

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this training program is;

- ★ To review the ACTS-PROVE method used in the CFSC/CRFSC,
- ★ To prepare a new shooter in the safe handling procedures at the local club and range,
- ★ To introduce the candidates to the application of safe shooting fundamentals,
- ★ It is a required element before an Application for Authorization To Transport can be processed by the local club,
- ★ It is NOT intended as a marksmanship course but only an introduction in how to shoot safely, for fun and with some basic accuracy.

GUIDELINES FOR HANDGUN SAFETY TRAINING

Before a club may recommend an applicant for any permit to transport restricted firearms to the range, the executive of that club must be able to state that, to the best of their knowledge,

- ★ the applicant is knowledgeable in the safe use and handling of restricted firearms,
- ★ the applicant has undergone a course of instruction and is aware of all range safety rules at his/her club,
- ★ the applicant has been provided with and understands the constitution and bylaws governing the club's operation,
- ★ the applicant has demonstrated through the actual live firing exercise **UNDER SUPERVISION**, that he/she is reasonably proficient in the use of restricted firearms,
- ★ that the applicant has been observed implementing firearms and range safety practices.

COURSE OUTLINE:

PURPOSE / GUIDELINES

ADMINISTRATION

SAFETY - GUIDELINES FOR INSTRUCTORS

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE - Opening Statement

COURSE TOPICS - OBJECTIVES

SAFETY RULES - CANDIDATES AND INSTRUCTORS

FIREARMS DEFINITIONS

TRANSPORTATION - Of Restricted Firearms/Prohibited Handguns

SAFE STORAGE & DISPLAY - Firearms and Ammunition

SECURE LOCKING DEVICES

REVIEW - "ACTS / PROVE" - CFSC/CRFSC

SINGLE ACTION, DOUBLE ACTION

BOARDING HOUSE LIFT

CARRYING UNBOXED - TRANSFERRING - One Person to Another

**NOMENCLATURE - Generic for DA Revolver, SA Revolver, Top Break Revolver, SA
Semi-Automatic Pistol, DA Semi-Automatic Pistol, Single Shot Pistol**

AMMUNITION - Components, Head Stamps, Barrel Data Stamps

BALLISTICS - Internal, External, Terminal

LOADING - Dummy Rounds/Snap Caps, Left and Right Hand

UNLOADING - Dummy Rounds/Snap Caps, Left and Right Hand

FUNDAMENTALS - Big "7", Main "4"

DRY FIRE EXERCISES - One and Two Hands

RANGE SAFETY, PROCEDURES, TARGETS

FUNDAMENTALS APPLICATION - LIVE FIRE - On the range, one & two hands

TESTING - Written, Practical, Live Fire Test

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE - Generic

AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT - Application, Renewal Process

AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT

NEW CLUB MEMBER APPLICANT

All new club member ATT requests must be submitted by the club secretary or other club designated person direct to the Chief Firearms Office. The Chief Firearms Office will only deal with the club representative on these matters and not directly with the applicant

PROCESSING STEPS

Successfully complete the Canadian Firearms Safety Course/Canadian Restricted Firearms Safety Course and Tests or successfully challenge the CFSC/CRFSC Tests, OR,
Currently hold a valid firearms licence, for restricted firearms/prohibited handguns,
Successfully complete an approved course of safety at the local gun club,
Make application for an Authorization to Transport on the prescribed form,
Submit the completed application through the club secretary or designated person to the Chief Firearm Office along with a probationary letter signed by the club firearms instructor and club executive member.

The application and attached documents will be mailed to the Chief Firearms Office by the club secretary or designated person. The Authorization to Transport, if approved, will be returned to the club secretary for distribution.

RENEWAL OF CLUB ATT'S

PROCESSING STEPS

- ★ Applicants renewing their ATT'S must be in possession of a valid licence.
- ★ Each club member must complete the application renewal on the prescribed form and submit the form to the club secretary.
- ★ The club secretary will attach the letter completed by the club on behalf of all renewal members. Two members of the club executive must also sign the letter.
- ★ The club secretary shall submit the renewal applications to the Chief Firearms Office in batch form for processing. The completed ATT renewal will be returned to the club secretary for distribution.

AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT

An "Authorization to Transport" may be issued to an individual who holds a licence for restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns for the following purposes.

- ★ Target practice or shooting competition
- ★ Change of address
- ★ For the purpose of registration
- ★ For repair, storage, sale, exportation, appraisal
- ★ To a gun show

An individual who holds a licence authorizing the individual to possess restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns may be authorized to transport such firearms between two or more specified places.

In the case of "Shooting Clubs", the Chief Firearms Office may issue a club member with an "Authorization to Transport" for use in target practice or shooting competitions.

Please note the following:

- ★ The ATT may be issued for up to three years.
- ★ The ATT allows for the transportation of such firearms to a specific location (a range approved by the Chief Firearms Office for use of such firearms). It is the responsibility of the club member to ensure that they are not transporting restricted firearms or prohibited handguns to a range that does not have approval for such firearms.
- ★ The target practice ATT does not provide any authority to take a firearm to any other location other than an approved range.

AUTHORIZATION TO TRANSPORT (CONDITIONS)

A TARGET PRACTICE ATT allows for the transportation to an approved range only. This does not include a friend's property, a rifle range, a gun dealer or gunsmith etc.

An ATT issued for the transportation of restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns is only valid if the person holds a Firearms Licence for that class of firearms. An individual may not transport prohibited handguns with their ATT unless they hold a licence for such firearms. Otherwise, the ATT is only valid for transportation of restricted firearms and any possession of prohibited handguns is unlawful.

BORDER EXIT AUTHORIZATION

An "Authorization to Transport" may be issued to an individual who intends on leaving

the Province of Ontario to another country for target practice or shooting competitions etc. This can be issued for short term over the phone or long term through the gun club secretary if the documentation is provided to support the long term request.

The Border Exit ATT provides authority to transport restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns to a border exit from Ontario to another country only. It does not include authority to go to any range in Ontario, nor does it include going to another province to shoot at one of their ranges.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Each firearms owner who holds a licence has a legal obligation to notify of a change of address. In the case of an individual who owns restricted firearms and/or prohibited handguns, they must also have an "Authorization to Transport" issued by the Chief Firearms Office before the move has been completed to transfer the firearms from one resident to another.

BORROWING OF RESTRICTED FIREARMS

A club member may borrow a firearm from another individual for target practice or shooting competition under the following conditions:

- ★ The person borrowing the firearm has a licence for that class of firearm.
- ★ The borrower contacts the Chief Firearms Office through the 1-800 # and requests a short term ATT to transport the firearm. The Chief Firearms Office will require the specific information pertinent to the firearm being borrowed.
- ★ The firearm is returned to the place (owner's residence) at some point prior to the expiration of the short term ATT.
- ★ The person transporting the firearm must have the registration for that firearm on his/her person if they are asked to produce the documentation.

The standard wording club ATT for target practice does not provide authority to borrow a firearm. The wording states that the ATT is valid for restricted firearm and/or prohibited handguns registered to the ATT holder's residence only.

OBJECTIVES:

At the conclusion of this course each candidate will be able to:

- ★ demonstrate the safe handling of firearms and ammunition by applying the ACTS - PROVE method,
- ★ correctly load all firearms present using snap caps or dummy ammunition by applying the ACTS - PROVE method,
- ★ correctly unload all firearms present by applying the ACTS - PROVE method,
- ★ correctly demonstrate the application of the shooting fundamentals during dry fire and live fire range exercises,
- ★ safely demonstrate loading and unloading during dry fire and live fire range exercises,
- ★ adhere to the range commands and procedures,
- ★ show knowledge of the laws pertaining to the safe storage, transport and display of restricted firearms/prohibited handguns,
- ★ show knowledge and use of red/green flags and red/green lights used on the range,
- ★ show knowledge of target frame construction and placement on the range,
- ★ show knowledge of the basic principles of shooting range safety,
- ★ achieve the minimum score in the written and practical tests, and
- ★ meet the minimum requirements of the live fire range exercises,

FIREARMS DEFINITIONS:

AMMUNITION: A cartridge containing a projectile designed to be discharged from a firearm. This includes caseless cartridges and shot shells.

NON-RESTRICTED FIREARMS:

Means a firearm that is neither a prohibited nor a restricted firearm.
Generally, firearms commonly used for hunting or sporting purposes such as target shooting are included in this class.

EXAMPLES: rifles, and shotguns

RESTRICTED FIREARMS:

In general, individuals may possess restricted firearms for one or more of the following reasons:

- Lawful profession or occupation,
- Target practice or competition,
- As part of a gun collection or,
- In some cases, for protection of life.

EXAMPLES of Restricted Firearms are:

- A handgun which is not a prohibited firearm;
- A firearm that is not a prohibited firearm, has a barrel less than 470 mm in length, and discharges centre fire ammunition in a semi-automatic manner;
- A firearm that is designed or adapted to be fired when reduced to a length of less than 660 mm by folding, telescoping or otherwise; and
- A firearm of any kind that is prescribed by regulation to be a restricted firearm.

PROHIBITED FIREARMS:

In general, individuals cannot acquire the types of firearms which fall into the prohibited class. Depending on the nature of their duties, employees of businesses and carriers, and public officer, (police or peace officer, firearms officer, prescribed employee of a federal, provincial or municipal government) may possess prohibited firearms.

EXAMPLES of Prohibited Firearms are:

- Handguns with a barrel equal to or less than 105 mm;
- Handguns designed or adapted to discharge a 25 or 32 calibre cartridge;

(any of the above-noted handguns are not prohibited firearms if they are used in competitions governed by the rules of the International Shooting Union and prescribed by regulation.)

"Sawed-off" rifles or "sawed-off" shotguns less than 660 mm in length;

"Sawed-off" rifles or "sawed-off" shotguns 660 mm or greater in length and have a barrel length of less than 457 mm;

An automatic firearm; and

Any firearm that is prescribed by regulation to be a prohibited firearm.

PROHIBITED AMMUNITION:

Individuals cannot acquire prohibited ammunition. Depending on the nature of their duties, employees of businesses and carriers, and public officers (police or peace officer, firearms officer, prescribed employees of a federal, provincial or municipal government) may possess prohibited ammunition.

EXAMPLES of Prohibited Ammunition;

ammunition prescribed by regulation as prohibited ammunition such as

- any cartridge that can be fired from a commonly available semi-automatic handgun or revolver and has a projectile specifically designed to penetrate body armour;
- any projectile that can ignite on impact, is made to be used in or with a cartridge, and is not more than 15 mm in diameter;
- any projectile that can explode on impact, is made to be used in or with a cartridge, and is not more than 15 mm in diameter; and
- any cartridge that can be fired from a shotgun and contains projectiles, known as flechettes, or any similar projectiles.

CARTRIDGE MAGAZINE:

Means a device or container from which ammunition may be fed into the firing chamber of a firearm.

CARTRIDGE MAGAZINE CAPACITY - PROHIBITED DEVICES:

Any cartridge magazine that is capable of containing more than 10 cartridges of the type which the magazine was originally designed and that is designed or manufactured for use in a semi-automatic handgun that is currently available in Canada.

TRANSPORTATION:

A **RESTRICTED** firearm must be transported only if it is;

- Unloaded; **and**,
- Rendered inoperable by using a secure locking device; **and**,
- In a locked container that is made of an opaque material and cannot be easily broken open or into or accidentally opened during transportation.

You may leave the locked container (carrying the restricted firearm) in an unattended vehicle's securely locked trunk or similar compartment.

If the unattended vehicle does not have a securely locked trunk or similar compartment, lock the vehicle, and leave the locked container out of sight.

UNATTENDED: - in respect of a vehicle, means that the vehicle is not under the direct and immediate supervision of a person who is 18 years of age or older or whom a licence has been issued under the Act.

UNLOADED: - in respect of a firearm, means that any propellant, projectile or cartridge that can be discharged is not contained in the breech or firing chamber of the firearm nor in the cartridge magazine attached to or inserted into the firearm.

VEHICLE: - means any conveyance that is used for transportation by water, land or air.

APPROVED: - means approved under section 29 of the Act.

NOTE: All shooting ranges must be "**APPROVED**" by the Chief Firearms Office.

RESTRICTED Firearms/**PROHIBITED** Handguns can be discharged on ranges "**APPROVED FOR THEIR USE**". **RESTRICTED FIREARMS/PROHIBITED HANDGUNS** cannot be transported to a range that is approved for **RIFLE ONLY** as those ranges are not approved for restricted firearms/prohibited handguns. Some ranges are "combined" ranges. Check the approval certificate and make sure.

SHOOTING CLUB: - means a non-profit organization whose activities include target practice or target shooting competitions using restricted firearms or prohibited handguns at an identified approved shooting range.

SHOOTING RANGE: - means a place that is designed or intended for the safe discharge, on a regular and structured basis, of firearms for the purpose of target practice or target shooting competitions.

SAFE STORAGE & DISPLAY: - Firearms and Ammunition

A RESTRICTED FIREARM may be displayed in a dwelling house only if it is:

- unloaded, **and**,
- rendered inoperable by using a secure locking device; **and**,
- securely attached to a non-portable structure that cannot be easily removed; **and**,
- not displayed with and not within easy access to ammunition that can be discharged from it.

A RESTRICTED FIREARM may be displayed in a place other than a dwelling house only if it is:

- unloaded; **and**,
- rendered inoperable by using a secure locking device; **and**,
- securely attached to a structure by a chain, metal cable or similar device in a manner that the firearm cannot be easily removed; (a firearm may be removed from the display to allow someone to handle it, if the firearm is under direct supervision of the person displaying it);
and
- not displayed with, and not within easy access to, ammunition that can be discharged from it, unless ammunition is displayed in a securely locked container or receptacle that cannot be easily broken open or into.

SECURE LOCKING DEVICES:

"Secure locking device" means a device

that can only be opened or released by the use of an electronic, magnetic or mechanical key or by setting the device in accordance with an alphabetical or numerical combination; and that, when applied to a firearm, prevents the firearm from being discharged.

WEAPON: - means any thing used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person, or for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm.

