

COLLECT AS MANY SERIAL #'S AND RELATED DATA AS YOU CAN FIND

THANKS

Directions for completing 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. Small letter under frame serial number, if no letter the gun was Manufactured in the no suffix block. No suffix pistols may be found in the K-S/42, 1937-S/42, 1938-S/42, 1940-42 and 41-byf production.
- D. Serial number. 1 to 4 digits usually followed by a letter suffix except as described in item C.
- E. Contract. **Military** with standard military acceptance and test proof. **Reichsmarine** (K-1934 - G-1935) **Kriegsmarine** (1935 - 1940) either will have an "N" or "O" property number on the front or back grip strap. The **Police** pistols are normally identified by the serial number range and the installation of a sear safety.
- F. Property number. Reichsmarine or Kriegsmarine "N" or "O" property number on the front or back grip strap.
- G. Inside sideplate No. On the backside of the sideplate there is a number relating to the first two digits of the luger serial number. Most common after about 1935.
- H. Acceptance marks.

1934 K-date	O:37	O:37	
	B:90	O:37	Transition
	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

End of the non-eagle acceptance marks.

W154 S:92

Handwritten diagram showing a stylized 'W' shape above the number '154'.

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).

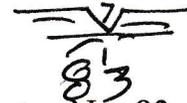
1936 DE63 DE63

1937 DE63 DE63
SE63 DE63
SE63 SE63



Transition to stick eagle 63.

1938 SE63 SE63
SE83 SE63
SE83 SE83



Inspector No. 83 appears.
Possible, never observed.

Note: The use of a very strong glass is recommended when checking any acceptance marks on the 1938-S/42. Remember that this is the period in time when the SE-83 inspector became very noticeable.

1939-S/42 SE83 SE63

SE63 SE63

SE63 SE63

End of the No. 83 inspector



This is the point in Mauser Luger production when a collector must be very careful when recording acceptance marks. The size of the SE-63 will start to become slightly larger. Not so much the - stick eagle itself - but 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 acceptance marks on the 1939-S/42 will not be as apparent as the change in size of the acceptance marks on the 1939-42 production P 08. On some early 1939-S/42 pistols you might notice the first acceptance mark 63 is slightly larger than the second 63. I would refer to this as

a medium and small acceptance marks. Counting from left to right on 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>
1939-42	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63S SE-63S
	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63M SE-63S
	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63S SE-63L
	SE-63 SE-63	SE-63L SE-63L
	SE-655 SE-63	SE-655 SE-63L
	SE-655 SE-655	SE-655 SE-655

Note: You may find a combination that I have not described. If so, please call my attention to this fact.

The 1939-42 pistol may have all three sizes of acceptance marks. Small, medium and large. Consequently you must check very carefully to determine what may be correct. The magazines of this era will not always reflect the same size acceptance mark as compared to the pistol. The early 1939-42 pistols might have normal size SE63 acceptance marks, while the magazine acceptance marks will always be medium or large. For example, (Don't let this happen to you) while attending a large gun show, you come upon a great luger. You have in your hand a beautiful 1939-42 Military luger; a quick glance reveals two matching magazines, a 1939 holster and SE63 tool and only \$2000.00.

"My God Louie", you tell yourself as you examine this near mint collectors dream. You have found the real thing. You just cannot keep reminding yourself that you're a "lucky man" as you note the serial number to be 1234w. Thinking as a wise man, and speaking to yourself again, you realize you must purchase this "work of art" before someone "snatches" this rare luger from your hands and slams down the money. A couple days later you once again find yourself drooling over your "find of a life time". You're just very lucky and very fortunate to find such a gem as you compare the numbers on the two matching magazines. WAIT A MINUTE!!!! The numbers are the same but the number die that placed the numbers on the magazine base was not the same die? Well it's a little late but you decide to give the magazines a closer check. The first magazine is number 1234w and has a small, or as previously discussed, a normal size stick eagle 63. The second magazine is also number 1234w but it has a large stick eagle 63. Well now, maybe we judged this two matching magazine "rig" a little to hastily. After all, we did spend all of our time admiring the pistol and only gave the magazine numbers a quick glance. Damn, I think you have

