



WEAPONS VOLUME 3

9mm PISTOL

(ENGLISH)

WARNING

Although not classified, this publication, or any part of it, may be exempt from disclosure to the public under the *Access to Information Act*. All elements of information contained herein must be closely scrutinized to ascertain whether or not the publication or any part of it may be released.



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Issued on Authority of the Chief of the Land Staff



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OPI: Infantry School Small Arms Cell
Amendments:

2000-03-31
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FOREWORD

1. B-GL-385-003/PT-001, *Weapons, Volume 3, 9mm Pistol* is issued on the authority of the Chief of the Land Staff.
2. It is effective upon receipt.
3. Suggestions for changes shall be forwarded through normal channels to the Infantry School, Attention: C Stds O.

WEAPON SECURITY

The security of small arms and small arms ammunition is your responsibility. Ensure your weapon(s) and ammunition are secured/protected in accordance with current orders and instructions.

WARNING

MISUSE OF WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

PURPOSE

1. This order outlines Canadian Forces policy governing the use or misuse of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

WEAPONS

2. Firing or attempting to fire locally manufactured weapons, obsolete service or foreign weapons, or weapons used for display, ceremonial or trophy purposes in museums, messes, parade grounds, armouries or such like areas is prohibited except when specifically authorized by NDHQ.
3. Attention is also drawn to the following references, which concern offences related to the use or misuse of weapons:
 - a. National Defence Act, Section 117;
 - b. Criminal Code of Canada, Sections 82 to 106;
 - c. QR & O 103.59; and
 - d. CFP 128(1), Security Orders for the Canadian Forces—Art. 5113 .

AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

4. Tampering with or use of service and commercial ammunition or explosives for other than their designed purpose is prohibited.

5. Except as prescribed in paragraph 6, the modification, breakdown or sectioning of live ammunition for experimental, instructional or any other purpose or manufacture of explosives is forbidden. This prohibition includes:

- a. unauthorized interchange of fuses or primers or both;
- b. experiments with blank ammunition to alter the powder charge or to introduce any other substance into the cartridge case or into the weapon with the approved cartridge;
- c. experiments involving the use of altered propelling charges or bursting charges with ammunition of any type;
- d. the use of any non-service or obsolete ammunition;
- e. the use of foreign ammunition other than that received through normal supply channels or supplied in accordance with NATO Standardization Agreements;
- f. the manufacture and use of locally fabricated explosive training devices, battle simulators, saluting charges, etc.;
- g. any alteration to the design of ammunition or explosive devices;
- h. deviations from authorized drills for use of ammunition or explosive devices; and
- i. rendering live ammunition inert for the use as museum or instructional items.

6. The prohibitions in paragraph 5 do not apply to:
- a. authorized experiments, modifications, etc, carried out by experimental, research, proof or inspection establishments;
 - b. authorized breakdown, modification, repairs, proof testing, etc., carried out as normal functions of a Canadian Forces ammunition depot or base ammunition facility;
 - c. personnel employed at Canadian Forces School of Aerospace and Ordnance Engineering as instructors or trainees under supervision, when breaking down is carried out as part of a course training standard and in accordance with an approved course training plan;
 - d. the use for its designed role of commercial pattern ammunition, which is obtained by local purchase as specified in A-LM-137-000/LX-000 Preface to Canadian Forces Catalogue of E2 Material or as authorized by NDHQ in accordance with CFAO 36-19;
 - e. the use for its designed role of commercial pattern ammunition which is taken into service and catalogued;
 - f. hand-loading small arms ammunition in accordance with CFAO 50-18; or
 - g. other cases, when specifically authorized by NDHQ.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

1. This publication has been designed as a reference guide and a manual for small arms instruction for use in the classroom and field conditions. It is not intended as a reference for highly specialized shooting techniques or for competitive shooting.

BACKGROUND

2. The service pistol was developed by the American inventor John M. Browning. It was first manufactured by Fabrique Nationale of Belgium in 1935 and marketed under the nomenclature "9 mm Browning High-Power Pistol, 13 Shot." The Canadian forces officially adopted the pistol in January 1944, and it has remained the standard service pistol.

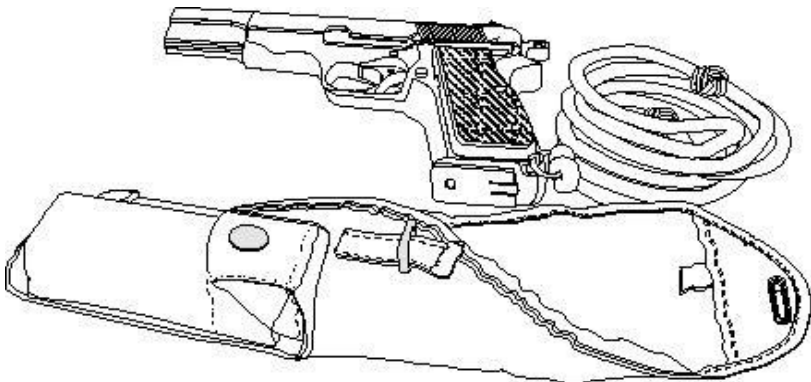


Figure 1-1: Service Pistol 9mm

9mm Pistol

FORMAT

3. The information in Chapter 2 is presented in the form of lesson plans. This manual is laid out as follow:

- a. Chapter 1 contains general information;
- b. Chapter 2 contains the basic skills and specific information; and
- c. Chapter 3 contains handling tests and firing practices.

TECHNICAL DATA 9mm PISTOL

4. **Calibre.** 9 mm.
5. **Weight:**
 - a. magazine loaded with 13 rounds—1.1 kg; and
 - b. magazine empty—1.0 kg.
6. **Effective Range.** 25 m.
7. **Action.** Recoil operated, locked breech, semi-automatic
8. **Sights :**
 - a. rear—fixed square notch;
 - b. foresight—laterally adjustable; and
 - c. tapered post.
9. **Rate of Fire.** Varies with the individual.

PRACTICE PERIODS

10. **General.** All training must be progressive. Unnecessary repetition is bad instructional practice. A soldier learns skills and facts in the basic lessons, which should be taught only once during his service. He then requires suitable practice in order to speed up his actions and get the facts firmly fixed in his mind.

11. The sequence for each stage of a practice period is:

- a. **Remind.** By explanation.
- b. **Assess Weaknesses.** By practice or test.
- c. **Improve on Weakness.** By practice.
- d. **Progressive Practice.** By competitions.

12. The practice periods are intended as a guide to exercising soldiers during their training. The instructor should plan the period as an assessment of the soldiers' weak points.

13. Faults should be immediately brought to the attention of the soldiers and corrected, otherwise soldiers will continue to make the same mistakes.

14. If it becomes obvious during a practice period that the soldiers have failed to grasp a particular skill or fact, the instructor will have to teach that part of the basic lesson again.

15. Practice periods can be repeated according to the students' progress. Instructors should remember that constant instruction and practice without firing make the subject boring, and every effort should be made to introduce live firing in the sequence as soon as it is feasible.

16. **Competition.** The incentive of competition will always help to make practice more interesting. The whole of a practice period can be based on competitions, if the instructor so wishes. Some points on forming competitions are as follows:

- a. they may be on an individual or team basis;

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- b. if run on a team basis, the instructor must ensure that the selection of teams are fair and equal in ability; the more advanced members of each team will help the weaker members;
- c. marks can be awarded up to a given total, or start with a total and deduct marks for mistakes as the competition progresses;
- d. a chart drawn on a chalkboard or a sheet of paper should always be used to mark results;
- e. further interest can always be generated by making one team or individual watch another, criticising and awarding or deducing marks in doing so; and
- f. above all, the instructor must make certain that competitions are simple and realistic, i.e., that they exercise the soldiers in the facts and skills concerning their training.

17. **Master and Pupil.** The master and pupil method of practice in its simplest form is for one person (the pupil) to work under the supervision of another (the master). The instructor keeps an eye on both.

18. At all stages of training the master and pupil method of practice stimulates interest, keenness and attention to detail. It is particularly useful with large squads and in competitions. Used regularly, it also develops initiative and leadership, and potential leaders may well be discovered by watching the masters at work.

CLASSROOM DRILLS

19. Prior to the start of all lessons, number the class as individuals or as groups of two as necessary. Ideally, there should be no more than ten students per instructor. Each student and the instructor should have a weapon.

