



## FIREARMS SAFETY CHECK

Accidents that occur with firearms are due to a lax attitude, negligence, and a lack of proper training and safety etiquette. It is imperative that you fully understand the workings of these important tools and that you are disciplined in your habits of safe handling. You must never point a firearm in the direction of any living creature, especially a person (including yourself), unless you intend to kill him. This is true, even when you believe or *know* that your weapon is empty of ammunition.



1. Rear Sight Post
2. Carrying Handle
3. Front Sight Post
4. Butt
5. Forward Assist
6. Ejection Port
7. Dust Cover
8. Magazine Release
9. Magazine
10. Forward Grip
11. Barrel
12. Bolt Release
13. Charging Handle
14. Selector Switch
15. Trigger Housing Assembly
16. Trigger
17. Rear Grip



When you pick up or put down a firearm, you must *always* perform a proper FIREARMS SAFETY CHECK (FSC). This check is conducted in 5 separate stages.

1. Insert finger into the **magazine well** insuring that the magazine has been removed from the weapon. (It is not enough to simply *look* into the magazine well. You must be able to rely on the FSC even in cases of extreme exhaustion where you incorporate as many of your 5 senses as possible in order to reduce risk to the highest degree possible.)



2. Pull back and release the slide quickly. (This will eject any round that may still be chambered.)



3. Pull back slide and visually check the **3 sensitive areas**. (Perform this visual check in order to further ascertain that even in the event that the mechanism of the weapon did not properly function and eject the round in "2" above, the weapon is empty of ammunition. Learn to rely on yourself above the mechanics of the tool that you are operating.)



\*The 3 sensitive areas are:

- Chamber



- Face of the Bolt



- Ejection Port





4. Aim the firearm in a \*safe direction, move the safety lever from "safe" to "fire," and (while looking through the sights) pull the trigger.

(If you had somehow made a mistake from step 1 – 3 and the weapon fired, you would not injure any person or property because the weapon was pointed in a safe direction.)

\*Safe Direction means that there is a solid backdrop, which, in the event that a bullet was fired from the weapon, it would without a doubt, stop against that backdrop.



5. Pull back and release the slide, place the weapon on "safe," and close the dust cover. (If the weapon is not cocked, it cannot be put on "safe.")





## Rifle Shooting

### Israeli Method

The Israeli tactical methods of warfare have been acquired and honed through years of combat mission experience. The Israeli Special Forces are regarded as some of the most expert soldiers in the world and due to their history of conflict, their skills of warfare have become scientific; every motion exact and precise.

The IDF infantry units use many variations of the M-16 rifle made by Colt. The rifle is the Israeli soldier's primary weapon. Without proper training, a rifle is simply a cumbersome stick and extra weight. However, when properly utilized, this same stick becomes an extremely effective weapon and an extension of the warrior's body. While a pistol is only effective at short distances, the rifle allows a warrior to engage his enemy at many hundreds of meters. The techniques for a shooter to acquire and effectively neutralize a target were devised from the understanding that **speed** and **accuracy** keep you alive.

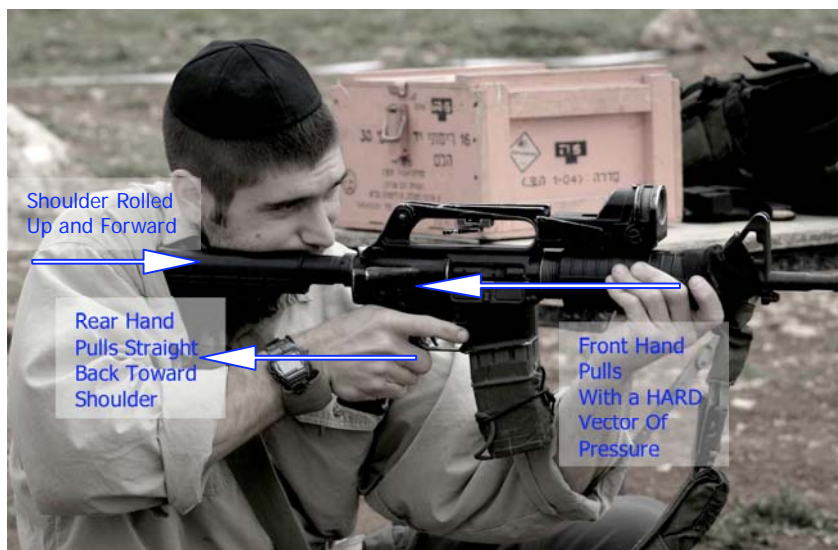


## Holding Your Rifle

When properly holding the rifle, there should be 5 points of contact between your body and the weapon.



