

Remington Confidential

craze, or otherwise display failures. The parts also may simply take up solvent when immersed and yield the solvent back when exposed to air with no other property change other than temporary modulus (stiffness) reduction. To support this observation, it is often helpful to separate parts by their amount of solvent uptake, so that the large solvent uptake parts can be more carefully examined.

The receiver insert will be specifically tested for this DAT.

Method:

- Obtain untested chemicals.
- Weigh and obtain hardness readings on the test specimen(s).
- Place the specimen(s) in a container so that they are completely covered by the solvent. Leave at rest in the container for 24 hours.
- Remove and wipe the specimen(s) until they are dry. Weigh and obtain hardness readings on the test specimen(s).
- Leave the specimen(s) to air dry an additional 24 hours. Weigh and obtain hardness readings on the test specimens.
- The list of solvents, lubricants and production chemicals commonly used with and around firearms is found in below:

Remington Oil
 Remington Bore Cleaner
 Break Free Bore Cleaner
 Birchwood-Casey Gunscrubber
 Remington Action Cleaner
 Hoppe's Oil
 Hoppe's #9 Solvent
 TPC Solvent
 LP-1 Lubricant
 Thin Film Lubricant
 Steel Guard
 Molycoat Paste
 Molycoat Powder
 Cobratex

Data Required:

- Record part weights before and after test.
- Record part hardness before and after test.