

Laura Watson

From: Cochran, Melissa
Sent: 03/09/2004 01:25:05 PM
To: Watson, Laura M.
CC:
BCC:
Subject: Model 700 Muzzleloader

Model 700 Muzzleloader

Model 700 Muzzleloader

The legendary family of Model 700 Muzzleloaders revolutionized the world of in-line black powder muzzleloading with its state-of-the-art design and unprecedented performance when introduced in 1996.

The Model 700 Muzzleloader is designed with the 3 rings of steel:

Receiver

Barrel

Breech plug

Thus making it the strongest receiver on the market today.

Each version of the Model 700 ML comes with Cleaning Tube, Breech Plug/Nipple Wrench, Ramrod Handle, Ramrod Extension, Allen Wrench, Patch Jag, Weather Shroud and De-Priming Tool. And for current owners of standard Model 700 ML and Model 700 MLS, Remington now offers a Model 700 ML Conversion Kit through the Remington Accessories line of black powder products.

The 3-Way Ignition system on all versions of the Model 700 ML allows the shooter to utilize standard No. 11 Percussion Caps, Musket Caps or .209 Shotshell Primers. A universal firing pin design and interchangeable nipples provide ease of ignition selection and added reliability with use of up to 150 grains of black powder or black powder equivalent. With the choice of a custom-designed 209 nipple, black powder enthusiasts can expect hotter ignition, maximum efficiency and performance, even in the harshest weather conditions. Add the magnum 26-inch barrels and shooters can achieve greater velocities and accuracy, not expected from a muzzleloader.

MUZZLELOADING CALIBERS COMPARED

.36

A light black powder rifle primarily used for small game like rabbits and squirrels.

.45

Used most often for deer and smaller game.

.50

Probably the most popular caliber for muzzleloading hunters. Favored for its versatility in effectively taking both medium and large game such as antelope, whitetail deer, mule deer and perhaps elk.

.54

An ideal choice for western hunters who prefer the additional striking energy to bring down big game like mule deer, elk, moose and bear.

The Remington Black Powder Heritage.

Eliphalet RemingtonThe long-standing tradition of Remington accuracy began with a muzzleloader -- hand-crafted by Eliphalet Remington.

In 1816, with a flintlock muzzleloading rifle barrel hand-forged in his father's blacksmith shop, Eliphalet Remington started one of the most legendary traditions in the history of sporting firearms: Remington accuracy. Accuracy always built in, not added on. So you see, Remington is no newcomer to black powder shooting. This is where we began. And it could be no more fitting that we now return to our heritage by bringing hunters today's most advanced, state-of-the-art muzzleloading firearms, ammunition and accessories.

Remington Family Blacksmith Shop

Circa 1816. The Remington family blacksmith shop. Birthplace of the original Remington muzzleloader and, along with it, what is today Remington Arms Company, Inc.

No one actually uses black powder any longer. It's much too volatile. Three types of powders typically used in today's muzzleloaders are Pyrodex, Go Ex, Clean Shot. These types of powders do not have the nitrogen content of conventional black powder.

A few years back, there was the invention of smokeless powder. We do not recommend the use of this type of powder in our firearms. Smokeless powder is measured differently than regular black powder substitute. Smokeless powder is measured in grains of weight not by volume. Where black powder substitute is measured in volume.

The key to black powder accuracy is experimentation. There are several types of projectiles on the market today. You may choose from the Lead Conicle (this is chunks of lead), Round Balls, and Sabots (these are typically more accurate).

700ML Suggested Loading Data

.50 Caliber

Projectile

Grain Weight

Black Powder Charge (grains)

Muzzle Velocity (feet per second)

Muzzle Energy (foot pounds)

Core-Lokt Bullets with Sabots

Core-Lokt JHP

275

90 grs. FFg

1450 f.p.s.

1284 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1505 f.p.s.

1383 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg

1565 f.p.s.

1495 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1610 f.p.s.

1583 ft.-lbs.

Core-Lokt JHP

303

90 grs. FFg

1397 f.p.s.

1313 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1480 f.p.s.

1474 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg

1515 f.p.s.

1544 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1570 f.p.s.

1558 ft.-lbs.

Gamemaster Pre-lubed Lead Bullets

Flat Base HP

365

90 grs. FFg

1350 f.p.s.

1477 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1405 f.p.s.

1600 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg

1470 f.p.s.

1751 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1525 f.p.s.

1885 ft.-lbs.

Flat Base Solid

365

90 grs. FFg

1315 f.p.s.

1479 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1370 f.p.s.

1605 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg

1435 f.p.s.

1760 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1470 f.p.s.

1647 ft.-lbs.

Premier Golden Lead Round Balls

.490* dia. Ball

179

80 grs. FFg

1650 f.p.s.

1082 ft.-lbs.

90 grs. FFg

1750 f.p.s.

1197 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1840 f.p.s.

1346 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg max

2050 f.p.s.

1670 ft.-lbs.

