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Directions for completion of the *Mauser Military luger* data sheet

- A. Chamber date.**            K, G, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 41, 42.
- B. Toggle code.**            S/42, 42 or byf.
- C. Suffix.**                    The letter suffix is the small letter under the serial number on the frame of each Mauser Luger. If there is no letter suffix on the frame, the gun was manufactured in the no suffix block (ns). No suffix pistols can only be found in the K-S/42, 1937-S/42, 1940-42, 41-byf and 42-byf Luger production periods.
- D. Serial number.**            1 to 4 digits usually followed by a letter suffix except as described in item C. Note: I have observed K-date number 10,000 and a picture of 1937-S/42 number 10,000.
- E. Contract.**                Army Lugers will have the standard WaA acceptance and test proofs. The pre-war Navy was referred to as the Reichsmarine from 1919 until 3-15-1935. All K-date pistols with - O - property numbers are Reichsmarine pistols. No - O - property numbers on magazines. All G-date model P 08 pistols with - O - or - N - property numbers are Kriegsmarine. Magazines will show - N - property numbers. The Navy was referred to as the Kriegsmarine after 3-16-1935 until the wars end in 1945. Kriegsmarine Lugers did not have property numbers after 1940. Luftwaffe pistols were not marked in any way that would make identification possible. Contract Military Lugers to the Police will be found with four individual chamber dates.

All Lugers with an N or O property number on the front or back grip strap with a chamber date of 1936 - 1940 were all Kriegsmarine pistols. The chamber date, serial number range or the installation of a sear safety can always identify the Police Lugers. The Police stopped adding property numbers in the 1930s.

## **F: Sear Safety.**

Many Military Lugers with normal acceptance marks for the production era were shipped directly from Mauser to the Police depot in Berlin. These contracts involved four specific Military chamber dates. These were the G-S/42, 1936-S/42, 1939-S/42 and 41-byf Lugers. The first contract with Mauser was during 1934 and concerned the G-S/42 production Luger that will be found in the late - e - and early - f - blocks.

- a. These pistols were shipped without the magazine because the police purchased their magazines directly from the C.G. Haenel works. Fact is, the magazines used with the G-Date Police Lugers was the first of the C.G. Haenel magazines with the extruded nickel body, coil spring and pinned aluminum base. I refer to these magazines as a 1A-CGH-POL. These are the only magazines that are correct for the G-S/42 police Lugers. The magazine will have the Haenel - Schmeisser logo on the lower spine, usually a scriptic - H - under the logo. The base of the magazine will have a serial number (small numbers) and a Police number 1 or 2. On the heel of the magazine base will be another Haenel scriptic - H -. There will be no Sunburst K, D, or B, Police Dove or other marks on these 1934 G-S/42 Luger Police magazines.
- b. Mauser drilled the sear safety hole prior to shipment and the Police installed the sear safety after they were delivered.
- c. Mauser did not ship any holsters to the Police depot. The Police purchased the holsters from individual holster makers in Berlin. Note: all Police holsters are marked BERLIN.

Note: Mauser drilled the sear safety hole on both the Military marked and Banner logo marked Lugers. The standard Mauser Banner Police Lugers will have the Police Eagle K, Eagle F, Eagle C or Eagle L mark on the right receiver. I am yet to see a Mauser Military Police Luger (S/42 or byf code) with any of these Mauser Banner Police marks.

The second group of Lugers with Military acceptance marks that was shipped to the Police came from the 1936-S/42 production. The first pistols of this 1936 group will be found with a - g - letter



suffix. These pistols were configured exactly as the previous G-S/42 Police contract Lugers. A small second shipment during 1936 will be found in the - h - block. These pistols will differ from the - g - block pistols in that they were probably shipped with the standard Military magazines (1-MM-DE6) with the drooped eagle 63 acceptance mark..

The third Mauser Military Luger contract with the Police came from the 1939-S/42 production in the late - n - and early - o - blocks. Mauser drilled the sear safety hole and the Police installed the part. Unlike the - e - and - f - block G-S/42 Police Lugers and the - g - block 1936-S/42 Police Lugers, the 1939-S/42 pistols went directly from Mauser with two matching magazines, still no holster.

- a. The second magazine will have the standard Military + Indicating the second magazine. These magazines also had the Military WaA. stick eagle 63 acceptance mark on the magazine base. This magazine is referred to as the 2-MM-SE6. The Police added the additional police numbers 1 and 2 to some of these SE-63 Army magazines. Those with the Police number 1 or 2 became the 2-MM-SE6-P
- b. The Police continued to purchase there own holsters from Holster makers in Berlin.

The forth and last Military Mauser Lugers to be officially directed to the Police were the 41-byf pistols. These Police Lugers will be found in the late - o - and early - p - blocks of the 41-byf production. This group of Mauser Military - Police Lugers is probably the most rare of the four groups.

- a. The magazines shipped with the - o - block pistols had a standard 41-byf Military magazine with the Haenel 122 code and SE-37 acceptance marks. Considering that the end of the - o - block was the transition to the 4-MM-fxo magazine, it's possible that some of the - p - block , 41-byf Police Lugers will be equipped with this new magazine.
- b. Mauser still drilled the sear safety holes and the Police installed the sear safety.

- c. The Police depot in Berlin continued to purchase their holsters locally.

Once again, do not confuse these Military production Lugers with the Mauser Banners shipped to the Police between 1938 and 1942.

