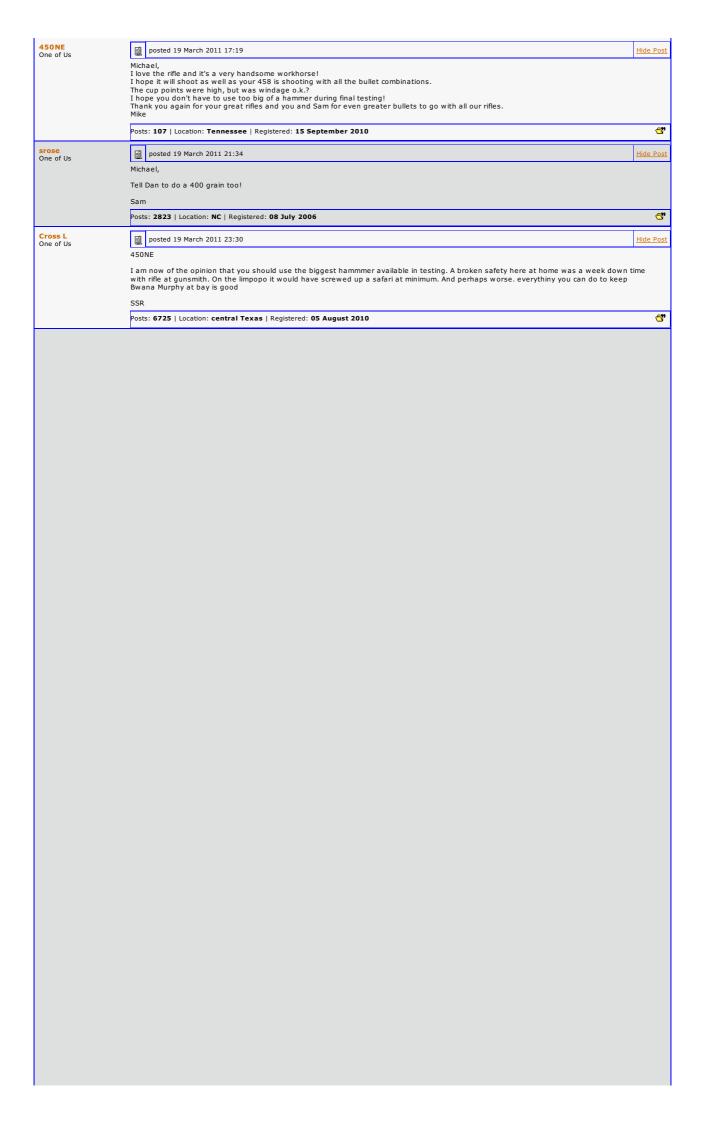
THE ACCURATERELOADING.COM BIG BORE FORUMS



Accurate reloading.com The Accurate Reloading Forums THE ACCURATE RELOADING.COM FORUMS Rifles Big Bores Terminal Bullet Performance

