

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA349643**

Filing date: **05/26/2010**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91193064
Party	Defendant Saeilo Enterprises, Inc.
Correspondence Address	NANCY KENNEDY ALIX YALE & RISTAS LLP 750 MAIN ST HARTFORD, CT 06103 UNITED STATES alixyaleristas@gmail.com
Submission	Answer and Counterclaim
Filer's Name	NANCY KENNEDY
Filer's e-mail	alixyaleristas@gmail.com
Signature	/NANCY KENNEDY/
Date	05/26/2010
Attachments	_0526190029_001.pdf (51 pages)(3404218 bytes)

Registration Subject to the filing

Registration No	1994751	Registration date	08/20/1996
International Registration No.	NONE	International Registration Date	NONE
Registrant	FN HERSTAL VOIE DE LIEGE 33 4040 HERSTAL, BELGIUM		
Grounds for filing	The registration was obtained fraudulently.		

Goods/Services Subject to the filing

Class 013.

All goods and services in the class are requested, namely: firearms, namely sub-machine guns for military use and ammunition therefor

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

In re: U.S. Trademark Application Number: 77/699,074

Mark: P9 in International Class 13

Filing Date: March 25, 2009

Publication Date: August 11, 2009

FN HERSTAL,)	
)	
Opposer and Respondent,)	Opposition No.: 91193064
)	
v.)	
)	May 26, 2010
SAEILO ENTERPRISES, INC.,)	
)	
Applicant and Counterclaimant)	

United States Patent and Trademark Office
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

SAEILO ENTERPRISES, INC.'S ANSWER;
AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES; COUNTERCLAIM PETITION TO CANCEL

On December 9, 2009, FN Herstal ("Opposer") filed a notice of opposition, requesting that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") refuse registration of the mark P9 ("Subject Mark") in U.S. Trademark Application No. 77/699,074 ("Subject Application"), filed by Saeilo Enterprises, Inc. ("Applicant").

The USPTO Trademark Trial and Appeal Board ("TTAB") subsequently granted extensions of time to Answer while the parties explored settlement, ultimately bringing Applicant's Answer deadline to April 26, 2010.

On April 26, 2010, Applicant filed a Request to Extend Time to Answer pending Opposer's response to Applicant's settlement offer, which extension would bring Applicant's Answer deadline to May 26, 2010. Opposer's 30-day opportunity to respond to that Request has not yet concluded.

According to the TTAB's publicly available website, as of May 23, 2010, the TTAB has yet to rule on Opposer's Notice of Opposition, and neither Opposer nor Applicant have filed any additional papers in this matter.

Now, therefore, through its counsel, Applicant hereby answers the allegations in Opposer's Notice of Opposition Paragraphs 1 through 13; claims Affirmative Defenses to the allegations therein; and petitions to cancel Opposer's U.S. Trademark Registration 1994751 ("751") for the mark P90, as follows:

ANSWER

1. Applicant admits the allegations in Paragraph 1 to the extent that Applicant filed the Subject Application on March 25, 2009; and to the extent that '751 identifies Opposer's goods as "firearms, namely, sub-machine guns for military use and ammunition therefore," in International Class 13. Applicant denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 1.

2. Applicant is without sufficient knowledge or information as to the truth of the allegations of Paragraph 2.
3. Applicant is without sufficient knowledge or information as to the truth of the allegations in Paragraph 3.
4. Applicant admits the allegations in Paragraph 4 to the extent that the publicly available USPTO Trademark Application and Registration Retrieval ("TARR") system identifies Opposer as the owner of U.S. Trademark Reg. 1994751, and reflects the USPTO's acceptance of the Affidavit of Incontestability filed by Opposer. Applicant denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 4.
5. Applicant denies the allegations in Paragraph 5.
6. Applicant admits that the goods "firearms" could include "firearms, namely, sub-machine guns for military use and ammunition therefore." Applicant denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 6.
7. Applicant denies the allegations in Paragraph 7.

8. Applicant admits the allegations in Paragraph 8 to the extent that Applicant's mark is P9 and Opposer's mark is P90. Applicant denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 8.

9. Applicant is without sufficient knowledge or information as to any use of FNP9 and "related marks," as Opposer alleges in Paragraph 9. Applicant finds no reference to an application or registration for FNP9 in the publicly available USPTO Trademark Electronic Search System ("TESS").

10. Applicant admits the allegations in Paragraph 10 to the extent that Applicant did not seek or require Opposer's consent or permission to adopt, use, or apply to register P9.

11. Applicant denies the allegations in Paragraph 11.

12. Applicant denies the allegations in Paragraph 12.

13. Paragraph 13 contains a statement to which no response is required.

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AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

First Affirmative Defense (No Likelihood of Confusion)

The parties' marks are not identical and have different origins. The parties' goods are dissimilar in function, nature and purpose. Each party's consumer is sophisticated, knowledgeable, and careful about the costly, specialized goods it is purchasing. U.S. law restricts the sale of each party's goods in different ways. The parties' goods are not sold through the same trade channels.

Second Affirmative Defense (No Actual Confusion)

Opposer's P90 and Applicant's P9 marks have co-existed since at least 2000, without any confusion.

Third Affirmative Defense (Crowded Field)

Applicant's Subject Mark P9 and Opposer's mark P90 are but two in a crowded field of marks that consist of a letter followed by a number, and are used for specific models of firearms and ammunition. Marks in a crowded field are entitled to only narrow trademark protection, limited to the exact mark identified in the registration and the exact goods and services identified in the registration.

**Fourth Affirmative Defense
(Third-Party Use)**

The claims made in the Notice of Opposition are barred, in whole or in part, by reason of other parties' use of marks that are the same or similar to the Subject Mark, used for the identical or related goods and services.

**Fifth Affirmative Defense
(Fraud)**

The claims made in the Notice of Opposition are barred, in whole or in part, by Opposer's fraud on the United States Patent & Trademark Office.

**Sixth Affirmative Defense
(Laches)**

Opposer's claims are barred by laches, in that Opposer unreasonably delayed efforts to enforce its rights, if any, despite its full awareness of Applicant's use and registration of P9 since at least 2000, under Applicant's prior U.S. Trademark Reg. 2369009 for the mark P9 for "firearms," the application for which was filed on April 2, 1997; published on January 27, 1998, without opposition by Opposer or any other party; and granted on July 18, 2000, with a date of first use of January 31, 2000. The mark, goods, and date of first use identified in Applicant's Subject Application are identical to those in Applicant's U.S. Trademark Reg. 2369009, and Opposer has never before objected.

**Seventh Affirmative Defense
(Acquiescence)**

Opposer is estopped from objecting to Applicant's use or registration of the Subject Mark because Opposer's failure to object indicated approval of Applicant's use and registration of the Subject Mark since, at least, 2000.

**Eighth Affirmative Defense
(No Damage)**

Without admitting that the Notice of Opposition states a claim upon which relief may be granted, there has been no damage, and will not be any damage, to Opposer in any amount or manner, by reason of any act alleged against Applicant in the Notice of Opposition, and the relief prayed for in the Notice of Opposition therefore cannot be granted.

**Ninth Affirmative Defense
(Failure to Mitigate)**

The claims made in the Notice of Opposition are barred, in whole or in part, because of Opposer's failure to mitigate damages, if such damages exist.

**Tenth Affirmative Defense
(No Dilution)**

Opposer's trademark, P90, is not a famous mark; therefore, Opposer's claim of trademark dilution is without merit.

**Eleventh Affirmative Defense
(Other Defenses)**

Applicant reserves the right to assert additional defenses based on information learned or obtained during discovery.

COUNTERCLAIM PETITION TO CANCEL

Saeilo Enterprises, Inc. ("Counterclaimant") respectfully petitions the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board to cancel U.S. Trademark Registration 1994751 ("751"), which is owned by FN Herstal ("Respondent"), for the mark P90 used with "firearms, namely, sub-machine guns for military use and ammunition therefor" in International Class 13. The basis for this Petition is fraud on the USPTO during examination of the application underlying '751 ("the '751 Application"), as set forth below.

1. Respondent filed the '751 Application on February 24, 1995, based on priority of Belgium Trademark Registration 529515, which itself has an effective date of February 24, 1993. The USPTO granted '751 on August 20, 1996.

2. On August 8, 1995, the Examining Attorney assigned to the '751 Application issued an Office Action ("Exhibit A" hereto) refusing Respondent's application to register P90, based on third-party registrations for P7, used for "semi-automatic pistols," and P85, used for "firearms."

3. On January 12, 1996, Respondent filed a Response ("Exhibit B" hereto) to said Office Action, arguing on Page 3 against the P7 and P85 citations, in part as follows:

"[I]t is very common for gun makers to use P-prefix alphanumeric marks, such as P7 and P85....[T]he following "P" marks are in use as product marks for pistols that are available to civilian buyers in the U.S. Each mark identifies a particular pistol."

4. Opposer's said Response then listed 25 marks ("and others"): P-98, P-380, P-32, P-12, P7K3, P7M8, P7M10, P-08, "P-12 through P-16," PSP-25, "P89, KP90 and others," P220, P225, P226, P228, P229, P230, P-38, P-5, and P-9, the latter of which is Applicant's mark that Opposer now claims is confusingly similar to Opposer's P90.

5. Opposer's said Response also stated:

"The facts that such marks are suggestive and many such marks co-exist, both in use and on the Register, makes them only very weakly source-indicating. Even very small differences in the marks or the goods concerned are sufficient to make confusion not likely. ... Also, as the Board has often held, a diluted mark is entitled to only a very narrow scope of protection."

6. Opposer's said Response also quoted the TTAB's decision in *Steve's Ice Cream v. Steve's Famous Hot Dogs*, saying,

"the numerous third-party uses demonstrate that the purchasing public has become conditioned that many businesses [in the pertinent field] use the term, or something closely related to it, and that the purchasing public

is able to distinguish between these businesses based on small distinctions among the marks.”

7. Opposer's said Response then argued,

“Consumers know that many parties use P-prefix alpha-numeric marks for guns, and consumers are able to distinguish between the uses. Given this weakness and dilution of the registrants' marks, more than sufficient differentiation is provided by (a) the differences between the applicant's goods and the registrant's goods, and (b) the differences in the marks. Confusion is not likely.” (Emphasis in the original).

8. Respondent's cited statements in the '751 Application's examination are inconsistent with Respondent's statements in the present opposition.

9. In the '751 Application, Respondent argued that P9 and P90 *are not* confusingly similar.

10. In its present Opposition, Respondent now argues that P9 and P90 *are* confusingly similar.

11. Respondent's argument that Counterclaimant's P9 is confusingly similar to Respondent's P90 means that '751 is subject to cancellation, based on Respondent's fraudulent statements to the USPTO during examination of the '751 Application.

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12. In the '751 Application, Respondent argued that the field of alphanumeric marks for firearms is crowded, and that each mark and registration should only be afforded protection limited to the mark and goods in the registration.

13. In its present Opposition, Respondent now argues that protection afforded the '751 mark and registration should not be limited to the mark identified in '751.

14. In its present Opposition, Respondent now argues that protection afforded the '751 mark and registration should not be limited to the goods identified in '751.

15. Respondent's argument that the field of alphanumeric marks for firearms is crowded, and that each mark and registration should only be afforded protection limited to the exact mark and goods identified in the registration, means that Respondent's present opposition fails.

16. Respondent's fraudulent statements to the USPTO during examination of the '751 Application require cancellation of '751.

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In re: U.S. Trademark Application No. 77/699,074
Attorney's Ref: SAE/T01/13/US

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, Respondent respectfully prays that the TTAB:

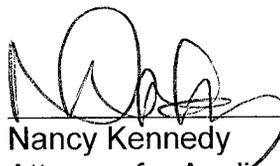
1. Dismiss TTAB Opposition No. 91193064 with prejudice;
2. Grant U.S. Trademark Application 77/699,074, and register the mark P9 on the Principal Register;
3. Cancel U.S. Trademark Registration 1994751.

Respectfully submitted,

Saeilo Enterprises, Inc.

Date: May 26, 2010

By: _____



Nancy Kennedy
Attorney for Applicant
Alix, Yale & Ristas, LLP
750 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06103
Tel: (860) 527-9211
Fax: (860) 527-5029
Email: alixyaleristas@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing "Saeilo Enterprises, Inc.'s Answer, Affirmative Defenses, Counterclaim Petition for Cancellation" was filed with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board via the "Electronic System for Trademark Trials and Appeals" on the date below.

Signature: _____



Nancy Kennedy

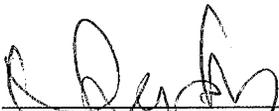
Date: _____

May 26, 2010

In re: U.S. Trademark Application No. 77/699,074
Attorney's Ref: SAE/T01/13/US

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and complete copy of the foregoing "Saeilo Enterprises, Inc.'s Answer, Affirmative Defenses, Counterclaim Petition for Cancellation" has been deposited on the date below with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to: "Burton S. Ehrlich; Ladas & Parry LLP; 224 S. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1600; Chicago, IL 60604."

Signature:  _____
Nancy Kennedy

Date: May 26, 2010

In re: U.S. Trademark Application No. 77/699,074
Attorney's Ref: SAE/T01/13/US

EXHIBIT A

**Office Action
dated August 5, 1995**



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

SERIAL NO.

APPLICANT

PAPER NO.

