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IDENTIFICATION OF LONG FIREARMS in the Brazilian System 2025

Carbine, shotgun, shotgun, rifle, machine gun and submachine gun

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Greetings to the Warriors.

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IDENTIFICATION OF LONG FIREARMS. 2025

CARBINE SHOTGUN SHOTGUN RIFLE MACHINE GUN AND SUB MACHINE GUN

With this module you will be able to: make a generic and individual identification of long firearms; know the main long guns manufactured in Brazil and abroad.

1. Structure of this construction with the following materials:
2. Generic identification of long firearms
3. Main brands and models of long guns manufactured in Brazil
4. Main brands and models of long guns manufactured abroad

Generic identification of long firearms

The generic identification of long firearms begins with the division into two large groups, according to the barrel soul:

1. Long firearms with smoothbore barrels: shotguns;
2. Long firearms with rifled barrels: carbines, rifles, submachine guns, and machine guns.

See what Decree No. 3,665/00 (R-105) says about these weapons:

Art. 3 For the purposes of this Regulation and its proper application, the following definitions are adopted:

[...]

XXXVII - carbine: a portable firearm similar to a rifle, of reduced dimensions, with a long barrel - although relatively smaller than that of the rifle - with a rifled soul;

[...]

XLIX – shotgun: portable, long-barreled firearm with a smooth bore, that is, non-rifled;

[...]

LIII – rifle: portable firearm, with a long barrel and whose barrel soul is streaked;

[...]

LXI - machine gun: portable firearm, which fires automatically; (BRAZIL, 2000).

As you can see, as mentioned earlier, the first criterion analyzed in relation to long firearms was the barrel core.

In this way, long firearms can be divided into the following main species:

Rifles, Carbines, Rifles. Machine guns and submachine guns.

Learn more. Absence of the term "rifle" in the list above.

This is due to the fact that this term, in Brazil, does not refer to a specific genre of weapon.

The word rifle derives from the English, rifling, that is, rifle, referring, therefore, to any long weapon with a rifled soul.

It is often used as a synonym for both carbines and rifles. In the United States, by federal law, rifles must have a barrel length of at least 406.4 mm (19 mm). When rifles have a barrel length lower than this value, they are classified as carbines.

Similarly, the use of the word "shotgun" also generates confusion, as it means shotgun in Spanish, but it is often used in Brazil. Technically and linguistically, the use of the word "shotgun" to refer to shotguns is inappropriate, since it is a foreign word that refers to a word existing in the Portuguese language.

Shotgun

You have already seen in this module that **shotguns are long firearms with a smoothbore barrel**, that is, not rifled. They are extremely versatile weapons, which are applied to various purposes, such as: defense, police use in combat, police use in riot control operations, hunting, sport shooting, among others.

Shotguns can be subdivided into two groups:

Single or multiple-shot rifles Repeating rifles

Rifles can be further divided according to their degree of evolution of the operating mechanism, as follows:

1st generation shotguns:

These are single-shot, single-barreled or double-barreled rifles arranged parallel to each other or overlapping.

2nd generation shotguns:

this category includes repeating rifles, such as the Pump CBC 12 or Mosberg 590.

3rd generation shotguns:

are the semi-automatic shotguns, such as the Browning A-5 shotgun.

4th generation shotguns:

are the shotguns that can act both in the semi-automatic system and in the repeating system, such as the Benelli M3 Super 90.

