



SIG SAUER P226/9mm TRANSITION TRAINING



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148828

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FIREARMS QUALIFICATION FORM
9mm SIG SAUER

STAGE ROUNDS DISTANCE AND TIME	STAGE 1A	STAGE 1B	STAGE 2A	STAGE 2B	STAGE 3A	STAGE 4A	STAGE 4B	T O T A L S									
								Name	Date	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Total Penalties	0

NOTE: Transtar II targets will be used.
 70% is required to qualify.

- 1A 6 RDS (3) yard line - 1 RD in 2 sec. from holster - strong hand only.
- 1B 6 RDS (2) RDS 3 sec. from holster, two hand point shoulder. Stay combat ready - remaining (4) RDS - 2 RDS 2 sec.
- 2A 12 RDS (7) yard line - 1 RD 3 sec. tactical reload (two hands from holster transfer weak hand - 15 sec - remain aimed in 1 RD/3 sec.
- 2B 12 RDS - (2) RDS 4 sec., two handed from holster, last (2) RDS emergency reload - 2 RDS/15 sec., decock (2) RDS 4 sec. (strong hand only).
- 3A 12 RDS (15) yard line - 3 RDS 7 sec. right standing barricade. Kneel remained in 3 RDS magazine exchange, 3 RDS left standing barricade 20 sec. kneel 3 RDS/6 sec.
- 4A 6 RDS right side barricade 3 RDS/8 sec - 2 RDS/5 sec - 1 RD 3 sec.
- 4B 6 RDS left side barricade 3 RDS/8 sec - 2 RDS/5 sec - 1 RDS/3 sec.

 Instructor's Signature



TVA PUBLIC SAFETY

PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE FOR SEMI-AUTOMATICS

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
3 YARDS	1A	STANDING	2 MAGS W/6 RDS	6 RDS	1	2 SEC.	ONE ROUND IN 2 SECONDS, POINT SHOULDER SHOOTING W/STRONG HAND ONLY. DRAW FROM HOLSTER, REFERENCE SIGHTS, FIRE ONE ROUND FOR EACH SOUND OF THE HORN. AFTER LAST HORN, EXECUTE AN <u>EMERGENCY RELOAD</u> AND COVER THE TARGET HOLSTER A LOADED WEAPON

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
3 YARD	1B	STANDING	(2 ND MAG)	6	2	3 SEC. AND 2 SEC.	TWO ROUNDS IN 3 SECONDS, POINT SHOULDER, TWO HANDED DRAW FROM THE HOLSTER AND SHOOTER WILL MAINTAIN A <u>COMBAT READY</u> POSITION WITH WEAPON SLIGHTLY BELOW EYE LEVEL. ON NEXT SOUND OF HORN SHOOTER BRINGS WEAPON UP TO EYE LEVEL AND FIRES TWO ROUNDS IN 2 SECONDS. HOLSTER AN UNLOADED WEAPON.

NOTE: FOR SEMIAUTOMATICS WITH DECOCKING / SAFETY LEVERS.....SHOOTERS WILL NOT DECOCK BETWEEN SHOTS. SHOOTER'S WILL REMOVE FINGER FROM TRIGGER BETWEEN SHOT AT COMPAT READY. WHEN FIRING SINGLE ACTION (SA) SHOOTER'S WILL SCAN TARGET AREA BEFORE HOLSTERING

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 YARDS	2A	STANDING	1 MAG W/7 1 MAG W6	12	1	3 SEC.	ONE ROUND IN 3 SECONDS, POINT SHOULDER, TOW HANDED WITH SIGHTS, DRAWING FROM THE HOLSTER. AFTER SIXTH ROUND IS FIRED, EXECUTE A <u>TACTICAL RELOAD</u> TRANSFER WEAPON TO THE WEAK HAND ROUND ONLY AND FIRE ONE (1) ADDITIONAL IN 15 SECONDS AT THE SOUND OF THE HORN, UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE STAGE OF FIRE. HOLSTER AN UNLOADED WEAPON.

NOTE: When using the weak hand the shooter's stance will not change. The shooter's strong hand should remain at the side

SHOOTERS WILL NOT DECOCK USING THE WEAK HAND ONLY.

The shooter should be reminded that when the tactical reload is accomplished correctly, one round should remain in the chamber and **MUST** be properly cleared before holstering.

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 YARDS	2B	STANDING	2 mags w/6 rds	12	2	4 SEC/	TWO ROUNDS IN 4 SECONDS, POINT SHOULDER, TWO HANDED WITH SIGHTS, DRAWING FROM THE HOLSTER. AFTER THE 5TH AND SIXTH RDS. EXECUTE A <u>EMERGENCY RELOAD</u> AND FIRE THE 7TH AND 8TH ROUNDS IN 15 SECONDS. SHOOTER THEN DECOCK (IF NECESSARY) AND DROP THE WEAK HAND. SHOOTER THEN FIRES (2) RDS. IN 4 SEC., <u>STRONG HAND</u> FROM THE AIMED IN POSITION, UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE STAGE HOLSTER AN UNLOADED WEAPON.

NOTE: When using the strong hand, the shooters stance should **NOT** change.

The shooters weak hand should remain at the side. **DO NOT** decock when using the strong hand only

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
15 YARDS	3	RIGHT/LEFT SIDE STAND/ ING/KNEELING BARRICADE	1 MAG W/7 RDS. 1 MAG W/5 RDS.	12	3	7 SEC. 6 SEC.	DRAW AND FIRE THREE ROUNDS IN 7 SEC., RIGHT SIDE STANDING BARRICADE. AT THE SOUND OF HORN THE SHOOTER WILL MOVE TO THE RIGHT SIDE KNEELING BARRICADE AND REMAING <u>AIMED IN</u> . NEXT SOUND ON THE HORN THE SHOOTER WILL FIRE THREE ROUNDS FROM THE <u>AIMED IN</u> POSITION EXECUTE A <u>MAGAZINE EXCHANGE</u> THEN MOVE TO THE LEFT SIDE STANDING POSITION AND FIRE THREE MORE ROUNDS ALL WITH IN 20 SEC. THE SHOOTER WILL THEN MOVE TO THE LEFT SIDE KNEELING BARRICADE AND REMAIN <u>AIMED IN</u> . AT THE SOUND OF THE HORN SHOOTER WILL FIRE THE FINAL THREE ROUNDS IN 6 SECONDS. THE SHOOTER WILL THEN SCAN THE AREA TO BE CERTAIN IT IS SAFE, CONDUCT A CLEARING PROCEDURE, CHECK IT TWICE AND HOLSTER AN UNLOADED WEAPON.

NOTE: When the shooter is aimed in on a target, the finger will be ON THE TRIGGER, when firing double action (DA).
When changing positions behind the barricade, the weapon is DECOCKED, finger OFF the trigger.

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
25 YARDS	4A	right side	1 mag w/12 rds (or 2 mags/w 6 Rds.)	6	3	8 sec.	SHOOTER WILL DRAW AND FIRE 3 ROUNDS IN 8 SECONDS. SHOOTER WILL <u>REMAIN AIMED IN.</u> AT THE SOUND OF THE HORN THE SHOOTER WILL FIRE 2 ROUNDS IN FIVE SECONDS. AT THE SOUND OF THE HORN FIRE ONE ROUND IN 3 SECONDS. PREPARE FOR STANDING LEFT SIDE BARRICADE POSTION. HOLSTER A LOADED WEAPON.
		Standing			2	5 sec.	
		Barricade			1	3 sec.	

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
25 YARDS	4B	Left Side		6	3	8 sec.	SHOOTER WILL FIRE THE SAME SEQUENCE AS RIGHT SIDE BARRICADE ABOVE, THEN CLEAR, CHECK IT TWICE AND HOLSTER AN EMPTY WEAPON
		Standing			2	5 sec.	
		barricade			1	3 SEC.	

NOTE IN COMBAT SITUATIONS (AIMED IN) THE FINGER REMAINS ON THE TRIGGER WHEN FIRING DOUBLE ACTION (DA), AND OFF THE TRIGGER WHEN FIRING SINGLE ACTION (SA).

MARKSMANSHIP RATINGS

TOTAL ROUNDS- 60
 POSSIBLE SCORE 300
 MINIMUM SCORE 210

210 - 254 MARKSMAN
 255 - 284 SHARPSHOOTER
 285 - 299 EXPERT
 300 - DISTINGUISHED EXPERT



SIG SAUER P226/9mm TRANSITION TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

The Training Division would like to welcome you to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Public Safety Service (PSS) semi-automatic pistol transition program. The curriculum provides the necessary training for in-service firearms instructors to transition our personnel from the revolver to the semi-automatic pistol.

Introduced to PSS in April 1994, this program was developed to address the growing trend of conversion to semi-automatic pistols by law enforcement personnel.

This program is adopted by the PSS from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and will become an official "Practical Pistol Course" for the semi-automatic pistol. This training utilizes lecture, demonstration, two graded practical exercises, and a written examination. There will be no remedial training given for the written examination.

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2. Immediate Action for Semi-automatic Pistols
Including Worksheet (Handout)
3. Fundamentals of Marksmanship for Semi-automatic Pistols (Handout)
4. Reduced Light for Semi-automatic Pistol (Handout)
5. SIG Pistol Familiarization Courses I-VII Practice
6. FLETC PPC Qualification for Semi-automatic
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Record of Update and Review

Authority

SECTION I TAB A
TRANSITION

******* SIGARMS WARNING *******

All owners and users of SIG-Sauer pistols are reminded to use the **decocking lever** to decock their pistols. This is the only way to safely lower the hammer from the cocked position and prevent an accidental discharge caused by thumb-slipping or dropping the pistol.

This Warning applies to all pistols with decocking levers*. The only positive way to safely lower the hammer is by use of the decocking lever.

Hammers should never be lowered by manually lowering the hammer by pulling the trigger. Manually lowering the hammer is dangerous in itself and prevents the full application of the pistol's safety features.

The decocking lever is the only proper method of lowering the hammer and assuring that the hammer rests in the Intercept notch. The Intercept notch prevents the hammer from striking the firing pin, whether from slipping manually, or accidentally dropping the pistol.

DO NOT thumb the hammer down: the consequence can be serious injury or death - **only and ALWAYS use the decocking lever!**

***P220 P228
P225 P229
P226 P230**

**SEE THE OWNER'S
MANUAL FOR FIREARMS
SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

SIG SAUER P226 TRANSITION

DAY 1

INTRODUCTION

SAFETY

NOMENCLATURE/CLEANING

CYCLE OF OPERATION/LOADING/UNLOADING

FUNDAMENTALS

IMMEDIATE ACTION DRILLS/MALFUNCTIONS

COURSE OF FIRE

DAY 2

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SAFETY

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SAFETY

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QUALIFICATION

TACTICAL COURSE

SECTION II TAB B

SAFETY

TAB B

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE

FIREARMS SAFETY RULES

A. GENERAL RULES:

1. Treat all firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Never point a firearm at anyone unless you are justified in shooting that person.
3. When a firearm is picked up, immediately open the cylinder or action to determine whether it is unloaded.
4. Never give a firearm to or take a firearm from anyone unless the cylinder or action is open.
5. Be sure there is no obstruction in the barrel of the firearm before loading.
6. Never draw a firearm from the holster or reholster with the finger in the trigger guard.
7. Never permit the muzzle of a firearm to touch the ground.
8. Never let the hammer of a revolver down on a live cartridge without first placing the thumb in front of the hammer.
9. Never fire a succeeding shot after a malfunction without first unloading and checking the barrel for obstructions.

B. SPECIFIC RANGE RULES:

1. Eye and ear protection will be worn at all times while on the range.
2. No loaded weapons are allowed on the range except on the firing line.
3. Weapons must remain holstered until the user reaches the firing line. If a weapon is to be carried on the range, the cylinder must be open or slide locked open, with the magazine out.
4. Do not load until the command is given. NEVER anticipate a command.
5. Fingers are not to be placed within the trigger guard until pointing the weapon at the target. This is especially important when drawing the weapon from the holster.
6. Weapon muzzles will be pointed down range at all times when not holstered. NEVER point over the top of the backstop.
7. Talking is not allowed at the firing line or to the shooter on the firing line except by instructors.
8. Smoking, eating, or drinking on the firing line is prohibited.
9. In case of a misfire or squib, keep the firearm pointed down range a least 10 seconds before opening the cylinder or slide.
10. If a weapon is accidentally dropped, immediately inspect the weapon to ensure that it can function.
11. Dry firing behind the firing line is prohibited.

Firearms Safety Rules (Continued)

12. Do not handle a weapon on the firing line when there is someone downrange.
13. Never leave the firing line without unloading and holstering the firearm.
14. Shout "CEASE FIRE" any time an unsafe act is observed that endangers someone.
16. Any injury sustained on the range, regardless of how minor it may seem, must be reported to the Public Safety Officer on duty.
17. Strict discipline will be maintained. Carelessness cannot and will not be tolerated on the range.

US-TVA PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE

9MM PISTOL TRANSITION

FIREARMS SAFETY

DESCRIPTION:

Through lecture, demonstration, and class discussion, this course applies to, nomenclature as it pertains to safety, safety rules and regulations, safe weapons handling, decocking, loading, unloading, and transfer of a weapon from one person to another. Students will be able to safely handle and operate the weapon.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

Given a written multiple choice examination and/or a weapon, the student will identify/demonstrate how to safely handle, decock, load, unload, and transfer a weapon from one person to another safely. The student must demonstrate safe operation of the weapon.

INTERIM PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate/identify weapon nomenclature pertaining to safety
2. Demonstrate/define safety rules and regulations.
3. Demonstrate/describe safe decocking procedure.
4. Demonstrate/describe safe loading and unloading procedures.
5. Demonstrate/describe safe transfer of weapon from one person to another.
6. Demonstrate/describe proper grip and safe operation of the weapon.

METHOD OF EVALUATION:

1. Instructor observation.
2. Written examination.

METHODOLOGY:

1. Lecture/discussion
2. Demonstration.
3. Hands on practical.

REFERENCES:

1. Instructor.
 - FLETC Safety Rules & Regulations / General Range Information Supplement Handout 6001H.
 - FLETC Firearms Safety Rules & Regulations 6001.
 - TVA Public Safety Service Range Safety Rules.
 - TVA Public Safety Service Firearms Safety Rules & Regulations.
2. Student:
 - TVA Public Safety Service Range Safety Rules.
 - TVA Public Safety Service Firearms Safety Rules & Regulations.
 - Safe Attitude handout.

