



THE NEW ZEALAND CARTRIDGE COLLECTORS' CLUB

BULLETIN

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New **WINCHESTER**

LEADER STAYNLESS
NON-CORROSIVE

.22s

A
CHALLENGE
to YOU!



**TARGET ACCURACY
FLATTER TRAJECTORY
SMOKELESS . . .**



**.22 LONG RIFLE
SHORTS AND LONGS**



New Bullet

*New Strong
Brass Case*

*New
Priming*

N.Z.C.C.C. ADMINISTRATION:

PRESIDENT	Kim Munden,	PO Box 221, TOKOROA 3444.
		Ph. 07-8865965 kfmunden@xtra.co.nz
VICE PRESIDENT	Des Ching,	17 George Kidd St, Richmond, NELSON. Ph. 03-3548021.
SECRETARY	Henry Shields,	126 South Road, Solway, MASTERTON 5810.
		Ph. 06-3771329 hs.shields@xtra.co.nz
EDITOR	Kevan Walsh,	4 Milton Rd, Northcote Point, AUCKLAND 0627.
		Ph. 09-4806262 kevan.walsh@esr.cri.nz
TREASURER	Terry Castle,	118 Anderley Ave, Omokoroa RD2, TAURANGA 3172
		Ph. 07-5482305 terry.jeane@xtra.co.nz
COMMITTEE	Craig Titheridge,	62 Wingate St, CHRISTCHURCH 8051. Ph. 03-3548021
	Mark. Gillingham,	Piokoiti Road, RD, WALTON. Ph. 07-8883744
Hon. International President	Bill Woodin	3600 N. Larrea Lane, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

MEETINGS

Next AGM: March 10 & 11, 2017 at the Silverstream Retreat, 3 Reynolds Bach Drive, Lower Hutt (info@staywithus.co.nz or ph +64-4-5629080). Contact Rob De La Haye, 027-2918655, AIORDNZ@hotmail.com

Next North Island Meeting: November 2016 at Tokoroa. Details to follow.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

New Zealand	NZ	\$35	(with free electronic membership)
International	NZ	\$45	(with free electronic membership)
Electronic	NZ	\$15	(NZ & International emailed bulletin)

Other family members may join for an additional \$10 per person (but no mailed bulletin)
One-off joining fee \$10

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE 31 December. A deposit may be made into the club BNZ account 02-0214-0052076-00. Please ensure that your name is entered so that your deposit can be identified.

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This bulletin was compiled with assistance and contributions from Leigh Matterson, Barry Loveridge, Carl Rofo, Henry Shields, Jim Buchanan, Barry Gracia, Ken Frost, Terry Castle, Pete deCoux, David Luckin, Phil McGechie, Kevan Walsh and Terry Warnock.

Front cover and inside front cover: Die-cut advertising cards from Jim Buchanan.

Inside rear cover: SFM poster from Jim Buchanan.

Rear cover: Eley cartridge board from Jim Buchanan. This one has a number of the "planet series" on it so it dates to circa 1910-11.

New Member: Geoffrey Eagle, Dannevirke, ph 06-3746257, email gbeagle@clear.net.nz. Interests: Shotshells and boxes.

New Address: Chris Bruce, 469 Crossmaglen Road Bonville NSW 2450, Australia.

Call for Lots for a Postal Auction to be held at a NZCCC Meeting in Tokoroa in early November

This is the first call for auction lots for a postal auction to be held on site at a meeting in Tokoroa. Details

are yet to be confirmed but it likely to be in the first half of November.

Please send your listings to Kevan Walsh (emailed lists preferred, but hard copy accepted - Kevan's contact details are given above). Photographs are welcomed and remember that it pays to list your items well to generate interest in the item that you are selling.

The general format for the description of items is given below. In general terms, list the calibre or type of items (e.g. ".303 British", "Book" or "Pkt") first if selling one item, or if selling more than one (e.g.) cartridge, start with the number, eg. "Six .303 British cartridges..." then list headstamps and projectile information. The reader should be able to determine in the first few words what the lot generally consists of.

Please adhere to the following general format;

1. .475 Linebaugh, hp cj, brass case, hs **HORNADY 475 LINEBAUGH**.
2. Pkt (20) 7.62x51 White card, black print, "20 RDS 7.63 BALL LOT No 8 MEN 85", hs **MEN 85**.
3. Two ctges: .240 Flanged Nitro, sp, hs **KYNOCH .240**; .240 Rimless Belted, sp, hs **Kynoch .240**.
4. Book. Manual of Pistol and Revolver Cartridges. Vol 1. Centrefire, Metric Calibres, by Erlmeier & Brandt. Red dustjacket, 1967.

