

FIREARMS

FUNDAMENTALS & SAFETY



MARKSMANSHIP, BASIC SKILLS, AND SAFETY



The goal of this course is to teach the basic knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary for owning and using a pistol.

It is a basic course and you will need to practice and seek more advanced training.

WHY CARRY A GUN?



Because a whole cop would be too heavy!

Lesson 1:



Pistol Knowledge
And
Safe Gun Handling



What is a Pistol?

- Missouri statutes define a concealable handgun as one having a barrel length less than 16 inches.



Fundamental Gun Safety Rules

- **Always** keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.
- **Always** keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.
- **Always** keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
- **Do not** point a gun at anything you are not willing to **KILL or DESTROY!**

Gun Safety

- Any gun passed to another person should be in a safe condition.
- A safe condition means that it is unloaded and made safe with the magazine out and the slide locked back on a semi-auto, or the cylinder open on a revolver.
- Both the passer and receiver will verify the gun is unloaded and in a safe condition.

A firearm is a weapon...not a tool.



Pistol Knowledge and Safe Gun Handling

■ In this section we will cover:

- Revolver knowledge
- Semi-automatic pistol knowledge
- Operating revolvers and semi-automatic pistols
- Safe gun handling



Revolver Knowledge



A revolver is a pistol that has a rotating cylinder containing a number of firing chambers. The action of the trigger or hammer will line up a chamber with the barrel and firing pin.

Revolver Components

A revolver consists of three major components.

- Frame
- Barrel
- Action



Frame

Backbone to which all other parts are attached. Consists of:

- a. Grip panels
- b. Trigger guard
- c. Rear sight
- d. Backstrap



Barrel

Metal tube through which the bullet passes. Consists of:

- a. Bore= Calibre
- b. Rifling
- c. Muzzle
- d. Front sight

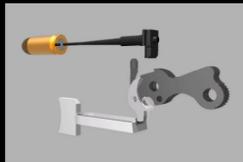
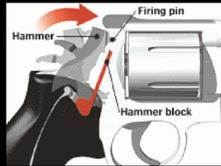


Action

A group of moving parts used to load, fire, and unload a pistol.

Consists of:

- a. Trigger
- b. Hammer
- c. Cylinder- discuss rotation
- d. Cylinder release latch
- e. Ejector
- f. Ejector rod
- g. Integral Safety Lock-on some





DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVERS



Semi-Automatic Pistol Knowledge

- The semi-automatic fires a single cartridge each time the trigger is pulled, automatically extracts and ejects the empty case, and inserts a new cartridge in the chamber.



Semi-Automatic Components

The semi-automatic, like the revolver consists of three major components:

- Frame
- Barrel
- Action



Frame

- a. Grip panels
- b. Trigger guard
- c. Rear sight
- d. Backstrap
- e. Safety-on some-Reliable?
- f. Slide stop/Release lever
- g. Decocker-on some
- h. Loaded Chamber indicator-on some



Barrel

- a. Bore=Caliber
- b. Chamber-one only
- c. Rifling
- d. Muzzle
- e. Front Sight



Action

- a. Trigger
- b. Hammer/Striker
- c. Slide
- d. Magazine
- e. Magazine release button
- f. Integral Safety Lock-on some

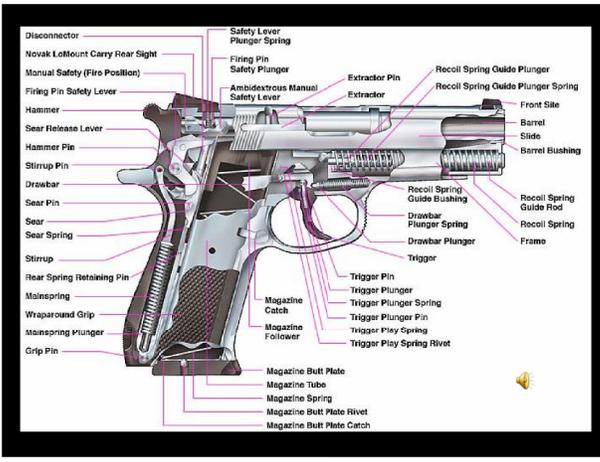


Semi-Auto Actions

- Single Action (SA)
- Double Action (DA)
- Double Action Only (DAO)

DAO is considered by legal experts as having the least liability. Glock Safe Action is considered a DAO.





