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Ballester Molina

Notes: This is an unlicensed local copy of the Colt M-1911A1, first produced in the late 1930s. It is sometimes known as the "Hafdasa," from the initials of the manufacturer (Hispano Argentino Fabrica de Automoviles SA), or the Sistema Model 1927. It closely resembles the M-1911A1, but the hammer is shaped differently, there is no grip safety, the notching on the grip plates and the slide are different, and the trigger pivots instead of sliding – the only parts of a Ballister Molina that will fit in a Colt M-1911A1 or most of its clones are the barrel and the magazines. The Ballester Molina is also a bit smaller than an M-1911A1, or at least is seems to fit a small hand better. Besides Argentina, this pistol was sold on the civilian market, and a number of them were purchased by the British in 1940s to equip certain clandestine units. Though those found today are generally quite serviceable; despite the numerous changes from the M-1911A1 design, the Ballister Molina is a well-made pistol. The finish, however, was poor when applied to the pistols when manufactured, and virtually all have been refinished by now. It should be noted that Argentina was a late hold-out for the .45 ACP cartridge, and the Molina remained in service well into the 1970s.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ballester Molina	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ballester Molina	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Bersa BP-9CC

Notes: The Bersa BP-9CC (Concealed Carry) a polymer compact pistol designed for short-ranged combat or as a secondary or defensive weapon. Like most such pistols, the frame and grips are the primary polymer elements, though the slide is a light-but-strong steel. The grips and frame are made of a proprietary compound resin that is said to be ten times stronger than Kydex, but just as light in weight. The BP-9CC is small enough for concealed carry in most places on the body, including ankle carry or simply dropping into a pocket.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BP-9CC	9mm Parabellum	0.61 kg	8	$231

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BP-9CC	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Bersa M-64

Notes: The Bersa Company's first designs were rimfire pistols designed for self-defense, target shooting, and plinking. The Model 64 has some superficial similarity to the PPK, but this is only coincidental and the two pistols are not related. The action is SAO, with blowback operation. The barrel is a short 3.54 inches, good for short range but not much beyond. There is a manual safety behind the trigger; this blocks the trigger directly when applied. The magazine catch, like many 1960s pocket pistols, is on the heel of the pistol. Bersa started out with the M-64, and continued manufacturing them until 1970.

Despite the nomenclature, the Model 62 is a development of the Model 64; the Model 64 was introduced in 1960 and the Model 62 in 1962. (Who knows,) The Model 62 is essentially a Model 64 with a longer barrel, larger grip and magazine, and adjustable sights designed for target shooting. The barrel of the Model 62 is a nice 6 inches long. Manufacture continued until 1968.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 64	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	7	$115
Model 62	.22 Long Rifle	0.7 kg	10	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 64	SA	-1	Nil	0	2	Nil	6
Model 62	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Bersa M-97

Notes: The Bersa 97 is a simple pocket-type pistol using blowback operation and small and light enough to be easily concealed. It is simple to operate and take care of, and is quite popular in South America. It has an external loop hammer, blued finish, plastic grip plates, and a marked resemblance to early Bernardelli designs that is probably no more than coincidental. The M-97 also has a slide lock on the frame near the rear of the slide. The magazine release button is large and just above the trigger guard on the right side, with the manual safety button above and to the rear of the magazine release.

The M-97 is actually a version of an earlier pistol, the M-644, scaled up to fire a larger caliber, as the M-644 is designed for .22 Long Rifle. The M-383 is a modernized version of the M-97; it uses lighter, more modern metals and is thus lighter than the M-97, and also has a somewhat shorter grip holding a smaller magazine. The barrel is also slightly shorter. The M-383A is a deluxe version of the M-383, with a finish of polished blue or nickel and walnut grips; it also uses DAO operation. Both were discontinued in 1988, replaced by the M-83. The M-83 is an M-383 with simplified controls and dehorned contours. (For game purposes, the M-383, M-383A, and M-83 have identical statistics.)

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-97	.380 ACP	0.8 kg	8	$139
M-383/83	.380 ACP	0.68 kg	7	$137
M-644	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	8	$88

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-97	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M-383/83	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M-644	SA	-1	Nil	0	2	Nil	6

Bersa Firestorm

Notes: The Mini Firestorm, which came first, is a compact polymer pistol made by Bersa SA. It is a small, inexpensive (but not cheap in quality) pistol for backup and self-defense. Despite the small size, its original chambering was the powerful .45 ACP cartridge; later, other chamberings were added. The barrel is medium-short at 3.5 inches. The Mini Firestorm has an ergonomic grip with finger swells and an extended magazine floor finger support. Construction is largely of steel. Only slight modifications are made to give a nod to US import regulations. It is otherwise a standard sort of compact pistol.

Bersa, after the success of the Mini Firestorm, decided to make a full-sized version of the Mini Firestorm. This version merely sizes up the barrel to 5.1 inches and alters the rest of the pistol accordingly.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mini Firestorm	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10	$115
Mini Firestorm	.32 ACP	0.7 kg	10	$179
Mini Firestorm	.380 ACP	0.72 kg	10	$217
Mini Firestorm	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	10	$234
Mini Firestorm	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.76 kg	7	$307
Mini Firestorm	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$392
Firestorm	.22 Long Rifle	0.7 kg	10	$131
Firestorm	.32 ACP	0.75 kg	10	$198
Firestorm	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	10	$238
Firestorm	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	10	$249
Firestorm	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	7	$322
Firestorm	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	7	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mini Firestorm (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
Mini Firestorm (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mini Firestorm (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Mini Firestorm (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mini Firestorm (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Mini Firestorm (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Firestorm (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Firestorm (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Firestorm (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Firestorm (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Firestorm (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	16
Firestorm (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Bersa Mini-Thunder

Notes: The firm of Bersa is not well known outside of South America, but they make good weapons. The Mini-Thunder was introduced at the SHOT show in 1998. The Mini-Thunder has a light alloy frame and steel slide, and uses a more-or-less standard Browning action. The safety is ambidextrous, and also serves as the takedown lever for the hammer. Barrel length is 3.25 inches. The weapon has three safeties: a standard safety catch, a slide catch, and an automatic firing pin safety. The Mini-Thunder was

introduced at the 1998 SHOT show with 10-round magazines to comply with US firearms regulations at the time, but with the sunset of the Assault Weapons ban, larger-capacity magazines became available on the US market. (They were always available in Central and South America.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mini-Thunder 9	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 15	$231
Mini-Thunder 40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10, 13	$306

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mini-Thunder 9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Mini-Thunder 40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Bersa Thunder 9 Series

Notes: The Thunder 9 series of pistols are conventional double-action pistols that are attractive and well-made. They have adjustable rear sights of the three-dot variety, easy-to-find controls, multiple safeties, and come in five finishes: blued, matte nickel, or combination of blued and matte nickel, stainless steel, or even gold-plated, each with black plastic grip plates. Several different barrel lengths are available; originally, the Thunder 9 was built only with a 4.3-inch barrel, while the Thunder 40 and 45 were made with 4-inch barrels, with other barrel lengths introduced later. The Thunder 45 first appeared in literature in 2005 (AFAIK), while the Thunder 40 appeared in 1999, and the Thunder 9 in 1995. The Thunder 9 series is not related to the rest of the Thunder series except in name; they use a different operation and have a different profile than rest of the Thunder series. The Thunder 9 series may also be bought with rails under the dust cover for attachment of a laser aiming module.

The Thunder 9 Pro XT is a race gun, designed for competitions like IPSC. It is a solidly-made pistol, with controls familiar to those who use Bersas, and has DA/SA operation. Though designed specifically for action shooting, it is a solid defensive pistol. It is a "longslide" pistol compared to other of the Thunder series, as it has a full 5-inch barrel. Everything that's black-finished on the pistol is steel, while everything finished anodized is light alloy. Nonetheless, The Thunder 9 Pro XT has quite a heft, and fills the hand well. The sights are competition-grade LPA sights, with the rear adjustable and the front dovetailed in and drift-adjustable. The front sight has a red fiberoptic insert, and the sights are designed to gain a quick sight picture. The safety/decocker is ambidextrous, as is the slide release, while the magazine release is reversible. The safety/decocker and the slide release can be actuated simultaneously, as they are close together, by a practiced shooter. The trigger has an overtravel limiter; it will only allow 4 millimeters of overtravel in DA mode and 2 millimeters in SA mode. The trigger guard has a squared-off front for the non-firing finger. The cocking grooves are unusual; the rear grooves are on the slide, while the front grooves are on the frame, allowing a better grip when cocking. The black plastic grips are ergonomically-designed, and the frontstrap and rearstrap are grooved vertically.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The following versions of the Thunder 9 do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline: Thunder 40, Thunder 45, or any version of the Thunder 9 with a 3.5-inch or 3.6-inch barrel. All other models of the Thunder are relatively unknown outside of South America except the Thunder 9.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thunder 9 (3.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	10	$242
Thunder 9 (3.6" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	14	$243
Thunder 9 (4.3" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	17	$255
Thunder 40 (3.5" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.87 kg	10	$306
Thunder 40 (3.6" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	11	$307
Thunder 40 (4" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.89 kg	11	$311
Thunder 40 (4.3" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.9 kg	13	$314
Thunder 45 (3.5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1 kg	9	$392
Thunder 45 (3.6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1 kg	10	$393
Thunder 45 (4.3" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	10	$397
Thunder 45 (4.3" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	12	$400
Thunder 9 Pro XT	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	17	$250

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Thunder 9 (3.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Thunder 9 (3.6")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Thunder 9 (4.3")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Thunder 40 (3.5")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Thunder 40 (3.6")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Thunder 40 (4")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Thunder 40 (4.3")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Thunder 45 (3.5")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Thunder 45 (3.6")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Thunder 45 (4")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Thunder 45 (4.3")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Thunder 9 Pro XT	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Bersa Thunder 22

Notes: The Thunder 22, introduced in 1995, looks externally similar to the Thunder 32 and 380, but internally resembles a cross between the Thunder 32 and the Mini-Thunder. The Thunder 22 is essentially a plinker, not really meant for self-defense, though its small profile can lend itself to that use. It is a simple pistol to use and maintain, with the standard range of finishes for Bersa pistols. At first, the only barrel length available was 3.5 inches, but other barrel lengths were later made, including the Thunder 22 Sport with an extended 6-inch barrel. In addition, the Thunder 22 was at first only available with a 10-round magazine, but the 4.3-inch barrel version also introduced a new 15-round magazine for use only with that barrel length. The rear sights of all Thunder 22s are adjustable.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The only Thunder 22s available in the Twilight 2000 timeline are the Thunder 22 with a 3.5-inch barrel and the Thunder 22 Sport.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thunder 22 (3.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.54 kg	10	$114
Thunder 22 (3.6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.54 kg	10	$115
Thunder 22 (4.3" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.56 kg	15	$122
Thunder 22 Sport	.22 Long Rifle	0.56 kg	10	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Thunder 22 (3.5")	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
Thunder 22 (3.6")	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
Thunder 22 (4.3")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Thunder 22 Sport	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Bersa Thunder 32

Notes: The first of the modern Bersa pistols to bear the Thunder name, the Thunder 32 somewhat resembles the Walther PPK, but this resemblance is only coincidental. Like most of the later iterations of the Thunder-named pistols, the Thunder 32 has an adjustable rear sight, with a magazine catch and a safety catch on the left side of the slide, in addition to a firing pin safety. They are available in the standard finishes for most modern Bersa pistols (blued, matte nickel, or a blued slide with a polished nickel frame). Construction is otherwise of light steel with grips of black plastic. The Thunder 32 was originally made with a 3.5-inch barrel length and a 10-round magazine capacity, but later other barrel lengths and magazine capacities became available.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The only Thunder 32 available in the Twilight 2000 timeline has a 3.5-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thunder 32 (3.5" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.56 kg	10	10
Thunder 32 (3.6" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.56 kg	12	12
Thunder 32 (4.3" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.58 kg	15	15

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Thunder 32 (3.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Thunder 32 (3.6")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Thunder 32 (4.3")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Bersa Thunder 380

Notes: Despite the name, the Thunder 380 is only partly-based on the Thunder 9 series; the Thunder 380 has a quite different profile (it actually looks somewhat like a PPK). The Thunder 380 is a much smaller weapon than the rest of the Thunder series, meant more as a backup or concealed-carry weapon than a primary service pistol. The Thunder 380's sights are fixed, though the rear sight is dovetailed and slight changes for windage can be made this way. The stainless steel and gold-plated finishes are not available, but the magazine releases and safety catches are both extended. Originally available only with a 3.5-inch barrel length and a 7-round magazine capacity, the Thunder 380 was later available in versions with a 9-round capacity (and called in this expanded-magazine capacity the Thunder 380 Deluxe), and even later with a shorter 3.2-inch barrel. A special version of the Thunder 380, the Thunder 380 Super, is essentially identical to a standard Thunder 380 with a 3.5-inch barrel, but has a wider grip to accommodate a double-stack 15-round magazine.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Thunder 380 exists only with a 3.5-inch barrel in the Twilight 2000 timeline; with the exception of the Thunder 380 Super.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thunder 380 (3.2" Barrel)	.380 ACP	0.5 kg	7	$213

Thunder 380 (3.5" Barrel)	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	7, 9	$216
Thunder 380 Super	.380 ACP	0.76 kg	15	$219

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Thunder 380 (3.2")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Thunder 380 (3.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Thunder 380 Super	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

FireStorm

Notes: Made by a new company of the same name, the FireStorm is based on several Bersa designs, especially the Bersa Model 95 series. (It should not be confused with the Bersa Mini Firestorm, which is a totally different weapon.) They are in fact quite similar to the Bersa-designed weapons, however, there are several differences. The external slide catch is considered one of the best-designed and located catches in the world right now (and it too, is based on a Bersa slide catch design which was never used). The rubber grip is wrap-around, ergonomic, and well-shaped. The magazines include an extension for the little finger. The FireStorm is a double-action weapon, with a wide trigger guard for use with gloves and the pistol has an extended tang under the hammer to prevent it from hitting the firing hand as it operates. The manual safety is a based on those on Walther pistols, and locks the firing pin. The front sight has a white dot, while the rear sight is notch-type and is lined in white.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FireStorm	.380 ACP	0.56 kg	7	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FireStorm	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

FM Rosario Hi-Power Militar

Notes: Sometimes called the "FM Hi-Power" or the "FMAP Hi-Power" (the "FM" standing for "Fabrique Nationale" after it's translated into the Argentine dialect of Spanish – Rosario is the location of the factory in Argentina), these pistols are based on license-produced examples of the FN-Browning Hi-Power HP-35. The Argentines produce four models: the Militar is the standard military variant, and conforms most closely to the original HP-35. Like the HP-35, early Militars used a loop hammer, and later this was changed to a spur hammer. Early Militars used grip plates of checkered hardwood, but complaints quickly came in about how uncomfortable the grip plates were, and they were changed to checkered rubber. The Militar is considered by many firearms experts to be the best of the license-produced Hi-Powers – probably because FN's technicians personally designed and oversaw the construction, setup, and tooling of the FM Rosario factory in Argentina. This also means that parts from any pistol of the Militar series are 100% compatible with FN-built Hi-Power pistols, and vice versa.

Variants include the M-90, which is a modified version of the Militar, with a lengthened slide stop, reshaped manual safety, anatomical grips, and a plastic projection above the magazine well at the front to help with the grip. The "Detective," as it sounds, is a compact version of the M-90 for concealed work. The M-95 has two new safeties, a firing pin safety and an ambidextrous thumb safety. It also has adjustable front and rear sights.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Some of these pistols were still being used as late as 2025 in the Twilight 2000 timeline; however, the M-95 was never built.

Merc 2000 Notes: This was sometimes a more-obtainable option than a "real" Hi-Power, and sold very well in the Merc 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hi-Power Militar	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	14	$219
Hi-Power M-90	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	14	$219
Hi-Power Detective	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	14	$209
Hi-Power M-95	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	14	$230

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Hi-Power Militar	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Hi-Power M-90	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Hi-Power Detective	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Hi-Power M-95	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Angstadt Arms UDP-9

Notes: This is a long-barreled pistol, basically a cut-down submachinegun-type weapon into a pistol. It is an AR-based pistol, with AR-type controls. Angstadt makes an upper and lower receiver that fits around Glock-type magazines, and the result is a smaller, trimmer weapon than one that is simply a modified AR upper and lower. The UDP-9 uses blowback operation instead of the direct gas impingement of the AR series, so there is no gas block. The barrel is 6 inches, short for such a pistol, and is tipped with an AR-type flash suppressor. Picatinny rails are found down the receiver to the end of the upper handguards and down the 3, 6, and 9-0'clock positions on the handguards themselves. The UDP-9 will take any Glock 9mm magazine, from short to long. Basic finish is black anodizing, and the construction is light aluminum alloy; a gray tungsten finish is optional. Currently, only 9mm versions are available, but .40 and .357 SiG versions are planned for next year.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
UDP-9	9mm Parabellum	2.04 kg	12, 15, 17, 19, 31, 33	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
UDP-9	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	15

Glock 9mm Parabellum Pistols

Notes: These are modern, high-capacity pistols built from carbon-fiber plastics. The weapon is difficult to detect on X-rays when disassembled (the barrel and part of the bolt are still made of metal). The Glock 17A became the standard sidearm of the Austrian military, and various Glock models have become increasingly popular with police and military forces worldwide. The weapon sparked controversy when introduced due to its supposed ability to go through X-Rays and metal detectors without being spotted. (This is untrue, since there is easily enough metal in a Glock for that not to happen.) The standard Glock 17A (or simply Glock 17) is a fairly ordinary type of pistol, other than its construction (which has also, with time, become more common); it is equipped with a 4.49-inch barrel. The Glock 17C is a Glock 17A with compensator ports at the muzzle (which unfortunately have no effect in game terms). The Glock 17L is a longer-barreled version of the Glock 17A. The Glock 19 is a version of the Glock 17 with a shorter barrel and handgrip; the Glock 19C has compensator ports. The Glock 26 is subcompact version of the Glock 17, with an even shorter barrel than the Glock 19 and also a shorter handgrip. The Glock 34 is designed for competition shooting; it has an adjustable rear sight and compensator ports, as well as a full 5.32-inch barrel. An odd fact about the 9mm Glocks (and Glocks of other calibers) is that they are often able to use the magazines of other 9mm Glocks, though with many Glocks, the magazine may stick out a LONG way from the bottom of the magazine well!

The Glock 18, though based on the Glock 17A, is a bit different from that pistol, as it is a selective-fire machine pistol. The Glock 18 was designed after a request from Austria's Cobra antiterrorist unit for a small, concealable CQB weapon, one that was smaller than any such weapon found on the market at the time. At the request of Cobra Unit, the Glock 18 was deliberately designed *without* any burst setting, and the automatic setting's cyclic rate is very high at 1200 rpm, as the Glock 18's purpose was to be able to saturate an area with rounds. On semiautomatic, you basically have a Glock 17A by a different name. The selector lever is found on the left rear of the slide, apart from the manual safety. The Glock 18 requires extensive training to use properly, as automatic fire results in rapid, extreme barrel climb unless a proper firing position is used, and it's quite difficult to fire even short burst due to the high cyclic rate of fire. That said, the basic design of the Glock 18 does a lot to hold down heating of the barrel, and the strength of the polymer frame used in the Glock as well as the design of the frame means the Glock 18's frame is easily able to withstand the stresses of automatic fire (and the fact that the Glock 18 is a limited-use weapon in most units that use it helps). A variant of the Glock 18, the Glock 18C, is similar to the Glock 17C in that the Glock 18C has a muzzle equipped with compensator ports. A special 33-round extended magazine was designed for use with the Glock 18, though this magazine extends well below the grip when inserted. A newer addition for the Glock 18 is the IGP Tactical GL shoulder stock, which includes an adapter to add to the lower grip of the Glock 18. The Glock 18 and 18C are rather rare weapons; they are sold only to military, police, of certain government agencies, and it is a pistol with very limited applications. The extended magazine and the shoulder stock are also not sold to those who "don't need it."

The Glock 17A, 17L, and 17C have gotten the latest "Gen 4" modifications. These modifications include a stippled-texture finish for the grip to improve the shooter's hold on the weapon, two sizes of add-on backstraps to accommodate larger or smaller hands, an enlarged, reversible magazine catch, the Gen 4 magazine, which allows the magazine to be used in a large number of existing pistol designs of approximately the magazine's dimensions, and a dual recoil spring assembly to improve reliability. For game purposes, the Gen 4, is, however, identical to the standard Glock 17.

The new-for-2014 Glock 43 subcompact is not listed as a Gen4 or an MOS version, but is the smallest 9mm Glock. It is designed for self-defense including everyday carry, and as a concealable backup gun for cops as well as a primary gun for undercover police. Though it is not listed as Gen4, it does have the Gen4 texturing of the frame and grip and enlarged controls. The sights are not as high as most Glock pistols, but larger than those of the Glock 42, and quite functional. The rear sight is outlined in white, and the front ramp has a white dot. The Glock 43 is quite small, nearly a larger-caliber twin of the Glock 42, and generally the same design except as needed to accommodate the larger cartridge. It is very suitable for concealed carry, and will fit in a jeans pocket (assuming you're wearing normal jeans). The optional finger-extension magazine is a recommended purchase for those with larger hands or wider fingers. It too is picky about ammunition it will digest; it choked on 42 loads, and +P and +P+ loads are not recommended to the point that Glock says they should not be tried in the Glock 43. Barrel length is a mere 3.39 inches, though its 6.26-inch length and 1.02-inch width are what makes it so concealable, along with its short grip.

Several companies, such as KPOS, CAA, HERA, MechTech, and others manufacture a kit to convert the Glock 9mm pistol into a short-barreled carbine. Though these do add a small amount of barrel length to the base Glock, the main thing they add is a flash suppressor of some sort, a folding stock, a forward grip for control, and with most of them, MIL-STD-1913 rails above the slide and on the sides of the fore-end, making them advanced short-barreled carbines. For game purposes, they are identical. They can use any sort of Glock 9mm Pistol as a base, though most are meant to be used with the larger Glock pistols. It should be noted that the effects of Glocks with compensator ports are negated when using the carbine kit. These Carbine Kits have the following effects on the base firearms being used: add 1 to damage, add 35% to range (rounding down), increase bulk to 2/3, reduce recoil by one (five for a Glock 18-based carbine on automatic fire).

One US company, CCF Raceframes, manufactures an ergonomically-improved frame for the Glock 17 which is made from light alloy instead of polymer. Though there have been some complaints about the polymer Glock frames cracking and prematurely wearing, these complaints are mostly exaggerated; however, some shooters just prefer a metal gun over a polymer gun. CCF also took the opportunity to improve on the basic Glock frame. The tang of the pistol is swept back into a sort of beavertail, which offers not only more natural proper hand placement, but protects big hands from hammer bite. The front of the trigger guard is undercut to allow the gun to ride higher in the shooting hand, again improving hand placement on the pistol. The trigger guard is, unlike the standard Glock, rounded in front instead of being squared and hooked, The area around the magazine release is slightly relieved into the frame, allowing a standard magazine release to take on most of the functions of an extended magazine release. The frontstrap is checkered, and the sides of the grip are textured. The backstrap can be worn bare, and it is checkered; however, two soft polymer inserts of various sizes are available to better suit the shooter's hand. The magazine well is beveled to aid in reloading, and the magazine well is slightly wider inside to allow magazines to fall free while reloading. The trigger pack is tuned, eliminating the spongy overtravel feeling that so many Glock owners have reported. Integral with the dust cover, machined in, is a MIL-STD-1913 rail for the attachments of lights, lasers, and other accessories. The CCF version is equipped with the better-placed and quick-to-actuate Cominolly Thumb Safety, which was to be included on the original Glock 17, but cut in a cost-saving measure. As an option, CCF will build their Glock 17 variant with a stainless steel frame, which adds only a little to the weight of the weapon. With this frame, and the third insert for the backstrap, the CCF Glock 17 feels almost like a 1911.

The CCF Glock 17 is not able to take tactical stocks or be used in Carbine Kits.

Lone Wolf in the US makes a license-produced variant of the Glock 34, called the Timberwolf G34. It is designed for competition use, particularly the Steel Challenge. The parts of the Timberworlf are nearly 100% compatible with a standard Glock 34. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail, molded into the polymer frame (which may be almost any color the buyer requests, even weird colors like Hot Pink and Flare Orange). The polymer is an advanced carbon fiber blend. The Timberwolf has an interchangeable backstrap set which allows for four grip sizes. The stainless steel slide has a large slot cut out of the top front of it, which partially reduces weight and partially hats as a sort of porting effect. The nose is slightly beveled in the same manner as Glock 26. The barrel is a bull barrel 5.32 inches long. The feed ramp is polished and the barrel is match-grade; the Timberwolf can fire virtually all types of 9mm Parabellum ammunition repeatedly, including bare lead hot-loaded slugs. The grip is molded with ergonomics in mind, as are the controls. The rear sight is a Warren Tactical Target micrometer adjustable sight, while the front sight has a fiberoptic inlay but is not adjustable. The beavertail is greatly extended, more for balance in the hand than anything else as there is no grip safety.

The Griffon Industries G19 is an extreme modification of the Glock 19. It uses a large number of aftermarket mods, both market-available and made by Griffon. Much of the custom work is done by Boresight industries. The first mod is a new frame, which has a grip angle more like a 1911. The grip width is reduced and the finger sells omitted, to accommodate small and large hands. The grip (and beavertail) Are heavily stippled to further produce a positive grip. The magazine well is funneled and beveled, The G19 has a red dot sight, high blade front sight, and a channel down the slide, all to help improve aim. The controls are undercut to improve positive engagement. The beavertail is abbreviated. The trigger guard has a smaller rear end, also to improve grip; in addition, the front of the trigger guard is squared off and curved, more to allow the locking in of a tactical light than to allow the finger of the non-firing hand. The trigger guard is larger than a standard Glock 19 to accommodate gloves. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The trigger is tuned and has a 3.56-pound pull. The slide is a thinner extended slide, and is actually easier to manipulate. Cocking grooves are deepened front and back. Most surfaces and angles have been smoothed. The barrel is of chrome-moly steel and accurized over a standard Glock 19 barrel.

ATEi in the US makes a version of the Glock 19 Gen 1-4 called the Roland Special. It has a large number of improvements, including a change in caliber to 10mm (using a new barrel, not a bored-out barrel). There is custom milling done on the slide to allow the mounting of a Trijicon RMR (a combination tactical light and laser sight), and front slide serrations;, and the front slide serrations extend to the top of the slide.. In the kit is also a Surefire X300 Ultra tactical light. An enhanced rear sight has been added, as well as a removable Trijicon RM06 RMR (3.25 MOA red dot, adjustable), and comes with a removable raised front sight for use with a suppressor. The Roland Special is made of 416 Stainless steel, and is a KKM Precision 4.02-inch match barrel with a compensator, The barrel is threaded for a suppressor, and the compensator is removable, however, ATEi does stress that the Roland Special's threads are for the mounting of alternate compensators and internal damage could result if the Roland Special is used with a suppressor. The Roland Special is equipped with an Overwatch DAT2 2-stage trigger. The slide is finished in black nitride, and has a full-length Picatinny Rail under the dust cover., The grip, undercut trigger guard, and front of the trigger guard have had the Glock Stipple Kit applied. The magazine well has been replaced with a Raven Freya well. The extended slide release and magazine release are TangoDown Vickers models. The Roland special is best used with a Glock 34-compatible holster.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Manufacture of this weapon stopped as the ability to make its polymer parts became difficult later in the war. The Gen 4 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor is the CCF Glock 17 or the Timberwolf.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazine	Price
Glock 17A	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	17	$245
Glock 17C	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	17	$268
Glock 17L	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	17	$260
Glock 18	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	17, 19, 31, 33	$250
Glock 18C	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	17, 19, 31, 33	$300
Glock 19	9mm Parabellum	0.59 kg	15, 17, 19	$239
Glock 19C	9mm Parabellum	0.59 kg	15, 17, 19	$264
Glock 26	9mm Parabellum	0.56 kg	12, 15, 17, 19	$233
Glock 34	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	17, 19	$277
Glock 43	9mm Parabellum	0.51 kg	6	$231
IGP Tactical GL Stock	N/A	0.59 kg	N/A	$50
Carbine Kit	N/A	1.16 kg	N/A	$98
CCF Glock 17 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	17	$247
CCF Glock 17 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	1.12 kg	17	$246
Timberwolf G34	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	15, 17, 19	$308
Griffon G19	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	15, 17, 19	$439
Roland Special	10mm Auto	0.89 kg	15, 17, 19	$705

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 17A	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Glock 17C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Glock 17L	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Glock 18	10	1	Nil	1	3	15	11
With Stock	10	1	Nil	3	2	9	15
Glock 18C	10	1	Nil	1	2	12	11
With Stock	10	1	Nil	3	2	8	15
Glock 19	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Glock 19C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Glock 26	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Glock 34	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Glock 43	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
CCF Glock 17 (Alloy Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
CCF Glock 17 (Steel Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Timberwolf G34	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Griffon G19	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Roland Special	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	13

Glock .22 LR Pistols

Notes: New for 2020 was a rimfire version of the Glock – the Glock 44. This Gen5 pistol looks like one of the smaller Glock 9mm pistols, with a 4.02-inch GMB (Glock Marksman Barrel), which is essentially a competition-quality barrel. (The Glock 44 can even be put in holsters that fit the Glock 19.) The Glock 44 is fed by a grip single-stack 10-round magazine (a sort of standard size for modern rimfire pistols). Trigger action is by Glock's Safe Action System, which is a variant of a DAO trigger designed for lighter trigger pull weight while maintaining safety when the weapon is loaded. As with other Glocks, the frame and as much of the Glock 44 as possible are of polymer or light alloy, with the slide and barrel and much of the internal parts being made of carbon steel or stainless steel. Both the front sight and rear sight are adjustable, otherwise being notch and post sights. Operation is by blowback, unique among Glock pistols, with a non-fixed barrel, again unique among Glocks. Unfortunately, as is common among blowback rimfire guns, cleaning Glock 44 often is an absolute must.

It should be known that while the Glock 44's design is Austrian, most of the manufacturing is done in Glock's US facilities.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Glock 44 is not found in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Glock 44	.22 Long Rifle	0.36 kg	10	$121

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 44	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Glock .380 ACP Pistols

Notes: These versions of the Glock series equivalent to the Glock 19 (in the case of the Glock 25) and the Glock 26 (in the case of the Glock 28), except for their chambering. They were designed primarily for sales in countries where the use of "military/police" ammunition (such as 9mm Parabellum) is prohibited by civilians. The Glock 25 is not sold in the US; the Glock 28 is sold in the US only to police, government, or military concerns.

The new-for 2014 Glock 42 subcompact *is* designed for sale to civilians and police in the US as well as several other countries, to people who need a small self-defense pistol or cops who need a small, concealable backup. It is, in fact, built in Glock's US facility, Glock-USA. It has a base smaller grip for small or medium hands; large-handed shooters will find it kind of small. (It is not listed as a Gen4 gun.) It is a small, slender pistol, a mere 24 millimeters wide and 151 millimeters long. The barrel length is 3.25 inches, and doesn't even weigh a half a kilogram. It is known for high reliability; and it's useable yet low-snag sights (most .380 pistol sights are so low as to not be very useful). One writer said, "It looks…like they tossed a Glock 19 in a dryer, turned it up to eleven, and shrunk the hell out of it." The grip size is another problem for large hands; many shooters can get only two fingers around the grip, and there is no floorplate extension except as an option. The Glock 42 has Gen4-ish checkering, but not quite to the extent of a true Gen4 pistol. It is known to be a bit picky about what ammunition you feed it; in particular, many +P loads will be too much for the Glock 42, and don't even try +P+ rounds.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Glock 28 is an extremely rare pistol in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazine	Price
Glock 25	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	15	$222
Glock 28	.380 ACP	0.53 kg	10, 12, 15	$217
Glock 42	.380 ACP	0.39 kg	6	$215

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 25	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Glock 28	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Glock 42	SA	1	Nil	1	6	Nil	8

Glock 10mm Colt Pistols

Notes: These are the equivalent of the Glock 17 (in the case of the Glock 20) or the Glock 26 (in the case of the Glock 29); however, the barrels of both weapons are made longer to properly utilize the power of the 10mm Colt cartridge. They were designed simply to fulfill market demand for pistols firing the 10mm Colt cartridge. The Glock 20C version, like other models with the "C" suffix, has compensator ports near the muzzle.

The Glock 20, 20C, and 29 share a problem with all of the higher-caliber members of the Glock series (those firing 10mm Colt, .40 Smith & Wesson, .45 ACP, and .45 GAP) – they all tend to have rather wide grips (with the exception of the Glock 21SF). This tends to give those with small hands problems getting a good, solid grip on the pistol. So far, there isn't any aftermarket solution for this problem, as a Glock's grips are almost entirely one-piece moldings that are integral to the frame, and there aren't any grip plates that bulge out or could be removed and replaced with thinner grip plates.

The Glock 40 is essentially a Glock 20 on steroids. Glock calls it a Longslide Pistol, and its barrel length is 6.02 inches. Some Glock 40s are Glock 40 MOSs, which basically means that the sights are attached to replaceable plates instead of being permanent fixtures, allowing for many rear optics, and the front sight is dovetailed in. It is primarily designed for Outdoors backup, hunting and for shooting sports, and has been proven to be able to take down Whitetail Deer, Russian Boars, and Feral Hogs.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Glock 29 is an extremely rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazine	Price
Glock 20	10mm Colt	0.77 kg	10, 15	$359
Glock 20C	10mm Colt	0.77 kg	10, 15	$409
Glock 29	10mm Colt	0.7 kg	10, 15	$351
Glock 40	10mm Colt	0.8 kg	10, 15	$374

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 20	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Glock 20C	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Glock 29	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Glock 40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17

Glock .357 SiG Pistols

Notes: The Glock 31 is the equivalent of the Glock 17A (in the case of the Glock 31), Glock 19 (in the case of the Glock 32) or Glock 26 (in the case of the Glock 33); virtually the only differences are those required for the different chambering. They are popular with US police forces and are also used by some other police agencies worldwide; in addition; civilian sales have been good. Both the Glock 31 and 32 have versions with compensator ports, the Glock 31C and Glock 32C.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Glock 31	.357 SiG	0.66 kg	15	$271
Glock 31C	.357 SiG	0.65 kg	15	$296
Glock 32	.357 SiG	0.61 kg	13, 15	$266
Glock 32C	.357 SiG	0.6 kg	13, 15	$291
Glock 33	.357 SiG	0.56 kg	9, 13. 15	$261

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 31	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Glock 31C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Glock 32	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Glock 32C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Glock 33	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Glock .40 Smith & Wesson Pistols

Notes: These are basically the equivalent of the Glock 17A, 19, 17L, 26, and 34, except that they are chambered for the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. They are virtually the same as those 9mm-firing pistols, except for the changes necessary to accommodate the different cartridge. This chambering is probably the most popular of the Glock pistols after the 9mm versions; in fact, the Glock 22 is the standard issue pistol of the FBI as well as many police departments in the US. The Glock 23 and 24 also come in compensated versions. The Glock 35 is the competition version in this caliber, but is also being increasingly used as a duty weapon by US police officers. The Glock 24 was not produced after 2001; it was essentially replaced by the Glock 35 in the competition role.

The same sort of Carbine Kits are produced for Glock .40 Smith & Wesson pistols as for 9mm Glocks, and they have the same effects as those for a 9mm Glock. They have the same weight and same cost.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Glock 35 is a very rare weapon in Western Europe, and virtually nonexistent anywhere else, in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Glock 22	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.63 kg	15	$317
Glock 22C	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.62 kg	15	$342
Glock 23	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.6 kg	13, 15	$313
Glock 23C	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.59 kg	13, 15	$338
Glock 24	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.67 kg	15	$333
Glock 24C	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.62 kg	15	$358
Glock 27	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.56 kg	9, 13, 15	$307
Glock 35	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.69 kg	15	$351

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 22	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Glock 22C	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Glock 23	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Glock 23C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Glock 24	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	16
Glock 24C	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Glock 27	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Glock 35	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Glock .45 ACP Pistols

Notes: These versions of the Glock are equivalent to the Glock 17, Glock 26, and Glock 33, but chambered in .45 ACP. The barrels of these weapons are somewhat longer than their 9mm counterparts, however, to accommodate the more powerful cartridge. The Glock 21 also comes in a version with compensator ports near the muzzle, known as the Glock 21C. The Glock 21 and 21C were, when they were first introduced, sold in the US with magazines holding only 10 rounds due to the Assault Weapons Ban, but after the sunset of those laws, 13-round magazines were again available in the US within a few months. Very light for the cartridge they fire, these Glocks can be quite the handful, though the increased weight does help mitigate this.

With the US military (and a few other countries) looking hard at going back to the .45 ACP as a standard pistol cartridge, the problem arises with those troops with smaller hands (not necessarily women, by the way!) and the tendency for most modern .45 ACP pistols to be double-stack, high-capacity weapons. The US military, in particular, is looking at possible designs, and one of those is reportedly a new version of the Glock 21, called the Glock 21SF (for “Slim Frame”). This version not only has a narrower grip frame, but trimmed grip plates to that smaller hands can hold them properly to achieve stable shooting. The Glock 21 13-round double-stack magazine is replaced by a 10-round magazine which is still double-stack, but not nearly as wide as the 13-round magazine. (The

Glock 21SF cannot use the 13-round magazine, incidentally, though it can use the 10-round magazine of the Glock 30. However, the Glock 21 and 21C *can* use the Glock 21SF's 10-round magazine.) Other improvements were made as well, including the grip angle, all-ambidextrous controls, a magazine which drops free when the magazine release is depressed instead of simply popping out enough to be grasped, a true MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, and low-profile combat sights. Note that for game purposes, the Glock21SF shoots identically to the standard Glock 21. The Glock 21SF was introduced to the public at the 2007 SHOT show, though reportedly various countries have had examples for evaluation purposes for at least 4 months before that. In 2008, a similar version of the Glock 30, the Glock 30SF, was introduced. It shoots identically to the standard Glock 30 for game purposes.

The Glock 30S, introduced in 2016, is essentially a Glock 30SF mated to the top end of a Glock 36. This yields a pistol with a compact barrel and slide with a larger frame that is easier to grip. It is identical to the Glock 30 for game pusposes.

The Glock 41, or more properly, the Glock 41 Gen4 MOS, is a Longslide version with 5.31-inch barrel. It was designed to be a competition version of the Glock 21 which can also be used on duty or by special operations.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Glock 36 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor is the Glock 21SF. The Glock 30 is a rather rare commodity.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Glock 21	.45 ACP	0.74 kg	13	$405
Glock 21C	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	13	$430
Glock 21SF	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	10, 13	$407
Glock 30	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	10, 13	$402
Glock 30SF	.45 ACP	0.7 kg	10	$404
Glock 36	.45 ACP	0.57 kg	6, 10, 13	$396
Glock 41	.45 ACP	0.77 kg	10, 13	$412

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 21	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
Glock 21C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Glock 30	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Glock 36	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	10
Glock 41	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Glock .45 GAP Pistols

Notes: These are new Glock pistols, chambered for a proprietary round (.45 GAP, or Glock Automatic Pistol). Glock was looking for a cartridge that would fit in between the 9mm Parabellum and .40 Smith & Wesson cartridges in terms of performance. They did this by taking a .45 ACP cartridge and shortening the case (and reducing the propellant a little; it has long been thought that the .45 ACP cartridge was longer than necessary considering the amount of propellant in it). The Glock 37 is the full-sized version; the Glock 38 and 39 are the compact and subcompact models, respectively. Barrels, while somewhat longer than their 9mm counterparts, are somewhat shorter than their .45 ACP equivalents. No compensated versions have as yet been offered, though rumors say Glock may offer them in the future. The pistols and the cartridge have proven to be increasingly popular since their introduction. When the Glock 37 was first introduced, the US Assault Weapons ban was still in effect, and the Glock 37 was sold in the US only with 10-round magazines. Since those laws' sunset, 15-round magazines have been available for the Glock 37.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazine	Price
Glock 37	.45 GAP	0.65 kg	15	$350
Glock 38	.45 GAP	0.68 kg	8, 15	$344
Glock 39	.45 GAP	0.55 kg	6, 8, 15	$338

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glock 37	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Glock 38	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Glock 39	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

Glock Pistols – A Note About Gen x Pistols

Notes: Most of Glock's pistols received blocks of improvements called Gen (Generation). The initial offerings were essentially Gen1. Gen2 added checkering to the frontstrap and serrations to the backstrap. An integrated single recoil spring and guide rod assembly replaced the two-piece recoil spring and guide rod assembly. (This greatly increases reliability with certain models of pistols, but not enough to show up in the game.) The magazines sold with their pistols replaced the bare floorplate with a resistance pad for the magazine spring.

Gen3 pistols had an accessory rail (called a Glock Universal Rail) which can mount many accessories, but not as many as a Picatinny or Weaver Rail. Thumb rests were added to both sides of the pistols and finger grooves were added. They have a modified extractor that doubles as a chamber loaded indicator. Internally, the locking block was enlarged, along with the addition of another

cross pin to further stabilize the locking block. (This extra cross pin is called the locking block pin.) The frames of Gen3 Glocks may be black, flat dark earth, of OD green. A new optional grip surface, the RTF2 (Rough Textured Frame 2) was added, at first to the Glock 22, and followed shortly by the Glock 19, 21, 23, 31, and 32. RTF2 features a new, finer checkering texture and scalloped cocking serrations at the rear of the slide.

Gen4 Glocks center on ergonomics and the recoil spring assembly. Some parts of Gen4 Glocks cannot be interchanged with earlier Generations. They had a rough-textured frame, grip checkering, and interchangeable backstraps of different sizes. The basic grip size was made slightly smaller than those of earlier Generations; each of the four successively larger backstraps increase the length of the back-to-trigger measurement by 2 millimeters. The controls are enlarged and reversible for left-handed shooters. Gen4 Glocks have a dual recoil spring assembly to decrease recoil (but has no effect in game terms). Because of this, the front of the frame, slide, and accessory rail have been widened. The trigger guard has also been modified to fit into the smaller space.

Yes, interesting modifications and upgrades; the upshot of it is that it is basically for informational purposes, and all Generation Glocks are identical for game purposes.

ISSC-Austria M22

Notes: In the late 2000s, Wolfram Kriegleder, former Walther designer and the designer of the Walther P-22, struck out on his own to form his own company, the International Shooting and Security Consultants (ISSC). They make a variety of defense and police-related items, but are perhaps best known for their .22 pistols and rifles. The M22 is a rimfire pistol about the size and shape of the Glock 19; the dimensions are moderate, but it includes a number of modern features, such as a polymer frame, an ergonomic polymer grip with stippled sides and frontstrap and grooved backstrap. The M22 thus has a hand-filling size and is relatively heavy for a rimfire pistol, and has natural pointing qualities. The M22 has a 4-inch Lothar Walther barrel which has a bull profile and is of match quality. Under the dust cover is a length of Weaver rail, and the front of the trigger guard is slightly concave and grooved. The front sight is a squared white-colored post, which is dovetailed in to allow drift adjustments or replacement with sight posts of various heights; the rear sight has a notch outlined in white and is adjustable for windage. The sight picture is said to be uncluttered, and the front sight squares up neatly in the rear sight. Operation is by straight blowback (the most reliable operation for rimfire pistols; the M22 is hammer fired, though the hammer is not visible when it is forward. The trigger pull of initial versions was a bit heavy at 6 pounds, but it was a short take-up with no creep. New production versions have a trigger pull weight of 2 pounds, with the same take-up and lack of creep. The M22 has more safeties than even an M1911, including a loaded chamber indicator, an ambidextrous safety/decocker, a trigger safety, an automatic firing pin safety, and a magazine safety.

Twilight 2000 Notes: the M22 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M22	.22 Long Rifle	0.61 kg	10	$125

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M22	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Kolibri

Notes: The Kolibri (Hummingbird) was designed for ladies' self-defense near the turn of the century. It is believed to be the smallest handgun ever built, designed for the tiny purses that women were carrying at the time. They remain the smallest semiautomatic handguns ever made. The Kolibri requires tiny rounds, which are unfortunately underpowered and cause little more than annoying damage. Today, Kolibris are the province of those who collect exotic antique weapons; a real Kolibri will sell for hundreds of times the game price listed here.

Merc 2000 Notes: In Merc 2000, a good adventure could revolve around recovering one of these rare antiques.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kolibri	2.7mm Kolibri	0.18 kg	5	$42
Kolibri	3mm Kolibri	0.22 kg	5	$50

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kolibri (2.7mm)	SA	-2	Nil	0	3	Nil	1
Kolibri (3mm)	SA	-2	Nil	0	3	Nil	3

Mannlicher M1900/M1905

Notes: Now virtually a collector's item, the only place the M1900 or the 1905 might now show up being used as a weapon is some out-of-the-way places in South America, where the ammunition and spare parts are still being made. The craftsmanship and quality were so good that most surviving examples of this pistol still work quite well. It is unusual for a pistol in that the operation is by delayed blowback, something normally found in heavier battle rifles or automatic rifles. The magazine is in the grip, but it is not removable; the slide is pulled back instead, and a charger of cartridges inserted from the top. The differences between the M1900 and the M1905 are in the magazine, which is larger in the M1905, and the rear sight, which is above the chamber in the M1900 and rear of the slide on the 1905 to give a longer sight radius.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

M1900	7.63mm Mannlicher	0.91 kg	8 Clip	$232
M1905	7.63mm Mannlicher	0.92 kg	10 Clip	$234

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1900	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M1905	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Mannlicher M1903

Notes: This pistol was originally designed in 1896, but not produced until 1903. It is regarded as an attractive weapon, with an expensive, high-quality finish, but it was up against too much competition from other pistols of the period and thus did not get much acceptance. In addition, the M1903 was not designed strongly enough for the power of the ammunition it used, and could be unreliable. They passed out of service and into civilian hands quickly; a few survive to this day. Many hunters have added scopes and stocks and used them as hunting weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1903	7.63mm Mannlicher	1.02 kg	6 Clip	$215

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1903	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Roth-Steyr M1907

Notes: The Roth-Steyr was the first automatic pistol to be adopted by any major world army, having been adopted by Austria-Hungary in 1908. In World War 1, it served alongside the Rast & Gasser revolver, and was preferred to that weapon; the Rast & Gasser was replaced by the Roth-Steyr after World War 1, and continued in service for a short while after World War 2. It continued to be used as late as the 1940s by Italian troops, and some can still be found in use in obscure parts of the Balkans. The actual designer was a Czech named Karel Krnka, who was working for an Austrian company, and built by Sauer in Germany, with additional Roth-Steyr pistols being manufactured in Hungary by FEG. The Roth-Steyr was never offered to civilians or the police; all production was for the Austro-Hungarian military. The Roth-Steyr was during World War 1 issued only to cavalry troops, and never issued to the infantry.

The short recoil system used by the Roth-Steyr is very complicated, involving, among other things, a rotating barrel and a telescoping bolt. (I've seen it described in one book as "screwy.") Despite the strange operation, over 90,000 were produced, and it is a reliable and robust weapon that still functions well. The Roth-Steyr is one of the few pistols to be fed by a stripper clip, though the ammunition is still contained within the grip; the Roth-Steyr is loaded from the top through an open bolt when the bolt is pulled back. The Roth-Steyr is a big pistol, with a 5.2-inch barrel and a total length of 9.2 inches (23.4 centimeters).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Roth-Steyr	8mm Roth-Steyr	1.02 kg	10 Clip	$223

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Roth-Steyr	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Steyr GB

Notes: The roots of the GB go all the way back to the late 1960s, when a Steyr came up with an idea for a high-capacity handgun for use by Austrian armed forces. This design took nearly ten years for Steyr to get right, and by then, the Austrian military wasn't looking for a new service pistol and Steyr could not interest any other military or police forces in the P-18.

Steyr also had a parallel development at the time – the Pi-18. The Pi-18 was selective-fire machine pistol version, with the operation reworked into a delayed blowback mechanism using gas delay, and the barrel and slide fit together to form a sort of piston. The hammer was an external loop-type, with a selector lever mounted on the slide that allowed safe, semiautomatic, and automatic fire modes. The heel of the grip was slotted to accepted a skeletonized metal stock to help stabilize the Pi-18 in automatic (or semiautomatic, for that matter) fire. Extended magazines were also developed for use with the Pi-18, and the end of the muzzle had a multi-baffle muzzle brake. The Pi-18 was also capable of automatic fire without the stock, though with dubious accuracy at best. Again, unfortunately for Steyr, they failed to attract any buyers for the Pi-18, and the Pi-18 died an early death before any series production could happen. Of course, I've put "what-if" stats below. (Did you *really* think I wouldn't?) Steyr then very briefly tried to sell the Pi-18 as a semiautomatic pistol, still able to use the muzzle brake (which was reworked to be removable), the stock, and the extended magazine. That idea also died on the vine. (It should be noted that the muzzle brake and the stock will not fit onto the Rogak P-18 or the GB, though they can be used with the original Steyr P-18. I haven't been able to find out whether the same is true of the extended magazines.)

The Pi-18 was then modified back into a semiautomatic-only version and a production and sales license was sold to the US company LES in 1974. The Rogak P-18 (as they were then called, after the owner of LES) were of such bad quality that they gave even Steyr somewhat of a bad name, and they revoked LES's license after only 2300 were built for US sales (and much less were actually sold). For game stats, the P-18 is identical to the GB, but you wouldn't want even player characters in a game to be saddled

with it – or maybe you *would*…c

However, Steyr still would not throw in the towel on what was in fact an excellent design, and after further modification and improvement, they relaunched the pistol as the GB (also called the GB-80, or rarely, the GB-18) in 1980. The timing might have been fortuitous – the US XM9 pistol competition began in 1984, and a year before that, the Austrian military restarted its competition for its new service pistol. The GB actually finished second in both of those competitions, losing to the Glock 17 in Austria and the Beretta M92FSB in the US competition. Coming in second in both those competitions might have made it a hot item on the police and civilian market, and one would think it may even have resulted in sales to other countries' military forces. Steyr began marketing the GB heavily in 1986 for that purpose, but sales were quite disappointing – the actual sales were small enough that production of the GB was finally halted in late 1988, after less than 20,000 were built. (Most people who do own GBs swear by them, however – but they do find replacement parts expensive and difficult to find these days.)

The GB retains most of the operation of the Pi-18, which has always been quite effective (when properly manufactured – quality control is *essential*) – an operation that is more akin to an assault rifle than a pistol. The 5.3-inch barrel uses a chromed bore as well as the then-novel polygonal rifling. Construction is almost entirely steel, with stamped steel being used for the frame and many of the parts, and investment-castings used for the rest. The contours of the GB are almost entirely dehorned. As is typical of most Steyr products, quality is excellent – and is also typical of most Steyr products, the production methods are so intensive and quality control so great that real-world prices are quite high. Despite the GB's sheer size, it is very well-balanced and not awkward to shoot, and this also contributes to a reduction in felt recoil. The GB has a slide mounted manual safety/decocker on the left side (though the 40 pistols entered in the US XM9 competition used ambidextrous safety/decockers). Like most double-action pistols, the trigger pull on the first shot after loading is heavy, but the typical gunsmith will find that the trigger pull is easily adjustable (though it is not generally user-adjustable). The GB was one of the first pistols on the market to use the now-familiar 3-dot-type sights, and these sights are also designed with a wide rear sight notch to allow for quick target acquisition.

A very minor variant of the GB is chambered for 9x21mm cartridges. It is considered a minor variant only due to very small numbers in which it was produced; originally, Steyr intended to build larger numbers, had the GB taken off more on the world market. In general, the Steyr P-18, Rogak P-18, and GB are otherwise identical for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Steyr P-18/Rogak P-18/GB	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	18	$251
GB	9x21mm	0.88 kg	18	$268
Pi-18	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	18, 36	$301
Muzzle Brake Kit for Steyr P-18	N/A	0.14 kg	N/A	$51
Stock Kit for Steyr P-18/Pi-18	N/A	0.49 kg	N/A	$21

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GB (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
GB (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Steyr P-18 (w/Muzzle Brake)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Steyr P-18 (w/Stock)	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	17
Steyr P-18 (w/Stock & Brake)	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	17
Pi-18	5	1	Nil	1	2	5	13
Pi-18 (w/Stock)	5	1	Nil	3	1	4	17

Steyr-Mannlicher M1894

An early automatic pistol, the M1894 was produced in Switzerland by Steyr and produced in Switzerland by the firm of Mannlicher. During it's entire tenure over the next ten years, the design was refined and perfected, and by 1894 was a top-notch pistol. It was used in World War 1. The M1894 uses the strange blow-forward operation; the gas is redirected behind the bolt to blow the bolt forward into firing position. The barrel slides forward on each shot, which is done partially using the recoil spring, which is around the 6.5-inch barrel. Powered by the recoil spring, the extractor kicks the empty cartridge out. The sum of these actions strip a fresh round from the clip. The M1894's hammer much be cocked before reloading. This action was designed specifically for small-caliber round, and is not suitable higher-power cartridges, even if one were to replace the bolt face and/or barrel. The rear sight is a peep sight with a V-notch, but it is buried in the slide and does not work so well; with its position, it is difficult to use. The barrel is heavy, and the gun is loaded through the action using a clip. Trigger pull is so heavy that users were taught to pull the trigger with the middle finger.

The M1894 was described by the companies as a "half-automatic" pistol.

In 1897, several improvements were made; for example, the barrel catch does not operate during movement of the action. This makes the 1897 a true automatic pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1894	6.5mm Mannlicher	0.85 kg	6 Clip	$211
M1894	7.63mm Mauser	0.91 kg	6 Clip	$237

M1894	7.65mm Mannlicher	0.93 kg	6 Clip	$222

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1894 (6.5mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M1894 (7.63mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M1894 (7.65mm)	SA	1	1-Nil	1	1	Nil	15

Steyr M1912

Notes: This is perhaps one of the most reliable and robust service pistols ever made; most of them are still perfectly serviceable and useable today. It was originally produced to serve alongside the Roth-Steyr, and continued in service use until after World War 2. Originally chambered in 9mm Steyr, many were rechambered for 9mm Parabellum after Austria was absorbed into the Third Reich by the Nazis in 1938. The operation is derivative of the Roth-Steyr, but greatly simplified. Other users included Romania and Chile, where they still serve today. They can also be found all over Europe in civilian hands.

In World War 1, a rare machine pistol version of the M1912 was employed, with less than 200 such modifications made, and few still existing today. These modified M1912s were all supplied to the Italian front, and used in close combat by Austrian troops. It is a simple modification of the sear with a selective fire switch being added. The modified pistol is all but uncontrollable in automatic fire. A stock was devised to help in automatic fire, but it was not a rousing success. The machine pistols were also modified to feed from a grip magazine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1912	9mm Steyr	0.99 kg	8 Clip	$283
M1912/P12(o)	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	8 Clip	$249
M1912 Machine Pistol	9mm Steyr	0.99 kg	8, 16	$340
Stock	N/A	0.7 kg	N/A	$20

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1912	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M1912/P12(o)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M1912 Machine Pistol	10	2	Nil	1	3	14	11
With Stock	10	2	Nil	3	2	9	13

Steyr M/S Series

Notes: The Steyr M and S are modern polymer-frame-pistols that feature a key-activated interlock to make the pistols safe for storage (even when loaded). The sights are accurate and easy to use, even by beginners. The weapons have chamber loaded indicators and a tactical rail for lights or other aiming devices. (This rail is, unfortunately, not compatible with very many devices.) The M is a full-sized weapon, while the S is a compact model. Both are internally very similar to Glock pistols; this is probably no accident, as Willie Bubbits, who designed the Steyr M and Steyr S, worked at Glock before he worked at Steyr. The Steyr M and S are noted for their several safeties, from a double-action operation to two manual safeties (a switch and a slide lock), and two passive internal safeties. The sight picture presented to the shooter is unusual; the rear is a V-notch, while the front looks like a pyramid-shaped sight to the shooter (though it is a ramped post) with a white triangle tapering to a point.

In 2003, Steyr redesigned the M-series of pistols. (The compact S-series was not redesigned, and Steyr has no plans to do so.) The safety is improved so that it is easier to operate, the grip is redesigned to make it more comfortable and ergonomic, and the proprietary tactical rail has been replaced with a MIL-STD-1913 rail. It is otherwise identical to the standard Model M for game purposes.

2006 brought a further-improved version of the M-series, called the MA1. This version features a more comfortable grip (Steyr received a lot of complaints from owners about the feel of the grip, especially by shooters with smaller hands or shorter fingers), the magazine release button was enlarged and relocated to allow smaller hands to reach it better, and the light rail under the dust cover was redesigned to allow a wider variety of accessories to be used (it is in fact a Weaver-type rail). The sights were given three white dots, turning them into 3-dot-type sights. The trigger guard is still squared, but not as sharply as the rest of the M-series. Takedown is also slightly easier. Unfortunately, the magazine well is still a tight fit, requiring much attention to fit the magazine into the well. The MA1 is slightly lighter than the standard M-series, and the barrel is inconsequentially longer at 4.01 inches (as opposed to the 4-inch barrel of the M-series), but the MA1 shoots the same for game purposes and is not given a separate line on the firing tables below (use the M-series' firing lines).

In 2012, another, more compact version of the M9 was introduced; this was the C9-A1, with a barrel length of 3.67 inches, but a grip the same size and with the same magazine capacity. The slide is unusual in that it is thicker at the top; this was done so the bore axis could be lowered to align it more with the grip angle. Under the dust cover is a proprietary rail, primarily for tactical lights or lasers. Ergonomically

At the same time, a "plain vanilla" version was introduced, the M9-A1. This version is also a bit larger than the C9-A1, with a 4.01-inch barrel. It is therefore a "commander-sized" pistol. It is better designed, so it feels smaller in your hand than the C9-A1. Much of

this ergonomic improvement lies in the grip angle and the width of the grip; the M9-A1 does not have as sharp a grip angle, with smoothed faces and angles. The grip size is a bit smaller as a base, with add-on grips to widen it if necessary. A proprietary magazine called the Plus Magazine further increases the grip integrity and feel. The M9-A1 is a bit nose-heavy, helping to fight barrel flip. The M9-A1 is striker-fired, and has DAO operation – and the trigger pull weight is heavy. The M9-A1 has two chamber loaded indicators, one of which is both visual and tactile. One thing about the M9-A1 is the controls, which many firearms experts consider too small. The M9-A1 can be locked by a keyhole on the frame and a special key. To lock the M9-A1, the weapon must be completely cycled once; this resets internal components and ensures that a round is not locked inside the pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The improved Model M is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor is the MA1, C9-A1, or M9-A1.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Steyr M9	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	10, 14	$236
Steyr M357	.357 SiG	0.78 kg	10, 14	$263
Steyr M40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10, 12	$310
Steyr S9	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	10	$231
Steyr S357	.357 SiG	0.65 kg	10	$259
Steyr S40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.65 kg	10	$305
Steyr MA1	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 14	$236
Steyr MA1	.357 SiG	0.77 kg	10, 14	$263
Steyr MA1	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10, 12	$310
Steyr C9-A1	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	17	$235
Steyr M9-A1	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	15, 17	$238

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Steyr M9/MA1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Steyr M357/MA1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Steyr M40/MA1	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Steyr S9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Steyr S357	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Steyr S40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Steyr C9-A1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Steyr M9-A1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Bergmann-Bayard

Notes: The Bergmann-Bayard M-1908 was designed by the Danish gunsmith Theodor Bergmann, but he ran into financial difficulties and in 1907 sold the rights to the Bergmann-Bayard to Pieper. Pieper renamed it the Bayard, but the designer's name is so well known that is it is almost always referred to as the Bergmann-Bayard. Despite the resemblance to the Mauser c/96, the Bergmann-Bayard is an original design and owes nothing to the Mauser; mechanically, the Bergmann-Bayard designs bear no resemblance to the Mauser c/96.

The initial models were sold to the Spanish Army, then to the Greeks. In 1911, the Danish adopted it, and used it until 1940, and then for a short period after World War 2, alongside the M-1910/21. These Danish issue models are the most common encountered today. The M-1908 was originally made in Herstal-lez-Liege, Belgium, but the occupation of Belgium by the Germans in World War 1 and the Danes began their own production line in the government small arms factory in Copenhagen. The M-1908 used a 4-inch barrel, with hard plastic grip plates.

After World War 1, Pieper was not able to supply the Bergmann-Bayard to the Danish Army, so the Danes continued production, producing the Bergmann-Bayard M-1910/21. This version used a larger hard plastic grip, and the cover plate on the frame (used during field stripping and disassembling) was secured with a screw instead of the spring catch of the M-1908. The magazines were also altered with grip tabs on the bottom to allow them to be more easily removed from the pistol, as well as the moving of the magazine catch to the lower sides of the magazine well. The Danish had already decided in 1940 to replace the M-1910/21 and M-1908 with the Browning High-Power HP-35, but almost no High-Powers had been delivered before the Nazis occupied Belgium in World War 2, and the Bergmann-Bayard soldiered on, largely in the hands of Danish resistance members and some Nazi troops. The M-1910/21 is identical to the M-1908 for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bergmann-Bayard	9mm Largo	1.02 kg	10	$273

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bergmann-Bayard	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Bergmann Simplex

Notes: This design originated in Austria in 1901 (where a few were made), but the design was licensed to a company in Belgium, where most of the 3000 examples were built. Production continued until 1914. The round this pistol fires was designed specifically for the weapon and was never used in any other weapon. The Simplex has the characteristic Bergmann pistol shape, with the magazine in front of the trigger guard, but it is much smaller than most Bergmann pistols, and was meant to be a concealable weapon. Austrian Simplexes have their barrels forged integral to the pistol, while Belgian-made models have their barrels screwed onto the weapon. The weapon was reliable, and sold well, but was not officially used by any military force.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Simplex	9mm Largo	0.6 kg	8	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Simplex	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	4

Clement M-1903

Notes: Charles P Clement was an armorer who decided to introduce a new pocket pistol in 1903. This pistol was meant to be small, lightweight, easy to care for, and to not give too many problems with muzzle blast and climb. It was a very original design, using a fixed barrel and a moving bolt, unusual in pistol designs of the time. The recoil spring was connected to this bolt, so that when a shot was fired, the energy recocked the bolt, then the pistol's mechanism in general. The spring itself is housed above the barrel. The Clement is striker-fired and single-action. A full strip does result in an astounding amount of parts to keep track of. Barrel lengths included 1.81 inches and 2.95 inches, though the 5mm version was made only with the 1.81-inch barrel.

Though innovative, the Clement was not popular, especially in its original caliber. Production ended in 1908.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1903	5mm Clement Auto	0.38 kg	6	$70
M-1907 (1.81" Barrel)	.25 ACP	0.38 kg	6	$79
M-1907 (2.95" Barrel)	.25 ACP	0.58 kg	6	$91
M-1907 (1.81" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.38 kg	6	$102
M-1907 (2.95" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.58 kg	6	$114

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1903	SA	-2	Nil	0	3	Nil	2
M-1907 (.25, 1.81")	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
M-1907 (.25, 2.95")	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
M-1907 (.32, 1.81")	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3

M-1907 (.32, 2.95")	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6

FN 140

Notes: This is intended as a general purpose defensive pistol for military, police, and civilian applications. It may be regarded as midway between smaller weapons like the Browning BDA series and larger ones like the Hi-Power series. It features a large-capacity magazine, a large trigger guard for cold-weather firing, and frame-rounding for an easier draw. Like most FN pistols, it is a double-action weapon as well as two other safeties. Though this weapon is as well-made as other FN/Browning pistols, most users who needed a full-size pistol went for the Hi-Power, while those who needed more concealable weapons preferred the BDA series, leaving most 140's in the hands of civilians, especially women.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FN-140	.32 ACP	0.64 kg	13	$120
FN-140	.380 ACP	0.64 kg	12	$145

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FN-140 (.32ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
FN-140 (.380ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

FN 509

Notes: The 509 is an evolutionary development of the FNS, using experience that FN gained from their participation in the US Army Handgun Trials. The result is a sort of bled between the FNS and FN's entry in the Trials – It is a bit more blocky and solid than the FNS, has a Picatinny Rail under the dust cover, and is striker fired and double-action.

Though the base 509 is normal built with a manual safety button, the 509 can be had fitted with automatic safeties. The 509 has fixed 3-dot red luminescent sights, though LE versions use 3-dot green tritium night sights. Both are combat-type sights. The 509 has an external extractor and a chamber loaded indicator. The 509 has front and rear cocking serrations, which are deep for a better grip. The barrel is 4 inchers and made from hammer-forged stainless steel, with a recessed target crown. The 509 has a polished chamber and feed ramp for greater reliability. The frame is polymer with steel slide rails and steel strengthening rods. The grip uses a specially designed grip pattern, with two extra interchangeable backstraps. The slide lock and magazine release are ambidextrous. The standard magazine holds 17 rounds, but the 509 can be had with 10 rounds capacity where local laws require it, or an extended 24-round magazine. Standard color for the 509 is black, though Flat Dark Earth can also be had.

The 509 Tactical is similar to the standard 509, but has an extended 4.5-inch barrel, with threads for the attachment of most 9mm suppressors. These threads are normally protected by a cap which screws on to cover the threads but does not prevent firing of the weapon. Other particulars are as or almost the same as the Standard 509, though the trigger pull weight is somewhat lighter in double-action mode. Other modifications include raised sights to clear a suppressor (which are Trijicon 3-dot green tritium sights), and an FN Low-Profile Optics Mounting System atop the side.

The 509 Midsize is, again, basically the same as the Standard 509, but in a smaller package. This smaller size is primarily done by using a shorter grip with a smaller magazine, though it still can use the extended 24-round magazine and the Standard's 17-round magazine (though both will protrude from the bottom of the magazine well). The use of these magazines in the Midsize, however, require the use of a special magazine sleeve. The 509 Midsize also has a flatter trigger face with a shorter length of pull. Barrel length remains 4 inches. The Midsize comes in a version which has the FN Low-Profile Optics Mounting System.

The 509 Compact is, as the name suggests, the smallest member of the 509 family. The Compact has a 3.7-inch barrel and can use a 10, 12, or 15-round magazine, and can use 17-round and 24-round magazines with a special magazine sleeve. The sights include a High-Viz dot front sight, though the rear sight is a plain notch. It is also equipped with the FN Low-Profile Optics System. It uses the improved trigger of the Midsize. Other specifications are similar or the same as the Standard.

The 509 Compact Tactical is the compact's counterpart to the 509 Tactical, with an extended 4.32-inch barrel with a threaded muzzle. It has sights modified in the same way as the Tactical. Other specifications are the same or similar to the Standard or Tactical.

The 509 Edge is sort of the high-end version of the 509. It comes in black only. It is equipped with a 5-inch, stainless steel, hammer forged barrel with a target crown. The steel slide does not have forward slide grips; instead, there are four lightning cuts, which contribute to the improved slide speed. The trigger is flat-faced, facet-edged and breaks cleanly at 90 degrees. The sides of the grip are stippled rather than grooved like the other members of the 509 family. Pull weight is one pound lighter due to a new conical striker design. The front sight is green fiberoptic; the rear sight is a blackout notch. It uses the low-profile optics mounting system of the Tactical, and includes four mounting plates to fit the maximum possible amount of optic devices. (Other members of the 509 family with such mounts must have the buyer choose which length plate he wants.) The controls are oversized for more positive grip on them. The magazine well is flared and the interior anodized with graphite to further ease magazine insertion. Other specifications are the same or similar to the Standard or Tactical.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FN 509 Standard	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	10, 17, 24	$242
FN 509 Tactical	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	10, 17, 24	$250
FN 509 Midsize	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 15, 17, 24	$242

FN 509 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 12, 15, 17, 24	$239
FN 509 Compact Tactical	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	10, 12, 15, 17, 24	$247
FN 509 Edge	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10, 17, 24	$257

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FN 509 Standard	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
FN 509 Tactical	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
FN 509 Midsize	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
FN 509 Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
FN 509 Compact Tactical	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
FN 509 Edge	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

FN Five-seveN

Notes: The Five-seveN (The name comes not only from the caliber of the round, but also from the initials of Fabrique National) was designed as a companion piece to the P-90 PDW. Using the same ammunition as the FN P-90 personal defense weapon, the Five-seveN has greater penetration and damage than typical pistols, though the range in many cases cannot match other service pistols in use today that fire standard pistol cartridges. The Five-seveN essentially had to be developed from scratch instead of being a modified form of tried-and-true pistol designs, as the chamber pressure developed by the 5.7mm FN round is higher than almost any standard pistol round.

Construction materials of the Five-seveN are what are becoming conventional these days; it has a frame of polymer, with a barrel and bolt-carrier group of moly steel, and some strategic steel and light alloy reinforcement. The slide is of moly steel, but it is encased in polymer to give it almost the same measure of weatherproofing and corrosion resistance as the frame; it also allows the Five-seveN to be given any number of outer colorations as required. The breech block and slide are steel stampings and joined into a single piece. Operation is by a form of delayed blowback that makes locking and unlocking impossible until the slide has overcome a mechanical disadvantage, which keeps the high chamber pressure of the 5.7mm FN from opening the slide prematurely. The original trigger action was double-action-only with a trigger/firing pin safety that allows the pistol to fire only after the trigger has been pulled back far enough to almost totally prevent an accidental trigger pull. The hammer of the Five-seveN is completely shrouded within the slide. The 4.8-inch barrel is cold hammer-forged with a hard-chromed bore. On the exterior of the DAO Five-seveN, one finds virtually no other controls – most have only the trigger, the magazine release, and a small lever used to release the slide for stripping. Early DAO models also had a proprietary accessory rail under the dust cover (usable only with a limited amount of items), but most DAO versions no longer have this rail.

Some police and government agencies, as well as military units testing or using the Five-seveN, quickly requested a single-action version; the single-action version (also called the Tactical) also has a manual safety. The single-action Five-seveN quickly replaced the DAO model in production (though it too was later replaced in production in 2004 by the IOM model). The Tactical was also available with a shortened slide and dust cover that allowed the use of a threaded barrel for a silencer. For game purposes, the Tactical is identical to the DAO.

Introduced in 2004, the IOM (Individual Officer's Model) is designed for use by police SRT teams and suchlike. At first, the procurement of this weapon took not only proof of being a police officer, but special permission from the officer's superiors; later in the year though, it became the first version of the Five-seveN available to civilians (after clearing a few hurdles with the laws of the various countries, particularly the US). At this time, 10-round magazines also became available for the Five-seveN (though they are simply standard Five-seveN magazines with the excess room in the magazine permanently blocked). The IOM is a single-action model with micrometer-adjustable target-type sights which are dovetailed in and therefore removable. It also has the proprietary rail of earlier models replaced by a MIL-STD-1913 rail, as well as a magazine safety. Like the Tactical, the IOM is available in a version with a shortened front end with a threaded barrel for use with a silencer. Otherwise, the IOM is identical to the single-action Five-seveN for game purposes. The IOM was produced only for a short time, replaced in production by the USG version below in 2005.

The Five-seveN USG (US Government) was designed to attract US government buyers and police, as well as appeal to civilian buyers. It is similar to the standard Five-seveN, but has adjustable rear sights, and a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the barrel for accessories. It is also even lighter than the standard Five-seveN, though it is about the same size (the barrel is very slightly shorter at 4.75 inches). It uses single-action operation. Other improvements include improved cocking serrations, checkering for the grips, frontstrap, and backstrap (earlier versions used lightly-stippled grips and no texture on the frontstrap and backstrap), and a trigger guard with a squared front end (that is also checkered). Like other versions of the Five-seveN, the USG is available with a shortened front end and a threaded barrel. Though the standard sights are almost identical to those of the IOM, FN offers fixed 3-dot-type combat sights, with or without tritium inlays. Along with the introduction of the USG model came a 30-round extended magazine that extends nearly 45mm from the bottom of the grip; this magazine does fit in other Five-seven models.

It should be noted that in countries that allow civilian sales of the Five-seveN, the sales of high-capacity magazines for the weapon are often tightly controlled. Even more tightly-controlled is the ammunition – in general, only standard ball ammunition, heavy ball ammunition, lead-free ball, special sporting rounds, blanks, and dummy rounds are available to civilians. (Except for blanks and dummies, all of these rounds are identical for game purposes.)

For the most part, all versions of the Five-seveN shoot the same for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a very rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline, but available. Production of the Five-seveN stopped quickly in 1996 in favor of FN's other more conventional pistols that were easier to build. The Five-seveN IOM and USG do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon found few users, for the same reason as the P-90; odd ammunition and the cost and supply chain difficulties involved in using that ammunition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Five-seveN	5.7mm FN	0.62 kg	10, 20, 30	$528
Five-seveN w/Rail	5.7mm FN	0.62 kg	10, 20, 30	$531
Five-seveN IOM	5.7mm FN	0.62 kg	10, 20, 30	$534
Five-seveN USG	5.7mm FN	0.54 kg	10, 20, 30	$533

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FN Five-seveN	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
(HV Ammo)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
(Silenced)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	9

FN FNP

Notes: This is basically an FN Hi-Power pistol with a polymer frame and a stainless steel slide (finished in matte black to match the polymer frame). It has a Commander-style hammer, and the backstrap, usually rounded, can be replaced with one that is flat and checkered. The slide rides on steel rails molded into the polymer frame. The sights are fixed (but dovetailed in) and of the 3-dot low-profile variety. It has a reversible decocker, slide release, and magazine release. The trigger guard is somewhat oversized to accommodate a gloved finger. Operation is standard DA/SA. The bottom of the barrel has a rail for mounting laser aiming modules or other accessories. The trigger can feel long and creepy to some, especially on the first shot.

The FNP-M is a *slightly* compact version of the FNP; it uses a reduced 3.79-inch barrel, but this is only a bit shorter than the standard 4-inch barrel. The grip is also slightly shorter, but this only means that the weapon uses a slightly smaller magazine. The FNP-M has also been lightened somewhat. The FNP-9M was introduced in late 2006; the FNP-40M is due sometime in mid-2007. The FNP-45 is basically similar to the other FNPs.

In 2010, three more versions of the FNP debuted: the FNX-9 and FNX-40, versions of the FNP-9 and FNP-40 with exposed hammers, ergonomic lightweight polymer frames and have deep-checkered grip panels, and four interchangeable backstraps. They are otherwise identical to the standard FNP-9 and FNP-40 for game purposes. The FNP-45 Tactical version was also introduced, a version of the standard FNP designed for .45 ACP ammunition and equipped with a 5.3-inch hammer and a muzzle threaded for a silencer; the threads are protected by a screw-on cap when the suppressor is not being used. The FNP-45 Tactical comes with high-profile combat night sights, necessary to clear a silencer.

Twilight 2000 Story: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FNP-9	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 16	$238
FNP-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.71 kg	10, 14	$312
FNP-45	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10, 13, 14, 15	$406
FNP-9M	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 15	$236
FNP-40M	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.7 kg	10, 13	$310
FNP-45 Tactical	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	10, 13, 14, 15	$414

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FNP-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
FNP-40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
FNP-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
FNP-9M	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
FNP-40M	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
FNP-45 Tactical	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
FNP-45 Tactical (Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	11

FN Forty-Nine

Notes: This is FN's answer to the popular Glock and Glock-like polymer-frame pistols that are proliferating on the market today. The Forty-Nine was designed specifically the North American (and specifically, US) market and is built only by FN-USA. European FN catalogs do not list the Forty-Nine, nor do European FN outlets sell the Forty-Nine. The Forty-Nine has not, however been a great success in North America or anywhere else in the world; it has enjoyed only modest sales.

The Forty-Nine is a double-action-only pistol, but the trigger pull is neither heavy nor light, and can take some getting used to. There are numerous safeties all automatic, as well as a slide lock. Operation is by short recoil with a locked breech. Though at first

absent, most Forty-Nines have a short MIL-STD-1913 rail molded into the underside of the dust cover. The front and rear sights are not adjustable, but are dovetailed into the slide; they are also equipped with contrasting-color inserts.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a very rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Forty-Nine	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	16	$241
Forty-Nine	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.75 kg	16	$315

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Forty-Nine (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Forty-Nine (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11

FN FNS

The FNS is a development of the FNP, updating its design. It functions in basically the same way as the FNP, but the barrel and slide are of stainless steel, with the slide having a satin finish (a black nitride finish is optional). The barrel is a Commander-length 4-inch barrel, which is cold hammer-forged and has polished feed ramps. The FNS also has a Lonslide version, with a barrel of 5 inches, and a Compact version, with a barrel 3.6 inches long, and a shorter grip. The compact version can take the longer of FNS magazines, but a finger extension pad must be put on the bottom of the 17-round 9mm magazine or 14-round .40 magazine. The sights are Trijicon three-dot sights, with tritium vials in place of the dots. The rear sight is a deep V-notch, which mounted on a serrated mount that cuts down haze. The front sight is a wide blade. The FNS has an external extractor, which increases reliability, and a loaded-chamber indicator which gives both visual and tactile cues. Under the dust cover is a full-length Mil-STD-1913 rail. Molded into the dust cover. The controls are ergonomically-placed and ambidextrous. The grips, frontstrap, and backstrap are checkered for a positive grip, and there are two interchangeable backstraps for larger hands. (In testing at *Recoil* magazine, their smaller-handed shooter actually preferred the larger backstraps, as they gave her a better grip, while some larger-handed shooter preferred no additional backstraps; some also did not like the aggressive mold of the checkering.) The additional backstraps are curved, which is possibly why the smaller-handed shooter preferred an add-on backstrap. The FNS is designed for a high grip.

The striker-fired mechanism is preloaded, which leads to a theoretically shorter and lighter trigger pull; however, the experts at *Recoil* magazine found the trigger difficult to smoothly pull, with a pull weight of 8 pounds. The trigger is a lever type; a Lyman Trigger Pull measurement recorded 7.5 pounds pull at the bottom of the trigger, but 5.5-7.7 pounds at the top of the trigger, contributing to its lack of smoothness. Because the FNS is new, no aftermarket trigger packs have yet been made for it, so one must find a gunsmith to modify the trigger pull. This will probably change in the future. In addition, several of the trigger components are plastic, so adjustments must be done carefully. The front of the trigger guard is squared off and serrated for the finger of the non-firing hand. The already-tight tolerances are tightened even more, with components suitably modified and the trigger pack replaced. The slides moves on full-length steel rails set into the polymer frame. The slide has front and rear cocking grooves. The magazine well is not funneled or beveled, but the inside is finished with a low-friction treatment.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FNS	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 17	$242
FNS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10, 14	$317
FNS Longslide	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 17	$252
FNS Longslide	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	10, 14	$327
FNS Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	10, 12, 17	$238
FNS Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	10, 14	$313

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FNS (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
FNS (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
FNS Longslide (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
FNS Longslide (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
FNS Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
FNS Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

FN FNX

Notes: The FNX was introduced in 2009 and one version (the FNX-45 Tactical) was one of FN's entries into the US military's Joint Combat Pistol Program (along with the FNP-45 USG). The FNX has since been adopted by several police departments and some military organizations worldwide, and it for sale on the international arms market as well as the civilian market. The FNX is manufactured by FN's FNH-USA facility in South Carolina. The FNX is new enough that the FNX does not have a lot of aftermarket parts and modifications, and companies are taking a "wait-and-see" attitude towards making aftermarket modifications. Some of the few aftermarket modifications include better barrels, trigger options, and safety/decocker levers.

The FNX is for the most part a DA/SA pistol, though some police versions and some sold to civilians are DAO. They have ambidextrous safety/decockers, magazine releases, and slide stops. Operation is by short recoil; in the FNX, the barrel and slide

travel as much as twice as much as most pistols of its class, soaking up some felt recoil. (This is not measureable in game terms.) The loop-type hammer is exposed and allows for single-action shots and hand-cocking.

The FNX ships with four interchangeable backstraps, which snap onto the FNX's backstrap. This is standard as of 2012; before this, FNX's were shipped with only two additional backstraps. The FNX-9, FNX-40, and FNX-45 have essentially the same finish, which may be all-black or flat dark earth, or a two tone black frame and satin stainless slide. The frame is polymer. Regardless of the slide and barrel finish, they are both of stainless steel. There is a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The magazine well is beveled for faster reloading. Sights are fixed, though dovetailed, and of the three-dot type. Three magazines are shipped with the FNX; this is good since most other magazines will not fit in an FNX, including those of the FNP and FNS. The slide has cocking grooves at the front and rear of the slide. The ejection port is lowered and enlarged. In addition to being of stainless steel, the FNX's barrel is cold hammer-forged, with a polished feed ramp and chamber. Barrels are 4 inches for the FNX-9 and 40, 4.5 inches for the FNX-45, and 5.3 inches for the FNX-45 Tactical. The frame, though polymer, has molded-in steel rails for the slide to ride on. The front of the trigger guard is serrated. The extractor is external and has a chamber-loaded indicator.

The FNX-45 Tactical has enhancements requested by the US JCPP competition, including a more beefy MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, a slide-mounted holographic sight, larger, adjustable night sights, a more ergonomic grip, and extended, threaded barrel with a thread cap. FNX-45 Tactical pistols are uniformly flat dark earth in color, though the controls are black. The magazine well is beveled and funneled for faster reloads.

DA trigger pull is a mighty 12 pounds. SA trigger pull weight is 4.5 pounds. Some users have reported that magazines are difficult to load to capacity.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FNX-9	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	10, 17	$242
FNX-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.69 kg	10, 14	$317
FNX-45	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10, 15	$409
FNX-45 Tactical	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10, 15	$569

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FNX-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
FNX-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
FNX-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
FNX-45 Tactical	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

FN HP-SFS

Notes: Unlike most FN handguns, the HP-SFS is actually built in Belgium. (Most FN handguns are actually manufactured in the US, in South Carolina.) It is basically a civilian version of the Hi-Power, chambered for .40 Smith and Wesson as well as 9mm Parabellum. It has additional safeties and equipment to make single action use impossible and to make it safer in the hands of amateurs.

Twilight 2000 Story: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HP-SFS	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	10. 13	$244
HP-SFS	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.05 kg	10, 13	$316

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FNP-9 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
FNP-9 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Pieper Bayard M-1908

Notes: The M-1908 was the first of three pistols based on the same design. What design, you say? Very similar to the Browning Baby. But to be fair, there were a whole lot of pistols based on the Browning action and Browning designs. And the Pieper factory was in Herstal, like FN. The M-1908 was designed by Bernard Clarus, working for Pieper at the time. Quality of the M-1908 is excellent, and if you find one, chances are that it will be in firing condition. Starting the disassembly is interesting – one slides back the front sight, which reveals a slot through which the guide rod and recoil spring can be removed, then you go on to the rest of the pistol. The guide rod is atop the 2.25-inch barrel, instead of being under it.

The M-1923 was a larger version of the M-1908, with a 3.38-inch barrel. The frame, however, is virtually identical to the M-1908. Despite the grip being longer, the magazine capacity is the same as the 1908. Muzzle flash and jump are severe, due to the low weight of the weapon. Production of the M-1908 stopped in 1930; however, the M-1923 continued production until 1940, being forcibly stopped by the invading Nazis, who were not interested in the design. I have several sources that say the M-1923 was produced in .380 and .32 ACP; several others that say .32 and .38 ACP; and a few that say it was also produced in .25 ACP (which makes some sense, considering the original M-1908). I will include all of them, to cover all bases.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1908	.32 ACP	0.48 kg	6	$107

M-1911	.380 ACP	0.48 kg	6	$126
M-1912	.25 ACP	0.48 kg	6	$84
M-1923	.25 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$95
M-1923	.32 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$118
M-1923	.380 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$137
M-1923	.38 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$162

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1908	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
M-1911	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
M-1912	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	4
M-1923 (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7
M-1923 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	6	Nil	8
M-1923 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	6	Nil	8
M-1923 (.38)	SA	1	Nil	1	6	Nil	7

Browning BDA9/BDAO

Notes: These pistols were at first sold only in the US, and not marketed in Europe until many years after they were introduced in the US in 1978. The operation is a clever modification of John Browning's action used on the M1911 and High Power, using the High-Power unlocking procedure and combining it with a short-recoil system and using machined in rails and locking lugs. The BDA has an ambidextrous safety/uncocking lever.

There are several variants of the BDA9 built: the BDA9S with a 4.5-inch barrel, the BDA9M with a 3.75-inch barrel, the BDA9C, also with a 3.75" barrel but with a smaller grip and single-stack magazine, and the BDAO, a double-action-only version of the BDA9S. (The BDAO was not introduced until 1995.) There is also a rare weapon, the BDAOc, which is a compact version of the BDAO that was produced in very small numbers for less than a year.

The DA140 is a predecessor of the BDA that was only moderately successful, even in the US (it's target market). It is similar to the BDA9S, but is chambered in .380 ACP, and has a smaller ejection port. The DA140 has a light aluminum frame instead of a steel frame. It was meant to replace the M1910, though it is quite a bit larger than that weapon.

The BDA380 is a smaller version of the Hi-Power. It was designed primarily for police and civilian use. Most of these weapons were made in .380 ACP caliber, but some were also built in .32 ACP, intended primarily for females.

The BDA is closely related to the SiG-Sauer P220, made with partnership with SiG, to the extent that some US import versions were marked "SiG-Sauer P220."

Twilight 2000 Notes: The BDAO is a very rare weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BDA9S	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	9, 14	$243
BDA38S	.38 Super	0.87 kg	9, 14	$338
BDA45S	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	7	$399
BDA9M	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	14	$235
BDA9C	9mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	7	$214
BDAO	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	14	$244
BDAOc	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	14	$235
DA140	.380 ACP	0.74 kg	14	$228
BDA380	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	12	$117
BDA380	.32 ACP	0.56 kg	13	$97

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BDA9S	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
BDA38S	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9
BDA45S	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
BDA9M	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
BDA9C	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
BDAO	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
BDAOc	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
DA140	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
BDA380 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
BDA380 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Browning BDM

Notes: The BDM was the culmination of a long series of attempts by FN to supplement (and possibly one day, replace) the HP35 series of pistols with a more modern series of pistols. The BDM was actually conceived, designed, and is built by FN-USA in their Utah facility, and was introduced in 1991. The HP35 is a very hard act to follow, but the BDM is slowly gaining popularity. The BDM was completely a product of the Browning side of the FN-Herstal house; it was designed and developed in their US facilities and had no input from the rest of FN. This is because the Browning people at the time felt like every FN pistol was becoming too exotic or just another HP35 iteration – and they wanted something fresh. They canvassed shooters, military, police officers, and competition shooters, for their ideas of a good pistol. Though the BDM was introduced in 1991, it was rapidly taken back off the market; one of the BDM's first customers was the US Secret Service, and they quickly discovered that when using the +P+ ammunition customarily used by their agents, parts wore out and broke in short order. FN withdrew the BDM to beef up the parts; it took almost a year before the BDM was once again ready (and it cost FN the Secret Service order), but it resulted in a far stronger pistol.

The BDM features an interesting fire mechanism: a rotating lever on the left side of the slide allows the shooter to choose between traditional double-action operation or double-action-only operation (hence BDM, or "Browning Double-Mode). The shooter can also manually thumb-cock it, giving him a single-action shot. (Of course, the BDM resets to DA or DAO mode.) This ability to be thumb-cocked also gives the shooter to try a cartridge that did not go off again. The BDM changes from DA to DAO mode by turning a screw on the left side of the slide with a screwdriver built into the floorplate of the magazine. The BDM is a very streamlined design despite the high magazine capacity, and is built primarily of strong, yet lightweight steel alloy that also makes the BDM light in weight despite its structural strength. The grip is of one-piece polymer with excellent checkering patterns on the sides, frontstrap, and backstrap, ensuring a secure grip; this idea was taken from the Russian Makarov. The BDM uses a 4.73-inch barrel, with fixed 3-dot-type sights similar to the Novak combat sights used by Smith & Wesson for some of its pistols, and the rear sight has protective ears. The rear

sight is adjustable. The magazine well is beveled to aid in reloading, and the magazine release is partially shielded by a raised thumbrest to help prevent accidental magazine releases. Though it is unusual for a modern pistol, the BDM has a lanyard loop at the bottom of the grip near the bottom. Parts are stamped out of investment casting, an idea pioneered by Ruger.

The BDM is noted for its slim profile, which is smaller than almost all pistols of its class, and fits small-to-medium hands. The standard finish is matte black, a version with a chrome-finished frame and slide was also introduced in 1997. About the same time, a version called the BDM Practical was added to the line; this version is for the most part the same as the standard BDM, but has Pachmayr Signature rubber ergonomic grips and an adjustable rear sight. A little later, two more versions were also added: the BDMD, which adds a decocker, and the BDMDAO, which uses only DAO (double-action-only) operation and therefore does not have the selection lever. For game purposes, all of these are identical to the standard BDM.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Only the standard BDM exists as a factory-built weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BDM	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BDM	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Browning Black Label Medallion

Notes: A Black Label Medallion may be thought of as a BDA380 brought up to date – both are based on the 1911 (the Medallion more so), though the Medallion is more compact despite the M1911 styling, especially in the grip, which accommodates only a single-stack magazine.. It is noted in *Handguns* magazine that the Black Label Medallion is a 1911 in .380, not a shrunken 1911, but one designed for .380. The two-toned finish is striking, with a black frame and barrel and stainless slide, with black-striped grips at the rear, black-lined serial number and markings, and black hammer, trigger and sights. (The trigger is also skeletonized., and made of alloy) The grip plates are of handsome rosewood, checkered, with a Browning stylized gold emblem in the missile. The grips and mainspring housing are flat, with a bump for positive engagement for the grip safety.

The Medallion Pro comes in several versions. The Pro Compact is a commander-sized weapon with a 4.25-inch barrel. Underneath the finish is a slide of stainless steel, and underneath the black barrel is stainless steel. The frame is of composite material. Variants of the Pro Compact include having G10 grips, Laminate grips, with dovetailed front and rear sights and able to mount even scope rings, 3-dot night sights, adjustable rear sight, mounting holes for Weaver or Picatinny Rails, above the slide and below the dust cover, and different finishes,

The Medallion comes with an all-matte-black finish, but features similar to a stock Medallion Pro. The barrel, however, is 3.675 inches. The grips are black checkered rubber.

A Special Pro Subcompact has a slightly shorter barrel at 3.33 inches, and one only slightly longer at 3.58 inches. It has the same base finish of the Medallion Pro.

All Medallions have the same options as the Medallion Pro. IRL, the Medallion is much less expensive than the Medallion Pro, regardless of barrel length of the Medallion Pro.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Medallion	.380 ADP	0.48 kg	8	$219
Medallion w/Rail	.380 ADP	0.49 kg	8	$222
Medallion Pro (4.25" Barrel)	.380 ADP	0.51 kg	8	$225
Medallion Pro (4.25" Barrel) w/Rail	.380 ADP	0.52 kg	8	$227
Medallion Pro (3.33" Barrel)	.380 ADP	0.46 kg	8	$215
Medallion Pro (3.33" Barrel) w/Rail	.380 ADP	0.47 kg	8	$217
Medallion Pro (3.58" Barrel)	.380 ADP	0.47 kg	8	$218
Medallion Pro (3.58" Barrel) w/Rail	.380 ADP	0.48 kg	8	$221

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Medallion	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9
Medallion Pro (4.25" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	11
Medallion Pro (3.33" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
Medallion Pro (3.58" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

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Browning Buck Mark

Notes: These are high-quality sporting pistols for plinking, target shooting, and the hunting of small animals (varmints). They are sturdily-built and designed for outdoor use. Despite this, the Buck Mark was originally introduced in 1985 as an economy version of the Challenger III (see below), and the original Buck Mark Standard had plastic grips and a square-section bull barrel for ease of manufacture. The Standard is the base weapon; it come in a variety of barrel lengths, but the standard length of 5.5" is shown below. The Standard's rear sight is adjustable, but this requires the use of a rather tiny-headed Allen wrench. The Varmint is has no iron sights, a scope rail (a telescopic sight is included in the cost of the weapon), a wooden forend which may be removed as desired, and a bull 9.875-inch barrel. The Bullseye was introduced in 1996; it has an adjustable trigger and an adjustable rear sight, and a 7.25-inch barrel interchangeable with other Buck Mark barrels. The Buck Mark Micro Standard is the smallest and lightest member of the Buck Mark series, with a 4-inch barrel. The Buck Mark Target has a barrel similar to the Silhouette, but has a serrated sighting rib atop the barrel and improved adjustable sights, and both the front and rear sights are adjustable.

Several models of the Buck Mark are identical to other Buck Marks for game purposes. The Target is a Standard with improved adjustable sights, a sighting rib, and a few minor cosmetic changes. The Buck Mark Plus is a luxury Buck Mark Standard; it has hardwood grips. The Buck Mark Camper is sort of a no-frills version of the Standard for the most part, but has a more weatherproof finish (either matte blue or nickel-plated), adjustable 3-dot sights, and molded composite grips. The Gold is similar, but has a full sighting rib and a gold-plated frame. The Buck Mark Gold Target is identical to the Buck Mark Gold for game purposes, but the rear sight is a micrometer sight and the front sight is hooded. The Buck Mark Standard Nickel is also similar, but has a nickel-plated frame. The Buck Mark Nickel Target is the same as the Target, but has a nickel-plated frame. The Buck Mark Blue Target is similar to the Target, and has an adjustable sight, a sectional sighting rib, a micrometer rear sight, and a hooded front sight (and of course, a blued finish, with walnut grips). The Buck Mark Field is almost identical to the Buck Mark Blue Target, but the rear sight is a normal adjustable one and the front sight is not hooded, and it is deep blued. The Micro Standard Plus is a Micro Standard with shaped wood grips.

The Buck Mark Silhouette has high-profile adjustable rear and front sights, a wooden forestock and 9.875-inch bull barrel. The Silhouette Unlimited is essentially the same, except for its huge 14-inch bull barrel; it's virtually a stockless carbine.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons could sometimes be found in military and government use modified with silencers (especially the Standard and Micro Standard), but this was a rare modification.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Buck Mark Bullseye	.22 Long Rifle	1 kg	10	$152
Buck Mark Gold	.22 Long Rifle	1.03 kg	10	$135
Buck Mark Micro Standard	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$120
Buck Mark Standard	.22 Long Rifle	1.02 kg	10	$136
Buck Mark Silhouette	.22 Long Rifle	1.5 kg	10	$182
Buck Mark Target	.22 Long Rifle	1.03 kg	10	$120
Buck Mark Unlimited Silhouette	.22 Long Rifle	1.81 kg	10	$224
Buck Mark Varmint	.22 Long Rifle	1.36 kg	10	$354

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Buck Mark Bullseye	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Buck Mark Gold	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Buck Mark Micro Standard	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Buck Mark Standard	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Buck Mark Silhouette	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	18
Buck Mark Target	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Buck Mark Unlimited Silhouette	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	25
Buck Mark Varmint	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	18

Browning Hi-Power HP35

Notes: First produced in 1935, the Hi-Power (also known, particularly in Europe, as the GP35 – *Grande Puissance,* which is French for High Power) became not only one of the most common pistols ever made, but one of the most imitated. John Browning was quite a rich man due to his numerous patents on earlier weapon designs and concepts, but he was never interested in manufacturing his own weapons, preferring to sell or license the patents to other companies (which was more lucrative than actually building the weapons in any factory he might have to set up). He found a willing partner in FN of Belgium, and also sold some of the workings of the HP35 to others. The HP35 had a slow start, but by World War 2 it was already one of the most popular military, police, and civilian pistols available. Licensed and unlicensed production is still taking place all over the world, and has been since World War 2 when Belgian FN facilities were taken over by the Nazis and primary production of FN weapons moved to the Inglis factory in Canada for the duration of the war. The HP35 has become one of the longest-production firearms in history.

In the 1950s, until the 1960s, HP35's were produced with an aluminum alloy frame. These were at first aimed at the commercial market, but did not prove successful in that market. However, the Osterrichsche Landes Gendarmerie (Austrian State Police) adopted the aluminum alloy frame version as their standard service pistol in the 1960s, which they used until replaced by the Glock 17 in the early 1980s.

The operation was so innovative that most of the pistols designed after it had the same operation of a derivative of it. The HP35's

double-stack high-capacity magazine was especially innovative for its time. Despite the high-capacity magazine, the HP35 has a slim, comfortable grip (some say the best-designed factory grip in the world). The standard barrel length is 4.7 inches. The trigger mechanism, however, is a bit complex, not only hindering the work of armorers and gunsmiths but also giving the HP35 a bit of a stiff trigger pull. Until the mid-1990s, HP35s had sights that were quite small and difficult to line up, and this problem persists on many foreign-built versions (licensed and unlicensed). Luckily, the HP35 is one of those pistols that possess good natural pointing qualities – no doubt John Browning's influence. When the magazine release is pushed, the magazine does not simply fall out; it pops out a bit and the shooter must remove it from the weapon. This can be a two-edged sword – magazines are not easily lost, but it often presents a problem in military use. Virtually all HP35s are chambered for 9mm Parabellum, the HP35 was also made in a 7.65mm Parabellum version (primarily for sale to civilians in countries where the use of "military" cartridges is forbidden to civilians). A variant called the HP35/40 was introduced in 1994, chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson, with an adjustable rear sight and a barrel extended to 5 inches to allow the cartridge to function better. Over the years, several companies have also made kits to convert the HP35 to fire other cartridges, with .22 Long Rifle and .41 Action Express being the most common of these. ("Generic" figures for these conversions are presented below.)

The Competition model is the same weapon, but with 6-inch barrel as opposed to a 4.7-inch barrel of the standard HP35; it also has adjustable sights and usually a better finish. The Mark 2 is a version produced using more modern methods and materials; it has anatomical grip plates, better sights, and an antiglare finish. (The Chinese make a version of the Mark 2, known as the Type 88SP.) The Mark 3 is a Mark 2 built stronger and with even newer production methods; the rear sight may be removed and replaced with an adjustable sight. The Hi-Power Practical is a new version of the Mark 3 introduced in 1993; it has Pachmayr Signature rubber grips, and has a light nickel alloy frame and steel slide. It is also slightly smaller than the standard Hi-Power Mark 3. The 75th Anniversary Model is somewhat smaller with a barrel of 4.625 inches, and has polished black nitride finish with gold-inlaid engraving.

One more version of the Hi-Power bears mentioning: the John Inglis version. By World War 2, several friendly countries (though the countries may be occupied, there were in many cases "free forces" that consisted of cadres and small numbers of troops of the occupied nations in England or Canada) faced the fact that the source of the most advanced pistol of the time, the HP35, was in occupied Belgium. A Canadian gunmaker (mostly of shotguns and rimfire rifles) named John Inglis announced that he could take on a decent amount of HP35 manufacturing. These "Canadian Hi-Powers" were used to equip Canada, Britain (to an extent; Britain was also building it's own copies of foreign weapons) and the Greeks, as well as the SAS and OSS. There are some minor weight and barrel-length differences (4.65 inches), but were otherwise almost total Hi-Power copies, and use the same firing line on the chart as an HP35.

Another version that bears mentioning was introduced in 2013, and was a product of Browning/FN and Crimson Trace. A pre-zeroed LaserGrip was added to the top of the grip plate (which was also modified). This, though pre-zeroed, could still be adjusted by a shooter, or taken back to factory settings. For game purposes, it is equivalent to a High Power Mk 3, except for the cost of the laser (in game terms).

Powder River Precision in the US has produced a custom version of the Hi-Power, based on the Mark 3 version. Their Hi-Power is finished in matte black, except for the screws, hex nuts, and controls, which are gloss blued. The pistol is completely dehorned, including the sights and hammer. The front sight has been replaced with a dovetailed serrated face, while the rear sight is a Heinie Lo-Mount sight. The front of the pistol is as flat-faced as possible for those who practice sight-cocking. The barrel has been replaced with a hand-fitted Bar-Sto barrel, which is the same 4.7 inches long. The trigger is a widened C&S components, with a pull weight of just over 5.5 pounds. (It still has the touch of creepiness inherent to all Hi-Powers; creepiness cannot totally be removed from the Hi-Power due to the design, but PRP removes it as much as possible.) The gripframe is stippled for a surer grip. A loop hammer and an extended beavertail has been added to cure the hammer bite associated with Hi-Powers.

At the end of the year 2017, Browning once again stopped producing the Hi-Power in most of its iterations, though the Mark 2, Mark 3, Practical, and the 75th Anniversary Model remain in production (limited production, in the case of the Anniversary Model). Of course, the Crimson Trace and Puwder River versions, being built or modified by different companies, remained in their limited production. Despite the stoppage of production, there are enough Hi=Powers in circulation that finding one on the open market should present little problem, though RL prices will probably increase.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HP35	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	13	$245
HP35 (Aluminum Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	13	$246
HP35 Competition	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	13	$258
Hi-Power Mark 2	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	13	$245
Hi-Power Mark 3	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	13	$245
Hi-Power Practical	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	13	$248
HP35/40	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.06 kg	10	$321
HP35 Rimfire Conversion	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$126
HP35 .41 AE Conversion	.41 Action Express	1.09 kg	10	$335
HP35 75th Anniversary Model	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	13	$244
Browning/John Inglis M1935	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	13	$245
Browning/Crimson Trace High Power	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	13	$645

Powder River Precision HP35 Mk 3	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	13	$247

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HP35/75th Anniversary Model	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
HP25 (Aluminum Alloy)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
HP35 Competition	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Hi-Power Mark 2	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Hi-Power Mark 3	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Hi-Power Practical	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
HP35/40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Rimfire Conversion	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
.41 AE Conversion	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Powder River Precision HP35 Mk 3	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Browning/FN HP-DA

Notes: Though its HP35 ancestry is obvious, FN is quite loath to emphasize any connection between the HP35 and HP-DA, without offering any sort of explanation for this. Nonetheless, most experts acknowledge that the HP-DA is an improved, double-action variant of the Hi-Power, with a somewhat greater magazine capacity. The trigger guard is larger for use with gloves, and the trigger guard is also squared with a finger rest. The grips are wraParound plastic moldings instead of simple grip plates. The trigger is slightly forward of the trigger of the HP35, necessitated by the double-action operation. The length of draw and the pull are said to be a bit more than necessary. The finish is designed to stop corrosion and not for looks.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HP-DA	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10, 14, 15	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HP-DA	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Browning International

Notes: This match pistol was introduced in 1980. It was manufactured in Morgan, Utah and Montreal, Canada and not in Belgium. It has an anatomical walnut grip with an adjustable hand rest, multiple safeties, a gold-plated trigger, and an adjustable rear sight. A similar model, the Browning M150, is almost identical, but does not have the adjustable hand rest. The International was removed from production in 1985, replaced by the Buck Mark series.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
International	.22 Long Rifle	1.33 kg	10	

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
International	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11

Browning M1900

Notes: This was the first Browning automatic pistol to be made by FN, and started a long relationship between John Browning and Fabrique Nationale. It is a pure recoil weapon, built to keep the number of parts required to a minimum. Though the M1900 was produced in huge numbers, it was never officially adopted by any country's military forces, though unofficially, it was used by Russia, Belgium, and the Netherlands. In addition to the ones made by FN, vast amounts were built and sold by China without a license. Despite it's large scale use, the M1900 was thought of by many as a somewhat fragile pistol, primarily to its long barrel, slide, and dust cover, which stick out a long ways in front of the pistol.

In the "Pistol Competition of the Century" which eventually produced the M1911, several companies designed variants of their pistols to fire .45 ACP. Browning's modified M1900 entry in .45 ACP (the M1905) was carefully made and strengthened – and the US Army broke it just as fast as most of the other contestants' pistols. (It really was too fragile for such a powerful cartridge.) The single remaining Browning M1905 is now in FN's pattern room.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1900	.32 ACP	0.62 kg	7	$125
M1905	.45 ACP	1.45 kg	7	$231

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1900	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

M1905	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	1m-

Browning M1903

Notes: This weapon is unusual because it uses blowback operation, which is usually not a good sort of operation with the calibers used for the M1903. (John Browning made it work, though.) The M1903 used a 5-inch barrel, longer than most automatic pistols of the day. Finish was typically blued with molded plastic grip plates, and the sights are rather small, so small as to be almost unusable without considerable practice. FN also produced an optional kit that included an extended 10-round magazine with an adapter for the attachment of a shoulder stock; these accessories are extremely rare today. The .32 ACP version is likewise quite rare, as few were made in the first place.

The Spanish handgun manufacturers at Eibar may possibly have made more copies of the M1903 than FN made real M1903s. These copies ranged from superb to terrible in quality, and in addition, myriad variants of the M1903 were also made by the Spanish, typically without licenses, especially the copy known as the Ruby. Actual M1903 production lasted from 1907-1928. The M1903 is an accurate and tough weapon that was widely adopted throughout Europe, and large amounts are still in use to this day. The M1903 is widely regarded as the weapon responsible for making the word “Browning” virtually synonymous with “automatic pistol.”

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1903	.32 ACP	0.91 kg	7	$193
M1903	9mm Browning Long	1 kg	7	$258
Stock Kit	N/A	0.76 kg	10	$21

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1903 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	15
M1903 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	18

Browning M1906

Notes: This is a tiny single-action pocket pistol first designed for civilian self-defense. It is a small weapon that, oddly enough, was not produced with serial numbers kept either stamped on the weapon or in company records. More than a million of these pistols were produced. In 1931, a simpler version of this weapon was produced as the Browning Baby; this version had no grip safety, and about half a million were made. The Browning Baby was used as a more sophisticated counterpart to the US Liberator pistol during World War 2, dropped by parachute behind enemy lines in France. The Baby Browning design was changed somewhat after World War 2; more modern materials. Including light alloy, and manufacturing methods made the pistol some 11 millimeters shorter and 140 grams lighter. Unfortunately, the design was copied by a myriad of weapons makers, becoming one of those infamous “Saturday Night Specials” that punks and criminals are so fond of. The M1906 and the Baby have a very strong recoil spring and hard trigger pull, usually making a two-handed grip necessary.

In 2007, the American firm of PSA, after overcoming numerous legal and political hurdles, began producing the Browning Baby again. This is a reproduction of the pre-World War 2 Browning Baby, and all are made from billet stock. Aluminum-frame and steel-frame versions are made; game-wise, they are identical to the pre- and post-World War 2 versions.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1906	.25 ACP	0.35 kg	6	$82
Browning Baby	.25 ACP	0.35 kg	6	$82
Browning Baby (Post-WW2)	.25 ACP	0.21 kg	6	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1906	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
Browning Baby	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
Browning Baby (Post WW2)	SA	-1	Nil	0	7	Nil	3

Browning M1910

Notes: This turn-of-the-20th-century pistol is still in use by some former Belgian colonies in Africa. The M1910 is sort of a modification of the M1903 and even earlier M1900 model; chamberings are different, the recoil spring is around the barrel instead of being around the guide rod below the barrel, and the barrel is only 3.5 inches long. The M1910 pioneered developments in design later used in other Browning pistols and the Colt M1911; safety systems are similar to those of the original M1906 models. Manufacture continued until 1954 (except for interruptions during World Was 1 and 2, and with assembly and sale from parts stores until the late 1960s), and was still carried by military and police officers in some African nations well into the 1990s; most M1910s are, however, collector’s items.

The M1910/22 (or simply the M10/22) was originally produced at the request of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (changed to Yugoslavia in 1929) in 1922. The Serbs were interested in a full-sized version of the M1910 with a larger magazine

(though early production M1910/22s still used the 7-round magazines). The barrel of the M1910/22 is a bit over 4.7 inches long, and the grip a little longer. Oddly, the Serbs wanted the M1910/22 to be able to mount a bayonet, and FN obliged. The M1910/22 was also built for the Dutch – without the silly bayonet fittings. When FN was captured after the Nazis invaded Belgium in 1940, they forced FN to continue producing M1910/22s for Nazi use (called the P626(b) in .32 ACP and P641(b) in .380 ACP), and these were issued to Wehrmacht and some Nazi paramilitary and Home Guard formations. These "Nazi" M1910/22s were built to relatively low standards that just got worse as the war continued. After World War 2, production M1910/22 parts continued at their former quality until 1959, though complete pistols were assembled and sold as late as the 1970s.

In the early 1970s, FN produced a modernized version of the M1910/22, named the M125. This version was internally very similar to the M1910/22 (though built with more uPto-date manufacturing methods and tolerances); externally, the M125 used a squared one-piece slide instead of the rounded two-piece slide of the M1910/22. The barrel length was a bit shorter at 4.5 inches, and the sights were the same as used on HP35 High-Power Sport Model – totally adjustable. The M125 was produced only in .32 ACP, but used a larger magazine than the M1910/22. Other additions included a grip safety and a magazine safety. Grip plates were typically of black polymer (with walnut being an option) and several finishes were available. The M125 was built and sold at a low rate until the early 1980s.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1910	.32 ACP	0.58 kg	7	$178
M1910	.380 ACP	0.58 kg	7	$216
M1910/22	.32 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$190
M1910/22	.380 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$229
M125	.32 ACP	0.74 kg	9	$188

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1910 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M1910 (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
M1910/22 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M1910/22 (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
M125	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Browning Nomad/de Tire

Notes: This pistol, known as the Nomad in the US and the de Tire in Europe, was introduced in 1962 as a light plinking and recreational pistol. There were two versions, a standard-length model with a 6.75-inch barrel and a compact version with a shorter 4.5-inch barrel. They have light alloy frames. Production stopped in 1975.

About the same time, the Medalist was introduced, this was a target pistol version with a grip designed for a high hold on the weapon. The barrel length is 6.75-inch inches, and almost the entire medium-heavy barrel is exposed. Above the barrel is a ventilated sighting rib, and the Medalist also has an adjustable V-notch rear sight and a blade front. Left-handed grips are also available, and the standard Medalist's grips have a brass deflector to protect left-handed shooters (and to an extent, right-handed shooters, as they too have brass deflectors). The brass deflectors throw the spent shell up and over the head of the shooter, so that shooters in a firing line are not pelted with ejected brass. The Medalist has no magazine safety, and the magazine release is at the heel of the grip, as was common among European pistols of the time. Medalists have steel frames and slides. The barrel has dovetails to attach up three weights, though the weight of the pistol made this mostly unnecessary. The lack of a magazine safety allows individual rounds to be loaded into the breech and be fired; by pressing gently against the manual safety, the Medalist may be dry-fired. A normal press against the manual safety safes the weapon completely. Finish was normally deep blue with a gold-plated trigger. Four other versions of the Medalist were produced, with greater degrees of fancy woods, engraving, and inlays, and finishes, and are otherwise the same as the Medalist for game purposes.

The International Medalist was similar to the Medalist, but was redesigned to fit in the International Shooting Union (ISU) rules. Though there were many minor differences, such as removal of the barrel weight system, the primary difference was a reduction in barrel length to 5.875 inches. Later versions had a grip platform to stabilize the firing hand. The International Medalist is still being manufactured for Europe, though not have been exported to the US since 1980.

The Challenger/Concours is the luxury version of the Nomad and de Tire; again, this version is known as the Challenger in the US and the Concours in Europe. This version has a gold-plated trigger, a fine walnut anatomical grip, and an adjustable rear sight. It also has a dry firing system, to prevent the damage to the firing pin that dry firing normally can do to a rimfire weapon. The Challenger, and Concours, are identical to the Nomad and de Tire for game purposes. Again, the Challenger/Concours came in two barrel lengths, 4.5 inches and 6.75 inches. Both the Nomad and Challenger were manufactured from 1962-1974.

A limited edition Challenger, the Challenger Renaissance, was produced for a short time in the mid-1960s. It differed from the standard Challenger in having a satin nickel appearance to the barrel, hammer, frame, and trigger guard. Another limited edition, the Gold Line Challenger, is largely blued but with gold-plated lines around the outside edges of the weapon.

The Challenger II was the successor to the Challenger; it is largely the same as the Challenger except for the manufacturing methods. It was introduced in 1976, built until 1982 in FN's Salt Lake City facility, and was largely unknown in Europe. It is mostly identical to the Nomad for game purposes, but is produced only in a 6.75-inch-barrel version, and has an alloy frame. Finish is blued, with grips being of phenol-treated hardwood. The Challenger II has a light alloy frame. There were no special or deluxe versions

made.

The replacement for the Challenger II, the Challenger III, is virtually the same as the Challenger II, with the exception of the use of a 5.5-inch bull barrel or 6.75-inch tapered barrel for greater accuracy. The 6.75" barrel version is called the Challenger III Sporter. The Challenger III has a light alloy frame. It also has some changes in form that mark it as the predecessor of the Buck Mark series, which replaced the Challenger III in 1986.

The Browning Collector's Association Edition Challenger is a special edition of the Challenger III, using the 5.5-inch bull barrel and otherwise differentiated by decoration and scrollwork. It is difficult to find nowdays, and can fetch a (real-world) high price. It is otherwise the same as the Challenger III for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Nomad	.22 Long Rifle	0.82 kg	10	$148
Nomad Compact	.22 Long Rifle	0.74 kg	10	$125
Medalist	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$148
International Medalist	.22 Long Rifle	1.26 kg	10	$139
Challenger II	.22 Long Rifle	0.82 kg	10	$147
Challenger III	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	10	$136
Challenger III Sporter	.22 Long Rifle	0.83 kg	10	$148

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Nomad	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Nomad Compact	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Medalist	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
International Medalist	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Challenger II	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Challenger III	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Challenger III Sporter	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Browning Pro-9/40

Notes: This is a polymer-frame pistol similar to the Glock. The slide is squared similar to the SiG, however. The controls are ambidextrous. Stripping is safer than most pistols; most pistols require that the trigger be pulled before takedown, which can be disastrous if the firer does not clear the pistol first. The Pro-9 and 40 may be stripped without pulling the trigger. The Pro-9 and 40 also have a chamber loaded indicator.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pro-9	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10, 16	$238
Pro-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	10	$312

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pro-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Pro-40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

IMBEL-GC Pistol

Notes: These Brazilian weapons were influenced by the M-1911A1. They use an advanced breech locking system, and a decocking lever. They are in use with Brazilian armed forces. They are basically M-1911A1s redesigned on a computer. The Pistol-9 MD-1, Pistol-45 MD-1, and Pistol-380 MD-1 differ only in caliber; the Pistol-45 MD-2 is a compact version of the Pistol-45 MD-2 with a ported 4.25-inch barrel to reduce recoil, and it uses a recoil reduction system. The Pistol-9 MD-2 is essentially the same pistol in 9mm. The Pistol-380 MD-1 also differs somewhat in that it is a straight blowback weapon.

The first Brazilian work to modernize the 1911s that were in use and the result of this design work, the M-973, began issue in 1973. They were essentially modernized M-1911A1s; they retained the SAO operation, but also used short recoil operation. The M-973 was placed in use with Brazilian military forces and National Police, and were also widely exported, to military and police forces and for civilian sales. In some places in the world, even in Brazil (instead of the later MD-1), they are still in use; they are less expensive (IRL) and perfect for reserve forces and budget-minded civilians in Brazil and South and Central America. The design tweaks increased reliability to a large degree and was lighter than the M-1911A1. Barrels are slightly longer than the 1911 at 5.04 inches. The M-973 has an unusual variant, the M-975, which fires the .38 Special round, and was meant for civilian sales. It, however, was never as popular as the M-973, as some problems with autoloading rimmed rounds were never solved at the time and the M-975 was inherently less reliable than the M-973. It is much rarer than the M-973. The M-973 led more-or-less directly to the MD-1/MD-2 series.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pistol-9 MD-1	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	13, 17	$245
Pistol-45 MD-1	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	11, 14	$405
Pistol-380 MD-1	.380 ACP	0.94 kg	13, 17, 19	$230
Pistol-45 MD-2	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	7	$435
Pistol-9 MD-2	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	9	$290
M-973	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	9	$406
M-973	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	9	$248
M-975	.38 Special	1.01 kg	9	$343

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pistol-9 MD-1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Pistol-45 MD-1	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Pistol-380 MD-1	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Pistol-45 MD-2	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Pistol-9 MD-2	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
M-973 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M-973 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-975	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Taurus PLY

Notes: These pistols are so small that they might be called “super-compact” pistols (being only 10.16 centimeters long); at the very least, they are subcompacts, designed to be dropped into a pocket or strapped to an ankle at a backup. Not blessed with damage, penetration, or accuracy, they are light in weight even when loaded and, as many say, “a little firearm is better than no firearm.” Though it was shown at the 2011 SHOT Show, Taurus has yet to begin full-scale production of the PLY as of the time of this writing (mid-March 2012); only testers have gotten their hands on a PLY so far.

The PLY can have a slide of stainless steel of be blued; the polymer frame is always black, and other external metalwork is blued. The PLY, like many very small-caliber pistols, has a tip-up barrel to remove a round or stuck shell in the chamber and to facilitate cleaning. Safeties include a magazine safety and manual safety. Magazines designed for the PLY has a magazine extension that effectively lengthens the small grip and provides a firing step. Operation is DAO. The sides of the grip and the backstrap are stippled, and the frontstrap has ergonomic finger swells. The slide is for the most part plain and smooth, but has “fish-scale” stippling on the slide grip (which extends from nearly the rear to halfway down the front). Barrels are 2.33 inches and are of carbon steel; sights are low, rudimentary, with a notch rear and blade front. The trigger guard appears huge, though it in no larger than other trigger guards designed for use with light gloves; it just looks big compared to the rest of the PLY. PLY’s are equipped with the Taurus Security System, which involves a key entered into a hole in the side to unlock the firing mechanism and the trigger.

It should be noted that users have had a hard time inserting the 8th round into the magazine; many users load only 7 rounds into the magazine because of this.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The PLY is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
22 PLY	.22 Long Rifle	0.32 kg	8	$76
25 PLY	.25 ACP	0.32 kg	8	$84

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT22	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
PT25	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4

Taurus Millennium Pro PT745C

Notes: The smaller brother of the PT24/7, the PT745C (for Compact) is a polymer-frame compact pistol firing the heavy .45 ACP cartridge. The trigger of the weapon has a very long pull (it has to be pulled almost all the way to the frame for the weapon to fire), but the trigger pull is smooth (though slightly heavy at 7.8 pounds). The PT745C also requires a lot of maintenance in dirty environments, since there are a lot of ways for dirt to enter the mechanism. There are, however, no sharp edges anywhere on the weapon, making it ideal for concealed carry. The safety blocks the trigger and the striker, and there is also an automatic firing pin safety. The grip is short, but the magazines have an extension for the little finger. The sights are of the three-dot type, white in color; tritium inserts can also be easily installed (but do not come with the PT745C). The PT745C is also related to the PT145.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT745C	.45 ACP	0.64 kg	6	$224

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT745C	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Taurus PT22/25

Notes: These are small-caliber automatic pistols produced by Brazil. They were quite popular on the US and Western European market and thousands were exported before the Twilight War. They are small and easy to use and maintain. There are, amazingly, 28 combinations of finish, grip materials, engraving, inlays, etc., available for these pistols, more than any other Taurus pistol. The action is DAO, and the magazine comes with a grip extension to allow the pistol to fit better in larger hands. There is no sort of texturing on the front or back straps, but the grip panels are in most cases checkered, and are also quite wide in order to allow the pistol to fill the hand a bit more (though they do feel a fit squarish). The magazine release is large, and the magazine simply falls out of the weapon when it it is pushed – unless the magazine is empty, in which case it simply protrudes slightly from the pistol and must be pulled out. (In my mind, the opposite should be true, but anyway…) Sights are very low profile and quite simple, consisting of a low front ramp and a simple square notch in the rear of the slide. Trigger pull is noted for its smooth, precise control.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT22	.22 Long Rifle	0.35 kg	9	$80
PT25	.25 ACP	0.35 kg	8	$90

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT22	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
PT25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Taurus PT24/7

The “24/7” in the name indicates the role of this pistol – it is meant to be a pistol for duty or self defense, and to be light and handy enough to be carried at all times. To this end, the frame is polymer with light alloy reinforcement, though the other parts are made from steel. The grip features soft “memory rubber” (Ribber) that allows a sure and comfortable grip. The lower receiver includes an accessory rail to allow the mounting of laser aiming modules or small flashlights. The PT24/7 uses DAO (double-action only) operation, along with several passive safety mechanisms including a firing pin safety, magazine safety, and a “drop” safety that prevents the weapon from firing if it is dropped or bumped hard. The trigger action is also unusual; the Pro Trigger system, as Taurus calls it, keeps the trigger in DA mode until a round is chambered, at which point it automatically sets into SA mode. It does, however, still have a manual safety, as the casual punk/criminal on the streets does not know enough about firearms to quickly release the safety of an unfamiliar weapon, even a manual safety as easy to use as that of the PT24/7. The dust cover has a MIL-STD-1913 rail, and simple “three-dot” sights with optional tritium inlays. The PT24/7 also has a chamber-loaded indicator and a mechanism to lock the firing mechanism of the PT24/7 with a key.

The PT24/7-45 is a new model of this pistol; it comes in two versions, one with a slide of stainless steel, and one with a blued carbon steel slide. The two versions have slightly different weights, and shoot slightly different for game purposes. Both have a polymer frame. A further development of the 24/7-45 is the 24/7 OSS (designed, of course, for the US competition for the replacement of the M-9, and originally called the 24/7-45 SOCOM)); this model uses a full 5-inch barrel, and the polymer frame has a dark earth or black color. (The steel slide, operating parts, and barrel are blued-black.) The key-type safety lock has been eliminated, and operation has been changed from DAO to DA/SA. Finally, the thumb manual safety has been made ambidextrous, and the 24/7 OSS can feed from standard M-1911A1 magazines in addition to its normal magazines.

The Millennium Pro PT745C is the smaller brother of the PT24/7; the PT745C (for Compact) is a polymer-frame compact pistol firing the heavy .45 ACP cartridge. (Despite the name, it is not related to the rest of the Millennium Pro series, except by a few features of its basic construction.) The trigger of the weapon has a very long pull (it has to be pulled almost all the way to the frame for

the weapon to fire), but the trigger pull is smooth (though slightly heavy at 7.8 pounds). The PT745C also requires a lot of maintenance in dirty environments, since there are a lot of ways for dirt to enter the mechanism. There are, however, no sharp edges anywhere on the weapon, making it ideal for concealed carry. The safety blocks the trigger and the striker, and there is also an automatic firing pin safety. The grip is short, but the magazines have an extension for the little finger. The sights are of the three-dot type, white in color; tritium inserts can also be easily installed (but do not come with the PT745C).

The PT24/7 G2 is essentially an amalgamation of all the best features of the various version of the PT24/7, as well as some of those of the PT800-series such as the "Strike Two" system, trigger safety, and trigger pack. The grip is also more ergonomic, including finger swells and interchangeable backstraps. For game purposes, however, the PT24/7 G2 is otherwise identical to the standard PT24/7.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The PT24/7-45 was not available until 2005, and is thus not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline in any iteration. The G2 version also does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT24/7-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10, 15	$312
PT24/7-9	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 17	$238
PT24/7-45 (Carbon Steel Slide)	.45 ACP	0.78 kg	10, 12	$401
PT24/7-45 (Stainless Steel Slide)	.45 ACP	0.76 kg	10, 12	$401
PT24/7-45 OSS	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7, 10, 12	$409
PT745C	.45 ACP	0.64 kg	6	$224

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT24/7-40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT24/7-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT24/7-45 (Carbon Steel)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PT24/7-45 (Stainless Steel)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
PT24/7 SOCOM	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
PT745C	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Taurus PT38S

Notes: Basically similar to other PTseries pistols except for the chambering, the PT38S is made largely out of blued or stainless steel, with a light alloy frame. The grip panels are of checkered rubber. The PT38S has several safety mechanisms, including an ambidextrous safety (a special "Tri-Action" safety which allows the pistol to be carried in three different safe positions), a slide lock, and a firing pin safety. The PT38S may also have the entire mechanism locked by use of a key inserted in the backstrap. The PT38S has few sharp edges, and is unlikely to snag in a fast draw. The magazines are proprietary and made from polymer. The PT38S is known as an utterly reliable, though not particularly accurate pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT38S	.38 Super	0.84 kg	10	$278

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT38S	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Taurus PT52

Notes: This is a rimfire pistol introduced in 1995. It is very reminiscent of the Ruger Buck Mark series, particularly the Mark 22/45, and it is rumored that a patent dispute over the PT52 is the reason it was withdrawn from Taurus' line in 1996. The frame is of Zytel polymers, and there were basically two different versions: the PT52S standard version and the PT52T target version with a longer barrel and micrometer rear sight. The PT52 was designed for the novice shooter and so was easy to shoot and take care of.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol was never pulled off the market until supplies of Zytel ran out.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT52S	.22 Long Rifle	0.77 kg	10	$125
PT52T	.22 Long Rifle	0.85 kg	10	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT52S	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
PT52T	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Taurus PT58

Notes: This Taurus pistol was designed for backup, but found a niche in ladies' self-defense. It is easily concealable in a purse or under a coat and has low recoil. The sights are adjustable.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT58	.380 ACP	0.85 kg	10	$220

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT58	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Taurus PT92

Notes: These are popular Taurus pistols both in Brazil and overseas, and have been widely exported. The PT92 is basically a version of the Beretta M-92 which has been modified enough to allow Taurus to sell them; they are in fact produced in a former Beretta facility in Brazil which was bought by Taurus. They are (originally) DA action pistols, have a chamber-loaded indicator, and an ambidextrous safety. The Beretta safety system has been modified so that the manual safety/decocker are on the frame instead of the slide, within range of the shooter's thumb; a later version (the PT92AF) makes this switch ambidextrous. On a still-later model (The PT92AF-D), the same switch may also be used to select double-action or single-action modes of operation. The PT92AFC is the compact version of the PT92AF, with a shorter "Commander-length" 4.25-inch barrel and a shorter butt containing a smaller magazine. The PT92B, introduced in the late 1990s, is the only version of the PT92 itself still in production. It is basically an AF-D version with 3-dot-type sights (with tritium inlays optional) and a slightly different weight. Other than the above, the PT92, PT92AF, and PT92AF-D are identical for game purposes.

The PT100 is the same weapon, but chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson. Its sights, though not adjustable, are dovetailed in. The PT99 is a version of the PT92 with adjustable sights and optional tritium sight inlays; the PT101 is the PT100 with the same sight options as the PT99. Both AF and AF-D models of the PT99 and PT101 were made, though AFC compact models are not, and AF versions were not built after 1991. PT100 and 101 production stopped in 1997, but picked up again in 2001 by popular demand. For game purposes, the PT99 and its variants are identical to the PT92, while the PT100's variants and the PT101 are identical to the standard PT100 for game purposes.

The Millennium Series are basically smaller versions of the PT92, with 3.25-inch barrels as opposed to the 5-inch barrels of the P-92, and with polymer frames. They come in more chamberings than the PT92. They come in blued or stainless steel finish for the metal parts, and have composite frames, except for the PT111Ti, which has a titanium frame. The sights are luminous for night use. Operation is by DAO, but the pistols in this series still have a manual safety, a nod to US markets. They also have Taurus's Key Lock system.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Notes: They are otherwise basic pistols that might have sold better throughout the world if it has not been introduced during the war. The PT157 does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT92	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	10, 15	$248
PT92AFC	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	10, 13	$240
PT92B	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	10, 15	$248
PT100	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	10, 11	$321
PT111	9mm Parabellum	0.53 kg	10, 15	$145
PT111Ti	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	10, 15	$145
PT132	.32 ACP	0.56 kg	10, 15	$115
PT138	.380 ACP	0.53 kg	10, 15	$137
PT140	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.53 kg	10, 15	$180
PT145	.45 ACP	0.65 kg	10	$225
PT157	.357 SiG	0.54 kg	10	$159

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT92	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PT92AFC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT92B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PT100	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
PT111	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PT111Ti	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PT132	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
PT138	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
PT140	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PT145	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
PT157	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Taurus PT145

Notes: One of Taurus's earliest .45 ACP projects, the PT145 features a polymer frame and is one of the first .45s with a polymer frame. Like many polymer pistols of the period (early 1980s), it has a rather blocky appearance, with slide essentially a block of

pressed carbon steel finished in black and a frame that is still blocky in the dust cover and trigger guard. The PT145, however, has been largely dehorned, with the edges rounded except for the trigger guard. The trigger guard is shaped for the index finger of the non-firing hand; many shooters like to put their index fingers there for extra stability. (I do that, and I used to shoot Expert in the Army. Then again, I use my middle finger as my trigger finger…) Trigger action is DAO; pull weight can be a bit heavy and some shooter say it feels spongy. The barrel is 3.25 inches, but it not particularly suitable to +P loads due to the spongy trigger problem. The frame is black, but the slide can be had in black-finished carbon steel or stainless steel. Later in its production run, the PT145 was equipped with the Taurus Security System, which consists of a long hex turner key that fits into a hole in the slide that prevents the slide and action from moving. It also has a passive firing pin block and a manual safety. The hammer is not exposed, and the PT145 is striker-fired. The PT145 is a small pistol and is particularly suited to small hands. Stripping the PT145 is relatively simple, as it has a disassembling latch.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT145	.45 ACP	0.65 kg	10	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT145	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Taurus PT709

Notes: The PT709 is a small pistol designed and aimed primarily at the civilian self-defense pistol market in the US. Sold in the US as the PT709 “Slim” (the name “Slim” is even etched into the slide on models sold in the US), the PT709 is noted for its combination of small frame, especially suited for concealed carry and small hands, and decent power. The PT709 combines a lightweight polymer frame with a slide of advanced steel alloy, with a short 3-inch barrel. The PT709 uses the same trigger system as on the PT24/7, with the same unique SA/DA operation. It also has the same chamber-loaded indicator and the same locking key system. Slides come in blued or stainless steel finishes, and a version with a titanium alloy slide is also available (the PT709Ti). The PT708 is the same pistol chambered for .380 ACP; the PT740 is the same pistol chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson. Barrel length for the PT708 and PT740 is 3.2 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT709	9mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	7	$142
PT709Ti	9mm Parabellum	0.48 kg	7	$143
PT708	.380 ACP	0.54 kg	7	$136
PT740	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.54 kg	6	$181

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT709	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
PT709Ti	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	6
PT708	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
PT740	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

Taurus PT738

Notes: The PT738 is one of the smallest and lightest pistols ever made – it is lighter than many revolvers of a similar size, ammunition capacity, and caliber. This is largely a result of the small, light polymer frame, its striker-firing operation, and advanced steel alloy slide, as well as the short 2.84-inch barrel. However, it is also described as being comfortable to hold and shoot (with the PT738 being so light, that’s hard to imagine), though its tiny notch rear and blade front sights are so small that many say they might as well not be there – which is okay, since such a pistol is definitely a short-range weapon. Nonetheless, the PT738 has many of the refinements of Taurus’s more expensive pistols, such as a smooth trigger that is surprisingly easy to pull despite the PT738’s DAO operation. The polymer frame of the PT738 is matte black; the slide, trigger, and controls may be blued or stainless steel finish. The slide may also be had in titanium alloy, making the pistol even lighter – this version is the PT738Ti.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT738	.380 ACP	0.29 kg	6	$132
PT738Ti	.380 ACP	0.26 kg	6	$133

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT738/PT738Ti	SA	1	Nil	0	7	Nil	6

Taurus PT800 Series

Notes: Despite the nomenclature, the 800 series is a rather new Taurus development, introduced in 2008. In operation, they are primarily conventional double-action pistol with single-action follow-up shots and several internal passive safeties. The 800 series does have some interesting features, however – especially its “Strike Two” capability, which allows for a second trigger pull at single-action weight after clearing a stoppage. The manual safety and decocker are ambidextrous, and barrel lengths are four inches. The

hammer is small and loop-type, but quite accessible. Frame construction is of black polymer, with a MIL-STD-1913 rail molded under the dust cover; the slide is of steel with a “Black Tennifer” finish, except on the PT845, where it is matte stainless steel. The 800 series comes with a set of three backstrap replacements, allowing for four different hand sizes. Model numbers indicate caliber, but all are largely the same in operation and feel.

The Model SSCs are a compact version of the Model 809 and its subtypes. It has a shorter grip and shorter 3.5-inch barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT809	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10, 17	$241
PT840	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	10, 15	$316
PT845	.45 ACP	0.8 kg	10, 12	$402
PT857	.357 SiG	0.85 kg	10, 17	$269
PT809SSC	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	10, 12	$235
PT840SSC	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.82 kg	10, 12	$311
PT857SSC	.357 SiG	0.83 kg	10, 12	$264

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT809	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT840	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PT845	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PT857	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PT809SSC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PT840SSC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT857SSC	SA	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	9

Taurus PT908

Notes: This is a compact Taurus pistol, for backup, but it primarily found use in home self-defense and in places where concealed carry was allowed. The weapon has adjustable sights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT908	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	8	$235

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT908	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Taurus PT922

Notes: This is a long-barreled small-caliber sporting pistol for competition shooting and plinking. It has micrometer-adjustable rear sights and is very light for its size due to its polymer and alloy construction. It can be fired in double or single-action modes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT922	.22 Long Rifle	0.78 kg	10	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT922	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Taurus PT900 Series

Notes: This is a “Commander-sized” Taurus pistol. It has fixed sights, a decocking lever, a firing pin safety, and an indicator that lets the firer know whether the chamber has a round in it, even if the slide is closed and there is no magazine in the weapon. The finish may be blued or stainless steel and the grips are checkered rubber. Production of the PT911 ceased in 2001, but the other members of the PT900 series are still being built. The PT940 and PT945 are especially popular among this series; they are in fact still acquiring modifications according to customer demand. The PT940 picked up 3-dot-type combat sights along the way; the PT945 has a number of variants, including the PT945C, with compensator ports near the muzzle to reduce muzzle flip, and PT945S, which chambers the more powerful .45 Super cartridge. The PT400 is a rather rare variant of this series; it is chambered for the .400 Cor-Bon cartridge, has a muzzle compensator as standard, and uses 3-dot type combat sights. The PT400SS is identical except for its stainless steel construction and bright metal finish.

Most of the PT900 series was originally exported to the US only with 10-round magazines, but with the sunset of the Assault Weapons Ban, larger magazines have been designed for most of this series. Most of this series have 4-inch barrels, but the three PT945s and the PT400 use 4.25-inch barrels, and the PT938 uses a 3.7-inch barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The PT945C, PT945S, and PT957 do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline. The PT945 is rather rare, and with the exception of the PT911, the rest of the members of this family are very rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

PT911	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	10, 15	$238
PT938	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	10, 15	$218
PT940	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10, 15	$311
PT945	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	8	$399
PT945C	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	8	$424
PT945S	.45 Super	0.82 kg	8	$395
PT957	.357 SiG	0.79 kg	10, 15	$265
PT400	.400 Cor-Bon	0.85 kg	8	$374

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT911	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT938	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PT940	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PT945	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
PT945C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PT945S	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	14
PT957	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PT400	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Taurus PT1911

Notes: Basically Taurus' version of the M-1911A1, the PT1911 comes in both blued and stainless steel finishes (both identical for game purposes). The PT1911 offers features in a 1911 platform that are not normally found in a 1911 of the same real-world price; the PT1911 is basically a semi-custom pistol. The frames and slides are of hammer-forged ordnance steel, with several finishes, grip plates, hammers, sights, and trigger shapes available. The triggers are smooth and of the speed-type design. A variant (the PT1911ALR) has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover; it shoots the same as the standard PT1911, but has a weight and price difference. The PT1911, like most of Taurus's newer pistols, has the Taurus Security System, which allows the user to lock the gun with a key, placing it in a state where the hammer, firing pin, and trigger will not operate. The slide is hand-fitted to the frame. The trigger is skeletonized and is tuned to have a minimum of overtravel. The sights are Novak Lo-Mount sights, and of the 3-dot variety. Issue magazines have a bumper pad on the bottom, but the PT1911 can accept virtually any single-stack 1911 pistols. The barrel is a standard 5-inch 1911 pistol, and it will fit into most 1911s. The PT1911 is basically a lighter version of the full-sized M-1911A1 with a few improvements. The real-world cost is much less than most 1911s (though roughly the same in game terms).

Newer versions, the PT1911B-9 and 1911SS-9, are chambered in 9mm Parabellum and .38 Super. They are finished in gloss blue steel and are often called Blue 1911s.

The even newer (2016) version is the 1911SS-1, which has a Picatinny Rail under the dust cover, and is built of hammer forged ordnance-grade steel for the slide, 5-inch barrel and frame, with a matte stainless steel finish and black checkered polymer grip plates. The 1911SS-1 is also equipped with Heinie Straight Eight rear sight. The 1911SS-1 is hand-fitted and tuned. The trigger is skeletonized and has a lightened pull weight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PT1911	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7, 8	$408
PT1911ALR	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$414
PT1911B-9	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	9, 12	$248
PT1911B-9	.38 Super	1.1 kg	9, 12	$285
PT1911SS-1	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	7, 8	$413

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PT1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
PT1911B-9 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PT1911B-9 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
PT1911SS-1	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Civil Defence Supply G-224

Notes: As said in the CDS MP5-224 entry in British Submachineguns, CDS not only makes a great deal of civil defense and police products, but it also makes some little-known firearms based on existing weapon designs and their .224 BOZ cartridge. One of these is the G-224, which is a Glock 20 modified to fire the .224 BOZ round.

Though in many ways similar to the Glock 20 upon which it is based, the G-224 also has many differences internally to accommodate the new chambering. In addition to the changes necessary to accommodate that chambering, the G-224 uses a muzzle compensator to reduce recoil. The magazine, while based on that of the Glock 20, is also considerably modified. The first and second production runs proved to wear out the base Glock 20 components (particularly the frame, which was subject to cracking) and this caused CDS to stop production of the G-224. The quick wearing of the frame seems to be a result of the age of the Glock 20s that CDS was using for modification; the newer third production run is using fresh Glock 20 frames and have some extra strengthening, and this problem seems to have been solved (though only time will tell).

Twilight 2000 Notes: The G-224 is an extremely rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline; most of them are still in England, and are generally restricted to certain military units. Only about 30 G-224s were produced.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
G-224	.224 BOZ	0.86 kg	12	$534

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
G-224	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Enfield MP-45/MP-9

Notes: This heavy assault pistol was developed for use by special operations forces, but rejected due to the high weight (the MP-45 is constructed of heavy-gauge steel). There were rumors here and there that it was tested by various special operations units in the 1980s, but these rumors are unconfirmed. The MP-45 It looks similar to the TEC-9, but has a shorter barrel (in its standard form) and is obviously military in function. The weapon can use a variety of different-sized magazines, though the 40 and 50-round drums are rather unwieldy in this size of a weapon. A 40-round box magazine was also designed, though this is still unwieldy. The MP-9 is similar, but fires 9mm Parabellum ammunition. The MP-45 and MP-9 are able to take a wide variety of optical and laser sights or other accessories. Though this weapon was not accepted by the military of any country, it was later sold to civilians after conversion to a semiautomatic carbine form with a much longer barrel (18 inches) and the addition of a wire stock, in the US under the company name of Encom. It was also sold as a heavy semiautomatic pistol under the Encom, Enfield America, and CMP names (without a stock). The Carbine version is included here for completeness' sake, though it is in fact more a Sporting Rifle by Twilight 2000 definitions.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-45	.45 ACP	2.72 kg	10, 30, 40, 40 Drum, 50 Drum	$377
MP-9	9mm Parabellum	2.32 kg	10, 30, 40, 40 Drum, 50 Drum	$218
MP-45 Carbine	.45 ACP	3.19 kg	10, 30, 40, 40 Drum, 50 Drum	$564
MP-9 Carbine	9mm Parabellum	2.72 kg	10, 30, 40, 40 Drum, 50 Drum	$405

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-45	10	2	Nil	1	1	5	13
MP-9	10	1	Nil	1	1	5	11
MP-45 Carbine	10	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	12	36
With Stock	10	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	11	43
MP-9 Carbine	10	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	7	34
With Stock	10	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	6	41

Lancaster Howdah Pistol

Notes: Designed in the 1880s for use by dangerous game guides and hunters and by British Army officers, the Lancaster Pistol is a Howdah pistol. A Howdah pistol is a large, break-open, multi-barreled weapon firing heavy-caliber ammunition, designed for immediate short-ranged damaging fire against dangerous opponents. Game guides and hunters used the Lancaster to stop charging large animals, while British Army officers often used the Lancaster as backup weapon since the issue service revolvers of the period were not known for their reliability while the Lancaster was. Today, the Lancaster is a prized collectors' item, commanding in RL thousands of dollars per weapon – you could make a decent down payment on a car for what a Lancaster would fetch. Lancasters have shown up in fiction in *The Ghost and the Darkness*, in the hands of big-game hunter Remington, and as the Howdah Pistol in the computer game Battlefield 1.

The models designed for the .38 Smith & Wesson cartridge have four 4-inch fluted barrels. Versions chambered in .450 Adams, .455 Webley, and .476 Enfield have four 6-inch fluted barrels. Models chambered in .577 Snider have two 6.375-inch fluted barrels. All have heavy monobloc actions with rotating striker actions; the front trigger fires the weapon while the rear trigger advances the striker. Grips are of walnut and often checkered. Metalwork is blued.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Lancaster Howdah Pistol	.38 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	4 Internal	$233
Lancaster Howdah Pistol	.450 Revolver	1.24 kg	4 Internal	$334
Lancaster Howdah Pistol	.455 Webley	1.4 kg	4 Internal	$351
Lancaster Howdah Pistol	.476 Enfield	1.46 kg	4 Internal	$357
Lancaster Howdah Pistol	.577 Snider	1.78 kg	2 Internal	$306

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lancaster Howdah Pistol (.38)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Lancaster Howdah Pistol (.450)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Lancaster Howdah Pistol (.455)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Lancaster Howdah Pistol (.476)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	17
Lancaster Howdah Pistol (.577)	SA	3	2-Nil	2	5	Nil	12

LEI Mark 2

Notes: Based on the Ruger Mark II, the LEI Mark 2 has been fitted with a high-efficiency silencer that does not use wipes and is virtually maintenance-free and long-lived. The sights are target-quality and fully adjustable, and a telescopic sight can be mounted. There are two versions; the standard Mark 2 is finished in blued steel and the Mark 2-S is finished in stainless steel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon had some limited use by the British SAS, Dutch Commandoes, and Belgian Commandoes, and was also used by MI-5 and MI-6.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LEI Mark 2	.22 Long Rifle	1.2 kg	10	$166

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LEI Mark 2	SA	-1	Nil	2	2	Nil	9

Spitfire

Notes: This British-made pistol is in service with several European police forces. It uses the well-tried Browning action. The G1 model is a standard pistol; the G2 has adjustable rear sights. The Stirling Spitfire G2/LS has a 120mm barrel and long slide; the Spitfire Pilgrim G3/LS has a 150mm barrel and longer slide.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Spitfire G1/G2	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$235
Spitfire G1/G2	.40 Smith & Wesson	1 kg	15	$310
Stirling Spitfire	9mm Parabellum	1.14 kg	15	$245
Stirling Spitfire	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.14 kg	15	$320
Spitfire Pilgrim	9mm Parabellum	1.3 kg	15	$255
Spitfire Pilgrim	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.3 kg	15	$330

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Spitfire G1/G2 (9mmP)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Spitfire G1/G2 (.40SW)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Stirling Spitfire (9mmP)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Stirling Spitfire (.40SW)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Spitfire Pilgrim (9mmP)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	15
Spitfire Pilgrim (.40SW)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	16

Webley & Scott Mark 1

Notes: This pistol was adopted by the Royal Navy in 1913. It is a clumsy pistol due to the angle of the butt and the blocky build, and is not a natural point and shoot weapon. The standard service cartridge was .455 Webley Automatic, but civilian versions were produced chambered for 9mm Browning Long and .380 ACP. The standard Mark 1 had only a grip safety, but a modified version was produced for horse artillery drivers under the name No 2 Mark 1. This version had an additional safety mechanism for the hammer, an adjustable rear sight, and a ring for a lanyard. The artillerymen didn't like the weapon and usually ditched them as soon as possible, and the Army stopped issuing them very quickly.

Prior to the Mark 1, the Webley & Scott M-1905 was produced. It was the first automatic pistol offered by Webley, but if anything, was less ergonomic than the Mark 1. The Mark 1 was a sized up and modified M-1905. First issue was in 1911 to the Metropolitan Police; next, it was issued as a backup weapon to the Royal Navy. Barrel length was short at 3.5 inches, but it was lighter than one might guess by looking at it. The M-1905 was the .32 ACP version; the M-1906 fired .38 ACP (not to be confused with .380 ACP).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Webley & Scott	.455 Webley Automatic	1.13 kg	7	$422
Webley & Scott	9mm Browning Long	1.13 kg	7	$258
Webley & Scott	.380 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$231
M-1905	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$178
M-1906	.38 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$265

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Webley & Scott (.455)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Webley & Scott (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Webley & Scott (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
M-1905	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M-1906	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Webley & Scott .25-Inch Pistol

Notes: This is basically a very small version of the Webley & Scott .32-Inch Pistol of 1905; the caliber is downsized to .25 ACP, the barrel bobbed short, and the grip shortened. The weapon was designed to be strictly for self-defense; it's short barrel and small caliber doesn't really allow anything else.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Webley & Scott .25	.25 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$81

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Webley & Scott .25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3

Webley & Scott .32-Inch Pistol

Notes: This weapon was so popular that its manufacture continued for almost 35 years. It was adopted by the London Metropolitan Police in 1911, and production continued until 1939. It went through various changes in this time, mostly to improve operation or simplify manufacture. As the name would indicate, most of these pistols were chambered in .32 ACP caliber, but a few were made to fire .380 ACP. The first examples of this weapon had the safety on left side of the hammer, but later models moved the safety to the left side of the frame, where it could also lock the slide. It was a small weapon, and many British military officers carried it as a second weapon during World War 1 and 2.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Webley & Scott .32	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$120
Webley & Scott .380	.380 ACP	0.62 kg	8	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Webley & Scott .32	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Webley & Scott .380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

ARCUS-94

Notes: This Bulgarian pistol was designed for export. Also known as the Belitza, it is a 9mm Parabellum-firing design based on several Browning pistols, especially the Hi-Power series. Several variants are available, such as a steel frame, molded rubber grips, and even gold plating or stainless steel plating.

The ARCUS-98DA is a fairly recent development of the ARCUS-94. The trigger action has been changed to double-action, the weapon is lighter, and the magazine capacity is larger. It is otherwise identical to the ARCUS-94. A still later development is the ARCUS-98DAC; this is a compact version of the ARCUS-98DA, with a barrel 4 inches long as opposed to the 4.7-inch barrel of the ARCUS-94 and 98DA. As with many pistols exported to the US during the Assault Weapons Ban period, they were at first sold in the US only with 10-round magazines, but after the sunset of those laws, larger-capacity magazines were again available in the US.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This Bulgarian pistol was first designed for export, but was soon pressed into service use when the Twilight War picked up, particularly among Bulgarian officers. The gold-plated models were popular with Bulgarian generals. The ARCUS-98DA is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline, not is the ARCUS 98DAC.

Through use of a parts kit, the ARCUS-98DA is able to fire .22 Long Rifle cartridges; this is normally done to reduce the cost of training. The slide, barrel, and magazine are replaced by the parts in this kit.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon did well among civilians on both sides of the Atlantic.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ARCUS-94	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	8, 10, 13	$245
ARCUS-98DA	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	8, 10, 13, 15	$245
ARCUS-98DAC	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	8, 10, 13	$240
ARCUS-98DA Trainer	.22 Long Rifle	0.89 kg	8	$126
Trainer Parts Kit (Including Magazine)	N/A	0.32 kg	N/A	$62

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ARCUS-94	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
ARCUS-98DA	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
ARCUS-98DAC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
ARCUS-98DA Trainer	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8

Arsenal AF2011-A1

Notes: This remarkable 1911-derived pistol is a double-barreled 1911, whose barrels may be fired singly or at once. Arsenal designed as a “gee-whiz” firearm for hardcore collectors and those who simply want a different, strange, or powerful handgun. And, its applications in home defense are obvious.

The AF2011-A1 is essentially two 1911s put together. However, it in not two 1911’s simply *stuck* together – the two halves are part of one unit, meant to be fired doubly or singly as desired, operating off of a single magazine well (though the special magazine has two individual single stacks and each feeds separately). The AF2011-A1 has one set of sights, and one *very* wide grip (small-handed shooters will not be able to fire it), one wide grip safety, and one wide beavertail. There are two triggers, with a light touch of about 3 pounds so that they can be fired two at a time. The buyer has two options: A single trigger that fires both barrels, or double independent triggers that may be fired one at a time, or connected together to fire both barrels at once. There is only one set of controls. There are two barrels, operating rods, recoil springs, and feed mechanisms, with the ejection ports lowered and flared. The trigger guard is likewise wide, and it is serrated to allow the shooter to use the finger of the non-firing hand to stabilize (as if one could actually do so, after wrapping the nonfiring hand around the massive grip. The AF2011-A1 is, in fact, the first mass-produced semiautomatic double pistol ever produced.

The genesis of the AF2011-A1 was an idea by Swiss armorer Vivian Mueller, who had a hobby of cutting and welding two pistols together. His most famous design was a double P210, Longslide-length. (It is now a highly-decorated collector’s piece; one could buy a decent car for the RL price of the double P210). It reportedly shot very well, but SIG was not interested in mass-producing the piece, or even undertaking limited production. Years later, Arsenal took this idea and came up with the AF2011-A1. It also shoots very well; the sheer weight of the pistol greatly dampens felt recoil and barrel climb, and good groups can be produced. Though sold by Arsenal of Bulgaria, the AF2011-A1 is actually built in Italy exclusively for arsenal.

There are three versions of the AF2011-A1: The Standard Model with 5-inch barrels, the Dueller, with 6.5-inch SUS416 stainless steel barrels, a slide serrated on top to reduce glare, and a match trigger group. The Dueller Prismatic has dual porting at the muzzle, the barrels of the Dueller, a serrated slide, and G10 Tactical grips. The Dueller Prismatic was seen in the James Bond film *Spectre*, in the hands of the bad guy Mr Hinx. Two Standard Models were seen wielded (in each hand) in the trailer for *Resident Evil: The Final Chapter* by Milla Jovovich as the character Alice. They were not used in the actual film. In May 2015, Jerry Miculek wielded one in each hand as a test, firing 20 rounds in 1.5 seconds. In the video game *Killing Floor 2,* the Standard Model appears as a perk weapon for the Gunslinger character.

Construction of the AF2011-A1 is mostly of stainless steel, with carbon steel chromed-bore barrels for the Standard Model and stainless steel barrels for the other versions. Some parts, primarily a few internal parts and the trigger, are of aerospace aluminum, and the magazines are light alloy. Depending on the model, the AF2011-A1 has checkered cocobolo or G10 Tactical grips. The gripframe and slide are finished satin, though a two-tone finish, with a 440 stainless steel slide and a 39niCrMo steel alloy frame with a

gray finish is available. Also available is a dark gray 39niCrMo slide and gripframe. The sights are dovetailed in, and may be adjusted for windage or replaced entirely. The hammer is wide, but a double hammer. Most internal parts are interchangeable with 1911-type parts.

The double barrels require different rules from normal semiauto firearms. If the shooter fires both barrels, both rounds use the same "to hit" roll. The second round has a smaller chance of hitting; at point blank range, the second shot automatically hits; at short range, it hits on a roll of 1-5 on a D6; at medium range, 1-3 on a D6; and at long range, 1 on a 1D6. The missed shot may hit other people in the vicinity; this occurs on a 1-5 on a D6 at point-blank and short range; on a 1-3 at medium range, and on a 1 at long range.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AF2011-A1 Standard Model	.45 ACP	1.85 kg	8+8	$787
AF2011-A1 Standard Model	.38 Super	1.85 kg	10+10	$542
AF2011-A1 Dueller	.45 ACP	1.92 kg	8+8	$819
AF2011-A1 Dueller	.38 Super	1.92 kg	10+10	$574
AF2011-A1 Dueller Prismatic	.45 ACP	1.92 kg	8+8	$869
AF2011-A1 Dueller Prismatic	.38 Super	1.92 kg	10+10	$624

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AF2011-A1 Standard Model (.45, One Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	14
AF2011-A1 Standard Model (.45, Two Barrels)	SA (x2)	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	14
AF2011-A1 Standard Model (.38, One Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	13
AF2011-A1 Standard Model (.38, Two Barrels)	SA (x2)	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	13
AF2011-A1 Duellist (.45, One Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	19
AF2011-A1 Duellist (.45, Two Barrels)	SA (x2)	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
AF2011-A1 Duellist (.38, One Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	18
AF2011-A1 Duellist (.38, Two Barrels)	SA (x2)	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	18
AF2011-A1 Duellist Prismatic (.45, One Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	19
AF2011-A1 Duellist Prismatic (.45, Two Barrels)	SA (x2)	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	19
AF2011-A1 Duellist Prismatic (.38, One Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	18
AF2011-A1 Duellist Prismatic (.38, Two Barrels)	SA (x2)	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	18

Arsenal P-MO1

Notes: This pistol, bearing a marked resemblance to the Walther PP, is designed for short-range shootouts and as a backup weapon. The barrel is of good length, however, and it is capable of some decent-range shooting, though the light weight makes the P-MO1 buck. The P-MO1 is a double-action weapon with blowback operation, and has an attachment point for a laser aiming module. Several finishes are available: natural metal, blued, shiny chromed, and matte chromed.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: As with the ARCUS pistols, Bulgaria did a thriving business in this weapon on both sides of the Atlantic.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-MO1	9mm Makarov	0.67 kg	8	$147
P-MO1	.380 ACP	0.67 kg	8	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

P-MO1 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P-MO1 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Arsenal SAM-7K

Notes: A pistol version of the SAM-7F semiautomatic version of the AR assault rifles, the SAM-7K is actually made in Bulgaria (though sold in the US by Arsenal USA and K-Var), and has been manufactured since 2011. Arsenal uses Steyr-designed production equipment. It comes in several versions, depending upon the built-in accessories the pistol comes with. Being US-made, tolerances are tighter and quality of manufacture are better than most AK-based pistols. Construction of the receiver is milled from a hot-die hammer-forged receiver blanks, which results in stronger and finer-grained steel. The hammer forging uses a 5-ton press, eliminating almost all bubbles and cooling deformations. The process takes 5.5 hours to produce a receiver. The SAM-7K has a polymer pistol grip and polymer handguards. The barrel is 10.5 inches, chromed-lined, and cold hammer forged, and tipped with a combination flash suppressor/muzzle brake, similar to that of the AKS-74U. Furniture is black, and the metalwork is finished with black Cerekote. The SAM-7K has an ambidextrous safety lever, and comes with an AK-type scope rail.

The SAM-7K-01R is based on the SAM-7K-01, but has Picatinny rails on the handguards. The SAM-7K-02 has a sleeve on the handguard below the barrel designed to fit several tactical flashlights. It is otherwise the same as the SAM-7K-01 for game purposes. The SAM-7K-03 is also similar to the SAM-7K-01, but has an original (non-AR) pistol grip, and a SiG Sauer stabilizing brace. The SAM-7K-03R is the same weapon with Picatinny rails.

The SLR-106-58 is a version of the SAM-7K-01 in 5.56mm. The internals are somewhat different, of course, but it still is piston-driven. The sights are modified forms of those on the AR-15, and 8.5-inch barrel is tipped with a two-slot muzzle brake instead of the flash suppressor/muzzle brake of the SAM-7K series. The SLR-106-59 is for game purposes mostly like the SLR-106-58, but has beech handguards with a chestnut color (original Bulgarian “Krinkov” handguards). It also comes with a stabilizing brace. The SLR-106-58R is similar in concept to the SAM-7K-01R, in that is has four-place Picatinny rails surrounding the handguards. The SLR-106-60 is basically a SLR-106-58 with a SiG SB15 stabilizing brace; for game purposes, it is identical to the SLR-106-59. The SLR-106-60R is the same as the SLR-106-60, but also has four-place Picatinny rails.

It should be noted that Arsenal plans to discontinue the SLR-106 series in late 2017.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SAM-7K-01	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.67 kg	5, 10, 20, 30, 40	$766
SAM-7K-01R	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.76 kg	5, 10, 20, 30, 40	$784
SAM-7K-02	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.17 kg	5, 10, 20, 30, 40	$781
SAM-7K-03	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.67 kg	5, 10, 20, 30, 40	$796
SAM-7K-03R	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.79 kg	5, 10, 20, 30, 40	$815
SLR-106-58	5.56mm NATO	2.49 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$502
SLR-106-59	5.56mm NATO	2.95 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$532
SLR-105-58R	5.56mm NATO	2.55 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$515
SLR-105-60R	5.56mm NATO	3.02 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$546

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SAM-7K	SA	3	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	16
SAM-7K-02	SA	3	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	16
SAM-7K-03	SA	3	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	19
SLR-106-58	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	9
SLR-106-59	SA	2	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	11

Para-Ordnance Hi-Cap .45 ACP Pistols

Notes: These pistols are derived from the M-1911A1 design. They are basically an M-1911A1 with a widened grip to accept a two-column staggered magazine of roughly double the capacity of the M-1911A1. Several variants are available, for varying levels of concealments needs, and all versions can be found in blue steel, stainless, or duotone finishes. These weapons are reportedly popular with US and NATO special operations troops, usually in a modified and tweaked form.

The Nite-TAC is essentially a modernized and modified version of the steel-framed P-14-45. In its Nite-TAC incarnation, the P-14-45 has an LDA action, is finished completely in non-reflective Para-Kote Covert Black (except for the grip plates, which are made from matte black plastic), a chamber-loaded indicator, a spurless hammer, coarser cocking serrations, Para-Ordnance's patented Power Extractor, and a squared dust cover with an integral light rail. (The drawback of the shaping of this rail is the requirement for a special holster, even if no light or optic is mounted.) The Nite-TAC has an extended slide lock and manual safety, and a grip safety with increased mass to help ensure safety engagement. Since the Nite-TAC is also available to civilians, it can be ordered with a stainless steel finish if desired; however, the grip plates will still be black.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Nite-TAC is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline as a manufactured product, though similar versions of the P-x-45 series were modified to similar specifications by either the units using them or Para-Ordnance itself.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-14-45 (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	14	$407
P-14-45 (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	14	$409
P-13-45 (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	13	$397
P-13-45 (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	13	$400
P-12-45 (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	12	$389
P-12-45 (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	12	$392
P-10-45 (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	10	$383
P-10-45 (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.53 kg	10	$387
Nite-TAC	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	14	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-14-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
P-13-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-12-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-10-45	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Nite-TAC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Para-Ordnance .40SW Pistols

Notes: This is a Para-Ordinance .45 ACP pistol in .40 Smith & Wesson caliber. It is the same weapon, with different magazine capacities and different calibers. They were made especially for the American export market, where the .40SW caliber had become popular in the years before. They are all steel-framed, which was also popular with US civilians.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-16-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	16	$296
P-15-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.02 kg	15	$294
P-14-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	14	$281
P-10-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.53 kg	10	$276

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-16-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P-15-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P-14-40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P-10-40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Para-Ordnance C-6-45 LDA

Notes: This is described as the "world's smallest DAO M-1911." It is a subcompact version of the C-x-45 series, small in stature but heavy for its size to allow better control of the powerful .45 ACP cartridge. The bobbed grip safety and hammerless design make it more concealable.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C-6-45	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	6	$220

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
C-6-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Para-Ordnance C-7-45 LDA

Notes: Also known as the Companion, the C-7-45 LDA is a compact version of the P-7-45 LDA below. Aside from the smaller size, the Companion has a spurless hammer and a bobbed grip safety to further reduce its profile. The only real problem with the Companion is that its grip is so narrow that those with large hands have problems holding it.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C-7-45 LDA	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	7	$389

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
C-7-45 LDA	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Para-Ordnance Colonel

Notes: This pistol, new for 2005, is a continuation of Para-Ordnance's LDA line. It is a high-capacity, mid-sized .45 ACP pistol with a match-quality ramped barrel with a guide rod and a spurred competition hammer. The sights are fixed and of the three-dot variety (with white dots), and low-mounted and dovetailed into the slide so they can be removed and replaced if desired. The Colonel is largely made from steel, and finished in what Para-Ordnance calls "Spec Ops" green slide, green frame, black grip panels, black controls, matte metal trigger. Of course, it has the improvements that the LDA features bring to the pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol in not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Colonel	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	10, 14	$400

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Colonel	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Para-Ordnance GI Series

Notes: Para's GI Series are meant to be what the military M-1911 might have become if development continued over time; at the same time, the GI Series is made to appeal to target shooters and civilians in general. The "base" GI, the GI Expert, looks like an M-1911A1 that has been finished in black and has had a few new features added. And there have been – dovetailed 3-dot-type sights (using white dots), a match-quality trigger (with trimmed weight) and hammer (loop-type with a spur), polymer grips plates which are checkered for grip, and a finely-checkered frontstrap and backstrap. Like the M-1911, the GI Expert has a slide lock, an internal firing lock that prevents accidental discharges if the GI Expert is bumped or dropped, a grip safety, and a manual safety. The ejection port is lowered and flared for positive extraction, and Para's standard PXT extractor aids case ejection even more. The magazine well is beveled to ease reloading. Most of the GI Expert is made of carbon steel, with the Covert Black Para Kote finish; an alternate version of the GI Expert is the same weapon, but with a stainless steel frame and slide, finished in a clear weatherproof coating. The barrel and some other crucial parts are, however, made of stainless steel. The 5-inch barrel is match-quality and bushingless. Magazines made for the GI Expert have a removable base pad, but other 1911-type magazines of roughly the same capacity will also work.

The GI LTC is a commander-sized version of the GI Expert. The finish is nitride and anodized, with checkered Cocobolo grip panels. The same hammer as the GI Expert is used, but with an extended beavertail; in addition, there is a bump at the top of the grip safety for positive engagement. The sights consist of a fiberoptic front and a 2-dot rear sight, both dovetailed in. The slide and the working parts are of carbon steel, the barrel of stainless steel, and most of the rest is made of light alloy. The barrel is 4.25 inches long. Most of the other features are as per the GI Expert.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GI Expert	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$409
GI LTC	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	8	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GI Expert	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
GI LTC	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Para-Ordnance P-7-45 LDA

Notes: The LDA (Light Duty Automatic) version of the P-x-45 series of pistols is designed to be a compact version of those pistols. The modifications consist of a narrower grip and stronger materials. It is also tweaked for more reliable operation.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-7-45 LDA	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

P-7-45 LDA	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Para-Ordnance Black Watch Companion

Notes: This variant of the LDA series uses the same Light Double Action (LDA) trigger system. The LDA trigger has a strong, smooth pull for about 13 millimeters of its travel, and then breaks at a light touch of 4.5 pounds thereafter. This makes the trigger pull, and therefore shots, very consistent (once you get used to it). The Black Watch Companion incorporates a number of safety features over the standard 1911-type pistol, from a grip safety which locks both the hammer and slide (meaning it's practically impossible for it to fire if dropped or bumped), an inertia firing pin, a firing pin lock, a spring-loaded firing pin which is slightly shorter than its tunnel (something John Browning actually included in his first design for the M-1911, but dropped as too complicated), and the standard manual safety and slide lock. Construction is largely of stainless steel with a shiny ParaKote finish (black for the slide and controls, dark gray for the frame). The grip plates are a deep red-brown. The barrel is coned instead of using a bushing.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Black Watch Companion	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	7	$392

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Black Watch Companion	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Para-Ordnance OPS

Notes: This compact .45 ACP pistol is slightly larger than the Warthog, but still quite a small package, with only a 3.5-inch barrel. It normally uses an Officers Model-size magazine (6 rounds), but can also use a special 7-round magazine designed for it. The OPS has the now-standard Para-Ordnance Power Extractor for more reliable extraction and case ejection. The frame is of stainless steel, finished in a brushed metal style and having a slightly "frosted" appearance. The sights are very low-profile, snagless, and of the three-dot type, small yet functional. The ejection port is flared and enlarged to further increase reliability. The slide cocking grips are of the "Griptor" style, a type of scalloped surface developed by Para-Ordnance for small pistols. The barrel is heavy, coned, and needs no bushing. The trigger is black and skeletonized. The grip panels are very thin plastic with a cocobolo surface. The hammer is a loop hammer of the "Commander" type, and the grip safety is designed for a positive grip and engagement.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
OPS	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	6, 7	$227

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
OPS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Para-Ordnance Para Carry

Notes: This is a mid-sized .45 ACP pistol, based on the M-1911, but featuring Para-Ordnance's new Para-Power extractor for greater reliability. The Para Carry is built almost entirely of stainless steel, which makes for an attractive weapon as well as increasing the weight (and therefore reducing barrel jump). Instead of front strap checkering (which can scrape the fingers after a long day of firing), the Para Carry has a ribbed "finger groove" front strap surface that provides a good grip. The Para Carry is sold with its own 6-round magazines, but can use any 1911-type single-stack magazine. Barrels are 3 inches long to Commander-length.

The CCW (Concealed Carry Weapon) is a mini-1911 introduced in 2003 as the largest pistol in the Carry Option family. It is meant to provide a compromise between firepower and concealability. Despite this, it has the same magazine capacity as a standard 1911, though it's magazines are double-stack and a 1911's magazine will not fit into a CCW. The frontstrap is ribbed, walnut grip plates are checkered. The beavertail is abbreviated, and the grip safety has a positive engagement bump.

More often known simply as the CCO, the Companion Carry Option is a slightly larger version of the Para Carry, with an LDA (Light Double-Action) trigger system and their patented Power Extractor (PXT). The LDA system means that a lighter touch is needed for the first (double-action) shot than is normal for double-action pistols. The CCO has a grip safety, thumb safety, and slide lock. The frontstrap has Para-Ordnance's Griptor ribbed finish, and the backstrap is checkered at 20 lpi. Sharp edges are largely dehorned, and the beavertail is practically nonexistent. Construction is almost entirely of stainless steel. Grip panels are made from a synthetic material that Para-Ordnance calls Para Laminate. The sights are fixed, but dovetailed, and are of the three-dot type. The barrel is a bull barrel 3.5 inches long. Despite the small size, the CCO's weight makes recoil manageable.

In early 2006, Para-Ordnance began offering versions of the Para Carry and CCO chambered for .45 GAP cartridge, which is growing in popularity. The Para Carry GAP is essentially the same in construction as the standard Para Carry, but is finished in Covert Black Para Kote, which is a deep non-reflective finish with anticorrosion properties. The Companion Carry GAP (CCG) is the .45 GAP counterpart of the CCO, and also uses the Covert Black Para Kote finish. Of course, there are some differences – mainly in the size (due to the shorter .45 GAP cartridge) and the mechanics of firing the .45 GAP round, as well as changes to the sights due to the somewhat different ballistics.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Para Carry	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	6, 7	$221
Para CCW	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	7	$399
Para Carry GAP	.45 GAP	0.82 kg	6, 7	$194
Para CCO	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	7	$227
Para CCG	.45 GAP	0.88 kg	7	$200

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Para Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Para CCW	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Para Carry GAP	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Para CCO	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Para CCG	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Para-Ordnance PXT LTC

Notes: This weapon is one of Para-Ordnance's versions of the "Commander" concept, being a smaller version of their M-1911 clones, with the new Power Extractor that makes the pistol much more reliable by making extraction more reliable. The PXT LTC is built entirely of steel, with the Para Kote Regal finish that is highly resistant to corrosion and is also gives the pistol a very attractive matte black finish. The controls are in stainless steel and make a nice contrast as well as making them easy to find. The Cocobolo grip plates are held in place by hex screws, which are also finished in stainless steel. Sights are of the 3-dot pattern. The barrel is match grade and ramped, as well as having a solid bushing.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PXT LTC	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PXT LTC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Para-Ordnance PXT SA Long Slide Limited

Notes: This limited-edition version of the .45 ACP version of the PXT Single-Action is distinguished by its 6-inch match-quality barrel, along with the extended slide to house the barrel. Designed for handgun hunting, the Long Slide has a bright fiberoptic front sight coupled with a micrometer-adjustable rear sight. The hammer is a loop hammer, but textured for easy thumb-cocking. The magazine well is flared for easy reloading, and the issue magazine extends below the end of the butt as to form a finger stop. Construction is almost entirely of stainless steel, with the front of the dust cover, front and rear cocking grooves, skeletonized trigger, and backstrap being finished in black; in addition, the polymer grip plates are also black, as is the rear sight and the post for the front sight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Long slide does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Long Slide	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	10, 14	$419

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Long Slide	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	18

Para-Ordnance SSP

Notes: The SSP goes full circle for Para-Ordnance – they started making copies of the M-1911A1, then went to high-capacity versions of the M-1911A1 and versions in different calibers, and the SSP is a highly-improved version of the M-1911A1 with single-action and a single-column magazine. The SSP features Para-Ordnance's new Para-Power extractor, which is a far-more reliable version of the extractor on the M-1911A1 and many other pistols. This extractor greatly reduces the chance of feed failures and extraction failures such as stovepipes. Of course, the SSP also has the standard 3-red-dot sights and Commander-type hammer. Finish is largely black over stainless steel, but there are a number of bright stainless accents including the hammer, grip safety, thumb safety, magazine release and slide stop. The Para logo on the grips is done in gold. The frontstrap does not have checkering or texturing. The SSP has a full length guide rod, but is easily as easy to strip and reassemble as a 1911 with a short guide rod, but a bushing wrench *is* required. It also has a ramped barrel. It does have name-brand adjustable sights, only simple three-dot sights. The SSP has the standard grip safety (one almost can't sell a 1911 without one these days), a manual safety, and a passive firing pin block. The magazine well is beveled.

Some complaints have been made about the issue magazines; they have a polymer follower and on feeding the last round, the follower tends to project a bit too far up, leading to jamming.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

SSP	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SSP	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Para-Ordnance Stealth Carry

Notes: This is part of the LDA series; it is a small, lightweight .45 ACP pistol very well suited for concealed carry and backup shooting, with its short, coned barrel, stainless steel frame finished in a black finish which Para-Ordnance calls “Stealth,” adjustable Novak Extreme Duty rear sight and white-dot front sight dovetailed into the slide, “hammerless” design, and virtually no grip safety spur. In fact, there are virtually no protruding surfaces on the Stealth Carry, except for the sights and the vestigial grip safety spur. The grip safety has a bump on it to make sure it engages properly due to its short length. The grips are checkered polymer, and the frontstrap has a ribbed surface called “Griptor” by Para-Ordnance.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Stealth Carry does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Stealth Carry	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	6	$226

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Stealth Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Para-Ordnance TAC-S LDA

Notes: A further improvement of the LDA series, the TAC-S LDA features all the improvements of the LDA series, such as a one-piece feed ramp, the multiple safeties, double-action operation, improved extraction, etc. The TAC-S LDA also has an extended thumb safety, special combat sights, a larger grip safety, a lowered and flared ejection port to improve extraction, and a beveled magazine well to facilitate quick reloading. The hammer is bobbed to such a point that it almost appears concealed. The TAC-S LDA is also equipped with the Para-Power Extractor, further improving extraction. The TAC-S LDA has what Para-Ordnance calls the “Spec Ops” finish – an olive-drab version of the Para-Kote. The TAC-S LDA comes with black checkered plastic grips, but one bought from the factory also comes with an alternate set of brown cocobolo grips with a gold-plated Para-Ordnance seal.

The 1911 Black Ops is a further development of the TAC-S LDA. The Black Ops is slightly heavier than the TAC-S LDA, and the precision, match-quality 5-inch bushingless barrel of the Black Ops gives it a slight edge in range. The Black Ops is made of all-stainless steel, and finished entirely in dark gray, using a finish called by Para-Ordnance Ion Bond. The grips are G-10 rubber grip plates, which are heavily but carefully textured for a sure grip. The frontstrap is finely checkered, and the backstrap is checkered to a bit less of a dpi. The hammer is a loop-type hammer, and the grip safety uses a raised bump to ensure positive engagement. The controls are ambidextrous – there is a manual safety, magazine release, and slide lock on each side of the Black Ops. The sights are by Trijicon; they are fixed, but there are tritium inlays on both sights, forming a 3-dot sight picture. The Black Ops has a rail under the dust cover for a light or laser aiming module (or other accessories). Note that unlike the TAC-S LDA, the Black Ops is a single-action pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TAC-S LDA	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$400
Black Ops	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TAC-S LDA	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Black Ops	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Para-Ordnance TAC-Five LDA

Notes: One of the latest members of Para-Ordnance’s LDA series, The TAC-Five has all the features and improvements of the LDA-type pistols. The TAC-Five is intended to be a tactical pistol for military and police entry teams and the like (but available to civilians). It is a pistol with a very-high capacity magazine, higher than most pistols you will find these days, and yet it still fits entirely within the grip since it sits high inside the weapon when it is loaded. Like all Para-Ordnance pistols, the TAC-Five is a highly-modified 1911-type pistol, and has the inherent reliability of the M-1911A1 and Para-Ordnance pistols. The TAC-Five has cocking serration grips at the back and front of the slide, which are wide and easier to grip than those of most 1911-type pistols. The grip safety is of the bobtail type, instead of being a long and wide beavertail; this does dehorn the weapon to a large extent, but also means that a positive grip by the shooter is essential. The hammer is likewise bobbed, projecting only when the weapon is cocked, and it can be difficult to cock the hammer manually, but it does make “hammer bite” virtually impossible and further dehorns the TAC-Five. The magazine well is beveled using a wide magazine funnel, and inserting a magazine is easy even in the dark or without looking. This funnel also acts as a grip extension. The front strap has vertical serrations to aid in gripping the weapon (as the grip is rather wide). The backstrap has fine checkering as 30 lpi. The TAC-Five’s barrel is of stainless steel and the bore is chromed; the feed ramp is integral to the barrel breech, is also of stainless steel, and is highly-polished. The barrel is 5 inches long and crowned; it is not coned, but it is flared

somewhat. In addition to a manual safety and the grip safety, the TAC-Five also has a visual and tactile chamber-loaded indicator. Finish is matte black. The rear sight is a Novak Extreme Duty adjustable sight, and the front sight has a white dot to aid in aiming.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The TAC-Five is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TAC-Five LDA	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	18	$251

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TAC-Five LDA	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Para-Ordnance Hawg Series

Notes: The first member of this series, the Warthog, is billed by Para-Ordnance as the "world's smallest high-capacity .45 ACP pistol," and is does manage to stuff a pretty good amount of rounds into a rather small package. The Warthog is a small black-finished pistol can be a bit difficult to shoot, particularly to those with large hands. The magazine has a flare at the bottom front to curl the little finger around to help stabilize the weapon. The Warthog also has the new Para-Power Extractor that gives the pistol more positive extraction. Most of the pistol is made of aluminum alloy and is very light. At its heart, though, the Warthog is a tiny version of its M-1911 ancestor. A variant of the Warthog, the Nite Hawg (also known as the Stealth Hawg) is finished completely in non-reflective black, to include the magazines. A further variant of the Nite Hawg, the Lite Hawg, is equipped with a short MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover and luminous 3-dot sights. It is otherwise identical to the Warthog, except for a slight cost difference. Another version, the Slim Hawg, uses a single-stack magazine to further reduce size and make it easier to conceal. For game purposes, the Slim Hawg is otherwise identical to the Warthog.

