

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE AK-47 AND AK-74 KALASHNIKOV RIFLES AND THEIR VARIATIONS

## Chapter 1 : The AK and AK Kalashnikov Rifles and Their Variations

*The AK and AK Kalashnikov Rifles and Their Variations provides a detailed, profusely illustrated examination on a part-by-part basis of the famed AK/AKM rifles, the AK/AKM series and the new Century series of rifles, the AK through AK*

Collecting the American Sniper Rifle to by Joe Poyer A quick search of Ebay for anything related to sniper riflesâ€™ telescopic sights, mounts, manuals, cases, etc. The "chat rooms" are full of misinformation because there is very little reference material available. Collecting the American Sniper Rifle, to provides accurate information that will allow the collector to determine whether or not a particular rifle or telescopic partâ€™ or other accessoryâ€™ is correct. The book provides a detailed description of The books also contains a history of the development of each particular sniper rifle and telescopic sight. Its mounting on the rifle and sighting in are described in detail. A history of the development of the rifle leading to its use as a sniper rifle is included in an appendix, as are descriptions of British and Canadian sniper rifles that used American-produced telescopic sights. This book covers the sniper variations of the Model Springfield: Model A1 Sniper U. Rifle with the 7. This book does not contain sniping techniques or tactics. Those have been well-described in other books. Each sniper rifle is analyzed in depth for serial number ranges, markings, parts codes and other identifying markings. The telescopic sights, mounts, and rings are specifically identified for their military use complete with markings and where useful, serial number ranges. You find an M1C or M1D sniper rifle at a gun show or a gun shop? How do you know that it is an original and authentic U. These and other U. M1Cs fall into a distinct range of serial numbers and their telescopic sights and mountings possess distinct characteristics. Do you know what they are? The M1D, the most popular U. Do you know how to identify a correct M1D. Producing an M1D only requires a change to the barrel and a new handguard. The mount and bracket to the telescopic sights have been widely manufactured for more than thirty years as after-market replacements. Original M84 Telescopic Sights and their mounting are identified, photographed and compared to after-market reproductions. Do you know how to tell the difference? But the have also been reproduced by numerous gunsmiths and small companies for the past twenty or so years. Most of the shipping boxes made it plain that these were not the real thing, but once the box is lost, or the rifle on a table at a gun show, or listed on a gun auction site, how do you tell a reproduction from the original? Collecting the American Sniper Rifle , like its predecessor, Collecting the American Sniper Rifle to , provides detailed descriptions and tables of identifying characteristics. If you are interested in collecting American sniper rifles, these are the books you need. They may save you hundreds of dollars and a lot of grief. Sixteen pages of new information regarding models, stocks, mainspring housings, magazines, markings, serial numbers, and finishes to help identify your Model or Model A1 more exactly. It includes 82 tables detailing parts and markings and photos and drawings. An eight page color insert includes rarely seen examples of the Model and Model A1. Parts are described in chapters organized by assemblyâ€™ receiver, slide and magazine. Each part of each assemblyâ€™ trigger system, magazine release, sights, etc are then described complete with markings and other identifying characteristics. Parts are differentiated by model and manufacturer, i. All Colt model and variation parts are also described where they differ from the. All military and commercial markings are listed by date or serial number range of use. Serial numbers are listed in twenty-six individual tables both by military and the individual commercial models, and by other manufacturers. An appendix contains a serial number listing organized both by manufacturing and shipping date. Serial numbers for British military, Canadian, Argentine, Norwegian, and Russian military pistols are also given. Individual chapters and appendices provide detailed examinations of markings on receivers, slides and barrels, including military inspection and commercial markings, and photographs of all slide markings. Finishes are discussed for both military and commercial pistols by serial number ranges. Accoutrements and accessories are thoroughly explored and photographed including all belts, magazine pockets, and holsters. A complete listing of all U. A total of pistols were photographed to show full

