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Sig sauer sp2022 manual

SIG Pro SIG Pro semi-automatic pistol type Pro (SP 2022 variant)Pistolsemi-automatic TypePlace of originUnited StatesService historyUsed bySee UsersProduction historyDesignerSIG SauerDesigned1998ManufacturerSIG Sauer, Inc.Produced1999–presentVariantsSee VariantsSpecificationsMass765 g (27.0 oz) (SP 2340 .40 S&#amp;#amp; W) 775 g (27.3 oz) (SP 2340 .357 SIG, SP 2022 .40 S&#amp;#amp; W, SP 2022 .357 SIG) 715 g (25.2 oz) (SP 2009, SP 2022 9×19mm Parabellum) 700 g (25 oz) (SPC 2009)Length187 mm (7.4 in) (SP 2340, SP 2009, SP 2022)Cartridge.40 S&#amp;#amp; W .357 SIG 9×19mm ParabellumActionShort recoil operated, locked breechEffective firing range50 mFeed systemDetachable box magazine; capacity: 10 rounds (all models limited) 12 rounds (.40 S&#amp;#amp; W and .357 SIG) 15 rounds (9×19mm Parabellum) Iron sights, front - knife, rear - notch The SIG Pro is a series of semi-automatic pistols developed by SIG Sauer in Exeter, New Hampshire. It became the first polymer-frame pistol from the SIG Sauer and one of the first pistols to feature built-in universal accessory rails and interchangeable grips. [1]:78 The series' offerings were misrequed in the S&#amp;#amp;;40 .40 W, .357 SIG, or 9×19mm Parabellum. As of March 2020[update], only the SP 2022 variant is still listed on the SIG Sauer website. [2] SIG Pro is marketed as a lightweight alternative[3] and is compact to legacy SIG Sauer pistols in an increasingly competitive and budget-oriented law enforcement market. Variants There are already two generations of SIG Pro offerings, with five variants in total. [4] Below is any hammer-fueled semi-automatic pistol that operates in double action/single action (DA/SA), with decocker and without manual security, unless otherwise stated. The first generation of this Offering has a silent SIG Pro accessory rail. [4] It was originally developed as an S&#amp;#amp;.40 caliber service pistol W and introduced in June 1998, followed shortly by the version in the .357 SIG. About a year later, the Parabellum 9×19mm variant was introduced and entered production in response to demand for the breed. [1]:78 SP 2340 – injected in .357 SIG or .40 S&#amp;#amp;W.[5] SP 2009 – it is 9×19mm. [6] One model (P2009-9-BMS) has manual security and shortened triggers. [7] SPC 2009 – compact version of SP 2009, likened to 9×19mm. [7] The second generation of the Offering features Picatinny rails, and trigger protectors that look different from the first generation variants. [4] The design was chosen in 2002 as a new service pistol for the French police, intended to have a service life of 20 years (until 2022), hence the model number. [8] SP 2022 – inside in 9×19mm, .357 SIG or .40 S&#amp;#amp;W.[9] Some models (such as the E2022-9-BSS-MS) are available with manual security. [10] SPC 2022 – compact version of SP injected in 9×19mm. [11] A SP 2022 of the Bulgarian National Police: Bulgarian Military Colombia: Colombian National Police, several thousand SP2009 and 120,890 SP2022[12] France: French law enforcement and internal security agencies (including the National Gendarmerie, French National Police and Customs), over 250,000 SP 2022 (largest single order for service pistols since World War I)[1]:80 Iraq: U.S.-purchased SP 2022 issued by MNSTC-I (Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq) to the Iraqi Army in 2005. [Citation needed] Malaysia: Royal Malaysian Police (approximately 2,000 batches of SP2022 and SPC2022 pistols purchased in 9mm purchased in 2007)[13] Peru: SP 2022, Peruvian National Police[14] Portugal: SP 2022, Republic of The Republic National Guard and Public Security Police[13] Switzerland: SPC 2009, Swiss Military Police (as Pistole 03). [13] USA: SP2340 at .357 sig Nueces County Texas Sheriff and an unknown type of ammunition for JSOC. References ^ a b c Ayoob, Massad F. (2004), The Gun Digest Book of SIG-Sauer: A Complete Look at SIG-Sauer Pistols, Gun Digest, p. 78 ^ Pistols. sigsauer.com. Retrieved March 13, 2020. ^ The New SIG Pro. Courier Journal. Louisville, Kentucky. December 6th, 1998. Retrieved 13 March 2020 – via newspapers.com. ^ a b c SIG Pro. weaponsystems.net. Retrieved March 7, 2020. ^ SIG Pistol Model PRO SP2340. genitron.com. Retrieved March 7, 2020. ^ Model SIG PRO SP2009 9 mm. genitron.com. Retrieved March 7, 2020. ^ a b Sam M (April 18, 2017). SIG Sauer Pro Series Review: SP 2022 and more. gunivore.com. Retrieved March 7, 2020. Hebert, Terril (April 26, 2019). SIG Sauer SP2022 Handgun – What We Forgot. ammoland.com. Retrieved March 7, 2020. ^ SIG Pistol Model PRO SP2022. genitron.com. Retrieved March 7, 2020. ^ SIG SAUER SP2022 9MM NIGHT VIEW - MANUAL SECURITY. sigsauerguns.com. 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For other uses, 9mm (disambiguation) and Parabellum (disambiguation). 9×19mm Parabellum9×19mm Parabellum Round Round a bullet for comparisonTypePistolPlace of origin German EmpireService historyUsed byNATO and othersWarsWorld War I – presentProduction historyDesignerGeorg LugerDesigned1901Produced1902–presentVariants9×19mm Parabellum +PSpecificationsParent case7.65×21mm ParabellumCase typeRimless, taperedBullet diameter9.01 mm (0.355 in)Neck diameter9.65 mm (0.380 in)Base diameter9.93 mm (0.391 in)Rim diameter9.96 mm (0.392 in)Rim thickness1.27 mm (0.050 in)Case length19.15 mm (0.754 in)Overall length29.69 mm (1.169 in)Case capacity0.862 cm3 (13.30 gr H2O)Primer typeBerdan or Boxer small pistolMaximum pressure (CIP)235.00 MPa (34,084 psi)Maximum pressure (SAAMI)241.3165 MPa (35,000.00 psi)Ballistic performance Bullet mass/type Velocity Energy 7.45 g (115 gr) Winchester JHP +P 1,335 ft/s (407 m/s) 455 ft·lbf (617 J) 8.04 g (124 gr) Cast-Bon JHP +P 1,250 ft/s (380 m/s) 434 ftf (588 J) Test barrel length: 118mm (4.65)Source: Sellier &#amp; Bellot,[1] Buffalo Bore,[2] CIP,[3] Cor-Bon[4] Parabellum 9×19mm or 9mm Parabellum or 9mm Luger, is a firearm cartridge designed by Georg Luger and introduced in 1902 by German arms manufacturer Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken (DWM) (German Weapons and Munitions Factory) for Luger semi-automatic pistols. [5] For this reason, he was designated a Luger 9mm by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI),[6] and a 9 mm Luger by the Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'Epreuve des Armes à Feu Portatives (CIP). [3] The name Parabellum comes from dwm's Latin motto, Si vis pacem, para bellum (If you are looking for peace, be prepared for war). [8] Under STANAG 4090, these are standard cartridges for NATO forces as well as many non-NATO countries. [9] According to the 2014 edition of Cartridges of the World, the 9×19mm Parabellum is the world's most popular and widely used military pistol and submachine gun cartridge. [11] In 2007, Newsweek claimed that about 60 percent of firearms used by police were 9mms and made sales of Parabellum 9×19mm pistols more popular than revolvers. [12] The popularity of these cartridges can be attributed to the widely held belief that it is effective in police use and self-defense. [13] Its low cost and wide availability contributed to the continued popularity of caliber. Origins Georg Luger developed the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge from the previous Borchardt 7.65×21mm cartridge, which came from borchardt's previous 7.65×25mm cartridge in the Borchardt C-93 pistol. Shortening length the case used in Borchardt's pistol allows him to enhance the lock design back and forth and insert a smaller, angular grip. Luger's work on Borchardt's design evolved into a Luger pistol, first patented in 1898 and in his room a 7.65×21mm Parabellum. The demand from the Germans for a greater caliber in their military weapons led Luger to develop a 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge for the eventual P08 pistol. This is achieved by removing the bottleneck shape of the 7.65×21mm Parabellum case, resulting in a tapered rimless cartridge that wraps around a bullet 9 mm in diameter. In 1902, Luger presented a new chapter