74/639995 FRABIQUE NATIONALE NOUVELLE HERSTAL, en ETC

MARK

P90

ADDRESS

David Ehrlich
 Weiss Dawid Fross Zelnick & Lehrman, PC
 633 Third Avenue
 New York, NY 10017

ACTION NO.

01

ADDRESS:

Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks
 2900 Crystal Drive
 Arlington, Virginia 22202- 3513

If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "BOX Response."

MAILING DATE

08/08/95

Please provide in all correspondence:

1. Filing date, serial number, mark, and applicant's name.

REF. NO.

95.2254

2. Mailing date of this Office action.

3. Your telephone number and ZIP code.

4. Examining attorney's name and law office number.

FORM PTO-1525 (5-90)

U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID ABANDONMENT. For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type the Trademark Law Office No., Serial No., and Mark in the upper right corner of your response.

Serial Number: 74/639995

The assigned examining attorney has reviewed the referenced application and determined the following.

Likelihood of Confusion - 2(d) :

The examining attorney refuses registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d), because the applicant's mark, when used on the identified goods, is likely to be confused with the registered mark in U.S. Registration Nos. 1465362 and 1653009. TMEP section 1207. See the enclosed registrations.

The examining attorney must analyze each case in two steps to determine whether there is a likelihood of confusion. First, the examining attorney must look at the marks themselves for similarities in appearance, sound, connotation and commercial

impression. *In re E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (CCPA 1973). Second, the examining attorney must compare the goods or services to determine if they are related or if the activities surrounding their marketing are such that confusion as to origin is likely. *In re August Storck KG*, 218 USPQ 823 (TTAB 1983); *In re International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.*, 197 USPQ 910 (TTAB 1978); *Guardian Products Co., v. Scott Paper Co.*, 200 USPQ 738 (TTAB 1978).

In the first stage of the analysis, the examining attorney must compare the marks for similarities in sound, appearance, meaning or connotation. *In re E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 476 F.2d 1357, 177 USPQ 563 (CCPA 1973). Similarity in any one of these elements is sufficient to find a likelihood of confusion. *In re Mack*, 197 USPQ 755 (TTAB 1977). The applicant applied to register the mark 'P90' for "firearms, machine pistols, ammunition and projectile." (See below for a suggestion regarding clarification of this identification). The registered marks are 'P7' for "semi-automatic pistols" and 'P85' for "firearms." The examining attorney must look at the marks in their entireties under Section 2(d), one feature of a mark may be recognized as more significant in creating a commercial impression. Greater weight is given to that dominant feature in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion. *In re National Data Corp.*, 224 USPQ 749 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *Tektronix, Inc. v. Daktronics, Inc.*, 534 F.2d 915, 189 USPQ 693 (CCPA 1976). *In re J.M. Originals Inc.*, 6 USPQ2d 1393 (TTAB 1988). The applicant's mark and the registered marks share the common letter 'P'. The only other matter in all three marks are numbering which has may be descriptive of the goods or even may be a serial designation of the particular goods. Hence for those reasons, the numbering is a weaker element in all three marks. Thus the consumer that sees applicant's mark and the registered marks may assume applicant's mark originates from the same source and the number simply refers to a different serial designation. The average consumer would assume from the similarity of the marks that the goods originate from the same source.

If the marks of the respective parties are highly similar, the examining attorney must consider the commercial relationship between the goods or services of the respective parties carefully to determine whether there is a likelihood of confusion. *In re Concordia International Forwarding Corp.*, 222 USPQ 355 (TTAB 1983). The goods of the parties need not be identical or directly competitive to find a likelihood of confusion. They need only be related in some manner, or the conditions surrounding their marketing be such, that they could be encountered by the same purchasers under circumstances that could give rise to the mistaken belief that the goods come from a common source. *In re Martin's Famous Pastry Shoppe, Inc.*, 748 F.2d 1565, 223 USPQ 1289 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *In re Corning Glass Works*, 229 USPQ 65 (TTAB 1985); *In re Rexel Inc.*, 223 USPQ 830 (TTAB 1984); *Guardian Products Co., Inc. v. Scott Paper Co.*, 200 USPQ 738 (TTAB 1978); *In re International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.*, 197 USPQ 910 (TTAB 1978). In this particular instance, the applicant's goods are identical to the registrants' goods. Thus there is no question applicant's goods would travel in the same channels of trade as the registrants' goods and would lead to a likelihood of confusion. Therefore the examining attorney refuses

registration of the applicant's mark under Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. 1052 (d), because the mark is highly similar to two registered marks and the goods are also identical.

Although the examining attorney has refused registration, the applicant may respond to the refusal to register by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration.

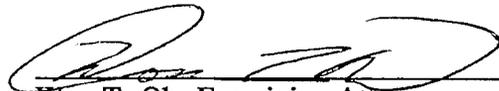
If the applicant chooses to respond to the refusal to register, the applicant must also respond to the following informality.

Identification of Goods :

The wording "projectiles" in the identification of goods is unacceptable as indefinite. The applicant must amend the identification to specify the commercial name of the goods. If there is no common commercial name for the product, the applicant must describe the product and its intended uses. TMEP section 804. The applicant may adopt the following identification, if accurate : firearms, machine pistols, ammunition and armor piercing projectiles.

General Information :

If the applicant has any questions or needs assistance in responding to this Office action, please telephone the assigned examining attorney.



Won T. Oh, Examining Attorney
Law Office 9, (703) 308-9109 ext. 176

In order to provide better service for trademark applicants and registrants, the responsibility for receiving, opening and routing of trademark mail is being transferred to the Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks. In order to more efficiently process the mail, the Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks has determined that, **beginning July 5, 1994, trademark-related mail** (except for trademark-related documents sent to the Assignment Branch for recordation and requests for certified copies of trademark application and registration documents) **should be sent directly to:**

**Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513**

Patent-related mail should continue to be sent to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.

In re: U.S. Trademark Application No. 77/699,074
Attorney's Ref: SAE/T01/13/US

EXHIBIT B

**Response to Office Action
dated January 12, 1996**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

2A

In the Matter of

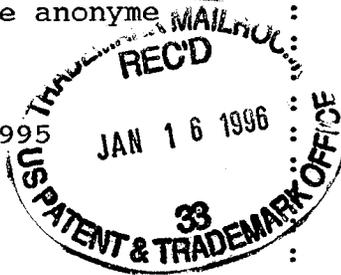
Fabrique Nationale Nouvelle Herstal,
en abregé FNNH, société anonyme

Serial No.: 74/639995

Filed: February 24, 1995

Mark: P90

Our Ref: FNH-95/2254



Won T. Oh
Trademark Attorney
Law Office 104

ALD

RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION DATED AUGUST 8, 1995

Attn: BOX RESPONSE - NO FEE

Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

This is in response to the Office Action dated August 8, 1995.

AMENDMENTS

Please delete the present identification of goods and substitute the following:

A
GS
firearms, namely, sub-machine guns for military use and ammunition therefor.

REMARKS

The above amendment clarifies the nature of the goods. Please see the brochure attached as Exhibit A for further clarification. The only remaining objections are the blocking citations of the following registered marks:

- 1) P7 for "semi-automatic pistols" by Heckler & Koch, Inc.
- 2) P85 for "firearms" by Sturm, Rugers & Company, Inc.

Confusion is not likely for the reasons explained below.

The above amendment makes it clear that the parties' goods are different, their purchasers are different and their channels of trade are different, contrary to the assumptions stated in the Office action.

The P90 sub-machine gun is strictly a military weapon and is capable of full automatic fire, like a machine gun. As explained in Exhibit A, its magazine holds 50 cartridges, which it can fire at the rate of 900 rounds per minute. Indeed, it is called a "sub-machine gun" rather than a machine gun only because of its small size (which allows soldiers to carry it on a strap over their shoulders and fire it standing up like a rifle or carbine). Machine guns are usually larger and are fired from bi-pod or tri-pod mounts on the ground. The brochure (Exhibit A) shows only soldiers using the gun.

A. THE CITED MARKS ARE WEAK, SUGGESTIVE AND DILUTED,
AND ENTITLED ONLY TO THE NARROWEST PROTECTION

The Office action is in error in stating that P is a strong or dominant feature of marks for firearms. Such an error is understandably given the PTO's lack of current material on real, marketplace use, but it does not withstand analysis based on such marketplace material. In fact, it is very common for gun makers to use P-prefix alphanumeric marks, such as P7 and P85, for pistols. See the pages attached as Exhibit B, from a standard and a very widely - read buying guide for guns in the U.S., Shooter's Bible. See also Exhibit C, the cover and various pages

of a U.S. magazine on guns, "Guns & Ammo," in which page 21 refers to one of the same marks and another "P" mark.

These sources indicate that the following "P" marks are in use as product marks for pistols that are available to civilian buyers in the U.S. Each mark identifies a particular pistol. The pistols also typically bear the maker's word house mark, such as RUGER, as can be seen on the pictures of many of the guns.

"P" Mark

House Mark

From Shooter's Bible

P-98	American Arms
P-380	Davis Pistols
P-32	Davis Pistols
P-12	Grendel
P7K3	Heckler & Koch
P7M8	Heckler & Koch
P7M10	Heckler & Koch
P-08	American Eagle Luger
P-12 through P-16	Para-Ordnance
PSP-25	Precision Small Arms
P89, KP90 and others*	Ruger
P220	SIG-Sauer
P225	SIG-Sauer
P226	SIG-Sauer
P228	SIG-Sauer
P229	SIG-Sauer
P230	SIG-Sauer
P-38	Walther
P-5	Walther

From Guns and Ammo

P-9	Springfield Armory
P226	SIG-Sauer

The widespread use of such "P" marks is understandable, given that (1) P suggests the word "pistol" or its equivalents in most European languages (pistolet, pistole, and pistola in French, German, and Spanish, respectively), and (2) gun-makers

* These are successors to the Ruger P85, which is apparently no longer made.

often use numbers in marks to indicate (a) the year of first introduction of the gun, such as P85 for a gun introduced in 1985, or (b) the company's next model in a series of models.

Thus, the cited marks are quite suggestive and diluted.

The facts that such marks are suggestive and many such marks co-exist, both in use and on the Register, makes them only very weakly source-indicating. Even very small differences in the marks or the goods concerned are sufficient to make confusion not likely. E.g., In re AMF, Inc., 181 USPQ 797, 798 (TTAB 1974) (various HUGGER or HUGGER-variant marks for related goods -- different vehicles and tires -- are all distinguishable because HUGGER is suggestive for goods that hug the road and such marks are accorded only "a narrow scope of protection".) Also, as the Board has often held, a diluted mark is entitled to only a very narrow scope of protection. E.g., Steve's Ice Cream v. Steve's Famous Hot Dogs, 3 USPQ 2d 1477 (TTAB 1987). The Board there dismissed an opposition by the owner of the mark STEVE'S for ice cream and ice cream store services against an application for STEVE'S and Design for restaurant services. The Board relied in part on proof of the existence of much third party use of STEVE'S marks for restaurants and foods, saying:

the numerous third-party uses demonstrate that the purchasing public has become conditioned that many businesses [in the pertinent field] use the term, or something closely related to it, and that this purchasing public is able to distinguish between these businesses based on small distinctions among the marks.
3 USPQ 2d at 1479.

The same is true here. Consumers know that many parties use P-prefix alpha-numeric marks for guns, and consumers are able to distinguish between the uses.

Given this weakness and dilution of the registrants' marks, more than sufficient differentiation is provided by (a) the differences between the applicant's goods and the registrant's goods, and (b) the differences in the marks. Confusion is not likely.

If a consumer sees the applicant's mark P90, he will perceive that the mark is different from the prior marks in this field, which is crowded with marks of the same general type. He will also perceive the specific differences in the goods and rely on the house marks of the various companies to distinguish the products. Indeed, word house marks on pistols, such as SMITH & WESSON, RUGER and SIG SAUER, are usually much better known than the product marks. Applicant's abbreviated name "Fabrique Nationale," and its house mark, "FN," are among the most famous marks for military arms. The blocking citations appear to assume, incorrectly, that a person seeing an alpha-numeric mark, such as P85, for one type of gun, would assume that a different type of gun, bearing a similar alpha-numeric mark, came from the same source. This ignores standard industry practice. Alpha-numeric marks are invariably product marks for one model of gun only. Minor variations in the same basic model are typically indicated by further letters or numbers added to the basic alpha-numeric mark. Thus, for example, in Exhibit B, the page of Ruger pistols lists the P89 basic model with a blued steel finish, the

more expensive KP89 stainless steel variation, the P89DC decock-only variation in blued steel, the KP89DC variation (the de-cock only gun, but in stainless steel) and the KP89DAO double action only variation. Ruger uses totally different product marks for its other types of guns. The unifying mark (the house mark) that appears on all the gun makers' types of guns is its word house mark, such as RUGER.**

The notion that a gun-maker would expand its use of an alpha-numeric mark for a pistol, such as the cited P85 or P7 marks, to a totally different type of gun, a sub-machine gun, is absurd to any person who knows industry branding practices.

B. THE GOODS ARE DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT

It is no more correct to lump all guns into a single category than to lump all foods and beverages into a single category. See Interstate Brands Corp. v. Celestial Seasonings, Inc., 198 USPQ 151 (CCPA 1978) (RED ZINGER for herbal tea not confusingly similar to ZINGERS for snack cake). The CCPA there held that consideration of the actual relationship of goods based on their individual characteristics is always required and that it is not proper to lump different goods into a broad category such as "food and beverages," and then hold the different goods to be "related" automatically as a result. All firearms similarly are not automatically related. Rather, the actual characteristics of the goods must be examined. When one makes such an examination here, the lack of relation is apparent.