shot yourself in the foot, you might have failed to observe the obvious. Could it be possible that you have been "hoodwinked", maybe you don't really have two correct matching magazines for this 1939-42 luger. What's the problem? Well I think you have a 1937 magazine and a 1939 magazine in a 1939-42 pistol. Remember? The small stick eagle 63-luger magazine found in the "w" block was made and ended in 1937. This magazine is obviously for a 1937-S/42 pistol. The large stick eagle 63 was made for a 1939-42 pistol after the "p" block. This would be the correct magazine for the 1939-42 production. Somebody was lucky enough to find another magazine with the same number. Unfortunately you paid very well for an education and for your mistake. The first, larger than normal stick eagle 63 acceptance marks appeared in the "p" block of 1939, there were no normal size SE:63 acceptance marks on 1939-42 magazines.

All lugers produced between the K-date and the 1939 pistols will have the rolled tin magazine bodies. The magazine bodies were nickel plated until the "m" block of the 1936 production. From this point, the magazine bodies changed to blue. These blue body magazines were scheduled to be the common magazine for all future luger production. However many nickel body magazines remained in stock and were consumed during 1937. The drooped eagle 63 changed to a stick eagle 63 in the "r" block of 1937. The large stick eagle 63 returned to the normal size stick eagle 655 in the "w" block of 1939-42 production. "As a matter of fact", This bit of magazine information should solve the acceptance mark problem described above.

By late 1939, the C.G. Haenel Company had sold the Military on a new magazine design. These will be referred to as the "extruded type" magazine with the new Haenel 122 code. This type 3-MM-122 magazine with the extruded type body had two stick eagle 37 acceptance marks with the 122 code. My records would indicate these were no 1939-42 pistols equipped with this magazine. They are first recorded in the no suffix block of the 1940-42 production. There is an exception to this statement, see basic magazine descriptions.

1940-42 SE-655 SE-655

This was the only 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 early 41-42 pistols were assembled with

1940 frames (no P 08 on 1940 frames) and will be found in the approximate serial number range of 2785n - 3100n. Please make note of this mark on 41-42 lugers and record the data for me. This is the most rare of the 41-42 pistols.

41-byf	SE-655 SE-655 SE-135 SE-655 SE-135 SE-135	Transition in the ns block.
42-byf	SE-135 SE-135	

I. 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.

Type-1 is comparable to the type two in that each has four feathers each side of the vertical feather. The feathers on the type - 1 are difficult to count and require a strong glass.

Type-2 also has four feathers each side of a vertical leg. Each feather on the type - 2 test proof is more separated from the vertical feather and easily distinguished with any viewing device. This change from the type - 1 to the type - 2 test proof occurred during the 1936 production. Compare the test proof on any G-date to the test proof on any 1937 date. The difference should become more obvious.

Type-3 is a complete change in design. This test proof is an eagle over a swastika. This new test proof first appeared on the 1939-42 pistols. As a matter of clarification let me make this statement very clear. I HAVE NEVER OBSERVED THIS TEST PROOF ON A 1939-S/42 LUGER. Jan Still in his book "Third Reich Lugers" indicates some of the 1939-S/42 pistols in the "r" block had this test proof. If you ever see one of these pistols PLEASE record the data for me.



Test proof -1.



Test proof -2



Test proof-3.

J. Caliber.

All military pistols were 4" 9mm luger.

K. Small parts. Blue or straw in color. The K, G, 1936 and 1937 pistols produced prior to the "r" block will have straw color small parts. Late 1937-S/42 lugers will be all blue. Also the inside of the frame will probably be all blue by this time. The transition from straw to blue occurred during the r - t blocks of 1937.

L. Frame inside. The first thing we need to do here is study the inside of several K or G-date frames, even a very early 1936-S/42 will provide the evidence. Note these frames are highly polished on the inside, which includes the "tines" of the frame. During 1936 Mauser started to reduce the construction time of each pistol by reducing the amount of internal polishing of the frame. If you want to observe the end result, compare the inside of a 1938-S/42 to the inside of a G-date frame. This reduction in polishing was rather gradual; therefore the collector must spend sometime comparing early and late frames. In your opinion is the frame polished or blue? Please provide any comment you have on this section.

M. Mauser hump. Many K-date lugers will be found with or without the Mauser hump. During the 1935 G-date production there were few if any pistols with the Mauser hump. In addition, I have never observed a 1936-S/42 with a Mauser hump. The Mauser hump departed with the end of the K-date production and returned just prior to the all blue pistols of 1937. A welcome pistol to any collection is a 1937-S/42 with straw small parts and the Mauser hump.

