



Fragmenting Payload Ammunition Frap

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Fragmenting Payload Definition

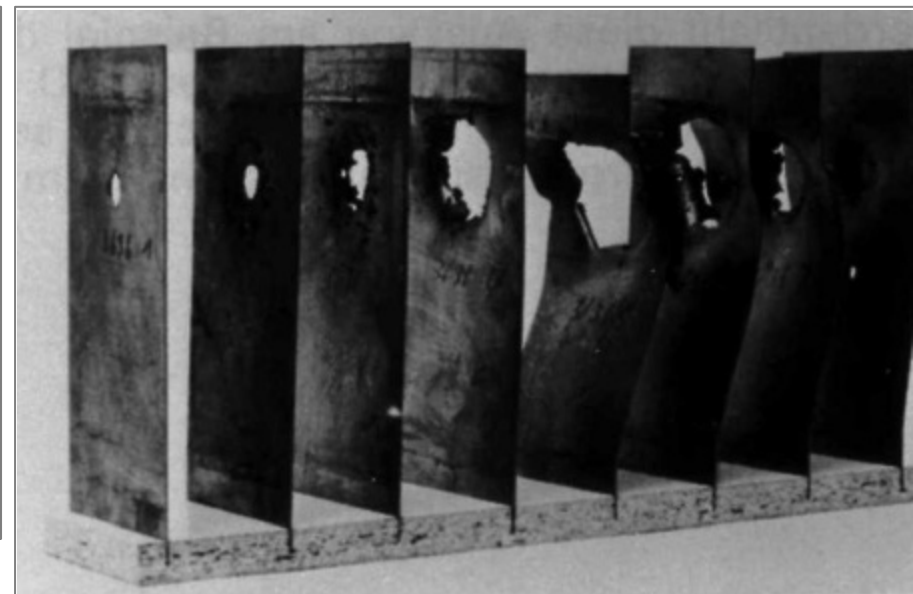
Fragmenting Payload defines a KE ammunition with an inert payload designed to fragment and release its energy after target penetration, thereby creating devastating in-depth secondary effects and significantly augmenting the lethality of the round against a wide range of targets.

rap Phenomenon

Steel Ball Projectile, a) soft annealed:



b) hardened:



This discovery was made by the AFB (Abteilung Für Ballistik/Germany) in the early 70's.



Frap Development at Oerlikon

In the late 70's Oerlikon discovered that heavy metal subcaliber penetrators with an axial front cavity (empty or filled with various materials) created the Frap-effect after target penetration.

In the 80's specially treated heavy metal technology was developed to complete the full scale development of an FAPDS subcaliber ammo family: 23, 25, 30 & 35mm.

By the end of the 90's this technology was also adapted to meet the very stringent requirements of full caliber 20mmx102 aircraft ammo.

Currently 27mm x 145 aircraft ammunition with a Frap concept based on a pre-fragmented payload technology is in development.

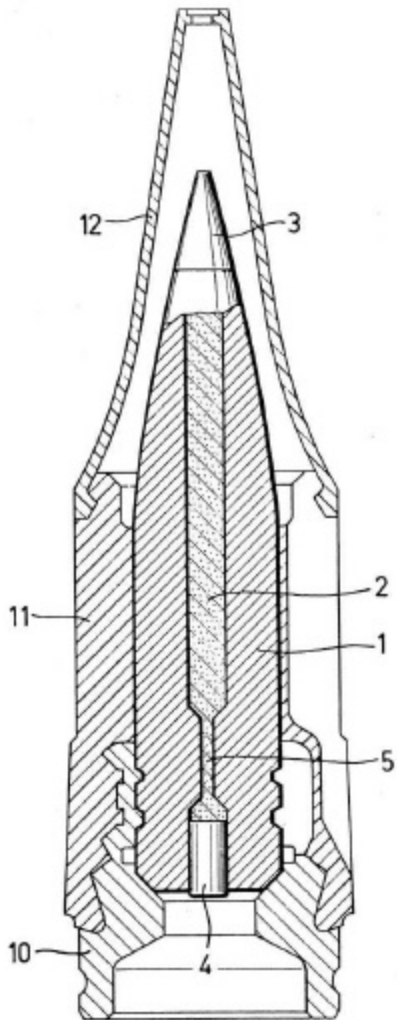


Current Frap Payload Designs

- **Frangible** - Specially treated heavy metal
- **Subprojectiles** - Prefragmented heavy metal