TRAINING AIDS:

1. Instructor:
 - 9MM Sig Sauer Pistol.
 - Appropriate leather gear.
 - Eye and ear protection.
 - Dummy ammunition.
2. Student:
 - 9MM Sig Sauer Pistol.
 - Appropriate leather gear.

SAFETY HANDOUT

"SAFETY IS AN ATTITUDE"

ON LINE SAFETY - THREE GOLDEN RULES

- I. WHEN DIRECTED TO STEP TO THE LINE, DO SO AND REMAIN THERE.

All commands start and stop on the firing line.

BEGIN - "With eye and ear protection on."

END - "Place feet on the firing line with
hands behind your back."

- II. NEVER BEND OVER ON THE LINE UNLESS PERMISSION IS GIVEN.

- III. NEVER LOOK BEHIND YOU ON THE FIRING LINE. THE ONLY
EXCEPTION, IS WHEN YOU ARE RUNNING A TACTICAL COURSE.

INTRODUCTION:

1. This course is designed to develop officers into safe and competent pistol handlers. Safety is first and foremost, and is never compromised.
2. Accidents do not just happen, people cause them; usually through carelessness and failure to use good common sense. Stay alert and obey all range commands and procedures.
3. As with any Public Safety firearms qualification or training, safety violations will be addressed immediately.
4. Refer to safety handouts.

NOMENCLATURE PERTAINING TO SAFETY:

1. Muzzle; always pointed in a safe direction.
2. Trigger; finger out of the trigger guard until ready to fire the weapon.
3. Decock lever; (demo).
4. Magazine Release; drops magazine out of weapon.
5. Slide Stop; holds slide to the rear.
Automatic Firing Pin Lock; will not allow pistol to fire without squeezing trigger.

WEAPON SAFETY FEATURES:

1. DISCONNECTOR;

This prevents the weapon from firing unless the slide is fully closed, and the weapon is fully cocked. It also prevents the weapon from firing fully auto.

2. FIRING PIN SAFETY LOCK

This provides optimal safety with the hammer in either the cocked or decocted position. The weapon can only be fired by pulling the trigger.

3. SAFETY INTERCEPT NOTCH

This catches the hammer after the decocting has been released . During and after decocting, the firing pin remains constantly locked. It also prevents discharge of a chambered round should the weapon be dropped, much like the hammer block of a revolver

4. DECOCKING LEVER

This feature drops the hammer into the Safety Intercept Notch locking the firing pin not permitting it to strike the primer.

5. SLIDE STOP

This feature holds the slide to the rear disabling the weapon.

SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS:

1. Review TVA Public Safety Service Firearms Safety Rules.
2. Review TVA Public Safety Service Range Rules.

LOADING/UNLOADING PROCEDURE:

1. LOADING:

- Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Finger **OFF** the trigger.
- With the slide forward, insert the magazine and make sure it has engaged the magazine catch. Tug on the base of the magazine floor plate to ensure proper seating.
- Draw the slide back and allow it to snap forward into battery. (Do not ride the slide forward).
- Thumb the decock lever and allow the hammer to fall.
- The weapon is now ready to fire in the double action mode.

2. UNLOADING:

- Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Finger **OFF** the trigger.
- Push the magazine release and remove the magazine.
- Draw the slide back and lock it to the rear.
- Visually and physically inspect the chamber and magazine well to ensure there are no rounds in the weapon.
- Release the slide and allow it to go forward. Decock the weapon with the decock lever and secure the weapon.

DECOCKING:

1. Point the weapon in a safe direction
2. Finger **OFF** the trigger.
3. Locate the decock lever on the side of the weapon.
4. Right-handed people place the weak thumb on the decock lever and press down. The hammer will fall safely, rendering the weapon into a double-action mode. Left-handed shooter will use strong hand index finger to decock.

REVIEW UNSAFE ACTS:

1. Turning around with weapon in hand.
2. Handling a weapon when people are down range.
3. Drawing weapon with finger on trigger.
4. Bending over on the line.
5. Not following commands.

SECTION III TAB C

FLETC Text

TAB C

SIG-Sauer 9mm

SEMI-AUTOMATIC

(Handout)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

**OFFICE OF
SPECIAL TRAINING
FIREARMS DIVISION**



**SIG SAUER 9mm SEMI-AUTOMATIC
HANDOUT**

6023 H

1/92



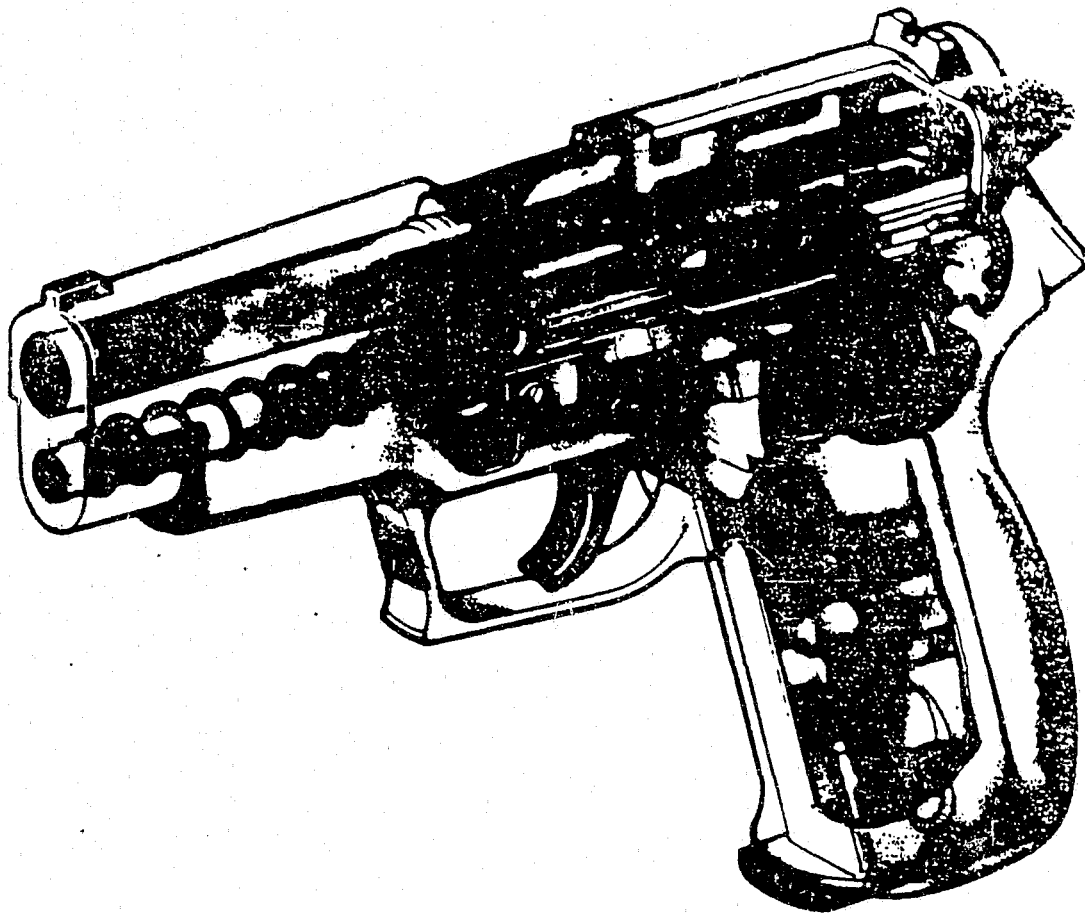
SIG SAUER

(P226)

INTRODUCTION

The following information concerning the SIG SAUER P226 was compiled for your convenience and is intended only as a supplement to practical instruction.

Designed by the Swiss and manufactured in West Germany, the P226 combines the latest in engineering and technological advances of both countries. By entering into collaboration with one another, SIG (Swiss Industrial Group) located in Neuhausen, Switzerland, and J.P. SAUER and SON located in Eckernforde, West Germany, were able to aid each other in the production of world class handguns. The SIG SAUER P226 pistol has been specifically designed to meet the requirements of both military and civilian law enforcement.



SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL:.....	P226	BARREL:	Six grooves, right hand twist, one turn in ten inches
CALIBER:	9mm		
OVERALL LENGTH:	7.7"	MAGAZINE:	15 round capacity
WEIGHT, INCLUDING EMPTY MAGAZINE:	32 ozs.	TRIGGER PULL, D/A	13 lbs.
WITHOUT MAGAZINE: ..	29.8 ozs.	S/A	4.5 lbs.
HEIGHT:	5.5"	SIGHTS:	Semi-Partridge Windage adjustable with drift tool
WIDTH:	1.5"		
BARREL LENGTH:	4.4"		

SAFETY FEATURES

There is no independent manual safety, however, there is a passive safety system operating at all times. Incorporated in this system include: Disconnecter, Firing Pin Safety Lock, Safety Intercept Notch and Decocking Lever.

DISCONNECTOR - Prevents the weapon from firing unless it is closed and fully locked. It also prevents the weapon from firing fully automatic.

FIRING PIN SAFETY LOCK - Provides optimal safety with the hammer in either the cocked or decocked position. The weapon can only be fired by pulling the trigger.

SAFETY INTERCEPT NOTCH -

Catches the hammer after the decocking lever has been released. During and after decocking, the firing pin remains constantly locked. The Safety Intercept Notch also becomes effective in the case of inadvertent hammer tripping when thumb cocking the weapon. It also prevents discharge of a chambered round should the weapon be dropped.

DECOCKING LEVER -

Drops the hammer into the Safety Intercept Notch locking the firing pin.

LOADING PROCEDURES

1. Insert magazine fully into the magazine well with the weapon pointed in a safe direction.
NOTE: Trigger finger should be outside of the trigger guard.
2. Give magazine a tug to check for proper seating.
3. To chamber a round, let the slide go forward. If the slide is already forward, draw back the slide to the stop and allow it to snap forward. Do not ride the slide home.
4. Thumb down the decocking lever. The weapon is now loaded, safe and ready to fire. (In the double-action mode)
5. First round is fired double action, with each additional firing single action.

CYCLE OF OPERATION

Feeding, Chambering, Locking, Firing, Unlocking, Extracting, Ejecting and Cocking.

CLEARING THE WEAPON

1. Always remove the magazine first.
2. Push up on the slide catch lever keeping the muzzle away from you in a safe direction.
3. Grasp the slide by the grasping grooves and pull the slide to the rear. Round should exit the weapon if chambered.
4. Look inside the chamber to insure it is clear. Look twice to be sure. If it is dark, use the small finger to check the chamber.
5. Let the slide go forward.
6. Thumb down the decocking lever. Pistol is now unloaded, decocked and safe.

NOTE: There is no reason to go near the trigger while clearing this weapon.

MALFUNCTIONS

In the event of a malfunction, one can usually remedy the situation by remembering the word SSPORTS and following its principles.

1. Squeeze the trigger again.
2. Slap up on the magazine floor plate to insure proper seating.
3. Pull back on the slide.
4. Observe chamber for stoppage.
5. Release slide.
6. Tap slide forward.
7. Shoot.

FIELD STRIPPING

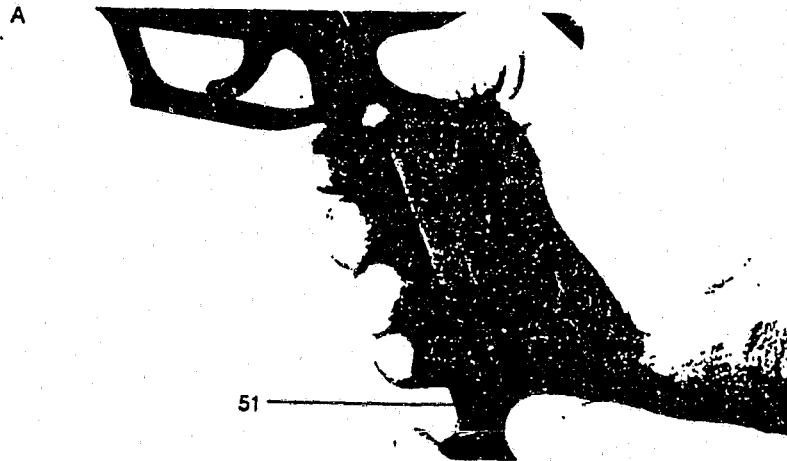


FIGURE A

1. Remove the magazine (51).

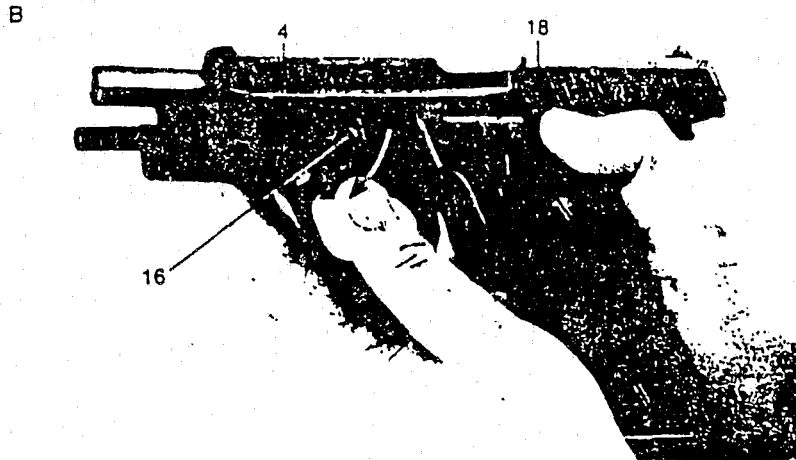


FIGURE B

2. Draw back the slide to the stop and arrest it in the open position by thumbing up on the slide catch lever (18).
3. Check visually to insure the chamber is empty. Check it twice.
4. Thumb down the take down lever 90 degrees (16).

