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Contains history, development and chronology of production with an illustrated discussion of disassembly and assembly for earlier models. Soft cover, 32 pages. Item restrictions take precedence, and are noted above in red. Website by Hudson. And ideal workbook for shooters and collectors alike. The binding is triple saddlestitched with a durable plastic laminated cover. Please note that at this time all domestic United Kingdom orders are sent by trackable UPS courier, we choose not to offer a lower cost alternative. All Rights Reserved. Their line of boltaction rifles and semiautomatic pistols has been produced since the 1870s for the German armed forces.Originally located partly at Ludwigsburg and partly in Christophsthal, the factory was transferred to Oberndorf in the former Augustine Cloister.His brother Wilhelm was four years older.By December 1859 he had so impressed his superiors that he was placed on inactive military service and assigned to the royal factory at Oberndorf. Paul engaged his older brother Wilhelm in working on a new gun system in their spare time after work.During his entire career he had a unique ability to produce both the gun and the ammunition for it. Following the success of the Dreyse needle gun Zundnadelgewehr Paul turned his energies to improving on that design and producing a new one. Paul and Wilhelm had separated due to differences during this time. After Paul developed a new turning bolt design Wilhelm was impressed enough to rejoin the business and succeeded in obtaining the financing to purchase machinery and continue development.He forwarded their new gun to Vienna for testing. It was here that American Norris of the Remington company saw the new Mauser rifle design. In 1867 Norris hired the Mauser brothers to go to Luttich to work on a new design. He also stipulated that patents were to be taken out in his name and that a royalty would be paid to the Mauser brothers for

rifles sold.http://logothetia.com/img/bravo-ii-autoprinter-manual.xml

Norris was convinced that he could sell the design to the French to convert their Chassepot rifles. The NorrisMauser patent was taken out in the United States.The results were impressive and Wilhelm was invited to the arsenal at Spandau.A delay in the purchase forced them to buy real estate overlooking the Neckar River Valley, where the upper works was built that same year.The partnership of Mauser Brothers and Company was formed between the Wurttemberg Vereinsbank of Stuttgart and Paul and Wilhelm Mauser on February 5, 1874.These rifles were often rechambered in larger rounds up to and including.50 caliber 12.7 mm. The adaptations usually consisted of shortening the foregrip and barrel, rechambering to accommodate popular British rounds, and minor alterations to the action. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, companies that made alterations were generally Commonwealth based. Several proprietary big game rounds were specifically for hunting large and dangerous game. Today, large and small bore Mauserderived rifles are made all over the world for the civilian market and are popular with hunters.Some of these are still in competitive use, although with the benefit of new barrels.Additionally, the comparative low cost of surplus military ammunition has served to continue their use by shooting enthusiasts, however, in recent years it is becoming more difficult to obtain as stocks dry up. That being said, vintage surplus ammunition usually requires specialized cleaning regimens to prevent aggressive and rapid metal oxidation caused by corrosive salts moisture attracting contained in their priming compounds. Care must be taken to thoroughly and promptly clean and neutralize these salts after firing corrosive ammunition, lest the weapon suffer metal and mechanical damage.A number of the LK M70 slightly modified versions have been widely sold in other countries. They used FN action for later models 640 and 140 series.

The crossover model 1640 Improved Mauser over the M96 is a cross between the M98 and M96. They also produced the 1900 actions. The FN actions were also used by Sako of Finland as their HiPower rifles, by Browning on the early Medallions, as Husqvarna small ring model 146 and large ring late model 640, and by Kodiak Arms, Connecticut. Many other arms manufacturers used the FN action. The caliber and number produced are not known.It was adopted by the German Empire except for the Kingdom of Bavaria as the Gewehr 71 or InfanterieGewehr 71 I.G.Mod.71 was engraved on the rifles. Production began at the Oberndorf factory for the infantry version, which fired a black powder 1160mm round from a long 850 mm 33 in barrel. Shorter versions were introduced with the 700 mm 28 in barreled Jager and 500 mm 20 in cavalry carbine.The Turkish model 1887 rifle was the first of a series of rifles produced for the Turkish Army. The Turkish contract specified that if any other nation ordered Mauser rifles with more advanced technology, that design would be used in the Model 1887 to fill the remainder of the Turkish order. This clause was utilized after Belgium adopted the Model 1889 rifle.This rifle took part in the rifle trials that led to the Swedish Mauser. Because of setbacks brought on by Wilhelm Mausers death, they failed to have the design completed by 1882, and the German Rifle Test Commission GewehrPrufungskommission was formed. The commission preferred to create their own design. Paul Mauser created two different variations of the same rifle, one with a stock strengthened with a barrel shroud and a traditional design following the layout of the 71 series in hope he might be able to overturn the commissions decision, or at least sell his design to the Kingdom of Bavaria, which adopted its own arms. The two rifles became known as the 89 Belgian with a barrel shroud and the 91 Argentine with a 71 layout Mausers, identical in their function and feed system.

