DOWNLOAD PDF BRITISH ENFIELD RIFLES

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The Lee-Enfield is a bolt-action, magazine-fed, repeating rifle that served as the main firearm used by the military forces of the British Empire and Commonwealth during the first half of the 20th century.

Martiniâ€"Henry The Martiniâ€"Henry rifle was adopted in , featuring a tilting-block single-shot breech-loading action, actuated by a lever beneath the wrist of the buttstock. The Martiniâ€"Henry evolved as the standard service rifle for almost 20 years, with variants including carbines. Unlike the Snider it replaced, the Martiniâ€"Henry was designed from the ground up as a breech-loading metallic cartridge firearm. This robust weapon uses a tilting-block, with a self-cocking, lever operated, single-shot action designed by a Swiss, Friedrich von Martini , as modified from the Peabody design. The rifling system was designed by Scotsman, Alexander Henry. The Mark I was adopted for service in In , a carbine version entered service with five main variations including cavalry and artillery versions. Initially, Martinis used the short chamber Boxer-Henry. Later, the rolled brass case was replaced by a solid brass version which remedied a myriad of problems. Early Martiniâ€"Henry conversions, began in , using Metford rifled barrels Martiniâ€"Metford rifles , which were more than suitable for the first black powder. Leeâ€"Metford Leeâ€"Metford rifle The first British repeating rifle incorporated a bolt-action and a box- magazine ; this was developed through trials beginning in , and adopted as the Magazine Rifle Mark I in The "Lee" comes from James Paris Lee â€" , a Scottish-born Canadian-American inventor who designed an easy-to-operate turnbolt and a high-capacity box magazine to work with it. The initial Lee magazine was a straight stack, eight-round box, which was superseded by the staggered, ten-round box in later versions, in each case more than were accommodated by Mannlicher box magazine designs. The "Metford" comes from William Ellis Metford â€" , an English engineer who was instrumental in perfecting the. During the development of the Leeâ€"Metford, smokeless powder was invented. The British followed the trend of using smaller diameter bullets, but the Leeâ€"Metford design process overlapped the invention of smokeless powder, and was not adapted for its use. However, in , the design was modified to work with smokeless powder resulting in the Leeâ€"Enfield. A contrast between this design and other successful bolt actions of the time, such as the Mausers and US Springfield , is the rear locking lug. This puts the lug close to the bolt handle, where the pressure is applied by the operator; in essence the force is close to the fulcrum point. Without great explanation, this results in an easier and swifter operation versus the Mauser design, resulting in a greater rate of fire. However, the sacrifice is strength as the fulcrum point has moved away from the force of the explosion, thus making the length of the bolt a lever working against the holding power of the rear lug. This was a limiting factor in the ballistics capacity of this design. Another difference between the Lee and the Mauser designs was the use of "cock-on-closing", which also helped to speed cycling by making the initial opening of the breech very easy. The closing stroke, which is generally more forceful than the opening stroke, cocks the rifle, adding to the ease of use. The Lee design also featured a shorter bolt travel and a degree rotation of the bolt; these attributes also led to faster cycle times. Over the service life of the design, proponents and opponents would stress rate-of-fire versus ballistics respectively. Leeâ€"Enfield In , the Leeâ€"Metford design was reinforced to accommodate the higher chamber pressures of smokeless powder; more critically, the barrel rifling was changed to one developed by the Enfield factory owing to the incompatibility of the Metford barrel design with smokeless powder the barrels becoming unusable after less than 5, rounds. The sights also had to be changed to reflect the flatter trajectory and longer ranges of the improved cartridge. Starting in , MLE and MLM rifles were converted to use charger loading, which was accomplished by modifying the bolt, modifying the front and rear sights, and adding a charger guide bridge to the action body, thereby allowing the use of chargers to more rapidly load the magazines. Upgraded to a more modern standard, these rifles served in combat in the First World War. With a length of From to , many Metford and Enfield rifles were converted to the SMLE configuration with shorter barrels and modified furniture. The compromise length was consistent with military trends as the US Springfield M was only produced in the compromise length and the Germans adopted the kurz short rifle concept between the world wars for the Mauser 98k model short. In , the British government changed the