CARRIAGE POSITIONS

20. In this publication the pistol is shown being worn on the left hip with no lanyard attached. This is done to facilitate the teaching of drills. In normal circumstances, however, the pistol is worn on the right hip. When the pistol is on the right hip, the lanyard should be attached to the web belt directly behind the holster and, to prevent it from catching on objects, should be tucked between the web belt and the body.



Figure 1-2: Carriage Position—Classroom Drills

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Figure 1-3: Carriage Position—Normal

CHAPTER 2

LESSON PLANS—BASIC SKILLS

LESSON 1

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

1. **Aim.** To teach:
 - a. description;
 - b. safety precautions general;
 - c. supervised safety precautions; and
 - d. returning the pistol.
2. **Time.** One 40 minute period.
3. **Method.** A basic instructional period.
4. **Stores:**
 - a. pistol—1 per soldier;
 - b. web belt—1 per soldier;
 - c. magazine—2 per soldier; and
 - d. dummy round—1 round per soldier.
5. **Preparation.** The instructor will personally prove safe all weapons and ammunition and explain the need for safety precautions when handling the pistol.

9mm Pistol

6. **Miscellaneous.** When handling the pistol accessories or parts, name them and identify their purpose. At this stage the student is not expected to memorize all of the names.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

7. **Characteristics.** The 9 mm service pistol is a semi-automatic, recoil operated, magazine fed, self-loading weapon that fires the standard 9 mm NATO parabellum ammunition. It is equipped with a manual operated safety catch and a magazine safety feature.

8. **Preliminaries:**

- a. clear your weapon and prove it to a student, then go along and physically check all weapons and dummy rounds; and
- b. as you carry out the above, explain that since the students have not had any training with this weapon, the instructor must carry out the initial safety precautions.

9. **Review.** Nil.

10. **Introduction.** The pistol is a light, semi-automatic weapon and is intended primarily for short-range personal protection. It is carried by those who would be unduly encumbered in the performance of their duties by carrying a larger weapon.

11. **Safety Precautions:**

- a. **General.** The following safety precautions must always be followed:
 - (1) the pistol will always be proved safe prior to handling;
 - (2) the pistol will be kept in its holster except when drawn for use;

- (3) when drawn the pistol will be carried at the load position;
- (4) when a live magazine is placed in the weapon, it will be pointed at the target area before cocking;
- (5) the pistol lanyard will always be removed from the pistol during live firing, except for those personnel who carry it as a personal weapon--these personnel should fire the classification practice with the lanyard on; and
- (6) all drills will be done with the pistol in the shooter's right hand for both left and right handed firers. Left handed shooters will switch the pistol from the right hand to the left hand on the order to fire and will return the pistol to the right hand to unload, change magazines, etc.

- b. **Serial Number.** Before firing a service pistol, the serial numbers on the main component parts (slide frame and barrel) should be checked to ensure that the serial numbers are identical. Components with identical numbers indicate that headspacing for that service pistol is correct. If the numbers do not match, the weapon should not be fired unless it is certified as safe in writing by a weapon technician, who will list the serial numbers of each component.

12. **Confirm by Questions.**

13. **Supervised Safety Precaution Drill.** The instructor will prove the weapon in the supervised safety precaution drill. The proving will be conducted at the start and finish of each training lesson and at the termination of each serial of the range practice. The class instructor is responsible for proving all pistols and drill ammunition safe prior to use in the lesson.

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14. **For Inspection Clear Weapons.** Explain and demonstrate. On the Command “**FOR INSPECTION CLEAR WEAPONS**”, the shooter will carry out the following actions:

- a. Adopt the load position:
 - (1) open the flap of the holster with the left hand, take a firm grasp on the pistol grip with the right hand, and draw the pistol from the holster;
 - (2) point the muzzle parallel to the ground in front of and in line with the right shoulder; and
 - (3) position the forefinger so that it is outside the trigger guard, while at the same time gripping the pistol grip with the thumb and remaining fingers (Figure 2-1 load position).



Figure 2-1: Load Position

- b. The shooter should then depress the magazine catch with the thumb of the right hand, remove the magazine and place it in the pistol compartment of the holster.
- c. The shooter should then place the left hand over the rear of the slide and grip it so that the thumb is on the left side of the slide; he should pull the slide fully to the rear and, with the thumb of the right hand, push the rear of the slide locking lever into the notch on the slide (to accomplish this, a slight adjustment of the right hand may be required).
- d. All magazines should be removed from the holster and held in the left hand with the magazine platforms clearly visible immediately above the ejection opening.



Figure 2-2: Prepare for Inspection

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15. **Instructor.** The instructor will prove all weapons safe by conducting a visual inspection of all pistols and magazines.

NOTE

The instructor's own pistol must also be proved safe by a member of the class.

16. **Returning the Pistol.** When the pistols have been inspected, the instructor will order "**CLEAR.**" On this command the individual will return the pistol to the holster as follows:

- a. place one of the empty magazines in the fingers of the right hand and return the other to the holster magazine container;
- b. take the magazine from the finger of the right hand and hold it in the left hand;
- c. depress the slide locking lever with the thumb of the right hand allowing the slide to go forward;
- d. insert an empty magazine into the pistol and squeeze the trigger while pointing the pistol at the target area;
- e. raise the holster flat with the free hand and return the pistol to the holster;
- f. secure the holster flap; and
- g. check dummy ammunition.

17. **Confirm by Practice.**

18. Safety precautions are to be carried out at the following times:

- a. before and after instruction;

- b. before stripping;
 - c. during issue and return to stores;
 - d. before and after range practices; and
 - e. when the safety status of the weapon in doubt.
19. **Confirm by Practice.**
20. **Proving Safe.** The pistol will always be proved safe by physically showing the receiving soldier that the chamber is clear when given to or accepted from someone, or by checking the chamber whenever the pistol is handled (except for the immediate purpose of firing).
21. **Confirm by Practice.**
22. **Conclusion:**
- a. take questions from the class on the entire lesson;
 - b. confirm by questions and practice;
 - c. conduct safety precautions; and
 - d. pack kit.
23. **Summary.** To include the following:
- a. the need to carry out safety precautions and performing them correctly; and
 - b. a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

LESSON 2

STRIPPING, ASSEMBLING AND CLEANING

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

24. **Aim.** To teach:

9mm Pistol

- a. stripping;
 - b. assembling;
 - c. test after assembly;
 - d. stripping and assembling the magazine; and
 - e. cleaning.
25. **Time.** One 40 minute period.
26. **Method.** A basic instructional period.
27. **Stores:**
- a. pistol—1 per soldier;
 - b. web belt—1 per soldier;
 - c. magazine—2 per weapon; and
 - d. flannelette swabs and oil—as required.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

28. **Safety Precautions.** Normal.
29. **Review.** Safety precautions and characteristics.
30. **Introduction.** The pistol is an excellent weapon for shooting at close quarters. Its short barrel enables the soldier to engage targets quickly. It is important that the soldier knows how to maintain the pistol and how to handle it without endangering the lives of his comrades.
31. **Stripping.** Explain and demonstrate. Emphasize the need to lay out the parts in a logical sequence and the fact that excessive stripping causes wear and leads to breakdowns. The correct sequence is as follows:

NOTE

There is no need to return the magazine or squeeze the trigger.

- a. carry out safety precautions;
- b. draw the slide fully to the rear, push the safety catch upward and engage it in the forward recess of the slide, thus holding the slide to the rear;
- c. push upward on the rear of the slide locking lever; at the same time, press inward on that part of the slide locking lever axis pin that protrudes above the trigger on the right side of the pistol;
- d. hold the slide with the left hand;
- e. disengage the safety catch and ease the slide forward off the pistol body under control; and
- f. disengage and remove the main spring and guide, grasp the cam projection and lift the rear of the barrel as far as it will go. Withdraw the barrel to the rear and remove it from the slide.