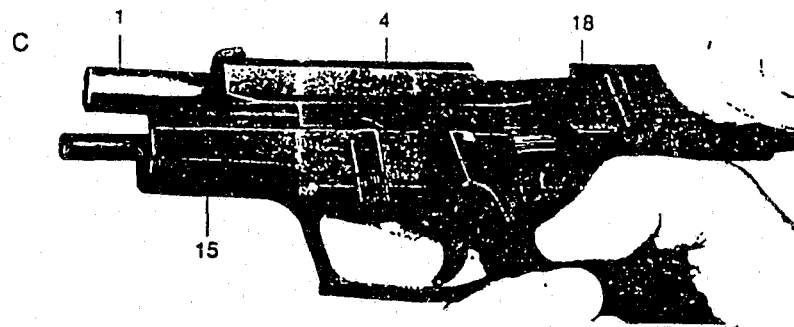


FIGURE C

5. Draw back the slide (4) slightly to disengage the slide catch lever (18). Hold the slide firmly and allow it to glide forward gently.

NOTE: Failure to hold the slide assembly firmly while gliding it forward can result in injury to yourself and others near you.

6. Now slip the complete system comprising slide (4), barrel (1), recoil spring and guide forward and off the frame (15).

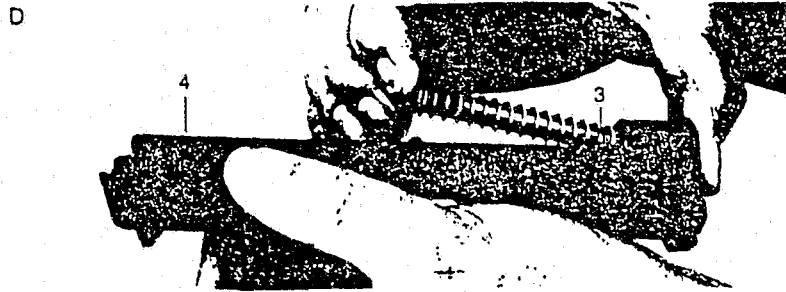


FIGURE D

7. Carefully remove recoil spring (3).



FIGURE E

8. Remove the barrel (1) from the slide (4).
9. Field stripping is now complete. Any additional dismantling should be completed by a qualified gunsmith or armorer.
10. The field stripped weapon is shown in Figure F.

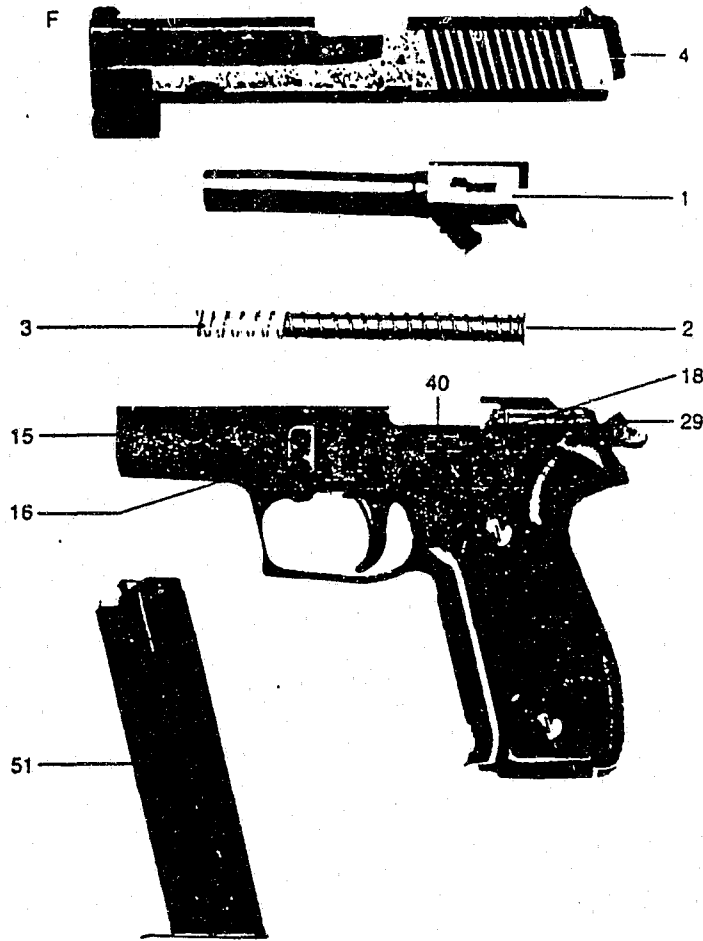


FIGURE F

Assembling the pistol is done in reverse order:

1. Insert the barrel (1) into the slide (4).
2. Fit the recoil spring (3) and guide (2).
3. If the recoil spring (3) and guide (2) were separated during stripping, ensure that the narrower end of the spring (3) is slipped over the guide (2) first.
4. Slip the assembled slide system onto the frame (15) until it contacts the end stop, and arrest it with the slide catch lever (18).

5. Thumb up the take down lever (16).
6. Thumb down the slide catch lever (18) in order to close the slide (4).
7. Decock the hammer (29) with decocking lever (40).
8. Insert the magazine (51).

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

CLEANING:

1. Scrub the bottom and face of the breech block with a nylon bore brush, then dry.

NOTE: Do not use steel brushes.

2. Barrel should be cleaned from the breech or chamber end. Start out with a moistened patch and go to a moistened bore brush. Do not reverse the direction of the brush, it will get stuck. Go back to moistened patches and then to dry patches using as many as it takes.

3. Remove the recoil spring from the guide and clean.

4. The magazine should be cleaned periodically. Press down on the retainer pin and remove the floor plate. Take out the magazine spring and swab the inside of the magazine with solvent. After drying, put the magazine back together in reverse order.

NOTE: Never oil the inside of magazine housing.

LUBRICATION

While reassembling the weapon, a quality gun oil should be added to the following locations:

1. Put a drop on the outside of the barrel and spread it evenly. Be careful not to get any inside the bore.
2. Put a drop on the recoil spring and guide and spread it evenly.

3. Put a few drops along the slide rails.
4. Once the weapon is reassembled, wipe down the external portions with a piece of cloth dampened with gun oil.

NOTE: Once the weapon has been cleaned, lubricated and reassembled, work the slide back and forth a few times, and dry fire the pistol to insure it is operational.

COMMENTS

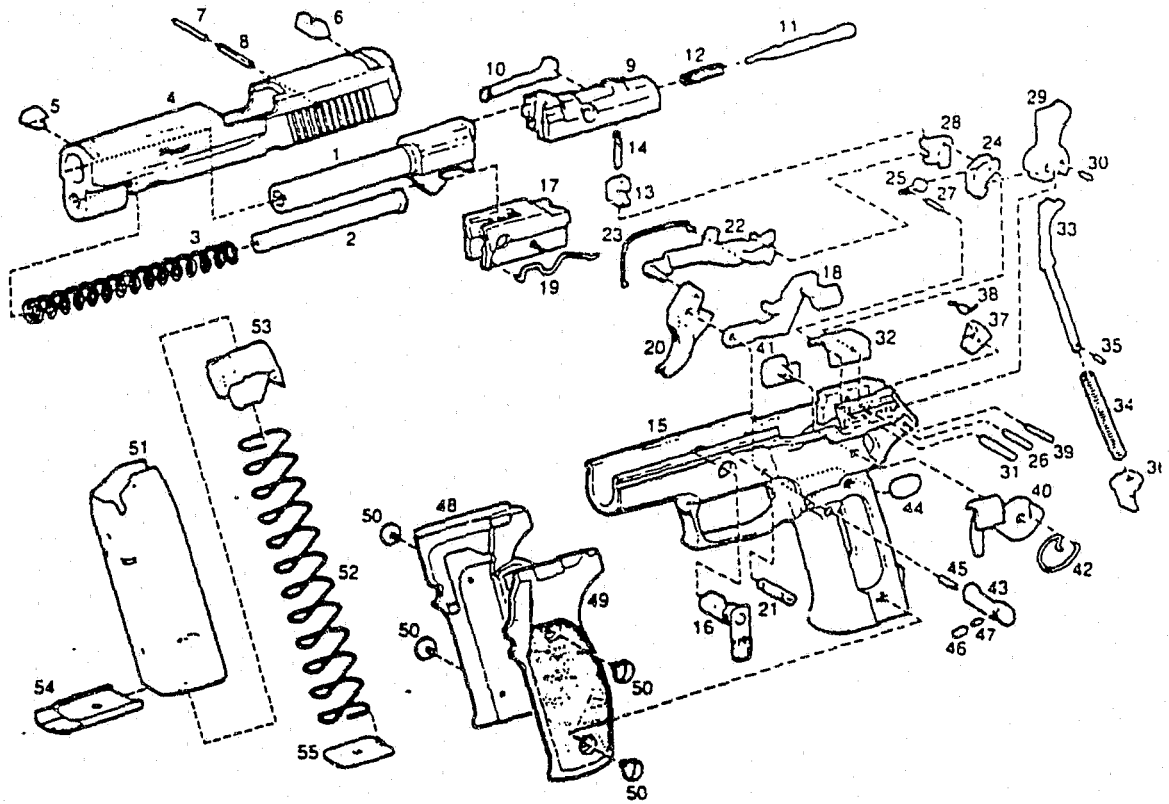
SIGARMS offers several accessories to support the users of their weapons to include: Spare magazines, cleaning kit, front sight and/or rear sight pusher, holster, wooden grip plates and carrying case to name a few.

Additional information or comments should be directed to:

SIGARMS

SIGARMS INC.
470 Spring Park Place
Herndon · Virginia 22070
Phone (703) 481 6660
Telex (023) 315 881
Telefax (703) 481 65 72

SIG SAUER P226 EXPLODED DRAWING



List of parts

When ordering spare parts, always mention:

- Type of weapon
- Serial number of weapon
- Item number of part
- Designation of part

Pos.	Designation	Pos.	Designation
1	Barrel	30	Hammer strut pin
2	Guide, recoil spring	31	Hammer pivot pin
3	Recoil spring	32	Ejector
4	Slide	33	Strut, hammer
5	Front sight 5/6/7/8/9/10	34	Main spring
6	Rear sight 5/6/7/8/9/10	35	Spring, pin
7	Inner pin H.D.	36	Seat, main spring
8	Outer pin H.D.	37	Stop, hammer
9	Breechblock	38	Spring, reset
10	Extractor	39	Pin
11	Firing pin	40	Decocking lever
12	Spring, firing pin	41	Bearing, decocking lever
13	Safety lock	42	Spring, decocking lever
14	Spring, safety lock	43	Magazine catch
15	Frame	44	Support plate
16	Take-down lever	45	Spring, magazine catch
17	Locking insert	46	Stop, magazine catch
18	Slide catch lever	47	Spring, magazine stop
19	Spring, slide catch lever	48	Right grip plate
20	Trigger	49	Left grip plate
21	Pivot, trigger	50	Screw
22	Trigger bar	51	Magazine tube
23	Spring, trigger bar	52	Spring, magazine
24	Sear	53	Feeder
25	Spring, sear	54	Floorplate, magazine
26	Shaft, sear	55	Insert, magazine
27	Spring, pin H.D.		
28	Safety lever		
29	Hammer		

SIG SAUER

IMMEDIATE ACTION
FOR
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
(INCLUDING WORKSHEET HANDOUT)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL TRAINING
FIREARMS DIVISION

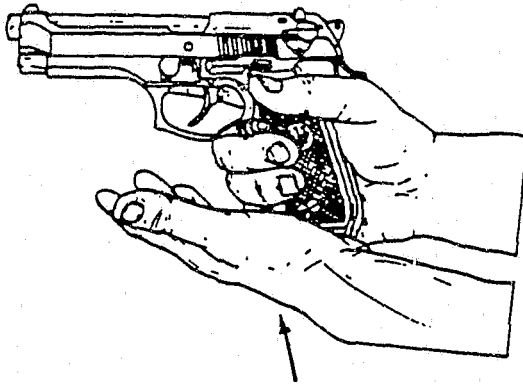


IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

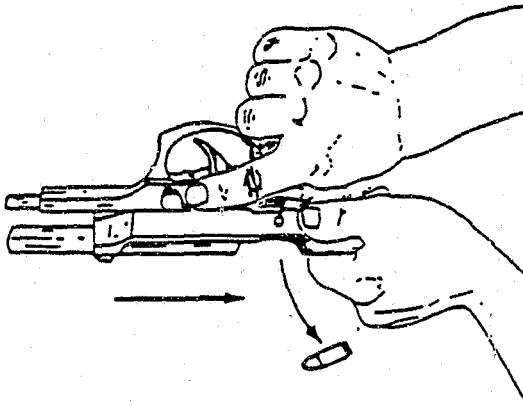
6083 H

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The Primary Method of Immediate Action



TAP! The bottom of the magazine, to ensure it is fully seated.

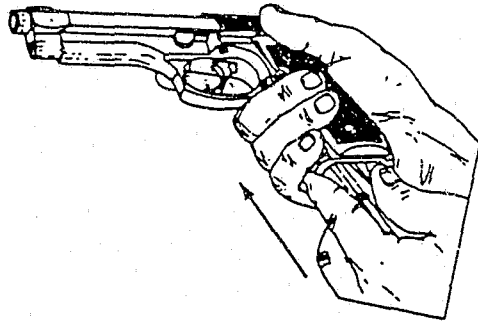


RACK! The slide with sufficient force to clear any defective rounds/ stove piped casings, and also to chamber a new round in the weapon.

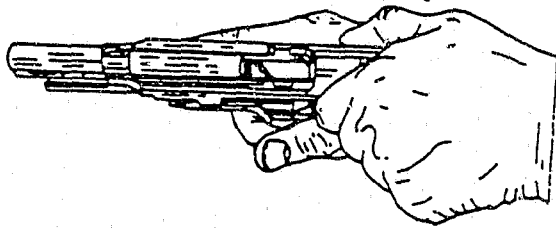


BANG! Bring the weapon back up and fire if an appropriate target is present and circumstances still call for shots to be fired.