to the British Small Arms Committee, as well as three prototype versions to the U.S. Army for testing at Springfield Arsenal in mid-1903. The Imperial German Navy adopted cartridges in 1904 and in 1908 the German Army adopted them as well. [10] Ogive bullets were slightly redesigned in the 1910s to improve feeding. To preserve the lead during World War II in Germany, the main core was replaced by an iron core wrapped in lead. The bullet, identified by a black bullet jacket, is defined as 08 mE (mit Eisenkern —with an iron core). In 1944, a black 08 mE bullet jacket was dropped and the bullet was produced with a normal copper-colored jacket. Other wartime variations were designated as 08 sE bullets and identified by their dark gray jackets, and were made by compressing iron powder at high temperatures into solid materials (Sintereisen —sintered iron). [14] After World War I popularity, acceptance of Parabellum 9×19mm cartridges increased, and Parabellum 9×19mm pistols and submachine guns were adopted by military and police users in many countries. [15] The 9×19mm parabellum has become the most popular caliber for U.S. law enforcement agencies, largely due to the availability of compact pistols with large magazine capacities that use cartridges. [16] Worldwide, the Parabellum 9×19mm is one of the most popular gun cartridges where it is legal (some countries prohibit the use of civilian weapons that have current or used military service cartridges), and cartridges of this caliber are generally available anywhere the pistol ammunition is sold. From the early 1980s to the mid-1990s, a sharp increase occurred in the popularity of semiautomatic handguns in the U.S., a trend foretold by the adoption of the Smith &#amp; Wesson Model 39 by the Illinois State Police in 1968. In addition, the Beretta M9 (military version of the Beretta Model 92) was adopted by the U.S. Army in 1985. Previously, most American police departments issued .38-caliber revolvers with a capacity of six shots. The .38 Special is preferred over other weapons, such as the M1911 variant, as it offers low, small and light enough to accommodate different shooters, and relatively inexpensive. [17] The 9 mm cartridge is superior to special .38 revolver cartridges,[18] shorter overall, and became an autoloader cartridge, stored in a flat magazine, compared to a cylinder speedloader. This, coupled with the rise of the so-called wonder nines, led to much of the US. police departments swapped their revolvers for some form of 9 mm semiautomatic handgun in the 1980s. [17] In 2013 a popular caliber chart released by the Luckygunner.com website showed the Parabellum 9x19mm had 21.4% of the entire cartridge market followed by Remington's .223 at 10.2% (with 5.56 mm including this being 15.7%). The next most popular caliber is the .45 ACP. [19] By selecting the SIG Sauer P320 as the winner of the XM17 Modular Pistol System competition, the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force selected another 9×19mm as cartridges for their new service pistols. Dimensions of cartridges Three types of projectiles: unjacketed (lead), full metal jacket, and hollow point Parabellum 9×19mm has a cartridge capacity of 0.86 ml (13.3 grains of H2O). 9×19mm Parabellum maximum dimension CIP cartridge:[3] All sizes are given in millimeters (mm). Headspace cartridges at the mouth of the box:[20] The general twist rifling rate for these cartridges is 250 mm (1 of 9.84 in), six grooves, ø lands = 8.82 mm, groove ø = 9.02 mm, ground width = 2.49 mm and the primary type is a small gun. According to the CIP ruling, the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge case can handle up to 235.00 MPa (34,084 psi) piezo Pmax pressure. In CIP regulated countries each combination of gun cartridges must be set at 130% of this maximum CIP pressure for certification to be sold to consumers. This means that the 9×19mm Parabellum weapon in the current CIP regulated states (2014) evidence was tested at 305.50 MPa (44,309 psi) PIEZO PE pressure. [3] SAAMI's