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Kel-tec pf-9 9mm compact black

Skip to contentMain starts here. FREE SHIPPING ON \$25+ AND SIGN-IN SEE DETAILS. FREE CURBSIDE OR IN-STORE PICK UPSelect a Store Type of Semi-automatic pistol Kel-Tec PF-9 Kel Tec PF-9, blued finish, gray gripTypeSemi-automatic pistolPlace of originUnited StatesProduction historyDesignerGeorge KellgrenManufacturerKel-Tec CNC Industries IncProduced2006–presentSpecificationsMass1.7 oz (360 g)[1]Length5.85 in (14.9 cm)[1]Barrel length3.1 in (7.9 cm)[1]Width0.85 in (2.2 cm)[1]Height4.3 in (11.3 cm)[1]Cartridge9×19mmActionShort recoilFeed system7-round detachable box magazine[1]The Kel-Tec PF-9 is a 9 mm caliber, recoil operated, locked breech, double action only, semi-automatic pistol based on (and sharing many parts with) Kel-Tec's earlier P-11 and P-3AT models. Kel-Tec claims the PF-9 is the flattest and lightest 9 mm handgun ever mass-produced. It was designed as a hidden weapon and backup to make law respect and for underlying civilian bearing. Kel-Tec first announced the PF-9 on February 9, 2009, and the new pistol was released into the market in the fall of 2009. [2] The PF-9 design detail detail is manufactured in Cocoa, Florida, by the Kel-Tec CNC Industries. Featuring extensive use of numerical computer controls (CNC) manufacturing techniques, its six main components consists of the barrel, slide, frame, dash, trigger group, and magazine. The barrel is manufactured in SAE/AISI 4140 steel hard 48 RHC, and the sliding is constructed of the same steel. The frame, which houses the trigger group, consists of a solid 7075-T6 aluminum billing machine. A transfer bar system connects the hammer and trigger. A safety block hammer incorporates that prevents disengaging accidents if the handgun is dropped. Long double-action-only trigger zoom provides an additional security feature. The handgun includes a slide-open feature that closes the slide at position behind its rearmost after the latter round is fired. The cut is made of DuPont ST-8018 polymer and holds the steel, 7-round, single-column magazine. [3] The sights consist of a fixed front blade and a wind-adjustment noted rear eye. Three white dots highlight the sights for greater visibility in low-light conditions, and this weapon includes an accessory train for mounting light and laser. The PF-9 uses many original parts designed for the Kel-Tec P-11 and P-3AT models, and is a compromised between these handguns. From the P-11, the PF-9 uses a slightly modified barrel, trigger, eject, and front sight. The P-3AT parts used in the PF-9 include the extraction and various sources. The outlet is available in a variety of colors, while the slide is available in blue, Parkerized, Ceramics (Cerakote), and finishes chromed hard. The PF-9 is shipped with an extended magazine flaplet, an Allen wrench for adjusting the angle in hindsight, and the property's manual. References^a a c d e f PE-9, Kel-Tec. Archived from the original on 15 December 2012. Retrieved 20 December 2012. ^ PE-9 Page on Kel-Tec CNC website. Archived from the original on 2012-12-15. Retrieved 2010-09-05. ^ Manual Manuals PF-9 Owners Kel-Tec CNC Industry Link External PE-9 Pages on Kel-Tec CNC Industry Website Kel-Tec Group (KTG) Retrieved from <ent Page 2Pistol cartridge designed by Georg Luger 9m redirection here. For other cartridges and 9 mm bullets, see 9 mm caliber. For other uses, see 9mm (disambiguation) and Parabellum (disambiguation). 9×19mm Parabellum9×19mm Parabellum rounds and a bullet for comparisonTypePistolPlace of originGerman EmpireService historyUsed byNATO and othersWarsWorld War I – presentProduction historyDesignerGeorg LugerDesigned1901Produced1902Present/variants9×19mm Parabellum +SpecificationsParent case7.65×21mm ParabellumCase typeRimless, taperedBullet diameter9.01 mm (0.355 in)Neck diameter9.93 mm (0.391 in)Rim thickness1.27 mm (0.050 in)Case length19.15 mm (0.754 in)Overall length29.69 mm (1.169 in)Case capacity0.862 cu in (13.30 gr H2O)Primer typeBerdan or Boxer small pistolMaximum pressure (CIP)235.00 MPa (34,084 psi)Maximum pressure (SAAMI)241.3165 MPa (35,000.000 psi)Ballistic performance Bullet mass/type Velocity Energy 7.45 g (115 gr) Federal FMJ 1,180 ft/s (360 m/s) 355 ft-lbf (491 J) 8.04 g (124 gr) Underwood FMJ +P 1,226 ft/s (373 m/s) 413 ft-lbf (617 J) 8.04g (124 gr) Winchester JHP +P 1,335 ft/s (407 m/s) 434 ft-lbf (589 J) Test barrel length: 118mm(4.65")Source(s): Seller & Bellot, [1] Buffalo Bore, [2] CIP,[23] Cor-Bon[4] 9×19mm Parabellum is a slug gun made by Georg Luger and presented in 1902 by weapons of German Manufacturer Deutsche Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken (DWM) (German Weapons and Ammunition Factory) for its semi-automatic luger pistol. [5] For this reason, it is designated as the 9mm Luger by the Sporting Arms and the Manufacturing Institute of Amnesty (SAAMI). [6] and the mm Luger by International Commission for Permanently Draining it Epreuve des Armes Portatives Tentes (CIP). [3] This is the name of parabellum from the Latin motto of DWM. Six