Safe Gun Handling

Major Causes of gun accidents:

- **Ignorance**- a lack of knowledge
- An individual may not know how to properly operate a pistol
- **Carelessness**- firearms accidents can occur when a person is careless around firearms.
- A person handling a gun may know the various gun safety rules, but neglects to apply them.



THE BULLET



THE BULLET



Fundamental Gun Safety Rules

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- **Always** keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.
- **Always** keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
- **Do not** point a gun at anything you are not willing to **KILL or DESTROY!**

Clearing Stoppages

- Your handgun is a weapon of last resort, a weapon you will avoid using unless you have **no other options** to safely stop an attack.
- A gun stoppage that occurs during a violent encounter could render you helpless to stop an assailant's attack.
- For this reason you must learn immediate action drills for quickly clearing stoppages.
- Due to the short duration of this class we will only cover the basic immediate action drills.



Revolver



- A failure to fire with a revolver occurs whenever the hammer falls on a loaded chamber, or one believed to be loaded, and the gun does not fire.
- The rounds may already be fired, the chamber may actually be empty, or you may have a mechanical or ammunition failure.
- The immediate action drill is to fire a second time.
- If this does not fix the problem, your only course of action is to attempt to reload.
- If it is a mechanical malfunction, this will not fix the problem, and the services of a gun smith may be needed.

YOU are a component of the functioning of A semi-auto correctly!

SEMI-AUTO STOPPAGE TYPES

If you fail to get a proper grip and maintain it through Follow Through it can cause malfunctions!

FIRE

FEED

EXTRACT

EJECT (STOVEPIPE)

GO INTO BATTERY

EMPTY CHAMBER

Semi-Automatic Pistol

Most stoppages that may occur to a semi-automatic pistol can be cleared by one immediate action drill:

▪ **Tap/Roll/Rack**

▪ Remove your finger from the trigger and point the gun in a safe direction.

▪ **Tap**- the base of the magazine to ensure it is fully seated.

▪ **Invert-Roll** the gun toward your non-gun hand if it is an open top ejection port, or to the side with the ejection port if not. This will allow a cleared round to escape during the next action.

▪ **Rack**- the slide vigorously to the rear and let it go forward without riding the slide.

▪ **Ready**- Assess the situation to determine if the target still presents a threat. Take appropriate action.

▪ This drill will clear most stoppages; however there are other techniques for clearing other less common stoppages that you should learn. This is a good reason to take a more advanced protection class.



Double Feed

Tap/Roll/Rack will not correct a double feed!

▪ Remove the magazine-will be difficult

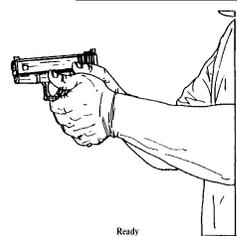
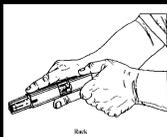
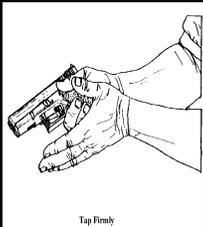
▪ Roll the gun to the side with port

▪ Rack the slide to remove the rounds

▪ Use a new magazine or the removed one after you have corrected the top round position

▪ Insert magazine and rack the slide to chamber a round.

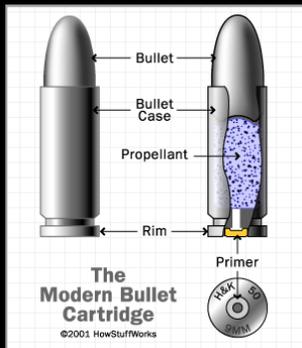
Semi-Auto Immediate Action Drill



STOPPAGES

- It should be understood that stoppages are not common but that they do on rare occasions occur.
- It is important to train for these malfunctions so they will not hinder you in a lethal situation.

