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COONAN REVIVAL

THE ORIGINAL .357 MAG. PISTOL RETURNS



LONG BEFORE THERE WAS A .357 SIG, SHOOTERS WHO WANTED A HIGH-VELOCITY MEDIUM BORE COULD CHOOSE THIS UNUSUAL DESIGN. **NOW IT'S BACK, AND AS GOOD AS EVER, KOKALIS SAYS.**

Text and photos by Peter G. Kokalis

NOTE THAT THE HEADLINE SAYS "PISTOL," NOT "REVOLVER." THE COONAN CALIBER .357 MAG. HANDGUN IS A SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL, NOT A REVOLVER. THIS IS IN ITSELF A SUBSTANTIAL ENGINEERING FEAT.

At first sight, the Coonan .357 Mag. pistol looks like nothing more than a massive Model 1911 on steroids. It is far more than that and above all a successful solution to a complex design problem—the use of a rimmed cartridge case in a semiautomatic pistol. Prior to this, the most notable application of a rimmed cartridge case in an automatic mechanism that I can recall was the development of the Bren light machine gun (LMG), chambered for the rimmed .303 British service cartridge, a weapon derived from the Czech ZB vz26 LMG, which fired the rimless 7.92x57mm round.

In 1975, Dan Coonan was a firearms enthusiast and a freshman at Mankato State University in Minnesota. He and his roommate spent a considerable amount of time arguing about the reliability, effectiveness and reloading speed of revolvers versus semiautomatic pistols. Coonan thought that the ideal handgun would be a pistol that would provide the terminal ballistics of the .357 Mag. cartridge with the larger capacity and reloading speed of a semiautomatic design. It took him almost three years of

designing, testing and experimenting until he had a working prototype.

This first pistol was built using standard M1911 components. But before that, Coonan designed and built a prototype magazine, not an easy task, as the .357 Mag. case (1.594 to 1.596 inches in length) is considerably longer than the stubby .45 ACP (.8884-.906" in length) round and, equally important, the rimmed revolver case requires a magazine in which the round on top will always be just forward of the rim of the case directly under it and that it stay that way during the entire feeding cycle.

Next, the prototype pistol's slide and the grip area of the frame were cut and steel inserts welded in place to accommodate the increased length of the .357 Mag. cartridge. The first Coonan barrel was fabricated from a solid block of steel.

The early Coonan pistol, usually referred to as the Model A, used the swinging link of the M1911 and operated as follows. Locked-breech, short recoil-operated; the barrel and slide are locked together by two ribs on the

top of the barrel at the chamber end, which engage two recesses in the underside of the slide. Securely locked together during moment of high chamber pressure, the barrel and slide travel rearward a short distance still firmly mated to each other.

During recoil, the barrel swings backward on its link, which is attached to the frame by the slide stop pin passing through it. As rearward travel continues, the barrel is forced downward and away from the slide. The barrel's rearward travel ceases when it strikes its stop in the frame, while the slide continues backward to complete extraction and ejection of the empty case before rebounding, by means of the recoil spring, to strip and chamber another round from the magazine.

Established as Coonan Arms, Inc., it was only a short time after initial series production commenced, that the so-called Model B was introduced, using a "linkless" method of operation as found in the Browning High Power, or P.35 pistol. Upon firing, the slide and barrel, locked together by the barrel's locking lugs engaged in the slide's recesses, travel rearward in recoil. This rearward movement of the slide carries the sear lever back until its tail is no longer above the trigger lever. After a short amount of free travel, the lower part of a substantial



The Coonan, chambered for the still superbly useful .357 Mag. rimmed revolver cartridge, is the only pistol of its kind and Kokalis welcomes its revival.

lug, which has been cut with a forward and upward sloping camway, on the barrel's underside, or "barrel nose," strikes a cam riveted to the frame to pull the barrel down, unlock it from the slide and terminate its rearward travel. Unlike Browning's M1911 design, there is no swinging link under the barrel.