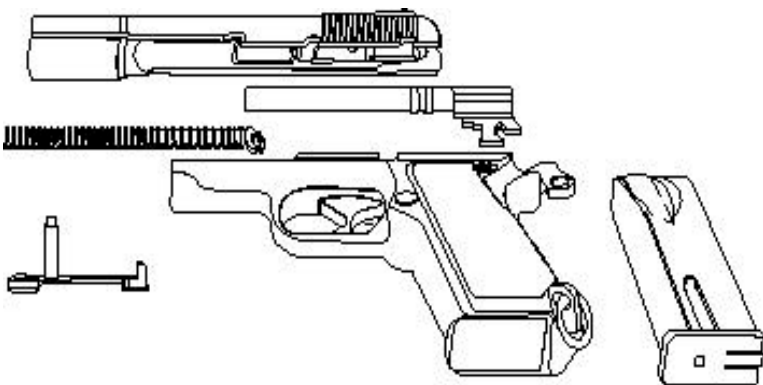


Figure 2-3: Pistol Stripped

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32. **Assembly.** Explain and demonstrate. The correct sequence for the assembly of the service pistol is as follows:

- a. check serial numbers on the slide frame and barrel to ensure they are identical;
- b. insert the barrel in the slide to engage the barrel locking lug in the lug recess;
- c. position the main spring and guide in the slide;

NOTES

1. Place the loop of the guide into the seating in the cam projection so that the retaining ball is furthest from the barrel

2. If the guide is seated upside down the portion of the guide surrounding the retaining ball will not be in line with the cam projection.

- d. place the assembled slide on the guideway of the body, push the slide fully to the rear and secure it with the safety catch;
- e. insert the slide locking lever in the axis hole on the pistol body and push it until it locks into position; ensure the rear of the slide locking lever is down;
- f. hold the slide to the rear with the left hand, release the safety catch with the right thumb and ease the slide forward under control; and
- g. insert an empty magazine into the pistol and squeeze the trigger.

33. **Confirmation.** By practice.

34. **Test After Assembly.** The pistol should be tested immediately after assembly to ensure that it works properly. Malfunctions should be repaired by a weapons technician. The following tests should be conducted:

- a. **Safety Catch.** With the magazine in place, cock the hammer and apply the safety catch. Press and release the trigger. Release the safety catch. If the hammer rotates forward when the safety catch is released, the safety catch or sear (or both) is defective. Operate the trigger.
- b. **Half Bent:**
 - (1) draw the hammer back until the sear engages the half bent. The hammer is now at half cock. Squeeze the trigger. If the hammer is released, the sear and hammer are defective; and
 - (2) draw the hammer back almost to the full-cock position and release it. It should fall only to the half cock. If it falls fully forward, the weapon is unsafe for firing.
- c. **Magazine.** Remove the magazine and rotate the hammer to the full-cock position. Press and release the trigger. If the hammer rotates forward, the trigger group tripping lever or the sear connecting arm is defective.

NOTE

If any failures of the safety devices are encountered during the test after assembly, the weapon must be repaired by a weapon technician.

35. **Confirm by Practice.**

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36. **Stripping and Assembly of the Magazine.** Explain and demonstrate the following:

- a. Lift the tab on the base of the magazine, keeping the thumb in position to prevent the spring from jumping out; slide the base off the magazine housing.
- b. Remove the magazine spring and platform.
- c. Assemble in reverse order, ensuring that the magazine platform is positioned properly—when the magazine is in the weapon, the raised portion of the platform is to the left.
- d. Excessive or forceful stripping may result in an ill-fitting base, a weakened spring or a jammed platform.

37. **Confirm by Practice.**

38. **Cleaning.** Explain and demonstrate as necessary.

- a. **Material.** A cleaning rod, flannelette (100 mm x 50 mm) and a small brush are needed to properly clean the pistol. A dry clean place to work is also necessary.



Figure 2-4: Cleaning Kit

- b. **Normal Cleaning.** The following procedure is used for normal cleaning of the weapon:
- (1) strip the pistol;
 - (2) clean the barrel and chamber with the cleaning rod and dry flannelette;
 - (3) using a dry flannelette and brush, thoroughly clean the remainder of the pistol by removing all dirt and moisture;
 - (4) clean the magazines (they need not be stripped regularly unless interiors are wet or dirty);
 - (5) lightly oil the barrel and chamber using the cleaning rod and oily flannelette;

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- (6) lightly oil the remainder of the pistol interior and the magazines;
- (7) assemble the pistol and work the slide several times to distribute the oil; and
- (8) test after assembly.

39. **Cleaning Before Firing.** Strip the pistol. The interior of the barrel, the face of the cartridge seat in the chamber and the magazine platform must be cleaned of all oil. Assemble and test the pistol.

40. **Cleaning After Firing.** Strip the pistol. Remove all carbon and fouling, paying particularly attention to the barrel and chamber. Carry out normal cleaning. Assemble and test the pistol.

41. **Adapting Cleaning Methods to Climate** (Cleaning in adverse conditions). Different cleaning methods are needed for different climates. The appropriate procedures for the various climates are outlined below:

- a. **Temperate Climate.** Normal daily cleaning of the pistol is adequate where extremes of temperature and humidity are not encountered.
- b. **Cold Climate.** Normal daily cleaning is required and a special temperature water displacing oil is to be used.
- c. **Wet Climate.** Normal daily cleaning plus a generous application of oil to counter rust is required. Magazines must be stripped daily. All moisture removed and magazine interiors oiled. The pistol exterior should be lightly oiled.
- d. **Sandy or Dusty Conditions.** Normal daily cleaning without oil is required. Any oil present must be removed. Clean, dry flannelettes only are to be used. If the pistol has been in storage prior to use in sandy or dusty conditions, a weapons technician should strip all components completely to remove grease and oil.

42. **Confirm by Practice.**

43. **Conclusion:**

- a. take questions from the class on the entire lesson;
- b. confirm by questions and practice;
- c. conduct safety precautions; and
- d. pack kit.

44. **Summary.** To include the following:

- a. the need to strip and assemble a weapon for cleaning and properly do the test after assembly to ensure you have a functional weapon; and
- b. a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

LESSON 3

MAGAZINE FILLING, LOADING, UNLOADING AND MAKING SAFE

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

45. **Aim.** To teach:

- a. care of ammunition;
- b. magazine filling;
- c. load;
- d. ready;
- e. unload; and
- f. make safe.

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- 46. **Time.** One 40 minute period.
- 47. **Method.** A basic instructional period.
- 48. **Stores:**
 - a. pistol—1 per soldier;
 - b. web belt—1 per soldier;
 - c. magazine—2 per weapon; and
 - d. dummy ammunition—13 rounds per weapon.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

- 49. **Safety Precautions.** Normal.
- 50. **Review.** Strip and assemble.
- 51. **Introduction.** Proficiency in handling the pistol is very important, and it is essential that the soldier be capable of maintaining his pistol in a state of readiness under battle conditions and handle it safely when amongst his comrades.
- 52. The load and unload drills described in this chapter are taught with an empty magazine in the pistol and a full or partially full magazine in the holster. This enables students to perfect the skills.
- 53. **Care of Ammunition and Magazines.** Explain the following:
 - a. always keep ammunition clean, dry and free from oil;
 - b. never let it lie in the direct rays of the sun as the absorbed heat can cause inaccuracies;
 - c. do not apply pressure to the base of the round either with a clip or another round as there is a possibility

of detonating the percussion cap thereby firing the round;

- d. tampering with ammunition is dangerous and forbidden; and
- e. magazines are to be inspected regularly—damaged magazines cause stoppages.

54. **Magazine Filling.** Explain and demonstrate:

- a. To fill the magazine, hold it in one-hand, with the narrow, flat side facing away from the body. With the other hand, a cartridge is inserted, with its base facing away from the body, under the lips of the magazine opening by pressing down and to the rear of the magazine platform. This procedure is repeated until 13 cartridges are loaded.
- b. To unload the magazine, simply press down and forward with the thumb catching the rounds with the other hand.

55. **Confirm by Practice.**

56. **LOAD.** Explain and demonstrate. On the command “**LOAD**” the shooter shall:

- a. adopt the load position;
- b. if necessary, remove the empty magazine from the pistol and place it in the pistol compartment of the holster;
- c. remove the loaded magazine from the magazine compartment of the holster, check that the top round is positioned correctly and insert it firmly into the magazine housing, making sure it is secure; and
- d. place the empty magazine in the magazine compartment of the holster and secure the holster.

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57. **READY** (or range being ordered). Explain and demonstrate. See Figure 2-5. On the command “**READY**” the shooter shall:

- a. cant the pistol slightly to the left and grasp the slide, pull it fully to the rear and release it;
- b. if an order to fire is not received, immediately apply the safety catch with the thumb of the right hand or use the fingers of the left hand, checking to ensure that it is engaged; and
- c. ensure the pistol remains pointed toward the target area as long as a live round is in the chamber.