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size and in color, right and left views of each pistol from serial no. Each photograph can be enlarged 4 times on your computer screen without losing resolution. The CD operates on the Windows system only. The book provides a part-by-part examination of the AK and AK rifles and describes in detail all the major variations between the 7. Also described are the Soviet and other 6 national sniper rifles and 7 the new Russian An, the replacement for the AK In the latter half of the 19th Century, Prussia was the military power to be feared and the Swiss, living right next door, were determined to guarantee the integrity of their borders. The Vetterli rifle was a clever Swiss design that combined the spring-loaded magazine tube and cartridge elevator of the Winchester Model and the bolt action of the Dreyse needle-fire rifle. It provided the Swiss infantryman with eleven shots as fast as he could work the bolt. By the end of the s, the Vetterli had been made obsolete by the march of technology. A new rifle design using a straight pull system was developed. The Model underwent major redesigns ending in the K, one of the finest, most accurate bolt action infantry rifles ever developed. The promise of the magazine loading rifle was fulfilled: It describes, on a part-by-part basis, all the models of both the Vetterli and Schmidt-Rubin rifles including infantry rifles, short Stutzer rifles, carbines and cadet models. All markings and codes are explained and tied to models and serial number ranges. The Swiss rifles are not only extremely accurate and a great deal of fun to shoot, but their wide range of variations makes them a great collectible. It was adopted from a Norwegian design in and reached the troops starting in mid The Krag was the first precision-machined, small caliber, magazine loading rifle adopted by the U. This meant that the production facilities and work force had to be completely rebuilt and reorganized. In just four short years, the entire U. Army, both mounted and dismounted branches, were completely equipped with the new rifle and carbine. So successful had been the design and initial production phase, that only minor changes were made to the rifle and carbine afterward. It was the ideal time to introduce a new rifle. Army in the s was a peacetime organization. The frontier had been settled in the late s and the Army had been reduced in strength to not quite 18, strong, and was scattered halfway around the world from Plattsburgh, New York to Anchorage, Alaska to Honolulu, Hawaii. All but two troops of cavalry were still stationed west of the Mississippi River and no military formations in regimental strength had been assembled since the Sioux Wars in But the combination of Spanish imperialism in Cuba and the sinking of the battleship, USS Maine, led the United States into a short, sharp war in that gave way to a longer, more bitter fight in the Philippines. In , Chinese revolutionaries styled the "Boxers" threatened to murder all foreigners in China. Army and Marines brought their Krag rifles to mainland China in concert with forces from other European nations and quickly relieved the siege of the Foreign Legations at Peking and then helped clear the country of insurgents. Even though the Krag only served the U. Army for eleven years, it did so admirably and saw much hard fighting. It only gave way to the Model Springfield as the latter rifle could be loaded quickly and easily with a five round clip. The American Krag Rifle and Carbine provides the arms collector, historian and target shooter with a part-by-part analysis of what has been called the "rifle with the smoothest bolt action ever designed. All changes to all parts are described and matched to serial number ranges. A monthly serial number chart by production year has been devised that will provide the collector with the year and month in which his rifle or carbine was manufactured. The mystery of the so-called Philippine Constabulary rifles is solved and the "School" rifle is introduced. A new and complete exploded view is included as are instructions for assembly and disassembly of the rifle and carbine. The Model Springfield Rifle was perhaps the most famous and popular of all U. First issued in , it served in two world wars and the Korean War and numerous smaller military actions around the globe between in the first half of the 20th Century. It even saw limited service during the War in Vietnam. Today, it is an extremely popular and sought-after military rifle by collectors. A modification of the famous Mauser bolt action, The Model Springfield was legendary for its accuracy in the hands of a well-trained rifleman. A variation of the rifle developed especially for match shooting held the crown in the National Matches longer than any other rifle. The National Matches have been conducted annually on a nationwide basis since except in wartime and involved both civilian and military shooters competing on an equal basis. The matches exerted a great deal of influence on the design of American military rifles and marksmanship training. Every variation

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in every part is documented and matched to the serial number range of its use. Thirty-one different variations of the rifle were developed over the 41 year course of its production and all are described and identified. Twelve different variations of the rifles were developed as sniper rifles beginning in 1958. All are discussed and described as are the telescopic sights used on each. The rifle was produced for civilian shooters by the Springfield National Armory as well. Appendices provide additional information on serial numbers, production numbers, ammunition, inspection procedures and markings, lists of military and civilian inspectors and their markings, the National Match rifle and the rare and highly classified Pedersen device that converted this bolt action rifle to a semiautomatic rifle during World War I with never-before published original factory photos. A thorough bibliography completes the text. Format is perfect bound, 8 1/2". Every part is illustrated in detail either in a drawing or photo. As the book covers the entire range of the Model rifle from the rod bayonet to the MA4 sniper rifle.

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## Chapter 2 : Ak | Maoist Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

*The AK and AK Kalishnikov Rifles and Their Variat. I was hoping to learn more about the many AK variations before purchasing a rifle. I was unprepared, but pleasantly suprised, at the wealth of detailed information contained in this book.*