Suggestion for the use of abbreviations;

blt:	bullet
bp:	brass primer
BP:	black powder
cf:	centrefire
cl:	case length
cn:	cupro-nickel
cond:	condition
cp:	copper primer
ctge (ctges):	cartridge(s)
cu:	copper
diam:	diameter
diff:	different
exc:	excellent condition
fc:	fair condition
FMJ	full metal jacket
fn:	flat-nose
ga, GA:	gauge
gc:	good condition
gd:	good
gm:	gilding metal
gr:	grain
hpt:	hollow point
hs:	headstamp
incl:	including
jkt:	jacket
ld:	lead
Mk:	Mark
MT:	empty
NBP:	Nitro for Black Powder
NE:	Nitro Express
np:	nickel primer
oal:	overall length
pb:	lead
pc:	poor condition
pce:	piece (as in 2-pce box)
pf:	pinfire
pkt:	packet
PMT:	primed empty (case)
Pndr:	Pounder
pp:	paper-patched
pp:	pages (eg. book, 230pp)
rev:	revolver
rf:	rimfire
rn:	round nose
sn:	soft nose
sp:	soft point
tw:	top wad
v:	very
vgc:	very good condition

NZCCC T-Shirts

We have sourced a supply of polo shirts that will have the NZCCC logo embroidered on the left chest. The price will be about \$25 to \$30.

Available sizes are, with chest measurements in brackets (cm): S (53.5cm); M (56cm); L (58.5cm); XL (61cm); 2XL (63.5cm); 3XL (66.5cm); 4XL (70cm); 5XL (73.5cm); and 7XL (89.5cm).

Visit <http://www.jbswear.com.au/product-detail/-in-product/210> to see what colours are available.

7XL sizes are only available in White, Black, Navy, or Bottle (dark green?) Other colours are available including Blue Duck, Bone, Chocolate, Dark Red, Grey Marle, Jade, Navy, Indigo and Gunmetal. Check the website for colours. To be the 'colour coordinated', remember that the NZCCC logo has a green and yellow colour scheme. A dark shirt looks smart.

Please write or email the secretary, Henry Shields (contact details on p3), with your order – number, size, and colour.

Westley Richards Percussion Caps

From Leigh Matterson;

"I'm on the hunt for even just one of these early percussion caps by Westley Richards [photo below].....obviously a few would be better but I would be chuffed to get an example.

My contact number is 0272 544165."

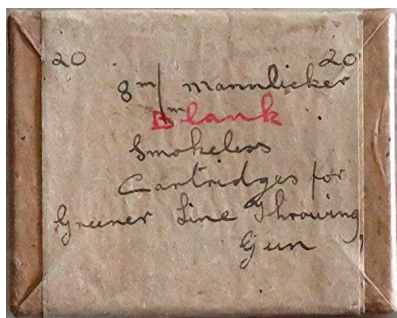


And below from Jim Buchanan, continuing the WR theme, some Westley Richards primer information and an early tin of primers (note the use of the word "Primes" on the tin – an error?);

WESTLEY RICHARDS, Gun Manufacturer,
No. 82, High-street, Birmingham, has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Sporting World he has obtained his **MAJESTY'S PATENT** for an improvement in **TOUCH-HOLES** and **STEEL PRIMERS**, suitable for Percussion Guns. The advantage of this invention is the impossibility of unexploded material or copper annoying the face and eyes, the small quantity of powder required for the primers; consequently they make much less noise, smoke, or dirt, than any other plan; the communication to the charge is considerably shortened, the primers are perfectly water-proof, and they may be removed from the touchhole instantly, which will be found a great preventive against accident. All copper-cap guns can have the patent touchholes applied to them without injury to the copper-cap system. Further particulars may be known by applying to the Patentee (post paid); or to the Agent, William Bishop, No. 170, New Bond-street, London.



8mm Mannlicher Blank – Greener Line Throwing Blank. Bulletin #420, p13.



From Pete deCoux;

Below are pictures of what I'm sure came out of a box like you show (above).

The headstamp, which is faint, is **LTG K 45 1**.



Dimensions are 13.92mm rim, 12.43mm head, 12.09mm mouth and 37.62mm OAL.



The top wad is white painted Mircarta, or a very similar material. From Wikipedia; "Micarta was developed by George Westinghouse at least as early as 1910 using phenolic resins invented by Leo Baekeland." A NEAT bunch of boxes.



And from Martin Golland;

On the 8mm Mannlicher packet, the blanks are shortened cases that approximate to the length of the 45 LTG Mk1 for use with enlarged bore gun. They are crimped as in normal blanks. The case head and base

dimensions are a match to that case size so I can only surmise that it is the same gun but in a "civilian" type of load/pack instead of the military version. What that gun was I have no idea.

