

PRACTICAL SHOTGUN COURSE

FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS





WHY THE POLICE SHOTGUN ?

The 12 gauge shotgun has rightfully become a basic police weapon. Its effectiveness in riot control and use against barricaded gunmen is unequaled. From a law enforcement point of view, it has several distinct advantages over the more common small arms in the police arsenal.

First, it has tremendous fire power and versatility. All 12 gauge ammunition including the rifled slug, tear gas, and smoke may be fired with it. Tear gas grenades may be launched from the shotgun and bayonets may be affixed to the barrel.

Second, it can be fired accurately at night. Instinctive point-shoulder shooting produces an effective pattern of shot.

Third, the range is limited, making it an excellent gun for use in congested areas. Additional rounds may be quickly reloaded without taking the gun out of service.

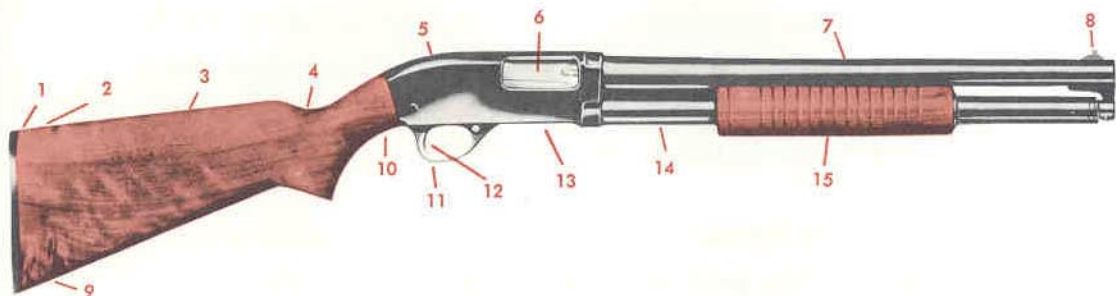
Fourth, training is relatively simple. Once the proper techniques of combat firing are learned, little practice is needed to retain the skill.

Finally, it has a definite psychological advantage. Most criminals recognize the tremendous firepower potential of a shotgun. They know it is rare for an officer to miss with a riot-gun.

WHICH SHOTGUN?

Many factors should be considered when selecting a shotgun for police use. A police officer must have a riot-gun that can be loaded and unloaded quickly, easily, and safely. It must be a reasonably priced gun, built for rough and rugged duty to provide years of service.

For future reference and as a training aid, the nomenclature of a new High Standard 7 shot, 18" barrel riot-gun is shown below.



- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Butt Plate | 8. Front Site |
| 2. Heel | 9. Toe |
| 3. Stock | 10. Pistol Grip |
| 4. Comb | 11. Trigger Guard |
| 5. Receiver | 12. Trigger |
| 6. Bolt | 13. Loading Port |
| 7. Barrel | 14. Magazine |

15. Operating Slide Stock
(fore end)

SAFETY

In using any weapon, safety cannot be overemphasized. The basic firearms safety rules, as shown in the box at left always apply.

1. Treat every gun as if it were loaded.
2. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
3. Keep the action open when not in use.
4. Know your gun and ammunition.
5. Be sure of your target and backstop.
6. Keep safety on and finger off trigger until ready to fire.
7. Obey instantly all firing line commands.

For proper performance, all weapons should be kept in top condition. In addition to frequent visual inspections, they should be fired regularly to insure there are no malfunctions not discernible by visual inspection. Firearms training confined to the handgun only, is not adequate for today's police officer. All officers should be given sufficient practice to become thoroughly familiar with all the weapons they might be called on to use.

When loading the riot-gun, officers should follow — without fail — the loading procedures shown below.



Is the gun empty?



Check the open breech for yourself, keeping finger off trigger.



Before loading, engage safety, elevate muzzle.



With muzzle elevated — load with breech block closed.



After loading, come to ready or port position — wait for commands.

SHOOTING TIPS

BASIC FUNDAMENTALS 1. THE STANCE. The right-handed



shooter should assume a shooting position with the left foot one half step in front of and about one foot to the left of the right foot. The line of the shooter's shoulders should be 45 degrees to the left and away from the line of the gun. The knees should be slightly bent. The shooter should lean into the shotgun to prevent being put off balance by recoil. Good solid stance helps the shooter relax and move the weapon properly. (Left-handed shooters merely reverse the position of the feet and shoulders as outlined above.)

2. **MOUNTING THE GUN.** It is improper for the shooter to bring his weapon up from a point directly under his shoulder. A shotgun should be pushed out and then brought up and back to the shoulder in line with the direction of the shot. The good shooter puts his gun to his face. The poor shooter puts his face to the gun.