In the s, the Soviets introduced the RPK light machine gun, an AK type weapon with a stronger receiver, a longer heavy barrel, and a bipod, that would eventually replace the RPD light machine gun. I was a soldier, and I created a machine gun for a soldier. It was called an Avtomat Kalashnikova, the automatic weapon of Kalashnikovâ€™AKâ€™and it carried the date of its first manufacture, These are very difficult questions. Each designer seems to have his own paths, his own successes and failures. But one thing is clear: I myself have had many experiences confirming this to be so. It was suggested to him that this new weapon might well lead to greater things, and he undertook work on the new rifle. It was gas-operated rifle with a short-stroke gas piston above the barrel, a breech-block mechanism similar to his carbine, and a curved round magazine. These prototypes also known as the AK had a rotary bolt, a two-part receiver with separate trigger unit housing, dual controls separate safety and fire selector switches and a non-reciprocating charging handle located on the left side of the weapon. At first, Kalashnikov was reluctant, given that their rifle had already fared better than its competitors. Eventually, however, Zaitsev managed to persuade Kalashnikov. It utilized a long-stroke gas piston above the barrel. The upper and lower receivers were combined into a single receiver. And, the bolt-handle was simply attached to the bolt-carrier. This simplified the design and production of the rifle. The first army trial series began in early In , it was adopted by the Soviet Army as "7. The first production models had stamped sheet metal receivers with a milled trunnion and butt stock insert, and a stamped body. Difficulties were encountered in welding the guide and ejector rails, causing high rejection rates. During this time, production of the interim SKS rifle continued. [Avtomat Kalashnikova Modernizirovanniy] was introduced in In addition, a hammer retarder was added to prevent the weapon from firing out of battery without the bolt being fully closed , during rapid or fully automatic fire. It was also roughly one-third lighter than the previous model. The 1B was modified for an underfolding stock with a large hole present on each side to accommodate the hardware for the underfolding stock. It went into production in and production ended between and The Type 2A has a distinctive socketed metal "boot" connecting the butt stock to the receiver and the milled lightening cut on the sides runs parallel to the barrel. It went into production between and The most ubiquitous example of the milled-receiver AK. The milled lightening cut on the sides is slanted to the barrel axis. It went into production in Overall, the most-used design in the construction of the AK-series rifles. Both licensed and unlicensed production of the Kalashnikov weapons abroad were almost exclusively of the AKM variant, partially due to the much easier production of the stamped receiver. This model is the most commonly encountered, having been produced in much greater quantities. All rifles based on the Kalashnikov design are frequently referred to as AKs in the West, although this is only correct when applied to rifles based on the original three receiver types. The differences between the milled and stamped receivers includes the use of rivets rather than welds on the stamped receiver, as well as the placement of a small dimple above the magazine well for stabilization of the magazine. This new rifle and cartridge had only started to be manufactured in Eastern European nations when the Soviet Union collapsed , drastically slowing production of the AK and other weapons of the former Soviet bloc. Design The AK was designed to be a simple, reliable fully automatic rifle that could be manufactured quickly and cheaply, using mass production methods that were state of the art in the Soviet Union during the late s. Martin Fackler on behalf of the U. This variety deleted the steel insert, shifting the center of gravity rearward, and allowing the projectile to destabilize or yaw at about 3. In semi-automatic, the firearm fires only once, requiring the trigger to be released and depressed again for the next shot. In fully automatic, the rifle continues to fire automatically cycling fresh rounds into the chamber until the magazine is exhausted or pressure is released from the trigger. After ignition of the cartridge primer and propellant, rapidly expanding propellant gases are diverted into the gas cylinder above the barrel

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through a vent near the muzzle. The moving assembly has about 5. The AK does not have a gas valve; excess gases are ventilated through a series of radial ports in the gas cylinder. The Kalashnikov operating system offers no primary extraction upon bolt rotation, but uses an extractor claw to eject the spent cartridge case. The gas block contains a gas channel that is installed at a slanted angle in relation to the bore axis. The muzzle is threaded for the installation of various muzzle devices such as a muzzle brake or a blank-firing adaptor. Gas block The gas block of the AK features a cleaning rod capture or sling loop. Gas relief ports that alleviate gas pressure are placed horizontally in a row on the gas cylinder. Some AK-type rifles also have a more traditional selector lever on the left side of the receiver just above the pistol grip. Horizontal adjustment requires a special drift tool and is done by the armory before issue or if the need arises by an armorer after issue. The sight line elements are approximately The " point-blank range " battle zero setting "" standing for on constant on the 7. Soldiers are instructed to fire at any target within this range by simply placing the sights on the center of mass the belt buckle, according to Russian and former Soviet doctrine of the enemy target. Any errors in range estimation are tactically irrelevant, as a well-aimed shot will hit the torso of the enemy soldier. With the introduction of the Type 3 receiver the buttstock, lower handguard and upper heatguard were manufactured from birch plywood laminates. The wooden furniture was finished with the Russian amber shellac finishing process. All series AKs use plastic furniture with side-folding stocks. Magazines "Bakelite" rust-colored steel-reinforced round plastic box 7. Three magazines have an "arrow in triangle" Izhmash arsenal mark on the bottom right. The other magazine has a "star" Tula arsenal mark on the bottom right The standard magazine capacity is 30 rounds. There are also 10, 20, and round box magazines, as well as round drum magazines. Their heavy steel construction combined with "feed-lips" the surfaces at the top of the magazine that control the angle at which the cartridge enters the chamber machined from a single steel billet makes them highly resistant to damage. These magazines are so strong that "Soldiers have been known to use their mags as hammers, and even bottle openers". As a replacement steel-reinforced round plastic 7. These rust-colored magazines weigh 0. The third generation steel-reinforced round 7. The current issue steel-reinforced matte true black nonreflective surface finished 7.

