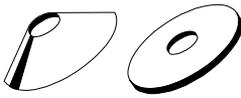
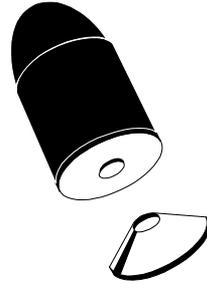


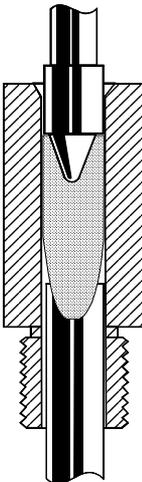


Base Guard Bullets
The BG design uses a .030-thick copper disk to scrape fouling from the bore.

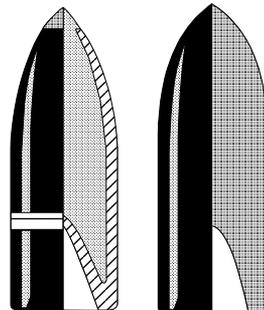
Base punch for BG has a small depression in the exact center, which forms an extruded lead "rivet" to hold the disk securely on the base. The conical-shaped disk flattens and expands in the die to precise bullet diameter.

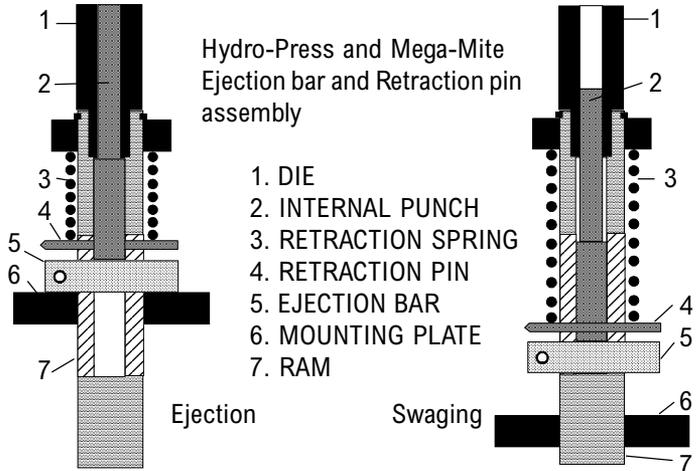
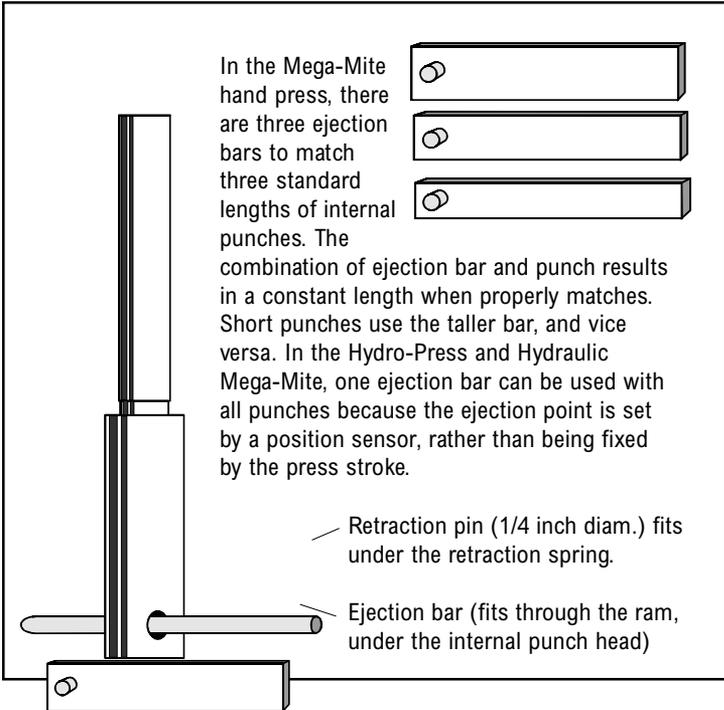


Hollow Base, Lead Tip Bullet being finished in the LT-1 die.



The LT-1 lead tip forming die must be used with an internal punch matching the bullet ogive, and an external punch matching the bullet base. The LT-1 can be used with jacketed or lead bullets to form a factory-finished appearing tip.