Figure 2-5: Making the Pistol Ready

58. **UNLOAD**. Explain and demonstrate. On the command “**UNLOAD**” the shooter will adopt the load position and perform the following:

- a. undo the pistol compartment of the holster;

- b. remove the magazine from the pistol and place it in the pistol compartment of the holster;
- c. disengage the safety catch if applied;
- d. cant the pistol slightly to the left and grasp the slide, pulling it back slowly (a round may or may not be ejected);
- e. examine the body and chamber to ensure that they are clear and allow the slide to go forward;
- f. place an empty magazine on the weapon;
- g. pointing the pistol in a safe direction, operate the trigger;
- h. place the pistol in the holster;
- i. if a round was ejected, pick it up, clean it and replace it in the magazine and return the magazine to the holster; and
- j. secure the holster.

59. **Confirm by Practice.**

60. **MAKE SAFE.** Explain and demonstrate as necessary.

- a. Should it be necessary to return the pistol to the holster after it has been prepared to fire, the pistol will first be made safe; and
- b. on the command “**MAKE SAFE**”, or when the need arises the procedure outlined below shall be followed to make the pistol safe:
 - (1) carry out a complete unload, and
 - (2) load.

61. **Confirm by Practice.**

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62. **Conclusion:**

- a. take questions from the class on the entire lesson;
- b. confirm by questions and practice;
- c. conduct safety precautions; and
- d. pack kit.

63. **Summary.** To include the following:

- a. the importance of good weapon handling; and
- b. a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

LESSON 4 HOLDING, AIMING AND FIRING

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

64. **Aim.** To teach:

- a. holding (one and two handed);
- b. positioning the body;
- c. aiming; and
- d. firing.

65. **Time.** One 40 minute period.

66. **Method.** A basic instructional period.

67. **Stores:**

- a. pistol—1 per soldier;
- b. web belt—1 per soldier;

- c. magazines—2 per weapon, stripped; and
- d. aiming targets—1 per soldier.

NOTE

Stripped magazines will let you carry out the drills, allow the working parts to go forward and let you fire the action.

68. Firing techniques are often a personal thing. The instructor should allow the poorer student some latitude in applying the techniques to see if better results can be obtained, i.e., the student may obtain better results by always facing the target squarely or by always gripping the pistol with two hands. Some students will only be effective using techniques adapted to their particular needs. As a basis for teaching, however, the foregoing techniques should meet the demands of most students. A list of shooting faults and remedies are given at Annex C to this publication.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

69. **Safety Precautions.** Normal.

70. **Review. LOAD, READY AND UNLOAD.**

71. **Introduction.** Holding body positioning, aiming, breathing and trigger control are fundamental firing techniques that must be acquired by the soldier prior to firing. These techniques are outlined in this lesson.

72. **Holding.** Explain and demonstrate.

- a. **The One-hand Grip (standing).** The butt of the pistol should be firmly seated in the fork formed by the thumb and trigger finger of the shooting hand. The lower three fingers should be firmly wrapped around the butt of the pistol, but not so tightly as to cause trembling. The first knuckle of the thumb should be pressing against the pistol to counter-

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balance the pressure exerted by the trigger finger. The thumb should be positioned above the level of the trigger finger and roughly parallel to the slide. The axis of the pistol should be in line with the forearm (Figure 2-6).

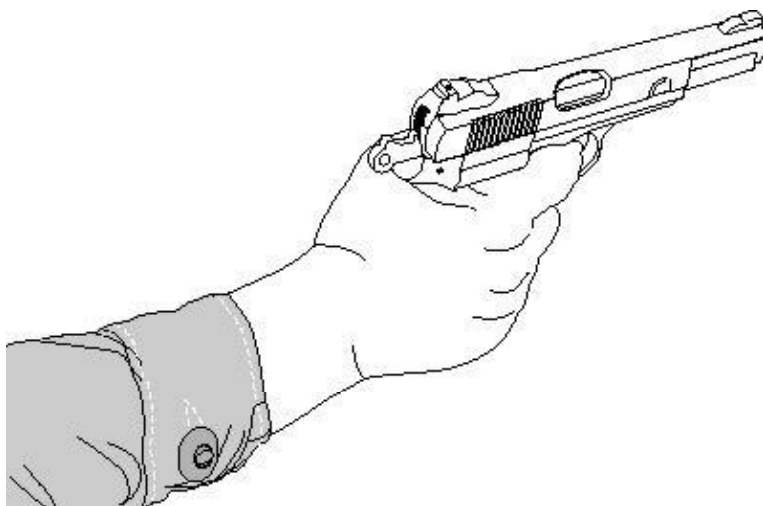


Figure 2-6: Holding the Pistol (One-hand Grip)

- b. **The Two-hand Grip.** The pistol is held as for the one-hand grip. The base of the pistol is placed in the palm of the supporting hand, which cups the shooting hand. The fingers of the supporting hand are wrapped around the lower fingers and back of the shooting hand (Figure 2-7).

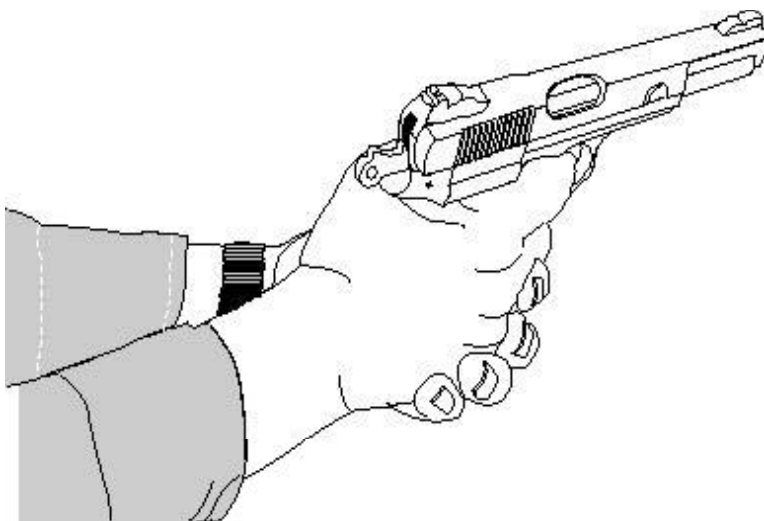


Figure 2-7: Holding the Pistol (Two-hand Grip)

73. **Confirm by Practice.**

74. **Positioning the Body.**

a. **One-hand Grip:**

- (1) **General.** When the pistol is aimed, the shoulder of the shooting hand should point to the target so that pistol, arm and shoulder are in line (Figure 2-8). The feet should be about 0.30 to 0.35 m apart and the body evenly balanced. The head should be held erect.



Figure 2-8: Positioning the Body (One-hand Grip)

- (2) **Locking the Arm.** To lock the arm of the shooting hand, it should be fully extended parallel to the ground. Then the hand is rotated quickly and the pistol is brought to the upright position. The pistol, wrist, elbow and shoulder should now be locked together as one. This position is best for recovery and the pistol will return to the point of aim after firing provided the locked arm is aligned on target each time a shot is fired.
- (3) **Relaxation.** Undue muscle tension will cause trembling. Comfort is essential for accuracy and individual variations of the body position are acceptable provided a natural, relaxed position is achieved.
- (4) **Body Adjustment.** If the point of aim is not on the centre of the target, the rear foot should be moved and the entire body used

to attain the correct alignment. If only the locked arm is used to align the pistol, the tensing of the arm muscles will cause trembling.

b. **Two-hand Grip (standing):**

- (1) **General.** The shoulders should be square to the target, the feet about shoulder width apart, either square to the target or one foot moved forward provided the shooter can maintain balance. The body can be upright or slightly crouched (See Figure 2-9).
- (2) **Arm Position.** The shooting arm is locked as described in sub paragraph 11 a. (2) above. When the supporting hand is positioned, the shooter should ensure that the pressure exerted by the fingers is not too great as this will cause trembling and interfere with the natural position of the pistol. The supporting hand should simply assist to steady the pistol during the aim.
- (3) **Body Adjustment.** The body is adjusted so the pistol naturally points toward the target by moving the feet backward or forward.



