AUTOMATIC RIFLES

FAP Modele 2

Notes: This is essentially an FN FAL with a longer, heavier barrel, a bipod, and a sight graduated for longer range fire. It is Argentina's primary squad automatic weapon, despite Argentine soldiers' complaints of small magazine capacities for the SAW role.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Argentina managed to acquire some 200 Ultimax 100s shortly before the Twilight War, but the FAP Modele 2 was still the primary SAW for Argentine forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FAP Modele 2	7.62mm NATO	6.45 kg	20	$2442

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FAP Modele 2	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	84
FAP Model 2 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	109

AUG Light Support Weapon (LSW)

Notes: This is a version of the AUG assault rifle using a much longer and heavier barrel and bolt. There are two basic versions of the AUG LSW: the HBAR (Heavy Barreled Automatic Rifle), which fires from a closed bolt like the assault rifle version of the AUG, and the LMG (Light Machine Gun) which fires from an open bolt, and is better for sustained fire from a cooling point of view. Both versions have a quick-change barrel with an attached bipod. The HBAR uses the standard carrying handle/sight combination; the LMG has the sight's magnification increased to x4. The LMG's handle/sight combination may be removed and replaced with a Picatinny Rail (in which case, it is known as the LMG-T). The AUG LSW normally fires from an extended 42-round magazine, though it may also use standard AUG magazines. The kit that allows the AUG to use M-16-style magazines can also be fitted to the AUG LSW.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AUG LSW HBAR	5.56mm NATO	4.9 kg	30, 42	$1704
AUG LSW LMG	5.56mm NATO	4.9 kg	30, 42	$1859

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AUG LSW	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	70
AUG LSW (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	3	91

FN-FAL HBAR

Notes: The FN-FAL HBAR (Heavy Barreled Automatic Rifle) is employed by many countries already using the FAL as an automatic rifle and sniper weapon. It is a standard FAL with a lengthened, strengthened barrel for use in the sustained fire role. This also makes it ideal for snipers, as the longer barrel lends increased accuracy. Many smaller countries that cannot afford separate squad automatic weapons modified standard FALs to this standard.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FN-FAL HBAR	7.62mm NATO	6 kg	20	$2358

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FN-FAL HBAR	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	71
FN-FAL HBAR (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	92

FN Minimi

Notes: Development of the weapon which eventually became the Minimi began in the early 1960s, but FN had so many projects going at that time that the first working prototypes did not appear until 1974, and actual production didn't start until 1982. Originally, there were going to be two versions of the Minimi – one chambered for 5.56mm NATO and one chambered for 7.62mm NATO, but the 7.62mm version was discarded due to what was then perceived to be too much weight and recoil. A variant of the Minimi, the M-249 SAW is the standard Squad Automatic Weapon for the US military (and is, in my mind, an inferior weapon to genuine Minimis), and it is also used by several other countries. Perhaps one of the last countries to issue the Minimi in large numbers to its troops (so far) is Britain – at first issued only to special operations units, the Minimi was type-standardized as the L-108A1 when the shortcomings of the L-86A1 became apparent, and the modified L-86A2 did not produce the hoped-for improvements. The Minimi and the Minimi Para now serve the British military, in many cases alongside the L-86A1, which has become not only a support weapon, but also a DMR.

The Minimi is a gas-operated weapon with a rotating gas regulator derived from that of the MAG; this gas regulator has two settings and is meant to compensate for fouling and dirt, but a skilled operator can use it to change the cyclic rate of automatic fire from 700 to 1000 rpm. (The operation is in fact largely a scaled-down version of that on the FN MAG machinegun, with other inspiration taken from the FN FAL.) The Minimi is normally fed from 200-round disintegrating link belts contained in a plastic box which locks to the underside of the Minimi. It can also accept 20 and 30-round STANAG magazines without modification (but cannot have both a magazine and a belt loaded), or a 100-round belt in a smaller plastic box. Many countries have also devised canvas bags, with and without a cardboard liner, to contain the belts instead of the "ham can" plastic boxes. Feeding from a magazine tends to cause the Minimi to fire at a much higher cyclic rate (if a magazine is used, only the ROF of 10 applies). Most of the Minimi is built from light but strong steel, with a polymer stock, fore-end, and pistol grip. The folding bipod is lightweight and adjustable for height, and is attached near the front just behind the gas block. The Minimi can also be mounted on light or medium NATO-compatible tripods or pintle mounts. The barrel is 18.3 inches long with a chromed bore, chrome-lined chamber, and tipped with a flash suppressor similar to that of the M-16A2. The barrel is a quick-change barrel, with a non-folding carrying handle mounted on the barrel and offset somewhat to the right side so as to not interfere with the sights. Standard sights for the Minimi consist of a hooded post with a limited capability for windage and elevation adjustment, and a rear aperture fully adjustable for windage and elevation. FN will mount different sights, or even a length of MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the feed cover, upon request.

Australian Minimis (called F-89 by the Australians) are slightly modified from the original Minimi. They use the flash suppressor from the MAG machinegun, the optical sight of the AUG (F-88 rifle) as standard, have a receiver topped by a MIL-STD-1913 rail, and are generally fed from a 200-round belt contained in a flexible canvas bag which is much superior than the "can of ham" plastic box container of the standard Minimi. They are, however, otherwise identical to the standard Minimi for game purposes.

Canadian Minimis are also a bit different than their FN cousins, and they are license-produced by Colt Canada (formerly Diemaco). The C-9 is basically identical to the standard Minimi, but uses a slightly different tubular steel stock. The C-9A1 has a MIL-STD-1913 rail on the feed cover, to which is normally fitted a 3.4x Elcan C-79 compact telescopic sight. The C-9A2 is for the most part identical to the Minimi Para, uses green furniture instead of black, cloth ammo containers instead of the "ham can" plastic boxes, a folding foregrip, a collapsible stock identical to that of the C-8 assault rifle, and MIL-STD-1913 rails on the feed cover and on each side of the fore-end. In Canadian use, a laser aiming module is usually mounted on one of the fore-end rails.

The Minimi Para was originally designed at the request of special operations troops of several countries already using the Minimi, but it was quickly discovered to be a handy weapon for use from inside vehicles, helicopters, and for CQB. The major differences are the short 13.7-inch barrel and a collapsible strut-type stock. The stock is mounted on a rotating plate at the rear of the receiver; it is pulled out and rotated so that the struts are vertical to extend it, and rotated back and turned so that the struts are horizontal, the pushed inward to collapse it. US forces use the stock assembly, but not the Minimi Para itself, on their "Para" version of the M-249, called the M-249 SPW; the British designate the Minimi Para as the L-110A1, and distribute it to greater percentages of their troops than the US military does. Despite the smaller size, the stock assembly is much heavier than the standard Minimi stock and thus the Minimi Para is actually a bit heavier than the standard Minimi.

In 1996, FN began offering a modernized version of the Minimi, which they call the Minimi New Standard. The primary differences are a stock built of lighter, more modern composites and with a more ergonomic shape. The pistol grip is likewise lighter and has a more ergonomic shape, as is the fore-end. The carrying handle is mounted along the center of the barrel at the point of balance for the weapon, but on the Minimi New Standard is a folding handle. On the original Minimi, the charging handle could be pulled too far

back with very hard yank (as might happen in the heat of battle), making it difficult to unlock again and losing the gunner a couple of precious seconds when reloading or clearing a jam. In addition, slight general mechanical changes have been made to improve the reliability of the Minimi. The Minimi New Standard also comes in a Minimi Para New Standard Version. Both versions, despite their lighter weights, have the same firing characteristics as the standard Minimi and Minimi Para for game purposes and therefore do not have separate entries in the firing tables below.

The Polish have since 2004 been using a what is essentially a Polish version of the Minimi, the KBKM WZ-2003. A license for production was not required since the internal, external, and construction details are different enough that it is considered to be an independent development, and parts are not interchangeable, but the WZ-2003 is still designed with the same parameters in mind as the Minimi and was also designed for interoperability with NATO ammunition. The WZ-2003 can use magazine feed (though the magazines it is designed for are the ones used by newer Polish assault rifles) and also fires from the same belts as the Minimi; it can also use the same ammunition containers and bags as the Minimi. The WZ-2003 has a quick-change barrel. The stock is different, as it is a synthetic side-folding design; the folding bipod is simpler, and the sights are simple open sights, with short sections of MIL-STD-1913 rail in front of and behind the rear sight. The standard barrel version (the WZ-2003S) uses a 20-inch barrel, while the version designed for airborne and air assault operations and close assaults (the WZ-2003D) uses a shorter 15-inch barrel. The WZ-2003 does not have a provision for tripod mounting.

NORINCO in China has been making unlicensed copies of the Minimi since 2005. NORINCO has designated this the Type XY 5.56x45, and for game purposes it is identical to the original Minimi. In reality, however, it is a bit more crude in construction.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Minimi New Standard and its Para cousin do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor does the XY 5.56x45 or the WZ-2003.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Minimi	5.56mm NATO	7.12 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1747
Minimi Para	5.56mm NATO	7.14 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1626
Minimi New Standard	5.56mm NATO	6.88 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1752
Mini Para New Standard	5.56mm NATO	7.02 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1631
F-89	5.56mm NATO	7.32 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1897
WZ-2003S	5.56mm NATO	7.4 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1777
WZ-2003D	5.56mm NATO	7.2 kg	20, 30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1620

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Minimi	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	2	4/8	49
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	2/4	63
(With Tripod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	1/2	97
Minimi Para	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	4/8	31
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	2/4	41
(With Tripod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	1/2	63
WZ-2000S	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	4/8	54
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	2/4	71
WZ-2000D	5/10	3	1-Nil	4/5	2	4/8	35
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	2/4	46

FN M-1930

Notes: The M-1930 is a variant of the M-1918 produced by FN in Belgium at the request of the Belgian Army. The primary difference between the M-1930 and the M-1918 is a caliber change to 8mm Mauser, but the M-1930 also used a stock with a true pistol grip instead of the pistol grip wrist of the M-1918. The M-1930 was not manufactured in great quantities, and most were captured by the Nazis in World War 2.

Just before World War 2, FN produced the Type D BAR; this is a Browning Automatic Rifle that has been improved by FN. Like many of Browning's designs, FN owns the patent for the BAR, and before World War 2, made some improvements to the design. Chief among these was a quick-change barrel 24 inches long, to help sustained automatic fire. Another improvement was in the receiver and trigger mechanisms, making them much simpler and easier to clean. M-1930s used by Belgium were chambered for 8mm Mauser (but after World War 2, they used versions chambered for .30-06). FN made the M-1930 in several chamberings, according to the country that bought them. Before World War 2, some M-1930s were sold to Finland and Sweden (in addition to modified M-1918 BARs built in the US; the Swedes called M-1918 BARs the m/21, and their modified M-1930s the m/37). The Polish also used both the M-1918 and the M-1930 (calling them both the Wz-1928), both in 8mm Mauser; most of these were quickly captured and put to limited use by the Nazi occupation forces. Ethiopia and China also received M-1930s in the 1930s, also in 8mm Mauser. Perhaps the longest official use of the M-1930 was by Egypt, who used them in 8mm Mauser from 1947 until the early 1970s, when they were replaced by the RPD and RPK. For the most part, however, the M-1930 was obsolete after World War 2, and superseded by more modern automatic rifles. Like the M-1918 BAR, the mechanism of the M-1930/Type D proved unsuitable to conversion to 7.62mm NATO, which also hastened its departure.

It should be noted that 80% of the parts of the M-1930 cannot be interchanged with the M-1918 BAR (or an A1, A2, or A3 – or for

that matter, the Colt Monitor).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1930	8mm Mauser	8.84 kg	20	$2647
M-1930	7.65mm Mauser	8.84 kg	20	$2381
M-1930	6.5mm Swedish	8.84 kg	20	$1949
M-1930	7mm Mauser	8.84 kg	20	$2199
M-1930	7.7mm Type 99	8.84 kg	20	$2534
Type D	.30-06 Springfield	9.2 kg	20	$2785
Type D	8mm Mauser	9.2 kg	20	$2771
Type D	6.5mm Swedish	9.2 kg	20	$2074

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1930 (8mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	62
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	4	82
M-1930 (7.65mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	62
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	4	81
M-1930 (6.5mm)	5	3	2-Nil	8	3	7	53
With Bipod	5	3	2-Nil	8	1	3	69
M-1930 (7mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	55
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	3	72
M-1930 (7.7mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	59
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	4	77
Type D (.30-06)	5	4	2-3-Nil	9	3	7	71
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	9	1	4	92
Type D (8mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	9	3	7	82
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	9	1	3	106
Type D (6.5mm)	5	4	2-Nil	9	3	7	70
With Bipod	5	4	2-Nil	9	1	3	91

Bren

Notes: The Bren grew out of the British Army's search for a light machinegun to replace the Lewis gun. The British Military Attaché in Prague watched a demonstration of the ZB-26 one day, and told his superiors that the ZB-26 was the bun they were looking for. The problem was that the ZB-26 was designed for the decidedly non-British 9mm Mauser round; the ZB-26 was therefore redesigned to use the .303 British round instead (necessitating a curved magazine), and it became the Bren In subsequent years, mountains of them were made for countries around the world, including one in 8mm Mauser for the Chinese. The Bren is regarded as one of the finest light machineguns ever designed.

The Bren Mk 1 was introduced in 1938; it was an almost direct copy of the ZB-26, and had some of the fanciest sights ever put on a machinegun. The weapon had a sling for use when firing from the hip, and a pistol grip under the butt, also for firing from the hip. (This was the first thing to go.)

The Bren Mk 2 changed the rear sight to a conventional folding leaf sight, and changed the adjustable bipod to a fixed-height bipod. The butt was simplified, the cocking handle was fixed instead of folding, and various steps were made to simplify manufacture of the weapon.

The Mark 3 is a Mark 1 with a shorter and lighter barrel; the Mark 4 is a Mark 2 with the same barrel. They were both intended for jungle warfare, but came to be issued in all theaters of World War 2.

The Mark 2/1 is a Mark 2 with a further simplified cocking mechanism.

An L-4 could be one of any number of earlier models of Bren machinegun, converted to fire 7.62mm NATO ammunition and then given a number of improvements to try to keep up with the times. The L-4A1 is a Mark 3 with a new barrel, flash suppressor, ejector, extractor, and breech block. The magazine is also modified, being nearly straight instead of steeply curved. The L-4A2 is an A1 with some minor design improvements. The L-4A3, is similar to the A2, but is made by converting Bren Mark 2s; these were made for the Royal Navy. The L-4A4 is an L-4A2 with a chromed barrel, something that dramatically extended the life of the barrels. The L-4A6 is an L-4A2 with the same chromed barrel. ("L-4A5" is a designation that was allotted to a developmental model that was never built.)