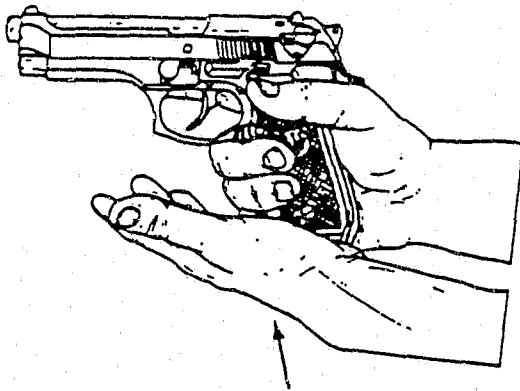
The Secondary Method of Immediate Action



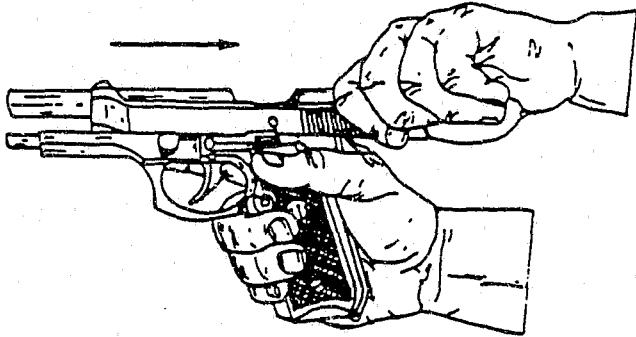
RIP! Rip or remove the magazine from the weapon to clear the double feed or defective magazine from the weapon.



WORK! Work the slide to clear any defective or loose rounds out of the chamber area and magazine well.



TAP! Tap in a fresh magazine, as the magazine may have been the source of the malfunction. It is preferable to have a fully loaded magazine in the weapon if possible.



RACK! Rack the slide to the rear to chamber a round.



Bang! Fire at the target, if appropriate.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

FIREARMS DIVISION

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL PROGRAM - (SAPP)
Worksheet for Lesson Plan 6083

1. The primary method of clearing a malfunction is identified by the words, _____, _____, _____.
2. The officer should _____ the bottom of the _____, to ensure that it is properly seated.
3. To chamber a round, the officer should _____ the _____.
4. Finally, the officer should _____, if appropriate.
5. The _____ method of clearing a malfunction should be done from behind _____.
6. To perform the secondary method of clearing a malfunction, the officer should:
 - a. Remove the _____ from the weapon.
_____ the _____ to clear any rounds.
 - b. Insert a new _____ into the weapon.
_____ the slide to _____ a round.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARKSMANSHIP

FOR SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

(Handout)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

OFFICE OF
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FIREARMS DIVISION



FUNDAMENTALS OF MARKSMANSHIP
FOR SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

6087 H

(SAPP)

1/92

TECHNIQUE OF PROPER GRIP AND DRAW

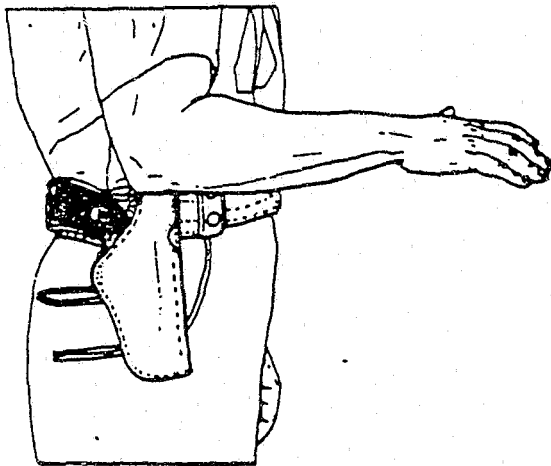


Diagram #1

The initial draw is designed to familiarize the officer with the location of the holstered weapon and proper grip technique. The officer begins with the hand extended, palm down, and elbow bent, locating the holster or stock with the elbow.

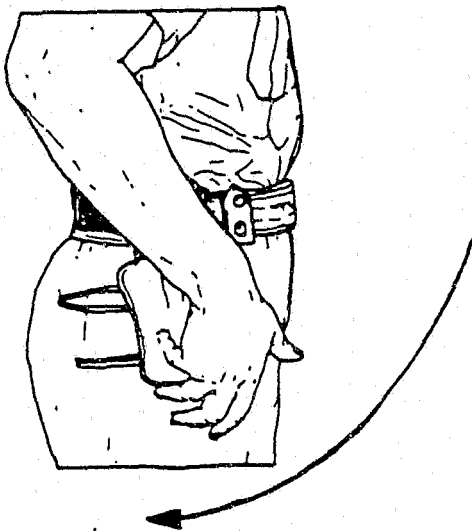


Diagram #2

The officer then swings then hand straight down to the bottom of the holster, and begins to curl the last three fingers in preparation of establishing a grip.

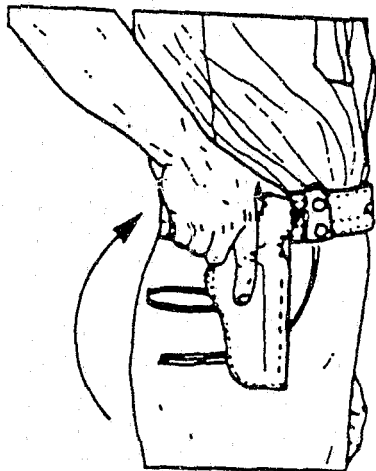


Diagram #3

The officer slides the palm of the hand up along the side of the holster, allowing three fingers to establish a proper grip on the exposed portion of the weapon stock. The thumb is located on the retaining snap, and is prepared to unsnap the weapon for the draw. The hand should now be properly positioned for the draw.



Diagram #4

The officer breaks the safety snap, and draws the weapon up and forward. As soon as the weapon clears the holster, the officer "Rocks" the muzzle forward and "Locks" the wrist. The finger is out of the trigger guard at this point. Notice the support hand is already starting toward the belt line to meet the strong hand.



Diagram #5

The officer establishes a good two handed grip close to the body, at the belt line, before raising the pistol to the target.



Diagram #6

The officer brings the weapon DIRECTLY TO THE TARGET, and establishes contact with the trigger as the weapon bears on the target. (This movement is not a sweeping movement but a straight line punching movement).



Diagram #7

The officer must bring the weapon up to eye level, the head should move as little as possible. (Held erect not bent down to the sights).



Diagram #8

This diagram shows the smooth transitional movement of the draw, grip, and raising the weapon to Eye Level.

FLETC
FIREARMS DIVISION

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF
REVOLVERS VS SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

I
REVOLVERS

- * Easy to teach loading, unloading and safety.
- * Can be difficult to learn to shoot because of long, double action trigger. More difficult to learn efficient reloading.
- * Less maintenance-sensitive in domestic (police) use. Less critical of various ammunition types and ammunition quality.
- * Less durable for long-term use, especially with heavy loads.
- * Smaller ammunition capacity and slower to reload.
- * Less expensive gun, ammunition, and training time.
- * Can be cleaned without disassembly.
- * Gun is bulky for ammunition capacity and power.
- * Less vulnerable to ammunition failure, but malfunctions which do occur are generally harder to solve in the field.

II
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

- * Requires more training time for unloading, safe handling and disassembly. Also requires more frequent in-service training.
- * Less training time required to teach accurate shooting because of short single action trigger. Easier to teach effective reloading.
- * Critical of proper ammunition and perfect magazines. Practice ammunition must be roughly service-strength to function action properly.
- * More durable for long-term use.
- * Greater ammunition capacity and faster to reload. Better continuity of fire. Reloading speed, easier in the dark or while moving.
- * Generally more expensive.
- * Can be user-disassembled (field stripped) for cleaning.
- * Gun can be more concealable/compact with equivalent power and capacity.
- * Vulnerable to ammunition failure, however malfunctions can be quickly cleared in the field.

REVOLVERS

- * More forgiving of careless handling. More "foolproof" for issue to large numbers of officers of varying ability, training and carefulness.
- * Back-up ammunition can be bulky and cumbersome to carry. (Speedloaders)
- * Recoil is transmitted upon small areas of hand thus decreasing control of weapon.
- * More initial training required. Slower recoil recovery and less controllability results in slower progress in the learning cycle.
- * Less reliable in training because improper unloading technique could cause malfunctions.
- * Slow, less accurate shooting because of long trigger travel and increased perceived and felt recoil.
- * Less chance of "unintentional discharge" because of heavy double action trigger pull.
- * Easier for beginners or weak shooters to handle because there is no slide, slide stop, magazine release or safeties to operate.
- * Mechanical functioning is safer because safety block prevents multiple rounds from firing, unless trigger is pulled again.
- * More functional reliability if abnormal round is lodged.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

- * A more efficient weapon, but requiring more thorough and frequent training and perhaps not quite as safe for large numbers of officers to use.
- * More ammunition can be kept for backup and is less bulky and cumbersome.
- * Transmits recoil better in hand because of cushioning effect of slide, thus increasing control of weapon.
- * The ease involved increases confidence, effectiveness and defensibility in less training time.
- * Functions more reliable in training situations, however more prone to shooter induced malfunctions.
- * Fast accurate shooting because of short trigger travel and less perceived and felt recoil.
- * Greater chance of "unintentional discharge" because of short single action trigger and operator error.
- * More strength involved in order to pull back slide and operate slide stop.
- * Mechanical functioning is less safe because of weapon doubling.
- * Less functional reliability if abnormal round is loaded.

JANUARY 1990

COURSE TITLE: Familiarization Fire for Semi-Automatics

LENGTH AND METHOD OF PRESENTATION:

<u>LECTURE</u>	<u>LABORATORY</u>	<u>PRACTICAL EXERCISE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
-0-	2:00	-2-	2:00

DESCRIPTION:

As a laboratory course designed to follow a two hour lecture, this course allows hands-on training familiarization fire drills to introduce the weapon and its operation to the student. This laboratory course is not concerned with score, and does not teach a particular course of fire. The student will perform initial loading, tactical reloads, emergency reloads, magazine exchanges, and immediate action drills. The goal of this course is to expose the student to these principles with the selected weapon. Target analysis is available to the student on an individual basis.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

Given a semi-automatic pistol, magazine, and ammunition, the student will demonstrate initial loading procedures, emergency reloads, tactical reloads, magazine exchanges, unloading, and immediate action procedures, while engaging a target.

INTERIM PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate initial loading procedures.
2. Demonstrate emergency reloads.
3. Demonstrate tactical reloads.
4. Demonstrate magazine exchange.
5. Demonstrate unloading procedures.
6. Demonstrate immediate action procedures.

METHOD OF EVALUATION:

1. Safe completion of course

METHODOLOGY:

1. Lecture
2. Class Discussion
3. Demonstration

REFERENCES:

1. Lesson Plan 6066 (Glock)
2. Lesson Plan 6023 (Sig-Sauer)
3. Lesson Plan 6078 (Smith & Wesson)
4. Lesson Plan 6083 (Immediate Action)
5. Lesson Plan 6084 (Loading/Unloading Procedures)
6. GLOCK Transitional Semi-Automatic Pistol Course 1989
7. Peregrin Corporation Semi-Automatic Instructor's Manual 1989
8. DEA Firearms Instructor Manual 1989

TRAINING AIDS/EQUIPMENT:

1. Instructor
 - a. Safe semi-automatic pistol
 - b. 3 magazines
 - c. 6 dummy rounds
 - d. Holster and magazine pouch
 2. Student - Classroom
 - a. Semi-automatic pistol
 - b. 3 magazines
 - c. 6 dummy rounds
 - d. Holster and magazine pouch
- Student - Range
- a. Semi-automatic pistol
 - b. 3 magazines
 - c. Holster and magazine pouch
 - d. Eye and ear protection
 - e. 80 - 150 rounds of ammunition per day

A. INTRODUCTION:

You have heard about the operation of your semi-automatic pistol, now you have the opportunity to apply the principles of weapons handling with actual live fire. The fundamentals of marksmanship still apply, so don't forget to line up the sights when firing the course. The purpose of the exercise is to familiarize you with the loading and unloading procedures. We will not score targets, but the target will be available to you for inspection at the completion of the drills. You will also perform immediate action to clear malfunctions.

B. OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate initial loading procedures.
2. Demonstrate emergency reloads.
3. Demonstrate tactical reloads.
4. Demonstrate magazine exchange.
5. Demonstrate unloading procedures.
6. Demonstrate immediate action procedures.

C. PRESENTATION:**1. Initial Loading**

Initial loading is the term used for loading the weapon for duty carry, in a safe manner, while executing several steps that reduce the potential for accidental discharges, and ensure that the weapon will fire. There are two methods of initial loading of the weapon.

- a. Initial Loading Slide Locked to the Rear - This method has the advantage of allowing you to check the weapon visually and physically (by looking down the magazine well and by feeling the chamber) to ensure that the weapon is ready to receive ammunition. The steps for this procedure are as follows:
 - 1) Point the weapon in a safe direction.
 - 2) Keep the finger out of the trigger guard.

- 3) Pull the slide to the rear and push up on the slide stop to lock the slide back. This is best accomplished by using the "Push-Pull" method. Push forward with the strong hand and the weapon while pulling with the slide to the rear.
 - 4) Visually and physically check the magazine well and the chamber to ensure the weapon is ready to receive ammunition.
 - 5) Insert a fully loaded magazine into the weapon, and tug on the floor plate to ensure the magazine is properly seated.
 - 6) Allow the slide to go forward by:
 - a) Grasping the rear grasping grooves of the slide and pulling the slide back, allow the slide to "Sling-Shot" forward, chambering a round.
 - b) Depress the slide stop, allowing the slide to go forward and chamber a round. This should be done with the thumb of the weak hand. This allows a two hand control advantage, as the weapon may seem to leap out of the shooter's hand.
 - 7) Decock and remove the safety, if applicable.
 - 8) Holster
- b. Initial Loading, Slide Forward - This procedure may be preferable if the student has trouble locking the slide to the rear, has on gloves, or is left-handed. The steps are as follows:
- 1) Point the weapon in a safe direction.
 - 2) Keep the finger outside the trigger guard.
 - 3) Insert a magazine, and tug on the base plate to ensure the magazine is properly seated.

