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Mauser 98 identification guide

German Rifle Bolt Action, 1898-1935 This article needs additional quotes to check. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Gewehr 98 - News newspaper book scientist JSTOR (May 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Type Bolt Action Rifle Gewehr 98 Gewehr 98 made in 1898. From the collections of the Swedish Army MuseumTypeBolt-action riflePlace of originGerman EmpireService historyIn service1898–1935Used bySee UsersProduction historyDesignerPaul MauserDesigned1895ManufacturerMauser, Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken, Haenel, Sauer & Sohn, Waffenwerke Oberspree, V. Chr. Schilling Co., Simson, Imperial Arsenals of Amberg, Danzig, Erfurt, Leipzig, and SpandauProduced1898–1918No. built9,000,000+[1]VariantsK98a, K98b, kar98 az (used by Stürmtruppen in World War 1)SpecificationsMass4.09 kg (9.0 lb) with empty magazine Gewehr 983.50 kg (7.7 lb) Karabiner 98aLength1,250 mm (49.2 in) Gewehr 981,090 mm (42.9 in) Karabiner 98aBarrel length740 mm (29.1 in) Gewehr 98590 mm (23.2 in) Karabiner 98aCartridgeM/88 until 1903, 7.92×57mm Mauser laterActionBolt actionRate of fire15 rounds/minuteMuzzle velocity639 m/s (2,096 ft/s) with M/88878 m/s (2,881 ft/s) with 1903 pattern 9.9 g (154 gr) ball ammunitionEffective firing range500 m (550 yd) (with iron sights) ≥800 m (870 yd) (with optics)Maximum firing range3 The 735 m (4,080 yd) with S PatroneFeed system5 round clips of strippers in the inner box magazineSightsIron attractions Gewehr 98 (short for G98, Gew 98, or M98) is a German bolt-action rifle, made by Mauser firing cartridges from a 5-round internal clip-charged magazine. It was a German tab rifle from 1898 to 1935, when it was replaced by a Karabiner 98k, a shorter weapon using the same basic design. The Gewehr 98 action, using a stripper clip uploaded with a 7.92×57mm Mauser cartridge, successfully combined and improved several bolt-action engineering concepts that were soon adopted in many other countries including the UK, Japan and the US. The Gewehr 98 replaced the earlier Gewehr 1888 as the main German rifle. He first saw the fight in the Chinese boxing uprising and was the main German infantry rifle of the First World War. Gewehr 98 saw further military use of the Ottoman Empire and nationalist Spain. The story of Gewehr 98, was introduced into German military service in 1898, replacing Gever 1888. The bolt-action design was the last design of the 1895 patented Paul Mauser on September 9, 1895. Mauser had already sold similar weapons in 1895 to many other countries and from 1871 to 1888 supplied the German army with less modern Mauser rifles. The replacement of Mauser in 1888 was but failed because of the impractical design. In the middle decade, Mauser's rifles became recognized as a world standard, and the German army surpassed the German product in the hands of others. (quote needed) German Gever-Prefungomission (G.P.K.) (The Rifle Testing Commission) adopted Gever 98 on 5 April 1898. The action was obtained from an experimental Gewehr 96 rifle. In 1901, the first troops from Gewehr 98 rifles were made by the East Asian Expeditionary Force, navy, and three premier Prussian army corps. The first combat use of Gewehr 98 was during the boxing uprising (1898-1901). In 1904, contracts were signed with Waffenfabrik Mauser for 290,000 rifles and Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken (DWM) for 210,000 rifles. At the time of the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the German army had 2,273,080 Mauser rifles of all types; another 7,000,000 were produced during the war. The 8mm M/88 cartridge, which was introduced in 1888 and loaded with an 8.08 mm (.318 mm) 14.6g (226g) nose bullet, was replaced on April 3.1903 at 7.92×57 mm Mauser S Patrone (S ball cartridge), which was loaded with a new 8.20 mm (.323 in) 9.9g (154g) slug pluter. The conversion of ammunition was indicated by a small S stamp over the camera and on the barrel at the back of the rear scope base. This was done with an 1888 M/88 cartridge template and a 1903 S-bore cartridge template two different non-replaceable cameras. As the new IS cartridge had a smoother trajectory, Lange Vizier's rear sight had to be changed with the help of the Lange Vizier adapted to S. Designed the details of the Gewehr 98 or Model 98 (M98) handmade rifle, magazine-fed, controlled feed bolt action rifle, 1,250 mm (49 inches) long and 4.09 kg (9.0 pounds) in weight. It has a 740 mm (29in) long rifled barrel and carries 5 cartridges in the internal log. The Gewehr 98 has two slings rotated, open front attractions, and a curved tangent type of rear view, known as Lange Visier. The controlled feed bolt-action Gewehr 98 is a separate feature and is regarded as one of the main bolt action system designs. The M98-controlled feed bolt action system Mauser M98, cutout model. Mauser M98, action from above. You can see the recesses for the stripper clips and the hole for the thumb on the left. Mauser M98, the shooter of the bolt group. Identifies from the bent handle bolt. Mauser M98, bolt and shooting contact and protective mechanism field stripped. German World War Brass 5 round stripper clip with 7.92×57mm JS cartridges. The guided Mauser M98 Bolt Action System is based on previous 19th century Mauser Bolt action rifle designs and is a simple, strong, safe and well-designed design designed to negate as many waiver modes as possible, and