 Nuclear Biological and Chemical (NBC)
 Optics. Ruggedness; and others too numerous to mention. </blockquote> All of this was to assure that the Army got what they paid for First Article took much longer than originally anticipated and we feel that like us, in the preparation of our proposal, the Army did not realize the magnitude of the required testing First Article Approval was granted on July 27, 1988. anbsp; By working together as a team, the Army and Remington had successfully demonstrated that a Sniper. Weapon System could be fielded using the NDI principle without compromising the requireds

specifications.

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We have learned our strengths.. and we have corrected any and all weaknesses. This, of course, will be reflected in the quality of our commercial products; as well We feel, however, that one of the most important benefits of participating in the SWS project was the price of workmanship of our people Through a team effort, and full utilization of our resources; we are able to supply the finest sniper weapon system available to the U.S.

Army. &

 :

b>REMINGTONS SWS CONTRACT

The initial contract for Sniper Weapon Systems was awarded to Remington Arms Company, Inc. on July 22, 1987, and the

U.S. Government agreed to pay \$3,980 for each SWS,

complete with the following components:

<blookquote>

7.62mm M24 Rifle

 size="1">

Deployment case, complete with foam inserts

<br

size="1">

.≲font face="Verdana">

Deployment Kit, consisting of spare parts <br

/span>/font>

Leupold M&A telescope (a.k.a. Ultrascope), fixed mount,

extendable sun shade and dust covers (supplied by

Butter)

Redfield international front sight and Redfield Palma