The Bren is a light machinegun that has a deliberately low rate of fire to aid controllability, as well as relatively heavy weight. The Bren is known to be very reliable, but too heavy for its role, its barrel heating too fast, and its magazines too small. Nonetheless, it soldiers on in many countries that were former British colonies and others. It is still manufactured and used in India as the Machine Gun 1B.

Twilight 2000 Notes: A number of these weapons were pulled out of storage and issued to Home Guard units in the British Isles, where they served admirably.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bren Mk 1	.303 British	10.15 kg	30	$2633
Bren Mk 2 & 2/1	.303 British	9.89 kg	30	$2637
Bren Mk 3	.303 British	9.94 kg	30	$2587
Chinese Bren	8mm Mauser	11.19 kg	30	$2802
Bren L-4	7.62mm NATO	8.68 kg	30	$2455

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bren Mk 1/Mk 2/Mk 2/1	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	86
Bren Mk 1/Mk 2/Mk 2/1 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	111
Bren Mk 3	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	78
Bren Mk 3 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	102
Chinese Bren	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	87

Chinese Bren (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	113
Bren L-4A4	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	86
Bren L-4A4 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	4	112

Enfield L-86 LSW

Notes: The L-86A1 LSW (Light Support Weapon is basically an enlarged L-85A1 assault rifle. The British have discovered that the L-86A1 has many of the same faults as the L-85A1 (fragility and unreliability) and that it cannot provide a sustained heavy volume of fire due to the small magazines. One author calls the L-86A1 "…the worst LMG ever manufactured since the disastrous Chauchat…" They have been slowly supplementing the LSW with the Minimi since the early 1990s.

Like the L-85A1, the L-86A1 is a gas-operated bullpup design. 80% of the parts of the L-85A1 and L-86A1 are interchangeable. The main differences are the longer and heavier 25.4-inch barrel, a full-length perforated cooling jacket for the barrel, a trigger mechanism/fire selector which allows only for safe and automatic fire (though the cyclic rate of fire, 610-775 rpm, allows a trained gunner to snap off short bursts, and a skilled gunner can even fire single shots), and a slight change in the magazine well. A folding bipod has also been added under the gas block, but this is at almost the very end of the muzzle end of the L-86A1 and can be difficult to use. It is, however, adjustable to a limited amount for height and cant. The stock has a shoulder support. Early in the program, the idea of providing the L-86 with a quick-change barrel was suggested, but this idea never made it off the drawing board. After 22,391 L-86A1s were built, production of the L-86A1 was terminated.

In early 2000, the British used their new interest in Heckler & Koch to have them redesign the L-86A1. Heckler & Koch modified the barrel to make it more resistant to corrosion and fouling, the firing pin to alleviate the problem with breakage that was a problem with the L-86A1, modified the gas cylinder to provide more impetus to the operating system, a stronger breechblock, an enlarged ejection port and stronger ejector, and a change to the magazine well to allow it to use STANAG magazines as well as special magazines and drums like the Beta 100-round C-Mag. These changes produced the L-86A2, which entered service in 2002. However, just as the L-85A2, the L-86A2 has the same sort of mixed reviews, and the British military is reportedly stepping up its acquisition of the Minimi.

The L-86 is still used alongside the Minimi in the British Army, typically with a squad having one L-86A1 (or L-86A2) and one Minimi. Since the L-86A1 has a mount for the SUSAT optical sight (included in the cost below), it is often used simply as a heavy rifle/designated marksman rifle these days, instead of as primarily a SAW.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The L-85A2 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline. Though many British troops have picked up the Minimi, M-249, or even Bloc weapons for the support role, there has not been enough time to officially supplement many of the L-86A1s.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
L-86A1	5.56mm NATO	5.7 kg	30	$1806
L-86A2	5.56mm NATO	5.8 kg	30, 100 C-Mag	$1815

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
L-86A1/A2	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	68
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	88

Vickers-Berthier

Notes: Despite appearances, this is neither a modified Bren nor a modified VZ-26; it is an independent development of a French Weapons designer. He first sold the design to the US, who approved it as the M-1917 Light Machinegun, but Berthier never could ramp up production in time for the US requirement, and it was dropped. He then went to England, but they too rejected it in favor of the VZ-26 they had modified into the Bren. A few minor powers such as Bolivia bought the design, but large sales eluded Berthier until India adopted it as their standard light machinegun. In fact, most reports of Indian troops using the Bren during the period of 1929-1950 were probably of troops armed with the "VB." Some are still in use today by militias and reserves, and as a training gun.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Vickers-Berthier	.303 British	9.4 kg	30	$2652

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Vickers-Berthier	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	6	80
Vickers-Berthier (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	104

Arsenal LMG

Notes: This weapon is basically the Bulgarian version of the RPK/RPK-74. It is virtually identical to RPK-74, except for some minor differences in construction, dimensions, and weight. The 5.45mm version of the LMG is fed by standard RPK-74 magazines, or by a Bulgarian-made 45-round curved box magazine. The 5.56mm version is fed by the same magazines as the AR assault rifle series (which is a problem, since they are really too small for what is supposed to be a sustained-fire support weapon). The 7.62mm version uses the same magazines as the RPK. The LMG-F has a folding stock, but is otherwise identical to the LMG. An option is a mount for optics, but this is not a standard feature.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The 5.45mm version of the LMG is extremely rare, while the 5.56mm version does not exist.

Merc 2000 Notes: The 5.45mm version is under limited production for use in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. The 5.56mm version is not nearly as common, but is seeing some very limited production for export.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LMG	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.7 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75D	$1423
LMG-F	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.7 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75D	$1453
LMG	5.56mm NATO	5 kg	30	$1523
LMG-F	5.56mm NATO	5 kg	30	$1553
LMG	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.7 kg	30, 40, 60, 75D	$2021
LMG-F	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.7 kg	30, 40, 60, 75D	$2051

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LMG (5.45mm)	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	5	71
LMG (5.45mm, Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	3	92
LMG-F (5.45mm)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	5	71
LMG-F (5.45mm, Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	3	92
LMG (5.56mm)	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	5	67
LMG (5.56mm, Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	3	87
LMG-F (5.56mm)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	5	67
LMG-F (5.56mm, Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	3	87
LMG (7.62mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	71
LMG (7.62mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	92
LMG-F (7.62mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6/7	3	8	71
LMG-F (7.62mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6/7	2	4	92

Arsenal SA RPL-3R

Notes: This is a civilized RPK-74, modified from the RPK to be very difficult to convert to automatic fire. It is built on an RPK-74 receiver, of stamped steel and a heavy 23.35-inch RPK-74 barrel with a removable birdcage-type flash suppressor and threading. Furniture may consist of a beech stock, fore-end, and pistol grip, or polymer handguards, stock, and pistol grip. This gives the polymer SA RPL-3R much less weight; it is on par with many assault rifles. The SA RPL-3R comes with a side rail for optics.at the end of the barrel, just before the gas block, is a folding bipod. The SA RPL-3R comes from the manufacturer with one 45-round magazine, though the weapon can use any sort of RPK-74/AK-74-compatible magazines.

It should be noted that while most publications and articles call this weapon the “SA RPL-3R,” Arsenal’s website has it listed as the “SA RPK-3R.” Arsenal says this weapon is out of production, but it still appears in 2017 catalogs and weapons magazines.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SA RPL-3R (Wood Furniture)	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.77 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 45	$1434
SA RPL-3R (Polymer Furniture)	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.24 kg	10, 20, 30, 40, 45	$1447

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SA RPL-3R (Wood Furniture)	SA	3	1-Nil	7	2	Nil	72
With Bipod	SA	3	1-Nil	7	1	Nil	93
SA RPL-3R (Polymer Furniture)	SA	3	1-Nil	7	2	Nil	72
With Bipod	SA	3	1-Nil	7	1	Nil	93

Diemaco C-7 LSW

Notes: This is basically the Canadian version of the Colt Model 715 (M-16A2 LMG). The usual Diemaco (now called Colt Canada) improvements have been applied to the weapon, including a heavy hydraulic recoil buffer (reducing the cyclic rate of automatic fire to a more manageable 625 rpm), heavy hammer-forged 20-inch barrel tipped with a standard C-7 assault rifle flash suppressor, and structural strengthening by the use of stronger materials. One of the biggest improvements is the ability of the barrel to dissipate heat, eliminating the need for a quick-change barrel system. The C-7 LSW may be fed by any M-16-compatible magazine, from the old-style steel magazines to modern 100-round C-Mags and 90-round MWG drums. The C-7 LSW also uses a large, square cross-section forward handguard which has two short lengths of MIL-STD-1913 rails on either side of the handguard just under the front sight post and a forward handgrip at about the center of the handguard. Further forward is a mount which can take a variety of bipods. Sights almost identical to standard C-7 sights are used, but they are calibrated for longer ranges. It can use the same family of accessories, optics, and night vision sights as the base C-7 assault rifle. A variant of the C-7 LSW, the C-7A1 LSW, replaces the carrying handle with a flattop receiver topped with a MIL-STD-1913 rail.

Only limited use of the C-7 LSW is made by the Canadian military, and even lesser numbers of the C-7A1 LSW are in use. The Dutch Marines use much larger numbers of the C-7 LSW, but they use the C-7A1 LSW configuration.

Twilight 2000 Story: This weapon was taken into Canadian service to supplement the Minimi; in addition, the Norwegians are also using it, and there is limited use by US Marines in Alaska and Norway. The Dutch still got their C-7A1 LSWs in the Twilight 2000 timeline, but otherwise, the C-7A1 LSW is rather rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C-7 LSW	5.56mm NATO	5.81 kg	20, 30	$1471
C-7A1 LSW	5.56mm NATO	6.01 kg	20, 30	$1479

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
C-7 LSW (Both)	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	4	59
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	77

Type 74

Notes: This is one of the few Chinese weapons that are not a made-over Kalashnikov; it is basically a small version of the Russian SG-43. It replaced the Type 67 machinegun as a Squad Automatic Weapon. Despite the design, the Type 74 can use Type 56 assault rifle or AK-47/AKM magazines, as well as those of the RPK. It appears this weapon was used only by the Peoples' Liberation Army, and not exported.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons were exported to Mongolia shortly before the Russian invasion.

Merc 2000 Notes: Production of these weapons started again in 2003.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 74	7.62mm Kalashnikov	6.4 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum, 101 Drum	$2123

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 74	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	80
Type 74 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	4	104

Type 81 LMG

Notes: This weapon was originally produced for export, but was adopted later by the Chinese Army. It uses a mechanism similar to the Type 68 rifle, and is the squad support variant of the Type 81 assault rifle. Fire is from a closed bolt. The Type 81 LMG has a folding bipod permanently attached just behind the muzzle, and a folding carrying handle above the point of balance. Though the Type 81 LMG normally feeds from a 75-round drum, this is not the same drum as the Type 74 automatic rifle (above) or the RPK, and the Type 81 LMG cannot use those drums. It can use magazines designed for the Type 81 assault rifle, but not those made for an AK-series (or Type 56) assault rifle, nor will the 40-round extended box magazines of an RPK fit into it. Most parts of the Type 81-1 are interchangeable with the Type 81 assault rifle. It should be noted that the 20-round box magazine is rarely used on the Type 81 LMG.

A variant of the Type 81 LMG, the Type Q-112, is designed for use with Kalashnikov-type magazines. It cannot use standard Type 81 LMG magazines. It is designed for export, and not used by the Chinese Army.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was used by countries such as North Korea, Iraq, Iran, and Mongolia, in addition to China.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 81 LMG	7.62mm Kalashnikov	5.15 kg	20, 30, 75 Drum, 100 Drum	$1971

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 81 LMG	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	3	8	66
Type 81 LMG (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	2	4	85

Type 88 GPMG (QJY-88)

Notes: This is the medium machinegun counterpart to the Type 95 (QBZ-95) assault rifle family. It fires the same cartridge, and can be fired from a bipod or a tripod (weight, 6.77 kg, price $111). In the West, it is considered too heavy for a squad automatic weapon, and firing a cartridge too light for a medium machinegun. It normally fires a special heavy bullet designed for it. The Type 88 is built to better quality and standards than Chinese weapons are normally made.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon is extremely rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Type 88	5.8mm Chinese	5.02 kg	200 Belt	$1576

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 88	10	3	1-Nil	7	1	7	72
Type 88 (Bipod)	10	3	1-Nil	7	1	3	94
Type 88 (Tripod)	10	3	1-Nil	7	1	1	144

Type 95 LSW

Notes: Also known as the QBZ-95, the Type 95 LSW (Light Support Weapon) is the Squad Automatic Weapon version of the Chinese Type 95 assault rifle. It has a longer barrel and uses a large 75-round drum. As of 2006, the Type 95 LSW is still usually seen only in the hands of Chinese troops in Hong Kong, or special operations troops. The Type 95 LSW differs little in appearance from the Type 95 Assault Rifle, but it does use a longer and heavier 21.9-inch barrel tipped with a larger flash suppressor, has a permanently-affixed folding bipod about halfway down the length of the exposed part of the barrel, and is able to use a 75-round drum in addition to standard Type 95 Assault Rifle magazines. It is not capable of mounting either a bayonet or an underbarrel grenade launcher. The Type 95 LSW has a hooded post front sight and a rear adjustable aperture sight mounted on a carrying handle; this carrying handle can also mount a variety of optics and accessories.

The Type 97 LSW is the same weapon chambered for 5.56mm NATO ammunition; as of 2002, there have been no large-scale sales of the weapon, though Thailand and Myanmar are supposedly very interested. The barrel is also heavy, but is 23.6 inches long; the magazines and drums used are proprietary.

In both cases, 80% of the parts of the LSW version are identical to their respective assault rifle cousins.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Type 95 LSW is an extremely rare weapon; it is seen only in the hands of a very few Chinese special operations forces. The Type 97 LSW does not exist in the Twilight 2000 world.

Merc 2000 Notes: Though rarer than it is in real life, the Type 95 LSW and Type 97 LSW both exist, again mostly in the hands of special ops troops. (It is simply cheaper to keep build and maintain parts for more traditional weapons than a novel new weapon with proprietary ammunition.) The Thais are using a surprising amount of Type 97 LSWs, and the Filipinos are also using them in small numbers. The Myanmars did not have the money to replace most of their stocks of existing weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 95 LSW	5.8mm Chinese	3.95 kg	30, 75 Drum	$1476
Type 97 LSW	5.56mm NATO	3.9 kg	30, 80 Drum	$1547

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 95 LSW	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	62
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	3	80
Type 97 LSW	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	63
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	3	82

LADA CZ-2000 LMG

Notes: The CZ-2000 weapon is the latest Czech squad automatic weapon. It is a member of the CZ-2000 family of weapons, including the CZ-2000 assault rifle and short assault rifle. Most of the components of the three weapons are actually interchangeable.

