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# Weapon-Ammunition-System



## with caseless ammunition

### **Technical Data**





| Calibre<br>Type of | ammunition |
|--------------------|------------|
|                    |            |

Length of weapon

Width of weapon

Height of weapon

750 mm 74 mm

| Weight of weapon      |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| with 2 magazines      |  |
| loaded with 90 rounds |  |

Weight of reloading unit including 15 rounds

Barrel length, less chamber Rifling twist length (Right hand twist)

4.73 mm × 33 (0.185 in) caseless

295 mm

3.8 kg (8.38 lb) 4.3 kg (9.48 lb)

0.11 kg (3.89 oz)

540 mm (21.26 in) 155 mm ( 6.10 in) Modes of fire:

- Single fire 3-round burst
- Sustained fire

Theoretical rates of fire:

3-round burst

 Sustained fire approx. 450 rounds/min

Max. shoulder pressure:

3-round burst

approx. 160 N Single and sustained fire approx. 110 N

Magazine capacity

Combat range Steel helmet penetration

Operating principle

Breech principle

45 rounds

> 2000 rounds/min

 $> 300 \, \text{m}$ (328 yd) up to 600 m (656 yd)

Gas-operated, cartridge in chamber Cylindrical drum

#### Caseless ammunition



Length 33 mm (1.29 in)

8 × 8 mm (0.32 in) Cross-section 5.20 g (0.18 oz) Total weight 3.25 g (0.12 oz) Projectile weight

0

lanition Mean gas pressure Muzzle velocity Vo

mechanical 3850 bar approx. 930 m/s (3051 ft/s)



Magnification Entry pupil Exit pupil Pupil clearance Field of view Eyepiece adjustment Light transmission

10.0 mm (0.43 in) 9.5 mm (0.37 in) 46.0 mm (1.81 in) 200 mil -6 dpt > 85%



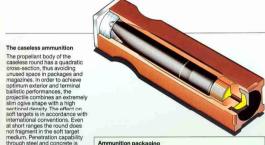
HEOKLER & KOCH

**Dynamit Nobel** 

Subject to technical modifications

TELEFON UPPRINT 1020 DE





### **Ammunition packaging**

The water-tight ammunition pack doubles as the reloading unit. These reloading units are so small reloading units are so sm that they can be stowed almost anywhere. The caseless ammunition is absolutely safe. In the absence of a case no overpressure can be generated by exposure to fire or bullet impact. The risk of cook-off is largely



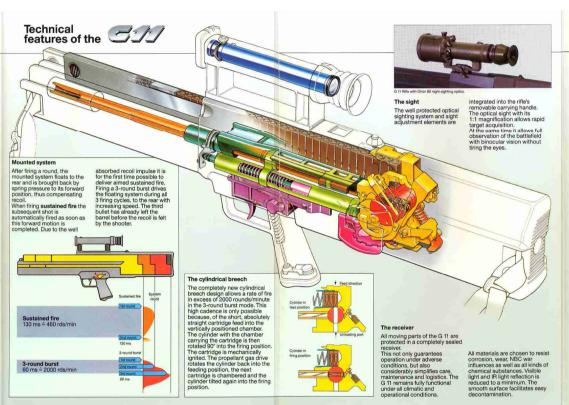
#### **Ballistic table**

| Range<br>(m)                                | 0    | 100  | 300  | 600   |
|---|------|------|------|-------|
| Vapprox.<br>(m/s)                           | 930  | 840  | 660  | 450   |
| Time of flight<br>(s)                       | 0    | 0,11 | 0.38 | 0.94  |
| Kinetic<br>energy<br>(J) approx.            | 1400 | 1120 | 710  | 330   |
| Trajectory elevation (m)                    | 0    | 0.02 | 0.17 | :1:07 |
| Crosswind drift (m) wind vetocity - 10 m in | 0    | 0.06 | 0.6  | 2.8   |

medium. Penetration capability through steel and concrete is comparable with conventional ammunition of larger calibre. The penetration performance against hard targets is so high that at a German steel helmet (NATO test standard) is penetrated with a soft core bullet at ranges up to 600 m.

Types of ammunition In addition to the combat cartridge with jacketed softcore bullet, the following types of ammunition are available: · Combat cartridge with soft- Practice cartridge with plastic training bullet and plastic training tracer bullet Blank cartridge Dummy cartridge









conventional rifles achieve only

low hit rates.

Physical fatigue, target motion, battle noises, enemy fire, etc. handicap the gunner when he nandicap the gunner when he tries to properly aim his rifle. The G 11 achieves its high hit probability by firing automatically limited three-round bursts with defined

dispersion! This weapon dispersion does not depend upon the shooter or his training









Hit probability

Despite aiming and lead angle errors the 3-round burst with its defined dispersion increases hit probability considerably and thus also reduces ammunition consumption.