Foreword

Welcome to the new Big Bang. We've got a new look, a new feel, and a hell of a lot more gaming material than we did before. From the inception, all aspects of the Big Bang line have suffered from a problem of providing too much information to be a viable print publication. Creating a multisystem game book was like driving into a concrete wall. There was no getting by without the use of a cruise missile or two. People wanted a version with just D20 Modern, or they wanted just FUDGE or they just wanted Action! System. Nobody wanted all of them.

So the eventual solution became clear. Everything needed to be strictly segregated. Fluff needs to be separated from the crunch and then the crunch needs to be segregated into its various categories. So we have the master book and appendices. The master book will give you the history, the technical details, and the statistics as the subject matter exists in the real world. Then come the appendices. No, not appendix, but appendices. One for each game system we'll be covering. This means some really great things for you, the customer. First, it means a great deal more coverage. The use of appendices lets us work around a lot of licensing issues that would otherwise make some of our goals impossible. Give me a moment to lay the situation out for you.

For the most part, multisystem books under the OGL are pretty easy. Those familiar with the Big Bang series know that for awhile, the gun books supported four game systems - D20 Modern, FUDGE, Action! and our house system, Cyberthriller. We're going back to that sort of support. ~~Unfortunately, there are~~ licenses that were making this impossible. The Powered by Spycraft license, for example, was a real monkeywrench in the works - it limits a product to supporting two game systems by imposing a limit that roughly 50% of the game mechanics in a PbS product must be Spycraft material. For awhile, I considered producing a separate version of each product, tailored for every game system we intend to cover. But for me, that's a lot of excess work I don't want to do, and a lot of extra covers I don't want to develop. This is where the appendices come into play.

I'm finally fed up with licenses. I'm fed up with the limits, fed up with being told I can't do things you customers are demanding of me, tired of idiotic morality clauses. How did I end up fed up? Three things. First was the multiple attempts to get a license for OGL Cybernet. I mailed copies of the contract multiple times, only to be told every time that the letter never arrived. I finally gave up on that. Second was with the Action! System license. There was a post in the GRG forums providing instructions for statting out weapons yourself. The date of the post correlates to a permanent drop in sales for the Big Bang line at that time. I considered that intentional sabotage, considering GRG's plans at the time.

A third and much bigger thorn in my side was the Powered by Spycraft license. We cancelled that license after the licensor, Crafty Games, breached the contract four separate times in the process of developing our first PbS product. On top of that, they don't want any competition and flat out denied you the opportunity to obtain Big Bang books with Spycraft support, because they're doing that silly little "Bag Full of Guns" product line. However, supporting Spycraft without turning to the PbS license means we don't have to abide by various restrictions put forth in said license, which means we can put all the appendices we want in the final product.

So I'm kissing them goodbye and going old skool! That's right, I'm going with the compatibility advertising clause of the fair use guidelines for trademarks. Trust me, you'll appreciate it, since you'll get coverage for systems we might have never touched otherwise.

Sure, we'll probably still fully cover D20 Modern, Prometheus Modern, OGL Cybernet, FUDGE, Action! System, Combat!, Modern[20] and Mecha D20. But I also intend to fully support a wide range of closed systems as well, including both editions of Spycraft, Twilight 2000, Cyberpunk 2020, and The Morrow Project. Maybe Fuzion, Savage Worlds, or Powered by Gurps. Might even try my hand at providing support for Palladium's Megaverse.

However, there will be OGL products in the line. Big Bang: Arts of War will be a short series that will provide all the information we developed in the profess of converting real stats into game stats. Each volume will cover a separate system, in order to avoid certain problems that could erupt from each.

After that is the print editions. For the most part, individual PDF releases will NOT be offered as POD or print publications. Instead, we will produce significant compilations. In these instances, the master books will measure well in excess of 100 pages, with many probably approaching the 400 page limit set by many POD printers. At the same time, we'll also make compiled appendices available, a separate compiled appendix for each game system. There's a two-fold benefit here. You're only buying what you need and you're provided with a nifty portability gimmick - just take the 40 pages of appendix to the game, rather than the 440 pages of book you otherwise would have been forced to lug around.

