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Within it, you should be able to find answers to most of your questions. Please take a moment to read the manual to get a full understanding of all the features associated with your Cannon Safe. The guide gives important information on setup, safety, and lock use that is important in getting started with your Liberty Safe. To determine which owners manual is the correct version for your Liberty Safe, locate the safes SERIAL NUMBER. Recent models show the serial in two locations. This high quality Cannon gun safe Nothing protects like a CannonNatural Flood emergency. See owners manual for full details. Plug the DC adapter cable into the standard 120v wall socket and the DC adapter jack on the back of the unit.These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. These warranties are not assignable or transferable to any other person. Questions Contact Customer Service using the link on this page, or call 702.331.8033 Additionally, if you plan on securing ammo and other valuables, the rule of thumb is to select a cabinet or safe that would accommodate double your anticipated long gun count. For example, if you foresee securing 10 long guns and want to use large portion of the cabinet or safe to store ammo and valuables, we would suggest at least a 20 gun cabinet or safe. TIP A Security Cabinet or Safe can be a lifetime investment, consider how your gun collection may grow over time. Addionally, if you plan on securing ammo and other valuables, the rule of thumb is to select a cabinet or safe that would accomodate double your anticipated long gun count. If you are the registrant of this domain name, please contact your registration service provider to renew it.The Sponsored Listings displayed above are served automatically by a third party. Neither the service provider nor the domain owner maintain any relationship with the advertisers.http://biofiat.com/images/fck_images/colt-6940-manual.xml

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These modern weapons are light, adaptable, easy to operate, and yet possess enough accuracy and

firepower to provide infantry with quality close fire support against soft and hard targets more quickly than any other means.In the conditions of trench warfare, there was a great need for a versatile and easily portable weapon that could be manned by troops under cover in the trenches. Stokess design was initially rejected in June 1915 because it was unable to use existing stocks of British mortar ammunition, and it took the intervention of David Lloyd George at that time Minister of Munitions and LieutenantColonel J. C. Matheson of the Trench Warfare Supply Department who reported to Lloyd George to expedite manufacture of the Stokes mortar.When a mortar bomb was dropped into the tube, an impact sensitive primer in the base of the bomb would make contact with a firing pin at the base of the tube, and detonate, firing the bomb towards the target.Numerous vehicles have been used to mount mortars, from improvised civilian trucks used by insurgents, to modified Infantry fighting vehicles, such as variants of the M3 half track and M113 armored personnel carrier, to vehicles specifically intended to carry a mortar. Simpler vehicles carry a standard infantry mortar while in more complex vehicles the mortar is fully integrated into the vehicle and cannot be dismounted from the vehicle. Mortar carriers cannot be fired while on the move and some must be dismounted to fire.The Israeli Merkava tank uses a 60 mm mortar as a secondary armament. The Russian army uses the 2S4 Tyulpan Tulip selfpropelled 240 mm heavy mortar which is one of the largest mortars in current use.They are usually mounted on an armored vehicle and are capable of direct fire. The archetypes are the Brandt Mle CM60A1 and Brandt 60 mm LR, which combine features of modern infantry mortars together with those of modern cannon.

Such weapons are most commonly smoothbore, firing finstabilised rounds, using relatively small propellant charges in comparison to projectile weight. This produces a hybrid weapon capable of engaging area targets with indirect highangle fire, and also specific targets such as vehicles and bunkers with direct fire. Such hybrids are much heavier and more complicated than infantry mortars, superior to rocketpropelled grenades in the antiarmour and bunkerbusting role, but have a reduced range compared to modern gunhowitzers and inferior antitank capability compared to modern antitank guided weapons. However, they do have a niche in, for example, providing a multirole antipersonnel, antiarmour capability in light mobile formations. Such systems, like the Soviet 120 mm 2S9 Nona, are mostly selfpropelled although a towed variant exists. The AMOS Advanced Mortar System is an example of an even more advanced gun mortar system. It uses a 120 mm automatic twinbarrelled, breechloaded mortar turret, which can be mounted on a variety of armored vehicles and attack boats.At the top of the tube in the projectile, a cavity contains propellant, such as cordite. There is usually a trigger mechanism built into the base of the spigot, with a long firing pin running up the length of the spigot activating a primer inside the projectile and firing the propellant charge.It is also somewhat simpler to manufacture. Further, most spigot mortars have no barrel in the conventional sense, which means ammunition of almost any weight and diameter can be fired from the same mortar.If a soldier is carrying only a few projectiles, the projectile weight disadvantage is not significant. However, the weight of a large quantity of the heavier and more complex spigot projectiles offsets the weight saved due to the spigot mortar being lighter than a conventional mortar.Each round has a closefitting sliding plug in the tube that fits over the spigot.

