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What is the most powerful rimfire cartridge

2. The .22 Long Rifle: The .22 long Rifle (usually referred to as '.22LR') was developed by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company in 1887 by combining and hunting round, the .22 LR is one of the commonest cartridges and is used all over the world. Most weapon types are available chambered for .22LR; pistols, revolvers, rifles and semi-automatic rifles are available in four velocity (target and hunting rounds): 1,120-1,135 feet per second. High-velocity (hunting rounds): 1,120-1,135 feet per second. High-velocity (hunting rounds): 1200-1310 feet per second. Hyper-velocity (hunting rounds): over 1,400 feet per second. In the UK, most people tend to use subsonic ammunition. As supersonic bullets drop below the speed of sound, they often become unstable and thus less accurate. Subs don't suffer this problem and are usually more accurate. The lack of supersonic crack also means that with a silencer, .22LR rounds are almost silent which is ideal in a hunting situation. As with Shorts, loads vary considerably but .22LR cartridges typically produce 100-140 foot pounds energy. Page 2 1. M02 - Armour-Piercing-Explosive-Incendiary: This cartridge is used against hardened targets such as bunkers, for suppressive fire against lightly armoured vehicles and ground and aerial threat suppression. It is generally fired either from aircraft guns. 2. M1 Ball, High Pressure, Test: Used in all .50 BMG calibre weapons and identified by the silver-coloured tinned case, this ammunition is loaded to a higher pressure than standard rounds and is used as a proof round when a weapon has been manufactured or repaired. 3. M1 Incendiary is an incendiary is an incendiary round generally used by M2 and M85 machine guns, the M1 Incendiary is an incendiary is an incendiary is an incendiary round generally used by M2 and M85 machine guns, the M1 Incendiary is an incendiary incendiary is an incendiary incendiary is an incendiary inc path of the bullet must be observed. 5. M2 Ball: Used by M2 and M85 machine guns, M2 Ball rounds are designed for use against personnel and unarmoured targets. Unlike most other ball ammunition, .50BMG ball generally has a soft, mild steel main core with a small lead infill inside the tip of the bullet. This softer lead core smears on contact with a target which helps stabilise the round allowing the steel core to penetrate. It is a boat tail bullet design with the base of the round sealed with lead. Milsurp M2 and M85 machine guns, M2 Armour-Piercing rounds are generally used on aircraft, vehicles, concrete shelters and lightly armoured or non-armoured targets. Armour penetration: 500 meters: 0.75 in (19 mm) 1,200 meters: 0.39 in (10 mm) 7. M8 Armour-Piercing-Incendiary: Used by M2 and M85 machine guns and the M107 Long Range Sniper Rifle, this round is used against lightly armoured targets and targets that may be flammable. 8. M10 Tracer: Used by M2 and M85 machine guns, this round is used where the bullet's trajectory must be visible, it ignites at approximately 100 yards (91 metres). 9. M17 Tracer: Used by M2 and M85 machine guns, the M107 Long Range Sniper Rifle and the Barrett M82 Special Application Scoped Rifle, this round is used where the bullet's trajectory must be visible, it traces out to 2,679 yards (2,450 metres). This ammunition is often used for long range zeroing purposes by civilian target shooters. 10. M20 Armour-Piercing-Incendiary-Tracer: Used by M2 and M85 machine guns, the M107 Long Range Sniper Rifle and the Barrett M82 Special Application Scoped Rifle, this round is used against lightly armoured or non-armoured targets that may prove flammable. In addition, the tracer ignites at around 328 yards (300 metres) and burns with increasing brightness out to 1,914 yards (1,750 metres). Armour penetration: 500 meters: 0.83 in (21) mm)1,200 meters: 0.43 in (11 mm) 11. M23 Incendiary: Used by M2 and M85 machine guns, M23 incendiary rounds are designed for use against flammable targets and are capable of igniting material at 175 yards (160 metres). 12. M903 Saboted Light Armour Penetrator (SLAP): Used only by the M2 machine guns, the M903 SLAP round consists of a .30 calibre tungsten penetrator weighing about half a standard ball bullet enclosed within a yellow plastic .50 calibre sabot. Launched at a speed of nearly 4,000 feet per second, the plastic sabot is quickly shed and the tungsten penetrator has a very flat trajectory and 2 to 3 times the armour-penetrating power of any other .50 cal round. It is able to pierce .75 inch of High Hard Armour at 1,640 yards (1,500 metres). 