Temporarily flying high on his initial success, in the early 1990s Coonan introduced a compact "Cadet" model with a shortened barrel, slide and grip frame. Development of a pistol chambered for the .41 Mag. cartridge went no farther than the round itself, which never achieved any real popularity.

Coonan Arms, Inc. also offered a .38 Spl. +P conversion kit, which included a weaker recoil spring and a magazine with a spacer to accept the shorter .38 Spl. case (1.110 to 1.168 inches in length).

In 1994 Coonan Arms, Inc. filed for bankruptcy. It was reorganized and lived on briefly until 1998, when it was dissolved. Eventually, Dan Coonan established DC Industries, Inc. and commenced the manufacture of high-quality FAL Type III and Argentine rifle receivers. More recently, Coonan, Inc. (Dept. SGN, 2033 105th Avenue, NE, Blaine, MN 55449; phone: 763-786-1720; fax: 763-205-2564; e-mail: info@coonaninc.com; website: www.coonaninc.com) has commenced the series production of the now legendary and improved Coonan Model B caliber .357 Mag. pistol.

SHOTGUN NEWS received a specimen for test and evaluation and what follows is a detailed description of the pistol and the results of our extensive test and evaluation.

Chambered for the .357 Mag. revolver cartridge, the new Coonan pistol weighs 42 ounces (1.19kg), empty and 48 ounces (1.36kg), fully loaded. The barrel, made from 416R stainless steel, is 5 inches (127mm) in overall length, whose six-groove rifling has a 1:16 right-hand twist. This is a large, service-size handgun and the overall length is 8.3 inches (210.8mm), with a total height of 5.6 inches (142.2mm) and a width, at the grip panels, of 1.3 inches (33mm).

The frame and slide are both precision machine-finished investment castings manufactured from 17-4 PH stainless steel. The hammer, sear and disconnector

are made from alloy steel. The balance of the other components are made from stainless steel. Two Wolff recoil springs are included, a 22-pound spring for .357 Mag. rounds and a 10-pound spring for firing .38 Spl. ammunition.

The Coonan .357 Mag. pistol contains 18 components that are directly interchangeable with a standard 1911 Government Model pistol and they are: the hammer and pin, hammer strut and pin, sear and pin, sear spring, disconnector and pin, thumb safety, plunger tube with front and rear pins and spring, barrel bushing, recoil plug, grip panel screws and the frame's grip panel bushings. There are another six parts that require some modification: firing pin stop, grip safety, recoil spring, ejector, recoil spring tube and the sights.

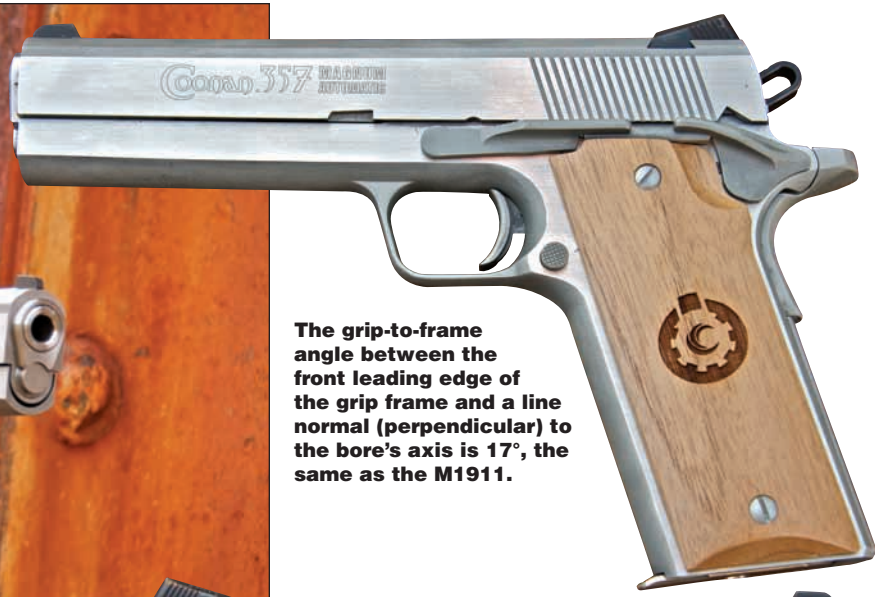
The spring-loaded extractor is of the so-called visible, or external-type, as found on the Browning High Power pistols manufactured after 1962. The large ejection port was specifically designed to accommodate the long, rimmed .357 Mag. case.