Page 1 ... 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 ... 304

Moderators: GeorgeS Go 🧭 New 🥎 Find 🔍 Notify 🔉 Tools 🗞 Reply ϗ 🔖 Terminal Bullet Performance Login/Join 食食食食食 michael458 One of Us posted 19 March 2011 14:51 D_eal Originally posted by Cross L: By golly, when Michael or I test something it is By God TESTED SSR And if it can survive both of us--Well that's as good as it gets! LOL http://www.b-mriflesandcartridges.com/default.html The New Word is "Non-Conventional", add "Conventional" to the Endangered Species List! Live Outside The Box of "Conventional Wisdom" I do Not Own Any Part of Any Bullet Company, I am not in the Employ Of Any Bullet Company. I do not represent, own stock, nor do I receive any proceeds, or monies from ANY BULLET COMPANY. I am not in the bullet business, and have no Bullets to sell to you, nor anyone else. Posts: 8426 | Location: South Carolina | Registered: 23 June 2008 **€**?° srose One of Us posted 19 March 2011 15:23 Hide Pos Michael, On the 45-70 bullet why don't you get Dan to put NE bands on it then you can seat it out in the B&Ms. I do want a solid for the 45-70. I have 2 Siace doubles in 45-70 and would love to take one to Africa. We need to test a #13 at about 1500 fps to see how deep it will go. Sam €" Posts: 2823 | Location: NC | Registered: 08 July 2006 michael458 One of Us posted 19 March 2011 15:40 Hide Pos quote: Originally posted by srose: On the 45-70 bullet why don't you get Dan to put NE bands on it then you can seat it out in the B&Ms. I do want a solid for the 45-70. I have 2 Siace doubles in 45-70 and would love to take one to Africa. We need to test a #13 at about 1500 fps to see how deep it will go. Sam Sam I copy/paste your remarks above and sent to Dan.. Excellent idea--would be good to go either way and have good crimping grooves as well. Which we need on 45/70. I am going with a 325 gr to begin with so that will work well with the Super Short and velocity. I think that will do fine in 45/70 as well. Then a NonCon behind it! $\underline{http:/\!/www.b-mrifles} and cartridges.com\!/default.html$ The New Word is "Non-Conventional", add "Conventional" to the Endangered Species List! Live Outside The Box of "Conventional Wisdom" I do Not Own Any Part of Any Bullet Company, I am not in the Employ Of Any Bullet Company. I do not represent, own stock, nor do I receive any proceeds, or monies from ANY BULLET COMPANY. I am not in the bullet business, and have no Bullets to sell to you, nor anyone else. €" Posts: 8426 | Location: South Carolina | Registered: 23 June 2008



RIP one of us posted 20 March 2011 00:41

Hide Pos

Offered as an example of perfect nose design for a brass "soft point," my Non-Con used in 2008 on KY deer, and in 2010 for 6 animals in TZ up to zebra size:

It is .395-caliber/310-grain, brass hollow point designed by Macifej, Agent J, of S&H.

Not a single one has been recovered from game, except for one brass petal I found with my teeth while eating the deer. All were one-shot quick kills except for one baboon and one wart hog that were gut shot, and just took longer to die from that first shot. I wish I had used that bullet on the second cape buffalo in TZ ... that might have resulted in a recovery if shot full length of the body, at +2700 fps MV.

Recovered from 5-gallon Homer buckets of water laid end to end, all petals came off at 1600 fps, 2100 fps, and 2600 fps, left to right:



In game, they are a devastating wounder, quit bleed-outs and maybe tumble and exit base forward after the explosion of petals on entry. All seemed to track straight through the animal, on four heart shots and 2 gut shots in TZ.

IBT:
You were right.
The .395 has a .388 bore, .395 groove.
Design was for a .387/.395, between me and Harry McGowen.
I guess the "user barrels" are often .0005" to .001" over the minimum bore spec as designed.
I specified .387", and the barrels ended up .388".
Likewise the .490"/.500" Pac-Nor barrel I just got is .491"/.500".

 $I \ am \ happy \ as \ long \ as \ the \ groove \ diameter \ is \ no \ more \ than .0005" \ above \ the \ maximum \ spec \ for \ caliber/bullet/groove, and both \ the \ McGowen .395 \ and \ Pac-Nor .500 \ barrels \ are \ good.$

Now back to MIB proceedings. Alas, I am putting up some fence for my 75 year-old mother today instead of shooting my .458 B&M. Weather is nice here now. Maybe tomorrow ...

quote:

Originally posted by RIP:

auote:

Originally posted by I Bin Therbefor:

auote:

Originally posted by RIP:

You are off by .001". The bore diameter of the modern .395-cal is .387", groove is .395. igotimes

Sadly, they have a typo there at McGowen Precision Rifle Barrels. From the start with Harry McGowen and I deciding the specs, it was .395" groove and .387" bore, I repeat: .395/.387 A difference of .008" is routine in the medium bores such as .308"/.300" and .458"/.450" from thirty-cal to 45-cal.

I will have to call them up and discuss this.

I have purchased six .395-cal barrels. Max and friend have purchased three. They are excellent quality barrels.

Even though the gunsmith that Doc M uses has a phobia of them, or some other hangup. Highjack off.



I Bin One of Us

I Bin posted 20 March 2011 07:00

Hide Po

quote:

Originally posted by RIP:
Offered as an example of perfect nose design for a brass "soft point," my Non-Con used in 2008 on KY deer, and in 2010 for 6 animals in TZ up to zebra

It is .395-caliber/310-grain, brass hollow point designed by Macifej, Agent J, of S&H.

