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APRIL

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FOR THE AMERICAN FIGHTING MAN

**AMERICA
WINS!**

**The Raiders of
Grenada**

**"We're Gonna
Kill Us
Some Migs!"**

-Col Robin Olds

**BELIZE:
Terror from
GUATAMALA!**

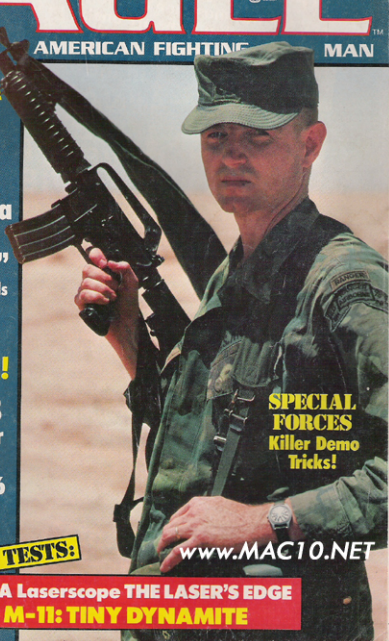
**SINGLAUB
Flushes Career
to save G. I. Lives**

**SIN LOI, BONE 6
A Bad Commander
Gets His!**

GUN TESTS:

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**FA14A Laserscope THE LASER'S EDGE
M-11: TINY DYNAMITE**



M-11: TINY DYNAMITE

In sub-machineguns the trend is toward smaller and lighter.



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One-handed firing is not recommended in the full-auto mode, especially without the suppressor.

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The trend in submachine guns today seems to be smaller and smaller. The Thompsons and Schmeissers of World War II seem huge and heavy compared to today's Uzis and Ingrams. Without doubt, the best example of this trend toward compact firepower is the Ingram M-11.

A duplicate of the larger M-10, the M-11 is no larger than most automatic pistols. Its high rate of fire (1200 RPM) can be devastating at close range despite its small caliber. The .380 ACP (9mm Kurz) does not have the same knock-down power of the 9mm Parabellum, but the high cyclic rate produces a "buzz saw" effect on the target.

The M-11 and its larger twin, the M-10, were designed by Gordon Ingram in the early '70s. Ingram had begun working for Sionics, Inc. in 1969, just before Mitchell WerBell, Sionics' owner, formed Military Armaments Corporation in 1970.

The M-11 and M-10 were designed for troops who needed a small weapon with maximum firepower, armor crewmen, mortar-men, raiding parties, etc. The weapons were designed to be fired with their respective sound suppressors so it would be harder to locate the shooter.

With its suppressor in place, the gun is relatively quiet, and since the suppressor dissipates the muzzle blast, very controllable. The suppressor does not make the gun "silenced" by any means, but it is much quieter. Firing without the suppressor is reminiscent of anti-aircraft firing, since the muzzle climbs rapidly.

The weapon is simplicity itself. All parts, including the bolt, can be made from metal stampings. The upper and lower receivers are welded and the trigger mechanism is made from simple parts requiring

no special machinery. That the weapon was designed to be produced in quantity nearly anywhere in the world is readily apparent.

This simple, rugged design is an asset, rather than a liability. The weapon will function reliably under most combat conditions. The M-11 tends to be slightly fussy about the type of ammunition it's fed. Jacketed hollow point rounds frequently hang up on the barrel ramp, but this can be corrected by slightly changing the slope of the ramp and smoothing it. The M-10 is much less fussy, and will chew up a variety of ammo with gusto.

The shoulder stocks of both weapons are compact, if not overly functional. In the folded position, the stock fits close to the receiver, with the "butt plate" part folded up over the rear sight. This prevents you from using the sights with the stock folded, but the sights on both guns are so primitive as to be of only limited use anyway.

One interesting feature of the M-11 is its ability to be fired inside a standard-sized briefcase.

The barrels are short—5.2 inches for the M-11 and 5.8 inches for the M-10. The sights are set for 100 meters, but with these short tubes and poor sights, this is optimistic. They do their best work at ranges where you can read name tags.

Magazines are available in 16 & 32 rounds (10 & 40 rounds for the M-10). The magazine release is at the bottom of the pistol grip, and easy to use after a little practice.

