ALWAYS ON POINT, LLC

FIREARMS TRAINING CENTER

INTRODUCTION

- **Americans enjoy a Right that citizens of many other countries do not—The Right to own firearms. But, with this Right come responsibilities. It is the gun owner's responsibility to store, operate and maintain his or her firearms safely. It is the gun owner's responsibility to ensure that unauthorized or untrained individuals cannot gain access to his or her firearms. It is the gun owner's responsibility to learn and obey all applicable laws that pertain to the purchase, possession and use of a firearm in his or her locale. Guns are neither safe nor unsafe by themselves. When gun owners learn and practice responsible gun ownership, guns are safe.**

COURSE GOAL

To teach the Basic Knowledge, Skills, and Attitude Necessary for Owning and Using a Pistol Safety.

ORIENTATION OUTLINE

LESSON I: INTRODUCTION TO PISTOL SAFETY, PARTS, AND OPERATION

LESSON II: INTRODUCTION TO AMMUNITION AND FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

LESSON III: INTRODUCTION TO FIRING PROCEDURES AT THE RANGE

LESSON IV: INTRODUCTION TO PISTOL SELECTING, CLEANING, AND STORAGE

LESSON I

INTRODUCTION TO PISTOL SAFETY, PARTS, AND OPERATION

RULES FOR SAFE GUN HANDLING

- ***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

FIREARM SAFETY

Basic firearm safety is fundamental to all shooting operations. The safety rules are incorporated for when you're practicing at the range, outside hunting events, and cleaning your firearm. Safe gun handling involves the development of knowledge, skills, and attitude. Knowledge of the gun safety rules, skills on how to utilize the rules, safety attitude and a responsibility of understanding the danger of mishandling a firearm.

A good foundation is very important with the use and handling of firearms; most gun accidents are caused by **ignorance** and/or **carelessness**. Ignorance is plainly the lack of knowledge and the procedures to handle a firearm in a safety manner. It's very important that proper training is achieved before purchasing and handling a firearm. It has been known that individuals that have been around firearms for awhile or had extensive training with firearms have found themselves with a gun mishap. These cases happen when the person becomes careless in the simple fundamentals of safety. The ongoing dedication of practicing safe usage and handling of guns will eliminate accidents. The understanding and usage of the fundamental rules for safe gun handling is paramount to safety for all

TYPES OF PISTOLS

The **revolver** and **semi-automatic** are the two types of pistols. Both pistols have **three major components** which are the frame, barrel, and action. The pistols have some similarities and some differences, along with the process of there firing operations. **Every gun doesn't fit every operator/person**, there's many features that the revolver and semi-automatic have which should be a factor when purchasing a firearm. You'll see the different types of operation with both types of pistols, to give the operator a better understanding on what is a good fit for them. We will be discussing the different types of actions for the revolvers and semi-automatics; the types of actions will be referring to the primary trigger function for that particular firearm. The terminology of Double-Action (5-14 lbs) is referring to a long and heavy trigger pull and Single-Action (2-4 lbs) is a more lighter trigger pull. These pounds of pressure could be lighter and heavier depending on the model and manufacture of the pistol.

TYPES OF PISTOLS

A **semi-automatic pistol** is a firearm that each time the trigger is pulled, fires a single cartridge, automatically extracts and ejects the empty case, and insert a new cartridge into the chamber. Semi-automatic pistols utilize the pressure generated by the ignition of the cartridge to perform the cycle of operation, has a detachable magazine. A slide is mounted on the frame which can freely move in the fore-and-aft direction on rails in the frame. In some designs the barrel is fully contained within the slide, and in others it is rigidly attached to the frame with the slide positioned to its rear. In both designs, a vertical face (breech face) on the slide abuts the chamber end of the barrel. On locked-breech designs the barrel locks to the slide by way of lugs that enter recesses in the slide, by the physical interference of a shoulder on the barrel with the rear edge of the ejection port of the slide, or other methods. The slide also houses the firing pin and extractor, while a fixed frame-mounted blade ejector is the most common means of ejection. The **three main functions of the slide** is to extract the cartridge case and eject it from the pistol, cock the hammer or firing pin, and moves the top cartridge from the magazine into the chamber for the next firing process. The ejection port in the slide provides a means for empty cases to exit the firearm. Ignition process can come from an external hammer, an internal hammer, or a spring loaded striker or firing pin.

TYPES OF PISTOLS

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. The primary feature of a **revolver** action is its rotating cylinder. The cylinder is mounted on the frame just to the rear of the barrel, the cylinder contains several chambers for cartridges, each of which comes into alignment with the bore as the cylinder is rotated. The newer revolver action is an outgrowth of earlier designs, such as the pepperbox, which consisted of a drum containing a number of barrels, each with a live chambered round, that was manually rotated to bring each successive barrel into alignment with the hammer. Today, the term **"revolver"** universally refers to a type of pistol with a rotating cylinder.

