

# TERMINAL BALLISTICS



*AGT Scott Weichert, Lakewood Police Department*

# WHAT WE'RE GOING TO TALK ABOUT

- BULLET CONSTRUCTION/SPECIFICATION BASICS
- GENERAL WOUNDING MECHANISMS
- SPECIFIC PROJECTILE WOUNDING MECHANISMS

# DISCLAIMERS. *THERE ARE SEVERAL...*

- I DON'T HAVE A TON OF FORMAL MEDICAL TRAINING – TCCC/TECC
- MOST OF WHAT I'M GOING TO SPEAK TO IS FROM A POLICE/MILITARY PERSPECTIVE. MY STARTING POINT HAS ALWAYS BEEN “WHAT DO I WANT A BULLET TO DO?”
- BULLET PERFORMANCE UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS IS NOT 100% PREDICTABLE.
- BULLET PERFORMANCE IN LIVING TISSUE UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS IS MUCH LESS PREDICTABLE.
- THERE ARE PROBABLY EXCEPTIONS TO EVERYTHING I SAY.

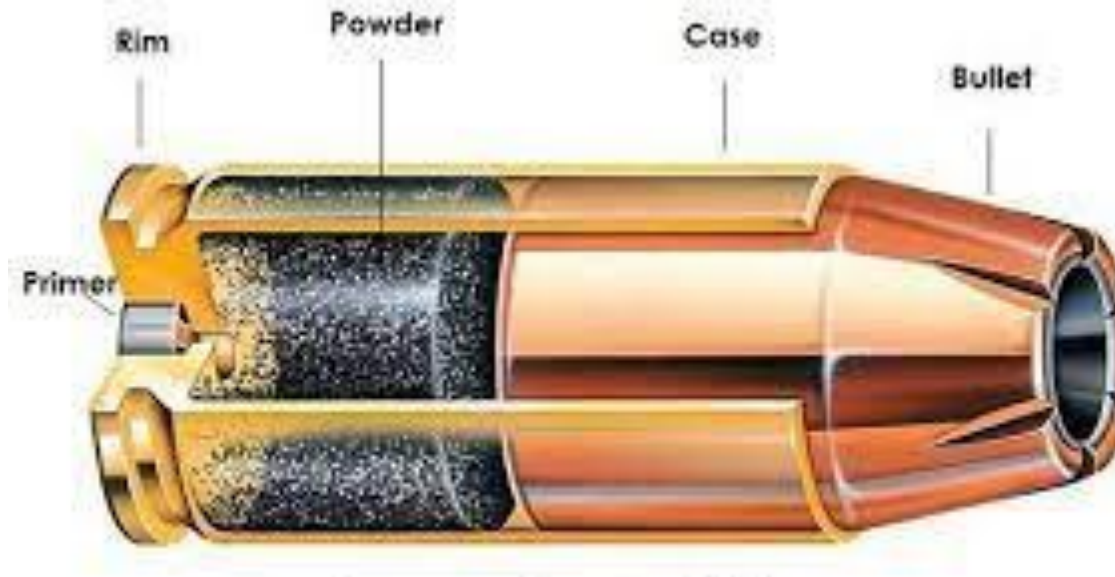
# SO WHAT'S THIS GUY DOING HERE ANYHOW?

- **MORE:** WHAT YOU MIGHT SEE AND WHY IT HAPPENED THAT WAY.
- **LESS:** WHAT AM I SUPPOSED TO DO ABOUT IT?

# WE NEED DEFINITION: WHAT IS A BULLET?

■ A ROUND OF AMMUNITION OR 'CARTRIDGE' IS MADE OF:

- BULLET
- CASE
- POWDER
- PRIMER



Anatomy of a Cartridge

■ THIS IS A BULLET: 

■ THIS IS NOT A BULLET: 