which have inspired other military and hunting sports rifle designs that became available during the 20th 20th The downside of the M98 system is that it can't be cheap mass-produced very easily. Some other bolt-action designs (such as Lee Enfield) offer trained operators faster shooting speed as the ergonomic link between bolt handle and trigger is more favorable, and they can be cycled without losing visibility pattern. The characteristics of the M98 system consist of a receiver that serves as a shroud system and a bolt band, of which the bolt of the body has three lock hatches, two large basic hatches on the bolt head and a third safety to drag in the back of the bolt, which serves as a backup in case the primary lock hatch failed. This third haul is a hallmark and has not been present on previous Mauser bolt action designs. The two main lock hatches are positioned against each other and display a blocking surface of 56 mm2 (0.087 in2), while the third drag security usually plays no game of blocking action to avoid asymmetrical and therefore unbalanced bolt thrust forces. The diameter of the M98 receiver ring was also increased to 35.8 mm (1.41 inches) in diameter compared to previous mauser small ring bolt-action rings that had a 33 mm (1.30 inch) diameter receiver ring for added strength and safety. Accordingly, the shank of the trunk was increased to 28 mm (1.10 inches) in diameter with 15.88 mm (0.625 inches) of threaded area by 12 strands per inch compared to the previous Mauser small shank bolt action structures, which had a 24.9 mm (0.98 inch) diameter with 16.38 mm (0.645 inches) of threaded area at 12 strands per inch of barrel shaniki for extra strength. The handle bolt is constantly attached to the bolt and, on the Gewehr 98, is straight and acts for the optimal lever. Another distinguishing feature of the M98 system is the controllable feed mechanism, consisting of a large, non-rotating claw extractor that harnesses the rim of the cartridge case as soon as the round leaves the log and holds the cartridge's body firmly until the round is thrown out by the ejector installed inside the receiver. Combined with a slight rebuttal bolt at the last stage of the opening bolt cycle, caused by a cammed surface on the rear bridge of the receiver, this leads to positive mining of the cartridge hull. The M98 bolt-action will cycle correctly, no matter how the rifle moves or is positioned during bolt cycling action or if the cartridge has been released or not. Only if the bolt does not come back far enough, sharply enough, in a controlled round stern bolt-action cartridge case can not be cleanly thrown away and jam can result. Bolt houses a firing contact mechanism that taps when the bolt is open, and the platoon piece protrudes visually and from the back of the bolt to indicate the action cocked. A platoon of shroud castle, which was not present at the previous Mauser Bolt action designs was added. The distance required to travel the fire pin has been reduced to and therefore improve the lock time - the amount of time between initiating the firing sequence by firing the trigger and firing the shutter hitting the primer, which ignites the fuel contained in the 7.92×57mm Mauser cartridge. The action of the M98 has two large oval holes of gas relief at the bottom of the bolt, which when catastrophic failures like a primer, cartridge rupture or detonation occur to relieve high pressure gases in the log, and a gas shield on the bolt sleeve. Military M98 systems have secondary gas to ease where the gas is routed down the lock to drag the raceway to the thumb-hole exit cutout on the left side of the receiver. The civilian M98 system often lacks a thumb hole cut as ammunition feeding is usually simplified to one round feeding only. These security features are designed for the route of escaping gas from the bolt and eventually debris on behalf of the operator. The M98 Bolt group can be easily removed from the receiver by simply rotating the safety lever at the position of 12 hours and pulling out the bolt stop lever located on the back left side of the receiver and then control the action and continue the rear bolt traveling past the bolt stopping. Inserting a metal disk into a warehouse features as a bolt disassembly tool. Many metal parts of the Gewehr 98 have faded, a process in which steel is partially protected from rust by a layer of magnetite (Fe3O4). This thin black layer of oxide provides minimal protection against rust or corrosion if also not treated with water-supplying oil to reduce wetting and galvanic corrosion. From 1905 to 1945, the German military used Ballistol to clean, lubricate and protect metal, wooden and leather firearms. Safety Three positional security attached to the back of the bolt that runs the lever can be snapped on the right (safety on, bolt locked) to the middle (safety on, bolt can be opened to recharge), left (ready to fire), but only when the rifle is cocked; otherwise, security will not move. Security provides a fire pin. The catch safety lever is quite large, making it easy to operate, but creates problems for mounting telescopic sights low above the receiver while maintaining a good work-intensive grip of the catch safety. The ammunition powered internal journal of the M98 system consists of an integral box to be treated as a cartridge for which the rifle was chambered, with a removable floor plate that can be able to be able to 5 rifle cartridges. The German military M98 system's internal