Figure 2-9: Positioning the Body (Two-hand Grip)

75. **Confirm by Practice.**

76. **Aiming.** Explain. The correct sight picture (Figure 2-10) involves focusing the eye on the sights only. If the entire front and rear sights are absolutely clear and in sharp contrast and the target out of focus or unclear, then the correct sight picture has been achieved. The tip of the foresight is aligned even with and in the centre of the gap, between the top shoulders of the rear sight. Maintaining this alignment, the tip of the foresight is aligned on the point of aim, which normally is in the centre of the mass of the target.



Figure 2-10: Correct Sight Picture

77. **Breathing.** The pistol is steadiest when breathing is suspended. There is a natural pause in the breathing cycle and the pistol should be fired at that time. In addition, the shooter should:

- a. inhale a little more air than is required for an ordinary breath;
- b. exhale naturally so there is no desire to either inhale or exhale immediately; and
- c. during the natural pause that follows this sigh, squeeze the trigger—with a little practice, the breathing cycle can be synchronised with the sight picture so that the breathing pause and the correct sight picture coincide.

78. **Confirm.** By questions and practice.

79. **Trigger Control.** Explain and demonstrate.

80. **General.** Trigger control is the most important element of firing technique. If the trigger is incorrectly manipulated, the target will likely be missed. Small errors in holding, aiming and breathing

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may still result in the target being hit, but poor trigger control will probably pull the shot off the target.

81. There are two accepted methods for acquiring trigger control.

- a. **Finger Tip Method.** In this, the most effective, method only the tip of the finger moves against the trigger. Smooth, uniformly increasing pressure is applied to the trigger with the fingertip until the shot comes, somewhat as a surprise. The remainder of the hand grips the pistol firmly, not moving and maintaining the correct sight picture. The movement of the tip of the finger against the trigger is straight to the rear along the barrel's axis.
- b. **Finger Grip Method.** This differs from the fingertip method in that the finger is inserted through the trigger guard and around the trigger. The finger thus grips the trigger. This method is effective for shooters with large hands. One must guard against the tendency to apply side pressure to the pistol through the trigger finger, particularly when firing at a rapid rate. Smooth, uniformly increasing pressure is applied to the trigger. Some displacement of the sight picture is acceptable with this method, provided that the tip of the foresight remains on the target. If the tip of the foresight moves off target, movement of the trigger finger must halt until the correct sight picture is restored.

82. **Follow Through.** Firing a shot does not end with squeezing of the trigger. To follow through the shooter must adhere to the correct sequence of aim, fire, recoil, re-aim and relax. Correct follow through eliminates the common error of hitting the ground in front or below the target, which is caused by the shooter anticipating the shot and dropping the shooting hand slightly at the moment of firing.

83. On the command “**STOP**” the shooter shall:
- keep the weapon pointed toward the target area;
 - place the finger outside the trigger guard; and
 - place the safety catch on SAFE.
84. On the command “**GO ON**” the shooter shall:
- disengage the safety catch; and
 - aim and fire.
85. **Confirm by Practice.**
86. **Conclusion:**
- take questions from class on the entire lesson;
 - confirm by questions and practice;
 - conduct safety precautions; and
 - pack kit.
87. **Summary.** To include the following:
- the importance of holding, aiming and firing; and
 - a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

LESSON 5 MECHANISM

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

88. **Aim.** To teach:
- cycle of operation; and

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- b. safety features.
89. **Time.** One 40 minute period.
90. **Method.** A basic instructional period.
91. **Stores:**
- a. pistol—1 per soldier;
 - b. magazine—2 per soldier stripped;
 - c. dummy ammunition—5 rounds per weapon;
 - d. web belt—1 per soldier; and
 - e. charts on the trigger mechanism and the cycle of operation.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

92. **Normal Safety Precautions.**
93. **Review.** Stripping and assembling.
94. **Instruction.** To diagnose and remedy stoppages, the user must be familiar with the pistol mechanism.
95. **Trigger Action.** See Figure 2-11

96. **Cycle of Operation.** Explain and demonstrate. The various stages of operation are as follows:

- a. **Feeding.** After cocking the action, the main spring, which is compressed, forces the slide forward. The face of the slide picks up the top round from the magazine and feeds it into the chamber.
- b. **Chambering.** The face of the slide forces the round into the chamber, where the cartridge rim is gripped by the extractor.
- c. **Locking.** The slide continues forward, causing the barrel to move forward. The cam pin contacts the upper cam, which forces the barrel upward, locking its lugs in the recess in the slide. The forward movement of the barrel and slide is stopped when the front of the barrel block contacts the slide locking lever pin.

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- d. **Firing.** When the trigger is pressed, the tripping lever is forced upward against the front of the sear connecting arm, which pivots, causing the sear to disengage its tail from the bent. The hammer is now free to move. The hammer spring reasserts itself, causing the hammer to rotate and strike the rear of the firing pin. The head of the firing pin strikes the cartridge cap, firing the round.
- e. **Unlocking.** The force of the explosion drives the slide and barrel to the rear. The cam pin engages the lower cam, forcing the barrel down from its locked position in the slide.
- f. **Extraction.** The rearward movement of the barrel is stopped when the vertical surface of the barrel comes in contact with the cam pin. The slide continues to the rear, extracting the cartridge case.
- g. **Ejection.** The slide continues its rearward movement, compressing the main spring and ejecting the cartridge case.
- h. **Cocking.** The slide in its rearward movement rides over the hammer, rotating it to the cock position.

97. **Confirm.** By questions.

98. **Action on the Magazine Platform.** When the last round has been fired, the magazine platform forces the rear of the slide locking lever upward to engage its notch on the slide and hold the slide to the rear. When a filled magazine is loaded, the forward action is initiated by disengaging the slide locking lever from its notch on the slide, which is done by depressing the slide locking lever (Figure 2-12).

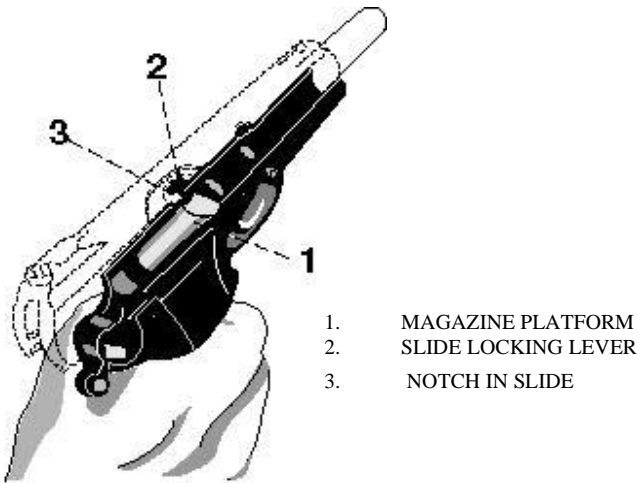


Figure 2-12: Action of the Magazine Platform

99. **Confirm.** By questions.

100. **Safety Features.** The safety features of the weapon are as follows:

- a. **Firing Pin Spring.** The firing pin cannot overcome its spring unless it receives a full blow from the hammer.
- b. **Half Bent.** When the hammer is at half-cock, the nose of the sear is engaged in the half bent. The tail of the sear is locked and cannot be released until the hammer is rotated to the full-cock position. A magazine cannot be inserted when the hammer is engaged at half bent.
- c. **Magazine.** The pistol cannot be fired unless a magazine is loaded in the butt. When the magazine is inserted, it forces the trigger mechanism arm to bring the tripping lever into the vertical, directly under the sear connecting arm.

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d. **Trigger Mechanism.**

- (1) **Closed Breech.** If the breech is open or partially open, the tripping lever is unable to contact the sear connecting arm and the trigger action is not transmitted to the sear and hammer.
- (2) **Trigger Release.** The trigger must be completely released before another shot can be fired. Otherwise the tripping lever will not be correctly positioned to contact the sear connecting arm.

- e. **Safety Catch.** As previously explained, the pistol cannot be fired unless the hammer is in full-cock position. When the safety catch is applied, a stud is forced under the sear, thus stopping rotation and locking the hammer in the full-cock position. The pistol cannot be fired until the safety catch is released. In addition, when the safety catch is applied in the half-cock position, the hammer cannot be fully cocked.

101. **Confirm by Questions.**

102. **Conclusion:**

- a. take questions from class on entire lesson;
- b. confirm by questions;
- c. conduct safety precautions; and
- d. pack up.