RANGE OFFICER: - means an individual who oversees the shooting activities at the firing line of a shooting range.

RANGE SAFETY OFFICER: - has the same meaning as RANGE OFFICER.

SAFETY RULES - CANDIDATES and INSTRUCTORS

Treat all firearms as though loaded until personally proven otherwise.

All candidates and instructors will apply the ACTS - PROVE method found in the CFSC/CRFSC when handling firearms.

All candidates and instructors will inspect all dummy ammunition, snap caps and/or empty casings used in the classroom to make sure it is in fact dummy ammunition, snap caps and/or empty casings.

When participating in the live fire portion of this course all firearms will be proven safe prior to shooting by applying the ACTS - PROVE method found in the CFSC/CRFSC.

When moving a firearm from one position to another it will be with the action open, cylinder open or removed or the slide locked open and magazine removed.

Firearms will only be loaded on command of the Range Safety Officer.

Eye and hearing protection shall be worn by everyone present when live firing is in progress.

All instructors and candidates shall maintain muzzle control of firearms at all times.

Safety is everyone's business, **THINK SAFETY** at all times.

REVIEW ACTS - PROVE - CFSC / CRFSC

REVIEW

A C T S

A Assume every firearm is loaded.

C Control the muzzle direction at all times.

**T Trigger finger must be kept off the trigger
AND out of the trigger guard.**

**S See that the firearm is unloaded - PROVE it
safe.**

REVIEW

P R O V E

P **Point the firearm in the safest available direction.**

R **Remove all cartridges.**

O **Observe the chamber(s) or cylinder.**

V **Verify the feeding path.**

E **Examine the bore.**

SINGLE ACTION - Revolver

In a revolver SINGLE ACTION means to cock the handgun with a "single" movement and "fire" the handgun with another single movement. Therefore to "cock" and then "fire" SINGLE ACTION.

DOUBLE ACTION - Revolver

In a revolver DOUBLE ACTION means to combine the two actions of "cocking and firing" the handgun. Therefore double the action with one pull of the trigger.

SINGLE ACTION - Semi-Automatic Pistol

In a semi-automatic pistol the handgun has to be "cocked" before it can be "fired" same as in the single action revolver. This can be accomplished by manually cocking the hammer or pulling the slide to the rear and releasing it. Normally when the single action semi-automatic pistol is loaded the slide is operated to place a cartridge in the chamber and this action will cock the handgun.

**DOUBLE ACTION - Semi-Automatic Pistol
(or Safe Action Pistol)**

In this type of handgun the normal loading sequence, pulling the slide to the rear and releasing it places a cartridge in the chamber and the action in the ready to fire mode. The longer trigger pull "cocks" and "fires" the action with one pull of the trigger. All subsequent trigger pulls are the same length.

NOTE: The GLOCK series of semi-automatic pistols are know as "safe-action pistols" as their safety system is built inside the action.

DOUBLE ACTION / SINGLE ACTION - Semi-Automatic Pistol

In this type of handgun the first shot is a long double action pull and the subsequent shots are single action because the cyclic action cocks the handgun as the slide moves to the rear. The subsequent trigger pulls are all of a single action type.

BOARDING HOUSE LIFT:

This is the safest method of picking up a firearm without touching the trigger and still "maintaining muzzle control".

The "BOARDING HOUSE LIFT" can be applied with either the right or the left hand.

Method: Keep the muzzle pointed away from you in the "safest available direction" or downrange. From above the firearm, in a crane like manner, place the four fingers of the hand on the bottom of the trigger guard. At the same time place the thumb in the middle of the top of the firearm. Pick up the firearm and place the GRIP in the dominant hand, finger off the trigger. MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

PUSH, PULL, PRESS:

To remove the source of the ammunition in any firearm it will be necessary to be aware of three things.

REVOLVER	- How to open the action or cylinder
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL	- How to remove the magazine and open the action
SINGLE SHOT	- How to expose the chamber

To carry out the procedure remember and apply these words.

	"PUSH"	"PULL"	"PRESS"
e.g.			
A Double Action Revolver		- PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch or action release to open the cylinder.	
A Single Action Revolver		- PULL open the loading gate.	
A Top Break Revolver		- PUSH or PULL the action release to open the cylinder.	
A Semi-Automatic Pistol		- Locate and PUSH, PULL or PRESS the magazine release and remove the magazine. PULL the slide to the rear.	
A Single Shot Pistol		- Locate and PUSH, PULL or PRESS the action opening device or PULL up and PULL back on the bolt.	

CARRYING AN UNBOXED HANDGUN

When you transport your handgun to and from the range it is secured in a locked container as required by law. After removal from the locked container the following methods of carrying the unboxed handgun to and from the firing line should be utilized. These methods prevent the handgun from being unnecessarily waived around and muzzle control is maintained.

BOARDING HOUSE LIFT CARRY

This method may be employed when moving the handgun from the locked container to the firing line. (Please refer to SECTION 5, Page 5-2 of this manual for further directions.) Keep the muzzle under control and either pointed towards the floor/ground or upwards as you move the handgun from its container to the firing line.

HIGH CARRY

With any handgun, grip the firearm, finger off the trigger. Open the action, open the cylinder, remove the cylinder or remove the magazine.

With a semi-automatic firearm lock the slide to the rear and apply the safety if possible. Carry the magazine(s) in the opposite hand.

Keep the muzzle pointed upwards with the muzzle above the head of the tallest person and move the firearm from one point to another.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.

LOW CARRY - Revolver

With the cylinder open or cylinder removed carry the revolver by the top strap with two fingers and thumb and move it from one point to another, muzzle pointed down towards the floor/ground. In a Top-Break revolver this method cannot be used.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.

LOW CARRY - Semi-Automatic Pistol

Remove the magazine. Lock the slide to the rear and apply the safety if possible. Grip the firearm as in the high carry position, finger off the trigger. Point the muzzle toward the floor/ground and move from one point to another. The magazine should be carried in the opposite hand.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL.

TRANSFERRING - One Person to Another Person

When transferring a firearm from one person to another person the following procedure shall be followed.

Ask permission from the owner before proceeding further.

If permission is granted then proceed as follows.

The possessor or owner shall **PROVE** the firearm safe.

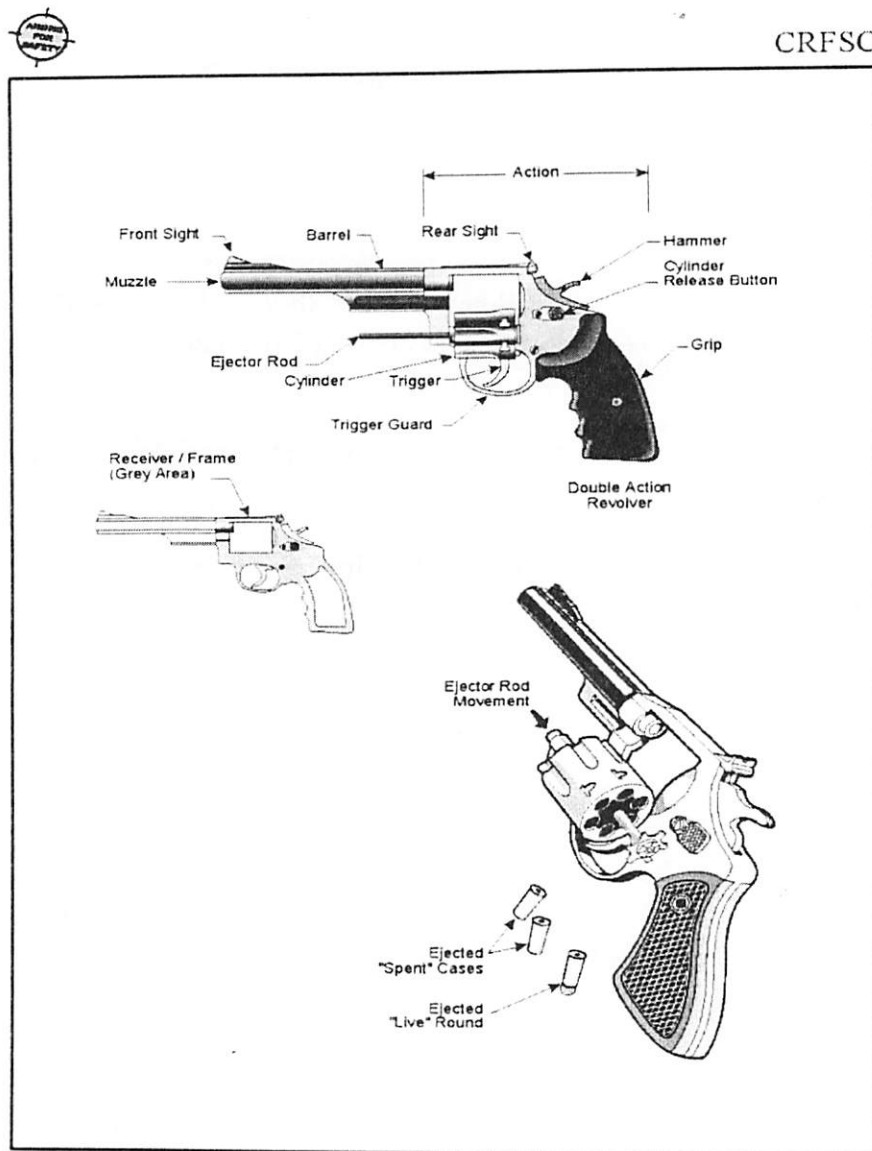
The Double Action Revolver Cylinder shall be open, the Single Action Revolver Cylinder removed, the Semi-Automatic Pistol Slide locked open and the magazine removed and the Single Shot Handgun action open with chamber exposed.

The possessor or owner places the firearm on the bench or table muzzle pointed down range or pointed in the safest available direction.

The next person taking possession shall **PROVE** the firearm safe before any further action(s) are considered or started.

NOMENCLATURE:

DOUBLE ACTION, SWING OUT CYLINDER REVOLVER



CRFSC

OHT 4-8

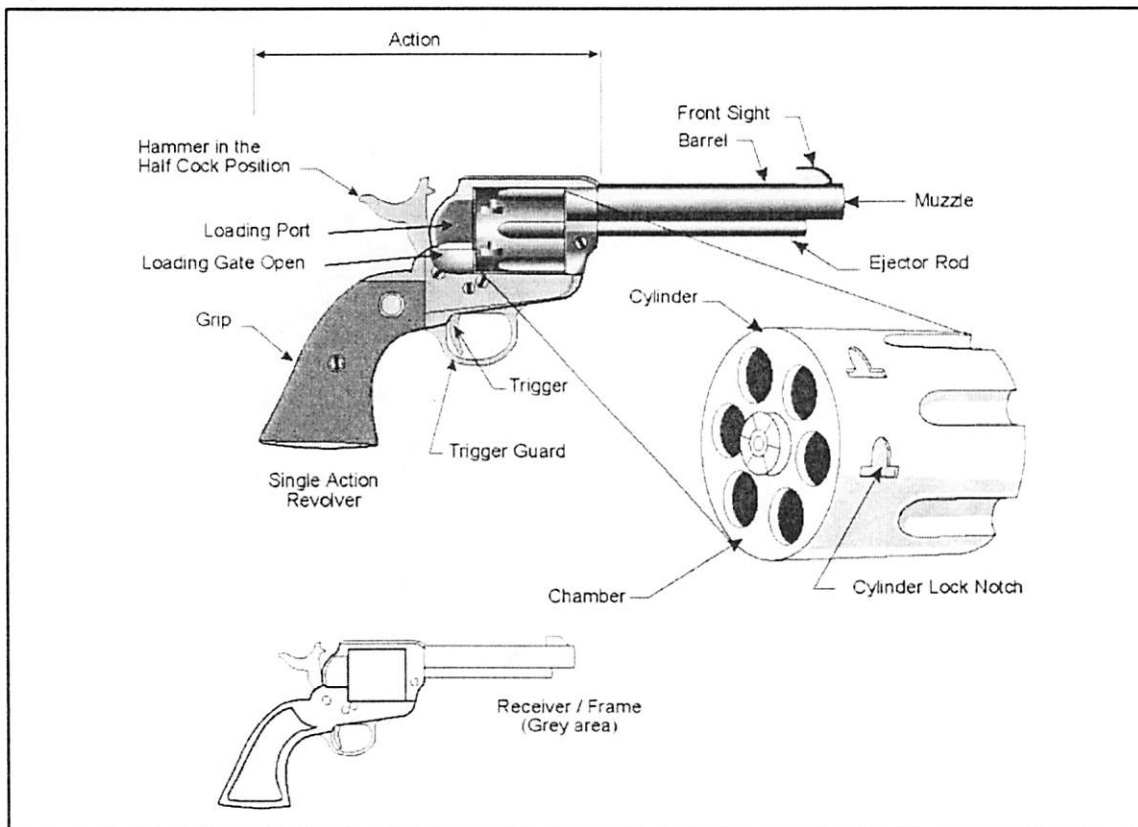
NOTE:	Smith & Wesson	- PUSH Cylinder Release Latch - FORWARD
	Taurus	- PUSH Cylinder Release Latch - FORWARD
	Colt	- PULL Cylinder Release Latch - TO REAR
	Ruger	- PUSH Cylinder Release Latch - INTO FRAME
	Dan Wesson	- PULL Cylinder Release Latch - DOWN