Not a single one has been recovered from game,
except for one brass petal I found with my teeth while eating the deer.
All were one-shot quick kills except for one baboon and one wart hog that were gut shot, and just took longer to die from that first shot.
I wish I had used that bullet on the second cape buffalo in TZ ... that might have resulted in a recovery if shot full length of the body, at +2700 fps MV.

Recovered from 5-gallon Homer buckets of water laid end to end, all petals came off at 1600 fps, 2100 fps, and 2600 fps, left to right:



In game, they are a devastating wounder, quit bleed-outs and maybe tumble and exit base forward after the explosion of petals on entry. All seemed to track straight through the animal, on four heart shots and 2 gut shots in TZ.

You were right.
The .395 has a .388 bore, .395 groove.
Design was for a .387/.395, between me and Harry McGowen.
I guess the "user barrels" are often .0005" to .001" over the minimum bore spec as designed.
I specified .387", and the barrels ended up .388".
Likewise the .490"/.500" Pac-Nor barrel I just got is .491"/.500".

I am happy as long as the groove diameter is no more than .0005" above the maximum spec for caliber/bullet/groove, and both the McGowen .395 and Pac-Nor .500 barrels are good.

Now back to MIB proceedings. Alas, I am putting up some fence for my 75 year-old mother today instead of shooting my .458 B&M. Weather is nice here now. Maybe tomorrow ...

quote:

Originally posted by RIP:

quote:

Originally posted by I Bin Therbefor:

quote:

Originally posted by RIP:

You are off by .001". The bore diameter of the modern .395-cal is .387", groove is .395. $^{\odot}$

Sadly, they have a typo there at McGowen Precision Rifle Barrels. From the start with Harry McGowen and I deciding the specs, it was .395" groove and .387" bore, I repeat: .395/ A difference of .008" is routine in the medium bores such as .308"/.300" and .458"/.450" from thirty-cal to 45-cal.

will have to call them up and discuss this.

have purchased six .395-cal barrels. Max and friend have purchased three.

They are excellent quality barrels.

Even though the gunsmith that Doc M uses has a phobia of them, or some other hangup. oldownee Highjack off.



Thanks for the follow up

IBT

Posts: 404 | Registered: 08 May 2005

6



posted 20 March 2011 14:29

Hide Pos

Originally posted by 450NE: Michael,

I hope it will shoot as well as your 458 is shooting with all the bullet combinations.

The cup points were high, but was windage o.k.?

Mike

Mike

If I had to venture a guess I would say your 458 will shoot near exact as the one I am shooting now. I find little difference between the guns.

The 350 CPS is in line windage, but the 325 is higher, and a bit left than the other bullets. Not really surprised at this, it's running 2580 fps, so it is not a surprise that it is a bit out of line with the others. I might play with slowing it down to 2450 or so and I bet it falls in with the others windage.

400 grs is a good move as well, will have some run.

RIP

I am learning here that all brass noncons are not created equal. With the shape of the #13 profile the the blades extend below the 13 degree angle, where the bullet is thicker of course. So what starts thin at the top, gets thicker at the base. This for sure effects shear on some of the calibers as we have seen. The new 458s, 409s, 375s, 9.3s are as thin as we can go, right to the edge of the radius on the #13. If I had to guess this will shear at lower velocity, but just how low I don't know--YET. I will. Actually, we all will. With shears down in the 1800 fps range, I personally with the bullets we currently have will be very satisfied with that--most all the bullets designed for the cartridges, and the mission intended will shear at reasonable velocities, reasonable ranges for DG.

45/70 designed must shear at a lower velocity--1400-1500 fps I would think. So will test and see what we have before we get into a 45/70 bullet. If it does, good to go, if not I am going to have the cavity deepened some and see what happens. Deeper cavity should promote shear. We will see!