Lethal Area of Various Ammunition Types in Soft Target

Early Oerlikon Patent

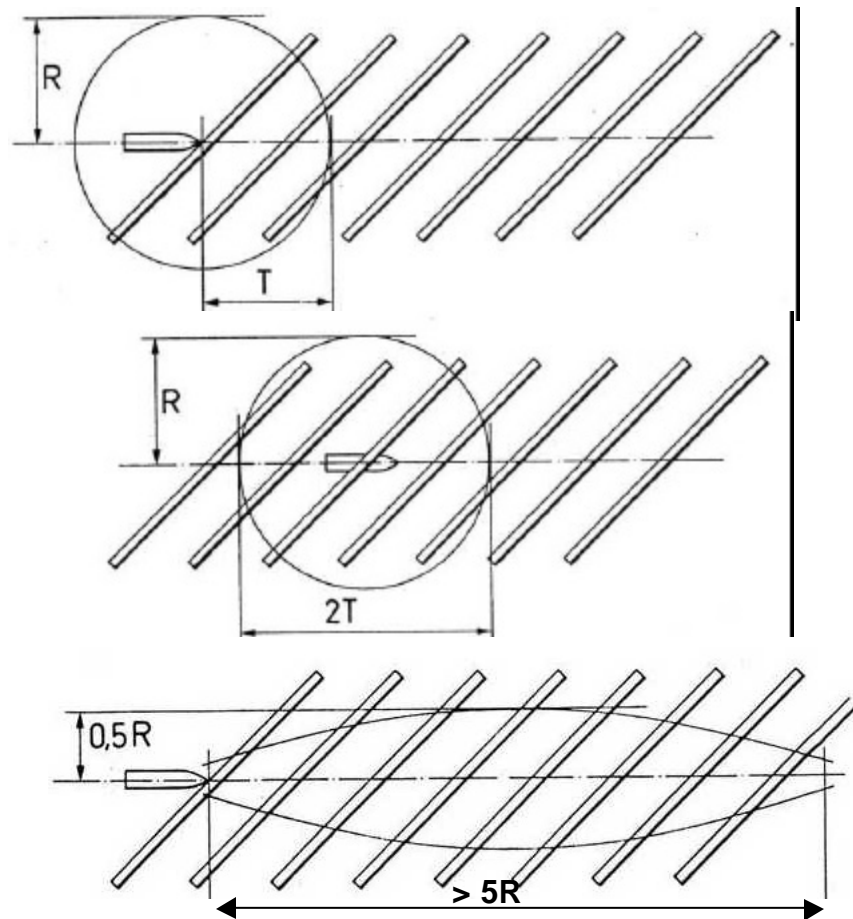


Ammo Type:
HEI w/PD Fuze