The main features were the ability to use stripper clips to feed the magazine a revolution in rate of fire, and its rimless 7.6553mm Mauser ammunition, advanced for the time.Both firearms were a success, but decisionmakers were not convinced that the stripper feed was superior to the enbloc system employed by Mannlicher. In response, Mauser started smallscale production of the design in an effort to interest foreign nations, but failed to convince any of the European major powers.The

heavybarreled Mauser with the barrel shroud resulted in the founding of arms manufacturer FN Herstal. FN could not keep up with orders, so they outsourced production to the Birmingham Small Arms Company in England.In the end they ordered their own simpler variation of the 91 Argentine Mauser known as the 90 Turkish. While this was taking place, the Argentine Small Arms Commission contacted Mauser in 1886 to replace their Model 71s; since they wished to keep retraining of their armed forces to a minimum, they went for the Mauser 91. As with other early Mausers, most such arms were made by the Ludwig Loewe company, who in 1896 joined with other manufactures to form Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken.The 89 Mauser rejected by Germany in 1884 entered service in 1940 with the secondline units of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium.The M93 introduced a short staggeredcolumn box magazine as standard, holding five smokeless 757mm Mauser rounds flush with the bottom of the rifle, which could be reloaded quickly by pushing a strip of rounds from the top of the open bolt. It still had only two locking lugs.The similar Model 1895 was sold to Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, China, Persia, and the South African states of Transvaal and the Orange Free State Boers .

A safety feature offered by the Model 1895 was a low shoulder at the rear of the receiver, just behind the base of the bolt handle, which would contain the bolt in the unlikely event that the front locking lugs sheared off due to excessive pressure. The Germans had faced the U.S. M1917 rifle during World War I, which was the Pattern 14 rifle adapted to fire the U.S..3006 cartridge of the American M1903 Springfield rifle.They are still sought after by military service rifle shooters and hunters. Initial production of the weapons was in Germany by Waffenfabrik Mauser, with the remainder being manufactured under license by Swedens stateoperated Bofors Carl Gustaf factory. Swedish iron ore contains the proper percentages of trace elements to make good alloy steel. Thus, though lacking the industrial base necessary for massproducing steel and iron, the Swedish steel industry developed a niche market for specialty highstrength steel alloys containing nickel, copper, and vanadium. Swedish steels were noted for their strength and corrosion resistance and were especially suited for use in toolmaking, cutlery, and firearms. When Mauser was contracted to fabricate the initial production runs of Swedish Mausers in Germany due to production delays, Sweden required the use of Swedish steel in the manufacturing process.The weapon was originally chambered for the Patrone 88 and officially entered German service as the Gew. 98 on April 5, 1898. This remains by far the most successful of the Mauser designs, helped by the onset of two world wars that demanded vast numbers of rifles. Mauser had nothing to do with the development of this round. The S Patrone provided the accuracy and barrel life improvements the German military was looking for and it was in response to the French adoption of a pointed boattail bullet, which offered better external ballistic performance. The bullet diameter was increased from 8.08 mm 0.318 in to 8.2 mm 0.323 in.