The Hawg-9 is a modified form of the Warthog, designed to fire 9mm Parabellum instead of .45 ACP. It retains the same basic shape and construction of the Warthog, with appropriate changes necessary to fire 9mm Parabellum. Since the "Hawg" series was originally designed for .45 ACP, the Hawg-9 is capable of firing even the most powerful 9mm Parabellum rounds, such as +P and ++P loads.

The Super Hawg sort of turns the original Hawg concept around – it's a longslide pistol, rather than the compact pistol the rest of the Hawg series is. It's essentially a different pistol, though I have included it here since Para-Ordnance regards it as part of the Hawg series. The Super Hawg uses a 6-inch barrel, with a stainless steel frame and slide. It uses the same PXT extractor (virtually all Para-Ordnance pistols these days do), but the trigger guard is not squared off, and the trigger is skeletonized. The rear sight is a target adjustable sight, and the front sight has a fiberoptic inlay. The frontstrap and the cocobolo grip plates are finely checkered. High-capacity and single-stack versions are available.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Warthog	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	10	$223
Hawg-9	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10, 12	$142
Lite Hawg	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	10	$224
Lite Hawg	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10, 12	$143
Slim Hawg	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	6	$220
Super Hawg	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$253
Super Hawg	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	10, 14	$256

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Warthog	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Hawg-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Super Hawg	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18

Norinco Type 54

Notes: The Type 54 is basically a direct copy of the Russian Tokarev TT-33 with some minor differences in weight and dimensions due to manufacturing methods and materials used. It is otherwise the same weapon.

The Type 201C is basically a Tokarev that has a safety catch, as well as a half-cock safety. It also fires 9mm Parabellum ammunition instead of 7.62mm Tokarev.

The Type 213 is a Type 54 chambered for 9mm Parabellum ammunition and equipped with a manual safety (unlike the Type 54 or Tokarev). The Type 213A is a Type 213 with a wider grip to accept a double-column magazine. The Type 213B is a Type 213 with molded rubber grips for shooter comfort. In the late 1990s, a variant of the Type 213A was captured in Russia from a raid on a criminal organization; it is identical to the standard Type 213A, but has a longer grip housing a 20-round magazine. In game terms, this version of the Type 213A costs $3 more, and weighs 0.02 kilograms more.

In 1990, the American firm of Navy Arms convinced Norinco that a market existed in the US for a Tokarev-based pistol. (It was a small market, but anyway…) From 1990-95, Norinco produced a further-improved version of the Tokarev, designed specifically for the US civilian market, called the TU-90 (also known as the NP-10, particularly when exported). The TU-90 is actually quite similar to the Hungarian-designed, Egyptian-built Tokagypt of the 1960s, albeit in a greatly-improved form. The TU-90 has a manual safety/slide lock similar to that found on many Western pistols (most Tokarevs modified with a manual safety of some sort have ones that are rather awkward for the shooter). The TU-90 also has a half-cock safety, along with a passive firing pin safety. Construction is primarily of forged and machined steel, with a matte blued finish. The grips are of somewhat soft wrap-around rubber which is ribbed on the side and shaped so that the shooter's thumb can easily gain a solid grip on the pistol. (The shooter can also replace those grips with standard Tokarev-type grips, which are smaller but not nearly as comfortable.) Perhaps the best feature for a potential buyer is the way a TU-90 is usually sold – as a kit that allows the use of both 7.62mm Tokarev as well as 9mm Parabellum ammunition. (With a little extra work, the 9mm Parabellum kit can be used with both 9mm Parabellum *and* .38 Super ammunition.) Changing from one caliber to another involves changing the barrel, recoil springs, and magazines, but this is easily done by the shooter himself. Many shooters consider the TU-90 to be the best version of the Tokarev ever made.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, the Type 213 and Type 201C are fairly common (but nowhere near as common as the Type 54), the 213A is much less common, and the 213B is something normally found only in the hands of high-ranking officers or foreign civilians lucky enough to have obtained one before the start of hostilities. The TU-90 was briefly available in the West, but export stopped early in 1993; production continued in China well into the Twilight War, and then started again in 2010.

Merc 2000 Notes: The Type 54 is extremely common among Chinese troops, while the Type 213 series is a popular export product.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 54	7.62mm Tokarev	0.89 kg	8	$129
Type 201C	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	8	$157
Type 213	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$157
Type 213A	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	14	$162
Type 213B	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	8	$164
TU-90	7.62mm Tokarev	0.88 kg	8	$154
TU-90	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	8	$157
TU-90	.38 Super	0.89 kg	8	$175
Conversion Kit (Each)	NA	0.34 kg	Nil	$68

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 54	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Type 201C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Type 213	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Type 213A/B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
TU-90 (7.62mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TU-90 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
TU-90 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Norinco Type 77

Notes: This is a light pistol typically issued to Chinese officers, attaches, and police. The Type 77 uses a German method of operation long out of use elsewhere in the world. The weapon is cocked by moving the front of the trigger guard. When the slide is pulled back, all that is needed to make the weapon ready to fire is to take the finger off the trigger guard and onto the trigger. In the event of a misfire, this feature can also be used to clear the weapon single-handedly. (The mechanism for this type of cocking is called a Chylewsky device.)

The M-77B is a sporting version of this pistol, enlarged to fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition, and has an adjustable sight. It is quite a bit larger than the standard M-77, and was introduced in 1989. The problem with the Type 77 is that in a larger, heavier pistol firing a more powerful cartridge like the 9mm Parabellum, requires that for one to use the Chylewsky cocking device requires a person with both longer fingers and almost freakish grip strength, as the shooter has to overcome a much stronger and heavier recoil spring. This

is probably a big reason why neither the PLA nor the Chinese Police use the Type 77B. The Type NP-20 and 24 are civilian versions of the Type 77B; they both have a plethora of extra safeties, including a standard safety catch, slide catch, magazine safety, and automatic firing pin safety. It also has an adjustable rear sight. Both discard the Chylewsky device in favor of a more conventional slide-pulling cocking method. The NP-20 has a single-stack magazine, but a version known as the Type NP-24 has a double-stack magazine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 77	7.62mm Type 64	0.5 kg	7	$111
Type 77B	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	9	$162
NP-20	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	9	$164
NP-24	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	15	$166

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 77	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
Type 77B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
NP-20	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
NP-24	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Norinco Type 80

Notes: Based on the Mauser 712 (a machine pistol variant of the Mauser Broomhandle), the Type 80 is almost entirely out of service in China, and most copies are in the hands of foreign weapons collectors or in museums. Versions of the Mauser c/96 were in use in China since the 1930s, and China has long made clones of the Mausers. Though the lineage of the Type 80 is recognizable, the Type 80 does have a considerably different, more modern appearance, and they were built with more modern contours and manufacturing methods. The Type 80 was not produced in large numbers; it appears to have been built as sort of a PDW for certain elements of the Chinese Army and some elements of the police.

The operation of the Type 80 is largely the same as the Mauser 712 variant of the c/96. The magazine well is sloped forward, and it is shorter than that of the Mauser 712. The grip is much more ergonomic and contours are generally more rounded than the Mauser 712. The selector is on the left side of the frame. The standard shoulder stock is a folding steel stock that is detachable; the large holster made for the Type 80 provides room for the folded, detached stock. Another type of holster that combines the holster with the stock is also available, similar to that of the original Mauser 712. The Type 80 is single-action, with a trigger mechanism being a modified form of that on the Tokarev. Instead of the adjustable sights of the Mauser 712, the Type 80 has fixed sights. A few Type 80s can also mount a bayonet, but how effective this would be on such a small weapon is debatable.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was mostly out of service in China before the Twilight War, except for some special operations units. It was used to arm some personnel of reserve and militia units when submachineguns were in short supply.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 80	7.62mm Tokarev	1.16 kg	10, 20	$329
Type 80 Stock	N/A	0.5 kg	10, 20	$50

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 80	3/5	1	Nil	1	2	3/5	12
Type 80 (With Stock)	3/5	1	Nil	3	1	2/3	15

Type 59

Notes: Basically a Chinese Makarov, the Type 59 has a double-action trigger and is built entirely of steel except for the plastic grip plates. Variants of the Type 59, the NP-19 and NP-39, are available in other calibers; these versions were designed largely for export and are not often seen in China herself.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Type 59 is not seen as often among Chinese troops as the Type 54. The NP-19 and NP-39 are sometimes seen in Chinese ranks, particularly among higher-ranking members; production of these weapons, however, was largely stopped after the beginning of hostilities with Russia.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 59	9mm Makarov	0.73 kg	8	$147
NP-19	.380 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$140
MP-39	.32 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$121

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 59	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
NP-19	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
NP-39	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Type 64 Silenced Pistol

Notes: This is a Chinese silenced pistol, with an integral noise/flash suppresser. The Type 64 is reportedly no longer in service, but the Chinese are known for never getting rid of any weapon. The Type 64 uses special ammunition designed for high bullet weight and low velocity. It can be operated in one of two ways: standard mode allows he weapon to operate in a normal semiautomatic manner, or a selector bar can be pushed, preventing the slide from cycling. When this position is used, the Type 64 fires at the bolt-action (BA) rate.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was sometimes used by Chinese government agents and special operations troops.

Merc 2000 Notes: By 2000, most of these weapons are in too poor shape to be effective; however, a very few are in use by the Chinese, and more have been sold to poorer Third World countries like the Philippines and Cambodia.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 64	7.62mm Type 64	1.81 kg	9	$203

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 64	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8

Type 67 Silenced Pistol

Notes: This is an improved version of the Type 64 (Chinese) silenced pistol above. The biggest improvement is the silencer; it is smaller and lighter to fit easier in a holster, yet just as effective. The contours of the Type 67 are smoother so it's easier to draw. The Type 67 replaced the Type 64 in Chinese service. In addition to the Type 64 cartridge, this pistol can also fire the Type 67 reduced-velocity cartridge.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 67	7.62mm Type 64, 7.62mm Type 67	1.05 kg	9	$201

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 67 Type 64 Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Type 67 (Type 67 Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7

Type 84

Notes: This is a mini-pistol designed for use by security personnel in aircraft, ships, and trains, as well as by undercover security personnel or for use as a personal defense weapon. The Type 84 uses a special round that has a frangible synthetic composition bullet so that it still does damage to a human body, but does not penetrate hard surfaces like an aircraft cabin. It can also fire the 7.62mm Type 64 round. The Type 84 is a quite small weapon, not quite 12 cm long, and ideally-suited for undercover or concealed carry. The unfortunate by-product of its light and cheap construction is that it wears out quite fast – even the Chinese consider a typical Type 84 unsuited for use after 500 rounds have been fired through it.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 84	7.62mm Type 84 or Type 64	0.38 kg	6	$103

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 84 (Type 84 Round)	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
Type 84 (Type 64 Round)	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4

Type 93

Notes: This is a faithful copy of the old Colt Woodsman rimfire pistol. It is considered a beautiful copy, well prized by collectors. It was introduced in 1992, and is made totally of steel. An automatic firing pin safety is added, and the grip plates are of black plastic. The barrel is some 4 millimeters longer than the original short-barreled Woodsman.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 93	.22 Long Rifle	0.7 kg	10	$99

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 93	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8

Norinco Type 1911

Notes: This is a near-faithful copy of the M-1911A1 by Norinco (also known as the Type 1911A1, Norinco M-1911 or Norinco Model M-1911; the official Norinco designation is "Model of the 1911"). Many firearms experts consider this version of the M-1911A1 to be among the best foreign-built copies of the M-1911A1 in the world, and in real-world prices, it's far less expensive than an actual M-1911A1 built by Colt, Springfield, or Auto-Ordnance. Importation of the Type 1911 was halted in 1995 as part of a "punishment package" imposed by the Clinton Administration as well as a general attempt to ban as many firearms as possible (the Clinton-era firearms bans were some of the few things about the Clinton Administration I thought was *very* wrong), but they are now being

imported again.

The original version, introduced in the late 1980s, *was* in fact virtually identical to World War 2-era M-1911A1s, differing primarily in the hard-parkerized finish, a few parts incompatibilities, the markings, and a slight weight difference. Current Type 1911s are equipped with slightly larger sights of the 3-dot type. Finish is usually the same hard parkerized finish, which not only looks good but is quite effective at providing protection from the elements and corrosion. Grip plates are generally of brown checkered plastic, though Norinco also makes the Type 1911 with checkered wooden grips; in addition, most aftermarket grips can be used on a Type 1911.

The Type 1911 has earned a reputation for accuracy and reliability – in fact, the Type 1911 can digest virtually any ammunition or type of round in the world, to the extent that it has no problem with rounds that will not cycle properly even in M-1911A1s that are built by Colt, Springfield, or Auto-Ordnance, or older ones kept in stock ore used by various military forces in the world today. It even cycles hollowpoints without a problem; "real" M-1911A1s have always been finicky about hollowpoints. Though many shooters report a number of minor nuisance problems here and there, most complaints revolve around the Type 1911s heavy and stiff trigger pull. However, the Type 1911s trigger design is simple, and even a halfway-competent gunsmith can adjust the pull weight and stiffness easily, and the standard trigger pull is something that is easily gotten used to by most shooters.

Variants include the Type 1911C; this is version of the Type 1911 cut down to Commander size. There are more differences between the Type 1911C and the Colt Commander than the Type 1911 and the M-1911A1; these differences include a frame of heavier steel, a wrap-around Neoprene rubber grip, and 3-dot sights as standard.

The Type 1911 also comes in two versions chambered for 9mm Parabellum. The Type 1911 P9 (also known as the NP-29, Model NP-29, Type NP-29, etc.) uses a single-stack magazine, an extended grip safety and beavertail, a Commander-type hammer, wrap-around rubber ergonomic grips, and 3-dot-type sights (with an adjustable rear sight being an option). The

The Type 1911A1C is a weapon along the same vein, but a copy of the Colt Commander. The Type 1911A1C, however, is made entirely of steel, and has a wrap-around rubber grip. The sights are 3-dot type in white.

The Type 1911 P9 (also known as the NP-29) is a sort of sporting version of the Type 1911A1, firing 9mm Parabellum. It has an extended grip safety, Commander-type hammer, wrap-around rubber grip with finger grooves, and 3-dot white sights. It is built of steel. The Type 1911 P15 (also known as the NP-28, etc.) uses a double-column magazine housed in a slightly-wider grip, but is otherwise identical.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, Chinese officers and special operations personnel are fond of this weapon, particularly in .45 ACP. Chinese special ops troops are also known to use the Type 1911, Type 1911 P9, and Type 1911 P15 pistols equipped with extended barrels threaded for use with silencers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 1911	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	7	$406
Type 1911 (Current)	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	7	$406
Type 1911C	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7	$400
Type 1911 P9	9mm Parabellum	1.15 kg	9	$248
Type 1911 P15	9mm Parabellum	1.24 kg	15	$284

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Type 1911C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Type 1911 P9	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Type 1911 P15	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Type NP-11

Notes: This is an unusual modification of the Tokarev in 9mm Parabellum. It has an upwards-curved hammer spur with a beavertail-like protrusion behind the weapon that is designed to protect the web of the hand from the hammer, and does not contain a grip safety. The safety catch is ambidextrous.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NP-11	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	8	

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NP-11	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Type NP-15

Notes: Though this weapon is described by Norinco as an improved Tokarev, in appearance and operation it is more similar to the early models of Colt pistols. It has a safety catch on the left side of the frame, and a nickel-plated finish with black rubber grip plates.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NP-15	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	8	$240

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

NP-15	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Type NP-17

Notes: This is sort of a Tokarev "taken to the max;" it is chambered in 9mm Parabellum, has a wrap-around black rubber grip, and a 3-chamber compensator at the end of the barrel to dampen muzzle climb and blast. It typically has a nickel-plated frame with a blued slide and compensator.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NP-17	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	8	$443

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NP-17	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Type NP-18

Notes: This is sort of a copy of the Browning Hi-Power, but the safety catch is more reminiscent of Walther designs, being on the left side of the slide and doubling as a decocker. The NP-15 has a slightly larger magazine and, like most Chinese weapons, is built of steel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NP-18	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	14	$244

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NP-18	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Type NP-22

Notes: This is a virtually exact copy of the SiG-Sauer P-226, complete with decocker on the left side of the frame. Unlike most Chinese pistols, this one has a light alloy frame. The sights are of the white 3-dot variety.

Like the NP-22, the NP-34 is a copy of a SiG-Sauer pistol – this time the P-228. Like the original, it has a light alloy frame, and like the NP-22, has 3-white-dot sights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NP-22	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	15	$243
NP-34	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	13	$237

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NP-22	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
NP-34	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Type NP-38

Notes: This is another near-exact copy of a foreign pistol, this time the Browning Hi-Power. However, there are some differences from the HP-35; the safety catch is more reminiscent of the MK III, the trigger is double-action-only, and the weapon has an automatic firing pin safety. It also only has a single-stack magazine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NP-38	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$244

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NP-38	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Norinco Type NZ-75

Notes: This is basically a Chinese copy of the Czech CZ-75. Like the original, it is a double-action weapon with a safety catch to the left of the slide, as well as a slide catch and magazine release. The NZ-75 normally has 3-white-dot sights, but a version with a white stripe rear and front sight is available. Grip plates may be plastic or hardwood.

The NZ-85B is a straightforward copy of the CZ-85B; they are especially popular in Canada, where export duties from China are less, and in the Americas and South Asia in general, as in real-world prices, they are much cheaper than CZ-85Bs, even with shipping charges and duties. Quality is also said to be excellent. The NP-40 is basically the same as the NZ-85B, but in .40 caliber.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NZ-75	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$242
NZ-85B	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	15	$242
NP-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	10	$316

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NZ-75	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
NZ-85B	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
NP-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Type PPN

Notes: This is a Chinese copy of the Walther PPK. The sights are 3-white-dot-type sights. The PPN has black plastic grip plates. The frame is of light alloy.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPN	.380 ACP	0.6 kg	8	$144

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPN	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Type QSZ-92

Notes: This relatively new development from Norinco was introduced in 1994, and has been issued to certain Chinese units since the late 1980s. The operation is similar to the Browning Hi-Power, being a locked-breech, recoil-operated pistol. The trigger is double-action, and the frame is of polymer. The safety/decocker is ambidextrous. Under the barrel is an accessory rail to mount various tactical accessories. The fixed sights have tritium inserts. The Type QSZ-92 comes in two versions: a 9mm Parabellum-firing version, and one firing a proprietary 5.8x21mm armor-piercing round which appears to be based on the Belgian 5.7mm FN round. The NP-92 is also known as the CF-98 and the NP-42.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is an *extremely* rare weapon, but can be found in the hands of some Chinese special units.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
QSZ-92	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	15	$242
QSZ-92	5.8mm Chinese Pistol	0.76 kg	20	$427

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
QSZ-92 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
QSZ-92 (5.8mm)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	4	Nil	13

IMM HS-2000

Notes: This weapon (sometimes known simply as the "HS") is the standard Croatian sidearm. It borrows in design from the SiG-Sauer P-226, being a simple design that can operate in both single and double-action operation. It features a decocking lever, like many modern pistols. The HS-2000 has ambidextrous controls and can be easily used by both left and right-handed firers. Though the HS-2000 is a single-action weapon, the trigger action lessens the possibility of accidental discharge by having what IMM calls an "Ultra Safety Assurance" mechanism. This includes a modified form of striker firing, a firing pin safety, a cocking indicator, a chamber-loaded indicator, a trigger safety (the trigger must be pulled completely back), and a grip safety. The HS-2000 has no manual safeties whatsoever. The HS-2000 has a modern polymer frame, with a steel slide. Barrel lengths of 3 and 5 inches are available. Both Croatian military and police forces use the HS-2000.

Variants of this pistol are sold in the US by Springfield as the XD series; however, the XD is sufficiently different from the HS-2000 to warrant their own entry under US Pistols.

HS-2000 manufactures a more modern version of the HS-2000, with a manual safety, a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, a thumb safety (which requires training to engage properly) a squared off and grooved front of the trigger guard, and a vertically grooved trigger. The magazines are high-capacity magazines. They are noted below. They each have a 4.04-inch barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is one of the world's best sellers in pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HS-2000 (3" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.6 kg	15	$228
HS-2000 (5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	15	$249
HS-2000 (3" Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.66 kg	12	$256
HS-2000 (5" Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.71 kg	12	$276
HS-2000 (3" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.75 kg	12	$302
HS-2000 (5" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	12	$323
HS-2000 (3" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.75 kg	13	$388
HS-2000 (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	13	$409
HS-2000-MS-9	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	16	$238
HS-2000-MS-45	.45 ACP	0.75 kg	14	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HS-2000 (9mm, 3")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
HS-2000 (9mm, 5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
HS-2000 (.357, 3")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
HS-2000 (.357, 5")	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
HS-2000 (.40, 3")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
HS-2000 (.40, 5")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
HS-2000 (.45, 3")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
HS-2000 (.45, 5")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
HS-2000-MS-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
HS-2000-MS-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

PHP MV-9

Notes: This Croatian weapon is relatively rare, since production ceased after a short run and did not pick up again until after the breakup of the former Yugoslavia was well underway. The weapon is essentially a version of the Walther P-38; though it looks very different externally, the breech locking, trigger, and decocking system are the same. The only real improvement is the high-capacity magazine and the protection for the barrel. Manufacture ceased after a short run of less than three years.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 Notes, manufacture did not cease after a short run of three years.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PHP MV-9	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	15	$215

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PHP MV-9	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

FK Brno 7.5 FK Combat Field Pistol

Notes: The 7.5 FK was designed specifically with the military, law enforcement, and government personnel in mind; however, it is also offered to the public, and has found a niche in handgun hunting due to its longslide design and excellent barrel, quality, and construction. First introduced at the 2014 at the IWA Expo in Germany, it was then withdrawn for final improvements and modifications, and released for sales in 2015. Externally, the 7.5 FK resembles several CZ handguns, though it is primarily based on the 1911. (Some shooters say it has sort of an Art Deco appearance.)

The 7.5 FK has cocking serrations at the front and rear of the slide; the sights are mounted on the slide, with the front sight being a fixed post, and the rear sight being Brno-designed and unique in the pistol world; it has a butterfly-shaped aperture with a small circle in the center. It is designed not only for aimed shots at stationary targets, but to allow the shooter to lead targets or apply Kentucky Windage. Controls are basically biased toward right handers (like most firearms), with the magazine release behind the trigger guard, slide release above the trigger guard, and a 1911-type safety at the top rear of the frame.

The 7.5 FK is named for the round it fires, so far unique to the pistol. The round is designed to duplicate the .44 Magnum ballistics and roughly duplicate the .41 Magnum in striking power, while being able to penetrate Class IIIA body armor, and even put holes in light armor.

The trigger guard has a small edge for the finger of the nonfiring hand. The frame and slide are stainless steel, with a semigloss finish, and brown-finished aluminum checkered grip plates; the grip plate wraps around the back of the grip and is one piece. The frontstrap is serrated. The 7.5 FK has an SA/DA trigger action. The beavertail is definitely not extended; to the contrary, it is bobbed; however, the hammer is a loop type and is likewise bobbed. The countermass rod and recoil piston are massive, adding weight to the front end and supporting the massive barrel. The barrel is 6 inches long with a heavy profile and hand-fitted. The weight keeps the recoil to that of a heavy 1911. The 7.5 FK is decidedly heavy and almost 22.9 centimeters long in total, so it is quite the handful. The 7,5 FK comes with a detachable polymer stock, which folds up against the back of the pistol when not being used.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
7.5 FK Combat Field	7.5mm FK	1.28 kg	14	$244
With Stock	7.5mm FK	1.58 kg	14	$269
Stock	NA	0.3 kg	NA	$25

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
7.5 FK Combat Field	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
With Stock	SA	3	1-Nil	1/3	2	Nil	19

CZ-22/CZ-24

Notes: This pistol was originally developed by an employee of Mauser, Josef Nickl. Nickl was disappointed when Mauser decided not to accept the design, and he took it to Brno in Czechoslovakia when Mauser sent him there to assist in the production of Mauser rifles for the Czech Army. The Czechs changed the caliber of the design to fire .380 ACP, and placed it into mass production for the Czech Army as the VZ-22. About 35,000 were built before the unnecessarily complicated design was simplified into the VZ-24. The manufacture of the VZ-24 was much easier, stripping was a bit easier, a magazine safety was added, and the wooden grips were replaced with vulcanized rubber. 180,000 VZ-24s were made, and it is still relatively to find in Eastern Europe and Germany.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VZ-22/VZ-24	.380 ACP	0.7 kg	8	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VZ-22/VZ-24	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

CZ-27

Notes: This is a simplified version of an earlier pistol, the CZ-24. This was done by reducing the caliber and making the pistol into a pure blowback weapon. It was issued to Czech police and treasury guards, and also widely exported. When Germany occupied Czechoslovakia in World War 2, they took the CZ-27 into service, calling it the P-27. Production continued for about a decade after World War 2, and it can still be found in police and civilian hands today.

A rare variant of the CZ-27 has a barrel extended to 5 inches, and threaded to accept a silencer. It is still not known whether they were built during the Nazi occupation or shortly after World War 2. These versions are very rare, and the silencers designed for them even rarer. An experimental version of this assassin's pistol was chambered for .22 Long Rifle cartridges; it is believed that no more than 10 of these were ever built, and today they are close to impossible to find. They are included below for curiosity's sake only.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-27	.32 ACP	0.7 kg	8	$124
CZ-27S	.32 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$135
CZ-27S (Silenced)	.32 ACP Subsonic	0.93 kg	8	$205
CZ-27S	.22 Long Rifle	0.64 kg	8	$103
CZ-27S (Silenced)	.22 Long Rifle	0.75 kg	8	$138

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-27	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-27S (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
(w/Silencer)	SA	1	Nil	2	3	Nil	8
CZ-27S (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
(w/Silencer)	SA	-1	Nil	2	2	Nil	6

CZ-38/39

Notes: This weapon is a clumsy weapon with a barrel and slide outsized to its grip. It can be very dangerous to its user, because its greatest virtue is also it's greatest vice: the simplicity of disassembly. The weapon is so easy to take apart that it sometimes comes apart all by itself, often during firing. In addition, it is clumsy to hold and point, the slide is difficult to cycle, and the trigger is long, heavy, and creepy.

The CZ-39 was a version of the CZ-38 designed for the Nazis by then-occupied Czechoslovakia. This form of the weapon reverted to simple blowback operation, but the low-power of the cartridge was not attractive in military terms, and the hammer could not be cocked, even when exposed and back. The pistol could only be fired by pulling on the trigger, and the trigger had a quite heavy pull. However, the problems with the pistol falling apart seem to have been largely solved.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-38	.380 ACP	0.94 kg	8	$228
CZ-39	.380 ACP	0.94 kg	8	$228

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-38	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
CZ-39	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

CZ-45 Tomiska ("Little Tom")

Notes: At the time this pistol was designed (1908), the area of Pilsen, Bohemia was a part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. Though Alois Tomiska later worked for the forerunner of Ceska Zbrojovka, the Little Tom was made in what was then Austria-Hungary. It is a small blowback pistol, meant for self-defense and concealment. The weapon was designed to be light, with an open-topped slide and a simple safety catch, and light steel construction. The hammer is almost totally shrouded. Tomiska lost control of the design some time after the fall of Austria-Hungary, and the Little Tom or pistols like it were built all over Europe after World War 1. Though production numbers completely outstripped all of Ceska Zbrojovka's other pistols up until that point, the Tomiska was not actually type-standardized until 1945, and by that time tens of thousands could already be found in Europe, though distribution outside of Europe was relatively small. Further modification turned the CZ-45 into the CZ-52, and later the CZ-70. Early 1980s Seecamp pocket pistols, similar pistols by Autauga, the NAA Guardian, the Intratec Protec, and even the Kel-Tec P-32 are near-copies or updates of the CZ-45.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Little Tom	.25 ACP	0.43 kg	6	$84
Little Tom	.32 ACP	0.49 kg	6	$107

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Little Tom (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Little Tom (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	4

CZ-50/CZ-70

Notes: Based on the Walther PP and PPK, the CZ-50 is the primary pistol of the Czech State Police and Internal Security Forces. It is a compact weapon with rounded surfaces and a shrouded hammer for quick draws from pockets and under clothes. The CZ-50 is a double-action-only weapon; it cannot be fired in the single-action mode, where the hammer is cocked before drawing the trigger. Unfortunately, the CZ-50's safety tends to slip internally, making the weapon sometimes safe when it is set on fire and unsafe when set on safe. In addition, the CZ-50 is made of inferior materials and trigger draw can be creepy. The Czech Army solidly rejected this design in favor of the CZ-52, and today it is only found in the hands of police and security forces. The CZ-70 is a newer version, built of newer materials and addressing the reliability problems of the CZ-70. It replaced the CZ-50, but production ceased in 1983.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-50	.32 ACP	0.68 kg	8	$97
CZ-70	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	8	$98

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-50/CZ-70	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

CZ-52

Notes: The CZ-52 was, until recently, the standard Czech military pistol. Like many Czech firearm designs of the period, it was not designed using or based upon any Soviet input. The result is a pistol unlike any other, with unusual design features and capable of using ammunition and loads not able to be used by most other pistols of the same caliber. Design of the CZ-52 began in 1947 to replace the numerous service pistols used at the time by the Czech military (most of which were .32 ACP or .380 ACP); the CZ-52 was designed to fire ammunition more powerful than those rounds without being a much larger weapon.

To this end, the designers began with an unusual roller-locking design that is rarely seen even in modern Western pistols; in fact, it is more common in longarms (especially Heckler & Koch designs). This helps control recoil without needing some kind of complicated recoil dampener. It also has two other features unusual in Eastern-Bloc pistols of the time: a slide lock and a decocker. Original CZ-52s are finished in natural steel or phosphated; during later reconditioning done in the 1970s, most of them were blued and had their wooden grip plates replaced by ribbed plastic. The CZ-52 is known to be one of the best-made weapons in the world, wearing slowly and evenly; as a result, many of the original production examples are still functioning flawlessly, 50 years later.

One of the unusual aspects of the CZ-52 is its ability to digest ammunition of varying types. The CZ-52, though in service use primarily was issued with the 7.62mm Tokarev round, was actually designed for the Czech M-48 round. The M-48 has virtually the same dimensions as the 7.62mm Tokarev round, but uses a much more powerful propellant charge, and is therefore sort of a “hot” 7.62mm Tokarev round. The CZ-52 can also easily fire the 7.62mm Tokarev, to include sub-loaded, bad-quality, and extremely “hot” wildcat home-bakes. It can fire bullets which are heavy, light, steel-cored, rubber, etc. The CZ-52 is a physically small pistol, only 8.25 inches (20.96cm) long, and with a shortish 4.7-inch barrel. The recoil spring is very strong, which can create problems during stripping and disassembly. The sights are common for Eastern Bloc pistols of the time – fixed and tiny. The magazine release is on the heel, which takes some getting used to by many export buyers.

The original CZ-52s were built only from 1952-56, but over 200,000 of them were made during this short period. Though they have mostly passed out of Czech use (at first by the CZ-83, then various Czech-built pistols chambered for 9mm Parabellum when the Czech Republic and Slovakia joined NATO), some are still in use by Eastern European police forces. After the Czechs had replaced most of their CZ-52s, many CZ-52s were sold to Third World countries. Some also inevitably leaked out to terrorists. CZ-USA is now importing new CZ-52s, as former Eastern Bloc weapons are becoming more and more popular in the West; these newer versions can have virtually any finish, sights, grip plates, etc., imaginable, and are also chambered for 9mm Parabellum as well as the original 7.62mm M-58/7.62mm Tokarev.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Of course, CZ-USA does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline, though there are still customized examples of the CZ-52 in existence, often used by high-ranking officers and government officials.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-52	7.62mm M-48 or 7.62mm Tokarev	0.96 kg	8	$238
CZ-52	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	8	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-52 (7.62mm M-48)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-52 (7.62mm Tokarev)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
CZ-52 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

CZ-75

Notes: An upgrade of earlier Czechoslovakian pistols, the CZ-75 was designed with the Western market in mind. It was much sought after, and found its way into many Czechoslovakian units, although it was difficult to obtain in the United States. Most of the production was in 9mm Parabellum ammunition, but late production models were also made in 9x21mm and .40 Smith & Wesson. There is also a Kadet model; it fires .22 Long Rifle ammunition. The CZ-75B is essentially identical to the base CZ-75 except for its firing pin safety. The CZ-75BD is also identical, except for its decocker. The CZ-75B/SD (also known as the Tarantule) is also essentially the same, but has both the firing pin safety and threading on the muzzle for a suppressor. The CZ-75B/SA is a CZ-75 with longer cocking grooves, both on the front of the slide and the rear, SA operation, an extended beavertail, and an ambidextrous safety; it comes in 9mm Parabellum and .40 Smith & Wesson. The CZ-75 Compact is, as the name suggests, a smaller version of the CZ-75; the .40 Smith & Wesson version is surprisingly heavy for its size, but this dampens recoil somewhat. (The .40 S&W version of the Compact is not available until mid-2005.) The CZ-75D Compact is similar to the CZ-75 Compact, but uses a light alloy frame and a slightly shorter barrel; in addition, the grips are rubber and the sights are snag-free. The CZ-75 Standard IPSC was designed for competition; it is an accurized CZ-75 with a longer barrel, adjustable sights, magazine limited to 10 rounds (as per IPSC rules, not to comply with the Brady Gun Ban), a magazine extension for the fingers, extended magazine release and safety levers, ambidextrous safety, wood grip plates, and a beveled magazine well. The CZ-75 Champion is a “tricked-out” version designed for Open Class IPSC competition shooting; it has a ported barrel, rubber ergonomic grip, precision hand-fitted parts, extended magazine release, beveled magazine well, and ambidextrous safety. The CZ-75 Target Sports (also called the Tactical Sports), new for 2005, is a model specifically designed for IPSC Standard Division competitions; it is single-action, with fixed target sights, a polymer match trigger adjustable for take-up and overtravel, a competition hammer, an extended magazine catch, an ambidextrous safety, a polymer “funnel” magazine well for quicker reloads, and a barrel as long as is allowed in that division of IPSC competition.

The CZ-75TS Czechmate is designed especially for IPSC Open or Limited competition; switch-out parts give the Czechmate the

ability to comply with either IPSC division. The 5.4-inch barrel has prominent slot-type porting, and comes with a C-MORE red dot sight Extra parts included for Limited Division IPSC are an unported barrel with a dovetailed fiberoptic front sight and an adjustable rear sight that replaces the slide handle (as the cocking grooves are not normally accessible under the C-MORE sight). Magazines made for use with the Czechmate are huge, including a "Big Stick" 26-round magazine which extends out of the grip. The barrel is match-quality, bushingless, has a heavy profile, and is made of a special steel alloy. The wrap-around grip plates are of aluminum, and the frontstrap and rearstrap are checkered. The interior of the magazine well is aluminum, and it is beveled and flared. The trigger is undercut, as is the beavertail, promoting a high grip that reduced felt recoil (IRL). Finish is Black Polycoat. The Czechmate is a heavy modification of the Target Sports.

The CZ-75 Full-Auto Pistol (sometimes referred to, incorrectly, as the CZ-75A or CZ-75R) is a version of the CZ-75 designed to fire fully automatic. There is a shoe under the front of the frame; this may be used for a laser sight, or to mount an inverted spare magazine (which may then be used as a foregrip). There is also a mount on top of the weapon for optical accessories. This weapon is popular with Czech special operations units and, unfortunately, terrorists. Early versions were ported to fight barrel climb; later versions eliminated the ports, though it was a common post-issue modification.

The CZ-85, introduced in 1985, is essentially an updated CZ-75, and is nearly identical to the CZ-75. The CZ-85 is usually finished with matte, non-reflective finish, but polished black, polished and matte blue, nickel, and chrome are also available, as well as two-tone finishes and an optional clear polymer coating for the frame, external portion of the slide, and the trigger guard. The CZ-85 is equipped with ambidextrous controls (except, for some reason, the magazine release, which is identical to that of the CZ-75). The top of the slide is also ripped to further reduce unwanted reflections, and the slide also has improved slide gripping grooves. Sights are virtually identical to those of the CZ-75, though later examples are of the 3-dot type. The checkered plastic grip plates are also identical to CZ-75s made after 1987. Other than having an ambidextrous control, the manual safety is identical to that of the CZ-75; in addition, (except for very early production models), the CZ-85 has a passive firing pin safety. Operation is double-action. Variants include the CZ-85 Combat, which has an adjustable and removable rear sight (the front sight is not adjustable, but *is* dovetailed in), a trigger adjustable for overtravel, a loop-type "Commander" hammer, wooden grip plates, and a magazine that drops free instead of simply popping out a bit when released. The CZ-85 is also normally sold with a set of exchange sights with tritium inlays. The CZ-85B has an ambidextrous safety and slide release. The CZ-85 Champion also has the CZ-85 improvements, and also a quicker-acting magazine release. The CZ-85 Combat has ambidextrous controls and eliminates the firing pin safety. In all cases, the CZ-85 uses a 4.7-inch barrel (as does the CZ-75).

A little-known fact is that the original CZ-75 is actually a close copy of similar Italian Tanfoglio pistols of the period, particularly the TA-90. This means that magazines designed for the TA-90 (which is a 9mm Parabellum pistol) and its descendants will fit into the CZ-75 and *its* descendants.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a common sidearm among Czech special operations units. The 9x21mm and .40 Smith & Wesson versions do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline, however, nor does the CZ-75 Champion, CZ-75 Standard IPSC, CZ-75 Target Sports, or Czechmate. In addition, the CZ-85 Combat and CZ-85 Champion also do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-75	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	15	$245
CZ-75	9x21mm	0.98 kg	15	$262
CZ-75	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.06 kg	15	$318
CZ-75 Kadet	.22 Long Rifle	1.09 kg	15	$127
CZ-75 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	13	$237
CZ-75 Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.07 kg	10	$310
CZ-75D Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	10	$238
CZ-75 Standard IPSC	9mm Parabellum	1.28 kg	10	$253
CZ-75 Champion	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	10	$310
CZ-75 Champion	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.01 kg	10	$384
CZ-75 Target Sports	9mm Parabellum	1.27 kg	10, 20	$252
CZ-75 Target Sports	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.36 kg	10, 17	$326
CZ-75 Full Auto (Ported)	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	15, 25	$270
CZ-75 Full Auto (Unported)	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	15, 25	$245
CZ-75TS Czechmate (Open Division)	9mm Parabellum	1.36 kg	20, 26	$456
CZ-75TS Czechmate (Limited Division)	9mm Parabellum	1.21 kg	20, 26	$256
CZ-85	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$221
CZ-85 Combat	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$225
CZ-85 Champion	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$232
CZ-85 Champion	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.16 kg	12	$295

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-75 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
CZ-75 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

CZ-75 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
CZ-75 Kadet	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
CZ-75 Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-75 Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-75D Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-75 Standard IPSC	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
CZ-75 Champion (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
CZ-75 Champion (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
CZ-75 Target Sports (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
CZ-75 Target Sports (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
CZ-75 Full-Auto (Ported)	10	1	Nil	1	2	9	12
CZ-75 Full Auto (Unported)	10	1	Nil	1	2	12	12
CZ-75TS Czechmate (Open Division)	SA	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	16
CZ-75TS Czechmate (Limited Division)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
CZ-85 (9mm, All)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
CZ-85 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15

CZ-75 P-01

Notes: This weapon is only partly related to the CZ-75; the CZ-75 name was used due to its familiarity in the West, and "P-01" was added to indicate that this is the first new CZ pistol of the new millennium. There are numerous profile differences to improve ergonomics, and the sights are high-visibility 3-dot sights. A decocker has been added. Under the front of the barrel is a rail for a small flashlight or a laser dot sight. The frame is of light alloy. It is just small enough to be called a compact pistol. The P-06, introduced in 2008, is essentially the same as the P-01 except for its chambering. The SP-01 part of this series is aimed at competition shooters, while the P-01 is meant to be a service pistol.

Enlarge the P-01 to have a 4.25-inch barrel, enlarge the grip to hold a larger magazine, give it rubber grip panels and an ambidextrous safety, and you have an SP-01. Of course, you now have only a semi-compact pistol, but it is more effective than the P-01.

The P-01 Phantom is similar in design, but uses a polymer frame with a molded-in MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, and a scalloped grip shape that is more ergonomic. The sides of the grip are stippled, and the frontstrap and backstrap are ridged. The barrel is even longer at 4.7 inches, and the magazine capacity is a bit larger.

The CZ-75 P-07, new for 2009, is an evolution of the CZ-75 P-01. A little more compact than the P-01 with a barrel length of 3.7 inches, the frame is also of polymer, making it quite light. The grips are checkered on the front and backstrap and have a stippled molding in the sides. The trigger guard is enlarged and squared off at the front. However, perhaps the biggest difference is the trigger mechanism itself; the user can use interchangeable trigger modules and other parts to change the P-07 from a double-action-only pistol with a decocker to a single-action pistol with a manual safety. (One cannot have the P-07 configured with both a decocker and a manual safety.) The steel slide is more streamlined, and a MIL-STD-1913 rail is molded into the bottom of the dust cover.

In the late 2000s, a radically-different version of the CZ-75 was introduced – the CZ-75 SP-01 Shadow. The Shadow has become wildly popular amongst competitors of IPSC, particularly among female shooters as the grip size is smaller. Perhaps the biggest change is a frame of black polymer, along with a thin polymer cover for other external components and controls. These controls are stamped with patterns that ensure positive engagement and easy learning by touch what does what. Grip panels may be aluminum, wood, rubber or polymer (checkered or non-checkered, or even custom-built). An extended beavertail helps the Shadow to sit better in the shooter's hand. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail, and the sights have fiberoptic inlays which are removable or drift-adjustable. The barrel is just under five inches, is match-quality, and specially seated and fitted, along with other vital internal parts, including the trigger pack. A variant of the SP-01 Shadow, the SP-01 Shadow Target, is designed specifically for USPSA Production Division competition. Changes include a TRT low-profile adjustable rear sight and a fiberoptic front sight, specially-textured grip panels, and the ability to use 18-round magazines.

The CZ-75 SP-01 Accu-Shadow has been built with CZ's Accu-Bushing barrel and bushing; this essentially gives the pistol, in game terms, the advantages of a target crown. (It's more complicated IRL.) The net result is a more accurate pistol (IRL; doesn't work out that way in game terms.) The Accu-Shadow has lighter recoil springs; this gives the Accu-Shadow less felt recoil (IRL), but does not reduce reliability, as potential customers thought might be so. The front sight is fiberoptic and the rear sight is an adjustable rear HAJO sight. It has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The 4.61-inch barrel is made from "a custom steel alloy" and has a full-length guide rod. The Accu-Shadow has a short-reset SA/DA trigger that gives the trigger weight of a tuned SA trigger. The SP-01 Shadow Target is very similar, but is available with wood grip plates, and has a fixed rear sight.

The Compact SDP is, as one might guess, a compact form of the CZ-75 SP-01. The small pistol has come interesting features not normally found in compact pistols, such as a competition hammer, decocker, a polished and smoothed firing pin, and a manually-tuned trigger. Some parts are hand-fitted, including the firing pin, trigger pack, and guide rod. The 3.7-inch barrel is of stainless steel, as is the guide rod. The frame is of light alloy.

A customized CZ-75 P-01 Shadow is made by CZ Custom Modifications of Mesa, California. This mod is essentially an upgrade of the basic gun. Modifications include a match bushing, a hand-fitted slide, custom checkered cocking serrations (done by hand), a custom fixed rear sight made by the owner himself and extending back to the rear of the slide and available with tritium or fiberoptic

inlays, and a front sight with the same inlay options. The rear of the grip was reduced, the front strap cut higher, and the rear of the grip high-cut, both for a more proper natural grip on the pistol. The trigger guard was made bigger. The trigger is an extended version of that of a CZ-85, is single-action, and touches off at 2.5 pounds of pressure. The hammer is an enlarged match-type hammer, with an extended thumb surface. The grips, frontstrap, and rearstrap have the same serrations as the cocking grooves, and are likewise hand-cut. The safety catch is enlarged and mounted lower and more ergonomically. The barrel, controls, rear sight, and slide are finished in black Nitride, while the frame is finished in Dark Tungsten Cerekote.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-75 P-01	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	10, 14	$238
CZ-75 P-06	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10	$312
CZ-75 SP-01	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	10, 14, 18	$240
CZ-75 P-01 Phantom	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	10, 19	$249
CZ-75 P-07	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 14, 16	$235
CZ-75 SP-01 Shadow	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10, 14, 15, 16	$251
CZ-75 SP-01 Accu-Shadow	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10, 14, 15, 16, 18	$250
CZ-75 Compact SDP	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 14	$235
CZ Custom Modifications CZ-75 P-01 Shadow	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	10, 14, 15, 16, 18	$244

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-75 P-01	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-75 P-06	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
CZ-75 SP-01	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
CZ-75 P-01 Phantom	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
CZ-75 P-07	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-75 SP-01 Shadow	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
CZ-75 SP-01 Accu-Shadow	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
CZ-75 Compact SDP	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ Custom Modifications CZ-75 P-01 Shadow	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

CZ-83

Notes: This is an upgrade of the Czech version of the Makarov, designed with Eastern Europe in mind, and often carried in place of the Makarov by Czech and Slovakian forces. They have ambidextrous safeties, and an automatic safety that blocks the firing pin until the trigger is fully depressed. The weapon cannot be disassembled unless the magazine is removed and there is no round in the chamber. After the fall of the Iron Curtain, the .380 ACP version became the most common version of the CZ-83, and another version of the CZ-83 chambered for 9mm Ultra was introduced for export to countries where use of “military” cartridges like the 9mm Parabellum by civilians is illegal.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The most common chambering for the CZ-83 in the Twilight 2000 timeline is 9mm Makarov. The 9mm Ultra chambering is not available.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-83	.32 ACP	0.75 kg	15	$156
CZ-83	.380 ACP	0.8 kg	12	$196
CZ-83	9mm Makarov	0.8 kg	12	$209
CZ-83	9mm Ultra	0.8 kg	12	$228

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-83 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-83 (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-83 (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-83 (9mm Ultra)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

CZ-92

Notes: This is a small backup/holdout pistol designed for personal defense at short range; it was also popular with Bloc assassins and special operations. It is a double-action-only (DAO) pistol with no manual safety. Removal of the magazine blocks the firing pin so that it cannot fire, even if there is a round left in the chamber. The finish on the CZ-92 is better than is standard for such weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-92	.25 ACP	0.43 kg	8	$86

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-92	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

CZ-97B

Notes: It is believed that this pistol was designed for the US, Canadian, and Mexican markets as it fires a round that is little-used in Europe, but common in those countries. Rumors also say that South Korean special operations units are experimenting with the CZ-97B. It is a conventional design using a derivative of the Browning action, and is pretty much a CZ-75 enlarged to fire the .45 ACP round and given some cosmetic changes. It may be fired in single or double action modes. It has a manual safety, firing pin block, and an indicator to tell the shooter whether the chamber is loaded or not. The grip plates are aluminum. The finish may be Black Polycoat or Gloss Blued. The CZ-97BD variant has sights with tritium inlays; the CZ-97B has a fiberoptic front sight. The CZ-97BD has a decocker instead of a manual safety.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-97B	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	10, 12	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-97B	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

CZ-100

Notes: The CZ-100 is the Czech counterpart to the Swiss Glock, with a frame of high-impact polymer. It uses all manner of modern operation and safeties. They have a smooth ergonomic outline with as little protrusions as possible to avoid snagging on clothing or holsters. Both the Czech and Slovakian armies are considering a change to this weapon. The trigger guard is large to accommodate a gloved finger, as well as a squared off front of the trigger guard to accommodate a finger from the off hand for steadying. There is a rail under the dust cover for accessories, but it is also designed to be snag free and a lot of lights and laser sights will not fit on it. The difference between the CZ-100 and 101 is the magazine capacity and the handgrip, both of which are smaller in the CZ-101.

The CZ-100 was further updated and modified, with the new version, the CZ-110, being released in 2006. Other being a tiny bit lighter than the CZ-100, the primary difference between the two is that while the CZ-100 (and CZ-101) is a DAO design, the CZ-110 is DA/SA – able to operate either in double-action or single-action modes. The CZ-110 is also designed to allow the slide to be pulled back even if the shooter's non-firing hand is disabled; to do this, a slightly-hooked protrusion was added just behind the ejection port, which allows the shooter to pull the slide back by pulling it against a belt or suchlike. (It also acts as a brass deflector.) For game purposes, the CZ-110 shoots like the CZ-100.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: These are runaway best sellers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-100	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10, 13	$237
CZ-100	9x21mm	0.7 kg	10, 13	$255
CZ-100	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	10	$311
CZ-101	9mm Parabellum	0.67 kg	7	$235
CZ-101	9x21mm	0.69 kg	7	$253
CZ-101	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	6	$309
CZ-110	9mm Parabellum	0.67 kg	10, 13	$237
CZ-110	9x21mm	0.69 kg	10, 13	$255
CZ-110	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	10	$311

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-100 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-100 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
CZ-100 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-101 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
CZ-101 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
CZ-101 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

CZ-122 Sport

Notes: This was CZ's first true sports rimfire pistol, introduced in 1997. It is a steel pistol with a raised sighting rib above the slide as well as sights. The rear sight is an adjustable LPA micrometer sight. The sighting rib does not move with the slide, nor do the sights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-122	.22 Long Rifle	0.88 kg	10	$141

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-122	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

CZ-G2000

Notes: This is a modern pistol introduced in 1999, with a composite frame, and Browning operation. The CZ-G2000 has a notable lack of safety mechanisms, relying on an automatic firing pin safety and its double-action-only construction to keep the weapon safe. The extractor doubles as a chamber-loaded indicator. The front of the frame has grooves meant for the attachment of laser aiming modules or small flashlights. The sights have white dots to help in aiming in low-light conditions. The weapon can be had in all-black, or with a black frame and matte-nickel-finish slide.

The CZ-G2000 was designed by the Guns Trade branch of CZ, for the competition for the new Czech police pistol. That competition was won by the CZ-75 P-01, designed by the UB branch of CZ. The CZ-G2000 design was then sold to another Czech company, Arms Moravia, and sold for a short time on the civilian and export market as the G2000, but was quickly no longer being offered by Arms Moravia. Then, in 2005, it again appeared, being license-built by CAVIM in Venezuela, and called the Zamorana. If you want a new CZ-G2000 now, you'll have to buy it from CAVIM.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-G2000	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	19	$239
CZ-G2000	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.87 kg	16	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-G2000 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-G2000 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

CZ P-09 Duty

Notes: IRL, this is an inexpensive pistol that is often underrated due to its lines and forms; it appears to be rather blocky, with a large squared-off trigger guard for a finger of the non-firing hand. Novel design elements include the plethora of safeties, including a passive firing pin safety, DA/SA operation, a manual safety, and a decocker. Another unusual feature is that the slide rides inside frame rails. This gives shooters problems since the slide is narrower than the frame (though it has fore and aft cocking serrations); this is better for structural integrity, but requires precise manufacturing and machining. It also sharpens the frame-slide fit and a very efficient lockup. The sights are low-profile and are drift-adjustable (or can be removed and replaced if desired). The sights also have tritium inserts. The standard magazine holds 19 rounds, but some shooters report that 20 rounds can be fitted in the factory-supplied 19-round magazines with no ill effects. The magazine well is beveled to aid reloading. The barrel is 4.39 inches, cold forged, with a match barrel and bushing. The hammer has just enough exposed serrated surface to allow thumb-cocking; in fact, all controls are serrated; though they are not ambidextrous. The trigger pack is the Omega trigger system, which is match-quality. Another unusual feature is that with the proper level of training, the P-09 may be disassembled then reassembled, leaving the manual safety out. The P-09 comes with a set of three interchangeable backstraps, allowing for different sized hands. The P-09 also has under the dust cover a MIL-STD-1913 rail; it is long for a pistol, running from the trigger guard to underneath the muzzle.

The P-09 has enough match components and special features that it is imported and exported as a competition pistol instead of an ordinary pistol. The P-09 is otherwise sold as big brother to the P-07.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-09 Duty	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	19	$249
P-09 Duty	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	16	$313

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-09 Duty (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P-09 Duty (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

CZ P-10

Notes: The P-10 was originally design for military use, but users spread to law enforcement and then to civilians. CZ's web site says that the P-10 was designed with natural point-and-shoot firing, with the grip angle much like the Browning Hi-Power, a palm swell, a deep beavertail, and three interchangeable backstraps. The P-10 is designed to minimize creep and stacking, and has a light pull weight of 4.5 pounds and a DA/SA trigger action. The trigger also allows for quick follow-up shots. The trigger guard is large enough for medium-weight gloves, and the front of the trigger guard has a suared-off shape and is checkered. The P-10 is striker fired as many modern pistols are. The frame is fiber-reinforced black polymer, while the rest of the P-10 is carbide steel with a black nitride finish. An OD or FDE finish and frame may also be had. The magazine is reversible for left-handed shooters. The P-10 has a firing pin safety and a trigger block safety.

The barrel length of the P-10 C is 4.02 inches, and it has 3-dot serrated rear and tritium front sights. A variant of the P-10 C has a threaded 4.61-inch barrel for the attachment of a suppressor. The P-10 F is the full-sized variant, with a 4.5-inch barrel and a larger

magazine capacity and longer grip. The P-10 F also has a suppressor-ready version, with a 5.28-inch barrel. Further variants of both these pistols have attachment plates for optics. Both also have a short Picatinny Rail/CZ mounting rail under the dust cover. The Truth About Guns web site describes the P-10 as “beefy” in its construction, with internal metal and the slide being of thicker steel than CZ’s norm. CZ pistols also have visible tool marks normally, but these have been smoothed out on the P-10. The site also notes how the P-10 is virtually identical to Glock pistols; the P-10 F, in particular, looks very much like a Glock 19.

P-10 C magazines will work in the P-07, but not the other way around. CZ plans to make all of its magazines in a given caliber standardized and useable in any of its pistols, but as of 17 Jul 22, this has not been implemented yet. The P-10 can also use Glock magazines of the same caliber and capacity.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-10 C	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	15	$240
P-10 C	9x21mm	0.74 kg	15	$257
P-10 C	.380 ACP	0.74 kg	15	$225
P-10 SC	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	15	$246
P-10 F	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	19	$245
P-10 F	9x21mm	0.81 kg	19	$263
P-10 F	.45 ACP	0.93 kg	13	$406
P-10 SF	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	19	$253

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-10 C (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-10 C (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-10 C (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-10 SC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-10 F (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-10 F (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-10 F (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-10 SF	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

CZ-2075 RAMI

Notes: This is a compact pistol firing powerful ammunition. Many people are surprised at how small the weapon is, yet it has decent performance. The CZ-2075 uses a bushingless barrel; while, when done right, this greatly reduces the number of parts in the weapon, when done wrong, it can cause functioning glitches and a loss of accuracy, and that is often the case with the CZ-2075. The manual safety is very well positioned and unlikely to be tripped accidentally. The CZ-2075 uses three-dot sights that are small and can be hard to use.

In 2007, the CZ-2075 RAMI P was introduced. It is virtually identical to the standard CZ-2075 RAMI, but has a selective DA and SA trigger, a passive firing pin safety, and very low-profile sights as well as dehorning for snagless draw. It is identical to the standard CZ-2075 RAMI for game purposes. The CZ-2075 RAMI BD was also introduced; this has a decocker (instead of a manual safety), a half-cock safety, and 3-dot combat sights with tritium inlays. If the buyer wishes, his CZ-2075 RAMI BD may be equipped with either a manual decocker or a manual safety, but not both. It to is identical to the standard CZ-2075 RAMI for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is an extremely rare weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-2075	9mm Parabellum	0.55 kg	10	$142
CZ-2075	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.62 kg	8	$180

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-2075 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
CZ-2075 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

CZ Scorpion EVO 3 SI

Notes: This is a pistol-length semiautomatic version of the CZ Scorpion submachinegun. Apart from those changes, the EVO 3 SI is virtually identical to its submachinegun brother, though it does use blowback operation instead of gas operation. The bolt release is forward of the safety, and the magazine release is ambidextrous, as is the selector lever. The charging handle is not ambidextrous, though it can be switched for left-hand or right-hand operation. The rear of the receiver has side-mounted attachment points for accessories. And the receiver and where the gas block would be have receiver-length Picatinny rails. There is a front-mounted rail for a BUIS, and side and bottom rails the length of the handguard. At the end of the bottom rail is a molded-in hand stop; this cannot be removed. All of these rails are molded into the polymer handguard. It has a 7.75-inch barrel with a proprietary flash suppressor included in the cost; though the suppressor sold with the Scorpion pistol is proprietary, the muzzle is threaded normally for a 9mm firearm and other suppressors can be used. The entire frame is of fiber-reinforced polymer, making it very light. The charging handle is

non-reciprocating. Controls are polymer, as is the trigger guard and trigger. The trigger pull weight is an astounding eight pounds. The BUIS are made of steel and the rear sight is partially-adjustable, with a choice of four positions depending upon the range. The trigger guard is large enough to allow the shooter to fire even if he is wearing heavy gloves. The trigger itself has only a slight curve and the surface is coarsely serrated. The Scorpion pistol dies not come from the factory with a wrist brace, but it does have the attachment points for one, so I have included one below.

Those controls are a sticking point for many potential buyers of the Scorpion pistol, as they have a large block in front of them to guard against accidental selector lever tripping, and it tends to result in a bit of knuckle bashing and scraping when used with quick or careless selector lever changes. Some shooters say that the selector lever is a bit difficult to rotate, especially with the thumb of the firing hand. However, shooters who stuck with the Scorpion pistol did say that one does adapt to these shortcomings with time. The Scorpion pistol is well-balanced, but like most such pistols, one tires quickly if the Scorpion pistol is fired one-handed.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Scorpion EVO 3 SI	9mm Parabellum	2.27 kg	10, 20, 32	$254
Scorpion EVO 3 SI (w/Suppressor)	9mm Parabellum	2.89 kg	10, 20, 32	$382
Scorpion EVO 3 SI (w/Brace)	9mm Parabellum	2.56 kg	10, 20, 32	$284
Scorpion EVO 3 SI (w/Brace and Suppressor)	9mm Parabellum	3.39 kg	10, 20, 32	$412

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Scorpion EVO 3 SI	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	20
Scorpion EVO 3 SI (w/Suppressor)	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	16
Scorpion EVO 3 SI (w/Brace)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	1	Nil	25
Scorpion EVO 3 SI (w/Brace and Suppressor)	SA	1	Nil	5	1	Nil	21

CZ TT

Notes: This is a polymer high-caliber pistol designed specifically for export to the West. It is basically a conventional polymer-frame pistol firing the large cartridges and with a relatively short barrel. The barrel is ported to fight recoil and barrel climb. Unlike most modern pistols, the TT has no decocking device, which is normally considered a serious omission these days for a pistol designed for civilian use as well as police and military use. It is a double-action-only weapon, which does increase the safety factor. The sights are 3-dot in white.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TT-9	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	10	$236
TT-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.74 kg	10	$310
TT-45	.45 ACP	0.74 kg	10	$393

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TT-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
TT-40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
TT-45	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Czechpoint VZ-58 Pistol 762

Notes: The Czechpoint VZ-58 Pistol is a pistol version of the VZ-58 – sort of. It is manufactured in the Czech Republic, though it is primarily sold in the West. It is very modernized, with polymer furniture and a match-quality 11.9-inch barrel manufactured by Lothar Walther. The barrel is chromed, and made of a Chrome/Moly steel alloy, and has a Phantom flash suppressor. The barrel is threaded, and the flash suppressor may be removed and replaced with another muzzle device except a silencer. The VZ-58 Pistol also has a push-down plate that is conceptually the same as an AR's forward assist (though it is not the same type of mechanism), something a VZ-58 assault rifle does not have. The trigger is made of glass-filled nylon, though a steel trigger is an option. The VZ-58 Pistol comes with sling swivels that will fit a standard sling or a tactical-type sling. Sights are modified versions of the VZ-58 assault rifle sights. The finish is semigloss black bluing, heat-treated and with a base of phosphate. The sides of the fore-end have screw holes for mounting MIL-STD-1913 or Weaver rails, and the side of the receiver is also drilled and tapped for an optics mount. However, the side forend rails are not included on the basic VZ-58 Pistol. The rear of the receiver has hardware that allows either a stabilizing brace or a stock to be attached. If a stock is attached, the rear sling swivel may be removed and attached to the stock.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VZ-58 Pistol	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.55 kg	30	$741
w/Brace	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.6 kg	30	$771
w/Stock	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.6 kg	30	$771

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VZ-58 Pistol	SA	3	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	19
w/Brace	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	23
w/Stock	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	30

KEVIN ZP-98

Notes: This is a small Czech backup pistol used by police, home defense, and civilian personnel. The KEVIN uses the principle of breech delay, which allows gases to bleed off slowly for less violent recoil and slide movement. The weapon was available throughout Eastern Europe, and to some extent, Western Europe, but was never marketed in the US.

Twilight 2000 Notes: General Robinson, NATO Commander in Chief, was killed by an assassin (supposedly a Dutch member of his staff, but actually Polish) who emptied a ZP-98 into his face in late 1999.

Merc 2000 Notes: Some of these weapons have made it to the US, where gang members love them.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ZP-98	.380 ACP	0.39 kg	6	$151

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ZP-98	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Dansk Schouboe Model 1907

Notes: This pistol was designed by Lieutenant Jens Torring Schouboe, an officer in the Danish Army and director of the Dansk Rekylriffel Syndikat, a maker of firearms of the time. The Model 1907 was designed after the failure of his first pistol design; it is a very large-caliber pistol that was designed to be relatively light in weight. He also wanted to use a simple blowback design, but this was difficult to do with such a large bullet. He therefore designed a very lightweight bullet, made of wood with a thin copper jacket. The weapon worked, but the bullet was really too light to have much stopping power, and it lost velocity quickly. The Model 1907 was never popular, and production stopped altogether in 1917.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 1907	11.35mm Schouboe Auto	1.19 kg	6	$333

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 1907	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Tokagypt

Notes: This is an Egyptian modification of the Tokarev, to the more common caliber of 9mm Parabellum, built for them by FEG of Hungary. Minor cosmetic changes have also been made, to the plastic butt grip, and better quality of manufacture and finish. Unlike the Tokarev, the Tokagypt has a safety catch. It was designed for Egyptian armed forces, but the Egyptian Army expressed dissatisfaction with the design and they were passed on to the police, who still used them in 2000. The Tokagypt is used exclusively by the Egyptians, but was actually manufactured by FEG in Hungary. The recoil spring is around the 4.53-inch barrel. A departure from the basic FEG design is the incorporation of some parts of the Browning operation; it remains a recoil-operated pistol with single-action. The Tokagypt uses Browning-type safety features. Designed for service use; many ended up on the civilian market after Egypt switched to a more up-to date pistol.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Story: As Real World Story.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Tokagypt	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	7	$157

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Tokagypt	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Armscor M1911

Notes: Armscor began making an M1911A1 clone in 1995; this version is essentially identical to the Colt M1911A1 (which the Filipino military had already been using for decades), and it's operation, features, and appearance are virtually identical to those of the Colt M1911A1. (The Filipinos have actually been license-producing the M1911A1 for some time, though I don't know if it is Armscor or its predecessor company (Squibman), or some other company that was doing it.)

The Armscor M1911A1 does, however, have some differences from the standard Colt M1911A1. Some of these are due to local manufacturing methods, but other changes include a skeletonized trigger and hammer, elongated beavertail and grip safety, and enlarged manual safety and slide catch. The Armscor variant is almost invariably blued, though the M1911A1P is Parkerized instead of simply blued, and a very rare stainless steel variant is available.

A third variant, the M1911A2, was also produced, though it was not available in its standard form in the US until after the sunset of the Gun Control Act of 1994. During the Gun Control Act's tenure, versions sold in the US were essentially identical to the M1911A1P, but were available in blued, Parkerized, or stainless steel finishes; overseas (in most countries) and in the US post-Gun Control Act, it was available with its original 13-round double-column magazine. The weight remained the same in either case.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1911A1	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$407
M1911A1P	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8, 10	$409
M1911A2	.45 ACP	1.22 kg	7, 8, 10, 13	$412

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1911A1/A1P/A2	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

MAC-3011 SSD

Notes: MAC (Metro Arms Corporation) primarily sells its wares through about half a dozen import companies, such as Eagle Imports and American Classic Imports amongst others. The pistol is for the most part similar to other hi-cap 1911s, but is primarily built for competition shooters, and made with them in mind. This means a match-quality stainless steel barrel, a match trigger and (loop) hammer, and some hand-fitting. This also means goodies like a beveled and flared magazine well, an oversized ambidextrous manual safety, an extra-large beavertail and grip safety (with palm swell), and front cocking grooves. The MAC-3011 has adjustable sights, including a fiberoptic front sight that is dovetailed in and is drift-adjustable, and a fully-adjustable Bomar rear sight. Construction is largely steel, except for things like aluminum grips and an alloy skeletonized trigger. Finish is uniformly black. The trigger itself is flat-faced; some say that this makes for easier trigger pulling under stress. The barrel is 5 inches, with an integral feed ramp. The ejection port is flared and lowered, something considered essential in a competition pistol (and many police and military pistols). The cocking grooves have large serrations, thought to be easier on the fingers when used several times in the space of a few minutes.

There are two variants of the SSD, though vary only in one minor (though important) detail. The standard SSD has a bare dust cover, while the SSD-T has a tactical Picatinny-type rail attached to the dust cover.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MAC-3011 SSD	.45 ACP	1.3 kg	14	$409
MAC-3011 SSD-T	.45 ACP	1.33 kg	14	$414

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MAC-3011 SSD	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15

Rock Island Armory Pro Match Ultra

Notes: This pistol is actually built by Armscor of the Philippines, but imported primarily to the US, Mexico, and Central America. It is a target-grade 1911-based pistol, with a target-style LPA MP51adjustable rear sight and a fiberoptic front sight; the sights are of the 3-dot sight. The manual safety is ambidextrous and enlarged. The trigger breaks at four pounds and is adjustable for overtravel. The hammer is match-grade and a loop-type shape. The beavertail and grip safety are enlarged, and has a palm bump. The magazine well is not beveled or funneled, but the standard magazines sold for it by Armscor have a bottom bump to aid in reloading and handling. The 5-inch barrel is not special, but the Pro Match Ultra has a fully supported feed ramp. The entire gun has a Parkerized finish, with G10 grips on the .40 model and checkered wood grips on the .45 model. The .40 version uses a double-stack magazine and has a wider grip, while the .45 version uses a single-stack magazine and has a narrower grip. The Pro Match Ultra is basically a budget version of a match pistol, and is very customizable.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pro Match Ultra	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.32 kg	16	$322
Pro Match Ultra	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pro Match Ultra (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16

Pro Match Ultra (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Ahlberg

Notes: The Ahlberg was related to the Browning M1910 design, though the 3.75-inch barrel is longer, and construction on the whole was more solid. Operation is by simple blowback, with the recoil spring around the barrel. The pistol is rare and only about 1000 were built, where they found themselves primarily in the hands of higher-ranking officers. The Finnish government liked the Ahlberg, but production was limited by the necessity to produce proven weapons, as the weapon was not put into production until 1918 (the Finns felt World War 1 would last until 1919 of 1920, possibly longer). Ahlburgs of the initial batch were of poor construction, and the Finns decided instead to order 10,000 pistols from Spain. They also refused to accept most of the initial production batch. Today, they are collector's items. It is blued and sports plain wooden grip plates.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ahlberg	,32 ACP	0.62 kg	7	$181

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ahlberg	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8

Lahti L/35

Notes: This is a Finnish modification of the Luger, once type standard in the Finnish military. The L/35 is an extremely well-made weapon that is very resistant to dirt and abuse, and they often survive today in perfect working order. An accelerator, more often found in submachineguns, is used to ensure cycling of the L/35. It is an accurate weapon, but too heavy for a weapon of its type. It is difficult to disassemble, and anyone who does should have a full tool kit; the Finns were willing to take the chance that the wearing out of their tough pistol would mean that user maintenance would not be needed very often. The Swedes also used the L/35, calling it the m/40; Swedish versions do not have the chamber loaded indicator that is on the L/35 and have a recoil spring of a different design.

Twilight 2000 Story: These weapons were often issued back out to new units in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lahti L/35	9mm Parabellum	1.22 kg	8	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lahti-35	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Le Francaise Model 28 Military

Notes: Though this pistol was designed in 1929 specifically for French Army service by Manufrance, the French Army decided to almost completely pass on the design and relatively few were taken into service. French civilians liked the Military (also known as the "Armee"), however, and they were sold commercially until 1939. Most were made to fire 9mm Browning Long ammunition, but a few rare ones were chambered for .25 ACP or .32 ACP. Operation is by simple blowback and the empty shells are ejected by gas pressure. The Military uses a tip-up barrel that not only allows quick cleaning of the bore, but allows the shooter to load cartridges into the breech and fire them whether or not a magazine is inserted. The barrel is a full 5 inches long. The Military was a hot seller until the late 1950s, and they can still be found in France in good numbers. The biggest defect is that the Military has NO safety mechanism of any kind at all.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Military	9mm Browning Long	1.09 kg	8	$258
Military	.32 ACP	0.77 kg	8	$193
Military	.25 ACP	0.53 kg	8	$147

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Military (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Military (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Military (.25)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

MAB Model A/B

Notes: Built from 1921-65, the MAB Model A (also called the "Brequette") was essentially a French version of the Browning "Baby" M-1906. Most of these pistols were carried as self-defense weapons by civilians, though about 1130 of them were built during the Nazi occupation in World War 2 and used by the Vichy French government.

The plastic grip plates of the Model A were of better quality than the Browning with finer checkering, and construction quality was in general better than that of the M-1906. The Model A also had a manual slide catch/safety, a magazine safety, and an unlocked breech system. Until 1948, the parts of the Model A were almost entirely milled and machined; in 1948, however, the internal operating parts of the Model A were changed to stamped parts. Starting in 1954, the rifling of the barrels was done by automatic machinery instead of by manual machinery.

Built from 1932-49, the Model B was internally similar to the Model A, but externally looked more like Beretta or Walther pocket pistols of the period. The Model B had a barrel shroud that was integral with the frame, and the slide was open-topped for over half its length like many Berettas of the period. The Model B is even smaller than the Model A, including a shorter barrel and grip.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model A	.25 ACP	0.38 kg	6	$82
Model B	.25 ACP	0.31 kg	5	$81

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model A	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
Model B	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3

MAB Model C/D

Notes: The Model D was essentially a clone of the Browning M-1910. It resembles the M-1910 in most respects, with a 3.5-inch barrel, but the grip of the Model C is deep – long from the front to the back of the grip. It looks strange, but allows for a surprisingly good hold on the pistol. The Model C sold mostly to civilians, though there were some police sales in France.

Alongside the Model C, MAB produced the Model D. Though designed for police use, the Model D primarily found employment in civilian hands and in the hands of the World War 2 Vichy government police in France. It is a medium-weight weapon using low-power ammunition, so barrel jump and muzzle blast are low. The Model D is similar in appearance and design to the Model C, but has a barrel length of 4 inches. Many of these pistols were built after the Nazi invasion of France; these have German Army test and acceptance stamps on them. Originally, the Model D was built using a steel frame, but later ones used a light alloy frame.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Model D, though an old design, was still in production at the beginning of the Twilight War and was easy to find in Western Europe and Africa.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model C	.32 ACP	0.7 kg	7	$178
Model C	.380 ACP	0.89 kg	7	$216
Model D (Steel Frame)	.32 ACP	0.73 kg	9	$183
Model D (Alloy Frame)	.32 ACP	0.67 kg	9	$184
Model D (Steel Frame)	.380 ACP	0.93 kg	9	$221
Model D (Alloy Frame)	.380 ACP	0.85 kg	9	$223

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model C (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Model C (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Model D (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Model D (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

MAB Model P

Notes: A distant descendant of the Model D, the Model P is a militarized version of another descendant of the Model D, the Model R. The two primary versions of the Model P – the PA-8 and PA-15 – began manufacture in 1966 as an independent effort by MAB to introduce a new military pistol to the world market. As the French military's MAS Mle 1950s became too worn in and spare parts became scarce in the 1970s, the French bought the PA-15 and used it until the early 1990s, when it was largely replaced by the PAMAS G1. In 1991, Zastava in Serbia was given the rights to license-produce the Model P, though it appears that Zastava never actually manufactured any Model Ps.

The Model P uses a complicated mechanism, featuring a rotating-barrel lock with several internal and external safety features. Operation is based on a very old design, the Savage-Searle system, dating back to 1905. The Model P is therefore very reliable and safe, but when a Model P breaks, it *really* breaks. In addition, the complicated mechanism is difficult and expensive (in real-life terms) to manufacture. The PA-8 and PA-15 are essentially the same pistols except for their magazine capacities and the width of their grips, with each having 4.5-inch barrels. A further version, the PA-PF1, is a target model with a 5.5-inch barrel and micrometer-adjustable sights. The PA-PF1 is still popular with the French military competition shooting team.

Merc 2000 Notes: As these weapons were also built by Zastava of Yugoslavia, it is inevitable that they ended up all over the planet.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PA-8	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	8	$241
PA-15	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	15	$243
PA-PF1	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	15	$257

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PA-8	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PA-15	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
PA-PF1	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Manurhin 22 Sport

Notes: This light pistol grew out of French manufacture of the Walther PP series of pistols shortly after World War 2 (Walther was prohibited from making firearms until 1955). Manurhin continued to make PP-series weapons until 1985 (sending them to Walther after manufacture for sale), and during that time, developed the Manurhin 22 Sport pistol. This weapon is basically a Walther PP with longer barrels.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Manurhin 22 Sport (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.64 kg	8	$139
Manurhin 22 Sport (7.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.67 kg	8	$156

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Manurhin 22 Sport (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Manurhin 22 Sport (7.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

MAS Mle 1935

Notes: After World War 1 the St Etienne Arsenal was asked by the French government to design a new service pistol for the French military. A Swiss designer working for St Etienne, Charles Petter, took an existing Browning design and modified it by making the firing mechanism a removable module, changing the recoil spring housing, and adding magazine and slide safety catches. This became the Mle 1935A. The first Mle 1935As were delivered to the French Army in 1937, but less than 11,000 had been built by the time of the French surrender to the Nazis in 1940, and far less were actually issued to French troops. The Nazis kept the Mle 1935A in production, issuing it to police and collaborators as well as occupying Nazi troops, and called it the P-625(f). Under Nazi occupation, almost 24,000 were built. After World War 2, the Mle 1935A remained in production until 1950, and were issued to French troops and the Foreign Legion alike. Captured examples were encountered by American troops throughout the Vietnam War; in addition, due to wide use by the Foreign Legion in Algeria, the Mle 1935A also worked its way into most of North Africa, where some are still in use today. French police themselves also used the Mle 1935A well into the 1980s. The plans for the Mle 1935A were also sold to SiG in the late 1930s, and the Mle 1935A's influence can be seen in the P-210.

After World War 2, the Mle 1935A was modified later by greatly simplifying the method of locking, reshaping the butt, and a few other changes, becoming the Model 1935S. (These changes were made primarily to quicken and simplify production, but also made the Mle 1935S a more modern pistol.) The pistol also got a little heavier and the barrel was made a bit longer. In addition, production was transferred from MAS (which had suffered a lot of damage during World War 2, to Manufrance while MAS got back on its feet.

Manufrance built about 10,000 themselves, after which production was transferred to Chautellerault, and later to SACM. (This allowed those firms to work on their own projects while still maintaining production of the Mle 1935S.) Chautellerault and SACM also made parts kits, which were assembled at the Tulle Arsenal.

Both versions had modern features like a chamber-loaded indicator, a magazine safety, and simple checkered black plastic grips plates. The Mle 1935A uses a 4.3-inch barrel; the Mle 1935S's barrel is a tad longer at 4.4 inches. The Mle 1935 is rarely seen outside of France, but the pistol is not the problem. The Mle 1935 fired the weak and unusual 7.65mm Longue cartridge (sort of an imperfect version of the .30 Pederson cartridge); few other countries wanted the weapons that actually fired it.

MAS quickly found that their factory could not handle the large orders they were getting from the French government, and newer, larger-scale facilities could not be built fast enough. MAS was afraid they would lose their contract. They turned to a rival firm, MAC, who did have the necessary facilities to take up the slack. Their version are almost identical to the MAS Mle 1935A and 1935S, and are identical for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mle 1935A	7.65mm Longue	0.68 kg	8	$204
Mle 1935S	7.65mm Longue	0.77 kg	8	$207

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mle 1935A	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Mle 1935S	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

MAS Mle 1950

Notes: The standard French military service pistol until 1988, and then again in the early 2000s, the Mle 1950 essentially combined the Mle 1935A with the improvements of the Mle 1935S, upsized to take the 9mm Parabellum round. In addition, the magazine release was relocated from the butt to behind the trigger. Many Mle 1950s were sold or given to former French colonies in Africa during the 1950s, and remain in service in those countries until this day.

As said, the Mle 1950 is essentially an older pistol upsized to take the 9mm Parabellum round and with some other improvements. This makes the Mle 1950 heavier than either the Mle 1935A or Mle 1935S. A few other minor improvements were also made, but the mechanism is still essentially that of the Mle 1935.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mle 1950	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	8	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mle 1950	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

PAMAS G1

Notes: This is a Beretta M-92G made under license by Giat in France. Most of the pistol is a virtual copy of the M92G, except for the safety/decocking lever combination. And that's the problem: The French military encountered the same slide cracking problems as the US military, and temporarily brought the MAS Mle 1950s back out of storage in the early 2000s. French Army and Navy special operations units switched to the SiG-Sauer P-226 and the Heckler & Koch USP, while much of the rest of the military and police re-armed with the SiGPro 2022 in 2002. The PAMAS is still used in limited quantities by the Gendarmerie and the French Air Force.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PAMAS G1	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	15	$248

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PAMAS G1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

St Etienne Automatique Francaise

Notes: One of St Etienne's first designs, it was also one of the last produced before the company went out of business and reorganized a few years later. This iteration of St Etienne went out of business before the end of World War 1; there was simply not a market for small-caliber self-defense pocket pistols in France during the war. It was based on a Mannlicher pocket pistol design, and fire the anemic .25 ACP cartridge. Operation was somewhat unusual, having a slide with arms that lay (internally) against the barrel. These arms held the recoil spring in place, which otherwise was around the barrel. The 2.36-inch barrel itself was mostly exposed, supposedly to help cool the barrel in long fights, and save some metal. The weapon had a deep butt, which was highly (and unnecessarily) stylized. The backstrap included a grip safety, and the magazine release was at the heel of the butt.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Automatique Francaise	.25 ACP	0.32 kg	6	$85

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Automatique	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4

Francaise

Unique Bcf-66 Police

Notes: This pistol was introduced in 1954 for police forces. It is similar to many Beretta designs of the period, and has several safeties to help insure that the weapon cannot be fired accidentally. These include a manual safety, a magazine safety, and a half-cock safety. The magazine release is on the heel of the grip, as with many pistols of the period. There is no external slide catch, but the slide still remains to the rear after the magazine is emptied. Production of this weapon stopped in 1980.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bcf-66 Police	.32 ACP	0.71 kg	9	$183
Bcf-66 Police	.380 ACP	0.79 kg	8	$221

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bcf-66 Police (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Bcf-66 Police (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Unique Kriegsmodell 17

Notes: Unique designed a light pistol for use by civilians in self-defense, with an unstated secondary use as a resistance weapon. However, before they could ship these pistols (which never received a French designation), Unique's facilities were seized by the invading Nazis. The Nazis made minor changes and designated the pistol the Krigsmodell 17; some 25,000 were produced at the captured facility, and production stopped in 1944 when Unique's factory was recaptured by the Americans. Production of this pistol never restarted.

The Kriegsmodell was meant to be a simple, easy to operate, and easy to maintain weapon. As such, there is no slide lock nor does the slide lock to the rear after emptying the magazine. The manual safety is on the frame above the trigger guard; a normal push safed and unsafed the Kriegsmodell, but by taking a rod or something like that and pushing the manual safety completely out of the frame, the pistol could be field stripped, fairly easily. The Kriegsmodell had a passive magazine safety and the magazine release at the heel of the butt. Barrel length was 3.15 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kriegsmodell 17	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	10	$116

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kriegsmodell 17	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Unique Model D/E

Notes: Depending on the exact type of one of these pistols, the Unique Model D and E are small-caliber pistols for plinking, recreational use, or target shooting. They were introduced in 1954. The Model D2 is a plinker's weapon; it has a 4.25" barrel, an interchangeable front sight, and a laterally-adjustable rear sight. The D2 is still in production. The Model D4 is a target pistol with a barrel of 8.5 inches, a muzzle brake, provision for a barrel counterweight of up to 425 grams, and an interchangeable front sight and laterally-adjustable rear sight. Production of the D4 stopped in 1974. The D6 is a weapon that is normally for recreational shooting, but has the accuracy for target shooting; it has a 6-inch barrel, with the same sights as the D2. The D6 is still in production. The Model E4 is designed for rapid-fire shooting competitions; it fires .22 Short, has an 8.5" barrel with a muzzle brake, and the same sights as the other versions. The E4 was manufactured until 1975.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model D2	.22 Long Rifle	0.68 kg	10	$122
Model D4	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	10	$215
Model D6	.22 Long Rifle	0.72 kg	10	$139
Model E4	.22 Short	0.74 kg	6	$200

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model D2	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Model D4	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	16
Model D6	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Model E4	SA	-2	Nil	2	2	Nil	17

Unique Rr-51 Police/Fr-51 Police

Notes: These are two police pistols introduced in 1951. They look identical, and somewhat misshapen, with a short slide and frame and relatively long grip. Both have a magazine release on the frame, as well as a safety catch. They were both used by French police at one point; however, neither is anymore. The Fr-51 stopped being manufactured in 1975, but the Rr-51 is still being made.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Rr-51	.32 ACP	0.75 kg	9	$175
Fr-51	.380 ACP	0.83 kg	8	$213

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Rr-51	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Fr-51	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Improvised Pen Gun

Notes: Commonly used by irregular forces as assassination weapons, the improvised pen gun can take a variety of forms. They are generally made of thick steel (they tend to be overbuilt, as thicker steel is actually easier to work on these crude weapons), and are usually simple tubes with simple "slam-fire" firing mechanisms – if they have triggers, they are also quite simple in function, being little more than a spring-loaded firing pin with a catch on it. Some can be found with equally-simple "silencers" which can be attached – not very effective, and usually little more than steel tubes with internal leather or rubber washers functioning as bullet wipes. (They will not be effective for very long, in any case.) Caliber will generally be rounds which have as little chamber pressure as possible, such as the various standard .22 rimfire rounds, .25 ACP, or .32 ACP. Few, if any, will have any sort of rifling in them. Barrels will generally be quite short, in the 1 to 2-inch range.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Improvised Pen Gun (Non-Rifled)	.22 Long Rifle	0.3 kg	1 Internal	$20
Improvised Pen Gun (Non-Rifled)	.25 ACP	0.3 kg	1 Internal	$21
Improvised Pen Gun (Non-Rifled)	.32 ACP	0.3 kg	1 Internal	$26
Improvised Pen Gun (Rifled)	.22 Long Rifle	0.3 kg	1 Internal	$24
Improvised Pen Gun (Rifled)	.25 ACP	0.3 kg	1 Internal	$25
Improvised Pen Gun (Rifled)	.32 ACP	0.3 kg	1 Internal	$31
Improvised Pen Gun (Non-Rifled, Suppressed)	.22 Long Rifle	0.6 kg	1 Internal	$24
Improvised Pen Gun (Non-Rifled, Suppressed)	.25 ACP	0.6 kg	1 Internal	$25
Improvised Pen Gun (Non-Rifled, Suppressed)	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	1 Internal	$61
Improvised Pen Gun (Rifled, Suppressed)	.22 Long Rifle	0.6 kg	1 Internal	$44
Improvised Pen Gun (Rifled, Suppressed)	.25 ACP	0.6 kg	1 Internal	$55
Improvised Pen Gun (Rifled, Suppressed)	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	1 Internal	$91

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Improvised Pen Gun (.22, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	2
Improvised Pen Gun (.25, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	6	Nil	2
Improvised Pen Gun (.32, Non-Rifled)	SS	1	Nil	0	9	Nil	3
Improvised Pen Gun (.22, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3
Improvised Pen Gun (.25, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3
Improvised Pen Gun (.32, Rifled)	SS	1	Nil	0	9	Nil	4
Improvised Pen Gun (.22, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	2
Improvised Pen Gun (.25, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	2
Improvised Pen Gun (.32, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	2
Improvised Pen Gun (.22, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	2
Improvised Pen Gun (.25, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	3
Improvised Pen Gun (.32, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3

"Toy" Gun

Notes: Perhaps one of the more unusual *ad hoc* weapons was pioneered by the IRA – a small derringer-type pistol made from a well-constructed toy gun. The toy pistol is reinforced with a either a new barrel, a barrel thickened for a different round, or iron bands around the barrel and "chamber." As these toy pistols generally have only a rudimentary hammer (for popping caps) or no hammer, a hammer is generally added by sawing off the end of a nail and soldering it to the hammer. A loading lever is also added to further reinforce the "chamber." These pistols are generally constructed for low-pressure commercial rounds, such as .22 Short, .22 Long, and .22 Long Rifle. Rifled versions are so rare that they will not be covered here; if you (as GM) decide to have a rifled version, multiply ranges by 1.5. Barrels are usually limited to 1 or 2 inches at the most, and often less than even an inch; for purposes of the tables below, a 1.5-inch barrel is used.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
"Toy" Gun	.22 Short, .22 Long, and .22 Long Rifle	0.25 kg	1 Internal	$44

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
"Toy" Gun (.22 Short)	SS	-2	Nil	0	5	Nil	1
"Toy" Gun (.22 Long)	SS	-1	Nil	0	6	Nil	2
"Toy" Gun (.22 Long Rifle)	SS	-1	Nil	0	6	Nil	2

Improvised Pistol

Notes: As with most such weapons, this piston is built quite crudely, but better than a zip gun. They usually come in a variety of calibers, but normally low-pressure, low-power rounds. A variety of designs are used, such as a tip-up chamber, a bolt that pulls to the rear to load the weapon, etc., but all are single-shot weapons generally built crudely of machined steel, with a fixed trigger pull that

often barely works. The barrel is a single tube, usually unrifled, though some rifled versions exist. Barrel lengths range from 1-3 inches; I have used a 3-inch barrel for the stats below.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Improvised Pistol (Non-Rifled)	.22 Long Rifle	0.5 kg	1 Internal	$26
Improvised Pistol (Non-Rifled)	.25 ACP	0.53 kg	1 Internal	$27
Improvised Pistol (Non-Rifled)	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	1 Internal	$29
Improvised Pistol (Rifled)	.22 Long Rifle	0.5 kg	1 Internal	$39
Improvised Pistol (Rifled)	.25 ACP	0.53 kg	1 Internal	$40
Improvised Pistol (Rifled)	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	1 Internal	$44

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Improvised Pistol (.22, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	3
Improvised Pistol (.25, Non-Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Improvised Pistol (.32, Non-Rifled)	SS	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Improvised Pistol (.22, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5
Improvised Pistol (.25, Rifled)	SS	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
Improvised Pistol (.32, Rifled)	SS	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6

Bergmann M1896

Notes: One of the first workable automatic pistol designs, the M1896 was an improvement over what may be considered a prototype – the M1894. Though Theodor Bergmann is more commonly associated with Austria, this handgun was made before Bergmann's factory at Suhl was built. The M1896 is a large, blockish sort of pistol that is a bit nose-heavy. The grip is empty – the small magazine is ahead of the trigger guard, under a rounded magazine well cover that is accessed by pulling forward and down a milled grip at the bottom rear of the cover. The cover is held in place by a large brass screw. (The trigger, hammer, cocking button, and disassembly screw are also brass.) Originally, the M1896 used the M1894's unreliable extraction system – where the spent cases were simply pushed out of an attachment in front of the magazine – later, a more conventional and reliable positive extractor was used. M1896 marks are delineated by the ammunition they fire; all the cartridges are proprietary. Barrels are 3.15 inches for the No 2 and 4 inches for the Nos 3 and 4. Today, the M1896 is quite rare – there are an estimated only 2000 in firing condition in the world.

An even more rare version is the M1897 model. It was an improved version of the M1896 that Bergmann hoped to sell to the military and police, but at the time the market was glutted with new and varied semiautomatic pistol designs, and altogether only about 1000 were sold, and very few remain in working condition today. The M1897 was altogether stronger and studier than the M1896, and was fed by a 10-round magazine than the smaller clip of the M1896. The magazine could also be reloaded with a stripper clip, leaving the magazine, situated in front of the trigger, in place. The rear sights were changed to an adjustable sight with a perhaps overly-optimistic graduation to 1000 meters. Most had the M1896's 4-inch barrel, but a few were made as cavalry carbines with a 12-inch barrel and a shoulder stock which doubled as a holster. (The rear of the grip was slotted for attaching the stock.) A very few were also made with 3.5-inch and 5.25-inch barrels. Then Bergmann made a mistake from a military standpoint; he changed the cartridge fired, and countries' military are notoriously unwilling to change their service cartridge due to the expense. Inside, the M1897 was also very different; Bergmann realized that his straight blowback design prevented the use of a very powerful cartridge, and he changed the operation to a locked breech system

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
No 2	5mm Bergmann	0.47 kg	5 Clip	$101
No 3	6.5mm Bergmann	1.13 kg	5 Clip	$176
No 4	8mm Bergmann	1.31 kg	5 Clip	$231
No 5 (3.5" Barrel)	7.8mm Bergmann	0.73 kg	10	$227
No 5 (4" Barrel)	7.8mm Bergmann	0.75 kg	10	$232
No 5 (5.25" Barrel)	7.8mm Bergmann	0.79 kg	10	$244
No 5 (12" Barrel)	7.8mm Bergmann	0.9 kg	10	$313
Shoulder Stock	N/A	0.7 kg	N/A	$20

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
No 2	SA	-2	Nil	1	3	Nil	5
No 3	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
No 4	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
No 5 (3.5" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	5
No 5 (4" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
No 5 (5.25" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
No 5 (12" Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	24
With Stock	SA	2	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	29

Borchardt C93

Notes: Despite it's ungainly appearance, the C93 is an ancestor of the Luger; it pioneered the toggle lock and return spring action which later worked so well on the Luger. It was bought by some officers (at that time, officers of many countries were required to purchase their own sidearms), and even tested by the US Navy and Army. When fired, the toggle rose and then fell with the action of the return spring. It is a unique action found only on the C93 and Luger. The toggle action unfortunately requires rather precise machine work to produce and is prone to malfunctions due to dirt in the action; on the C93, with its not-yet perfected action, it could also be prone to malfunctions due to the complexities of the action. It used proprietary ammunition. It was an accurate pistol (the 6.5-inch barrel undoubtedly helped in this regard), and had good range; it was also a clumsy and large weapon (for example, roughly the size of a Mini-Uzi), for which a special holster had to be manufactured. The magazine, like most pistols, was inserted into the grip; the grip, however, was near the center of the C93. The C93 came with a shoulder stock, to which the holster was attached. Today, the C93 is a much sought-after collector's weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C93	.30 Borchardt	1.16 kg	8	$260
With Stock	.30 Borchardt	1.86 kg	8	$280
Stock Alone	N/A	0.7 kg	N/A	$20

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

C93	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	12
EP882S	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	15

Erma EP22/KGP69/KGP68

Notes: The EP22, also known as the LA-22, is modeled on the P08 Luger, but chambered for .22 Long Rifle ammunition. It was produced from 1964-1971, and is basically of a similar size and of comparable weight to the Luger. Some rare variants of the EP22 include the Navy model, with a 5.9-inch barrel (as opposed to the 4.5-inch barrel of the standard EP22), and a Carbine model with an 11.8-inch barrel, wooden fore-end, tangent-leaf rear sight, and a detachable stock.

The KGP69 succeeded the EP22 in production, and was manufactured until 1997. It adds a magazine safety and replaces the wooden grip plates with a molded plastic grip. However, the barrel is shorter at 3.9 inches. The KGP68 is a version of the EP22 firing either .32 ACP or .380 ACP ammunition, and having a shorter action and the same short barrel length as the KGP69. The KGP68A is a KGP68 with a magazine safety, required by US laws at the time; Beeman also sold this pistol, calling it the MP08.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EP22	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	8	$124
EP22 Navy	.22 Long Rifle	1.05 kg	8	$139
EP22 Carbine	.22 Long Rifle	1.29 kg	8	$199
EP22 Carbine (With Stock)	.22 Long Rifle	1.99 kg	8	$219
KGP69	.22 Long Rifle	0.84 kg	8	$118
KGP68	.32 ACP	0.64 kg	6	$182
KGP68	.380 ACP	0.64 kg	5	$220

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EP22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
EP22 Navy	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
EP22 Carbine (No Stock)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	21
EP22 Carbine (With Stock)	SA	1	Nil	4	1	Nil	23
KGP69	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
KGP68 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
KGP68 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Erma EP452/457/459

Notes: Introduced in 1984, the EP452 is externally modeled on the M1911A1, though it is much smaller in size. Internally, the mechanism is quite different, as was necessary to use the .22 Long Rifle cartridge. The frame and slide are made of light alloy with a blackened finish, and the grips plates are of wood. The EP457 is similar, but fires the .32 ACP round, has a faux stainless finish, and a slightly longer barrel. The EP459 is similar to the EP457, but fires .380 ACP.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EP452	.22 Long Rifle	0.61 kg	8	$113
EP457	.32 ACP	0.69 kg	8	$179
EP459	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	8	$218

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EP452	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
EP457	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
EP459	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Erma EP552/555/652/655

Notes: Like many such Erma pistols, the EP552 series was designed to resemble another pistol – in this case, the Walther PPK. It does resemble that weapon externally, though internally, it is quite different, and the slide and frame are made from light alloy. The EP552 is the base weapon; it is quite small and light, and has a short barrel to match. The EP555 is the same weapon, but fires .25 ACP ammunition. The EP652 is a modernized EP552; it has squared contours and does not resemble the PPK much any more. It is also lighter than the EP552, due to a simplification of the pistol's mechanism. The EP655 is a .25 ACP version of the EP652.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EP552	.22 Long Rifle	0.41 kg	7	$109
EP555	.25 ACP	0.44 kg	7	$126
EP652	.22 Long Rifle	0.39 kg	7	$109
EP655	.25 ACP	0.42 kg	7	$126

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

EP552	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
EP555	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
EP652	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
EP655	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Erma EP882

Notes: This is basically Erma's version of the Walther P38. This version is a compact pistol in .22 Long Rifle, with a safety catch that blocks both the bolt and the hammer, and a magazine catch on the heel of the butt. It is a simple, basic, small-caliber pistol. A variant, the EP882S, has a 6-inch barrel, but is otherwise the same.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EP882	.22 Long Rifle	0.76 kg	8	$129
EP882S	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	8	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EP882	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
EP882S	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Rheinmetall Dreyse

Notes: Though the Dreyse was never formally adopted by the military of any country, the Dreyse was carried by many German officers during World War 1, and it was sold in large numbers to civilians between 1912 and 1915. An original Louis Schmiesser design, the Dreyse was originally chambered for .32 ACP and had a 3.6-inch barrel, and was targeted at the civilian self-defense market. Unofficially, it was carried by many German staff officers and rear-area troops in World War 1. In .32 ACP, the Dreyse was an easy to use and shoot pistol, with simple operation and take-down.

Unfortunately, someone has the bright idea to up-caliber the Dreyse to 9mm Parabellum. This required not only strengthening of the components, but a *much* heavier recoil spring. This meant that the Dreyse was virtually impossible to cock in the normal way (by pulling the slide back); instead, the slide could be unhooked from the frame, allowing it to be pulled back much easier, then locked back into place. (If you had the strength and time, you could still cock the 9mm Dreyse in the normal manner.) The barrel was also lengthened to 5 inches. Examples of the 9mm Dreyse are rare today, and they are usually dangerous to fire, since wear means the strange cocking mechanism can make the slide sit loosely on the frame.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Dreyse	.32 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$179
Dreyse	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	8	$247

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Dreyse	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Dreyse	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Jäger Pistol

Notes: Franz Jäger was a maker of quality firearms and add-ons in the early part of the 20th century. His primary forte was finely-engraved and engineered shotguns, though he did make some other types of firearms, including the Jäger pistol. The Jäger pistol was at first rejected by the German Army as being not innovative or different enough, but as World War 1 rolled on, the Jäger pistol was placed on the list of handguns permitted to be carried by officers (though they had to pay for it themselves, like most officers' handguns of the period). The price was 33 Marks, which was a little below average for the time period, and 2000 were bought by German officers and eventually, after the war, 11,000 were sold to civilians. Krieghoff was interested in mass producing the Jäger pistol, though after a patent for the weapon was denied in both Germany and the US, Krieghoff lost interest in the design. The Jäger pistol is almost entirely made of steel stampings and die-cut pieces, and was very simple to produce and build, and was reasonably reliable. The barrel was the only precision part, and is 3.8 inches long. Though Franz Jäger was primarily interested in producing his fine shotguns, the Jäger pistol did save his business during World War 1 when sporting gun manufacture was curtailed.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Jäger Pistol	.32 ACP	0.64 kg	7	$123

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Jäger Pistol	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Korriphila HSP701

Notes: Marketed by Intratech, the HSP701 is sort of a "semi-custom" pistol, with virtually innumerable options, finishes, and other touches available, but based on a common basic design. The HSP701, like all Korriphila pistols, are in real life extremely valuable and can be worth as much as the typical used car to collectors (in no way similar to the game cost listed below).

The HSP701 uses an unusual patented operation designed by Edgar Budischowski. It is an improved version of the Vorgrimler roller-delayed system invented during World War 2, and used on some Heckler & Koch pistols after World War 2. Without getting too wordy and technical, the roller-delayed system is a variant of delayed blowback which allows the slide to reciprocate faster, giving the shooter the ability to fire rapid follow-up shots, even though it uses a double-action trigger. The HSP701 is made almost entirely of steel, which may be of various high grades, except for the grip plates. The finishes may be of almost any type imaginable, and the grip plates may also be of almost any material possible. The finishes and grip plates are always of top-notch quality. Construction is done with extremely tight tolerances (which probably limits its use as a combat or competition pistol). Barrels are 4 or 5 inches, and the grip accommodates only single-stack magazines. They are heavy weapons due to the high grades of steel and the virtually hand-made nature of Korriphila's weapons. Various calibers are available in the HSP701.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HSP701 (4" Barrel)	7.65mm Parabellum	1 kg	9	$195
HSP701 (5" Barrel)	7.65mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	9	$205
HSP701 (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	9	$238
HSP701 (5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.33 kg	9	$248
HSP701 (4" Barrel)	.38 Super	1.2 kg	9	$274
HSP701 (5" Barrel)	.38 Super	1.44 kg	9	$285
HSP701 (4" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.34 kg	7	$397
HSP701 (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.6 kg	7	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HSP701 (4", 7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
HSP701 (5", 7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
HSP701 (4", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
HSP701 (5", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
HSP701 (4", .38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
HSP701 (5", .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
HSP701 (4", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
HSP701 (5", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Korth Pistol

Notes: Korth, normally a manufacturer of quality revolvers, introduced its first pistol in 1987. The .357 SiG caliber was not used until 1998, however. The Korth Pistol does not have an external safety catch; however, it does have a slide catch and (for American distribution) an automatic firing pin safety. There is also a half-cock safety. The Korth pistol is available in a stainless steel, matte blued, or protective titanium coating finish. The grip plates are of walnut.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The .357 SiG version does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Korth Pistol (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.24 kg	10	$239

Korth Pistol (5” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.27 kg	10	$249
Korth Pistol (4” Barrel)	9x21mm	1.29 kg	10	$256
Korth Pistol (5” Barrel)	9x21mm	1.32 kg	10	$266
Korth Pistol (4” Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.44 kg	9	$312
Korth Pistol (5” Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.47 kg	9	$323
Korth Pistol (4” Barrel)	.357 SiG	1.36 kg	9	$266
Korth Pistol (5” Barrel)	.357 SiG	1.39 kg	9	$276

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Korth Pistol (4”, 9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Korth Pistol (5”, 9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Korth Pistol (4”, 9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Korth Pistol (5”, 9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Korth Pistol (4”. .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Korth Pistol (5” .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Korth Pistol (4”, .357)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Korth Pistol (5”, .357)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Heckler & Koch HK4

Notes: This is a simple double-action pistol for use by untrained personnel or by those requiring a small, concealable weapon. It is one of the simplest pistols made, easy to use and maintain, even by those just beginning with firearms. Alex Seidel, the designer of the HK4, was a former Mauser employee before World War 2, and the HK4 does share some features of another of his designs, the HSc. The HK4 was primarily a civilian pistol, though some use was made by police forces and (it is rumored) clandestine agencies or various governments.

The HK4 was one of the first modular firearms designs; changes between calibers can be made simply by replacing the barrel, recoil spring, and magazine. (In addition, the firing of .22 Long Rifle rounds requires the removal of a breech plate from the slide.) Early models of the HK4 also required replacement of the extractor, but the need for this was quickly eliminated. Barrels are marked with the caliber, and this is visible when the slide is forward through the ejection port. The frame is of light aluminum alloy, while the side is of steel. The trigger is double-action, and only the hammer spur is exposed (just enough to thumb-cock it). The safety is a simple thumb slide safety that blocks the firing pin; the HK4 also has a magazine safety and a disconnector safety. The HK4 has a slide lock for when the magazine is empty; when a fresh magazine is inserted, the slide lock is removed by a trigger pull. Like most European pistols of this time period, the magazine release is at the base of the grip. Barrel length is 3.3 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HK4	.22 Long Rifle	0.52 kg	8	$86
HK4	.25 ACP	0.52 kg	8	$95
HK4	.32 ACP	0.52 kg	8	$118
HK4	.380 ACP	0.52 kg	7	$138
Rechambering Kit	NA	0.68 kg	NA	$136

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HK4 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
HK4 (.25)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
HK4 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
HK4 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Heckler & Koch HK45

Notes: The HK45 was originally designed as Heckler & Koch's entry in the Military Joint Combat Pistol competition, and was also designed with SOF forces in mind as an offensive handgun. This competition was eventually cancelled in favor of the XM17 Modular Handgun System, which produced the M17 based on the SIG P320 9mm handgun. The HK45 was then put on the civilian market as the HK45. In addition to civilian use, the HK45 is used by US Navy SEAL units (designated the Mk 24), the Western Australia Police Tactical Response Group, PASKAL of the Royal Malaysian Navy, and Singapore's Army Special Forces. The HK45 is based on the USP (below).

The HK45 uses polygonal barreling, with a barrel extended and threaded for use with a suppressor in the standard HK45 Tactical and the Compact Tactical. There are four versions with two barrel lengths, 4.46 inches for the HK45, 5.2 inches for the Tactical, 3.94 inches for the HK45C Compact, and 4.57 inches for the Compact Tactical. The barrels are mounted with O-rings to provide more consistent lock-up and greater accuracy (the barrel is, in handgun terms, a specially-bedded barrel). The HK45 has an extended ambidextrous slide lock, reversible manual safeties, a textured ergonomic grip with finger grooves, and three interchangeable backstraps (in addition to the bare grip backstrap) to fit differences in hand size. The full-sized HK45 has DA/SA, DAO, or LEM operation and a manual safety; the HK45 variants use DAO operation and have no manual safety. All versions have a magazine safety. The Tactical versions have threaded muzzles and removable optic sights with the pistols. A Picatinny Rail is found under the dust cover; the HK45 also had removable sights. The Tactical versions come with a mounting bracket for several optic sights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HK45	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	10	$406
HK45T Tactical	.45 ACP	0.89 kg	10	$564
HK45C Compact	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	8	$400
HK45CT Compact Tactical	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	8	$558

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HK45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
HK45T Tactical	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
HK45C Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
HK45CT Compact Tactical	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13

Heckler & Koch Mk 23 OHWS

Notes: The OHWS (Offensive Handgun Weapon System) replaced the Mk 22 Hush Puppy as the US armed forces' handgun for special operations units. It is a match-grade .45 ACP weapon able to provide considerable accuracy at a reasonable cost. When suppressed, the weapon is only as loud as a .22 pistol. Sound can be further suppressed by operating in the single action mode, so

the slide does not cycle. The frame has a bracket ahead of the trigger guard for attachment of a small light or laser aiming module. (This is included in the cost of the weapon listed below.) On top of the pistol is a mount that can take a telescopic sight. Though initially designed at the request of US special operations forces, the Mk 23 has gradually been adopted in small numbers by special ops units in NATO, Israel, Australia, and South Korea.

It should be noted that despite the rugged construction and state-of-the-art design, the Mk 23 isn't very popular among its users. This is because, despite its excellent design, the Mk 23 is a rather heavy and bulky pistol, especially when combined with its custom-built silencer. Rumors abound that it is becoming more common in US SOCOM units, the operators are using modified Heckler & Koch USP pistols in .45 ACP instead, along with lighter and more compact silencers made by a variety of US contractors.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Due to shortages, some special ops units are using a variety of other silenced weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk 23 Mod 0	.45 ACP, .45 HLR. .45 XHLR	1.1 kg	12	$715
Mk 23 Mod 0 with Silencer	.45 ACP	1.59 kg	12	$879

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk 23 Mod 0 (.45ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Mk 23 Mod 0 (.45ACP, Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	14
Mk 23 Mod 0 (.45HLR)	SA	3	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
Mk 23 Mod 0 (.45XHLR)	SA	4	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	20

Heckler & Koch P7

Notes: H&K's P7 series started with an experimental design called the PSP. The PSP quickly proved to be an excellent weapon in trials by the West German police, and was in fact sold as the PSP from 1975 until 1984; with some minor ergonomic changes. The PSP became the P7M8 in 1985. (The PSP and P7M* are identical for game purposes.) The P7M8 was bought in large numbers by the West German police in the late 1970s and was made their standard service handgun in 1980. The next large-scale customer was the Hellenic (Greek) Air Force, and sales of the P7M8 and its variants then took off; many sales were made to civilians, and a very few to military forces, but far more were made to police forces worldwide.

The P7M8 has a "squeeze-cocking" mechanism that is perhaps its "signature feature." The squeeze-cocking mechanism allows the P7 to be drawn, cocked, and fired with one motion, yet prevents it from firing if dropped or bumped. Squeeze-cocking starts with a variant of a double-action mechanism. The front of the grip has a sort of lever that the shooter pulls back by squeezing his fist. This requires about 20 pounds of force, but since the shooter is using his whole hand to actuate the squeeze-cocking mechanism, it's not as difficult as it sounds. Once the mechanism is actuated, only a tiny amount of force is required to keep the squeeze-cocking mechanism actuated (which also allows the squeeze-cocker to act as a grip safety). When the squeeze-cocker is released, the hammer automatically decocks. The squeeze-cocking mechanism, by itself, makes the P7 series very safe weapons. The extractor doubles as a chamber-loaded indicator. Though the P7 has no conventional decocker, it is also possible to decock the P7 by keeping the squeeze-cocker depressed, pulling back the slide a fraction of an inch, and returning it forward; the hammer will decock as the slide moves forward. There are otherwise no manual safeties on the P7. The downside of squeeze-cocking is added complexity, manufacturing costs, and a rather wide grip that hampers shooters with small hands. The magazine well of the P7 is well-angled (more so than the grip angle itself); this is necessary to fit the squeeze cocker into the grip, but has the incidental effect of making the P7 slightly quicker to reload. Like many European pistols (until the last 20 years or so), the P7M8 uses a heel-mounted magazine release. The P7M8 uses a barrel 4.1 inches long; sights are fixed and of the 3-dot type.

The first variant of the P7M8 was the increased-capacity P7M13; it's identical to the P7M8 except for its ability to use a double-stack magazine, the enlargement of the lower frame necessary to accommodate that double-stack magazine, and a magazine release relocated to a place behind the trigger guard and made ambidextrous. The P7M13 was introduced in 1984 as H&K's entry into the US military's competition for its new service pistol; though it lost that competition, the P7M13 was well received by police forces worldwide. The P7M13 also has a very rare variant: the P7M13 Compensator, with an extended 5-inch barrel that is equipped with muzzle porting. Another minor variant of the P7M13 was built specifically for the Mexican military; the Mexicans insisted on having a manual safety, and promised a 3000-pistol order if H&K would include one for them. H&K obliged, placing the manual safety as a sliding switch on the right side of the frame above the trigger, and Mexico bought the 3000 resulting P7M13 variant. Yet another minor variant is the P7M13SD, a version with an extended barrel threaded for use with a silencer.

The next variant of the P7 to be attempted was the ill-fated P7M45 (also known as the P7M7). The P7M45 was appropriately modified to fire the .45 ACP cartridge. However, the gas-cylinder breech locking delay system used by the P7 quickly proved to be inadequate to the chamber pressures generated by the .45 ACP round. This led to the addition of an oil-dampened recoil suppressor to further slow the opening of the breech. The P7M45 was a pistol that was easy to shoot due to the incidental reduced felt recoil, but the whole firing mechanism had become incredibly complex, prone to failure, and expensive to produce. Despite over two years of work to make the P7M45 work, H&K finally had to admit defeat and give up on the idea, after an unknown, but small number of prototypes were built.

Next came the P7K3. This little brother of the P7M8 is chambered for smaller cartridges, and due to the lesser power of these cartridges, the P7K3 is able to use a far less complicated operating mechanism based on simple blowback. The P7K3 is also capable of easily accepting a kit that allows the firing of .22 Long Rifle cartridges. The P7K3 uses a shorter 3.8-inch barrel.

The newest member of the P7 series is the P7M10, introduced in 1993 and designed for the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. The design changes for the firing of the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge included a rather heavy, blocky-looking, and unattractive slide

profile. Many Heckler & Koch technicians did in fact know that this heavy slide was actually unnecessary, and most of the prototypes in fact had the traditional, sleek-profile P7 slide. Those techs were overruled at the insistence of other H&K technicians that the traditional P7 slide would never hold up to long-term use. The slide may be heavier and stronger, but the results seem to have contributed to the P7M10's lukewarm sales.

A rare variant of the P7 is the P7A13. This was one of the pistols that Heckler & Koch sent to the US to compete for the new 9mm combat pistol competition, and though many of the testing soldiers and technicians still contend that the P7A13 was the best of the tested pistols. Nonetheless, the P7A13 was rejected for reasons that were not publicly revealed. The P7A13 is essentially the same as the P7M13, but has different grip plates that the Pentagon claimed were more ergonomic.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P7M10 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PSP/P7M8	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	8	$237
P7M13	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	13	$239
P7M13 Compensator	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	13	$273
P7M45	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$398
P7K3	.22 Long Rifle	0.53 kg	8	$117
P7K3	.25 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$135
P7K3	.32 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$181
P7K3	.380 ACP	0.75 kg	8	$220
P7M10	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	10	$312

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PSP/P7M8/P7M13	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P7M13 Compensator	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P7M45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P7K3 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P7K3 (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P7K3 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P7K3 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P7M10	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Heckler & Koch P9

Notes: This weapon was designed to provide a pistol that would wear slowly, yet not be complicated or difficult to maintain or use. It loads and operates in a similar manner to the HK4, but the slide stop must be actively depressed to make the slide go forward after inserting a magazine; this, while making for a safe pistol, does require a decent measure of dexterity and practice if you want to be able to do it quickly. The P9S quickly acquired a reputation for reliability and accuracy under even very adverse conditions. Its buyers include Germany's Saarland State Police (sort of a local version of the FBI), GSG-9, the Sudanese Army and the US Navy SEALs (for whom H&K made a special version noted below). It's also popular among various police forces around the world and civilians; versions built for 7.65mm Parabellum, since it is a rare caliber for the P9S, are even considered semi-collectors' items and will command a rather high real-world price.

The P9S's firing mechanism is based on a modified delayed-blowback system, and (unusually for a handgun) also uses roller-locking, like most of Heckler & Koch's semiautomatic and automatic longarms. The trigger mechanism is double-action. As is usual for most H&K firearms, the P9S is extremely well-built, but the P9S is considered by many to be above even H&K's high standards. Construction is largely of steel, but the steel used is strong, light, and of high quality, and as much as possible, not machined. The grip is of wrap-around plastic with checkered sides and finger grooves on the frontstrap. The trigger guard is shaped for a supporting finger – including crescent shaping and even checkering. This trigger guard is widely regarded as the P9S's only serious design flaw, as it can result in snagging when drawn and also spoils the otherwise sleek lines of the P9S. (Just an aside: I quite frankly don't really care what a weapon looks like, as long as it does its job.) The P9S uses a totally-shrouded hammer. On the left side of the slide is a manual safety; if the weapon is cocked, a cocking indicator protrudes from the rear of the slide, since one cannot simply look at the hammer to see if the P9S is cocked. On the left of the frame behind the trigger is a decocker, and the magazine release is at the heel. Barrel length is 4 inches.

Most P9S's were made to fire 9mm Parabellum; however, a version firing .45 ACP was made for the US market from 1977-80, and a model firing .22 Long Rifle was also made, primarily for the European market. The P9S Sport (called the P9S Competition in Europe) used an extended 5.5-inch barrel, a muzzle counterweight, and a modified slide that neatly covers the longer barrel as well as concealing the counterweights. The P9S Sport was also available with optional ergonomic walnut grips. The P9S Target is essentially the same as a standard P9S (for game purposes), but is fitted with a fully adjustable rear sight. Production of the P9S series stopped in 1984.

In the 1980s, the US Navy SEAL's Mk 22 Mod 0 silenced weapons were becoming excessively worn, and they were looking for a short-term replacement until the OHWS competition was resolved. During the 1980s, this pistol was the P9S, equipped with a QualaTech wipeless silencer. The silencer is made from stainless steel, and does not wear out as fast as silencers with wipes. The noise level also does not increase with use of the silencer. The action of the P9S is quiet enough that a slide-locking feature was not necessary and was not included. For the SEALs, QualaTech also mounted sights directly on the silencer, due to the large size of the

silencer and the relatively small size of the P9S. The barrel was slightly extended to allow the silencer mounting. The suppressor could be easily removed, allowing the weapon to function as a normal P9S. The "SEAL P9S" is not currently being used (as far as the public knows, of course), but they are reputedly keeping them in storage in working condition.

There was a version of the P9S that never made it out of the prototype stage: the subcompact P9K. Said to be one of the personal projects of Theodor Koch, only four prototypes were built, and the P9K seems to have died with Theodor Koch in October of 1976. Supposedly, the P9K would have been built and sold at the same time as the P9S. Various sources conflict, but most seem to put the barrel length at about 3 inches, which is what I used for the "what-if" statistics below. I have not been able to get any solid information about the weight, so what is below is only a rough guess based on the weight of a standard P9S. In addition, different sources give different figures for the magazine capacity, so that is an educated guess as well.

Before the P9S, there was the P9. The P9 was built from 1969-78, but the production appears to have been very low-rate, and only a total of 485 P9s were built (with only 24 of them chambered for 7.65mm Parabellum). The P9 differed from the P9S primarily in being single-action instead of double-action. The first three also had an exposed hammer, but after those, production changed to the concealed hammer. The P9 also did not have the trigger guard for a supporting finger, having a traditional rounded trigger guard instead. The P9 could have an adapter for a stock/shoulder holster attached to the bottom rear of the grip. Of course, since the P9 had an option for a stock, it was natural that someone at H&K would get a wild idea that maybe a fully-automatic version could be built…and prototypes for one were! These prototypes (which never had actual designations – they merely had typical H&K prototype numbers starting with StK), could be fired with or without the stock, and were tested with wooden foregrips ahead of the trigger guard and horizontal ones attached to the same place, but projecting to the side (H&K tested the prototypes with the horizontal foregrip projecting to the right and foregrips projecting to the left). One could surmise that these were merely experiments; they were perhaps never even meant to be the prototypes for an actual production full-auto P9S. Figures on weight, cyclic rate and magazine capacity vary wildly from source to source, so again I've resorted to educated guesses; I would guess that H&K tried several extended magazines and possibly even with cyclic rates. But of course, I have included "what-if" stats below…

The P9S Sport Competition is an accurized version of the P9S. Improvements include an adjustable rear sight and a trigger adjustable for pull weight and overtravel. The P9S Sport Competition includes a small screwdriver to adjust the micro-adjustable rear sight. The barrels were either standard length (4 inches) but match quality, or 5.5 inches. Grip plates could be standard P9S grips, stippled target grips with thumb and palm rests, or smooth wooden grips. A muzzle compensating weight is optional.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P9	7.65mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	9	$195
P9	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	9	$239
P9 Shoulder Stock	N/A	0.5 kg	N/A	$30
P9S	.22 Long Rifle	0.72 kg	9	$120
P9S	7.65mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	9	$195
P9S	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	9	$239
P9S	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$396
SEAL P9S	9mm Parabellum Subsonic	1.47 kg	9	$338
P9K	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	7	$227
P9K	.45 ACP	0.77 kg	6	$387
P9 Full-Auto	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	9, 15, 20	$242
P9S Sport Competition (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	9	$239
P9S Sport Competition (5.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	9	$254

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P9 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
w/stock	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	14
P9 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
w/stock	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	15
P9S (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
P9S (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P9S (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P9S (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
SEAL P9S	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	11
P9K (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
P9K (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
P9 Full Auto	5	1	Nil	1	3	7	10
w/stock	5	1	Nil	2	2	4	15
P9S Sport Competition (4")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P9S Sport Competition (5.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Heckler & Koch P30

Notes: Introduced in its perfected form in 2006, the P30 was previously known as the P3000 during its development. The P30 is essentially a further development of the P2000, with the improvements being primarily to the ergonomics (which also alter the appearance of the weapon). Heckler & Koch has been heavily touting the P30 as the best possible police pistol manufactured, but the safety provided by its variants and its ergonomics would also make it excellent for civilian use.

Like the P2000, the P30 uses a modified Browning operation. The frame is of strong polymer, with a steel slide, barrel, and operating parts. The trigger unit is a separate module, which allows for several variants of the P30 to be available, distinguished primarily by the trigger operation. The controls are ambidextrous. The grip is modular, with three finder swells in the front and 3 interchangeable side plates and backstraps (in addition to the basic grip itself), allowing a high degree of ergonomic customization. The dust cover, as such, is molded into an integral MIL-STD-1913 rail. The barrel is of high-grade steel, 3.86 inches long.

The variants (with their different trigger units) are the basic P30, with an exposed spur-type hammer, DA operation, and a trigger pull weight of 11.4/4.5 pounds. The P30V1 uses a spurless hammer and has no decocker. The P30V2 is identical to the P30V1, but the trigger pull weight is increased to 11.4/7.3 pounds. The P30V3 is as the basic P30, but the trigger action may be switched between DA and SA. The P30V4 is also identical to the P30V1 except for the trigger pull weight (11.4/6.1 pounds). The P30V5 uses DAO trigger action and has a fixed trigger pull weight of 8.1 pounds. The P30V6 is the same as the P30V5, but with a trigger pull weight of 8.8 pounds. For game purposes, all these variants are identical.

For the time being, no other variants of the P30 have been announced, but I'd be willing to bet additional chamberings, barrel lengths, and other customization options are coming.

The P30L is a "longslide" version with a barrel length of 4.45 inches. Other features are basically identical to that of the P30.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P30 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P30	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	10, 15	$235
P30	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10, 13	$310
P30L	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 15	$246
P30L	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.82 kg	10, 13	$321

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P30 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P30 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P30L (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P30L (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Heckler & Koch P2000

Notes: Though reminiscent of the USP, the P2000 is an unrelated weapon that is constructed largely of polymer. The amount of polymer used is astounding; even things like some of the internal workings use polymer construction, though the slide and barrel are steel. Due to the shape, the P2000 is actually larger than it seems to be at first glance; however, it fits in the hand better than the USP. All of the controls are ambidextrous. The hammer mechanism is two-piece; this means that though the hammer is down, the double-action trigger pull is far lighter than most double-action pistols. The front of the trigger guard is contoured for the index finger of the supporting hand. The grip can be fitted with one of four sizes of removable backstraps to fit larger hands. The P2000 SC (Sub-Compact) is a smaller version of the same pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P2000	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	10, 13	$235
P2000	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10	$309
P2000	.357 SiG	0.73 kg	10	$262
P2000 SC	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10	$223
P2000 SC	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	9	$297
P2000 SC	.357 SiG	0.68 kg	10	$251

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P2000 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P2000 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P2000 (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P2000 SC (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	5
P2000 SC (.40)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	5
P2000 SC (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	5

Heckler & Koch SP89

Notes: This was an attempt by Heckler & Koch to make a civilianized version of the MP5K. This was only partly successful, not

because of technical reasons, but because the US and several nations banned the importation of the SP89 due to its large magazine capacity and military looks, branding the SP89 with the nebulous (and inaccurate) term “assault weapon.” The SP89 is basically a smaller version of the MP5K, modified to fire only in semiautomatic mode and made very difficult to modify back to automatic fire ability without damaging the weapon. The SP89 has no provision for a stock, and uses a 4.5-inch barrel; the entire weapon, however, is 13 inches long. It can be equipped with most of the optics of a standard MP5K, as well as the 100-round C-Mag.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon exists, but is rather rare in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: For obvious reasons, this is a favorite of criminal gangs all over the world in the Merc 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SP89	9mm Parabellum	2 kg	15, 30	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SP89	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	11

Heckler & Koch VP9

Notes: With ancestry going back to the VP70, the VP9 is only the second polymer-framed pistol for Heckler & Koch, and only its second striker-fired pistol. (The P7 Series was its first.) It was originally designed for the needs of the Bundespolizei, but Heckler & Koch decided to withdraw it from the police market and aim it at the civilian market instead, where polymer-frame and striker-fired pistols are becoming more popular. (VP stands for Volkspistole, or People's Pistol). In its design designation, it was the P-40, but this was the police and military designation, before the decision was made to offer it to civilians first. (HK decided to listen more to American shooters’ gripes that “HK doesn’t really make anything for civilian shooters.”) The VP9 borrows a lot from the P30 -- some say the VP9 is a new frame on a P30 slide, but it not that simple. The internal parts and the ergonomics are different, and a P30 user will find nothing familiar upon field stripping the VP9. Ergonomic improvements include a higher grip on the frame. a larger trigger guard, and a raised magazine paddle-type release. It is large enough to almost mimic a frame-mounted release. In addition, the VP9 comes with three interchangeable backstraps and six side plates to put the grip into any of 27 different configurations, as well as finger grooves.

Under the barrel is a MIL-STD-1913 rail, fairly long for the length of the pistol. A takedown lever is included, one that requires that the magazine be removed and the gun not be in battery. It has a two-stage trigger and DA operation. Other P30 features include the 3-dot sights, and a heavy-duty extractor. Cocking grooves are found at the front and rear of the slide. The sights are dovetailed in and can be removed and replaced. Unlike most DA pistols, where the pull weight increases the further back you pull the trigger, the VP9/40’s trigger remains an even, crisp 5.2 pounds.

The polymer frame has metal strengthening rails. Construction of the slide and internals is of cannon-grade machined steel. The one-piece guide rod is surrounded by a flat mainspring. There is no manual safety, but the DA operation, and passive trigger and sear blocks are deemed sufficient. IRL, it's slightly more expensive than a Glock, but you are paying for design quality. The 4.09-inch barrel is the same as that on the P30, with slight length modifications; it is cold hammer-forged from cannon-grade steel and uses polygonal rifling. Unlike the VP70, there is no automatic version of the VP9.

Variants of the VP9 include the SFP9-SF; this is the same as the standard VP9 for game purposes, but the trigger pull weight is reduced to 4.4 pounds, with a total pull length of 6 millimeters and a reset length of 3 millimeters. It also has a highly-weather and wear-proof coating, called by H&K a “maritime” coating. This version is sold only to military and police concerns. The German Police requested a version for some of their officers, the SFP9-TR, with increased pull weight (6.7 pounds), and a slightly longer pull length and reset, due to safety concerns, as it was meant to be carried locked and cocked by undercover officers. Again, for game purposes, it is identical to the standard VP9. The SFP9-M is designed for use on ships and suchlike, or by those who want a more weatherproof weapon; it has a maritime coating, but it is otherwise identical to the VP9. The SFP9-SD is equipped with an integral suppressor. In addition, there is an SFP9 Tactical, which is the same as a standard VP9, but has an extended 4.7-inch barrel with threads on the end allowing the attachment of most 9mm-compatible cans, as well as tritium-inlay sights. Most 9mm Hecker & Koch magazines designed for the P7M13-series, all VP9-series magazines, or P30-series magazines can be used by the VP9; all can use equivalent aftermarket magazines.

Several VP9 variants are built only in H&K’s US facilities. The subcompact VP9SK has a 3.39-inch barrel, and an abbreviated Picatinny Rail under the dust cover. It comes with the same set of interchangeable backstraps and side plates as the standard VP9, and the frontstrap has the same finger grooves. The VP9SK can use 13-round P7M13 magazines, 15-round VP9 magazines, or similar magazines, but when bought from the factory, the VP9SK comes with floorplates for the longer magazines. (They can still be used without the floorplates.) Like the standard VP9, tritium night sights are optional. The VP9L is a “Longslide" variant, with a full 5-inch barrel.

The VP40 is, for the most part, a VP9 chambered for the .40 Smith & Wesson round. Most of the different versions mentioned above are also found in VP40 versions; however, there is no VP40SK (though there is some public interest in such a version), and there are no equivalents to the SFP9-SF, SFP9-TR or SFP9-SD.

In Europe and Canada, the VP9 and VP40 are known as the SFP9 and SFP40, respectively. Colors/finishes for the VP9/40 series include black, Flat Dark Earth, Gray, OD Green, and Midnight Bronze (the latter relatively new and fairly rare). Many requests have been made to HK and HK-USA to sell VP9/40 pistols which have a frame of one color and a slide and other metal parts of another color. HK does this, on an individual basis, but IRL it costs a little more. (For game purposes, it is identical to a standard VP9/40 of same type.)

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VP9	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 13, 15	$240
VP9SK	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	10, 13, 15	$233
SFP9-SD	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	10, 13, 15	$330
SFP9 Tactical	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	10, 13, 15	$247
VP9L	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	10, 13, 15	$249
VP40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.82 kg	9, 10, 13	$314
SFP40 Tactical	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	9, 10, 13	$322
VP40L	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	9, 10, 13	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VP9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
VP9SK	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
SFP9-SD	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
SFP9 Tactical	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
VP9L	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
VP40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
SFP40 Tactical	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
VP40L	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Heckler & Koch VP70

Notes: This weapon was introduced as a selective-fire pistol in 1970. It had several features that were innovative for the time, such as a double-action-only trigger, a synthetic frame, a very high-capacity magazine, and a fixed barrel. Unfortunately, the VP70 was so far ahead of its time that it never got many sales, and production stopped in 1984.

With a synthetic stock attached to the butt, the VP70 version becomes a selective-fire pistol capable of 3-round bursts in addition to semiautomatic fire. (Without the stock, only semiautomatic fire is possible, and the selector lever is on the stock.) In 1971, this version was renamed the VP70M (M for Military). One rather notable feature of the VP70M is that it has no manual or passive safety features at all, relying on its double-action operation. A civilian/police model without the capability for automatic fire or to attach a stock was introduced, called the VP70Z (Zivil). This version could be found with no safeties, a manual safety, and/or a passive firing-pin safety.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VP70M/VP70Z	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	18	$244
VP70M with Stock	9mm Parabellum	1.22 kg	18	$274

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VP70M/VP70Z	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
VP70M w/Stock	3	1	Nil	3	2	3	16

Heckler & Koch USP

Notes: The USP is the pistol upon which the Mk 23 OHWS pistol is based, and was introduced in 1993 at the SHOT Show that year. The USP was originally designed with the idea of sales to US law enforcement; as such, the USP was first designed with the .40 Smith & Wesson round in mind, as it was rapidly becoming popular with police forces in the US. It was quickly realized that many US police were still using 9mm Parabellum, and so a 9mm version was developed before the USP went on the market after its introduction at the 1993 SHOT Show. The 9mm Parabellum and .45 ACP versions were adopted by German armed forces and police in 1996 in small numbers for special applications. All three versions were widely bought by civilians in the US and Europe in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and it is very common in the hands of armed civilians in those countries. The German Army uses the USP9 and USP9C, balling them the P-8 and P-10 respectively.

The USP is modular and, the safeties, control levers, sights, and other components may also be changed to suit a variety of needs, including left and right hand users. The pistol uses a patented recoil reduction system and has a slide-type accessory rail under the dust cover that is removable. The frame is glass fiber polymer with metal reinforcement where necessary. Sights are fixed, with a square notch rear sight and blade front; the rear notch is outlined and the front sight uses a dot, both in high-contrast, high-visibility colors. The USP9 and USP40 use a 4.25-inch barrel; the USP45 uses a 4.41-inch barrel. The sights are dovetailed in and can be replaced with others. There are several variations of controls and trigger action available: DA with a safety/decocker on the left side or the right side of the frame; DA with a decocker only, on the right or left side of the frame; DAO versions with the same types of controls as the DA versions; DAO with no external safety or decocker; and DA with only a manual safety (on the right or left). In 1993, 1994, and 1995, further adjustments were made to the USP, including a change to a captive recoil spring, changing from conventional rifling to polygonal rifling, and a reduction in the trigger pull weight in DA mode as well as improvement in the smoothness of the trigger action. Magazines for the USP are available with an extended floorplate and finger rest.

A compact version of the USP quickly followed the introduction of the full-sized USP45. The USP9C and USP40C use a 3.58-inch

barrel, and the USP45C uses a 3.8-inch barrel. A .357 SiG chambering was also recently introduced for the USP Compact (the USP357C); it also uses a 3.58-inch barrel. The grip and magazines are shorter, and magazines are available the USP Compact with an extended floorplate that includes a long finger rest.

The USP45 Tactical is basically a USP45 upgraded to provide a combat pistol that is lower in cost (and especially) smaller than the Mk 23 Mod 0. The basic USP45 has been given a longer 5.09-inch barrel with threads for a silencer (but cannot use the Mk23's silencer), a slide lock to keep the slide from reciprocating when used with a silencer if desired (often used to further decrease noise) an adjustable match trigger and a corrosion-resistant finish. The silencer that was first sold for use with the USP45 Tactical is a Heckler & Koch wet-type design that requires only about two teaspoons of water for optimum functioning and has a very low rate of wear; later, this was changed to a superior Knight Armament design. The barrel that is seated near the muzzle with a polymer O-ring system that realigns the barrel quickly after each shot. This not only increases normal accuracy, but the accuracy of follow-up shots. The sights used are modified target sights, micrometer-adjustable and high enough to reach over a mounted suppressor. The trigger is also match-grade, with the trigger guard being oversized for use with thick gloves. The USP45 Tactical is generally found with a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, though H&K counts it as an option. The line between where a USP45 Tactical is essentially an Mk 23 OHWS by another name can get a bit blurred.) The USP45 Tactical is even in use by US SOCOM, giving them a weapon similar to the Mk 23 OHWS at a lower cost and in a smaller package. Later, a .40 Smith & Wesson chambering was also made for the USP Tactical.

At the request of certain unspecified agencies, Heckler & Koch also modified the USP45 Tactical into a more compact version, called the USP45CT. ("CT" is, according to Heckler & Koch, the initials for "Compact Tactical," but most users of the USP45CT cay it actually stands for "Counterterrorist," due to its role. Whether those users are joking or not, I don't know.) The USP45CT uses a 4.46-inch barrel, and has most of the special design features or the USP45 Tactical. The sights, however, are fixed; they can be folded down or raised into a position high enough to clear silencers. The USP45CT is also dehorned as much as possible, to include the deletion the safety/decocker of the USP45 Tactical; other than a slight weight difference and the caliber change, it is identical to the USP45 Tactical. There is also a USP9 "Tactical;" however, it is not called the USP9 Tactical, and has several differences from the USP45 Tactical and USP40 Tactical. It is the subject of the next paragraph.

Other countries liked the Mk 23 OHWS, but as the .45 ACP is not a standard service round in many parts of the world, it would have been costly and impractical to put the .45 ACP into their supply systems. For their special operations units, Heckler & Koch essentially downsized the USP45 into a pistol chambered for 9mm Parabellum, called the USP9SD. The USP9SD has virtually all of the design features of the USP Tactical, except for the changes necessary for the caliber change, a shorter 4.7-inch barrel, and the lack of the O-ring barrel alignment system and match trigger module. The standard silencer sold with the USP9SD is the Bugger & Thomet Impuls IIA, a stainless steel wet-type suppressor that needs only a very small amount of water (about two teaspoons) in it to function properly. This silencer is able to be used with full-power 9mm Parabellum, though of course this will not eliminate the *crack* of the bullet as it breaks the sound barrier and is for all intents and purposes only a suppressor when full-power ammunition is used.

The USP Compact LEM (Law-Enforcement Modification) is a USP Compact with some modifications to make it more suitable for law-enforcement personnel, especially SRT's. Chief among these modifications is the trigger; it is double-action-only (DAO), and has a very light trigger pull (after the first shot). The trigger reach is also shorter. The weapon is strengthened to handle +P and +P+ loads. The magazines are double-stack and larger than the standard USP Compact magazines, and the magazine well is beveled. The slide catch is ambidextrous, as is the magazine release; there are no other external controls. The sights are adjustable Meprolight tritium night sights. Originally produced only in .40 Smith & Wesson, the Compact LEM is now available in all USP Compact chamberings.

There are several competition-grade models of the USP; one of these is the USP Match, which was introduced in 1997. At first the USP Match was only available in .45 ACP, but soon it was also available in .40 Smith & Wesson and 9mm Parabellum chamberings. The USP Match is equipped with a match-grade, cold hammer-forged barrel 6.02 inches in length, and also has the O-ring barrel alignment system. Under the barrel and dust cover, one finds a grooved surface and what look like sort of an upside-down muzzle brake, but these are actually a counterweight assembly that is designed to look good as well as being functional. The rear sight is, of course target-type and micrometer-adjustable. Blued and stainless steel finishes are available. Though production of the USP Match stopped in 2005, the demand remains high and the USP Match will today command a high (real-world) price. This is partially due to the Angelina Jolie's use of a matched pair of .45 ACP USP Match pistols as Lara Croft in her *Tomb Raider* movies.

Introduced in 1998, the USP Expert was designed specifically for IPSC competitions, particularly in Europe. At first, the USP Expert did not sell well in the US, due to the magazine restrictions of the Assault Weapons Ban, but this has become moot, and US sales have picked up considerably. The USP Expert uses a match-quality cold hammer-forged 5.2-inch barrel in conjunction with the O-ring barrel alignment system. The magazine well is modified for quick and smooth tactical reloading; called a "jet funnel" by H&K, the mouth of the magazine well is highly-beveled, extended, and shaped to aid in reloading without actually looking at the pistol or the magazine. The USP Expert's slide has been reshaped to a lower profile, which actually aids in quick sight target acquisition. The sights themselves are the same excellent match sights used by other USPs equipped with match sights. The trigger unit itself is match-quality and has a trigger stop.

A sort of "in-between" USP match-grade pistol is the USP Custom Sport. Externally, the USP Custom Sport is almost identical to a standard USP, but the barrel is match-grade and cold hammer-forged, the trigger is match-grade, and the sights are target-type and micrometer-adjustable.

The USP9 Elite match pistol is the newest version of the USP series. The USP Elite blends features of the USP Tactical, Expert, and Match, using the same-quality barrel (though a full 6.02 inches long) under a hand-fitted slide that tapers sharply in front of the

frame; the barrel is also hand-fitted. The sights are similar to those of the Expert, though higher-profile, and the front sight is also micrometer-adjustable, and they are dovetailed in. The match trigger (with trigger stop) is also tweaked to produce a smoother and lighter pull. A kit is also available to easily convert the USP Elite to the two chamberings available (the Elite is not made in a .40 Smith & Wesson version).

A trivia point, the many US publications and web sites say that "USP" stands for "Universal Service Pistol." This is incorrect; "USP" stands for *Universal Selbstlade Pistole,* which is German for "Universal Self-Loading Pistol."

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Elite, Expert and Compact LEM do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
USP9	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 12, 15	$241
USP40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10, 12, 13	$315
USP45	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	10, 12	$402
USP9C	9mm Parabellum	0.67 kg	8, 10, 12, 13	$235
USP357C	.357 SiG	0.67 kg	8, 10, 12	$262
USP40C	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.67 kg	8, 10, 12	$309
USP45C	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$397
USP40 Tactical	.40 ACP	0.75 kg	8, 10, 12	$329
USP45 Tactical	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	8, 10, 12	$416
USP45CT	.45 ACP	0.7 kg	8	$407
USP9SD	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 12, 15	$249
USP9C LEM	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	8, 10, 12, 13	$238
USP357C LEM	.357 SiG	0.7 kg	8, 10, 12	$265
USP40C LEM	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.71 kg	8, 10, 12	$313
USP45C LEM	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	8, 10	$401
USP9 Match	9mm Parabellum	1.18 kg	10, 12, 13, 15, 18	$265
USP40 Match	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.18 kg	10, 12, 13, 16	$340
USP45 Match	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	8, 10, 12	$427
USP9 Expert	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	10, 12, 15, 18	$256
USP40 Expert	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	10, 12, 13, 16	$331
USP45 Expert	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	10, 12	$418
USP9 Custom Sport	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	10, 12, 15	$246
USP40 Custom Sport	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.93 kg	10, 12, 13	$321
USP45 Custom Sport	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	10, 12	$405
USP9 Elite	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	10, 12, 15, 18	$265
USP45 Elite	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	10, 12	$427

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
USP9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
USP40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
USP45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
USP9C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
USP357C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
USP40C	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
USP45C	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
USP40 Tactical	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	16
With Silencer	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	12
With Silencer/Subsonic	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	11
USP45 Tactical	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15
With Silencer	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	12
With Silencer/Reduced-Power	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	11
USP45CT	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
With Silencer	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	10
With Silencer/Reduced-Power	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	8
USP9SD	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
With Silencer	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	10
With Silencer/Subsonic	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	9
USP9 Compact LEM	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
USP357 Compact LEM	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
USP40 Compact LEM	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
USP45 Compact LEM	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
USP9 Match	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	16
USP40 Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	20
USP45 Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
USP9 Expert	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
USP40 Expert	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
USP45 Expert	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
USP9 Custom Sport	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

USP40 Custom Sport	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
USP45 Custom Sport	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
USP9 Elite	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	16
USP45 Elite	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18

Langenhan

Notes: The Langenhan Automatic Pistol was built by a company that had never before designed any sort of automatic weapons – their stock in trade was single shot derringers and bolt-action sporting rifles. The Langenhan was never sold commercially, the entire production run of 50,000 pistols being taken into service by the German Army during World War 1 as emergency war issue, and later for issue to German police and special units. Production of the Langenhan pistol began in 1915, but stopped in the late 1920s.

The fact that Langnhan had never made any automatic weapons showed in the design; it is a pistol that can be dangerous to the firer. The breech block is held in place by a stirrup lock that also forms the rear sight, and is held in place by one screw. The fitting of this screw tended to be a bit loose, and the breechblock exploding out of the rear of the pistol and into the face of the shooter was not an uncommon failure. Wear just makes this problem worse.

Several versions of the Langenhan Automatic Pistol were built. The FL *Selbstlader* was chambered, as most of the Langenhan pistols, in .32 ACP, and it started the screwy and dangerous design described above. After 4000 FL pistols were made to the basic design, the right side of the frame was modified so that the ejection port (which was enlarged) was protected by a cut-away portion of the slide except during case ejection. The breechblock also ran straight along the rails of the slide instead of jumping up at each shot. (It was still held in by place by only one screw, and the screw got a bit looser with each shot. When it became undone, the entire slide, breechblock and yoke would then detach in one piece and be launched at the shooter.) The wooden grip plates were replaced by checkered hard rubber plates. The barrel length was 4.1 inches.

Other variants include the Model I, which was a compact version with a shortened grip and a barrel only 2.9 inches long. The Langenhan Model II, chambered for .25 ACP, was introduced after World War 1. It was a great deal safer than the earlier versions, with the yoke replaced by a cross-bolt passing through the slide and breechblock. “New production” Model IIs were assembled until 1936, but none had actually been manufactured since the late 1920s. The Model II used a 3.1-inch barrel. The Model III was essentially an smaller version of the Model II, with a 2.6-inch barrel, but with a shorter butt and a much lighter weight.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model FL	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	8	$126
Model I	.32 ACP	0.61 kg	6	$114
Model II	.25 ACP	0.51 kg	7	$92
Model III	.25 ACP	0.44 kg	6	$87

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model FL	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Model I	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Model II	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Model III	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Lignose Einhand

Notes: Originally designed by Bergmann, the Einhand’s rights were sold to the Lignose company in 1917. A problem with the pistols of the period (a time before double-action automatic pistols) was that it was dangerous to carry an automatic pistol with a round in the chamber, but readying a pistol without a round in the chamber for action was a slow, two-handed action. Lignose used a modification of the trigger guard to lock and unlock the slide, allowing a round to be carried in the chamber safely, and the trigger finger to be moved back to the trigger quickly. The name *Einhand* (one-hand) suggests this method.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Einhand 2A	.25 ACP	0.46 kg	6	$82
Enhand 3A	.25 ACP	0.51 kg	9	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Einhand 2A	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	3
Einhand 3A	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	3

Luger

This is another World War 2-era German pistol with a history that long preceded the Second World War and kept going long after. Lugers can still be found in use today; most are not in service use, but are still regularly fired by weapons collectors or simply kept to admire. Many a World War 2 vet has a souvenir Luger in his closet or under his bed, and many of these still work. The Luger (actually Parabellum Pistol, System Borchardt-Luger) can be traced to the P-00 pistol adopted by the Swiss and firing the then-new 7.65mm Parabellum (.30 Luger) cartridge. It used an unusual toggle-lock firing system. The P-02 was the first to use the 9mm Parabellum cartridge (which was simply a necked-up 7.65mm), but few were produced. The P-04 also used the 9mm Parabellum cartridge, and was made for the German Navy. It used a long 6” barrel and less violent operation. The P-04/06, 04/08, and P-06 “neuer Art” completely discarded the toggle lock mechanism. The P-08 is undoubtedly the most famous of the Lugers, being one of Nazi Germany’s standard issue pistols, as well have having wide issue under the Kaiser. Over 2.6 million were built before production stopped in favor of the Walther P-38 in 1942; Mauser also started producing small amounts of new ones in 1970. It has a simplified

safety mechanism. The “Artillery Model”, is a P-08 with a 7.5” barrel, slots on the grip for a stock, and the ability to use a 32-round snail drum (the use of the drum is not recommended, since it produces a large amount of jams). The Artillery Model also has a graduated leaf sight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: It is astounding how many Lugers turned up in the hands of civilians on both sides of Europe, as well as Russia, the US, and Canada.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-00/P-06 Luger	7.65mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	8	$202
P-02, 04/08, 06 Luger	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	8	$246
P-04 Luger	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	8	$258
P-08 Luger	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	8	$238
P-08 Artillery Model Luger	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	8, 32 Drum	$273

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-00/P-06 Luger	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-02, 04/08, 06 Luger	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P-04 Luger	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P-08 Luger	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-08 Artillery Model Luger	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	19

Mauser C/96

Notes: The C/96, better known as the Broomhandle due to the shape of the pistol grip, was invented sometime around 1894 by three brothers who worked for Peter Mauser. Another common nickname was the “Box Cannon” due to the shape of its forward magazine. The prototype was chambered for the elderly 7.65mm Borchardt cartridge, but Mauser quickly invented a new cartridge for the weapon called the 7.63mm Mauser (which later evolved into the 7.62mm Tokarev). The C/96 didn’t interest the German military, but was bought in large numbers by the Italian Navy and the armies of Turkey, Russia, and Persia.

There were a large number of variants: the “C/96 mit Sicherung C/02” was designed for horsemen and used a hammer safety; the “C/96 mit kurzer Auszieher” uses a shorter extractor and a smaller hammer that doesn’t obscure the rear sight; the “C/96 mit Sicherung neuer Art C/12” is an improved C/02; the “C/16” is a version of the C/96 in 9mm Parabellum that sold over 150,000 copies; the “Bolo” was made for the Russian military after World War I (the “Bolo” appellation coming from the Russian word *bolshevik*), and differs in barrel length, having a 3.9-inch barrel, and smaller grips; the “Model 1930 with Universal Safety” was a stronger version of the C/02 made for Norway and China (and was the version being built when production of the C/96 series ended in 1937); and the M712 (M32) was a magazine-fed selective fire machine pistol that is dealt with below. All versions of the C/96 are slotted on the lower pistol grip for a shoulder stock; the stock is made of wood and doubles as a holster. (This idea was later copied in the Russian Stechkin machine pistol.)

Standard barrel length for nearly all versions is 5.5 inches, though some late production versions (based on the C/16) used the Bolo barrel length and are treated as the Bolo for game purposes. These “Bolo”-length Mausers were chambered primarily for 7.63mm Mauser and had their barrels shortened to comply with the post-World War 1 Treaty of Versailles. These Mausers also had their tangent rear sights replaced with simple, non-adjustable fixed sights. Most were converted back to back to standard Mausers after Hitler took over.

It should be noted that at first the C/96 was chambered for 7.65mm Borchardt, but after only a few production examples, this was changed to 7.63mm Mauser.

The Models M-712 and M-713 are rare full-auto machine pistol versions of the C/96. The M-712 is also known as the M-1932, as production began in 1932. Most M-712s and M-713s were sold to China in before 1937 and the Japanese invasion of China. The M-712 and even less M-713s were used by the Germans, in very limited numbers, by special units and some other troops when pistol production began to fall short. Also known as the *Schnellfeuer*, the M-712 and M-713 were designed primarily for the foreign arms market and not for domestic use, and few actually entered German service (one German unit well known for the use of the M-712 and M-713 were Otto Skorzeny’s special unit). The M-713 was produced in relatively small numbers (about 4000), while nearly 100,000 M-712s were built (and mostly sold to the Chinese). Instead of the stripper clip feed, it used detachable 20-round box magazines. Like the standard C/96, the M-712 and M-713 are slotted for a stock; recoil without the stock on automatic fire is virtually uncontrollable instead of being very uncontrollable. The M-712 and M-713 have a sort of strange case ejection pattern; it is up and slightly to the rear and right of the weapon. This can lead to hot ejected brass falling on the shooter’s head, as the cases are ejected rather high into the air. The Chinese made a copy of the M-713 after World War 2, called the Type 51; their example was virtually identical to the M-713, but was chambered for the 7.62mm Tokarev round.

Some limited-production and/or experimental versions were put into low-rate production in small numbers for field or combat tests. The C/96 Kavallerie Karabiner was a C/96 with an extended barrel – early production versions had an 11.75” barrel, and late production examples used a 14.5” barrel. They were designed primarily for use with the stock attached. They were designed for use by light cavalry, but encountered poor sales and little military interest. They were dropped from production in 1899. A compact version of the C/96 was also made with a 4.25” barrel, called the C/96 Compact. The C/96 Compact had a full-sized grip, but the magazine held only 6 rounds and was smaller than that of the standard C/96. It has only a 4.75-inch barrel. Again, this version attracted little interest and production stopped in 1899 after a slow run of production. The C/98 Mauser Export Model was designed

specifically for the South American and Chinese markets, but did not do well in either. It was chambered for a cartridge specially made for the version – the 9mm Mauser Automatic round.

The M-30 (also called the M-1930) was both a simplification and an improvement over previous Mausers. The primarily simplifications were in the area of manufacture. Early M-30s used a 5.18-inch barrel, though the barrel length later grew to 5.5 the standard 5.5 inches. For game purposes, the version with the 5.5-inch barrel is treated as a standard Mauser C/96 in 7.63mm Mauser; the version with the 5.18-inch barrel is dealt with in the stats below.

Perhaps the most unusual variant was designed for China, with production beginning as the Shansi Arsenal in 1929. (It is therefore most commonly known as the "Shansi Mauser" or Shansi Model.") At the time (the late 1920s), the Shansi Arsenal was producing almost exclusively a copy of the M-1921 Thompson submachinegun. Shansi wanted his railway guards to have handguns in the same caliber as their Thompsons. Some 8000 were built, chambered for the .45 ACP cartridge. Naturally, the Shansi Mauser is a rather huge pistol compared to the standard c/96; however, the great weight does lend itself well to the increased recoil of the .45 ACP round. This version uses a 5.5-inch barrel, but is otherwise identical to a standard C/96 other than the changes necessary for the .45 ACP round. Astra of Spain also made a copy of this version in the early 1930s, but in relatively small numbers; however, Astra versions are superior in quality to Shansi versions. In addition, in recent years, it is suspected that the Shansi Mauser is again being manufactured; I say "suspected" because though the Chinese say these are unfired examples pulled from storage, they appear to have several new parts as well as types of steel not available in the late 1920s and 1930s (though it is carefully given an aged appearance). The Chinese will not confirm that they are making Shansi Mausers again, however.

Some Chinese M-713s were rechambered to fire the 7.62 Tokarev round after the takeover by the Communists. These are rather rare today, as most were scrapped when other weapons became available.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mauser C/96	7.65mm Borchardt	1.14 kg	10 Clip	$249
Mauser C/96	7.63mm Mauser	1.25 kg	10 Clip	$315
Mauser C/96 Kavallerie Karabiner (11.75" Barrel)	7.63mm Mauser	1.37 kg	10 Clip	$378
Mauser C/96 Kavallerie Karabiner (14.5" Barrel)	7.63mm Mauser	1.42 kg	10 Clip	$406
Mauser C/96 Compact	7.63mm Mauser	1.21 kg	6 Clip	$302
Mauser C/98 Mauser Export Model	9mm Mauser Auto	1.19 kg	10 Clip	$308
Mauser C/16	9mm Parabellum	1.29 kg	10 Clip	$237
Mauser C/96 Bolo	7.63mm Mauser	1.17 kg	10 Clip	$288
Mauser M-30 (5.18" Barrel)	7.63mm Mauser	1.24 kg	10 Clip	$311
Mauser M-712	9mm Parabellum	1.19 kg	20	$253
Mauser M-713	7.63mm Mauser	1.25 kg	20	$315
Chinese M-713	7.62mm Tokarev	1.25 kg	20	$246
Shansi Mauser	.45 ACP	1.72 kg	10 Clip	$414
Shoulder Stock	NA	0.4 kg	NA	$25

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mauser C/96 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	10
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	13
Mauser C/96 (7.63mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	9
With Stock	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	12
Mauser C/96 Kavallerie Karabiner (11.75")	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
With Stock	SA	2	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	24
Mauser C/96 Kavallerie Karabiner (14.5")	SA	2	1-Nil	3	3	Nil	25
With Stock	SA	2	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	31
Mauser C/96 Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	8
Mauser C/98 Mauser Export Model	SA	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	12
With Stock	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	15
Mauser C/16	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	13
With Stock	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	16
Mauser C/96 Bolo	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	5
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	6
Mauser M-30 (5.18")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
With Stock	SA	2	Nil	3	1	Nil	11

Mauser M-712	SA	2	Nil	2	2	5	14
With Stock	SA	2	Nil	3	2	4	17
Mauser M-713	SA	2	Nil	2	2	4	9
With Stock	SA	2	Nil	3	1	3	12
Chinese M-713	SA	1	Nil	2	2	5	10
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	1	4	13
Shansi Mauser	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
With Stock	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	19

Mauser HSc

Notes: The HSc (Hammerless, Self-loading, Model C) was introduced in 1940, intended for the civilian market. Of course, the Nazis decided to put it and as many weapons as possible into production, and the HSc ended up being issued in large numbers to German aircrews and (to a lesser extent) senior officers of the German Navy. It is a double-action pistol of a design years ahead of its time. The hammer is almost entirely concealed within the slide, and the surface is very smooth, making it an excellent concealed weapon. The HSc remained in production until the mid-1970s; the design was then licensed to an Italian company, who did nothing with it.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HSc	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	8	$118

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HSc	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Mauser M2

Notes: The history of this pistol is confusing; it is a Mauser design, but appears to be made partially by Mauser and partially by SiGArms in Switzerland, and it is sold only in the US. It appears to be the design of a US armorer, and is often called “the American Mauser.” It is easy to use and maintain, and presents a small, lightweight package. It is also very safe for its operators, using the half-cocked principle with a manual safety catch to ensure that it will not fire when dropped or bumped. The M2 is ergonomically designed and easy to hold.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Due to the ease of maintenance and resistance to dirt, the M2 was quickly acquired by civilian and paramilitary groups in the US, Canada, Mexico, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, and some examples made it to France, Luxembourg, and Italy.

Merc 2000 Notes: As Notes, but this weapon was quite popular with the Mob in the US.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mauser M2	.357 SiG	0.82 kg	10	$261
Mauser M2	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	10	$308
Mauser M2	.45 ACP	0.9 kg	8	$391

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mauser M2 (.357)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Mauser M2 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mauser M2 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Mauser M32 (M712)

Notes: The Mauser M32 (AKA M712) is a fully automatic version of the Mauser M1896 Broomhandle, developed in the 1930s in Germany. Over the years some countries, most notably China, have modified the Mauser for other calibers. The .45ACP is the least common. Except in China and Vietnam, these weapons are mostly in the hands of museums or exotic weapons collectors.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mauser M-32	7.63mm Mauser	1.25 kg	10, 20	$248
Mauser M-32	9mm Parabellum	1.28 kg	10, 20	$252
Mauser M-32	.45 ACP	1.66 kg	7, 12	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	Mag	SS	Burst	Range
Mauser M32 (7.62T)	5	1	Nil	2	10, 20	2	5	10
Mauser M32 (9mmP)	5	2	Nil	2	10, 20	2	5	13
Mauser M32 (.45ACP)	5	2	Nil	2	7, 12	2	5	15

Mauser M-80/90

Notes: After being absent from the pistol market for several years, Mauser produced the M-80 and 90 series in the early 1990s.

They were not original designs, however; they were basically Hungarian FEG pistols made with very high standards. The M-80SA is a basic pistol design; the M-90DA is a double-action version of that weapon; and the M-90 Compact DA is, as the name suggests, a smaller version of the M-90DA.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-80SA	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	13	$246
M-90DA	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	14	$248
M-90 Compact DA	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	14	$238

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-80SA	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-90DA	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-90 Compact DA	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Mauser M-1914 and M-1934

Notes: These two pistols are virtually identical; the difference is that the M-1934 used a plain steel spring catch to retain the barrel locking pin and used a more rounded wood or plastic butt. The M-1914 is a larger caliber version of a previous Mauser design, the M-1910. At the start of World War 2, the entire stock of M-1914 and M-1934s were taken into German military service, and the M-1934 remained in production until the end of the war. Though they are regarded by some as ugly, they are otherwise unremarkable weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1914 & M-1934	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	8	$119

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1914 & M-1934	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Sauer M-38H

Notes: This was Sauer's replacement for the M-30 above. If not for World War 2, it might have been a great commercial success, as it was an extremely well-made weapon; as it was, the Nazis took over the entire 200,000-gun production run and reportedly never paid Sauer for them. True, original Model 38s are quite rare and worth a great deal of money in real-world terms; most versions were in fact Model 38H's. (The Model 38 is identical to the Model 38 for game purpose, though they were manufactures only for .32 ACP.)

The M-38H is a more modern design than earlier Sauer pistols, with a squared slide, a thumb safety catch that also actuated the shrouded hammer, and double-action operation. Finishes almost run the entire gamut available at the time, from plain blue to high-polished nickel plating; most were finished in polished blue. Virtually all are chambered for .32 ACP and made almost entirely steel, though an extremely rare version with a light alloy frame and slide (made from Duraluminum) called the M-38H-LM was also built in small numbers. Grip plates were almost always of checkered black bakelite, though some have checkered wooden grip plates. A rare version was also built as a civilian plinking version; this is chambered for .22 Long Rifle.

After World War 2, the Russians captured a number of parts kits for the M-38H in .32 ACP, and apparently used them for a few years. These are no longer in service with the Russian military or police.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-38H	.32 ACP	0.72 kg	8	$117
M-38H-LM	.32 ACP	0.67 kg	8	$118
M-38HLfb	.22 Long Rifle	0.63 kg	10	$76

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-38H	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M-38H-LM	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M-38HLfb	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6

Sauer M-1913

Notes: Also called simply the Sauer-Pistole, the M-1913 was built in dozens of varieties, but these for the most part differ only in markings and minor details such as the grip plates. The M-1913 was built for sale to both police and civilians, and was sold in over a dozen countries. German military officers also often carried these pistols.

The original version of this pocket pistol was built 1913-31. It fired .32 ACP ammunition through a 2.9-inch barrel, and featured very small sights that are almost unusable (and the first few thousand M-1913s didn't even have a rear sight). Originally, the grip panels were checkered bakelite plastic, but these were changed to cheaper plain panels with the Sauer & Sohn logo stamped at the top of one of the grip plates and the caliber on the other. The original trigger guard was round, but this was changed to a flat trigger guard underside in the mid-1920s. The slide grips were also extended at the same time for a better grip. The manual safety doubled as a slide hold-open device; the weapon also has a magazine safety. Also in the 1920s, a version of this iteration of the M-1913 was made in .25 ACP; it's essentially a smaller form of the .32 ACP version.

At about the same time as the .25 ACP version of the M-1913 was being produced, an even more popular .25 ACP-firing version was being manufactured – the *Westentaschen-Modell* (vest-pocket model), or simply WTM. The WTM was tiny version with a 1.9-inch barrel and a very short grip. The slide of the WTM was simplified, with a large cutout section that exposed the ejection port at the right time in the firing sequence. Versions with minor changes internally and in the trigger were introduced in 1928 and 1933.

The last version was the M-1930, more commonly known as the M-30 Behorden. Based on a 1914 version of the M-1913, the M-30 featured several improvements, including a more ergonomic grip shape, a return to checkered grip plates, and stronger internal parts. Some also had chamber-loaded indicators and lanyard rings. The barrel was slightly longer at 3.1 inches. There were myriad finishes available, and some were even made with light alloy frames. Examples of the M-30 can still be found in operating condition today. The name "Behorden" (Authorities) stems from the fact that the M-30 was normally carried by German military and civilian police; in small numbers, it was also used by German staff officers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1913	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	7	$114
M-1913	.25 ACP	0.54 kg	7	$90
WTM	.25 ACP	0.28 kg	6	$80
M-30 (Steel Frame)	.32 ACP	0.62 kg	7	$115
M-30 (Alloy Frame)	.32 ACP	0.58 kg	7	$115
M-30 (Steel Frame)	.22 Long Rifle	0.53 kg	7	$83
M-30 (Alloy Frame)	.22 Long Rifle	0.5 kg	7	$83

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1913 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
M-1913 (.25 ACP)	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5
WTM	SA	-2	Nil	0	5	Nil	3
M-30 (.32, Steel Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

M-30 (.32, Alloy Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
M-30 (.22, Steel Frame)	SA	-2	Nil	1	3	Nil	5
M-30 (.22, Alloy Frame)	SA	-2	Nil	1	3	Nil	5

Schwarzlose M-1898

Notes: Though a very innovative design for the time, the Schwarzlose had the bad fortune of arriving on the market shortly after the Mauser c/96. It was therefore not a commercial or military success, and fewer than 500 were made. It is now a very rare pistol and a much sought-after collectors' item. Oddly enough, the best place to find one today is Russia; the few M-1898s that were made were sold to Russian revolutionaries in 1905, and later used in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Most of these examples were later passed on to Russian border police and literally worn out over the years. Most examples these days are in museums or private collections.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Schwarzlose M-1898	7.63mm Mauser	0.94 kg	7	$255

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Schwarzlose M-1898	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Schwarzlose M-1908

Notes: This is a very unusual pistol design (some might even say weird). It looks ordinary enough, though it appears to be a "hammerless" design of very small proportions. It is, however, one of very few successful weapons of any kind to use blow-forward operation – the M-1908 has no slide, and the weapon is operated by the pressure of the fired round pushing the barrel forward, which then springs back, and in the process ejects the spent round, chambers a new round, cocks the internal hammer, and readies the weapon for another shot. It's a method of operation which results in a very compact weapon, but is somewhat complicated and prone to extraction and ejection failures. Blow-forward operation also results in a weapon with somewhat more recoil than a standard pistol, so it is generally restricted to low-powered cartridges.

The M-1908 proved to be rather unpopular due to its unconventional operation, and was built only from 1908-1911 in Germany. After that, the design was bought by Warner Arms in Brooklyn, New York; they also produced the weapon for a couple of years, but it didn't take off in the US either. The M-1908 remains an odd but interesting weapon which today is primarily a collector's item.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Schwarzlose M-1908	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	7	$126

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Schwarzlose M-1908	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	9

SiG-Sauer P-250DCc

Notes: This is a new compact pistol, built after SiG-Sauer moved to Germany. The P-250DCc is really more a medium-sized pistol, if you look at the barrel length (4 inches); however, the weapon itself is quite compact at only about 7.1 inches total length. The magazine capacity is also quite large. The P-250DCc is a recoil-operated weapon using a locked breech and the standard SiG-Sauer cam-operated rotating barrel. The trigger action is double-action-only (DAO), but the first-pull trigger weight is actually fairly light for such a weapon at 4 pounds. The P-250DCc uses a bobbed spurless hammer, and there are no manual safeties, though there is a firing pin safety. Under the barrel is a MIL-STD-1913 rail for accessories, and the sights are fixed and of the three-dot variety (using white dots). It was designed specifically for sale to the German Police, though that sale has not yet gone through.

Testing of the P-250DCc began in 2004, though full-scale production has yet to commence. Currently, the P-250DCc is offered in 9mm Parabellum, though other calibers are to be offered soon. (I have included them below with some estimates of the performance, weights, and magazine capacities of those calibers for completeness and just to be interesting; bear in mind they are *estimates*.) Also slated for the future is a full-sized version of the P-250DCc, but I have no information on this yet.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-250DCc	9mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	15	$239
P-250DCc	.357 SiG	0.56 kg	15	$266
P-250DCc	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.6 kg	13	$313
P-250DCc	.45 ACP	0.66 kg	11	$396

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-250DCc (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P-250DCc (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
P-250DCc (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P-250DCc (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Walther Creed

Notes: Reviews have largely been good for Walther's newest pistol, meant to be an economy model that nonetheless has several features primarily found on higher (RL) dollar pistols. The Creed was introduced to the market in late 2016. The Creed is essentially a rework of their hammer-fired, polymer-framed PPX, which was discontinued about the same time. Though well-firing and easy to use and hold, the Creed is…well, somewhat ugly and sort of lumpish-looking. It's the sort of mean-looking gun you want to point at a home intruder or assailant, and is largely dehorned and easy to draw from most holsters. Operation is described by Walther as "precocked double-action;" once the slide is racked, it is ready for safe carry like a standard DA, but the trigger pull is very light (though long), with the hammer spring held in place by the sear. The 4-inch barrel is of high-grade steel and threads into the breech and polished feed ramp, locking into a solid unit. The slide is on high-grade machine tool steel, using a process making the slide a lighter and cheaper-to-produce unit.

Accuracy can be disappointing, however. Shooters disagree why this happens, with one gun writer describing it as "batting .500." On the other hand, reliability is high, even when, as one gun writer put, "deliberately shooting limp-wristed" or shot sideways or upside down. Sights are dovetailed, but Walther does not recommend using this to adjust drift. The sights are of the 3-dot type, and are low-profile. The Creed comes in two versions, one with a wide grip for a double-stack magazine, and one with a narrower grip for small hands and sized for a single-stack magazine. Both have the same weight and only a small T2K price difference. The Creed will take its own magazines as well as PPX magazines and compatible magazines. The grip is ergonomically shaped, with finger grooves and a stippled grip, including the frontstrap and backstrap. Controls are grooved and easy to manipulate. Below the dust cover is a short Picatinny Rail. Safeties include two drop safeties and a passive firing pin block; there is no manual safety as such, though there is a slide lock. The hammer is totally bobbed and cannot be thumb-cocked, though the Creed is hammer-fired. The slide and barrel have a Tenifer anticorrosive coating, in a matte finish.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Creed	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 16	$239
Creed	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Creed	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Walther Model 1/2

Notes: This pocket pistol was introduced in 1908, even though the patent was not awarded on the design until 1911. It is a modification of the Browning Model 1906, with a fixed barrel, open-topped slide, and a barrel jacket.

The Model 2 is a simplified version of the Model 1; it has a conventional full-length slide with an ejection port, and a chamber-loaded indicator. It is somewhat shorter than the Model 1, but has a slightly longer barrel and is lighter.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 1	.25 ACP	0.37 kg	6	$81
Model 2	.25 ACP	0.28 kg	6	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 1	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
Model 2	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3

Walther Model 4

Notes: The Model 4 is a light pistol with a heavy barrel, meant for military service. It saw extensive use by the Germans in World War 1, but had little foreign or civilian sales. Operation is blowback and the Model 4 is striker-fired. The recoil spring used the 3.36-inch barrel as a guide rod. Instead of the small cocking grooves of previous Walther designs, the Model 4 had long cocking grooves which are deep and easy to grip. The grip is also longer than previous Walthers due to the incorporation of a larger-capacity magazine. The magazine release is a thumb button behind the bottom of the trigger guard; the manual safety is a rotating lever at the rear of the slide, and difficult to actuate with the thumb. Both are on the left side. Unusually, the ejection port is also on the left. The Model 4 was very well-made, and most Model 4s are still in firing condition today.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 4	.32 ACP	0.55 kg	9	$177

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 6	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Walther Model 6

Notes: The Walther Model 6 was built in response to a German requirement in 1915 for a larger, more powerful pistol. Walther ironically did its job too well for the military, who felt the Model 6 was too big, heavy, and powerful, and ordered it discontinued in 1917.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 6	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	8	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 6	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Walther Model 9

Notes: This small pocket pistol was the last in Walther's pistol series before the introduction of the famous PP series. At a mere 99 millimeters long, it is one of the smallest pistols ever made, and perhaps the smallest of that period (it was introduced in 1911). The Model 9 is a simple blowback pistol with partially open-topped slide to enable extraction of the cases, and a simple but effective mechanism to hold the slide on the frame. Perhaps the only drawback of the pistol is the striker spring; it is small and has a tendency to lose elasticity over the years, delivering weaker and weaker strikes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 9	.25 ACP	0.27 kg	6	$81

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 9	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3

Walther P-22

Notes: This has been described as a three-quarters sized version of the P-99, and the resemblance is undeniable. It has the same salient features as the P-99, but fires the .22 Long Rifle round. It has three interchangeable backstraps to allow for different hand sizes. The barrel and most of the operating parts are steel, but the slide is aluminum and the frame is of polymer. There is even a carbon-fiber-frame version that is slightly lighter than the standard model. A version also exists that can take a silencer. The safety is ambidextrous, and the P-22 has an integral, internal lock that operates with a key and locks the trigger and hammer. The front of the trigger guard is hooked for a finger of the off hand to help stabilize the weapon. Unfortunately, disassembly does require a special tool (a small rod used during the replacement of the slide). There are three different barrel lengths available, 3.4 inches, 4 inches and 5 inches. There is also a special Target version which comes with a 5-inch match-quality barrel, a bridge-type scope/optics mount (the mount is above the slide, but does not touch it, being anchored at the bottom of the dust cover in front of the trigger guard), and a 3-slot compensator. The P-22 Target comes only with a polymer frame.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P-22 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-22 (Polymer Frame, 3.4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.47 kg	10	$87
P-22 (Polymer Frame, 4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.53 kg	10	$93
P-22 (Polymer Frame, 5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.57 kg	10	$103
P-22 (Carbon-Fiber Frame, 3.4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.45 kg	10	$87
P-22 (Carbon-Fiber Frame, 4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.51 kg	10	$93
P-22 (Carbon-Fiber Frame, 5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.55 kg	10	$103
P-22 Target	.22 Long Rifle	0.7 kg	10	$156

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-22 (Polymer, 3.4")	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
P-22 (Polymer, 4")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P-22 (Polymer, 5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-22 (Carbon Fiber, 3.4")	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
P-22 (Carbon Fiber, 4")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P-22 (Carbon Fiber, 5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-22 Target	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Walther P-38/P-1

Notes: The P-38 was designed to replace the Luger in Nazi service (while the Luger was an accurate pistol with natural pointing qualities, it was also tempermental, intolerant of dirt, and expensive to produce). The P-38 is essentially an evolutionary development of the PP and PPK; after much experimentation, a pistol was designed which was able to fire the much more power 9mm Parabellum cartridge. (Walther also made P-38s chambered for 7.65mm Parabellum, but these are quite rare; only the 9mm version of the P-38 was ever built in quantity by the Nazis.) The Nazi government later also had Mauser and Spreewerke building the P-38, and several other companies in Germany and in conquered countries were producing parts for the P-38. The wartime P-38s were all-steel (even the grip was ribbed steel with no grip plates), though some built before World War 2 and early in the war had actual wooden or plastic grip plates of various types.

The P-38 and P-1 are virtually the same weapon, but the P-38 was built before and during World War 2 and the P-1 is of post-war

manufacture. The P-1 is built with a lighter frame and uses a slightly shorter barrel. The P-1 was also chambered in .22 Long Rifle, .32 ACP, and 7.65mm Parabellum in addition to the standard 9mm Parabellum caliber. Other than that, the difference is mainly in the markings and finish of the weapons. The non-9mm versions were primarily designed for export to countries where civilian use of "military" rounds like the 9mm Parabellum was prohibited; the .22 Long Rifle version was also meant to serve as a training pistol. (A conversion kit for .22 Long Rifle was also made.) P-1s and P-38s are sufficiently differently that the parts should not be interchanged, even though it is possible to do so with most of their parts.

After making the P-1, Walther also tried some other iterations of the P-1, with varying degrees of success. The P-4 was essentially identical to the P-1, but had a barrel a half an inch shorter and a decocking lever on the frame in place of the slide-mounted decocker. A firing pin safety was also added, though the "chamber loaded" indicator was omitted. The P-38K went even further, with a barrel of only 2.8 inches, and with the front sight moved to the slide bridge. A subtype of the P-38K, the P-38SD, was also built in very small numbers; this version had a threaded barrel extension for the attachment of a suppressor.

In 1978, Walther introduced its last version of the P-1: the P-5. Though never used by military forces, it was picked up for use by several police departments in the US, Western Europe, Africa, and Central America. Again, the 9mm Parabellum version is the most common, though it is available in two other calibers. The P-5 uses a light alloy frame and is partially dehorned to allow for smoother draws. A total of four safeties are employed, two manual and two passive. A P-5 Compact version was also produced; this version sports a 3.1-inch barrel, almost a full half an inch shorter than the standard P-5's 3.54-inch barrel. A target version of the P-5, the P-5 Long, also was built; this version has a 5.25-inch match-quality barrel with the front sight near the muzzle, and an adjustable rear sight. The P-5 Compact and P-5 Long did not appear until 1987. It is not certain when P-1/P-4/P-5 production stopped; some put it as late as 1999.

However, this was not the end of the P-38/P-1 story, for many ended up far and wide around the world, taken as war trophies by Allied servicemen. In addition, there was a lot of experimentation with the P-38 and P-1 designs; some were even modified to take different cartridges, the .38 Super and the .45 ACP being the most common. Stoeger also built the P-38 for a while in the mid to late 1930s in the US; though their catalogs offer them in 7.65mm Parabellum, .38 Super, and .45 ACP, it appears that Stoeger actually only built 9mm Parabellum versions, for whatever reason. (I have decided to include .38 Super and .45 ACP versions below, just for the heck of it.)

In addition, there are a lot of refurbished P-38s in the world; most come from Russia and Ukraine. Many are marked as such, but many are shamelessly marked as originals. These refurbished P-38s may be blued, nickel-plated, chromed, engraved, etc., but the Nazi's never made any P-38s finished in anything but blue.

Twilight 2000 Notes: As the P-38 was a common war trophy from World War 2, they were often pressed into use by veterans of that war or their descendants.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-38	7.65mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$204
P-38	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	8	$248
P-38	.38 Super	1.03 kg	8	$284
P-38	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	6	$407
P-1	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	8	$246
P-1	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	8	$192
P-1	.22 Long Rifle	0.51 kg	8	$128
P-1	.38 Super	0.83 kg	8	$283
P-1	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	6	$406
P-4	7.65mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	8	$198
P-4	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	8	$241
P-38K	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	8	$225
P-38SD	9mm Parabellum Subsonic	0.85 kg	8	$300
P-5	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	8	$234
P-5	9x21mm	0.84 kg	8	$251
P-5	7.65mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	8	$190
P-5 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	8	$230
P-5 Compact	9x21mm	0.79 kg	8	$247
P-5 Compact	7.65mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	8	$186
P-5 Long	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	8	$253
P-5 Long	9x21mm	0.89 kg	8	$270
P-5 Long	7.65mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	8	$209

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-38 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-38 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P-38 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P-38 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
P-1 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

P-1 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
P-1 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-1 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-1 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
P-4 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-4 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-38K	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
P-38SD	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	5
P-5 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P-5 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-5 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P-5 Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P-5 Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P-5 Compact (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
P-5 Long (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-5 Long (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P-5 Long (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Walther P-88

Notes: This weapon was different from previous Walther designs, in that it (and the later P-99) uses a Colt/Browning method of breech locking rather the complicated design used in previous Walther pistols. The previous method, while much safer in operation or for fumble-fingered pistol shooters, was also mechanically complex, led to more failures when not maintained properly, made disassembly and reassembly difficult, used more parts, and was more difficult to manufacture. The safety on the P-88 is ambidextrous, as is the magazine catch; there is also a pin safety which means that P-88 will not fire unless the trigger is pulled. Despite being a good design, the P-88 suffered from a worldwide glut of military and civilian pistols and was primarily bought by civilians.