nomenclature of its rifles, designating the. Although a completely different design from the Leeâ€"Enfield, the Pattern rifle was designed by the Enfield engineers. The major shortcoming was long range performance and accuracy due to the ballistics of the. Pattern â€" also known as Rifle, Number 3[edit] Pattern 14 rifle derivative Main article: Pattern 14 Rifle With the outbreak of the First World War, the change to the ammunition for the Pattern was abandoned; however, to supplement SMLE production the new design was to be produced chambered for. In , the Pattern rifle Pattern 13 chambered for. The Pattern 14 rifle did not gain widespread acceptance with the British since it was larger and heavier, held fewer rounds and was slower to cycle than the SMLE. The P14 was well regarded as a sniper rifle with telescopic and fine adjustment iron sights , but largely disregarded outside of emergency use. During the early part of the second world war it was issued to second and third line units like the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. This weapon was known as the US. Model of M Enfield rifle. The M continued in use during World War II as second line and training rifles as the semi-automatic M1 Garands and carbines were phased-in. Model rifles were also acquired by Canada and issued in Canada for training, guard duty and home defence. Additionally, British ammunition was too variable in its manufacturing tolerances to be used without careful selection, which was not possible in trench conditions. It was also possible for a careless user to disassemble the bolt for cleaning and then reassemble it with the bolt-head on back to front, resulting in a highly dangerous and sometimes fatal failure of the bolt to lock in the forward position on firing. Snipers, who were able to maintain their weapons carefully, and hand select and measure every round with which they were equipped, were able to use them to maximum effect and retained a considerable fondness for the weapon. Ross rifles were also used by Training units, 2nd and 3rd line units and Home Guard units in the Second World War and many weapons were shipped to Britain after Dunkirk in the face of serious shortages of small arms. Rifle, Number 4[edit] Leeâ€"Enfield No. The changes included receiver-mounted aperture rear sights, similar to that of the Pattern rifle and changed screw threads, making nearly all threaded components incompatible with those of the SMLE No. The latter was the most prominent visual change. Later several models of bladed bayonets were created. Over a million No. Canada and the United States manufactured both the No. I and the simplified No. The UK and Canada converted about 26, No. Some rifles were converted to the NATO 7. L42A1 sniper rifles were used in the Falklands War. Rifle, Number 5 and further variants[edit] Lee-Enfield No. Production of SMLE variants continued until circa and in small quantities for speciality use until circa In the mids, a version was produced for the 7. Although Mausers and Springfields were being replaced by semi-automatic rifles during the Second World War, the British did not feel the need to replace the faster firing SMLE weapons with the new technology. Rifle, Number 8[edit] A. It was designed to fire the experimental. The EM-2 never entered production due to the United States refusing to standardise on the.

Chapter 2 : The L85 British Bullpup: The last Enfield - calendrierdelascience.com

The Pattern Enfield (P13) was an experimental rifle developed by the British Army ordnance department to serve as a replacement for the Short Magazine Lee-Enfield (SMLE). Although a completely different design from the Lee-Enfield, the Pattern rifle was designed by the Enfield engineers.