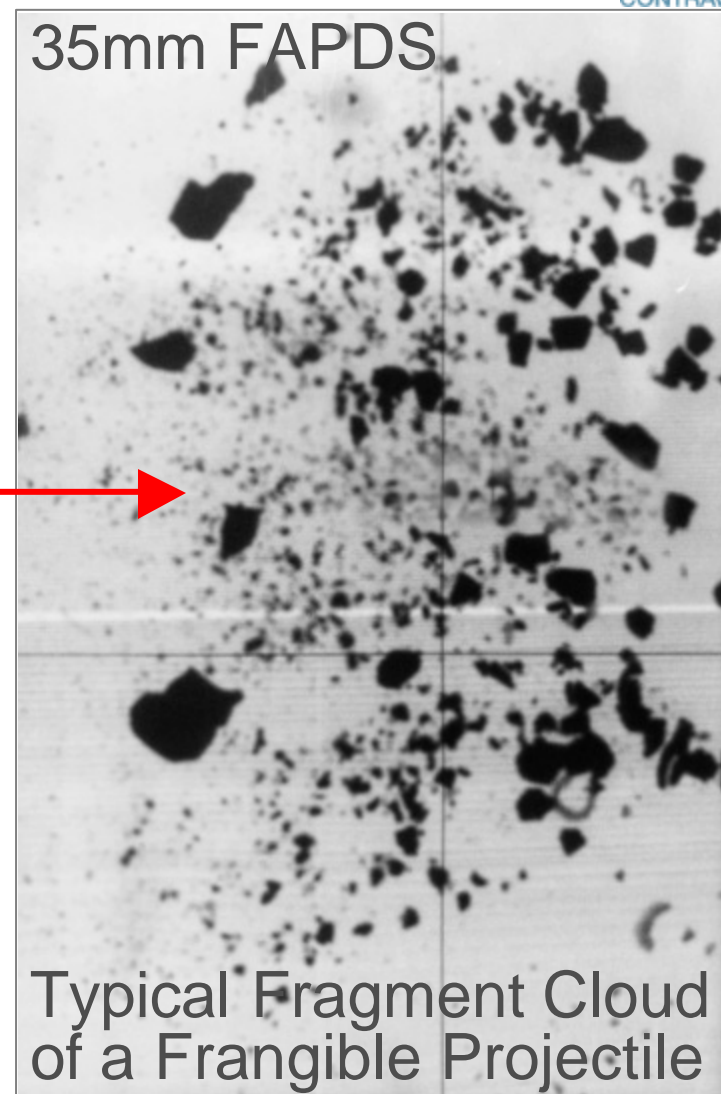
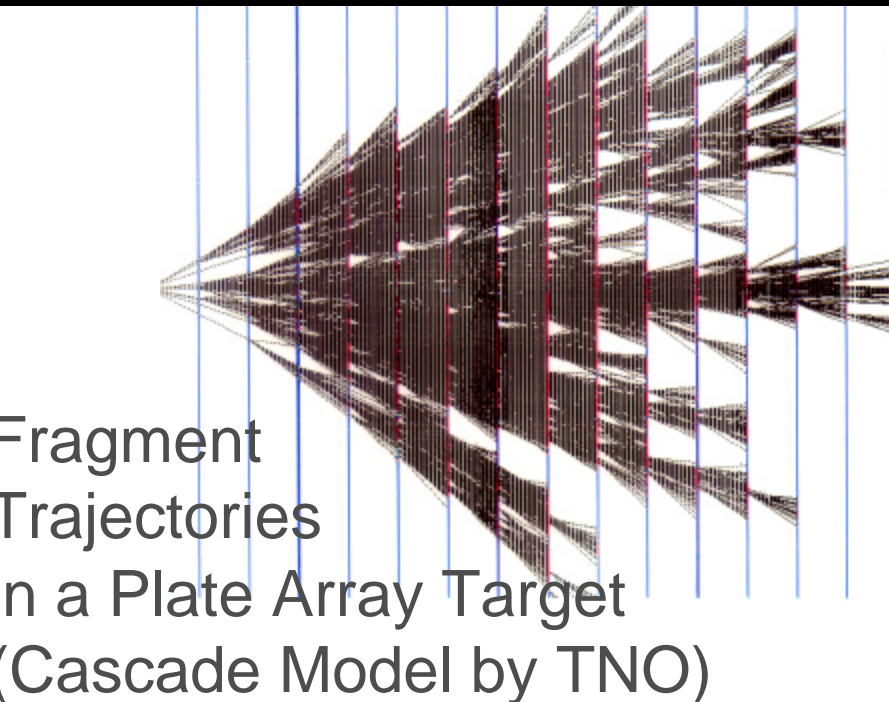
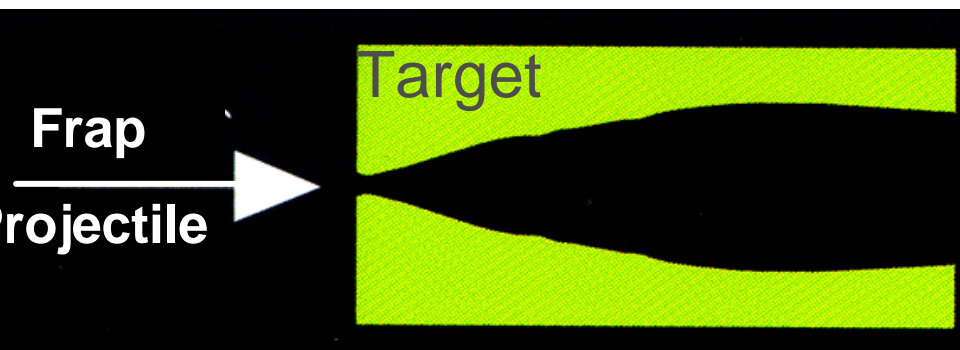
HEI / SAPHEI
w/Base Fuze

Frap

Lethality Area:

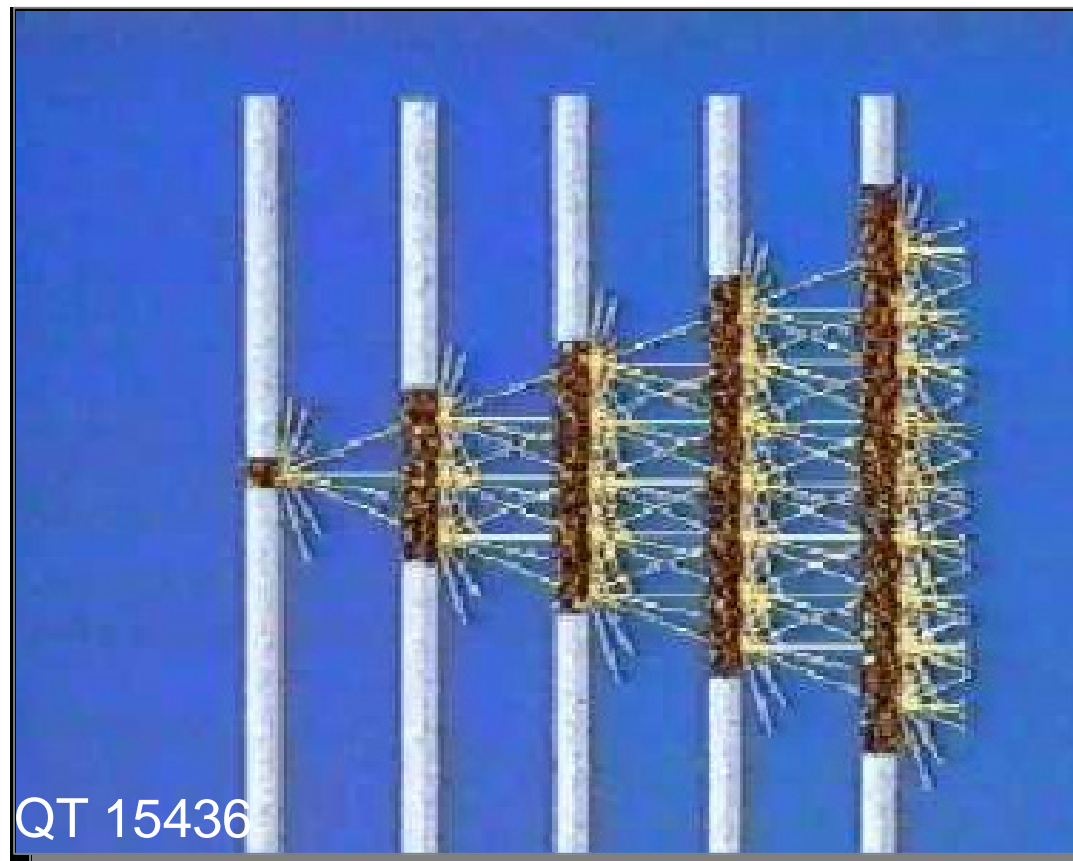


Frangible Material Frap: Full & Subcaliber



Frangible Material Effect

Aircraft Target Simulation S1



**Frangible Video Clip
TNO / OCP**

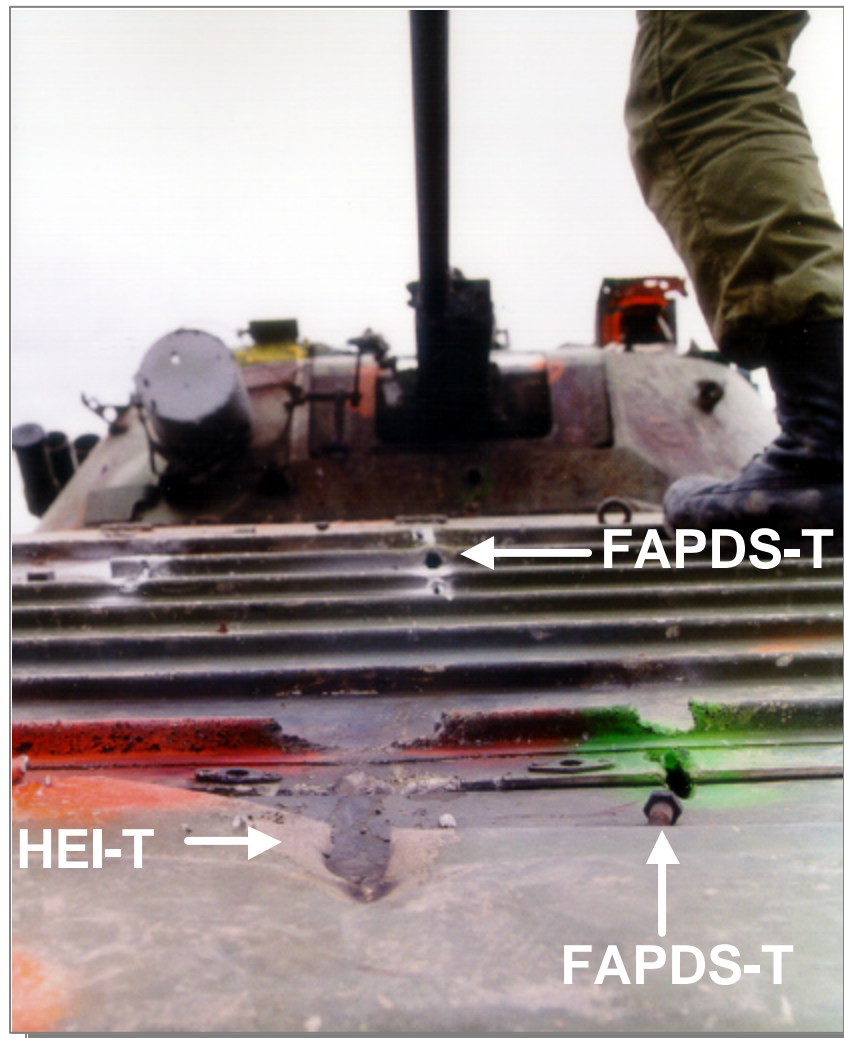
5mm x 137 Frangible Ammunition FAPDS-T Effectiveness against BMP 2 at 1200 m



