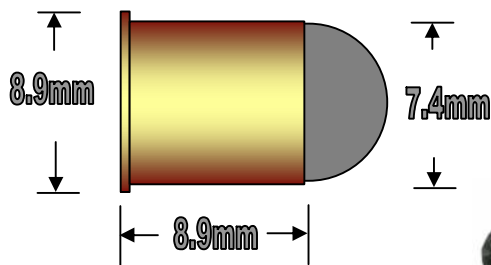


.320 REVOLVER CARTRIDGES

The .32 calibre is rather an antiquated one today being limited to some target pistols. Apart from the odd officer or two carrying a pistol in this calibre I believe that it has never been used as an official military round. It has been around since 1870 and first appeared for use in the Webley and Tranter revolvers. It has been manufactured all over the world and as a consequence the variations in dimensions are large. It has been produced with just about every conceivable projectile type, weight, profile, powder loading and primer.

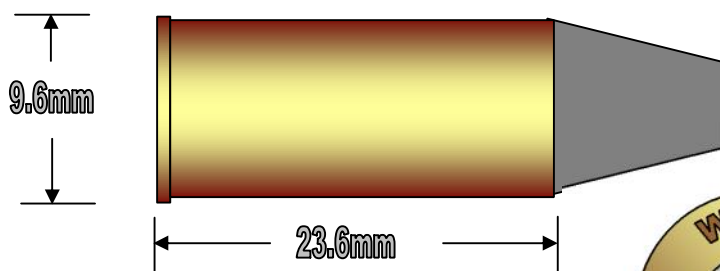
.32 PROTECTOR



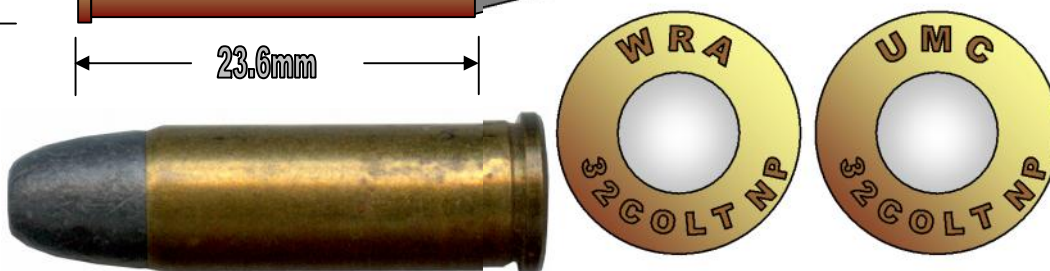
This cartridge was developed for a pocket pistol invented by one Jacques Edmond Turbiaux in 1882. The round is interchangeable with the 8mm Gaulois pistol. It was loaded with gunpowder, semi-smokeless and smokeless powder at various times. It will be found with boxer and SFM type inside primers. This cartridge is also known as the 8mm *protector* in Europe.



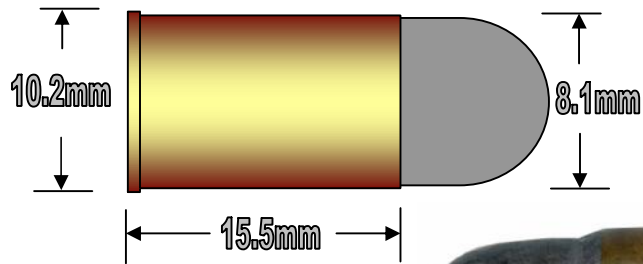
.32 COLT NEW POLICE



This cartridge was developed in 1896 for use in the .32 Colt revolver New Police model. It is dimensionally similar to the .32 S&W long. It is normally encountered with a flat tipped projectile. Target loads will be found with deeply seated WC projectiles.



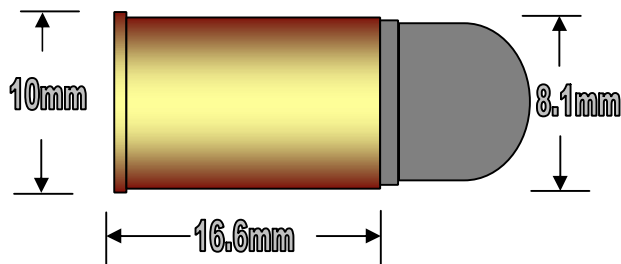
.32 SMITH & WESSON



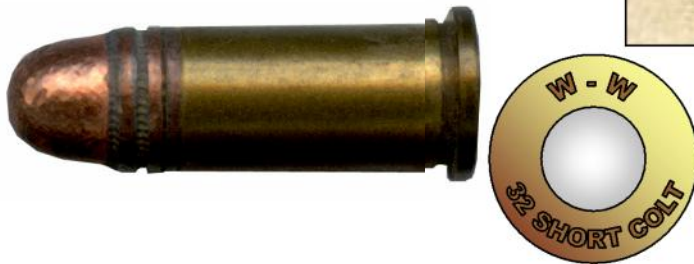
This cartridge was developed in 1878 for use in the first .32 calibre revolvers made by S&W. Naturally the first versions were loaded with gunpowder which was then changed to semi-smokeless. Around 1940 the loading was changed to smokeless powder. The variations to be found in these cartridges are legion.



