

## **ARCHIVED - Archiving Content**

# **Archived Content**

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

## ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

## Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request. Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.





# TR-11-98 Penetration of Exterior House Walls by Modern Police Ammunition

## R.W. Schiefke, B.Sc. Firearmas Section Forensic Laboratory Vancouver

## TECHNICAL REPORT October, 1997

Submitted by R.W. Schiefke, B.Sc. Firearms Section Forensic Laboratory Vancouver, British Columbia

NOTE: Further information about this report can be obtained by calling the CPRC information number (613) 998-6343

CD.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA (1998) as represented by the Solicitor General of Canada. 0

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DU CHEF DU CANADA (1998) représentée par le Solliciteur général du Canada.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this study, the penetration of exterior house walls by modern police ammunition is studied. The perforation potential and exit velocity of various calibres and bullet types of modern ammunition used in police issue handguns is noted for exterior walls of stucco, vinyl siding and cedar siding construction

## SOMMAIRE

Cette etude porte sur la penetration de murs exterieurs par les munitions de police modernes. On a mesuré le potentiel de perforation et la vitesse de sortie des munitions de différents types et calibres utilisées avec les armes de poing des policiers pour des murs exterieurs faits de stucco, de bardage en vinyle et de bardage en cèdre. As handguns are the weapons most used by law enforcement officers in defense and other police situations, it is important to learn what may happen after a firearm is discharged and a bullet misses its intended target and strikes a residence.

Police situations are not like hunting situations in which the trigger is not pulled unless the hunter is sure that no one is in danger if he/she were to miss the target. A law enforcement officer has to make a split second lifesaving decision to shoot at an aggressor without the luxury of making a detailed study of what is beyond him/her

This study is to aid law enforcement agencies to realize what is likely to happen in the above scenario when a bullet strikes and perforates an outside wall and enters a residence. This knowledge could also be important if a deliberate shot is required to be made through a wall.

The purpose of the study is to determine the perforation potential and exit velocity (if perforation is achieved) of various calibers and bullet types of modem police ammunition when fired in police issue handguns.

#### **Materials and Methods**

In order to complete this study, wall units had to be constructed as well as a framework to hold both the completed units and the chronograph screens.

The wall units were constructed as follows:

- 2" x 4" lumber was built into 16" squares (outside measurement) to form the basic wall unit frame
- all basic wall unit frames have the following materials applied starting at the inside (painted) wall surface:

a) 1/2" painted gypsum wallboard - 2 coats of semi-gloss latex paint applied on "inside"

surface

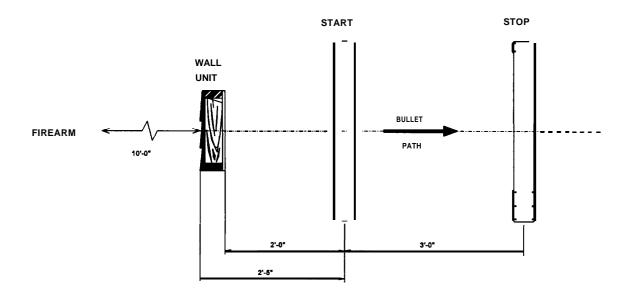
- b) 6 mil vapour barrier
- c) 4 inches of fibreglass insulation
- d) 3/8" chipboard
- e) tarpaper

The three siding types were then attached to the basic units:

a) stucco - layer of stucco screen and a 3/4" layer of stucco (Imasco Greatwall Basecoat Concentrate, sand and water)

- b) vinyl siding 4D4 vinyl (8" wide)
- c) cedar siding 1" x 10" rough bevel siding assembled in overlapping fashion

A wood frame was constructed of 2" x 4" lumber to hold both a wall unit and the two chronograph screens. The frame was constructed so that the screens were 3 feet apart (centre to centre) and the inner (painted) surface of a wall unit was 2 feet from the first screen. The outer surface of a wall unit was approximately 29 inches from the first screen (see diagram).



The wall units were screwed to the wood frame while the chronograph screens were bolted to it.

The shots were fired at the wall units at a distance of 10 feet from the outer wall unit surface. All shots were straight on (perpendicular) shots to assure that the bullets entered the wall panels without hitting the 2" x 4" frame (representing studs in a house wall).

An Oehler model 35 chronograph with Oehler Model 55 ballistic screens was used for this study. This system was brand new with factory calibrated screens.

