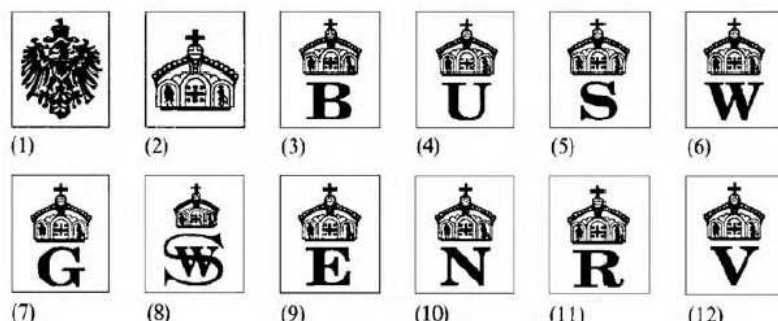


The recognition of proof marks in the UK prior to 1939 was discontinued after the outbreak of World War II. Recognition was awarded again in the UK from 1 October 1984 for the following pre-war German proof markings:

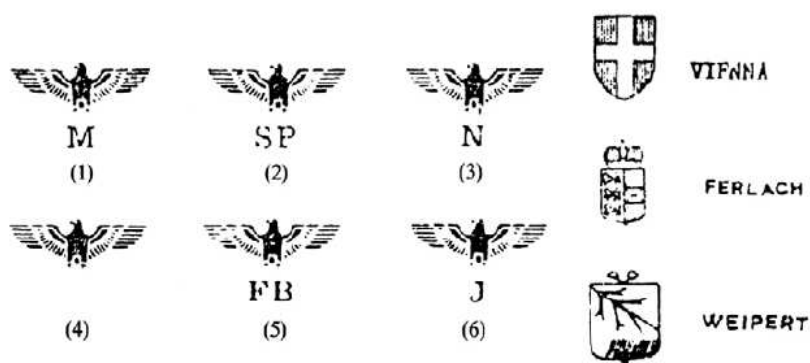


Muzzle-loading guns must bear 1, 1, 4 and 5 upon the barrel, and 1 and 4 on the breech, or 3 and 4 upon the breech and barrel. Breech-loading shotguns must have 1, 1, 4 and 5 upon the barrels; 1, 1, 4 and 6 if choke-bored. If rifled in the choked section of the bore then 1, 1, 4, 6 and 8 must be present; the action must be marked with 1 and 4.

Rifles must bear 1, 1, 4 and 7, together with 9 in express rifles. The breech or action should be marked with 1 and 4. Revolvers must bear marks 2 and 4 upon the barrel, cylinder, frame or body. Repeating pistols and Saloon pistols must bear the marks 2 and 4 upon the barrel and action.

Proved arms which have been subject to subsequent alteration must upon reproof be marked with 11 and 3 in addition to their original markings. Arms held in stock during the passing of the 1891 German Proof Act were exempted from the provisions of proof and received the mark 12 upon the barrel, breech or action.

The following marks used in Nazi Germany and the Sudetenland between 1940 and the end of the war in 1945 and also in Austria after the Anschluss (in this case with the addition of the mark of the Vienna, Ferlach or Weipert Proof House) have never been afforded recognition:



(1) Provisional mandatory black powder proof for shotguns; (2) Definitive black powder proof; (3) Definitive nitro proof, usually including the mark of the proof house and the year of proof; (4) Mark for Flobert guns; (5) Optional voluntary proof of weapon or component; (6) Re-proof of repaired arms.

The following marks have been recognised in the UK since September 1955. These include the proof house identifying marks, although the Kiel (Eckernförde) Proof House used an oakleaf prior to 1973:

