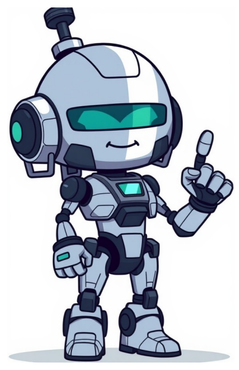
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Imperial Tula Arms Plant is a Russian weapons manufacturer founded by Tsar Peter I of Russia in 1712. The company has a rich history, having produced various types of firearms and ammunition for the Russian state throughout its existence. Throughout its long history, Imperial Tula Arms Plant was involved in producing sports weapons and arms for the Imperial Russian Army. In the 18th century, it gained recognition as setting the standard for Russian Arms Production. The company's reputation continued to grow during the 19th century when it became one of the most prominent arms factories in Europe. In 1910, the factory started production of the Maxim machine gun, a significant milestone in its history. Later, between 1927 and 1938, the plant built the country's first spinning machines. During World War II, the German army invaded USSR as part of Operation Barbarossa, forcing the Soviets to evacuate Tula Arms Plant. Despite this challenge, the factory continued to produce essential weapons for the Soviet military during the war years. The slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory" guided the work of Tula gunsmiths, who produced a range of notable firearms, including Mosin–Nagant 91/30 rifles and SVT-40 self-loading rifles. In the post-war period, Imperial Tula Arms Plant played an important role in the Soviet Union's military equipment production. The company developed and manufactured various types of ammunition, aircraft machine guns, and other essential arms systems.The Tula Arms Plant has produced a variety of military rifles, including the Mosin–Nagant, SVT-40, SKS, and AKM. The factory also manufactured the Nagant M1895 revolver. From the late 1970s to the early 1980s, the factory produced the AK-74,[7] and went on to manufacture the VSS Vintorez, AS Val, OTs-14 Groza, and TOZ rifle weapons designed by TsNIITochMash. The plant also produces large quantities of small arms ammunition for the military as well as for commercial sale. The Smith & Wesson No. 3 Third Model Commercial Russian Revolver featured several key modifications, including the addition of a knuckle to the grip strap, a spurred trigger guard, and a shortened barrel. This design change was part of the Schofield model, which also included a square-butt frame without a knuckle, a frame-mounted barrel latch, and a .45 caliber cylinder. The New Model No. 3, introduced in 1878, had a longer production life than its predecessors and was used by soldiers during the Indian Wars and Spanish-American War. This revolver was a six-shot, single-action, top-break model with simultaneous extraction, featuring a redesigned extractor, mainspring, and improved cylinder retention. The New Model No. 3 offered various barrel lengths, ranging from 3½" to 8", and came with standard sights, including a fixed rear notch and rounded front blade, as well as optional target sights. The revolver was available in different finishes, such as blued or nickel, and had checkered walnut or black hard rubber grips. Teddy Roosevelt's New Model No. 3 is notable for its unique features, including combat target sights, custom engraving, and a 6 ½ inch barrel. This revolver was shipped to Colonel Roosevelt on May 12, 1898, the day before his deployment to San Antonio to train with the Rough Riders. ==========The personal physician of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt used his influence to arm his volunteers with Model 1896 Krag-Jorgensen carbines and Colt Single Action Army Revolvers. He famously carried a Colt Model 1892 double-action revolver recovered from the USS Maine, which had sparked American outrage and led to war with Spain. Roosevelt's Rough Riders set foot in Cuba on June 23, 1898, and were engaged in the Battle of Las Guasimas the following day. On July 1, 1898, he led the charge up Kettle Hill, despite being outnumbered by Spanish troops who held the high ground. The Americans suffered heavy casualties but managed to secure a victory. Roosevelt's experience during this battle had a profound impact on his life, helping him propel himself to New York governorship and ultimately the White House. He was also known to keep a Colt Model 1892 revolver in his bedside table at the White House, earning it the nickname "nightstand gun." ========== The Creative Commons License: Adaptation and Transformation When utilizing a work under this license, you can freely modify, remix, and build upon it for any purpose, including commercial use. The licensor retains no control over these freedoms as long as the terms are adhered to. Credit is Mandatory A link to the license must be provided, along with an acknowledgment of any modifications made. This credit should be given in a manner that is reasonable but does not imply endorsement from the licensor or the user. Sharing and Collaboration If you remix, transform, or create new content based on the material, it must be released under the same terms as the original work. No additional restrictions can be imposed on this license. Public Domain Exceptions The license does not restrict users from complying with public domain laws or applicable exceptions and limitations. No Warranties The licensor disclaims all warranties for the provided work. Original Text Analysis ---------- A detailed analysis of the Uberti Replica Schofield Smith & Wesson Model 3 reveals its historical significance in firearm design. Introduced in 1869, this single-action top-break revolver revolutionized reloading speed with its innovative ejection mechanism. The .44 caliber model was initially chambered for the .44 S&W American cartridge, marking a significant development in centerfire ignition systems. Major George W. Schofield's modifications to the original Model 3 created the Schofield Model 3, featuring a one-handed latch assembly that granted a tactical advantage during cavalry operations. The U.S. Army adopted the Smith & Wesson Model 3 in .44 S&W American, making it the first standard-issue cartridge-firing revolver in 1870. In 1875, Major Schofield refined his design, and the U.S. Ordnance Board signed a contract with Smith & Wesson to supply Schofield revolvers to the military. However, issues arose due to the compatibility of the .45 Colt ammunition with the Schofield design. The development of the .45 Schofield round was a necessary adaptation, but its limitations led to the government opting for alternative solutions.The .45 Schofield: A Reliable Companion in the Wild West ========== The Colt Single Action Army was considered the standard, but with the abundance of .45 Colt rounds available, the Schofield became the preferred choice for many users due to its ease of reloading and handling during long rides. The military's