The first rifle to bear the Enfield name, however, was the Enfield Rifle of Similar in appearance to earlier muskets and rifled muskets manufactured at the London Tower armoury, the Pattern Enfield is a single-shot muzzle-loading percussion firearm with a rifled bore. Several variations were made, including the three-band infantry model with inch barrel, the two-band "Navy" model with inch barrel, and the artillery carbine or musketoon with inch barrel. Various commercial, or "trade," rifles are also encountered. The British wanted a breech-loading firearm, so in the Snider Enfield was adopted as an interim measure. Early Sniders are conversions of Pattern Enfields with a hinged breech block and barrel designed to accept the a. Later Sniders were newly manufactured. In , the British adopted the Martini-Henry rifle, a falling-block single-shot breech-loader actuated by a lever under the wrist of the buttstock. The Martini-Henry rifles went through several model variations, and carbines were introduced as well. The Martini-Henry was the standard British service rifle for nearly two decades. For further information on the early rifles from Enfield, see the appropriate entries on the "Enfield-Related Web Sites" page. The Bolt-Action "Long Lees" The "Lee" in Lee-Enfield is James Paris Lee , a Scottish-born American arms inventor who designed, among other things, the box magazine that allowed for the development of bolt-action repeating rifles. Another important name is that of William Ellis Metford , an English civil engineer who was instrumental in perfecting the. The first British bolt-action magazine rifle was developed through trials beginning in , with adoption of the Magazine Rifle Mark I in December It has an overall length of In November , changes in the rifling and the sights were made to accommodate smokeless powder cartridges, and the new rifle was designated the Lee-Enfield Magazine Rifle Mark I, or in common parlance, the "Magazine Lee-Enfield" MLE. In , a carbine version of the Lee-Metford was approved, having an overall length of With an overall length of In , the No. The Mk VI eventually became the No. In , the British government changed the nomenclature of its rifles, redesignating the. While it is true that the British government adopted the No. In addition, the Ishapore factory in India manufactured more than , No. All of the No. In the mids, Ishapore developed a version of the No. The Pattern No. Field experience with Mauser and Springfield rifles had indicated the desireability of a one-piece stock, a receiver-mounted aperture rear sight, and forward-mounted bolt locking lugs. Also under consideration was a rimless cartridge with a smaller caliber, higher velocity bullet. Over the next two years, various prototypes were examined and trials were conducted, leading to extended field trials in of over new rifles. In October , the. A contract was let to Vickers, Ltd. Production began in January Winchester manufactured the P at its New Haven, Connecticut plant. This led to some parts incompatability, so in June , three separate models were approved: In December , a new bolt with a longer locking lug was approved. By April , the manufacture of 1. An additional , had been sent to India. The rifle became the U. By the fall of , the need for a British sniper rifle was apparent. A new backsight was developed which had a micrometer adjustment for elevation. In November this backsight was approved for installation on Winchester-made P rifles, the Winchesters having proven more dependable and more accurate than the others. Again, only Winchester-made Ps were fitted with scopes. Nearly , P rifles and over a million M rifles were put storage. In , the Pattern rifles were redesignated as the Rifle No. In , the British government began removing P rifles from stores and returning them to service status, as specified in the Weedon Repair Standard WRS. Rifles were de-greased and inspected, and the long range volley sights were removed. A number of new stocks were manufactured as well, the new stocks not having inletting for the volley sight dial. Rifles equipped with these stocks are designated the Rifle No. In , a quantity of P No. In addition, a wood cheekrest similar to that of the No. This rifle was designated the No. Over , M rifles were shipped to England, for use by the Home Guard; another , were sent to China; and 40, were sent to other allies. The remainder were issued to U. In and , large numbers of Ps and lesser numbers of Ms were provided to the resistance fighters of the Free French and the Free Dutch. In addition, the No. Trials continued