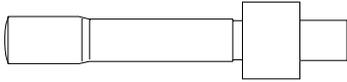




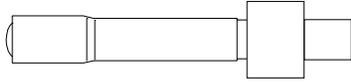
Flat Base Internal Punch (used in CS-1, LSWC-1, CSW-1 dies)



Dish Base Internal Punch (used in CS-1, LSWC-1 for shallow concave base shape)



Cup Base Internal Punch (used in CS-1, LSWC-1 for paper-patched bullets, some handgun bullets)

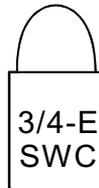
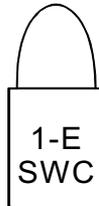
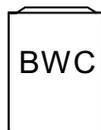
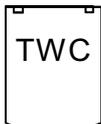


Hollow Base Internal Punch (used in CS-1, LSWC-1 for lead black powder and some handgun bullets)



Bullets that can be made in a single die using the punch cavity to form the nose (no point forming die required)

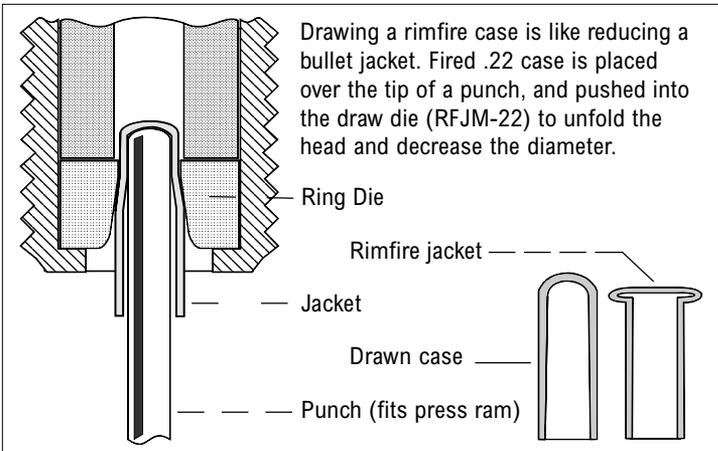
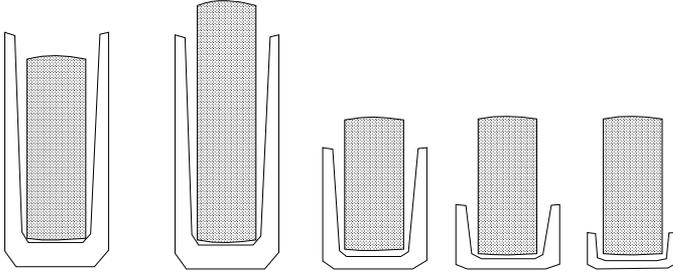
From Left: Target Wadcutter, Button Nose Wadcutter, Keith SWC, Conical SWC, 1-E round nose SWC, 3/4-E round nose SWC, and Auto Loader SWC.