- 4) Pull the slide to the rear and allow it to "Sling-Shot" forward to chamber a round. Be careful not to ease the slide forward, as this may cause the slide to go fully forward and result in a malfunction.
 - 5) Decock and remove the safety, if applicable.
 - 6) Holster
- c. Topping Off the Magazine - This procedure is done with the weapon in the holster to reduce weapons handling and allow two free hands to load the magazine. The steps are:
- 1) Ease the weapon slightly out of the holster.
 - 2) If the magazine release is against your body, slide your thumb along the waistband and depress the magazine release with your thumb.
 - 3) Remove the magazine.
 - 4) Insert a round in the magazine and place it back in the weapon, tugging on the floor plate to ensure the magazine is fully seated.
 - 5) Secure the holster.
2. Emergency Reload

This term is used when you have fired all the rounds in the magazine of the weapon and the slide is locked to the rear. In a lethal force confrontation this constitutes an emergency. The officer must:

- a. Establish a grip on a new magazine.
- b. Remove the trigger finger from the trigger guard.
- c. Depress the magazine release as you bring the weapon in to mid-torso and tilt the weapon slightly sideways (grip inboard) to receive

fresh magazine. There are two methods of depressing the magazine release, they are:

- 1) The left-handed person will probably depress the magazine release with the index finger of the firing hand.
 - 2) The right-handed shooter will probably use the thumb of the firing hand.
- d. With the index finger along the front spline of the magazine, insert the magazine into the magazine well with enough pressure to fully seat the magazine.
- e. Bring the weapon back up on target and allow the slide to go forward by:
- 1) Depressing the slide stop with the thumb of the weak hand. (Common method used by right-handers).
 - 2) Grasp the rear grasping grooves of the slide and "Sling-Shot" the slide forward (common method used by left-handers and those wearing gloves). This method may also be preferred during high stress situations where finding the small slide stop may be difficult.

3. Tactical Reload

A tactical reload is accomplished by dropping the magazine from the weapon while a round is still in the chamber. This procedure would be exercised when the officer knows that he has fired a lot of rounds, but he may not know how many. He has an opportunity to reload, but may still be in the threat zone. This procedure allows the officer the ability to fire at a target once, should a target present itself (depending on the type of weapon), and speeds up an officer's loading time as he does not have to manipulate the slide, and fully load the weapon again to capacity. The officer should:

- a. Remove the finger from the trigger guard.
- b. Hit the magazine release with the thumb or index finger, depending on the handedness,

while retrieving a fresh magazine from the magazine pouch.

- c. With the index finger along the magazine spline, insert a fresh magazine in the magazine well.

NOTE:

An optional method is to keep the weapon on target, as it is still possibly to fire the weapon once, rather than tipping the weapon sideways to insert the magazine.

- d. This procedure reduces the time to reload by 50%. It should be noted that there will probably be rounds left in the magazine that is dropped to the floor. This may be a concern for the officer.

4. Magazine Exchange

This procedure is the process of exchanging magazines in the weapon to allow you to top off the weapon while saving the partially loaded magazine for further use. This procedure is not as fast as the other reload procedures and is best performed behind cover. The officer does retain the ability to fire once at a target should it appear, after the magazine is removed, and does have the advantage of allowing the officer to keep all rounds on their person for further use. The officer should:

- a. Use cover if available.
- b. Remove the finger from the trigger guard
- c. Bring the weapon to mid-torso and tilt slightly to receive the fresh magazine.
- d. Remove the fresh magazine from the magazine pouch with the index finger along the front spline of the magazine.
- e. Bring the magazine to the base of the grip and remove the magazine from the weapon by pressing the magazine release and catching the magazine in your hand. (Preferably between the ring finger and the little finger of the weak hand).

- f. Insert the fresh magazine by rotating the old magazine down and the new magazine in the magazine well.
- g. Place the partially loaded magazine in your waistband or pocket.

INSTRUCTORS NOTE: Some officers with small hands may find it awkward or impossible to juggle two magazines in the hand at the same time. An alternate method would be to have the officer remove the magazine from the weapon and place it on their person, then insert a fresh magazine from their pouch. However, this method is less preferable as it is more time consuming.

5. Unloading

This procedure is done as carefully as possible with no time limit and under no stress. Many accidents occur as a result of improper unloading procedures.

- a. Unloading should be done as follows:
 - 1) Point the weapon in a safe direction (downrange).
 - 2) Remove the finger from the trigger guard.
 - 3) If equipped with a manual safety, the safety should be placed in the safe position.
 - 4) Decock the weapon, if cocked.
 - 5) Remove the magazine and place it in the pocket or belt.
 - 6) Using the "Push-Pull" method, grasp the rear grasping grooves of the slide and rack the slide back with sufficient force to eject any live round from the chamber. You should visually observe the round ejecting. At this point the weapon should be unloaded.
 - 7) With the weapon in the right hand (left-handers should transfer the weapon to the right hand), step back with your right

- foot to ensure the muzzle remains pointed straight downrange.
- 8) Grasp the slide and lock it to the rear.
 - 9) Visually and manually inspect the weapon to ensure it is unloaded.
 - 10) Release the slide. Decock, if appropriate, and holster.
- b. The officer should be cautioned to never place his hand over the ejection port if there is a round in the chamber and should never attempt to catch an ejected round. Covering the ejection port with his hand could allow the round to fall back in the ejection port, causing the ejector to strike the primer, detonating the round in the officer's hand.
6. Immediate Action Procedures
- Immediate action is the term used to describe the process of rendering a malfunctioning semi-automatic pistol operable. There are two methods of clearing a malfunction:
- a. Tap-Rack-Bang - The primary method of clearing a malfunction is referred to as Tap-Rack-Bang.
 - 1) Effective in approximately 80% of malfunctions, this immediate action procedure clears such problems as:
 - a) Improperly seated magazine
 - b) Defective round
 - c) Stove-piped casing
 - d) Slide not fully into battery
 - 2) The procedure has been placed in easy to remember key words that describe the function you should perform as a primary method of clearing a malfunction. These steps are:
 - a) TAP - Tap the bottom of the magazine

to ensure that it is fully seated and locked in place in the weapon.

- b) **RACK** - Rack or work the slide to the rear to clear any defective rounds/ stove-piped casings, and to chamber a new round into the weapon.
 - c) **BANG** - Bring the weapon back up and fire if an appropriate target is present and circumstances still call for shots to be fired.
- 3) This procedure, if performed immediately upon recognizing that a malfunction exists, can easily be performed in about 2-3 seconds. Though best done behind cover, this brief procedure can be performed swiftly enough that the officer can render the weapon operable while remaining in the threat zone.
- b. Rip-Work-Tap-Rack-Bang - This procedure is performed **AFTER** you have attempted the primary method of clearing a malfunction.
- 1) Effective in clearing approximately 95% of malfunctions, this procedure is considered a secondary procedure, and is effective in clearing the following malfunctions:
 - a) Magazine not seated
 - b) Defective round
 - c) Stove-piped casing
 - d) Slide not locked into battery
 - e) No round in chamberand the following malfunctions that were not corrected by the primary clearing procedure:
 - f) Double feed
 - g) Defective magazine

- 2) This procedure has been identified with key words that will help you remember the steps to take in this **SECONDARY** procedure of clearing a malfunction. The steps are:
- a) **RIP** - Rip or remove the magazine from the weapon to clear the double feed or defective magazine from the weapon.
 - b) **WORK** - Work the slide to clear any defective rounds or loose rounds out of the chamber area and magazine well.
 - c) **TAP** - Tap in a fresh magazine, as the magazine may have been the source of the malfunction, and it is preferable to have a fully loaded magazine in the weapon if possible.
 - d) **RACK** - Rack the slide to the rear to chamber a round.
 - e) **BANG** - Fire at the target, if appropriate.
- 3) This procedure takes 8 - 10 seconds to perform when done in conjunction with the primary procedure, and approximately 6 - 8 seconds if done without the primary procedure. For this reason it is recommended that you **SEEK COVER** if you must perform this secondary clearing procedure.

INSTRUCTORS NOTE:

You may point out to the student that on occasion the officer may find it easier to lock the slide to the rear before clearing a serious double feed malfunction. While this option should not be ignored, the majority of double feed problems can be cleared with **RIP-WORK-TAP-RACK-BANG**.

- 4) It should be stressed to the officer that cover and retreat are valid and valuable life saving options if a malfunction

occurs and circumstances allow the use of cover or retreat.

D. SUMMARY

This course of fire has exposed you to the methods of loading, unloading, and rendering immediate action to the semi-automatic pistol. To become more proficient with the operation and functions of the semi-automatic, you must practice. Through repetition you will gain speed and enhance proficiency.

COURSE OF FIRE FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

1. Each student will load two magazines with any combination of up to 20 live rounds and up to ten dummy rounds, (depending on magazine capacity), split between two magazines. You must require the students to load two dummy rounds next to each other to simulate a secondary malfunction. There will be a least one secondary malfunction in the student's two magazines. Upon reaching this secondary malfunction, the student will, after having performed Tap-Rack-Bang, perform Rip-Work-Tap-Rack-Bang.
2. The student will exchange magazines with a fellow student after loading, or, if different weapons are used, will load a fellow student's magazine.
3. The targets will be Transtar II targets at 15 yards. The targets will face for seven seconds and edge for 11 seconds.
4. The student will fire two rounds per target facings, and holster between facings, if not executing a clearing procedure.
5. Targets will continue to face until all rounds loaded in the magazines are fired.
6. This exercise will be performed three times. Target analysis will be available on an individual basis.
7. Remind the students to observe the following Safety Rules.
 - a. **KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED DOWNRANGE.**
 - b. **DO NOT RETRIEVE ANY MAGAZINES FROM THE FLOOR IF DROPPED.**
 - c. **REMEMBER, SAFETY IS THE FIRST CONCERN. SPEED IS NOT A GOAL DURING THIS PHASE OF TRAINING.**

FAMILIARIZATION DRILLS FOR SEMI-AUTOMATICS

INSTRUCTORS: These drills encompass all of the teaching points addressed in the lesson plan. They are optional, and may be altered to suit individual desires of the course instructor. In addition, these drills may be repeated several times to enforce the teaching points.

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 Yards	1	Standing	1st-3 2nd-3	1	3 Sec	Lock the slide to the rear. Insert magazine. Suppress slide stop to close with the weak thumb. Holster. Fire 1 round in 3 seconds per target facing. (Total 2 facings) Perform EMERGENCY RELOAD with no time limit and holster. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds per target facing. (Total 2 facings) Holster an empty weapon.
7 Yards	2	Standing	1st-4 2nd-4	2	4 Sec	Lock slide to rear. Insert magazine. Grasp rear grasping grooves and slingshot slide closed. Holster. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds per target facing. (Total 2 facings) Perform EMERGENCY RELOAD with no time limit and holster. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds per target facing. (Total 2 facings) Holster an empty weapon.

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINE	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 Yards	3	Standing	1st-2 2nd-2	4	15 Sec	With slide forward, insert magazine and slingshot slide to load, holster, fire 2 rounds, perform Emergency Reload , and fire 2 rounds in 15 seconds. Holster an empty weapon.
7 Yards	4	Standing	1st-4 2nd-4	2	4 Sec	With slide forward, load, slide, and holster. Remove magazine from weapon while it is still in holster. Top off magazine. Reinsert in weapon and tug on floorplate. Fire 2 rounds per facing of 4 seconds. (Total of 2 facings) Perform Tactical Reload under no time limit and holster. Fire 2 rounds per facing of 4 seconds. (Total of 2 facings) *WEAPON IS STILL LOADED! Go through UNLOADING procedure.
7 Yards	5	Standing	1st-2 2nd-2	4	15 Sec	Lock slide to rear and load holster. Remove magazine from weapon and "TOP OFF" magazine with 1 round. Fire 2 rounds, perform TACTICAL RELOAD and fire 2 rounds in 15 seconds. *WEAPON IS STILL LOADED! Go through UNLOADING procedure.

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 Yards	6	Standing	1st-3 2nd-2	4	15 Sec	Lock slide to the rear and load. Holster. Fire 2 rounds, perform TACTICAL RELOAD and fire 2 rounds in 15 seconds. *WEAPON IS STILL LOADED! Go through proper UNLOADING procedure.
7 Yards	7	Standing	1st-6 2nd-6	2	No Limit	Slide forward, load and holster. Top off magazine with 1 round. Fire 2 rounds, perform Magazine EXCHANGE and fire 2 rounds in 20 seconds. REPEAT TWO TIMES. <u>UNLOAD</u> AND HOLSTER.
7 Yards	8	Standing	1st-6 2nd-6	2	20 Sec	Slide forward, load and holster. Top off magazine with 1 round. Fire 2 rounds, perform Magazine EXCHANGE and fire 2 rounds in 20 seconds. REPEAT TWO TIMES. <u>UNLOAD</u> AND HOLSTER.
7 Yards	9	Standing	1st-2 2nd-0	N/A	N/A	Slide lock to the rear, load and holster. Top off the magazine in the weapon with 1 round. Draw weapon, place in WEAK hand, and go through UNLOADING procedures with the weak hand.

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 Yards	10	Standing	1st-6 2nd-6	2	4 Sec	Load and come to ready pistol with the WEAK hand. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds WEAK HAND ONLY from ready pistol. (Total of 3 facings) Perform EMERGENCY RELOAD with weak hand, no time limit. Fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds WEAK HAND ONLY from ready pistol. (3 facings)

INSTRUCTORS NOTE: If fired as given, the student will need 75 rounds. Some of these rounds are not fired, but are unloaded onto the floor. These rounds will have to be recovered at the completion of the exercise.

TARGET: Instructors option-downrange feedback available to the student on an individual basis.

TERMINOLOGY APPLICABLE TO SAPP

- EMERGENCY RELOAD:** The magazine is empty and the slide is locked to the rear. Drop the magazine, insert a fresh magazine, depress the slide stop lever to charge the weapon. (Weapon now in battery)
- TACTICAL RELOAD:** The magazine is almost empty, but one round remains in the chamber. Drop the magazine, insert a fresh magazine, while keeping the target covered. (Weapon remains in battery)
- MAGAZINE EXCHANGE:** The weapon is not loaded to capacity. The partial magazine is removed and retained. A fresh magazine is inserted into the weapon, while keeping the target covered. (Weapon remains in battery)

RANGE COMMANDS

- * On the line, with a magazine and (6) rounds, load!
- ** Charge your weapon!
- *** Holster! (Decocking is incumbent upon the shooter)

When all shooters are holstered and ready,

- * Is the line loaded?
- ** The line is loaded and ready! (Without further comment, the targets are then faced.)

