

With A Machine Gun To Cambrai

This study looks at how the Soviet armed forces developed and deployed a range of machine guns that fitted with their offensive and defensive infantry tactics across six years of total war. In 1939, three machine guns dominated the Red Army's front-line infantry firepower – the DShK 1938 heavy machine gun, the PM M1910 medium/heavy machine gun and the Degtyaryov DP-27, a lighter, bipod-mounted support weapon. Confronted by cutting-edge German technology during the Great Patriotic War (1941–45), the Soviets responded with the development of new weaponry, including the RPD light machine gun, the 7.62×54mmR SG43 medium machine gun and the improved version of the DP-27, the DPM. Taken together, all these weapons gave the Red Army a more practical range of support weapons, better able to challenge the Germans for fire superiority on the battlefield. Fully illustrated, this study explains the technology and the tactics of these machine guns. Noted authority Chris McNab sets out how these machine guns were distributed and tactically applied and provides numerous examples of the weapons in action, from assault teams on the streets of Stalingrad to tank crews struggling for survival at Kursk. The book also reflects upon the weapons' post-war service; many of the machine guns remain in front-line use today. Illustrated with high-quality photographs and specially commissioned artwork, this is a deep analysis of these essential tools of warfare within the Soviet forces.

A military and social history of the machine gun shares the stories of its inventors and innovators, its integration into the military forces of the world, and its impact on tactical warfare. 15,000 first printing.

Designed by Mikhail Kalashnikov for the Soviet military, the Pulemyot Kalashnikova (PK) was introduced in the early 1960s as a replacement for the SGM and RPD machine guns. The general-purpose 7.62mm Kalashnikov -- PK, PKS (on a tripod), PKB (armored transporters), PKT (tank), PKM (modernized) -- is a powerful automatic weapon intended to defeat enemy personnel and weapons systems. The Soviet Ministry of Defense published this instruction manual for the use and maintenance of the PK in 1987, and this is the first time an English translation has been made available to the general public. The translation is very timely because U.S. military personnel in both Iraq and Afghanistan are facing this machine gun in the hands of insurgents. At the same time, U.S. instructors are training Iraqi and Afghan soldiers in the employment of the PK, and this manual will be a valuable tool for them to use in their instruction.

Browning Machine Gun Shop Manual

The Development of Sub-Machine Guns and their Ammunition from World War 1 to the Present Day

The MacHine Gun VI

A Modern Survey

Glock

Hotchkiss Machine Guns

In 1974, renowned Belgian arms company Fabrique Nationale brought out a ground-breaking new light machine gun, the Minimi. Its success has been meteoric, arming more than 45 countries around the world. The Minimi offers the ultimate in portable firepower. Firing the high-velocity 5.56×45mm round, the Minimi is a gas-operated, lightweight, belt- or magazine-fed weapon, able

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to burn through cartridges at a cyclical rate of up to 1,150 rounds per minute, making it the weapon of choice for fire support at squad level. This study uses gripping first-hand accounts and striking combat photographs, following the Minimi to war zones such as Iraq and Afghanistan. It tracks its design and development, as well as investigating what has made it so compelling a choice for armed forces around the world for more than 40 years.

In August 1914, after lying about his age, the 16-year-old George Coppard enlisted in Kitchener's army. Serving with the Machine Gun Corps, he fought in the battles of Loos, Somme and Arras, and at Cambrai, where he was badly wounded and won the Military Medal for Bravery. This book is based on diaries that the author kept, against military regulation, during his service in France. It is one of the few accounts of the war to be written by a private soldier rather than an officer, and as such it paints a vivid and horrifying picture of life in the trenches as seen by someone at the very bottom of the military hierarchy.

Machine Gun; Machine Guns; Chain Gun; DshK-38/46; Bren Gun; Browning Automatic Rifle; MG42/49; PM1910; RPD 64-65; MG08/15; MAG; Maxim, Hiram; Light Support Weapons; M2; Heckler & Koch; Gatling Gun; FN Gun; Vickers Gun; Beretta; ZB26; Type 81; Squad Automatic Weapons; FALO; M60; Beld-fed Machine Gun.