Tin Powder

BWG

The following extract is from a 1928 shooting publication sent by Jim Buchanan. The reference to "tin" additives is spoken of as something well known, yet Jim had not heard of it before and it has generated some interesting discussion.

A NEW "TIN" POWDER.

This year there is a new development in the powder used in the British .303 Magnum special Match Rifle cartridge, and this is the incorporation of tin in the actual composition of the nitro-cellulose powder. The purpose of the tin is to eliminate metallic fouling, but the idea is not new. The French were actually the first to use tin for this purpose, but they placed strips of tin foil loose in the cartridge with the powder charge. Under the influence of the heat generated by the explosion this tin combined chemically with the copper which was deposited on the lands of the bore by the projectile during its passage up the barrel, and the compound thus formed would not adhere to the steel of the bore but was blown out from round to round.

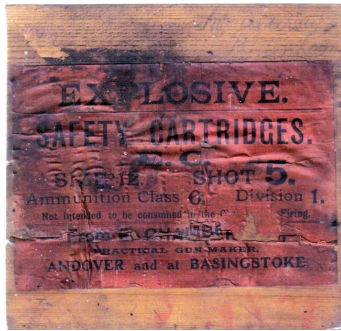
The Americans then got the idea of actually incorporating tin in the powder itself so as to do away with loose bits of tin foil, and now the British powder manufacturers have followed in their footsteps with a similar type of powder. This "tin" powder is not so easy to make as the ordinary kind as the addition of the tin is inclined to result in a tendency to higher temperatures and pressures, both of which are undesirable. But as far as can be ascertained at the present time the new "tin" powder is a distinct success.

From Roger Mundy (UK): There are references to this type of powder in the Notes of the Match Rifle Experimental Committee during the late 1920s and early 30s, as they were trying to reduce the amount of metal fouling in the barrels of the Match Rifles. The fouling was thought by a number of shooters to be severe, and causing accuracy to deteriorate during both individual shoots, and during the course of the series of Match Rifle competitions held during the "Bisley Fortnight".

Part of the experimentation with the .303 Magnum was with the material of the bullet jacket, CN, CNCS, GM and GMCS all being tried, and the thickness of the metal, its composition being varied in order to reduce fouling. The "Tin" powders were tried in several years, the percentage of tin being varied from year to year in an attempt to find the best combination. They finally decided they had got it about right in 1933, when the .303 Magnum was discontinued, and the bullet loaded into the ordinary .303 case.

Google mentions *tin dioxide*, along with *bismuth* and *lead*, as de-coppering additives to smokeless powder. Lead being toxic is no longer used, but all amalgamate with any potential copper deposit to form a material readily discharged from the barrel as powder residue.

Explosive. Safety Cartridges box. Bulletin #420, p14.



From Martin Golland; On the wooden box that has "mis-labelling" on the top it reads;

EXPLOSIVE.

Safety cartridges

They are safety cartridges of course but do contain explosives as in the black powder loading. A Freight warning to comply with regulations of course.

The box is a shipping crate that was intended for 12 bore, BUT has an over-stamp of 20. I am afraid no more exist at present time but another may turn up to tell us what the not intended for was.

I have the cartridge. When I look at the cartridge it has a deep base and is by Kynoch Birmingham. Sidewall says special loading and o/s wad states smokeless. The E.C. part is of course the powder type.

Correction: Von Lengerke & Antoine – V.L. & A., Chicago. Bulletin #420, p7

From Jim Buchanan;

The top wad for the Winchester New Rival 12-gauge shotshell is from Von Lengerke & Antoine of Chicago.



The Von Lengerke & Antoine, or V L & A partnership was formed in early 1891, and quickly became a very prominent sporting goods retailer in Chicago located at 335 Wabash Avenue in Downtown Chicago. The V L & A Partnership was formed as an extension of a New York sporting goods retail company known as Von Lengerke & DeMond which was started a short time prior to V L & A. At the same time, in New York, another prominent sporting goods retailer was starting business in 1892 called Abercrombie & Fitch. From 1892 to 1938, these two retailers not only fought for market share catering to an upscale customer base, but both retailers also used the same motto "GREATEST SPORTING GOODS RETAILER IN THE WORLD."

A 1904 CAC Mk VI .303 British Packet

Terry Warnock

One of the auction lots I picked up [at the Goornong meeting] contained string-tied .303 British packets dated 1904 and 1906. The 1906 is dated 6 06.



Below are pictures of the 1904 packet and contents. It contains generic CAC C VI headstamped cartridges.



I also noticed that on the packet II, as in Mark II, has been ink lined out and has VI under. So they skipped Mark IV and V.



