
CLEANED UP

If you get one and use it, you'll learn a little from the effort. A precision cutter is controllable to 0.000X inches. And it literally leaves its mark! What might look like what must have been a "bad" case neck probably isn't, or wasn't. These necks were "cleaned up" on brass already segregated by wall thickness consistency. There also is a decided taper to case neck walls, although the internal diameters, from top to bottom, will be the same, if the neck was inside sized as it should have been.

Going for a full-coverage cut will, not can, mean a thinner case neck wall. That's not necessarily a problem, but it will at the least result in more expansion, and that, over time, is liable to shorten lifespan of the case neck. I think it depends on how the brass starts off. This WW, for example, is already on the thinner side, comparing to others I have on hand, like Lapua. If it starts a little thicker, then it can be turned to a little thinner without undue effects. You learn all these things as you go, and as you have experience with different components.


TURNED FULL

For a figure: as long as the walls are not less than 0.0110, turn fully freely. You might see more sooting on the necks though, I usually do unless it's a max load.

Notice again the cut down onto the shoulder; this (really) helps stave off formation of a case neck donut. The Sinclair tool has a bevel that allows this with a smooth transition. If yours doesn't have a similar design, if it's a straight blade, do not even try to do this! That will cut too deeply and weaken the case neck, case shoulder juncture.

gap space between cutter and mandrel, and then is run around and around, going down the case neck a little each turn, shaving material from the surface. Like a carpenter's plane. The slower the progress the less the case neck will look like an LP, all grooved up.

I don't aim to turn the full circumference surface area around a case neck. The reason is that means adjusting the tool to produce thinner than "blueprints" call for on case neck walls. The idea, for me, is to erase the inconsistencies that remain in my already neck-wall-sorted brass. For example, let's say that,

after measuring enough places on enough cases, I determine that a brass manufacturer intended this tubing to be 0.0110 inches thick (that was the "blueprint"), that then defines the cutting depth limit I'll set my turner to deliver.

Some might have decided by now that, instead of taking any or all of the other segregation steps, why not just go ahead and turn all the case necks, call it a day. There's merit to that. Those cases all, indeed, will then support concentricity in their loaded states. Experience has shown me, though, that perfected goodness still sorts itself after a few uses: since we didn't, after all, start with the "best" cases, wall thickness imperfections can and do extend elsewhere. You'll notice that by how the cutter turns into the case shoulder.

Follow outside case neck turning with another sizing. Just use the usual die.

BULLET SORTING

Bullet sorting is popular especially among long-range shooters. **Most weigh them.** That's easy. After time you'll see how many piles you end up with has to do with how close you want to cut it. Three piles is plenty. *Heavy, light, okay.*

They can also be length-sorted but not from tip to base. Sorting is done with the **bullet length comparator** discussed in the segment on seating. To refresh: this tool stops at a point along a bullet nosecone or ogive, avoiding the tip entirely.

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