When the shooting is completed,

- * Draw and clear your weapon!
- ** Check it twice! (CIT)
- *** Holster!
- **** Place your hands behind your back and make the line safe!

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL PROGRAM - SAPP

REDUCED LIGHT FOR
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

(Handout)

TAB C-4
(Handout)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL TRAINING
FIREARMS DIVISION



REDUCED LIGHT FOR
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL

6063.02

1/92

SYLLABUS

COURSE TITLE: Reduced Light (Semiautomatics)

COURSE NUMBER: 6063.02

LENGTH AND METHOD OF PRESENTATION:

<u>LECTURE</u>	<u>LABORATORY</u>	<u>PRACTICAL EXERCISE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
0:30	1:30	- 0 -	2:00

DESCRIPTION:

Through lecture, demonstration and live fire, this course will familiarize the shooter with the techniques of accurate target engagement under low light conditions. The student will gain confidence in his/her ability to load, unload, and fire the semiautomatic pistol, from the kneeling bench, standing barricade, and point shoulder positions.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

The student will demonstrate his/her proficiency to safely handle, fire, load and unload the semiautomatic pistol, while engaged in low light conditions according to the principles delineated during the course of instruction.

INTERIM PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate proper range discipline.
2. Demonstrate FI stance, grip, loading, unloading and trigger control techniques.
3. Demonstrate "decocking procedures", if applicable.
4. Render a semiautomatic pistol to a safe condition.

METHOD OF EVALUATION:

1. Safe completion of course.
2. Written multiple choice examination (SAPP).
3. Demonstrated proficiency (SAPP).

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

METHODOLOGIES:

1. Lecture
2. Demonstration
3. Class discussion
4. Practical live fire exercise
5. Critique

TRAINING AIDS/EQUIPMENT:

1. Instructor
 - a. Safe (red handle) semiautomatic pistol with magazine.
 - b. Dummy rounds
 - c. Weapons manual
 - d. Ammunition as required (no live ammunition in classroom).
 - e. Holster
 - f. Magazine pouch
2. Student
 - a. Semiautomatic pistol
 - b. Two dummy rounds
 - c. Three magazines
 - d. Holster with pouch for magazines
 - e. Eye/ear protection
 - f. 75 to 150 rounds service ammunition per student

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION:

1. Student Assignments: It is recommended that a Basic Marksmanship Instruction (BMI) Program be a prerequisite to this Reduced Light Course with semiautomatic pistols.

2. **Special Considerations:** Students must pay particular attention to safety rules. Safety is a primary consideration while firing under reduced light conditions.

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION:

- A. Students, as a law enforcement officer with street experience, some of you may or may not have used your weapon in an actual confrontation. However, it is imperative when using semiautomatics that the agent or officer be familiar with that particular weapon in low light conditions.

The purpose of the Semiautomatic Reduced Light Course is to help you develop those techniques which are necessary to become proficient during reduced light shooting exercises.

An officer properly trained in Reduced Light shooting principles and techniques, gains confidence in the ability to react to a realistic situation under low light conditions.

B. TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

The student will demonstrate his/her proficiency to safely handle, fire, load and unload the semiautomatic pistol, while engaged in low light conditions according to the principles delineated during the course of instruction.

C. INTERIM PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate proper range discipline.
2. Demonstrate FI stance, grip, loading, unloading and trigger control techniques.
3. Demonstrate "decocking procedures", if applicable.
4. Render a semiautomatic pistol to a safe condition.

II. PRESENTATION:

A. Techniques of Reduced Light Firing

1. Stance

- a. Objective: To stand in a way that causes the least amount of body movement, and when the arms are raised to shoulder level, you are naturally aligned with the target. When at close range, we recommend using the field interrogation position.

- 1) Comfort

- 2) Stability
 - 3) Face your target in the FI stance.
 - 4) Feet, shoulder width apart.
 - 5) DO NOT crouch.
 - 6) Check stance by closing eyes.
 - 7) Drop strong foot back when at close range (FI stance).
- b. Head (bring weapon to eye level instead of eye level to weapon).
- 1) Use nose for reference.
 - 2) Multiple target engagement abilities enhanced.
- c. Covered positions
- 1) Crouching or kneeling over the bench.
 - 2) Strong side barricade, body behind cover.
 - 3) Body concealment.

2. Grip

- a. Objective: To have a firm hold of the weapon so the shooter can operate it effectively and repeatedly without changing the position of the hand on the weapon.
- b. Position of the weapon in relation to the hand.
- 1) Placed in V of strong hand.
 - 2) High and firm grip.
- c. Use of weak hand
- 1) For supporting the strong hand.
 - 2) Use same pressure with weak hand.
 - 3) Weak thumb down.

- 4) Do not cross over back of hand with weak thumb.
3. Area of Aim
 - a. Center of mass.
 - b. Common tendency to shoot high when firing under reduced light conditions.
4. Double Action Semiautomatics
 - a. Maximum leverage of shooting finger on trigger.
 - b. Smooth, constant, steady pressure.
 - c. Maintain same pressure on grip. Do not vary it.
 - d. Wait for recoil (surprise shot).
5. Loading
 - a. Initial loading
 - 1) Slide should be locked open to the rear.
 - 2) Insert magazine.
 - 3) Depress slide stop.
 - 4) Decock/uncock if applicable, and holster.

***INSTRUCTORS NOTE: THE SIG-SAUER HAS A DECOCK LEVER. THE SMITH & WESSON AND BERETTA HAVE A MANUAL SAFETY TO SAFELY LOWER THE HAMMER, OR UNCOCK THE WEAPON. THE GLOCK HAS NO EXTERNAL SAFETY OR DECOCK LEVER.**

- b. Emergency reload
 - 1) Slide with be locked to the rear.
 - 2) Depress magazine release button, allow magazine to fall to the ground.
 - 3) Insert fresh magazine.
 - 4) Depress slide stop or "sling-shot" the slide forward and engage target, if appropriate.

c. Tactical magazine exchange

- 1) While keeping target covered, depress magazine release button and catch magazine. Retain the magazine on your person.
- 2) Insert new magazine and engage target, if appropriate.

***INSTRUCTORS NOTE: RECOMMEND TO STUDENTS TO FIRST, HAVE FRESH MAGAZINE IN HAND BEFORE REMOVING MAGAZINE FROM WEAPON.**

d. Tactical reload

- 1) Slide is in battery with a round in the chamber. Magazine is empty or nearly empty.
- 2) Depress magazine release button and drop magazine on the ground.
- 3) While keeping target covered, insert fresh magazine and engage target, if appropriate.

6. Unloading/Clearing Weapon

- a. Decock or place safety on, if applicable.
- b. Remove magazine.
- c. Lock slide to the rear.
- d. Visually inspect chamber.
- e. Physically place little finger in chamber to ensure it is empty.
- f. Depress slide stop.
- g. Decock/uncock and holster (pull trigger on Glock).

D. SUMMARY:

1. Techniques of Reduced Light Firing
 - a. Stance (FI)
 - b. Grip
 - c. Area of aim
 - d. Loading
 - e. Unloading/clearing weapon
 - f. Safety

REFERENCES

1. Instructor
 - a. DEA Firearms Instructor Manual, 1989
 - b. Indoor Reduced Light Course, FLETC, No. 6061,
June, 1986

FLETC REDUCED LIGHT WITH SEMI AUTOMATICS

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION	
3 Yards	1	FI Stance standing (strong hand only)	1st mag-6 2nd mag-6	2	3 sec	Load and holster. Draw and fire 2 rounds in 3 seconds. Holster after each 2 rounds.	
	2	FI Stance standing point shoulder two hands		2	3 sec	Load and holster (use emergency reload procedures). Same as above, 2 hand strong hand. Holster an empty weapon.	
7 Yards	1	FI Stance standing point shoulder two hands	1st mag-8 2nd mag	3	5 sec	Load 8 round magazine weapon. Draw and fire 3 rounds in 5 seconds, stay aimed-in.	
	2	FI Stance Standing point shoulder two hands		4	2	20 sec	Fire 3 rounds, perform tactical magazine exchange, fire 2 rounds, stay aimed-in.
						15 sec	Fire 2 rounds, perform tactical reload, fire 2 rounds. Holster empty weapon.

FLETC REDUCED LIGHT WITH SEMIAUTOMATICS

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
15 Yards	1	Bench	1st mag-8	2	6 & 4 sec	Load and holster. Draw, kneeling or assume a bench position crouch, two hands and fire 2 rounds in 6 seconds, stay aimed-in then fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds, then last 2 rounds in 4 seconds. Unload, holster and remain in position until command is given to stand.
	2	Standing strong side barricade two hands	2nd mag-6	2	7 sec	Load and holster. Draw and fire 2 rounds in 7 seconds, then reholster. After las two rounds, unload and holster.

TOTAL ROUNDS = 36 POSSIBLE SCORE = 180 TARGET: TRANSTAR II

MINIMUM = 126

SIG-PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION

COURSES I-VII PRACTICE

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING
PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE I

TOPIC

- Double Action, Decock, Sight in 7-yards. Ready Position.

PREPARATION

- Review range safety & procedures.
- Be sure all shooters have ear & eye protection.
- Shooters need 10 rounds
- Explain ready position.
- Transtar II Targets.
- Assemble shooters at the 7 - yard line.
- Check for empty weapons.
- Dry fire students through the drill first; emphasize trigger control, grip, sight alignment & sight picture.

COURSE

- Load 10 rounds in 2 magazines (5 in each).
- Draw weapon.
- Insert magazine (instructors watch for correct technique).
- Chamber a round.
- Decock.
- Gun at ready.

- On command, fire one round point shoulder, decock, back to ready position.
- Repeat four more times.
- Slide will lock back when weapon is empty.
- Continue holding gun down range.
- Eject magazine, let it fall.
- Insert new magazine.
- Release slide, decock, back to ready position.
- On command, fire one round, decock, back to ready.
- Fire.
- Repeat four (4) times.
- Check all weapons, make sure they are empty, show shooter on the line next to you they are empty.
- Check all magazines.
- Release slides, decock, thumb holster empty weapon.
- Is the line clear?
- Go forward, check targets.
- Range master check targets, make suggestions to correct problems.

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING
PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE II

TOPIC

- Double Action, Sight in 7-Yard Line, Single Action, Ready Position.

PREPARATION

- 15 round course.
- Ear & eye protection.
- Transtar II Target.
- Assemble shooters on the 7-yard line.
- Check all weapons.
- Emphasize slow fire only.

FIRE COURSE

- Load 5 rounds into each of 3 magazines.
- Draw weapon, point to target.
- Insert magazines (instructors watch for correct technique).
- Chamber a round - decock - ready position.
- On command fire two rounds at Transtar II target, decock and return to ready.
- Repeat.
- Fire one round double action, slide will lock back, eject magazine, insert new magazine.

- Fire one round single action, decock, lower to ready.
- Fire 2 rounds (1 double & 1 single).
- Decock, bring to the ready.
- Repeat one round double and one single, slide will lock back.
- With weapon still on target drop magazine and insert new magazine.
- Drop slide, decock, lower to ready.
- Fire 2 rounds (1 double & 1 single).
- Decock.
- Repeat.
- Last round fired double and slide locks back.
Remove magazine.
- Check weapons and magazines.
- Show weapon to neighbor on line.
- Decock and holster weapon.
- Make the line safe.
- Go forward & check targets.
- Rangemaster & instructors make suggestions/sight changes.

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING
PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE III

TOPIC

- Double Action, Single Action, Sight in 15-Yard Line, Ready Position.

PREPARATION

- 15 round course.
- Ear & eye protection.
- Transtar II Target
- Assemble shooters on the 15-yard line.
- Check all weapons.
- Emphasize slow fire only.

FIRE COURSE

- Load 5 rounds into each of 3 magazines.
- Draw weapon, point to target.
- Insert magazines (instructions watch for correct technique).
- Chamber a round - decock - ready position.
- On command fire two rounds at Transtar II target, decock and return to ready.
- Repeat.
- Fire one round double action, slide will lock back, eject magazine, insert new magazine.

- Fire one round single action, decock, lower to ready.
- Fire 2 rounds (1 double & 1 single).
- Decock, bring to the ready.
- Repeat one round double and one single, slide will lock back.
- With weapon still on target drop magazine and insert new magazine.
- Drop slide, decock, lower to ready.
- Fire 2 rounds (1 double & 1 single).
- Decock.
- Repeat.
- Last round fired double and slide locks back.
Remove magazine.
- Check weapons and magazines.
- Show weapon to neighbor on line.
- Decock and holster weapon.
- Make the line safe.
- Go forward & check targets.
- Rangemaster & instructors make suggestions.

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING
PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE IV

TOPIC

- Decocking/Holstering

PREPARATION

- 30 rounds/3 magazines.
- Assemble shooters on 15-yard line.
- Emphasize decocking and thumb placed over hammer prior to holstering.
- Explain staying "on target" until told to holster.
- Finger out of trigger guard until "on target" and ready to fire.
- Emphasize slow fire only.
- Before actual firing, have shooters dry fire and practice holstering, decocking, drawing, etc.
- Advise them not to anticipate any commands.

FIRE COURSE

- (Be sure eye and ear protection is in place)
- Check all weapons to be sure they are empty.
 - Load 3 magazines with 5 rounds each.
 - Draw weapons, point towards target.
 - Insert magazine.
 - Chamber a round, decock.
 - Thumb over hammer (check line), holster, snap in.

