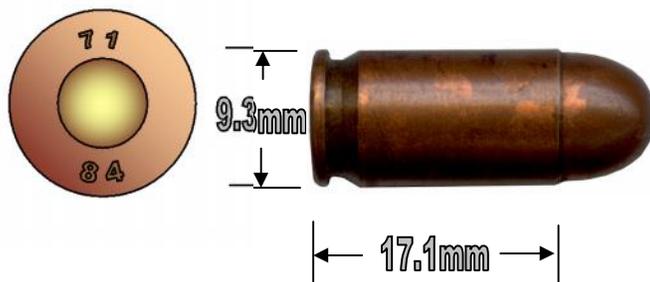


.380 AUTOMATIC CARTRIDGES

There are approximately twenty one .380/9mm semi-automatic cartridges in existence. The average .380 was seriously underpowered for social and military purposes; however there are some very high powered versions around today with the increasing interest in IPSC shooting. All the IPSC shooters are looking for the maximum power with the least recoil and the .380 offers these things, hence the increasing number of .380 calibres coming into being. There are no known .380 auto cartridges in military service to my knowledge.

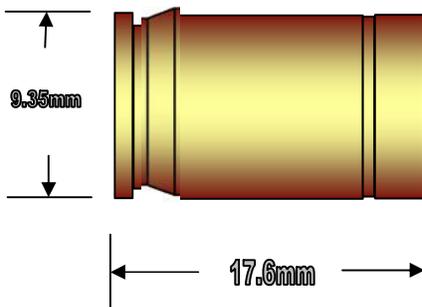
Shown below are the .380 autos known to the author:

9mm Makarov



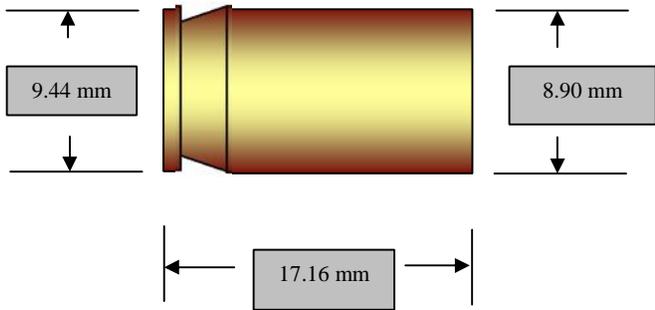
This cartridge was developed for the semi-auto pistol adopted by the Soviet Union at the end of WWII. It was a replacement for the 7.62mm Tokarev. It is believed that only the USSR adopted this cartridge.

9mm Browning short.



Introduced by FN in 1912 this is another of John M. Browning's cartridges. It has been used by many countries as a military and police pistol.

9mm Italian M1934



Giulio Fiocchi



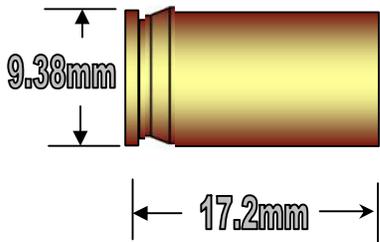
Pirotecnico di Bologna.



Pirotecnico di Bologna

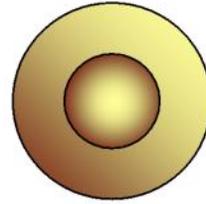
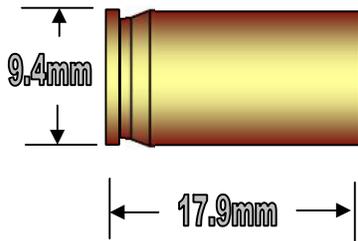
This cartridge was adopted by the Italian Military in 1915 and was used in the Beretta self-loading pistol that was kept in service until the end of the Second World War. The model number was changed to M1934 after many revisions of the weapon. The cartridge is a very mild one and not really suitable for military purposes.

9mm Frommer



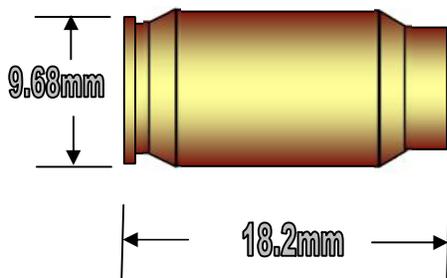
This cartridge is similar to the 9mm Browning short, with the exception of a heavier propelling charge that gives an improved performance over the Browning.

9mm Police.