When the round is fired, the projectile is pushed off the spigot, but before the plug clears the spigot it is caught by a constriction at the base of the tube. This traps the gases from the propelling charge and hence the sound of the firing. After World War II the Belgium FlyK silent spigot mortar was accepted into French service as the TN8111.Military applications of spigot mortars includeA sinking projectile detonated if it struck a submarine, and the pattern was such that any submarine partly in the landing zone of the projectiles would be struck one or more times. Extremely simple launchers use a separate small primer cap as the sole propellant similar or identical to the cartridges used in industrial nail guns .Note the exposed spigot on the lower left launcherThey are usually constructed from heavy steel piping mounted on a steel frame. These weapons may fire standard mortar rounds,

purpose made shells, repurposed gas cylinders filled with explosives and shrapnel, or any other type of improvised explosive, incendiary or chemical munitions.Note fixed firing pin Modern mortars normally range in calibre from 60 mm 2.36 in to 120 mm 4.72 in. However, both larger and smaller mortars have been produced.It consists of a tube into which the gunners drop a mortar round. When the round reaches the base of the tube it hits a fixed firing pin that fires the round. The tube is generally set at an angle of between 45 and 85 degrees to the ground, with the higher angle producing a shorter horizontal round trajectory. Some mortars have a moving firing pin, operated by a lanyard or trigger mechanism.Examples of the former have short fins on their posterior portion, which control the path of the bomb in flight. Spinstabilized mortar bombs rotate as they travel along and leave the mortar tube, which stabilizes them in much the same way as a rifle bullet. Both types of rounds can be either illumination infrared or visible illumination, smoke, high explosive and training rounds.

Rifledmortars are more accurate, but slower to load. Since mortars are generally muzzleloaded, mortar bombs for rifled barrels usually have a preengraved band, called an obturator, that engages with the rifling of the barrel. Exceptions to this were the U.S. M2 4.2 inch mortar and M30 mortar, whose ammunition had a subcaliber expandable ring that enlarged when fired. This allows the projectile to slide down the barrel freely, but grip the rifling when fired. The system resembles the Minie ball for muzzleloading rifles.The rings are usually easy to remove, because they have a major influence on the speed and thus the range of the bomb. Some mortar rounds can be fired without any augmentation charges, e.g., the 81 mm L16 mortar.STRIX is fired like a conventional mortar round. The round contains an infrared imaging sensor that it uses to guide itself onto any tank or armoured fighting vehicle in the vicinity where it lands. The seeker is designed to ignore targets that are already burning. Launched from any 120 mm mortar, Strix has a normal range of up to 4.5 km. The addition of a special sustainer motor increases the range to 7.5 km.Note 60 mm round in flight and additional mortar rounds ready to fire. They are shortrange weapons, and often more effective than artillery for many purposes within their shorter range. In particular, due to its high, parabolic trajectory with a near vertical descent, the mortar can land bombs on nearby targets, including those behind obstacles or in fortifications, such as light vehicles behind hills or structures, or infantry in trenches or spider holes. This also makes it possible to launch attacks from positions lower than the target of the attack. For example, longrange artillery could not shell a target 1 km away and 30 metres 100 ft higher, a target easily accessible to a mortar.Mortars suffer from instability when used on snow or soft ground, because the recoil pushes them into the ground or snow unevenly.

A Raschen bag addresses this problem.Due to the difference in available volume, a smoothbore mortar of a given diameter will have a greater explosive yield than a similarly sized artillery shell of a gun or howitzer. For example, a 120 mm mortar bomb has approximately the same explosive capability as a 155 mm artillery shell. Also, finstabilised munitions fired from a smoothbore, which do not rely on the spin imparted by a rifled bore for greater accuracy, do not have the drawback of veering in the direction of the spin.An early example was Roaring Meg, with a 15.5inch 390 mm barrel diameter and firing a 220 lb 100 kg hollow ball filled with gunpowder and used during The English Civil War in 1646.Retrieved 26 February 2019. Retrieved 10 October 2019. Cambridge University Press. p. 68. ISBN 9780521843133. Princeton University Press. p. 140. ISBN 9780691010786. CS1 maint archived copy as title link Sterling Publishing Company. p. 202. ISBN 9781586637620. Archived from the original on 20150320. Retrieved 20160327. Retrieved 19 November 2017. Archived from the original on 20150320. Retrieved 20160327. Retrieved 20180611. Retrieved 20180611. Archived from the original on 7 April 2014. Retrieved 6 April 2014. Retrieved 8 May 2020. Archived from the original on 20060210. Retrieved 20060404. Department of the Army. December 2007. Archived from the original PDF on 17 February 2013. Retrieved 7 January 2013. Department of the Army. 17 July 2008. Archived from the original PDF on 17 February 2013.

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