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Vol. I, page 320, from "Development and history":

The various models of the 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano are:

1. Long Rifle Model 1891, 6.5mm
2. Carbine Model 1891 t.s. (truppe speciali), 6.5mm
3. Carbine Model 1891. 6.5mm (attached bayonet)
4. Carbine Model ~~M1941~~ 1891-24, 6.5mm
5. Rifle Model M1941, 6.5mm
6. Rifle Model 1938, 7.35mm
7. Short Rifle Model 1891-38, 6.5mm (converted from Model 38 7.35mm rifle)
8. Carbine Model 1938 t.s., 7.35mm
9. Carbine Model 1938, 7.35mm

The Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge developed for these rifles used a comparatively light load with a chamber pressure of about 38,000 pounds per square inch. Due to this comparatively low pressure, manufacture of the Carcano receiver was not as critical as for a rifle employing more powerful cartridges. So the lesser strength of the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle action is not usually considered capable of handling more powerful loads used in such improved designs as the Mauser Model 98 or the U.S. Springfield 1903 bolt action rifles.

During World War I and the Italo-Ethiopian War, the striking energy of the 162-grain round-nosed bullet of the 6.5mm (.256) cartridge proved disappointingly low. To overcome this shortcoming, Italian Ordnance developed a new 7.35mm (approx. .285 caliber) cartridge during the 1930's. The new cartridge fired a distinctively shaped 128-grain bullet, combining a long ogive with a nose shape halfway between a spitzer point and a round nose. The lead-core bullet has an aluminum filler in the nose, tending to cause the bullet to keyhole or tumble when striking a target. This design, plus the larger caliber and different nose ~~xxx~~ shape, gave a considerable improvement in wounding power over the 6.5mm cartridge. Muzzle velocity of the 7.35mm ammunition was slightly higher than for the 6.5mm, due to the lighter weight of the bullet. Chamber pressure remained about the same, for the new cartridge to be used in an improved model of the Carcano rifle.