The operation of the CZ-2000 LMG is essentially the same as the assault rifle and short assault rifle versions. Obvious differences include the longer barrel 22.7-inch barrel with a somewhat larger flash suppressor (along with a longer handguard), a folding bipod which is adjustable for height, and the drum magazines normally used to feed the CZ-2000 LMG (which can also be used on the CZ-2000 assault rifle versions, and vice versa). Like the CZ-2000 assault rifles, AK-74 and RPK-74 magazines and drums may also be used. The CZ-2000 LMG, however, is unable to mount a bayonet or mount an underbarrel grenade launcher. (It can still fire rifle grenades.) Sights consist of a fixed, hooded front post and a rear adjustable aperture sight, and have glow-in-the-dark dots to aid night shooting. The receiver is also topped with a rail for use with most NATO and Eastern optics, accessories, and night vision devices. The folding stock from the CZ-2000 assault rifles is retained.

The CZ-2000 also comes in a version chambered for the 5.56mm NATO cartridge; this version has been receiving more and more attention on the assembly lines since the Czech Republic joined NATO. It is for the most part identical to the 5.45mm Kalashnikov version of the CZ-2000 (except for the changes necessary to convert it to the 5.56mm cartridge), changes in the sights to make them more compatible with the 5.56mm cartridge, and the magazines and drums from which it is fed (essentially any magazine which can be used with M-16-series weapons).

Twilight 2000 Story: The 5.56mm NATO version of this weapon is used in small numbers by Czech special forces that operate behind NATO lines, so that they may use captured enemy ammunition. The 5.45mm Kalashnikov version is used by some front-line units in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and (in very small numbers) North Korea. This weapon began production just before the Twilight War, so numbers of these weapons are low, and they are primarily found in the hands of airborne and special operations units.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CZ-2000 LMG	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.08 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75 Drum, 90	$1755
CZ-2000 LMG	5.56mm NATO	4.3 kg	20, 30, 100 C-Mag	$1907

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CZ-2000 LMG (5.45mm)	3/5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	3/5	69
(With Bipod)	3/5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2/3	90
CZ-2000 LMG (5.56mm)	3/5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	3/5	66
(With Bipod)	3/5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	1/2	85

VZ-26

Notes: This weapon is the grandfather of the British Bren light machinegun that is so famous around the world. It is similar to many such light machineguns of the period, but far superior in operation, reliability, and robustness. The action was not violent, many of the parts were plated in stainless steel to reduce corrosion, and barrel changes were quick and easy. It could be fired from the integral bipod or a tripod. The Czechs used the weapon throughout World War 2 and offered to continue building it for other countries after World War 2, but no orders came after that war. A large number of them were captured by the Nazis, who called them the MG-26(t).

The VZ-30 is an improved version of the VZ-26, first appearing in 1930. Improvements include a gas regulator for the gas block, and a heavier barrel with an improved quick change interface so that the barrel cannot be installed improperly in the heat of battle (a problem with the VZ-26. In addition to Czech manufacture, the VZ-26 was license-produced in Romania, Yugoslavia, Na nationalist China (pre-communist China). The VZ-30 was still in use in many third-world nations by 2009, particularly in Africa and Southeast Asia, where they had been held in reserve stocks.

The actual "father" of the Bren is the ZGB-33, a weapon that the Czechs made specifically to take to England and demonstrate to the British. Perhaps no more than a dozen or so were ever built, and British armorers made their modifications directly from these guns to produce the Bren. It is presented here as a curiosity.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VZ-26	8mm Mauser	9.6 kg	20, 30	$2847
VZ-30	8mm Mauser	9.69 kg	20, 30	$2847
ZBG-33	.303 British	10.03 kg	20, 30	$2633

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VZ-26	5	5	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	94
VZ-26 (Bipod)	5	5	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	123
VZ-26 (Tripod)	5	5	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	189
VZ-30	5	5	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	94
VZ-30 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	123
VZ-30 (Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	189
ZBG-33	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	86
ZBG-33 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	111

VZ-52 LMG

Notes: In the short time that Czechoslovakia was able to design its own weapons before the Soviets forced them to use Soviet calibers, the Czechs designed the VZ-52 LMG. The VZ-52 LMG looks very much like a streamlined Bren gun, and indeed the basic external form is taken from the VZ-26. It is a much lighter weapon; the parts are largely of stamped steel, and the handguard and stock are of lighter wood. Operation is a simpler version of the VZ-26's operation, removing several unnecessary steps in the operating cycle. The cocking method is novel one – one unlocks the pistol grip and rakes it forward and back. The trigger unit is based on some early World War 2 German designs, with a two-piece trigger; one pulls the upper portion for semiautomatic shots, and the lower half for automatic fire. The VZ-52 LMG can be fed by top-mounted box magazines or non-disintegrating belts from the side (belt feed was considered the "standard" feed method). Hinging dust covers can be snapped shut over the belt feed and extraction ports when magazine feed is used, and the magazine feed well has a similar dust cover. To change a barrel, one opens (or empties) the magazine feed well, then uses it as a handle to rotate and unlock the barrel. The barrel is then removed using the carrying handle; the folding bipod is attached to the handguard and the gun is therefore supported while changing a barrel.

The original VZ-52 LMG fired 7.62x45mm Czech ammunition, the same as early models of the VZ-52 LMG assault rifle. Later, after the Soviets forced the Czechs to use their caliber of ammunition, the VZ-52 LMG was modified to use 7.62mm Kalashnikov ammunition and called the VZ-52/57 LMG, or simply the VZ-57 LMG. The VZ-57 LMG did not enjoy a long period of use, however, and was eventually supplanted by the RPK.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VZ-52	7.62mm Czech	8 kg	25, 50 Belt, 100 Belt	$2742
VZ-57	7.62mm Kalashnikov	8 kg	25, 50 Belt, 100 Belt	$2577

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VZ-52	10	5	2-3-Nil	11	3	14	141

With Bipod	10	5	2-3-Nil	11	1	7	183
VZ-57	10	5	2-3-Nil	11	3	14	134
With Bipod	10	5	2-3-Nil	11	1	7	175

Madsen M-1904

Notes: The “Madsen Muskette” is considered a remarkable weapon; some say the most remarkable thing about it was that it worked at all. It was probably the first light machinegun ever produced in quantity, and the same weapon continued to be built, with only minor variations, for over 50 years. It was never officially adopted by the military, police, or paramilitary forces of any country – yet there isn’t a corner of the world where is did not serve or in some cases, still serves. The Madsen used an extremely complicated operation, an automatic form of the Peabody-Martini hinged-block action. Nonetheless, the design not only works, but works well; a Madsen 1904 built in 1904 is likely to still work today after some cleanup and a minimum of care. This is great for bolt-action rifles, but in a machinegun, requires a separate rammer and a very powerful extractor; a lot can go wrong, and even loading a magazine into the M-1904 can produce a cascade of rounds that spring out of the magazine while you’re trying to insert it. The operation was, in essence, partially long recoil and partially short recoil. The 24-inch barrel has a reinforced ring around the muzzle where the front sight is mounted. The magazine is curved and top-loading, making the 1904 look somewhat like a Bren. It also has a feature that would later become almost standard among small arms – to clean it, one opens it on pins at the rear of the receiver, and it opens like a clamshell. It was, in spite of itself, very successful, the Madsen being produced in at least 34 countries and used in close to 100 conflicts worldwide. It was even captured from Viet Cong troops during the American involvement in Vietnam as late as the 1970s.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Madsen	6.5mm Arisaka	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$1928
Madsen	7mm Mauser	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2291
Madsen	7.65mm Mauser	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2475
Madsen	.303 British	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2570
Madsen	7.62mm Nagant	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2477
Madsen	.30-06 Springfield	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2754
Madsen	8mm Mauser	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2740
Madsen	8mm Danish Krag	9.07 kg	25, 30, 40	$2761

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Madsen (6.5mm)	5	3	2-Nil	7	3	7	70
Madsen (6.5mm, Bipod)	5	3	2-Nil	7	1	3	91
Madsen (6.5mm, Tripod)	5	3	2-Nil	7	1	2	140
Madsen (7mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	68
Madsen (7mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	88
Madsen (7mm, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	136
Madsen (7.65mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	77
Madsen (7.65mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	100
Madsen (7.65mm, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	153
Madsen (.303)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	76
Madsen (.303, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	98
Madsen (.303, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	151
Madsen (7.62mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	77
Madsen (7.62mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	99
Madsen (7.62mm, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	1	153
Madsen (.30-06)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	67
Madsen (.30-06, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	86
Madsen (.30-06, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	1	133
Madsen (8mm Mauser)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	77
Madsen (8mm Mauser, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	100
Madsen (8mm Mauser, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	154
Madsen (8mm Krag)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	76
Madsen (8mm Krag, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	99
Madsen (8mm Krag, Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	1	152

Lahti-Saloranta m/26

Notes: Also commonly known as the L/S-26, L.S.26, or PK-26, this weapon was designed in 1926 by the great Finnish small arms designer Ahmo Lahti. It is typical of the automatic rifles of the post-World War 1 period, being strong, rugged, and not too heavy. It unfortunately did not sell very well in a Depression-era world, and only the Finnish Army ever used it. The troops liked it, and it did not pass out of service until the late 1940s, when it was replaced by Soviet guns and other Finnish designs. It is noted for being a very simple weapon to use and maintain.

Operation of the m/26 was by short recoil and it used air cooling and fired from an open bolt. Some recoil mitigation was achieved by borrowing part of it's operation from the differential recoil of the Swiss Fürrer system, where the barrel and bolt group are already moving forward when the weapon fires, and the recoil force has to overcome the inertia of the forward movement of the barrel and bolt. It requires a few more parts than a standard recoil-operated automatic rifle, but reduces the size of the receiver and does help with the recoil of the gun. The m/26 did have a field-removable barrel, though it is by no means a quick-replace barrel, as the barrel extension and bolt have to be removed before the barrel can be unlocked. The trigger unit is also a bit complicated, and only specially-certified armorers were allowed to work on it.

The m/26-31 and M-26-32 are almost identical; the first was designed for use in aircraft, while the second was an infantry weapon. These were rather rare, but could be fed by 75-round pan magazines in addition to the standard 20-round magazines. Other then the pan magazine, it is identical to the standard m/26.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M/26	7.62mm Nagant	8.6 kg	20, (75 Drum)	$2455

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M/26	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	73
M/26 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	95

Valmet KvKK-62

Notes: This is the standard automatic rifle of Finland, and also equips Qatar. It has high rate of fire but the weapon's relatively high weight keeps recoil down. It uses an unusual right-hand feed. The KvKK-62 is still in use by Finland, though there are rumors that at least some of them will be replaced by PKM machineguns, which offer greater firepower and range. A handicap of the KvKK-62 is the lack of a quick-change barrel. The KvKK-62 has no trigger guard, though there is a bar forward of the trigger; this allows for the use of mittens and heavy winter gloves. Prototypes of the KvKK-62 were able to feed from top-mounted box magazines as well as by belts; this was discarded before production started, but for some reason the left-mounted sights, made necessary by top-mounted magazines, were retained in production. Another unusual feature is that to the bottom right side of the tubular butt is a mounting for a cleaning rod.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Limited use of this weapon is made by the Latvians, even more limited use by the Swedes, and even more limited use by the Ukrainians and Norwegians.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KvKK-62	7.62mm Kalashnikov	8.3 kg	100 Belt	$1883

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KvKK-62	10	4	2-Nil	7	3	13	56
KvKK-62 (Bipod)	10	4	2-Nil	7	1	7	72

Valmet M-78

Notes: In the same way that the RPK is an AKM enlarged into an automatic rifle, the M-78 is a Valmet M-76 assault rifle turned into a squad automatic weapon. The M-78 uses a 22.44-inch heavy barrel; it normally uses the same flash suppressor as the M-76, but sometimes is found with a muzzle brake. A folding bipod is attached under the gas block. The rear sight is moved to front of the receiver, and is a flip-type adjustable aperture. The front sight is similar to that of the M-76, but is at the end of the barrel behind the flash suppressor or muzzle brake. The receiver is mostly identical to that of the M-76, but built of somewhat tougher stuff, and has a folding carrying handle in front of the rear sight at the point of balance. The wooden, non-folding stock is of the "club-foot" design, where the underside of the stock is shaped like a very thick-soled boot; one grips the angle of the stock to help steady the weapon. A bayonet lug and sights with tritium inlays are optional.

The M-78 was not produced in very large numbers; PKMs were used for some roles instead, and RPKs were available at lower prices than M-78s could be built. Versions were made three calibers, all with an equal lack of success. Some were sold in various other countries, but mostly to collectors. You also may have seen them in some movies; in *Red Dawn,* the "RPKs" were actually M-78s, and in the movie *Commando*, Arnold Schwartzenegger's character used an M-78 fitted with a synthetic stock similar in appearance to the SVD's stock, complete with a recoil pad on the butt.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-78	5.56mm NATO	5.72 kg	15, 30, 40, 75D	$1482
M-78 (With Muzzle Brake)	5.56mm NATO	5.86 kg	15, 30, 40, 75D	$1526
M-78	7.62mm Kalashnikov	6.4 kg	15, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$2011
M-78 (With Muzzle Brake)	7.62mm Kalashnikov	6.56 kg	15, 20, 30, 40, 75D	$2050
M-78	7.62mm NATO	6.71 kg	10, 20, 30	$2372
M-78 (With Muzzle Brake)	7.62mm NATO	6.88 kg	10, 20, 30	$2410

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-78 (5.56mm)	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	5	65
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	85
M-78 (5.56mm, Brake)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	4	65
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	85
M-78 (7.62mm Kalashnikov)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	70
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	4	91
M-78 (7.62mm Kalashnikov, Brake)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	6	70
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	91
M-78 (7.62mm NATO)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	76
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	99
M-78 (7.62mm NATO, Brake)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	6	76
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	99

Chatellerault Mle. 1924/29

Notes: Following World War 1, *everyone* knew that the French would have to replace the horrible Chauchat light machinegun. By 1924, Chatellerault had such a weapon: the *Fusil Mitrailleur Mle. 1924.* The Mle 1924 was designed to fire a new cartridge, nominally of 7.5x58mm in measure. The Mle 1924 was a rather good one for the time, but unfortunately, the mountains of captured German 8mm Mauser ammunition could be chambered, fired, and even fit into the magazines of the Mle 1924 – generally resulting in a violent chamber explosion or an equally-violent burst barrel, causing sometimes fatal casualties. The 7.5mm cartridge was redesigned, becoming approximately 4mm shorter, and 8mm Mauser could no longer fit into the gun. This version was called the Mle 1924/29. Though they saw limited use during World War 2 (primarily before and during the German invasion), they did most of their work during the colonial wars of the 1950s. Nazi forces made limited use of the Mle 1924/29 during World War 2. Perhaps the most unusual of users were the Viet cong during the Vietnam War; these were Mle 1924/29s captured in the 1950s from the French during their own war in Indochina. Another unusual user was the Japanese during World War 2, who also captured some from the French in Indochina and Burma.