Single-shot shotguns

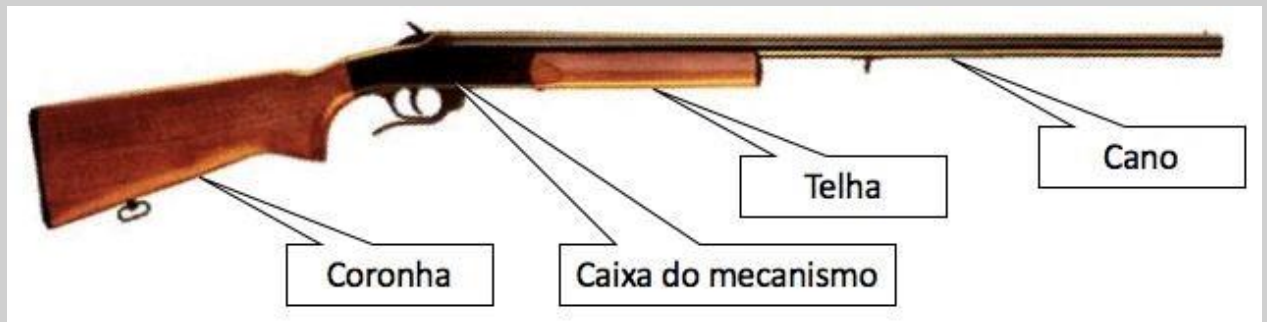
Single-shot shotguns were the first weapons developed, still with a system of ammunition by preload. With the evolution of production methods, they began to operate by a backload feeding system.

Currently, single-shot shotguns are still widely used, being employed in subsistence hunting, sport hunting, sport shooting and even police shooting, especially for the launch of less lethal ammunition, such as controlled impact or chemical ammunition.

Single-shot rifles are made up of the following parts:

Pipe; Mechanism box and trigger mechanism; Stock and tile.

Figure 1: Parts of the single-shot rifle.



Source: content collection.

Repeating rifles

Repeating rifles evolved from single-shot rifles due to the need for faster feeding. The vast majority of repeating shotguns have a lower tube to the barrel, where the ammunition that will be used is accommodated. Some rare models use a charging box, as is the case of the SPAS-15 model, manufactured by Franchi.

The activation of **repetition in shotguns is more frequent due to the action of the pump**, by the handling of the tile at the rear, producing the ejection of the case of the previous shot that was lodged in the chamber and the availability of a cartridge on the conveyor table, from the magazine tube. When handling the pump forward, the cartridge is inserted into the chamber and the weapon is placed in a condition for a new shot. Such shotguns are usually referred to as Pump.

Figure 2: 3rd generation shotgun, with pump action.



Source: E. R. Amarantino (2018).

The 4th generation shotguns work both by the action of the pump and by the semi-automatic system.

The shotguns **can also work with a lever action**, by means of a handle placed below the trigger guard that, when pushed down, promotes the loading of the chamber.

In addition, there are also a few models of shotguns that work with both semi-automatic and automatic repetition, employing a box-type magazine or even a circular magazine, with a larger capacity.

Figure 3: 4th generation shotgun, Benelli M3 Super 90, which can work in both manual and semi-automatic mode.



Source: content collection.

Carbine

There are different reports as to the origin of the term carbine. In the seventeenth century, it was used to designate the arquebuses and muskets of reduced dimensions and, therefore, easier to handle and transport, used by mounted troops.

The length of the barrel of the carbines is what characterizes them as such. Some authors point out that they can measure up to 20 inches (508 millimeters), for others it must be less than 22 inches (558.8 millimeters). In the US, the rating is less than 19 inches (48.46 mm).

Decree 3.665/00 (R-105) defines carbines, in Article 3, XXXVII, as:

A portable firearm similar to a rifle, of reduced dimensions, with a long barrel – although relatively smaller than that of the rifle – with a rifled soul.

Regarding the operating systems, the rifles are divided into:

1. Unit-shot carbines
2. Manual Repeating Carbines
3. Semi-automatic repeating carbines
4. Semi-automatic and automatic repeating carbines.

Unit-shot carbines

Among the most used in Brazil, the Comblain carbine, in the caliber 11x57mmR Comblain, widely used in the Paraguayan War and the War of the Farrapos, is mentioned.

Manual Repeating Carbines

The manual repetition carbines were immortalized by the Winchester 1866 model carbines, in .44-40WCF caliber, which employed the lever action system to activate the repetition. They were often seen in films about the American western. Several similar models are still used today, including in the domestic market.

Figure 5: Winchester carbine model 1866. The arrow indicates the manual repeat trigger lever.