.54 Caliber

Projectile

Grain Weight

Black Powder Charge (grains)

Muzzle Velocity (feet per second)

Muzzle Energy (foot pounds)

Core-Lokt Bullets with Sabots

Core-Lokt JHP

303

90 grs. FFg

1410 f.p.s.

1337 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1460 f.p.s.

1435 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg

1510 f.p.s.

1534 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1565 f.p.s.

1648 ft.-lbs.

Gamemaster Pre-lubed Lead Bullets

Flat Base HP

400

90 grs. FFg

1235 f.p.s.

1355 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1290 f.p.s.

1478 ft.-lbs.

110 grs. FFg

1355 f.p.s.

1631 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1410 f.p.s.

1766 ft.-lbs.

Premier Golden Lead Round Balls

.530" Dia. Ball

226

80 grs. FFg

1680 f.p.s.

1416 ft.-lbs.

90 grs. FFg

1760 f.p.s.

1534 ft.-lbs.

100 grs. FFg

1830 f.p.s.

1680 ft.-lbs.

120 grs. FFg max

1960 f.p.s.

1928 ft.-lbs.

Our guns were specifically designed for sabots. They have different weights of sabots, our guns work best with around a 300 grain projectile and from 90 to 120 grains of powder.

Some states ban the use of sabots, you will need to recommend that the consumer check his local regulations before suggesting that they use sabots. Every state has different regulations. If they can't use sabots they can use the lead conical or round balls.

The rate of twist in a Remington Model 700 Muzzleloader is

The rate of twist in a Remington Model 700 Muzzleloader is 1 in 28". This allows for exceptional accuracy with a variety of round balls, conical bullets and our specially designed Core-Lokt bullets with sabots.

To load the powder:

1. Using the ramrod with extension handle and cleaning jag, swab the bore to the breech plug with a cleaning patch that has been saturated with Remington All-Natural Bore Cleaner to remove any debris or fouling that may have accumulated in the bore while the rifle was in storage.
2. Swab the bore with cleaning patches until the patches come out clean and dry.
3. Swab the bore with a cleaning patch lubed with Remington Wonder Lube paste for black powder.
4. Point the firearm in a safe direction and fire at least two percussion caps, musket caps or No. 209 primers to make sure the flash hole through the nipple is clear and dry. Residual bore cleaner at the breech could saturate the powder and increase the possibility of a misfire or a hang fire.
5. Place the butt of the rifle on a firm, stable surface with the muzzle pointed up and well away from your body. Treat the firearm as if it were loaded at all times!!!
6. Use individual powder measure to pour the correct amount of powder into the bore. Make sure to use 2F or FFg black powder or PXRODEX RS only. Never use ANY quantity of any other powder. Never pour powder directly into the muzzle from a powder flask or container. A lingering spark could ignite the entire container of powder. Always use an individual charge measure. Never exceed the maximum charge of powder.
7. Keep the muzzle pointed up and away from your body at all times to keep the powder in the bottom of the barrel and to avoid accidents or injury.
8. Proceed to load the projectile.

To load the projectile:

1. Keep the butt of the rifle on a firm, stable surface with the muzzle pointed up and away from your body.
2. If you choose to use a Remington Wonder Wad, place it evenly on the muzzle so it plugs the entire bore. Push the wad into the bore a short distance with a short starter.
3. Load ONE of the projectiles as follows:
 - * To load a Saboted Conical, firmly seat the projectile in the sabot and push the sabot and projectile into the bore by hand.
 - * To load a Lubed Conical, push the lubricated projectile by hand into the bore.
 - * To load a Patched Round Ball, lay a lubricated patch evenly over the muzzle and push a round ball into the center of the patch and into the bore by hand.
4. Use the ball end of a short starter to start the projectile and align it with the bore. Push the projectile approximately six inches into the bore with the shaft of the short starter.
5. Use the ramrod to seat the projectile (and Remington Wonder Wad if used) firmly on the powder charge. Do not pound on the ramrod to seat the projectile. Black powder and PYRODEX are impact sensitive and may ignite from impact. The impact may also deform the projectile, adversely affecting the accuracy.
6. Be sure that projectile is firmly seated on the powder charge so there isn't a gap between the powder and the projectile. To provide a reference mark for future loading, mark the ramrod at the muzzle once a projectile has been loaded to the proper depth. (Be sure to recheck the ramrod mark if you change loading components or after the ramrod).
7. Remove the ramrod from the barrel and replace it in the stock under the barrel.

Placing the Percussion Cap, Musket Cap or No. 209 primer

Note: Only use the caps or primers intended for use with the nipple installed in the firearm.

1. Place the correct percussion cap, musket cap or No. 209 primer on the nipple.
2. Slide the bolt handle forward and push the bolt handle down.

NOW THE RIFLE IS LOADED.

To make the rifle ready to fire, put the safety mechanism in the "F" position.

NOW THE RIFLE IS READY TO FIRE.

Pulling the trigger fires the rifle.

Warning: wait at least one full minute after firing the last round before pouring powder into the bore to allow time for any residual sparks to be extinguished.