- On command, fire 2 rounds point shoulder; stay on target until told to holster (1 round double action & 1 round single action)
- Finger off trigger, decock, thumb over hammer, holster, snap in.
- Repeat above.
- On command, fire 1 round, point shoulder, keep weapon pointed downrange, then eject magazine (let it fall), insert new magazine. Release slide, and fire 1 more round. Stay on target. (They do not need to decock before firing the 2nd round.)
- Finger off trigger, decock thumb over hammer, holster, snap in.
- On command, fire 2 rounds, point shoulder; stay on target until told to holster.
- Finger off trigger, decock, thumb over hammer, holster, snap in.
- Repeat above.
- Keep weapon pointed downrange, eject empty magazine, insert new magazine, release slide, decock, thumb over hammer, holster, snap in.
- On command, fire 2 rounds point shoulder, stay on target.

- Finger off trigger, decock, thumb over hammer, holster, snap in.
- On command, fire 3 rounds point shoulder. (Weapons will be empty.)
- Eject magazine, release slide, decock, thumb over hammer, holster.
- (Repeat entire fire course again)
(after second time)
- All shooters, check your weapons and magazines to be sure they are empty. Show those next to you an empty weapon.
- Slide forward, decock, holster an empty weapon.
- Is the line clear?
- Go forward, check your targets.
(Assess targets)

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING

PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE V

TOPIC

- 3-Yard Line, Position Development, Close Combat Distances (Weak Hand Ready & Strong Hand Draw).

PREPARATION

- 16 rounds
- Emphasize safety.
- Remind shooters to keep their fingers off the trigger until coming onto the target.
- Transtar II target
- Slow and deliberate fire.

FIRE COURSE

- On the 3-yard line load 15 rounds in a magazine.
- With weapon pointed down range in weaver stance; charge chamber, decock, remove magazine, holster weapon & snap down.
- Replace missing round in magazine, replace magazine in weapon until it clicks.
- On command draw and fire 1 round double action and one round single action, decock and reholster. Use a two handed grip.
- Repeat 3 more times. Decock & holster.

- Draw weapon and hold at the ready weak hand, two handed grip.
- On command from rangemaster, fire two rounds (1 double action, 1 single action), decock and lower weapon to ready.
- Repeat 3 times.
- When the slide locks back, remove magazine. Check weapon for safe condition, show your neighbor on the line your safe weapon and magazine.
- Make the line safe. Go forward, rangemaster & instructors correct problems.

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING
PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE VI

TOPIC

- 25-Yard Line Barricade - Weak & Strong Hand Barricade

PREPARATION

This course will acquaint the trainer with shooting from a barricade with the SIG Auto Pistol.

- 1 magazine & 16 rounds ammo.
- Emphasize decocking and keeping finger out of the trigger while changing positions.
- 25-yard line.
- Keep weapon off barricade.
- Emphasize slow fire.
- Transtar II Target

FIRE COURSE

- Check all weapons to see if they are empty.
- 3 magazines with 8 rounds each, 1 round save.
- Standing behind the 25-yard barricade strong side.
- Draw weapon, insert magazine chamber round, decock, holster.
- Remove magazine, insert one round and replace magazine.

- On command to fire, fire 5 rounds standing, move to barricade and fire 5 standing strong side barricade, then 5 round kneeling barricade strong side, then go to weak side barricade standing then drop to weak side kneeling barricade, firing 5 rounds in each position.
- Combat reload.
- Decock before changing positions.
- When 25 rounds are completed, leave slide locked back, magazine out and show magazines and weapon to instructor or neighbor on the line.
- Make the line safe.
- Go forward on command to check targets.

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING
PISTOL FAMILIARIZATION COURSE VII

TOPIC

- Malfunction Drill

PREPARATION

- Break trainees into groups of three; divide the range up into targets of three.
- Transtar II
- Put one trainee on the 7-yard line and have the other two students load their magazines with no more than 5 live rounds and 2 to 3 dummy rounds or spent cases.

COURSE

- Assemble three magazines for the first shooter and have him/her shoot all magazines and clear the malfunctions, then repeat the exercise with the second and third trainees. Rotate each trainee through the exercise three times.
- One instructor will be with each group of students for safety and coaching purposes.

FLETC PPC QUALIFICATION

FOR SEMI-AUTOMATICS

- Syllabus
- Outline of Instruction
- P.P.C

SYLLABUS

COURSE TITLE: FLETC PPC QUALIFICATION FOR SEMI-AUTOMATICS

Course Number: 6085.02

LENGTH AND METHOD OF PRESENTATION:

<u>LECTURE</u>	<u>LABORATORY</u>	<u>PRACTICAL EXERCISE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
-0-	-0-	2:00	2:00
(8CI, 17PIP, BOP-AET/BOT/FIP/WSET, FAM-BTP, FDA-AT, FEMA-IS, INS-ASV/JDO/JSA, IRS-ISIB/SER-IS CPE, USCS-BE)			

DESCRIPTION:

As a practical exercise, this course tests the student's ability to fire the FLETC PPC Course for Semi-Automatics. The student will perform magazine exchanges, tactical reloads, emergency reloads, as well as perform initial loading and proper unloading procedures. The student will perform these exercises while firing the FLETC PPC Course for Semi-Automatics, and the score will provide the student with feedback. The student must properly observe all safety rules, while performing the course of fire, to successfully complete the practical exercise.

TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:

Given a semi-automatic pistol, the student will fire the FLETC PPC Course for Semi-Automatics on the Transtar II target and must fire a minimum score set by agency standards and identified in the Table of Standards. The student must demonstrate safe weapons handling, while firing this course.

INTERIM PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate initial loading procedures.
2. Demonstrate emergency loading procedures.
3. Demonstrate tactical reload procedures.
4. Demonstrate magazine exchange procedures.
5. Demonstrate unloading procedures.
6. Demonstrate proper shooting positions.
7. Understand alibis and allowable refires.
8. Know the marksmanship rating tables.

METHOD OF EVALUATION:

1. Demonstrated proficiency

2. Table of Standards

85%

(Minimum 250)

1. FAA-FAM
(Must Score 130
on back half
of course)

75%

(Minimum 225)

1. NIS

80%

(Minimum 240)

1. USCS inspectors/
Agents
2. FITP

70%

(Minimum 210)

1. All others

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE

METHODOLOGIES:

1. Live fire exercise.

TRAINING AIDS/EQUIPMENT:

1. Instructor
 - a. Safe semi-automatic pistols
 - b. Two (2) magazines
 - c. 4 dummy rounds
2. Student
 - a. Semi-automatic pistol
 - b. Two (2) magazines
 - c. 60 to 120 rounds of ammunition
 - d. Holster and magazine pouch
 - e. Eye and ear protection

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

TABLE OF STANDARDS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>SCORE</u>
FAM	85%	255
USCS	80%	240
FITP	80%	240
NIS	75%	225
ALL OTHERS	70%	210

OUTLINE OF INSTRUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. This test will measure your ability to place accurate shots on target, while firing the FLETC PPC Course for Semi-Automatics. At this point, you should be familiar with the course of fire and the various positions this course is fired from. Your targets will be scored by instructors; two targets will be used. You must fire the course in proper sequence, as described, in order to receive full credit for all the shots fired. The officer must display proper safety procedures at all times, while participating in this practical exercise.

B. TERMINAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE

Given a semi-automatic pistol, the student will fire the FLETC PPC Course for Semi-Automatics on the Transtar II target and must fire a minimum score set by agency standards and identified in the Table of Standards. The student must demonstrate safe weapons handling, while firing this course.

C. INTERIM PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. Demonstrate initial loading procedures.
2. Demonstrate emergency loading procedures.
3. Demonstrate tactical reload procedures.
4. Demonstrate magazine exchange procedures.
5. Demonstrate unloading procedures.
6. Demonstrate proper shooting positions.
7. Understand alibis and allowable refires.
8. Know the marksmanship rating tables.

II PRESENTATION**A. Initial Loading**

Initial loading is the term used for loading the weapon for duty carry, in a safe manner, while executing several steps that reduce the potential for accidental discharges, and ensures that the weapon will fire. There are two methods of initial loading of the weapon.

1. Initial loading with the slide locked to the rear
2. Initial loading with the slide forward

The student may elect to use either method if the instructor does not stipulate a method in the range commands.

B. Emergency Reload

Emergency reload is the term used when you have fired all the rounds in the magazine of the weapon and the slide is locked to the rear. The empty magazine is dropped from the weapon directly onto the ground and a fresh magazine is inserted. The slide is dropped forward and the target is engaged, if appropriate.

C. Tactical Reload

A tactical reload is accomplished by dropping the magazine on the ground while a round is still in the chamber. The fresh magazine is inserted and the target is engaged, if appropriate. This procedure should be exercised when the officer knows that he has fired a lot of rounds, but he may not know how many.

D. Magazine Exchange

This procedure is the process of exchanging magazines in the weapon to allow you to top off the weapon while saving the partially loaded magazine for further use. There are several methods of performing this exercise, and their use may depend on the hand size and manual dexterity of the officer performing this drill.

E. Unloading

This procedure is the process of unloading a weapon as carefully as possible with no time limits and in a safe manner. The officer must demonstrate the ability to engage any safeties, properly clear the chamber, lock the slide to the rear, visually and physically inspect the chamber and holster a safe weapon.

F. Shooting Positions

There are several positions of fire that the student must demonstrate properly during the course of fire.

1. Field Interview (F.I.) - This stance is used for the three and seven yard lines. The strong side foot is dropped to the rear.

2. Isosceles - This stance may be used at any range past seven yards. The feet are parallel and the stance is approximately shoulder width. The officer should not crouch over, but rather, stand in an upright position.
3. Right Side Standing Barricade - The officer's position may vary, as long as the officer uses the maximum cover capabilities of the barricade, exposing little of his body off the right side of the barricade. Often, the right foot is used as a reference, and should not extend past the right edge of the barricade plane as a foundation for this position.
4. Left Side Standing Barricade - The officer's position may vary, as long as maximum use of cover is maintained. To minimize exposure to the threat area, the body should not extend past the left plane of the barricade. The left foot can be used as a reference along the left edge of the barricade plane.
5. Kneeling Barricade - The officer must use cover to the maximum and at least one (1) knee must be on the ground. Variations of this position allow for the officer to use one knee down, both knees down, or for the officer to be kneeling, and sitting on his heels for support. The muzzle must be forward of the barricade during firing.

G. Alibis and Refires

The following problems during the course of fire will warrant an alibi and allow the student to fire that portion of the course during which the alibi occurred.

1. Weapons Malfunction
 - a. Any broken parts, sights, or magazines that cause the shooter to not be able to proceed with the course, will be an alibi.
 - b. Any failure of the weapon to chamber a round or fire, through no fault of the shooter, shall be an alibi.

INSTRUCTORS NOTE: If the student fails to properly seat the magazine during a load or a reload, the student will not be allowed an alibi. Load and reload are a tested portion of the course and must be performed properly.

- c. Any defective ammunition that will not go off or has caused a malfunction, will be an alibi.

2. Target Malfunctions

- a. Any target that fails to face fully will be an alibi, unless the officer elects to shoot at the target.
- b. Any target that falls off the cardboard or carrier, (unless the officer elects on his own to attempt to shoot at the target) will be an alibi.

3. Range Malfunctions

- a. Any errors by the range tower will be an alibi. This includes target control malfunctions and operator malfunctions.

- 4. Other errors made during the course of fire that are not identified here, may constitute an alibi, depending on the circumstances and will be determined on an individual basis by the range officers present.

H. Marksmanship Ratings

210-254 = Marksmanship
 255-284 = Sharpshooter
 285-299 = Expert
 300 = Distinguished Expert

III. SUMMARY

This course has tested the student's ability to perform initial loading, emergency reloading, tactical reloading, magazine exchanges, unloading and demonstrate accurate target engagement during the course of fire. This must be performed in a safe manner to successfully complete this practical exercise. Passing scores are determined by the agency standards.

IV. APPLICATION**Practical Exercise**

REFERENCES

1. Lesson Plan # 6066 GLOCK
2. Lesson Plan # 6078 Smith & Wesson
3. Lesson Plan # 6023 Sig-Sauer
4. Lesson Plan # 6005 FLETC PPC
5. Lesson Plan # 6084 Loading/Unloading Procedures
6. Lesson Plan # 6089 PPC Laboratory
7. Lesson Plan # 6087 Fundamentals of Marksmanship for
Semi-Automatic Pistols

FLETC PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE
RANGE COMMANDS
SEMI-AUTO

I. 3-YARD DISTANCE

A. Stage 1

1. Shooters, on the line with six rounds load, charge and holster, and have a six round magazine available for reloading.
2. Shooters, stage one at 3 yards consists of firing one round in two seconds, point shoulder, shooting with strong-hand only. Draw from holster, reference sights, fire one round for each facing of the target. Upon last facing of target, with slide locked back, execute emergency reload, cover the target, and then reholster.
3. Is the line loaded? The line is loaded and ready!

B. Stage 2

1. Shooters, stage two at 3 yards consists of firing two rounds in three seconds, point shoulder, two-handed, draw from holster and reference sights. Shooters, maintain combat ready position with weapon slightly below eye level. On the next two facings, bring weapon to eye level, and fire two rounds in two seconds, holster an unloaded weapon.
2. Is the line loaded? The line is loaded and ready!

II. 7-YARD DISTANCE

A. Stage 1

1. Shooters, on the line with a seven round magazine, load, charge and holster, and have a six round magazine available for reloading.
2. Shooters, stage one at seven yards consists of firing one round in three seconds, point shoulder, two-handed, with sights, drawing from the holster. After sixth round is fired, execute a tactical reload, transfer the weapon to the weak-hand only, and fire one additional round in fifteen seconds. From the aimed in position, fire one round in three seconds for each facing until completion of the stage of fire. Clear, holster an unloaded weapon (remember one round is still in the chamber).

3. Is the line loaded? The line is loaded and ready!

B. Stage 2

1. Shooters, load with a six round magazine, charge and holster and have a six round magazine available for reloading.
2. Shooters, stage two at the seven yard line consists of firing two rounds in four seconds, point shoulder, two-handed, with sights, drawing from the holster. After the fifth and sixth rounds are fired, execute an emergency reload and fire seventh and eighth rounds in fifteen seconds. Shooters then decock and transfer the weapon to the strong-hand. Shooters then fire two rounds in four seconds, strong-hand only, from the "aimed in" position until completion of this stage. Holster unloaded.
3. Shooters, is the line loaded? The line is loaded and ready!

