

.22 - 250 REMINGTON CARTRIDGES

Ilion encountered pierced primers, some misfires and a few instances of case separation at the shoulder of product packed at Lonoke in January 1972. Approximately 33,000 rounds were warehoused that month and Ilion received 14,000 in February and 10,000 in July, of which 20,000 were returned to Lonoke recently.

On a sample of 90 cartridges, 42 measured .010" to .034" short, 8 were .035" to .050" short and 40 were in excess of .050" short. The case is measured from the face of the cartridge to the SAAMI reference point on the shoulder taper of the case. The overall case length is probably correct since the case is final trimmed after tapering operation. 83

Tests have shown that short shoulder cases in excess of .035" short, may misfire or result in pierced primers. Those more than .050" short will probably result in case separation. In the production operation, cases are gauged to determine those in excess of maximum length or those below minimum length, but not for both. Approximately 1% of product are 100% gauged and tested at packing by Quality Audit.

Lonoke produced 887,000 rounds between October 1 and December 31, 1971. 485,000 rounds were shipped during this period and 402,000 were available on January 2, 1972. 125,000 were produced in February and approximately 200,000 per month thereafter. Lonoke does not have any of this product in the warehouse and is in a backorder position. Bridgeport warehouse has approximately 150,000 rounds, one code was packed in December 1971.

There was one complaint of a short length round in April 1971, received by Bridgeport. No other known complaints of this type have been received.

The Committee discussed the various actions that might be pursued to retrieve the undesirable product. Identification of lots which may contain short cases is the immediate problem.