NOMENCLATURE

SINGLE ACTION REVOLVER



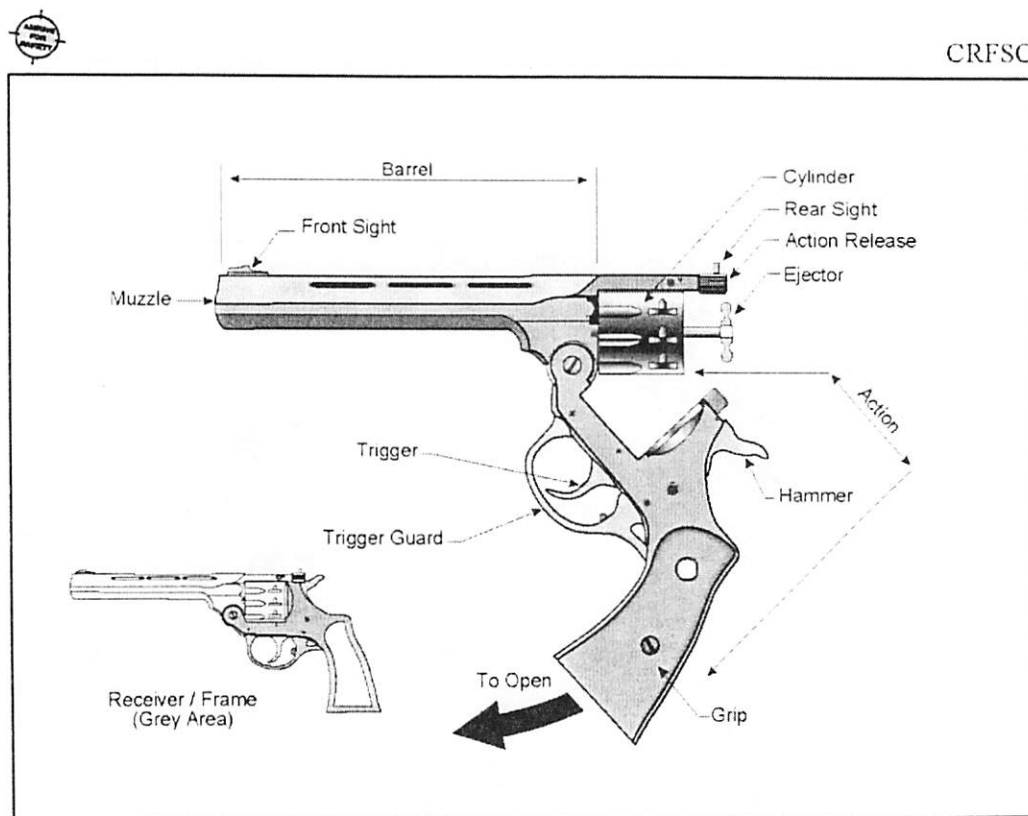
CRFSC



OHT 4-5

NOMENCLATURE

TOP BREAK REVOLVER



CRFSC

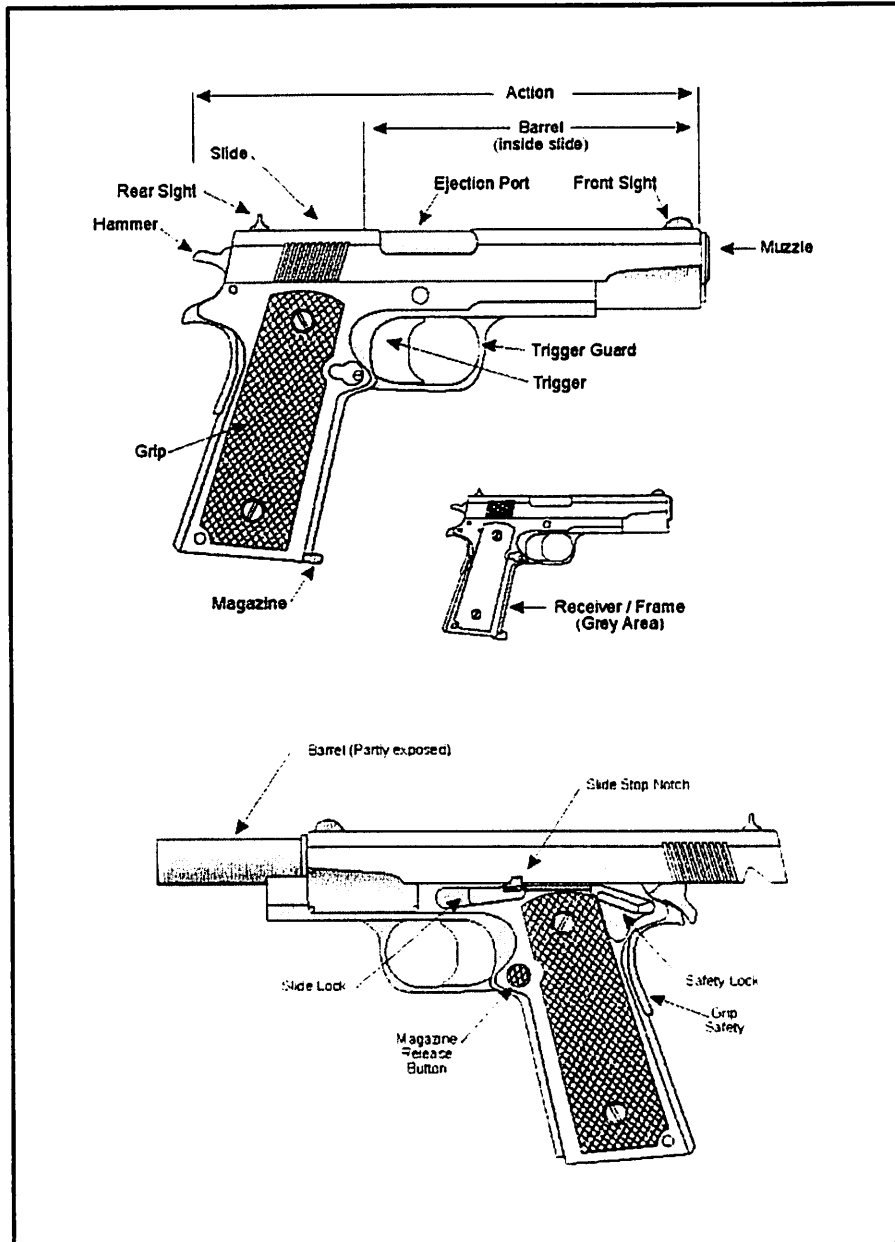
OHT 4-9

NOMENCLATURE

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL, SINGLE ACTION



CRFSC



OHT 4-10

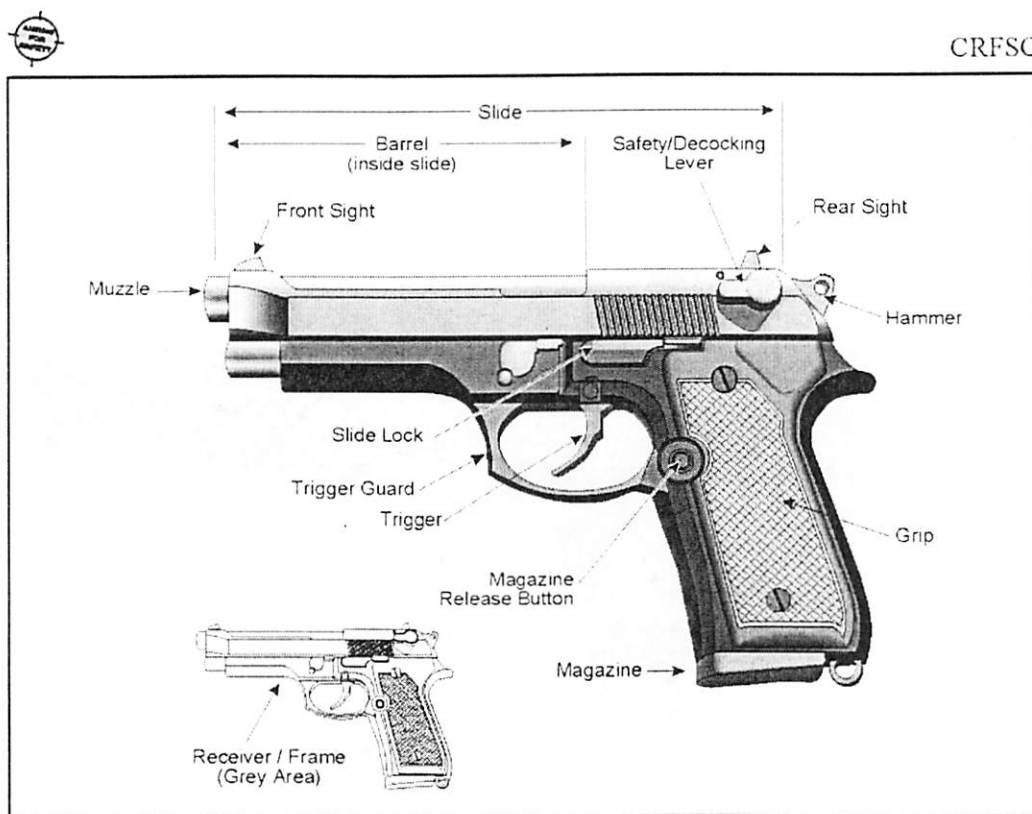
NOMENCLATURE

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL - SAFE ACTION



NOMENCLATURE

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL - DOUBLE ACTION

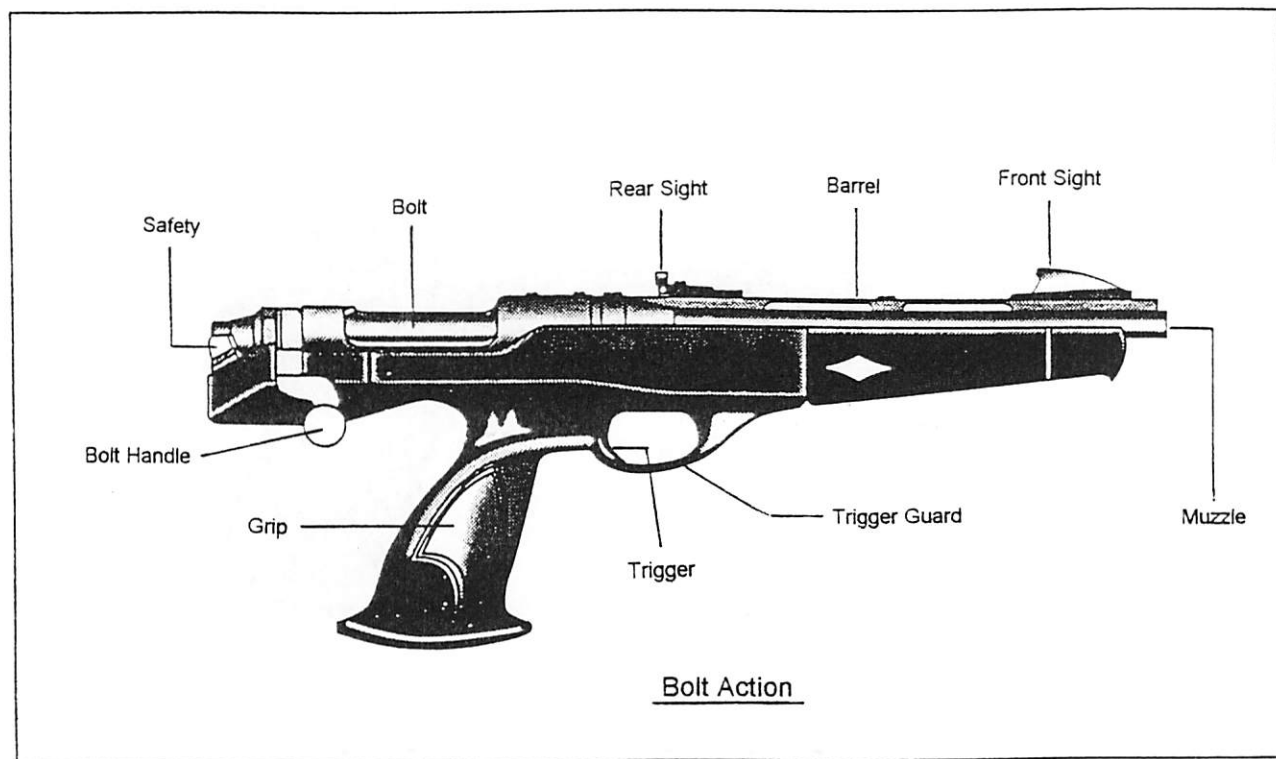


CRFSC

OHT 4-11

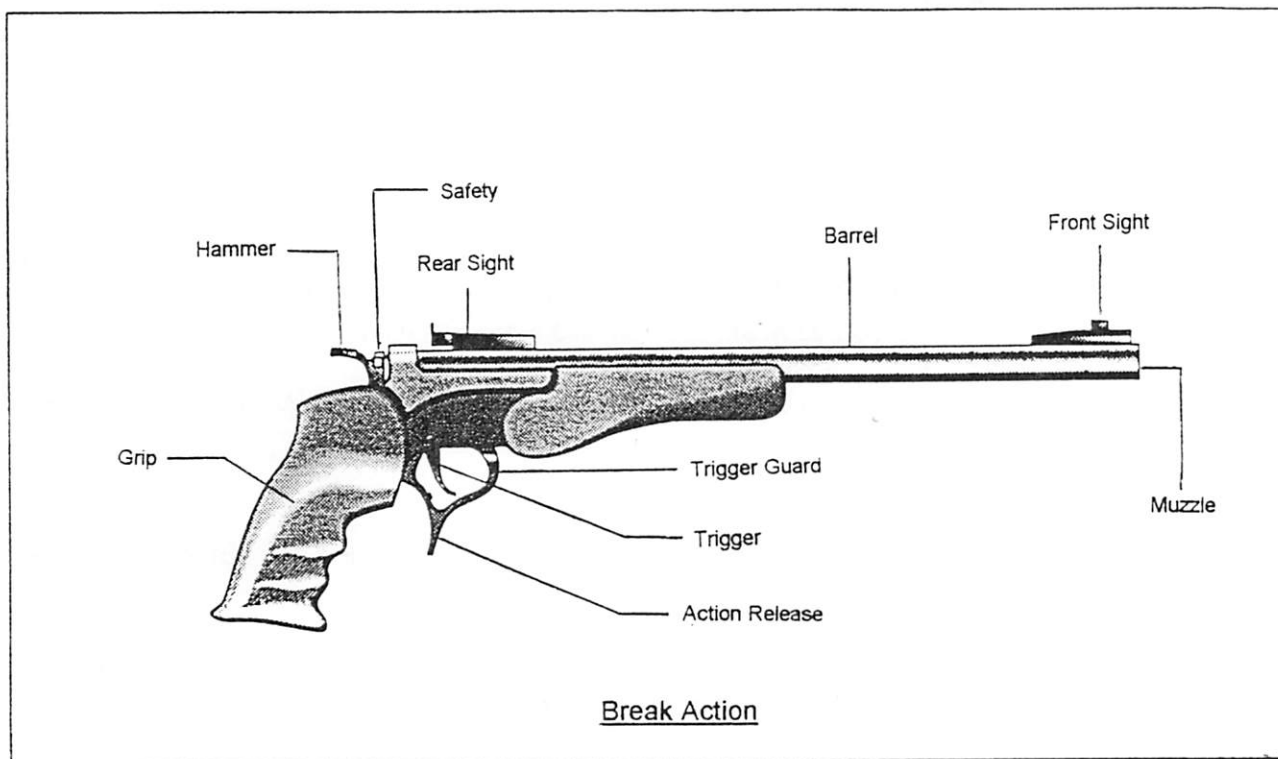
NOMENCLATURE

SINGLE SHOT PISTOL, BOLT ACTION



NOMENCLATURE

SINGLE SHOT PISTOL, BREAK OR HINGE ACTION



AMMUNITION COMPONENTS

All common cartridges used in modern restricted firearms consist of four basic components.

