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**Type:** PDF, ePub, eBook

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## Book Descriptions:

# carl gustav mauser manual

The Swedes felt that their steel was far superior to all others, so when Mauser was contracted to make Swedish Mausers in Germany they were required to use Swedish Steel in the manufacturing process. You require Adobe Acrobat Reader to view this PDF prospectus. If you do not already have this free program installed then click [here](#). Production initially began at the Mauser Obendorf factory in Germany under contract, but soon after Carl Gustav in Sweden were manufacturing the rifles as well. The Swedes felt that their indigenous steel was far superior to all others, and when Mauser was contracted to manufacture M96 rifles in Germany, they were required to use Swedish steel in the manufacturing process. The M96 remained in production until 1938, when it was replaced by the M38 Carbine. Model 1938 Rifle M38 The scope could be either the M41 German Ajack or the M42 Swedish AGA. The Swedish Mauser was not completely phased out of service until 1995, when the last M96, M38 and M41 rifles were officially removed from service, much like the WWII AG42 semiautomatic rifle. Both rifle and cartridge were tremendously successful. The basic 1896 action soldiered into the 1950s, when it was finally replaced by a selfloader. Suffice to say that it combines the virtues of moderate recoil, reasonable trajectory, and good killing power. It is a medium capacity cartridge that has been proven all over the world. RCBS reports that 6.5x55 reloading dies have consistently been on their top 30 best seller list for many years. Valued by shooters because it simply shot better, on average, than anything else and by collectors because of its exquisite quality and workmanship. My example was made by Carl Gustafs in 1906, and it shames all of the military rifles being made today. Unlike the Mauser 98 action, the Model 96 cocks on closing and the bolt handle does not serve as an auxiliary locking lug. Otherwise the two actions are similar. <http://www.tsjikatilo.be/UserFiles/bosch-maxx-wfl-2450-manual.xml>

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It is apparently brazed to the bolt body, and carries a serial number that matches the bolt and the rifle. The bolt knob is smooth and round and easy to grasp. The onepiece striker firing pin protrudes from the rear of the bolt when cocked, and can be lowered by hand if the user has a strong thumb or fingers. The bolt release is a machined steel lever located at the left rear of the receiver that is pulled outward to release the bolt. All major and most minor parts are carefully machined from steel; few stampings were used. All key parts bear matching serial numbers. There is even a steel cleaning rod supplied with the rifle. This protrudes from the front of the front receiver ring, which also incorporates the bayonet lug, and it can be removed for use by unscrewing. After the last round fired and ejected, the follower locks the bolt open for rapid reloading this was accomplished by means of stripper clips in military service. The magazine box is made of steel, as is the floorplate. The floorplate itself is not hinged, but is quick detachable for unloading by means of a recessed button at its rear. Use a ballpoint pen or the tip of a bullet to release the magazine floorplate. The roomy trigger guard is also machined from steel. After the initial slack is taken up the first stage, the sear is cleanly released with about 4.75 pounds of pressure the second stage. This is a heavy rifle approximately 9 pounds on my bathroom scale, so the 4.75 pound trigger pull is proportionately lighter than it sounds. Steel sling swivels are standard. The classy looking buttplate is steel. The comb is high and straight, like most modern stocks. This was done to accommodate the tall laddertype open rear sight. There is a brass disc about 30mm in diameter inletted into the right side of the buttstock. There are actually three disc variations, an early 2screw disc, a later 2screw disc, and a 1screw disc. <http://menuiserie-sainte-anne.fr/userfiles/bosch-maxx-wfl-2462-manual.xml>