Apparently, the Police were not the "fair haired boys" they seemed to receive what was left over or discarded. Beg, borrow or steal was the thought of the day. Consequently, you may find stray Military Lugers with sear safeties. For example, a K-date is reported and I have in my personal collection a 1937-S/42, 1938-S/42 and 1940-42 dated Luger with a sear safety. I observed a 42-byf while at the KC show a few years ago. These pistols were strays, picked up by the Police and modified to meet Police requirement. The most obvious modification was the Police required sear safety.

Be assured there is no specific Mauser serial number or suffix range for any Military pistols found outside of the four official contracts described previously. As for the K-date, 1937-S/42, 1938-S/42, 1939-42, 1940-42 and the 42-byf they just don't fit the mold. Keep in mind the G-S/42, 1936-S/42, 1939-S/42 and 41-byf pistols found outside of the suffix range described earlier may also be out of the mold.

**G. Property number.** Only Reichsmarine or Kriegsmarine N or O property numbers will be found on the front or back grip strap of Mauser produced Luger pistols. According to Joachim Gortz, the Police stopped adding property numbers to the Lugers grip straps in the early 1930's. As usual, there will always be the exception.

**H. Inside sideplate No.** On the inside of the sideplate there is a number relating to the first two digits of the luger serial number. On the early Mauser Lugers there really is not a lot of logic as far as inside sideplate numbers are concerned. By mid-1936 some unknown logic begins to appear. The inside number may be one digit lower, or the same as the first two digits of the serial number. As time passed the inside numbering continued except that occasionally it can be found one digit higher. During this period, some variation may be found such as one digit up or down. During the mid-1938 production, near serial number 1025n the number found under the sideplate will generally be one digit above the first two digits of the pistols serial number. For example 8435r will probably have the number 85 under the sideplate.



This comment is not to say that pistols found after 1025n will always have a number on the inside of the sideplate that is one digit above the first two digits of the serial number. Although seldom observed, the number may be found as the same or a digit lower. My point being is simply that a degree of standardization seemed to appear near 1025n of 1938.

While considering one, two or three digit Luger serial numbers, there will be some exceptions to the rule. These pistols will usually have a one-digit number under the sideplate. Example 123p might have just the digit number 1 or 2 depending upon the production date.

## Pistol Acceptance

### I. Acceptance marks.

**1934 K-date**

O:37 O:37

“

B:90 O:37 Very rare, maybe only 400 pistols  
O:37 B:90 will be found in this serial number  
O:37 S:91 range. (3250 – 3650)

“

B:90 S:91

Note: All K-date and early G-dates will have the non-eagle acceptance mark.

**1935 G-date**

B:90 S:91

“

B:90 S:92 Most rare G-date.

This is the end of the non-eagle acceptance marks.

“

W154 S:92

Although the pistol will have a W-154 acceptance, the magazine will have a drooped eagle 154.

“

DE211 S:92

“

DE63 S:92

“

DE63 DE63

Do not confuse DE63 (drooped eagle 63) with a SE63 (stick eagle 63).

1936-S/42	DE63 DE63	
1937-S/42	DE63 DE63	
“	SE63 DE63	Transition to stick eagle 63.
“	SE63 SE63	
“	SE83 SE63	
1938-S/42	SE63 SE63	
“	SE83 SE63	Inspector No. 83 appears.
“	SE83 SE83	Possible never observed.

Note: The use of a very strong glass is recommended when checking any acceptance marks on the late 1937-S/42, 1938-S/42, 1939-S/42 or 1939-42 Lugers. Any of these pistols may have a SE-83 mark until the - r - suffix of the 1939-42 Lugers. The thrust here being, the SE-83 Inspector appeared in late 1937, became very noticeable during early 1938 and can be found into 1939.

1939-S/42	SE83 SE63	End of the No. 83 inspector
1939-S/42	SE63 SE63	
1939-42	SE63 SE63	

This is the point in Mauser Luger production where a collector must be very careful when recording acceptance marks. The size of the 63 under the stick eagle will start to become slightly larger. The stick eagle itself will not grow only the inspector number 63 will seem to grow 63 63 63. When recording 1939 luger acceptance marks think "SMALL", "MEDIUM" and "LARGE".

Also keep in mind that "small" is the normal size acceptance mark as found on the 1936 through 1938 pistols. The change in size of the Inspector number under



the stick eagle on the 1939-S/42 will not be as apparent as the change in size of the Inspectors number 63 on the 1939-42 production P 08. On some late 1939-S/42 pistols you might notice the first acceptance mark 63 is only slightly larger than the second 63. I would refer to these as a medium and small acceptance marks. Counting from left to right on the left receiver of any Mauser military luger, the first two marks are the acceptance marks. The third mark is obviously the test proof.

	<u>Pistol acceptance:</u>	<u>Recorded as:</u>
<b>1939-S/42</b>	SE-63 SE-63 (normal)	SE-63S SE-63S
<b>1939-S/42</b>	SE-63 M SE-63	SE-63M SE-63S
<b>1939-42</b>	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63S SE-63S
“	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63M SE-63S
“	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63M SE-63L
“	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63L SE-63L
<b>W - block</b>	SE-655 SE-63	SE-655 SE-63L
<b>1939-42</b>	SE-655 SE-655	SE-655 SE-655

Note: In the event you may find a combination that I have not described; please make an effort to call this situation to my attention. Thanks

As you can see, the 1939-42 will have all three sizes of acceptance marks. Small, medium and large. Consequently, you must check very carefully to determine which one may be correct. The point to remember - **The magazines of this era will also reflect the same size acceptance mark as compared to the pistol.**