13. M962 Saboted Light Armour Penetrator - Tracer: A development of the M903 SLAP round, the M903 slaper: Ideal for use in all bolt-action and semi-automatic weapons, the M1022 is of standard ball construction with an olive green bullet coating. It is highly accurate at long range and is used for sniper training and for targets that require no armour-piercing or incendiary effect. Like M2 Ball, this ammunition is often available to civilian shooters for target shooting. 15. Mk211 Mod 0 Raufoss: Very popular in the Barrett M82 Special Application Scoped Rifle, the Raufoss round consists of a tungsten penetrator surrounded by zirconium powder to give incendiary effect and tipped with RDX or PETN high explosive and additional incendiary compound. It is a good general purpose round effective against armour, vehicles and reinforced targets and is the most commonly used ammunition by US Marine Corps snipers. 16. MK257 Armour Piercing Incendiary Dim Tracer: Used in the M2, M3 and M85 machine guns, the MK257 has a hardened steel core and a special low intensity tracer that is only visible with night vision equipment to reduce the chance of the firer being spotted at night. The BeginningIt was a warm October afternoon, and my Dad was sitting maybe 10 or 12 yards away, on a smooth oak stump, looking up. The subtle, furtive motion of his index finger directed me to look up into the big oak we were watching, and I could see the flicking tail of the gray squirrel. Within seconds, a fuzzy head appeared, replete with yellowing chompers, and twitching whiskers. The younger me slowly raised the rifle, aligning the iron sights just as Ol' Grumpy Pants had so often instructed, and squeezed, not jerked, the trigger. The resulting report and the sound of something landing in the freshly fallen leaves were music to my ears, for something monumental had just happened: I became a hunter. I still have that .22 LR; it is a 1985-vintage Ruger Model 77/22, and I use it often, as both a training tool and a hunting rifle. There's no denying the validity of the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, but it isn't the only rimfire cartridge out there. As matter of fact, there are many rimfire cartridge, but it isn't the only rimfire cartridge, but it isn't the only rimfire cartridge out there. not so obvious—rimfires ever made. The .22-caliber Rimfires The .22 Long Rifle is, invariably, the most popular are a couple of older brothers, and a younger brother. The .22 Short Being the smallest of the bunch, the .22 Short has been with us for 160 years. Originally a black powder and is still a fun cartridge to shoot. Using a 29-grain bullet at just over 710 fps, the Short is an effective tool for small game like squirrels and rabbits at close ranges, say within 50 yards or so. Many "parlor" guns were chambered for the .22 Short, and while it's become a bit of a novelty, if you want to hunt at close ranges, the .22 Short will present a fun challenge. The .22 Short, using 20 percent more powder and a 45-grain bullet. CCI still offers ammunition, using a 29-grain bullet at a muzzle velocity of 1,215 fps. Like the .22 Short, it has become a rarity, but it's still a fun cartridge to shoot. You'll see many older rimfire rifles marked as being capable of handling .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long and .22 Long and .22 Long a whirl, it'll work, but I think you'll find the search for ammo more trouble than it's worth, considering the performance of the .22 Long Rifle has achieved. I don't know any hunter that doesn't have at least one .22 LR in their cabinet; it is that popular. It dates back to 1887—like the others, it started off fueled by black powder—and has been offered in a multitude of action styles, including is a 40-grain bullet at a muzzle velocity of 1,240 fps or so, depending on the manufacturer. There are many hyper-velocity loads, some using lighter bullets, some a hotter charge, which will extend the range of your .22 Long Rifle. The CCI Stinger, using a light bullet and a slightly elongated case, was among the first, and remains a solid choice. The Remington Yellow Jacket and Viper, and Browning BPR ammo will also give higher-than-normal velocities. On the other end of the spectrum, there are many good subsonic loads for those who like to keep things as quiet as possible. Norma Sub-Sonic .22 and CCI's Quiet-22 are good choices for quieter loads for hunting or for training a new shooter. Please be aware that many of the autoloading rifles and pistols require a certain muzzle velocity, or more specifically, an energy level, to cycle the action. There are all kinds the ".22 Mag." is definitely a different sort of rimfire cartridge, delivering a 40-grain bullet at 1,900 fps or more. This combination makes for a 150-yard gun, without problem, and it is fully capable of taking coyotes and foxes. Like the .22 LR, there are many projectile types available, from the full metal-jacketed slugs, to frangible hollowpoints to polymer tipped bullets—as used in the CCI .22 Mag. V-Max load, built around the 30-grain Hornady bullet. If you want a .22 rimfire with a bit more