My rifle has the one screw type disc, and the information that follows pertains only to the one screw disc. For information about the two screw discs, or additional details about the one screw disc and lots of other information about Swedish weapons, see Mats Weapons Page online. That is where I learned how to decipher the disc on my rifle. This indicates the condition of the bore. No punch mark is perfect. 1 means a very few dark areas in the corners of the lands and grooves. 2 indicates rust in the corners of the lands and grooves and possible light rust in the grooves. 3 indicates spots of light rust throughout the grooves, but no sharp edges; this is still acceptable. A rifle scoring lower than 3 was rebarreled. My rifle is a 3, but any rifle passed by the Swedish armorers will shoot very well, as the inspectors were quite picky. The bore of my rifle looks good to the naked eye. Streck were used in a manner similar to the way North American shooters use minutes of angle. If there is a number in the blank space between Overslag and Str. The space is blank on my rifles disc, indicating that it shoots to point of aim. It is my understanding that these numbers reveal the nominal bore 6.46mm and groove 6.51mm diameters of a new barrel. The punch marks reveals the actual diameter of the particular barrel and thus, presumably, any wear. Thus, my barrel has a groove diameter of 6.52mm. Apparently the bore diameter of my barrel measured right at 6.46mm. If the groove diameter exceeded 6.56mm the rifle was rebarreled. The Swedes are very meticulous people. It hangs steady when aligned with the target. Windage adjustments were accomplished by sliding the front sight in its dovetail. This was done by Swedish armorers, not regular soldiers. Whoever did mine knew his business; I found the windage to be right on the first time that I test fired my rifle.

This was proven during the early years of the 20th Century, when the various powers held international service rifle matches. The host country provided the rifles and ammunition used in these matches to all of the teams so that all competitors used the host nations service rifle. These are the most accurate of the classic bolt action military rifles. No collection of military Mausers should be without a Swedish Model 1896. Its success led to the commissioning of the famous Model 96 Swedish Mauser. There were two versions of the carbine. Rifles made during WW1 have stocks cut from birch, elm or mahogany. Rifles manufactured later got stock cut from copper beech. When flipped up it is graduated from 700 to 2000 metres. A rifleman never used the flipped up position on his own it was only used for The width of the leaf at the axle end is At the same time the rear sight was altered to have a U shaped notch. The Armourers had to remove the sight on every rifle and place it in a special jig, The rifles were After this modification the flipped up position was never used. This one is quite The rifle organization They were sold to members of The sight ladder This is the It was usually 0.5 mill. A rifle would never receive The striker lacked the The stock was a About 5300 were made between 1941 and 1943. The Swedish Army never bothered Swedish Partisan Rifle. Please improve this article by replacing them with named references quick guide , or an abbreviated title. May 2019 Learn how and when to remove this template message . Pattern, approved 20 March 1896. All Swedish Mausers, whether built in Germany or Sweden, were fabricated using a Swedish supplied high grade tool steel alloyed with nickel, copper, and vanadium, a product then noted for its strength and corrosion resistance. The rear sight was graduated for 6.555mm service cartridges from 300 to 2,000 m 328 to 2,187 yd in 100 m 109 yd increments.

Very limited numbers were later produced with receiver dates of 1929 and more so 1932. The highest 1918 serial number noted is 111,002. There have been no carbines noted with receiver dates of 1902, 1905, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. It may be surmised that carbines produced from the end of regular production in 1918 until 1932 numbered about 2,150. There were two bayonets intended for the 9414 carbine. The modification involved a slot machined on the nose cap and a stud sleeve attached to the barrel. Numbers modified are unknown. Possibly only 100 or less. Several have shown up in the United States and one is known in the Netherlands. All of these school carbines carry the receiver date of 1901. The serial number is prefixed with S and runs S.1 to S.1161 and possibly a few more. The serial number appears as S.500 on the left siderail of the

receiver. There is no bayonet attachment. Unique serial numbers prefixed by K. Total number produced is unknown, with the highest reported serial number being K.193 currently in a private collection in the United States. One has been reported in Switzerland. Carbine K.91 is in the Carl Gustaf factory museum in Sweden. The only two receiver dates noted so far are 1898 and 1901. This carbine uses a sling attachment identical to the skolskjutningskarbin as the sling swivels are on the bottom of the stock instead of the side. The CG 63 rifle was built on a Swedish Mauser receiver, to which a new heavy, nonstepped freefloating target barrel was fitted. The vertical thumb piece was removed from the bolt to improve lock time. The triggers were adjusted and smoothed to match quality and the rifles got diopter and globe sighting lines from several Swedish manufacturers and target stocks. Stiga also made sporterized versions in popular calibers, which are very well finished and balanced. Mauser in 858mmR Danish Krag, the standard military rifle caliber in Sweden before the 6.555mm. Swedish rifle trials of 1892. MenatArms 471.