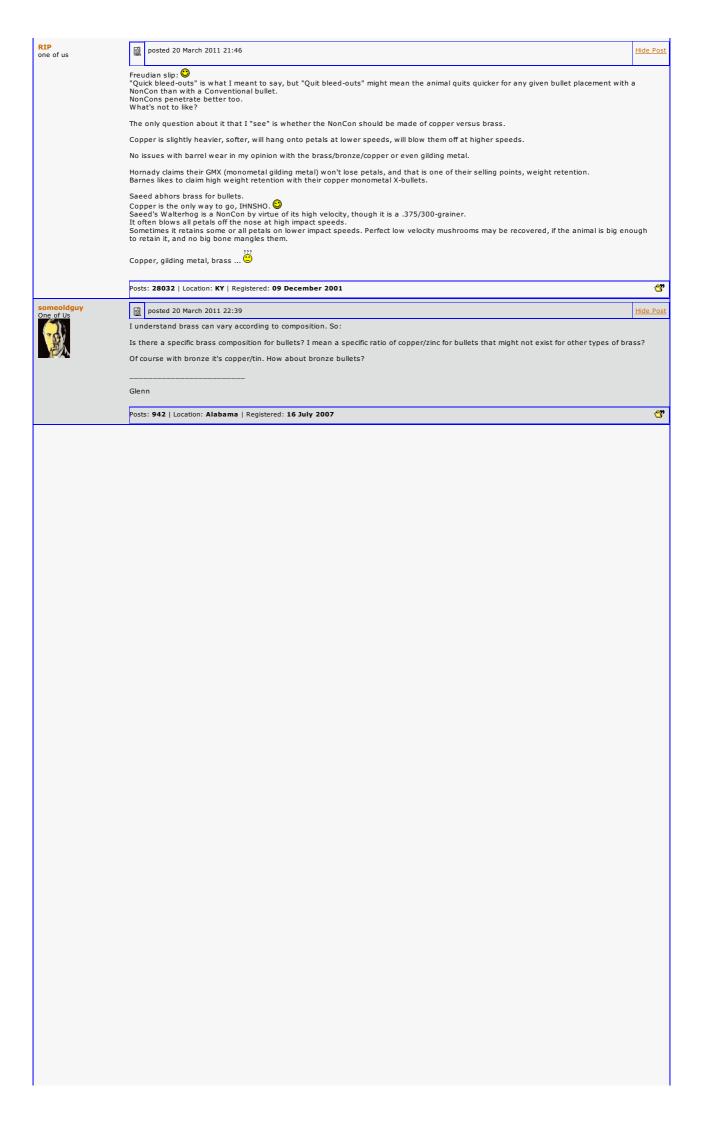
http://www.b-mriflesandcartridges.com/default.html

The New Word is "Non-Conventional", add "Conventional" to the Endangered Species List! Live Outside The Box of "Conventional Wisdom"

I do Not Own Any Part of Any Bullet Company, I am not in the Employ Of Any Bullet Company. I do not represent, own stock, nor do I receive any proceeds, or monies from ANY BULLET COMPANY. I am not in the bullet business, and have no Bullets to sell to you, nor anyone else.

Posts: 8426 | Location: South Carolina | Registered: 23 June 2008





RIP one of us

posted 20 March 2011 23:32

I am no metallurgist.

Starting with Wikipedia, let's go from here:

Brass From Wikipedia

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc; the proportions of zinc and copper can be varied to create a range of brasses with varying properties.[1]

In comparison, bronze is principally an alloy of copper and tin.[2] Bronze does not necessarily contain tin, and a variety of alloys of copper, including alloys with arsenic, phosphorus, aluminum, manganese, and silicon, are commonly termed "bronze". The term is applied to a variety of brasses and the distinction is largely historical.[3]

Brass is a substitutional alloy. It is used for decoration for its bright gold-like appearance; for applications where low friction is required such as locks, gears, bearings, doorknobs, ammunition, and valves; for plumbing and electrical applications; and extensively in musical instruments such as horns and bells for its acoustic properties. It is also used in zippers. Because it is softer than most other metals in general use, brass is often used in situations where it is important that sparks not be struck, as in fittings and tools around explosive gases.[4]

Brass has a muted yellow color, which is somewhat similar to gold. It is relatively resistant to tarnishing, and is often used as decoration and for coins. In antiquity, polished brass was often used as a mirror.

Brass types

- * Admiralty brass contains 30% zinc, and 1% tin which inhibits dezincification in many environments.
- *Aich's alloy typically contains 50% 2inc, and 1% cit which minists dezimication in many environments.

