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## **Gpmg weapon drills**

The GPMG, an infantry machine gun that has been in use since the early 1960s, can be used in the light roller. The weapon is also pintle-mounted found on many armored vehicles. On a tripod, the gun takes effect at 1,800 m, although it is difficult to detect a blow in this area, as the Tracer rounds in the ammunition belt burn out at 1,100 m. Machine gun trains in air raid battalions remain equipped with the GPMG in the permanent fire roller. The GPMG performance has been improved by the problem of maxi kite night image intensification, which provides an excellent view at 600 m. The GPMG is to be withdrawn from service in 2015. 7.62MM GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINE GUN (GPMG) Technical data 11.300 in service area (light roll) 800m muzzle Velocity 538m/s length 1.. 2 3m Weight Loaded 13.85kg (Rifle + 50 Rounds) Belt Fed Rate of Fire up to 750rpm Rate of Fire Light Role 100rpm Rate of Fire Sustained Fire Role 200rpm This article has several issues. Please help to improve it or discuss these questions on the conversation page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article lacks information on general development, date of use, non-military use, etc. Please expand the article to include this information. More details can be available on the talk page. (July 2011) The factual accuracy of this article to reflect current events or newly available information. (March 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The mg-42 universal machine guns in both two-bellied and tripod configurations. The high tripod on the right side is for anti-aircraft use. A general-purpose machine gun, usually powered by belts, that can be flexibly adapted to various tactical wheels for light, medium and even heavy machine guns. [1] A GPMG usually has a quick-release barrel design, this for various full-power cartridges such as the 7.62×51mm NATO, 7.5×54mm French, 7.5×54mm French, 7.5×54mm French, 7.5×55mm Swiss and 7.92×57mm Mauser,[2] and for mounting on various stabilization platforms from two-legged and tripods to vehicles, aircraft, boats and fasteners, usually configured as infantry support weapon. History The all-purpose machine gun (GPMG) was created with the MG 34, which was designed in 1934 by Heinrich Vollmer von Mauser on behalf of Nazi Germany to circumvent the restrictions on machine guns imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. It was introduced into the Wehrmacht as a completely new concept of automatic firepower, called a unit machine gun, which in German means universal machine gun. [3] [4] [5] In itself, the MG 34 was an excellent weapon for its time: an air-cooled, recoil-powered machine gun that Belt of 7.92×57mm Mauser ammunition at a speed of 850 rounds per minute, killing firepower within ranges of more than 1,000 meters. [4] The main feature of the MG 34 is that the operator was able to radically change its function simply by changing its riding, visor and feeding mechanism: on its standard bipod, it was a light machine gun, ideal for infantry attacks; on a tripod, it could serve as a sustainable, fire-based machine gun; The assembly of aircraft or vehicles turned it into an air defense weapon and also served as a coaxial machine gun on numerous German tanks. [4] [5] During World War II, the MG 42 was more efficient in manufacturing and more robust and had an extremely high cyclic fire rate of 1,200 to 1,500 rounds per minute. [6] [7] [8] One of the GPMG roles was to provide low-level anti-aircraft detection. A high cyclic rate of fire is beneficial for use against targets that minimize their exposure by moving quickly from cover to cover. Arguably the best all-round GPMG ever produced, was dubbed Hitler's Buzzsaw by Allied troops and, in addition to the MG 34, inflicted heavy losses on Allied nations were interested in the MG 34 and MG 42 and influenced many post-war all-purpose machine guns, many of which are still in use today. She lent design elements to the Belgian FN MAG and the Austrian MG 74. The qualities of the firepower and ease of use of the MG 42 were so great that it became the basis of a whole series of post-war machine guns, including the MG 1 and MG 3 - the latter is still in production from 2012[update]. [6] [7] [8] [10] After the Second World War, Rheinmetall MG 3, a direct descendant of MG 42, is still in service with the Bundeswehr and others and is widely exported. German Heckler & amp; Koch HK21, based on the Heckler & amp; Koch G3 rifle and is widely used. German Heckler & amp; Koch MG5, the new standard machine gun of the Bundeswehr. The Italian MG 42/59, a direct descendant