Osprey Publishing. pp. 36, 44. ISBN 9781849084574. Archived from the original PDF on 24 March 2017. Retrieved 24 March 2017. Oxford Osprey Publishing Press. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. Hornady lists 44 grains IMR 4350 with their 140 grain bullet as Max load. Everyone else lists 45 grains of the same powder and bullet weight as Max. Is Hornady just cautious or is their bullet bearing surface and jacket material different. Has anyone dropped down to the 129 grain Hornady or 120 Nosler BT for deer. Speeds with the 120 grain at full load probably wont exceed 2600fps by much. Taken a couple deer with that bullet in the Swede. All of that information will only tell you what testers witnessed, not what you will achieve with a given recipe. For that reason they often recommend a 10% reduction from max. To the question then of Hornady being conservative; maybe. Could easily have been a different bullet, different powder lot, or any of their specific equipment that produced a lower maximum. I keep a copy of Load Books alongside the other reload manuals for each caliber I load for and often consult the power manufacturers websites for more reference data. After that theres my firearms, the chronograph, and anything I spot on the brass as best indicators. My conclusion is, nearly all the smokeless powder in those early days of smokeless powder was much faster than is available today. However, those early loadings did a good job of deactivating enemies of the Kingdom. Of course, Karamoja Bell killed over three hundred elephants with a 6.5x54 MS rifle. Therefore, I will ask this To what end are you striving. Your post mentioned deer hunting. Either 120 or 140 grain bullets have accomplished the feat on prior occasion. That would somewhat less in the carbine, but still suitable for up to deer size game. Do not be fooled by advertising.

One can kill deer and other game handily with a rifle producing less than light speed. Hornady lists 44 grains IMR 4350 with their 140 grain bullet as Max load. Everyone else lists 45 grains of the same powder and bullet weight as Max. Is Hornady just cautious or is their bullet bearing surface and jacket material different. Has anyone dropped down to the 129 grain Hornady or 120 Nosler BT for deer. Speeds with the 120 grain at full load probably wont exceed 2600fps by much. Click to expand. Your M1894 carbine which I assume is what you have was built from 1895 to 1918. As a rule, the older the rifle, the less certain the metallurgy. Defining technological advancement is basically a guess, there is not a list of which industries, which factories incorporated advancing technologies. You can make a general assessment based on "everything", an assessment which is not going to be very accurate or precise. Basically I consider the "pre vacuum tube era" to be up to the early part of the 1920's. The closer you get to WW2 the better the manufacturing technology, assuming factories adopted improvements, such as electricity and vacuum tube based process control equipment. And that is not a given. I would say based on the technology of the era and the funding of the age, that rifles made in the 1930's should have cleaner steels and should be made with more advanced manufacturing technology than previous decades. All of this is theoretical sophistry, someone would have to go out and test individual receivers for materials and grain

structure to see if Quality Control had improved as you would expect as technology improved. Advancements in the Government sector are not linear, they are quantum. I have seen nothing to indicate that the Swedes or anyone else building military Mauser actions built these military actions to a higher pressure standard than their service cartridge.

For 8mm Mausers, the average pressure did rise by a couple of thousands from WW1 to WW2, that may have been because the Military was willing to accept a reduced service life, or that they thought improved production processes produced a cleaner steel. We do know from historical records lugs cracked on new service rifles. This was when the cartridge pressure was 43,000 psia. There is evidence of what happens to old WW1 Mauser made receivers when chambered for inappropriate cartridges as can be seen in the lug set back in this Argentine 1909 action. Advice for reheat treating Zastava Mausers. Especially a Swedish Mauser pre dating 1918. The experience of our all wise and all knowing in print gunwriters is worth repeating. They had lug set back with their new Mauser M98 military actions chambering in modern cartridges. Want to build a 6.5x55 swede. Military M98 Mausers can have their own set of disappointments. First among them is the fact that their original cartridge, the 8mm Mauser cartridge, dissipates pressure faster than any known cartridge, and once manufacturers discovered this they decided to reduce costs by reducing the degree of heat treatment of the action thus you can get the exact same fatal setback problem in an M98 as you get in the Swede actions. Outdoor Lifes shooting editor, Jim Carmichael, once wrote in one of his books that he and a friend had purchased a number of brand new military Mauser M98 actions, and upon barreling them for cartridges such as the .270 Winchester, they all developed a catastrophic degree of excessive headspace because the actions had only been heat treated to withstand 8mm Mauser pressures all were ruined. Thus, back in the heyday of military conversions, the 50s, 60s, and 70s, the experts always advised that before using a military M98 action as the basis for an expensive sporting rifle, the shooter should first have the action tested for Rockwell hardness.