I'm sure those of you familiar with the series have also noticed the new look. We spent a lot of money on this sucker. $1400 for the Agenda font family, the font this very text is typed in and a standard for WotC products. In its condensed format (this text is all in Agenda medium Condensed), it is still quite legible, even at a 9 point font size, allowing me to add about a page of text without increasing page count. We also dropped a bundle on new software, upgrading our aging Pagemaker 7 to InDesign CS2. The tables look so much nicer now, and they're so easy to get to just the right size for their column space. Work goes a lot faster now with all the Adobe Creative Suite software mergers/bridging/integration/whatever. Needless to say, that's a huge boost in productivity for me. We've also switched to a new two column format, as I'm sure you've noticed. First introduced in the last issues of Vol. 1 of Big Bang Ricochet, this new layout provides a single column of text along with a column of photos. A lot of care is going into the specific arrangement of each product so that you will never, ever be forced to scroll up and down the page in order to do your reading ever again. We've got a 4 inch column space for imagery/pics/photos/maps, and what have you, and a 2.8 inch wide column space for text. Every page will be a column of text on the left and at least a partial column of images or data tables going down about 2/3 of the page height on the right. Any double columns of text will appear at the bottom of the page, never at the top. The end result is a layout that requires you to scroll downward only.

Another goal is theme. From here on, the gun books will have a national theme. Every book will focus on the small arms production of a particular nation. For nations with a significant history of firearms manufacturing, there will be further thematic division. For example, rather than a book on the small arms of the United States, we might instead do US Small Arms of WW2 or Future Combat Systems of the US Military. Otherwise, you might end up buying a 300+ page book for those nations.

The vehicle books have already taken a similar tack, either focusing on a single vehicle, a family of vehicles, or the vehicles developed or produced by a single nation.

Introduction

To start the new edition of the series, we have selected Argentina. This isn't just due to the fact that alphabetically, Argentina is nearly first on the list. In military matters, Argentina is credited with a substantial number of firsts regarding its military industry.

Argentina has always aimed to be at the forefront of military technology on the South American continent, going to far as to begin developing its small arms industry before it was even a nation unto itself. Other firsts include building the first military light utility vehicle, the first tank, and the first prop and jet propelled military aircraft designed and manufactured in South America. And at one point shortly before WW2, Mauser ammunition manufactured in Argentina was considered the finest, most reliable ammunition made anywhere in the world.

Today, Argentina would probably be a major global arms supplier if not for political interference by the superpowers and Western Europe from the 1980's onward.

Another reason for starting with Argentina is its parallel to the United States. Rich with natural resources and ripe for agriculture, During the 1900's, Argentina was as much a destination for immigrants as the United States, so much so, that a number of books referred to the country as "the melting pot of the Southern Hemisphere."

The nation embraced industry, adding the first Auto, truck and plane manufacturers in South America to its list of industrial hallmarks. And in spite all this, Argentina never became a superpower. If just a handful of events had occurred differently in both the United States and Argentina, the global status of the two nations could have easily been swapped.

In part, this book is a bit of a failure for me. The original intent was that it would present all small arms manufactured in Argentina, regardless whether it was military, paramilitary/law enforcement, or civilian. In my efforts to research the few civilian arms manufactured in Argentina, I found myself facing a daunting task thanks to a lack of reliable resources. Thus the civilian arms are mostly divorced from the series at this point, but will hopefully be restored to the series in future updates. Future volumes will follow this same pattern of avoiding civilian firearms until I've rounded out that side of my reference collection.

Also, on the chapter splash pages, all photos are of Argentine forces engaged in the Falklands War in 1982, anti-Marxist counterinsurgency operations in the 70's, or training exercises today. We try to match weapons in the photos to the chapter, but sometimes its just impossible.

