



WWW.RUSTYWOOD.CA

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Rusty Wood Trading is a Canadian distributor for LEE PRECISION, STARLINE BRASS and LYMAN PRODUCTS and carries many other brands of reloading components, shooting supplies and accessories. We are always glad to special order in unique or hard to find products for your shooting enjoyment and offer customers in-shop pick-up, prompt mail order processing all across Canada, or meeting us at numerous gun shows and shooting events across BC.

We offer the following services and more;

- Fully licensed gunsmithing services and firearms dealer
- Firearms consignment and estate sales
- Outright purchase of your unwanted firearms or collections of firearms
- Movie/stage prop firearms service and rentals including ammunition dummy and blank rounds
- Competition gun tuning – IPSC – 3 GUN – Cowboy Action Tuning
- Complete Hot Blueing (Black Oxide) of firearms
- Specialty action jobs to most makes of firearms
- Repairs to most makes & models of firearms
- Antique restoration & repair
- Sales and special order of reloading components, firearms parts & accessories

WE ARE NOW CASTING OUR OWN BULLETS IN HOUSE



Hard Cast Lead Bullets

Rusty Wood Trading will be offering premium quality hard cast lead bullets at affordable prices for the reloading community and competitive shooters. These fine cast lead bullets will be made from only foundry lead alloys to various Brinell hardness levels based on bullet design and purpose. Cast on a Magma Bullet Master from Magma molds and sized on a Magma Star lube-sizer for consistency and precision. Various types of cast projectiles will be available; from bevel base bullets for easy loading to gas checked bullets, round balls and shotgun slugs. Custom sizing and options will also be offered to the reloader looking for that unique item. Bullets will be lubed with a quality hard wax and ready to load unless requested un-lubed or with other coating options.

Polymer Coated Bullets



Rusty Wood Trading Co. will be offering Polymer Coated Bullets (or as we like to call them P.C. Bullets) that will provide even more reloading options and flexibility for cast bullet shooters. The wax lube is no longer necessary due to the slick properties of the polymer coating which acts as the bullet lubricant and smoke associated with the wax lubricants burning off the cast lead bullets is virtually eliminated. To make the P.C. Bullets we will be using a multi-step process that bakes on a tough polymer coating to the cast lead bullets. P.C. Bullets will stand up to higher pressure loads compared to the standard cast & wax lubricated or soft core plated bullets yet are cheaper than plated or jacketed bullets.

Benefits of Polymer Coated bullets include;

- Dramatically reduced smoke when fired
- Reduced lead exposure during loading and shooting
- Polymer coating does not rub off or build up on your hands and equipment
- Cleaner reloading dies because there is no wax, Moly-Disulfide or PTFE
- Bullet feeders work better and stay cleaner
- Non-abrasive to your firearms & barrels
- Coating is applied before sizing and post sizing ensures uniform in spec bullets
- Coating does not build up in your barrel
- Polymer coated bullets are SASS legal

Our aim at Rusty Wood Trading Co is to please by offering a higher caliber of service.

Thank you,

The staff at Rusty Wood Trading Co.

Rusty Wood Trading Co. – 0096709 B.C. LTD.



CAST BULLETS — MISCONCEPTIONS & ADVANTAGES.

There is a common but mistaken notion held by some shooters that cast bullets are naturally inferior to jacketed bullets and are fit only for casual plinking. These opinions were likely caused by the poorly cast bullets that some shooters seem content to load and shoot, and also by commercial cast bullets that sometimes are of poor quality. Also, cast bullets have a reputation for causing an ugly condition called “leading” which are hard-to-remove traces of lead in the barrel resulting from bullet friction. (The lubrication grooves in cast bullets are designed to minimize this.) This situation, like almost all the other misinformation spread about cast bullets, is simply the result of faulty casting and preparation techniques. The fact is that lead-alloy bullets, when correctly prepared and loaded, can measure up to very high standards of accuracy and performance. Many competitive hand gunners depend on cast bullets for top accuracy in competitions and would never dream of firing anything else in their highly tuned target pistols.