The firearms used in this study were as follows:

1. S & W Model 4006 Serial No. TFK 9577 (calibre .40 S & W)

2. S & W Model 3953 Serial No. VED 1092 (calibre 9mm Para.)

3. S & W Model 5946 Serial No. VDF 7485 (calibre 9mm Para.)

4. S & W Model 10-5 (5-inch barrel) Serial No. D24735 (calibre .38 Special)

5. S & W Model 10-5 (2-inch barrel) Serial No. D290747 (calibre .38 Special)

The ammunition used was as follows:

A. .40 s & w

- 1. 155 gr Win. Silvertip H.P.
- 2. 155 gr Federal Hydrashok JHP
- 3. 155 gr Speer Gold Dot H.P.
- 4. 165 gr Federal Hydrashok JHP
- 5. 180 gr Win. Ranger SXT
- 6. 180 gr Win. Subsonic JHP
- 7. 180 gr Speer Gold Dot HP

- B. 9mm Para.
  - 1. 115 gFederal JHP
  - 2. 115 gWin. Silvertip HP
  - 3. 147 gFederal Hydrashok JHP
  - 4. 147 gWin. Ranger SXT
  - 5. 147 gRem. Golden Sabre JHP
  - 6. 147 g Speer Gold Dot H.P.
  - 7. 115 gr Win. FMJ
  - 8. 147 gFederal Tactical JHP
- **C.** .3 8 Special
  - 1. 158 gr Federal Semi Wadcutter HP + P

Seven of the eight types of .40 S & W ammunition, six of the seven types of 9mm Para. ammunition and the single .38 Special ammunition type used in this study are the same as those used in the ballistic gelatin penetration study done by Dean DALSTROM and Kramer POWLEY of the Firearms Section of the R.C.M.P. Forensic Laboratory in Regina, Saskatchewan in 1994.'

For measurement of the initial velocities, a piece of brown paper was placed approximately 2 feet in front of the front screen (on wall unit mount) to eliminate the effects of muzzle flash and shock wave. Cardboard was placed on the top of the screen frame to eliminate possible fluorescent light interference. Five shots of each ammunition type were fired to obtain initial velocities for establishing an average. The actual velocities of bullets entering the panels were not measured as the shot-to-shot variation was found to be minimal.

When shooting through the wall units, a piece of clear plastic sheet was mounted in front of the front

screen to reduce debris accumulation on the screen detector.

Four shots were fired with each ammunition type through the stucco and vinyl wall units and five shots were fired through the cedar siding units with each ammunition type. The extra shot into the cedar siding was centrally placed so that the extra thick portion of these overlapping tapered boards was tested.

After each panel was shot, the screen detector areas were blown with compressed air to remove any debris.

Ammunition Calibre .40 s & W Firearm S & W 4006

Ammunition	Initial Vel (fps)	Average (fps)	Wall Type	Exit Vel (fps)	Average (fps)	% Vel loss (based on average)
1. 155 gr Win. Silvertip H.P.	1217 1207		stucco	561,460, 526, 587,	534	55.6
	1188 1205	1203	cedar	1018, 1045, 1065, 1036,	incl centre 1024	14.9
	1198		vinyl	956(c), 1043, 1025,	no centre 1041	13.5
	S.D. = 11		-	1031, 1046	1036	13.9
2. 155 gr Fed. Hydrashok JHP	1083 1106		stucco	321,416, 373,357,	367	66.6
	1104 1090	1098	cedar	934,931, 946,911,	incl centre 930	15.3
	1109		vinyl	930(c), 970,941,	no centre 93 1	15.2
	S.D. = 11		5	965,993	967	11.9
3. 155 gr Speer Gold Dot H.P.	1170 1176		stucco	385,407, 456, 348,	399	66.0
	1166 1175	1173	cedar	1011, 1033, 988, 1026,	incl centre 1009	14.0
	1177		vinyl	987(c), 1030, 1040,	no centre 1015	13.5
	S.D. = 5			1025,988	1021	13.0
4. 165 gr Fed. Hydrashok JHP	949 972		stucco	467,470, 404,469,	453	52.9
	957 977	961	cedar	768, 816, 817, 848,	incl centre 8 10	15.7
	952		vinyl	800(c), 794, 822,	no centre 812	15.5
	S.D. = 12		, v	796,812	806	16.1*