The Mle 1924 and Mle 1924/29 are essentially highly-modified versions of the Browning Automatic Rifle. The magazine feeds from the top of the receiver, and they were selective fire weapons by virtue of twin triggers (the front fires the weapon on semiautomatic, and the rear on automatic). The cyclic rate was only 500 rpm, so short bursts and even single shots are easily squeezed off. Barrel length is 19.7 inches, tipped by a conical flash suppressor. The front sight is a blade in a dovetail, allowing for drift adjustments; the rear sight is a tangent-type sight, graduated from 200-2000 meters. The tangent sight folds, and has a peep sight above it to allow for quick, short-range shots. In addition to a bipod, a monopod can be screwed into the butt. Possibly due to being based upon the BAR, the Mle 1924/29 was an outstanding weapon, easily maintained, accurate with natural pointing qualities, and able to withstand the abuse heaped upon weapons by the average soldier. In no time at all, they were rapidly being mass-produced and replacing the much-hated Chauchats. They were used during World War 2, by the Free French, Resistance, Free Polish forces, and even the Nazis, who captured thousands of them. After World War 2, they were given to former French colonies in Africa, where they are used to this day, and then were distributed by mercenaries and rebels all over the continent.

The M-1931A was introduced in 1931 for use as a tank machinegun or from a tripod. It basically morphs the Mle 1924/29 from an automatic rifle into a machinegun. It had the same basic mechanism as the Mle 1924/29, but also differed greatly in several ways. The M-1931A used a 23-inch heavy barrel without a flash suppressor. The AFV machinegun version had no stock, using spade grips instead; the ground-mounted gun had a rudimentary stock which was padded with soft rubber encased in leather, and had an equally rudimentary curved pistol grip. It had a cyclic rate of fire of 750 rpm (the Mle 1924/29 has a rate of 450 rpm) but this difference is not important in game terms. The M-1931A may be fed by a 36-round box magazine or a 150-round drum, both of which were attached to the right side of the receiver, though this could be switched to left-hand feed, something sometimes required when mounting in AFVs. Case ejection is straight down from the receiver. In 1934, some M-1931As were modified internally to make them more reliable and to simplify stripping; these designated M-1934s. For game purposes, they are the same as the M-1931A. After World War 2, a few M-1931As were bought by the Swiss; these were converted to fire the 7.5mm Swiss cartridge and modified to use the US M-2 tripod. The standard French tripod weighed nearly 25 kilograms; the M-2 weighed 20 kilograms and was mechanically much simpler, and quicker to set up.

When M-1931As were set up in a twin mounting, they were known as Reibel machineguns. Most of these were used from large fortified positions, such as the Maginot Line, though some were used from commander's cupolas on AFVs. They are fired from twin spade grips. An aircraft-mounted version was also devised, designated the M-1934/39. The Nazis put captured M-1931As to work, designating them the Kpfw MG-331(f); the Mle 1924/29s were also put into service with the Nazis, designating them the Leichte MG-116(f). They were used along the Atlantic Wall to supplement German-made machineguns. In addition, they were used by Free French Forces and the French Resistance – many ended up in France again after in Operation Overlord, taken there by French troops who had fled to England during the Dunkirk operation. (Rumors say that the French troops preferred the Mle 1924/29 to the BARs the US had given them, and many BARs given to the French forces were simply returned to the US forces.) Other users included the Polish, who used the M-1931A AFV-mounted version; the Cambodians, who used them until 1975, and the Viet Minh, NVA, and Viet Cong; it is not known how long they were used after the end of the Vietnam War, but they were retired long ago.

Note that while actual examples of the original Mle 1924 will be extremely rare, statistics are included below for it for comparison and completeness purposes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mle 1924	7.5mm Mle 1924	9.38 kg	25	$2491
Mle 1924/29	7.5mm MAS	9.24 kg	25	$2352
M-1931A (AFV MG)	7.5mm MAS	11.8 kg	36, 150 Drum	$2359
M-1931A (Tripod Mounting)	7.5mm MAS	12.04 kg	36, 150 Drum	$2379
M-1931A (Swiss)	7.5mm Swiss	12.13 kg	36, 150 Drum	$2531
Reibel	7.5mm MAS	24 kg	36, 150 Drum (x2)	$4818

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mle 1924	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	57
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	75

Mle 1924/29	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	61
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	79
M-1931A (AFV Mounting)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	1	1	157
M-1931 (Tripod Mounting)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	1	157
M-1931A (Swiss)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	1	155
Reibel	10	4	2-3-Nil	12	1	3	157

Chauchat

Notes: Well, what good things can I say about the Chauchat? None, really. The Chauchat has been described as the worst firearm ever designed. The Chauchat uses the long recoil method of operation. This does not lend itself to an aimable weapon, especially when coupled with a high-power cartridge. The Chauchat is built of inferior metal, and thus the moving parts wore out very fast. The parts themselves were fitted together rather loosely, even when new; the rapid wear just made this worse. The Chauchat thus literally shook itself to pieces as it was fired. The magazine was required by the abrupt taper of the 8mm Lebel round, but it meant that the magazine was going to be only so big and no bigger. (No one knows why belts or drums were not considered, or better yet, another round.) In World War 1, the Chauchat was forced upon the French Army and the US Marines (in .30-06 Springfield). The Marines used a straight 30-round magazine. One more country, Serbia, had the misfortune of using small amounts of the Chauchat; theirs were chambered for 8mm Mauser, and used magazines with a slight curve in them. They had no better luck with the Chauchat than anyone else.

If you force the players or NPCs to use a Chauchat, for whatever cruel reason, the GM should assign the weapon a 1 in 20 chance per round of firing of jamming for seemingly no reason at all. This is over and above the normal chances of jamming due to catastrophic failure.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Chauchat	8mm Lebel	9.07 kg	20	$2369
Chauchat	.30-06 Springfield	10.34 kg	30	$2622
Chauchat	8mm Mauser	9.51 kg	20	$2599

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Chauchat (8mm Lebel)	3	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	4	55
With Bipod	3	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	72
Chauchat (.30-06)	3	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	4	47
With Bipod	3	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	61
Chauchat (8mm Mauser)	3	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	4	55
With Bipod	3	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	72

Hotchkiss M-1922/26

Notes: This is a light machinegun developed in the wake of World War 1. It is a standard type of gas-operated weapon. The housing in front of the trigger guard that appears to be a magazine well is actually the tilting flap of the breech-locking mechanism. The weapon was actually fed by either a top-mounted magazine or a side-feeding metallic strip. The M-1922/26 saw little actual use, whether in peacetime or wartime: The British tested a few in .303 British caliber (it was eventually rejected); 1000 were used by the Czechs in 8mm Mauser (they were eventually rejected in favor of the VZ-26); 5000 were used by the Greeks in 6.5mm Greek Service; and an unknown number were used by the Dominican Republic and Brazil, in 7mm Mauser. The Spanish Army also used it in 7mm Mauser is fair numbers during the Spanish Civil War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1922/26	.303 British	13 kg	25 (Box)	$2562
M-1922/26	8mm Mauser	14.04 kg	25 (Strip)	$2730
M-1922/26	6.5mm Greek Service	9.52 kg	25 (Strip)	$1984
M-1922/26	7mm Mauser	11.31 kg	25 (Box)	$2283

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1922/26 (.303)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	6	74
M-1922/26 (.303, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	3	97
M-1922/26 (8mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	6	75
M-1922/26 (8mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	3	98
M-1922/26 (6.5mm)	5	4	2-Nil	8	3	7	65
M-1922/26 (6.5mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-Nil	8	1	3	85
M-1922/26 (7mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	6	67

M-1922/26 (7mm, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	3	87

Heckler & Koch G-36 SAW

Notes: The G-36 SAW entered service with the German Army in 1997, and has been exported to most of the same countries who also use the G-36 assault rifle and its variants. Though it was at first intended to be the standard German Squad Automatic weapon (and in fact was until recently), but has now been partially supplanted by the new MG-43, and it may become simply a companion piece to the MG-43 (much like the British Army still uses the L-86A1/A2 as a companion weapon to the Minimi).

The G-36 SAW is essentially a G-36 assault rifle with a minimum of changes to better suit it to the SAW role. The 18.9-inch barrel is heavier than that of the G-36 assault rifle to allow the barrel to better withstand sustained automatic fire, but is tipped with the same flash suppressor. The folding bipod is permanently attached at the front of the handguard, and can be given some minimal adjustments for height and cant. The G-36 SAW retains the large carrying handle above the receiver, along with the 3x red-dot-type optical sight and backup iron sights which consist of adjustable 1x red-dot sights. The G-36 SAW also retains the ability to have up to five 30-round G-36 assault rifle magazines clipped together for quick magazine changes, and as with the G-36 Assault rifle, can also use STANAG 5.56mm NATO magazines, and a 50-round drum has also been designed for the G-36 SAW. However, in service use, it appears that Beta's 100-round C-Mag is the magazine most often encountered in use by G-36 SAW shooters. The G-36 SAW also retains the folding stock, but the buttplate has a rubber recoil pad.

The G-36E SAW is the export version of the G-36 (though the Spanish seem to have been sold the standard G-36 SAW). The only real difference is the optical sight, which is 1.5x instead of 3x.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Adoption of this weapon largely came to an abrupt halt with the nuclear exchanges of the war; perhaps less than 75 were ever delivered to the German Army.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
G-36 SAW	5.56mm NATO	3.49 kg	20, 30, 50 Drum, 100 C-Mag	$1790
G-36E SAW	5.56mm NATO	3.49 kg	20, 30, 50 Drum, 100 C-Mag	$1740

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
G-36/G-36E SAW	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	5	53
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2	69

Heckler & Koch HK-13

Notes: This is essentially a heavy-barreled version of the HK-33 assault rifle. The dimensions are similar, and it uses the same magazines, and is equipped with a bipod. The HK-13E is a development of the HK-13. It is heavier, and has a foregrip under the barrel, has a setting for 3-round bursts, and uses standard STANAG magazines. It can also use the 90-round MWG magazine and 100-round C-Mag.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HK-13	5.56mm NATO	6 kg	25, 30, 40	$1370
HK-13E (Magazine Feed)	5.56mm NATO	8 kg	20, 30	$1734
HK-13E (Belt Feed)	5.56mm NATO	8 kg	100 Belt	$1734
Belt Feed Parts Kit for HK-13E	NA	1.6 kg	NA	$549

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HK-13	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	46
HK-13 (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	60
HK-13E	3/5	3	1-Nil	6	2	2/4	46
HK-13E (Bipod)	3/5	3	1-Nil	6	1	1/2	60

Heckler & Koch MG-43

Notes: The light machinegun which would become the MG-43 was not seen in public until it was shown at a public shooting range in Yuma, Arizona in 2001. However, by that time, it had already been in development for several years, and had been tested at military facilities encompassing a wide variety of climate conditions in the US including Ft. Greely, Alaska, Ft. Benning, Georgia, and the Yuma Proving Grounds in Arizona. These tests showed the MG-43 to be a rugged, reliable weapon capable of functioning in virtually any field conditions. The German Army is currently in the process of issuing the MG-43 to its troops to supplement the G-36 SAW; the British Army is reputedly also evaluating the MG-43.

The MG-43 does have a superficial resemblance to the G-36 SAW, but it is not a member of the G-36 family. The MG-43 is gas-operated, fires from an open bolt, and has no selector lever (merely a safety switch), since it is meant to be fired only on automatic. 750-rpm cyclic rate means that short bursts can be squeezed off with a little practice, and even single shots can be fired by a skilled gunner. The MG-43 may use virtually any sort of disintegrating link 5.56mm NATO belt used in the world today, and even some no longer in general use (the MG-43 shown to the public in Yuma was actually firing old Stoner 63A belts). Belt pull is extremely strong; though normally meant for use with up to 200-round belts, one demonstration at Yuma showed it pulling a 1200-round belt! Feed is from the right side of the receiver, with case and link ejection from the bottom. The 18.9-inch barrel is of the quick-change type and tipped with a flash suppressor; the barrel is built somewhat heavy and is equipped with a small handle allowing it to be changed while hot with bare hands. The barrel can be removed and replaced whether the bolt is open or closed. The stock folds; while it is similar to

the stock of a G-36, it has a compartment which can house a cleaning kit. The MG-43 has adjustable iron sights, but there is also a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the receiver. At the front of the handguard is its folding bipod, adjustable for height and cant; the handguard also has a mounting interface for standard NATO light and medium tripods or compatible pintles.

The newest version is the MG-4. This version has a basic commonality with the MG-43, but is equipped with a MIL-STD-1913 rail above the receiver which extends just beyond the feed cover, and has another short length of rail just to the rear of the front sight. The front sight folds, and the rear sight is removable. (The rear sight is often replaced with a version of the same carrying handle/optical sight assembly of the G-36 assault rifle, with a 3x red-dot sight in the handle.) The MG-4 has a reshaped stock reminiscent of the Minimi, and when the carrying handle/sight combination is not used, can mount a simpler removable carrying handle. The stock can also be folded to the left. The barrel is heavier than that of the MG-43, and it has a slightly different flash suppressor. The barrel is also slightly longer at 19 inches. Dimensionally, the MG-4 is also slightly longer than the MG-43. The handguards are also reshaped, both for extra barrel and receiver cooling and for protection of the shooter's hands. The MG-4 is able to take a 50-round belt in a cloth assault pack in addition to the belts of the MG-43. The MG-4 is primarily designed to eject spent cases downward, though right-hand ejection is possible through the change of a few parts.

The MG-4E is essentially the same, but replaces the standard stock with a sliding M-4-type stock. The MG-4KE is the same as the MG-4E, but has a shorter 15.8-inch barrel. The MG-4E and MG-4KE cannot be used on tripods.