**GUNSHOW NIGHTMARE NUMBER FIVE:** While attending a recent gun show you notice this beautiful 1939-42 Military luger, the serial number is 1234w. “My God”, how can I be so lucky??? You start telling yourself how very fortunate you must be find such a gem at this small gunshow. A quick cursory glance at the other magazine (1<sup>st</sup> mistake) remaining in the holster reveals the same serial number and suffix letter. “WOW!!! This is the real thing, a complete rig, with two matching magazines”. As you examine this wonderful piece, your money is burning a hole in your pocket. You think to yourself, I

better buy this jewel before somebody else sees this fantastic collection piece and snatches this beauty right out of my hand. Consequently, You shake all the cash from your pockets, borrow \$300.00 from your buddy and pay the owner without getting his name (2<sup>nd</sup> mistake). You slip out the door with your new toy and head for home.

Finally you arrive at home from the gunshow, you settle down in your own little hideaway to drool over your purchase. This Luger is certainly as good as they come, a 99%er if I ever seen one. You notice the first magazine is number 1234w and has a small 63 under the stick eagle and + mark, or as previously discussed, a normal size 63 under the stick eagle acceptance. The second magazine is also number 1234w but it has a larger 63 under the stick eagle. "Well now you say to the man in the mirror, what is this"!!!! Have I failed Luger magazines 101? Random thoughts are suddenly racing through your mind!! damn, in my haste to buy this pistol did I misjudge this two matching magazine "rig" a little to hastily? While observing the obvious, it's becoming very apparent that you really don't have two correct matching magazines. You ask yourself what went wrong, what's the problem?

Yes, this hypothetical collector did fail Luger magazines 101. And yes, there is a very simple explanation. The small 63 under the stick eagle indicates the magazine was made in 1937 for a 1937-S/42 Luger. The large 63 under the normal size stick eagle indicates manufacture in 1939 and is correct for the 1939-42 production. Obviously, somebody was lucky enough to find a second magazine with the correct number and letter suffix for this pistol. Unfortunately, the magazines was made two years too soon. That's called "grim and bare it", or maybe some other exclamation not suitable for print at this point!!!

I believe Mauser had this duplication of serial numbers and suffix letters figured out way back when!!! Why is this you ask??? Because in 1937 the drooped eagle 63 changed to the stick eagle 63-acceptance mark during the - r - suffix of the 1937-S/42 manufacture. During 1939 the 42 code pistols appeared in the - q - block and still using the stick eagle 63-acceptance mark. Think about this for a minute. During all the years of Mauser Luger production, these are the only two time frames that production pistols used the same acceptance marks, the same magazine configuration and the same suffix letters. Mauser or the WaA. choose to increase the size of the 63 under the standard stick eagle acceptance in order to identify the production year.

RE: Normal size 63 in 1937 and large 63 under the stick eagle in 1939. The first of the larger 63 magazine acceptance marks appeared in the - q - block of 1939-42 Luger assembly.



I'm convinced that Mauser did this because they were aware of the future. They wanted to provide post-war Luger collectors with a means to know "what went where". Now my friend, if you believe that Mauser had this foresight relating to future Luger collectors, I have a bridge for sale!!!

After this gunshow episode, you certainly have paid your dues and learned an expensive lesson. Although this lesson may be considered as mostly bad news, there is a speck of good news. You are not the first to buy a Luger with enhanced parts or magazines. See gunshow nightmare number 1. **DO YOUR HOMEWORK, STUDY THE MAGAZINES BEFORE YOU STUDY THE PISTOL. LEARN TO RECOGNIZE THE WORK OF WaAUSA. ABOVE ALL, KNOW "WHAT WENT WHERE"**.

All lugers produced between the K-date and the 1936-S/42 pistols will be equipped with the rolled tin nickel body magazines until the - L- block of the 1936-S/42 production. From that point, the blue body magazines were scheduled to be the common magazine. However, many nickel body magazines apparently were in stock at the time of this magazine body color transition. Therefore, these nickel 1-MM-DE6 magazines can be found mixed with the 2-MM-DE6 magazines well into the 1937-S/42 Luger production.

The drooped eagle 63-acceptance mark changed to a stick eagle 63-acceptance mark on Luger magazines in the - r - block of 1937. Keep in mind, the drooped eagle 63 remained on the pistol well beyond the - r - block and into the - y - block or later. Well now, here comes a new guy in the uniform of the stick eagle 83 Inspector. This Inspector appeared in late 1937 and became very noticeable near the - d - block of the 1938-S/42 production period. This inspector remained at Mauser for a couple of years and seemed to disappear after the - r - block of the 1939-42 Luger production. RE: The - r - block: Even though the book says so and as much as we would like to think they do exist, I believe there were no 1939-S/42 Lugers assembled in the - r - block of 1939. In my opinion, many collectors looked at a - p - and reported it as an - r - . As a result of this misidentification, the non-existent 1939-S/42 was fabricated.

The large stick eagle 63 will occasionally be found on the 1939-42 magazines until the end of the 1939-42 production. This will be the fact even though the pistols will have the 655-acceptance mark. I feel it's safe to assume Mauser was using up inventory that already had acceptance marks. The size of the SE-655 acceptance mark on both the pistol and the magazine returned to normal with the appearance of the stick eagle 655 Inspector during the very late - w - block of the 1939-42 production.



