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Remington Arms Company Inc.
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL CENTER
315 WEST RING ROAD
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY 42701

Note that these procedures for proof testing were developed to consistently position the propellant thereby providing greater consistency of proof pressures. Failure to follow this procedure during the definitive proof testing of each chamber of the firearm could result in pressure levels significantly below the minimum proof pressure specification as determined for the cartridge.

Any firearms components, such as bolts, bolt heads, receivers including chambers, etc. which were previously subjected to proof testing and, which subsequently, have any proof sensitive components changed, altered, or substituted, should be re-proofed.

Method:

- Record headspace before proof testing (*see previous procedure: TLW0010A Measure Headspace.*)
- After firing the proof round, the firearm will be carefully examined to determine if any damage to the product has occurred due to exposure to the proof pressure. This inspection includes:
 - Visual inspection for damage,
 - damaged receiver or bolt, especially the locking lugs on the bolt or the receiver
 - bulged chamber or bore; split, cracked or otherwise damaged barrel,
 - broken stock,
 - any other part subjected to the proofing stress, which can be visually examined for damage.
 - Any "suspicious" areas should be submitted to magna-flux inspection before proceeding.
- Magna-Flux all bolt heads after Proof
- The fired proof cartridge should be examined to determine that no firearm fault has introduced cartridge failure, such as:
 - Expanded cartridge head
 - Excessive roughness, rings, or bulging, which would affect extraction.
 - Beginning separation or material stretching in front of the case head indicating excessive headspace or excessive pressure as stated above.
 - Any cartridge case failure indicating a firearm fault.
- In addition, the spent proof round should be examined for the presence of unusual deformation, split case or split head, and for any evidence of a pierced primer. Any of these conditions may be indicative that high-pressure gases may have vented into the action where other damage to components may have occurred.

J.R. Snedeker

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