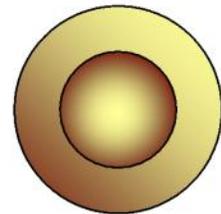
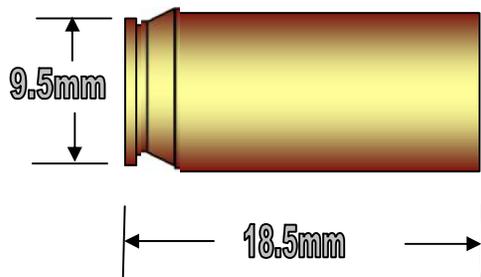
This cartridge originally came from collaborative efforts of SIG and DAG. Then Hirtenberger took over from SIG. The idea of this calibre was to fill the gap between the 7.65mm and 9mm cartridges.

9mm Borchardt.



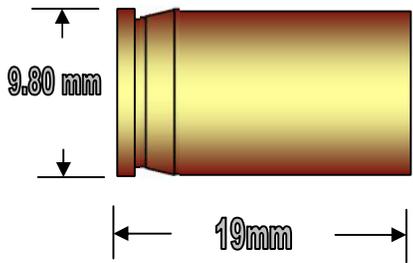
This was an experimental cartridge developed in 1902 by DWM for trials in the UK. It was not adopted as the British wanted a minimum calibre of 10.1mm.

9mm Ultra Auto



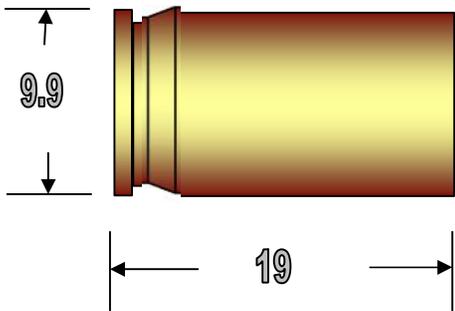
This cartridge was developed by Gustav Genschow & Co. AG on a contract from the Luftwaffe. It was not adopted.

9mm Parabellum



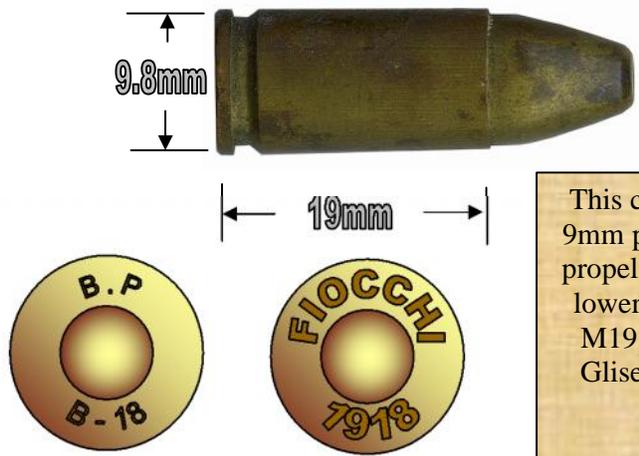
What can you say about the 9mm Parabellum? Just about every country that has used firearms has used the 9mm. It is still in production today and doesn't look like being phased out at any time in the near future. One of the great standards.

9mm Italian M1938



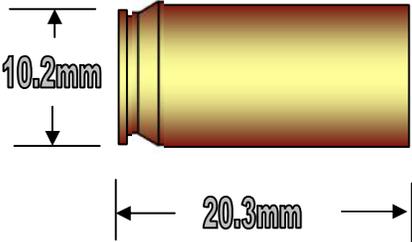
The cartridge is still in production in Italy and elsewhere in the world. It is after all a standard 9mm parabellum and almost everyone makes it. This M38 can be clearly identified by the headstamp shown below. The model number M38 was dropped in 1957.

9mm Glisenti



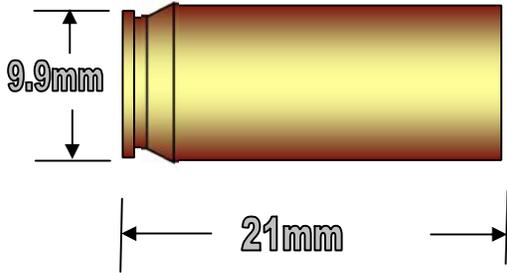
This cartridge is similar to the 9mm parabellum, however the propellant load is substantially lower. It was adopted for the M1910 Glisenti auto pistol. Glisenti projectiles were all truncated.