The weapon should be *squeezed* by each one of these 5 points, locking the rifle down and making the body and weapon one unit. The following illustration indicates each vector of pressure that should be placed against the weapon with your body.





## Body Position

Combat shooting is aggressive and requires a balanced and solid body position. You should stand with your feet more than shoulder width apart, weak foot forward, knees bent, and body leaning slightly forward at the waist (keeping your back relatively straight). The butt of the weapon is pulled tightly into the strong shoulder (resting solidly between the anterior deltoid and the sternum). Both elbows *must* be kept **close** to the body.



## Common Mistakes in Body Position

### Head Position

The head comes *straight* down (cheek) onto the butt of the weapon, NOT sideways.

Correct



Incorrect





### *Elbow on Strong Side*

The strong elbow is squeezed *tightly* against the body, NOT out to the side. This is especially important when coming around corners, so as not to allow your enemy to see any part of your body before you see him.

The body is as compact as possible.

Incorrect



Correct



Another View

The only reason to ever lift the elbow is in order to find the correct place on the shoulder to rest the butt of the weapon.





## Combat Shooting

In a combat situation, a fraction of a second can mean the difference between life and death. The shorter the distance to your target, the more danger and the less time you have to fire. You *must* be able to instinctively step into your body position and slam your weapon into place, immediately acquiring your target and sending a volley of lead into its center mass. It is absolutely *essential* that you tense your body and squeeze your weapon into place (even ceasing to breath for the duration of fire), to the point that the rifle does not move when fired. This will insure that your body moves very little during the \*volley of fire and \*\*all of your bullets enter the target.

\*Volley of Fire: In a combat situation, you *must* fire multiple rounds (at least 5 – 7) in order to fully neutralize the threat.  
\*\* Every bullet has an address. Do NOT spray rounds in the *general* direction of your target and waste ammo. Fire *accurately* and *effectively* and kill your enemy.





There are 3 steps to entering your combat shooting position.  
(Explanation for a right handed shooter)

**1) Body:**

1. From a natural stance, stomp the left foot out at a 45° angle (the distance between your feet should be approximately twice shoulder width). Both feet are parallel, knees bent, and body leaning slightly forward at the *waist* (back straight). Your weight should be evenly distributed between both feet.



2. At the same time, the weapon is brought forward and caught by the left hand. It is pointed at a slight angle toward the ground, as your eyes find the target and your thumb flicks the weapon from "safe" to "fire."



## 2) *Weapon*: (\*Point-Shoot Method)

1. Only *after* your body is in position, do you bring your weapon into play. Lift the rifle, (slightly away from your body) pointing toward the target with a forward motion (as if it is your finger pointing at the target).



2. Slam the weapon into place and lock yourself into firing position. For short distances (like we deal with in counter terror situations), use this pointing motion (mentioned in point 1 above) to aim instead of looking through the rifle-sights.

**\*Point-Shoot Method:** When you point your finger at an object, you are pointing directly at that object, or *aiming* at the object. If you let your rifle take the place of your finger, the pointing motion becomes your aim. This allows you to keep both eyes open, acquiring your target quickly, and increasing your peripheral vision so that you see any other targets that may appear.





### 3) Fire

Fire *many* rounds (at least 5) at the target making sure to synchronize your \*rate-of-fire with your distance.

\*Rate of Fire: Your firing should not be sporadic. You should have exactly the same amount of time between each shot fired, and this amount of time should be shorter, the shorter your distance to your target (at 5 meters, your rate-of-fire should sound fully automatic).

