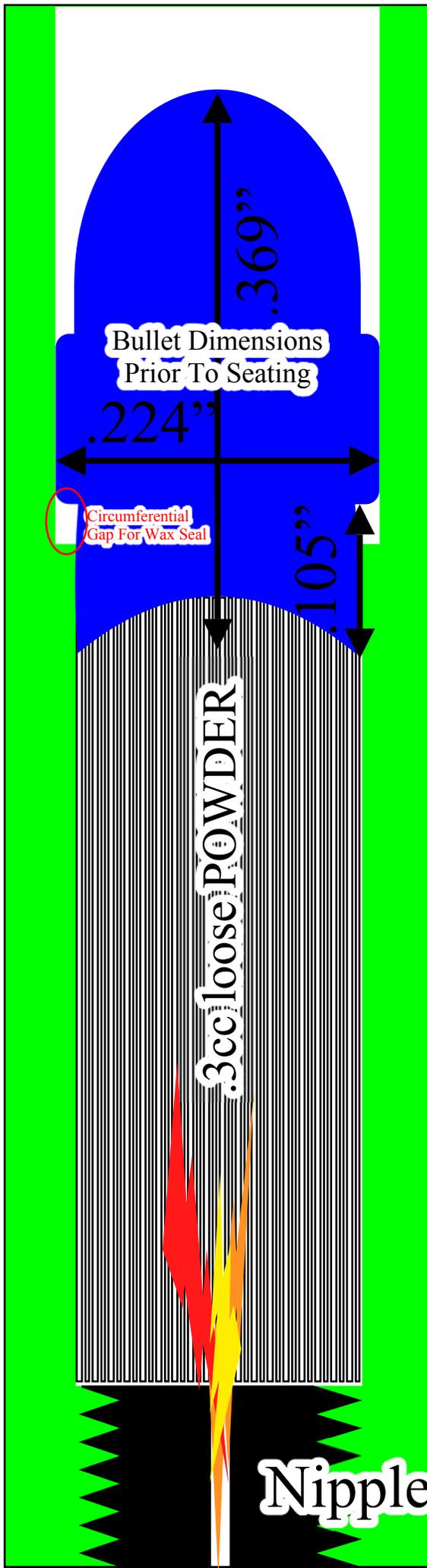


# 22MAG C&B

By Classanr

.375"

CHAMBER WALL GREEN



Bullet Dimensions  
Prior To Seating

.224"

Circumferential  
Gap For Wax Seal

.3cc loose POWDER

Nipple

.455" Seating depth

Seat the NAA 30gr bullet "CBB" exactly as described in the user manual with the NAA bullet seater tool "4007 CB". This seats the NAA bullet below the face of the cylinder, and into the smaller chamber. Note that NAA's CBB bullet is designed with a concave base. Note also that the powder VOLUME is .3cc, which does not totally fill the powder chamber. This is because the chamber design works best with "fluffy" not-compressed powder.

Several factors work together to produce considerable energy from a minuscule amount of powder. First, very fast loose powder is ignited as rapidly as possible. This happens when a tight-fitting bullet is seated into the powder chamber, and the initial pressure is allowed to build very fast. 4F BP or very fast smokeless is essential. Rules for your .44 do not apply. The first portion of powder ignites and raises the pressure of the powder chamber so that the rest of the powder suddenly ignites like a diesel, not depending on a flame plasma travel, a process called "adiabatic ignition" which serves to light all powder essentially simultaneously. The bullet "unplugs" the powder chamber. Gas expands into the "bullet chamber" to push more of the bullet surface area.

The first benefit is a much more efficient powder burn and energy release. The second benefit is a safe expansion of the gas into a larger chamber. This is the exact opposite of a bottle cartridge which has a large chamber pushing gas through a smaller neck.

In a 22WMR cased round, the pressures are such that a "22mag handgun" is expected to shoot a 30gr projectile at 1500fps. It is not unrealistic to consider how that velocity can be attained with NAA's C&B 22mag 4" Earl made from modern-day materials, and designed to safely manage pressures "above BP".

Any projectile not designed to seat into the powder chamber probably cannot safely attain velocities over 900fps regardless of powder type.

More powder (loose or compressed) under a bullet seated higher probably cannot safely attain velocities over 800fps regardless of powder type.

Choice of powder and projectile should adhere to the design of this firearm. Powder tests elsewhere. Few powders work well. **.3cc is not for all powders**. Compression defeats the function of this design.