III. 15 YARD LINE

A. Stage 1

1. Shooters, load with a magazine of seven rounds, charge and holster and have a five round magazine available for reloading.
2. Shooters, the fifteen yard line consists of firing three rounds in seven seconds, right side standing barricade position, drawing from the holster. When target edges away, the shooters will move to the right side kneeling barricade position. When the target faces, the shooters will fire three rounds from the aimed in position. Shooters will then execute a magazine exchange (in the kneeling position using cover). The shooters will then cover off for a left side standing barricade position and fire three more rounds in twenty seconds. The shooters will then assume a left side kneeling position. When the target re-faces, the shooters will then fire their final three rounds in six seconds, unload and holster a safe weapon.
3. Shooters, is the line loaded? The line is loaded and ready!

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
25 yards	A	right side standing barricade	1st mag 12 rds	6	3 2 1	8 sec 5 sec 3 sec	When target faces shooter will draw and fire three rounds in eight seconds. When target edges away, the shooter will remain aimed in.
NOTE: If shooter is using weapon that can not load twelve in magazine, reload timing is incumbent upon the individual.							When target faces again the shooter will fire two rounds in five seconds. When target faces the 3rd time, fire one round in three seconds. Prepare for standing left side barricade position.
NOTE: When the shooter is aimed in on the edged target, the trigger finger will be on the trigger, when D/A.							
NOTE: Shooter does not decock weapon when aimed in.							
25 yards	B	left side standing barricade	--	6	3 2 1	8 sec 5 sec 3 sec	Shooter will fire the same sequence as right side barricade position above.

Then clear, double check, and holster an empty weapon.

COURSE NOTE: In combat situations, (aimed in) the finger remains on the trigger, when firing D/A, off the trigger when firing S/A.

MARKSMANSHIP RATINGS

TOTAL ROUNDS =	60	210 - 254 =	MARKSMAN
POSSIBLE SCORE =	300	255 - 284 =	SHARPSHOOTER
MINIMUM SCORE =	210	285 - 299 =	EXPERT
		300 =	DISTINGUISHED EXPERT

TARGET

TRANS-STAR II

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL PROGRAM-SAPP
June 17, 1992

**F.L.E.T.C. PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE FOR THE
SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL PROGRAM**

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
3 yards	A	standing	1st mag 6 rds 2nd mag 6 rds	6	1	2 sec	One round in two seconds, point shoulder shooting with strong hand only. Draw from holster, reference sights, fire one round for each facing of the target. Holster a loaded weapon.
NOTE: Upon last facing of target, with slide locked back, execute emergency reload and cover the target.							
3 yards	B	standing	2nd mag 6 rds	6	2	3 sec - 2 sec	Two rounds in three seconds, point shoulder, two handed, draw from holster and reference sights. Shooter maintain a combat ready position with weapon slightly below eye level. On next facings, bring weapon to eye level, fire two rounds in two seconds until completion of stage of fire. Holster an unloaded weapon.
NOTE: (The following commands will depend upon the many different types of semi-autos available in the field. The DAO or the SAO plus the addition of both DA/SA in one weapon system.)							
NOTE: Shooter will not decock between facings.							
NOTE: Shooter will remove finger from trigger between facings at combat ready, when firing S/A.							
NOTE: Shooters must scan target area before holstering.							
7 yards	A	standing	1st mag 7 rds 2nd mag 6 rds	12	1	3 sec	One round in three seconds, point shoulder, two-handed, with sights drawing from the holster. After sixth round is fired, execute a tactical reload , transfer weapon to the weak hand only and fire one additional round in fifteen seconds. Then, from the aimed in position, fire one additional round in three seconds for each facing until completion of stage of fire. Clear, holster unloaded.
NOTE: When using weak hand, the shooters stance will not change. The shooters strong hand should remain at the side.							
NOTE: Do not decock when using weak hand only.							
NOTE: Tactical reload leaves one round to be cleared!							

DISTANCE	STAGE	POSITION	MAGAZINES	ROUNDS	SHOTS	TIME	DESCRIPTION
7 yards	B	standing	1st mag 6 rds 2nd mag 6 rds	12	2	4 sec	Two rounds in four seconds, point shoulder, two-handed, with sights drawing from the holster. After fifth and sixth rounds are fired, execute an emergency reload and fire seventh and eighth rounds in fifteen seconds. Shooter then decocks and transfers the weapon to the strong hand . Shooter then fires two rounds in four seconds, strong hand only , from the "aimed in" position until completion of this stage. Holster unloaded.
<p>NOTE: When using the strong hand, the shooter's stance should not change. The shooter's weak hand should remain at the side.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not decock when using strong hand only.</p>							

15 yards	A	right&left side standing barricade - kneeling barricade	1st mag 7 rds 2nd mag 5 rds	12	3	7 sec - 6 sec	Draw and fire three rounds in seven seconds, right side standing barricade. When target edges away the shooter will move to right side kneeling barricade and remain aimed in . When the target faces, shooter will fire three rounds from the aimed in position, execute a magazine exchange , then move to the left side standing position and fire three more rounds all within twenty seconds. The shooter will then move to the left side kneeling position and remain aimed in . When the target faces, fire three rounds in six seconds. The shooter will then scan the area to be certain it is safe, conduct a clearing procedure, check it twice, and holster an unloaded weapon.
<p>NOTE: When shooter is aimed in on edged targets, the finger will be on the trigger, when firing D/A.</p> <p>NOTE: When changing positions behind the barricade, the weapon is decocked, finger off the trigger.</p>							

IV. 25 YARD LINE

A. Stage 1

1. Shooters, load one magazine with twelve rounds, charge and holster.
2. Shooters, stage one at the twenty five yard line consists of drawing the weapon from the holster and firing three rounds in eight seconds from a right side standing barricade position. When the target edges away, the shooters will remain aimed in. When the target faces again, the shooters will fire two rounds in five seconds. When the target faces again, the shooters from an aimed in position, will fire one round in three seconds. The shooters will then cover off for a left side standing barricade position.
3. Shooters, is the line loaded? The line is loaded and ready!

B. Stage 2

1. Shooters will fire the same sequence of fire from a left side standing barricade position.
2. Shooters, unload and holster a safe weapon.
3. Score targets.

P226 FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST

CLASS ROOM

FLETC TEXT

US-TVA SIG PISTOL TRAINING

P226 FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE TEST - CLASS ROOM

NAME _____ DATE _____ ATTEMPT # _____

	<u>PASS</u>	<u>FAIL</u> *
1. Lock Slide Back (Barrel Pointing Safe)	1. _____	_____
2. Slide Release: + Two - Hand Grip (Strong and Weak) + One - Hand Grip (Strong) + One - Hand Grip (Weak)	2. _____	_____
3. Decocking: + Two - Hand Grip + One - Hand Grip (Strong) + One - Hand Grip (Weak)	3. _____	_____
4. Load Magazines (2) (Five Dummy Rounds Each)	4. _____	_____
5. Holster (Decocked, finger out of trigger guard, thumb over hammer, snapped in)	5. _____	_____
6. Duty - Load Weapon (Chamber round, decock, holster release magazine, add 1 to magazine, re-insert)	6. _____	_____

	<u>PASS</u>	<u>FAIL</u>
7. Draw (Finger out of trigger guard, good grip)	7. _____	_____
8. Reload (Let magazine drop, proper grip on new magazine, barrel pointed safe, chamber round)	8. _____	_____
9. Render Safe (Safe direction, magazine released, slide locked back)	9. _____	_____
10. Malfunction Drill	10. _____	_____
11. Disassemble, clean, reassemble	11. _____	_____

Comments (*Required if Failed)

Instructor's Signature _____

SECTION IV TAB D
SIG-SAUER TRANSITION TEST
(INSTRUCTOR - PLEASE KEEP SECURE)

TVA PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICE
SIG SAUER TRANSITION

1. _____ Is first and foremost, and must never be compromised.
2. In the ready position, the shooter will be facing the target area with the weapon held firmly. The barrel will be pointed _____.
3. The first step in preparing the semi-automatic weapon for duty carry is to point the muzzle in a _____.
4. When charging a round into the chamber, your trigger finger should be out of the _____.
5. When decocking a Sig Sauer pistol, make sure your finger is out of the _____.
6. The primary immediate action drill for a malfunction on a semi-automatic pistol is _____, _____, _____, if appropriate.
7. To safely transfer a semi-automatic pistol to another person, the magazine should be removed, the _____ should be open and the weapon handed over _____ first.
8. There are two items of safety equipment which are mandatory when on the range. They are _____ and _____ protection.
9. When cleaning your weapon, _____ protection must be worn.
10. The most important aspect of firearms training is _____.
11. When unloading a semi-automatic pistol you must first remove the _____.

12. The primary method of clearing a malfunction is identified by the words, _____,
_____.

13. The officer should _____ the bottom of the _____, to ensure that it is properly seated.

14. To chamber a round, the officer should _____ the _____.

15. Finally, the officer should _____, if appropriate.

16. The second method of clearing a malfunction should be done behind _____.

17. To perform the secondary method of clearing a malfunction, the officer should :

A. Remove/Rip the _____ from the weapon and
_____ the _____ to clear any rounds.

B. Insert a new _____ in the weapon and _____ the slide
to _____ a round.

C. _____, if appropriate.

18. While firing the Sig Sauer before you move or change pistol from hand to hand you must first _____
the weapon.

19. The most important aspect of proper loading is _____.

20. When unloading a semi-automatic pistol, you should always physically and _____
inspect the Chamber area and the Magazine well.

21. The Immediate Action procedures will clear most _____.

22. The first step in unloading a semi-automatic pistol is to make sure that the weapon is _____
in a safe direction.

23. In an Emergency Reload, the slide is in the _____ position.

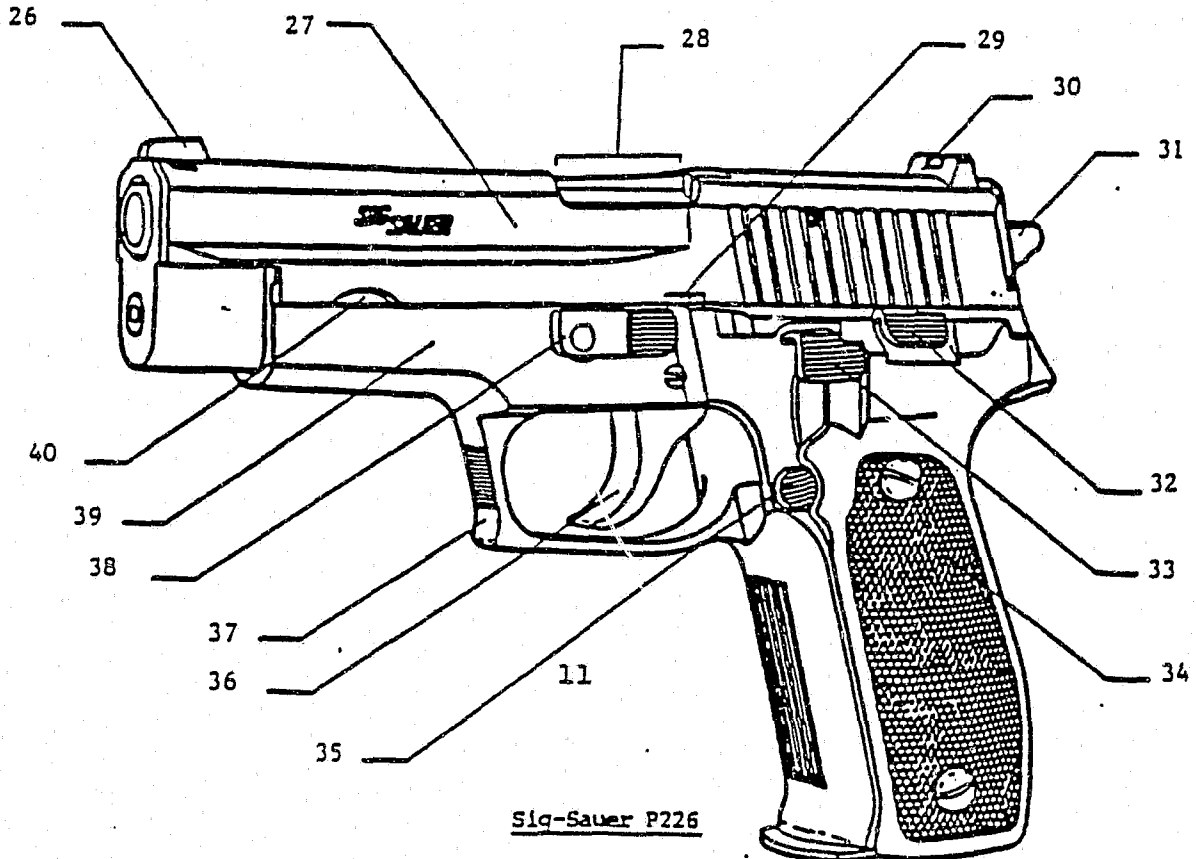
24. In a Tactical reload, the slide is in the _____ position.

25. In a Tactical Magazine Exchange, the partially loaded Magazine is removed and _____

Match the correct ANSWER with the correct NUMBER:

- 26. _____
- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____
- 31. _____
- 32. _____
- 33. _____
- 34. _____
- 35. _____
- 36. _____
- 37. _____
- 38. _____
- 39. _____
- 40. _____

- Decocking Lever
- Ejection Port
- Frame
- Front Sight
- Hammer
- Magazine Release
- Rear Sight
- Slide Stop Notch
- Slide Stop
- Slide
- Stocks
- Take-Down Lever Notch
- Take-Down Lever
- Trigger
- Trigger Guard



Sig-Sauer P226

RECORD OF CHANGES

AND

AUTHORITY

Record of Changes
and Authority

REVIEW DATE FOR THIS DOCUMENT IS JUNE 1, 1995.

Record of Changes/Updates

<u>Changes</u>	<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Reviewed by: _____

Approved by: _____



Tennessee Valley Authority, 400 West Summit Hill Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37902-1499

Robert G. Carter
Vice President, Public Safety Service

Effective Date: April 11, 1994

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert G. Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping 'R' and 'C'.

Robert G. Carter
Public Safety Service

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY