

Outdoorsman
 1707 Pearl Street,
 Boulder,
 Colorado 80302.

—BULLET MOLDS—

Prices include shipping costs to your area.

Four cavity bullet mold, ship. wt. 3 lbs ~~\$39.50~~ ^{44.50} *Discount*

Six cavity bullet mold, ship. wt. 5 lbs ~~\$63.50~~

*Ten cavity bullet mold, ship. wt. 7 lbs ~~\$93.50~~

* Cut for larger than .38 cal., eight cavities.

All molds supplied complete with handles.

—POURING LADLES—

Suitable for all above molds — \$3.00

—FOLLOWING ITEMS DISCONTINUED—

One and Two Cavity molds, Hollow Point molds, and molds for rifle bullets other than those shown.

—COMPLETE REPAIR SERVICE—

If cavity edges are not chipped beyond practical resurfacing, we can recondition most molds of our manufacture. Send complete mold for cost estimate.

—IMPORTANT—

To insure receiving a mold most suitable for your needs, specify as much of the following information as possible:

- 4, 6 or 10 cavity mold
- Our bullet number
- Plain, bevel or gas check base (note—gas checks are not necessary for velocities below 2000 feet per second)
- Sizing diameter and make of sizer
- Alloy to be used
- Firearm for which bullets are intended

**Sold retail only
 Direct to Customer**

**HOW TO USE THIS BULLET LIST
 TO SELECT A BULLET MOST SUITABLE FOR YOUR PURPOSE**

Bullets in shaded boxes are our standard bullet designs. We particularly recommend them for use for their respective purpose. The other bullets listed are more specialized.

1. Also available with bevel base.
2. Also available with gas check base.
3. Bevel base standard.
4. Gas check base standard.
5. This is our standard .357 Magnum bullet.
6. Either base, plain or bevel is suitable. Usually sized .356.


Dark grooves in drawings are crimp grooves. Drawings are not drawn to exact scale, but are approximately actual size.

Bullet weights are only approximate, due to variance in alloy weights.


Top figure in each box is our bullet number.

Lined base denotes gas check bullet.

**Black Powder
Percussion Rev.
.31, .36 & .44 Cal.**

	No. 79	3
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.25 A.C.P.

	No. 117	
	50 gr.	


.25-20

	No. 32	4
	65 gr.	


7 mm Nambu

	No. 134	
	60 gr.	



8 mm Nambu

	No. 116	
	100 gr.	



8 mm Label Rev.

	No. 226	
	125 gr.	





.30 Luger

	No. 93	
	90 gr.	
	No. 113	
	92 gr.	



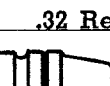
.30 M1 Carbine

	No. 250	4
	113 gr.	
	No. 254	3
	115 gr.	



.32 Auto.

	No. 87	
	83 gr.	
	No. 252	
	98 gr.	
	No. S216	
	90 gr.	
	No. 216	
	100 gr.	



.32 Auto or Rev.

	No. S26	
	85 gr.	
	No. 26	
	98 gr.	
	No. 220	
	100 gr.	



.32 Revolver

	No. 65	
	98 gr.	
	No. 66	1
	98 gr.	


.32-20

	No. 67	
	115 gr.	
	No. 89	4
	115 gr.	








9 mm Luger

	No. 7	
	125 gr.	
	No. 115	3
	125 gr.	






.380 Auto.

	No. S55	
	95 gr.	


.38 A.C.P. & Super

	No. 262	1
	115 gr.	
	No. 81	
	130 gr.	
	No. 583	
	130 gr.	
	No. 157	
	130 gr.	
	No. 161	
	135 gr.	
	No. 55	1
	135 gr.	
	No. 123	
	145 gr.	

.38 Special Auto.






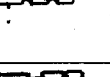





	No. 259	3
	145 gr.	
	No. 244	1
	146 gr.	
	No. 251	3
	148 gr.	
	No. 219	3
	148 gr.	
	No. 248	
	150 gr.	

**.38 Gold Cup &
Clark Conversions**




















	No. 50	6
	146 gr.	

Most of above bullets also available in diameters suitable for revolvers.

.38 Cal. Revolver






	No. 234	4
	100 gr.	
	No. 154	
	110 gr.	
	No. 41	
	110 gr.	
	No. 246	
	130 gr.	
	No. 12C	
	130 gr.	
	No. 12B	2
	140 gr.	
	No. 12A	2
	150 gr.	
	No. 79	
	145 gr.	
	No. 63	1
	145 gr.	
	No. 159	3
	146 gr.	
	No. 50	2
	146 gr.	
	No. 511	3
	148 gr.	

.38 Cal. Rev. Cont.


	No. 9	1
	150 gr.	
	No. 527	1
	150 gr.	
	No. 61	
	156 gr.	
	No. 218	
	156 gr.	
	No. 135	4
	156 gr.	
	No. 17	
	158 gr.	
	No. 28	
	158 gr.	
	No. 36	
	158 gr.	
	No. 27	1
	158 gr.	
	No. 39	2
	158 gr.	
	No. 48	
	158 gr.	
	No. 49	
	158 gr.	
	No. 52	
	158 gr.	
	No. 260	
	158 gr.	
	No. 236	4
	160 gr.	
	No. 51	2
	160 gr.	
	No. 64	
	163 gr.	
	No. 37	1
	165 gr.	
	No. 56	
	165 gr.	

*Keith's Original design v
also marked suit for 45 A.C.P. bullets.*


.38 Cal. Rev. Cont.

	No. 30 ⁴ 170 gr.
	No. 43 ² 173 gr.
	No. 57 175 gr.
	No. 138 200 gr.
	No. 127 ³ 230 gr.



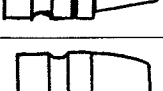
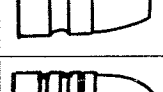
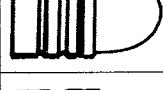

.38-40

	No. 6 180 gr.
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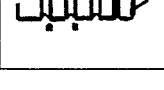

.41 Long Colt

	No. 121 185 gr.
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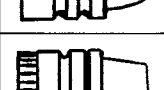






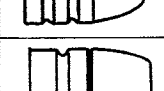
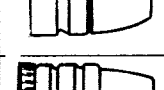

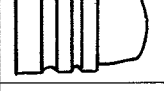



.41 Magnum

	No. 255 175 gr.
	No. 261 200 gr.
	No. 253 210 gr.
	No. 263 210 gr.
	No. 256 ^{1, 2} 210 gr.
	No. 258 220 gr.



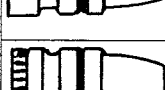
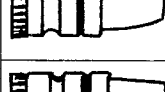
.44 Cal.

	No. 107C 135 gr.
	No. 107B 185 gr.
	No. 107A 245 gr.



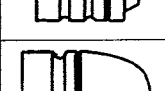
.44 Cal. Cont.

	No. 231 180 gr.
	No. 211 200 gr.
	No. 237 ⁴ 200 gr.
	No. 239 200 gr.
	No. 240 ⁴ 200 gr.
	No. 241 200 gr.
	No. 245 200 gr.
	No. 23 205 gr.
	No. 44 ² 210 gr.
	No. 142 ⁴ 215 gr.
	No. 247 220 gr.
	No. S140 225 gr.
	No. 140 ⁴ 250 gr.
	No. 45 ^{1, 2} 240 gr.
	No. 235 ⁴ 240 gr.
	No. 15 ² 240 gr.



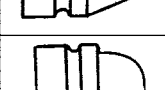
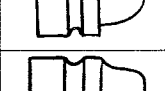

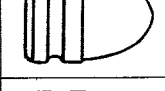

.44 Cal. Cont.

	No. 35 240 gr.
	No. 503 250 gr.
	No. 243 ⁴ 250 gr.
	No. 521 ⁴ 260 gr.





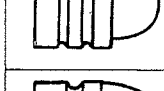
.45 Auto Rim

	No. 193 160 gr.
	No. 155 200 gr.
	No. 16 230 gr.


.45 A.C.P.

	No. 163 185 gr.
	No. 249 185 gr.
	No. 229 185 gr.
	No. 130 ¹ 185 gr.
	No. 519 ³ 200 gr.
	No. 68 ¹ 200 gr.
	No. 71 ³ 200 gr.





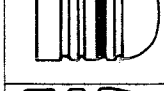

.45 A.C.P. Cont.

