liberation War[6]Lebanese Civil WarAngolan Civil WarRhodesian Bush WarTurkish invasion of CyprusIRA Border CampaignThe TroublesPunjab insurgencyIraq War[7]Syrian Civil WarProduction historyDesignerMajor Reginald V. ShepherdHarold J. TurpinDesigned1940ManufacturerRoyal Small Arms FactoryEnfieldBSAROF FazakerleyROF MaltbyROF ThealeBerkshireLines Brothers LtdLong Branch Arsenal Canada (plus numerous sub-contractors making individual parts)Various underground resistance group factoriesUnit cost$11Produced1941– (version dependent)No. built3.7–4.6 million (all variants, depending on source)VariantsMk. I, II, IIS, III, IV, V, VI Unit Cost $10 or £2.3 in 1942 (equivalent to $154 or £106 in 2018)SpecificationsMass3.2 kg (7.1 lb) (Mk. II)Length762 mm (30.0 in)Barrel length196 mm (7.7 in)Cartridge9×19mm ParabellumActionBlowback-operated, open boltRate of fireversion dependent; ~500–600 rpm/ minMuzzle365 m speed in s (1,198 ft s) 305 m in s (1,001 ft s) (suppressed models)Effective firing range 100 mFeed system32 detachable round box magazinesfixed peep backward, The front of the STEN (or Stan rifle) was a family of British sub-machine guns in the 9×19mm room and is widely used by British and Commonwealth forces throughout World War II and the Korean War. They had a simple design and a very low production cost, making them effective weapons of rebellion for resistance groups, and to this day they continue to see use by irregular military forces. STEN served as the basis for the Sterling sub-machine gun, which replaced STEN in british service until the 1980s, when it did, and all the others The gun, was replaced by the SA80. Choose fire STEN, action blowback weapon and loads of your magazine on the left, rather than down, as usual configuration. STEN stands for, from the names of senior weapons designers, Major Reginald V Shepherd and Harold Turpin, and EN for enfield factory. [8] [9] More than four million Stens were built in different versions in the 1940s, and it became the second sub-machine gun produced since World War II, after the Soviet PPSh-41. Stan's history emerged while Britain was embroiled in the Battle of Britain, facing a German invasion. While expanding at the same time, the army was forced to replace weapons lost during the evacuation from Dunkirk. Before 1941 (and even after) the British bought all of Thompson's submachine guns they could from the U.S., but these didn't meet demand, and the Thompsons were much more expensive, costing anywhere from $70 to $200, while a stan cost only $11. [10] The Americans' entry into the war at the end of 1941 put an even larger demand on the facilities Thompson was building. In order to quickly equip a sufficient combat force to counter the threat-driven, the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, was commissioned to produce an alternative. Credit designers Major R.V. Shepherd, OBE, arms inspector at the Ministry of Supply Design at Royal Arsenal, Wolich, (later assistant chief executive in the arms design department) and Mr Harold John Turpin, Were The Royal Small Arms Factory Design Department (RSAF), Enfield. Shepherd had been called into service after retiring and spending time at the Birmingham Small Arms Company (BSA). Stan's shared design features, such as its side-by-side magazine configuration, with the Royal Navy's Lanchester submachine machine gun, which was a version of the German MP28. In terms of construction, Lanchester was quite different, made of high-quality material with pre-war proportions and ends, in stark contrast to Stan's austerity execution. Lanchester and Stan magazines were even interchangeable (though Lanchester magazine was longer with a capacity of 50 rounds, compared to Stan's 32.) [11] Stan used plain sealed metal parts and partial molding, requiring minimal machining and manufacturing. Much of the production can be done by small workshops, with firearms assembled at the Enfield site. During the construction period, Stan's design became more simplified: the most basic model, the third mark, could be produced from five hours of human work. [12] Some of the cheapest versions are made up of only 47 different parts. My brand was a smaller finished weapon with wooden foregrip and handles; Subsequent versions were generally more spartan, although the final version, Mark V, was produced after the threat The invasion had died, produced to a higher standard. Stan is described by Max Hastings as: Very unreliable, prone to jamming, and dishonesty beyond 30 meters. It was inappropriate for guerrilla operations in the free country because it encouraged waste of ammunition. But it was easy and inexpensive to produce, it was said to cost a 15-shilling gun (three-quarters of a pound), supplied to the (French) resistance in large quantities. [13] During the war, Stan made various design improvements. For example, mark 4 cocking handles and corresponding holes drilled in the receiver were created to lock the screw in the closed position to reduce the likelihood of unintentional discharges inherent in the design. Most of the changes in the manufacturing process were more subtle, designed to give more ease of build and increased reliability, and potentially big differences in build quality helped Stan's reputation as an unreliable weapon. However, a 1940 report stated that exaggerated reports about [Stan's] unreliableness were usually related to the quality of the construction. Don Dandscombe and his comrades at the Thundersley Patrol of auxiliary units made them more reliable than Thompson SMS. [14] Stan's guns were very effective weapons in late 1942 and beyond, though complaints of accidental clearance continued throughout the war. Stan replaced the Sterling sub-machine gun from 1953 and gradually left british service in the 1960s. Other Commonwealth nations followed suit either by creating their own alternatives such as australia's F1 sub-machine gun or adopting foreign designs. Stan's design was an action blowback sub-machine gun firing from an open screw with a fixed firing pin on bolt's face. This means that the bolt stays back when the weapon is cocked, and in pulling the trigger the screw moves forward from spring pressure, stripping away from the magazine, its room and firing the weapon all in one go. There is no breech lock mechanism, the rear motion of the screw caused by the rewind impulse is captured only by mainspring and the fraility of the screw. Germany's MP40, Russia's PPSh-41, and the U.S. M3 submachine gun, among others, used the same operational mechanisms and stan design philosophy, namely their low cost and ease of construction. Though mp40 was also largely built for this purpose, Otto Skorzeny said on the record that he prefers Stan because it requires less raw materials to produce, and performs better under unfavorable combat conditions. [15] The effect of placing lightweight automatic weapons into the hands of soldiers greatly increased the infantry's short-range firepower, especially when the main infantry weapon was an action bolt rifle capable of only about 15 bullets per minute It is not suitable for short-range combat. However, the firing mechanism is open screws, short barrels, and the use of pistol ammunition severely limits the accuracy and power of the stop, with an effective range of only about 100m, compared to 500m for the Lee Enfield rifle. A British soldier showing correct handling of a Stan stop can occur for a variety of reasons: some as a result of poor