Machine Gun Practice and Tactics for Officers

The FN MAG Machine Gun

A Story of the First World War

Lewis Gun, Chauchat, Vickers Machine Gun, M1895 Colt-Browning Machine Gun, MG 08, M1917 Browning Machine Gun, Maxim Gu

Personal Experiences of the Machine Gun Corps

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 28. Chapters: .50 BMG, 12.7x108mm, 6P62, Afanasev A-12.7, Berezin UB, CIS 50MG, DShK, GAU-19, Ho-103 machine gun, Kord machine gun, M1921 Browning machine gun, M2 Browning, M85 machine gun, MAC-58, NSV machine gun, Rheinmetall RMG.50, Rolls-Royce Experimental Machine Gun, Type 77 Heavy Machine Gun, Type 90 machine gun, Vickers .50 machine gun, W85 heavy machine gun, XM312, XM806, Yak-B 12.7mm machine gun, Zastava M02 Coyote, Zastava M87. Excerpt: The M2 Machine Gun, Browning .50 Caliber Machine Gun, is a heavy machine gun designed towards the end of World War I by John Browning. It is very similar in design to Browning's earlier M1919 Browning machine gun, which was chambered for the .30-06 cartridge. The M2 uses the much larger and much more powerful .50 BMG cartridge, which was developed alongside and takes its name from the gun itself (BMG standing for Browning Machine Gun). The M2 has been referred to as "Ma Deuce," or "the fifty" in reference to its caliber. The design has had many specific designations; the official designation for the current infantry type is Browning Machine Gun, Cal. .50, M2, HB, Flexible. It is effective against infantry, unarmored or lightly armored vehicles

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and boats, light fortifications and low-flying aircraft. The Browning .50 caliber machine gun has been used extensively as a vehicle weapon and for aircraft armament by the United States from the 1920s to the present. It was heavily used during World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and during operations in Iraq and Afghanistan in the 2000s (decade). It is the primary heavy machine gun of NATO countries, and has been used by many other countries. The M2 has been in use longer than any other small arm in U.S. inventory except the .45 ACP M1911 pistol, also designed by John Browning. The M2HB is manufactured in the United States by General...

Frembringelsen af maskingeværet i anden halvdel af 1800 tallet fik en voldsom indflydelse på krigsførelsen. I værket beskrives hvordan maskingeværet har påvirket opfattelsen af krig og ændret den anvendte taktik

Browning .30-caliber machine guns saw US Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Force service in World War I & II, Korea, and Vietnam, and are still occasionally found in use elsewhere even today. Produced in both water-cooled and air-cooled versions, it has been employed in every imaginable role for a machine gun - antipersonnel, antiaircraft, mounted on aircraft as both defensive and offensive armament, defensive armament aboard vehicles (armored and soft-skin), mounted on watercraft, and others. The .30-caliber story began in World War I, as legendary US weapon-designer John M. Browning strove to develop a belt-fed, water-cooled heavy machine gun to provide infantry support. Significantly lighter than the British Vickers and the German MG 08, the hard-wearing Browning M1917 was among the best in its class; as the M1917A1 it served through World War II and the Korean War, and was only retired in the late 1950s as evolving infantry tactics demanded lighter, more mobile support weapons. Initially developed as a tank machine gun in World War I, the M1919 air-cooled version saw lengthy service with the US Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force - as well as the armed forces of other nations - in an enormous variety of roles and environments. World War I had demonstrated that infantry-support machine guns had to be light enough to be hand-carried over rough terrain; the M1919's air-cooled operation made this possible. The commonest version, the M1919A4, was widely employed throughout World War II, Korea, and beyond, while M1919 variants were used as the secondary armament for all US tanks in World War II and on some types of US aircraft and watercraft well into the 1960s. The 'thirty' set such a high standard in reliability that it became the benchmark against which all subsequent weapons have been judged. Employing gripping first-hand testimony and featuring specially commissioned illustrations and detailed photographs, many in color, this lively study of the Browning .30-caliber machine gun reveals the origins, combat history and legacy of this versatile and dependable weapon.