pressure limit for the 9×19mm Parabellum was set at 241.32 MPa (35,001 psi) piezo pressure. [21] SAAMI's pressure limit for piezo pressure of 9×19mm Parabellum +P is set at 265.45 MPa (38,500 psi) piezo pressure. An empty box with a primer weighs about 4 g (0.14 oz). Performance 9×19mm Parabellum jacketed 124 grains expanded The hollow point of this round was originally designed to turn off up to 50 meters, but is still deadly at a longer range. [22] The 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge combines a flat track with a medium recoil. According to the 1986 book Handloading: Modern science of ballistic wounds has stood beyond a reasonable doubt that 9mm cartridges are highly effective. [13] In 2014, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) released a report detailing the potential combat effectiveness of 9×19mm Parabellum cartridges when compared to other calibers such as .45 ACP and .40 S&#amp;#amp; W. The W was specifically developed for use by the FBI. [23] This report indicates that the powder is new and more advanced The design used in the current Parabellum 9×19mm defensive load allows calibers to deliver the same performance as other calibers, such as the .45 ACP and .40 S&#amp;#amp;W. Additionally, lower recoil, less wear, cheaper ammunition, and higher capacity are all reasons that the report cited for the recent spike in ammunition orders from various police agencies. With a broader selection of officers able to shoot handguns in the 9×19mm Parabellum booth, many departments choose this caliber so they can standardize one firearm and loading, making logistics and supplies easier. Due to all these factors, law enforcement orders of Parabellum 9×19mm ammunition from all major ammunition manufacturers have increased significantly. [24] The FBI report explained that more consistent accuracy in the hands of their inexperienced shooters was a factor in their return to the 9×19mm Parabellum as their standard pistol caliber. It was also stated that the effectiveness of the Parabellum 9×19mm is almost the same compared to the .40 S&#amp;#amp;.19mm The W and .45 ACP are caused by the high quality 9×19mm Parabellum ammunition available. [25] In addition to the traditional pressure values for these cartridges, the two main variants offer different pressure standards than SAAMI or CIP requirements. Mark I2's S.A. 9 m/m Commonwealth Standard Ball (9 m/m MK 1z ball) was a standard 9mm imperial parabellum round in World War II and was produced from December 1941 to 1944. It was intended for use in semiautomatic pistols such as the Inglis Browning Hi-Power. The weight of the bullet is 7.5 grams (116 gr). The speed is 1,200 feet per second (370 m/s) at 20 meters (18 m). It is known by the purple annulus around the standard gold-colored primer. The higher-powered S.A. ball 9 m/m Mark IIz cartridge (9m/m MK 2z ball) was manufactured from September 1943 to 1988, and was rated NATO standard in 1962. It is designed for use in submachine weapons such as Lanchester, Sten, and Sterling. The bullet weighs 7.5 grams (116 gr) on a 6-grain (0.39 g) payload of Du Pont SR.4898 or Dynamit-Nobel Parabellum Powder. The speed is 1,300 feet per second (400 m/s) at 20 meters (18 m). It can be distinguished from a 9 mm MK 1z ball with purple annulus around the silver primer. India and Pakistan produced 9mm Parabellum ammunition to this standard after independence. Canadian S.A. ball 9 m/m CDN Mark I cartridges (9 mm CDN MK 1 balls), made since 1955, have similar ballistics. The weight of the bullet is 7.5 grams (116 gr). Nominal muzzle speed is 1,246.7 feet per second (380.0 m/s). NATO Standard Cartridges have been manufactured by, or for, more than 70 countries and have become the standard caliber pistol for NATO and other military forces around the world. Nomenclature among NATO members is 9 mm NATO. [9] The standard bullet weight is 7.0 grams up to 8.3 grams (128 gr). The 9mm NATO can be considered a variant of the 9×19mm Parabellum overpressure defined by NATO standards.

