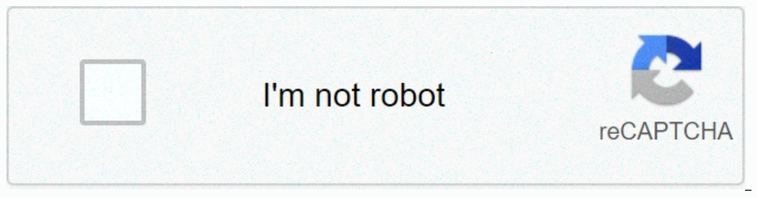

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Bolt action pistol

Bolt action pistol

The basic pork gun includes a pork sword chassis, a carbonated and faithful Remington 700 factory action with either a .308-sized or .223-large screw face, a Remington X-Mark Pro Trigger, a slip eye, barrel of your choice, and a fiber protector. All properly assembled. That's it. We do this way because we want you to be able to set exactly the gun you want and don't have to pay for things you don't want. Choose pistol braces, AR15 handles, FARends, magazines and other components from us – if you buy 'em, install 'em – or bring your own to the party. 300 Blackout weapons are built at planned and trued factory events with 1:7 twist, 5R rifle, stainless steel KAK barrels. The whole action and barrel are then Cerakoted black. The .308 Winchester weapons are built at a planned and trued factory event with a 1:8 twist, stainless steel MÔS-Tek ultra match-grade barrels. The whole action and barrel are then Cerakoted black. Specifications: Materials: Our pork sword chassis and FARends are made in Texas from homemade 7075-T651 aluminum and Mil-Spec Type III Hardcoat anodized. Weight: from 4.1 pounds to 5.2 pounds depending on the length of the barrel (6.5-inch to 12.5-inch). This weight includes chassis, action, trigger, recoil mesh, hardware and barrel. They add additional components to it. For reference, the SB Tactical FS1913 is 10.3 ounces, our 8-inch Tri-LOK FARend is 2.6 ounces, and our 12-inch Tri-LOK FARend is 3.8 ounces. Barrels: Muzzles are threaded 5/8×24. The barrels are 416R stainless steel, then Cerakoted along with the action after assembly. Compatibility: The chassis accepts AICS pattern trays and any AR15 grip. Picatinny rails at the back adopt many common adapters and holders for various pistol reinforcements, or run without braces. The FARend is attached via the Picatinny front rail and has M-LOK slots on the sides and bottom. It can be run under a suppressor or muzzle device up to 1.75 inches in diameter (e.g. using a 12-inch FARend on a 6.5-inch barrel plus silencer). Custom work: Looking for high-end action and barrel or chambering is not offered on the configurator here? We're going to make it! A full 22 chambers are available in our own pork sword pistol builds HERE. Only logged-in customers who have purchased this product can leave a review. Type Bullpup bolt-action pistol Remington XP-100 Remington XP-100TypeBullpup bolt-action pistolSuch as of originUnified StatesProviding HistoryDesignerRemington Arms CompanyDesigned1961ManufacturerRemington Arms CompanyProduced1963-1998VariantsXP-100 Varmint Special, Silhouette XP-100, XP-100 Hunter, XP-100 Custom, XP-100R, XR-100 RangemasterSpecificationMass1.7 kg (3.7 lb) with iron gauges and 270 mm (10.75) barrelLength36 00 mm or 460 mm (14 inches or 18 inches)Barrel length270 mm or 370 mm (10.75 inches or 14.5 inches)Cartridge.221 Fireball, .22-250 Remington, .223 Remington, .250 Savage, 6mm BR Remington, 7mm Remington, 7mm-08 Remington, .308 Winchester, .35 RemingtonActionBolt actionEffective shooting range200-300 mMaximholet300 mSightsIron The Optical Range Remington XP-100 (from eXperimental Pistol number 100) is a bolt-action pistol manufactured by Remington Weapons from 1963 to 1998. The XP-100 was one of the first pistols designed for long-range shooting and introduced the .221 Fireball and 6×45mm. The XP-100 was known for its accuracy and is still considered competitive in the sport of manual varminting, which helped create,[1] as well as in metallic silhouette. The overview of the XP-100 was based on the short action Remington bolt action carbine, the Remington Model 40X, which influenced the later Remington Model 600 rifle. [2] The Xp-100 was originally introduced with a 10 3/4 in (270 