Also noticed it has a batch number perhaps stamped on the back of 5009. Then I can see remnants of more stamping to the right, perhaps a date SEP 8 190.. and more blue ink stamping perhaps at bottom left.

Anyway, I don't recall seeing an example like this, and thought this was all interesting to those researching the early production of 303.

German 13.2mm Tuf Anti-Tank Round

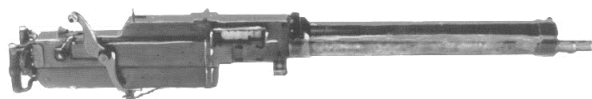
Carl Rofo asked about a cartridge that Barry Loveridge had picked up which needed identifying; "It is a large military cartridge for him, but it is outside my interest and I have no reference material. The cartridge has a rimmed, bottle-neck, fairly heavy taper case about 92mm long. The projectile diameter is about 13.3mm. The headstamp reads ; (clockwise) **T67 P 8 18**. It looks to me like a WW1 machine-gun round that was probably belt fed (due to rimmed case). Same basic size as a .50 BMG. Hope you can advise. Carl."

Ed: This cartridge is the German 13.2mm Tuf Anti-Tank round (or 13 x 92mm TankGewehr cartridge). From the headstamp, it was manufactured in August (8th month) 1918. The history and identification of this cartridge is covered in Bulletin #292 and is reproduced in part below;



Mechanised warfare came to the battle fields of the Somme on 15 September 1916, when 49 British tanks were committed to combat. Other than for conventional artillery and various bombs or grenades, entrenched troops were particularly vulnerable to the advance of this new machine and it was to be more than a year before a weapon to combat the menace was made available to the German infantry.

By 20 October 1917, the Weapon Proving Commission (G.P.K.) had determined some urgency for a mobile weapon to combat the tank, recommending a heavy calibre M.G. as a possible option. In November 1917 Mauser-Werke was authorised to develop a manually-operated weapon of either 13mm or 15mm, and in collaboration with Polte-Magdeburg, they did, in just eight weeks - they designed a new rifle and ammunition. Firing trials took place on 19 January 1918 and thereafter full-scale production commenced.



The new rifle was essentially a scaled-up single-shot Mauser bolt action of massive proportions. Weighing 39 pounds and with a bolt over 13" long, it fired a cartridge of equal proportions, capable of penetrating 1" of plate at 700 yards. In total about 15,800 rifles were produced before the war ended. Tank development rapidly advanced beyond the offensive capability of hand-held firearms, but in the brief period the "T-Rifle" was used it was found adequate to complete the purpose for which it was developed. The proposed M.G. did not advance beyond development before the war ended.

CAC Deer Brand Shotshell Packaging

Thanks to David Luckin the mystery on how the Deer Brand shotshells were packed for export to Japan in 1969 has been answered.



David's father Laurie was one of the NZCCC's earliest members and a legend to many of us older members, Apparently during 1969, Laurie purchased a few boxes of "CAC Long Range" shotshells from a New Plymouth sports shop for use around the Okato farm (Southwest Taranaki). You can imagine Laurie's surprise look when he later opened the box of #6 CAC Long Range to find the box contained what we now know to be the "Deer Brand" CAC export contract shotshells.

There were no production over-runs sold to sports shops in NZ, so thanks to Laurie's find, all of the "Deer Brand" shotshells in NZ and Australian collections may have originated from this one "Long Range" box.



Incidentally the box is the standard "Long Range" box from the period and there is no additional wording to indicate that the contents were for export to Japan.

Many thanks David for sharing this story with us and its great to complete another little bit of CAC's history.

Henry Shields, August 2015

(also see the article on the "CAC Export Years", NZCCC Bulletin #415 Page 8).

.40 Booby Trap Cartridge

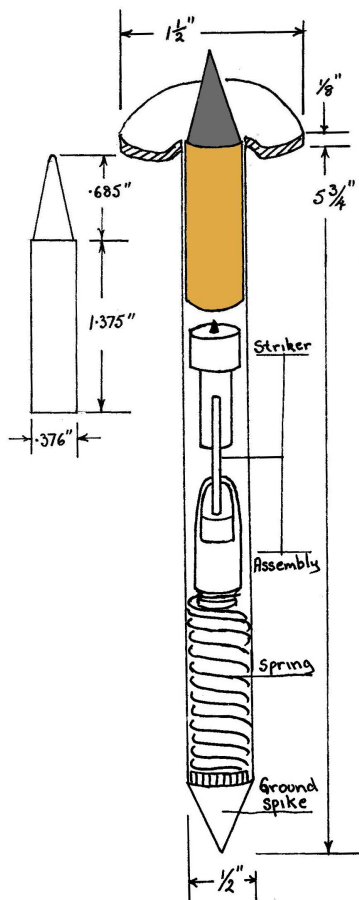
From Leigh Matterson;

"I've just been given a box full of military cartridge all different, ex-NZ army and this is in it! First thing is I feel its home made and hey it might not be?? There's no rim so I guess it's rimless? The case diameter is 9mm and case length is 35mm, steel projectile. Primer is ICI marked."



