

WHEN ONLY THE BEST WILL DO, VOL. 2

SIG-SAUER WEAPONRY FOR TOP SECRET GAMING

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The *Schweizerische Industrie Gesellschaft* of Switzerland first gained notice when, in 1946, it put forth a pistol design for the Swiss Army as a replacement for the 06/29 Parabellum. This pistol was the Model 49, which was widely acclaimed for both its accuracy and quality, the Danish Army adopting the weapon. Despite its fine qualities, the weapon was expensive and this kept it from being more widely used. Nevertheless, weapons like these insured SIG's reputation as a producer of fine firearms. The M49 was produced commercially and was redesignated the P-210.

Quick Reference		Range Modifier															
Code	Weapon	PWV	PB	S	M	L	WS	RATE	AMMO	COST	DECP	A	C	F	P	R	HWV
PISTOLS																	
ddd	SIG P-210-6 9mm Target self-load	52	+2	-40	-135	X	F	1	8	360	-4	3	4	6	4	6	4
ck	SIG-Sauer P-220 9mm self-load	48	0	-41	-141	X	VF	1	9	395	-6	6	3	5	4	6	4
cl	SIG-Sauer P-225 9mm self-load	46	0	-45	-145	X	VF	1	8	410	-5	5	4	5	4	6	4
cm	SIG-Sauer P-226 9mm self-load	50	0	-38	-138	X	VF	1	15	440	-6	6	3	5	4	6	4
cn	SIG-Sauer P-228 9mm self-load	45	0	-44	-145	X	VF	1	8	450	-4	5	5	5	4	6	4
CARBINES																	
cq	5.56mm SIG SG 551	74	+5	-10	-64	-164	S	3	20,30	475	NC	16	0	6	3	6	14
RIFLES																	
cx	7.62mm SIG-Sauer SSG2000 bolt-action	85	+5	-4	-45	-110	S	1	4	550	NC	26	0	1	3	6	15
SUBMACHINE GUNS																	
dg	9mm SIG MP310	74	0	-25	-84	-245	BA	5	40	600	-8 (NC)	10	0	6	5	4	12
ASSAULT RIFLES																	
dj	SIG Stgw 57 7.5mm	89	0	-10	-62	-172	S	3	24	600	NC	25	0	6	3	6	17
dk	SIG SG 510 7.62mm	90	+5	-9	-55	-155	S	3	20	375	NC	21	0	6	3	6	15
dl	SIG SG 530 5.56mm	80	+5	-10	-70	-170	S	3	30	400	NC	17	0	6	3	6	14
dm	SIG SG 540 5.56mm	83	+5	-9	-62	-164	S	3	20,30	450	NC	20	0	6	3	6	14
dn	SIG SG 550 5.56mm	86	+5	-8	-54	-154	S	3	20,30	475	NC	22	0	6	3	6	14
MILITARY WEAPONRY																	
et	SIG MG710-3 7.62mm machine gun	92	+8	0	-32	-90	S	9	200	850	NC	24	0	6	3	6	20

Weapon Notes

P-210 (M49): This weapon was the first of many fine weapons for SIG. The short recoil pistol has an innovative but rarely-seen feature: the slide runs along the inside of the frame, rather than outside, which gives the slide excellent support and contributes to the weapon's accuracy. There are several models of P-210s available: the P-210-1 has a polished finish and wood grips; the P-210-2 has a sand-blasted finish and plastic grips; the P-210-4 was issued to the West German Border Police; the P-210-5 is a target pistol with a 150mm barrel; and the P-210-6 is a target pistol with a 120mm barrel. All models fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition and have an 8-shot detachable box magazine.

P-220 (Pistol 75): SIG associated themselves with J.P. Sauer & Sohn of Germany to find a broader export market; the restrictions placed on neutral Switzerland's gun exports being rather extensive. Hence a long line of SIG-Sauer weapons, though most of the designs are largely SIG's. The P-220 is the result of an attempt to make the P-210 cheaper to produce. The Swiss Army

adopted this weapon as the Pistol 75, as did the Japanese Self-Defense Force. It uses 9mm Parabellum ammunition and has a 9-shot detachable box magazine.

P-225: A smaller and lighter version of the P-220 with a firing pin mechanism that absolutely prevents the weapon from firing if dropped. It is used by several Swiss and German police forces (as the Pistole 6) and may be used by the U.S. Secret Service as well.

P-226: SIG-Sauer developed this pistol for consideration as the US Army's new sidearm in 1980. It is built largely on parts from the P-220 and P-225, with a larger magazine and an amidextrous magazine catch. The weapon performed extremely well on all of the Army's tests, but its cost proved to be too high to win the bid. The weapon fires 9mm Parabellum ammunition and has a 15-shot detachable box magazine.