	No. 72 200 gr.
	No. 529 ³ 215 gr.
	No. 78 ¹ 215 gr.
	No. 118 215 gr.
	No. 34 ¹ 230 gr.

.45 A.R. & Long Colt

	No. 21 200 gr.
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.45 Long Colt

	No. 160 200 gr.
	No. 46 ² 240 gr.
	No. 502 240 gr.
	No. 59 250 gr.
	No. 22 250 gr.
	No. 501 250 gr.

98.50

HENSLEY & GIBBS BULLET MOLDS DIRECTIONS

1. ALL OIL SHOULD BE CLEANED FROM THE MOLD BEFORE IT IS HEATED. Use gasoline or other solvent. Wipe all solvent from the blocks and cavities. Any residue left on the mold will form carbon. This carbon will cause gas for a long time and prevent the casting of full, sharp bullets.
2. PREHEAT THE MOLD (while the lead pot is heating). Electric or gas hot-plate is suitable. Heat slowly to temperature suitable for alloy being used. It takes too long to bring the mold to proper heat by casting in a cold mold.
3. ALWAYS CLOSE THE MOLD GENTLY. If the heated mold is roughly slammed closed the dowels will be injured and spoil the alignment. While holding the grips firmly rap the mold lightly once on one side. This seats the dowels "home" and prevents alloy from running between partly open blocks. To operate the sprue cutter and to rap the mold closed use nothing other than a light wooden implement.
4. The dowel pins, in a new mold, are quite tight and if mold is over-heated they may bind and not allow the mold to quite close. If the pins seem to stick, and the mold opens with a "snap", close the mold gently, give it a light rap on one side and hold up to the light and observe whether much light shows through between the blocks. (In the larger molds a bit may show without harm as one can see though a very small space when looking against the light.) If the mold is standing open it is only necessary to drive the dowels back into the block very slightly as they are made to be adjusted in this manner. They are so adjusted by us, after heating and testing the mold and this treatment is usually not needed unless the mold is grossly over-heated. As wear occurs the dowels should be driven out a bit to adjust for the wear.
5. Allow time for metal to set and harden and then strike sprue cutter with the wooden mallet. (Here you can tell whether the mold and/or the alloy is at correct casting temperature. If the sprue hardens almost instantly it is too cold. If it takes more than 3 to 5 seconds to harden, then the mold or the alloy is too hot.)
6. After casting for awhile, especially when working fast, the mold blocks may become too hot and, although the metal on sprue cutter appears to have set, upon cutting it off the bullet will be found to be still soft and semi-molten metal dragged across the top of mold. Now, with the bullets still in the cavities (to prevent water getting in) the mold may be quickly plunged into hot water for only an instant. Properly done this will keep the mold at correct casting temperature even when working at top speed. Long, heavy bullets require more time to set than do short light ones.
7. The ratio of mold temperature to temperature of the molten alloy is important. The alloy should be considerably hotter than the mold. If the mold is working too hot, there is less shrinkage in the bullet and it may not fall freely from the cavity. If the mold is cooler and the metal hotter, more shrinkage occurs and the bullet will drop out easier.
8. TO POUR USE ONLY AN OPEN POURING LADLE. Our four, six and ten cavity (8 cavity calibers larger than .38) are all equipped with the fast pouring, trough-type sprue cutter plate. We make a suitable ladle, designed for the purpose. The tube-snout pouring dipper will not pour a stream heavy enough for good results with this type of pouring plate. Pour a good, heavy stream of alloy from a slight height and move the dipper rapidly from one hole to the next. Vary the height of pouring and the speed of progress from one hole to the next until good results are obtained. With practice, this is the most rapid method of producing good bullets and this is the only method (we have tried them all) that will give consistently good results.
9. It is probably easiest to make good bullets if only new tin and new lead are used for the alloy. However, if scrap lead pipe, plumbers lead or sheet lead is used, usually no trouble will be had. Tin in the form of scrap pipe is good. The local junk dealer is usually the source for these. Linotype metal may be used in place of tin for hardening the alloy. Linotype metal used just as it is makes an excellent rifle bullet alloy. Lead cable covering may be used if the soldered ends are cut off and discarded. A very small amount of this solder (not to be confused with tinnners solder) will spoil a whole pot of alloy. Old storage battery lead may be used to harden the alloy if it does not make the alloy too hard or too large a bullet because of its high antimony content. When lead alloys are repeatedly reheated or when bullets are recovered and used a number of times the alloy becomes short and brittle. This may be mixed with good lead to restore proper hardness.
10. If used frequently and the climate will allow, the mold may not need oiling to protect it from rust. Usually if stored in a wooden container (and not wrapped in cloth or paper) a mold may be left unoiled. This is left to the judgment of the user. Do not use wax, tallow, or anything that cannot be readily cleaned from the mold before heating. Never oil the mold when it is hot.
11. DO NOT TIGHTEN the sprue cutter plate screws so there is any BIND. The plate must be left free to swing of its own weight. Tightening the screws will cause endless trouble by holding the blocks apart and will sooner or later cause either the screws or the plate to break.