Reply from Terry Castle;

This is commonly known as a ".40 cal Booby Trap cartridge". More correctly (military) designated the .40 cal 'ground-spike cartridge'. It was made during WW2 by Kynoch, the ICI monogram is found on the brass primer version, but not on the nickel primer version.



They were fitted into a hollow tube, booby trap device, and then pressed into the ground, with a tread plate/device activator at ground level. The "bullets" are made of machined steel and being steel and not high grade stainless steel, are prone to rusting. The cases give the impression of having 'been made' from other cases and the one that springs to mind is the M1 carbine. That is just a guess however. The logic was to injure not to kill and it required someone to tread lightly on the 'at ground level activator', quite possibly amongst such as grass; which in turn released a spring on the end of which was a firing pin. The projectile would then pass up through the foot (and boot) of the worthy who had done the 'treading'.

Ed: Further information is provided in NZCCC Bulletins 128 and 208. The diagram above is adapted from Phil McGeachie's contribution to Bulletin 208.

Selling and Buying Ammunition by Mail Order – new rules

There has been a significant change in the way the NZ Police authorise "mail order" purchases of ammunition (and firearms and airguns). In October 2015 new rules took effect regarding purchasing ammunition by mail order, by internet sales or by postal auction (any transaction that doesn't take place 'face to face'). This had an impact on our postal bidding for this year's AGM and there were significant delays for some bidders in getting the transactions completed.

Rather than for previous postal auctions where police authorisation was supplied at the time that postal bids were sent to the auction convenor, this time we chose to accept all bids and then contact successful postal bidders once the auction had finished to arrange payment **and to complete the police authorisation**.

The main change is that from 22 October 2015, NZ Police will supply the verification (endorsement) of a mail order sale direct to the seller rather than to the purchaser (applicant for the verification) as has been the case.

Police argue that this change in process will: reduce the opportunity for fraud; provide adequate physical identification of the purchaser; give greater confidence that the purchaser is a "fit and proper" person; and provide confidence in maintaining Firearms Licence holder records. Follow this link to read the Police preamble and instructions...

<http://www.police.govt.nz/sites/default/files/publication/s/mail-order-process-change-purchasing-firearms-ammunition-airguns.pdf>

For "Mail Order" purchases, the buyer is required to complete a [Form S. 43A: Application to purchase Sporting Firearm\(s\), Airgun\(s\) and/or Ammunition](#). The seller needs to supply his or her full name, firearms licence number, expiry date of the licence, mobile and

home phone numbers, and if appropriate a business name and birth date (if the vendor does not have a firearms licence). The buyer takes the completed form to the Police, who sights the buyer's firearms licence; verifies the details and delivery address; completes the form; then emails the form to the seller; who can then forward the ammunition to the buyer.

We had a few issues where the form wasn't being emailed to us in a timely manner, but generally it seemed to work OK.

This is also a timely reminder to ensure that if you sell ammunition directly to someone, that the onus is on you to ensure that you have sighted their firearms licence and that it is current and that the photo is of the person in front of you. This definitely applies for our club meetings where members need to have sighted the firearms licence of those they sell ammunition to.

From Ken Frost.

Another Hazard import variation not previously listed;



And a question;



The Eley ROCKET is a fairly common UK shell known in several variations, but this top wad is more common to CAC shells from the 50s & 60s. At least three examples are recorded in NZ collections. Are they UK, NZ, or a reload?

The .303 CAC Sterile Bundle.

An Information Request.



Henry Shields and Barry Gracia are presently researching these sterile wrapped packets in an attempt to establish the extent and duration of their use.

They appear to have been issued to Defence Rifle Club members only and may contain either Mk. VI or Mk. VII Ball cartridges; and possibly 215 Grain RNSP cartridges.

It would be greatly appreciated if those who have examples could forward details of the contents to Henry (hs.shields@xtra.co.nz ph. 0274-452853) or Barry (bwg.22rf@slingshot.co.nz 06-7656997).

Survey results will become part of a future article on CAC Match ammo.

Presently confirmed are:

CAC 19 VII	Mk. VII Ball
CAC C VI	Mk. VI Ball
CAC 29 VI	Mk. VI Match



The overstamp on this 1927 bundle reads TRENTHAM 1928 indicating a selected batch reserved for match use. Again, details of any other dates so stamped would be appreciated.