With a Machine Gun to Cambrai

Browning .30-caliber Machine Guns

The Rise of America's Gun

Provisional Instructions for the Indirect Fire of Machine Guns, a Supplement to the Drill and Firing Regulations of Infantry Machine Gun Companies, Tr. Form the French Ed

12. 7 Mm Machine Guns

The Story of the Men and the Weapon That Changed the Face of War

The US M60 General Purpose Machine Gun, known as "the Pig," was developed in the years after World War II from two revolutionary German designs. Adopted in 1957, the M60 came into its own in the jungles, hamlets, and city streets of Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War. "Humping the Pig" became common in US military squads, with at least one soldier equipped with an M60 and every squad member carrying ammunition for it. The M60 design transformed infantry tactics as squads took advantage of the immediate volume of fire offered by the design. Although it has now been replaced by the M240 series of weapons in US infantry and mechanized units, the M60 is still in common use with the US armed forces. Meanwhile, its iconic status has been assured by its frequent appearance in many popular films and television shows, from Full Metal Jacket to The A Team. Featuring specially commissioned full-color artwork, this is the full story of the M60, the innovative squad base-of-fire weapon that has equipped the US military from the jungles of Vietnam to the deserts of Iraq.

Machine Gun The Development of the Machine Gun from the Nineteenth Century to the Present Day Crowood Press UK

With the MG 34, the German Wehrmacht introduced an entirely new concept in automatic firepower - the general-purpose machine gun (GPMG). In itself the MG 34 was an excellent weapon: an air-cooled, recoil-operated machine gun that could deliver killing firepower at ranges of more than 1,000m. Yet simply by changing its mount and feed mechanism, the operator could radically transform its function. On its standard bipod it was a light machine gun, ideal for infantry assaults; on a tripod it could serve as a sustained-fire medium machine gun. During World War II, the MG 34 was superseded by a new GPMG - the MG 42. More efficient to manufacture and more robust, it had a blistering 1,200rpm rate of fire. Nicknamed 'Hitler's buzzsaw' by Allied troops, it was arguably the finest all-round GPMG ever produced, and alongside the MG 34 it inflicted heavy casualties. Featuring specially commissioned full-colour artwork and drawing upon numerous technical manuals and first-hand accounts, this study explores the technological development, varied roles and lasting influence of the revolutionary MG 34 and MG 42 machine guns and their postwar successors.

The Development of the Machine Gun from the Nineteenth Century to the Present Day

Operating Instructions for the 7.62 x 54mm Kalashnikov Machine Gun

Machine Guns

The M60 Machine Gun

Machine Gun Wizards

The Social History of the Machine Gun

"The series of books entitled "The machine gun" was begun with the belief that the next best thing to actual knowledge is knowledge where to find it. The research summarized within the covers of these volumes has been compiled by the Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy, in order to place in the hands of those rightfully interested in the art of automatic weapon design, world's recorded progress in this field of endeavor."--Vol. II, p. v.