The - w - block of 1939 is a very interesting period for P 08 collectors. Early - block pistols will have the SE-63 SE-63 acceptance, mid-range - w - block pistols will have SE-655 SE-63 acceptance and the late - w - block pistols will have the SE-655 SE-655 acceptance. As indicated previously, Mauser Luger magazines can be found with either the large 63 or normal size 655 acceptance marks with 1939-42 pistols until the end of the 1939-42 Luger assembly in the - z - block.

All 1940-42 Lugers will have the SE-655 acceptance marks. The SE-655 marked magazines were used in conjunction with the 122 code magazines until the - d - block. The 3-MM-122 magazine with the extruded type body with two stick eagle 37 acceptance marks and the 122 code first appeared in the no suffix block of the 1940-42 production. There is some variation in these 3-MM-122 magazines, see the basic magazine descriptions for details. I have never observed or recorded a 1939-42 pistol with a matching 122-code magazine. In addition, I have never recorded a 122 code magazine serial number with a letter suffix that would coincide with a 1939-42 Luger suffix range. Re: q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z. If one should ever appear and I doubt it will, I would suspect the magazine would have a - y - or - z - suffix.

1940-42                      SE-655 SE-655

This was the only Pistol acceptance mark used during the 1940-42 production

41-42                      SE-655 SE-655

Note. Most 41-42 pistols are found in the - n - and - o - blocks of early 1941. All will have 122 code magazines. *Some of the early pistols will not have the P 08 mark on the left frame panel.* These were 1940 frames that were manufactured without the P 08 mark on the left frame panel and used during the assembly of the early 41-42 Lugers. These are found in the approximate serial range of 2785n - 3100n. Luger collectors should make a note of this rather odd 41-42 and remember to check each one you observe for this lack of a P 08 mark.

41-byf                      SE-655 SE-655

“                              SE-135 SE-655      Transition in the ns block.

“                              SE-135 SE-135

42-byf                      SE-135 SE-135

#### J. Test Proofs.

There will be three test proofs associated with the Mauser



Production luger. They are described as type-1, type -2 and type -3. K-date and G-date will have test proof type -1. The transition to test proof -2 was during the 1936 production period. Some 1936-S/42 pistols will have test proof -1, while others will have test proof type -2. By 1937 the type -2 test proof was the common proof and remained until the end of the 1939-S/42 pistols.

The Type -1 test proof is really not comparable to the type -2 test proof because of the number of feathers. The collector may have some difficulty counting the feathers on the type -1 test proof without a strong glass. The feathers on the type -2 test proof are much more realistic. The type -2 test proof has a vertical line with four feathers on each side of the vertical body. Be aware that there was more than one design of the type -2 test proof die. You as a collector may notice some minor variations in the design of this one.

Just a thought, I wonder if test proof type-1 with the many feathers was constantly prone to breakage because of all those feathers. Due to this problem, did Mauser redesign the test proof to extend its longevity? At any rate test proof type-2 was born in 1936.

During the spring of 1939, the new Mauser code - 42 - became reality. With the code change, came a test proof change from the type-2 to the new type-3 model. The new type-3 appeared with the 1939-42 pistols and remained until all Mauser Luger production ended in 1942.

The Type-3 test proof is a complete change in design. This test proof is an eagle over a swastika and was common to the new 1939-42 pistols. I have never observed a type-3 test proof on a 1939-S/42 Luger. However, Jan Still in his great book "Third Reich Lugers" indicates that some of the 1939-S/42 pistols in the "r" block had this test proof. Unfortunately, I am yet to see any - r - block 1939-S/42 Lugers or any S/42 Lugers with the type-3 test proof. If you ever see one of these - r - block 1939-S/42 pistols with a type-3 test proof, please record the suffix, serial number and as much other data as possible and send to me. Thanks.

Test proof -1.

Test proof -2

Test proof-3.

**K. Caliber.** All Mauser military Lugers had a 4" barrel and were caliber 9mm. The barrel size mark continued on the bottom of the barrel until about the - d - block of the 42-byf pistols. The barrel will have a test proof on the right side and an acceptance mark on the left side.

**L. Small parts.** Blue or straw color of the small parts. All K, G, 1936 pistols will have straw parts. During 1937 Mauser changed from the rust blue to the salt blue process. At the same time the pistols became all blue including the small parts. The Mauser hump also returned at this point in Luger production.

As suffix letters go, this 1937 transition from rust to salt blue was a rather long transition. A good guess relating to this transition would be between 2995r and 9331t. Prior to 2995r most 1937 dates were rust blued with straw small parts. During the transition the collector may find either rust blue pistols with no hump and straw small parts or salt blue pistols with a Mauser hump and all blue parts. After the - t - letter suffix of 1937, Mauser continued to use up the old inventory. If your lucky you will find a salt blued pistol or maybe rust blued 1937-S/42 with straw small parts and the Mauser hump. These collectable pieces will normally be found after the - t - block when most Lugers will have all blue small parts with no polishing on the inside of the frame.

The exception being, a few of the 1936-S/42 Kriegsmarine Lugers that are found in the late - m - block. This special group of 1936 dated Navy Lugers with blue small parts create a very unusual phenomenon. They will be discussed in detail later with the other Reichsmarine and Kriegsmarine material.