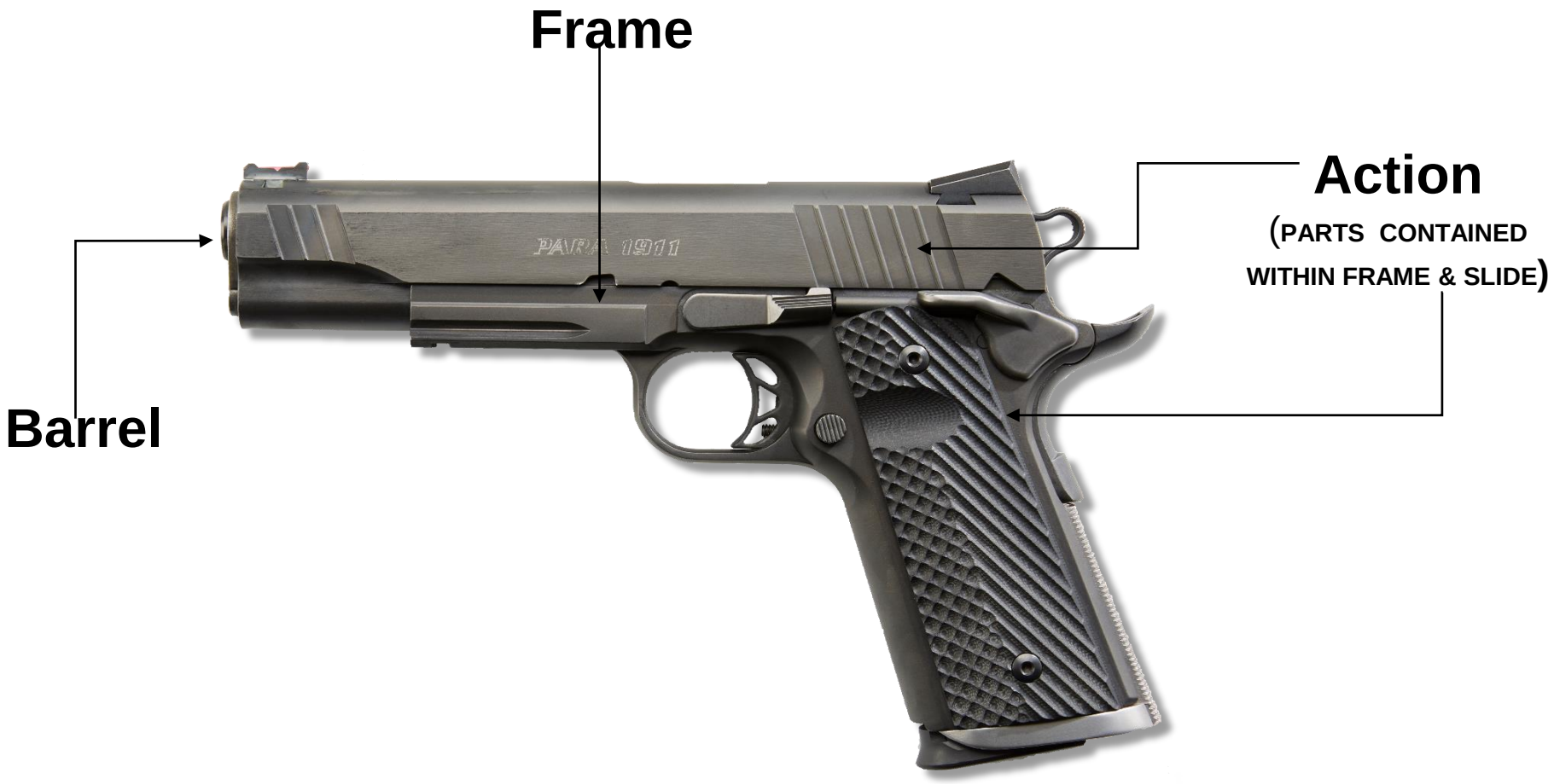
PISTOL MAJOR COMPONENTS

FRAME: The central component or the backbone of most pistol is the frame. Which all the action parts are housed, and in most cases the barrel is connected along with the grip panels.

BARREL: A tube through which the bullet is propelled. It's usually made of steel, and the hole through the tube consist of the bore, chamber, muzzle, and rifling.

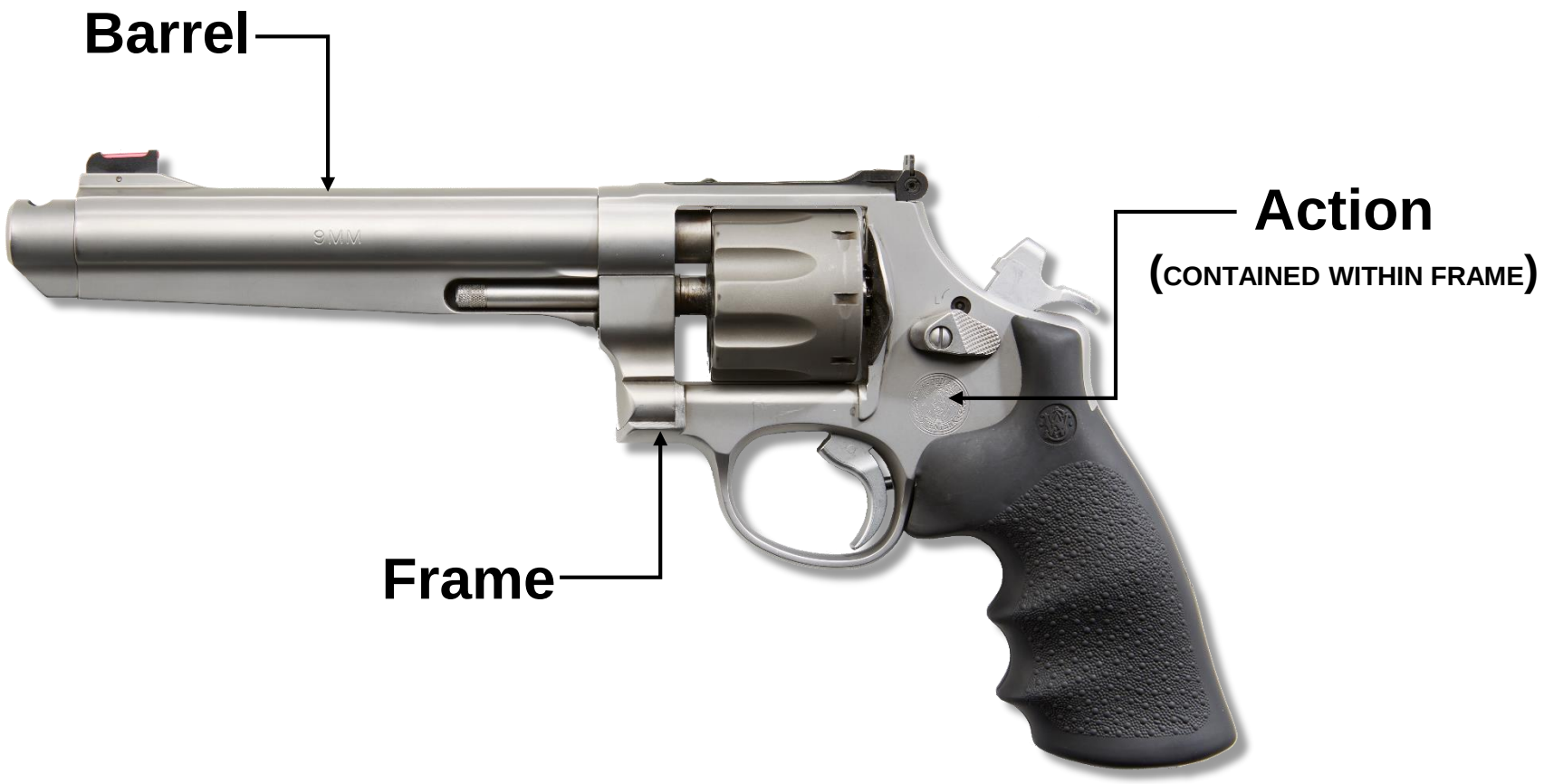
ACTION: It's basically all the moving parts associated with the pistol; it determines how the gun operates, and simply the collection of parts that serve to fire the gun.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC MAJOR COMPONENTS



SEMI-AUTOMATIC PARTS

REVOLVER MAJOR COMPONENTS



REVOLVER PARTS

REVOLVER PARTS

FIREARMS OPERATIONS

TYPES OF REVOLVERS

- SINGLE -ACTION
- DOUBLE- ACTION

TYPES OF SEMI-AUTOMATICS

- SINGLE -ACTION
- DOUBLE- ACTION (TRADITIONAL)
- DOUBLE- ACTION ONLY (DAO)

TYPES OF REVOLVERS

- **SINGLE- ACTION: HAMMER RELEASE**

EXPLANATION: Each pull of the trigger only performs **one** function and that's releasing the cocked hammer to fire the gun; the hammer must be manually cocked with the thumb **every time**.

- **DOUBLE-ACTION: COCKS AND RELEASE**

EXPLANATION: Each pull of the trigger performs **two** functions, it cocks the hammer and as the trigger continue to be pulled back it then release the hammer to fire the gun. Most double action revolvers can also be fired in the single action mode by manually cocking the hammer with the thumb.

TYPES OF SEMI-AUTOMATICS

- **SINGLE-ACTION: RELEASING THE HAMMER**

EXPLANATION: Each pull of the trigger only performs **one function** and that's releasing the cocked hammer; the hammer must be manually cocked for the **first shot only**. The energy from firing the cartridge will allow the slide to be push back to cock the hammer for the next firing operation for you.

- **DOUBLE-ACTION (TRADITIONAL): COCKS AND RELEASE THE HAMMER, THEN JUST RELEASE.**

EXPLANATION: The initial long, heavy trigger pull both cocks and releases (double-action) the hammer on the **first shot**; each **subsequent shot** the hammer only release (single-action mode). On the start of the subsequent shots the slide will cock the hammer for the next firing operation because of the energy from firing the cartridge.