9mm Browning Long



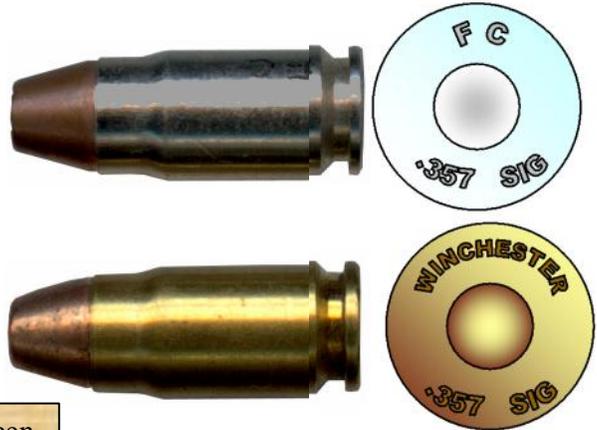
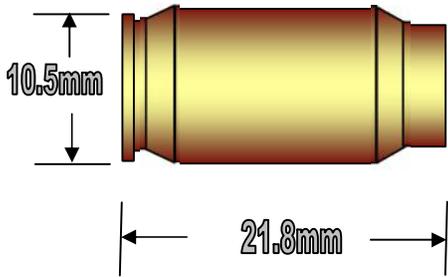
This cartridge was developed by John M. Browning for use in the Browning M1903 made by FN. It was used in a large variety of pistols and sub-machine guns.

9x21 IMI.



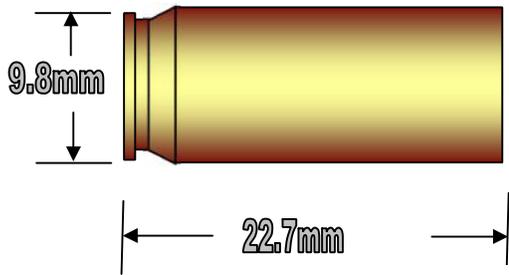
This cartridge began life as a European effort that was picked up by Israeli Military Industries. Originally the Israeli versions were to be marked with a black tip. This was not always done.

.357 SIG.



This cartridge is the .40 S&W case that has been necked down to .357inch. The idea being to achieve .357 revolver ballistics from a semi-auto.

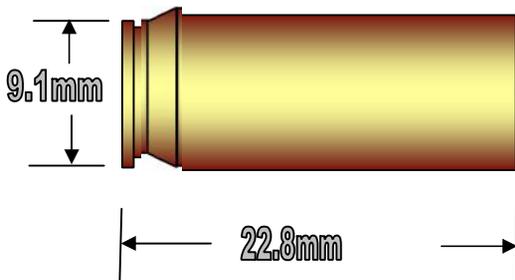
9x23 WINCHESTER.



This was introduced by Winchester in 1996 as an IPSC cartridge to meet the “Major Power” factor with the lowest possible recoil. The case is quite thick in the base area to support the high pressures generated in these cartridges.

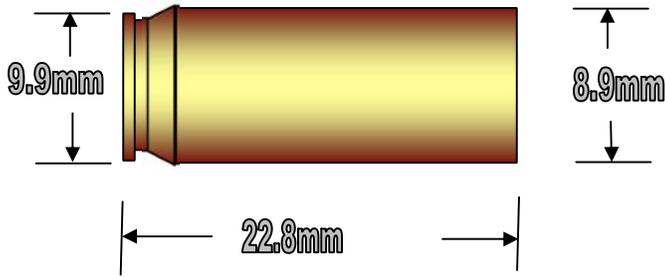


.38 Automatic.



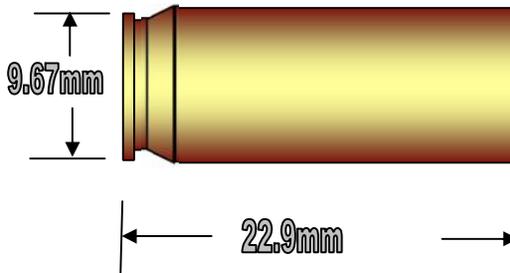
This cartridge was introduced in 1900 for the Colt auto pistol. It has been made by many countries and has been used in Thompson sub-machine guns. Care should be with this ammunition as there exists a “super” load for the modified Colt M1911. This load can only be identified by the box label.

9mm Bergmann-Bayard



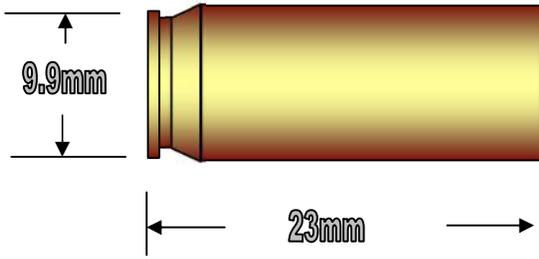
This cartridge was developed from the German 9mm Bergmann No. 6 M1903 semi-auto pistol. It was made under licence in Belgium where it was known as the Bergmann-Bayard. It was also adopted by the Danish Army in 1910 and adopted and manufactured in Spain for their service pistol in 1905. It was known as the 9mm Largo in Spain.