The top of the slide has a bead-blasted finish that is designed to reduce glare. The left side of the slide is etched with, "Coonan .357 MAG. AUTOMATIC". There are 17 diagonal cocking serrations on each side of the slide at the rear only.

The black, fixed tactical-type sights are excellent. The blade-type front sight, attached to a dovetail in the slide, has a single white dot. The open square-notch rear sight, also attached to a dovetail in the slide, has a white dot on each side of the notch. There are rather odd partial diagonal serrations on each side of the rear sight, apparently there for cosmetic reasons only. The sights are relatively high profile and quite easy to acquire.

The slide-to-frame interface is of close tolerance with no noticeable side play. The underside of the frame, together with the frame's front and rear straps and the rounded trigger guard, also carries a bead-blasted finish. The front and rear straps are not checkered.

The right side of the frame is roll marked with the pistol's serial number and, "Coonan, Inc. St. Paul, MN". Both the slide stop lever and thumb safety are serrated and of the extended, tactical-type. The checkered, mag-



The grip-to-frame angle between the front leading edge of the grip frame and a line normal (perpendicular) to the bore's axis is 17°, the same as the M1911.



The spring-loaded external extractor, as found on the Browning High Power pistols manufactured after 1962, is regarded as more reliable than the M1911's.

azine catch/release is located on the left side, as are the other controls. The grip safety's tang is extended and there is no possibility of hammer bite. The pistol is equipped with a skeletonized, so-called Commander-style hammer.

The grip-to-frame angle, defined as the angle between the front leading edge of the grip portion of the frame and a line normal (perpendicular) to the bore's axis is 17°, which is exactly that of the M1911 series and long considered to be ideal.

The Coonan trigger mechanism is dramatically different from that of a conventional 1911 Government Model pistol. The trigger itself is hinged and its axis pin is concealed by the slide catch. The trigger is smooth and also bead-blasted. The head of the trigger's axis pin is visible on the right side of the frame just to the rear of the serial number. The trigger pull weight on the Shotgun News test specimen is exactly 4.25 pounds and extremely crisp.

The grip panels have been made from Eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), a species of the hickory family that is native to eastern North America. Actually fairly

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The left side controls are exactly like the M1911's. The grip safety's tang is extended and there is no possibility of bite from the Commander-style hammer.



A key feature is the magazine. In itself a brilliant engineering feat, it feeds the rimmed .357 Mag. revolver case flawlessly, so long as it's loaded properly.

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light-colored in appearance, its high quality wood is commonly used to make furniture, flooring and rifle stocks. The light blond, unchecked wood grip panels carry the laser-etched Coonan logo and under them lies one of the Coonan's most distinctive and important components—its magazine.

The Coonan magazine is a single-position-feed, single-column, detachable box. The chromed steel body has an open slot on each side running almost its full length and the rounds remaining are clearly visible. Unlike original M1911 magazines, the floorplate is easily removable and the magazine should be disassembled and serviced whenever the pistol is. The magazine follower and floorplate keeper are made of bright red polymer. The magazine capacity is seven rounds.

As previously mentioned, care must be taken when loading the magazine and the round on top must always be inserted just ahead of the rim of the case immediately below it. Current Coonan magazines no longer require a spacer when loading .38 Spl. rounds. This magazine was brilliantly designed and executed and operates flawlessly. The frame's magazine well is beveled, a now almost standard procedure designed to assist the tactical insertion of magazines.