N. Grips & No. Wood grips 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. To check the grip for a serial number, always remove the right grip. This will prevent inadvertently chipping of the left grip in the area of the safety lever.

During the 1940-42 production Mauser apparently became short of the wood product which was used to make the wood grips. To compensate for this apparent shortage, Mauser used some brown plastic grips on the 1940-42 production. These brown plastic grips are comparable to the plastic grips used on the late 1940 Krieghoff production. I would suggest that less than 2% of the total production had brown plastic grips. These grips are not numbered

The black plastic grips did not appear until approximately the "q" block of the 41-byf pistols. Think about that comment when you see a 1940-42 or 41-42 with black plastic grips. These grips are not numbered.

O. Magazine.

Please describe the magazine in detail if the magazine matches the pistol. Don't confuse drooped eagles with stick eagles and please be specific, eagle 63 or E/63 tells me nothing. Refer to the "basic magazine description" pages for help.

Drooped Eagle 63

Stick Eagle 63

NOTES OR COMMENTS

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 (CCPA) concave pinned aluminum.
 - 4 = **Blue** extruded type body with fxo, stick eagle 37 and _____
The base will be concave pinned aluminum (CCPA).
 - 5 = **Blue** extruded type body with fxo, stick eagle 37 and P08.
The base will be concave pinned aluminum (CCPA).
 - 6 = **Blue** extruded type body with fxo, stick eagle 37 and P08.
The base will be concave pinned black plastic. (CCPP).

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

2. Examples

1-MM-O37

- 1 = **Nickel** rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.
- MM = Mauser Military.
- O37 = Non-eagle acceptance mark found on the K-date Luger. O37 or B90.

2-MM-SE8

- 2 = **Blue** rolled tin body, solid aluminum base.
- MM = Mauser Military
- SE8 = Stick eagle 83 acceptance mark.

3-MM-122

- 3 = **Blue** extruded type body with a CCPA base.
- MM = Mauser Military.
- 122 = 122 code with two stick eagle 37 acceptance marks.
No P 08 mark

4-MM-fxo

- 4 = **Blue** extruded type body with a CCPA base.
- MM = Mauser Military
- Fxo = fxo Haenel code with two stick eagle 37's and a upside down P 08 mark _____.

5-MM-fxo

- 5 = **Blue** extruded body with a right side up P 08 mark.
MM = Mauser Military.
Fxo = fxo which is a Haenel code, two stick eagle 37 acceptance marks and a right side up P 08 mark.

The 6-MM-fxo will be the same as the 5-MM-fxo except for a black plastic un-numbered base in place of the concave pinned aluminum base.

		<u>Acceptance</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
3. Typical codes.	K-date acceptance	O 37	O37	1-MM-O37
		B 90	B90	1-MM-B90
	G-date acceptance	B 90	B90	1-MMB90

All of the above are non-eagle acceptance marks.

		W154	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 "m" block the nickel bodies changed to blue. Nickel bodies will still be found well into the 1937 production.

		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
1938-S/42		SE-63	SE6	2-MM-SE6
		SE-83	SE8	2-MM-SE8

1939-S/42	SE-83	SE8	2-MM-SE8
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Note: In this area 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 as found on 1937-S/42 pistols. The "s" really is not necessary as part of the description. This is true because we all know that "small" indicates the standard size acceptance mark. Medium and large on the other hand are very important.

	SE-63	SE6	2-MM-SE6
	SE-63	SE6	2-MM-SE6M
1939-42	SE-63	SE6M	2-MM-SE6M
	SE-63	SE-63L	2-MM-SE6L
	SE-63	SE-63L	2-MM-SE6L
	SE-655	SE5	2-MM-SE5
1940-42	SE-655	SE5	2-MM-SE5

During 1940, the collector may find three variations of magazines in the 1940-42-production pistol. The first will be the rolled tin blue body type - 2 magazine with a stick eagle 655-acceptance mark. These magazines will be common until the "d" block of the 1940-42 Military production and almost all Kriegsmarine production. For some reason Mauser also used hundreds of these "655" magazines during the "L" block of the 1940-42 production.