103. **Summary.** To include the following:

- a. importance of understanding the mechanism so stoppages and their prevention are understood; and
- b. a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

LESSON 6

IMMEDIATE ACTION STOPPAGES

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

104. **Aim.** To teach:
- a. causes of stoppages;
 - b. prevention of stoppages; and
 - c. immediate action (IA).
105. **Time.** One 40 minute period.
106. **Method.** A basic instructional period.
107. **Stores:**
- a. pistol—1 per soldier;
 - b. web belt—1 per soldier;
 - c. magazine—2 per weapon (stripped after mechanism);
 - d. aiming target—2 per soldier; and
 - e. ammunition—dummy, 5 rounds per weapon.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

108. **Safety Precautions.** Normal.
109. **Review.** Mechanism.
110. **Introduction.** The immediate action taken to remedy a stoppage must be instinctive as your life or that of your peers may depend on your ability to make the pistol operable again.

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111. **Immediate Action.** If the pistol fails to fire, IA must be taken to correct the fault. Look at the position of the slide and take the following IA, as applicable:

- a. **Slide to Rear.** Indicates an empty magazine, simply change the magazines and resume firing.
- b. **Slide Forward or Partially Forward.** Pull slide fully to the rear and look inside.
 - (1) If there are rounds in the magazine and no loose rounds or empty cases in the body or chamber, release the slide and resume firing.
 - (2) If there are rounds in the magazine and there is a live round or empty casing in the body or chamber, tilt the pistol to the right and shake the obstruction out. Release the slide and continue firing. If the obstruction cannot be removed by shaking, remove the magazine and dislodge the obstruction manually by locking the slide to the rear and using the cleaning rod located in the holster.
- c. **Other Stoppages.** If, during firing, it is noticed that the shock of recoil is appreciably less, the round detonates with a muffled sound or there is an unusual amount of smoke, there may be a bullet lodged in the barrel. Unless in an operational situation of great urgency, the shooter must unload and examine the barrel before he resumes firing.

NOTE

1. If the pistol will not fire after the IA, it should be unloaded and stripped. If the fault still cannot be found and rectified, the pistol must be examined by a weapon technician.
2. The IA is not completed until the pistol has been re-aimed and fired.

112. **Confirmation by Practice.**

113. **Prevention of Stoppages.** The prevention of stoppages can be accomplished by frequent checks and proper maintenance. In particular one must:

- a. clean and prepare the pistol for firing;
- b. examine the magazine to ensure that the lips are not damaged, that the spring and platform work freely and that the body is not damaged;
- c. check the firing pin by pushing it through its bushing and ensuring that it works freely and protrudes through the firing pin hole;
- d. check that the extractor claw is not chipped or dirty; and
- e. check that the ejector is not broken.

114. **Confirm by Questions.**

115. **Causes of Stoppages.** The pistol is normally used at close quarters to the enemy, when time or the opportunity to correct stoppages (especially those requiring more than an IA) may not be available. Therefore, it is necessary to know the main causes of stoppages and how to prevent them. Stoppages can occur because the

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pistol fails to feed, chamber, fire or work freely. The causes may be as follows:

- a. **Failure to Feed and Chamber.** This can be caused by a dirty or defective magazine (especially damaged lips), dirty or damaged ammunition, obstructions or dirt in the chamber or body.
- b. **Failure to Fire.** This can be caused by a misfired round or a damaged firing pin.
- c. **Failure to Work Freely.** This can be caused by dirt, lack of oil or damaged moving parts.

116. **Confirm by Questions.**

117. **Conclusion:**

- a. take questions from class on entire lesson;
- b. confirm by questions and practice;
- c. conduct safety precautions; and
- d. pack up.

118. **Summary.** To include the following:

- a. the importance of preventative maintenance and instinctive action; and
- b. a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

LESSON 7 FIRING POSITIONS

INSTRUCTOR NOTES

119. **Aim.** To teach:
- a. basic firing positions; and
 - b. use of cover.
120. **Time.** One 40 minute period.
121. **Method.** A basic instructional period.
122. **Stores:**
- a. pistol—1 per soldier;
 - b. magazines—2 per pistol stripped;
 - c. web belt—1 per soldier; and
 - d. suitable ground and cover for demonstration of various fire positions.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

123. **Safety Precautions.** Normal.
124. **Review.** Holding, aiming and firing.
125. **Instruction.** The standing position produces a high casualty rate due to presenting a large unprotected target to the enemy. It is important, therefore, to use any available cover on the battlefield. The shooter may also be required to shoot from the waist or use the instinctive shooting method.

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126. **Basic Positions.** The number of positions from which the pistol may be fired is limited only by the imagination. There are, however, a number of basic positions that should be mastered:

- a. **Standing Position.** The standing position is detailed in lesson 4 with the addition of high cover.
- b. **Kneeling, Two-hand Hold** (Figure 2-13):
 - (1) This position can be used when firing from low cover or in the absence of cover.
 - (2) The elbow of the supporting hand may be behind or ahead of the kneecap. The foot and knee of the raised leg point toward the target as much as possible.
- c. **Sitting, Two-hand Hold** (Figures 2-14 and 2-14A):
 - (1) This position can also be used when firing in the open or from low cover. It is particularly effective on sloping ground.
 - (2) The body should face the target squarely; ankles may or may not be crossed. Forcing the knees slightly together improves steadiness.



Figure 2-13: Kneeling, Two-hand Hold



Figure 2-14: Sitting Position Two-hand Hold



Figure 2-14A: Sitting, Two-hand Hold (legs crossed)

d. Prone/Fire Trench, Two-hand Hold:

- (1) The prone position is used where little or no cover is available. This position can also be adapted to shooting from a trench.
- (2) The arms are extended as far forward as comfortably possible, with elbows resting on the ground. If the shooter is in a trench, the lower portion of the body is braced within the trench. This position is very steady and accurate to the extreme range of the pistol.



Figure 2-15: Prone/Fire Trench Position, Two-hand Hold

127. **Confirm by Practice:**

128. **Rest and Alert Positions:**

- a. **Introduction.** No firing position allows the shooter to remain in the aim for an extended period of time. The "Alert" and "Rest" positions permit the shooter to be completely at ease while holding the pistol, yet allow him to return quickly to the aim. Both of these positions can be used during dry training, range practices and during operations.
- b. **Alert Position.** In the alert position, the shooter holds the pistol so that it is pointing just below the expected target area. His finger is on the trigger and both eyes are observing the target area. If a target appears, an aimed shot can be fired almost immediately.

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Figure 2-16: Alert Position—Standing



Figure 2-16A: Alert Position—Sitting

129. **Rest Position.** In the rest position the shooter continues to point the pistol toward the target area in the one- or two-hand hold, with his finger along the trigger guard and arms relaxed. If support is available, the pistol can be rested on it.

130. **Confirm by Practice.**

131. **Conclusion:**

- a. take questions from class on entire class;
- b. confirm by questions and practice;
- c. conduct safety precautions; and
- d. pack up.

132. **Summary.** To include the following:

- a. the importance of selecting good fire positions; and
- b. a forecast of the next lesson in this subject.

CHAPTER 3

HANDLING TESTS AND FIRING PRACTICES

SECTION 1

HANDLING TESTS

1. **Aim.** The performance checks outlined in this chapter measure the skills essential to safe handling. The soldier must demonstrate the skills associated with each test to prove that he or she is capable of safely handling the pistol and is ready to progress to live firing. Annex A to this publication contains the handling tests. These can be prepared on performance check sheets to simplify the recording of the tests.

2. **Standard.** The aim of pistol training is to enable the soldier to kill or wound the enemy at 25 metres. If a soldier fails any part of the test, he or she should be given further training and should be retested before being permitted to proceed with live firing. Similarly, while time limits have not been applied to the checks, excessive time or a lack of confidence on the part of the student may indicate that additional training is needed.

RANGE PRACTICES

3. **Introduction.** All range practices should be conducted as an extension of previously taught lessons. Prior to any live firing, commanders should examine the aim of the range practices to be conducted and review the appropriate lessons.

4. Range practices for the 9mm pistol are contained in Annex B.

5. A guide to shooting, which deals with some of the causes of inaccurate shooting and the corrective action to be taken, is contained in Annex C.