The overall quality of the Coonan pistol is excellent in every regard and always has been ever since its inception decades ago. Each Coonan pistol comes complete with an attractive black case embroidered with the Coonan logo, both a .357 Mag. and .38 Spl. recoil spring, a gun lock, one magazine and an instruction manual. The manufacturer's suggested retail price of the pistol is \$1,199, which is exceptionally reasonable.

Holstering the Coonan

All too often, when a new handgun is introduced, no holster is immediately available. Until such time as you can stuff it into a piece of leather, a pistol is really nothing more than a toy.

No relatively recent holster maker catalogs a holster for the Coonan .357 Mag. pistol. Note that I said "recent." Nobody, and I mean nobody, in the United States has been making gunleather longer than El Paso Saddlery Co. (Dept. SGN, 2025 East Yandell, El Paso, TX 79903; phone: 915-544-2233, fax: 915-544-2535, website: www.epsaddlery.com). And, yes, they still have the original aluminum blocking casting for the Coonan .357 Mag. pistol that they made in the 1980s. No one else does at this time and this means that El Paso Saddlery can hand craft for you any number of holsters from their extensive catalog for the Coonan pistol.

Famed Western historian Leon C. Metz states that El Paso Saddlery is the oldest continuous business in El Paso, Texas. While it was incorporated in June 1889, the company had already been in business a decade by that

time. They were originally located at 400 El Paso Street, the town's first street and site of many bloody gunfights. Sam D. Myres established the saddle company bearing his name in 1897. In 1920 he moved his business to El Paso.

In 1939 Myres purchased all of El Paso Saddlery Company's equipment and hired its employees. He retained the name and under it manufactured and marketed harnesses, antique holsters and some military holsters during World War II. Sam Myres died in 1953 and the business was eventually taken over by his son, W. J. Myres.

In 1976 Bobby McNellis purchased the company. In 1980 he moved El Paso Saddlery from its location at 5030 Alameda to its current site on Yandell. Several years ago, when my friend Bobby unexpectedly passed away at far too young an age, his son Ryan, who had been in the business for some time, took over.

The number of famous lawmen, military personages, gun writers and infamous gunfighters that have worn El Paso Saddlery Co. gunleather over the past 120 years is almost overwhelming. The list includes John Wesley Hardin, Gen. George S. Patton Jr., Ed McGivern, Tom Threepersons, Bill Toney, D.A. "Jelly" Bryce, Bill Jordan and Charlie Askins.

All of El Paso Saddlery's holsters are handmade from vegetable-tanned, premium saddle-grade cowhide and stitched with super strong bonded (woven) nylon thread. It needs to be emphasized that El Paso Saddlery does not make reproductions of historic western holsters. Their holsters are made from 120 years of original designs.

The process by which El Paso Saddlery holsters are handcrafted is both unique and fascinating and I have personally observed it on several occasions. Holster patterns are cut with a "steel rule" die using a powerful hydraulic press called a "clicker." Looking very much like a kitchen cookie cutter, the dies, with sharp edges on one side only, are made from El Paso Saddlery's patterns and to their specifications.

The sharp edges are removed by hand with an edging tool. After this, the edge surfaces are polished using a rough canvas cloth impregnated with saddle soap. The holster that I once observed being custom-crafted was for

an S&W 4-inch "K" frame revolver and a basketweave pattern was specified. This is applied entirely by hand at El Paso Saddlery.

Some holster makers use embossing plates for this and it inevitably produces uneven results, as natural leather is never completely homogeneous. If specified, the safety strap is installed next, together with its snap, on the holster body. If the holster is to be made with a lining, usually pigskin, although cowhide and suede are also employed, it's glued with leather contact cement called "Barge." The lining is rolled over at the mouth and stitched in place. This is done to prevent the lining from separating during repeated re-holstering. It's an El Paso Saddlery exclusive.

The belt loop is folded over, measured for the required belt width, and sewn to the body of the holster at the rear. A leather welt (or spacer) is installed at approximately the same width as the handgun's trigger guard to insure proper fit. The leather pattern is then folded and the main seam stitched.

