

Engineering Study for Polymer Cased Telescoped Ammunition

NDIA Joint Armaments Conference 16 MAY 2012

Christopher A. Perhala, Martin J. Hopkins, and C. Byron Tolbert Battelle 505 King Avenue, Columbus, OH 43201

perhalac@battelle.org 614-424-7789



Acknowledgements

Work supported by

JSSAP, Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey

through

National Small Arms Technology Consortium (NSATC)

under

NSAC OTA NBCH3090001-0018



Additional technical support provided by the LSAT Program Team







The Business of Innovation



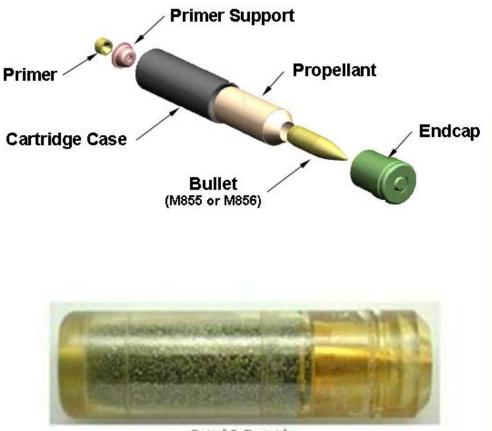
St. Marks Powder A GENERAL DYNAMICS COMPANY

Project Scope

- Develop Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) cost estimates for production capital equipment and facilities needed to make Cased Telescoped (CT) ammunition
- Most CT components are common w/current brass-cased ammo except the cartridge case and link (polymer)
- Focus on new or unique equipment & facilities needed
- Consider three production rates:
 - 200 million rounds per year
 - 400 million rounds per year
 - 1 billion rounds per year
- Production concept developed to a level of detail sufficient to support ROM estimate



Cased Telescoped (CT) Ammunition



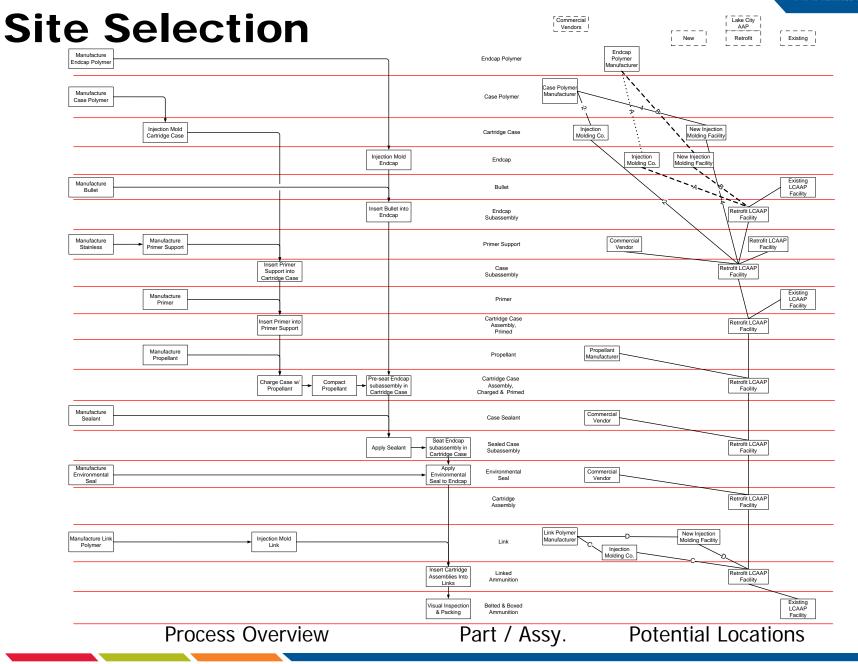
Spiral 2 Cartridge



Key Technologies

- Telescoped cartridge
- Polymer cartridge case and endcap
- Compacted/consolidated propellant
- Spiral 2: 35% wt reduction
- Spiral 3: 41% wt reduction

