



## Advantages:

- High life span
- No additional splinter protection necessary
- No noise issue by striking bullets
- Free of dust, due to missing bullet decomposition
- Fulfils the demands of the environment protection (Immission control act + Soil Protection act)
- 100% **recyclable**
- Applicable up to the calibre 50 BMG (approx. 17,000 joules)
- For many years in practice tried and tested (since 1994)

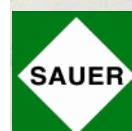
## Functional principle:

Striking bullets penetrate a thermoplastic **backing layer** and are safely slowed down by a granulate material filling behind it.

The canal originated by the bullet uses itself almost completely up on account of the high elasticity of the backing layer.

## Installation mass:

The bullet trap system Thermowall consists of a 100-mm-thick Backing layer by standard and chamber system which rejuvenates upwards. The depth **of the chamber system** is dependent on the bullet energy. For example, a bullet trap for a bullet energy of up to 1500 joules shows a whole construction depth of 550 mm. With higher bullet energy the construction depth increases accordingly. In width and height the bullet trap can be produced in the individually desired dimensions. As a location outdoor and indoor shooting ranges are possible, because the bullet trap system was developed for operation in temperature ranging from -24 ° C to + 60 ° C. Besides, no noise and dust emissions originate while bullets are striking, which is why the bullet trap system does justice to the demands of the **environment protection** for outdoor ranges in particular.





## Material :

The 100-mm-backing layer by standard consists of an especially adjusted **Copolymerise** which shows an excellent restoration capability. Normally blocks are produced in the size of approx. 445 mm by 445 mm which form the backing layer lined up smoothly together without gap. Worn blocks can be recycled completely by a sophisticated recycling procedure and be processed to new **blocks**.

## Construction description:

Vertical ribs combine into a firm grid cell system in connection with a back wall. Preferred materials are mainly 5-mm highly wear-resistant special steels, so-called "**wear plates**", as for example Hardox 500. 100-mm-ashlar-shaped blocks are lined up in and about one another without joint in front of this chamber system and are fortified on the back side. In addition, the joints are treated thermally on the front side, so that a closed backing layer originates. In the cavity between the ribs, the back wall and the backing layer a special granulate filling to reduce the **energy of the bullets** is introduced in which the bullets remain up to the next servicing.

## Bullet trap servicing:

Striking bullets are slowed down in the granulate filling and remain here until the next servicing. This obviously generates an enlargement of volume behind the backing layer. Due to the increasing volume of the granulate material and bullet mixture the **backing layer** is pressed forward and forms a "belly". When the maximum capacity is reached the push joints of the backing layer burst bit by bit, so that sporadically granulate material escapes. By no later than now a servicing must be carried out. This can be carried out by our experienced servicing team or your own staff. On this occasion, a part of the backing layer is dismantled and worn blocks are exchanged for new respectively recycled blocks. The granulate material is separated **nearly without loss** from the bullets and is filled in the chamber system for further use, once the backing layer has been rebuilt.