12. Do not dump bullets from the mold directly into the pot of molten metal as the splash will cause flakes of metal to cling on the faces of the mold and hold the blocks apart. Lead flakes should be removed, using a sharp knife or razor blade. The flakes should be picked off rather than scraped off so the lead is not rubbed into the mold block.
13. After considerable use, and especially if direction No. 3 is not followed, burrs may form around the dowel holes. This will hold the blocks apart. The burrs may be removed by careful use of a No. 3 cut file.
14. Great care must be used when working on the mold faces so that edges of the cavities are not dulled.
15. If the screw pins that hold the blocks to the handles become worn, they may allow the handle to bear against the bottom of the block slot and cause the mold to stand open on one end. To correct this, remove the handles and observe the worn spot where they bear on the block. File the handle at this point until pressure is restored to center of the block on the screw pin.
16. If mold is allowed to rust, the cavities may be cleaned by revolving a bullet coated with fine grinding compound in each cavity.
17. ABUSE, in the form of the WIRE BRUSH, probably RUINS more molds than any other form of mis-use. NEVER, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, USE A WIRE BRUSH on any part of a mold.
18. Every mold is tested by pre-heating and actual use of the mold. The mold then receives final adjustment. The bullets are measured, weighed and are sized. All this is done to determine with certainty that the mold works properly and that the bullets are suitable for intended purpose.

Federal law forbids supplying sample bullets.

We recommend membership in

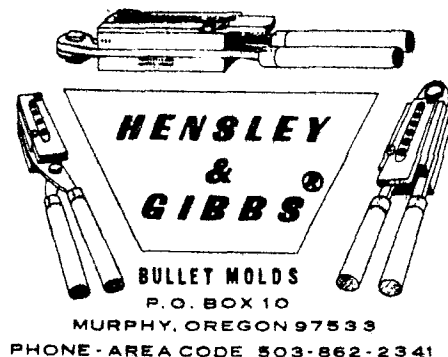
THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1600 Rhode Island Avenue

Washington, D.C.

HENSLEY & GIBBS

P. O. BOX 10
MURPHY, OREGON 97533



TAPER ADJUSTABLE SPRUE CUTTER HINGE & STOP SCREWS INSTRUCTIONS

Sprue cutter hinge screw has been adjusted prior to shipment. After a period of use, screw should be readjusted for proper fit. Loosen set screw in front end of block with a 3/32" hex key, then adjust hinge screw with a 5/32" hex key, so that sprue cutter is just free enough to swing easily of its own weight. Retighten set screw in end of block.

Sprue cutter stop screw forces sprue cutter down against block at stop, and is adjustable to keep sprue hole in line with center of bullets. When necessary, adjust as follows. Place cast bullet in cavity closest to wood grips. Mark bullet at its center line. Loosen set screw in rear of block with 3/32" hex key, then adjust stop screw with a 5/32" hex key. When screwed in, tapered screw will stop sprue cutter further to right. When screwed out, sprue cutter is allowed to swing further to left. After adjustment, retighten set screw in end of block.

If these alloy screws should become difficult to turn, they should be replaced so they won't damage the threads in the mold block.

Block breakage could result if hinge screw is allowed to lock the sprue cutter to the block, and sprue cutter then is hammered open. Check that sprue cutter swings freely, and check lock screw for tightness. Sprue cutter becomes tighter when heated due to expansion, so recheck swing when up-to-temperature.