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SAAMI TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MANUAL

ISSUED 10-5-78

VOLUME VII, CENTERFIRE RIFLE

REVISED _____

INSPECTION AFTER PROOF TESTING

A firearm is properly proofed when the proof cartridge has been fired without evidence of significant gas leakage. Significant leakage occurs when a case separation or split allows gas to escape. In the event that significant gas leakage occurs, the firearm should be inspected for damage and reproofed.

Firearms, following proof, should be submitted to sufficient visual, mechanical and functional inspection to assure that both the firearm and the fired proof cartridge have satisfactorily withstood the test.

This inspection includes:

1. Visual for damage, i.e., damaged receiver or bolt, bulged or otherwise damaged barrel, broken stock, or any part subjected to the proofing stress which can be visually examined for damage.
2. The fired proof cartridge should be examined to determine that no firearm fault has introduced cartridge failure, such as:
 - a. Expanded cartridge head.
 - b. Excessive roughness, rings, or bulging, which would affect extraction.
 - c. Incipient separation or stretch ahead of the case head indicating excessive headspace or excessive pressure as stated under 2.a. above.
 - d. Any cartridge case failure indicating a firearm fault.
3. Function by subsequent firing or other functional tests to assure that no damage has occurred in the proof firing.
4. Mechanical gaging of firearm headspace to assure that excessive setback of stressed components has not occurred in proof firing.

Subsequent to proof firing and inspection, the Proof Stamp should be applied at or near the breech area.