mm) barrel set into nylon butt with an unusual mid-seat grip. In the two-0.222 Remington in the first prototypes, the short barrel produced significant noise and muzzle flash. Subsequently, the case was shortened to reduce the powder capacity to a volume that is more suitable for the shorter barrel of the gun. The resulting cartridge, the .0.221 Fireball, produces a factory loaded speed of more than 825 m/s (2,700 ft/s) of short barrel, and accuracy rival that of the parent .222 Remington, one of the most accurate cartridges produced. [1] All but the XP-100R were single-wheeled designs, while the XP-100R had a small internal magazine (holding four wheels), similar to most bolted rifles. Model R - for repeater - was manufactured from 1991-1997 in .223 Rem., .250 Savage, 7mm-08 Rem., .308 Win., .35 Rem., and 350 Rem. Mag. It was reintroduced in 1998, this time without remembrance, in .223 Rem., .22-250 Rem., .260 Rem., and .35 Rem. [2] The history of the XP-100 has undergone a number of changes during its production, and many variants were only available through the Remington Custom store. The most significant changes in later versions were the length of the barrel, which went to 14 1/2 in (370 mm) and the location of the handle, which was moved to the back of the butt. Rear-grip stocks use standard Remington 700 triggers, while mid-grip stocks need a special shutter-release system with a long transmission bar. The calibers have changed; With the removal of the original 10 3/4 in (270 mm) barrel, the reduced powder capacity was no longer such a requirement, and the chamber switched to a standard commercial rifle cartridge. By the time the XP-100 was canceled, it faced stiff competition from other bolt-action pistols such as the Savage Striker, as well as the versatile Thompson Center Arms Break-Action Contender. [2] XP-100 (1963-1985) XP-100 Varmint Special (1986-1992) XP-100 Silhouette (1980-1997) XP-100 Hunter (1993–1994) XP-100 Custom (1986-1997)[3] XP-100R (1998)[4] XR-100 .221 Remington Fireball (1963–1985) 7 mm BR Remington (1980–1985) .223 Remington (1986-1997), (2005-Present in XR-100) .35 Remington (1986-1997), (2005-100) .35 Remington (1986-1997), (2005-1000) .35 Rem (1986-1997), (2005-100) (195 Remington (1986-1997), (2005-100) (35 Remington (1986-1997), (2005-100), (35 Remington(1986-1997), (35 Remington (1986-1997), (2005-1000) (35 Remington (1986-1997), (1997) 350 Rem. Mag (1991-1997) .250 Savage (1990-1992) Custom Shop only 6mm BR Remington (1990-1992) Custom Shop only .22-250 Remington (1992-1994) Custom Shop only, (2005-Present in XR-100) .308 Winchester (1992-1994) Custom Shop only 7 mm-08 Remington (1993-1994) .204 Ruger (2005-Present in XR [3][4][5] The current production of the XP-100 was used as the basis for a new single-shot rifle from Remington called the XR-100 Rangemaster. [5] While the XP-100 disappeared from Remington's lineup (Remington is primarily a manufacturer of rifles and shotguns), the .221 fireball remains in production. The Model 700 rifle has been available since 2002 in the .221 Fireball Chambering; While it lacks the speed achievable with the much more popular .223 Remington, the short .221 Fireball delivers most of the power with much less noise and lightning. [6] Factory Recall In 1979, XP-100 pistols and Remington Model 600 rifles were withdrawn due to a safety issue. The screw was fully locked when the fuse was on, so it was impossible to unload the gun with the safety on. Remington made free modifications available that allowed the bolt to open while the gun was at safe, allowing it to be unloaded while the gun was still at safe. [1] See also List of Bullpup Firearms List of Pistols Thompson / Center Contender Tanfoglio Thor Savage Striker References ^ a b c Marshall, John (October 2007). Classic Pistol: Remington XP-100 .221 Fireball