



# GUN SHELL COLLECTION

7.62×39mm | 7.62×54mmR | 9mm | .22LR | .30-06  
.38 SPL | .44 MAG | .45 ACP | .223 REM | .308 WIN  
Shotgun Paper | Shotgun Plastic

# ABOUT THE SOUND LIBRARY

Effect Sense *Gun Shell Collection* sound effects library is a large collection of sounds made with various empty gun shell casings.

Most gun sound effects libraries are missing these expressive little sounds. This package includes an extensive amount of takes for each caliber and surface.

The collection includes sounds of shell casings falling on different surfaces, hitting each other, rolling on the floor, being picked up, and more. In addition, bullet belt link and ammo box sounds are included.

The sounds were recorded in a quiet studio environment with high-quality equipment in 96kHz/24bit. Many of the sounds are bright and metallic with sharp high frequencies that sound great pitched down.

Every sound clip has been crafted with extreme patience and great attention to detail. Individual sounds have been edited as single audio files for the easiest workflow.

The result is a unique sound library, ready for sweetening gun shots, bullet impacts and adding next level detail to your projects. Shell collision and pick up sounds can make great item and coin collection sound effects in your game sound projects.

This document includes information about the different gun shells included in the package, such as examples of firearms using the cartridge. Photos of the recorded surfaces are also included.

- *Pyry Survo, Effect Sense*  
[info@effectsense.com](mailto:info@effectsense.com)





# 7.62×39mm

The 7.62×39mm round is a rifle cartridge of Soviet origin that was designed during World War II. It was first used in the RPD machine gun. Due to the worldwide proliferation of the SKS and AK-47 pattern rifles, the cartridge is used by both militaries and civilians alike. 7.62×39mm ammunition is purportedly tested to function well in temperatures ranging from −50 to 50 °C (−58 to 122 °F) cementing its usefulness in cold polar or hot desert conditions.

Shortly after the war, the world's most widespread military-pattern rifle was designed for this cartridge: the AK-47. The cartridge remained the Soviet standard until the 1970s, and is still one of the most common intermediate rifle cartridges used around the world. It was replaced in Russian service by the 5.45×39mm cartridge, which is used by the current-issue AK-74 and its variants.

Type	Rifle
Place of origin	Soviet Union
In service	1944–present
Used by	Soviet Union, former Warsaw Pact, People's Republic of China, Egypt, Cambodia, North Korea, Vietnam, Finland, Venezuela, many others
Firearms	Beretta ARX160, AK-47, RK-62, RPK, SIG Sauer SIG516, SKS, and others

Text source: [7.62×39mm on Wikipedia](#). Used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) license.





# 7.62×54mmR

The 7.62×54mmR is a rimmed rifle cartridge developed by the Russian Empire and introduced as a service cartridge in 1891. Originally designed for the bolt-action Mosin–Nagant rifle, it was used during the late Tsarist era and throughout the Soviet period to the present day. The cartridge remains one of the few standard-issue rimmed cartridges still in military use and has the longest service life of all military-issued cartridges in the world.

The 7.62×54mmR is still in use by the Russian military in the Dragunov and other sniper rifles, as well as some modern general-purpose machine guns like the PK Machine Gun. The round has erroneously come to be known as the "7.62mm Russian" but, according to standards, the "R" in designation (7.62×54mmR) stands for Rimmed.

Type	Rifle
Place of origin	Russian Empire
In service	1891–present
Used by	Russian Empire, Soviet Union, Russian Federation, Albania, Cuba, Finland, Laos, North Korea, China, United States, Vietnam, many others
Wars	Boxer Rebellion, World War I, Russian Civil War, Winter War, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, Soviet war in Afghanistan, Gulf War, War in Afghanistan, Iraq War, Syrian civil war, and many others
Firearms	Dragunov, Hua Qin Minigun, Mosin–Nagant, PKM, PV-1, and others

Text source: [7.62×54mmR on Wikipedia](#). Used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) license.



# 9mm Luger

The **9×19mm Parabellum**, also known as **9mm Luger** (abbreviated 9mm, 9mmP, 9×19mm or 9×19) is a cartridge that was designed by Georg Luger and introduced in 1902 by the German weapons manufacturer Deutsche Waffen und Munitionsfabriken (DWM) (German Weapons and Munitions Factory) for their Luger semi-automatic pistol. For this reason, it is designated as the 9mm Luger by the SAAMI and the 9 mm Luger by the C.I.P. Under STANAG 4090, it is a standard cartridge for NATO forces as well as many non-NATO countries.

The name *Parabellum* is derived from the Latin: *Si vis pacem, para bellum* ("If you seek peace, prepare for war"), which was the motto of DWM.

