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Winchester model 70 xtr review

Type of Winchester Rifle Model 70 Winchester Model 70 with rifle range and 24-inch gun. One-piece scope mount. TypeRiflePlace OriginalInnited ServicesAque used by U.S. Marine CorpsWarsWorld War IIVietnam WarProduction historyManufacturerWinchester Repeating Arms Company, U.S. Repeating Arms, National Factory of HerstalProduite 1936-1963 (before 1964) 1964-2006 (Push feed/Classic) 2008 - Variantsssee articleSpecificationsMass6-8 lbs / 2.7-3.6 kgBarrel length22, 24 25 or 26 inchCartridgevarious, see articleActionbolt actionFeed systemFeed systeminternal spring fed well with floorplate 3-round capacity (magnum calibers) 4-round capacity (large calibers) 5-round capacity (standard calibers) SightsIron Sights Variant: Iron front, open adjustable iron rear, and operated for scoped mounts Scoped Sights, only, Variant: Tapped for extended mounts, only (no iron sites) Note: There are two variants of range mounts; long action (magnum rounds) or short action. If you use a one-piece mount, it matters. If you use a two-piece extended mount, it's less important. The Winchester Model 70 is a bolt sports rifle. It has an emblematic place in American sports culture and has been held in high esteem by shooters since its introduction in 1936, earning the nickname The Rifleman's Rifle. [1] The action has some design similarities to Mauser's designs and it is a development of the Winchester Model 54 earlier, itself based on a Mauser 98 action. The Model 70 was originally manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company between 1936 and 1980. From the early 1980s to 2006, Winchester rifles were manufactured by U.S. Repeating Arms under an agreement with Olin Corporation, allowing USRA to use the Winchester name and logo. The 70 models were built in New Haven, Connecticut, from 1936 to 2006, when production ceased. In the autumn of 2007, the Belgian company FN Herstal announced the resumption of production of the Model 70. In 2012, new Winchester Model 70 rifles were manufactured by FN Herstal in Columbia, South Carolina. In 2013, the assembly was moved to Portugal. Model 70 In 1936, Winchester introduced the 70 bolt-action rifle model to the U.S. market. The 70 model was largely based on the 54 model, and is still very popular with shooters today and is often referred to as The Rifleman's Rifle. In 1999, The magazine Shooting Times named the Model 70 the Bolt Action Rifle of the century. Throughout its life, the Model 70 has been offered in many classes and styles. On the entire production of the Model 70, the rooms included: .22 Hornet, .222 Remington, .223 Remington, .22-250 Remington, .223 WSSM, .225 Winchester, Swift, .243 Winchester, .243 WSSM, .250-3000 Savage, .257 Roberts, .25-06 Remington, .25 WSSM, 6.5×55mm, .264 Winchester Magnum, 6.5mm Creedmoor, .270 Winchester, .270 WSM, .270 Weatherby Magnum, .280 Remington, 7mm 7mm 7mm-08, 7 mm Remington Magnum, 7mm WSM, 7mm STW, .300 Savage, .30-06 Springfield, .308 Winchester, .300 H-H Magnum, .300 Winchester Magnum, .300 WSM, .30 Weather0 Weatherby Magnum, .300 RUM, .325 WSM, .338 Winchester Magnum, .35 Remington, .358 Winchester, .375 H-H Magnum, .416 Remington Magnum, .416 Rigby, .458 Winchester Magnum, and .470 Capstick, and 9x57mm Mauser. From 1936 to 1963 Model 70 Pre-1964 models were manufactured from 1936 to 1963, after which significant changes were made to the design and manufacture of the rifles. Before 1964 Model 70s bring a substantial price premium due to a public perception that they were better because they had several desirable features (Mauser-type controlled round power supply, cutting checking) that the post-1964 version did not. The best way to identify a pre-1964 Model 70 Winchester Rifles is the serial number and front-end screw to attach the barrel to the stock, [5] Model 70 rifles with serial numbers below 700,000[6] are the pre-1964 variety. The receivers of these 70 models were machined from bar stock steel. Before 1964 Model 70 action (controlled round feeding) The original 70 model quickly established an excellent reputation among American athletes. It was a high-quality action of considerable strength, with two forward locking legs and a Mauser-type non-rotating claw extractor. The main advantage of the Mauser type extractor over later versions is that it extracts the worn case more positively. This feature is often referred to as controlled round feeding (CRF) because the extractor captures the edge of a cartridge as it is powered up the magazine and controls its forward journey into the gun chamber. Subsequent designs called push feeding, only capture the cartridge through the magazine lips and chamber and the cartridge is not held to the bolt face until a spring extractor is pushed over the cartridge extractor groove. The smallest extractor in the push power action can slide or break a worn case stuck in the room in adverse conditions. Therefore, the more positive extraction of controlled round feeding action is favored by some shooters, especially those who pursue dangerous game, who need guns to reliably extract. This function is necessary to allow subsequent cartridges to be powered and fired into a bolt gun with a single cannon. The ejector of the original Model 70 was of the type of blade similar to that of the Mauser 98, but considered superior because it did not require a Mauser-type slot through the sled left lock; instead, there was a slit in the bolt face below the locking sled, leaving both front legs solid and therefore stronger. The main advantage of the blade type ejector is that it is simpler and perhaps more reliable (being considered less sensitive to foreign matter infiltration) compared to the post-1964 piston ejector in the bolt face by a reel spring. Other important features of this action include a three-position wing-type safety (preserved throughout the production of the Model 70), a cone breech system that helps prevent ball-nose damage while loading a magazine cartridge, machined steel trigger-guard and floor plate, a single piece of bolt construction, and an adjustable trigger for traction weight and over-travel. 