The front splash page has a secret code for eventual use with the Big Bang Companion Website.

Finally, the back of the book has a small ad section. This includes discount coupon links for purchasing the various appendices. This section will be updated whenever a new appendix for this product is released.

Side Arms

Ballester Molina

After utilizing the Mannlicher M1905 as their military service pistol for about a decade in the early 1900's, the Argentine government decided to upgrade to the Colt M1911. The handgun was initially imported and adopted as the Pistola Automatica Modelo 1916. Inventories were supplemented over a decade later when the Argentine authorities imported the M1911A1 as the Pistola Automatica Modelo 1927. Soon thereafter, Argentina was in the process of developing its own budding defense industry which would produce some of the first indigenous military vehicle designs in South America. With assistance from Colt's factory, Argentina began producing the M1911A1/ Modelo 1927 under license.

But in the late 1930's, as the shadow of the Second World War loomed over the globe, Argentina decided to manufacture their own localized variant of the gun to better suit their military needs. So in 1938, the Ballester Molina was introduced as a less expensive alternative to the Modelo 1927. The pistol was marketed to police organizations and the military and sold quite successfully.

Externally, the Ballester Molina is almost identical to the Col M1911A1. From the outside, one can see that the beavertail grip safety has been eliminated, the hammer is modified, and the trigger is pivoted at the top rather than a sliding assembly. The finger grip notching and subtle variations in the shape of the grips and butt also make this handgun much more suitable for smaller hands than the M1911A1, even though the distinctive grips make the weapon feel wider. The last obvious difference is the weapon's finish; the Ballester Molina has an inferior finish. Though the finish is obviously inferior, the Argentine weapon has reputation for providing a level of reliability similar to that of the M1911A1. Internally, the two weapons are much the same though subtlely different, with the Ballester Molina bearing numerous modification adopted from the Star Model B, a spanish M1911 clone. This results in little compatibility, with only the gun barrel and magazines interchangeable between the two. The only other easily transferable part is the Ballester Molina slide, which loosely fits the Colt frame, though the Colt slide cannot be fitted to the Ballester Molina frame.

Along with being a long time mainstay of the Argentine military, the British also adopted the Ballester Molina in small quantities during World War II as a weapon for issue during clandestine operations.

Along with production by HAFDASA, the Ballester Molina was also periodically manufactured by Argentine state arsenal at Rosario.

The Ballester Molina was known under several different names. Initially, from 1938 to 1940, the gun was marketed and stamped as the Ballester-Rigaud. Another defining mark of the Ballester-Rigaud is wooden handgrips, which were switched to plastic when the name on the weapon changed. After 1940, it was then stamped as the Ballester Molina. However, due to the manufacturer's name being stamped on the slide as well, the gun was also often refered to as the "Hafdasa" or the "Hafadasa .45", which is a contraction of the manufacturer's name - Hispano Argentine Fabrica de Automoviles SA.

108,000 pistols were manufactured in a span of 15 years. Of this, the British received some 9,000 weapons, easily identified as having a "B" stamped after the serial number and having a serial range of 12,000 to 21,000. Between 1942 and 1944, only 2,000 non-"British Contract" Ballester Molinas were produced.

The death knell for the Ballester Molina sounded in 1947, when the DGFM Sistema Colt M1927 experienced cost reduction modifications that allowed it to be manufactured significantly more cheaply than the Ballester Molina. At that point, the M1927 began to quickly supplant the Ballester Molina in the Argentine military. The Ballester Molina began withdrawal from service in the late 1960's, with the last ones removed from active military duty in the 1980's, at which time they were sold to the U.S. civilian arms market as surplus weapons.

Along with serving in the Argentine military and police, the weapon was also exported across South America, ending up in Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Long treated as a cheap M1911 knockoff by collectors, the aging Ballester Molina has in recent years developed a reputation as a well-made, high-performance handgun. The weapon still provides excellent accuracy for a service weapon and its reliability has proven flawless, even with hollowpoints that are known to jam in stock Colt M1911A1s and other contemporary semiauto handguns of the era.