That is still awfully good advice in my book if you insist on using a military M98 action. Hope this helps. Click to expand. Your rifle, particularly being a pre WW1 action is subject to all the uncertainty of something built in a pre vacuum tube era with pre vacuum tube process controls. The M94 and M96 actions dont have a safety lug. If the lugs crack, through metal fatigue, there is the real risk the bolt will be blown out of the action. Plain carbon steel has a habit of breaking without warning. The difference between the Spanish 1916 failure and this Swedish Mauser is we know exactly what caused the Swede to come apart. It was a double charge of fast pistol powder. The rifle resides in the UK so these photos were obtained for me by another very knowledgeable Swede collector whos USAF duty station is in the UK. Swedish Mausers do fail in normal use many times for reasons that are not obvious. Metal fatigue is cumulative. If you feel the need to hotrod a Mauser do it with a 98 action. Click to expand. Those of you with metallurgical experience are most welcome to comment. As with the 1893 Mauser photos I post these photos to illuminate the reality that seemingly strong and sound rifles suffer catastrophic failures and sometimes people are killed as a result. What exactly caused this incident, had it killed the shooter, would be immaterial to his widow and children. Dead is dead. Click to expand. My advice is to keep to Swedish service rifle ammunition pressures and not try to magnumtize the cartridge. At least not in your rifle, a pre WW1 artifact. Based on a 1950s American Rifleman article on the 6.5 Swede, it was stated that 43.0 grs of IMR 4350 with a 140 or 139.5 grain bullet was the pressure and velocity equivalent of the Swedish Service rifle load. And you, with your antique, should not be trying to exceed that.

I have chronographed Swedish ball, and these are the Swedish ball velocities in several Swedish service rifles I dont really know what I am accomplishing as a 140 grain bullet at Swedish service rifle velocities is accurate all the way out to 300 yards, which is as far as I zeroed these rifles. Based on velocity alone, I would say 43.0 grains IMR 4350, or AA4350, is a ball equivalent load with a 140

grain bullet. What I found surprising, was the consistently slower velocities I received out of this 22 inch M700 barrel with the same ammunition, shot on the same day, as the M70 Winchester. Obviously, something is different between these rifles, and it is something I cant detect with my equipment. Nor, am I going to try. Too bad three shots proves absolutely nothing in terms of inherent accuracy This is proof that if you want to claim sub MOA accuracy, shoot as few shots as possible. This is something inprint gunwriters do all the time. Makes them and their loads look good. However, IMR 4831 looks to be a real champ in this cartridge. This is at 300 yards, and I think a sub 5 inch ten shot group at 400 yards is pretty darn good for a sporter rifle. Very good group I am reluctant to touch the elevation and windage knobs of a typical hunting scope once I get going for group size. Target scopes are more reliable, the expensive ones usually remember usually move a click when you put on a click. One hunting scope, the group may move a click, or two, or not at all, and then jump four clicks later. These are not target rifles. Remember those in ShotgunNews. The 270 is registered at 65,000 psi in the USA with proof loads above that, but Sweden is probably on the CIP system. I do recall the mid1990s when Kimber was importing Mod. 96 Swedes and sporterizing them. Also have a circa 1995 dealer flyer from Nationwide Sports Distributors who were selling the Kimber modified Swedes. They were also rebarreling them in.22250,.243, and.308 while Ive only seen a few of the standard 6.

