about Remingtons development of a new sniper rifle: <br/>br>

Remington first became interested in the sniper weapon system when we received a copy of the market investigation. in April 1986. Having previously supplied the M40 to the U.S. Marine Corps, we felt we were in a good position to respond to this requirement. Using the market investigation questionnaire as a guideline. Remington formed a SWS Team and came up with a Plan of Action. The principle designer at Remington was Fred & Martin. 1 C Douglas was assigned as Superintendent of the SWS Project. Team, which eventually consisted of feature Remington employees.</span></font> <font face="Verdana"><span style="font-size: 8pt">The team defined seven major items for consideration: the rifle action; the stock; the scope; a carrying case for the system; iron sights; ammunition; and a potential retrofit to .300 Win Mag. The caliber retrofit requirement and the need for accuracy led us to a long-action bolt gun. We felt this gun should have a synthetic stock, preferably made of Keylar. This was based on Remingtons experience with our sporting line of rifles which were equipped with either fiberglass or Kevlar type stocks.&nbsp: We investigated and tested several major manufacturers stocks, and finally selected one of Kevlar-graphite construction with an aluminum bedding block and adjustable butt plate. This decision was based on ruggedness and accuracy performance.</span></font> <font face="Vergana"><span style="font-size: 8pt"> Several rifle scopes of variable power and fixed power were considered and tested &nbsp After discussions with people familiar with sniper applications and knowledge of the scope on the M40A1, Remington settled on a fixed power scope in the 10X range with an accompanying carrying case. The iron sight selection was easier, as the number of competitive sights offered is limited and production is constrained by the size of the sight company. </span> </font>

<fort face="Verdana"><span style="font-size: 8pt"> Ammunition was a major hurdle to overcome, as M118 (Match Grade 7.62 NATO) was not available for private consumption & by Remington had a distinct advantage, as we manufacture both guns and ammunition, and we enlisted the resources of our experts to provide us with acceptable ammunition for testing.

<font face="Verdana"><span style="font-size: 8pt">The first carrying case we selected proved inadequate & hbsp; We did hot find this out until the eleventh hour, due to our misinterpretation as to what was really required & hbsp; This almost proved to be fatal, but was finally resolved at a later date to everyones satisfaction through technical discussions.

<font face="Verdana"><span style="font-size: 8pt">Now that we were reasonably comfortable with our component selections, we built and tested a prototype sniper weapon

Subject to Protective Order Williams v. Remington