Pointed or spitzer bullets give bullets a lower drag coefficient C d making them decelerate less rapidly and also markedly decreases the lateral drift caused by crosswinds, improving the effective range of the cartridge. Due to the possibility for overpressure from the undersize barrel, the spitzer round cannot safely be used in unmodified guns, particularly with Model 88 rifles.The war caused a spike in demand for the companys rifles. The 98 carbines were sold, as well as an experimental version with a twentyround, rather than five round, box magazine. The extended magazine was not well received, however.Virtually identical to the K98k. In May 1918, the Mauser Company began massproducing the Mauser 13mm Tank Abwehr Gewehr Mod. 18 in Oberndorf am Neckar.The most prolific of them were the Czechoslovak M1922 CZ 98 and M1924 CZ and the Belgian Fabrique Nationale M1924 and M1930. These were made primarily as single shots; some only had a wood block in the magazine space. These became the 1936 Olympic team rifles for the Germans.It was nominally intended for export and civilian sales. While many standard model rifles were indeed exported, it was meant primarily for use by the revived German military. It rapidly evolved into the Karabiner 98 Kurz, which was adopted by Nazi Germany as the standard infantry rifle in 1935 and

saw service until the end of World War II.The Special Rifle Type A was the topoftheline sporting rifle of the early 20th century. The Model B B for Buchse and Model K were sport rifles offered in many configurations. The Model C, made from 1903 to 1930, was a cheap rifle made to accommodate a range of cartridges for hunting. The Mauser Africa Model, introduced around 1904 or 1905, was used mainly by settlers in Africa.A Model S S for stutzen or short was also offered.The process of developing a semiautomatic rifle cost Paul Mauser an eye when a prototype suffered an outofbattery detonation.

The mechanism was quite delicate, working reliably only when completely clean, which made the rifle unsuitable for infantry use. However, the Imperial German Flying Corps adopted the rifle for its aircraft crews in 1915, and more generally in 1916. Aerial combat provided the clean environment the rifle required and its semiautomatic capability was an advancement over boltaction rifles.The air service turned to the Swissproduced Mondragon rifle, which was tested by the army and though less accurate than Mausers design, the rifle was approximately three times cheaper. The widespread adoption of machine guns then made all selfloading rifles obsolete in the air service.It was intended for high accuracy range shooting. The company also produced a.22 caliber training rifle during this time frame.From the collections of the Swedish Army Museum The design was developed from the Karabiner 98b, one of the carbines developed from the Model 1898. The K98k was first adopted by the Wehrmacht in 1935 as their standard issue rifle, with many older versions being converted and shortened.It is virtually identical to the Karabiner 98k. These cadet rifles were used by all German military, paramilitary and police organizations, especially the Hitler Youth.By 1940 the Wehrmacht issued a specification to various manufacturers, and Mauser and Walther submitted prototypes that were very similar. In this system, gases from the bullet were trapped near the muzzle in a ringshaped cone, which in turn pulled on a long piston rod that opened the breech and reloaded the gun. Both models also included inbuilt 10round magazines that were loaded using two of the stripper clips from the Karabiner 98k, utilizing 7.9257mm Mauser rounds. This in turn made reloading relatively slow. The Mauser design, the G41M, failed as it, along with its G41W counterpart, suffered from gas system fouling problems.

Only 6,673 G41M rifles were produced before production was halted, and of these, 1,673 were returned as unusable.It was Paul Mausers first handgun design. All versions used detachable shoulder stock holsters. Over a million C96s were produced between 1896 and the late 1930s.Most of these were used by the Wehrmacht and the Kriegsmarine. They were also sold commercially.The Mauser Model 1934 is virtually identical to the 1914 except for the grip, which has a more curved back. It was used by the Kriegsmarine and was also sold commercially.It was a compact doubleaction blowback design in.32 ACP. Production ran from 1940 until the end of World War II, and into the 1960s and early 1970s. The postwar models were also available in.380 ACP.A number of impractical requirements were specified, including that the design should not use holes drilled into the barrel to take off gas for the operating mechanism, thereby requiring mechanisms that proved unreliable. Two designs were submitted, and the Mauser version, the G 41M, failed miserably in testing. It was canceled after a short production run. The resulting design did not see real success before it was switched to a simpler gasoperated system in the Gewehr 43. During World War II, the Mauser factory in Oberndorf was strategically bombed by the Allies, resulting in the deaths of 26 workers and the destruction of the companys power plant. French forces entered Oberndorf which they subsequently occupied for some time on 20 April 1945 when the towns mayor and planning committee surrendered without any resistance; no blood was shed there on that day.The plant was dismantled by the occupying forces for the purpose of war reparations, most factory buildings approximately 60% in total were demolished and the records destroyed on orders of the local French Army commander. For a number of years, Mauser Werke manufactured precision measurement instruments and tools, such as micrometers.