El Paso Saddlery uses Landis No. 3 Harness Stitchers. They have six of these famous machines, which have not been manufactured since before World War II. Made in St. Louis, Mo., by the Landis Machine Company, they remain highly desirable pieces of equipment, as they are simply the best stitching machines ever designed for leatherwork.

They pull the stitch tight and well below the surface of the leather to protect the thread from abrasion. One of the machines I examined has a plaque indicating it was made specifically for El Paso Saddlery. It was manufactured in 1916.

The Landis No. 3 Harness Stitcher is easy to repair and a machinist makes components for Ryan McNellis as needed. After stitching, both ends of the thread are burned with a soldering gun to form a ball of melted nylon that will never pull through. After stitching, the main seam is made smooth on a drum sander followed by the edging tool and polishing with the canvas cloth that has been impregnated with saddle soap.

First dampening the holster and then inserting an aluminum casting of the handgun for which the holster is being made achieves the all-important blocking process.



The large ejection port was specifically designed to accommodate the long, rimmed .357 Mag. case. The slide top has a bead-blasted finish to reduce glare.



The Coonan's black, fixed tactical-type sights are excellent. The front blade has a single white dot. The open square-notch rear has a white dot on each side.



The light blond, unchecked walnut grip panels carry the laser-etched Coonan logo. Coonan buyers can also specify checkered black plastic grip panels.



Operation was flawless using a substantial variety of ammunition types. Kokalis says the pistol's recoil impulse is no greater than a .45 ACP Government Model.



The .357 Mag. Cartridge

If there ever was a truly iconic handgun cartridge, the .357 Mag. round certainly qualifies. Until the advent of the .44 Mag., it was the most powerful (whatever that means) handgun cartridge in the world. I remember quite clearly reading the Sunday comics in the Chicago Tribune during the late 1940s and being mesmerized by Chester Gould's famous crime fighter, Dick Tracy, as he stopped fleeing villains by cracking the engine blocks of their vehicles with his .357 Mag. revolver (and there was, in fact, a pointed, conical, full-metal-jacket .357 Mag. bullet designed for that very purpose).

In approximately 1934, Maj. Douglas B. Wesson of Smith & Wesson and Philip Burdette Sharpe, a member of the National Rifle Association's Technical Division, (although mostly unknown by today's gun enthusiasts, he wrote many books, the two most famous being *Complete Guide to Handloading* in 1937 and *The Rifle in America* in 1938) were experimenting with various loads in an attempt to develop a high-velocity revolver cartridge that would be suitable for hunting up to deer-size animals.

Their experimental platform was the famous Smith & Wesson .38/44 Outdoorsman, a .38 Spl. revolver on S&W's heavy "N" frame that was introduced in 1931. They discovered that it was withstanding exceptionally high pressures for a revolver. Elmer Keith was involved in the development of bullets for the new cartridge, although any .38 Spl. bullet can and has been used, as the bullet and bore diameters of the two calibers are identical.

This led them to believe they could develop a revolver for a new and truly high-velocity cartridge. Smith & Wesson, DuPont, Hercules and Winchester all participated in the early development of the proposed new revolver and cartridge. As a result, in 1935 Smith & Wesson introduced its .357 Mag. Revolver, which eventually was catalogued and became known as the famous Model 27.

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Some holster makers use actual handguns, but this runs the risk of marring the inside of the holster. Furthermore, aluminum will not discolor the leather. The holster is allowed to dry naturally with the aluminum replica in place.

The late Bobby McNellis was adamant in his opposition to the so-called "boning" process so prevalent among custom holster makers today. This is the use of a tool, usually made of wood or bone, to precisely mold the holster around the handgun's components, such as the slide, cylinder, trigger guard or barrel.

McNellis believed strongly that this breaks down and damages the leather's fibers. If the holster is made tight enough—all of El Paso Saddlery's patterns are for specific handguns, not categories—boning is usually completely unnecessary.

