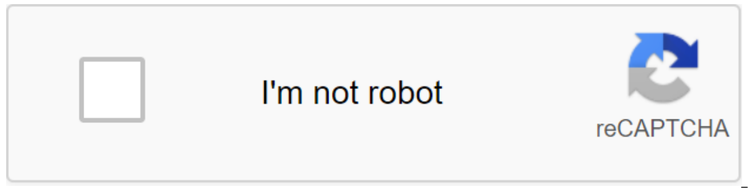

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9mm vs 40 glock

If there's one thing that has been argued to death, it's 40 vs. 9mm. However, people love to talk about it anyway, so we're going to hash it out again! Both of these rounds are intermediate, in that they are not too powerful nor they are too big. Everyone has their own loyal fans. Both have certainly proven self-rounds and - along with .45 - are among the most popular to hold rounds out there. What's better? Well, both have their strengths, but ultimately it's really up to which one you shoot better or prefer. The reality is that none of these bullets are shed, and everyone should calm down. You have to get into the big magnums before any gun round gets anything to write home about. 40 vs. 9mm: The smallest big bullet There for those who missed the story, there's a reason why all 40 vs. 9mm debates favored more bullets at the time. It all started back in 1986, during the FBI shooting in Miami. A quick version of a bunch of agents got into a shootout with a couple of guys and their guns did almost nothing. Most of them were carrying .38 special or 9mm and things weren't going well. For a while, the FBI switched to 10 mm handguns that met their ballistic requirements. However, the recoil was a bit much for some agents, so they created a weak load. They then noticed a plus frame size of 10mm caused problems for many agents - hard to hide, hard to work alone with a large clutch of housing, etc. - and thus they were a quandary. Fortunately, Smith and Wesson realized that the 10mm case could be cut and still hold the same gunpowder charge as the FBI's weakened load. A smaller round can also work in a framed pistol the size of a 9 mm and thus the round is born. He surpassed 9mm in ballistic tests a day, and impressed enough law enforcement over the years to get a pretty following, how many more question is .40 S.W. What is he going for it? Basically, it's the smallest big bullet out there, packing a moderate amount of impact, but more - at least in terms of kinetic energy - than the 9mm, .380 and .38 special. Since it fits in a 9mm frame, you can carry more rounds than the 10mm or .45 ACP and of course the .357 Magnum and people with smaller hands can handle the .40 gun very well. It's not a .22 LR, but it's easy enough to shoot for most people to crack it with full size or compact. So... That's why it's so popular. It's the smallest big bullet. 40 vs 9mm: Little guy comes roaring back Why 9mm - or more formally, 9x19mm Parabellum - so popular? It's just big enough to be really useful, but not so big that it's hard This has always been his call and of course why the 40 vs 9mm debate these days is so often decided in favor of the 9mm round in terms of sales. The 9mm was developed from a 7.65x21mm round (aka .30 Luger) by Georg Luger around A 20th century, neck case up to .355-inch diameter (9 mm) projectile to give it more oomph. So, what's good at 9mm? It's easy to shoot in terms of recoil and accurate, so almost anyone can use a 9mm pistol - even a compact or subcompact - without too many questions and getting competent relatively easily. Loaded correctly, with a good hollow point, it's pretty effective on hostile staff. However, what made the .40 a more viable alternative back in the day was that the 9mm hollow point didn't have a good track record in terms of terminal performance, including the 1986 Miami shootout. The FBI's revised ballistic tests, which began a year or two later, confirmed as much. However, the quality of 9 mm munitions has increased significantly. In fact, many 9mm loads are equal or exceed .40 in terms of performance, but also shootouts these days, so the FBI threw .40 a couple of years ago in favor of Glock 9mm pistols as the primary duty weapon. 9mm vs. 40: Wear and ditch another aspect of just 9mm versus 40 caliber war wear per gun. The idea goes that the .40 S'W beats the heck out of the guns and beats the heck out of the shooter, which is why people who get into .40 will eventually drop it instead of 9mm. Here we have something with a foundation in reality, but also a crap top radical generalizations that need to be considered if a person is to have a good understanding of this. So let's get started. First, the .40 S'W has a little more chamber pressure, about 2000 psi more than the standard 9mm, which isn't really enough to make too much difference. At this point, someone can bring up Glock Kaboom, a state in which the frame blows in Glock 22 or 23. Typically, what happens there is that the body of the cartridge's head explodes, causing the frame to break with it. What is the reason for this? Typically, it is a hand loader that has added too much powder, a bad plant load with the same problem, or weak factory brass. No, rest assured, the standard camera pressure created by the round. Why do .40 have a reputation for punishing guns? Typical 0.40 SAVs are 155-grain, 165-

