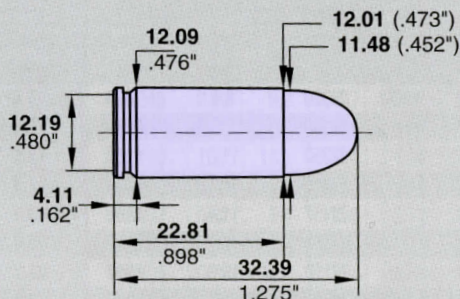


# .45 Auto

CIP max. dimensions in millimeters (inches)



<b>Country of origin:</b>	<b>USA</b>
<b>Year of introduction:</b>	<b>1905</b>
<b>Max. bullet diameter:</b>	<b>11.48 mm (.452")</b>
<b>Max. cartridge length:</b>	<b>32.39 mm (1.275")</b>
<b>Max. shell length:</b>	<b>22.81 mm (.898"), trim to 22.70 mm (.893")</b>
<b>Max. CIP piezo pressure:</b>	<b>130 MPa (20300 psi)</b>

The .45 Auto, commonly known as the .45 ACP, was developed by John M. Browning in 1905 and adopted by the U. S. Ordinance Department with the Colt-Browning automatic pistol in 1911. Since then it has served as the official military handgun caliber of many governments all over the world. The .45 ACP is the most powerful military handgun cartridge in use and it is also one of the most difficult to master. It was replaced as the official U. S. military handgun cartridge by the 9mm Luger in 1985, but the combat-proven .45 ACP will remain the only one for numerous military gunmen for a long time.

Even though the .45 ACP has lost its place as a military cartridge it has gained more popularity among civilian shooters than ever. The popularity of the .45 ACP, along with the Colt Government Model 1911, remains, even grows, among the IPSC people, despite the introduction of new autoloaders and new cartridges like the .40 S&W and the 10mm Auto.

The .45 ACP has been proven in combat all over the world as having excellent stopping power. It has also developed into a match cartridge with accuracy identical to the best. The .45 ACP, however, requires a lot of practice for the average person to develop any degree of skill with this cartridge, particularly when fired in the Model 1911 semi-automatic. This may be one of the reasons it has been replaced by the 9mm Luger in the service applications. However, despite what the armchair theorists have to say, the 1911 Colt pistol and the .45 ACP cartridge will always be one of the premier in terms for use in personal defence situations.

# .45 Auto

## TEST COMPONENTS:

**Test barrel:** 150 mm (6"), 1 in 16" twist, manufactured to meet CIP minimum dimensions.

**Primers:** Large Pistol

**Cases:** Remington, trim-to length 22.70 mm (.893")

## Reloading Data, Metric Units:

Bullet				Powder	Starting Load			Maximum Load		
Weight [g]	Type	Mfg.	C.O.L. [mm]	Type	Weight [g]	Velocity [m/s]	Weight [g]	Velocity [m/s]	Pressure [MPa]	
10.0	LSWC	Intercast	31.5	N320	0.39	5.9	320	0.42	6.5	346 max.
				N340	0.50	7.7	349	0.54	8.3	374 max.
11.7	LSWC	Intercast	31.6	N320	0.36	5.5	301	0.40	6.1	326 max.
				N340	0.45	6.9	316	0.49	7.5	342 max.
12.0	TMJ-SWC	Speer	32.2	N320	0.37	5.7	283	0.40	6.2	306 max.
				N340	0.47	7.2	308	0.51	7.8	335 max.
13.0	LSWC	Intercast	31.5	N320	0.31	4.8	275	0.34	5.2	296 max.
				N340	0.40	6.2	299	0.44	6.7	321 max.
13.0	FMJ-CT	Hornady	31.5	N320	0.33	5.0	265	0.36	5.5	287 max.
				N340	0.41	6.3	281	0.45	6.9	305 max.
				N350	0.44	6.8	284	0.48	7.5	308 max.
14.9	FMJ-RN	Hornady	32.0	N320	0.32	4.9	243	0.34	5.3	263 max.
				N340	0.39	6.0	258	0.42	6.5	283 max.
				N350	0.44	6.8	262	0.48	7.3	285 max.

## Reloading Data, English Units:

Bullet				Powder	Starting Load		Maximum Load		
Weight [grs]	Type	Mfg.	C.O.L. [in.]	Type	Weight [grs]	Velocity [fps]	Weight [grs]	Velocity [fps]	Pressure [psi]
154	LSWC	Intercast	1.240	N320	5.9	1050	6.5	1134	max.
				N340	7.7	1145	8.3	1227	max.
180	LSWC	Intercast	1.244	N320	5.5	988	6.1	1070	max.
				N340	6.9	1037	7.5	1121	max.
185	TMJ-SWC	Speer	1.268	N320	5.7	929	6.2	1003	max.
				N340	7.2	1010	7.8	1100	max.
200	LSWC	Intercast	1.240	N320	4.8	902	5.2	973	max.
				N340	6.2	981	6.7	1054	max.
200	FMJ-CT	Hornady	1.240	N320	5.0	869	5.5	942	max.
				N340	6.3	922	6.9	1002	max.
				N350	6.8	932	7.5	1011	max.
230	FMJ-RN	Hornady	1.260	N320	4.9	797	5.3	863	max.
				N340	6.0	846	6.5	928	max.
				N350	6.8	860	7.3	935	max.

**INDICATES MAXIMUM LOAD - USE WITH CAUTION!**

LOADS LESS THAN MINIMUM CHARGES SHOWN ARE NOT RECOMMENDED