maintenance, while others were specific to Stan. The formation of carbon on the breech face or debris in the bolt race can cause a failure in the fire, while a dirty compartment can cause a lack of nutrition. [17] Stan's firing by grasping the magazine with a supportive hand tended to wear a magazine catch, change the angle of feed and cause a lack of nutrition: the correct way of keeping the weapon as with a gun was, the left hand cradled the piece ahead. The additional problems stemmed from Stan magazine, a direct copy of the version used in the German MP40, originally meant to facilitate the use of magazines that weapon. Unfortunately, the decision meant the magazine's faults were included in the process. The magazine had two 9mm cartridge columns in a staggering arrangement that merged above to form a single column. While other staggering magazines such as Thompson fed alternately from both left and right (two columns, Staggering-Feed), Stan magazine, like MP40, required cartridges to gradually merge at the top of the magazine to form a single column (double column, single feed). As a result, any soil or foreign substance in this topper area can cause feed breakdown. In addition, the magazine's lip walls had to endure the full stress of the round being pushed in the spring. This, combined with rough handling can result in a reshaping of the magazine's lips (which requires an accurate feed angle of 8 degrees to work), resulting in malnutrition and lack of fire. Modern 9mm magazines such as those used by SMG Sterling are curved and feed both sides to avoid this problem. If a stan failed to feed because of the cartridges blocked in the magazine, the standard practice to turn it on was this: removing the magazine from Stan, hitting the magazine's base against the knee, re-inserting the magazine in Stan, then recocking the weapon and firing again as normal. [17] To facilitate easier loading when trying to push the cartridge down to put the next one, a magazine filler tool was developed and formed part of the weapon kit. The gap next to the body where the cocking knobs running was also the target of criticism, as a long opening could allow foreign objects to enter. On the other hand, a useful side effect of Stan's minimalist design was that it would fire without any lubrication. [17] This was useful in desert environments such as the Western Sahara Campaign, where it was lubricating. It retained dust and sand. The open screw design combined with inexpensive manufacturing and rudimentary safety devices also meant that the weapon was prone to accidental discharges that proved dangerous. Simple safety could be involved while the screw was in the rear (cocked) position. However, if Stan had fallen loaded with a screw in the closed position, or butt was struck against the ground, the bolt could move back enough to pick up away (but not far enough by the trigger mechanism involved) and spring pressure could be enough to room and fire away. The Mk. IV cocking handle was designed to prevent this by enabling the screw to be locked in its forward position, thereby immobilising it. The wear and tolerances produced could have ineffective these safety devices. Although Stan was somewhat prone to downtime, in the hands of a well-disciplined soldier, who knew what these issues were, and how to prevent them, they were offered less of a responsibility otherwise might. Soldiers typically made this conscious choice to keep Stan in place with a magazine, based on the assumption that they might need it quickly, according to Leroy Thompson. It may then be argued that more soldiers were saved by their Stan's preparations when the enemy suddenly encountered it than accidentally injured. Stan was more dangerous to his users than most infantry weapons, but all weapons are dangerous. [19] Stan's gun types were produced at a few basic marks (though Mk I saw limited service, and the fourth Mk was never exported), and nearly half of the total produced versions were second branded. About 4.5 million Stens were produced in all their species during World War II. [20] Mark I Sten's first Mk rifle (the number 'T-40/1' represents the origin of its Harold Turpin, 1940 and serial number 1) was handmade by Turpin on Philco Radio works in Perivale, Middlesex in December 1940/January 1941. This particular weapon is maintained by the British Army's Historic Infantry Corps and Small Arms School in Warminster, Wiltshire. [21] The first model had a tapered flash cachet and a good finish. It was a wooden forgrap and forward handle (sometimes this was made of steel), as well as for a section of stock. The stock was a small pipe outline, not like the second Canadian brand. One unique feature was that getting the cubs ahead could turn forward to make it easier to stow. Austin expanded the barrel all the way to the end, where he became familiar with flash hideaways. Along the top of the pipe around the barrel was a line of small holes and its scenery was somewhat differently configured. About 100,000 people were made before the production changed to Mark 2. Sten Mk I's in German possession were designated MP 748(e), the 'e' standing for englisch. Mark I This was the first simplification of the I. Foregrip, wooden furniture and flash hideaways were removed for production acquittal. [22] The second mark was the most common type, producing two million units. [20] It was a much rougher weapon than the first Mk. Flash remover and folding handle (catch) were removed from my Mk. Removable barrels were already offered that forecast 3 inches (76 mm) beyond the barrel sleeve. A special catch also allowed the magazine to somewhat get out of the magazine's housing, and the 90-degree anti-clock hand housing (from the operator's point of view) rotated, together covering the opening of the layoff, and allowing the weapon and the magazine to lie both flat next to it. Winston Churchill with a Sten Mk II in Shoeburyness on 13 June 1941. The barrel sleeve was shorter and instead of having small holes on top, three sets of three holes were equally far on the shroud. To allow a soldier to hold Stan by hot barrel sleeves with hand support, the insulated lace in the leather sleeve guard was sometimes issued. [23] Sten Mk II's in German possession were designated MP 749(e), the e signing englisch. Some Mk IIs were fitted with a wooden stock because the sector was desirable and interchangeable with the Mk V. The Spz-kr assault rifle, a German Rudimentari design built during the closing stages of the war, used receivers and components from stan MK2, and mp 3008 was made as an inexpensive copy. Overall length: 762 mm (30.0 in) Barrel length: 197 mm (7.8 in) Weight: 3.2 kg (7.1 pounds) Mark II (Canadian) Worker posing with Stan Mk II at the factory on May 26, 1942. A stan MK II held at the Polish Household Army Museum, Krakow, Poland. During World War II a version of Stan's rifle was produced at Long Began Arsenal in Long Brandch, Ontario now part of Toronto, Ontario. It was very similar to the second regular brand, with different stock (skeleton type rather than strut type) and improved build quality. It was first used in the fight in the Dieppe attack in 1942. Mark 2 is made in China with a version known as the M38. [24] Chinese M38s are built in automatic configuration only, unlike the standard second brand. The M38 is made at 9x19mm and 7.62×25mm tokalaff species. Overall length: 896 mm (35.3 in) Barrel length: 198 mm (7.8 in) Weight: 3.8 kg (8.4 lbs) Mark III This was the next simple design that was mostly produced after the second brand. A result from line manufacturer Bros Ltd stating it could build a modified design that is faster and cheaper to build than Mk II, it was the simplified Mk I made both in Canada and Britain, and Bros Ltd Lines was the largest manufacturer. The third mark was made up of 48 episodes, compared to 69 second marks, but Mark 2 remained more common for logistical reasons - parts between the two were not interchangeable. [25] A little lighter though, the magazine is well Fixed in place, and the barrel could not be removed, meaning if it had damaged the weapon would ever be scratched. Along with the fact that Mark III was more prone to failure than the second mark, production of the weapon was discontinued in September 1943. [26] The biggest difference from the second marking was the receiver alliance, the port of expulsion, and the barrel shroud that now extends farther up the barrel. The barrel was stationary and the body was tied up along the top center. Stan Mk III's captive was appointed by Germany's 750 MPs. A total of 876,886 brands 3 were produced. [27] Mark V British paratroopers in Oosterbeek during Operation Market Garden armed with the Sten Mk V. Introduced in 1944, the Mk V was a better-quality, more elaborate version of the Mk II. Changes included taking wooden gunpoats, vertical wooden prophecies, a wooden stock, and a Bayonet mountain. There was a rear view of Lee-Enfield's No.4 and the weapon of the build and finish was of better quality than the Mk II and Mk III. Another Mk V species has rotating stock and rear view mirrors intended to shoot around corners in urban warfare, similar to krummlauf developed by the Germans for stG 44. Sten Mk IIS (Suppressed) Sten Mk VIS (Suppressed) Mk IIS and Mk VI models housed an inseparable suppressor and had a lower snout speed than others because of a ported barrel intended to slow down below the speed of sound; 305 meters per s (1,001 feet per s). The suppressor was quickly heated when the weapon was fired and a canvas cover was laced around the suppressor to protect the firefighter's protective hand. [28] Mk IIS Mk IIS was an integral suppressed version of Mk II. Samples recorded from Sten Mk IIS in German services were determined as MP 751(e). Mk VI Mk VI was a suppressed version of Mk V. Mk VI was the heaviest version because of the added suppressor weight, as well as using the catch and wooden gunner stock. The suppressed models were produced at the request of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) for use in overt operations in occupied Europe, starting with Mk IIS in 1943. With the reason they tended to overheat, they were shot in short bursts or single shots. [29] In addition to its use in European theatre, Mk IIS saw services with secret units in the Southwest Pacific region (SWPA) such as the Service Research Division and the SOE 136 Force in operations against the Japanese Imperial Army. The Sten Mk IIS was used by the Jaywick Operations Party during its attack on the Japanese-occupied Singapore Harbour. Sten Mk IIS also saw services with the Special Air Services Regiment during the Vietnam War. The experimental second marking models (wooden stock model) this standard was stan Mk.II with wooden stock attached instead of wireframe steel stock used with Mk.IIs. This wooden stock model Never put into service; Most likely due to the cost of producing it. Mark II (Rosciszewski model) This was a Sten Mk.II modified by Antoni Rosciszewski of Small Arms Ltd. The magazine was mechanically administered by the breech block movement. The trigger was divided into two parts, with the upper part of the trigger providing full-automatic fire and the lower part providing single shots. It was very complicated in design and never fielded. The second mark (model catch baller) was Stan Mk.II by getting wireframe pantules, intended for use with paratroopers. It was compact but predictably uncomfortable to fire. The T42 model had redesigned this modified Stan Mk.II with 5-inch barrels and folding stock, as well as getting a conventional rifle and trigger guard. In prototype phases it was dubbed T42, but never entered service. Mark IV was a smaller version that didn't progress beyond the prototype stage. It was close to the size of the gun and it had different configurations with tapered flash cachet, rear gun grip, very light stock and much shorter barrels. Developed at the Royal Ammunition Factory in Fazakerley (ROF), Rofsten was a peculiar Stan prototype redesigned with magazine feed, ergonomic puppy catch, selector switch and cocking system. The weapon was cocked by pulling a small ring above the stock. The removal of large arrows was fixed on the barrel, and no.5 bayonet can be fixed. It was built into a very high quality standard and the fire rate had increased (about 900 rounds per minute). Rufston was built in 1944 as a single prototype, and the ROF wanted to present it to trials the following year. Despite the better quality there were numerous reliability problems due to much higher fire rates. Budget cuts prevented reforms, and this version never went beyond the prototype stage. Foreign-made species and 1945 derivatives Modelo C.4 rifle Stan Błyskawica and Polish Stan on display in Warsaw Riot Details Museum magazine well stamped in Belgium Stan MP 3008 copied Argentina Stan MkIIs license copied in Argentina by Hispano Argentino pistol and can be recognized with a wooden handler in front of the trigger group. It was known as the Medo C4. [30] Another type came with the ball grab section based on the Ballster-Molina .45 pistol. [31] Israeli replicas of Stan Mk II and Stan Mk V were made openly in Tel Aviv and in various kibbutzim in 1945-48 for use with Ganna and other Jewish militia groups. [24] [32] Halcon ML-57 was an easier derivative of an Argentinian-origin Stan gun fed from a vertically inserted magazine. French French Gnome and Rhône R5 Stan, produced by motorcycle and aircraft engine manufacturer Gnome and Rhône (SNECMA), came up with a forward gun and distinctive wooden stock, although its biggest improvement was the sliding screw Added to secure the screw in your forward position. Another species made by MAC (making d'armes de Châtellerault), was made and tested shortly after World War II. It had a kind of unusual stock shape that proved the firefighter's goal detrimental. Internally it was basically a Stan gun but had two triggers for semi/full auto, safety grip and foregrip that uses MP40 magazines. The other had folding stocks with folding magazine inserts. The trigger mechanism was complex and unusual. None of these prototypes had any kind of success, and the MAC closed its doors not long after their imagination. The French were not short of SMGs after the war; they resisted about 3,750 Thompson and Stans as well as mas 38s. Norway in German-occupied Norway, under the leadership of The Beaver With, created a large number of Stan guns from scratch, mainly to equip members of the Milorg Underground Army. In his autobiography, Norwegian Resistance fighter Max Manus repeatedly referred to Stan as one of the weapons used effectively by commando groups and his resistance fighters against German soldiers. Denmark built several groups in the Danish Resistance movement for their use of Stan's weapons. BOPA produced about 200 bicycles at a bicycle repair shop in Gammel Køge landevej (Old Køge Road), south of