CASING	- The exterior cover or container
PRIMER	- The ignition source
POWDER	- The propellant
BULLET	- The projectile

CASING The exterior cover or container usually made of brass which holds the **PRIMER**, **POWDER** and the **BULLET** or **PROJECTILE**. Some cartridge manufacturers use other metals in their casings.

PRIMER The ignition source which starts the **POWDER** burning and is found in the centre of the casing base (centre fire) or in the rim of the casing base (rim fire).

POWDER The material inside the casing which when ignited, burns creating hot gases and high pressure.

BULLET The projectile inserted into the mouth of the casing and on which the burning powder gases exert great pressure.

SEE APPENDIX "A" - AMMUNITION COMPONENTS DIAGRAMS

MISFIRE This can occur when the hammer falls and/or the firing pin strikes the primer but the primer fails to ignite the powder.

Procedure: Should this happen to your firearm, keep the muzzle pointed downrange for 60 seconds before opening the action. It may be a delayed ignition. After 60 seconds, open the action slowly and remove the misfired cartridge. Dispose of the cartridge in a proper container.

SQUIB LOAD This occurs when the primer is struck by the firing pin, detonates and the powder is not ignited by the primer inside the casing. Shooters must eventually learn to recognise the distinct sound of a primer detonating without igniting the powder and the absence of recoil.

Procedure: Should this occur, DO NOT continue shooting. Stop firing immediately, keep the muzzle pointed downrange, wait 60 seconds and then unload the firearm. Carry out the ACTS - PROVE method of examination to make sure there are no cartridges in the firearm AND there is no bullet stuck partially in the bore. If there is a bullet stuck partially in the bore seek further advice from a qualified person on how to clear the obstruction.

MALFUNCTIONS Malfunctions may occur from time to time while shooting.

The four MALFUNCTIONS are:

FAIL TO FEED;
FAIL TO FIRE;
FAIL TO EXTRACT;
FAIL TO EJECT.

Fail to Feed - In A Revolver

This can be caused by the buildup of a dirt ring inside the cylinder which prevents insertion of cartridges into the chambers. A problem that can also occur which is most often seen after lengthy practice sessions, is a build up of unburned powder underneath the extractor star. REMEDY - A thorough cleaning of the revolver is required for both these causes.

With the cylinder closed you can experience another type of problem with fail to feed. This can be caused by a high primer preventing the cylinder from turning or by severe "end shake" which also prohibits the cylinder from turning. The remedy for this problem is to reload fresh cartridges in all chambers. If end shake is the problem, unload and take the firearm to a qualified person for repairs.

Fail to Fire - In A Revolver

This can be broken down into three sections.

First the firearm is empty. Either all cartridges have been fired or not enough cartridges were inserted. REMEDY - Reload.

The second is a mechanical problem. Depending on the make of the revolver the firing pin can be broken or missing. REMEDY - Unload and take the firearm to a qualified person for repairs.

The third problem is most often encountered on the range and is identified as a "misfire". This is usually seen with reloaded or old ammunition. REMEDY - Wait the required amount of time keeping the muzzle pointed down range, then unload and reload with fresh cartridges.

Fail to Extract - In A Revolver

Most often related to a care and cleaning problem. If the cylinder becomes dirty through extended shooting there is a chance the casings cannot be extracted after firing due to expansion of the casing(s) over the dirt. REMEDY - Using the palm of your hand to strike the extractor rod or place the extractor rod on a hard smooth surface and use your body weight to depress the rod.

Another failure to extract can occur in the form of being unable to open the cylinder. What has happened here is the extractor rod has "backed out" of the cylinder and locked the cylinder in the closed position. REMEDY - If this occurs, the corrective action to take is as follows. With your finger off the trigger and the muzzle pointed down range, try to screw the extractor rod tip back into place far enough to open the cylinder. Remember the extractor rod is tightened by turning it counterclockwise as it is a left hand thread. Seek further advice and repair from a qualified person.

Fail to Eject - In A Revolver

This occurs when the empty casings or cartridges do not clear the cylinder during the unloading process. This can happen if the extractor rod is short-stroked or hit repeatedly rather than only once. Another problem can occur if the firearm is held parallel to the floor rather than perpendicular to the floor. Pressing the extractor rod more than once or "pumping" the extractor rod may cause an empty casing to become stuck under the extractor star. Remember this is a gravity feed system - let gravity assist. REMEDY - Depress the extractor rod fully and hold it in this position. Manually remove the casing from under the cylinder star.

Any of these problems can cause a casing to be trapped underneath the extractor star, preventing the firearm from being unloaded or reloaded.

IN A SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

Fail to Feed

Cause

Improper ammunition

Magazine not fully seated

Faulty magazine

Obstructed or dirty chamber

Slide stops early

Double feed

Corrective Action

Replace the ammunition

TAP the base of the magazine
Make sure it snaps in place

Replace the magazine

Remove the obstruction and clean
the barrel/chamber

Check the position of your hands

Lock the slide to the rear, remove the
magazine, let the slide go forward,
insert a fresh magazine, pull the slide
to the rear and chamber a fresh cartridge.

Fail to Fire

Cause

Improper ammunition

"Misfire" or empty chamber

Magazine not properly engaged

Broken firing pin and/or firing
pin spring

Slide not in battery (Locked-up)

Corrective Action

Replace the ammunition

Tap the magazine base, Rack the slide

Tap the magazine base, Rack the slide

Unload and seek assistance from a
qualified person

Tap the magazine base, Rack the slide

Fail to Extract

Cause

Improper ammunition

Dirty extractor

Dirty chamber

Corrective Action

Replace the ammunition

Unload and clean the firearm

Unload and clean the firearm

Broken or worn extractor

Seek qualified assistance

Stuck casing in chamber, slide locked closed

Remove the magazine. Place the front sight or edge of the front of the slide against a flat surface and force open the slide with your body weight

Stuck casing, Fail to Feed

Remove the magazine, lock slide to rear, Check that casing has come free, check feed path, insert magazine, allow slide to go forward and chamber a fresh cartridge

Fail to Eject

Cause

Improper ammunition

Corrective Action

Replace the ammunition

Magazine not properly seated/engaged

Tap the magazine base and rack the slide

Firearm dirty or not lubricated

Clean and lubricate the firearm

Broken ejector

Unload and seek qualified assistance

Broken extractor

Unload and seek qualified assistance

"Stove Pipe"

Pull the slide to the rear and hold it there. Tip the firearm to the side, allow the casing to fall free or pick it out. Allow the slide to go forward and chamber a fresh cartridge.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

LOWERING THE HAMMER ON A LIVE CARTRIDGE

Revolver: Remove your finger from the trigger. Keep the firearm pointed downrange. Place the non-dominant hand thumb in front of the hammer with the thumb nail facing the hammer. With the dominant hand thumb on the hammer, pull the trigger and allow the hammer to ease down on the thumb nail. With the hammer under control and the trigger finger off the trigger, ease the hammer down into the forward position. Wait for further orders from the Range Safety Officer.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Semi-Automatic Pistol - Exposed Hammer

Remove your finger from the trigger. Keep the firearm pointed downrange. With the non-dominant hand grab the hammer between the fingers and thumb. Pull the trigger and ease the hammer down into its forward position. Apply the safety and await further orders from the Range Safety Officer.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Decocking Lever

Some semi-automatic handguns are equipped with a decocking lever or device. The positioning of this feature will vary with different manufactures.

Decocking levers can be found on the rear of the side of the slide. This device may also act as or be part of the safety. The device may be on the side of the frame above or in front of the grip and above the trigger guard. This type is only a decocking lever and not part of the safety.

When this lever or device is operated, it allows the hammer to fall onto a block which prevents the firearm from discharging.

One manufacturer has no external safety or decocking lever/device. With this handgun to apply the safety simply remove your finger from the trigger face and the safety comes on automatically. The safety in this case is a small lever positioned in the centre of the trigger face.

HEAD STAMPS

Critical information can be found on the "head stamp" of most modern commercial ammunition. This "head stamp" information is located on the rear of the cartridge casing which faces the shooter. It will indicate the calibre and the ammunition manufacturer.

The .22 calibre and some .22 Magnum ammunition will not have a "head stamp" indicating the calibre but may have a manufacturer's name or trade mark only.

Most military ammunition will have no "head stamp" indicating the calibre but may have the manufacturer's trade mark and date. With Canadian military ammunition there will also be a NATO mark and date. To find out the calibre you will need to consult the box in which the ammunition came. Some military ammunition may not be suitable for your civilian firearm yet be of similar calibre. CAUTION.

BARREL DATA STAMP

The "barrel data stamp" can be found on the barrel of all modern commercial firearms. This will indicate to you the cartridge name, firearm calibre and manufacturer of the ammunition to be used in that firearm. Some firearms have a "barrel data stamp" information printed on the side of the frame, slide or receiver. Remember that most military firearms do not have a "barrel data stamp".

ALWAYS match the "**HEAD STAMP**" information with the "**BARREL DATA STAMP**" to make sure they match.

Using ammunition that does not match the "barrel data stamp" information is dangerous.

If the "**HEAD STAMP**" and "**BARREL DATA STAMP**" do **NOT** match seek further advice from a qualified individual.

Likewise, if someone gives you reloaded ammunition and you do not know who or what the specifications are do not use the ammunition in your firearms.

BALLISTICS

It is necessary that each and every shooter understand ballistics concerning firearms and ammunition they will use. Ballistics can be broken down into three categories.

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

TERMINAL

INTERNAL

When the trigger is pulled the hammer falls and/or the firing pin strikes the primer. The primer ignites the powder inside the cartridge casing creating high pressure gases which push on the projectile base forcing the projectile out of the casing and through the barrel. As the projectile passes through the barrel, the barrel rifling imparts spin to the projectile to give it stability in flight.

EXTERNAL

When the projectile exits the barrel muzzle it does not travel straight to the target. It travels in a slight arc, similar to a thrown baseball, until it strikes the target. This is known as the trajectory of the projectile. The velocity of the projectile, weight of the projectile, projectile shape, resistance to the air and gravitational pull all affect the trajectory of the projectile on its way to the target. These factors will cause the projectile to lose velocity the farther it travels. The lack of pressure or push from the burning powder gases also allows the projectile to start to lose velocity.

TERMINAL

When the projectile strikes the target it immediately starts to decelerate rapidly, deform and the projectile starts to lose its energy. As the projectile penetrates deeper it continues to lose velocity and energy until it stops.

CONCLUSION

When purchasing ammunition select the cartridge and projectile design best suited to your type of shooting.

BULLET PERFORMANCE

No attempt or claim is made regarding any one bullet shape or design that performs better than another. This is something the individual shooter will need to test for his/her type of shooting.

All bullets are not the same, nor is all ammunition in the same calibre the same. Some firearms do not perform well with some brands of ammunition but perform well with another brand in the same calibre and specifications.

LOADING**Double Action Revolver - Right Handed**

With the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction", keeping your finger off the trigger, grip the revolver with the right hand and cup the trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the left middle and left ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder and the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder. With the thumb of the right hand "PUSH, PULL or PRESS" the cylinder release latch and swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left. Allow the left middle and ring fingers to follow the cylinder through the frame. Place the left index finger on the top of the barrel or top strap and the left little finger on or under the hammer spur. Tip the muzzle down. Insert the cartridges into the cylinder chambers, bullet nose first, using the right hand. Rotate the cylinder using the tips of the left middle and ring fingers and thumb.

When the cylinder chambers are full or the required number of cartridges have been loaded, grip the firearm with the right hand, finger off the trigger. With the left hand push the cylinder, under control, into the revolver frame. Make sure it snaps in place and is fully closed.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL**Double Action Revolver – Left Handed**

With the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction", keeping your finger off the trigger, grip the revolver with the left hand and cup the trigger guard in the palm of the right hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the right middle and right ring fingers on the left side of the cylinder and the right thumb on the right side of the cylinder. With the left thumb or left index finger "PUSH, PULL or PRESS" the cylinder release latch and swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left. Allow the right thumb to follow the cylinder through the frame. Tip the muzzle down. Insert the cartridges, bullet nose first into the cylinder chambers, using the left hand. Rotate the cylinder using the tips of the right middle and ring fingers and thumb.

When the cylinder chambers are full or the required number of cartridges have been loaded, grip the firearm with the left hand, finger off the trigger. With the right hand push the cylinder, under control, into the revolver frame. Make sure it snaps in place and is fully closed.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL**Single Action Revolver – Right Handed**

NOTE: In some single action revolvers the cylinder will not rotate with the hammer in the full forward position. In this case keep your finger off the trigger and ease the hammer back into the half-cock or safety notch. The cylinder will now rotate freely.

With the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction", grip the firearm with the right hand, finger off the trigger. Cup the revolver trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the left middle and ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder and the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder. Tip the muzzle down. "PULL" open the loading gate with the right thumb. Insert the cartridges one at a time into the cylinder chambers bullet nose first. Rotate the cylinder with the tips of the left middle and ring fingers and left thumb for each additional cartridge.