The P-88 Compact is, as the name indicates, a shortened version of the P-88; this was dropped from production in 2000. The PC-Police is a variant of the P-88 that has an ambidextrous decocker; it is identical to the P-88 for game purposes. The P-88 Competition comes in three versions: one that is more-or-less standard, but has more precise sights and a better-quality (but slightly shorter) barrel; the P-88 Competition-5, with a longer 5-inch barrel; and the P-88 Competition Compensator, with a 5-inch barrel and a muzzle brake. The P-5 Champion has micrometer adjustable sights and a 4, 5, or 6-inch barrel; at the front of the barrel is a locking block that acts as a counterweight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 World, this glut did not occur as severely; military, civilian, police, and government personnel all wanted to get their hands on as many weapons as possible.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-88	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	14	$239
P-88	9x21mm	0.88 kg	14	$256
P-88 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	14	$237
P-88 Compact	9x21mm	0.9 kg	14	$254
P-88 Competition	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	14	$238
P-88 Competition	9x21mm	0.88 kg	14	$255
P-88 Competition-5	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	14	$248
P-88 Competition-5	9x21mm	0.98 kg	14	$265
P-88 Competition Compensator	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	14	$298
P-88 Competition Compensator	9x21mm	1.03 kg	14	$315

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-88 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-88 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P-88 Compact (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-88 Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-88 Competition (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-88 Competition (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-88 Competition-5 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P-88 Competition-5 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
P-88 Competition Compensator (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P-88 Competition Compensator (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Walther P-99

Notes: Introduced in 1997, the P-99 was the first new pistol produced by Walther in 13 years. The P-99 is noted for being remarkably streamlined, with a decocking lever on the slide, a magazine release to the rear of the trigger guard, and a molded polymer frame. It is known for its reliability. There are no manual safeties, but there are three automatic safeties. The trigger guard is enlarged and squared off, for a gloved finger and for the finger of the supporting hand, respectively. The P-99 has a simple rail under the dust cover for use with lights and laser aiming modules. The P-99 is a DAO (double-action-only) weapon. Variants, identical to the standard P-99 for game purposes, include the P-990 DAO version and the P-99 QPQ, which has a stainless steel slide.

In 2004, Walther introduced the P-99 Compact. It is a scaled down version of the P-99 in every way. The magazines have an optional finger rest on the bottom, though flat-bottomed magazines are also available.

In 2005, The P-99QA came on the scene. It is a standard-size P-99 with a special "Quick Action" trigger; this trigger uses a partly-cocked striker, making the first trigger pull much shorter and lighter than is normal for DAO pistols. The P-99QA also has a three interchangeable backstraps to make the weapon fit better in a variety of hands. The weapon has also been lightened. Barrel lengths are also slightly different.

This was a cooperative venture between Walther and Smith & Wesson; Smith & Wesson makes a variant of the P-99 called the SW-99.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon exists only in very small numbers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-99	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 16	$239
P-99	9x21mm	0.76 kg	10, 16	$256
P-99	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	10, 12	$313
P-99 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.53 kg	10	$233
P-99 Compact	9x21mm	0.55 kg	10	$251
P-99 Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.6 kg	8	$307
P-99QA	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	10, 16	$238
P-99QA	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.71 kg	10, 12	$314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-99 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-99 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-99 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-99 Compact (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P-99 Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P-99 Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P-99QA (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P-99QA (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Walther PP/PPK

Notes: The Walther PP (*Polizei Pistole*, or Police Pistol) was first built in 1929 for German police forces. It has been made in four calibers over the years, though versions chambered for .25 ACP or .22 Long Rifle have not been made in several decades. The PPK got it's greatest fame in the movies, however; it was the favored weapon of fictional MI6 agent James Bond, as played by Sean Connery.

The original PP, introduced in 1928, was essentially an updated Model 8. A plethora of refinements were quickly applied to the original design, including different chamberings, a loaded-chamber indicator, the magazine release relocated to a position behind the trigger, and a safety/slide lock that not only locked the slide, but also released the hammer and locked the firing pin. Mass production then began in 1930. The PP became extremely popular throughout Germany in the 1930s and 1940s, being issued widely to Nazi forces ranging from the "Brownshirts" to Luftwaffe pilots and armored crewmen, due to its small size. The PP (and PPK) were originally chambered in a large amount of calibers; however, the .25 ACP, .380 ACP, and 7.65mm Parabellum versions were quickly discontinued. During the 1930s, more improvements were made, including a one-piece firing pin, a strengthened rear frame (in turn requiring a redesigned sear), and a reduction in the rotation of the safety/slide lock from 90 degrees to 60 degrees. The PP uses a 3.9-inch barrel; sights are fixed and small, but well-designed. Unfortunately, World War 2 production caused a gradual decrease in quality, starting with inferior finishes and ending up with crudely-machined parts. After World War 2, quality resumed at its former high level. In the early 1950s, Manhurin in France got a license to build the PP series; unfortunately, a large amount of other countries also produced the PP series, mostly unlicensed. The PP series also served as the basis for many other pistols designed after World War 2.

In 1931, the PPK (*Polizei Pistole Kurz,* or Police Pistol Short) was produced as a smaller version of the PP for concealed use and by higher-ranking personnel. The PPK uses a 3.3-inch barrel and simpler construction for the frame, as well as a one-piece plastic grip, with an optional finger rest on the base of its magazines. Mechanically, the PPK is basically identical to the PP, except that the PPK was always produced with a one-piece firing pin. There was also an incredibly rare variant of the PPK; called the KPK, it was produced from 1938-39 in extremely limited quantities for an unknown Nazi special unit. The KPK is mechanically identical to the PPK, but the frame was made from light alloy and the slide was lengthened to shroud the hammer. Examples of the KPK are close to

impossible to find today.

It should be noted that PPs and PPKs chambered in .25 ACP are *extremely* rare; only a few hundred .25 ACP PPs were built in 1933, and only a few hundred .25 PPKs were built, from 1933-35. .22 Long Rifle-firing PPs are also rather scarce.

Another variant, the PPK/S, was designed to meet US import regulations; it is basically a PP frame with the barrel and slide of the PPK. (The object of this modification was toad a single ounce to the weight of the PPK, in order to meet the requirements of the Gun Control Act of 1968.) The PP Sport is basically a target model of the rimfire version of the PP; it features an 8.25-inch barrel, with better sights (the rear one adjustable for windage).

The PP Super was designed to be a replacement for the PP in German police usage. It retains most of the features of the PP series, but was a bit larger, with a 3.6-inch barrel. Chambering included the 9mm Ultra round, to facilitate sales to countries where non-military personnel are not permitted to use “military” cartridges like the 9mm Parabellum. The .380 ACP chambering is very rare, but also aimed at civilians. Other differences from the other PP series pistols are a decocker, an automatic firing pin safety, and a slide lock. They have adjustable rear sights. Production lasted a scant two years, as no large-scale police sales were ever made.

Walther stopped producing the PP series in Germany at the end of 1999, but the series is still produced by Walther’s US facilities in Springfield, Massachusetts. Most of the PPs made in the US today are either PPs, PPKs, or PPK/Ss.

Weapon	*Ammunition*	*Weight*	*Magazines*	*Price*
PP	.22 Long Rifle	0.52 kg	8	$92
PP	.25 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$100
PP	.32 ACP	0.68 kg	8	$123
PP	7.65mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	8	$129
PP	.380 ACP	0.78 kg	8	$143
PP Sport	.22 Long Rifle	0.77 kg	8	$136
PPK	.22 Long Rifle	0.41 kg	7	$86
PPK	.25 ACP	0.46 kg	7	$95
PPK	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	7	$118
PPK	7.65mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	7	$123
PPK	.380 ACP	0.67 kg	7	$137
KPK	.32 ACP	0.54 kg	7	$118
PPK/S	.22 Long Rifle	0.45 kg	8	$86
PPK/S	.32 ACP	0.63 kg	8	$118
PPK/S	.380 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$137
PP Super	9mm Ultra	0.78 kg	7	$144
PP Super	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	7	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PP (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
PP (.25)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PP (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PP (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PP (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PP Sport	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
PPK (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
PPK (.25)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PPK (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PPK (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
PPK (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
KPK	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PPK/S (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
PPK/S (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PPK/S (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PP Super (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PP Super (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Walther PPQ

Notes: Though many police, particularly undercover police, were satisfied with the PPS, many PPS-using officers preferred a larger, Commander-sized pistol, with a bit more range and power. To this end, Walther designed a modified form of the P99QA; the PPQ is therefore not strictly a new design, but rather an improvement of an existing Walther design. The grip was redesigned to make it more ergonomic, complete with shallow finger swells, the trigger guard is larger, squared-off in front, and can be swung downwards to permit use with heavy gloves or mittens, and both the front and rear of the slide have deeper cocking sensations, with the rear serrations extending through the external extractor. Internally, the mechanism is almost the same as that of the P99QA, including a

development of the P99QA's Quick Action trigger mechanism called a Quick Defense trigger.

The Quick Defense trigger uses a trigger that engages a trigger bar, which engages a disconnect lever, which props up a sear hook, which releases the pre-loaded striker, and then the PPQ fires. Complicated, but it greatly reduces the pull weight of a DA trigger (some reports say by as much as half) while continuing to provide the safety of a DA firing mechanism, and allowing the PPQ to be carried cocked and locked without fear of accidental discharge, even though there is no manual safety button or switch. It also gives the trigger a very short reset of 2.5 millimeters, contributing to quick follow-up shots, and also a short pull length of 0.4 millimeters. The PPQ does not require a decocker, as it is designed to be constantly cocked. (Nonetheless, the laws of many export countries require that the PPQ is sold in their country with a decocker, manual safety, or both.)

Construction of the PPQ is largely of polymer, except for the slide, barrel, and internal mechanism (though some parts there are also polymer). The frame also has four steel guide rails for the slide added. The grip has a texture that Walther calls a Hi-Grip non-slip surface, which is a sort of mesh/cross-hatching texture. The PPQ comes with three interchangeable backstraps (small, medium, and large) to accommodate different hand sized; it would rather uncomfortable to fire the PPQ without any backstrap at all, as one would encounter a squared off back of the grip. The magazine well is funneled to facilitate quick loading. The butt has a hollow cross-pin for attachment of a lanyard. Under the dust cover is short Picatinny Rail, long enough for a tactical light or laser aiming device. The PPQ can generally use three different capacities of magazines, though the largest ones are extended length and will protrude slightly from the bottom of the grip. There are four passive safeties on the PPQ, in addition to its being a DA pistol: a trigger safety, a firing pin safety, a disconnector safety, and an external integrated trigger safety. It also has a slide stop/release. As stated, some countries may also require the use of a manual safety and/or a decocker. There is also a chamber loaded indicator which is visual and tactile. The magazine release is ambidextrous, and are built into the trigger guard. Buyers may choose steel or polymer sights; the rear sight is adjustable for windage, and the front sight and rear sight are removable and replaceable. (When bought in its original packaging, the case contains both fixed day and tritium night sights.) Standard PPQ sights are low-profile sights. Sights for the P99 and PPS and their variants can readily be used on a PPQ or its variants. 9mm Parabellum and 9x21mm barrel lengths are 4 inches; .40 Smith & Wesson-firing PPQs use a 4.2-inch barrel, and .45 ACP PPQ M2s use a 4.3-inch barrel.

The polymer of the PPQ is finished in dark gray, and the metal is given a nitrided coating of a similar color called Tenifer. Together, the PPQ has extreme resistance to weather, dust, mud, salt water, and skin sweat and oils.

Variants include the Tactical Navy, which has a striker spring modified to overcome water resistance when fired underwater. There is a hole in the striker channel to help empty water from inside the trigger when exiting the water. Special guides also help reduce water resistance when the striker is moving fired when the PPQ is fired underwater. Additional wear treating has been made to increase resistance to salt water. The Tactical Navy SD is the same pistol with a threaded extension added to the muzzle for use with a suppressor, increasing barrel length to 4.6 inches. The First Edition was marketed only in the US; it has a manual safety, a 4.6-inch barrel with a threaded muzzle, and fixed steel tritium 3-dot night sights. The extended-length magazines are fitted with a shoe/magazine floor. In game stats, these versions are otherwise identical to 9mm PPQs of 9mm Parabellum caliber.

In 2017, a light sport version of the PPQ was added to the line, chambered for .22 Long Rifle. This functions somewhat differently than a standard PPQ, most notably in the lighter trigger pull of only 4.85 pounds (versus the 5.6 pounds of a standard PPQ). Most features, however, are identical to a standard PPQ, but three barrel lengths are available – 4, 4.6 (with threading) and 5 inches. Like the M2, the .22 version of the PPQ has Cerekote-coated metalwork. Also in 2017, a subcompact version of the PPQ was introduced, with all standard features, but with an abbreviated grip, magazine, and 3.5-inch barrel.

The PPQ M2 differs from the standard PPQ primarily in the placement of its magazine release, which has been moved to the frame above the rear of the trigger guard. However, this has necessitated a change in the magazines to make them work with the new release, and M2 magazines will not work in a PPQ or vice-versa. The magazine release is no longer ambidextrous, but can be reversed for left-handers. There are also some minor finishing differences in the M2, including Cerekote coatings on the metal, increasing resistance to wear even more. The PPQ M2 Tactical Navy SD is the same as its original PPQ brother, but with the modifications and improvements of the M2 version. The Sport is designed for sport and target shooting and has a longer 5-inch barrel and an extended sight line of 7.2 inches. There are three cuts around the end of the slide; however, these are not ports, but lightening cuts. In addition, only the PPQ M2 comes in a version chambered for .45 ACP, though this chambering does not have an extended magazine available. In 2018, a slightly-longer version of the standard-barrel version was introduced, with a 4.2-inch barrel, for the 9mm version. A PPQ 45 Tactical Navy SD also exists; this is basically the same idea as the 9mm version, but has a 4.875-inch barrel.

Walther does not recommend the use of +P ammunition in the PPQ as it results in premature wear, to an unsafe level. Walther absolutely recommends against the use of +P+ ammunition, as it leads to catastrophic wear and damage to the barrel and can cause barrel ruptures.

Despite it's actual use and intended initial customers, Walther does not advertise the PPQ as a police pistol; it instead advertises it as a "Special Forces pistol," despite the fact that the PPQ has seen little use in any countries' military forces. This is primarily due to it's advanced trigger mechanism, which might have met public disapproval in hands of many police forces. Perhaps the largest single user of the PPQ M2 is by the Taiwanese National Police Agency; they have purchased 49,600 starting in 2015, with deliveries finishing in 2020.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPQ (4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.59 kg	12	$120
PPQ (4.6" Threaded Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.59 kg	12	$126
PPQ (5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.64 kg	12	$130
PPQ (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.69 kg	10, 15, 17	$238

PPQ (4.6" Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 15, 17	$245
PPQ	9x21mm	0.69 kg	10, 15, 17	$256
PPQ/PPQ M2	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.71 kg	10, 12, 14	$314
PPQ/PPQ M2	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	10, 12	$402
PPQ M2 (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.69 kg	10, 15, 17	$239
PPQ M2 (4.2" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 15, 17	$241
PPQ M2 (4.6" Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 15, 17	$246
PPQ M2 (4.875" Threaded Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	10, 12	$408
PPQ M2 Sport	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 15, 17	$250
PPQ M2 Sport	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.75 kg	10, 12, 14	$324
PPQ SC	9mm Parabellum	0.6 kg	10, 15	$233

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPQ (.22, 4")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
PPQ (.22, 4.6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PPQ (.22, 5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PPQ (9mm, 4")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PPQ (9mm, 4.6")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PPQ (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PPQ/PPQ M2 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
PPQ/PPQ M2 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PPQ M2 (9mm, 4")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PPQ M2 (9mm, 4.2")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
PPQ M2 (9mm, 4.6")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PPQ M2 (.45, 4.875")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
PPQ M2 Sport (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
PPQ M2 Sport (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
PPQ SC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Walther PPS

Notes: Designed to be a modern replacement for pistols such as the PP, PPK, and PPK/S in police use, the PPS was introduced by Walther in early 2007. The PPS uses more powerful ammunition and modern construction than any of its predecessors.

Like many modern pistols, it uses a modified Browning operation. Safety abounds, including several passive safeties such as an automatic firing pin safety, automatic trigger block, and a magazine safety, in addition to a manual safety and a decocker. The operation is also DAO. In addition to these, there is an additional "storage-type" safety: if the backstrap is removed, the PPS's trigger cannot be pulled, the hammer cannot be pulled back, and a magazine cannot be inserted into the weapon (or if one is already in the PPS, it cannot be removed). The frame and grip is made of high-strength polymer with an ergonomic profile, and the barrel and operating parts of steel. The barrel is a mere 3.19 inches long. Magazines come in 3 sizes, but the 7 and 8-round magazines will extend somewhat from the butt. Currently, the PPS is offered only in 9mm Parabellum, but Walther says a .40 Smith & Wesson version will be shortly available.

The PK-380, introduced in 2010, is chambered for a smaller caliber and uses somewhat different operation. The trigger action is modified from the P-22 and is DA/SA instead of DAO, and it has no decocker, just a manual safety. Externally, however, it is basically a smaller PPS, though it has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, and the trigger guard is enlarged for use with heavy gloves. The barrel is also longer at 3.66 inches. On the PK-380, its 8-round magazine does not extend from the butt.

Introduced at the 2016 SHOT Show, the PPS M2 addresses most of the few complaints that Walther has received about the PPS. One was the paddle-type magazine release; this has been replaced by a traditional button. The grips are more ergonomic, with finger swells and stippling that is easier to grip on wraparound rubber grip panels. A new, proprietary, larger magazine has been designed; it is a double stack magazine, though the previous single-stack magazines can be used. (They cannot be used on previous PPSs.) The trigger pull weight has been lightened and made shorter; the trigger itself has been match-tuned.
Construction is largely polymer, except for the slide. Barrel length is very slightly shorter at 3.18 inches.

An LE Edition of the PPS M2 also has phosphoric nights sights. Normal sights are low-profile and of the 3-dot type.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPS	9mm Parabellum	0.55 kg	6, 7, 8	$144
PPS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.6 kg	6, 7, 8	$181
PK-380	.380 ACP	0.55 kg	8	$141
PPS M2	9mm Parabellum	0.6 kg	6, 7, 8, 9	$145
PPS M2	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.6 kg	6, 7, 8, 9	$183

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPS (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PPS (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
PK-380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
PPS M2 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PPS M2 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Walther SP-22

Notes: New for 2008, the SP-22 is Walther's new rimfire target and sport pistol. The SP-22 has some interesting features, such as an internal bolt hammer and bolt assembly that reduces exposure of internal components to dirt and dust. Cocking is done by twin tabs on each side of the frame forward of the trigger guard. The grips have interchangeable backstraps to allow for larger or smaller hands, and other components such as slides, barrels, sights, and dust covers can be interchanged to allow for a high degree of customization. The frame is of aluminum alloy, with a steel low-profile slide. Operation is single-action, and passive safeties are numerous. Grips are polymer, except for the SP-22 M4, which has a competition-shaped wooden grip overlaid with rubber.

The basic version of the SP-22 is the M1. This version is a basic sporter, as much for recreational shooting as target shooting, and has a 4-inch standard-type barrel. The rear sight is adjustable, and the front sight is adjustable to one of three positions. The SP-22 M2 begins the climb in accuracy and quality; it is very similar to the M1, but has a 6-inch barrel with grooves on the dust cover to lighten the pistol. The trigger is of match quality.

The SP-22 M3 and M4 are definitely target pistols. The M3 has a removable full-length MIL-STD 1913 rail atop the slide, and another under the dust cover. The sides of the dust cover have grooves to lighten the weapon, like those on the M2. The barrel is a 6-inch match-quality barrel, and the trigger is match-quality adjustable for travel. The magazine release is extended. The sights are adjustable like those of the M1 and M2, but are also fitted with fiberoptic inserts to help with quick sighting. As stated above, the M4 has a shaped wooden grip overlaid with rubber, and this grip is adjustable and has a finger rest at the bottom. Though not normally sold with MIL-STD-1913 rails, the M4 can use the same rails as the M3. The magazine release is not extended. Sights are identical to those of the M3, but the 6-inch barrel is of better quality than that of the M3.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SP-22 M1	.22 Long Rifle	0.77 kg	10	$120
SP-22 M2	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	10	$140
SP-22 M3	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	10	$144
SP-22 M4	.22 Long Rifle	0.92 kg	10	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SP-22 M1	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
SP-22 M2	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
SP-22 M3	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
SP-22 M4	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Walther TPH

Notes: Though the PPK is a small pistol, Walther decided to go one size smaller and produce the TPH. It was normally used in Germany as a backup or concealed weapon for police and as a sidearm for staff and general officers. The small size makes muzzle blast and recoil high despite the small calibers used.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TPH	.22 Long Rifle	0.33 kg	6	$80
TPH	.25 ACP	0.37 kg	6	$89

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TPH (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
TPH (.25)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

FEG AP-9

Notes: This pistol was originally called the Model 48, but this name was later given to the Hungarian version of the Tokarev. It was then called the Walam, and intended for sale to the Egyptians, but no such sales were made and this name was also dropped. The AP-9 (also known as the "Attila" Pistol in the West, for reasons I have yet to find out) was introduced in 1951, and was sold largely to Eastern European civilians except for some minor sales to the Hungarian Police. The action is quite similar to the Walther PP and PPK, though the appearance is different, and the frame is normally aluminum ally, with a steel slide.

The AP-9 is the larger model; a smaller version was also made, the APK-9. The AP-9 is primarily designed for sale to civilians; the APK-9 is also sold primarily to civilians, though some Hungarian undercover police also use it, primarily in .380 ACP. The PA-63 version (also known as the AP-63) was, until Hungary's entry into NATO, one of the standard sidearms of the Hungarian military; they have now been declared surplus and are being sold on the civilian market. These PA-63s have generally had their original anodized black finish removed and re-finished in the standard AP finish of bright metal for the frame and blued slide. The PA-63 is a compact pistol, basically an APK-9 chambered for the 9mm Makarov cartridge. These weapons are still being manufactured, with almost no changes from their original design. The R-61 is a smaller version of the PA-63, intended for issue to high-ranking military officers and certain police units; the RL-61 is the same pistol in a rimfire chambering. Though it at first glance appears to be an original design, the R-61 is in fact a highly-modified Walther PPK. The R-61 has a chopped barrel, the safety catch is moved to the front of the trigger guard, and the whole frame is scaled-down, but it is internally the same double-action blowback weapon as the PPK. It is a very light weapon that can be difficult to handle, despite the low-powered cartridge. Though some undercover police carry the Model R, most of these weapons were used for ladies self-defense, as they fit nicely into a purse.

Strikes against the FEG FP-9 series include the adjustable trigger – unless you are really skilled (Gunsmith of 3 or better), disassembly and adjustment is best done by a qualified armorer. Field stripping in general is harder than most pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AP-9	.32 ACP	0.63 kg	8	$125
AP-9	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	7	$144
APK-9	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	8	$119
APK-9	.380 ACP	0.73 kg	7	$138
PA-63	9mm Makarov	0.83 kg	7	$144
R-61	.32 ACP	0.45 kg	6	$133
RL-61	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	8	$113

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AP-9 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AP-9 (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
APK-9 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
APK-9 (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PA-63	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
R-61	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
RL-61	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6

FEG FP-9

Notes: The FP-9 is a very close copy of the Browning HP-35 High-Power – in fact, the parts are close to 100-percent interchangeable. Originally introduced in 1982 as the FPg, it was not sold in large numbers in the West until 1990, at which point it was also renamed the FP-9. Sales to the West were slow at first, but sales to Western Europe picked in the mid-1990s, and then more rapidly when importation sped up to the US. Sales have primarily been to civilians, though there are some small police forces here and there using it.

The most obvious difference between the FP-9 and the HP-35 is the slide; the FP-9 has a low-profile ventilated sighting rib atop the slide. The sights (which are smaller than those of the HP-35) are mounted atop this rib, and the top surface of the rib itself has a cross-hatching pattern that quite effectively stops glare atop the sight line. The FP-9's slide itself has a slab-sided shape unlike the generally rounded shape of the HP-35's slide, and the FP-9's slide does not taper toward the muzzle like the slide of the HP-35. Other external differences include the use of a loop-type hammer instead the spur hammer of the *current* HP-35 (HP-35s actually did have a loop hammer until 1972). The FP-9 also has the original HP-35's undersized manual safety and the early HP-35's poorly-designed magazine safety. The FP-9's muzzle bushing is flush with muzzle, like early HP-35s. Otherwise, the FP-9 uses a dark glossy black finish, with light-colored checkered wood grip plates; barrel length is 4.65 inches.

There are a few variants of the FP-9. The P-9R (generally known as the PJK-9HP in export sales) uses a double-action trigger instead of the single-action trigger of the FP-9 – and the double-action trigger weight is quite heavy at about 11 pounds, which is about 4 pounds heavier than that of the HP-35. The P-9R has a tapered slide like an HP-35, and can be had with or without a sighting rib; in addition, P-9R-series pistols use rear sights which are dovetailed in instead of being permanently attached to the slide. The P-9R uses an extended muzzle bushing to help protect the muzzle, like later HP-35s. The P-9RA is identical to the P-9R, except for its aluminum-alloy frame. In an unusual marketing move, FEG also makes left-handed versions of the P-9R and P-9RA. The B-9R is a compact P-9R, with a 3.98-inch barrel and chambered for a smaller cartridge. The P-9L (or P-9L Sport) is a version of the P-9R with a

longer 5.91-inch barrel, an adjustable micrometer sight, enlarged magazine release, and ergonomic rubber grips. The P-9M is an updated version of the P-9R, differing primarily in several ergonomic improvements to the controls, and identical to the P-9R for game purposes except for its weight. The P-9RK is a compact DAO version of the P-9, using a 4.13-inch barrel; the same weapon is available in .40 Smith & Wesson and called the P-40RK in that guise. A modified form of the P-9RK, the ACK (more commonly known by its export designation, the GKK-45, or less commonly, the ACK-45) is chambered for .45 ACP, and also uses a single-stack magazine, like the P-40RK does. The ACK also has a full-sized counterpart, the AC (or GK-45, or AC-45), with a 4.65-inch barrel. The P-9RZ is the smallest member of this family, with a 3.63-inch barrel, an abbreviated grip holding a shorter double-stack magazine, and rather tiny sights. The P-9RZ can also be switched from double-action to single-action firing mode; ambidextrous controls and DAO operation are both options. There is also a .40 Smith & Wesson version of the P-9RZ, called the P-40RZ. Many of the parts of the 9mm Parabellum versions of the P-9R series pistols are also interchangeable with those of the HP-35, but not as many as in the base FP-9.

Another pistol used by civilians as a plinking pistol and for self defense is the diminutive RL-61, and it is also popular in Eastern European with their police departments. It is essentially a rimfire version of the AP-9, firing rimfire ammunition. The loop-type hammer must be deliberately tripped; it cannot easily be hand-tripped, and normally trips during firing of cocking, though it can be thumb-cocked. A interesting maneuver (though difficult; roll Impossible: Dexterity to do successfully) that the RL-61 can do it that the shooter pull back the slide, hold the trigger down, then let the side and hammer do forwards; there will be an immediate shop. (I didn't say it was particularly interesting and useful…)

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a rather rare weapon, but can be found in the hands of some Hungarian troops and police. The possession of one an FP-9 probably means the Hungarian soldier or police officer bought it himself. The P-9R and its fellow variants are rather rare in the Twilight 2000 timeline – and the P-9RK, P-40RK, AC, and ACK do not exist at all.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FP-9	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	13	$244
P-9R	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	14	$244
P-9RA	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	14	$245
B-9R	.380 ACP	0.7 kg	14	$223
P-9L	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	14	$257
P-9M	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	14	$244
P-9RK	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	10, 14	$239
P-40RK	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.97 kg	8	$312
ACK	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$395
AC	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	8	$400
P-9RZ	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	10	$234
P-40RZ	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	7	$307
RL-61	,22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	8	$87

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FP-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P-9R/P-9RA	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
B-9R	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-9L	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P-9RK	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
P-40RK	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
ACK	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
AC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-9RZ	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-40RZ	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
RL-61	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6

FEG SMC-380

Notes: This pocket pistol is a smaller version of the FEG PMK-380 pistol. Like that pistol and the Model R, the SMC-380 is a modification of the Walther PP/PPK series. It is, however, smaller than the even the PPK, but has a surprising amount of power for such a small package. It is a backup weapon though, and not good beyond short range.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SMC-380	.380 ACP	0.52 kg	6	$141

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SMC-380	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

Frommer 1910

Notes: This pistol was designed in 1901, but a production version did not appear until 1910; it took that long because while Frommer saw promise in the pistol, it had a lot of bugs and Frommer did not put any priority in its development. The .32 version was produced primarily for civilians, with the .380 version meant primarily for undercover and bodyguard work.The M-1910 had distinctive looks, a bit blocky and heavy-looking (though it is not heavy), and a heavy, tapered barrel. It had a hammer centered at the rear of the slide. The M-1910 used recoil operation and was single-action. Grip plates are wooden and the finish is phosphate. The gun has a grip safety and a slide lock, but no manual safety. Barrel length is 3.94 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1910	.32 ACP	0.64 kg	8	$197

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1910	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Frommer 12M Stop

Notes: This is one of the few successful long recoil-operated pistols. Long recoil means that the barrel and the bolt recoil together for a fairly long distance and it is a very complicated operation, especially in a pistol. It also makes follow-up shots clumsy. The Stop, however, is a very reliable pistol, and remained in production for close to 20 years, and in service for almost 40. Most of them were chambered for .32 ACP; the .380 ACP version is quite rare.

The Frommer Baby is, as the name would indicate, a smaller version of the Stop. At first, it was produced in what we would call LRIP these days; it was produced in Budapest and the Austrian-Hungary government had less control over the Hungarian part of its empire, and Frommer was already producing the Roth-Steyr pistol. It has a 2.3-inch barrel and is a mere 122mm.; it of course has more muzzle flash and jump and less range. The grip length is the same for both versions, so the magazine capacity is less on the .380 version. This is basically a much smaller version of the Frommer 12M Stop pistol, built at the same time. It also operated on long recoil, but in such a small weapon, this meant that it was necessary to have two separate recoil springs, both of which were housed in a separate tunnel above the barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Frommer 12M	.32 ACP	0.61 kg	7	$122
Frommer 12M	.380 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$141
Frommer Baby	.32 ACP	0.5 kg	6	$114
Frommer Baby	.380 ACP	0.58 kg	5	$135

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Frommer 12M (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Frommer 12M (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Frommer Baby (.32)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Frommer Baby (.380)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Frommer 29M/37M

Notes: In the late 1920s, the Hungarian Army asked Rudolf Frommer to design a simpler weapon then the Stop. Frommer came up with the Model 29M, using simple blowback operation. It was a bit angular and could hurt the hands when fired, but it was also robust and reliable, and went into service in 1929. The Model 29M borrows heavily from the Browning M-1900 and M-1903, and includes a grip safety. In 1937 Frommer was asked to modify the design, and the Model 37M with more rounded contours and a slightly longer barrel was made. The Nazis also used the Model 37M after their takeover of Hungary, calling it the P-37(U). The Nazi version has German markings and a thumb safety catch on the slide.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Frommer 29M	.380 ACP	0.75 kg	7	$221
Frommer 29M	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$182
Frommer 37M	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	7	$225
Frommer 37M	.32 ACP	0.67 kg	7	$186

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Frommer 29M (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Frommer 29M (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Frommer 37M (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Frommer 37M (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Voros

Notes: Also called the Danuvia, this is an attempt to provide special operations forces with a high-capacity pistol. It is an unusual weapon using a helical-feed underbarrel magazine. The original design is based on the Uzi, but highly modified. The barrel is 5

inches – a decent pistol barrel length, but short for a weapon that is essentially a machine pistol. It is in service with the Hungarian Army and police, and has been sold on the civilian market. The Voros has only been seen officially in semiautomatic only, but an automatic version is rumored to be made for police and military use. Such a weapon is shown below.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though a very rare weapon, the Voros does exist; it is usually found in automatic form in the Twilight 2000 World.

Merc 2000 Notes: The rumored automatic version exists in large quantities in the Merc 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Voros	9mm Parabellum	2 kg	36 Helical	$

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Voros	5	1	Nil	2	1	3	12

Pindad PS-01 Serbu

Notes: A prototype Serbu was first exhibited at the 2008 Indo-Defence Expo & Forum, and Pindad has been steadily working on it since; they are reportedly just about ready to put into production, though production has not yet started; Pindad says that once the go-ahead is given, they can start manufacturing the first batch in a month. The idea behind the Serbu was to produce a pistol with some of the characteristics of a PDW – primarily in the ammunition department; secondarily, the Serbu is to be a weapon which is to be just as useful to personnel in close-quarters battle as an assault rifle, but more handy. The Serbu revolves around a new ammunition type – 5.56x21mm Pindad – which is essentially a shortened 5.56mm NATO round. This high-power round is said to produce effects similar to other PDW-type rounds, such as 5.7mm FN and 4.6mm Radway, due to its steel core and high velocity. The Serbu uses an unusually-long ported barrel of almost 7.5 inches, and is threaded to accept a silencer for use with special subsonic rounds developed by Pindad. Operation is pure blowback and the Serbu has a long MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover for accessories. The rear sight is adjustable and protected by triangular ears, while the front sight is a simple, low blade. Much use of polymers and light alloys is used in its construction. The 18-round magazine is an extended magazine and protrudes from the grip. Note that this pistol named Serbu is not related in any way to the US firearms company.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Serbu is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Serbu	5.56mm Pindad	1.2 kg	12, 18	$501
Serbu Silencer	5.56mm Pindad Subsonic	0.53 kg	N/A	$145

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Serbu	SA	2	1-2-Nil	2	2	Nil	14
Serbu (w/Silencer)	SA	2	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	14

American Tactical Imports FX-45

Notes: Built for ATI by Shooters Arms Manufacturing in the Philippines, the FX-45 is a 1911-type pistol what comes in a variety of sizes and finishes. The FX-45 Military is an almost straightforward copy of the 1911, with controls in the same place and the standard manual and grip safeties. It has all-steel construction, matte black sights (adjustable in the rear) and a matte blued slide and frame. Grip plates are mahogany and are checkered for a surer grip. The trigger is skeletonized. Barrel length is 5 inches. The action is single-action. The FX-45 Military can (as all FX-45 designs) use a variety of single-stack .45 ACP magazines. The FX-45 GI is a commander-sized pistol, with a 4.25-inch barrel but otherwise similar to the FX-45 Military. The FX-45 Titan Blue is also similar to the FX-45 Military, but has a 3.13-inch barrel, low-profile rear sights, a dovetailed front sight. The Titan Stainless is a Titan Blue with all-chromed metalwork.

The FX-45 Thunderbolt is the deluxe version, with a 5-inch bull match-quality barrel, chrome steel for some of its parts, textured grips, and white-dot LPA Bomar sights. There is a short-length of MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The hammer is a loop hammer.

In a market already glutted with 1911 clones, it remains to be seen how well the FX-45 will do, but it is a quality pistol at an affordable (real-world) price.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FX-45 Military	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$407
FX-45 GI	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	6, 7, 8	$402
FX-45 Titan Blue	.45 ACP	0.8 kg	6, 7, 8	$388
FX-45 Thunderbolt	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$414

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FX-45 Military	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
FX-45 GI	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
FX-45 Titan Blue	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
FX-45 Thunderbolt	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Century International Arms Draco

Notes: CIA is an import company which sells primarily foreign-made weapons into the US. The Draco pistol is one of these, and is imported from Bulgaria. It is barely a pistol, and more like a short-barreled rifle without a stock; it is best fired two-handed. The Draco will accept any standard AK-type magazine or drum, and due to its size and potential to make a short-barreled rifle out of it, is prohibited in several states in the US as well as several counties and cities. The Draco has essentially a standard AK action, and most working parts of the AK are usable in the Draco. The exceptions are the sear, which has been changed to make virtually impossible to turn it into an automatic fire weapon. The rear of the receiver has no provision for a stock to even be attached, though kits are made to do so (causing the owners to do a lot of paperwork and pay lots of money to do so in the US, anyway). The barrel is 12.25 inches, and the sights are slightly modified.

The Red Jacket Firearms Draco may be considered as representative of a Draco turned into a short-barreled rifle. Strictly, it does not belong here, as it is a rifle, but it is included here for completeness. The Red Jacket kit includes a DPH side-folding skeletonized stock, polymer handguards with four MIL-STD-1913 rails a foregrip (which may or may not be mounted according to the wishes of the user), and a flash suppressor for the tip of the barrel. The handguards, a Krebs Quad Rail, replaces the standard wooden handguards. The safety is modified; the standard Draco safety barely contacts the hammer and the modification makes the Red Jacket modification much safer. The sights are replaced with ones more matching a short-barreled rifle instead of a long handgun. Real-world costs are much less than standard short-barreled rifles.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Draco is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline in any form.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Draco Pistol	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.49 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$731
Draco SBR	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.63 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$797

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Draco Pistol	SA	3	2-Nil	3	3	Nil	25
Draco SBR	SA	3	2-Nil	4/5	3	Nil	30

Chiappa 1911-22

Notes: The 1911-22 (sold primarily through MKS Supply) is a faithful (visual) reproduction of the M-1911A1 – but it fires .22 Long Rifle ammunition. Unlike conversions, the 1911-22 is designed from the beginning to be a 1911-type .22 pistol. The styling is all M-1911, but the slide is of light aluminum alloy due to the lower recoil power of the .22 Long Rifle cartridge – the M-1911 operates by blowback, and so does the 1911-22, so the slide had to be considerably lighter than that of a conventional M-1911 so that the internal functioning basically matches the way an M-1911 operates. This makes the 1911-22 lighter than an M-1911, but balance-wise the 1911-22 feels the same. The barrel length is the same as the M-1911 at 5 inches. All other components are steel. The barrel is fixed

to the frame to increase accuracy. It also eliminates some parts that are not necessary on a .22-firing handgun. The 1911-22 can be had with a black oxide, olive drab, or desert tan finish. Magazines are of polymer, and the grip plates of checkered walnut.

The M9-22 is a faithful copy of the US military's M-9 pistol, but built to fire .22 Long Rifle ammunition. Most of its construction is at least visually identical to the M-9, but inside, the parts are designed for firing .22 ammunition. The barrel is a bit longer at 5 inches, as the muzzle of the M9-22 is extended and threaded for use with a silencer. (The pistol comes with a cap for the threads when they are not in use.) The front sight is a fixed blade, but the rear sight is windage-adjustable. Construction is of steel. Finish is black for most parts, but the grip plates may be wood or plastic.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
1911-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$131
M9-22	.22 Long Rifle	1.04 kg	10	$129

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
1911-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
M9-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Chiappa Mfour-22 Pistol

Notes: This is essentially a chopped and shrunken version of Chiappa's Mfour-22 rifle. It is quite scaled down and designed for hand firing (two hands are recommended, due to the size of the weapon). The upper receiver and upper handguard MIL-STD-1913 rails are retained, though the part of the rail on the handguard is very abbreviated on the Mfour-22 Pistol. Like most rimfire weapons, the operation is by blowback, rendering the stock unnecessary (though one can be attached – there are attachment points in back which allow the stock from the Mfour-22 rifle, making the weapon a short-barreled rifle). Atop the upper receiver's rail is a removable carrying handle unit, which contains an adjustable rear sight and a front sight post. When this is removed, included rear sight and front sight units can be attached to the rail, or virtually any accessory. The grip is polymer and essentially the same as on the Mfour-22 rifle. The 6-inch barrel is tipped with a flash suppressor.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Mfour-22 Pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mfour-22 Pistol	.22 Long Rifle	2.13 kg	10, 28	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mfour-22 Pistol	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	11

Felk MTF Series

Notes: Felk Firearms is an interesting company; they are a subsidiary of Felk Industries, which is actually an Australian company, though Felk Firearms is based in Virginia in the US. Felk's pistols themselves are in fact built by subcontractor in Spain, though sold exclusively through the Virginia-based subsidiary.

Felk pistols themselves are similar to the Glock series, with a similar operation, polymer frame, and steel slides. Appearance is different, however, being more rounded and somewhat more ergonomic. They are also extremely safe weapons, with automatic firing pin safeties, automatic striker safeties, DAO operation, and a pivoting-blade type of manual safety. Unusual in a budget pistol, the trigger is adjustable for pull weight. All of the MTF series are essentially identical, since they may be changed in caliber simply by changing the magazine, barrel, and slide. The barrels are all 3.5 inches long. Sights are typically fixed and simple notch-and-blade types.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Having begun trading in 1998, Felk pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MTF-919	9mm Parabellum	0.56 kg	10	$147
MTF-400	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.58 kg	8	$184
MTF-450	.45 ACP	0.6 kg	9	$227

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MTF-919	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
MTF-400	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
MTF-450	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Legacy Sports Puma Bounty Hunter

Notes: I have not been able to determine which company is the actual manufacturer of this "pistol"; however, legacy Sports is actually a reseller of imports rather than being an end manufacturer. The Puma Bounty Hunter is a modern reproduction of the gun carried by the character of Josh Randall in the TV series, *Wanted: Dead or Alive*. It is based on a Model 92 rifle, and is (to me) more of an abbreviated stock SBR than a true handgun.However, the BATF considers it a pistol, and not a rifle or SBR. It uses an enlarged teardrop-shaped lever handle and has a 12-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Puma Bounty Hunter	.44-40 Winchester	2.04 kg	6 Tubular	$897
Puma Bounty Hunter	.44 Magnum	2.04 kg	6 Tubular	$888
Puma Bounty Hunter	.45 Long Colt	2.04 kg	6 Tubular	$964

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Puma Bounty Hunter (.44-40)	LA	3	1-Nil	6	4	Nil	52
Puma Bounty Hunter (.44)	LA	3	1-1-Nil	6	4	Nil	63
Puma Bounty Hunter (.45)	LA	3	1-Nil	6	4	Nil	67

Sarsilmaz-Bernardelli Compact/Combat

Notes: This weapon is manufactured under license by Sarsilmaz of Turkey for Bernardelli of Italy. The Compact version has a polymer frame and it combines some of the best features of Sarsilmaz and Bernardelli pistols – guide rails for the slide that run the entire length of the slide, extra pressure grooves on the front of the slide, good-sized safety, slide, and magazine catches, and the excellent workmanship both companies are known for. The Combat version is basically a larger version of the Compact. One interesting thing about these pistol are the rainbow of colors the polymer frames can be bought in, including black, OD green, yellow, red, white, and blue. (The slides are finished in black, OD green, or gold-plated.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	13	$235
Combat	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	17	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Combat	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Stoeger American Eagle Luger

Notes: Stoeger pistols are actually produced by Stoeger's American subsidiary in New Jersey, but sold through Stoeger, which is now a subsidiary of Beretta; the pistols themselves are sold through their Canadian outlet. One of these is the American Eagle Luger, introduced in 1994. They are basically copies of the Nazi Luger pistol, but also have a chamber-loaded indicator. They are also generally finished far better than Nazi example, with chromed or matte black frames, mechanisms, and barrels, and walnut grips. (The Matte black finish was not available until 2000.) Stoeger makes two versions, the American Eagle Luger P-08 with 4-inch barrel, and the American Eagle Navy Luger with 6 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Matte black finish was not available at the beginning of the war, but this was added in 1996.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
American Eagle Luger P-08	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	8	$238
American Eagle Navy Luger	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	8	$258

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
American Eagle Luger P-08	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
American Eagle Navy Luger	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Stoeger Cougar

Notes: Looking very much like many Beretta designs, the Turkish-built and Stoeger-sold Cougar probably looks that way since Stoeger is as of recently affiliated with the Beretta group, and the initial design work was done in Italy. This makes the real-world price much lower than a Beretta (though the game price is unrelated to the real-world price), since labor costs are much lower in Turkey. Action of the Cougar is currently SA/DA, with other actions a possible option for the future. The 3.7-inch barrel is helical in profile, allowing it to lock in the action works. The helical barrel also reduced torque from the spinning of the bullet, as the barrel rotates somewhat in the opposite direction of the spin during firing (though some shooters say that it creates a distracting counter-torque effect). The action is also designed to reduce felt recoil while remaining reliable in loading, functioning, and extraction. First trigger pull is 6 pounds, lightning with subsequent trigger pulls. Frames are of light alloy. The action is designed to travel straight forward. 9mm and .40 Smith & Wesson versions use a double-stack magazine; the .45 ACP version has the same wide-bodied profile, but has only a single-stack magazine. Sights are fixed 3-dot sights with high-contrast markings. The .45 ACP version is the only one with a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover so far, though putting them on other Condors are possible for the future. Finishes are a Bruniton Black Slide with a matte silver anodized frame, Bruniton silver frame with a matte silver anodized frame, and all-Bruniton Matte Black.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Condor	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	15	$311
Condor	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.92 kg	11	$385

Condor	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	8	$476

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Condor (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Condor (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Condor (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Stoeger Pro Series 95

Notes: These pistols are rimfire match weapons, highly-modified versions of the old High Standard pistols. They are made from stainless steel, with gold-plated triggers, safeties, magazine releases, and slide catches. The grips are wrap-around Pachmayr grips. The barrels of all three versions of the Pro Series 95 can be interchanged by depressing a button at the front of the frame and releasing the barrel.

The Pro Series 95 Bull Barrel has a heavy match barrel 5.5 inches long and a micrometer rear sight. The Pro Series 95 Fluted Barrel has a 7.25-inch fluted barrel and the same micrometer rear sight. The Pro-Series Vented Barrel has a black ventilated barrel rib above the barrel for quick sighting, and that rib incorporates the micrometer rear sight. The barrel is 5.5 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pro Series 95 Bull Barrel	.22 Long Rifle	1.36 kg	10	$138
Pro Series 95 Fluted Barrel	.22 Long Rifle	1.42 kg	10	$156
Pro Series 95 Vented Barrel	.22 Long Rifle	1.36 kg	10	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pro Series 95 Bull Barrel	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Pro Series 95 Fluted Barrel	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	14
Pro Series 95 Vented Barrel	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10

PC-9

Notes: At first known as the ZOAF, this Iranian pistol was adopted by Iranian forces in 1995, but it is unknown who is using the weapon. It was probably built because the only 9mm ammunition produced locally in Iran is 9mm Parabellum. It appears to be based of the SiG-Sauer P-226 (and is probably an unlicensed copy of that pistol), though there are some differences to suit Iranian manufacturing methods. Stainless steel models were produced for commercial sales, but the normal model was a military one with a matte finish. PC-9s have shown up in the hands of Hamas, Hezbollah, Al Qaida, ISIS, and other terrorist groups around the world that are supplied by Iran.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Most copies of this weapon were in the hands of Iranian officers of field grade and above during the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon could often be found in the hands of Al-Qaida and former Taliban forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ZOAF	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	15	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ZOAF	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Bul Impact

Notes: The company of Bul Transmark was founded in 1990 by a group of gunsmiths and shooters who have experience in both military and competitive areas. They do not often sell their products in the US, due to the restrictions of the Brady Gun Bill (though this, of course, may change in the future with the demise of the Bill this year). The Impact is one of these pistols; it is a polymer-frame weapon also known as the Impact Hi-Cap due to the size of its magazines. The weapon has multiple safeties, including an automatic firing pin safety and a manual safety catch; in addition, the weapon can be locked with a key that prevents any part of the mechanism from working. The Impact is relatively small weapon, despite the magazine capacity; a variant known as the Impact Longslide has a more normal barrel length.

In 2002, Bul began marketing an improved version of the Impact, called the Cherokee. Though designed primarily for military and police use (they are, in fact, used by several military and police units worldwide), they are also having minor sales success on the civilian market. Like the Impact, the Cherokee uses a modified Browning operation, and most of the design changes have to do with the use of higher-strength polymers in the construction and a more ergonomic shape. Original production Cherokees were "one size fits all," but starting in 2006, more improvements were made. The Cherokee now comes in a standard frame and the "G-Frame" Cherokee, which uses a wider grip for shooters with large hands. (A by-product is that the G-Frame versions can also accept a shoulder stock, attacked to a hole in the bottom of the grip. The standard model does not have this hole, nor is the grip wide enough to put such a hole in it.) In addition, a MIL-STD-1913 rail was molded into the dust cover of the 2006 Cherokees. There is also a Cherokee Compact; although G-Frame versions exist of the Compact, the Compact still cannot accept a shoulder stock. Currently, Cherokees are chambered only for 9mm Parabellum; no word has been given on whether or not other chamberings will be made available in the future.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Cherokee does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Impact	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	11, 18	$237
Impact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	13, 17	$311
Impact	.45 ACP	0.92 kg	10, 14	$397
Impact Longslide	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	11, 18	$246
Impact Longslide	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	13, 17	$320
Impact Longslide	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10, 14	$406
Cherokee (Original)	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 15, 17, 18	$241
Cherokee Standard	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 15, 17, 18	$244
Cherokee G-Frame	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 15, 17, 18	$245
Cherokee Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.69 kg	10, 15, 17, 18	$238
Cherokee Compact G-Frame	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 15, 17, 18	$239
Shoulder Stock for G-Frame	N/A	0.35 kg	N/A	$20

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Impact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Impact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Impact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Impact Longslide (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Impact Longslide (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Impact Longslide (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Cherokee (Original)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Cherokee Standard/G-Frame	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Cherokee G-Frame w/Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	16
Cherokee Compact/G-Frame	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Bul M-5

Notes: The M-5 is a 1911-type pistol on steroids, designed to be equally useful as a combat pistol and a competition pistol (the M-5 IPSC actually passes the rules for Limited and Standard IPSC classes). It has a frame of Xanex synthetic material, and is available in several calibers. The trigger pull is adjustable, and has an adjustable rear sight. On the M-5 IPSC, the front and the back of the slide have cocking grip grooves, and there is an ambidextrous safety catch. The magazine catch is enlarged, and the magazine well is beveled to facilitate quick reloading. The magazines that are delivered with the M-5 IPSC are chromed.

The M-5 Modified is a more normal sort of pistol; however, it is still equipped with an Optima 2000 optical sight on the slide in place of the rear sight for quick target acquisition. The M-5 Modified has an ambidextrous safety, and a frame made of Xanex synthetic material. The magazine catch is enlarged, and the magazine well is beveled. The trigger is adjustable, though not to the degree that the M-5 IPSC's trigger is.

The M-5 Target appears to be a long version of the M-1911; however, it has a Xanex synthetic frame, Aristocrat adjustable rear sight, and a polished stainless steel slide. The safety is normally on the left slide, but can easily be converted into an ambidextrous safety. The trigger is adjustable in the same manner as the M-5 Modified. The M-5 Target is perhaps the most "normal" of the M-5

series.

The M-5 Ultimate Racer is just the opposite; it is the most “tricked out” of the M-5 series. It has a large compensator at the muzzle of the weapon, a slide that is partly open to reduce weight, a scope rail, an enlarged magazine release, an ambidextrous safety, and a beveled magazine well. The trigger is adjustable in the same manner as the M-5 Modified and M-5 Target. The M-5 Ultimate Racer comes with an optical sight included in the cost of the weapon, but other optics can be mounted.

The M-5 Government is sort of a melding of the M-5 and 1911 designs; it looks like an evolutionary update of the M-1911A1. The frame is also of Xanex It is a full-sized pistol, with a 5-inch match-grade barrel, and as with the rest of the M-5 line, available in several chamberings. The slide is stainless steel, with low-profile front and rear sights. The Commander is, as the name suggests, a commander-sized version of the Government, with a 4.25-inch match-grade barrel. Despite the Commander-sized slide and barrel, the frame is full-sized. The Street Comp is the same pistol, but ported, and the Jet is the same pistol, but with an actual muzzle brake tipping the barrel and slide.

The M-5 is also sold in the US under the Charles Daly name.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-5 IPSC	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	11, 18	$251
M-5 IPSC	9x21mm	0.98 kg	11, 18	$268
M-5 IPSC	9mm Steyr	1 kg	11, 18	$285
M-5 IPSC	.38 Super	1 kg	11, 18	$288
M-5 IPSC	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.05 kg	13, 17	$325
M-5 IPSC	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	10, 14	$411
M-5 Modified	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	11, 18	$391
M-5 Modified	9x21mm	0.87 kg	11, 18	$408
M-5 Modified	9mm Steyr	0.89 kg	11, 18	$425
M-5 Modified	.38 Super	0.89 kg	11, 18	$427
M-5 Modified	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.93 kg	13, 17	$465
M-5 Modified	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	10, 14	$551
M-5 Target	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	11, 18	$260
M-5 Target	9x21mm	1.11 kg	11, 18	$277
M-5 Target	9mm Steyr	1.13 kg	11, 18	$294
M-5 Target	.38 Super	1.13 kg	11, 18	$297
M-5 Target	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.18 kg	13, 17	$334
M-5 Target	.45 ACP	1.3 kg	10, 14	$420
M-5 Ultimate Racer	9mm Parabellum	1.42 kg	11, 18	$610
M-5 Ultimate Racer	9x21mm	1.44 kg	11, 18	$627
M-5 Ultimate Racer	9mm Steyr	1.46 kg	11, 18	$644
M-5 Ultimate Racer	.38 Super	1.46 kg	11, 18	$647
M-5 Ultimate Racer	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.5 kg	13, 17	$684
M-5 Ultimate Racer	.45 ACP	1.6 kg	10, 14	$770
M-5 Government	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	11, 18	$250
M-5 Government	9x21mm	0.98 kg	11, 18	$267
M-5 Government	9mm Steyr	1 kg	11, 18	$284
M-5 Government	.38 Super	1 kg	11, 18	$286
M-5 Government	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.05 kg	13, 17	$324
M-5 Government	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	10, 14	$410
M-5 Commander	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	11, 18	$242
M-5 Commander	9x21mm	0.86 kg	11, 18	$259
M-5 Commander	9mm Steyr	0.9 kg	11, 18	$276
M-5 Commander	.38 Super	0.9 kg	11, 18	$278
M-5 Commander	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.95 kg	13, 17	$316
M-5 Commander	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	10, 14	$402
M-5 Street Comp	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	11, 18	$267
M-5 Street Comp	9x21mm	0.9 kg	11, 18	$284
M-5 Street Comp	9mm Steyr	0.92 kg	11, 18	$301
M-5 Street Comp	.38 Super	0.94 kg	11, 18	$301
M-5 Street Comp	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.04 kg	13, 17	$341
M-5 Street Comp	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	10, 14	$428
M-5 Jet	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	11, 18	$292
M-5 Jet	9x21mm	0.88 kg	11, 18	$309
M-5 Jet	9mm Steyr	0.92 kg	11, 18	$326
M-5 Jet	.38 Super	0.96 kg	11, 18	$326
M-5 Jet	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.98 kg	13, 17	$366

M-5 Jet	.45 ACP	1 kg	10, 14	$453

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-5 IPSC (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M-5 IPSC (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-5 IPSC (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
M-5 IPSC (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
M-5 IPSC (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M-5 IPSC (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
M-5 Modified (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M-5 Modified (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M-5 Modified (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M-5 Modified (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M-5 Modified (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-5 Modified (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-5 Target (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
M-5 Target (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
M-5 Target (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
M-5 Target (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
M-5 Target (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
M-5 Target (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
M-5 Ultimate Racer (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	15
M-5 Ultimate Racer (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	15
M-5 Ultimate Racer (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	17
M-5 Ultimate Racer (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	17
M-5 Ultimate Racer (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	16
M-5 Ultimate Racer (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	17
M-5 Government (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M-5 Government (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-5 Government (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M-5 Government (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M-5 Government (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
M-5 Government (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M-5 Commander (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-5 Commander (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-5 Commander (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-5 Commander (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-5 Commander (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M-5 Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-5 Street Comp/Jet (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
M-5 Street Comp/Jet (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
M-5 Street Comp/Jet (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
M-5 Street Comp/Jet (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
M-5 Street Comp/Jet (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
M-5 Street Comp/Jet (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Bul Storm

Notes: The Storm is Bul's first all-steel pistol, i.e., it does not have a polymer frame. This was a response to fans of Bul who liked their pistols, but who wanted a non-polymer, non-light alloy frame. Finishes are Blue, Chrome, and Two-Tone; however, the polymer grip panels are uniformly black (and stippled sides, backstrap, and frontstrap). It is otherwise similar to the Impact. The Storm also comes in a compact version, with a 3.85-inch barrel, as opposed to the Storm's 4.75-inch barrel. Both have external extractors. Like other Bul designs, the barrel is match-quality.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Storm	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	16	$246
Storm	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.05 kg	13	$320
Storm	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	12	$406
Storm Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	10	$237
Storm Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.95 kg	10	$311
Storm Compact	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	8	$396

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Storm (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Storm (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Storm (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Storm Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Storm Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Storm Compact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

IMI Barak

Notes: Called the SP-21 in the US, the Barak is a modern polymer pistol that is ergonomically shaped and described as a pleasure to shoot. The front of the trigger guard is recurved for the index finger of the off hand. The controls are ambidextrous. The mechanism is an updated pattern based on the Czech CZ-75 pistol, though the recoil mechanism is more reminiscent of the Desert Eagle series. The sights are 3-dot, and are dovetailed so that they can be removed and replaced with other sighting accessories.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon is rare, but available, in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Barak	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 15	$237
Barak	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	10, 11	$311
Barak	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	10	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Barak (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Barak (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Barak (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

IMI Desert Eagle 1911

Notes: This model is made exclusively for export through the US firm of Magnum Research. It is not really a Desert Eagle, and has little in common with the Desert Eagle; the Desert Eagle moniker is simply a marketing hook. This pistol is simple, though excellent-quality, version of the 1911. Desert Eagle 1911s have skeletonized loop hammers and skeletonized triggers with overtravel stops. They have extended controls, and an extended beavertail and grip safety with palm bump. They have single-action operation, with a bushingless stainless steel barrel and guide rod. They have an enlarged ejection port. Construction for most models is of carbon steel, though some use stainless steel. The frontstrap and backstrap are checkered; the grips are double-diamond checkered. The magazine well is beveled. The rear sight is dovetailed in and adjustable for drift.

The C model has a 4.33-inch barrel and is finished black. The C Stainless is the same except for the bright stainless finish. For game purposes it is otherwise identical to the standard C model. The G model is the same as the C Model, but has a 5-inch barrel, while the G Stainless is the same as the C Stainless except for its 5-inch barrel. The U model is the same as the C model except for the stubby 3-inch bull barrel, while the U Stainless is the same as the C Stainless except for the barrel length. The GR is basically a G model with a short length of Picatinny rail under the dust cover.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Desert Eagle 1911 C	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	8	$401
Desert Eagle 1911 G	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	8	$408
Desert Eagle 1911 U	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$388
Desert Eagle 1911 GR	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$413

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Desert Eagle 1911 C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Desert Eagle 1911 G	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Desert Eagle 1911 U	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Desert Eagle 1911 GR	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

IMI Jericho 941

Notes: Designed and built by Israeli Military Industries, the Jericho is sold as the “Baby Eagle” or “Baby Desert Eagle” in the US (by Magnum Research; many shooters and even some firearms dealers in the US won’t know what you’re talking about if you call it a Jericho), though it is not related to the Desert Eagle in any way – internally, the derivation from the CZ-75 is obvious. The Jericho uses an external design meant to make it *look* like a smaller version of the Desert Eagle, but that is a marketing hook and not actually required for the operation of the Jericho. Since its introduction in 1990, the Jericho has proven itself to be a rugged and reliable weapon, and the marketing campaign by Magnum Research has been a stroke of genius. The Jericho was not imported for most of the duration of the Assault Weapons Ban, but is Magnum Research is now selling them again. The Jericho is in common use as a carry weapon by Israeli civilians and off-duty Israeli military and police.

The Jericho is built almost entirely of high-strength steel, with only a few minor portions such as the grip plates and trigger guard being made of other materials such as plastic or light alloy. It makes the Jericho a relatively heavy weapon for its size, but like all weapons of a high relative weight, this helps reduce recoil. The grip plates are of stippled plastic, with the front and rear straps having fine serrations to help the shooter’s grip on the Jericho. The trigger guard is squared off and slightly curved inward for a supporting finger; the front edge of the trigger guard also has fine serrations. Standard sights are usually large and wide for quick aiming, but not too large (or poorly-shaped) that they snag when drawn. Early versions of the Jericho used fixed 3-dot-type combat sights with tritium inlays, but current sights do not have any dots or illumination. Current sights, however, are more conducive to quick target acquisition (though not in poor illumination) and dovetailed to provide rough windage adjustments or replacement. That’s when properly adjusted, as the sights sit on dovetails in the slide. A Jericho’s sights require a lot of adjustment and/or practice to get accurate fire out of the pistol.

The safeties on the Jericho are very different from its parent CZ-75 design. They are ambidextrous, with the actual safety being mounted on the frame; when the Jericho is on safe, the firing pin retracts far enough that it cannot actually strike the primer of a round in the chamber, and the hammer then drops. The safety can be easily switched to the safe position with the thumb of the firing hand – but you’ll need a long and strong thumb to switch back into the fire position with that same thumb. The Jericho also has a slide lock. The double-action trigger’s pull is long, heavy and rough for that first double-action shot, but subsequent shots are light, smooth, and quick. The operating system itself is tough and reliable. The Jericho is known for its ability to digest pretty much any ammunition you decide to use, regardless of manufacturer or type, and can easily handle a lot of abuse from wildcatters.

The standard pistol is the Jericho 941. The standard Jericho 941 uses a 4.41-inch barrel, with a blued finish and black side plates. Other finishes include stainless steel (called the 941F), chromed, and even titanium gold. The Jericho 941FS is a compact form of the weapon using a 3.78-inch barrel, and the Jericho 941FB is an even more compact version with a 3.5-inch barrel and a shorter grip; a lesser known version of the 941FB, the 941FBL, also has an alloy frame. A competition version, the 941 IPSC, was once offered; this uses a 5.24-inch barrel; the IPSC also uses a single-action trigger (which is also set back further in the trigger guard), a muzzle compensator, adjustable sights, drilling and tapping for an optics mount, and a slide that narrows towards the muzzle. Another competition version that is no longer offered is the 941PS, with a 4.09 inch barrel and otherwise having the features of the 941 IPSC except for drilling and tapping. A short production run marked the 941FL, which has a polymer frame (called “polymeric” by IMI), and a rail under the dust cover for accessories.

Other minor variants include a version of the Model 941F with a frame-mounted safety. There are also optional features available at the request of the buyer, including SA (single-action) and DAO (double-action only) operation, ambidextrous safeties, different finishes, a locking mechanism that locks the pistol with a key, the frame-mounted safety noted above, and a threaded barrel for a silencer.

As the designation might suggest, some other versions of the Jericho have also been put on a polymer frame. The 941PL is chambered for 9mm, and the RPL is chambered for .40. They have 4.4-inch barrels, SA or DA operation, manual decockers, and firing pin safeties. The PSL and RPSL are virtually the same, but have shortened 3.8-inch barrels.

It should be noted that while the Jericho was first offered in 9mm and .41 Action Express chamberings (that’s where the “941” in the name comes from), the .41 Action Express chambering was dropped soon after the .40 Smith & Wesson round became available. This makes Jerichos in .41 Action Express caliber a bit rare and unusual. 9x21mm was also dropped soon thereafter, also making it relatively rare. The .45 ACP chambering is new to the Jericho, and built primarily for export to the North American market, for import by Magnum Research. Unlike most Jerichos, the .45 ACP version uses a steel frame exclusively, and is not available with an alloy or polymer frame. In addition, it is a semi-compact pistol, with a 3.93-inch barrel.

The newest version is Magnum Research’s Baby Eagle FA (for “Fast Action”). This is a striker-fired version of the Jericho, with DAO operation and a special Fast Action trigger pack which decreases substantially the trigger pull weight of trigger pulls beyond the first. Other differences include an adjustable rear sight, a dovetailed front sight, a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, a squared-off trigger guard, and a more ergonomic polymer frame and grip. Barrel length for the 9mm version is 4 inches and 4.15 inches for the .40 version.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Jericho 941PS, Jericho 941FL, and the Jericho 941 in .45 ACP do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor does the Baby Eagle FA.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Jericho 941	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	16	$242
Jericho 941	9x21mm	1.07 kg	16	$259
Jericho 941	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.15 kg	12	$315
Jericho 941	.41 Action Express	1.18 kg	11	$332
Jericho 941	.45 ACP	0.62 kg	10	$396

Jericho 941FS	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	16	$235
Jericho 941FS	9x21mm	0.93 kg	16	$252
Jericho 941FS	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.15 kg	12	$309
Jericho 941FS	.41 Action Express	1.19 kg	11	$326
Jericho 941FB	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	13	$232
Jericho 941FB	9x21mm	0.9 kg	13	$250
Jericho 941FB	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	9	$306
Jericho 941FB	.41 Action Express	1.15 kg	8	$323
Jericho 941FBL	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	13	$234
Jericho 941FBL	9x21mm	0.64 kg	13	$251
Jericho 941FBL	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	9	$308
Jericho 941FBL	.41 Action Express	0.93 kg	8	$325
Jericho 941PS	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	16	$289
Jericho 941PS	9x21mm	1.03 kg	16	$306
Jericho 941PS	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	12	$362
Jericho 941FL	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	16	$246
Jericho 941FL	9x21mm	0.88 kg	16	$263
Jericho 941FL	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.94 kg	12	$321
Jericho 941PL	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	16	$242
Jericho 941RPL	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	12	$316
Jericho 941PSL	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	16	$236
Jericho 941RPSL	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	12	$310
Jericho 941 IPSC	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	16	$305
Baby Eagle FA	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	15	$238
Baby Eagle FA	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.75 kg	12	$314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Jericho 941 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Jericho 941 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Jericho 941 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Jericho 941 (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Jericho 941 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Jericho 941FS (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Jericho 941FS (9mx21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Jericho 941FS (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Jericho 941FS (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Jericho 941FB (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Jericho 941FB (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Jericho 941FB (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Jericho 941FB (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Jericho 941FBL (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Jericho 941FBL (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Jericho 941FBL (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Jericho 941FBL (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Jericho 941PS (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Jericho 941PS (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Jericho 941PS (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Jericho 941FL (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Jericho 941FL (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Jericho 941FL (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Jericho 941PL	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Jericho 941RPL	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Jericho 941PSL	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Jericho 941RPSL	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Jericho 941 IPSC	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Baby Eagle FA (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Baby Eagle FA (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13

IMI Micro Eagle

Notes: Like the Mountain Eagle and the “Baby Eagle,” the Micro Eagle is not related to the Desert Eagle in any way, but is instead

a totally different pistol. The Micro Eagle name is a hook used by the pistol's importer and primary seller, Magnum Research in the US. The Micro Eagle is a compact, slap-sided pistol which is largely dehorned and designed for concealed carry and self-defense. It is very small, but the trigger guard is enlarged to allow the use of even a heavily-gloved hand and to allow the shooter to position the pistol quickly in his hand. The operation is unusual; it uses gas-assisted blowback instead of straight blowback, which somewhat softens recoil. The extractor is external, and the pistol is DAO. Sights consist of a low ramp front and a low-profile rear notch with no-snag ears. The shooter controls are enlarged yet low-profile. Barrel length is 2.22 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Micro Eagle	.380 ACP	0.4 kg	6	$201

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Micro Eagle	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

IMI Mountain Eagle

Notes: Despite the name, this weapon is not related to the Desert Eagle in any way. The Mountain Eagle is a large polymer-frame rimfire pistol with composite barrel and an aluminum-alloy receiver. Despite the size (nearly 27 centimeters with the standard barrel), the Mountain Eagle is a light weapon due to its construction materials. The rear sight is adjustable, and the front sight is dovetailed so it can be removed and replaced if desired. Two variants exist: The Compact Edition, with a 4.5-inch barrel (as opposed to the standard 6.5-inch barrel), and the Target Edition, with an 8-inch target barrel and a two-stage trigger.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mountain Eagle	.22 Long Rifle	0.6 kg	15, 20	$145
Mountain Eagle Compact Edition	.22 Long Rifle	0.57 kg	15, 20	$125
Mountain Eagle Target Edition	.22 Long Rifle	0.63 kg	15, 20	$163

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mountain Eagle	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Mountain Eagle Compact Edition	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mountain Eagle Target Edition	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

IMI Uzi Pistol

Notes: The Uzi Pistol is a very small version of the Uzi designed primarily for bodyguard and civilian use. Introduced in 1984, the Uzi Pistol looks like an even smaller version of the Micro-Uzi, and indeed the Micro-Uzi was the base design for the Uzi Pistol. Though the Uzi Pistol is far too large to be a true concealed-carry weapon, it can be concealed under a trenchcoat or parka, or in a briefcase-type item or a small backpack. It can also be useful as a weapon for home defense or in places like trucks or boats (subject to local laws, of course…).

The Uzi Pistol is actually quite similar to its parent Micro-Uzi; in fact, the Uzi Pistol is internally virtually identical to the Micro-Uzi, except that the Uzi Pistol lacks any provision in the mechanism for automatic fire. (The Uzi Pistol *can* be converted to automatic fire, but IMI has designed it in such a way that doing it so would be two difficulty levels harder than normal.) Externally, the Uzi Pistol is also quite similar, though the barrel length is only 4.5 inches, and it has no stock or any means to attach one. Like the all Uzis, the Uzi Pistol is made largely of sheet steel stampings. Controls are identical to those found on the Micro-Uzi (safety atop and to the left side of the frame, a cocking handle on top of the receiver, magazine release on the bottom left side of the grip), except that the fire selector allows only for safe and semiautomatic modes. The sights are virtually identical to those of the Micro-Uzi – an adjustable rear sight with large protective ears, and a post-type front sight, also protected by large ears. On the Uzi Pistol, however, the rear sights have a pair of white dots and the front has one white dot; this is primarily a concession to market forces. The Uzi Pistol also has the grip safety common to all Uzis. The Uzi Pistol is able to use any magazine designed for the Uzi series.

One cannot, of course, get around the fact that the Uzi Pistol is a *huge* pistol, and it can take a bit of getting used to the size; most shooters find it rather awkward when they first start shooting it. However, the weight also means that the Uzi Pistol has very little felt recoil. The grip safety (like any Uzi) can be a bit stiff and hard to keep down, but this also makes the Uzi Pistol a very safe weapon.

A variant of the Uzi Pistol is a version chambered for .45 ACP; this chambering is nowhere near as common as the 9mm Uzi Pistol. It of course uses different magazines, with only one capacity having been built for the Uzi Pistol.

IWI's US house (IWI US) offers a heavily modified and modernized version of the Uzi Pistol; this is called the Uzi Pro Pistol. Updates include full blowback operation from a closed bolt, a polymer frame, lower receiver, and pistol grip/magazine well, and relocation of the magazine release to just behind the trigger guard. The charging handle has also been moved to left side; this allows for the placement of a full-length Picatinny rail atop the receiver and barrel. Under the muzzle, on a projecting boss, is another Picatinny rail; this is short, but easily enough for lasers, lights, and other small accessories. Like the original Uzi Pistol, the Uzi Pro has a grip safety; this is along with the manual safety and a passive firing pin block designed to keep the weapon from firing when dropped or bumped. Front and rear sights are both fully adjustable. Barrel length is 4.5 inches; it is cold hammer-forged and made of Chrome/Moly/Vanadium steel. The magazines are special; the magazine well does not allow the Uzi Pro to use older magazines. Like the original Uzi Pistol, the Uzi Pro is a heavy pistol, awkward without a brace, and though it is fun to shoot, many firearms experts say it is too unwieldy for home defense.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Uzi Pistol	9mm Parabellum	1.7 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$243
Uzi Pistol	.45 ACP	2.04 kg	16	$402
Uzi Pro	9mm Parabellum	1.66 kg	20, 25, 32	$232

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Uzi Pistol (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	11
Uzi Pistol (.45)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	13
Uzi Pro	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	11

IWI Galil ACE GAP39 II

Notes: The Galil ACE GAP39 is in most ways a Galil ACE Civilianized assault rifle shrunk down to pistol form. It uses the same internal mechanism as the Galil, with minor modifications to fit the smaller package. The charging handle (which reciprocates when firing) is moved to the left side of the receiver. The mechanism is otherwise the same as that of the Galil ACE (but see the Note below). The ACE Pistol has full AK/RPK magazine compatibility – including steel, aluminum, polymer, light alloy, and those newer Russian polymer-over-steel magazines. However, the use of RPK drums would make the ACE Pistol quite clumsy. Operation is from a closed rotating bolt, using a long-stroke gas piston. The barrel is 8.3 inches, and made of cold-hammer forged Chrome/Moly/Vanadium steel alloy, and chrome-lined. The barrel is tipped with a birdcage-type flash suppressor.

The receiver is of milled steel, making the GAP39 a somewhat stable package. However, the use of polymer furniture does bring down the weight quite a bit. The pistol grip, handguards, the Picatinny rail above the receiver are polymer, as is part of the arm stabilizer. The bottom and sides of the handguards have attachments for Picatinny rails, though they are not included in the basic pistol. Also not included is a rail section that extends the receiver-top Picatinny rail onto the handguard. Sights have tritium inlays and are modified form of standard rifle sights. Finish is in black.

Note: It should be noted that early this year, IWI issued a blanket recall for the ACE Pistol, due to a design fault that consisted of a pinhole for a full auto sear. Though there is no danger of an ACE pistol suddenly going automatic, anyone with the right parts could convert the ACE Pistol into a machine pistol. (IWI does not sell them – you'd need an extreme-specialty parts dealer who sometimes deals in illegal parts, or the auto sear from a Galil assault rifle series to make this happen. It's not a matter of a safety issue; it's a matter of breaking NFA regulation in the US and similar legislation elsewhere. Just as a matter of general interest, however, I have included stats for a full-auto Galil ACE machine pistol. Use the ROF as SA and use only the SS Recoil figure for a standard semiauto pistol.

In 2017, IWI brought back the 5.56mm version of the ACE Pistol, designated the GAP556. Other than changes necessary for the 5.56mm caliber, the GAP556 is the same as the standard GAP39. Magazines sold with the GAP556 are Magpul polymer magazines, with a clear window in the side allowing the shooter to see how much ammunition he has left in the magazine (for the 20 and 30-round magazines). The issue with being able to put full-auto parts in the weapon has been solved, and the GAP556 cannot be converted to full auto by the user.

A further modification of the ACE Pistol is the GAP51. This is again similar to the above pistols, except for the change to 7.62mm NATO caliber. The ACE51 is necessarily larger, and has a barrel length of 11.8 inches, tipped with a 3-slot muzzle brake. (Muzzle blast and noise are reportedly huge.) The GAP51 is compatible with Galil, Magpul, and SR-25 magazines.

The ACE Pistol first came out in the early 1990s, but fell afoul of the Brady Gun Bill, and it was not introduced again until 2015, with the GAP39 coming first.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ACE Pistol GAP39	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.72 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$707
ACE Pistol GAP39SB	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.84 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$730
ACE Pistol GAP556	5.56mm NATO	2.72 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$460
ACE Pistol GAP556SB	5.56mm NATO	3.09 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$475
ACE Pistol GAP51	7.62mm NATO	2.72 kg	10, 20, 30	$968
ACE Pistol GAP51SB	7.62mm NATO	2.84 kg	10, 20, 30	$993

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ACE Pistol GAP39	5	3	2-Nil	3	3	7	13
ACE Pistol GAP39SB	5	3	2-Nil	5	3	7	16
ACE Pistol GAP556	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	8
ACE Pistol GAP556SB	SA	2	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	10
ACE Pistol GAP51	SA	4	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	16
ACE Pistol GAP51SB	SA	4	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	19

KSN Kareen

Notes: The original Kareen appeared in 1969 as a license-produced version of the familiar Browning HP-35 Hi-Power. The original Kareen was in fact little more than an Israeli-made version of the original Hi-Power, complete with a loop-type hammer, manual safety/slide lock on the left side – and sights that are too small and a double-action trigger pull that is too heavy. However, the safety/slide lock is far easier to activate with the firing hand than even that of the HP-35 itself. Later, KSN changed to a spur hammer and added a larger barrel bushing to protect the crown, matching the same changes on the Hi-Power itself; the grip plates were also changed to thin checkered hardwood, and the finish was changed from polished blue to highly-polished blue. But overall, the original version of the Kareen is not considered among the best of the Hi-Power copies ever produced. Statistics are otherwise the same as a standard Hi-Power for game purposes, and are shown below for convenience.

The current version of the Kareen, the Mk II, is still a Hi-Power variant, but is much improved over the original Kareen, and also looks very different externally. The Kareen's redesign into the Mk II took five years and lots of consulting with military and police experts in Israel and other countries. Improvements include a wrap-around ergonomic rubber grip (a checkered plastic grip is also available), ambidextrous controls, sights optimized for quick target acquisition (and dovetailed in to allow replacement), a lighter and smoother trigger pull, a squared trigger guard, a reshaped spur-type hammer, and an enlarged and specially-shaped beavertail that quite effectively eliminates the Hi-Power's infamous hammer bite. The standard magazine is still 13 rounds, though 10-round magazines were made during the US Assault Weapons Ban, and 15-round magazines for the Kareen Mk II have recently become available. The Kareen Mk II's barrel is 4.65 inches long, but a compact version is also made, with a shorter 3.86-inch barrel. The compact version also does not have gripping grooves at the front of the slide as does the full-sized Kareen Mk II.

Firearms experts have noted several strikes against the Kareen. First, the plastic grips wear too fast. Second is possibly a dangerous feature: If you pull the slide to the rear and then put on the safety, the hammer will still fall. If then you take the weapon off safe and try to dry fire the weapon, the hammer will fall only to the half-cock position, and the trigger must be pulled again. Just to make it worse, whether the magazine is loaded or not, the hammer would then fall whether the gun is on safety or not. Other strikes against it is the trigger pull weight, which in single-action is a massive 13 pounds. (However, cocking the Kareen is not difficult.)

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kareen	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	13	$245
Kareen Mk II	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 13, 15	$244
Kareen Mk II Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	10, 13, 15	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kareen	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Kareen Mk II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Kareen Mk II Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

KSN Golan

Notes: The Israeli company KSN Limited acquired the rights to build and export the Yugoslavian CZ-99; Crvena Zastava never got to build or market the pistol because of the breakup of the former Yugoslavia. The Israelis then improved on the design, making it safer and more reliable, as well as easier to maintain, until it was basically "idiot-proof." They then marketed the design as the Golan, and it did fairly well among Israeli civilians and police as well in a few foreign countries, such as South Africa, Singapore, Thailand, and Argentina. However, production in Israel did not itself last long, as production was transferred to South Africa (where it is known as the TZ-99). The Golan has a frame of aluminum alloy and a steel slide, with a chrome-lined steel barrel and plastic ergonomic grips.

Twilight 2000 Notes: As IMI acquired this design shortly before hostilities began between China and Russia, they did not get to export it much. It was therefore mostly issued to Israeli civilians for home defense. In addition, Zastava did make a few of these weapons.

Merc 2000 Notes: The Israelis exported this weapon far and wide.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Golan	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	15	$237
Golan	.40 Smith & Wesson	1 kg	11	$312

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Golan (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Golan (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Sirkis SD9

Notes: This is a small polymer pocket pistol, noted for its squat lines and squared-off barrel and slide. It is not an attractive weapon, but effective despite its small size.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SD9	9mm Parabellum	0.53 kg	7	$142

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

SD9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6

Sirkis SQP

Notes: This is a small pocket pistol only 6.9 inches long. They have large cocking grooves on the rear of the slide, and have a blued finish. It is heavy for its size, but this contributes to stability. The SQP is otherwise an unremarkable pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SQP	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	9	$151

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SQP	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Benelli B-76/B-80

Notes: This pistol uses a delayed blowback action, common in assault and battle rifles but not often used in pistols. Also unusual for pistols is the B-76s fixed barrel. The B-76 also has a chamber loaded indicator. It is not meant for inexperienced (or fumble-fingered) shooters, as the only safety besides that afforded by the double-action feature is a manual one. It is known for accuracy in a small package and ease of shooting. The B-76 was the first firearm from Benelli that was designed for military, rather than civilian, use. Unfortunately, military adoption largely eluded the B-76 and it was bought primarily by civilians.

The B-80 was an improved version of the B-76 introduced in 1982, only two years after the B-76. It is chambered only in 7.65mm Parabellum and .32 ACP, and as a result of this lack of power, the B-80 never sold well, even to civilians. The only place it really sold even moderately well was in Italy, where military calibers (such as 9mm Parabellum) are not permitted to civilians. The B-80 is a DAO (double-action only) pistol, making somewhat safer to use.

The prohibition on "military" calibers does not necessarily apply to other countries, and some people also wanted a version of the B-76 for sporting and target shooting. This led to the B-80S. It is a distinctive version in stainless steel with attractive walnut ergonomic grips. The rear sight is adjustable, and there is a safety catch on the left side of the frame, with the magazine catch nearby.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
B-76/B-80	7.65mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	8	$197
B-76/B-80	.32 ACP	0.85 kg	8	$186
B-76	.32 Smith & Wesson Long	0.95 kg	8	$232
B-76	9mm Ultra	0.95 kg	8	$232
B-76	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	8	$240
B-80S	7.65mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	8	$209
B-80S	9mm Ultra	1.01 kg	8	$245
B-80S	9mm Parabellum	1.03 kg	8	$253

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
B-76/B-80 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
B-76/B-80 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
B-76 (.32 S&W Long)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
B-76 (9mm Ultra)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
B-76 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
B-80S (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
B-80S (9mm Ultra)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
B-80S (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Benelli MP-3S

Notes: This is the target version of the B-76, distinguished by its longer barrel, shorter grip (with smaller magazine), the high standard of its finish, and the anatomical grip. It also may be chambered for an unusual cartridge (.32 Smith & Wesson Wadcutter).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-3S	9mm Parabellum	1.18 kg	6	$255
MP-3S	.32 Smith & Wesson Long	1.11 kg	6	$239
MP-3S	.32 Smith & Wesson Wadcutter	1.14 kg	6	$247

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-3S (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
MP-3S (.32 Long)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
MP-3S (.32 Wadcutter)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Beretta APX

Notes: The APX began development years before being put on the market – however, the conceptual specs were well known to the public two years before Beretta deemed it ready for the market, and the APX is sometimes considered the worst-kept secret among civilian pistols. In addition to civilian use, the APX was designed to meet any possible interest from military and police forces. As a matter of fact, Beretta surveyed over 500 military and police forces for their opinions on the APX and what they would like on such a weapon. A modified form of the APX was entered in the US Military's Modular Handgun System competition.

The APX has a polymer frame (specifically fiberglass-reinforced technopolymer, according to Beretta) with a steel slide, and the APX is a commander-sized weapon. The side has wide cocking grooves basically down the entire slide except where the ejection port and external extractor are, and on the left side in the same place. The barrel is cold hammer-forged and has polygonal rifling (the advantages of which are not quantifiable in *Twilight 2000 v2.2* terms). The APX is striker-fired, and has no external hammer. Though initial offerings to civilians will be all-black, Beretta also plans to include their flat dark earth, OD Green, and gray versions to the general public. (These are only available to police and military right now.) Under the frame is a Picatinny Rail which is fairly long for a pistol of its size. The grips use a wrap-around stippled pattern and there are three interchangeable grip inserts. Magazines designed for the APX have a rather small finger stop. Trigger pull weight is a bit heavy at six pounds, which enhances accuracy at point-black range while giving trigger-happy noobs something to think about. In addition, the break is crisp and tactile and is wider than a standard handgun trigger. The magazine release is reversible, while the slide lock is ambidextrous. If one puts something small in a recessed button on the right side and pushes, the striker decocks. Other safeties include a passive firing pin safety and magazine safety. There is a small button which rises and falls as the pistol fires – this is the chamber loaded indicator.

A variant, designed primarily for police and military concerns but available on the civilian market, is the Comp Mod. As the name would indicate, this is a standard APX with a muzzle compensator added. The APX Compact is also available with a 3.7-inch barrel. The shrinking of the APX into a compact as left it, according to several testers, a bit chunky-looking. The trigger pull weight is also dramatically heavier at 7.38 pounds.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
APX	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	10, 17	$243
APX	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10, 15	$318
APX Comp Mod	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	10, 17	$294
APX Comp Mod	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.89 kg	10, 15	$369
APX Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 13	$239
APX Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.75 kg	10	$313

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
APX	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
APX	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
APX Comp Mod	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
APX Comp Mod	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
APX Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
APX Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Beretta Cougar 8000

Notes: This small pistol was first designed for use as a gun for undercover police forces, but began to be carried by growing numbers of regular police officers in the US and Europe, and has proven popular among US civilians. Despite being fully NATO qualified, no large-scale military orders have occurred. The Cougar was, in fact first produced in .40 Smith & Wesson, with 9mm Parabellum and 9x21mm versions appearing a short time later. The .41 Action Express model was produced only in very small numbers for a very short time. Later, .45 ACP and .357 SiG chamberings appeared.

The Cougar's barrel-rotating action and ergonomic design harnesses some of the recoil forces to reduce felt recoil. Due to its small size, it is preferred by many officers as a backup gun, and by female officers due to their smaller hands. The edges and hammer are rounded to avoid snagging when drawn from pockets or other concealed positions. The trigger is double-action, with an exposed hammer; the trigger action may be DA/SA with an ambidextrous safety/decocker, DA/SA with a decocker only, and DAO with no safety or decocker. Barrels are 3.6 inches in all cases except for .45 ACP versions, which have a 3.7-inch barrel. Cougar Minis have the same barrel length, but a shorter grip. The frame is of aluminum alloy, with the slide and working parts being of carbon steel or Inox stainless steel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: .45 ACP and .357 SiG chamberings do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is one of the preferred pistols of Italian Intelligence services, as well as the Mafia.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Cougar 8000D	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 15	$235
Cougar 8000F	9x21mm	0.93 kg	10, 15	$252
Cougar 8357	.357 SiG	0.93 kg	10, 15	$262
Cougar 8040F	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.93 kg	7, 10	$309
Cougar 8041G	.41 Action Express	1 kg	7, 10	$326

Cougar 8045	0.45 ACP	1 kg	7, 10	$396
Cougar Mini 8000D	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	8, 11	$232
Cougar Mini 8000F	9x21mm	0.79 kg	8, 11	$250
Cougar Mini 8357	.357 SiG	0.79 kg	8, 11	$260
Cougar Mini 8040F	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	6, 8	$307
Cougar Mini 8041G	.41 Action Express	0.86 kg	6, 8	$324
Cougar Mini 8045	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	6, 8	$394

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Cougar 8000D	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Cougar 8000F	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Cougar 8357	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Cougar 8040F	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Cougar 8041G	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Cougar 8045	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Cougar Mini 8000D	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Cougar Mini 8000F	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Cougar Mini 8357	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Cougar Mini 8040F	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Cougar Mini 8041G	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Cougar Mini 8045	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Beretta M21 Bobcat

Notes: This pistol was designed as a light self-defense pistol, especially for ladies. It is a small caliber pocket pistol that is not good for much beyond emergency use. The M3032 Tomcat is a somewhat larger version of the M21 Bobcat. It is only slightly larger, however, and fires the more powerful .32 ACP cartridge. The heavier weight actually makes it easier to shoot, however, and the more powerful cartridge makes it a better self-defense or backup gun.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M21	.22 Long Rifle	0.33 kg	7	$77
M21	.25 ACP	0.33 kg	8	$85
M3032	.32 ACP	0.41 kg	7	$109

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M21 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
M21 (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
M3032	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	5

Beretta M70

Notes: This pistol was originally designed as a plinking pistol and for short-range self-defense. The M70 series has definite Walther PP/PPK influences, though externally it is quite different from the PP/PPK, and also differs internally somewhat. The M70 has found its niche as an assassin's pistol (particularly by Mossad), however. When used with a silencer/ suppresser, the weapon is virtually noiseless. The M70S is the most common version, with .22 Long Rifle as the most common caliber of the M70S. Most of the M70 series has a 3.5-inch barrel. The M70T is a match version of the M70, with a long barrel and adjustable sight. The M71 uses a light alloy frame, but is otherwise like the M70S in .22 Long Rifle. The M72, also known as the Jaguar, comes in two barrel lengths and also has a light alloy frame. It was sold primarily in the US, mostly imported by Century Arms. (Century M70-series pistols often come with a faux suppressor mounted on the end of the barrel; though this is not designed to be user-removable, a good gunsmith can readily remove it.) M70Ss sold in the US were typically sold as the Puma, M71s were sold as the Jaguar. A complaint about the M70 series is that the grips tend to be a bit bulky and not suited to shooters with small hands.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M70S	.22 Long Rifle	0.66 kg	8, 10	$86
M70S	.32 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$118
M70S	.380 ACP	0.86 kg	6	$137
M70T	.22 Long Rifle	0.78 kg	8, 10	$114
M71	.22 Long Rifle	0.54 kg	8, 10	$86
M71 (Faux Suppressor)	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	8, 10	$95
M72 (4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.56 kg	8, 10	$93
M72 (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.63 kg	8, 10	$113

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M70S (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	2	Nil	6
M70S (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M70S (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M70T	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
M71	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
M71 (Faux Suppressor)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
M72 (4")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M72 (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Beretta M81/82/83/84/85/87 Cheetah

Notes: These weapons are basically smaller versions of the M92 series. The "Cheetah" moniker is not used in Europe, but is the name by which these pistols are commonly known in the US and Canada. They are simple weapons which have a double-action-only mechanism, several safeties, and easy disassembly. By 1987, the M81 was out of production, in favor of the M84 and M92, but by then several thousand had been made and employed by police forces in Western Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. The M81 is the base model, with an ambidextrous safety, a magazine release which may be switched between the left and right sides of the frame, and an optional magazine safety. The M81BB uses a straight blowback operation, and is mechanically simpler, but more prone to fouling. It also has chamber-loaded indicator and a firing pin safety.

The M82BB is a Beretta M81BB with a few differences. The biggest difference is that the pistol has been made smaller by reducing the magazine capacity. The M82BB has a total of four safeties: a manual safety, a pin safety, a half-cock safety, and an inertia-operated firing pin that will not allow the weapon to fire if it is dropped or bumped. The M82FS is also similar to the M82BB, but has decocker. All three are otherwise identical for game purposes. The Model 83FS is the same as the M82FS, but chambered for .380 ACP.

The M84 is pretty much an M81 in .380 ACP and with a slightly longer butt holding a larger-capacity magazine. The M84BB is also equivalent to the M81BB; it was discontinued in 1983. The M84F is an M84 with a decocker and a squared trigger guard to help facilitate a two-handed grip; it is otherwise identical to the standard M84 for game purposes. The M85BB is virtually identical to the M84BB, but has an even slimmer grip; the M85F is an M85BB with a decocker. Both are otherwise identical to the M84BB for game purposes.

The M87BB is a rimfire variant of the series; it has an adjustable rear sight and has a 3.8-inch barrel. A variant of this pistol, the M87BB/LB, has a 5.9-inch barrel. The Model 87 Target is a development of the M87BB/LB introduced in 2000; this version has a heavy, squared steel slide along with a light alloy frame, dovetailed adjustable sights, and an integral sight base.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The M87 Target is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M81	.32 ACP	0.61 kg	12	$122
M82BB	.32 ACP	0.63 kg	9	$120
M83FS	.380 ACP	0.63 kg	8	$140
M84	.380 ACP	0.61 kg	13	$142
M85BB	.380 ACP	0.62 kg	8	$140
M87BB	.22 Long Rifle	0.57 kg	8	$91
M87BB/LB	.22 Long Rifle	0.69 kg	8	$112

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M81	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M82BB	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M83FS	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
M84	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
M85BB	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
M87BB	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M87BB/LB	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Beretta M86

Notes: This is a simple pocket pistol designed for use in both law enforcement and self-defense. It has a tip-up barrel, a feature which was common before and shortly after World War 2 is not normally seen in contemporary pistols. This allows easy access to the chamber and breech, making the barrel and chamber easy to clean without disassembling the entire weapon. It also makes it easier to slip an extra round in the pistol, by inserting a full magazine and then inserting a round manually into the chamber. Other features include ambidextrous controls and a chamber loaded indicator.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M86	.380 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$147

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M86	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Beretta M89

Notes: Though primarily designed as a target pistol, the M89 can also be used as a training pistol for heavier weapons due to its design and weight. Other than the optional adjustable sights and trigger, the M89 is otherwise a simple weapon, easy to maintain. It has also been marketed under the name M89 Gold Standard.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M89	.22 Long Rifle	1.16 kg	8	$191

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M89	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11

Beretta M92 Series

Notes: The M92 offers the widest product selection of the entire Beretta line of pistols; there are at least 15 major variants of the M92, plus several other minor variations. In addition, the M81, M84, M98, and M99 are merely smaller versions of the M92.

The base model is the standard M92. It uses a short recoil system rather than the straight blowback system of Beretta's smaller designs; this reduces recoil somewhat as well as making stoppages less common than they would be if a blowback system were used with the more powerful ammunition of the M92. There is one manual and two internal safeties, and a chamber loaded indicator. The action is simple and reliable, and stripping takes very little training.

The M92S is similar to base M92, but has a more reliable safety mechanism. The safety has been moved to the slide and a decocker has been added. It is slightly heavier due to these improvements.

The M92SB is an M92S with an ambidextrous safety, the magazine release moved to a position under the trigger guard, a firing pin safety, and a half-cock safety. It is otherwise identical to the M92S. The M92SBC (Compact) is a smaller version of the M92SB, but is otherwise the same. The M92SBC Type M is the same as the M92SBC, but with a narrower grip and a smaller magazine. A variant of the M92SB is employed by US armed forces as the M9; the modifications resulted in the M92F.

The M92F (also called the M92SB-F, particularly in early iterations designed for the US XM9 trials) is perhaps the most common version of the M92, due to its employment as standard service pistol for US armed forces as well as some Italian military, the French Gendarmerie Nationale, and widespread sales to civilians. It is almost identical to the M92SB, but the front of the trigger guard is squared off to aid in two-handed shooting, the magazine has an extended base, the grip plates have been replaced with ones made of a more durable plastic, and a lanyard ring has been added to allow the attachment of a "dummy cord." The finish is made from Bruniton, a derivative of Teflon. The M92FS was the template for later versions of the US M9 pistol, and like the M92S, it has more reliable safeties and a decocker. (It is otherwise the same as the M92F for game purposes.) As would be presumed from the name, the M92FC Compact is a smaller version of the M92F; a similar version exists for the M92FS, the M92FSC. The mechanisms are the same, but the dimensions are smaller. They are both identical for game purposes. The M92FC was discontinued in 2000, replaced in production by the M92FSC. The M92FS Border Marshall version was produced only for a short time during 2000; it was designed for US Border Patrol and used a slightly shorter barrel than the M92FS, along with tritium inlays for the sights and rubber grips. It was issued to the US Border Patrol for a few months, but later rejected in favor of true M92FSs with tritium inlays for the sights.

The M92G is designed specifically for police use (the "G" stands for "Gendarmerie"). It is basically an M92FS with only a decocking lever and no manual safety. The M96G Centurion is a variant of the M92G, but chambered for the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. The M92G is otherwise the same as the standard M92 for game purposes. The M92G Elite is a variant of the M92G, with extra cocking grips at the front of the slide, a slightly shorter barrel, a beveled magazine well, a skeletonized hammer, ribbed frontstrap, and 3-dor Novak Lo-Mount Carry sights. The M92G Elite II is basically the same, but uses an alloy frame instead of a steel frame. The M92G Elite is otherwise the same as the M92FS Border Marshall version for game purposes; the M92G Elite II is lighter than the Elite, but otherwise shoots the same for game purposes.

The M92SB-C Type M is a standard M92SB-C with a narrower grip for smaller hands. Because of this grip, the magazine used is a single-column 8-round instead of the normal double-column magazine.

The M92 Brigadier FS is a variant of the M92F designed for combat competitions and other situations where a large number of rounds are to be fired in a short period of time. The base M92F is strengthened and reinforced, and the contours are smoothed. There are three variants: the M92 Brigadier FS is in 9mmP, the M96 Brigadier FS is in .40 Smith & Wesson, and the M98 Brigadier FS is in 9x21mm. Besides civilian and isolated police and military sales, the M92 Brigadier FS and its variants are used by the US Border Patrol and armed ICE agents.

The M92D and M92DS are essentially similar to the standard M92F for game purposes; the differences are that both are DAO weapons that have no manual safety. The M92D is the DAO counterpart to the M92F, and the M92DS is the DAO counterpart to the M92FS. The M96D and M96DS variants are identical to the M92G Centurion for game purposes, being chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson but otherwise identical to the M92D and M92DS. The M92DC is a compact version of the M92D, with a smaller grip and barrel.

The M92, M96, and M98 Combat models are further refinements of the Brigadier series above, and are geared more towards international shooting competitions than actual combat. They are single action only weapons, adjustable rear sights that are micrometer-adjustable, tritium sight inlays, ultra-thin aluminum grips, and oversized safety and magazine release levers. Each model

comes in two barrel lengths, 125mm and 150mm.

The M92 Vertec is a standard M92 that has undergone a redesign to make it better suited for special operations personnel. The grips are smaller and ergonomically better in form to allow a surer grip. The trigger reach is shorter. One of the biggest changes is the integral rail on the bottom of the receiver to allow the mounting of laser aiming modules, flashlights, and suchlike. The barrel is slightly shorter to allow it to fit in a holster better and draw faster. The rear sight is adjustable, and of the high-visibility 3-dot variety. The M96 Vertec is the .40 Smith & Wesson counterpart to the M92 Vertec, it is a newer weapon than the M92 Vertec, built with newer technology, and also has a light alloy frame, so it is considerably lighter than the M92 Vertec. One notable user of the M96 Vertec is the US ICE (Immigration & Customs Enforcement), whose M96 Vertecs have a reinforced slide to ensure that the slides will not crack under normal use.

The M98/M98F is an M92SB-C chambered for use with the 7.65mm Parabellum cartridge. Intended for use by police, it saw some service in that role, but was mainly a civilian weapon. In appearance and mechanics, it is otherwise identical to the M92SB-C. The M98F is identical, but may be chambered in either 7.65mm Parabellum or 9x21mm ammunition.

The M98FS Target is a target pistol version of the M98F. It is longer (with a 150mm heavy barrel), and is a bit heavier. The rear sight is adjustable, it has anatomical grips (before the war, Beretta would tailor the grips for the user), and has a muzzle counterweight for better balance.

The M99 is similar in concept to the M98, but is based on the M92SB-C Type M instead of the M92SB-C. This means that it has a narrower pistol grip housing a single-column magazine instead of a double-column magazine; it also has a shorter barrel.

ATI in the US imports a Turkish copy made by Girsan of the M92 called the AT-92. It is an almost straightforward copy of the M92FS.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The M92 Vertec does not exist, nor do the M96 Vertec the M92FS Border Marshall, and the M96FS Border Marshall.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M92	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$248
M92S	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	15	$248
M92SB	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	15	$248
M92SBC	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	13	$242
M92SBC Type M	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	8	$242
M92F	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	15	$248
M92FC	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	13	$241
M92DC	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	8	$238
M92FS Border Marshall	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	15	$245
M96FS Border Marshall	10mm Colt	1.16 kg	11	$359
M92G Elite II	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	15	$246
M96G Centurion	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.98 kg	10, 11	$322
M92 Brigadier FS	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$249
M96 Brigadier FS	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.16 kg	11	$323
M98 Brigadier FS	9x21mm	1.08 kg	15	$266
M92 Combat (125mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.04 kg	15	$250
M92 Combat (150mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.14 kg	15	$261
M96 Combat (125mm Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.23 kg	11	$324
M96 Combat (150mm Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.35 kg	11	$335
M98 Combat (125mm Barrel)	9x21mm	1.08 kg	15	$268
M98 Combat (150mm Barrel)	9x21mm	1.18 kg	15	$278
M92 Vertec	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	15	$246
M96 Vertec	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10, 11	$319
M98/M98F	7.65mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	13	$179
M98F	9x21mm	1.04 kg	13	$241
M98FS Target	7.65mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	13	$190
M98FS Target	9x21mm	1.23 kg	13	$251
M99	7.65mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$173

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M92/M92S/M92SB/M92F	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M92SBC/SBC Type M	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M92FC/M92DC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M92FS Border Marshall/M92G Elite/Elite II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M96FS Border Marshall	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M96G Centurion	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M92 Brigadier FS	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M96 Brigadier FS	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

M98 Brigadier FS	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
M92 Combat, 125mm	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
M92 Combat, 150mm	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
M96 Combat, 125mm	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
M96 Combat, 150mm	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
M98 Combat, 125mm	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M98 Combat, 150mm	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	17
M92 Vertec	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M96 Vertec	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M98/98F (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M98F (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M98FS Target (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
M98FS Target (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	17
M99	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Beretta M93R

Notes: The Model 93R (R for *raffica*, which is Italian for “rapid-fire”). I have found conflicting information on whether the M93R is based on the M951 or the M92, but as the M92 is a descendant of the M951, both may be true in a way. The M93R was designed for the same reason most modern machine pistol were: to provide a compact close-combat weapon that is also reasonable concealable if necessary.

Differences between the M92 and the M93R are extensive. The receiver is strengthened in critical places; the shape is also a bit beefier, and the trigger guard is enlarged and has a rudimentary folding foregrip attached to help the shooter stabilize the weapon when firing automatic bursts. The slide is noticeably heavier, which holds down the cyclic rate of fire. At the bottom of the grip is a plate with a stud for the attachment of a folding shoulder stock. The barrel is extended to 6.14 inches, and near the muzzle are compensator slots to help fight recoil. The design of the extended barrel also allows for the use of a silencer. The selector lever is on the frame above the rear of the grip, apart from the safety, allowing burst or semiautomatic fire. The M93R can use any 9mm Parabellum magazine that will fit into an M92-series pistol; in addition, the M93R can use an extended 20-round magazine that projects below the grip when inserted.

John Arthur Ciener will convert an M93 into a version firing .22 Long Rifle ammunition – but he will not make is full-auto capable if the shooter does not have the proper government paperwork for ownership of an automatic weapon. Therefore, most of his conversions are in semiautomatic. The conversion basically consists of new internal parts and a new barrel, which is capable of mounting a silencer. Again, with the proper paperwork, he will make one with the folding shoulder stock attached, but these are very rare. Note that Ciener’s conversion does have a muzzle brake; the slotted portion is for Knight’s Hush Puppy suppressor.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M93R	9mm Parabellum	1.12 kg	15, 20	$309
Shoulder Stock	N/A	0.27 kg	N/A	$50
M93R (.22 Conversion)	.22 Long Rifle	1.12 kg	15. 20	$142
Shoulder Stock	N/A	0.27 kg	N/A	$50

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M93R	3	2	Nil	1	2	3	15
Shoulder Stock	3	2	Nil	1/3	1	2	18
M93R (.22)	3	-1	Nil	1	2	2	11
Shoulder Stock	3	-1	Nil	1/3	1	1	13

Beretta M948

Notes: Also known as the Featherweight or Plinker, the M948 is a small-caliber version of the M1934 chambered for .22 Long Rifle and with an extended barrel. It is a basic small-caliber pistol for recreational shooting or vermin killing.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M948	.22 Long Rifle	0.82 kg	10	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M948	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Beretta M950

Notes: This is a very small pocket pistol also known as the Minx in .22 caliber and the Jetfire in .25 ACP. Introduced in 1950, only the Jetfire is still produced. While similar to many other such pocket pistols, the M950 is noted for its reliability – most such tiny pistols firing small-caliber ammunition are very prone to stoppages, because of the small size of their parts and the tight tolerances necessary

to achieve that small size.

The M950 is typical of Beretta pistols of its time period (1950s and 1960s) in having an open slide from just behind the front sight to just ahead of the ejection port (when the slide cycles back, the ejection port is exposed long enough to eject the spent case). It also has the tip-up barrel typical of many small-caliber pistols of the period, allowing for quick clearing of the weapon, removal of a stuck case, or a quick barrel cleaning. Spent case ejection on the M950 is achieved literally by blowing the case out of the pistol using spent gas and the cycling of the slide – the M950 has no extractor at all. (While this can theoretically lead to frequent stoppages, it is actually quite rare on an M950.) In the case of dud rounds or normal clearing of the M950, the user tips the barrel up normally, and the case or round is ejected by springs from the barrel. The M950 also has no manual safety. The sights consist of a very small fixed notch in the rear and a half-moon blade in the front which is also quite low. The magazine release is at the heel, another common feature of the time. The M950 is very light and kicks ferociously even with its small-caliber ammunition.

Minor variants of the M950 include the M950B, which uses dual recoil springs, and the M950BS, which has the dual recoil springs as well as a manual safety (added to cover laws in other countries). The M950 is usually found with a 2.4-inch barrel, though it can be had with a 3.7-inch barrel.

A great deal of export sales went to the US, until 1968, when the Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibited the importation of almost all such pocket pistols. This situation continued until 1978, when Beretta set up Firearms International in Maryland, which later became Beretta USA.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M950 Jetfire (2.4" Barrel)	.25 ACP	0.28 kg	8	$84
M950 Jetfire (3.7" Barrel)	.25 ACP	0.3 kg	8	$97
M950 Minx (2.4" Barrel)	.22 Short	0.25 kg	8	$69
M950 Minx (3.7" Barrel)	.22 Short	0.27 kg	8	$82
M950 Minx (2.4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.27 kg	8	$76
M950 Minx (3.7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.29 kg	8	$90

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M950 Jetfire (2.4")	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
M950 Jetfire (3.7")	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	7
M950B Minx (.22 Short, 2.4")	SA	-2	Nil	0	5	Nil	3
M950B Minx (.22 Short, 3.7")	SA	-2	Nil	0	5	Nil	5
M950B Minx (.22 Long Rifle, 2.4")	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
M950B Minx (.22 Long Rifle, 3.7")	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	6

Beretta M951

Notes: The predecessor to the M92 and M84 series of handguns, the M951 (also called the M1951, or the Brigadier in its civilian form) was designed for shooting ease and accuracy. Also known as the "Brigadier" (primarily on the civilian market) M-51, or M1951, the M951 was the standard sidearm of the Israeli military until its partial replacement by the Browning Hi-Power and later by the Jericho. This weapon was first designed in the wake of World War 2 in 1950, but Beretta had difficulties with the design and it wasn't put into full-rate production until 1955 – though early examples were in limited production in 1951. (The biggest difficulty was the very light weight of the original design, but another problem was an inadequate locking mechanism (which had been borrowed from the Walther P-38, but not properly implemented on the M951). A shooter with experience with the M92 or M9 will find the M951 easy to shoot, once he gets used to the single-action design.

The original M951 used a frame made from a light aluminum alloy called Ergal. While the Ergal frame worked with the rimfire M948, it was far too light (0.71 kg) and not strong enough for the far more powerful 9mm Parabellum cartridge, and this early M951 was quickly withdrawn for redesigning. The new frame was made from lightweight-but-strong steel, and this became the M951 we all know and love. The "new" M951 was used as a primary and secondary service weapon by dozens of countries worldwide – thousands are still being used today as service weapons by military and police forces. Several countries also produced the M951 under license – especially Iraq (their copy being called the Tariq, and the existence of the contract not being known until after Desert Storm), Nigeria, and especially Egypt. Italy terminated production of the M951 in 1983; production of the Egyptian copy, the Helwan, (identical to the Beretta version except for its marking and the lesser-quality finish) remains in production, and enjoys considerable export sales to civilian, police, and military forces worldwide.

The M951 uses a 4.5-inch barrel, and is known for its exceptionally smooth operation, ease of maintenance, and accuracy -- features that carried into later Beretta pistols. Sights are what became standard for many later Beretta pistols -- a fixed notch rear and a low blade front. The largest complaints about the M951 are about awkward controls: the manual crossbolt safety button is in the upper grip, just out of the reach of the thumb of the firing hand for most shooters. The M951 also has a slide lock on the left side of the frame. There are no passive safeties. On most M951s, the magazine release is a button near the heel, but some early examples, as well as the on the Egyptian Helwan, the magazine release is actually *on* the heel, and is similar to that of the Walther P-38/P-1. The grip includes a large hooked finger rest at the bottom, which give some shooters with large hands problems and also tends to snag when drawn.

Variants include a light alloy model of the Helwan (made from a much stronger alloy), which made a brief reappearance in the late

1990s and is rather rare; the M951 Target, with an adjustable rear sight, ergonomic grips, and a 5.7-inch barrel, with the last inch being conical in cross-section and topped with larger front sight consisting of a bead atop a blade. The frame is of light alloy. (This target version is a very rare weapon). The magazine catch is at the heel.

The Helwan M-51/57 Berhama is a relatively rare version; it was designed before the M951 Target by an Egyptian Army officer named Berhama for his military competition shooting team. The Berhama chambers 7.65 Parabellum instead of 9mm Parabellum, but for the most part otherwise conforms to features of the M951 Target (or actually, vice-versa). An extremely rare variant of the Berhama is essentially a standard Helwan chambered for the 7.65mm Parabellum. Beretta also manufactured this variant in small numbers for a short time, calling the Berhama target version the M952 Special and the standard-sized Berhama the M952.

Two versions are available: one with a relatively heavy steel frame, and one with a light alloy frame. A rare variant is the M952, which is chambered for 7.65mm Parabellum. The M951 may also be considered the predecessor of the M92 and M96.

Italian special operations units asked Beretta for another version of the M951 for use in certain CQB situations. This version, the M951R (also called the M951A) originally grew out of field modifications by military armorers at the request of Italian special operations units, and was later refined and standardized by Beretta. It is the M951 turned into a light machine pistol. It uses an extended magazine and has a folding forward grip to help stabilize the weapon in automatic fire. Eventually replaced in the Italian military and other armed forces by the M93R, the M951R was popular with criminals and terrorists worldwide and lived on in their hands. The M951R suffers from its light weight as well as a tendency for the locking block to wear quickly and eventually crack. The M951R uses a lengthened 4.9-inch barrel, a heavier slide to reduce the cyclic rate of fire to about 1000 rpm, a larger, heavier hammer, and a rear sight adjustable for windage (though both the front sight and rear sight are quite small).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M951 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	8	$243
M951 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	8	$244
M951 Target	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	8	$258
M952 (Steel Frame)	7.65mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	8	$199
M952 (Alloy Frame)	7.65mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	8	$200
M952 Special	7.65mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	8	$214
M951R	9mm Parabellum	1.28 kg	8, 10, 15	$248

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M951 (Original)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
M951 (Steel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M951 (Alloy)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
M951 Target	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
M952 (Steel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M952 (Alloy)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
M952 Special	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M951R	5	1	Nil	1	2	5	12

Beretta M1915

Notes: The Beretta M1915 was produced in quantity when the demands of World War 1 outstripped the ability of Italy to produce the Glisenti pistol Italians were using at the time. It is a simple blowback weapon meant to be easy to build and maintain. Though most were chambered for either .32 ACP or .380 ACP, a few were chambered to fire the 9mm Glisenti cartridge, and some were chambered for .38 ACP. Though 9mm Parabellum will chamber in these 9mm versions, NEVER try to fire 9mm Parabellum from this pistol, as the more powerful Parabellum cartridge will cause the chamber to explode. Barrel length is for the most part 3.5 inches; however, a version of the 9mm Glisenti-chambered M1915 used a 3.75-inch barrel and heavier construction.

After World War 1, the M1915/19 was produced; it was basically an M1915 with the slide cut away from the front sight to the breech face, a feature which later became common in Beretta pistols; the internal mechanism was also changed to give the M1915/1919 a greatly-improved trigger pull. The entire weapon is also 4mm shorter, yet has a 2mm longer barrel. It is chambered only for .32 ACP. It was made largely for civilian sales, but small numbers were taken into military service as the Model 1922.

The Beretta M1919 was introduced in 1920. It is basically a smaller version of the M1915/19, chambered for .25 ACP and much smaller than the M1915/19, with a barrel only 2.5 inches long. The M1919 does not have sights, but does have an aiming groove down the slide. Production stopped in 1939.

The M1923 is an enlarged version of the M1915/1919. Changes include a 4-inch barrel and an exposed loop hammer; some are also slotted for a stock. As prior to World War 2, the 9mm Glisenti cartridge was still the Italian standard, the M1923 was chambered for it. Like most other 9mm Glisenti-firing Italian pistols, the M1923 will chamber the 9mm Parabellum cartridge, but attempting to fire the Parabellum cartridge will cause a chamber explosion. This is perhaps the reason the M1923 was not produced after 1925.

The M1931 is a modified M1931; the main difference is that is chambered for the .32 ACP cartridge and has a shorter barrel. It was used only in small numbers by the Navy itself, but all models carried the symbol of the Italian Navy, even those made for civilian sales. Other than the caliber, the distinguishing feature of the M1931 is the external hammer.

The M1934/M1935 is essentially a “cleaned-up” M1915/1919, built of first-rate materials, better finishes, and cleaner lines. It is far better made than the typical Beretta pistol of pre-World War 2 manufacture, which is why many of them survive until this day in perfect

working order. They were widely issued as a sidearm to Italian forces in World War 2, which also means that there are more M1934s than other pre-World War 2 Beretta pistols. Virtually all M1934s found will fire .380 ACP; there is a .32 ACP chambering, called the M1935, but it is very rare.

The M1937 is a civilian version of the M1923. Then, as now, civilian weapons could not be sold in "military" chamberings, so the M1937 was chambered for 9mm Largo.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1915	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$120
M1915	.38 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$165
M1915	.380 ACP	0.67 kg	8	$139
M1915 (3.5" Barrel)	9mm Glisenti	0.7 kg	8	$147
M1915 (3.75" Barrel)	9mm Glisenti	0.91 kg	8	$149
M1915/19	.32 ACP	0.67 kg	7	$119
M1919	.25 ACP	0.31 kg	8	$86
M1923	9mm Glisenti	0.8 kg	8	$152
M1923 Stock	N/A	0.7 kg	N/A	$20
M1931	.32 ACP	0.7 kg	8	$119
M1934	.380 ACP	0.75 kg	7	$144
M1935	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$125
M1937	9mm Largo	0.77 kg	7	$170

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1915 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M1915 (.38)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M1915 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
M1915 (9mm, 3.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M1915 (9mm, 3.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M1915/19	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M1919	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
M1923	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
With Stock	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	12
M1931	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M1934	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M1935	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M1937	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Beretta M9000S

Notes: This is basically Beretta jumping on the compact polymer-frame bandwagon. The frame is actually polymer reinforced with fiberglass, and is quite strong. The Beretta also does not use the modified Browning operating system and most Berettas use, opting for a new, more efficient (but more complicated) system. The M9000S comes in two major variants: the Type F with a double action trigger system, and the Type D, which is double-action only. Other than the action, they are virtually identical except for minor weight differences.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M9000S Type F	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	12	$233
M9000S Type F	9x21mm	0.76 kg	12	$250
M9000S Type F	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10	$307
M9000S Type D	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	12	$233
M9000S Type D	9x21mm	0.73 kg	12	$250
M9000S Type D	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.76 kg	10	$307

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M9000S Type F (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M9000S Type F (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M9000S Type F (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M9000S Type D (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M9000S Type D (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M9000S Type D (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Beretta BU9 Nano

Notes: In most cases, the "BU9" is dropped and this pistol is known as merely the Nano. According Beretta's web site, "The Beretta Nano is the ultimate evolution of the micro compact carry pistol." The Nano's development was driven from the beginning by ease of use and concealment. The Nano is almost totally dehorned, including very low profile, almost flat, non-adjustable front and rear sights with a 3-dot-typoe sighting pattern. The sights are adjustable, but a hex wrench is required. Controls are fitted almost flat into the body of the Nano; the controls can be reversed for left- or right-handed use. The frame is of ulktra-modern thermoplastic and reinforced fiberglass mixed with what Beretta calls "technopolymer." The barrel is 3.07 inches and made of stainless steel, but otherwise ordinary. The interior of the grip is reinforced by slim stainless steel rods. The grip and frame are black polymer; the slide is stainless steel finished in black Pronox.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Nano	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	6	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Nano	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Beretta Px4 Storm

Notes: This pistol is a further development of the Beretta Cougar pistol. It uses the same basic operating principle, with four trigger mechanisms available: The Px4F, with a double-action trigger and a manual safety/decocker; the Px4D, a double-action-only weapon with no safety or decocker and a shrouded hammer; the Px4G, double action with a decocker but no manual safety; and the Px4C, with a "constant action trigger" (a double-action-only system with less pull), and a shrouded hammer. (All are identical for game purposes.) The Px4 Storm (when bought from the dealer) comes with a set of three interchangeable backstraps of differing sizes, allowing the weapon to be fitted to larger or smaller hands. The Px4 also has a short MIL-STD-1913 rail under the barrel for the attachment of lights or laser aiming modules. Construction is primarily from high-strength polymers, particularly the frame and grip. The standard magazines are the smaller ones (they fit into the grip); the larger ones are extended magazines which stick out from the bottom of the grip. There are (according to Beretta literature) going to be four calibers of the Storm; however, the .357 SiG version is not yet available as of the time I write this (mid-April 2007). Many customers have apparently contacted Beretta asking that they produce a version of the Px4 in .45 GAP, but they so far have been told that a .45 GAP version is not in Beretta's plans at present.

The .45 ACP Px4 did not appear until early 2007, and it appeared in two versions: The standard Px4 .45 ACP, and the Px4SD (Special Duty) .45 ACP. The standard Px4 in .45 ACP is essentially a Px4 enlarged to accommodate the .45 ACP round, but the Px4SD .45 ACP was designed as a military weapon, primarily to compete for the new US military .45 ACP pistol (the US military has recently announced that it is looking at replacing the M9 with a new .45 ACP pistol for some purposes). The SD was designed to meet even the US SOCOM's specifications, and includes features such as a redesigned grip angle (while retaining the ability to use interchangeable backstraps), true ambidextrous controls, two sizes of interchangeable magazine release buttons, standard and low-profile "dehorned" interchangeable slide catches, 3-dot "Super Luminova" luminous night sights which are dovetailed in to allow replacement with other sights (the rear sight is adjustable), and a slightly longer MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The Px4SD has an extended barrel with threads, allowing the use of various screw-on muzzle devices including brakes and silencers.

In the Summer of 2007, Beretta introduced the PX4 Storm Subcompact. This is essentially a smaller version of the standard Px4; it has a shorter grip with a smaller magazine, and an inch lopped off the barrel for a barrel length of 3 inches. Currently, Beretta intends to introduce the Px4 Subcompact in 9mm Parabellum and .40 Smith & Wesson only. The Subcompact version does have an attachment point for accessories, but this attachment point is quite short and small. It will be available in C, D, F, and G configurations.

Beretta now also makes the Compact, with an in-between frame size and a 3.27-inch barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Introduced in 2004, this pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Px4	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	17, 20	$239
Px4	.357 SiG	0.8 kg	17, 20	$266
Px4	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.8 kg	14, 17	$313
Px4	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	10	$398
Px4SD	.45 ACP	0.92 kg	10	$412
Px4 Subcompact	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 13, 15	$228
Px4 Subcompact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	10, 12	$302
Px4 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10	$231
Px4 Compact	9x21mm IMI	0.77 kg	10	$248
Px4 Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10, 12	$305

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Px4 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Px4 (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Px4 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Px4 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Px4SD	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Px4 Subcompact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Px4 Subcompact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Px4 Compact (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Px4 Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Px4 Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Beretta U22 Neos

Notes: This is a small-caliber pistol designed specifically for target shooting, with a secondary use as a training pistol for the neophyte. It is based around a frame and mechanism that uses as much polymer and composites as possible, to reduce weight. The most novel feature is the sight mount: it is on a rail above the receiver that does not move with the slide, reducing abuse on sights and allowing a wide variety of devices through its Picatinny-like interface. The entire weapon is designed to be quick and easy to use, but this means that some controls are not the same as is standard on most pistols.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
U22 Neos (4.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.9 kg	10	$125
U22 Neos (6” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.02 kg	10	$140
U22 Neos (7.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.15 kg	10	$155

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
U22 Neos (4.5”)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
U22 Neos (6”)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
U22 Neos (7.5”)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Bernardelli P-018

Notes: Designed as a military pistol, the P-018 was built to take rough treatment and withstand a great deal of abuse and dirt without failing or being discharged accidentally. It is centered on an all-steel frame, and trigger guard is squared off for more stable two-handed shooting. The trigger is double-action, and the manual safety locks the hammer and blocks the slide. Sights may be fixed or adjustable, according to the wishes of the customer. Balance is excellent, and the P-018 was built to be no heavier than is necessary to achieve the desired strength and stability.

The PO-018 is a selective-fire version of the P-018. Bernardelii was hoping for military and police sales, but other than some testing by various special operations units and police SRT-type units, the hoped-for sales didn't come. A .32 version was designed for use by civilians; thiese sales were surprisingly large, in 9mm and .32. Operation is by short recoil to reduce felt recoil and the PO-018 is a DAO weapon, which makes for jerky trigger pulls, not desirable in an automatic weapon. A kit is available to allow conversion to .32 from 9mm and vice versa.

The P.ONE series is the successor to the P-018. It retains the positive aspects of the P-018 while adding improvements such as a standard adjustable rear sight, a positive safety, a half-cock feature, a firing pin safety, and a magazine safety. The extractor also acts as a chamber loaded indicator. The P.ONE series uses virtually all-steel construction, with a variety of finishes; blue plastic checkered grips are standard, but optional checkered walnut grips are available. Unlike the P-018, the P.ONE is available in four calibers, with an additional one for the P.ONE Compact.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though the P-018 saw some use with special operations units in Europe in the Twilight 2000 timeline, especially in Italy, it is perhaps more famous (or infamous) for its use by the Mafia during and after the Twilight War; in fact, if you meet an Italian officer that is armed with one (particularly an ornate one), there is a good chance that he is in the pocket of the Mafia. The P.ONE does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-018	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	16	$247
P-018	7.65mm Parabellum	1 kg	16	$203
P-018 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	14	$241
P-018 Compact	7.65mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	14	$197
PO-018	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	16	$320
PO-018	.32 ACP	0.91 kg	16	$287
P.ONE	7.65mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	16	$203
P.ONE	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	16	$247
P.ONE	9x21mm	1.01 kg	16	$264
P.ONE	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.13 kg	12	$321
P.ONE Compact	7.65mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	14	$195
P.ONE Compact	.380 ACP	0.85 kg	14	$223
P.ONE Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	14	$239
P.ONE Compact	9x21mm	0.91 kg	14	$256
P.ONE Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.05 kg	10	$313

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-018 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P-018 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
P-018 Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-018 Compact (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PO-018 (9mm)	5	1	Nil	1	2	6	12
PO-018 (.32)	5	1	Nil	1	2	5	11
P.ONE (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P.ONE (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P.ONE (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P.ONE (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P.ONE Compact (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P.ONE Compact (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P.ONE Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P.ONE Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P.ONE Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Bernardelli P-060/A

Notes: This is a small weapon favored by female civilians and mobsters. Introduced in 1959, it was only manufactured until the early 1960s. It is small enough to be fairly concealable, while powerful enough to still be useful. Strangely enough for such a small weapon, the rear sight is fully adjustable. Operation is blowback, with two recoil springs to reduce felt recoil. The barrel and frame are

forged in one piece.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-060/A	.22 Long Rifle	0.44 kg	7	$88
P-060/A	.32 ACP	0.58 kg	7	$120
P-060/A	.380 ACP	0.67 kg	7	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-060/A (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
P-060/A (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P-060/A (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Bernardelli P-010/100

Notes: The Bernardelli P-010 is a target pistol designed to replace the Model 69. The P-010 is almost entirely steel, with the exception of a nickel-chrome barrel. The slide is in two pieces; the rear part recoils and the front point is weighted for balance. The rear sight is completely adjustable, and the slide has a full.-length sighting rib in addition to the rear and front sights. The trigger is adjustable for pressure and pull. The grip is of one-piece wood, but may be swapped out for a match stock with an ergonomic grip. Additional barrel weights could be attached to the forward portion of the slide.

The P-100 is a simpler version of the P-010. The frame is of light alloy, and the grips are less fancy and are not able to be changed for ergonomic ones. There are extra safety mechanisms.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-010	.22 Long Rifle	1.14 kg	10	$139
P-100	.22 Long Rifle	0.87 kg	10	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-010	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
P-100	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Bernardelli P-6/P-8

Notes: This is an update of the P-060/A. The P-6 and P-8 are for the most part identical, with the P-8 adding a plethora or safety mechanisms such as a half-cock safety, manual safety, magazine safety, and firing pin to comply with US, Canadian, and Mexican arms regulations; they are in fact internally quite similar to newer versions of the Walther PP. Both have a chamber loaded indicator and adjustable rear sights. They are mostly of steel construction, but have light alloy frames and grip plates of plastic or walnut.

The Model 90 Sport was designed to replace the Model 60 Sport, and is basically a P-6 with an extended barrel, adjustable rear sight, and ergonomic wooden grips. (Plastic grips are also available, decreasing the RL cost.) As you might guess, the P-90 has a micrometer-adjustable rear sight; the front sight is also adjustable somewhat for elevation, as it uses an unusual screw-in mounting. Also unusual for a target pistol is the light weight of the P-90.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-6/P-8	.22 Long Rifle	0.5 kg	10	$88
P-6/P-8	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$120
P-6/P-8	.380 ACP	0.58 kg	7	$140
Model 90 Sport (6” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.58 kg	10	$113
Model 90 Sport (8” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.64 kg	10	$133
Model 90 Sport (10” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.69 kg	10	$154
Model 90 Sport	.32 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$145
Model 90 Sport	.380 ACP	0.7 kg	7	$164

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-6/P-8 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
P-6/P-8 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P-6/P-8 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Model 90 Sport (6”, .22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Model 90 Sport (8”, .22)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Model 90 Sport (10”, .22)	SA	1	Nil	2	3	Nil	18
Model 90 Sport (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
Model 90 Sport (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	16

Bernardelli Model 60

Notes: This is one of the oldest Italian pistols still in continuous use in the world. The base Model 60 was introduced in 1959,

primarily for export to the US, but the Gun Control Act of 1968 banned this pistol from the US along with many other “pocket pistols.” The Model 60 comes in three calibers and is a simple pistol with a blued finish and plastic grip plates.

The Model 60 Sport was the sporting and target version of this pistol. In the US, it was known as the AMR. It has an extended barrel and comes only in one caliber.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 60	.22 Long Rifle	0.53 kg	10	$88
Model 60	.32 ACP	0.52 kg	8	$120
Model 60	.380 ACP	0.52 kg	7	$139
Model 60 Sport	.22 Long Rifle	0.78 kg	10	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 60 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
Model 60 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Model 60 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Model 60 Sport	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Bernardelli Model 69 Sport

Notes: This pistol first appeared on the market in 1969. It is a true target pistol, with a long barrel and micrometer rear sight. The barrel is weighted and a sighting rib runs the length of the slide in addition to front and rear sights. This weapon was built until 1989.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 69 Sport	.22 Long Rifle	1.07 kg	10	$112

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 69 Sport	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Bernardelli MOD.USA

Notes: This weapon was designed primarily with civilian US buyers in mind, but is also popular as a backup pistol for police. It is a single action straight blowback weapon with a decocker and a manual safety. The rear sight is adjustable, something that is unusual in such a pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MOD.USA	.380 ACP	0.69 kg	7	$139
MOD.USA	.32 ACP	0.59 kg	7	$120
MOD.USA	.22 Long Rifle	0.44 kg	7	$88

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MOD.USA (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
MOD.USA (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
MOD.USA (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6

Bernardelli Practical VB

Notes: These pistols are powerful target weapons. They come in three calibers and depending upon model, have different features to make them unusual. The standard Practical VB has a scope mount that may mount optics ranging from laser aiming modules to telescopic sights. The Practical VB Elite is the best target model, with a compensated barrel, micrometer rear sight, and the controls are enlarged for easy manipulation. The Target version is the simplest version, designed for the strictest competitions; it is almost like the Elite, but has no compensator. These weapons were introduced in 1992.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Practical VB/VB Target	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	16	$255
Practical VB/VB Target	9x21mm	1.14 kg	16	$272
Practical VB/VB Target	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.26 kg	12	$329
Practical VB Elite	9mm Parabellum	1.5 kg	16	$455
Practical VB Elite	9x21mm	1.54 kg	16	$472
Practical VB Elite	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.66 kg	12	$529

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Practical VB/VB Target (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Practical VB/VB Target (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Practical VB/VB Target (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Practical VB Elite (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	14

Practical VB Elite (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	13
Practical VB Elite (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	15

Glisenti M-10

Notes: This was the standard service pistol for the Italians in World War 1, and many survived in use until World War 2. The appearance is similar to the Luger, though the mechanism is more akin to the Mauser c/96; unfortunately, when used with a grip magazine, this mechanism is not sufficient to reliably cycle a high-power cartridge like the 9mm Parabellum. The 9mm Glisenti cartridge was therefore developed; it is a 9mm Parabellum round with a slightly shorter case and reduced powder load. The Glisenti also has another weakness; the entire left side of the frame is removable, which takes away much of the strength of the frame and tended to fall off at the worst moments.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Glisenti M-10	9mm Glisenti	0.82 kg	7	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Glisenti M-10	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Lercker

Notes: Only about 100 of these tiny machine pistols were built, but little is known of their service use, or as whose behest they were built, and as the guns were essentially hand-built by Lercker, and he died in the 1970s, little trace of their use exists. The rumor is that they were made for clandestine use by operatives that may need a high degree of firepower in a concealable package. Regardless of their use, they are today very rare and fetch a high price from collectors. The short 4-inch barrel and small caliber does not give the Lercker a high degree of damage, but the high cyclic rate partially makes up for this, especially at point-blank range, where it is designed to be used. The magazine capacity is also satisfying. The barrel is threaded at the muzzle for a suppressor.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lercker	.25 ACP	0.93 kg	20	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lercker	10	-1	Nil	1	2	10	8

Pardini PC

Notes: This pistol was designed for a variety of shooting match classes, from the Military/Defense Pistol class to various police and military competitions. The pistol comes in a variety of military and civilian chamberings. The PC is basically a match-quality military/police pistol. A variant, the PCS, has a three-chamber compensator at the muzzle of the pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PC	9mm Parabellum	1.12 kg	17	$252
PC	9x21mm	1.12 kg	17	$269
PC	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	13	$325
PC	.45 Hirtenberger	1.08 kg	13	$396
PC	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	13	$411
PCS	9mm Parabellum	1.39 kg	17	$453
PCS	9x21mm	1.39 kg	17	$471
PCS	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.37 kg	13	$527
PCS	.45 Hirtenberger	1.35 kg	13	$598
PCS	.45 ACP	1.35 kg	13	$613

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PC (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
PC (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
PC (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
PC (.45 Hirt.)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
PC (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
PCS (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	13
PCS (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	15
PCS (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	14
PCS (.45 Hirt.)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	15
PCS (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	15

SAB G-90

Notes: This is a standard-format modern high-capacity pistol. Its 9x21mm chambering suggests it is meant for civilian use, and it uses a standard Browning operating system. It is also available in 9mm Parabellum chambering, which is a military-only chambering

in Italy, and .40 Smith & Wesson. The G-90 Service Competition version is the same for game purposes, but has a micrometer adjustable rear sight.

The G-90 Competition is barely recognizable as a G-90 derivative; the extended barrel has a large bare portion forward of where the barrel would normally end on a standard G-90; and the muzzle is tipped with a large two- or three-chamber compensator. The safety is ambidextrous and the magazine release is enlarged. The G-90 Competition has a micrometer adjustable rear sight.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SAB G-90	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	15	$246
SAB G-90	9x21mm	1 kg	15	$264
SAB G-90	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	15	$320
SAB-G-90 Competition	9x21mm	1.12 kg	10	$322
SAB-G-90 Competition	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.22 kg	10	$378

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SAB G-90 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
SAB G-90 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
SAB G-90 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
SAB G-90 Competition (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	16
SAB G-90 Competition (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14

SAB G-91

Notes: This is a compact pistol introduced in 1990. It has a short barrel and bears a marked resemblance to the G-90. The safety is ambidextrous and is a combined safety catch/decocker.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SAB G-91	7.65mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	12	$126
SAB G-91	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	12	$148
SAB G-91	9x21mm	0.87 kg	12	$157

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SAB G-91 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
SAB G-91 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
SAB G-91 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

SAB G-2001

Notes: This is basically a bigger version of the Super HSc, with some styling changes to the trigger guard and the shape of the butt. The safety catch is also moved to the slide; when activated, the firing pin is moved completely out of alignment with the chamber and cannot contact the primer of any bullet that may be there. It is meant to fit better in standard holsters than the Super HSc.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SAB G-2001	.380 ACP	0.76	13	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SAB G-2001	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

SAB HSc80 (HSc Super)

Notes: SAB, a relative newcomer to the European weapons field, acquired a license to produce the HSc from Mauser in the mid-1990s. They then made improvements to the HSc to bring it up to modern specifications, and the resulting pistol is almost unrecognizable as kin to the HSc. The HSc80, also known as the HSc Super, is a much larger weapon, with a longer butt to accommodate a 13-round magazine, the grip is reshaped to better suit a two-handed firing style, the barrel is slightly longer, and more calibers are offered. The HSc80 has sold well to civilians and some European police forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HSc80	.32 ACP	0.7 kg	13	$118
HSc80	.380 ACP	0.74 kg	13	$138
HSc80	9mm Ultra	0.75 kg	13	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HSc80 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
HSc80 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
HSc80 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Tanfoglio Buzz

Notes: This is basically a Tanfoglio Witness with a ported barrel to fight recoil. It was introduced in 1994 in 9mm Parabellum, 9x21mm, 10mm Colt, and .45 ACP calibers, and in 1995 a .38 Super chambering was added, and in 1999, a .40 Smith & Wesson version was added. The .40 Smith & Wesson is unusual in that when it first came out, it had a magazine capacity of 15 rounds, but the magazine spring became fatigued easily and the magazine capacity was reduced to 12 rounds later that year. The barrel is coned to fit tightly to the slide. The magazine release is enlarged, and the controls are clearly finished in black (on what is otherwise a matte chrome-finished weapon). The magazine release can also be reversed to the opposite side of the weapon (it is normally on the left). The rear of the pistol has an extended beavertail.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The .38 Super and .40 Smith & Wesson designs never appeared.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Buzz	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	16	$267
Buzz	9x21mm	0.95 kg	16	$284
Buzz	.38 Super	0.98 kg	17	$303
Buzz	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.03 kg	12, 15	$341
Buzz	10mm Colt	1.09 kg	11	$381
Buzz	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	10	$426

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Buzz (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Buzz (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Buzz (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Buzz (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Buzz (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Buzz (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Tanfoglio Force

Notes: The first Force pistols were introduced in 1997. They have a black polymer frame and matte black-finished steel slide. The safety is on the left, as is the magazine release, but the magazine release can be moved to the right side of the frame. The Force is chambered for a large amount of calibers, including some proprietary ones. In 1997, it was introduced in 9mm Parabellum, 9x21mm, and .45 ACP; in 1999, .38 Super, .40 Smith & Wesson, and 10mm Colt chamberings were added, and in 2001, the proprietary 9mm FAR and 10mm FAR chamberings were added.

The Force Compact is the same as the standard Force, but is smaller with a shorter barrel and the 9mm FAR and 10mm FAR chamberings are not available. A variant of the Force Compact is the Lady Force; this version is available in a rainbow of colors, has a smaller grip, and smoothed contours. (It is identical to the Force Compact for game purposes.)

The Force ’99 was, as the name indicates, introduced in 1999 and is an improved version of the Force. It is a double-action pistol with a more ergonomic shape to its polymer frame. It was meant to be a service weapon for police or military forces and is not available in as many calibers. It has an automatic firing pin safety. Along with the Force ’99 came a training weapon, the Force ’99-22, chambered for .22 Long Rifle and has a longer barrel to roughly match the ranges of the heavier caliber versions of the Force ’99. It also has a micrometer rear sight, and the slide is light alloy instead of steel. The standard Force ’99 is otherwise identical to the Force for game purposes, but the only chamberings of the Force ’99 are 9mm Parabellum, 9x21mm, and .40 Smith & Wesson, and the .40 Smith & Wesson version uses a 12-round magazine.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Force	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	16	$243
Force	9x21mm	0.87 kg	16	$260
Force	.38 Super	0.89 kg	16	$279
Force	9mm FAR	0.9 kg	16	$287
Force	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.94 kg	14	$317
Force	10mm Colt	0.96 kg	10	$358
Force	10mm FAR	0.97 kg	11	$367
Force	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	10	$403
Force Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	13	$235
Force Compact	9x21mm	0.77 kg	13	$252
Force Compact	.38 Super	0.79 kg	13	$271
Force Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	12	$309
Force Compact	10mm Colt	0.85 kg	8	$350
Force Compact	.45 ACP	0.89 kg	8	$395
Force ’99-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.6 kg	10	$133

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Force (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Force (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Force (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Force (9mm FAR)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Force (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Force (10mm Colt)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Force (10mm FAR)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Force (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Force Compact (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Force Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Force Compact (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Force Compact (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Force Compact (10mm Colt)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Force Compact (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Force '99-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Tanfoglio GT-21/41

Notes: The GT-21 is basically a TA-90 that is chambered for the 9x21mm cartridge, but there are some small styling differences in the shape of the trigger guard and butt. It was made primarily for those countries where the 9mm Parabellum round is considered a military/police round and is prohibited to civilians by law. The GT-21 Combat is the same weapon, but the safety is moved to the frame and the slide stop does not stick out so much. The GT-21 Baby and Baby Combat are the same as the above two pistols, but smaller. The GT-41 uses the .41 Action Express round, and there is a Combat model as well as the standard model.

These pistols were imported by FIE in the US in the late-1980s and sold under their name of the Titan.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GT-21/GT-21 Combat	9x21mm	1.02 kg	15	$264
GT-21 Baby/Baby Combat	9x21mm	0.85 kg	13	$252
GT-41/GT-41 Combat	.41 Action Express	1.02 kg	11	$338

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GT-21/GT-21 Combat	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
GT-21 Baby/Baby Combat	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
GT-41/GT-41 Combat	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Tanfoglio GT-27

Notes: The GT-27 was introduced in 1992. The GT-27 is an unusual weapon for production these days – a pistol firing the anemic .25 ACP round. This is mostly due to its format; it is very small with a short 2.48-inch barrel. It's operation is by blowback with a single-action trigger. It's construction is mostly of stamped steel, with a with a passive trigger safety that works unless the trigger is pulled deliberately. It's single-column magazine has a grip extension at the bottom. Grip plates may be of wood or plastic; they are generally checkered. The finish may be chromed or blued.

A nearly-identical pistol, the GT-28, is a flare pistol in 8mm caliber. Treat these shells as a light flare, but with half the range, density, and duration. It is otherwise identical to the GT-27.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GT-27	.25 ACP	0.35 kg	6	$86

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GT-27	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Tanfoglio GT-32/380

Notes: This is one of Tanfoglio's older weapons that is still in production. It is a compact weapon firing smaller cartridges and is made from blued steel. The magazine release is at the heel of the grip, as in many old-style European pistols. It is a lightweight, easy-to-use and conceal weapon. The GT-380 was imported by FIE in the US in the late-1980s and sold under their name of the Titan II. FIE also sold a variant called the SSP that differs only in finish and a slight weight difference (it weighs 0.73 kg), due to extra passive safeties and details of construction.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GT-32	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$117
GT-380	.380 ACP	0.7 kg	7	$136

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GT-32	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	7
GT-380	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Tanfoglio Limited

Notes: This is a modified form of the TA-90 series of weapons, and was also known as the Match for about a year. The Limited is drilled and tapped for a telescopic sight or other optics, and has a squared trigger guard. It was introduced in 1997 in 9mm Parabellum, .38 Super, and .45 ACP; in 1999, a .40 Smith & Wesson chambering was added, and the 9mm FAR and 10mm FAR versions were added in 2001. The barrel is polygonal and heavy, and ported to fight recoil.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Limited P19	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	16	$272
Limited P38	.38 Super	1.02 kg	16	$308
Limited P29	9mm FAR	1.03 kg	17	$315
Limited P40-HC	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	15	$345
Limited P10	10mm FAR	1.15 kg	11	$395
Limited P45	.45 ACP	1.2 kg	10	$431

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Limited P19	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Limited P38	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Limited P29	SA	3	2-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Limited P40-HC	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Limited P10	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Limited P45	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Tanfoglio Witness Pavona

Notes: When many firearms manufacturers make a women's pistol, they simply take one of their standard compacts of subcompacts, shorten the barrel a bit, maybe lighten it by strategic saving of metal, and paint it pink. That's not what the Pavona is. It was designed from the start for women (and those with not a lot of grip strength). The Pavona has an easier to actuate slide which is also easier to grip. The hammer and recoil springs allow the hammer to be pulled back more easily and give less felt recoil. The weapon may be carried with the hammer back, cocked and locked. The Pavona is actually heavier than a Witness Polymer Compact, another concession to felt recoil and muzzle rise. However, despite the higher weight and same dimensions as the Witness Polymer Compact, the magazine capacity is smaller. Hmmm…

The Pavona also has a chambering for .380 ACP, something the Polymer Compact is not. The frames may be colored blue, charcoal gray, Fandango (lavender), Imperial (dark blue), flecked with metal, while the slides may be blue, gold-plated, or chromed. The grips are sized for smaller hands, despite the double-column magazines, allowing for a high-strong grip. Several female shooters, however, noticed that the slide lock is not in a place easily reached by the firing hand or the non-firing hand from the gripping position. The Pavona is also a bit heavy to carry around all day for many women. The rear sight is adjustable for windage, and the pistol is almost totally dehorned. Barrels are 3.6 inches. Much of the pistol is polymer, despite the weight.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pavona	.380 ACP	0.86 kg	13	$140
Pavona	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	13	$148
Pavona	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	9	$185

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pavona (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Pavona (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Pavona (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Tanfoglio Professional Defense

Notes: The Professional Defense was designed with military special operations and police SRT-type units in mind, but was also available to regular military and police units. It was also available to civilians. The Professional Defense was introduced in 1994, but is no longer in production; unfortunately, I haven't been able to find out when production stopped, only that it is no longer in production. The Professional Defense seems a bit large for a personal defense pistol; it has a barrel length of 5.25 inches and a total length of 210 millimeters, and it is heavy. It has a muzzle compensator to further reduce felt recoil. The Professional Defense is primarily of stainless steel construction (on the frame and slide, as well as some internal parts). It has cocking grips on both the front and back of the slide; these are checkered instead of being simple grooves. The grip plates are of checkered rubber. The operation is by blowback, as well as DAO, allowing it to be cocked and loaded while carrying safely. The Professional Defense has a rear night

sight; it is dovetailed in.

The Carry is, as the name would indicate, a much smaller version of the Professional Defense. It was introduced in 1994, also meant primarily for special operations and police SRTs. Despite the smaller size, it has a trigger guard big enough for a gloved hand; the grip is also nearly the size as the one on the Professional Defense; though the pistol overall is smaller than the Professional Defense. The Carry does chare one thing with it's big brother: it is heavy for its size. Barrel length is 3.66 inches, almost putting it in the subcompact category. The barrel does not have a compensator. The sights are of the three-dot type.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Professional Defense	9mm Parabellum	1.15 kg	10, 12, 16	$300
Professional Defense	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.15 kg	10, 12, 14	$374
Professional Defense	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	10, 12, 14	$460
Carry	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	10, 12, 16	$234
Carry	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	10, 12, 14	$308
Carry	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	10, 12, 14	$389

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Professional Defense (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Professional Defense (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Professional Defense (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Carry (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Carry (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Carry (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Tanfoglio TA-382

Notes: This was a controversial weapon when introduced in the mid-1950s; it was designed especially for the "Saturday Night Special" market in the US, and called the Titan at the time. The Gun Control Act of 1968 stopped importation of the Titan into the US. An unnamed American company was all set to import the unassembled parts into the US and then assemble and market the pistol, but Congress stopped that too. Tanfoglio completely rebuilt the weapon to change the looks, changed the name to the TA-382, and then got permission to sell it in the United States. The TA-382 is a basic, no-frills design for personal defense.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TA-382	.32 ACP	0.79 kg	12	$122
TA-382	.380 ACP	0.79 kg	11	$142

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TA-382 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TA-382 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Tanfoglio TZ-75/TA-90

Notes: In the early 1980s, the Czech CZ-75 pistol had become a worldwide sensation, and demand for the CZ-75 far outstripped Ceska Zbrojovka's manufacturing capabilities, or those of any other single firm for that matter. Ceska Zbrojovka therefore began selling licenses to several other European arms manufactures – both Eastern and Western, and also gave most of wide latitude to alter the basic CZ-75 design. Tanfoglio was one of these companies, with their version being called the TZ-75, and produced primarily for export to the US. Early export versions sold in the US by FIE were sold as the "TZ-75," but most of these weapons, imported later by a succession of companies, were sold as the "TA-90"and are designed to appear more like the CZ-75.

The TZ-75 differs from the CZ-75 in several ways. The original TZ-75, in fact, was externally quite different in appearance from the CZ-75, with a sleeker overall shape, a more ergonomic grip, a squared trigger guard, and a larger spur-type hammer. The sights were also of the three-dot type, and larger than those of the CZ-75 (the CZ-75's tiny sights are one of the few consistent criticisms it has received). The TZ-75 also added a slide-mounted safety/decocker, with ambidextrous controls being an option. The TZ-75 was available in several different finishes; the most common were blued and chromed. Grip plates were of walnut or rubber, and the walnut grips could be had checkered or smooth. The barrel of the TZ-75 is also just a little bit longer than that of the CZ-75's 4.7-inch barrel – the TZ-75's barrel length is 4.75-inches. The TZ-75 was later altered to make it look more like an actual CZ-75; though this mostly consisted of restyling, the manual safety was also moved to the frame, deleted the decocking feature, and simply locked the slide, hammer and sear. This later production TZ-75 was designated by Tanfoglio the TZ-75 '88; for game purposes, it is identical to the TZ-75.

Further restyling and improvement led to the TA-90 series. The TA-90 is for all intents and purposes internally identical to the TZ-75 '88 (except for a slightly greater weight). In addition to blued and chromed finishes, deluxe engraved versions of the TA-90 are available. The TA-90 has a micrometer-adjustable rear sight, and an extended magazine release and beavertail, and is available in

several calibers. The base TA-90 is often referred to as the Tanfoglio Match.

Several variants of the TA-90 are also available. The TA-90B, also called the Baby TA-90, is a compact version with a shorter grip and a 3.5-inch barrel. The grips are also of wrap-around Neoprene rubber. The TA-90SS is a TA-90 with an extended 5-inch barrel that is ported; it typically is found with a two-tone finish. The TA-90S is a match version with a better-quality 5.9-inch barrel that is fitted with a muzzle compensator and a muzzle counterweight.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TZ-75	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	15	$245
TA-90	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	15	$245
TA-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.18 kg	12	$319
TA-10	10mm Colt Auto	1.27 kg	12	$359
TA-41	.41 Action Express	1.22 kg	11	$336
TA-45	.45 ACP	1.36 kg	10	$401
TA-90B	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	12	$232
TA-40B	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.01 kg	9	$306
TA-10B	10mm Colt Auto	1.1 kg	9	$346
TA-41B	.41 Action Express	1.05 kg	8	$323
TA-45B	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	7	$392
TA-90SS	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	15	$273
TA-40SS	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.13 kg	12	$346
TA-10SS	10mm Colt Auto	1.23 kg	12	$387
TA-41SS	.41 Action Express	1.17 kg	11	$363
TA-45SS	.45 ACP	1.33 kg	10	$427
TA-90S	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	15	$308
TA-40S	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.36 kg	12	$382
TA-10S	10mm Colt Auto	1.45 kg	12	$422
TA-45S	.45 ACP	1.54 kg	10	$468

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TZ-45	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
TA-90	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
TA-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
TA-10	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
TA-41	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
TA-45	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
TA-90B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TA-40B	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
TA-10B	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TA-41B	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
TA-45B	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
TA-90SS	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
TA-40SS	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
TA-10SS	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
TA-41SS	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
TA-45SS	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
TA-90S	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
TA-40S	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	19
TA-10S	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	17
TA-45S	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	17

Tanfoglio Witness

Notes: Tanfoglio acquired the patents to the Witness series in 1995, and began selling its own version of the Witness. In North and South America, the Witness is imported by a company called European American Company, and called the EAA Witness; in Europe, it is known as the Tanfoglio Witness. It is a basic sort of pistol, available in several calibers, with a steel frame and slide and polygonal barrel.

The design of the Witness, like many modern European (and increasingly, pistol designs of other countries) pistols, has been inspired by the Czech CZ-75 pistol (which itself takes many design cues from the Browning HP-35 High-Power and SiG-Sauer P-210). This means that the Witness uses a modified Browning short-recoil operation, and has a relatively slim, low-profile slide and a high-capacity magazine. The slide of the Witness uses cocking grooves on both the front and rear of the slide. The Witness is a double-action pistol, with a manual safety/slide lock as well as a half-cock safety and a passive firing pin safety and a chamber-loaded

indicator. The sights are of the three-dot type; the rear sight, however is a bit tall and is known to snag on clothing sometimes when being drawn, even from a holster. Tanfoglio-made magazines for the Witness have particularly powerful springs in them; though this helps fight “follower spring fatigue,” that and sharp feed lips make loading the magazines difficult, and most shooters will put one less round in the magazines than their full capacity. Construction of the standard Witness (called the Witness Stock) is of steel, with a barrel length of 4.5 inches. Finishes include blued, two-tone, chrome, and stainless steel. Witness Carry Comp is a somewhat smaller version, with a 4.1-inch barrel, and finishes are only blued or two-tone blue/chrome. The barrel, however, is equipped with a large muzzle compensator. Another compact version, the Witness Subcompact, uses a 3.66-inch barrel (without a compensator) and a shorter grip with a smaller magazine; finishes are the same as the Witness Stock.

The Witness Sport is also similar to the Witness Stock, but has an adjustable rear sight, an extended safety, and is available only in a two-tone finish. (The Sport is identical to the Stock for game purposes.) The Witness L/S Sport uses a 4.75-inch barrel, a slightly longer grip with larger magazines, an adjustable rear sight, and an extended safety. A ported barrel is an option on the L/S Sport. The Witness Hunter has a 6-inch barrel, but uses a single-stack magazine. It has an adjustable rear sight and is drilled and tapped for scope rings. The most striking thing about the Witness Hunter is its finish – normally one of several available all-over camouflage patterns. (A blued version is also available.)

The Witness Combo 9/40 is a version of the Witness that comes a kit allowing conversion between 9mm Parabellum and .40 Smith & Wesson. It can be had with either a Stock-length or Carry Comp-length barrel, with the exchange kits consisting of a slide, barrel, recoil slide and guide, and two magazines for the appropriate calibers.

Tanfoglio’s version of the Witness also includes several polymer-framed models; these are collectively known as the Witness P Series. The P Series is quite similar in general design to the steel-framed Witness series, except for that polymer frame; however, the P Series pistols have rear sights adjustable for windage as a standard feature, and feature a different combination of calibers. The standard Witness P uses a 4.55-inch barrel, but single-stack magazines instead of the double-stack magazines of the Witness Stock. The Witness P Carry Comp uses a 4.25-inch barrel, but uses the same compensator as the steel-framed Witness Carry Comp. The Witness PC (also called the Witness P Compact) uses a 3.55-inch barrel (with no compensator). The Witness PS is built on a somewhat smaller frame, but still uses a 4.55-inch barrel. Despite their polymer frames, the P Series pistols are almost as heavy as steel-framed Witnesses.

Tanfoglio also makes a number of match-quality Witnesses. All of these use steel frames and specially-built match quality heavy barrels. The Witness Silver Team Match uses a 5.25-inch barrel with a muzzle compensator, a single-action trigger, a competition-type loop hammer, a paddle-type magazine release, an extended safety, sights that are dovetailed in (with the rear sight being adjustable), walnut grip plates, and drilling and tapping for scope rings. The grip length is a little longer then that of a standard Witness Stock, but the magazine is also extended and the bottom covered with rubber. The Witness Gold Team Match is a deluxe version of the Silver Team Match, and has the addition of an extended beavertail and grip safety, a squared trigger guard, and a checkered frontstrap, backstrap, and rubber grip plates. Most use a hard-chromed finish, but they are also available in a gold-plated finish. The Witness Limited Class has less features (for those competitions that don’t allow them), using only the competition grips of the Gold Team Match, an extended safety and magazine release, sights, and the single action trigger.

In 2007, Tanfoglio introduced a highly-customized version of its Witness Gold Team Match, called the Gold Custom Eric version. The “Eric” in its name refers to Eric Grauffel; the Gold Custom Eric was designed with his input, based on the custom modifications he made to the pistol he used during his win of the 2005 IPSC World Championship. The Gold Custom Eric uses a 5.25-inch barrel tipped with a beefy muzzle brake; depending on the chambering, this brake may have six or eight holes. The slide has four slots cut into it; these not only cool the barrel, but remove some weight. Construction is largely of steel, with the exception of the control levers, the grip plates, and the trigger. The magazine released can be easily reversed for left-handed shooters. The trigger itself is adjustable for travel with a simple screw (and can therefore be adjusted by shooters in the field or as they break the pistol in).The magazines are proprietary; the grip itself is somewhat short, but the magazines include a grip extension. On the side of the frame, drilling and tapping are provided to allow the mounting of a bracket for an optics mount or MIL-STD-1913 rail to rise above the slide; iron sights are not provided. Though Eric Grauffel used 9mm Parabellum, several chamberings are available for the production version. It’s a big, heavy, costly pistol, but well worth it if you can afford it. (And note that the real-life cost is far higher than the *Twilight 2000* cost.)

In 2016, The Witness Elite Steel 1911 was introduced. As the name would indicate, The Witness Elite Steel features all-steel construction, and a two-tone finish with a blackened slide and a matte stainless steel frame. Controls are blackened and extended; the grip safety has an extended beavertail and grip bump. The manual safety is ambidextrous. Grip plates are finely checkered and of dark cocobolo. The entire effect is striking. Magazines for the Witness Elite Steel have a bump pad on the bottom, though other 1911 magazines of an appropriate capacity will also fit. The magazine well is beveled. The rear sight is a fully adjustable Super Sight and the front sight is dovetailed blade. The hammer is a large loop hammer. Some hand-fitting is done, and the barrel is stainless steel. The Witness Elite Steel is designed primarily for competition use, particularly in IPSC and IDPA-type competitions.

A variant model is the Witness Elite 1011P Polymer; this is a Witness Elite Steel 1911 with a polymer frame instead of the all-steel construction of the Witness Elite Steel 1911. The Witness 1911P is geared more toward personal defense than competition, which is a good placement due to it’s light weight. The frame isn’t totally of polymer; it has steel inserts under the frontstrap and backstrap. The trigger is not totally arched or straight, but somewhere between. Fit and finish is excellent, as with most Tanfoglio pistols. The front sight is dovetailed in place. The 1911P has a rail under the dust cover. The 5-inch barrel is stainless steel and the same barrel as on the Witness Steel 1911. Unfortunately, the Witness 1911P is not known for its accuracy with the stock sights and the slide can be a little stiff to rack. The factory magazine also tends to lead to failures to feed, and this is fixed by using another single-stack 1911-

type magazine. The magazine release can stick, but this is a rare malfunction.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These versions of the Witness does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Witness Stock	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	16	$243
Witness Stock	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.06 kg	12	$316
Witness Stock	.41 Action Express	1.09 kg	11	$333
Witness Stock	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	10	$402
Witness Carry Comp	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	16	$289
Witness Carry Comp	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	12	$362
Witness Carry Comp	.41 Action Express	1.11 kg	11	$379
Witness Carry Comp	.45 ACP	1.21 kg	10	$448
Witness Subcompact	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	13	$234
Witness Subcompact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	9	$308
Witness Subcompact	.41 Action Express	0.98 kg	9	$325
Witness Subcompact	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$393
Witness L/S Sport	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	19	$245
Witness L/S Sport	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	14	$319
Witness L/S Sport	.41 Action Express	1.13 kg	13	$336
Witness L/S Sport	.45 ACP	1.24 kg	11	$404
Witness Hunter	10mm Colt	1.16 kg	10	$372
Witness Hunter	.45 ACP	1.23 kg	10	$414
Witness P	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10	$244
Witness P	.38 Super	0.93 kg	10	$280
Witness P	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.99 kg	10	$318
Witness P	10mm Colt	1.05 kg	10	$359
Witness P	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$404
Witness P Carry Comp	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$451
Witness PC	.45 ACP	0.74 kg	8	$394
Witness PS	.22 Long Rifle	0.72 kg	10	$125
Witness PS	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10	$244
Witness PS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.99 kg	10	$318
Witness Silver Team Match	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	19	$305
Witness Silver Team Match	9x21mm	0.98 kg	19	$323
Witness Silver Team Match	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	14	$379
Witness Silver Team Match	.41 Action Express	1.11 kg	13	$396
Witness Silver Team Match	.45 ACP	1.22 kg	11	$463
Witness Gold Team Match	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	19	$309
Witness Gold Team Match	9x21mm	1.1 kg	19	$327
Witness Gold Team Match	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.22 kg	14	$383
Witness Gold Team Match	.41 Action Express	1.25 kg	13	$400
Witness Gold Team Match	.45 ACP	1.37 kg	11	$468
Witness Limited Class	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	19	$254
Witness Limited Class	.38 Super	1 kg	19	$272
Witness Limited Class	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.07 kg	14	$329
Witness Limited Class	.45 ACP	1.17 kg	11	$416
Witness Gold Custom Eric	9mm Parabellum	1.25 kg	16	$471
Witness Gold Custom Eric	9x21mm	1.25 kg	16	$488
Witness Gold Custom Eric	.38 Super	1.25 kg	17	$508
Witness Gold Custom Eric	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.25 kg	12	$545
Witness Gold Custom Eric	10mm Colt	1.25 kg	11	$586
Witness Gold Custom Eric	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	10	$632
Witness Elite Steel 1911	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	7, 8	$407
Witness Elite 1911P Polymer	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	7, 8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Witness (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Witness (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Witness (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Witness Carry Comp (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Witness Carry Comp (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Witness Carry Comp (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Witness Carry Comp (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Witness Subcompact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness Subcompact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness Subcompact (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness Subcompact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness L/S Sport (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Witness L/S Sport (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Witness L/S Sport (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Witness L/S Sport (.45)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Witness Hunter (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Witness Hunter (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Witness P (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness P (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Witness P (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Witness P (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Witness P (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Witness P Carry Comp	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Witness PC	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Witness PS (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Witness PS (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness PS (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Witness Silver/Gold Team Match (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Witness Silver/Gold Team Match (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Witness Silver/Gold Team Match (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Witness Silver/Gold Team Match (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Witness Silver/Gold Team Match (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Witness Limited Class (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Witness Limited Class (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Witness Limited Class (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Witness Limited Class (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Witness Gold Custom Eric (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	17
Witness Gold Custom Eric (9x21mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	19
Witness Gold Custom Eric (.38)	SA	2	1-2-Nil	2	1	Nil	19
Witness Gold Custom Eric (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	22
Witness Gold Custom Eric (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	20
Witness Gold Custom Eric (.45)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	19
Witness Elite Steel 1911	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
Witness Elite 1911P Polymer	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Valtro 1998 A1

Notes: This is basically a Valtro adaptation of an M-1911A1. It was introduced in 1998. The 1998 A1 resembles the Colt M-1911A1 National Match, with a match-quality barrel, extended grip safety with a beavertail, a speed trigger with an adjustable trigger stop, a Commander-type hammer, an ambidextrous safety, cocking grooves at the front and back of the slide, an enlarged magazine well with beveled edges, and an enlarged and beveled ejection port. The barrel, barrel bushing, extractor, and skeletonized trigger are hand-tuned. The rear sight is an adjustable micrometer sight, with a standard front sight; as an option, tritium inserts can be had. The internal components are mostly chrome-plated. The finish is chrome or what Valtro calls “Black T Bird Song.”

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Valtro 1998 A1	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Valtro 1998 A1	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Valtro Resolver

Notes: This weapon is specifically designed for people who are NOT weapon experts – the average person who needs a weapon for personal defense. It is a small, light weapon with a slim profile that nonetheless fires rounds of decent power. The magazine capacity is not high, but this is to reduce its weight and profile so that the people who need will actually carry it instead of leaving it at home or in the car because it is too bulky.

The Resolver was actually brought out by a company called SITES in 1993. The Resolver failed to sell at that time, and the rights for the weapon were bought by Valtro. They re-introduced the Resolver in 2001.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Resolver M-380	.380 ACP	0.55 kg	8, 9	$164
Resolver M-9	9mm Parabellum	0.59 kg	8, 9	$172
Resolver M-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.65 kg	8, 9	$209
Resolver M-38	.38 Super	0.61 kg	8, 9	$190
Resolver M-762	7.62mm Tokarev	0.6 kg	8, 9	$169
Resolver M-32	.32 ACP	0.55 kg	8, 9	$145

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Resolver M-380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	15
Resolver M-9	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	15
Resolver M-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	16
Resolver M-38	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	13
Resolver M-762	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Resolver M-32	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Baby Nambu

Notes: The standard Nambu 14th Year had disappointing sales because the officers for whom it was designed felt it was too heavy and bulky. Koishikawa Arsenal's response was to reduce the size of the 14th Year by one-fourth, producing the Small Nambu (more commonly known as the Baby Nambu). Despite the new handy size, Japanese officers preferred Western designs, and until World War 2, they were not often used. Eventually, however, about 6000 were made and issued.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Baby Nambu	7mm Nambu	0.65 kg	7	$114

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Baby Nambu	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

Hamada shiki/Hake shiki

Notes: The Hamada shiki (Hamada type) pistol began as a Japanese copy of the Browning M-1910, but Hamada began tinkering with the design and made a number of alterations, simplifying field stripping, altering the barrel attachment, and improving the striker. The grip angle was also changed and the barrel shortened. Production began in 1941 and continued until 1944, with about 5000 being built before production stopped. It was a relatively rare design, but one that was well-regarded by troops, and is now difficult to find.

The Hake shiki was designed by Bunji Hamada after requests for a handgun that would use standard Japanese Army ammunition, but be easier and cheaper to produce than the Type 94 (and some say, also out of a desire for a better weapon than the Type 94). To this end, Hamada chambered a version of the Hamada shiki for 8mm Nambu and lengthened the barrel a little bit. Unfortunately, Hamada succeeded on nearly all counts, but the weapon actually proved to be more difficult to manufacture than the Type 94, and the Hake shiki, (also known as the Type 2 pistol) was only made in very small numbers, with about 1500 being completed and distributed, plus parts for another 4000 that that were surrendered to the Allied authorities after the end of World War 2.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hamada shiki	.32 ACP	0.68 kg	9	$178
Hake shiki	8mm Nambu	0.79 kg	6	$223

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Hamada shiki	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Hake shiki	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Nambu Model 1904

Notes: The Model 1904 was never officially adopted by the Japanese Army, though many Japanese Army officers did use it. The Japanese Navy adopted it as a sidearm in 1909. Initial models were slotted for a stock, but this was stopped in 1912, and most of the pistols already in service had the slots removed. The Model 1904 has a severe defect in operation: when the last round in the magazine is fired, the bolt does not stay open. This means that the empty magazine is difficult to remove quickly, and the user may not realize in the heat of battle that his magazine is empty. In addition, the striker spring is so weak that holsters designed for the Model 1904 has a special compartment for spare springs.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Nambu Model 1904	8mm Nambu	0.88 kg	8	$232

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Nambu Model 1904	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Nambu 14th Year

Notes: This is an improved version of an earlier pistol, the Model 1904. The "14th Year" nomenclature referred to the 14th year of Emperor Hirohito's reign. The object was to reduce the cost of the standard service pistol. The grip safety was replaced with a manual safety. A problem with this weapon is the magazine; it tends to get caught in the pistol and be very difficult to remove, especially when the user's hands are not dry. The 14th Year also tends to jam when not well-maintained, something that led to the death of many a Japanese officer. The 14th Year was often known to WW2 Allied soldiers as the Kiska, since the first place it was seen in combat was on Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Of course, the 14th Year is now a collector's weapon and not in any service use.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Nambu 14th Year	8mm Nambu	0.9 kg	8	$233

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
th							

Nambu 14 Year	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

New Nambu M-57A

Notes: This weapon was designed for service with the Japanese armed forces in the late 1980s. However, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces rejected the pistol, primarily due to reliability issues and the ready availability of better imported weapons, and until 1999 it did not see widespread service in the Japanese military. There was some police use, and some sales were made to weapon collectors overseas, but it was difficult to find until late 1998. It is based on the M-1911A1 action, but does not have a grip safety and is scaled down to the smaller caliber used.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-57A	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	8	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-57A	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

New Nambu M-57B

Notes: Despite the nomenclature, this is not simply a smaller version of the M-57A, but is instead a small pistol for backup or concealed carry use, and is based on the Browning action. The M-57B was never produced in large numbers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-57B	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	8	$120

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-57B	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Type 94

Notes: Since Nambu had seen a lot of resistance to his other designs, and because Japanese officers seemed to like Western pistols better than Japanese weapons, Nambu designed a pistol along Western lines, the Type 94. The Army approved them and they were put onto production in 1935, with over 70,000 being produced before the end of the Second World War. Pre-World War 2 Type 94s were well-built and performed quite well; however, production standards dropped precipitously during World War 2, and by 1944, the Type 94s that were being made could be properly regarded as some of the worst small arms of the war.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 94	8mm Nambu	0.77 kg	6	$223

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 94	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

KADDB Viper

Notes: Jordan had used a number of foreign-built small arms for a long time. In 2003, however, King Abdullah II decided that Jordan should begin to pursue a domestic small arms program, and established KADDB (King Abdullah II Design and Development Bureau) to begin this program. Their first product to reach operational status is the Viper. KADDB designed the Viper with assistance from Wildey Moore (of Wildey Firearms Company in the US), and the result is a solid and serviceable design with excellent reliability. The Viper is also imported by Wildey and sold in the US. Currently, Jordanian Special Forces and some police units use the Viper.

The Viper uses a stainless steel frame, with an aluminum alloy frame being optional. The grip is of wrap-around hard rubber, in two sizes to fit different-sized hands; in addition, the backstrap can accept extensions for even more grip customization. Operation is DA/SA. Safeties include an ambidextrous safety on the slide that doubles as a decocker and a firing pin safety. The magazine catch is also ambidextrous. Disassembly requires no tools; changing of the grips and backstraps also require no tools. The Viper can also change chamberings by changing the barrel, breech face insert, extractor, and magazines; this also requires no tools. The mechanism can also be cleaned with fully stripping the Viper via a side access plate. Barrels for the Viper may be 5 or 4.44 inches. Sights may be fixed or adjustable (military versions normally have fixed sights). The sights may also be of the red or white-dot type as desired.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Viper does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Viper (Steel, 4.44" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	10, 15	$242
Viper (Steel, 5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 15	$247
Viper (Alloy, 4.44" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	10, 15	$243
Viper (Alloy, 5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	10, 15	$248
Viper (Steel, 4.44" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.89 kg	10, 12	$316
Viper (Steel, 5" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	10, 12	$321
Viper (Alloy, 4.44" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	10, 12	$317
Viper (Alloy, 5" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	10, 12	$323
Viper (Steel, 4.44" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.89 kg	10	$401
Viper (Steel, 5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	10	$407
Viper (Alloy, 4.44" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	10	$404
Viper (Alloy, 5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	10	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Viper (Steel, 4.44", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Viper (Steel, 5", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Viper (Alloy, 4.44", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Viper (Alloy, 5", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Viper (Steel, 4.44", .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Viper (Steel, 5", .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Viper (Alloy, 4.44", .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Viper (Alloy, 5", .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Viper (Steel, 4.44", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Viper (Steel, 5", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Viper (Alloy, 4.44", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	SA
Viper (Alloy, 5", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	SA

Obregon

Notes: This is a Mexican near-copy of the Colt M-1911A1. The operation is closer to that of the Austrian Steyr Model 12 pistol; however, except for a few design differences, the Obregon looks almost identical to a M-1911A1. The Obregon is no longer in active Mexican military service, but can still be found in reserve units and some police forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Obregon	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$406

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Obregon	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

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Trejo

Notes: The Trejo series was designed for use by government agents and undercover police forces, and as a sidearm by special operations forces. About 16,000 of the Modelo 1 were built, an unknown number of the Model 1 in .32 ACP, a very small number of the Model 1 Especial in .32 ACP, 6000 of the Modelo 2 Especial, and an unknown but very small number of the Model 3 and Modelo 3 Especial. They are all based on the Browning 1930s pistol designs. The Modelo 1 and 2 Especial were made in a tiny caliber to allow for concealed but large firepower. The others were designed as more traditional backup weapons. They are no longer in active service but retained in police and government armories, and occasionally turn up in Cartel shootings and some government or Army service.

Before making this series of pistols, Trejo was primarily a bicycle manufacturer.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Modelo 1	.22 Long Rifle	0.75 kg	8	$113
Modelo 1	.32 ACP	0.75 kg	8	$174
Modelo 1 Especial	.32 ACP	0.75 kg	8	$194
Modelo 2 Especial	.22 Long Rifle	0.8 kg	11	$121
Modelo 3	.380 ACP	0.8 kg	11	$224
Modelo 3 Especial	.380 ACP	0.8 kg	11	$244

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Modelo 1 (.22)	10	-1	Nil	0	2	11	5
Modelo 1 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	7
Modelo 1 Especial	10	1	Nil	0	3	14	7
Modelo 2 Especial	10	-1	Nil	1	2	11	7
Modelo 3	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Modelo 3 Especial	10	1	Nil	1	3	16	10

TARA TM-9

Notes: The TM-9 appears to be Glock-based, with some Browning and CZ thrown in, but it also incorporates a wide variety of modern features, ranging from the plethora of internal passive safeties to the ergonomic grip. The frame of the TM-9 is polymer, and the slide is of hardened light alloy designed to be strong, light, and corrosion-proof. Action is DA/SA, and external controls include a slide lock, manual safety, and magazine release. The TM-9 uses what TARA calls the DARE trigger system. This essentially allows a smooth and relatively light trigger pull weight even on that first double-action trigger pull. A MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover is used (this is almost a required feature on modern pistol design). The TM-9 uses an external extractor, and it doubles as a visual and tactile chamber loaded indicator. The sights are fixed but dovetailed in, and are of the 3-dot type. The 4.45-inch barrel sits low in the frame, providing a low bore axis that helps reduce felt recoil and muzzle climb. The frame has three finger grooves and a stippled surface, as well as a grooved backstrap. Three interchangeable backstraps are available. At the heel of the grip is a small punch-type tool that allow the pistol, including the internals, to be completely disassembled; while attached to the TM-9, it serves as a lanyard loop. Magazines are of steel with an anticorrosion coating, and the magazine well is beveled to help speed reloads.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TM-9	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	17	$322

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TM-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Type 64 Silenced Pistol

Notes: This Type 64 is a North Korean assassin's pistol. It is a highly modified Browning M-1900 with an easily fitted silencer and a slower round. The silencer can be removed and the weapon fired without it, but this is not normally done, more because the weapon is made for silenced fire rather than an inability of the pistol to do so. This weapon should not be confused with the Chinese silenced pistol of the same name.

Twilight 2000 Notes: By 2001, These weapons were being used all over the Korean peninsula, by both sides; in addition, some of them were found in China, Russia, and even as far south as Vietnam and as far east as Alaska.

Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons were increasingly found in the hands of terrorists and non-North Korean assassins.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 64	.32 ACP or .32 ACP Subsonic	0.95 kg	7	$190
Type 64 (Without Silencer)	.32 ACP or .32 ACP Subsonic	0.62 kg	7	$125

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 64 (Normal or Subsonic Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	8
Type 64 (No Silencer, Normal Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	2	4	Nil	9
Type 64 (No Silencer, Subsonic Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	2	3	Nil	9

Type 68

Notes: This standard North Korean sidearm is a modified TT-33 Tokarev. Externally, the differences between the Type 68 and a Tokarev are merely cosmetic, but internally, the differences are considerable. The normal link system used to lower and raise the barrel ribs, has been replaced by cheaper and more reliable cams; the magazine catch has been moved to the heel of the grip; the firing pin is retained by a plate instead of a cross pin; and the slide stop has been replaced by a very robust catch instead of the fragile clip of the Tokarev. In fact, the Type 68 is internally more akin to the Browning Hi-Power than the Tokarev.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 68	7.62mm Tokarev	0.8 kg	7	$151

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 68	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

MGP-20

Notes: This was Peru's first entry into the pistol field. It is a recoil-operated pistol using the familiar Browning action. The MGP-20 uses a manual safety and an automatic firing pin safety, as well as a magazine safety and a half-cock position for the hammer. Despite the high-capacity magazines, the MGP-20 is only 34mm thick.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MGP-20	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	15, 20	$241

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MGP-20	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

MAG-95/98

Notes: This Polish pistol utilizes a Western approach to pistols, such as a Browning action, double-action trigger, chrome plated barrel, and 9mm Parabellum ammunition. In addition, these pistols have a DA/SA trigger and a decocker similar to those used on SiG-made pistols. The MAG-95 is equally suited to right- and left-handed firers, and is well balanced. The MAG-98 uses a recoil buffer, and has tritium inserts for its sights. A variant of the MAG-98, the MAG-98c, has an adjustable rear sight; this version is otherwise identical to the MAG-98 for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Most of these weapons were snapped by special ops units in Poland. The MAG-98 is almost nonexistent, however, in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is an international best seller.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MAG-95	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	10, 15, 20	$244
MAG-98	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10, 15, 20	$319

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MAG-95	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
MAG-98	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Radom P-64

Notes: This pistol was replaced by the P-83 in Polish service in the early 1980s. Externally, it resembles the Makarov; internally, it more resembles the Walther PP. The P-64 is a basic blowback pistol that can be difficult to aim due to poorly-designed sights (though the rear sight is dovetailed in and can be replaced). It has several features inherited from its Walter PP heritage, such as a slide-mounted safety/decocker and a chamber-loaded indicator. Oddly, while the P-64 has a slide catch, but the catch has no manual release – the shooter must pull back on the slide to release it. The magazines are similar in design to those of the PP (though not interchangeable), and the P-64 even has a finder rest at the bottom of the grip. The P-64 is a rather small pistol, with a short 3.3-inch barrel and only 6.1 inches in length total.

Twilight 2000 Notes: A large number of Polish forces, particularly reserves and militia, were still equipped with this weapon during the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-64	9mm Makarov	0.62 kg	6	$144

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-64	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Radom P-83 Wanad

Notes: This pistol first entered service in late 1970s, the idea being to replace the P-64 in Polish service with a weapon that is cheaper and easier to produce. It is generally similar to the P-64, but generally using pressings, stampings, and welding. The weapon is usually finished in black oxide, though some have a bright or dull chrome finish. One of the objectives was to produce a pistol equivalent to Makarov, but cheaper to produce; the real-life price is much less than a Makarov, but the P-83 also has a relatively rough appearance. The magazines are compatible with the Makarov and vice versa. The sights are fixed, but the rear sight is dovetailed into the slide. The manual safety also automatically decocks the P-83, and unlike the P-64, the P-83 has a proper slide lock. The P-83 is often called the “Wanad” after the name of the development and trials program that produced the P-83.