reach than the LR, look no further than the LR, look no further than the .17-caliber RimfiresThe .17 HMRShortly after the turn of the 21st century, Hornady announced the first new rimfire cartridge since the .22 WMR: the .22 WMR case necked down to hold .172-inch bullets, the new cartridge would push a 17-grain bullet at 2,550 fps, resulting in a flat-shooting small game rimfire cartridge. While it is susceptible to wind drift, under good conditions this cartridge can make solid hits out to 200 yards, and sometimes more. The light-for-caliber frangible bullet does less damage to furbearers, yet will create the "red mist" when used on prairie dogs and woodchucks. Recoil is virtually non-existent, and the .17 HMR can be very accurate. It has caught on, and it makes a good choice for those who prefer rimfire cartridges to the bigger cases of the .17 centerfires. The are two bullet weights offered: a 15.5-grain bullet and the same 17-grain bullet the HMR uses. While it is a fun gun to shoot, the Mach 2 is declining in popularity. Velocities for the 15.5-grain bullet run at 2,050 fps, while the 17-grain pill is moving at 2,100 fps. The .17 Winchester Super MagnumThis may be the sleeper of the bunch, and I like this cartridge quite a lot. Winchester used a .27caliber nail gun blank as the parent case for this little gem, and it will drive a 20-grain bullet to an even 3,000 fps. I've used this cartridge in the windy plains of South Dakota to effectively kill prairie dogs out to 300 yards, and sometimes more. Were I looking for a true, long-range rimfire rifle, I'd look no further than the .17 WSM; it's hot on the heels of the .17 Hornet, and one helluva lot of fun to shoot. The Others There are other rimfire cartridges that have either fallen to the hands of time or a lack of following. The 5mm Remington had a brief moment in the sun, but never caught on. There are some classics, like the .44 Henry Rimfire—think Kevin Costner in "Dances With Wolves"—and a whole slew of larger caliber rimfires that were designed for both rifle and pistol. They were early developments, and while the odd firearm may pop up once in a while, the ammunition is very difficult to come by. In our age, the rimfire cartridges are relegated to .22 or .17 caliber, but what we have is very useful. Long live the rimfires! Editor's Note: This article is an excerpt from the Spring 2017 issue of Gun Digest the Magazine. 62 Printable MOA Targets with DOT Drills - Rifle Range in YARDS This impressive target grids and bullseye sizes are in MOA. Ideal for long-range shooting! Get Free Targets In this day and age, just about anyone who's into guns knows the difference between a rimfire cartridge. A lot of gun enthusiasts (at least everyone I know) started out as kids or adolescents shooting varmint trespassing in the yard with a youth rifle or a small revolver loaded with rimfire cartridges — usually, the measly .22 Long Rifle which has more than enough power for such tiny targets. They would eventually get tired of shooting coyotes and squirrels and decide to move to more powerful platforms that fire significantly more potent rounds, usually the .223 Remington or the 5.56mm for rifles, and the .357 magnum for medium-frame revolvers. Over the course of their adult life, they'll acquire several different firearms for practical purposes — typically for self-defense and hunting. These are far more powerful than the youth rifle they used from when they were much younger. And all these usually have one big thing in common: the use of centerfire cartridges. Because of this, centerfire has become synonymous with more power. So it is not surprising that rimfire has become synonymous with less power. And while this is considered gospel truth among enthusiasts, most of us don't know that this wasn't always the case. What's worse, when the two are being compared, rimfire cartridges always gets the short end of the stick, as if these are totally worthless and shouldn't exist. For true students of firearms, it is not fair to talk on the merits of each cartridge type by looking at ballistics performance charts alone. In this article, we'll take a brief look at the history of each cartridge, how and why they were developed, and try to get a better understanding of the merits and disadvantages of each to determine when, or for what purpose, one should be chosen over the other. Get Deals on Guns and Tactical GearJoin 70,000 Readers For Our Weekly Discounts A Lesson in Ammunition History No, we're not going back to 10th Century China when the Li Hua Ch'iang (the Chinese fire lance), the great, great granddaddy of all firearms, was quite a sight to behold. Nope. That would be too far back. We'll jump straight into the era when cartridges were starting to become a thing in the west. The very first rimfire ammunition was the BB (bullet breach) Cap invented in 1845 by Louis Nicolas Auguste Flobert, a