magazine boxes have an internal log length of 84 mm (3.31 inches) for storing 82 mm (3.23 inches) of a maximum total length of 7.92×57 mm Mauser cartridges without size The cartridges are stored in a magazine box in a chess column at a styling angle of 30 degrees, so that if you look from the end, three cartridges touching each other form the point points of the dots Triangle. The magazine can be loaded with single circles by pushing cartridges into the top hole of the receiver or through stripper clips. Each clip stripper can hold 5 rounds to fill the log and is inserted into the clip guide to process in the rear bridge of the receiver. After loading, the empty clip is thrown away when the bolt is closed. To facilitate the loading of the crescent shaped thumb cutout is a hole present in the left back of the receiver on top. To do this, the log can be unloaded, operated with a bolt (safety should, for safety reasons, be installed in the middle position) or, in case of mechanical problems, opening the floor panel of the log, which is flush with a stock, with the tip of the cartridge. Alternatively cartridges can be loaded separately directly into the chamber, as standard on period military rifles, since the extractor is spring-loaded and designed so the extractor claw slaps over the cartridge rim at closing. The Gewehr 98 had no cut-out mechanism, which when engaged in allowing the feeding and extraction of a single cartridge only while keeping the cartridges in the log in reserve. As the M98 Mauser magazine system fed bolt action systems are not usually produced with magazine cutouts, the Ottoman Mauser Model 1893 version is an exception. Modern civilian offspring of the M98 system Although production of the M98 system for the German military ceased at the end of World War II in 1945, the production of new Mauser M 98 and Mauser M 98 Magnum rifles for civilian users was resumed in 1999 by Mauser Jagdwaffen GmbH (Mauser Huntingweapons Ltd.), according to the original 1936 drawings and the corresponding patents of Mauser. These rifle retails (2009) for about 6,800 euros for the basic version of the Mauser M 98, but adding (luxury) options can make these rifles much more expensive. Several other arms manufacturers and custom gun builders are also currently producing new clones of the M98 or M98 inspired bolt action hunting/sports rifles. Desirable features of the M98 system, such as its controlled feeding, have been moved to many later bolt action structures. These designs have technical changes to simplify production and technical and ergonomic improvements. The trigger rifle had a two-fold trigger with a significant take before the trigger engaged in the grind. This feature helps prevent premature shooting during stressful (combat) situations. The attractions of the original Gewehr 98 line of sight were an open-looking type of post, and a curved tangent type of rear sight with a V-shaped rear notch, known as Lange Visier (Lange's look after its designer Lieutenant Colonel Lange). The rear sight was graded for 1888 pattern M/88 cartridges from 200m (220 yd) to 2000m yd) in 100m (110 yd) increments. The M/88 cartridge was loaded with full metal jacket jacket shells Type. The standard open-iron sight-directed elements consisted of relatively rough sturdy sighting elements, making the sight line suitable for rough handling and low light, but less suitable for aiming at small point targets. The rear sight tracks let the sides look during the sighting. The sights have been designed with long-range fire area targets like charging rider units in mind, so that the standard rail line of sight can be calibrated for very long ranges. Military doctrine of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was considered to be shooting at distant targets, where the officer calls the firing range, and soldiers shoot with a volley, normally. The German government-driven effort to improve the performance of the military M/88 ammunition and service weapons in which the M/88 was used as a result of the development of the Gever-Prufungomimission and adaptation in 1903 from a sizely redesigned 7.92×57mm Mauser camera. In addition to the camera, the well (designated as S-bore) has also been redesigned. The 1903 pattern of the 7.92×57mm Mauser S Patrone (S ball cartridge) was loaded with a lighter 9.9 grams (153 grams), noted Spitzgescio (pul spitzer) 8.2 mm (0.323 inches) diameter and a more powerful double base (based on nitrocellulose and nitroglyin) smokeless powder. With an improved ballistic coefficient of the new Spitzer bullet, the 1903 cartridge had an improved maximum effective range and a smoother trajectory, and was therefore less critical to the range estimate compared to the M/88 cartridge. With the introduction of S Patrone, the rear view gradation was changed accordingly and could be adjusted from 400m (440 yd) to 2,000m (2,200 yd) in 100m (110 yd) in a step. While the modified line of sight for the 1903 pattern is 7.92×57mm Mauser S Patrone IS cartridges have been calibrated for a minimum zero distance of 400 m (440 yd) and can cause impact high when using an open sight and V-shaped rear notch at close range, The pillars, formed by the footprints of the rear sight, allow for quick brackets between goalposts, a sighting method that automatically compensates for a high target point using a normal aiming method on sub-400m (440 yd) ranges. The Stock Gewehr 98 oil-ready stock rifle features a semi-pistol clutch. The upper