Prairie Storm features a payload of copper-plated Premium® brand lead (70%) and...

Expands through hydrostatic pressure in hollow point chamber
Tip improves accuracy and aerodynamics
For varmints and target shooting
Example, Federal Premium® Trophy Bonded® Sledgehammer® Solid
Used on world's largest, most dangerous game
Example, Federal Premium® Trophy Bonded® Bear Claw®
Bonded
Narrowed (tapered) at the back or end of the shank for less...

Here at Federal Premium® Ammunition, we understand that your time in the field is a hard-earned reward for dedication all week. It's time to connect with your true passion—the outdoors. Our ammunition advancements help you to be a more...

As long as there are hunters or shooters, there will be discussion about what caliber of ammunition is best for what...
1. In a safe location, set up a 40-inch square paper target with an aiming point in the center.

2. While wearing eye and ear protection, shoot once at the aiming point from 20 yards. Repeat from 30, 40 and 50 yards on separate targets.

3. Check the pattern for uniformity, gaps or holes in the shot pattern.

4. Try different chokes, loads and shot sizes to find the performance you prefer.

**Chokes**

Construction in a shotgun’s muzzle is referred to as “choke.” The three most common chokes are full, modified and improved cylinder. Lead, steel and tungsten pattern differently in each of these chokes. To determine which load provides the best pattern density and most even pellet distribution, make sure to pattern a variety of loads at different distances.

**Shotgun Gauges**

The gauge of a shotgun was first determined by a simple method that used lead balls. A gun maker would use lead balls the same diameter of the shotgun bore, count how many of those balls it takes to weigh a pound, and that would be the gauge of the gun. For example, it will take 12 lead balls the size of a 12-gauge shotgun bore to weigh a pound. The only exception is the 410, which is measured in inches. Shotguns and shotgun shells should also be matched. Failure to properly match the ammunition to the firearm can cause firearm damage and/or personal injury.

**Lead Shot**

Pellets and buckshot are formed by pouring melted lead through a sieve or swaged (formed in a die). Traditional wads for lead shot are molded from flexible, low-density polyethylene plastic and have a cushion section on the bottom. The cushion helps reduce the number of deformed pellets and recoil.

**Steel Shot**

Made by cutting steel wire into short lengths which are formed and ground. Premium shot is coated with a rust inhibitor. Wads for steel shot are molded from high-density polyethylene. They have thick sidewalls to prevent the pellets from contacting the shotgun bore surface. Steel shot ammunition requires large charges of special slow-burning powders to give the large shot column a gentler start but a faster exit from the bore.

**FLITESTOPPER® Shot**

Available in all-steel pellets for waterfowl and upland birds, and nickel-plated lead pellets for upland birds. Features a ring to cut on impact and better edge to edge patterns.

**HEAVYWEIGHT® Shot**

Pellets are made of tungsten-alloy. The FLITECONTROL® wad protects the bore from hard pellets. HEAVYWEIGHT shot is 35% denser than lead. This shot can be used in a steel safe barrel.

**FLITECONTROL® Wad**

The FLITECONTROL® wad opens at the rear, creating an air brake that pulls the wad off the shot string. The pellets are released at the optimum moment for accuracy and power. The FLITECONTROL wad is combined with unique shot types by game to get better performance on target. This unique wad system is featured in Mag-Shok™ turkey, select Vital-Shok™ Buckshot, Black Cloud™ waterfowl and Prairie Storm™ upland loads.

**FLITESTOPPER® Pellets**

FLITESTOPPER® Steel (FS Steel®) creates consistent edge-to-edge patterns, putting lethal pellets on game even outside the pattern center. Get cutting power with no loss of penetration.

**FlITECONTrOl® wad**

Opens at the rear, creating an air brake that pulls the wad off the shot string. The pellets are released at the optimum moment for accuracy and power. The FLITECONTROL wad is combined with unique shot types by game to get better performance on target. This unique wad system is featured in Mag-Shok™ turkey, select Vital-Shok™ Buckshot, Black Cloud™ waterfowl and Prairie Storm™ upland loads.

**HeavyWights®® Shot**

Pellets are made of tungsten-alloy. The FlITEConTRol® wad protects the bore from hard pellets. HeavyWeight shot is 35% denser than lead. This shot can be used in a steel safe barrel.

**Patterns of a Shotgun**

10-gauge 12-gauge 16-gauge 20-gauge 28-gauge 410 Bore

- 20 YARDS
- 25 YARDS
- 30 YARDS
- 35 YARDS
- 40 YARDS
- 50 YARDS

Excellent for short range up to 30 - 35 yds

Shot pattern at medium range, 25 - 40 yds

IMPROVED CYLINDER CHOKEMODIFIED CHOKE FULL CHOKE

Effective at long range up to 50 - 55 yards

Note: Black Cloud 12-gauge loads feature all-black hulls.
SHOTGUN SLUGS

Sabot style slugs feature a lead or copper bullet enclosed in a polyethylene sleeve that grips the rifling to provide spin and increased accuracy. For rifled barrels only.

Rifled or “Foster” slug has helix ribbing to enhance stability through the bore. It has a hollow point that is designed for maximum expansion. The rifled slug is recommended for smooth bore shotgun barrels.

TruBall® Rifled Slug is the most accurate slug ever made for smooth bore shotguns. The unique TruBall locks the slug and wad in place, to punch out as tight as 2-inch groups at 50 yards with up to 75% improvement in group size consistency over standard rifled slugs.

SHOT SIZES

Pellet Diameter, Inches (mm) | Shot Size | BB8 | BB | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7½ | 8 | 8½ | 9
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
.20 | .19 | .18 | .16 | .15 | .14 | .13 | .12 | .11 | .10 | .095 | .09 | .085 | .08
5.08 | 4.83 | 4.57 | 4.06 | 3.81 | 3.56 | 3.30 | 3.05 | 2.79 | 2.54 | 2.41 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 2.03

BUCKSHOT SIZES

Pellet Diameter, Inches (mm) | No.000 | No.00 | No.0 | No.1 | No.2 | No.3 | No.4
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
.36 | .33 | .32 | .30 | .27 | .25 | .24

AVERAGE PELLET COUNT

STEEL-8 G/CC

Lead Round Nose

Bullet Lead: 1.08

Case Lead: 2.92

Total Lead: 4.00

9 | 240 | 240

LEAD-11 G/CC (3% Antimony)

Lead Round Nose

Bullet Lead: 1.08

Antimony: 0.03

Case Lead: 2.92

Total Lead: 4.00

9 | 240 | 240

HEAVYWEIGHT® .90 G/CC

Lead Round Nose

Bullet Lead: 1.08

Case Lead: 2.92

Total Lead: 4.00

8 | 240 | 240

BULLET STYLES

LEAD ROUND NOSE

LEAD SEMI-WADCUTTER

LEAD CASTED CORE®

LEAD JACKETED SOFT POINT

LEAD FULL METAL JACKET

LEAD TM® EXPANDING FMJ

JACKETED HOPOLE POINT
2

A hunting bullet that is designed not to expand is the point of impact, and large, solid bullets are designed for military and target applications, and the jacket that extends from the point to base gives it a flat trajectory but poor expansion.

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