According to the 2014 edition of *Cartridges of the World*, the 9×19mm Parabellum is "the world's most popular and widely used military handgun and submachinegun cartridge." It is used by over 60% of police in the U.S. Its low cost and wide availability contribute to the caliber's continuing popularity.

Type	Pistol
Place of origin	Imperial Germany
In service	1902–present
Used by	NATO and others
Wars	World War I–present
Firearms	Glock, H&K MP5/P2000, MP9, SIG P228, TEC-9, TMP, USP, Uzi, and others





# .22 Long Rifle

The **.22 Long Rifle** rimfire (metric designation: **5.6×15mmR**) cartridge is a long-established variety of ammunition, and in terms of units sold is still by far the most common in the world today.

The cartridge is often referred to simply as **.22 LR** and various rifles, pistols, revolvers, and even some smoothbore shotguns have been manufactured in this caliber.

Low cost, minimal recoil, and relatively low noise make the .22 LR an ideal cartridge for recreational shooting, initial firearms training, small-game hunting, and pest control. Used by Boy Scouts for the rifle shooting merit badge, the cartridge is popular among novice shooters and experts alike.

Type	Rimfire cartridge
Place of Origin	United States of America
Designed	1887
Used for	Recreational shooting, small-game hunting, firearms training, pest control
Firearms	Colt Ace, Pen gun, Smith & Wesson M&P, Uzi, Walther PP/PPK, many others





# .30-06 Springfield

The .30-06 Springfield cartridge, 7.62×63mm in metric notation and called ".30 Gov't '06" by Winchester, was introduced to the United States Army in 1906 and later standardized; it remained in use until the early 1980s.

The ".30" refers to the caliber of the bullet, and the "06" refers to the year the cartridge was adopted—1906. It replaced the .30-03, 6mm Lee Navy, and .30-40 Krag cartridges. The .30-06 remained the U.S. Army's primary rifle and machine gun cartridge for nearly 50 years before being replaced by the 7.62×51mm NATO (commercial .308 Winchester) and 5.56×45mm NATO, both of which remain in current U.S. and NATO service.

It remains a very popular sporting round, with ammunition produced by all major manufacturers.

Type	Rifle
Place of origin	United States of America
In service	1906–present
Used by	USA and others
Wars	World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, many others
Firearms	Gatling Gun, Lewis Gun, M1 Garand, M1903 Springfield, M1917 Enfield, M1919 Browning machine gun, and others

Text source: [.30-06 Springfield on Wikipedia](#). Used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) license.



# .38 Smith & Wesson Special

The **.38 Smith & Wesson Special** (.38 Special, .38 Spl, or .38 Spc) is a rimmed, centerfire cartridge designed by Smith & Wesson. It is most commonly used in revolvers, although some semi-automatic pistols and carbines also use this round.

The .38 Special was the standard service cartridge of most police departments in the United States from the 1920s to the early 1990s, and was also a common sidearm cartridge used by soldiers in World War I. In other parts of the world, it is known by its metric designation of **9×29.5mmR** or **9.1×29mmR**.

Noted for its accuracy and manageable recoil, the .38 Special remains the most popular revolver cartridge in the world more than a century after its introduction. It is used for target shooting, formal target competition, personal defense, and for hunting small game.

Type	Revolver
Place of origin	United States of America
In use	1898–present
Used for	Target shooting, personal defense, small-game hunting
Wars	World War I, World War II
Firearms	Colt Detective Special, Smith & Wesson Model 10/12/36/686, others

Text source: [.38 Special on Wikipedia](#). Used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) license.





# .44 Magnum

The **.44 Remington Magnum**, or simply **.44 Magnum** (10.9×33mmR) or **.44 Mag**, is a large-bore cartridge originally designed for revolvers. After its introduction, it was quickly adopted for carbines and rifles.

It has remained one of the most popular commercial large-bore magnum cartridges. When loaded to its maximum and with heavy, deeply penetrating bullets, the .44 Magnum cartridge is suitable for short-range hunting of all North American game—though at the cost of heavy recoil and muzzle flash when fired in handguns, less so in carbines and rifles.

In 1971, .44 Magnum came to the attention of the general public when it was prominently featured in the film *Dirty Harry* starring Clint Eastwood. In one of the classic lines in cinema, Eastwood's character "Dirty" Harry Callahan describes his Smith & Wesson Model 29 as "the most powerful handgun in the world" in the 1971 film *Dirty Harry*, adding that "it will blow your head clean off."

Type	Handgun/Revolver/Rifle
Place of origin	United States of America
Produced	1955–present
Firearms	Colt Anaconda, IMI Desert Eagle, Smith & Wesson Model 29/629, others

Text source: [.44 Magnum on Wikipedia](#). Used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) license.





# .45 ACP

The **.45 ACP** (Automatic Colt Pistol), or **.45 Auto** (11.43×23mm) is a handgun cartridge designed by John Browning in 1905, for use in his prototype Colt semi-automatic pistol.