handguard was standard on all rifles and extended from the front of the rear view base finishing just ahead of the bottom barrel band. A steel cross bolt has been installed to distribute forces and therefore the effects of recoil in a bedding warehouse, reducing the chance to split the stock. The stock featured a fast removable sling turning on the bottom of the butt stock, the top swivel located under the bottom band barrel, and a parade hook mounted on the underside of the top H-style barrel group. Pre-war stocks were made from walnuts and were aged an average of three years to stabilize the tree. Beginning in 1917, the shortage of walnuts required the use of beech wood. Late-war beech stocks were less durable and heavier than the original walnut reserves. The accessories rifle was released with a leather sling. During world war I, due to lack of skin, slings were produced from canvas. The rifle was able to fire rifle grenades. Various attached models of grenade launchers were developed during the First World War. German Seitengewehr 98/05 bayonet used during World War I. The Gewehr 98 was designed for use with bayonet. To do this, the rifle had an H-style upper barrel band with a long bayonet 4.5 cm (1.8 inches) long. The long bearing surface on the Gewehr 98 bayonet ruled out the addition of a muzzle ring. The advantage of this solution is that muzzle rings can interfere with the vibrations of the barrel, which can greatly hinder the accuracy of the rifle. The rifle was originally released with the Seitengewehr 98 bayonet pattern. This bayonet in the style of pe has a 500 mm (19.7 inches) long blade of quilbeck. By the end of 1905, this bayonet had been replaced by a more durable and practical Seitengewehr 98/05 blade with a 370 mm (14.6 inch) blade. It was named the Butcher Blade by the Allies because of its distinctive shape, and was originally intended for gunners and engineers as a cutting tool as well as weapons. By the end of World War I, the 250 mm (9.8 inch) Seitengewehr 84/98 blade was introduced as an austerity measure and because longer models were impractical in narrow trenches; this model became a standard problem during the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich. The jagged, saw-back versions of standard patterns designed to be used as tools were carried out by the German Pioniere (pioneers). Variants of sniper models In the spring of 1915 it was decided to place 15,000 Gewehr 98 rifles selected for exceptionally accurate during factory tests, with telescopic sights for sniper use, although the Gewehr 98 was not intended for use with sight optics. The Scharfsutzen-Gever 98 (Sniper Rifle 98) was officially adapted in 1915 with an image for the period of advanced 4× Hertz or Seis telescopic attractions. These sights were set to the left to allow the stripper clip to load the rifle and the sights were bullets drop to offset the sight drum up to 1000m range in 100m in a step. The bolt handle had to be deviated from its original straight design. In reserve, a recess had to be done to place the bolt switched off handles. The military program Sharfsutzen-Gever 98 was intended for ehulers, produced for snipers, but failed The telescopic sights used consisted of 2.5×, 3× and 4× models made by such productions as Hertz, Gerard, Oyge, Seis, Hensoldt, Hensoldt, and various civilian models from manufacturers such as Bock, Busch and F'ss. Several different attachments were used by different manufacturers. Even with the bolt off handle (unless it's a low profile, as is common practice with modern hunting rifles), the optics mounted low directly above the receiver won't leave enough space between the rifle and the telescopic body sight for the unobstructed work of the bolt or the three safety positions to catch the lever. This ergonomic problem was solved by setting a telescopic sight relatively high above the receiver. By the end of World War I, 18,421 Gewehr 98 rifles had been converted and equipped with telescopic sights and issued to German snipers. Karabiner 98a Karabiner 98A / Karabiner 98a Not to be confused with the later Karabiner 98k or earlier Karabiner 98A (Upper Register A), Karabiner 98a (Kar 98a) was a shorter version of Gewehr 98, originally made for the use of cavalry and auxiliary units. The Karabiner 98A, adopted in February 1902, had a much shorter barrel than the Gewehr 98 and was lighter at 3.42 kg (7.5 lb) empty. Experiments in 1904 with 98A carabinieri carbines, re-captured for the S Patrone cartridge, showed excessive recoil and problems with the muzzle outbreak, which led to the suspension of production in 1905. Gewehr Prufungs Kommission (GPK) has begun to develop a new carbine with a longer barrel and other stock to solve these problems; By midsummer 1907, a longer barrel prototype of carbines showed more acceptable recoil and muzzled explosion behavior with the S Patrone. In January 1908, the carabinieri model 1898 A .98 was adopted. The new features were a small diameter (33 mm (1.30 inches)) receiver ring, tapered rather than stepped barrel contour, an L-shaped styling rod attached to the stock near the muzzle, and turned down the bolt handle and deepening in stock in the same way as the Gewehr 98s sniper option. Az means Aufpflanz-und-zusammensetzvorrichtung, which means with the bayonet fastening point and the styling of the rod. At the end of World War I, about 1,500,000 short rifles were produced. In 1923, the AP was renamed a as Germany sought to distinguish the model