Lesson II: Ammunition Knowledge



Ammunition Knowledge

We will learn:

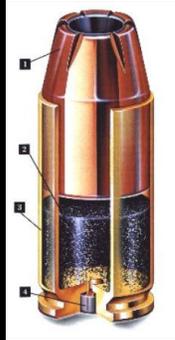
- Components of a pistol cartridge
- Firing sequence of a cartridge
- How to properly store ammunition
- The major types of cartridge malfunctions
- Target ammo versus carry ammo



Pistol Ammunition

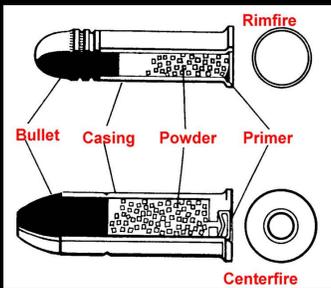
The Four components of a pistol cartridge are:

- Case- metal cylinder that is closed at one end and contains the other three components.
- Primer- an impact sensitive chemical compound used for ignition.
- Powder charge- a fast burning chemical compound used as a propellant.
- Bullet- the projectile.



Rimfire & Center-fire Cartridges

- Rimfire cartridge- the primer is contained inside the rim of the case's base.
- Center-fire cartridge- the primer is contained in a small metal cup, and is in the center of the case's base.



Cartridge Firing Sequence

- a. Firing pin strikes and ignites the primer.
- b. The flame generated by the primer ignites the powder charge.
- c. The powder burns very rapidly and produces a high volume of gas.
- d. The gas propels the bullet out of the barrel at a high rate of speed.

Cartridge Designation & Identification

- Always be sure to load the proper cartridge into the pistol.
- Match the cartridge designation stamped on the pistol with the cartridge designation printed on the ammunition box, and on the bottom of a center-fire cartridge.
- + P cartridges are loaded to higher pressures than standard cartridges. + P + cartridges are loaded to higher pressures than Plus P cartridges. Shooters must make sure their pistol is approved for Plus P cartridges.

Ammunition

- Bullet size - diameter
 - Caliber
 - 25 cal = .25 of an inch
 - 40 cal = .4 of an inch
 - 50 cal = .5 of an inch
 - Millimeter
 - 9mm = approximately .35 of an inch
- Bullet weight is measured in grains
 - 436.5 grains = 1 ounce
 - 10mm = approximately .40 of an inch



Ammunition Types

- Wadcutter
 - Flat nose - all lead
 - Used to cut a clean hole in paper targets
- Semi-wadcutter
 - Angled nose - all lead
 - Used to cut a noticeable hole in paper
- Round nose
 - All lead



Types Continued

- Full metal jacket
 - The entire bullet is covered by a copper jacket
- Semi jacketed
 - A copper jacket partly covering the bullet
- Hollow point
 - A bullet with a hole in the nose of the bullet
 - Designed to expand upon impact
 - Cause more tissue damage



Reality vs. Entertainment

- The movies and television entertain us by showing *shot* people getting knocked through the air and thrown backwards 20 feet
 - *This is just in the movies*
- Reality demonstrates that a person may not even know he has been shot and will continue the fight until dysfunction occurs.

Storing Ammunition

- Store in a cool and dry area.
- Avoid storing it in extremely high temperature areas like the attic or the trunk of a car.
- Always keep the ammunition in a factory box or carton.
- Wipe fingerprints off cartridges. Perspiration may cause corrosion.