 *Aich's alloy typically contains 60.66% copper, 36.58% zinc, 1.02% tin, and 1.74% iron. Designed for use in marine service owing to its corrosion resistance, hardness and toughness. A characteristic application is to the protection of ships' bottoms, but more modern methods of cathodic protection have rendered its use less common. Its appearance resembles that of gold.[20]

 *Alpha brasses with less than 35% zinc, are malleable, can be worked cold, and are used in pressing, forging, or similar applications. They contain only one phase, with face-centered cubic crystal structure. Prince's metal or Prince Rupert's metal is a type of alpha brass containing
- 75% copper and 25% zinc. Due to its beautiful yellow color, it is used as an imitation of gold.[21] The alloy was named after Prince Rupert of the Rhine
- * Alpha-beta brass (Muntz metal), also called duplex brass, is 35–45% zinc and is suited for hot working. It contains both α and β ' phase; the β '-phase is body-centered cubic and is harder and stronger than α . Alpha-beta brasses are usually worked hot.

 * Aluminium brass contains aluminium, which improves its corrosion resistance. It is used for seawater service[22] and also in Euro coins (Nordic gold).
- Arsenical brass contains an addition of arsenic and frequently aluminium and is used for boiler fireboxes

- * Arsenical brass contains an addition of arsenic and frequently aluminium and is used for boiler fireboxes.

 * Beta brasses, with 45-50% zinc content, can only be worked hot, and are harder, stronger, and suitable for casting.

 * Cartridge brass is a 30% zinc brass with good cold working properties. Used for ammunition cases.

 * Common brass, or rivet brass, is a 37% zinc brass with a amall percentage of arsenic.

 * Bidling metal is the softest type of brass commonly available. An alloy of 95% copper and 5% zinc, gilding metal is typically used for ammunition "jackets", e.g., full metal jacket bullets.

 * High brass contains 65% copper and 35% zinc, has a high tensile strength and is used for springs, screws, and rivets.

 * Lead-free brass is an alpha-beta brass with an addition of lead. It has excellent machinability.

 * Lead-free brass as defined by California Assembly Bill AB 1953 contains "not more than 0.25 percent lead content".[17]

 * Low brass is a copper-zinc alloy containing 20% zinc with a light golden color and excellent ductility; it is used for flexible metal hoses and metal bellows.

- metal bellows.

- metal bellows.

 * Manganese brass is a brass most notably used in making golden dollar coins in the United States. It contains roughly 70% copper, 29% zinc, and 1.3% manganese.[23]

 * Muntz metal is about 60% copper, 40% zinc and a trace of iron, used as a lining on boats.

 * Nickel brass is composed of 70% copper, 24.5% zinc and 5.5% nickel used to make pound coins in the pound sterling currency.

 * Naval brass, similar to admiralty brass, is 40% zinc and 1% tin.

 * Nordic gold, used in 10, 20 and 50 cts euro coins, contains 89% copper, 5% aluminium, 5% zinc, and 1% tin.

 * Red brass is both an American term for the copper-zinc-tin alloy known as gunmetal, and an alloy which is considered both a brass and a bronze. It typically contains 85% copper, 5% tin, 5% lead, and 5% zinc.[24] Red brass is also an alternative name for copper alloy C23000, which is composed of 14–16% zinc, 0.05% iron and lead, and the remainder copper.[25] It may also refer to ounce metal, another copper-zinc-tin alloy. which is composed of 14–16% zinc, 0.05% iron and lead, and the remainder copper.[25] It may also refer to ounce metal, another copper-zinc tin alloy.

 *Rich low brass (Tombac) is 15% zinc. It is often used in jewelry applications.

 *Tonval brass (also called CW617N or CZ122 or OT58) is a copper-lead-zinc alloy. It is not recommended for seawater use, being susceptible to dezincification.[26][27]

- * White brass contains more than 50% zinc and is too brittle for general use. The term may also refer to certain types of nickel silver alloys as well as Cu-Zn-Sn alloys with high proportions (typically 40%+) of tin and/or zinc, as well as predominantly zinc casting alloys with copper
- Yellow brass is an American term for 33% zinc brass.