# BULLETS ARE...

- GENERALLY MADE WITH A LEAD CORE AND A COPPER JACKET.
  - THE CORE AND JACKET MAY BE BONDED IN DIFFERENT WAYS FOR ADDITIONAL DURABILITY
  - THERE ARE OTHER BULLET DESIGNS (MACHINED COPPER, SINTERED METAL) BUT MOST HAVE A VERY SPECIFIC NICHE THEY FIT INTO
- MEASURED BY DIAMETER AND WEIGHT
  - DIAMETER IS CALLED “CALIBER” AND IS MEASURED IN DECIMAL INCHES OR IN MILLIMETERS, SOMETIMES BOTH. MM GENERALLY INDICATES A NATO OR EURO INFLUENCE.
  - WEIGHT IS ALMOST UNIVERSALLY IN “GRAINS”. 1 GRAIN = 64.8 MG = .0022 OZ
- CLASSIFIED IN GENERAL CONSTRUCTIVE TERMS OR “TYPE”

# COMMON BULLET TYPES

- FULL METAL JACKET (FMJ)



- SOFT POINT (SP)



- JACKETED HOLLOW POINT (JHP)



- CAST/HARDCAST LEAD



- ETC, ETC, AND ETC

# BULLET TYPES

- IN GENERAL...
- HANDGUN BULLETS ARE SHORTER, WIDER, AND SLOWER
- RIFLE BULLETS ARE LONGER, NARROWER, AND FASTER
- SHOTGUNS CAN BE A LOT OF THINGS:
  - SLUG: A LARGE SOLID PROJECTILE SIMILAR TO A HANDGUN BULLET
  - SABOT SLUG: A LARGE PROJECTILE MORE LIKE A RIFLE BULLET
  - BUCKSHOT: @9-25 ROUND PISTOL SIZED PELLETS (.25 - .33 INCHES-ISH)
  - BIRDSHOT: @250 (AVERAGE) SMALLER PELLETS (.10 - .15 INCHES-ISH)
  - VARIOUS METALS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES
  - EXOTICS: SLUG+BUCK, FLECHETTES, COMPRESSED MAGNESIUM, BOLOS



# BULLET TYPES VS BULLET PERFORMANCE

- THREE MAIN THINGS A BULLET IS DESIGNED TO DO OR NOT DO:
  - EXPANSION
  - PENETRATION
  - FRAGMENTATION
- THESE THINGS DON'T ALWAYS WORK TOGETHER