TYPES OF SEMI-AUTOMATICS

- **DOUBLE-ACTION ONLY: COCKS AND RELEASE HAMMER**

EXPLANATION: Each trigger pull has **two functions** both cocks and release (double-action) the hammer every time; as with the double-action revolver.

OPERATING REVOLVERS AND SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER

- Loading
- Cocking
- Uncocking
- Unloading

DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER

- Loading
- Cocking
- Uncocking
- Unloading

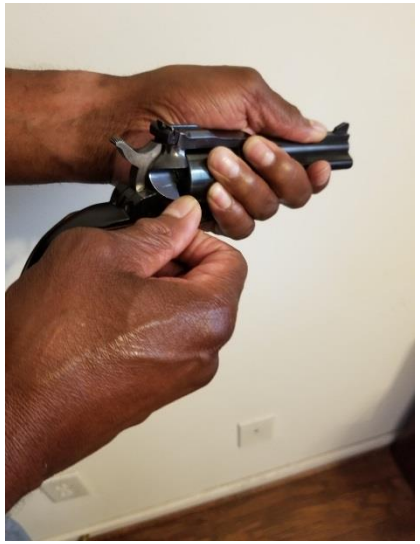
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

- Loading
- Cocking
- Uncocking
- Unloading

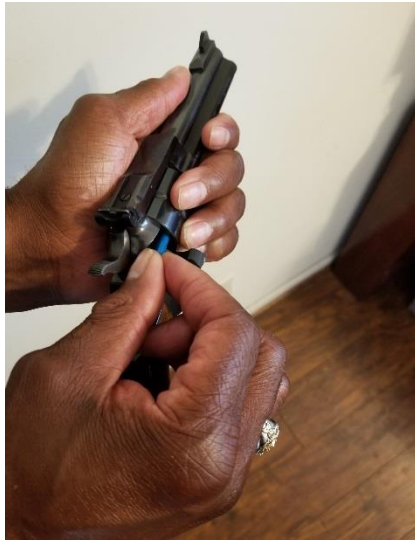
SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER

LOADING

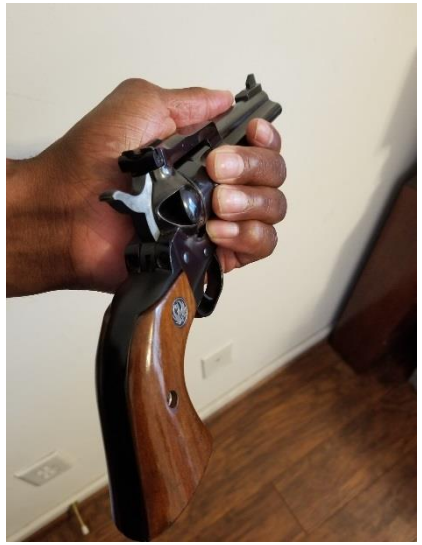
For a right hand shooter, transfer gun to left hand to expose the loading gate. **For a left had shooter**, the gun is already held in the left hand.



Open the loading gate with the right thumb. In some models the hammer is placed in the half-cocked position at this stage for the cylinder to rotate during loading. **This model doesn't need to be in the half-cocked position for the loading process.**



Load each chamber with a cartridge, the cylinder is rotated with the right hand to expose each chamber and a cartridge inserted into it.



Closed the loading gate and decock the hammer if necessary. The gun is ready for firing, assume the proper grip and shooting position if you're preparing to start the firing process.

SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER

COCKING

Always pointing in a safe direction. Position the support hand thumb on the hammer spur to start the cocking process.

Cock the hammer using the support hand thumb with the **two-handed grip**. Using **a one-handed grip** the handle could be cock using the firing hand thumb.

Fully cocked and ready for the firing process. Finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.

SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER

UNCOCKING

Always pointing in a safe direction. Positon the thumb on the shooting hand on the hammer spur to proceed with the lowering of the hammer.

Position the support hand thumb between the hammer and the firing pin plate of the gun. Position the shooting hand finger on the trigger and press. The support hand thumb is there to prevent the hammer from striking the firing pin and firing the gun when the trigger is pressed.

The hammer will release when the trigger is press, maintain control of the hammer movement with the thumb on the shooting hand. Remove the support hand thumb from between the hammer and firing pin plate.

Remove the shooting hand finger off of the trigger while controlling the lowering of the hammer with the thumb all the way to the gun.

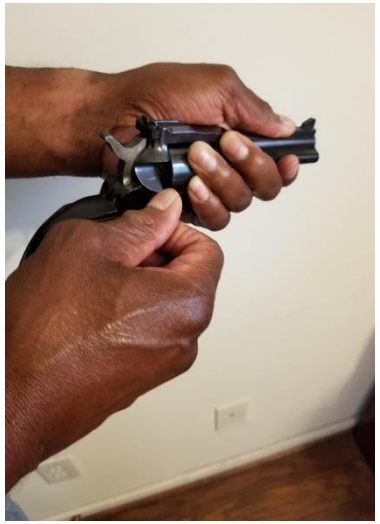
Ease the hammer all the way down and then remove thumb from the hammer spur. Maintain the gun pointing in a safe direction.

SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER

UNLOADING

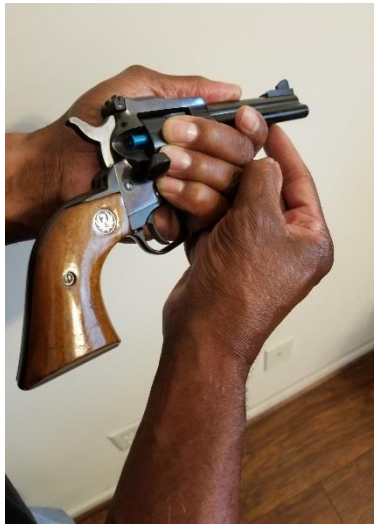
Always keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction. Prepare for the unloading process.

Position the gun in the support hand.



Open the loading gate with the firing hand thumb while maintaining the gun in the support hand. Always make sure that the muzzle is clear from any part of the hand.

Align the empty case or live cartridge with the loading gate. The index finger of the shooting hand engages the ejector rod and pulls the rod rearward to push the case or cartridge out of the chamber.



Release the ejector rod when the case or cartridge is exposed. Remove the case or cartridge and rotate the cylinder to the next chamber. The process is repeated until the chambers are empty.

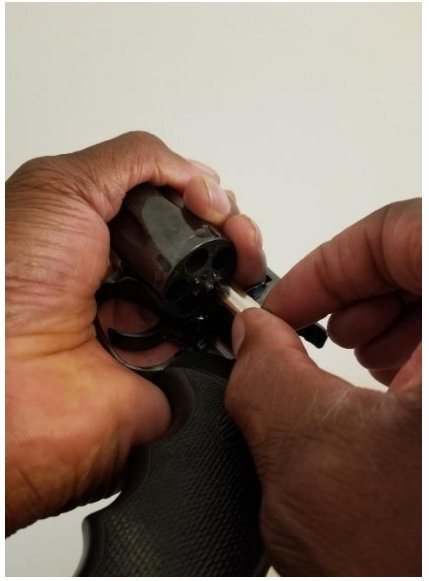
DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER

LOADING

Always keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction. With the revolver held in the right hand (for both right and left handed shooters) and finger off the trigger use the right hand thumb to engage the cylinder latch release.

While the cylinder latch release engaged push out the cylinder from the frame with the left hand fingertips. Maintain a good hold on the revolver to start the loading process.