of the MG 42 and a licensed MG 3 variant, is still in use with the Italian Belgian FN MAG, which copied the feed system and the trigger mechanism of the MG 42. [11] It is the most widely used GPMG among the Western armies. The Mk 48 is a GPMG based on the FN Minimi light-gun machine gun and the German FG 42 and uses the feed system and the stamp steel construction of the MG 42. [12] [13] American M240, itself an FN MAG variant. It replaced the M60 in the United States. French MAS AA-52, which more or less copies the MG 42 feed system. [14] It has been largely used in favour of the MAG and FN Minimi. Czechoslovak Uk vz. 59, is based on Vz. 52 and Vz. 52 and Vz. 52/57 and comes from ZB vz. 26 and Bren gun designs. Russian PK/PKM, family of multi-purpose machine guns, is based on the AKM assault rifle with stamped receivers, widely exported. Russian AEK-999, is an improved version of the PK/PKM. Russian Pecheneg, is a variant of the PK/PKM. Russian PK machine gun. Polish UKM-2000, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 87, and later improved models, People's Republic of China Type 88, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, People's Republic of China Type 80, based on the Russian PK machine gun, based on the Russian PK/PKM. Swiss MG 51, a direct descendant of the MG42. Swiss SIG MG 710-3 Swiss SIG MG 710-3 Swiss SIG MG 74, direct descendant of the Austrian Armed Forces. Israeli IWI Negev NG-7, is a GPMG based on the IWI Negev light machine gun. Canadian C6A1 FLEX, an improved version of C6, a Canadian version of FN MAG. Gallery MG 34 Belt tripod version (top) and saddle drum magazine Bipod version (bottom) MG 42 MG 42/59 MG3 MG 74 mounted on its tripod AA-52 M60 FN MAG PKM HK21A1 Type 62 Type 67 on a tripod field mount M240 Pecheneg UKM-2000P MK48 MOD 0/1, 7.62mm Lightweight Machine Gun MG5 Latvian Soldiers with MG3, FN MAG and HK21 Machine Guns See Also Heavy Machine Guns: An Illustrated History of Their Impact. ABC-CLIO. p. 226. ISBN 978-1-85109-480-6. \* General purpose machine gun. BRITISH Army. Archived from the original on January 10, 2013. Jane's Guns Recognition Guide. Ian Hogg & Samp; Terry Gander. 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World.guns.ru. Retrieved 2012-07-30. Military Small Arms of the 20th Century. Arms of the 20th Century Small Arms of the 20th Century Diagram Visual, p. 217. ISBN 0-312-03950-6. • Modern Firearms - AAT Mod.52 Retrieved from Advertising - Scroll on page 2 of the 299 advertising Thank you for your participation! \* Your assessment is very important for improving the work of artificial intelligence, which forms the content of this project Forms Weapon Features: the Javelin Anti-Tank Weapon, which is primarily designed to destroy tanks and light armored vehicles, and the next generation light anti-tank weapon (NLAW) a short-range anti-tank defense weapon replacement for Milan, is an improved version of the American weapon detected by U.S. forces during operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Although Javelin was primarily designed to destroy tanks and light armored vehicles, it will also provide potent all-weather, day or night capability against solid defenses such as bunkers and buildings. The integrated view allows the operator to capture, lock, fire and forget the target. This means that once the rocket is launched, the firefighter can reach another target or position. Javelin has a maximum range of 2500m, and overflying and direct attack modes. Javelin has a maximum range of 2500m, and overflying and direct attack modes. load, identify targets, and assess damage on the battlefield. The Next-Generation Light Anti-tank Weapon (NLAW) is the first non-skilled short-range anti-tank missile to knock out any main battle tank in just one shot by hitting it from above. NLAW uses predicted vision and has overfly top and direct attack modes, and it's easy to use, making it a valuable tank destroyer for light forces that work dismantled in all environments, including built-in areas. It also has night vision capability and is designed for all climatic conditions and environments, including built-in areas. It also has night vision capability and is designed for all climatic conditions and environments. Optical View 2.5x Magnification 2nd Battalion The Parachute Regiment Fire the Next Generation Light Anti-Tank Weapon (NLAW), the all-weather tank busting rocket. Designed to be fired by non-experts, it complements the heavier Javelin missile, which is carried by special anti-tank trains, and is a significant addition to infantry's firepower against tanks, armored vehicles and bunkers. Bunker.

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