** For example, see page 27 of Exhibit C, a letter on the Ruger SP101 revolver, and pages 80-82 of Exhibit C, an article describing the Ruger "Red Label Sporting Clays" shotgun.

The goods of the cited registrations are pistols. Although the P85 registration refers to "firearms", the Ruger P85 is, in fact, a pistol. Attached as Exhibit D is a photo of that pistol.

The Applicant's gun is a sub-machine for the military for use in combat. Its sale is illegal in the U.S. except to the federal government or other governmental units that have special permission from the Secretary of the Treasury to be equipped with machine guns, such as police SWAT teams. See 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4), which bans the sale of machine guns.

The Applicant's gun does not look or operate like a pistol, and it is intended for different consumers. Most pistols are sold to civilians for target shooting and self-protection. Pistols, including "semi-automatic pistols," fire only one shot at a time. Sales of pistols to civilians in the U.S. are legal under federal law (except that the "Brady Bill" waiting period and background check is required).

C. THE GOODS MOVE IN DIFFERENT CHANNELS

As is evident from the above, pistols and military sub-machine guns do not usually move in the same channels of trade. Pistols are sold mainly in gun stores and sporting goods stores, to civilian consumers. Sub-machine guns for military use, by definition, are sold in bulk to government purchasing agencies for the military. In other words, because the Applicant's sub-machine guns are only for military use, and are not sold to the general public, ordinary civilian consumers of the registrants' pistols will never encounter the Applicant's goods. Confusion is

impossible, no matter what theoretical relationship may exist between different types of firearms.

A highly pertinent case is In Re Shipp, 4 USPQ 2d 1175 (TTAB 1987), holding that confusion between identical marks, PURITAN, is not likely because ordinary consumers, who bought the applicant's dry cleaning services, would never encounter the products of the cited registrations -- machines and supplies sold to commercial dry cleaning companies, but not sold to the general public. Accordingly, the Board reversed the Trademark Attorney's refusal to register. The present case is an even stronger case for no likely confusion, given that the marks are far from identical.

D. PURCHASERS ARE SOPHISTICATED

As stated above, the average civilian gun consumer will never encounter the Applicant's military sub-machine gun. Thus, that consumer's sophistication or lack of sophistication is not at issue. However, if that were an issue, it is common knowledge that gun enthusiasts are knowledgeable about various brands and buy with care. Guns are also expensive, which promotes care. See the prices in Exhibit B -- showing that pistols usually cost many hundreds of dollars.

The pertinent consumer, the Defense Department purchasing agency or other government purchasing agency that buys sub-machine guns for the military, is obviously much too sophisticated to be confused. Purchasing circumstances also prevent confusion -- the Applicant's need to demonstrate compliance with military specifications for the gun and many

complex contracting rules, and the fact that long negotiations prior to purchase are common. The government does not buy sub-machine guns one at a time, but typically in lots consisting of thousands of guns costing hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of dollars.

It is well settled that sophisticated purchasers, such as large corporate or institutional purchasing departments, are unlikely to be confused. E.g., Electronic Design & Sales Inc. v. Electronic Data Systems Corp., 21 USPQ 2d 1388 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The CAFC there held that confusion was unlikely between E.D.S. for computer services and EDS for power supplies and battery chargers because the buyers were sophisticated commercial purchasers, as here. The CAFC strongly stressed that the sophistication of discriminating customers is an extremely important likelihood of confusion factor, even in cases where the marks are identical. Indeed, the CAFC reversed the Board's finding of likely confusion because the Board "apparently failed to consider, and certainly failed to address, the sophistication of buyers". 21 USPQ 2d at 1392. The CAFC cited with approval an earlier and equally pertinent case, Dynamics Research Corp. v. Langenau Mfg. Co., 217 USPQ 649 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (holding no confusion likely between identical marks DRC for gauges for press brakes sold to the machine tool industry and DRC for sheet metal fabric sold to highway departments and airports for use as fencing).

Finally, the CAFC also cautioned that confusion may not be likely even when "the two parties conduct business not only in

the same fields but also with some of the same companies" if the actual persons who make purchasing decisions are not confused.

The CAFC went on to say:

"We are not concerned with mere theoretical possibilities of confusion, deception, or mistake or with de minimis situations but with the practicalities of the commercial world, with which the trademark laws deal". 21 USPQ 2d at 1391.

E. STURM, RUGER HAS CONSENTED TO THE MARK

One of the two blocking registrations, P85, is owned by Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. Attached as Exhibit E is a letter dated January 22, 1993 from that company that consents to the Applicant's use of the mark, notwithstanding the fact that Sturm, Ruger also uses P90 for pistols, on grounds that "there is absolutely no possibility of confusion" between the applicant's firearm and Sturm, Ruger's pistol. A fortiori, if there is no possibility of confusion between P90 and P90 (the same marks) for these different types of arms, then there is no possibility of confusion between different marks, the cited mark P85 and Applicant's mark P90. An opinion that confusion is not likely, given by a registrant "well acquainted with the realities of the business," as was given here, is entitled to great weight in determining whether to withdraw a blocking citation of the registrant's mark. In re N.A.D. Inc., 224 USPQ 969, 971 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (reversing the Board's refusal to accept a consent from a registrant and withdraw a blocking citation).

For all these reasons, confusion is not likely, and the blocking citations should be withdrawn.

Since all objections have now been answered, the application should now be passed to publication. Please note that the filing receipt mistakenly lists a section 1(b) basis, when, in fact, the only basis is Section 44. Please make sure that the computer record is corrected, so that no Notice of Allowance issues after publication.

Dated: New York, New York
January 12, 1996

"Express Mail" mailing label No. TFB866147491US
Date of Deposit January 12, 1996

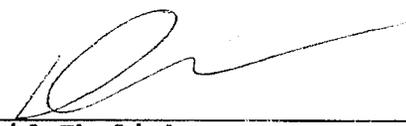
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513.

David Ehrlich
(Printed name of person mailing paper or fee)

(Signature)

Respectfully submitted,

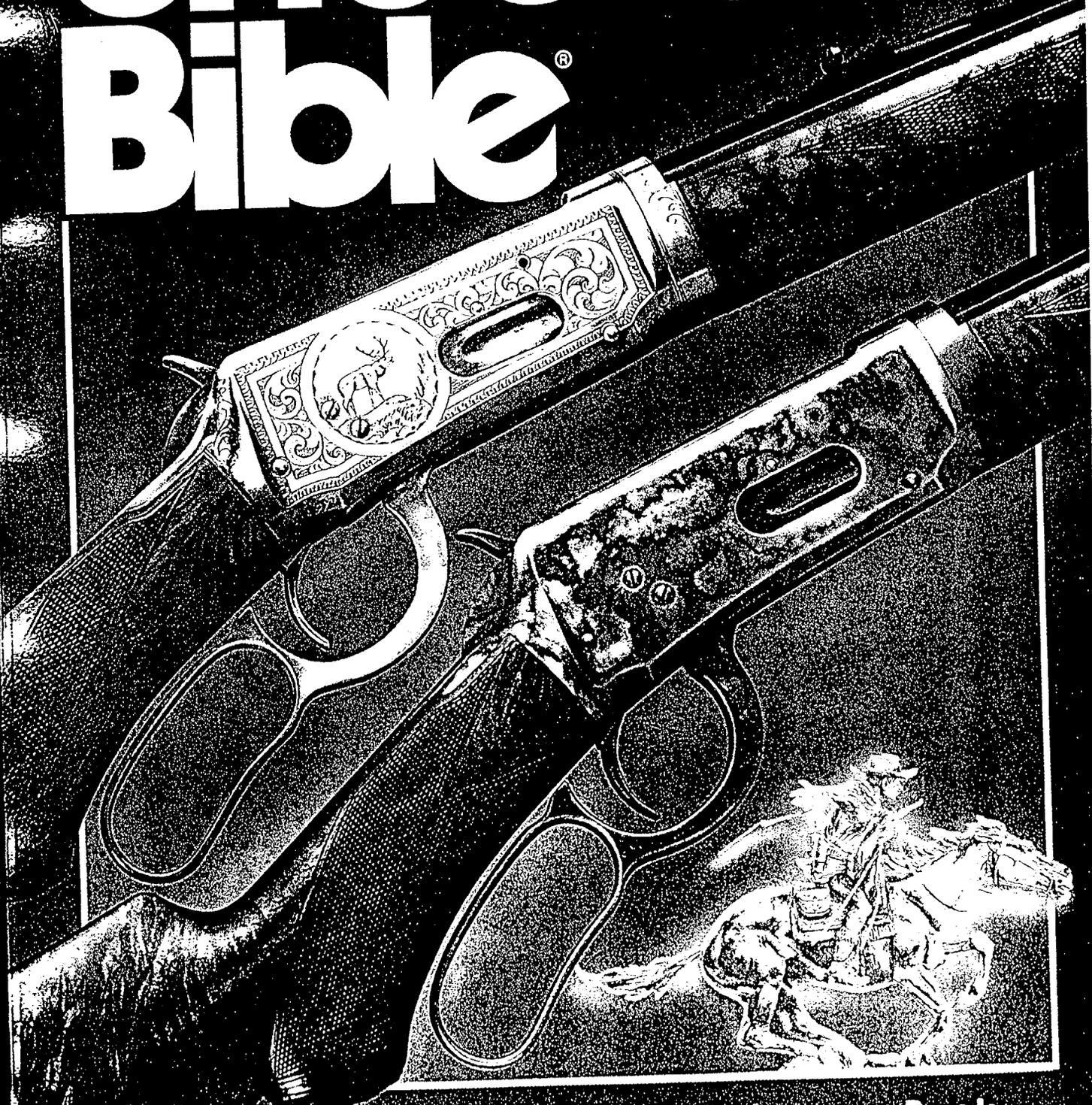
WEISS DAWID FROSS ZELNICK &
LEHRMAN, P.C.

By: 
David Ehrlich
Attorneys for Applicant
633 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017
(212) 953-9090

No. 87 1996 Edition

\$21.95
\$24.95
CANADA

Shooter's Bible®



The World's Standard Firearms Reference Book

NO. 87
1996 EDITION

EDITOR:
William S. Jarrett

PRODUCTION & DESIGN:
Charlene Cruson Step

FIREARMS CONSULTANTS:
Bill Meade
Vincent A. Pestilli
Paul Rochelle

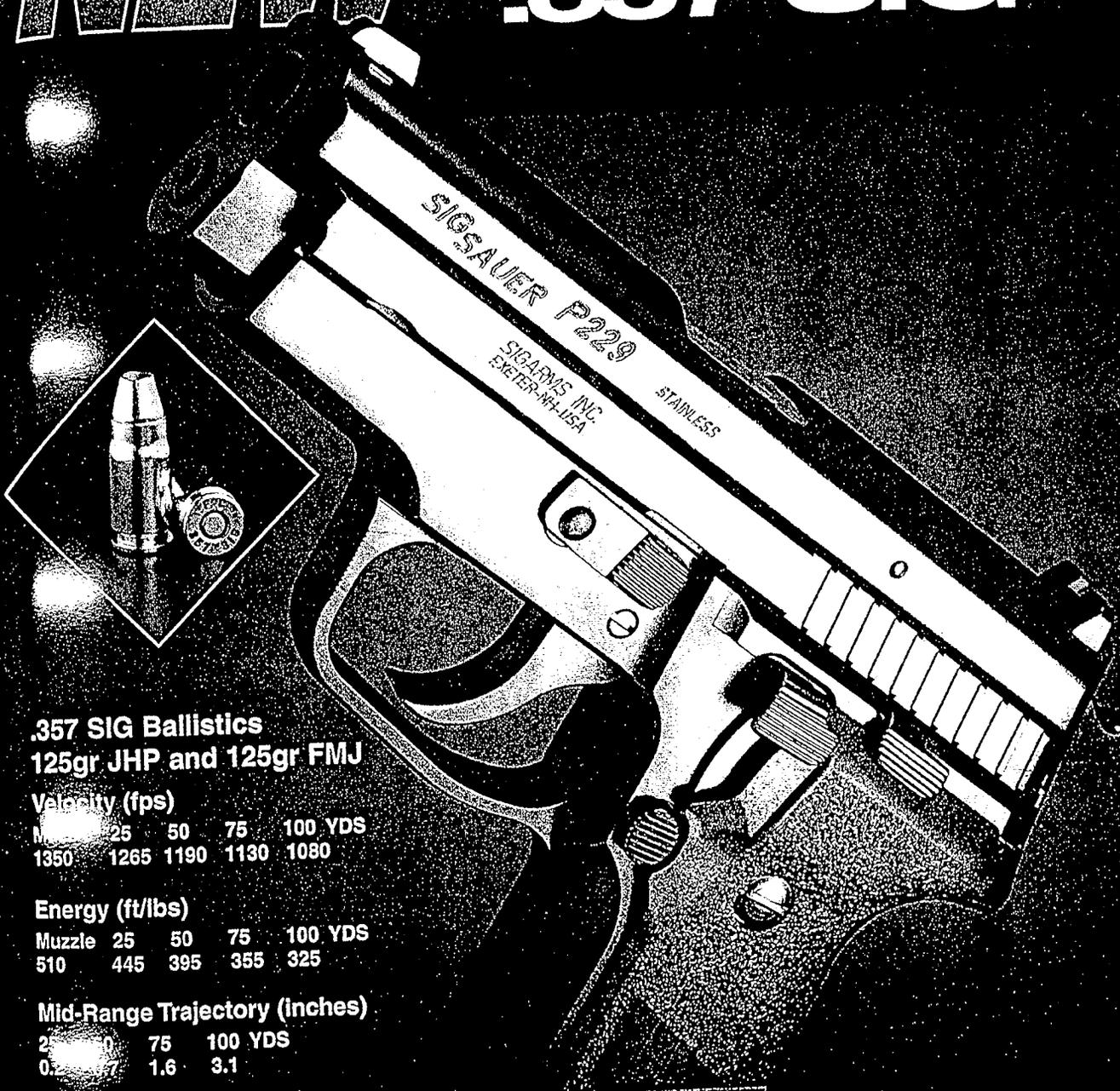
COVER PHOTOGRAPHER:
Ray Wells

PUBLISHER:
David C. Perkins

PRESIDENT
Brian T. Herrick

Shooter's Bible®

NEW P229 .357 SIG



.357 SIG Ballistics
125gr JHP and 125gr FMJ

Velocity (fps)