Mauser continued to make hunting and sporting rifles. In 1994, it became a subsidiary of Rheinmetall, a manufacturer of autocannons such as the Mauser BK27 and other munitions until 2004, when it was merged into Rheinmetall Waffe Munition GmbH. In 1999 the civilian manufacture of hunting, defense, and sporting rifles were split off from Rheinmetall.HaKa Arms Publications Co.The New York Times. Retrieved May 8, 2012. Prescott, Arizona Wolfe Publishing Company.By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. By World War I, the Mauser pistol was internationally famous, but it had not been officially accepted by any nation as its primary pistol. The M1932 was the Mausermade selectfire, detachable magazine version of the C96 pistol. Image Author's collection The C96 could be found around the world in conflicts both public and private, in the hands of military men, revolutionaries, criminals and lawmen. Some even found their way into the last days of the Old West. Nicknamed "The Broomhandle," its powerful 7.63mm cartridge and tenround magazine were far in advance of almost any pistol of the preWWI era. Slow deliveries of the Luger P08 forced the Germans to turn to the next best thing. During the Great War approximately 137,000 C96 pistols were chambered in 9mm. Most of these are distinguished by a large red "9" cut and painted into the broom handle pistol grip. Even with so many taken on by the German military, the Mauser pistol was never officially adopted by German forces. Its use in the Great War further enhanced its reputation. Image Author's collection The C96 could be found in use during the Russian Civil War, the Irish Rebellion and Civil War, the Mexican Revolution, the Finnish Civil War, the PolishSoviet War, the Communist uprisings in Germany, the Gran Chaco War, the Spanish Civil War, and the many conflicts in China in the hands of warlords, communists, and ultimately during the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931.

The Mauser pistol became so popular in China that the C96 was copied in Chinese arsenals, with the Chinese "Type 17" seeing the C96 pistol chambered in.45 ACP. The original C96 pistol was expensive, and several Spanish manufacturers seized the opportunity to make copies. These pistols were deadringer lookalikes, but with rather crude mechanics compared to the Mauser originals. The Royal pistols started out as semiauto designs, and then were quickly upgraded to selectfire weapons. During World War I, nearly 140,000 of these, chambered in 9mm, were built for German forces. Image SAKuva During the height of the Spanish Civil War 19371938, production of this popular pistol was interrupted and those available ended up on both sides of the war in Spain. During this same time the Azul and Super Azul C96 clones were built in Spain, and the Azul C96 clones also provided shoulder stocks, detachable magazines, and selective fire variants. The quality of these Spanish pistols was not up to Mauser's standards, but they certainly worked well enough, and the cost savings made them an attractive option. Germany, spring 1945. Image Author's collection. These have a cyclic rate of more than 1,500 rounds per minute and were nearly impossible for the shooter to control when used as a pistol.Image NARA This is how the original Mauser pistol was described The pistol was popular in China, and copied and chambered in 7.63mm Mauser and.45 ACP. Image Author's collection An intermediate between a pistol and a machine carbine, it was the first successful military automatic pistol developed and, except for minor modifications in 1912 and 1932, has retained its original features. Originally designed and produced for police use, it was widely used as an unofficial substitute arm by the German military forces during World War I. After World War I, it was largely replaced by the Luger M'08 and the later Walther designs.

It was widely used in Russia during the 1917 Revolution and is still found in substantial numbers throughout the Orient and Central Europe. The weapon has been manufactured by Spain, China, and Switzerland. It is unique in design in that 1 All parts are fitted together or dovetailed and only one screw in the pistol grip is used; 2 it has a slotted attachment on the pistol grip, which can be used to attach a wooden stock; 3 it has a foldingleaf rear sight graduated from 100 to 1,000 meters. The magazine is solidly attached to the receiver, and the weapon is loaded from the top by means of metal clips in the same manner as a boltaction rifle." Image NARA Exceptional design using no pins or screws in mechanical construction. These are really hybrids intended for carbinepistol use with