While the cylinder is fully open position the gun slightly downward.



Load/insert a cartridge into the cylinder chambers one by one with the right hand.

Once the cylinder is full, position the revolver back in the right hand and then push the cylinder back into the frame with the left hand thumb. The revolver is ready to fire.

DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER

COCKING

NOTE: Double-action revolvers can be fired by simply placing the finger on the trigger and pressing rearward each time. The double-action revolver can also be fired as a single-action revolver by manually cocking the hammer each time before firing. The process and demonstrations are exactly the same as the previous single-action illustration slides.

DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER

DECOCKING

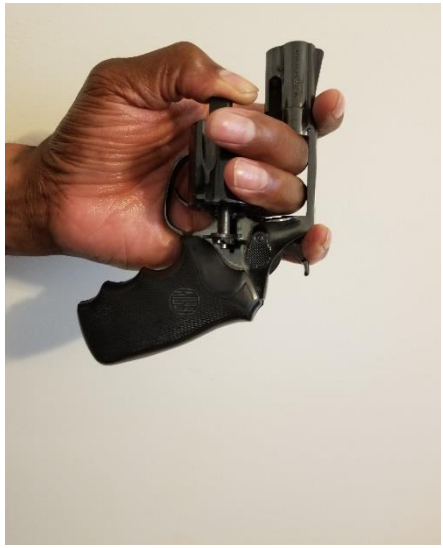
NOTE: While the double-action revolver being used as a single-action revolver the process to decock will be the same as for a single-action revolver. The process and demonstrations are exactly the same as the previous single-action illustration slides.

DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER

UNLOADING

Always keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction. With the revolver held in the right hand (for both right and left handed shooters) and finger off the trigger use the right hand thumb to engage the cylinder latch release.

While the cylinder latch release engaged push out the cylinder from the frame with the left hand fingertips. Maintain a good hold on the revolver to start the unloading process. Position the left hand thumb on the ejector rod.



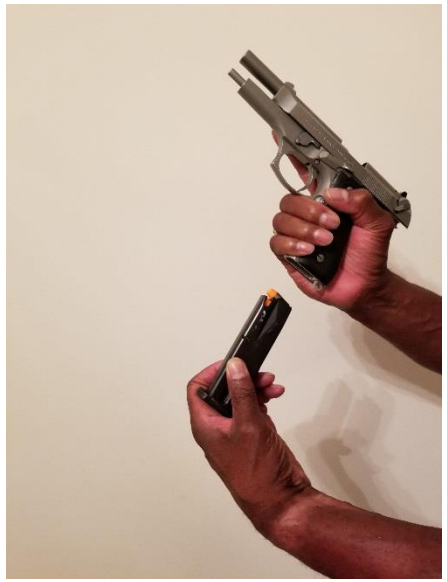
Press down on the ejector rod and rotate the gun in a downward position to clear the cartridges or empty casings from the chambers.

Place the revolver back in the right hand and close or push the cylinder back into the frame with the left hand thumb.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

LOADING

Always point your gun in a safe direction. Loading can be accomplished with the slide open or closed. In the close position the shooter will have to retract the slide to the rear and release; like a sling shot, the slide will remove a cartridge from the magazine and insert it in the chamber.



With the pistol in the firing hand use the non-firing hand to put the loaded magazine in the pistol magazine well. The magazine must be inserted in the proper orientation, with the bullets facing forward. **Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to fire.**

Insert the magazine, normally a click is heard when the magazine is fully seated. To ensure the magazine is seated properly tap the floor plate/base of the magazine into the pistol.

At this point the cartridge can be chambered by two ways. First, the shooter could release the slide stop lever to release the slide or the shooter could manually retreat the slide and then release.

The pistol is ready to fire when the safety is disengaged or be holstered. Whatever the situation is the shooter has a choice to either have a cartridge in the chamber or not in the chamber.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

COCKING

Cocking a semi-automatic pistol can be accomplish depending on varies factors; the configuration of the pistol before loading, the pistol action type, external hammer type pistol, or striker type pistol.

- If the slide is open when the loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well releasing the slide by the slide lock or manually retracting the slide and releasing, this would load a cartridge in the chamber and cock the hammer on the firearm (external hammer).

- If the slide is closed when the loaded magazine is inserted into the magazine well manually retracting the slide and releasing is needed. This would load a cartridge in the chamber and cock the hammer on the firearm (external hammer).

- Striker fired pistol loading and cocking operation is basically the same as the previous above steps except the cocking operation is all internal with the firing pin mechanism, there’s no external hammer on this pistol type.

- On single-action and double-action external hammer pistols the support hand thumb can manually cock the hammer, depending on the variation of the firearm has a major factor on the cocking process.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

DECOCKING

Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction. The finger is off the trigger while not in the firing process. While the firearm is in the middle of the firing process with the hammer cocked the decision is made to cease the firing process.

With the support hand thumb engage the safety/decocker to lower the hammer which prevents the firing pin from being struck by the hammer when it contacts the frame area.

The decocker in the safe position which in this case covers the red fire indication, the hammer is lower to the frame, and the trigger finger is off the trigger, firearm remain pointed in a safe direction. The firearm is now ready to be holstered or cased.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

UNLOADING

Press the magazine release button with the thumb of the firing hand and the non-firing hand will grab the magazine to assist the removal. Some firearms offer ambidextrous magazine releases that are equally convenient for both right and left hand users.

Once the magazine is removed from the pistol, it still maybe necessary to remove the live cartridge from the chamber. Following all safety rules, retreat the slide fully to the rear to extract the live cartridge from the chamber. **Do not attempt to catch or capture the cartridge flying out of the ejector port.**

With the slide fully rearward engage the slide lock to visually inspect the chamber to ensure that it is empty. If the firearm is to be put back into its case release or ease the slide forward. Depending on the type of pistol make sure the hammer is not cock by utilizing the decocker or by pulling the trigger on the empty chamber.

LESSON II

INTRODUCTION TO AMMUNITION AND FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