A related handgun was the HAFDASA Criolla, a .22 Caliber training weapon, detailed under the HAFDASA .22's later in this section. For a period of time, Criollas were manufactured with Ballester Molina markings and distributed in limited numbers as a local law enforcement sidearm.

A long barrelled target pistol version, La Campeon .45, was prototyped but never mass produced, based upon the Campeon .22 target pistol, which was based on the Criolla.

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Ballester Molina			Year	1938-1954
Mfg	HAFDASA			Price	-
Nation	Argentina		Mags	7-round box	
Caliber	.45 ACP				

Weights		Lengths		Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Empty	1.02 kg	Open/Std	226 mm	Single Shot	35	Group	-
Loaded	1.14 kg	Folded	-	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Range		Barrel	127 mm	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
				Cyclic	-	Penetration	-

Energy	Muzzle Velocity	262 m/s	Muzzle Energy	-
Features	-			
Notes	Also known as the Hafdasa .45 or the Ballester-Rigaud.			
Users	Argentina, Great Britain			

Bersa Model 60

Argentine gun manufacturer Bersa was established in 1958 with a single factory located Ramos Meija, a district of Buenos Aires. The company got its start in the arms industry as the sole supplier of spare parts for the Ballester Molina, which had ceased production some four years earlier. The company name is built from the first syllables of its founders' names - Benso Bonadimani, Ercoli Montini, and Sabino Casselli. The men were three recently immigrated Italians living in Buenos Aires. Coincidentally, if you run "Bersa" through Babel Fish, it translates from Spanish to English as "turns."

Within two years, the company made its way onto the Latin American arms market with the Bersa Model 60, the prototype of which was introduced in 1959. The gun entered mass production a year later. The guns were simple single action blowback pistols, fabricated with steel slides and alloy frames. However, they were overcomplicated by excess components, such as the recoil spring guide rod beneath the barrel. Another complication were numerous multiple duty parts, the most significant example of which was the slide catch, which did triple duty by also acting as the barrel pin and the trigger pin. Overall, these first generation handguns, manufactured from 1960 to 1978, eventually earned a solid reputation of unreliability, with anecdotal stories told of handguns literally falling to pieces with little more than 250 to 300 rounds fired through them. While surely an exaggeration for the most part, these first generation Bersa were prone to serious wear and tear, with finishes easily flaking and peeling, high rates of connector and linkage failures, and perhaps most profound were the extractors that could wear down to nothing with less than 2,000 rounds fired. The guns were most easily identified by the outlandishly large front strap extension spur built into the floorplate of their magazines. These guns were literally one of the $25 "Saturday Night Specials" much maligned by the media in the 1960's and 1970's.

For this first generation of weapons, the Model 60 was the progenitor, a simple .22 LR semi-automatic pistol. This gun was introduced to the market in 1960, marking a start to the company defining model numbers by release years, a practice that would not be carried on with later generations.

The Model 62 was a long barrel version, providing a longer barrel that extended out past the front of the frame. The Model 62 was sold as a package deal. The gun came ready to shoot with a 100mm barrel installed and 10-round magazine in the grip, but was packaged with a pair of spare 10-round magazines and a spare 150mm barrel which could be swapped in for improved accuracy and performance.

The Model 64 was a product revision and refinement of the Model 60. Externally, the two weapons looked virtually identical, though the Model 64 benefitted from a longer recoil and included a safety lock which locked the slide in the open position when the last round was fired, similar to that of the M1911 and likely adopted due to the company's initial work in supplying parts for the Ballester Molina, which would lead to Bersa giving its guns similar features and layouts for decades to come.