Source: content collection.

The repetition of these weapons takes place in four stages:

- 1) Unlocking the camera ferrule;
- 2) Recoil of the bolt - with the movement in front of the lever, the bolt was retracted, the case or cartridge that was in the chamber was extracted and the dog was armed;
- 3) Introduction of the cartridge into the chamber in a suitable way - at the end of the bolt stroke, the conveyor table, together with a cartridge from the deposit tube, tilted, leaving the cartridge at a favorable inclination to be introduced into the chamber. With the return of the lever, the bolt advanced and introduced the cartridge that was on the conveyor table into the chamber;
- 4) Locking of the bolt, cartridge and chamber perfectly aligned - preventing the assembly from opening at the time of shooting.

Another type of repetition activation in carbines was the lever system with rotating bolt, used in several weapons in Brazil, including the Itajubá carbine, manufactured by Imbel and the 8022 carbine, manufactured by Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos (CBC).

Figure 6: CBC model 8022 carbine. The arrow indicates the slide lever for manual repeat.



Source: Brazilian Cartridge Company - CBC (2018).

Rotary bolt-action carbines also worked in four stages, but slightly differently compared to lever-action carbines:

- 1) Rotation of the bolt counterclockwise, producing its unlocking;
- 2) Retraction of the bolt to the rear, producing the extraction of the case housed in the chamber, as well as the frame of the firing system;
- 3) Advance of the slide forward, producing the insertion of a new cartridge in the chamber;

4) Rotation of the bolt in a clockwise direction, producing its locking and placing the weapon in a condition for re-firing.
Some carbine models employ the pump action to trigger the repetition, as is the case of the Galery model, formerly manufactured by Rossi.

Figure 7: Rossi Galery carbine. The arrow indicates the tile for triggering the repetition by pump action.



Source: content collection.

Semi-automatic repeating carbines

Semi-automatic repeating carbines are very common and produced in a variety of calibers, from the .22LR to considerably larger calibers. In Brazil, the most common is the one manufactured by CBC, model 7022, which employs a magazine with a capacity of ten cartridges.

Figure 8: CBC 7022 carbine, whose repetition operation takes place in a semi-automatic regime.



Source: Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos - CBC (2018).

There are also semi-automatic carbines intended for police use, such as the CTT-40, manufactured by Indústria Taurus S.A., which works only in semi-automatic mode.

Figure 9: CTT-40 carbine, manufactured by Indústria Taurus, which works only in semi-automatic mode.



Source: Tocchetto and Weingaertner (2017).

Semi-automatic and automatic repeating carbines

Currently there are several carbines that work with a semi-automatic and automatic repetition system, with the regime being defined by a selector switch that can have up to four stages:

Safety or locked; x Intermittent shooting (semi-automatic operation); x Controlled burst of two or three shots (automatic operation); x Full burst (automatic operation).

Such carbines can be divided into two groups:

one that uses low-energy calibers, such as 9mmLuger or .40S&W, generally intended for pistols, as is the case with the SMT-9 and SMT-40 carbines, manufactured by Taurus;

another that uses high-energy calibers, such as 5.56x45mmNATO or .30M1Carbine, as is the case of the M4 model, manufactured by the American company Colt, or the Magal carbine, manufactured by the Israeli IMI.

These high-energy caliber carbines are also commonly referred to as "assault rifles" because their small dimensions make them better suited for airborne and confined environment combat (CQB) operations than conventional rifles with longer barrels.

Figure 10: SMT-9 manufactured by Indústria Taurus S.A. This weapon has a semi-automatic or automatic operating regime in two modes: controlled burst and full burst.



Figure 11: Colt M4 carbine, also classified as an assault rifle.



Source: content collection.

Figura 12: carabina Magal em calibre .30M1 Carbine.



Source: content collection.

Assault rifles are frequently used in police activity, both for their shooting capacity and for the effectiveness of the calibers used and for their compact size, facilitating transport in police vehicles.