QT 15535

Firing Video with
FAPDS-T Ammo

FAPDS-T: full penetration
HEI-T: no penetration



5mm x 137 Frangible Ammunition FAPDS-T Effectiveness against Helicopter

Firing Video

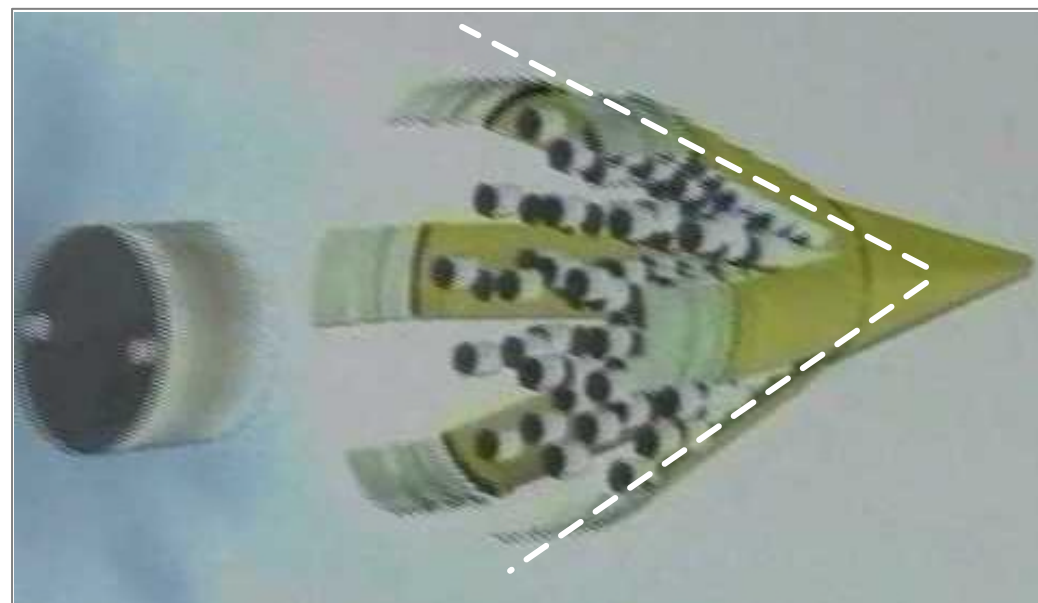
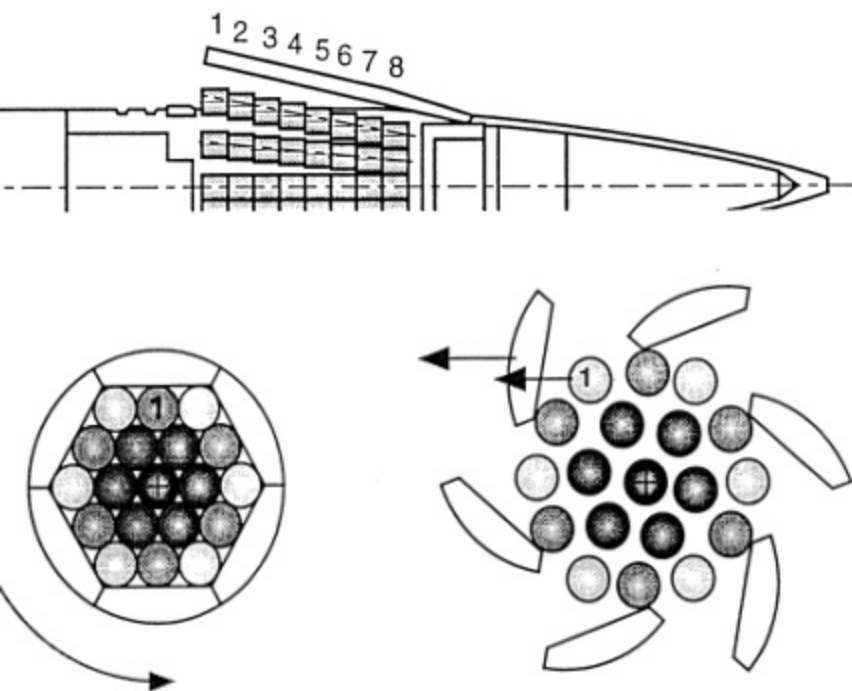


Target after Firing



3 Round Burst at 1200 m Range

Subprojectile Payload ABM: Ejection in an Air Burst Munition Mode



Pre-fragmented (Subprojectiles) payload
opens up from the back to the front!