The Model 84 was a slightly upscaled version of the Model 64, modified to fire .32 ACP ammunition, marking Bersa's first venture into a caliber larger than .22. The Model 84 was a very late addition to the first generation Bersa handgun family, entering production in 1975, some 15 years after the Model 60. Model 84 pistols destined for the Italian civilian arms market were stamped with "Bersa Lusber 84" on the left side of the slide. A quantity of these handguns were then exported out of Italy, eventually ending up on the US civilian market, where Vermont importer CAI (Century Arms International) further de-

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 60			Year	1959-1964		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.795 kg	Open/Std	167 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	-	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	75 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity	286 m/s		Muzzle Energy	-		
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 62			Year	1962-1978		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.795 kg	Open/Std	180 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	-	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	100 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity	286 m/s		Muzzle Energy	-		
Features	Sold in a packaged kit with 2 magazines and a spare 6 inch barrel.						
Notes	Details for 4 inch barrel. 6 inch barrel increases length to 230 mm, barrel length to 150mm and effective range to 100 m.						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 64			Year	1964-1978		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.795 kg	Open/Std	167 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	-	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	100 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity	286 m/s		Muzzle Energy	-		
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Piccola			Year	1964-1978		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	8-round box			
Caliber	.22 Short			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.295 kg	Open/Std	120 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	-	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	-	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	25 m	Maximum	50 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity	228 m/s		Muzzle Energy	-		
Features	-						
Notes	Single Action model replaced by Double Action model by 1967.						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Bersa Model 60

faced the gun by stamping them with their mark as well.

Together, the Model 64 and Model 84 could be considered "Generation 1.5," as they were meant to overcome problems with the original design without making radical changes to the original design.

The final first generation Bersa pistol was the Bersa Piccola, a miniscule pocket pistol weighing just under 300 grams. This handgun was essentially a scaled down Bersa 60 which also took a number of design queues from some of the popular Beretta pocket pistols of the time. Unlike the other Bersas, the nature of this gun quickly demanded additional safety, leading to a revised design entering the market less than 2 years after the Piccola was originally introduced. Thus the Piccola was the only first generation Bersa handgun that was double action. The gun also required manual cocking for the first shot. The Piccola was horribly unreliable, due to its use of the .22 Short cartridge, which was not developed with semiautomatic handguns in mind. The gun had a strong reputation for jamming as a result.

About Industria Argentina: The bulk of firearms presented in this book bear a rollmark or stamping that labels the weapon with "Industria Argentina." No, this does not mean they were slapped together in the back room of a strangely named restaurant in New York City and given away as souvenirs and door prizes.

Industria Argentina is both a manufacturing conglomerate and a trade organization representing Argentina's industrial might. Stamping a gun with "Industria Argentina" doesn't necessarily mean the Industria Argentina conglomerate manufactured the weapon, but rather should be viewed first and foremost as a pride marking, much like the "Made in the USA" tag applied on American-made goods. However, that is not to say there weren't numerous Argentine gun makers who subcontracted all weapons production to Industria Argentina.

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 84			Year	1975-1978
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-
Nation	Argentina		Mags	8-round box	
Caliber	.32 ACP				

Weights		Lengths		Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Empty	0.795 kg	Open/Std	167 mm	Single Shot	35	Group	-
Loaded	-	Folded	-	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Range		Barrel	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
				Cyclic	-	Penetration	-

Energy	Muzzle Velocity	300 m/s	Muzzle Energy	-
Features	-		
Notes	-		
Users	Global Civilian Sales		

Bersa Model 64

Bersa Model 60

Bersa Piccola

Bersa Model 62 with spare 6 inch barrel

Bersa Model 644

Fabrica de Armas Bersa SA of Ramos Meija is a relatively new Argentine arms manufacturer, entering the U.S. civilian firearms market in the late 1970's. The company has a long standing reputation of providing good quality at reasonably competitive prices. Bersas sold in the U.S. often have "Interarms" engraved on them, the mark of the U.S. firm that imported the weapons through the 70's and 80's. Interarms was the first company to import Bersa firearms directly from Argentina, rather than the roundabout method used by Century Arms International, who had previously imported Bersa Model 84's from Italy.