Muzzle	25	50	75	100 YDS
1350	1265	1190	1130	1080

Energy (ft/lbs)

Muzzle	25	50	75	100 YDS
510	445	395	355	325

Mid-Range Trajectory (Inches)

25	50	75	100 YDS
0.2	0.7	1.6	3.1

SIGARMS

ENGINEERED RELIABILITY

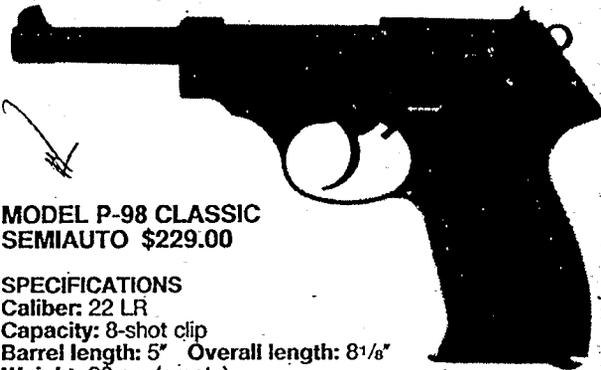
SIGARMS, INC
Industrial Drive
Corporate Park
Exeter, NH 03833

AMERICAN ARMS



ESCORT .380 ACP
\$312.00

SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber: .380 ACP
 Capacity: 7-shot magazine
 Barrel length: 3³/₈"
 Overall length: 6¹/₈"
 Weight: 19 oz. Width: 1³/₁₆"
 Sights: Fixed; low profile
 Features: Stainless-steel frame, slide & trigger; nickel-steel barrel; soft polymer grips; loaded chamber indicator



MODEL P-98 CLASSIC
SEMIAUTO \$229.00

SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber: 22 LR
 Capacity: 8-shot clip
 Barrel length: 5" Overall length: 8¹/₈"
 Weight: 26 oz. (empty)
 Sights: Fixed blade front; adjustable square-notch rear
 Grip: Black polymer



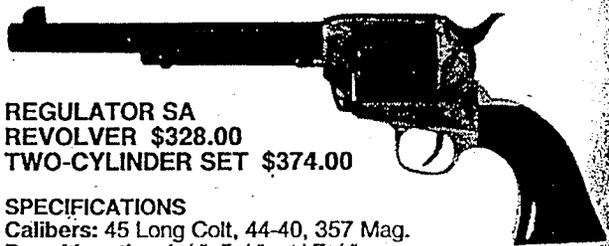
MODEL PK-22 DA
SEMIAUTO \$213.00

SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber: 22 LR
 Capacity: 8-shot clip
 Barrel length: 3¹/₃"
 Overall length: 6¹/₃"
 Weight: 22 oz. (empty)
 Sights: Fixed; blade front, "V"-notch rear
 Grip: Black polymer



MODEL CX-22 DA
SEMIAUTO \$213.00

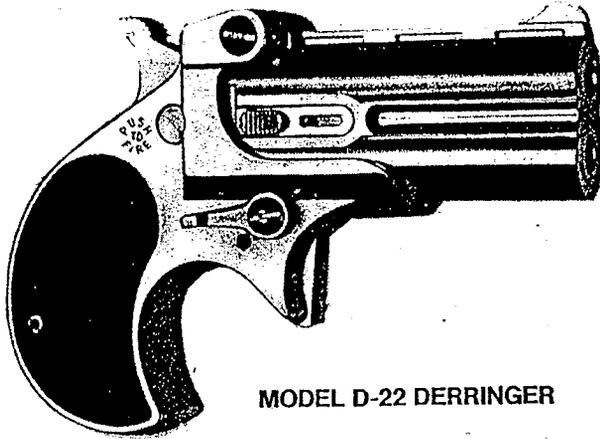
SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber: 22 LR
 Capacity: 8-shot clip
 Barrel length: 3¹/₃" Overall length: 6¹/₃"
 Weight: 22 oz. (empty)
 Sights: Fixed; blade front, "V"-notch rear
 Grip: Black polymer
 Also available:
 MODEL PX-22 (7-shot magazine): \$206.00



REGULATOR SA
REVOLVER \$328.00
TWO-CYLINDER SET \$374.00

SPECIFICATIONS
 Calibers: 45 Long Colt, 44-40, 357 Mag.
 Barrel lengths: 4³/₄", 5¹/₂" and 7¹/₂"
 Overall length: 8¹/₁₆"
 Weight: 2 lb. 3 oz. (4³/₄" barrel)
 Sights: Fixed Safety: Half cock
 Features: Brass trigger guard and backstrap; two-cylinder
 combos avail. (45 L.C./45 ACP and 44-40/44 Special)
 Also available:
 BUCKHORN SA. Same as Regulator but with stronger
 frame for 44 Rem. Mag. \$359.00
 REGULATOR DELUXE w/blued steel backstrap and
 trigger guard \$374.00

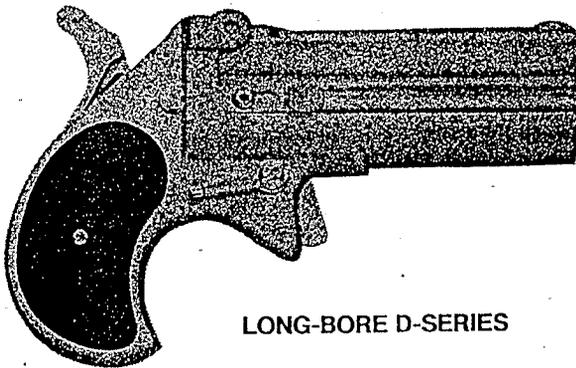
DAVIS PISTOLS



MODEL D-22 DERRINGER

D-SERIES DERRINGERS \$75.00

SPECIFICATIONS
Calibers: 22 LR, 22 Mag., 25 Auto, 32 Auto
Capacity: 2 shot
Barrel length: 2.4"
Overall length: 4"
Height: 2.8"
Weight: 9.5 oz.
Grips: Laminated wood
Finish: Black teflon or chrome



LONG-BORE D-SERIES

LONG-BORE D-SERIES \$104.00

SPECIFICATIONS
Calibers: 22 Mag., 9mm
Capacity: 2 rounds
Barrel length: 3.5"
Overall length: 5.4"
Overall height: 3.31"
Weight: 16 oz.

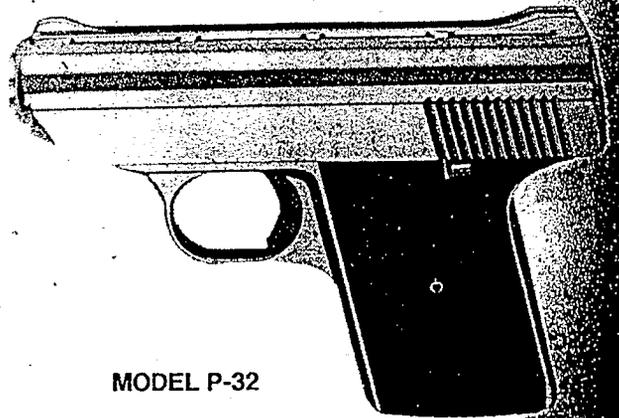
Also available:
BIG-BORE 38 SPECIAL D-SERIES. Calibers: 32 H&R Magnum, 38 Special. Barrel length: 2.75". Overall length: 4.65".
Weight: 14 oz. Price: \$98.00

MODEL P-32 \$87.50

SPECIFICATIONS
Caliber: 32 Auto
Magazine capacity: 6 rounds
Barrel length: 2.8" Overall length: 5.4"
Height: 4" Weight (empty): 22 oz.
Grips: Laminated wood
Finish: Black teflon or chrome

MODEL P-380 (not shown) \$98.00

SPECIFICATIONS
Caliber: 380 Auto
Magazine capacity: 5 rounds
Barrel length: 2.8"
Overall length: 5.4"
Height: 4"
Weight: 22 oz. (empty)



MODEL P-32

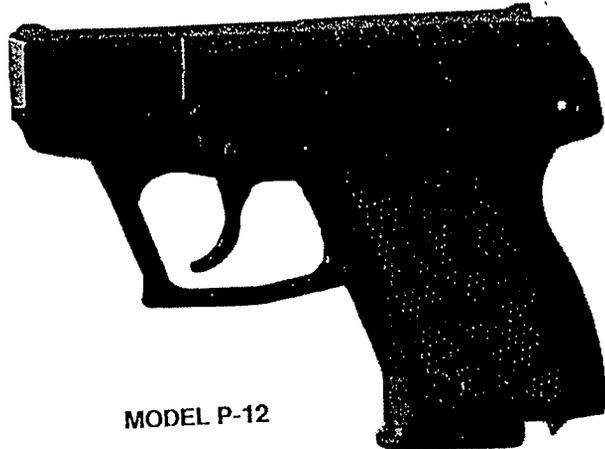
GRENDDEL PISTOLS

HANDGUNS

MODEL P-12
\$175.00 (\$195.00 in Nickel)

SPECIFICATIONS
Caliber: 380 ACP
Capacity: 12 rounds
Barrel length: 3"
Overall length: 5.3"
Weight: 13 oz. (empty)
Sight radius: 4 1/2"

Features: Low inertia safety hammer system; glass reinforced Zytel magazine; solid steel slide w/firing pin and extractor; polymer DuPont ST-800 grip



MODEL P-12

HÄMMERLI U.S.A. PISTOLS

MODEL 160 FREE PISTOL
\$2034.00

SPECIFICATIONS
Caliber: 22 LR
Overall length: 17.2"
Weight: 45.6 oz.

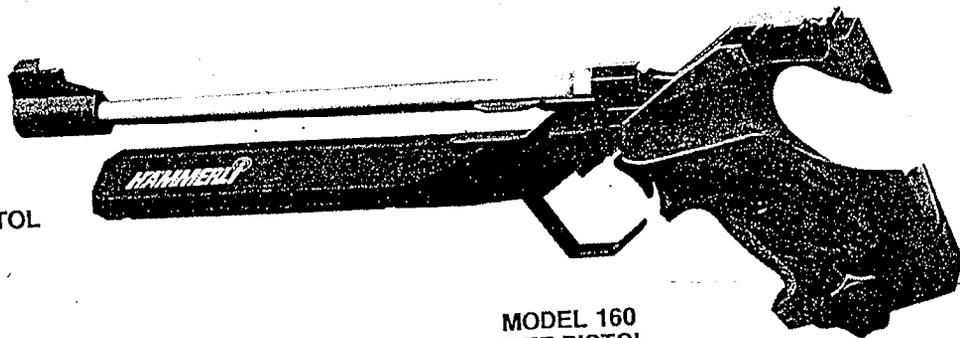
Trigger action: Infinitely variable set trigger weight; cocking lever located on left of receiver; trigger length variable along weapon axis

Sights: Sight radius 14.8"; micrometer rear sight adj. for wind-age and elevation

Locking action: Martini-type locking action w/side-mounted locking lever

Barrel: Free floating, cold swaged precision barrel w/low axis relative to the hand

MODEL 160
FREE PISTOL



Ignition: Horizontal firing pin (hammerless) in line w/barrel axis; firing-pin travel 0.15"
Grips: Selected walnut w/adj. hand rest for direct arm to barrel extension

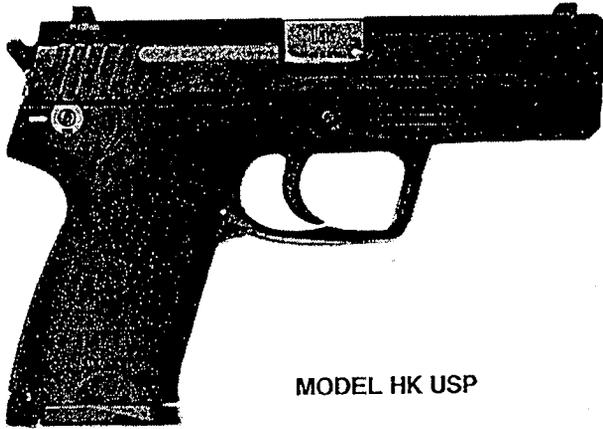
MODEL 162 ELECTRONIC PISTOL
\$2189.00

SPECIFICATIONS:
Same as Model 160 except trigger action is electronic.
Features: Short lock time (1.7 milliseconds between trigger actuation and firing-pin impact), light trigger pull and extended battery life.