RULES FOR SAFE GUN HANDLING

- ***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

PISTOL AMMUNITION

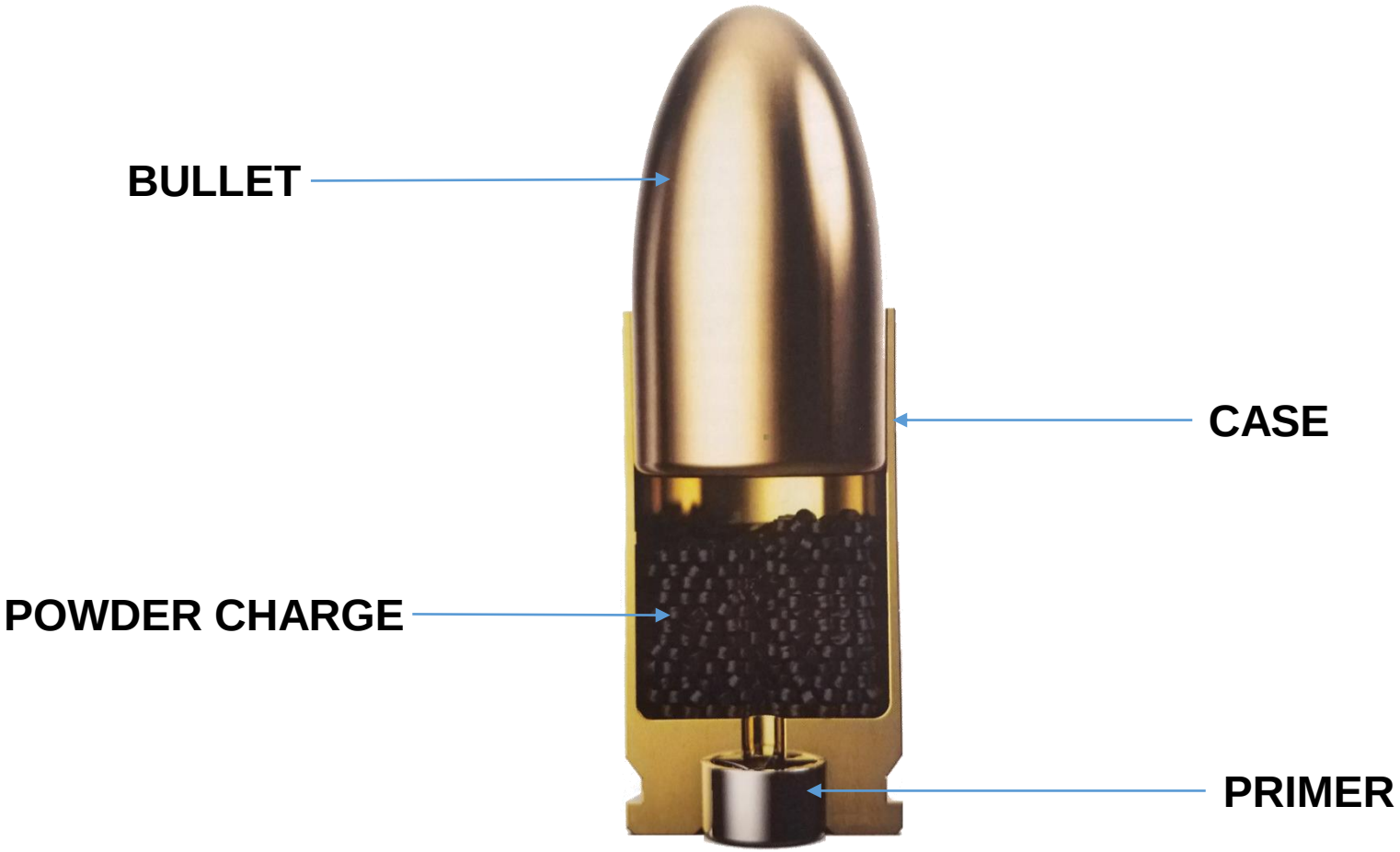
The pistol design, performance, durability are very important concerns when selecting a firearm. Another factor of concern should be the ammunition quality and performance. It's very important that the right ammunition is used for that gun. Cartridges comes in different calibers; caliber is the diameter of the bullet or the size of the barrel bore of a gun. The owner's manual will state the caliber of that particular gun and will also inform the purchaser if a higher pressure cartridge could also be used; a designation +P and +P+ means that the gun can handle a higher pressure cartridge. Only use these higher pressure cartridges if the manual approves it for that gun. The shooter/purchaser finding the right firearm caliber will aid greatly with the performance and outcome of the firearm firing process and the utilization of the fundamentals of pistol shooting.

PISTOL AMMUNITION

A cartridge has four components:

- **Case** – a metal cylinder usually made of brass, closed at one end, which 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.

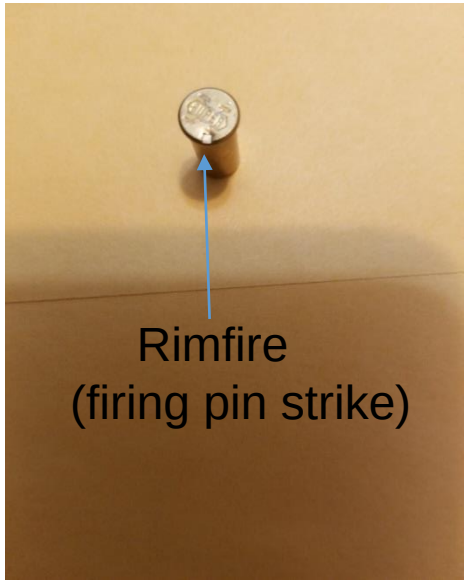
PISTOL AMMUNITION

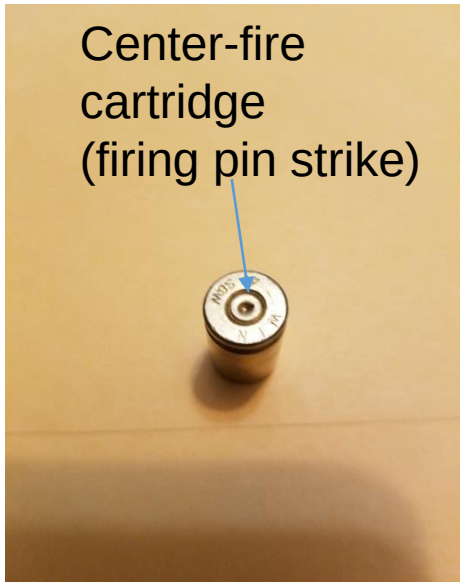


PISTOL AMMUNITION

Two types of cartridges:

- **Rimfire cartridge** – the priming compound is contained in the inside rim of the case head.
- **Center-fire cartridge** – the priming compound is contained in a metal cup, called a primer. Located in the center of the case head.





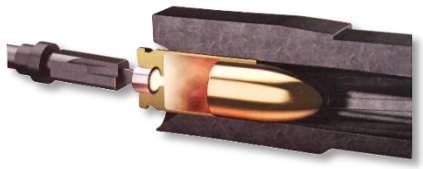
PISTOL AMMUNITION

Firing sequence of a cartridge:

- The trigger is pressed and the firing pin strikes the primer (center-fire cartridge) or the case rim (rimfire cartridge), which ignites the priming compound.
- The flame generated by the priming compound ignites the powder charge.
- The powder burns and generates a high pressure gas.
- The high pressure gas propels the bullet out of the case and through the barrel at a high velocity.

1

2



3

4

PISTOL AMMUNITION

Cartridge designation and identification: Items that will direct the operator to use the correct ammunition for your specific firearm.

- The owners manual.
- Identification stamp on the firearm.
- Stamped on the head of the case of a center-fire cartridge (called the headstamp).
- Printed on the factory ammunition box.

PISTOL AMMUNITION

Storing ammunition:

- Keep ammunition in a cool and dry place.
- Keep ammunition from any high temperature location such as an attic or car trunk.
- Keep ammunition in the original factory box.
- Keep ammunition in a location from children or any unauthorized person.
- Keep ammunition from water, solvents, petroleum products, bore cleaner, ammonia, or other chemicals.

PISTOL AMMUNITION

The three types of cartridge malfunctions:

- **Misfire** – A failure of a cartridge to ignite when the primer or case rim has been struck by the firing pin. This failure could be caused by a defect in the cartridge or by a defect in the pistol that causes a weak firing pin hit.

- **Hangfire** – A perceptible delay in the ignition of a cartridge after the primer or case rim has been struck by the firing pin. This delay may last server seconds. The shooter should keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction and wait at least 30 seconds before opening the action to remove the cartridge.

- **Squib load** – This situation occurs when the cartridge develops less than normal pressure or velocity after the ignition of a cartridge. Squib loads can cause a bullet to fail to exit the muzzle and become lodged in the bore.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

The fundamentals of pistol shooting is a subject/topic that has so many factors that we recommend for the student to seek out a firearm training center; as such as Always On Point, LLC, to expand with the hands-on/practical training. There are many firearm training organizations for the student to seek out and continue with the firearm training. Simulation or live fire training will enhance your shooting ability significantly. It will give each student a realistic outcome from the learned subjects in this Online Introduction Firearm Training Course, especially in the Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting learnings. Within this topic the student will learn how to present the firearm in a actual shooting process.