The Wanad may also be fitted with a gas cartridge/blank cartridge/rubber bullet firing adapter. This device is a muzzle attachment and when equipped with it, the Wanad is known as the P-83G. An alternative attachment may be used for firing flares, though the nomenclature is the same when this device is attached to the Wanad. The pistol itself is not loaded to fire this ammunition, and the caliber of the base pistol is not important for using the devices. The muzzle attachments add 0.1 kg each to the weight of the ammunition as well as one bulk level (as the attachments are large and round.) The attachments each hold four rounds. Gas rounds may be CS (common) or a tranquilizer gas (extremely rare). When used with blank cartridges, the P-83G is suitable for use as a starter’s pistol at sporting events (and used as such in Poland).

The P-93 is an updated version of the P-83 described before. The P-93 is more conducive to two-handed shooting, with a squared-off trigger guard front (for putting the index finger of the supporting hand). The P-93 is safer to carry, with a hammer safety, and has an adjustable high-contrast rear sight and high-contrast front sight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon equipped almost 50% of pistol-armed Polish forces in the Twilight 2000 timeline. Almost none of these fired .380 ACP. The P-93 was very rare; production was never high, and the special operations community rejected it and its cartridge in favor of the MAG-95 and others.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-83 Wanad	9mm Makarov	0.73 kg	8	$146
P-83 Wanad	.380 ACP	0.7 kg	8	$139
Muzzle Attachment	N/A	0.1 kg	4 Internal	$30

P-93	9mm Makarov	0.75 kg	8	$150

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-83 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-83 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P-83G (Gas)	SA	-1*	Nil	2	2	Nil	5
P-83G (Flare)	SA	(B25)	Nil	2	2	Nil	25
P-93	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Radom Wz/35 ("Radom")

Notes: This may be the best combat pistol ever made that no one knows about. The Wz/35 is perhaps better known by the name "Radom," as at the time of its inception it was the best-known product of the Polish State Arsenal at Radom. It is similar in operation to the Browning High-Power, but the mechanism makes recoil less violent than even the Browning, and also limits wear on the moving parts. It can be cocked with the thumb, and the only safety is a grip safety, allowing quick times into action. Pre-World War 2 Radoms are of excellent quality; during World War 2, the Germans forced the Poles to make them very quickly for the Nazis, and quality decreased dramatically. Production stopped with World War 2, but resumed in 1994, at their former quality.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Production of the Radom never resumed in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Radom	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	8	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Radom	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

WITU WIST-94

Notes: Sometimes known by the name "Piryt" after it's developmental name, the WIST-94 is to be the Polish sidearm of the future. Development of the WIST-94 took a while from the first prototype in 1992, the preproduction prototype in 1994, and its choice in 1997 as the new standard Polish sidearm. This was due to budgetary problems in Poland and dissatisfaction with the earlier prototypes by special operations units in Poland. Therefore, full-scale production only recently began, though low-rate production has been going on for several years. Poland has not released the number of WIST-94s built and issued so far, but they are believed to have gone to special operations and air assault units first. WIST-94s are carried by Polish units participating in the current war in Iraq.

The WIST-94 is a modern combat pistol using a modified Browning action. The 4.5-inch barrel uses modern polygonal rifling that reduces barrel wear and imparts better ballistic properties to the bullet. The trigger action is a DAO-type based on the Glock pistols, and the only safeties are an automatic firing pin safety and a trigger safety; there are no manual safeties. The magazine catch is reversible for use by lefties. The WIST-94 has a slide stop, and a release on the left side. The sights are fixed and use a three-dot tritium-inlay arrangement. The Frame is polymer, with a steel slide and working parts.

The WIST-94L is identical, except for a small integral laser aiming module ahead of the trigger guard under the dust cover.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The WIST-94 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
WIST-94	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	13	$244
WIST-94L	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	13	$644

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
WIST-94	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

RATMIL M-74

Notes: This older Romanian pistol equips some police forces in that country, but was produced mostly for export. It is based on the Walther PPK, and like the M-92, is heavily built almost entirely from steel (except for the plastic grip plates).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-74	.380 ACP	0.72 kg	7	$139
M-74	.32 ACP	0.52 kg	8	$120
M-74	.22 Long Rifle	0.52 kg	10	$88

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-74 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M-74 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M-74 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

RATMIL M-92

Notes: This is a conventional pistol based on the Browning principles. It was designed for export, firing 9mm Parabellum ammunition, but was later taken into Romanian police service. The Romanians are also considering it for the armed forces, since it fires NATO standard ammunition. It is a heavy pistol constructed entirely of steel (except for the plastic grip plates), but the weight adds to its stability when firing. The M-92 has a rail under the dust cover for the mounting of accessories.

Twilight 2000 Story: This pistol was enthusiastically taken into Romanian military service, especially after Romania switched sides.

Merc 2000 Story: This is an export-only weapon, and did only moderately-well in that market.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-92	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	15	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-92	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Berezin OTs-21 Malysh

Notes: The Malysh ("Little One") is a short-range, ultra-compact automatic pistol designed for concealed carry. The hammer is internal, and there are no protrusions to catch the weapon. There are no sights other than a rudimentary groove along the top of the slide. Operation is by simple blowback, with no safeties of any sort (internal or external). Pulling the slide back is known to be difficult; the slide is quite stiff. Magazines are proprietary, and include a finger rest.

Other chamberings of the OTs-21 include a version chambered for 5.45mm, and a version chambered for .380 ACP.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Malysh	9mm Makarov	0.56 kg	5	$135
Malysh	5.45mm Russian Pistol	0.44 kg	8	$79
Malysh	.380 ACP	0.59 kg	5	$128

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Malysh	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
Malysh (5.45mm)	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	4
Malysh (.380)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Izhevsk MR-444 Bagira

Notes: This pistol is one of the new modern designs that have come from Russia of late; the weapon was built to replace the aging stocks of Makarov pistols, and the MR-444 (and its related pistol, the MR-446) won that competition. The design experts at Izhevsk Mechanical Plant decided to integrate the best features of Western pistols, particularly the Glock 17 and Beretta M-92 series. The end result was a weapon created with the use of thermoplastics to help reduce the overall weight of the weapon (with steel reinforcement at strategic spots), and has some similarities internally to the Glock with a striker-type percussion mechanism. The Bagira is provided with a special striker cocking device which resembles the hammer of a normal pistol, and a chamber-loaded indicator. The standard chambering for Russian military forces is the 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse round, though Russian police often use the 9mm Parabellum round, and the MR-444 is also sold overseas and to Russian civilians.

The MR-445 Variag (or Varyag) is similar to the Bagira, but was designed primarily for the civilian (and especially international) market. It is virtually identical to the Bagira with the exception of its chambering. The MR-446 is also virtually identical, but fires 9mm Parabellum ammunition exclusively, and is stressed for even +P and +P+ loads, as well as exotic ammunition such Glaser "Safety Slugs" and steel-cored ammunition. It is somewhat heavier than the Bagira due to this additional reinforcement and also uses a somewhat longer barrel. Though the Viking is designed primarily for export, it has seen considerable use by Russian police.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bagira	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	17	$238
Bagira	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	0.74 kg	17	$235
Bagira	.380 ACP	0.72 kg	17	$222
Conversion Kit	NA	0.61 kg	NA	$122
Variag	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.87 kg	13, 15	$312
Viking	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	17	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bagira (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Bagira (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Bagira (9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Bagira (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Variag	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Viking	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

MCM Margolin

Notes: When Russian Olympic shooters go to the Olympics and other such competitions, this is one of the pistols they take. Australian shooters are also reportedly fond of them. It is a long-barreled small-caliber sporting and target pistol. The Margolin has been used since the 1950s, and complies with all international competition standards. The trigger is adjustable for travel, and the rear sight is micrometer-adjustable, though mounted on a rigid base for added stability. The barrel is 5.11 inches long.

The MTs-1 was sort of an advanced prototype of the Margolin; it has taken place in some international shooting competitions, but has been almost totally supplanted by the Margolin. The first model of the MTs-1 had a heavy target barrel 5.5 inches long, and the second model had a 7.09-inch barrel of the same profile. The rear sight is an earlier version of the Margolin sight, micrometer-adjustable; the front sight is triangular, dovetailed in, and drift-adjustable. Balance weights are hung on a dovetail "shoe" under the barrel (three for the 5.5-inch version, four for the 7.09-inch version).

The MLIM and MLIY were the next pistols on the road to the Margolin. Perhaps their greatest failing was the use of smooth plastic grip plates, which in practice were quite slippery, when the shooters required precision and a sure, secure grip. They used short grips

like the Margolin, with the MLIM having a 6-inch heavy target barrel and the MLIY having a 6.5-inch barrel of the same profile, and a Tokarev-type trigger. Both have drum front sights and dial rear sights. Later, the MLIM was given a lengthened grip and serrated grip plates; while the MLIY was given wooden wrap-around grips and a longer butt.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MTs-1 (5.5-inch Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.92 kg	10	$141
MTs-1 (7.09-inch Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.94 kg	10	$152
MLIM	.22 Long Rifle	0.9 kg	6	$140
MLIY	.22 Long Rifle	0.92 kg	6	$146
Margolin	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	5	$136

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MTs-1 (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
MTs-1 (7.09")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
MLIM	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
MLIY	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Margolin	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

MCM-K Margo

Notes: This is a military and police training pistol based on the MCM Margolin above. It is also a simplified and smaller version of that pistol, with a much shorter barrel, fixed sights (though an adjustable rear sight version is available), and a fixed trigger. The Margo has no safety catch, but does have an automatic firing pin safety. The Margo used both for training and for certain "special applications," but a version called the Drel was designed specifically for the MVD and police, has different dimensions (though the same basic design), and fires the 5.45 Russian Short cartridge. The barrel is 4 inches long and the Drel is equipped with simple notch rear and blade front sights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Margo	.22 Long Rifle	0.8 kg	7, 10	$118
Drel	5.45mm Russian Short	0.56 kg	10	$94

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Margo	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Drel	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

Tula-KBP PSM

Notes: This small pistol is the standard sidearm of all internal security and police forces in Russia. The cartridge fired by the PSM mean the pistol must have a rather complicated operation, and that performance will be low. However, the round is also said to have remarkable penetrative properties. The operation seems to be a rather strange blend of Makarov and Walther PPK. The small size means concealed carry of the PSM is very easy. Rumors say that even though the PSM's barrel is chrome-lined, the service life of the PSM's barrel may be little more then 3000 rounds; it is, however, a quite inexpensive weapon, both in real life and game terms.

Several civilian versions have also been built since the 1990s, these pistols are known as Baikal IZH-75s. The Russians were unwilling to bring the highly effective 5.45mm round to the civilian or export market. These models generally have more rounded, comfortable outlines, molded plastic grips instead flat grip plates, and better barrels and sights. 5.45mm versions are generally not sold on the civilian market; civilian versions are normally chambered for .22 Long Rifle or .25 ACP, or designed to fire only blanks for use as starter's pistols.

Twilight 2000 story: The PSM is now found in the hands of Airborne and Spetsnaz soldiers and Russian undercover police. Bulgaria also uses the PSM. Chamberings of the IZH-75 in .22 Long Rifle and .25 ACP do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PSM/IZH-75	5.45mm Russian Short	0.48 kg	8	$87
IZH-75	.22 Long Rifle	0.48 kg	8	$86
IZH-75	.25 ACP	0.5 kg	8	$94

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PSM/IZH-75	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	5
IZH-75	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
IZH-75	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

Serdjukov SPS

Notes: The SPS has gone through a plethora of names during its development. In its original prototype form, it was called the RG-

055. The FSB then selected the RG-055 for development, and during this development phase it was called the SR-1 Vector. When it was officially adopted for limited use by the Russian government, it became the SPS. It is also offered for export sales, and is called the P-9 Gyurza (or Gurza) in export catalogs. The SPS is primarily used by special FSB and MVD operatives in Chechnya, as well as to some OMON (SRT-type) police units. Whether there have actually been foreign sales is unknown. The SPS and Gyurza are identical for game purposes.

The SPS uses a high-strength polymer frame with a steel slide; the slide rails are also of steel. Operation is similar to the Beretta M-92, but updated and strengthened; the locking wedge also doubles as a slide accelerator, meaning that very fast follow-up shots are possible. The trigger is double-action. The SPS has no manual safeties, but it does have a trigger safety, a grip safety, and a strange sort of half-cock safety that makes the first shot possible *only* if the hammer is pulled back to the half-cock position. This means that if the SPS shooter experiences a misfire and the slide does not reciprocate, the slide must be pulled back and the hammer set back to the half-cock position before the SPS will fire again. The trigger and grip safeties are also linked, and both must be depressed for the SPS to fire. Sights are fixed, and the barrel is 4.7 inches long.

The SPS is a mixed blessing, however. The ammunition is powerful – it is essentially a 9mm Magnum round, with excellent range, penetration, and knockdown power. Shooters rave about this power. However, the SPS is less than ergonomic, and many shooters find the SPS quite uncomfortable to fire, especially in a long fight. The most frequent criticisms are its trigger and the grip safety; the trigger requires a long, heavy pull and the trigger safety is a large bump on the trigger that also requires a firm pull. The grip safety is also a large bump near the top of the backstrap, and even those with normal-sized hands can find it difficult to keep depressed. The trigger guard, however, is large and has a squared-off front. The SPS has a slide hold-open feature, but no manual slide release because of the screwy need to place the pistol on half-cock before it can be fired. The SPS has no decocker. On early-production models, even the shape of the grip itself was uncomfortable. The SPS requires a lot of training and practice before a shooter is really competent with it.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SPS	9mm SPS	0.99 kg	18	$259

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SPS (SP-9 Ammo)	SA	3	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
SPS (SP-10 Ammo)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
SPS (SP-11 Ammo)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

TSKIB-14 APS Stechkin

Notes: This machine pistol is, unbelievably, basically an overgrown Walther PP with a selective fire switch. Design began in 1945 at the same time as the PM Makarov and the then-new 9mm Makarov round that they both were to fire (though Igor Stechkin originally meant the Stechkin pistol to fire the 7.62mm Tokarev round). The Stechkin was meant specifically for use by special operations troops, bodyguards, and certain assault troops; however, the large size and weight, somewhat uncontrollable rate of fire, and the jumpy cycling of the slide and bolt caused by the pure blowback operation meant that production ended earlier than expected, and few Stechkins were actually used in combat. Production length was also short (1951-55) due to the complicated nature of the Stechkin's mechanism (production line workers referred to the Stechkin as a "machinist's nightmare"). The Stechkin was withdrawn for the most part from active Russian military service in the late 1970s, though it was still being used by the Internal Security police and some special operations units well into the 1990s; it had also been dispensed in good numbers to insurgents in non-Soviet-Bloc countries and to several terrorist groups, as well as having been given in presentation form to several world leaders and ranking military officers who were friendly to the Soviets. The Stechkin was not exported in large numbers, and it is rarely encountered in service use anywhere these days. The BATF Booklet on Curio & Relics has listed the Stechkin since shortly after the Vietnam War, and still does in the latest updates; this might indicate, but does not guarantee, that there is at least one registered and transferable Stechkin in the US.

The Stechkin can be fired as a normal pistol, or with a shoulder stock that is clipped to the grip and doubles as a holster when not in use. The Stechkin was thought to be too big as a pistol and too small as an automatic weapon; it is just too big and heavy to be carried comfortably as a normal pistol, and it's to clumsy to carry the Stechkin for long periods like a sort of longarm. It is in fact a very large pistol, with a 6.5-inch barrel, a full length of 8.86 inches (20.64 inches with the shoulder stock attached), and a wide, long grip to accommodate the high-capacity double-stack magazines. The fire selector is located on the slide, apart from the frame-mounted safety. In early prototypes, the cyclic rate of fire was ridiculously high, so a rate reducer was added to the trigger and the bolt and slide made deliberately heavy in order to reduce the cyclic rate to 750 rpm.

In the early 1970s, a new version of the Stechkin, the APB, was developed. The APB used a shorter slide in order to expose part of the barrel; the exposed portion of the barrel was threaded, allowing for the use of a silencer. The shoulder stock/holster was discarded in favor of a collapsible steel stock, and a new, more conventional holster was designed for the APB. The APB was even rarer than the Stechkin in Russian service, generally issued only to Spetsnaz, OMON, and other special operations units. Perhaps the most notorious use of the APB was in the early hours of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979; Spetsnaz operators used them to quickly and quietly kill almost everyone in what was Afghanistan's Royal Palace at the time.

In early 1999, a new version of the Stechkin appeared: PMS-1 Stechkin. It is in many ways similar to the APS, but is designed only for semiautomatic firing, using delayed blowback instead of pure blowback operation. It is chambered for a different round, is not

slotted for a stock, and is built to a higher quality standard. It is, however, still a large pistol with rather complicated innards.

The Stechkin's magazine can be loaded with 21 rounds; however, if this is done, it will usually cause so strong a drag on the bolt that the Stechkin will jam. (1 on 1d20, the Stechkin loaded with 21 rounds will cycle normally.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Stechkin got some use by Russian special operations units and the KGB, but most were used by Category 3, Mobilization-Only, and home militia forces. The PMS-1 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon showed up often in terrorist hands and in the hands of the Russian Mafia. The PMS-1 was never even designed in the Merc 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
APS Stechkin	9mm Makarov	1.03 kg	20	$250
APS Stechkin (With Stock)	9mm Makarov	1.63 kg	20	$270
APB Stechkin	9mm Makarov	1.11 kg	20	$275
APB Stechkin (With Silencer)	9mm Makarov Subsonic	1.64 kg	20	$380
PMS-1 Stechkin	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	20	$252

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
APS Stechkin	5	2	Nil	1	2	6	14
APS Stechkin (With Stock)	5	2	Nil	3	2	4	17
APB Stechkin	5	2	Nil	1	2	6	14
APS Stechkin (Stock Extended)	5	2	Nil	3	2	4	17
APS Stechkin (Silenced)	5	1	Nil	3	2	4	11
APS Stechkin (Stock Extended, Silenced)	5	1	Nil	4	2	4	14
PMS-1 Stechkin	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

TSKIB SOO OTs-27 (PSA) Berdysh

Notes: The OTs-27 Berdysh ("Poleaxe"), also known as the PSA Berdysh, was initially meant to be a replacement for the Stechkin and was to be capable of burst fire, but the Russian military decided against it. The Russian military then considered it as a replacement for the Makarov, but decided against that too. It was, however, adopted by the Russian Interior Ministry (the former KGB); they are the ones who refer to the Berdysh as the PSA.

The Berdysh is designed primarily to use 9mm Makarov and 9mm Makarov Hi-Power ammunition (and that is the chambering used by the Interior Ministry), but by replacing the barrel, adjusting the headspace, and replacing the magazine, the Berdysh may fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition. In this guise it is known as the OTs-27-2; the Berdysh has, however, seen almost no sales in that chambering.

In both cases, the Berdysh uses delayed blowback double-action operation (though the Russians claim that it uses pure blowback). Construction is all-steel (except for the plastic grip plates), with a 4.9-inc4 barrel. The Berdysh has a chamber-loaded indicator and an ambidextrous safety/slide lock and separate decocker. Under the dust cover is a rail which may be used with laser target pointers, and the Berdysh is capable of using subsonic ammunition and a silencer. The sights are fixed, but both the front and rear sights are dovetaild into the slide. The Berdysh is quite an improvement over the Makarov, with its longer barrel and very large capacity magazine, though it is rather heavy and large.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though used by the KGB, the Berdysh is still a rather rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Berdysh	9mm Makarov or 9mm Makarov Hi-Power	0.96 kg	18	$245
Berdysh	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	18	$247
Conversion Kit (Including 1 Magazine)	N/A	0.32 kg	N/A	$52

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Berdysh (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Berdysh (9mm Makarov, Subsonic)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	10
Berdysh (9mm Hi-Power)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Berdysh (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Berdysh (9mm Parabellum, Subsonic)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	10

TSKIB SOO OTs-33 Pernatch

Notes: The OT-33 Pernatch (also known as the SBZ-2) pistol has been developed as a replacement for the Stechkin, and is based on an early prototype of the OTs-23 Berdysh above, with considerable design input from Igor Stechkin himself. It is primarily in service with Russian MVD and Interior Ministry forces, with some special operations use. Construction was very limited due to improvements in Russian submachinegun design, and it is no longer in production.

The design of the Pernatch allows the use of 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse rounds, and has ambidextrous controls. The Pernatch has a folding metal stock that may be screwed onto a slotted bracket on the base of the grip. Operation is delayed blowback, but the mechanism also includes a feature that separates the slide and barrel as they move backwards after a shot, and this does mitigate

recoil somewhat. The Pernatch also is equipped with a one-hole compensator near the muzzle to further reduce barrel climb. These mechanisms are necessary, as the cyclic rate of fire is higher than that of the APS Stechkin due to a lighter bolt and the lack of a rate reducer.

The Pernatch may be fitted with laser sights and sound suppressers. The selector lever at the rear of the slide is ambidextrous, and it doubles as a decocker. The Pernatch's metal stock may be folded underneath the grip, extended (recommended for automatic fire), or removed entirely. The 18-round magazine fits entirely inside the grip, while the 27-round magazine extends below the grip. The barrel is long at 5.9 inches, and the sights are fixed. Below the dust cover is an accessory rail.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon saw some special operations use during the Twilight War, but was not encountered in anywhere near the numbers of the Stechkin.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pernatch	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	1.15 kg	18, 27	$304
Stock	N/A	0.27 kg	N/A	$50

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pernatch (9mm Makarov)	10	2	Nil	1	2	8	15
Pernatch (9mm Makarov, Stock)	10	2	Nil	1/3	1	7	19
Pernatch (9mm Hi-Impulse)	10	2	1-Nil	1	2	8	18
Pernatch (9mm Hi-Impulse, Stock)	10	2	1-Nil	1/3	1	7	23

TSKIB SOO PM Makarov

Notes: The Makarov is a modified Walther PP that appeared in the 1950s and has been the standard Russian sidearm until very recently. As the ammunition is larger than the PP, but the pistol itself is not much larger, the grip is big and the Makarov can be a bit awkward to hold. The Makarov is designed to be "soldier-proof", with a simple field-stripping and reassembly procedure, The PM began the design and most subsequent Makarov derivations use a modification of the PM design, including its 3.68-inch barrel. The PM is known for its strong extractor; empty cases usually land 5.5-6 meters away from the firing PM.

The PMM is an updated Makarov used by some Russian forces, originally known as the Grach-3 (the project to replace the Makarov was known by the code name of "Grach.") Though the PMM was ultimately not chosen as the Makarov replacement, it was the first one ready, and was therefore placed into production and widely issued as an "interim replacement." It is strengthened to use the 9mm Makarov High Impulse round used by the Bison submachinegun; the PMM-12's grip is wider to use a staggered-row box magazine. The chamber is also modified to accommodate the Hi-Impulse ammunition. (It should be noted that the firing of 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse ammunition out of a weapon not designed for it is *extremely dangerous;* this is especially true of the standard Makarov!) The PMM may still fire standard 9mm Makarov ammunition. Beginning in the mid-1990s, some polymer-framed versions of the PMM-12 were also produced, primarily for the export market.

The PB (also known as the 6P9) is a heavily-modified PM Makarov originally produced in 1967 for certain Spetsnaz units. The PB is equipped with an integral two-part suppressor which is very effective for noise suppression. The PB is designed to be used with standard Makarov ammunition, with the suppressor slowing the round to subsonic velocities. The front part of the suppressed barrel can be removed to fit into its special holster or a pocket; the PB can even be fired without the front of its suppressor, though noise suppression is almost nil without it. (The front part of the suppressor weighs 0.16 kg.) The slide had to be considerably shortened to accommodate the suppressor, and as a result, the recoil spring was relocated to the right side under a panel. The recoil spring is then connected to the slide by a long, swinging arm. The PB is believed to still be in production; though production did stop in mid-1980s, it is believed to have resumed in about 2000.

A variation on the PMM is the OTs-35; it is essentially identical to a standard PMM, except for the addition of a rather large muzzle brake at the end of the muzzle. This makes the OTs-35 more manageable during firefights where many rapid shots are made. It is a much rarer commodity than the standard PMM, but available in small numbers.

Some Makarovs have been converted to fire .380 ACP ammunition (ballistically quite similar to the 9mm Makarov round) and sold on the international surplus market.

A newer version of the Makarov, the Baikal-442, was designed primarily for export. The Baikal-442 differs from the Makarov in the adjustable rear sight, a slightly wider grip to allow a double-stack magazine (in the case of the 9mm Makarov version), a modified, squared-off trigger guard, a rail able to mount a laser target module, and ergonomic grip plates. The 9mm Makarov version uses standard PM, PMM-8, or PMM-12 magazines, or a 10-round magazine meant primarily for export. The 9mm Parabellum version uses a modified PM magazine.

The IZH-70 is a commercial variant of the Makarov, chambered for three rounds, and available with either fixed or adjustable sights. Improvements have also been made to make the IZH-70 more reliable than the PM Makarov.

Another commercial variant of the Makarov is the IZH-71. Standard versions of the IZH-71 use an 8-round magazine, but a variant has a longer grip for a 10-round magazine, and a further variant has a wider grip for a 12-round double-stack magazine. Magazines are not interchangeable between the three versions. The IZH-71H is designed for by private security forces; it differs primarily in having a rail under the dust cover for tactical lights or laser aiming modules.

The MR-448 Skyph is an updated PM; it features a polymer frame, ergonomic grips and controls, and an extra chambering (mainly to make it more attractive to the export market). The Mini-Skyph is just what it sounds like – a compact version of the Skyph; it is chambered only in .380 ACP.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The PMM is a rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 World. The .380 ACP version does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor does the IZH-70 in any form; the MR-448 Skyph and Mini-Skyph also do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline. Though also rare, many Russian soldiers preferred the Baikal-442 when they could get it, due to the adjustable rear sight. The 9mm Makarov version of the IZH-70 is very rare, and the other chamberings do not exist.

Experiments in the mid-1960s produced Makarovs with both light alloy and polymer frames; however, the Soviets felt that the TKB-024 light alloy version was too light for controllable follow-up shots and not tough enough. The Soviets not only felt the TKB-025 polymer-framed version of the PM was too light; they had no confidence in the durability of the polymers of the time, so both were rejected, but not until at least 25 such pistols of each type were produced for general and field testing.

Of course, before the final Makarov prototype (the TKB-429) was accepted as the PM, there were other prototypes. Makarov himself at first chose .32 ACP for his prototype, which was designated the TKB-412. He was not satisfied with the results, so he changed the chambering to 7.65mm Parabellum. Again, he was not satisfied with the performance in his prototypes, so he went to the tried-and-true 7.62mm Tokarev. This did produce a decent-performing pistol, but the Soviet Army at this phase of testing had gotten smitten with the then-new 9mm Makarov round, producing the TKB-429, which became, with very few modifications, the PM. Note that all of the other protypes were designated TKB-412s. Almost all of the prototype examples are in Russian Museums at various places.

Merc 2000 Notes: Though not as rare as in the Twilight 2000 World, the PMM is still an uncommon weapon in the Merc 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PM Makarov	9mm Makarov	0.66 kg	8	$147
PMM-8 Makarov	9mm Makarov and Makarov Hi-Impulse	0.7 kg	8	$149
PMM-12 Makarov	9mm Makarov and Makarov Hi-Impulse	0.73 kg	12	$153
PMM-12 Makarov (Polymer Frame)	9mm Makarov and Makarov Hi-Impulse	0.67 kg	12	$154
PM Makarov	.380 ACP	0.64 kg	8	$141
PB	9mm Makarov	0.97 kg	8	$241
OTs-35-8	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	0.76 kg	8	$199
OTs-35-12	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	0.79 kg	12	$203
Baikal-442	9mm Makarov	0.76 kg	8, 10, 12	$148
Baikal-442	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	8	$149
IZH-70	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	8	$148
IZH-70	9mm Makarov	0.76 kg	12	$147
IZH-70	.380 ACP	0.76 kg	12	$140
IZH-71 (8-Round)	.380 ACP	0.73 kg	8	$137
IZH-71 (10-Round)	.380 ACP	0.76 kg	10	$141
IZH-71 (12-Round)	.380 ACP	0.76 kg	12	$145
Skyph	9mm Makarov	0.59 kg	8	$148
Skyph	.380 ACP	0.58 kg	10	$141
Mini-Skyph	.380 ACP	0.53 kg	8	$113
TKB-024	9mm Makarov	0.61 kg	8	$148
TKB-025	9mm Makarov	0.42 kg	8	$148
TKB-412	.32 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$121
TKB-412	7.65mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	8	$127
TKB-412	7.62mm Tokarev	0.66 kg	8	$145

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PM Makarov (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PMM-8 (Makarov Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PMM-8 (Hi-Impulse Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PMM-12 (Makarov Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PMM-12 (Hi-Impulse Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PMM-12 (Makarov Ammo, Polymer)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PMM-12 (Hi-Impulse Ammo, Polymer)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
PM Makarov (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
PB	SA	1	Nil	2	3	Nil	8
PB (Unsilenced)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
OTs-35-8 (Makarov Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
OTs-35-8 (Hi-Impulse Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
OTs-35-12 (Makarov Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
OTs-35-12 (Hi-Impulse Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Baikal-442 (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Baikal-442 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

IZH-70 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
IZH-70 (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
IZH-70 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
IZH-71 (All)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Skyph (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Skyph (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Mini-Skyph	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
TKB-024	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
TKB-025	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9
TKB-412 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TKB-412 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TKB-412 (7.62mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

Tula-Tokarev TT-33

Notes: Designed in response to a 1930 Soviet requirement for a replacement for the Nagant revolver (and a gaggle of other pistols and revolvers used by the Soviet military), the TT-33's base design combines the Browning M-1903 and the Colt M-1911, and then tries to simplify the blend. At first, designs both Soviet and foreign were considered, in a variety of calibers; however, the Soviets eventually decided to go with a 7.62mm round, in order to help simplify the production of ammunition (most Soviet weapons of the time used some variant of 7.62mm ammunition), and to go with a domestic design. The new 7.62mm Tokarev is, in fact, virtually identical in dimensions to the 7.63mm Mauser cartridge upon which it is based, so much that most handguns can fire the 7.62mm Tokarev and 7.63mm Mauser cartridges interchangeably. The TT-30 was the most reliable of the bunch and the most resistant to corrosion and abuse. (Some 93,000 were, in fact, produced before production switched to the TT-33 model; for game purposes, however, the TT-30 and TT-33 are identical.) Soviet authorities felt the design had been oversimplified somewhat, however, and dictated an improvement of the locking system, disconnector, and extractor, as well as a slight redesign for the 7.62mm Tokarev cartridge, which produced higher chamber pressures than had been expected. The TT-33 (and the earlier TT-30) was based so much on the Browning M-1903 and M-1911 that the TT-33 is sometimes called the "Tula Browning." Some 1.75 million TT-33s are believed to have been built, and production continues today in a variety of models and chamberings are still in production worldwide.

Construction of the TT-33 is largely of stamped steel; in fact, the quality of the steel used is superior to that used by most weapons built before and during World War 2. The 4.6-inch barrel is not chrome-lined, yet can be expected to give a service life of over 6000 rounds. The rounded hammer protrudes above the slide, almost high enough to interfere with the rear sight, and it is ribbed to allow an easy thumb grip. The TT-33 is almost totally dehorned by accident of design, and easy to draw from a pocket or under a coat. Finish varied throughout its lifetime from dull gray to blued, and almost 2 million TT-33s were produced. An unusual feature of the TT-33 is the total absence of any sort of safety catch, grip safety, firing pin safety, etc., as well as nothing like a slide catch or suchlike. (This means that bumps and dropping can easily lead to accidental discharges.) The TT-33 requires no tools to field strip, and is basically "idiot-proof."

The lack of safety devices are not the only defects of the TT-33; the TT-33 is a large pistol which is difficult to conceal, and yet a bit light in weight for its ammunition, leading to sharp recoil and barrel climb. Trigger pull of almost all variants is quite heavy. World War 2 examples, as well as those produced in Vietnam during the war, tend to have rather sloppy tolerances and a rather poor finish. Though barrels threaded for a suppressor exist, most TT-33 variants will choke on subsonic ammunition.

After World War 2, TT-33s were exported to virtually everywhere from Eastern Europe to Cuba to Vietnam; many also showed up in the Middle East, Central and South America, and even in the US (brought home by troops returning from Vietnam). At least five countries were licensed to produce the TT-33, and they also sold them abroad.

There were a number of variants of the TT-33; almost every country making them had their own variants of them (whether licensed or not), most of which differ only in minor details not important in game terms. The Soviets produced a training version of the TT-33, designated the TT-R-3, which was chambered for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, but for the most part has an identical appearance and operation to the TT-33. A version of the TT-R-3 was produced for competition shooting with a 6-inch barrel and adjustable sights; this was the TT-R-4. The slide of the TT-R-4 was the same length as that of the TT-R-3, with the extra barrel length protruding from the end of the slide and the front sight moved to a point above the muzzle. The Egyptian Tokagypt fires 9mm Parabellum (and is found in Egyptian Pistols) and the Yugoslavian M-57 is virtually identical except for a larger magazine (and is found in Yugoslavian Pistols). After the fall of the Iron Curtain, Russia began exporting a high-quality version of the TT-33 called the TT-9MM, firing 9mm Parabellum ammunition and with better production standards. The North Korean version, the Type 68, is also very similar, but uses the Browning Hi-Power locking system and moves the magazine release from the frame to the base of the butt. It also has a smaller grip to allow for the smaller North Korean hand. Polish TT-33s (called Wz-48s) have a different grip angle allowing for better natural pointing qualities; this version is now being imported and sold in the US by Century International Arms as the TTC. Vietnam also produced some TT-33s; these examples are almost uniformly poor in quality.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TT-33	7.62mm Tokarev	0.84 kg	8	$237
TT-9MM	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	8	$243
TT-R-3	.22 Long Rifle	0.8 kg	10	$125
TT-R-4	.22 Long Rifle	0.85 kg	10	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TT-33	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
TT-9MM	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
TT-R-3	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
TT-R-4	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Tula OTs-23 Drotik

Notes: KGB and other Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) troops adopted this weapon in 1995. It uses the 5.45 Russian Pistol round developed for the PSM, but this round scarcely works better in a full-sized pistol than in the PSM, even in burst fire. The Drotik (Javelin) is a selective-fire pistol developed as a lighter alternative to the Stechkin, and can mount a variety of optical attachments (most commonly laser aiming modules) in front of the trigger guard. This weapon also features a muzzle brake and an external indicator by which the firer can determine how many rounds are left in the weapon.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In addition to KGB use, the Drotik is used by the GRU and Spetsnaz.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Drotik	5.45mm Russian Pistol	0.96 kg	24	$132
Drotik (With Stock)	5.45mm Russian Pistol	1.21 kg	24	$157

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Drotik	3	1	Nil	1	2	3	7
Drotik (With Stock)	3	1	Nil	1/2	1	2	10

Tula P-96

Notes: Though probably intended for the international market, the slim, easily-concealed, light-polymer frame P-96 has been acquired as a sort of status symbol by many Russian officers and special operations troops. Resembling some of the Glock pistols or the VP-70, the P-96 has a shrouded hammer, rounded edges, and is only 29mm wide. The P-96 is virtually corrosion-proof, and is perhaps one of the most modern Russian pistol designs. The P-96 was designed as a military weapon and briefly considered by the Russian military.

Internally, the P-96's mechanism is strikingly similar to that of the Beretta 8000 Cougar series. Though the P-96 is a 9mm Parabellum-firing weapon, the P-96 is specifically designed to fire a steel-cored AP version of that round, which the Russians call the 7N31 round. Trigger action is DAO and there are no external safeties of any kind. The barrel length is 4 inches, and the sights are fixed and of the three-dot type. The P-96 was not successful and was quickly withdrawn from the market, to be replaced by the GSh-18.

The later GSh-18 is a development of the P-96; it is externally quite similar to the P-96, though wider (34mm) and also has no external safeties of any kind. Internally, however, the GSh-18 is more similar to the Glock series, using a striker-fired mechanism instead of the short-recoil system of the P-96. There are more than enough internal passive safeties to make the lack of external safeties not a problem for experienced firearms users. The GSh-18 also has a rail molded into the frame under the barrel for the mounting of the accessories. The barrel is slightly longer at 4.06 inches. The polymer frame of the GSh-18 has steel reinforcing inserts, and another passive safety has been added – a firing pin safety. Original models had fixed three-dot sights, but newer versions have removable sights (mounted on the breech block instead of the slide). The slide is open at the front, which has led to criticism about dirt entering the system. The GSh-18 is praised, however, for it's ergonomic grip design. Though also considered by the Russian military, it was rejected in favor of the PYa and SR-1. The GSh-18 is popular among Russian bodyguards and some police forces.

The P-96S and P-96M are compact versions of the P-96; in addition to the smaller grip and shorter barrel, the P-96S is also chambered for different cartridges, and has most of the improvements of the GSh-18. The P-96S and P-96M have no manual safety, but do have slide locks. The triggers are said to be uncomfortable due to the shape of their trigger safeties.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: Economic conditions curtailed production of this pistol, and it is rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-96	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	18	$238
P-96S	.380 ACP	0.46 kg	10	$212
P-96M	9mm Makarov	0.46 kg	10, 15	$225
GSh-18	9mm Parabellum	0.58 kg	10, 18	$239

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-96	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P-96S	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
P-96M	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
GSh-18	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Tula Korovin TOZ

Notes: Also called the TK TOZ (or simply TK), this small pistol, which has a marked resemblance to the Browning Baby, was used by high-ranking military officers and various police organizations in the Soviet Union between until nearly the end of World War 2, and manufactured between 1926 and 1935. Perhaps the most peculiar thing about this pistol is its round – 6.35mm Tula. Though the round is obviously based upon the .25 ACP round, it actually uses a slightly wider and heavier bullet, along with a much greater powder charge. The round is close enough to the dimensions of the .25 ACP that one can still fire the .25 ACP from the TOZ without a problem, but the typical .25 ACP pistol is not designed to take the higher chamber pressures developed by the 6.35mm Tula round and a chamber or barrel explosion will usually result. Sights are small, simple, and fixed, and the barrel is a mere 2.7 inches long.

Though the TOZ was intended to be a short-range target and plinking pistol, it quickly became an "unofficial standard" pistol for high-ranking Red Army officers and their aides. It was also popular for a time with undercover police, from local police to KGB/NKVD. The TOZ's design is quite simple, and easy to strip and maintain. Unfortunately, 6.35mm Tula ammunition is quite rare these days, so if you find one, you'll probably find it using .25 ACP ammunition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TOZ	6.35mm Tula and .25 ACP	0.4 kg	8	$124

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TOZ (6.35mm)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
TOZ (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Yarygin PYa

Notes: The PYa was known during its development by its Baikal factory designation of MR-443, 6P35 (the military program designation) or the Grach (the name of the entire program to replace the Makarov). Though officially adopted by the Russian military in 2003, budget shortages mean that PYa adoption has crawled along, and it may be a long while before the PYa is actually general issue in the Russian military and police. The PYa has also been offered on the export market, both civilian and military, often under the name of MR-443 Grach; export models can be had with an adjustable rear sight. The Russian MVD appears to have gotten the first crack at the PYa; as of 2015, the PYa is the standard sidearm of Russian Airborne and Air Assault units.

In many ways, the PYa is a very dated design; Russian firearms expert Maxim Popenker says that it appears to have been "designed around 1975 and then shelved for the next twenty or thirty years." The PYa suffers from a rather un-ergonomic design, but it is a tough and robust pistol made entirely from steel (except for polymer grip plates). The controls are unusual from a Russian standpoint, meaning that extra retraining is required for its shooters. The PYa is strong enough to fire most 9mm Parabellum loads, including some that have been heavily hotloaded. The operation is essentially a little-modified version of the tried-and-true Browning action, with a double-action trigger. The hammer is semi-shrouded, almost totally concealed by a slide extension, but it can be thumb-cocked. The PYa has an ambidextrous external safety, but no decocker (Russian military regulations prohibit carrying the PYa cocked and loaded). The magazine release is reversible to accommodate left or right-handed shooters; and there is a chamber-loaded indicator. The barrel is mid-length at 4.4 inches, and the sights are fixed (though the rear sight is dovetailed into the slide).

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PYa	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	10, 12, 17	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PYa	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Grand Power K-100

Notes: Grand Power is a rather new Slovakian firearms company. One of their products is the K-100 pistol, a pistol which is fairly conventional in appearance but which has a few novel features. The K-100 began production in 2003.

The K-100 is recoil-operated, and uses a rotating barrel in its operation – recoil operation is somewhat common in rifles, but almost never found in a pistol; the use of a rotating barrel is more common, but the use of a curved track for the barrel is not. The safety, magazine release, and slide lock lever are all ambidextrous (early versions had a slide lock which made the K-100 uncomfortable to hold and fire, but this has been reshaped in newer models). Several types of trigger actions are available: double-action, DAO (with no manual safety), and Quick Action (DA with a pre-cocked mainspring). The K-100 uses a polymer frame and grip, with an accessory rail under the 4.2-inch barrel. Sights may be had fixed or adjustable; in either case, the rear sight is dovetailed into the slide.

Military and police buyers have some other options. A threaded barrel is available for use with a proprietary silencer designed specifically for the K-100. The K-102R has a fire selector allowing for 2-round bursts in addition to semiautomatic fire; the K-105R allows for 5-round bursts.

STI started marketing this pistol in the US as the GP6-C. Other than the name, it is identical to the K-100.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K-100	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	17	$240
K-100	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	15	$314
K-100	.45 ACP	0.92 kg	12	$401
K-102R	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	17	$243
K-102R	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	15	$318
K-102R	.45 ACP	0.92 kg	12	$406
K-105R	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	17	$243
K-105R	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	15	$318
K-105R	.45 ACP	0.92 kg	12	$406
K-100 Silencer	N/A	0.8 kg	N/A	$160

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K-100 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
(Silenced)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	8
K-100 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
K-100 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
(Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	8
K-102R (9mm)	2	1	Nil	1	3	3	10
K-102R (.40)	2	2	1-Nil	1	3	3	13
K-102R (.45)	2	2	Nil	1	3	3	11
K-105R (9mm)	2	1	Nil	1	3	7	10
K-105R (.40)	2	2	1-Nil	1	3	7	13
K-105R (.45)	5	2	Nil	1	3	8	11

PS-97

Notes: This Slovakian weapon was designed to be a relatively modern weapon that is inexpensive to produce. It is made largely of nickel with a blackened finish, with black plastic grips. It uses a standard Browning action. Plastic grips are standard, but wooden grips are also available. It is basically a high-quality, but unremarkable pistol.

Twilight 2000 Story: These pistols became more and more common among Czech forces as the war wore on, though wooden grips became more common among later examples.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PS-97	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	15	$219

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PS-97	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Kommando LDP

Notes: The story of the Kommando LDP begins in Rhodesia, and a small submachinegun dubbed the "Rhuzi." The Rhuzi was based on the VZ-25. The design seems to have disappeared after the Rhodesian Revolution, but reappeared in semiautomatic form as the Kommando LDP. The LDP stands for LaCoste Engineering (the manufacturer), DuPless (the designer), and Ponter (the financier). However, many owners of the pistol insisted that the "LDP" stands for "Land's Defense Pistol."

The LDP is, depending on how you look at it, a very large pistol or a submachinegun that has no automatic fire provision. It looks very much like the VZ-25, but smaller. The LDP is a mess, a weapon that jams often and sometimes fires automatic bursts instead of the semiautomatic fire it is supposed to produce. (An automatic fire burst recoil is provided below for this problem; the weapon has a 1 in 10 chance to produce a burst instead of semiautomatic, rolled by the GM.) The LDP has a submachinegun-style folding wire stock.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kommando LDP	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	25	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kommando LDP	SA (3)	2	Nil	2/4	1	(2)	20

Republic Arms RAP

Notes: The RAP (Republic Arms Pistol, for its manufacturer, the Republic Arms Company) was designed in the late 1990s in response to a South African Police request for a new compact, concealable pistol. The RAP-401 was first designed for these needs, with the RAP-440 being manufactured later. The two RAP pistols were also later sold on the civilian and export markets.

The RAP pistols appear to have been heavily-influenced by the Astra A-75 in their design, and they look rather similar to the A-75. They use an almost unmodified Browning action based on short recoil. Construction is almost entirely of steel; therefore, despite the small dimensions, the RAP pistols are relatively heavy. The RAP pistols are, however, known for reliability and the weight helps keep felt recoil and muzzle jump down. There are several passive safeties including a hammer safety, a firing pin safety, and a mechanism to prevent firing if dropped; in addition, the RAP pistols have a slide-mounted safety which also functions as a decocker and their double-action mechanism. Sights are fixed and low-profile, and use aiming surfaces painted in high-contrast white (while the rest of the pistol is dull black). They use lightweight single-stack magazines, which also allow for easy use by those with small hands. Barrel length is a mere 3.5 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The RAP-401 is very rare in the Twilight 2000 timeline; the RAP-440 does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RAP-401	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	8	$232
RAP-440	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.07 kg	7	$306

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RAP-401	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
RAP-440	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Truvelo ADP Mk II

Notes: This was originally a pistol made by a company named Aserma. This is an update of the earlier ADP (Automatic Defense Pistol); it has been redesigned from the earlier model based on user responses. It is a medium pistol with a composite frame, and is generally similar to a Glock. For import to the US post-ban, there is a 10-round magazine available; otherwise, the ADP Mk II in 9mm Parabellum takes a 15-round magazine. In 1997, the predecessor of Truvelo, RDI, introduced a version in .40 Smith & Wesson, it is slightly larger and very slightly heavier than the 9mm Parabellum version. After Truvelo took over the company in 1998, they introduced versions in .380 ACP and a new proprietary caliber, .45 ADP; they also changed the specifications on the other calibers to make them easier to manufacture and sell, and renamed them the ADP-380, ADP-9, ADP-40, and ADP-45. Truvelo, in effect, turned the ADP Mk II into a compact pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist outside of South Africa.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ADP Mk II (Aserma Version)	9mm Parabellum	0.53 kg	10, 15	$235
ADP Mk II (RDI Version)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.53 kg	10	$312
ADP-380	.380 ACP	0.51 kg	10	$214
ADP-9	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	10	$234
ADP-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.59 kg	8	$308
ADP-45	.45 ADP	0.59 kg	6	$365

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ADP Mk II (9mm, Aserma)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
ADP Mk II (.40, RDI)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	10

ADP-380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
ADP-9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
ADP-40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
ADP-45	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

TZ-99

Notes: This is a standard-format large-frame pistol. The main point that Tressitu used to sell the weapon was its "self-cleaning" feature – dirt is supposedly expelled with the round. This did not work so well in reality and it is basically just another pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TZ-99 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	15	$240
TZ-99 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	15	$241
TZ-99 (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.14 kg	11	$314
TZ-99 (Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	11	$316

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TZ-99 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
TZ-99 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Vektor CP Series

Notes: The Vektor CP is a weapon with smooth contours designed for easy drawing. It is made of black polymer and with a black matte or nickel slide, with an ergonomic grip. The CP features a manual safety in front of the trigger guard, and a trigger safety. Adjustable sights are optional. The CP-1 is in 9mm Parabellum, while the CP-2 is in .40 Smith & Wesson.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon exists only in small numbers.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is a very popular weapon with civilians worldwide.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CP-1	9mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	10, 12, 13	$152
CP-2	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.72 kg	10, 12, 13	$189

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Vektor CP1	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Vektor CP2	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Vektor SP

Notes: The SP is a South African copy of the Beretta M-92. It is smaller than an M-92 and has a smaller magazine capacity, but is easier to carry and draw due to smoother features and the less-exposed hammer. The safety is ambidextrous, and the magazine release reversible for left-handed shooters. Other differences include a tighter rifling twist, a firing pin safety, a light alloy frame, and a cold-forged 4.6-inch barrel. Other than South Africa, the SP is license-produced in the Philippines. Two calibers are available.

The General Officers' Model is identical to the standard SP1 and SP2, except for the smaller size and better manufacturing. They were designed for South Africa's general officers, but are also used by field grade officers of countries who also used the standard SP series, as well as special operations personnel. They are basically smaller versions of the SP1, except for the addition of recoil buffer which somewhat mitigates the extra recoil that would normally caused by the lower weight. They are also general issue in the Philippine military, where they are license-produced.

The SP1 Sport is a version designed for competition; it has a longer barrel, a three-port compensator attached to the muzzle, a combat-style sight, and ambidextrous controls. The trigger action may be switched between single action and double action modes. The Ultra-Sport version is an even deeper dive into the competition pistol market, with the 5.8-inch barrel being equipped with a muzzle brake and an equipment rail under the duct cover (including an unusual scope mount that is similar to that on the AK series for form and function). When a scope is mounted, a cocking knob can be added to the side or rear of the slide. The scope comes with the pistol for purposes of this entry, The SP-2 is a .40 caliber version.

The SP-2 Competition Pistol is designed for ISPC Limited competition; it is at its core much like the Ultra Sport, but has less accouterments due to the Limited class in which it is intended to compete. The 5.8-inch barrel is polygonal rifled, the controls are enlarged for quicker manipulation, the frame is thickened to form a more secure scope mount, the beavertail and trigger guard are undercut, and the trigger is straight.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Notes: The General Officers' models were sought-after war trophies among South Africa's enemies.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SP-1	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10, 15	$245
SP-2	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.04 kg	10, 11	$320
SP-1 General Officers'	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 15	$239
SP-2 General Officers'	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	10, 11	$314

SP-1 Sport	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10, 15	$299
SP-1 Ultra Sport	9mm Parabellum	1.18 kg	10, 15	$506
SP-2 Ultra Sport	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.39 kg	10, 14	$580
SP-2 Competition Pistol	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.19 kg	10, 14	$331

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SP-1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
SP-2	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
SP-1 General Officers'	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SP-2 General Officers'	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SP-1 Sport	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
SP-1 Ultra Sport	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
SP-2 Ultra Sport	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	18
SP-2 Competition Pistol	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19

Vektor Z-88

Notes: This is one of the pistols designed in South Africa during the arms embargo of the 1980s and early 1990s. Though designed starting in 1985, production did not begin until early 1989. It is based on the Beretta M-92, and was made to the requirements of the South African police forces (though originally conceived for SANDF use), just as the SP-1 and SP-2 series was made from the M-92 for the South African Defense Forces. The design of the Z-88 is little changed from the M-92, except that the double-action mechanism is improved, the magazine release is reversible for left-handed shooters, and the sights have tritium inlays.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z-88	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$248

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Z-88	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Viper Manufacturing Mamba

Notes: The Mamba, originally designed by Relay Products in Rhodesia, was to be produced by unspecified means to replace some of the worn out firearms in Rhodesian government and Army hands due arms embargoes. The Rhodesian government lost that revolt (producing the country of Zimbabwe) and the design was acquired by Viper Manufacturing in South Africa. The design was later licensed for manufacturing in the US by Navy Arms, as Viper did not find any takers in South Africa or Africa in general, and Viper made sales only in small numbers to the Israeli Army. Navy Arms later made the Mamba in 7.65mm Mauser caliber. The Mamba is, however, not currently in production.

The Mamba is notable for being made entirely of stainless steel, but otherwise is a conventional Browning design, with polymer grips. The Mamba has a conventional layout based on a Hi-Power, with a 5-inch barrel. The standard design uses a 15-round magazine, but extended 20, 25, 30, and 40-round magazines were planned, with only a small amount of them actually being produced. The Mamba is unusual for not having a decocker of any kind, only a slide stop. The slide stop and magazine release are on the left side, but the manual safety is ambidextrous.

Viper also made some limited fully automatic versions of the Mamba. The machine pistol version was means for counterinsurgency work in Rhodesia, but the need went away before any could be issued. Rumors say that some European countries and Israel got a few each for evaluation. It has a deliberately high rate of fire of 1800 rpm, but limited by a burst setting, producing relatively tight group.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mamba	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	15	$248
Mamba	7.65mm Mauser	1.05 kg	15	$214
Mamba Machine Pistol	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	15	$268

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mamba (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Mamba (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Mamba Machine Pistol	3	1	Nil	1	2	4	12

Daewoo K5/DP51

Notes: The K5 is a pistol normally carried by South Korean military officers. It is based on a conventional Browning action with the addition of the Browning Fast Action trigger system, called 3H (High-accuracy first shot, High-speed shot, High-reliability) in its implementation by Daewoo. 3H allows the K5 to be loaded normally and then decocked normally, like any other double-action pistol. However, during loading, as the slide is pulled back and released, a return spring for the hammer is compressed, staying that way when the K5 is decocked. This allows that first double-action trigger pull to feel more like a light single-action trigger pull, allowing for a much faster and more accurate follow-up shot. The pistol must simply be cocked and the hammer lowered to allow a rapid shot with minimal recoil. Trigger pressure required is cut in half as opposed to normal double action actuation.

The K5 uses purpose-built double-column magazines, but can also feed from Smith & Wesson 59-series magazines, though they will protrude slightly from the bottom of the grip. The frame of the K5 is made of 7075-T6 aluminum alloy (the same alloy used to make most AR-15/M16-type lower receivers), and the slide is made of 4140 forged steel; the barrel is of somewhat stronger 4150 steel. The barrel is 4.1 inches long, making it equivalent to a Commander-sized pistol. Sights are of the 3-dot type. The K5 has a manual safety and a slide lock, as well as a passive firing pin safety which prevents the firing pin from moving forward unless the trigger is pulled. The K5 uses an ambidextrous manual safety, but this safety has the problem of being difficult to return to the safe position without having to shift one's grip on the weapon. In addition, left-handed shooters will find that safety on the right side is much smaller than that on the left side. Some other complaints include the sights; they are of the three-dot type, but most shooters find the rear notch to be too wide for quick shots, and the three white dots are large enough to be distracting. The front sight is also considered by many shooters to be too low.

The K5 was marketed commercially as the DP51 in the early to late 1990s, primarily by American companies under license; FirstShot, Kimber, B-West, and Davidson's were the primary sellers. A compact version known as the DP51C, with a 3.6-inch barrel and a slightly abbreviated grip, was also sold on the international market. The DH40, a version in .40 Smith & Wesson, was also available, as was the DH45, in .45 ACP. the DH45 had several teething problems due to the light alloy frame and the powerful .45 ACP cartridge. This caused the withdrawal of the DH45 from the market after only a few weeks, until some frame strengthening was done; this improved DH45 is often referred to as the DH45 Mark II. The DP51S was offered, which had a DP51C slide and barrel on a DP51 gripframe. In 2011, the DP51 was re-introduced to the market through an American company, Lionheart Industries. These were designated the LH9, LH40, LH9C, and LH9 Mk II (with a Picatinny rail under the dust cover). The LH-series had the additions of a redesigned hammer, wider slide serrations, serrations on the front of the slide, redesigned grips, and a Cerakote finish.

The LH9 is otherwise so similar to a DP51 that parts will interchange between the two.

Users of the K5/DP51 include South Korea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Singapore, Macedonia, and Thailand.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K5/DP51/LH9	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	13, 15	$240
DP51C/LH9C	9mm Parabellum	0.69 kg	10	$235
DP51S	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	13, 15	$237
DH40/LH40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	13	$314
DH45	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	10	$400
LH9 Mk II	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	13, 15	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K5/DP51/LH9/LH9 Mk II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
DP51C/LH9C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
DP51S	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
DH40/LH40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
DH45	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Daewoo DH380

Notes: This South Korean pistol was influenced by the Walther PPK. It is a compact weapon for use by undercover police forces. The weapon may be fired single-action or double-action. The 3H mechanism (see K5 pistol above) is employed, as are luminous night sights. The barrel is 3.8 inches long. The safety/decocker is slide-mounted. Magazines are an issue, as though they were designed with a capacity of eight, they tend to fail to feed unless they are loaded with only seven rounds. The finish is normally matte black with black plastic grip plates.

The DH-380 is rather a rare weapon, as only 1500 were manufactured.

The DP52 is basically a smaller brother to the DH380. The DP52 is chambered for .22 Long Rifle cartridges, and uses a shorter 3.57-inch barrel as well as a smaller frame and grip. It is meant for undercover police and civilian security police use, but with a suppressor makes an excellent assassin's weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DH380	.380 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$142
DP52	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10	$91

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

DH380	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
DP52	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7

Daewoo/Lionheart Regulus

Notes: The Regulus is a development of the LH9, itself a development of the DP51. It is sort of an LH9 on steroids, with the improvements of the LH9 over the DP52 as well as Novak hi-viz/fiberoptic adjustable sights, an improved extractor, an improved recoil spring, rubber grips, and an upgraded Cerakote Elite finish. It comes in a Blackout finish, which is all matte black; Urban, which is a medium gray; and Reveal, which is Flat Dark Earth. The Regulus comes in three varieties: The Alpha, which has a 4.1-inch barrel; the Beta, which has a 3.7-inch barrel; and the Combat, which has a 4.7-inch threaded barrel, and also has suppressor-height sights and a Light Sand finish. The barrels are what Lionheart calls a Tru-Axis barrel, which is a sort of match-quality barrel. All have a short length of Picatinny Rail under the dust cover. The Regulus retains the ability to use Smith & Wesson 59-series magazines, but as the standard Regulus magazines incorporate a finger step, 59-series magazines will not fit as well in a Regulus. DP51 magazines will also fit in a Regulus, with the same caveats. Regulus magazines, however, will not fit in a DP51.

The Regulus was introduced in 2016, but was retired in 2023 in favor of Lionheart's Vulcan 9 pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Regulus Alpha	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	13, 15, 18	$244
Regulus Beta	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	13, 15, 18	$239
Regulus Combat	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	13, 15, 18	$250

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Regulus Alpha	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Regulus Beta	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Regulus Combat	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Astra 200 (Firecat)

Notes: This pistol was introduced in 1920 and based on the Browning M-1906. It had most of its sales in the US (where it was known as the Firecat). It is a very lightweight pistol, but had three safeties (grip, magazine, and safety catch). It is a small pistol in a small caliber and not very effective, but was produced until 1968.

The Astra 1924 is also based on the Browning M-1906 and may be regarded as an improved version of the Astra 200. It was marketed around the world under a variety of names, including the Victoria and the Hope. It remains a tiny pocket pistol, and retains only the grip safety. It remained in production only until 1930.

The Astra 1000 is based on the Astra 200 and 1924, is basically one of those pistols "sized-up" to fire .32 ACP ammunition and have a larger double-column magazine. It was introduced in 1946, but was manufactured in only small numbers, until production stopped in 1949.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 200	.25 ACP	0.36 kg	6	$83
Astra 1924	.25 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$83
Astra 1000	.32 ACP	1.05 kg	11	$136

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 200	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Astra 1924	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
Astra 1000	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Astra 300

Notes: This Spanish pistol was originally developed for the Spanish Prison Service, and later used by the Spanish Navy and Nazi Germany. After World War 2, some 85,000 were sold on the civilian market throughout Western Europe, and in 2000 they will be often found in the hands of older pistol wielders are in younger hands as hand-me-downs. The .380 ACP version was produced first and in greater numbers than the .32 ACP version.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 300	.32 ACP	0.51 kg	7	$119
Astra 300	.380 ACP	0.56 kg	7	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 300 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Astra 300 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Astra 400

Notes: The Astra 400 (also known as the Astra Model 1921) is related to the Astra 300 above, and is in fact a larger, earlier version of the 300 in different calibers. The Astra 400 also takes considerable design influence from the earlier Campiro-Giro, which itself was greatly influenced by the Browning M-1910. The Astra 400 was the Spanish service pistol 1921-1950, was used by the French Army in the 1920s, and was used by the Chilean and Nazi militaries; it was also popular with civilians. (The Chilean Navy used the Astra 400 well into the 1980s!) Over 106,000 were made, and they may be found throughout Western Europe; in addition, they have, since the late 1990s, been the object of numerous collectors worldwide.

The Astra 400 is unusual in that is uses no breech locking of any sort; it is a straight blowback design. While this makes for a much simpler mechanism, it can also make the Astra 400 jump in the hand with each shot and also increases the felt recoil. The slide also functions as the breechblock, and this further contributes to felt recoil. Though they are well-constructed, most Astra 400s have been so heavily used that they are no longer found in decent condition today. They were, however, expensive for their time, the sights are so small as to be virtually unusable without undue aiming, the trigger pull is quite stiff, and a firm pull is required for the slide due to strong recoil springs (another by-product of the blowback operation). That strong recoil spring also makes stripping and reassembly very difficult. The barrel is almost completely enclosed by the slide and a large cylindrical shroud, and is a full 5.9 inches long; the hammer is shrouded.

9mm Largo versions in **good** condition can also chamber 9mm Parabellum, 9mm Steyr, .38 Special, and .38 Super ammunition, but only 1 in 10 are in good enough condition to actually fire those rounds safely, and loading these calibers in more worn Astra 400s is not recommended. The Astra 400 was also produced in .32 ACP and .30 Mauser (7.62 Tokarev) versions, but these are very rare. They cannot chamber the extra calibers.

The Astra 600 was a smaller version of the Astra 400 designed in 1942 at the request of Nazi Germany. It was chambered only in 9mm Parabellum; as the Nazis felt that the 9mm Largo version of the Astra 400 had too many design defects and the 9mm Largo cartridge was not used by the Nazis. The Nazis also felt that the Model 400's long barrel was unwieldy and so the barrel was shortened substantially to 5.25 inches. The Astra 600 was issued primarily to the Nazi occupying forces and their collaborators in France, but issue did not begin until May 1944. About 10,500 were so issued, until the Allied invasion. Production continued after that point until 1948, but Astra had no large-scale sales until most of their inventory of Astra 600s (close to 33,000) were bought by the West German Police in 1951. Small amounts (about 3500) were sold to civilians in various parts of the world.

The Astra 600 has all of the strong and weak points of the Astra 400. Most of the differences are in the slight modifications for the dimensions of the 9mm Parabellum cartridge, though the Astra 600 is also a bit heavier than the Astra 400, and the barrel is also shorter at 5.2 inches.

In 1958, Astra began producing an updated form of the Astra 600, the Astra 800. The Astra 800 (often called the Condor) has a chamber-loaded indicator and external hammer. It also has a (very) slightly-longer barrel and is somewhat heavier, and was produced using more modern methods and materials. It was much more successful than the Astra 600, with about 11,000 Astra 800s being built until production stopped in 1969.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 400	9mm Largo, 9mm Parabellum, 9mm Steyr, .38 Special, .38 Super	0.88 kg	8	$292
Astra 400	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	8	$202
Astra 400	7.63mm Mauser	0.78 kg	8	$250
Astra 600	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$250
Astra 800	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	8	$251

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 400 (9mm Largo)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Astra 400 (9mm Parabellum)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Astra 400 (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Astra 400 (.38 Special)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Astra 400 (.38 Super)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Astra 400 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
Astra 400 (7.62mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Astra 600	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Astra 800	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Astra 700

Notes: This was a mainstream version of the Astra 400 in .32 ACP, more common than the .32 ACP version of the Astra 400, being produced from 1927 to 1946. It is a smaller weapon than the Astra 400, but has a wider grip to accommodate the double-stack magazine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 700	.32 ACP	0.73 kg	12	$180

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 700	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Astra 900

Notes: This Spanish copy of the Mauser C-96 looked just like the Mauser, but was quite different internally. The caliber was the same, however, .30 Mauser (or 7.63mm Mauser). Some 8000 were exported to China in 1928 to the Nationalists, and the Astra 900 was also used by the Spanish Police. It is a large pistol, like the Mauser, with an astounding 6.3-inch barrel; like the Mauser, it was made into selective-fire versions (the Astra 901 and 903, both identical for game purposes). The Astra 900 remained in production until 1933. The Model F is basically the same pistol, but chambered for 9mm Largo and is magazine-fed. The Model E is virtually the same internally as the Models 901 and 903, but lack their rate-reducer device, and has an astounding (and uncontrollable) rate of automatic fire. It is magazine-fed, and has a 6.3-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 900/901/903	7.63mm Mauser	1.28 kg	10 Clip	$255
Astra F	9mm Largo	1.53 kg	10, 20	$304
Astra E	7.63mm Mauser	1.12 kg	10, 20	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 900	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Astra 901/903	5	1	Nil	1	2	6	12
Astra F	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	16
Astra E	10	2	Nil	1	2	11	10

Astra 1911 Victoria

Notes: Not what the name might indicate, the Astra 1911 is not a copy of the M-1911, but rather a copy of the Browning M-1906. (That said, it is one of the better copies of Browning pistols in that time period.) It was a straight M-1906 copy until 1916, when a grip safety was added. Except for some weight and detail differences, it is basically an M-1906 (the 1916 version is identical for game purposes). Most of these pistols – especially those produced before 1915 – were actually produced under the Uncerta name, which

was what Astra was called before 1915. Larger versions with a 5-inch barrel are very rare; the standard barrel length was 2.5 inches. Most were chambered for .25 ACP, but some were scaled up for .32 ACP.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 1911 Victoria (2.5" Barrel)	.25 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$86
Astra 1911 Victoria (2.5" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.44 kg	5	$109
Astra 1911 Victoria (5" Barrel)	.25 ACP	0.45 kg	10	$111
Astra 1911 Victoria (5" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	7	$135

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 1911 Victoria (2.5" Barrel, .25)	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
Astra 1911 Victoria (2.5" Barrel, .32)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
Astra 1911 Victoria (5" Barrel, .25)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Astra 1911 Victoria (5" Barrel, .32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Astra 2000/Cub/Camper/7000

Notes: These are basically compact Astra 200s with an external hammer but without a grip safety. They come in a variety of calibers; the Astra 2000 fires .22 Short ammunition, the Astra Cub fires .25 ACP, and the Astra 7000 fires .22 Long Rifle. The Camper was the version of the Cub sold in the US; it has a 4-inch barrel, but is otherwise identical to the Cub. (The Cub is also known as the Colt Junior.) The Model 2000 and its subtypes eliminated the grip safety of the Model 200 and had an external hammer. Introduced in 1951, the pistol made most of its sales to the US, and the 1968 Gun Control Act brought an end to those sales. Production stopped soon thereafter.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 1000	.22 Short	0.83 kg	7	$67
Astra Cub	.25 ACP	0.93 kg	7	$83
Astra Camper	.25 ACP	1.03 kg	7	$101
Astra 7000	.22 Long Rifle	0.87 kg	7	$76

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 1000	SA	-2	Nil	0	2	Nil	4
Astra Cub	SA	-1	Nil	0	2	Nil	4
Astra Camper	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Astra 7000	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Astra 3000

Notes: The Astra 3000 is a more up-to-date version of the Astra 300, introduced in 1948. It was basically identical except for manufacturing materials and methods, but did have a chamber-loaded indicator at the rear of the slide. Until 1953, the magazine catch was on the heel of the butt, like the Astra 300, but on later versions, the magazine catch is moved to left side of the frame behind the trigger guard. Manufacture continued until 1956.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 3000	.32 ACP	0.62 kg	7	$123
Astra 3000	.380 ACP	0.67 kg	6	$142

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 3000 (.32 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Astra 3000 (.380 ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Astra 4000 (Falcon)

Notes: Similar in concept to the Astra 2000 series, the Astra 4000 is an Astra 3000 with an external hammer, without a grip safety, and in compact form. It is a small and handy weapon still produced, and is sold in the US under the name of the Falcon. It was introduced in 1956 as a self-defense and backup pistol, and had a marked appearance similarity to the Campo-Giro M-1913 (though it was a far better and more reliable weapon). The recoil spring was unusual in that it fit around the barrel. The manual safety button

was behind the trigger guard and it also had a passive magazine safety.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 4000	.22 Long Rifle	0.62 kg	10	$92
Astra 4000	.32 ACP	0.73 kg	7	$124
Astra 4000	.380 ACP	0.79 kg	6	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 4000 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Astra 4000 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Astra 4000 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Astra 5000 (Constable)

Notes: A small automatic pistol designed to be carried by urban police units. It is small, and concealable, but not very effective at long range. It is similar to the Walther PP in size and shape. In the US, the Astra 5000 was sold as the Constable, and a .22 Long Rifle-firing version with a 6-inch barrel and micrometer sights is known as the Constable Sport (sold only in the US).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Astra 5000	.380 ACP	0.74 kg	7	$138
Astra 5000	.32 ACP	0.69 kg	8	$119
Astra 5000	.22 Long Rifle	0.63 kg	10	$86
Constable Sport	.22 Long Rifle	0.74 kg	10	$113

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Astra 5000 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Astra 5000 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Astra 5000 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
Constable Sport	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Astra A-50

Notes: This is a compact Spanish pistol even smaller than the Astra 5000. Chambered for 7.65mm Parabellum and .380 ACP, it is more powerful than that pistol, but has more recoil and muzzle blast. It was designed to replace the older Astra 5000.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-50	7.65mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	8	$126
A-50	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-50 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
A-50 (.380ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Astra A-60

Notes: This is a slightly heavier version of the A-50 with a wider grip to accept double-column magazines. All controls are ambidextrous, and the mechanism is double action. The A-60 may be regarded as an updated version of the Astra 5000.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-60	7.65mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	12	$130
A-60	.380 ACP	0.7 kg	13	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-60 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
A-60 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Astra A-70

Notes: This is a compact pistol designed for those that need more firepower than offered by the Astra 5000. The A-70 uses three safeties: a firing pin safety that prevents the firing pin from engaging unless the trigger is deliberately pulled, a manual thumb safety, and a hammer safety. Operation is by recoil, with a locked breech and single-action. It was designed for plainclothes government personnel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-70	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	8	$147
A-70	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	7	$185

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-70 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
A-70 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Astra A-75 Firefox

Notes: This is another compact Astra pistol. It is recoil operated, with a cam-dropping barrel system, locked breech, and double-action operation. It has the same three safeties as the A-70. The A-75 also has a decocker. In 1994, Astra introduced a version with a light alloy frame, as well as versions chambered for .45 ACP with both a steel frame and a light alloy frame. Both the steel and ally models are surprisingly heavy for their size, but this helps mitigate recoil.

"Firefox" is the name under which the A-75 is normally known to civilians, especially in the US, Canada, and other English-speaking nations.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-75 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	8	$147
A-75 (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	7	$185
A-75 (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1 kg	6	$226
A-75 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	8	$147
A-75 (Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.89 kg	7	$185
A-75 (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.93 kg	6	$228

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-75 (Steel, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
A-75 (Steel, .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
A-75 (Steel, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
A-75 (Alloy, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
A-75 (Alloy, .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
A-75 (Alloy, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Astra A-80 Series

Notes: This Spanish pistol is similar in design to the Swiss SiG-Sauer P-220. It has a decocking lever and mechanism. The pistol cannot be fired except by a conscious pull of the trigger, and the A-80 does not have a manual safety lever. The decocking lever is normally on the left side, but it can be removed and replaced on the right side for left-handed shooters. The weapon has white dot sights for night use.

The A-90 is an updated A-80, with a double action lockwork with better safety, adjustable sights, and slightly more compact dimensions and less weight. It also comes in a .45 ACP version for those who prefer a larger caliber, or .38 Super for those who want more power than 9mm Parabellum offers. The A-90 is designed with safety in mind; it has a decocker, a manual safety, and a firing pin safety. This is because the A-90 was designed with civilians in mind as well as police.

The A-100 is a further improved A-90, designed primarily to correct the problems with the A-80 and A-90 that lost Astra the competition for a new Spanish military service pistol in the late 1970s. The A-90 was an excellent design, but many complaints about the A-90 centered around the number and positioning of the controls – including three manual safeties, a decocker, and a poorly-placed magazine release. Astra combined the best features of the A-80 and A-90, then improved the design more, producing the A-100. The controls and the internal workings were both simplified, and the sights were made easier to use and given a 3-dot design. While (like most double-action pistols), the first trigger pull is long and heavy, subsequent shots require only a short and light trigger pull. The only manual safety is the slide lock/decocker – the A-100 relies almost entirely on its double-action operation and several passive internal safeties. The A-100 is typically called the "Panther" by EAA and companies licensed for export sales of Astra's pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-80	7.65mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	15	$193
A-80	9mm Parabellum	1.09 kg	15	$237
A-80	.38 Super	1.16 kg	12	$272
A-80	.45 ACP	1.34 kg	9	$394
A-90	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	17	$237
A-90	.38 Super	0.99 kg	15	$273
A-90	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	9	$394
A-100	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	17	$237
A-100	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	13	$311
A-100	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	9	$394

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-80 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8

A-80 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
A-80 (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
A-80 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
A-90 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
A-90 (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
A-90 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
A-100 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
A-100 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
A-100 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Astra TS-22

Notes: This target pistol was introduced in 1976. It has a long barrel, but is not as heavy as comparable pistols. The sights are mounted on a high rib above the slide; the rear sight is micrometer adjustable. Like most pistols of its ilk, the TS-22 is highly ergonomically shaped and comfortable to shoot.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TS-22	.22 Long Rifle	1 kg	10	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TS-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Astra Witness

Notes: This weapon was imported to the United States and various places in Europe in the few years preceding the Twilight War by European-American Arms (EAA). It is a simple and easy-to-maintain design with a sight adjustable for windage and selectable Single Action or Double Action operation. The Witness comes in a standard steel construction and a lightweight polymer construction. Magazines with capacities greater than 10 were not sold in the US after 1993.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Merc 2000 Notes: The 10-round restriction was regularly ignored.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Witness	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	10, 15	$244
Witness	.38 Super	1.02 kg	10, 15	$280
Witness	10mm Colt Auto	1.19 kg	10, 15	$359
Witness	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	10	$318
Witness	.45 ACP	1.28 kg	10	$401
Witness-P	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10, 15	$244
Witness-P	.38 Super	0.92 kg	10, 15	$280
Witness-P	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	10	$318
Witness-P	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	10	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Witness (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Witness (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Witness (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Witness (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Witness-P (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Witness-P (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Witness-P (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Witness-P (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Astra Witness Compact

Notes: This is merely a cut-down version of the Astra Witness featured above. The weapon is otherwise similar.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Witness Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	10	$235
Witness Compact	.38 Super	0.93 kg	10	$271
Witness Compact	10mm Colt Auto	1.11 kg	10	$350
Witness Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.01 kg	9	$309
Witness Compact	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	8	$392
Witness-P Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10	$234

Witness-P Compact	.38 Super	0.81 kg	10	$271
Witness-P Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	9	$308
Witness-P Compact	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	8	$391

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Witness Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Witness Compact (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness Compact (10mm)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Witness Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness Compact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness-P Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Witness-P Compact (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness-P Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Witness-P Compact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Astra Witness Gold Team

Notes: This version of the Witness was designed primarily for competition shooting and hunting, but was also used by some police SRT and SWAT teams and a few military special operations personnel. It has an extended barrel with porting to reduce barrel climb, a bright chrome finish, fully adjustable sights, walnut checkered grips, a square-front trigger guard for the fingers of the supporting hand, and is drilled and tapped for a telescopic or other sight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Witness Gold Team	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10, 15	$302
Witness Gold Team	.38 Super	1.16 kg	10, 15	$339
Witness Gold Team	9x21mm	1.12 kg	10, 15	$320
Witness Gold Team	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.24 kg	10	$377
Witness Gold Team	.45 ACP	1.42 kg	10	$460

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Witness Gold Team (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Witness Gold Team (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Witness Gold Team (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Witness Gold Team (.40SW)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Witness Gold Team (.45ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15

Beholla

Notes: This weapon was designed for use by the German military during World War 1 (one of at least 15 pistols used by the Germans during that war). It was made by a dozen manufacturers, but only one after World War 1: Leonhardt and Menz. These pistols, despite their rather crude appearance, are tough and reliable and many are in the hands of European civilians to this day.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Beholla	.32 ACP	0.64 kg	7	$114

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Beholla	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6

Campo-Giro M-1913

Notes: One of dozens of pistols used by the Spanish military before World War 2, the Campo-Giro was named for its designer, the Count of Campo-Giro. The first prototypes were shown in 1903, but production did not begin until 1910 – and it was pretty low-rate production at that. In 1912, full production began, and in 1913, issue to the Spanish Army began. It was the predecessor of several later Astra designs, most notably the Astra 400. The Campo-Giro is entirely recoil-operated, relying on a very powerful recoil spring to operate the mechanism. It had numerous design defects and was revised repeatedly until 1921, when production was finally stopped.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Campo-Giro	9mm Largo	0.95 kg	7	

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Campo-Giro	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Eibar

Notes: The Eibar is almost exclusive to Spain. Due to the virtually nonexistent patent laws in Spain in the early 20th century, scores of Spanish firearms makers produced copies of the Browning M-1903 and M-1906, and these copies are collectively known as "Eibars." Most of these gunmakers built the Eibars in response to the needs of the French and Italian armies during World War 1, but production went on until the Spanish Civil War. The Eibars will have the same basic design, but may vary wildly in finish, materials, quality, and other details.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Eibar	.25 ACP	0.43 kg	7	$130
Eibar	.32 ACP	0.67 kg	7	$176
Eibar	.380 ACP	0.86 kg	7	$215

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Eibar (.25)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
Eibar (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Eibar (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Firestorm

Notes: Firestorm Inc. split off from Astra in the late 1990s, and has since been producing its own firearms and distributing them through SGS in the United States. Their namesake pistol is the Firestorm, a compact DA pistol of largely steel construction. There are some passive safeties, a decocker, a manual safety, and a manual slide release. In addition, the Firestorm has a mechanism that locks the hammer, trigger, and firing pin with a key inserted into the grip. Grips are anatomically-shaped rubber, and sights are 3-dot combat-type sights. Barrel length is 3.5 inches. Finishes may be matte black, bright nickel, matte nickel, or duo-tone (a matte black frame with either a bright or matte nickel slide).

The Mini-Firestorm is actually about the same size as the Firestorm, and actually fires larger calibers than the basic Firestorm. The Firestorm and Mini-Firestorm are basically the same, but the Mini-Firestorm uses white outline target-type sights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Firestorm	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10	$88
Firestorm	.32 ACP	0.71 kg	10	$120
Firestorm	.380 ACP	0.74 kg	7	$139
Mini-Firestorm	9mm Parabellum	0.69 kg	10	$147
Mini-Firestorm	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.74 kg	10	$184
Mini-Firestorm	.45 ACP	0.78 kg	7	$226

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Firestorm (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	2	Nil	6

Firestorm (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Firestorm (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Mini-Firestorm (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mini-Firestorm (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Mini-Firestorm (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Gabilondo Plus Ultra

Notes: Gabilondo is an Eibar-based company founded in 1904 to produce inexpensive revolvers, and is actually the parent company of several of the other companies listed here (such as Llama and Eibar), as they soon found themselves so swamped with orders that they had to greatly expand their business as well as subcontracting their work to possibly as many as a dozen other gunmaking companies. One of their more unusual-looking pistols was the Plus Ultra.

The Plus Ultra was based, as many Spanish pistols of the period, on the Browning M-1903, but differed in minor details internally and externally looked quite different, and a bit strange. Built from 1925-33, it figured heavily in the Spanish Civil War, particularly with the International Brigades. (Rumors say that the Plus Ultra was originally designed for export to the Japanese Military, but this is considered unlikely.) Most of the Plus Ultra looks like a conventional Eibar-type M-1903 clone, but the grip is abnormally long, in order of accommodate a single-stack 20-round magazine. Despite this unorthodox construction, it actually sold pretty well – mainly because many Spanish troops and civilians equated a pistol's size with it's quality – to them "big" equaled "good." Except for the long magazine and grip, the Plus Ultra was essentially a conventional Eibar-type M-1903 clone. Construction is basically of steel, with bakelite pistol grip plates and a 5-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Plus Ultra	.32 ACP	1.27 kg	20	$214

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Plus Ultra	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Llama Large Frame/Small Frame Series

Notes: This Llama series of automatic pistols is based on the Colt M-1911, but there are numerous differences internally, and the Llama series was produced in a very wide variety of sizes and calibers. The first of this Llama series of pistols, was introduced in 1931, and the series went on from there, through the Max series (which is dealt with in a separate entry below). They were used both by Spanish forces and exported far and wide, especially to North, Central, and South America. (In the US, they were imported by Stoeger prior to 1993, and by Import Sports after 1993, though they are marked "Made in Spain" to comply with US regulations.)

The Llama Large Frame models follow to a great extent the design of the M-1911, but some were built with grip safeties, and some without them. A few are double-action weapons, but most were single-action designs like the M-1911. Small Frames, on the other hand, were mostly simple blowback-operated pistols with considerable differences internally from the original M-1911 design. Like the Large Frames, some do not use grip safeties, and some were not single-action designs.

The Model I was produced starting in 1933, and manufactured until 1954. It is considered a small-frame model, with a 3.62-inch barrel and firing a relatively small cartridge. It does not have a grip safety. In 1954, it was replaced by the Model I-A; this is basically the same weapon with the addition of a grip safety, and was manufactured until 1976. (Both are identical for game purposes.) The Model II, relatively unsuccessful due to mechanical problems, was introduced at the same time, but was discontinued in 1937. It has no grip safety. The Model III replaced the Model II, correcting the mechanical problems of the Model II, and was manufactured until 1954. (The Model II and III are identical for game purposes). The Model III-A replaced the Model III in 1955, and added a grip safety, and later a ventilated aiming rib atop the slide and checkered polymer grip plates with a thumbrest at the bottom. Late production Model III-As were also quite a bit heavier than the early-production Model III-As; early production Model III-As are also identical to the Model II and Model III for game purposes. Late production Model III-As were manufactured until at least 1998, though they were possibly built in small amounts until the early 2000s.

The Model IV was not only the first of these Llama pistols (introduced in 1931, and manufactured until 1954), it was a large frame model. Though it was not chambered for .45 ACP, it was produced in two chamberings, one of which was the powerful 9mm Largo round. The Model IV had no grip safety. The Model V was built specifically for export to the US; markings are in English, and it is chambered for a different round than the Model IV. It was introduced a few months after the Model IV, and produced until 1954. The Model VI is also virtually the same as the Models IV and V, but chambered for a different cartridge than the Model V, and it was exported to a number of countries other than the US. In 1932, the Model VII variant of the Model IV was introduced for the powerful .38 Super round. The Model VIII is basically a version of the Model VII chambered for three different cartridges. It was introduced until 1935 until 1954, when it was replaced by the improved Model VIII-A. It was produced until 1976, when it was replaced by the Model VIII-C; this was simply a re-styled Model VIII-A so that it looked more like the Colt M-1911A1, but was also a physically shorter weapon and uses a large-capacity double-stack magazine. It was produced until 1992. (All three Model VIII versions are identical, except for their chamberings, for game purposes.) Except for the Model VIII-A and VIII-C, none of these versions have grip safeties. The large-frame models of these pistols generally had 5-inch barrels.

Another large-frame offering was the Model IX, produced from 1936-54. It was originally introduced only in .45 ACP, but more chamberings were later offered. The Model IX had no grip safety, but in 1954 it was replaced by the Model IX-A, which did have a grip

safety, and was produced from 1954-76. It was chambered only for .45 ACP. (The Model IX-A is otherwise identical to the Model IX for game purposes.) The Model IX-B was a modernized IX-A produced from 1976-92, and had an extended spur hammer, extended slide release, and checkered black plastic grip plates instead of the smooth wooden ones of earlier models. In 1977, the Model IX-C was introduced; it is essentially a Model IX-B with a slightly wider grip to accommodate a larger-capacity magazine, a ventilated sighting rib atop the slide, 3-dot sights, rubber grips instead of plastic, and a slightly longer 5.125-inch barrel. The Model IX-D was a compact version of the IX-C, with a 4.25-inch barrel and otherwise retaining the features of the Model IX-C. The rear sights of the Model IX-C and IX-D are adjustable; the rest have fixed rear sights.

The Model X was built from 1935-54; despite being built on the large frame, it fired a rather weak cartridge -- .32 ACP. It has no grip safety, but the Model X-A, built from 1954-76, did have a grip safety. The two are identical for game purposes.

The Model XI, also called the Llama Especial or Llama Special, was in many ways different from all the other pistols of this series. Built on the large frame, it is the only pistol of this series to fire the 9mm Parabellum cartridge, and it differs in external form from the others. The grip frame had a finger rest at the bottom; it used a “Commander” type loop hammer instead of a spur hammer; the grip plates were of vertically-grooved walnut of good quality wood; finally, the grip was extended to allow the use of a somewhat larger magazine. While it had no grip safety, the Model XI-A, replacing the Model XI in 1954, did; another variant is the Model XI-B, which has a 4.25-inch barrel and a spur hammer. Both use target-quality barrels. The Model XI-A and Model XI-B are still being produced today, and they are regarded as some of the finest 9mm Parabellum pistols ever designed.

The Model XII-B is built on the small frame, but uses a variant of the large frame’s action; it was introduced in 1990 and is still in production.

The Model XV is one of the smallest-caliber versions of this series; it fires .22 Long Rifle ammunition, and is built on a small frame. Options for the Model XV abound, including different finishes, sights, and grip plates. The Model XVI is a deluxe version of the Model XV, with engraving, a ventilated sighting rib atop the slide, adjustable sights, and ergonomic grips. The Model XVII is even smaller, chambered for .22 Short ammunition; the grip has finger swells and is ergonomically designed primarily for those with smaller hands. The Model XVIII variant is virtually the same as the Model XV, but chambered for .25 ACP. The Model XVIII can be had blued, chromed, or even with a gold-plated finish. All of these pistols were introduced in 1955, and are still in production.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model I/I-A	7.65mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	7	$126
Model II/III	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	7	$140
Model III-A (Early)	.380 ACP	0.59 kg	7	$140
Model III-A (Late)	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$122
Model IV	9mm Largo	1.11 kg	7	$283
Model IV	.380 ACP	1 kg	7	$231
Model V	7.65mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	7	$204
Model VI	.380 ACP	0.98 kg	7	$231
Model VII	.38 Super	1.08 kg	7	$284
Model VIII/VIII-A	.38 Super	1.08 kg	7	$284
Model VIII/VIII-A	9mm Largo	1.08 kg	7	$283
Model VIII/VIII-A	.45 ACP	1.2 kg	7	$404
Model VIII-C	.38 Super	1.06 kg	18	$293
Model IX	7.65mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	7	$204
Model IX	9mm Largo	0.77 kg	7	$283
Model IX/IX-A	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	7	$407
Model IX-B	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	7	$407
Model IX-C	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	10	$409
Model IX-D	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	10	$400
Model X/X-A	.32 ACP	0.82 kg	7	$193
Model XI/XI-A	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	9	$251
Model XI-B	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	9	$243
Model XII-B	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	7	$185
Model XV/XVI	.22 Long Rifle	0.48 kg	10	$89
Model XVII	.22 Short	0.46 kg	10	$81
Model XVIII	.25 ACP	0.51 kg	10	$97

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model I/1-A	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Model II/III	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Model III-A (Early)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Model III-A (Late)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Model IV (9mm Largo)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model IV (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model V	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Model VI	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model VII	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model VIII/VIII-A (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model VIII/VIII-A (9mm Largo)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model VIII/VIII-A (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Model VIII-C	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Model IX (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Model IX (9mm Largo)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
Model IX/IX-A/XI-B (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
Model IX-C	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Model IX-D	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Model X/X-A	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Model XI/XI-A	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model XI-B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Model XII-B	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Model XV/XVI	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Model XVII	SA	-2	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Model XVIII	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Llama Max Series

Notes: The Max series is essentially a modern version of the Large Frame/Small Frame series above. One of the biggest alternations to the original weapons (at least externally), is that they have been re-shaped to look even more like the M-1911A1. In addition, a skeleton hammer similar to that fitted to the earliest versions of the M-1911 was added to most versions, they have extended manual safeties as well as a larger beavertail grip and grip safety, and for most models, the rear sight is adjustable, with a blade front sight. Grip plates are of black rubber, and construction is otherwise of steel. The external metal is made of blued carbon steel or stainless steel, though they can also be had with a blued carbon steel slide and a stainless steel frame.

The Max-I L/F is Llama's equivalent of the full-sized M-1911A1; it has a slightly longer barrel than the M-1911A1 at 5.125 inches. The Max-I comes primarily in .45 ACP, but is also available in 9mm Parabellum, and from 2001 onward, .40 Smith & Wesson. There is also a Max-I Compensator version; this is a standard Max-I L/F with a three-port compensator added to the muzzle, and a rear sight which is micrometer-adjustable. A Max-I C/F (Compact Frame) version is also made, which has a 4.25-inch barrel and a Commander-type loop hammer, but is otherwise identical to the Max-I L/F. The Max-I L/F and C/F were introduced in 1995, but the Compensator version waited until 1996. The C/F stopped production in 2001, but it picked up again in 2003. All three are still being manufactured.

1996 also brought the Mini-Max, a more compact version of the Max-I with an even shorter 3.5-inch barrel. The shorter grip contains a smaller magazine. Sights are fixed, the grip plates are of checkered rubber, and the front of the trigger guard is squared to allow the shooter to use the finger of his nonfiring hand to help steady the weapon. Finish of the exterior metal is the same as the Max-I, with the addition of a satin stainless steel finish (or a duo-tone finish with the frame in satin stainless steel). The 9mm Parabellum was not produced after 1997; the other two chamberings are still in production. In 1999, the Mini-Max Subcompact was introduced; this model has only a 3.14-inch barrel, but uses a double-stack magazine with an astounding capacity for a weapon of its small size. In addition, 1999 brought the Mini-Max II, which uses the Mini-Max Subcompact's double-stack magazine, but is otherwise identical to the Mini-Max.

In 1997, the Max series equivalent of the former small frame Llama pistols was introduced; this pistol is called the Micro-Max. The Micro-Max fires smaller calibers than the Mini-Max, and has a 3.6-inch barrel. The Micro-Max uses a Commander-type loop hammer, 3-dot-type fixed sights, and black polymer grip plates along with a grip having a thumbrest shaped into the bottom. The external metal is finished blued or satin chromed.

Twilight 2000 Notes: None of these pistols are available in .40 Smith & Wesson in the Twilight 2000 timeline. All of these pistols are quite rare in the Twilight 2000 timeline, with the Max-I Compensated and the Mini-Max being especially rare. The Mini-Max Subcompact and the Mini-Max II are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Max I L/F	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	9	$249
Max I L/F	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	8	$322
Max I L/F	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$408
Max I C/F	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	9	$240
Max I C/F	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	8	$314
Max I C/F	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$399
Max I Compensated	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	9	$299
Max I Compensated	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.07 kg	8	$373
Max I Compensated	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	7	$458
Mini-Max	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	9	$232
Mini-Max	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	8	$306
Mini-Max	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$392

Mini-Max II	.45 ACP	1 kg	10	$399
Mini-Max Subcompact	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	10	$388
Micro-Max	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	8	$121
Micro-Max	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Max I L/F (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Max I L/F (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Max I L/F (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Max I C/F (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Max I C/F (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Max I C/F (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Max I Compensated (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Max I Compensated (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Max I Compensated (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Mini-Max (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mini-Max (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mini-Max (.45)/Mini-Max II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Mini-Max Subcompact	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Micro-Max (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Micro-Max (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Llama Omni Series

Notes: The Omni was a rather interesting pistol in many ways; externally, it looked like another loose M-1911 clone, but internally, the mechanism was quite different. The Omni was double-action, with the slide mounted on roller bearings. This was combined with a standard Colt/Browning breech lock/link. The steel construction was finished in blue, and the rear sight was adjustable; the front sight was a blade mounted on a low rib. The barrel was 4.25 inches, and the trigger guard was squared-off to help the non-firing hand stabilize the pistol. The hammer is shrouded. The Omni was produced in three versions, with the Omni I being by far the most common. They were produced from 1982 to early 1986.

The M-82 was a highly-modified Omni; it did away with the roller bearings and used a dropping wedge breech lock based partially on the Walther P-38 and partially on the Beretta M-92. The barrel was also fixed into the frame. This increased reliability of both operation and extraction/ejection. The safety was combined with the slide lock, and was made ambidextrous. Sights were fixed and of the 3-dot-type. Finish was satin or bright chromed, and civilian versions could be had with a steel or alloy frame. The M-82 was adopted by the Spanish Army in 1985, but was not sold on the commercial market until 1988; it was manufactured primarily until 1992, though a few were built to replace worn out Spanish Army M-82s after that. The M-87 is a competition version of the M-82, built only with a steel frame and with a 6-inch barrel tipped with a combination counterweight/compensator. The magazine release and slide lock/safety are extended and ambidextrous, and the magazine well is beveled. The rear sight is adjustable, and the frond sight is dovetailed into the slide. The trigger is adjustable length and weight of pull. The M-87 was introduced in 1989, and primarily built until 1992, though some were built after that by special order. The M-87 ISU Match is a rare variant of the M-87, with no compensator/counterweight, micrometer-adjustable sights, and 10-round magazines to comply with the regulations of certain pistol matches (though they can still accept the 14-round magazines of the M-87, and vice versa).

Twilight 2000 Notes: It was quite common for Spanish military officers to acquire M-87s in place of their M-82s in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Omni I	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$399
Omni II	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	9	$240
Omni III	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	13	$242
M-82 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	14	$242
M-82 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	14	$243
M-87	9mm Parabellum	1.24 kg	10, 14	$310
M-87 ISU Match	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	10, 14	$261

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Omni I	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Omni II/III	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M-82 (Steel Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
M-82 (Alloy Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M-87	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15

M-87 ISU Match	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Mugica Perfect

Notes: Jose Mugicar was an Eibar-based gunsmith who, in addition to having arrangements to build and sell certain Llama designs on the civilian market (most notably the Large Frame/Small Frame series above), also built a number of pistols based on the ubiquitous “Eibar” design. One of these was the Perfect; it was of better quality than the Eibar, but still of rather cheap quality. The Perfect looks like what it is – a somewhat better-quality version of the Eibar, designed for small calibers. The barrel is 4 inches, and the construction is largely of steel of fair quality. The markings are also unusual; though most have the word “PERFECT” stamped into the bakelite grip plates, and the appropriate places have the caliber stamped on them, they may or may not carry serial numbers, and could be marked “MUGICA”, “MUGICA – EIBAR,” “MUGICA – MADE IN SPAIN,” or nothing stamped on the slide, and these markings could be on the left side, right side, or top of the slide, and not necessarily on the same place on each pistol. The Perfect was built primarily from the mid-1920s to mid-1930s, and sold reasonably-well. However, due to their poor construction, working and reliable versions are somewhat difficult to find today.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Perfect	.25 ACP	0.45 kg	7	$101
Perfect	.32 ACP	0.7 kg	7	$125

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Perfect (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Perfect (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Ruby

Notes: Actually designed by the Basques, these people saw that the French and Spanish would need a small automatic pistol for use in World War 1. From 1915-1918, they produced some 700,000 Ruby Pistols. The problem with the Ruby was not the pistol itself; the problem was that many of the Ruby pistols were produced in some 39 cottage-industry shops, and the parts of these Ruby pistols were in most cases not interchangeable. The French need a lot of small arms fast, and therefore were in no position to argue. These particular versions of the Ruby also ranged in quality from top-notch to horrible.

However, most Ruby pistols were in fact produced by the Spanish firm of Gabilondo in Eibar. These were essentially mass-produced and did have interchangeable parts, and functioned quite well (with the exception of their rather weak cartridge). The Ruby is essentially a simplified form of the FN M-1903, in order to cut costs and production time, but the simplifications did not appear to hurt the performance of the Ruby.

The Ruby served on until the 1930s; though some were passed on to the Foreign Legion, the Legion appeared to prefer the Mle 1892 revolver as their sidearm. It should be noted that "Ruby" was more a generic term for this pistol than a specific name; they were in fact known by a variety of names, though they were identical in construction.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ruby	.32 ACP	1.33 kg	7	$175

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ruby	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7

SPS DC Custom IPSC Open Class

Notes: SPS DC Custom is a company that normally makes match pistols, and the DC IPSC Open Class is no exception. It is a "race gun," designed for competitions where one is doing a lot of firing on the move or from short halts. The DC IPSC Open Class has a match barrel, long muzzle brake, and may be bought with a rail for optics or with a C-More red dot sight.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
IPSC Open Class	9mm Parabellum	1.3 kg	21, 26	$450
IPSC Open Class	9x21mm	1.3 kg	21, 26	$467
IPSC Open Class	9mm Steyr	1.3 kg	21, 26	$484

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
IPSC Open Class (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	13
IPSC Open Class (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	15
IPSC Open Class (9mm Steyr)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	14

SPC DC Custom Standard Plus

Notes: This basically a "normal" sort of pistol built to precision standards. Its hallmark is the magazines; normal internal magazines are of course available, but large-capacity extended magazines are also available for the pistol. The Custom Standard Plus normally is equipped with a Bo-Mar micrometer sight (a rail for optics is optional). The grip plates are of a composite material and available in a rainbow of colors. The slide and frame is chromed, and has cocking grooves on the front and rear of the slide. The trigger is skeletonized and has an adjustable trigger stop. The safety is ambidextrous and extended, and the grip safety is extended into the beavertail.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Standard Plus	9mm Parabellum	1.14 kg	12, 15, 17, 21, 26	$250
Standard Plus	.38 Super	1.14 kg	12, 15, 17, 21, 26	$286
Standard Plus	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.14 kg	12, 15, 17, 21, 26	$324
Standard Plus	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	12, 15, 17, 21, 26	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Standard Plus (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Standard Plus (.38)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Standard Plus (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Standard Plus (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Star 1 (1919)

Notes: Also named the Model 1919 after the year of introduction, this pistol is usually called the Model 1 since it was the first weapon that Star produced. The frame is similar to the M-1911, but the slide is more reminiscent of the Beretta series of the time. The safety mechanism is a bit complicated and can be difficult for armorers to work with, but field stripping is not normally a problem.

The Militar version was designed for the Spanish Army (one of a plethora of weapons they were using at the time), and is larger and chambered only for 9mm Largo. It was issued only to the military and Guardia Policia, and in the Spanish Civil War, most were shot to junk. The Star 1 Militar was often called simply the "Military Model."

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star 1	.25 ACP	0.68 kg	8	$136
Star 1	.32 ACP	0.8 kg	8	$183
Star 1	.380 ACP	0.89 kg	8	$221
Star 1 Militar	9mm Largo	1.1 kg	8	$281

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star 1 (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Star 1 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Star 1 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Star 1 Militar	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Star 28

Notes: The Star Model 28 was the first of what Star called the Super 9 series – pistols of modern design and high quality, manufactured using up-to-date methods and materials and designed for military, police, and civilian use. The Super 9 series, in fact, uses the CZ-75 design as a base (and by extension, the HP-35 Hi-Power), though it does not externally resemble the CZ-75 very much. Most parts of the Super 9 series are interchangeable, though as one goes further down the design road, this becomes less true.

The Model 28, however, uses a mechanism very similar to that of the CZ-75, being a double-action pistol with numerous safety features and modern controls. The hammer mechanism and lockwork, however, is derived from the Tokarev and the SiG P-210. The slide-mounted manual safety not only retracts the firing pin too far for it to strike any ammunition that may be in the chamber; the engaged safety also physically blocks the hammer from making contact with the firing pin, even if the hammer falls. Unfortunately, this safety has to be pushed upwards to the fire position, and back down to engage the safety; studies have shown that a human being naturally associates a downwards position with firing – and therefore, the Star 28's safety is "backwards" from an ergonomic standpoint. (To be fair, many pistols have this problem.) The manual safety does not affect the ability of the slide to move, nor does it prevent the trigger from being pulled not the hammer from falling. This facilitates dry fire training, though Star subsequently discovered that dry-firing a Model 28 bad for the mechanism, and Star officially discouraged dry firing the Model 28. The Star 28 also has a passive magazine safety, but even a shooter with a minimum of skills can remove it; the Star 28 also has a slide lock. During the testing by the Spanish Army, it was also discovered that the Star 28 was very intolerant of low-quality ammunition – and this intolerance of bad ammo would plague the Super 9 series later down the road.

The Star 28 was originally designed in response to a Spanish Army requirement for a new service pistol (the Model 28 submitted to Spanish military tests was slightly modified and called the Model 28DA). It lost this competition, but was then quickly placed on the civilian market, where it also did not sell in large numbers. The base Model 28 uses a 4.33-inch barrel and virtually all-steel construction, except for a few things like the checkered plastic grip plates. Despite the short production run (ending late in 1984), the Star 28 had two variants – the Model 28P, with a 3.86-inch barrel, and the Model 28PK, which used a light alloy frame, but had the same dimensions as the Model 28P.

The Model 30 improved upon the Model 38, and also fixed a number of problems and just plain strange features of the Model 28. The extractor was improved, becoming an external extractor seen as a short bar on the right side of the frame below the ejection port. The extractor also projects out from the frame when a round is in the chamber, therefore serving as a chamber-loaded indicator. The trigger pull became a bit lighter and smoother, the sights a bit better (with the rear sight becoming adjustable), and the slide-mounted safety became a bit easier to move. The barrel of the Star 30 also grew to 4.69 inches. The front of the trigger guard was reshaped to allow the use of a steadying finger from the nonfiring hand.

The Model 30 came in two versions. The Model 30M, designed for the Spanish Army and Air Force (adopted by the Spanish military in 1989) and some *Guardia Civil* units, is made almost entirely of steel; the Star 30M is no longer an issue Spanish military weapon, but still sees some Spanish police use, is also still used by Peruvian police, and is also a popular civilian pistol in some places. The Model 30PK was designed primarily for use by Spanish police, but was conversely also used by some Spanish military personnel. The Model PK uses a light alloy frame and a shorter 4-inch barrel. Both versions of the Model 30 were sold on the civilian market, and usually called the Starfire when sold to civilians. (Just to make this more confusing, Model 30s sold on the civilians may or may not be marked with the name "Starfire" – and just to confuse things even more, the Model 31 was also sold on the civilian market and called the Starfire…)

The Model 31 constituted a major modification/improvement of the Model 30. Mechanical differences include a change to an ambidextrous (though still slide-mounted) safety lever which is also extended (though still "backwards" in operation). The manual safety also adds a third selector position, which decocks the pistol. The extractor was once again modified; the Model 31's extractor uses a shorter external bar with a smaller amount of rotation; the extractor springs are also beefed up (and are, in fact, the same springs as used on the Firestar). Barrel length is reduced (making the Model 31 a mid-sized pistol), but the barrel is heavy and of better-quality construction; it is also coned, which simplifies locking. Trigger pull is further lightened and smoothed, and the sights have also been further improved over those on the Model 30. Other changes include a change to stronger checkered polymer grip

plates and a generally more ergonomic and partially-dehorned exterior. Though designed for Spanish military and police use, the Model 31 found its greatest sales in the Americas as a civilian pistol called the Starfire (and see the Model 30 entry above).

In general, there are two variants of the Model 31: the standard-sized Model 31M (also called the Model 31P) with a steel frame and 3.9-inch barrel, and the Model 31PK, which is essentially the same as the Model 31M, but with a light alloy frame. In addition, the Model 31M also comes in a version chambered for the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. Introduced in 1990, the .40 Smith & Wesson chambering had the same problem as many of the early pistol chambered for that cartridge – reliability – as many early adopters of the .40 Smith & Wesson underestimated the chamber pressures that the cartridge generated. As a result, the Model 31M in that chambering did not enjoy a large production run.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star 28	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10, 15	$241
Star 28P	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	10, 15	$236
Star 28PK	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	10, 15	$237
Star 30M	9mm Parabellum	1.14 kg	10, 15	$245
Star 30PK	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10, 15	$239
Star 31M	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	15	$237
Star 31M	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.22 kg	11	$310
Star 31PK	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	15	$238

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star 28	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Star 28P	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Star 28PK	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Star 30M	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Star 30PK	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Star 31M (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Star 31M (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Star 31PK (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Star 1911

Notes: As might be guessed by the name, this is Star's version of the M-1911. There are two versions, the full-sized PL and the compact PLC. The pistols basically look like M-1911s, but have a flared grip to provide a finger rest, and have polymer frames that house high-capacity magazines. They have no grip safety, but do have the large beavertail common to M-1911s, but do have the other M-1911-type safeties. These pistols were introduced in 1999.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star 1911 PL	.45 ACP	1 kg	14	$407
Star 1911 PLC	.45 ACP	0.8 kg	10	$399

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star 1911 PL	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Star 1911 PLC	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Star A

Notes: Though the Spanish Army officially adopted the Astra 400 in 1921 as its standard service pistol (at that time), a lot of troops, especially officers and senior NCOs as well as the Guardia Civil (Paramilitary Security Force) did not like the Astra 400, feeling it was simply too big and complicated. They preferred the Star Model A, which was essentially a Colt M-1911 rechambered for the 9mm Largo cartridge. The Guardia Civil adopted the Model A in 1922 as its own service weapon, and many senior military troops and police also used the Model A instead of the Astra 400.

As with the M-1911, the Model A uses a 5-inch barrel and has essentially the same shape and natural pointing qualities of the M-1911. (The designers did, in essence, start with an M-1911 and then put in features and modifications to externally and, to a lesser extent, internally differentiate it from the M-1911.) The Model A initially had no grip safety, but one was added in 1924. The shape of the hammer differs from that of the M-1911, being quite a bit smaller, and the beavertail is also much smaller. The Model A's trigger mechanism is also somewhat different, and the Model A uses an external extractor instead of an internal one. Unfortunately, the Model A used rather tiny sights (as was common with many Spanish pistols of that time period), making aiming problematic, and acquiring a quick sight picture virtually impossible.

In 1946, several other changes and features were introduced. A chamber-loaded indicator was added, and a special disassembly catch was also devised that made stripping and reassembly far easier than before (easier than even the M-1911A1). This version was called the Super A, and it remained in production until 1989 – but still did not outlast the Model A in production: Model A production lasted into the mid-1990s. The Super A is identical to the Model A for game purposes.

Though almost all Model A's and Super A's were chambered for 9mm Largo, a few other chamberings were also produced. These alternate chamberings are quite rare.

The Model B was a slightly-later development of the Model A. The Model B resembles the Model A (and still looks very much like an M-1911). Differences between the Model B and A (and M-1911) include a larger hammer spur (though several types of hammer styles may be encountered), a somewhat larger beavertail (though still without a grip safety), and a slightly humped backstrap. The barrel is slightly shorter at 4.8 inches, but heavier steel and more solid construction makes the Model B much heavier than its Model A counterparts. As the Model B chambers 9mm Parabellum, the grip is noticeably slimmer than that of the M-1911 (as is the Model A's grip). It has a longer grip tang than the Model A, and the backstrap is checkered. Production of the basic Model B began somewhere from 1926 to 1933 (the exact date is in dispute by firearms experts), and lasted until 1984. Large numbers were used on both sides during the Spanish Civil War, and some 35,000 were also used by the Nazis during World War 2. Due to their association/subjugation by the Nazis during World War 2, the Model b was also used by Bulgaria, Croatia, and Hungary. An unusual user of the Model B was the Royal Navy during World War 2, though where they got them is not exactly clear. West German police used the Model B for some time after World War 2, hand-me-downs from the Nazis. An unknown number (several thousand at the least) were also used by the British during World War 2 and slightly beyond. The South Africans used the Model B as a substitute standard sidearm for their police and military forces for several decades. The Model B was, however, most popular on the civilian market of the US, Central South America, and Africa.

The most common Model B variant is the Super B. Built from 1946-83, the Super B has several internal changes from the Model B, the most important of which is the replacement of the swinging under-barrel link the Model B uses for locking and unlocking the breech with a simpler fixed cam. The Super B also adds a chamber-loaded indicator, and 3-dot-type sights that are a little larger than that of the standard Model B (the Model B has the same tiny sights of the Model A). Stripping and reassembly have also been made easier. Primary customers for the Super B were civilians. The Super B is identical to the Model B for game purposes. Though the Spanish Army did not take the Model B, they were quite impressed with the Super B and adopted as a standard sidearm in 1947.

The Model BM a compact version of the Model B, using a 4-inch barrel on a full-sized Model B frame. The Model BKM is essentially the same pistol as the BM, but with a lighter alloy frame. The BS is a "Commander"-sized version with a 4.25-inch barrel, built using lightweight steel; the BKS (also known as the Starlight) is the BS's alloy-frame counterpart. All four of these were introduced around 1970, with production terminating in the early 1980s. The Model C, introduced in 1928, is a Model B chambered for the 9mm Browning Long cartridge. None of these weapons pistols saw any official military use, but police in Spain, Portugal, and South America used some of them, and they were popular among civilians.

The Model D is also based on the same 1911 design, but chambered for the .380 ACP cartridge instead of .45 ACP. Unlike most of these early Stars, the Star D was designed for use as a self-defense weapon – to a certain extent police, but mostly for civilians. The only police to use the Star D was the Spanish Guardia Civil, and these primarily went to outlying areas. Introduction was in 1920. The Star D in effect used two manual safeties after 1928 – a manual safety at the rear corner of the trigger guard, and a slide lock with unlocker. Before then, the Star D relied on its manual safety, as it used blowback single-action operation. There was a short partnership with Colt in the US in the 1920s, in which Colt sold imported Star Ds under the Colt name, but various pieces of firearms regulations brought a quick end to the partnership. The Star D is relatively small compared to the previous Stars, with a barrel only 3.15 inches in length, and a length of 14.5 millimeters – barely large enough to move it into a Bulk Rating of 1. It bucks like a bronco when fired and uses what would be considered a slightly underpowered cartridge, but offered more in a self-defense pistol than most of its contemporaries.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star A	9mm Largo	0.62 kg	8	$283
Star A	.30 Mauser	0.53 kg	8	$204
Star A	9mm Parabellum	0.59 kg	8	$248
Star A	.45 ACP	0.78 kg	7	$407
Star B	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	8	$246
Star BM	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	8	$238
Star BKM	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	8	$239
Star BS	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	8	$240
Star BKS	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	8	$241
Star C	9mm Browning Long	1.1 kg	8	$256
Star D	.380 ACP	0.42 kg	6	$214

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star A (9mm Largo)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
Star A (.30)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Star A (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Star A (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
Star B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Star BM	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Star BKM	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Star BS	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Star BKS	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
Star C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Star D	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8

Star CO

Notes: This self-defense gun was introduced in 1930 and continued production into the 1950s. It is of typical design for the .25 pocket pistols of the period, and was similar in size to the Browning Baby. The barrel was a short 2.36 inches, making it very compact but not good beyond a very short range – also typical for pocket pistols of the time. It is, however, about twice the weight of its .25 contemporaries, which reduces barrel climb and making it steadier for repeated shots. It is known for being able to digest just about any .25 ACP ammunition available, even modern cartridges and hotloads. The CO has a vague resemblance to the Baby, though it looks even more like a miniature 1911; the CO is not related to either of these guns.

In 1956, the CO was replaced in production by the Model CU. This is similar to the CO, but has a fixed barrel and the addition of a thumb safety, as well as small changes to incorporate more modern operation and construction. These changes include enlargements of the controls, a longer grip, and plastic grips. The barrel is lengthened to 2.5 inches (unfortunately, this has little effect in game terms). It was available in a black or chromed slide, and with finishes for the frame and slide of blue, green, gold (actually, just a gold-colored plating), and natural metal. In 1973, the CU was complimented by the Model CK. This is a version of the CU with an aluminum frame instead of steel. Both were sold in the US for a short time under the name of Starlet. Firearms regulations soon ended CU and CK importation, but the CK was in production into the 1980s. The CK could have red or black grip plates. The Model COE is a CU with mother-of-pearl grip plates; for game purposes, it is identical to the Model CU.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star CO	.25 ACP	0.42 kg	7	$81
Star CU	.25 ACP	0.43 kg	7	$86
Star CK	.25 ACP	0.37 kg	7	$86

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star CO	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
Star CU	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Star CK	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Star DKL

Notes: This pocket pistol is based on a greatly scaled down M-1911A1 frame. Internally, it uses a complicated action that is not normally used in a light pistol of a small caliber; however, this makes it a robust weapon that is not prone to jamming by dirt or mechanical failure. Unfortunately, the small size and weight of the DKL lead to high muzzle blast and recoil.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star DKL	.380 ACP	0.42 kg	6	$136

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star DKL	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	8

Star F

Notes: This is a rimfire plinking, recreational and self-defense pistol, originally introduced in 1932 as the Model FTB. The frame is based on the Colt M-1911, and the controls are the same, though the Model F has a bare barrel. The Model FTB was not renamed to Model F until 1946; the barrel was also severely chopped at this time. The Model F Target is the same weapon with a longer barrel, while the Model F Sport has a shorter barrel (but longer than that of the standard Model F). These pistols were produced until 1972; however, Star updated the Model F to the Second Series in 1942. The Second Series moved the manual safety from behind the trigger to behind the gripframe.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star FTB	.22 Long Rifle	0.78 kg	10	$155
Star F	.22 Long Rifle	0.69 kg	10	$122
Star F Target	.22 Long Rifle	0.78 kg	10	$151
Star F Sport	.22 Long Rifle	0.75 kg	10	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star FTB	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Star F	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Star F Target	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Star F Sport	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Star Firestar

Notes: These are a Spanish line of small backup pistols. They are among the smallest in their calibers. They use a Colt-Browning action, and have ambidextrous safety catches and a firing pin safety to prevent accidental discharges when dropped or bumped. They can also be carried half-cocked to provide a measure of safety yet a quick response if the trigger is pulled. This weapon, like all Star pistols, was a common export, especially to the US and South America.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Firestar M-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	6	$183
Firestar M-43	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	7, 8	$146
Firestar M-45	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	6	$230

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Firestar M-40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Firestar M-43	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Firestar M-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Star Firestar Plus M-243

Notes: This is a compact version of the Firestar M-43 that incorporates a surprisingly large magazine despite its small dimensions. The frame is made from light alloy and the mechanism is the same as the standard Firestar.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Firestar Plus	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	13	$144

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Firestar Plus	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Star Max 8800

Notes: This is a compact double-action pistol introduced in 2000 for self-defense. The frame is light alloy, the slide steel (usually in a stainless-steel or chrome finish, but blued is also available), and the Max 8800 has an ambidextrous safety/decocker, an automatic firing pin safety, and a half-cock position for the hammer. The rear sight is adjustable, but only laterally.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Max 8800	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	13	$234

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Max 8800	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Star MD

Notes: This is basically a Model B that has been converted into a selective-fire machine pistol. There are slots on the rear of the butt for a stock, and extended magazines are available. About 8000 were built in Spain and exported to Central and South America in various calibers; Thailand also built them under license before World War 2. Later, Star pistols similar to the Model B were also converted. The automatic rate of fire, like most such weapons, is close to uncontrollable.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star MD	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	8, 16, 25	$246
Star MD	9mm Largo	0.7 kg	8, 16, 25	$281
Star MD	.38 Super	0.7 kg	8, 16, 25	$282
Star MD	.45 ACP	0.7 kg	8, 16, 25	$402
Shoulder Stock	NA	0.5 kg	NA	$25

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MD (9mm Parabellum)	10	1	Nil	1	3	16	12
MD (9mm Parabellum, Stock)	10	1	Nil	3	2	19	16
MD (9mm Largo)	10	2	Nil	1	3	16	11
MD (9mm Largo, Stock)	10	2	Nil	3	2	10	15
MD (.38)	10	2	1-Nil	1	3	16	13
MD (.38, Stock)	10	2	1-Nil	3	2	10	18
MD (.45)	10	2	Nil	1	3	17	14
MD (.45, Stock)	10	2	Nil	3	2	11	17

Star Megastar

Notes: Introduced in 1992, the Megastar follows the Model 30 series and the Firestar series in that all three of them are progressively more-modified and improved versions of the CZ-75. However, these Star pistols have also increasingly diverged from their CZ-75 base – virtually no Megastar parts will interchange with the CZ-75 or even the Model 30 and Firestar series. Despite the initial popularity of the Megastar, sales fell off rapidly – many experts say that the sheer weight of the Megastar killed it, despite its technical excellence. Even more likely was the world glut of various pistols; in 1997, this killed Star itself as an independent manufacturer.

The Megastar is not just large – it is described by some shooters as being huge for a conventional pistol design, weighing in at nearly four pounds when loaded and being nearly 8.5 inches long in total. Construction is for the most of not just steel, but heavy, high-strength steel, and the grip is large (too large for some shooters) in order for that heavy, high strength steel frame to house large-capacity magazines holding powerful ammunition. (These magazines, by the way, are regarded as being some of the easiest of all pistol magazines to load, yet function reliably even when left fully loaded and sitting around for years.) The high weight of the Megastar also makes firing these cartridges far more comfortable, serving to hold down felt recoil and muzzle jump.

Operation of the Megastar is by recoil, with a double-action trigger mechanism. The slide lock also functions as a decocker, and is mounted on the left side below the slide and above the trigger, easily accessible by the thumb of a right-handed shooter; though it is a bit of an awkward move, this sliding switch can also be operated by the trigger finger of a lefty. The manual safety switch is slide-mounted and ambidextrous, though its location towards the rear of the slide does not make it useful for one-handed operation. The manual safety has three positions: safe, in which the hammer locks if it is decocked and the firing pin retracts so that it cannot reach any chambered ammunition, and is locked in that retracted position; fully safe, in which the above actions occur, plus the decocking mechanism is engaged and the hammer falls and locks; and the fire position. (The hammer itself is a grooved loop-type.) The Megastar also has a passive inertial firing pin safety as well as a magazine safety. The magazine release also allows the magazine to fall free out of the grip – on many Star pistols, the magazine release only pops the magazine out to allow the shooter to remove it (and with some Star pistols, most notably the Firestar, the magazine pops out only a fraction of an inch, making removal rather difficult and time-consuming).

Most of the Megastar is dehorned, and balanced to make it comfortable to hold and fire despite the weight of the Megastar. The sights are low-profile combat sights similar to the popular Novak Lo-Mount sights, and also use a 3-dot configuration with the dots being luminous. The front sight is dovetailed, primarily to allow coarse windage adjustments, and the rear sight uses a wide notch. The sights therefore are sell-suited to rapid target acquisition both by day and in low-light conditions. The grip generally uses checkered plastic grip plates with a checkered backstrap and frontstrap; stippled rubber grip plates are also available, along with a wrap-around neoprene ergonomic grip. The front of the trigger guard is squared and checkered for those who like to use a finger of the nonfiring hand to help steady their grip when shooting. Construction quality is excellent. The trigger mechanism does have a lot of slack (easily adjusted by a gunsmith), but pull weight is surprisingly light in both double-action and the single-action follow-up shots. Barrel length is 4.6 inches. Finish in either case is covered by a touch, clear corrosion-resistant coating, but can be matte blued, polished blue (both of which are actually variants of a black phosphate finish), or in a type of finish called Starvel by Star (a medium-matte brushed chrome).

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Megastar is a very rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Megastar	10mm Colt	1.35 kg	14	$358
Megastar	.45 ACP	1.32 kg	12	$403

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Megastar (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Megastar (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Star Super A/B/M/P

Notes: This was the standard service pistol of the Spanish military during most of the 1980s, but was replaced by the Star 30M starting in 1988. The Super B's were then handed off to lower-echelon and reserve forces as well as the police. Externally, the Super B resembles the M-1911A1, but internally, is more akin to the Browning Hi-Power, and it has no grip safety. The Super A, Super M, and Super P are similar, but fire 9mm Largo, .38 Super, and .45 ACP respectively.

The Model PD Compact was designed to provide a high-powered weapon in a small package. It appears to be a scaled-down M-1911A1, but has no grip safety. The rear sight is fully adjustable. The frame is of light alloy. Operation is similar to the M-1911A1, and the PD looks somewhat similar to a small 1911. The light weight and short barrel can make the PD difficult to fire, but it is not considered by most an unpleasant experience. The PD is used mostly by undercover police forces. The Model PD was introduced in 1975 and remains in production.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Late in the Twilight War, they were pulled back from storage to arm new recruits and civilian militia forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star Super A	9mm Largo	1.07 kg	8	$281
Star Super B	9mm Parabellum	1.07 kg	8	$249
Star Super M	.38 Super	1.07 kg	8	$282
Star Super P	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	8	$402

Star PD Compact	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	6	$231

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Super A	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Super B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Super M	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Super P	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
PD Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Star Ten

Notes: This pistol was introduced in 1990, and is a double-action weapon designed for the 10mm Colt cartridge. It has a steel frame and slide, with wooden or plastic grip plates. The standard barrel is 4.5 inches, but this may be easily replaced (no special skills) with a 5.5-inch barrel that is ported. A muzzle brake may also be attached (again, with no special skills required). Despite the large magazine capacity, the grip is relatively small, due to extra thin grip plates. The rear sight is a special combat sight that, while resembling the Novak, is a Star design.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star Ten (4.5” Barrel)	10mm Colt	1.23 kg	14	$358
Star Ten (5.5” Barrel)	10mm Colt	1.25 kg	14	$392
Star Ten (5.5” Barrel with Brake)	10mm Colt	1.39 kg	14	$567

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star Ten (4.5”)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Star Ten (5.5”)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Star Ten (5.5” w/Brake)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	13

Star Ultrastar M-205

Notes: This is a compact pistol that (for Star) makes the transition to a polymer-frame design with steel guide rails molded in and steel reinforcement bars in strategic places. The polymer frame also permits an ergonomic design. It can be fired in single or double action modes, but otherwise uses the basic Browning-type operation common to most Star pistols. The main control is mounted just below the slide; it functions as a combination manual safety/decocker, and is ambidextrous. The magazine release is not ambidextrous, but the side it is on can easily be switched by the user. There is no magazine safety, but a firing pin safety is used that prevents the Ultrastar from being fired until positive pressure is applied to the trigger. The conical muzzle formerly used by Star is gone, replaced by parts in the locking areas which have very high tolerances.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultrastar	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	9	$248

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultrastar	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Star 105 Compact

This is a compact version of the Star 30M pistol listed above. Unlike the Star 30M, the Star 105 is recoil operated, and the weapon is 10% likely to jam if the person firing it does not have the strength to control the recoil of a single shot. This weapon was designed and marketed to law enforcement agencies that needed a concealable weapon.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Star 105	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	9	$147

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star 105	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

M/40

Notes: In 1939, the Swedish were looking for a new service pistol for their military and police forces, and settled on the Walther P-38. Unfortunately, World War 2 intervened and they were unable to get the P-38s; they then looked to Finland and the Lahti L-35. Unfortunately, the company that was to license-produce the L-35, Svenska Automativapen, went bankrupt before they could produce a single pistol, and the first m/40 was not actually issued to the Army until 1942 after Husqvarna took over the contract. Husqvarna changed the specifications slightly, lengthening the barrel by 20 millimeters and securing it to the receiver with a hexagonal nut. The production quality was never as good as the Finnish L-35, and after some time, cracks in the chamber and receiver began to appear due to more powerful modern loads of 9mm Parabellum ammunition. By 1980, almost all the m/40s had to be taken out of service; the ones that remain are quite the collectors' items.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M/40	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	8	$253

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M/40	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

ASAI onePRO

Notes: This Swiss pistol was not introduced until 1994, yet became popular with Western European special operations forces due to its toughness and ability to digest virtually any ammunition put in it, regardless of quality (or lack of it). The onePRO is available in .45 ACP, the unusual chambering of .400 Cor-Bon, 9mm Parabellum, or 9x21mm, and can be had with either the standard 3.8-inch barrel or a 4.5-inch barrel (in the case of the onePro 45 and 400) or a 3.1-inch barrel (in the case of the onePro 9). The onePRO is virtually corrosion-proof, employing finishing techniques taken from the space program. The ASAI onePro comes in alloy-framed and polymer-framed versions. They use an unusual decocking lever mechanism which is patented and also actuates a firing pin lock when used. Normally, the onePro is DA/SA weapon, but DAO versions are also available. Locking is via a rotating barrel in the case of the onePro 9, or using Browning-type operation in the case of the onePro 45 and onePro 400. Ambidextrous controls are an option.

These pistols are also licensed for production in the Czech Republic by Caliber Prague Limited; in this guise they are known as the MTE-45, MTE-400, and MTE-9.

Twilight 2000 Story: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
onePro 9 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 11, 16	$230
onePro 9 (Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.58 kg	10, 11, 16	$229
onePro 9 (Alloy Frame)	9x21mm	0.8 kg	10, 11, 16	$247
onePro 9 (Polymer Frame)	9x21mm	0.64 kg	10, 11, 16	$247
onePRO 400 (3.8” Barrel, Alloy Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.93 kg	10, 15	$492
onePro 400 (4.5” Barrel, Alloy Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.96 kg	10, 15	$499
onePRO 400 (3.8” Barrel, Polymer Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.92 kg	10, 15	$491
onePro 400 (4.5” Barrel, Polymer Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.95 kg	10, 15	$498
onePRO 45 (3.8” Barrel, Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	10, 15	$394
onePro 45 (4.5” Barrel, Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	10, 15	$401
onePRO 45 (3.8” Barrel, Polymer Frame)	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	10, 15	$393
onePro 45 (4.5” Barrel, Polymer Frame)	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	10, 15	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
onePro 9 (9mm Para, Alloy/Polymer)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
onePro 9 (9x21mm, Alloy/Polymer)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
onePRO 400 (3.8”, Alloy/Polymer)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	8
onePRO 400 (4.5”, Alloy/Polymer)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
onePRO 45 (3.8”, Alloy/Polymer)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
onePRO 45 (4.5”, Alloy/Polymer)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

ASAI MTE-V

Notes: A machine pistol designed for the NATO Personal Defense Weapon competition, this weapon was rejected early on for unknown reasons. The MTE-V also has a variant, the MTE-VA; this weapon is identical to the MTE-V, except that the muzzle is threaded to accept a sound suppressor. Though the weapon was rejected early as a NATO PDW, it is being aggressively marketed to police and military agencies worldwide, and apparently some sales have been made to unnamed agencies. The MTE-V has a large magazine capacity, with an extended magazine capacity available. The underside of the barrel has an adapter which can mount a variety of accessories, including a special handgrip ASAI has devised that is hollow and can carry an additional magazine within. It should be noted that while the MTE-VA may be fired on automatic, this not recommended while the sound suppressor is attached, due to the damage it causes to the suppressor. Without its suppressor, the MTE-VA is identical to the MTE-V for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MTE-V	.224V	1.05 kg	16, 26	$457
MTE-VA	.224V	1.23 kg	16, 26	$492

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MTE-V	3	2	1-1-Nil	2	3	5	21
MTE-VA	3	2	1-1-Nil	2	3	4	16

Brugger & Thomet TP9

Notes: The Steyr Special Purpose Pistol (SPP) was basically a version of the Steyr TMP PDW, reworked into a rather large pistol. This does make it a rather sturdy and reliable weapon, but in general it’s too large to attract most civilian buyers, and too limited in its applications from a police or military standpoint. Sales have been therefore lukewarm at best. In 2004, Brugger & Thomet bought the design from Steyr, and sales have been somewhat better, especially after licensing its sales to DSA in the US.

Like the TMP, the TP9 uses a rotary-barrel locking system, and not the tipping-barrel system used by most pistols and many

submachineguns these days. Operation is by delayed blowback with short recoil; this method of operation does mitigate felt recoil somewhat, as does the general in-line design of the TP9. The TP9 also adds a bolt hold-open feature. The charging handle is at the rear, and though it does not look like the charging handle of an M16, it is similar in design. Both the upper and lower receivers are made from molded composites, reinforced where necessary by light alloy and steel. Magazines are of high-impact plastic (and the TP9 and TMP can also use the same magazines designed for the 9mm SMG version of the AUG). The barrel is 5.3 inches long and tipped with a large solid flash suppressor. The barrel itself is threaded, making the flash suppressor easy to remove and replace with a wide variety of suppressors, muzzle brakes, and silencers. The manual safety is of the crossbolt type, and the TP9 also uses a passive firing pin safety and a magazine safety. The TP9 is also able to use a wide variety of slings. The rear sight has a wide, square notch and is adjustable for windage; the front sight is used for elevation adjustments. (Adjusting either sight requires the use of an ordinary screwdriver – or anything that will do the same job.) The handguard of the TP9 is of a slightly different shape and the finger guard is more pronounced, though the design is similar. Atop the receiver there is a rail for mounting a variety of optics (though it is not a MIL-STD-1913 rail). No provision is made on the TP9 for a stock. The TP9 is easy to work on and strip, as there are only 41 total components in the weapon. The TP9 (and the TMP) are also known for their lack of pickiness about ammunition.

Due to requests from customers in the US, Brugger & Thomet are developing a version of the TP9 in .45 ACP, to be tentatively called the TP-45. This is expected to be available by the end of 2009 or early 2010, and will be sold only through DSA in the US. Stats below are estimates.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TP9	9mm Parabellum	1.29 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$255
TP-45	.45 ACP	1.44 kg	12, 16, 20, 24	$416

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TP9	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	13
TP-45	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	15

Hammerli X-ESSE

Notes: This is a sporting pistol, unlike other Hammerli designs. It has many features in common with Hammerli's match pistols, such as a micrometer adjustable rear sight and optional anatomical grips, but it is generally designed for use as a varmint hunting weapon and for pest control. The frame and grips are synthetic and can be had in several different colors, including yellow, blue, red, and black. (The combination of black grips and frame and a stainless steel slide is known as the "Macho Black" pattern.) Disassembly is said to be easy and similar to that of the Walther PP (though the weapons are not related.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
X-ESSE (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.8 kg	10	$131
X-ESSE (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.95 kg	10	$141

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
X-ESSE (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
X-ESSE (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

ITM AT84S

Notes: This Swiss-made pistol started out as a license-produced version of the Czech CZ-75 pistol, but the Swiss armorers began tinkering the design, and little by little, it turned into a separate design. The weapon was later manufactured in the US by the Action Arms Company (see US Pistols A-I). The whole design is greatly improved over its Czech progenitor, and the parts are no longer interchangeable. The quality of the finish is high, and the AT84S is a far safer design to carry and shoot. Caliber may be changed by changing the barrel and magazine.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Story: As Notes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT84S	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	15	$243
AT84S	.41 Action Express	1.15 kg	12	$335
Barrel Kit	NA	0.45 kg	NA	$90

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT84S (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
AT84S (.41)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

ITM AT2000P

Notes: This is the compact version of the AT84S (below). The action is the same, but the barrel is shorter.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

AT84P	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	15	$238
AT84P	.41 Action Express	1.11 kg	12	$329
Barrel Kit	NA	0.4 kg	NA	$80

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT84P (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AT84P (.41AE)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

P-06/29

Notes: This is basically a better-made, domestically-produced version of the Luger P-00. The P-06/29 was supposed to reduce the cost to the Swiss government of the Luger, but in fact the pistol was so well made that it was more expensive than imported pistols. Nonetheless, the Swiss decided that having a source of domestically-built pistols was better than relying on foreign sources, and they ordered the P-06/29 into production. Some 27,900 were built before production stopped in 1947.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-06/29	7.65mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$201

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-06/29	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Sphinx AT380

Notes: This is one of the smallest pistols made by the Swiss company Sphinx Engineering. Unlike the AT2000 series, the AT380 is related to the AT2000 series only along general lines, having a new automatic decocker, automatic firing pin safety, and ambidextrous controls. Except for those models sold in the US, the AT380 is not equipped with a manual safety. Though it normally uses a 10-round magazine, it can be used with an extended 15-round magazine; this magazine will jut out below the grip. It should be noted that while a hyperlink still appears on the Sphinx website to the AT380, the hyperlink results in a 404 error; I'm not sure what this means.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT380	.380 ACP	0.71 kg	10, 15	$145

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT380	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Sphinx AT2000 Series

Notes: The AT2000 is a further improvement of the ITM AT84S; the main improvement is in the barrel, which has been replaced by one made to extremely tight tolerances and low wearing. The safety catch may be applied whether the weapon is cocked or not, and an automatic firing pin safety is used.

The AT2000P is a compact version of the AT2000S, and an improved version of the ITM AT84P. It has the same improvements over the AT84P that the AT2000S has over the AT84S.

The AT2000H is an even smaller version of the AT2000. It uses the same action, scaled down to the smaller size, but uses smaller magazines and is available in more calibers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT2000S	9mm Parabellum	1.03 kg	15	$243
AT2000S	9x21mm	1.07 kg	15	$260
AT2000S	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.22 kg	11	$316
AT2000P	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	13	$234
AT2000P	9x21mm	0.98 kg	13	$251
AT2000P	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.12 kg	9	$308
AT2000H	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	10	$233
AT2000H	9mm Action Express	0.98 kg	10	$258
AT2000H	9x21mm	0.96 kg	10	$250
AT2000H	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	10	$306

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT2000S (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
AT2000S (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
AT2000S (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
AT2000P (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AT2000P (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

AT2000P (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AT2000H (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
AT2000H (9mm Action Express)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AT2000H (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AT2000H (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Sphinx AT3000 Series

Notes: The successor (I think) to the AT2000 series, the AT3000 uses DAO operation, a manual safety, a decocker, and some passive safety systems, such as a firing pin safety and magazine safety. Magazines are generally of larger capacity, and the design of the AT3000 is more ergonomic than the AT2000 series.

The base member of the AT3000 series is the AT3000 Standard (AT3000S). The AT3000 Standard uses a 4.53-inch barrel, and is largely constructed of steel, thus accounting for the relatively heavy weight. Cocking grooves are present on the front and rear of the slide, and below the dust cover is a short MIL-STD-1913 rail for the attachment of accessories. sights are of the fixed combat 3-dot type. Finishes include duo-tone, stainless steel, and black oxide; in addition a light version exists with a titanium frame. Grips may be wrap-around soft rubber, wood, aluminum grip plates, or brass grip plates.

The AT3000 Tactical (AT3000P) is a compact version of version of the AT3000 Standard which has also been somewhat dehorned. The barrel length is reduced to 3.74 inches, though the grip size and magazine size are unchanged. Finishes are also the same, and a titanium-frame version of the AT3000 Tactical also exists.

Known as the AT3000S until 1995, the Competition is a so-called “race gun,” a standard sort of pistol that has been highly-modified and optimized for use in competition shooting, particularly those competitions where firing on the move is a rule. The Competition has three versions: Open, Modified, and Standard, corresponding to the divisions in IPSC shooting competitions. All three are available in the same calibers. The Competition Open has a three-chamber muzzle brake, but has no sights; instead, a rail for mounting optics is supplied. The barrel of the Competition Open is 5.31 inches and is match-quality. The Competition Modified has a two-chamber muzzle brake, and is lighter and shorter (using a 4.53-inch match barrel); it also has no iron sights, but does have a rail for mounting optics. (In both cases, the rail is fixed to the frame and is above the slide, so the optics do not move with the slide.) The Competition Standard is basically an accurized AT3000 pistol; it does have iron sights (with the rear being micrometer-adjustable), but no optics rail (though it retains the MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover). The barrel is a 4.53-inch match barrel. The most “basic” of these pistols is the Competition Production; the rear sight is still adjustable, but not micrometer adjustable. However, for game purposes, it is identical to the Competition Standard. All Competition versions of the AT3000 are SA pistols, with the exception of the Competition Production, which is DA.

The Sphinx Company was bought by Kriss, and essentially became an American company. I will continue to list Sphinx pistols here, but keep that in mind.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT3000S	9mm Parabellum	1.15 kg	16	$243
AT3000S	9x21mm	1.21 kg	16	$260
AT3000S (Titanium Frame)	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	16	$247
AT3000S (Titanium Frame)	9x21mm	1.06 kg	16	$265
AT3000P	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	16	$235
AT3000P	9x21mm	1.1 kg	16	$252
AT3000P (Titanium Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	16	$239
AT3000P (Titanium Frame)	9x21mm	0.97 kg	16	$256
Competition Open	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	18	$306
Competition Open	9x21mm	1.16 kg	18	$323
Competition Open	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.25 kg	14	$380
Competition Modified	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	16	$297
Competition Modified	9x21mm	0.98 kg	16	$315
Competition Modified	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	12	$372
Competition Standard	9mm Parabellum	1.04 kg	18	$247
Competition Standard	9x21mm	1.08 kg	18	$264
Competition Standard	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.2 kg	14	$322

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT3000S (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
AT3000S (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
AT3000S (9mm Para, Titanium)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
AT3000S (9x21mm, Titanium)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
AT3000P (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
AT3000P (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
AT3000P (9mm Para, Titanium)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

AT3000P (9x21mm, Titanium)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Competition Open (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Competition Open (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Competition Open (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Competition Modified (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Competition Modified (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Competition Modified (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Competition Standard (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Competition Standard (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Competition Standard (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Sphinx (Kriss) SDP

Notes: The SDP is the first pistol produced by Sphinx after its acquisition by Kriss. It is based on the Czech CZ-75 series of pistols, and also draws experience from the earlier AT-3000S series of pistols. The result does not look like a CZ-75 or an AT-3000S – many shooters, in fact, say that it bears more resemblance to the Smith & Wesson M&P series, and feels like one in the hand and shoots like an M&P as well. A Picatinny Rail has been added to the dust cover for the attachment of lights, lasers, and other accessories. The internal mechanism is not like any of its progenitors (or an M&P, for that matter), and is more akin to SiG-Sauer pistols. The SDP retains the Swiss-inspired fit & finish of the AT-3000S, and as a result slide operation is smooth, the double-action trigger has no creep, lockup is solid, and the exterior of the SDP has no sharp edges. However, these features and others make the SDP a bit wide in the hand, and smaller hands may have trouble maintaining a solid grip on the SDP, especially in a rapid-fire situation. The SDP has front and rear, widely-serrated cocking grooves. The decocking lever is ambidextrous, and needs positive pressure to actuate; you will not drop the hammer on an SDP unless you really want to. DA trigger pull weight is 10.5 pounds – heavy, but subsequent shots drop to an SA pull weight of 5.5 pounds, similar in weight to a 1911. The trigger guard is enlarged for use with gloves, and the front of the trigger guard is squared off for the finger of the non-firing hand. The slide stop also take fairly positive pressure to disengage. Sights consist of a V-notch rear and a white-dot semi-oval post front sight. The frame is anodized aluminum and the slide is steel; the frame and slide are PVD-coated and may be finished in black, desert tan, OD green, gray, or off-white. The SDP has interchangeable grip inserts to better fit the firing hand. Both iterations of the SDP are almost subcompact weapons with a mere 3.7-inch barrel, but the grips are long and use high-capacity magazines. For game purposes, the Compact and Duty versions are identical, except that the Duty version may be equipped with an extended, threaded barrel for a suppressor, and the rear sights are adjustable for windage.

Many shooters go through an entire day of shooting the SDP while reporting not a single failure to feed, extract, or stoppages of any type.

One must remember, however, that the SDP is not a mass-produced pistol. The parts are standardized, but the SDP is not assembled until ordered. And the RL price is well beyond the average handgun buyer. Even the magazines sold with the SDP are made special by Mec-Gar in Italy, though in a pinch any CZ-75-compatible magazine will do. Tolerances are very close, and there is almost no avenue for dirt to get inside, due to the rapidly-cycling action.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SDP Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	17	$236
SDP Duty (Extended Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	17	$246
SDP Duty (Extended Barrel w/Suppressor)	9mm Parabellum w/Silencer	0.99 kg	17	$271

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SDP Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
SDP Duty (Extended Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
SDP Duty (Extended Barrel w/Suppressor)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

SIGPro SP2340/2009/2022

Notes: This weapon marks SIG-Sauer's entry into the polymer-frame market. It is basically a development of the P210, with new calibers, a polymer frame and grip, fewer parts and simpler construction, optional SA/DA or DAO operation, and a decocking lever with firing pin lock that eliminates the need for a manual safety. It was chosen by several police departments in Western Europe and the US. The standard SP2009 and SP2340 has a rail molded into the frame for a laser pointer or other accessories. Operation is by falling barrel locking, with the movement of the barrel and locking block precisely controlled by internal rails. Firing is selective SA or DA, and there is no manual safeties; the SIGPro uses several passive internal safeties and a slide lock. A lever near the middle of the slide also moves the hammer to a half-cock position. Magazines are made by Mec-Gar in Italy, and have a floorplate extension. The frontstrap and backstrap have a pebbled surface, and the front of the trigger guard is grooved. Several grip outserts are included for larger hands.

In late 2005, the SP2022 was introduced to the SIGPro line. This version has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, and several internal changes. The foremost of these is a powerful extractor, similar in concept and partly similar in design to Para-Ordnance's Power Extractor; unfortunately, the claw of this extractor that it usually puts a large dent in the empty cases, making reloading virtually impossible. The SP2022 comes with two interchangeable grips for its polymer frame, one for large hands, and one for small ones.

Twilight 2000 Story: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SP2340	.357 SIG	0.79 kg	10, 12	$263
SP2340	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10, 12	$311
SP2009	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 12, 15	$237
SP2022	.357 SIG	0.86 kg	10, 12, 15	$265
SP2022	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.92 kg	10, 12, 15	$311
SP2022	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	10, 12, 15	$237

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SP2340 (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SP2340 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SP2009	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
SP2022 (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SP2022 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SP2022 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

SIG-Sauer 1911

Notes: Though all based on the iconic M1911A1, SIG-Sauer's iteration comes in a wide variety of versions. Most are distinguishable from other SIG-Sauer 1911s by their finishes, which include Nitron (frame and slide) with checkered wood grips, a version of the Nitron with a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, a version with a stainless steel finish for the slide and frame with black checkered hard rubber grips (and a version with a rail under the duct cover), one with an XO Black finish, one called the TTT with a black slide and a bead-blasted stainless steel frame, the STX with smooth wooden grips and a TTT finish, and the Platinum Elite with a Nitron frame, a matte stainless steel slide, matte stainless steel controls, and textured aluminum grip plates with a matte stainless steel finish (the Platinum Elite also has an adjustable rear night combat sight). Even under the finishes, the SIG-Sauer 1911 uses a stainless steel frame and slide, and they are machined to exacting tolerances and have hand-fitted parts. Most interior parts are match quality, as is the barrel and hammer/sear. The rear sight is a Novak low-profile night sight, and the front sight is a low-profile blade with a tritium insert. Frontstraps and backstraps are checkered, 25 lpi on the front and 20 lpi on the back. The frame and slide are dehorned as much as possible, including lower-profile slide locks, and loop hammers; however, the manual safety is extended. The grip safety has a bump to ensure positive engagement. It is essentially an M1911A1 built better.

Those are the "base" versions. The 1911 Target Stainless's barrel is a bit above match-quality, and the other match-quality parts help in this. It has a matte stainless steel finish, custom black wood grips, adjustable target rear sights, and a dovetailed squared front sight blade. The Target Nitron is identical, but has a Nitron finish, and uses custom walnut grips. The Carry Nitron and Carry Stainless use the same frame, but a commander-length 4.25" barrel. The RCS Nitron, RCS Stainless, and RCS Two-Tone are similar commander-length 1911s, but are further dehorned with less snaggable corners and projections on them. The frames of these three are also a little shorter in the grip. Weight has been decreased radically through the use of this shorter grip and by the use of lighter yet stronger steel as well as an alloy frame. The RCS Nitron is basically a further dehorned Carry Nitron, while the RCS Two-Tone has a Nitron-finished frame and a stainless steel slide, trigger, and hammer. Grips are gray diamondwood on the RCS Stainless, Rosewood on the Nitron, and either/or on the RCS Two-Tone. The C3 is also similar in design for the most part, and has a two-tone finish like the RCS Two-Tone model; however, the manual safety button, slide lock, and beavertail are of stainless steel, while the front and rear sights are dovetailed in and are of a contrasting black finish. The internal parts, trigger pack, and hammer are match quality, while the barrel is of heavy profile and match quality. The grip plates are of rosewood with a custom cut design in them; the screws holding them on are finished in stainless steel.

Further specializations of the SIG-Sauer 1911 are available. The Tactical Operations has a matte black Nitron finish (except for the trigger, hammer, and muzzle crown, which are bright metal). Tolerances are tightened even further in the Tactical Operations. Though

not as dehorned as the Carry or RCS or C3, the Tactical Operations is more dehorned than the base SIG-Sauer 1911. The trigger pack has been tweaked to slightly ease the trigger pull weight and make the trigger pull a bit more crisp. Ergonomics have been somewhat improved, including stippled rubber grip plates (also black), while retaining the checkered frontstrap and backstrap (though both are tightened to 25 lpi). The Tactical Operations uses Novak low-profile night combat sights (both of which are dovetailed in). The safety/slide lock of the Tactical Operations is ambidextrous, and the magazine well is funneled to aid in quick reloading. The bottom of the magazine well/grip has been modified to make the shooter's grip on the weapon surer. (The entire grip modifications, including the stippled rubber side plates, is called the Ergo XT grip.) Below the dust cover is a short MIL-STD-1913 rail. The 5-inch barrel is of medium weight and match quality, and grants a little more accuracy than the basic SIG-Sauer 1911; the Tactical Operations's barrel also comes in a threaded-barrel version, and stats are provided below for use of the Tactical Operations with a silencer. Though meant primarily for police and military use, the Tactical Operations makes a quite able competition pistol. The Tactical Operations TB is the same pistol, but with a longer 5.5-inch barrel.

The Nitron Super Target is named for its Nitron finish for the frame and slide, but this finish is over stainless steel, which composes most of the Nitron Super Target. DeSIGned for competition, it has a wrap-around anatomical walnut grip, a beveled and funneled magazine well, extended controls, and an ambidextrous safety. The grip safety is raised and flared, and the trigger guard is likewise undercut, allowing for a higher natural grip. The rear sight is fully adjustable, and the front sight is fiberoptic. The slide is flat-topped and stippled to cut down glare. The barrel is match-quality, has a match-quality bushing, and a polished feed ramp, along with a match trigger and hammer.

The Traditional Match Elite can be finished in matte stainless or black Nitron, but construction is always for the most part stainless steel. The grip plates are double-diamond checkered wood. It is called Traditional because it is meant for traditional competitions, with standard-sized controls, non-ambidextrous controls, and a skeletonized trigger. However, the trigger is tuned and match-quality, the grip safety has a palm bump, the barrel is match-quality as is the bushing; the magazine well is beveled and the issue magazines have an extended baseplate in the bottom that further speeds reloads. The rear sights are fully adjustable, the front slide is a blade, and they are in a 3-dot configuration. The ejection port is lowered and flared. Trigger is match-quality and the hammer is an abbreviated loop hammer.

The 1911R Scorpion is essentially a base SIG-Sauer 1911 with a rail under the dust cover for game purposes, but has a few interesting wrinkles. The Scorpion has been designed to operate more reliably in dusty environments, and is finished in Desert Tan Cerekote. The grip plates have been given a "snake skin/stippled" treatment, called the Hogue Piranha treatment. The slide lock, manual safety, hammer, dovetailed front and rear sight units, and the grip safety are finished in matte black. The trigger and muzzle crown are in bright metal. The Scorpion uses a grip/magazine well design called the Hogue Magwell Grip Set. The grip plates, mainspring housing, and funneled lower magazine well are combined into an integrated unit, and the magazines snap in place at the top and the bottom. This makes for sure magazine insertion and removal. Under the dust cover is a rail for attachments.

Though the Scorpion is essentially an M1911 under the hood except for the differences above, there are several versions of the Scorpion. The Carry Scorpion is a compact-sized pistol with a 4.2-inch barrel, though the magazine size remains at 8 rounds. The sights are low-profile SIGLite night sights. The Carry Scorpion can fit in any holster designed for the P220 as well as M1911 compact holsters. (The full-sized Scorpions can use any 1911 holster.) The Carry Scorpion TB is similar, but the barrel is extended and threaded for use with a suppressor. The Scorpion TB is also similar, but is a full-sized version with a 5-inch barrel extended with threads for the attachment of a suppressor. The 1911 Scorpion is the same weapon, but with no extended barrel. It should be noted that none of the Scorpions have a guide rod, but do have higher-quality barrels than most of the SIG 1911 line.

The 1911-22 is meant not only for plinking and pest control, it is meant to be a training counterpart to the rest of the SIG-Sauer 1911 line. The 1911-22 uses a light alloy slide and frame, but otherwise has the same features and is built to the same dimensions as the standard 1911. All controls and safeties work identically to the standard 1911.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
1911 (Base)	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$408
1911 (Base, w/Rail)	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	8	$413
1911 Target Stainless	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$409
1911 Carry	.45 ACP	0.98 kg	8	$400
1911 RCS	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	7	$403
1911 C3	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	7	$404
1911 Tactical Operations	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$414
1911 Tactical Operations TB	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	8	$419
Silencer for 1911 Tactical Operations	N/A	0.88 kg	N/A	$175
1911-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.51 kg	10	$131
1911 Carry Scorpion	.45 ACP	1 kg	8	$403
1911 Carry Scorpion TB	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	8	$404
1911 Scorpion	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	8	$413

1911 Scorpion TB	.45 ACP	1.21 kg	8	$414
1911 Nitron Super Target	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	8	$409
1911 Traditional Match	.9mm Parabellum	1.18 kg	9	$250
1911 Traditional Match	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.18 kg	8	$324
1911 Traditional Match	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
1911 (Base)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
1911 Target Stainless	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
1911 Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
1911 RCS/C3	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
1911 C3	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
1911 Tactical Operations	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
1911 Tactical Operations (Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	10
1911 Tactical Operations TB	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
1911 Tactical Operations TB (Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	12
1911-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
1911 Carry Scorpion	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
1911 Carry Scorpion TB	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
1911 Scorpion	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
1911 Scorpion TB	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
1911 Nitron Super Target	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
1911 Traditional Match	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
1911 Traditional Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
1911 Traditional Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

SIG-Sauer Mosquito

Notes: This rimfire pistol is basically a smaller version of the P226. It is still about 90% the size of the P226, but fires the .22 Long Rifle round. The Mosquito uses a polymer frame with an integral MIL-STD-1913 rail under the barrel for the attachment of accessories. The grip plates are of composite material. The slide, barrel, and working parts are of steel, with the slide being blued along with the exterior of the barrel and exposed part of the chamber. The rear sight is adjustable. The Mosquito has an automatic drop safety, a manual decocking lever, a magazine safety, and an internal lock that is actuated by inserting a key and totally locks the action. The Mosquito is a double-action weapon. Despite the resemblance to the P226, the Mosquito was not intended to be a practice pistol for the P226, but is instead meant for recreational shooting and light self-defense.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Mosquito was not introduced until 2005 and is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mosquito	.22 Long Rifle	0.7 kg	10	$119

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mosquito	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7

SIG-Sauer MPX-PSB

Notes: This is a pistol-sized semiautomatic version of the MPX submachinegun. Unusually for such a small 9mm system, it uses a gas recoil system short-stroke piston instead of straight blowback; this drives a rotating bolt. This causes less felt recoil than a straight

blowback system (though not enough difference in game terms). It has (obviously) no bolt buffer tube and spring; instead, it has dual springs attached to mounting rails for the bolt. The controls are designed to mirror those of the AR, including the charging handle and magazine release, though the internals they actuate are much different from an AR. These controls are finely serrated. The trigger is a bit heavy and gritty at 7.5 pounds, not really suited to a pistol, even a long pistol; it is a submachinegun's trigger (and the MPX-PSB *is* based on the MPX submachinegun). There is a long 14-inch Picatinny rail above the handguard (on the 8-inch-barrel version; other barrel lengths have correspondingly shorter rails) and receiver and a shorter one below the handguard, and these are removable. The top rails have folding BUIS based on the M16A4s BUIS, but modified for the weapon and ammunition. It has an attachment point for a single-point sling. The barrel length is 4.5, 6.5, or 8 inches, tipped by an AR-type flash suppressor, and barely protrudes from the handguards (which are different lengths depending on the barrel length).

Shooters describe the felt recoil as minimal (and indeed, it has the minimal recoil possible in the *Twilight 2000 v2.2* game). It is based on an AR-15/M16-type mechanism, though of course is uses blowback and not gas operation, as most pistol-caliber carbines do. Fit and finish are excellent, with no wiggle between the metal of the receiver and barrel and the polymer parts like the pistol grip, handguards, or the polymer Picatinny Rail at the end of the pistol, used to attach an arm brace (or stock). The magazine well is flared to facilitate loading as well as allowing ejected magazines to fall away cleanly from the MPX-PSB. BUIS simply flip upwards and lock; stowing them requires only folding them back down, with a detent keeping them in place either way.

The MPX-PSB comes from the dealer with an arm brace of the type that will attach to the rear Picatinny Rail section. When attached, it can be folded to the right. It also comes with a QD single-point loop sling.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MPX-PSB (8" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.27 kg	30	$254
MPX-PSB (8" w/Brace)	9mm Parabellum	2.47 kg	30	$284
MPX-PSB (6.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.16 kg	30	$239
MPX-PSB (6.5" w/Brace)	9mm Parabellum	2.36 kg	30	$269
MPX-PSB (4.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.01 kg	30	$219
MPX-PSB (4.5" w/Brace)	9mm Parabellum	2.21 kg	30	$249

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MPX-PSB (8" Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	1	Nil	21
MPX-PSB (8" w/Brace)	SA	2	1-Nil	5	1	Nil	25
MPX-PSB (6.5" Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	16
MPX-PSB (6.5" w/Brace)	SA	2	1-Nil	4	1	Nil	19
MPX-PSB (4.5" Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
MPX-PSB (4.5" w/Brace)	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	13

SIG-Sauer P210

Notes: This is an updated version of the World War 2 era Model 44 series, and has also been known through the years as the Model 47/48, Model 48, Model 49, and the Neuhausen. "P210" is the pistol's factory/civilian designation. It was the standard service pistol of the Swiss police and military forces for decades, being replaced by the P220 and later SIG-Sauer designs in the late 1980s, and many P210's can still be found today. In addition, the P210 was very popular with worldwide police forces and with civilians during its production run, and thus examples of it can be found around the globe. The P210 is a reliable and robust weapon that can be fire three calibers by simply changing the barrel, recoil spring, slide, and magazine.

The P210 is considered an "Improved Browning" design, but has several departures from Browning pistols of the period. The most obvious is the action: like the Tokarev TT-33 and most pistols made by Radom, the P210's action is contained in a single modular package and can be removed and replaced as one piece. The trigger pack is also a single modular pack. This means that P210s are very easy to update as new developments come along that may benefit the weapon, repairs can be made quickly even if the pistol's action or trigger pack are fatally damaged, and the P210 can be kept "fresh," in a marketing sense.

The P210-1 version is the standard model with wood grip plates; production stopped in 1994. The P210-2 is the military version with a matte finish and plastic grip plates. The P210-3 is basically a P210-1 with a chamber loaded indicator. The P210-4 is a P210-2 manufactured for the West German Border Guards, but otherwise identical; production stopped in 1994. Another version, the P210-5, is a target pistol with a 6-inch or 7-inch extended barrel. The P210-6 is also a target version, but built to more exacting standards; it has a micrometer adjustable rear sight, and either a 4.75" or 6" match barrel.

Larry Vickers made an improved P210, differencing primarily in its higher trim levels. However, the magazine release is moved

from the bottom of the magazine to the top of the frame, This meant that the magazines had to be modified Luger magazines. The hammer bite was taken out. The sights were changed to be more ergonomic. For game purposes, however, it is identical to the P210 in 9mm

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P210	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$246
P210	7.65mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$201
P210	.22 Long Rifle	0.85 kg	8	$127
P210-5 (6" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	8	$257
P210-5 (7" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	8	$269
P210-6 (4.75" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	8	$247
P210-6 (6" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	8	$260
P210-6 (4.75" Barrel)	7.65mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	8	$204
P210-6 (6" Barrel)	7.65mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	8	$216
P210 Conversion Kit	NA	0.9 kg	NA	$180

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P210 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P210 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P210 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
P210-5 (6", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P210-5 (7", 9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	18
P210-6 (4.75", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P210-6 (6", 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	16
P210-6 (4.75", 7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P210-6 (6", 7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

SIG-Sauer P220

Notes: The P220 was designed as a mechanically simpler alternative to the P210. In development since the late 1960s, the P220 was introduced in 1974, and almost immediately was adopted by the Swiss Army as the P75. The P220 were built in 4 calibers, but the 7.65mm Parabellum chambering was discontinued in 1992, and the 9mm Parabellum chambering in 2001. The .38 Super chambering was always limited-production, and production was discontinued in 2003. The .45 ACP version (designed specifically for the US market, and at first marketed as the P220 All-American) remains in production. A kit to convert the P220 to fire .22 Long Rifle ammunition is also available (from several companies, including SIGArms).

The main design simplification of the P220 is in the locking and unlocking system – the cam system for lowering and raising the tilting barrel is almost identical to that of the P210, but the chamber is essentially a single squared block that rises into the ejection port for extraction. The P220 also uses a combination decocker/safety similar to that of the Sauer Model 38H. The P220 can be fired in single or double action mode, and it uses a modified Browning action with numerous internal safeties. The barrel is 4.41 inches, making the P220 a mid-size pistol, and uses a light alloy frame combined with other parts that are primarily of steel. The P220 is available with a wide variety of finishes and grip plate materials. .45 ACP and .38 Super models, since they were meant for the US market, have their controls placed a bit differently – especially the magazine release, which is a button behind the trigger guard instead of a catch on the heel of the butt. sights are normally high-contrast three-dot types, but tritium inlays for the sights are an option. In addition, magazines are available with an extension of hard rubber shaped to improve the user's grip on the pistol. (The .45 ACP models will also accept any magazine that can be used with an M1911A1.)

In the 1980s, the modern proliferation of weapon equipment rails began in earnest. The P220 has such a version, the P220R. This rail is under the dust cover, and is similar to a Picatinny Rail. However, the slots on the P220R's rail are not quite the same width as a Picatinny Rail of the time. (This has been corrected in later-production P220Rs, from about the early 1990s onward). Accessories meant to be used on a Picatinny Rail in about 1985-1993 have a 20% chance of not fitting on a P220R's rail of that time period. Strangely enough, modern devices (from 1993 onward for game terms) will all fit on the older P220Rs' rails, as they are more tolerant to variations in slot width and lock down better. If you have one of the older P220Rs, it will cost 0.7% more than a standard P220, and be 0.01 kg heavier. Newer rail-equipped P220Rs will be 1% more expensive, and also weigh 0.01 kg more. P220Rs shoot the same as P220s for game purposes.

A number of specialized versions of the P220 have also been made. The P220ST (Stainless Tactical) has a stainless steel frame and slide, Hogue wrap-around rubber grips, and is equipped with a tactical rail under the dust cover. (The P220ST is normally sold in an aluminum case with a padded interior, two magazines, and a SIGArms Tactical Knife, but these are not included in the price below.) The P220 Sport has a frame and slide of stainless steel, and has a match-quality 5.5-inch barrel tipped with a stainless steel compensator and a counterweight. (A less common version of the P220 Sport uses a 4.75-inch barrel, but does not have the muzzle counterweights.) The P220 Sport was produced until 2003 and then discontinued. The Hogue grips are made of black hard rubber and have a stippled texture. The operation is still DA/SA, but with a much lighter pull weight. The sights are target-style and the rear sight is adjustable. As with the Elite, the finish may be in black Nitron or matte stainless, but no two-tone versions are available. The

limited-edition P220 Langdon Edition has a match-quality 4.41-inch barrel, checkered high-quality wood grip plates, a checkered frontstrap, an adjustable rear sight and a front sight with a fiberoptic inlay, a trigger with a shorter pull length and lighter pull weight, a slightly larger magazine capacity, a tactical accessory rail under the dust cover, and a two-tone finish featuring a blued slide.

The P220 Elite has a stainless steel slide and frame, both finished in black Nitron (over anodizing, for the frame); it was designed for those who want the P220, but don't like alloy or polymer frames. (Needless to say, it is considerably heavier than the standard P220.) Other finishes include polished stainless, matte stainless, and two-tone, whether with the slide is in black Nitron or the frame is in black Nitron. It has the standard 4.41-inch barrel, and the barrel is also stainless steel, finished in polished stainless. The controls, hammer, and trigger are finished blued, regardless of the pistol's finish. Grip panels are stippled and of laminated rosewood. There are cocking serrations front and back. SIGLITE night/high contrast sights are used, with the wide rear notch being framed with white/tritium, and the front ramp sight having a dot on the rear. The Elite uses a partial "melt," including on the sights, and the Elite is well-dehorned. The ejector is well-engineered, having a flared and lowered ejection port, and an external ejector on the left side. The grips are wider than on a standard P220,and can take double-stack or single-stack magazines; the grips are wide enough that those with small hands may have problems reaching the trigger. The frontstrap is checkered, though the backstrap is smooth. The trigger guard is widened for use with gloves, and the front is checkered. The trigger is an SRT. Operation is DA/SA. Under the dust cover is a short Picatinny Rail. The Elite does have a large beavertail; this is not for a grip safety, but to help spread out recoil forces and eliminate hammer bite. There is also a special version of the Elite in 10mm Auto: The Match Elite, with a 5-inch match-quality stainless steel barrel, two-tone finish, black G10 Piranha grips, and adjustable match sights.

The P220 Carry is a shorter version of the standard P220, designed for self-defense carry and undercover police. It has a much shorter 3.9-inch barrel and shorter slide, but the gripframe is full-sized and the P220 Carry uses the same magazines as the P220. The P220 Carry can be had with DA/SA, SAO, and DAK operation. They may be equipped with Picatinny Rails under the dust cover at the buyer's option; P220R Carry models will be 0.01 kg heavier and 1% more expensive. They shoot the same as P220 Carrys for game purposes. The P220 (and P220R) Compact is similar to the Carry, but has a shorter grip and uses smaller-capacity magazines. The P220 Carry and Compact were discontinued in the early 2000s, but there are still plenty of them available from various gun shops, both new and used. Most of the internal parts are also stainless steel, again finished polished.

Two versions of the P220 Combat are produced: The standard P220 Combat with a 4,41-inch hard-chromed stainless steel barrel, finished in black Nitron, and the P220S Combat, with a 4.9-inch threaded barrel built to the same specifications. The P220 Combat was initially built for the US Combat Pistol competition of the 1980s (it lost early on to the most of the other candidates), and is therefore compliant with US military specifications or the time. This includes passing the military's accuracy tests after 20,000 rounds had been fired with only cursory cleaning; the salt/spray 240-hour test, and other general test, such as being thrown in various examples of dirt, water, and mud, then tested immediately to see if it will fire. In addition, the P220 Combat has an alloy frame finished in Flat Dark Earth Cerekote with hard coat anodizing underneath, and a slide and controls of stainless steel finished in black Nitron. Both have phosphate coatings to further increase resistance to wear and corrosion, as do the internal parts and surfaces. The P220 Combat requires no tools to field-strip. The P220 is designed to be well-balanced and has improved ergonomics over other P220 designs to increase natural pointing qualities. The P220 Combat also had something that most of the other candidates did not have: a Picatinny Rail ahead of the trigger guard. The sights used are SIGLITE night/high-visibility low-profile sights. The US military's objections to the P220 Combat included the caliber and corresponding lower magazine capacity (the US military was really looking for a design firing 9mm Parabellum), an alloy frame which at that part of the testing the US military perceived as "weak"; the lack of a manual safety; problems with cracks appearing at the top of the original 8 and 10-round magazines (long since corrected); and less-then-desired results of the various mud/dirt/water tests. However, the P220 Combat sold well to civilians and some police departments, and the P220S Combat is still produced today, with SIG calling it simply the P220 Combat, and the original P220 Combat no longer being produced after the early 2000s. The current P220 Combat has an external extractor, something not found on the original P220 Combats.

Not simply a .22 Long Rifle version of the P220 (though these do exist), the P220 Classic 22 is a standard P220 re-engineered from the ground up to be a .22 Long Rifle pistol rather than a smaller version of a larger pistol. It is a large-framed pistol in a rimfire caliber, and its frame is the same size as the standard P220. They use the same safeties as most of the other P220s – decocker, automatic firing pin safety block, safety intercept notch, and trigger bar disconnector. The stainless steel barrel is 4.5 inches long. The frame and slide are of alloy, and finished black anodized. The grips are of black polymer, and the frontstrap is serrated. The front sight is adjustable for drift; the rear sight is adjustable for windage *and* drift. Operation is DA/SA, and most of the internal components are the same as larger-caliber versions of the P220, with only a few modified for the .22 ammunition. The Classic 22 has a Picatinny Rail forward of the trigger guard. Though a popular plinking and training firearm, the Classic 22 is no longer produced.

The then-West German police were not one of the agencies that wanted the P220; in their minds, the P220 was simply too big a pistol for their needs. In addition, the Swiss police had a similar opinion. To satisfy the requirements of the West German and Swiss police, SIG scaled down the 9mm Parabellum version of the P220, producing the P225 in 1975. Mechanically, the P225 is almost identical to the P220, but the P225 relies almost entirely on its double-action operation for safety features. The dual DA/SA operation was dispensed with for the P225, though the passive firing pin safety was also improved. There is no manual safety on the P225, though the decocker was retained. The barrel is shortened to near compact dimensions (3.86 inches), the grip reshaped somewhat, and the entire design more balanced. The standard sights are the same as those of the P220, but they are dovetailed in and replaceable. Most parts of the P225 can be interchanged with those of the P220, and many can also be used in other SIGArms 9mm Parabellum pistols. The German military also uses the P225 in small numbers, and the German Police call it the P-6. That said, the P225 is no longer in production, having been superseded by later SIGArms pistols.

One of the newest iterations of the P220 is the P220 Super Match, which, as the name suggests, is designed for IPSC Competition as well as some other competitions. The Super Match uses a match-quality cold-hammer-forged 5" barrel and has its front and rear sights spaced as much as possible on the slide to lengthen sight relief and increase accuracy. The rear sight is micrometer adjustable and match-quality; the front sight is also match-quality (though not adjustable). Instead of the DA/SA trigger action found on other P220s, the Super Match uses straight single action. The slide/barrel combination are also engineered to contribute to muzzle control, as does the slide's long-track recoil. The grip safety is an extended beavertail, which also protects from the hammer bite that would otherwise be caused by the long-track slide. The grip is designed for natural pointing qualities and to guide the hand almost automatically to the correct firing position. The Super Match has a two-tone finish, with a black hard anodized aluminum frame and a matte stainless steel slide. Grips are of hardwood, properly checkered and shaped for a sure grip. There is no frontstrap or backstrap checkering, and the wood is a wrap-around grip.

The P220 Legion is an "enhanced version of…the P220" according to SIG's website. The finish is in what SIG calls "Legion Gray," which medium gray, but a shade and a half lighter. However, Legion Gray is not just a finish, it is a coating that makes the Legion extremely weatherproof and wear-proof. The Legion uses a P-SAIT trigger which is adjustable and has a light, smooth pull as it comes from the SIG factory. It is also an SRT (Short-Reset Trigger). The front of the trigger guard is flat and curved outward a little, to allow the user to stabilize the pistol when using two hands. The low-profile sights are fixed three-dot-types with luminous dots, called "X-Ray3" sights by SIG. The grips are G10s with molded-in pebbling. The controls are low-profile also, and in fact, the entire Legion is dehorned as much as possible. The Legion is about medium range for the P220 in the weight range.

The P220 Hunter features a 5-inch stainless steel match-grade barrel; however, it's most obvious trait is the "Kryptek" camouflage finish for the slide and gripframe (the pattern looks like a lizard's skin, complete with a scale pattern to it). Under the Krytek finish is stainless steel. The grips use black pebble-textured G10 panels, and the sights, controls, trigger, and hammer are also finished in matte black (using a version of the Legion's finish). Designed to be used for short-range hunting (without being too overpowering to the shooter), it has a fully-adjustable rear sight with tritium inlays and a fiberoptic front sight, and its own tritium dot for night use. Under the dust cover is a full-length Picatinny Rail. The trigger guard is lightly curved inward and flattened, allowing the shooter to better stabilize the Hunter, and the action is SAO, unlike most P220s. Formerly, SIG produced a version of the Hunter, called the Hunt Ready; it is similar to the Hunter, but has G10 Piranha grips, front and rear cocking serrations, and a ROMEO1 mini red-dot sight, installed at the factory.

SIG's site describes the Elite Stainless as a "fully-enhanced P220." Construction is indeed almost totally stainless steel, including the slide, gripframe, controls, and barrel. The beavertail itself is extended, with a smaller-then-normal hammer, totally eliminating handbite; the gripframe and beavertail design combine to allow a high grip on the frame and give the Elite Stainless natural pointing qualities. The trigger is wider than normal, and is an SRT trigger; the front of the trigger guard is very slightly curved and checkered. The Stainless Elite has front cocking serrations (a lot of people like those, but I never used them, even when present), and the frontstrap and backstrap are serrated. The walnut grips are also checkered. The barrel is the standard 4.41 inches, but is made of stainless steel and is match-quality, along with a match-quality bushing. The rear sights are fixed and have a luminous dot on either side of the sighting notch; they are not adjustable, but are dovetailed in. The front sight is also dovetailed in; it is a reverse ramp with a luminous dot at the rear. Under the dust cover is a short section of Picatinny Rail, machined into the frame.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Super Match is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P220	.22 Long Rifle	0.62 kg	10	$124
P220	7.65mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	9	$199
P220	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	9	$243
P220	.38 Super	0.75 kg	9	$279
P220	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	7	$403
P220R Elite	.22 Long Rifle	0.94 kg	10, 13, 15	$129
P220R Elite	7.65mm Parabellum	1.17 kg	8, 9, 10, 13, 15	$205
P220R Elite	9mm Parabellum	1.14 kg	8, 9, 10, 13, 15	$248
P220R Elite	10mm Auto	1.14 kg	8. 10, 15	$360
P220R Elite	.38 Super	1.14 kg	8, 9, 10, 13, 15	$284
P220R Elite	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$408
P220R Match Elite	10mm Auto	1.16 kg	8. 10, 15	$367
P220 Carry	.22 Long Rifle	0.7 kg	10	$119
P220 Carry	7.65mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	9	$194
P220 Carry	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	9	$238
P220 Carry	.38 Super	0.85 kg	9	$274
P220 Carry	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	7	$398
P220 Compact	.22 Long Rifle	0.6 kg	10	$119
P220 Compact	7.65mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	8	$193
P220 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	8	$237
P220 Compact	.38 Super	0.73 kg	8	$273
P220 Compact	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	6	$397
P220ST	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$406

P220 Sport (4.75" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.2 kg	7	$436
P220 Sport (5.5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	7	$443
P220 Langdon Edition	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	7, 8	$407
P220 Combat	.45 ACP	0.9 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$409
P220S Combat	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$416
P220 Classic 22	.22 Long Rifle	0.86 kg	10	$125
P225	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	8	$237
P220 Super Match	,45 ACP	0.95 kg	8, 10	$487
P220 Legion	10mm Auto	0.86 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$358
P220 Legion	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$404
P220 Hunter	10mm Auto	1.12 kg	8, 9, 10	$367
P220 Hunt Ready	10mm Auto	1.22 kg	8. 10, 15	$519
P220 Stainless Elite	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P220 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P220 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P220 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P220 (.38 Super)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P220 (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
P220R Elite (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
P220R Elite (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
P220R Elite (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
P220R Elite (.38 Super)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P220R Elite (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P220R Elite (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P220R Match Elite	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
P220 Carry (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
P220 Carry (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P220 Carry (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P220 Carry (.38 Super)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P220 Carry (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P220 Compact (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
P220 Compact (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P220 Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P220 Compact (.38 Super)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P220 Compact (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P220ST	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P220 Sport (4.75")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
P220 Sport (5.5")	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	16
P220 Langdon Edition	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P220 Combat	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P220S Combat	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
P220 Classic 22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
P225	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P220 Super Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P220 Legion (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P220 Legion (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P220 Hunter	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P220 Hunt Ready	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
P220 Stainless Elite	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

SIG-Sauer P226

Notes: The P226 is a highly-modified version of the P225, designed specifically for the US XM9 competition after the P220 Combat was rejected. The P226 lost that competition in a very controversial decision – there was widespread agreement among the all branches of the US military that the P226 was the superior pistol, and SIGArms's bid per *pistol* was in fact slightly lower than Beretta's bid per M92 pistol. The problem, according to the bean-counters in the Pentagon and Congress, came down to the cost of spare parts, magazines, and periodic manufacturer maintenance; Beretta's bid for these items was much lower than SIGArms's bid.

Therefore (once again), US troops were bitten by the old military adage, “your weapon was made by the lowest bidder.” (The P226 did gain acceptance with several US government agencies, however.)

Despite having lost the XM9 competition, many police, military, and government agencies around the world had been watching the XM9 competition, and also knew the P226 was superior to the Beretta M92; in fact, a lot of these agencies and military units were in the US. SIGArms had enjoyed lots of sales to police departments around the world, as well as some government agencies in various countries; the P226 is also quite popular on the civilian market. The P226 is one of the service pistols used by the FBI, Secret Service, ATF, and the US Marshal’s Service; reportedly, the CIA has also acquired an unknown number of P226’s. The British and the Australian SAS are known users of the P226, along with New Zealand’s Army and Navy, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, the French GIGN, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The P226 is also said to be popular with many other special operations units in the world. Since Swiss law can be extremely restrictive with regard to the export of firearms (particularly for the civilian market), many P226s (and other SIGArms weapons) are exported through the German company of JP Sauer & Sohn. More recently, SIGArms has also been able to avoid Swiss export laws by manufacturing many of its weapons in its facility located in Exeter, New Hampshire in the US.

The basic P226 is mechanically almost identical to the 9mm Parabellum version of the P225. Differences include a reversible magazine release and a slightly wider grip to allow the use of a double-column magazine that nearly doubled the magazine capacity compared to the P225. (Extended magazines are also available.) Barrel length remains at 4.41 inches, though the composition of the steel in the P226’s barrel makes the barrel somewhat stronger than that of the P225. Early versions of the P226 had problems accepting some aftermarket grip plates; these problems were quickly traced to the screws that came with some of these aftermarket grip panels, which put undue pressure on the magazine housing and/or firing mechanism, and SIG quickly corrected this problem. Regardless of the caliber or intended market, the magazine release is found on the frame behind the trigger guard instead of the heel. The sights are derived from the P225, though they have a more high-contrast design; tritium inlays are also an option. Originally, a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover was also an option (with those versions being designated the P226R); since 2003, the rail has been a standard P226 feature and the P226R designation is no longer used. Factory-installed Crimson Trace Lasergrips have been an option since 2004 (this version of the P226 is called the P226 Crimson Trace). Original production P226s used standard double-action lockwork, but the P226 is now available in both DA and DAO versions. The P226 was first offered only in 9mm Parabellum, but .357 SIG and .40 Smith & Wesson chamberings were later added in 1996. The basic P226 models may be had with alloy or steel frames.

The US Navy SEALs are notable users of the P226; the SEALs (particularly what was then called SEAL Team Six, then now called DEVGRU, and now has no *official* name) became disenchanted with the M9 almost immediately. Like most special operations units, the SEALs conduct large amounts of live-fire training, and in the space of six months after they were issued the M9, three slide fractures occurred in training (not simply cracks, but actual *breakage* of the slides into pieces), resulting in serious injuries to the shooters (two requiring facial stitches, and one that required facial stitches *and* considerable dental work). In the same time period, Army special operations units were reporting repeated slide cracking and fracturing as well. The SEALs were not about to send their operators into combat with a pistol that might blow up in their faces, and they insisted that their M9s be replaced by P226s. The P226s used by the SEALs had slight modifications – special aftermarket ergonomic grips, a phosphate-based corrosion-resistant coating on the exterior and internal parts, high-contrast sights with tritium inlays, and a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. They are identical to the 9mm P226R for game purposes.