from the newer b and k models. During World War I, Carabiner 98a was released for light infantry, cavalry, mountain troops, and then for assault troops. It liked it because it was lighter and shorter than the Gewehr 98, and thus better suited for use in the attack trench. Karabiner 98b The Karabiner 98b was not technically another variant of the Carabiner, but rather a rifle designated as a carbine in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which allowed Germany to produce only carbines. The Karabiner 1898b was introduced in 1923. The 98b had a tangent rear sight, unlike the original Lange ramp, a wider wide range Strip with a side sling fastening bar, the side butt point fastening for the sling, and refused to bolt the handle. В противном случае это была просто модифицированная форма Gewehr 98, из которой был получен Karabiner 98k. [3] Variants comparison Feature Gewehr 98 (1898) Karabiner 98AZ / Karabiner 98a (1908) Karabiner 98b (1923) Karabiner 98k (1935) Overall length 1,250 mm (49.21 in) 1,090 mm (42.91 in) 1,250 mm (49.21 in) 1,110 mm (43.70 in) Barrel length 740 mm (29.13 in) 600 mm (23.62 in) 740 mm (29.13 in) 600 mm (23.62 in) Sight radius 650 mm (25.59 in) 500 mm (19.69 in) 650 mm (25.59 in) 500 mm (19.69 in) Weight 4.09 kg (9.0 lb) 3.7 kg (8.2 lb) 4.0 kg (8.8 lb) 3.7–4.1 kg (8.2–9.0 lb) Other notable features straight bolt handle, Lange ramp rear sight small ring action, turned down bolt handle and recess in the stock , L-shaped stacking rod near the muzzle, tangent rear sight, wing guarded front post refused to bolt handle and deepening in reserve, tanging rear sight refused to bolt handle and deepening in reserve, tanging rear sight Combat Service Gewehr 98 saw service primarily in World War I, as well as rebellion boxer and eiler wars in previous years. Like all modern bolt-action rifles, it was a powerful and accurate rifle with long range that was ill-suited to a cramped quarter of the war trench fighting. The considerable length of the rifle and the minimum setting of the sight of 400 meters (much exceeding the typical range in trench battles) were special drawbacks. His successor, Karabiner 98k, will continue to be the standard rifle of the German infantry during World War II. Some Gewehr 98s also saw service in World War II, although many of these old rifles were converted into 98b or 98k specs. The military's precision standard to determine accuracy was used by the German military to fire a group of shots at the target and used statistics to calculate the probability of a hit. To do this, they draw a circle that ignores hits on the outside of the target and count only half of the hits (50% or R50) on the inside of the circle. This significantly reduces the overall diameter of

the groups. They then used both vertical and horizontal measurements of the reduced shot group to measure accuracy. If the R50 results are doubled, the probability of getting hit increases to 93.7%. In order to pass the German military accuracy standard Gewehr 98 must perform as follows. Gewehr 98 dispersion with 7.92×57 mm Ammunition Range Vertical Precision Firing (R50) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R50) 300 m (328 yd) 20 cm (7.9 inches) 20 cm (7.9 inches) Vertical Precision Range (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy Range (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy Range (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Accuracy (R93.7) Horizontal Shooting Precision Firing (R93.7) 300 m (328 yd) 40 cm (15.7 inches) 40 cm (15.7 inches) For reference 1 minute arc (MOA) circle at 300 m (328 yd) has a diameter of 8.72 cm (3.4 inches), 20 (7.9 inches) per 300m (328 yd) yd) 2.3 MOA, and 40 cm (15.7 inches) per 300 m (328 yd) equals 4.6 MAS. The circular probable method of error used by the Germans and other European military, cannot be converted and incomparable with the usual methods of the USA (groups of 5 or 10 consecutive shots fired at 100 yards) to determine accuracy and the British method of four five consecutive shots at 100 feet must hit the rectangle measuring 1 inch wide × 1.5 inches high for reference accuracy requirements for taking various American service rifles at 100 yd (91.4 m) as well as the British Lee Enfield No 4 Mk.I rifle at 100 feet (30.5 m). U.S. and British requirements for precision receiving rifles Shooting range Shotgroup diameter M1903 Springfield (1903) 100 yd (91 m) 3 in (7.6 cm) Lee-Enfield No. 4 (1941) 100 feet (30 m) 1 by 1.5 in rectangle (2.5 by 3.8 cm) 100 yd (91 m) 5 in (12.7 cm) M14 (1959) 100 yd (91 m) 5.5 in (14 0.0 cm) M16 series (1964) 100 yd (91 m) 4.5 inches (11.4 cm) For reference 1 lap MOA at 100 yd (91 m) has a diameter of 1.047 in (2.7 cm), 3 in (7.6 cm) at 100 yd (91 m) equal to 2.9 MOA, and 5 in (12.7 cm) per 100 yd (91 m) equals 4.8 MOA Precision standards of other gewehr 98 variants and most other service rifles used in World War I were similar. The Gewehr 98 after World War I sports and hunting M 98 Mauser M 98 was a civilian version adapted for hunting and other sporting purposes of the Gewehr 98 service rifle. Vaguely similar to the last rifle in appearance, the M 98 was offered in many different hunting chambers rather than as the original service rifle. The Mauser M 98 series offered several features and factory options that are also characteristic of the sporterised ex-service rifle, ranging from a variety of technical waste from the basic Mauser service rifle it was based on luxury wooden