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## C8 carbine vs m4

07-14-16, 10:08 #1. I'm new to forums but with a little military special forces buff (nerd), I've asked if one day it has tapped me. The M4 is the standard weapon for all U.S. conventional and special forces, but British special forces use colt Canada (formerly Dimako) C8 (non-AR, a conventional army using a bull cub system, I believe) but why did their SF unit choose the C8 when the M4 was available. Does the C8 have any known benefits for the M4? If they had used the M4 carbin, they would have standardized their weapons systems with U.S. SF (operated regularly). It would have made more sense to my eyes. (Just worth my 2 cents). But cut to tracking, my question is whether there are any pros and cons to the M4 via C8, and vice versa. All insights are greatly appreciated. Finally edited by Macca1982; 07-16-16 at 02:04. 07-14-16, 10:23 #2 I don't have any experience with C8, but I know enough about military logistics, so the reason they adopted their variant is because some bureaucrats wanted to make a lot of money designing it. Why do the loudest sounds the least? 07-14-16, 10:34 #3 the only thing that comes to mind from the top of my head is that the C8 has a cold hammer counterfeit barrel. Certified Glock, SIG & S&W Armour Colt, REM Armour Jack Reacher I mean drinking blood from boots that beat you to death 07-14-16, 10:40 #4 The only thing that comes to the top of my head the top of my head posted by Milo is if the C8 doesn't have a cold hammer for this barrel I'm not an M4? There is no CHF on the Colt M4. Not sure about the FN... 07-14-16, 10:45 #5 originally published by Macca1982, but why I chose C8 when the SF unit was available for the M4. The answer is C7. Canadians saw it changed from M16A1 to M16A2 and found that some were good (like brass deflectors) and some were stupid (like unlocked handles). They started their work from behind and then continued with it. There is a debate that can be made about their unique pieces (folding stock on C7, Simon sleeves on C8, FSB-equipped rails) for their U.S. counterpart #6 s. 07-14-16, 23:54 #7 originally published by Macca1982 Hi people I'm new to forums but with a little military special forces buff (nerd), I've asked if one day it has tapped me. The M4 is the standard weapon for all U.S. conventional and special forces, but British special forces use colt Canada (formerly Dimako) C8 (non-AR, a conventional army using a bull cub system, I believe) but why did their SF unit choose the C8 when the M4 was available. Do you have any known benefits for the M4? If they had chosen the M4 carbin, they would have standardized their weapons systems with U.S. SF (which works regularly). It would have made more sense to my eyes. (Just worth my 2 cents). But cut to tracking, my question is whether there are any pros and cons to the M4 via C8, and vice versa. All insights are greatly appreciated. Originally published by mildot the top of my head is that the C8 has a cold hammer counterfeit barrel and I'm not a small business, and I'm not sure if the M4 is the same? Originally published as KalashnikoveV answer is C7 Canadians saw it changed from M16A1 to M16A2 and found that some were good (like brass deflectors) and some were stupid (like unlocked handles). They started their work from behind and then continued with it. There is a debate that can be made about their unique pieces (folding stock on C7, Simon retail on C8, FSB mounting rails) for their AMERICAN counterparts. These answers make the most sense to me and almost answer my questions. Originally published by Euro Drivers I have no C8 experience, but I know enough about military logistics to say that they have a pretty high list of adopting their variants because some bureaucrats want to make a lot of money designing it. Euro drivers, I generally agree with your theory (especially when it comes to conventional forces) but my research has led me to believe that SF (especially the UK) rarely gets whatever they ask for, which is what led me to believe that there should be certain reasons why they chose C8. Just my thoughts. 07-15-16, 00:01 #8 originally published by Macca1982 Hi people I'm new to forums but with a little military special forces buff (nerd), I've asked if one day it has tapped me. The M4 is the standard weapon for all U.S. conventional and special forces, but British special forces use colt Canada (formerly Dimako) C8 (non-AR, a conventional army using a bull cub system, I believe) but why did their SF unit choose the C8 when the M4 was available. Does the C8 have any known benefits for the M4? If they had chosen the M4 carbin, they would have standardized their weapons systems with U.S. SF (which works regularly). It would have made more sense to my eyes. (Just worth my 2 cents). But cut to tracking, my question is whether there are any pros and cons to the M4 via C8, and vice versa. All insights are greatly appreciated. Just as Britain's SF C8 fleet recently received a middle-age upgrade.jpg I119a1-c8.jpg I119a2.jpg it looks like it was last edited by Macca1982. 07-15-16 00:02. 07-15-16, 15:22 #9 originally published by Macca1982 A bit of interest, it seems that the British SF C8 fleet recently received a middle-age upgrade: I119a1-c8.jpg I119a2.jpg here's an article I found about it if anyone was interested. I find it very interesting to compare pre and post upgrades: Origin Canada Input Service 1994 calibre 5.56x45 mm NATO weight (unloaded) to 2.5 kg length to 840 mm long (folded stock) to 760 mm barrel length 368 mm muzzle Ve fire's 840m/s circulation rate of 700-950 rpm fire, practical rate of 40-100 rpm magazine capacity 30 round field of view range 600 m range of effective fire ~360 m Canadian C8 carbin was revealed in 1983. A modified licensed production version of the U.S. Colt Model 723 (M4) carbin. The technical data package was provided to the Canadian government by Colt. However, Diemaco in Canada reviewed the design and made a number of changes to this weapon before going into production. These changes include materials and manufacturing processes. The improvements are similar to the C7 Assault Rifle. The C8 can be seen as a smaller version of the C7 for units that do not require full-size assault rifles, such as vehicle drivers, artillery crews, airborne units, and special operations forces. The C8 carbin was adopted in 1994. It is currently used by the Canadian army. In addition, these weapons have been exported to the UK, where they are used by special forces and military police. In 2005, Dimako was acquired by Colt Defense and became known as Colt Canada Corporation. The C8 is a gas-operated, optional fire weapon. Standard NATO chamber for 5.56x45 mm ammunition. This carbin proved to be stable, accurate and comfortable for the weapon. It also has an ergonomic design. The carbin comes with a 368 mm (14.5) barrel and a 508 mm (20) barrel, which is typically found in C7 assault rifles. As a result, the C8 is more comfortable to carry and use than the C7. This weapon has a progressive design. The barrel is on the same axis as the hip stock. Therefore, the recoil force is facing backwards, not upwards. This feature reduces muzzle climbing and increases accuracy. The safety/fire mode selector switch is located on the left side of the receiver above the pistol grip. It has three positions for safety, semi-auto and full auto. The cocking handle is located at the back of the receiver and does not reciprocate when the gun is fired. The ejection port is on the right. The weapon is sourced from a 30-round capacity magazine. It is also compatible with all standard STANAG magazines, as well as C7/M16 magazines. This carbin can accept hecklers and magazines of koch G36, Steer AUG, Tabor and other assault rifles. C8 Carbin has telescopic 4-position buttstock. The internal design of this weapon Stock. The stock of the C8 can be adjusted to length and the rifle can be shortened when needed. The baseline carbin comes with a diopter-type iron ball and is built into the carrying handle. Sightings range up to 600 metres. The rear knob is rotated to adjust the range. Later production models were equipped with Picatini-type rails over the receiver for the attachment of spots. They can also be equipped with detachable carrying handles. Due to its short barrel, the weapon has an effective range of approximately 360 meters. The carbin can be equipped with a 40mm under-ballistic grenade launcher. You can attach a gunging. The variant C8A1 is an improved version with the C7A1's flat top top receiver. This carbin has scope rails and can accept a wide range. It is commonly used with C79 3.4 magnification

