

cased centerfire cartridges are fired by a completely non-mechanical system that ignites primers by means of an electrical pulse. Ignition is virtually instantaneous. And the result is accuracy many never thought possible.

The electronic fire control has no moving parts other than the trigger. No sear to be released. No firing pin to strike the primer. Instead, an internal electrical circuit sends a charge through the system to a new electrically responsive primer. Closing the bolt on the cartridge establishes contact between the firing pin and the primer. When the trigger is pulled, the electronic circuit sends an electrical pulse through the firing pin directly to the primer. This all happens in less than the blink of an eye.

Ignition is even faster, with near zero lock time, which virtually eliminates the effects of barrel movement after pulling the trigger. In fact, the bullet exits the barrel before a mechanical firing pin could even hit the primer in a conventional rifle.

Detachable Maga
(Where can we find this information?)

Materials (i.e. titanium, composite, etc.)
(Where can we find this information?)

SECTION 2: CENTERFIRE CARTRIDGES

Opening
(To be written)

Anatomy of a Centerfire Cartridge

Cutaway: The rifle cartridge is composed of 6 different parts.

Using your mouse, rollover and click on the different parts of this cartridge.

The Brass Case is, usually made of brass or copper, containing the powder charge, the primer and the bullet. (Before development of the metallic cartridge, the term was used to mean a roll or case of paper containing powder and shot.

The Bullet is a single projectile fired from a firearm.

The Crimp is the portion of a cartridge case that is bent inward to hold the bullet in place, or in the case of a shotshell, to hold the shot charge in place.

The Primer is the collective term for the chemical primer compound, cup and anvil which, when struck, ignites the powder charge.