Copenhagen. Holger Danske produced about 150 at workshops in Copenhagen, while employees of construction company Monberg & Thorsen built almost 200–300 in what is now the municipality of Gladzak (a suburb of Copenhagen) for the use of Holger Danske and others. The 'Frit Denmark' and 'Ringen' resistance groups also made a significant number of stans. Poland was presented with several Stens of different models by SOE and Cichociemni. Between 1942 and 1944, about 11,0 stan MCAS was handed over to Armia Krajova. Due to the simplicity of the design, local production of stan species began in at least 23 underground workshops in Poland. Some produced copies of the A.S. brand, while others produced so-called Polsky Stan and KIS. Polski Stens made in Warsaw under the command of Ryszard Białostocki is made up of a number of legal elements made in official factories or obtained through other means. The main body of the tistool machine was made of hydraulic cylinders produced for hospital equipment. All machine guns were marked in English to change their origins. The Stens barrels were also used for SMGs produced in Poland called Błyskawica. Belgium made a little-known version of Stan's MkII in Belgium by l'arsenale military belga (Belgium's military arsenal). The magazine was a well-stamped AsArm (producer), ABL (for Armée Belge Belgium Ledger), the Belgian Royal Crown and the typically five-figure serial issue without a draft letter. The Belgian is believed to have made Mk II It remained in the ABL service until the early 1980s, especially with helicopter-borne forces. Some weapons had a parkery ending. After World War II, the Belgian army was largely equipped with a mixture of British and American sub-machine guns. The army, which wanted to replace them with a modern and preferably native design, tested various designs with the Vigneron M2, and FN Uzi produced the license being chosen. However, Ampria was an improved stan with a fire selector and a resorthing stock. In late 1944, Mozer's works in Germany secretly began making copies of MK2 Stan. These weapons were intended to closely replicate the British principle as closely as possible, including markings. The series was made as Gerät Potsdam (Potsdam Machine) and approximately 28.0 weapons, although the Germans had enough shares of the original stance captured. [Citation required] towards the end of the war Germany was looking for a cheap version of the MP40 postcard for Volkssturm. For this purpose Stan was designed modified by Mauser and called MP 3008. [34] The main difference was the magazine attached under the weapon. A total of almost 10.0 people were produced in early 1945, just before the end of World War II. Australia's Mark I Austen sub-machine gun (from The Australian Stan) was a 9mm Australian sub-machine gun derived from a British Stan rifle developed by the Little Lithgow Arms Factory during World War II. This foreigner resembled Stan but had a twin puppy catch and folding stock similar to those of the German MP40. [35] An Mk 2 version was also produced that looked different and mostly used die-cast components. [36] 20,0 Austen was built during the war, and Austen replaced the F1 sub-machine gun in the 1960s. [35] The United States, a short-lived American invention developed in the 1980s, was a sputtering gun designed to circumvent a law that defined a machine gun as something that fired multiple bullets with a trigger pull. The sputtering gun had no triggers, but it fired and fired continuously after loading and pulling back its screw until it was finished from the ammunition. The gun lived very short as the ATF quickly reclassified it. Between 1970 and 1980, international ammunition from San Antonio, Texas, U.S., released the MP2 car pisol. It was intended to be used as a more compact derivative, simpler than the British Stan rifle in urban guerrilla measures, to be built cheaply and/or in less-equipped workshops and distributed to friendly secret forces. Much like the FP-45 World War II

liberation postcard, it can be discarded during the escape without significant loss for the force's arsenal. MP2 is an action blowback weapon that fires out open screws with very high rates of fire. The SMS-9 is a machine tistool of Guatemalan origin and manufactured by Selini-Don AMG, a military research and ammunition fire company known as THE SMS-90. This blowback operates, shoots from the open screw and can use magazines from ingram MAC-10 sub-machine guns imported into similar foregrip that can rotate 45 and 90 degrees for left/right-handed operators. Receiver layout is somewhat easier than stan with its internal components light at weight enabling a very high rate of fire 1200rpm. Getting a gun forward it can hold a spare magazine as well as handling weapons when firing. Croatia's Pelter sub-machine gun was created in 1991 when yugoslavia's secession in the emerging war left the newly formed Republic of Croatia with a small number of military firearms. Since the embargo prevented the Croatian army from legally buying on the open market (so mostly on the global black market, but at a significantly higher price and sometimes questionable quality), they tried to resort to quick, simple designs made locally to meet the urgent need for guns. Despite having a vertical magazine well (designed to accept a staggering 32 rounds of direct copy feed from UZI magazine, rather than the original single-feed Stan-type magazine), analogues with Stan include striking similarities in barrel assembly and spring screws and kicks. In addition, the gun also fires from an open screw, simplified by removing the fire mode selector or any further safety. Canada SMG International in Canada reproductive from Stan in six species. [When?] They are copies of the Mk 1 Stan, Mk II and Mk III, a New Zealand Stan (a Hybrid Mk II/III Sten, with fixed magazine landscapes and housing similar to Mk III), then shoots into the hypothetical Stan Arms with Rotary Stan magazine (Mk The second is Stan with a drum magazine attached under the arms and horizontal sticks getting forward on the left side of the weapon) and frt rifles (long stan barrels with sticks or Mk 1* type butt stock, a drum magazine attached under the arms and sliding ramps rear scenery). These last two are obviously not Stan's reproduction, especially if they include a drama magazine. [37] Rotary magazine stan stan is vertically fed which is modified using stan screws, which can use either PPSh drum magazines or wood magazines. The FRT gun is essentially a third that uses stan's trigger mechanism. All Sask Stan's guns fire from an open screw [38] Service The Sten, especially the Mark II, tended to attract affection and loathing in equal measure. Its peculiar appearance when compared to other firearms of the era, combined with the sometimes questionable reliability made it unpopular with some frontline soldiers. [39] It gained nicknames such as plumber's nightmare, plumber abortion, or a stnch gun. [20] The advantage was its ease of mass production at a time of shortage during a major conflict. Made by a variety of manufacturers, often with subcontractor parts, some primary stan guns are not weak and/or not made into specifications, and can be malfunctioning in practice, sometimes made in combat. [40] Two columns, the single-feed magazine copied from the German MP28 was never entirely satisfactory, and rapid manufacturing processes often exacerbated the ill-fed problems inherent in design. A joint