Finally, Bobby felt that boning destroyed leather's natural beauty, although a few of the holsters added to the product line by Ryan do feature hand boning, except when they are basketweave or fishscale stamped or floral carved. All of El Paso Saddlery holsters provide the tight fit required to prevent excessive wear and provide proper retention. Bluing rubs off not from repeated draw strokes and re-holstering, but from a handgun constantly moving about and rubbing in a loose holster.

After blocking, the holster is cleaned with oxalic acid, a mild acid that removes fingerprints and dirt. Oiling is done by hand with pure prime neatsfoot oil (not neatsfoot oil "compound" with contains a substantial amount of petroleum byproducts). Neatsfoot oil is an animal product that comes from the hooves of cattle. Only a small amount is applied with each coat.

As many as 10 to 12 coats are required. Subsequent to oiling, the holster is given a coat of Feibing's Harness Dressing. This non-acrylic leather dressing protects, waterproofs and provides a slight sheen. There is a final inspection for fit before the holster goes to shipping. All of El Paso Saddlery's holsters are handcrafted in this manner.

I selected one of El Paso Saddlery's most popular combat holsters for the Coonan pistol—the Crosshair, with a muzzle-rearward cant. This full coverage concealment holster is designed to be worn all day with comfort and security.

Its "Flat-Back" construction keeps the bulk of the holster away from the body. In this instance, the hand boning used with this design brings out all of the Coonan's impressive detail. The Crosshair also features a tension screw, 1½-inch belt slots and a blocked sight channel.

In addition to the Coonan, the Crosshair is available for single- and double-action revolvers and semiautomatic pistols with barrel lengths from 2 to 7½ inches. It costs only \$72. Lining, stamping and floral carving are available options. This is a magnificent holster and it matches the quality of the Coonan pistol.



One of El Paso Saddlery's most popular combat holsters—the Crosshair—has a muzzle-rearward cant. The company had retained its forms for the Coonan pistol.



Disassembly procedures are precisely those of the M1911 Government Model pistol and present no problem to those familiar with the famous caliber .45 ACP series.

The .357 Mag. case length was made 1/10" longer than that of the .38 Spl. to prevent insertion of the cartridges into revolvers built to handle only the lower pressures of the .38 Spl. round. While it was developed as a hunting cartridge, it didn't take long for law enforcement agencies in the United States to adopt it.

It remained the dominant police service cartridge until approximately 1970, when the first high-capacity 9x19mm Parabellum semiautomatic pistols, such as the S&W Model 59, were introduced. Whether rightly or wrongly, police departments had perceived that they were "under-gunned" and almost immediately were attracted to the new high-capacity semiautomatics.

In 1983, the Glock Model 17 pistol was introduced and it wasn't long before they had more than 65% of the law enforcement market in the United States and had sold more than a quarter million pistols. This was the final nail in the U.S. law enforcement coffin for "wheel guns" and they are now no more than a quaint, but faded memory to older police officers only, as many of today's law enforcement generation have never even fired a service revolver.

But the .357 Mag. cartridge and the handguns chambered for it are far from moribund. It remains a popular self-defense caliber in a wide variety of small, "snubnose" revolvers with barrel lengths of 2 inches and under and made of exotic, lightweight metals, such as Scandium and marketed mostly by Smith & Wesson.

However, the recoil impulse of these handguns is most often brutal to say the least. In addition, a number of .357 Mag. aficionados still employ longer-barreled S&W "N" frame revolvers for hunting, recreational shooting and self-defense. In my opinion, the Coonan has been resurrected at the right time and place.

Test, evaluation and conclusions

We tested the Coonan pistol with a substantial variety of .357 Mag. ammunition, as I have been shooting S&W "N" frame revolvers in this caliber for many years and have accumulated an exceptionally large assortment of different types.

The brands used were American Eagle (Federal generic), Hornady, Remington, Winchester Western Super-

X, and the long-gone Samson from IMI (Israel Military Industries). Bullet weights varied from 125 to 158 grains, although .357 Mag. bullets weights are available from 110 to 180 grains. We used bullet types that included Jacketed Hollow Points (JHP), lead semi-wad-cutters, lead hollow-points and round-nose. A small quantity of .38 Spl. ammunition was also fired.