5mm x 228 ABM (Ahead) Impact Mode Subprojectile Payload Effectiveness

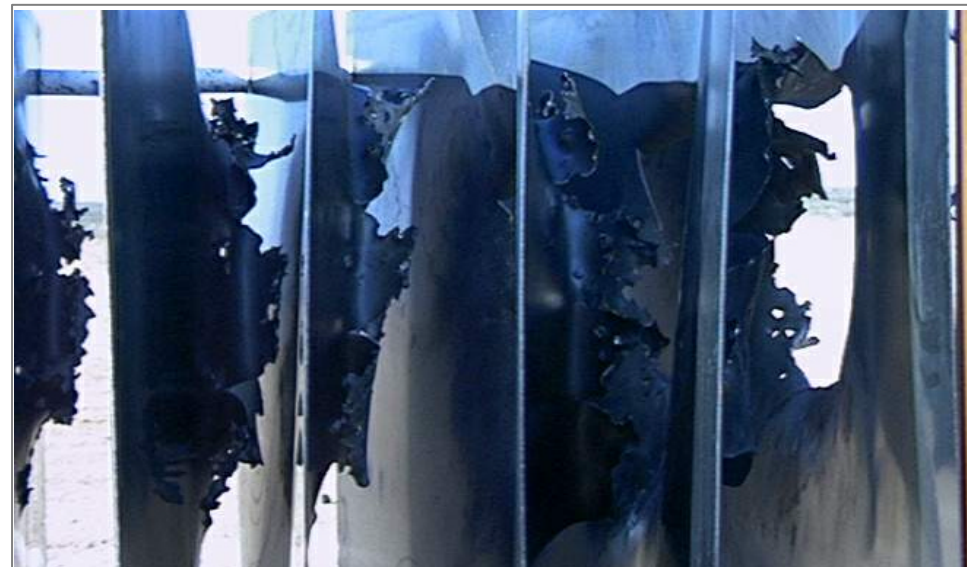
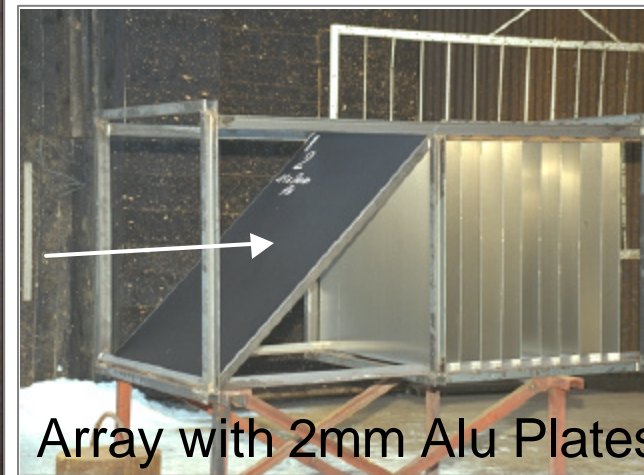
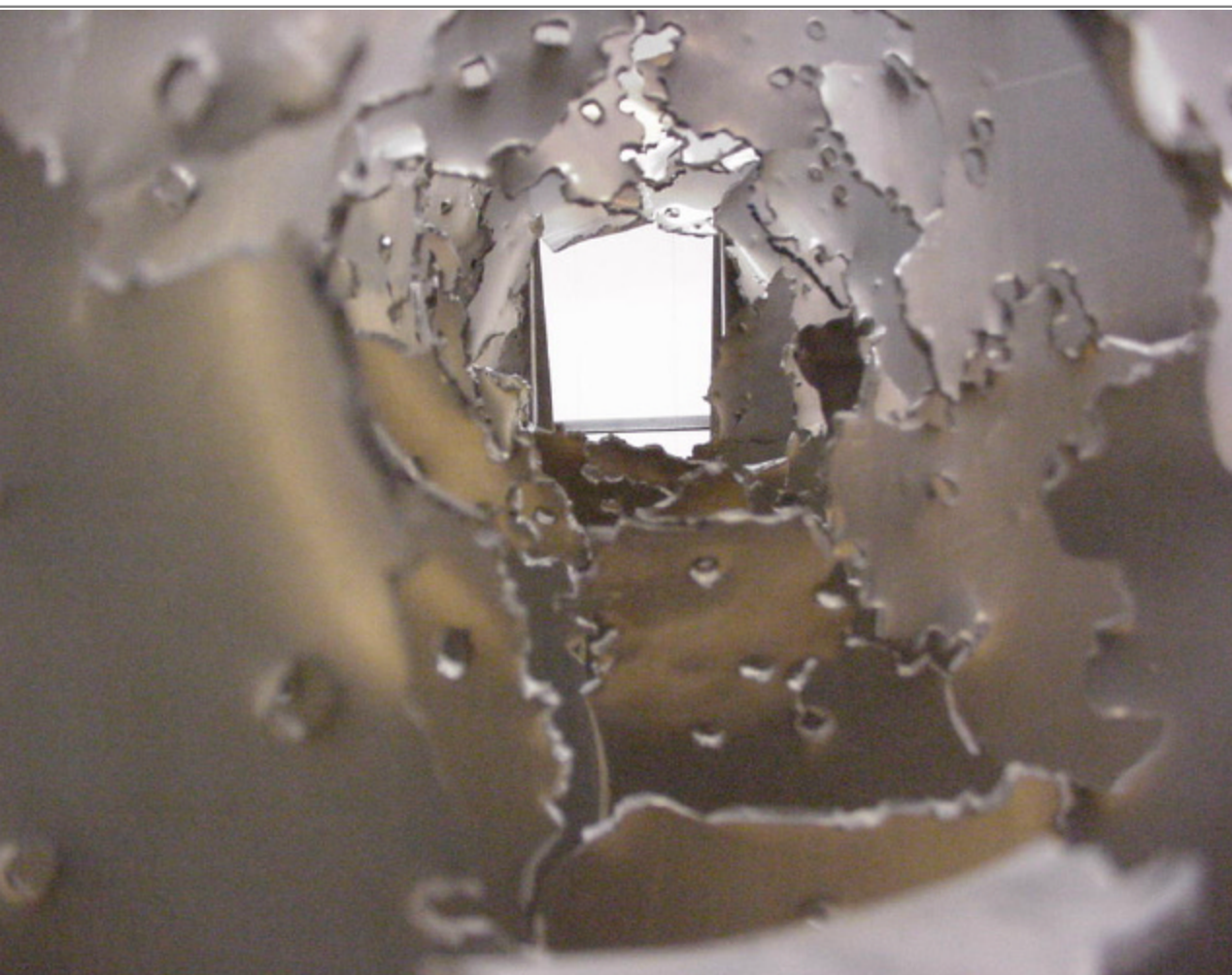


Plate Array Target: 13 mm HHA (1st plate)
10 mild steel plate 1.6 mm, 10 cm apart.