The Often Ignored C.A.C. 303 Crimped Blank.

The NZ Company provided a crimped blank to both military and civilian demand throughout the duration of Government .303 supply and examples survive in profusion. Of the three patterns made (Mk.III, Mk.V, and Mk.VI), the Mk.V is the only common type and it can be readily found with nearly all CAC Ball headstamps conducive to their period of manufacture. However, production was not continuous and not all year dates are known. In addition many recycled examples are encountered. Partial headstamps, double struck dates - sometimes year's apart, or imperfect rim machining and minor crimp imperfections, indicate a willingness by the company to load any available case as a blank. The abundance of such examples suggests a relaxed military inspection was applied to blanks, at least prior to WWII. Prior to 1915 CAC 303 cases were undated (except for the 1909/13 Match series) and it is near impossible to date many earlier blank loads. Thereafter blank loaded cases are not presently recorded with the year dates 26, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 53, 54, though a few may well be out there somewhere. Demand for a 303 blank continued beyond the 1959 close of Government 303 contracts and the final Mk.5 blanks made by the company all use a commercial headstamped Berdan or later Boxer primed case of the day.



Recycled case headstamp oddities.

L to R: 18 VII double struck; 16 VI over stamped 27 VI; 17 VI over stamped 19 VII.

In addition to this plethora of variation there are at least nine headstamps spread through the years of 303 production that were intended only as "new case" blank loads. Some are elusive and difficult to find, and further examples possibly exist. (The headstamp CAC V 23 is recorded but presently unconfirmed.) The "L" code introduced to British service in 1929 first appears on CAC blanks in 1930, but is thought to have been used only once after 1932 and this 1944 blank is the only "new case" example recorded with a crimped-in primer.



Mock Bullet Blank Mk.VI



The Mk.VI Blank was introduced to British service in 1902 as a bulletted blank suited to magazine loading. It is essentially a Mk.V blank with an open ended envelope crimped over the case neck and identification was by a whole blackened case. It was not a successful pattern as the envelope would on occasion become detached when fired to become lodged in the barrel. The pattern was declared obsolete in 1906 and remaining stocks were reduced to ordinary Mk.V crimped blanks by removing the envelope.

The NZ example was cordite loaded and omits the blackened case finish. The only recorded headstamps are CAC (90°) and CAC C II. No packets are presently recorded and all unfired examples may be considered rare.

Fired cases were recovered, nickel plated, and re-issued as drill cartridges.

Crimped Blank Mk.III



A modified black powder crimped blank was introduced to British service in 1898 as the Mk.III and declared obsolete in 1903. It is described only as having a card wad below the shoulder and a "III" overstamp on the base.

Company records and surviving wrappers indicate that CAC made a Mk.III blank but no further detail is known. The only NZ example resembling this description has the headstamp CAC C II and a loose cotton or wool wad below the shoulder. The charge is unknown but unlikely to be BP and identification remains tentative at writing. Examples are not common.

Common Early Mk.V manufacture



The New Zealand Mk.V Crimped Blank is as old as the cartridge and it was loaded from 1898 onwards using any available case regardless of headstamp or initial purpose. A few have no headstamp. Many examples also retain bullet crimps from a previous loading indicating that fired cases were frequently recycled. In consequence minor variation is common. All these early examples have a loose 10 grains sliced cordite charge and a card wad located above the neck cannellure and below the distinctly short and rounded six petal crimp. This crimp gradually evolved into the longer pointed shape of later Mk.V blanks with the result that there is a small variation in overall profile between early and late examples.

Common Blank L. Mk V



Essentially the same cartridge as the previous but the charge may be sliced cordite or NC, and with "new case" examples this was initially indicated by a C or Z in the headstamp. Within this group are the only NZ blanks that include the code "L" in the headstamp. A card wad is located low in the body and the neck cannellure is omitted.

Post 1959 Commercial Blanks.



Blank production continued beyond the 1959 close of Government .303 contracts to include the following commercial variations. All are NC loaded.

CAC N 303 Z Berdan primed case, both with and without the black lacquer crimp seal illustrated.

CAC 303 Boxer primed case with either a short black or clear lacquer crimp seal.

Irregular Short Case crimped blank



No CAC study is complete unless it includes a mystery. This short 51mm case variation appears to be the shortest of a group of varying length short cases that appeared among early production. Headstamps suggest they were discontinued about the close of WWI. With some examples the neck is so short as to be almost non-existent and a random group present an unusual array of variation. They appear to be unique to NZ and though they function the same as a regular blank, why they were made remains unexplained.

Substantial quantities of these short cases were among blanks later salvaged for their scrap value.

