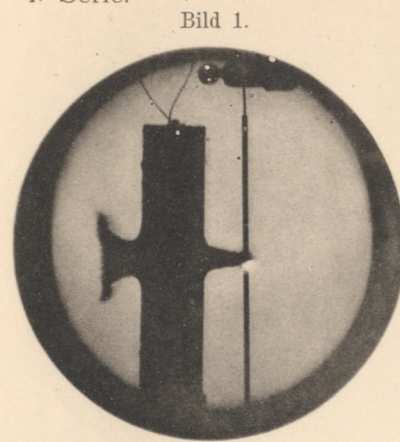


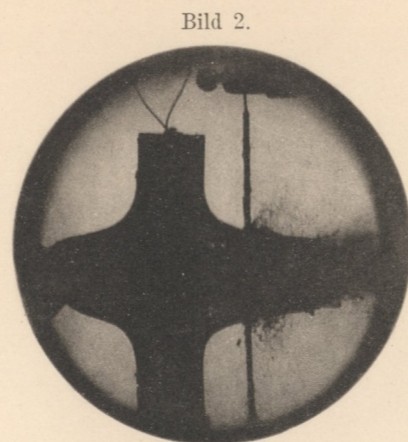


BIBLIOTHEK DER  
TECHN. U. MONTAN. HOCHSCHULE  
IN GRAZ

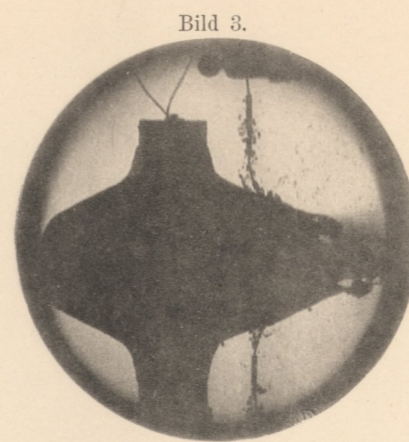
I. Serie.



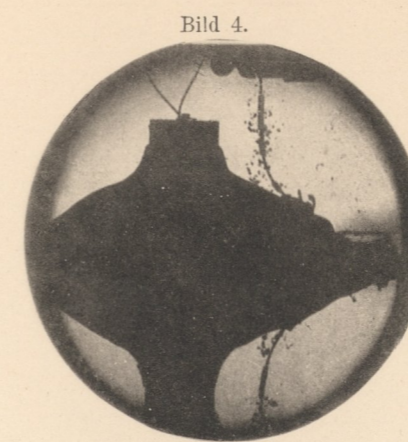
$t = 0,000035$  sec.  
 $e = 3,0$  cm.



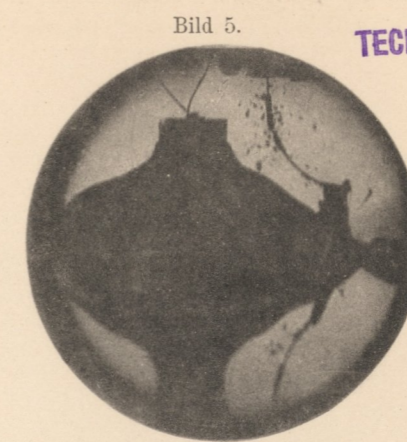
$t = 0,000485$  sec.  
 $e = 40$  cm.



$t = 0,00152$  sec.  
 $e = 120$  cm.

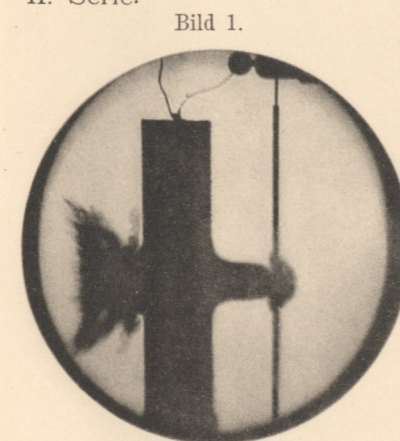


$t = 0,00214$  sec.  
 $e = 160$  cm.

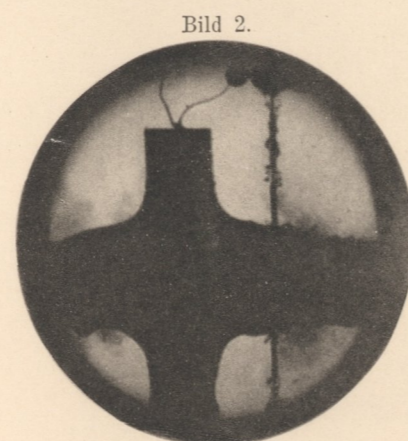


$t = 0,00359$  sec.  
 $e = 240$  cm.