Lead content

To enhance the machinability of brass, lead is often added in concentrations of around 2%. Since lead has a lower melting point than the other constituents of the brass, it tends to migrate towards the grain boundaries in the form of globules as it cools from casting. The pattern the globules form on the surface of the brass increases the available lead surface area which in trun affects the degree of leaching. In addition, cutting operations can smear the lead globules over the surface. These effects can lead to significant lead leaching from brasses of comparatively low lead content.[12]

Silicon is an alternative to lead; however, when silicon is used in a brass alloy, the scrap must never be mixed with leaded brass scrap because of contamination and safety problems.[13]

In October 1999 the California State Attorney General sued 13 key manufacturers and distributors over lead content. In laboratory tests, state researchers found the average brass key, new or old, exceeded the California Proposition 65 limits by an average factor of 19, assuming handling twice a day.[14] In April 2001 manufacturers agreed to reduce lead content to 1.5%, or face a requirement to warm consumers about lead content. Keys plated with other metals are not affected by the settlement, and may continue to use brass alloys with higher percentage of lead content.[15][16]

Also in California, lead-free materials must be used for "each component that comes into contact with the wetted surface of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings and fixtures." On January 1, 2010, the maximum amount of lead in "lead-free brass" in California was reduced from 4% to 0.25% lead. The common practice of using pipes for electrical grounding is discouraged, as it accelerates lead corrosion.[17][18]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_copper_alloys

Other sources/links:

http://www.azom.com/Details.asp?ArticleID=4387#2

http://www.azom.com/Details.asp?ArticleID=4387#6

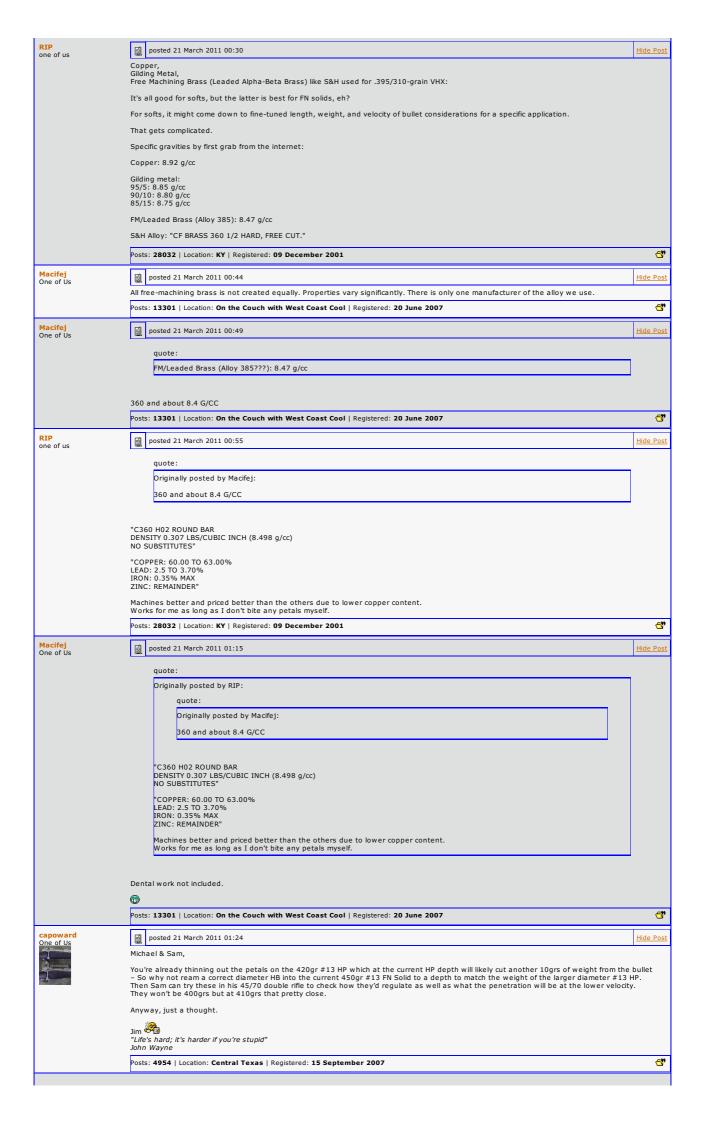
http://www.azom.com/Details.asp?ArticleID=4387#15