Many US tactical police units still use the .45 pistol round, including the FBI's Hostage Rescue Team. Most NATO militaries use sidearms chambered for the 9×19mm Parabellum cartridge, but the effectiveness of the .45 ACP cartridge has ensured its continued popularity with large caliber sport shooters, especially in the United States. In addition, select military and police units around the world still use firearms firing the .45 ACP.

Type	Pistol
Place of origin	United States of America
Designed	1905
Wars	World War I–present
Firearms	Colt Double Eagle, M3 SMG, MAC-10, SIG P220/P250/P320, Smith & Wesson Model 22/625, Uzi, Walther PPQ, and many others



# .223 Remington

The **.223 Remington** (.223 Rem) is a rifle cartridge. The .223 Rem was first offered to the civilian sporting market in December 1963 in the Remington 760 rifle. In 1964 the .223 Rem cartridge was adopted for use in the Colt M16 rifle which became an alternate standard rifle of the U.S. Army.

In 1980 NATO modified the .223 Remington into a new design which is designated **5.56×45mm NATO** type SS109. The exterior dimensions of the 5.56×45mm NATO and .223 Remington are identical.

Type	Rifle
Place of origin	United States of America
Produced	1964–present, (5.56×45mm NATO: 1977–present)
Firearms (.223 Rem or 5.56×45mm NATO)	Colt M4 Carbine/M16, FAMAS, H&K G36/HK33, Remington 760, SCAR-L, SIG SG 550, Steyr AUG, XM29 OICW, many others





# .308 Winchester

The **.308 Winchester** is a rimless, bottlenecked rifle cartridge and is the commercial cartridge from which the 7.62×51mm NATO round was derived.

It has become the most popular short-action, big-game hunting cartridge worldwide. It is also commonly used for civilian hunting, target shooting, Metallic Silhouette, bench rest target shooting, palma, metal matches and military sniping, and police sharpshooting.

**7.62×51mm NATO** was introduced in U.S. service in the M14 rifle and M60 machine gun in the late 1950s. The M14 and many other firearms that use the 7.62×51 round remain in service, especially in the case of various sniper rifles, medium machine guns such as the M240, and various rifles in use by special operations forces.

Type	Rifle
Place of origin	United States of America
In use	1952–present
Wars (7.62 NATO)	Vietnam War, Six-Day War, Yom Kippur War, Falklands Conflict, The Troubles, Gulf War, War in Afghanistan, Iraq War, Libyan Civil War, Syrian Civil War, among other conflicts
Firearms (.308 WIN or 7.62 NATO)	AWP, H&K G3/HK21/HK41, M134 Minigun, M14, M240, M60, RSASS, SCAR-H, Steyr Scout, many others

Text source: .308 Winchester and 7.62×51mm NATO on Wikipedia.  
Used under CC BY-SA 3.0 license.





# Shotgun shell (2.75in. 12-gauge)

A shotgun shell is a self-contained cartridge typically loaded with multiple metallic "shot", which are small, generally spherical projectiles. A single, large projectile known as a shotgun slug can also be used, and numerous specialty rounds such as less-lethal rounds (e.g. beanbag rounds and gas shells), flechette rounds, lead-dust rounds for door-breaching are also available. An old non-lethal shotgun load consisted of a shotgun shell loaded with rock salt, which could inflict very painful, but rarely deadly, wounds, and was therefore popular for scaring away trespassers.

Early shotgun shells used brass cases. Starting in about 1877, paper hulls started to replace brass shotgun shells. In the 1960s, plastic cases started to replace paper hulls for shotgun shells. By the 1980s, plastic cases had largely replaced nearly all paper hulls for shotgun shells.

The shotgun has remained a specialty weapon for modern armies. It has also become a standard in law enforcement use due to variety of less-lethal ammunitions. Shotgun remains a standard firearm for all sorts of game from birds and small game to large game such as deer.

Type	Shotgun
Place of origin	United States of America
In use	(Paper hull) ~1877–present, (plastic hull) 1960s–present
Firearms	Benelli M3/M4/Nova, Remington 870, SPAS 12/15, and others

Text source: [Shotgun](#) and [Shotgun shell](#) on Wikipedia. Used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#) license.



# Ammo belt link

A belt or ammunition belt is a device used to retain and feed cartridges into a firearm. Belts and the associated feed systems are typically employed to feed machine guns or other automatic weapons. Belt-fed systems minimize the proportional weight of the ammunition to the feeding device along with allowing high rates of continuous fire.

Many modern ammunition belts use disintegrating links. Disintegrating links retain a single round and are articulated with the round ahead of it in the belt. When the round ahead is stripped from the belt and fed into the feed system or chamber, the link holding it is ejected and the link holding the following round is disarticulated.