statement heard from British forces at the time was that Stan was made by Marks & Spencer outside Woolworths. [41] British and Commonwealth forces in the early years of the war often widely tested their weapons in training to harness out bad samples; The last-minute issue of the newly produced Stens was not always welcomed before going into action. [Citation requirements] MK II and MK III Stens were regarded by many soldiers as very temperamental, and could accidentally evacuate if dropped or even laid on the ground while the gun was cocked. [41] Others fire all auto when placed in 'single', or fire single shots when placed in 'auto'. [41] This was especially true in the case of the initial Stens using bronze bolts, where the layout of the below the screws could be easier to wear than the ones made of hard case steel. Stans could jam in disproportionate moments was one of the more notable cases of this assassination of SS-Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich on May 27, 1942, when a Czechoslovakian soldier—warrant officer Jozef Gabčík—wanted to fire his point of stan empty in Heydrich, only to fire it wrongly. After that, his pal Ian Kubiesh hurriedly threw a grenade that mortally wounded Heidarish. [40] There are other accounts of Stan's unreality, some of them true, some exaggerated and some that are apokerphiles. France is making (well-made) Stan copies after the war to the early 1950s, openly believing in the basic reliability and durability of the design. The well-preserved (and properly functioning) Stan rifle was a devastating near-range weapon for parts that were previously armed only with an action bolt gun. In addition to regular British and Commonwealth military service, Stens was reduced in quantity to resistance fighters and partisans throughout occupied Europe. Due to their slim profile and ease of disassembly/reassembly, they were good for hiding and guerrilla warfare. Wrapping barrels in wet truss delays excessively undesirable warming of the barrel. [43] Guerrilla fighters in Europe were adept at repairing, modifying and eventually scratching the clone construction of stan (more than 2,000 Stens and about 500 of the same Błyskawica SMGs were built in occupied Poland). A partisan armed with a Sten Mk II SMG, France, 1944. Canadian infantry battalions in northwestern Europe take stan's spare guns for The Canadian missions and military announced a surplus of weapons in 1944. Even after the economic crisp of World War II, Stan saw the use and replaced the Royal Navy's Lanchester sub-machine guns in the 1960s and was used in the Korean War, including expert versions for British commandos. In the 1960s, he slowly dropped out of british army service and replaced S.M.J. Sterling; Stan was one of several weapons the Israeli government could domestically produce during the Arab-Israeli war in 1948. Even before the Israeli government's announcement, it produced Ishvo Stens for Ganna; The other side also used Stens (mostly British-made), especially the irregular and semi-regular Arab Liberation Army. [44] In the 1950s, L numbering was used in the British Army for weapons—Stance was then known as L50 (Mk II), L51 (Mk III) and L52 (Mk V). One of the last times Stan was used during british service in combat was with the RUC during the IRA's border struggles of 1956–62. In foreign service, Stan was at least recently used as an Indian-Pakistani war in 1971 in combat. In 1971 various stance signs were used by guerrilla fighters during the Bangladesh Liberation War. A number of Stens suppressed during the Vietnam War, including C1971, were limitedly used by U.S. Special Forces Rangers. In 1984, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated by two of her bodyguards, one of which shot her entire magazine (30 shots) at point-blank range, 27 of which hit her. In the Second China-Japan War and the Chinese Civil War, both nationalists and communists used Stan. Some of the stens were converted to 7.62×25 mm by communists using magazine housing from a PPS to accept curved PPS journals. British, Canadian and Chinese Stens was seen at the hands of communists during the Korean and Vietnam Wars. [24] In the late 1950s, the Finnish army obtained a modest number of Stens, mainly Mk.III versions. Rebuilding at Arsenal's Copio included a beaming arm. In Finnish services, Stens saw limited use by soldiers (especially combat swimmers) and was mostly stored for use in future mobilization. During the Zapatista movement in 1994, some Zapatista soldiers were armed with Stan's guns. [46] Albania users: used by the Albanian National Liberation Army during WW2. These weapons were supplied by british SOE. [47] FNLA[48] Argentina: Modelo C.4.. [49] Australia was produced locally during WW2. [50] Bangladesh: Widely used during the 1971 war. [51] Botswana[52] Belgium [54] Of Canada was locally produced during WW2. [50] Central African Republic: The Police of the Central African Republic had 10 Stens in 1963[55] Ceylon. of the Congo (Léopoldville)[56] Katanga[57] Cuba:[58] Fidel Castro praised the Canadian Sten Gun in his 1958 interview with Erik Durschmied [59] Cyprus[60] People's Republic of China: Most used by communist forces had their Stens converted to 7.62x25 caliber. [61] The Republic of China[49] Czechoslovakia: used by Czechoslovakia soldiers for anthropoid operations; Trevor Reinhard Haydish stuck a gun and failed to fire. [62] Denmark: Used by Danish resistance movements such as BOPA and Holger Danske. It is produced locally. [63] Egypt[53][64] Finland:76 115 MK 2s and 3s purchased in 1957–1958, used until replaced with assault rifles. [65] France: During Debaltseve 2, it was used by free French forces[66] the French Resistance and some captured by pro-German François Milos. [67] Still used after WW2. [68] Greece [69] Grenada [need to invoke] India,[49] Indonesia,[70] Israel: used in the 1947–1949 Palestine War and the Suez Crisis. [71] Italy [72] (Captive) Japan[54] Jordan: The Arab Legion[73] Kenya [72] (used by the GSU regular police militia, army paratroopers replacing G3A3/4, M4 and HK416) the Kingdom of Laos (used by the Royal Laos Army and CIA-backed special irregular guerrilla groups during the Lao Civil War). Libya [74] Luxembourg [54] Malaysia:[53] Used by the Royal Malaysian Army Police of the Royal Malaysian Navy and the Malaysian Prison Administration in the 1950s to 1970s Malta [54] Nepal:[53] Still in service in 2006[75] Netherlands[76] Nazi Germany: The use of some captured stenosis during WW2 Under the designation of 748 MP (e) for the first mark to 751 MP (e) for Mark V.