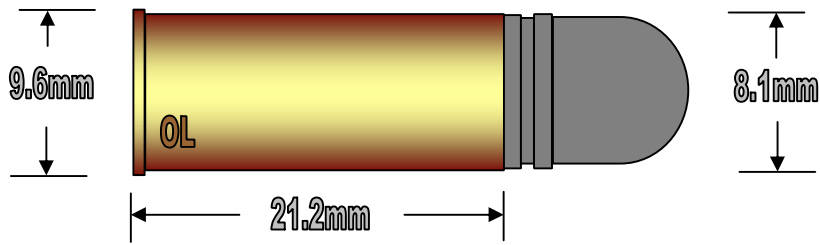
.32 SHORT COLT



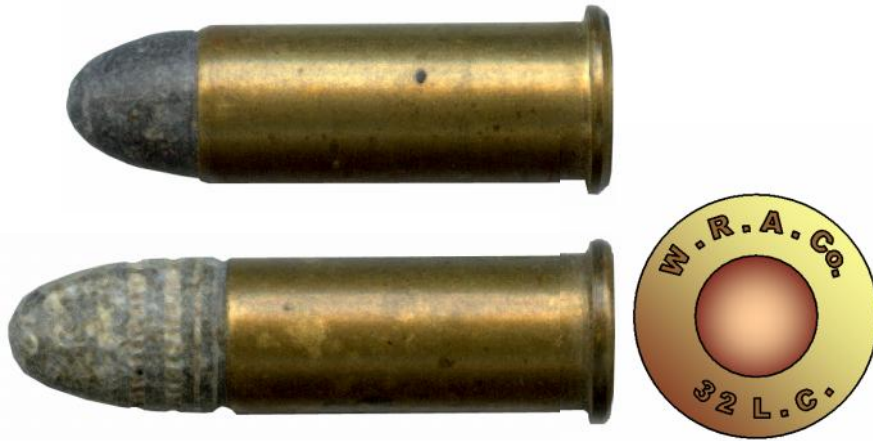
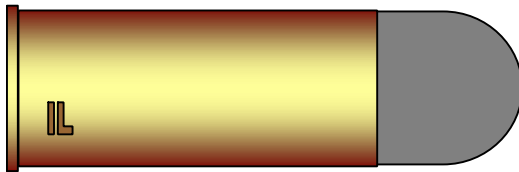
This cartridge was developed around 1874/5 for use in the Colt "New Line" revolvers. The original load was gunpowder as is to be expected in a cartridge introduced at that time. Some of the early versions of this were outside lubed but this soon changed to inside lubrication. They were also used in some light rifles of the times as well as being applied to Tranter revolvers in England & Europe. It was also known as the .32 Short Centre fire.



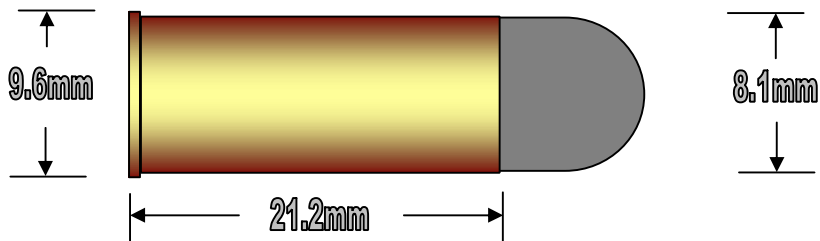
.32 LONG COLT



This cartridge is the centrefire version of the .32 rimfire. Originating around 1875 it was originally outside lubricated but the disadvantages of this soon ensured that inside lubrication became the standard.



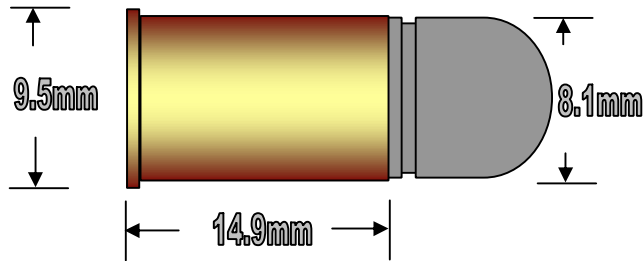
.32 LONG CENTREFIRE



This cartridge was developed in England for use in Webley and Tranter revolvers in 1865/68. It was then applied to Colts revolvers around 1875. It appears to have been discontinued around 1910.

