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CRIMINAL LAW AND FORENSIC CLASSIFICATION OF SMOOTH-BORE FIREARMS

The short historical analysis of appearing, development and formation of smooth-bore fire-arms in the world allows to pass to us to definition of concept and its classification on fighting, those of special purpose and the hunting smooth-bore fire-arms.

The fighting smooth-bore fire-arms (FSBW) is the weapon with smooth trunks in which kinetic energy of combustion of gunpowder for the ejection of an individual or plural shell which is on arms in armed forces of many countries of the world (the USA, Italy, France, Germany) is used and are specially intended for the decision of fighting and operatively-office problems in the process of which live force of the opponent is destroyed. Thus the elements which attack the opponent are case-shot (usual lead, steel - plated), special arrow-like elements (which initial speed about 800 m/s), bullets. The fighting smooth-bore fire-arms (FSBW) are characterised by following tactic-specifications: 1) the length of a trunk is less than 500 mm (there are exceptions), weapon total length in position for shooting less than 800 mm; 2) trunk drilling - the cylinder (0,00 mm); 3) more than 4 cartridges in the shop; 4) special fighting supplies; 5) length of a cartridge chamber 70, 76, 82, 89 mm; 6) presence of a complicated butt, a standard butt; 7) rifle front sight and dioptrical sight; 8) presence of adaptations for

fastening of a laser sight, the device of night vision, a lamp-lighter; 9) calibre 10, 12, 20, .410) quantity of trunks - 1; 11) presence of special markings; 12) initial speed of flight of a shell – to 820 m/s; 13) presence of modular systems, a bayonet, the device of low-noise shooting, the fire extinguisher, bore jack; 14) possibility of firing by turns. Unlike fighting the smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose are the weapon intended for conducting of special operations and the solution of operatively-service problems in the process of which live force of the opponent is wounded (not mortally). It is not on arms in Armed forces, and is applied in police, militia, safety public service, special purpose groups. Factors which attack the opponent are the rubber or plastic bullets, a case-shot, substances of lachrymatory or irritating action, a rubber-sticky liquid, incendiary, marking mixes (in grenades) and shells of charges which are used for fighting smooth-bore fire-arms. On tactic-technical characteristics smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose are divided into: a) classical and b) universal. The classical smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose on the tactic-technical characteristics are intended only for shooting of shells (rubber or plastic bullets or a case-shot, and also the grenades equipped with substances of irritating or lachrymatory action, the rubber-sticky liquid, incendiary, marking mixes). The universal smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose on the tactic-technical characteristics are intended to defeat the aim as by shells of classical smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose, so by means of fighting supplies for fighting smooth-bore fire-arms, namely lead and steel bullets, a case-shot, arrow-like shells. Thus, speaking about tactic-technical characteristics of classical smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose, it is necessary to ascertain, that tactic-technical characteristics of this weapon differ greatly one from another because of different design features (decision) and different technical standards in the countries-manufacturers.

Characteristic signs of this weapon are: a) the lock which slides and becomes isolated turn of the lock of a larva, or wedge closing; b) the great dispatch-trigger mechanism of hammer, hummer-planger type; drum-type, box-shaped, tubular shop; the length of a trunk fluctuates from 610 mm to 210 mm; Range of shooting up to 150 m;

use of charges of non-standard calibres as non-standard there is the weapon calibre (KC-23); rather low rate of fire - from 4 shots per minute; charges have as hunting paper or a plastic sleeve with a metal flange, or all-metal. The sleeve is charged by a grenade (gas, incendiary, marking), a rubber, plastic bullet or a case-shot; initial speed of flight of a shell – 250-270 m/s. Thus, the smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose coincides with fighting smooth-bore fire-arms by an action principle (use of kinetic energy of combustion of gunpowder for throwing of an individual or plural shell), but differ with tactic-technical characteristics which concern: length of a trunk (from 610 mm to 210 mm); calibre (non-standard but there are exceptions); the lock which slides and becomes isolated turn of the lock of a larva or cotter connection; the great dispatch-trigger mechanism of hammer; drum-type, box-shaped, tubular shop; small range of shooting (to 150) and initial speed of flight of a charge (250-270 m/s), etc. The cartridges to this weapon by type have the hunting paper or plastic sleeve with a metal flange, which is equipped with a grenade (gas, incendiary), a rubber, plastic bullet or the case-shot. As to tactic-technical characteristics of universal smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose, the following tactic-technical characteristics are typical: 1) calibre 12 or 20; 2) the length of a trunk is less 500 mm (there are exceptions); 3) trunk drilling - the cylinder (0,00 mm.); Over 4 cartridges in shop; 4) special fighting supplies; 5) length of a cartridge chamber 70, 76, 82, 89 mm; 6) presence of the pistol handle; rifle front sight and dioptrical sight; 7) presence of adaptations for fastening of a laser sight, the device of night vision, a lamp-lighter; 8) quantity of trunks – 1; 9) presence of special markings; 10) initial speed of flight of a shell 250-820 m/s; 11) presence of nozzles for shooting of grenades of 36 and 82 mm.

This weapon is used only in police and groups of a special purpose (Ministry of Internal Affairs) and is intended for conducting special operations and performance of operatively-office problems in the process of which live force of the opponent is injured or destroyed. Versions of this weapon differ one from another in the technical characteristics, different design features (decisions) and technical standards of the

countries-manufacturers. Taking into account these features it is offered to classify smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose into the following two groups: a) the classical; b) the universal.

Thus the classical smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose on the tactic-technical characteristics are intended only for shooting of shells (rubber or plastic bullets or a case-shot, and also the grenades charged by substances of irritating or lachrymatory action, the rubber-sticky, marking liquid, incendiary mixes). The universal smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose on the tactic-technical characteristics are intended for shooting as shells of classical smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose (with the help under-calibre nozzles), and fighting supplies to fighting smooth-bore fire-arms (lead and steel bullets, a case-shot, arrow-like elements). By the trunk length the smooth-bore fire-arms of a special purpose (classical and universal) are divided into short-barrelled (length of a trunk to 270 mm), mid-barrelled (length of a trunk from 270 mm to 500 mm) and long-barrelled (length of a trunk over 500 mm). According to the same sign the fighting smooth-bore fire-arms are divided into mid-barrelled (length of a trunk over 270 mm and to 500 mm) and long-barrelled (length of a trunk over 500 mm).

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