Ammunition Storage

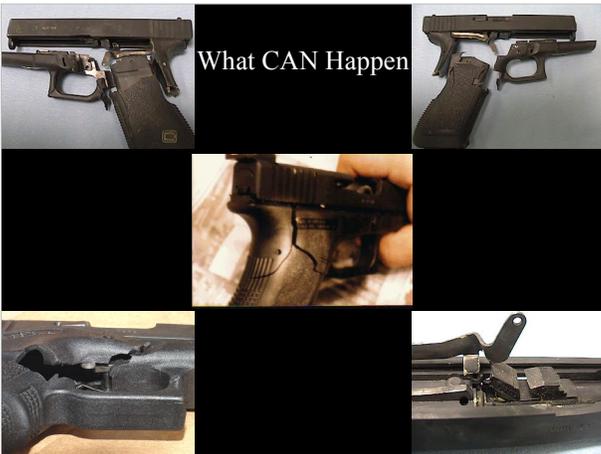
- Should be stored where children and other unauthorized persons will not have access to it.
- Should not be exposed to solvents, petroleum products, bore cleaner, ammonia, or other chemicals. They can cause the primer and powder charge to deteriorate, resulting in a cartridge malfunction.



Cartridge Malfunctions

- **Misfire**-a failure of the cartridge to fire after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.
- **Hangfire**-a perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer has been struck by the firing pin. If it does fail to fire immediately you will not know if it is a misfire or a hangfire. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction, wait 30 seconds before opening the action to remove the cartridge.
- **Squib load**- Development of less than normal pressure, or velocity after ignition of a cartridge. If anything unusual is noticed when firing a shot, such as a difference in recoil or noise, the shooter should stop firing immediately. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and unload the pistol. Check to be sure the chambers are empty. Then with the action open, visually inspect the barrel to be sure that it is not obstructed. Squib loads can result in a bullet failing to exit the barrel. If the bullet is lodged in the barrel. The firing of another shot could cause serious damage or injury.





What Ammo to Use

- For practice any cheap ammo is ok
- For carry you want to use a quality factory ammo that will normally be of hollow point design
- Change out your carry ammo at least every 6 months
- Avoid using reloads for your carry ammo
- Exotic Ammo will cause legal problems if used



Lesson III:

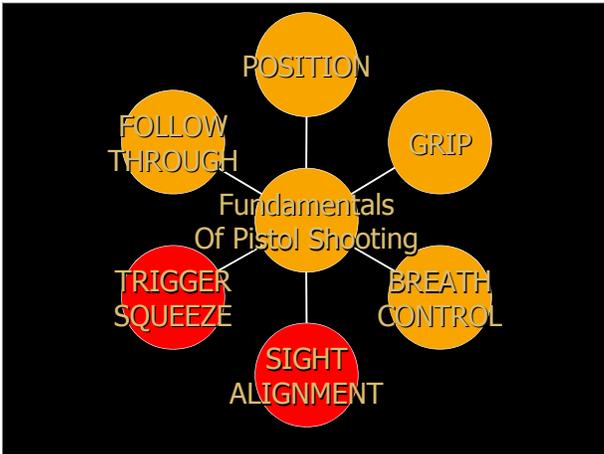


Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting

Dominate Eye



The dominant eye should be used for aiming.



Position

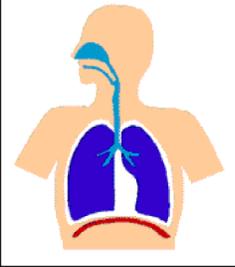
- There are many positions from which to shoot a pistol. Since this is a basic course for Concealed Carry, and the qualification requirements specifies that you fire from a standing position, we will be learning the two handed Isosceles and Weaver standing positions.

THE GRIP



Breath Control

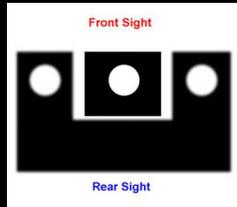
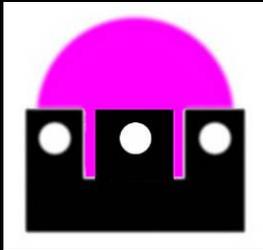
- In order to minimize body movement, your breath must be held while firing a shot.
- Before each shot, take a breath, let enough air out so you are comfortable, and hold the remaining breath while firing the shot.
- If your breath is held too long, muscle tremors may start. (approx. 8 seconds, but varies from person to person) Point the gun in a safe direction, take your finger off the trigger, put the gun down, relax take a few breaths, and then begin the firing cycle again.
- Of course in a real life shooting this would not be applicable, but is for practice purposes.