[77] since late 1944, they produced an almost identical copy for home defense: MP 3008[78] New Zealand[79] Nigeria[5] Norway: Used by the Norwegian Resistance, 1940–1945. Guns came to resistance groups by air (drop of supply). [69] Used by the army after the war. [80] Pakistan,[49] the Philippines used by guerrilla units recognized during World War II, Poland used by the Polish armed forces in the West [66] and the main resistance army in occupied Poland, Armia Krajowa (home army). The majority of resistance stens were thrown at soe supply drops to Poland, but part of the Polish Stens was produced in the occupied country. [83] Polish engineers also designed their own stan version, the Błyskawica sub-machine gun. After the war used by many anti-communist partisan groups (cursed soldiers). Portugal: Known as m/43[84] Rhodesia[85] Sierra Leone, South Africa[87] Tibet: The Tibetan army bought 168 weapons in 1950. [88] South Vietnam [68] Thailand [89] Turkey [54] Uk [90] United States: Suppression of Stens Used during the Vietnam War (used by American special forces). [45] North Vietnam: Whitmin and Whitcong,[91] Yugoslavia: Used by Yugoslav partisans and It is also used after the war. [95] Non-governmental groups, temporary and official IRA [96] Ulster Volunteer Force and Ulster Freedom Fighters [96] Balkumb Street Gang[96] Angry Brigade[96] 7][98] The British Paratrooper Gallery with Stan Mk II in October 1942 Stan Mk II—The Mk II screw is not cocked—the Mk II screw is not cocked—back vision. The Mk II Bolt is not cocked—details of Stan Mk II's rear vision—details of the british paratrooper's well-foresight magazine with Stan Mk in front of the D-Day+1 Canadian soldier keeping Stan Mk II guards of German prisoners captured on Juno Beach in D-Day, June 6, 1944 Hispano Argentina's Stan rifle. Note the 'Ballester Molina' trigger section type. Sten MKIII Men of 'A' Company, 6th Durham Light Infantry, 50th Division, in the village of Douet (Grandcamp-Maisy), 11 June 1944 Close-up of a sten suppressed (at the top of the photo) on display at the Imperial War Museum French Resistance members captured by Milice in July 1944. The man on the left carries a captured British Stan MK II infantryman in action on the streets of Gylinkirchen, Germany during Operation Clipper, December 1944, men from scotland's 15th Division after crossing the Rhine on March 24, 1945, a British soldier from the 11th Armored Division killed two German prisoners with Stan MK III on April 7, 1945. 945 Irma Gers and Joseph Kramer left under supervision in Sol, August 1945 Malaya police with Stan Mk v Escort James Cassels in an emergency malaya memorial Al Partigiano in Parma (Italy) partisan Yugoslavia from Montenegro with Stan (March 1945) Cpt. Brian Priday and members of D Company, 2nd Ox & Bucks after capturing Pegasus Bridge, June 1944. Photo A Stan MK V with Bayonet. Sten Mk III in the foreground as Cromwell tanks pass through Flers in August 1944 References ^ Bloomfield & Leiss 1967, p. 89. ^ Contre les Mau Mau. Encyclopédie des armes: Les forces armées du monde (french). 12 Atlas 1986-2764–2766. ^ L'armement français en A.F.N. 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[5] For this reason, it is designated as Luger 9mm by the Institute of Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers (SAAMI), [6] and Luger 9 mm by the International Permanent Commission pour l'Epreuve des Armes à Feu Portatives (CIP). [3] Parablum's name is derived from the Latin slogan DWM, Si vis pacem, para bellum (if you were looking for peace, prepare for war). [7] Under Stanag 4090, this cartridge is standard for NATO forces as well as many non-NATO countries. [9] According to the 2014 version of the world's cartridges, the 9×19 mm parablum is the world's most popular and used military handgun and machine gun cartridge. [10] Newsweek claimed in 2007 that about 60 percent of firearms in use by police are 9 mm and credited the sale of 9×19 mm parablum guns by make semi-automatic cubs more popular than battalions. [12] The popularity of this cartridge can be attributed to the widely held conviction that it is effective in the police and the use of self-defense. [13] Its low cost and widespread availability contribute to the continued popularity of calibre. Georg Luger's origin developed a 9×19 mm parablum cartridge from its previous 7×65×21 mm parablum, derived from Burchardt's original 7.65×25 mm burchardt cartridge in the Burchardt C-93 postcard. Shortening the length of the cartridge case used in the Burchardt Trinity allowed him to improve the design of the juggling lock and accommodate a smaller, angled grip. Luger's work on Burchardt's design evolved into The Tissol Luger, which was first patented in 1898 and was chambered at the 7.65×21 mm parablum. Demand from Germany for a larger caliber in its military armband prompted Luger to develop a 9×19mm parablum cartridge for the final P08 rifle. This was achieved by removing the shape of the parablum case bottleneck of 7.65×21 mm, resulting in a stripless cartridge that included a bullet with a diameter of 9 mm. Loger presented the new round to the British Small Arms Committee in 1902, as well as three prototype versions for testing at Arsenal's Springfield in mid-1903. The German Imperial Navy adopted the cartridge in 1904, and in 1908 the German army adopted it. In the 1910s, a little bullet ogive was redesigned to improve nutrition. To maintain lead during World War II in Germany, the lead core was replaced with an iron core enclosed with lead. The bullet, identified by a black bullet jacket, was designated as mE 08 (mit Eisenkern—with iron core). By 1944, the black jacket was thrown 08 millimeter bullets, and these bullets were produced in ordinary copper jackets. Another war-time change The determination of the 08 sE pellet and identified by its dark grey jacket, and was created by compressing iron powder at high temperatures into a solid material (Sintereisen—sintered iron). [14] After World War I, the adoption of the 9×19 mm parablum cartridge increased, and 9×19 mm parablum rifles and submachine guns were adopted by military and police users in many countries. [15] The 9×19mm parablum has become the most popular caliber for U.S. law enforcement agencies, primarily because of the availability of compact rifles with large magazine facilities that use cartridges. [16] Worldwide, the 9×19mm parablum is one of the most popular rifle cartridges where it is legal (some countries prohibit the civilian use of weapons that are current rooms or cartridges of former military service), and cartridges at this calibre are generally available anywhere the gun ammunition is sold. From the early 1980s to the mid-1990s, there was a sharp increase in the popularity of semi-automatic cubs in the United States, a trend predicted by the approval of the Smith & Wesson 39 model by the Illinois State Police in 1968. In addition, the Bertha M9 (military version of the 92 Bertha model) was adopted by the U.S. military in 1985. Previously, most U.S. police departments issued .38 special caliber battalions with a capacity of six shots. .38 was specially preferred to other weapons such as the M1911 species, because it provided little, small and light enough to accommodate different shooters, and was relatively inexpensive. [17] The 9 mm ballistic cartridge is superior to the .38 special revolver cartridge,[18] shorter in general, and the autoloder cartridge, it is stored in flat magazines, as opposed to cylindrical speedloaders. This, coupled with the rise of the so-called Wonders of the 9s, led many U.S. police departments to exchange their battalions for some kind of half-9 mm automatic handgun until the 1980s. [17] In 2013, a chart of popular calibers published by the website Luckygunner.com showed a 9x19 mm parablum as having 21.4% of the total cartridge market, followed by .223 Remington at 10.2% (with 5.56 mm including 15.7%). The next popular caliber was ACP.45. [19] By selecting the SIG Sauer P320 as the winner of the XM17 modular handgun system race, the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force again chose 9×19mm as cartridges for their new service gun. The cartridge dimensions of three types of projectiles: no jacket (lead), all-metal jacket, and 9×19mm parablum hollow point have 0.86 ml (13.3 H2O grain) cartridge case capacity. 