Out of the SEAL variant of the P226 grew what would become the Mk 25. Though the Navy and some other US military units have been using the Mk 25 for some 25 years, it has only since late last year that the US military has given SIG the OK to offer it to civilians. The Mk 25 has SIGLITE 3-dot night sights and a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. (SIG first put a proprietary rail on early Mk 25s, but outcry from the users and supply personnel got them to change to MIL-STD-1913 rails, as well as send out retrofit kits.) The grip is highly ergonomic, as are the controls, some of which are also ambidextrous. Slides are machined from stainless steel, and have an external extractor. Finish for the aluminum frame is black Nitron, and the slide in black phosphate. Most internal parts are nickel-plated or phosphate-finished, and are largely carbon steel. The barrel and firing pin are made from stainless steel. The Mk 25 is now manufactured in SIG-USA’s plant in Exeter, New Hampshire.

Variants include two sporting versions of the P226, both in 9mm Parabellum. The P226 Sport II (The P220 Sport is considered the “Sport I”) appeared in 1998 and has an alloy frame and a stainless steel slide. The P226 Sport II uses a stainless steel bull barrel with lengths of 4.41, 4.96, and 5.47 inches (though the 4.96-inch barrel version was discontinued in 1999), and adjustable target sights. In 1999, the P226 Sport II SL was introduced. The original P226 Sport II SL uses a stainless steel slide and frame, a 4.41-inch bull barrel, adjustable target sights, extended controls, and a barrel weight under the muzzle similar to that of the P220 Sport. Many shooters disliked the barrel weight, which prompted SIGArms to make a P226 Sport II SL version without the barrel weight. In 2002, a version with a 5.47-inch barrel was introduced (both with and without barrel weights); Aristocrat long-range target sights were also made an option at this time.

The P226R DAK is a fairly-new redesign of the P226 pistol to incorporate new features and some other calibers. The most obvious redesign is the trigger mechanism; the P226 retains its DAO (Double-Action Only) configuration, but the trigger pull is greatly lightened to allow quicker first shots and follow-up shots. It also allows for a smoother trigger pull when aiming, especially when a careful aim is important. SIG did this primarily by adding leverage to the trigger system. An additional refinement was the addition of an accessory rail under the barrel (it’s short, considering the size of the pistol, but it is useful for some light accessories). Improvements in reliability and extraction has also been made. The DAK series was first seen at the Trexpo-East Law Enforcement Exposition in August of 2003, but the first large-scale orders were not made until a year later, when the US Department of Homeland Security chose the DAK

series (as well as the P239) as its standard sidearm, placing an order for nearly 65,000 pistols. (For game purposes, the P226R DAK shoots the same as a standard P226.)

Introduced in 2005, the P226 X-Five is a P226 redesigned as a competition pistol. The first noticeable modification is the weight; the frame is of stainless steel instead of light alloy, to increase weight and therefore reduce recoil and barrel climb. The magazines are high-capacity, larger than those of the P226. The magazine well is large and beveled to facilitate quick reloading, and the magazines have a base extension which ensures proper seating of the magazine. The magazine release is extended and grooved; there are some complaints that it is too sensitive and positioned in such a manner (directly behind the trigger on the left side) so that it can release a magazine by accident. The barrel is lengthened to 5 inches and is of match-quality. The grip is designed to virtually force a high grip, which is best for accurate pistol shooting and is more comfortable for prolonged shooting matches; the grip plates are of specially-shaped high-quality Nill wood. The trigger guard is squared off for those who like to put a finger of the off-hand there. The rear sight is, of course, fully adjustable; the front sight is an undercut post, but has none of the “sighting dots” that other pistols have, though it is black in color. It is also dovetailed. The trigger is also fully adjustable, with a very light pull. The slide has front cocking serrations added to it. The P226 X-Five Competition is a variant that was designed specifically for IPSC competition; it does not come in a .357 SIG chambering. The barrel of the P226 X-Five Competition is also 5-inches long and match-quality, but it is also cold hammer-forged; the trigger action is single-action instead of double-action, which made a manual safety button (on the frame behind the trigger guard) necessary. The grips are of black polymer and have a more ergonomic shape than those of the standard P226 X-Five. The P226 X-Five Tactical is available only in 9mm Parabellum; the 5-inch barrel is also match-quality. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The trigger action of the P226 X-Five Tactical is also single-action, but the manual safety is ambidextrous. sights are of the 3-dot type and are high-contrast. The grips are polymer and stippled to allow the shooter a better hold on his weapon. The finish is of black Ilaflon. Standard magazines for the P226 X-Five Tactical are of different capacities, but other 9mm Parabellum P226 series magazines are also useable.

The P226 Tactical is an updated version of the 9mm Parabellum P226 model that was submitted to the US military’s XM9 competition. Changes include a 4.41-inch barrel with the muzzle protruding from the end of the slide and having threading for the attachment of a silencer. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The sights used are special low-light combat sights called SIGLight Night sights. Balance is improved, the grip has a bit of a more ergonomic shape, and the grip plates, frontstrap, and backstrap are stippled. The finish is black Nitron. The P226 SCT is similar, but is chambered for 9mm Parabellum and .40 Smith & Wesson, and the front sight is a Truglo TFO and the rear is a SIGLight Night sight. The P226 SCT’s barrel does not protrude from the slide and is not threaded, and the weapon is designed for SIG’s newest high-capacity magazines with a finger extension at the bottom of the magazine. (Other P226-compatible magazines of the appropriate caliber are also useable.) For game purposes, the P226 Tactical and P226 SCT shoot the same as a standard P226 of the appropriate caliber.

The new P226 TACOPS (TACtical OPerationS) features a much larger beavertail, allowing for better balancing of the pistol in one’s hand, and also making the P226 more friendly to smaller hands. The redesigned magazine well allows for a larger magazine while still allowing the P226 TACOPS to sit better in a smaller hand despite the use of large-capacity magazines. The P226 TACOPS has front cocking serrations, a black hard-anodized aluminum frame, a stainless steel slide (also finished in matte black), fiberoptic inlays for the front and rear sight as well as tritium dots inlays, the SRT (Short Reset Trigger), and a threaded muzzle to allow the mounting of a suppressor (though the threading is under the end of the slide, allowing SIG to keep the barrel length down and not have to extend the barrel). Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail.

Other versions of the P226 differ other versions of the P226 primarily in the materials used (and all use only steel in their metalwork), sights, finishes, chamberings available, and other relatively minor details. For game purposes, the Two-Tone, Elite Two-Tone, and Elite Stainless are identical to the late-production P226s. The Equinox identical to the late-production P226 for game purposes, except that it is chambered only for .40 Smith & Wesson; the Navy is also identical except that it is chambered only for 9mm Parabellum. The P226 E2 has improved ergonomics, with a reduced-circumference grip, reduced-reach Short Reset trigger, snap-on grip size units, and grips with an improved-grip texture.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The following models of the P226 do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline: P226 Crimson Trace, P226 Sport II SL, P226 DAK, P226 X-Five, P226 E2, and the P226 SCT. In addition, MIL-STD-1913 rails are only found on the base P226s whose owners had them installed as an option or aftermarket accessory.

Weapon	**Ammunition**	**Weight**	**Magazines**	**Price**
P226 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10, 15	$242
P226 (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	10, 15	$243
P226 (Steel Frame)	.357 SIG	0.9 kg	10, 12	$269
P226 (Alloy Frame)	.357 SIG	0.83 kg	10, 12	$271
P226 (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.99 kg	10, 12	$315
P226 (Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	10, 12	$317
P226R (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	10, 15	$245
P226R (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	10, 15	$246
P226R (Steel Frame)	.357 SIG	0.91 kg	10, 12	$272
P226R (Alloy Frame)	.357 SIG	0.84 kg	10, 12	$274
P226R (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1 kg	10, 12	$319
P226R (Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.92 kg	10, 12	$321
Mk 25	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	10, 15	$246

P226 Crimson Trace	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	10, 15	$645
P226 Crimson Trace	.357 SIG	0.93 kg	10, 12	$672
P226 Crimson Trace	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.03 kg	10, 12	$719
P226 Sport II (4.41" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	10, 15	$247
P226 Sport II (4.96" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	10, 15	$252
P226 Sport II (5.47" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 15	$258
P226 Sport II SL (4.41" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	10, 15	$246
P226 Sport II SL (4.96" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.22 kg	10, 15	$252
P226 Sport II SL (5.47" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.24 kg	10, 15	$257
P226 Sport II SL (4.41" Barrel, with Weights)	9mm Parabellum	1.25 kg	10, 15	$247
P226 Sport II SL (4.96" Barrel, with Weights)	9mm Parabellum	1.27 kg	10, 15	$253
P226 Sport II SL (5.47" Barrel, with Weights)	9mm Parabellum	1.29 kg	10, 15	$258
P226R DAK	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	10, 15	$246
P226R DAK	.357 SIG	0.87 kg	10, 12	$273
P226R DAK	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.87 kg	10, 12	$320
P226 X-Five	9mm Parabellum	1.22 kg	10, 15, 19	$252
P226 X-Five	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.28 kg	10, 12, 14	$327
P226 X-Five Competition	9mm Parabellum	1.21 kg	10, 15, 19	$253
P226 X-Five Competition	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.27 kg	10, 12, 14	$328
P226 X-Five Tactical	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	10, 15, 20	$252
P226 Tactical	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10, 15	$246
P226 SCT	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10, 15, 20	$246
P226 SCT	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.99 kg	10, 12, 14, 15	$320
P226 TACOPS	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	10, 15, 20	$246

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P226/P226R (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P226/P226R (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P226/P226R (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Mk 25	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
P226 Sport II (4.41")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P226 Sport II (4.96")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P226 Sport II (5.47")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
P226 Sport II SL (4.41")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
P226 Sport II SL (4.96")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P226 Sport II SL (5.47")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
P226 X-Five (Both, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P226 X-Five (Both, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
P226 X-Five Tactical	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P226 TACOPS	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

SIG-Sauer P228/229/239

Notes: The P228 was designed in response to requests from users worldwide; they liked the reliability and strength of the P226, but the P226 was too large to easily conceal or for plainclothes carry. Users include police agencies worldwide, and civilians have also taken quickly to the P228 as a self-defense weapon for concealed carry. Military use is rare, but the US has type-standardized the 9mm Parabellum version of the P228 as the M-11; it is in use by the criminal investigation divisions of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (CID, NCIS, and OSI respectively, and is also standard issue to US Air Force pilots and Coast Guard personnel. In addition, many FBI agents carry the P229 in its .40 Smith & Wesson chambering.

The P228 is mechanically almost identical to the P226, except for the changes necessary for the smaller dimensions. Barrel length is reduced to 3.86 inches, though the butt is only a little shorter, and the P228 still has a large-capacity magazine. The P228 can also use 15-round 9mm Parabellum P226 magazines, though they project below the grip. The frame is of light alloy, and the slide is of stamped carbon steel. The P228's trigger guard is curved instead of being squared off like that of the P226.

Though parts for the P228 are still manufactured in SIGArms's US facility, the P228 has been superseded in production by the P229. The P229 is basically the same as the P228, except for some changes in the slide contours (a flatter top) and having the sights dovetailed in. .40 Smith & Wesson is considered standard for the P229, but the 9mm Parabellum or .357 SIG caliber is just as common. .40 Smith & Wesson versions and .357 SIG versions may be converted to one another simply by changing the barrel. The P229 uses an alloy frame, but the slide is milled from a one-piece solid steel billet for greater strength.

Chambered only in .357 SIG, the P229 Sport uses a 4.8-inch match-quality barrel tipped with a muzzle compensator. The slide and frame are of stainless steel, and the rear sight is micrometer adjustable, with the front and rear sight being dovetailed in.

The P229R DAK is the P229 counterpart to the P226R DAK, above. The same sorts of improvements were made to the P229 series to produce the P229R DAK. The P229 SAS (SIG Anti-Snag) is a dehorned version of the P229R DAK (sharp and projecting surfaces removed as much as possible), with some other improvements, such as a beveled magazine well, low-profile sights, a front sight with a tritium inlay, a grooved trigger, a slightly longer barrel, and wrap-around, extended wooden grips. All versions of the

P229R DAK are identical for game purposes, except for some minor weight differences; also for game purposes, they shoot the same as standard P229s.

SIG-Sauer makes a rimfire conversion kit for the P229, allowing it to fire .22 ammunition. It consists of a new slide, barrel, recoil spring, and recoil spring guide. They also sell the P229 in a base .22 form, which can be converted to centerfire ammunition with appropriate conversion kits. Barrel length is 4.56 inches.

The P239 is essentially a version of the P229 designed for smaller hands and for those who need a slimmer pistol; the barrel length is the same, but the grip is narrower, holding a single-stack magazine. Initially intended only to be built in a .357 SIG model, other chamberings were quickly added due to market demand. Despite the smaller weight and size, the P239 shoots the same as the P229 for game purposes.

The P229 E2 has improved ergonomics, with a reduced-circumference grip, reduced-reach Short Reset trigger, snap-on grip size units, and grips with an improved-grip texture.

The P229 Scorpion, introduced in 2011, is a version of the P229 which is built with most of the same styling as the 1911R Scorpion; it has a light rail under the dust cover has been designed to operate more reliably in dusty environments. It is finished in Desert Tan Cerekote. The grip plates have been given a “snake skin/stippled” treatment, called the Hogue Piranha treatment. The slide lock, manual safety, hammer, dovetailed front and rear sight units, and the grip safety are finished in matte black. The trigger and muzzle crown are in bright metal. The Scorpion uses a grip/magazine well design called the Hogue Magwell Grip Set. The grip plates, mainspring housing, and funneled lower magazine well are combined into an integrated unit, and the magazines snap in place at the top and the bottom. This makes for sure magazine insertion and removal. Under the dust cover is a rail for attachments. sights are SIGLite Night sights. The barrel length is shorter than its 1911 cousin at 3.9 inches, though it still falls into the Compact category. Like the 1911R Scorpion, the P229 Scorpion uses a barrel of better quality than other P229s, though this does not always translate into game terms. The Scorpion uses SIG’s Short Reset Trigger; this is because the P229 Scorpion is a DAO pistol, while the 1911 Scorpion is a single-action pistol. It also has more external safety features, including two slide locks (one manual, one passive/manual), and a standard push-button manual safety. The styling is like the 1911, though internally the P229 Scorpion is still a P229.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P229R DAK, P229 E2, Scorpion, and P229 SAS do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline. The P239 is a very rare weapon.

Merc 2000 Notes: All these pistols do exist in the Merc 2000 timeline, but none are built in the US.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P228	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	13	$237
P229	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	13	$237
P229	.357 SIG	0.91 kg	12	$265
P229	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	12	$312
P229	.22 Long Rifle	0.71 kg	10	$125
P229 Sport	.357 SIG	1.24 kg	12	$326
P229R DAK	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	10, 13	$240
P229R DAK	.357 SIG	0.84 kg	10, 12	$268
P229R DAK	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	10, 12	$315
P229 SAS	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	10, 13	$240
P229 SAS	.357 SIG	0.91 kg	10, 12	$268
P229 SAS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	10, 12	$315
P239	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	8, 10	$231
P239	.357 SIG	0.82 kg	7, 10	$261
P239	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.82 kg	6, 10	$308
P229 Scorpion	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 15	$240
P229 Scorpion	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	10, 12	$313

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P228	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P229 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P229 (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P229 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P229 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
P229 Sport	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
P229 Scorpion (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P229 Scorpion (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

SIG-Sauer P230

Notes: A lightweight, easily concealable automatic pistol, the P230 has found its way into a number of European police arsenals. Some Luftwaffe flight crews also carry it. Two versions are available, the standard one with a light alloy frame, and a heavier stainless

steel model. The P230 originally came in .32 ACP, .380 ACP, and 9mm Ultra chamberings, but the .32 ACP version was dropped from production in 1994, and the 9mm Ultra version was dropped in 1996. There is, however, a training version chambered for .22 Long Rifle ammunition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P230 (Light Alloy)	.22 Long Rifle	0.37 kg	10	$88
P230 (Stainless Steel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.48 kg	10	$88
P230 (Light Alloy)	.32 ACP	0.43 kg	8	$120
P230 (Stainless Steel)	.32 ACP	0.55 kg	8	$120
P230 (Light Alloy)	.380 ACP	0.46 kg	7	$139
P230 (Stainless Steel)	.380 ACP	0.59 kg	7	$139
P230 (Light Alloy)	9mm Ultra	0.47 kg	7	$144
P230 (Stainless Steel)	9mm Ultra	0.6 kg	7	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P230 (Light Alloy, .22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
P230 (Stainless Steel, .22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
P230 (Light Alloy, .32)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
P230 (Stainless Steel, .32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P230 (Light Alloy, .380)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9
P230 (Stainless Steel, .380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P230 (Light Alloy, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9
P230 (Stainless Steel, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

SIG-Sauer P232

Notes: This is basically a product-improved P230, replacing that pistol in production, with first deliveries in 1997. The P232 comes in four versions: the standard P232 with an all-blued finish and a light-alloy frame; the P232 B&W, which is specifically designed to fire blanks; the P232SL, which is made from stainless steel, and the P232DAO, which has a light alloy frame and is double-action only. (The B&W version will not be covered here.) As with many SIG products, the standard sights are of the high-contrast 3-dot type, but tritium inlays are available upon request. Normal grip plates are of textured plastic, but textured rubber grip plates are also available, as well as textured wrap-around rubber grips. Checkered or smooth wooden grip plates are also an option.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P232 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P232	.32 ACP	0.52 kg	8	$121
P232SL	.32 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$120
P232DAO	.32 ACP	0.51 kg	8	$121
P232	.380 ACP	0.5 kg	7	$140
P232SL	.380 ACP	0.64 kg	7	$140
P232DAO	.380 ACP	0.49 kg	7	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P232 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P232SL (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P232DAO (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P232 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9
P232SL (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P232DAO (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

SIG-Sauer P238

Notes: The P238 is a line of pocket pistols, most of which differ only in finish and grip plate composition. Finishes include two-tone anodized frame with stainless steel slide, SIG-Sauer's proprietary Nitron, rainbow titanium (visually very impressive, if not really tactical – though the titanium-plated finish is very tough), the HD with an all stainless steel frame and slide (and heavier than the rest), the Liberty Edition with a Nitron finish and gold-inlaid engraving (designed specifically for the US market, as near the muzzle is the engraving "We the People"), and the Copperhead with a desert tan frame, Nitron slide, and gold inlaid engravings of a copperhead snake atop the slide in front of the rear sight and "Copperhead" near the muzzle. Other versions include the dehorned SAS, the P238 Tactical Laser with, of course, a laser aiming module under the dust cover in front of the trigger guard, and the Equinox, with extra safety features and a Nitron frame, brushed stainless steel slide, and dark wood grips. Most versions (except the Equinox, Tactical Laser, and HD) can be had with rosewood grips or polymer grips. The hammer is of the loop type, with a short beavertail (to prevent hammer bite, as the P238 has no grip safety). Barrel length is a short 2.7 inches. Operation is single-action. Trigger pull is a bit heavy at 7.5-8.5 pounds, though the pull length is short.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P238 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P238	.380 ACP	0.43 kg	6	$131
P238 HD	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	6	$131
P238 Tactical Laser	.380 ACP	0.46 kg	6	$531

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P238/Tactical Laser	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	6
P238 HD	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6

SIG-Sauer P224

Notes: The P224 is a commander-sized pistol, similar to the P229, but in smaller calibers. The usual optional finishes and grip plates are available, as well as tritium inlays for the 3-dot sights. Operation is by DAO. The P224 is primarily designed primarily for the US market (and to some extent Canada and Mexico), it is partially manufactured in SIGArms' facilities in the US, and sold exclusively through SIGArms USA. Currently, the P224 is offered only in .40 Smith & Wesson, but by this time next year (September 2014), versions in 9mm Parabellum and .357 SIG will be available. The magazines are small and the grips short; the magazines to not include a finger rest, so getting a good firing grip on the gun can be problematic. However, the grip panels are a honeycomb pattern, and the frontstrap and backstrap are finely checkered to aid in grip. The controls are also heavily checkered and extended. Due to the DAO operation, there is no slide lock and no grip safety; the hammer is exposed, but not spurred or checkered. It does have internal safeties, such as a magazine safety, and firing pin safety. The sights are called SIGLite sights, and are basically low-profile sights with 3-dot tritium inlays and white spots. The P224 is designed for concealment, and has a short 3.5-inch barrel. The frame is finished to look like polymer, but it is actually light alloy; the slide is carbon steel, and the whole is finished in Nitrite with the frame having a hard anodized finish. The standard magazines hold 10 rounds, but the P224 can use most P229 magazines as well.

Variants include the SAS (SIG Anti-Snag, which uses exclusively double-stack magazines and is largely dehorned, and itself can be had with a DAK trigger or a SRT (Short Reset Trigger.) The Nickel is basically the same as the standard P2243, but has a nickel-plated slide.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P224	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	10, 12, 13	$234
P224	.357 SIG	0.66 kg	10, 12	$261
P224	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.72 kg	10, 12	$531

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P224 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P224 (.357)	SA	3	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P224 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

SIG-Sauer P245

Notes: This compact pistol was designed for those who favored a heavier caliber, firing .45ACP. It is a heavily-modified P220 using the .45 ACP round. Designed primarily for the US market (and to some extent Canada and Mexico), it is partially manufactured in SIGArms' facilities in the US, and sold exclusively through SIGArms USA. The standard magazines sold with the P245 are single-stack magazines holding 6 rounds, but it can also use M1911-type magazines and even a double-stack 10-round magazine. Normal operation is DA/SA, but a DAO version is available upon request. The usual optional finishes and grip plates are available, as well as tritium inlays for the 3-dot sights.

Twilight 2000 Story: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P245	.45 ACP	0.78 kg	6, 7, 8, 10	$230

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P245	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

SIG-Sauer P250

Notes: The P250 (also known as the P250DCc) is one of SIGArms' newest products. One of the purposes of the P250 is to incorporate a number of "mature innovations" into a pistol, some of are in fact quite unusual and innovative. Most of these innovations are internal and complicated to explain, so I hope you will forgive me if I simplify (and in some cases, oversimplify) many of these features.

The "frame" of the P250 is more than just a frame; virtually the entire lower portion of the P250 is, in fact, a single piece of shaped, high-strength composite polymer. This includes checkered front and backstraps as well as side stippling (the frontstrap is actually checkered *and* ribbed), a thumb rest at the top of the grip, a dust cover with a molded-in MIL-STD-1913 rail, and a beveled magazine well. The grips can further be modified for size with three add-on backstraps. To further strengthen the frame, the P250 has a stainless steel sub-frame. The slide, barrel, and working components are of steel. The slide rails are quite tiny, but do the job very

well and keep the slide moving smoothly. The mechanism itself is an optimized DAO system; it's not quite a DAK trigger, but follow-up trigger pulls are still lighter than the initial 6-pound trigger weight. The hammer has no exposed spur, and appears only when the slide in back. The P250 uses an external extractor as well as a slightly lowered ejection port. sights are of the three-dot type, which are removable (though the standard sights are fixed). There are no manual safeties, but several passive ones. Other controls are ambidextrous.

The P250 is very modular in its construction; barrels, slides, frames, controls, and backstraps can be exchanged virtually at will, and finishes include black nitron, stainless steel, Digital Desert Camo, All-Terrain Digital Camo, and two-tone (stainless slide and nitron frame. The trigger may also be of one of two lengths. The disassembly takes virtually no tools, and can be done in seemingly record time for a pistol. Barrel lengths are 4.7, 3.9, or 3.6 inches, called the Full Size, Compact, and Subcompact respectively.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P250 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P250 Full Size	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	10, 17	$249
P250 Full Size	.357 SIG	0.83 kg	10, 14	$276
P250 Full Size	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	10, 14	$324
P250 Full Size	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	10	$411
P250 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	10, 15	$240
P250 Compact	.357 SIG	0.76 kg	10, 13	$268
P250 Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.76 kg	10, 13	$315
P250 Compact	.45 ACP	0.76 kg	9	$401
P250 Subcompact	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 12	$237
P250 Subcompact	.357 SIG	0.71 kg	9	$265
P250 Subcompact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.71 kg	9	$312
P250 Subcompact	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	6	$398

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P250 Full Size (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P250 Full Size (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P250 Full Size (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P250 Full Size (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
P250 Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P250 Compact (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P250 Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P250 Compact (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P250 Subcompact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P250 Subcompact (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P250 Subcompact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P250 Subcompact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

SIG-Sauer P290

Notes: The P290 is a new (as of January 2011) compact 9mm pistol from SIG-Sauer. SIG-Sauer calls is a sub-compact pistol, but compared to other pistols of its ilk, it falls into the compact realm of size, being a bit too large for the sub-compact appellation. Operation is by tilting barrel and locked breech, and uses DAO trigger action. The frame is of polymer, with a non-slip finish for the grip. The slide is steel, with low-profile cocking grooves in the rear of the slide. The grip panels are held on by a pin at the bottom of the frame, allowing access to the grip for cleaning, or to accommodate one of two interchangeable backstraps. Future plans include replacement of the polymer grip panels with aluminum or wood. sights are low-profile SIGlite night sights or non-glowing sights, and both the front and rear sights are in dovetails so that, though they are fixed, some adjustments can be made. Though the design is new, and some adjustments are still to be made, the trigger has a bit of overtravel though it breaks clean and smooth. The trigger action does not allow for the immediate refiring of a dud; one must remove the dud by racking the slide before the weapon can be fired again. Future plans call for a restrike capability. The magazines are small, as in keeping with the entire pistol; however, the 8-round magazine projects somewhat from the bottom of the grip, and it has a sculpted baseplate with a filler. (This magazine is proprietary to the weapon.) The magazine catch is reversible. The P290 has single MIL-STD-1913 rail, and the trigger guard is enlarged, allowing for the attachment of a tactical light or a laser pointer. SIG manufactures a special laser for the P290, specially designed to fit the rail and trigger guard.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P290 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P290	9mm Parabellum	0.58 kg	6, 8	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P290	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6

SIG-Sauer P320

Notes: This is SIG's answer to the full-sized polymer frame market, and does indeed bear a marked resemblance to the Glock, though the entire pistol is rounder, smoother, and more ergonomic than the Glock. SIG noticed the growing trend towards police forces towards polymer pistols, and decided to step in.

Operation of the P320 is DAO and striker fired; it does not have a hammer that can be thumb-cocked; the P320 does not have a conventional hammer which can be cocked in any way. The trigger requires only a short takeup, making shots easier despite the pull weight of 5.5-7.5-inch pounds. The break is crisp, and then moves after firing to a short, tactile reset point. Most controls are fully ambidextrous and ergonomic, with most being oversized for easy manipulation. The exception is the magazine release, which is still oversized, but must reversed for lefties. There is of course no manual safety, except in version made for sale in the US. to comply with federal regulations. Grip backstraps are interchangeable. Sights are SIGLITE Night sights of Hi-Contrast sights; both are of the three-dot type. Finishes are natron for the slide, over stainless steel.

The frame is polymer, but uses a steel subframe for strength. This subframe holds the controls, the slide stop, and slide rails. In addition, the P320 can be fitted with a shorter slide and grip, making it into a compact pistol without more BATF paperwork, and for extra convenience for the owner. The grip can also be completely removed if worn out and replaced easily.

Disassembly encourages safe firearm practices, as the first step in removing the slide also strips the round from the chamber without allowing another round to feed from the magazine (if the shooter has left is in the gun by mistake). The barrel length with a Full-sized frame is 4.7 inches, for the Carry and Compact version 3.9 inches, and the subcompact at 3.6 inches. Slides are Stainless Steel coated with Nitron. They use SIGLITE Night sights or Hi-Contrast sights. All have a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover.

The P320 X-VTAC differs primarily in having dovetailed-in nonadjustable VTAC day/night sights, and a black frame combined with a Coyote Tan slide. It also has an X-Series Trigger pack, which has a straight trigger which is fully adjustable. The beavertail is extended and raised and the trigger guard is undercut to promote a high grip on the weapon.

The P320-M17 is, as the name suggests, the M17 sold as a civilian pistol. For all intents and purposes, it is the equivalent of the M17 for game purposes, but has non-adjustable SIGLITE night sights and cannot mount the ROMEO1 optic (and neither can the US M17). The M17 Commemorative is *exactly* the same as the US military version; for game purposes, it is the same as the P320-M17, but comes only in 9mm. The P320-M17 Bravo is the same as the P320-M17, but is molded in black with a slide coated in black Nitron.

The X-Carry is a Carry version with an X-Type grip (more ergonomic), improvements in shape to promote a proper high grip, slide serrations and lightening cuts, and what SIG calls “X-Ray” sights, which are night sights with tritium inlays and are specially shaped for quick target acquisition. It has the X-Series trigger pack.

The X-Five is stated by SIG “the flagship of the P320 line,” and has most of the special features of the P320 variants in one pistol. It also comes with a removable barrel weight to enhance balance, a removable magazine funnel to make reloading quicker, and an extended slide catch. It has the X-Series trigger pack. The barrel is a full 5 inches and has a bull profile. The slide has lightening cuts, again to enhance balance, and the X-Five has Dawson Precision sights, which consist of a fiberoptic front sight and a fully adjustable rear sight, both of which are dovetailed in. The X-Five and sold with 21-round extended magazines, though it can also use standard magazines.

The RX is for the most part a Carry with a ROMEO1 combat optic sold with it as standard. The RX also comes with a set of SIGLITE or Tall Contrast sights. The grip is full-sized, though the slide is compact, with a 3.9-inch barrel. However, the RX is designed for shorter magazines, and cannot use standard P320 magazines. Unlike most P320 designs, the RX has a passive trigger block. The RX Full-Size is the same pistol with a full-sized 4.7-inch barrel and slide.

The Spectre Comp is a full-size version, which is almost a commander-size with a barrel of only 4.6 inches. It’s salient feature, however, is the slide, which has compensator slots in it. The barrel is also threaded for use with muzzle devices, and like the trigger and the receiver block, is coated in Gold TiN, though the barrel itself is Carbon Steel. The slide is made of stainless steel coated in a Nitron finish.The Spectre has an enlarged grip that can hold a 21-round magazine (the ones SiG sells with the pistol are made of steel). The sights are day-night sights which SiG calls X-RAY3 sights. In addition, the Spectre has a removable cover in front of the rear sight which reveals a short length of Picatinny Rail. Under the dust cover is another Picatinny Rail. The trigger is a Striker trigger, which has a short pull length finished with Flat TiN Gold. The grip is a TXG XGRIP Module which is laser-engraved and has a flared magazine well. The grip and dust cover is polymer, but there are stainless steel reinforcing bars in the grip and the barrel housing. This all makes the Spectre a rather heavy affair, but in combination with the compensator slots, lessens recoil.

SIG had to ship replacement trigger units to buyers and change the trigger on all new P320’s being sold. SIG added a passive firing pin block, as increasingly reports of new P320s firing when dropped arose. This problem, however, did not arise during the US Modular Handgun System competition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P320 Full	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	17	$253
P320 Full	.357 SIG	0.83 kg	14	$273
P320 Full	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	14	$320
P320 Full	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	12	$406
P320 Carry	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	17	$237
P320 Carry	.357 SIG	0.74 kg	14	$265
P320 Carry	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.74 kg	14	$311
P320 Carry	.45 ACP	0.74 kg	12	$397
P320 Carry	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	15	$235

P320 Carry	.357 SIG	0.72 kg	13	$263
P320 Carry	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.72 kg	13	$309
P320 Carry	.45 ACP	0.72 kg	12	$261
P320 Subcompact	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	12	$234
P320 Subcompact	.357 SIG	0.71 kg	10	$262
P320 Subcompact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.71 kg	10	$308
P320 Subcompact	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$394
P320 X-VTAC	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	17	$250
P320-M17	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	17, 21	$249
P320-M17	.357 SIG	0.84 kg	14	$276
P320-M17	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	14	$324
P320-M17	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	10	$411
P320 X-Carry	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	17	$241
P320 X-Five	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	17, 21	$255
P320 RX	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	15	$391
P320 RX Full-Size	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	17	$404
P320 Spectre Comp	9mm Parabellum	1.19 kg	10, 21	$301
P320 AXG Legion	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	10, 17	

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P320 Full (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P320 Full (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P320 Full (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P320 Full (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
P320 Compact/Carry (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P320 Compact/Carry (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P320 Compact/Carry (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P320 Compact/Carry (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P320 Subcompact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P320 Subcompact (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P320 Subcompact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P320 Subcompact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
P320 X-VTAC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P320-M17 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P320-M17 (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P320-M17 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
P320-M17 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
P320 X-Carry	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P320 X-Five	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P320 RX	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
P320 RX Full	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P320 Spectre Comp	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

SIG-Sauer Legion

Notes: In 2020, SIG introduced a new, upgraded form of their already award-winning P320 series, and one case, the P220 series. This is the Legion series, and it is essentially the same pistols with bells and whistles not found on the standard models, as well as a method of manufacture with tighter tolerances, a better than average barrel, and adjustable trigger packs and ergonomic grips. The Legion series, in most cases, definitely built on the 1911 pattern. The Legion series is generally finished in what SIG calls “Legion Gray,” in Cerekote (though some have black slides); Legion Gray is sort of a medium semigloss gray that almost looks like metal. The grips are in black G10, as are the controls and sights in most cases. Most have a “SIG Rail,” under the dust cover, which is a half-length modification of the Picatinny Rail that takes only SIG and SIG-approved and modified accessories.

The P220 Legion 10mm is that version based on the P220, with the salient feature of being chambered for the powerful 10mm Auto cartridge. The barrel is longer than that of a P220 at a length of 5 inches, and it is a heavy barrel which is hand-fitted. The P220 Legion 10mm is much heavier than a standard P220, as is necessary to help tame the recoil of its powerful ammunition. The sights

are XRAY3 Day/Night sights, which consist of tritium-infused white paint-lined rear sight, which is configured as a wide, deep notch; and a block front sight, with has a tritium inlay. The rear sight may be unscrewed and made adjustable for drift, but the pistol is not designed for the mounting of other than its normal XRAY3 Day/Night sights, and the front sight is part of the frame and cannot be removed. There are essentially two versions of the P220 Legion 10mm SAO and DA/SA. These two versions also use different packs, with the SAO model using a standard P220 trigger and the DA/SA version has a P-SAIT trigger, which is still a curved trigger, but is somewhat longer. The P-SAIT trigger pack is adjustable for pull weight and length by a gunsmith, or someone with Formidable: Small Arms (Pistol) skill if the shooter is not familiar with the guts of the pistol or Difficult: Small Arms (Pistol) if the shooter is more familiar with the internals of the P220 Legion 10mm. (And for a Gunsmith, the adjustments can be made successfully on an Easy roll.) The entire pistol is made from stainless steel. Though the P220 Legion 10mm is heavy, this helps tame what otherwise be substantial recoil.

The P220 Legion .45 is essentially the same in features, but fires a different cartridge and is a different size. Though it has a full-size frame, it has a Commander-length barrel at 4.4 inches. Unlike the P220 10mm, it has an alloy frame. It does, however, have two versions; one is SAO and one is DA/SA and has a P-SAIT trigger pack.

The P226 Legion has basically the same features as other Legion pistols, with hand-fitting of major parts, black G10 grips, Legion Gray finish for the frame and slide. There are three versions; one is designed for the Republic of Kalifornia, and another on is designed for all the other states with restrictive gun laws. While the frame is full-sized, the barrel is a mere 4.4 inches long. It is made of heavy carbon steel. Sights are XRAY (Square) sights, basically flat tabs in the front and rear. The sights are not removable and only slightly adjustable as the tabs will rotate a small amount. The weapon in not designed for add-on or replacement sights. Operation is by SAO or DA/SA. The trigger face is flat, which gives the shooter extra leverage, but otherwise stock. Magazines issued with the P226 are light alloy large capacity magazines, but the state-specific designs have a block in their magazines which limits them to ten rounds. The frame is alloy, while the slide is stainless steel. The P226 Legion SAO is basically the same, but is restricted to SAO operation.

The P226 RXP Legion is similar to the P226 Legion, but like the P229 Legion RXP Compact, is equipped with a SIG ROMEO1PRO reflex sight, with XRAY3 Day/Night sights for more a more standard type of shooting; these XRAY3 sights are removable and adjustable for drift. Trigger action is DA/SA or SAO. For the most part, the RXP Legion has the same internals and features of the P226 Legion, but the trigger type is a P-SAIT gunsmith-adjustable trigger. Unusually, the finish is in Elite Cerekote, which makes the RXP Legion a darker gray than other Legion-series pistols.

The P229 Legion Compact uses a short 3.9-inch heavy carbon steel barrel. Nonetheless, the P229 Legion Compact uses DA/SA operation and a P-SAIT trigger. Controls are extended. The frame is light alloy, and the slide is stainless steel. The grips are made of black wraparound G10. Sights are fixed and essentially square blocks of stainless steel cut with a deep notch in the rear and a wide blade front (XRAY (Square) sights). Versions are made for restrictive jurisdictions; the difference is primarily in the magazine, which is limited to ten rounds. The Legion Compact SAO is essentially the same, but uses an SAO trigger action. It, too, has a version for restrictive legislations, and differs primarily in being restricted to a 10-round magazine.

The P229 Legion RXP Compact is sort of a “deluxe” version of the P229 Legion Compact, and is immediately distinguishable by its slide mounting for a SIG ROMEO1PRO reflex sight. The Legion RXP Compact also has XRAY3 Day/Night sights for more a more standard type of shooting; these XRAY3 sights are removable and adjustable for drift. It’s compact size, with the same barrel as the P229 Legion Compact. Trigger action is DA/SA or SAO, with a very short trigger reset in SA mode. The grip is alloy and the slide stainless steel; both are finished in Legion Gray Cerekote and have black G10 grips. Triggers may be flat or P-SAIT. Versions are made for regions or states with restrictive laws; these have magazines blocked at ten rounds.

The P320 XFive Legion is similar in most ways to the P320, but has a five-inch heavy carbon steel hand-fitted barrel, a skeletonized flat trigger, a TXG Full-Size XGRIP Module with a flared and lowered magazine well and excellent ergonomic properties. The entire pistol is made of stainless steel except for the barrel and internals. The sights are Dawson Precision Adjustable sights; the rear sights are micrometer-adjustable sights which may be raised to reveal a ladder-type sight, and a front sight adjustable for windage. A version exists whose main difference is that the magazine well will take only a special magazine with a block in it limiting the magazine to ten rounds. Despite its plain appearance, the P320 XFive Legion is a precision weapon, suitable for competition.

The P320 XCarry Legion is a smaller version of the XFive Legion, with a 4.6-inch carbon steel hand-fitted barrel and a threaded muzzle (including a screw-on cap to protect the threads when a muzzle device is not in use). The sights are XRAY3 Day/Night sights which, unlike the average XRAY3s, are fully adjustable. The rail under the dust cover is a true Picatinny Rail. The frame and slide are made of stainless steel, with TXG Carry-Size XGRIP Module with Legion Gray wraparound rubber grips. There is no version for states with restrictive laws. Unlike other Legions, the XCarry is striker-fired; this reduces the size.

The P320 AXG Legion is a shorter version of the P320 XCarry Legion, with a 3.9-inch compensated barrel. The grips are of G10.

The P320-Flux Legion is a team effort by SIG and Flux Defense, a company which produces PCC (Pistol-Caliber Carbine) chassis for handguns. The Flux Legion uses a P320 Legion AXG as its base, and wraps it in a lot of polymer and a sliding stock/brace and adds a 30-round magazine and ample Picatinny rails and M-LOK slots. The result is a short PCC with a 3.9-inch compensated barrel, ambidextrous controls, and a foregrip which houses an additional magazine for quick reloads. The Flux Legion comes with a Romeo5 optic which mounts on the upper Picatinny Rail, but can accept virtually any red dot sight. The optics mount is non-reciprocating.

The P938 Legion Micro-Compact is, as one would guess, the smallest of the Legion line, with a 3-inch carbon steel hand-fitted barrel and SAO trigger action. The trigger itself is a flat trigger. The slide is stainless steel and the frame alloy. Sights are XRAY3 Day/Night sights. The Micro-Compact does not have a SIG Rail or Picatinny Rail. The grips are so small that the G10 on them are little more than squares. There is a version which is Massachusetts-compliant, but I can’t find any difference between a standard Micro-

Compact and an MA-compliant version.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P220 Legion 10mm	10mm Auto	1.25 kg	8	$368
P220 Legion .45	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	8	$406
P226 Legion	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	10, 15, 17, 21	$247
P226 Legion RXP	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	10, 15, 17, 21	$398
P229 Legion Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 15	$242
P229 Legion RXP Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	10, 15	$392
P320 XFive Legion	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	10, 17, 21	$253
P320 XCarry Legion	9mm Parabellum	1.15 kg	10, 15, 17, 21	$250
P320 AXG Legion	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	10, 17	$313
P320-Flux Legion	9mm Parabellum	1.39 kg	10, 17, 30	$288
P938 Legion Micro Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	7	$231

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P220 Legion 10mm	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P220 Legion .45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P226 Legion	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P226 Legion RXP	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P229 Legion Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
P229 Legion RXP Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
P320 XFive Legion	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
P320 XCarry Legion	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P320 AXG Legion	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
P320-Flux Legion	SA	1	Nil	1/3	1	Nil	12
P938 Legion Micro Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7

SIG-Sauer P938

Notes: This new SIG-Sauer jumps on the current trend of polymer-framed pocket pistols. Many firearms experts say that the P938 essentially takes the modern pocket pistol to its limits and any further development along this line will be essentially superfluous. Time will tell.

The P938 is basically a slightly larger P238 in 9mm Parabellum. The grip angle is the same as the M1911A1 (though it is much shorter in length). Operation is SAO, and the P938 is entirely of steel and steel alloy. The trigger pull is rather heavy at 7.5 pounds. The barrel is a moderately-short 3 inches. The sights are SIGLITE night sights. The manual safety is ambidextrous, with beavertail-type frame, (to stop hammer bite; there is no grip safety).

There are several finishes and combinations of finishes available. The Blackwood has a black hard anodized frame, a satin-finished stainless steel slide, and blackwood grip plates. The Black Rubber Grip version has a wraparound Hogue rubber grip over the frame, a black hard anodized frame, and a Nitron gray slide. The Extreme has a black hard anodized frame, Nitron slide, and Hogue G-10 grip plates (quite striking). The Nightmare is essentially all-black finished, down to the color of the wood grip plates. The Rosewood is essentially the same as the Nightmare, but with checkered Rosewood grip plates. The AG combines the black hard anodized frame with black checkered aluminum grips and a satin-finished stainless slide. The controls are finished in contrasting colors (silver). The Equinox uses a Tru-Glo front sight and the standard SIGLITE rear sight; the frame is black hard anodized, with the slide finished in two-tone Nitron. The grips are Hogue black Diamondwood grips. The SAS has custom Goncalo Alves grips, a black hard anodized frame, and a natural stainless steel slide. In addition, the SAS is greatly dehorned.

Having said all this, the different versions of the P938 are identical for game purposes, except as noted above.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P938	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	6, 7	$142

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P938	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	6

SIGArms GSR

Notes: The GSR (Granite Series Rail) is a new pistol from SIG that, while designed in Switzerland, is built in New Hampshire (hence the moniker “Granite” -- New Hampshire is the “Granite State”). by SIG-Sauer’s American division, SIGArms. It is another 1911 clone – with some interesting differences. The GSR is what modern pistol gunners call a “rail gun” – a pistol with a short MIL-

STD-1913-type rail under the barrel for the mounting of small flashlights, laser sights, or other accessories. The GSR also doesn't have the forward slide grooves for cocking, as they were deemed unnecessary unless the pistol is meant to be scoped, which the GSR is not. The GSR also does not have a full-length guide spring rod – another feature that is basically unnecessary and leads to a more complicated disassembly. The GSR is made to exacting tolerances and generally functions at a near-flawless level. The barrel is match-grade and produces very good groups. The GSR series uses a shortened guide rod, making installation of the guide rod, recoil spring, and spring plug much easier, without requiring a bushing wrench. The GSR uses a loop-type hammer. The GSR series has a manual flip safety, a grip safety, a manual frame safety, and a passive firing pin safety. Issue magazines re a bit longer than the grip length and have a floorplate/finger rest. Tools are unnecessary to disassemble and reassemble the GSR. There are currently several versions of the standard GSR, which differ primarily in the finishes and sights used. They are identical for game purposes. Colored frame/size models are finished in ArmorKote; underneath this ArmorKote is stainless steel (even for the barrel). Grips are checkered hardwood or Ergo Grip XT Extreme Use Grips.

Another version, introduced in late 2005, is the GSR Revolution. The "GSR" in the name was originally somewhat of a misnomer, as the Revolution model had no rail; however, the "GSR" was kept to let buyers know that it is basically the same pistol as the GSR with the exception of the rail. (In late 2006, however, SIGArms *did* in fact release a version of the Revolution *with* a rail.) The Revolution is, in fact, almost completely dehorned, with smoothed and/or rounded edges where the standard GSR is flat or has sharp corners. The sights are low-profile night-type sights called SIGLite sights (a modification of Novak Lo-Mount sights); while they provide a very sharp sight picture at night, the sight picture does look a bit cluttered during the day. (The sights are dovetailed in and can be replaced.) The trigger is adjustable for overtravel. SIG appears to have meant for the pistol to be lockable (it does have a locking mechanism), but at the last minute decided not to actually use it, since there is no key supplied with the pistol and the owner's manual does not even refer to that feature. Later, starting late in 2006, the Revolution *did* come with a cable lock and two keys, though the owner's manual still did not mention it.

The newest member of the GSR family is the GSR C3, meaning "Compact Concealed Carry." It is, as it sounds, a compact version of the GSR Revolution, using a 4.25-inch barrel instead of the 5-inch barrel of the rest of the series.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon exists, but is not built in the United States (though it is exported there).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GSR	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$411
GSR Revolution	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$407
GSR Revolution (with Rail)	.45 ACP	1.13 kg`	8	$412
GSR C3	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	7	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GSR	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
GSR Revolution	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
GSR C3	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

SIG-Sauer PL22 Trailside

This is a light, small-caliber pistol designed for a variety of uses from wilderness self-defense to target shooting and varmint hunting or pest control. The standard Trailside is designed for plinking or general shooting. The Trailside Target is meant for (of course) target shooting; it has adjustable rear sights and a contoured grip. The Trailside Competition model is fully tricked out for competitive shooting, with micrometer-adjustable rear sights, adjustable grips, and counterweights. It is available only with a 6-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Trailside (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.83 kg	10	$124
Trailside (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.89 kg	10	$140
Trailside Target (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.85 kg	10	$126
Trailside Target (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.9 kg	10	$141
Trailside Competition	.22 Long Rifle	1.05 kg	10	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Trailside (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Trailside (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Trailside Target (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Trailside Target (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Trailside Competition	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

T-75K1

Notes: In the mid-1970s, Taiwan bought a small number of Beretta M-92 pistols from Italy, then bought a license to produce more. A few more were produced, but then Taiwan decided to modify the M-92 somewhat, producing the T-75K1. This pistol differs from the original M-92 primarily in the shorter barrel length and a revised locking mechanism which is regarded as superior to that of the M-92, and also allows the T-75K1 to digest even poor-quality and hot loads the M-92 cannot. There is also a weight difference, of course.

The Taiwanese also produced an even shorter-barreled version, the T-75K1 Commando, with a 4.17-inch barrel as opposed to the T-75K1's 4.5-inch barrel. This weapon was designed primarily for issue to the ROC Marines and special operations troops.

In the end, the T-75K1 and T-75K1 Commando proved to be somewhat limited-issue weapons to the ROC military, and most standard T-75K1s were in fact issued to the police or sold to private security agencies. A lot of the T-75K1 Commandos have been modified to mount silencers, but they are not in general use by ROC Marines or special operations units. There are still a large amount of M-1911A1s (both US-made and license-produced) and M-1911-type variants in the ROC military, and the ROC military definitely prefer them to the T-75K1 and T-75K1 Commando.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
T-75K1	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	15	$243
T-75K1 Commando	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$239

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
T-75K1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
T-75K1 Commando	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Canik 55 TP-9

Notes: Though Canik 55 is slowly up-and-coming, the TP-9 is often called a "no-name pistol." Appearing very much like the Walther P-99, many Turkish pistols are in fact copies or near-copies of other pistols. The TP-9 has a modern polymer frame, with a magazine release that many see as superior to that of the P-99. The magazine capacity is just this side of huge, larger than many competing pistols; the factory magazines have a polymer basepad. (Despite the design, the magazines are proprietary and not interchangeable with the P-99.) The mechanism is unusual; it is striker-fired, but internally behaves very much like a DA/SA firearm, including an internal hammer. If the slide is racked to the rear first, the subsequent trigger pulls will be in single-action and takes about 5 pounds of pressure to pull. One can flip a pedal on top of the slide, letting the striker decock and having a safe-for-carrying-cocked double-action pull of eight pounds. The trigger takes some getting used to; a light tug has no pull weight for the first two-thirds of the pull, then engages at that point with a 5-pound pull weight. If the decocker is engaged, the trigger will remain forward and the pull weight will be 8 pounds. The TP-9 has a cocking and chamber loaded indicator, but has no manual safety. Two additional backstraps are available for the TP-9. Sights are of the 3-Dot type. The barrel is 4 inches. The pistol is sold with an injection-molded holster similar to the Blackhawk Serpa. Finishes include black, desert tan, and either of those two with a nickel-plated slide.

The TP-9 v2 is almost the same, but has a full-dust-cover-length Picatinny Rail. The barrel is also very slightly longer, but not enough to be important in game terms.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TP-9	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	17	$238
TP-9 v2	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	17	$241

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TP-9/TP-9 v2	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Canik 55 T-100

Notes: Though smaller, the T-100 is essentially a down-sized clone of the Czech CZ-75. Though Turkish-made, it is sold exclusively by the American firm of TriStar in most of the world and by Samsun Yurt Savunma, a top Turkish defense contractor, to the rest of the world, and is a popular pistol in both the US and Eastern and Western Europe. The factory is NATO-approved, and some special operations carry the T-100 as a backup gun. It's accurate (for its short barrel), ergonomic, and light. The T-100 is DA/SA, but has only a manual firing pin safety. Construction is of aluminum alloy, finished with black Cerekote; the slide is steel finished with the same black Cerekote. Sights are of the 3-dot type, low, small, and dehorned. Trigger pull in DA is a bit heavy at 11.5 pounds, but decent in SA mode at 6.25 pounds. The barrel is a mere 3.7 inches, and the pistol is otherwise plain in construction.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
T-100	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	15	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TP-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Girsan Yavuz-16

Notes: This pistol, recently put on the market by the Girsan company (originally called the Yavuz company, hence the name), is very derivative of the Beretta M-92FS pistol, though with several differences both internal and external. It is designed for civilian, military, and police use, and is in fact in use by certain units of the Turkish military and police.

The Yavuz-16 uses sort of an amalgamation of the Beretta M-92FS operation and that of the Walther P-38. The basic version, the Regard, is externally very similar to the M-92FS, but has a cut-out forward slide that exposes part of the barrel and (when the slide reciprocates) the ejection port. The Regard also has an external extractor. The ejection port is lowered, and this along with the strong external extractor increase reliability. The Regard has an exposed hammer with a Commander-type loop shape. The trigger is double-action, and the safety/slide catch/decocker lever is ambidextrous. The magazine release is a button type at the base of the trigger guard. Barrel length is just short of 5 inches, and the sights are low-profile combat sights.

Slightly smaller is the Compact; this version uses a 4.33-inch barrel, but a nearly full-sized frame. The hammer is nearly shrouded, but exposed enough to allow the Compact to be thumb-cocked. The forward slide is also fully enclosed instead of open like that of the Regard. The Bora is even smaller, with a 4.17-inch barrel and somewhat lower-profile sights, though its construction is such that it is actually the heaviest of the Yavuz-16 series. It is otherwise identical to the Compact. The Bora Light has lighter construction and more rounded and smoothed lines, but is otherwise identical to the Bora; in fact, it fires using the same stats as the Bora. The Bora Light is essentially a Bora that has been dehorned for concealed carry.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Yavuz-16 series is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Yavuz-16 Regard	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	15	$247
Yavuz-16 Regard	9x21mm	0.87 kg	15	$264
Yavuz-16 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	15	$241
Yavuz-16 Compact	9x21mm	0.83 kg	15	$258

Yavuz-16 Bora	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	15	$239
Yavuz-16 Bora	9x21mm	0.89 kg	15	$257
Yavuz-16 Bora Light	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$239
Yavuz-16 Bora Light	9x21mm	0.88 kg	15	$257

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Regard (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Regard (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Compact (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Compact (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Bora (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Bora (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

MKE

Notes: These are Turkish pistols based on the Walther PP. They are not license-produced, but it is not known where the Turks got the plans for the PP they based the MKEs on. There are only minor differences between the PP and the MKE, such as the finish of the plastic grip plates and the shape of the finger rest.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MKE	.32 ACP	0.68 kg	7	$123
MKE	.380 ACP	0.68 kg	7	$142

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MKE (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
MKE (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Sarsilmaz CM-9

Notes: The CM-9 (Combat Master, 9mm) is a polymer-framed pistol designed for concealed carry and hard combat. It comes in two versions, a Commander-sized pistol with a 4.5-inch barrel and a compact model with a 3.8-inch barrel. The polymer frame has a MIL-STD-1913 rail molded into the dust cover. The trigger is double action, with a slide-mounted decocker, a slide stop, and a manual safety (also on the frame), and a passive trigger safety. (Trigger pull length is unfortunately a bit long.) Standard finish is matte black, but it also available with a satin silver finish for its steel slide. The hammer is a loop-type, low-profile hammer, and the sights are of the 3-dot type.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CM-9	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	15, 17	$247
CM-9C	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	15, 17	$239

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CM-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
CM-9C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Sarsilmaz Gune 2000

Notes: This pistol, based on the Italian Tanfoglio Force 99, is manufactured by Sarsilmaz in Turkey under license. Sarsilmaz has made few changes to the original design, adding extra cocking grooves to the front of the slide and adding an automatic firing pin safety. Sarsilmaz also manufactures this pistol in only one caliber. Sights are of the 3-dot type. Otherwise, it is basically the same polymer-frame pistol that the Tanfoglio Force 99 is.

A similar pistol, the V-8 Vatos, has a lightweight aluminum frame. The design is somewhat simplified over the basic Force 99/CZ-75, and a MIL-STD-1913 rail is under the dust cover.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon is not available.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Gune 2000	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	16	$243
V-8 Vatos	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	15	$248

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Gune 2000	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
V-8 Vatos	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Sarsilmaz K2

Notes: The K2 is a Commander-sized high-capacity pistol. A double-action pistol, the K2 has a slide-mounted decocker as well as

a manual safety. The trigger guard is squared for two-handed use, and the barrel length is slightly more than 4.5 inches. Construction is of forged steel, with a matte black finish and checkered plastic grip plates. The frontstrap and backstrap are also checkered. Sights are of the 3-dot type. It has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. A compact version, the K2C, has a barrel length of about 3.7 inches, but uses the same high-capacity magazines. Several different K2s are available (based on look): the basic black, One with a polished stainless steel slide and frame, one with a matte stainless steel slide and frame, one with a matte stainless steel frame (and engravings on the slide and frame, and gold-plated controls, and engraved rosewood grip plates), one with gold-plated frame and slide, and one with a frame and slide called "Titan Black), personally labeled with the name of the shooter, and polished stainless steel grip plates.

Versions of both of these weapons are available for jurisdictions that restrict magazine capacity. These pistols, called the K-10 and K-10C, use 10-round magazines and cannot use the 15-round magazines of the K2 and K2C. They are not available in .45 ACP. Subtract $2 from the price of these pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K2	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	15	$246
K2-45	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	14	$408
K2C	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$238

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K2 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
K2 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
K2C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Sarsilmaz K12

Notes: The K12 is a race gun – a pistol designed to be finely-balanced, offer greater accuracy, and more controllability than a normal pistol of a given caliber. The K12 accomplishes the first by careful weighting, the second with a long 5.1-inch match-quality barrel, and the third with the addition of a compact muzzle brake. The frame and slide are of matte stainless steel, and the frontstrap and backstrap are checkered. The beavertail is undercut, as is the trigger guard, making the K12 sit lower in the hand. The trigger guard is enlarged and squared off, with the front of the trigger guard serrated. The trigger itself is adjustable for pull weight. The rear sight is micrometer adjustable and the front sight dovetailed in. A Commander-type hammer is used.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K12	9mm Parabellum	1.15 kg	15, 17	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P6	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Sarsilmaz Kilinc 2000

Notes: The Kilinc 2000 is considered one of the "best pistols you've never heard of" by one author; it is known for its excellent finish, and the quality of workmanship and fit of the parts. The Kilinc 2000 Premium is the full-sized model; it is built of chrome-molybdenum steel or stainless steel, and come is a myriad of finishes, from blued to engraved and gold-plated. The guide rails run the whole length of the slide, and extra pressure grooves have been added. The back of the grip has a long beavertail for extra comfort and to stop "hammer bite." The sights are three-dot.

The Kilinc 2000 Light is a version that is somewhat more lightly-built (but nonetheless excellent workmanship). The grip is a bit shorter, and an automatic firing pin safety has been added.

The Hancer is a compact version of the Kilinc 2000; it is smaller by almost 20 millimeters, yet the barrel is almost the same length. Sarsilmaz is said to have had assistance from the Czechs in the development of the Hancer.

Twilight 2000 Notes: None of these pistols exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kilinc 2000	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	15, 17	$242
Kilinc 2000 Light	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	13	$242
Hancer	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	13	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kilinc 2000	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Kilinc 2000 Light	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Hancer	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Sarsilmaz B6

Notes: The B6 is a modernized version of the CZ-75. The B6 is very much like the CZ-75; it has DA/SA operation, and the controls are in the same place and just about the same shape and size, though they have a more ergonomic shape and position. The controls

are not ambidextrous, though, and the manual safety is a bit stiff. The frame is polymer and the slide is steel (generally alloyed light steel). The B6 is much lighter than the CZ-75. Sights are of the 3-dot type. Disassembly and reassembly are straightforward and simple. Fit and finish are excellent. Form is almost simplified; the grip is textured polymer, and the trigger is flat without any checkering. The hammer is good-sized and likewise not textured in any way. Single Action trigger pull weight is so light that many shooters find themselves firing before they are really ready; it takes some getting used to. The trigger reset is likewise fast and crisp. Most B6's are black; however, this more a customer preference than part of the design; Sarsilmaz will finish its pistols in Matte Black, Coyote Brown, Desert Yellow, Olive Green, or Military Khaki. The slides can be had in Matte Black, Matte Stainless, or Two-Tone.

An unusual criticism is the font size of the lettering on the frame and slide, and some say that the B6 looks more like a toy or airsoft weapon than a real pistol. However, the B6 will digest virtually any ammunition, and the B6 rests naturally in the hand.

The B6P was the initial product release, available only in black. Barrel length is 4.5 inches; a compact version with a 3.8-inch barrel is also available. Though it was used to introduce the B6 to the market, it is a fully-operational pistol, though *this one* was available only in matte black.

The B6 was the first "official" product release; it can, in fact, be mistaken for a CZ-75 at first, as the B6 is a derivation of the CZ-75. It has a DA/SA trigger action. The barrel is finished in white chrome and the slide can be had in two-tone stainless steel/matte black. Sights are fixed within dovetails. The B6 has a 4.57-inch barrel.

The B6C is the compact form of the B6, and also chambered for a wider variety of calibers. 9mm Parabellum B6Cs have 3.9-inch barrels, while the rest have 3.55-inch barrels.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
B6	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	15, 17	$244
B6C	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	13	$237
B6C	.380 ACP	0.74 kg	13	$218
B6C	.32 ACP	0.74 kg	15	$179
B6C	.22 Long Rifle	0.74 kg	15	$115
B6P	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	17	$244
B6P Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	13	$237

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
B6	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
B6C (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
B6C (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
B6C (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
B6C (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
B6P	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
B6P Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Sarsilmaz P6

Notes: This pocket pistol has an uncanny similarity to the Browning Baby. The materials are different (Sarsilmaz calls it "alloyed forged steel") and the hammer is concealed, the trigger guard is a bit bigger, and the manual safety is in a different place but…on the whole, it looks like another copy of the Browning Baby.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P6	.25 ACP	0.27 kg	5, 7	$118

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P6	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3

Sarsilmaz P8

Notes: This is the luxury pistol of the Sarsilmaz line, worth (IRL) 3-10 times the game price below. The P8 has ambidextrous controls, a squared-off trigger guard, and has an adjustable rear sight and a dovetailed-in front sight. There are two basic types of P8: the P8L with a 4.6-inch barrel, and the P8S, with a 3.8-inch barrel. Both have ported slides and barrels and double-action operation. The barrels are match-quality and have match bushings. The standard P8L and P8S have a Matte Stainless frame with rubber wrap-around grips. The Black versions are – well, finished in matte black, with the same grips. For a good-looking pistol, you take the Gold/Stainless version, which has a Matte Stainless frame with engraving on the slide and frame, and gold-plated controls and trigger. For this version, the grips plates are of smooth rosewood.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P8L	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	15, 17	$245
P8S	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	15, 17	$237

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

P8L	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
P8S	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Sarsilmaz ST9

Notes: A mix of old and new, the ST9 is a modern pistol using modern materials, but with traditional form and shaping and methods. The ST9 was designed partly to explore other calibers. It is basically an updated B6, built with a number of improvements and tweaks. The frame of the ST9 can support three different-caliber slides, barrels, and internal parts. Controls are completely ambidextrous, and the ST9 has both a loaded chamber indicator and a striker status indicator (the ST9 is striker-fired). Three different backstraps can used on the frame to suit different hand sizes. Barrels are of stainless steel, and 4.5 inches long. Trigger guards are squared off, enlarged, and serrated in the front.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ST9-9	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	15	$244
ST9-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	15	$318
ST9-45	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	14	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ST9-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
ST9-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
ST9-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Sarsilmaz ST10

Notes: Essentially a modified B6, the biggest difference in the ST10 is the use of an aluminum alloy frame instead of a polymer frame. Features of the ST10 are largely the same as those of the B6. Finishes are matte black with either standard or polygonal rifling, or matte stainless steel with standard or polygonal rifling. The ST120 uses a 4.4-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ST10	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	15	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ST10	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

TISAS Kanuni

Notes: One of the current Turkish military pistols, the Kanuni is also used by airport police and some private security agencies in Turkey. It has been manufactured since 1998, and unlike most Turkish firearms designs, the Kanuni is a more-or-less original design and not simply a modified copy of another pistol. The Kanuni uses a short-recoil locked breech system with a modified Browning locking system. The Kanuni has a double-action trigger with a slide-mounted safety/slide lock, as well as an automatic firing pin safety. The Kanuni 16 is the original design; the Kanuni S is a newer modification of the Kanuni with a shortened dust cover and a slightly lightened frame, and it is a little lighter than the Kanuni S. The sights for both are fixed, but the rear sight is dovetailed and can be exchanged for an alternate rear sight if desired.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kanuni 16	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15, 17	$242
Kanuni S	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	15, 17	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kanuni (Both)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

TISAS Zigana

Notes: Like the Kanuni, the Zigana is one of the current Turkish military pistols, as well as being favored by several Turkish private security agencies. Like the Kanuni, it is an original design, not derivative of some other pistol. There are currently three versions of the Zigana. The Zigana M16, introduced in 2001, is the original design, and has a 126mm barrel and a short dust cover. The Zigana T is a slightly longer version, with a 130mm barrel, a heavier slide, and a longer dust cover. The Zigana Sport is similar to the Zigana T, but has a trigger adjustable for pull weight, different sights (though still fixed), a better-quality barrel, and is somewhat heavier. The Zigana K is a compact version with a 103mm barrel and a shortened version of the heavy slide employed by the Zigana T. The Zigana F is in between the Zigana M16 and Zigana K in size, with a 117mm barrel. The Zigana C45 is similar to the Zigana F in size, with a 119mm barrel, but is chambered for the .45 ACP cartridge.

All Ziganas use an operation similar to that of the Kanuni (but updated), have double-action triggers, slide-mounted safety/slide locks, automatic firing pin safeties, and fixed three-dot-type sights.

The Fatih 13 is essentially the same pistol as the Zigana, with the same operation – but built as compact pistols in smaller calibers.

The Fatih 13-32 is chambered for .32 ACP, while the Fatih 13-380 is chambered for .380 ACP. Both use a smaller frame than the Zigana, but of a similar design, and have a 100mm barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Zigana M16	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	15, 17	$247
Zigana T	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	15, 17	$249
Zigana Sport	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	15, 17	$250
Zigana K	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	15, 17	$238
Zigana F	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	15, 17	$244
Zigana C45	.45 ACP	1 kg	9	$404
Fatih 13-32	.32 ACP	0.68 kg	12	$182
Fatih 13-380	.380 ACP	0.68 kg	12	$221

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Zigana M16	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Zigana T	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Zigana Sport	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Zigana K	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Zigana F	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Zigana C45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Fatih 13-32	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Fatih 13-380	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

TISAS ZIG M/1911

Notes: Like so many companies worldwide, TISAS makes it's own iteration of the M-1911A1 pistol. The ZIG M/1911 is a very basic sort of 1911 clone, though the sights are of higher profile, as Turkish troops equipped with the M-1911A1 after World War 2 (like many troops who used the M-1911A1) felt that the sights of the original M-1911A1 were too small, especially in quick-shooting situations. The ZIG M/1911 otherwise looks like a standard World War 2-type M-1911A1, with a blued finish and checkered plastic grip plates, and a 5-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ZIG M/1911	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	7	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ZIG M/1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Zenith MKE Z-5RS

Notes: MKEK of Turkey has been producing much of the Heckler & Koch line of firearms under license since the late 1970s, including the MP5; the Z-5RS is not, therefore, an MP5 clone, but instead a pistol form of the MP5 produced with the permission of Heckler & Koch, though it is partially a Zenith design. The primary difference between the MP5 and Z-5RS is the barrel length, slightly longer at 8.9 inches, and the use of an attachment point for an arm brace. In addition, the barrel is cold hammer-forged and is made from CMV steel alloy, and is tipped with threads for muzzle attachments (there are normally none sold with the pistol, but the Z-5RS does come with a cap to protect the threads. The sights of the Z-5RS are the same as the MP5, and the Z-5RS also has a short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the receiver ahead of the rear sight. This rail does not obscure the iron sights. The sling that comes with the pistol is a standard military rifle/SMG sling. Finish is uniformly in black, including the polymer furniture, and metal finishes are the same as on the Heckler & Koch MP5. Construction is rough half-and-half stamped steel; the barrel and lower receiver; the furniture and trigger are also polymer. Operation is the same as that of the MP5 except for the semiauto-only fire selector. The standard brace sold with the Z-5RS is an SB Tactical Stabilizing Brace. The controls are ambidextrous, but the right side selector is a large paddle, a la AK series.

The Z-5K is essentially the MP5K remade into a pistol. It has the same qualities, construction, and features of the Z-5RS above, except for the shorter 4.6-inch barrel and molded-in hand stop, and does not have a threaded barrel.

One of the complaints about Zemith's products in general is the high RL cost, (*Gun Tests* magazine called it "staggering") though you do get what you pay for.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z-5RS	9mm Parabellum	2.49 kg	30	$238
Z-5RS w/Brace	9mm Parabellum	2.99 kg	30	$299
Z-5K	9mm Parabellum	2 kg	30	$222
Z-5K w/Brace	9mm Parabellum	2.5 kg	30	$253

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Z-5RS	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	20
Z-5RS w/Brace	SA	2	1-Nil	3	1	Nil	24
Z-5K	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	9
Z-5K w/Brace	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	11

Caracal Pioneering Innovation Caracal

Notes: The Caracal is the first product of Caracal Pioneering Innovation (CPI, sometimes simply called Caracal) is the first independent product of this new UAE weapons company. It is a modern pistol design, similar in appearance to a combination of Beretta's Px-4 Storm and Armalite's AR-24. Though the Caracal was designed with the help of the Austrian designer Wilhelm Bubits, the Caracal is essentially a fully UAE design, and is receiving great interest from some Middle Eastern countries (including the UAE herself), US Diplomatic Protection Service, the Vatican Police, and several special operations, and police units throughout the world, as well as being available to civilians. It is a strong, compact, and lightweight pistol.

Currently, three versions of the Caracal are being marketed: the commander-sized Caracal F (4.09-inch barrel), the compact Caracal C (3.66-inch barrel), and the new subcompact Caracal SC (3.39-inch barrel). The Caracal F and C are available in 9mm Parabellum, 9x21mm, .357 SiG, and .40 Smith & Wesson chamberings; the SC is available in 9mm Parabellum and 9x21mm only. Construction is primarily of light alloy and polymer, except for some of the working parts and the barrel. Below the dust cover is a molded-in MIL-STD-1913 rail. Trigger pull is kept light and only an 8mm-long trigger pull is required. Trigger action is therefore a short double-action pull. In addition to a manual safety, the Caracal is equipped with a passive trigger safety, drop safety, and firing pin safety. The Caracal has a visual and tactile chamber-loaded indicator. For military and police use only, a metal-reinforced stock can be snapped onto the Caracal F or C, turning them into short-barreled carbines. All versions of the Caracal can use the same magazines (of appropriate caliber), though the use of an 18-round magazine with the Caracal C or SC requires the use of a special adapter (basically a rubber boot added to the bottom of the magazine). For the Caracal SC, a similar adapter must be used with a 15-round magazine. The Caracal F7 differs from the F primarily in cosmetic details such as choices of finish, though it is also slightly more ergonomic.

The Caracal pistol is named after a wild cat, the Caracal, which, though it looks like a cross between a bobcat and a mountain lion, is a species exclusive to that part of the Middle East. Though not large by cat standards, it is considered an unusually strong and ferocious hunter.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Caracal is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Caracal F	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$217
Caracal F	9x21mm	0.77 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$234
Caracal F	.357 SiG	0.78 kg	10, 12, 16	$245
Caracal F	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	10, 12, 16	$291
Caracal F (w/Stock)	9mm Parabellum	1.25 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$247
Caracal F (w/Stock)	9x21mm	1.27 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$264
Caracal F (w/Stock)	.357 SiG	1.28 kg	10, 12, 16	$275
Caracal F (w/Stock)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.34 kg	10, 12, 16	$321
Caracal C	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$213
Caracal C	9x21mm	0.72 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$230
Caracal C	.357 SiG	0.73 kg	10, 12, 16	$245
Caracal C	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	10, 12, 16	$287
Caracal C (w/Stock)	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$233
Caracal C (w/Stock)	9x21mm	1.22 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$260
Caracal C (w/Stock)	.357 SiG	1.23 kg	10, 12, 16	$275
Caracal C (w/Stock)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.28 kg	10, 12, 16	$317
Caracal SC	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$210
Caracal SC	9x21mm	0.67 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$228
Caracal SC	.357 SiG	0.68 kg	10, 12, 16	$238
Caracal SC	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	10, 12, 16	$284
Caracal SC (w/Stock)	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$240
Caracal SC (w/Stock)	9x21mm	0.92 kg	10, 13, 15, 18	$258
Caracal SC (w/Stock)	.357 SiG	0.93 kg	10, 12, 16	$268
Caracal SC (w/Stock)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.98 kg	10, 12, 16	$314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Caracal F (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Caracal F (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Caracal F (.357)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Caracal F (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Caracal F (w/Stock, 9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	11
Caracal F	SA	1	Nil	3	2	Nil	12

(w/Stock, 9x21mm)							
Caracal F (w/Stock, .357)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	12
Caracal F (w/Stock, .40)	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	14
Caracal C (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Caracal C (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Caracal C (.357)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Caracal C (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Caracal C (w/Stock, 9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	9
Caracal C (w/Stock, 9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	10
Caracal C (w/Stock, .357)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	10
Caracal C (w/Stock, .40)	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	12
Caracal SC (9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Caracal SC (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Caracal SC (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Caracal SC (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Caracal SC (w/Stock, 9mm Parabellum)	SA	1	Nil	2	3	Nil	8
Caracal SC (w/Stock, 9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	3	Nil	9
Caracal SC (w/Stock, .357)	SA	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	9
Caracal SC (w/Stock, .40)	SA	2	Nil	2	3	Nil	10

Fort

Notes: This is a Ukrainian replacement for the Makarov. It found use mainly by police, internal security, and by officers in Ukrainian units, but there was not enough production for general issue. It was produced using machinery bought from the Czechs. The Fort-12 can be used with any sort of 9mm Makarov ammunition, from ball to rubber slugs and irritant gas rounds. Controls are ambidextrous. The Fort-12 is regarded as average for reliability, but heavy and bulky; however, the size makes it easy to shoot as long as one has large enough hands, and easier to fire than the Makarov. The Fort-12, however lacks a decocker, which makes it less safe to carry loaded and cocked.

The Fort-14 was introduced in 2003; in many ways, it is a version of the Fort-12 which is chambered for 9mm Parabellum. At least this was the initial idea; however, the more powerful 9mm Parabellum led to a more complicated and expensive design, and only early models were in fact chambered for 9mm Parabellum; most of the production examples of the Fort-14 are chambered for 9mm Makarov. Most Fort-14s are therefore Fort-12s with design differences such as a significantly longer barrel which is easy to remove, a larger magazine capacity, and a safety which locks the hammer as well as the slide. A "tactical" version exists; this has a threaded muzzle which accepts a silencer. The Fort-14 is used primarily by Ukrainian Police special units.

The Fort-17 is basically a version of the Fort-12 with a polymer frame. It is thus much lighter than the Fort-12, and has interchangeable backstraps to solve the problem with the Fort-12 having a somewhat large grip.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Other than use by certain officers and citizens, this pistol was not produced very much until nearly 2000. The Fort-14 and Fort-17 do not exist.

Merc 2000 Notes: By 2000, the world market was not very interested in the 9mm Makarov cartridge anymore, so sales of the Fort-12 were small. The Fort-14 in 9mm Parabellum did have decent success on the export market, and went into actual large-scale production. The Fort-17 also had little success, due to the 9mm Makarov chambering.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Fort-12	9mm Makarov	0.83 kg	12	$232
Fort-14	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	14	$251
Fort-14	9mm Makarov	0.92 kg	14	$248
Fort-17	9mm Makarov	0.7 kg	12	$233

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Fort-12	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Fort-14 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Fort-14 (9mm Makarov)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Fort-17	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

AA Arms AP-9

Notes: AA Arms was not the actual manufacturer of these weapons; the AP-9 series was actually manufactured by Kimel Industries, but distributed by AA Arms. They began distributing the AP-9 in the early 1990s and did so until 2001. The AP-9 looks like a small submachinegun, but has no automatic fire function and is basically a large pistol that looks very much like the Intratec TEC-9. (It may, in fact, be a TEC-9 by another manufacturer with some cosmetic changes.) The standard model has a 5-inch barrel; the AP-9 Target started out with a 12-inch barrel (later called the AP-9/12 Target), but this was later reduced to an 11-inch barrel (the AP-9/11 Target); they both have a separate fore-end and a fluted barrel. The AP-9 Mini/3 has a 3-inch barrel and a lighter frame; the AP-9 Mini/5 has the reduced-weight frame. These weapons were banned by most states under the Brady Gun Bill and other legislation, even after more cosmetic changes designed to make them "look less threatening," and the introduction of 10-round magazines.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AP-9	9mm Parabellum	1.59 kg	10, 20	$248
AP-9/12 Target	9mm Parabellum	1.82 kg	10, 20	$319
AP-9/11 Target	9mm Parabellum	1.79 kg	10, 20	$309
AP-9 Mini/3	9mm Parabellum	1.37 kg	10, 20	$227
AP-9 Mini/5	9mm Parabellum	1.43 kg	10, 20	$248

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AP-9	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
AP-9/12 Target	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	31
AP-9/11 Target	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	29
AP-9 Mini/3	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
AP-9 Mini/5	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Ace Glock Super .45

Notes: This is similar to the Ace Super .45 below; however, it is based on a Glock 21 instead of an M1911A1. As with the Super .45, the Glock Super .45 is cleaned up somewhat and, most importantly, strengthened to handle the increased power of the .45 Super cartridge. This includes modifications to or replacement of the recoil spring, the chamber, magazine spring, and most critically, the barrel. Other modifications include a Pearce Glock Grip enhancer and MMC adjustable sights with tritium inlays, and a ported barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ace Glock Super .45	.45 Super	0.79 kg	13	$451

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ace Glock Super .45	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Ace Super .45

Notes: This is an M1911A1, cleaned up, accessorized, and strengthened to fire the .45 Super cartridge. This variant of the .45 ACP is a .45 ACP bullet in a longer case with more powder, and offering more damaging capability and more range than a standard .45 ACP. This round is somewhat more available than the military.45 HLR and .45 XHLR usable in some military weapons.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ace Super .45	.45 Super	1.25 kg	7	$403

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ace Super .45	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17

Action Arms AT-84

Notes: This is a firearm built on the standard 9mm pattern, with rubber grips and double-action-only action. The weapon can be readily converted from 9mmP to .41AE with the help of a kit. It is a rather rare weapon, which did not see much sales. It is a license-produced copy of a Swiss weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT-84	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	15	$246
AT-84	.41 Action Express	1.2 kg	15	$338

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT-84 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
AT-84 (.41AE)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Accu-Tek AT-9/AT-40

Notes: Accu-Tek began making pistols in the late 1980s, producing the AT-series of pistols. In 2001, the company was acquired by Excel Industries, but the pistols are still sold under the Accu-Tek name. The AT-9 is a rather chunky-looking compact weapon made from stainless steel and with a double-action-only operation. The hammer is shrouded and the pistol has no external safety mechanism, relying primarily on its DAO operation. The barrel is a mere 3 inches in length.

The AT-40SS was introduced in 1992, and is a .40 Smith & Wesson variant of the AT-9. It was introduced in 1992, but was short-lived. A version was produced with a blackened finish (but still made from stainless steel), called the AT-40SSB.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT-9	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	7	$144
AT-40SS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.9 kg	7	$181

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
AT-40SS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Accu-Tek AT-25SS/AT-32SS/AT-380SS

Notes: These three related pistols are small-caliber versions of the Accu-Tek AT-series, made from stainless steel. They all vaguely resemble the Walther TPH and have an extended magazine base to help provide a better hold on the weapon, due to their short grips. They have a firing pin safety and a magazine safety. The AT-32SS was the first to appear; this weapon has a satin stainless finish and fires .32 ACP ammunition. A version with a blackened finish exists (AT-32SSB). The AT-25SS appeared next in 1991, but comparatively few were made and the weapon stopped production in 2000. A few of these weapons were made with a light alloy frame, and there was also a version with a blackened finish. The last, but most popular and varied, was the AT-380; it appeared in 1992, and comes in a version with a standard stainless steel finish, blackened finish, the Lady 380 (also known as the AT-380L) which is basically a more attractive form of the AT-380 with a bright chrome finish and bleached gray oak grip plates, and the AT-380HC (High Capacity). The AT-380HC started out with a double stack magazine of 12-round capacity, but this was later changed to 10 rounds to comply with the Brady Gun Bill. The AT-380 II is basically an updated version of the AT-380SS, with a slightly larger magazine, construction largely of 17-4 stainless steel, adjustable rear sight, and a safety which blocks both the firing pin and trigger.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The AT-380 II does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AT-25SS	.25 ACP	0.33 kg	5	$89
AT-25AF	.25 ACP	0.31 kg	5	$89
AT-32SS	.32 ACP	0.53 kg	5	$112
AT-380SS	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	5	$131
AT-380HC	.380 ACP	0.79 kg	10, 12	$131
AT-380 II	.380 ACP	0.67 kg	6	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AT-25SS	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	5
AT-25AF	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	5
AT-32SS	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
AT-380SS	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
AT-380HC	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
AT-380 II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

Accu-Tek BL-380/BL-9

Notes: These pistols are similar to their AT-series cousins, but are more squared, compact, and snagless in form. They have no sights, just a sighting groove, and are finished only in black. They have DAO operation, and the magazines have an optional extension at the bottom to improve grip on the pistol. The BL-380 came first, in 1997; the BL-9 did not appear until 1997. The XL-9 is a version of the BL-9 with actual sights that are adjustable and 3-dot in nature, and has a stainless steel finish. It is identical in game terms to the BL-9.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The BL-9 and XL-9 do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BL-380	.380 ACP	0.6 kg	5	$134
BL-9	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	5	$142

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BL-380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
BL-9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6

Accu-Tek CP-9SS/CP-40SS/CP-45SS

Notes: These pistols, introduced in 1992 (except for the CP-45SS, which was introduced in 1995), are further refinements of the AT-series, being a bit longer in the barrel, and though having no external safeties, so have an external side catch. They also have a firing pin safety. They are finished only in stainless steel, and optional magazines are available with a finger extension.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The CP-45SS is very rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CP-9SS	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	8	$144
CP-40SS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.82 kg	7	$181
CP-45SS	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	6	$222

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CP-9SS	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
CP-40SS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
CP-45SS	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Alchemy Arms Spectre

This pistol bucks the trend of late 20th and early 21st century pistols in that its frame is made of light aluminum alloy instead of polymer. The slide is normally of stainless steel, but titanium is also available (the Spectre TI). This makes for a very light pistol that gives up nothing in strength or long-term durability. The whole pistol looks very much like a metal version of a Glock. The trigger pull is short and light, even though it is a double-action-only pistol. The Spectre has a manual safety and a grip safety; the sights are fixed, but large, wide, and easy to acquire. The Spectre may be had with or without a light rail under the dust cover. The Spectre has been described as a mechanical masterpiece, simple yet quite different from other pistols.

The Spectre was introduced in 2000 in .45 ACP with a 4.5-inch barrel, however, by 2002, it had been joined by .40 Smith & Wesson and 9mm Parabellum versions, and by a version in all three calibers with a shorter 4-inch barrel. It should also be noted that an 18 Dec 07 web search turned up two links to Alchemy Arms' site; however, one is now owned by a software company, and the other a web host trying to sell the domain name.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Spectre does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Spectre (4.5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10	$404
Spectre (4.5" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.94 kg	10	$318
Spectre (4.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	10	$244
Spectre TI (4.5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	10	$410
Spectre TI (4.5" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	10	$322
Spectre TI (4.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10	$247
Spectre (4" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.93 kg	10	$399
Spectre (4" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.93 kg	10	$313
Spectre (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	10	$239
Spectre TI (4" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	10	$404
Spectre TI (4" Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	10	$317
Spectre TI (4" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	10	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Spectre (4.5", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Spectre (4.5", .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Spectre (4.5" 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Spectre TI (4.5", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Spectre TI (4.5", .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Spectre TI (4.5" 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Spectre (4", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Spectre (4", .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Spectre (4" 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Spectre TI (4", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Spectre TI (4", .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Spectre TI (4" 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

American Arms CX22 DA

Notes: This pistol, introduced in 1989, is a rimfire pistol based loosely on the PPK. The CX22 DA has a matte-blued finish, and as its name suggests, double-action operation. It is a serviceable and reasonably well-made weapon, but the small caliber and short

barrel limits its utility.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CX22 DA	.22 Long Rifle	0.62 kg	10	$112

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CX22 DA	SA	-1	Nil	0	2	Nil	6

American Arms Escort

Notes: This double-action self-defense weapon was introduced in 1995, but made only in small numbers. It was built largely of stainless steel, and featured a chamber-loaded indicator, an adjustable rear sight (lateral adjustments only), and a soft polymer wrap-around grip. It is a very light weapon with a relatively short barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Escort	.380 ACP	0.54 kg	7	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Escort	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

American Arms P98

Notes: Introduced in 1989, this pistol is made to resemble a Walther P38, but fires rimfire ammunition. The P98 has a ring-type hammer and the trademark American Arms radial-type hammer-blocking safety on the lift side of the slide. The weapon also has a magazine safety.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P98	.22 Long Rifle	0.71 kg	8	$129

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P98	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

American Arms PX22

Notes: This is similar in concept to the CX22, but is made to resemble the Walther TPH instead. The weapon was introduced in 1989, and usually finished blued. The weapon is even smaller than the CX22 DA.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PX22	.22 Long Rifle	0.43 kg	7	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PX22	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5

American Arms Spectre

Notes: Built in Italy and imported to the US by American Arms, the Spectre pistol is basically a cut-down, semiautomatic version of the Spectre submachinegun. It was a so-called “triple-action” weapon – it could fire in single-action mode, double action mode, or by dropping the hammer by means of a decocking lever. The Spectre pistol has ambidextrous controls. The grips are of black nylon and the finish could be blued or nickel. The front sight is adjustable for height, and the rear sight could be adjusted laterally by sliding it along its dovetail. Originally, 30-round magazines were supplied with the Spectre pistol, but after the Brady Gun Bill, 10-round magazines only were sold with the weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Spectre	9mm Parabellum	2.04 kg	10, 30	$258
Spectre	.45 ACP	2.68 kg	10, 30	$417

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Spectre (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	15
Spectre (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	17

American Derringer LM5

Notes: Though the design and form of the LM5 was clearly based upon that of the LM4 Semmerling (see US Special Purpose Firearms), the LM5 is much smaller, lighter, chambered for smaller calibers, and is a semiautomatic pistol instead of having the odd operation of the LM4. The LM5 is a tiny backup-type pistol with a length of just over 4 inches and a barrel of just 2.25 inches. The grip is barely large enough to put one’s hand around. The LM5 has metalwork of almost entirely stainless steel, with a finish that may be blued or left in its stainless steel color; however, wooden grips surround the stainless steel frame, with additional thin checkered

wood grip plates. The trigger guard is surprisingly large for such a tiny pistol, since it sweeps forward all the way to the pistol's muzzle. American Derringer makes the LM5 only in very limited quantities, and it is still a very rare weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LM5	.25 ACP	0.39 kg	5	$84
LM5	.32 H&R Magnum	0.46 kg	4	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LM5 (.25)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
LM5 (.32)	SA	2	Nil	0	5	Nil	3

American Tactical Imports GSG5P

Notes: These two pistols are imported exclusively for distribution though ATI, and are .22 Long Rifle semiautomatic versions of the MP-5. The GSG5P has a 9-inch barrel and is based on the standard MP-5, while the GSG5PK has a 4.685-inch barrel and is based on the MP-5K. In either case, they are designed for even hotloaded .22 Long Rifle rounds, and are recoil-operated and fire from a closed bolt. Both have no stocks and no provision to attach a stock. Both have MP-5-type sights, but the GSG5P also has a short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the receiver. The GSG5P has a flash suppressor; the GSG5PK has no flash suppressor and the muzzle is flush with the end of the handguard, which has a projection underneath to stop errant fingers.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GSG5P	.22 Long Rifle	2.67 kg	10, 22	$171
GSG5PK	.22 Long Rifle	2.36 kg	10	$126

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GSG5P	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	16
GSG5PK	SA	-1	Nil	2	1	Nil	8

AutoMag

Notes: This pistol was made popular by Clint Eastwood in one of his *Dirty Harry* series of movies. It is a huge handgun firing powerful cartridges made especially for it. The cases for these cartridges, the .44 AMP and .357 AMP (AutoMag Pistol) were made by shortening and necking out 7.62mm NATO cartridges. The original AutoMags are very valuable today, but the ammunition usually has to be handmade because it is so rare. The operation of the pistol is similar to that of the M16 assault rifle. It is believed that only about 50 original examples of the AutoMag were every made by Harry Sanford's company; Sanford, the designer of the AutoMag and the ammunition, sold the license as a part of his bankruptcy, and it went through several hands until bought by AMT. The AutoMag series was then sold to Galena Industries, but then Galena went bankrupt; the status of all former AMT designs is now uncertain.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AutoMag	.44 AMP	1.8 kg	7	$526
AutoMag	.357 AMP	1.5 kg	7	$392

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AutoMag (.44)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	18
AutoMag (.357)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	15

AutoMag: Rare/Experimental Chamberings

Notes: Gunsmiths are wont to experiment with firearms, often designing special and experimental chamberings for well-liked weapons. The AutoMag was one of these firearms that lots of people liked to experiment with. Harry Sanford came up with the original .44 AMP and .357 AMP, he also came up with .300 AMP, which uses a .30 Carbine bullet and a .44 AMP case, and the experimental .475 AutoMag, which uses the .475 Wildey Magnum bullet in a blown-out .44 AutoMag case. Sanford also chambered the AutoMag for the .45 Winchester Magnum, and chambered the AutoMag for .45 ACP (an experimental chambering; some say that he did this chambering on the way to another experimental chambering he never completed).

Lee Jurras came up with the .41 JMP (Jurras Magnum Pistol), which uses a .41 Magnum bullet in a .44 AMP case; this round was actually type-standardized by SAAMI.

Kent Lomont came up with several experimental chamberings. The .30 LMP (Lomont Magnum Pistol) also uses a .30 Carbine bullet in a .44 AMP case, but it is necked down at a different angle than the .300 AMP. The .25 LMP does the same thing, but with a .25 ACP bullet; the .22 LMP does the same thing, but with a .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire bullet. The .45 ACP Magnum uses a .45 ACP bullet in a .44 AMP case.

Eric Kincel and Brian Maynard created two AutoMag chamberings; the .40 KMP (Kincel-Maynard Pistol) uses a .45 Winchester Magnum case necked down to accept a .40 Smith & Wesson bullet. The 8mm KMP uses an unmodified 8mm Kurz case with a .323 pistol-type bullet.

It is presumed that these AutoMags used the 6.5-inch barrel of the original AutoMag; that is what I have used for the stats here. Magazine capacities are admittedly estimated, as are weights.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AutoMag	.300 AMP	1.5 kg	7	$314
AutoMag	.45 ACP	1.8 kg	7	$423
AutoMag	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.92 kg	7	$532
AutoMag	.475 AMP	1.96 kg	7	$620
AutoMag	.41 JMP	1.77 kg	7	$485
AutoMag	.22 LMP	1.52 kg	7	$210
AutoMag	.25 LMP	1.57 kg	7	$238
AutoMag	.30 LMP	1.5 kg	7	$314
AutoMag	.45 ACP Magnum	1.84 kg	7	$570
AutoMag	.40 KMP	1.73 kg	7	$438
AutoMag	8mm KMP	1.66 kg	7	$336

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AutoMag (.300)	SA	3	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	13
AutoMag (.45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
AutoMag (.45 Win Mag)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
AutoMag (.475)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
AutoMag (.41)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	17
AutoMag (.22)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	9
AutoMag (.25)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	10
AutoMag (.30)	SA	3	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	13
AutoMag (.45 ACP Mag)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	18
AutoMag (.40)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	17
AutoMag (8mm)	SA	3	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	11

AMT/Galena Automag Series

Notes: The history of the Automag was an odd one; it is estimated that throughout its history, at least 8 companies had at one time or another had licenses or owned the rights to produce either the original or variants of the original Automag. AMT and Galena were perhaps the two major producers of Automag variants (though never the original Automag itself). AMT first produced the Automag II in 1987 and later other variants and semi-variants; however, Galena bought in 1998 the rights to most of the Automag variants (except, again, the original Automag), as well as the rights to use the AMT name on some of its products. The Galena versions tend to be virtually identical to their former AMT counterparts, except for weight differences and magazine capacities in some cases.

The AMT Automag II perhaps looked more like a sort of cross between the original Automag and a smaller version of the M1911A1. Chambered for .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire, the Automag II was available with barrels of 3.375, 4.5, and 6 inches. The Automag II was built almost entirely of stainless steel, except for the grips of black, horizontally grooved plastic. Sights are Millet adjustable rear sights and a ramped front sight. Galena is still making the Automag II, largely without any changes from the AMT version except for a smaller magazine and much heavier weight. (Both versions shoot the same for game purposes.) For a few months in 1990, IAI also built the Automag II under contract with AMT, mostly to help AMT make up for lack of production capability to keep up with demand.

AMT followed this up with the Automag III. The Automag III was chambered for .30 Carbine or 9mm Winchester Magnum, and used a 6.37-inch barrel. The .30 Carbine round, despite being rather anemic in power, is designed to operate with quite high chamber pressures, something that would normally require a semiautomatic pistol to be quite heavy if chambered in .30 Carbine. Larry Grossman overcame this with a highly modified Browning operating system. The AutoMag III is still one of the longest and heaviest of the AutoMag series. The 9mm Winchester Magnum chambering is a very rare chambering of the Automag III, as it was built only for a very short time in 1992, and was never really popular with the public. The rear sight is a variant of the Millet adjustable sight of the Automag II, but the front sight is a blade.

The Automag IV is (externally) quite similar to the Automag III, but was, for most of its history, chambered for the .45 Winchester Magnum cartridge. Introduced in 1990 as the Auto Javelina Hunter in 10mm Auto (not to be confused with the Javelina version of the Hardballer), the name was quickly changed within a couple of months. The .45 Winchester Magnum chambering version appeared at the beginning of 1991. In 1992, a version in 10mm Magnum was also introduced. “Longslide” versions of all three chamberings appeared in 1994. Standard barrels are 6.5 inches; Longslides have 8.6-inch barrels. Sights are the same as those of the Automag III. Since 1997, the Automag IV has been available only in .45 Winchester Magnum with a 6.5-inch barrel, and it is still being built by Galena.

The Automag V was an extremely rare, limited-production run of the Automag chambered for the .50 Action Express cartridge. It

was introduced in 1993, and produced at a slow rate until early 1995. Production has never been picked up again, by AMT or anyone else. Unlike other of the AMT/Galena Automags, the Automag V was available in several finishes depending upon the wishes of the buyer. Barrel length was 6.5 inches, and the sights were similar to the Millet sights of the other AMT/Galena Automags, though with a rear sight calibrated specifically for the .50 Action Express round.

Galena introduced two versions of the Automag of their own, the Automag 440 and the Accelerator. Both are chambered for .440 Cor-Bon cartridge, and were introduced in 2000. The Automag 440 has a 7.5-inch barrel and is built only to special orders; it generally has a matte black finish externally over its stainless steel, but other finishes can be had to order. The grip plates are of fine walnut and are finely checkered, along with the frontstrap and backstrap. The Accelerator is built partially on a 1911 frame and has a stainless steel finish with a 7-inch barrel. Magazine capacity is also larger. Both have adjustable Millet-type sights.

Though the last Galena AutoMag was built in 2002, in 2015, a new company, New Automag was incorporated to bring back the AutoMag pistol. Currently, they sell only limited quantities of the original .44 AMP-chambered AutoMag, which is for game purposes the same as the original AutoMag in .44 AMP.

Twilight 2000 Notes: None of the Galena versions exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline (indeed, Galena Industries does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline), which also means that the Automag 440 and the Accelerator also do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AMT Automag II (3.375" Barrel)	.22 Winchester Magnum	0.77 kg	8	$155
AMT Automag II (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Winchester Magnum	0.83 kg	8	$166
AMT Automag II (6" Barrel)	.22 Winchester Magnum	0.91 kg	8	$182
Galena Automag II (3.375" Barrel)	.22 Winchester Magnum	0.91 kg	7	$155
Galena Automag II (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Winchester Magnum	0.98 kg	7	$166
Galena Automag II (6" Barrel)	.22 Winchester Magnum	1.07 kg	7	$182
AMT Automag III	.30 Carbine	1.21 kg	8	$306
AMT Automag III	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.3 kg	8	$354
AMT Automag IV	10mm Auto	1.18 kg	7	$377
AMT Automag IV Longslide	10mm Auto	1.21 kg	7	$397
AMT Automag IV	10mm Magnum	1.29 kg	7	$453
AMT Automag IV Longslide	10mm Magnum	1.32 kg	7	$473
AMT Automag IV	.41 JMP	1.33 kg	7	$479
AMT Automag IV Longslide	.41 JMP	1.36 kg	7	$500
AMT Automag IV	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.3 kg	7	$531
AMT Automag IV Longslide	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.33 kg	7	$551
AMT Automag V	.50 Action Express	1.3 kg	5	$670
Automag 440	.440 Cor-Bon	1.3 kg	5	$526
Accelerator	.440 Cor-Bon	1.3 kg	7	$521

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AMT Automag (3.375")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	4
AMT Automag (4.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
AMT Automag (6")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
AMT Automag III (.30)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
AMT Automag III (9mm)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
AMT Automag IV (10mm Auto)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
AMT Automag IV Longslide (10mm Auto)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	21
AMT Automag IV (10mm Magnum)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	17
AMT Automag IV Longslide (10mm Magnum)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	4	Nil	22
AMT Automag IV (.41 JMP)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	17
AMT Automag IV Longslide (.41 JMP)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	4	Nil	23
AMT Automag IV (.45)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	2	4	Nil	19
AMT Automag IV Longslide (.45)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	2	4	Nil	25
AMT Automag V	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	4	Nil	20
Automag 440	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	4	Nil	20
Accelerator	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	4	Nil	19

AMT Back Up

Notes: As the name would suggest, this is a small pistol designed for concealment and backup purposes. It was introduced in 1976 chambered for .380 ACP, made entirely of stainless steel and fairly heavy for a small backup weapon. It had no safety catch, but did have an automatic firing pin safety. This weapon was produced by Ordnance Manufacturing Company; after AMT took over the design, a safety catch was introduced, as well as a grip safety. This model was known as the Back Up II, and also came chambered for .22 Long Rifle, 9mm Parabellum, .38 Super, .40 Smith & Wesson, and .45 ACP. The original Back Up is often referred to as the Small-Frame Back Up, and it is a physically smaller weapon with a 2.5-inch barrel. The Back Up II (and the later Back Up

versions) are often called the Large-Frame Back Ups; they use 3-inch barrels and are heavier weapons.

In 1992, a new AMT Back Up was introduced; this weapon was a double-action-only (DAO) pistol with a 6-round capacity, and is also called the Back-Up DAO. The safeties were removed except for the automatic firing pin safety, relying on the DAO design instead. In 1994, a .45 ACP version of this weapon was introduced, followed by several other calibers, and finally the .357 SiG and .400 CorBon in 1998. This new AMT Back Up is otherwise, for game purposes, essentially the same as the Back Up II.

The Back Up design was the only AMT pistol not sold to Galena Industries, and so is the only one still in active production by AMT.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The .357 SiG and .400 CorBon models does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Back Up	.380 ACP	0.51 kg	5	$128
Back Up II	.22 Long Rifle	0.41 kg	8	$83
Back Up II	.380 ACP	0.52 kg	6	$134
Back Up II	9mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	6	$142
Back Up II	.357 SiG	0.57 kg	6	$155
Back Up II	.38 Super	0.58 kg	6	$160
Back Up II	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.62 kg	6	$179
Back Up II	.400 Cor-Bon	0.63 kg	5	$184
Back Up II	.45 ACP	0.7 kg	5	$221

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Back Up	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
Back Up II (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
Back Up II (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Back Up II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
Back Up II (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Back Up II (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Back Up II (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Back Up II (.400)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Back Up II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

AMT Hardballer Series

Notes: The AMT Hardballer is a stainless steel version of the standard US .45 automatic. The Hardballer is an exceptionally well-made weapon, but still essentially for the most part a 1911 clone. Other than the stainless steel construction, other differences from a standard 1911 include a longer grip safety and larger manual safety, a chamber-loaded indicator, and a beveled magazine well. The finish is matte stainless steel. When a longer-barreled version of the Hardballer with a 7-inch barrel was introduced, the name of the standard Hardballer was changed to the “Hardballer Government,” or simply the “Government.” Alert readers may remember the Longslide version as that Arnold Schwarzenegger carried in the movie *Terminator.*

Another, far rarer version, was produced between 1980 and 1984; it is called the Skipper and is basically a compact version of the Hardballer, with a 4-inch barrel. A version of the Skipper called the Combat Skipper, with an alloy frame, was also built, but proved to be much less popular. Between 1989 and 1992, the Javelina was produced; it is basically a Hardballer Longslide firing 10mm Auto instead of .45 ACP, and it too was not very successful. The Commando, basically a Hardballer re-chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson, was introduced in 1997, and later produced by Galena from 2000-02. AMT’s Accelerator was also based on the Hardballer Longslide; it was chambered for .400 Cor-Bon, and was the last version of the Hardballer that AMT produced itself; it did, however, serve as a model for Galena’s Accelerator (see above).

Twilight 2000 Notes: Some 70,000 of these pistols (virtually all of them standard Hardballers) were taken into federal service to help alleviate the shortage of standard service pistols such as the M-9 and M1911A1.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hardballer	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$407
Hardballer Longslide	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	7	$427
Skipper	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	7	$397
Combat Skipper	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$399
Javelina	10mm Auto	1.33 kg	8	$382
Commando	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.02 kg	8	$321
Accelerator	.400 Cor-Bon	1.28 kg	7	$352

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Hardballer	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Hardballer Longslide	SA	2	1-Nil	2	4	Nil	20
Skipper	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Combat Skipper	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Javelina	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Commando	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Accelerator	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	21

AMT Lightning

Notes: This was AMT's entry into the small-caliber pistol market. It was a single-action pistol that looked very much like the Ruger Mk II (the frame is in fact a modified Ruger Mk II target frame), and had various barrel lengths, with the 5-inch barrel being a bull barrel as standard, and the other barrel lengths available with bull barrels or tapered barrels. Other features include a trigger adjustable for pull weight and length, and a Millet-type micrometer-adjustable rear sight (with a high blade front sight atop a ramp). Construction is largely of stainless steel (including the finish), with wrap-around black rubber grips which are checkered on the sides. AMT produced the standard version of the Lightning between 1984-87.

Variants include the Lightning Bullseye (produced only in 1986), which had 6.5-inch bull barrel with a ventilated sighting rib atop the barrel, a modified rear sight to clear the rib, and mounts on the rib for scope rings. The Lightning Bullseye also used anatomical wooden grips instead of rubber grips. The Baby Automag (not actually related to the other Automags) is a rare variant of the Lightning, with only 1000 produced in 1986. The Baby Lightning used an 8.5-inch bull barrel, is chambered for .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire, and has checkered rubber grip plates with a checkered frontstrap and rearstrap, but is otherwise the same as the Lightning Bullseye.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lightning (5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.21 kg	10	$132
Lightning (6.5" Tapered Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.28 kg	10	$146
Lightning (6.5" Bull Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.29 kg	10	$148
Lightning (8.5" Tapered Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.39 kg	10	$169
Lightning (8.5" Bull Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.4 kg	10	$167
Lightning (10.5" Tapered Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.48 kg	10	$188
Lightning (10.5" Bull Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.49 kg	10	$191
Lightning (12.5" Tapered Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.56 kg	10	$209
Lightning (12.5" Bull Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.57 kg	10	$212
Lightning Bullseye	.22 Long Rifle	1.43 kg	10	$150
Baby Lightning	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	1.59 kg	10	$213

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lightning (5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Lightning (6.5" Bull)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Lightning (6.5" Tapered)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Lightning (8.5" Bull)	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	17
Lightning (8.5" Tapered)	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	16
Lightning (10.5" Bull)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	20
Lightning (10.5" Tapered)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	19
Lightning (12.5" Bull)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	24
Lightning (12.5" Tapered)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	23
Lightning Bullseye	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Baby Lightning	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	17

AMT On Duty

Notes: This was a new concept in AMT pistols, designed by police for police. It is a double-action only (DAO) pistol with a combined safety catch/uncocking lever. It is finished in matte black, and has three-dot sights. It was first offered in 1991, in 9mm and .40 caliber, but in 1994 a .45 ACP version was added. It is a fairly lightweight weapon, but not too light, as to cut a compromise between portability and recoil dampening. The last On Duty was produced in 1996.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
On Duty	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	15	$244
On Duty	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.03 kg	11	$318
On Duty	.45 ACP	1.17 kg	9	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
On Duty (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
On Duty (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
On Duty (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

American Tactical Imports Xtreme Hybrid FXH-45

Notes: American Tactical Imports is a resale/import company; they did not do more than assemble the FXH-45 (also known as the FX-H), and I have not been able to find out who designed the FXH-45, other than it is a German company. The FXH-45 was introduced at the 2016 SHOT Show and began sales shortly thereafter.

The FHX-45 has a polymer frame, trigger guard, grip plates, and dust cover rail. The frame, however, has two aluminum blocks in strategic places to strengthen the frame, and the slide, barrel, hammer, and working parts are made of steel – stainless steel for the slide and barrel, and carbon steel for the rest. The trigger and bolt is bright metal. The trigger is aluminum, and the trigger guard is enlarged to take heavy gloves. Like most 1911s, it uses a single-action trigger and blowback operation. The holes near the front of the slide are not a compensator but are instead lightening cuts. The slide is finished matte black over the stainless steel, and the frame, including the grips, The sights are fixed, but they are interchangeable with Glock sights, as they are dovetailed in. In the same way, the FHX-45 can take single stack ,45 ACP magazines. The front sight has a red fiberoptic insert for visibility. Safeties include a manual slide lock safety and a grip safety. The slide lock safety is ambidextrous. The barrel is five inches long and match-quality. The dust cover has a short length of MIL-STD-1913, which is polymer and molded as part of the frame. Cocking serrations are large and easy to grip but are only at the rear. (Many shooters prefer this.) The top of the slide is flat, and as said the sights are dovetailed in, allowing a variety of sights, including exotic things like a red-dot sight, ACOG, or even a telescopic sight. (I personally don't think a telescopic sight has any business on a 5-inch barrel, but oh well…) The trigger is factory or gunsmith-adjustable, but the average shooter should not attempt this. The standard trigger pull weight is a heavy 7.1 pounds, and many shooters say this contributes to the less-than-stellar accuracy. It is however, match-quality. The backstrap is checkered with a palm bump, and the frontstrap carries finger grooves.

The FXH-45 is very light for a .45 ACP pistol, which leads to heavy recoil. Ergonomically, however, the FXH-45 is comfortable to hold and aim, and helps soak up some felt recoil. The FXH-45 is compatible with most 1911 parts and aftermarket parts and accessories. Some shooters report after heavy use (like about 50 rounds in rapid succession), the FHX-45 will choke on its ammo and jam.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FHX-45	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	8	$420

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FHX-45	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	16

Archon Type B

Notes: Archon Firearms may sound like a new entry in the marketplace – but it's actually the US affiliate of Arsenal of Bulgaria (Arsenal USA), which renamed itself late in 2017 to Archon. The Type B is, in fact, called the Stryk B in Europe when sold by Arsenal. (Although, the Type B is originally an Italian design – gotta love international commerce.) The Type B jumps on the bandwagon of polymer-framed handguns, and features texturing that is often called "tacticool;" the grip has rows of tiny cubes in a pattern called grip patterning, with the height of the cubes varying depending on their position on the grip. The squared-off front of the trigger guard also has these cubes, as does the area of the frame where one rests their trigger finger when not actually engaging a target. The trigger is angle-cut and is serrated. The slide is carbon steel and has front and rear slide cocking serrations that are quite large. The frame has steel rails for the slide to move on and strengthen the frame. The magazine well is beveled, and the magazines have a bottom bumper which fits snugly to the grip. The trigger has a short reset length (less than 2.5 millimeters).

The barrel is 4.3 inches, made of stainless steel, and is hand-finished and fitted. The bore axis of the barrel and grip is only 12 millimeters – IRL this leads to less muzzle climb and a quick re-acquisition of targets, but this is not quantifiable in game terms. Operation is by recoil and is DAO. The Type B is striker-fired. The frame has an extended beavertail to guard against slide bite and help with muzzle climb. Sights are very similar to Glock-type sights, and since the sights are dovetailed in the Type B can use other types of sights. The Type B has a passive trigger block, a passive firing pin block, and a manual safety using a trigger bar disconnect. Under the forward frame is a short Picatinny Rail.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type B	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	15	$245

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type B	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Armalite AR24

Notes: I almost put the AR24 in International Pistols; this is because the AR24 is largely constructed by Sarsilmaz in Turkey, with only final fitting and customizing being done in the US. It is also a modified form of the CZ75 to an extent, though its roots extend all the way back to French Model 1935A, and design details were also taken from the SIG P49 and the P210.. However, since the AR24 is built and distributed only by Armalite in the US, I have decided to include it here. Armalite has precious little recent experience at manufacturing pistols, and therefore asked Sarsilmaz to finalize their design and manufacture and assemble the parts.

Externally, the AR24 resembles a CZ75, though internally it is quite different, and externally there are enough differences that one will mistake it for a CZ75 only at first glance. Operation is DA, using a short recoil and locked breech design that is borrowed from older Browning designs and brought up to date. Safeties are numerous, including a half-cock hammer safety, a manual safety, a

passive firing pin safety, and a magazine safety. The frame is of polymer with a steel sub-frame (with forged steel frames being an option), and a barrel and slide of CNC machined forgings. The grip panels are of black, checkered wood with a palm swell. There is no grip safety, though a long beavertail is present (mostly to protect the thumb webbing from hammer bite). Grip angle is virtually the same as that of the M1911A1, complete with natural pointing qualities. Front and backstraps are both checkered. Finish is typically manganese phosphate with an additional coating of thin heat-cured epoxy. AR24's are by no means dehorned; in fact, one complaint by many shooters is the number of sharp edges that can snag holsters and clothing. The trigger guard is large enough to allow the use of heavy gloves. Sights are of the 3-dot adjustable type, with luminous dots being an option. Two sizes exist: the Commander-sized standard AR24, and the compact AR24K. The standard AR24 uses a 4.89-inch barrel, while the AR24K uses a 3.89-inch barrel. AR24K magazines are shorter, and also have an extended baseplate to allow a good grip on the weapon.

Currently, the AR24 is chambered only in 9mm Parabellum, though Armalite says a .45 ACP version is planned, along with a .40 Smith & Wesson model. These extra chamberings are presented in the stats below, just for completeness, though they will probably not appear until mid-2008.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The AR24 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AR24 (Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	15	$247
AR24 (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	15	$247
AR24 (Polymer Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.02 kg	12	$321
AR24 (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.14 kg	12	$320
AR24 (Polymer Frame)	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	10	$408
AR24 (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.3 kg	10	$406
AR24K (Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	13	$237
AR24K (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	13	$236
AR24K (Polymer Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.98 kg	10	$311
AR24K (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.09 kg	10	$310
AR24K (Polymer Frame)	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	8	$397
AR24K (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	8	$396

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AR24 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
AR24 (.40)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
AR24 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
AR24K (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
AR24K (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
AR24K (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Arminex Trifire

Notes: This is basically a modernized M1911A1, retaining all the features of that weapon except the grip safety, but with those features tweaked a bit to provide maximum efficiency. In addition, the Trifire is available in 9mm Parabellum and .38 Super in addition to the standard .45 ACP cartridge. Though obtained by some US special operations personnel and police SRT members, the Trifire was primarily a curio in the civilian market.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was never produced.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Trifire	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	9	$249
Trifire	.38 Super	1.14 kg	9	$276
Trifire	.45 ACP	1.44 kg	7	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Trifire (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Trifire (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Trifire (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

ASP Model 39 Custom

Notes: This is a special custom-made cut down S&W 39 for use as a concealed firearm. Perhaps 500 of these weapons were produced. The stock S&W 39 was shortened by a little less than 20mm, a Guttersnipe sight was added for easy aiming, the front of the trigger guard was re-shaped into a hook (for a finger to hold on to), and all sharp edges were smoothed. In addition, the sides of the magazine well were replaced with clear inserts. (Magazines designed for the ASP also have clear sides.) This way, the user can easily determine the number of rounds in the magazine.

Merc 2000 Notes: In some Third World countries, ownership of an ASP M-39 Custom could be quite a status symbol. The story would go that the owner took it from a CIA or DIA agent who was sent to kill him, there was a violent struggle…etc.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ASP M-39 Custom	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	7	$231

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ASP Model 39 Custom	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	7

Atlantic Firearms AKX-9

Notes: This is once again a weapon that blurs the line between pistol and SBR, as it is mostly an AK rechambered and rebarreled for 9mm, but if you put a brace on it, you can either attach it to your firing arm or (as many braces can do) function as a stock. Externally, the AKX-9 looks sort of like a PP-19 SMG, though internally it is an AK except for what needed to rechamber it. Manufacture is farmed out to Definitive Arms, which essentially hand-builds each AKX-9; it should be noted that the AKX-9 is not simply a standard AK pistol converted to 9mm, but is instead built from the ground up as a 9mm AK pistol.. The barrel is a short 11.25 inches, though the barrel is set back so only 8.5 inches of the barrel are exposed. The barrel is tipped with a long flash suppressor reminiscent of that on the M14. The AKX-9 has a bolt hold-open device, a bolt release on the left side, and an AR-15-style magazine release on right side. They are finished in gray KG GunKote with gray polymer items like the pistol grip and handguards. The AKX-9 uses Colt-compatible 9mm magazines. The rear sights are adjustable for windage and elevation, and graduated to 1000 meters, which is way overly automatic for a 9mm Parabellum-firing pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AKX-9	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	10, 12, 20, 32	$289
Brace	N/A	0.5 kg	Nil	$339

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AKX-9	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	29
With Brace	SA	2	1-Nil	¾	1	Nil	35

Autauga (Welsch) 32

Notes: The Welsch 32 is a subcompact Autauga Arms pistol introduced in 1996, and described by one author as a ".25-sized .32 pistol." It is a simple "Saturday Night Special" type of small pistol, for personal defense or backup purposes. It has been built as simple as possible, with straight double-action-only operation and no manual or grip safeties, and no slide catch or facility to hold the slide open when the weapon is empty. It can even be fired with a round in the chamber and no magazine in the weapon, as it has no magazine safety. The little pistol is, surprisingly, made from stainless steel however, but has a mere 2-inch barrel. Sights are rudimentary and fixed. Though introduced as the Welsch 32, from 1998 it was marketed by Autauga Arms as simply the Autauga 32.

In 1999, an improved version of the Autauga 32 was introduced, the Autauga Mk II. It is quite similar to the Autauga 32, but does have a manual safety, and better (though still fixed) sights. The barrel is lengthened to 2.25 inches. The grip is shaped a bit differently and is more ergonomic (though still rather small). The grip is also slightly lengthened, allowing for an increase in magazine size. Most importantly, the Mk II has been dehorned as much as possible, with rounded edges (even the sights are rounded).

Twilight 2000 Notes: The original pistol will still be called the Welsch 32 in the Twilight 2000 timeline, but it is a rather rare weapon. The Mk II does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Welsch/Autauga 32	.32 ACP	0.32 kg	6	$104
Autauga Mk II	.32 ACP	0.38 kg	7	$107

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Welsch/Autauga 32	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3
Autauga Mk II	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4

Auto-Ordnance 1911 BKO

Notes: The BKO (BlacK Oxide, for its finish) is sort of a modernized M1911A1. It is in fact very much like an M1911A1, though with an ever-so-slightly abbreviated beavertail and a lengthened grip safety spur. In addition, unlike real M1911A1s, the chamber area of the barrel is stamped .45 ACP and the left side of the slide is stamped Model 1911A1 US Army. Construction is largely carbon steel machined from bar stock. The sights are military standard, but the front sight is dovetailed in and the rear sight is also dovetailed and therefore adjustable for windage. It is not a standard M1911A1 sight, though it is similar to the sights found on some Officers' Models of the M1911A1. Like the original M1911A1, the controls are not ambidextrous. There were six different types of manual safety button used on M1911A1s, but the BKO's button is not like any of them, though it's close to the Type 2. The trigger is about half again as wide as a standard M1911A1 and serrated, another departure from the original, but one that will give you a surer grip. Grip panels are brown instead of the reddish brown of a standard M1911A1, though they do have the reinforcing ribs on the top and bottom of later 1911A1s. The magazine well is slightly beveled, unlike a standard M1911A1.

Internally, the BKO resembles a Colt Series 80 more than a true 1911A1, including a throated barrel and passive firing pin block. The fit and finish have tight tolerances, tighter than those of the M1911A1. Auto-Ordnance recommends the use of only 230-grain .45

ACP ball ammunition only, but test shooters have used everything from 165 to 230-grain projectiles, hollow points, and various levels of powder. Despite Auto-Ordnance's warnings, shooters are finding that the BKO will digest almost anything. The BKO does produce somewhat smaller groups than an M1911A1, but this is not quantifiable in game terms.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
1911 BKO	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
1911 BKO	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Auto-Ordnance/Kahr Thompson Custom 1911

Notes: Designed by Auto-Ordnance and built by Kahr, the Thompson Custom 1911 is, as it sounds, a variant of the M1911 series. Auto-Ordnance built some M1911A1s during World War 2, so they had some experience at it, but not the facilities to build it. Kahr was interested in making a .45 ACP pistol, but not the experience to do so and get it to the market quickly. The Thompson Custom 1911 uses hand-fitted and finished parts, and the fit of these parts is rock-solid with no play in them, with the exception of the triggers. Trigger pull is also somewhat heavy, and is described by one author has having a "gritty" takeup. This makes them less tolerant to dirt, but also increases pistol integrity and strength. There are two variants of this pistol: one with a stainless steel frame and one with an aluminum alloy frame. The stainless steel frame is finished in natural metal, while the aluminum alloy frame is anodized with a flat black finish. Both have stainless steel slides finished in natural metal. The beavertail is extended, as is the grip safety. Engraving of trademarks and symbols is done by laser, and are very crisp. The ejection port enlarged and flared, as is common with many 1911-type pistols these days; this increases reliability of case ejection and extraction. The front and rear sights are an Auto-Ordnance design and are dovetailed so that they may be changed is the user desires. This also allows slight adjustments for drift. The grip plates are of wood, with a checkered finished in an attractive pattern.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thompson Stainless Custom 1911	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$407
Thompson Aluminum Custom 1911	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Thompson Stainless Custom 1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Thompson Aluminum Custom 1911	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Auto-Ordnance Competition

Notes: This is a heavy-caliber pistol designed for competition and target shooting. It was first introduced in 1993 in Germany at the IWA arms fair. The Competition looks like an M1911A1 with some special features; these features include a muzzle compensator, a Commander hammer (i.e., a bobbed loop-type), enlarged controls, a Videcki Speed trigger (very sensitive), and a magazine with an extended finger rest. The magazine well is also beveled for quick reloads, and beavertail is extended. The barrel is only slightly longer than a standard M1911A1 barrel, but it is a match-quality barrel. Though the Competition is designed for match shooting, it could be quite an efficient man-killer also.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Manufactured Competitions are rare, but similar weapons could, and often were, made by gunsmiths all over the globe.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Competition	.45 ACP	1.26 kg	7	$459

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Competition	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	15

Auto-Ordnance General

Notes: This compact pistol is the same size as the Colt Commander, and comes in both .45 ACP and .38 Super versions. It is finished in virtually the same manner as modern military pistols, and has the same safety features as the Commander and M1911A1.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Again, this is one of the weapons issued as a "substitute standard" to US troops during the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
General	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$404
General	.38 Super	0.89 kg	9	$280

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
General (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
General (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Auto-Ordnance TA-5

Notes: It is debatable as to whether this weapon should be called a pistol – the TA-5 is, in fact, a modern version of the M-1927A1 Thompson SMG which cannot take a stock. Though it might be called a stockless carbine, in the US it is for legal purposes a pistol, which is why I have put it here. The TA-5 otherwise has most of the specifications of the M-1927A1 – steel construction, a walnut fore-end (and optionally, a foregrip), a 10.5-inch barrel with cooling fins for about 2/3 of its length, the same sights, and the ability to take any Thompson-type magazine (including the silly 10-round drum version of the 50-round drum that was required under the Assault Weapons Act if you wanted to use a drum magazine).

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a very rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TA-5	.45 ACP	2.68 kg	10, 10 Drum, 20, 30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$462

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TA-5	SA	2	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	32

Auto-Ordnance World War II

Notes: This is basically a virtually exact copy of the M1911A1 as issued during the Second World War, including the dull anodized finish and the legend “Model M1911A1 US Army” engraved on the left side of the slide. Though built with modern manufacturing methods, it is for all intents and purposes an M1911A1. This pistol is also known as the “GI.”

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol is one of those weapons issued as a “substitute standard” during the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
World War II	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
World War II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Auto-Ordnance ZG-51 Pit Bull

Notes: Long a producer of M1911A1 clones that are so close to the original as to be virtually identical (except for the markings), one of Auto-Ordnance’s other products is the ZG-51 Pit Bull. The Pit Bull is basically a subcompact M1911A1, with a 3.5-inch cone-type barrel. It looks very much like a smaller version of the Colt Commander or Officers’ Model .45, but it has ergonomic grips, a beveled magazine well, and fixed sights designed for the shorter sighting radius and range. The frame is still a standard-sized frame. The Pit Bull was introduced in 1989, but in the early-1990s was also chambered for the .41 Action Express round (a variant which, by comparison, did not sell nearly as well). The first of these pistols were introduced as simply the “ZG-51,” but renamed the “Pit Bull” in 1994. The Pit Bull line added compensated versions in 1998, but in the early 2000s, the Pit Bull line was discontinued.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Factory-produced compensated versions do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pit Bull	.41 Action Express	0.93 kg	8	$323
Pit Bull	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$392
Pit Bull Compensated	.41 Action Express	0.99 kg	8	$373
Pit Bull Compensated	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7	$442

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pit Bull (.41)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Pit Bull (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Pit Bull Compensated (.41)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Pit Bull Compensated (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Bauer Automatic

Notes: The Bauer Firearms Company existed from 1972-84, and had one product: the Bauer Automatic, a high-quality clone of the Browning "Baby" .25 ACP pistol. Two versions were available: the SS (Satin Stainless) and the SB (Stainless Blued). Both versions could have fine walnut or simulated pearl grip plates. Though not well known, the Bauer is regarded as one of the best Browning Baby clones ever built. Unfortunately, Bauer's business failed in 1984; though the design was later bought and sold by RB Industries under the brand name of Fraser, production of this design stopped entirely in 1990.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bauer	.25 ACP	0.28 kg	6	$86

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bauer	SA	-1	Nil	0	6	Nil	4

Beretta USA M-9

Notes: The competition for the pistol that became the M-9 began in earnest in 1977, when the US Air Force began a search for a replacement for their badly-worn M-1911A1s and the revolvers (mostly Smith & Wesson Model 15s) in use by their aircrews and security police. However, since about 1955, the Pentagon had been investigating the adoption of a 9mm Parabellum-firing pistol, since the 9mm Parabellum round was the *de facto* NATO service pistol round. (Though the pistols that were tested between 1955 and the adoption of the Beretta M-92SB-F as the M-9 were judged unsatisfactory, most of them became popular civilian and/or police weapons in the United States and Europe.) Tests done by engineers and scientists seemed to show that the 9mm Parabellum round could be just as effective as the .45 ACP round, with proper marksmanship training – something that flew in the face of the actual experience of US soldiers and Marines. The Army and Marines did know that their M-1911s were requiring increasingly more maintenance and even rebuilding to keep them in action, and were willing to replace them – but they didn't want a 9mm Parabellum-firing pistol. Unfortunately, the JSSAP committee (Joint Services Small Arms Program) decided to find a new pistol anyway – one that fired the 9mm Parabellum round. The US Air Force was given the task of testing and selection.

The JSSAP pistol tested 8 pistol designs from US and European companies. The eventual winner was a modification of the Beretta M-92S (first designated the M-92S-1, later the M-92SB-F, and then the M-92F when it was placed on the civilian market). Modifications made to the M-92S included squaring off of the front of the trigger guard, an optional magazine with an extended base, grip plates made of stronger and more durable plastic, and a lanyard ring to allow the attachment of a retention cord (generally called a "dummy cord" in the US military). The barrel is of a slightly different length, 4.94 inches. The finish of the M-9 is a proprietary Beretta finish called Bruniton, which is a derivative of Teflon. Later versions of the M-9 are based on the M-92FS; these versions of the M-9 do not have a different designation, but use a more reliable safety and include a decocker. Some strengthening was also made to the slide and frame, as hairline cracking was a frequent complaint about the M-9. Another modification is very recent; in Iraq, the use of old and commercially-bought magazines with the M-9 (due to shortages of magazine in US military supply systems) led to frequent stoppages, as the old magazines were worn out and the commercial magazines (even when bought from Beretta) did not work well in the M-9. Modifications were made to allow the M-9 greater flexibility in the magazines it would accept. (All three of these versions of the M-9 are identical for game purposes).

The M-9A1 has a number of changes from the late-model M-9s. The most noticeable difference is the addition of an integral MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover for use with accessories. The magazine well is flared to allow for quicker reloading, and magazines issued with the M-9A1 (which will also fit into other M-9s) have protective anticorrosion finish of PVD. In addition, the magazine release is reversible. (For game purposes, the M-9A1 shoots identically to the M-9).

A number of improvements were made on a new version, for a while called the M-9A2. However, the designers and the military called for more changes to be made based on new technology and pistol design, and the M-9A2 was quickly replaced by the M-9A3 before any M-9A2s could be issued. The M-9A3 features a new coating called PVD, which is more sand and dirt-resistant. It also has Cerekote, anodizing, Bruniton, and black oxide. The mix gives the M-9A3 less of an IR signature, even when firing. It also has channels inside the pistol that move sand and dirt out of the action and magazine. The decocker is moved up on the frame, making it less likely to be accidentally tripped. The manual safety has been made separate, allowing the M-9A3 to be carried cocked while remaining safe. The M-9A3 has the M-9A1's MIL-STD-1913 rail. The barrel is chrome-lined and has been extended to 5.1 inches – this allows for threads to be added for silencer attachment. The M-9A3 has a variety of backstraps available, allowing it to adapt to different-sized hands. The magazine well has been further beveled, making magazine insertion even easier. The 17-round magazine is standard on the M-9A3, though it will still take 15-round magazines (and others). The M-9 has been made more reliable, more ergonomic, and more dust and dirt-resistant. M-9s and M-9A1s can also be upgraded to M-9A3 standards by use of a kit.

Beretta USA and the US military are looking at the possibility of making the M-9 a "modular platform," meaning primarily that it could be swapped between different calibers. This could make it more attractive to SOCOM, as well as US and foreign police forces.

So whether the troops are happy with the M-9 or not, it has become the US military's service pistol. Many special ops units are using .45 ACP-firing pistols, and there is a growing movement in the US Army and Marines to ditch the M-9 in favor of a new .45 ACP-firing pistol. Oh well.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-9	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	15	$247
M-9A1	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$250

M-9A3	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	15, 17, 20, 30	$252

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-9/M-9A1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M-9A3	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Briley Advantage

Notes: Briley Arms manufactures custom-made, match-quality weapons, as well as modifying other weapons to customer request. One of their pistols is the Advantage, a 1911-type weapon that has a Commander hammer, a Bo-Mar micrometer rear sight, and a match-quality barrel with a special Briley barrel bushing to increase accuracy and resist muzzle wear. The ejection port is enlarged for more positive extraction, and the safety catch is enlarged. The grip safety is enlarged to the beavertail. The grip plates are walnut, and the finish is an unusual bluish-purple.

The El Presidente is similar in form to the Advantage, but has a polymer frame, four-chamber compensator, and comes with an optical sight designed by Briley. The slide is also partly open to save weight. It is a huge weapon in size, but is light for that size.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The El Presidente does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Advantage	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10	$249
Advantage	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	10	$323
Advantage	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Advantage (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Advantage (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Advantage (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Briley Fantom

Notes: This pistol has a light alloy Caspian frame and a steel slide. Both the front and the back of the slide has grooves for grasping when coking the weapon. The top of the slide is flat, but the sights are fixed. The barrel is match-quality, but short; the trigger, hammer, and sear are also match-quality. The safety catch is ambidextrous and the grip safety is extended into the beavertail. The ejection port and extractor are enlarged. The Fantom has the characteristic Briley bluish-purple finish.

Also available is the “C” model; this version has a compensator with a single chamber to reduce recoil.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Fantom F10	.45 ACP	0.97 kg	8	$394
Fantom F13	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.97 kg	13	$308
Fantom F15	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	15	$235
Fantom F15	.38 Super	0.97 kg	15	$271
Fantom F10C	.45 ACP	1.17 kg	8	$444
Fantom F13C	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.17 kg	13	$358
Fantom F15C	9mm Parabellum	1.17 kg	15	$285
Fantom F15C	.38 Super	1.17 kg	15	$321

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Fantom F10	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Fantom F13	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Fantom F15 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Fantom F15 (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Fantom F10C	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Fantom F13C	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Fantom F15C (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Fantom F15C (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	8

Briley Modular

Notes: This pistol can come in with a black polymer frame or in virtually any color the buyer wishes. It has a Briley micrometer sight, a match barrel with Briley barrel bushing, and enlarged ejection port and extractor. The safety catch is ambidextrous and enlarged. The grip safety is enlarged; the grip has a thumb rest and the magazines have an extension for large hands and easy gripping when reloading. The steel slide has the characteristic Briley bluish-purple finish.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Modular	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	13	$324

Modular	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Modular (.40)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Modular (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Briley Platemaster

Notes: This pistol was designed specifically for falling plate competitions, in which the competitors shoot at 48-inch steel plates that drop when hit. The Platemaster is of all-steel construction, with cocking grooves on the front and back of the slide. The Platemaster has a two-chamber TC II titanium compensator. It is equipped with a MIL-STD-1913 rail mounting a Briley combat rear sight. It has a special Briley trigger, hammer, and sear. The safety catch is enlarged and the grip safety is extended. The grip plates are of walnut and the pistol has the bluish-purple finish.

The El Presidente is similar form to the Platemaster; this pistol has a polymer frame, four-chamber compensator, and comes with an optical sight designed by Briley. The slide is also partly open to save weight. It is a huge weapon in size, but is light for that size.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The El Presidente does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Platemaster	9mm Parabellum	1.22 kg	15	$452
Platemaster	.38 Super	1.29 kg	15	$488
El Presidente	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10	$603
El Presidente	.38 Super	1.08 kg	10	$639

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Platemaster (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	13
Platemaster (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	14
El Presidente (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	13
El Presidente (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	14

Briley Signature

Notes: This is one of the more “normal” Briley pistols. However, it still has a number of enhancements, such as a B-Mar micrometer sight, the Briley barrel bushing, cocking grooves on the front and rear of the slide, an enlarged ejection port and extractor, match trigger, match hammer, match sear, and an enlarged safety. It also has the standard Briley bluish-purple finish and a polymer frame.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Signature	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	10	$324

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Signature	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Briley Versatility Plus

Notes: This pistol comes in a variety of calibers and can have a polymer or light alloy frame. It has a match barrel with the Briley bushing as well as a titanium inner bushing. The Ejection port and extractor are enlarged for more positive extraction. The Versatility Plus has a match trigger, sear, and hammer. The safety is ambidextrous and enlarged, and the grip safety is extended.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Versatility Plus (Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	10	$250
Versatility Plus (Polymer Frame)	.38 Super	1.08 kg	10	$287
Versatility Plus (Polymer Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	10	$324
Versatility Plus (Polymer Frame)	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$410
Versatility Plus (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	1.25 kg	10	$251
Versatility Plus (Alloy Frame)	.38 Super	1.25 kg	10	$287
Versatility Plus (Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.25 kg	10	$325
Versatility Plus (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Versatility Plus (Polymer, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Versatility Plus (Polymer, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Versatility Plus (Polymer, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Versatility Plus (Polymer, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Versatility Plus (Alloy, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Versatility Plus (Alloy, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Versatility Plus (Alloy, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Versatility Plus (Alloy, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Boberg XR-9

The XR-9 is a tiny pocket pistol (about 5.8 inches long) which has a barrel astounding for the pistol's size – a full 4.2 inches. In a way, it is sort of the equivalent of a bullpup rifle – the barrel extends back over the magazine well, and rounds are fed to the chamber using a special feed ramp that pulls the round backwards from the magazine and into the bore, which is nearly at the rear of the slide. When the trigger is pulled, the slide and barrel both move forward, with the bore aligning with the chamber, The action is otherwise locked breech, with locking done with a rotating barrel. This not only allows for a long barrel in an otherwise small pistol, as well as increased reliability in chambering and extraction (assuming everything works properly). Thusfar, tests against other pistols with the same barrel length range have proved the reliability of the XR-9s design. The XR-9 is a DAO weapon, and it uses striker firing. A groove molded into the dust cover (the frame is polymer) allows the attachment of accessories.

The XR-9 Shorty (sometimes called the XR-9S) is a chopped version, using 3.1-inch barrel in a 4.8-inch pistol. It leaves no room for an accessory groove, but the rest is the same as the standard XR-9. As the design has not yet been finalized, the figures below are also not yet final, but are based on those from their web site.

The XR-9 was first shown at the 2008 SHOT Show, but a check of their web site shows that they are not yet for sale, even though the site says that they will be available in mid-2009. The XR-9 Shorty is said on the site to be in the development stage.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The XR-9 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
XR-9	9mm Parabellum	0.55 kg	7	$154
XR-9 Shorty	9mm Parabellum	0.49 kg	7	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
XR-9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
XR-9 Shorty	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7

Brolin Legend

Notes: Brolin Arms originally operated from 1995-99; however, they now have a new web site and appear to have re-incorporated under the name Brolin Industries. Their primary focus was 1911 clones, and though they still produce some pistols, their main focus now appears to be expert modification and acurizing of pistols and shotguns.

The Legend is one of the designs produced by the old Brolin Arms. Also known as the L-45, this is essentially a 1911 clone, with fixed sights, an enlarged ejection port, a funnel-type magazine well for quicker reloads, a throated match barrel, a hand-finished and polished feed ramp, and a skeletonized trigger. Finish was generally matte blue, and grip plates were of wood, though Brolin had a number of customized available at request. Several variants were available: the L-45 Standard (or simply L-45) was a full-sized version using a 5-inch barrel and a standard 1911-type 7-round magazine; the L-45 Compact (or L-45C) used a 4.5-inch barrel and an abbreviated grip with a reduced-size magazine; and the L-45T, which used the shortened barrel and slide of the L-45C on the full-sized frame of the L-45 Standard. (The L-45T was not introduced until 1997, and is therefore relatively rare.

The Patriot series were deluxe versions of the Legend. In addition to the Legend's features, the Patriots had compensated barrels, extended beavertail grip safeties, a flat-top slide, and adjustable triggers. Finishes could be matte blued like the Legend, but most were produced with satin-nickel finishes on the frame and a blued slide. Another finish available was all-nickel plated.

The P-45 Comp (also known as the P-45 Standard Carry Comp), used a 4-inch barrel. (The barrel length was reduced in order to make it the same length as the L-45 even though a compensator was fitted.) The P-45C Comp (also known as the P-45 Compact Carry Comp) was likewise made to match the dimensions of the L-45 Compact, reducing the barrel length to 3.25 inches. As with the Legend, a P-45T Comp version was also built, with the P-45C Comp's barrel, slide, and compensator atop the P-45 Comp's frame.

The last member of the Legend family is the Pro-Series. The Pro-Series, designed for competition, adds features such as a full-length guide rod, a "bump" on the grip safety for more positive engagement, checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap, an ambidextrous thumb safety, and an adjustable target-type rear sight. Two models are available: the Pro-Stock, essentially as described above, and the Pro-Comp, with an integral muzzle compensator. The Pro-Stock uses a 5-inch barrel and the Pro-Comp a 4-inch barrel; both barrels are made to very high standards.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Legend and Patriot are rare in the Twilight 2000 timeline, with the L-45T, P-45T Comp, and Pro-Series versions being especially rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
L-45	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$412
L-45C	.45 ACP	0.92 kg	6	$407
L-45T	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$410
P-45 Comp	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$451
P-45C Comp	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	6	$444
P-45T Comp	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$448

Pro-Stock	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$414
Pro-Comp	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$453

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
L-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
L-45C	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
L-45T	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-45 Comp	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
P-45C Comp	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
P-45T Comp	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Pro-Stock	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Pro-Comp	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Brolin Tactical Series

Notes: The Tactical Series was based on the tried-and-true Colt-Browning operation, and also on the Legend series. Produced from 1997-99, the Tactical Series had all of the standard features of the L-45, and in addition used a coned match barrel somewhat heavier than that of the L-45, Novak Low-Profile sights (with night inserts being an option), an improved extractor (called an “Iron Claw” extractor by Brolin), and a slightly-larger magazine capacity. Most members of the Tactical Series are virtually identical except for caliber and magazine capacity.

The “core” pistol of the series was the M-45. The M-45 used double-action and the sights were of the 3-dot type (though they were still Novak Low-Profile sights), with a barrel 5 inches long. Most were finished in matte blue, but a polished blue version was also available. The MS-45 was identical except for a 6-inch barrel. The M-40 is identical to the M-45 except for its chambering; the MC-40 is a compact version with a 3.5-inch barrel atop the full-size Tactical Series frame; and the MB-40 (also known as the Bantam) uses the 3.5-inch barrel on a smaller frame. The M-90 series are essentially identical to the M-40 series, except for their 9mm Parabellum chamberings.

The Tactical 1911 (more commonly known as the TAC-11), is also similar to the M-45 in many ways, but is more highly accurized and fitted, with many more options available. The TAC-11 also uses a strengthened frame, heavier barrel, single-action operation, contoured wrap-around black rubber grips, a full-length sighting rib atop the slide, and many other improved components, leading to the TAC-11 being considerably heavier than the M-45.

Of all of these Brolin pistols (including the Legend Series), the MB-40 and MB-90 are the only “old” Brolin designs now being produced under the re-incorporated Brolin Industries.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, the Tactical Series are some of the rarest Brolin designs.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-45	.45 ACP	0.65 kg	8	$412
MS-45	.45 ACP	0.67 kg	8	$423
M-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.59 kg	10	$326
MC-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.54 kg	10	$310
MB-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.48 kg	6	$307
M-90	9mm Parabellum	0.52 kg	10	$252
MC-90	9mm Parabellum	0.48 kg	10	$236
MB-40	9mm Parabellum	0.43 kg	6	$233
TAC-11	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$415

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-45	SA	2	1-Nil	1	5	Nil	15
MS-45	SA	2	1-Nil	1	5	Nil	18
M-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	16
MC-40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
MB-40	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	10
M-90	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	13
MC-40	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
MB-40	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
TAC-11	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Bryco 38/48

Notes: The Bryco 38 (actually distributed by Jennings Firearms) is a pocket pistol that is one of the smallest ever built. It is a lightweight steel pistol finished in satin nickel, chrome, or black Teflon, with polished ribbed wooden grip plates. It is a single-action weapon. The Bryco 48 is a somewhat larger version of this pistol, but is otherwise identical.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bryco 38	.22 Long Rifle	0.43 kg	6	$81
Bryco 38	.32 ACP	0.43 kg	6	$113
Bryco 38	.380 ACP	0.43 kg	6	$132
Bryco 48	.22 Long Rifle	0.54 kg	6	$93
Bryco 48	.32 ACP	0.55 kg	6	$125
Bryco 48	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	6	$144

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bryco 38 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5
Bryco 38 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	6
Bryco 38 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	6
Bryco 48 (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Bryco 48 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Bryco 48 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Bushmaster Carbon-15 Pistol

Notes: This is a “shrunken” version of Bushmaster’s version of the Carbon-15 rifle. It is, essentially, a Carbon-15 receiver with a short barrel, a shroud for the gas tube instead of the gas tube being within handguards (the Carbon-15 Pistol does not have handguards). In addition to its removab;e rear sight (adjustable for windage) and post rear sight (adjustable for elevation), the Carbon-15 pistol has a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the receiver running from just in forward of the rear sight to just in front of the end of the receiver. The Carbon-15 Pistol is known not to perform well with heavy bullets. Barrel length is 7.25 inches. Tipped by an A2-type flash suppressor. The 5.56mm Carbon-15 pistol is called by Bushmaster the Type 21S. External metalwork is largely finished in Black Oxide, with critical steel parts finished in Manganese Phosphate. The manual safety control is ambidextrous and is marked with a much darker finish than the rest of the pistol.

The Type 97S version of the 5.56mm Carbon-15 pistol is virtually identical to the Type 21S, but uses a match-quality heavy stainless steel barrel, and the flash suppressor can be easily removed and replaced by other muzzle devices.

In 2005, a new version of the Carbon-15 Pistol, chambered in 9mm Parabellum, was introduced. This version, being a post-ban product, has an M-16-type flash suppressor, a round handguard, and the capability to take large magazines. It has sling swivels. It looks more like a small submachinegun than a pistol. The Type 97S is also called the Carbon-16 9mm Pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The 9mm Type 97S Pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Carbon-15 Pistol (Type 21S)	5.56mm NATO	1.56 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$833
Carbon-15 Pistol (Type 97S)	5.56mm NATO	1.66 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$837
Carbon-15 Pistol	9mm Parabellum	2.09 kg	10, 30	$273

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Carbon-15 Pistol (Type 21S)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	12
Carbon-15 Pistol (Type 97S)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	14
Carbon-15 Pistol (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	19

Calico Model 100P

Notes: A highly innovative design using an unusual helical-feed magazine, the Calico M-100P and its cousin pistols and carbines quickly became casualties of the Brady Gun Bill in the early 1990s due to their very-large-capacity magazines, and after that, most of these weapons had to be sold on the export market. (I'm not sure if they are once again being sold in the US, after the demise of the Assault Weapon Ban.) The Model 100P pistol is derived from the original Model 100 rimfire carbine, and is basically a much smaller version of that weapon. Despite the use of a lot of polymer in its construction, the Calico M-100P is still a large and heavy pistol, with a long barrel. It has unusual features (other than its magazines), such as a muzzle brake similar in appearance to the old Cutts Compensator.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Calico 100P	.22 Long Rifle	1.7 kg	100 Helical	$310

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Calico 100P	SA	-1	Nil	3	1	Nil	11

Calico Model 950-A

Notes: This is a machine pistol version of the classic Calico. It has a foregrip and can use both the 50-round and 100-round helical magazines (though it is somewhat clumsy with the 100-round magazine; add 1 to the Bulk when using the 100-round magazine). The Model 950-A is molded from high-impact plastic. The Model 950-A can be fitted with a bag that catches the spent rounds.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Calico 950-A	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	50 Helical, 100 Helical	$310

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Calico 950-A	5	2	Nil	3	1	3	15

Carolina Arms Group Trenton

Notes: While basically a fancy version of a 1911, it is meant for the everyman and not meant only for the well-heeled. Carolina Arms Group is a "boutique" arms maker, formed to build the Trenton; it is unknown whether CAG will build other products, at any time. All Trenton's are hand-built; not hand-fitted, but hand-*built*. Most parts are of stainless steel.

The Trenton is a 1911 modification, based on the M1911A1, but highly-modified. Finish is two-tone, all-black, or bright silver. On all models, the top of the slide is matte blue, as is the magazine floor and step, and the patterning of the side plates. The side plates combine linear and oval stippling and have the CAG logo in the center. The grips are synthetic. The frontstrap has a "chainlink" grip surface to it. The backstrap is dimpled. All such surfaces are hand-sanded to avoid one from abrading their hands, yet offer a sure purchase.

The rear sight is a low-profile square-notch; this centers on the red fiberoptic of the front sight. The rear sight also has ridges to cut down glare and hazing, and is drift-adjustable for windage. Controls are basically the same as 1911 controls, with an ambidextrous magazine release and a slide lock on the left side. The beavertail is oversized to eliminate virtually all hammer bite and the grip safety has a bump to ensure positive engagement. The trigger group is adjustable for pull weight and uses a skeletonized trigger. The hammer is a loop-type with serrations to make it easy to manipulate. The magazine release and slide lock are both extended for easier manipulation.

The barrel bushing is conventional and the Trenton has a full-length rod (in a time where two-piece rods are becoming the standard). The barrel is a standard for the 1911, 5 inches, but the Trenton has numerous design features that increase accuracy. A commander-sized version with a 4.25-inch barrel upon request, and even chamber both sizes in 9mm upon request, but most shooters prefer the standard Trenton, and the other versions are few in number (though they share the Trenton's features. The ejection port is lowered and flared for more positive shell ejection. The feed ramp is fully supported. Picatinny rails are not present on the Trenton, as they are thought to be superfluous on a pistol designed for traditional use.

Most of the Trenton is made by CAG, but some of the innards are made by Cylinder and Slide.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Trenton Executive	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	7, 8	$409
Trenton Executive	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	7, 8	$250
Trenton Commander	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7, 8	$401
Trenton Commander	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	7, 8	$243

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Trenton Executive (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Trenton Executive (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Trenton Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Trenton Commander (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Carolina Arms TC

Notes: Like the Trenton, the TC-45 is basically a deluxe 1911-type pistol, with touches that most 1911 makers leave out or don't think to use, or charge an exorbitant amount for. (IRL, the cost of Carolina Arms pistols is quite reasonable, considering what you get.) The TC is an Officer-size frame, with a barrel of 4.25 inches, and forged or machined (depending upon the part) of tool-quality, 100%-US-made carbon steel which is hand-lapped for an exceptional fit between the components. Grip plates are steel and modified from some of the many available for the CZ-75, in this case with wavy chevron-shaped checkering for the sides, and chain-link-shaped for the frontstrap and backstrap. The Kart Precision barrel is precision CMC-machined to National Match standards, with the addition of hand matching and fitting between the barrel and the rest of the pistol; IRL, one should not expect sterling accuracy or reliability when dropping a random new barrel into a TC-series pistol. The beavertail is extended and widened, with the beavertail and grip safety blended to match the frame, although they are separate parts from separate forgings. The thumb manual safety is extended for better control and comfort, and the other controls are likewise extended, with the magazine release being ambidextrous. The hammer is also match-quality and hand-fitted. The trigger is aluminum and tuned to a 4-pound pull weight, light for most 1911-series pistols; it is user-adjustable for overtravel. Sights are Dawson Precision low-profile sights. Finish is mostly in PVD DLC Black (a microfine polymer coating for the steel), though some areas like the grip plates, hammer, controls, exposed portion of the bolt and feed ramp, are kept in polished stainless. (And of course, the aluminum trigger is bright silver.)

The TC-45 version is chambered in .45 ACP; the TC-9 is identical (except for those parts and dimensions peculiar to a 9mm pistol), but it fires 9mm Parabellum.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TC-45	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	7	$402
TC-9	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	7	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TC-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
TC-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Caspian Pocket Rocket

Notes: The Pocket Rocket is a sub-officers'-sized pistol designed to fire small, powerful rounds. Frame construction is alloy, with a steel slide and barrel, as well as most of the working parts. It is designed for concealed carry as well as use by general officers. Finish is a tough polymer coating called Dura Shield, a Craig Caspian exclusive. The MMC sights are adjustable on both front and rear, with the sights on both ends protected by ears. The rear sight is dovetailed in. The magazine well is funneled to facilitate quick reloads. Controls are ambidextrous, and include a grip safety. Craig hand-fits for working parts and final assembly of the Pocket Rocket. The barrel is 3 inches.

Craig also makes a full-sized version of the Pocket Rocket, called the Super Duty Light. This version may have a 4, 5, or 6-inch barrel and slide, and is ported to help tame recoil, especially of the more powerful rounds..

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pocket Rocket	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	10	$229
Pocket Rocket	.357 SiG	0.76 kg	10	$256
Pocket Rocket	.38 Super	0.78 kg	10	$265
Pocket Rocket	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10	$303
Super Duty (4" Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.84 kg	14	$316
Super Duty (4" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.86 kg	14	$325
Super Duty (4" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	14	$449
Super Duty (4" Barrel)	.45 Super	1.03 kg	14	$448
Super Duty (5" Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.85 kg	14	$327
Super Duty (5" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.87 kg	14	$335
Super Duty (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	14	$459
Super Duty (5" Barrel)	.45 Super	1.04 kg	14	$458
Super Duty (6" Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.86 kg	14	$337
Super Duty (6" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.89 kg	14	$346
Super Duty (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	14	$470
Super Duty (6" Barrel)	.45 Super	1.08 kg	14	$468

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pocket Rocket (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Pocket Rocket (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Pocket Rocket (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Pocket Rocket (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Super Duty (.357, 4")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Super Duty (.38, 4")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Super Duty (.45 ACP, 4")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Super Duty (.45 Super, 4")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Super Duty (.357, 5")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Super Duty (.38, 5")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Super Duty (.45 ACP, 5")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Super Duty (.45 Super, 5")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Super Duty (.357, 6")	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Super Duty (.38, 6")	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Super Duty (.45 ACP, 6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Super Duty (.45 Super, 6")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	2	Nil	21

Century Arms C-39 Pistol

Notes: C-39 Pistols are 100% US Made, built by a factory Century Arms contracts with in Vermont; this was done as import regulations tightened, and to acknowledge that Western manufacturing methods were superior to Russian methods. They are essentially cut-down versions of the company's C-39 AKM clone (see Russian Assault Rifles: Kalashnikov AK/AKM). The C-39 Pistol is available in a version with a Polymer forearm and pistol grip, with the forearm having Picatinny rails – longer ones for the top and bottom of the forearm, and half-length ones for the sides of the forearm, and finished gray blued. A shooting brace is an option that Century Arms will sell with the C-39 Pistol, or other braces may be mounted. In addition, an option leaves no mounting hardware for a brace. Both have receivers made of machined ordnance 4140 steel, though the receiver fells much more solid than a standard AKM receiver does. The barrel is 11.375 inches tipped by a removable birdcage-type flash suppressor; this item is threaded onto the barrel, allowing other muzzle devices to be mounted. (However, most suppressors will not fit.) The C-39 pistol is sold with a pair of 30-round polymer magazines, though virtually any sort of AK-compatible magazines can be used. Theoretically, one could use 40-round RPK magazines and 75-round RPK drums with the C-39 Pistol, but it would be extremely clumsy. The C-39 Pistol is also sold as the Sporter.

The C-39V2 Pistol has lighter handguards without Picatinny rails, and a shorter 10.6-inch barrel, leading to an overall lighter weapon. The sights, however, are upgraded, and easier to adjust. It is otherwise identical to the standard C-39 Pistol for game purposes. It is essentially a smaller, sleeker C-39.

In-between the C-39 Pistol and C-39V2, Century Arms released the C-39 Micro-AK, in 2013. This is an even shorter version of the C-39 pistol; but it also has a unique crescent-shaped wood handguard under the barrel, sweeping down to just in front of the magazine and forward into a finger guard just behind the barrel. Atop the handguard and receiver is a Picatinny rail. (It is necessarily short, as the entire weapon is short, but will comfortably fit most optics.) Construction is otherwise similar to that of the other two C-39 Pistols, including the polymer pistol grip and some of the handguard under the outer handguard. The front sight is AK, but the rear sight shares more in common with an adjustable handgun sight. The barrel is 6.25 inches and tipped with a fixed birdcage-type flash suppressor. The C-39 Mini-AK shares the same gray-colored bluing. The C-39 Mini-AK features a number of other tweaks, such a Tapco control set, an extended magazine release, a tuned trigger, and near-hand-fitted parts mating.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C-39 Pistol	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.97 kg	10, 20, 30	$738
C-39 Pistol w/Brace	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.47 kg	10, 20, 30	$768
C-39v2 Pistol	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.79 kg	10, 20, 30	$722
C-39v2 Pistol w/Brace	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.29 kg	10, 20, 30	$752
C-39 Mini-AK	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.72 kg	10, 20, 30	$684
C-39 Mini-AK w/Brace	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.22 kg	10, 20, 30	$714

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
C-39 Pistol	SA	3	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	18
C-39 Pistol w/Brace	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	22
C-39v2 Pistol	SA	3	2-Nil	3	3	Nil	16
C-39v2 Pistol w/Brace	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	19
C-39 Mini-AK	SA	3	2-Nil	3	3	Nil	9
C-39 Mini-AK w/Brace	SA	3	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	11

Century Arms Draco

Notes: The Draco is what it looks like – a cut-down AKM-63 (the Romanian version of the AKM). However, it still has some American touches, like the double-locking lugs, unlocking raceway, and the trigger pack, which were based on the M-1 Garand.

The basic Draco is a *large* pistol, with a 12.25-inch barrel, and an overall length of 21.5 inches. The issue magazines are steel, but virtually any AK-type magazines will fit. The front sight is cut down, lower than that of an AKM-63 and with only a half-circle protecting it. The handguards, upper and lower, are beechwood. The metalwork is finished in gray-colored bluing. Most Dracos are chambered for 7.62mm Kalashnikov, but rarer variants, not on the market for long, are chambered for 5.56mm NATO or .22 Long Rifle. The Draco is usually seen with a stabilizing brace, Century Arms recommends an SB-47 brace, but others may be mounted.

The Micro Draco is similar to the Draco, but has only a 7.75-inch barrel, and uses a handguard that is short, extended to the rear underneath, and in front swept into a finger guard. The barrel is tipped with a birdcage-type flash suppressor. The Mini-Draco is still smaller, with 6.25-inch barrel with no muzzle device, and a simple handguard that is lower only.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Draco	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.49 kg	10, 20, 30	$731
Draco (w/Brace)	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.99 kg	10, 20, 30	$761
Draco	5.56mm NATO	2.49 kg	10, 20, 30	$489
Draco (w/Brace)	5.56mm NATO	2.99 kg	10, 20, 30	$519
Draco	.22 Long Rifle	2.49 kg	8, 16, 24	$152
Draco (w/Brace)	.22 Long Rifle	2.99 kg	10, 20, 30	$182
Micro Draco	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.56 kg	10, 20, 30	$685
Micro Draco (w/Brace)	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.06 kg	10, 20, 30	$715
Mini Draco	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.2 kg	10, 20, 30	$670
Mini Draco (w/Brace)	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.7 kg	10, 20, 30	$700

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Draco (7.62mm)	SA	3	2-Nil	3	3	Nil	19
Draco (w/Brace, 7.62mm)	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	23
Draco (5.56mm)	SA	3	1-Nil	3	3	Nil	13
Draco (w/Brace, 5.56mm)	SA	3	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	16
Draco (.22)	SA	1	Nil	3	1	Nil	22
Draco (w/Brace, .22)	SA	1	Nil	5	1	Nil	26
Micro Draco	SA	3	2-Nil	2	3	Nil	12
Micro Draco (w/Brace)	SA	3	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	14
Mini Draco	SA	3	2-Nil	2	3	Nil	9
Mini Draco (w/Brace)	SA	3	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	11

Century Arms RAS-47 Pistol

Notes: The RAS-47 Pistol is what you get when you make a 100% American-built assault rifle with American manufacturing methods, and cut it down into a pistol. The RAS-47 Pistol has all-polymer furniture, with a lower handguard that is designed for gripping, and a heat shield/cooling sleeve for the top of the barrel. The RAS-47 Pistol has a side-mounted optics/accessory rail, and the attachment of a MIL-STD-1913 rail is an option. The 10.6-inch 4150 steel nitride-treated barrel, with a chromed bore and an A2-type flash suppressor. The RAS-47 Pistol has two QD attachment points for a sling. The receiver is a precision stamping, with the internal parts built to closer tolerances than on most AK-series weapons. The RAS-47 Pistol has a Magpul MOE pistol grip and MOE AK handguard. The trigger group is a RAK-1, which has less pull weight, takeup, and return.

Some complaints include the cast bolt and headspace tolerance problems; some shooters say the RAS-47 Pistol is actually dangerous to shoot. These complaints are in the minority, however. Some shooters have experienced premature parts wear.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RAS-47 Pistol	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.97 kg	10, 20, 30	$724
RAS-47 Pistol w/Brace	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.47 kg	10, 20, 30	$754

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RAS-47 Pistol	SA	3	2-Nil	4	3	Nil	16
RAS-47 Pistol w/Brace	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	19

Charles Daly EFS-1911

Notes: This is a highly modified M1911-style pistol; the result ends looking very much like a Kimber Custom. It is a pistol designed for people with tight budgets, constructed mostly out of ordinary blued steel. It does have a few frills, however; the EFS-1911 comes with a snag-free, dovetailed Novak-style rear sight, and a dovetailed front sight. The trigger is a bit creepy, but it performs well with virtually any sort of ammunition. Note that while the EFS-1911 is sold almost entirely in the US by Charles Daly, they are actually manufactured by the Arms Corporation of the Philippines.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EFS-1911	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	8	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EFS-1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Charles Daly 1911A1

Notes: These are a series of 1911-type pistols which improve upon the original model. There are several types available for all sorts of users of .45 ACP pistols.

The Field FS (Full-Size) was introduced in 1998 and is basically a highly-improved M1911A1. The pistol is finished in dark matte, and the slide has cocking grooves in the back and front. The safety catch is ambidextrous. The slide catch is extended. The grip safety is also extended into the beavertail, and the magazine well is beveled. The Field MS (Medium-Size) is compact version of the Field FS, with a shorter barrel. The Field PC is a “wide-body” 1911, with a double-stack magazine. The Superior MS is the same size as the Field MS, but has a combination matte stainless steel/carbon finish, grip plates of black plastic, a special combat trigger, and an enlarged ejection port. The Superior PC has a stainless steel slide and carbon frame (the opposite of the Superior MS); it is otherwise the same as the Superior MS, except for the barrel length.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Field FS	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$407
Field MS	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	8	$392
Field PC	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10	$397
Superior MS	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	8	$392
Superior PC	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	10	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Field FS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Field MS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Field PC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Superior MS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Superior PC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Charles Daly 1911A1 Empire CS

Notes: This pistol, introduced in 2000, is a highly-accurized, compact model of the M1911A1. It has a matte stainless steel finish, sights dovetailed into the slide (including an adjustable rear sight), a lengthened grip safety, and a beveled magazine well. The grips plates are of hardwood.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Empire CS	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	6	$392

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Empire CS	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Charles Daly DDA

Notes: These are polymer-frame, heavy-caliber pistols with matte-finished carbon steel slides. The DDA is designed to be ergonomically correct and easy to hold, with natural pointing qualities. The magazine catch is normally on the left side of the frame behind the trigger guard, but may be moved to the right side. The magazine catch is enlarged, and the magazine well is beveled. The 10-round magazines were designed with the Brady Gun Bill in mind; high-capacity magazines are quite possible for the future.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DDA-CS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.74 kg	10	$308
DDA-CS	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	10	$394
DDA-FS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	10	$316

DDA-FS	.45 ACP	0.89 kg	10	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
DDA-CS (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
DDA-CS (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
DDA-FS (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
DDA-FS (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Charles Daly Hi-Power

Notes: This is basically a Browning HP-35 Hi-Power given the Charles Daly treatment. The primary visible differences are the fit and finish, which are much cleaner and crisper than the standard Hi-Power; however, Charles Daly has made a number of improvements and alterations to the basic design. The safety has a larger contact surface; this corrects the tendency of the HP-35 to difficult to thumb off safety, as well as correcting the flaw that will sometimes allow the HP-35 to fire when dropped or bumped. The Charles Daly Hi-Power is also more compact than the HP-35.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Charles Daly Hi-Power	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 13	$240

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Charles Daly Hi-Power	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Charter Arms Explorer II

Notes: An American sporting pistol, the Explorer is unusual in that the magazine feed is in front of the trigger guard. An extra magazine is carried in the grip and the barrels are interchangeable. This weapon was designed primarily for the survival market.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Explorer II (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	8	$141
Explorer II (8" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.9 kg	8	$161
Explorer II (10" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1 kg	8	$182

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Explorer II (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Explorer II (8")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Explorer II (10")	SA	-1	Nil	2	2	Nil	18

Charter Arms M40

Notes: The M40 is essentially a German Erma EP452 pistol with its parts shipped to the US and assembled by Charter Arms, and modified slightly to accommodate the tastes of US buyers and satisfy US civilian weapon laws. It is a conventional single-action blowback pistol made to resemble the M1911A1 in external appearance (though internally, the M40 is very different and the M40 is much smaller). The M40 is finished in stainless steel with black plastic grip plates. The M40 was sold until the late 1980s. A variant of the M40, the M42T, is designed for plinking and target shooting; it has an extended 6-inch barrel and adjustable sights. The finish of the M42T was almost always blued, with grips of walnut. The M42T was built only from 1984-85. The M79K is a larger-caliber modification of the M40, but shares the same general appearance, finish, and design features.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M40	.22 Long Rifle	0.61 kg	8	$114
M42T	.22 Long Rifle	0.68 kg	8	$140
M79K	.32 ACP	0.69 kg	7	$178
M79K	.380 ACP	0.77 kg	7	$216

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M40	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
M42T	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M79K (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M79K (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Ciener Platinum Cup Conversion

Notes: This is a conversion which is applicable to various full-sized 1911-type pistols, and is actually more common in kit form rather than as a complete pistol. It basically converts the 1911-type pistol into a .22 Long Rifle-firing target pistol. The kit improves the fit of the pistol, with closer tolerances of the slide and many of the working parts. The kit consists of a new aluminum-alloy slide, a

new slide stop, a new barrel, new firing pin and associated parts, new extractor and associated parts, new ejector, new recoil spring, buffer and associated parts, and a new magazine. Adjustable Eliason rear sights are an option. The conversion requires no special skill; if you can disassemble and re-assemble your pistol, you can do this conversion. Regardless of which 1911-type pistol you use, the results are largely the same; there may be some slight weight differences, but all are basically the same after the conversion.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Platinum Cup Conversion	.22 Long Rifle	0.95 kg	15	$131
Conversion Kit	NA	0.33 kg	NA	$50

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Platinum Cup Conversion	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Clark Custom .460 1911

Notes: As the name suggests, Clark Custom Guns specializes in building and modifying existing weapons, often to individual requests and specifications. One of their products is a drop-in kit that converts a 1911-type pistol to fire the hot .460 Rowland cartridge, a “wildcat round gone straight” designed by Johnny Rowland. The kit consists of a barrel equipped with a muzzle brake, a replacement bushing and link, a heavier slide and firing pin springs, a two-piece guide rod, and a heavier recoil spring. The kit fits right into most .45 ACP 1911-types without any sort of machining or other modifications, and the kit even includes an Allen wrench to tighten the new parts. The result is a pistol with better punch than the .45 ACP, but heavier and larger (and reputedly very fun to shoot).

Twilight 2000 Notes: This conversion does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
.460 1911	.460 Rowland	1.19 kg	7, 8	$478
Conversion Kit	N/A	0.24 kg	N/A	$107

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
.460 1911	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	2	Nil	16

Clark Custom Heavy Slide

Notes: These weapons are essentially highly accurized versions of 1911s; they are virtually remade, hand-machined, and parts hand-fitted. The result is a 1911 that has reliability, accuracy, and strength well beyond what you would expect from a standard 1911.

The Heavy Slide designed for .38 Special is given especially heavy modifications to allow it to fire a rimmed round that is not normally fired from an automatic pistol. This is especially true of the magazine and feed system. This severely limits the magazine capacity. The barrel is heavy and coned, as well as being throated. The feed ramp is polished. The slide, as the name suggests, is heavier than usual; this is to enhance the reliability of breech locking and unlocking. The trigger is hand-tuned and a makes the pull weight light. The weapon has a Bo-Mar low-profile full-length rib with a fully adjustable rear sight and which allows for optics to be mounted. The front sight is a low-profile blade. The rib also contributes to reliability, and as it is textured, contributes to accuracy.

The .45-caliber version is essentially the same, without the heavy reworking of the feed system and magazine.

The Optical Heavy Slide is essentially the same handgun as the Heavy Slide .45 ACP version, but has a Clark Custom-designed rail for optics; this will accommodate most rings that are of the same specification as a Weaver ring. The rail makes the pistol a bit heavier. In the stats below, the price includes a scope, and one is sold with the pistol.

The Long Heavy Slide version has a 6-inch barrel and is built on a Caspian frame, but is otherwise like the other Heavy Slides. The barrel, however, is a match barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Heavy Slide	.38 Special	1.18 kg	5	$347
Heavy Slide	.45 ACP	1.29 kg	7	$411
Optical Heavy Slide	.45 ACP	1.59 kg	7	$618
Long Heavy Slide	.45 ACP	1.31 kg	7	$422

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Heavy Slide (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Heavy Slide (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Optical Heavy Slide (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Long Heavy Slide (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19

CMMG M7

Notes: The M7 and M7.3 differ primarily in the number of options available to each; both have cut fed ramps, a padded pistol buffer assembly to cut recoil and reduce wear and tear on parts, optional sling swivels, a modified gas system for use in with the shorter

barrel, a forged instead of stamped upper and lower receiver, an extended feed ramp, and while the 7.3-inch barrel has no flash suppressor (and indeed the barrel does not project beyond the handguards), it does have a recessed target crown.

The M7.3 can have a full-auto fire group, an added muzzle brake, and an polished feed ramp. A plethora of options is available for the M7, including the full-auto fire group, muzzle brake, and polished feed ramp, but also an add-on fixed buttstock, a gas block with a very short MIL-STD-1913 rail and a removable front sight, a faster-acting hammer, ambidextrous controls, and an AccuWedge to tighten the smoothen the firing pin action (though by most shooters to be useless). The addition of a stock converts the M7 to a short-barreled assault rifle, but it included here for completeness.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M7	5.56mm NATO	2.27 kg	10, 20, 30	$842
M7 w/Muzzle Brake	5.56mm NATO	2.47 kg	10, 20, 30	$896
M7 w/Stock	5.56mm NATO	2.77 kg	10, 20, 30	$877
M7 w/Stock & Brake	5.56mm NATO	2.97 kg	10, 20, 30	$897
M7.3	5.56mm NATO	1.93 kg	10, 20, 30	$833
M7.3 w/Muzzle Brake	5.56mm NATO	2.13 kg	10, 20, 30	$883

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M7	5	2	1-Nil	2	3	7	7
M7 w/Brake	5	2	1-Nil	2	2	5	7
M7 w/Stock	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	6	10
M7 w/Stock & Brake	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	4	10
M7.3	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	7
M7.3 w/Brake	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	7

Cobra CA-32/380 and FS-32/380 Series

Notes: These pocket pistols use essentially the same basic design, but different barrel lengths, different grip lengths, and in some cases different grip plate materials. All are made virtually entirely of steel, finished in bright chrome, black powder coat or satin nickel. Though the FS-32 and FS-380 have generally more rounded surfaces, the internal mechanisms are basically the same, and sights are fixed, low profile notch-and-blade sights. Both use shrouded hammers.

The CA-32 and CA-380 use a 2.8-inch barrel. Grip plates are made of black molded plastic on the CA-380, or laminated wood on the CA-32. The butt has a removable lanyard ring. Case ejection is almost straight up, and the ejection port is offset only slightly to the right side.

The FS-32 and FS-380 use a 3.5-inch barrel with ribbed, black molded plastic grip plates. The ejection port is conventional, with an external extractor. The magazines include a finger stop.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FS-32	.32 ACP	0.62 kg	6	$113
FS-380	.380 ACP	0.69 kg	6	$132
CA-32	.32 ACP	0.95 kg	8	$120
CA-380	.380 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FS-32	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
FS-380	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
CA-32	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
CA-380	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Cobra Patriot

Notes: Cobra Enterprises of Utah entered the firearms game in 2002, and is therefore a relative newcomer. Nonetheless, they have established a good reputation for firearms, and particularly their line of compact pistols, including the Patriot. (It should also be noted that when Davis Industries, Republic Arms, and Talon Industries went out of business in late 2002, Cobra bought those three companies and now makes most of their former products.)

The Patriot is typical for Cobra pistols: it has a polymer frame with rubber grips, a steel slide which may be finished in stainless steel or Black Melonite, a locked breech, and a chamber loaded indicator atop the slide with visual and tactile indication. Most Cobra pistols also have several passive safeties as well as a manual safety and in many cases, a slide lock. The polymer is known for being extremely tough despite being no thicker than most polymer-frame pistols, and of course it is a proprietary formula. The front of the trigger guard is cross-hatched, but is not hooked. The magazine catch is the only external control, though it does have several internal passive safeties.

The Patriot comes in three flavors, the Patriot-380, Patriot-9, and Patriot-45. The Patriot-380 and Patriot-9 are essentially identical, having checkered rubber grip insets and overall compact dimensions, and both use a 3.3-inch barrel. Sights on both consist of a non-

adjustable low-profile rear notch and a front, low-profile blade. Later, a .32 ACP chambering was added, as well as a smaller 2.8-inch-barrel version.

The Patriot-45, on the other hand, is externally almost a different weapon. In addition to being physically larger due to its chambering (though the barrel length is still 3.3 inches), the grip has a more ergonomic design, with a finger swell on the frontstrap, a larger grip with checkered sides that extend almost to the slide, and a ribbed backstrap. The slide catch is also moved somewhat forward from its position on the Cobra-380 and Cobra-9. Though it is in fact larger, it is not really that much larger than the Patriot-380 or Patriot-9, and is still a sub-compact pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Cobra does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Patriot-32 (2.8" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.49 kg	10	$112
Patriot-32 (3.3" Barrel)	.32 ACP	0.51 kg	10	$117
Patriot-380 (2.8" Barrel)	.380 ACP	0.55 kg	10	$132
Patriot-380 (3.3" Barrel)	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	10	$137
Patriot-9 (2.8" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.56 kg	10	$140
Patriot-9 (3.3" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.58 kg	10	$145
Patriot-45 (2.8" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.61 kg	6, 7, 10	$220
Patriot-45 (3.3" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.64 kg	6, 7, 10	$225

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Patriot-32 (2.8")	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
Patriot-32 (3.3")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Patriot-380 (2.8")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
Patriot-380 (3.3")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Patriot-9 (2.8")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Patriot-9 (3.3")	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Patriot-45 (2.8")	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
Patriot-45 (3.3")	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Colt 22 Target /Cadet

Notes: This is a new plinking pistol introduced in 1994 as the SHOT show. It is a stainless steel weapon with a sighting rib down the barrel in addition to regular sights. This weapon was known as the Colt Cadet. This pistol was later refined into the Colt 22 Target; the Target has a longer barrel, and a micrometer rear sight. Production of both models stopped in 2000.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Cadet is a very rare weapon, and the Colt 22 Target virtually nonexistent.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Cadet	.22 Long Rifle	0.95 kg	10	$124
Colt 22 Target	.22 Long Rifle	1.15 kg	10	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Cadet	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Colt 22 Target	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Colt Junior

Notes: The Colt Junior was a popular mousegun in the early to mid-20th century. The Junior was actually manufactured in Spain by Astra, and it's importing was banned by the National Firearms Act of 1968, as the NFA banned the import of such pocket pistols. However, 40,000 Juniors had already been brought into the US by then, and these pistols were grandfathered in and not banned by the NFA. The Junior looks very much like the Browning Baby and is similar in design and operation. The Junior fires the rather anemic .25 ACP round or the even more anemic .22 Short round, and it is not accurate beyond short range. Its small size makes it to carry and draw, and even when an adversary it right in front of you or you are actually grappling an opponent you may be able to draw the Junior and shove it into the adversary's gut and fire repeatedly. The Junior does not have a slide stop or bolt-hold open feature, and this means that the first indication that the magazine is empty may be when the hammer drops on an empty chamber. The Junior's sole safety is a manual safety switch on the frame ahead of the top of the grip. The barrel is a very short 2.25 inches, the Junior's length is a mere 4.4 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Junior	.22 Short	0.37 kg	6	$68
Junior	.25 ACP	0.37 kg	6	$84

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Junior (.22 Short)	SA	-2	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Junior (.25 ACP)	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4

Colt M1971

Notes: The M1971 is a plain-looking pistol of commander-size. It has a beavertail, but it is not extended; this is because it has no grip safety. It has a loop-type hammer and roughened polymer grip plates. Controls are one-sided only, on the left side. It has an external extractor for more positive extraction. The M1971 is, in effect, a modernized and simplified M1911. Operation is DA/SA and short recoil. An unusual feature of the M1971 is that the 9mm Parabellum version is capable of firing a Salvo-Squeezebore triplex round (assuming you can find any). The grip is a bit wide, to accommodate the double-row magazines.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1971	9mm Parabellum and Salvo-Squeezebore	0.99 kg	15	$243
M1971	.38 Super	0.99 kg	15	$279
M1971	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	9	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1971 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
M1971 (9mm Salvo-Squeezebore)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
M1971 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M1971 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Colt 2000

Notes: The Colt Model 2000 (also called the All American) was one of Colt's first attempts to enter the market for high-capacity 9mm Parabellum pistols, which had seen a dramatic upswing since the late 1980s. However, the Model 2000 was not actually a Colt design; it was bought from Knight Armament Company (KAC), and was actually designed by Reed Knight and Eugene Stoner. The Model 2000 was introduced in 1991, but Colt, for some reason, ramped up production of the Model 2000 very slowly, and it was a limited-production pistol until the mid-1990s.

The Model 2000 uses DAO operation; DAO was not unusual on European pistol designs at the time, but it was almost heard of in a US pistol design in the early 1990s. Another unusual feature was its method of breech locking – a barrel that rotates using a cam that fits into a block in the frame. Though not unheard of, this method of breech locking was quite unusual at the time, and had almost never been successfully employed in a pistol at that point.

The Model 2000 also used a polymer frame as standard (though a frame of light alloy was also available), another unusual feature in a US-designed pistol at that time. Polymer-framed versions typically have an all-over matte blue finish, while the alloy-framed versions usually have a matte blue frame and a polished-blue slide. Sights are of the 3-dot type. There is no manual safety, but there are three passive safeties as well slide lock. This leads to a very slim and ergonomically-sound design, even for those with small hands. The side plates are of checkered polymer, and both the backstrap and frontstrap are checkered as well. Trigger pull is a bit long (like most DAO pistols). Early Model 2000s had strange problems with accuracy that were quickly corrected, and the Model 2000 also seems to have a big problem with one specific brand and type of ammunition: Cor-Bon +P jacked hollowpoints when loaded with a Sierra bullet. (Many other pistols also have some feed problems with that specific type of ammunition, but it seems to have been particularly acute in the Model 2000.) The Model 2000 was almost exclusively found with a 4.5-inch barrel, but for a short period Colt also tried to sell the Model 2000 in a special package which had an exchangeable 5-inch and 3.75-inch barrel as well. (This kit is close to impossible to find today.)

The Colt 2000, unfortunately, sold poorly and production stopped in 1993. It is possible that the Model 2000 was literally "too innovative" for Americans at the time; in addition, the 9mm Parabellum round wasn't anywhere as ubiquitous in the in the early 1990s in the United States as it is now. Most firearms experts agree, however, that the failure was not the fault of the pistol design itself, but marketing forces instead.