French gunsmith. It was a metallic cartridge with a percussion cap and a bullet designed specifically for shooting gallery use. The cartridge had a very short case length because the bullet only had to be propelled by the priming compound distributed inside the rim. It had no serious firepower and didn't have any practical purpose in gunfights because it was only designed for recreational shooting. Eventually, the BB Cap was succeeded by the CB (conical bullet) Cap, the first rimfire cartridge that used a powder charge (it had black powder, and only very little of it). It was still intended for shooting gallery and lacked enough power to be used for gunfights or self-defense. In 1857, a slightly more powerful .22-caliber rimfire cartridge, the .22 Short, was developed for use with the S&W Mark 1 revolver, the very first firearm that marked the birth of what is today one of the biggest firearms manufacturing company — Smith and Wesson. The S&W Mark 1 revolver also happens to be the first commercially successful firearm that made use of rimfire cartridges. A pocket pistol developed for self-defense, its popularity soared during the American Civil War as it was carried by soldiers from both sides of the battlefield. Even with its use of black powder, the .22 Short was (and still hurt a bad guy enough to deter them from harming the user, but it would take a point-blank shot to the facial area (even then it's a tall order — it would probably more likely piss them off they'd want to hurt the shooter even more). Forget about aiming in their center of mass because even if it penetrates, the 29-gr. bullet with its rather slow muzzle velocity of only ~890 feet per second isn't likely going to cause significant damage. Here's a video with a rather crude method of ballistics testing using a hotter .22 Short load (Remington High-Velocity rounds with an advertised velocity of 1,095 feet per second). He used cook bone and four blocks of compressed wet paper measuring around 12 inches in total. At a distance of four and a half feet the bullet only penetrated around four and a half inches of wet paper and while it did penetrate about an inch of bone, it didn't go through (that, and the bone he used was cooked). While the guy who did the tests sounded pleased with his findings, I don't think the .22 Short even with higher velocity would be viable for practical (i.e. self-defense) applications. A .22 Long Rifle (.22LR) is better, and if one would really only limit themselves to firing .22-caliber rimfires. A .22 Magnum would even be far better. Because of the same diameter was developed for the 29-grain .22 Short. In 1871, the .22 Long (not to be confused with the .22 Long Rifle) was born. This makes it the second oldest rimfire cartridge. The .22 Long was initially loaded with 5.0 grains of black powder and because of the longer case, more powder could be loaded, which resulted in higher velocities than the .22 Short (more than a hundred feet per second). The .22 Long originally used black powder as well, but even with the increased adoption of smokeless powder some time after the first World War, it's still being made to this day. Though it didn't become as popular as its ballistically superior successors, the .22 Long refuses to die, what with companies like CCI still manufacturing these cartridges as part of their High-Velocity line of ammo. The CCI .22 Long offers velocities of up to 1,215 feet per second. In the following years after these two .22-caliber rimfire cartridges came out, a huge lot of other .22 Winchester Rimfire (1890), the .2 Here's a quick list for some of you gun nerds out there who might be inclined to do more reading (please note that this might not be a complete list):Let me say right now that I wouldn't bother listing down all of the known centerfire cartridges. And there's a simple reason as to why there's really only very few of rimfire cartridges: it's because of the way a rimfire cartridge works as intended. By design, it must have a very thin rim that has to ignite the thin layer of priming compound in it when it's struck by a gun's firing pin. Having a thin rim means it cannot handle too much pressure. Case in point, the .17 Winchester Super Magnum, which rimfire enthusiasts acknowledge as the most powerful rimfire cartridge ever created, is rated for a SAAMI maximum average of 33,000 pounds per square inch, it can only withstand about half the pressure. The .270 Winchester Short Magnum, one of the more common centerfire cartridges for hunting up to moose-size game at up 350 yards, is rated for that much pressure. Contrary to what a lot of people (myself included) think, the first metallic firearm cartridge ever invented was closer to the centerfire design than it is to rimfire (though it bears very little resemblance to modern centerfire cartridges). It was invented some time between 1808 and 1812 by a Swiss soldier who