1964 to 1992 Model 70 In competition with the Remington Model 700, it was decided that changes had to be made in the face of rising labour costs. As a result, in 1964 Winchester made a number of design changes to the Model 70. Few or none of these changes were popular with the public buying guns, or with the U.S. military. The changes included abandoning the controlled round power function, changing the basic stock form and using impressed checkerboards rather than cutting off control. Jack O'Connor, a long-time model 70 supporter, wrote of the post-1964 version: I was informed by winchester brass that the 70 model was being redesigned. I told them I was happy to get the information so I could throw in four or five more before they rented the gun. Then I saw the pilot model of the 'New Model 70'. At first sight, I like to fall into a fainting. The action has been simplified, the trigger guard and the floor plate made of a one-piece stamp fragile. Despite this initial reaction, O'Connor reluctantly went on to say, n does, the 70 post-1964 model is not a bad gun despite the fact that gun enthusiasts never took to their breasts as they did its predecessor. This is a stronger action than the pre-1964 law. The bolt's head encloses the head of the case. It has a neat little crochet extractor, which is adequate. With this extractor, the cartridge is not as safely controlled as with the Mauser type extractor. However, the new model rarely gives power problems. [7] After 1964 Model 70 action (push feed) In order to reduce manufacturing costs in the face of higher labour rates, the rifles manufactured from 1964 to 1992 differ from the beginning of the model of the 70s in the following way: The receiver, for the first time, and from there, was forged in shape, then machined. The thermal treatment of the receiver has been located in areas if necessary, i.e. locking cams and sleds, to avoid deformations caused by the overall thermal treatment. Forging the receiver has increased its strength and reduced the machining work and the time it takes to reach the final shape. [8] The bolt was significantly. The bolt face was closed so that it fully surrounded the cartridge rim, in a similar way to the Remington 700 bolt. Although cheaper to manufacture than the sub-cut bolt face needed for controlled power actions, it is also stronger, providing more support to the cartridge crate head, and better contains gases that escape in case of case break. The new bolt bolt differed from the old one in that it was made in two pieces (bolt-handle/collar and bolt body[9]) and then brazed together. The Mauser-inspired non-rotating claw extractor (incompatible with a fully closed bolt head) has been removed and replaced by a small wedge-shaped extractor located in a bolt head handle. This type of extractor does not engage the rim of the cartridge as it rises from the magazine in action, but rather clips on the rim of the cartridge after the cartridge has been pushed into the chamber and the bolt handle is turned down. This system is more vulnerable than the old system to inadvertently jamming or closing an empty breech (i.e., failing to load a new round) if it is operated under duress, especially if the gun is held upside down or on the side. In addition, the former extractor was used to stabilize the bolt while the action was open; without it, the new bolt did not have such stabilization, and wavered while fully opened. This has since been fixed in later rifles, but it was nevertheless an obvious start and certainly less elegant in function than previous models, which allowed the chamber rifle cartridges smoothly from any position. The barrels were now shot by the hammer forge, rather than the more expensive process of being cut by hand. The machined steel trigger guard and floor plate were replaced with parts stamped from an aluminum alloy to reduce weight using the assembly of the pre-1964 featherweight version. Some previous models have featured stock of nuts with checkerboard that was impressed on the wood rather than cutting in as on the early 70s model, further reducing manufacturing costs at the expense of a less positive handle on the rifle, especially if the shooter wears gloves. Any model 70 rifle made since it is not referred to as a classic model is likely to have this action post-1964. In terms of design (closed bolt face, piston ejector, brazed bolt construction) the new action itself was comparable in design to the competition Remington Model 700, which has a global audience and is considered very reliable. However, when it was associated with other cost-cutting changes and compared to the already produced and very familiar 70 model, it was immediately declared missing. The new design of the rifle was quickly and severely criticized by gun writers and riflemen for its perceived less control and feeding issues, making the original action much more popular. Post-1964 action has improved further over the years. Thanks to a refined from the bolt head, the bolt is now less wobbly when opened, and the action is now generally considered on par with the CRF action. Under normal conditions, the new design of the action is no less reliable, and although the simplified construction is certainly less elegant, some of the changes could be considered making the action stronger. In addition, pressed control, one of the most vilified changes, was also removed as soon as the checkered machine-cut became available. All things considered, in normal situations, there is not much to choose between the two versions at present, apart from personal preferences. 