

is dependent upon the rate of twist of the rifling and the velocity. The barrel twist (left or right) determines the direction of the rotation.

SABOT TYPE PROJECTILE—A sub-caliber projectile centered in a lightweight carrier to permit firing the sub-caliber projectile in a larger caliber firearm.

PROPELLANT—In a firearm, the chemical composition which, when ignited by a primer, generates gas. The gas propels the projectile. Also called Powder.

RANGE— 1) An area equipped for testing firearms and ammunition. 2) The horizontal distance between the firearm and the target.

EFFECTIVE RANGE—The maximum distance at which a projectile can be expected to be useful.

MAXIMUM RANGE—The greatest distance a projectile can travel when fired at the optimum angle of elevation of the gun barrel.

RATE OF TWIST—The distance required for the rifling to complete one revolution.

RECEIVER—The basic unit of firearm which houses the firing and breech mechanism and to which the barrel and stock are assembled. In revolvers, pistols, and break-open shotguns, it is called the Frame.

RECOIL—The Rearward movement of a firearm resulting from firing a cartridge or shotshell.

RECOIL PAD—A butt plate, usually of rubbers to reduce the sensible recoil of shoulder firearms.

RELOADING—The operation or practice of assembling cartridges or shells using fired cases.

RELOADING COMPONENTS—Primers, propellant powder, bullets, or shot and wads, used with fired cases to load ammunition.

RELOADING DATA—A description of recommended relationships of reloading components.

REPEATER—Any firearm equipped with a magazine.

PALM REST—An adjustable support for a target rifle extending downward from the forearm.

REVOLVER—A firearm, usually a handgun, with a cylinder having several chambers so arranged as to rotate around an axis and be discharged successively by the same firing mechanism.

DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER—A type of revolver in which the rotation of the cylinder, cocking and firing are performed by a single pull of the trigger. Most Double Action revolvers can also be fired Single Action.

SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER—A type of revolver in which the hammer must be cocked manually, rotating the cylinder. The firearm is discharged by a separate pull of the trigger.

RIB—A raised surface used as a sighting plane. Ribs may be either solid or ventilated. See Rib, Ventilated.

SOLID RIB—A solid raised surface above a barrel or barrels which functions as a sighting plane.