was also a gunsmith, Jean Samuel Pauly. But the first true centerfire cartridge design was the brainchild of another Frenchman by the name of Clement Pottet in the late 1820s and improved upon by yet another Frenchman, Francois E. Schneider. A little over three decades later, in 1861, it was introduced to England by George H. Daw who bought the patent rights from Schneider. Around the time of the American Civil War, two "repeating" rifles came out, both using rimfire cartridges: the Spencer Rifle which played an important role in the Battle of Gettysburg, and much later, the Henry Rifle. Both were decent rifles but because of the use of lower pressure rimfire cartridges, production would eventually stop to give way for rifles that can safely use higher pressure ammo — centerfire cartridges. Eight years after the American Civil War, the .44-40 Winchester centerfire cartridge was born. It was designed specifically for the Winchester Model 1873 rifle, which a lot of historians refer to as "the gun that won the West". Because of its stronger rim design, the .44-40 Winchester became quickly popular and was even adapted for use in revolvers. This made it even more popular as it became the standard cartridge for the 1873 Colt Single Action Army revolver. Within the same year, Colt (commonly referred to today as the .45 Long Colt), another big-bore centerfire cartridge. From this point on, the centerfire cartridge would enjoy a well-deserved reputation for power, safety, and reliability. Components of the modern-day firearm cartridgeToday, regardless of whether a cartridge is a rimfire or a centerfire, all of them consist of a primer, a case, the powder charge and the bullet is seated in it. When a gun's trigger is pulled, the firing pin strikes the bottom part of a chambered cartridge which detonates the primer, which in turn ignites the powder charge, which in turn explodes and creates serious pressure within the cartridge's walls and the firearm's chamber. This pressure results in the bullet being propelled out of the gun's front end — and the gun's back-end "kicking" the shooter's hands, also known as recoil. As far as design differences, the only thing that sets the two cartridges apart is the way their respective guns' firing pin, i.e. where inside the case the priming compound. The firearm within which the rimfire cartridge is chambered will strike the cartridge's rim from any angle and because the rim is so thin, the impact will detonate the primer compound, resulting in a discharge. The main issue with this is because the rim of the cartridge can only handle so much pressure. This is an inherent drawback of the rimfire design which makes it only suitable for relatively lower pressure ammunition — rim can be made too thick, otherwise, the primer won't detonate upon the firing pin's impact. Another drawback is reliability. To some folks, rimfire cartridges are primed by hand — i.e. the priming compound, a wet substance that only becomes shock-sensitive when it dries, is pushed into the case anymore as the video below shows, the fact that the priming compound in rimfire cartridges has to be totally dry for the firing pin's impact to detonate it means that if for some reason, the priming compound can't stay dry (i.e. during handling and storage), the cartridge won't work as intended. Lastly, empty rimfire cartridge cannot be reloaded once fired. Once the cartridge won't work as intended. Lastly, empty rimfire cartridge cannot be reloaded once fired. sold as scrap metal. Centerfire cartridges, on the other hand, have a small pocket on the center of the rim where a tiny metal cup that contains the primer compound is inserted. The firing pin of the gun where the center of the rim. Upon pulling the gun's trigger, the cup gets crushed between the firing pin and the anvil, another feature of the centerfire doesn't have to be made thin allowing for the cartridge to handle more pressure as the rim can be made thicker. And because only that metal cup is crushed when the firing pin strikes, no part of the cartridge's rim is damaged. Centerfire Types and why they matter There are two types of centerfire cartridges: the Berdan-primed, and the Boxer-primed. This is a broad topic in and of itself so we will not talk about this in great detail, but if you'd like to reload your own ammo and you haven't done it before, you might want to know how these two are different. A Berdan-primed centerfire cartridge has its anvil situated in that little pocket on the center the cartridge, and with that anvil are two to three tiny flash holes. A Boxerprimed cartridge, on the other hand, has its anvil integrated into the metal cup that holds the priming compound and only has one big flash hole. Berdan-primed ammunition is, therefore, easier to manufacture because the priming compound and only has to be filled with priming compound and it's ready to be inserted into