**M. Frame inside.** The original Lugers in 1934 and 1935 were the K and G-date production, they all had the frame polished on the inside. During 1936 Mauser reduced the amount of polishing inside the frame to speed production. By late 1937 the inside of all the frames will be blue. The exception to this rule was the G-date Police Lugers in the very late - e - and early - f - blocks. Many will be found with blue inside the frame because of the magazine safety removal. When the magazine safety was removed in 1937, the frame required some welding and needed to be refinished. No interior polishing was done on the inside of the frame due to the time frame of Luger production. The magazine safety modification removal apparently was within the - r - to - t - letter suffix of 1937 whereas no frame polishing was being done. Some G-dates Police Lugers escaped the magazine safety modification. Those pistols that escaped the magazine safety modification will have no evidence of a magazine safety and will



be polished inside of the frame. Don't let a G-date with blue inside of the frame fool you into thinking the pistol is restored. Look for evidence of a magazine safety having been removed before any decisions are made.

**N. Mauser hump.** Many K-date lugers will be found with or without the Mauser hump. During the 1935 G-date production there were a few production pistols with the Mauser hump and a few with DWM toggles. If any are found with the "hump" and/or "DWM" toggles, I would suspect the early three digit - a - block serial range would be the place to find one. I have never observed a 1936-S/42 with a Mauser hump. The Mauser hump returned during 1937 with the change in blue process and all blue small parts. Check your late 1937-S/42 date Lugers with straw parts again, a welcome pistol to any collection is a 1937-S/42 with straw small parts and the Mauser hump.

**O. Grips.** Wood will always be the standard until the 1940-42 production. Many of these wood grips will have the last two digits of the serial number stamped inside of the grip. Note: Many collectors report that, the 1936-S/42 Luger had a very low percentage of numbered grips. During the late 1939-42 production, after the - w - block a stick eagle-655 may also be found with or without a number. After the no suffix block of the 41-byf pistols a stick eagle-135 will be found. If you decide to remove a grip to check for a number (never found on black plastic grips), always remove the right grip or very carefully remove the left grip. This careful removal will prevent inadvertently chipping of the left grip in the area of the safety lever.

During the 1940-42 production, either Mauser or the sub-contractor who was responsible for supplying the grips for the Mauser Lugers apparently ran short of the correct wood and was slow to supply Mauser with new grips. To compensate for this shortage, Mauser purchased a quantity of brown plastic grips that were comparable to the grips used on the early 1940 Krieghoff pistols. I would suggest that less than 1% of the total 1940-42 Mauser Luger production had brown plastic grips. Once again, these brown grips were not numbered to the gun. A 1940-42 with these brown plastic grips would make a fine addition to any Luger collection. Yes "bakelite" is a better word than plastic. However, black plastic, extruded, black widow, etc are the colloquial terms.

My years of research would indicate that, the black plastic grips and magazine bases did not appear until very near the - q - block of the 41-byf pistols. Think about that comment when you see a 1940-42 or 41-42 outfitted with black plastic grips or fxo magazines with a black plastic



base. Black plastic grips and/or black plastic magazine on these Lugers would have been replacements during WW-11. Unfortunately, they could also have been replaced much later to increase the value and enhance the phrase "Black Widow". These black grips were also not numbered.

#### **P. Magazine.**

Please describe the magazine in detail if the magazine matches the pistol. Please report drooped eagles and stick wing eagles. A simple comment of eagle 63 says nothing and only leads to error and confusion. Refer to the basic magazine description pages for help.

### ***MAUSER LUGER, BASIC MAGAZINE DESCRIPTION***

1. The first clue.
- 1 = Nickel rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.
  - 2 = Blue rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.
  - 3 = Blue extruded type body, stick eagle 37 and 122 code.  
The base will be concave pinned aluminum (CCPA).
  - 3A = Blue extruded body, stick eagle 37, 122 code and P 08 mark with a concave pinned black plastic base. (Very rare)
  - 4 = Blue extruded type body with fxo, stick eagle 37 and upside down \_\_\_\_\_ The base will be concave pinned aluminum (CCPA).
  - 5 = Blue extruded type body with fxo, stick eagle 37 and a right side up P08. The base will be concave pinned aluminum (CCPA).
  - 6 = Blue extruded type body with fxo, stick eagle 37 and right side up P08. The base will be concave pinned black plastic. (CCBP).

Notice the P 08 mark on the 4-mm-fxo magazine is upside down. This was done purposely to identify the C.G. Haenel sub contractor.

Somewhere you will read that the first acceptance mark on the pistol will always be on the magazine. This certainly represents a good thought but I'm sorry to say there will be exceptions. Some G-S/42 Lugers have a W-154 acceptance, while the magazine has a the drooped eagle 154. During and after the - r- block of 1937, the pistols had a drooped eagle 63 acceptance while the magazines had a stick eagle 63 acceptance. The 1939-42 Lugers after the - w - block may be found with SE-655 acceptance on the pistol and SE-63 marked magazines. 1940-42 Lugers will have a 655 acceptance and a 122 code stick eagle 37 magazine acceptance mark on most of the magazines. The SE-655 magazine (2-MM-SE5) favors the comment during the early 1940 production. During every transition in acceptance marks you will find magazines with the earlier acceptance mark than the acceptance mark on the pistol. The pistol and magazine must be very close in serial number and suffix letter. If the magazine is a couple thousand numbers off, BEWARE.



## MAGAZINE DESCRIPTION EXAMPLES FROM THE K-S/42 UNTIL THE 42-BYF

### **1-MM-O37-** Common only to the K-S/42.

1 = Nickel rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military.

O37 = Non-eagle bracketed acceptance mark.

### **1-MM-B90-** Common to the K-S/42 and early G-S/42 Lugers in the – a - block.

1 = Nickel rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military.

B90 = Non-eagle bracketed acceptance mark.