Single-shot Pistol. Blue Press by Dillon (#184): 36-37. ↑ a b c Marcot, Roy Martin (2005). History of Remington's firearms. Globe Pequot. p. 40. ISBN 978-1-59228-690-4. ↑ a b Remington Arms' Firearm Model History for the XP-100. Archived from the original for 2009-12-13. ↑ a b Remington Arms Firearm Model History for the XP-100R. Archived from the original on 2006-10-15. ↑ a b c History of the XR-100 Rangemaster. Archived from the original on 2007-12-09. ↑ Page Reload Bench at 0.221 Fireball. [self-published source] External Links User Guide American Gunslinger, January/February 1979 Coverage of American Gunslinger, July/August 1982 Coverage Loaded from 26mm RemingtonTypeRiflePlace of OriginUSAProduction HistoryDesignerFred Huntington & Mike WalkerDesigned1955ManufacturerRemingtonVariants.244 RemingtonSpecificationsParent case7×57mm MauserCase typeSeed, narrow neckAverage.2435 in (6.18 mm)Neck diameter.276 in (7.0 mm)Shoulder diameter.429 in (10.9 mm)Diameter in (12.0 mm)Průměr ráfku.473 in (473 in (471 in (12.0 mm)Průměr ráfku.473 in (473 in (473 in (471 in (12.0 mm)Průměr ráfku.473 in (473 in (473 in (471 in)12.0 mm)Průměr ráku.473 in (473 in (47 12,0 mm)Délka pouzdra2.233 in (56,7 mm)Celková délka2.825 in (71.8 mm)Rifling twist1-9Primer typeLarge typeLarge Bullet mass/type Velocity Energy 55 gr (4 g) BT 4,031 ft/s (1,229 m/s) 1,985 ft (2,691 J) 65 gr (4 g) VMax 3,739 ft/s (3,739 ft/s (3.7 39 ft/s (3,739 ft/s (3,739 ft/s (3,739 ft/s (3,739 ft/s (3,739 ft/s(3,739 ft/s 739 ft/s)1,140 m/s) 2,018 ftf (2,736 J) 80 gr (5 g) SP 3,485 ft/s (1,062 m/s) 2,158 ft (lbf (2.92 6 G BT 3 156 ft/s (962 m/s) 2,102 ft (2,850 J) 105 g (7 g) RNSP 2,969 ft/s (905 m/s) 2,056 ftf (2,788 J) Test barrel length: 24 Source(s) : The precision powder [1] 6mm Remington rifle cartridge, originally introduced in 1955 by the Remington Arms Company as the .244 Remington, is based on a neck down .257 Roberts cartridge (itself a necked-down 7×57mm Mauser) using a .24/6mm bullet. Known for a combination of high speed, long range, flat trajectory and accuracy, it is suitable as a hunting patron for dual use for both medium-sized game and varmints. When used in less common older slow-twist barrels, it offers an exceptional range for varmint applications. While not as commercially popular today as the .243 Winchester, the 6mm Remington has mild ballistic advantages and continues to be popular with hand loaders and custom rifle builders. Developmental history In the early 1950s, there were a significant number of experiments and 'wildcatting' in developing a .24 caliber bullet as a dual purpose hunting bike. Popular cartridges throat down for this purpose included .257 Roberts (based on 7x57mm Mauser) and .308 Winchester. [2] Fred Huntington of RCBS developed what was known as the .243 Rock Chucker wildcat cassette. That was a neck down .257 Roberts cover shooting .24/6mm bullet. This eventually happened to .244 Remington. Mike Walker, who previously designed the Remington Model 722, 'productized' Huntington's wildcat cartridges and adapted the Model 722 chambering for him in 1955. The existing Remington Model 722 was chambered for a new .244 Remington cartridge with a 1 in 12-inch twist. Remington originally offered this cartridge with 75 grain bullets for varmints and 90 grain bullets for medium-sized games such as deer and antelopes. [3] [4] [5] Remington found that 90 grain soft point .244 hunting bullet was suitable for medium sized hunting purposes. For the length and weight of its 90 grain soft point hunting bullets, Remington selected 1 in 12-inch twist. By selecting the slowest possible turn, Remington tried to avoid excessive rotation. By avoiding excessive rotation, they were able to maximize the speed, range and accuracy of their 90 grain large game hunting bullets, as well as lighter varmint loads. [2] Public perception