30mm x 173 ABM Impact Mode Subprojectile Payload Effectiveness I



30mm x 173 ABM Impact Mode Subprojectile Payload Effectiveness II

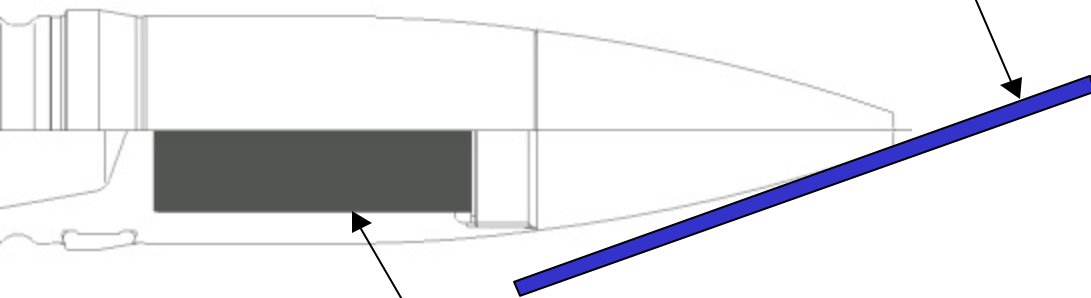
Firing on Urban Target (Concrete Wall full penetration)



Subprojectile Payload Frap (27mm x 145): Ejection After Impact

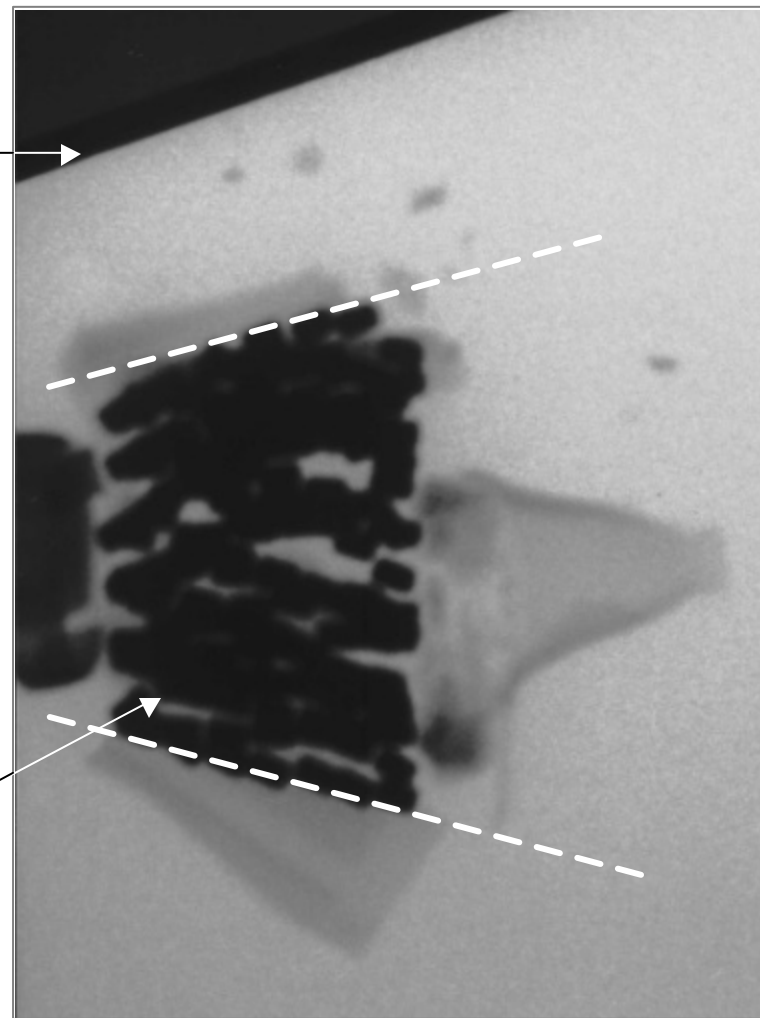
Impact Plate:

2 mm Av Plate / 70°NATO



Subprojectile payload

opens up from the front to the back!