The second magazine issued with the 1940 pistols will be the type - 3 122-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 or the center right side of the base. The magazine is referred to as a 3-MM-122E. The E indicates a stick eagle 37 on the magazine base.

The third magazine, that is common to the 1940-42 production, will be the 3-MM-122 magazine. This specific magazines is exactly the same as the 3-MM-122E except there is no stick eagle 37 on the magazine base.

	SE-37 - 122	SE3E	3-MM-122E
	SE-37 - 122	SE3	3-MM-122
41-42	SE-37 - 122	SE3	3-MM-122

The original 41-42 code lugsers will be found in the "n" and "o" block of the early 41-byf production. All of these pistols will have the 122 code 3-MM-122 magazines. Later 41-42 pistols in the "p", "q" and "r" block may have later luger magazines.

41-byf	fxo-SE37- <u>80d</u>	fxo	4-MM-fxo
	fxo-SE37-P08	fxo	5-MM-fxo

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.

	fxo-SE37-P08	fxo	6-MM-fxo
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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 numbered magazines are found after this production period.

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

MPLE PAGES

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NOTE:
 SEE SEPARATE PAGES
 FOR K-DATE LOGS

LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET
Mauser military lugers

A. Chamber date:	¹⁹³⁵ G	1936	1937	1938	1940
B. Toggle code:	5/42	5/42	5/42	5/42	42
C. Suffix.	a	g	X	m	—
D. Serial number.	2675	6659	2175	8275	3624
E. Contract.	M.I.TARY	POLICE	M.I.TARY	M.I.TARY	KRIGSMARINE
F. Sear Safety:	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
G. Property number.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	0.3841
H. Inside sideplate No.	NONE	NONE	22	83	37
I. Acceptance marks.	B90-591	DEB3 DEB3	SEB3 SEB3	SE83 SE63	SE655 SE655
J. Test proof.	TP-1	TP-1	TP-2	PP-2	TP-3
K. Caliber.	9mm ^{4"}	9mm ^{4"}	9mm ^{4"}	9mm ^{4"}	9mm ^{4"}
L. Small parts.	STRAW	STRAW	BLUE	Blue	Blue
M. Frame inside.	Polished	Polished	Blue	Blue	Blue
N. Mauser hump.	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
O. Grips.	NO # WOOD	#59 WOOD	#75 WOOD	NO # WOOD	NO # WOOD
P. Magazine	1-MATCH 1-MM-B90	2-MATCH 1-MM-DEB	1-MATCH 2-MM-SEL	0-MATCH 2-MM-SE8	0-MATCH 2-MM-SES

IS CORRECT IS CORRECT

Please provide comments on the back side of the data recording sheets.

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LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET

Mauser military lugers

A. Chamber date:	1940	41	41	42
B. Toggle code:	42	B/F	B/F	B/F
C. Suffix.	D	NONE	B	D.
D. Serial number.	2188	8175	7985	8952
E. Contract.	MILITARY	MILITARY	MILITARY	MILITARY
F. Sear Safety:	NO	NO	NO	NO
G. Property number.	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
H. Inside sideplate No.	22	82	80	90
I. Acceptance marks.	SE655 SE655	TRANSITION SE135-SE655	SE135-SE135 SE655-SE655	SE135 SE135
J. Test proof.	TP-3	TP-3	TP-3	TP-3
K. Caliber.	4" 9mm	4" 9mm	4" 9mm	4" 9mm
L. Small parts.	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
M. Frame inside.	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
N. Mauser hump.	YES.	YES	YES.	YES.
O. Grips.	BROWN PLASTIC	BLACK PLASTIC	NO # WOOD	655 WOOD
P. Magazine	3-MM-122E	6-MM-FXO	NOT NUMBERED 5-MM-FXO	MAG CAN BE TYPED 5 OR 6.

SEE REF.
ON 122E

CORRECT
BLACK
PLASTIC

CORRECT

NOT
NUMBERED

Please provide comments on the back side of the data recording sheets.

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LUGER RESEARCH DATA SHEET
Mauser military lugers

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H. Inside sideplate No.					
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J. Test proof.					
K. Caliber.					
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M. Frame inside.					
N. Mauser hump.					
O. Grips.					
P. Magazine					

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N. Mauser hump.					
O. Grips.					
P. Magazine					

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