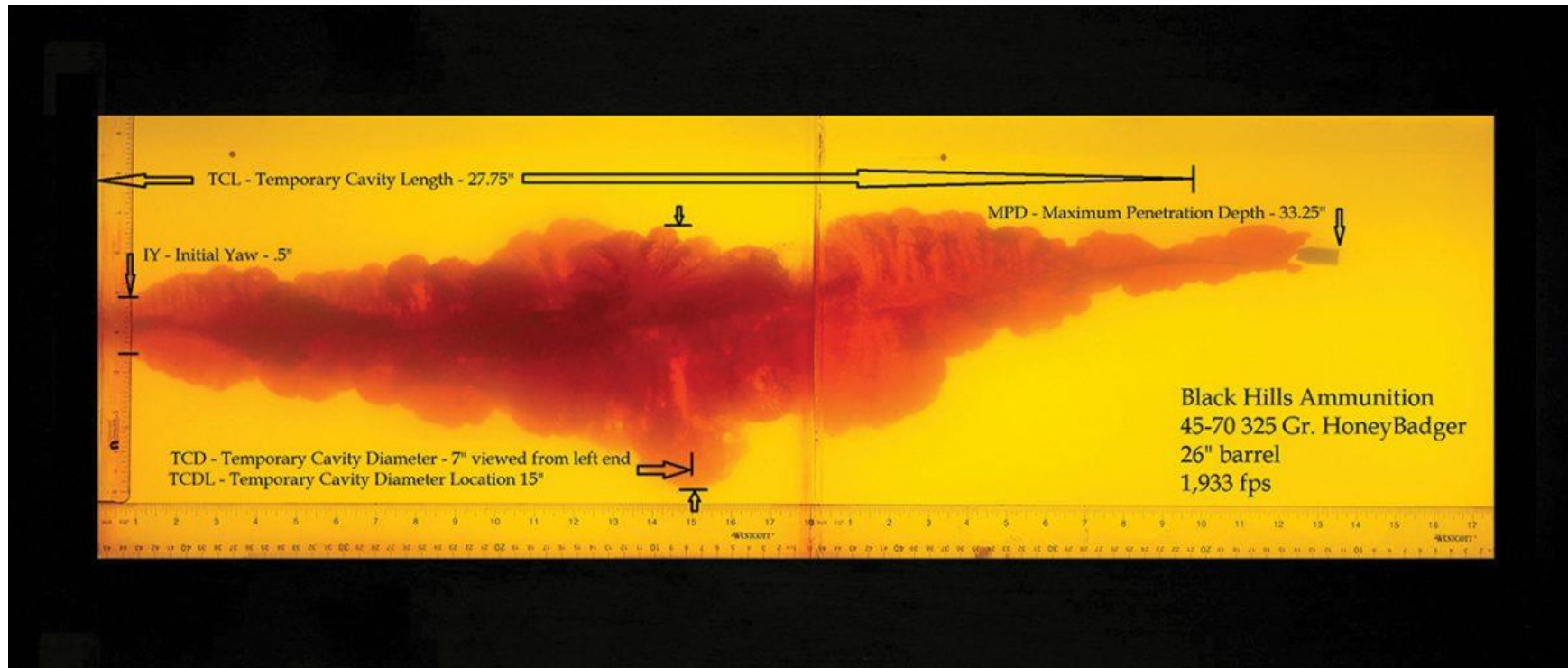
# EXPANSION

- FAVORED BECAUSE IT MAKES A LARGER PERMANENT CAVITY
- UNFAVORED BECAUSE IT REDUCES PENETRATION, INCREASES FRAGMENTATION
- JHP, SOFT POINT, COPPER SOLIDS



# PENETRATION

- FBI PROTOCOLS: 12-16 INCHES MINIMUM
- GENERALLY BULLETS THAT HAVE MINIMAL EXPANSION OR FRAGMENTATION
- FMJ, HARDCAST LEAD, SHOTGUN SLUG



# FRAGMENTATION

- DESIGNED TO CREATE MULTIPLE PERMANENT WOUND CAVITIES
- COMES AT A COST OF PENETRATION, MANY DON'T MEET FBI PENETRATION RECOMMENDATIONS





# BULLET WOUNDING MECHANISMS

- THERE ARE ONLY 2
  - 1. PERMANENT CAVITY
  - 2. TEMPORARY CAVITY



# PERMANENT CAVITY

- TISSUE DEFORMED, DAMAGED, OR DESTROYED BY DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE BULLET ALONG ITS PATH THROUGH THE BODY.
- THE “BULLET HOLE” FOR LACK OF A BETTER TERM.
- SMALLER PERMANENT CAVITIES CAN BE FORMED BY PRIMARY FRAGMENTS (PIECES OF THE BULLET) OR SECONDARY FRAGMENTS (PIECES OF BONE).
- NOT A LOT OF CONTROVERSY HERE.

# PERMANENT CAVITY

- THE SIZE AND VOLUME OF THE PERMANENT CAVITY IS AFFECTED BY SEVERAL FACTORS:
  - BULLET SIZE
  - EXPANSION, WHETHER DESIGNED OR INCIDENTAL, 60-70%
  - PENETRATION
  - YAW OR OTHER DESTABILIZATION (CHANGE IN FRONTAL SURFACE)

# TEMPORARY CAVITY

- THE TEMPORARY EXPANSION OR STRETCH OF THE PERMANENT CAVITY IN AN OUTWARD (RADIAL, CENTRIFUGAL) DIRECTION OF THE PATH OF THE BULLET.
- CAUSED BY KINETIC ENERGY TRANSFER.
- CONSIDERED GENERALLY SIMILAR IN EFFECT TO BLUNT TRAUMA
- PEOPLE FIGHT ABOUT THIS



# TEMPORARY CAVITY

- IN GENERAL, THE SIZE AND VOLUME OF THE TEMPORARY CAVITY IS AFFECTED PRIMARILY BY BULLET SPEED.
  - ALL OTHER FACTORS BEING EQUAL OR SIMILAR: HIGHER SPEED = MORE KE AVAILABLE TO TRANSFER.
- BUT! OTHER FACTORS SUCH AS BULLET SIZE, FRONTAL SURFACE, AND FLIGHT PATH CAN CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY IN EITHER DIRECTION.
- HOW MUCH DAMAGE ACTUALLY OCCURS FROM TEMPORARY CAVITY?
- DOES THE PRESUMED PRESENCE OF A TEMPORARY CAVITY REQUIRE EXCESSIVE TISSUE EXCISEMENT?