Rifles

The word rifle comes from French, having the same meaning in that language. It refers, according to Decree No. 3,665/00, to a long gun with a rifled core. They differ from carbines by the longer length of the barrel. Some authors classify as rifles long weapons with a rifled barrel and a length of 22 inches or more. Other authors adopt this classification for barrel lengths from 20 inches. In the same way as carbines, in terms of operation, rifles can be:

Single-shot: as an example, the Holland & Holland rifle, in .700NitroExpress caliber;

Manual repeating: such as the traditional bolted rifle model Mauser 1908, in 7mm Mauser caliber, and the Imbel AGLC rifle in .308Winchester caliber;

Semi-automatic repeating: Such as the AR-15 rifle, in .223Remington caliber, which only operates in semi-automatic mode;

Semi-automatic or automatic repetition: Such as the Imbel Parafal rifle, in 7.62x51mm NATO caliber, which operates in semi-automatic, automatic with controlled burst and automatic with full burst.

Figure 13: .700 Nitro Express caliber single-shot rifle.



Source: content collection.

Figure 14: Imbel AGLC rifle in .308Win caliber and operation by manual repetition.



Source: War Material Industry of Brazil - IMBEL (2018).

Figure 15: Colt AR-15 rifle in .223 Remington caliber.



Fonte: Colt Manufacturing LLC (2018).

Figure 16: Imbel Parafal rifle, in 7.62x51mmNATO caliber.



Source: War Material Industry of Brazil - IMBEL (2018). Machine guns and

Submachine guns

Machine guns were weapons developed for war, have large dimensions and are usually operated in repairs (tripods), therefore dealing with fixed weapons. They can also be used with a bipod located near the mouth of the barrel, with the operator lying down or entrenched. They operate in automatic operating mode, with a high rate of fire, as is the case of the famous MG-42, BREN and Madsen.

Figure 17: Madsen and MG-42 machine guns.



Source: content collection.

The need for a weapon with a high rate of fire and more compact led to the emergence of submachine guns, weapons developed to work mostly in an automatic regime.

Among the submachine guns, some are widely used by public forces and several times portrayed in action movies, such as the Thompson in .45ACP caliber, immortalized in films about the American gangsters of the twentieth century, and the Uzi, widely seen in several war and terrorism movies, being a weapon widely used even today.

Figure 18: shows two of the most famous submachine guns ever developed.



Thompson



UZI

Source: content collection.

What differs the machine gun from the submachine gun is therefore the size of the weapon, the latter being much more compact. In Brazil, item LXI, of article 3 of the Annex to Decree No. 3,665, of November 20, 2000, defines a machine gun as "a portable firearm, which fires automatically" (BRASIL, 2000) and item LXVIII defines a submachine gun as: "a hand-held machine gun, of reduced dimensions, which can be used with only one hand, just like a pistol" (BRASIL, 2000).



Submachine guns are quite old. Currently, several manufacturers have kits to adapt semi-automatic weapons to the automatic regime. This is the case of Glock pistols that make it possible to fit a piece at the end of the bolt to change the operation of the weapon to semi-automatic or automatic mode, transforming a pistol into a submachine gun.

Although Glock is currently the best known in this regard, it was not the first to have this feature. Before it, in the 1970s, the German company HK (Heckler & Koch) developed the VP-70Z pistol, which was the first weapon in the world to use polymer in the constitution of the frame. The VP-70Z pistol had a fire selector in its own stock, which allowed the weapon to be operated in semi-automatic or automatic mode.

Figure 20: HK VP-70Z pistol with stock holster. The arrow indicates the fire mode selector.



Source: Content collection.

Even older than the HK VP-70Z, the also German Mauser C-96 already employed the concept of a submachine gun and holster-stock, having been developed in 1896 in the semi-automatic model, but gaining an automatic version in 1932, called "Schnellfeuer".

Figure 21: Shows the Mauser C-96 mounted in the stock holster (left image) and inserted into the holster (right image).



Source: content collection.

