

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

PRODUCT SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING
NOVEMBER 20, 1978

MINUTE #10 - 1978

PRESENT:

SUBCOMMITTEE

E. F. BARRETT, CHAIRMAN
J. G. WILLIAMS
E. G. LARSON

OTHER

A. J. HERMANDORFER
W. L. PENN
J. H. CHISMALL
H. K. BOYLE
R. B. SPERLING, ACTING SECRETARY

PETERS MAGNUM #4 BUCKSHOT

The results of the tests conducted by Remington using the July 1977 codes were reported to the Subcommittee. Forty rounds, conditioned at -20° F., were fired in a used Model 870 Magnum. Four of the ~~forty~~ rounds lodged both the "H" and Pakline wads in the barrel. In each instance where wads were lodged, a normal pressure ambient round was fired against the lodged wads with no damage to the gun.

Approximately 35 rounds of the same code, conditioned at -20° F., were fired in the same gun with the barrel held vertically. Most of the rounds when fired resulted in lodging of wad components in the barrel. In no instance, however, did the shot fail to clear the barrel.

All shot was removed from five rounds of the same code and fired in the gun used for the previous tests. The wads lodged

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in the barrel in all instances, but firing a normal round against the lodged wads did not damage the gun until the fifth sequence, when the barrel developed a slight bulge about 1" to 1½" from the muzzle.

Based on these test results and Remington's favorable experience with instances of "H" wads being lodged in the barrel, the Subcommittee determined that the poor performance in cold temperature evidenced by the July 1977 code did not pose a substantial safety hazard. However, the Subcommittee did decide to recommend to the President that this code be recalled. The decision was grounded on the fact that the subject code does not meet Remington's performance specifications.

Consequently, the Subcommittee recommended that recall notices be placed in local newspapers covering those areas where the subject code had been distributed.

It was estimated that about 49,000 of these shells had left the factory. Approximately 17,000 were already coming back from dealers. Assuming conservatively that about one half of the remaining shells had already been used, there might be 15,000 to 20,000 shells in the hands of the public.

(Secretary's Note: Subsequently on November 22, 1978, the President approved these recommendations).

H. B. Sperling
Acting Secretary

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