

IND

GUNS & AMMO

SUMMER EDITION

50c

Modern Gunslingers

THE FABULOUS PURDEY

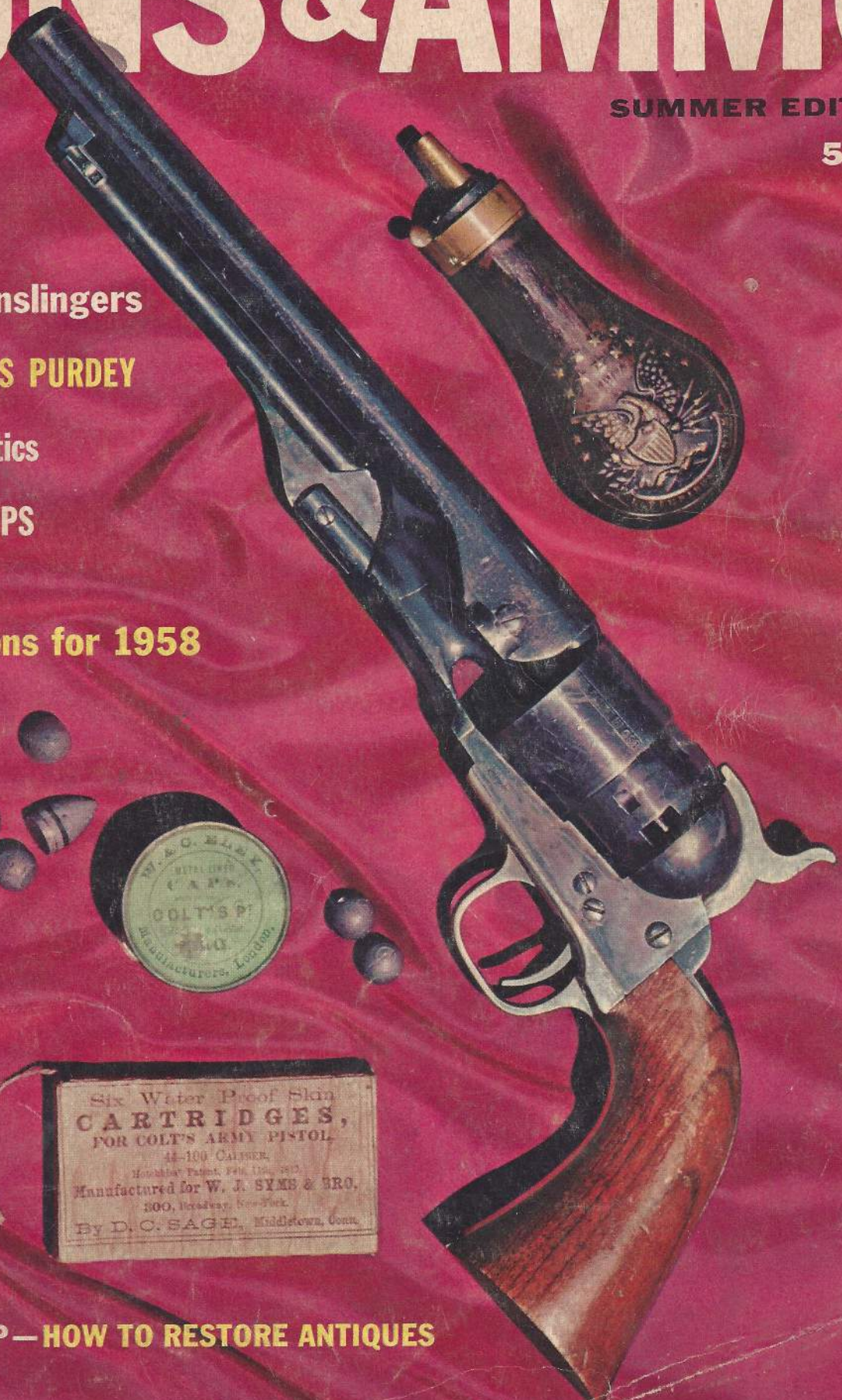
Hunting Ballistics

RELOADING TIPS

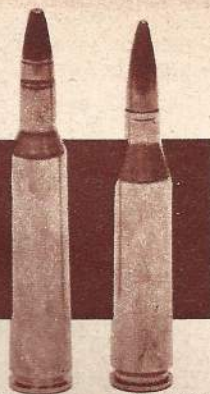
**Special:
New Weapons for 1958**



STEP-BY-STEP—HOW TO RESTORE ANTIQUES



The Super Six



.244 REM. .243 WIN.