# **SURFACES**

**Concrete | Wood | Gravel | Dirt | Metal | Carpet**



# CONCRETE A





**CONCRETE B**

**EFFECT SENSE**  
sound libraries





**WOOD**





GRAVEL





**DIRT**

**EFFECT SENSE**  
sound libraries



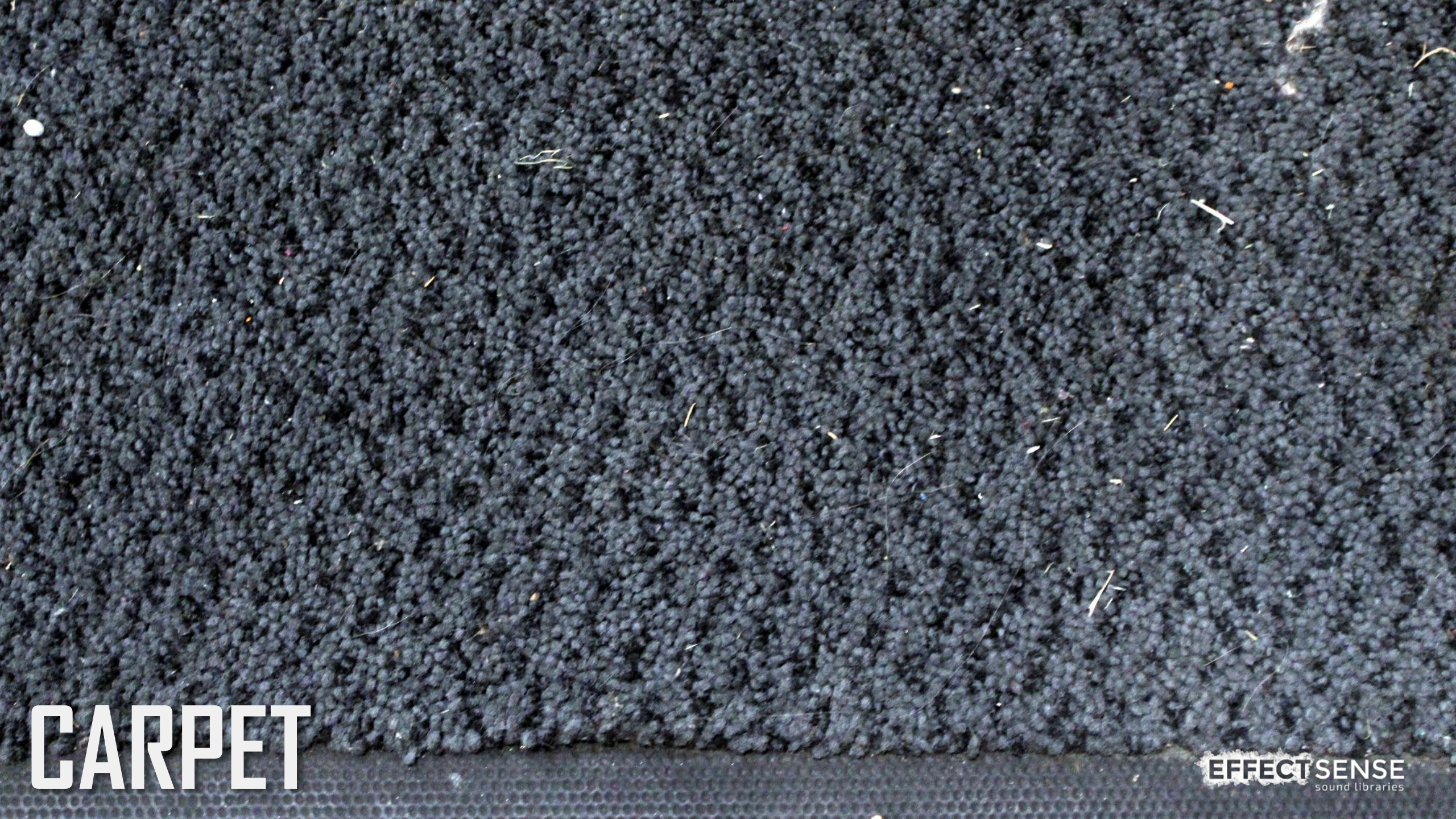
# METAL RUMBLE





**METAL HARD**





**CARPET**

**EFFECT SENSE**  
sound libraries









For more information about our recording sessions and sound libraries, visit our site at [effectsense.com](http://effectsense.com)

If you have any questions or comments about our sound libraries, please send us a message. We'd be glad to hear from you.

*Pyy Survo*  
*Founder and Sound Designer*  
*[info@effectsense.com](mailto:info@effectsense.com)*

**EFFECT SENSE**  
sound libraries