Where To Download With A Machine Gun To Cambrai

Created by a long-forgotten Austrian nobleman, Adolf Odkolek von Augezd, the air-cooled Hotchkiss machine gun was the first to function effectively by tapping propellant gas from the bore as the gun fired. Although the Hotchkiss would be overshadowed by the water-cooled Maxim and Vickers Guns, it proved its effectiveness during the Russo-Japanese War. The gun, quirky though it was, was successful enough to persuade Laurence Benét and Henri Mercié to develop the Modèle Portative: a man-portable version which, it was hoped, could move with infantrymen as they advanced. Later mounted on tanks and aircraft, it became the first automatic weapon to obtain a 'kill' in aerial combat. Though it served the French and US armies during World War I (and the British in areas where French and British units fought alongside each other), the Odkolek-Hotchkiss system was to have the longest-term effect in Japan. Here, a succession of derivatives found favour in theatres of operations in which water-cooling would be more of a liability than an asset. When US forces landed on Saipan, Guam and Iwo Jima, battling their way from island to island across the Pacific, it was the 'Woodpecker' – the Type 92 Hotchkiss, with its characteristically slow rate of fire – which cut through their ranks. Supported by contemporary photographs and full-colour illustrations, this title explores the exciting and eventful history of the first successful gas-operated machine gun.

The machine gun had a dramatic effect on the conduct of warfare; one or two men operating a single machine could produce the same weight of fire as a squadron of rifles, and when used against an inferior enemy, the effect could be devastating. During the First World War, the use of the machine gun in conjunction with massed barbed wire and other obstacles put an end to battlefield mobility until new weapons and tactics could be devised. This book describes the development of the machine gun from the earliest models to the present day. The focus is very much on portable infantry weapons used in the support role, so automatic cannon of 20mm and larger calibres are excluded. The categories of weapon included are, therefore, Light Machine Guns [LMGs] – a term which includes the Squad Automatic Weapon [SAW] and Light Support Weapon [LSW]; Medium Machine Guns [MMGs]; Heavy Machine Guns [HMGs] and General Purpose Machine Guns [GPMGs]. One specialist variety of machine guns is included in a separate chapter: the grenade machine gun [GMG], also known as the automatic grenade launcher [AGL]. With a country-by-country breakdown of machine guns, including comprehensive appendices of gun and ammunition data, along with hundreds of photographs, this is a comprehensive study of a most effective battlefield weapon.

The Gatling Gun

History of the 101st Machine Gun Battalion

The FN Minimi Light Machine Gun

Machine Gunner, 1914–18

. 50 Bmg, 12. 7x108mm, 6P62, Afanasev A-12. 7, Berezin Ub, Cis 50MG, Dshk, Gau-19, Ho-103 Machine Gun, Kord Machine Gun, M1921 Brow

German Machine Guns in the Second World War

Eliot Ness and his team of Untouchables work overtime taking on dangerous criminals that hide in the seedy underbelly of

1930s Chicago. Except in this world, Al Capone isn't dealing in alcohol, but in magic. With Lick, a drug that grants magical powers to anyone who ingests it, mobsters become wizards, ordinary men become monsters, and darker secrets than Ness can imagine lie at the heart of it all. A new genre-bending comic series from Christian Ward, co-creator of the acclaimed sci-fi epic ODY-C. Drawn by Sami Kivelä (Abbott), with backup stories written and drawn by Christian Ward. Featuring a sketchbook section and pinups by Declan Shalvey, Ian Bertram, Tula Lotay, and more. Collects Machine Gun Wizards #1-#4.

Here is the first complete 130-year history of what is a truly remarkable and timeless weapon. Author Joseph Berk traces the glorious career of this multibarreled, high-rate-of-fire gun from its inception during the Civil War to its current role as a state-of-the-art modern combat system of the U.S. military.

For six decades, the 7.62mm FN MAG has been a dominant general-purpose machine gun (GPMG) in worldwide arsenals. Three qualities have guaranteed this enduring status - reliability, ease of operation, and firepower. Several nations have license-produced the weapon as their standard GPMG, including the British (as the L7) and the Americans (M240), and in total more than 80 nations have adopted the FN MAG. The machine gun has also been modified extensively for vehicular, naval, and aircraft platforms, demonstrating versatility in the air, on sea, and on land. In this book, Chris McNab charts the technical evolution of this extraordinary weapon, created by Belgian company Fabrique Nationale d'Herstal. From the jungles of South East Asia, to the deserts of the Middle East, and the icy battlefields of the Falklands, this study explores the origins, development, combat use, and legacy of the FN MAG machine gun, a dominant weapon in its field for more than a half-century.