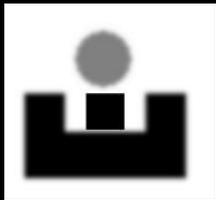
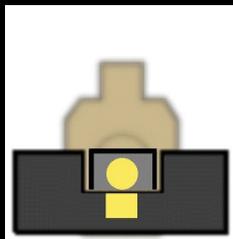
Sight Alignment

- Proper sight alignment- the top of the front sight is even with the top of the rear sight, and there are equal amount of space separating the front sight from the sides of the rear sight.
- The eye can only focus on one object at a time. It cannot keep the rear sight, the front sight, and the target in focus simultaneously. The shooter must concentrate on the **front** sight. (The bullet follows the front sight)
 - The front sight should appear sharp and clear.
 - The rear sight should appear less clear.
 - The target should appear blurred.
- Sight picture- obtained by achieving the proper sight alignment and putting the aligned sights into proper relationship with the target.

Sight Picture



Sights aligned



Sight Alignment-Continued

- No shooter can hold the pistol in a firing position without some motion. This motion is called the “arc of movement”. The shooter should try to maintain proper sight alignment while maintaining a minimum arc of movement.
- Proper sight alignment is the key to accurate shooting. Any misalignment of the front sight with the rear introduces an angular error that is multiplied with the distance.
- Ideally it is best to keep both eyes open while aiming. More total light is available to the eyes and depth perception is better.

Trigger Squeeze

- The index finger is placed so that the trigger is halfway between the tip of the finger and the first joint.
- The trigger is squeezed straight to the rear in a smooth, continuous manner without disturbing sight alignment. Don't speed up or slow down the pressure, or apply it in a start-and-stop manner. (use medicine dropper analogy)
- You should not be able to predict the instant that the gun will fire. Each shot should come as a surprise.
- Trigger squeeze and sight alignment must be done simultaneously while maintaining a minimum arc of movement.



Follow-through

- Follow-through- continuing to do everything that was being done at the time the shot was fired.
- Follow-through prevents any unnecessary movement before the bullet exits the barrel.

The two most important fundamentals in pistol shooting are **sight alignment** and **trigger squeeze**.





Lesson IV:

The Weaver Stance, Ready Positions, Defensive Accuracy, and Aiming

Weaver Shooting Position

- Practice getting into the proper position first without a pistol, and next with one checking for the following:
- **Proper Grip**- wrapped or cupped.
- **Feet**- bladed to the target in a boxer stance, non-gun foot forward, body weight carried slightly forward on the balls of your feet.
- **Legs**- knees slightly bent.
- **Back**-comfortable and balanced with a forward bend to absorb recoil.
- **Arms**- **Isometric contraction**, pushing with the gun arm and pulling with the weak arm, with both elbows bent and unlocked, the non-gun elbow pointing downward to bring the gun in closer to the body.
- **Pistol brought to eye level**- you may need to tilt head to properly line up sights.
- **Shooter should be relaxed and comfortable.**



Tueller Drill



How long does it take to draw and fire two centermass hits?
How long does it take to cross 21 ft. of distance?
21 FOOT IS YOUR DANGER ZONE!
How do we react to this threat!

Ready Positions

- In many defensive situations, such as when you are listening for the approach of an intruder, you will not immediately go into a firing position.
- Often you will hold your firearm in a ready position for an extended period of time, in anticipation of use.
- We will learn two common ready positions:

Low Ready Position



- **Low Ready Position**- With the proper grip on your handgun, lower it downward at an approximately 45 degree angle. The handgun will be pointed to the ground several feet in front of you.



Retention Ready Position

- **Retention Ready Position**- This method places the handgun close to the body promoting gun retention and hindering an attacker's ability to grab the gun. To assume this position simply pull the handgun in close to the body directly in front of the gun side armpit. The two handed grip is retained. You can use one hand if necessary.