P-228: Appearing in 1988, this weapon is a small pistol with a large magazine capacity (13 shots). It is otherwise almost identical to the P-225 and P-226. The magazine catch can be mounted on either side of the frame to suit the user's preference.

Model SSG2000: A bolt-action rifle adopted by Swiss forces in 1987, the SSG2000 has a heavy barrel with a combined muzzle break/flash suppressor, and is normally provided with a Schmidt & Bender or Zeiss scope. The rifle is available in 7.62mm NATO, .300 Weatherby Magnum, 5.56mm NATO, or 7.5mm Swiss calibers. The Swiss Army uses the 7.62mm NATO version, employed as a sniper's weapon.

Stgw 57: The *Sturmgewehr* 57 is apparently a SIG version of an assault rifle developed by Mauser for the Germans at the end of the Second World War. SIG made their own version of the two-part bolt and roller-locked delayed blowback system which was adopted by CETME and Heckler & Koch. The rifle has a permanently-attached bipod, which can be located anywhere along the barrel jacket to suit the firer. On the muzzle there is an integral grenade launcher, and the butt has a rubber recoil pad. It is heavier than most modern weapons but very accurate and rugged.

SG 510: Developed from the Stgw 57, this expensive weapon may be the best 7.62mm selective-fire rifle ever made. However, the price and arrival on the market after other designs had made their mark meant that the rifle saw service only in the Swiss Army and in several African and South American states. There are several models of 510s: the 510-1 is nearly identical to the Stgw save for the switch to 7.62mm NATO rounds; the 510-2 was a lighter version of the rifle; the 510-3 was among the first Western weapons to be chambered for the Soviet 7.62 x 39mm round (hoping to draw sales from countries using that type of ammunition); and the 510-4 was the final perfected design, having a wooden butt, a small wooden fore-end, and chambered for the 7.62mm NATO round. It is in use by the Swiss Army and by Chile and Bolivia.

SG 530: Initially, the 530 was designed as a smaller 510 that would fire a 5.56mm cartridge, but the 5.56mm round was found to be unsatisfactory for use with SIG's delayed-blowback system, so the weapon was redesigned to use a gas piston action. The rifles were well-made but did not sell well due to the date of their release being at a time when European countries were unsure of the caliber of weapon they would use.

SG 540: Attempting to reduce the cost of the 530, SIG produced the 540, with a simplified breech mechanism. It is a selective-fire weapon, with a three-round burst facility which is a separate unit and can be installed or removed without tools and without affecting the basic operation of the firing mechanism. Various accessories are supplied, including bipods, telescopic sights and bayonets of tubular or conventional type. The muzzle has a combined flash suppressor/compensator which doubles as a grenade-launcher. The SG 540 was manufactured in Switzerland, and was also licensed to Manurhin of France, who supplied large numbers to the French Army to familiarize them with the 5.56mm caliber prior to the general issue of the FA-MAS rifle. It has been widely exported by both SIG and Manurhin and is in use in 17 countries in Africa, South America and the Middle East. A variant model, the SG 542, was developed in 7.62mm

caliber, but this appears never to have been produced in quantity. A short folding-butt version of the SG 540 is available as the SG 543.

SG 550/551: The Swiss Army needed a 5.56mm rifle to subsume the role of the Stgw57, and this weapon was developed to fit this role. After several delays, production began in 1986, and the rifle is now in service as the Stgw90. Plastics are used for the handguard, folding butt and magazine. The magazine is transparent to allow quick checking of ammunition, and studs on the magazines allow two or more magazines to be clipped side-by-side for quick reloading. There is an integral mount for a sight. A carbine version of the SG 550 was produced as the SG 551.

MP310: SIG had produced a submachinegun at the end of the Second World War, the MP48, which was only purchased by Chile in any significant numbers. However, several of its features made their way into the MP310 in the early 1950s. The forward magazine folded forward to prevent firing, since there was no safety. The weapon could fire single shots or on automatic, depending on whether the pull of the trigger was short or long. The large number of post-war weapons on the market probably caused the MP310 to be overlooked, since SIG has never tried to produce a submachine gun since then, though the MP310 was adopted by the Swiss police.

MG710: SIG produced a couple of machinegun designs both during and before the Second World War. In the 1960s the development of the MG710 began for the Swiss Army. The 710-1 and 710-2 fired the 7.62mm NATO and 7.92 Mauser rounds; the 710-3 fires the 7.62mm NATO round. The guns are offered with a wide variety of accessories, including tripod, drum magazines and carrying attachments. This machinegun has a Penetration Value (if you use the rules from "Now That's Firepower!" from *Dragon* magazine) of 20.

References

Hogg, Ian V. and John Weeks. *Military Small Arms of the 20th Century*. 6th Edition. DBI Books.
Varady, Desmond P. "Now That's Firepower!: Machine Guns & Missiles in TOP SECRET Gaming." *Dragon*, October 1985: pp.38-42.