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

Merc 2000 Notes: German units and certain NATO special operations units began using the MG-43 in early 2005.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MG-43	5.56mm NATO	6.4 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1403
MG-4	5.56mm NATO	8.15 kg	50 Belt, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1419
MG-4E	5.56mm NATO	7.9 kg	50 Belt, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1419
MG-4KE	5.56mm NATO	7.7 kg	50 Belt, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1318

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MG-43	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	4	52
MG-43 (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2	68
MG-43 (Tripod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	1	104
MG-4/MG-4E	5	3	1-Nil	6/8	2	4	52
MG-4/MG-4E (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6/8	1	2	68
MG-4 (Tripod)	5	3	1-Nil	6/8	1	1	104
MG-4KE	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	4	40
MG-4KE (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	2	51

Knorr-Bremse

Notes: This weapon started its life as a light machinegun by a Swedish inventor in the early 1930s, named the LH-33. The Swedish Army passed on it, as did the Norwegians, but he managed to sell the patents to a German company named Knorr-Bremse (who, oddly enough, was not in the arms business – they sold automobile brakes). Like many companies of the time, they jumped head first into the arms business, seeing the clouds of war gathering. They modified the design to simplify production, and then named it after themselves. The double triggers that provided selective fire were deleted in favor of a simple single trigger allowing only automatic fire. (The rate of fire is slow enough to allow the shooter to easily squeeze off single shots.) The barrel was turned into a quick-change model, and the rifling ended 76mm from the muzzle to save just a little more money. The safety catch was poorly-designed, and usually failed to keep the gun in a safe condition. The butt tended to fall off the weapon from vibration. The German Army did buy the Knorr-Bremse, but they foisted it off on the various foreigners they employed from conquered countries. In addition, the Finns, who were glad to have any weapons at all during their war with the Soviets, bought the weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Knorr-Bremse	8mm Mauser	10 kg	20	$2872

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Knorr-Bremse	5	5	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	98
Knorr-Bremse (Bipod)	5	5	2-3-Nil	9	1	3	128

INSAS LMG

Notes: The INSAS LMG is the squad automatic weapon version of the Indian INSAS assault rifle. Like the assault rifle version, this weapon's introduction was plagued by a lack of ammunition, and if anything, it had more technical problems than the assault rifle version; early models had defective barrels, a faulty charging handle, and a carrying/barrel handle which tended to break or fall off. These problems led India to procure RPKs from Russia and Romania, and later even some Negevs from Israel. That said, the troops who have been issued the newest models are said to be quite pleased with the INSAS LMG.

Operation and functioning of the INSAS LMG is essentially the same as its assault rifle cousin. The most obvious difference is its longer 21.1-inch barrel; a shorter version with a 19.7-inch barrel also exists, designed for use by special operations troops, airborne troops, and those who must fight from inside vehicles and helicopters. (Because of the 19.7-inch-barrel version's intended role, this version of the INSAS LMG is almost always found with a folding stock.) Both have a bipod (a slightly-modified version of that used by the Indian version of the Bren) attached to the barrel just ahead of the gas block. The bipod folds and is somewhat adjustable for height and cant. The INSAS LMG can also be mounted on pintle and tripod mounts. The INSAS LMG has the unusual ability (for an automatic rifle) to use rifle grenades. The stock may be a fixed stock of polymer or a folding stock; I have not been able to find any evidence that any wooden-stocked INSAS LMGs were built. The fire selector allows only for automatic or semiautomatic fire, and does not have the 3-round burst capability of its assault rifle cousin. Sights consist of an adjustable flip aperture rear sight and a fixed front blade, and there is also a mount on the receiver for optical or night vision sights. The INSAS LMG is a magazine-fed weapon, though it is capable of using standard INSAS assault rifle magazines as well as STANAG-compatible 5.56mm NATO magazines.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though thousands of these weapons were issued, by 1998 most of them had been discarded in favor of RPKs and their more readily available ammunition and parts.

Merc 2000 Notes: The Indians decided to invest in the Negev and the Ultimax 100 in lieu of the INSAS LMG.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
INSAS LMG (Fixed Stock, 21.1" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	6.21 kg	20, 22, 30	$1474
INSAS (Fixed Stock, 19.7" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	6.11 kg	20, 22, 30	$1431
INSAS (Folding Stock, 21.1" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	5.85 kg	20, 22, 30	$1494
INSAS (Folding Stock, 19.7" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	5.76 kg	20, 22, 30	$1451

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
INSAS LMG (Fixed, 21.1")	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	5	60
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	78
(With Tripod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	1	119
INSAS LMG (Fixed, 19.7")	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	54
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	70
(With Tripod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	1	108
INSAS LMG (Folding, 21.1")	5	3	1-Nil	6/7	2	5	60
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6/7	1	2	77
(With Tripod)	5	3	1-Nil	6/7	1	1	119
INSAS LMG (Folding, 19.7")	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	5	54

(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	2	70
(With Tripod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	1	108

Al-Quds

Notes: Though most countries employing Russian weapons generally use the RPK or RPK-74 as a squad automatic weapon, the Iraqis chose to instead modify a standard AKM for this purpose. The Al-Quds is therefore a Tabuk Assault Rifle with a longer, heavier barrel, and with cooling fins added beneath the gas cylinder. Though it can use the 40 and 75-round RPK magazines, it is normally encountered with standard 30-round AKM magazines. The bipod can be easily removed and the Al-Quds used as a large assault rifle and reduces weight by 1.4 kg.

It is possible that the Al-Quds isn't even an Iraqi design; it is virtually identical to a weapon was designed by the Bulgarians (but with a folding stock), called the RKKS.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Al-Quds SAWs were in fact supplemented with actual RKKSs during the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: Al Qaida was known to employ suicide squads that were often armed with this weapon and using 75-round drums.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Al-Quds	7.62mm Kalashnikov	5 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum	$1961

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Al-Quds	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	3	8	65
Al-Quds (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	2	4	84
Al-Quds (Bipod Removed)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	4	9	65

IMI Galil LMG

Notes: These are versions of the Galil AR and ARM (in both 7.62mm NATO and 5.56mm NATO), with a longer, heavier 21.1-inch barrel and heavy-duty bipod. It can be equipped with many different sights. The 50-round drums were designed specifically for use with the Galil ARM. They are otherwise essentially identical to the Galil AR and ARM. 7.62mm versions of the Galil LMG are more common than the 5.56mm version, though neither is used in any great numbers in Israel or anywhere else. The South Africans are known to use a few examples of what is essentially a Galil LMG (though theirs is actually a variant of the R-4), and their examples are generally in 5.56mm instead of 7.62mm. Many Galil LMGs are actually being used more as sharpshooters' weapons rather than SAWs. In general, however, the Galil LMG is a design that is considered to never have really lived up to the promises the designers made.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Galil LMG	7.62mm NATO	5.68 kg	20, 25, 50 Drum	$2359
Galil LMG	5.56mm NATO	4.45 kg	12, 20, 30, 35, 50 Drum	$1503

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Galil LMG (7.62mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6/7	3	8	70
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6/7	2	4	91
Galil LMG (5.56mm)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	5	62
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	3	81

Ta'as Negev

Notes: Standard automatic rifle of Israel, the Negev was developed by Ta'as Industries when a heavy-barreled version of the Galil proved inadequate. The Israelis quickly adopted the highly-adaptable Negev, and several countries are also interested, including the South Africans and the Indians (the Indians have reportedly already received several Negevs, due to delays and inadequacies of the INSAS LMG.

The standard Negev uses a quick-change 18.1-inch barrel tipped with a long flash suppressor, a folding bipod whifh is adjustable for height and to a limited extent, cant, and also incorporated a wire-cutter. The Negev is gas-operated using a rotating bolt, and fires from an open bolt to help stop overheating of the chamber. The gas system also has a gas regulator which can be changed easily by the operator; this gas regulator can be used to compensate for fouling, dirt, or barrel heating, or the gas vent may be closed off entirely, allowing the Negev to use old-style rifle grenades and certain other rifle grenades. A savvy operator can also use the gas regulator to vary the cyclic rate of automatic fire from 700-1000 rpm. The fire selector also allows for semiautomatic fire. Feed is from the right, with case and link ejection to the left; belts are normally held in plastic drums or canvas bags lined with cardboard, mounted under the receiver. Standard Galil and Galil LMG magazines and drums may also be used, and if so, they feed from under the receiver. M-16-type magazines can also be used by the Negev if a special adapter is added. The receiver is topped with a MIL-STD-1913 rail, allowing the use of a wide variety of optics and accessories. The pistol grip is hollow and has a hinged cover at the bottom, allowing for the storage of a cleaning kit or batteries for the devices it has mounted on the MIL-STD-1913 rail. Standard iron sights consist of a front protected adjustable post, and a rear folding adjustable aperture sight. Both sights are equipped with tritium inlays for night use. The polymer handguard is equipped with a folding foregrip; this foregrip may locked to either side or the bottom when it is extended. The helicopter pintle mount has also been developed for the standard Negev for use as a door gun; when it is used in such a manner, the Negev is fed from either 380-round or 750-round drums (or standard Negev belts and magazines).

The Assault Negev is a much smaller version of the Negev (sometimes called the Negev Assault Rifle) with a 13-inch barrel and no bipod (though an M-16-style scissors bipod may be clipped on). Essentially, this turns the Negev into a belt-fed assault rifle with a quick-change barrel. Whether the Assault Negev is a small SAW or a large, belt-fed assault rifle is open to question, but except for the calibration of the sights, it is otherwise identical to the standard Negev.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Indians did not get any of these weapons, though the South Africans did, and it was in limited use by US forces in the Middle East.

Merc 2000 Notes: The Negev saw lots of sales to the Indians, South Africans, and some Central and South American countries. Hollywood also liked the look of the Negev, especially the Assault Negev, and bought many that were converted to fire blanks only and used in many B-movies and TV series.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Negev	5.56mm NATO	7.62 kg	12, 25, 35, 40, 50, 100 Belt, 150 Belt, 200 Belt	$1766
Assault Negev	5.56mm NATO	6.94 kg	12, 25, 35, 40, 50, 100 Belt, 150 Belt, 200 Belt	$1548

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Negev	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	4/8	48
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2/4	62
Assault Negev	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	4/8	29

Beretta AS-70/84

Notes: This is the squad automatic weapon variant of the AR-70 assault rifle. It has a skeletonized stock for grasping when fired from the prone position for extra stability, a heavier barrel, and a bipod. The weapon can use rifle grenades. Many of the parts of the AR-70 series assault rifles and the AS-70/84 are interchangeable. Other than Italian use, the AS-70/84 has been sold to "unnamed Middle and Far Eastern countries."

Twilight 2000 Notes: A large number of Italian troops were still using this weapon; in addition, it turned up in the hands of Omani, Saudi, UAR, and even Libyan troops.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AS-70/84	5.56mm NATO	5.3 kg	20, 30, 40	$1370

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AS-70/84	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	46
AS-70/84 (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	60

Beretta AS-70/90

Notes: The Italian firm of Pietro Beretta first introduced their AR-70/90 assault rifle in the early 1990s, and at the same time, introduced the squad automatic weapon version of the AR-70/90, known as the AS-70/90. Beretta considers the AR-70/90 assault rifle and its variants and the AS-70/90 as part of a system (basically as variants of each other).

The AS-70/90 and the AR-70/90 use the same basic operation system, but the AS-70/90 fires from the open bolt instead of a closed bolt. The barrel is 18.3 inches long, is heavier than a standard AR-70/90, and is not of the quick-change type. The flash suppressor is different, but still allows for the firing of rifle grenades (though an underbarrel grenade launcher cannot be attached). The AS-70/90 uses a longer and larger light alloy handguard, and attached to this is an adjustable articulated bipod adjustable for height and cant. The same carrying handle as the AR-70/90 is used, and like the AR-70/90, the AS-70/90's carrying handle is removable, revealing a MIL-STD-1913 rail. The stock is slightly different, being somewhat skeletonized to allow a grip for the gunner's supporting hand when used from a bipod. The stock of the AS-70/90 also has a hinged plate to support the AS-70/90 on the gunner's shoulder when firing from the bipod. Feed is exclusively from magazines and drums, though any magazine or drum usable by an M-16 or AR-70/90 may be used, and Beta's 100-round C-Mag is quite commonly used with the AS-70/90.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AS-70/90	5.56mm NATO	6.23 kg	20, 30, 40, 100 C-Mag	$1403

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AS-70/90	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	4	50
AS-70/90 (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	65

Breda M-1930

Notes: This is a very unusual light machinegun. It is one of those strange designs the Italians were so good at producing in the 1930s. The strangest part of the Breda 30 is its feed system; it has only one magazine. By that, I mean only one; the magazine was attached permanently to the gun by a hinge; when it needed to be reloaded, the magazine was reloaded with rifle chargers. This means that the magazine is extremely well made, but if anything happens to magazine, the gun has to be partially disassembled and the magazine replaced. This also slows down the rate of fire, as reloading the small magazine from 5-round clips is slow. The barrel is a quick-change barrel, but there is no handle, making an asbestos glove absolutely necessary.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

M-1930	6.5mm Carcano	10.2 kg	20 (Reloaded from 5-Round Clips)	$2206

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1930	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	47
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	3	60

Type 11

Notes: This is the first light machinegun the Japanese designed themselves, though it is obviously based on the Hotchkiss 1909. It was a rather unusual weapon, most certainly in its means of feed: the loader simply dropped 30 rounds of ammunition into a hopper on the left side of the receiver. The idea was that, since the Type 11 used the same ammunition as the service rifle of the time, any rifleman could provide rounds for the Type 11. The operating system was an extremely complicated one, and jammed up frequently. The rounds were also automatically oiled by the gun as they passed into the breech; the Type 11 has no primary extraction system and without the oiling, the spent casing would not come out of the gun without manual intervention. The Type 11 has no semiautomatic fire setting, but the rate of fire is low enough (500 rounds per minute) that single shots can be easily squeezed off.

The Type 96 is basically an improved Type 11. The hopper feed mechanism was replaced by a box magazine feed; along with the hopper went the cartridge oiler too. The cartridges still needed to be oiled, but the loader was expected to do that while loading the magazines. This of course meant that the cartridges had plenty of time to accumulate a coating of dust and dirt while they were being carried around in combat, so stoppages were still common. The deletion of the oiling mechanism, however, meant there was more room for the barrel, so the length was increased. The Type 96 also had one extremely unusual feature: the normal sight was a low-power telescopic sight instead of a simple telescopic sight; unfortunately, vibration made this sight nearly useless during automatic fire, and it was normally discarded by troops. (The price below includes this sight.)