Main brands and models of long guns manufactured in Brazil

Here we will list the long guns most commonly used by Brazilian public forces or most seized in illegal use in Brazil to facilitate their differentiation and correct identification.

Weapons manufactured by TAURUS

SMT9 and SMT40 submachine guns

Figure 22: SMT9 and SMT40 submachine gun.



Modelo	SMT9	SMT40
Calibre	9mm Luger	40 S&W
Funcionamento	Blowback	Blowback
Percussor	Flutuante	Flutuante
Acabamento	Anodizado preto	Anodizado preto
Capacidade	30 cartuchos	30 cartuchos
Cano	Comprimento = 200 mm Número de raia = 6 dextróginas Passo de raia = 250 mm	Comprimento = 200 mm Número de raia = 6 dextróginas Passo de raia = 420 mm
Cadência	700 a 800 tiros/min (rajada plena)	700 a 800 tiros/min (rajada plena)
Ejeção	Janela no lado direito	Janela no lado direito
Comprimento total	470 mm - com coronha rebatida 680 mm - com coronha estendida mínima 760 mm - com coronha estendida máxima	470 mm - com coronha rebatida 680 mm - com coronha estendida mínima 760 mm - com coronha estendida máxima
Altura	226 mm - sem carregador 289 mm - com carregador	226 mm - sem carregador 299 mm - com carregador
Largura	75 mm - sem trilhos 80 mm - com trilhos	75 mm - sem trilhos 80 mm - com trilhos
Peso	3,060 kg - sem carregador 3,250 kg - com carregador vazio	3,060 kg - sem carregador 3,260 kg - com carregador vazio

Fonte: Taurus Armas (2018).

Carabina PUMA

Figure 23: Puma carbine and its technical specifications.



ESPECIFICAÇÕES

Modelo	Puma
Calibre	.44MAG / .44-40WIN / .454CASULL / .38SPL / .357MAG
Ação	Alavanca de comando
Capacidade	8 , 10 ou 12
Comprimento do cano	16" (406 mm) , (20") 508 ou 24" ¼ (610 mm)
Comprimento total	864, 953 ou 1.054 mm
Peso	2.177 , 2.630 ou 3.175g
Miras	Estilo Buckhorn
Seguranças	Trava manual
Materiais	Soleira: Aço ou borracha (454 CASULL) Coronha: madeira
Acabamento	Oxidado, Inox
Outros	Alavanca de comando <i>Large Loop</i>

Fonte: Taurus Armas (2018).

MT-12 Submachine Gun

The MT-12 submachine gun is no longer produced by Taurus. His design is a copy of the submachine gun of the same name manufactured by Beretta. It is a very simple weapon, which works with a firing pin fixed to the bolt and with a rate of fire that allows extreme control of the weapon.

Figure 24: Technical specifications of the MT-12 submachine gun.



Calibre	9mmLuger
Peso	3,48 kg descarregada
Comprimento do cano	203 mm
Funcionamento	Semiautomático/automático
Capacidade do carregador	20, 30 ou 40 cartuchos

Source: content collection.

Weapons manufactured by CBC

Espingarda PUMP 12 gauge

Figure 25: 12 Gauge PUMP shotgun manufactured by CBC.



Modelo	Coronha	Telha	Mira	Comprim. Total (cm)	Peso (kg)
586.2/7 12/24" CYL STD MAD Standard (cód 10000364)	Standard em madeira de lei vernizada	Madeira de lei vernizada	Convencional	113	3,5
586.2/7 12/24" CYL PG Security Pistol Grip Security (cód 10003708)	Pistol Grip em polipropileno com fibra de vidro, de alta resistência	Polipropileno com fibra de vidro, de alta resistência	Convencional	88	3,25
586.2/7 12/24" CYL STD PP Standard Security (cód 10005174)	Standard em polipropileno com fibra de vidro, de alta resistência com Pistol Grip	Polipropileno com fibra de vidro, de alta resistência	Convencional	113	3,25
586.2/7 12/24" CYL TACT Tactical (cód 10004826)	Rebatível com Pistol Grip e Retrátil (6 posições). Aço revestido por polipropileno com fibra de vidro, de alta resistência	Polipropileno com fibra de vidro, de alta resistência	Alça de mira regulável na vertical e lateral e proteção metálica. Massa tipo poste.	Rebatida: 89 Totalmente retraída: 108 Totalmente expandida: 115	4,35

Source: Companhia Brasileira de Cartuchos – CBC (2018).