the holster used as a stock. Wartime manufacture has always produced varying quality. The Germans never made this pistol an official military standard. The front end of this holster fastens rigidly to the lower end of the grip of the pistol. Because of the rifletype design of the cartridge and its special ballistics, this weapon makes a very efficient carbine. Its penetration is very great indeed. It is a particular favorite in Russia, Siberia, China and Malaya. It will be found in general use as a subsidiary weapon in nations all over the world. Used strictly as a pistol it is bulky and rather clumsy." Image NARA The frontheavy construction coupled with the slender grip creates a strange sensation in the shooter's hand. The Mauser is certainly not a "natural pointer." Even so, with some practice, good results can be achieved. The 7.63x25mm cartridge, zipping along at around 1,400 fps, certainly helps. The sights are good, and with the addition of the shoulder stock the weapon can obtain hits at 150 yards. Image SAKuva That is, until it hits someone.

Designed 15 years after the Mauser pistol, and born from the geniusmind of John Moses Browning, the M1911 set an incredibly high standard in military pistol design. It remains a viable, if venerable, battlefield handgun. Image Library of Congress They faced each other in two world wars and multiple other conflicts through the 1960s. The M1911 is clearly a better allaround pistol, but the Mauser C96 was both exotic and adaptable, transitioning quickly from semiauto pistol, to a carbine, to a submachine gun. Image NARA You'll find that despite its classic lines, Springfield has included some contemporary upgrades to the pistol, including a stainlesssteel barrel and threedot sights. Every bit of combattested toughness is built into each Springfield Armory 1911 pistol. Click the "Go To Forum Thread" link below to jump in! While that might sound mindnumbingly awful to some, he enjoys it. His deep dives into historical research keep him mostly out of trouble and, yet, too often away from the rifle range. Tom is the author of more than 30 books on military history and weapons systems. He regularly contributes articles to national magazines and websites on military history and firearms topics, and historical photos from his collection are used by publishers around the world. In those times that he is cornered in a corporate environment, he will talk about marketing until he is released. Tom is married to a very patient woman, and they live on America's North Coast, near Lake Ontario. His regular misadventures with Wally, his young Tibetan Mastiff, remind him that life must be enjoyed fullbore, at least until you are ready for a nap. In my opinion, its completely original. Youll have to look hard to find another for comparison so you may have to send images to Mauser for their input.In my opinion, its completely original. Youll have to look hard to find another for comparison so you may have to send images to Mauser for their input. 

such indigenous efforts was made by a weapons lab within the countrys Shanxi Province, albeit in a modified form. The imported pistols, as well as the majority of Chinesemade copies, fired the Germandesigned highvelocity 7.63x25mm cartridge, but the Warlord of the Shanxi Provence, Yen Hsishan, had the design expanded to chamber the harderhitting Americandesigned.

45ACP to simplify his supply needs, as his men also used the Thompson submachine gun. Many modified their Mausers with the 712 schnellfeuer conversion kit to make them fully automatic. The modified pistols suffered from excessive muzzle climb due to recoil when fired on full automatic, making accurate bursts difficult. The C96 also had ejection problems due to design flaws in the extractor and ejector. Despite being significantly more powerful,.45ACP develops less operating pressure in the chamber than the 7.63x25mm and 9mm rounds the pistol was designed for. Spent cases were ejected from the breech with minimal force as the bolt cycled. Since the C96 design ejects upwards from an ejection port in the top of the weapon, spent casings would not be ejected hard enough to clear the port, causing the pistol to jam due to gravity, of all things.This technique was feared by the Japanese.It was initially developed as a semiautomatic, but further enhancements allowed for it to have fully automatic functions similar to the M712 Schnellfeuer variant of the C96, and eventually extra ammunition use.The development team for Metal Gear Solid 3 had some problems with the weapon during the games production, as the motion actor using it was not accustomed to the gun.In Metal Gear Solid Peace Walker, C96 Design Specs can be obtained by achieving an S Rank in Extra Ops 020.All in all, a pistol best suited to experienced, confident players. Rank 4 This model has been modified to enable fullauto fire. It is difficult to control, but very powerful when mastered. Rank 5 This is a fullauto model difficult to control, but very powerful when mastered.Still, Solid Snake occasionally employs this method effectively with his M4 Custom when facing large numbers of enemies primarily Dwarf Gekko in close quarters.Add a photo to this gallery. Please try again.The binding is triple saddlestitched with a durable plastic laminated cover.