Machine Gun Notes

Instruction on the Lewis Automatic Machine Gun

The Machine Gun

Soviet Machine Guns of World War II

19th Century Machine Gun to 21st Century Vulcan

Their History and Tactical Employment (being Also a History of the Machine Gun Corps, 1916-1922)

□ This technical manual, is illustrated with good clear plates for maintenance and repair; they number in detail the components in each gun described. Published in May 1918 for the guidance of Machine Gun Company commanders and Ordnance officers in equipping and ordering parts for MGC. Covers the Hotchkiss machine gun model 1914. Saint-Etienne tripod model 1915. Hotchkiss tripod model 1916. Gun cart model 1907. Ammunition cart model 1907. Contents: Machine Gun organization per Division and Army Corps. Issue of Indirect Fire Control Instruments, Hotchkiss M.G. Cos. Issue of Equipment, Hotchkiss Machine Gun Companies Anti-Aircraft Machine Guns and Equipment for Balloon Companies. Machine Guns and Equipment for Light Tanks (Renault) Anti-Aircraft Machine Guns and Equipment for protection of depots, hospitals, ammunition dumps etc. Anti-Aircraft Machine Guns and Equipment for heavy Artillery and railroad Artillery. Nomenclature of Hotchkiss Machine Gun Model

1914 (Numerical arrangement). Nomenclature of Hotchkiss Machine Gun Model 1914 (Group arrangement). Spare Part Case No.1 (Contents) Hotchkiss M. G.. Spare Part Case No.2 (Contents) Hotchkiss M. G.. Gunner's Pouch (Contents). Cleaning Kit (Contents). Nomenclature of St-Etienne Tripod Model 1915 (Part Numbers). Nomenclature of St-Etienne Tripod Model 1915 (Group Arrangement). Nomenclature of Hotchkiss Tripod Model 1916 (Part Numbers). Nomenclature of Hotchkiss Tripod Model 1916 (Group Arrangement). Vertical Fire Bracket. Machine Gun Cart Model 1907. Machine Gun Cart Model 1907 - Accessories carried. Ammunition Cart Model 1907. Ammunition Cart Model 1907 - Accessories carried. Harness-French type 1861. Head Harness-French type 1861. French Supply Caisson. Cartridges carried on light Carts. Weight of Hotchkiss Machine Gun. General description of the Hotchkiss Machine Gun Model 1914. Action of the mechanism of the Hotchkiss Machine Gun Model 1914. To strip the Hotchkiss Machine Gun. Timing table (explaining actions of the parts of the gun during one cycle). Precautions to be taken before, during and after firing Hotchkiss M.G.. Loading the Hotchkiss Machine Gun. To Unload the Hotchkiss Machine Gun. To let down mechanism. Jams, Malfunctions, Stoppages-Hotchkiss Machine Gun.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 32. Chapters: Lewis Gun, Chauchat, Vickers machine gun, M1895 Colt-Browning machine gun, MG 08, M1917 Browning machine gun, Maxim gun, Madsen machine gun, Hotchkiss M1914 machine gun, Schwarzlose MG M.07/12, Mondragon rifle, Hotchkiss M1909 Benet-Mercie machine gun, Bergmann MG15 nA Gun, Fokker-Leimberger, St. Etienne Mle 1907, PM M1910, Parabellum MG14, Perino Model 1908, Skoda M1909 machine gun, Salvator-Dormus M1893, MG 18 TuF, Fiat-Revelli Modello 1914, PV-1 machine gun, Parabellum MG17, Ribeyrolle 1918 automatic carbine. Excerpt: The Lewis Gun (or Lewis Automatic Machine Gun) is a World War I era light machine gun of American design that was perfected and widely used by the British Empire. It was first used in combat in World War I, and continued in service with a number of armed forces through to the end of the Korean War. It is visually distinctive because of a wide tubular cooling shroud around the barrel and a top mounted drum-pan magazine. It was commonly used as an aircraft machine-gun, almost always with the cooling shroud removed, during both World Wars. The Lewis Gun was invented by US Army Colonel Isaac Newton Lewis in 1911, based on initial work by Samuel Maclean. Despite its origins, the Lewis Gun was not initially adopted by the American military-most likely because of political differences between Lewis and General William Crozier, the Chief of the Ordnance Department. Lewis became frustrated with trying to persuade the US Army to adopt his design and so ("slapped by rejections from ignorant hacks," as he said), retired from the army. He left the United States in 1913 and headed to Belgium (and shortly afterwards, the UK). He established the Armes Automatique Lewis company in Liege to facilitate commercial production of the gun. Lewis had been working

