



Bullet Reducing Die

FROM _____ TO _____

BRD-1-_____

- Nose first
- Base first
- Flat Base
- BT/RBT base

The Corbin Bullet Reducing Die draws down (reduces) the diameter of a bullet by pushing it through a die and out the top. The punch normally presses on the BASE of the bullet, and should match the base diameter and shape of the finished (drawn) bullet. If a punch is used that is too small or the wrong shape for the base, it will deform the bullet resulting in poor accuracy.



Type -HC

Special punches may be used to push the bullet through base first, in some cases where a better draw results. Adding the letter "C" to the catalog number indicates a spring-loaded custom punch designed to support the bullet so the operator does not have to hold it during insertion into the die. This makes the operation much faster (and safer for the fingers!)



Type -R



Bullets can usually be reduced 0.006 inches depending on the material strength and thickness of the jacket walls. It is possible to reduce .357 pistol bullets to make .355 (9mm) or to reduce a .323 rifle bullet to .318.

Some bullets curve or extrude too much lead core from the open end when they are drawn down. All bullets will do this if drawn down far enough. It is usually better to make the bullet by swaging rather than reducing an existing bullet. But in cases where the draw is less than .006 inches, the potential accuracy of the bullet is normally not damaged.

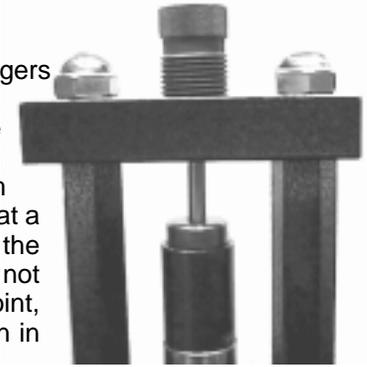
The die screws into the head of the press, replacing the floating punch holder in Corbin swaging presses. The punch fits into the press ram. Corbin Swage Lube should be used on the bullet for each draw, to reduce friction and extend die life.

Type -S



OPERATION:

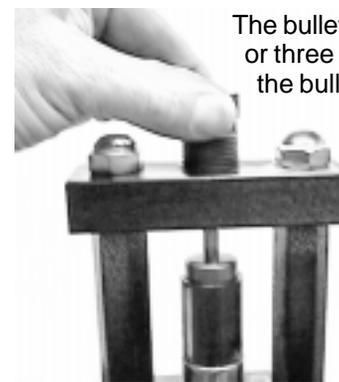
Lubricate the bullet by wiping with fingers moistened with Corbin Swage Lube. Place the bullet on top of the punch. Raise the ram to the top. Screw the die down until it contacts the bullet. Lower the ram slightly, and screw the die down a little at a time until the bullet fits far enough into the die so it moves freely. Short bullets may not emerge entirely from the die at this point, but they should be past the constriction in the die.



Note: Corbin Swaging Presses should be operated in the LONG STROKE or RELOADING position of the linkage. See your press instructions for details about changing from swaging to reloading stroke.

The die should NOT be run down all the way and then the bullet pushed up into it, because this would not use the full leverage of the press. When the press is adjusted correctly, you can use rather mild pressure on the handle of the press and the bullet will draw with little effort. If too much effort is required, you probably have the die set too low or are using the wrong diameter bullet for that die.

If the die is less the two full turns (threads) in the press head, do not attempt to draw with that setting. It is important to have at least two full threads engaged to avoid putting too much pressure on too few threads, which can cause damage.



The bullets may not emerge until you have drawn two or three of them. With some diameters and lengths, the bullet can pop out with a sudden rush, perhaps flying out the top of the die with some force. Therefore, do NOT look down into the die or place any part of your face near the top of the die while drawing.

The only bullet guaranteed to come out the correct diameter is the sample bullet used to adjust and test the die. If you did not send sample bullets with the order, then a stock bullet had to be used. Therefore, it is important that you send sample bullets and use the same type, brand and lot if you expect the diameter to be precisely as ordered. Variation of .001 to .002 inches can occur with varying bullet brands.