and understanding of ballistics in the 1950s disagreed with this approach. By 1958, Remington was required to raise the 722s twist to 1 in 9 inches, even beyond what it takes to stabilize a 90 grain bullet. Remington continues to offer factory ammunition in 75 and 90 grains Remington also added several more rifles chambered for the .244 cartridge, including the Model 740, Model 742, Model 760 and finally the Model 725. However, by 1962, probably due to lack of sales, Remington had already chambered the rifle for a .244 round. In 1963, on the heels of its successful first year launch of the new Remington Model 700 bolt action hunting rifle, the .244 was re-introduced but renamed the 6mm Remington. The 700 continued with a 1 in 9-inch twist and Remington also introduced a new 6mm ammo loaded with a 100 grain Cor-Elbow bullet. The new model could also shoot no .244 ammo. The previous Remington 722 rifle manufactured after 1957 with a 1 in 9-inch twist could also shoot newer 6mm 100 grain ammunition. Remington marked his new 100 grain bullet ammo as 6mm when introduced. However, Remington continued to produce and label 75 and 90 grain bullet ammunition as .244 for a number of years. From the late 1960s until the early 1970s, Remington switched to marking all such munitions, regardless of the grain weight of the missile, as only 6mm. Performance speed The following table contains performance specifications published in remington catalogues in 1955 and 1963, in the early years the relevant cartridges were presented to the public. Year # Ammunition grains bullet muzzle FPS 1955 0244 244 Remington Hi-Speed 75 75 Pointed Soft Point 3500 1955 1244 244 Remington Hi-Speed 90 90 Pointed Soft Point 3200 1963 1066 6MM Remington Hi-Speed 100 Pointed Soft Point Core-Elbow 3190 Recoil 6mm Remington has the advantage of relatively low rebuttal of about 10 ft/lbs depending on the load. Some gun writers, including Chuck Hawks of Guns and Shooting Online believe it has the advantage that shooters have to be comfortable with a rifle without developing a recessing, allowing them to focus on the exact location of the shot. [3] [4] The comparison of the Inevitably 6mm Remington cartridge is highly comparable to the 243 Winchester. Both were designed for the same purposes, both developed from wildcat loads and both were introduced in the same year. In 1963, Remington made both cartridges using his own plates, primers, powder and bullets. This allows comparative data from one manufacturer and in the case of a 100 grain bullet, identical bullets were even used. The following table summarizes performance data published in the Remington Cartridge Catalog from 1963:[5] Cartridge Application Number. Grain Bullet Velocity - Tracks per second Energy - Foot Pounds Muzzle 100 200 300 Muzzle 100 200 300 244 Rem varmint 0244 75 Rem Pointy Soft Point 3,500 3,070 2,660 2,290 2,040 1,570 1,180 875 243 Win varmint 0243 80 Rem Pointed Soft Spot 3,500 3,080 2.2 ,2720 2,410 2,180 1,690 1,320 1,030 244 Rem Big Game 1244 90 Rem Pointed Soft Spot 3,200 2,850 2,50530 2,230 2,050 1,630 1,280 995 6mm Rem Big Game 1066 100 Rem Pointed Soft Point Core-Elbow 3,190 2,920 2,420 2,260 1,890 1,570 1,300 243 Win big game 1243 100 Rem Pointed Soft Point Core-Elbow 3,070 2,790 2,540 2.32 0 2,090 1,730 1,430 1,190 The following summarizes comparative trajectory data between 6mm Remington and .243 Winchester using the same 100 grain bullet:[6] Bullet Cartridge Velocity in @ 243 Winchester using the same 10 0 grain bullet:[6] Cartridge Bullet Velocity in @ 243100 yds in @ 200 yds 3-inch mid-range trajectory Maximum point Blank Range (yds) 6mm Rem 100 gr Spitzer 3,100 2.5 2.2 150 150 296 243 Win 100 gr Spitzer 2,960 2.6 1.9 140 283 Market acceptance 6mm Remington (left), .243 Winchester (right) .244 Remington lagged the market in the mid-1950s. Winchester