closely with British arms manufacturer the Birmingham...

German Machine Guns of the Second World War is a highly illustrated record of the German war machine between 1939 □ 1945. Many of the photographs, all from the authors collection, come originally from the albums of individuals who took part in the war.??Arranged by theatre chronologically, the book analyses the development of the machine gun and describes how the Germans carefully utilised weapons such as the MG34 and the much vaunted MG42 into both offensive and defensive roles. Supported by a host of other machine guns like the MP28, MP38/40 and the lethal Sturmgerher 44, it depicts how these formidable machine guns fought against an ever increasing enemy threat.??Using over 250 rare and unpublished photographs together with detailed captions and accompanying text, this book provides a unique insight into German weaponry from early Blitzkrieg campaigns to the final demise of the Nazi empire.

Sub-Machine Gun

Machine Gun

Official Soviet PK Machine Gun Manual

Machine-gun Tactics

The Tale of a Young Tommy in Kitchener's Army 1914-1918

M249, L108A1, L110A2, and other variants

Traces the story of the American gun market as reflected by an Austrian six-cylinder revolver, tracing how it has become a weapon of choice on both sides of the law, in the entertainment industry, and among Second Amendment enthusiasts.

In this book, weapons experts Maxim Popenker and Anthony Williams present a study of the development of the sub-machine gun and its ammunition, before undertaking a country-by-country survey of the weapons designed, built and used across the world. With data tables giving details of ammunition and hundreds of photographs, this is an authoritative account of an essential infantry weapon.

In 1914 there were only two machine guns supporting a British infantry battalion of 800 men, and in the light of the effectiveness of German and French machine guns the Machine Gun Corps was formed in October 1915. This remarkable book, compiled and edited by C E Crutchley, is a collection of the personal accounts of officers and men who served in the front lines with their machine guns in one of the most ghastly wars, spread over three continents. The strength of the book lies in the fact that these are the actual words of the soldiers themselves, complete with characteristic modes of expression and oddities of emphasis and spelling. All theatres of war are covered from the defence of the Suez Canal, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia in the east to France and Flanders, the German offensive of March 1918 and the final act on the Western Front that brought the war to an end. October 2006 is the 90th anniversary of the formation of the Machine Gun Corps.

N. C. O. 's and Men

History, Evolution and Development of Manual, Automatic and Airborne Repeating Weapons

Rare Photographs from Wartime Archives

Machine Gun Jelly

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ATF - National Firearms Act Handbook

German Machineguns

The original BSD manuals (Base Shop Data) for the Browning caliber .30, caliber .50 machine guns and .30 caliber BAR were originally compiled by the United States Ordnance Department for the purpose of training U.S. Ordnance armorers how to disassemble, overhaul and reassemble these weapons. The World War II BSDs were well illustrated with clear line drawings and written description. These rare BSDs have been digitally restored and reformatted for presentation in this manual. Today's enthusiast will find this manual invaluable for maintaining or repairing Browning firearms."

World War I Machine Guns

M240, L7, and other variants

Indirect Fire with Machine Guns

From Verdun to Iwo Jima

Manual of Equipment for Machine Gun Companies 1918

MG 34 and MG 42 Machine Guns