optical vision. Detachable carrying handles can still be installed. The C8A2 is a more improved version. It featured in similar upgrades, such as green furniture and C7A2 assault rifles. C8A2 has been exported to other countries and is used by various law enforcement agencies. C8 SFW (Special Forces Weapon). Designed to provide fire support in the form of a carbin. The weapon is more than 400 mm (15.7) and has a heavier barrel. M203A1 or Heckler &amp; It can be equipped with the Koch AG-C/EGLM Underbaal Grenade Launcher. The C8 SWF was adopted by British special forces and Norwegian special forces under the L119A1 designation. The C8 FTHB (flat top heavy barrel) has a number of improvements and is served with heavy barrels. At some point, a total of 400 carbins were upgraded to the C8 FTHB A3 standard. However, Colt Canada then re-eddyed the weapon to C8A3. The C8A3 replaced the C8FTHB in production. This version has candle control. C8CT (Custom Tactics) is the specified marksr version of the C8 carbin. It seems to have been developed primarily for law enforcement use as sniper spotter weapons. It is a more accurate weapon than baseline C8. It is equipped with 410mm (16) barrels, matching triggers, heavy stock, small removable byfords, accessory rails for designers under fogrips, different pistol grips, and other differences. It is commonly used with sound suppressers. The C8 CQB is a small assault rifle with 250 mm (10) or 290 mm (11.6) barrels. It is similar to the U.S. Mark 18 Mode 0 CQBR compact assault rifle. C8 Integrated Upper Receiver (IUR). It is a semi-automatic only version. It was adopted by the Royal Canadian Gima Police as a standard issue patrol carbin. It is also widely used by the Danish army. Military.

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