This portion of your training we'll cover some of the basic shooting positions and discuss some basic fundamentals of pistol shooting. Remember different organizations may have a different guideline or even worded differently within their Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting format. We are positive that this overview will give you an excellent foundation to expand your training with another training center. **Practical/hands-on exercises** will take your firearm training to the next level.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

Let's start at the beginning with the Fundamentals Of Pistol Shooting process, which is the grip. To assume a proper grip:

- Always keeping the gun pointed in a safe direction, using the non-shooting/support hand to place the gun in the shooting hand.

- With the shooting hand, formed a "V" by the thumb and index finger as high as possible on the back strap.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

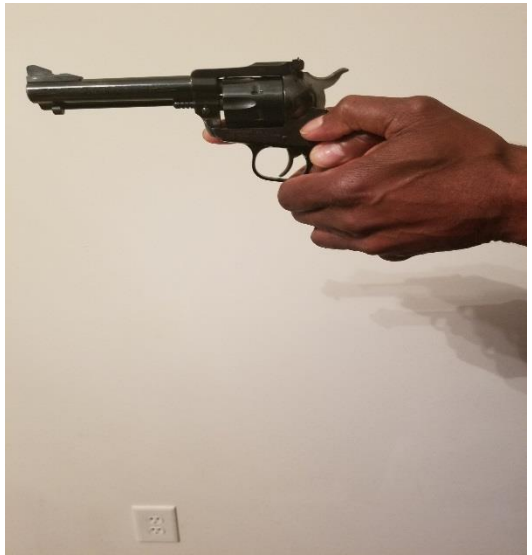
- Place the gun in the shooting hand with the aid of the non-shooting hand. Grip the pistol using the base of the thumb and the lower three fingers of the shooting hand. Have the index off the trigger and along side of frame.

- Hold the pistol firmly but without exerting so much pressure that the hand shakes. The thumb should lie relaxed on the other side of the frame.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

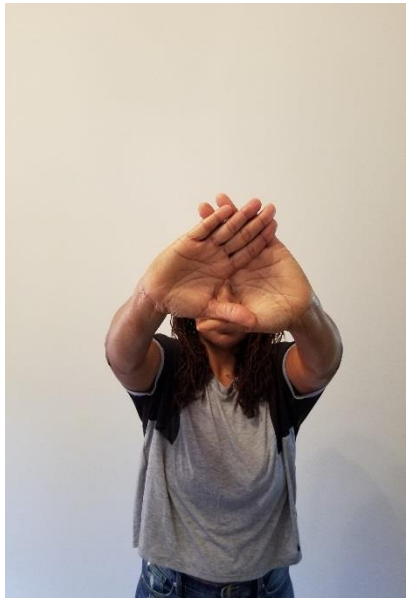
- Wrap the fingers of the support hand around the fingers of the shooting hand such that the knuckles of both hands meet. Place the heel of the support hand against the heel of the shooting hand along with the expose area of the grip assemble. The support hand thumb is below the shooting hand thumb. There's no expose area of the grip assemble shown with a proper grip.

- On a revolver the only difference in the procedures is that the support hand thumb is place on/over the shooting hand thumb.



DOMINANT EYE EXERCISE

- Extend arms forward and form opening between the hands.
- Look at distant object through opening while head is erect and both eyes are open.
- Bring hands to face while looking at object very slowly. When the hands are only a few inches from the face the opening will be aligned with the dominant eye.



SHOOTING POSITION

A ***POSITION*** is the platform from which all the shooting fundamentals are executed.

A position should be:

- **COMFORTABLE**
- **BALANCED**
- **RELAXED**
- **PROPERLY ALIGNED WITH THE TARGET**

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

Two major positions:

- **Benchrest Position** – This position is a initial shooting position taught to give the student; beginner or intermediate, a good understanding of the Fundamentals of Pistol Shooting. This also give the individual a relax control environment to practice the shooting process with a firearm. The student sit behind bench or table type fixture with the hands with the firearm place on a device/sandbags to eliminate and control the movement while shooting. The feet should be flat, both arms are extended fully forward, the back should be straight or leaning slightly forward, wrists are supported by the device/sandbags, and the head fully erect.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

Two-handed standing position – This position is assumed by simply standing up from the benchrest position with both arms extended fully forward and the feet evenly spaced. There are several versions of this two-handed standing position but we will only discuss two. The following two versions:

- **Isosceles Position** – This is a the basic position simply by standing up from the benchrest position. The arms are extended fully forward, the pistol is held in the two-handed grip, the feet are placed at about shoulders width apart, feet and shoulders square with the target, knees slightly bend, the body is slightly leaned forward on the balls of the feet, and the head is erect. The firearm is raised to the level of the eyes for aiming, this is a very natural position. The name comes from the isosceles triangle, if you look from above downward at this position the shooter will be forming a triangle.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

- **Weaver Position** – This position was originated by Jack Weaver a Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff in the late 1950's. To assume the Weaver Position, the body should be placed in a boxer's stance with the foot on the firing hand side placed rearward. The firearm maintain in the normal two-handed grip configuration, the support hand shoulder angled toward the target, both elbows are bent (the support hand elbow pointing somewhat downward) to bring the pistol closer to the body than the isosceles position, the knees are slightly bend, and the body weight carried slightly forward. The location of the pistol often requires that the head tip slightly to properly view the sights. Tension between the two hands is perhaps the most functionally significant feature of this position, the firing hand is pushed forward into the support hand which simultaneously pulls rearward. This push-pull tension creates great stability and steadiness.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

FIVE FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING: These fundamentals should be performed every time a person fires a shot from any position. The two most important fundamentals in pistol shooting are **aiming** and **trigger control**. It's best to keep both eyes open while aiming, more light is available to the eyes, depth perception is better, and facial contortions and muscle tension are eliminated.

- **AIMING** – It's the process of achieving the proper relationship between the target, the front sight, and the rear sight. Aiming has two components:

  Sight alignment – The proper relationship of the pistol's front and rear sights. Most pistols have post (front sight) and notch (rear sight) sights; with the top of the front sight is even with the top of the rear sight along with equal space on both sides of the front sights within the rear sight.

  Sight picture – The proper positioning of the aligned sights on the target. With proper sight alignment obtained putting the aligned sights into their proper relationship with the target. The eye can only focus on one object at a time. The shooter should concentrate on the front sight, which will appear sharp and clear, while the rear sight and the target will appear blurred.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

- **Hold control** – Assuming the proper two-handed grip and minimizing the arc of movement. It's impossible to hold the pistol in s shooting position without some motion; this is called the "arc of movement". The shooter should try to maintain proper sight alignment and sight picture while minimizing the arc of movement.

- **Breath control** – The shooter must minimize excessive movement while breathing. To minimize body movement, the shooter should take a breath before each shot, let enough air out to be comfortable, and stop breathing while firing the shot.

- **Trigger control** – This is utilizing the proper method of activating the trigger to minimize movement that could misalign the obtained sight alignment. The trigger should be squeezed straight to the rear in a smooth, continuous manner without disturbing sight alignment. Each shot should come as a surprise!