MODEL 162 ELECTRONIC



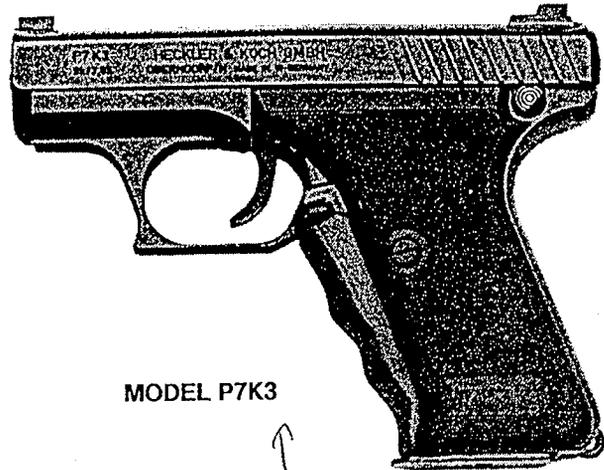
HECKLER & KOCH PISTOLS



MODEL HK USP

SPECIFICATIONS

Calibers: 9mm, 45 ACP and 40 S&W
 Capacity: 10 + 1
 Operating system: Short recoil, modified Browning action
 Barrel length: 4.25" Overall length: 7.64"
 Weight: 1.74 lbs. (40 S&W); 1.66 lbs. (9mm)
 Height: 5.35" Sights: Adjustable 3-dot
 Grips/stock: Polymer receiver and integral grips
 Prices:
 9mm & 40 S&W \$636.00
 W/control lever on right 656.00
 45 ACP 696.00
 W/control lever on right 716.00
 Universal Tactical Pistol Light (UTL) 225.00



MODEL P7K3

SPECIFICATIONS

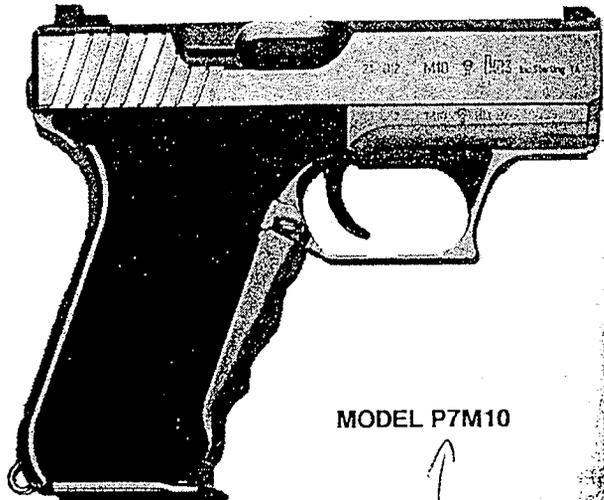
Calibers: 22 LR, 380 Capacity: 8 rounds
 Barrel length: 3.8" Overall length: 6.3"
 Weight: 1.65 lbs. (empty)
 Sight radius: 5.5" Sights: Adjustable rear
 Price: \$1100.00
 Also available:
 22 LR Conversion Kit \$544.00; Tritium Sights (orange, yellow or green rear with green front) \$88.00



MODEL P7M8
SELF-LOADING PISTOL

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mmX19 (Luger) Capacity: 8 rounds
 Barrel length: 4.13" Overall length: 6.73"
 Weight: 1.75 lbs. (empty)
 Sight radius: 5.83" Sights: Adjustable rear
 Finish: Blue or nickel Price: \$1141.00
 Also available:
 MODEL P7M13 with same barrel length, but slightly longer overall (6.9"), heavier (1.87 lbs.) and 13-round capacity. Blue or nickel finish. \$1330.00

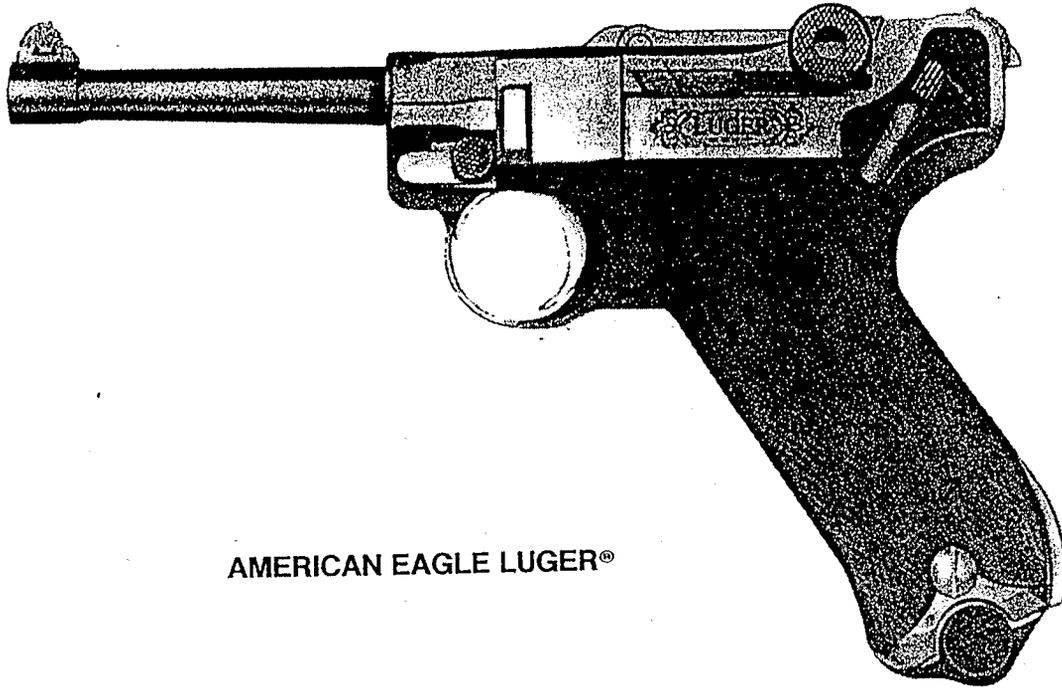


MODEL P7M10

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 40 S&W Capacity: 10 rounds
 Operating system: Recoil operated; retarded inertia bolt
 Barrel length: 4.13" Overall length: 6.9"
 Weight: 2.69 lbs. (empty)
 Sights: Adjustable rear
 Finish: Blue or nickel
 Price: \$1315.00

AMERICAN EAGLE LUGER®



AMERICAN EAGLE LUGER®

9mm AMERICAN EAGLE LUGER® STAINLESS STEEL

It is doubtful that there ever was a pistol created that evokes the nostalgia or mystique of the Luger® pistol. Since its beginnings at the turn of the 20th century, the name Luger® conjures memories of the past. Stoeger Industries is indeed proud to have owned the name Luger® since the late 1920s and is equally proud of the stainless-steel version that graces this page.

The "American Eagle" name was introduced around 1900 to capture the American marketplace. It served its purpose well, the name having become legendary along with the Luger® name. The "American Eagle" inscribed on a Luger® also distinguishes a firearm of exceptional quality over some inexpensive models that have been manufactured in the past.

Constructed entirely of stainless steel, the gun is

available in 9mm Parabellum only, with either a 4" or 6" barrel, each with deeply checkered American walnut grips.

The name Luger®, combined with Stoeger's reputation of selling only quality merchandise since 1918, assures the owner of complete satisfaction.

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mm Parabellum

Capacity: 7 + 1

Barrel length: 4" (P-08 Model); 6" (Navy Model)

Overall length: 8 1/4" (w/4" bbl.), 10 1/4" (w/6" bbl.)

Weight: 30 oz. w/4" barrel, 32 oz. w/6" barrel

Grips: Deeply checkered American walnut

Features: All stainless-steel construction

Price: \$695.00

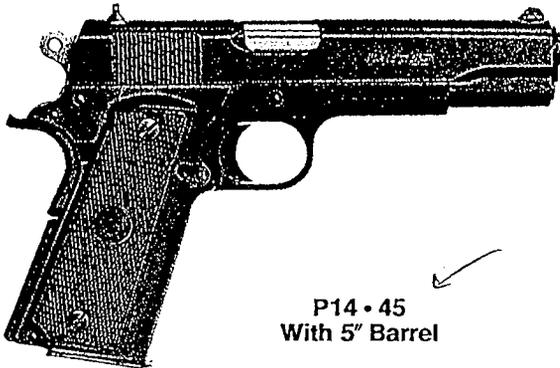
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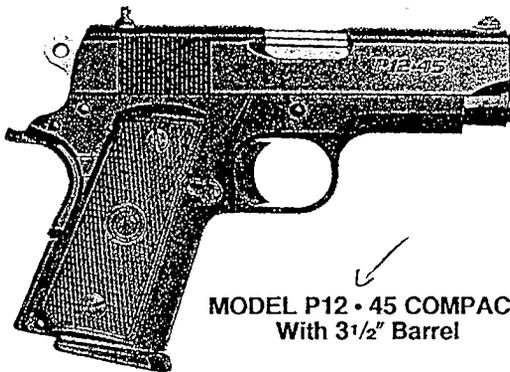
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PARA-ORDNANCE



P14-45
With 5" Barrel



MODEL P12-45 COMPACT
With 3 1/2" Barrel

P-SERIES
\$700.00 (Alloy)
\$745.00 (Steel)

SPECIFICATIONS

Model #	Caliber	Barrel Length	Overall Length	Wt. (Oz.)	Height (w/mag.)	Receiver Type
P12-45R	45 ACP	3 1/2"	7 1/8"	26	5"	Alloy
P12-45E	45 ACP	3 1/2"	7 1/8"	34	5"	Steel
P13-45R	45 ACP	4 1/4"	7 3/4"	28	5 1/4"	Alloy
P13-45E	45 ACP	4 1/4"	7 3/4"	36	5 1/4"	Steel
P14-45R	45 ACP	5"	8 1/2"	31	5 3/4"	Alloy
P14-45E	45 ACP	5"	8 1/2"	40	5 3/4"	Steel
P16-40R	40	5"	8 1/2"	31	5 3/4"	Alloy
P16-40E	40	5"	8 1/2"	40	5 3/4"	Steel

All models have matte black finish. For recreational purposes, magazine capacities are restricted to 10 rounds.

MOI
\$23
\$24
\$23

SPE
Calib
Cap:
Barr
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PRECISION SMALL ARMS

Model PSP-25
\$249.00

SPECIFICATIONS

Type: Single action, self-loading, blow-back, semiautomatic; all-steel construction; manufactured in the U.S.

Caliber: 25 ACP Capacity: 6 + 1 round in chamber

Ignition system: Striker fired

Barrel length: 2.13"

Rifling: 6 lands and grooves; right-hand twist

Overall length: 4.11" Height: 2.88"

Weight (unloaded): 9.5 oz.

Radius: 3.54"

Safety Systems: Manual frame-mounted safety; magazine safety; cocking indicator

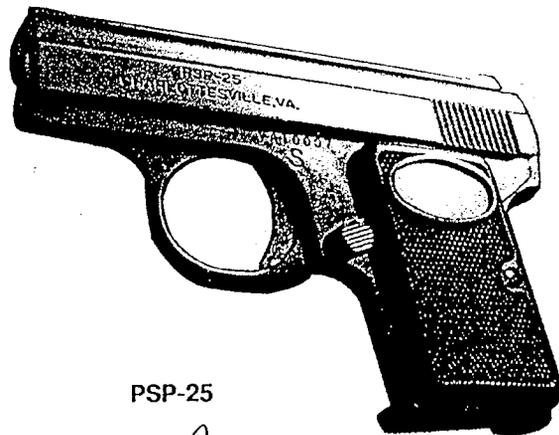
Sights: Blade front, 0.03" width (0.9mm); fixed V-notched rear

Trigger: Smooth faced, single stage, draw bar; 0.20" width; 5.25 lbs. pull weight

Grips: Composition; black polymer

Finish: Highly polished black oxide

Options: Polished stainless-steel frame, slide and barrel; industrial hard chrome, chromium nitrate and gold finish; various grips; engraved limited editions; integrated laser with soft grip



PSP-25

RUGER P-SERIES PISTOLS



MODEL KP94 9mm
(5³/₄" Barrel)



MODEL KP89DC

P-SERIES PISTOLS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS (see also table below for additional specifications and prices)

Barrel length: 4¹/₂"

Overall length: 7⁷/₈"

Weight: 36 oz. (empty magazine)

Height: 5¹/₂" **Width:** 1¹/₂"

Sight radius: 5"

Sights: 3-dot system

Features: Oversized trigger guard with curved trigger-guard bow; slide stop activated automatically on last shot (w/ magazine in pistol); all stainless steel models made with "Terhune Anticorro" steel for maximum corrosion resistance

SPECIFICATIONS: P-SERIES PISTOLS

Cat. Number	Model	Finish	Caliber	Mag. Cap.	Price
P89	Manual Safety	Blued	9mm	10	\$410.00
KP89	Manual Safety	Stainless	9mm	10	452.00
P89DC	Decock-Only	Blued	9mm	10	410.00
KP89DC	Decock-Only	Stainless	9mm	10	452.00
KP89DAO	Double-Action-Only	Stainless	9mm	10	452.00
KP90	Manual Safety	Stainless	45 ACP	7	488.65
KP90DC	Decock-Only	Stainless	45 ACP	7	488.65
KP93DC	Decock-Only	Stainless	9mm	10	520.00
KP93DAO	Double-Action-Only	Stainless	9mm	10	520.00
KP94	Manual Safety	Stainless	9mm	10	520.00
KP94DC	Decock-Only	Stainless	9mm	10	520.00
KP94DAO	Double-Action-Only	Stainless	9mm	10	520.00
KP944	Manual Safety	Stainless	40 Auto	11	520.00
KP944DC	Decock-Only	Stainless	40 Auto	11	520.00
KP944DAO	Double-Action-Only	Stainless	40 Auto	11	520.00