9mm Steyr.



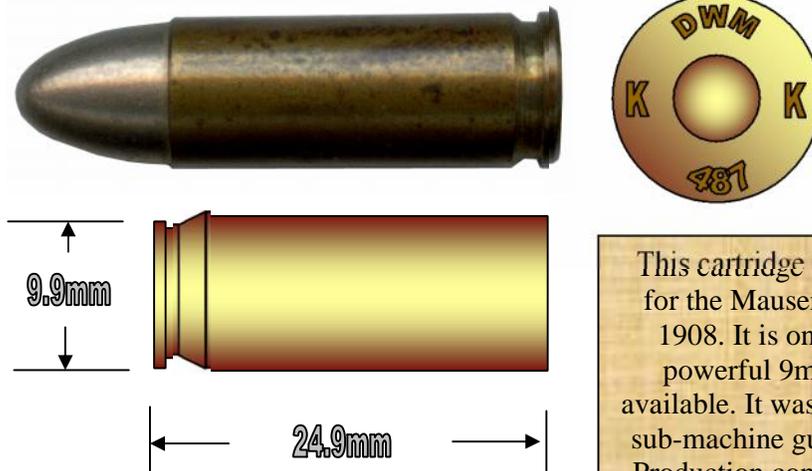
This cartridge was used in the Austrian Steyr Model 1912 auto pistol. It was also used by Romania and Chile. It is still produced in Italy.

9mm Bergmann No. 6.



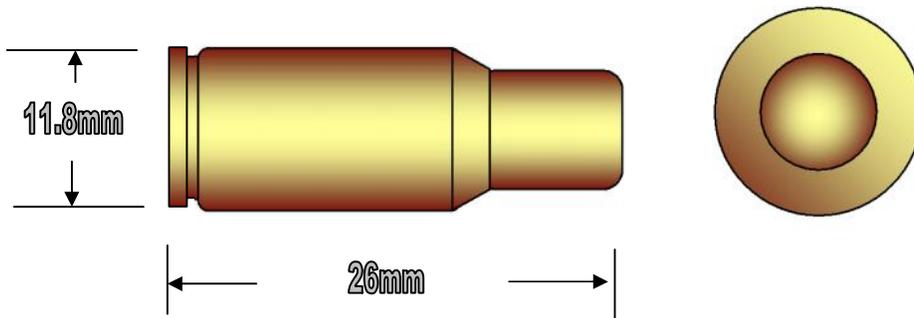
This cartridge was used in a weapon designed by Theodor Bergmann. It was known as the 9mm Bergmann M1903. It was adopted by Spain as the service pistol in 1905. It is easy to confuse this cartridge with the 9mm Bergmann Bayard as they are dimensionally similar. Once out of the packet only the headstamp will tell the tale.

9mm Mauser Auto.



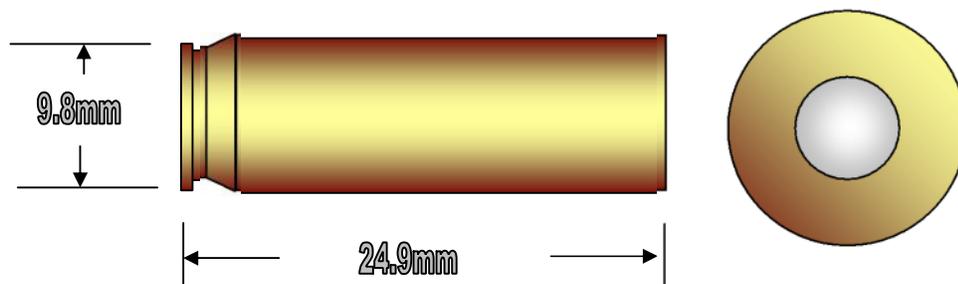
This cartridge was introduced for the Mauser auto pistol of 1908. It is one of the most powerful 9mm cartridges available. It was used in a Swiss sub-machine gun in the 1930s. Production continued until the end of WWII. It was also known as the Mauser export model.

9mm Mars.



This cartridge was developed by Hugh Gabbett-Fairfax as one of a series consisting of 8.5mm, .45 auto long and short. The weapons never became popular so these cartridges are collectors items today. It was also known as the .360 Mars.

9mm Winchester Magnum.



Currently this is the most powerful 9mm cartridge available. It was introduced for the Wildey auto pistol.