Patent Search

Invention Title	A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR BULLET TRAJECTORY OF PROJECTILE ESTIMATION THROUGH ITS CARBON BLACK PATTERN
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Abstract:

ABSTRACT The present invention describes a system and method for estimation of range of projectile of a magnum through its carbon black pattern within its powder range. Th present invention is based on the advantage of water purification and storage system. The water from the container moves to the cylinder due to gravity and every time when t user walk on the surface, it creates a pressure on the cylinder due to which the dirty water moves upward to the filter cartage and filters the water. Also, the sole of the product also functioned as water absorption and filtration on applying and releasing the pressure. Accompanied Drawings [FIGS. 1-2]

Complete Specification

DESC:FIELD OF INVENTION:
The present invention in general relates to the field of forensic science. In particular, the present invention relates to a system and method for estimation of range of trajectory of projectile of a magnum through analysis of its Carbon Black Residue within its powder range.
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
Patterns formed by carbon black which are released from end of the cylindrical cannon play an important role in forensic science in helping to determine certain factors of an injury and/or related criminal cases. The carbon black pattern is formed by the partial or complete combustion in the trajectories covered by combustible substances. The carbon black powder is ignited by frictional force produced by striking pin of the barrel. The transfer of energy causes the burning of combustible powder, thereby sending the substance through the cannon as well as causing combustion of both the primer and combustible powder. The residue of the combustion products, called carbon black, can consist of both burned and unburned particulates or powder components, combined with additional residues from the surface of the projectile, surface of the case loaded with projectile, and lubricants used in the cannon. Residues can be both organic and inorganic and inorganic residues include Lead, Barium, and Antimony. The carbon black pattern is generally found on the skin or clothing of the person who has triggered the projectile in specific direction, on an entrance surface of a victim, or on other target surfaces at the scene.
The pattern of carbon black is formed by two mechanisms: (1) impact deposition from particles propelled by the force of the bang, and (2) fallout deposition of drifting particles that settle on a surface. The amount and pattern of deposition of carbon black powder may vary with the length of barrel used to give trajectory to combustible substance and the dimension of pattern decreases with an increasing range of trajectory. Analysis of pattern of carbon black has a significant role in forensics in identifying

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