

## Chapter 1 : The A B C of drag hunting / - Biodiversity Heritage Library

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Or, for that matter, many spitzer style bullets. Some of the first were the bullets offered by Precision Rifle, located in Manitoba, Canada. The vastly improved aerodynamics of those poly-fronted swaged soft lead spire points appealed to those who sought better retention of velocity and energy when shooting at ranges out to and past yards. In the spring of , I actually pulled some of the black polymer tips used on those bullets and mocked up the first of what would become the Harvester Muzzleloading sabot. When the company realized the improved performance produced by that tiny plastic tip, they decided to put the bullet into production. The selection of more aerodynamic sharp-nosed sabot muzzleloader hunting bullets has gotten better over the past ten years. Likewise, we did our shooting on days when the humidity here in the Missoula, MT area was at to percent. Five shots were taken with each sabot and bullet combination. The highest and lowest speeds were eliminated, and the remaining three averaged. As it should have, the light grain Scorpion PT Gold bullet, loaded with the black. The grain Barnes Spit-Fire came in with the next fastest time across the sky screens, with an average of 1, f. The slightly heavier grain Parker Ballistic Extreme flew across the chrony at an average of 1, f. The grain Scorpion PT Gold produced 1, f. The added compression of the Blackhorn powder charge must have resulted in a slightly more efficient burn of this powder. Three shots across the screens of my old Shooting Chrony averaged 1, f. Three shots with the grain. This heavy weight was also loaded with the Harvester black. It took 2 or 3 shots with each bullet and sabot combo to tweak the sighting of the Hi-Lux Optics TB-ML scope to print pretty much "on" at yards before moving to the yard target board. This should give you a better understanding of the importance of shooting a bullet with a relatively high b. He explained that these b. However, ballistic coefficient figures are commonly higher on the slower end. Out at yards, the bullet slows to around 1, f. A muzzleloader hunting bullet should never be chosen entirely on its ballistic coefficient. Keep in mind, that the lower the b. The degrees of drop given above should work as a reasonably good comparison for those of you shooting a different bullet at a similar velocity.

## Chapter 2 : Details - The A B C of drag hunting / - Biodiversity Heritage Library

*The A B C of drag hunting [Grace Clarke Newton] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

BC, as a general rule, within flat-fire trajectory, is carried out to 2 decimal points. BC is commonly found within commercial publications to be carried out to 3 decimal points as few sporting, small arms projectiles rise to the level of 1. What differs is retardation factors found through testing of actual projectiles that are similar in shape to the standard project reference. This creates slightly different set of retardation factors between differing G models. When the correct G model retardation factors are applied within the Siacci mathematical formula for the same G model BC, a corrected trajectory can be calculated for any G model. Another method of determining trajectory and ballistic coefficient was developed and published by Wallace H. Coxe and Edgar Beugless of DuPont in This method is by shape comparison on a logarithmic scale as drawn on 10 charts. The method estimates the ballistic coefficient related to the drag model of the Ingalls tables. When matching an actual projectile against the drawn caliber radii of Chart No. Coxe and Beugless used the variable C for ballistic coefficient. Army Ordnance Corps continued using the Siacci method into the middle of the 20th century for direct flat-fire tank gunnery. The development of the electromechanical analog computer contributed to the calculation of aerial bombing trajectories during World War II. In Sierra Bullet Company retested all their bullets and concluded that the G5 model was not the best model for their boat tail bullets and started using the G1 model. This was fortunate, as the entire commercial sporting and firearms industries had based their calculations on the G1 model. This benefit allows for comparison of all ballistic tables for trajectory within the commercial sporting and firearms industry. Also, the newer methodology proposed by Dr. Arthur Pejisa and the use of the G7 model used by Mr. Brian Litz, ballistic engineer for Berger Bullets, LLC for calculating boat tailed spitzer rifle bullet trajectories and 6 Dof model based software have improved the prediction of flat-fire trajectories. G7 shape standard projectile. Those models do not differentiate between wadcutter, flat-based, spitzer, boat-tail, very-low-drag, etc. They assume one invariable drag function as indicated by the published BC. Several different drag curve models optimized for several standard projectile shapes are available, however. The resulting drag curve models for several standard projectile shapes or types are referred to as: G1 or Ingalls flatbase with 2 caliber blunt nose ogive - by far the most popular [59] G2 Aberdeen J projectile G5 short 7. The applied reference projectile shape always has a form factor  $i$  of exactly 1. When a particular projectile has a sub 1 form factor  $i$  this indicates that the particular projectile exhibits lower drag than the applied reference projectile shape. A form factor  $i$  greater than 1 indicates the particular projectile exhibits more drag than the applied reference projectile shape. The transient nature of bullet ballistic coefficients[ edit ] Variations in BC claims for exactly the same projectiles can be explained by differences in the ambient air density used to compute specific values or differing range-speed measurements on which the stated G1 BC averages are based. The external ballistics article implies that knowing how a BC was determined is almost as important as knowing the stated BC value itself. For the precise establishment of BCs or perhaps the scientifically better expressed drag coefficients, Doppler radar -measurements are required. The normal shooting or aerodynamics enthusiast, however, has no access to such expensive professional measurement devices. Weibel e or Infinition BR Doppler radars are used by governments, professional ballisticians, defense forces, and a few ammunition manufacturers to obtain exact real-world data on the flight behavior of projectiles of interest. Doppler radar measurement results for a lathe turned monolithic solid.

## Chapter 3 : Ballistic coefficient - Wikipedia

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