### **1-MM-DE1** – Common only to the G-S/42.

1 = Nickel rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military

DE1 = Drooped eagle 154 acceptance mark.

### **1-MM-DE2** - Common only to the G-S/42.

1 = Nickel rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military

DE2 = Drooped eagle 211 acceptance mark.

### **1-MM-DE6** – Common to late G-S/42 and 1936-S/42 until the – 1 – block.

1 = Nickel rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military.

DE6 = Drooped Eagle 63 acceptance mark.

During the late – L – block of the 1936 Luger production the nickel magazine body changed to blue.

**2-MM-DE6** – Common to the late 1936-S/42 and 1937-S/42 until the – r – block of 1937.

2 = Blue rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military

DE6 = Drooped eagle 63 acceptance mark.

**2-MM-SE6** – Common to the 1937-S/42 after the – r – block, all 1938-S/42, 1939-S/42 and 1939-42 Lugers until the – w – block.

2 = Rolled tin blue body, solid aluminum base .

MM = Mauser Military.

SE6 = Stick wing eagle 63 acceptance mark.

**2-MM-SE8** – Common to the very late 1937-S/42, 1938-S/42 and 1939 Lugers until the – r – block.

2 = Rolled tin blue body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military.

SE8 = Stick wing eagle 83 acceptance mark.

**2-MM-SE5** – Common to the 1939-42 after the – w – block and the 1940-42 until the – d – block.

2 = Rolled tin blue body, solid aluminum base.

MM = Mauser Military

SE5 = Stick wing eagle 655 acceptance mark.



**3-MM-122** - Common to the 1940-42, 41-42 and early 41-byf Lugers.

3 = Extruded type Blue body, 122 Haenel code and No P 08 mark . Magazine will have a concave pinned aluminum base (CCPA).

MM = Mauser Military

122 = Code for C. G Haenel. Magazine body will have stick eagle 37 acceptance marks.

**3A-MM-122** – Common to the 41-byf Lugers after the – q – block. This is a very rare magazine and difficult to find, note the differences between the standard 122 magazine and the 3A magazine.

3A = Extruded blue body with the normal 122 code and the P 08 mark. The black plastic base on these magazines is extremely unusual for a 122 code magazine.

MM = Mauser Military.

122 – P 08 = The 122 represents the code for the C.G. Haenel works. The P 08 is most likely the result of assembling left over parts after the P 08 mark was required.

**4-MM-fxo** - Common to the 41-byf Lugers after the very late – o – block until the – q – block, then mixed with the type 5 magazines.

4 = Extruded type blue body and upside down \_\_\_\_\_ with a concave pinned aluminum base (CCPA).

MM = Mauser Military.

fxo = code for C.G. Haenel, the magazine body will also have the stick eagle 37-acceptance marks.

**5-MM-fxo** - Common to the 41-byf near the - q - block.

5 = Extruded type blue body with a right side up P 08 mark and a concave pinned aluminum base (CCPA).

MM = Mauser Military.

fxo = Code for C.G. Haenel, the magazine body will have stick eagle 37 acceptance marks.

**6-MM-fxo** - common to the 41-byf and the 42-byf.

6 = Extruded type blue body with a right side up P 08 and a concave pinned black plastic base (CCPP).

MM = Mauser Military.

fxo = Code for C.G. Haenel, the magazine body will have stick eagle 37 acceptance marks.

### Another view of magazine acceptance marks

Only the K and G-date Lugers and magazines have non-eagle acceptance marks.

	<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Magazine code</u>
3. Typical codes. K-date acceptance	O 37	O 37	1-MM-O37
"	B 90	B 90	1-MM-B90
G-date acceptance	B 90	B 90	1-MM-B90
"	W 154	DE1	1-MM-DE1
"	DE-211	DE2	1-MM-DE2
"	DE-63	DE6	1-MM-DE6
1936-S/42	DE-63	DE6	1-MM-DE6

Note: During the - L - block of 1936, the nickel bodies changed to blue. Nickel bodies will still be found well into the 1937 production.



1936-S/42	DE-63	DE6	2-MM-DE6
1937-S/42	DE-63	DE6	1-MM-DE6
"	DE-63	DE6	2-MM-DE6
"	SE-63	SE6	1-MM-SE6
"	SE-63	SE6	2-MM-SE6
"	SE-83	SE8	2-MM-SE8
1938-S/42	SE-63	SE6	2-MM-SE6
"	SE-83	SE8	2-MM-SE8
1939-S/42	SE-83	SE8	2-MM-SE8

Note: During this period of Luger manufacture, the acceptance marks start to change in size. Remember small - medium and large. S = Small M = medium L = large. Small is the normal size acceptance mark, the "s" is really not necessary as part of the description. Medium and large are very important.

1939-S/42	SE-63	SE6S	2-MM-SE6S
1939-S/42	SE-63	SE6M	2-MM-SE6M
1939-42	SE-63	SE6	2-MM-SE6s
"	SE-63	SE6M	2-MM-SE6M
"	SE-63	SE6L	2-MM-SE6L
"	SE-655	SE5	2-MM-SE5
1940-42	SE-655	SE5	2-MM-SE5

During 1940 the collector may find several variations of magazines during the 1940-42 Luger production. The first will be the rolled tin blue body type-2 magazine as found with a stick eagle 655-acceptance mark and

used in the late 1939-42 pistols. These magazines will be standard until the - d - block of the 1940-42 Military production seem to be common with many Kriegsmarine pistols. Later down the road, and for some reason beyond me, Mauser once again used a bunch of 655 magazines during the - l - block. I have to assume they found a stash of - l - block rolled tin 655 magazines and shipped them out.