Their first import firearm of the second generation was the Model 644, a .22 LR blowback-based pocket automatic clearly derived from the Bernardelli pistols of the 1960's. The Model 644 was the basis of the company's second generation of handguns, manufactured from 1978 to 1982. It is an evolution of their first generation Bersa Picolla handguns. The Model 644 was well known for its tight action, glasslike in the smoothness of its movement due to the low tolerances used in the manufacturing process. The gun is a simple blowback with a signle action trigger. Bersa did away with the recoil spring guide rod found beneath the barrel in their first generation pistols, instead enshrouding the barrel itself with the recoil spring. The weapons also added a slide mounted hammer block safety, a frame mounted simple magazine disconnect safety and a dedicated barrel pin that allowed the slide catch to function solely as a trigger pin. Most Bersa pistols of the second generation were outfitted with fixed three dot sights.

The gun is made of all steel, which makes it rather heavy for a pistol of its size. The guns were also fitted with black synthetic grips. Externally, the Model 644 is frequently misidentified at a distance as a Walther PPK/S. The gun was also produced in very limited quantities in the .32 ACP caliber. These .32 ACP Model 644's are actually Model 844's that were incorrectly stamped.

The Model 622 is a variant of the Model 644, fitted with a longer barrel four inch barrel to provide an inexpensive target pistol. The Model 622 replaced the earlier Model 62 and Model 64.

The Model 622 Caño Largo is a Model 622 outfitted with a six inch barrel that protrudes out the front of the gun, giving it an appearance similar to that of the World War Two era Walther P-38. The Model 622 CL was intended as a starter's target pistol, and thus was the only gun in the line to offer the option of "luxury" wooden grips.

The Model 844 is an enlarged version of the Model 644, altered to fire .32 ACP ammunition. Most Model 844's ended up on the Italian civilian firearms market, and thus were stamped "Lusber". A limited quantity of 844's that ended up on the U.S. civilian firearms market were erroneously stamped as Model 644's in .32 ACP, a cause of frequent confusion regarding the handguns.

The final member of the Bersa Second Generation Handgun family was the Bersa Model 97. Like the 844, with was simply an upscaling of the Model 644, this time to suit firing .380 ACP ammunition, Bersa's second foray into a larger caliber and their first medium caliber handgun. Unlike the other second generation Bersa handguns, the Model 97 was outfitted with windage adjustable rear sights. .380 ACP caliber handguns would eventually become the mainstay of the company's sales.

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 644			Year	1978-1982		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	7-round (.32 ACP) or 10-round (.22 LR) box			
Caliber	.22 LR or .32 ACP			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.751 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.795 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		286 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	Model 644's in .32 ACP are actually Model 844's improperly stamped at the factory.						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 622			Year	1978-1982		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.751 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.7[illegible] kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	[illegible]0 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		286 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 622 CL			Year	1978-1982		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.751 kg	Open/Std	226 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.795 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	150 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	100 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		323 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

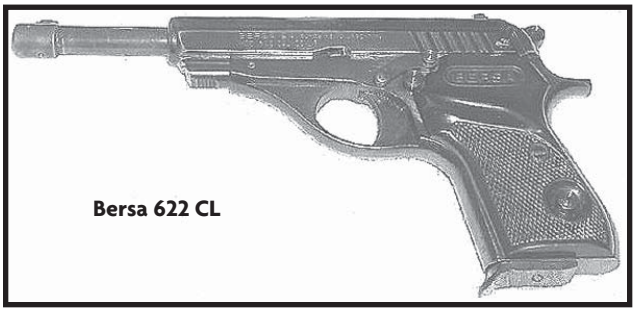
Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 844			Year	1978-1982		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.32 ACP			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.751 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.795 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		300 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	Model 644's in .32 ACP are actually Model 844's improperly stamped at the factory.						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Bersa Model 644