Footprint of Subprojectile Payloads

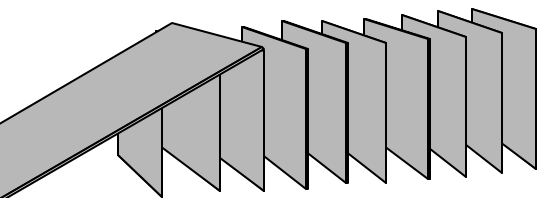
a) 30mm ABM (Air Burst Mode)



b) 27mm Frap (BK27)



7mm x 145 Frap: Firing at Aircraft Target Simulation S1



Target S1: 11 Alu Plates 2 mm
Spacing: 30 cm
1st Plate: 70° NATO



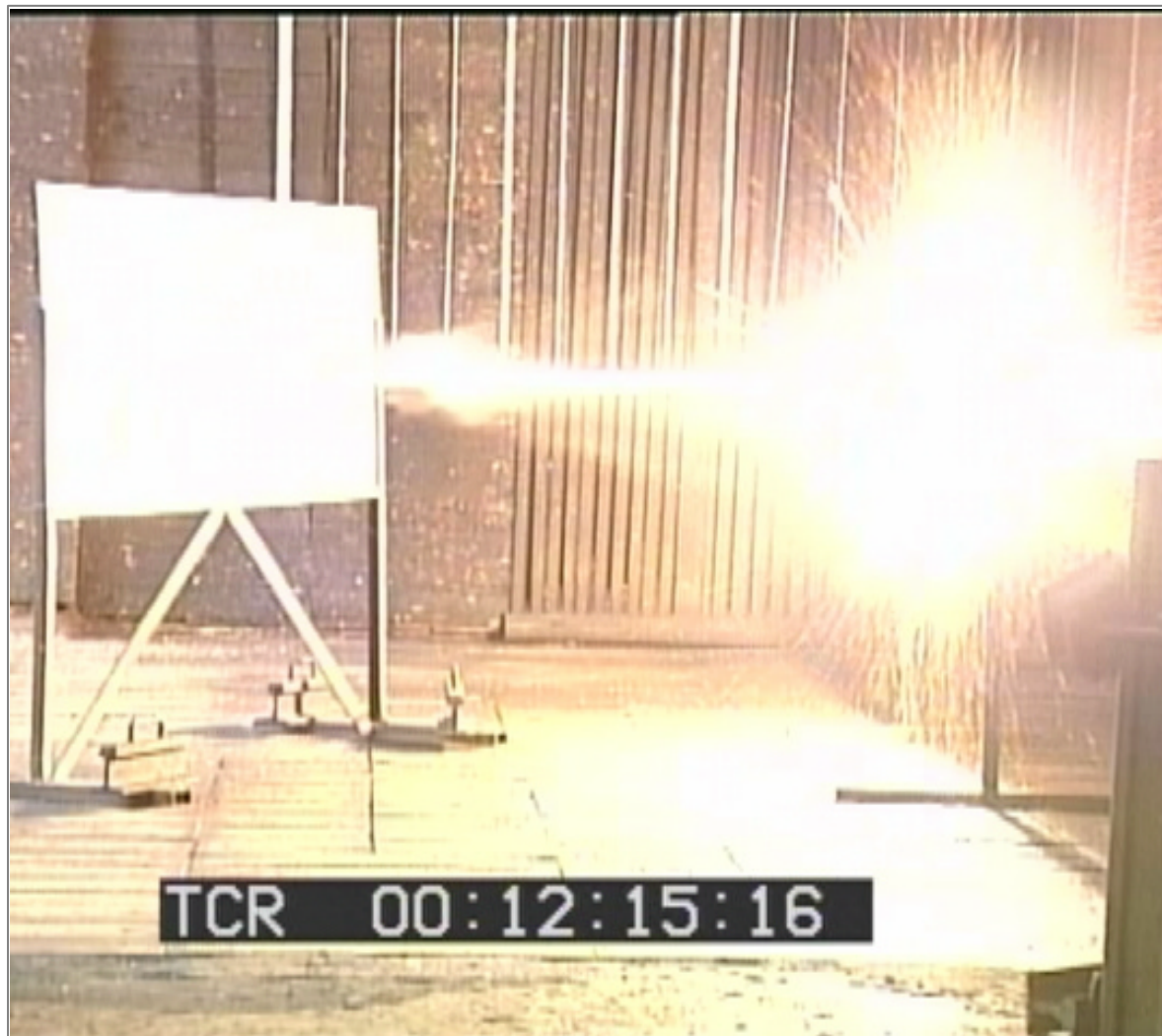
Fire Start Capability / Marking Charge

The integration of an inert incendiary mix provides the Frap ammo (here 27mm x 145) with the capability of:

- Fire Start,

as well as:

- Marking of Hit Area





rap: Main Features

Performance

Devastating in-depth secondary effects (fragments blast - incendiary) against soft and light armoured targets

Safety

Safe for operation (no fuze, no HE-filling), no duds and reduced ricochet risk

Environment

No toxic elements

Transport/Storage UN-classification analogous TP



rap Advantages

Enhanced Survivability:

Totally inert projectile (No fuze & no HE-filling)

Combat and training in one round

Greater stowed kills

Lower Life Cycle Costs:

No special transport, storage or handling requirement (analogous TF)

Reduced logistics burden (only one ammunition)

Simplified demilitarisation / re-use of projectile