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# INGRAM-The Fast-talking Gun

With Their 1200 RPM Cyclic Rate, The Sound Effect Is Like Donald Duck Stuttering!

By Art Wesley

AT SOME POINT in WW.II probably fairly early — it was decided that the MIAI Thompson was less than ideal as the service submachine gun. It was heavy, bulky, had a fairly high cyclic rate of fire and, perhaps the most servicus flaw of all, it was expensive and time-consuming to produce.

So the word went out to firearm designers that the U.S. Government was interested in a new design of submachine gun. Several designs were submitted, including the United Defense gun, the 9mm Thompson and the M-6 Ingram. The winning design was the M-3, almost universally referred to as the grease-gun.

In all faimess, the M-3's nickname is justified, since its resemblance to a device for pressurized lubrication is much closer than to any other firearm of that era. In the years since then, numerous other submachine guns have been constructed around sheet metal to stampings to expedite production and hold unit cost down, Several fall-auto arms of other countries used the same

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approach, including a few that preceded the M-3.

Gordon Ingram's M-6, like its rival, the United Defense, probably finished out of the money in the big sweep-

the United Defense, probably finished out of the money in the big sweepstakes due to excessive excellence, as much as anything else. The M-6 Ingram used a tubular receiver and sheet metal plates to enclose the sear mechanism – rather than the traditional milled steel forgings – but its butt stock, pittol grip and forend were

True, the wood was pretty stark -

of wood.

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as efficient safety design, Rearmost - S - is safe, R in middle is semi-auto and A position puts it in full-auto. whether or not gun designer Gordon

obviously formed from flat planks, rather than the handsome sculpturing of the commercial and even the military Thompsons - but the cost factor of all that woodwork must have been a handicap.

The M-3, as adopted in the final year or so of WW-II, had a pistol grip formed of two sheet metal stampings and a collapsing wire butt stock that sometimes collapsed on its own in-

nitiative. It's intriguing to speculate as to With its 16-round magazine in place and wire stock folded and telescoped, the M-11 is not much larger than ordinary handeun. Carrying strap aids in controlling it on full-auto.

America.

Ingram had presumed - correctly. as it turned out - that the U.S. did not want a vertical pistol grip on the

Ingram may have worked up five models pre-dating the M-6: if so, the details have eluded my research efforts. The M-6 was not a total loss. since numerous specimens were made up and sold to various police agencies and to governments of several other countries, most of the latter in South forend, although the rival National Defense entry carried this feature Ingram's military M.6 had a horizontal, rifle-type, forend and its exposed metal surfaces were sand-blasted to a matte finish, then parkerized. Included with the military M-6 was a bayonet that has to be amone the

least picturesque such gadeets ever offered. It consisted of a plain piece of rounded rod, about eight inches long by three-eighths-inch thick, threaded at the rear to be turned into a matching threaded socket below the muzzle. The point of the spike bayonet was a four-sided pyramid pattern. By contrast, the commercial version

of the M-6 was considerably less spartan than the military entry. It still wouldn't win any beauty contests against the Thompson, but the police patterns have fairly attractive bluing on the metal surfaces and a vertical grip on the forend, reminiscent of the Thompson models of 1921 and 1928. The Ingram M-6 has been discon-

tinued from production for many years and J. Curtis Earl - the machine gun dealer from Phoenix, Arizona reports that it's coming to be considered a choice and desirable collector's item by those who specialize in fullauto firearms. The military version is much scarcer than the police type and is more sought-after for that reason.

Again, it's a matter for speculation as to whether Gordon Ingram designed an M-7, M-8 or an M-9. There is an M-10 and an M-11 - both still in production - and Farl, who has a dealership for them in ten Western states. has no data as to designs that may have been stillborn between these and the M.6

The M-10 Ingram is somewhat larger than the M-11 and is offered in a choice of two calibers: the .45 ACP and 9mm Parabellum (Luger), 'The magazine is of the staggered-column design, having a capacity of thirty rounds in .45 ACP or thirty-two in 9mm Luger.

The M-11 Ingram is similar to the M-10, but smaller and is chambered for the ,380 auto cartridge. The designation on the side of the M-11 receiver is 9mm, which might cause confusion, However, the .380 auto fires a bullet of the same diameter about .355-inch - as that of the 9mm Parabellum and, in most other countries, the .380 is called the 9mm short, substituting the word meaning short in the given language.

Magazines for the M-11 Ingram are offered in two sizes, holding sixteen and thirty-two rounds.