1968 Model 70 In 1968, further revisions were made to Model 70 in part to address consumer concerns. [11] An anti-bind function was introduced to make the action work smoother, which included a groove in an extended straight locking sled running on a rib on the right side of the receiver. This has made the action noticeably smoother to use and has been kept to this day. A steel floor plate and a stainless loader tracker were introduced, partially reversing the changes introduced in the 1964 model. The alloy trigger guard has been retained. 1992 to 2006 Model 70 Starting in 1992, Winchester reintroduced many features of pre-1964 rifles, while continuing to manufacture less expensive variants. The 70 post-1992 model is a vast rifle line that has almost all the features of the original line, but with some updated equipment, such as round push Feed controlled action and synthetic stocks. Popular shadow variants have stocks of black resin, which significantly reduce the price of the firearm, and hold better than wood stocks over time. Some of the modern rifles also use high-performance McMillan or Bell and Carlson fiberglass stocks, although these rifles tend to be expensive. The particular models feature a one-piece aluminum pillar block bedding for greater accuracy, and some models have fluting barrel to reduce weight and evacuate the barrel for additional cooling. Carbon fiber barrels are also found on some models to reduce weight and dissipate heat faster. Nut stocks are still found across the line in satin finishes, and laminated nut stocks are added to the mix for structural stability in extreme dry or wet conditions. The Model 70 is offered in all previous rooms like the original, and is now complemented by new rounds, including the Winchester Short Magnum (WSM) and Winchester Super Short Magnum (WSSM) cartridges, which are magnum round loaded but are shorter in length and wider in diameter, so past cartridges take less time to eject and use less powder. However, these short magnum cartridges reduce the ability of and power reliability, due to their extra width and shed rim. Model 70 Classic In 1992, Winchester began producing a 70 controlled round power model that was marketed as the Classic model. This version reintroduced the CRF function, while retaining the anti-bind locking groove bolt guide of the 1968 push feed model. The use of modern CNC manufacturing techniques has allowed Winchester to reintroduce CRF functionality at a competitive price. Competitive. This time, Browning, which is owned by the same parent company as USRAC, Giat Corp of France, introduced the BOSS precision system. The term A is an acronym for Ballistic Optimising Shooting System. The device attaches to the tip of the cannon's snout and allows the natural harmonics, commonly known as cannon whips, caused when the ball passes over the wound, to be refined and controlled. By adjusting the device for optimal performance in the individual rifle, precision is carried to the peak level. Winchester Model 70s equipped with the BOSS provide a significant improvement in accuracy for a production rifle. Currently, only Browning rifles are available with the BOSS. Later, Winchester expanded the Classic line, putting classic action on all their modern stocks, giving a wide range of choices in rifle types. This essentially allows the buyer to choose a stock and then choose a stock to his liking. Pre- and post-1964 versions of Model 70 shares have their strengths and weaknesses. [10] 1992 Classic Model (Controlled Round Feed and Controlled Round Push Feed) At the same time as the CRF function was reintroduced, a recent innovation allowed the short extractor used on the post-1964 models to roll on the extraction groove on a cartridge, giving a controlled power supply at no cost to the long Mauser type extractor. It was called Controlled Round Push Feed. This is achieved by the use of the pre-1964 extractor, combined with the post-1964 bolt face relieved at the bottom allowing the round to engage the bolt face from below. 