Twilight 2000 Notes: There are virtually no copies of the Colt 2000 in circulation in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Colt 2000 (3.75" Barrel, Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	15	$236
Colt 2000 (4.5" Barrel, Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	15	$244
Colt 2000 (5" Barrel, Polymer Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	15	$249
Colt 2000 (3.75" Barrel, Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	15	$236
Colt 2000 (4.5" Barrel, Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	15	$244
Colt 2000 (5" Barrel, Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	15	$249
3.75" Exchange Barrel Kit	N/A	0.21 kg	N/A	$41
5" Exchange Barrel Kit	N/A	0.26 kg	N/A	$54

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Colt 2000 (3.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Colt 2000 (4.5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Colt 2000 (5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Colt Cadet 22

Notes: This is basically a modern version of the old Colt Woodsman rimfire pistol. This pistol has a stainless steel frame and barrel, with polymer grips and a ventilated rib above the barrel. The barrel itself is a bull barrel. There is also a Cadet 22 Target version; this has a longer barrel, hard rubber grips, and the barrel rib is elevated, carries the sights, and can also accept optical and telescopic sights. The iron sights on the Target model are adjustable. When these pistols were introduced, they were called the New Woodsman pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Cadet 22	.22 Long Rifle	0.95 kg	10	$127
Cadet 22 Target	.22 Long Rifle	1.15 kg	10	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Cadet 22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Cadet 22 Target	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Colt CCO Gunsite Commander

Notes: This modification of the Colt Commander comes in an all-black version and a version with a stainless steel slide (identical for game purposes). The pistol has been smoothed as much as possible, including low-profile sights (adjustable in the rear), a smooth, short trigger, and dehorning. The slide has grasping serrations on the front and rear. The mechanism is simple, more reminiscent of early M1911A1s than present-day 1911 clones. The grip is short, but just enough to wrap one's fingers around; however, reloading can be a problem because of that short grip and the grasping hand getting in the way of the magazine falling free and inserting a fresh one. The frame of the Gunsite Commander is aluminum alloy, but it is stronger alloy than that of the Lightweight Commander (which often cracked). Grip plates are of polymer, and the slide is of steel. A major problem of the Gunsite Commander is the grip safety; the weapon can often actually fire without the grip safety being held down, by pulling hard on the trigger. Though this will definitely throw off one's aim, it is a safety problem.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Gunsite Commander	.45 ACP	0.78 kg	6	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Gunsite Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Colt Defender

Notes: This compact pistol was introduced in 1997. It is basically a very small 1911-type pistol, about the same size as the Officers' ACP, with a 3-inch barrel. The slide is of brush-finished stainless steel, and the frame is of light aluminum alloy. The trigger is skeletonized, as is the hammer, and the grips are of ergonomically-shaped rubber. The safety is enlarged, and the grips are of wrap-around rubber. The sights are of the 3-dot type and are also luminous. In 2000, the .40 Smith & Wesson chambering was dropped, but the .45 ACP version gained a beveled magazine well and an extended beavertail grip safety. In 2016, the 9mm chambering was added.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon is slowly replacing the M-15 General Officers' Pistol and the Officers' ACP in the Merc 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Defender	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.64 kg	7	$303
Defender	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	7	$389
Defender	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	8	$229

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Defender (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Defender (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Defender (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Colt Delta Elite

A popular civilian pistol introduced in the late 1980s. It was introduced when the 10mm Auto was a new and unproven round, and sales of the Delta Elite did not pick up for nearly 10 years. It was later tested by the FBI and Secret Service, though both those agencies eventually had pistols built especially for them. Eventually, Colt dropped the Delta Elite from its line…

…until 2016, when the Delta Elite was reintroduced due to the new interest in the 10mm round. In its new iteration, the Delta Elite has a match hammer, Novak Sights, ergonomic safety, and a match barrel. It is of reportedly heavy interest for handgun hunters, and the sights are dovetailed in, so other sight bases may be mounted.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Soldiers often acquired the Delta Elite since its 10mm Auto round was superior in performance to the 9mm Parabellum round of the M-9.

Merc 2000 Notes: Many US civilians have equipped themselves with this weapon or weapons of the same caliber; unfortunately, so have criminals, and police have done the same in response.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Delta Elite	10mm Auto	1.08 kg	8	$362
Delta Elite (New)	10mm Auto	1.08 kg	8	$363

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Delta Elite	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Delta Elite (New)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Colt Double Eagle

Notes: By 1979, Colt had gotten a bit complacent about the success of its M1911 series, and its success worldwide in virtually all areas of the market. Then, the Pentagon began looking for a new service pistol – and they weren't really looking at Colt. Colt entered their experimental SSP in that competition, but the SSP wasn't ready for prime time and never really stood a chance. Colt's lead in the pistol market slipped away during the 1980s, until they finally decided they had to do something. This resulted in the introduction of the Double Eagle in 1989.

When first introduced, the Double Eagle itself wasn't really ready for prime time either. The worst problem was the trigger unit; it had a nasty tendency to pinch fingers as well as not completely return forward after a shot (meaning a shooter would have to manually push the trigger the rest of the way forward). Part of the trigger unit also consisted of a rather tiny spring, which tended to get lost by owners when it was being stripped and cleaned. This led to the withdrawal of the Double Eagle from the market for several months. When it returned, the new Double Eagle Mark II/Series 90 was a far better pistol. Despite this, the Double Eagle never really caught on; production volume slowly drew down in response to the lack of demand, finally ending in 2000.

The Double Eagle is based on the Series 80 version of the M1911 series, with many parts actually being interchangeable. However, the Double Eagle uses a double-action trigger mechanism, and a decocker instead of a manual safety. Though the controls are not ambidextrous, the magazine release, slide lock and decocker can be reached with the trigger finger and ring finger of a lefty's hand – though a lefty will find the controls difficult to move with his left hand.

Construction of the Double Eagle is almost entirely of stainless steel. The checkered grip plates are of a polymer called Xenoy. The trigger guard is shaped to allow the shooter to use the finger of his non-firing hand to stabilize the weapon during firing. The trigger guard is also shaped to allow the Double Eagle to sit lower in the shooter's hand, which makes the Double Eagle more comfortable to fire. The hammer used is a Commander-type loop hammer. Trigger pull is surprisingly smooth and light, even for that first double-action shot. The stainless steel construction also makes the Double Eagle fairly heavy, further mitigating recoil.

Double Eagle versions include the standard Double Eagle, with a 5-inch barrel, the Double Eagle Combat Commander with a 4.25-inch barrel, the Double Eagle Officer's ACP with a 3.5-inch barrel, and the Double Eagle Officer's Lightweight with the same 3.5-inch barrel, but built from lighter, stronger steel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This was a popular pistol among US military officers, and was for a time issued as a "substitute standard."

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Double Eagle	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$406
Double Eagle	10mm Auto	1.01 kg	8	$364
Double Eagle	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.97 kg	8	$323
Double Eagle	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	9	$249
Double Eagle	.38 Super	1.04 kg	9	$285
Double Eagle Combat Commander	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	8	$399
Double Eagle Officer's ACP	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	8	$391
Double Eagle Officer's ACP	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	8	$308
Double Eagle Officer's Lightweight	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$396

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Double Eagle (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Double Eagle (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Double Eagle (.40)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Double Eagle (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Double Eagle (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Double Eagle Combat Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Double Eagle Officer's ACP (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Double Eagle Officer's ACP (.40)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Double Eagle Officer's Lightweight	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Colt Gold Cup National Match

Notes: This is a highly-accurized M1911A1 designed for the annual national matches at Camp Perry. It is assembled by hand, and the parts are fitted to the closest possible tolerances. Introduced in 1932, the National Match was originally fitted with the Stevens micrometer rear sight, but after World War 2 (in 1957), the name was changed to the Gold Cup National Match, and fitted with a Colt-Elliason sports sight, adjustable match trigger, enlarged ejection port, and Commander-type hammer.

The National Match and National Match Gold Cup are referred to by "Marks." The Mark I is the old National Match produced from 1932-1942; the Mark II is the National Match Gold Cup produced from 1957-1960, the Mark III is a special National Match Gold Cup designed specifically for .38 Smith & Wesson Wadcutter from 1960-1974, and the Mark IV (also known as the Series 80), available in 1980.

New for 2012 is the Gold Cup Trophy. Differences include a passive firing pin block and wraparound rubber grips. Balance has altered; the center of gravity is now closer to the center of mass. The finish is satin stainless steel, and the Gold Cup Trophy can take most 7 and 8-round .45 ACP pistol magazines. It has a Bo-Mar target-type, micrometer-adjustable rear sight and a dovetailed front blade sight. The barrel is a 5-inch heavy National Match-standard, and the pistol in general has very tight tolerances. The Gold Cup Trophy has a lightened slide for faster cycling, but other factors bring the weight up a little. The slide top is also rounded, except for where the sights are mounted. The trigger pull is light at 3.75 pounds.

Many have said that the Gold Cup Trophy is ill-suited for anything but competition, but it is capable of being a creditable (and accurate) combat pistol, particularly after it has been zeroed. (The stats below assume a Gold Cup Trophy zeroed for the present user.) Some other criticisms include the Faux Pachmayr soft rubber grips, which are actually a Colt imitation of a Pachmayr grip that are not as comfortable and do not control felt recoil as well, nor do they fit as well as true Pachmayr grips. The Bo-Mar rear sight is secured with a roll pin, which can work loose.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mark I	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$409
Mark I	.38 Super	0.94 kg	7	$286
Mark II	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$409
Mark III	.38 Smith & Wesson Wadcutter	0.95 kg	7	$260
Mark IV	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$409
Mark IV	10mm Auto	1.05 kg	7	$364
Gold Cup Trophy	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$419

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mark I (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Mark I (.38 Super)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Mark II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Mark III (.38 Wadcutter)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Mark IV (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Mark IV (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Gold Cup Trophy	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Colt Government

Notes: This successor to the Gold Cup National Match was introduced in 1991. It fixed several deficiencies of the Gold Cup National Match pistol, as well as giving competition shooters some other things they wanted. The top of the Government's slide is flattened and a tension groove cut into the slide to allow the mounting of optics. The ejection port is further enlarged, and the beavertail is lengthened. The frame has a shallow finger groove under the trigger guard. Another version of this pistol, the XS Government Model, has mahogany grips, a triple-aspect combat sight, and an increased magazine capacity. The Special Combat Government Model has a Bo-Mar micrometer sight and the enlarged magazine.

Introduced in 2016, the Colt Combat Elite is sort of a blending between the 1911 and the Browning Hi-Power. It is designed primarily for the competition shooter. The pistol has a two-tone finish for its all-forged-steel construction, and half-checkered, half-smooth rosewood grip plates. Finish for the pistol is blackened for the slide and matte stainless steel for the frame. The beavertail is upswept and has a palm bump for the grip safety. The hammer is an extended loop hammer. The Combat Elite has extended controls, a Single Side Tactical Safety Lock, a match-quality stainless steel 5-inch barrel. Most of its other special features are borrowed from the 1911's XSE series. The sights are Novak Low-Mount Carry sights with a three-dot finish, it has a lowered and flared ejection port, a full-length guide rod, and front and rear cocking grooves.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Government Model in 9mm Steyr is not available, nor is the XS Government Model or the Special Combat Government Model.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Government	.38 Super	0.94 kg	7	$286
Government	9mm Steyr	0.94 kg	7	$284
Government	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.01 kg	7	$324
Government	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$409
XS Government	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$409
Special Combat Government	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$409
Colt Combat Elite	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7, 8	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Government (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Government (9mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Government (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Government (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
XS Government	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Special Combat Government	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Colt Combat Elite	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Colt Huntsman/Challenger

Notes: This is a rimfire plinking pistol introduced in 1950 and ending production in 1977. The original pistol was the Challenger; it has no slide catch and the magazine catch was in the heel of the butt, and the entire pistol looks cheap. The Huntsman appeared on the scene in 1955; it had plastic grip plates until 1960, after which the grips were made from fine walnut. They are identical for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Huntsman (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.85 kg	10	$124
Huntsman (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.89 kg	10	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Huntsman (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Huntsman (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

Colt M1903

Notes: Before general officers began being issued the M-15 in the 1960s, they were issued a smaller pistol called the M1903. Like the M-15, one grip plate had a metal plate engraved with the general's name, and other side had a medallion engraved "US Government Property." According to the general's wishes, it could have a Parkerized or blued finish, and could be in .32 ACP or .380 ACP caliber. (Most chose .380 ACP.) The pistol had checkered walnut grip plates. The weapon had an external extractor and a 3.75-inch barrel. Though this was the issue weapon to generals, many chose different weapons (General Patton being a prime example).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1903	.32 ACP	0.68 kg	7	$181
M1903	.380 ACP	0.68 kg	7	$219

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1903	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M1903	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Colt M1908

Notes: This is basically Colt's version of the Browning Baby; Colt bought the patent rights for the weapon and began to produce it in the US. Colt added a grip safety in addition to the safety catch, and shortened the grip somewhat; if one had small hands, they might actually be able to fit two fingers (other than the trigger finger) on the grip. There are no conventional sights, but there is a groove on top of the slide for sighting.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1908	.25 ACP	0.4 kg	6	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1908	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3

Colt M1911

Notes: This weapon was first invented by John Browning back in 1905, and was accepted by the US military in 1911. It was first

used in combat shortly thereafter in border actions against the Mexicans, and was the standard US military service pistol until the M-9 came into service in 1985. Large numbers of them are still being used by the US as well as countries all over the world; it is perhaps the most widely-used pistol in service. The M1911A1 model is a modified version of the M1911; after experience in World War 1, the spur of the grip safety was lengthened, the grip's shape was widened, the trigger was shortened, and the trigger and trigger frame were chamfered. Despite the change to the M-9 (a slightly modified Beretta M-92FS), many soldiers were reluctant to give up their hard-hitting "Forty-Fives," particularly those in special operations. It should be noted that while the standard issue magazine for most armed forces contains 7 rounds, many companies have made modified magazines which contain 8 rounds and are useable by the M1911A1.

With such a widely-made and distributed weapon, it should not be surprising that many variants have been built over the years; in fact, a great deal of modern pistols are based upon the M1911 design. Some are these are handled in these pages in separate entries, and most are simply M1911s and M1911A1s built in different countries, but some show a bit more variation. One of these was built for the British during World War 1 from 1915-18 and also used during World War 2, and it is chambered for the then-standard British pistol chambering of .455 Webley Auto. Though these versions are rare (some 600 being built, with many of them having been since rebarreled to .45 ACP), these British M1911s are of such good quality that most of them are still useable as military weapons. The British M1911s can still fire .45 ACP, but the reverse is not true. (In game terms, the shooting characteristics are identical when used with .45 ACP ammo.) Most British M1911s have a lanyard ring at the butt and are blued. The Norwegians accepted the M1911 as it was, except for being fitted with an extended slide stop.

In the Interwar period, several small manufacturers experimented with machine pistol variants of the M1911. They all have the same basic features – an auto sear, modified magazine feed, extended magazines, a foregrip, and a lengthened, compensated barrel. They are heavier than the standard M1911, but even with the extra weight and a barrel compensator, they were close to uncontrollable in automatic fire, primarily to the high rate of fire. Some were built for selective fire, but most had only two fire modes: safe and fire, which corresponded to automatic fire. I have included semiautomatic features for those rare automatic M1911s that are selective fire. On full automatic, you'd be lucky to fire anything shorter than a 5-round burst. These version were a rarity, and most of them ended up in the hands of gangsters such as John Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson, and Bugsy Siegel, and others. Most of the time, the Auto M1911 fired from ridiculously-extended stick magazines.

Perhaps not so unusual, but inevitable, was the Service Ace. To reduce training costs, the US military asked Colt to begin designing a .22 long Rifle-firing version of the M1911 almost immediately after the M1911 itself was adopted. This turned out to be more difficult than first thought; the War Department wanted the M1911 to be modified as little as possible to fire the .22 Long Rifle round, so that the M1911s could be modified back and forth as necessary. The original Ace proved to require too much modification for the War Department's tastes, and what was more-or-less a modification kit submitted by Colt also did not work since the rimfire round did not have enough power to properly operate the heavy slide of the M1911.Work continued until 1938 (and at that time, based on the M1911A1), when the famous Carbine Williams came up with a design that worked both mechanically and to the War Department's liking; this became the Service Ace. They were produced from 1939-45, with almost 14,000 being built. An unforeseen consequence of Carbine Williams' "floating chamber" system was that the bolt tended to prematurely wear out. The Service Aces that were still viable were sold to civilians after World War 2, and now bring a decent amount of money in real-life terms. Many companies now make a .22 version of the M1911 or conversion kits for it; the Service Ace may be considered representative of these. Since the introduction of the Service Ace, the same concept has been duplicated under many manufacturers and many names.

Essentially variants of the M1911A1, the XSE and its variants feature a few things that the M1911A1 does not have, such as front and rear cocking grip serrations on the slide, manual safeties with are extended and ambidextrous, and adjustable aluminum skeletonized match triggers. Checkering on the grip plates is finer, and the grip plates are made from rosewood. The sights are fixed, low-profile combat sights. The hammer is a loop-type Commander hammer. The entire XSE is built to tighter tolerances than the standard M1911A1, and the XSE can be had in .38 Super (on the Lightweight Commander variant only) as well as the standard .45 ACP. The Government comes in brushed stainless steel or blued carbon steel finishes; the Commander comes only in a brushed stainless steel finish, and the Lightweight Commander variant, with its aluminum-alloy frame, comes only in a brushed aluminum finish for the frame, a brushed stainless steel slide, and uses a Teflon-coated receiver. Government XSEs use a 5-inch barrel, while the others use a 4.25-inch barrel.

Based on the M1911A1 design, the Government 380 fires the smaller .380ACP round. It is designed for the civilian and police market.

The M1991 is basically an M1911A1 manufactured in the late 20th and early 21st century, and using modern manufacturing methods and materials. In short, the M1991A1 is a near-copy of the M1911A1, constructed almost entirely of blued steel and having few differences from the original.

The Colt Mk IV Series/Officer's ACP is a modernized copy of the M1911A1. Differences include the inclusion of a firing pin blocking safety, and the choice of construction from carbon steel or stainless steel. The carbon steel version can have either a polished or matte finish. In addition, a version that fires .38 Super ammunition is also available. The Mk IV Officer's ACP is a shortened and lightened version of the Mk IV Series 80; it is available only in .45 ACP, but comes in either a stainless steel, carbon steel, or aluminum alloy frame.

Considered by many to be the definitive version of the M1911A1, the Combat Commander is a slightly shorter version of that classic handgun. It is often carried by US Army officers in place of the M1911A1. The Combat Commander is also available in 9mm Parabellum and .38 Super, but these versions are rarely found. The Lightweight Commander is the same weapon, but uses a lightweight aluminum frame and comes in only one caliber.

In 2011, Colt introduced a new iteration of the M1911: the New Agent. The New Agent is a compact pistol, reminiscent of the Officer's ACP, but with a DAO action instead of the single-action operation of other M1911s. The pull weight of the trigger is 12 pounds; many shooters say this leads to quick trigger-finger fatigue. The hammer is also very bobbed; it is spurless, and almost inaccessible when it is down. The matte black alloy frame is mated to a steel slide finished in gray. Grips are of wood with a tight diamond-checkered texture. The frontstrap and backstrap are grooved to aid gripping; as the operation is DAO, the New Agent has no grip safety and only a small beavertail. The New Agent is almost totally dehorned. Instead of a standard front and rear sight, the New Agent has a continuous U-shaped trough running the length of the slide. The 3-inch barrel does not have a bushing, but instead has a bell shape near the muzzle, which allows for positive lockup. With light weight and a relatively short grip, recoil and barrel flip are stiff. The New Agent is barely recognizable as being part of the M1911 line.

The M1911A1 is one of those firearms that has been produced in various forms by many different companies throughout the years. While some have different features and specifications, many differ only in minor details such as grip panels, sights, triggers, hammers, finishes, and other relatively minor part details. Such pistols are often known as "1911" pistols, and many have "1911" as part of their name. For the most part, however, they are close enough to the M1911A1 in game terms to be considered identical for game play. Similar clones of the Commander and Lightweight Commander are also common.

The Colt Rail Gun is a version of the Series 80 that differs primarily from an M1911A1 in its MIL-STD-1913 rail below the dust cover and it's more-solid, largely machined steel components (especially the slide and frame). The grip safety is enlarged with a longer beavertail, and the trigger is one of the few aluminum parts and is skeletonized. The manual safety is also extended and ambidextrous. The sights are Novak Low-Carry sights, and it has a finish of black Cerakote and grip plates of blackened hardwood. The barrel is 5 inches and match grade.

Actually made by FN/Browning, the 1911-22 is a newer version of the M1911A1, chambered for .22 Long Rifle. The 1911-22 was redesigned by Browning to achieve the optimum size and weight for a .22-caliber 1911 clone, and came up with an 85%-sized copy of the original about half the weight. The 1911-22 otherwise operates, disassembles and reassembles, and has controls like a standard M1911A1. Special care was taken to, except for the size, duplicate the look and feel of the M1911A1, and the barrel remains at 5 inches. The 1911-22A1 version has a shortened 4.25-inch (Commander) barrel, and the 1911-22A2 is a compact with a 3.625-inch barrel. One error was made: a magazine safety was added, something that is largely unnecessary given the safety features already present on most 1911s. And the 1911-22 retains one unloved feature – hammer bite, something original M1911A1s and M1911s had due to a too-short beavertail.

One of the lesser-known users of the M1911A1 is Nazi Germany. Before World War 2, Norway license-produced the M1911A1 in Norway, and after the German conquering of Norway, the factories were turned over to production for the German Army. Production figures during World War 2 in Norway were never high, and most of the Norwegian M1911s were retained for use by German forces in Norway. Only a very few found their way to Europe.

At the 2016 SHOT Show, a new version of the Lightweight Commander was introduced, in both 9mm and .45. The new version has been given Novak sights and Wilson's high-ride beavertail; it fits better in the hand and can be aimed more surely. The frontstrap has a round cut into the trigger guard to further improve grip. The slab-sided slide is of polished carbon steel, and the frame is alloy. The hammer is a loop hammer. The G10 grip plates are of light alloy, but designed to look and feel like wood. Action is SA, as per the original.

Also in 2016, the Colt Competition Government was introduced. This is a Race Gun, designed for use in competitions like IDPA. It is a Series 80 gun, though finely balanced with a match-quality 5-inch barrel and hand-fitted components. It uses blue metal G10 grip plates and an upswept beavertail for positive engagement of the grip safety, as well as a pronounced grip safety bump. The trigger guard is undercut for a high grip. It uses a dual spring system to reduce felt recoil and Sports Novak adjustable sights. The front sight is a fiberoptic pipe, and is adjustable for color. The trigger is adjustable for pull weight and travel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Hundreds of thousands of these pistols remain in service with US forces alone; some National Guard, Reserve, and even Active Duty units were still equipped with them, and they were handed out liberally to civilian militias by both MilGov and CivGov. The M1991 is another one of those pistols issued as a "substitute standard" to US forces, particularly to new units raised by the US Army shortly before the collapse of central authority in the US. The New Agent is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor is the New Lightweight Commander or the Competition Government.

Merc 2000 Notes: As they are so common, it is not surprising that the M1911A1 is traded far and wide in the world.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1911A1	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$404
M1911 (British)	.455 Webley Auto	1.15 kg	7	$423
Service Ace	.22 Long Rifle	1.08 kg	10	$129
M1911 Full-Auto Modification	.38 Super	2 kg	7, 10, 20, 40	$344
M1911 Full-Auto Modification	.45 ACP	2 kg	7, 10, 20, 40	$467
XSE Government	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$407
XSE Commander	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$399
XSE Lightweight Commander	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	8	$401
XSE Lightweight Commander	.38 Super	0.86 kg	9	$278
Government 380	.380 ACP	0.62 kg	7	$137
M1991A1	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$404
Colt Mk IV Series 80	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$404

Colt Mk IV Series 80	.38 Super	1.08 kg	9	$284
Colt Officer's ACP (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	6	$389
Colt Officer's ACP (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	6	$391
Combat Commander	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$399
Combat Commander	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	9	$240
Combat Commander	.38 Super	1 kg	9	$267
Lightweight Commander	.45 ACP	0.75 kg	7	$402
New Agent	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	7	$389
Rail Gun	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7, 8	$413
Browning 1911-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.46 kg	10	$129
Browning 1911-22A1	.22 Long Rifle	0.44 kg	10	$122
Browning 1911-22A2	.22 Long Rifle	0.43 kg	10	$116
New Lightweight Commander	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	9	$402
New Lightweight Commander	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	9	$241
Competition Government	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	8	$484
Competition Government	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	9	$325

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1911A1	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M1911 (British)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Service Ace	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
M1911 Full-Auto Modification (.38)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	7	17
M1911 Full-Auto Modification (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	8	17
XSE Government	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
XSE Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
XSE Lightweight Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
XSE Lightweight Commander (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Government 380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M1991A1	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Colt Mk IV (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Colt Mk IV (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Colt Officer's ACP (Steel)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Colt Officer's ACP (Alloy)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Combat Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Combat Commander (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Combat Commander (.38Sup)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Lightweight Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
New Agent	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Rail Gun	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Browning 1911-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Browning 1911-22A1	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Browning 1911-22A2	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
New Lightweight Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
New Lightweight Commander (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Competition Government (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Competition Government (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Colt Mustang

Notes: This is a small "pocket pistol," designed for concealed carry or backup. It was produced in large numbers and were quite common among both US civilians and police alike. It is produced in three versions: The standard Mustang, the light alloy Mustang PocketLite, and the enlarged Mustang II.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mustang	.380 ACP	0.53 kg	6	$132
Mustang PocketLite	.380 ACP	0.35 kg	6	$132
Mustang II	.380 ACP	0.57 kg	7	$138

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Mustang	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
Mustang PocketLite	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	6
Mustang II	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Colt Pocket Nine

Notes: This pocket pistol was introduced in 1999. It has a stainless steel slide and a light alloy frame, and it is a very small and light weapon. The pistol can be difficult to shoot due to the small grip; there is no place for even a small-handed person to put the little finger of the firing hand, and this is exacerbated by the 9mm Parabellum cartridge and light weight of the weapon. A variant of the Pocket Nine, the TAC Nine, had a matte black finish (oxidized on the slide and anodized on the frame) and tritium inserts for the for the sights, but was otherwise identical to the Pocket Nine. In 2000, Colt went through reorganization, and the Pocket Nine and TAC Nine were dropped from production.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pocket Nine	9mm Parabellum	0.48 kg	8	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pocket Nine	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6

Colt Pony PocketLite

Notes: This pistol predates the Pocket Nine, and is also a pocket pistol. It is also a tiny weapon with a stainless steel slide and light alloy frame. The Poly does not have a manual safety, but it does have an automatic firing pin safety to prevent accidental discharges. Like the Pocket Nine, production stopped in 2000.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pony PocketLite	.380 ACP	0.39 kg	6	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pony PocketLite	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	6

Colt Z40

Notes: Though Colt has never been able to really perfect its double-action pistols (such as the Double Eagle), it gave the idea another try in 1998 with the Z40 (with assistance from CZ in the Czech Republic). This resulted at last in a double-action weapon that worked well, and Colt intended to approach the US and overseas militaries with the weapon. However, reorganization stopped their efforts (and the cooperation with CZ failed), and they dropped the weapon from production in 1999.

Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Merc 2000: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	12	$317

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Z40	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Coonan

Notes: This is an all-stainless steel pistol built on the Colt M1911 pattern, but greatly enlarged and strengthened to take the Magnum cartridges. It's sort of an American answer to the Desert Eagle series, firing magnum cartridges instead of the standard .45 ACP. Barrel length is 5 inches and the rear sight is adjustable. Finish is matte stainless and the grip plates are smooth walnut. This pistol never made it into any service use, but was very popular on the US civilian market.

At the 2016 SHOT Show, a .45 ACP version was shown: the MOT-45. This is no ordinary 1911, though – nearly all of it is handmade or fitted, and the parts are designed for maximum performance. It uses a linkless barrel for faster firing and greater reliability, an external extractor for more reliable ejection, a pivoting trigger for a more positive pull (with a pull weight of 4.5-5 pounds). The barrel is match-quality and has a match bushing. Finish is satin stainless and grips may be smooth walnut or checkered hard rubber. The hammer is a match loop hammer. Sights are Novak rear and blade front. It has an extended slide catch and thumb lock.

The Coonan Cadet is a compact version of the standard Coonan. It has a reduced barrel and is slightly smaller in dimensions than a Colt Combat Commander. It is nonetheless still a large pistol, and the reduced barrel leads to a lot of muzzle blast and higher recoil forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Coonan	.357 Magnum	1.19 kg	7	$423
Coonan	.41 Magnum	1.69 kg	7	$514

Coonan Cadet	.357 Magnum	1.12 kg	5	$365
Coonan MOT-45	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Coonan (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Coonan (.41)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Coonan Cadet	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Coonan MOT-45	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Casull CA-3800

Notes: This is a highly modified M1911A1, manufactured to strict tolerances and modified to fire .38 Casull ammunition. The design work was done by Dick Casull himself, and most of these weapons were built by his company. They are very rare, but accurate and sought after. They have a match barrel, adjustable front and rear sights, a match trigger, a beveled magazine well, and exotic wood grip panels.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Except in the machine shops of Dick Casull himself (after he relocated to Eastern Wyoming after the November Nuclear Strikes), this weapon was never built.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CA-3800	.38 Casull	1.13 kg	8	$294

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CA-3800	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Cylinder & Slide Trident

Notes: Cylinder & Slide is a custom house – they take existing designs and improve them, giving them custom features that improve upon a standard handgun. The Trident is based on a standard Springfield 1911A1 with a Parkerized finish; it's improvement package was designed by Bill Laughridge and an unnamed career special operator. Their intent was to produce a pistol that would bear any stress put on it for at least 20 years of special operations use. The parts of the Trident are hand-modified and hand fitted. They dispense with many of the features that most military, police, and competition shooter find essential on their weapons.

The Trident is finished in a special nickel-boron-based finish that is called Fail Safe by Cylinder & Slide. The finish allows the Trident to operate without lubricant, and along with that, has correspondingly less attraction to dirt and dust. The slide has complete dehorning and deburring, polishing and radiusing, has front cocking grooves, and is heat treated. The bushing is made hand-tight and is also heat-treated. Sights are a Heinie Ledge rear sight and a Cylinder & Slide Strong Sight dovetailed ramp. The extractor is radiused and tensioned and heat-treated; the ejection port is lowered and beveled and has a bullet nose relief. The recoil spring is around a standard GI guide, but the spring itself is an 18-pound Wolff spring. The frame has internal and external deburring and dehorning, polishing of working surfaces, a stippled frontstrap, G10 grips with a Rhino Hide texture, polished feed ramp, and is heat treated. The trigger is skeletonized and has an internal overtravel stop. The magazine well is beveled; the beavertail is extended and has a palm swell. Controls are extended and heat-treated as well as having polished working surfaces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Trident	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Trident	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Dan Wesson Bruin

Notes: The Bruin (sometimes called the Longslide Bruin) was designed to make the best possible, most accurate 10mm Auto handgun possible. To this end, Wesson used a very long 6.3-inch heavy match-quality barrel with a target bushing, along with a trigger pull weight of only 4.5 pounds. The weight of the weapon lowers felt recoil and muzzle climb, but there is no porting or muzzle devices, and the 22-pound recoil spring further aids recoil dampening. (The recoil spring is made of chrome silicon instead of the music wire that most 1911 recoil springs are made of.) The top of the slide has a sight rib, running from the rear sight to the front sight, and is grooved on either side to eliminate reflections. (The slide top is flattened.) The front sight is dovetailed in, and has a fiberoptic pipe designed to show a fiberoptic dot at the rear of the ramp. The rear sight is adjustable and has a tritium dot on either side of the square-notch of the sight. The rear sight is also dovetailed in. The rear grasping grooves are similar to those on the Colt Gold Cup, and there are front grasping grooves about where they would be on a 5-inch-barrel handgun. The frontstrap and backstrap have finely-checkered surfaces to aid hold on the Bruin. Finish is a blued slide and a bronzed frame and hammer, along with matte black G10 grip panels, sights, and controls, and a bright metal trigger. The pistol material itself, along with the barrel, are made from stainless steel. The butt is rounded, as is popular today. The hammer is a loop-type, but is squared off into a semi-diamond shape. Fit is so good that nothing, even the rear sights, shakes or (in the case of the sight) shakes loose. Like most 1911-based pistols, the Bruin operates by recoil and has a single-action trigger.

The Bruin Black is the .45 ACP version of the Bruin; it is the same pistol except for what modifications are necessary to fire the .45 ACP cartridge. It is finished in all-matte black.

The RL price of the Bruin is huge for a pistol; one could buy a decent used dirt bike for the RL cost of the Bruin, or a deluxe diamond ring for your fiancée.

Some criticisms of the Bruin include a slide shape that is difficult to reassemble to the frame, The recoil spring plug is likewise difficult to get seated properly. (The muzzle of the pistol is cut at a double up-angle, starting at the dust cover.) Some shooters say the trigger guard isn't long enough, making use with heavy gloves difficult if not impossible. Some shooters have also experienced overly-large groups when shooting the Bruin, though this could also be due to a mis-adjusted rear sight and the ammunition used (or the skill of the shooter). Many shooters say that the 22-pound recoil spring does not soak up enough recoil and install a 24-pound spring instead. (The *Twilight 2000 v2.2* rules make this change irrelevant.)

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bruin	10mm Auto	1.24 kg	8	$453
Bruin Black	.45 ACP	1.24 kg	8	$499

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bruin	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	2	Nil	19
Bruin Black	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19

Dan Wesson Commander Classic Bobtail

Notes: Built for Dan Wesson by CZ-USA, the Commander Classic Bobtail is an accurized and customized Colt Commander-type weapon. The frame and slide are made from stainless steel, but the weapon is not too heavy. The slide top is rounded, with fixed 3-dot tritium inlay sights. The barrel is forged in one piece and is match grade, as is the bushing. The grip safety is extended and has a "memory groove," which is sort of a bump on the grip safety which makes sure the grip safety engages. The front strap is checkered at 20 lpi, and the grip plates are wooden and checkered in a diamond cocobolo pattern. Flat surfaces are hand-polished, while rounded surfaces are bead-blasted to give a contrasting effect. There are no sharp edges. The ejection port is enlarged and flared. The manual thumb safety is extended, as is the magazine catch, and the slide stop specially shaped for easy manipulation. It is on the whole considered an excellent pistol, like all Dan Wesson designs.

The Concealed Carry Officer (CCO) is a development of the Commander Classic Bobtail designed as an even more concealable weapon, and also designed as something fancier that military officers might actually be proud to carry. Like a classic CCO-type pistol, the Dan Wesson CCO uses a Commander-length slide with a 4.3-inch barrel on top of a smaller frame. The grip plates are of high-quality wood with a special stippled "Shadow" pattern and a "DW" logo on each side; the frontstrap is textured in a proprietary "Chain Link" pattern for gripping, and the backstrap is checkered. The frame is aluminum; the rest is stainless steel. The trigger housing is undercut to encourage a proper, high grip on the frame. The slide and frame are coated in a matte black Duty finish. Sights are low-profile and dovetailed in, with tritium inlays. The trigger has a shortened pull length for faster follow-up shots. Two types of magazines are sold for the CCO – a flush-fit 7-round magazine, and a 6-round magazine with a rubber shoe on the bottom that has a finger stop.

The Guardian is sort of a combination of the Commander Classic Bobtail and Concealed Carry Officer (CCO), plus some extra features such as slightly wider grip, higher-profile Bo-Mar sights, and smooth wooden grip plates with checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap. The Guardian uses an alloy frame, and both the frame and slide uses the matte black "duty" finish which is exclusive to Dan Wesson. The Guardian can use Commander Classic Bobtail and CCO magazines.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Commander Classic Bobtail	10mm Auto	0.99 kg	7	$356
Commander Classic Bobtail	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$401

Concealed Carry Officer	.45 ACP	0.77 kg	6, 7	$403
Guardian	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	6, 7, 8	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Commander Classic Bobtail (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Commander Classic Bobtail (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Concealed Carry Officer	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Guardian	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Dan Wesson Discretion

Notes: Though sold to civilians, this large, long-barreled pistol is designed primarily for use by match, military and law-enforcement concerns. It is a 1911-type pistol with G10 checkered/textured grip plates and a beavertail long enough to prevent hammer bite, but not overly-long. The front and rearstrap are checkered at 25 lpi. The trigger is undercut for a high grip. The recoil spring is light and the slide is very smooth in movement. The 5.75-inch barrel is tipped by threads for a suppressor (along with a screw-on cap) and ported with large lightening cutouts in the slide. Underneath the dust cover is a Picatinny rail. The rail is meant to hang an optional suppressor from, made by CZ (but not included in the cost below). The sights are tall enough to see over a suppressor, and are of the 3-dot Tritium-type. The sights, however, are dehorned, and are as little snaggy as possible. The magazine well is funneled for quick reloading. The ejection port is flared, lengthened, and lowered. The finish is similar to Melonite, in Black Duty color.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Discretion	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	10	$259
Discretion	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	10	$420

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Discretion	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Discretion	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Dan Wesson Elite Carry Officer

Notes: The Elite Carry Officer (more often simply called the “ECO”) is an aluminum-framed steel slide pistol which is a compact, but like many Dan Wesson designs, made to almost hand-fitted specifications. The 3.5-inch barrel is of bull profile and made from 416 steel; this not only eliminate some of the flex from shooting and to a minor extent felt recoil, it eliminates the need for a barrel bushing. The other end of the barrel has a ramped and polished feed; the ramp is furthermore polished for additional reliability. The ejection port is flared and lowered to enhance extraction reliability. All of this contributes to the smooth operating of the ECO. The finish of the frame and slide are what Dan Wesson calls a “Black Duty” finish. This finish is similar to Melonite and actually bonds with the metal, offering a tougher finish than the various baked-on finishes. The recoil spring and guide rod are designed to tame the often violent action of compact 1911s. Serrated cocking grooves are in the rear of a slide. The frontstrap and rear strap have 25 lpi checkering. The grips are polymer G10 VZ grips. Sights are fixed rear and front sights; the rear has a U-notched style lined in white and the front sight blade has a red stripe on it. Both have tritium inlays.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Elite Carry Officer	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$393

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Elite Carry Officer	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Dan Wesson Elite Series

Notes: The Elite Series is designed for competition shooters, and some of the designs hit just at the maximum allowed by the rules of the particular competition. Parts are partially hand-fitted and often special alloys are used.

The Havoc is designed for Open IPSC/USPSA shooting. The base is a 1911 frame, but it is heavily modified. The 5-inch barrel has 6-slot porting, and is made of a special steel alloy, is match-quality, heavy profile, and (of course) has no bushing. The Havoc is topped with a C-MORE red dot sight on a low-profile mount.

The Mayhem is designed specifically with the IPSC/USPSA Limited Division in mind. The Mayhem features a 6-inch bull profile, match-quality barrel made of high-quality steel. The Mayhem is designed to be light; weight has been shaved where possible, and sometimes, added where it would benefit balance and pointing qualities. The Mayhem has a proprietary tactical rail under the dust cover; the front of the dust cover, however, is cut away to reduce weight, and this does expose the guide rod (though it is in a sleeve).

The Titan is a high-accuracy 1911-type pistol. It is built on a steel frame manufactured by Caspian for Dan Wesson, to his specifications. It is a wide-bodied frame, able to take a double-stack 10mm magazine, through a flared and funneled magazine well opening. The magazine well is machined as a part of the frame, instead of being a separate part. Most of the Titan is matte black, except for the G10 grips, which may be green or black. The top of the slide is flattened and checkered to cut glare; underneath, on the dust cover, is a short MIL-STD-1913 rail. Instead of ribbing of serrations, the cocking grips are unidirectional snakeskin-pattern cocking grips. These grips are both at the rear and front of the slide. The grip safety is part of an extended beavertail with a bump at

the bottom to insure positive engagement. The trigger guard is squared for an stabilizing finger. The magazine release is extended, but it is reportedly quite stiff and takes force to push in. The trigger is flat-faced, serrated, and widened. Trigger pull weight is very light. The 5-inch Schuemann Ultimatch barrel is ramped, of bull weight, and bushingless, The rear sights are adjustable and have tritium inlays; the front sight is dovetailed and has a tritium inlay with a white stripe on either side.

The Chaos is similar to the Havoc, but has a few more wrinkles. It has a beveled and flared magazine well, G-10 grips, and has an adjustable rear fiberoptic sight and a front fiberoptic sight, dovetailed in. The barrel is the standard 5 inches, but is of heavy profile, match-quality, stainless steel, and is bushingless. The feed ramp is integral to the barrel. It has an ambidextrous manual safety and an extended beavertail and grip safety, with a bump. The Chaos has a match trigger and hammer. The dust cover is grooved for a tactical rail, but does not have as standard.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Havoc	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	21	$451
Havoc	.38 Super	1 kg	21	$487
Mayhem	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.45 kg	17	$340
Titan	10mm Auto	1.3 kg	14	$368
Chaos	9mm Parabellum	1.27 kg	23	$251

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Havoc (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Havoc (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Mayhem	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	20
Titan	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Chaos	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Dan Wesson Pointman Seven

Notes: Based on a Series 70-style M-1911, the Pointman Seven features almost all-stainless steel construction and several caliber choices, though the standard (and most numerous) version is chambered for .45 ACP. The barrel is match-quality and cold-forged, with a one-piece 5-inch match barrel and bushing. The micrometer-adjustable rear sights are by Bo-Mar, with a dovetailed front sight blade. The rounded surfaces are given a bead-blasted finish, while the flat surfaces are hand-polished. The grip plates, and backstrap are checkered, with a bump on the grip safety. The front and rear of the Pointman Seven's slide have cocking grooves, and the magazine well is beveled to aid in loading. The ejection port is lowered and flared and the feed ramp is hand-polished to aid in positive extraction. The hammer is also a loop-type match-quality unit. The trigger is one of the few non-steel parts, being of polished, skeletonized aluminum. The magazine catch is extended. The .45 ACP model can be had in the additional finish of desert tan, but not the other calibers.

The Pointman Nine is based on the Pointman Seven, but chambered for 9mm Parabellum. It also has some extra features, such as a checkered frontstrap, and the front sight has a fiberoptic inlay. The top of the slide has Clark-style aiming rib, like that of the RZ10.

The Global Survivalist version uses a 6-inch barrel, cocobolo hardwood grip plates, a bobbed backstrap and a commander-type hammer, a 6-inch match-quality cold-forged barrel, and an adjustable Bo-Mar night rear sight with a dovetailed ramped dot front night sight. Finish is largely matte stainless steel, with black oxide small parts.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Pointman Nine is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pointman Seven	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	8	$409
Pointman Seven	10mm Auto	1.09 kg	8	$363
Pointman Seven	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.09 kg	8	$323
Pointman Nine	9mm Parabellum	1.09 kg	10	$249
Global Survivalist	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	8	$419
Global Survivalist	10mm Auto	1.16 kg	8	$374
Global Survivalist	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.16 kg	8	$334
Global Survivalist	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	8	$260

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pointman Seven (.45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Pointman Seven (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Pointman Seven (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Pointman Nine	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Global Survivalist (.45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Global Survivalist (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Global Survivalist (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	20
Global Survivalist (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Dan Wesson RZ Heritage

Notes: This is an older Dan Wesson design that was revived by CZ-USA due to popular demand. It is Dan Wesson's entry-level pistol. Also known as the Razorback 1911, the RZ gets that "Razorback" moniker from its serrated Clark-style aiming rib that extends down the top of the slide between the sights. The sights themselves consist of a rear low-profile combat sight that is dovetailed in and a low-profile front sight blade that is also dovetailed in. The finish is stainless steel (as is the construction) with checkered cocobolo grip panels. The barrel is match-quality and 5 inches long. Most of the Heritage is matte stainless steel finished, but the sides of the slide are polished. The Heritage is also dehorned as much as possible. The RZ45 is chambered for .45 ACP; the RZ10 is chambered for 10mm. The RZ10 is a limited-production item.

The RZ Heritage Sportsman is similar in basic construction and finish, but the rear sight is micrometer adjustable and the front sight has a fiberoptic inlay. The grips plates are textured rubber, and the frontstrap and backstrap are checkered. The grip is slightly shorter allowing for a magazine capacity of only 8 rounds in 10mm, but the magazines have a short rubber extension with a finger stop on it. It is otherwise identical to the standard RZ for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RZ10 Heritage	10mm Auto	1.09 kg	9	$363
RZ45 Heritage	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7, 8	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RZ10 Heritage	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
RZ45 Heritage	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Dan Wesson Single-Stack Custom

Notes: The Single-Stack Custom (SSC) is a competition-grade pistol built under the CZ-USA auspices, and is currently Dan Wesson's only pistol built for .40 Smith & Wesson. The SSC is designed from the outset for competition (specifically IPSC competition), and features a match-grade barrel, a fiberoptic front sight, stainless steel construction, ambidextrous controls, and a beveled magazine well for quick reloading. The grip plates are Shark Skin Grips, a texture designed for a sure grip and often added to the pistols used by US special operations personnel to their pistols. The grip safety has a bump on it for positive engagement. The hammer is a loop-type hammer. The SSC is heavy and thus keeps barrel jump to a minimum.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SSC does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Single-Stack Custom	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.09 kg	9	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Single-Stack Custom	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Dan Wesson Specialist

Notes: The Specialist is another example of Dan Wesson strength – a version of the 1911. The Specialist was designed after Dan Wesson was approached by several police departments to produce a tough, reliable, high-caliber sidearm. Some of these departments were already using M-1911s or 1911 clones, and were interested in replacements for their worn examples that has a "little more." The Specialist is a full-sized 1911 with a 5-inch barrel and a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The front cover is a serrated rib with a dot, green with a white bullseye, and a single tritium dot on the rear sight. The frontstrap is checkered, and the wood grip panels are a G10 VZ Operator II with a snakeskin grip pattern and a thumb rest. The manual safety is ambidextrous, magazine release ambidextrous, and the slide stop recessed. The magazine well is beveled and two-piece, with the inner sleeve removable. The trigger guard is undercut, and together with the beavertail and grips, help the shooter seat the pistol low in the shooter's hand. Finish is Stainless Steel, Matte Stainless, or Black Duty. The first two are called by CZ the "Specialist Stainless." The Specialist can take any 1911 7 or 8-round magazine, but the proprietary 8-round magazines have a bump plate at the bottom.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Specialist	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7, 8	$412

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Specialist	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Dan Wesson Valor

Notes: The Valor is a return to what is more-or-less a basic, quality 1911-type pistol – but it is still better than the average 1911-type pistol out there. Constructed entirely of stainless steel, the Valor is finished in a matte black ceramic-based finish called a "Duty Coat," and it is practically indestructible. (A less-common finish is matte stainless steel.) The slim-line gray grip panels use 25 lpi checkering, as to the frontstrap and backstrap. The grip safety has a grooved bump to ensure positive engagement. The trigger guard is "undercut" – it is slightly raised and higher than normal to encourage a high, correct grip on the Valor. The rear sights are low-profile and adjustable, and the front and rear sights have tritium inlays. The hammer is of the loop-type. The 5-inch barrel is

match-quality.

The V-Bob (Bobtail Commander) is, as the name suggests, a Commander-sized version of the Valor, with a 4.25-inch barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Valor does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Valor	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7, 8	$408
V-Bob	.45 ACP	1 kg	7, 8	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Valor	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
V-Bob	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Dan Wesson Vigil

Notes: The Vigil is perhaps best known for it's ability to be converted to other forms, like caliber changes, the addition of a grip laser, the addition of barrel porting or a threaded barrel extension for use with a silencer. (For the most part, only the basic pistol will be featured here, and not the countless variant designs.) The Vigil is also well known as an excellent defensive pistol, particularly in concealed carry, as it is not too small, and not too big to slip into a pocket.

Construction is largely of stainless steel with a matte black finish, but controls, the barrel, the internal parts, the bushing, the trigger, and the hammer are natural stainless steel finish, and the frame is aluminum (with the same matte black finish). The parts are machined, but then hand-fitted, going through further milling, deburring, or reshaping as necessary. The 4.25-inch barrel is precision-crowned, the equivalent of a match bushing. The frame is an officer's ACP size frame with textured cocobolo textured grip panels. The frame is about the size of an ACP with a 3.5-inch barrel, but has a Commander-size barrel. The barrel is ramped, throated and polished. The beavertail looks extended, but this is primarily due to the small size of the frame and is in fact a little shorter. The grip safety has a bump to ensure positive engagement. The front sight has a tritium dot, and the rear sight has a square aperture; both are dovetailed in. Trigger pull weight is a bit lighter than a standard M1911's at 4.25 pounds; the trigger is serrated, is adjustable for overtravel by turning a screw (though many shooters say that no adjustments to overtravel are necessary, as the Vigil has no detectable overtravel). The trigger is skeletonized and the hammer is a loop-type.

It is notable that the Vigil, like many of Dan Wesson's pistols, has the matte black Duty finish. This is a super-durable coating that actually bonds to the metal, giving superior resistance to wear and tear and weather.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Vigil	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	7	$403
Vigil	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	8	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Vigil (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Vigil (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Davis P-32/P-380

Notes: These two pistols, virtually identical except for caliber, are small pocket pistols noted for their good workmanship and clean lines. They are single-action pistols finished in chrome or black Teflon, with laminated wood grips on the P-32 or black composite on the P-380. They are also striker-fired, which contributes to the clean lines and also reduces the length. They are fairly heavy for their size, which contributes to recoil control. Sights are simple and fixed. Barrel length in both cases are 2.8 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-32	.32 ACP	0.62 kg	6	$113
P-380	.380 ACP	0.62 kg	5	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-32	SA	1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
P-380	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6

Detonics D/A 9mm

Notes: An American design, the Detonics Super Combat is intended to be used as a backup or holdout gun. The 9mm Parabellum cartridge is used since it has more punch than the .380ACP.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
D/A 9mm	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	7	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
D/A 9mm	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Detonics Combat Master

Notes: Detonics is known for its pocket pistols, and the Combat Master series is perhaps their most powerful. The Mark I has a matte blued finish, the Mark IV has a polished blue finish, the Mark V has a matte stainless steel finish, and the Mark VI has a polished stainless steel finish. The magazine well is beveled to facilitate loading, and operations such as cocking and extraction has been improved to make them easier and produce less stoppages.

.451 Detonics Magnum is a fairly rare loading for the Combat Master; the round was never loaded commercially in large numbers. It is basically a hopped-up .45 ACP round, but the two are not interchangeable. Though the .45 ACP round can be fired though a .451 Detonics Magnum-chambered pistol, this is a dangerous practice for both the shooter and pistol, and is greatly discouraged; the .451 Detonics Magnum round will not fit into a .45 ACP-chambered weapon, though it can use the same magazines. There were very few Combat Masters chambered for the .451 Detonics Magnum, and the weapon quickly disappeared from the market in the early 1990's.

The Combat Master completely disappeared for about 5 years, but by 2005, it had reappeared. The new one comes in different calibers and is made only in matte stainless steel, with a new slide shape that is flattened on top to facilitate snap shooting, and the rear sight positioned about an inch forward than is normal for pistols. The hammer is spurred, with the spur higher than normal to make thumb-cocking easier and to keep it from biting the hand of the shooter.

In addition, a special, full-sized version of the Combat Master was also built; this version is known as the Model 9-11-01. As the name would indicate, it is meant to serve as Detonics' memorial to the tragedy of 9-11, and the rosewood grip plates carry memorial engraving to 9-11 as well as the Detonics logo. As a full-sized version of the new version of the Combat Master, the 9-11-01 has a full 5-inch barrel as well as the typical features of the Combat Master. The pistol (except for the grip plates) is made entirely of machined and hand-finished stainless steel.

It should be noted that, for mechanical and reliability reasons, the new versions of the Combat Master uses proprietary magazines. Magazines from other pistols will fit and even lock in, but won't feed in the new Combat Master.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The new versions of the Combat Master do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Combat Master	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	6	$228
Combat Master	.451 Detonics Magnum	0.84 kg	6	$237
Combat Master (New)	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	6	$226
Combat Master (New)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	7	$190
Combat Master (New)	.38 Super	0.86 kg	8	$165
Combat Master (New)	.357 SiG	0.86 kg	8	$160
Combat Master (New)	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	8	$147
Model 9-11-01	.45 ACP	1.22 kg	7	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Combat Master (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Combat Master (.451)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Combat Master (New, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Combat Master (New, .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Combat Master (New, .38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Combat Master (New, .357)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Combat Master (New, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Model 9-11-01	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Detonics Scoremaster

Notes: Also known as the Scoremaster Target, this is a heavy M-1911 variant designed primarily for target shooting, with Pachmayr grips and stainless steel construction. The grip safety is also extended, the trigger mechanism improved, the manual safety/slide catch extended, and Millett micro-adjustable sights were installed in place of the standard rear sights. As with the Combat Master, the caliber of .451 Detonics was offered for a short time (1991-92), but the production run was small and this chambering comparatively quite rare.

A relatively new version of the Scoremaster is the Scoremaster Target. It is very similar to the standard Scoremaster, but is equipped with a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover, a match-quality 5-inch barrel, an MMC micrometer-adjustable rear sight and blade front (both dovetailed in), and a Commander-type hammer. Construction is almost entirely of stainless steel, with rosewood grip plates, and no stampings.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Scoremaster Target is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Scoremaster (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	7	$409
Scoremaster (5" Barrel)	.451 Detonics Magnum	1.22 kg	7	$428
Scoremaster (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.24 kg	7	$420
Scoremaster (6" Barrel)	.451 Detonics Magnum	1.27 kg	7	$439
Scoremaster Target	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	7	$413

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Scoremaster (5", .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Scoremaster (5", .451)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Scoremaster (6", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Scoremaster (6", .451)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	1	4	Nil	21
Scoremaster Target	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Detonics Servicemaster

Notes: The Servicemaster is essentially Detonics' version of the Commander-style M-1911, having a 4.25-inch barrel and a matte combat finish. However, the Servicemaster also has a match-quality coned barrel, dovetailed front and rear sights to allow them to be replaced with others (standard sights are fixed wide combat sights), a beveled magazine well, a polished feed ramp, and a tuned trigger. There was also a Servicemaster II variant built, with a stainless steel finish, but otherwise identical. Like the Scoremaster, the Servicemaster was chambered for a short time for the .451 Detonics Magnum round.

Like other Detonics pistols, the Servicemaster disappeared until Detonics reorganized in the early 2000s. The new Servicemaster is a bit heavier than the old Servicemaster, the new Servicemaster boasts most of the features of the old Servicemaster, plus a design which makes it easier to field strip and disassemble, a lowered and scalloped ejection port (the old Servicemaster could suffer from stovepipes and tended to damage the brass on the way out of the pistol), is made largely from stainless steel, has 3-dot-type dovetailed sights, a chamber-loaded indicator, and a stronger extractor. It also uses a slightly heavier barrel. A "compact" version of the new Servicemaster is also made; it has the same barrel length, but is built on a compact frame instead of the full-size frame of the standard Servicemaster. The sights are also of a lower-profile design. For game purposes, it shoots like the standard new Servicemaster.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The new versions of the Servicemaster are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Servicemaster	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	8	$400
Servicemaster	.451 Detonics Magnum	0.93 kg	8	$419
Servicemaster (New)	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$400
Servicemaster Compact	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	6	$398

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Servicemaster (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Servicemaster (.451)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Servicemaster (New)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Detonics Streetmaster

Notes: This new Detonics pistol is sort of a strange looking combination of the full-length slide and barrel of the Scoremaster, along with the highly-abbreviated grip of the Combat Master. The Streetmaster has most of the typical features of the new Detonics pistols: a cone-shaped barrel requiring no bushing, a lowered and scalloped ejection port, a polished feed ramp and improved extractor to increase reliability, a chamber loaded indicator, and a beveled magazine well opening. The Streetmaster uses a 5-inch barrel with fixed 3-dot-type low-profile combat sights. Construction is almost entirely of stainless steel, with checkered rosewood grip plates. The Streetmaster is designed for easy stripping and maintenance.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Streetmaster does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Streetmaster	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	6	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Streetmaster	SA	2	Nil	0	8	Nil	6

Diamondback DB-380

Notes: This pocket pistol looks very much like a miniature Glock, and its operation is also very much the same as the Glock in small form. Operation is DAO, recoil-operated, and striker fired, leading to a very small and lightweight package which is hammerless. The slide action does not pre-load the striker; the trigger action does, leading to a heavy trigger pull weight. It is very light, with a polymer frame and light steel slide, finished in black polymer and a slide of Melonite, nickel, or black EXO. Small parts of the pistol and the slide rails are black-oxide finished chrome-moly steel. The magazine catch is set low to prevent an accidental magazine release in such a small weapon; this magazine release, however, can be difficult to reach because of its position. The sights are also polymer and fixed with a post front and two-dot rear notch, and are dovetailed in. The frame is semi-ergonomic, without finger swells but designed to ride high in the shooting hand for more stability. The DB-380 is almost completely dehorned. Barrel length is 2.8 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The DB-380 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DB-380	.380 ACP	0.25 kg	6	$405

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
DB-380	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Diamondback FS-9

Notes: Built to a sort of same general plan (polymer frame in the style of a Glock 17, and with some of the features of the Smith & Wesson M&P and the Springfield XD(M); the FS-9 is a conglomeration of pistol design. The result is a well-ergonomic pistol, with excellent natural pointing features and simplicity in stripping and reassembling. It is striker fired, though a commander-sized pistol. The dust cover has a full-length MIL-STD-1913 rail. The grip grooves are deep and well-suited to wet hands. The trigger guard has an undercut area for the middle finger. It has no manual or magazine safety, though it does have DAO operation. The frame texture is none too ergonomic and there are no interchangeable backstraps. The controls are set up to that most-sized hands can reach them -- unless you are a leftie. The slide release is almost disguised, it is so well fitted in. The sights are terrible, consistently shooting groups low and left until the sights are changed (the rear sight is dovetailed), or you learn the proper Kentucky Windage to put your shots in the right place. The grips fit loose, the barrel fits loose when it is in battery. It is a very reliable pistol, so it's hoped by most owners that it will age well and become a good pistol, but don't count on it.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FS-9	9mm Parabellum	0.61 kg	15	$241

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FS-9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Dornaus & Dixon Bren Ten

Notes: The Bren Ten was the product of a rather short-lived firearms company – Dornaus & Dixon of Huntington, California. The Bren Ten was essentially a Czech CZ-75 rechambered for the (then New) 10mm Auto round (also called the 10mm Auto, and at that point just out of wildcat status). The Bren Ten might have been a success (it was a rather good, though not exceptional firearm) since it had the marketing hook of firing a then-new and rare round, but Dornaus & Dixon badly underestimated customer interest, production costs, and their own growth and production capacity. Production quantities were spotty, Bren Ten deliveries were often late or never materialized, magazines for customers were always in short supply, and Dornaus & Dixon tried to produce too many varieties at once. In addition, the initial batch of 10mm ammunition was loaded too hot by Norma due to a manufacturing mistake, leading to cracked parts on the Bren Ten that were incorrectly attributed to the pistol's design. It all led to a storm that meant manufacture of the Bren Ten lasted only from 1983-85, with only 1500 Bren Tens being built during this time, and Dornaus & Dixon going out of business. (Our armorer at 24th ID in the Army had one, and he loved it.)

The CZ-75 base of the Bren Ten was further modified to use a Browning action more reminiscent of the HP-35 High-Power. As stated above, several versions were built: the Standard Model with a 5-inch barrel, the Military & Police, a Standard with a matte black finish; the Pocket Master, with a 4-inch barrel (a few were also built with 3.75-inch barrels); the Dual-Master, essentially a Pocket Master with interchangeable parts allowing the Dual-Master to fire 10mm or .45 ACP ammunition; the Marksman Model, the same as the Dual-Master but with the longer Standard barrel, a Commemorative Model based on the Military & Police (to commemorate the initial release of the Bren Ten, and with a glossy blue finish and laser-cut engravings inlaid with 22-karet gold), and a Special Forces model (an M&P with a different finish).

Despite the failure of Dornaus & Dixon, many companies realized the Bren Ten was an excellent design, and deserved another go. A Huntington Beach company, Peregrine Industries, was formed in 1991 with the intention of bringing back the Bren Ten as the Peregrine Falcon pistol. Unfortunately, Peregrine failed before it could manufacture a single pistol. Then, at the 2008 SHOT Show, Vltor Weapons Systems announced its intention to being back the Bren Ten, this time as the Fortis pistol, with chamberings in both .45 ACP and 10mm Auto, and with various sizes, versions, and finishes. The Fortis has yet to materialize as of the time I write this (early July 2009), but a long note on Vltor's web site says that they still intend to produce the Fortis, though they refuse to give an exact date when this will occur.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bren Ten Standard	10mm Auto	1.11 kg	11	$362
Pocket Master (4" Barrel)	10mm Auto	0.8 kg	9	$352
Pocket Master (3.75" Barrel)	10mm Auto	0.79 kg	9	$349
Dual-Master	10mm Auto/.45 ACP	0.8 kg	9/8	$352
Marksman Model	10mm Auto/.45 ACP	1.11 kg	11/9	$362
Extra Parts Set for Dual-Master (.45 ACP)	N/A	0.26 kg	N/A	$26
Extra Parts Set for Marksman Model (.45 ACP)	N/A	0.29 kg	N/A	$31

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bren Ten Standard	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Pocket Master (4")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Pocket Master (3.75")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Dual-Master (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Dual-Master (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Marksman Model (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Marksman Model (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

DoubleStar 1911

Notes: Though introduced at the 2008 SHOT Show, the DoubleStar 1911 (as it is commonly known) was not found on their web site until recently. The name was not finalized until just before production; though commonly referred to as the "DoubleStar 1911," examples shown at the SHOT Show were simply marked "DoubleStar 45 ACP" on the slide. It is DoubleStar's first handgun design; DoubleStar is far better known for its AR-15/M-16 clones.

The DoubleStar 1911 is made totally of steel except for its grip plates and aluminum trigger. The frame and slide are forged instead of being cast steel. The finish has matte black Parkerization, and the dust cover has a MIL-STD-1913 rail milled into it. The barrel is a National Match 5-inch stainless steel barrel, and of much higher quality than the typical 1911 clone. The sights are of the 3-dot type, using white dots, with the rear sight being a Novak low-profile combat sight. The trigger is a match Greider trigger, and the grip safety is an Ed Brown Memory Grip safety. The grips themselves may be Ergo grips, Stryder grips, checkered plastic, fancy walnut (checkered or smooth), or exotic smooth wood). The magazine well is beveled for quick reloading, and the trigger guard may be rounded or squared-off. Magazines made for the DoubleStar 1911 have a hard rubber shoe at the bottom with a finger stop. DoubleStar says the intent of all these options is to provide a high-quality 1911 that is as customizable as possible without breaking the buyer's bank account.

The DoubleStar 1911 Combat Pistol is a new development of the DoubleStar 1911, introduced in late 2009. The Combat Pistol adds a number of new features to make it a better, easier-to-shoot, more ergonomic pistol. Sights and fit are essentially the same, but the Combat Pistol has a loop-type hammer and a bump on the grip safety to ensure positive grip safety engagement. The grips plates are of Simonich Gunner Grips of scalloped rubber to give a better grip, and the front and rearstraps have a stippled texture. Under the dust cover is a short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail. The cocking serrations on the slide are at the front and rear and deeper than the standard DoubleStar 1911. The trigger is a Greider Precision match trigger. The 5-inch barrel is match-quality and made by Storm Lake. The slide is designed for this pistol and made by Caspian. Finish is matte black manganese phosphate. For game purposes, the Combat Pistol shoots the same way as the standard DoubleStar 1911, but it does cost a little more.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The DoubleStar 1911 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DoubleStar 1911	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$414
DoubleStar 1911 Combat Pistol	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$418

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
DoubleStar 1911	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

DoubleStar PhD

Notes: This is sort of a "quasi-custom" 1911 pistol which can be made a tuned within a reasonable period of time, without the lengthy waiting periods of other custom pistols. It is designed as a defensive pistol. Some parts, such as the barrel, feed ramp, bushing, and trigger pack are hand-fitted and modified if necessary. The rear cocking grooves are wide and flat and ribbed. Thye slide is flat-topped and serrated to reduce glare. The rear sight is an XS Express Sight with a 3-dot pattern and the front having a tritium inlay. The butt is rounded, and the trigger guard is undercut and the beavertail high to promote a high grip. The barrel is a 5-inch match-quality barrel with a match bushing and a coned barrel. The ejection port is lowered and flared. It uses MagPul MOE grips. The finish is manganese phosphate/Parkerized.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PhD	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PhD	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15

DoubleStar STAR 15 Pistol

Notes: Similar in concept and form to Olympic Arms' AR-15-based pistols, the STAR 15 Pistol series is a drastically-chopped, stockless AR-15. The barrel may be 7.5, 10.5, or 11.5 inches; they have no iron sights, but do have a flattop receiver with a MIL-STD-1913 rail and a low-profile gas block with a front rail. Barrels are of chrome/moly steel and match-quality, as well as floating. The STAR 15 Pistol comes with a detachable AR-15-type carrying handle. The muzzle device is called by DoubleStar a "Carlson Nitro Flash Enhancer," but "Enhancer" seems to be a strange sort of name, and the device closely resembles an A2 flash suppressor.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

STAR 15 (7.5" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.13 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$863
STAR 15 (10.5" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.49 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$895
STAR 15 (11.5" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.59 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$906

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
STAR 15 (7.5" Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	10
STAR 15 (10.5" Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	3	Nil	12
STAR 15 (11.5" Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	21

Excel Arms Accelerator Pistol

Notes: A rather fanciful name for an otherwise basically ordinary rimfire pistol, the Accelerator Pistol is designed for high-velocity rimfire rounds. The grip is made from polymer, the barrel and frame of stainless steel, and the rib carrying the sights above the slide is of high-strength aluminum. This rib does not move with the slide, and incorporates a Weaver-type base which will mount most telescopic sights. The Accelerator Pistol is a single-action weapon with an internal hammer and both a firing pin safety and manual safety. If bought from the manufacturer, a cable lock is included.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-17	.17 Hornady Magnum Rimfire	1.53 kg	9	$362
MP-22	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	1.53 kg	9	$207

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-17	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
MP-22	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	18

Ed Brown Classic Custom

Notes: This is basically Ed Brown's version of an M-1911; however, it is of course a much better-constructed weapon than the M-1911. It first appeared in 1975, and is a full-sized 1911-type weapon. The parts are forged instead of being stamped and hand-fitted for better functioning. The sides of the slide are finished to a bright, almost mirror finish, though the top of the slide is given a dull finish to avoid glare when sighting, and top of the slide is also flat instead of rounded like a standard M-1911. Furthermore, the rear of the slide is given 50 lpi serrations to further cut glare and give the rear Bo-Mar adjustable sight more of a "grabbing" surface. (The front sight is a dovetailed cross sight.) The frame is also hand-polished, but not to the degree that the sides of the slide are, creating an interesting contrast. The frontstrap and mainspring housing use 30 lpi checkering to ensure a positive grip, and the grip plates are also checkered and are of the Cocobolo type. The ejection port is lowered and flared, and the feed ramp is polished with a hand-fitted ejector and extractor. The thumb safety is ambidextrous. The hammer is of the Commander loop-type, and the trigger breaks clean and crisp due to the mechanism of the Classic Custom. The trigger itself is of the 3-hole skeletonized type. The Classic Custom is a 1911 done one better.

The Special Forces is basically a Commander-sized version of the above, with a 4.25-inch barrel, a patented "Chainlink" pattern on the frontstrap and rearstrap, and extended grip safety bump, an extended beavertail, square-cut cocking serrations, and stainless steel construction with Gen III weatherproof finish. Many customizations are available; the primary one is a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover (and included in the cost below; without one, subtract 1% from the cost). The Gen III finish may be black, OD Green, Blued (polished or matte), or stainless; accents such as controls, the hammer, and the trigger can be stainless at the buyer's request. Sights are 3-dot-type night sights. Controls may be ambidextrous or not, depending again upon the buyer's wishes. The Carry model is still of stainless steel, but of a lighter steel alloy. The Special Forces Government is a standard Special Forces model, but has a 5-inch barrel. The Special Forces government comes only in a Black Finish.

A new version of the Special Forces version of this pistol was introduced at the 2016 SHOT Show. It was first design by the Ed Brown Company's new leader, Travis Brown. The Special Forces SR is basically what most shooters would be a custom version of the 1911, even to the addition to have a threaded end for a silencer. The pronounced red-dot sight is not removable – it is milled into the slide. The front slide is a high blade; the red dot rear and blade front will definitely clear most suppressors. The dust cover has a shortish MIL-STD-1913 rail. The rail, however, is largenough for most tactical lights and laser aiming modules. The weapon is still built to heirloom quality. Finish is in black over largely steel and the grip plates are textured smoked wood. The barrel is a long 5.5 inches, leading to increased range and increased penetration due to the higher velocity caused by the longer barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Classic Custom	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7	$407
Special Forces	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$406
Special Forces Carry	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$409
Special Forces Government	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$414

Special Forces SR	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$412

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Classic Custom	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Special Forces/Special Forces Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Special Forces Government	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Special Forces SR	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Ed Brown Commander Bobtail

Notes: The "Bobtail" in the name refers to the butt; by relocating the retaining pin for the mainspring housing, Ed Brown was able to create a round-butt M-1911A1 that sits more comfortably in the hand. The original purpose of the commander Bobtail was to test conversions to various types of ammunition; the Commander Bobtail thus comes in several different calibers and will digest just about any sort of ammunition.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist, except for a few copies handmade by Ed Brown after the November Nuclear Strikes for friends; none of these are chambered for .400 CorBon or .357 SiG due to the rarity of the ammunition (he didn't want his friends and family to be caught short in an emergency).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Commander Bobtail	.357 SiG	0.99 kg	7	$267
Commander Bobtail	.38 Super	0.99 kg	7	$276
Commander Bobtail	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	7	$240
Commander Bobtail	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.99 kg	7	$314
Commander Bobtail	.400 Cor-Bon	0.99 kg	7	$324
Commander Bobtail	10mm Auto	0.99 kg	7	$354
Commander Bobtail	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$396

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Commander Bobtail (.357)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Commander Bobtail (.38)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Commander Bobtail (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Commander Bobtail (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Commander Bobtail (.400)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Commander Bobtail (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Commander Bobtail (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Ed Brown Executive

Notes: The Executive is a variant of Ed Brown's various bobtail designs. Like most of Ed Brown's designs, the Executive Carry has an extended beavertail grip safety, uses fine 25 LPI checkering on the grip panels, backstrap, and frontstrap, has a matte finish for low glare, dehorned sharp edges, a lowered and flared ejection port for more reliable extraction, and an extended safety (with an ambidextrous safety optional). The feed ramp is polished, and the extractor and ejector are tuned to provide even more positive extraction and feeding of rounds. The sights are Novak Lo-Mount sights which are dovetailed to allow them to be changed, or slightly adjusted if necessary. The hammer is Commander-style, and the sear is a patented Ed Brown Perfection sear, which gives the Executive Carry a light, crisp trigger pull. The trigger itself is a skeletonized (three-hole) long trigger. The magazine well is beveled to aid in quick loading. The pistol is made from steel (except for the trigger and hammer, which are aluminum alloy), with the slide having a matte stainless steel, matte black, or matte blued finish, and the frame having a matte stainless steel or matte blued finish. The barrel is 4.25 inches. The fit and finish are excellent. Author Dave Anderson said that shooting the Executive Carry actually got a bit boring, since it is so accurate and he didn't have to do a lot of work to fire consistent, accurate, tight groups.

Big brother to the Executive Carry, the Executive Target is a full-sized 1911-type pistol. The finish for the Executive Target may be all-blued, all-stainless, or a stainless frame with a blued slide. The Executive Target is designed for hard use, with a titanium firing pin and a heavy-duty firing pin spring. Like most Ed Brown 1911s, the Executive Target has a forged instead of stamped slide and frame, and most of the components are hand-fitted and finished. The frontstrap and mainspring housing have 25 lpi checkering, and the grip plates are checkered Cocobolo. The weapon is matte finished, and the entire pistol is dehorned of sharp edges, making concealed drawing easier. The ejection port is lowered and flared, the feed ramp polished, and the extractor and ejector tuned and hand-fitted. The barrel and bushing are match grade. The thumb safety is ambidextrous, and the grip safety has a small bump to make sure it disengages. The rear sight is an adjustable Bo-Mar sight; the front is a cross sight dovetailed into the slide. The top of the frame is flattened and grooved at 40 lpi to cut down glare and haze when sighting. The magazine well is beveled for easier loading.

The Massad Ayoob Signature Edition (named for the noted firearms expert) is a deluxe, limited-edition variant of the Executive Carry. The Massad Ayoob was designed by Ed Brown after consulting with Ayoob about what he would want in an ideal 1911-type pistol for concealed carry, home defense, and duty use. The Massad Ayoob uses a 4.25-inch match-quality barrel, better in quality

than on the standard Executive pistol. The trigger has a bit less pull weight at 4.5 pounds, with a smooth pull and and a crisp let-off. The firing spring is extra-heavy to help ensure against accidental discharge if dropped of bumped. The sights have tritium inlays. The frontstrap and rearstrap have 30-lpi checkering, and the Micarta grip plates also have 30-lpi checkering. The manual safety is positioned for use by the thumb, and is ambidextrous. Construction is entirely of stainless steel. The cocking serrations are at the rear and are square-cut. Just forward of the center of the left side of the slide is Massad Ayoob's signature.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Executive Carry	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	7	$399
Executive Target	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$409
Massad Ayoob Signature Edition	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$400

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Executive Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Executive Target	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Massad Ayoob Signature Edition	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Ed Brown Kobra

Notes: This is another one of those "tuned" .45 ACP M-1911 clones. The Kobra is basically an M-1911A1 built to close tolerances and designed to shoot accurately. The Kobra has a match-grade stainless steel barrel and a blued slide, with a stainless steel frame and grips with a pattern called "snakeskin;" exotic checkered Cocobolo grips are optional. It has a loop hammer and low-mount dovetailed Novak sights that will not snag.

The Kobra Carry is a commander-sized version of the Kobra, with a 4.25-inch barrel instead of a 5-inch barrel. Construction standards are the same. The Kobra Carry has a rounded butt modification to help quicken draw times and dehorn the pistol. The Kobra Lightweight Carry is a version of the Kobra Carry with an aluminum frame for lightness, and snakeskin checkering on the frontstrap. The sights are lined in black for the rear and white for the front.

Twilight 2000 Notes: As with the Commander Bobtail, the only existing copies of this weapon were handmade by Ed Brown for friends, family, and other close associates.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kobra	.45 ACP	1 kg	7, 8, 10	$404
Kobra Carry	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	7, 8, 10	$401
Kobra Carry Lightweight	.45 ACP	0.77 kg	7, 8, 10	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kobra	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Kobra Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Kobra Carry Lightweight	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Enforcer

Manufactured by several companies through the 1970s and 80s, the Enforcer is a cut down M-1 Carbine which fires the standard .30 Carbine cartridge. One of the known manufacturers was the Iver Johnson Company. A copy of this weapon can be made by chopping the barrel and cutting off the stock of an M-1 Carbine (Easy: Gunsmith).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Enforcer	.30 Carbine	2 kg	15, 30	$

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Enforcer	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	25

Entreprise Elite

Notes: Entreprise (Like STI or Briley) is a purveyor of accurized and customized 1911s. The Elite looks like a black-finished 1911, but has a heavy 5-inch heat-treated hand-fitted barrel with a micrometer-adjustable rear sights, match trigger and match loop hammer, extended beavertail and grip safety, and a squared-off and serrated front of the trigger guard for the finger of the non-firing hand. The magazine well is beveled for easier reloading, and the magazine drops free of the pistol when reloading. The magazine has a finger step at the bottom. Manufacture is from high-tech steel billets, The result is a highly-accurate competition gun; though it does not have rails or sight mounts, it is fine for IPSC Limited Division. Three versions are made: 5-inch barrel, 4.25-inch barrel, and 3.25-inch barrel versions. Each have the same frame size and use the same magazines, or other 10-round 1911 magazines.

The Tactical Series is essentially the same, but does not have an adjustable rear sight, match trigger, or match hammer. The grip safety has a bump to assist positive engagement.

The Titleist is essentially like the Elite, but has a match-quality barrel of otherwise the same quality. A variant of the Titleist P500, the Boxer, uses a ramped bull barrel, extended controls, and a high-mass slide. The Titleist also comes in .40 Smith & Wesson.

The Tournament Series is designed for limited-class competition, and similar to the Elite, but with match-quality barrels. The TSM I is the standard IPSC Limited Class pistol; The TSM II is a Longslide model with a 6-inch match-quality barrel, and cocking serrations at the front and rear. The TSM III is an Open Class pistol with a 5.5-inch barrel with a titanium muzzle compensator, a slide top which is scope or sight ready, a match bull barrel, and a funneled magazine well..40 Smith & Wesson versions can be had.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Elite P500	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	10	$409
Elite P425	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	10	$401
Elite P325	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	10	$391
Tactical P500	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	10	$408
Tactical P500	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.13 kg	10	$322
Tactical P425	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	10	$400
Tactical P425	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	10	$315
Tactical P325	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	10	$390
Tactical P325	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.02 kg	10	$304
Boxer	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	10	$411
TSM I	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	10	$409
TSM I	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.14 kg	10	$323
TSM-II	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	10	$420
TSM II	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.25 kg	10	$335
TSM III	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	10	$472
TSM III	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.25 kg	10	$385

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Elite P500	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Elite P425	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Elite P325	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Tactical P500 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Tactical P500 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Tactical P425 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Tactical P425 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Tactical P325 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Tactical P325 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Boxer	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
TSM I (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
TSM I (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
TSM II (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
TSM II (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	20
TSM III (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
TSM III (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	19

Evolution Armory 1911

Notes: Evolution Arms hand-produces and fits 1911-type pistols. Their work is almost matchless. IRL, one could make a decent down-payment on a new house for the price of an Evolution Arms 1911. Prices are decided upon after a mutual negotiation with Evolution (and have a floor). Evolution keeps in constant contact with the buyer through email through the assembly process and after delivery and the breaking-in process. The result is that you do not have anything close to an ordinary 1911.

An Evolution Arms 1911 starts with a frame of American 410 stainless steel forgings. They get their billets from JEM Guns in Texas, and pick the best of the lot. Every component is forged except for the magazine release, which is cast. Evolution does not stockpile firearms, waiting for someone to buy one; they are built on order, and each is a little different, if not a lot different. They are hand-built one at a time, and waiting periods can be 3 months for something basic to two years for a major modified gun. Part of the process is fitting the gun, especially the grip, to the hand of the shooter.

The heart of the trigger action of an Evolution 1911 is the True Radius Sear. Instead of the primary angle being flat, the sear has a radius following the sear's natural arc around the sear pin. This allows full contact between the sear and trigger until the final break. The result is a trigger pull which is light, smooth, and short. The rest of the action is essentially flawless, and Evolution recommends that at least 500 rounds be fired to break it in. Every component is match-quality, including a match bushing and (mostly) adjustable rear sights, of a type selected by the buyer. Finishes, grips, and controls are all designated by the buyer.

The Government Model EVO is an example of a "basic" Evolution Armory gun. It starts with a Government frame and slide made of carbon steel. To this is added a 5-inch match-quality barrel with a 30-degree flush-cut crown, with an EGW angled bore carry bevel bushing, and an extended spring plug. Surfaces are given beveling and rounding to help reduce snag. The grip is checkered at 25 lpi

on the front and sides, and the frame has an undercut trigger guard. The grip plates are VZ grips. The grip safety has a bump for positive engagement. The slide stop is an EGW, and it and the location of the manual safety are measured and designed for the shooter. The grip has an EGW/JEM high-cut grip safety. The magazine well is beveled. The base front sight is fiberoptic, with a 10-8 Performance fixed rear sight. The finish is Ionbond DLC gray, with matte rounded surfaces and 800-grit polished flats, though this can be changed at the request of the buyer. Three Wilson Combat ETM magazines are included, though the Government Model EVO will take most seven, eight, or ten-round .45 magazines. The Colt Government 1911 is essentially the same, but is chambered for 9mm and has a specially ramped barrel, the backstrap is also checkered, the butt is rounded, and the standard finish is Tactical Gray Cerekote.

The Colt Commander is essentially a Colt Commander brought up to Evolution standards, though it is not up to a Government EVO's level of bells and whistles. The bushing and plug set are an EGW Monogram, with a flush cut and crowned 4.5-inch barrel. It has a Harrison design fixed rear sight and a gold bead front sight. The thumb safety and grip safety are also Harrison Design. The frontstrap checkering are done by Pete Single, a noted gunsmith, while the grip plates are checkered to 25 lpi and are done by VZ. The hammer is a round, serrated hammer. The Commander EVO has a Stan Chen Maxbevel mainspring housing with a rounded butt and a beveled magazine well. The finish is Ionbond DLC blue, with polished flats, though final color is up to the buyer. Again, the shipped magazines are by Wilson Combat, though any seven, eight, or ten-round magazine may be used.

The Colt Railgun is built for competition, with a 6-inch barrel and an accessory rail under the dust cover, EGW angle bore barrel bushing, and a flush-cut, 30-degree crowned match-quality barrel. The front sight is a Novak sight and the rear is a fixed Performance 10-8 with a U-notch. The slide is ball-cut and the gun has a full carry bevel to help reduce snagging. The trigger uses the standard True Radius Sear, with extra tuning; the trigger itself uses a flat Wilson Combat trigger. The grip safety is high-cut and has a bump for positive actuation. The frontstrap is also high-cut and has double-bordered 25 lpi checkering; the backstrap also has 25 lpi checkering and the butt is rounded. The standard grips ate black VZ Operator grips, and the standard finish is Sniper Gray Cerakote with Graphite Black controls, screws, and accent parts. There are some small lightening cuts on the slide and the dust cover.

The Ionbond Colt Commander has, of course, a matte Ionbond DLC Tactical Gray standard finish. The 4.5-inch barrel has the standard EGW angle bore bushing, but custom contoured and crowned, with the crowning flush-cut. The front sight is a Ted Yost ramp with a gold line at the rear, with a 10-8 Performance rear sight. The barrel is additionally flush cut and crowned. The slide has a full length flat top and is serrated to reduce glare, with ball-cut borders and French ball-cut sides and borders. The cocking serrations are finely-cut and are at the rear of the slide. The sear uses the True Radius sear and the trigger mechanism is additionally-tuned; it has a light touch, pull length, and takeup. The grip safety is high-cut with a bump. The front strap is undercut and has a ball-cut border; it also has 25 lpi checkering. The backstrap is likewise checkered. The magazine well has a deep bevel. Grips are checkered cocobolo wood.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Government Model EVO	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	7, 8, 10	$411
Colt Commander	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7, 8, 10	$404
Colt Railgun	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	7, 8, 10	$427
Colt Government 1911	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$252
Iobond Colt Commander	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	7, 8, 10	$406

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Government Model EVO	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Colt Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Colt Railgun	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Colt Government 1911	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Iobond Colt Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Excel Arms Accelerator Pistol

Notes: A rather fanciful name for an otherwise basically ordinary rimfire pistol, the Accelerator Pistol is designed for high-velocity rimfire rounds. The grip is made from polymer, the barrel and frame of stainless steel, and the rib carrying the sights above the slide is of high-strength aluminum. This rib does not move with the slide, and incorporates a Weaver-type base which will mount most telescopic sights. The Accelerator Pistol is a single-action weapon with an internal hammer and both a firing pin safety and manual safety. If bought from the manufacturer, a cable lock is included.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-17	.17 Hornady Magnum Rimfire	1.53 kg	9	$362
MP-22	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	1.53 kg	9	$212

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-17	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
MP-22	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

FBI SWT Pistol

Notes: This is a highly modified M-1911A1 designed by Springfield Arms for the FBI's regional Special Weapons and Tactics (SWT) teams. It is a match-quality pistol with many custom features that can be tuned to the individual user's needs. Improvements include a match barrel, custom-fitted slide, Tritium low-light sights, a match trigger, ambidextrous safety, and a beveled magazine well. The finish is very tough and resistant to corrosion, as well as self-lubricating.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FBI SWT	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FBI SWT	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

FMK 9C1

Made by the comparatively new company of FMK, the 9C1 is a mid-sized polymer-framed pistol designed to be easy to operate and care for, and with an eye towards safety both in carriage and storage. The operation is double-action, and the 9C1 has several passive and manual safeties, including a safety switch, a trigger safety, a magazine safety, and a chamber-loaded indicator. The 9C1 is striker-fired, reducing its length and somewhat dehorning it. The extractor is external but fits almost flush with the slide. The cocking grooves at the rear of the slide are ribbed instead of being serrations. The manual safety is easy to actuate, being inside the trigger guard and colored red when the 9C1 is on “Fire.” While the frame is polymer, the slide and operating parts are of high-quality carbon steel, and external metal is blued. The barrel is 4 inches long. The grip is of ergonomic design and gives the 9C1 natural pointing qualities; aiming is aided by 3-dot low-profile night sights.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The 9C1 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
9C1	9mm Parabellum	0.59 kg	10	$238

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
9C1	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Garthwaite Custom Combat Commander

Notes: This pistol began life as a Colt Combat Commander Officers' Model. It was modified to fire the 9x23mm Winchester cartridge. This meant changing barrels, bolt, magazines, etc. The barrels are made by Ed Brown. The frame is of lightweight aluminum alloy. The trigger is a skeletonized match trigger. All edges and corners have been smoothed or rounded.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Garthwaite Custom	9x23mm Winchester	0.86 kg	8	$275

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Garthwaite Custom	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Goncz Assault Pistol

Notes: This is a large pistol that looks very much like a submachinegun, the Goncz Assault Pistol was designed for urban combat and counterterrorist teams, but found acceptance only among survivalist groups. The weapon comes in four calibers and with two barrel lengths. The long-barreled version can be fitted with a suppresser.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Goncz Assault Pistol (Long Barrel)	7.62mm Tokarev	1.41 kg	18, 36	$288
Goncz Assault Pistol (Short Barrel)	7.62mm Tokarev	1.19 kg	18, 36	$242
Goncz Assault Pistol (Long Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.42 kg	18, 36	$295
Goncz Assault Pistol (Short Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	18, 36	$249
Goncz Assault Pistol (Long Barrel)	.380 ACP	1.39 kg	18, 36	$278
Goncz Assault Pistol (Short Barrel)	.380 ACP	1.17 kg	18, 36	$233
Goncz Assault Pistol (Long Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.77 kg	10, 20	$452
Goncz Assault Pistol (Short Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.55 kg	10, 20	$406

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	Mag	SS	Burst	Range
Goncz AP (7.62mm, Long)	SA	2	Nil	2	18, 36	2	Nil	19
Goncz AP (7.62mm, Short)	SA	1	Nil	1	18, 36	2	Nil	9
Goncz AP (9mm, Long)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	18, 36	2	Nil	25
Goncz AP (9mm, Short)	SA	1	Nil	1	18, 36	2	Nil	12
Goncz AP (.380, Long)	SA	2	Nil	2	18, 36	2	Nil	25
Goncz AP (.380, Short)	SA	1	Nil	1	18, 36	2	Nil	13
Goncz AP (.45, Long)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	10, 20	3	Nil	29
Goncz AP (.45, Short)	SA	2	Nil	1	10, 20	2	Nil	14

Grendel P-12/P-10

Notes: This small pistol was carried by many US women in their purses as a self-defense weapon. In the hands of police, they were common backup weapons. The P-12 has a two-finger trigger guard for the off hand to steady the weapon. The pistol is made of Zytel polymer with a steel sub-frame, barrel, and slide. The trigger guard is large enough for a finger wearing ski gloves. There is no manual safety; instead, the weapon can be fired only by a deliberate pull of the trigger. An unusual feature of the P-12 is that the magazine can also be filled from the top of the weapon, by stripper clips.

To comply with the 1994 Gun Control Act, the magazine capacity of the P-12 was reduced to ten rounds, resulting in the P-10. It is otherwise identical to the P-12, and those 10-round magazines can also be used in the P-12 (but not vice versa).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-12	.380 ACP	0.37 kg	12	$134

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-12	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	7

Grendel P-30

Notes: This Grendel pistol is easily distinguished from other Grendels by the length of its barrel – a full 5 inches. Like other Grendel pistols, the P-30 is made of Zytel polymer with a steel sub-frame, barrel, and slide. The P-30 fires .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire, and has an astounding magazine capacity. It was manufactured only from 1990-1994, killed off by the Brady Gun Ban. The P-30L is a variant of the P-30 with an 8-inch barrel; the P-30M, manufactured only in 1992, is a P-30 with a muzzle compensator, which was detachable. The P-31 is a carbine version of the P-30, with an 11-inch barrel, muzzle brake, and detachable stock.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-30	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.6 kg	30	$172
P-30L	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.68 kg	30	$202

P-30M	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.71 kg	30	$222
P-31 (No Stock)	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.85 kg	30	$283
P-31 (With Stock)	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	1.36 kg	30	$303

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-30	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
P-30L	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P-30M	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
P-31 (No Stock)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	19
P-31 (With Stock)	SA	1	Nil	4	1	Nil	30

Guncrafter Industries .50 GI Glock Conversion

Notes: At the 2010 SHOT Show, Guncrafter Industries introduced a drop-in kit to convert the 10mm Glock 20 or .45 ACP Glock 21 to the .50 GI chambering. This kit consists of a new barrel, slide, recoil spring, and magazines. The dimensions are virtually identical to the parent Glock 20 or 21, and virtually all holsters and aftermarket accessories will still fit on the converted firearm. The barrel length is the same at 4.6 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This kit in unavailable in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
.50 GI Glock Conversion	.50 GI	0.82 kg	9	$504
Kit	N/A	0.69 kg	N/A	$479

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
.50 Glock Conversion	SA	4	1-Nil	1	6	Nil	13

Guncrafter Industries Model 1

Notes: This is a huge handgun designed to fire a new cartridge, .50 GI. The idea is to make a .50 caliber round fit in a pistol the size of the average .45 ACP pistol, therefore the new round. The Model 1 looks very much like a modernized M-1911-type pistol, but the hammer and sights are different, and there is a skeletonized trigger. The bigger round requires a wider grip, as well as a new barrel and chamber, but virtually any holster or aftermarket accessory that will fit an M-1911 will fit on the Guncrafter Industries gun. Tolerances are closer and the general fit and finish are better. Many of the pieces are hand-finished and hand-fitted. Steel is 4140 quality chrome-moly steel. Because of startup costs and a few financial difficulties, this weapon is still rare, as is the ammunition.

A Model 2 also exists; while the Model 1 is Parkerized steel, the finish of the Model 2 is matte Black Nitrate. In addition, the Model 2 has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover and is able to accept a specially-designed .45 ACP conversion unit. It is otherwise identical for game purposes.

The American is essentially a well-decked-out Model 1 which is purpose-built for the .45 ACP round, producing Guncrafter Industries' version of the 1911. The American has deep scalloped cocking grooves, a commander-type hammer, "terrycloth" pattern grip plates, a backstrap checkered at 15-lpi, a frontstrap checkered at 15-lpi, and the Black Nitrite finish of the Model 2. The extended beavertail and grip safety has a high, swept profile. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. As with the Model 1 and Model 2, many parts are hand-fitted and hand-finished. As with the Models 1 and 2, the American has a 5-inch barrel with is match-quality.

The HOSS (Heavy Operating Shooting System) is a high-quality American-made 1911 clone, based on the Guncrafter American. The idea behind the HOSS was to make an already-brawny pistol and make even brawnier. The entire pistol is built with beefier parts which have each been individually studied and have improved tolerances and machining, heavy coned barrel, match bushing, and heavy, stronger mechanics. Parts are hand-fitted, and the barrel is heat-treated and of heavy-profile, tipped with a match bushing. Sights are dovetailed in, allowing for windage adjustments or replacements of the standard sights; the standard sights are a blade front and an adjustable rear sight. One of the early thoughts was to make a "120%" gun, a larger-sized M1911, but as Alex Zimmerman, the head of Guncrafter Industries, said "You'd end up with a club."

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 1	.50 GI	1.19 kg	7	$505
Model 2	.50 GI	1.2 kg	7	$511
Model 2	.45 ACP	1.2 kg	7	$462
.45 ACP Conversion Kit	NA	0.4 kg	N/A	$134
American	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$408
HOSS	.45 ACP	1.36 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 1/2 (.50)	SA	4	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	14
Model 2 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

American	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
HOSS	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Harrington & Richardson .25

Notes: Originally designed by Webley & Scott of Britain in 1909, Harrington & Richardson entered into an agreement with that company and began to produce this weapon in the US in 1910. It is a basic pocket pistol of the period, with light blued steel construction, a partially open-topped slide for case extraction, and no sight of any kind. It was not a popular weapon, and production stopped in 1914.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Harrington & Richardson .25	.25 ACP	0.35 kg	6	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Harrington & Richardson .25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3

Harrington & Richardson .32

Notes: This is basically a larger version of the H&R .25 pistol above, introduced in 1913. It looks similar to a Webley & Scott design of a similar type, but there are numerous differences. The H&R .32 has no external hammer, and has an open-topped slide to allow for case ejection. It has a grip safety in addition to a safety catch.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Harrington & Richardson .32	.32 ACP	0.57 kg	6	$120

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Harrington & Richardson .32	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Heizer Defense PKO-45

Notes: For a while, I was considering putting the PKO-45 under Best Handguns That Never Were. It was way behind schedule, and many experts thought it may be vaporware. Then, it was shown at the 2016 SHOT Show, and a few other smaller shows around the country. It now appears set for a product release in April of 2017, with more versions appearing by June or July.

Heizer Defense is primarily known for its “hand cannons,” small, light single-shot pistols that fire powerful cartridges through a short barrel, and with little overall size. The PKO-45 is likewise small for such a pistol, very light (though heavier than one would expect for a weapon of its size), and, unlike its brethren, semiautomatic and magazine-fed. Construction is largely of US aerospace stainless steel, something that is not unusual for a company that is a sub-company of a larger aerospace firm. (Future plans call for a titanium alloy frame version.) It is only a little smaller than one of the larger smartphone one might have, and only a little over two centimeters wide. Slide finishes will initially be Ghost Gray, Champagne (a very light tan similar to the color of pure titanium), Copperhead (sort of a copper/coral color) and Technical Black (more of a dark gray). Frame finishes are silver, along with the sights, controls, and working parts. The controls are virtually flat and snagless, and the sights are very low profile, just high enough to be useful. Heizer says that the PKO-45 is the thinnest semiautomatic pistol on the market today. Though the initial model will be a stainless steel .45-caliber version, a PKO-9 and PKO-380 are planned for June and July, and shortly later, their titanium-alloy counterparts. They are fed by proprietary 5-round flush-fit magazines, or 7-round extended magazines with a finger step at the bottom. Barrels for the .45 version are 3.75 inches long, while the others are 3.25 inches long.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PKO-45 (Stainless Steel)	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	5, 7	$229
PKO-45 (Titanium Frame)	.45 ACP	0.6 kg	5, 7	$233
PKO-9 (Stainless Steel)	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	5, 7	$144
PKO-9 (Titanium Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	5, 7	$146
PKO-380 (Stainless Steel)	.380 ACP	0.71 kg	5, 7	$136
PKO-380 (Titanium Frame)	.380 ACP	0.54 kg	5, 7	$138

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PKO-45 (Stainless Steel)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
PKO-45 (Titanium Frame)	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	10
PKO-9 (Stainless Steel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
PKO-9 (Titanium Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
PKO-380 (Stainless Steel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
PKO-380 (Titanium Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Heritage Stealth

Notes: A relatively little-known pistol, the Stealth was introduced in 1995 along with the wave of new polymer-framed pistols. The

Stealth used a black polymer frame and a stainless steel slide which could be finished in matte black, polished black, or with a polished black finish atop the slide and the sides of the slide in bright steel. The compact Stealth used a 3.9-inch barrel, with a double-action trigger, an ambidextrous safety, and a magazine safety. In 1999, the magazines for the .40 Smith & Wesson version were given strengthened floorplates, and both versions were given half-cock safeties and chamber-loaded indicators. By 2001, however, the Stealth was out of production, and Heritage concentrated on its revolvers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Stealth	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	10	$151
Stealth	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.62 kg	10	$188

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Stealth (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Stealth (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

High Standard 10-X

Notes: This weapon is described as High Standard Chief Gunsmith Bob Shea's pride and joy. It was originally produced from 1981-1984, then re-introduced in 1995, and was always a limited-run pistol. It is similar to the Trophy Model in design, but with the grip as a less extreme angle. The entire weapon is in a matte black finish, and does not reflect light in any way from any angle. The parts are selected for those with the lowest tolerances and hand-fitted. Original models are available with only a 5.5" heavy barrel, but new production models have a 5.5-inch barrel, anodized finish, and the non-moving sight mount (10-X Citation), the 10-X Shea Citation specially tuned by Bob Shea himself, and the Shea 10-X Victor with barrels of 4.5 or 5.5 inches and tuned by Bob Shea. It should be noted that the Shea 10-X Victor is a very limited production version; only 150 examples are made per year, and they are usually sold long before they are even built.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The new production models are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
10-X	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$137
10-X Citation	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$137
10-X Shea Citation	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$138
Shea 10-X Victor (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$127
Shea 10-X Victor (5.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
10-X	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
10-X Citation	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
10-X Shea Citation	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Shea 10-X Victor (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Shea 10-X Victor (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11

High Standard "Letter" Series

Notes: This line of pistols began shortly before World War 2. When the US government needed a pistol to teach basic pistol marksmanship to officer trainees, but needed to "waste" as little .45 ACP ammunition as possible, and provide training with as little cost as possible. The War Department first tried Colt, but they were fully engaged with the manufacture of other US military weapons. Therefore, they then went to High Standard, who already had some experience with military weapons as they were license-building several US military weapons, and they already had a small-caliber arms production base as they had been producing the .22 Model A and Bs since the beginning of the century.

The Model A, produced from 1938-42, was a deluxe version of the Model B, a more economy model built from 1932-42. The Model A had a match-quality barrel 4.5 or 6.75 inches long, and a grip angle which was not sharply-raked. The base of the grip was parallel to the receiver instead of being set at an angle, like most civilian pistols of the time. The rear sight was adjustable, and the grips of checkered walnut. The finishes tended to be more shiny than on the Model B. Those built in August 1939 or later had their disassembly catches on the right side of the frame; earlier ones had the disassembly catch on the left. Very early models also had magazines with only a 9-round capacity. The Model B was actually the first version, pre-dating the Model A by six years, though the Model A was conceived first. The rear sight was a fixed, open notch, and grips were of checkered, hard rubber. The Models H-A and H-B were identical, but had exposed hammers instead of the mostly-shrouded hammers of the Model A and B. Both were produced in small numbers. The first military version, the Model B-US, was essentially a Model B designed to be produced quicker and cheaper, and were made only with 4.5-inch barrels. The grip angle was almost identical to that of the M-1911. The Model B-US was built from 1942-43 at a high volume, but the War Department had also bought several thousand stock Model Bs (all with 4.5-inch barrels) starting in 1942. All of these are identical for game purposes, except for the weight of the B-US.

Based on the Model B, the unpopular Model C was produced. The Model C was unpopular due to the cartridge – a disappointing .22 Short round instead of .22 Long Rifle. To make things worse, the lighter weight of the pistol and ammunition made it kick worse than the Model B. Some 5000 were produced from 1936-42.

The Model D was a Model A equipped with a heavy target barrel. The Model D itself had relatively low production numbers, but later versions of the Model D fared much better. The Model H-D, with an exposed hammer, sold about three times as well, but for game purposes is identical to the Model D. The H-D UDA (or USA H-D) was produced exclusively for the US Army, and some 44000 were made. Though made for the Army, they were available on the civilian market after World War 2. The H-D USA had the addition of a manual safety in approximately the same place as on the M-1911, a 4.5-inch barrel only, fixed open-notch sights, and black checkered hard-rubber grips. Finish was at first blued, but later they were parkerized. The same pistol continued production after World War 2, but called the H-d Military, and 150,000 were built. All of these are identical for game purposes, with the exception of barrel lengths. The Model E was also similar to the Model D, but was equipped with an even-heavier bull barrel; it looked at the time that the Model E would take off popularity-wise, but due to World War 2 demand of their other weapons, production of the Model E ended early, in 1942, and only 2600 were produced; 2100 or the Model H-E with an exposed hammer were also produced.

The H-D MS was a military pistol of a different stripe – requested by the OSS in World War 2, it's official production name during World War 2 was the "Impact Testing Machine." The H-D MS was actually a silenced pistol designed for assassination work. The screw-on silencer was made for the pistol and is thus quite effective (Class III noise); virtually the only noise is the cycling of the bolt, and the bolt can be locked so it does not cycle. (Locking the bolt in this manner effectively turns the pistol into a bolt-action weapon with an ROF of 1.) They had a variety of different finishes, and the silencer could be prepared in advance to make it even more quiet (the silencer of the H-D MS could reportedly use substances such as oil, water, or even bug juice and shaving cream). Some production batches were made with no markings on them whatsoever ("sterilized"). The H-D MS was known to be used as late as the Kosovo intervention; the Russians also made it, after they captured one along with Francis Gary Powers after his U-2 shoot-down in 1960; it is therefore sometimes called the "Powers Pistol." Though nominally based on the Model D, the H-D MS was, in fact, improved and based on several High Standard models over the years of its manufacture and use.

Near the end of World War 2, the OSS asked High Standard to make a version of the H-D MS with more stopping power, based on the .380 ACP cartridge. Again, the War Department had asked Colt to develop the new pistol, but they could not do it for the same reasons as before. This led to the Model P-380. The contract was signed in April of 1945, but High Standard could not begin production until September of 1945 – too late for the end of the war. (The War Department paid off the contract anyway.) As far as is known, only one P-380 prototype was produced, but the rumor mill said that as many as four may have been built. As far as is known, they were never used in combat. All was not lost; High Standard produced the same weapon, sans silencer, as the G-380, from 1947-1950. The G-380 (and P-380) required a large modification of the basic design, and not just internally: the disassembly catch was moved to the rear of the slide, the barrel was made easily changeable (a by-product of having originally been a silenced weapon), the magazines were smaller, and barrels were made in 5-inch lengths only. The grip was sharply raked, and the grip plates were of checkered plastic. Finish was uniformly blued. Construction was generally beefed up to handle the more powerful cartridge. All hammers were exposed.

A single prototype of an H-D MS chambered in .25 ACP was also made. I have called this the P-25 below, and included it as an item of interest. Likewise, a single prototype of a .32 ACP version was made, which I have called the P-32 below.

High Standard also made several .22 Long Rifle versions of the Model G-380. These versions essentially looked and had construction like that of the G-380, but could be had with 4.5-inch or 6.75-inch barrels and used 10-round magazines. The Model G-B had fixed sights, and the short and long barrels were interchangeable and match-quality. The Model G-D used heavy barrels and an adjustable rear sight, but were otherwise the same. The Model G-E used bull barrels and adjustable sights. All were produced from 1949-1950, and production numbers are small.

The Model G-O Olympic was the first High Standard pistol to be given an actual name, instead of simply a designation. The original production run was from 1949-1950, though later models were produced well into the 1960s. The original Olympic was designed to fire the anemic .22 Short cartridge, as it was designed for NRA Rapid-Fire Competition. The barrels were again in both 4.5 and 6.75 inches (standard High Standard match-quality barrels), though these could be easily exchanged. The Olympic had a grooved frontstrap and an adjustable rear sight. The magazines for this version of the Olympic normally had a slight bend in them to increase feed reliability, but could also accept straight magazines. About 3000 of this first version of the Olympic were made. The next version had a heavy barrel and was more customized for competition, with the features of the original Olympic plus a grooved rearstrap, a grip shaped with a thumb rest, a groove under the barrel for balancing weights, and strips to plug this groove when the weights were not used. The O-100 version was identical except for a simplified disassembly procedure. The O-101 was also similar, but could not take barrel weights, and had a compensator slot on either side of the barrel (identical for game purposes except for a $25 addition to price). The Model 102 was basically a .22 Short-chambered version of the Supermatic Citation, with interchangeable match-quality 6.75, 8, or 10-inch barrels. The Model 103 was almost identical to the Model 102, but had a bracket that allowed sights to be mounted above the slide. The Model 103 also came in a 5.5-inch bull-barreled version after 1962. The Model 104 was almost identical to the Model 103, but came only in 5.5-inch bull and 8-inch fluted barrels. The Olympic ISU was a Model 102 or 103, but with a barrel restricted to a 6.75-inch length, and with a groove for balancing. This allowed it to conform to Olympic Shooting standards. The ISU based on the Model 104 was identical to a standard Model 104, except, again, for a groove for balancing weights. The Model 106 was equipped with a military-type grip, and the Model 107 was a Model 106 with a bracket for an elevated rear sight. The ISU Military was a Model 102, but with a military-type grip. The Trophy ISU was based on the Model 103 ISU, but has a high-gloss blue finish. All of the ISUs are identical to their parent pistols for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model A/B (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.26 kg	10*	$126
Model A/B (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.51 kg	10*	$149

Model B-US	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$124
Model C (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Short	1.1 kg	10	$110
Model C (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Short	1.32 kg	10	$134
Model D (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.27 kg	10	$127
Model D (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.52 kg	10	$151
Model H-D MS	.22 Long Rifle	1.33 kg	10	$160
Model E (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.28 kg	10	$128
Model E (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.53 kg	10	$152
Model P-380	.380 ACP	2.04 kg	6	$328
Model P-25	.25 ACP	1.61 kg	8	$193
Model P-32	.32 ACP	1.94 kg	8	$270
Model G-380	.380 ACP	1.95 kg	6	$233
Model G-B (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.61 kg	10	$126
Model G-B (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.93 kg	10	$149
Model G-D (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.62 kg	10	$127
Model G-D (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.95 kg	10	$151
Model G-E (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.63 kg	10	$128
Model G-E (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.97 kg	10	$152
Olympic (4.5" Standard Barrel)	.22 Short	1.4 kg	10	$110
Olympic (6.75" Standard Barrel)	.22 Short	1.68 kg	10	$134
Olympic (4.5" Heavy Barrel)	.22 Short	1.42 kg	10	$111
Olympic (6.75" Heavy Barrel)	.22 Short	1.7 kg	10	$135
Olympic M-102/103 (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Short	1.7 kg	10	$135
Olympic M-102/103 (8" Barrel)	.22 Short	1.79 kg	10	$147
Olympic M-102/103 (10" Barrel)	.22 Short	1.92 kg	10	$167
Olympic M-103/104 (5.5" Bull Barrel)	.22 Short	1.65 kg	10	$122
Olympic M-104 (8" Fluted Barrel)	.22 Short	1.66 kg	10	$149

*Some very early models have a magazine capacity of 9. These cannot take the 10-round magazines, or vice-versa.

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model A/B (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Model A/B (6.75")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Model C (4.5")	SA	-2	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Model C (6.75")	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Model D (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Model D (6.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Model H-D MS	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	7
Model E (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Model E (6.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Model P-380	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	10
Model P-25	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	9
Model P-32	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	10
Model G-380	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Model G-B (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Model G-B (6.75")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Model G-D (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Model G-D (6.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Model G-E (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Model G-E (6.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	13
Olympic (.22 Short, 4.5" Standard)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	7
Olympic (.22 Short, 6.75" Standard)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Olympic (.22 Short, 4.5" Heavy)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	7
Olympic (.22 Short, 6.75" Heavy)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Olympic M-102/103 (6.75")	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Olympic M-102/103 (8")	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Olympic M-102/103 (10")	SA	-1	Nil	2	1	Nil	14
Olympic M-103/104 (5.5" Bull)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Olympic M-104 (8" Fluted)	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	12

High Standard Sport King

Notes: in the mid-20th century, most High Standard target pistols were relatively expensive (in real life terms). The Sport King was designed to be a less-expensive alternative to these expensive High Standards, for use by casual shooters, plinkers, and for varmint control. The Sport King lacked the adjustable rear sight, fluted barrel, and the barrel weights found on many High Standard rimfire pistols, though it retained the excellent mechanical features that made High Standard pistols so popular at the time. The Sport King was built from 1951-1958; the first model, built from 1951-54, featured a lever takedown system to remove the barrel; it was the last High Standard pistol to use this feature. From late 1954-58, the Sport King used a push-button system (with the button located under the barrel on the frame in front and above the trigger guard) to remove the barrel. (The two are identical for game purposes.) Two barrel lengths were available, and they were interchangeable and tapered. In addition, in 1956, a slide hold-open feature was added, this held the slide open when the magazine was emptied, like most pistols of the time. Most Sport Kings were blued, and they typically had brown or black plastic grip plates.

Sport Kings were built again for a short period between 1974 and 1977; these were typically nickel-finished instead of blued. The short barrel was also of slightly different length, being 4.75 inches instead of 4.5 inches. It is otherwise identical to the original version. Between 1956 and 1964, a lightweight version was also built; this model, the Sport King Lightweight, had an aluminum alloy frame and had a black anodized finish or finished in nickel plating for some models sold between 1957 and 1960.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sport King (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.02 kg	10	$126
Sport King (4.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.03 kg	10	$128
Sport King (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.11 kg	10	$149
Sport King Lightweight (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.77 kg	10	$126
Sport King Lightweight (6.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.85 kg	10	$149

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sport King (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Sport King (4.75")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Sport King (6.75")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Sport King Lightweight (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Sport King Lightweight (6.75")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

High Standard Sharpshooter

Notes: This is basically a cheap and simple version of the Supermatic series below. It was introduced in 1971 and manufactured until 1983. The magazine release was at the heel of the butt until 1979; after that, it was moved bottom of the side of the butt. The weapon has a heavy barrel and an adjustable rear sight. Interestingly enough, the barrels of the Sharpshooter could be interchanged with those of the various Supermatic weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sharpshooter	.22 Long Rifle	1.36 kg	10	$187

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sharpshooter	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10

High Standard Supermatic

Notes: The Supermatic series is comprised of several different handguns, all small-caliber target/sport-quality weapons firing .22 Long Rifle ammunition and being accurate pistols with a number of nun-standard features.

The Supermatic Citation Military is perhaps one of the simplest of this series. It was introduced in 1965 and built until 1984; it was then re-introduced in 1995. Originally, it was equipped with an adjustable sight on the rear of the side; after 1970, the sight was mounted so that the slide moved under the sight mount and the rear sight itself did not move. The trigger stop is adjustable, as is the pull. The barrel is relatively short, but heavy.

The Supermatic Citation MS is designed for metallic silhouette shooting. It features a 10-inch heavy barrel, an adjustable rear sight of the Citation Military type with a rail for a telescopic sight, and the front sight is hooded.

The Supermatic Trophy was built from 1963 to 1966, and was re-introduced in 1995. It has a beveled magazine well and a heavy barrel in two lengths. Older models have the rear adjustable sight on the slide and the magazine catch on the heel of the butt, but newer models are made so that the rear sight does not move with the slide and the magazine catch is moved to the side of the butt. The Supermatic Trophy Military is similar, but the version with the 7.25" barrel has a fluted barrel, and both barrel lengths have micrometer adjustable rear sights. The newer models of the Supermatic Trophy Military have gold-plated triggers, slide catches, safety catches, and magazine releases. They also come with parts for changing the chambering to .22 Short.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The new production versions are not available.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Supermatic Citation Military	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$136
Supermatic Citation MS	.22 Long Rifle	1.53 kg	10	$183

Supermatic Trophy/Military (5.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$136
Supermatic Trophy/Military (7.25” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$154
Supermatic Trophy Military (5.5” Barrel)	.22 Short	1.25 kg	10	$121
Supermatic Trophy Military (7.25” Barrel)	.22 Short	1.3 kg	10	$139
Supermatic Trophy Military Conversion Kit	NA	0.42 kg	NA	$85

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Supermatic Citation Military	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Supermatic Citation MS	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	18
Supermatic Trophy/Military (5.5”)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Supermatic Trophy/Military (7.25”)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Supermatic Trophy Military (5.5”)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	12
Supermatic Trophy Military (7.25”)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	15

High-Standard Victor

Notes: The High-Standard Victor, designed for competition, was first produced from 1965-1984, and then from 1995 onwards. The Victor has a micrometer adjustable rear sight, adjustable for windage and elevation, mounted on the slide. From 1965-1979, the Victor had a solid sighting rib; from 1979-1984, the sighting rib was ventilated; and from 1995 onwards, the sighting rib was made removable and built from aircraft-quality aluminum. Under the rib is the High Standard Universal Mount, which can mount most scopes. The new production versions also come in a longer, 5.5” barrel version as opposed to the original 4.5” barrel length. Trigger pull is set at 2.25 pounds at the factory, but it is adjustable for pull weight and length of travel. All versions may mount extra weights under the barrel for balance. Finishes include blued and Parkerized, with or without a gold-plated trigger, slide catch, and magazine release.

A rare version is chambered for .22 Short; in fact, it is normally found as a parts kit instead of as a whole pistol. This kit will fit only in the 5.5-inch barrel model.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Victor	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$125
Victor (New, 4.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.28 kg	10	$125
Victor (New, 5.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$135
Victor (New, 5.5” Barrel)	.22 Short	1.26 kg	5	$119
.22 Short Parts Kit	N/A	0.48 kg	N/A	$65

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Victor	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Victor (New, 4.5”)	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8
Victor (New, 5.5”, .22 Long Rifle)	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Victor (New, 5.5”, .22 Short)	SA	-2	Nil	1	1	Nil	8

Hi-Point JS Series

Notes: The JS dates back to 1987, to a pistol then called the Maverick. At that point, the manufacturer did yet not exist under the name “Hi-Point,” but soon incorporated under the name of Stallard Arms which soon thereafter Iberica Arms, and soon after that Iberica Arms, (and also sold under the Haskell name at one point) until finally deciding on the name “Hi-Point” in the mid-1990s. Today, the pistols are still being manufactured by Hi-Point, but distributed by MKS Supply.

The Model JS is for the most the same as the original Maverick; Hi-Point began manufacturing it as the JS (often called the JS-9) in 1991, and was built until 1998. The rest of Hi-Point’s current pistol line is based on the JS. The JS is a mid-sized pistol with a 4-inch barrel, and has an alloy frame. The JS has fixed low-profile sights and uses simple blowback operation. Despite the light alloy frame, the JS is a quite heavy pistol for its size – because of that simple operation. The JS has no breech-locking mechanism, instead using a heavy steel slide with powerful recoil springs to ensure that unlocking and locking works properly. This does in fact make the mechanism of the JS series work properly, and also keep the mechanism simple – but it also has the effect of increasing felt recoil and contributing to the bucking feeling many shooters get from the entire series. (In other members of the series, especially as the chamberings go up the scale in power, that problem only gets worse.) The weight helps mitigate this, but many shooters find rapid firing with the entire JS series difficult.

Alternate chamberings started appearing in 1991. The JH (also called the Model 45 or JH-45) fires the .45 ACP round. The barrel of the JH is longer at 4.5 inches, and the frame was enlarged and strengthened to handle the increased chamber pressure and size of the .45 ACP round. The original JS-type sights were replaced with adjustable three-dot-type in 2002. In 2002, the polymer-framed JH-P was also introduced; the JH-P also uses a light alloy slide, and has increased magazine capacity. The JH-P-L came shortly thereafter; it is a JH-P with an integral laser aiming module under the dust cover. The JC (also called the Model 40, M-40, or JC-40) was also introduced in 1991, and is chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson. It is otherwise the same as the JH, to include having a JC-P (which is also called the 40SW/Poly) version; however, no JC-P-L version has been made to date by Hi-Point.

In the mid-1990s, the JS was replaced by the Model C (or C-9, or simply "C"). The Model C is now considered the base Hi-Point pistol. It has an alloy frame and stainless steel slide,and can have a black or chrome finish. The grips are made from checkered acetyl resin. Original Model C pistols had fixed sights, but in 2002, these were changed to adjustable three-dot sights. A bolt hold-open feature was also added. The Model C uses a shorter 3.5-inch barrel, but it is still considered by many to be a little too large and too heavy to be a good concealed weapon. Variants include the C-P, with a polymer frame; the C-P Lightweight (or the C-P-L) with a polymer frame *and* an alloy slide; the Model C-Comp, introduced in 1998, with longer 4-inch barrel equipped with a compensator, and slotted to allow use of a laser aiming module or a small flashlight; this model is single-action and also has a larger magazine. The Model C-Comp-L is the same, but an integral laser aiming module is mounted under the muzzle compensator. For game purposes, the C-Comp-L otherwise shoots like the standard C-Comp.

The Model CF (also known as the Model 380, M-380, or CF-380) is perhaps the easiest of this series to shoot – most likely do to the fact that it chambered for the lower-powered .380 ACP round. The CF uses a polymer frame and a stainless steel slide; like other JS series pistols, the CF originally used fixed JS-type sights until 2002, when they were replaced by adjustable 3-dot-type sights. CF's also have a trigger-locking mechanism, which is disengaged or engaged with a key. The CF may be a bit smaller and lighter than the Model C or CP, but is still considered by many to be too large to be a proper concealed-carry weapon. Similar to the Model C, the CF also has a CF-Comp version and a CF-Comp-L version.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Only the basic JS, JH, and JC versions are available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model JS	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	8	$239
Model JH	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$404
Model JH-P	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	9	$404
Model JH-P-L	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	9	$802
Model JC	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	8	$318
Model JC-P	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	8	$318
Model C	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	8, 10	$234
Model C-P	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	8, 10	$233
Model C-P Lightweight	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	8, 10	$234
Model C-Comp	9mm Parabellum	1.07 kg	8, 10	$289
Model C-Comp-L	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	8, 10	$689
Model CF	.380 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$218
Model CF-Comp	.380 ACP	0.89 kg	8, 10	$273
Model CF-Comp-L	.380 ACP	1.33 kg	8, 10	$673

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model JS	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Model JH/JH-P	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Model JC/JC-P	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Model C/C-P/C-P Lightweight	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Model C-Comp/C-Comp-L	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Model CF	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Model CF-Comp	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Model CF-Comp-L	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10

Holmes MP-83

Notes: This is an "assault pistol," a pistol designed with a longer barrel than a standard pistol and a larger box magazine that would not be out of place in a submachinegun. In addition, the original MP-83s were also made in a machine pistol variant, designed for sale to law enforcement tactical teams and suchlike. (Only semiautomatic versions were sold to civilians.) Two versions of both the machine pistol and semiautomatic pistol version were made: one with a wooden grip and fore-end, and one with a Zytel polymer grip and steel ventilated barrel shroud. The machine pistol variant fired from an open bolt, while the semiautomatic pistol version fired from a closed bolt. Barrels are 6 inches. Magazines are based on those of the Sten. Inexperienced shooters of the MP-83 may be disturbed by a peculiar torquing sensation when the MP-83 is fired.

The MP-22 is the same weapon chambered for .22 rimfire. There is no machine pistol variant of the MP-22.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-83	9mm Parabellum	1.59 kg	16, 32	$258
MP-22	.22 Long Rifle	1.4 kg	16	$140

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-83	10	2	Nil	1	2	8	15
MP-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11

Honor Defense Honor Guard

Notes: Designed to be a subcompact concealed carry pistol, the Honor Guard comes in three versions; the basic subcompact comes in a “longslide” version with a 3.8-inch barrel instead of a 3.2-inch barrel. Barrels are of 410 stainless steel. The basic pistol is DA/SA, with a short, crisp trigger pull and a short reset. The cocking grooves are deep and wide for a good, ergonomic grip, and the entire weapon has been dehorned and has snag-free low-profile sights. The sights themselves are of the 3-dot variety, with a white dot to either side of the U-notch rear and an orange dot on the back of the blade front. The slide catch is ambidextrous, as are the other controls; except for the slide catch, the controls are slightly recessed to prevent accidental actuation. Two backstraps are included to fit it more properly in the shooter’s hand. The Honor Guard will soon (as of Apr 2016) come in a version with a manual safety, primarily to keep it in line with certain states’ laws. There are be normal-sized and longslide versions of this model. The third version is with a FIST (Firearm with Integrated Standoff) frame; this has a projection allowing it to be cocked with one hand against a surface. It also keeps the slide in battery. For game purposes, this is otherwise identical to the standard-sized model. The normal magazine, which will fit entirely into the grip, is 7 rounds; 8-round magazines are sold with a polymer shoe with a pinky rest. One complaint from shooters is pull weight of the first DA shot, which is normally 8 pounds, but can climb to 9.07 pounds if the trigger is pulled from the center of the trigger (like most shooters pull the trigger). This drops to about 4 pounds in SA mode, still a bit heavy, but manageable. The reset is also a bit long. Almost all the way forward.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Honor Guard	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	7, 8	$230
Honor Guard Longslide	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	7, 8	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Honor Guard	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Honor Guard Longslide	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

IAI Backup Auto

Notes: Not the same IAI as listed below, this IAI stands for Irwindale Arms Incorporated. Their Backup Auto is a very small (a little less than 11 centimeters) pistol firing .380 ammunition. The Backup Auto features a 5-round magazine with an extension for the small finger, construction of all stainless steel (except for the plastic grip plates), recessed sights, internal hammer, and a grip safety as well as a switch safety. The sights are small and difficult to use, but the Backup Auto is very useful for defensive purposes or as a backup pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Backup Auto	.380 ACP	0.51 kg	5	$128

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Backup Auto	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

IAI M-777

Notes: Despite the name of the company (Israel Arms International), IAI is a Texas company that sells primarily firearms based on the M-1911, M-1 Garand, and M-1 Carbine. One of their pistols is the M-777 Compact, introduced in 1995. It is basically an M-1911 in a compact form, with a Commander-type loop hammer, skeletonized trigger, beveled magazine well, and a larger feed ramp. The slide catch and safety catch are also enlarged, as is the grip safety. The M-777 can have an entirely stainless steel finish, or a blued steel slide and stainless steel frame, but both have rubber grips with finger grooves.

The M-5000 is basically an M-777 made more mechanically simple. It has all the improvements of the M-777, but does not have the rubber grips (though the magazines have a rubber extension on the bottom of them for the little finger). It's a bit heavier than the M-77, but otherwise the same. It was introduced in 1996. A variant of the M-5000, the M-7000, was introduced in 1999; it is identical except for a slightly wider grip to accommodate a two-stack 10-round magazine.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-777	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	8	$399
M-5000	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$399
M-7000	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	10	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-777/5000/7000	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

IAI M-999

Notes: This pistol is basically a fancy M-1911 clone. The M-999 has a polished feed ramp, enlarged grip safety, enlarged safety catch and slide catch. The slide has cocking grooves in the front as well as the back of the slide. It has the same finishes as the M-77 and the same rubber grips. This weapon was introduced in 1999.

The M-6000 is a weapon along the same vein as the M-5000; it is a mechanically simpler version of the M-999. It uses the same magazines and grips as the M-5000. For game purposes, it is identical to the M-999.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-999	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-999	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

IAI M-2000

Notes: The M-2000, also known as the "GI version," is basically a copy of the M-1911A1, built to more exacting specifications. Externally, it looks just like an M-1911A1, including finish, grip plates, controls, etc. As the name might indicate, it was introduced in 2000.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-2000	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-999	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Intratec Cat

Notes: This is a mid-sized pistol that fills the gap between a full-sized pistol like the M-9 and small backup pistols. Like the Glock,

the Cat has a polymer frame and comes in several calibers.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Cat	.380 ACP	0.51 kg	8	$134
Cat	9mm Parabellum	0.51 kg	8	$142
Cat	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.57 kg	7	$182
Cat	.45 ACP	0.57 kg	7	$225

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Cat (.380)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	7
Cat (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	6
Cat (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Cat (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	8

Intratec Protec

Notes: A small caliber last-ditch defense pistol noted by its two-tone finish and polymer grips.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Protec	.22 Long Rifle	0.4 kg	10	$78
Protec	.25 ACP	0.4 kg	8	$86

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	Mag	SS	Burst	Range
Protec (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	0	10	3	Nil	4
Protec (.25)	SA	1	Nil	0	8	4	Nil	4

Intratec TEC-9

Notes: This infamous weapon, introduced in 1985, was popular amongst the urban gangs and drug dealers that dominated the crime scene in the 1990s. Though eventually banned by the US government, by 1988 when production stopped, thousands had been produced. The TEC-9 is patterned after the submachinegun format, can take various attachments, and is reportedly easy to convert to fully automatic fire.

A number of TEC-9 variations were also made. In 1987, the TEC-9C carbine version was introduced (and only manufactured during 1987). It's not really a pistol, but included here for completeness. The TEC-9C had a 16-inch barrel and a removable folding wire stock. Also from 1985-88, a compact version of the TEC-9, the TEC-9M, was also built. It has a 3-inch barrel half the length of the TEC-9's barrel, and was designed for use with a 20 round magazine in addition to the standard TEC-9 36-round magazine. The TEC-9M, in addition to the standard blued finish, was also found with a stainless steel finish.

The TEC-22 Scorpion was a version of the TEC-9 designed to fire .22 Long Rifle ammunition instead of 9mm Parabellum. It was fed from a 30-round magazine; usually curved, though straight magazines can sometimes be found. The TEC-22 was built from 1986-88. Barrel length is 4 inches.

Built only for a few months in 1986, the TEC-25 is a rare variant of the series, chambered for .25 ACP. It proved to be unpopular, as it's performance was about the same as the TEC-22, and .22 Long Rifle ammunition was much cheaper than .25 ACP. It too used a 4-inch barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TEC-9	9mm Parabellum	1.42 kg	36	$258
TEC-9C	9mm Parabellum	1.71 kg	36	$299
TEC-9M	9mm Parabellum	1.33 kg	20, 36	$227
TEC-22	.22 Long Rifle	1.31 kg	30	$119
TEC-25	.25 ACP	1.36 kg	30	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TEC-9	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	15
TEC-9C	SA	2	Nil	3/4	2	Nil	35
TEC-9M	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
TEC-22	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	7
TEC-25	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8

IO Hellcat

Notes: Designed both for concealed carry and as a backup pistol for police, the Hellcat is a very compact weapon which is very light in weight. The company sells it with a special inside-pants holster designed for quick drawing. The frame is polymer with a steel slide, and the slide is specially coated and is very resistant to wear and tear and corrosion. Operation is by locked breech with a tilting

barrel, and the hammer is completely shrouded. Operation is also DAO, and the trigger operates only a single strike; a misfiring cartridge must be ejected before another shot may be made. The trigger module, inside the frame, is inside an aluminum subframe. Though manuals say the Hellcat has a slide hold-open device, the actual pistol has none. A manual safety and two passive safeties are present. Barrel length is 2.75 inches, though length is only 5.16 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hellcat	.380 ACP	0.27 kg	6	$131

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Hellcat	SA	1	Nil	0	7	Nil	6

IO M-214 Nano

Notes: Based on the company's M-214 carbine, the Nano is a small AK-based pistol with a very short 7-inch barrel and an overall length of only 17 inches. The receiver, controls, and magazine well are all AK-type, though the barrel is a heavy-profile barrel tipped with a proprietary muzzle brake and with a nitrated undercoating. The short handguards have MIL-STD-1913 rails on all four sides; the top rail is shorter than the rest due to the position of the rear sight. A small foregrip, sold with the Nano, usually occupies the bottom rail. The Nano, unlike most AK-type weapons, has a bolt hold-open device that functions when the magazine is empty. The rear plate hardware can be used to mount an arm brace or a stock (which makes a very compact SBR). The magazines sold with the Nano are polymer, though the Nano can take any AK-type or RPK-type magazines. (Owners of the Nano say that the polymer magazines sold with the Nano feed better if loaded with only 25 rounds, though they have a 30-round capacity.) Some owners have noticed that their Nanos have rifle receivers rather than purpose-built pistol receivers. When fired, the Nano produces impressive muzzle blast; one shooter says that the boom upon firing is louder than a revolver firing .500 Magnum rounds.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-214 Nano	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.49 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$729
M-214 Nano (w/Brace)	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.79 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$759
M-214 Nano (w/Stock)	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.99 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$749

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-214 Nano	SA	3	2-Nil	3	2	Nil	10
M-214 Nano (w/Brace)	SA	3	2-Nil	4	2	Nil	12
M-214 Nano (w/Stock)	SA	3	2-Nil	4	2	Nil	14

Iver Johnson TP-22/TP-25

Notes: Essentially high-quality clones of the Walther TPH, these two pocket pistols were added the company's range after their move to Jacksonville, Arkansas in 1982. They were finished in nickel plating or blued steel, with black plastic grip plates. They are double-action weapons with hammer safeties in addition to a manual safety/slide lock lever. The TP-25's barrel is very slightly longer than that of the TP-22, but is otherwise identical in construction to the TP-22 (except for the caliber).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TP-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.41 kg	7	$81
TP-25	.25 ACP	0.41 kg	7	$90

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TP-22	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
TP-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Jennings J-22/J-25

Notes: These two pistols are virtually identical except for their caliber. They are very light pistols known for their reliability and ease of maintenance. The light weight cuts both ways, however; muzzle flash and recoil are both fairly high, even with the small calibers they fire. They appear almost identical to Bryco 38 (q.v.), and Bryco pistols were actually distributed by Jennings.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
J-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.37 kg	6	$81
J-25	.25 ACP	0.37 kg	6	$91

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

J-22	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
J-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Kahr CW9

Notes: The "CW" in CW9 stands for "Concealed Weapon," and that describes the CW9 – a compact 9mm pistol. In real life, it is considerably cheaper than comparable pistols, but not cheap in quality. Despite the small size, the CW9 is capable of handling even +P loads; it can, in fact, digest just about any sort of 9mm Parabellum ammunition. The CW9 sort of combines Glock and SiG features, with a square slide a la Glock, though in stainless steel, and a black polymer frame and grip plates which look similar to the SiG P229. Inside, however, the CW9 is all Kahr. There are no external manual safeties of any sort, though there is a slide catch (which is smaller than standard slide catches in order to maintain a snagless profile). The CW9 can use all standard Kahr 9mm magazines. The extractor is external, something which increases reliability, and the ejection port is quite large. The sights are fixed, low-profile, and polymer, with a white dot on the front sight. The barrel is a short 3.6 inches. Unlike most other Kahrs, the weapon does not have rounded contours, though the angled machined cuts achieve the same low-snag purpose while reducing cost.

Due to popular demand, Kahr quickly came out with the CW40 and CW45. They are identical to the CW9 except for the modifications necessary for the base CW9 to use the larger cartridges.

In 2016, a new finish for the CW9 was introduced: black carbon fiber. It is an appliqué surface done over the bare frame. This surface creates a better grip than the standard CW9 grip, but is otherwise the same as the standard CW9.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CW9	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	5, 6, 7, 8	$148
CW40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.51 kg	5, 6	$185
CW45	.45 ACP	0.57 kg	5, 6	$227

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CW9	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
CW40	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	10
CW45	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

Kahr K9 Series

Notes: Kahr started out as a company producing strong, lightweight automatic pistols for personal defense and backup. The K9 was their first, introduced in 1994, followed quickly by the K40 and later the P380. The K9 series looks sort of like a like a cross between compact SiG and a Glock designs, and are made of tough yet lightweight ordnance-quality stainless steel. The grips are of wrap-around polymer, and most of the Kahr series in general can use a large variety of aftermarket grips. Operation is a modified double-action Browning-type, with a modified locking and trigger action. The trigger action uses an automatic firing pin safety, which is unlocked by a patented cam system that ensures that the a full trigger pull is required for the first double-action shot, yet also gives the K9 series a remarkably smooth and even trigger pull. Sights are fixed combat sights, with the rear sight having two high-contrast dots and the front sight using a front vertical bar marking for quick sight acquisition. (Tritium inlays are optional.) The barrel of the base K9 is 3.5 inches long, and the K9 series do not use manual safeties. Finishes for the P9's frame and slide include matte stainless and black (called "Black Diamond" by Kahr). Another version of the base K9, the K9 Elite 98, is identical except for the high-polish finish with laser-etched logos. The K9 series is striker-fired and is DA/SA.

Other variants of the K9 include the MK9 (introduced in 1998, and sometimes called the "MK9 Micro"), with a modified short-stroke trigger action and a smaller grip and shorter 3.1-inch barrel. (An MK9 Elite 98 version also exists, similar to the K9 Elite 98 above.) The P9 is also virtually identical in design to the K9, but uses a black polymer frame with a textured grip and stainless steel slide. The P9 Covert is a P9 with a shorter grip. The PM9 is a shorter-barreled version of the P9 Covert, with a 3-inch barrel. The MK9, P9 Covert, and PM9 can also use the 7-round K9 magazines, though that magazine will protrude below the grip; a grip extension is made to improve the grip when using the longer magazine.

The K40 is essentially the same as the P9 series, suitably modified the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. Variants include K40 Elite 98, MK40/MK40 Elite 98, P40, and P40 Covert models. The P380 comes only in one model; this has a polymer frame, stainless steel slide, and a 2.5-inch barrel.

The CM9 is essentially a developed and modified PM9, with some features taken from the CW series. It uses a shorter grip made of textured polymer; in fact, the entire frame is of black polymer. Barrel length is, as on the PM9, 3 inches; however, it uses conventional rifling instead of polygonal rifling. As on the PM9, the CM9 has a drift-adjustable white bar-dot combat rear sight, but it has a white-lined fixed front sight (and that front sight is polymer). Unlike the PM9, the CM9 does not offer the choice of tritium night sights or a Crimson Trace laser sight. Only one finish is available on the CM9 – a black polymer frame and grip and a matte stainless steel slide. The CM9 is also somewhat dehorned, making it a good pocket or backup weapon. The CM9 is meant to be a less-expensive alternative (though the game price does not reflect this well). The CM40, introduced a few years later, is a version of the CM9 in a larger caliber; the barrel is also slightly longer at 3.1 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The CM9 and CM40 are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K9	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	7	$147
MK9	9mm Parabellum	0.63 kg	6, 7	$143
P9	9mm Parabellum	0.43 kg	7	$147

P9 Covert	9mm Parabellum	0.42 kg	6, 7	$146
PM9	9mm Parabellum	0.4 kg	6, 7	$142
K40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.68 kg	6	$184
P380	.380 ACP	0.6 kg	7	$129
CM9	9mm Parabellum	0.4 kg	6	$142
CM40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.45 kg	5	$180

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
MK9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
P9/P9 Covert	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
PM9/CM9	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	6
K40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	5
CM40	SA	2	Nil	1	6	Nil	8

Kahr T9/T40/P40

Notes: This is Kahr's first full-sized pistol; Kahr was previously known as a company that produced compact and pocket pistols. The T9 is a medium-sized weapon that fires 9mm Parabellum ammunition. The T9's claim to fame is its trigger: it is one of the smoothest you will find on a "normal" semiautomatic pistol. Like all Kahrs, the T9 is also known for its reliability and toughness. The P40 and P9 are basically a T40 and T9 in with a polymer frame. The P40 Covert is a compact model of the P40, made smaller by shortening the grip; the P9 Covert is the same idea in 9mm Parabellum

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
T9	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	8	$237
T40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	7	$313
P9	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	7	$233
P40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.59 kg	6	$307
P9 Covert	9mm Parabellum	0.43 kg	6, 7	$233
P40 Covert	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.45 kg	5, 6	$307

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
T9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
T40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
P9/P9 Covert	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
P40/P40 Covert	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Kahr P45

Notes: Like most Kahr pistols, the P45 is a compact and lightweight pistol, introduced in the last quarter of 2005. It uses a textured black polymer frame, a match-grade polygonal barrel, and a matte-stainless steel slide which makes a nice contrast to the black frame. (The slide rides on special steel inserts in the frame.) The trigger is double-action-only. The trigger pull is a little heavy, but has a short length of travel. Standard magazines are made from stainless steel, and if bought from the factory, it is also shipped with trigger lock. The standard sights are fixed low profile white bar-dot combat type sights, but the P45 may also be had with tritium-inlay sights as well; the sights are dovetailed as well.

The TP45 is a more recent version of the P45. For the most part it is identical to the P45, but it uses 7-round magazines, the rear sight is adjustable for windage to a limited degree, and the barrel is a little longer at 4.04 inches. The PM45 is the opposite; it is the smallest member of the P45 series, with a barrel of only 3.14 inches, and a shorter grip holding a smaller magazine. It's definitely a handful.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The TP45 and PM45 are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P45	.45 ACP	0.48 kg	6	$228
TP45	.45 ACP	0.59 kg	7	$234
PM45	.45 ACP	0.55 kg	5	$223

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P45	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	9
TP45	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	11
PM45	SA	2	Nil	0	5	Nil	7

Kel-Tec P3AT

Notes: This is another of Kel-Tec's pocket pistols, this time in .380 ACP. It is basically a larger version of the P32. It was designed specifically for the needs of police for use as a backup gun or by undercover officers; it thus fires a cartridge powerful enough to make most people take notice when hit, but small enough to wear under clothing or a pants leg or even put in a pocket.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P3AT	.380 ACP	0.2 kg	6	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P3AT	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	6

Kel-Tec P11

Notes: This pocket pistol was advertised by Kel-Tec as the smallest and lightest 9mm Parabellum ever made. It is surprisingly accurate for its size, but still primarily a self-defense or backup weapon. It was designed using CAD programs on a computer, and built on computer-controlled machines. The slide of the pistol is steel, but the grip, magazine well, and trigger guard is polymer, and the frame is made from aircrafTgrade aluminum. An interesting fact about the P11 is that it can also take 9mm Parabellum magazines designed for Smith & Wesson's line of 9mm Parabellum Third Generation Pistols; these magazines with capacities of 15 rounds or less will usually fit into a P11 with none of the magazine protruding (though not in all cases). Magazines sold with the P11 are made by Mec-Gar in Italy, and have a firing step on the floorplate. Operation is DAO, and there are literally no external controls, instead relying on passive internal safeties and its DAO functioning.

An updated version, the PF9, uses design features from both the P11 and P3AT. It was introduced to the market in mid-2008. Construction is much the same as the P11, with almost every part except the slide being light alloy or polymer. The hammer is completely shrouded, and the sights are very low-profile. Action is DAO, with an automatic hammer block safety to further increase safety; a manual safety is also provided. A very short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail is molded into the dust cover.

The P40 is a small .40 Smith & Wesson-firing pistol was introduced in 2001. It is a variant of the P11, with a synthetic frame to save weight and the standard Kel-Tec double-action-only trigger. The firing mechanism is enclosed in an aluminum alloy housing. The slide is steel. The sights have tritium inserts for night use. It is a very small pistol, and, since it fires a powerful cartridge, can be expected to have a lot of recoil and muzzle blast.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P11	9mm Parabellum	0.4 kg	9, 10, 12	$143
PF9	9mm Parabellum	0.36 kg	7, 9, 10, 12	$145
P40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.4 kg	9	$182

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P11	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	7
PF9	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	7
P40	SA	2	Nil	0	5	Nil	8

Kel-Tec P32

Notes: Like the P11, this weapon was advertised by Kel-Tec as the smallest and lightest, this time for a .32 ACP pistol. It was often acquired by small people, particularly females, for self-defense, as it fits easily in a purse. The P32 is dehorned as much as possible. The grips are checkered on the sides, and have vertical grip lines and a slight palm swell on the backstrap. The P32 uses double-action, with an external extractor and a hammer that is almost totally shrouded. Unfortunately, the hammer is only available to be hand-manipulated after the slide is pulled back and released, so the shooter cannot attempt to try to fire again a malfunctioning round. In addition, there is no slide lock or slide release, though the slide locks back when the magazine is empty. It was designed and built in the same manner as the P11. A variant, the P32PK, has a Parkerized finish and either a blued steel slide or a Parkerized stainless steel slide.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P32	.32 ACP	0.19 kg	7	$107

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P32	SA	1	Nil	0	8	Nil	4

Kel-Tec PLR-16

Notes: The PLR-16 is a 5.56mm NATO-firing pistol heavily based on the SUB-2000 and SU-16 series. The receiver, pistol grip, and

trigger housing are of glass fiber reinforced polymer, with the barrel and operating parts made from high-quality steel. Operation is by gas piston, while breech locking is the same as that of the AR-15. Atop the receiver is a MIL-STD-1913 rail, along with an adjustable rear sight; the front sight is an AR-15-type post, though inside smaller ears that sit flush with the gas block. The 9.2-inch barrel is threaded to accept accessories, but has no flash suppressor or muzzle brake as bought from the company. The finish is entirely in blue.

The PLR-22 is largely the same as the PLR-16, but chambered for .22 Long Rifle ammunition. The PLR-22, however, is not simply a conversion kit; internal parts are purpose-modified for the new caliber, including the sights and some molded-in features of the receiver. The barrel length is 10.1 inches. The standard magazines are proprietary; the magazine well is the same size as the PLR-16, and the magazines are smoked clear polymer and the same size as a 30-round AR-15 magazine. They contain a central column for the .22 Long Rifle rounds. The PLR-22 can also accept magazines designed for the Atchisson AR-16-to-.22 conversion.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PLR-16	5.56mm NATO	1.45 kg	10	$850
PLR-22	.22 Long Rifle	1.27 kg	10, 26	$182

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PLR-16	SA	2	1-Nil	2	4	Nil	9
PLR-22	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	18

Kel-Tec PMR-30

Notes: A new Kel-Tec pistol introduced at the end of 2010, the PMR-30 is a very-high-capacity rimfire pistol which is full-sized yet light in weight. The frame is polymer, and much polymer is also used in other areas of the PMR-30. The barrel, slide, and other important parts are made of steel, and under the 4.3-inch barrel is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The operation is unusual; it uses blowback operation combined with a locked breech, an unusual combination. The result of this combination is that the PNR-30 is able to use almost any type and makes of ammunition. The trigger guard is squared off for support by a finger of the supporting hand. The trigger guard is slightly oversized and the trigger is long for a gloved finger. The trigger is known for its crisp feel and has an overtravel stop. The manual safety is ambidextrous, and is a lever for safe and fire. There is a manual slide lock in addition to a bolt hold-open device. Sights are fixed, but have fiberoptic inlays. The high-capacity magazine is double stack, but the rounds are nearly stacked on top of each other to fit into the grip, which is little larger than of a standard pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PMR-30	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.39 kg	30	$165

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PMR-30	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6

Kimball

Notes: The Kimball is an exceedingly-rare pistol for a reason – only 238 of the basic model were built, at a very low rate of production from 1955-58. More of an experiment-gone-commercial than anything else, the object was to build a pistol capable of firing the .30 Carbine round. Even more rare are the variants: two other calibers (a few in .22 Hornet, and 2 examples of a version firing .357 Magnum). The barrel, being only 5 inches long, was not long enough to burn all the propellant of the .30 Carbine round before it left the barrel; this causes a lot of unburnt propellant and carbon to be left behind in the barrel, and the muzzle flash was large. The .30 Carbine round was also too powerful for the design, and many frame lugs broke, causing the slide to fly off backwards when firing.

Between 1955 and 1956, small amounts of variants called the Aircrew Model were built, in an attempt to sell the design to the US Military. There were never any such sales. The Aircrew Model (also known as the Combat Model), with its 3.5-inch barrel, had even a bigger problem with unburned propellant and carbon buildup.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kimball	.30 Carbine	1.13 kg	7	$292
Kimball	.22 Hornet	0.98 kg	7	$649
Kimball	.357 Magnum	1.41 kg	7	$373
Kimbal Aircrew Model	.30 Carbine	1.1 kg	7	$277

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kimball (.30)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Kimball (.22)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Kimball (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Kimball Aircrew	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	5

Kimber Aegis Series

Notes: Though the Aegis II is internally quite similar to the Ultra RCP II, it is considered part of a different series than the Ultra RCP

II. The Aegis II is designed for use by police as backup weapons or for self-defense of small carry weapons. As with virtually all Kimbers, the Aegis II is a variant of the 1911 series.

The base member of the Aegis series is the Ultra Aegis II, a very compact version of the 1911 in 9mm Parabellum. The barrel is match-grade and coned, and uses no barrel bushing. The Ultra Aegis II uses an aluminum frame finished in satin silver, while the slide has a semi-gloss black finish. There is a bobbed hammer which does not project from the weapon unless it is cocked, and the manual safety and magazine release do not project as far as the average 1911 clone. In fact, most of the Aegis II is dehorned as much as possible. The beavertail is rather long, and the grip safety has a projecting bump to ensure positive engagement of the grip safety, but even the extended beavertail and bump on the grip safety are rounded as much as possible. The frontstrap uses 30 lpi checkering which extends almost to the top of the frontstrap, and the bottom of the grip has a tab to help improve the shooter's grip. The rearstrap also is checkered, though not as finely as the frontstrap. The sights, while quite low and dehorned, and are of the three red-dot variety; the rear sights are a tactical wedge with tritium inlays, while the front is a low blade with another tritium inlay. Both are dovetailed, enabling rough adjustments as well as allowing replacements. Grip panels are of smooth rosewood.

The Pro Aegis II is essentially a Commander-size version of the Ultra Aegis II, with a 4-inch barrel and a slightly longer grip. It is otherwise identical to the Ultra Aegis II. The Custom Aegis II is a full-sized version, almost identical in construction to the Ultra Aegis II except for having a barrel bushing.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultra Aegis II	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	8	$229
Pro Aegis II	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	9	$240
Custom Aegis II	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	9	$250

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultra Aegis II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Pro Aegis II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Custom Aegis II	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Kimber BP Ten II

Notes: The Kimber BP Ten II is a polymer version of the M-1911. Polymer pistols are a rarity from Kimber, but this is one of them. It is roughly the same size as the M-1911, but weighs much less, and carries a larger magazine. It has a chamber loaded indicator.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kimber BP Ten II	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	10, 14	$406

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kimber BP Ten II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Kimber CDP Series

Notes: The CDP (Custom Defense Package) series is designed specifically for personal protection and self-defense. The CDP series is made in the Kimber Custom Shop, and combine the best concealed carry features of Kimber pistols into one weapon. They have 7075-T7 aluminum frames, with stainless steel slides that are given a satin finish that does not reflect light; this helps cut down glare and haze when aiming. Frames are matte black. All edges are given the "Carry Bevel" treatment, rounded and blended by hand to dehorn the CDP series as much as possible (though the CDP series does not use the later melt treatment). Barrels, trigger groups, and chambers are match-grade, with enlarged and flared to reduce stoppages. The magazine wells are beveled and the magazine releases extended. The ambidextrous manual safety is likewise extended. The grip safety is relatively flat. Sights are fixed low-profile sights, of the three-dot type and with luminous green dots. Fine checkering is found on the frontstrap and backstrap, along with checkered rosewood grip plates and checkering under the trigger guard.

The Ultra CDP II is equipped with a 3-inch barrel, and comes in .45 ACP and 9mm Parabellum versions. The Compact CDP II uses a 4-inch barrel, but is otherwise the same as the Ultra CDP II. The Pro CDP II has a somewhat longer grip and is just a little heavier. The Custom CDP II uses a 5-inch barrel with a match-grade bushing, and has cocking serrations at the front of the slide as well as at the rear.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The CDP series does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultra CDP II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$390
Ultra CDP II	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	8	$230
Compact CDP II	.45 ACP	0.77 kg	7	$400
Pro CDP II	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7, 8	$401
Custom CDP II	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7, 8	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultra CDP II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Ultra CDP I (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Compact CDP II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Pro CDP II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Custom CDP II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15

Kimber Classic

Notes: Dropped at the beginning of the 2000s, the Classic is Kimber's hand into the "pure" 1911 market. It is also called the Classic Custom. Like the M-1911, the Classic is all-steel, but is lighter than a standard 1911 due to more advanced steel alloys. It is based on a Colt Series 80 1911A1, with no automatic firing pin safety. The external finish is matte black parkerization. The magazine goes into a well that is well-beveled. The controls are extended for better control, but not enough to get in the way; they are just more ergonomic. Sharp edges are in general rounded, including the front and back cocking grooves and the slide stop. Internally, the guide rod is full-length and stainless steel. The recoil spring is slightly heavier than than normal for a 1911, but shooter reaction has been good. The 5-inch barrel is coned and target crowned.

The rear sight is a McCormick Low Profile Combat sight, it is dovetailed in, and therefore adjustable for windage. The front sight is grooved on its ramped face to keep fuzziness down, and is slightly forward swept. The beavertail is also upswept, better to stop hammer bite, and the grip safety is wider at the bottom to ensure more positive engagement. The rearstrap is checkered at 30 lpi; the grip plates are rubber and likewise tight-checkered. The frontstrap is not checkered, a seeming omission in a great pistol. The trigger is also a sort of omission, having a long a creepy trigger pull length and 4.5 pounds of trigger pull weight to fire. The trigger is skeletonized and the hammer rounded and serrated. Luckily, the trigger pull length is adjustable to an extent.

It has been the experience that shooters of the custom have had problems with jamming magazine followers. Most find that a bit of lubrication helps.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Classic	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7, 8	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kimber BP Ten II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Kimber Compact II Series

Notes: The Compact II Series consists of commander-length versions of the Custom II Series. The Compact II series, however, use match-quality bull barrels for added accuracy and barrel strength, with no bushings. The Pro Carry versions can be had with both 7057-T7 aluminum frames of stainless steel frames. Depending upon the model, a Compact II Series pistol may have a full-sized or shortened frame.

The Pro Carry II is typically finished in matte black with black checkered grip plates. It has an extended thumb safety, a high-ride beavertail/grip safety, and a single recoil spring. 3-dot fixed low-profile sights are standard, with luminous dots being an option. The Pro Carry II uses an aluminum frame, but a Stainless Pro Carry II version is available, with a stainless steel frame. A Stainless Pro Carry II (LG) is also available; this version is the same as the standard Stainless Pro Carry II, but the grip plates are gray and incorporate a Crimson Trace laser sight. The Pro Carry HD II is considerably heavier than the standard Pro Carry II and has one different chambering. Both are finished in matte stainless steel.

The Pro TLEs are virtually identical to the pistols above, but also have fixed Meprolight Tritium night combat sights instead of the standard 3-dot sights of the other pistols. The TLE/RL II also has a beveled magazine well and extended magazine release and a slide lock, as well as a MIL-STD-1913 rail machined into the dust cover. A stainless version of the TLE/RL II also exists, and is identical to the basic TLE/RL II for game purposes. The Pro II (LG) has gray grip plates containing a Crimson Trace LaserGrip, but is otherwise like the standard Pro TLE.

The Compact Stainless II is perhaps the “deluxe” version, with a matte stainless steel finish, extended grip safety, extended manual safety and magazine release, and a beveled magazine well. The frame is shortened, but still carries the same capacity magazine. The trigger module is match-grade and can be adjusted by a knowledgeable owner.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pro Carry II	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$405
Pro Carry II	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	9	$243
Stainless Pro Carry II	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	7	$403
Stainless Pro Carry II	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	9	$242
Stainless Pro Carry II (LG)	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7	$807
Pro Carry HD II	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$403
Pro Carry HD II	.38 Super	0.99 kg	9	$279
Pro TLE II	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$403
Pro TLE II (LG)	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	7	$807
Pro TLE/RL II	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$407
Compact Stainless II	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$403

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pro Carry II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Pro Carry II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Stainless Pro Carry II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Stainless Pro Carry II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Stainless Pro Carry II (LG)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Pro Carry HD II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Pro Carry HD II (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Pro TLE II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Pro TLE II (LG)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Pro TLE/RL II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Compact Stainless II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Kimber Covert Series

Notes: The Covert series is a product of Kimber's Custom Shop, and is designed for lightweight carry and snagless drawing in a hurry. To this end, almost all edges are "melt-treated;" the edges are not just rounded off, beveled flat, or machined into a curved shape – the metal is literally melted into a rounded shape that provides superior blending of the edges so that they will not snag on clothing or a holster. Covert series pistols otherwise have frames machined from solid billets of 7075-T7 aluminum and steel slides, fine checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap as well as the grip plates, and dovetailed Tactical Wedge fixed sights of the three-dot type; the dots are luminous green. The slides are matte black; the frames are desert tan KimPro II finish, with the grip plates having a digital camouflage pattern. All have LaserGrips at the top of the left grip plate, with the recessed switch on the grip just below the trigger guard with a separate pressure switch to actuate the laser. The barrel, chamber, and trigger group are all match-grade, magazine wells are beveled, and ejection ports enlarged and flared. The grip safety has a bump on it to help make sure that it is engaged. In many ways, the Covert series is similar to the Crimson Carry series, but the Covert series is more dehorned and even more suited to concealed carry, and has even more demanding specifications than the Crimson Carry series.

The Ultra Covert II has a 3-inch barrel, and uses an abbreviated-length grip with a small finger stop at the bottom front of the grip. The Pro Covert II is the same, but has a 4-inch barrel and a lanyard ring at the heel of the grip. The Custom Covert II uses a 5-inch barrel with a match-grade bushing, but is otherwise like the Pro Covert II.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Covert series does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultra Covert II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$791
Pro Covert II	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$801
Custom Covert II	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7	$812

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultra Covert II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Pro Covert II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Custom Covert II	SA	2	2-Nil	1	4	Nil	15

Kimber Crimson Carry Series

Notes: The Crimson Carry series get their name from the integral LaserGrips that are at the top of the grip plates, along side the right side of the frame. Like most Kimber pistols, the Crimson Carry series use match-quality barrels and triggers. They are new for 2008. The Crimson Carry series are designed to be flatter than the typical pistol of the same size, and are almost totally dehorned. They have aluminum frames and triggers and loop-type hammers. The controls include a low-profile slide stop. The Crimson Carry series uses a two-tone finish, with the frame being satin-finished aluminum and the slide being matte black steel. Grips are of checkered rosewood.

The Ultra Crimson Carry II has an extended manual safety and a high-ride beavertail with an extended grip safety. The 3-inch barrel has a bull profile, contributing to both balance and accuracy. Iron sights are fixed low-profile sights. The barrel is ramped to aid in reliable feed, and the ejection port is enlarged to aid in reliable case ejection. The magazine well is beveled to help make reloads faster. The Pro Crimson Carry II is similar, but is equipped with a 4-inch barrel and a slightly-longer grip with a small finger stop at the bottom of the front of the grip. (There seems to be a bit of contradictory information on Kimber's site about the magazine capacity of the Pro Crimson Carry II and Custom Crimson Carry II; the first page for the Crimson Carry series says eight rounds, while the pages for the specific members of the series say seven rounds. I decided to put both.)

The Custom Crimson Carry II has a full-sized frame, but Kimber says it "is a full-sized pistol that carries like a compact." The Custom Crimson Carry II uses a match-grade frame, bushing, and chamber as well as the match-grade barrel and trigger; the barrel, however, is not a bull barrel, though it is a full 5 inches in length. In addition to the manual safety, the magazine release is also slightly extended, as is the slide release. The frame is finished in KimPro II matte black, and the slide has front cocking serrations as well as the standard rear serrations. The grip has a small finger rest at the bottom of the front of the grip.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Crimson Carry series does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultra Crimson Carry II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$790
Pro Crimson Carry II	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7, 8	$801
Custom Crimson Carry II	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7, 8	$811

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultra Crimson Carry II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Pro Crimson Carry II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Custom Crimson Carry II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15

Kimber Custom II Series

Notes: The Custom II series was touted as a “custom M1911 at a stock price.” It is a modification of the standard Colt M-1911A1, with a skeletonized trigger, elongated hammer, rubber handgrips, improved sights, and an enlarged ejection port. In addition, all sharp edges have been rounded for an easier draw. Other alterations include a passive firing pin safety, a chamber loaded indicator, a finish that aids in lubrication (the KimPro II finish), and a match-grade barrel, bushing, and trigger group. Sights vary, but are all dovetailed into the slide and removable. All are full-sized pistols.

The Custom II uses a steel frame and slide with a matte black finish. The slide has cocking serrations on the front and rear. The barrel bushing itself is stainless steel. Standard grip plates are of checkered black plastic, but variations include a version with luminous sight inserts and a version with dark brown walnut grip plates. Barrel length is 5 inches. A stainless steel version, the Stainless II, is also available. The Custom Target II is similar in construction to the Custom II, but the sights are adjustable and of the 3-dot type, and the 5-inch barrel is of a higher quality than the rest of the Custom II series. Again, a stainless version, the Stainless Target II, is also available.

The Custom TLE II (Tactical Law Enforcement) is used by at least 20 SWAT/SRT teams in the US. It is quite similar to the Custom II, but the standard sights are Meprolight Tritium 3-dot night sights, and they are fixed. Finish is matte black, with matte black plastic checkered grip plates. The chamber loaded indicator can be checked by feel as well as sight. Barrel length is 5 inches. The Custom TLE II (LG) is essentially identical, but the grip plates are gray Crimson Trace Lasergrips instead of the standard matte black plain grips. The TLE/RL II is also essentially identical to TLE II, but has a MIL-STD-1913 rail machined into the dust cover, and the frontstrap is checkered as well as the grip plates. The sights are Meprolight Tritium 3-dot night sights, and the barrel length is 5 inches. Stainless steel versions of two of these pistols (the Stainless TLE II, Stainless TLE/RL II) are also available.

The Kimber Warrior is a civilian/police version of the US Marines’ ICQB (Interim Close Quarters Battle) pistol, designed for its MEU(SOC) units for their use until the final decision on what pistol to use is finalized. It is a full-sized, heavy-caliber pistol using an internal extractor rather than the external extractor which has become near-standard on Kimber pistols of late. The barrel is match-grade, with a full-length recoil spring guide and military-type recoil spring plug. The pistol uses NovaKtype low-profile sights made by Kimber under license. The Warrior has an ambidextrous safety catch/slide catch; narrower than is standard for a 1911-type pistol, it allows the Warrior to sit more comfortably in the hand. He beavertail is upswept, cradling the Commander-type loop hammer when the hammer is cocked. The backstrap is finely checkered and has a loop for a lanyard. The magazine well is beveled to ease magazine insertion. There are some differences between the ICQB and the Warrior: The ICQB uses a Dawson Precision Rail under the barrel for the attachment of accessories, while the Warrior uses a TLE/RL rail; The ICQB has a manganese phosphate finish, while the Warrior uses Kimber’s KimPro finish (a phenolic resin cured with molybdenum, said to be self-lubricating); the ICQB uses Simonich Gunner Grips in Coyote Brown, while the Warrior uses tan G10 ridged rubber grips; the Marines chose Wilson 47D magazines, while the Warrior is sold with standard 1911-type magazines (it can, however, use both). A Desert Warrior is also available, with a Dark Earth finish; the Royal II is also similar, but has a polished deep blue finish.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Custom II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$408
Custom Target II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$411
Custom TLE II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$409
Custom TLE II (LG)	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$809
Custom TLE/RL II	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$413
Warrior	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Custom II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Custom Target II	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Custom TLE II/(LG)/RL II/Warrior	SA	2	2-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Kimber Custom Shop Family

Notes: Kimber's Custom Shop pistol line, also known as Special Edition or Limited Edition pistols, are products Kimber's Custom Shop, which produces pistols that are above even Kimber's high standards or otherwise unusual in nature. Kimber began producing these special pistols in 1998, and each member of the series is generally produced in small, fixed numbers, or are available for only a short time.

The Ultra CDP Elite II is a limited, deluxe edition version of the Ultra CDP II, with 600 produced in 2002. It has all the refinements of the Ultra CDP II, but has a 3-inch ramped match-grade heavy barrel. Most sharp edges have been given the melt treatment to round them for snagless drawing. The aluminum frame is black anodized, while the carbon steel slide has a black oxide finish. The grip plates are wood, but are laminated in a charcoal color with ruby-colored Custom Shop medallions. The frontstrap and the area under the trigger guard are finely checkered. Sights are 3-dot Meprolight fixed low-profile sights with tritium inlays. The Ultra CDP Elite STS II is almost identical, but it has a silver anodized frame and satin stainless steel slide, and is identical to Ultra CDP Elite II for game purposes. 650 were built in 2002, at the same time as the Ultra CDP Elite II.

The Elite Carry is a Commander-sized pistol with a 4-inch barrel. The Elite Carry has features that showed up on several later Kimber pistols, such as the melt treatment on its edges to dehorn the pistol. Sights are low-profile and have tritium inlays. The frame is aluminum with a black oxide finish; the slide is stainless steel. The manual safety is ambidextrous and extended, and the trigger group is match-quality. Fine checkering is found on the frontstrap, and the rosewood grip plates are hand-checkered. The Elite Carry was limited to a 1200-pistol production run. The Stainless Covert is similar, but has a frame of stainless steel and a high-polished finish; production was limited to 1000 pistols in 1999. The Pro Elite is also similar, but the slide's finish is black KimPro. 2500 were produced in 1999. (For game purposes, the Pro Elite is identical to the Elite Carry.)

The Ultra Elite is also essentially the same as the Elite Carry, but uses a 3-inch barrel. 2001's Ultra Shadow II is similar to the Ultra Elite except for the finish: the slide finished in black, the aluminum frame is anodized, and the grip plates are gray synthetic. The grip and manual safeties are silver. 750 were produced. The Ultra Shadow II is otherwise identical to the Ultra Elite for game purposes. The Pro Shadow II was produced in a run of 500 at the same time; it is the same as the Ultra Shadow II, but with a 4-inch barrel, and is the same as the Elite Carry for game purposes.

The Gold Guardian was limited to a 300-pistol production run in 1998. The Gold Guardian featured a stainless steel slide and frame, highly-polished. The 5-inch barrel is match-quality with a match-quality bushing, both of which are hand-fitted. The sights are low-profile fixed sights with tritium inlays. The manual safety is ambidextrous and extended. The trigger group is also match-grade. The grip is slightly extended to accommodate a larger magazine. The Gold Guardian has special markings and a special serial number series. The Heritage Edition (1041 produced in 2000) is similar in concept, but the frame and slide are finished in KimPro black, the grip panels are of higher-quality rosewood, and the grip panels are also adorned with medallions with the Heritage Foundation seal. For game purposes, the Heritage Edition is identical to the Gold Guardian.

The Royal Carry was a limited run of 600 Commander-type 1911 pistols, with a 4-inch match-grade coned barrel with no bushing. The frame is of aluminum, while the slide is steel. Sights are fixed low-profile sights with tritium inlays. The grip safety is raised to ensure engagement when firing. The rosewood grips are hand-checkered. The trigger group is match-quality, with a distinctive aluminum trigger using an oval cutout section in the center. The hammer is a low-profile loop-type hammer. The finish is polished blue.

The Stainless Gold Match SE II was produced in .45 ACP and .38 Super chamberings, with 294 in .45 ACP and 260 in .38 Super. All were produced in 2001. These pistols use stainless steel frames and slides and have close tolerances, being designed as match weapons. They use 5-inch match-quality coned barrels. The slides have flat tops serrated to reduce glare and micrometer-adjustable rear sights. The Stainless Gold Match SE II has a hand-checkered rosewood grip panels as well as fine frontstrap checkering. Corners are beveled flat and are highly-polished.

The Target Match is perhaps one of Kimber's most accurate pistols ever made. The Target Match has a 5-inch heavy match-quality barrel, hand-fitted by the Custom Shop. The rear sight, while not micrometer-adjustable, is more adjustable than the typical adjustable rear pistol sight. The trigger group is likewise match-grade, and is one of the few parts of the Target Match that is not made of steel. The manual safety is ambidextrous. The hammer is loop-type; the grip safety has a small, ridged bump on it to ensure engagement. Cocking serrations are found at the front and rear of the slide. In addition to grip plate checkering, fine checkering is found on the frontstrap and under the trigger guard; the trigger guard is also undercut at the frame to encourage a higher grip on the pistol. Finish is matte black except for some of the flats, which are polished; this presents a rather striking appearance. The grips are checkered walnut, with special markings. 1000 were built in 2005.

The Ultra RCP (Refined Carry Pistol) II is a compact, concealable .45 ACP pistol. It is a very small pistol, one of the smallest .45 ACP automatic pistols you will find anywhere. There is no front sight or rear sight on the weapon; instead, a "sighting trough" runs the entire length of the slide. While this means that there is virtually nothing on the pistol to snag on clothing or a holster, it also takes some practice to use the sighting trough, and it's not really useful at long range. The Ultra RCP II has a chamber loaded indicator and a very hard finish that wears very well. The similar Ultra SP II of 2003 used "interesting" frame colors – anodized with silver stripes, red stripes, or blue stripes – and has a loop-type hammer rather than the Ultra RCP II's bobbed hammer. For game purposes, the Ultra SP II is identical to the Ultra RCP II.

The 25th Anniversary Custom Limited Edition of 2004 was limited to a production run of (rightly enough) 1911 pistols, and was essentially a very fancy version of a 1911-type pistol. Construction was all-steel, with a finish of deep blue – deep-polished blue on flat surfaces. The trigger is of aircraft-quality aluminum, the barrel is match-grade stainless steel, and the hammer is loop-type aluminum. Sights are fixed low-profile sights. The grip plates are of fancy-grade, smooth, polished walnut, with the Kimber 25th anniversary logo set into them, and "1979-2004" engraved on the slide. The 25th Anniversary Gold Match was produced at the same

time; this was similar to the Custom Limited Edition, but highly-accurized and with adjustable rear sights and an ambidextrous manual safety. 500 were built. The two were also sold as a set (with matching serial numbers, beginning in "KAPC" for the Custom Limited Edition and "KAPG" for the Gold Match version) in a fancy-grade walnut presentation case; 250 of these sets were made.

Twilight 2000 Notes: None of these pistols are available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Elite Carry	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$400
Gold Guardian	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409
Royal Carry	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$401
Stainless Covert	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$398
Stainless Gold Match SE II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$410
Stainless Gold Match SE II	.38 Super	1.08 kg	9	$287
Target Match	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7, 8, 9	$414
Ultra CDP Elite II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$391
Ultra Elite	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$390
Ultra RCP II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$221
25th Anniversary Custom Limited	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$409
25th Anniversary Gold Match	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Elite Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Gold Guardian	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Royal Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Stainless Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Stainless Gold Match SE II (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Stainless Gold Match SE II (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Target Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Ultra CDP Elite II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Ultra Elite	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Ultra RCP II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
25th Anniversary Custom Limited	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
25th Anniversary Gold Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Kimber Eclipse Series

Notes: The Eclipse series has many match-grade features found in other Kimber pistols, but is designed to be affordable enough that a buyer can afford an above-quality pistol without spending a mint. (IRL, the Kimber Eclipse series pistols are some of the most expensive 1911s you can buy.) Though the Eclipse series is designed for target shooting, it is more common for home defense pistols and police carry pistols to use target adjustable sights. The Eclipse, like many Kimber pistols, is machined with a frame and slide from a solid stainless steel billet, with fine checkering on the frontstrap and the grip plates. The trigger is aluminum, and the trigger group is match quality. Feed elements are polished to help ensure smooth feeding and extraction, and the barrels and chambers are both match-grade. Hammers are loop-type. Finish is typically a matte black oxide, with flat surfaces being polished and curved and recessed surfaces being left dark for a nice contrast. Both the front and rear of the slide have cocking serrations. The front sight has a high-contrast dot, while the rear sight has a pair of dots on either side of the rear sight aperture. Kimber Eclipses typically use Meprolight sights. Like most 1911-type pistols, the Eclipse series has a grip safety; in addition, it has a manual flip safety and a passive firing pin block safety.

The core of the series is the Custom II, which can be had in .45 ACP or 10mm Colt. It is a full-sized pistol, with a 5-inch barrel and match-grade bushing. The sights have luminous dots. The Target II is quite similar, but has a .38 Super chambering instead of a 10mm chambering, and the rear sights are adjustable.

The Ultra II is the compact member of the Eclipse series, with a 3-inch barrel. Its sights are fixed, but it retains the high-contrast dots, which are also luminous. The Pro II is a commander-length version, with a 4-inch barrel, fixed sights with luminous high-contrast dots. The Pro Target II is the "premium" model; there is no play in its parts, rear sights are Bo-Mar micrometer-adjustable sights, and the front sight is a black blade, Like the Ultra II, the Pro Target II has 3-dot high-contrast luminous sights, The finish is brushed stainless steel instead of the standard Eclipse finish, with a matte black slide top and black highlights, controls, and hammer., The wood of the grip plates are of greater quality than that of other Eclipse pistols; G10 grip plates are an option, and they will be matte black. The trigger pull weight is only 3.5 pounds, a sort of standard for target pistols. The trigger is a premium aluminum trigger. (The other Target pistols here, as well as the Pro II, have the same light pull weight.) The barrel is hand-fitted and Commander-length at 4 inches. It is match-quality.

In 2002, the Eclipse won *Shooting Industry's* Academy of Excellence award for the Handgun of the Year.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Eclipse series does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Eclipse Custom II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$408
Eclipse Custom II	10mm Colt	0.99 kg	8	$363
Eclipse Target II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409
Eclipse Target II	.38 Super	1.08 kg	9	$286
Eclipse Ultra II	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7	$387
Eclipse Pro II	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	8	$398
Eclipse Pro Target II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$402
Eclipse Pro Target II	10mm Colt	1.08 kg	8	$357

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Eclipse Custom II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Eclipse Custom II (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Eclipse Target II (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Eclipse Target II (.38)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Eclipse Ultra II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Eclipse Pro II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Eclipse Pro Target II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Eclipse Pro Target II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Kimber Gold Match Series

Notes: The Gold Match series are designed for great accuracy and are perhaps the best pistols that Kimber offers. They are designed not only with competition in mind, but for ordinary carry purposes as well. They offer features like a stainless steel match-quality heavy barrel that is hand-machined and hand-fitted by the Kimber Custom Shop. The Gold Series uses micrometer-adjustable sights, with the front and rear sights being dovetailed into the slide. Sharp edges are beveled or rounded. The finish is generally a high shine, but with a satin finish on the curves and beveled edges. The magazine well is also beveled for quick reloading. The slide has cocking serrations at the front and back. Controls are ambidextrous, and the trigger group is match-quality and hand-tuned. Materials are almost entirely of steel, including the frame, slide, and barrel; the steel is of higher quality than the typical Kimber pistol. The grips are of finely-checkered rosewood, with even finer checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap. The Kimber Gold Series is a common sight among competition shooters.

The "basic" version, the Gold Match II, is chambered for .45 ACP and uses a 5-inch barrel. The Gold Match Stainless Steel II is essentially identical except for the stainless steel finish, and a 9mm Parabellum chambering. The Team Match II is also virtually identical, but the rosewood grips have blue stripes and the Kimber Match Team logo, and it is chambered for .45 ACP, 9mm Parabellum, and .38 Super.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Gold Match II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$408
Gold Match Stainless Steel II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$408
Gold Match Stainless Steel II	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	9	$250
Team Match II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409
Team Match II	.38 Super	0.97 kg	9	$286
Team Match II	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	9	$250

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Gold Match II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Gold Match Stainless II (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Gold Match Stainless II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Team Match II (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Team Match II (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Team Match II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Kimber Limited Edition Series

Notes: Like the Custom Shop Family, Kimber has produced for limited production runs a family of pistols designed for distribution by certain dealer groups, NRA events or other firearms sporting events, law enforcement agency or military requests, or other special lots. Many of these limited edition pistols are based on standard Kimber pistols, but some of them are designed from scratch. Some were first versions of pistols that later became part of Kimber's standard catalog of pistols.

The first of these was the Pro Carry SLE (Stainless Limited Edition), with 1329 produced in 2000 at the request Kimber Master

Dealers. The Pro Carry SLE is virtually identical to the Stainless Pro Carry, with an extended thumb safety, a high-ride beavertail/grip safety, and a single recoil spring, and 3-dot fixed low-profile sights are standard, with luminous dots being an option. However, the frame as well as the slide are of stainless steel. The barrel is a match-quality, bull-profile, 4-inch barrel. Finish is satin stainless steel with checkered hard rubber grip plates. The Pro Carry SLE became quite popular, so Kimber made it a regular item with few changes, and it became the Pro Carry HD.

The Pro Combat of 2000 was a special series built for and sold only by R-Guns. The Pro Combat is a commander-sized pistol, with a 4-inch match barrel, an ambidextrous safety, a match aluminum trigger, three-dot sights with tritium inlays, finely-checkered rosewood grip plates (with the checkering done by hand) and an even-finer checkered frontstrap. The frame and slide are of stainless steel, with a black oxide finish. Only 52 were made.

The Target Elite II was designed to be sold solely through the Sports Incorporated buying group, and only 220 were built in 2001. It uses a 5-inch match-quality bull barrel, with an adjustable target-type rear sight and a dovetailed front sight blade. Frame and slide are both of stainless steel, with the slide finished in black oxide and the frame in bright stainless steel. The rosewood grips use double diamond hand checkering.

The Custom Defender II built in 2001, is a full-sized pistol sold only through store affiliated with the National Buying Service, with 290 being built. The Custom Defender is a full-sized pistol that is hand-tuned by Kimber; intended for personal defense and combat, it uses low-profile sights designed for quick target acquisition and is built of stainless steel. Finish is black oxide on the frame, and natural stainless steel on the slide, with rosewood double diamond grip plates.

Though the Custom Eclipse II is not quite the same pistol as the Eclipse Custom II above, the two are very similar. 4522 were built in 2001-02, and proved to be quite popular, hence the Eclipse Custom II was produced as a mainstream weapon. Construction is of stainless steel. The finish is striking, with the flats being brush-polished and the rounded surfaces being matte. It is not quite as dehorned as an Eclipse Custom II, but the checkering on the frontstrap is finer. The rear sight is adjustable and the front blade dovetailed; both have tritium inlays. The grips are of laminated gray wood and are uncheckered. The manual safety is ambidextrous, and the barrel is 5 inches. In a similar manner. The Pro Eclipse II is similar to the Eclipse Pro II and also became a mainstream pistol as the Eclipse Pro II. 2207 were produced from 2201-02. Features are similar to the Custom Eclipse II, but the barrel is 4 inches. In the same way, the Ultra Eclipse II is a still smaller version of the Custom Eclipse II, with a 3-inch barrel. 1202 were built, and the design later morphed into the Eclipse Ultra II.

The Stryker Ten II of 2002, with 200 produced, is an Ultra Ten II (a 1911-type pistol with a polymer frame and a 3-inch barrel) with a heavier stainless steel slide; the slide finish is natural stainless steel, while the frame is black. The grip plates also black and polymer, but separate from the frame. Some internal parts, not subject to heavy stress, are also polymer instead of metal. The sights, while fixed, are dovetailed in. The backstrap can be replaced with one of three backstraps, to suit larger or smaller hands.

In 2002, The Los Angeles Police Department's SWAT team chose a version of the Stainless Custom II (a Custom II as above built from stainless steel) as their standard duty pistol. It has all the features of the Custom II, with a skeletonized trigger, elongated hammer, rubber handgrips, improved sights, and an enlarged ejection port. In addition, all sharp edges have been rounded for an easier draw. Other alterations include a passive firing pin safety, a chamber loaded indicator, an interior finish that aids in lubrication (the KimPro II finish), and a match-grade barrel, bushing, and trigger group. The slide has cocking serrations on the front and rear. The barrel bushing itself is stainless steel. Standard grip plates are of checkered black plastic, but variations include a version with luminous sight inserts and a version with dark brown walnut grip plates. Barrel length is 5 inches, and it uses the higher-quality barrel of the Custom Target II instead of the standard Custom II barrel. The exterior of the frame and slide are finished in black oxide, and the sights are Meprolight 3-dot night sights that are dovetailed in. The frontstrap is checkered, and the grip plates are polymer and also checkered. A MIL-STD-1913 rail was later fitted under the dust cover. This version is commonly known as the "LAPD SWAT" version, and was not sold to the public.