the primer pocket of a cartridge. This makes Berdan-primed ammunition is not as easy to manufacture because the anvil has to be built into the metal cup holding the priming compound. But what's great about this type of centerfire cartridge is they can be easily hand-loaded. The spent metal cup primer can be taken out of that center pocket and a new one can be inserted. A hand-loader then puts new powder charge in the case and seats in a new bullet, and the cartridge is ready again for another shot. Berdan-primed cartridges can be hand-loaded too — contrary to what some hand-loaders might say, it doesn't matter if the cartridge uses a Berdan primer because it can still be hand loaded — but it's not going to be easy. The video below shows how it can be done and what tools are needed: But even if you don't hand-load your own ammo, if you want to save up on ammo cost, all you really need to do is send your empties to reload ammo manufacturers like Freedom Munitions. They have a program called "Brass Credit" wherein you get credit which can be used toward ammo purchase whenever they receive your empty brass. Are Rimfire Cartridges that bad? Given all the distinct advantages of centerfire cartridges, what's the point of buying rimfire cartridges then? They're ballistically weaker, their spent cases cannot be reused and they're not as reliable as centerfire cartridges are easier to manufacture compared to either of the two types of centerfire cartridges are easier to manufacture compared to either of the two types of centerfire cartridges are easier to manufacture compared to either of the two types of centerfire cartridges are easier to manufacture compared to either of the two types of centerfire cartridges are easier to manufacture compared to either of the two types of centerfire cartridges are easier to manufacture compared to either of the two types of centerfire cartridges. centerfire cartridges. This makes them easier to manufacture and because of this, rimfire ammo is cheaper. And because rimfire ammo is cheaper. And because rimfire ammo is cheaper. So are the quis chambered for them. For home defense, a used semi-auto carbine chambered for them. advertised velocities of up to 1,850 feet per second out of a 16-inch barrel) can be a viable option and it won't break the bank. Here's a video showing such a setup: Because rimfire ammunition is inherently ballistically weaker than their centerfire counterparts, recoil is also never going to be an issue. If you're a parent like me and you want to get your children into the wonderful world of firearms, you can buy them a youth rifle chambered for .22 Long Rifle without having to worry that the recoil would hurt them. And don't underestimate the more powerful rimfire cartridges like the .22 WMR which works well in revolvers and rifles alike, and the ultra-high velocity .17 Winchester Super Magnum. While they're not nearly as powerful as their big-bore centerfire magnum cartridge counterparts, they still pack a wallop. Besides, in qunfights, it's not the person with the more powerful qun that wins. A .22 LR firearm in the hands of a trained shooter is far superior to a .357 Magnum in the hands of a novice. Also, some of the best muzzleloader quns are rimfire types. Lastly, that bit about rimfire cartridges being unreliable, it really depends on the firearm brand and the ammo brand. If you buy cheap stuff, you're more likely to get lemons (there are many used brand-name guns for sale online if you don't want to pay a premium for a brand-name NIB condition gun). And as was shown in that video from CCI, with today's technology, branded rimfire ammo is now as reliable as centerfire ammo. I wouldn't feel undergunned if all I had to defend my home with were a Ruger 10/22 loaded with the some of the fastest CCI Stingers on the market. Conclusion Well, hopefully, this article answers whatever questions you may have about rimfire and centerfire cartridges and their differences. Rimfire cartridges might not be as good as centerfire cartridges, but they're great for some use case scenarios, unequaled even. It's no wonder that after more than a hundred years, the design is still being used to this day and just simply refuses to die. Centerfire cartridges are certainly better than rimfire cartridges in a lot of ways. But I wouldn't limit myself to just one platform over the other simply because it's "better". These two cartridges are very different animals, there's no logical reason to compare them. Now if you think you're in a situation where you really have to make a decision as to which one you should choose over the other, I'd recommend you try shooting guns chambered both cartridge types. To me, firearms are tools, and different firearms for both cartridge types, you wouldn't even bother comparing. You'll just be happy to have them. Related Reads:

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