through the s and s, yielding the No. Trials resulted in the adoption in November of the No. In addition, BSA Co. Production was under way at these plants by the middle of In February , a telescopic sighted version of the Mk I was approved as No. Mk I rifles were selected for demonstrated accuracy and had high-comb cheek rests and scope mounts added. Modifications to the bolt release mechanism of the No. In , trials began on a shortened and lightened No. In December Small Arms Ltd. In , Long Branch developed a. This was designated the C No. It has the same overall appearance as the No. The British version of this. It, too, has the same overall appearance as the No. Introduced at about the same time as the British No. This rifle has a pistol-grip stock, a shortened fore-end, and a special heavy barrel with a hooded foresight. Many of these underwent FTR in the late s at the Enfield factory. In , the design of the trigger mounting was changed to allow the trigger to be hung from the action body rather than from the trigger guard. In addition, light-colored beech wood was approved for rifle furniture, and Arabic rather than Roman numerals began to be used to designate various Marks of components. These changes led to the adoption in March of the No. Production continued until , with Fazakerley being the only plant manufacturing the No. At the same time that the No. Conversions were done at ROF-Fazakerley. The Pakistan Ordnance Factory P. Rifles and parts so marked show up from time to time. This rifle, designated the. In the late s, the British government approved conversion of various Marks of No. Conversions of the No. The conversions were accomplished by installing new barrels and new extractors, enlarging the magazine wells slightly, and installing new magazines. Also in the late s, a 7. The L39A1 rifles were converted from No. Also, many L39A1 rifles had pistol-grip buttstocks installed. The L39A1 rifles were set up as single loaders, the standard. About the same time, the Enfield factory issued a commercial version of the L39A1 which they called the 7. In need of a sniper rifle chambered for the 7. The L42A1 rifles are essentially 7. The L42A1 rifles use magazines which are similar to those of the L8 rifles. The L42A1 rifle remained in service until Finally, in the mids, a non-firing drill purpose conversion of the No. L59A1 rifles were converted from No.

Chapter 3 : British military rifles - Wikipedia

The Rifle No. 5 Mk I, was a derivative of the British Lee-Enfield No. 4 Mk I, designed in response to a requirement for a shorter, lighter, rifle for airborne forces in Europe. However most of i Click for more info.

By Marc Cammack Enfield No. Also in , the Mk VI became known as the No. It also had a heavy barrel and a spike bayonet. Further trials of the No. Despite the adoption in , mass production of the No. During World War Two the No. The weapon was used in all theaters of war in which the British fought. Wartime guns all had letter prefixes, but each maker had a different number after the prefix to differentiate manufacturers. These rifles were marked with the month and year of production and ROF on the left side of the receiver. The majority of these North American produced rifles were No. Wartime production of the No. Long Branch made over , No. Savage produced the No. This model was adopted in and it was known as the No. The earliest sniper rifles were converted from the Trials No. Later that year Holland and Holland was contracted to convert select No. British and Savage made rifles were selected for conversion. Somewhere between 23, and 26, rifles were converted by Holland and Holland. Long Branch made a small number of sniper rifles late in World War Two, in addition to those that were converted by Holland and Holland. This provided for a better trigger pull. Many of these guns are found today in excellent or like new condition due to many of them having never seen action. These rifles are marked either No. In addition to building new rifles POF rebuilt older No. Many of these Indian overhauled rifles also had a reinforcing screw on the left side of the stock. A total of , No. The Carbines also had several lightening cuts made to reduce weight, including in the bolt, barrel, and receiver. Because of this the No. In the United States surplus Enfields were modified by importers to resemble No. Many Enfield rifles were sporterized or modified following their release on the commercial market. Today Enfields are found only on the secondary market. There are many collectors that focus just on Enfield rifles and their many variations. Enfields are also popular in places like England, Canada, and Australia where semi automatic rifles are either banned or heavily regulated. About Marc Cammack Marc Cammack has been collecting firearms since he was 14 years old. He has studied these in depth, and currently volunteers at two local museums providing them with accurate information about their firearms. He has studied modern European and American history since the age of 9, and has been shooting since the age of He currently resides just outside of Bangor, Maine. October 19, at 4: I have also owned quite a few No. Feel free to contact me through my website and I can answer your questions as I have a lot of information on them. I even carried a No. I T in the army briefly. Mahatma â€” I would very much like to communicate with you and find out more about your rifle.