- **Follow-through** – The continuation of the application of shooting fundamentals before, during, and after firing the shot. Good example is like a golfer hitting the golf ball, he maintains a control swing all the way throughout until the ball has took flight enough in the air or landed before the club is brought down.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

Proper sight alignment and sight picture is illustrated. The **ONLY** part that should be clear and sharp is the front sight (post) because visual focus should be on the front sight. The eye can only focus on one thing at a time.

LESSON III

INTRODUCTION TO FIRING PROCEDURES AT THE RANGE

RULES FOR SAFE GUN HANDLING

- ***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

SHOOTING RANGE PROCEDURES

Additional Firearms Safety Rules for using and storing a gun:

- **Know your target and what's beyond.**
- **Be sure the gun is safe to operate.**
- **Know how to properly use the gun safely.**
- **Use only the correct ammunition for your gun.**
- **Wear eye and ear protection as appropriate.**
- **Never use alcohol or drugs before or while shooting.**
- **Store guns so that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons.**

SHOOTING RANGE PROCEDURES

Range Safety Rules – Review the posted range safety rules within the facility; some facilities will do a lecture format for their customers or show some type of safety presentation.

- Obey the commands from the RSO (Range Safety Officer) or your shooting Instructor.
- Always keep your **gun pointed down-range.**
- Raise your non-shooting hand for any problems (in the presence of a RSO or Firearm Instructor).
- Shoot only on your assigned target.
- Stop shooting immediately with any firearm malfunction.
- Be very observant and aware of your surroundings.
- **Anybody** can give the command **"cease fire"** in a case of any emergency observed or unsafe gun handling procedures.
- Never go pass the Firing Line or your shooting stall.
- Wear proper clothes/shooting attire while at the range (be aware that hot casings may eject back towards you, keep shirts/blouse buttoned up to keep any objects going down that area).
- Be aware of your gun handling procedures.
- **Remember you will have a person in a stall next to you.**

SHOOTING RANGE PROCEDURES

Hygiene guidelines – Many indoor shooting ranges ventilation system which monitors the fumes and direct air pressure to drive the fumes down range away from the shooter may not be within specification. This is a very expensive ventilation system which protects everyone from harmful fumes from the gun firing process. It's very important that each individual realizes this and comply with procedures themselves to be safe from these contaminates. Shooting or cleaning guns can expose a person to airborne lead particulate, powder residue, solvents, and other chemicals. Although casual exposure to these elements is minimal compared to daily activities and exposures (such as exposure to household chemicals). The shooter should follow certain precautions:

- Refrain from eating, drinking, smoking, or placing hands close to your mouth.
- After shooting or gun cleaning, wash your hands and face thoroughly with soap and cold water prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or otherwise placing your hands near your mouth, eyes, or nose.
- Change and wash clothing as soon as possible after shooting or gun cleaning so that possible exposure to lead particulate or solvent residue may be minimized.

SHOOTING RANGE PROCEDURES

RANGE COMMANDS: **Remember and apply the three (3) main Gun Safety Rules!** These commands will be given by the Range Safety Officer (RSO) or your Firearm Instructor, if applicable.

- **Load** – This command authorizes the shooter/student to load their pistols and nothing else. Remember your **three** main safety rules!

- **Commence Firing** – This command authorizes the shooter/student to start the firing process with the gun.

- **Cease Firing** – All shooting must stop **immediately!** The Range Safety Officer (RSO) or your Firearm Instructor will be giving more directions to clear or make sure your firearm is in a safety condition either to continue with the training or ending the training.

LESSON IV

INTRODUCTION TO PISTOL SELECTING, CLEANING, AND STORAGE

RULES FOR SAFE GUN HANDLING

- ***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

SELECTING A PISTOL

Three basic types of pistols:

- **Air Pistols** – Practice type of pistol, non-ammunition.
- **Rimfire Pistols** – These pistols are generally the .22 caliber pistols, low recoil, and inexpensive ammunition.
- **Center-fire Pistols** – available in a variety of calibers, making them useful for personal protection, hunting, competition and more.

SELECTING A PISTOL

Pistol Selection Factors:

- Intention for the pistol
- Concealed carry location
- Semi-automatic or revolver
- Pistol action type
- Price and budget
- Ammunition price
- Size/weight
- Simplicity of operation, cleaning, operation malfunctions
- Manufacturer and model reputation
- Warranty

PISTOL CARING

Before cleaning: The pistol should be cleaned and lubricated at the end of each shootings. The pistol must always be checked to ensure it is unloaded before it is cleaned. **No ammunition should be present when a pistol is being cleaned.** The semi-automatic will have to be field strip prior to start the cleaning process, the revolver do not come apart like the semi-automatic prior to cleaning but the cylinder will be open during the cleaning process.

Cleaning equipment: Cleaning kit should be for the caliber of the pistol being cleaned. Many kits will have the items for several caliber capabilities.

- Cleaning rod
- Bronze or nylon brush and jag
- Bore solvent
- Cotton patches
- Small brush (cleaning residue out of crevices)
- Soft cloth
- Gun oil

PISTOL CARING

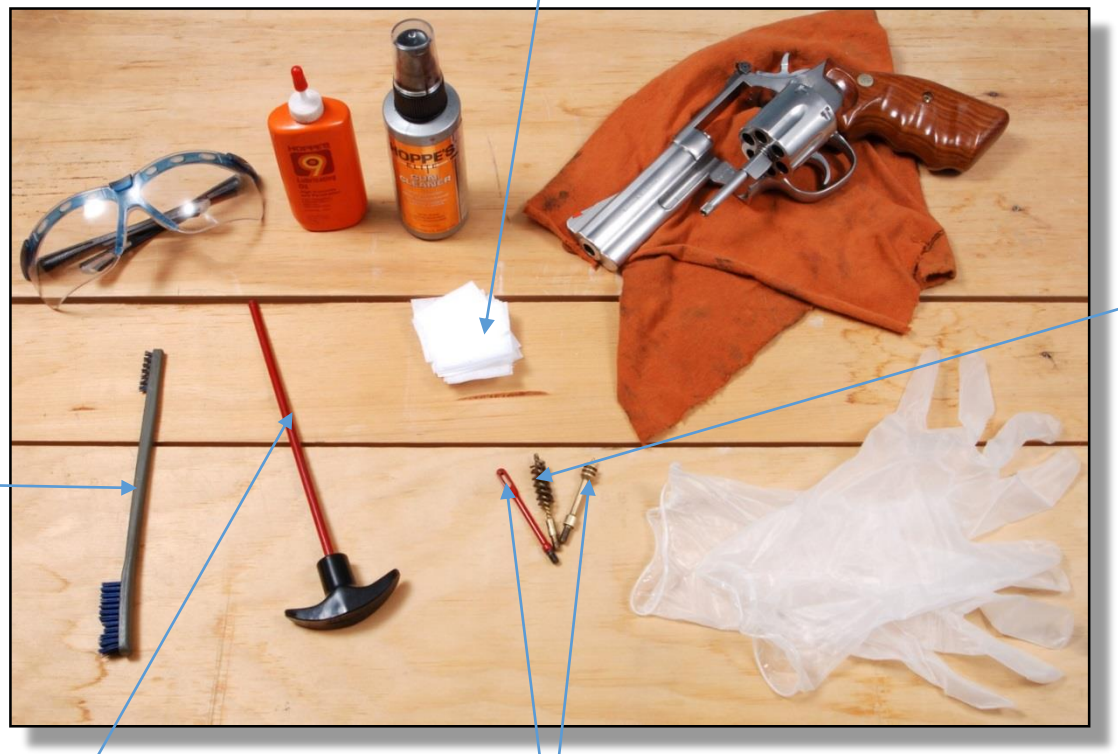
Cleaning process: Lay out the cleaning kit for the desired caliber pistol. Prepare the pistol; semi-automatic or revolver, by field stripping or opening up the cylinder. Make sure safety glasses and gloves are worn because chemicals will be used for cleaning and lubrication. **Ammunition should not be present!**