5. 180 gr Win. Ranger SXT	922 930 956	936	stucco cedar	411,442, 510,437, 810, 823,	450 incl centre 796	51.9 15.0
	938 935		vinyl	8 15,754, 779(c), 810, 827,	no centre 801	14.4
	SD. = 13			814,831	821	12.3
6. 180 gr Win. Subsonic JHP	960 948		stucco	492, 534, 434,420,	470	50.5
	941 955	949	cedar	791, 814, 825, 828,	incl centre 8 11	14.5
	939		vinyl	796(c), 848, 847,	no centre 8 15	14.1
	S.D. = 9			815,847	839	11.6
7. 180 gr Speer Gold Dot HP	984 997		stucco	421,418, 328, 417,	396	60.1
	1004 988	993	cedar	842, 792, 853, 802,	incl centre 8 13	18.1
	992		vinyl	778(c), 875, 856,	no centre 822	17.2
	SD. = 8			844,863	860	13.4
8. 165 gr Rem. Golden Sabre JHP	1065 1071		stucco	507,481, 595, 470,	513	52.5
	1090 1079	1080	cedar	905, 955, 892, 863,	incl centre 888	17.8
	1093		vinyl	826(c), 881,861,	no centre 904	16.3
	S.D. = 12		-	918.948	902	16.5

(c) = shot into thickest portion at centre of panel

\* More velocity loss with vinyl (exception)

S.D. = Standard Deviation

Ammunition Calibre 9mm Para. Firearm S&W3953

Ammunition	Initial Vel (fps)	Average (fps)	Wall Type	Exit Vel. (fps)	Average (fps)	% Vel loss (based on average)
1. 115 gr Federal JHP	1163 1179	1164	stucco	421,400, 368, 397,	397	65.9
	1161 1158	1104	cedar	955, 1025, 1005, 1014	incl centre 997	14.3
	1161		vinyl	988(c), 933, 1037,	no centre 1000	14.1
	S.D. = 8			907,923	950	18.4*
2. 115 gr Win. Silvertip H.P.	1181 1159	1161	stucco	213,258, 252,235,	240	79.3**
	1147 1164		cedar	963, 989, 959,969,	incl centre 960	17.3
	1154		vinyl	921(c), 974, 952,	no centre 970	16.5
	S.D. = 13		-	980, 1002	977	15.8
3. 147 gr Federal Hydrashok JHP	880 882	886	stucco	484, 502, 496, 505,	497	43.9
	890 896		cedar	745, 767, 710, 784,	incl centre 745	15.9
	880		vinyl	720(c), 760, 813,	no centre 752	15.1
	S.D. = 7			809,812	799	9.8
4. 147 gr Win. Ranger SXT	917 929	924	stucco	582, 574, 558, 554,	567	38.6
	929 924 920	21	cedar	774, 794, 816, 820,	incl centre 790	14.5
	930		vinyl	746(c), 791,822,	no centre 801	13.3
	S.D. = 6		ž	813.818	811	12.2

5. 147 gr Rem Golden Sabre JHP	1004 979	978	stucco	615, 593, 629,592,	607	37.9
5111	972 961	710	cedar	826, 832, 838, 883,	inclu centre 830	15.1
	972		vinyl	769(c), 902, 875,	no centre 845	13.6
	S.D. = 16		viiiyi	874,882	883	9.7
6. 147 gr Speer Gold Dot HP	876 880	897	stucco	416, 398, 340,457,	403	55.1
	908 901		cedar	744, 767, 736, 765,	icnl centre 746	16.8
	919		vinyl	719(c), 779, 785,	no centre 753	16.1
	S.D. = 18			789,755	777	13.4
7. 115 gr Win. FMJ	1087	1100	stucco	680, 618,	656	40.7
	1100 1112 1113	1106	cedar	640, 687, 957,962, 993, 968,	incl centre 968	12.5
	1115		vinyl	959, 908, 959(c), 975,989,	no centre 970	12.3
	S.D. = 12		viiryi	1009,963	984	11.0
8. 147 gr Federal Tactical JHP	885 856	867	stucco	279, 356, 291, 327,	313	63.9
	876 846	007	cedar	738, 741, 762, 758,	incl centre 743	14.3
	874		vinyl	762, 738, 716(c) 752, 775,	no centre 750	13.5
	S.D. = 16		viiryi	726,755	752	13.3

(c) = shot into thickest portion at centre of panel

- \* More velocity loss with vinyl (exception)
- \*\* More velocity loss than .38 Special (5" barrel) (exception)
- S.D. = Standard Deviation

Ammunition Calibre 9mm P u-a.