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## Chapter 3 : The Custom Yugo M72 Carbine and Vepr FM-AK Meet - Ronin's Grips

*The AK and AK Kalashnikov Rifles and Their Variations by Joe Poyer, 2nd Edition, Revised and Expanded. History of Their Development Part-by-Part Description.*

The first production models had stamped sheet metal receivers. Difficulties were encountered in welding the guide and ejector rails, causing high rejection rates. Partly because of these problems, the Soviets were not able to distribute large numbers of the new rifle to soldiers until During this time, production of the interim SKS rifle continued. was introduced in In addition, a hammer retarder was added in order to prevent the weapon from firing out of battery without the bolt being fully closed during rapid or automatic fire. It was also lighter than the previous model, roughly two-thirds of the weight. This model is the most commonly encountered, having been produced in much greater quantities. All rifles based on the Kalashnikov design are frequently referred to as AKs in the West, although this is only correct when applied to rifles based on the original 3 receiver types. The photo at right illustrates the differences between the Type 2 milled receiver and the Type 4 stamped, including the use of rivets rather than welds on the stamped receiver, as well as the placement of a small dimple above the magazine well for stabilization of the magazine. This new rifle and cartridge had only started being exported to eastern European nations when the Soviet Union collapsed drastically slowing production of this and all other small arms. Namely, a large hole is present on each side to accommodate the hardware for the underfolding stock. The most ubiquitous example of the milled-receiver AK Overall, the most-used design in the construction of the AK-series rifles. Features Edit The AK is simple, inexpensive to manufacture and easy to clean and maintain. Its ruggedness and reliability are legendary. This reliability comes at the cost of accuracy, as the looser tolerances do not allow the precision and consistency that are required of more accurate firearms. Reflecting Soviet infantry doctrine of its time, the rifle is meant to be part of massed infantry fire, not long range engagements. The notched rear tangent iron sight is adjustable, each setting denoting hundreds of meters. The front sight is a post adjustable for elevation in the field. Windage adjustment is done by the armory prior to issue. This " point-blank range " setting allows the shooter to fire the gun at any close target without adjusting the sights. Longer settings are intended for area suppression. This eased transition and simplified training. The bore and chamber , as well as the gas piston and the interior of the gas cylinder , are generally chromium -plated. This plating dramatically increases the life of these parts by resisting corrosion and wear. This is particularly important, as most military-production ammunition during the 20th century contained corrosive mercuric salts in the primers, which mandated frequent and thorough cleaning in order to prevent damage. Chrome plating of critical parts is now common on many modern military weapons. In this setting, the gun fires only once semi-automatic , requiring the trigger to be released and depressed again for the next shot. With the selector in the middle position full-automatic , the rifle continues to fire, automatically cycling fresh rounds into the chamber, until the magazine is exhausted or pressure is released from the trigger. As each bullet travels through the barrel, a portion of the gases expanding behind them are diverted into the gas tube above the barrel, where they impact the gas piston. This in turn is driven backward, pushing the bolt carrier, which causes the bolt to move backwards, ejecting the spent round, and chambering a new round when the recoil spring pushes it back. The charging handle is pulled to the rear and the operator inspects the chamber to verify the gun is unloaded. The operator presses forward on the retainer button at the rear of the receiver cover while simultaneously lifting up on the rear of the cover to remove it. He then pushes the spring assembly forward and lifts it from its raceway, withdrawing it out of the bolt carrier and to the rear. The operator must then pull the carrier assembly all the way to the rear, lift it, and then pull it away. He removes the bolt by pushing it to the rear of the bolt carrier; rotating the bolt so the camming lug clears the raceway on the underside of the bolt carrier and then pulls it forward and free. When cleaning, the operator will pay special attention to the barrel, bolt face, and gas piston, then oil lightly and reassemble. Cartridge case length is For comparison, the 7.

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## Chapter 4 : Kalashnikov rifle - Wikipedia

*The AK and AK Kalashnikov Rifles and Their Variations. Of the North Cape Publications: A Shooter's and Collector's Guide Â© series. (first edition).*

## Chapter 5 : Fly Fishing Flies - THE AK AND AK KALASHNIKOV RIFLES AND THEIR VARIATIONS

*A review of the AK family of rifles, including the AK, AK, ARM and others. Also includes information on the man behind the gun, various optics employed with the AK, sniper rifle variations and ammunition. pages - Softcover.*

## Chapter 6 : North Cape Publications

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