varieties, (gold) inserts, engravings and surface treatments like the hardening color case. Some of the available options were originally developed and introduced by John Rigby and Co. on Rigby Mauser hunting rifles. M 98 magnum John Rigby and Co instructed Mauser to develop the M 98 Magnum action in the early 1900s. It was designed to function with larger sized cartridges commonly used to hunt Big Five games and other dangerous types of games. For this specialized type of hunting, where the absolute reliability of the rifle in adverse conditions is very important, the M 98 controlled feed system remains the standard by which other action designs are judged. In 1911, John Rigby introduced the .416 Rigby cartridge, which, because of its size, could only be used in the M 98 magnum. Civilians were not allowed to use standard military weapons or ammunition. Since when The Mauser round was so thick and great for hunting, people didn't want to give up on it, so a redesign of the cartridge was made for the civilian market resulting in an 8×60mm S THANKS new long case. The 8×60mm S cartridge held under 84.4 mm (3.32 inches) of total length to match the cartridge in standard M98 magazine war boxes without any changes. In addition, the rare 8×64mm S cartridge offers a comparable rechambering option for mauser Gewehr 98 and Karabiner 98k rifles sporting 8mm S-bores. Thanks to its larger body capacity the 8×64mm S camera offers better ballistic performance than the 8×60mm S. Some custom rifles were made using mauser 98 and rechambering them for the 9×57mm Mauser. Since the goal for these rifles was hunting and sports, the bolt handle was professionally bent, gradually curved bolt handle became standard and replaced the old straight style (although this was certainly not always the case). Standard military sights have been replaced by an eye for 100m, and turn over at a rear of 200m. Military stocks have been replaced with new ones that do not include the extra length of stock needed for a bayonet haul. Today, these sports rifles are extremely rare and the 8×60 mm S, 8×64mm S and 9×57mm Mauser cartridges are almost obsolete, as few major ammunition manufacturers along with some other small companies continue to produce them. When the correct ammunition is used in a converted rifle, the 8×60mm S, 8×64mm S or 9×57mm Mauser modified Gewehr 98 can be an extremely powerful and inexpensive long-range big-game rifle. In addition, Many Gewehr 98 rifles purchased as trophies by Allied forces during the war and brought to the U.S. have been converted into a Wildcat 8mm-06 cartridge, a modification of the original 8×57 mm IS camera to 8×63mm S to accommodate the use of abundant brass .30-06 Springfield for recharging, with 8 mm caliber bullets (.323). Such conversions are indistinguishable from an unmodified rifle without careful study, and can be quite dangerous if fired with shorter 8×57mm ammunition as the cartridge casing will stretch to fit an elongated camera and possibly a rupture in a process that causes potentially very dangerous high pressure gas fuel leakage. However, the Mauser M 98 action is designed specifically to direct the gas away from the shooter in the event of a ruptured case. In the 21st century, the American company Rhineland Arms began to produce conversion kits .45 ACP for Mauser action using the M1911 pistol magazines. Converting shotgun Many of them have been converted into shotguns, usually in the 12th and 16th caliber, as well as several in the 20th caliber. When converted, both main locks are usually removed. This log has been modified to allow one shell Reserve. Many authorities recommend not to fire these guns, especially with magnum shotshells. The Weimar Republic and Nazi Germany, the successor state of the German Empire, implemented a program aimed at updating the remaining deliveries of Gewehr 98 rifles for the Reichswehr in the years after World War I. The rifles, which were allowed to serve with early Weimar security forces, were stamped with the marking 1920 on their receiver ring. Further updates of the Weimar era Gewehr 98 often included the replacement of the rear sight Lange Visier with a standard rear sight in the style of Karabiner 98k. Many of the Gew 98s have also been converted into a Kar 98b configuration, with a rotated bolt handle, a new tangent sheet and a hole cut through the side of the stock to accommodate the Karabiner 98k-style sling system, but some Karabiner 98b were also produced from new parts. Some of these rifles were used in World War II, but mostly in the second line, because the shortened and improved Karabiner 98k rifle was by then a standard rifle. Gewehr 98 and Karabiner 98b were sometimes rebuilt into a Karabiner 98k configuration. The Gewehr 98 was in 1924 bred in a Mauser Standardmodell rifle. The Germans captured the Yugoslav carbines and rifles of the German model of 1898 and assigned them to the Gewehr 298 (j) and Karabiner 492 (j). Volkssturm (People's Militia) also used Gewehr 98 and Kar 98a, of all their mixed arsenal Gewehr 98 was probably the best since he used the standard 7.92×57 mm rounds of IS and the man trained on the Carabiner 98k could go to the Gewehr 98 easily, since the actions of both rifles were the same. After 1945, some former German Karabiner 98b were also recruited by the French army, the only modification being the use of the MAS-36 sling rifle. The Ottoman Empire A large number of Gewehr 98 rifles were also handed over to the Ottoman Empire both during and after World War I, including most of the 1916 waffenfabrik Oberndorf production. Many of these rifles were converted into the M38 standard by the Republic of Turkey in the years before, during and after World War II. Today these rifles are widely available in North America along with other Turkish mausers. Careful observation is usually necessary to say ex-Gewehr 98 apart from a host of other common M38 standard Mausers. Czechoslovakia After Czechoslovakia was founded in 1918, they bought 57,000 Gewehr 98 rifles from the Netherlands (the so-called Dutch bloc) that were purchased from disarmed German troops in the Netherlands. After studying Gewehr 98, Czechoslovakia developed its own improved version known as Pu'ka vz. 24 (Fashion Shooter. 