Both the M-10 and M-11 Ingrams have an over-riding bolt design and five-inch barrels. Both have the maga-



zines inserted in the lower end of the pistol grip, in a manner similar to that of most auto pistols. In fact, with the wire stocks folded and telesconed. both the M-10 and M-11 have the appearance of somewhat bulky pistols. The individual price of the M-10 or M-11 is about \$155, including one

magazine. Additional magazines are about \$15 each, being the same for both of the sizes available for the

If the purchaser is not a licensed dealer in machine guns or not a taxsupported agency - such as a police department - a federal transfer tax of \$200 must be paid at the time the gun is sold and registered to the new

Though it's not known too widely, that's about all the complications involved in becoming the owner of a live, functional machine gun in many states. The U.S. Government will not register a full-auto firearm to residents of those states having laws specifically forbidding such ownership by their

California, for example, requires a state permit for acquisition of a machine gun by one of its citizens and, for all purposes, this is about the same few permits have been obtained. New York State, not surprisingly, has stringent regulations on full-auto guns, as do several other New England states. Georgia has a rather ambiguous state law saving that no Georgia citizen shall own an unregistered machine gun. The Federal Government chooses to interpret this as meaning that no machine oun shall be registered to a resident of Georgia.

There are, however, many states in which a citizen, over the age of 21, with no second of a felony conviction, can purchase an operational machine our through the payment of the \$200 tax on the transfer at the time of registration. The tax is payable on each item of equipment in the covered cate-

For example, the M-10 and M-11 Ingrams are offered with a silencer that, apart from its usual function, serves usefully as a barrel extension that can be held in firing the gun, much as you'd hold a forend of a rifle silencer is about \$125, according to fer tax on the silencer as well as another \$200 tax on the gun, itself. Which would bring the total tab to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$680 for the M-10 or M-11 with silencer, if bought by a private party in those states permitting such sales.

Since a police department or other tax-supported agency is not liable to the payment of the \$200 transfer tax, nor for the Federal excise tax, state sales tax and similar add-ons, the cost to them would be substantially less. Purchase in quantity could result in a significantly lower cost per gun and/or

Both the .45 ACP and .380 auto have muzzle velocities well under the speed of sound - which is roughly 1150 fps - and thus, a silencer for these calibers can be reasonably effective. Most 9mm Parabellum ammo has velocities close to or above the 1150 fps level and, as a result, the noise of the bullet passing through the air makes considerable sound that is not affected by the silencer, no matter how efficient it may be.

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Vel - offers a sub-sonic loading of the 9mm Luger cartridge that has ample power to operate the mechanism of the M-10 Ingram of that caliber and. with this ammunition, the noise of firing whether semi-auto or full-auto, is greatly reduced when the silencer is in-

Such muffling can be of considerable strategic value in modern police work. Not only does it decrease the likelihood that a suspect can pinpoint the location of the policeman from the sound of his firing, but it reduces the amount of commotion that can draw crowds of spectators and such bystanders can pose a severe problem in typical shoot-out situations.

The typical cyclic rate of fire, on full-auto, is the same for the M-11 and both calibers of the M-10: a remarkably rapid 1200 rounds per minute which is to say twenty shots ner second. This characteristic can be valuable in certain situations. For example if it became necessary for the officer to enter a room in which several armed suspects were waiting, the "roombroom" effect of the Ingram's high cyclic rate might give him an edge not provided by submachine guns operating at slower rates. Admittedly, it would be a most unusual situation that would warrant such burst-in-and-spray tactics which, typically, would be encountered more frequently in military

A more pertinent and probable employment of the Ingram's rapid rate of full-auto fire would be against highspeed vehicles, as in a road block, where the slower firing rate of conventional submachine guns would mean fewer hirs in the brief time available and a corresponding decrease in the chance that one or more of the

The M-11 being fired with its 32-round magazine in place is being held down by the front carrying strap. Available is an efficient silencer that can be screwed to the muzzle, serving a function similar to that of a rifle forend. Even





Fire selector is on left side of both M-11, above, and M-10 and must be pivoted in half-circle to change from semi to full-auto.

shots would have the intended effect. While the M-10 and M-11 have several good points, such as a good record of reliability and accuracy within their limited range generally taken to be about fifty yards—there are a few points of design that could benefit from improvement.

Paramount among these is the matter of operating controls. The fire selector is a lever on the left-hand side of the receiver; it must be turned 180 degrees in changing the firing mode from semi to full or back again. The safety is a sliding catch on the lower right-hand edge of the receiver.

As a result, in bringing the gun into choose between semi-auto and full-auto, checking to verify the selector lever is in the proper position and this almost requires visual verification unless the shooter is thoroughly familiar with the gun. Then, as a separate operation, the safety must be moved from safe to fire position.

Several other submachine guns — have a the Israeli UZ, for example — have a three-position combination safetyjelector eatch. The Uzi catch is on safe at its rear mark; pushed to the first notch, it's on semi-auto and on fullauto when pushed all the way to the front. Such a system requires the minimum of conscious thought.

Commercial production of the original Mo lingarin guns was handled by a firm called Police Ordnance Corporation and the civilian models carry this as the manufacturer's name. The maker of the M-10 and M-11 is Military Armament Corporation of Marietta, Georgia, with a stular production facilities being located in Powder Springs, Georgia.

Gordon Ingram is not connected with MAC at present and it is not known if he is at work on any further firearm designs.

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