Remington Arms Company Inc.
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL CENTER
315 WEST RING ROAD
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY 42701

Method:

- Record headspace before proof testing *(see previous procedure "TLW0300 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.
- The fired proof cartridge should be examined to determine that no firearm fault has introduced cartridge failure, such as:
    - Expanded cartridge head.
    - Excessive roughness, rings, or bulging, which would affect extraction.
    - Beginning separation or material stretching in front of the case head indicating excessive headspace or excessive pressure as stated above.
    - Any cartridge case failure indicating a firearm fault.
- In addition, the spent proof round should be examined for the presence of unusual deformation, split case or split head, and for any evidence of a pierced primer. Any of these conditions may be indicative that high-pressure gases may have vented into the action where other damage to components may have occurred.
- Take note of any indication of significant gas leakage, if present, it may indicate that the firearm was not subjected to full proof pressures and the proof test would then be invalid and would require re-proofing.
- A firearm is only properly proofed when the cartridge has been fired without evidence of significant gas leakage.