The Type 99 is similar to the Type 11, but chambered for the 7.7mm Type 99 cartridge. The barrel is tipped with a conical flash suppressor, and the Type 99 has an automatic headspace mechanism built into the barrel lock. Cyclic rate is higher at 800 rpm, but this does not affect the ROF in game terms. There was also a Type 99 Paratroopers' version; this had a removable stock and a forward-folding pistol grip, and for parachute drops, was put into a special bag. It is otherwise identical to the standard Type 99.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 11	6.5mm Arisaka	10.19 kg	30 Loose	$1799
Type 96	6.5mm Arisaka	9.07 kg	30	$1878
Type 99	7.7mm Type 99	9.8 kg	30	$2572

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 11	5	3	2-Nil	7	2	4	53
Type 11 (Bipod)	5	3	2-Nil	7	1	2	69
Type 96	5	3	2-Nil	7	3	7	64
Type 96 (Bipod)	5	3	2-Nil	7	1	3	83
Type 99	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	67
Type 99 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	87

Mendoza RM-2

Notes: This weapon is obsolete even in Mexican service, but thousands can still be found in reserve armories in that country (usually in poor condition). It is an old magazine-fed model based on the Browning Automatic Rifle, but with a top-mounted magazine. It is prone to overheating since its barrel cannot be changed in the field. The bipod cannot be readily removed, and the weapon cannot be vehicle-mounted. The RM-2 can be stripped fed, via a removable "bottom" of the magazine. The RM-2 uses a 24-inch barrel, tipped by a rather ineffective muzzle brake. The RM-2 was the last of the Mendoza designs. It has mostly been replaced by the Ameli, MAG, and HK-21.

The immediate predecessor of the RM-2 was the M-45. It's design was similar to the later RM-2, but it used a slightly longer 24.5-inch barrel, with a better pepperpot-type muzzle brake. It was considerably heavier than the RM-2. Preceding both of these was the Mendoza M-1933, which fired the 7mm Mauser cartridge (a round that was considered militarily obsolete even at that time). It has a 25-inch barrel, and a less substantial muzzle brake. The M-1933, however, was lighter than most of its contemporaries.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RM-2	.30-06 Springfield	6.3 kg	20, 32	$2802
M-45	.30-06 Springfield	8.15 kg	20, 32	$2836
M-1933	7mm Mauser	8.39 kg	20	$2354

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RM-2	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	71
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	92
M-45	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	6	73
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	3	95
M-1933	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	77
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	4	100

Degtyarev RPD

Notes: The RPD appeared in 1953, and turned out to be Degtyarev's last design, since shortly after that Kalashnikov managed to almost totally monopolize Russian small arms design for the next 4 decades. It is a development of the DP and DPM machineguns, made smaller and more compact to fire the then new 7.62mm Kalashnikov cartridge. It was progressively improved through five versions in its lifetime. The major problem with the design, never solved, was the lack of a quick-change barrel; it even went into Russian Army drill manuals that the gunner should never fire more than 100 rounds in one minute without allowing 10 seconds for the barrel to cool.

In 2010, DSA began selling a semiautomatic-only version of the RPD. It is identical for game purposes as the standard RPD, except conversion to automatic fire is very difficult.

DSA, as of 2011, also sells a version of the RPD with a 17.5-inch barrel (tipped with an M-14-like flash suppressor); the barrel is of heavy profile and fluted. Atop the forward section of the receiver is a MIL-STD-1913 rail; on the sides of the receiver are two more rails. The lower receiver is of light alloy, and the stock is a sliding stock. In front is a GripPod foregrip, and an attachment point at the toe of the stock (actually a very short section of MIL-STD-1913 rail) allows the addition of a monopod. Though DS does not sell this weapon as an automatic weapon, I included automatic stats as a "what if."

The RPD is obsolete in most First and even Second-World countries (the biggest exceptions being China and Pakistan), but soldiers in dozens of others are still using the RPD.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Tens of thousands of RPDs were pulled out, refurbished, and issued to Category 3 and Mobilization-Only units during the Twilight War. The DSA versions are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RPD	7.62mm Kalashnikov	7 kg	100 Belt	$1924
DSA RPD	7.62mm Kalashnikov	6.17 kg	100 Belt	$1913

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RPD	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	3	7	62
With Bipod	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	1	3	80
DSA RPD	5	4	2-Nil	5/7	3	7	53
With Bipod	5	4	2-Nil	5/7	1	4	68

Izhmash RPK-74

Notes: When the Soviets developed the AK-74, they also wanted an RPK-equivalent firing the new 5.45mm Kalashnikov cartridge as a companion piece. This resulted in the RPK-74, which is essentially an AK-74 with a longer barrel, a differently-shaped stock, and a receiver built from heavier-gauge steel. The operation is therefore roughly the same as that of the AK-74, but unlike the RPK, the RPK-74 *is* capable of semiautomatic fire. The 24.3-inch barrel is tipped with a simple slotted muzzle brake. The feed is from magazines or drums; any AK-74 magazine may be used, but the magazines normally associated with the RPK-74 are 40 and 45-round boxes and 75-round drums. The bipod is the same as that used on the RPK, and it is attached at the same place behind the gas block. The sights are also virtually identical (calibrated to the new ammunition, of course), but the rear is a tangent leaf instead of a simple leaf sight. A mount may also be attached to the RPK-74 allowing it to use the PN51 or NSP-3 night vision sights. The handguard, stock, and pistol grip of the RPK-74 is made of wood; a variant, the RPKS-74 has a skeletonized stock which folds to the left side and is strengthened for airdrops. The RPKS-74 has been built in greater quantity than its RPKS predecessor.

Since the development of the AK-74M, an RPK-74M companion piece has also been adopted. This version is identical to the RPK-74, but the furniture is of polymer instead of wood, making the weapon somewhat lighter. An RPK-74M has also been offered in 5.56mm NATO caliber for export sales; this version uses modified versions of standard AK-74/RPK-74 magazines and drums. Oddly enough, a version of the RPK-74M has also been built in 7.62mm Kalashnikov caliber; it can use standard AK-47/AKM magazines, RPK magazines, or new polymer versions of those magazines.

Recently, the Russians have designed an RPK-74 counterpart to the AK-101. This is the RPK-201. It is meant for sales to Western and European Armies, and is not used in Russia. It is essentially the same as the RPK-74, but has polymer handguards, polymer pistol grip, and polymer stock, as well as a light alloy receiver and bipod. It is drilled and tapped on the handguards for the installation of Picatinny rails or other mounting devices, though they are not supplied with the basic gun. It also had a side mounted sight base with an elongated Picatinny rail.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The RPK-74, RPKS-74, and RPK-74M are available in the Twilight 2000 timeline in about the same percentages as the AK-74, AKS-74, and AK-74M. The 5.56mm version is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline, nor is the 7.62mm version, nor the RPK-201.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RPK-74	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.58 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75 Drum, 90	$1498
RPKS-74	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.72 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75 Drum, 90	$1528
RPK-74M	5.45mm Kalashnikov	4.43 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75 Drum, 90	$1508
RPK-74M	5.56mm NATO	4.56 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75 Drum, 90	$1609
RPK-74M	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.99 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum, 90	$2121

RPK-201	5.56mm NATO	4.34 kg	30, 40, 45, 60, 75 Drum, 90	$1616

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RPK-74	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	4	74
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	96
RPKS-74	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	4	74
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2	96
RPK-74M (5.45mm)	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	4	74
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	96
RPK-74M (5.56mm)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	4	70
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	92
RPK-74M (7.62mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	6	76
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	99
RPK-201	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	4	70
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	92

Kalashnikov RPK

Notes: The RPK replaced the RPD as the standard Russian squad automatic weapon in the early 1960s. It is basically what it seems to be: an overgrown AKM assault rifle. Though it has the same problem as the RPD in that the barrel is fixed and not quick-change, this was not thought of as a serious problem by then since the rest of Russian squads were carrying high-rate of fire AKMs and this allowed time for a cooler RPK to be brought to bear or simply allow the RPK to cool.

Being a modification of the AKM, it uses essentially the same operation, including the same annoying lack of a bolt hold-open feature when the magazine is empty. This also makes the RPK extremely resistant to dirt, fouling, damage, etc, and essentially soldier-proof. The selector lever allows only for safe and automatic fire, with no semiautomatic position; however, with a cyclic rate of 600-660 rpm, a skilled gunner can easily squeeze off short bursts and even single rounds. The barrel is 23.2 inches long and has no sort of flash suppressor or muzzle brake; on some RPKs, a short perforated ring has been observed, but this is rare and these may not be of Russian make. The RPK may use any sort of magazine which may be used by an AK-47 or AKM, including the newer high capacity ones and those made of polymer or plastic. Two magazines were designed specifically for the RPK: an extended 40-round box, and a 75-round drum. (These two magazines will also fit into an AK-47 and AKM, though the assault rifles then become a bit clumsy.) The RPK has a folding non-adjustable bipod attached just behind the gas block, and cannot mount a bayonet. Sights consist of a front hooded post adjustable for elevation with a fluorescent dot, and a rear leaf adjustable for elevation and windage. The rear sight may be flipped down, revealing a U-shaped notch sight with fluorescent edges. The RPK is also capable of mounting the NSP-3 IR night vision sight.

The RPKS is the same weapon, but with skeletonized stock that folds to the left. It is primarily issued to airborne and air assault troops. Compared to the RPK, the RPKS is rather rare.

Twilight 2000 Notes: There were far more RPKs than RPK-74s in the world during the Twilight War, even among Russian forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
RPK	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.9 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum	$2012
RPKS	7.62mm Kalashnikov	5 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum	$2037

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
RPK	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	70
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	92
RPKS	5	4	2-3-Nil	5/7	3	8	70
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	5/7	2	4	92

ST Kinetics Ultimax 100

Notes: At first known as the I-Max 100, this weapon is built by Singapore and used by that country, Croatia, and other "unnamed countries." It is highly resistant to dirt, is very light, and is well known for reliability. The stock can be removed (but not folded) and the weapon has a foregrip for control. The 20-inch barrel is of the quick-change-type and is tipped with a flash suppressor similar to that of the M-16 series. The Ultimax 100 has a folding carrying handle attached to the barrel at the weapon's center of mass; this handle is also used when changing the barrel. The front sight is a protected post, while the rear is a protected aperture; both are adjustable for windage and elevation. The Ultimax may be fired only on automatic, but the cyclic rate of fire is so low (400-600 rpm, depending upon the setting of the gas regulator), that single shots may be easily squeezed off with only a minimum of practice. The folding bipod is simple, but not adjustable, and can easily be removed if desired. Construction is largely of light, strong steel, light alloys, and polymers, making the Ultimax 100 very light.

The Ultimax 100 Para is a short assault version of the Ultimax 100. The barrel is shorter at 13.1 inches, and the butt is normally removed, though a sliding or fixed stock may be attached. It is otherwise the same as the standard Ultimax 100. An even shorter-barreled version, the Mk 3, is also available, basically making the Ultimax into an assault carbine; this version also is normally encountered with a sliding or removed stock, and uses a 10.5-inch barrel. The Ultimax 100 Mk 3 does not normally mount a bipod, but one may be mounted if desired.

Normal feed for all of these Ultimax 100 variants is from 20 and 30-round M-16 magazines, 35 and 50-round magazines of the type designed for the Galil, and a proprietary 100-round drum. A variant series called the Ultimax 2000 can use these magazines as well as any NATO STANAG-compatible or Israeli 5.56mm magazine. The Ultimax 2000 comes in the same versions as the Ultimax 100, and is otherwise identical for game purposes as the Ultimax 100.

In 2005, the US Marines, dissatisfied with the M-249 SAW's numerous shortcomings and defects, began to look for a replacement; they also wanted something lighter than the SAW. Though as of late 2006, the final determination has yet to be made, but the Marines seem to be especially enamored of a version of the Ultimax, the Mk 4. This is a variant of the Ultimax 2000 version. Changes for the Marines include a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the weapon, ability to use both the Singaporean magazines and US M-16 magazines (as well as those alternate magazines which will fit into an M-16, such as the C-Mag), an M-249/M-16-type flash suppressor, a buttstock which detachable and folding, a bipod which is folding and adjustable for cant and height, and uses selective fire (it may fire on semiautomatic, unlike the Ultimax 100 and Ultimax 2000). The Marines are testing both the 20-inch barrel and the 13.1-inch barrel versions, with an eye for using both, since the barrels may be easily interchanged. The future of this testing is as yet unknown, but the Marines are reportedly quite hopeful that the DoD will let them have the Ultimax 100 Mk 4.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was also used by the Israeli Defense Forces (in limited numbers) and by South Africa., but not Croatia. The Ultimax 100 Mk 4 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: As with many of Singapore's weapons, the Ultimax is a mercenary favorite.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ultimax 100	5.56mm NATO	4.9 kg	20, 30, 35, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$1441
Ultimax 100 Para	5.56mm NATO	4.1 kg	20, 30, 35, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$1241
Ultimax 100 Mk 3	5.56mm NATO	3.93 kg	20, 30, 35, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$1169
Ultimax Mk 4 (20" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.58 kg	20, 30, 35, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$1455
Ultimax Mk 4 (13.1" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.39 kg	20, 30, 35, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$1244

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ultimax 100	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	5	55
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	72
Ultimax 100 Para	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	5	29

(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	2	38
Ultimax 100 Mk 3	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	5	19
(With Bipod)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	24
Ultimax 100 Mk 4 (20")	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	5	55
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2	72
Ultimax 100 Mk 4 (13.1")	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	5	29
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	2	38

Daewoo K-3

Notes: This South Korean squad automatic weapon looks similar to the US M-249 SAW, and will even feed from the same magazines and belts. The operation is, in fact, quite similar, though there are several noticeable external differences, most notably in the shape of the polymer stock, the release lever for the quick-change barrel, and the gas regulator, which is adjustable for fouling and dirt or from a cyclic rate from 700-1000 rpm. The barrel itself is 21 inches long and is tipped with a longer flash suppressor than that of the M-249. The bipod is also more like that of the Minimi than that of the M-249, and is adjustable for height and (to a limited extent) cant. The front sight is a hooded adjustable post, and the protected rear sight is an adjustable aperture. Though the K-3 is meant primarily for use from a bipod, and the K-3 cannot be mounted directly on a tripod, an adapter may be added to the K-3 which allows it to be mounted on a NATO light tripod. The usual mount is from a bipod, but may also be mounted on an NLT. The biggest improvement over the Minimi is the barrel, much longer than that of the Minimi. Feed is from the same magazines and belts as are used on the M-249 SAW (including the mounting of the same ammunition cans and bags), though the K-3 does not seem to suffer from the same problems with magazine feed as the M-249.

In the past few years, the South Koreans have been installing MIL-STD-1913 rails on the K-3, though this is still in progress as of 2006.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K-3	5.56mm NATO	6.85 kg	30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1829

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K-3	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	2	4/8	59
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	4	77
(With Tripod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	119

CETME Ameli

Notes: Standard Spanish automatic rifle, the Ameli looks like a small MG-3. The Ameli comes in light and standard versions and can be used within a tripod (NLT). It comes within a scope mount able to use any sort of sighting aid. The operation is basically the same as that of the G-3 rifle, except for the belt feed. There is some interchangeability between the components of the Ameli and the CETME L assault rifle. In addition to Spain, Mexico uses the Ameli.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ameli	5.56mm NATO	5.7 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1390
Ameli Light	5.56mm NATO	5.2 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1395

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ameli	10	3	1-Nil	6	2	9	49
Ameli (Bipod)	10	3	1-Nil	6	1	5	64
Ameli (Tripod)	10	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	99
Ameli Light	10	3	1-Nil	6	2	9	49
Ameli Light (Bipod)	10	3	1-Nil	6	1	5	64
Ameli Light (Tripod)	10	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	99

Ksp m/21 and m/37

Notes: One of the countries which had a license to produce the M-1918 Browning Automatic Rifle was Sweden, where they were produced by Carl Gustav (though the first production batch of 700 was actually made by Colt in the US). The Swedes rechambered the BAR for their standard rifle ammunition of 6.5mm Swedish Mauser.