Chapter 4 : A Brief History of Enfield Rifles

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Tweet s Enfield EM2, the grandfather to the L Their 3-band rifles were the go-to gun of the US Civil War and their Short Magazine Lee Enfield bolt guns kept London from having the street signs redone in German through two world wars. Then in , everything went pear-shaped. It proved a hard serving rifle and saw use in the Suez, Malaysia, Aden, Northern Ireland and the Falklands as well as being adopted by close allies Canada , Australia, and New Zealand among others. However by the late s, the L1A1 was a bit long in the tooth, and well, a bit long overall inchs as well. With most of NATO at the time already using smaller, 5. The L1A1, seen here in the Falklands. Compared to the L85 set to replace it, this was a much beefier and more reliable rifle. Both of these guns were abbreviated bullpup designs that placed the The Queen tests an Enfield L These guns were very well laid out, revolutionary in their design, fired an intermediate round about the same size as the Soviet 7. However due to a combination of political reasons too convoluted to revisit here, these guns were never adopted and instead Enfield was told in to start making the L1A1. Note the gas piston rod on the right and the double rail bolt carrier on the left. Like the AK and many other modern assault rifles, the L85 rifle was designed to be built with a receiver made from a sheet of stamp steel reinforced with welded inserts. Gas operated with a short-stroke gas piston, the inner workings of the gun resemble the s era AR rifle. A 7-lug rotating bolt and a machined carrier group led to what should have been reliable feeding and extracting. Instead of the semi-auto only L1A1, this new rifle would be select fire capable of rounds per minute of 5. Believe it or not, this was quite forward thinking for L85, looking rather British. However, what really set it apart was the compact nature of its design. To make things even shorter, a carbine variant chopped another three inches off the total length. A sad legacy to this indisputable giant in the firearms world, their final gun was something of a lemon. The link on the trigger group worked fine in semi-auto but became the cause of almost clockwork jams when firing the rifle cyclical. It was right-hand ejection only and could not be converted, which made it a hit with southpaw shooters. Shockingly, the most common mechanical failure was the tip breaking off the firing pin, which had no quick and easy field repair. The whole package was also heavier than the reliable and longer range L1A1 it replaced at This led to the gun being derided both by British soldiers and others around the world. Breaking with hundreds of years of military tradition, one English-speaking ally after another went with anything but the British bullpup. Canada, looking to its neighbor to the south, switched to the M16A2 , made locally by Diemaco and dubbed the C7 rifle. Even the small island territory of Bermuda went with the Ruger Mini to replace their L1A1s in the s rather than pick up the last Enfield. The sole overseas customers were military Lilliputians, Bolivia and Sierra Leone. L85 with Royal Marine Commandos in Fixes and upgrades L85A2. Note the ACOG and picatinny rails. In , a redesigned charging handle, bolt, and extractor were produced for the gun and, once installed on some , of the already produced L85 rifles, became the L85A2. A Picatinny rail was added as were a few other minor changes and, once this was accomplished, the gun obtained a better reputation for reliability in field conditions. Still there is lots of talk publicly of scrapping the gun for something else. Check out the bipod and rear grip. Will You Ever Have One? Unlike the hundreds of thousands of older bolt-action Enfields, the prospect of any L85s being imported into the states are slim.

Chapter 5 : Enfield Rifle For Sale on GunsAmerica. Buy a Enfield Rifle Now!

British Enfield Rifles, Volume 4, The Pattern of and U.S. Model of In its concisely written txt and clear illustrations it presents both an outline of the history and development of the various rifles having the same parent, and also a detailed technical description of each rifle type covers the markings for al models and all.