# SPECIFIC EFFECTS - HANDGUN

- LARGER SINGLE PERMANENT WOUND CAVITY
- EXPANSION LIKELY (60-70%) IF DEFENSIVE AMMUNITION USED
- INFREQUENT FRAGMENTATION CLOSE TO MAIN CHANNEL
- PENETRATION VERY DEPENDENT ON ROUND USED

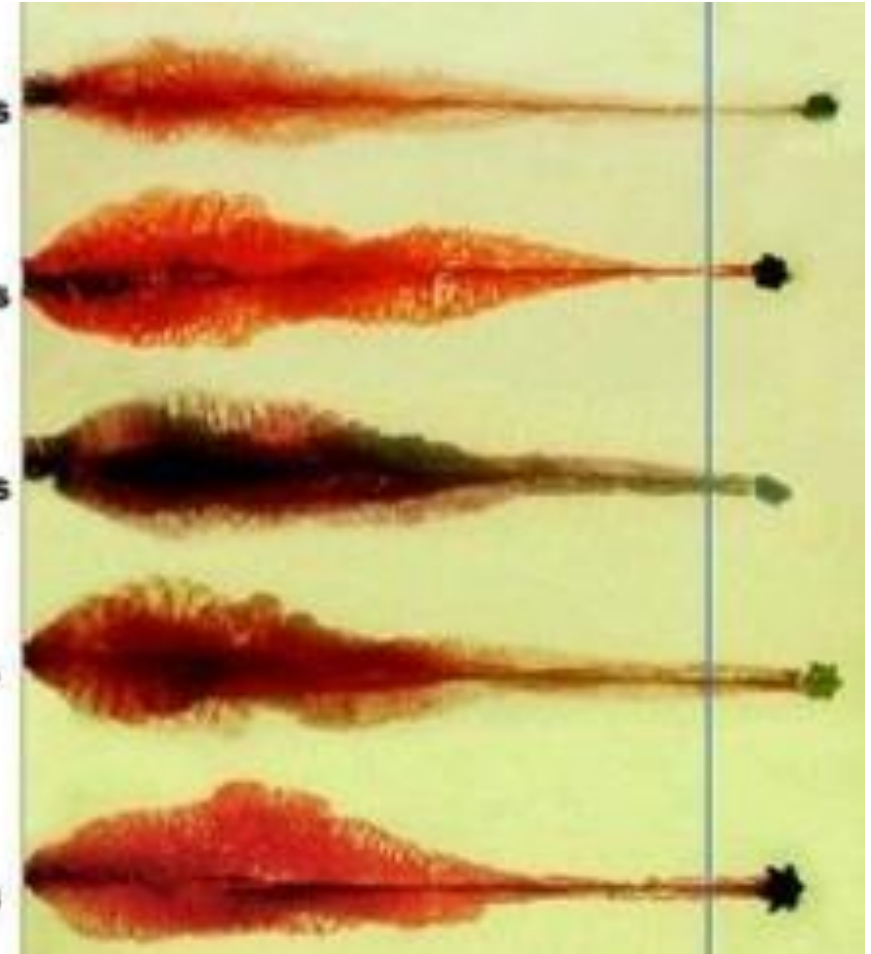
9mm  
147gr @ 1032fps

.357 SIG  
125gr @ 1319fps

.40 S&W  
165gr @ 1076fps

.40 S&W  
180gr @ 995fps

.45 ACP  
230gr @ 875fps

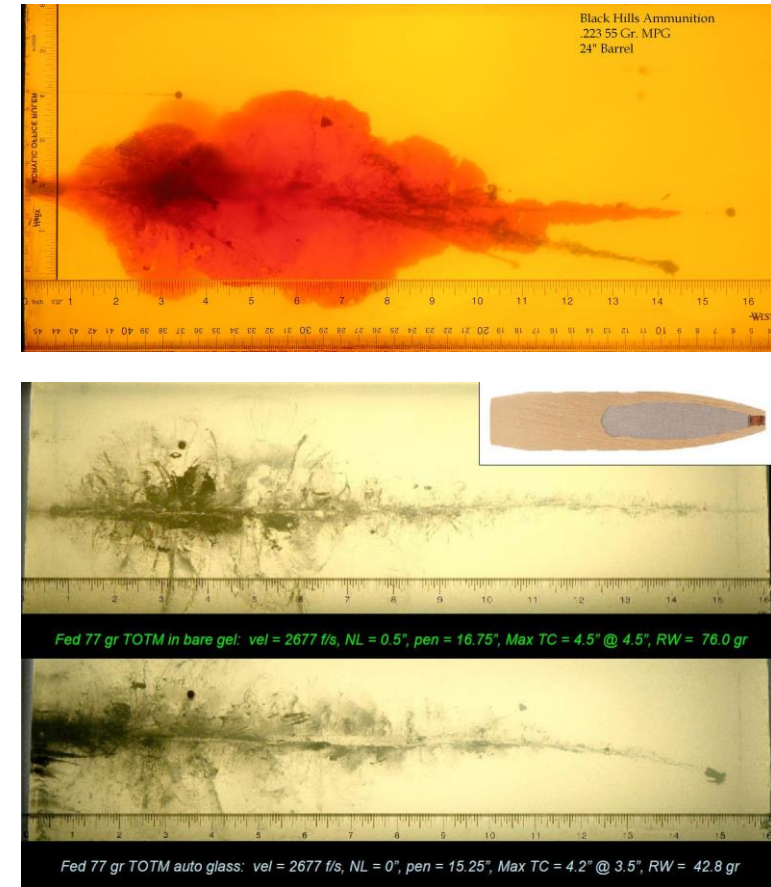


# HANDGUN BALLISTIC GEL



# SPECIFIC EFFECTS - RIFLE

- VARYING PERMANENT CAVITY
- MULTIPLE TEMPORARY CAVITIES POSSIBLE (YAW)
- ADDITIONAL SMALL PERMANENT CAVITIES LIKELY, POSSIBLY EXACERBATED BY TEMPORARY EXPANSION
- SMALLER CALIBERS ARE LIKELY TO FRAGMENT WITH CHANNELS FARTHER FROM THE MAIN CAVITY
- DEEPER PENETRATION OR COMPLETE PASS THROUGH POSSIBLE, ESPECIALLY WITH LARGER CALIBERS



# RIFLE BALLISTIC GEL

SUPER SLOW MOTION BULLET IMPACT (GEL)



THE WOUND CHANNEL



# SPECIFIC EFFECTS - SHOTGUN

## ■ SLUG

- LARGER PERMANENT CAVITY, SECONDARY IMPACT FROM WAD WITH LITTLE OR NO PENETRATION
- FRAGMENTATION NOT AS LIKELY, BUT SECONDARY FRAG FROM BONE LIKELY
- COMPLETE PENETRATION PROBABLE