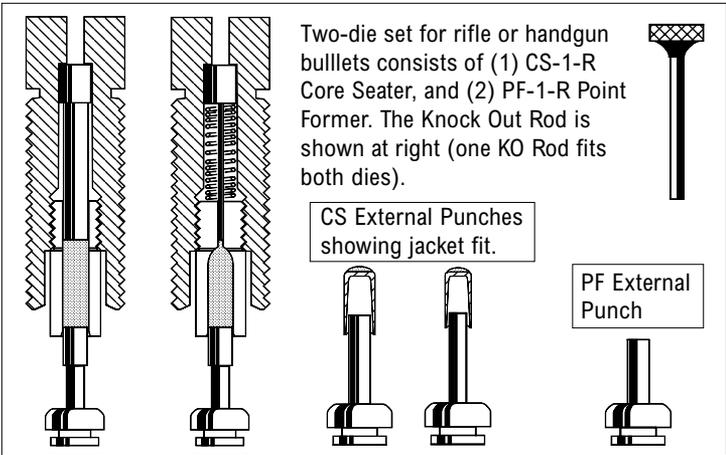
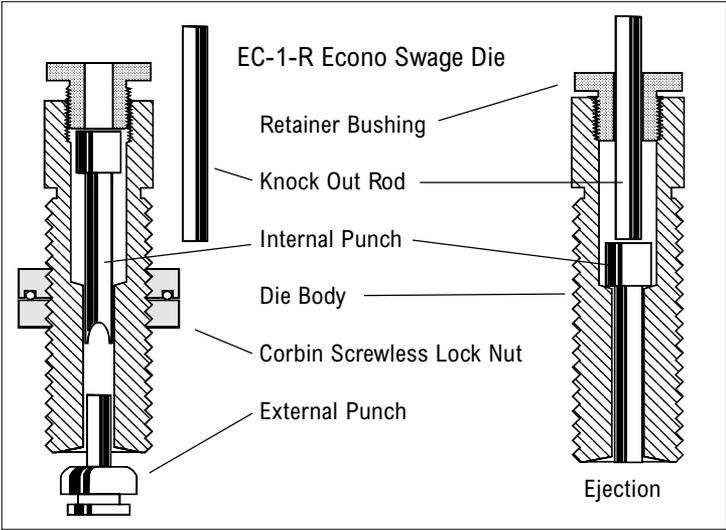


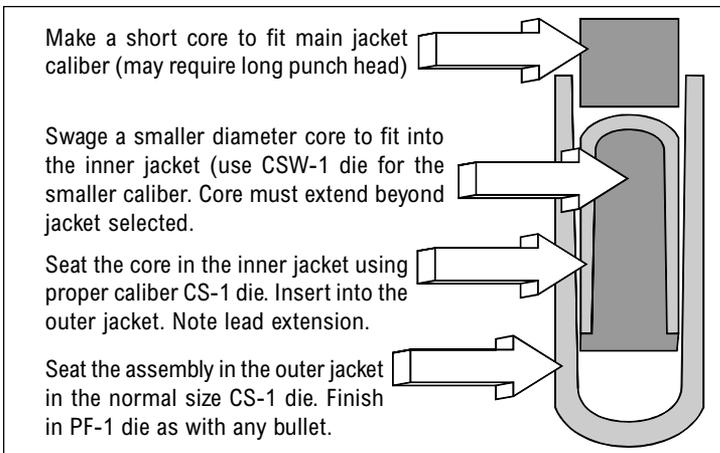
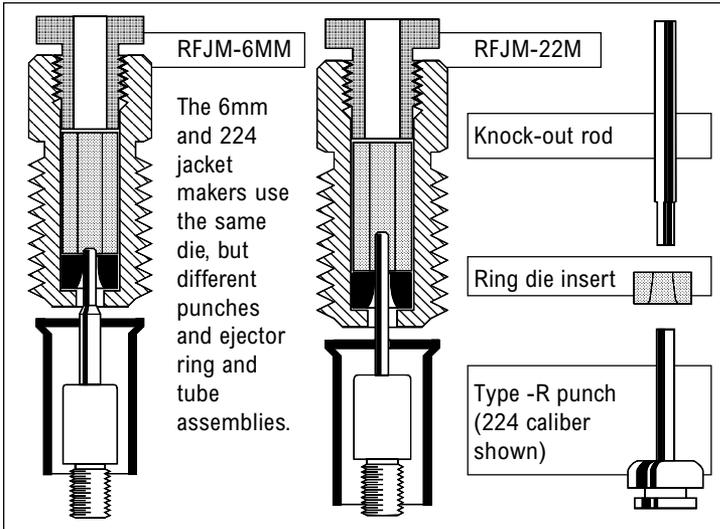
Jacket and core length determine bullet style

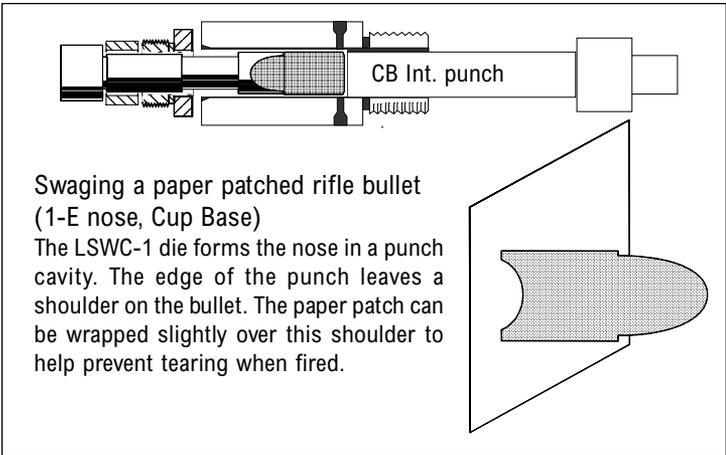
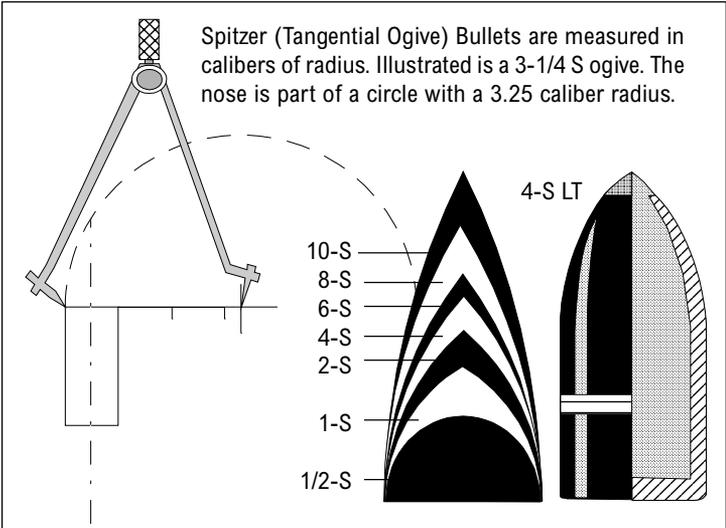
The same length jacket (first two on left) can make open tip or lead tip bullets depending on core length. From left: open tip, lead tip.

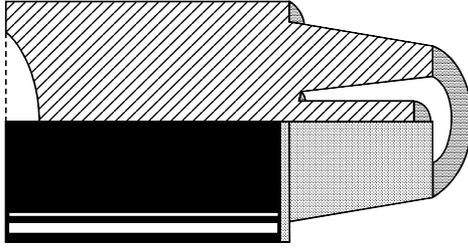
The same core length (last three on right) can make various pistol bullets with different jackets. From third left: full jacket soft point, 3/4-jacket, and half-jacket (about twice as long as a gas check).



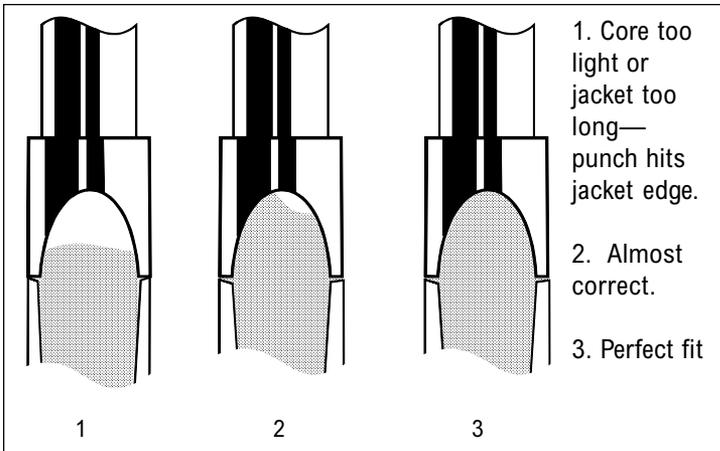


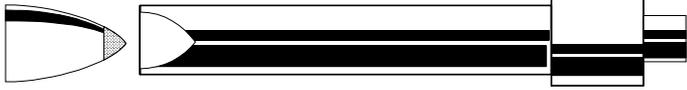




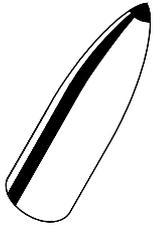


Post-point HP bullets can be swaged in two ways. First, you can use a custom SWC punch to form the bullet shown above in a single stroke. Second, you can use a separate post-forming HP punch to seat the core, then form the ogive in a point forming die. This eliminates the SWC shoulder.

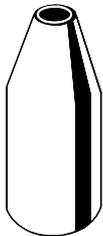




Lead tip bullets can be made more precisely by using the LT-1 Lead Tip Forming Die (do not confuse the TIP forming die with the POINT forming die—the point former refers to the entire ogive or nose curve, and the tip ONLY refers to the very end of the point or ogive).



The LT-1 die has an internal punch (shown) which shapes the lead extruded from the jacket end when you form the ogive. Very light pressure is used to avoid putting a shoulder in the jacket from the punch edges.



SPIRE point is a term used to describe conical or angled rifle bullet noses. It is essentially a jacketed conical style with a long nose.



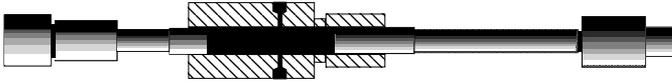
The TRUNCATED CONICAL or TC style is a cut-off (truncated) cone shape. It can be made without a shoulder, in the TC point form die.



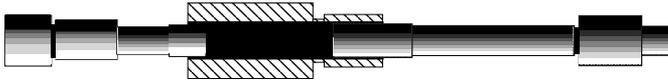
A conical nose bullet generally is of the Semi-Wadcutter style, having a shoulder and a lead nose.



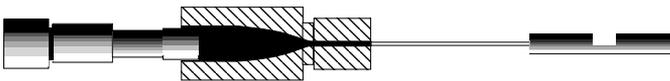
The KEITH nose is a TC SWC bullet, with a lead nose formed in a punch.



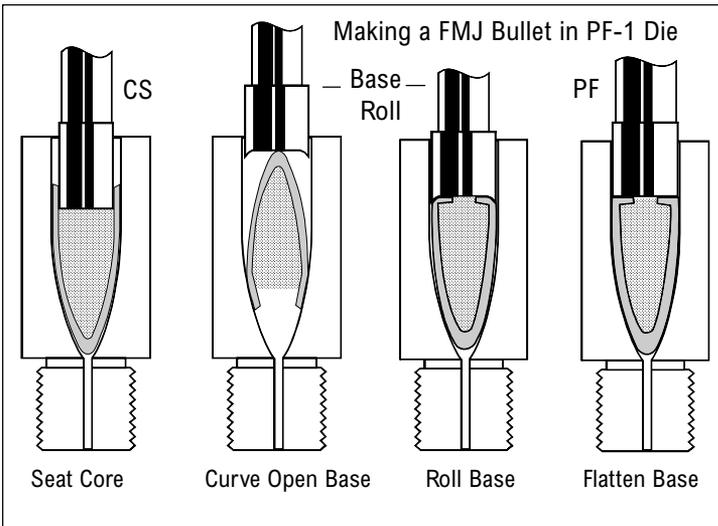
Core Swage Die (CSW-1) also similar to LSWC-1 Lead Semi-Wadcutter die in concept.

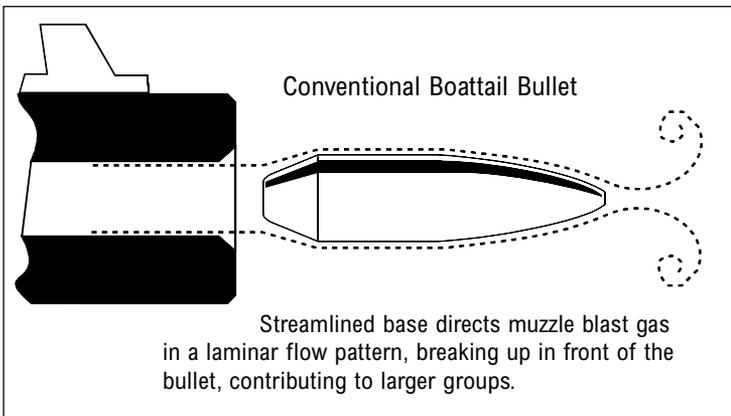
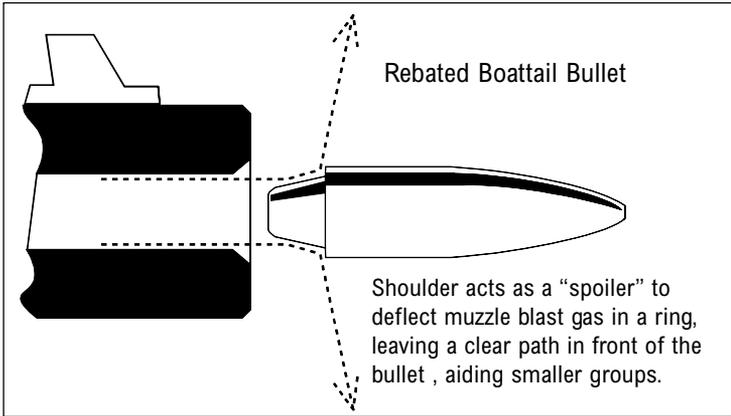


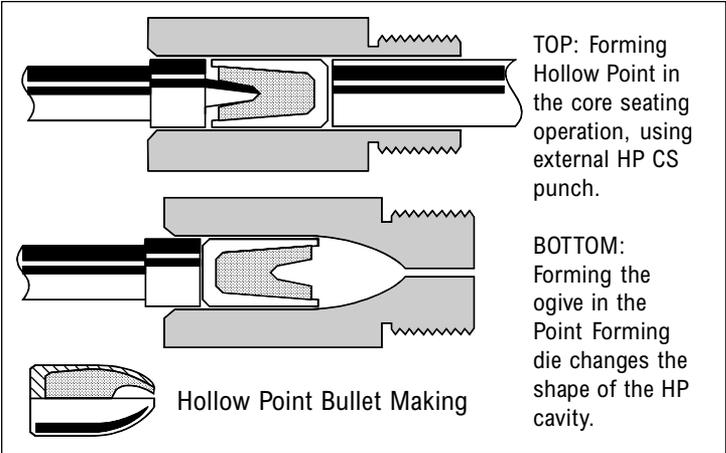
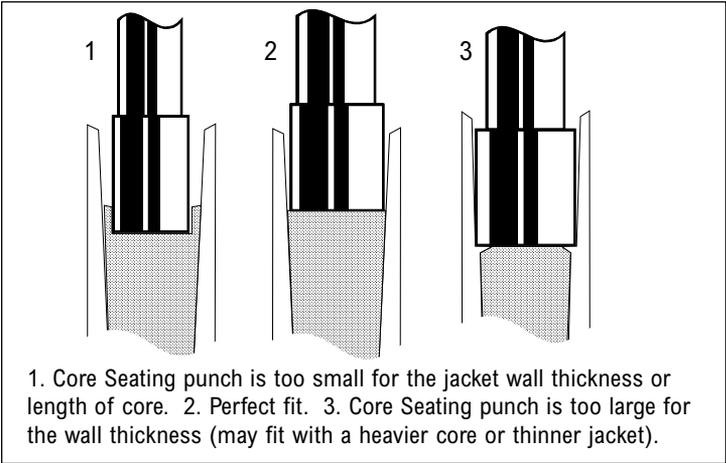
Core Seating Die (CS-1) also similar to LT-1 Lead Tip Former in concept.