When the British Empire entered World War I, it had an urgent need for rifles and contracts were placed with companies in the United States. In the case of the P14 rifle, Winchester and Remington were selected. Rather than re-tool completely, the factories, under the close supervision of the US Army Ordnance Department, altered the design for caliber. Winchester produced the rifle at their New Haven, Connecticut plant and Remington at their main facility at Ilion, New York and at another plant in Eddystone, Pennsylvania. All of these rifles have been on loan from the U. All are mix-masters and none are in original condition. We receive only a few of this model each year, and in overall poor condition. Barrels may be dark and may have rust or pitting and little rifling. Wood is sound but does show normal wear. Metal may show normal wear and may exhibit some rust or pitting. Rifle has been head spaced and test fired. Barrel will be dark and may have some rust or pitting and little rifling. Wood may have minor cracks, dings, dents, gouges. May or may not headspace. Rifle has not been test fired. Rifle is incomplete in that it may be missing minor screws, parts, etc. Wood may have heavy cracks, dings, dents, gouges. Rifle is chrome plated or painted, could have painted stocks. Rifle has plugged and welded barrel and other welded parts. Small parts may be missing. Wood may have cracks, dings, dents. Rifle could be painted or chromed. Consists only of barrel and receiver - no other parts. You Might Also Consider.

Chapter 6 : Britain's Lee Enfield No 4 Rifle - History By Cammack

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The shorter length was controversial at the time: These are designated Mk IV Cond. Ltd to meet military production demands, led to the development of the "peddled scheme", which contracted out the production of whole rifles and rifle components to several shell companies. The rifle became known simply as the "three-oh-three". Pattern Enfield Due to the poor performance of the. The main deficiency of the rounds at the time was that they used heavy, round-nosed bullets that had low muzzle velocities and poor ballistic performance. The 7mm Mauser rounds fired from the Mauser Model rifle had a higher velocity, flatter trajectory and longer range, making them superior on the open country of the South African plains. Work on a long-range replacement cartridge began in and resulted in the. A new rifle based on the Mauser design was created to fire the round, called the Pattern Enfield. Attempts were made to find a cooler-burning propellant, but further trials were halted in by the onset of World War I. Pattern Enfield and M Enfield The Pattern Enfield and M Enfield rifles are based on the Enfield-designed P, itself a Mauser 98 derivative and not based on the Lee action, and are not part of the Leeâ€”Enfield family of rifles, although they are frequently assumed to be. The Pattern became the Rifle No. In the s, a series of experiments resulting in design changes were carried out to help with these problems, reducing the number of complex parts and refining manufacturing processes. An alternative developed during this period was to be used on the No. The magazine cutoff was also reintroduced and an additional band was added near the muzzle for additional strength during bayonet use. These unusual rifles have something of a mysterious service history, but represent a missing link in SMLE development. The primary distinguishing feature of the No. The Mk V did retain a magazine cut-off, but without a spotting hole, the piling swivel was kept attached to a forward barrel band, which was wrapped over and attached to the rear of the nose cap to reinforce the rifle for use with the standard Pattern bayonet. Other distinctive features include a nose cap screw was slotted for the width of a coin for easy removal, a safety lever on the left side of the receiver was slightly modified with a unique angular groove pattern, and the two-piece hand guard being extended from the nose cap to the receiver, omitting the barrel mounted leaf sight. Enfield from â€”, with a total production of roughly 20, rifles, all of which marked with a "V". The floating barrel increased the accuracy of the rifle by allowing it to vibrate freely and consistently, whereas wooden forends in contact with barrels, if not properly fitted, affected the harmonic vibrations of the barrel. The receiver-mounted rear sights and magazine cutoff were also present and 1, units were produced in the period. I rifles were made for Trials. These were similar to the No. VI but had a flat left side and did away with the chequering on the furniture. Observed examples are dated and Roughly 1, of these were converted to No. By the late s, the need for new rifles grew and the Rifle, No. The charger bridge was no longer rounded for easier machining. This sight line like other aperture sight lines proved to be faster and more accurate than the typical mid-barrel rear sight elements sight lines offered by Mauser, previous Leeâ€”Enfields or the Buffington battle sight of the Springfield. III, largely due to its heavier barrel. A new bayonet was designed to go with the rifle: Jungle Carbine Later in the war, the need for a shorter, lighter rifle forced the development of the Rifle, No. Despite a rubber butt-pad, the. It was unsuitable for general issue and production ceased in , due to an "inherent fault in the design", often claimed to be a " wandering zero " and accuracy problems. It was equipped with a No. I blade bayonet which had a large muzzle ring to fit over the flash hider. I rifle as many collectors believe. An Australian experimental version of the No. The Australian military were not permitted to manufacture the No. It was never an official military designation but British and Commonwealth troops serving in the Burmese and Pacific theatres during World War II had been known to unofficially refer to the No. I T chambered in. L42A1 sniper rifle chambered in 7. The accuracy requirement was ability to place 7 of 7 shots in a 5 inches The wooden cheek-piece was attached with two screws. The rear "battle sight" was ground off to make room to attach the No. I introduced in , the Mk. II in and finally the Mk. A transitional model the No. I A a transitional model , Mk. Initial production was 1, conversions of â€” troop trials No. These were converted in late and into the later part of I T and No. BSA Shirley undertook conversions to.