## ■ SHOT

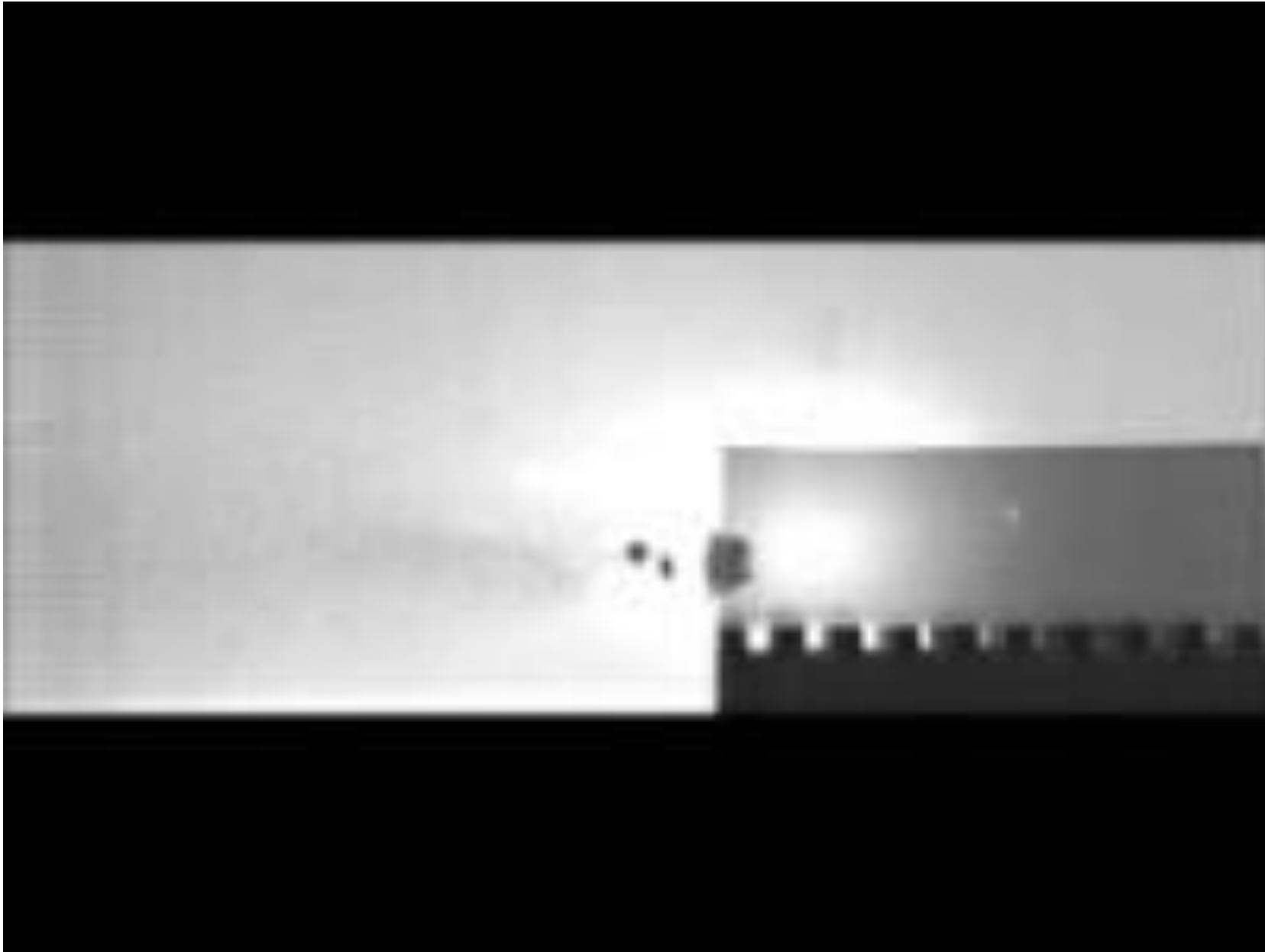
- MULTIPLE SMALLER PERMANENT CAVITIES, BUCK SIMILAR TO SMALL CALIBER HANDGUN
- LARGER PELLETS WILL PENETRATE DEEPER
- TIGHTER PATTERN WILL EXACERBATE EFFECTS OF MULT SMALLER CAVITIES, ESPECIALLY NEAR ENTRY.

# SPECIFIC EFFECTS - SHOTGUN

- EXOTICS, UM, WOW...
  - MULTIPLE WOUND CHANNELS OF DIFFERING SIZES (SLUG + BUCK)
  - ODD LOOKING PROJECTILES WITH UNPREDICTABLE DAMAGE (FLECHETTE)
  - LACERATING + PENETRATING INJURIES (BOLO)
  - PENETRATION VARIOUS AND DIFFICULT TO PREDICT
  - BURNS



# SHOTGUN BALLISTIC GEL





# SOURCES

- *Handgun Wounding Factors and Effectiveness*, SA UW Patrick, FBI Firearms Training Unit 4/14/1989
- *What's Wrong with the Wound Ballistics Literature, and Why*, ML Fackler MD, Letterman Army Institute of Research, July 1987
- Wound Ballistics Review Volume 1 Number 3, International Wound Ballistics Association, Fall 1992
- THIS IS ALL OPEN SOURCE, YOU MAY LIKELY ACCESS TO MUCH MORE DETAILED AND MEDICALLY RELEVANT DATA, ESPECIALLY REGARDING TREATMENT

# QUESTIONS?

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