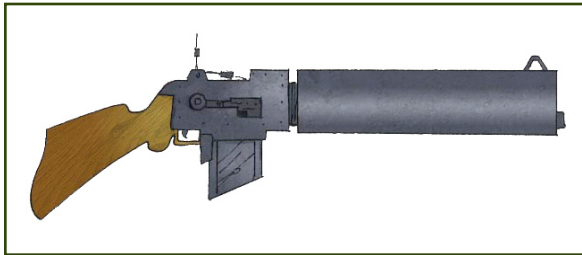




## CRUSADER WEAPONS



### BOGEN 12MM ASSAULT RIFLE

The Bogen is a 12mm, gas-operated, rotating bolt, semi-automatic rifle. The Bogen uses either a 5- or 10-round magazine and weighs roughly 2.4 kg loaded. The standard round has a muzzle velocity of 580 m/s and an effective range of 150–250 meters. The C-pattern variant also comes standard with a bayonet lug.

The Bogen 12mm semi-automatic is the standard rifle of Alykinder's light infantry forces. The Bogen replaced the Gwelt semi-auto after the Aacon factory complex was taken by the Crusaders in the first year of battle. Alykinder targeted the Craesil lowlands early in his campaign specifically to take the factory complex and its added production capacity as well as to gain control of the many weapon systems produced there. Damage to the complex during the three-month siege was light and it was up and running in full production just a few weeks after being taken. In service with the Craesilian forces for nearly forty years and now with the Crusade forces for ten, the Bogen is generally regarded as the most robust and sturdy mass-produced rifle in production.

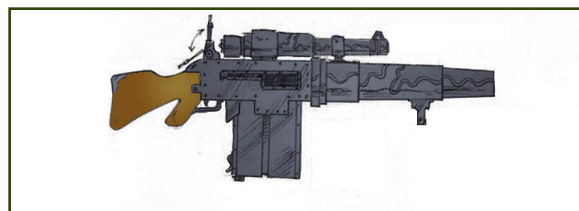


## RYSHI (R4) HEAVY RIFLE

The Ryshi (R4) is a 20mm, spring-recoil, semi-automatic rifle. It weighs 7.5 kg fully loaded and uses a seven-round magazine. The standard round has a muzzle velocity of 720 m/s and an effective range of 500–600 meters. As the R4 requires a solid stance and a solid support (a squad-mate's shoulder will do) it is unwieldy to fire in close quarters and therefore almost always equipped with a bayonet.

The R4 provides the lethal “punch” for the light infantry squad and most squad tactics are based around it. Light infantry squads will usually be equipped with two or three, and most of the squad carries extra magazines for them. The heavy round is designed to blow through everything from medium armor to Quar bodies. Its massive weight and recoil reduce accuracy, but when it hits, it HITS.

The Ryshi is manufactured by the prolific Cnoch Holdings and is used in some version or another by most of the continent's armed forces. Early models (the R1 and R2) required the rounds to be greased before being inserted into the magazine, making reloading magazines under fire quite a chore, but the recent modifications to the bolt in the R3 and R4 have all but solved the initial problems with the action of the feed system. Most models still carry casing picks inserted in the stock of the weapon to quickly remove hot jammed casings from the breech.



## GRIFKIS SHOTGUN

The Grifkis double-barreled shotgun is one of the most finely crafted shotguns on the continent. It is one of the few weapons to still be almost completely hand-made. Of all the varied shotguns used throughout the war it is the most sought after and desired.

is-Caertens (Ffos-ki) started by carrying small double-barrel shotguns as an affectation rather than as a tool. They were a status symbol signifying the bearer as an up and comer and fit nicely with the swagger in a brand new Ffos-ki's step.

As the years went on and the is-Caerten's role on the battlefield changed, the Grifkis became an integral part of a Ffos-ki's kit. Now shotguns are handed down from father to son or from Caerten to is-Caerten on the battlefield. A shotgun carried by a member of the officer corps often has a rich legacy shadowed only by the officer's own family history.