James Purdey and Sons fitted special buttstocks later in the war. Canada converted about 1, rifles at Small Arms Limited to the end of and, in , at Canadian Arsenals Limited. Both were located at Long Branch, Ontario. Most of the Canadian made No. The British military switched over to the 7. These were known as. IV [54] from onwards. Some were later modified with special adaptors to enable magazine loading. In , Enfield produced complete. IV rifles are externally identical to a. I rifle is a. These conversions were prompted by firearms legislation that made possession of a rifle chambered in a military cartridge both difficult and expensive. Smoothbored shotguns could be legally held with far less trouble. These conversions were for issue to police and prison guards, to provide a firearm with a much-reduced power and range in comparison to the. While British and Australian conversions were to the standard commercially available. The Indian conversions were originally chambered for the. Many of these muskets were rechambered, after being sold as surplus, and can now be used with commercially available ammunition. Unmodified muskets require handloading of ammunition, as the. Numerous attempts have been made to convert the various single-shot. None of these is known to have been successful, [65] though some owners have adapted 3-round magazines for Savage and Stevens shotguns to function in a converted SMLE shotgun, or even placing such a magazine inside a gutted SMLE magazine. Civilian conversions and variants[edit] From the late s, legislation in New South Wales, Australia, heavily restricted. Serial numbers below were for civilian sale, serial numbers and higher were built under contract to the Canadian government. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Learn how and when to remove this template message The L59A1 was a conversion of the No4 Rifle all Marks to a Drill Purpose Rifle that was incapable of being restored to a firing configuration. It was introduced in service in the s. A conversion specification of No. Previous conversions to Drill Purpose DP of otherwise serviceable rifles were not considered to be sufficiently incapable of restoration to fireable state and were a potential source of reconversion spares. Most bolts were copper plated for identification. A plug was welded in place forward of the chamber, and a window was cut in the side of the barrel. The stock and fore end was marked with broad white painted bands and the letters "DP" for easy identification. Commando and automatic models[edit] Charlton Automatic Rifles[edit] Main article: Small numbers of Leeâ€”Enfield rifles were built as, or converted to, experimental automatic loading systems, such as the British Howell and South African Rieder and the best-known of which was the Charlton Automatic Rifle, designed by a New Zealander, Philip Charlton in to act as a substitute for the Bren and Lewis gun light machine guns which were in chronically short supply at the time. When Japan entered the war in , New Zealand found itself lacking the light machine guns that would be required for local defence should Japan choose to invade, and so the New Zealand Government funded the development of self-loading conversions for the Leeâ€”Enfield rifle. De Lisle Commando carbine[edit] Main article: De Lisle carbine The initial wooden- stocked De Lisle with a fitted suppressor. The Commando units of the British military requested a suppressed rifle for killing sentries, guard dogs and other clandestine operational uses during the Second World War. The resulting weapon, designed by W. Howard Francis carbine[edit].

Chapter 7 : M Enfield - Civilian Marksmanship ProgramCivilian Marksmanship Program

Lee-Enfield Rifle: The Long Arm of the British Empire and the story of Lachhiman Gurung During WWII, a man from Nepal held off more than thirty Japanese troops, while armed with just a knife and Lee Enfield rifle.

Pattern 14 Rifle With the outbreak of the First World War, the change to the ammunition for the Pattern was abandoned; however, to supplement SMLE production the new design was to be produced chambered for. In , the Pattern rifle Pattern 13 chambered for. The Pattern 14 rifle did not gain widespread acceptance with the British since it was larger and heavier, held fewer rounds and was slower to cycle than the SMLE. The P14 was well regarded as a sniper rifle with telescopic and fine adjustment iron sights but largely disregarded outside of emergency use. During early part of the second world war it was issued to second and third line units like the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers[citation needed]. This weapon was known as the US. Model of M Enfield rifle. The M continued in use during World War II as second line and training rifles as the semi-automatic M1 Garands and carbines were phased-in. Additionally British ammunition was too variable in its manufacturing tolerances to be used without careful selection which was not possible in trench conditions. It was also possible for a careless user to disassemble the bolt for cleaning and then reassemble it with the bolt-head on back to front, resulting in a highly dangerous and sometimes fatal failure of the bolt to lock in the forward position on firing. Snipers, who were able to maintain their weapons carefully, hand select and measure every round with which they were equipped were able to use them to maximum effect and retained a considerable fondness for the weapon. Ross rifles were also used by Training units, 2nd and 3rd line units and Home Guard units in the Second World War and many weapons were shipped to Britain after Dunkirk in the face of serious shortages of small arms. The changes included receiver-mounted aperture rear sights, similar to that of the Pattern rifle, a "free-floating barrel" to improve accuracy during extended use and changed screw threads, making nearly all threaded components incompatible with those of the SMLE No. The latter was the most prominent visual change. US-manufactured rifles supplied under the Lend Lease program were marked U. This rifle remained in use until the mids, having been refitted to fire the NATO 7. The last version, designated the L42A1, was used in the Falklands War. Production of SMLE variants continued until circa and in small quantities for specialty use until circa In the mids, a version was produced for the 7. It is interesting to note that while the Mausers and Springfields were being replaced by semi-automatic rifles during the Second World War, the British did not feel the need to replace the faster firing SMLE weapons with the new technology. Of all British military rifles ever produced, the No. The weapon gained a reputation for a "wandering zero" and violent recoil. Rifle, Number 8 A. It used a Parker Hale sight. Still in use with the UK cadet forces. It was designed to fire the experimental. The EM-2 never entered production due to the United States refusing to standardise on the. Developed by the Belgian Fabrique Nationale Company FN , it was used by some 70 or more countries, and was manufactured in at least 10 countries. The FAL type rifle is no longer in front line service in the developed world, but is still in use in poorer parts of the world. In the late s the Belgians joined with Britain and selected a British. The EM-2 performed well and the FAL prototype greatly impressed the Americans, but the idea of the intermediate cartridge was at that moment incomprehensible for them, and USA insisted on a "reduced full-size" cartridge, the 7. Despite the British Defence minister announcing the intention to adopt the EM-2 and the intermediate cartridge, Winston Churchill personally opposed the EM-2 and. Australia and New Zealand still use the L1A1 for ceremonial use. This rifle actually had better range and ballistics than the 5. However the L64 was later chambered in 5.

Chapter 8 : Leeâ€“Enfield - Wikipedia

The British adopted the deeper, five-groove Enfield rifling in , and the new rifle was dubbed the Magazine Lee-Enfield Rifle Mk I. Magazine capacity had been increased to 10 rounds.

Chapter 9 : Lee-Enfield SMLE III British Rifle for sale

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Description: Here is a British Enfield british caliber Lee-Enfield Rifle. Has a inch barrel and all original serial numbers match. Original sight as used from meters and very accurate. The bore is spotless overall a great value at this price. Recoil pad added by previous owner who hunted.