

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIRE WEAPONS

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ANNOTATION

This article gives a brief overview of the history of firearms. This article is intended to acquaint students (pupils) of higher, secondary special and secondary educational institutions with information about the history of development of firearms.

Keywords: firing speed, automatic weapons, combat qualities, weaponry.

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SHOOTING WEAPONS

Before the advent of the automatic weapon of Russian and Soviet fighters, the main firearm was the inventor of the rifle in the 1891/30 model, Sergei Ivanovich Mosin. This rifle was the best example of a multi-barreled weapon. Long-term research and studies allowed S.I. Mosin in 1885 to test a twelve-shot rifle with a caliber of 10.67. Having a high firing rate at the time, it surpassed many examples of foreign weapons in its combat qualities.



Figure 1. S.I. Mosin Figure 2. A multi-shot weapon

In tests conducted by the Ministry of Defense, 118 foreign brands were also displayed along with Mosin. Only two weapons were tested - the designs of S.I. Mosin and the Belgian gunman Nagan. Although Nagan was able to copy many details of Mosin's rifle, his invention failed to withstand long-term tests.

In 1890, S.I. Mosin developed a new type of weapon, this time a five-barreled rifle. On April 3, 1891, the most reliable, durable, and easy to manufacture, was adopted by the Russian army as the "1891 Three-Rifle Rifle Model."

The founder of the Russian School of Automatic Weapons was Vladimir Grigorevich Fyodorov. In 1906, he invented his first automatic weapon, which was manufactured, tested and awarded in 1912, but was not accepted for armament.



Figure 3. V.G. Fyodorov



Figure 4. Submachine gun

V.G. Fyodorov suffered the same fate as a pistol, a submachine gun. This meant that during the First World War, the Russian army had no weapons or self-propelled rifles. And only in 1916, a unit was formed, which had automatic rifles and submachine guns, built by V.G. Fyodorov. After the revolution, Lieutenant-General, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor V.G. Fyodorov began the production of automatic weapons at Soviet military plants. V.G. Fyodorov's activity allowed to significantly increase the armed forces of the Red Army.

Vasily Alekseevich Degtyaryov made a significant contribution to the development of automatic weapons. On behalf of M.V. Frunze, he began developing the handgun, which was introduced for testing in 1924. After correcting some shortcomings, in 1927 the machine gun was adopted by the Red Army and renamed the Degtyaryov Infantry.



Figure 5. V.A. Degtyaryov



Figure 6. DP machines

In his fighting qualities, he was far superior to the same class of machine guns armed with foreign troops at the time. In 1944, the DP machine gun was modernized. In 1946, V.A. Degtyaryov (RPD-46) created a handgun (RP-1943), which was adopted as the main automatic weapon of the rifle unit.

Table 1
Comparative features of shooting

Weapon	Caliber, mm	Weight, kg	Initial speed of the bullet, m / s	Number of parts (pieces)
Handgun DP (USSR)	7,62	8,4	840	116
Light machine gun "Bren" (England)	7,69	10,5	730	141
Lightning machine gun "Browning" (USA)	7,62	14,7	820	150



Figure 7. Light machine gun "Bren"



Figure 8. Lightning machine gun "Browning"

The development of firearms is inextricably linked with the name of Fyodor Vasilevich Tokarev. His design career began with the automatic reworking of S.I. Mosin's three-barreled rifle, which was presented for testing in 1910. The indifference of the tsarist government to equipping the army with automatic weapons led to the fact that F.V Tokarev's rifle did not get a ticket to life. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, F.V Tokarev devoted all his talent and knowledge to the creation of new models of automatic weapons. Working at

the Tula weapons factory, he created the Maxim-Tokarev (M-T) handgun, adopted in May 1925. He focused on creating personal weapons for the army command. Thus, in 1930, a self-propelled gun called the Tula-Tokarev (TT) was adopted for armament.



Figure 9. F.V. Tokarev



Figure 10. TT pistol

In 1938, F.V. Tokarev completed the development of a self-propelled rifle. The rifle was tested in combat during the Soviet-Finnish war. After being modernized in 1940, this rifle is considered a sniper. In the same year he was awarded the USSR State Prize, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. During his long and fruitful life, Fyodor Vasilevich created about one hundred and fifty weapons for the army.



Figure 11. PPSH machine



Figure 12. DSHK large caliber machine gun



Figure 13. G.S. Shpagin



Figure 14. PPSH machine gun

Georgi Semenovich Shpagin worked in an arms workshop during the First World War, and in 1920 joined the project bureau, where famous gunmen VG Fyodorov and V.A Degtyaryov worked. In 1938, together with V.A Degtyaryov, DSHK (developed the mechanism of falling) created a large-caliber machine gun. In December 1940, G.S. Shpagin was recruited to be armed under the name “Shpagin submachine gun” (PPSH). The machine gun was very simple in its operation, it was a mobile weapon of our soldiers during the Great Patriotic War.



