



Suhl proof house mark.

660

Date of proof, here June 1960.



Quality indicating mark, here indicating "Outstanding Quality."



Quality indicating mark, here indicating "Good Quality."



Quality indicating mark, here indicating "Utility Quality."



This mark, in use between 1950-1961, designated "Special Quality" guns which was yet another classification between "Outstanding" and "Good" quality.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC or East Germany

On 14 June, 1974, new proof laws for East Germany. The new law affects all firearms and self-contained ammunition for by the proof law of 8 August, 1968, as well as all ammunition and shells as set forth in the proof law of 1968.

This new law applies to the armed organizations of the Democratic Republic (DDR) only when agreement between the Amt für Standardisierung, Meßwesen und Normung (ASMW) or ASMW (Office of Standards, Measures and Quality Control) and the appropriate Office of the Organization for the registration and proof remains in the hands of the control offices.

The OSMQC will establish a special department for this will then act as the official proof authority.

Obligatory Proof

The following products must undergo proof:

All firearms, such as rifles, shotguns, combination hunting, smallbore rifles, Flobert rifles, all short rifles, pistols and revolvers, including flare and signal pistols.

Also subject to proof are all ballistic devices used to test the performance of ammunition, this to include all test barrels, etc., used for measuring chamber pressure, bullet or shot patterns and the like.

Insert barrels and interchangeable barrels—that is barrels exchanged without the use of tools—must also undergo proof of all ammunition of the self-contained type.

Shooting devices, such as stun guns, power-actuated drivers, and all other such items operated by means of a cartridge must undergo proof firing. Included also are equipment which fire a solid projectile by means of air pressure, CO₂ cartridges or similar means of propulsion.