The first version, the Ksp m/21, was based on the M-1918 BAR. The Swedes, in addition to the caliber change, added a bipod with spiked feet and modified the bayonet lug to accept their standard spike-type rifle bayonet. The barrel was very slightly lengthened to 24.1 inches, and the flash hider was also modified into a wider cone shape. The sights were also modified to accommodate the 6.5mm Swedish Mauser ammunition. After some time, the so-called "Swedish BAR" was given a heavier, quick-change barrel and a few other improvements to increase the reliability and durability of the weapon; this became the Ksp m/37. Approximately four times as many m/37s were built than the m/21 version, but both actually served into the 1980s in a reserve role.

An interesting note is that after World War 2, Carl Gustav tried to convert the m/37 to feed from belts, but the experiment proved to be a spectacular failure. For the most part, Carl Gustav could not produce a belt-fed m/37 that did not jam after firing four rounds or less. This failure pretty much led directly to the Swedish decision to license-produce the MAG.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ksp m/21	6.5mm Swedish	8.9 kg	20	$2077
Ksp m/37	6.5mm Swedish	9.5 kg	20	$2095

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ksp m/21	5	4	2-Nil	8	3	7	70
With Bipod	5	4	2-Nil	8	1	3	91
Ksp m/37	5	4	2-Nil	8	3	7	73
With Bipod	5	4	2-Nil	8	1	3	95

KE-7

Notes: Designed by Kiraly and Ende and produced by SiG, the KE-7 was an attempt to enter the same market as the BAR and other such weapons. SiG found the market to be a bit too saturated, and the only large sales were made to the pre-World War 2 Chinese. The design had several drawbacks, chief among which were the small magazine and the extremely light weight. The KE-7 could be fired from it's bipod or from an MG-34 or Bren's tripod.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KE-7	8mm Mauser	7.8 kg	20	$2812

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KE-7	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	7	80
KE-7 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	104
KE-7 (Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	160

M-25

Notes: Though virtually phased out of Swiss service by 2000, it is still encountered occasionally in Swiss hands as an automatic rifle, and somewhat more often in some South American nations. It can be employed from a tripod as well as a bipod. As typical of other Adolf Furrer-designed weapons, it is beautiful, tough, well thought out, reliable and very expensive to produce. The design helps dampen out recoil as effectively as a good muzzle brake, but is also very complicated.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-25	7.5mm Swiss	10.59 kg	30	$2560

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-25	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	6	75
M-25 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	3	98
M-25 (Tripod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	1	2	151

T-75

Notes: Also known as the Type 75, this is the FN Minimi produced under license in Taiwan. The T-75 has several differences in construction to suit local manufacturing methods, but it also has several important differences both external and internal that make it different from a standard Minimi. The T-75 has had the ability to use M-16-type magazines eliminated, as the Taiwanese felt that this capability was unnecessary. The bipod it uses is that of an M-60 machinegun instead of the Minimi bipod. The 18.3-inch barrel is heavier than that of the standard Minimi, and is tipped with an M-16A1-type flash suppressor. The stock is a fixed stock of tubular steel with a buttplate, instead of the solid polymer stock of the standard Minimi. As with the Minimi, however, the T-75 can be mounted on NATO-compatible light or medium tripods and pintles.

Taiwanese Special Forces and Marines also use the T-75K1. This version is largely identical to the T-75, but uses a shorter 13.75-inch barrel, and the tubular stock folds instead of being fixed. The T-75K1 can still be mounted on a tripod.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
T-75	5.56mm NATO	7.48 kg	100 Belt, 150 Belt, 200 Belt	$1749
T-75K1	5.56mm NATO	7.16 kg	100 Belt, 150 Belt, 200 Belt	$1636

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
T-75	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	2	4/8	50
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	2/4	65
(With Tripod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	1/2	101
T-75K1	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/7	2	4/8	33
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	2/4	43
(With Tripod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	5/7	1	1/2	65

Ares MCR

Notes: This is sort of a mini-AR that can easily double as an assault rifle; though it is belt-fed, it can be magazine fed as well. (And the MCR won't chew up a magazine's feed lips when used.) It was designed to be a replacement for the M-249 SAW in those situations where a full-sized AR would be a bit too much. In many ways, the MCR can be regarded as a belt-fed assault rifle.

The MCR is only half the weight of the M-249. Length is more like an M-4 Carbine. There is a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the feed cover and four more on the abbreviated handguards. The handguard is proprietary, however. The lower rail is too short to allow for a foregrip without burning one's hand, so it is mostly for the attachment of a bipod (which can also be used as a foregrip under some circumstances). The barrel is a quick-detach, quick change affair; the standard barrel is 12.5 inches, but a 16-inch barrel version is also available. It is medium profile. The feed mechanism is an improved version of the SAW's, more reliable and easier on magazines. Some parts must be changed, however, to allow magazine fire and belt-fire. The MCR has folding adjustable rear and front sights. The gas block can be adjusted to give the MCR a withering amount of firepower or a more manageable recoil. Operation is by gas piston; much of the mechanism and magazine well can be found in modified form on the USMC's M-27 IAR.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MCR (12.5" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.13 kg	20, 30, 100 C-Mag, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1542
MCR (16" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.32 kg	20, 30, 100 C-Mag, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1550

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MCR (12.5" Barrel)	5/10	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	4/9	26
(With Bipod)	5/10	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2/4	35
MCR (16" Barrel)	5/10	3	1-Nil	4/5	2	4/9	39
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	2/4	51

Ares Shrike

Notes: This is an evolutionary development of the Stoner 63 light machinegun and M-16, blending features of the Stoner, the M-60 machinegun, M-249 SAW, and M-16 assault rifle. It is a modular design that may be stripped and cleaned very easily, without the use of tools. It is very tolerant of dirt or environmental conditions, and may be fed by magazines or belts used with the original Stoner 63 series, the M-16 series, or the M-249. The Shrike has been long delayed in development, but the first production examples appeared in late 2002. It is a modular system like newer M-16s and M-4s, with the ability to use several barrel lengths, different handguards and stocks, different sight mounts, Picatinny Rails, KAC Rails, etc. There have been rumors of battle testing in the recent conflict in Afghanistan, but this is not confirmed.

Two versions of the Shrike replace the upper receiver to give the Shrike assault rifle configurations. They are the result of a military request for a lightweight automatic rifle. They, it should be reiterated, turn the Shrike into assault rifles and they lose their belt-feeding capacity. They are included here for completeness. These include the Shrike AAR (Ares Automatic Rifle), with a 16.25-inch heavy barrel, MIL-STD-1913 rails above the receiver and four-point rails on the handguards, and a modified charging handle (from the M-16 series) and no brass deflector. They use a lightweight GripPod which can function as a foregrip or be used as a bipod adjustable for height. The stock is a standard M-4-type sliding stock, but operation is by gas piston.

The Shrike DMR is a Designated Marksman Rifle with a 20” match-quality barrel, a bipod similar to the one above, and furnished with a low-power telescopic optic. Construction is otherwise like the AAR above. In both cases, Ares makes a special 40-round magazine in addition to their ability to take any magazine able to fit into an M-16-series weapon. The BDMR uses the Magpul Precision Rifle/Sniper stock, fixed but adjustable for length of pull and height of cheekpiece (to a limited extent).

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Shrike (13” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	3.62 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1291
Shrike (14.2” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	3.71 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1327
Shrike (15” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	3.77 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1351
Shrike (16” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	3.85 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1382
Shrike (17.7” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	3.98 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1435
Shrike (18.1” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.01 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1447
Shrike (18.9” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.07 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1471
Shrike (20” Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.15 kg	20, 30, 50, 100 Belt, 200 Belt, 250 Belt	$1505
Shrike AAR	5.56mm NATO	3.4 kg	20, 30, 40	$1001
Shrike DMR	5.56mm NATO	4.49 kg	20, 30, 40	$1292

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Shrike (13”)	5	3	1-Nil	3/4	1	4	29
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	37
Shrike (14.2”)	5	3	1-Nil	3/5	1	4	33

With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	3/5	1	2	43
Shrike (15")	5	3	1-Nil	3/5	1	4	36
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	3/5	1	2	47
Shrike (16")	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	4	40
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	52
Shrike (17")	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	4	46
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	60
Shrike (18.1")	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	4	48
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	62
Shrike (18.9")	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	4	51
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	66
Shrike (20")	5	3	1-Nil	4/6	1	4	55
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	4/6	1	2	72
Shrike AAR	5	3	1-Nil	4/6	2	6	42
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	4/6	1	3	55
Shrike DMR	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	57
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	3	74

Browning M-1918 Automatic Rifle (BAR)

Notes: This weapon arose from experiments in World War 1 called "walking fire." When crossing the "no-man's land" between friendly and enemy trenches, supporting machineguns could not fire in direction of the assault for fear of hitting friendly troops. What they needed was an automatic weapon that was light enough for an individual to carry. The problem was that technology had not caught up with the concept, and the resulting weapon, the BAR, was too heavy to be considered a rifle and too light to be a machinegun. (The idea of a SAW had not been invented yet.) The standard magazine held 20 rounds; an almost never-seen magazine, designed for use against aircraft, held 40 rounds, but these magazines were always rare in the extreme, and if inserted in an infantry version, all but made bipod use impossible due to the length of the 40-round magazine.

The BAR is an extremely complicated weapon to build and maintain. This makes it slow in rate of fire and expensive to build, but it is also very tough and close to impossible to wear out. Original versions introduced at the very end of World War 1 had a selective fire mechanism that allowed semiautomatic or automatic fire (the M-1918 and M-1918A1). The M-1918A1 also added a bipod, hinged buttplate for sustained fire, and a bayonet lug. These were later modified with a dual automatic rate of fire (350 rpm or 550 rpm) and the semiautomatic fire capability deleted (producing the M-1918A2); however, the US Marines during World War 2 and Korea modified theirs back to fire semiautomatic instead of the 350 rpm ROF. (This was also done because the dual fire rate mechanism proved to be extremely complicated to maintain and prone to fouling.) Other changes included the bayonet lug, moved to the barrel from the gas block and the addition of a flash hider. (The Marines often removed the flash hider and bipod, and almost no one actually mounted bayonets on their BARs.)

The M-1922 version was designed for cavalry use, but was pretty much used as an infantry weapon; it has side-mounted swivels, no bipod (though the standard BAR bipod could be attached), and a partly-finned barrel. It is otherwise the same as other BARs, though it was the member of the BAR family that was produced in the smallest numbers (very small numbers indeed). Today, it is one of the rarest firearms that can still be found in the world; examples that are still in a shape to be fired are worth the price of a decent automobile (in real life terms).

Other countries sometimes made slight modifications of their own, and the different types of BAR are almost innumerable. They were in common use in the Vietnam War, particularly by Special Forces-armed Montagnards and South Vietnamese troops; some US Special Forces troops also used then in Vietnam, preferring them to the M-14 for light fire support purposes. By the late 1980s, no country was known to be using the BAR, but most of them survive in reserve armories or in the hands of collectors or museums, and they can still be found in the hands of irregular forces.

Many decades later, the BAR went back into production in the US – this time as a semiautomatic civilian rifle. Produced by Ohio Ordnance Works, these two civilian versions were introduced at the 2006 SHOT Show, with sales scheduled to begin in June of 2007. Two versions are to be built; the A1918 (duplicating the World War 1 M-1918 version) and the M-1918A3 (duplicating the M-1919A2 version). They perhaps built better than any of the "real" BARs were, with receivers of carbonized and heat-treated 8620 cast steel, and with design and parts made on machines which are computer-controlled. These parts are then hand-assembled and fitted.

Two common nicknames for the BAR were "Bad-Ass Rifle," and "Big-Ass Rifle."

Twilight 2000 Notes: As most BARs were still in working order, large amounts of them were pulled out of reserve stocks and museums for use by the troops in their respective countries. They were sometimes modified for use as sniper rifles, though they didn't really have the inherent accuracy necessary to be precision weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1918 BAR	.30-06 Springfield	7.28 kg	20	$2700
M-1918A1 BAR (Army Version)	.30-06 Springfield	8.3 kg	20	$3742
M-1918A1 (Marine Version)	.30-06 Springfield	8.3 kg	20	$2771
M-1918A2 BAR (Army Version)	.30-06 Springfield	8.1 kg	20	$3742

M-1919A2 BAR (Marine Version)	.30-06 Springfield	8.1 kg	20	$2771
M-1922 BAR	.30-06 Springfield	8.35 kg	20	$3742
A1918	.30-06 Springfield	8.16 kg	20	$2709
M-1918A3	.30-06 Springfield	8.8 kg	20	$2780

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1918	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	8	71
M-1918A1/A2 (Army)	3/5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	4/7	71
M-1918A1/A2 (Army, Bipod)	3/5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	2/4	92
M-1918A1/A2 (Marines)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	7	71
M-1918A1/A2 (Marines, Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	4	92
M-1922	3/5	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	4/7	71
M-1922 (Bipod)	3/5	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	2/4	92
A1918	SA	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	Nil	71
M-1918A3	SA	4	2-3-Nil	8	3	Nil	71
(Bipod)	SA	4	2-3-Nil	8	1	Nil	92

Colt M-16A2 LMG

Notes: Also known as the Colt Model 702 or Colt Automatic Rifle, this is a greatly-modified version of the M-16A2 assault rifle, for use as a lightweight SAW and heavy assault weapon. Primary users of the M-16A2 LMG include the US Drug Enforcement Agency, BATF, ICE, the El Salvadorian military, and the Brazilian military. The US Marines heavily tested the M-16A2 LMG, but ultimately passed. The Canadians use their own version, built by Diemaco (Colt Canada), called the C-7 LMG; this version is detailed in the Canadian Automatic Rifles section.