BWG

CAC and the Trentham 303 Mk.VI Match Cartridges.

The headstamp CAC C VI was used by the NZ Company on 303 Mk VI Ball cartridges from its introduction in 1904 until 1914 in the format shown below. The image comparison illustrates examples of the many bunter variation that were used during this ten year period. Font size, spacing and the various stops are not known to be of any significance and further examples probably exist. Most may be easily found and in addition to Ball, they were also loaded as Blank, Dummy/Drill, and 215gr RNSP. Much of this ammunition would have been issued for competition and it was not infrequently packed in sterile bundles for that purpose. (See example Bulletin 419 p.9)



Beginning about 1909 and continuing until 1913, CAC produced a dated headstamp series that was exclusively intended for match shooting at the Trentham military range and it is among these that some of our rarer CAC 303 headstamps are to be found. As is normal with CAC there must have been a production over-run in some years as examples are also found in Blank and 215gr RNSP. All of these cartridges use the distinctly rounded primer discontinued by CAC in 1919.



As with the later (1923/30) Mk VI Match series, there is some speculation as to how these cartridges were packed. Examples are certainly in short supply with only the one below being recorded to date. It is not known that all were packed in this "10 Rounds TRENTHAM" wrapper, and it is quite possible some were packed in the more familiar Mk.VI Ball or sterile string tied bundles.



More “wotsit” questions from Robbie Turner and BWG.

Robbie’s job put him in frequent contact with many strange things in need of identification. Any help with these would be appreciated.



This one is a 20mm x 28mm white plastic moulding with a conventional small boxer primer to ignite a charge behind a deep seated foil seal and perforated card wad. It is obviously a screw-in power cartridge for an industrial device, but what?
Best guess: - for a fire extinguisher?



Kingsley Field had some of these years ago and the question was unanswered then. A bit larger than a .22” LR case, they have an inertia striker that fires a copper Berdan primer on impact - probably to initiate a mechanical function.
Possibly a tranquiliser dart actuator?



This one is a new primed empty (never loaded) that appears to have been made from a shortened 45ACP draw stage. The parkerised steel case is machine cut at the rim and the entire internal surface has a bright machine polished finish. The boxer primer is nickel. With a “WCC 57” headstamp it is probably a military item, but for what?



Two views of a .22RF industrial in need of identification. The 22 case is closed with a varnished black wad and has an “H in circle” headstamp. Its rim is supported within a recessed steel collar and the hollow plastic body has a thin membrane behind the two slots at the forward end.
Thought to be for underwater use?

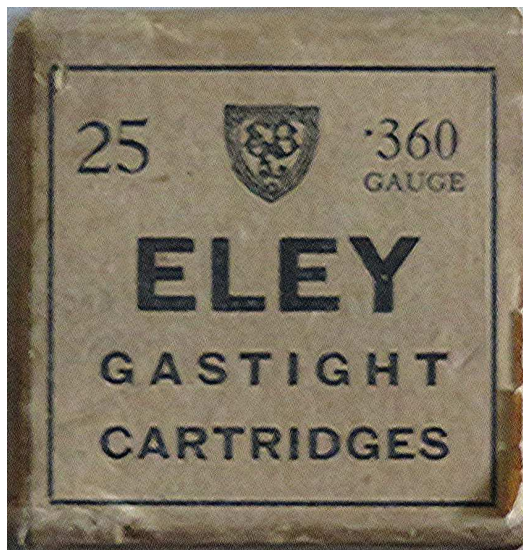


With dimensions approximate to that of a 38 Special, this solid brass case is headstamped **DAN WESSON**. It and the bronze plastic “bullet” are bored through, with a plated .177 BB flush with the forward end.
Probably a toy or pneumatic cartridge, but what for?



This moulded white plastic case has a primer-like plated metallic cup deep seated at the base and a 40 cal. wax-like ball sealed with red varnish about 1/4” below the mouth. There are no markings.
Thought to be a marker cartridge of some type?