When the cylinder chambers are full or the required number of cartridges have been loaded, close the loading gate.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Single Action Revolver – Left Handed

With muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction", grip the firearm with the left hand, finger off the trigger. Cup the revolver trigger guard in the palm of the right hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the right middle and ring fingers on the left side of the cylinder and the right thumb on the right side of the cylinder. Tip the muzzle down.

"PULL" open the loading gate with the left thumb. Insert the cartridges one at a time into the cylinder chambers bullet nose first. Rotate the cylinder with the right middle and ring fingers and right thumb for each additional cartridge.

When the cylinder chambers are full or the required number of cartridges have been loaded, close the loading gate.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Top Break Revolver - Right Handed/Left Handed

NOTE: The type and location of the action release will dictate which hand is where.

With the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction", grip the firearm, finger off the trigger. Grip the barrel and forward part of the cylinder from the top in an overhand position. "PUSH, PULL or PRESS" the action release latch. Tip the barrel down towards the floor/ground. Insert the cartridges into the cylinder chambers bullet nose first. When the cylinder chambers are full or the required number of cartridges have been loaded, close the action until it snaps in place and is fully closed. Remove the hand from the barrel and forward part of the cylinder.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Semi-Automatic Pistol - Right Handed

NOTE: For all semi-automatic pistols the magazine must be removed from the firearm before the magazine is charged.

With the magazine removed from the firearm, "charge" the magazine with the number of cartridges required. Make sure the cartridges are inserted properly and fully seated under the magazine lips. Grip the pistol with the right hand, keeping the pistol pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Keep your finger off the trigger and place it along side the slide pointing towards the muzzle. With your left hand pick up the charged magazine making sure the bullet noses face away from you. Cant the pistol to the right. With the bullet noses pointed towards the muzzle insert the magazine into the magazine well and push it into the pistol until it is fully seated and snaps in place. Extend the right arm fully towards the target and lock the elbow and wrist straight. Pull back on the rear of the slide with your left hand and move your hand away quickly. **KEEP YOUR FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER.** Allow the spring to work and do not ease the slide forward. By easing the slide forward the cartridge will not feed properly and the slide may not lock forward or in "battery" ready for firing. Apply the safety.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Semi-Automatic Pistol - Left Handed

With the magazine removed from the firearm, "charge" the magazine with the number of cartridges required. Make sure the cartridges are inserted properly and fully seated under the magazine lips. Grip the pistol with the left hand, keeping the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Keep your finger off the trigger and place it along side the slide pointing towards the muzzle. With your right hand pick up the charged magazine making sure the bullet noses face away from you. Cant the pistol to the left. With the bullet noses pointed towards the muzzle insert the magazine into the magazine well and push it into the pistol until it is fully seated and snaps in place. Extend the left arm fully towards the target and lock the elbow and wrist straight. Pull back on the rear of the slide with the right hand and move your hand away quickly. **KEEP YOUR FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER.** Allow the spring to work and do not ease the slide forward. By easing the slide forward the cartridge will not feed properly and the slide may not lock forward or in "battery" ready for firing. Apply the safety.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Single Shot Pistol - Right or Left Hand

NOTE: It does not matter which hand you use to grip the firearm. Either hand is fine.

Grip the firearm keeping the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange and keep your finger off the trigger. Activate the action release or open the bolt. Insert the cartridge bullet nose first into the chamber or onto the loading platform. Close the action or close the bolt. Apply the safety.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

UNLOADING

Double Action Revolver - Right Handed

Grip the firearm with the right hand. Keep your finger off the trigger and keep the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Place the trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the left middle and ring fingers on the right side of the cylinder and the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder. The left index finger is placed on top of the barrel or top strap and the left little finger is placed under the hammer spur. PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch with your right thumb. Swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left. Allow the left middle and ring fingers to follow the cylinder through the frame. After the cylinder is swung out of the frame remove the right hand from the grip.

With the left hand rotate the muzzle straight up and place the left thumb on the extractor rod tip. Push down on the extractor rod tip once and release it quickly. Rotate the muzzle back to the safe direction or downwards making sure all casings or cartridges have left the chambers.

DO NOT PUMP THE EXTRACTOR ROD UP AND DOWN. One push will be enough. Your revolver is now ready to receive fresh live cartridges.

Double Action Revolver - Left Handed

Grip the firearm with the left hand. Keep your finger off the trigger and keep the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Place the trigger guard in the palm of the right hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the right middle and ring fingers on the left side of the cylinder and the right thumb on the right side of the cylinder. The right index finger is placed on the top of the barrel or top strap and the right little finger is placed under the hammer spur. PUSH, PULL or PRESS the cylinder release latch with your left thumb or left index finger. Swing the cylinder out of the frame to the left. Allow the thumb to follow the cylinder through the frame. After the cylinder is swung out of the frame remove the left hand from the grip.

With the right hand rotate the muzzle straight up and place the right index finger on the extractor rod tip. Push down on the extractor rod tip once and release it quickly. Rotate the muzzle back to the safe direction or downwards making sure all casings or cartridges have left the chambers.

DO NOT PUMP THE EXTRACTOR ROD UP AND DOWN. One push will be enough. Your revolver is now ready to received fresh live cartridges.

Single Action Revolver - Right Handed

Grip the firearm with the right hand. Keep your finger off the trigger and keep the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Place the trigger guard in the palm of the left hand with the barrel and sights up. Place the left middle and ring fingers

on the right side of the cylinder and the left thumb on the left side of the cylinder. Remove the right hand from the grip and PULL open the loading gate to the right with the right thumb. Tip the muzzle upwards. PULL the extractor rod to the rear (towards you) with the right hand making sure each chamber is emptied. Rotate the cylinder for each chamber with the left finger tips and left thumb as you operate the extractor rod with the right hand. As you rotate the cylinder with your left hand you may need to steady the grip with your right hand.

NOTE: In some single action revolvers the cylinder will not turn with the hammer fully forward. In this case, keeping your finger off the trigger ease the hammer back into the half-cock or safety notch position.

Single Action Revolver - Left Handed

With this firearm it may be easier and more efficient to use the RIGHT HANDED method.

Top Break Revolver - Right Handed / Left Handed

NOTE: The type and location of the action release will dictate which hand is where.

With the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange grip the firearm and keep your finger off the trigger. Grip the barrel and forward part of the cylinder from the top in an overhand position. PUSH, PULL or PRESS the action release. Tip the barrel down towards the floor/ground. The automatic extractor should pop the casings out of the cylinder. It not turn the revolver over so they fall out. Inspect the chambers to make sure all casings or cartridges have been extracted/ejected.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Your revolver is now ready to receive fresh live cartridges.

Semi-Automatic Pistol - Right Handed

Grip the firearm with the right hand. Keep your finger off the trigger and point the firearm in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Cant the pistol to the right. PUSH, PULL or PRESS the magazine release and remove the magazine. Extend the right arm fully and lock the elbow and wrist. PULL back on the slide with the left hand and lock the slide open. Examine the chamber, magazine well and feeding path to make sure all casings/cartridges have been extracted/ejected from the firearm. Place the firearm on the bench muzzle pointed downrange. Examine the magazine for any live cartridges.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Your magazine is now ready to receive fresh live cartridges.

Semi-Automatic Pistol - Left Handed

Grip the firearm with the left hand. Keep your finger off the trigger and point the firearm in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Cant the pistol to the left. PUSH, PULL or PRESS the magazine release and remove the magazine. Extend the left arm fully and lock the elbow and wrist. PULL back on the slide with the right hand and lock the slide open. Examine the chamber, magazine well and feeding path to make sure all casings/cartridges have been extracted/ejected from the firearm. Place the firearm on the bench muzzle pointed downrange. Examine the magazine for any live cartridges.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Your magazine is now ready to received fresh live cartridges.

Single Shot Pistol - Right or Left Handed

NOTE: With this type of firearm it makes no difference which hand is used.

Grip the firearm, keeping your finger off the trigger and point the firearm in the "safest available direction" or downrange. PUSH, PULL or PRESS the action release or open the bolt and expose the chamber.

In some firearms of this type the empty casing may automatically eject. If not pull the empty casing from the chamber.

MAINTAIN MUZZLE CONTROL

Your firearm is now ready to receive a fresh live cartridge.

SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS - THE BIG "7"

There are "7" fundamentals in shooting a handgun. When a shooter practices the application of these fundamentals, accurate shooting is the result.

FUNDAMENTALS:

1. GRIP
2. STANCE
3. SIGHTING
4. TRIGGER CONTROL
5. BREATH CONTROL
6. FOLLOW THROUGH
7. RHYTHM

1. GRIP

- One Hand** Grip the firearm with the dominant hand placing the web, between the thumb and index finger, high up on the rear of the grip. Wrap the middle, ring and little fingers around the grip and under the trigger guard. Keep your trigger finger off the trigger and pointed towards the muzzle. Keep the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Place the thumb on the opposite side of the grip either curled down or pointed forward. Apply sufficient pressure and firmness to prevent the firearm from shifting in your hand during firing. Equalize the pressure of all fingers and thumb. Too much pressure will create excessive vibrations and tension.
- Two Hand** Two hands may be used where shooting disciplines or rules permit. Grip the firearm with the dominant hand placing the web between the thumb and index finger, high up on the rear of the grip. Wrap the middle, ring and little fingers around the grip and under the trigger guard. Keep the trigger finger off the trigger and pointed towards the muzzle. Keep the muzzle pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Take the non-dominant hand and place the fingers under the trigger guard on the face of the knuckles of the dominant hand. Lock the thumbs one over the other on the side of the grip. Apply equal pressure with both hands.

2. **STANCE**

One Hand Place both feet flat on the floor/ground approximately shoulder width apart and the body "bladed" or angled away from the target to the non-dominant side. To the left for a right hand shooter and to the right for a left hand shooter. This angle is dependant on what is comfortable for you. GRIP the firearm with the dominant hand, finger off the trigger, keeping the wrist and elbow straight. Raise the firearm to eye level pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange.

Two Hand

Isosceles Face squarely towards the target and place both feet flat on the ground/floor approximately shoulder width apart. Bring both hands together at about waist level and raise the hands to eye level. Make sure both arms and wrists remain straight and pointed toward the target in the front centre of your body. Now GRIP the firearm and locking the hands in place establish a firm solid grip. Raise the firearm to eye level pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange. Make sure both arms and wrists remain straight.

Weaver Place the feet flat on the ground/floor, angled away from the target towards the dominant side. The amount of the angle will depend on you and what is comfortable for you. GRIP the firearm in the dominant hand and lock the non-dominant hand in place. Establish a firm solid two hand grip. The non-dominant elbow may be slightly bent or unlocked to a pronounced bend downwards. Equalize the pressure with the dominant hand pushing forward and the non-dominant hand pulling to the rear and down. Raise the firearm to eye level pointed in the "safest available direction" or downrange.

3. **SIGHTING**

Sight Alignment - What you do
Sight Picture - What you see

Alignment Raise the firearm and point it at the target or downrange. Align the tip of the front sight with the centre of the target. Fit the front sight into the rear sight notch. There should be equal light each side of the front sight blade and the rear sight notch. The tip of the front sight should be level with the rear sight shoulders.

Picture Look through the rear sight notch at the front sight. Keep looking at the front sight. The front sight should be sharp, clear and in focus at all times. The target will be fuzzy and out of focus.

REMINDER: DO NOT look at the target to find out how and where your shots went or scored. Concentrate on looking at the front sight only.

4. **TRIGGER CONTROL** NOTE: The largest majority of shooting errors are trigger control related.

TRIGGER FINGER PLACEMENT - Double Action

The trigger finger should be positioned on the trigger at the seam between the first and second sections.

TRIGGER FINGER PLACEMENT - Single Action

The pad of the trigger finger between the tip and the seam between the first and second sections should be positioned on trigger.

TRIGGER OPERATION

When operating the trigger it must be manipulated through the complete cycle in one smooth continuous pull or stroke. Steadily increase the pressure on the trigger until the shot is delivered. Pausing the trigger part way through the pull or stroke will cause jerking. This is known as "staging" and should not be practised. The trigger must be operated straight to the rear in one fluid continuous motion.

A smooth trigger operation is the key to improved shot delivery. The smoothness can be related to the pendulum on a clock, "TIC" to the rear and "TOC" forward or released.

NOTE: In both Double Action and Single Action shooting briefly pause the trigger at the rear of the stroke then release the trigger at the same speed it was pulled rearward.

5. **BREATH CONTROL**

Breath Control is the key to you being relaxed and able to concentrate on the job at hand. When you are ready to start shooting take a deep breath and exhale it all. Take a second breath and exhale part of it as you deliver the shot or operate the trigger. Then resume normal breathing. Do not hold your breath too long as this will cause excessive tension and body vibration. Practice will tell you how your breath control will assist your shooting skills improvement.

6. ***FOLLOW THROUGH***

In a nutshell "FOLLOW THROUGH" means "finish the shot". As the trigger reaches the rear of the stroke travel the firearm discharges. Hold the trigger fully to the rear briefly and allow the sights to come back on target. Pick up the front sight and release the trigger. Don't be in a hurry to fire the next shot. Analyse what you have done. In multi-shot shooting strings where time is very reduced this pause is extremely brief and may not exist.

7. ***RHYTHM***

Establish and build your rhythm for each shot you deliver so that all fundamentals start, work together and finish smoothly. Form sound habits and practice them to establish your rhythm. This rhythm may be speeded up or slowed down to meet the shooting conditions or the program.

OTHER THOUGHTS

WOBBLE AREA

This is the area over which the sights and muzzle travel while you are pointing the firearm at your target. No one can hold a firearm perfectly still while aiming. With conditioning and practice this area becomes reduced but it never totally goes away. By holding the firearm as steady as possible, concentrating on a sharp and clear front sight picture, operating the trigger with a smooth continuous trigger stroke, shots will be delivered accurately.

THE SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS - THE MAIN "4"

MAIN "4" FUNDAMENTALS

1. GRIP
2. STANCE
3. SIGHTING
4. TRIGGER CONTROL

DRY FIRING

Dry Firing with an empty firearm is a method of practising the application of the shooting fundamentals without the expenditure of live ammunition. It will not cause excessive wear to the firearm.