Figure 15. A.I.Sudaev



Figure 16. PPS machines

Famous weapons designer Alexei Ivanovich Sudaev. In 1942, he created a weapon that was significantly different from all the automatic weapons available at the time. The presence of a pistol holder made it possible to hit a very precise target when the cannon was assembled in case of need, which was of great importance in a sudden collision with the enemy. On the Leningrad front and in 1943 machine guns were adopted.

Pyotr Maksimovich Goryunov was a brilliant weapons designer during the Soviet era.



Figure 17. P.M.Goryunov



Figure 18. SG-43 machine gun

During the Great Patriotic War, under his leadership, a group of designers created on the design machine V.A Degtaryov's "Goryunov's machine gun 1943" (SG-43). According to some tactical and technical data, the new machine gun has surpassed the machine gun of the "Maxim" system.

Table 2
Comparative features of machine guns

Key features	Sample machine gun "Maxim" 1910 yr.	Goryunov machine gun 1943 yr.
Caliber, mm.	7,62	7,62
Machinegun weight, kg.	20,2	13,8
Machine weight, kg	43,4	26,6
Firearms, min.	500-600	600-700
Combat fast shooting (shooting / min.)	250-300	250-300
Tape capacity	250	250
Destination distance	2700	2300
Initial velocity of the axis, m / s	800	800

The name of Mikhail Timofeevich Kalashnikov, one of the Soviet weapons designers, is widely known both in our country and abroad. M.T Kalashnikov, who had been working on the development of automatic weapons for many years, created a 7.62 mm caliber submachine gun (AK), which was adopted by the army. In the future, MT Kalashnikov modernized the AK and brought it to the best examples of modern weapons.



Figure 19. MT Kalashnikov



Figure 20. 7.62 mm caliber pistol (AK)

He was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for his services to the construction industry in the field of armaments.

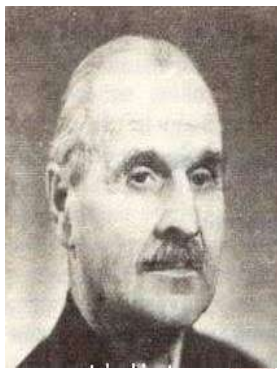


Figure 21. D.M. Kochetov



Figure 22. Small caliber rifle TOZ-8

Dmitry Mikhailovich Kochetov, considered the inventor of the Soviet small-caliber sports weapon, invented the TOZ-8 and TOZ-12 series of small-caliber rifles.

Mikhail Vladimirovich Margolin and Pyotr Konstantinovich Sheptarsky, who made a great contribution to the production of small-caliber weapons.



Figure 23. M.V. Margolin



24. The frame of PK Sheptarsky

Sports pistols TOZ-35, XR-64 (Khaydurov-Razoryonov-64), XR-31 and TOZ-36 revolver series were invented not only by the designer Efimov Leontyevich Khaidurov, who is famous in our country and abroad for sports weapons.



Figure 25. E.L. Khaydurov Figure



Figure26. TOZ-35 sports pistol

The team of Tula Armament and Izhevsk Machine-Building and Mechanical Plant, which made an invaluable contribution to the development of combat and sports weapons, made an invaluable contribution. In a short period of time at the Izhevsk Machine-Building Plant developed a series of sports weapons "SSV-47", "SV-50", "MSV-5", "S-49" and the designers who worked on its invention: I.A.Samoylov, E.F.Dragunov, V.N.Tushin, A.E Ozerov .In 1955-1965, Izhevsk designers introduced new models of original sports weapons, different types of cartridges, free-range weapons "Zenith", "Strela", "Taiga", small-caliber "SM-1", "SM-2". sports rifles "Running deer", "Running ohu", "Running pig".



Figure 27. Strela sports weapon 1.

Figure 28. Zenit sports weapon

The development of these models was carried out under the leadership of A.I Nesterov, R.A Suleymanov, I.E Deryushev, A.S Shestirekov, I.E Semyonov with the participation of a new generation of designers.



Figure 29. Typhoon sports weapon



Figure 30. Ural sports weapon

He created high-quality models of sports weapons for the Soviet team for the XXII Olympic Games by Izhevsk gunners. First of all, they are: "Typhoon-5", "Ural-5", "Ural-6" and "Record-4".

Many models of Izhevsk designers were awarded the quality of the state emblem.

The developed weapons are popular with the general public and are now exported to about 30 countries, and many of their parts and bodies have received copyright certificates and patents.

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