The NRA Epoch II version of 2002 was produced in very limited numbers, with only 58 produced. It was produced as a special promotional pistol for the Friends of the NRA, and was available only at certain NRA banquets as a presentation pistol to certain guests. For the most part, it is a standard Kimber-type 1911 pistol, though very ornate and with special markings. The construction is of stainless steel, with a black finish that was polished on the flats. Each one, due to the markings, is essentially unique. The grip plates are of laminated gray wood. The NRA Epoch II has fixed tritium-inlay night sights and frontstrap checkering; the barrel is 5 inches.

The BoSS II is another very-limited edition pistol, with only 25 produced in 2003. It is a presentation-type pistol built to commemorate Blythe Sports' 50th anniversary. For the most part, it is a stock Kimber 1911-type pistol, with a 5-inch match barrel. However, the trigger module is also match-quality, with an aluminum skeletonized trigger. The frame and slide are stainless steel with a natural finish, and the edges have been dehorned with Kimber's Carry Melt treatment. The grop plates are polymer colored black and silver. The sights are fixed, but of the 3-dot type. Otherwise, the BoSS II has special markings ("The BoSS II" on the ejection port side of the slide, and "Special Edition" on the other side of the slide, and the Blythe 50th anniversary logo on the grip plates).

The Eclipse CLE II is a version of the Eclipse Custom II which was produced for sale through the National Buying Service. 271 were made in 2003. It is for the most part the same as the Eclipse Custom II, but the finish is entirely polished black, and the pistol bears special markings. The grip plates are charcoal/red with the Kimber logo set into them. Unlike the Eclipse Custom II, the Eclipse CLE II has no frontstrap checkering. The trigger is aluminum, and the trigger group is match quality. Feed elements are polished to help ensure smooth feeding and extraction, and the barrels and chambers are both match-grade. Hammers are loop-type. Both the front and rear of the slide have cocking serrations. The front sight has a high-contrast dot, while the rear sight has a pair of dots on either side of the rear sight aperture; all have luminous dots. The Eclipse CLE II uses Meprolight sights. The Eclipse PLE is likewise

similar to the Eclipse Pro II, but with the same changes listed above for the Eclipse PLE II. It was built in 2003 through outlets afilliated with the Sports Incorporated buying group, and 232 were produced. The Eclipse ULE II is similar to the Eclipse Ultra II except for the changes listed above; it was sold through the National Buying Service, with 227 produced in 2003.

The Stainless Target II was produced only in 2003; it is similar in many ways to the Eclipse Target II, but is chambered for 10mm Colt. It shares most of the features of the Eclipse Target II (or the Eclipse CLE above, and has the Eclipse's matte black finish with polishing on the flats. It also has a ramped 5-inch barrel, and the adjustable dovetailed sights of the Eclipse Target II. The Stainless Target II was also built in 9mm Parabellum, and was Kimber's first 9mm pistol. It shares features, fit, and finish with the 10mm version, and also has an extended manual safety and extended magazine release.

Perhaps one of Kimber's most accurized pistols, the Classic Target II was sold only through Gander Mountain, and 110 were built in 2006. It appears to be a "plain vanilla" Kimber 1911-type pistol, but the trigger, barrel, sights, and chamber, and barrel bushing are all match-quality and hand-fitted. The construction is of stainless steel, with a black-oxide-finish slide and a natural stainless steel frame. The grips may be smooth or stippled, and bear the Team Kimber logo.

The Franklin Custom II is essentially a special edition version of the standard Custom II above; the stats are duplicated below for convenience. 50 were produced in 2006 to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the Franklin Gun Shop. The only real differences between the Franklin Custom II and the standard Custom II are cosmetic; the Franklin Custom II is finished in black oxide with silver controls and a silver bushing and grip safety. The grip plates are red, white and blue laminated wood, with the Franklin gun Shop's logo.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pro Carry SLE	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$399
Pro Combat	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$398
Target Elite II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409
Custom Defender II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$408
Custom Eclipse II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409
Pro Eclipse II	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	8	$398
Ultra Eclipse II	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$387
Stryker Ten II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	10	$389
LAPD SWAT	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$414
NRA Epoch II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$408
The BoSS II	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$408
Eclipse CLE II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$408
Eclipse PLE II	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	8	$398
Eclipse ULE II	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$387
Stainless Target II	10mm Colt	0.99 kg	8	$364
Stainless Target II	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	9	$250
Classic Target II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$410
Franklin Custom II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pro Carry SLE	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Pro Combat	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Target Elite II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Custom Defender II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Custom Eclipse II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Pro Eclipse II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Ultra Eclipse II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Stryker Ten II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
LAPD SWAT	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
NRA Epoch II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
The BoSS II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Eclipse CLE II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Eclipse PLE II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Eclipse ULE II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
Stainless Target II (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Stainless Target II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Classic Target II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Franklin Classic II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Kimber Micro

Notes: The Micro is essentially a subcompact 1911-type pistol; most versions also fire smaller-caliber rounds than most 1911s. Though every so often a publication or shooter will refer to the basic Micro as the Micro-380, this is not a designation in common use nor one that is used by Kimber. They are not cheaply-made pistols, and the RL price is high for this type of weapon. However, tolerances are tight, the barrels are of stainless steel, and the slides are forged stainless steel instead of machined from carbon steel. The frames are of aircraft-quality aluminum. Like most 1911s, operation is SA, though with a short pull length and is considered exceptionally smooth by most shooters. The manual safety, slide lock/release, and magazine release are in the same place as a standard 1911-type pistol. The ejection port is flared and lowered to help stop failures to extract, and the magazine well is beveled to make loading easier. Unlike most such subcompact 1911s, the sights are steel and not plastic or aluminum, and they are mounted in dovetails, allowing for drift adjustments, or replacement. They are of the 3-dot type, and use white luminous dots on black sights. The Micro is considered a good self-defense gun for those with small hands. The Micro can use a 6-round magazine which sits flush with the frame or a 7-round magazine which has a rubber foot on it.

The basic Micro, chambered in .380 ACP, comes in a plethora of versions, most of which are different only cosmetically. Barrels are generally a very short 2.75 inches, making the Micro inaccurate beyond about 15 meters or so. The barrel is ramped, and the triggers are usually aluminum and match-grade. Guide rods are one-piece. The basic member of the Micro line is the Micro Two-Tone, which has a brushed/polished aluminum frame and a matte black slide. The frontstrap and backstrap are checkered, the cocking grooves are deep and almost as long as a standard 1911's grooves; they are on the rear of the slide only. The Micro Stainless Rosewood is essentially the same, but has an all-satin silver finish and finer checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap.

The Micro DC is almost identical for game purposes, but has G10 grips in a wood tone and checkered, and an all-matte-black finish. The Micro DC (LG), for LaserGrip, is almost identical to the Micro DC except for its black checkered rubber grips and the Crimson Trace laser aiming device at the top of the frame. There is also a Two-Tone version of the Micro DC, which is a Micro Two Tone with the grips of the Micro DC. The Micro RCP (Refined Carry Pistol is almost completely dehorned, with low-profile controls and a simple dovetailed black rear trench sight, with no front sight and no provisions for one. All small parts are finished in black, as it the barrel. The checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap is not quite as aggressive as on most other models, coming in three parallel lines up and down on the backstrap and smooth for the frontstrap. The Micro RCP has been given a melt treatment to further dehorn it. Finish is matte black on the frame and slide, except for the checkered rosewood grips. The Micro RCP (LG) is the same pistol with a Crimson Trace LaserGrip. The Micro Crimson Carry is the same as the RCP (LG), but with a two-tone finish, low-profile sights, and a laser that is red instead of green like the other Micro (LG)s.

The Micro Carry Advocate is also similar to the RCP, but has higher sights that use yellow tritium instead of white. The also use wood-tone checkered G10 grips (black G10 grips may also be had), and a ribbed backstrap and frontstrap. It has a two-tone finish. A subtype of the Advocate has checkered G10 grips which are purple with black stripes.

The Micro CDP (Custom Defense Package) has primarily cosmetic differences (a black frame with a satin stainless slide), but it does also have yellow tritium sights and a match-quality barrel. The frontstrap checkering is 30 lpi, though the backstrap checkering and grip checkering is 25 lpi. The grips are of rosewood. The CDP has also been given the melt treatment, though the sights are of normal height; the controls, however, are bobbed. The Micro CDP (LG) is the same gun with a Crimson Trace LaserGrip.

The Micro Raptor is modeled after the full-size Kimber 1911 of the same name, and has scaled grips, scaled/ribbed backstrap, and a scaled frontstrap. The top of the slide is scalloped to cut down glare, as are the cocking grooves (in this case, for a better grasp). The manual safety of the Raptor is ambidextrous. The Raptor has two possible finishes: all matte black or all satin silver. The grips are made from Zebrawood, and in addition to scaling have the Kimber logo embossed on them.

The Micro Desert Night has a desert tan frame (called a Desert Tan KimPro finish) and checkered G10 grips, with a matte black slide, backstrap, controls, hammer, and screws. It also comes in a LaserGrip version. The Micro Covert combines the features of several Micro versions, including the melt treatment of the RCP and LaserGrips, and has a deep gray frame (Charcoal Gray KimPro II) and a charcoal gray slide. The checkered G10 grips are charcoal gray with black spots. The hammer is bobbed (just barely enough is left to thumb-cock), and the manual safety and magazine release are likewise bobbed. Controls, the hammer, and screws are matte black; the slide and trigger are satin silver. The Micro Eclipse is another covert pistol, with charcoal gray frame, hammer and sights, and gray rosewood grips have a "line checkered" pattern. The backstrap and frontstrap are checkered to 30 lpi. The hammer is bobbed, as are the manual safety and magazine release. The sights are slightly different, being Tactical Wedge tritium 3-dot night sights. The Micro TLE (Tactical Law Enforcement) is designed for duty carry by police as a backup pistol or undercover weapon, and has a melt treatment, low-profile sights, a stainless steel trigger, a matte black frame with 30 lpi frontstrap checkering, a rounded heel, and G10 OD green checkered grips. The trigger pull weight is slightly lightened.

There are four special edition Micros, which again differ primarily in a cosmetic sense. The Micro Amethyst has a slide, controls, and hammer finished in a bright purple PVD finish, over a satin silver color. The G10 grips are also purple, and are slotted instead of checkered. The Micro Amethyst has a ball-milled checkered frontstrap and an ambidextrous manual safety. Sights are low-profile tritium 3-dot night sights. The Micro Rose Gold is the same pistol in another color, as are the Micro Sapphire and Micro Bel Air (which uses turquoise instead of other colors).

The Micro 9 version of the Micro is similar in most respects to the Micro, including the versions, except that all use the melt effect, some have rubber ergonomic grips, chambering is 9mm. the barrel is 3.15 inches, and there are weight, size, magazine capacity, and price differences.

Though most user reviews of the Micro and Micro 9 have been favorable to enthusiastic, there have been some complaints. For example, Kimber advertises the Micro series as having mild recoil, but felt recoil is in fact quite stiff (and the stats below bear this out). There have been some complaints about failures to feed and extract, ranging from occasional to continuous. As the sights on most

versions are dovetailed, some shooters replace the sights with others, and there have been some complaints with the new front sight vibrating off. There have been a very few complaints about general workmanship and difficult reassembly. There have been comments that the Micro takes as much as 500 rounds to break in (though most shooters say it only takes 2-10 magazines).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Micro	.380 ACP	0.38 kg	6, 7	$132
Micro (LG)	.380 ACP	0.39 kg	6, 7	$532
Micro CDP	.380 ACP	0.38 kg	6, 7	$133
Micro CDP (LG)	.380 ACP	0.39 kg	6, 7	$533
Micro 9	9mm Parabellum	0.44 kg	6, 7	$144
Micro 9 (LG)	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	6, 7	$544
Micro 9 CDP	9mm Parabellum	0.44 kg	6, 7	$145
Micro 9 CDP (LG)	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	6, 7	$545

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Micro/LG	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	6
Micro CDP/LG	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	7
Micro/LG	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7
Micro CDP/LG	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7

Kimber Raptor II

Notes: New for 2005, the Raptor II is a 1911-type pistol which has a unique “reptilian” finish and surprising accuracy. The grips plates, frontstrap checkering, and slide cocking grips on the rear and front of the slide are all made in what Kimber calls a “Deep Lizard-Scale Pattern,” a sort of scale-shaped type of grooves which are both attractive, unusual in looks, and functional, providing an excellent grip on the weapon. The Raptor II has a steel frame finished in polished blue, with a slide finished in matte black oxide. The grip plates are of a deep golden brown. It makes for a very attractive pistol indeed. The sights are of the three-dot Meprolight variety, and the Raptor II delivers exceptionally tight groups.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Raptor II	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Raptor II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Kimber Rimfire Series

Notes: The Rimfire series is designed for target shooters, practice shooters, recreational shooters, plinkers, and those who cannot afford a lot of standard centerfire ammunition, but still want a quality 1911-type pistol. Both are quality pistols that were designed from the outset to be rimfire pistols, and are not simply 1911-type pistols that have a rimfire kit installed (though Kimber *does* sell such a kit as well).

The Rimfire Target uses an aluminum frame and slide, with checkered rubber grip panels. The finish may be matte black or satin silver; both have black grip plates. Unlike most .22 Long Rifle pistols, the Rimfire Target will not cycle properly with standard, everyday-average .22 Long Rifle ammunition; high-velocity ammunition is required. Unlike a 1911-type pistol, the Rimfire Target’s slide does not have a hold-open feature; it will not lock open after emptying the magazine. The 5-inch barrel is match-grade, with a match-grade bushing and ramping. The trigger group is also match grade. The rear sight is adjustable.

The Rimfire Super is a more refined version of the Rimfire Target. The Rimfire Super is visually more appealing than the Rimfire Target, having a blackened aluminum alloy slide and a silver-finish frame with fine wood grips. It has a full 5-inch barrel, and the rear sight is fully adjustable, while the front sight is dovetailed. The slide is flattopped and is fluted on either side of the slide serrations; this was done for looks, but it also means that the Rimfire Super will not fit in many holsters designed for M-1911-type pistols. The safety is ambidextrous, and rather large, making it easy to manipulate. The barrel is crowned to prevent damage to the mouth of the barrel. Unlike most rimfire weapons, the Rimfire Super can be dry-fired without worrying about damage to the pistol.

In 2004, Kimber announced a version of both the Rimfire Target and Rimfire Super in .17 Mach 2 Rimfire chambering. These versions used a polymer magazine, but are otherwise identical to their .22 Long Rifle brethren. These chamberings are no longer on Kimber’s web site, and were offered only for a very short time.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The .17 Mach 2 Rimfire versions are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Rimfire Target	.22 Long Rifle	0.62 kg	10	$131
Rimfire Target	.17 Mach 2 Rimfire	0.65 kg	10	$253
Rimfire Super	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10	$132
Rimfire Super	.17 Mach 2 Rimfire	0.68 kg	10	$254

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Rimfire Target (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Rimfire Target (.17)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
Rimfire Super (.22)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Rimfire Super (.17)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Kimber SIS

Notes: Designed specifically for LAPD's SIS (Special Investigative Section), the SIS is optimized for those who need accurate and powerful, yet highly-concealable pistols or larger pistols that are quick to draw and aim. As a police unit whose job is to covertly stake out and follow the city's most dangerous felons, the SIS has the need for exactly such a pistol. As LAPD's SWAT unit adopted the Custom II in 2002, they recommended Kimber to the SIS when they requested a new duty pistol in 2005; in response, Kimber designed the SIS. The SIS is also sold on the open market.

Several versions of the SIS are made. The SIS Ultra is sort of a "basic" SIS, with a 3-inch match-grade steel bull barrel which keeps the SIS Ultra from being "heel heavy," as many compact versions of 1911 pistols are. Despite the smaller dimensions, the SIS Ultra still uses a 7-round magazine, with laminated plastic grips that have stippling on the sides and a finely-checkered frontstrap to ensure a firm grip on the pistol; the backstrap is grooved (and made of aluminum on the Ultra). The magazine well is beveled. The grip safety and beavertail is extended; otherwise, the SIS Ultra is almost completely dehorned. The hammer is a loop hammer, somewhat reduced in size, and virtually the entire frame and slide have been given a "melt treatment" that pretty much rounds off all the sharp corners. The thumb safety is slightly extended and ambidextrous. The slide has a flat top, and the stainless steel frame and slide have been given a matte gray KimPro II finish to eliminate unwanted glare. The cocking serrations (front and back) are interesting; they are not only quite functional, but shaped so that they spell out "SIS." Sights are fixed with tritium inlays and are dovetailed in; they are designed to allow the shooter to quickly acquire the target. The aluminum trigger is match-quality. The mechanism has been given some tweaks, such as a full-length guide rod and a heavy recoil spring to lengthen the slide's cycling time; this helps increase reliability in such small 1911-type pistols.

Going up in size, the SIS Pro keeps the same features as the SIS Ultra, but barrel length is 4 inches. The Custom is a full-sized pistol, with a 5-inch barrel and an 8-round magazine capacity (the 7-round magazines may still be used). The Custom/RL adds a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SIS is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SIS Ultra	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7	$388
SIS Pro	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$398
SIS Custom	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7, 8	$409
SIS Custom/RL	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$414

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SIS Ultra	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
SIS Pro	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
SIS Custom & Custom/RL	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Kimber Solo

Notes: The Solo is a subcompact pistol using the trend of firing a fairly-powerful cartridge (9mm Parabellum, in this case) out of a very small handgun. The Solo is striker-fired to reduce length and to make it more concealable and easy to draw from a concealed space; the Solo is in fact almost totally dehorned. Normally, the triggers of striker-fired pistols have a long and creepy pull that suddenly turns easy, making accuracy suffer; this is due to the DAO operation that most striker-fired pistols use. The Solo, however, uses a double-action trigger that borrows most of its features from revolvers, making the trigger pull long, but smooth. However, the striker is not contacted until the trigger is fully pulled to the rear. Of course, further trigger pulls are at the single-action pull weight. The aluminum frame houses a surprisingly small amount of moving parts, as does the stainless steel slide assembly. The 2.7-inch barrel is topped by a carefully-sculpted ramp at the front; the rear is a simple notch, only slightly raised and formed to not snag on the draw. The frame is inspired by the M-1911, in that it was shaped to naturally make the user grip the pistol as high up as possible to passively help control recoil. The thumb safety/slide lock is also borrowed from the 1911, and works in the same way. Finish is brushed stainless steel for the slide and the frame is finished in KimPro II, either black or silver. 8-round magazines include a lengthening of the grip and a finger step.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Solo is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Solo	9mm Parabellum	0.48 kg	6, 8	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Solo	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	6

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Kimber Super Carry

Notes: The newest iteration (as of the beginning of August 2010) of the Kimber pistol line is the Super Carry, designed to be reasonably light in weight yet fire a powerful cartridge. It is a 1911-based pistol, with many refinements pioneered by Kimber over the years, particularly those of the earlier Carry and Pro Carry pistols. Chief among these is the melt treatment, rounding the edges of the Super Carry and effectively dehorning virtually all of it. The frame is full-sized and made primarily of 7075-T7 light aluminum alloy; the slide is reduced length, though the largest member (the Super Carry Custom) still has a full-length 5-inch barrel. The Super Carry Pro has a 4-inch barrel, while the Super Carry Ultra has a 3-inch barrel. The barrels are match grade and with a match bushing. The slides are of stainless steel. The cocking grips are of a lizard-pattern and beveled, the Super Carry Custom has cocking grooves at the front and back, while the other two have the grooves only at the rear. The Super Carry has an extended beavertail and grip safety (the amount of extension decreasing with the size of the pistol), and a raised grip safety as well. The heels are rounded. The frontstrap, rearstrap, and grip plates are all serrated. The grip plates are of wood. Controls are ambidextrous. The magazine well is funneled to ease reloading. The hammer is of the commander-type and of reduced size. Finish is a matte black slide and a satin aluminum frame, with a Kim-Pro finish in both cases. The weight is light, and the Super Carry is quite narrow.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Introduced in 2010, the Super Carry is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Super Carry Custom	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	8	$411
Super Carry Pro	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	8	$400
Super Carry Ultra	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$390

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Super Carry Custom	SA	2	2-Nil	1	4	Nil	15
Super Carry Pro	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Super Carry Ultra	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Kimber Tactical Series

Notes: The Kimber Tactical II series are built by the Kimber Custom Shop, and are designed for the entire spectrum of users – police, civilians, and military. They are designed dehorned and with lightweight aluminum frames (except for the Tactical Custom HD II). They feature low-profile luminous 3-dot (green) sights, with the sights dovetailed in and tritium inserts. The grip plates are finely-checkered, as are the frontstraps and backstraps. The trigger is match-grade, and the Tactical series features an ambidextrous safety, a slightly-extended magazine release, and a longer slide release. The ejection port is enlarged to ensure positive case ejection, the magazine well is beveled, and magazines designed for the Tactical series have a rubber bumper attached to ensure easier loading. The slides are matte black and the frames are finished in Kim-Pro II gray.

The Tactical Ultra II uses a 3-inch match-quality barrel which is ramped. Sights are fixed, and grip plates are of laminated wood. The Tactical Pro II is essentially the same, but uses a 4-inch barrel, and has the additional chambering of 9mm Parabellum. The Tactical Custom is also essentially the same, but has a 5-inch barrel, and has a match-grade bushing. The Tactical Custom HD II is the same as the Tactical Custom II, but uses a stainless steel frame. The Tactical Entry II is the same as the Tactical Custom HD II, but has a short MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Tactical Ultra II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$390
Tactical Pro II	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$400
Tactical Pro II	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	9	$240
Tactical Custom II	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7	$411
Tactical Custom HD II	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$408
Tactical Entry II	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$413

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Tactical Ultra	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Tactical Pro (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Tactical Pro (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Tactical Custom II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15
Tactical Custom HD II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Tactical Entry II	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Kimber Ultra Carry Series

Notes: As Kimber's site says, "A carry pistol that stays home because it is too big and heavy to actually carry is no good." This was the design philosophy behind the Ultra Carry series, miniaturized 1911 pistols that are designed specifically for generally carry/self-defense, and also for concealed carry – yet firing a round that will drop a target on the first shot. The Ultra Carry series are some of the smallest .45 ACP automatic pistols you will find anywhere. The sights are very low, and the Ultra Carry is almost entirely

dehorned, with rounded edges or edges that are beveled flat; the pistol's profile itself is also flattened. However, there are also several refinements, such as a lowered and expanded ejection port, a match-grade barrel which is coned and needs no bushing, a double-wound recoil spring to ensure reliable operation, and both manual and extended grip safeties as well as a passive firing pin safety and a chamber-loaded indicator. The barrels are a short 3 inches.

The Ultra Carry II has an aluminum frame with a steel slide, both finished in matte black. Grips are synthetic, checkered, and also matte black in color. The barrel is a bull barrel, enhancing the balance of the weapon as well as accuracy. The sights are low profile, and a variant, the Ultra Carry II/Night Sights, has tritium inlays for the front and rear sights. The trigger mechanism is match quality, with an aluminum trigger, and the barrel is ramped to enhance reliability. A further modification, the Ultra Carry II/Night Sights (LG) is equipped not only with tritium-inlay sights, but has an integral LaserGrip, with the switch on the front of the grip below the trigger guard. The grips of this variant are a medium gray instead of black. The Ultra Carry II/Night Sights is identical to the standard Ultra Carry II for game purposes; the Ultra Carry II/Night Sights (LG) is identical except for weight and price differences. A further variant, the Stainless Ultra Carry II, is almost identical to the Ultra Carry II except for its satin silver finish, and the additional chambering of 9mm Parabellum. There are also Stainless Ultra Carry II/Night Sights versions in both chamberings.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The 9mm Parabellum chambering for the Stainless Ultra Carry II does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultra Carry II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$390
Ultra Carry II/Night Sights (LG)	.45 ACP	0.76 kg	7	$790
Stainless Ultra Carry II	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	7	$390
Stainless Ultra Carry II	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	8	$230

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultra Carry II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Stainless Ultra Carry II (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Stainless Ultra Carry II (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Kimber Ultra Ten II

Notes: This is a polymer-frame version of the Ultra Carry II. It is one of the lightest .45 ACP pistols available. The sights are low-profile and are dovetailed to allow them to be removed or replaced by other sighting equipment. The magazine well is beveled to assist in rapid reloading.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultra Ten II	.45 ACP	0.54 kg	10	$222

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultra Ten II	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

LaFrance Nova

Notes: This is the world's smallest 9mm Parabellum pistol. The weapon is good only for backup, and its small size causes heavy recoil, high muzzle blast, and poor range. It is, however, more powerful than most backup pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Nova	9mm Parabellum	0.5 kg	6	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Nova	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3

LaFrance Silenced Colt .45

Notes: This is a highly modified M1911A1, using a revolutionary new suppression device. The silencer is attached to the slide and dampens both mechanical and bullet noise, as well as muzzle and breech flash. The silencer is designed for use with standard ammunition. Since it does not use bullet wipes, the silencer does not wear out nearly so quickly.

Twilight 2000 Notes: With the Mk 23 Mod 0 in short supply sometimes, US special operations troops were sometimes issued this weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Silenced Colt .45	.45 ACP	1.9 kg	7	$575

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Silenced Colt .45	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	12

LAR Grizzly

Notes: This huge pistol was originally designed to fire the .45 Winchester Magnum cartridge; at the time of introduction (1983), Winchester was considering dropping the cartridge due to the lack of weapons that fired it. The Grizzly looks very much like a large M-1911A1, and in fact 39 of its parts can be interchanged with the M-1911A1's parts (basically, everything that is not linked to the Grizzly's caliber). The Grizzly is known for not having problems operating in dusty or dirty environments, and is very reliable. The safety catch is large and ambidextrous, and the magazine well is beveled. The Grizzly can also be converted between calibers by use of conversion kits. Two barrel lengths are available in the standard version; in the longer-barreled version, the end of the barrel extends out from the slide. The rear sight is an adjustable micrometer sight, and the trigger stop is also adjustable. Unfortunately, LAR got out of the pistol business in 1999 (concentrating on large-caliber rifles instead), and the Grizzly went with it.

Twilight 2000 Notes: .45 ACP Grizzlys were occasionally issued to US troops, normally in the 5.5" barrel version. US Special Operations troops were known to use Grizzlys in other calibers, and other barrel lengths.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Grizzly (5.5" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.36 kg	7	$344
Grizzly (6.5" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.38 kg	7	$355
Grizzly (5.5" Barrel)	.357 Magnum	1.42 kg	7	$377
Grizzly (6.5" Barrel)	.357 Magnum	1.44 kg	7	$388
Grizzly (5.5" Barrel)	10mm Colt	1.4 kg	7	$366
Grizzly (6.5" Barrel)	10mm Colt	1.42 kg	7	$377
Grizzly (5.5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.49 kg	7	$411
Grizzly (6.5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.51 kg	7	$422
Grizzly (5.5" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.69 kg	7	$520
Grizzly (6.5" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.71 kg	7	$531
Grizzly (5.5" Barrel)	.50 Action Express	1.89 kg	6	$659
Grizzly (6.5" Barrel)	.50 Action Express	1.91 kg	6	$670

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Grizzly (5.5", 9mm)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Grizzly (6.5", 9mm)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Grizzly (5.5", .357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Grizzly (6.5", .357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Grizzly (5.5", 10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Grizzly (6.5", 10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Grizzly (5.5", .45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Grizzly (6.5", .45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
Grizzly (5.5", .45 Win Mag)	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Grizzly (6.5", .45 Win Mag)	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
Grizzly (5.5", .50)	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	16

Grizzly (6.5", .50)	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	20

Les Baer Concept Series

These are basically "custom" M-1911's. They are very well-tuned and can be counted upon to function exceptionally. There are ten variants, most of which are identical for game purposes, though they boast an astounding variety of features. The Concept I is finished blued, and has adjustable Bo-Mar sights, cocking serrations on the front and rear of the slide, an extended ejector, a tuned extractor, a loop hammer, a lowered and flared ejection port, polished feed ramp, throated barrel, beveled magazine well, ambidextrous extended safety, and a slightly larger magazine. The Concept II is almost identical, but has a fixed combat sight (though it may be adjusted laterally by moving back and forth in its dovetail). The Concept III is also virtually identical to the Concept I, but has a stainless steel frame and checkered front strap. The Concept IV is a Concept III with fixed combat sights. The Concept V is an all-stainless steel version, with a choice of a standard 5-inch or an extended 6-inch barrel. The Concept VI is a Concept V with fixed combat sights; a variant of this weapon is the Concept VI LW, with a blackened finish over a light alloy frame, and a National Match barrel. The Concept VII is a shortened version of the Concept I with luminous sight inlays. The Concept VIII is an all-stainless-steel version of the Concept VII. The Concept IX is a version of the Concept VII with fixed combat sights and an aluminum alloy frame. The Concept X is the same weapon, but the slide is of stainless steel instead of blued steel.

The Concept SRP was originally designed personally by Les Baer himself in response to the FBI Hostage Rescue Team's needs; it is similar to the other concept pistols, but is constructed more heavily, has a custom Les Baer forged steel frame, and the finish is Mag-na Flux. The Concept SRP was also sold to civilians. After its adoption by the HRT, it was discovered that the barrels wear somewhat quickly and accuracy degrades over time, and by 1998, it was being phased out in favor of the FBI SWT Pistol. Its wide handgrip also proved difficult to handle for agents with smaller hands. The SRP is basically a highly modified M-1911A1, with a wider grip to accommodate the two-column magazine, lightened trigger pull, ambidextrous trigger, luminous sights, and better grips on the slide. The Concept SRP comes in both Comanche length (4.25" barrel) and full size versions (5" barrel). Civilian versions use a single-stack magazine only; the FBI's version can use a single-stack or a double-stack magazine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Concept I-VI	.45 ACP	0.8 kg	8	$409
Concept V-VI (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	8	$419
Concept VI LW	.45 ACP	0.76 kg	8	$412
Concept VII-VIII	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	8	$401
Concept IX-X	.45 ACP	0.75 kg	8	$403
Concept SRP (Full-Size)	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8, 14	$409
Concept SRP (Commanche)	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	8, 14	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Concept I-VI	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15
Concept V-VI (6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	18
Concept VI LW	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15
Concept VII-VIII	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Concept IX-X	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
Concept SRP (Full-Size)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Concept SRP (Comanche)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Les Baer Custom Carry

Notes: The Custom Carry (in standard form) has a "Comanche"-length barrel (4.25 inches) and fixed combat sights with tritium inserts for night use. The slides and frames are made from steel, and may be in stainless steel, blued, or black finish. The safety is ambidextrous. The magazine well is beveled, the barrel throated, and the feed ramp polished. The extractor is extended and tuned. The ejection port is lowered and flared. The corners have been rounded for better concealed carry. A version in .38 Super is also available, as are version with full-length 5-inch barrels. In addition, the .45 ACP version also comes in a model that has an alloy frame.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Custom Carry	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	8	$400
Custom Carry	.38 Super	0.92 kg	9	$277
Custom Carry-5	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	8	$408
Custom Carry-5	.38 Super	0.93 kg	9	$285
Custom Carry (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.98 kg	8	$403
Custom Carry-5 (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	8	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Custom Carry (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Custom Carry (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Custom Carry-5 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Custom Carry-5 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Custom Carry (Alloy)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Custom Carry-5 (Alloy)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Les Baer HC-40

Notes: One of the newest pistols from Les Baer (as of the time I write this in mid-June 2009), the HC-40 is a 1911-type high-capacity pistol chambered in .40 Smith & Wesson and built on a premium Caspian steel frame. The HC-40, in fact, has premium parts throughout the entire pistol, including a Les Baer Custom 5-inch barrel built to National Match standards with a match-quality stainless steel bushing. The chamber is ramped and polished and the ejection port lowered and flared for extra reliability; the extractor is also hand-tuned. The trigger is match-quality as well and set for a 4-pound pull weight. The grip safety is slightly extended to ensure positive engagement; the HC-40 also has a standard manual safety and a magazine safety. The magazine well is beveled and integral to the frame instead of being a separate part. The rear sight is an LBC low-mount adjustable sight; that and the front sight blade are dovetailed in. The slide has cocking serrations on the front and rear of the slide. Grip plates are checkered and made from premium wood; checkering on the frontstrap is optional.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The HC-40 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HC-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	18	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HC-40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16

Les Baer Lightweight 22

Notes: This is basically a rimfire version of the M-1911, with Les Baer's own touches, such as Bo-Mar sights and tuning for more reliable operation. The slide and frame are of aluminum alloy, the slide has cocking grooves in front and back, and the weapon has a loop hammer. This weapon was introduced in 1996.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lightweight 22 (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.69 kg	10	$126
Lightweight 22 (5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.71 kg	10	$131

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lightweight 22 (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Lightweight 22 (5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Les Baer Monolith

Notes: This pistol is a 1911-type weapon with a match barrel, match barrel bushing, and a slide with cocking grooves at the front as well as at the rear. The grip is especially well done, with ribbing at the front as well as in the grip plates. The Monolith has an enlarged ejection port, a Commander-type hammer, and a match trigger that is adjustable for stop and has a light touch. The grip safety is extended, and the Monolith uses a Bo-Mar micrometer rear sight. The safety catch is extended and ambidextrous. The Monolith was introduced in 1999.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Monolith	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	7	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Monolith	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Les Baer Monolith Comanche

Notes: The Monolith Comanche is a reduced-size 1911-type pistol that that is designed to be as well-balanced as possible. This is done primarily by using a full-length dust cover – the forward part of the frame, while shortening the rest of the pistol to achieve the reduced size. The pistol becomes slightly front-heavy, but this helps fight recoil. The front-heavy design gives the Monolith Comanche natural pointing qualities. The barrel is a National Match-quality version, as are the bushings. The Monolith Comanche is more reliable in ejection and the ejection port is specially-shaped to help this. The sights are Les Baer's own design, fixed with tritium inserts. The safety is ambidextrous, and the hammer is Commander-style. The magazine well is beveled to help loading, and the grips are finely checkered.

The Monolith Comanche Heavyweight has a few extra ounces of weight added to the dust cover to further decrease the muzzle climb. It is otherwise identical to the standard model.

The Black Baer is a hand-fitted Commander-sized version of the Comanche that is finished “like a bank vault.” The parts are hand-fitted, done by the person at the facility who does the specific part fitting best – ie, barrel fitting, slide to frame fitting, etc. It has a National Match-quality frame, slide, and barrel; the chamber is also supported, and the grip plates are hand-checkered. The trigger pull weight is a mere 4 pounds (light for a single-action pistol). Tolerances are so tight that not only does the Black Baer not rattle, the parts do not rattle when assembled even when physically manipulated. It is meant to be a concealed carry version, and so it fires 9mm to make it even smaller. Under the Dupont-S finish is stainless steel. The grips are polymer and called Black Recon grips. The barrel itself is stainless steel, 4.25 inches, and match-quality. The Novak sights are dovetailed in. Finish is black Dupont S, offering superior corrosion resistance. There are a number of other custom touches.

The Boss is an enlarged Monolith Comanche with a 5-inch match-quality barrel, and also takes inspiration from the Premier II. Les Baer named it after his favorite car model, the Boss 429 Mustang. The quality is essentially the same as the Monolith Comanche, but it has a plethora of little but nice touches, such as a red fiberoptic front sight, an adjustable rear sight, an ambidextrous safety, front and rear cocking serrations, and a hard-chromed frame. It has the same hand-fitting and tolerances as the Black Baer. The frame is hard-chromed.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Monolith Comanche	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	8	$400
Monolith Comanche Heavyweight	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$402
Black Baer	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	9	$243
Boss	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	8	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Monolith Comanche	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Monolith Comanche Heavyweight	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Black Baer	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Boss	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Les Baer Premier II

Notes: This is a version of Les Baer’s 1911-type pistols that fires some different sorts of cartridges for Les Baer weapons in addition to the standard .45 ACP. Standard barrel length is 5 inches, but versions with 6-inch barrels were also made. The standard frame is of blued or stainless steel, but versions were also made with alloy frames (Premier II LW 1 with an adjustable rear sight, or Premier II LW 2 with a standard fixed combat sight). The entire pistol is tuned for reliable functioning, especially the extraction; the Premier II is built to close tolerances and ejector is extended, the extractor is polished, and the ejection port is flared and lowered.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Premier II (5” Barrel)	9mm Largo	0.88 kg	7, 10	$284
Premier II (5” Barrel)	.38 Super	0.88 kg	7, 10	$285
Premier II (5” Barrel)	.400 CorBon	0.95 kg	7, 10	$333
Premier II (5” Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7, 10	$408
Premier II (6” Barrel)	9mm Largo	0.89 kg	7, 10	$295
Premier II (6” Barrel)	.38 Super	0.89 kg	7, 10	$296
Premier II (6” Barrel)	.400 CorBon	0.96 kg	7, 10	$344
Premier II (6” Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	7, 10	$419
Premier II LW	9mm Largo	0.8 kg	7, 10	$286
Premier II LW	.38 Super	0.8 kg	7, 10	$287
Premier II LW	.400 CorBon	0.86 kg	7, 10	$335
Premier II LW	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	7, 10	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Premier II (5”, 9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Premier II (5”, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Premier II (5”, .400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Premier II (5”, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Premier II (6”, 9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Premier II (6”, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Premier II (6”, .400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
Premier II (6”, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Premier II LW (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Premier II LW (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Premier II LW (.400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Premier II LW (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Les Baer Prowler III/Prowler IV

Notes: The Prowler III is very similar to the 6-inch-barrel version of the Premier II, but has a tapered cone stub weight and a reverse recoil plug, as well as a full-length recoil rod. This makes it a bit heavier than the Premier II. It normally comes in a blued finish, and only in .45 ACP. The Prowler IV is offered in .38 Super as well as .45 ACP, and in a 5-inch barrel version as well as a 6-inch barrel model. It is also built on a Para-Ordnance large-grip frame, allowing the use of larger magazines.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Prowler III	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	7	$419
Prowler IV (5" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.97 kg	7, 10	$285
Prowler IV (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	7, 10	$408
Prowler IV (6" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.98 kg	7, 10	$296
Prowler IV (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	7, 10	$419

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Prowler III	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Prowler IV (5", .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Prowler IV (5", .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Prowler IV (6", .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Prowler IV (6", .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18

Les Baer Stinger

Notes: This pistol, introduced in 1999, is a compact 1911-type pistol. Nonetheless, it has a match barrel, match bushing, an adjustable rear sight, match trigger with adjustable stop, enlarged ejection port, Commander-type hammer, and ambidextrous safety catch. Later, Les Baer introduced this pistol in .38 Super; it is essentially the same, except for caliber.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Stinger	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	7	$401
Stinger	.38 Super	0.96 kg	8	$278

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Stinger (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Stinger (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Les Baer Thunder Ranch Comanche Special

Notes: Les Baer's Thunder Ranch produces some of the finest specialty pistols around. One of these is Comanche Special; this is a .45 ACP-firing pistol designed for a gunfight, pure and simple, without fancy bells and whistles that no one would need in an emergency situation. It is a pure combat pistol. The construction is all-steel, with a Commander-type loop hammer. The finish is hard-chromed. The sights are Les Baer's own brand of the 3-dot system, and the front and rear sights are both dovetailed and can be replaced.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thunder Ranch Comanche Special	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$399

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Thunder Ranch Comanche Special	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Les Baer Thunder Ranch Special Home Defense

Notes: This pistol is optimized for self defense and use by individuals who are licensed to carry a weapon in public. It is a full-sized .45 ACP pistol, and is of all-steel construction with a Commander-style loop hamper. The sights are the same as on the Comanche Special. The front of the Special Home Defense has a flat-bottomed frame with a mounting system for special small flashlights (either the M3 Tactical Illuminator or SureFire X200 Illuminator). These lights are powerful small flashlights that can momentarily blind an intruder, and the cost of the pistol includes one of these. As with the Comanche Special, the sights are dovetailed and can be replaced.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Thunder Ranch Special Home Defense	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$432

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Thunder Ranch Special Home Defense	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Les Baer Ultimate Master

Notes: The Ultimate Combat Master, while it makes an excellent combat pistol in general, is designed specifically to be a "race gun" – a pistol that is designed specifically for competitions that require the shooter to move through a competition target range and produce the best finishing times possible with as great accuracy as possible. The Ultimate Masters are therefore designed to be as tuned and accurized for competition as possible, and have features that contribute to reliability and accuracy. Features of the Ultimate Master include a low-mount adjustable sight designed by Les Baer's Custom Shop, and this rear sight flips over into an adjustable leaf sight. The front sight is a simple leaf, squared in profile and dovetailed in. The slide has cocking grooves at the front and back and is hand-fitted to the frame. The ejection port is lowered and flared for positive ejection of spent cartridges. The guide rod is one-piece, and above that is a 5 or 6-inch Les Baer National Match barrel, tipped with a muzzle brake on the Compensated Model (with a 5-inch barrel only). The magazine well is funneled for quicker reloading, and has an inner sleeve that tightens the fit of the magazine to eliminate rattles and reduces the possibility of misfeeds caused by bad magazine fits. The top of the slide is serrated to reduce sighting glare; the frontstrap and the underside of the trigger guard are checkered at 30 lpi. The hammer is match-quality and hand-tuned, as is the trigger group and sear. Controls are extended and reversible. The feed ramp and throat are polished to help in positive feeding and extraction. The standard finished is blued. The calibers listed below are standard, but Les Baer's Custom Shop will chamber the Ultimate Master for other pistol calibers upon request. The Ultimate Master can also be had drilled and tapped for a scope mount upon request.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultimate Master (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$414
Ultimate Master (5" Barrel)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.95 kg	8	$339
Ultimate Master (5" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.88 kg	8	$289
Ultimate Master (5" Barrel)	9mm Largo	0.88 kg	8	$289
Ultimate Master (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$425
Ultimate Master (6" Barrel)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.99 kg	8	$349
Ultimate Master (6" Barrel)	.38 Super	0.91 kg	8	$300
Ultimate Master (6" Barrel)	9mm Largo	0.91 kg	8	$300
Ultimate Master Compensated	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	8	$464
Ultimate Master Compensated	.400 Cor-Bon	1.05 kg	8	$389
Ultimate Master Compensated	.38 Super	0.98 kg	8	$340
Ultimate Master Compensated	9mm Largo	0.98 kg	8	$340

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultimate Master (5", .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Ultimate Master (5", .400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Ultimate Master (5", .38)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Ultimate Master (5", 9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Ultimate Master (6", .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Ultimate Master (6", .400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
Ultimate Master (6", .38)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Ultimate Master (6", 9mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Ultimate Master Compensated (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Ultimate Master Compensated (.400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Ultimate Master Compensated (.38)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Ultimate Master Compensated (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Lorcin L-22/L-25/L-32/L-380/L-9

Notes: These pistols share the same basic design, with the L-22 and L-25 having very short barrels and very small size, the L-32 and L-380 being a little bigger with somewhat longer barrels, and the LH-380 and L-9 being almost full-sized. The LT-25 is a special version of the L-25 with a light alloy frame that is even lighter. These pistols generally have ribbed black plastic grips and squared trigger guards, though the LT-25 has optional white plastic grips and a rounded trigger guard. The pistols are finished in bright chrome, matte chrome, or black, except for the LT-25, which has a stainless steel finish. The L-9 is an extremely rare variant.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
L-22	.22 Long Rifle	0.45 kg	9	$77
L-25	.25 ACP	0.41 kg	7	$86
LT-25	.25 ACP	0.33 kg	7	$86
L-32	.32 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$120
L-380	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$139
LH-380	.380 ACP	0.99 kg	10	$149

L-9	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	10	$157

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
L-22	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	4
L-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
LT-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
L-32	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
L-380	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
LH-380	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
L-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Magnum Research Desert Eagle

Notes: Designed in Minnesota and at first built in Israel, the Desert Eagle was the first commercial automatic pistol to fire the .357 magnum cartridge. The Desert Eagle is manufactured to be scope-ready. It is a large pistol that uses a heavy rotating bolt operation, unusual in a pistol. These weapons are popular among civilians, particularly in the US, but have not found much acceptance in military or police circles. (Special operations use is rumored.)

There are other versions of the Desert Eagle, but they sold primarily by the US company of Magnum Research. (Magnum Research is also licensed as the primary distributor and exporter of the Desert Eagle and other IMI products worldwide. Magnum Research is now owned by Kahr.) These include the Mark VII Desert Eagle, which is chambered for .44 Magnum and uses a 6 or 10-inch barrel. The Mark XIX also uses a 6 or 10-inch barrel; the Mk XIX, however is chambered for .50 Action Express. The Mark XIX also comes in a Component System, which includes a receiver with changeable barrels in a kit allowing it to use 5, 6, or 10-inch barrels. (The 5-inch barrel version is identical to the standard Desert Eagle in .50 Action Express for game purposes.) Both the Mark VII and Mark XIX are available in a bewildering variety of standard and special finishes, ranging from simple black oxide to tiger-striped! (There is even one version plated in 24-karet gold!)

Latest iterations of the Desert Eagle add a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the slide. For this version, add 1% to the price, and 0.01 kg. For game performance purposes, it is otherwise identical to the standard Desert Eagle.

New for 2016 is the Desert Eagle XIX L5; L stands for lightweight. Available chambered in .357 and .44, the L5 is surprisingly light for a Desert Eagle, though still a hefty pistol. The weight difference is primarily due to a frame of anodized aluminum alloy, though the slide, barrel, and muzzle also have lightening cuts (they are not ports, however, though the muzzle is ported). The slide and barrel are carbon steel, though some of the internal parts are aluminum alloy or light steel alloy. For the most part, the controls are more ergonomic, though the ambidextrous slide release requires two hands to operate due to its position well back on the slide. The grip is wrapped in a soft-touch Hogue rubber grip with finger grooves. The L5, however, is not a pistol for those with small hands, due to the size of the grip. The L5 has an extended beavertail (but no grip safety), to eliminate hammer bite. The grip design promotes a high grip on the weapon, improving pointing qualities. The barrel is 5 inches. Sights are basic and fixed combat-style, with a notch rear and blade front. The top of the slide is checkered, as are the cocking grooves. The trigger is single-action, with a break of 4.5 pounds. The trigger guard is a bit small, a detriment to those wearing heavy gloves. Under the dust cover is a Picatinny Rail; atop the slide is a Weaver Rail. Both are long for a pistol. Finish is matte black, including the grips. Many shooters say that proper lubrication is essential with the L5. Experience among shooters would seem to indicate that some lighter .357 ammunition may not have enough oomph to cycle the slide; at least 158-grain full-loaded ammunition is recommended. Magazines are the same as standard Desert Eagles.

The L6 version is essentially the same as the L5, but fires heavier-caliber ammunition and is, of course, heavier in weight (though still lighter than a standard Desert Eagle). It also has a stainless steel slide, and a 6-inch barrel

Twilight 2000 Notes: It is unknown how many members of US, NATO, Australian, South Korean, Israeli, and other special operations forces used the various Desert Eagle designs during the Twilight War, but it may have numbered in the thousands between all the countries. They were, however, primarily put to use against marauders and suchlike by civilians.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Desert Eagle	.357 Magnum	1.76 kg	9	$385
Desert Eagle	.41 Action Express	1.77 kg	9	$351
Desert Eagle	.41 Magnum	1.77 kg	9	$477
Desert Eagle	.357/44 Bain & Davis	1.77 kg	8	$507
Desert Eagle (5” Barrel)	.44 Magnum	1.8 kg	8	$507
Desert Eagle (6” Barrel)	.44 Magnum	1.9 kg	8	$518
Desert Eagle (10” Barrel)	.44 Magnum	2.06 kg	8	$560
Desert Eagle (5” Barrel)	.50 Action Express	1.91 kg	7	$670
Desert Eagle (6” Barrel)	.50 Action Express	2.02 kg	7	$681
Desert Eagle (10” Barrel)	.50 Action Express	2.19 kg	7	$721
Desert Eagle XIX L5	.357 Magnum	1.21 kg	9	$425
Desert Eagle XIX L5	.44 Magnum	1.32 kg	8	$558
Desert Eagle XIX L6	.357 Magnum	1.32 kg	9	$435
Desert Eagle XIX L6	.44 Magnum	1.6 kg	8	$568
Desert Eagle XIX L6	.440 Cor-Bon	1.56 kg	7	$565
Desert Eagle XIX L6	.429 Desert Eagle	1.56 kg	7	$572
Desert Eagle XIX L6	.50 Action Express	1.56 kg	7	$720

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Desert Eagle (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Desert Eagle (.41 Action Express)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Desert Eagle (.41 Magnum)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Desert Eagle (.357/44)	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Desert Eagle (.44 Magnum, 5")	SA	4	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Desert Eagle (.44 Magnum, 6")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	17
Desert Eagle (.44 Magnum, 10")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	29
Desert Eagle (.50 Action Express, 5")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Desert Eagle (.50 Action Express, 6")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
Desert Eagle (.50 Action Express, 10")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	34
Desert Eagle XIX L5 (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Desert Eagle XIX L5 (.44)	SA	4	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Desert Eagle XIX L6 (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Desert Eagle XIX L6 (.44)	SA	4	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Desert Eagle XIX L6 (.440)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	16
Desert Eagle XIX L6 (.429)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
Desert Eagle XIX L6 (.50)	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	18

Mark Three Vector 22 Shooting System

Notes: The Vector 22/SS is a 10-round enclosed-cylinder revolver that is capable of firing as a double-action revolver, in semi-automatic mode, or automatic function. The front half of the weapon is unlocked and pivoted upward, and a loaded cylinder is put into the weapon. The front half is then swung back down and locked. The weapon is largely made of injection-molded thermoplastic resins, and looks very much like a box with a pistol grip on the back. The Vector 22/SS may be sound-suppressed internally, without a protruding silencer.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though a very rare weapon, the Vector 22/SS is one of the plethora of weapons tested by the US military during the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon was never put into production.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mark Three Vector 22/SS	.22 Long Rifle or .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.68 kg	10 Cassette	$174

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mark Three Vector 22/SS (.22 Long Rifle)	DAR	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mark Three Vector 22/SS (.22 Long Rifle)	5	-1	Nil	1	3	7	8
Mark Three Vector 22/SS (.22 Magnum)	DAR	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
Mark Three Vector 22/SS (.22 Magnum)	5	1	Nil	1	3	7	6

MasterPiece Arms DS9 Hybrid

Notes: When MPA bought out Freedom Gunworks, one of Freedom's products that MPA elected to continue was the DS9. They also elected to improve it, turning it into the DS9 Hybrid competition-ready pistol.

MPA decided to machine their DS9 Hybrid from barstock and billet aluminum instead of MIMs, castings, or forgings. As this would result in a rather heavy pistol, there are six lightening cuts in upper slide (these should not be confused with a recoil cuts). The barrel is a 5-inch stainless steel bull barrel, and other stainless steel parts include the slide, beavertail/grip safety, ambidextrous safety, slide stop, firing pin stop, ejector, and flared magazine well. The lower frame and grip are of 7075 aluminum, anodized black, with checkered rubber grip plates. The external steel is finished gold; the trigger, beavertail and grip safety, loop Koenig hammer, trigger, and controls are Blueberry PVD-finished. The sear and disconnect are also Koenig parts, and the springs are from Wolff. The trigger is skeletonized and machined rather than stamped, and is finished in bight blue with a tiny 2-pound pull in single-action mode. The frame is hand-lapped to fit the slide.

The rear sight is the Accuracy X Modular Sight System, which can be easily removed and replaced with another sight or optics. The sight itself mounted from the factory is Kensington Bomar Adjustable Sight. The front sight is a blackened square sight, which can also be removed or adjust for windage. Under the dust cover is a full-length light or laser rail.

The DS9 Hybrid is hand-built and fitted. Other finishes include Black DLC with Blueberry PVD parts as above.

The DS9 Hybrid Black – Butler Cut is a limited run version of the DS9 Hybrid. It is, as the name would indicate, all-black, finished in MPA Black DLC with Black SS-finished external controls, and black checkered rubber grip panels. The signature feature of the Butler Cut is found on the upper slide at the muzzle, where a curved flat extension forms a sort of muzzle compensator, forcing muzzle gasses down and ameliorating recoil to an extent. Other touches include a Lifetime Warranty, FDW slide serrating which cuts down sighting haze,, and a flush-fit magazine in addition to the standard magazine.

Despite the use of lightening cuts and aluminum grips, both versions are rather heavy pistols for their type.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DS9 Hybrid	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	17	$252
DS9 Hybrid Butler Cut	9mm Parabellum	1.14 kg	17, 20	$277

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

DS9 Hybrid	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
DS9 Hybrid Butler Cut	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

MasterPiece Arms Protector

Notes: MPA has been known for 20 years for their semiautomatic clones of the Ingram M10 and M11 submachineguns; the Protector pistols are their first offerings not based on that platform. Available in two calibers, the Protector is a small hideaway gun designed for self-defense and backup purposes. They are in fact quite small, easily fitting in an ankle holster, in the small of the back, or a pocket. They are also almost totally dehorned, aiding concealed carry and drawing. Nonetheless, the trigger guard is large for use with gloves, and the barrel is 2.25 inches long despite an overall length of only 4.4 inches. Despite the short length, the Protector is hammer-fired, with the hammer being slightly recessed to increase safety while keeping the hammer from snagging on anything. The sights are necessarily small, with a simple trough rear sight and a rounded low blade front sight. The Protector is not a cheap "Saturday Night Special" type of handgun; manufacturing standards are quite high and the pistols are made from machined 4140 steel (stainless steel for the slide and barrel). The slide grips have an unusual scalloped design which is both attractive and helps ensure a good grip on the narrow slide; due to the small size of the Protector, the grooves extend a third of the way down the slide.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Protector is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MPA-32	.32 ACP	0.31 kg	6	$107
MPA-380	.380 ACP	0.32 kg	6	$126

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MPA-32	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	4
MPA-380	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	5

M15 General Officers' Pistol

Notes: This pistol was often issued to US Army generals in place of the standard M9 or M1911A1. It is a basically a compact M1911A1, cut down in size and rebuilt. It can be recognized by its dark-blue finish, the inscription "General Officer Model RIA" on the slide, a brass plate on the left grip upon which the owning general's name is engraved, and the seal of Rock Island Arsenal on the right grip. The sights on the M15 are higher than the standard M1911A1.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M15	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$398

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M15	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Mitchell Arms Colt-Browning

Notes: These weapons are based on a few Colt-Browning weapons, most notably the Colt M1911. One of these is the Alpha .45; it is basically an M1911A1 clone with a double-stack magazine, ambidextrous safety, ands gray finish with black plastic grip plates; it also has an interchangeable single-action/double-action trigger system. The Mitchell Gold .45 is also similar, but has a slightly longer, match-quality barrel and an adjustable micrometer rear sight. The Mitchell Alpha .44 is basically the same weapon as the Alpha .45, but fires .44 Magnum rounds and has a smaller magazine and slightly longer barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Alpha .45	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	10	$407
Gold .45	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	10	$409
Alpha .44	.44 Magnum	1.25 kg	6	$510

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Alpha .45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Gold .45	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Alpha .44	SA	4	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Mitchell Arms High Standard

Notes: These are based on the old High Standard target pistols. Mitchell once worked for High Standard and decided to use his knowledge to produce these weapons; however, he later lost a patent-infringement suit brought by High Standard, and had to stop making his High Standard clones. Before the suit, he made several versions, including the long-barreled Citation II, the Olympic ISU II with a muzzle compensator, the Sharpshooter II with a heavy bull barrel, the heavy Sport King II with a shorter barrel than the Citation II (but still a long barrel), and the short-barreled Victor II. These pistols are made from stainless steel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Citation II	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$152
Olympic ISU II	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$184
Sharpshooter II	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$137
Sport King II	.22 Long Rifle	1.3 kg	10	$147
Victor II	.22 Long Rifle	1.21 kg	10	$125

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Citation II	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Olympic ISU II	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Sharpshooter II	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Sport King II	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Victor II	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	8

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NAA Guardian

Notes: This tiny pocket pistol was popular with civilians for self-defense purposes as well as police officers and government agents for concealed carry and backup purposes. It is a small weapon with a short grip that can be a problem for large hands and a short range best suited for short-range self-defense. There are five versions, from the tiny .25 ACP-firing model to the still-small Guardian .380. In between are models firing .32 ACP and two proprietary cartridges: the .25 NAA, a .32 ACP cartridge necked down to accept a .25 ACP bullet, and the .32 NAA, a .380 ACP cartridge necked down to accept a .32 ACP bullet.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though this weapon was barely in production before the Twilight War started, production continued at a good pace throughout the war and beyond. The versions firing .25 NAA and .32 NAA do not exist, however.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Guardian	.25 ACP	0.38 kg	6	$82
Guardian	.25 NAA	0.38 kg	6	$87
Guardian	.32 ACP	0.38 kg	6	$106
Guardian	.32 NAA	0.53 kg	6	$113
Guardian	.380 ACP	0.53 kg	6	$129

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Guardian .25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Guardian .25 NAA	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	3
Guardian .32	SA	1	Nil	0	5	Nil	4
Guardian .32 NAA	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Guardian .380	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5

Network Custom Guns 1911

Notes: This pistol is normally sold as a kit to modify your 1911 to use a new method of operation instead of being a complete pistol. However, we will treat it here as a complete pistol. It is often referred to as the 1911 Gas Gun.

Accurizing a 1911 is difficult, Fortunately, the 1911 is already a weapon with natural pointing features and firm operation, so only those who are looking to wring every bit of performance out of their 1911 need this sort of modification. For it changes the 1911 from blowback operation to gas retarded operation, and it is not an easy modification to carry out, due to the 1911's tilting barrel. The modifications also use a fixed barrel. It results in a pistol that pushes the slide a little forward but reciprocates the barrel. The internal parts are made of an alloy of brass, titanium, and magnesium. The frame and slide are of stainless steel. The modifications are too numerous to list here in their full extent, but John Adkins has made a simple drop-in kit (though difficult to implement). It includes complete modifications to the guide rod, barrel, feed ramp, extractor, and more (and magazines with extra-strong springs are recommended). It tolerates soot and dirt quite well, and is capable of digesting nearly any sort of rounds, including .45 Super rounds..

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
NCG 1911 (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP and .45 Super	1 kg	7, 8	$408
NCG 1911 (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP and .45 Super	1.01 kg	7, 8	$420

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
NCG 1911 (5", .45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
NCG 1911 (5", .45 Super)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	1	4	Nil	17
NCG 1911 (6", .45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
NCG 1911 (6", .45 Super)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	21

Nighthawk/AAC 1911

Notes: Built in conjunction with Advanced Armament Corporation, this is a suppressor-ready 1911-type pistol that has a threaded muzzle designed for use by any caliber the AAC 1911 uses. (The suppressor is called the Ti-Rant, and the "Ti" in the name refers to its titanium construction.) The slide and frame are machined from carbon steel with a proprietary dark blued finish. The slide has cocking grooves front and back, as well as cuts under the muzzle to help mount the suppressor. When the suppressor is not mounted, a cap can be screwed on to protect the threads. The slide has aiming grooves on top as well as a tritium-inlay front sight and an adjustable Heinie Straight-Eight Suppressor sight rear sight, also with tritium inlays. The sights are designed to be high enough to be useful with the suppressor fitted, and the rear sight strong enough that the weapon can be cocked one-handed against a hard surface. The grip plates are reverse-checkered, and the frontstrap and backstrap are checkered. The grip panels are of aluminum and designed to be thin. The 5.5-inch barrel is match-quality and stainless steel, with a deep black phosphate finish on it. The frame is chamfered, with the slide lock cut flush with the slide stop. The pistol is otherwise dehorned as much as possible.

The AAC Recon 1911 is very similar to the AAC 1911, but is larger in its barrel and slide; in addition, it has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The 5.8-inch barrel does not have a special coating to it, as does the AAC 1911. Frame size and controls are the same as on the AAC 1911.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AAC 1911	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	8	$414
AAC 1911 w/Silencer	.45 ACP	1.72 kg	8	$602
AAC 1911	9mm Parabellum	1.15 kg	10	$254
AAC 1911 w/Silencer	9mm Parabellum	1.5 kg	10	$362

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AAC 1911 (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
w/Silencer	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	14
AAC 1911 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
w/Silencer	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	12

Nighthawk Custom Falcon

Notes: The Falcon is made to be a solid, close-tolerance pistol; it is not hand-hade, but it is hand-fitted, and must pass the skilled engineers in Nighthawk Custom's shop before they are considered suitable for sale. Originally, the Falcon starts the manufacturing process with a solid steel billet 22.7 x 12.7 cm in size, which is machined down to the proper dimensions. Once the parts are machined/carved/filed down, the hand-fitting begins. This includes an extended thumb safety, an internal trigger safety, a beavertail grip, and a grip safety with a bump for positive engagement. A low-profile slide stop is used. The trigger is hand-fitted and given tight tolerances, and is equivalent to a match trigger pack. The trigger is aluminum and has three slots cut in it to lighten the trigger. The slide is for the most part done the same way as other pistols, but instead of serrations, the Falcon has 8-ball cocking cuts which provide secure grips yet give the fingers a bit less wear. Atop the slide in the rear is Heinie Ledge slight which is dovetailed in and has two tritium inlays. The front slide is a blade, with the blade having 40-lpi serrations to cut glare. The front of the muzzle and slide are beveled, allowing faster draws and replacing into the holster. The lower frame and the grip/magazine housing are one-piece. The frontstrap is high-cut as 30 lpi; the backstrap is cut at 20 dpi. The Falcon can take many grip plates, but standard issue is a G-10 grip with a golfball pattern. The top of the slide itself has three long ball radius cuts, to cut down glare. The hammer is a loop-type hammer, which is also checkered. The barrel is 5 inches and bushingless; a version with a 4.25-inch barrel also exists, and is called the Commander.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Falcon	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$405
Falcon Commander	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	8	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Falcon	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Falcon Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Nighthawk Custom GRP

Notes: The GRP (Global Response Pistol) was reputedly designed by Nighthawk at the request of certain unnamed members of the special operations community, though of course Nighthawk will not disclose who requested the GRP design. The pistol turned out so well that Nighthawk asked those unnamed special operations units for permission to market the GRP to civilians, which they granted, and the GRP is now available on the general market.

The GRP is basically an improved 1911-type pistol. The improvements start with variants of the Novak Extreme Duty front and rear sights; the rear sight is micrometer-adjustable, and both are dovetailed in and have tritium inlays for night use. The barrel is heavy and match grade, and the bushing is also match-grade. Both are hand-fitted, and the chamber is hand-reamed. The front and

rear of the slide have cocking serrations, and the top of the slide has grooves hand-cut into it to reduce glare. The ejection port is lowered and flared to help ensure that rounds eject properly. The hammer is skeletonized loop-type Commander hammer. The grip safety has a hump near the top to allow positive engagement of that safety. The magazine well is beveled, and the magazine release is extended. The trigger is one of the few non-steel parts of the GRP, being aluminum, match quality, and adjustable for overtravel and pull. The slide stop is slightly larger than normal, which also helps the shooter use it quickly and without fumbling; the manual safety is likewise extended. Most parts of the GRP are hand-fitted, and the fit and finish make the exterior of the GRP look almost seamless. If you take the GRP in your hand and shake it, it makes virtually no noise whatsoever – there is no play in its parts.

The finish of the GRP is Matte Black Perma-Kote, while the grip plates are of dark green Linen Micarta. Nighthawk uses much finer checkering for these grip plates, as well as the frontstrap; many pistols with standard-lpi checkering tend to be abrasive on the hand, especially when chambered for the larger calibers. In addition, the entire pistol is dehorned as much as possible. A Nighthawk Recon version exists, which has a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover.

In the Fall of 2006, several weapons magazines carried short articles about a version of the GRP called the "GRP II." The GRP II is supposed to be a Commander-sized version of the GRP, with a 4.25-inch instead of the 5-inch barrel of the standard GRP, but otherwise built to the same standards as the GRP. Unfortunately, I have not heard anything about this iteration outside of a few magazine and Web articles; it does not even appear on Nighthawk Custom's own site.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The GRP does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
GRP	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	8	$405
GRP II	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	8	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
GRP	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
GRP II	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Nighthawk Custom Falcon

Notes: A product of Nighthawk Custom's Special Customization shop, the Falcon begins life as a more-or-less standard 1911, and in fact owners of 1911s can request their pistol be modified into a Falcon. It was introduced at the 2011 SHOT Show, and went into production shortly before the end of 2011.

Externally, the Falcon's steel frame is modified to include a one-piece mainspring/magazine well combination. This means that the grip safety is more of a relatively-thin layer and does not require much pressure to actuate. The butt of the magazine well is rounded for comfort while not sacrificing any grip length; the magazine well is also funneled. Only one set of cocking serrations are included (at the rear), but the rear sight is also strong enough to be used as a cocking grip. Along the sides of the slide and the top of the slide are three ball-cuts to direct the eye towards the sights. The front sight is a fixed blade with a small fiberoptic dot, the rear sight is a Heinie Ledge Sight which is attached to another set of ball-cuts, and has a simple notch for sighting. The rear sight can be removed or even slid forwards and back along the ball-cuts. The 5-inch barrel has an extra-thick bushing with a cosmetic crown at the end of the barrel (this is not a target crown). Barrels are hand-fitted; choices are a Nighthawk Custom Match-Grade Stainless Steel barrel or a Kart Match-Grade Carbon Steel barrel. Grips, including the frontstrap, have a golf-ball-type G-10 pattern; the backstrap has the same pattern, but only superficially so. Nighthawk Custom will finish the Falcon, including the grip plates, in Coyote Tan, Black, OD Green, or an OD Green-based camouflage pattern. To top it off, the Falcon has a short MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Falcon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Falcon	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	7, 8, 9, 10	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Falcon	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Nighthawk Custom Hi Power

Notes: This is Nighthawk's take on the Browning Hi-Power, specifically the FN MK III – it is, in fact, built on a MK III base. It essentially adds the features that gunsmiths and shooters have been adding for decades, in a like-custom mainstream weapon. It has a hand-stippled frame, slide, and trigger guard. The rear sight is a Heinie Slant Pro, with the top of the slide textured to cut down glare; the front sight has a 14-karat gold bead as well. The back of the rear sight and slightly slanted forward to further cut down glare. Construction is steel, with a Cerekote finish that may be bright or blued (or Satin Black, as Nighthawk Custom says it); the standard grips are textured rubber, but checkered cocobolo grips are also available. The beavertail is extended to such an extent that it eliminates hammer bite. The thumb safety is ambidextrous and serrated, as are the slide release and magazine release. The magazine well is beveled. The 4.7-inch barrel is crowned. The hammer is match-quality, the sear lever is improved, and the trigger is also match-quality (and tuned to a 4-pound pull weight). Conspicuous by its absence is the lack of a MIL-STD-1913 rail. It's heavier than the Browning Hi-Power, but brings so much more to the game.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hi Power	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	13	$246

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Hi Power	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Nighthawk Custom Lady Hawk

Notes: As the name suggests, the Lady Hawk is a commander-sized 1911-type pistol designed for use in ladies' personal defense. Normally, the slide carries the Lady Hawk name, but at customer request, this can be omitted for male buyers who prefer a smaller self-defense pistol with Nighthawk Custom quality. It should be noted that in real life, the Lady Hawk is an *expensive* pistol (one will run you, in real life, about $3000), part of this is the superb fit, finish, and features, but much of this is because you're paying for a "brand" name product. The Lady Hawk was designed with considerable collaboration with renowned pistolsmith Richard Heinie.

The Lady Hawk is designed around a 4.25-inch Nighthawk Custom match-grade barrel that is crowned and recessed instead of having a bushing. The frame is of carbon forged steel, and has a slim profile for smaller hands. (Optionally, the Lady Hawk can be had with an aluminum alloy frame; for the most part, this does not change the firing characteristics in game terms.) The backstrap and grip safety as well as the trigger guard are designed to encourage a high grip on the pistol when firing. The grip plates are also very thin, and made of checkered black aluminum. The frontstrap is textured with Heinie Signature Scalloping, as it the backstrap. The slide is likewise of carbon steel, and has Heinie Straight Eight low-profile night sights mounted on it. The hammer, sear, extended safety, and extended magazine catch are match-quality and are Heinie designs; ambidextrous controls are available as an option. The standard finish is titanium blue with hard chromed controls, but alternate finished include PermaKote Black, Sniper Gray, OD green, desert tan, hard-chromed, and Diamond (polished) Black. Operation is single-action.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Lady Hawk is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lady Hawk	9mm Parabellum	1.02 kg	9	$241
Lady Hawk	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.06 kg	9	$315
Lady Hawk	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	9	$400
Lady Hawk (Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	9	$242
Lady Hawk (Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.94 kg	9	$317
Lady Hawk (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.98 kg	9	$403

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lady Hawk (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Lady Hawk (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Lady Hawk (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Nighthawk Custom Talon

Notes: The Talon is a 1911 clone which is exceptionally well-made and has a few unusual features. Most of these are for esthetics or durability, such as the gray baked-on polymer PermaCoat finish, bright silver aluminum trigger (halfway between a medium and short length, and with a light 3.5-pound pull), slide grooves serrated at 25 lpi (with grips front and back), the top of the rear of the slide checkered at 40 lpi (looks good and reduces glare when sighting), front strap and rear strap also checkered at 30 lpi, and fine checkered wood grips with the Nighthawk Custom Talon logo. The sights are a wide front ramp and a new rear sight from Novak, similar to their LoMount fixed sights but with a U-shaped aperture; and also adjustable for windage. These sights have tritium inlays, and are dovetailed to allow them to be removed and replaced with other sights if the owner desires. The wide front ramp along with the narrow rear aperture can present a tight sight picture, which will give a lot of problems to an inexperienced shooter. Internal parts are largely of stainless steel. The barrel is either a standard barrel or a match-quality bull barrel; both are target-crowned. They are also offered with short or full-length guide rods. The safety/slide stop is ambidextrous and is of Nighthawk Custom's own design, larger than the switches on most 1911 clones. The grip safety is of an unusual shape, narrowing at the top and having a light touch. The magazine release is slightly extended, but not enough to be accidentally activated.

The Talon II is a Commander-sized version of the Talon, with a 4.1-inch barrel. It is a "heavy Commander" style pistol, using a standard-size frame with a short barrel and slide, and heavier-gauge steel than is standard for 1911-type pistols. It is, in fact, heavier than the Talon by several ounces, helping to tame recoil and barrel climb.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Talon-9 (Standard Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	10	$248
Talon-9 (Bull Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	10	$250
Talon-45 (Standard Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	8	$407
Talon-45 (Bull Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$409
Talon II-9 (Standard Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	10	$239

Talon II-9 (Bull Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	10	$240
Talon II-45 (Standard Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$398
Talon II-45 (Bull Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	8	$399

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Talon-9 (Standard Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Talon-9 (Bull Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Talon-45 (Standard Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Talon-45 (Bull Barrel)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Talon II-9 (Standard Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Talon II-9 (Bull Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Talon II-45 (Standard Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Talon II-45 (Bull Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Nighthawk Custom Tri-Cut

Notes: The Tri-Cut was designed by one of Nighthawk Custom's designers as his successful application to the American Pistolsmiths Guild. The Tri-Cut is a commander-sized 9mm 1911-type pistol that follows Nighthawk Custom's usual credo of a custom pistol at an affordable price. The gun is designed around a tri-cut, angled design, with the slide, frame, backstrap, and grips tri-cut for a futuristic look. Pneumatic stippling is used to texture the frontstrap, backstrap, grip, top of the slide, bottom of trigger guard, flattened front of the trigger guard, flattened front of the trigger, and magazine release. The barrel is polished and shows through the three angled lightening cuts in the slide. (The cuts are more for looks than accomplishing any lightening,) Construction is of carbon steel, except for some internal parts and the outer grips, and the slide and frame are forged from billets. The gun is completely dehorned. The barrel is 4.25 inches and tipped bushingless. which is flush with the barrel; the front of the pistol is flat across the front sight, barrel, and end plug. The Tri-Cut has a full-length guide rod (unfortunately increasing the weight, but adding support to the barrel and recoil mechanism). Trigger pull weight is a light 3.25 pounds. Rear sights are Heinie Ledge Straight Eight Edge Sights, while for Nighthawk front sight has tritium inlays. The frontstrap is high-cut, promoting a high grip on the pistol. Finish is black nitride. The rear cocking serrations are a bit coarser than normal. Shooters say that the Tri-Cut is a bit heavy for a modern 9mm pistol, but this helps tame recoil. Others criticize the single-stack magazine, which they say is also small capacity for a modern 9mm pistol.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Tri-Cut	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	10	$241

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Tri-Cut	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Olympic Arms OA-93/96/98 Series

Notes: This is an M16, unbelievably, cut down to a pistol-sized weapon. The lower receiver is actually an M16 lower receiver, only slightly modified. The history behind the family of OA-93 and OA-96 weapons stems from attempts to make a lightweight and handy version of the M16 and CAR-15. The OA-93 was the first version of this, introduced in 1993. The pistol was designed in both a civilian arm (the OA-93OSS) and a law enforcement model (the OA-93). These saw respectable sales, especially the law enforcement model that garnered some popularity with SWAT units across the United States. However, these weapons were only useful in some tactical situations; for law enforcement, it is felt that these weapons present too much power in a handheld pistol (thus resulting in over-penetration of a suspect). The passage of the 1994 Crime Bill did much to hurt the design of this weapon, since the law, which forced it to redesign the OA-93 if they wanted to stay in business, affected its design.

The OA-96 has not met with strong sales, as the design changes have led to a different weapon entirely than the previous OA-93. The 30-round ammunition well is pinned and welded in place, and as such it cannot be detached. The OA-96 has a button in the rear that opens the upper receiver and can then be loaded via stripper clips. The original OA-93 has continued to be produced, but in a different configuration, with the biggest change being that of an added forward handgrip. Several companies overseas which cater to mercenaries have purchased quantities of the new OA-93TG and OA-93 and are offering them for sale to individuals; one particular change is adding the upper receiver if the carbines based upon the OA-93, which was offered for sale to law enforcement personnel. Some dealers have also added modified upper receivers and burst control groups that turn the OA-93 and OA-93TG into very deadly compact pistols. With the common use of the vortex muzzle suppresser the weapon's muzzle blast is greatly reduced and the weapon is easier to control as a result.

Twilight 2000: The OA-96 and OA-98 do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
OA-93	5.56mm NATO	2.08 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$899
OA-93OSS	5.56mm NATO	1.83 kg	30 Clip	$800
OA-93TG	5.56mm NATO	1.83 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$849
OA-93SF	5.56mm NATO	2.08 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$899
OA-93TG FA	5.56mm NATO	1.83 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$849

OA-93TG SF	5.56mm NATO	1.83 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$849
OA-96	5.56mm NATO	1.9 kg	30 Clip	$800
OA-98	5.56mm NATO	1.9 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$849

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
OA-93	SA	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	Nil	12
OA-93OSS	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	11
OA-93TG	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	11
OA-93SF	3	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	3	12
OA-93TG FA	5	2	1-Nil	2	3	7	11
OA-93TG SF	3	2	1-Nil	2	3	4	11
OA-96	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	11
OA-98	5	2	1-Nil	2	3	7	11

Olympic Arms 1911 Pistols

Notes: Olympic Arms produces a number of 1911 clones through their Schuetzen Pistol Works. These 1911 clones have a number of common features: matched frames and slides, hand-fitted and headspaced barrels, ramped and throated chambers, lowered and widened ejection ports, beveled magazine wells, hand-fitted triggers and sears, with the triggers hand-adjusted for length of travel and pull weight, extractors adjusted for reliability, extended manual safeties, widened grip safeties, adjustable rear sights, dovetailed front sights, and full-length guide rods. All 1911-type pistols can be had in stainless steel, black carbon steel, or what Olympic calls the Deuce configuration (stainless steel frame topped with a black carbon steel slide.

The Matchmaster 5 is for the most part a classic 1911-type pistol with a 5-inch barrel and smooth walnut grip plates laser-etched with a scorpion icon. Finish is stainless steel with a matte clear finish. The standard trigger guard is squared, but a round trigger guard may be requested. Likewise, the standard frontstrap has finger grooves, but a smooth frontstrap may be had. The Matchmaster 6 is identical, but uses a 6-inch barrel. The Big Deuce is finished with a Parkerized slide and a bead-blasted stainless steel frame, and has a 6-inch barrel made from 416 stainless steel. The Big Deuce has double-diamond checkered grip plates of fine-grade walnut or exotic wood.

The Westerner series differs primarily in the finish of the frame and slide – they are color-case hardened instead of having more standard pistol finishes. The grip plates are of high-quality plastic, but are ivory-colored and laser-etched with the Olympic Arms seal. The smallest version is the Constable; this version uses a 4-inch barrel on a full-sized frame with a loop-type hammer, sort of a Commander-type version. The Westerner is a full-sized 1911, with a loop-type hammer and a 5-inch barrel. The Trail Boss is essentially the same, but has a 6-inch barrel.

The two pistols simply called the Short Models are in appearance similar to the Matchmaster series, but smaller. The finishes are bead-blasted stainless steel, with a squared trigger guard as standard and a rounded one as an option. The frontstrap has finger grooves. The grip plates are the same as on the Matchmaster series. The Cohort has a 4-inch bull barrel on a full-sized frame; the Enforcer uses a compact frame with a bushingless 4-inch bull barrel, and the Triplex Counterwound self-contained recoil spring system.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols are not available in the Twilight 2000 Notes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Matchmaster 5	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$412
Matchmaster 6	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	7	$424
Big Deuce	.45 ACP	1.25 kg	7	$424
Constable	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$402
Westerner	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$412
Trail Boss	.45 ACP	1.22 kg	7	$424
Cohort	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$402
Enforcer	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	6	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Matchmaster 5	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Matchmaster 6	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Big Deuce	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Constable	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Westerner	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Trail Boss	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Cohort	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Enforcer	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Olympic Arms (Whitney) Wolverine

Notes: The original design for the Wolverine was a product of the now-defunct Whitney Firearms corporation. The Wolverine was originally called the Lightning by Whitney, but early in production they decided to change the name of the pistol to the Wolverine. This name continued until about halfway through the Wolverine production run, after which the Lyman Sight Company decided to press its patent on the Wolverine name for anything firearms-related (they had a scope on the market also named the Wolverine). The name of the pistol was then changed to the Whitney Auto-Loader. Production of this pistol began in 1956, but Whitney made only one production run of them, making about 10,000 copies. Whitney Firearms was then sold to the Charles E Lowe Company, who built and sold a few more from existing parts, but they never actually made any. Sales of these pistols continued until 1963.

The Whitney versions of the Wolverine were constructed using a light alloy frame/receiver/grip unit; the receiver portion being cylindrical and open at the top. (Grips plates are of wood.) The Wolverine had no slide per se, but instead used a sort of cylindrical insert almost like a barrel shroud/receiver insert. This in of itself led to a rather complicated mechanism with an equally complicated operation, which is sort of a unique subset of blowback operation. The striker/firing pin was one unit and was not held in place by any sort of spring, but instead held against the breech block by virtue of the fit of the pieces. And one thing is certain: the Wolverine *does* have a large amount of pieces, most of them tiny; but when put together, the result is virtually flawless operation. There is no bolt hold-open device when a magazine is emptied, but there is a magazine safety. The design of the Wolverine was quite futuristic in looks at the time of its inception, with a raked grip, a ventilated sighting rib atop the pistol, adjustable rear sights, and a generally "space-age" looking design that probably put off a lot of prospective buyers at the time.

In 2004, Olympic Arms revived the Wolverine, having bought the design; in this new incarnation, it was known as the Olympic Arms Whitney Wolverine. The biggest difference between the old Wolverine and the new Wolverine is the construction material: the frame/receiver/grip unit of the new Wolverine is made from polymer instead of light alloy (though the magazine well has an internal light alloy lining). The appearance is otherwise basically the same, and the parts are largely finished in black or made from black polymer, as the original Wolverines were finished in black. Unfortunately, on the new Wolverines, the magazines are quite difficult to load to full capacity; generally, somewhere around the 6th or 7th round, you need to insert the takedown tool or a cartridge into a hole in the magazine follower to force it down so you can load the rest of the rounds. These magazines, when fully-loaded, can also be difficult to seat in the magazine well.

Both the old and new Wolverines are unusually-accurate weapons for their short barrel lengths (4.625 inches). An option on any of the new Wolverine models is a compact, pepperpot-type muzzle brake. Sight pictures on both are excellent, and the sights are also dovetailed into the "slide"; in addition, the new Wolverine has a sight rail atop its "slide." Both function with exceptionally with virtually no lubrication. Both will digest virtually any type of ammunition you throw at them, though they are designed to function best using high-velocity ammunition. However, you really want to read the instruction manual before disassembly, and don't lose any of those tiny parts! Colors for the frame of the new Wolverine ranges from the cool to the tactical to (in one case) the silly – frames can be had with in Black, Desert Tan, Coyote Brown, and Hot Pink.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Wolverine (Old)	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10	$128
Wolverine (New)	.22 Long Rifle	0.54 kg	10	$128
Wolverine (New, w/Muzzle Brake)	.22 Long Rifle	0.64 kg	10	$178

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Wolverine (Old)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Wolverine (New)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Wolverine (New, w/Muzzle Brake)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Palmetto State Armory Dagger

Notes: Essentially an improved Glock 17 or 19 pistol, the Dagger is designed to have a much less RL cost and offer improvements to the Glock platform. Visually, the Dagger is an obvious Glock clone, though there are a number of differences, most notably in the grip, which has grid bumps for a sure grip and a finger swell rather than the expensive stippling of the Glock 17/19, and in the cocking serrations, which are deeper and longer on the Dagger. The Dagger also has an extended beavertail to eliminate slide bite. Unlike a Glock, PSA does not offer interchangeable backstraps, but almost any Glock accessory will fit on a Dagger, and most Glock internals will also fit on a Dagger. The trigger action removes the sponginess of the Glock and has a stiffer break and a less tactile reset. The stock sights are white dot low viz sights, but the Dagger is also optics ready. Magazines which will fit a Glock 17 or 19 will fit into a Dagger.

The Full Size SX is the largest Dagger offering, with a 4.5-inch barrel (threaded or non-threaded) and a full-size frame, grip, and magazine. All Daggers feature Extreme Carry Cuts, which use smoothing of the edges of the slide on the front and rear to help eliminate holster snagging when drawing the pistol. The sights are co-witness sights (which the PSA site emphasizes are not night sights), but the sights are removable and can be replaced with most alternate sights, and the slide also has cuts and plates for most red dot and reflex sights. The Dagger is, of course, made of advanced polymers with a stainless steel slide and barrel; slides are Cerakoted, while the barrel is DLC coated. The grip texturing is described by PSA as "aggressive" and is thought by many gunsmiths to be better than the Glock's stippling. The slide has lightening cut – these are not recoil ports, but used primarily to reduce weight and to improve the look of the pistol. The trigger is a flat-faced trigger. Safeties include a trigger safety, a striker block manual safety, and a magazine safety. Finishes include Black, Sniper Green, and Flat Dark Earth; threaded barrel versions also come in a Black frame with

a Sniper Green slide.

The Full Size S has a Commander-sized stainless steel barrel at 3.9 inches; these barrels may be coated in TiN or Gold, and can be visually impressive (the barrel is visible through the lightening cuts). The frame and grip are full-sized, bhut the slide is a compact slide.

The Compact variant comes in several versions, which differ primarily in the look of the slide (especially in the lightening cuts) and whether the slide has PSA's Extreme Carry Cuts. All are identical for game purposes. They have a 3.9-inch stainless steel barrel and a compact-sized frame (uses smaller magazines).

The Micro has a 3.41-inch stainless steel barrel and is markedly lighter than the Compact and Full Size Dagger offerings. They have a Compact-sized grip, but are not compatible with Compact slides; the magazines, though the same capacity as the Compact, are not the same as those of the Compact, and are additionally made of polymer and not light alloy or steel. In addition to the standard finishes, the Micro comes in several two-tone offerings.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Dagger Full-Size SX	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	17	$244
Dagger Full-Size SX (Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	17	$269
Dagger Full-Size S	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	17	$238
Dagger Full-Size S (Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	17	$263
Dagger Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	15	$234
Dagger Compact (Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	15	$259
Dagger Micro	9mm Parabellum	0.45 kg	15	$233

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Dagger Full-Size SX	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Dagger Full-Size S/Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Dagger Micro	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Phoenix HP22/25

Notes: These are tiny pocket pistols. They are some of the few pocket pistols in these calibers able to reliably load and fire hollow-point bullets. They are simple blowback pistols of unsophisticated design, but have a sighting rib above the barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HP22	.22 Long Rifle	0.57 kg	10	$83
HP25	.25 ACP	0.57 kg	10	$91

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HP22	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5
HP25	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6

Phoenix Raven P-25

Notes: Originally made by Raven Industries, the P-25 is a small .25-caliber pistol with a barrel of surprising length considering the size of the weapon. P-25s built by Raven had no magazine safety, but the models produced by Phoenix do. They may be finished in nickel-plate, blued, or chrome.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Raven P-25	.25 ACP	0.43 kg	6	$96

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Raven P-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	7

Precision Small Arms PSA-25

Notes: Precision Small Arms is manufacturer of pocket pistols, primarily centered around its PSA-25 pistol – essentially a modernized Browning Baby-type weapon. The members of the PSA-25 are all basically identical in design, though individual version vary greatly in finish, materials, and/or other customizations. All of them use 2.13-inch barrels and are fed by 6-round magazines, firing the same caliber -- .25 ACP. Most use black polymer grip plates and have simple, non-adjustable, low-profile sights.

The "representative" version of the PSA-25 is the Traditional Model. Finishes may be black oxide, blued, or polished blue. The frame and slide are of light steel alloy, with a barrel made from stainless steel. In addition to the polymer of the grip plates, the surfaces of the magazine release, safety, and trigger are coated with textured polymer.

Most of the variants of other variants of the PSA-25 are identical to the Traditional for game purposes. The Nouveau-Satin Model has a brushed nickel finish, extending to even the controls, transfer bar, and extractor. The Nouveau-Mirror Model is identical to the Nouveau-Satin Model except that the finish is polished nickel instead of brushed nickel. The Stainless Steel Model is also identical except for the polished stainless steel finish. Montreux 18-Karat Model starts with polished stainless steel, and then almost all exposed metal parts are plated with Rose Gold (a mixture of 75% 18-karat Gold, 21% Copper, and 4% Silver); the magazine catch and trigger are not so coated. Grip plates are of ivory. The Montreux 24-Karat Model is identical except for the grade of gold used in the Rose Gold mixture. The Diplomat Model has a polished blue finish for the slide and frame, with grip plates of ivory. The trigger, the screws for the grip plates, the safety, transfer bar, and magazine catch are plated in 24-karat gold. The Renaissance Model is a limited-edition model elaborately-engraved by hand (by Angelo Bee, formerly of FN) in a Vine pattern. Finishes are custom and limited only by imagination, though most have at least the trigger, grip plate screws, magazine catch, and safety are plated in 24-karat gold. Grip plates are usually of ivory. The Imperiale Model is of the same bent as the Renaissance, but the engraving is a scroll pattern inlaid with 24-karat gold, and the ivory of the grip plates carry a scrimshaw design of the buyer's request.

The Featherweight is somewhat different, using a frame of T6 aircraft aluminum with a matte finish. The slide is of polished stainless steel. Controls are polished nickel-plated, while the trigger is plated with 24-karat gold. Grip plates may be of black polymer or translucent polymer.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PSA-25	.25 ACP	0.27 kg	6	$82
Featherweight	.25 ACP	0.25 kg	6	$82

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PSA-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	5	Nil	3
Featherweight	SA	-1	Nil	0	6	Nil	3

Randall Curtis E LeMay Four-Star

The Randall Firearms Company was a short-lived (1983-85) company devoted primarily to M1911A1 clones and their derivatives. Though in their short existence they built almost 10,000 weapons, most of them of such high-quality that they closely-approach hand-made weapons in quality.

One of their products was done at the request of then SAC Commander General Curtis LeMay. He wanted a distinctive pistol for his bomber crews that would not only be a functional and durable weapon, but also a status symbol. He also wanted a smaller pistol than the M1911A1 (to fit better amongst all the equipment flight crews already carried) and something more powerful than the .38 Special revolvers they carried at the time. LeMay, who had founded the Marksmanship Training Program for his crews, used that unit's armorers to help develop the pistol, which became known as the Curtis E LeMay Four-Star pistol, or more commonly, the "Randall LeMay."

Though AMT differs, it appears that the Randall LeMay was the first M1911A1 version to be built entirely of stainless steel (except for the wooden grip plates). Unfinished stainless steel was chosen not only for its looks, but for its resistance to corrosion and durability. The barrel was chopped to 4.25 inches, and the butt was shortened by a half an inch. LeMay initially wanted Colt to manufacture the weapon with Air Force funding, but the Air Force refused to fund it and Colt refused to manufacture it. (Despite his genius, LeMay was never really liked by the rest of the Air Force brass due to his less-than-diplomatic disposition.)

General LeMay, however, was a personal friend of Art Hanke, who was the head of manufacturing and engineering at Randall. They agreed to build LeMay's pistol; since they were already building a full-size version of the M1911A1 as well as a Commander-sized version, it merely took a small change in manufacturing machinery. The initial model was called the A-311 version by Randall; this was chambered for .45 ACP. Rather than being flared or coned, the barrel was straight and thick, as well as using a standard M1911A1 bushing. It had a full-length guide rod. (This feature would become more important later.) It had a squared trigger guard instead of the more common rounded one, a trigger adjustable for overtravel, and a wide, flat beavertail grip safety. Unfortunately, only 361 A-311s were built; the Randall company was already getting into trouble financially, and it was obvious that the Randall LeMay would never be accepted by the Air Force. The ultimate disposition of these pistols is unknown, though a number of them were known to have been given to LeMay's favorite commanders, and of course LeMay kept one for himself. (As a matter of fact, the LeMay family is known to own 6.7% of the entire production run of Randall LeMays, though the exact mix is unknown.) The A-311 had standard Commander-type sights (for the time). A variant of the A-311, the A-331, used a flat-top slide and a Millett Low-Profile adjustable rear sight. (It was virtually snagless.) 261 of these were built; like the A-311, their ultimate disposition is unknown. (Versions with standard and Millet-type sights are identical for game purposes.)

As I said, the thickness of the barrel would become important, for this thick barrel not only increased accuracy, it also allowed Randall to easily offer the Randall LeMay in different calibers. The A-312 was chambered in 9mm Parabellum, but only two prototypes were built; an A-332 version with Millet-type sights were also built, but only nine production examples were ever made. In addition, a few versions were built in .38 Super (exact amount unknown), and one prototype was made to fire the .451 Detonics Magnum cartridge. The 9mm and .38 Super versions were meant to be sold in Europe; unfortunately, Randall failed before production could be ramped up.

The Randall LeMays make are an interesting comment on both the development of the M1911A1-type pistol as well as General LeMay, and I believe it is unfortunate that Randall failed, that the Air Force never approved the weapon, or that Colt didn't grab the design when they had the chance. Versions in all calibers are included below, for speculative purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Randall LeMay	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	6	$400
Randall LeMay	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	8	$241
Randall LeMay	.38 Super	0.91 kg	8	$277
Randall LeMay	.451 Detonics Magnum	1.01 kg	6	$419

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Randall LeMay (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Randall LeMay (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Randall LeMay (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Randall LeMay (.451)	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Remington P51

Notes: Described by Peter Kokalis as a "machinist's nightmare," the P51 was designed by JD Pederson in 1919 to be a pistol that was accurate, easy to shoot, and finely-built. The P51 is ergonomically correct, and does have natural pointing qualities; it was also built to tolerances that were almost unheard of at the time. It was also somewhat of a mechanical nightmare. This nightmare begins with the usually-benign operation of delayed blowback; it continues with the breech block, which is two-piece and not a part of the slide like most pistols. This required a number of other features not normally found on automatic pistols, such as mechanisms to make the breech block and slide recoil together, make the breech clock clear the frame during travel, cock the hammer, etc. The grip safety is another exercise in complication – it doubled as a cocking indicator. The manual safety can only be engaged when the pistol is cocked. The magazine release consists of two concentric buttons, and when pushed, the magazine does not fall free of the pistol; instead, is pops out just enough to be grasped and pulled from the weapon. The sights are very low profile – enough to be unusable.

Though many P51s were built, not many exist anymore. Many of the remaining P51s exist in an almost unfired state, however; disassembly and reassembly is enough to scare off many shooters from wanting to use it (so they don't have to clean it).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P51	.32 ACP	0.58 kg	8	$120
P51	.380 ACP	0.62 kg	7	$139

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P51 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
P51 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Remington 1911 R1

Notes: Remington's first automatic pistol in nearly a century, the R1 is Remington's version of the tried-and-true 1911 pistol. The R1 is a hybrid of the original M1911 and the Colt 80-series, with some other touches added by Remington. It is not Remington's first experience with the 1911 – Remington made almost 22,000 M1911 pistols during World War 1. The R1 keeps the scalloped frame behind the trigger guard, a lowered ejection port, a shorter trigger and hammer, and a lengthened grip safety and beavertail. It has a flat mainspring housing and checkered, double-diamond grip plates. The R1 also has the Colt 80-series' passive firing pin block safety. This protects against accidental discharges if the pistol is dropped or bumped. The sights are dovetailed into the slide and both are high-profile sights or the three-dot type. Most of the R1 is carbon steel, but the 5-inch barrel is stainless steel and match-quality. The exterior finish is black oxide; interior parts are coated in a finish which enhances lubrication. The ejection port has a scallop on it to reduce damage to the brass as it is ejected from the port, and the R1 has a chamber-loaded indicator which is visual and tactile.

The R1 Enhanced is a tricked-out version of the basic 1911 clone that the R1 is. The R1 Enhanced adds an adjustable rear low-profile sight, a fiberoptic front sight (red in color), front slide cocking serrations, an extended beavertail/grip safety with a memory bump, a match hammer, a match trigger, a widened manual safety, a checkered backstrap with a serrated frontstrap, a match-grade stainless steel barrel and bushing, and checkered grip plates that Remington will size to the shooter if desired. The grips themselves have a thumb groove. The R1 Enhanced uses 8-round magazines with a bumper pad, but can also use 7-round and non-proprietary 8-round magazines. The barrel remains 5 inches long, but the superiority over a standard R1's barrel give it a little edge.

The R1 Carry is designed for concealed carry while still throwing some major firepower. The R1 is still the base, but the sights are a lower-profile non-adjustable rear sight and a tritium-inlay blade front. The slide and frame are otherwise dehorned as much as possible. The beavertail is bobbed a bit, but still has a memory bump, the front and rearstrap are checkered, and controls are ambidextrous. The trigger is a match trigger, as is the hammer. Like the R1 Enhanced, the Carry can take 7 and 8-round magazines, with the proprietary magazines from Remington having a bumper pad. The Carry, named for its dehorned condition and ambidextrous controls, is otherwise the same size as a full-sized R1.

As the name would indicate, the Carry Commander sort of blends the two first R1s and uses a shorter, 4.25-inch barrel. The finish is a beautiful satin black oxide, there is checkering on the frontstrap and backstrap, the safety is enlarged and ambidextrous, as are other controls. In addition, the ejection port is flared and lowered. And the trigger has reduced pull weight; it is also a match trigger, as is the hammer. The barrel and bushing are also match-grade and made from stainless steel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
1911 R1	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7	$408
1911 R1 Enhanced	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	7, 8	$410
1911 R1 Carry	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7, 8	$409
1911 R1 Carry Commander	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	7, 8	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
1911 R1	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
1911 R1 Enhanced	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
1911 R1 Carry	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
1911 R1 Carry Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Republic Forge Custom Pistols

Notes: Republic Forge frames and barrels deliberately come off the forge oversized, so they can be hand-finished and hand-fitted by the company. Though they are largely built to individual standards, they do make a number of "standard" pistols that have the same standards as their hand-built pistols. Finishes are many, including color case-hardened frames and slides, Parkerized, manganese phosphate, and Cerekote. The result of all this hand-fitting is match-quality barrels, fully supported or integral feed ramps, and features like beveled and sometimes funneled magazine well and oversized controls, and an extended beavertail or a raised beavertail and undercut trigger guard, as well as a grip safety bump.

The General of an officer-sized pistol that is also eminently useful as a backup gun for police. It features a 3.5-inch barrel, G10

side grips, or VZ grips that are color coordinated, or Ivory. They may have a bobtail or straight backstrap. The frontstrap is checkered to 25 lpi. Sight are low-profile and a three-dot type, with a blade front. The General has a shortened frame and grip to reduce its overall size. It has the Republic Forge recoil reduction system. The Defiant is a larger brother to the General; it has a commander-sized barrel and slide on a full-sized frame, but has the same salient features. The Stryker is similar to the Defiant, but has a Picatinny rail under the dust cover, and has a threaded barrel, to attach suppressors. The Valiant has a commander-sized barrel and slide and a shortened grip, with a smaller magazines, but not the rail. The Patriot is similar to the Defiant, but has the choice of knurling instead of checkering on the frontstrap, forward cocking grooves, have a bobtail instead of straight frame, and a skeletonized trigger and hammer. It is otherwise identical to the Defiant for game purposes.

The Raider and Republic are virtually identical, being full-sized 1911s. The big difference, in game terms, is that the Raider can have optional threads for the barrel (but not included); both have MIL-STD-1913 rails hilled into the dust cover.

The Longslide is…well, what it sounds like – a 1911 with a six-inch barrel and slide. It doesn't come in all the calibers because it takes a certain amount of oomph to cycle a slide that heavy.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
General	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	6, 7, 8	$469
General	10mm Auto	0.91 kg	6, 7, 8	$423
General	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	6, 7, 8	$383
General	.38 Super	0.91 kg	6, 7, 8	$346
General	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	6, 7, 8	$309
Defiant	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	6, 7, 8	$479
Defiant	10mm Auto	1.06 kg	6, 7, 8	$434
Defiant	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.06 kg	6, 7, 8	$394
Defiant	.38 Super	1.06 kg	6, 7, 8	$356
Defiant	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	6, 7, 8	$320
Stryker	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$487
Stryker	10mm Auto	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$442
Stryker	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$400
Stryker	.38 Super	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$395
Stryker	9mm Parabellum	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$327
Valiant	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	6, 7, 8	$477
Valiant	10mm Auto	0.99 kg	6, 7, 8	$431
Valiant	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.99 kg	6, 7, 8	$391
Valiant	.38 Super	0.99 kg	6, 7, 8	$354
Valiant	9mm Parabellum	0.99 kg	6, 7, 8	$317
Raider	.45 ACP	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$490
Raider	10mm Auto	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$444
Raider	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$403
Raider	.38 Super	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$366
Raider	9mm Parabellum	1.09 kg	6, 7, 8	$329
Longslide	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$495
Longslide	10mm Auto	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$450
Longslide	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.12 kg	6, 7, 8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
General (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
General (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9
General (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
General (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
General (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Defiant (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Defiant (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Defiant (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Defiant (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Defiant (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Stryker (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Stryker (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Stryker (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Stryker (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Stryker (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Valiant (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Valiant (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Valiant (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Valiant (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Valiant (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Raider (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Raider (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Raider (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Raider (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Raider (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Longslide (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Longslide (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
Longslide (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	20

Rifle Dynamics 710P

Notes: This is a smaller version of Rifle Dynamics's Model 710 SBR and their Model 710 civilianized assault rifle. The Model 710P is designed around a US-made NDS receiver, with a Venom gas block/FSB combination, a Melonite-finished 10-inch barrel. an Ultimak Picatinny rail, a US Palm pistol grip, a PWS FSC/47 muzzle brake, a G-2 trigger unit that makes trigger pull less in weight than the standard AK-model trigger pull, and the Fuller-designed rear and front sights. Internals are made in Eastern Europe, and made from surplus parts. Thus, the Model 710P is made mostly of US-made parts, and assembled by Rifle Dynamics in the US. Unfortunately, the Model 710P does not come with the hardware for attaching a stabilizing brace, though there is a sling swivel, and another one in the front under the gas block. The receiver is of stamped steel, with weld marks if anything, barely showing. The pistol grip and fore-end are of polymer, as is the forward Picatinny rail, which is molded into the upper handguard. The Model 710P takes standard AK/RPK magazines, whether steel or light alloy; I have not been able to discover whether the Model 710P is designed for polymer magazines, but I have never seen one with a polymer magazine in it.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 710P	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.95 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$766

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 710P	SA	3	2-Nil	3	2	Nil	15

Robar TSP/JCP

Notes: These two pistols are Robar's take on the stock 1911A1; as one writer said, "they have everything you need, and nothing else." Essentially, they are modernized M1911A1s.

Though both are based on Jeff Cooper developments for the 1911, they have been modernized without sacrificing the original Jeff Cooper design. The TSP (The Serious Pistol) follows Mr Cooper's original concept while the JCP (Jeff Cooper Pistol) follows the design of Jeff Cooper's carry gun. (Together, the TSP and JCP are known as Jeff Cooper Legacy Pistols.) They are both made with frames of 4140 steel on a Remport frame style. The barrels, match quality with a match bushing, are also made by Remport, out of 416R stainless steel. The controls are mostly in the same place, but the manual safety is low-mounted and many say easier to reach. Both have forward cocking serrations as well as back. Surfaces on the TSP and JCP have been given a melt treatment to make most surfaces and angles dehorned. Front sights are ramped while the rear is fully adjustable via a screwdriver (or some other blade) on the JCP and Novak Lo-Mount on the TSP. The innards of the TSP and the JCP are made by Ed Brown, C&S Tactical Match, and Wilson Combat. The memory-groove grip safety is a product of Ed Brown, and the recoil spring is by Wilson. Most of the other working parts are by C&S Tactical Match. The bobbed hammer on the TSP is a bobbed NP3 of standard design, but match-quality. The JCP has a commander hammer. The grips are by VZ Grips, and are the Double Diamond grips. The TSP is finished in Black Nitride slide and frame (except for the cocobolo grips). The JCP frame is a Robar NP3 frame, and the frame is nickel-plated and the slide blued, also known as an "IPSC finish." Deliberately, neither the TSP or JPC has a Picatinny Rail under the dust cover. The TSP Greider/Videckis triggers have a pull weight of three pounds, while the JCP has a weight of four pounds, and they have a surprisingly short break. The triggers are both match-quality. The TSP is a full-sized 1911 with a 5-inch barrel, while the JCP has a commander-sized 4.5-inch barrel

IRL, these pistols are very expensive; one could by a decent medium-end motorcycle with the RL price of one of these pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TCP	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$409
JCP	.45 ACP	1.1 kg	7	$404

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TCP	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
JCP	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Rock River Arms 1911-A1 Limited Match

Notes: This is built for certain classes of competition shooting, and complies with National Match standards. It has features you

would expect, like an ambidextrous manual safety and extended magazine release. It also has a full-length guide rod, all-forged National Match stainless steel slide and frame, and a choice of 20, 25, or 30 lpi checkering on the grips, frontstrap, and backstrap. Cocking grooves are found on the front and back of the slide. The rear sight is a lo-mount adjustable hidden leaf design, with the front sight is a dovetailed-in blade. Both are dark in color and use a three-dot system; the color contrasts with the stainless steel of the slide. The top of the slide also has flattened 40 lpi checkering to counteract glare. The ejection port is flared and lowered for positive ejection. The trigger is match-quality with a 3.5-pound pull weight. The hammer is likewise match-quality and is a looPtype hammer; the sear is also match-quality. The 5-inch barrel is of match-quality with a match bushing; the feed ramp is tuned and polished. The guide rod is two-piece; some say this leads to a more stable gun. The finish is hard chrome, and the grips are G10 laminate grips. The entire pistol is hand-fitted and tuned.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
1911-A1 Limited Match	.45 ACP	0.71 kg	8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
1911-A1 Limited Match	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	15

Rock River Arms Basic/Pro Carry

Notes: This 1911-type pistol has a 5-inch throated National Match-quality barrel, a lowered and flared ejection port for more reliable ejection of spent cases, a match-quality Commander-style loop hammer, an aluminum speed trigger with a 3.5-pound pull (at least this is what RRA claims, though most tests of the Basic Carry show a trigger pull of 3.9-4.2 pounds), an extended beavertail grip safety, dovetailed sights (a Novak low-profile rear and an RRA blade front) so they can be replaced with others, checkered rosewood grip panels, a frontstrap checkered at 20, 25, or 30 LPI, a National Match quality forged slide with grip serrations as the front and rear, and a dehorned and Parkerized finish. It is guaranteed to be able to shoot 2.5-inch groups at 50 meters using 185-grain Match Semi-Wadcutter ammunition – and can fire at close to the same accuracy with other types of .45 ACP ammunition.

The Pro Carry version is quite similar – but improved or otherwise different in many ways. The Pro Carry version is available with a 4.25, 5, or 6-inch barrel, with the barrels made by KART from stainless steel and ported. The Pro Carry is almost totally dehorned (the extended beavertail and optional magazine base do stick out, and many buyers have found various odd sharp corners or protrusions here and there). Trigger pull is said to be crisper than that of the Basic Carry (though it has the same pull weight). The backstrap may be flat or arched upon request of the customer. The rear sight is adjustable, and may be a low-profile Heinie or Novak sight; the front sight is an RRA blade. Standard finishes include Black "T" and blued. (The blued finish is rumored to show wear very quickly, but I've found that a lot of blued firearms do have their finishes wear quickly.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: Introduced in 2005, these pistols are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Basic Carry	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$409
Pro Carry (4.25" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$426
Pro Carry (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	7	$434
Pro Carry (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	7	$445

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Basic Carry	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Pro Carry (4.25")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Pro Carry (5")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Pro Carry (6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	18

Rock River Arms LAR15

Notes: Essentially miniaturized AR15s, The LAR15 comes in four types. All of them can take any AR15/M16-compatible magazine, feature free-floating barrels and AR15A2-type flash suppressors, and a long tube extending from the rear containing the recoil buffer and spring (unfortunately, necessary for a Stoner-type operating system). Depending upon options chosen by the customer, the flash suppressor can be replaced by a Smith Vortex muzzle brake, the standard trigger guard can be replaced with an enlarged winter trigger guard, the pistol grip (normally Hogue rubber) can be black or green or replaced by an ERGO grip (or ERGO Tactical grip), and the charging handle latch can be replaced with an enlarged latch. The short handguards may also be replaced with ones that have two or four MIL-STD-1913 rails.

The four versions include one with a 7-inch barrel, one with a 10.5-inch barrel, and ones with the same barrel length but with a flattop receiver with a MIL-STD-1913 rail and a gas block with a very short MIL-STD-1913 rail at the top. The standard types are known as A2s, while flattops are A4s. Due to the short barrels, the LAR15 uses a gas piston instead of a direct Stoner-type gas impingement system.

The LAR9 is essentially the same, except for its 9mm Parabellum chambering and the use of an AR15A1-type flash suppressor (if so equipped).

Twilight 2000 Notes: The LAR15 and LAR9 do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LAR15A2 (7" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.31 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$427
LAR15A2 (7" Barrel, Brake)	5.56mm NATO	2.41 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$473
LAR15A4 (7" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.27 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$432
LAR15A4 (7" Barrel, Brake)	5.56mm NATO	2.37 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$478
LAR15A2 (10.5" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.49 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$462
LAR15A2 (10.5" Barrel, Brake)	5.56mm NATO	2.59 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$510
LAR15A4 (10.5" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	2.36 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$467
LAR15A4 (10.5" Barrel, Brake)	5.56mm NATO	2.46 kg	5, 10, 20, 30	$515
LAR9A2 (7" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.18 kg	10, 20, 30	$248
LAR9A2 (7" Barrel, Brake)	9mm Parabellum	2.28 kg	10, 20, 30	$296
LAR9A4 (7" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.13 kg	10, 20, 30	$253
LAR9A4 (7" Barrel, Brake)	9mm Parabellum	2.23 kg	10, 20, 30	$302
LAR9A2 (10.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.36 kg	10, 20, 30	$285
LAR9A2 (10.5" Barrel, Brake)	9mm Parabellum	2.46 kg	10, 20, 30	$246
LAR9A4 (10.5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.22 kg	10, 20, 30	$290
LAR9A4 (10.5" Barrel, Brake)	9mm Parabellum	2.32 kg	10, 20, 30	$251

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LAR15A2 (7")	SA	2	1-Nil	2	3	Nil	12
LAR15A2 (7", Brake)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	12
LAR15A2 (10.5")	SA	2	1-Nil	3	3	Nil	13
LAR15A2 (10.5", Brake)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	13
LAR9A2 (7")	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	19
LAR9A2 (7", Brake)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	19
LAR9A2 (10.5")	SA	2	1-Nil	3	1	Nil	28
LAR9A2 (10.5", Brake)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	1	Nil	28

Rock Island Armory Tactical 1911

Notes: The Tactical 1911 is a 1911-clone which is for the most part exceptional for it's ordinariness. It is a copy of the M1911A1 that has few changes from the original pistol. The Tactical 1911 is built from stronger steel, has a skeletonized trigger and loop-type hammer, and a light accessory rail under the dust cover. Though the 5-inch barrel itself is also unexceptional, at the factory it is hand-fitted, a number of rounds fired through it, then the barrel is hand-adjusted once again. The operation is almost identical to the Colt Series 70 pistols. The beavertail and grip safety are both extended for positive engagement and to eliminate hammer bite. Construction is largely of matte Parkerized steel, with the exception of the grip panels, which are smooth hardwood, and the hammer and trigger, which are aluminum. The MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover is monolithic – milled directly into the frame rather than being a separate add-on. The trigger is halfway between being long and short, but pull weight is lower than what one would expect from a 1911 at 4.5 pounds, and trigger pull is crisp. The slide lock/safety is ambidextrous.

Some shooters say the slide lock/safety is shaped too sharply, and causes thumb pain after a session of shooting, though this can be fixed by dehorning the lever. Another mark against the Tactical 1911 are the obvious tool marks and sharp and rough edges, seemingly with no effort at dehorning. (However, the RL price of the Tactical 1911 is almost cheap, and it is quite functional.) Some shooters describe what happens to their hands even after a short shooting session as "ballistic butchery." The Tactical 1911 also seems to be intolerant to dirt and fouling. Cheap cocking grooves help make the gun look ugly. It is an inexpensive gun and you get what you pay for(IRL).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Tactical 1911	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Tactical 1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Rock Island Armory TCM .22

Notes: The TCM .22 is the brainchild of Craig Tuason, a gunsmith known for his experimentation with strange chamberings and wildcat cartridges. One of these wildcat cartridges is the .22 TCM, which RIA has put into limited production and sell as part of their product line. The pistol itself is a 1911 which is highly-modified internally; externally, it looks just like an accurized 1911, with an adjustable Novak rear sight, dovetailed front sight, skeletonized trigger, and a special loop hammer designed for easy jump cocking, with projections that aid in this.

Internally, the weapon has been somewhat modified to take the new cartridge. Without going too far into the particulars (I'll do that under ammo), the .22 TCM is a 9mm Parabellum round necked down to take the bullet of a 5.56mm NATO round and loaded

appropriately. The TCM .22 can take stock 9mm Parabellum magazines; the magazines sold by RIA are shown below. (In fact, if you take a 9mm barrel and recoil spring and drop it in, the modified weapon will fire perfectly as a high-capacity 9mm 1911.) The rear sight is modified to allow the use of the .22 TCM round as well as the 9mm Parabellum round (as RIA sells the appropriate 9mm parts with the TCM .22). Construction is almost entirely of forged steel, with a dark gray finish.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The TCM .22 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TCM .22	.22 TCM	1.08 kg	18	$388

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TCM .22	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Rock Island Armory TAC Ultra FS

Notes: The TCM TAC Ultra FS HC began as a variant of the TCM .22; it's salient feature is it's ability to take a drop-in 9mm Parabellum barrel (and very few other such switch parts necessary) to convert the pistol to fire 9mm Parabellum, without the need for tools or for extra magazines for the alternate caliber. (Though the TCM .22 can also do this, you have to supply your own switch parts, and the TCM .22 will fire a bit roughly and unreliably when used with 9mm ammo and parts.) As the Ultra FS HC is strong enough to fire the powerful .22 TCM round, it can even take hotloaded 9mm rounds like +P and +P+ rounds (which, unfortunately have no rules for them in Twilight 2000 v2.2 – though I do have an idea on this…) The Ultra FS HC, however, does correct a problem that some shooters encountered with some definitely not-recommended hot-loads of .22 TCM; due to user demand for the ability to safely fire these powerful .22 TCM loads, the entire pistol is much more heavily-built, primarily from 4140 Ordnance steel, including the chromed-bore 5-inch heavy-profile barrel. Aside from this major difference, the Ultra FS HC is largely the same design as the .22 TCM, but, as Walt Disney would say, is "plussed." Some other differences include fixed, but dovetailed sights, G10 tactical grips, a double-Parkerized finish, a trigger adjustable for overtravel, partial dehorning (primarily done by angling the major corners), and the addition of a Picatinny Rail under the full length of the dust cover.

Of course, RIA said to itself, "We have this good-looking, strongly-built pistol design now. We should chamber it in 10mm Auto!" (OK, that conversation probably never took place, but you get the idea.) This idea begat the TAC Ultra FS 10mm. Even IRL price, it's a bargain that has been receiving a lot of praise. It is, essentially, an Ultra FS HC that has been redesigned to fire the 10mm Auto cartridge. (Some will say unfortunately), the biggest change is the change to a single-stack magazine, with it's lower capacity; however, this also keeps from having to make the grips wider, a consideration when you are trying to sell to groups as disparate as American women, teenagers just old enough to have a pistol, special operations shooters, and even fourteen-year-old Filipino teenagers. (Remember, RIA is a subsidiary of a Filipino company, Armscor…) The heavy chassis also helps tame the felt recoil and muzzle flip of the 10mm cartridge. The frame is also shaped a bit different, allowing a slightly higher grip on the pistol, needed for the powerful round. The Ultra FS 10mm also has a fully adjustable rear sight, while the front sight is a white fiberoptic pipe. Though it may seem to be a minor point, the slide stop is also checkered, something requested by prospective buyers.

In both cases, there is a bit of snag point among shooters: there have been many complaints that the controls are a bit sharp, sometimes to the point of causing injuries.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TAC Ultra FS HC	.22 TCM	1.36 kg	17	$498
TAC Ultra FS HC	9mm Parabellum	1.36 kg	17	$248
TAC Ultra FS 10mm	10mm Auto	1.36 kg	8	$361
.22 TCM Barrel & Parts	N/A	0.28 kg	N/A	$57
9mm Barrel & Parts	N/A	0.28 kg	N/A	$47

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TAC Ultra FS HC (.22)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
TAC Ultra FS HC (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
TAC Ultra FS 10mm	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15

Rohrbaugh R9

Notes: Karl Rohrbaugh, the designer of this pistol, emphasizes that this is NOT a pistol for beginners – the combination of 9mm Parabellum ammunition and such a lightweight pistol is not something that an inexperienced shooter will be able to handle very well. The R9 is a highly-concealable pistol that with an aluminum frame and steel parts made of stainless steel. The standard R9 has no sights and no sharp edges of any sort; a variant, the R9s, has low sights that offer little chance of snagging. The barrel is a mere 2.9 inches long, while entire length of the R9 is only 5.2 inches. (They are identical for game purposes.) Both are built to thousandths-of-an-inch tolerances. Use of +P ammunition is not recommended with the R9 – it's too powerful for the weapon.

As that combination of small size and 9mm rounds can be a bit hard to take, Rohrbaugh introduced a version of the R9 chambered

for .380 ACP in 2008. (Unfortunately, the recoil difference is not quantifiable in game terms.) They also introduced a variant of the R9s, the R9s Stealth, which is finished in matte black and with stippled black hard rubber grips. The slide of the R9s Stealth is also coated internally with a finish called Diamond Black by Rohrbaugh, which reduces wear and the need for lubricants. The R9s Stealth Elite is basically the same, but has the slide sanded by hand to reveal the stainless steel underneath on the raised areas. Both are identical to the standard R9 for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, the basic R9 in 9mm Parabellum is very rare; the rest of the R9 series is nonexistent.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
R9	9mm Parabellum	0.36 kg	6	$141
R9	.380 ACP	0.36 kg	6	$133

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
R9	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	6
R9	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	6

Ruger 22 Charger

Notes: Jumping on the bandwagon of pistols made from rifles. the 22 Charger appears to be made from a 10/22 rifle. The furniture is laminate, but finished in a brown faux wood or "Green Mountain." The pistol has a true pistol grip, and a 15-round magazine (though it can take all 10/22-compatible magazines). Metalwork is largely alloy steel, finished in matte black. The barrel is 10 inches, and has a threaded muzzle with a cap. Atop the receiver is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The barrel is cold-hammer forged. The 22 Charger comes with an adjustable bipod, which attaches to the forward sling swivel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
22 Charger	.22 Long Rifle	1.42 kg	15	$448

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
22 Charger	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	18
With Bipod	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	24

Ruger American Pistol

Notes: Following on the heels of the Ruger American rifles, the American Pistol was originally designed for the US Army Modular Handgun System Concept competition. (It was cut from that competition.) The designers started from a blank slate, and used CAD to design the pistol on a computer before any components were built. It therefore contains a lot of what the Army was asking for, like a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The magazine catch and slide stop are ambidextrous, and the grip has modular outserts for larger or smaller hands. They slide into place and lock down with Torx screws. (a “10 Torx wrench is included with the pistol as bought from the factory). The frontstrap and backstrap are checkered, with coarser checkering on the backstrap. Frame construction is largely of synthetic long-stand nylon material; the slide is steel with a black nitride finish. The trigger is hand-tuned and designed to have a short takeup and a crisp and short reset. It is striker-fired and DAO operation, but feels more like a conventional firing-pin operation with first trigger pull almost as light as an SA pistol, at 5-6 pounds of pressure and a break of 0.25 inches. The trigger pull is described by one gun expert as “short, smooth, and crisp.” The controls are oversized and ambidextrous, but the Ruger American does not currently have a manual safety. Ruger plans to offer one in the near future (as I write this on 07 Apr 16). The frame is polymer, with a carbon steel slide, and black for the polymer frame and grip and a blackened Nitride finish for the metal. The grip is wraparound rubber with a stippled finish, and is adjustable with outserts. Sights are Novak Lo-Mount Carry 3-dot sights, though they are dovetailed in and may be replaced. There is a Picatinny Rail under the dust cover. 9mm versions have a 4.2-inch barrel; .45 versions have a 4.5-inch barrel. The slide runs on full-length metal rails instead of relatively small metal inserts as on many polymer pistols. Manufacturer magazines are of nickel-plated steel that has a Teflon finish, another requirement of the AMHSC competition. Finish is Black Nitride; the 9mm version also comes in a finish of Brown Cerekote.

In 2016, Ruger came out with the Ruger American Compact. It is essentially the same as the standard-length model, but the 9mm version uses a 3.55-inch barrel and the .45 model uses a 3.75-inch barrel. They, of course, have a shorter Picatinny Rail under the dust cover. Frame height is the same as the standard model and the magazines are identical.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
American	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	17	$243
American	.45 ACP	0.89 kg	10	$409
American Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	12, 17	$236
American Compact	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	10, 12	$399

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
American (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
American (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
American (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
American (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Ruger EC9

Notes: The EC9 is sort of a younger brother to the LC9 below, and is designed to have a substantially lower RL price than the LC9 (about one-third less than the LC9‘s RL price).The stock EC9 has a number of cons, but also a number of pros: the takedown pin is very small and can get lost, a rather thin grip which makes even those with average-sized hands uncomfortable (a grip outsert called the HandALL adapter is included), and the slide serrations are a bit shallow and some may find their hand slipping on them. However, the EC9 is lighter than the LC9, is pocket-sized, and has an excellent trigger (fixing the LC9’s long, creepy trigger pull). The EC9 has a number of safeties – a trigger safety, a magazine safety, and a manual safety. The EC9 is striker-fired; Ruger received complaints about the LC9’s hammer-fired action (and the creepy trigger pull connected to it). However, the light weight does lead to high recoil. The sights are not adjustable and are integral with the slide, and the controls are not ambidextrous. The frame and trigger guard are polymer (glass-filled nylon); the slide, barrel and working parts are steel. Finishes include black oxide, aluminum Cerakote slide and purple frame, black oxide slide and flat dark earth frame, aluminum Cerakote slide with turquoise frame, black oxide slide with gray frame, Davidson’s brown Cerakote slide frame, black oxide slide with silver Cerakote frame, and Battleworn Flag frame and slide. (All are identical for game purposes.) Barrels are 3.12 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EC9	9mm Parabellum	0.49 kg	7, 9	$143

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EC9	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7

Ruger LCP

Notes: The LCP (Lightweight Compact Pistol) is perhaps Ruger's smallest design ever marketed; it has a barrel only 2.75 inches long, a total length of only 5.16 inches and a width of less than an inch, and its glass fiber-filled nylon frame makes it extremely light in weight. The LCP is striker-fired to reduce the size of the pistol, and a deliberate choice was made at the time not to chamber it in 9mm Parabellum, though Ruger chose the most powerful ammunition they felt the pistol could safely take. Though the frame is very light polymer, the slide is hardened steel; the polymer is matte black, while the slide is dark matte blued. Naturally, such a lightweight, small pistol can be quite a handful, but the LCP's design softens recoil by just a bit.

The LC9 is a new version of the LCP, chambered for 9mm Parabellum. It is much heavier than the LCP due to heavier-gauge construction, but has the same polymer frame and light alloy slide and barrel. The trigger action has been smoothed over the LCP, and the pistol is dehorned a bit more. The barrel is longer at 3.12 inches. The LC9s is similar for game purposes, but has no external manual safety or magazine safety, using DAO operation. It can use laser aiming modules and extended 9-round magazines. The frame is of light alloy steel, though the weight is the same as the standard LC9. The slide is blued and the frame is finished matte black. The firing table is slightly different than that for the LC9, and the costs and some other particulars is a bit different.

The LC380 is an LCP sized up to the LC9's dimensions and barrel length. The result is a pistol which, in game terms, is not very different then the LC9. The frame, however, is made from composites, and the slide of light alloy steel, as is the barrel.

The LC9-LM is an LC9 with a Crimson Trace Laserguard attached ahead of the trigger guard and under the dust cover. The laser is a red laser, and is not seen in transmission, like most lasers, only projecting a dot on the target. It is otherwise the same as the LC9.

The LCP II has user-suggested improvements as well as improvements thought up by the design team. It is a little more compact than the LCP, and more easily fits a wider variety of holsters. The frame is one piece, and of glass-filled nylon. The frame is textured to provide a secure grip, and the larger grip frame provides better distribution of recoil forces (but has no effect in game terms). Sights are improved, though still very low profile. The barrel is of alloy steel, and blued inside the alloy steel slide. The slide is also blued, and the barrel is 2.75 inches long. It should be noted that 6-round LCP magazines can be used with the LCP II, but will not activate the bolt hold-open feature. 7-round LCP magazines cannot be used with the LCP II. Proprietary magazines produced for the LCP II work properly and are recommended in all cases.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The LCP is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LCP	.380 ACP	0.27 kg	6	$131
LC9	9mm Parabellum	0.48 kg	7	$143
LC9s	9mm Parabellum	0.48 kg	7, 9	$143
LC380	.380 ACP	0.48 kg	7	$135
LC9-LM	9mm Parabellum	0.49 kg	7	$543
LCP II	.380 ACP	0.3 kg	6	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LCP	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	6
LC9	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7
LC9s	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
LC380	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7
LC9-LM	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7
LCP II	SA	1	Nil	0	7	Nil	6

Ruger Mark I

Notes: The Ruger .22 Rimfire pistol series began in 1949 with the Ruger Standard Model (also known as the "Standard Auto"), which was actually manufactured until 1982. The design was partially inspired by the Luger; Bill Ruger did this partially because many thought the Luger's grip angle was ideal, and partially to capitalize on the fame of the Luger after World War 2. The Standard Model used a fixed barrel with a reciprocating cylindrical bolt; there is no slide as such, though the pistol is cocked by grasping the two serrated "wings" at the end of the receiver. The Standard Model had an internal hammer, and the mechanism was designed to function as fast as possible. Barrels were tapered and either 4.75 inches or 6 inches. Until 1951, the Standard Model had checkered grips with the symbol of Sturm, Ruger and Company on a red medallion; with the death of Alexander Sturm in 1951, the background of the medallion was changed to black in memory (and stayed that way until nearly the end of production of the Mark II series). Though most of the Standard Model Pistols were built in the US, a few hundred were assembled in Mexico using US-made parts and have Spanish markings instead of English markings.

Within a few years, shooters were demanding a target version of the Standard Model; in 1951, Ruger answered this demand with the Mark I (also known as the "Mark I Target"). It was virtually identical to the Standard Model, but had adjustable sights and optional

wood grip plates (still emblazoned with the Sturm, Ruger and Company logo). The first Mark Is appeared with a 6.9-inch straight barrel, but from 1952-55, a tapered 5.25-inch barrel was offered, and from 1963 until 1982 when the Mark I was replaced by the Mark II, 5.5-inch bull barrel was also built. A few Mark Is, mostly those with bull barrels, were also built with muzzle brakes, and 5000 examples of a stainless steel model were built in 1976 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of Alexander Sturm (the Mark I was one of his last designs). In addition, some examples were made with fixed sights (primarily in 5.25-inch barrel versions) and from stamped or pressed steel parts to cover the lower-priced end of the market; these examples of the Mark I were primarily meant for simple plinking or recreational shooting.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Standard Model (4.75" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.02 kg	9	$128
Standard Model (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.07 kg	9	$140
Mark I (5.25" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.04 kg	9	$133
Mark I (5.5" Bull Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.07 kg	9	$136
Mark I (5.5" Bull Barrel w/Brake)	.22 Long Rifle	1.23 kg	9	$186
Mark I (6.9" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.12 kg	9	$149

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Standard Model (4.75")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Standard Model (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Mark I (5.25")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Mark I (5.5" Bull)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Mark I (5.5" Bull w/Brake)	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Mark I (6.9" Barrel)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Ruger Mark II

Notes: This successor to the Mark I appeared in 1982. It was at first available only in the Standard version, with a blued finish and black Delrin plastic grip plates, with a 7-inch barrel. (Shorter versions were added later.) Target models began to appear in 1983, and stainless steel versions in 1984 (versions with an extra "K" in the model number are in stainless steel). A plethora of versions and variants then began to appear, both from Ruger and from custom models by various gunsmiths. Over 2 million Mark IIs have been built, and production of them has only recently stopped, to be replaced by the Mark III series.

The Mark II Standard was the first; it comes in MK 4, MK 6, and MK 7 versions, roughly indicating their barrel lengths (4.75", 6", and 7".) Stainless steel versions are named KMK 4, KMK 6, and KMK 7. The Mark II Target versions are basically the same pistols with adjustable sights and heavier barrels. The KMK 4 Target is quite different; it has a 4.75" barrel with an adjustable rear sight, and a special match grip with an adjustable hand rest. The Mark II Government Competition is also a variant of the Mark II Target; it has a very heavy barrel with flattened sides, an adjustable sight, and a rail for mounting other types of optics.

The Mark 22/45 was designed as a training pistol, and the grip has the same angle as the Colt M1911A1. This unfortunately means that the magazines cannot be used in a standard Ruger Mark II and vice versa. The controls of the pistol are, as much as possible, in the same position as those of the M1911A1. The frame of the Mark 22/45 is made of black Zytel composites.

The Mark II Bull Barrel comes in a variety of sizes, ranging from P4 version with a black Zytel frame and an adjustable rear sight to the MK 10 with a steel frame and long 10-inch barrel. They all have in common a heavy bull barrel for extra accuracy and stability.

The Suppressed Mark II was a special issue weapon to US military and government agencies, most notably US Navy SEALs and Army Special Forces, where it replaced the suppressed High Standard pistol. It uses a very large wipeless silencer, and has modifications to quiet its action so that a slide lock is not necessary. The silencer is permanently affixed and cannot be removed except by those with Armorer skill. The weapon is quite a bit larger than most Mark IIs, and the .22 Long Rifle round is of limited killing power, but it does have its usefulness, most notably in close-up elimination of enemy personnel and assassination. It was primarily used by US military forces in the 1980s, but remains in the inventory, and may still be used by the CIA.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mark II Standard MK 4	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	10	$127
Mark II Standard MK 6	.22 Long Rifle	1.05 kg	10	$139
Mark II Standard MK 7	.22 Long Rifle	1.08 kg	10	$148
Mark II Target MK 678	.22 Long Rifle	1.19 kg	10	$150
Mark II Target KMK 4	.22 Long Rifle	1.1 kg	10	$129
Mark II Government Competition KMK 678GC	.22 Long Rifle	1.28 kg	10	$152
Mark 22/45	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	10	$120
Mark II Bull Barrel P4	.22 Long Rifle	0.88 kg	10	$121
Mark II Bull Barrel P512	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	10	$136
Mark II Bull Barrel MK 512	.22 Long Rifle	1.19 kg	10	$137
Mark II Bull Barrel MK 10	.22 Long Rifle	1.45 kg	10	$185
Mark II Suppressed	.22 Long Rifle	1.15 kg	10	$181

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk II Standard MK 4	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Mk II Standard MK 6	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Mk II Standard MK 7	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mark II Target MK 678	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mark II Target KMK 4	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Mark II KMK 678GC	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mark 22/45	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Mark II Bull Barrel P4	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Mark II Bull Barrel P512	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Mark II Bull Barrel MK 512	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Mark II Bull Barrel MK 10	SA	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	19
Mark II Suppressed	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12

Ruger Mk III

Notes: This small-caliber pistol is due to replace the Ruger Mk IIs and Ruger Mk 22/45s in production in 2004. The shape is roughly the same, but there are several changes and improvements to the Ruger Mk III. One of these changes is the magazine release; instead of a spring-loaded hook at the bottom of the magazine well, the Ruger Mk III has a more modern button arrangement on the left side of the frame in a position similar to the M1911. The ejection port has been reshaped to reduce stoppages, particularly those due to stovepiping. The Ruger Mk III has a chamber loaded indicator, the first ever found on a rimfire pistol. The pistol can also be locked into a safe mode by use of a key. A third safety is a magazine safety; if there is no magazine in the weapon, it will not fire, even if there is a round chambered.

The first version of the Mk III is the MKIII512; this has a 5 1/2-inch barrel, micro-adjustable rear sight, and blued finish. The second version is the P4GCMKIII model of the Mk III 22/45; this weapon has the classic 1911-like shape and features of earlier Ruger 22/45s, in addition to the improvements described above and a polymer grip frame. This version has a 4-inch barrel. The third member of the Mk III line is the Mk III 678 Hunter; this has the improvements of the Mk III line, plus a fluted 6.875" barrel, Weaver rail (plus backup iron sights), special cocobolo grip plates with special checkering, and a lightened trigger pull. Later versions include the MKIII678, with a 6.875-inch slab bull barrel for extra accuracy, checkered laminate grips with a thumbrest, and drilled and tapped for a scope mount in addition to having adjustable iron sights. The MKIII4 has a short 4.75-inch tapered barrel and fixed sights, and is designed primarily for plinking rather than target shooting. The MKIII6 is similar, but has a 6-inch barrel. More models of the Mk III are promised for the future.

In 2012 some new versions of the 22/45 were introduced. The 22/45 Lite is equipped with a composite Zytel frame and a reinforced aluminum slide; most other metal parts are also aluminum. This lightens the pistol. The barrel is 4.4 inches.

The 22/45 Threaded Barrel comes in two versions: one with an adjustable front and rear sight, and one with a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the receiver and another below the barrel. In both cases, the barrel is a fluted bull barrel and the tip is threaded for use with a silencer, suppressor, or a muzzle brake. Also in both cases, the frame is of Zytel. Barrel lengths are 4.5 inches. For game purposes, they both shoot the same, but have slightly different prices.

Ruger makes a version of the 22/45 for sale exclusively by Davidson's. It is essentially a 5.5-inch-barrel version of the 22/45 with a fluted bull barrel and optional fiberoptic sights. The frame is light alloy, while the slide is blued steel. For game purposes, the two versions are the same. Ruger also makes a version of the 22/45 for exclusive distribution by TALO; this version has an alloy frame and steel cylinder, but has a 4-inch tapered barrel and fixed sights. Two other versions of the 22/45 are made for Big Rock Sports and Sports South; these two are identical for game purposes. These have bull-profile 5.5-inch barrels with alloy frames and steel slides and barrels. Both have fixed sights.

Some new versions of the Mk III have also been brought out over the years. The Mk III Target/Competition version has a 6.88-inch bull-profile slab-sided barrel, with a micrometer-adjustable rear sight and a blade front sight. The frame and barrel are of stainless steel; the rest of the metalwork is of carbon steel. The grip plates are of laminated hardwood, and the grip has a thumbrest.

Two versions were built for distribution by Sports South; they are identical to the MKIII6 and MKIII4, except for the stainless steel finish, black synthetic grip plates, and fixed sights.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These pistols do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk III (MKIII512)	.22 Long Rifle	1.01 kg	10	$135
Mk III (MKIII678)	.22 Long Rifle	1.28 kg	10	$151
Mk III (MKIII4)	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	10	$127
Mk III (MKIII6)	.22 Long Rifle	1.05 kg	10	$140
Mk III 22/45 (P4GCMKIII)	.22 Long Rifle	0.82 kg	10	$120
Mk III 678 Hunter	.22 Long Rifle	1.16 kg	10	$149
Mk III 22/45 Lite	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10	$124
Mk III 22/45 Threaded (Adjustable Sights)	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$126
Mk III 22/45 Threaded (Rail)	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$128
Davidson's Mk III 22/45	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$136

TALO Mk III 22/45	.22 Long Rifle	0.74 kg	10	$120
Big Rock Sports Mk III 22/45	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	10	$136
Mk III Target/Competition	.22 Long Rifle	1.28 kg	10	$151

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk III (MKIII512)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Mk III (MKIII678)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mk III (MKIII4)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Mk III (MKIII6)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Mk III 22/45 (P4GCMKIII)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Mk III 678 Hunter	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mk III 22/45 Lite	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Mk III 22/45 Threaded	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Davidson's Mk III 22/45	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
TALO Mk III 22/45	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Big Rock Sports Mk III 22/45	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Mk III Target/Competition	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Ruger Mk IV

Notes: The Ruger Mk IV is basically an improved Mk III, incorporating many of the features requested by shooters of the Mk I, Mk II, and Mk III. It's biggest improvement is the one-button takedown for field stripping and disassembly, a great improvement over the somewhat complicated takedown of earlier models. This button is at the bottom rear of the frame. (You'd have to work to accidentally trip it during firing.) The rest of field stripping and disassembly is likewise made much easier than earlier models. The bolt stop is in a more ergonomic position, and the manual safety is ambidextrous and locks the sear. (The safety can also be converted to left-side-only by the user if desired.) The magazine release is on the left side of the frame, behind the trigger guard, near the safety (which, admittedly, can lead to confusion). The rear sight is adjustable and the barrel and receiver are drilled and tapped for the use of user-installed optics; the front sight is dovetailed in and is a blade-type sight. The Mk IV comes with a Weaver or Picatinny rail, at the option of the buyer. Upon magazine release, the magazine drops free for faster reloading, and the Mk IV has a magazine disconnect that prevents the Mk IV from firing without a magazine inserted.

The Mk IV Target features a one-piece CNC-machined frame. Internal cylindrical bolt construction ensures a permanent sight-to-barrel alignment, allowing for greater accuracy. The Mk IV Target comes in an aluminum/steel alloy-frame version, a stainless steel frame, and an aluminum-frame model with a wood ergonomic grip. Alloy-frame versions are have a blued finish, while the stainless steel frame version has a satin finish. All Mk IV Target versions have a 5.5-inch match-quality bull barrel.

The Mk IV Hunter uses a 6.88-inch fluted bull barrel, with an adjustable rear sight and a fiberoptic front sight. One version has checkered laminate grip plates on the handle; the other has ergonomic wood grips. Both have frames of satin stainless steel.

The Mk IV 22/45 continues the tradition of a .22 caliber weapon of this type with a grip angle similar to the M1911. It has a 4.4-inch bull barrel, and is constructed largely of anodized aluminum alloy. The barrel is also threaded, and a suppressor, flash suppressor, or muzzle brake may be attached. (It is made primarily for a suppressor; a flash suppressor or muzzle brake would look pretty silly.) The rear sight is adjustable, and the front is a fixed blade. The 22/45 has a barrel shroud with many cooling holes in it; the holes are not ports. The barrel shroud and receiver are milled into a single tube. Atop the receiver/barrel shroud is a mounting rail; this may be a Weaver or Picatinny rail at the option of the buyer; it is about four inches long and sits in between the two sights. There are two models of the 22/45, but they differ primarily in the anodization color of the barrel shroud/receiver tube. One is uniformly anodized black, and the other is anodized black except for the receiver/barrel shroud, which is anodized in bronze. They have no differences in game terms.

The Mk IV Competition has a 6.88-inch slab-sided match-quality slab-sided bull barrel. It is largely made of stainless steel and is finished in satin. It has smooth, polished laminate grip plates set with the Ruger emblem. The rear sight is micrometer-adjustable; the front sight is a dovetailed blade. The Competition comes with a Weaver or Picatinny rail atop the receiver and barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk IV Target (Alloy Frame)	.22 Long Rifle	1.01 kg	10	$138
Mk IV Target (Stainless Steel Frame)	.22 Long Rifle	1.21 kg	10	$138
Mk IV Target (Wood Grip)	.22 Long Rifle	1.02 kg	10	$139
Mk IV Hunter (Laminate Grips)	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$151
Mk IV Hunter (Wood Grips)	.22 Long Rifle	1.26 kg	10	$152

Mk IV 22/45 Lite	.22 Long Rifle	0.71 kg	10	$125
Mk IV Competition	.22 Long Rifle	1.33 kg	10	$155

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk IV Target (Alloy Frame)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Mk IV Target (Stainless Steel Frame)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Mk IV Target (Wood Grip)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Mk IV Hunter (Laminate Grips)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mk IV Hunter (Wood Grips)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Mk IV 22/45	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Mk IV Competition	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Ruger P85 Series

Notes: The P85 was Ruger's first "large-caliber" pistol, and was designed specifically for the competition to replace the M1911A1 as the US military's primary sidearm. As such, it has a high magazine capacity, ambidextrous controls, a decocking lever, and a firing pin safety. The P85 uses a light alloy frame, but almost all of the internal parts are made of stainless steel, and the slide is blued steel. The P85 is capable of firing virtually any sort of 9mm Parabellum ammunition. (A rare variant, chambered for 9x21mm, was also produced in small numbers, and is similarly tolerant of ammunition.) The ejection port is large for more positive extraction. The hammer is the so-called Commander-type (a ring-shaped hammer). The sights are of the three-white dot type, and the front of the trigger guard is squared-off for the index finger of the nonfiring hand. The P85 has been called ungraceful-looking, and even unattractive, but is what it is: a military pistol, and an excellent one at that.

In 1990, a version with a stainless steel frame and slide was introduced: the KP85. A version of the P85 with only the decocking lever being ambidextrous was also introduced at this time, the P85DC (KP85DC in stainless steel). These two are identical to the P85 and KP85 for game purposes.

The P89 is a further development of the P85. It is slightly longer and heavier than the P85, but is otherwise identical to the P85. Variants include the stainless steel KP89, the P89/KP89DC with a decocker only, and the KP89DAO in stainless steel and with a double-action-only operation. These are all identical to the P89/KP89 for game purposes.

A rare variant of the KP89, the KP89X, was also built in limited quantities (some 6000 in all), most of which were sold in Europe. They are designed to fire 7.65mm *and* 9mm Parabellum, with the caliber changeable simply be changing the barrel and recoil spring. The safety catch could be moved from the left to the right side of the pistol by the user.

The P90 and KP90 are essentially variants of the P89 and KP89 chambered for .45 ACP. The P90 and KP90 do not have decockers, but do have conventional manual safeties. A later variant, the KP90DC, does have a decocker. A limited-edition version, the P90TH, has a two-tone finish (blued slide and a faux stainless steel frame), and is equipped with Hogue ergonomic black rubber grips. It is identical to the KP90 for game purposes.

Manufactured only from 1992-1995, the "P91" was actually manufactured only in stainless steel and with only the decocker ambidextrous, and is therefore more properly known as the KP91DC. A KP91DAO version also exists. The KP91 is otherwise the same as the P85 and its related weapons, except for its caliber.

1993 brought the P93 and KP93, which were compact versions of the P89 and KP89. Both are DAO weapons, allowing Ruger to not have to place any controls externally except for a magazine release, though there are a number of passive safeties. The hammer, when not cocked, fits flush into the slide and frame. P93DC and KP93DC variants also exist, with an ambidextrous decocker on the slide above the grip and an ambidextrous magazine release. The sights are three-dot high-visibility white types, and the front of the trigger guard is squared off to facilitate two-handed shooting.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The P85 and P89 were selected by the US Marines and Coast Guard over the M9 due to their excellent resistance to corrosion.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P85	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	15	$244
P85	9x21mm	0.87 kg	15	$261
KP85	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	15	$242
KP85	9x21mm	0.91 kg	15	$260
P89	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	15	$244
KP89	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	15	$242
KP89X	7.65mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	15	$199
KP89X	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	15	$245
KP89X Caliber Change Kit	N/A	0.22 kg	N/A	$51

P90	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	7	$404
KP90	.45 ACP	1 kg	7	$402
KP91	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.94 kg	11	$316
P93	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	15	$238
KP93	9mm Parabellum	0.92 kg	15	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P85 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P85 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
KP85 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
KP85 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
P89	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
KP89	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
KP89X (7.65mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
KP89X (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
P90	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
KP90	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
KP91	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
P93	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
KP93	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Ruger P94

Notes: This pistol was introduced in 1994. It is a mid-sized pistol in two calibers and several models. The P94 marks a sort of different design philosophy at Ruger -- the use of more modern manufacturing techniques and materials to produce a relatively lighter weapon, and the use of smoother contours to produce a sleeker pistol. The standard P94 uses DA/SA operation, has an aircraft-grade aluminum frame and steel slide and a manual safety. The KP94 denotes, as with most Ruger designs, a version using a stainless steel frame and slide. The KP944 is virtually identical to the KP94, but is found only in .40 Smith & Wesson and has additional streamlining. The standard P94 did not see any substantive variants, but the stainless steel-framed models had DAO models without external controls (other than a magazine release) and versions with decockers. There is also a KP94L version; this model is identical to a 9mm version of the KP94, but is equipped with an integral laser aiming module in front of the trigger guard below the dust cover.

The P94 series is equipped with 3-dot high-contrast sights. The rear sight is adjustable for windage, and both are dovetailed in and may be replaced. The magazine release is ambidextrous; versions with decockers have ambidextrous decockers as well. DAO versions cannot be thumb-cocked; if this is attempted with a DAO model, the hammer will simply fall again without firing the weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P94	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	15	$241
KP94	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	15	$240
KP94L	9mm Parabellum	1.04 kg	15	$640
KP944	.40 Smith & Wesson	1 kg	10	$314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P94	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
KP94	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
KP94L	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
KP944	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Ruger P95

Notes: This compact Ruger pistol was designed specifically to be able to fire the +P loading of 9mm Parabellum without significant wear on the barrel or mechanism. A composite polymer frame is used along with an ergonomic molding to make it possible to fire high-power loadings over a long period of time without great fatigue on the part of the shooter. It also sort of breaks the mold in naming conventions; the entire series has a composite Xenoy frame, but the slides are different as are certain components. The P95 has a semigloss black steel slide, and the KP95 a stainless steel slide; the P95DC and KP95DC have only the ambidextrous decocker, without a safety catch; the P95DAO and KP95DAO have double-action-only operation. All are identical for game purposes.

In 2006, Ruger redesigned a number of features of the P95. The polymer frame was greatly-strengthened, as stated in *Shooting Times* magazine, the new frame is “a custom compounded, high-strength polymer with long-strand fiberglass filler.” This material also has great resistance to wear and cleaning solutions, as well as being strong enough that the internal mechanism, particularly in the area of the slide rails, to be reduced in complication. The new P95 has been partially dehorned (particularly in the slide and trigger guard). The backstrap and frontstrap were given textured finishes, granting the shooter a better hold. The frame has been given a matte black finish instead of the semigloss finish of the original P95. Under the dust cover is a short MIL-STD-1913 rail. The cocking grooves on the slide of the new P95 are deeper and much easier to grasp. Sights are 3-dot and dovetailed in; in addition, the rear

sight is adjustable for windage on its own. Trigger action has been made lighter and smoother. The decocker has been made ambidextrous and is of a design which is much easier to actuate; in addition, the magazine release and safety (if so equipped) are also ambidextrous. Finally, depressing the magazine release makes the magazine fall free of the pistol, speeding up reloads. Though the new production P95 has a different cost, it is otherwise identical to the stats of the P95 for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The KP95 is a rare weapon, the last Ruger product made before the November Nuclear Strikes; the P95 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P95	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 15	$237
P95 (New)	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	10, 15	$240

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P95	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Ruger P97

Notes: This is sort of a version of the P95 in .45 ACP caliber, but it is designed to be relatively lighter and slimmer in profile than other heavy-caliber Ruger pistols. It is similar in design to other pistols of the Pseries, but is larger to handle the higher caliber. Like other Pseries pistols, it is a very light and handy weapon. It uses a black Isoplast composite frame and a stainless steel slide, and comes only in models equipped with decockers or in DAO versions. The frame is black polymer, but the slide and trigger are black-finished or bright-finished stainless steel, and is thus more properly known as the KP97. The barrel is a mid-sized 3.9 inches. The finish may be in semi-gloss black or with the slide left in natural stainless steel. The grip shape is ergonomic and designed to allow recoil forces to spread into the hand. The KP97DC and DAO versions are identical for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KP97DC	.45 ACP	0.87 kg	8	$400

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KP97DC	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Ruger P345

Notes: This pistol is going to be the first of a new line of Ruger P-series pistols. It is an almost total makeover of the KP97 series, which the P345 is replacing in production. The P345 has been built to operate within smaller package that has a slimmer profile; the barrel length is slightly shorter than that of the P97 at 4.2 inches. The P345 has essentially the same operation, but it is re-engineered to fit in a smaller space. It has redesigned sights, three safeties (as the Mk III above), and a polymer frame with light alloy strengthening at stress points. A deluxe version, the P345PR(PHX), differs in the grips, finish, and in having engraving on the slide, but is otherwise identical to the P345 in game terms.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P345	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	8	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P345	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Ruger Security-9

Notes: In the deep past, the “Security Nine” moniker was applied to a variant of the Ruger Redhawk revolver. However, the Security-9 is a pistol, with more in common with the P8x and P9x series than any revolver.

The Security-9 is hammer-fired, though under most circumstances the hammer is shrouded. The frame is polymer, with the slide being stainless steel, and both matte black. Inside, there are aluminum guide rails and other pieces here and there to strengthen the polymer. The slide has cocking grooves at the front and rear of the slide – though they are more cocking ribs than grooves. The sights consist of a rear dovetailed square notch outlined in white, and a front post with a white dot, also dovetailed in. If bought from a dealer (or someone who has the complete set), the Security-9 also comes with an all-black set of sights and sights like the standard, but outlined and dotted in yellow or orange. Controls are in conventional places.

The trigger pack is the Secure Action Trigger of the LCP II. This is a single-action mechanism with a passive trigger block. The trigger has a small lever on its face, which disengages the trigger block when squeezed. Unlike most pistols these days, the Security-9 does not have a magazine safety, and till fire without a magazine if a round is in the chamber. Under the dust cover is a short length of Picatinny Rail.

The barrel is of stainless steel and is 4 inches, making it a Compact gun. The Security-9 is largely dehorned, making the Security-9 useful for concealed carry. Some shooters also state that the Security-9 will fit in several holsters designed for Glock 17 pistols.

It should be noted that Ruger does not recommend firing the Security-9 with +P+ loads.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Security-9	9mm Parabellum	0.67 kg	10, 15	$242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Security-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Ruger SR9

Notes: The SR9 is designed with a different operation than other Ruger pistols: while other Rugers are hammer-fired (the trigger trips a spring-loaded hammer, which then hits the firing pin), the SR9 is striker fired (the trigger directly releases the firing pin, which itself is spring-loaded). Though a common type of pistol operation in Europe, it is not that common in the US, but it does allow the designer to make a smaller, lighter pistol. (Of course, the downside is that single-action operation is impossible with a striker-fired pistol.)

The SR9 uses a light polymer frame (specifically, fiberglass-filled Nylon), and the barrel is 4.14 inches. Finishes include all-black, OD Green with a black slide, and black with a satin-steel finish; within those finishes, slides may be carbon steel or stainless steel. Models also exist which will accept only 10-round magazines, to comply with local laws; standard magazine capacity is considerably larger, and standard SR9s can also use 10-round magazines. The backstrap is reversible; one side is flat, and the other is arched; both are checkered. The sides of the grip are likewise checkered. The trigger pull weight is very light for a DAO trigger, and has a passive trigger safety. The magazine release and manual safety are ambidextrous. The SR9 has a chamber loaded indicator and a magazine safety. The dust cover has a molded-in MIL-STD-1913 rail.

The SR9c (for Compact) further reduces the dimensions of the SR9, including the barrel to 3.5 inches, and makes the frame from composites. The SR40c is essentially the same, including a 3.5-inch barrel.

In late 2010, Ruger introduced the SR40, essentially an SR9 in .40 Smith & Wesson Chambering. For the most part, it operates and functions like the SR9, and has the same features as the SR9. The SR45 is chambered for .45 ACP, and has the longest barrel at 4.5 inches. It has a composite frame, and has adjustable 3-dot sights. SR45s come in SR45s versions (alloy steel slide) and SR45 (Stainless Steel slide). There is a slight price difference, but none other for game purposes.

The SR22 is a rimfire version of the SR9c. It comes in versions with a standard barrel or a barrel threaded for a silencer. The slide is made from aluminum and black anodized; the frame is made from black polymer. Under the dust cover is a very short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail, starting just ahead of the trigger guard and ending level with the front of the pistol. Sights are non-adjustable and of the 3-dot type, using white dots. The barrel of the standard version is 3.5 inches and of the threaded barrel version 4 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SR9 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SR9	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	10, 17	$243
SR9c	9mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	10, 17	$228
SR40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10, 15	$317
SR40c	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.66 kg	10, 15	$307
SR45	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	10	$404
SR45s	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	10	$405
SR22 (Standard Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.5 kg	10	$88
SR22 (Threaded Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.52 kg	10	$93

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SR9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SR9c	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
SR40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
SR40c	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SR45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
SR22 (Standard Barrel)	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	6
SR22 (Threaded Barrel)	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Ruger SR1911

Like most such pistols, the SR1911 is basically a modernized M1911. Specifically, the SR1911 is based on the Colt 1911 Series 70. Construction is largely of stainless steel using a precision CNC-controlled machining process, with checkered cocobolo grip plates and a serrated backstrap. The grip plates and fasteners are designed for easy removal and if desired, replacement. The barrel is also stainless steel, with a standard barrel 5 inches long, though other-sized versions are available. The grip and slide have a low-glare finish. The barrel and bushing are machined out of the same piece of bar-stock, fitting together with very close tolerances. The barrel

is also designed for positive lock-up when firing, which improves accuracy just a hair (in game terms). The trigger is one of the few parts which not made of steel, instead being made from skeletonized aluminum, and is adjustable for overtravel stop and pull weight, and is said to have a very crisp, light pull. (The other major part that is non-steel is the firing pin, which is made of titanium.) The beavertail is extended and the grip safety has a bump for positive engagement. The manual safety and slide stop are also extended and oversized, along with the magazine release. The ejection port is flared and lowered to aid case ejection. The SR1911 will accept most aftermarket 1911 parts. The pistol comes with two stainless steel magazines (one 7-round and one 8-round), but virtually any 1911 magazines will function properly with the SR1911.

The basic model is above, with a 5-inch barrel and chambered for .45 ACP. The rear sight is a drift-adjustable Novak 3-Dot sight; the front sight is also dovetailed in and adjustable for drift, and completes the 3-Dot triangle. There is a Commander-sized version of this pistol, which has a 4.25-inch barrel and a slightly smaller gripframe that will only take a 7-round single-stack magazine. It uses the same sights as the standard-sized SR1911. The Lightweight Commander version uses an aluminum gripframe with a stainless steel coating that considerably lightens the weapon. The SR1911 Target uses a hand-fitted bull barrel and fully adjustable target sights, and also has a dovetailed front sight. The user can remove these sights to expose dovetails that can be used to mount more complex sights. The grip plates are of G-10 polymer. The SR1911 Talo Exclusive Commander is the same as the Commander for game purposes, but has a black nitride finish in gloss, black micarta grips, and drift-adjustable tritium 3-dot nights sights. The Talo Exclusive Standard is likewise the same as the SR1911 Standard, but finished like its smaller Talo Exclusive brother, and mounting the same sights. It too, is the same as the Standard for game purposes. The VC Grace Distributer Exclusive is a Lightweight commander with a different finish and accouterments; differences include a polished stainless slide with the legend “Alaska State Troopers 75th Anniversary” on it; and black, rubberized, checkered grips with a charcoal-gray, matte gripframe. Controls are coated in matte black Cerekote. At the rear slide, there is a legend that says “X” of 75; only 75 of these exclusive versions of the SR1911 will be produced, and each one is numbered so at the rear of the slide behind the chevron-shaped slide grips. In addition to these, a version of the Standard is equipped with a bull barrel; other than the barrel, it is the same as the Standard version.

A version of the SR1911 Lightweight Commander is chambered for 9mm Parabellum; other than the weight and modifications for the new caliber, it is identical to the standard Lightweight Commander. In addition, the grip panels are black rubberized, and the gripframe is finished in charcoal gray. A compact version of the SR1911 is produced in 9mm and with a 3.6-inch barrel; the gripframe, controls, sights, and chamber are coated in charcoal gray Cerekote. A Target version of the SR1911 in 9mm Parabellum is produced, virtually identical to the .45 ACP Target version except for the charcoal-gray grip plates, controls, sights, and chamber. A Talo Distributer Exclusive Lightweight Commander is produced in 9mm; it is the same as the Lightweight Commander in 9mm except for silver G10 grips cut in a chevron-shaped pattern, a gray gripframe, sights and controls, and the marking of “9mm Parabellum” on the exposed part of the bolt. It also has chevron-shaped cocking grips on the slide, and behind them, the Talo Distributors symbol, laser-etched.

A version of the Target is available chambered for the 10mm Auto cartridge, it is essentially the same as the .45 Target, but has black rubberized grips, and black controls and sights.

Weapon	**Ammunition**	**Weight**	**Magazines**	**Price**
SR1911 Standard	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$408
SR1911 Commander	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	7	$400
SR1911 Lightweight Commander	.45 ACP	0.83 kg	7	$403
SR1911 Target	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7, 8	$411
SR1911 Bull Barrel	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	7, 8	$409
SR1911 Lightweight Commander	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	9	$242
SR1911 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	7	$236
SR1911 Target	9mm Parabellum	1.19 kg	9	$252
SR1911 Target	10mm Auto	1.15 kg	8	$366

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SR1911 Standard (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
SR1911 Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
SR1911 Lightweight Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
SR1911 Target (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
SR1911 Bull Barrel	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
SR1911 Lightweight	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

Commander (9mm)							
SR1911 Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
SR1911 Target (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
SR1911 Target (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Safari Arms Matchmaster

Notes: This is a 1911-type pistol with a number of interesting features, such as a Smith & Wesson "K" Sight, a Commander-type hammer, an ambidextrous safety, an enlarged ejection port, special magazines designed to feed flawlessly, and a squared-off trigger guard. The grip has a finger groove for the middle finger. The Matchmaster can be had with a Teflon coating, chromed, stainless steel, blued, or even with a frame of a light alloy called Armaloy.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Matchmaster (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.14 kg	6	$408
Matchmaster (Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	6	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Matchmaster (Steel Frame)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Matchmaster (Alloy Frame)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Savage M1907

Notes: Early in the 20th century, the firm of Savage Arms produced three pistols. All were virtually identical; the 1907 had large grip serrations on the slide and a serrated hammer; the 1915 added a grip safety and had no hammer; and the 1917 had a spur hammer and a wedge-shaped grip. The 1915 model is the most common one; in addition to large numbers of sales to US civilians, they were also sold to the Portuguese Army and later handed down to the Guarda Nacional de Republica. From there, the Portuguese models were sold off to civilians and some Portuguese and Spanish police departments in the 1950s, and they are still rather common in Southern Europe. The pistols were regarded as of excellent quality and can still be expected to be in good condition. Grip panels are of gutta-percha (a type of latex), and the grips are relatively short due to the double-stack magazines.

In addition, Savage chambered a version of their pistol in .45 ACP, to compete in the 1907 War Department Pistol Trials (which were eventually won by the M1911). War Department officials were not impressed by the short barrel length (3.75 inches), the light weight of the pistol (they felt it would contribute to barrel flip and felt recoil), and the ability of the Savage 1907 to stand up to the powerful .45 ACP cartridge (by this point, the War Department had settled on a cartridge – the .45 ACP). The Savage, to its credit, was one of two finalists (along with the M1911). The 123 testing models of the M1907 which were not shot out were sold on the civilian market. Most of these were bought by the Pinkerton Agency.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Savage M1907	.32 ACP	0.63 kg	10	$122
Savage M1907	.380 ACP	0.72 kg	9	$141
Savage M1907	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	8	$229

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Savage M1907 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Savage M1907 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Savage M1907 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Seecamp LWS-380

Notes: Billed as the smallest .32 ACP on the market, the LWS-32 is definitely one the smallest pistols in the world, at 108mm long complete and 0.45 kg. The barrel is very short at 2 inches. It was designed for Texas' concealed firearms market.

The LWS-380 is basically a larger version of the LWS-32, firing the .380 ACP cartridge instead of the .32 ACP. It is actually lighter than the LWS-32. The LWS-380 was actually first devised in 2000, but problems with putting the .380 ACP round into such a small package (it's only a tiny bit larger than the LWS-32) delayed actual production until early 2004. Hotloads are not tolerated, nor are rounds longer than standard size. A spacer in the action prevents longer rounds from loaded into the pistols; hotloads will rupture the action and barrel. Due to the low weight and small size, the recoil of the LWS-380 can be substantial. The two pistols are essentially the same except for the caliber.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is an exceedingly rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline, but can be found in some cases.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LWS-32	.32 ACP	0.45 kg	7	$108
LWS-380	.380 ACP	0.32 kg	6	$125

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LWS-32	SA	1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
LWS-380	SA	1	Nil	0	6	Nil	4

SCCY CPX-2

Notes: This is near-subcompact pistol from a relatively new company on the scene. Two finishes are available: all-matte black, a black frame and a bead-blasted stainless steel slide. The bead blasting is reportedly done by hand. The barrel and slide are steel; however, the receiver is of 7075-T6 aluminum, and the frame is otherwise polymer (Zytel). The grip has serrations, including the grip panels, and the rear of the grip is cushioned. The sight is a three-dot sight, though the rear sight is dovetailed in. Magazines are propriety, with a 9-round flush magazine, and a 10-round one with a firing step. Parts are heat-treated for strength, including the 3.1-inch barrel. A key can be inserted into the frame to lock it.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CPX-2	9mm Parabellum	0.43 kg	9, 10	$218

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CPX-2	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

SIG-Sauer USA M17

Notes: The M17 is a variant of the Swiss SIG-Sauer P320, which won the US Military's MGS (Modular Gun System) competition in 2017. They beat out such competitors as the Glock 17 Gen 4, Beretta APX, CZ P09, Smith & Wesson M&P (which offered a family of military pistols to suit varying roles in the US Military), Detonics STS, and a few other minor competitors' designs. (Interestingly, Beretta was originally going to submit their upgraded M9 – the M9A3 – but at the last minute chose not to.) The M17 entered limited service with the US Air Force and US Army late in 2017, with full production beginning earlier this year. The 101st Air Assault Division was the first Division to convert to the M17. Some 280,000 are estimated to be produced for the US Army alone over the next ten years, with a possible 212,000 in the years after that. US Army deliveries call for 6300 per month. The Marines OKd the M17, but will likely not begin to replace their M9s until the end of their M9s life cycles in 2020. The US Navy has not indicated whether they will replace their M9s with M17s. And while SOCOM has indicated that they will replace some of their pistols (most notably their M9s) with M17s, it is well known they have license to use almost any equipment and weapons they find work best. It should be noted that the US handgun competition was the *Modular* Gun System; while the M17 is the standard service pistol variant, the US will probably acquire more P320 variants in several calibers and configurations. An M18 variant, with a shorter barrel and grip for military investigation agents, has already been approved. In addition, the P320 offers the ability to change calibers and barrel lengths through changing of parts instead of the whole pistol.

The M17 is a self-cocking striker-fired design with no external hammer, using the standard SIG-Sauer cam-actuated barrel. The M17 is DAO, with no decocker, but a lightened trigger pull weight. To meet US regulations, the M17 has a manual safety, though technically none is needed with a DAO handgun. The frame and some of the internal parts are of polymer, while the slide is stainless steel. However, the finish/color of the frame and slide are generally going to be the same, though they may vary from pistol to pistol. The controls are ambidextrous and slightly extended; these include a bright orange chamber loaded indicator which pops up at the back or the ejection port. No tools are required for field stripping. The frame is narrower than the M9, as there were many complaints among smaller-handed soldiers about the M9's grip being too wide to get a good grip. The M17's grip is ergonomically-shaped and has three interchangeable backstraps to fit the gun to the soldier. The sights are of the 3-dot type with tritium inlays, and both the front and rear sights are fully adjustable for windage and elevation. In addition, the rear sight is dovetailed in. Below the dust cover is a fairly long molded-in Picatinny rail for accessories. Versions of the M17 with extended, threaded barrels have been procured.

Barrel length of the M17 is 4.7 inches, with the threaded-barrel version coming to 5 inches.

The lion's share of M17's are chambered in 9mm Parabellum. However, the US has also taken delivery of M17s chambered in .40 Smith & Wesson, .357 SIG, and .45 ACP for special applications.

Four special versions of the M17 were designed specifically for use by the Sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. These versions have a gloss-black frame and slide (the frame is aluminum instead of polymer). Their version of the M17 does not have a Picatinny Rail, and the grip has grip plates made with wood made from the USS *Olympia*, the ship that transported the first Unknown Soldier to be entombed in 1921. The grip plates have inserted medallions bearing the symbol of the 3rd Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier emblem. The four pistols each have a name – Silence, Respect, Dignity, and Perseverance. This name is inscribed to the level of the stainless steel below the black finish on the right side of the slide near the front. On each side at the rear of the slide, a "XXI" is engraved. As the Unknown Soldier M17s do not have cocking grooves, these engravings are the closest the pistols have to cocking grooves. Sights are same as those of the standard M17, except that the sight plate has engravings of the Greek gods of Peace, Victory, and Valor, and instead of tritium inlays, they have glass dots made from marble dust from the Tomb. The "XXI" symbolizes the 21 steps the Sentinels walk in both directions when guarding the Tomb. The Sentinels will patrol wearing a special holster allowing the pistol to have a 21-round extended magazine inserted, emblematic of the 21-round salute given to veterans at their funeral. The magazine bottom plate shoes also have the Greek figures for Peace, Victory, and Valor engraved, and the shoes are aluminum, not polymer. The shoes, which are removable, are also engraved with the last name of the Sentinel on duty and his badge number.

The M18 is essentially a compact M17, and is the military equivalent of the P320 X-Carry. It has a shorter barrel and slide and a shorter frame than the M17. The M18 has been procured for Military units like the Army's CID, the Navy's NCIS, and the Air Force's OSI. It is also used for certain special applications by SOCOM troops, though the M18's role in SOCOM has not been publicly defined. It has the standard polymer frame and stainless steel slide, barrel, internals, like the M17. Like the M17, there is a version

with an extended, threaded barrel for use with a suppressor, and there is a molded-in Picatinny Rail. Barrel length is 3.86 inches for the standard version, or 4.16 inches for the extended barrel version..

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M17	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	17, 21	$249
M17	.357 SIG	0.84 kg	14	$276
M17	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.84 kg	14	$324
M17	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	10	$411
M17 (Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	17, 21	$252
M17 (Threaded Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	10	$414
M17 (Sentinel Version)	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	17, 21	$246
M18	9mm Parabellum	0.77 kg	17	$240
M18	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	14	$315
M18	.45 ACP	0.77 kg	10	$401

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M17 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M17 (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M17 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
M17 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
M17 w/Threaded Barrel (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M17 w/Threaded Barrel (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
M17 (Sentinel Version)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
M18 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
M18 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
M18 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Smith & Wesson Clement Designs

Notes: These early Smith & Wesson products were described at the time as “pocket pistols,” though they are much larger than we would consider a pocket pistol today. The first of these was the N01913 .35 Semiautomatic Pistol; the size is what we would call a compact today, except for the grip, which is quite long and large. The .35 Pistol used an unusual round: the .35 Smith & Wesson Auto, which limited it’s popularity with the public. The .35 Pistol used two types of magazine release: The original was a button-type release on the frame, a conventional sort of release. The second was a sliding switch at the same point on the frame. The pistol has a grip safety and manual safety. Barrel length is 3.5 inches. These pistols were manufactured from 1913-1921.

In 1924, Smith & Wesson revised the Clement; sales of the earlier Clement had been poor due to the odd caliber, which was little used in the firearms of the time. The appearance was streamlined, and the caliber changed to .32 ACP. It used smooth hardwood grips and was finished blued. Instead of the normal grip safety on the backstrap, the .32 Clement has its grip safety in front under the trigger guard. Since it is an improved .35 Clement, it has a number of parts interchangeable with that model. The .32 Clement was built from 1924 to 1936.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Clement .35	.35 Smith & Wesson Auto	1.11 kg	7	$228
Clement .32	.32 ACP	1.11 kg	7	$178

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Clement .35	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	6
Clement .32	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8

Smith & Wesson 39 Series

Notes: Immediately after World War 2, Carl Hellstrom (the president of Smith & Wesson at the time) saw the large number of automatic pistols used by both sides during the war and saw that the American public would be fascinated by them. He thus designed the Smith & Wesson 39 and insisted it be marketed, despite the fact that previous Smith & Wesson automatic pistols had been dismal commercial failures. The 39 seemed to also be a failure until the late 1950s, and in 1967, the Illinois State Police became the first police agency to equip with the Model 39. There was some small use by US personnel in Vietnam, and then the US Navy modified the Model 39 into a silenced weapon (the Mk 22 Mod 0 “Hush Puppy”). Most Model 39s are made of blued or phosphated steel, but Model 439 variant uses a carbon finish, and the Model 639 variant is made of stainless steel. Virtually all subsequent Smith & Wesson pistols can trace their ancestry more or less to the Model 39, which in turn derives much of its form and function to the M1911A1 as well as the Walther P38.

The first Model 39 was manufactured from 1954-1966. It has a steel frame and slide, but the barrel is fairly short at 4 inches, and it is a light weapon. Civilian versions have walnut grips; military versions (known as the Model 41, and not to be confused with the .22 Long Rifle-firing Model 41) have black plastic grips. From 1958-1959, the military version was also manufactured in a single-action version, and called the Model 44. (Before that, another single-action version was made – the Model 40 – but at the time, police and the military showed no interest, and only 10 Model 40s were built.) All three have an adjustable rear sight, and all three are identical for game purposes.

The Model 39-1 is also nearly identical, but has a light alloy frame. It was manufactured until 1971. The Model 39-2 is a Model 39-1 with a modified extractor for more reliable functioning, and it was manufactured until 1982. The Model 439 began as simply a re-named Model 39-2, but it was later modified with an ambidextrous safety and squared trigger guard. It has an alloy frame and steel slide. The Model 539 is a Model 439 totally in steel, and is otherwise identical to the Model 39 for game purposes. The Model 639 was the long-awaited civilian stainless steel version; early models had a round trigger guard, but later versions had a squared trigger guard, and it was produced until 1988.

Some rare Model 39s were manufactured without barrels, then shipped to West Germany, where they were then fitted with barrels to fire 7.65mm Parabellum. Both Model 39s and Model 39-2s were used for this purpose,

In 1988, the Model 539 was modified further into the Model 3904. The weapon was given an ambidextrous safety, a beveled magazine well, and a wrap-around grip of Delrin rubber. It can be had with either an adjustable or fixed rear sight. The 3904 remained in production until 1990. The 3906 is the successor to the Model 639; it is very similar to the 3904, except for the stainless steel construction and a Novak Lo-Mount sight (after 1989). It too remained in production until 1990.

The Model 3913 is a compact version of the Model 3904, with a Novak rear sight and a wrap-around Xenoy grip. It is also known as the Compact Nine. It has an ambidextrous safety. The name was changed to the Model 3913 TSW (Tactical Smith & Wesson) in 1998, but it is still the same weapon, with the addition of tritium inlays for the sights and a mounting rail under the frame for lights or aiming modules. The Model 3913LS (Lady Smith) is also similar, but is finished in gray for the frame and stainless steel for the slide, and has a Delrin grip and a non-ambidextrous safety. The Model 3914 is a Lady Smith with a blued finish and more rounded contours; it is not called the Lady Smith, but is basically the same weapon. (There is also a 3914LS version, identical to the 3914 except for the inscriptions on the slide.) The Model 3953 is the Model 3913, but was re-named in 1998 and changed to double-action-only operation; the Model 3954 is the same weapon with a blued finish. All of these are identical to the Model 3913 for game purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Models 3953 and 3954 do not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

S&W 39	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	8	$238
S&W 39	7.65mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	8	$195
S&W 39-1	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	8	$239
S&W 3904	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	8	$239
S&W 3906	9mm Parabellum	0.89 kg	8	$238
S&W 3913	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	8	$234

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 39 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 39 (7.65mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
S&W 39-1	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 3904	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 3906	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 3913	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Smith & Wesson 41 Series

Notes: Though prototypes of this pistol existed as early as 1947, the Smith & Wesson 41 did not actually go into production until 1957; competition shooters were using early prototypes of the Model 41 in the national Matches at Camp Perry starting in 1947. (Some sources claim that tool-room protypes existed as early as 1941, thus the designation, but many experts consider this story less-then-reliable. It is known, however, that during World War 2, two prototypical Model 41s, designated X-41 and X-42, were made and had a lot of rounds put through them in a continual upgrade process.) The Model 41's lineage, however, goes all the way back to the Smith & Wesson Clement .35 caliber pistol of 1913, which was discontinued in 1936. The version that then went into production (the 1st Model below) did so only on a small scale; it was a version with a 7.5-inch medium-weight barrel and a muzzle brake, as well as the same grip angle as the M1911. Surviving features from the Clement included the sights mounted directly to the barrel, to eliminate any possible play from the reciprocation of the slide, and a takedown lever mounted on the trigger guard, similar to the later Walther PP/PPK designs. (The sights on the first model, while dovetailed in and therefore adjustable for windage, could accept only a few aftermarket sights.) Some design features were also borrowed from the Model 39 (above). Shooters went wild for the new weapon, and production was exponentially increased, becoming the 2nd Model, with a 7.4-inch match-quality medium-weight barrel tipped with an aluminum muzzle brake. In 1959, a lightweight version was introduced with a 5-inch barrel, and versions without the muzzle brakes were also introduced (these had plastic grip plates); this version is equivalent in game terms to the Model 46 with a 5-inch barrel. A less-well-known version of this pistol was the Model 46, built for the USAF as a match pistol; it had a 5-inch or 7-inch interchangeable match-quality barrel and fully-adjustable sights. In 1960, a version in .22 Short chambering called the Model 41-1, with an aluminum-alloy slide and 5-inch barrel, but it was not very popular (though production continued at a low rate until 1973). The Model 41-1 was, however, used in Olympic competitions in various Olympiads.

In 1963, a version with a heavy, match-quality 5.5-inch barrel (with no muzzle brake) was produced. Later, versions with 5, 6, 7-inch barrels were added, with the same characteristics as the original barrel. This model has a far better front sight than earlier models, and a micrometer rear sight was added. This sight does not move with the slide. The different barrel and slide lengths are interchangeable. By 1990, only the 5.5" and 7-inch heavy barrel versions were still being produced, and they were not high priorities in the manufacturing scheme.

This did not sit well with the shooting public, and in 1994, the Model 41 was brought back as the Model 41 (New Model). The grip plates are of hardwood, the rear sight is a Millet micrometer sight, and the pistol is drilled and tapped for a telescopic sight. The slide is a bit more slab-sided. The trigger is finely serrated. Pull weight is advertised by Smith & Wesson at 2.75-3.25 pounds, but many shooters have been getting them from the factory with a 1-pound pull weight. Shooters say that the New Model 41 has an almost "can't miss" quality – 40-millimeter groups are common at 100 meters! It comes only in a 5.5-inch or 7-inch heavy barrel version. The receiver is grooved to accept barrel balance weights.

The New Model 41 Performance Center version is as the standard New Model 41, but improved for competition. It does not come from the factory with a rear sight; instead, a Picatinny Rail is milled in, to almost the entire length of the slide. The front sight is dovetailed-in and removable. Shooters routinely report 1 MOA accuracy with the New Model 41 PC. Unfortunately, the PC gets dirty fast, and as it does, failures to extract occur more and more often, until serious cleaning is required at 500 rounds fired (or even less, according to some shooters). Barrels are medium-weight, match-quality, and tipped by a target crown. The barrels and slides may also be swapped between a single frame.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 41 (1st Model)	.22 Long Rifle	1.32 kg	10	$206
S&W 41 (2nd Model)	.22 Long Rifle	1.13 kg	10	$207
S&W 46 (5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.13 kg	10	$131
S&W 46 (7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.15 kg	10	$152
S&W 41-1	.22 Short	1.04 kg	10	$116
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.14 kg	10	$132
rd	.22 Long Rifle	1.16 kg	10	$137

S&W 41 (3 Model, 5.5" Barrel)				
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.2 kg	10	$143
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$153
S&W 41 (New Model, 5.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.16 kg	10	$135
S&W 41 (New Model, 7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.25 kg	10	$152
S&W 41 PC (5.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.2 kg	10	$141
S&W 41 PC (7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.29 kg	10	$157

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 41 (1st Model)	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	14
S&W 41 (2nd Model)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
S&W 46 (5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
S&W 46 (7")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
S&W 41-1	SA	-2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
S&W 41 (3rd Model, 7")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
S&W 41 (New Model, 5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
S&W 41 (New Model, 7")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
S&W 41 PC (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
S&W 41 PC (7")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Smith & Wesson 52 Master Single-Action

Notes: Related to the Model 39, this pistol was designed specifically to fire the .38 Special Wadcutter round. (It is not capable of chambering or firing a standard .38 Special round.) They are modified to fire from a single-action only (early models required the user to do this modification manually). Though the grip size is normal, the magazine holds only five rounds. The five-inch barrel is match-quality. The hammer and trigger are serrated; the trigger has an adjustable stop. Finish is in blue, with construction is steel. The Model 52's shipped with a small tool kit (barrel bushing wrench, screwdriver, and cleaning kit), as well as a detailed instruction book. The sights consist of a fixed front sight and a rear micrometer-adjustable sight. The Model 52's were built from 1961-63. The Model 52-1 changed the lockwork to true single action and offered with a counterweight rail; it was built 1963-70. The Model 52-2, built from 1971-93, featured an improved extractor (on earlier examples, they tended to break). The last Model 52, a -2, was built in late 1993 and went straight to the Smith & Wesson Gun Vault.

