Data recorded for each shot;
- Velocity at the muzzle screens
- Proof variance of muzzle screens
- Time Of Flight between muzzle screens and down range screens (in front of 100 yard target)
- The down range velocity
- Proof variance of down range screens
- Ballistic Coefficient
- Peak average pressure (psi.m43)
- Area under the pressure curve
- Rise of pressure curve
- Actual pressure curve

Summary of shot data for recorded shots in the group;
- Average velocity at muzzle screens
- Average Proof variance of muzzle screens
- Average TOF
- Average down range velocity at down range screens
- Average proof variance of down range screens
- Average Ballistic Coefficient
- Average peak pressure
- Average area under the pressure curve
- Average rise of pressure curve
- Standard Deviation of each of the above data averages
- The high reading of each of the above data fields
- The low reading of each of the above data fields
- The Extreme Spread of each of the above data fields.

The M43 also provided the additional data on Standard Atmospheric Ballistics;
- Bullet path from muzzle to 250 yards based on data entered and the actual BC
- 10 mph wind deflection
- Computed muzzle velocity (fps)
- Energy (ft-lbs)
- Power factor
- Recoil of the rifle

The testing was uneventful except for one low shot that hit one of the down range screens….ooops! It knocked a chunk of the plastic off but didn't actually hurt anything. As the groups enlarged I did have a few rounds that hit on the edge of the window and didn't read. This cut some of the group data to 4 shots instead of 5 and one group to 3 shots of recorded data. The first test was with the 311291 cast of 2 parts WW to 1 part linotype. This gives an alloy that with the bullets air cooled the hardness of the bullets is similar to Lyman's #2 alloy.