II. Serie.



$t = 0,000035$  sec.  
 $e = 4,5$  cm.



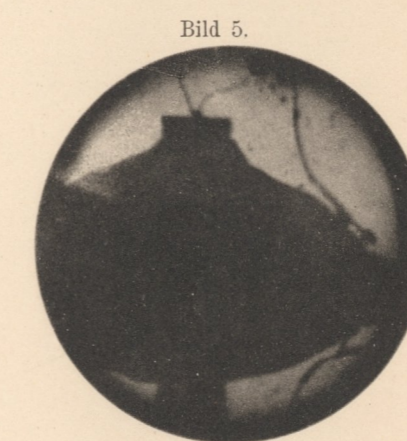
$t = 0,000478$  sec.  
 $e = 40$  cm.



$t = 0,00149$  sec.  
 $e = 120$  cm.

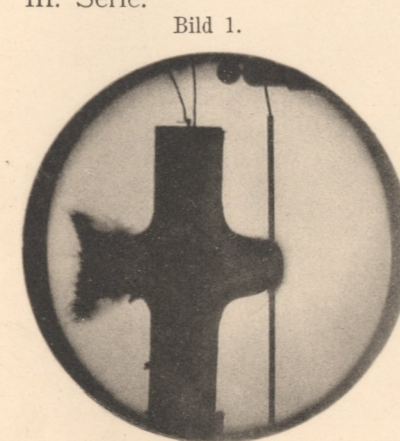


$t = 0,00206$  sec.  
 $e = 160$  cm.

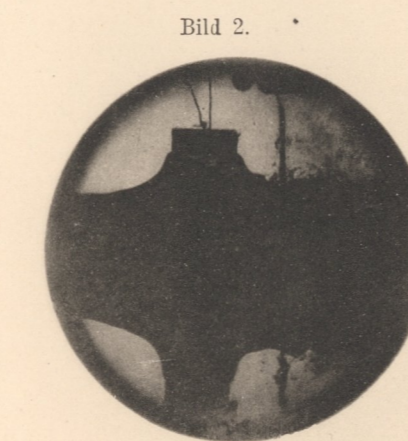


$t = 0,00353$  sec.  
 $e = 240$  cm.

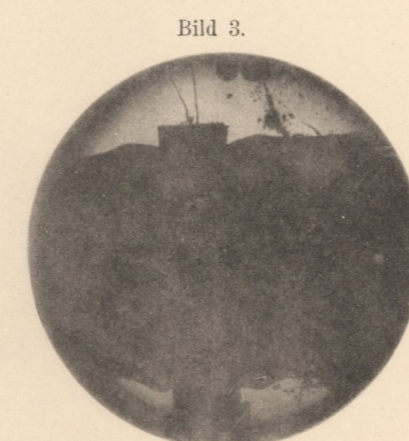
III. Serie.



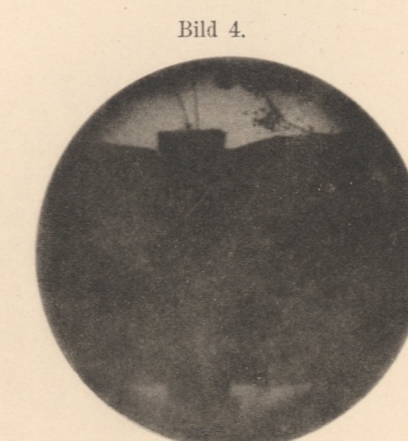
$t = 0,000029$  sec.  
 $e = 3,5$  cm.



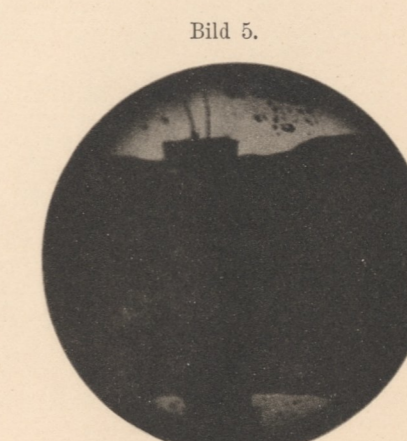
$t = 0,00052$  sec.  
 $e = 40$  cm.



$t = 0,00180$  sec.  
 $e = 120$  cm.



$t = 0,00273$  sec.  
 $e = 160$  cm.



$t = 0,00595$  sec.  
 $e = 240$  cm.

$t$  = Zeit vom Beginn des Austrittes des Geschosses aus der Platte bis zur Aufnahme in sec.  
 $e$  = entsprechender Geschossweg in cm.

0,32 der natürlichen Grösse.