The M-16A2 is at its base similar to the M-16A2 assault rifle, but there are numerous differences inside and out. Internally, the M-16A2 LMG has no provision for burst fire; safe, semiautomatic, or full automatic fire are possible. The barrel is as heavy as a bull barrel, is slightly longer at 20.1 inches, but uses a standard M-16A2 flash suppressor. The M-16A2 LMG fires from an open bolt instead of the closed bolt of the M-16A2 assault rifle. From the handguards back, the LMG looks like its assault rifle cousin, but the polymer handguards are large and square in cross-section, and perforated on top to help cool the barrel. The folding bipod is very rugged in construction, and looks sort of like a derivation of a Harris-type bipod. The bipod is adjustable to a limited extent for height and cant. Attached under the center of the handguard is a foregrip. Feed is by magazine only, but any magazine which will fit into an M-16 will fit into an M-16A2 LMG, and it is quite commonly used with Beta 100-round C-Mags. The sights are essentially the same as those of the M-16A2, but calibrated to compensate for the M-16A2 LMGs slightly greater range.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-16A2 LMG	5.56mm NATO	5.44 kg	20, 30, 100 C-Mag	$1474

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-16A2 LMG	5	3	1-Nil	7	2	4	60
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	7	1	2	78

DSA RPD

Notes: DSA makes a very close copy of the original Russian RPD automatic rifle; other than updated manufacturing methods, it is identical to the original RPD. However, they also make it for chamberings other than the original.

DSA makes a close copy of the Russian RPD automatic rifle, with a shortened 17.5-inch barrel tipped by a pepperpot-type muzzle brake and fluted. This is the RPD Carbine. Though the basic planform is virtually identical to the RPD, there are a number of differences which are immediately apparent. Most obvious of these is the Vltor sliding stock, with compartments for batteries for optics. The pistol grip is the same as that used on an M-249. The handguard is short like an RPD, but made of aluminum and has a MIL-STD-1913 rail on top and on the bottom. The bipod is replaced by a Vltor GripPod. The DSA RPD Carbine is available in several caliber choices, and available in semiautomatic-only or automatic versions. DSA's idea behind the RPD Carbine is to turn the RPD into a modern assault gun.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DSA RPD	7.62mm Kalashnikov	7.6 kg	100 Belt	$1924
DSA RPD	6.8mm SPC	7.16 kg	100 Belt	$1758
DSA RPD	6.5mm Grendel	6.68 kg	100 Belt	$1572
DSA RPD Carbine	7.62mm Kalashnikov	6.2 kg	100 Belt	$1931
DSA RPD Carbine	6.8mm SPC	5.84 kg	100 Belt	$1763
DSA RPD Carbine	6.5mm Grendel	5.45 kg	100 Belt	$1575

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

DSA RPD (7.62mm)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	3	7	62
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	1	3	81
DSA RPD (6.8mm)	5	3	1-2-Nil	6	3	7	77
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-2-Nil	6	1	3	100
DSA RPD (6.5mm)	5	3	1-2-Nil	6	2	4	74
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-2-Nil	6	1	2	96
DSA RPD Carbine (7.62mm)	5	4	2-Nil	5/6	2	5	51
(With Bipod)	5	4	2-Nil	5/6	1	3	66
DSA RPD Carbine (6.8mm)	5	3	1-2-Nil	5/6	1	4	61
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-2-Nil	5/6	1	2	79
DSA RPD Carbine (6.5mm)	5	3	1-2-Nil	5/6	1	4	61
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-2-Nil	5/6	1	2	79

FNH USA M-249 SAW

Notes: After spending seemingly forever looking for a suitable squad automatic weapon (SAW), the US Army (and later, the rest of the US armed forces) decided to go with the Belgian FN Minimi. Unfortunately, the US Army (as usual) was not willing to let well enough alone, and therefore the base Minimi was modified into the M-249. While many troops seem to swear by the M-249, my personal assessment from experience is rather dismal; the M-249 of my time in the Army (I got out in 1993), was a finicky weapon prone to stoppages and as intolerant to dirt and moisture as the M-16. (This problem has supposedly been solved on newer-production M-249s, as well as on the SPW, but as with the M-16, I will probably always be skeptical of the M-249.) The M-249 was first adopted for US Army units in 1982, but most Army units didn't see any until 1985; some National Guard units still don't have them! Most US Marine units didn't see them until after Desert Storm. Acquisition of the M-249 was so slow and drawn-out that the US Army even had to buy an emergency lot of 1000 Minimis straight from FN during Desert Shield.

Basically, the M-249 is a Minimi, but many changes were made to accommodate US manufacturing methods, and more (mostly inconsequential) changes were made to suit the Army brass. The front sight is a hooded post with very limited capability for adjustment to windage, and the rear sight is an aperture adjustable for windage and elevation. Newer M-249s also have a MIL-STD-1913 rail on the feed tray cover. The quick-change barrel is 20.6 inches long and very slightly heavier than that of the Minimi, but this adds more to the weight of the barrel than anything else. The original flash suppressor was derived from, but not identical to, that of the M-16A2 (which meant that the Army had no blank adapters for the M-249 for a while); this flash suppressor was later changed to an M-16A2 type. The stock is still polymer, but it is semi-skeletonized, with a buttplate and a reinforced section for most of its length. The polymer handguard is of a different shape, and the pistol grip, while originally a standard Minimi pistol grip, is now shaped more like that of an M-16A2. The M-249 also uses an upper handguard above the barrel. The M-249 was originally meant to be fed by M-16 magazines or a 200-round disintegrating link belt contained in a plastic box which slides onto rails underneath the receiver (often known as a "ham can" to grunts). Magazine feed on the M-249 is iffy at best, further enhancing the M-249's tendency to jam, and is officially not recommended except in emergencies. The "ham cans" have a nasty tendency to simply fall off, particularly when a troop is running hard or when the M-249 is used for sustained fire. In Iraq and Afghanistan, troops began buying improved "ham cans" which don't fall off on their own dime, as well as devising a number of jury-rigged solutions ranging from modifying the standard containers to making new ones out of canvas (usually lined with cardboard to give it stiffness). In addition, the 200-round belts in their containers tended to become unwieldy in close assaults, and many troops began to use the 100-round belts and containers devised first by special ops units for their SPWs. The folding bipod is basically the same as that of the Minimi, adjustable to a limited extent for height and cant, but is attached a little forward from the Minimi position. The M-249 can also be fired from NATO-compatible light and medium tripods and pintle mounts. The gas regulator has also been retained.

Also known as the M-249 SPW (Special Purpose Weapon) and the ParaSAW, the Mk 46 Mod 0 SPW was designed at first for US special operations units (especially the SEALs, hence the designation), and first operationally fielded in 2001. Use of the SPW later spread at first to other members of the US special operations community, and then to a limited extent to other types of US military units, particularly infantrymen conducting CQB. The SPW is a belt-feed-only weapon; the troublesome magazine-feed capability has been removed along with the parts required to allow it. The polymer stock is a standard Minimi stock, rather than the stock used on the M-249, and also has a shoulder support for use when firing from a bipod. The finish is corrosion-resistant and much tougher and more durable than that of a standard M-249. The barrel length is reduced to 16 inches (with a 15-inch barrel an option, but not often used). The gas regulator has been removed, with the cyclic rate of fire fixed at 750 rpm; this allows a skilled gunner to squeeze off short bursts and even single shots if necessary. The portion of the handguard above the barrel has been removed, along with the carrying handle and the tripod mounting interface. The SPW is literally festooned with MIL-STD-1913 rails or their mounting interfaces; an SPW generally has at least one mounted on the feed tray cover, and can also have 3 long ones on the handguard (on all sides except the top), with another pair of short rails mounted directly under the sight post. On certain occasions, special ops units will use this rail-mounting capability to produce a compact weapon with no stock and a forward handgrip attached to the rail on the bottom of the handguard. US special operations units, particularly the Rangers and SEALs, often use a version with a sliding M-4-type stock. They also use a version with high-strength, high-efficiency suppressor specifically designed for use with high-volume

automatic fire. Both of these are based on versions with a 16-inch barrel. (There's no reason that the sliding stock and suppressor cannot be combined; if so, add $20 and change Bulk to 7/8.) The flash suppressor of the barrel to be suppressed must be removed, but no other changes are required.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In this timeline, the SAWs were procured at a much faster rate, and the later, improved SAWs came earlier. The Mk 46 Mod 0 SPW does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline in any form.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-249	5.56mm NATO	6.85 kg	30, 100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1823
Mk 46 Mod 0 (16" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	5.72 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1331
Mk 46 Mod 0 (15" Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	5.68 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1300
Mk 46 Mod 0 (16" Barrel, Sliding Stock)	5.56mm NATO	5.72 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1352
Mk 46 Mod 0 (16" Barrel w/Suppressor)	5.56mm NATO	6.77 kg	100 Belt, 200 Belt	$1652

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-249	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	2	4/8	58
(With Bipod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	2/4	75
(With Tripod)	5/10	3	1-Nil	7	1	1/2	115
Mk 46 Mod 0 (16")	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	4	40
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	52
Mk 46 Mod 0 (15")	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	4	36
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	2	47
Mk 46 Mod 0 (16" Sliding Stock)	5	3	1-Nil	4/6	2	4	40
(With Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	4/6	1	2	52
Mk 46 Mod 0 (16" Suppressed)	5	2	1-Nil	8	1	1	27
(With Bipod)	5	2	1-Nil	8	1	1	35

Johnson M-1941/M-1944 LMG

Notes: This weapon was developed in 1936 to replace the BAR. The US Marines tried it but never adopted is officially, and he only official orders were made by the Dutch for use in the Dutch East Indies. Unfortunately, the Japanese invaded and the orders stopped. Unofficially, the US Army Rangers, OSS, and Marine Raiders made considerable use of the Johnson LMG, particularly in the Pacific. The Johnson was one of the few light machineguns to operate on recoil operation. It was manufactured to a high standard, but recoil is not a good operating principle for a machinegun. In addition, the Johnson required a lot of care for proper operation, something only special operations units like Rangers tended to do on a regular basis. The Johnson is fed from a sharply-curved magazine on the left side of the receiver, but it could be charger-loaded from the right, or even reloaded with single bullets one at a time. The rate of fire could be altered between 300-900 rounds per minute. Two versions were built: the M-1941 with a wooden stock and a bipod, and the 1944 with a tubular steel butt and a wooden monopod.

One further model was made: The Dror, used by the Israelis for a short time after the establishment of their country. This weapon had a tubular steel butt, a bipod, and a long barrel jacket. It was not successful under the dusty conditions in the Middle East, and was discarded after a few years.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Johnson M-1941 LMG	.30-06 Springfield	6.78 kg	20, 30	$3694
Johnson M-1944 LMG	.30-06 Springfield	6.48 kg	20, 30	$3689
Dror	8mm Mauser	6.65 kg	20, 30	$3656

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1941	3/5/10	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	5/8/15	62
M-1941 (Bipod)	3/5/10	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	2/4/8	80
M-1944	3/5/10	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	5/8/15	62
M-1944 (Bipod)	3/5/10	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	2/4/8	80
Dror	3/5/10	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	5/8/15	72
Dror (Bipod)	3/5/10	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	2/4/8	93

Stoner 63A LMG (Mk 23)

Notes: This is the squad automatic rifle variant of the standard Stoner 63A series. Two basic versions are available: a standard version with a longer barrel, and a shorter version with a shorter barrel and folding stock. Both versions are equipped with a bipod and can use any of the magazines or belts available to the Stoner 63A series. They can fire from a closed or open bolt, and are just as often seen feeding from top, "Bren-style," as from the bottom or a belt. The "Mk 23" designation shows that the primary users of the

weapon during Vietnam were the US Navy SEALs, many of who fell in love with the weapon despite its shortcomings. In addition, they often swapped folding stocks with the short-barreled versions. Another name they used for the Mk 23 is the "Commando."

Twilight 2000 Notes: As with the assault rifle versions, these weapons began to show up in an improved form among SEALs and Marines during the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk 23 (Short Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.67 kg	20, 30, 40, 50, 100 Belt, 150 Belt, 250 Belt	$1326
Mk 23 (Long Barrel)	5.56mm NATO	4.74 kg	20, 30, 40, 50, 100 Belt, 150 Belt, 250 Belt	$1322

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk 23 (Short)	10	3	1-Nil	4/5	2	9	38
Mk 23 (Short, Bipod))	10	3	1-Nil	4/5	1	5	50
Mk23 (Long)	10	3	1-Nil	6	2	9	42
Mk 23 (Long, Bipod)	10	3	1-Nil	6	1	5	54

Zastava M-72B1/M-72AB1

Notes: Similar to the Iraqis, the Yugoslavians used a modified form of their version of the AKM instead of the RPK as a squad automatic weapon. Though the M-72 is based on the AKM, it is still known as the "RPK" in the former Yugoslavia. The M-72B1 uses a normal wooden stock, while the M-72AB1 uses a folding metal stock; in both cases, the stocks are longer to fit the fact that the average Yugoslavian is taller than his Russian counterpart. The barrel is also a bit shorter at 21.25 inches, versus 23.2 inches for the RPK. The M-72 also differs from the RPK in having a folding antiaircraft sight and a mount for night vision equipment. Standard RPK magazines and drums are used with the M-72. The finish of the M-72 is regarded as highly durable and well-done by most firearms experts, and it is regarded as very reliable under harsh conditions.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-72B1	7.62mm Kalashnikov	5 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum	$1947
M-72AB1	7.62mm Kalashnikov	4.8 kg	30, 40, 75 Drum	$1977

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-72B1	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	3	8	64
M-72B1 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	7	2	4	84
M-72AB1	5	4	2-3-Nil	5/7	3	8	64
M-72AB1 (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	5/7	2	4	84

Zastava M-77B1 LMG

Notes: This Yugoslavian weapon is a light machinegun variant of the M-77B1 battle rifle. It was designed primarily for export (mostly to the Middle East), and was built until 1990. It is basically a heavier version of the M-72B1. A bad point of this weapon is the small magazines.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The M-77B1 LMG was pressed into service when the Twilight War picked up.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-77B1 LMG	7.62mm NATO	5.1 kg	20	$2314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-77B1 LMG	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	3	8	67
M-77B1 LMG (Bipod)	5	4	2-3-Nil	6	2	4	87

Zavasta M-82/M-82A

Notes: These are squad automatic weapon versions of the M-80 assault rifle. The design is reminiscent of the RPK and AK-74. The weapon continues to operate flawlessly even without optimal ammunition. They were designed for export, since they use non-Yugoslavian-standard ammunition, but Yugoslavia dissolved into chaos shortly after their introduction, and they don't appear to have sold well as a result.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Like many such weapons, the M-82 was pressed into service when the Twilight War intensified.

Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons sold rather well on the international arms market.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-82	5.56mm NATO	4 kg	30, 75 Drum	$1475
M-82A	5.56mm NATO	4 kg	30, 75 Drum	$1495

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-82	5	3	1-Nil	6	2	5	61
M-82 (Bipod)	5	3	1-Nil	6	1	3	79
M-82A	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	2	5	61
With Bipod	5	3	1-Nil	5/6	1	3	79