SIG-SAUER PISTOLS

HANDGUNS



MODEL P220 "AMERICAN"

MODEL P220 "AMERICAN"

SPECIFICATIONS
 Calibers: 38 Super, 45 ACP
 Capacity: 9 rounds; 7 rounds in 45 ACP
 Barrel length: 4.4"
 Overall length: 7.79"
 Weight (empty): 26½ oz.; 25.7 oz. in 45 ACP
 Finish: Blue or K-Kote

Prices:

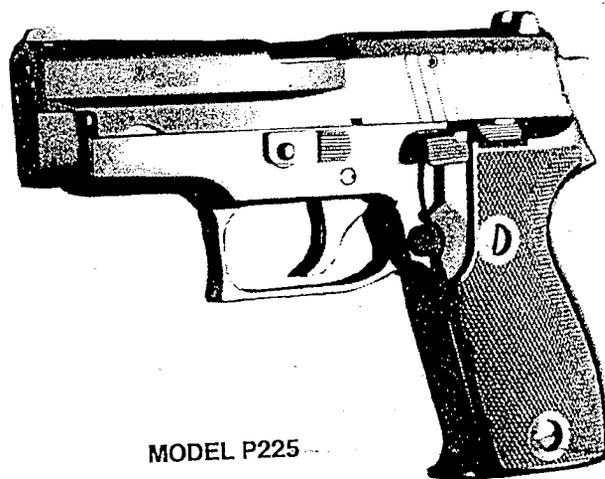
Blued	\$805.00
W/"Siglite" night sights	905.00
W/K-Kote finish	850.00
W/K-Kote and "Siglite" night sights	950.00

MODEL P225

SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber: 9mm Parabellum
 Capacity: 8 rounds
 Barrel length: 3.9"
 Overall length: 7.1"
 Trigger: DA/SA or DA only
 Weight (empty): 26.1 oz.
 Finish: Blue or K-Kote

Prices:

Blued finish	\$780.00
Blued w/"Siglite" night sights	880.00
W/K-Kote	850.00
W/K-Kote and "Siglite" night sights	950.00



MODEL P225



MODEL P226

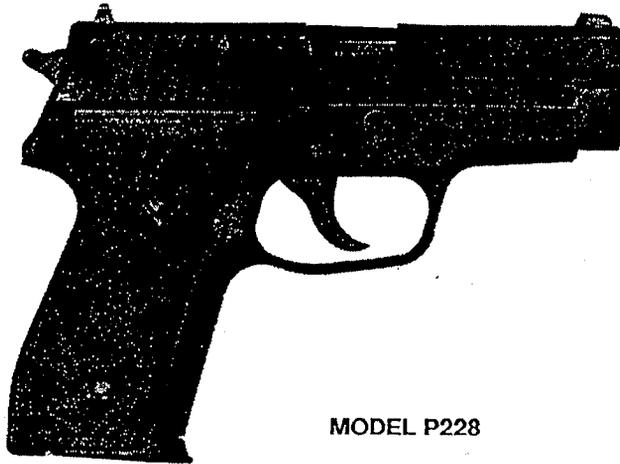
MODEL P226

SPECIFICATIONS
 Caliber: 9mm Parabellum
 Capacity: 10 rounds
 Barrel length: 4.4"
 Overall length: 7¾"
 Weight (empty): 26.5 oz.
 Triggers: DA/SA or DA only
 Finish: Blue or K-Kote

Prices:

Blued finish	\$825.00
Blued w/"Siglite" night sights	925.00
W/K-Kote	875.00
K-Kote w/"Siglite" night sights	975.00

SIG-SAUER PISTOLS



MODEL P228

MODEL P228

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mm
 Capacity: 10 rounds
 Barrel length: 3.9"
 Overall length: 7.1"
 Weight (empty): 26.1 oz.
 Trigger: DA/SA or DA only
 Finish: Blue or K-Kote

Prices:

Blued finish	\$825.00
Blued w/"Siglite" night sights	925.00
W/K-Kote	875.00
W/K-Kote and "Siglite" night sights	975.00

MODEL P229

SPECIFICATIONS

Calibers: 9mm, 357 and 40 S&W
 Capacity: 10 rounds
 Barrel length: 3.9"
 Overall length: 7.1"
 Weight (empty): 27.54 oz.
 Trigger: DA/SA or DA only
 Finish: Stainless steel, black frame in aluminum alloy
 Features: Stainless steel slide; DA/SA or DA only; automatic firing-pin lock

Prices:

Model P229	\$875.00
W/"Siglite night sight	975.00



MODEL P229



MODEL P230

MODEL P230

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mm Short (380 ACP)
 Capacity: 7 rounds
 Barrel length: 3.6"
 Overall length: 6.6"
 Weight (empty): 16.2 oz.; 20.8 oz. in stainless steel
 Finish: Blued or stainless steel

Prices:

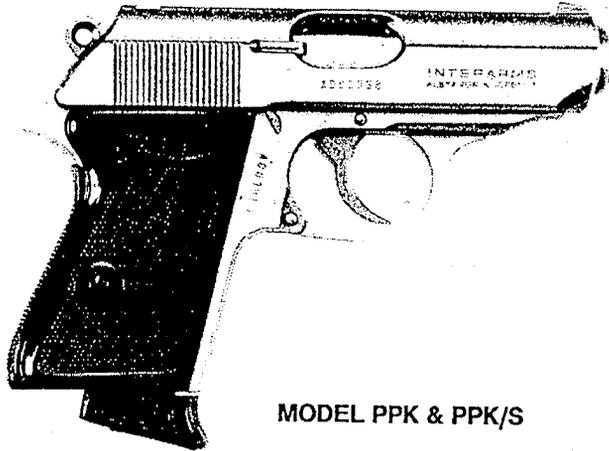
Blued finish	\$510.00
Stainless steel	595.00

WALTHER PISTOLS

The Walther double-action system combines the principles of the double-action revolver with the advantages of the modern pistol without the disadvantages inherent in either design.

Models PPK and PPK/S differ only in the overall length of the barrel and slide. Both models offer the same features, including compact form, light weight, easy handling, and absolute safety. Both models can be carried with a loaded chamber and closed hammer, but ready to fire either single- or dou-

ble-action. Both models are provided with a live round indicator pin to signal a loaded chamber. An automatic internal safety blocks the hammer to prevent accidental striking of the firing pin, except with a deliberate pull of the trigger. Sights are provided with white markings for high visibility in poor light. Rich Walther blue/black finish is standard, and each pistol is complete with an extra magazine with finger-rest extension.



MODEL PPK & PPK/S

MODEL PPK & PPK/S

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 380 ACP

Capacity: 6 rounds (PPK), 7 rounds (PPK/S)

Barrel lengths: 3.8" (PPK); 5" (PPK/S)

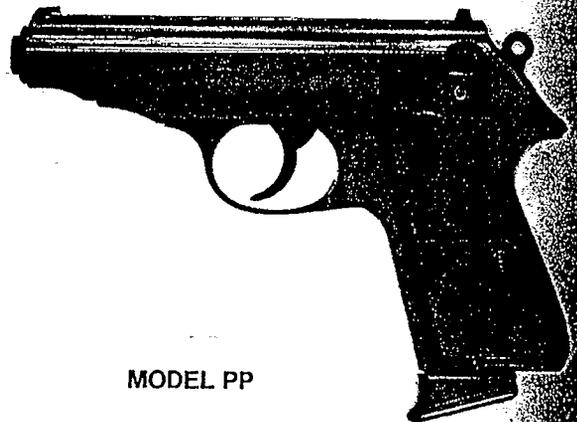
Overall length: 6.7" (PPK); 8 1/2" (PPK/S)

Height: 4.28"

Weight: 23 oz. (PPK); 28 oz. (PPK/S)

Finish: Walther blue or stainless steel

Price: \$651.00



MODEL PP

MODEL PP DOUBLE ACTION

SPECIFICATIONS

Calibers: 32 ACP and 380 ACP

Capacity: 7 rounds

Barrel length: 3.8" (32 ACP)

Overall length: 6.7" (32 ACP)

Weight: 23 oz. (32 ACP)

Finish: Walther blue

Price: \$1206.00

MODEL TPH DOUBLE ACTION

Walther's Model TPH is considered by government agents and professional lawmen to be one of the top undercover/backup guns available. A scaled-down version of Walther's PP-PPK series.

SPECIFICATIONS

Calibers: 22 LR and 25 ACP

Capacity: 6 rounds

Barrel length: 2.3"

Overall length: 5.3"

Weight: 14 oz.

Finish: Walther blue or stainless steel

Price: (All models) \$486.00



MODEL TPH

WALTHER PISTOLS

HANDGUNS

MODEL P-38 DOUBLE ACTION

The Walther P-38 is a double-action, locked-breech, semiautomatic pistol with an external hammer. Its compact form, light weight and easy handling are combined with the superb performance of the 9mm Luger Parabellum cartridge. The P-38 is equipped with both a manual and automatic safety, which allows it to be carried safely while the chamber is loaded.

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mm Parabellum

Capacity: 8 rounds

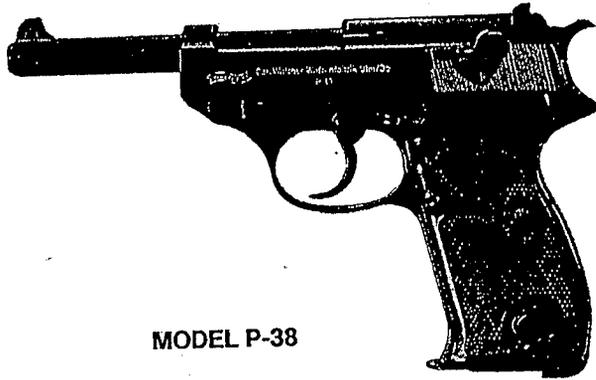
Barrel length: 5"

Overall length: 8 1/2"

Weight: 28 oz.

Finish: Blue

Price: \$824.00



MODEL P-38

MODEL P-5 DA

SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: 9mm Parabellum

Capacity: 8 rounds

Barrel lengths: 3.1" (Compact) and 3.5"

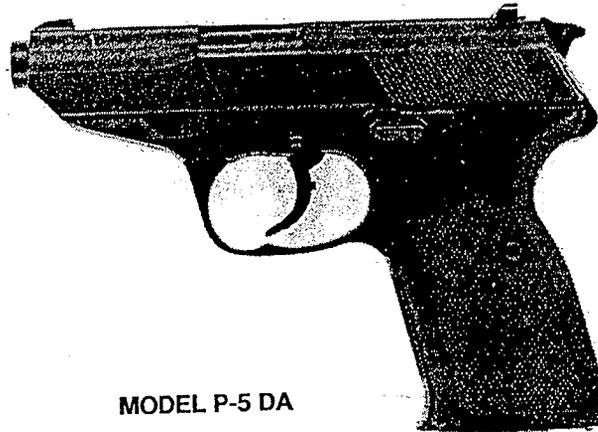
Overall length: 6.6" (Compact) and 7"

Weight: 26.5 oz. (3.1" barrel); 28 oz. (3.5" barrel)

Finish: Blue

Features: Four automatic built-in safety functions; lightweight alloy frame; supplied with two magazines

Price: \$1096.00



MODEL P-5 DA

1996

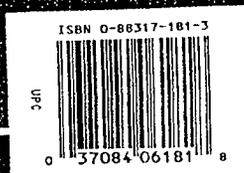
Shooter's Bible[®]

THE WORLD'S STANDARD
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completely
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- **CATALOG SECTION:** Includes all modern firearms made by major U.S. and foreign manufacturers – complete with specifications and up-to-date retail prices. Over 1,000 illustrations covering handguns, rifles, shotguns and blackpowder firearms currently manufactured.
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BONUS: SPECIAL HANDGUN ISSUE!

GUNS & AMMO

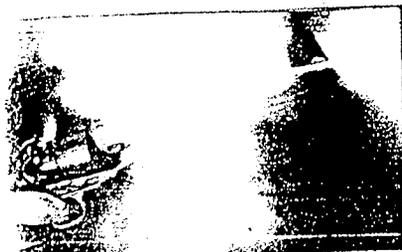


**AMERICA'S
45 PAST,
45S PRESENT,
FUTURE?**

**HANDGUN
STOPPING
POWER
FACT VS
FICTION**

HOW TO:

**HIT
BIG GAME AT
LONG
RANGE**



**CAP 'N' BALL
RIFLE GUN FUN**



PROOF HOUSE:

- BROWNING BDM
9mm PISTOL
- COLT SINGLE ACTION
ARMY REVOLVER
- RUGER RED LABEL
SPORTING CLAYS

**TIFFANY
S&W's
Artistry
in Arms**



OCTOBER 1992 \$2.95

STRICTLY HANDGUNS

ibers of ammunition are compared and contrasted for their "defensive stopping power," whatever the judging criteria may be. The calibers most often tested are 9mm, .380, .38 Special, 10mm, .40, .45 ACP and, of course, .357 Magnum.



The .44 Magnum seems to be inefficient for defense, giving a smaller percentage of one-shot stops than the best .357 Magnums. Overpenetration may be the cause.