s & w 5946

Firearm

Ammunition	Initial Vel (fps)	Average Vel (fps)	Wall Type	Exit Vel (fps)	Average Exit Vel (fps)	% Vel loss (based on average)
1. 115 gr Federal JHP	1181		stucco	347, 320,	300	74.8**
	1178 1248	1189	cedar	242,289, 970, 1038,	incl centre 1011	15.0
	1184 1154			1027, 1037,	no centre 1018	14.4
			vinyl	983(c), 1014, 1032,		
	S.D. = 35			1044, 1028	1030	13.4
2. 115 gr Win. Silvertip H.P.	1157 1220	1178	stucco	290, 3 18, 260,432,	325	72.4**
	1172 1167	1170	cedar	956,989, 1014, 1031,	incl centre 993	15.7
	1173			973(c),	no centre 998	15.3
	S.D. = 24		vinyl	979, 1013, 940.1002	984	16.5*
3. 147 gr Federal Hydrashok JHP	915		stucco	367, 382,	381	58.2
	929 894	912		334,441,	incl centre 806	11.6
	894 901		cedar	797,823, 802, 803,		11.0
	920			803(c),	no centre 806	11.6
	S.D. = 14		vinyl	819, 798, 814,788	805	1 1 <sub>-1</sub>
4. 147 gr Ranger SXT	926		stucco	604, 514,	563	39.9
	943	937		561, 571,		14.0
	945 938		cedar	775, 803, 843, 823,	incl centre 806	14.0
	934			785(c),	no centre 8 11	13.4
			vinyl	826, 843,		
	S.D. = 8			831,847	837	10.7

5. 147 gr Rem. Golden Sabre JHP	992 1001	992	stucco	662,551, 651, 659,	631	36.4
	985 989		cedar	849, 856, 895, 865,	incl centre 850	14.3
	995		vinyl	787(c), 891, 885,	no centre 866	12.7
	S.D. = 6			911,889	894	9.9
6. 147 gr Speer Gold Dot H.P.	879 914	914	stucco	380,401, 422,423,	407	55.5
	938 922		cedar	744, 774, 811, 782,	incl centre 774	15.3
	917		vinyl	758(c), 803, 842,	no centre 778	14.9
	S.D. = 22			872,857	844	7.7
7. 115 gr Win. FMJ	1115 1180	1149	stucco	744, 782, 720, 680,	732	36.3
	1182 1150	1117	cedar	983, 1038, 987,	incl centre 1007	12.4
	1118		vinyl	976(c), 1024, 1005,	no centre 1015	11.7
	S.D. = 32		5	1051,	1027	10.6
8. 147 gr Federal Tactical JHP	902 881	898	stucco	511,451, 474,470,	477	46.9
	915 883	070	cedar	743,705, 754, 749,	incl centre 738	17.8
	907		vinyl	739(c) 781, 796,	no centre 738	17.8
	<b>S.D</b> . = 15		2	777,769	781	13.0

(c) = shot into thickest portion at centre of panel

- \* More velocity loss with vinyl (exception)
- \*\* More velocity loss than .38 Special (5" barrel) (exception)
- S.D. = Standard Deviation

Ammunition Calibre .38 Special Firearm Model 10-5 2" Barrel

Ammunition	Initial Vel (fps)	Average Vel (fps)	Wall Type	Exit Vel (fps)	Average Exit Vel (fps)	% Vel loss (based on average)
<b>158</b> gFed. Semiwadcutter $HP+P$	795 805		stucco	136,	109	86.5
	820 807 818	809	cedar vinyl	535, 669, 592, 586, 675, 690,	596 679	26.3 16.1
	<b>S</b> . <b>D</b> . = 10			661,688		

\*\*\* 6 shots -2 did not perforate

- 2 perforated but too slow to get reading

- 2 gave reading

#### RESULTS

Ammunition Calibre .38 Special

Firearm Model 10-5 5'' Barrel

Ammunition	Initial Vel (fps)	Average Vel (fps)	Wall Type	Exit Vel (fps)	Average Exit Vel (fps)	% Vel loss (based on average)
158grFed. Semiwadcutter HP+P	945 938 928 939 954	941	stucco cedar vinyl	227, 304, 323,217, 711, 778, 755,754, 747, 801,	268 750 784	71.5 20.3 16.7
	<b>S.D</b> . = 10			804,783		

S.D. = Standard Deviation

#### **Discussion:**

In 1993<sup>2</sup> the F.B.I. conducted a study in which various calibres of filearms and ammunition were used to study the penetration of bullets into ballistic gelatin after having passed through two pieces of wallboard spaced 3.5 inches apart (to simulate an interior wall) and, in a separate test, 3/4 inch plywood (to simulate a wood door or construction timber). These shots were made from 10 feet away. Testing penetration with ballistic gelatin is beyond the scope of this study, however, I believe that this is the only study utilizing actual complete wall units to simulate exterior walls and the results obtained will aid the police community in realizing what would happen should a bullet miss its target and enter a house without striking a stud.