Currently the average response time for police in many parts of the metro area is 8-18 minutes. You have to be able to deal with anything that can happen prior to police arrival!



Defensive Accuracy

Defensive accuracy is a very compressed version of target accuracy, but the fundamentals are the same, only compressed in time.

Things you must do different to achieve defensive accuracy:

- Expect larger groups- for self-defense purposes, shots covering a 9 inch piece of paper are acceptable.
- Balance Speed and accuracy- you need to fire as fast as you accurately can. Proper trigger control is crucial to achieving this accuracy.
- Aim at the center of exposed mass- note that when you fire quickly, your hits will spread out from this aiming point because speedy shooting usually results in an imperfect alignment of the sights.

Defensive Shooting



- For defensive shooting the handguns sights are often used in a different manner than when target shooting. This is because the ranges at which defensive encounters occur are often very close.
- The degree to which you may deviate from perfect sight alignment depends upon target distance, target size, and the speed required to engage the target. When engaging a target at close range, a deviation in sight alignment is not as critical, and may be needed to increase speed.
- We will cover Flash Sight Picture and Point Shooting next.

Flash Sight Picture

- It is neither necessary nor desirable for you to strive for pinpoint accuracy in a defensive shooting. The aiming technique most often used to produce acceptably accurate hits with a defensive handgun is known as **Flash Sight Picture**.
- In this technique, the shot is fired as soon as the front sight is roughly lined up somewhere within the rear sight notch.
- The front sight blade may be slightly off to the right or left, or may be slightly high or low.
- As long as it is visible somewhere in the rear sight notch, your shots will fall within an 8 1/2 by 11 piece of paper at 7 yards.
- Remember- the bullet follows the front sight.

Point Shooting

- Sometimes an attack occurs so close and so fast that any reference to sight alignment becomes unnecessary or impossible. **Point Shooting** is the technique used in such circumstances.
- Point Shooting involves simply raising or extending the handgun from a ready position to your normal two-handed firing stance, with the muzzle pointed to the center of mass of the target, and firing as soon as arms are in the shooting position.



Train to Live

- Remember---All things being equal:

Action Beats Reaction



This does not justify Brandishing
But
A gun in Hand...

Why we shoot until the threat is Neutralized

Center mass hits result in the most effective stops.

We Don't Shoot to Kill---We shoot to Stop the Threat!

The next slide shows an individual who was shot over 33 times with a 9mm!

-WARNING: GRAPHIC-



Lesson V:

Concealed Carry Considerations, Safety, and Stress Response





Concealed Carry Considerations

- Carrying a concealed gun requires many serious considerations not required of an unarmed person. These involve safety, as well as legal and accessibility considerations, some of which are:
 - To be carried safely, a firearm must be secured from becoming separated from the shooter while carried.
 - The type of holster or non-traditional carry device is very important. Comfort versus ability to draw is a serious consideration. Holsters with means of retention such as straps, or other methods of securing them against unintentional loss of control are preferred.

Concealed Carry Considerations

- A person in possession of a concealed weapon is legally obligated to keep it under his or her control, and inaccessible to unauthorized persons at all times.
- Some non-traditional carry methods such as purses, day timers, fanny packs, etc. require that the person maintain control of them, even when they are not in their hands. Leaving one unsecured on a desk or on the TV at home is **not** being in control of the gun.
- Leaving a gun in a closed and locked car in a public parking lot, even if out of view, may cause the owner liability if the car is broken into and the gun taken and used in a crime.

Concealed Carry Considerations



- When drawing and re-holstering a pistol, care must be taken to ensure that clothing or other objects do not catch on the pistol and cause the pistol to be dropped or discharge.
- Drawing and re-holstering an empty pistol must be practiced to develop the ability to do so safely under a crisis situation.
- It cannot be stressed enough, that **using a pistol in self defense must be considered as a last resort.**

Body Mechanics

- Our body shape and size will place limitations on what holsters and clothing we can wear and properly conceal and safely draw our weapon.
- What works for me may not work for you.
- Females often have higher waists than males, affecting the dynamics of drawing and concealing a gun.