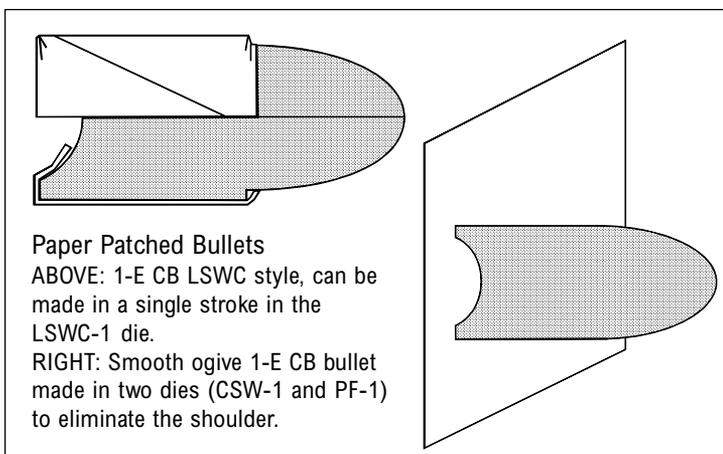
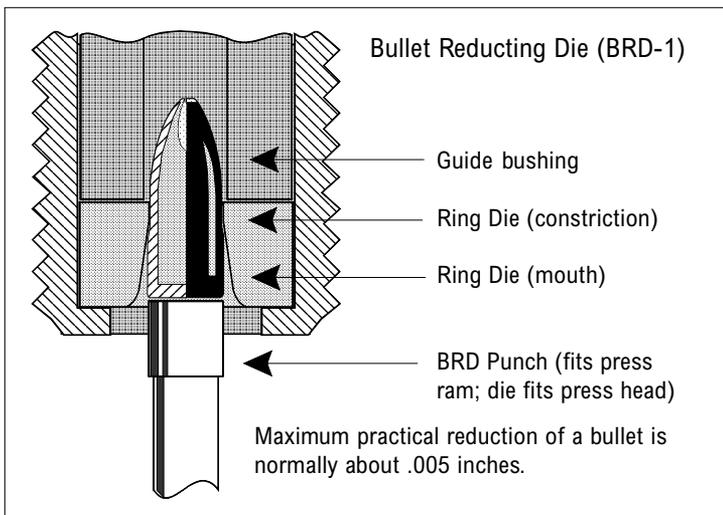


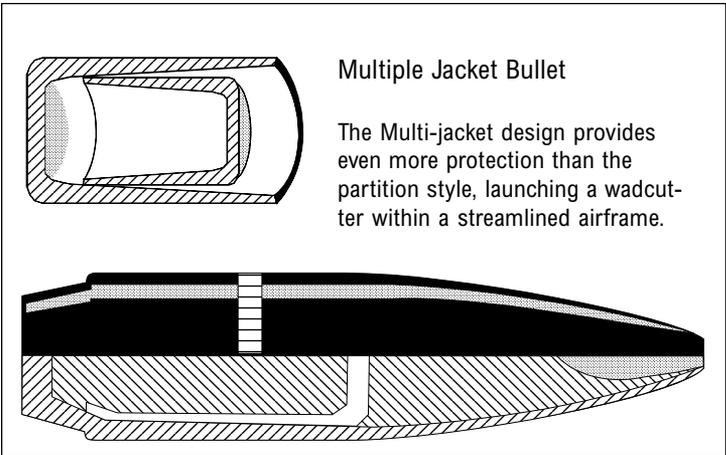
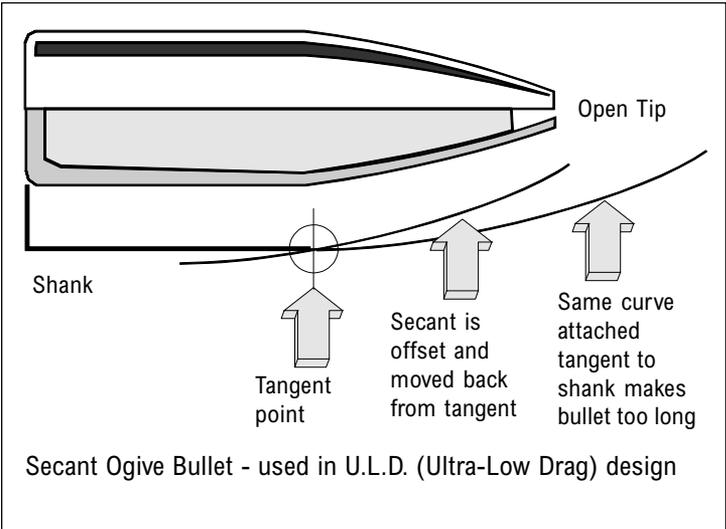
Point Forming Die (PF-1) also similar to RB-1 and BT-2 dies (part of RBT-2 set) in concept.