9×19mm Parablum Maximum CIP Cartridge Dimensions:[3] All sizes are given in mm (mm). Cartridge head space on the mouth Item:[20] Common refling warp rate for this cartridge is 250 mm (1 x 9.84 in), six grooves, ø ground = 8.82 mm, Grooves = 9.02 mm, earth width = 2.49 mm and its primer type is a small tag. According to CIP rulings, the 9×19mm Parablum cartridge file can handle up to 235,00 MPa (34,084 psi) of pizo Pmax pressure. In countries regulated with CIP each cub cartridge combination must be proven in 130% of this maximum CIP pressure for certificates for sale to consumers. This means that 9×19mm Parabellum chamber arms in CIP regulated countries are currently (2014) proof tested at 305.50 MPa (44,309 psi) pe pizo pressure. [3] SAAMI pressure limit is set for 9×19mm parablum at 241.32 MPa (35,001 psi) pizzo pressure. [21] SAAMI pressure limit for parablum 9×19mm +P is set at 265.45 MPa (38,500 psi) pizzo pressure. An empty item with a primer weighs about 4 grams (0.14 ounces). The yield extending the 124-seed 9×19mm Parabellum Round Hollow Point jacket was originally designed to be deadly to 50 meters, but still deadly in longer ranges. [22] The 9×19mm parablum cartridge combines a flat track with medium relagging. According to Handloading's 1986 book, Modern ballistic wound science is entrenched beyond reasonable doubt that the 9mm cartridge is very effective. [13] In 2014, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) published a report detailing the effectiveness of the potential parablum 9×19mm cartridge fight compared to other calibers such as .45 ACP and .40 S&W cartridges developed specifically for use by the FBI. [23] The report found that new powders and more advanced bullet designs used in the current 9×19mm Parabellum defense loads allow it to deliver similar performance caliber to other calibers, such as ACP.45 and .40 S&W. In addition, the lower background, lower abrasion, cheaper ammunition and higher capacity were all the reasons the report was cited by the ammunition orders of various police agencies. With a wider selection of officers able to fire room handguns at the 9×19mm parablum, many departments choose this caliber so they can make a single firearm and standard loading, making logistics and supply easier. Due to all these factors, the 9×19 mm parablum ammunition law enforcement orders from all major ammunition manufacturers have increased significantly. [24] The FBI report clarified that more consistent accuracy in the hands of less experienced shooters themselves was a factor in their return to the 9×19mm parablum as their standard handgun caliber. It was also stated that the effectiveness of almost the same parablum of 9×19 mm was available compared to .40 S&W and .45 ACP due to the high quality of 9×19 mm parablum ammunition. [25] Improvements and changes in addition to traditional pressure values for this cartridge, the two main species provide different pressure standards than SAAMI or CIP The Commonwealth Standard S.A. Ball Cartridge 9m/m Mark ISO (9m/m MK 1z Ball) was the Imperial 9mm parablum standard in World War II and was produced from December 1941 to 1944. This was meant for use in semi-automatic pantols such as the Hi-Power Inglis Browning. The bullet weight was 7.5 g (116 g). The speed was 1,200 feet per second (370 meters per second) at 20 yards (18 meters). It is noted by its purple anulus around a gold-colored standard pringer. The higher-powered S.A. cartridge ball of 9 meters per meter Mark Ayes (9m/mM MK2) was produced from September 1943 to 1988, and was ranked as the NATO standard in 1962. It was designed for use in sub-machine guns such as Lanchester, Stan, and Sterling. The bullet weight is 7.5 g (116 g) over a load of 6 seeds (0.39 g) of two ponts SR.4898 or Nobel dynamite parablum powder. The speed is 1,300 feet per second (400 meters per second) at 20 yards (18 meters). This can be distinguished from the 9 mm MK 1z ball by its purple anulus around a silver peramine. India and Pakistan built 9mm parablum ammunition to this standard after independence. The Canadian cartridge S.A. 9-meter ball in my Mark CDN meter (9 mm CDN MK 1 ball), made since 1955, has a similar ballistic. The bullet weighs 7.5 grams (116 grams). The nominal snout speed is 1,246.7 feet per second (380.0 meters per second). The NATO cartridge standard is built by, or for, more than 70 countries, and has become a standard caliber of rifles for NATO and other military forces around the world. Its official name among NATO members is 9 mm OF NATO. [9] The standard bullet weight is 7.0 g (108 g) to 8.3 g (128 g). NATO 9 mm can be considered a type of 9×19mm parablum overpressor, defined by NATO standards. [26] Pmax service pressure from NATO rated 9mm at 252 MPa (36,500 psi) where CIP rates 9mm Loger Pmax somewhat lower at 235 MPa (34,100 psi). 315 MPa (45,700 psi) proof of test pressure used in NATO proof test 9 mm, however, equals the proof test pressure used in the 9mm Luger CIP proof test. While NATO standards do not specify the type of bullet used, the Third Declaration of the Hague Convention of 1899 prohibits the use of the spread of ammunition in warfare by signatories, so nato's official ammunition is 9 mm of FMJ cannonballs. [27] The Third Declaration does not apply to non-signature conflicts in the Hague Convention, including militias and other non-governmental combat forces. [28] Swedish m/39 9 mm live ammo m/39 (left, with black seal) and m/39B (right, With red seal and a slightly more pointed shape) 9 mm live ammunition m/39 and m/39B in theirboxes 9mm Parabellum entered Swedish service as m/39 with the import of the Kulsprutepistol m/39 from Austria, with a bullet weight of 7.5 grams (116 gr). [29] During the Congo crisis, the United Nations of Sweden issued complaints about the performance of the m/39 cartridge. The 9mm Parabellum) used to be, leading to a commission from the Swedish Army established in 1962 that required a new round for Carl Gustav m/45. The resulting m/39B had a Tombock steel jacket lined around the lead core. While barrel land can be cut towards the tomb, the steel jacket resists deformation, thus causing the gas pressure to rise above the previous jacket's soft m/39, with a bullet of 7.0 g (108 g) a bullet V_0 of 420 m/m (1378 ft/s) [30] and the impact energy of 600 Jol. [Citation requirements] the mantra also acts like an influencer when hitting a target, going through up to 50 layers of kevlar, 7 cm brick or 25 cm of wood, allowing bullets to defeat body armor up to type IIIA. The downside is higher abrasion on the weapon, ultimately causing the m/40 service fistula to be out of service. m/39 is also available as round the gallery – kammarpatron m/39 – black with blue tip, for indoor gallery shooting, and as an empty round – löspatron m/39 – which replaced the metal bullet with one in red, hard plastic intended to collapse into the dust when firing. The +P-type Luger 9mm flat point cartridge-cheek jacket attempted to improve ballistic cartridges came in the early 1990s with the wide availability of high pressure loading of 9 mm cartridges. Such overload cartridges are labeled +P or in the case of very high pressure loading, P++. [31] Ballistic performance from this round has improved on average over standard loading. In addition, advances in jacket-powered hollow bullet technology have produced bullet designs that are more likely to spread, and are less likely to be fragmented than previous ones, making