A common misconception with cast bullets is that they lead the bore because the alloy is too soft; in reality, this is rarely the case. Poor bullet fit in the firearm is responsible for more leading problems than is the alloy BHN (Brinell hardness number) being too low. Improper chamber and bore dimensions with incorrectly sized cast bullets and inadequate lubrication cause leading ahead of bullet BHN. Yes, too soft an alloy can cause problems, but it is not the most likely culprit. The 44 Magnum was born with plain base bullets cast of 16/1 Lead/tin alloy at 11 BHN fired at 1400+ fps and Elmer Keith (the father of first magnum revolver) was a happy man. The popular term “Hard Cast” clouds the issue when the more important issue is bullet fit. Assuming a proper bullet BHN (not too hard) for the loads pressure and firearm the more important issue with bullet BHN is consistency. Shooting groups with bullets of varying BHN opens up long range groups and increases the velocity extreme spread. Consistent alloy is an important part of maintaining consistent BHN. For the hunter using cast bullets, alloy consistency is every bit as important as it is for the competitive shooter. Consistency of his alloy will also determine the amount of bullet expansion (or lack of) from batch to batch and from hunt to hunt.

The three Important Metals in Cast Bullet Alloys

Lead (Pb) has a BHN of 5. Lead alloys with some metals very well, not so easily with other metals. Lead is a very heavy, ductile metal. Its weight is what carries the bullet's momentum to the target and being malleable is what allows it to conform to the bores dimensions (obturation) and seal off the rising gas pressure.

Antimony (Sb). It is the metal used to strengthen/harden lead alloys for bullets. It is an extremely brittle metal but has unique characteristics in a lead alloy in addition to its basic hardening, such as the ability to heat treat a lead alloy bringing the final hardness up.

Tin (Sn) alloys very easily with lead. Tin was used for many years as the hardening agent in lead. In the years of large caliber, big bore, black powder cartridges, the minimal hardening effects of tin was sufficient. But now, with the advent of smokeless powders and much higher pressures and velocities, and far sharper pressure/time curves of the faster smokeless powders, tin's limited hardening/strengthening effect on lead leaves alloys too soft for many cartridges.

Common Bullet Alloys, Composition and Hardness

Alloy	Tin %	Antimony %	Lead%	BHN
Monotype	9	19	72	28
Stereotype	6	14	80	23
Linotype	4	12	84	22
Foundry Alloy 2 6 92 16 STANDARD ALLOY <i>Used by Rusty Wood Trading</i>				
Lyman # 2	5	5	90	15
Electrotype	3	2.5	94.5	12
1 to 10 tin/lead	9	–	91	11.5
1 to 20 tin/lead	5	–	95	10
1 to 30 tin/lead	3	–	97	8
1 to 40 tin/lead	2.5	–	97.5	6-7
Pure Lead	–	–	100	5

An Additional Consideration for Alloys: In addition to bullet base obturation additional considerations concerning alloy strength and hardness in higher pressure/velocity rifle loads are velocity, free-bore jump to the rifling and the rifling rate of twist. The alloy must have the strength to make the free-bore jump and take the rifling without stripping. A faster twist rate or longer free-bore jump could possibly require a bit harder alloy; cast bullets could suffer more from a longer free-bore jump and a sharper twist rate than their jacketed counter parts. Additionally, unsupported bullet noses (bore riders) can slump to one side under the stress of acceleration; bullet design can play a role here as well as alloy strength. It can be a balancing act that requires testing to determine the minimum hardness (strength) of the alloy for these conditions and yet not be too hard for that all important obturation.

When accuracy, velocity or expansion are the prime concerns, consistency of the alloy from casting session to casting session and batch to batch is important. Consistency of the alloy BHN is important to both grouping and velocity extreme spread. That is why at RUSTY WOOD TRADING we only use foundry supplied virgin alloy of known and consistent BHN. Along with the cost saving compared to jacketed and plated bullets, you might find you also attain better accuracy results with our high quality cast lead bullets.

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