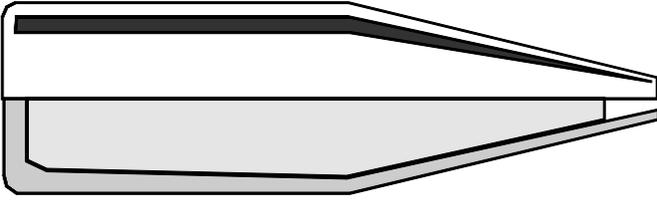








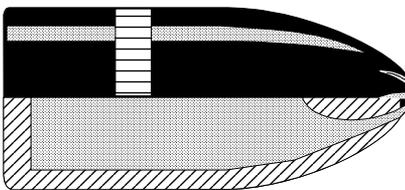




The SPIRE POINT bullet would be called a conical in shorter, pistol styles. It uses a straight, angled nose rather than a curved ogive nose, joining the shank at an angle.



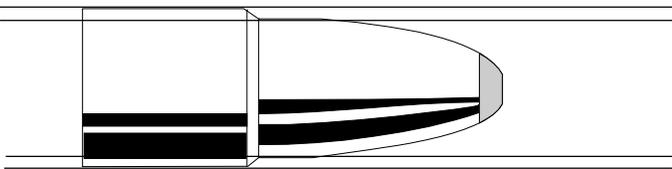
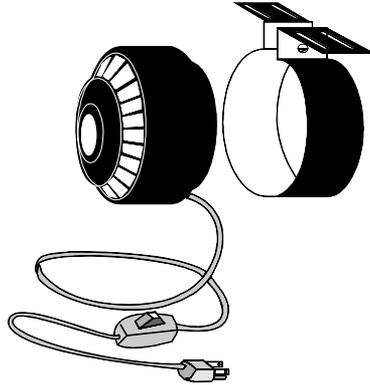
Sabre-Tooth Core Seating Punch



This punch is always used with hollow point lead tips to avoid damaging the sharp edges of the punch. The edges of the jacket are just barely cut, so the jacket opens quickly on impact.

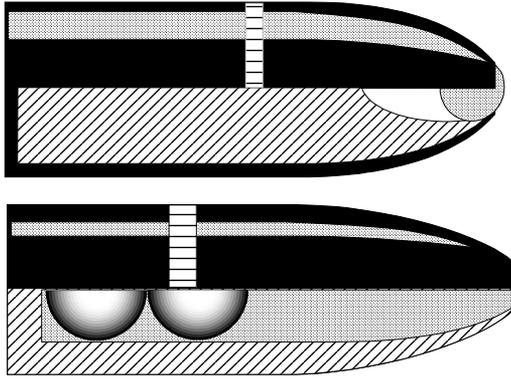
BPK-1 Bullet Polisher Kit

The mounting bracket is used to fasten the vibrator motor to the bottom of a bucket, coffee can, or pan, which in turn is suspended by a bail or, better still, a door spring. Proper location of the motor will result in powerful churning action in the walnut shell polishing media.

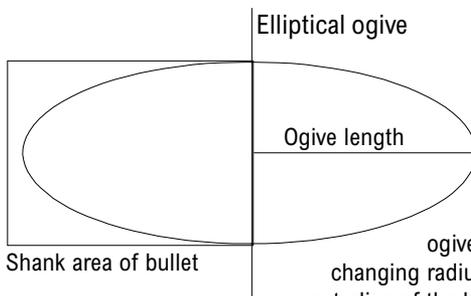


The Dual Diameter Bullet

Dual Diameter bullets solve several problems for shooters, including feeding of long or heavy bullets into short-throated barrels, better alignment than a tapered bullet with excellent reduction of bore friction. The rear portion of the bullet is made groove to groove diameter; the front portion is bore diameter.



Bullet Balls
 Plastic spheres can be used either in the tip of a hollow point bullet, as a kind of pneumatic expander, or to shift the balance and lighten the bullet, for high speed yet stable projectiles.



The elliptical ogive is measured not by the radius of the curve, but by the axial length of the nose section. Unlike a spitzer (tangent) ogive, the elliptical ogive has a constantly changing radius, and crosses the centerline of the bullet (at the tip) at

exactly 90 degrees to the centerline. It begins tangent with the shank, like a spitzer ogive. The two most practical lengths are the 3/4-E and the 1-E ogive, for pistol and rifle respectively.