2006-present Model 70 Winchester Model 70 Super Grade 2012 model room for .30-06 Springfield. Two-piece scope assembly. On March 31, 2006, U.S. Repeating Arms closed the New Haven, Connecticut plant, where winchester rifles and shotguns were produced for 140 years. [2] This resulted in the interruption of production of the Winchester Model 70 rifle and winchester Model 1300 shotgun action pump and the end of the 94 action rifle model. However, other Winchester models are still produced in other regions such as Asia and Europe. On August 15, 2006, Olin Corporation, owner of the Winchester brands, announced that it had entered into a new licensing agreement with Browning to manufacture Winchester-branded rifles and shotguns, but not at the closed Winchester plant in New Haven. Browning, based in Morgan, Utah, and the former licensee, U.S. Repeating Arms Company, are both subsidiaries of FN Herstal. In October 2007, FN Herstal announced that it would produce Controlled Round Feed Winchester Model 70 rifles at its Columbia, South Carolina plant, where it currently manufactures the M240, and M16 for the U.S. Army, as well as its SPR and PBR lines, which are, in fact, variants of modern Model 70 Controlled Round Feed rifles. In 2013, FN/Browning relocated the Model 70 assembly to Portugal. From Model 70 rifles are stamped imported by BACO, Inc., Morgan, Utah - Made in Portugal by Browning Viana. Law enforcement agencies use the winchester model 70 rifles in the series and are marketed as sniper rifles for military forces and law enforcement agencies under the National Factory banner such as the Special Police Rifle (SPR) and the Bolt Patrol Rifle (PBR). The SPECIAL POLICE rifle FN has the standard Winchester Model 70 rifle action, receiver and magazine system, but the rifle is equipped with a heavier cannon and with tactical rifle stocks of the McMillan series. The Patrol Bolt LED rifle has the standard features of the original Winchester Model 70 rifle, but the rifle is designed for use by police officers in patrol cars with the rifle having a short and compact gun so that it would allow the rifle to be stored in a police car. The PATROL Bolt LED rifle is also marketed with a countervailing on the muzzle of the gun barrel. Military Use The U.S. Marine Corps purchased 373 Model 70 rifles in May 1942. Although the Marine Corps officially used only the M1 Garand and the M1903 Springfield as sniper rifles during World War II, many Winchester Model 70s showed up in training camps and in actual field use during the Pacific campaign. [12] These rifles had shorter barrels of 24-inch chambered for .30-06 Springfield. They were serially numbered in the 41,000 to 50,000 range and were equipped with leaf views and checkered stock with steel tips plates, thumb pivots and leather slings. It was reported that some of these rifles were equipped with 8X Unrtl telescopic sights for unofficial limited use as sniper weapons on Guadalcanal and during the Korean War. Many of the surviving rifles, after reconditioning with heavier Douglas barrels and new stockpiles between 1956 and 1963 at the Marine Corps Reconstruction Match Workshop in Albany, Georgia, were equipped with 8x Unrtl views of M1903A1 sniper rifles. Reconditioned rifles have been used in competitive shooting matches; and the U.S. Army purchased about 200 new 70 National Match Rifles models with medium heavy barrels for match use between 1954 and 1957. Many of the Marine Corps's reconditioned match rifles were used by Marine Corps snipers during the early years of the Vietnam War with match ammunition loaded with 173-grained tailed bullets. A smaller number of Army Model 70 rifles have also seen the use of combat by army snipers; and some were equipped with silencers for covert operations in Southeast Asia. These Model 70 rifles have never achieved standard military weapon status; but were used until they were replaced by the Remington Model 700 series bolt guns that became the base of the M40 series sniper rifle. [13] One of the reasons the U.S. Marine Corps replaced their Winchester Model 70s was that the post-1964 variants of the Model 70 did not meet U.S. Marine standards. [citation quote Despite the introduction of the Remington Model 700 rifle, the pre-1964 Winchester Model 70 was still used by U.S. Marine Corps Scout/Sniper teams during the Vietnam War alongside the Remington Model 700 rifle. The original wood stocks turned out to be deformation in both rifles after a few years of service and both rifles received fiberglass stocks to remedy the problem. [14] Existing 70 models still in service have had their stocks replaced by a stock of McMillan fiberglass, such as that found on the extreme custom weather variant. [citation needed] One of the most well-known snipers in the U.S. Marine Corps who used the Winchester Model 70 during the Vietnam War was Artillery Sergeant Carlos Hathcock, who used a Winchester Model 70 room sniper rifle in .30-06. It was this rifle, equipped with a Standard 8x43 Unrtl range, that Hathcock used to kill an enemy North Vietnamese sniper by shooting him in the eye through the range of his Mosin-Nagant rifle. Hathcock's rifle is on display at the Quantico, Virginia Marine Corps Sniper Museum. Users Australia Canada Japan Mexico New Zealand Philippines United States[15] See also FN Patrol Bolt Rifle FN Special Police Rifle Table of handgun cartridges and rifle Winchester Repeating Arms Company Winchester rifle References - p239 Bolt Action Rifles by Frank de Haas, DBI Books INC, Northfield ILL, United States, 1971. ISBN 0-695-80220-8 - Bolt Action Rifles, De Haas and Zwoll, p. 576 [1] - Hawks, Chuck. The Rifleman's Rifle: Winchester's Model 70, Chuck Hawks' website. Consulted on June 11, 2008. Hunting and Wildlife Management, about.com. Recovered April 20, 2018. Barsness, John. Shooting 70 Years of optimal performance in the individual rifle, precision is carried to the peak level. Winchester Model 70s equipped with the BOSS provide a significant improvement in accuracy for a production rifle. Currently, only Browning rifles are available with the BOSS. 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