Cleaning will be basically the same for both firearms with a few differences; cleaning the semi-automatic barrel you will have this part in hand for the cleaning process. Using the cleaning rod with the patch assembly or the bore brush the insertion for cleaning will be from the rear of the barrel going forward. The insertion will be in and out, no back and forth within the barrel to preserve the bore from any unnecessary damage or marks. Cleaning the barrel of the revolver the insertion will be from the front to rear since the barrel can not be removed from the gun; and like the semi-automatic in and out with the cleaning rod attachment. **Each in and out insertion should check for cleanliness; continue until it's clean.**

The chamber of a semi-automatic is the aft/rear part of the barrel, the chamber of a revolver is located in the cylinder where the cartridges are loaded. The chamber cleaning for the revolver is from the back to front of the cylinder using the cleaning rod attachments, in and out insertion with the cleaning rod.

PISTOL CARING

Revolver Cleaning:



Cleaning patch (for barrel and chamber)

Brush attachment for cleaning rod

Gun brush

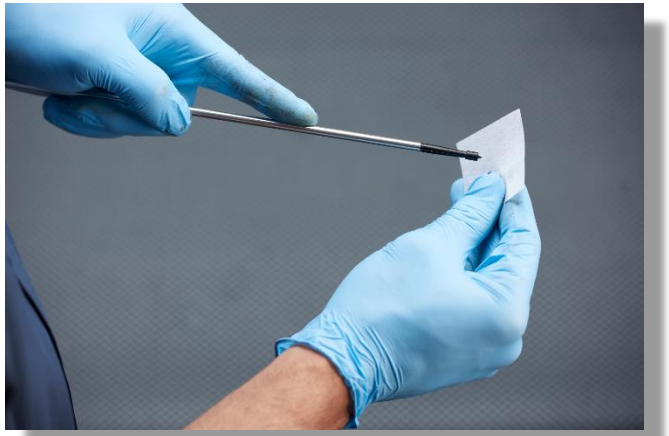
Cleaning rod for attachments

Both attachments for use with the white patch

PISTOL CARING

Attach the brush attachment to the cleaning rod, apply bore cleaner to the brush and insert assembly in the barrel from the front to clean the bore. Using the same attachment assembly, insert in the chamber from the back. Make sure use the in and out method to clean the residue from the barrel and the chamber.

PISTOL CARING



After the brush cleaning, now it's time to run the white patch through the barrel bore and the chamber in the same manner that was used with the brush attachment. The attachment shown is the jag attachment which has a point on the end which is placed in the patch for the insertion. There is another attachment which is used and it has a needle eye shape which is displayed in the cleaning items for the revolver. The patch is placed within the eye of the attachment with equal amount of patch on either side and is used in the same method as the jag attachment. The patch is ran through the barrel bore and chamber until the patch comes out clean, usually 10-15 patches are used.

PISTOL CARING

- Use brush to clean crevices of pistol
- Clean and lightly oil exterior of pistol with soft cloth
- Lubricate all moveable parts.

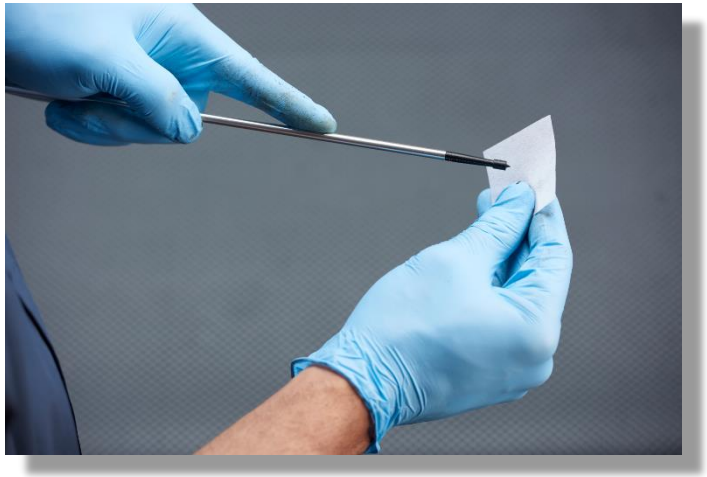
PISTOL CARING

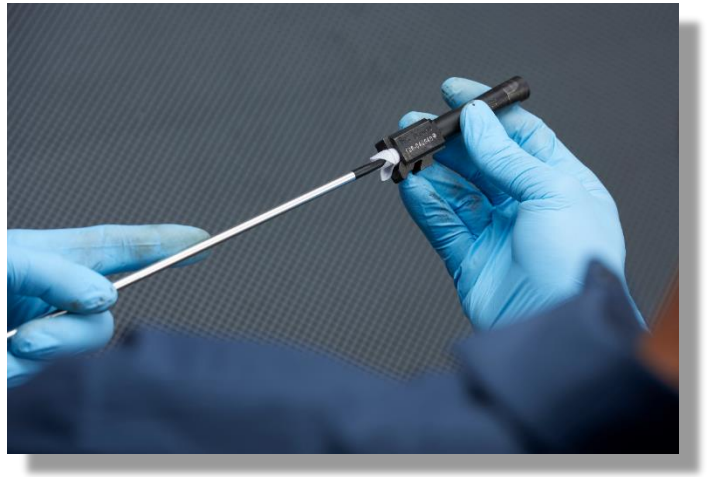
Semi-automatic Cleaning:

PISTOL CARING

- **Field strip semi-automatic pistol.**
- **Run cleaning rod with brush attachment through bore.**
- **Utilize utility brush in tight crevices.**
- **Lubricate all moveable parts.**

PISTOL CARING





- **Attach jag attachment to the cleaning rod.**
- **Insert cleaning rod assembly with the white patch in the bore.**
- **Utilizing the in and out method until patch is clean from residue.**

PISTOL STORAGE

Storage Guidelines:

- Store guns and ammunition so that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons.
- Store guns and ammunition separately.
- Store guns and ammunition in a cool, dry place.
- Long-term gun storage involves the extended storage of firearms in a device offering a high degree of protection from theft and sometimes fire and moisture, but often at the expense of delayed access to the firearm.
- Quick-access gun storage methods do not provide the same degree of protection as long-term storage methods, but allow easier gun availability when necessary.
- A few gun safes attempt to provide the best of both worlds by offering, in addition to the heavily-locked main firearm compartment, an auxiliary easy-access compartment containing a single pistol. Access to the auxiliary compartment is by a finger pad that can be worked quickly, even in the dark.

CONCLUSION

Our job and responsibility at Always On Point, LLC is to provide the best customer service as possible to individuals with up-to-date knowledge on firearm safety and home defense training. To provide the community; local or nationwide, with insight on awareness, mental attitude, mindset to be safe. No matter what it is training will always be the key for preparedness and readiness; we will always be available for continuation of training. Staying focus with all training; firearms safety, state gun laws, adjoining state laws, conceal carry and home defense processes are your responsibility.

Be safe! Be aware! Be prepared!

God Bless,

Always On Point, LLC

https://www.flexiquiz.com/SC/N/f321fc94-ead8-4ed5-8dbd-af5b4d1f1df6