The value of dry fire practice is impossible to overstate.

NOTE: ALL firearms used in dry fire practice must be **PROVEN** as unloaded **BEFORE** any dry firing is commenced.

Some firearms cannot be and should not be used for dry fire practice. Rim Fire handguns, if used for dry fire practice, may cause firing pin damage. Make sure this does not occur before dry firing the firearm.

If it appears damage may occur, the use of snap caps or dummy cartridges is recommended. Make sure the dummy cartridges are in fact dummy cartridges.

PRACTICE

ONE HAND

Apply the **BIG "7"** Fundamentals

PRACTICE

TWO HANDS

Apply the **BIG "7"** Fundamentals

RANGE SAFETY**Procedures**

Gun Clubs must make sure all members and guests are familiar with the club range procedures covering the following topics.

Range sign-in book and its location
Range Safety Rules - And their location
Range Signs and lights - their location and use
Target Stands/ HOLDERS and where placed
Steel Reactive Targets (if any)
Firing Line/Points and target distances

Sign-in Book

All ranges shall have a sign-in book for all members and guests. It should be conveniently located near the range entry. Each time a shooter or guest uses the range they must sign-in.

Range Safety Rules

The Range Safety Rules shall be posted in a highly visible location. Each person using the range must be aware and adhere to these rules.

Range Signs

Each person using the range must make sure the range status sign indicates the condition of the range. "RANGE OPEN" or "RANGE IN USE" indicates the range is being used and firing is in progress. "RANGE CLOSED" or "RANGE NOT IN USE" indicates the range is not being used and no firing is in progress.

Range Lights - Indoor

Indoor ranges require red/green lights at the firing line. Where a light system is installed "RED" shall indicate a live fire situation and "GREEN" shall indicate cease-fire is in effect.

Target Stands and Holders

Each person using the range must be aware of the following.

Target stands and holders are the mechanism intended to hold targets and target frames.

Target holders may be of stationary, turning or moving design that is required for the shooting discipline for which they designed.

The principal material used in target stands/holders is wood or plastic.

Target stands and holders should be placed as close to the backstop as possible and placed at a height that would ensure that bullets passing through the target would strike the backstop below mid line.

NOTE: There is no such thing as a portable target stand.

All steel targets located on ranges shall be the reactive type (designed to move or fall down when hit). All steel reactive targets shall be placed at right angles to the firing line. Certain bullet types have a tendency to deflect back to the shooter after striking metal targets and such targets should therefore be placed a minimum of 10 yards/metres forward of the shooting position.

Steel reactive plates, bowling pins, and silhouette type targets will require a cover or shroud to capture the splatter of lead or bullet jacket material. This shroud must withstand the penetration of ricochets or splatter material.

Steel silhouette targets will require intermediate backstops behind each bank of targets not located at the main backstop. The intermediate backstop should be two feet higher than the top of the shroud that is covering the steel targets.

Firing Line/Points

These are the specific locations from which shooters engage their targets. Firing lines may be variable and each location should be clearly marked indicating the target distance. A clear space behind the shooting positions is needed for personnel such as "RANGE SAFETY OFFICERS" to move freely. Firing points should be spaced to allow for the free movement by shooters so as not to disturb others who are shooting at the same time.

HOLSTERS and HOLSTERED FIREARMS

Holster Types

When holsters are used on the range they must be of a type that will securely hold the firearm when the shooter is moving from one point to another. The level of security should prevent the firearm from accidentally falling from the holster. The holster must also meet or exceed the standards set down by the individual discipline in which the shooter may be engaged.

Holstered Firearms

When restricted firearms/prohibited handguns are carried in the holster on the range they shall be;

1. Unloaded, and
2. Secured in the holster,

unless the shooter is about to engage his/her target during the actual shooting event.

FUNDAMENTALS APPLICATION - Live Firing

Set Up

Have a bench or table at the firing line for all shooters.
Place all firearms on the bench at the firing line, muzzles pointed down range, actions and cylinders open, magazines removed.
All targets and frames are to be placed at the backstop base or intermediate backstop base.
Set up one target and one position per shooter.
Targets are to be 8 ½ by 11 inch plain face paper with one centred black spot.
Set firing line at 5 yards/metres to start.
Increase the distance to 10 yards/metres as skill improves.
Have each candidate approach his/her assigned firing position and carry out ACTS-PROVE for the firearm at that location.
Each shooter must also match the ammunition "head stamp" with the firearm "barrel data stamp".
Candidates must rotate so they get to fire the different handguns on the range.

Range Safety Officer

Appoint a Range Safety Officer.
The RSO is the ONLY person in charge of the firing line.
He/She issues the range commands and controls the shooting.
All other instructors/coaches present become Line Safety Officers - LSO.

Shooting Program

Fire 5 shots with one hand, not time limit
Unload and clear, make the line SAFE
Check the targets
Repeat as necessary

Increase the distance to 10 yards/metres
Fire 5 shots with a two hand grip, no time limit
Unload and clear, make the line SAFE
Check the targets
Repeat as necessary

NOTE: Coaching by instructors is permitted and encouraged.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Equipment

Solvent
Bore brush and rod
Tooth brush
Cleaning rod for swabs or patches
Cleaning swabs or patches
Sharpened wood picks
Soft cleaning cloth
Gun oil

Safety

MAKE SURE THERE IS NO LIVE AMMUNITION ANYWHERE IN THE ROOM.

Carry out ACTS - PROVE.

Procedure

Revolver

Scrub the bore and cylinder chambers with the bore brush.
If there are any lead or carbon deposits left, moisten the brush with solvent and repeat this action.
It may be necessary to soak a cleaning patch in solvent, swab the bore and/or cylinder chambers and let it stand for a few minutes. Then repeat the scrubbing with the bore brush.
With the tooth brush, scrub down the outside of the firearm, under the extractor star, cylinder stop notches, cylinder face, frame and barrel throat. Moisten a patch or two with solvent and wipe off the exterior surfaces. Small corner areas may be picked clean with the sharpened wood picks. With clean patches swab the bore and cylinder chambers. Change patches often and repeat the action until the patches come out clean and dry. Wipe off the exterior of the firearm with dry patches.
Wipe off the entire firearm with clean patches moistened with gun oil.

Semi-Automatic Pistol

Disassemble the firearm for normal cleaning only according to the manufacturer's guidelines.

General

Scrub the bore with the bore brush.
If there are any lead or carbon deposits moisten the brush with solvent and repeat this action.
It may be necessary to soak a cleaning patch in solvent, swab the bore and

let it stand for a few minutes. Then repeat the scrubbing with the bore brush.

With the tooth brush scrub off the slide making sure to clean the breach face, under the extractor lip and slide rail grooves. Scrub out the lower receiver and magazine well.

Disassemble the magazine and clean out with dry patches or a cloth.

Wipe off the magazine spring, follower and base plate.

Moisten a patch or two and wipe off the exterior of metal parts.

Clean the small corner areas with the sharpened wood picks.

Dry out the bore with dry clean patches until the patches come out clean.

Dry off all parts with clean dry patches.

Assemble the magazine and firearm.

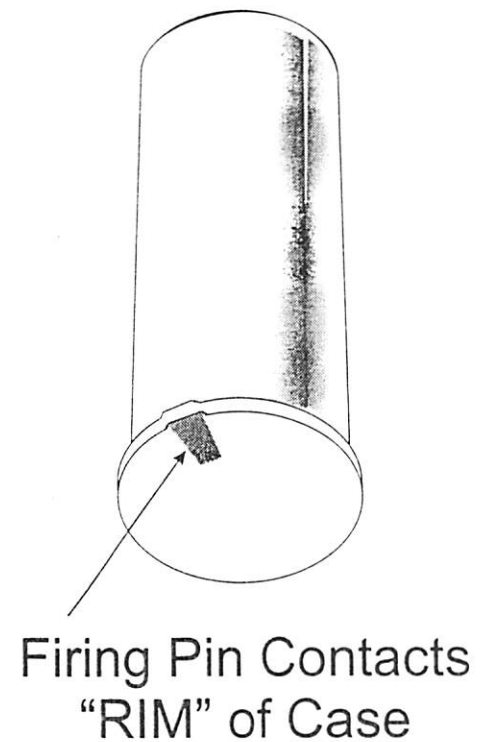
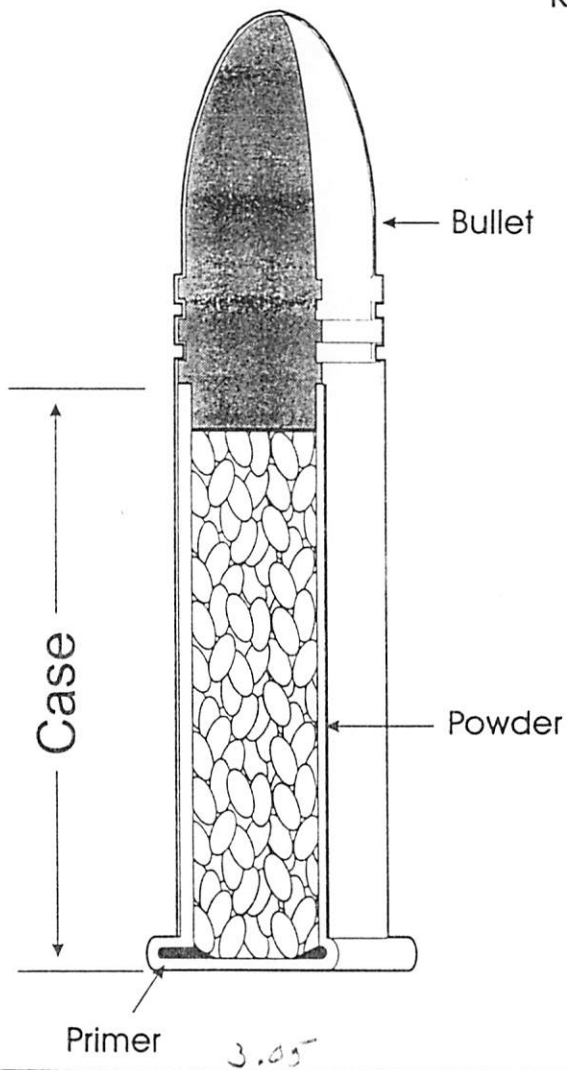
Test for proper functioning.

Wipe off the exterior surfaces with a patch or two moistened with gun oil.

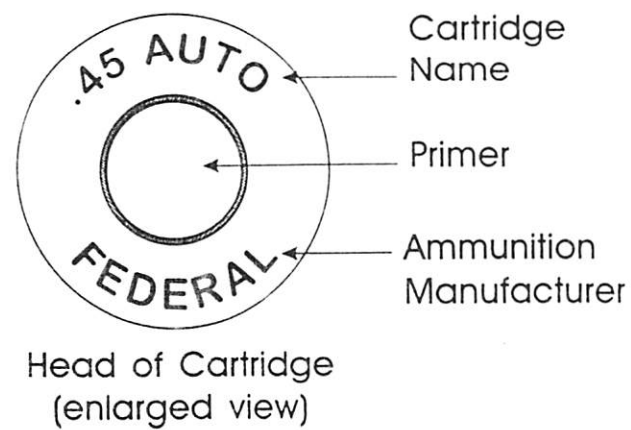
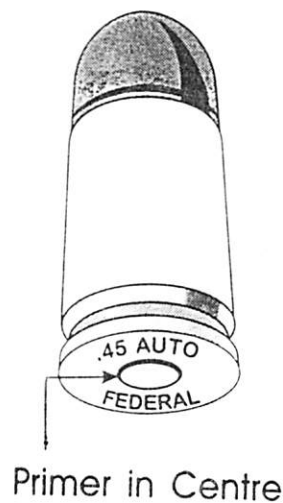
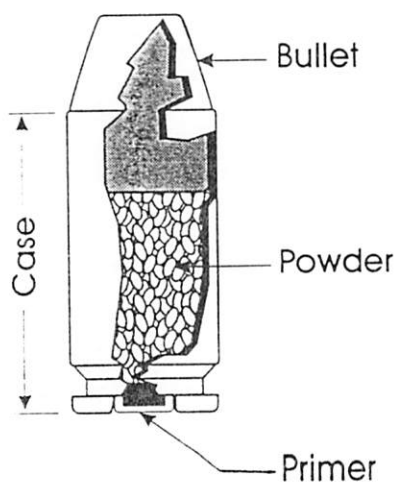
APPENDIX "A"