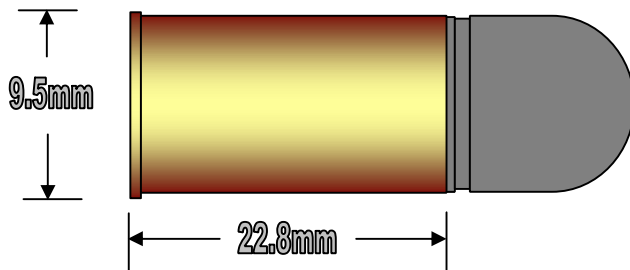


.32 MERWIN HULBERT & CO.



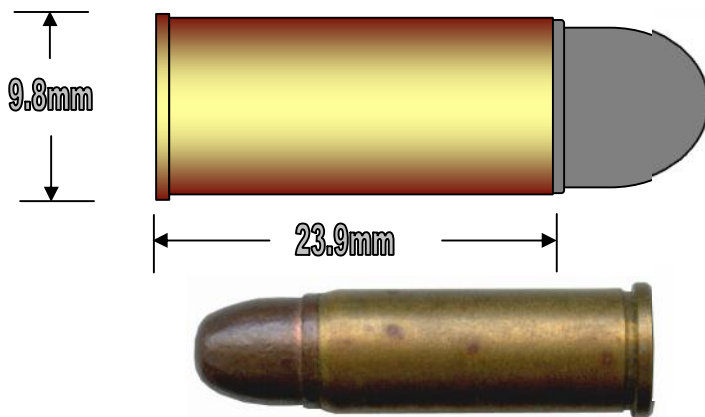
This cartridge is a modified .32 S&W of 1880, and is very similar to the .32 S&W long. It would appear to have been introduced circa 1885. It was in production until c1918. No known examples of this cartridge bear headstamps.

.32 MERWIN HULBERT & CO. LONG

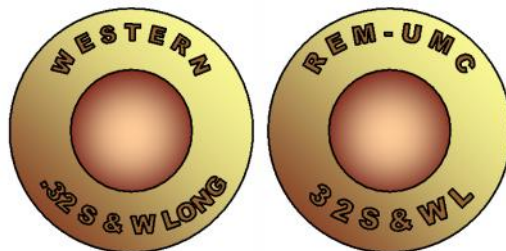


This version of the MH & Co was also developed in 1883 for use in Merwin Hulbert & Co. revolvers. There are no known headstamps for this cartridge.

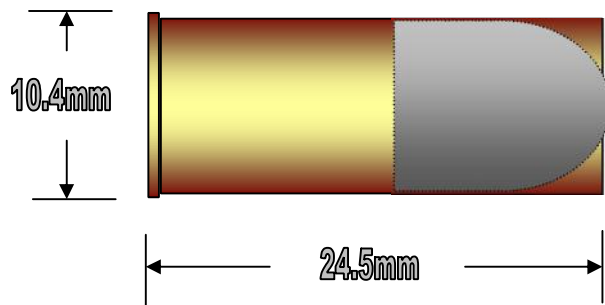
.32 SMITH & WESSON LONG



This cartridge was developed in 1896 for use in the S&W Model 1 hand ejector revolver. It is still in production in many countries of the world.



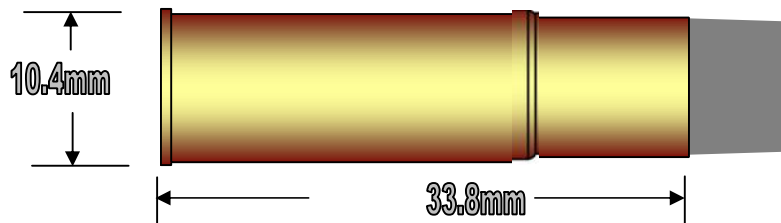
.32-44 SMITH & WESSON



This cartridge was conceived by a target shooter named Paine and developed by S&W. The theory is that the projectile is entering the barrel before it has cleared the cylinder. This was supposed to improve accuracy. It was introduced around 1886 and continued in production until 1920.



.32 WINCHESTER CENTREFIRE



This is originally a rifle cartridge introduced in 1882 for the Model 1873 lever action Winchester. Near the end of the 19th Century it was applied to several revolvers. It is still in production today.