Now that the luscious new 6 mm cartridges have had a couple of seasons to demonstrate their deerslaying capabilities, the relative merits of the Winchester (.243 Win.) and Remington (.244 Rem.) offerings are the subject of a great many gunshop bull sessions.

For those who haven't been following the discussion, the Winchester round is a necked .308, fires 80 and 100 grain bullets and has a 10-inch twist. The Remington is a necked 7 mm (or .257, if you prefer), fires 75 and 90 grain missiles, and has a 12-inch twist. Both loads are super-accurate, capable of one-half minute accuracy in well-made sporters, and extremely mild and gentle to shoot.

A little study of the ballistic tables shows that these little bullets, all 6 mm in diameter, start off as follows with factory loads:

75 grains (Rem.)	3500 f/s.
80 grains (Win.)	3500 f/s.
90 grains (Rem.)	3200 f/s.
100 grains (Win.)	3070 f/s.

It also shows that the heaviest of the four has decidedly the best ballistic shape, as shown by the 500 yard velocity figures:

75 grains (Rem.)	1670 f/s.
80 grains (Win.)	1910 f/s.
90 grains (Rem.)	1710 f/s.
100 grains (Win.)	1940 f/s.

Now as any amateur ballisticians knows, the longer and thinner and more streamlined a bullet is, the more rapidly it must be spun by the rifling to main-

tain its gyro-stability in flight. Thus, the Remington round, built around slightly stubbier bullets, is fired with a slightly slower twist, permitting lower pressures with equivalent velocities. But the right bullet for the caliber is 100 grains, as shown by retained velocity figures, and this heavier bullet needs a quicker twist to keep it reliably end-on.

So far so good — the .243 factory load has the edge. But you can get one and one-half grains more powder into the Remington case and, facts being facts, this means that you can load it a little hotter than the .243 on your own bench, within whatever pressure limits you choose for your own safety. But if you use a standard Remington set-up you've still got the wrong twist for that nifty little 100 grain pill (now available, happily, in the excellent Nosler partition bullet to avoid bursting on deer at close range).

The solution to this problem is simple. Chamber your 6 mm for the .244 cartridge but barrel it for the .243. Then load up the slightly larger case with 100 grain bullets and there you have it — the Super Six, king of light deer guns.

And it's not a wildcat either, as you can use factory .244 loads in it anytime you run out of your home-built jewelry. ■



What's that Round in the Middle?

To its left are the .357 and .44 Magnums — to its right are the .45 Colt and the .45 a.c.p. — but it's clearly something else entirely. Let's call it the .44 Automatic.

In view of the remarkable improvements in revolver loads which have been produced over the past 20 years, it is no longer possible to buy an auto pistol which handles a truly modern cartridge.

While most American handgunners prefer a revolver, those who do favor the self-loader are left out in the cold, and it's time something was done about it. The Super .38, even with hard-to-get hollow point bullets, is way behind the .357, and the .45 a.c.p., while a reliable short range man stopper, is no match at all for the mighty .44 Magnum. And the poor old 9 mm Parabellum isn't even up

to a .38 Special, either on small game or men.

The construction of a new, general-duty round to meet military and police needs, to provide fairly reliable protection against large and dangerous animals, to achieve near perfect stopping action on human beings, and to be adaptable to submachine gun use was the object of this experiment. Standardized components were regarded as very desirable, particularly from the military standpoint, so the cartridge was a natural marriage of the .308 case and the .44 Magnum bullet. The case was cut to the length of a .44 Special since this combines plenty of capacity with desirable shortness for self-loading actions. Only a small amount of sizing was needed to throat the rifle cartridge, cut

to this length, to the .44 bullet, while head, primer and extractor groove are all of standard military specifications.

If the cartridges are loaded with suitable charges of powder, and pressures are held to about 25,000 p.s.i. for a five-inch barrel, ballistics quite comparable to those of the .44 Magnum are feasible.

The .44 automatic cartridge is readily adaptable to any heavy-duty, locked-breech, semi-automatic pistol action, such as the 1911 Colt/Browning, the Browning Hi-Power P-35, the Neuhausen SIG, or the Smith & Wesson. If a good, modern, double-action gun were designed for it, with a double column magazine, a good trigger action, and a natural, hand-filling grip it could well put the auto-pistol back in the running. ■