AMMUNITION COMPONENTS DIAGRAM

Rim-fire

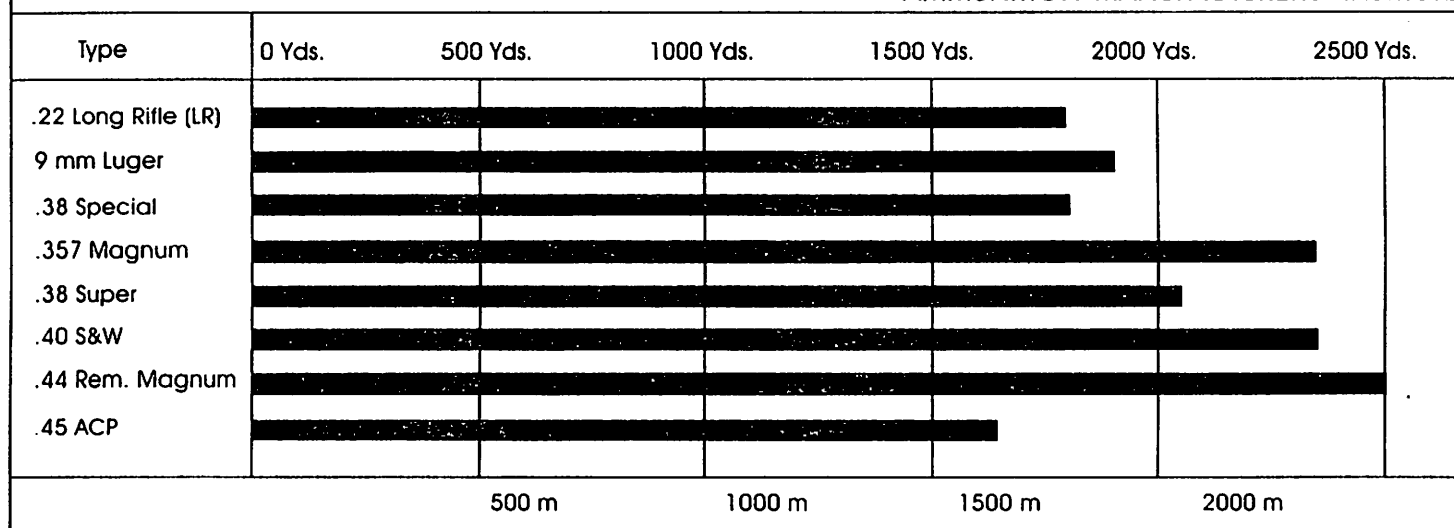


Centre-fire

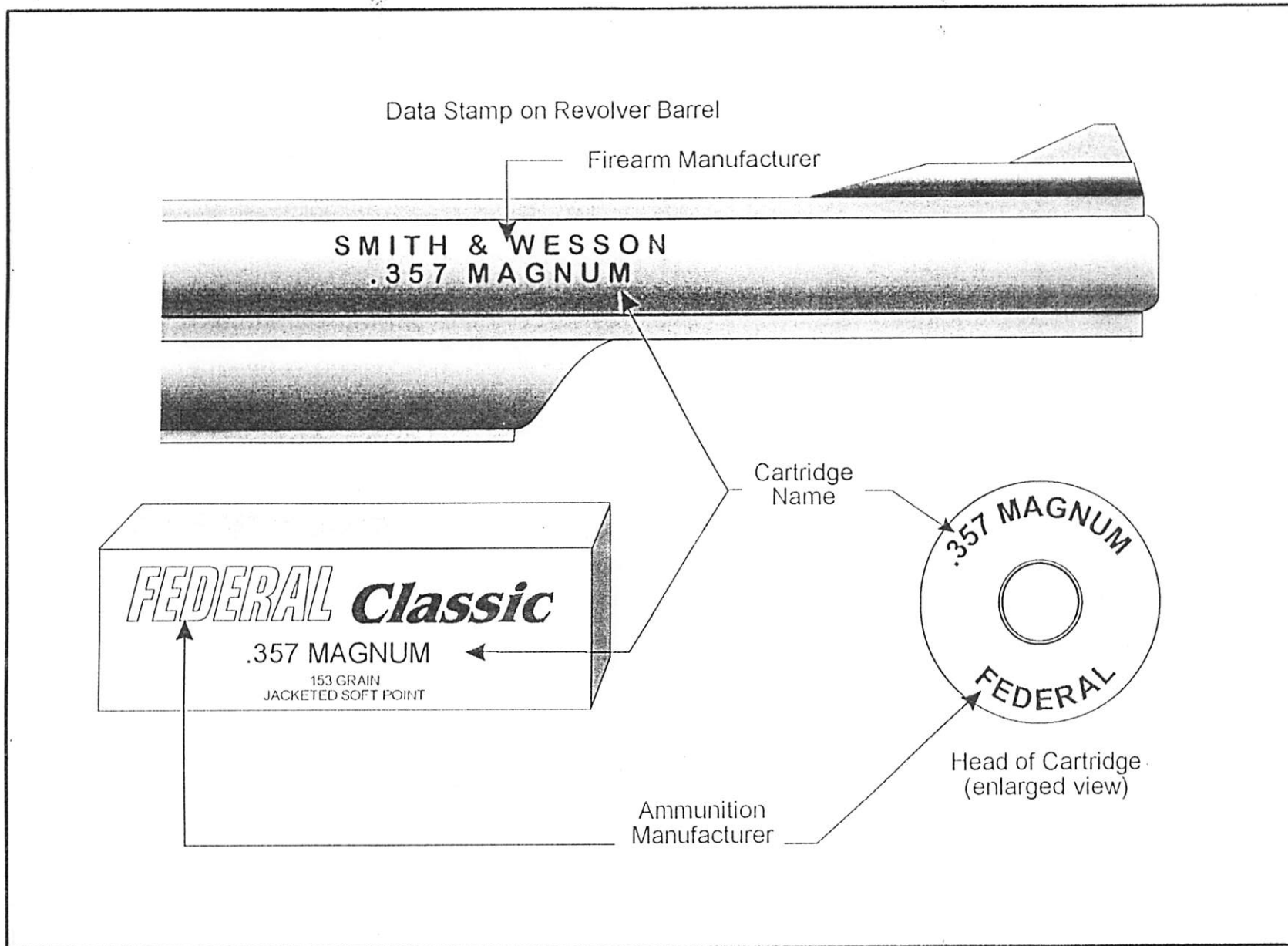


Dangerous Range of Handgun Ammunition

SOURCE: THE SPORTING ARMS and
AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE



Using Conventional Ammunition

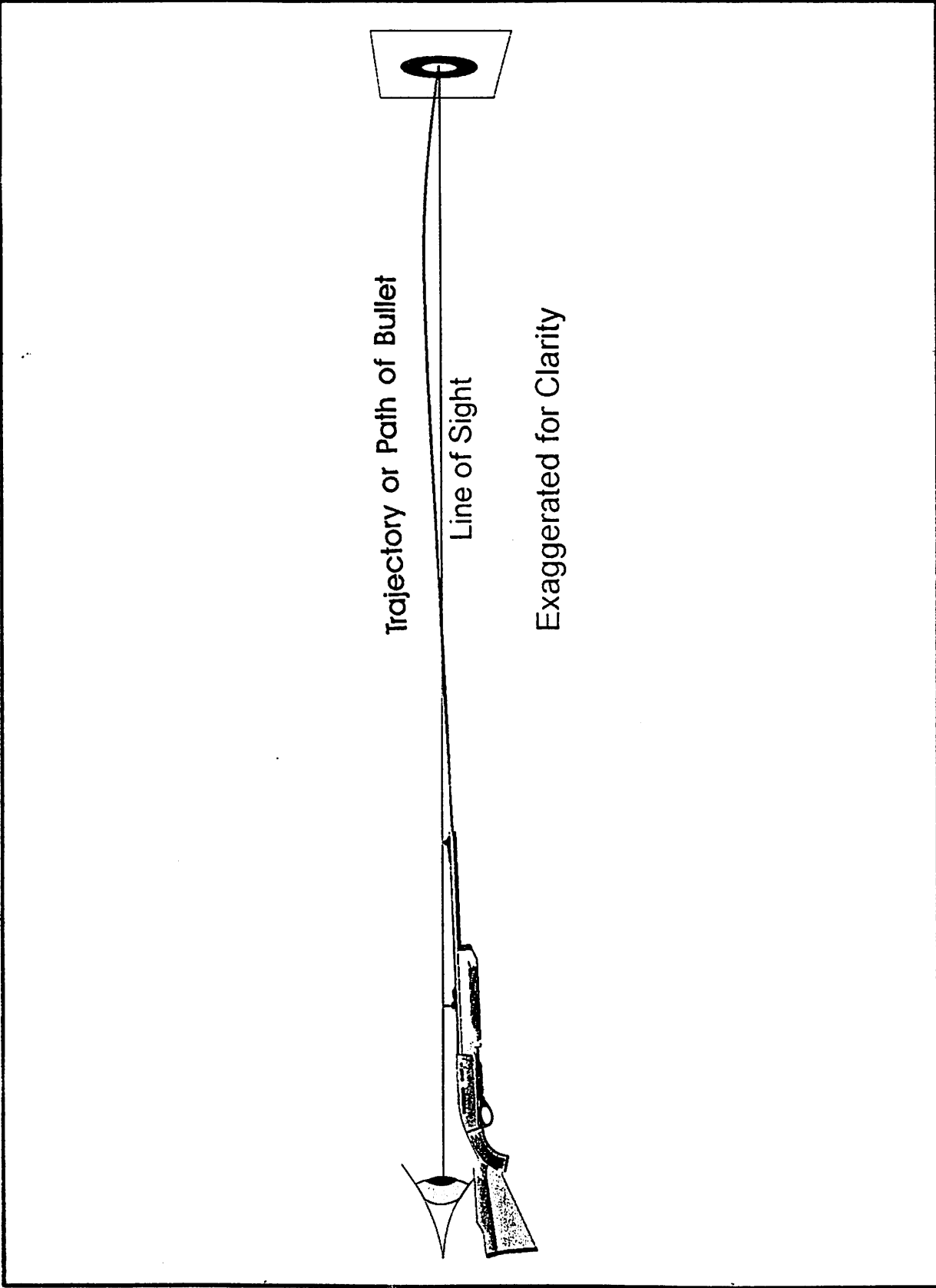




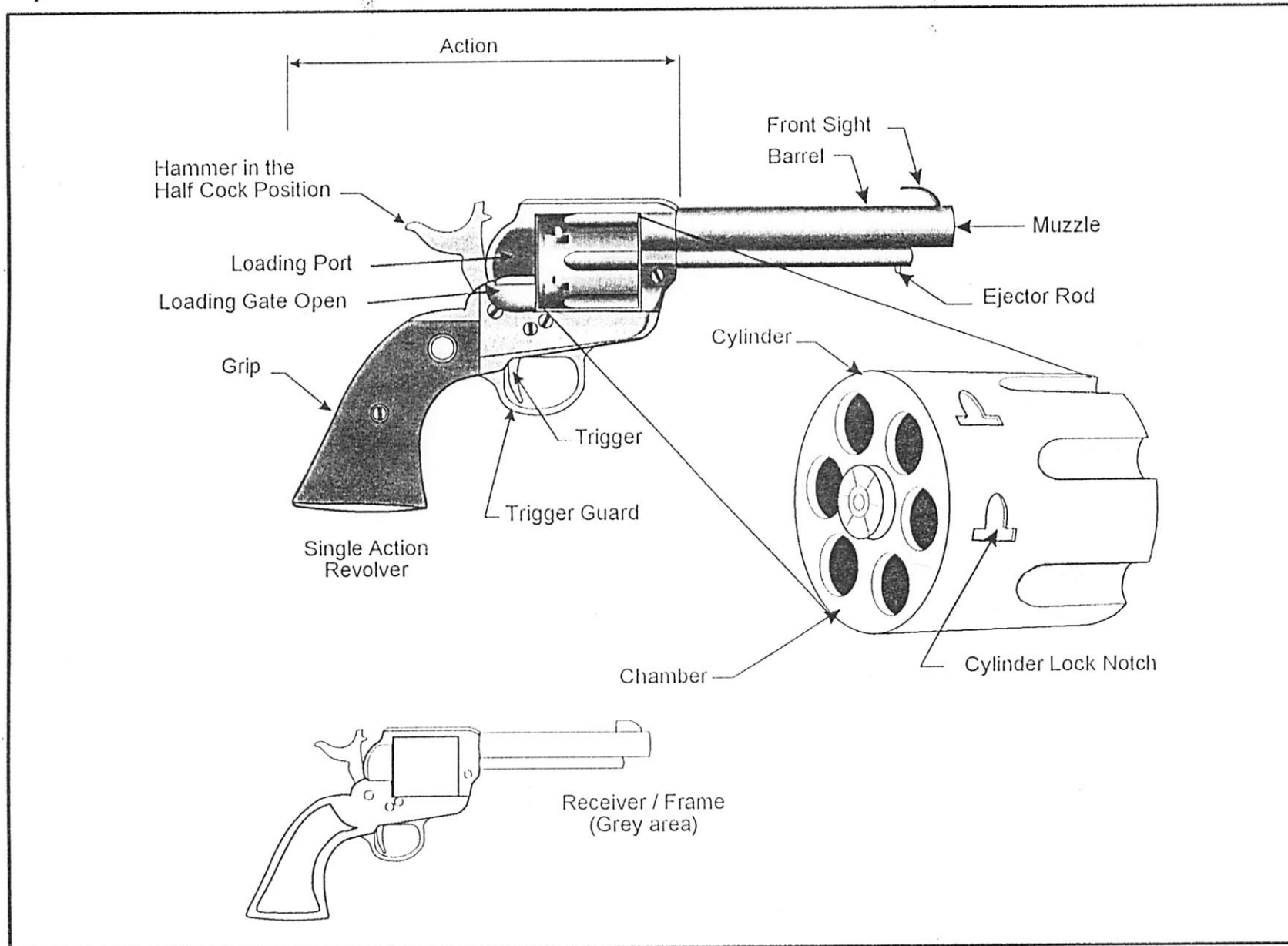
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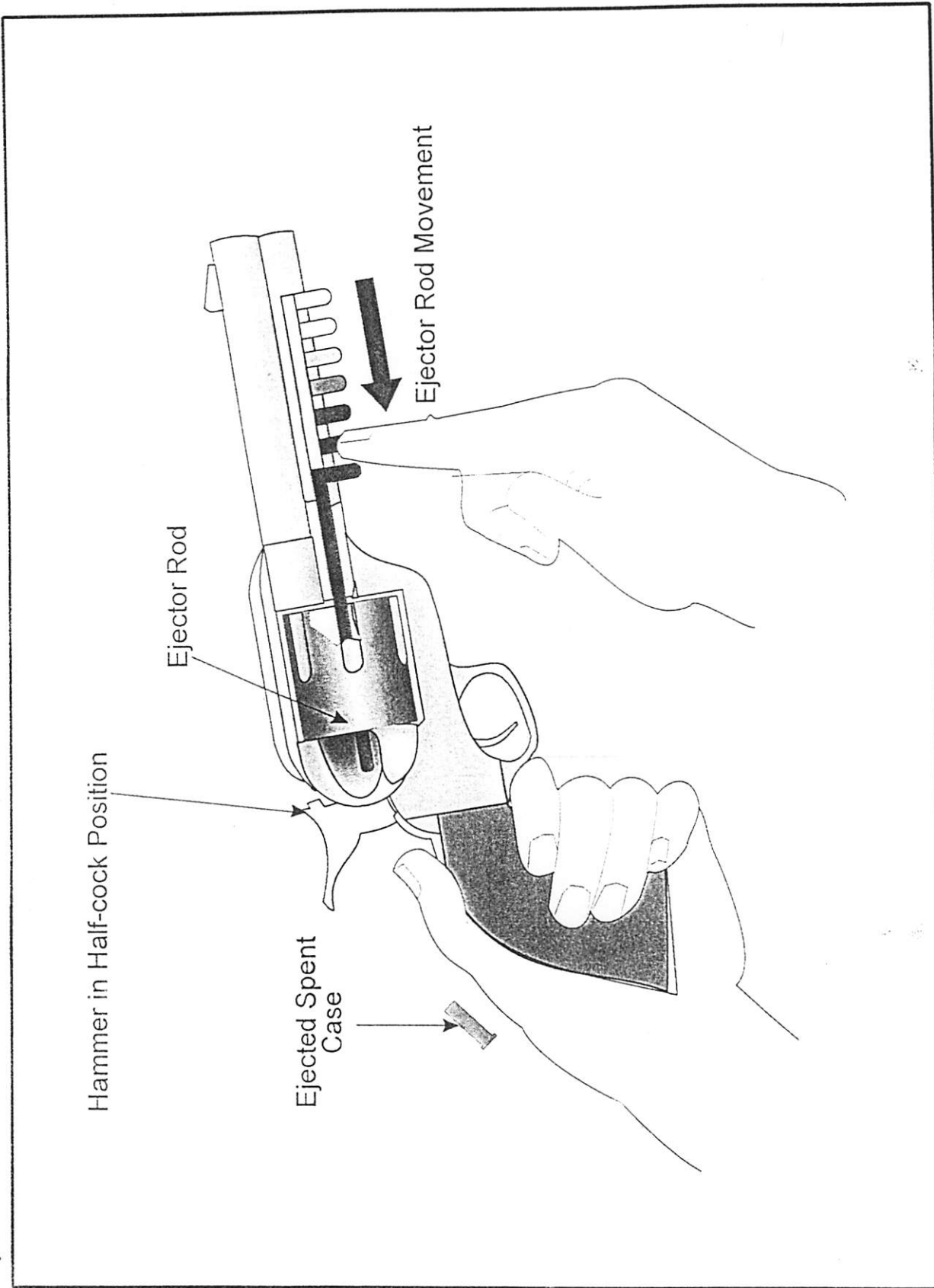
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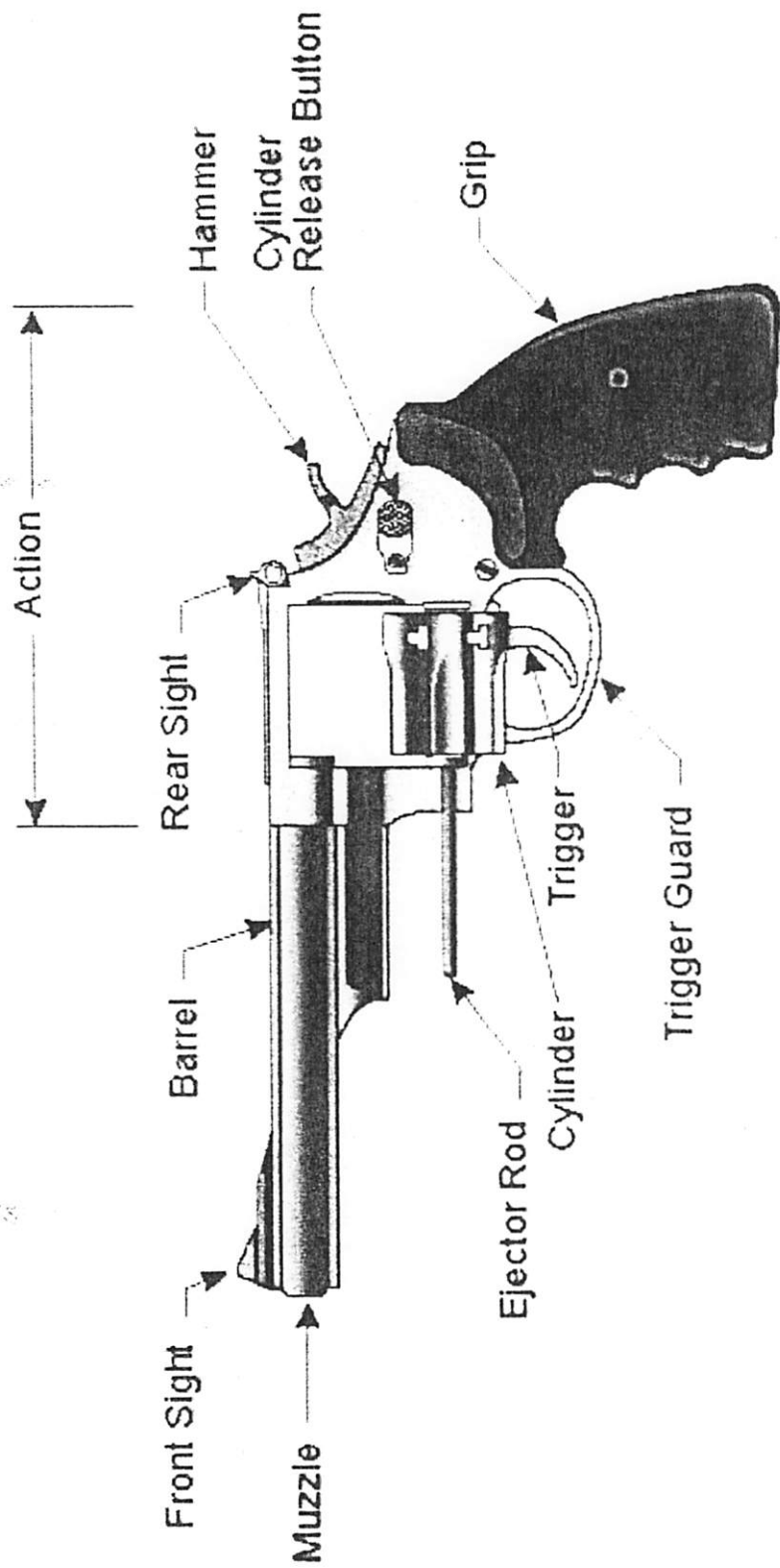
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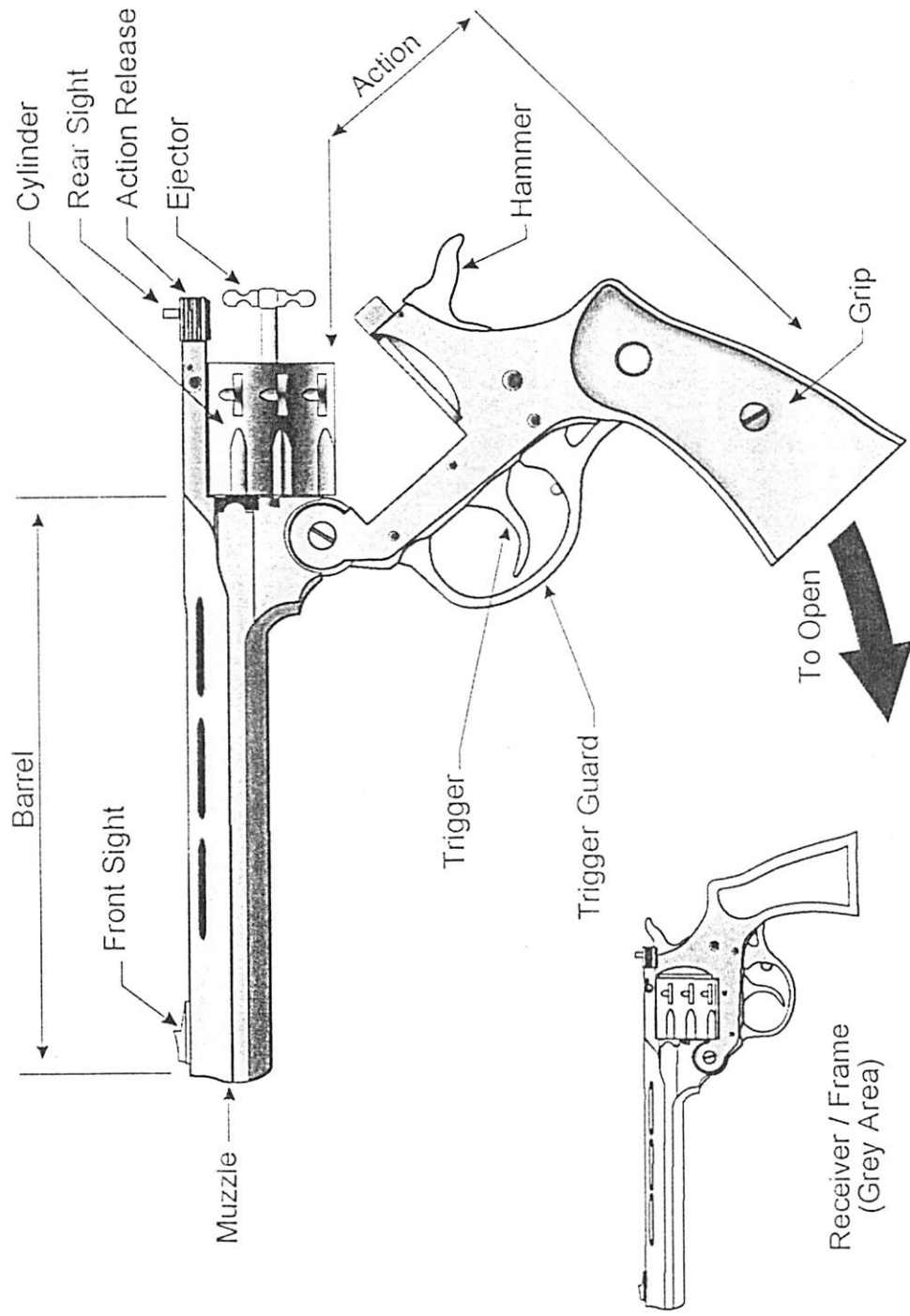
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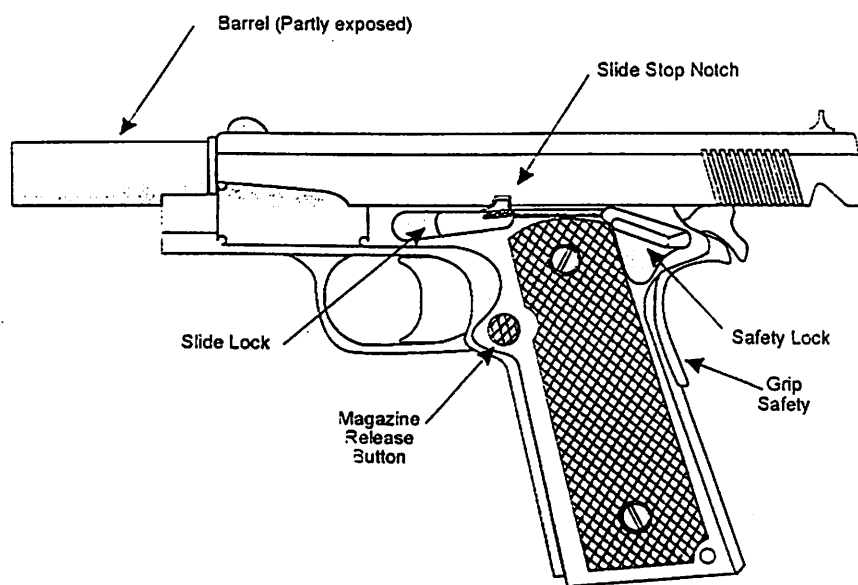
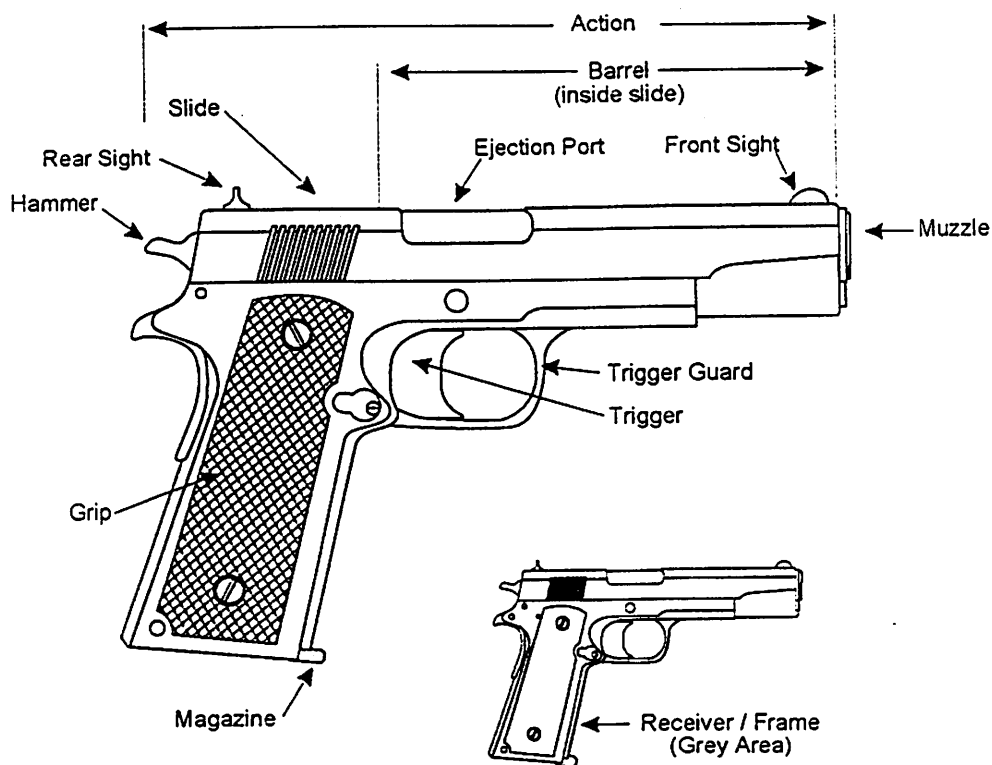


Double Action
Revolver





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