My question, naive as it may be, is simply this: Why is the .44 Magnum never used in these test lineups? Many people use the .44 Magnum for defense and many more for hunting. Is the stopping power of the .44 Magnum cartridge just taken as a given superior to the rest? Or is it ignored as a viable test subject because of its popularity as a hunting cartridge? Am I missing something that the rest of you more experienced handgunners already know?

Christopher T. Ehren, Louisville, KY

A: Actually, the .44 Magnum seems to be a rather inefficient defense cartridge, according to Evan Marshall's stopping power compilations. Typical "full-power" .44 Magnum loads average between 81 and 86 percent one-shot stops in actual shootouts. This is very good, but no better than the best 9mm or .45 ACP loads and actually inferior to the best .357 loads. Probably much of the .44's potential power is wasted in overpenetration. An analogy might be if I used my .338 Magnum with 300-grain bullets to hunt deer. The long, heavy bullets would zip right through the animals without much effect. If I had used my .25-06, even though it is much less powerful than the .338, it would probably have dropped the deer more quickly and efficiently. Best combat load for the .44 Magnum at present seems to be the 210-grain Winchester Silvertip. This is about an 87-percent stopper. Although not a true maximum-power load, it still recoils heavily. The medium-velocity 240-grain lead semi-wadcutter load is about a 75-percent stopper—scarcely better than the .38 Special with its best +P loads. There may be some new, improved combat

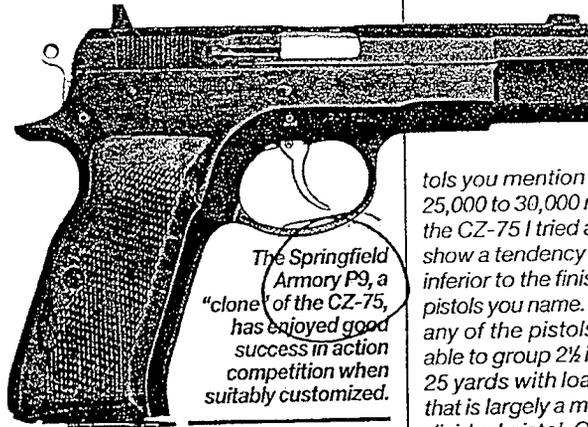
loads for the .44 Magnum coming out soon. Gunwriter Duane Thomas and Peter Pi of Cor-Bon Ammo are collaborating on just such a project using very lightweight (155-grain) bullets.

CHOOSING "WONDERNINE"

Q: I stand on the brink of purchasing a new all-around "wondernine" but am wondering what advice you could give on choice of pistol. I would like to use the 9mm Parabellum pistol during my introduction into combat shooting as well as gain experience in this discipline of shooting, which is becoming more and more popular in Europe. About 100 to 150 rounds a week would be put through the pistol.

My thoughts go out to either the CZ-75, Taurus 99 AF (both lower price range), Beretta 92 or SIG 226 (higher price range). Could you please give me (and others maybe as well) your opinions on the following four criteria with a conclusion of your eventual choice?

(1) Durability: Certain negative comments have been voiced by gunsmiths over here about the alloy frames (99 AF, 92 and 226) in comparison to the



The Springfield Armory P9, a "clone" of the CZ-75, has enjoyed good success in action competition when suitably customized.

steel frames. Are these less durable?

(2) Finish: How is the "baked-on finish" of the CZ-75? Does it in fact flake so easily?

(3) Accuracy: How do these pistols

compare with each other?

(4) Safety features: Are you allowed to start a combat course "cocked and locked" even though the pistol is a double-action (99 AF or CZ-75), or must the first shot be fired double action?

Teun van Hulzen, Westerlo, Belgium

A: Cocked and locked starts are permissible in most forms of action shooting and preferred by nearly all competitors. For this reason the Springfield Armory P9, a near-copy of the CZ-75, is probably the most popular pistol for action shooting over here after the Colt 1911 and its copies. Customizing procedures are more sophisticated for it, at least on this side of the water. For this reason, if I were primarily interested in having a pistol set up strictly for action competition, my first choice among the pistols you name would be the CZ-75. If I were acquiring a pistol for realistic defensive duty, my first choice, by a narrow margin, would be the SIG-Sauer P226, with the Beretta and Taurus close behind in a virtual tie for second place. Taking your other points in order: (1) Steel is generally more durable and much easier for pistolsmiths to modify and recontour. Alu-

minium alloy frames are more durable these days than they once were. I would expect the frames on the pistols you mention to be good for at least 25,000 to 30,000 rounds. (2) The finish on the CZ-75 I tried about six years ago did show a tendency to flake. I considered it inferior to the finishes on the other three pistols you name. (3) A good specimen of any of the pistols you name should be able to group 2½ inches out of the box at 25 yards with loads it likes. Better than that is largely a matter of luck and the individual pistol. On the average, I would expect the SIG-Sauer to give the best accuracy. Mine would quite commonly shoot 1½ inches when it was newer. Some of the Berettas I have tried have been just about as good.

OLD SMITH & WESSON

Q: I am trying to identify the correct model of a revolver I recently acquired: Smith & Wesson .38 Special, Serial #507XX, 5-inch barrel—left side "38 S&W Special/U.S. Service Ctg's"; adjustable rear sight with Patridge front sight; series of patent numbers on top of barrel; serial number located on bottom of the butt. Can you help me identify and establish current market value?

John Rankin, St. Joseph, MI

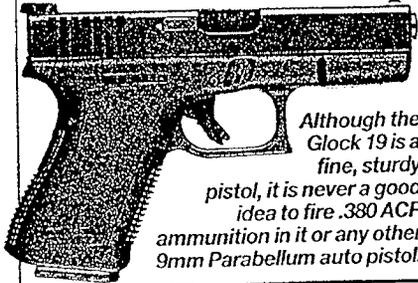
A: From your description, it sounds like you have an early Smith & Wesson

Military & Police Target revolver made sometime around 1910. The "U.S. Service Ctg's" would refer to the .38 Long Colt cartridge that was still military standard at the time. Value would depend on condition. About \$300 would be a good starting point.

Due to the volume of mail received, the author is not able to answer letters personally. All replies will be confined to the pages of Guns & Ammo.

.380 IN 9mm?

Q: I own a Glock 19 (9mm). Knowing how durable this pistol is, I decided to check out something I've been curious about for a long time. I fired one and only one .380 ACP cartridge through my Glock flawlessly, knowing that a .380 is essentially a 9mm short—just as .38



Although the Glock 19 is a fine, sturdy pistol, it is never a good idea to fire .380 ACP ammunition in it or any other 9mm Parabellum auto pistol.

Specials can be fired in a .357 Magnum. Before I fire any more .380 cartridges in my 9mm, not necessarily for defense but just to know that I have the option to do so, I would like to know if using .380 rounds in my 9mm is safe and reliable or if it may damage the gun in some way?

Owen J. Callahan, Norwalk, CT

A: It is never, ever a good idea to fire .380 cartridges in a 9mm Parabellum handgun. In the first place, the .380 is a straight-walled case, while the 9mm is tapered. Thus, the .380's case body diameter is .019 inch smaller than the 9mm's just ahead of the extractor groove. By firing .380s in a 9mm chamber, you are running the risk of a case body rupture that could spew burning gas into your magazine well and possibly back into your face. Fortunately, the .380 has fairly low chamber pressures, and this usually keeps such ruptures from taking place. The .380 is much too short to headspace in a 9mm chamber. You were able to fire your pistol because the extractor was holding the .380 cartridge with sufficient firmness so that the firing pin could detonate the primer. I would expect accuracy and functional reliability of .380s fired in a 9mm pistol to be very poor. Briefly, if you are thinking about shooting .380 ACPs in a 9mm Parabellum pistol, don't.

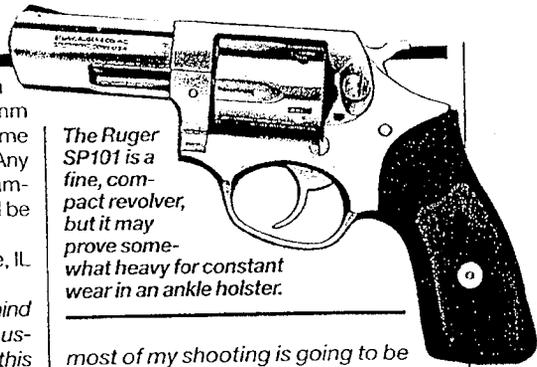
WHICH RUGER SP101?

Q: I am currently employed with the Illinois State Police and am looking for a suitable ankle gun to be carried on and off duty. The gun must be of .380 caliber or greater, double action and be Smith & Wesson, Colt, Ruger or Walther. I am currently leaning toward the purchase of the Ruger SP101 .357 Magnum, as I already have a Ruger and am very pleased with it. On the other hand, if I get the same revolver in 9mm (or any handgun chambered for 9mm), ISP may furnish me its ammunition to use (Winchester 115-

grain Jacketed Controlled Expansion 9mm +P+). I am not a big fan of 9mm ammunition, but many have assured me that our ammunition is very effective. Any advice on what model and type of ammunition to carry, for ankle use, would be greatly appreciated.

David W. Tendick, Ivesdale, IL

A: To begin with, I'd like to set your mind at ease about the 9mm ammo ISP is using. Evan Marshall's statistics show this load delivering 88.23 percent one-shot stops. It is as good as you can get with a Nine, and better than many .357 Magnum loads. I would feel very well protected by it. As to the specific sidearm, the Ruger SP101 is a fine little revolver, like all Ruger guns. I have heard claims that it is easier to tie this revolver up by "short stroking" the trigger than some other guns. The fact remains that this can happen with any DA revolver. In any event, the Ruger should serve you very well. My personal preference in this revolver would be the .38 Special. I don't entirely trust moon clips, and the .357 seems very violent for so small a gun. (If

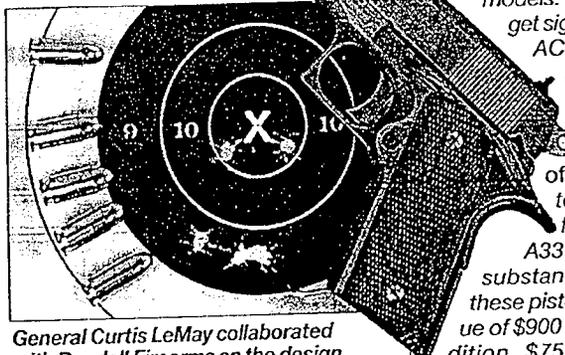


The Ruger SP101 is a fine, compact revolver, but it may prove somewhat heavy for constant wear in an ankle holster.

most of my shooting is going to be done with .38 Specials, I prefer to get a revolver chambered for the .38 Special rather than the Magnum.) My only other concern with the SP101 is that it is pretty heavy for an ankle gun. If you don't mind the weight, you might consider the Smith & Wesson 3913 or one of its sisters (3914, 3953, 3954) for use with the ISP 9mm ammo. If you want a really light gun for ankle carry, consider one of the Smith & Wesson Airweight five-shot snubby revolvers. If you like the idea of a 9mm revolver, the stainless steel Smith & Wesson Model 940 is somewhat lighter than its Ruger counterpart. Hope this helps.

RANDALL LEMAY

Q: I recently purchased a stainless steel Randall .45 ACP in excellent shape. It is a General Curtis E. LeMay model with a 4-inch barrel and adjustable sights, serial



General Curtis LeMay collaborated with Randall Firearms on the design of a compact .45 auto pistol. Libourel checked out this Randall LeMay model just before Randall folded. It obviously shot well.

#RF029XC. It also has #5 on the triggerguard. The dealer had marked "Model #331" on the invoice, although this number is nowhere on the gun. Can you tell me anything about my gun—how many were produced, if there is any collector value and if so, the current value? Also, what became of the Randall Company?

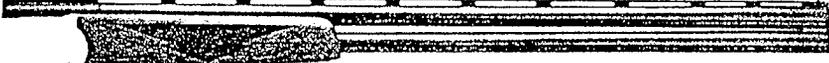
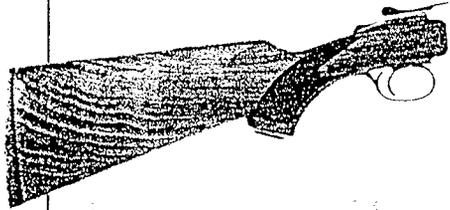
Brian E. Denisewicz, Lancaster, PA

A: The Randall LeMay models were developed in collaboration with that illustrious general and embody his ideas on a good combat .45 auto, the pistols combined a Commander-length slide and barrel assembly with an Officer's-length butt frame. Randall used a numerical code to distinguish their models. Thus a right-handed, target sighted LeMay model in .45 ACP would indeed be the Model A331. There is extensive information on the Randall pistols in Fjestad's Blue Book of Gun Values. According to Fjestad, Randall manufactured 293 pistols of the A331 type like yours. There is substantial collector interest in these pistols. Fjestad assigns a value of \$900 to your pistol in mint condition, \$750 to one in 98-percent condition. Randall made pistols for just under two years, folding in May 1985, largely because of capitalization problems. Quality of the pistols reportedly varied, but the best ones were very nice indeed. One knowledgeable pistolsmith of my acquaintance prefers them to Colts!