One Model 52 was made with a 4-inch barrel. Five were chambered for 9mm Parabellum with a 4-inch barrel, and were probably made using modified Model 39 slides.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 52	.38 Smith & Wesson Wadcutter	1.18 kg	5	$344
S&W 52 (4" Barrel)	.38 Smith & Wesson Wadcutter	1.17 kg	5	$334
S&W 52	9mm Parabellum	1 kg	5	$239

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 52	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
S&W 52 (4" Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
S&W 52 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Smith & Wesson 52-A

Notes: This unusual pistol was designed at the request of the Army Marksmanship Unit, to fire a round they had created from the .38 Special round. The .38 AMU is essentially a rimless version of the .38 Special round; the AMU wanted to duplicate the .38, but wanted it to chamber in a pistol instead of using a revolver. At the time, they were using a modified Colt M1911A1, but had considerable feed problems. The primary problem was the stacking effect in a magazine holding rimmed rounds. (This was in 1958, before the Desert Eagle and rimmed-round-firing pistols like it.) Three prototypes were built, they were all-steel, and had hardwood grips with texturing on the lower part of the grips. They had 4-inch barrels. Later, 87 production examples were built between 1961-1964,

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 52-A	.38 AMU	1.13 kg	8	$333

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

S&W 52-A	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Smith & Wesson 59/5900

Notes: This is a modified Model 39; changes include a straight backstrap and thinner checkered black plastic grips. However, the biggest change was a wider, squared off grip, to accept a high-capacity 14-round magazine. It took some time, but the Model 59 became one of Smith & Wesson's best selling pistols. A version of the Model 59 was also modified for silenced use in the same manner as the Hush Puppy, to provide SEALs with silenced high-capacity weapon pistol. As with the Model 39, a carbon steel version (the 459) and a stainless steel version (the 659) were also made.

The basic Model 59 is an enlarged version of the Model 39, with a wider grip to accommodate a double-stack 14-round magazine. The Model 59 came out in 1971 in a blued finish, but in 1972 a nickel-plated finish version was added. The Model 59 has an alloy frame, and was manufactured until 1982.

The Model 459 is a version of the Model 59. It has an alloy frame with a blued finish (a small amount were made with a nickel-plated finish), and nylon grip plates. The buyer could choose between a fixed and adjustable rear sight, and a single or ambidextrous safety. Until 1984, the Model 459 has a rounded trigger guard, but this was replaced with a squared trigger guard thereafter. This version was built until 1987. The Model 559, introduced a year later in 1980, is a steel-frame version of the 459 with a blued finish, and is somewhat heavier. The Model 659 was introduced in 1982 and is the stainless steel version of the 559; it is identical to the 559 for game purposes. The Model 659 was produced until 1989.

The Model 669 was introduced in late 1985 as a smaller version of the 659. It is a compact pistol operating on double-action, and having a 3.5-inch barrel and a full-sized grip. 20-round oversized magazines were also made for the Model 669. The construction was an frosted aluminum alloy frame and a frosted stainless steel slide. It has a bobbed hammer, a smooth combat trigger, and a front serrated ramp front sight with a red bar inlay. The rear sight is a notch which is dovetailed in and adjustable for windage. The backstrap is stippled, and the Delrin grips are pebble grain textured. It was produced 1985-89.

In 1968, Smith & Wesson started what was then a top-secret project: the Model M59-WOX-13A. (This is otherwise identical to the Model 39 for game purposes.) This weapon was designed for the US Marines, but some were given to the Navy, fitted with a silencer kit, modified for use with subsonic ammunition, and became the Mk22 Mod 0 "Hush Puppies" (elsewhere in these pages).

The Model 5903 is a newer version of the 459, introduced in 1990. The alloy frame has a faux stainless-steel finish and a stainless steel slide. It began manufacture with either a fixed or adjustable rear sight available, but in 1993 a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight was also made available. Also made available in 1993 was wrap-around Xenoy grip and ambidextrous safety. The Model 5903 is identical to the Model 459 for game purposes. In 1990, a small amount (1500) of compact versions of the Model 5903 were made, called the Model 5903-SSV. The Model 5903 TSW is another subtype of the 5903; this version is a double-action model introduced in 2000, with a Novak sight, tritium sight inlays, and a rail under the frame for mounting lights or aiming modules. Some other similar models include the 5924, a blued 5903 with a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight (introduced and withdrawn in 1990); the 5943, a double-action-only version of the 5903 (a 5943-SSV version was also made, identical to the 5903-SSV for game purposes) that was introduced and withdrawn in 1991. A Model 5943 TSW was produced, identical to the Model 5903 TSW for game purposes; it was introduced in 2000.

The Model 5904 is also an updated 459, introduced in 1988. It has a slightly larger magazine capacity and a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight (after 1993). A very small amount of this model was produced in 9x21mm and sold only on the Italian market. A double-action-only version of the 5904, known as the Model 5944, was produced from 1991-1992.

The Model 5905 was a very limited version of the series, with a blued steel frame and slide, and Novak Lo-Mount rear sight. It was manufactured only in 1991, in very small numbers. Before this, however, the 5906 was produced; this was a stainless steel version with a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight. As with the Model 5904, a small amount were produced chambered for 9x21mm and sold exclusively on the Italian market; a smaller number were chambered for .356 TSW for use by the Smith & Wesson competitive team. The 5905 and 5906 are identical for game purposes. The Model 5906-M (Military) was introduced in 2000; it has a stainless steel frame and slide, with a dark Melonite composite coating. It has an ambidextrous decocker, a Novak triple-dot sight, wrap-around Xenoy grips, and a double-action operation. The Model 5906 TSW is as the other TSW series pistols, but based on the 5906, with a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight, tritium sight inlays, double-action operation, and a rail under the frame for accessories. The Model 5926 was built from 1990-1993, and is a 5906 with a decocker, a Novak rear sight, and a wrap-around Xenoy grip. The Model 5906 iterations are collectively known as the "Super 9" series.

The Model 5946 is a double-action-only version of the Model 5906. It has significant changes, such as a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight and Xenoy wrap-around grips, and is substantially heavier than the 5906. There is also a TSW version of the 5946.

The Model 69xx series is a development of the Model 59 series. The first of these, the Model 669, is a compact version of the Model 659. It is a double-action pistol with a shorter grip and shorter barrel. It has a light alloy frame. The rear sight is adjustable, but only laterally. The grips are of wrap-around Delrin. The Model 669 was succeeded by the Models 6904 and 6906. The 6904 is similar to the 669, with a blued slide and blued alloy frame, but it has a fixed rear sight and the wrap-around grip is made of Xenoy. It is 1 millimeter longer (but not in the barrel), and slightly heavier. The 6906 is also similar, but the slide is of stainless steel and the frame has a stainless-steel-like finish. The rear sight is also a Novak Lo-Mount, with optional tritium inlays. The 6904 was manufactured until 1997; the 6906 until 2000. Both are identical for game purposes.

The Model 6924 is a 6904 with a decocker, and with a Novak rear sight with tritium sight inlays. The 6926 is the same, but based on the 6906. The 6944 is a 6904 with double-action-only operation and a Novak rear sight. The 6946 is the same as the 6944, but based on the 6906. All are identical to the Model 6904 for game purposes.

The Model 147A is so rare these days that it is classified by the BATF to be a Curio & Relic (C&R). The differences are primarily in the markings, and they were originally to be called a "Model 47." As it was a limited production handgun, the Model number on the frame was overstamped with a 1 at the beginning and an A at the end. They have rear sights adjustable for windage. Only 112 were built, and only in 1979.

Alert fans of the *X-Files* TV series may have noticed that Agent Fox Mulder uses the Model 659, while Agent Dana Scully uses the smaller Model 639. However, neither were ever FBI issue; apparently, those two broke FBI regulations and bought their own weapons for use while on duty! However, the FBI did purchase a small amount (803) of the Model 459, though I have been unable to find who was issued them.

The Model 459M was designed for the US Army XM9 trials in the 1980s. It was not chosen, and the prototype is in Smith & Wesson's Gun Vault. They were similar to the Model 459A prototype, also produced for the XM9 trials. They were blued and had ambidextrous controls, and a short extractor. Some 30 were produced, with half being sold to Smith & Wesson employees, and the rest going to the Gun Vault.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The following weapons of this series do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline: Model 5903 TSW, Model 5943 TSW, Model 5906-M, Model 5906 TSW, Model 5946 TSW.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 59	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	14	$239
S&W 459	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	14	$239
S&W 559	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	14	$238
S&W 669	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	12	$234
S&W 5903-SSV	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	14	$234
S&W 5903 TSW	9mm Parabellum	0.82 kg	15	$239
S&W 5904	9mm Parabellum	0.8 kg	15	$239
S&W 5904	9x21mm	0.83 kg	15	$256
S&W 5906	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	15	$248
S&W 5906	9x21mm	0.89 kg	15	$255
S&W 5906	.356 TSW	0.9 kg	15	$269
S&W 5906-M	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	15	$238
S&W 5906 TSW	9mm Parabellum	1.09 kg	15	$238
S&W 5946	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	15	$238
S&W 5946 TSW	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	15	$238
S&W 6904	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	12	$234

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 59	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 459	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 559	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 669	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
S&W 5903-SSV	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
S&W 5903 TSW	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 5904 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 5904 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
S&W 5906 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 5906 (9x21mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
S&W 5906 (.356 TSW)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Ni	14
S&W 5906-M	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
S&W 5906 TSW	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
S&W 5946	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
S&W 5946 TSW	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
S&W 6904	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Smith & Wesson 61

Notes: This is a set of related Smith & Wesson pistols that share the same basic design, though they may differ widely in size, shape, and purpose. They were the first commercial small-caliber designs that Smith & Wesson made after the Model 41, debuting in 1970 with the Model 61.

The Model 61 Pocket Escort is a tiny automatic pistol designed for self-defense. It was designed to be cheap and easily concealable, basically a "Saturday Night Special" type of firearm. It was available in blued or nickel-plated finishes and black or white plastic grip plates. Production stopped in 1973.

The next small-caliber model was introduced in 1987, the Model 422. Two versions were made: the Model 422 Field with a fixed sight and black plastic grip plates and blued finish, and the Model 422 Target, with an adjustable rear sight, walnut grip plates, and a

stainless steel finish. Both could have either a 4.5-inch or 6-inch barrel. Both are identical for game purposes. Initial models had a magazine capacity of 10 rounds, but in 1992, this was increased to 12 rounds. Production stopped in 1996.

In 1989, the Model 622 was introduced. This weapon is similar to the Model 422, but has a light alloy frame finished to look like stainless steel, and a stainless steel slide. Like the Model 622, this pistol changed to a 12-round magazine in 1992, but this reverted back to a 10-round magazine in 1996 with the advent of the Brady Gun Bill. Field and Target versions were produced. Production stopped in 1996.

In 1996, the Model 622 VR was introduced. The "VR" stands for "Ventilated Rib," and refers to the sighting rib above the front portion of the slide. The Model 622 VR has an alloy frame and an adjustable rear sight. Most have black plastic grip plates, but a few were built with walnut grip plates. Only 6-inch barrel versions were made, and no provision was ever made for a 12-round magazine. Within months of being introduced, it was withdrawn. For game purposes, it is identical to the Model 622 with the 6-inch barrel.

The Model 2206 was introduced in 1990 as a totally stainless steel version of the Model 622. It was originally available in 4.5-inch and 6-inch barrel versions, but only 6-inch barrel versions were made after 1993. Three versions were built: the standard 2206 (identical to the Model 622 for game purposes); the Model 2206 Target with match-quality barrels and a micrometer rear sight, and the Model 2206 Target Match with an ergonomic grip, adjustable hand support, micrometer rear sight, and heavy match barrel. Production of all 2206's stopped in 1996.

The Model 2213 Sportsman Stainless is an update of the Model 61 Pocket Escort, introduced in 1991. The barrel is an inch longer than the Model 61, but it is not physically much bigger than the Model 61. The Model 2214 is similar, but the 2214 has an alloy frame and a blued finish. Manufacture of the 2213 and 2214 stopped in 1997.

The Model 22A Sport is basically a very large version of the Model 2214. It has an alloy frame and blued finish and comes in barrel lengths of 4, 5.5, or 7 inches. The grip is made of polymer. A version of the Model 22A is the Model 22A Target; this version has a bull barrel with 5.5 inches. Both versions have an adjustable rear sight.

The Model 22S Sport is a variant of the Model 22A Sport, introduced in 1997. The slide is of stainless steel; the frame is of light alloy, finished to look like stainless steel. It is a much heavier weapon than the Model 22A, but is otherwise similar. A Target version also exists. It is still in production.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 61	.22 Long Rifle	0.49 kg	5	$74
Model 422 (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.62 kg	10 (later 12)	$124
Model 422 (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10 (later 12)	$139
Model 622 (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.62 kg	10 (later 12)	$125
Model 622 (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.65 kg	10 (later 12)	$140
Model 2206 Target (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.05 kg	10	$125
Model 2206 Target (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.11 kg	10	$141
Model 2206 Target Match (4.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.06 kg	10	$127
Model 2206 Target Match (6" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.12 kg	10	$143
Model 2213	.22 Long Rifle	0.51 kg	8	$82
Model 2214	.22 Long Rifle	0.4 kg	8	$83
Model 22A Sport (4" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.79 kg	10	$120
Model 22A Sport (5.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$135
Model 22A Sport (7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.94 kg	10	$150
Model 22A Target	.22 Long Rifle	1.11 kg	10	$138
Model 22S Sport (5.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.16 kg	10	$135
Model 22S Sport (7" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.19 kg	10	$150
Model 22S Target	.22 Long Rifle	1.36 kg	10	$138

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 61	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	3
Model 422 (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Model 422 (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Model 622 (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Model 622 (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Model 2206 Target (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Model 2206 Target (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Model 2206 Target Match (4.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	8
Model 2206 Target Match (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Model 2213	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5
Model 2214	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	5
Model 22A Sport (4")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Model 22A Sport (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Model 22A Sport (7")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Model 22A Target	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Model 22S Sport (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Model 22S Sport (7")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Model 22S Target	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10

Smith & Wesson 99

Notes: This is described by the company as a hybrid pistol – in this case, a hybrid of US and European pistol design. It is basically an Americanized Walther P99. Modifications include a .40 Smith & Wesson version, a .45 ACP version, the lack of a hooked trigger guard, addition of a decocking bar, and a "chamber loaded" indicator that can be both seen and felt. The sights have tritium inlays. They are double-action-only weapons. They have 3 interchangeable backstraps to allow for shooters with different-sized hands. The barrel of the 9mm S&W 99 is four inches long, but the .40 S&Wfiring version's barrel is 4.125 inches long, while the .45 ACP version has a 4.25-inch barrel.

The S&W 990L Compact is a pistol that is designed to be useful to those who don't normally carry firearms, such as those who require one for self-defense. The idea is to make a pistol with decent power, but small and light enough that it won't be onerous for the untrained to carry. For the same reason, the S&W 990L Compact is designed to be easy to shoot, maintain, and get a first shot off. The S&W 990L Compact is fashioned mostly out of polymer. The barrel for all calibers is 3.5 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 99	9mm Parabellum	0.72 kg	10, 16	$238
S&W 99	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	10, 12	$314
S&W 99	.45 ACP	0.73 kg	9	$401
S&W 990L	9mm Parabellum	0.65 kg	10	$233
S&W 990L	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.66 kg	8	$307
S&W 990L	.45 ACP	0.66 kg	8	$393

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 99 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 99 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
S&W 99 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
S&W 990L (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
S&W 990L (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
S&W 990L (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9

Smith & Wesson 410 Value Series

Notes: This is a traditionally constructed pistol designed for less-heeled customers desiring a gun firing the then-new .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. It has a full-sized frame, but with a 4-inch barrel. It has a special combat trigger, rendering trigger pulls, even initial ones, relatively light. They have a straight backstrap and three-dot sights. In 2002. A Hi-Viz sight replaced the front sight dot. The frame is alloy, with a carbon steel slide, Most versions were of carbon steel, blued; in 2003, Smith & Wesson introduced a version with a polished stainless steel slide and a frosted silver alloy frame. In 2005, the magazine well was redesigned to accept an 11-round magazine. From 2005-06, a version was built with a Crimson Trace laser sight.

The Model 411 came first, but was replaced by the Model 410 in production in 1996. The Model 411 has the same alloy frame with carbon blue slide. The trigger pull is designed to be smoothed even on that first shot. The grips are wraparound Xenoy. It has a manual decocker and a manual safety. All have the 11-round magazine.

The Model 457 is the same idea, but in.45 ACP and with a compact frame and barrel. The barrel is 3.75-inches, with a Commander-type hammer, a carbon steel blued slide, and an alloy frame finished to look like frosted stainless steel. The sights are a one-piece wraparound Xenoy grip. The trigger is a wide combat trigger. The safety and slide lock are combined on the left side of the slide. In 2003, Smith & Wesson changed the Model 457 to a stainless steel slide and a frosted aluminum frame. In 2006, they went back to a black carbon steel slide and a frosted aluminum frame. The Model 457 has fixed sights.

The Model 410 is still in production, as is the Model 457.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 410	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 Kg	8 (Later 11)	$313
S&W 410 w/Crimson Trace	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	11	$713
S&W 457 (Early and Late)	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	8	$394
S&W 457 (Mid-Production)	.45 ACP	0.57 kg	8	$394

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 410	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12

S&W 457 (Early and Late)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
S&W 457 (Mid-Production)	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	9

Smith & Wesson 469 Mini

The Model 469 Mini is a smaller version of the Model 459, with a 3.5" barrel. The operation is DA, and is constructed with an alloy frame with a steel slide. The hammer is bobbed. Most were finished sandblast blue, but a special production order for Ashland Shooting Supplies had a nickel finish. The sights are a front serrated ramp with a yellow bar painted on it, and the rear sight has a white outline and is adjustable for windage. The grips are molded Delrin with a pebble finish. Originally called the Mini-Gun, the Model 469 was strongly influenced by Devel pistols of the time. A small amount of 20-round oversized magazines were produced. They were produced from 1983-88.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 469	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	12	$234

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 469	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8

Smith & Wesson 645/745/945 Series

Notes: Public demand led to the development of this series; the American appetite for the .45 ACP round could not be denied. Smith & Wesson began experiments with .45 ACPfiring pistols in 1984, and produced their first one, the Model 645, in 1985. The series is basically a .45 ACP version of their 9mm Parabellum weapons. They typically have a wider grip than equivalent Colt designs, allowing more rounds to be carried in the magazine, and they are normally double-action weapons. They generally have a coned muzzle instead of a separate barrel bushing. Like many Smith & Wesson models, each variant was generally in production for only a few years.

The Model 645 was introduced in 1985, and produced until 1988. It has a stainless steel frame and slide, an ambidextrous safety/decocker, a squared trigger guard, and black plastic grip plates. The Model 745, built from 1986-1990, was a single-action target version of the Model 645, with a match barrel, Novak sight (an adjustable rear sight was optional), an adjustable trigger stop, and walnut grip plates. It does not have ambidextrous controls, but does have a half-cock safety.

When Smith & Wesson changed its numbering system, one of the first in this series was the 4505; this is essentially the 645 with only the safety catch ambidextrous and a blued finish. A Novak Lo-Mount rear sight was installed on a small number of 4505s. It was produced only in 1991. The 4506, has stainless steel finish, a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight, and a Xenoy wrap-around grip. After 1998, the 4506 had a squared trigger guard. It was produced from 1988-2001. The 4505 and 4506 are a bit heavier than the 645, and both are identical for game purposes.

Some other similar to the 4505 (identical for game purposes) are the 4526, a stainless steel weapon without a manual safety and with a decocker on the left side, built only in 1991; and the 4546, a double-action-only version of the 4506, built only in 1991.

The Model 4513 TSW was a compact version fitted with the TSW kit: light alloy frame, ambidextrous safety, Xenoy wrap-around grips, tritium inlays for the sights, no hammer spur, and a rail under the frame for accessories. It was introduced in 2000, and is still being manufactured. The 4553 is a similar weapon, but from an earlier series, it was introduced in 1999 and is still in production.

The Model 4516 is a compact version of the 4506, with a frame and slide of stainless steel, Novak Lo-Mount rear sight, and wrap-around Xenoy rear sight. It was introduced in 1991, and was produced until 1999. In 1992, the trigger guard was squared, and it was then known as the 4516-1. The 4536 is the same weapon without a manual safety and with a decocker; it was built only in 1991. The 4556 is virtually identical, but from the 4500-series, and was built only in 1991.

The Model 4563 TSW is a mid-sized pistol with the TSW kit; it was introduced in 2000 and is still in production. It has a light alloy frame.

The Model 4566 is mid-sized version of the 4506, totally stainless steel and with a with a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight. It was introduced in 1991 and is still in production, but in 2000 was given the TSW kit and renamed the 4566 TSW. The Model 4567 is a 4566 with a blued slide, manufactured only in 1991. The 4576 is a 4566 with a decocker, manufactured 1991-1992. The Model 4583 TSW is virtually identical to the 4566 TSW, but is double-action-only and has a light alloy frame; it was introduced in 2000 and is still in production.

The Model 457 is another compact version, double-action and with a blued light alloy frame and blued steel slide. It was introduced in 1996 and is still manufactured.

The Model 945 PC (Performance Center) is a target version manufactured by Smith & Wesson for the German company Akah. It has a stainless steel frame and slide, a safety on the left side of the weapon, a match barrel, and a Bo-Mar micrometer rear sight. It was manufactured only in 1999.

Despite the similar name, the Micro 945 PC is quite different from the 945. It is the smallest member of this series, with 3.25-inch barrel. Smith & Wesson manufactured the Micro 945 for Camfour Distributors in 2001. It is a single-action weapon with a light alloy frame and stainless steel slide, and a titanium barrel bushing. It has a Novak Lo-Mount sight, Hogue laminated wood grip plates, and a grip safety with an extended beavertail. The Micro 945 PC Black was manufactured for RSR Distributors in 2001; this version has a matte black coating and is slightly lighter.

The Model 945-40 was produced for Sports South Inc. It is similar to the Micro 945 PC, but is chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson.

The barrel is also longer at 3.75 inches. The trigger is treated like a 4516 for game purposes.

The Model 4596 was manufactured for Lew Horton, has a Novak Lo Mount rear sight and a low ramp front sight. It is essentially otherwise a 4506-1 frame with a 4516-1 slide, and shoots like a 4516 for game purposes.

The newest version of this series is the Model 457S; though based on the *design* of the Model 4516, the Model 457S is in fact much different than the 4516. Introduced in 2005, the Model 457S uses a blockier slide, but the 457S has regardless been largely dehorned. The ambidextrous manual safety is gone, replaced by a safety/slide catch on the left side. The slide of the 457S is constructed of stainless steel which is lighter, yet stronger than that used on the Model 4516, but the frame is alloy, and the dovetailed 3-dot sights are of plastic and dovetailed in (but otherwise fixed). The trigger, hammer, and several internal parts are made using Metal Injection Molding instead of being machined or stamped. The checkering on the front of the trigger guard is not found on the Model 457S, and the backstrap and grip plates are not as tightly checkered. The action is DA/SA, and the barrel length is 3.75 inches.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The following weapons of this series do not exist: any TSWseries weapon, Model 457. Model 945 PC, Model Micro 945 PC, Model Micro 945 PC Black, Model 945-40, Model 457S

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 645	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$407
S&W 745	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$408
S&W 4505	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	8	$407
S&W 4513 TSW	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	7	$397
S&W 4516	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$394
S&W 4563 TSW	.45 ACP	0.87 kg	8	$402
S&W 4566	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$399
S&W 4586 TSW	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	8	$402
S&W 457	.45 ACP	0.82 kg	7	$397
S&W 945 PC	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	8	$409
S&W Micro 945 PC	.45 ACP	0.7 kg	6	$392
S&W Micro 945 PC Black	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	8	$392
S&W 945-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	7	$310
Model 457S	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	7	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 645	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
S&W 745	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
S&W 4505	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
S&W 4513 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
S&W 4516	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 4563 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
S&W 4566	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4586 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 457	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
S&W 945 PC	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
S&W Micro 945 PC	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
S&W Micro 945 PC Black	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
S&W 945-40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
S&W 457S	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Smith & Wesson 900 Series

Notes: The 900 series is derived from the Model 59 series, especially the Model 5904. It enjoyed a good number of sales to US civilians and police forces, despite its shortcomings. The 900 Series' magazines and magazine catch are ill formed, and a very hard smack is necessary to seat a magazine in the well. Modifications can be made to alleviate this (Formidable: Small Arms (Pistol), or Easy: Gunsmith). Complaints were also made about the shape of the safety/decocker, often cutting thumbs when used. Again, this can be reshaped (Easy: Small Arms or Gunsmith).

The first version of the 900 series was actually the Model 909. It is a medium-frame pistol with a light alloy frame and steel slide, finished entirely blued. The magazine is a single-row magazine, but slightly larger in capacity than that of the Model 59. The rear sight is fixed and the grips are wrap-around Xenoy. The 909 was introduced in 1995 and produced until 1997. The next version was the 908; it is a compact version of the 909, with a shorter barrel, shorter grip, and no exposed hammer spur. It was introduced in 1997, and is still being manufactured. The Model 910 came out the same year as the 908; it is the Model 909 with a wider grip to accommodate double-row magazines.

The Model Super 9 is based on the 5906 and is designed for sport shooting. It has the longest barrel of the series at 5 inches, has a micrometer adjustable rear sight, and is available in three calibers, including the proprietary .356 TSW (Team Smith & Wesson). The barrels and parts are interchangeable to allow the Super 9 to fire any of these three calibers.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Of all these pistols, only the Model 909 exists, and it is very rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 909	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	9	$239
S&W 908	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	8	$234
S&W 910	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	10, 15	$239
S&W Super 9	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	15	$248
S&W Super 9	9x21mm	1.15 kg	15	$265
S&W Super 9	.356 TSW	1.16 kg	15	$269
Super 9 Parts Kit	N/A	0.99 kg	N/A	$197

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 909	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 908	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
S&W 910	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Super 9 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Super 9 (9x21mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Super 9 (.356 TSW)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Smith & Wesson 952 Stainless

Notes: This is a new-old pistol – it was introduced in early 2005, but it is basically a reincarnation of the old Smith & Wesson Model 52 target pistol. Designed by the Smith & Wesson Performance Center, the Model 952 is not only a very attractive pistol, it is also functional and accurate, meant primarily for competitions, but also applicable for service use. The balance of the weapon is superb despite the long, match-quality barrel, and the checkered wooden grips fit in the hand so well it almost seems to many shooters that the Model 952 was made for their hand. The front strap is grooved, and the backstrap is also checkered. The trigger is single-action. The Model 952 has a safety lever at the rear of the slide which puts a steel bar between the firing pin and hammer. The weapon also has a grip safety linked to a passive firing pin safety. The trigger pull is very light and crisp, with no creep. The rear sight is a Wilson fully adjustable match sight, and the front sight is a square post-type blade. The Model 952 is compatible with virtually any sort of 9mm Parabellum ammunition, including +P loads. The pistol is deliberately built heavy to help control recoil, being largely constructed of heavy-gauge stainless steel. Construction tolerances are very tight, and even shaking the pistol vigorously does not produce any rattles. Many of the operating parts are also coated with titanium or tungsten to guard against wear and provide increased smoothness of operation.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 952	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	9	$249

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 952	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Smith & Wesson 1000 Series

Notes: These pistols were designed for use with the 10mm Colt cartridge. They are based on the Model 4506, but retooled for the new caliber. These pistols were first requested by the FBI, who wanted something much more effective than its Smith & Wesson 13 Military & Police revolvers. Therefore, the first version built was the Model 1076-FBI, which has an ambidextrous safety, a special trigger group, an enlarged trigger guard, a beveled magazine well, a three-dot sight system, and a decocker on the left side of the frame. The FBI originally ordered 10,000 of the Model 1076-FBI, but later cut the order to 2,400, delivered in 1993.

The second model built was the 1006, designed for civilian sales, and introduced in 1990. This weapon has most of the features of the 1076-FBI, except for the special trigger group, beveled magazine well, and the ability to use double-stack magazines. It is made from stainless steel. Production of this weapon stopped in 1992. The Model 1026 was also introduced in 1990, with only a decocker and no safety catch. Production ended in 1991. It is identical to the Model 1006 for game purposes. Another weapon that is identical to the 1006 for game purposes is the 1046; it has a blued finish despite being made from stainless steel, and has a double-action-only operation. Only 148 Model 1046's were built.

The Model 1066 is a compact version of the 1006. It has wrap-around Xenoy grips, an ambidextrous safety, and was produced from 1990-1992. The Model 1076 is the same weapon with the addition of a decocker. It was produced from 1990-93, and is identical to the Model 1066 for game purposes. The Model 1086 is a double-action-only version of the Model 1066, but is otherwise identical for game purposes. It was produced from 1991-92.

In 1992, Smith & Wesson decided to abandon their work on the 10mm pistol in favor of their own .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge. Manufacture of Smith & Wesson 10mm pistols largely stopped in 1993.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 1076-FBI	10mm Colt	1.19 kg	9, 11, 15	$362
S&W 1006	10mm Colt	1.19 kg	9	$360

S&W 1066	10mm Colt	1.13 kg	9	$354

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 1076-FBI	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
S&W 1006	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 1066	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Smith & Wesson 2213 Stainless Sportsman

Notes: The Model 2213 was designed as a last-ditch holdout weapon; as such, it is a very small pistol with a small caliber. It's a Browning Baby-looking thing. It is a single-action pistol operating by simple recoil; though the magazine is surprisingly large given the small grip, the barrel is only 3 inches. A small pin protrudes on the butt when the weapon is cocked, though this is merely a design quirk and not actually designed as a cocking indicator. The finish is frosted stainless steel with neoprene grips, a target trigger with a very short pull length (even at rest, the trigger is just in front of the frame). The rear sight is fixed, but the front sight is dovetailed in and adjustable for windage. Between the two sights, you have a 3-dot sight. The Model 2213 was in its first year a limited production pistol with only 1500 built; from 1992-1999 it became standard production. The Model 2214 Sportsman is the same pistol in a blued or nickel-plated finish. Both have internal hammers which are not reachable from the outside, i.e., they cannot be thumb-cocked.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 2213	.22 Long Rifle	0.51 kg	8	$83

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 2213	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	5

Smith & Wesson 4000 Series

Notes: This Smith & Wesson pistol was designed specifically to use the .40 Smith & Wesson cartridge and introduce it to the public. It was meant to do this with as little retooling and cost as possible; as such, it is basically a Model 4506 modified to accept the then-new caliber.

The first of these pistols to enter the scene was the Model 4003. This is a double-action pistol with a stainless steel slide and an alloy frame finished to look like stainless steel. It has a standard-sized serrated trigger, a medium-width smooth trigger, and a front post sight finished in white. The rear sight is a Novak Lo-Mount sight with two white dots, and fixed. The grip is of black rubber, textured, and wraparound. It functions by DA and has an ambidextrous safety. The barrel is 4 inches long, with a medium-sized grip. The Model 4003 TSW is a full-sized version of the 4003; it has a 4-inch barrel, but a full-sized grip. In 2000, the 4003 TSW was fitted with black hardware on the frame and slide. The pistol has a loaded chamber indicator (visual only; it works by giving the shooter a small hole through which he can see the tip of the cartridge in the chamber). The 4003 TSW's has a fixed barrel bushing, and an accessory rail under the dust cover. For game purpose, the Model 4004 is identical to the 4003, but it has a blued carbon steel slide and a matching color alloy frame. The 4003 and 4004 were produced from 1990-93; the 4003 TSW was produced from 2000-2003.

The Model 4006 had a stainless steel slide and frame, with a front sight dovetailed in and adjustable for windage; and the rear sigh adjustable for windage and elevation. Together they are a 3-dot-type sight. The finish is natural stainless steel. Operation is double action. The grip is a Delrin wraparound grip, textured. The 4006-NS has tritium inlays on Novak Lo-Mount sights; these sights are fixed. In 1997, the Model 4006 TSW was introduced; this version has a rail under the frame for the attachment of accessories, a stainless steel slide and alloy frame, a wrap-around Delrin grip, and an ambidextrous safety. The Model 4006 TSW may have an adjustable, fixed, or tritium-inlay sight. It has the same chamber loaded indicator as the Model 4003. The 4006 was produced 1990-99; the 406 TSW 2000-2001.

The Model 4013 is a compact version of the Model 4003, with a shorter barrel and alloy frame. The finish from the factory is natural stainless steel and a clear-coated alloy frame; however, a few 4013s have been found with a two-tone finish with a black slide, black hammer, black trigger and with unusual markings. Their origin is unknown. In 1997, a modified version of the 4013 was introduced – the 4013 Tactical. It's slightly heavier than the 4013, and uses a larger magazine. The finish is satin stainless. In 1997, the Model 4013 was spun off into the 4013 TSW model, with a rail under for frame for accessories, and Novak Lo-Mount rear sight with tritium sight inlays. In 2000, the 4013 was given black controls on the side and frame. The barrel bushing is fixed. A double-action-only version of the Model 4013 TSW is known as the Model 4053 TSW. Model 4014 is a blued version of the Model 4013, with a carbon steel slide. The Model 4026 is a stainless-steel-finish version of the 4013 with a double action. The Model 4014 stopped production in 1993, as did the 4026. The Model 4053 is a double-action-only version of the 4013, with a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight. A TSW version also exists. They are identical to the 4013 and 4013 TSW, respectively, for game purposes.

The Model 4043 is a double-action-only version of the 4013, with a 4-inch barrel. It was introduced in 1991. It has no safety catch, only a firing pin safety. The 4044 is a blued version of this weapon. This weapon also has a TSW version, the Model 4043 TSW.

The Model 4046 is a double-action-only version of the 4006. It has a Novak Lo-Mount rear sight with a wrap-around Xenoy grip. Production of this model was halted in favor of the 4046 TSW version, which is still being manufactured.

The Model 4054 is a DAO version of the Model 4014. It was not popular and only 154 were built from 1991-1992.

The Model 4056 TSW is a DAO compact pistol with a stainless steel frame and slide. Barrel length is 3.5 inches, with a 3-dot fixed sight, and a semi-bobbed hammer. Due to the all-steel construction, it is surprisingly heavy for such a small package.

The Model 4001 “Shorty Forty” is an unusual variant of the 4000 Series, introduced in 1992. It has a very short 3.5” Bar-Sto barrel, Novak-Lo-Mount rear sight, and a large magazine for its diminutive size.

Two more variants of the 4000-Series are the Model 410 and 411. The 411 came first; it is standard type of service pistol with a blued finish, and alloy frame. It was basically an advanced prototype, and was manufactured from 1992-1995. The Model 410 was built starting in 1995 and is still being manufactured. It has a alloy frame, blued finish, and wrap-around Xenoy grip. It has a safety as well as a decocking lever.

The Model 4040PD (more commonly known as the AirLite PD) is a very light version of the 4000 Series. To make the weapon, Smith & Wesson started off with the Model 3913’s frame instead of the heavier 4506 frame. In addition, the frame is made from scandium alloy instead of steel. It looks almost identical to the 3913, but has several differences to allow it to fire the more powerful .40 Smith & Wesson round. The 4040PD also has a DAO trigger, and Novak LoMount 3-dot sights. The grips are Hogue rubber wrap-around types, and the front strap is checkered.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Models 410 and 411 are very rare. None of the TSWseries weapons exist, nor does the Model 4040PD.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S&W 4003	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	11	$313
S&W 4003 TSW	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	10	$313
S&W 4006	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	11	$311
S&W 4006 TSW	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	11	$311
S&W 4013	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.76 kg	8	$308
S&W 4013 Tactical	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.82 kg	9	$308
S&W 4013 TSW	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	9	$308
S&W 4043	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	11	$313
S&W 4043 TSW	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	11	$313
S&W 4046	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.06 kg	11	$311
S&W 4046 TSW	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.07 kg	11	$311
S&W 4056 TSW	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.03 kg	9	$306
S&W 4001	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	9	$309
S&W 410	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.81 kg	11	$313
S&W 4040PD	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	7	$312

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S&W 4003	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4003 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4006	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4006 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4013	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 4013 Tactical	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 4013 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
S&W 4043	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4043 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4043	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4046 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
S&W 4056 TSW	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4001	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
S&W 410	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
S&W 4040PD	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10

Smith & Wesson M&P

Notes: The SW (Smith & Wesson) is more commonly known as the M&P (Military & Police); as the name indicates, was designed specifically for use by police, military, and governmental agencies, but will also be available to civilians. It is a standard sort of 21st century pistol, with a Zytel polymer frame, stainless steel slide coated with black Melonite, and a MIL-STD1913 rail for accessories under the barrel (in later iterations). The standard grip angle is similar to that of the M1911, but the SW comes with three interchangeable gripstraps to make the pistol fit better in the hand of the shooter. The magazine release is not ambidextrous, but it can be reversed easily. The trigger mechanism is borrowed from the Sigma, though it has a smooth face and is slightly narrower. The safety/slide catch is ambidextrous. There are two types of slide catch/safety that are available; the standard one is flat to the frame, and the other one sticks out a bit more. The cocking grooves are at the front and back, and are reptilian (wavy) in shape to give a better grip. There are at least four safeties on the weapon: the slide catch/safety, a trigger travel safety, a striker block safety, and a magazine safety. Civilian versions also have an internal frame-locking safety. Barrel length is 4.5 inches for the standard SW, and 4 inches for the Compact version. The SW is used by some civilian law enforcement organizations; though it is not officially used by any military services, the SW is carried in small numbers by some members of units such as special operations units that give their

troops a greater latitude in weapons choices.

Not added to the line until 2011, the M&P22 is a rimfire variant of the M&P. Externally, it is similar to other M&P pistols; internally, it uses a blowback operation derived from the Walther P22, which Smith & Wesson used to import and sell in the US. The rear sight is adjustable for elevation and windage, and has a simple notch instead of the three-dot sights of most of the rest of the M&P series. In 2013, the M&P22F Compact was released; this is the same pistols as the M&P22 except for its shorter 3.6-inch barrel and it's inability to use 12-round magazines. In mid-2023 a .22 Magnum M&P was introduced; this has a 4.35-inch barrel and a wide grip with an astounding 30-round magazine capacity, and has a fiberoptic front sight with a black notched rear sight, along with the standard Picatinny Rail under the dust cover. The slide is optics-ready.

In 2021, Smith & Wesson released the M&P10 (in its 2.0 version). The M&P10 comes in full-sized version with a 4.6-inch barrel and a Compact 4-inch barrel model. They are built on the M&P45 2.0 frame, and features a flat-faced trigger and an optics-ready slide.

The M&P5.7 was not added to the line until January 2023; this differs not only in the ammunition used, but in it's gas operation. It also uses a full 5-inch barrel.

A subcompact version was introduced in mid-2006; this is basically the same as the standard SW, except for its shorter 3.5-inch barrel, shorter accessory rail under the dust cover, and shorter grip (with a correspondingly-smaller magazine). In addition, the SW compact has no magazine safety (and says so quite prominently on both sides of the slide). The M&P40V has a gray polymer frame and a stainless steel slide, which are also identical to the M&P40F.

In 2008, these SW pistols were joined by several new versions. Interest and demand in a longer version of the 9mm version for competition as well as general-use purposes became more insistent, and the M&P9L was designed; this is essentially an M&P9 with a longer 5-inch barrel. In 2007, a .45 ACP version was introduced; in 2008, it was joined by a Compact version. The M&P9JG is named after Julie Golinski, a US Army veteran who is now one of the best champion shooters in competition today. The M&P9JG is a highly-accurized and somewhat customized M&P9 (though not as accurized and customized as Julie Golinski's own M&P9, of course), and the barrel is a mid-length 4.25 inches, match-quality, and a slightly thicker profile than a standard M&P9. The front sight has a fiberoptic inlay to help sight the weapon, while the rear sight is a Warren Tactical sight. The barrel and slide are made of stainless steel instead of carbon steel. Visually, the most striking feature is the interchangeable backstraps; they are pink, to denote her support of breast cancer survivors and breast cancer research, and a portion of each sale of the M&P9JG goes to breast cancer research.

In 2012, a new, even more compact version of the SW – the M&P Shield. The design is essentially the same as other SWs except for the shorter 3.1-inch barrel and a slimmer grip holding a smaller magazine and is an additional factor in making the Shield smaller. Magazines are a proprietary 8 rounds with a firing step on the bottom or a 7-round non-proprietary magazine.

A limited amount of subcompact SWs have been built. The M&P9M is the 9mm version which was produced from 1997-1998 It has a short 3.25-inch barrel and operates on DAO. By standard, the M&P9M's magazine holds 6 rounds, but many owners have found that seven rounds can actually be fitted into the magazine with no function problems. The SW380 is the only SW produced in .380 ACP, It's barrel is only 3 inches, and was designed to take only propriety 6-round magazines.

Part of the Enhanced Sigma Series, the M&P9P is a Compact M&P9 which has a ported slide. It is otherwise similar to the M&P9P. A .40 caliber version is made of the M&P9P, the M&P40V. The polymer frame is gray and the slide stainless steel.

The Enhanced Sigma series are improved versions of the Compact "E" variants. The grips have a new checkering pattern, redesigned controls, an external extractor, a strengthened ejector, and a lowered and flared ejection port. Under the dust cover is a groove for accessories. At first, the Enhanced Sigma in 9mm (the "VE" version) used a 10-round magazine, as it was sold during the Brady Gun Ban. After it expired, a 14-round magazine was sold for the M&P9VE, and it became the standard magazine supplied with the SW.

The M&P40E is the Enhanced Sigma version of the M&P40F. In addition to the changes as above for the M&P9VE, the M&P40E is DAO. Further improved versions of the M&P40E, the M&P40G and GVE, were essentially the same except the sights, which have tritium inlays, and the finish, which is black Melonite for the slide on the M&P40G and bead-blasted stainless steel for the M&P40GVE. Frame in both cases are NATO OD. For game purposes they are identical to the M&P40E. The M&P40VE is an Enhanced Sigma in 40 caliber, it is otherwise similar to the S&W9VE. The M&P357V is an Enhanced Sigma in .357 SiG. It is the only .357 version of the Enhanced Sigma to be produced, and it was a limited production gun.

Most of these SW pistols made their debut on the market in 2001 and are still in production. The SW380 was the only SW produced in the series, and it was very limited production.

At the Modern Day Marine Expo 2009, David Holt, Vice President for Military Programs at Smith & Wesson, showed a single example of an M&P45 threaded for a silencer. He said that it was from a "one-time only batch produced as a favor to an unnamed activity."

The M&P Shield is produced in Smith & Wesson's Performance Center. They have fiberoptic double front sights and fiberoptic rear sights which are not adjustable and a crisper trigger pull which is lighter and hand-tuned. Smith & Wesson failed in this, however, as most shooters say it is not the smoothest trigger pull and lacks a pronounced reset. It also has a heavy pull for a PC pistol at 6.75 pounds. This has lead to the big names in triggers producing a whole line of drop-in trigger packs for the M&P Shield. The largest different is the barrel porting, which is helpful on the 3.1-inch stainless steel barrel, though some shooters have said that the large ports can lead to a bright gas shooting upward that can hinder follow-up shots and temporarily blind the shooter. The lightning cuts and large barrel ports could lead to dirt and barrel crud going into the mechanism. However, the M&P PC Shield has relocated and enlarged controls; the safety is now a thumb safety, the trigger guard is undercut for a high grip, and the slide catch and hammer

safety are relocated to a more ergonomic place. They are not ambidextrous, and Smith & Wesson has no plans for any at this time (as I write this in Sep 16). The safeties include a passive two-piece trigger safety and a magazine safety, and a manual safety with a raised area around it to prevent accidental magazine drops. The construction is largely polymer with a stainless steel slide steel slide (though with a black finish), and is slimmer and lighter than an M&P. However, it has no interchangeable grip plates of backstraps, though aftermarket accessory backstraps are available. This does make for easier drawing, however. The magazine is single-column and flush-fit. Some time after introducing the M&P Shield, Smith & Wesson brought out versions in .40 Smith & Wesson and .45 ACP; the M&P Shield 45 differs in having a 3.3-inch barrel. Rumors say that Delta is experimenting with the M&P Shield.

In 2014, Smith & Wesson introduced the M&P Bodyguard 380. This replaced the Smith & Wesson Bodyguard 380 in production, and largely mimics the Bodyguard 380 in form and function, but in a new package based on the M&P series. Sights are a simple rear trough and a low front blade, and the controls are low-profile. The entire pistol is dehorned, and the M&P Bodyguard 380 is a much smaller package than other M&Ps. Unlike other M&Ps, the Bodyguard 380 is not striker-fired, and instead uses a traditional double-action hammer-fired design, which is simpler and allows a smaller form factor. The barrel is also abbreviated at 2.75 inches.

In Spring 2021, Smith & Wesson introduced the M&P Shield EZ; this is an M&P Shield in smaller calibers and with improvements such as an easier to rack slide and a better, lighter trigger, as well as magazines which have an improved spring and are easier to load. The M&P Shield EZ has a longer 3.625-inch barrel. At about the same time, Smith & Wesson introduced the Shield Plus; this is a Shield with a wider grip housing a double-stack magazine.

The M&P Pro series is a step up in M&P production, bridging the gap between a standard M&P and Performance Center pistol. They have front fiberopotic sights or night sights, and rear adjustable sights. Their barrels are hand-fitted and may be the standard 4.25 inches or a full 5 inches. They are finished in the standard black, but the finish applied is of a finer quality than a standard M&P pistol.

Apex Tactical Specialties is well known for its modifications and improvements of existing guns. Their 2016 treatment of the M&P Shield includes a new, hand-fitted Gunsmith Fit Barrel made of stainless steel, is match-quality, and a full 5 inches long. The trigger is what Apex calls its Flat-Faced Forward Set Sear and Trigger Kit, and consists of a single set trigger that takes up the normally tough, lengthy pull and makes it a light, short pull. Reliability enhancements include the Failure Resistant Extractor, the Reset Assist Mechanism, and the Catalyst Extended Magazine Release. It can take a special extended magazine with a grip extension (called an Apex 10-8 Performance Polymer Base Pad), increasing magazine capacity dramatically. Apex's versions have Trijicon's XS night sights, which are also low-mount sights; these have a V-notch rear and a "Big Dot" tritium front sight. It also has a slide-mounted removable Viper Reflex Sight. They come with a LaserMax CenterFire aiming module. Alternatively, an APL 200-Lumen pistol light is provided and may be mounted instead of the laser. DP Custom Works machined the slide to lighten it. The base finish is "NRA Blue," which is a mixture of blue, midnight bronze, graphite black, titanium, and a custom yellow. The slide has a scaled surface and bears a red "Dazzle" finish that extends to part of the frame and grip.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The M&P is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M&P9	9mm Parabellum	0.69 kg	10, 17	$244
M&P357	.357 SiG	0.69 kg	10, 15	$271
M&P40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.69 kg	10, 15	$318
M&P45	.45 ACP	0.76 kg	10	$409
M&P22	.22 Long Rifle	0.68 kg	10, 12	$122
M&P10	10mm Auto	0.83 kg	15	$361
M&P22 Magnum	.22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire	0.62 kg	30	$166
M&P9F Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.62 kg	10, 12	$233
M&P357F Compact	.357 SiG	0.62 kg	10	$261
M&P40F Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.62 kg	10	$307
M&P45F Compact	.45 ACP	0.74 kg	10	$402
M&P22F Compact	.22 Long Rifle	0.43 kg	10	$117
M&P10F Compact	10mm Auto	0.79 kg	15	$355
M&P9M Subcompact	9mm Parabellum	0.51 kg	6, 7	$231
M&P9L	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 17	$252
M&P9JG	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10, 17	$246
M&P9P	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 16	$288
M&P40P	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.7 kg	10, 14	$362
M&P9VE	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	10, 14	$238
M&P40VE	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.69 kg	10, 14	$312
SW380	.380 ACP	0.52 kg	6	$175
M&P40E	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.69 kg	10, 14	$312
M&P45 (Silenced)	.45 ACP	1.58 kg	10	$578
M&P5.7	5.7mm FN	0.76 kg	22	$555
M&P Shield 9	9mm Parabellum	0.54 kg	7, 8	$229
M&P Shield 40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.54 kg	6, 7	$305

M&P Shield 45	.45 ACP	0.58 kg	6, 7	$393
M&P PC Shield 9	9mm Parabellum	0.51 kg	7, 8	$280
M&P PC Shield 40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.52 kg	7	$354
M&P PC Shield 30 EZ	.30 Super Carry	0.61 kg	10	$211
M&P PC Shield 380 EZ	.380 ACP	0.52 kg	8	$220
M&P PC Shield 9 EZ	9mm Parabellum	0.66 kg	8	$237
M&P Shield 30 Plus	.30 Super Carry	0.55 kg	13, 16	$206
M&P Shield 9 Plus	9mm Parabellum	0.57 kg	10, 13	$231
M&P Bodyguard 380	.380 ACP	0.34 kg	6	$209
M&P Pro Series 9	9mm Parabellum	0.68 kg	10, 15, 17	$242
M&P Pro Series 9 5”	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	10, 15, 17	$251
M&P Pro Series 40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.68 kg	15	$317
M&P Pro Series 40 5”	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.74 kg	15	$325
Apex M&P9 Shield	9mm Parabellum	0.67 kg	7, 8, 10	$890

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M&P9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M&P357	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M&P40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M&P45	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
M&P22	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
M&P10	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M&P22 Magnum	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
M&P9F Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M&P357F Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
M&P40F Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
M&P45F Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
M&P22F Compact	SA	-1	Nil	1	4	Nil	6
M&P10F Compact	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M&P9M Subcompact	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
M&P9L	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M&P9JG	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M&P9P	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
M&P40P	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M&P9VE	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M&P9VE	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M&P40E	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
SW380	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	7
M&P45 (Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	3	2	Nil	9
M&P5.7	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	4	Nil	13
M&P Shield 9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
M&P Shield 40	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
M&P Shield 45	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	8
M&P PC Shield 9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M&P PC Shield 40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	8
M&P PC Shield 30 EZ	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M&P PC Shield 380 EZ	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
M&P PC Shield 9 EZ	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
M&P Shield 30 Plus	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
M&P Shield 9 Plus	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
M&P Bodyguard 380	SA	1	Nil	1	6	Nil	6
M&P Pro Series 9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
M&P Pro Series 9 5”	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

M&P Pro Series 40	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M&P Pro Series 40 5”	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Apex M&P Shield	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	13

Smith & Wesson SD

Notes: Designed and billed as a weapon for home and personal defense (“SD” stands for “Self-Defense”), the SD is basically a simpler version of the SW pistol above. The basic profile of the SD is similar to that of the SW, but the SD has a shorter barrel, is 13mm shorter, weighs less, uses slightly smaller magazines, does not have the lever-type takedown, and does not come with interchangeable backstraps (or the capability to use them). The SD retains the front and rear cocking serrations, but those on the SD are shallow and broad. The SD is, in addition to being a simpler version of the SW, it is a much less expensive (in real-life terms) version of the SW. However, the SD is almost totally dehorned, with corners beveled flat or rounded. The SD is a mid-sized pistol with a barrel of four inches and a mid-sized grip that still holds a decent amount of rounds in its magazine. Construction of the frame is polymer, with textured surfaces on the sides of the grip, frontstrap, and backstrap. The polymer is black, and the steel slide is finished in black Melonite. The SD has 3-dot-type sights, with the dots being tritium inlays. The SD is striker-fired, and has no exposed hammer; the entire firing mechanism is internal. The sights are low-profile and designed to be as non-snag as possible. Under the cover is a light rail for accessories. Two versions of the SD exist: the SD9, chambered for 9mm Parabellum, and the SD40, chambered for .40 Smith & Wesson.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SD does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SD9	9mm Parabellum	0.64 kg	10, 16	$241
SD40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.64 kg	10, 14	$316

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SD9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
SD40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Smith & Wesson SW22 Victory

Notes: The SW22 is essentially a standard sort of .22 pistol, and is quite similar to the Ruger Mark III and Browning Buckmark, but does have some unique differences. The SW22 comes with a MIL-STD1913 rail for over the receiver and barrel – but though the pistol comes with the rail, it is not mounted when you buy it. The sights are removable instead; they consist of a low-profile adjustable fiberoptic rear and a fiberoptic front. The rear sight is micrometer-adjustable. The front sight tube is bright green, while the rear sight’s tubes are light green, producing a good contrast effect. The SW22 comes with three barrels – a 5.5-inch standard barrel, a 6-inch bull barrel, and a 6.75-inch carbon fiber bull barrel which is threaded for a suppressor. The 6-inch and 6.75-inch barrels are fluted. Though not mentioned in most of S&W’s literature or on their web site, the barrels are easily removed and swapped. The 5.5-inch and 6-inch barrels have a target crown. The trigger is user-adjustable for stop length. All three barrels are match-quality. The SW22 is mostly bright stainless steel, but the grip portion is black polymer (with finger grooves), and the controls are steel-reinforced polymer. Other finishes include several RealTree camouflage patterns and Kryptek Highlander Camo. Action is SA. The SW22 has a slide lock, frame safety, and a button magazine release behind the trigger guard. Cocking is done by gripping ears at the rear of the slide. The SW22 is known for digesting just about any sort of ammunition, including hotloads and sub-loads. It has also gained a reputation for accuracy and reliability. There is a steadily growing market for aftermarket accessories and modification parts for the SW22.

Volquartsen makes a variant of the SW22 with various accoutrements and mods (most of which do not affect the pistol for game purposes), but a notable modification is the replacement of the standard-weight 5.5-inch barrel with a bull-profile barrel, and replacing all barrels with somewhat higher-quality stainless steel liners. These barrels are largely carbon fiber, but with a thick stainless steel liner. This has a slight effect on its game statistics. Volquartsen also produces ported, fluted stainless steel 5.5-inch and 6-inch barrels with bull profiles, and the same barrels without the fluting and made largely from carbon fiber. Finally, Volquartsen also makes 5.5 and 6-inch barrels which have a threaded muzzle (including a thread protector cap which provides a target crown). They also produce several color patterns of grips, and a Picatinny Rail which is more solid than the one provided by Smith & Wesson, and an add-on compact muzzle brake.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Victory (5.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.02 kg	10	$139
Victory (6” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.06 kg	10	$145
Victory (6.75” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	1.1 kg	10	$153
Volquartsen Victory (5.5” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$140
Volquartsen Victory (6” Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.95 kg	10	$147
Volquartsen	.22 Long Rifle	0.99 kg	10	$155

Victory (6.75" Barrel)				
Volquartsen Victory (5.5" Ported Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.91 kg	10	$167
Volquartsen Victory (6" Ported Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle	0.95 kg	10	$172
Volquartsen Victory (5.5" Barrel w/Brake)	.22 Long Rifle	1.11 kg	10	$190
Volquartsen Victory (6" Barrel w/Brake)	.22 Long Rifle	1.15 kg	10	$197
Volquartsen Victory (6.75" Barrel w/Brake)	.22 Long Rifle	1.19 kg	10	$206

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Victory (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
Victory (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Victory (6.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Volquartsen Victory (5.5")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Volquartsen Victory (6")	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Volquartsen Victory (6.75")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Volquartsen Victory (5.5" Ported)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Volquartsen Victory (6" Ported)	SA	-1	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Volquartsen Victory (5.5" w/Brake)	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	11
Volquartsen Victory (6" w/Brake)	SA	-1	Nil	1	1	Nil	12
Volquartsen Victory (6.75" w/Brake)	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	14

Smith & Wesson SW1911

Notes: This is something that Smith & Wesson once said they would never build – their own version of the M1911. It is basically a modern version of the M1911, with a loop hammer, skeletonized trigger, alloy and stainless steel construction, ramp rear sight, and the deletion of the grip safety.

In 2004, Smith & Wesson introduced their version of the Commander-type compact 1911 – the SW1911Sc. As the name indicates, the SW1911Sc has a lightweight scandium alloy frame, with a carbon steel slide and barrel. In addition, the weapon is bobbed short.

In 2005, Smith & Wesson introduced a full-sized scandium alloy-framed SW1911, the SW1911PD (Personal Defense). The slide and barrel are of carbon steel, and the frame, slide, and controls are finished in black. The trigger and hammer are finished in bright natural metal. The SW1911PD also has an external extractor, something which is now in vogue because it increases the reliability of cartridge extraction. The sights are Novak Lo Mount 3-dot sights, with the rear sight being adjustable. The grip plates are of checkered rosewood. The Model SW1911s have a number of special versions, identical the standard SW1911 in game terms, but special issue items nonetheless. This include the United We Stand version, the Long May it Wave, the Land of the Free, the Stars and Bars, the Mexican Eagle 1, the Rolling Thunder, and the Gunsite version, with a scandium frame, carbon steel slide, 4.25 (Commander-sized) barrel, Novak low-mount rear sights. The grips are Herret Tactical Walnut. These versions are equivalent to the SW1911Sc for game terms.

In 2016, the SW1911 was given the Performance Center treatment. The main improvement was to its action, with a match trigger adjustable for pull weight, overtravel, and pull length. It has a raised manual grip safety (more ergonomic). Construction is of stainless steel, with a matte finish. The cocking grooves have a fish-scale texture, while the grips are G-10s. The slide has three large lightening cuts in it. The frontstrap and backstrap have 30 lpi checkering. The rear sight is fully adjustable and the front sight is a Black Post blade. The 5-inch barrel has a polished feed ramp and a throated barrel.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SW1911Sc and SW1911PD do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SW1911	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	8	$409
SW1911Sc	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	8	$407
SW1911PD	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	8	$415
SW1911PC	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	8	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SW1911	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
SW1911Sc	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12
SW1911PD	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
SW1911PC	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Smith & Wesson 4040PD

Notes: The Smith & Wesson company has been making revolvers with scandium frames for quite some time, but making a compact automatic pistol with a scandium frame is new for them. The 4040PD is a 3913 made with a scandium frame and up-calibered to .40 Smith & Wesson. Rubber grips are also added for a more positive grip and 3-dot sights makes it easier to put on target.

Twilight 2000 Story: This weapon is very rare, due to the late start and exotic materials employed in its construction.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
4040PD	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.73 kg	7	$312

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
4040PD	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Smith & Wesson CS-9/CS-40/CS-45

Notes: Designed in 1998, the CS-9 heralded a new line on ultra-compact pistols from Smith & Wesson, using the old “Chief’s Special” designation. The weapon became popular with law enforcement and civilians who needed a concealed pistol. Utilizing an aluminum alloy/carbon steel frame design, the weapon is extremely lightweight, but capable of using the higher pressure of the 9mm +P rounds. The CS-9 was followed in 1996 by the CS-45 pistol, similar in external appearances to the CS-9 but chambered in the larger .45ACP cartridge; then the CS-40 was designed shortly thereafter. However, in all other aspects, they are nearly identical in appearance. There are also CS-9D, CS-40D, and CS-45D versions; these have double-action-only operation, but are otherwise identical to the standard versions.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CS-9	9mm Parabellum	0.59 kg	7	$145
CS-40	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.69 kg	7	$182
CS-45	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	6	$224

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CS-9	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
CS-40	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
CS-45	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Smith & Wesson Mk 22 Mod 0

Notes: The "Hush Puppy” is a silenced, 9mmP, semiautomatic pistol specially manufactured for the US Navy (which calls it the Mk-22) by Smith & Wesson (which calls it the Model 0). Made of stainless steel (to resist saltwater-induced corrosion), it is fitted with an integral silencer and slide lock. When fired with the slide locked (to prevent the clank of the recoiling slide) using subsonic 9mmP ammunition, the only sound is the hammer dropping. The Mk-22 is thus a silenced weapon, rather than a suppressed one. With the slide locked, it can only be fired once, then the slide must be manually worked to eject the spent round and recock (ROF BA). The pistol comes with a special holster designed to hold the weapon with silencer affixed (included in the cost).

Twilight 2000 Notes: With Mk 23 Mod 0’s in somewhat short supply, some Hush Puppies were refurbished and sent back into duty, usually with better silencers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk 22 Mod 0	9mm Parabellum or Parabellum Subsonic	1.5 kg	8	$340

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk22 Mod 0 (Standard Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	12
Mk 22 Mod 0 (Subsonic Ammo)	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	11

Smith & Wesson PPK/S-1

Notes: This is a copy of the Walther PPK/S made by Smith & Wesson. There are few differences between the original and the PPK/S-1, except for slight size and weight differences and that the PPK/S-1 can carry one less round. The PPK/S-1 is considered to be a better quality pistol than the original, however.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPK/S-1	.32 ACP	0.6 kg	7	$118
PPK/S-1	.380 ACP	0.65 kg	7	$137

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPK/S-1 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
PPK/S-1 (.380)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	8

Springfield 911

Notes: Designed specifically for concealed carry, the 911 is Springfield's first offering in .380 ACP (.380 ACP pistols seem to bee all the rage right now). The 911 appears to be a palm-sized 1911-type pistol – the grip angle is the same, the controls are the same, and field stripping and reassembly procedures are the same as most 1911s.

Internally, the mechanism is mostly that of the Browning Hi-Power, with a little melding into of the 1911.

The frame of the 911 is of 7075-T6 aluminum, the same type used on the M16-series. The grip is thin, about 1.7 centimeters, but the G10 grip panels increase this to 2.41 centimeters. The frontstrap and backstrap use Springfield's OctoGrip pattern, while the grips plates are stippled. All controls project a bit less, partially for the concealed-carry design philosophy, and partially due to the thin frame. The 911 uses the Colt Series 90's passive firing pin block. All controls are serrated for a better grip. The side is of stainless steel, as are the sights, which are AmeriGlo Pro-Glo sights with tritium inlays. The magazine well is beveled. The slide and frame are normally finished in black nitride; a matte stainless finish for the slide is available.

The 2.75-inch barrel is of stainless steel; obviously the short barrel is not conducive to range, but that is not what the 911 is designed for. The 911 is also very light in weight, leading to a great deal of felt recoil. The barrel has no bushing, and has a full-length guide rod. There are two magazines available for the 911 – a flush-fitting 6-round, and 7-round extended magazine with a finger step.

Many shooters do not like the way the safety system works. When the manual safety is engaged with the hammer forward, locks the slide. This is a problem for those who prefer to carry their concealed-carry guns cocked and locked, as it would mean, since carrying an SA firearm cocked and locked involves leaving the chamber empty while carrying, means that the 911 must be carried without the manual safety engaged – and if the safety get engaged by accident, the shooter will find himself in a crisis situation having to fumble with a manual safety he did not expect to be engaged, then rack the slide – costing him precious milliseconds, dangerous in an emergency situation.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
911	.380 ACP	0.39 kg	6, 7	$132

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
911	SA	1	Nil	1	5	Nil	6

Springfield Applegate Special

Notes: This is a 1911-type pistol designed specifically for point-blank shooting – it has no sights, in fact, and with a snagless hammer and relatively smooth profile, can be drawn quickly. It also does not fire .45 ACP ammunition, using 9mm Parabellum ammunition instead to allow for greater magazine capacity and greater controllability at short range. The slide is specially-shaped, however, being flat on top, and the sides slope sharply away; this does allow for some sort of sighting. The trigger is skeletonized and has a light touch. The barrel is a beefy bull barrel with a tight twist, but is a full-sized barrel. The Applegate Special actually has decent range, but aiming is a problem beyond short range.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Applegate Special	9mm Parabellum	1.09 kg	9	$250

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Applegate Special	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Springfield Black Stainless

Notes: Not actually all-black, the Black Stainless is actually finished in stainless steel, with black accents to its frame and slide – such as black stripes in the cocking grooves (which are on the back and front of the slide), and a black curved portion underneath the muzzle around the end of the guide rod, trigger guard, controls, grip safety and spur, hammer, magazine floor plate, bottom of the dust cover, front sight, and grip plates. This black finish is baked-on Teflon. It is a light pistol (for a 1911-type weapon), yet full-sized for a 1911-type weapon. One virtue of the weapon is its ability to digest virtually any sort of ammunition you load into it. The trigger pull is a bit hard out of the box at 5.75 pounds, but it can be adjusted. Though the Black Stainless is designed more for looks than as a serious weapon, it is nonetheless functional, with 3-dot tritium-inlay sights which are dovetailed, a loaded-chamber indicator, and a beveled magazine well.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Black Stainless	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	7	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Black Stainless	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Springfield Defender

Notes: The Defender is a mini-pistol based on the M1911A1, shrunk down and firing the shorter .45 GAP cartridge. It is still a fairly heavy pistol for its size, with a carbon steel frame, slide, and barrel. The .45 GAP cartridge enabled Springfield to make it a bit smaller

than a comparable .45 ACP pistol, and the Defender measures only a little over 16 centimeters long. The magazine is also smaller, as well as the grip. It is, however, basically a smaller version of the M1911A1, and has only nine .45 GAP-specific parts. The shorter .45 GAP cartridge actually makes the Defender more reliable than an M1911-type weapon with the same barrel length.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Defender	.45 GAP	0.87 kg	6	$332

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Defender	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	7

Springfield EMP

Notes: The EMP (Enhanced Micro-Pistol) was introduced in late 2007 as one of Springfield's newest subcompact pistols. It is quite the small weapon and quite light in weight, yet includes many of the features of Springfield's larger and more expensive pistols.

The frame of the EMP is of light alloy, while the slide and most of the operating parts are of steel (the slide is made of stainless steel, with a matte finish). Most of the exterior is given a matte black finish, with the slide, hammer, and trigger having a dull matte metal finish. Most parts, including the gripframe and slide, are made of forgings instead of being stamped or machined, using a CNC process. The grip plates are of fancy (though thin) cocobolo, also with a matte black finish and with double diamond checkering. (G10 grips with a ribbed grip pattern are optional.) The action of the EMP, though the same as that of most 1911-based pistols, is 1/8 inch shorter. Controls are ambidextrous, and the trigger is skeletonized and adjustable for overtravel and pull weight. The grip safety has a bump to ensure its actuation. The short 3.15-inch barrel is a flared bull barrel with no bushing necessary; the ejection port is lowered and enlarged. The magazine well is beveled to aid in loading. The sights are low profile types; they have tritium inlays, and the rear sight is adjustable. Those with large hands may find the grip a bit small, but otherwise the EMP appears to be an excellent backup and self-defense weapon.

The Champion is a version of the Lightweight Champion with a steel frame, and low-profile rear sights and a fiberoptic front sight. It has ambidextrous controls and a two-tone finish, with the slide being satin stainless steel and the frame is carbon steel with a Black Armor Kote finish. It has a match-grade barrel. It is the basic member of the EMP4 line. Some seventeen parts have been reshaped or changed from those of the EMP.

The EMP4 Lightweight Champion, also known as the EMP 4-inch or simply EMP4, is a new version introduced at the 2016 SHOT Show. The EMP was redesigned from the CAD board up, producing a 1911 that is from the ground up designed for smaller calibers instead of being a .45 1911 sized down. This made the EMP4 more reliable and more comfortable to hold and shoot. It uses a longer 4-inch barrel and the sights are positioned at either end of the slide, increasing sight radius over a normal 4-inch-barrel pistol; the gripframe is also slightly longer, allowing for a somewhat larger magazine. The sights are of the 3-dot type, with the front sight being fiberoptic and the two dots on the rear sight in white. The sights are machined from steel in a CNC process, and are dovetailed in and of a low-profile combat style. The 4-inch barrel is match-grade and has a bull profile, with a fully supported feed ramp. The frame is alloy while the slide is stainless steel; the finish on the steel is bright, while the frame is black anodized. The EMP4 has a loop hammer which is serrated. The controls are extended and ambidextrous. Grip plates are double-diamond-checkered cocobolo (G10, as above, is an option), and the frontstrap and backstrap are checkered in a pattern Springfield calls Posi-Lock.

The EMP4 Concealed Carry Contour is superficially an EMP4 with a smaller gripframe; the diameter of the gripframe is reduced by 0.26 inches, while the front-to-back length has been reduced by 0.14 inches. In addition, the grip has a reducing cut on the backstrap, and the backstrap itself has been rounded off. Care has been taken to ensure that the Concealed Carry Contour functions as well and reliably as a standard EMP4. Some six alterations to the interior parts have been made, including the extractor, trigger bow, trigger mechanism, firing pin, plunger tube, and recoil spring. The front cocking serrations have been eliminated, and the sights have been replaced by low-profile rear sights with white dots on either side of the notch, and a front sight with a red fiberoptic tube. The 4-inch barrel is made from stainless steel, and is match-quality and has a bull profile with a matching bushing. Despite these seemingly lightening features, the Concealed Carry Contour is much heavier than other EMP pistols; it was made so to reduce felt recoil and improve controllability, and is done by using a stainless steel frame.

Twilight 2013 Notes: The EMP is available in the T2013 timeline; the EMP4 is not, in any form.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The EMP series is not available in this timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EMP	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	9	$231
EMP	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.76 kg	8	$305
EMP	.45 GAP	0.78 kg	6	$339
EMP	.45 ACP	0.81 kg	6	$392
EMP4 Champion	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	10	$239
EMP4 Champion	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.04 kg	10	$312
EMP4 Lightweight Champion	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10	$241
EMP4 Lightweight Champion	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.92 kg	10	$315
EMP4 Concealed Carry	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	9	$240

Contour EMP Concealed Carry Contour	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.04 kg	8	$314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EMP (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	7
EMP (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
EMP (.45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
EMP (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	8
EMP4 Champion (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
EMP4 Champion (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
EMP4 Lightweight Champion (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
EMP4 Lightweight Champion (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
EMP4 Concealed Carry Contour (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
EMP4 Concealed Carry Contour (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Springfield Loaded Model Target

Notes: The Loaded Model Target is a 1911-based high-accuracy competition-type pistol, and is part of a series of “Loaded” Springfield pistols. It is a large and heavy pistol, designed to keep down felt recoil and barrel climb without the need for porting or compensators. It is available with a matte stainless finish or a matte black Armory Kote finish over stainless steel, with Cocobolo grips. (The 9mm version is finished in gray Armor Kote and has G10 grip panels and a slide of forged steel.) There is also a Loaded Black Stainless Target version, finished in matte stainless steel with matte black slide top, sights, beavertail, hammer, and trigger guard. In addition, the grip panels are black G10 and the frontstrap is Also a (textured) black panel. (For game purposes, it is the same as the .45 ACP Loaded Model Target.) Like the original 1911, the Loaded Model Target (or simply the Loaded Target). It is essentially a highly accurized and customized 1911, with a plethora of features to produce a more accurate and almost luxury version of a 1911.

As with the original M1911, the Loaded Model Target uses recoil operation, with a single-action trigger that has a pull weight of 5-6 pounds. The Loaded Model Target uses a full-length guide rod instead of the two-piece guide rods that are becoming more common on 1911s over time. The ejection port is lowered and flared for positive case ejection, and it has a chamber loaded indicator. The Loaded Model Target uses a dense titanium firing pin, decreasing the chance of blunting, hits on the primer not hard enough to ignite the primer, and breaking. The trigger is made of skeletonized aluminum (adjustable for overtravel), and the hammer is a loop-type hammer. The pistol uses two safeties: a grip safety and a manual safety. The rear sight is a micrometer-adjustable black U-notch 3-dot sight, with the middle dot being a fiberoptic pipe on the front sight blade, which is dovetailed in. The 5-inch barrel is match-quality and heavy profile, with a match bushing and made of stainless steel. Under the dust cover of the 9mm version is a short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail for accessory mounting. The magazine well is funneled, and the beavertail has a palm swell.

The 9mm version of the Loaded Model Operator is sold exclusively by Lipsey’s. Some shooters have said that the Loaded Model Target is picky about ammunition, delivering widely diverging groups depending on what ammo is used, and seems especially partial to Cor-Bon ammunition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Loaded Model Target	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7, 8	$410
Loaded Model Target	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	10	$253

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Loaded Model Target (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Loaded Model Target (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Springfield M1911A1

Notes: Springfield was always one of the companies building the M1911A1; however, in the 1980s, they decided to make a number of variants of the basic design. There is, of course, the basic M1911A1; except for the decreased weight and an available 8-round magazine, it is identical to the Colt M1911A1. (It is also known as the M1911A1 MIL-SPEC version.) An M1911A1 Service Model is also made, which is basically an M1911A1 MIL-SPEC built to a higher standard, and with extras such as a lowered and flared ejection port, Pearce grip plates, a Delta lightweight hammer, a beveled magazine well, and ambidextrous safety. (It is identical to the MIL-SPEC for game purposes.) Springfield also chambered the M1911A1 for 9mm Parabellum and .38 Super, using 9-round magazines. A “Longslide” model was also produced, using a 6-inch barrel. Another notable model is the Champion MIL-SPEC; this version is a compact model with a shorter barrel, but can use only 7-round magazines. (The Compact MIL-SPEC is an even smaller version of the

Champion MIL-SPEC.) The PDP Factory Comp has an extended barrel with porting to help reduce barrel climb. The M1911A1 Stainless is a version brought out in 1990 which has a stainless steel frame and slide; it is somewhat heavier than the standard Springfield M1911A1, and has a triple-dot sight. The M1911A1 Stainless Compact is, of course, a smaller version of the Stainless. The M1911 TRP (Tactical Response Pistol) was introduced in 1998; it is basically a Springfield M1911A1 with a lot of extra gadgets and tuned for extra accuracy; modifications include a Novak combat sight, polished extractor, a match barrel and bushing, speed trigger (light touch), and an ambidextrous safety after 1999. The Hi-Cap Factory Comp is a "race gun" version of the M1911A1; it has a muzzle brake, Bo-Mar micrometer rear sights, and a slide that has cocking ribs on the front and rear of the slide. The Bi-Tone Service Lightweight is a rather new development; this version uses an aluminum-alloy frame finished in blue, a matte stainless steel slide (hence the "Bi-Tone" moniker), checkered cocobolo grip plates, and a backstrap with vertical cuts to improve grip. The front and rear sights are Novak night sights, with tritium inserts. The Bi-Tone Service Lightweight is sold with 7-round magazines, but can also accept 8 and 9-round Springfield M1911 .45 ACP magazines. The lack of a checkered frontstrap is a slight problem, especially with such a light .45 ACP, but easily remedied with aftermarket appliqué texturing.

Of course, the standard M1911A1 is by far the most common of these pistols.

In 2011, Springfield introduced the E-Series of M1911s. These have a number of improvements, both ergonomic and aesthetic. The frontstraps are finely checkered to improve grip, and the grips themselves have a "fish scale" pattern to further improve grip. These are lighter than the standard 1911s, due to their scandium frames. The cocking grooves have the same fish scale pattern as the grip plates, and are deeper than standard M1911 cocking grooves. Three E-series pistols are produced: two types of full-sized pistol, and one commander-sized pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Hi-Cap Factory Comp, 1911 TRP, E-Series, and Bi-Tone Service Lightweight do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1911A1	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	7, 8	$406
M1911A1	9mm Parabellum	1.01 kg	9	$249
M1911A1	.38 Super	1.01 kg	9	$285
M1911A1 Longslide	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	7, 8	$417
M1911A1 Longslide	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	9	$258
M1911A1 Longslide	.38 Super	1.16 kg	9	$294
Champion MIL-SPEC	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$396
Compact MIL-SPEC	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	6	$393
PDP Factory Comp	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	7, 8	$464
Stainless	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$407
Stainless Compact	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	7	$397
1911 TRP	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$409
Hi-Cap Factory Comp	.45 ACP	1.21 kg	15	$459
Hi-Cap Factory Comp	9mm Dillon	1.07 kg	17	$356
Hi-Cap Factory Comp	.38 Super	1.04 kg	18	$336
Bi-Tone Service Lightweight	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	7, 8, 9	$406
E-Series Full Size	.45 ACP	0.86 kg	8	$415
E-Series Commander-Sized (1911Sc)	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	8	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1911A1 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
M1911A1 (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
M1911A1 (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
M1911A1 Longslide (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
M1911A1 Longslide (9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
M1911A1 Longslide (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Champion MIL-SPEC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Compact MIL-SPEC	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
PDP Factory Comp	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Stainless	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Stainless Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
1911 TRP	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Hi-Cap Factory Comp (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	15
Hi-Cap Factory Comp (9mm Dillon)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	13
Hi-Cap Factory Comp (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	14
Bi-Tone Lightweight Service	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
E-Series Full Size	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14
E-Series Commander-Sized	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	12

Springfield Micro-Compact

Notes: This is one of the smallest versions of the M1911 ever built, only a little larger than the Defender shown above. Nonetheless, it fires full-sized .45 ACP ammunition and is surprisingly heavy. The Micro-Compact has an ambidextrous safety, extended beavertail grip safety, and low-profile Novak 3-dot sights with tritium inlays. The pistol is finished with a stainless steel slide and black anodized frame, with Cocobolo grip plates. There is a short rail under the barrel for tactical lights or laser aiming modules; however, this rail is very small, considering the small size of the Micro-Compact.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Micro-Compact	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	6	$387

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Micro-Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7

Springfield Omega

Notes: By the mid-1980s, it looked as if the 10mm Auto Auto round was going to fade away after the collapse of the Bren Ten pistol. However, Colt's Delta Elite pistol (introduced in 1987) gave the 10mm Auto round a sort of life extension, and Springfield decided in 1988 to design a pistol around the 10mm round, calling it the Omega. Sales of the Omega were never anything to write home about, and by 1991, production had ceased.

Externally, the Omega looked like a typical 1911-based pistol; in fact, Springfield even sold some kits usable to convert 1911-type pistols into Omega-type pistols. Internally, the Omega was quite different; it is only partly-based on the Browning-type action used by 1911-type pistols. The Omega uses a cam-type locking system instead of the swinging-link Browning-type locking; this also made a very different slide necessary (with tracks cut in for the cam action as well as being heavier in general) as well as a squared-off barrel block. The Omega also uses dual extractors; at first this was a means of increasing extraction reliability, but it also allowed the use of the aforementioned kit as well as kits to convert the Omega to use other rounds.

The Omega is otherwise a rather large and heavy pistol. Barrels offered were either 5 or 6 inches long, and could be had ported or unported (with the exception of the .38 Super variant, which was not produced with ported barrels). Construction is largely of steel, with the grips being wrap-around rubber Pachmayr Signature grips. The rear sight is fully adjustable for windage and elevation; unfortunately, though they allow for rapid target acquisition, they have no features for night use. (A minor variant, the Omega Match, has far better micrometer-adjustable sights with luminous inlays, but is otherwise identical to the Omega with a 6-inch ported barrel for game purposes.) Due to its construction, the Omega balances quite well, with enough weight at the muzzle to help fight barrel climb. Workmanship of the Omega was regarded as being on par with some of the best of the 1911-type pistols, and the unusual operation greatly improved reliability as well as locking and unlocking speed.

In the end, the Omega suffered the same fate as many 10mm pistols – it had a lot of difficulty competing with pistols firing the then-new .40 Smith & Wesson round. Production stopped in 1991, and the Omega is today rather hard to find.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Omega (5" Barrel)	10mm Auto	1.22 kg	7	$362
Omega (5" Ported Barrel)	10mm Auto	1.22 kg	7	$387
Omega (6" Barrel)	10mm Auto	1.28 kg	7	$372
Omega (6" Ported Barrel)	10mm Auto	1.28 kg	7	$397
Omega (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.3 kg	7	$407
Omega (5" Ported Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.3 kg	7	$432
Omega (6" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.36 kg	7	$417
Omega (6" Ported Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.36 kg	7	$442
Omega (5" Barrel)	.38 Super	1.2 kg	9	$283
Omega (6" Barrel)	.38 Super	1.26 kg	9	$293

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Omega (10mm, 5")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Omega (10mm, 5" Ported)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Omega (10mm, 6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Omega (10mm, 6" Ported)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Omega (.45, 5")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Omega (.45, 5" Ported)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Omega (.45, 6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Omega (.45, 6" Ported)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Omega (.38, 5")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Omega (.38, 6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16

Springfield Operator

Notes: By the time of Operation Iraqi Freedom, certain US special operations forces (specific parties unknown) were faced with a problem. They did not like the M-9, and did not want to give their M1911A1s, but the M1911A1s were worn to the point that they no longer suited the needs of troops like special operations personnel. They therefore went to Springfield Armory and asked them to build a new batch of M1911A1s, with a few features added in. Springfield already had what they needed, however, in the guise of the Springfield Operator. The Operator has a short MIL-STD-1913 rail under the barrel, Pachmayr grips, and the removal of the checkering from the front strap. (The rear strap is still checkered, but in finer detail.) The rear sights are Novak tritium sights, and dovetailed for removal if necessary. A chamber-loaded indicator has been added. The magazine has a slightly larger capacity with an extension for the little finger, but it can accept standard M1911A1 magazines.

Recently, Springfield decided to sell the Operator commercially. There are minor differences between the military and civilian versions of the Operator: the grips have standard checkering, the guide rod is full-length, the MIL-STD-1913 is somewhat shorter, and there are a few other minor differences, primarily in finish (the military versions finished are with a green Armor-Kote frame and black Armor-Kote slide). The two are identical for game purposes.

In 2005, Springfield began making a compact version of the Operator, the Micro-Compact Operator. This is the Operator with a short 3-inch barrel and the alterations necessary for this shorter length. The Micro-Compact Operator also has an aluminum-alloy frame which is grooved for use with the XML Mini-Light or other such accessories with similar interfaces.

In late 2006, Springfield made a lighter version of the full-sized Operator. Naturally, it is called the Lightweight Operator. The frame is of 7075-T6 aircraft-quality aluminum alloy, the slide of lighter steel, but the barrel is match-grade and of stainless steel. Under the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail, the sights are of the three-dot type and have tritium inlays, and the grip plated is diamond-checkered with a laser-engraved Springfield logo.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Operator	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	8	$411
Micro-Compact Operator	.45 ACP	0.68 kg	6	$389
Lightweight Operator	.45 ACP	0.94 kg	7	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Operator	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Micro-Compact Operator	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Lightweight Operator	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	14

Springfield P9 Factory Comp

Notes: This pistol, introduced in 1993, is basically a version of the Czech CZ75 pistol fitted with a large muzzle brake, extended barrel, and chambered for two additional rounds. The P9 Factory Comp also has a micrometer rear sight. Production stopped in 1995, due to poor sales.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P9 Factory Comp	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	15	$453
P9 Factory Comp	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.07 kg	11	$526
P9 Factory Comp	.45 ACP	1.18 kg	10	$612

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P9 Factory Comp (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
P9 Factory Comp (.40)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
P9 Factory Comp (.45)	SA	2	2-Nil	1	2	Nil	16

Springfield Bureau Model

Notes: Originally known as the Professional Model, and later as the Bureau Model, this variant of the M1911A1 was designed in response to an FBI requirement for a pistol for their regional SWAT teams. It is a product of Springfield's Custom Shop. In addition to the HRT, the Professional Model is also used by other agencies of the FBI, including some Special Agents.

The trigger is hand-tuned to a pull weight of four pounds. The primary requirement was a weapon which was accurate, hard-hitting, and with a minimum life of 50,000 rounds before an overhaul was necessary. The Bureau Model is almost totally hand-tuned; it uses a hand-fitted slide and frame, a polished feed ramp, a throated barrel, a special trigger unit which is tuned and requires only 4 pounds of pressure for firing, a lowered and flared ejection port, an improved and tuned extractor, a hand-fitted grip safety, hand-fitted ambidextrous manual safety, beveled magazine well, and special checkering for the grip, frontstrap, backstrap, and cocking grooves. The components of each Bureau Model pistol are given a serial number to ensure that they are not accidentally mixed up with parts of other Bureau Model pistols. The finish of the Bureau is in a proprietary process called Black-T, which is highly wear-resistant and requires almost no lubrication. The grips are checkered cocobolo. Standard 1911-type magazines may be used, but the Bureau Model is normally issued to FBI personnel with special Smith & Alexander Metalform magazines which are quick to load and easy to slide into the weapon; they have a slam pad and specially designed for the Bureau Model. The sights are variants of the Novak Lo-

Mount sights, which are fully adjustable in the rear and have tritium inlays.

A variant of the Bureau Model was recently chosen by the FBI's HRT as one of its sidearms and CQB weapons -- the Custom Professional Light Rail. Balance was improved by shortening the dust cover, and adding a MIL-STD-1913 rail underneath. The forward slide serrations were removed. A new Smith & Alexander beveled combat magazine well was used, easing reloads. A lanyard loop was added. The barrel is a match-grade barrel from Nowlin; it is not fully supported, since the HRT felt that it had no need to use +P ammunition. The standard heavy guide rod was omitted, both to save weight and to allow the users to disassemble the weapon without tools. The sights are Novak Low Mount sights with 3-dot tritium inlays. The trigger is of aluminum, and is both adjustable and of match quality. The magazine release is extended to further speed reloads. The frontstrap, backstrap, and magazine well are all finely checkered. The entire weapon is finished in matte black. The HRT use a custom holster from Safariland with this pistol; this holster allows its use with a SureFire X200 tactical light attached to the accessory rail. The Light Rail has a hand-tuned match-quality barrel and bushing. The extractor is tuned and polished. The Custom Professional Light Rail may use standard 1911-type magazines, the magazines designed for the Professional Model, and special double-stack magazines.

The Bureau Model (but not the Custom Professional Light Rail) is also available to civilians, but not under that name. For civilian sales (to avoid confusion as well as to remove any idea that the FBI endorses the civilian version), the Bureau Model is called the Professional Model, but is otherwise identical to the FBI's Bureau Model. To add to the confusion, some of these were sold to civilians early on – still stamped with the name "Bureau Model." These weapons are of particular interest to firearms collectors. It is also available for ownership by civilians, but they must wait 1-2 years and pay a substantial amount.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Custom Professional Light Rail does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline; the Professional and Bureau Models are extremely rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bureau Model	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	7, 8	$408
Custom Professional Light Rail	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	7, 8, 10	$414

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bureau Model	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Custom Professional Light Rail	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Springfield Trophy Match

Notes: This high-quality pistol is a much-modified M1911A1. The primary changes are in quality of construction; tolerances are far closer than those of a standard M1911, and the handgrips and finish are of much better quality. Adjustable match rear sights are fitted. It should be noted that the Trophy Match is not meant to be a combat weapon; using it as such on a regular basis would abuse the close tolerances too much. It is a competition pistol.

The Range Officer is based on the Trophy Match, and reflects an old Marine Corps adage, "Every Sergeant is a Range Officer." It is regarded as a sleeper 1911, since only limited production was undertaken and relatively few know about the Range Officer. The Range Officer is basically a no-frills Trophy Master with some improvements and modifications of its own. The gun writer Eric R Poole states that the Range Officer looks like someone told a gun designer to develop a 1911, but no pages other than the first one were present in the manuals he was given. It is missing most of the features of the Trophy Match: no mag well funneling, no full-length guide rod, no high-gloss finish, no ambidextrous controls. The Range Officer did receive the same fully adjustable rear sight as the Trophy Match has, and the 5.1-inch barrel is match-quality, as is the trigger pack. The skeletonized trigger was also retained. The finish is simple Parkerization and the grip plates are checkered cocobolo wood. In real life, the Range Officer is meant to provide a quality 1911 clone art an affordable price (of course, this is not reflected in the price below).

The Range Officer Operator is essentially a Range Officer in 9mm instead of .45 ACP. It has the same features as the standard Range Officer. The barrel is slightly shorter at 5 inches, though the barrel has an integral feed ramp and is made of stainless steel. Below the dust cover is a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The rear sight is still an adjustable Novak, but the front sight is a fiberoptic sight. Oddly enough for the caliber, the Operator is heavier than the standard Range Operator; it has good range for a 9mm but low felt recoil. Recently, a version in .45 ACP has been added to the line.

The Range Officer Compact is, as its name suggests, is a smaller version of the Range Officer, with a 4-inch barrel and short butt.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Trophy Match	.45 ACP	1.44 kg	7	$406
Trophy Match	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.08 kg	7	$323
Range Officer	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$409
Range Officer Operator	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	9	$253
Range Officer Operator	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$414
Range Officer Compact	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	6	$394
Range Officer Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	8	$238

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Trophy Match (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Trophy Match (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Range Officer	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Range Officer Operator (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Range Officer Operator (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Range Officer Compact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
Range Officer Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10

Springfield V16

Notes: This is basically a longslide version of the Springfield version of the M1911A1, built out of stainless steel. The barrel is ported to help fight the recoil of the higher power the ammunition develops in the longer barrel. At first, Springfield manufactured both .45 ACP and .45 Super versions of the V16; some copyright violation problems developed over the .45 Super ammunition, and Springfield discontinued those pistols. (They are therefore quite rare.) The V16 has a problem in that there are a lot of exposed sharp edges that snag clothing without even trying.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The copyright violations never cropped up, but the rarity of the ammunition itself limited production of the .45 Super version.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
V16	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	7	$464
V16	.45 Super	1.16 kg	7	$627

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
V16 (.45 ACP)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
V16 (.45 Super)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Springfield XD

Notes: The XD (eXtreme Duty) is a polymer-framed subcompact pistol for close self-defense and backup. The XD started out as nothing more than the Croatian HS-2000 pistol imported for sale by Springfield, but Springfield made so many modifications and improvements to the design that it deserves an entry in its own right. It is a typical 21st century subcompact design.

The XD has a Micro-Lite rail under the front of the frame for a small flashlight or laser pointer. The XD has numerous safeties to make it safe for novices to carry. The controls are ambidextrous. The XD Service and Tactical are full-sized versions of the XD; the Tactical uses a full-length 5-inch barrel, and the Service has a Commander-length 4-inch barrel. The polymer frame and stainless steel slide may be colored black, OD Green, or Bi-Tone with a black or OD Green frame and a brushed stainless steel slide. The XD series is also available with Trijicon sights (adjustable at the rear and dovetailed at the front) or Heinie Tritium Slant Pro sights (adjustable at the rear, dovetailed at the front, with tritium inserts). Another special model of the XD, the XD V-10, is a version of the XD Service with compensator ports cut into the muzzle and front of the barrel to further lessen the recoil of the weapon. At the rear of the slide, a chromed indicator sticks up when the striker is engaged. Operation is single-action.

Two compact versions of the standard XD are also available – the Compact, also with a 4-inch barrel but with a shorter grip, and the XD Subcompact, with a 3.3-inch barrel. It should be noted that while the 9mm Parabellum version of the XD Subcompact can use a 15-round magazine, when this magazine is used in the XD Compact, it will protrude quite a bit from the bottom of the grip.

The Subcompact also has a fiberoptic insert on the front sight, to speed up target acquisition, due to the recoil of the Subcompact. It uses two recoil springs, one nested within the other, to help tame the recoil, especially of the bigger rounds fired. Even so, the lighter slide cycles very fast, much faster than any of the other-sized XDs.

The XD Tactical was chambered for the new .45 GAP (Glock Automatic Pistol) cartridge in 2004. In the XD, the .45 GAP very nearly replicates the .45 ACP in performance. In 2005, the XD Service was chambered for the .45 GAP. In early 2006, the XD Service model was chambered for .45 ACP; a .45 ACP chambering for the Tactical was offered in late 2006, followed by .45 ACP chamberings for the Compact and Subcompact in 2007. Also in 2006, new high-capacity magazines were introduced for several models of the XD.

Of course, it was inevitable that the Springfield Custom Shop would want to get its hands on the XD and see what it could do with the pistol, and in 2005, they did. In 2006, the XD emerged from the Custom Shop as the XD Custom Pro. Based on the XD Tactical, the Custom Pro is designed for a wide variety of shooters who need high performance from their pistols – ranging from police SRT teams and military special operations to competition shooters. Improvements include a low-mount Bo-Mar fully-adjustable sight, dovetailed in; a Dawson Precision blade front sight with a fiberoptic insert; and a National Match-grade barrel, 4 or 5 inches long and hand-fitted (this may be replaced with a Bar-Sto heavy match barrel at the buyer's option). The rear of the grip frame is reshaped to allow the high-hand grip which is used by most professional shooters, and a beavertail has been added to help the shooter control recoil and barrel flip as well as spread out the recoil force. The grip frame has been given a special textured finish to ensure a positive grip, even in bad weather or sweaty hands. The magazine release has been extended, and the magazine well beveled and widened into a funnel to allow quicker reloads. Most of the internal mechanism's parts are polished and hand-fitted. The trigger is exceptional, being match-quality, has virtually no overtravel, and a short reset distance. Springfield says the trigger pull is 3.5-4 pounds, but most shooters say the pull feels lighter than that, due to the tuning of the trigger mechanism. The polymer frame keeps its black color, but the slide is stainless steel finished with matte Armory Kote Teflon.

A newish version of the XD is the XD^{M}, which has improved ergonomics and an intermediate-length 4.5-inch barrel. The frame is

the same size as the standard XD, but the grip and grip angle are more ergonomic and the XD^{M} also comes with three interchangeable backstraps to customize the grip shape and size to the shooter's hand. The XD^{M} can also take larger magazines than other versions of the XD (except for the .45 ACP version). The trigger is known for being a bit creepy, and it is a bit short, though follow-up shots are quick and crisp. Sights are fixed and 3-dot, and are dovetailed into the slide. The newest version is the XD^{M} 3.8, a version of the standard XD Compact with a 3.8-inch barrel.

The XD Mod.2 basically corrects some faults of the XD series while adding some other features. The Service strikes a balance in size, 18.5 centimeters long and with a 4-inch barrel. The magazine is huge for this size pistol. The frame is of black polymer, with a slide finished in black Melonite. The grip is more ergonomic and fits well even in small hands. The frontstrap and backstrap, as well as partially around the grip, are stippled, though the center of the grip is flat except having the name molded into it. This type of stippling has long been an aftermarket alteration. Controls are reachable by even, as before, smaller hands. Both the double rear sight and front sight (both fiberoptic) are dovetailed in, drift-adjustable, and removable in favor of other sights. The beavertail is high and the trigger guard undercut for a high hold on the XD Mod.2. A manual firing pin safety is supplemented by an automatic trigger safety.

The XD Mod.2 Sub-Compact is a smaller form of the Service, with a short 3-inch barrel. The frame is tan or black and the Sub-Compact may have one of two magazines: a standard size (giant for such a pistol size) and an extended magazine with a grip extension.

The XD(M) OSP starts with a standard 9mm M and adds a threaded barrel (though it also includes a standard barrel, with a 4.5-inch barrel (5 inches with the threaded barrel). The barrel of the OSP is also hammer-forged. The threaded barrel includes a screw-on thread protector. The OSP also comes with a Vortex Venom optic red-dot sight on the slide. The frame, slide, barrel, and external parts are Melonite-treated.. The grip uses what Springfield calls Mega-Lock checkering. Three interchangeable backstraps are included. The OSP is designed for 19-round magazines, though ten and 16-round magazines are also useable.

Several gunsmiths and small companies have produced custom versions of the XD. One of these is Powder River Precision; one of the owner's favorite custom jobs is an XD(M) with a 5.25-inch barrel in 9mm. It also has a pebbled grip, gripping grooves on the frontstrap, grooves on the squared-off trigger guard front, an extended ambidextrous magazine release, a raised bump beavertail, a trigger that breaks at only 2 pounds of pressure, and a solid steel guide rod. It is known for continuing to function when dirty.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a very rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline. The XD Tactical and Service chambered for .45 GAP do not exist, and the .45 ACP chamberings were never built. The XD Custom Pro is likewise non-existent. The XD V-10 is not available as a factory-made weapon. High capacity magazines were, however, quickly designed shortly before the November Nuclear Strikes, and a remarkable number of them were available considering the short time they were in production. Most of these magazines were, however, made from standard steel instead of the stainless steel magazines that are standard for real-world XDs. The XD^{M} does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor does the XD Mod.2 Service.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
XD Tactical	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	10, 15	$249
XD Tactical	.357 SiG	0.88 kg	10, 12	$276
XD Tactical	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	10, 12	$323
XD Tactical	.45 GAP	0.88 kg	8, 9	$359
XD Tactical	.45 ACP	0.91 kg	13	$409
XD Service	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 15	$239
XD Service	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10, 12	$313
XD Service	.45 GAP	0.77 kg	8, 9	$344
XD Service	.45 ACP	0.85 kg	13	$399
XD V-10	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 15	$264
XD V-10	.357 SiG	0.77 kg	10, 12	$291
XD V-10	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.77 kg	10, 12	$338
XD Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.63 kg	10, 15	$236
XD Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.63 kg	9, 10	$312
XD Compact	.45 ACP	0.7 kg	10, 13	$394
XD Subcompact	9mm Parabellum	0.58 kg	10, 15	$229
XD Subcompact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.58 kg	9, 10	$302
XD Subcompact	.45 ACP	0.64 kg	10, 13	$386
XD Custom Pro (4" Match Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	10, 15	$245
XD Custom Pro (5" Match Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	10, 15	$256
XD Custom Pro (4" Bar-Sto Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	10, 15	$248
XD Custom Pro (5" Bar-Sto Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.81 kg	10, 15	$259
XD Custom Pro (4" Match Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.85 kg	10, 12	$273
XD Custom Pro (5" Match Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.88 kg	10, 12	$284
XD Custom Pro (4" Bar-Sto Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.85 kg	10, 12	$277
XD Custom Pro (5" Bar-Sto Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.88 kg	10, 12	$288
XD Custom Pro (4" Match Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	10, 12	$321
XD Custom Pro (5" Match Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	10, 12	$331

XD Custom Pro (4" Bar-Sto Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	10, 12	$325
XD Custom Pro (5" Bar-Sto Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	10, 12	$336
XD Custom Pro (4" Match Barrel)	.45 GAP	0.85 kg	8, 9, 12	$353
XD Custom Pro (5" Match Barrel)	.45 GAP	0.88 kg	8, 9, 12	$363
XD Custom Pro (4" Bar-Sto Barrel)	.45 GAP	0.85 kg	8, 9, 12	$357
XD Custom Pro (5" Bar-Sto Barrel)	.45 GAP	0.88 kg	8, 9, 12	$368
XD^{M} 4.5	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	10, 15, 19	$246
XD^{M} 4.5	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	10, 12, 16	$322
XD^{M} 4.5	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	10, 13	$409
XD^{M} 3.8	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	10, 15, 19	$236
XD^{M} 3.8	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	9, 10, 16	$310
XD^{M} 3.8	.45 ACP	0.76 kg	10, 13	$400
XD Mod.2 Service	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	16	$238
XD Mod.2 Service	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.78 kg	13	$312
XD Mod.2 Sub-Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	12, 16	$228
XD Mod.2 Sub-Compact	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.74 kg	9, 13	$302
XD(M) OSP (Standard Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	10. 16. 19	$399
XD(M) OSP (Threaded Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.88 kg	10. 16. 19	$404
Powder River Precision XD(M)	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	12, 16, 18	$252

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
XD Tactical (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
XD Tactical (.357)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
XD Tactical (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
XD Tactical (.45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
XD Tactical (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
XD Service (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
XD Service (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
XD Service (.45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
XD Service (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
XD V-10 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
XD V-10 (.357)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
XD V-10 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
XD Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
XD Compact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	13
XD Compact (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11
XD Subcompact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
XD Subcompact (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
XD Subcompact (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
XD Custom Pro (4", Match, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
XD Custom Pro (5", Match, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
XD Custom Pro (4", Bar-Sto, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
XD Custom Pro (5", Bar-Sto, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
XD Custom Pro (4", Match, .357)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
XD Custom Pro (5", Match, .357)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
XD Custom Pro (4", Bar-Sto, .357)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
XD Custom Pro (5", Bar-Sto, .357)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
XD Custom Pro (4", Match, .40)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
XD Custom Pro (5", Match, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
XD Custom Pro (4", Bar-Sto, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
XD Custom Pro (5", Bar-Sto, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
XD Custom Pro (4", Match, .45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
XD Custom Pro (5", Match, .45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
XD Custom Pro (4", Bar-Sto, .45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
XD Custom Pro (5", Bar-Sto, .45 GAP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
XD^{M} 4.5 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

XD^{M} 4.5 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
XD^{M} 4.5 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
XD^{M} 3.8 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
XD^{M} 3.8 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
XD^{M} 3.8 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
XD Mod.2 Service (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
XD Mod.2 Service (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
XD Mod.2 Sub-Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	6
XD Mod.2 Sub-Compact (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	8
XD(M) OSP (Standard Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
XD(M) OSP (Threaded Barrel)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Powder River Precision XD(M)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Staccato 2011 Pistols

The Staccatos are made in Texas and…essentially, they are STI pistols that are made in a new factory with new features, such as carbon fiber gripframes and shorter barrel lengths, and different sights. However, they are 1911-type pistols. Rather than competition pistols like the STIs, Staccatos are designed for home defense and carry; in fact, a number of Staccatos are issued as substitute standard in a number of US police agencies, such as Houston, Las Vegas Metro, and Texas Rangers. The Staccatos are already gaining a reputation for accuracy, durability, reliability, and performance.

Staccatos are hand finished in many places, with a hand-fitted bull barrel.

The Staccato C is definitely a carry weapon, with a 3.9-inch barrel and Dawson Precision Fiberoptic Front Sights and a Carry Dawson Precision Rear sight. These sights may be removed, like all Staccatos, and replaced with a variety of reflex or optical sights. There is a small (*really* small) Picatinny Rail at the front of the dust cover; this can amount a limited amount of accessories that can use a Picatinny Rail with only two slots. The trigger has a pull weight of 4 points, and like most 1911s, has a grip safety and manual safety, along with a trigger safety. The magazines sold with the Staccato C are single Stack Officers with base pads; however, most magazines that will fit can be used with a Staccato C.

The Staccato C2 is an improved version of the Staccato C. While it has the same front sight, the rear sight is a Dawson Precision Charger. The Staccato C2 is lighter than the Staccato C but has a widened grip to hold a double-stack magazine. Most other features remain the same as the Staccato C, except that the grips of Staccato C2 are of checkered scalloped rubber.

The Staccato P is a Commander-sized pistol, and also has a number of differences from the above pistols. Front sights remain the Dawson Precision Fiberoptic sights, but the rear sight is an adjustable Staccato 2011 TAS sights. The barrel is the normal barrel for a Staccato but is 4.4 inches long. The Staccato P has grip panels like those of the C2, but the grip length is slightly longer. The trigger is adjustable for pull weight from four to 4.5 pounds. The Staccato P is otherwise available in two versions – with a steel frame and with an aluminum frame.

The Staccato XC is touted on Staccato's web site as "the unfair advantage." The XC is a full-sized pistol with a five-inch barrel which is tipped with compensation slots. The front sight is the standard Dawson Precision Fiberoptic, but the rear sight is a Tactical Dawson Precision low-profile adjustable optic sight. (It is noted on the site, as of May 22, does not yet have a patent for this rear sight, but it is near to having one.) Below the dust cover is a Picatinny Rail. The frame is of steel, and the trigger is an astoundingly small 2.5 pounds. The manual safety is ambidextrous, along with the slide lock.

Unlike the other Staccato Pistols shown here, the Staccato XL *is* designed for competition. Though its features may also make it a desirable combat pistol, the XL is really too big to be a pistol for the kind of maneuvering that CQB requires. The barrel is 5.4 inches, with the standard Dawson Precision Fiberoptic sight, and a Staccato 2011 TAS II micrometer-adjustable sight. The trigger has a pull weight of 2.5 pounds, with an extra crispness applied to its operation. The XL has an ambidextrous slide lock and manual safety. The barrel may be mistaken at first glance for having compensation grooves, but these are in fact lightening cuts.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Staccato C	9mm Parabellum	0.75 kg	8	$240
Staccato C2	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	16	$242
Staccato P (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.94 kg	17, 20	$245
Staccato P (Aluminum Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	17, 20	$246
Staccato XC	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	17, 20	$452
Staccato XL	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	17, 20	$256

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Staccato C	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Staccato C2	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Staccato P (Steel Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Staccato P (Aluminum Frame)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Staccato XC	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Staccato XL	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

STI Single-Stack Pistols

Introduced in early 2006, the Lawman was originally a design of the ill-fated Lone Star Guns Company. Most STI designs are meant for competition, but the Lawman is designed to be a service pistol. It is still, however, a premium-quality 1911-type pistol like virtually all STI weapons. Finish is in a deep black corrosion-resistant material, applied by "physical vapor deposition," which leads to a very hard, yet smooth semi-gloss finish. The grip plates are cocobolo and smooth (gravel-finished wooden grip plates are an option), with both the front and backstrap checkered. The hammer is a relieved loop-type Commander hammer, and the trigger skeletonized aluminum. The Lawman uses STI copies of the Novak Lo-Mount adjustable 3-dot sights (called STI TAS sights), and these are dovetailed in and may be replaced with others if desired. The top of the slide is flat, with a master line to help with quick pointing. The slide has standard 1911-type cocking serrations at the rear; front cocking serrations are an option. The finish is available in a variety of two-tone finishes in several colors from OD Green to tan and brown to black and stainless. The magazine well is only barely beveled, and in fact magazines are a tight fit. The trigger is aluminum and finished in bright metal, and the trigger guard

gives amble room for even heavy gloves; this partially done by shortening the trigger. The Lawmen has a checkered frontstrap and backstrap, at a fine 30 lpi. The grip plates are composite and have a pebble pattern. A bushing wrench is supplied to disassemble and assemble the weapon; in practice, shooters say the bushing wrench it not necessary. However, the bushing has a small hole near the bottom into which a small piece of metal must inserted to seat the guide rod and bushing; shooters say that a needle, staple, or bent paper clip will do. Unfortunately, due to a problem with excess chamber depth, unburned powder tends to blow back a little towards the shooter through the ejection port. Shooters report that while the Lawman is mostly accurate, some ammunition will leave the user with poor grouping. This is a shame, because the Lawman is otherwise extremely well-built, looks great, is resistant to wear, and displays excellent accuracy. STI once took the Lawman out of production and no longer offered; it was reinstated due to customer demand, and in three barrel lengths – 5 inches, 4.26 inches, and 3.25 inches. (STI calls these the Full, Commander, and Officer's; other names include Lawman 5.0, Lawman 4.0, and Lawman 3.0.) The barrel is stainless steel, as is most of the rest of the Lawman underneath it's color coat. The Lawman was also made available in 9mm. The Lawman is quite popular in 3-Gun and IPSC competitions. It should noted that the Lawman is no longer offered on STI's site.

As with almost all of STI's pistols, the Legacy is a premium-quality 1911-type pistol. Though primarily distinguishable from a standard 1911-type pistol by its exceptional quality and good looks, the Legacy is also known for its accuracy. The grip plates are of the cocobolo-type, smooth-finished and polished to a shine. The rest of the Legacy is finished in polished deep black, using a process called by STI "physical vapor deposition," which makes the Legacy's finish very hard and resistant to corrosion, scratches, and blemishing. The Legacy is an all-steel pistol, except for the rosewood grip panels. The frontstrap is stippled, and the backstrap is checkered at 30 lpi. The Legacy has a set of cocking serrations only at the rear, in the standard M-1911A1 style. The slide is a flattop type with a master line running the length a serration called STI Diamond LPI; mounted at the rear is an STI Tactical Adjustable Rear Sight, which is low-profile and virtually snag-free. The front sight blade is dovetailed into the slide, allowing for limited adjustment or exchanging with other front sight types at the shooter's option. The bushing is match quality, the hammer of the Commander-type, the trigger skeletonized, the safety ambidextrous, and the beavertail of the high-ride type. There does appear to be a problem with the slide stop in brand new Legacies – it tends to make the pistol jam (usually by hanging up on the magazine) until the weapon is fully "shot in." The recoil spring is regarded as being a bit strong, something that putting enough rounds through the weapon also solves. Before is was taken out of production, a 9mm version was produced. The Legacy is no longer produced, and is not offered on STI's web site. The 5-inch barrel is a match-quality barrel with a match bushing.

The Trojan is designed for IPSC, USPSA, IDPS, or SSSA competitions right out of the box – and is also a ready self-defense pistol. It is built on essentially the same frame and slide as the Legacy, and the controls are extended. The match-quality barrel is ramped and fitted with a match-quality bushing. It has a commander-type hammer, a STI match-quality trigger system, an STI S-7 sear, and a titanium strut. It is a little step up from the Legacy.

The Rogue is a compact 1911-type pistol chambered in 9mm and .45 and quite small at only 6.5 inches total length and a barrel of only 3 inches and bull profile. It is STI's lightest pistol. STI calls the slide "slenderized," and it has rear cocking serrations and a single cocking groove at the front of the slide. The sights are *very* low profile, and consist of a simple notch-type sight at the rear and a low blade up front; these sights are integral to the slide. The frame is aluminum alloy, while the slide is carbon steel. Grip plates are smooth wood, with a stippled frontstrap. The grip panels are checkered cocobolo. The Rogue has front and rear cocking serrations. The grip safety has a bump on it to ensure engagement in the shooter's grip. The controls are in the customary 1911-type positions; the beavertail appears to be larger than normal, but this is because of the small size of the Rogue. The backstrap is checkered polymer, while the frontstrap is grooved. The hammer is a loop-type. The 3-inch barrel is a modified coned barrel with no bushing. The Rogue no longer is offered on STI's web site, But before the line was discontinued, a .45 ACP version was sold.

RL Prices of these pistols is actually quite high compared to comparable pistols.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Legacy exists in the Twilight 2000 timeline, as well as the later iterations of the Lawman.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lawman (5" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$407
Lawman (4.25" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.04 kg	8	$400
Lawman (3.25" Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	8	$389
Lawman (5" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	9	$248
Lawman (4.25" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.04 kg	9	$241
Lawman (3.25" Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.03 kg	9	$230
Legacy	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	7	$409
Legacy	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	9	$249
Trojan	9mm Parabellum	0.91 kg	9	$250
Trojan	.38 Super	0.92 kg	9	$286
Trojan	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.96 kg	8	$324
Trojan	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	7	$409
Rogue	9mm Parabellum	0.6 kg	7	$230
Rogue	.45 ACP	0.6 kg	6	$370

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lawman (.45, 5")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Lawman (.45, 4.26")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Lawman (.45, 3.25")	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Lawman (9mm, 5")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Lawman (9mm, 4.26")	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
Lawman (9mm, 3.25")	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	7
Trojan (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Trojan (.38)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Trojan (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Trojan (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Legacy (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Legacy (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Rogue (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	7
Rogue (.45 ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	5	Nil	7

STI Double-Stack Pistols

Notes: The SteelMaster is a "race gun" – a match pistol designed for competitions where the shooters are timed, usually while they are moving and some of the targets are moving as well. Such a pistol needs to be light in weight, but not have a lot of recoil. They are usually highly accurized and have the ability to accept many custom features. The SteelMaster is such a weapon; it was designed for shooters who needed a shorter, lighter weapon; is uses a 4.15-inch barrel tipped with a Trubor muzzle brake. The barrel itself is also by Trubor, and is designed to stop misalignment of the bore and any optics mounted or the normal sights. The slide has cocking grooves at the front and back of the slide; the front grooves cut completely through the slide, lightening it. A special removable bracket is mounted on the slide; this allows for the use of a MIL-STD-1913 rail that does not interfere with the SteelMaster's ejection port. (The SteelMaster itself does not have any provision for iron sights.) The cost of the SteelMaster below includes a C-More low-magnification reflex sight with a blast shield. The grip is of wrap-around polymer with checkering, and is designed to encourage a high grip on the pistol; the frontstrap is also checkered. The aluminum magazine well is funneled and controls are ambidextrous.

STI's Tactical pistol is a 1911-type pistol with several modern touches. The Tactical uses high-capacity double-stack magazines, and comes in three calibers and two barrel lengths (both of bull weight). The frame is aluminum alloy or carbon steel, with a molded-in accessory rail complying with MIL-STD-1913 specifications. The front strap is checkered, as are the grip plates and mainspring housing. The magazine well is beveled to ease reloading. The trigger is made from carbon fiber, and is neither too hard in pull nor too light; it is also adjustable for overtravel. The grip safety is beavertailed and the thumb safety is extended. Designed as a combat pistol, the Tactical has fixed sights, though they are dovetailed so that they can be replaced if desired. The slide finish is flat black and non-reflective. The feed ramp is integral with the barrel to increase structural integrity as well as reliability.

A variant of the Tactical, known as the Duty One, uses a carbon steel frame and single-stack magazines. The Duty One has a somewhat fancier fit and finish, including rosewood grip panels. It is otherwise the same as the steel-framed Tactical 5.0, except for the weight.

The Duty 3.0, also known as the Duty Three, is an upgraded, chopped version of the Duty One, built partially in response to user feedback. The 3.0 has a short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The trigger is skeletonized and the hammer is a Commander-type loop hammer. The barrel is a 3.24-inch bull barrel, ramped and fully supported. The 3.0 is not much longer than that barrel length; it is designed to be a holdout/self-defense weapon that can take a place in a tactical environment if necessary. The ejection port is lowered and flared; controls are enlarged for easier manipulation. The backstrap and forestrap are checkered, while the micarta grip plates are textured. Further versions along this vein include the Duty One 4.0 (aka Duty Four), with a 4.37-inch barrel, a lengthened, wider trigger, and a slightly longer MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The Duty One 5.0 (aka Duty Five) is a full-sized incarnation of the Duty One series, with a 5.11-inch barrel, a high-ride beavertail, the long, Wide trigger, a trigger guard able to provide a finger rest for the off hand, match bushing, and some hand-fitting of parts.

The Eagle is essentially a Tactical with a polymer frame, a skeletonized trigger of carbon fiber, and loop hammer. The grip frame retains its width, though magazine capacity becomes larger (resulting in a longer grip). The Eagle retains the scalloped cocking grips, and the slide and working parts remain steel.

STI is known for producing pistols using an old-style base, but modern design and manufacturing methods. The V.I.P. is perhaps the best known of those pistols; it is based on the 1911 design, but is more compact, with a barrel length of 3.9 inches. The pistol uses double-stack magazines that are not much wider than single-stack magazines, and the grip is also not much wider. The grip is full length, and is made in two pieces, with the upper portion made of light alloy and the lower portion is of polymer, as is the trigger guard. The trigger is full-sized and skeletonized. The entire outline is very smooth, broken only by the sights which alloy for quick target acquisition.

The V.I.P. went out of production for a short time, but came back in 2008. When it came back, the .38 Super and .357 SiG chamberings were no longer offered. The V.I.P. returned in versions with frames in both 7075 aluminum alloy and 4140 Maxxell steel alloy, and a stainless steel or carbon steel slide; both versions are heavier than their earlier counterparts. This is partially because the

grips now hold double-stack magazines. It now has scalloped-type cocking grooves, a dovetailed front sight, a Heinie rear sight. The grip safety has a bump to ensure positive engagement. The barrel, while the same length, is now a bull barrel with a ramped chamber. The trigger guard may be squared or rounded, and the trigger guard is skeletonized aluminum. Both versions shoot the same in game terms, though there is a weight and price difference.

Twilight 2000 Notes: None of these pistols exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SteelMaster	9mm Parabellum	1.1 kg	15	$441
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy)	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	15	$251
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.83 kg	13	$325
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy)	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	12	$411
Tactical 5.0 (Steel)	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	15	$249
Tactical 5.0 (Steel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.05 kg	13	$323
Tactical 5.0 (Steel)	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	12	$409
Tactical 4.15 (Alloy)	9mm Parabellum	0.7 kg	15	$242
Tactical 4.15 (Alloy)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.75 kg	13	$316
Tactical 4.15 (Alloy)	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	12	$402
Tactical 4.15 (Steel)	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	15	$241
Tactical 4.15 (Steel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.92 kg	13	$314
Tactical 4.15 (Steel)	.45 ACP	0.98 kg	12	$400
Duty One	9mm Parabellum	0.96 kg	10	$249
Duty One	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.01 kg	9	$323
Duty One	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	8	$409
Duty One 3.0	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$234
Duty One 3.0	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.95 kg	7	$308
Duty One 3.0	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	6	$394
Duty One 4.0	9mm Parabellum	1.03 kg	8	$246
Duty One 4.0	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.09 kg	8	$320
Duty One 4.0	.45 ACP	1.17 kg	8	$407
Duty One 5.0	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	9	$255
Duty One 5.0	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	8	$330
Duty One 5.0	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	8	$416
Eagle (5” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	17, 20	$249
Eagle (5” Barrel)	.357 SiG	0.84 kg	17, 20	$276
Eagle (5” Barrel)	.38 Super	0.85 kg	17, 20	$285
Eagle (5” Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.89 kg	14, 17	$323
Eagle (5” Barrel)	.45 ACP	0.95 kg	12, 14	$409
Eagle (6” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	17, 20	$259
Eagle (6” Barrel)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.95 kg	14, 17	$333
Eagle (6” Barrel)	.45 ACP	1.01 kg	12, 14	$419
V.I.P.	9mm Parabellum	0.55 kg	10	$238
V.I.P.	.38 Super	0.59 kg	10	$274
V.I.P.	.357 SiG	0.58 kg	10	$265
V.I.P.	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.63 kg	10	$312
V.I.P. (New, Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	10, 16	$239
V.I.P. (New, Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	10, 14	$313
V.I.P. (New, Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	10	$400
V.I.P. (New, Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.84 kg	10, 16	$238
V.I.P. (New, Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.93 kg	10, 14	$312
V.I.P. (New, Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	10	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SteelMaster	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Tactical 5.0 (Alloy, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Tactical 5.0 (Steel, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Tactical 5.0 (Steel, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Tactical 5.0 (Steel, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Tactical 5.0 (Alloy, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Tactical 5.0 (Steel, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Tactical 5.0 (Steel, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Tactical 5.0 (Steel, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Eagle (5” Barrel, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Eagle (5” Barrel, .357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Eagle (5” Barrel, .38 Super)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Eagle (5” Barrel, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
Eagle (5” Barrel, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Eagle (6” Barrel, 9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Eagle (6” Barrel,.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
Eagle (6” Barrel,.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
V.I.P. (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
V.I.P. (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	10
V.I.P. (.357)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	11
V.I.P. (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	12
V.I.P. (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	10
V.I.P. (New, 9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
V.I.P. (New, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
V.I.P. (New, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Duty One 3.0 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Duty One 3.0 (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Duty One 3.0 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
Duty One 4.0 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
Duty One 4.0 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Duty One 4.0 (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Duty One 5.0 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Duty One 5.0 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
Duty One 5.0 (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

STI Competitor

Notes: The Competitor (and it is often referred to as “The Competitor” rather than simply “Competitor) is designed specifically designed for IPSC Open-Class Competition, and is race-ready with a rail below the dust cover, dovetailed-in sights, and extended controls, as well as a funneled magazine well for quick reloads (and STI ensures that the magazine falls free of the grip when ejected). It has a 5.5-inch bull barrel fitted into a lengthened version of STI’s Classic slide. The slide is tipped with a multi-baffle muzzle brake. The guide rod is a single piece, a design preferred by many competition shooters. The frame is aluminum with a blue sheen, with a stainless steel barrel, controls, and most of the internal parts. The slide is carbon steel, but with a hard chrome finish. The hammer is a loop design, and the trigger, unusually, is of carbon fiber. The aluminum, micrometer-adjustable, rear sight can also be used as a sight base, and is made by C-More. All Competitors are designed for the .38 Super cartridge, and there are no plans for an alternate cartridge at this time. The STI is in fact designed for IPSC Major Loadings, which are hotter than standard .38 Super rounds. As a result, the Competitor has a heavier-than-usual recoil spring. Trigger pull is only about three pounds.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Competitor	.38 Super	1.25 kg	10	$343

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Competitor	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15

STI Costa Carry Comp 2011

Notes: Also known as the CCC, the Costa Carry Comp is a 9mm 1911-type pistol, with STI’s normal quality, a 4.15-inch barrel, tipped by a slot-type compensator at the muzzle that brings out the length to 5.1 inches. STI decided to make more 9mm 1911s due to the rising popularity on 9mm high-capacity 1911s. However, STI also elected to make the Costa Carry Comp in .45 ACP to satisfy

traditionalists. The CCC is known for being pricey (but worth it); with the RL price, you could take a family or four to Disney World for a month.

The Costa Carry Comp uses a Heinie Tactical low-mount rear sight, which is also dovetailed in. The front sight is a red fiberoptic tube, also dovetailed in. The top of slide is given a flat black Cerekote finish to reduce glare; the rest of the slide has a Diamond Carbon Black Cerekote finish. The slide has front and rear cocking serrations. The frame and controls are mostly blued steel, but, the grips are glass-filled nylon, as is the trigger guard; they are molded in Desert Tan. The grips are TreeBark Stippled on the sides, and the frontstrap and backstrap are stippled. Under the dust cover is a six-slot MIL-STD-1913 rail; this rail also has a long groove on either side for accessories requiring this type of mounting. The Costa Carry Comp has an ambidextrous manual safety and a grip safety, with an extended beavertail and a bump on the bottom of the grip safety for positive engagement. The hammer is a squared Commander-type and fits into a cutout on the top of the beavertail when cocked. The trigger is skeletonized aluminum, Match-quality, and has a pull weight of 3.4 pounds – a light touch. Trigger operation is described as smooth and creep-free. The front of the trigger guard is squared and checkered to increase stability when using a two-handed hold. The trigger guard is undercut to encourage a high grip with better natural pointing qualities.

The 4.15-inch stainless steel barrel is tapered and fitted to a match bushing. The rear sight is almost at the front, but just ahead of it is the compensator. The guide rod underneath is one-piece. The magazine release allows the magazine to drop free of the pistol and does not need to be pulled out. The magazine well is flared. Recoil is further reduced by use of the STI RecoilMaster dual spring recoil system. The barrel, compensator, and sights use the Island system, which basically mean they are all one unit.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Costa Carry Comp	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	15, 17, 20	$369
Costa Carry Comp	.45 ACP	1.08 kg	9. 11. 13	$530

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Costa Carry Comp (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	10
Costa Carry Comp (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	11

STI DVC

Notes: The DVC comes in three flavors: the Classic, the Open, and Limited. The Classic is legal for the USPSA Single-Stack Division, and designed for competition. It has a forged slide and frame, made of matte-chromed steel. It has VZ Operator II black grips. The trigger is match-quality and breaks at the factory standard of 2.5 pounds of pressure, a light touch. The 5.4-inch barrel is titanium with a TiN finish, and is match-quality. The slide has three lightening cuts on each side, which also dissipate heat and lead to faster cycling, but allow in dirt and dust, Construction is largely of carbon steel with a hard chrome finish. Several parts are made by Dawson Precision, including a toolless guide rod, drilling and tapping for the slide, and it has an ICE beveled and funneled magazine well. The controls are enlarged. Sights are a fully adjustable Bomar rear and a dovetailed-in fiberoptic sight with a choice of colors. The Limited basically is the same, but with a 5-inch barrel, and no .45 chambering.

The DVC 3-Gun is similar to the Classic, but the finish is Diamond-Like Black Carbon, the magazine is extended with a bumper on the bottom (for issue magazines), and a hand-stippled wrap-around grip by Shooters of Arizona. The magazine well has an aluminum insert. The 3-Gun has a Picatinny rail under the dust cover.

The DVC Open is a true Race Gun, with a 6-inch barrel tipped by a muzzle brake. The slide is polished hard chrome-finished, and the frame is “plain” hard chrome. The particulars are for the most part like those of the Classic, but the slide has an extended slide racker. This is to clear the optic sight that comes with the pistol. It has the grip of the 3-Gun model. All parts are hand-fitted and many are polished and coated for smooth operation without lubricant.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DVC Classic	9mm Parabellum	1.22 kg	15	$254
DVC Classic	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.22 kg	12	$328
DVC Classic	.45 ACP	1.22 kg	10	$413
DVC Limited	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	15	$250
DVC Limited	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.16 kg	12	$323
DVC Open	9mm Parabellum	1.31 kg	20	$461
DVC Open	.38 Super	1.31 kg	20	$497

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
DVC Classic (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
DVC Classic (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	18
DVC Classic (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
DVC Limited (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
DVC Limited (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
DVC Open (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	16
DVC Open (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	17

STI Edge

Notes: The Edge is another IPSC competition pistol – but it is designed for the Limited Competition instead of the Open, like the Competitor. The Edge includes a full-length dust cover and slide, without even the lightening cuts present on most STI Competition pistols. It has a heavy tungsten guide rod, fully adjustable rear sight and fiberoptic front, oversized and funneled magazine well, and stainless steel controls. It has a 5-inch match-quality bull barrel stainless steel barrel that gives the Edge its surprising accuracy. Recoil is suppressed by the Edge's surprising weight. Many of the parts, such as the trigger, hammer, and sear are match-grade. The edge is actually designed to be heavy to fight felt recoil and barrel climb. The Edge comes in several chamberings.

The Executive is a variation of the Edge, targeted mostly at looks than extra features. The grip is finished gray and the magazine well and trigger are stainless steel. The front sight is replaced with a Dawson fiberoptic sight with a bright red insert. For game purposes, the Executive is identical to the Edge, but is offered only in .40 Caliber.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Edge	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	20	$251
Edge	.38 Super	1.11 kg	20	$286
Edge	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	17	$323
Edge	10mm Auto	1.11 kg	17	$364
Edge	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	14	$409

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Edge (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Edge (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Edge (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	16
Edge (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Edge (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

STI LS

Notes: The LS is still a 1911-derived firearm – but it is engineered to be as flat as possible – only 19.5 millimeters wide at the frame, including grip panels. It is basically as flat of some of the turn-of-20th-century Colt and FN pocket models. The slide and the frame are the same width. One compromise is that it is limited to some of the smaller calibers. The rest of the LS is likewise small, with a barrel length of 3.4 inches. The barrel has a fully-supported feed ramp, and the recoil spring is in two parts. The slide stop pin holds a cam block in place, which controls locking, unlocking and ejection. Though this arrangement is common on many modern automatic pistols, it is rare on a 1911. The controls are largely the 1911 standard, except that the manual safety does not lock the slide closed, and the slide can be cycled with the manual safety on. The front sight is a small ramp built into the slide, while the rear sight is a compact Heinie design. Trigger pull is long and breaks at about 5.5 pounds of pressure, about average for a 1911. Many shooters say that the magazine release is too soft and depresses too easily, even accidentally. Some are surprised by the weight of the LS, considering how small it is. This is primarily due to the stainless steel construction. This strength makes firing +P ammunition possible. Many shooters consider the LS a bit heavy for a pocket carry gun.

The BLS variant combines the slide and barrel and internal works of the LS with the gripframe of a Trojan (above). It is slightly heavier than the LS, but has most of the same features.

The Ranger is the opposite; is combines the LS gripframe with the 3.9-inch bull barrel and slide of the VIP. It is the same weight as the LS, but is chambered for .45 ACP. Internally and control-wise, it is essentially like the VIP.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LS	9mm Parabellum	0.79 kg	8	$232
LS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.79 kg	7	$305
BLS	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	9	$248
BLS	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.85 kg	8	$322
Ranger	.45 ACP	0.79 kg	6	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LS (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
LS (.40)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
BLS (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
BLS (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Ranger	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Storm Lake 1911

Notes: Not really a complete pistol, the "Storm Lake 1911" is actually the result of a kit which converts virtually any 1911-type pistol to fire .400 Cor-Bon ammunition. The kit consists of a new barrel, bushing, link, and link pin. The results are a bit mixed; the kit is supposed to be a drop-in kit, but in practice (sometimes) machining of the chamber mouth and feed ramp are necessary for optimum performance. (This problem usually happens when one gets an old kit from the time when Storm Lake was under its previous

management; new kits generally don't have this problem.) If this machining is necessary, the pistol may never be able to be converted back to .45 ACP again. In addition, some tests suggest that to fire the .400 Cor-Bon cartridge, the kit should also come with buffer and stronger recoil spring. However, the conversion is generally reliable, if not perfect. The stats below are for a Storm Lake kit in an average 1911-type pistol.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This conversion kit does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Storm Lake 1911	.400 Cor-Bon	1.11 kg	7, 8	$332
Conversion Kit	N/A	0.18 kg	N/A	$51

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Storm Lake 1911	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Strayer-Voigt Infinity

Notes: Perhaps one of the most deluxe variants of the M-1911A1 you will find. Versions of the Infinity come in 8 calibers (with others available upon request) and can have frames made of steel, stainless steel, light alloy, titanium alloy, or composite. They all have a beveled magazine well and an extra large magazine well to accommodate large-capacity magazines. The trigger has an adjustable trigger stop, and can be interchanged for triggers in nine different shapes and four colors. The weapon can be changed between calibers by merely changing the barrel, magazine, and the cartridge case claw.

The basic Infinity also has a Bo-Mar micrometer rear sight or a Novak combat rear sight. The front sight may be a standard type, one with a fiberoptic inlay, or one with a tritium inlay. The grip safety is extended, as is the safety. The safety may be had in one-sided or ambidextrous design. The buyer may also have a choice of six different magazine releases.

The Infinity Gold is an even more deluxe version of the Infinity; it has a gold-plated bolt and barrel-bushing. The frame is always composite on the Infinity Gold, but it is available in a rainbow of colors. There is a rail underneath the frame that can be used for accessories such as lights, laser aiming modules, etc.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Infinity (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.98 kg	17	$249
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.93 kg	17	$250
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	17	$253
Infinity (Composite Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.73 kg	17	$250
Infinity (Steel Frame)	9mm Dillon	1.08 kg	17	$305
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	9mm Dillon	1.03 kg	17	$307
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	9mm Dillon	0.94 kg	17	$310
Infinity (Composite Frame)	9mm Dillon	0.81 kg	17	$306
Infinity (Steel Frame)	.38 Super	1.01 kg	17	$285
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	.38 Super	0.97 kg	17	$287
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	.38 Super	0.88 kg	17	$290
Infinity (Composite Frame)	.38 Super	0.76 kg	17	$286
Infinity (Steel Frame)	.357 SiG	0.98 kg	17	$276
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	.357 SiG	0.94 kg	17	$278
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	.357 SiG	0.85 kg	17	$281
Infinity (Composite Frame)	.357 SiG	0.73 kg	17	$277
Infinity (Steel Frame)	10mm Auto	1.11 kg	14	$363
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	10mm Auto	1.06 kg	14	$365
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	10mm Auto	0.96 kg	14	$370
Infinity (Composite Frame)	10mm Auto	0.83 kg	14	$364
Infinity (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.02 kg	14	$334
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.97 kg	14	$336
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.88 kg	14	$340
Infinity (Composite Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.76 kg	14	$335
Infinity (Steel Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	1.02 kg	14	$333
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.97 kg	14	$335
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.88 kg	14	$339
Infinity (Composite Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.76 kg	14	$335
Infinity (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.12 kg	12	$408
Infinity (Light Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	1.07 kg	12	$411
Infinity (Titanium Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	0.97 kg	12	$416
Infinity (Composite Frame)	.45 ACP	0.84 kg	12	$410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Infinity (All, 9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity (Steel/Light Alloy, 9mm Dillon)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Infinity (Titanium/Composite, 9mm Dillon)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity (Steel, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Infinity (Light Alloy/Titanium/Composite, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Infinity (All, .357)	SA	3	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Infinity (All, 10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Infinity (All, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity (All, .400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Infinity (All, .45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Strayer-Voigt Infinity Concealed Carry Compensator/Short Combat

Notes: These are versions of the Infinity that have all the basic features, but have a shorter barrel, and the safety is always ambidextrous. The standard caliber in which Strayer-Voigt makes these pistols is .45 ACP, with a steel frame, but other chamberings are available upon request. The two versions are the Infinity Concealed Carry Compensator, which has a ported barrel, and the Short Combat, which does not.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Infinity Concealed Carry Compensator	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	10	$450
Infinity Short Combat	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	10	$400

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Infinity Concealed Carry Compensator	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Infinity Short Combat	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Strayer-Voight Infinity Match

Notes: This is basically a match-quality M-1911-type pistol with Strayer-Voight's special touches. The Frame may be blued steel, stainless steel, light alloy, or polymer composite. The rear sight is a Bo-Mar micrometer adjustable sight. The grip safety is extended into an extra-long beavertail. The Infinity Match has the Infinity's interchangeable trigger system, and the pistol is available in a large number of calibers. The barrel is match-quality.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.97 kg	17	$250
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	17	$252
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	9mm Parabellum	0.87 kg	17	$251
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	9mm Dillon	1.07 kg	17	$306
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	9mm Dillon	0.96 kg	17	$308
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	9mm Dillon	0.96 kg	17	$307
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	.38 Super	1 kg	17	$286
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	.38 Super	0.91 kg	17	$288
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	.38 Super	0.91 kg	17	$288
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	.357 SiG	0.97 kg	17	$278
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	.357 SiG	0.88 kg	17	$279
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	.357 SiG	0.88 kg	17	$279
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	10mm Auto	1.1 kg	14	$364
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	10mm Auto	0.99 kg	14	$366
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	10mm Auto	0.99 kg	14	$366
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.01 kg	14	$324
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	14	$326
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.91 kg	14	$325
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	1.01 kg	14	$335
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.91 kg	14	$337
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	.400 Cor-Bon	0.91 kg	14	$336
Infinity Match (Steel Frame)	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	12	$409
Infinity Match (Light Alloy Frame)	.45 ACP	1 kg	12	$412
Infinity Match (Composite Frame)	.45 ACP	1 kg	12	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Infinity Match (All, 9mm Para)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity Match (Steel, 9mm Dillon)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13

Infinity Match (Light Alloy/Composite, 9mm Dillon)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity Match (All, .38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Infinity Match (All, .357)	SA	3	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Infinity Match (All, 10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity Match (All, .40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Infinity Match (All, .400)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Infinity Match (All, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Strayer-Voigt Infinity Racegun

Notes: This is an Infinity pistol converted into a “race gun,” a weapon designed for competitions where the shooters primarily work while firing on the move or from short halts, often with nothing more than quick peeks from behind cover. As such, the Infinity Racegun has a number of extra frills that normal pistols do not have: a large muzzle brake, a mount for sights that is not affected by the cycling of the slide, as well as things found on other Infinity guns, such as an ambidextrous safety, interchangeable triggers, an extended beavertail and grip safety, beveled magazine well, and an enlarged ejection port. The frame is of a polymer composite, but between the muzzle brake, extended barrel, and sight mount, it is actually much heavier than other Infinity-series pistols.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Infinity Racegun	9mm Parabellum	1.25 kg	17, 27	$465
Infinity Racegun	.38 Super	1.29 kg	17, 27	$501
Infinity Racegun	.45 ACP	1.41 kg	12	$625

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Infinity Racegun (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	17
Infinity Racegun (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	18
Infinity Racegun (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	19

Strayer-Voigt Infinity Stock/Stock Modified

Notes: As might be indicated by the name, this is a more or less standard sort of pistol, built for competitions where “stock” pistols are required, but the pistols that are employed may be quite well-made. As such, the Infinity Stock has a heavy Scheumann barrel, and has an interchangeable trigger system. The magazine well is beveled. The safety may be on either side or ambidextrous, as required. If the buyer wishes, this pistol may be bought with either 4 or six ports in the barrel to help fight recoil; in this case, the weapon is known as the Stock Modified. The Infinity Stock and Stock Modified have a composite frame.

The Infinity Target Master is essentially an Infinity Stock with a Bo-Mar micrometer adjustable rear sight. It is identical to the Infinity Stock for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Infinity Stock	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	14	$324
Infinity Stock Modified	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.1 kg	14	$349
Infinity Stock	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	10	$410
Infinity Stock Modified	.45 ACP	1.15 kg	10	$435

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Infinity Stock (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Infinity Stock Modified (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Infinity Stock (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Infinity Stock Modified (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14

Sundance A-25/Boa/Laser-25

Notes: These three pistols are virtually identical, being small .25 caliber pocket pistols. The basic model is the A-25; the Boa adds a grip safety; and the Laser-25 adds a small laser aiming unit in front of the trigger guard (which only looks large in relation to the pistol’s tiny size) that is activated by the grip safety. They may be finished in black Teflon or chrome. The A-25 and Boa are identical for game purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-25	.25 ACP	0.45 kg	7	$86
Laser-25	.25 ACP	0.55 kg	7	$486

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	4	Nil	4
Laser-25	SA	-1	Nil	0	3	Nil	4

Tactical Solutions Pac-Lite

Notes: This .22-firing pistol is designed for recreational use such as plinking, but is also applicable to general firearms training and short-range varmint hunting or even competition. It is based on the Ruger 22/45, and can be bought complete or as an upgrade kit. (We will deal with the complete pistol here.) Modifications include a short length of MIL-STD-1913 rail above the receiver, an adjustable rear sight behind the rail, a green fiberoptic blade as a front sight, and a muzzle brake. (The largely-superfluous muzzle brake can be removed and replaced with a thread cap, or even a suppressor.) The pistol includes an extended slide-racker, a SLAM magazine, a beveled magazine well, and G10 grips.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Pac-Lite	.22 Long Rifle	0.6 kg	10	$185

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Pac-Lite	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Taylor's & Company Tactical 1911-A1

Notes: This is a self-defense pistol that has enough features to make viable as a budget competition pistol. The pistol is a comprehensive representation of an old-style M1911A1, with some modern wrinkles. The magazine holds eight rounds instead of seven, and has an extended baseplate to facilitate loading. The rear sights are fully-adjustable target-type sights, and the front sight is a dovetailed blade. Unlike the M1911A1, the 1911-A1 has cocking grooves front and back of the slide. Like the original M1911A1, the frame and slide are Parkerized. The 1911-A1 is made of heavy-gauge steel and is thus heavy, soaking up felt recoil and muzzle flip. The grips are checkered wood. A variant has double diamond checkering pattern. Other variants differ primarily in color, and have checkered polymer grips. They come in OD Green, Dark Earth, Gun Metal Gray, Coyote Tan, and Blued. The Coyote Tan model has G10 grips. These versions are identical for game purposes. A version of the Parkerized model has a 3,625-inch barrel, as opposed to the 5-inch barrel of the standard model.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Tactical 1911-A1	.45 ACP	1.47 kg	8	$408
Tactical 1911-A1 Compact	.45 ACP	1.44 kg	8	$394

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Tactical 1911-A1	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Tactical 1911-A1 Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Uselton IA Commander

Notes: The Uselton Arms IA Commander is basically a 1911 commander-sized pistol brought into the 21st century by using up-to-date manufacturing methods and materials, and other modern features. This construction begins with a lightweight-yet-strong steel slide and an aluminum frame. To this is added an aluminum loop hammer, an extended beavertail and grip safety (with a bump at the lower end for positive engagement), and an aluminum skeletonized trigger. Sights consist of a Novak adjustable combat rear sight coupled with a fiberoptic front sight; the front sight is drift-adjustable. The grip plates are hard rubber and textured in a pattern called by the company "G10 Uselton." The trigger is crisp and light, comparable to a match trigger. The magazine well is well beveled, and reloads are speedy. The 4-inch match barrel has a target crown. The top of the stainless steel slide had rows of grooves for use in quick shots, and a firing picture must be fast. Finish is brushed for the frame, and brushed stainless steel for the slide. The slide stop and manual safety are deeply checkered to aid in quick actuation. Proprietary magazines are provided when you buy one, but the pistol can take virtually any 1911 6, 7, or 8-round magazine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
IA Commander	.45 ACP	0.74 kg	6, 7, 8	$400

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
IA Commander	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	11

Uselton Arms 1911

Notes: The Uselton Arms 1911 is sort of a standard 1911 in shape and design lines; however the slide and frame are formed of explosively-bonded 304 stainless steel/magnesium and 6061 aluminum, which bonds the two metals better than welding or polymer bonding, and also forms a slide and frame 34% lighter than a standard stainless steel/aluminum unit. Because of the lighter weight of the slide, the operation cycles faster (though this has no effect in game terms). The construction has superior resistance to rust, corrosion, and seizure of internal parts. Due the lighter weight, target acquisition if faster, as are aimed follow-up shots.

Internal parts are standard 1911 parts, though Uselton normal coats them with a coating to increase the resistance to corrosion and rust and provide a modicum of better slickness. Uselton does not make a version with an extended barrel for use with a suppressor, as the additional weight on an already light barrel tends to result in a failure to feed and eject. Informal tests do indicate, however, if a

suppressor is formed from explosively-bonded material, the suppressor would probably work with an Uselton 1911.

The pistol is given a brushed stainless steel finish and extended safety. The barrel is standard for a 1911, five inches. Grips are of checkered cocobolo. Parts are hand finished and fitted.

A Commander-size version of the Uselton 1911 is made, with a 3.75-inch barrel; this is made in the same way with the same standards as the standard Uselton 1911.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Uselton 1911	.45 ACP	1.02 kg	8	$417
Uselton 1911 Compact	.45 ACP	0.99 kg	7	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Uselton 1911	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Uselton 1911 Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	11

USMC MEU(SOC) Pistol

Notes: This modified M1911A1 was made by the US Marines to be a backup weapon for Marines armed with the MP-5 submachinegun. (MEU(SOC) stands for Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable).) As such it is normally employed by Recon, FAST units, and bodyguards. Improvements include an ambidextrous safety, a rounded hammer spur to preclude snagging, and rubber-coated grips and a more comfortably shaped grip safety. The magazine well is also beveled to make loading easier under stress.

Twilight 2000 story: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
USMC MEU(SOC)	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	7	$405

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MEU(SOC)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Victory First V43

Notes: The V-43 is based on the small version of the Glock 43; however, it has many improvements and refinements requested by Glock 43 users. ATEi is machining the slide serrations, top serrations, and optics (which are not adjustable).The barrel is longer as 4.33 inches. This not only increases range, but gives a longer sight radius. The cocking grooves are in the front and back of the slide, and are in a shape that the company calls “Victory Fist” pattern; this is a sort of large-sized ovals, making a sort of large stippling. (It offers a surprisingly good grip.) The nose of the pistol is slightly swept back

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Victory First V43	9mm Parabellum	0.55 kg	7	242

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Victory First V43	SA	1	Nil	3	4	Nil	11

Wildey Survivor

Notes: The Wildey Survivor, also called the Wildey Magnum or simply the Wildey, is a powerful handgun designed to fire some of the most powerful handgun cartridges available (unfortunately, most of which are proprietary). It was first introduced in the early 1970s chambered for .45 Winchester Magnum, but Wildey Moore, the inventor of the Wildey pistol, trusted the wrong backers and it was 1983 before Mr. Moore regained control of his company. The Wildey was made famous by Charles Bronson’s use of a .475 Wildey Magnum-chambered version in *Death Wish III*. Though they are “manufactured,” the Wildey is not mass-produced; each weapon is essentially hand-built for the most part, and thus they remain extremely rare pistols.

Construction of the Wildey is almost entirely of steel; most are made of stainless steel with a bright finish, but a version called the Hunter has a matte stainless steel finish. Barrels come in a variety of lengths, but they can be removed easily by the shooter and replaced with a barrel of a different length. Most Wildey proprietary cartridges are essentially shortened rifle cartridges, and virtually all of these proprietary rounds are based on necked-down versions of the .475 Wildey Magnum cartridge (Mr. Moore’s second chambering for the Wildey pistol). Barrels include a full-length ventilated sighting rib, along with a ramp front sight (with interchangeable blades) and a fully adjustable rear sight. The operating system is unique; it uses gas operation, but this system includes an air/hydraulic piston along with vent holes that actually drive the action as well as somewhat soften the massive recoil. The Wildey is also a double-action weapon, with several internal safeties, a manual safety, and a decocker. The operating system allows the Wildey to digest many types of ammunition and bullet types, ranging from rubber to steel-cored, and from sub-loadings to powerful types of wildcat versions of its cartridges. This system also allows Mr. Moore to adjust the Wildey to fire variant cartridges at the request of certain customers.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This was an extremely rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 timeline even before the war, and close to impossible to find afterwards. The ammunition is also quite difficult to find, and most found after the November Nuclear Strikes is handloaded by

owners of a Wildey pistol. The .41, .44, and .45 Wildey Magnum chamberings are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.36 kg	7	$372
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.38 kg	7	$383
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.4 kg	7	$393
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.42 kg	7	$403
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.46 kg	7	$423
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.5 kg	7	$444
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	.30 Wildey Magnum	1.54 kg	7	$464
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.44 kg	7	$415
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.46 kg	7	$425
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.48 kg	7	$435
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.5 kg	7	$445
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.54 kg	7	$466
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.58 kg	7	$486
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	9mm Winchester Magnum	1.62 kg	7	$506
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.63 kg	7	$496
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.65 kg	7	$506
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.67 kg	7	$516
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.7 kg	7	$526
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.74 kg	7	$547
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.81 kg	7	$568
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	.357 Peterbilt	1.86 kg	7	$588
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.68 kg	7	$525
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.7 kg	7	$535
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.72 kg	7	$545
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.75 kg	7	$555
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.79 kg	7	$575
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.86 kg	7	$596
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	10mm Wildey Magnum	1.91 kg	7	$616
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	1.77 kg	7	$581
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	1.79 kg	7	$591
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	1.81 kg	7	$601
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	1.84 kg	7	$611
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	1.88 kg	7	$632
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	1.95 kg	7	$652
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	.44 Wildey Magnum	2 kg	7	$672
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.85 kg	7	$591
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.88 kg	7	$601
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.9 kg	7	$611
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.93 kg	7	$621
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	1.98 kg	7	$641
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	2.05 kg	7	$662
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	.45 Winchester Magnum	2.1 kg	7	$682
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	1.91 kg	7	$626
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	1.94 kg	7	$636
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	1.96 kg	7	$647
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	1.99 kg	7	$657
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	2.04 kg	7	$677
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	2.11 kg	7	$697
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	.45 Wildey Magnum	2.16 kg	7	$718
Wildey Magnum (5" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.06 kg	7	$678
Wildey Magnum (6" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.09 kg	7	$688
Wildey Magnum (7" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.11 kg	7	$698
Wildey Magnum (8" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.14 kg	7	$708
Wildey Magnum (10" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.2 kg	7	$729
Wildey Magnum (12" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.28 kg	7	$749
Wildey Magnum (14" Barrel)	.475 Wildey Magnum	2.33 kg	7	$770

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 5")	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 6")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 7")	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 8")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	16
Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 10")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	20
Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 12")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	2	2	Nil	25
Wildey Magnum (.30 Wildey, 14")	SA	2	1-1-Nil	3	2	Nil	29
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 5")	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 6")	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	14
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 7")	SA	3	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 8")	SA	3	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	19
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 10")	SA	3	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	25
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 12")	SA	3	1-Nil	2	2	Nil	30
Wildey Magnum (9mm Magnum, 14")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	36
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 5")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	9
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 6")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 7")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	2	Nil	14
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 8")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	2	Nil	17
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 10")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	21
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 12")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	26
Wildey Magnum (.357 Peterbilt, 14")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	31
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 5")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	11
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 6")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	15
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 7")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	2	Nil	18
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 8")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	20
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 10")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	26
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 12")	SA	3	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	32
Wildey Magnum (10mm Wildey, 14")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	38
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 5")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	12
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 6")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 7")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	19
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 8")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	22
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 10")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	28
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 12")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	34
Wildey Magnum (.44 Wildey, 14")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	41
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 5")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	2	Nil	13
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 6")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	17
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 7")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	21
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 8")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	24
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 10")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	30
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 12")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	37
Wildey Magnum (.45 Win Magnum, 14")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	45
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 5")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 6")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	16
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 7")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	20
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 8")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	23
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 10")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	29
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 12")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	36
Wildey Magnum (.45 Wildey, 14")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	43
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 5")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 6")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	17
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 7")	SA	4	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	21
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 8")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	24
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 10")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	2	3	Nil	30
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 12")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	38
Wildey Magnum (.475 Wildey, 14")	SA	5	1-2-Nil	3	3	Nil	46

Wilkinson Linda

Notes: The Linda is a large assault pistol which was designed for civilian, military, and police use. Police sales were virtually nonexistent, and the military was not interested, but some civilian sales were made. The Linda, with its large magazine capacity, was

first banned in California and then by the Brady Gun Ban, and production was never resumed. The Linda is a large pistol which looks more like a small submachinegun or machine pistol than a standard automatic pistol, but it was made only in semiautomatic form (though it is reputedly easy to convert to automatic). The construction is largely of steel, though the pistol grip is of PVC plastic and the fore-end is of maple. The rear sight is adjustable and protected by large dog-ears, and the front sight is an adjustable post also protected by large dog-ears. The Linda is also drilled and tapped for a base for a scope or other optics.

Some parts of the big brother of the Linda, the Terry carbine (see US Sporting Rifles W-Z), can be combined with the Linda to produce a rather unusual (if illegal) weapon. The barrel of the Linda and Terry are interchangeable, and the Terry's stock may be added to the Linda. The intent of the manufacturers was to produce a kit to change the Linda into a sort of faux Terry, but the long barrel may be added to the Linda without adding the stock to produce a very long-barreled pistol, or the stock may be added without changing the barrel, producing a stocked (and highly illegal under US law) pistol. Statistics for these variations are provided below, but the GM should not the legal status in games where it may be applicable (such as *Merc 2000* or *Dark Conspiracy*). The Terry barrel is 16.2 inches long (as opposed to the 8.3-inch Linda barrel) and is usually tipped with a conical flash suppressor. The stock is of maple and does not fold.

The Linda's design is quite evolved, but does have some shortcomings and quirks. The magazine release and the croosbolt safety are located one above each other on the left side and are the same size, so those who are unfamiliar with the Linda may accidentally release the magazine when they intended to put it on safety, or vice versa. Field stripping is extremely complicated and requires tools; a full armorer disassembly is even more difficult. Reassembly can also be difficult, because some parts look at first glance the same and can be confused. The Linda has trouble digesting ammunition with thin-walled brass, and also tends to jam when firing hollow-point ammunition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Linda	9mm Parabellum	2.18 kg	31	$281
(With Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.65 kg	31	$301
(With Terry Barrel, No Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.5 kg	31	$363
(With Terry Barrel and Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.92 kg	31	$383

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Linda	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	22
(With Stock)	SA	2	Nil	3	1	Nil	24
(With Terry Barrel, No Stock)	SA	2	1-Nil	3	1	Nil	33
(With Terry Barrel and Stock)	SA	2	1-Nil	5	1	Nil	36

Wilson Combat Classic

Notes: Like all Wilson Combat firearms, the Combat Classic is highly accurized, well-built and combat-tough, and simply nice to look at – essentially, a work of art at an affordable price. (Let me note here one more time that the prices below are game prices and not real-life prices.) The Combat Classic is a 1911-type pistol given the Wilson Combat treatment – in particular, by John Taffin, a legend in the firearms community for his designs and shooting abilities. The Combat Classic uses the standard M1911 barrel length of 5 inches – but this barrel is beyond-match-quality with a match-quality bushing and a full-length guide rod. Most of the parts are in fact Wilson Combat special BulletProof parts, designed for exceptional quality and durability. The rear sight is a Wilson Combat Lo-Mount Adjustable sight, and the front sight is a squared blade; tritium-insert night sights are optional. Finish is in Wilson Combat's ArmorTuff coating; the standard finish is a black slide with a stainless steel frame, but the slide and frame may be had in any combination of black, stainless steel, OD green, desert tan, or gray. The finish may also be given a polymer undercoat if desired by the buyer for extra resistance against wear and tear. The working parts for the Classic Combat are hand-fitted (and adjusted, if necessary). The hammer is a loop hammer of light alloy, as is the trigger (the trigger group is otherwise of steel). The trigger pull weight is slightly adjustable (from 3.25 and 3.75 pounds), and is noted for it's crisp letup and smooth pull. The checkering on the frontstrap and rearstrap are 30 lpi. The Flat mainspring housing, the beavertail, and grip safety, and the trigger guard are designed to ensure a high grip on the pistol; this is regarded as the best grip on a 1911-type pistol. The Combat Classic may be had almost entirely dehorned if desired. Construction is almost entirely of carbon or stainless steel; some of the non-steel parts are noted above, and the grip plates are of Cocobolo wood (checkered or smooth at the buyer's option).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Combat Classic	9mm Parabellum	1.11 kg	7, 8	$248
Combat Classic	.38 Super	1.11 kg	7, 8	$283
Combat Classic	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.11 kg	7, 8	$321
Combat Classic	10mm Auto	1.11 kg	7, 8	$362
Combat Classic	.45 ACP	1.11 kg	7, 8	$407

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Combat Classic (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
Combat Classic (.38)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Combat Classic (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16

Combat Classic (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Combat Classic (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Wilson Combat CQB

The CQB (Close-Quarters Battle) is a highly accurized 1911-type pistol that comes in a variety of barrel lengths, calibers, and finishes. Common features include a carbon steel frame and slide, a high-cut checkered frontstrap to help enhance its natural pointing qualities, a high-ride beavertail safety called "Bullet Proof" by Wilson Combat, an extended thumb safety/slide lock, a contoured magazine well for quicker and more reliable reloads, and a stainless steel match-grade barrel and bushing which is hand-fitted.

The base member of the line, the CQB Full-Size, uses a trigger pack set to a light 4.5 pounds of pull weight. It has G10 grips in a starbust pattern, and a Wilson Combat Battlesight with a fiberoptic front sight tube. The barrel is 5 inches long. The CQB is available in five calibers.

The CQB Elite is a version of the CQB Full-Size that is optimized for tactical shooting professionals and competition shooters. Differences include the use of Wilson Combat Bullet Proof parts throughout the gun, cocking serrations at the front and back of the slide, a checkered backstrap as well as frontstrap, ribbed G10 grips, a trigger pull weight set to 3.5 pounds, and a serrated slide top to eliminate glare.

The CQB Commander is, as the name suggests, a shorter CQB, with a 4.25-inch barrel. For the most part, construction and features are the same as the CQB Full-Size, though the controls, grip safety, and hammer are from the Bullet Proof line; the slide stop is countersunk to slightly dehorn it. The magazine well is beveled for easier reloads. Magazines designed for the CQB Commander have a base pad, though most single-stack magazines of the appropriate caliber will work in the CQB Commander. In addition to being match-grade, the bushing is flush-cut with a reverse crown profile. The chamber is fluted to increase reliability. The barrel is 4.25 inches and conforms to the grade of barrel shown for the CQB Full-Size above; the sights are also the same.

The CQB-LM Professional is a highly-accurized version of the CQB Full-Size designed primarily for military and police use, but also available to civilians. It is a full-sized 1911, with a black steel slide and OD green steel frame with an Armor-Tuff finish which is highly corrosion-resistant. Under the barrel is a MIL-STD-1913 rail for the attachment of accessories; this rail is unusual in that it is detachable instead of integral with the frame. This was done so that when accessories are not needed or wanted, the rail may be removed and the CQB-LM Professional will fit in a standard holster. (Often, pistol with rails need a special holster to allow them to fit, especially if they have accessories attached.) The parts of the pistol are solidly-fitted and have little play. The rear sight is adjustable for windage, but the front sight is fixed. They have tritium inserts. The extractor is of an enhanced-reliability design known as "Bullet-Proof," and the ejector is extended to further increase reliability. The beavertail and grip safety ride high and are extended. The ejection port is lowered and flared. Edges are rounded to make drawing easier and stop the pistol from "biting" the shooter. The barrel is heavy and coned, with a full-length guide rod. It is considered almost abnormally accurate, considering its design.

The CQB Compact is a somewhat smaller version of the CQB Commander, and construction and most features of the CQB Commander apply to the CQB Compact. The barrel is shortened to 4 inches, and is match-grade, coned, and hand-fitted (but does not have a match bushing). The backstrap is not checkered, being smooth instead. The slide stop is not countersunk. The bushing is not flush-cut, and it does not have the serrations on the top of the slide. Despite the smaller size, the CQB Compact is slightly heavier than the CQB Commander.

The CQB Commander Compact *is* a smaller version of the CQB Commander, but only in the gripframe, which is smaller and shorter than the CQB Commander. The barrel remains 4.25 inches, and retains the same qualities as the CQB Commander's barrel. For that matter, almost all the features of the CQB Commander are retained in the CQB Commander Compact.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CQB Full-Size	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	10	$252
CQB Full-Size	.38 Super	1.13 kg	10	$288
CQB Full-Size	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.13 kg	9	$326
CQB Full-Size	10mm Auto	1.13 kg	9	$366
CQB Full-Size	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$411
CQB Elite	9mm Parabellum	1.16 kg	10	$257
CQB Elite	.38 Super	1.16 kg	10	$293
CQB Elite	.40 Smith & Wesson	1.16 kg	9	$331
CQB Elite	10mm Auto	1.16 kg	9	$371
CQB Elite	.45 ACP	1.16 kg	8	$416
CQB-LM Professional	.45 ACP	1.19 kg	8	$422
CQB Commander	9mm Parabellum	1.05 kg	10	$244
CQB Commander	.45 ACP	1.05 kg	8	$403
CQB Compact	9mm Parabellum	1.06 kg	9	$241
CQB Compact	.38 Super	1.06 kg	9	$277
CQB Compact	.45 ACP	1.06 kg	7	$400
CQB Commander Compact	9mm Parabellum	1.03 kg	9	$243
CQB Commander Compact	.45 ACP	1.03 kg	7	$402

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

CQB Full-Size (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	13
CQB Full-Size (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
CQB Full-Size (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
CQB Full-Size (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
CQB Full-Size (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15
CQB Elite (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	15
CQB Elite (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	16
CQB Elite (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	19
CQB Elite (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
CQB Elite (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	17
CQB-LM Professional	SA	2	1-Nil	1	2	Nil	17
CQB Commander (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
CQB Commander (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
CQB Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	11
CQB Compact (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	11
CQB Compact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12
CQB Commander Compact (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
CQB Commander Compact (.45)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	13

Wilson Combat EDC-9

Notes: Unlike most of Wilson Combat's offerings, the EDC-9 Compact was the first pistol to come out in this line. This version has a 4-inch coned barrel with a short, single-stack grip with a magazine capacity of 9 rounds. The barrel design actually enhances the reliability of lockup, and has a flush cut reverse cown. The sights are at opposite ends of the EDC-9 Compact, giving a sight radius of 5.1 inches. The rear sight is a Wilson Combat Tactical Adjustable Battlesight with a fiberoptic front sight; they are both screwed in. Construction is of carbon steel, finished in gray. The frame rails are "Reliability Enhanced." The slide is of stainless steel, though finished the same way as the rest of the pistol. The magazine well is a Bullet Proof well, combining funneling and beveling to ensure magazine placement during reloading. The beavertail, and beavertail safety (with bump) are also in the Bulletproof Line, and ensure positive safety engagement while eliminating hammer bite, as the hammer is bobbed and loop-type. The slide lock is at the rear and extended; the thumb manual safety is moved to an ergonomic position and also extended. The trigger pull weight is only 3.5-4.5 pounds. The grips are in a starburst pattern and made of G10. The handle has slot-head screws for easy removal or replacement of the grips. The rear and front cocking grips are in an X-TAC pattern. Under the dust cover is a decent length of Picatinny Rail. The top of the slide has 30 LPI serrations to cut down glare; the frontstrap and rear strap have 40 LPI serrations.

The EDC X-9 is essentially the EDC Compact with a grip widened to take a double-column magazine. It is also greatly lightened in the frame and slide, For the most part, for game purposes, it is otherwise identical to the EDC-9.

The EDC Professional is an upgraded form of the EDC-9. The frontstrap and backstrap are given X-TAC treatments an improved grip experience. The chamber and barrel are fluted (the barrel at the rear), and there are several carry cuts and ball endmill cuts. The weapon otherwise has the features of the EDC-9; most of the improvements are internal and too technical to go into here.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EDC-9	9mm Parabellum	1.08 kg	9	$239
EDC X-9	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	15	$240
EDC Professional	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	10	$240

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EDC-9	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10
EDC X-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
EDC Professional	SA	1	Nil	1	2	Nil	10

Wilson Combat KZ-45

Notes: This is basically an M1911A1 with a polymer frame. Wilson Combat says this gives the frame the strength of a steel frame with the weight of alloy. (M1911A1 components will even fit on and in this frame.) The design is further improved by making extraction more reliable; the M1911A1 can stovepipe at times, and the KZ-45 is far less likely to do that. The "KZ" in the name refers to the composite frame, a combination of Kevlar and Zytel. This material allows Wilson Combat to produce a pistol with a thinner frame, making the pistol with its double-column magazine have a smaller grip than the M1911A1. The KZ-45 has some unusual features -- for example, the extractor and trigger guard are one unit and cannot be replaced by themselves. The base machining is dome in South Africa; after importation of the raw parts into the US, they are finished and turned into a pistol by Wilson Combat in the US.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KZ-45	.45 ACP	0.88 kg	7, 10	$406

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KZ-45	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	14

Wilson Combat Special Ops CQB Pistol

Notes: This is a match-grade variant of the M1911A1 custom-designed for the US Army's Delta Force by a small Arkansas weaponsmith named Wilson who normally designed accurized weapons for competition. Delta was originally equipped with 9mm Parabellum pistols, but found in Iraq and Somalia that these weapons were inadequate for their needs. Modifications include replacement of nearly all parts with match-grade, high-quality versions of the parts, including the trigger group, barrel, hammer, grip plates, and magazine wells. All controls have been made ambidextrous and the sights have luminous inserts for use at night. The moving parts have been modified, often by hand, to move smoothly and allow for more precise and quicker action.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Just before the Twilight War, in 1995, Wilson made another 100 of these weapons and offered them for sale in the civilian market. Just before the Twilight War, Delta began to re-equip with HK Mk 23 OHWS pistols, but many of these weapons were retained due to the familiarity with the weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Special Ops QCB	.45 ACP, .45HLR, .45XHLR	1.1 kg	8	$408
Special Ops QCB (With Silencer)	.45 ACP	1.68 kg	8	$556

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Special Ops QCB (.45ACP)	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	15
Special Ops QCB (.45ACP, Silenced)	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	12
Special Ops QCB (.45HLR)	SA	3	1-Nil	1	4	Nil	16
Special Ops QCB (.45XHLR)	SA	4	1-Nil	1	5	Nil	17

Wilson Combat Sentinel

Notes: The Sentinel series was designed to provide a concealable, but powerful handgun, which is also reliable and with near-hand-fitted quality. The Sentinel has a 3.6-inch coned bull barrel with a match bushing and a full-length guide rod. The Sentinel is to put as much weight near the muzzle as possible, to fight muzzle flip while disturbing balance as little as possible. In addition to the rear cocking serrations, the Sentinel's slide has cocking grooves near the front of the slide. The Sentinel is dehorned as much as possible. The mechanism makes the pistol 0.5 inches shorter than the typical pistol of its size. The backstrap is finely checkered; the grip plates are grooved. The magazine well is beveled. The front sight is fiberoptic; the rear sight is an adjustable battlesight. The Super Sentinel is the same pistol, but chambered for .38 Super, and has an alloy frame. The Ms. Sentinel also has an alloy frame, but also has red wood grip plates, a matte black frame and slide, and smaller grips for smaller hands. The Ultralight Carry Sentinel is also quite similar, but has micarta rubber ribbed grip plates, tactical-sized controls, a solid trigger, and the addition of finer backstrap serrations and serrations on the top of the slide to cut glare and mirage when aiming. The Ultralight Carry Sentinel has an even shorter profile than other Sentinels.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sentinel	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	8	$235
Super Sentinel	.38 Super	0.71 kg	8	$271
Ms. Sentinel	9mm Parabellum	0.76 kg	8	$236
Ultralight Carry Sentinel	9mm Parabellum	0.71 kg	8	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sentinel	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Super Sentinel	SA	2	Nil	1	4	Nil	9
Ms. Sentinel	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9
Ultralight Carry Sentinel	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Wilson Combat Tactical Elite

Notes: The Tactical Elite is a defensive pistol that is also equally adept at competition shooting. It has a beveled and funneled integral magazine well and a trigger adjustable for pull weight. The 5.1-inch barrel is hand-fitted, match-grade, and uses a heavy-flanged cone shape. The rear sight is called a Battlesight and is made by Wilson Combat; the front sight is a fiberoptic sight. The beavertail is made for a high grip, as is the trigger guard. It has a one-piece guide rod and a recoil spring meant to soak up felt recoil. Construction is largely carbon steel, with G10 grips.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Tactical Elite	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	9	$251
Tactical Elite	.38 Super	1.13 kg	9	$288
Tactical Elite	.45 ACP	1.13 kg	8	$411

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Tactical Elite (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	13
Tactical Elite (.38)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	14
Tactical Elite (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	15

Wilson Combat Tactical Super Grade Compact

Notes: In real life terms, this is an *expensive* pistol. It was, in 2003, perhaps the best pistol that Wilson Combat made, virtually handmade literally by one gunsmith at Wilson Combat. This alone makes the Tactical Super Grade Compact a weapon virtually unrivalled in fit and finish, with parts made to extremely tight tolerances which are hand-selected, and Wilson Combat gives the craftsman no time limit to turn the pistol out. The TSG Compact is made almost entirely from high-grade steel, except for the aluminum Ultralight Wilson trigger, and checkered wooden grip panels. The hammer is of the loop type, the grip safety is designed with a small bump in it to make sure that it actuates in the hand, the thumb safety is contoured and ambidextrous, the magazine release is extended and the magazine well is a beveled Wilson Speed Chute well to allow for quick and positive magazine changes. The frontstrap, cocking serrations (on the front and back of the slide) are checkered at 30 lpi for a good grip. The TSG Compact uses a Wilson Bullet Proof extractor which is polished and tuned, as well as a lowered and flared ejection port and extended ejector; extraction failures are extremely rare. The barrel is throated and match grade, the guide rod is full-length with a reverse plug. The pistol has been almost totally dehorned, with virtually no places where the pistol can snag when drawn (the extended beavertail perhaps being the lone exception). All controls operate with crisp positive clicks, and the trigger has a light, crisp pull with no overtravel. You can shake the TSG Compact, but it won't rattle. Finish is two-tone Armor-Tuff, with a black slide and a gray frame. Sights are Wilson Tactical Combat Pyramid tritium night sights.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This pistol does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TSG Compact	.45 ACP	0.96 kg	7	$400

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TSG Compact	SA	2	Nil	1	3	Nil	12

Factory Z111 K14-VN

Vietnam produced some Tokarev TT-33 variants; these examples are almost uniformly poor in quality. However, the newest Vietnamese service pistol, the K14-VN, is a variant of the Tokarev, and is not poor in quality. It is otherwise based on the K54, which is a Vietnamese version of the TT-33. Except for the better-quality parts and construction, it is internally similar to the TT-33/K54. It does, however, have the half-cock feature of its Browning base, but there are no other manual or passive safeties. One of the most notable differences between the K14-VN and the TT-33 is the wider gripframe, which houses a larger-capacity 13-round double -stack magazine. Another is the barrel and slide, which houses a full 5-inch barrel as opposed to the TT-33's 4.6-inch barrel. Finishes are black with black hard rubber grip plates. The K14-VN is a rather large pistol, but reasonably accurate and served with lots of ammunition.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K14-VN	7.62mm Tokarev	0.94 kg	13	$241

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K14-VN	SA	2	Nil	1	2	Nil	9

Zastava CZ-10

Notes: CZ in this case stands for Crvena Zastava, the arms factory where the pistol is made. The weapon is a variant of the Yugoslavian Zastava M-70, which is a scaled-down Tokarev. The pistol is of good quality and made of better materials than the M-70.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-10	.32 ACP	0.74 kg	8	$121
CZ-10	.380 ACP	0.79 kg	8	$141

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-10 (.32)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
CZ-10 (.380ACP)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Zastava CZ-99 (HS-95) Scorpion

Notes: The "CZ" in the designation of this pistol refers to the Crvena Zastava factory instead of being a Czech weapon. It was the most modern pistol being produced in the former Yugoslavia by the time of the breakup of the former Yugoslavia, and after a couple of years of war interruptions, went back into production. The CZ-99 relies heavily on the SiG P-220 for inspiration. "HS-95" was the designation of the CZ-99 in the former Yugoslavia; it was redesignated after production restarted. The CZ-99 is also imported to the US and sold there by Charles Daly; in this guise, it is known as the ZDA.

Having been influenced by the design of the P-220, the CZ-99 uses a modified Browning-type operation, with an enlarged ejection port to aid in extraction. The trigger is normally used in the double-action mode; there is no manual safety (except on the Charles Daly ZDA version and a modified form called the CZ-99S), but there is an ambidextrous decocking lever and an ambidextrous slide catch. The CZ-99 also has an automatic firing pin safety. The barrel is 4.2 inches long; the sights are fixed, but both are dovetailed into the slide. The frame is of light alloy, with a stamped steel slide and grips of wrap-around molded rubber.

The CZ-999 is a further development of the CZ-99. It is interesting in that it has two trigger-action modes, selectable by a switch: "Pistol" (double-action; with subsequent shots being in single-action) and "Revolver" (double-action-only, with all shots being in double-action mode). The CZ-999 also has a device to alert the shooter that his magazine is running low, in the form of a pin which extends into the shooter's palm when the magazine is down to three rounds or less. (This, of course, makes the CZ-999's magazines proprietary, though conventional CZ-99 magazines may also be used, foregoing this feature.) The CZ-999 has an automatic firing pin safety, a manual safety, a decocker lever, and a chamber loaded indicator. The standard sights are fixed, but they are mounted on dovetails so they may be removed and replaced.

The EZ-9 is a progressive development of the CZ-999; the main difference is the addition of a MIL-STD-1913 rail under the dust cover. The EZ-9 Compact is a commander-length version of the EZ-9.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, the CZ-99 is still a Yugoslavian state design, and was manufactured by them. However, the .40 Smith & Wesson version does not exist, nor does the CZ-999 or EZ-9.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-99	9mm Parabellum	0.86 kg	15	$241
CZ-99	.40 Smith & Wesson	0.86 kg	10	$315
CZ-999	9mm Parabellum	0.83 kg	15	$241
EZ-9	9mm Parabellum	0.95 kg	15	$240
EZ-9 Compact	9mm Parabellum	0.9 kg	15	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-99 (9mm)	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
CZ-99 (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	1	3	Nil	13
CZ-999	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
EZ-9	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	10
EZ-9 Compact	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Zastava M-57/M-70

Notes: These Yugoslav weapons are improvements of the Russian Tokarev pistol. Both are mechanically similar to the Tokarev, with the addition of a safety catch and larger magazine capacity. They are some of the standard Yugoslavian service pistols. They were introduced into Czech military service in 1957, and the operation is basically the same at that of the TT-33 Tokarev. However, the grip is longer and help one more round. A variant of the M-70 was called the M-70 Lux; this version had a fully-ergonomic the slide, frame, and extractor and bolt were chromed. The Lux was typically only issued to Serbian officers.

The M-70 was a further development of the M-57. Both of them used a short recoil single action trigger action. The rifling of the M-70 is more advanced and would make a shot tighter, more "willing" to hit it's target (not applicable in game terms). The M-70A was a variant that was chambered for 9mm instead of 7.62mm. Barrel length for both the M-57 and M-70 is 4.57 inches.

The M-70 Pocket Pistol was a smaller weapon based on the M-70, and blended the short recoil and Browning swing-link systems.

The standard version of the M-70 Pocket Pistol has a lighter slide chambering a .32 ACP cartridge. The barrel is subcompact and is 3.7 inches. The variant, the M-70(k) is the same pistol, but chambered for 9mm. Otherwise, in outward design and some internals are identical.

Today, these pistols are sold liberally on the export market.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-57	7.62mm Tokarev	0.9 kg	9	$237
M-70	7.62mm Tokarev	0.85 kg	9	$237
M-70A	9mm Parabellum	0.85 kg	9	$234
M-70 Pocket Pistol	.32 ACP	0.74 kg	9	$194
M-70(k) Pocket Pistol	9mm Parabellum	0.74 kg	9	$234

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-57	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M-70	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M-70A	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	11
M-70 Pocket Pistol	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	8
M-70(k) Pocket Pistol	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Zastava M-88

Notes: This weapon was conceived as a smaller version of the M-70 in 9mm Parabellum caliber, but the appearance has been altered such that the genesis of the weapon in the Tokarev is no longer so apparent. The normal M-88 has the safety catch on the slide, but an M-88A version has the catch at the rear of the slide where it can block both the slide and hammer. In the wake of the breakup of Yugoslavia, the status of this weapon is unknown.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-88	9mm Parabellum	0.78 kg	8	$149

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-88	SA	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	9

Zastava PAP M-85 NP

Though a shortened AK, the PAP fires 5.56mm NATO cartridges though standard AR magazines. It features a cold hammer-forged 10.25-inch barrel with the characteristic AK-74U flash suppressor on the tip. Trigger pull is a bit long and creepy and is 5.5 pounds of pull weight. The rear sight is in the middle of the dust cover and the front sight is standard; the sight radius is close to that of a standard AK. It has a polymer magazine well which is slightly beveled and fits magazines snugly; this polymer mag well allows the AK-based weapon to use AR-based magazines. The bolt will not lock back upon becoming empty.

A later variant of the M-85, the PAP M-92 PV, is essentially the same pistol, but chambered for 7.62mm Kalashnikov, and with a 10-inch barrel and an abbreviated flash suppressor. It is finished in matte black, with wood handguards. Sort of like the M-85, the M-92 is able to use any sort of AK-based and RPK-type magazines, from steel to polymer. (The magazines sold with the weapon are steel.) RPK magazines, however, are clumsy in such a small weapon, even when fitted with a stabilizing brace. The magazine well is also not polymer. More modern production methods make the M-92 lighter than the M-85.

In the West, these pistols are sold almost exclusively by the US company of Century Arms, though in many countries elsewhere, they are sold directly by Zastava.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PAP M-85 NP	5.56mm NATO	3.78 kg	10, 20, 30, 40	$473
w/Brace	5.56mm NATO	4.28 kg	10, 20, 30, 40	$503
PAP M-92 PV	7.62mm Kalashnikov	2.99 kg	10, 20, 30, 40	$717
w/Brace	7.62mm Kalashnikov	3.45 kg	10, 20, 30, 40	$747

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PAP M-85 NP	SA	2	1-Nil	3	2	Nil	10
w/Brace	SA	2	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	12
PAP M-92 PV	SA	3	2-Nil	3	3	Nil	15
w/Brace	SA	3	2-Nil	5	3	Nil	18