http://books.google.com/books?...compositions&f=false

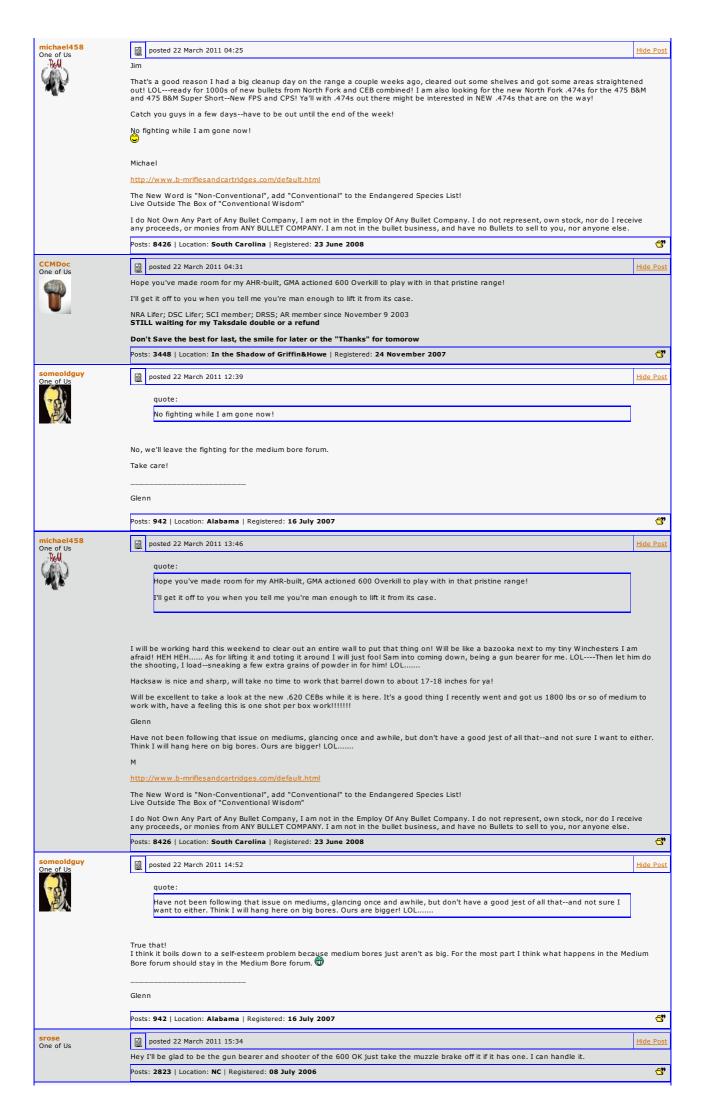
Posts: 28032 | Location: KY | Registered: 09 December 2001

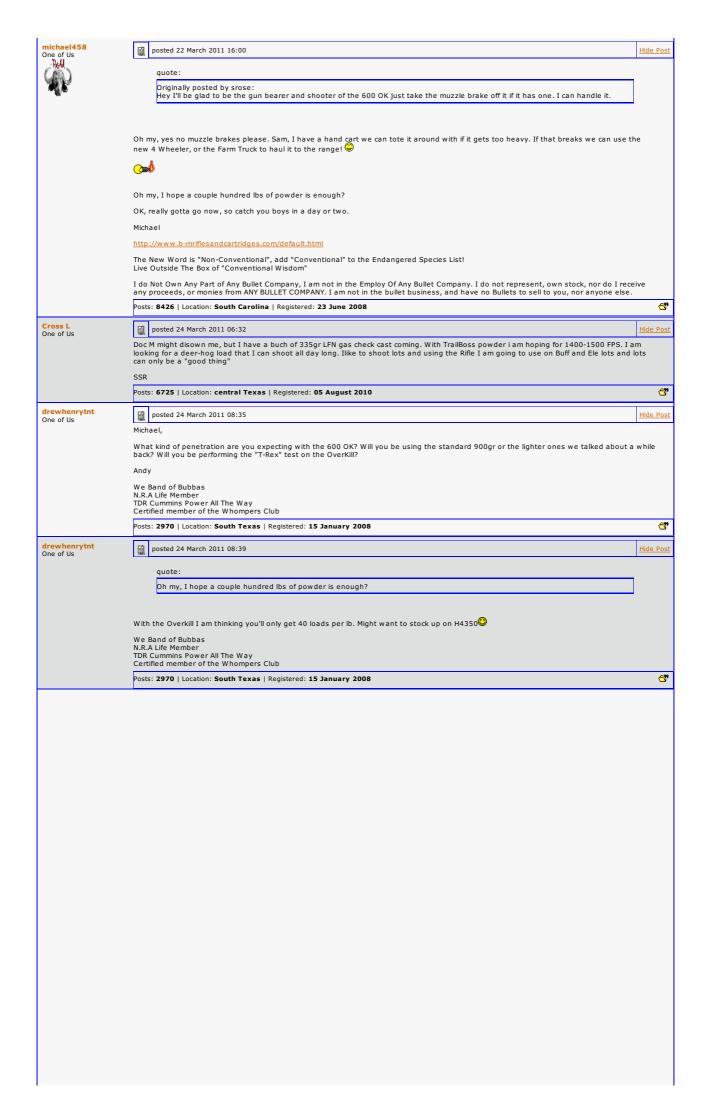
€"