The results indicate that all bullets in all tests are slowed by the walls as they are perforated by the bullets. The walls with the stucco surface slow the bullets the most (in the case of the Model 10-5 S & W revolver with the 2" barrel - perforation did not occur with two of six shots fired at it and two other bullets exited slowly enough that the chronograph did not read their exit velocities - these two bullets were found on the floor; they probably did not get to the second chronograph screen). The cedar siding walls in most cases slowed the bullets more than the vinyl siding walls did (exceptions are marked with an asterisk in the results tables).

On visual observation and comparison of the exit holes in the gypsum wallboard versus the entrance holes in the siding, there does not seem to be much expansion of the jacketed bullets (hollow points). As these bullets were not recovered, this was not confirmed. This lack of expansion is supported by the findings of others such as MacPHERSON who states that "impact with any solid material tends to fill the cavity with part of this solid material and/or mash the cavity shut, producing a configuration more like the round nose".

To illustrate how this experiment can provide some useful comparisons, the data pertaining to the

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) sidearms is selected for comparison. Comparison of results of the previously issued S & W Model 10-5 (5-inch barrel) using the R.C.M.P. previous issue ammunition (.38 Special 158 gr Federal Semiwadcutter HP + P) and the newly issued firearm/ammunition combination (S & W Model 5946 or S & W Model 3953 with 9mm Para 147 gr Win. Ranger SXT) shows the following: The exit velocity through all wall types is higher with the new issue firearm/ammunition combination (the effect most evident with stucco walls). This increase in exit velocity therefore increases the danger factor when a wall is perforated by a bullet from the newly issued ammunition. The results are even more striking when the previous S & W 10-5 (2-inch barrel) revolver with the issue . Special ammunition is compared with the newly issued firearm/ammunition combination through stucco and cedar walls.

With few exceptions (9mm Para. 115 gr Win. Silvertop HP in both S & W 3953 and S & W 5946 through stucco walls and 9mm Para. 115 gr Federal JHP through stucco walls - these are double asterisked on the result tables) all .40 S & W and 9mm Para. cartridges fired in the test firearms had greater exit velocities through all wall types when compared to the .38 Special ammunition fired from either revolver creating an increased risk factor.

A comparison of the exit velocities of this experiment with the results of a bullet speed/tissue penetration study done by DiMaio "et al<sup>114</sup> in 1982 gives an indication of the danger that a person behind such exterior walls would be in. The DiMaio study indicates that a .38 calibre bullet (113 gr round nose bullet) travelling as slow as 19 1 fps will perforate skin and penetrate tissue up to 40mm (approximately 1 1/2") All of the firearm/ammunition combinations fired through all wall types in this study (except for the S & W Model 10-5 revolver with a 2-inch barrel firing the 158 gr Semiwadcutter bullet through stucco) exceed this bullet speed.

#### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following people for their assistance in this project:

Mr. Robert CAUNT and Mr. Stacey CHERWONAK for their assistance in both construction of the wall units and shooting and recording results.

Mr. Grant OSADUIK for pricing, purchasing and picking up the wall materials.

Mr. George TUIRA of the Vancouver City Police Crime Lab for the use of their new Oehler Model 35 chronograph with the Model 55 ballistic screens.

#### **Bibliography:**

- "Comparative Performance of 9mm Parabellum, .38 Special and .40 Smith and Wesson Ammunition in Ballistic Gelatin" by Dean B. Dahlstrom and Kramer D. Powley Canadian Police Research Centre Technical Report September 1994 (TR-01-95)
- 1992 Ammunition Tests F.B.I. Firearms Training Unit, F.B.I. Academy, Quantico, Virginia, April 1993.
- "Bullet Penetration" by Duncan MacPherson Ballistic Publications, Box 772, El Segundo, California, pg 145.
- "Minimal Velocities Necessary for Perforation of Skin by Air Gun Pellets and Bullets" by V.J.M.
   DiMaio, M.D.; A.R. Copeland, M.D.; P.E. Besant-Matthews, M.D.; L.A. Fletcher; and A. Jones.
   Journal of Forensic Sciences, JFSCA, Vol. 27, No. 4, Oct. 1982, pp. 894-898.