6. Details of the annual personal weapon test are contained in B-GL-318-006/PT-Z02 *Shoot-to-live*.

ANNEX A
ALL ARMS AND SERVICES ANNUAL PERSONAL WEAPON
AND ALTERNATE WEAPON HANDLING TESTS

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of the weapon handling tests is to provide a method to measure the standard of safety and handling ability using the appropriate personal or alternate personal weapon so that instructors can monitor progress during recruit training and commanding officers can assess standards in their unit.
2. **Testing.**
 - a. Standards should be measured:
 - (1) at appropriate stages during recruit training;
 - (2) before completion of recruit training; and
 - (3) annually in all units.
 - b. Results achieved are to be recorded in individual unit employment records.
3. **Conduct.** The tests are to be done consecutively. Handling tests are conducted as dry training using drill rounds. When being conducted during live firing practices, safety precautions will be strictly observed in accordance with the provisions of CFP 304(3).
4. **Dress.** Combat clothing with fighting order is to be worn.
5. **Definition of Standards.**
 - a. **Skilled.** Pass in test 1 and skilled standard in all other tests.
 - b. **Average.** Pass in test 1 and minimum of average standard in all other tests.
 - c. **Fail.** Fail in test 1 or fail in one or more of the other tests.

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6. **Training Performance Standards.**
 - a. **Personal Weapon.** Skilled.
 - b. **Alternate Personal Weapon.** Average.
7. **Details of Tests.** Details are included at Appendix 1 to this annex - Handling Test—9mm Pistol.

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX A
9mm BROWNING PISTOL—ALL ARMS AND SERVICES
ANNUAL PERSONAL WEAPON TEST AND ALTERNATIVE
PERSONAL WEAPON ASSESSMENT

ANNUAL PERSONAL WEAPON TEST

1. **Eligibility.** This test is to be fired by all ranks issued with the pistol as a personal weapon. Practices 1 to 5 only are to be fired for this test.
2. **Range.** The test is to be fired on an outdoor 25 m range.
3. **Rules.** The following rules are to be observed:
 - a. Before firing this test, the shooter is to be allowed to fire 10 rounds to check zero. The shooter should fire two 5-round groups at a single Figure 11 target from the standing position at 15 m. An ochre patch 10 cm by 5 cm will be placed in the centre of the Figure 11 target.
 - b. The pistol may be fired from either hand. In any firing position, both hands may be used to support the pistol.
 - c. Coaching is not allowed.
 - d. No extra time is permitted for stoppages.
4. **Dress.** Combat clothing/work dress, including pistol case, helmets, ear defenders and NBCW protective mask (if unit is so equipped) are to be worn.
5. **Safety.** Pistols are kept pointing at the target area at all times and during movement.
6. **Ammunition.** All Arms and Services—32 plus 10 (sighters)—total 42.
7. **Scoring:**

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- a. inside the large rectangle—two points per hit;
- b. anywhere else on the scoring area—one point per hit; and
- c. Highest Possible Score (HPS)—64.

8. **Qualifying Standards**

- a. Marksman (85 per cent)—54 points;
- b. Pass (70 per cent)—45 points; and
- c. Fail—below 45 points.

ALTERNATIVE WEAPON ASSESSMENT

9. **Eligibility.** This assessment is to be fired by those individuals as directed by the commanding officer of units with pistols on charge but not issued to specific individuals as a personal weapon.

10. **Details.** Practices 1 to 4 inclusive only are to be fired. The rules of the personal weapon test (PWT) apply. Details are at Annex B.

11. **Ammunition.** All Arms and Services—20 plus 10 (sighters)—total 30.

12. **Scoring:**

- a. as for the annual PWT; and
- b. HPS—50.

13. **Standard:**

- a. marksman (85 per cent)—43 points;
- b. pass (70 per cent)—35 points; and
- c. fail—below 35 points.

HANDLING TEST—9mm PISTOL

TEST #	SUBJECT	STORES	CONDITION	MARKING
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	Safety	Pistol loaded	a. Orders the soldier to pick up the pistol. The soldier without further direction is to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) pick up the pistol and prove that it is unloaded by removing the magazine and pulling back the slide to check the chamber; and (2) allow the slide to go forward, replace the magazine and operate the trigger. b. Order the soldier to hand over the pistol. The soldier is to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) point the muzzle up; and (2) remove the magazine, pull back the slide, show the chamber clear, let the slide go forward, replace the magazine and operate the trigger. 	The soldier is awarded "Fail," if the safety actions are not carried out as listed.
2	Stripping, cleaning and assembling	Pistol loaded, cleaning kit, swabs, rags, rod and oil.	a. Order the soldier to strip the pistol for daily cleaning and ask the soldier the following questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) What is the method of cleaning the weapon in the following conditions (ask the soldier the method in two of these conditions): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) very damp climates? (b) sandy and dusty conditions? (c) very cold climates? (2) What materials are provided for cleaning the pistol? (3) Order the soldier to assemble the pistol. (4) Test the safety catch and half bent. 	a. Award no qualification if any mistake effects safety: b. Skilled - No mistakes Average - 1-3 mistakes Fail - more than 3 mistakes.
3	Magazine filling	Magazine 13 drill rounds.	a. The soldier is to fill the magazine by hand with 13 rounds. b. Leave the magazine filled.	No time limit.
4	Load, ready, make safe	Pistol One magazine containing one drill round. One magazine filled with drill rounds	a. Pistol and magazines in the case. Order " LOAD ", " READY ", " MAKE SAFE ". b. Instructor's note: the soldier is to load with the magazine containing two rounds.	a. Award no qualification if any mistake effects safety. b. Skilled—no mistakes. Average—one to two mistakes. Fail—more than two mistakes.
5	Handling and stoppages	Pistol loaded with one round. Full magazine in holster. Target.	a. Order " READY " and " FIRE ". b. As soon as the trigger is operated order pistol won't fire. c. When the soldier carries out the immediate action, order " EMPTY MAGAZINE ". d. On the trigger being operated order " PISTOL IS FIRING ALL RIGHT ", " PISTOL STOPS ." e. On the immediate action being carried out order " ROUNDS IN MAGAZINE ", " BODY AND CHAMBER CLEAR ". f. On the trigger being operated, order "Pistol is firing all right, Pistol stops" g. On the immediate action being carried out order " OBSTRUCTION IN BODY ". h. On the trigger being operated, order " STOP ". " MAKE SAFE ".	a. Award no qualification if any mistakes affect safety: b. Skilled - all actions correct. Average - one or two mistakes. Fail - more than two mistakes.
6	Unloading	Pistol loaded in the holster. Empty magazine in the holster.	Order " UNLOAD ".	a. Award no qualification if any mistake has effects safety. b. Skilled—all actions. correct. Average—one to two mistakes. Fail—more than two mistakes.

ANNEX B
9mm BROWNING PISTOL

POSITION	RANGE/ROUNDS	STANDARD
Standing	20 m / 5 rds	200 mm

Grouping Standards for the Pistol

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX B
9 mm BROWNING PISTOL PERSONAL WEAPONS TEST

PRACTICE	RANGE (METRES)	ROUNDS	TARGET/EXPOSURE	INSTRUCTIONS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. Kneeling	25	5 Highest Possible Score (HPS) 10	1. One figure 11. 2. No time limit.	1. Fire five rounds deliberate from kneeling position.
2. Kneeling	20	6 HPS 12	1. One figure 11. 2. Three exposures of five seconds, each over a period of 30 seconds.	1. Shooter in the standing position. On the appearance of the target, adopt the kneeling position and fire two shots at each exposure. Return to the standing position between exposures. 2. Order “LOAD” — “READY” — “WATCH AND SHOOT” .
3. Standing	15	5 HPS 10	1. One figure 11. 2. One exposure of ten seconds.	1. Order “LOAD” — “READY” — “WATCH AND SHOOT” . 2. Fire five rounds on the exposure of target.
4. Standing	10	8 HPS 16	1. Two figure 11s 600 mm apart, centre to centre. 2. Four exposures, each of 4 secs with an interval of 5 to 10 secs between each exposure.	1. Two shots are to be fired at each exposure. Return to the ready position between exposures. 2. Order “LOAD” — “READY” — “WATCH AND SHOOT” . 3. Not more than four hits on each target to count.
5. Kneeling Standing Standing Standing	25 20 15 10	2 2 2 2 HPS 16	1. Two figure 11, 600mm apart centre to centre. 2. One exposure at each distance, four secs at 25 m and 3 secs at each other distance. 3. Exposures to be signalled by the firing point officer.	1. Order “LOAD” — “READY” — “WATCH AND SHOOT” . 2. On exposure of targets, shooter adopts kneeling position and fires two shots, one at each target. 3. Not more than four hits on each target to count. 4. Order “STAND UP” , “ADVANCE” . 5. On subsequent exposures shooter fires from the standing position.
Scoring			Qualifying standards	
a. Inside the large rectangle—2 points per hit.			Marksman (85 per cent)	54 points
b. Anywhere else on the scoring area—1 point per hit.			Pass (70 per cent)	45 points
c. HPS—64			Fail	below 45 points

**APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX B
ALTERNATIVE TEST**

PRACTICE	RANGE (METRES)	ROUNDS	TARGET/EXPOSURES	INSTRUCTIONS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. Standing	10	5 HPS 10	1. One figure 11. 2. No time limit.	1. Fire five rounds deliberate from the standing position.
2. Standing	15	10 HPS 20	1. Two figure 11, 600 mm apart centre to centre. 2. Five exposures, each of 5 secs between exposures.	1. Order “ LOAD ”—“ READY ”—“ WATCH AND SHOOT ”. 2. Two shots to be fired at each exposure, one at each target. Return to the ready position between exposures. 3. Not more than 5 hits on each target to count. 4. This is practice two of the alternate test.
3. Standing	15	5 HPS 10	1. One figure 11. 2. Five exposures, each of 3 secs with an interval of 5 to 10 secs between exposures.	1. Order “ LOAD ”—“ READY ”—“ WATCH AND SHOOT ”. 2. Two shots to be fired at each exposure, one at each target. 3. Not more than 5 hits on each target to count. 4. This is practice two of the alternate test.
4. Kneeling	20	5 HPS 10	1. One figure 11. 2. No time limit.	1. Fire five rounds deliberate from the kneeling position. 2. This is practice four of the alternate test.
Scoring 1. a. HPS—50 b. MKSM—43 c. Pass—35 d. Fail—below 35 2. The dress for this test should be combat clothing, fighting order and ear defenders. NBCW masks shall be carried.				

ANNEX C
**A GUIDE TO SHOOTING—CAUSES OF INACCURATE
 SHOOTING AND REMEDIES**

SER	RESULT	FAULT	REMEDY
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Shots scattered in vertical pattern.	Shooting arm too stiff, creating a push-pull motion.	Eliminate tension in shooting arm. Elbow should be locked but arm relaxed.
2	Shot pattern is low.	Anticipating the shot and pressing down on pistol just before firing.	Trigger control. Follow through properly. Shot should come as a surprise.
3	Shot pattern low left (low right for left-handed shooters).	Jerking the trigger	Trigger control. Trigger finger should move smoothly and independently.
4	Scattered shots, no pattern.	Due to one or several of the following: a. Pistol held too tightly. b. Body unbalanced on feet. c. Flinching at moment of firing, causing erratic trigger control. d. Breathing cycle and correct sight picture are not synchronized.	Consistent sight picture achieved by mental concentration as well as by correcting the physical errors.

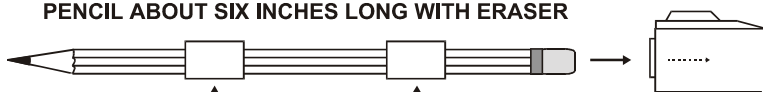
ANNEX D

DRY-FIRE TESTING

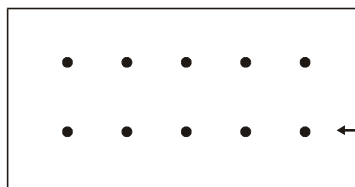
1. The following is a testing method for holding, aiming, breathing and trigger control.
2. A pencil and target sheet are prepared as shown below (Figure D-1). The target sheet is tacked to a wall, at a height of about 5 feet.
3. The student faces the target sheet at arm's length. Loads an empty magazine and allows the action of the pistol to go forward.
4. The modified pencil is inserted fully into the muzzle of the barrel. Eraser first and the hammer is cocked.
5. The student selects a target bull and (applying the techniques of holding, aiming, breathing and trigger control) fires at the target. The muzzle of the pistol must not be more than 1 inch from the target surface when the pistol is fired.
6. The firing pin will strike the eraser and shoot the pencil against the target, making a dot about ½ inch below the bull.
7. The pencil is reloaded, the hammer cocked and the same target bull engaged a total of five times.
8. The aim is to keep the five pencil dots in a group no larger than the bull 1/8 inch. With practice, some students will be able to keep the pencil hitting the same dot.

9mm Pistol

PENCIL ABOUT SIX INCHES LONG WITH ERASER



BANDS OF MASKING OR CELLULOSE
TAPE, TO FIT INSIDE DIAMETER OF BARREL



BULLS, 1/8 INCH
DIAMETER, SPACED
ONE INCH APART ON
PAPER TARGET

TARGET SHEET

Figure D-1: Dry-fire Testing

ANNEX E

METHOD OF DESTRUCTION

PRIORITY OF DESTRUCTION

1. The following priority should be followed when destroying the pistol:

- a. breech mechanism; and
- b. barrel.

GUIDELINES GOVERNING DESTRUCTION

2. The following guidelines should be observed when destroying the pistol:

- a. the destruction must be as complete as possible;
- b. if there is insufficient time for complete destruction, the parts essential for the operation of the pistol will be destroyed first; and
- c. the same essential parts on each weapon must be destroyed to prevent the reconstruction of a complete weapon from several damaged ones.

DESTRUCTION

3. Strip the weapon and using a rock or other hard object; break off or deform the guide loop, slide locking lever, barrel and body.

DISPOSAL

4. The broken weapons and parts should be buried or dumped into streams, mud, snow, swamps, latrines or similar areas.

9mm Pistol

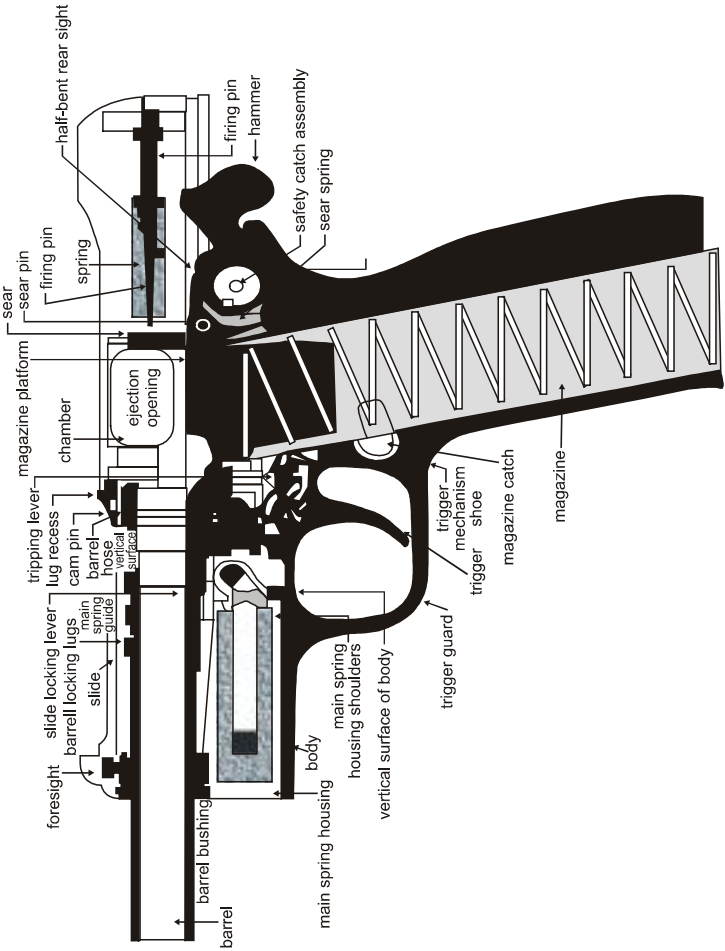


Figure E-1: Sectional View of the Service Pistol, 9mm, in the Cocked Position (Left Side)

NOTE

The ejection opening is on the right side of the pistol

ANNEX F
REFERENCES AND STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENTS

1. B-GL-318-006/PT-Z02 *Shoot-to-live*, is related and may be used in conjunction with this manual.
2. Stanag 2113 - *Destruction of Military Technical Equipment* has been partially incorporated into this manual.