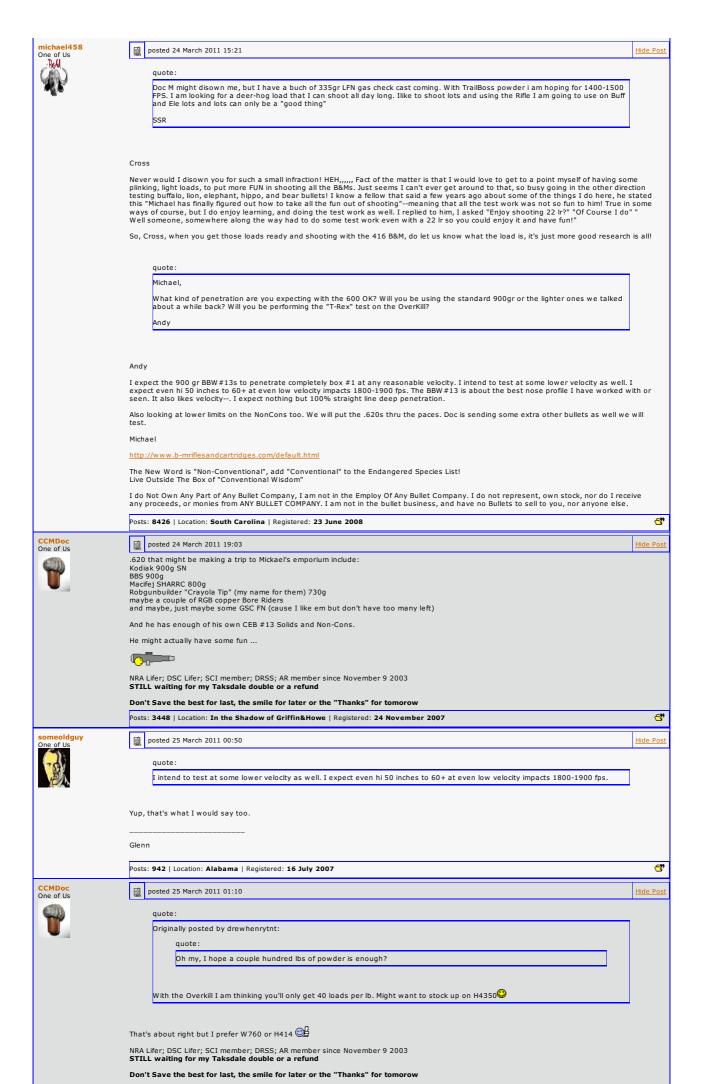
Hide Pos













Accurate reloading.com 🚳 The Accurate Reloading Forums 🚁 THE ACCURATE RELOADING.COM FORUMS 🛍 Rifles 📸 Big Bores 🕘 Terminal Bullet Performance

Contact Us | Accuratereloading.com | Terms of Service





Visit our on-line store for AR Memorabilia