

Remington Confidential

TLW0010B – Proof Test

All test sample firearms will be subjected to a standard .30-06 (or .270) Factory Proof Load, shot in the blow-up room using a lanyard. This procedure will be completed before the firearm can be used for any additional firing tests.

Before proof testing the firearm should be inspected for:

- Barrel Obstructions
- Bore and chamber are free of grease or oil and other debris.

For fully assembled firearms, one definitive proof cartridge should be fired in each firearm. Definitive proof ammunition is to be used in accordance with the "Handling of Ammunition" procedure defined in the SAAMI Technical Committee Manual, Volume III, Section II, Page 2410. Note that these procedures for proof testing were developed to consistently position the propellant thereby providing greater consistency of proof pressures. Failure to follow this procedure during the definitive proof testing of each chamber of the firearm could result in pressure levels significantly below the minimum proof pressure specification as determined for the cartridge. Any firearms components, such as bolts, bolt heads, receivers including chambers, etc. which were previously subjected to proof testing and which subsequently, have any proof sensitive components changed, altered, or substituted, should be re-proofed.

Method:

- Record headspace before proof testing (*see previous procedure "TLW0010A – Measure Headspace."*)
- After firing the proof round, the firearm will be carefully examined to determine if any damage to the product has occurred due to exposure to the proof pressure. This inspection includes:
- Visual inspection for damage.
 - damaged receiver or bolt, especially the locking lugs on the bolt or the receiver
 - bulged chamber or bore, split, cracked or otherwise damaged barrel,
 - broken stock,
 - any other part subjected to the proofing stress, which can be visually examined for damage.
 - Any "suspicious" areas should be submitted to magna-flux inspection before proceeding.