Weapons manufactured by E. R. Amarantino [BOITO]

12 gauge PUMP spike

Figure 26: Boito Calibre 12 spindle.



ESPECIFICAÇÕES PUMP						
Calibre	Compr. Cano	Choque Camb. 2/arma	Peso Coronha Retrátil	Peso* Coronha Madeira	Peso Coronha Sintética	Compr. Total
12	760 mm	*** e *	3,640kg	3,110kg	2,750kg	1260 mm
12	711 mm	*** e *	3,640kg	3,020kg	2,750kg	1210 mm
12	610 mm	CL e ***	3,640kg	3,020kg	2,750kg	1110 mm
Coronha avulsa		---	1,115kg	0,575kg	0,430kg	---

* Os pesos podem variar devido a madeira.

Weapons manufactured by IMBEL

Fuzil Parafl MD1 7.62X51Maoneto

Figure 27: Parafal MD1 rifle, manufactured by IMBEL.



Source: War Material Industry of Brazil - IMBEL (2018).

IA2 rifle

Figure 28: IA2 rifle, manufactured by IMBEL.



Source: War Material Industry of Brazil - IMBEL (2018).

Main brands and models of long guns manufactured abroad

Weapons manufactured by COLT

Fuzil Colt AR-15

The Colt AR-15 rifle was developed for civilian use in the United States, and was widely copied by several other manufacturers after the expiration of its patent in 1977, such as Bushmaster, Heckler & Koch, STI, Sig Sauer, Ruger, Smith & Wesson, among dozens of others.

Figure 29: Colt AR-15 rifle and its technical specifications.



Fonte: Colt Manufacturing LLC (2018).

COLT M4A1 Assault Rifle

Compact variant of the Colt M-16 rifle, as well as the AR-15 rifle in the semi-automatic version, also produced by several companies in addition to Colt.

Figure 30: Colt M4 assault rifle, also called M4 Carbine.



Fonte: Colt Manufacturing LLC (2018).

AK-47 rifle

The AK-47 rifle is one of the most well-known rifles in the world. It was developed in the 1940s by Mikail Kalashnikov and manufactured by the state-owned company IZH of the former Soviet Union. It has been copied by several manufacturers around the world due to the simplicity and robustness of the design that allows the same weapon to be used in completely different conditions: it operates well both in the heat of the desert of Afghanistan and in the cold of Siberia.

Initially developed in 7.62x39mm Kalashnikov caliber, it was also produced in other calibers by other manufacturers, such as the 5.56x45mm NATO and 7.62x51mm NATO calibers produced by Israeli IMI.

It is important to note the existence of dozens of manufacturers to avoid mistakes such as the attribution of all AK model weapons to Russian manufacture. This mistake can be decisive for the failure to identify arms trafficking routes. These routes can start in different countries, such as the USA and Romania, which also has manufacturers of AK rifle models. To avoid these confusions, it is important to be aware of the other signs recorded on the weapon, such as place of manufacture and brands of importers or traders, a topic that we will see in more depth in module VIII.

Figure 31: AK-47 rifle specifications.



Source: content collection.

Long guns manufactured by HECKLER & KOCH

G3 rifle

Its name derives from the term Gewehr, which means rifle in German, ie. Rifle 3. It is a weapon widely used in various military and police forces and is often seized in Brazil.

Figure 32: G3 rifle specifications.



Source: content collection.

MP-5 Submachine Gun

Figure 33: Technical specifications of the basic version of the MP-5 submachine gun. This weapon has several variations with other configurations.



Source: content collection.

END
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