5x55 models like mine I have never seen one in any of those other chamberings and I wonder if any were even produced. Because Ive always heard about those chamberings not being good for small ring Mausers and perhaps Kimber decided likewise. If any were produced and had problems I never heard about that either. The steel used in Swedish Mausers is supposedly first rate and this thread is very interesting but Im still in the dark on Swedes with high pressure chamberings. Heres a few shots of a circa 1995 dealer flyer for Nationwide Sports Distributors advertising rebarreled and nonrebarreled sporterized Swedes at what was then dealer cost. That stock has been so cut down, it looks like my first BB gun. My rifle was a gift from a family whos senior member passed away a few years ago. Don was a hunting buddy of mine. My rifle has all matching numbers, the 17.5 inch barrel with the press fit.5 inch piece of pipe on the end to make it import legal before 1968. It has been scoped, Timney trigger added and what I believe from looks and design of cheek piece, an old George Herters Birdseye maple stock. I found a serial cross reference once that indicated a 1918 manufacturing date. This rifle shoots very well with anything Ive put in it so far including the little Sierra 85 grain HPs with a starting charge of Varget powder. My most used load is a 140 grain Hornady SST over 43 grains IMR 4350 that goes over my chronograph at 2430 fps. I have loaded some 129 grain Hornady interlocks over 46 grains of IMR 4350 for an average of 2585 fps. Both loads are quite accurate and I have taken my last 3 deer with the first load. My curiosity was almost all of the manuals I have agree on max load except for the 140 grain. Being 75 years old I dont have a lot of new manuals as these old ones have served me well over the years. I have seen a lot of people talking about the 120 grain Nosler BT, anyone here with experience with it on deer.

When I wish for more velocity I dont go above Max powder charge, I go with a lighter bullet that will shoot accurately. Thanks again for the replies. RexTheir truck and camper looked like it came out of a time machine. At 66, I can still see deer. I can still shoot deer, I can still gut deer, but I never could drag them out by myself anyway. In 2015 I built a 6.506 on a Dumoulin Mauser and shot 120 gr Nos Bal Tips chono 3100 fps In 2017 I build a 6.506 on a Rem700 and shot 129 Nos Accubond long range, chrono 3075 fps When it comes to bullets, there is no accounting for taste. I like Nosler Ballistic tips, Nosler Accubonds, and Hornady SSt bullets for rifles. In handguns I like Speer Gold Dot. For bullet weight I like 224 55 gr 6mm 95 gr 257 100 gr or 115 gr 6.5 120 gr or 129 gr 270 130 gr 7mm 140 gr 308 150 gr 8mm 180 gr 338 200 gr 458 350 grI wont admit to getting old or he will feel obligated to follow me around and help me. While I havent loaded the 120 grain I am guessing the it will run around 2650 fps from my short barrel. I would guess that at that speed it should work well on deer. So many questions, so little time. RexHe helps me take out the garbage. I hope

someday he helps me drag a deer. Planning on hunting a rifle zone tomorrow and the Kimber Swede gets the nod with that goto load. Remember those in ShotGunNews. The 270 is registered at 65,000 psi in the USA with proof loads above that, but Sweden is probably on the CIP system. Click to expand. Some good information there, especially about the sloppy work Kimber did in chambering their M96 actions in 308 Win. Now, lest anyone forget, that version of Kimber went bankrupt. Companies in financial distress are not to be trusted, they will lie and shovel out dangerous, lethal products. The leaders of companies are notorious for taking their loot, then declaring the company bankrupt and leaving the liability on the customers and suppliers. For example, how is your Enron stock portfolio doing.