[26] Pmax service pressure from NATO 9mm was rated at 252 MPa (36,500 psi) where cij rated the Luger 9mm Pmax somewhat lower at 235 MPa (34,100 psi). The 315 MPa (45,700 psi) test pressure used in the NATO 9 mm proof test, however, is the same as the evidentiary test pressure used in the CIP Luger 9mm proof test. While NATO standards do not specify the type of bullet to be used, Declaration III of the Hague Convention of 1899 prohibits the use of expanding ammunition in warfare by signatories, so NATO's official 9 mm ammunition is FMJ ball rounds. [27] Declaration III does not apply in conflicts involving the nonsignators of the Hague convention, including paramilitaries and other nongovernmental combat forces. [28] Live ammunition m/39 9 mm Swedish m/39 (left, with a black seal) and m/39B (right, with a red seal and a slightly more pointed shape) 9 mm of live ammunition m/39 and m/39B in their box Nine millimeters of Parabellum entered Swedish service as m/39 with imported Kulsprutepistol m/39 from Austria, weighing 7.5 grams (116 gr). [29] During the Congo Crisis, the Swedish UN contingent issued complaints about the performance of the used m/39 cartridges (regular 9mm Parabellum), which resulted in a Swedish Army commission establishing in 1962 that a new round was needed for the Carl Gustav m/45. The resulting M/39B has a tombac-coated steel jacket that surrounds the main core. While the ground barrel can be cut into tombac, the steel jacket resists deformation, thus causing the gas pressure to rise higher than the previous soft-jacketed m/39, delivering a 7.0 gram (108 gr) Vo 420 m/s (1,378 ft/s) bullet and a 600 joules impact energy. [Citation needed] The coat also acts like a penetrator when attacking a target, through up to 50 layers of kevlar, 7 cm bricks or 25 cm of wood, allowing the bullet to defeat body armor up to Type IIIA. The downside is the higher wear on the weapon, ultimately causing the M/40 service pistol to be pulled from service. The M/39 is also available as a gallery loop - kammrpatron m/39 - black with a blue tip, for indoor gallery shooting, and as an empty loop - löspatron m/39 - which has a metal bullet replaced with one in red and hard plastic that is meant to crumble into dust when fired. +P variant A 9mm Luger jacketed variant flat point cartridge Attempts to improve ballistic cartridges came in the early 1990s with wide availability of high pressure loading of 9 mm cartridges. The overpressure cartridge is labeled +P or, in case of very high pressure loading, ++. [31] The ballistic performance of this round was sufficiently improved during standard loading. Moreover Hollow-point bullet technology has resulted in a bullet design that is more likely to expand and less likely to fragment than previous iterations, providing better terminal effectiveness of 9 mm bullets. [32] SESAMS A U.S. military round red flag immuniis uses red and blue marking rounds in a 9 mm caliber known as a special effects small arms marking system (SESAMS). Commonly used for training simulations, these rounds are comparable in functionality to paint balls used in paintball markers, unless they are fired with a powder charge, and can be shot at a Beretta M9 service pistol with only barrel modifications (the Glock 19 pistol, common among police departments, has similar modifications available). 9mm SESAMS rounds were fired from specially modified pistols, as well as M16 and M4 rifles, which were unable to have chambering standard live ammunition. A box of 9 mm FX blue marking (DODIC AA21) cartridges with modified Beretta M9 M9 pistol components is usually painted blue or clearly marked, to indicate their inert status and avoid a potentially catastrophic mix with live-fire weapons. [33] This allows the armed forces to train with almost identical equipment such as those used in real-life situations. [34] The brand name for this ammunition, which is sold commercially and by law enforcement, is Simunition. The Russian military overpressure variant of the Russian Military has developed special 9×19mm cartridges that use relatively light bullets at high muzzle speeds for pistols and submachine guns to defeat body armor. [35] In addition to improved penetration capabilities, this overpressure variant offers a flatter trajectory and reduced recoil. Increased service pressure leads to increased bolt thrust, resulting in the use of this overpressure ammunition inducing more stress on critical weapon parts during shooting. After initial research, conducted since the late 1980s under the code name Grach, the Russian armed forces adopted two special variants of the 9×19mm. [36] [37] 7H21 (7N21) 7H31 (7N31) / 9.5 g (147 gr) 8.1 g (125 gr) PBP Cartridge Weight (80 g) 4.2 gr) 4.1 g (63.3 gr) Muzzle speed 460 m/s (1,509 ft/s) 600 m/s (1,969 ft/s) Muzzle energy 561 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 (27 yd) (R50) 25 mm (1.0 in) Maximum pressure in) Maximum pressure of 280 MPa (41,000 psi) R50 at 25 m (27 yd) means the closest 50 percent of the shooting