Drawing

- You must practice drawing and re-holstering safely to build muscle memory.
- Consider your clothing-snagging/discharging
- Body type
- Sitting and standing position when drawing
- Type of holster, position, retention device
- Holster vs. Non-traditional carry devices
- Extra ammunition



Stress Response

- Our bodies have been adapted over the centuries to respond to perceived danger with the **Flight or Fight Response**, which is made up of both physiological and psychological components.

Some people also
Have a 3rd reaction-
Freeze!



Stress Response- Continued

- When subjected to a sudden stress crisis our bodies go into survival mode and the following occur to differing degrees in everyone:
- Pain receptors are turned down
- Respiration & Heart rate increases
- Blood going to large muscle groups means less for small ones which control hand eye coordination
- Our body starts to sweat to cool itself from the increased demands on its systems



Stress Response- Continued

- Your ability to speak in a normal tone of voice may be affected
- You may become nauseated and even get cramps
- Your eyes may water excessively blurring your vision
- Sensory distortion may take place making it difficult to distinguish colors, distance and judge time
- Your startle response will be exacerbated making it very important not to put your finger on the trigger until you are ready to fire
- You may get tunnel vision with your eyes focusing in on a very small part of the overall scene to the exclusion of other possible targets or dangers
- Auditory distortion occurs and you may not hear normal sounds, or may hear sounds that don't help you such as your pulse beating in your ears
- Your brain is so busy taking in input and spewing out responses that the higher brain functions are affected, including judgment and concentration.
- Your decision are less likely to be appropriate to a changing crisis situation
- There is often a denial effect that this is actually happening

Dealing with Stress Response

- Many of them are advantageous to our survival and we would not want to offset them. Others we can train to overcome:
- To overcome tunnel vision you can train yourself to scan from side to side
- You must train your muscles to handle your firearm through repetitive practice which builds muscle memory that will be there when you need it and have lessened fine motor skills
- You can also visualize or **WHAT IF** train. You examine possible crisis situations you may become involved in based on your life and environments, and preplan how to handle them. This will give you a mental library of options that you can call on during a crisis when your ability to formulate a plan on the spot may be lessened from the stress response.



Target Identification

- In order to utilize deadly force in a legally defensible manner you **MUST** be able to identify that an immediate life threatening threat existed that required your justifiable use of deadly force.
- Since most shootings happen in low light situations you should have a flashlight available.
-







Lesson VI:

Safety and Storage in the Home

Safety & Storage in the Home

- Safe gun storage is an integral part of gun safety. It is one of your prime responsibilities as a gun owner to take all reasonable precautions to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to your firearms. By storing your firearms safely, you not only avoid the possibility of an accidental shooting involving a child or other untrained person; you also prevent a criminal from using your firearm against an innocent person, including members of your own family.
- Some jurisdictions have laws mandating secure firearm storage. Almost all jurisdictions have criminal negligence laws that can be applied to gun owners who do not take reasonable precautions in storing their firearms. You must consider all this as well as the following for safe storage and safety:

Safety in the Home

- Every household member in a home with guns should be trained in gun safety, even if they will never intentionally have access to the gun.
- Even small children must be trained. They should be trained in the NRA Eddie Eagle program which teaches children to “Stop, Don’t Touch, and Tell an Adult”. While you may be a responsible gun owner, are all visitors to your home? What about people whom your children visit.
- All firearms in the home should be rendered safe by locking devices, or locked up in a suitable secure site away from unauthorized persons and children, when not under the physical control of the owner. A lock should **NEVER** be placed on a loaded firearm.

Safety in the Home-Continued

- An unsecured hiding place is not secure, they can be stumbled onto by accident by children, or unauthorized adults, regardless of how well hidden you believe them to be.
- Gun accidents are entirely preventable. When evaluating what firearm, if any, to keep in the home you must give consideration to your environment. Will your bullets penetrate your walls and strike a neighbor? Most bullets **Will** penetrate most non-brick walls, and pose a risk to other dwellings and persons.