Two safeties are provided. A sliding button just ahead of the trigger guard

blocks the trigger, and, with the bolt in the forward position, the bolt knob can be rotated 90 degrees to lock the bolt. Since the bolt knob is cut to allow the sights to be used, the direction of the cut tells the position of the knob. This feature prevents the bolt from functioning if the weapon is dropped accidentally with a loaded magazine in place.

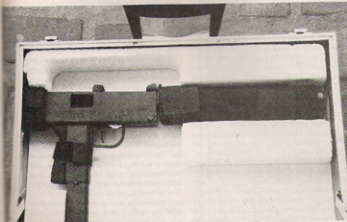
Deadly Briefcase

One interesting feature of the M-11 is its ability to be fired inside a standard-size briefcase! With the suppressor in place, there is about 1/2 inch clearance in most briefcases. The gun can be secured by a variety of methods and fired either remotely with a trigger outside the case, or in the easiest manner, by cutting a hole in the side of the briefcase and covering it with a label or sticker of some sort. The shooter simply pushes his finger and thumb through the hole to grip the gun and pull the trigger. A hole for the bullets can be concealed the same way on the side. With the suppressor on and inside the case, the noise is much reduced. A curved plate next to the ejection port throws the spent cases to the front of the briefcase.

As a weapon of executive defense (or executive removal), this set-up can be formidable. The element of surprise that can be achieved with such an innocent looking device is great. The gun is small enough to conceal in any type of package, and with the suppressor removed, can easily be carried in a shoulder holster or even a purse!

Shooting the weapon is a treat. It pumps out single shots easily even with one hand. The "pointing" characteristics are not as good as an automatic pistol, due to the straight pistol grip, but targets can be engaged well enough. One handed firing is

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M-11 in standard briefcase, held by blocks and velcro strips.



Exit hole through business card. This is the jiffy home-workshop version of the M-11 in a briefcase. There are fancier versions for those who wish to appear to be high class executives.

M-11: TINY DYNAMITE

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not recommended in the full-auto mode, however, especially without the suppressor. The third or fourth round fired this way usually goes straight up in the air. If fired this way from the hip, your nose could be seriously damaged.

At 1200 rounds per minute, full-auto fire with the suppressor sounds more like a loud buzzing than a series of shots. A short burst of M-11 fire is usually 6-8 rounds. A two or three shot burst takes lightning reflexes to accomplish. Despite the relative low power of the .380 ACP cartridge, a 6-8 round hit on anyone will definitely interrupt his train of thought. This is the rough equivalent of a load of 00 buck from a 12 gauge shotgun.

Field Stripping

Field stripping the weapon is easy, and requires no tools. A large cylinder pin at the front of the receiver holds top and bottom together. When it is removed, the top can be pulled forward and up to separate it from the bottom. The bolt is then withdrawn to the rear until the bolt knob lines up with cut-out in the top. The knob is removed by twisting and pulling up, releasing the bolt to be removed to the rear. The recoil spring is integral to the bolt, and is not removed for cleaning. A short aluminum cleaning rod is furnished with each weapon. The barrel is fixed in the upper receiver and not removed for cleaning.

The M-11, as well as the M-10, is supplied with strap that is supposed to serve as a forward handgrip. I personally don't think much of this set-up. It beats holding the front of the gun with your hand, since the muzzle is about 2 inches away, but if you plan to fire the gun without a suppressor, it would be wise to invest in one of the barrel extensions that screw onto the barrel threads. You might save a fingertip that way!

Shooting the little gun can be addictive. I have watched many a skeptic pick up the gun, fire two magazines, then turn around with a peculiar little smile on his face and say, "I gotta have one of these!" The bad part of all this is the cost of .380 ammo has been quite steep in the past. Recently, a few quality reloaders have advertised .380 ACP reloads, and this should help cut the expense.

Many people dismiss the M-11 as a toy with no practical application. This is a hasty assessment. The M-11 is obviously not designed to repel Soviet assaults. It is designed to be used in very close quarters where surprise, firepower, and control are the difference between life and death. Like the Mamba snake, its small size makes it more dangerous, not less. For what the Navy SEALs call "wet work", the Ingram M-11 is a pint-sized powerhouse. ■