group will all be within a 25 mm (1.0 in) radius circle at 25 m (27 yd). The 7N21 (Cyrillic: 7H21) 9×19mm overpressure variant features steel piercing bullets and produces a peak pressure of 280 MPa (41,000 psi). [36] The 7N21 bullet featured hardened steel penetrator (subcaliber), covered by a duametal jacket. The space between the core and the jacket is filled with polyethylene, and the penetrator tip opens at the front of the front bullets, to achieve better penetration. The penetration range for body armor is determined up to 40 m. The MP-443 Grach and GSh-18 pistols as well as pp-19-01, PP-90M1 and PP-2000 submachine cartridges are designed for use with these overpressure cartridges. Jane's Infantry Weapon stated in 2003 that the 7N21 cartridge combines the dimensions of the 9×19mm Parabellum with the design of the 9×21 mm Gyurza bullet and was developed specifically for the penetration of body armor and for the MP-443 Grach pistol, the latest Russian service pistol. [38] The 7N31 overpressure variant (Cyrillic: 7H31) / PBP 9×19mm uses the same concept as similar but lighter bullets that reach higher muzzle speeds. Penetration of 8 mm thick Si3 steel plates was determined to be up to 10 m.[39] 7N31 cartridges were developed in the late 1990s for GSh-18. 7N31 pistols were adopted for PP-90M1 and PP-2000 submachine guns. The maximum service pressure is still unclear. The two-round construction method allows them to effectively fight unarmed and armored targets. If a bullet strikes an unin classified target, it unites to produce a wide wound channel. If a bullet hits an armored target, the arm is disarmed and the core penetrates alone. The disadvantage of this round is that high impact speeds are necessary for them to work effectively, so that the bullets are relatively light to maximize the speed of their muzzle. This means they lose speed relatively quickly, limiting their effective range. [40] Other variants of the VBR-B produced special bullets for these cartridges, two-part controlled fragmenting projectiles and steel piercing bullets featuring brass sabots and hardened steel penetrators. It is designed to increase the cavity content of permanent wounds and double the chance of hitting vital organs. [41] U.S. Energy data transmitted by most 9mm loads allows significant expansion and penetration with premium hollow point bullets. Illinois State Police, Border Patrol, Federal Air Marshals, and the United States Secret Service favored and used a load of 115 gr (7.5 g) ++ 9mm at 1,300 ft/s (400 m/s) for years with excellent results. [32] Massad Ayoob has stated that Tried, Tested, and True 115 gr (7.5 g) ++ or ++ is the best self-defense load of this caliber. [32] Proponents of hydrostatic shock theory argue that 9mm cartridge energy is capable of delivering a long-distance wound effect known as hydrostatic shock, in human-sized life targets. [44] The table below shows the general performance parameters for some 9×19mm loads. Bullet weights ranging from 115 to 147 gr (7.5 to 9.5 g) are common. Widely available with energy from over 400 J (300 ft-lb) to 680 J (500 ft-lb), and penetration depth 200 mm (8 in) to more than 1.0 m (40 in) available for various applications and risk risks Manufacturer Load Bullet mass Velocity Energy Expansion[45] Penetration[45] PC[45] TSC[45] Cor-Bon JHP++ 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++ 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 ++ 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 gr) 300 m/dk (990 ft/dk) 430 J (320 ft-lb) 16 mm (0,62 in) 37 0 mm (14,5 in) 72 mL (4,4 cu in) 544 mL (33,2 cu in) Winchester Silvertip 7,5 g (33,2 cu in) Winchester Silvertip 7,5 g (33,2 cu in)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) 274 mL (16,7 cu in) Winchester VW JBH 9 5 g (147 gr) 300 m/s (990 ft/s) 430 J (320 ft-lb) 15 mm (0,58 in) 400 mm (15,9 in) 69 mL (4,2 cu in) 321 mL (19,6 cu in) FM Winche 5 g (115 gr) 352 m/s (1,155 ft/s) 462 J (341 ft-lb) 9,1 mm (0,36 in) 620 mm (24,5 in) 41 mL (2,5 cu in) 174 mL (10,6 cu in) : Expansion: expanded bullet diameter (ballistic gelatin) Penetration: penetration depth (ballistic gelatin) PC: permanent cavity volume (ballistic gelatin, FBI Method) TSC: Temporary stretch cavity volume (ballistic gelatin) Synonymous 9mm Luger 9mm NATO 9×19mm 9×19mm NATO 9mm Parabellum See also 9mm caliber List of pistol cartridges List of NATO EPVAT rifle cartridge testing Table of pistols and rifle cartridges Reference ^ Sellier & amp; Bellot, what's going on? 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S2CID 37322276. ^ a b c d Marshall and Sanow, Street Stoppers, Appendix A, Paladin ^ ^ External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to: 9 × 19mm Parabellum (category) Articles about 9×19mm Parabellum cartridges collected including history with photos and descriptions of variations including ballistics headstamps By The Inch 9×19mm Parabellum Results. Russian munitions data (in Russian) Retrieved from

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