Enjoying big earnings after Enron blew up. Never would have known the company was in trouble from what the CEO and CFO were claiming. Not much out there. I am not sure who or what converted those rifles. Maybe it was one of those limited liability companies that were created to sell a limited lot of defective and dangerous product, and then, go out of business before the lawsuits arrive. I am sure it was not the Swedish Nation. A good question to ask, if one of those rifles sold by " the Swedes " blows up in your face, whom do you sue for product liability. Plus, they are likely to say that anyone who bought a rifle, chambered in a cartridge, which the operating pressures are higher than the proof pressure of the original action, is so stupid that it was only a matter of time till they killed themselves. If anyone has noticed, we don't live in a Socialist Workers Paradise. You get hurt, it is your problem, the costs are going to come out of your pocket. You can try to sue the Gunsmith, and you should sue any Gunsmith who chambers an action in an inappropriate caliber, but I doubt you will get much. You will probably get his hound dogs, his plastic wading pool, mobile home, and his worn out milling machine, but that won't pay for your long term medical care. I really don't care what " the Swedes " did. At some point you are responsible for yourself. I am going to educate myself and stay away from bobby traps. Life is dangerous enough without trying to get hurt. My conclusion is, nearly all the smokeless powder in those early days of smokeless powder was much faster than is available today. However, those early loadings did a good job of deactivating enemies of the Kingdom. Click to expand. Click to expand. The M96 earned a very favorable reputation in that fight. A chemist came up with a bluegreen substitute for rifle powder, used by guerrilla fighters.

It may well have been a mixture of guanadine nitrate and basic copper nitrate, which is today used to inflate air bags in cars. As to the original question, if I had a Mauser that old, and still in good condition, I would treat it very tenderly. Just my opinion, but something in the 4548 KPSI range seems about right. I run my M96 at about 52 KPSI. They show nothing slower burning than the 4895s. I bet powders of the Mauve Decade through the Roaring Twenties were generally faster. The slower, more progressive powders in Hodgdon give higher velocity at the same pressure. That is about the only way I would care to soup up the Swede. But my cousin immigrated 20 years ago from Sweden. He, like other Swedish boys, had to do a year in the army. He is a physically lazy fellow, and stayed in the warm radio shack while the others crawled in the mud. While I gave up engineering to do my own thing, my cousin from Sweden continues to be an engineer inventing valuable patents for his employer in the measurement instrument biz. My cousin reloads and owns Swedish Mausers. You'll never get anywhere near book velocities. As long as you're religiously following a manual you'll be fine. It's for these reasons I don't use a chronograph anymore to develop rifle load data. I'd just as rather not know. I've tried some Hornadys 129 with 44 grains IMR 4350 which is Max in everyone's manual. It also shot nice. Click to expand. It most certainly worked on a one-on-one basis. Instead of ramping up the powder loads on the old receiver, try using premium bullets that expand at the velocities you get. One thing to remember is that the original carbine barrels were designed to shoot 156 grain bullets resulting in a long throat so shorter bullets will have more freebore and less pressure ceteris paribus. Here is an old THR comment thread on the Swede military rounds, reloads, and freebore in the barrel.

BTW, I have a Swede receiver that was reputedly from the Kimber Sporter project they ground off the receiver stripper clip brow on the receiver and apparently used some less than optimal condition receivers. Have read scattered complaints about these rifles here and there on online forums fwiw. My receiver was ultimately rejected because of the pitting on the bottom receiver lug which is no problem for me as I plan someday to make it a single shot.22 LR just for kickshave the Swede.22 bolt made for their version of it which is the difficult part but will have to come up with an extractor and firing pin someday. Good use for sub optimal parts left over.If registering, leave this blank Neither The High Road nor any of its directors, members, managers, employees, agents, vendors, or suppliers will be liable for any direct, indirect, general, bodily injury, compensatory, special, punitive, consequential, or incidental damages including, without limitation, lost profits or revenues, costs of replacement goods, loss or damage to data arising out of the use or inability to use this forum or any services associated with this forum, or damages from the use of or reliance on the information present on this forum, even if you have been advised of the possibility of such damages. By continuing to use this site, you are consenting to our use of cookies. This gives you a search box in the lower left corner of the screen in most browsers. Use the up and down arrows to move from one selection to the next. This same technique works on most web pages and can be used anywhere to search the page you are on. At this website it is also useful for finding things in the item index on a catalog. Cable. Birger. JorlsgatanBFabriksverketB.FactoriesEskilstunaKarlsborgKarlstadAkers StyckebrukPrincipalLoading. MakingDismantling. Folding. CleaningMannerThe butt stock folded.Introduction. TheGeneral. CarlGustaf,It can be firedIt isCaliber. Exchangeable.