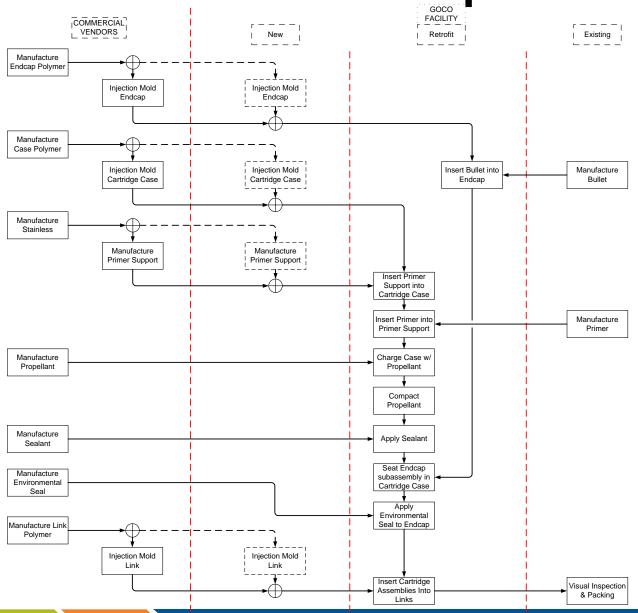
Battelle The Business of Innovation



5



Production Network Concept



6



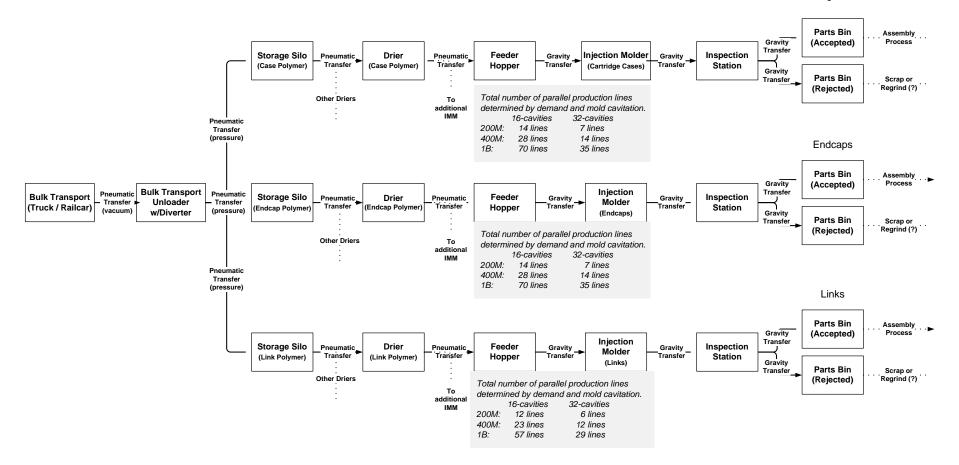
Capital Cost Estimating Process

- Define equipment
 - Each material, component, or assembly in process
- Estimate equipment cost
 - Generated both high and low estimates using input from Subject Matter Experts; many actual costs used
- Calculate throughput of selected equipment
 - Factored scrap and estimated or actual equipment availability (A_o)
- Calculate number of parallel production lines for each step
 - Based on above throughput for each machine
- Estimate facility and installation costs
 - Conservative estimate using Lang Factor
 - Lang Factor is multiple of equipment cost to account for new facility construction and equipment installation



Polymer Part Processing Example



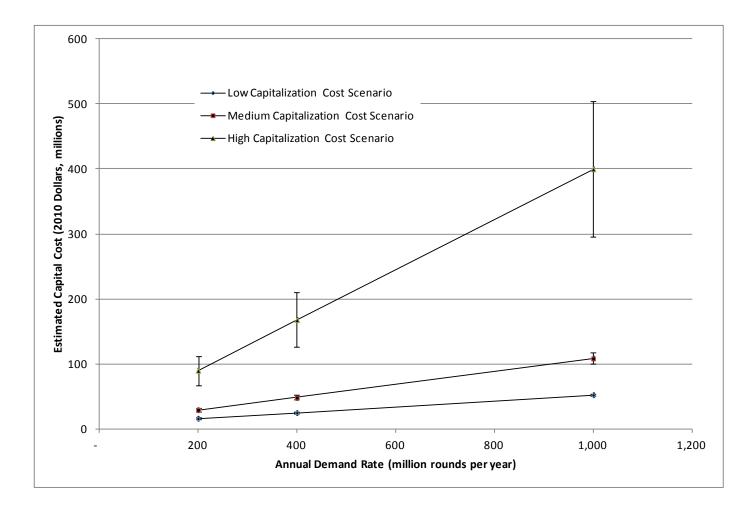


Capitalization Scenarios

- Low Cost Scenario
 - USG contracts with commercial vendors to produce all polymer parts
 - Vendors amortize mold and equipment costs over production runs
- Medium Cost Scenario
 - USG buys molds higher degree of configuration control
 - USG contracts with commercial vendors to produce all polymer parts using USG molds
- High Cost Scenario
 - Most similar to current brass-cased ammunition production (GOCO)
 - USG establishes dedicated facility for polymer part production and buys molds and equipment for production of injection molded parts
 - Greatest uncertainty in estimates; maximum number of mold cavities possible drives number of parallel lines needed



Capital Cost Summaries



10

Summary

- Developed Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) capitalization cost estimates for cased telescoped (CT) ammunition production for three production rates and three capitalization scenarios
 - Low, Medium, and High capitalization costs for production of
 - 200 million rounds per year
 - 400 million rounds per year
 - 1 billion rounds per year
- Identified new infrastructure that will be needed
 - Change from metal processing (punching, drawing, etc.) to injection molding operations
 - Facilities, equipment, and trained personnel
- Defined production line concepts and tooling to a level of detail needed to support ROM estimates