psm, beautiful parable (if you seek peace, prepare for war). [7][8] Under STANAG 4090, the 9×19mm Parabellum is a standard cartridge for the NATO on the Organization of Organizations Independence Organization. [9] According to the 2014 edition of the World's Cartridges, the 9×19mm Parabellum is the world's most famous and widely used military munition and cartridges submarine weapon. [10][11] In 2007, Newsweek stated that about 60 percent of the weapons in use by the police are 9mm and projected 9×19mm Parabellum sales and make semiautomatic handguns more popular than guns. [12] This popularity of slug can be attributed to the widely held condemnation that it is effective in police self-defense use. [13] Its low cost and wide availability contribute to the popularity of the caliber. Origins Georg Luger developed 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge from his earlier 7.65×21mm parabellum round, which was read even from the original 7.65-mm Borchardt cartridge in the Borchardt C-93 handgun. Shrink length can be the cartridge used in the Borchardt pistol to allow it to improve the design of the close of actus and incorporate a smaller, English grip. Luger's work on Borchardt's design evolved into the Luger handgun, first amounted in 1898 with the 7.65×21mm Parabellum chamber. Demands from Germany for a larger caliber of the military side have led Luger to develop the 9×19mm Parabellum potix for the eventual handgun of the P08. This was achieved by removing the bullet shape from the 7.65mm×21mm Parabellum case, resulting in a rimless slug to have invaded a bullet that was 9 mm in diameter. In 1902, Luger introduced the new round of the British Weapons Committee, as well as three prototype versions of the U.S. Army for testing in Springfield Arsenal in mid-1903. The imperial German navy adopted the slug in 1904 and in 1908 the German Army adopted it as well. [10] The bullet increase was slightly repeated in the 1910s to improve food. To save leaders during the Second World War in Germany, the lead core was replaced by a iron core envelope with lead. The bullet, identified by a black jacket, was designated as ME 08 (the myth of Eisernen—and iron core). By 1944, the black jackets of the mE had fallen and these bullets were produced with normal cooperating jackets of colored jackets. Another released variation was designated 08 Bullet SE and identified by the black jackets black, and it was created by compressing lead at high temperatures in a solid material (Sinterreisen-sintered). [14] Popularity of the 9×19mm Parabellum increased, and the 9×19mm Parabellum handgun and submarine weapons were adopted by military services in many countries. [15] The 9×19mm Parabellum became the most popular caliber for U.S. law enforcement agencies, mainly due to the availability of compact pistols and high-capacity magazines after World War I. [16] Worldwide, the parable 9×19mm Parabellum is one of the most popular handgun cartridges where it is legal (some countries prohibit the use of weapons that current or former military service cartridges, and cartridges of this caliber are generally available anywhere ammunition handguns sell. From the mid-1900s to the mid-1990s, a sharp increase occurred in the popularity of semiautomatic pistols in the US, a trend anticipated by the adoption of the Smith & Wesson Model 39 by the Illinois State Police in 1968. In addition, the M9 of Beretta (a military version of the Beretta 92 Model) was adopted by the U.S. Army in 1985. Previously, most U.S. police departments issued .38 special caliber guns with a capacity. The .38 special was preferred to other weapons, such as variants of the M1911, because it offered low recoil, was small and light enough to accommodate different firing, and was relatively inexpensive. [17] The 9mm cartridge is ballistically superior to the .38 Special slug revolver. [18] is shorter overall, and an autoloader cartridge was stored in flat magazines, as opposed to cylinder speed slots cylinders. 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It noted by canceling its violet around a gold-colored standard primary. The largest cartridge S.A. Ball 9 cents/ Mark IZ (9m/L Ball MK 22) was production from September 1943 to 1988, and was classified as STANAG standard in 1962. It was designed for use in submachine weapons such as the Lanchester, Sten, and Sterling. Bullet weight is 7.5 grams (116 gr) on a load of 6 pills (0.39g). The 9x19mm Parabellum became the most popular handgun cartridges where it is legal (some countries prohibit the use of weapons that current or former military service cartridges, and cartridges of this caliber are generally available anywhere ammunition handguns sell. From the mid-1900s to the mid-1990s, a sharp increase occurred in the popularity of semiautomatic pistols in the US, a trend anticipated by the adoption of the Smith & Wesson Model 39 by the Illinois State Police in 1968. In addition, the M9 of Beretta (a military version of the Beretta 92 Model) was adopted by the U.S. Army in 1985. 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