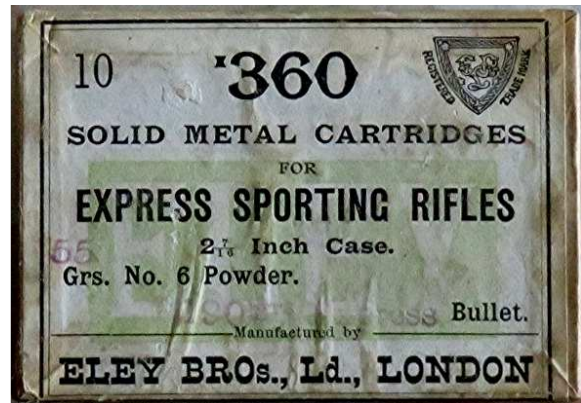
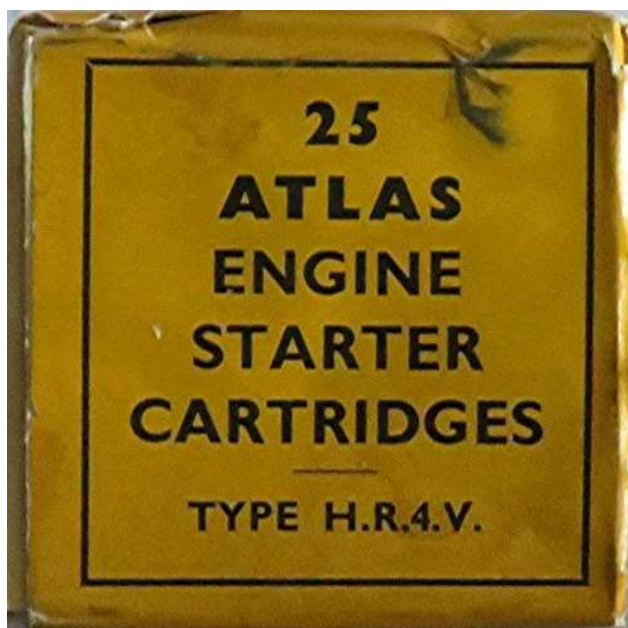
More seldom seen packets from
Dave Luckin.



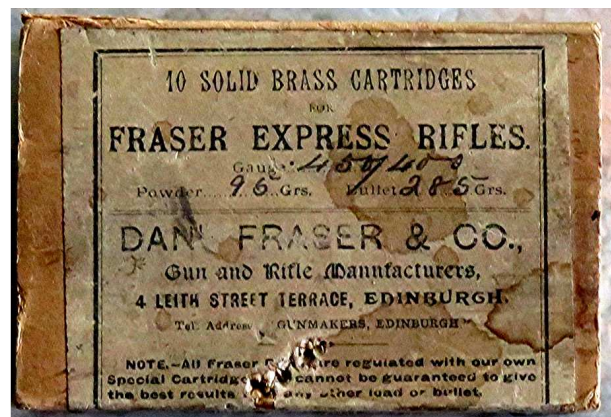
360 Gauge Eley Shotshells



.320 Revolver by Nobel Explosive Co.



.360 x 2 7/16" Express



Fraser .450-400 Express



CAC .310 Crimped Blank. Side & top views



These little 410 SG "Blanks" appear from time to time on the trade tables without much info on what they are for. Dave recently came up with a box to answers the question. Can anyone expand on the **TYPE H.R.4.V.**

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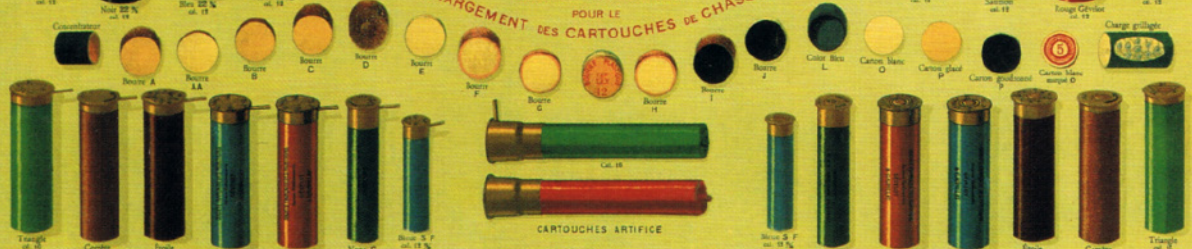


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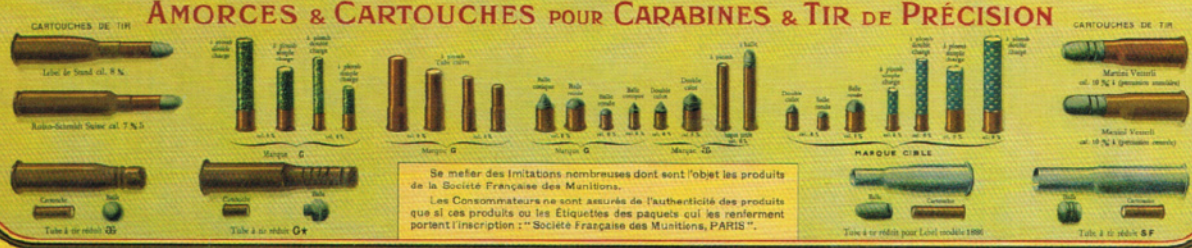
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