.44 MAG FOR DEFENSE

Q: For several years now I have read in your publication, as well as others, numerous articles on the subject of stopping power as pertaining to defense. In the majority of these articles different cal-

PROOF HOUSE



In profile, the new Red Label Sporting Clays externally resembles previous variants, except for its 30-inch barrels sans center ribs, which helps reduce the weight of the longer tubes, thereby retaining excellent balance.

By Kevin E. Steele

The latest addition to Ruger's lineup of Red Label over & under shotguns is its "Sporting Clays" model, and in my opinion Ruger has successfully integrated sought-after competitive features without sacrificing the gun's hunting attributes. In short, the new Ruger Red Label Sporting Clays is one of the few "sporting specific" competition guns that would be *equally* at home in the field.

The first thing I noticed about this new offering is its balance and pointability—both are truly outstanding—and the gun seemed to be built to my personal measurements. In fact, I have not shouldered

another production gun in a good many years that has fit me so flawlessly.

Internally, this newest Red Label is no different from its predecessors, being a monoblocked, thoroughly modern boxlock design featuring powerful coil springs that actuate, among other parts, the cocking rods and the ejectors, the slim frame with a horizontal bolt engaging lugs that are integral to the monoblock and project from midway up the lower barrel's face, hinging trunions (bifurcated lumps) that do away with bulky hinge-pins, a well-thought-out selective single trigger of mechanically timed design and rugged firing pins that are conical in shape and built to take a beating.

All this translates into a level of construction that's designed to be durable, capable of firing many rounds in succession with utmost reliability. The soul of a true competition shotgun.

This sporting variant of the Red Label also features hammer-forged barrels that are a true 30 inches in length (to provide a smooth, steady swing when dealing with long shots) yet don't add excessive weight due to their "reduced weight" construction. This includes the omission of Ruger's innovative "side spacers" (center rib) without affecting the barrels' integrity, as these spacers are in effect cosmetic in that the barrels are joined by way of a silver soldered

The time you really pay for cheap



Feed a retriever poorly and he'll hunt poorly. He'll lose it in the field before he should



and in the process probably lose you a few birds. Because a hunting dog either has the energy he

needs. Or he doesn't. And that energy basically comes from one place—the dog food you put into his bowl.

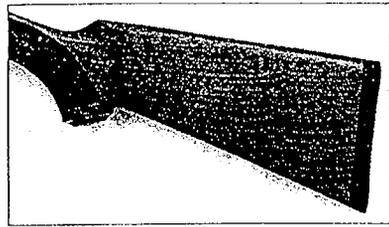


wedge at the muzzle end and a retaining block located about 8 inches forward of the monoblock. Without the center rib, overall weight of the twin tubes is reduced, while still providing a full 30 inches of sighting plane and swing-steadying length.

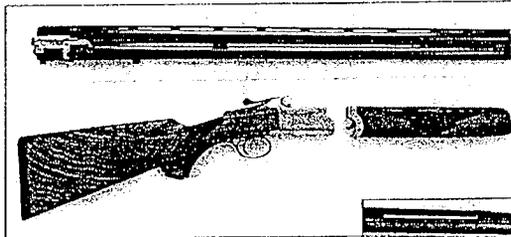
The top rib is dovetailed and silver-soldered to the top barrel, measures a broad 3/8 inch in width and features a small brass center bead and a larger brass muzzle bead for pointing reference. The top surface of the rib is machined with small lateral serrations designed to reduce glare.

In my opinion though, the most interesting new feature of this gun is its choke tubes, which are unlike those used on all other Red Label variants and are not interchangeable with existing Red Label models that accept choke tubes. The new choke tube system used on the Sporting Clays gun is of the long, 3-inch type (they measure 2 7/8 inches in actuality), which permits an elongated, tapered constriction of the shot charge, resulting in less deformation to the pellets for enhanced patterning potential, along with a slower, less abrupt swaging action, which helps reduce felt recoil sensation.

According to my Stan Baker bore micrometer, the twin skeet tubes taper from .750 inch to .743 inch; the IC tube tapers from .750 inch to .736 inch while the modified tube tapers from the identical .750 inch to .729 inch. It is interesting that, while Ruger does not state that the barrels are backbored, they are slightly larger than "standard" 12-bore diameter of .729-.730 inch, miking out instead to .746 inch in diameter along their entire length, from the forcing cone to the beginning of the choke tube.

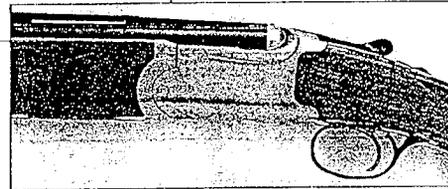


The buttstock is nicely finished to a dull oil-like sheen and is capped with a solid black rubber recoil pad with a slightly radiused heel to prevent snagging on clothing when the gun is mounted.



The new Red Label Sporting Clays "broken" down. Note the unique "separator" block common to all Red Labels that supports the barrels without need for a full-length brazed center rib.

Like the other Red Label shotguns, the new Sporting Clays features an investment-cast stainless steel frame possessing an extremely clean and streamlined design.



dog foods is called hunting season.

Your Dog Gets What You Pay For.

Digestibility Comparison	
Puppy Chow	83%
Purina Hi Pro	83%
Purina Dog Chow	82%
Sunshine Chunks	73%
Attaboy	70%
Field Trial Chunks	68%
Jim Dandy Field Formula	67%
Trail Blazer	65%
Bow Wow Chunks	63%

*Based on feeding tests conducted at Purina Pet Care Center

Since digestibility tells how much of any dog food is actually useable in your dog's system, it's a good measure of efficiency.

Price is usually a good indicator of quality. And with a low-priced dog food, you may get a food that

fails to provide your dog the amount of digestible calories his body needs to work hard.

As a result, you may end up with a food that can actually limit your dog's performance.

Digestibility: How Well Dog Foods Really Work?

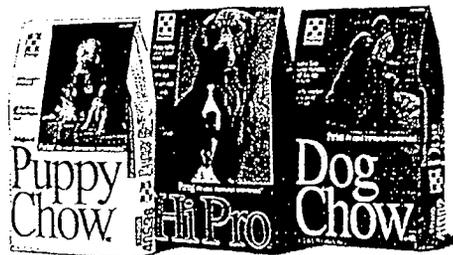
Digestibility tells you how much of any dog food is actually useable in your dog's system.

Since it measures a dog food's true efficiency, it's also a good way to measure quality.

Look at the digestibility chart in this ad and you see that Purina's products are more efficient at supplying nutrition than the brands listed.

Which is another way of saying, don't take chances with your hunting season.

Stick to Purina brands.



Field tested, time proven.
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PROOFHOUSE

Using the .746-inch bore diameter then, the skeet tubes deliver 3 points of choke, the IC tube 10 points and the modified tube 17 points. The larger bore diameter, like the long, tapered choke tubes, assists in reducing pellet deformation and felt recoil sensation.

Stocked in Ruger's favored straight-grained walnut with a satin finish, the wood on the Sporting gun is not exceptional, but it is attractive and strong. Hand-cut checkering running 20 lines to the inch adorns twin panels on the fore-end and also the pistolgrip, which sports a nicely sculpted steel grip cap. The butt

wears a solid, black live-rubber recoil pad, thin in depth but broad in cross section, with a slightly radiused heel to prevent snagging on clothing.

Metal finish is typical Red Label, including stygian blue-black barrels, triggerguard, safety/selector and top lever. The investment-cast stainless steel frame and integral tangs, trigger and fore-end iron sport an attractive satin silver sheen.

As I mentioned earlier, the new Ruger came up for me quite naturally, and I took it out to a local sporting clays

course to see how it handled—in one word, superb. In my opinion, this Ruger is a real winner, whether you're looking for a competition-grade sporting clays gun or a "do-everything" over & under with excellent balance, capable of a smooth, steady swing.

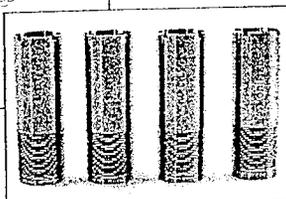
SPECIFICATIONS

RED LABEL SPORTING CLAYS

Maker:	Sturm, Ruger & Co. Dept. GA Lacey Place Southport, CT 06490
Action type:	Hinged-breech O/U
Gauge:	12 gauge (3-inch)
Choke:	Tubes—M, IC, Skeet (2)
O/A length:	47 inches
Barrel length:	30 inches
Weight:	7½ pounds
Length of pull:	14½ inches
Drop at comb:	1½ inches
Drop at heel:	2½ inches
Finish:	Blued barrels, stainless steel frame
Sights:	Brass mid and muzzle beads
Stock:	Satin-finished walnut, cut checkering, solid black rubber recoil pad
Price:	\$1,285

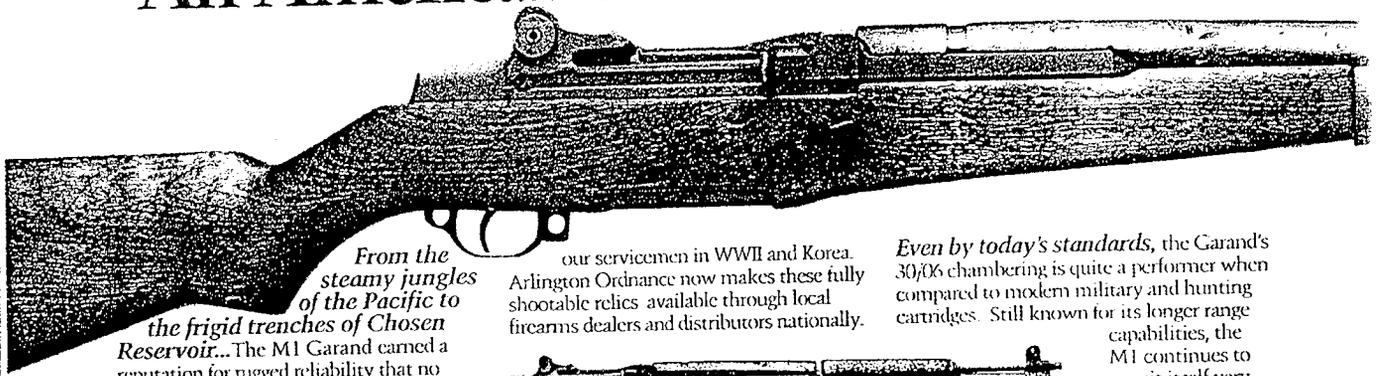


Twin locking lumps project from the face of the monoblock midway up the bottom barrel. These are engaged by a broad transverse mounted locking bolt located at the bottom of the standing breech. Automatic selective ejectors are actuated by powerful coil springs.



Exclusive to the Sporting Clays variant are these long, 2½-inch choke tubes that permit a gentle swaging of the shot charge through their long-tapered constriction. This helps reduce distortion and enhances patterning potential while also assisting in the reduction of "felt" recoil sensation.

An American Hero Comes Home.



From the steamy jungles of the Pacific to the frigid trenches of Chosen Reservoir... The M1 Garand earned a reputation for rugged reliability that no other rifle has ever equalled. To this day, G.I.s lament the loss of this trusted companion with its ability to shrug off the worst conditions and keep on working.

Now the M1 Garand is back in the U.S., ready to take its rightful place in the gun racks of shooters and collectors across America. These are the same guns used by

our servicemen in WWII and Korea. Arlington Ordnance now makes these fully shootable relics available through local firearms dealers and distributors nationally.



The M1 Garand secured its place in firearms history as the first successful, self-loading rifle to become a military service arm. Officially adopted in the 1930's, the Garand was the standard arm for most of the American regular army by 1941. The rifle continued in production into the 1950's and remained in service through the 1960's.

Even by today's standards, the Garand's 30/06 chambering is quite a performer when compared to modern military and hunting cartridges. Still known for its longer range

capabilities, the M1 continues to acquit itself very well in numerous longer range target events. Loaded

using an 8-round issue or 5-round hunting clip, the rifles will fire most commonly available .30/06 hunting and target rounds, as well as inexpensive surplus ammunition.

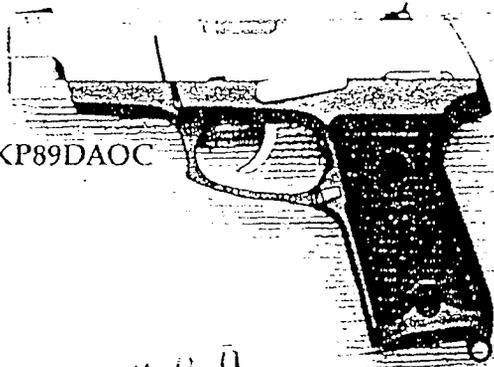
The popular M1 Carbine also returns. Now, this fun shooting companion to the M1 Garand is also available from firearms dealers nationally. Ask to see both rifles.

Arlington Ordnance

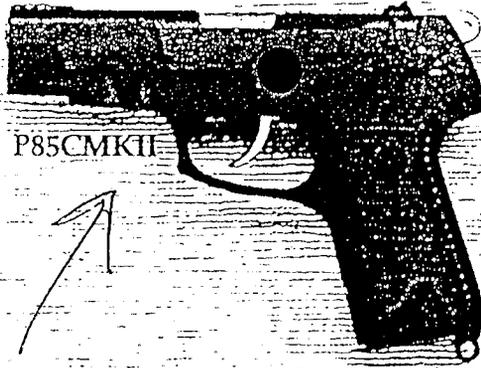
39 Old Stage Coach Road, Weston, CT 06883

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KP89DAOC



P85CMKII



KP91DAC



KP90C