There was not a single malfunction during the SHOT-GUN NEWS test and evaluation of the Coonan pistol. Not one. It fed every round, no matter what the projectile configuration, without a failure of any type. My personal choice for ammunition for the Coonan is 158-grain jacketed hollow-points. In general I prefer heavier handgun bullets as they will do the most damage. In addition, hollow points of this weight in this caliber will generally expand to about .60 cal. in properly formulated tissue simulant.

Some may argue that the Coonan's legitimacy has been replaced by the supposedly trendy .357 SIG and even higher velocity .38 Super variants that didn't exist 30 years ago. And further, that these cartridges can be had in conventionally-sized pistols with far greater magazine capacity. While the .357 SIG round more or less duplicates the performance of the .357 Mag. in a 4-inch-barreled revolver, it doesn't match the terminal ballistics potential that the Coonan's 5-inch barrel provides. And, more importantly, while its wide grip frame requires large hands to effectively master it, the Coonan pistol can effectively utilize .357 Mag./38 Spl. projectiles with a far greater range of configurations and weights from 110 to 180 grains. In my opinion, these options give the Coonan a significant edge in overall performance capability.

I am very much taken with the Coonan .357 Mag. pistol. It has been beautifully executed, using the highest quality materials. Reliability and functioning are flawless. When compared in price to any number of top-of-the-line Model 1911 pistols, it provides exceptional value. It's a brilliant and unique engineering feat. The only pistol of its kind, it's chambered for an iconic and still superbly useful cartridge. In conclusion, there's nothing more that I can say. It receives my highest possible recommendation. ©



Accessories include a case embroidered with the Coonan logo, both .357 Mag. and .38 Spl. recoil springs, a gun lock, one magazine and an instruction manual.



COONAN .357 MAG. PISTOL SPECIFICATIONS

Caliber: .357 Mag.

Method of operation:	Locked-breech, short-recoil, semiautomatic, single-action trigger system with frame-mounted thumb and grip safeties. Instead of a swinging link as found on the M1911, a "linkless" system of the type used on the Browning High Power is employed.
Weight, with empty magazine:	48 ounces (1.36 kg) .
Length, overall:	8.3 inches (210.8mm).
Width, at the grip panels:	1.3 inches (33mm).
Height:	Measured 90° to the barrel's axis—5.6 inches (142.2mm), with the magazine inserted.
Barrel:	Forged, six-groove, 1:16 right-hand twist.
Barrel length:	5 inches (127mm).
Feed system:	Seven-round, single-column, detachable, box-type magazine with removable floor-plate and an open cartridge indicator slot on each side of the magazine body.
Sights:	Black, fixed tactical-type—the blade-type front sight, attached to a dovetail in the slide has a single white dot. The open square-notch rear sight, also attached to a dovetail in the slide, has a white dot on each side of the notch.
Sight radius:	6.9 inches (175.3mm).
Finish:	Frame and slide manufactured from 17-4 PH stainless steel.
Grip panels:	Black walnut.
MSRP:	\$1,199, complete with an attractive black case embroidered with the Coonan logo, both a .357 Mag. and .38 Spl. recoil spring, a gun lock, one magazine and an instruction manual.
Manufacturer:	Coonan, Inc., Dept. SGN, 2033 105th Avenue, NE, Blaine, MN 55449; phone: 763-786-1720; fax: 763-205-2564; e-mail: info@coonaninc.com; www.coonaninc.com.
Holster:	El Paso Saddlery Co., Dept. SGN, 2025 East Yandell, El Paso, TX 79903; phone: 915-544-2233, fax: 915-544-2535, website: www.epsaddlery.com.

T&E summary: A brilliant and unique engineering feat with flawless reliability and functioning. The only pistol of its kind, chambered for an iconic and still superbly useful cartridge. Great value for the money.