The second magazine to appear with the 1940-42 pistols will be the type-3 – extruded 122-code magazine with two stick eagle 37 acceptance marks on the magazine body. A few of these early 122 code magazines will be found with a stick eagle 37 on the concave pinned aluminum base in addition to the two stick eagle 37 acceptance marks normally found on the magazine body. This additional stick eagle 37-acceptance mark will be found on the top center (TC) or the center right (CR) side of the magazines base . The magazine is referred to as a 3-MM-122E TC or CR. The E indicates the additional stick eagle 37 acceptance mark on the magazine base. Others may be found with just a stick eagle 37 on the base, either top center or center right with no serial number. These were most likely replacement magazines.

The last magazine and the most common for all the 1940-42 production were the 3-MM-122 Haenel magazines. This magazine is exactly the same as the 3-MM-122E except there is no stick eagle 37 on the magazine base. This magazine will remain common until the end of the – o – block during the 41-42 and 41-byf production

1940-42	SE-37 - 122	No P 08 mark	3-MM-122E-TC Top center
"	SE-37 - 122	No P 08 mark	3-MM-122-CR Center right
"	SE-37 122	No P 08 mark	3-MM-122 No SE on base
41-42	SE-37 - 122	No P 08 mark	3-MM-122

The original 41-42 and 41-byf Lugers will be found in the - n - and - o - block of the early 1941 production. All of these pistols will have the 122 code 3-MM-122 magazines. Later 41-42 pistols and all 41-byf Lugers found in the - p -, - q - and - r - blocks will have a later type fxo Luger magazine commonly referred to as the 4-MM-fxo magazine.

The 3A-MM-122 code magazine may be found in this production time frame. For a collector, this is a very rare magazine. Check the plastic



bottom magazines closely for a 122 code in addition to the P 08 with a black plastic base. No fxo code on these magazines.

41-byf	122-SE37	No P 08 mark	3-MM-122 - n - & - o -
“	fxo-SE37 _____	fxo-P 08 mark	4-MM-fxo - p - & later
”	fxo-SE37	fxo-P 08 mark	5-MM-fxo About - r -

During June of 1941, the Waffenamt authorized the use of black plastic grips and magazine bases. Consequently, a new luger magazine with a black plastic base appeared near the - q - or - r - block of 41-byf production. This magazine is exactly the same as the 5-MM-fxo with the exception of the plastic base. Few 4-MM-fxo magazines observed beyond the - q - block.

41-byf	fxo-SE37	fxo-P 08 mark	6-MM-fxo
--------	----------	---------------	----------

In my opinion, Mauser severely curtailed the numbering of all luger magazine bases during the 41-byf production. This change in policy seems to have occurred near the - u - block of the 41-byf production. Very few Mauser numbered magazines are found after this production period.

42-byf	fxo-SE37	fxo-P08 mark	4-MM-fxo
”	fxo-SE37	fxo-P08 mark	5-MM-fxo
”	fxo-SE37	fxo-P08 mark	6-MM-fxo

**Barrel bands:**

For many years, most collectors felt the “sharp barrel band” was an improvement of the DWM machinery by Mauser in the early 1930’s. If you, as a Luger collector were to research the 1928 Dutch Navy contract, you would find that DWM was shipping Lugers to the Dutch in 1929 and very early 1930 with sharp barrel bands. Obviously, BKIW (DWM) reworked the barrel turning machine in the late 1920s and this improved machinery was transferred to Mauser in May of 1930. Mauser used the many Luger spare parts that came from DWM well into 1937. Opinion, the use of DWM parts on Mauser pistols is indicated by a vertical Crown U. Lugers with Mauser made parts will have the horizontal Crown U.

**YOUR COMMENTS AND CORRECTIONS ARE APPRECIATED.**

**Always make  
Copies of  
the data  
sheets before  
you start  
to record  
your information**



# EXAMPLE PAGE

Please provide notes and comments on the back of this data sheet.

LugerRES.600

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## LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET

### Mauser military lugers

A. Chamber date:	K	G	G	G	1936
B. Toggle code:	S/42	S/42	S/42	S/42	S/42
C. Suffix.	—	a	D	E	<del>26</del> L.
D. Serial number.	451	6109a	4522D	9920E	2695L
E. Contract.	ARMY	ARMY	KRIEBS MARINE	POLICE	ARMY
F. Sear Safety:	NO	NO	NO	YES.	NO.
G. Property number.	NO	NO	N1180	NO	NO
H. Inside sideplate No.	—	—	—	—	94
I. Acceptance marks.	037-037	B90-S-92	DE711-S-92	DE63-DE63	DE63-DE63
J. Test proof.	TYPE-1	TYPE-1	TYPE-1	TYPE-1.	TYPE-2
K. Caliber.	<sup>44</sup> 9mm	<sup>44</sup> 9mm	<sup>44</sup> 9mm.	<sup>44</sup> 9mm.	<sup>44</sup> 9mm.
L. Small parts.	STRAW	STRAW	STRAW	STRAW.	STRAW
M. Frame inside.	POLISHED	POLISHED	POLISHED	BLUE	POLISHED
N. Mauser hump.	YES.	NO	NO	NO	NO
O. Grips.	WOOD 51	WOOD —	WOOD 22	WOOD —	WOOD —
P. Magazine	1-mm-037 2/m -H	1-mm-B90 2/m	1-mm-DE2 0/m	1-mm-DE6 1/m	1-mm-DE6. 0/m.