24). This rifle, produced from 1924 to 1942, became the standard weapon of The Czechoslovakian Army before World War II until the 1960s. It was also commercially successful - among the users were Romania, China, China, Turkey, Japan, Spain, Iran (also local production under license), Ecuador, Brazil, Lithuania, Yugoslavia; After World War II also Israel, North Vietnam and many others). The Spanish Civil War rifle saw some use in the Spanish Civil War, mainly in the hands of nationalists Generalissimo Franco and German volunteer legions. Most of these rifles were bought and exported to the United States as cheap sports rifles in the 1960s Interarmco. Israel Mauser rifles in service in the IDF, c. 1954 During the formation of the state of Israel after World War II, Haganah purchased a significant amount of Carabiner 98k rifles from any European sources that they could find. Some of these rifles were converted by Gewehr 98 rifles, which aside from the Imperial German markings identical to all other Israeli Mausers. Like other Israeli Mausers, most of these rifles were rebars for THE 7.62×51 mm NATO after this round was adopted as an Israeli standard in 1958. In 1998, mauser produced the Jubil'um 98 in Auburndorf, a fully functioning replica of the original Gewehr 98, to commemorate the rifle's centenary. 1998 rifles were produced. Non-German Gewehr 98 derivatives Many non-German rifles and carbines were derived from and/or based on the Mauser M98 bolt action system. Some were of German origin to various contractors other than Mauser: M1902 and M1936 Mexican in 7×57mm Mauser M1903 Turkish in 7.65×53mm Mauser M1903 Springfield .30-06 Springfield, The United States M1907 Chinese in 6.8×57 mm M1904 Portuguese in 6.5×58 mm Vergueiro, 7×57mm Mauser and 7.92×57mm Mauser M1907 and M1908 Brazilian in 7×57mm Mauser M1909 Argentinian in 7.65×53mm Mauser M1910 Serbian in 7×57 Mauser Steyr Model 1912 Mauser for Mexico Chile and Colombia, at 7×57mm Mauser After the collapse of the German Empire after World War I, Many countries that have used Mauser models have decided to design, assemble or modify their own rifle designs that have been derived from and/or based on Mauser M98 Bolt Action: vz. 98/22 Often from Gewehr 98 parts, rebuilt at the BRNO plant in Czechoslovakia. The M1924 type Of Chungzhen rifle Chinese in 7.92× Mauser Vz. 24 Czechoslovakia in 7.92×57 mm Mauser, 7×57mm Mauser and 7.65×53mm Argentinian Vz. 33 Czechoslovakia in 7.92×57mmser Mau M1924 and M1930 made by Belgian Fabrique Nationale M1935 Belgian at 7.65×53mm Mauser Carabinek wz. 1929 Polish at 7.92×57mm Mauser Kb wz. 98a Polish in 7.92×57mm Mauser M1943 Spanish short (not to be confused with the M93 Spanish Mauser) in 7×92×57mm Mauser is produced in Spanish arsenals. Will have La Coruna or the Spanish Air Force Eagle stamped on top of the receiver. Almost Karabiner 98k. Winchester Model 54 and then popular Winchester Model 70 are are based on Mauser-style action. After World War II, the Mauser M98 bolt-action system was used by the Yugoslavia to design the M48 outpost and Spain for the fr8. Users Argentina: 200,000 units bought in its version mauser 1909 form. Belgium: After World War I China: most imported after the First World War , Czechoslovakia (38) Denmark: some converted as training rifles after World War II Ethiopia: acquired in the interwar period 41 France: Kar 98b after World War II. The German Empire (-42) Weimar Republic ,28) Nazi Germany (43) Mexico: acquired the model of 1907 1907 and 1910 and the model of Steir. 1912s to 191446 Ottoman Empire of Peru: Bought around 50,000 rifles model 1909 (export version Gew. 98) between 1910 and 1914. Poland: Former German rifles after World War I. Copies of Kar 98a and Gew 98 were also released as Karabinek 98 (Carbine 98) and Carbine 98a (Arrow 98a) at the Pashtov Carabin factory in Warsaw and the Broni Factory in Radom (Spain) the 7.9 mm M 98 (Gew 98) and the 7.9 mm M98 (Kar 98A) were designated as the 7.9 mm M98 (Kar 98A) cannon. Cm. also the list of infantry weapons of the First World War Karabiner 98k German 1930s successor Links Gever and Carabiner 98. 