grain and 180-grain. Typical muzzle speeds for these bullet weights are about 1,150 to 1,200 fps for most 155 loads of grain, 1000 to 1100 fps for 165-gr loads, and just under 1000 fps for 180-gr loads. In terms of energy, .40 ERV usually adds an extra 50 feet of pounds as a base over 9 mm. And why does this shit matter? Okay, for two big reasons. First, when it comes to gun wear with 9mm vs. 40, light projectiles send a bullet out of the tube at fairly busy speeds that pushes the slide back at brisk speeds as well as more overall force. This means that the roller coaster more violently than with 9mm. Especially since most people tend to prefer shooting in .40 SAVs it is a light grain weight that we will return to for a moment. What doesn't help, and it's something that not everyone gets, is that many gunsmiths don't change their spring weight from 9mm to .40. Since the slide cycling is more violent, with more force, the .40 S'W pistol should ideally come with a factory spring recoil that is 2 to 3 pounds heavier than 9 mm to tame the recoil strength and slow the slide down. As for the more beating of the arrow, remember that there are two aspects of recoil: recoil, literally the amount of force generated by the shot - which can be quantified simply by calculation; it's literally the physics equation -- and then you feel the recoil, which is what the shooter feels. Any gun where slide cycles more violently produces more felt recoil. And in the modern era of lightweight, compact polymer pistols.... 40 SAVs will bring pain. The recoil strength for a .40 pistol is about twice that of a 9mm pistol of the same size and weight, after all. However, if you had to switch to a .40 SAW pistol with a metal frame, shoot 180-grain bullets to tame violent cycling (heavy bullets are slower and produce less snout energy) and add a tighter recoil spring to slow down the slide... The shooter may have an easier time of it. Not as easy as shooting 9mm, but if you felt like you have to shoot .40 SAVs that would tame it a bit. 40 vs. 9mm: Straight Doping Is Good, so how do you really solve 40 vs. 9mm? Go out and shoot a little bit of both. Is there one you hit better or preferred? Then take this. It's that simple. We could sit here and compare ballistics all day, but it's not going to... Okay fine. We're going to do it anyway. A (one of them, anyway) a standard 9mm load of 115-grain projectile - ball or hollow point - occurs about 1,200 feet per second (depending; it varies depending on the manufacturer) and carrying about 350 feet of pounds (again, depending) energy. The standard load of the .40 S'W is a 180-grain bullet of about 1,000 fps (again, depending) with about 400 feet-pounds. The difference in these terms is negligible. Expansion in gel tests usually shows about the same; a slight advantage at best that is not enough to make a serious difference. Frankly, both are kind of weak, even in the field of gun. One standard .357 Magnum load is a 125-grain bullet at 1,400 to 1,600 fps carrying 500 to 750 feet of energy, depending. The .44 Magnum, if you're lucky, punk, has a standard load of 240 grains of about 1,200 fps and about 750-foot-pounds of energy to practice things. The hot load will be like a 270-grain flat top booking it at 1,450 fps and carrying 1,200 feet of energy. Why does it matter? Because even the mighty .44 Magnum has the perfect track record as a human-stopper. No gun cartridge does; there is no such thing as a power shutdown (well... maybe .500 Smith and Wesson) in pistols. Only an accurate blow to the spine, spine, the kneecap or pelvis compromises the outpatient function to stop the person, and only a blow to the brain stem will drop them forever. So we can say that neither 9mm nor .40 is a ballistic prodigy. They are mostly adequate. If you put them where they should go ... They'll work. Here, however, is something else to consider. The aforementioned 115-gram 9mm load in a standard service gun or compact (such as the Glock 19) will produce about 5 feet of recoil. In contrast, the same size of the gun shooting standard .40 S'W load is about 10 pounds. Of course, this is physical recoil; felt the recoil would be different and subjective. This can be mitigated by dropping to a 165-grain load (about 9 feet-pounds), but the point here is .40 will be harder to shoot. Thus, it can be said that 9 mm is large enough to be reliably effective and can be shot easily and accurately by most people. Since the 9mm ammunition advanced light years beyond the old HydraShok loads of the 1980s that didn't always work too well, any advantage that the .40 S'W enjoyed in terms of terminal performance was lifted. 9mm is also cheaper and you can carry more bullets. I have to say. However, there are people who just want or prefer .40, and that's perfectly normal. There are people who hate it, and that's good too. The reality here is neither actually better than the others, but one has some advantages in terms of mass appeal. Neither is well suited for any purpose other than self-defense and targeted shooting, so it's a non-starter. Neither is actually a playground handloader either. So... 40 vs. 9mm... winner depending on what you like. As. 40 caliber vs 9mm glock. glock 9mm ejector vs 40. glock 40 cal vs glock 9mm. glock 9mm extractor vs 40. glock 19 9mm vs 40 cal. glock 9mm vs 40 vs 45. glock 9mm vs 40 recoil. glock 17 9mm vs 40 cal