Safety in the Home-Continued

- Unlike in TV land **YOU** are responsible for every bullet fired, even during a justified shooting. A miss or misses can harm others not involved in the incident such as neighbors or your family located in other parts of the house, or adjacent dwellings.
- In any potential crisis situation you should call the police as soon as it is safe to do so. When possible you should call before taking any action.
- A flashlight is a necessary part of any home safety plan. You must be able to see in order to access if you need to shoot or not. Many potential home defense situations will occur at night.





Cleaning of Concealed Pistols

- Concealable Pistols can be cleaned in the same manner as non-concealed firearms by following the manufactures recommendations for that specific pistol.
- Concealed pistols will require more frequent cleanings due to the conditions of their carry. Sweat, lint, dust and dirt, and small lose objects which might obstruct the barrel or action must be removed frequently to keep the pistol in a safe working condition.
- A holster that covers the barrel opening at the muzzle will minimize dangerous debris getting into the barrel and causing a dangerous obstruction.

Cleaning of Concealed Pistols-Continued

- Pistols should be cleaned after every use to ensure that it continues to operate properly, and protect its finish and value.
- Pistols stored for extended periods of time should be cleaned to ensure they operate correctly before being fired.
- Repairs should only be performed by a competent gun repair expert.

Materials for the Cleaning of Concealed Pistols

- Cloth patches
- Cleaning rod
- Cleaning rod attachments
- Soft cloth
- Brushes
- Gun cleaning fluid
- Gun oil
- Materials should be sized for the specific pistol



Cleaning of Concealed Pistols-Continued

- Before cleaning any pistol keep it pointed in a safe direction and check to make sure it is unloaded and the action open.
- No ammunition should be present when cleaning the pistol.
- Attach a bore brush of suitable size to a cleaning rod and dip or spray cleaner on the brush.
- Run the brush through the bore 8-10 times. Clean from the rear of the barrel whenever possible to reduce muzzle wear. Be careful not to damage the muzzle. Clean revolver chambers in the same manner.

Cleaning of Concealed Pistols-Continued

- Attach a patch tip to the cleaning rod, put cleaner on it and run it through the bore several times, and the cylinders on a revolver.
- Attach a clean dry patch to the rod tip and run it through the bore, and the cylinders on a revolver.
- Repeat this process until the dry cloth comes out clean.
- When the bore is clean run a lightly oiled clean patch through the bore, and chambers if a revolver.
- Use a small brush to clean the extractor and the area around the rear face of the cylinder on a revolver.
- Brushes should not be used on the exterior finish of pistols. A cleaning cloth with cleaner should clean the powder residue from the outside finish.

Cleaning of Concealed Pistols-Continued

- When done wipe down the pistol with a clean soft cloth.
- Never use stainless steel polishing cloths or cleaners on blued pistols as it will remove the finish.
- These are general instructions; you should follow exactly the cleaning method specified by your pistol manufacturer.
- Lubricate the handgun following your specific manufacturer's instructions.
- Function check the handgun- dry fire it and listen to see if it sounds normal. Observe it to see if it functions normally. Follow checks recommended for your specific handgun.
- These are general instructions; you should follow exactly the cleaning method specified by your pistol manufacturer.

Three Fundamental Gun Safety Rules

- **Always** keep the gun pointed in a safe direction
- **Always** keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.
- **Always** keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
- **Never** point a gun at anything you are not willing to **KILL** or **Destroy**.

Other Safety Rules

1. Be sure the gun is safe to operate. 
2. Know how to use the gun safely. 
3. Use only the correct ammunition for the gun. 
4. Know the target and what is beyond.
5. Wear eye and ear protection.
6. Never use alcohol or drugs before shooting.
7. Store guns so they are not accessible to unauthorized persons.
8. Be aware that certain types of guns and many shooting activities require additional safety precautions.