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Germany's Karabiner 98AZ, Garry James, gunsandammo.com Mauser model 98 at guns.ru French Gewehr 98 and Karabiner 98a Page – use the index to choose a particulare rifle variant (in French) October 2009+07:25:52 Exploded view drawing of the Mauser Model 98 controlled-feed bolt-action Gewehr 98 Mauser Military Rifles of the World by Robert W. D. Ball Historical Summary and Disassembly instructions for the Gewehr 98 from American Rifleman Retrieved from 2Patrone 88Five-round clip with 1888 pattern M/88 ammunitionTypeRiflePlace of originGerman EmpireService historyIn service1888–1918Used byGerman EmpireWarsBoxer Rebellion World War IProduction historyDesignerGerman Rifle Testing CommissionDesigned1888Produced1888–present as 8×57mm IVariants8×57mm I and 8×57mm IR (rimmed)SpecificationsCase typeRimless, bottleneckBullet diameter8.09 mm (0.319 in)Neck diameter8.99 mm (0.354 in)Shoulder diameter10.95 mm (0.431 in)Base diameter11.94 mm (0.470 in)Rim diameter11.95 mm (0.470 in)Rim thickness1.30 mm (0.051 in)Case length57.00 mm (2.244 in)Overall length82.00 mm (3.228 in)Case capacity4.03 cm3 (62.2 gr H2O)Рифлинг твист240 мм (1 в 9.45 в)Primer typeLarge rifleMaximum давление (C.I.P.) 380.00 MPa (55,114 psi)Заполнение веса2,75 г (42,4 г)Баллистическая производительность Bullet mass/type Velocity Energy 14,6 г (225 гр) FMJ 620 м/с (2,6 г) FMJ 620 м/с (2,6 г) FMJ 620 м/с (2,6 г) FMJ 620 м/с (2,6 г) FMJ 620 м/с (2,6 г) FMJ 620 м/с (2,6000 футов / с) 2806 J (2070 футов· фунта) Длина ствола испытаний: 740 мм (29,1 дюйма) Patrone 88 (картридж 88) или M/88 является rimless узкие узкие винтовки It was a first-generation smokeless cartridge, developed (G.P.K.) (Commission for the testing of rifles) as a new smokeless fuel, presented as Poudre B in 1886 in the model 8×50mmR Lebel began the military revolution ammunition rifle. The Patrone 88 cartridge was loaded with 2.75 grams (42.4 g) of single base (based on nitrocellulose) smokeless powder. The cartridge was based on a Swiss design and was loaded with an 8.08 mm (0.318 inch) diameter of 14.6 g (225 g) round-nose full metal bullet jacket that was cupronickel coated and reached a snout speed of 620 m/s (2034 ft/s). The bullet core consisted of 95% lead and 5% antimonia. It served as the parent cartridge of several 8×57mm rimless and rifle-rimmed cartridges. The military uses an 1888 M/88 template (left) cartridge along with a 1903 7.92×57mm Mauser S Patrone. Patrone 88 was adopted by the German Empire in 1888 as a cartridge along with a Gewehr 1888 service rifle. The original bear diameter of the earth was 7.90 mm (0.311 inches) and the diameter of the groove was 8.10 mm (0.319 inches). In 1894/1895, the size of the well was changed in an attempt to improve the accuracy and lifespan of the trunk. The diameter of the land remained 7.90 mm (0.311 inches), and the diameter of the groove was changed to 8.20 mm (0.323 inches). The diameter of the 8.08 mm (0.318 inches) patrone 88 bullets remained unchanged and the accuracy remained unchanged. Since 1915, the cartridge of 88 bullets have become tombac veil. In the German military service Patrone 88 was replaced in 1904 and 1905 by the S Patrone also 7.92×57mm Mauser. In addition to the S Patrone camera, the S Patrone well (designated as S-bore) has also been modified. S Patrone and his new spitting bullet provided the accuracy and improvement of the trunk life the German military was looking for. As the 7.92×57mm Mauser bolt thrust is relatively low compared to many other service cartridges used in the early 20th century, many hands originally chambered for Patrone 88 could and were adapted to camera the S Patrone by reaming out the metal from the camera as it required a wider camera throat to take a different shaped and thicker new image. Civilian use and offspring of civilian rifles were also chambered for Patrone 88. After taking the 7.92×57mm Mauser by the German military, the Patrone 88 was not abandoned by civilian users as hunters. German civilian gunsmiths continued to try to improve the cameras. They took a similar engineering approach as the German military used by reducing the diameter of the ground and grooves, leaving the Patrone 88 cartridge case unchanged. These efforts solved the problems faced by the German military with Patrone 88 and led and were completed in what is now known as the 8×57mm I chamber. In 1939 the normalisierungsverordnung (Normalization regulation) effectively production of not S-bore/7.92× Mauser chamber weapons in Nazi Germany. In post-World War II Germany production of various previous cameras allowed again, but these cameras became rare in post-1939 weapons production. The 8×57mm I drive was used as the parent case for the 8×57mm IR-option. Civic 8×57mm I cartridge drawings and cartridge sizes has a cartridge case with a capacity of 4.03 ml (62 grains) H2O. 8×57mm I maximum size cartridge C.I.P. All sizes in millimeters. The Americans will determine the angle of the shoulder at alpha/2 ≈ 19.1 degrees. The total turning speed for this cartridge is 240 mm (1 in 9.45 inches), 4 grooves, th lands 7.80 mm (0.307 inches), grooves 8.07 mm (0.318 inches), land width 4.40 mm (0.173 inches) and ground-type rifles. According to the official C.I.P. (Commission Internationale Permanente for l'Epreuve des Armes and Feu Portatives) ruling 8×57mm I can handle up to 380.00 MPa (55,114 psi) Pmax piezo pressure. In C.I.P.-regulated countries, each combo of rifle cartridges must be 125% of this maximum C.I.P. pressure to be certified for sale to consumers. This means that 8×57mm I chamber weapons in regulated C.I.P. countries are currently (2017) proof tested at 475.00 MPa (68,893 psi) PE piezo pressure. Links to the Commons are related to media related to the 8x57 mm Patrone 88. John Walter (2006-03-25). Rifles of the world. Krause Publications. ISBN 0896892417. portrait cartridge b 8×57mm IS - Totgesagte leben l'nger, Wild und Hund 11/2006 (in German) - Die Patrone 7.92mm (8x57) (in German) - b C.I.P. TDCC datasheet 8 x 57 I received from

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