continued use of these revolvers in the Indian Wars and later conflicts further solidified their popularity. A hallmark of the Schofield was its adoption of the .45 Schofield round, a shorter and less powerful version of the .45 Colt cartridge. While not as potent, this reduced-caliber round offered sufficient stopping power for its time and provided a significant advantage in reloading speed. The Schofield delivered a 230-grain bullet at a velocity of roughly 750 feet per second, making it an effective man-stopper despite its slightly diminished power compared to the .45 Colt. Its reliability and ease of use, however, made it a favorite among frontiersmen like Jesse James, who reportedly favored two Schofields. The Schofield's reputation grew as users on both sides of the law gained experience with the gun. Even notorious outlaws like Wyatt Earp and John Wesley Hardin chose to carry a Schofield during critical confrontations. A unique variant emerged in the Russian Model, which incorporated significant modifications requested by the Russian government in the 1870s. These changes included a trigger guard spur, improved sights, and a hammer notch that doubled as a rear sight. The story of the .45 Schofield is one of versatility and global appeal, with its adoption reflecting Smith & Wesson's ability to adapt to diverse user needs. The introduction of the New Model No. 3 in 1877 marked the beginning of a new era for this iconic revolver design.The Smith & Wesson Model 3: A Frontier Favorite The Model 3, a spitting image of its predecessor, underwent a transformation under the restless minds at Smith & Wesson. The result was a "Frontier" version, boasting a longer frame and cylinder to accommodate the .44-40 Winchester Center Fire cartridges, catering to the needs of settlers and lawmen on the frontier. The Smith & Wesson Model 3 revolver became a standard fixture in commercial firearms practice, with various models produced in multiple calibers, including .44 Henry Rimfire and .38-44. The Russian Model was also produced in three distinct models for the Russian Empire, with significant improvements made to the design by engineers and gunsmiths. The reconditioned Model 3 Schofield revolvers were highly sought after, particularly by Wells Fargo Company, which purchased them for its road agents. These revolvers were reworked to have a 5-inch barrel and were stamped with "W.F. & Co" or the original Smith & Wesson serial number along with other markings. However, due to their popularity among collectors, many fake versions emerged, making it crucial to verify authenticity before purchase. The Schofield was produced in two models: First Model and Second Model. The First Model had a distinctive latch configuration, while the Second Model featured a different latch design. One notable improvement made by General Schofield was mounting the spring-loaded barrel catch on the frame, reducing wear and tear on the posts. Serial number range can indicate whether a revolver is First or Second Model. New Model Number 3 revolvers were introduced in 1877, chambered for .44 Russian, although other calibers were available on special order. In Australia, the South Australia Police purchased 250 nickel revolvers from S&W in 1880, which were marked with a government broad arrow punch mark and called revolver-carbines. These were issued to mounted police and later used by both South Australia and Western Australia police during 1886-88. ==========The revolver-carbine remained the primary firearm for mounted police in South Australia, Western Australia, and Northern Territory for nearly thirty years. Almost all serial numbers were documented and published in "Service Arms of the South Australian Police" [6]. In 1953, surplus S.A. revolvers were sold to the Western Arms Corporation of Los Angeles. One gold-plated revolver with pearl grips was gifted to sharpshooter Annie Oakley by her husband Frank Butler in the 1890s. The Smith & Wesson No. 3 model has undergone modern reproductions by various companies, including Smith & Wesson themselves, Uberti, and Armi San Marco. The original's features have been slightly altered, such as a beefier frame around the barrel and topstrap, but with a shorter cylinder like the Schofield rounds. In contrast, Uberti produced guns were modified to fit .45 Colt and .44-40 cartridges by lengthening their cylinders. Early models of Navy Arms/Uberti had issues with locking latch angles, which have been resolved or replaced in new guns. Beretta marketed a version called the Laramie.The S&W Model 3 Pistols: A Legacy of Innovation and Adaptation ========== The Smith & Wesson Model 3 pistol, designed in the late 19th century, was a groundbreaking firearm that played a significant role in shaping the history of pistols. Its innovative features, such as the burst frame design and cartridge-based bullets, made it a widely used and respected weapon in both civilian and military markets. Early Development and Adoption Smith & Wesson was founded in 1852 by Horace Smith and Daniel B. Wesson, two men who shared a passion for firearms. Their initial focus was on designing and manufacturing revolvers, which became their namesake. The S&W Model 3 revolver debuted in 1869 with a burst frame design, single-action firing, and cartridge-based bullets. This innovative design made the pistol popular among civilians and military forces alike. International Recognition The S&W Model 3 gained international recognition for its reliability and effectiveness. It was widely used by various countries, including Argentina, Australia, Russia, and Japan. The Russian government placed a large order for the Model 3 in 1871, which led to several variants being produced: "First Model Russian," "Second Model Russian," and "Third Model Russian." These variations showcased Smith & Wesson's adaptability and commitment to meeting different customer needs. Evolution and Improvement Over time, the S&W Model 3 underwent significant changes and improvements. In 1875, the company introduced the Schofield Revolver for the .45 caliber model, named after Major George W. Schofield, who contributed to its design. The "First Model Schofield" and "Second Model Schofield" variants were also produced. Decline and Legacy By 1915, the original Model 3 had been discontinued, replaced by the "New Model 3." This shift marked the beginning of a new era in pistol design, as semi-automatic pistols gained popularity. Despite its eventual decline, the S&W Model 3 remained an important part of firearms history, particularly for its contributions to the development of the revolver and its widespread adoption around the world. Specifications - Total length: - Run Length: - Weight (not loaded): - Attractions: - Action: Single Action (SA) - Muzzle velocity: 800 feet per second