From \* # 1

Telephone \* # 2  
 Fax and email \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

K-DATE 451 - Two matching magazines.  
Both have HAWK - H - ON  
SPINE.

# 2 G-DATE 9920E - NOTE INSIDE OF FRAME IS  
BLUE - EVIDENCE OF MAGAZINE  
SAFETY BEING REMOVED IN 1937.



# EXAMPLE PAGE

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## LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET

### Mauser military lugers

A. Chamber date:	1937	1938	1939	1939	1940
B. Toggle code:	5/42	5/42.	5/42	42	42.
C. Suffix.	V	D	Q	W	a
D. Serial number.	3400 V	775 D	517 Q	5722 W	9285 a
E. Contract.	ARMY	ARMY	ARMY	ARMY	ARMY
F. Sear Safety:	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Property number.	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
H. Inside sideplate No.	34	7	6	58	93
I. Acceptance marks.	DLE63-DLE63	SE83-SE63	SE63 <sup>M</sup> -SE63 <sup>S</sup>	SE63-SE655 <sup>L</sup>	SE655-SE655
J. Test proof.	TYPE-2	TYPE-2	TYPE-2	TYPE-3	TYPE-3
K. Caliber.	4" 9mm.	4" 9mm	4" 9mm.	4" 9mm	4" 9mm
L. Small parts.	STRAW	Blue	Blue	Blue	BLUE
M. Frame inside.	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
N. Mauser hump.	YES.	YES.	YES	YES.	YES.
O. Grips.	WOOD NO #	WOOD 75	WOOD	WOOD 22	WOOD —
P. Magazine	2-mm-SE6 2/m.	2-mm-SE8 0/m.	2-mm-SE6 0/m.	2-mm-SE6L 2/m	3-mm-122 ETC 1/m.

From

\* # 3

\* # 4

Telephone

\* # 5.

\* # 6

Fax and email

Page

of

1937-5/42 3400 U - PISTOL HAS STRAW SMALL PIMMS  
AND THE MANSER HUMP - ALSO  
PISTOL HAS DE63 ACCEPTANCE  
AND BOTH MAGAZINES HAVE  
SE63 ACCEPTANCE

#4 1939-5/42 5179 - FIRST ACCEPTANCE MARK ON  
RECEIVER IS SLIGHTLY LARGER  
THAN THE SECOND ONE

#5. 1939-42 5722W - NOTE THE ACCEPTANCE  
MARKS - SE63 LARGE AND  
SE655 NORMAL SIZE -  
(TRANSITION FROM SE63 TO  
SE655) BOTH MAGS HAVE  
A LARGE 63 UNDER THE  
STICK LEAGLE.

#6 1940-42 9285a  
MAGAZINE IS A 122 CODE  
BUT HAS A SE37  
ACCEPTANCE MARK ON  
THE MAGAZINE BASE.  
-TOP CENTER-



# EXAMPLE PAGE

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## LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET

### Mauser military lugers

A. Chamber date:	41	41	42		
B. Toggle code:	42	B/R	B/R		
C. Suffix.	N	Q	F		
D. Serial number.	3009 <sup>N</sup>	17859	9162 <sup>F</sup>		
E. Contract.	ARMY	ARMY	ARMY		
F. Sear Safety:	NO	NO	NO		
G. Property number.	NO	NO	NO		
H. Inside sideplate No.	31	18	92		
I. Acceptance marks.	SE655 SE655	SE655 SE655	SE735 SE735		
J. Test proof.	TYPE 3	TYPE 3	TYPE 3		
K. Caliber.	44 9mm.	44 9mm	44 9mm. NO SIZE MARK		
L. Small parts.	Blue	Blue	Blue		
M. Frame inside.	Blue	Blue	Blue		
N. Mauser hump.	YES.	YES	YES.		
O. Grips.	WOOD SE655	WOOD	BLACK PLASTIC.		
P. Magazine	3-mm-122 2/m	4-mm-FXO 1/m	6-mm-FXO 2/CORRECT		

From \* 7

# 8

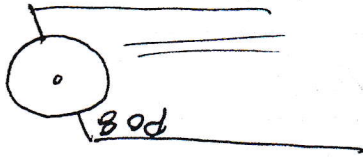
# 9. Telephone

Fax and email

Page of

i. NO PO8 MARK ON LEFT FRAME PANEL.

#8. THIS PISTOL HAS A FXD MAGAZINE WITH AN UPSIDE DOWN PO8 MARK.



#9. NO BARREL SIZE MARKS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL.



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**LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET**

**Mauser military lugers**

A. Chamber date:					
B. Toggle code:					
C. Suffix.					
D. Serial number.					
E. Contract.					
F. Sear Safety:					
G. Property number.					
H. Inside sideplate No.					
I. Acceptance marks.					
J. Test proof.					
K. Caliber.					
L. Small parts.					
M. Frame inside.					
N. Mauser hump.					
O. Grips.					
P. Magazine					

From \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
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Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

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**LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET**  
***Mauser military lugers***

A. Chamber date:					
B. Toggle code:					
C. Suffix.					
D. Serial number.					
E. Contract.					
F. Sear Safety:					
G. Property number.					
H. Inside sideplate No.					
I. Acceptance marks.					
J. Test proof.					
K. Caliber.					
L. Small parts.					
M. Frame inside.					
N. Mauser hump.					
O. Grips.					
P. Magazine					

From \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
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Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_