a 9mm bullet better terminal effectiveness. [32] SESAMS A red marking Simunition round The United States military uses red and blue marking rounds in the 9 mm caliber known as special effects small arms marking systems (SESAMS). Commonly used for educational simulations, this round is used in performance comparable to paintballs used in paintballs used in paintball markers, except they are fired with powder load, and can be shot in Beretta M9 service guns only by shaving barrels (Glock 19 rifles, common among police departments, similar modifications are available). The SESAMS round fired 9mm of specially modified pistols, as well as the M16 and M4 rifles, which are incapable of living standard ammunition compartments. The 9 mm Blue Mark FX Box (DODIC AA21) cartridge is marked with Beretta M9 gun modification or typically blue or otherwise clearly marked SESAMS parts, to point out its ineffective situation and avoid potentially catastrophic mixes with live fire weapons. [33] It allows the armed forces to train with almost identical equipment as used in real-life situations. [34] Brand for this ammunition, which is sold commercially and Law enforcement is simulation. Russian military over-pressure species the Russian army has developed specialized cartridges of 9×19 mm, using relatively light bullets at high muzzle speeds for both rifles and submachine guns to defeat body armor. [35] In addition to increasing penetration capabilities, these strains of excessive pressure provide a path of flattery and reduced respatience. Increased service pressure increases screw drift, so using these over-pressure ammunition will induce more stress on critical weapon parts during firing. After initial investigations since the late 1980s under the code name Gach, the Russian armed forces adopted two 9×19 mm specialized species. [36] [37] 7H21 (7N21) 7H31 (7N31) / PBP Cartridge Weighing 9.5 g (147 g) 8.1 g (125 g) Bullet Weight 5.2 g (8) 0.2 g) 4.1 g (63.3 g) muzzle speed 460 m s (1,509 ft s) 600 m s (1,969 feet per year) Muzzle energy 5 61 J (61 J 414 ft.lbf) 756 J (558 ft'lbf) Fire accuracy at 25 m (27 yd) (R50) 25 mm (1.0 in) Maximum pressure 280 MPa (280 MPa (1.0) At) 41,000 psi) R50 at 25 meters (27 yd) means the closest 50 percent of the shot group will be all in a circle of 25 mm (1.0 in) radius at 25 meters (27 yd). The 7N21 (Sirling: 7H21) 9×19mm overpressed type features noisy armor pellets and produces a peak pressure of 280 MPa (41,000 psi). [36] Bullet 7N21 features a hard (subcaliber) steel penetration core, enclosed by a two-metal jacket. The space between the core and jacket is filled with polyethylene, and the influencer tip is exposed at the front of the bullet, to achieve better penetration. The penetration range for body armor is specified up to 40 meters. MP-443 Grach and GSh-18 and PP-19-01, PP-90M1 and PP-2000 machine guns were designed for use with this overpression cartridge. Jane's Infantry Weapons announced in 2003 that the 7N21 cartridge combines 9×19mm parablum dimensions with a 9×21mm Giorza bullet design and developed specifically to penetrate body armor and for the Gach MP-443 rifle, the last Russian service gun. [38] 7N31 (Cyrillic: 7H31) / PBP 9×19mm overpressure variant using the same concept with similar but lighter bullets that achieve higher muzzle speed. The penetration of a St3 steel plate with a thickness of 8 mm to 10 meters is specified. [39] The 7N31 cartridge was developed for the GSh-18 cub in the late 1990s. 7N31 was adopted for PP-90M1 and PP-2000 sub-machine guns. The maximum pressure of its services remains unclear. The method of making two rounds allows them to be effective against both armored and armored targets. If the bullet hits a target without weapons, it holds together to produce a wide wound channel. If the bullet hits an armored target, the sleeve is stripped and the core penetrates alone. The disadvantage of the round is that the impact is high Needed for them to work effectively, so bullets are fairly light to maximize their muzzle speed. This means they lose their speed relatively quickly and limit their effective range. [40] Other VBR-B species produce specialized pellets for this cartridge, a controlled two-part piece projectile and a noisy armor bullet that features brass vandalism and hardened steel penetration. These are designed to increase the content of the permanent wound cavity and double the chances of hitting a vital organ. [41] U.S. energy data delivered by most 9mm loads allows for significant expansion and penetration with premium hollow point pellets. Illinois State Police, Border Patrol, Federal Air Marshals, and U.S. Secret Service favorites and use 115 grams (7.5 grams) +P+ loads of 9mm at 1,300 feet per s (400 meters per year) for years with excellent results. [32] Massad Ayoob has announced that tried, tested, and true 115 grams (7.5 grams) +P or P++ is the best self-defense load of this calibre. [32] Proponents of hydrostatic shock theory claim that 9mm cartridge energy is capable of transmitting remotely wounded effects known as hydrostatic shock, in human-sized life goals. [42] [43] [44] The table below shows common performance parameters for several times 9×19mm. Bullet weight between 115 and 147 grams (7.5 to 9.5 grams) is common. The loads are available with energy from just over 400 J (300 feet lb) to 680 J (500 feet pounds), and penetration depths from 200 mm (8 in) to more than 1.0 meters (40 in) are available for various applications and risk assessments. Manufacturer Load Bullet Mass Velocity Energy Expansion[45] Penetration[45] PC[45] TSC[45] Cor-Bon JHP+P 7.5 g (115 gr) 410 m/s (1,350 ft/s) 630 J (465 ft·lb) 14 mm (0.55 in) 360 mm (14.2 in) 56 mL (3.4 cu in) 631 mL (38.5 cu in) ATOMIC Ammo JHP+P 8.0 g (124 gr) 400 m/s (1,300 ft/s) 630 J (465 ft·lb) 15 mm (0.60 in) 330 mm (13 in) N/A N/A Speer Gold Dot JHP 8.0 g (124 gr) 350 m/s (1,150 ft/s) 494 J (364 ft·lb) 18 mm (0.70 in) 337 mm (13.25 in) 84 mL (5.1 cu in) 616 mL (37.6 cu in) (est)[46] Federal HydraShok JHP +P+ 8.0 g (124 gr) 360 m/s (1,170 ft/s) 508 J (375 ft·lb) 17 mm (0.67 in) 340 mm (13.4 in) 77 mL (4.7 cu in) 734 mL (44.8 cu in)[47] Remington Golden Saber JHP 9.5 g (147 g) 300 m in s (990 ft s) 430 J (320 ft lb) 16 mm (0.62 in) 370 mm (14.5 in) 72 mL (4.4 cu in) 544 mL (33.2 cu in) Win Silvertipchester 7.5 g (115 gr) 373 m/s (1,225 ft/s) 519 J (383 ft'lb) 18 mm (0.72 in) 200 mm (8.0 in) 54 mL (3.3 cu in) 2 7 4 mL (16.7 cu in) Winchester W.D.L. JHP 9.5 g (147 g) 300 m in s (990 ft per year) 430 J (320 ft lb) 15 mm (0.58 in) 400 mm (15.9 in) 6 6 9 mL (4.2 cubes per) 321 mL (19.6 cu in) Winchester FMJ 7.5 g (115 g) 352 m in s (1,155 ft per year) 462 J (341 ft lb) 9.1 mm (0.36 in) (24.5 2.5) 41 میلی ال (cu 10.6 در) 174 میلی ال (cu در) عمق نفوذ (ژلاتین بالستیک). نفوذ: گسترش: گسترش قطر گلوله (ژلاتین بالستیک). کلید: (در). PC: permanent cavity volume (ballistic gelatin, FBI method). TSC: 9 مترادف (ژلاتین بالستیک). موقت کشش حجم حفره mm Luger 9mm 19×9 ناتو mm 9×19mm 9 ناتو mm Parabellum 9 mm را ببینید همچنین کالیبر تست جدول تفنگ دستی و تفنگ کارتریج منابع EPVAT لیست سلاح گرم از کارتریج تفنگ دستی لیست کارتریج تفنگ ناتو ^ Sellier & Bellot. Archived from the original on 9 May 2009. Retrieved 23 March 2009. ^ Buffalo Bore. Archived from the original on 9 May 2009. Retrieved 23 March 2009. ^ a b c d CIP TDCC sheet 9 mm Luger (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on 7 April 2014. 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