also introduced a similar dual purpose cartridge of the same caliber with greater success in 1955, the .243 Winchester, but with 80 and 100 grain bullet options for its Model 70 with a 1 in 10-inch twist to make for a slightly heavier bullet. [1] The two commonly held beliefs discussed below try to explain the success of the Winchester market through the Remington cartridge. Varmint vs. Big Game cartridges In the mid-1950s, Remington picked a .222 Remington market, not a .244 Remington for varmint applications in catalogs and flyers. Currently, many mistakenly believe Remington originally developed and marketed the Model 722 at .244 primarily as a varmint rifle. By the 1990s, even Remington himself sometimes supported his 6mm rifles specifically for varmint applications to further spread perception. Although this persistent perception is not accurate, it serves to highlight contributing factors to the beliefs that have been held since the mid-1950s. As mentioned earlier, Remington developed two .244 loads, one using a heavier 90 grain bullet specifically designed, marketed and designed for medium-sized big games such as deer and antelope. As Remington saw the 90 grain bullet is well suited for big game hunting they decided to match the slowest twist to that bullet length specifically and avoid excessive projectile spin in favor of speed. 1 in 12-inch twist was selected and used initially. Since the newly introduced .243 with its 100 grain bullet was also available, it is thought that many consumers believed it was the minimum weight needed to hunt deer. Likewise, early Remington 722s often won't consistently gyroscopically stabilize 100 grain Spitzer bullets depending on their length and original slower twist. [6] While rifles are now known to be inherently accurate with the appropriate bullets, early misleading attempts to shoot longer 100 grain bullets, which may not stabilize, gave the cartridge a bad, if inaccurate, reputation. [7] [8] In December 1955, Guns Magazine writer, H. Jay Erfurth, wrote in an article titled Two Varmint-Big Game Rifles discussing .244 Remington and .243 Winchester wrote: Winchester's bullet of 100 grains is better for deer and middle games than the 90-grain Remington pointed soft-point, differences seem to be mostly hair splitting. He went on to write With 90 grain loads, the 244 is a good deer cartridge and certainly effective on antelope and lighter play. [9] Eventually 90 grain bullets hunting such as the soft pointed Spitzer used by Remington are known to be well suited for medium-sized big games and the 722 to be inherently accurate rifles. Plain vs. Deluxe rifle the second explanation often mentioned includes the initial rifles themselves, which were chambered for .244 and .243 rounds, respectively. Remington selected the Model 722A and 722BDL when they first introduced the .244 and Winchester relied on their Model 70 for their .243. The 722A was often cited[10] as plain, while the Model 70 was more luxurious compared to them and therefore reportedly led to a greater adoption of 0.243 on the market. However, this does not take into account several factors when the respective rifles were introduced in 1955. The Model 70 was offered with several levels of trim features, all of which were above the more basic 722. However Model 70 prices ranged from $124.45 per standard to $184.65 for the Super. While the 722A Standard Grade was somewhat basic it was also substantially cheaper at $89.95. Given that both Remington and Winchester have developed dual-use rifles, it makes sense to expect that buyers who are looking for one rifle for multiple uses would probably be more price conscious than buyers able to afford more rifles. Remington also offered more upscale 722BDL Deluxe Grade chambered for .244 with multiple features including featured walnut stock, sling handles and plaid stock making it more directly comparable to the Model 70. 