Bersa Lusber 844

Real World Weapon Statistics								
Weapon	Model 97					Year	1978-1982	
Mfg	Bersa					Price	-	
Nation	Argentina			Mags	7-round box			
Caliber	.380 ACP / .38 Short			Rate of Fire		Accuracy		
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-	
Empty	0.751 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-	
Loaded	0.795 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-	
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-	
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-	
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		270 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-		
Features	-							
Notes	-							
Users	Global Civilian Sales							


Bersa 622 CL

Bersa 644

Bersa Model 383

With the third generation, Bersa began moving its focus toward the .380 ACP caliber, making the Model 383 the centerpiece of this generation of semiautomatic pistols. The line was available for only three short year, 1983 to 1985, before sales and marketing concerns forced the redevelopment of the line.

This generation began with the Model 383, also sometimes referred to as the Model 383-SA, the second .380 ACP pistol manufactured by Bersa. Somewhat resembling a Walther PPK, it would set the look of Bersa's handguns for years to come. The pistol featured all steel construction, a single action slab trigger, a magazine catch near the heel of the grip, a long, curving slide stop functioning as the trigger pin, and multiple safeties. Safeties included a trigger safety mounted immediately behind the trigger and a slide-mounted hammer block safety. The gun also featured a recurved combat trigger guard with finger rest and a swing-down disassembly lever on the right side.

The Model 323 was the same gun, rechambered to .32 ACP.

The remainder of the line was a series of .22LR semi-automatic pistols, mirroring the same lines of pistols in the earlier generations. The base was the Model 223, a .22 pistol with a 3 1/2 inch or 90mm barrel. Again, same gun, just with components chambered to .22LR. The Model 224 had an extended 4 inch/100mm barrel, the Model 226 had a 5 inch/120mm barrel, and the 226 had a 6 inch/150mm barrel. Notice the clever numbering

Real World Weapon Statistics								
Weapon	Model 383, Model 383SA					Year	1983-1985	
Mfg	Bersa					Price	-	
Nation	Argentina			Mags	7-round box			
Caliber	.380 ACP / .38 Short			Rate of Fire		Accuracy		
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-	
Empty	0.652 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-	
Loaded	0.696 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-	
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-	
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-	
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		270 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-		
Features	-							
Notes	-							
Users	Global Civilian Sales							

scheme? It's the caliber (22) plus the barrel length.

The .22 pistols were meant for target shooting, thus they had windage-adjustable, notched blade rear sights dovetailed into the frame. The larger caliber guns had fixed notched rear sights.

By this point, Bersa handguns still retained a reputation as cheap handguns, but were at least considered to be mediocre weapons, rather than fly-by-night "Saturday Night Specials."

It should be noted that the magazines manufactured with the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth generation Bersa handguns could be used interchangeably with pistols of the same caliber from those four generations.

Bersa 383

Bersa 323

Bersa 224

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 323			Year	1983-1985		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	8-round box			
Caliber	.32 ACP			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.652 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.696 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		300 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 223			Year	1983-1985		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.652 kg	Open/Std	168 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.696 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	90 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		286 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 223			Year	1983-1985		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.652 kg	Open/Std	183 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.696 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	105 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	50 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		286 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						

Real World Weapon Statistics

Weapon	Model 225			Year	1983-1985		
Mfg	Bersa			Price	-		
Nation	Argentina		Mags	10-round box			
Caliber	.22 LR			Rate of Fire		Accuracy	
Weights		Lengths		Single Shot	35	Group	-
Empty	0.652 kg	Open/Std	208 mm	Mech. Burst	-	MOA	-
Loaded	0.696 kg	Folded	-	Man. Burst	-	Kill %	-
Range		Barrel	125 mm	Automatic	-	Consensus	-
Effective	70 m	Maximum	200 m	Cyclic	-	Penetration	-
Energy	Muzzle Velocity		323 m/s	Muzzle Energy		-	
Features	-						
Notes	-						
Users	Global Civilian Sales						