722BDL list price was $120.95, even less than any of Winchester's .243 rifle offerings. Three years later Remington offered a 725ADL in a .244, a feature rich model similar to the modern 700 model. If early rifles chambered for .244 were more successful initially, critics could just as easily have pointed out Winchesters' lack of rifle prices at .243. [7] Erfurth went on to write about the Model 722 in the .244 Remington, describing it this way: Remington's [.244] offering comes in the M722, which is one of the cheapest but most modernly designed bolt guns on the market. [9] The 721/722 rifle line was an overall success for Remington in various calibers and competitive prices as value offers for the market. [11] Bullet specification diameter: .243 inches/6 mm/.244 inches Cover: 7x57mm Cartridge length: 2,825 inches Maximum holster length: 2,233 inches MAP: 52,000 cup remington chambered firearm at least twelve rifles for 6mm cartridges. Bolt-action rifle Remington Model 722 Remington Model 700 Remington Model 725 Remington Model 788 Remington Model 600 Remington Model 660 Semi-automatic rifle Remington Model 740 Remington Model 742 The 7400 Remington Model Four Pump-Action Rifle Remington Model 760 Remington Model 7600 Other manufacturers, including Marlin, Savage, and Ruger have also chambered rifles for the 6mm Remington over the years. Legacy Eventually buying the public in the 1950s responded more favorably to the .243 Winchester, while the .244 struggled to gain more market acceptance early. Whether it was because of Winchester's slightly heavier playing bullet or differences in the aesthetic characteristics of the first rifles themselves or from other factors, it's hard to say in hindsight. Remington was quick to respond to early criticism by changing the twist speed in 1958 to make for heavier bullets, replacing the 722BDL with an even more upscale Model 725ADL rifle in 1958 and eventually switching to the highly successful Model 700. Remington even re-branded the cartridge's name itself for a fresh start with a 100-grain factory load like the 6mm Remington. While the 6mm Remington cartridge never took over the .24 caliber dual purpose market lead from the .243 Winchester, it has been successfully maintained in production for nearly six decades. [12] Compared to the 1950s, there is now broader public knowledge and knowledge of ballistic information. This led to a bigger 6mm Remington award. Long-range hunters and shooters appreciate the cartridge capacity and ballistic advantage of the 6mm Remington cartridge. Hand loading agents benefit from a long hub neck that facilitates loading operations and one of the widest selections of bullets available of any caliber. Prized among some are the older slow twist versions of the .244 rifles for their ability to push higher speeds with lighter loads due to lack of excessive rotation. [13] [14] [15] See also List of Rifle Cartridges Table Pistols and Rifle Cartridges 6 Mm Caliber .243 Winchester Rifling Twist Speed Ballistics Ballistic Coefficient Delta L Problem Miller Twist Rule Reference ^ 6mm Rem Data from Precision Powder ^ Why Slower Twists? | Berger bullets. Berger bullets. They were acquired in 2017-02-14. ↑ RECOIL. www.accuratereloading.com. Won 2017-01-26. ↑ Rifle Recoil Table. www.chuckhawks.com. Acquired 2017-01-26. ↑ 1963 Remington Firearms Catalog (PDF). 1963 Remington Firearms Catalog: 28-29. 1963. ↑ Table of trajectory of the rifle. www.chuckhawks.com. Won 2017-02-14. ↑ HODGDON (1992). HODGDON DATA MANUAL NO. 26. Hodgon Powder Company. ASIN B000UV6KCQ. ^ .244/6mm Remington. www.ballisticstudies.com. Won 2017-09-24. ↑ a b Erfurth, H. Jay (1955). Two varmint-sized gaming rifles (PDF). 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