3. **AIMING.** Preferably, the rifle, handgun, and shotgun, all should be shot with both eyes open. The shooter who shoots with one eye closed has a much more difficult time in judging range than does the shooter who uses his normal binocular vision. Mounting the gun as in No. 2 above, the good shooter thrusts his head out into the position it will be when he fires the gun. As the butt is brought up and back to his shoulder, his eye is in line with the barrel and he is ready to shoot.





SHOOTING TIPS continued

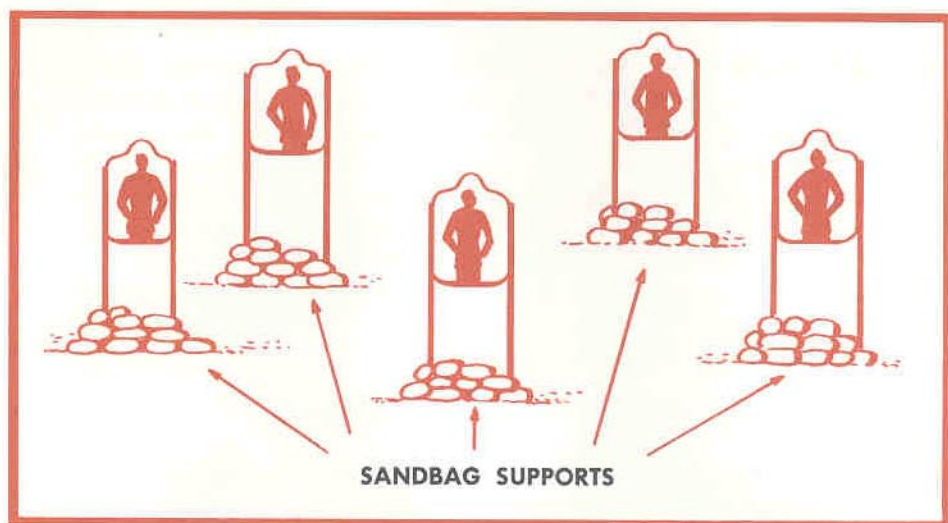
4. **LEAD FOR MOVING TARGETS.** While the Practical Shotgun Course for Law Enforcement Officers does not include shooting at moving targets, mention should be made of this phase of shooting. The good shooter knows that to properly lead a moving target is more of an art than a science. One man's lead is not necessarily correct for another individual. Variables such as reaction time, as well as speed, angle, distance, and height of the target may change. Individual practice is the solution to the lead problem for moving targets.

5. When using rifled slug ammunition in the shotgun, the fundamentals of rifle shooting apply:
 - a. Correct sight alignment
 - b. Solid position
 - c. Smooth trigger-squeeze
 - d. Breath control
 - e. Rhythmic follow through

Remember — the mark of an expert is not only how well he shoots but also the manner in which he handles his weapon.

PRACTICE SAFETY AT ALL TIMES.

COURSE OF FIRE



15 YDS. WIDE

The Practical Shotgun Course is designed with simplicity, economy, practical training, and safety in mind. Throughout the entire course, the movement and actions of the shooter are controlled by a range officer.

Any outdoor pistol range or other area with a good back-stop may be used for the Practical Shotgun Course. Targets may be easily and inexpensively constructed and set up as in the illustration above. All that is required are sandbags, 1" x 2" furring strips, and targets. The targets should be staggered and numbered.

Before firing the Practical Shotgun Course, the range officer should brief the shooter in the nomenclature of the gun to be used, range safety precautions, the safe condition of the weapon, and the course of fire.

The course of fire is as follows:

DISTANCE	ROUNDS FIRED	TYPE	POSITION
50 yards	3	Slug	Kneeling
35 yards	2	Slug	Aimed
25 yards	5	00 Buck	Aimed
15 yards	5	00 Buck	Hip



PORT ARMS OR READY POSITION

At the beginning of the course of fire, the shooter, accompanied by an observer, will load on command of the range officer. After loading, the shooter should have the safety on and his finger outside the trigger guard. To signify the gun is loaded, the shooter should come to the "ready" or "port" arms position.



KNEELING

At the 50 yard line, the shooter will be instructed to load with 3 rounds of rifled slug ammunition, and come to port arms. On command, the shooter fires these 3 rounds from the kneeling position (shown at left) at the target numbers and in the sequence specified by the range officer. After firing, the shooter should open the breech and advance on command.



AIMED

At the 35 yard line, the shooter will be instructed to load with 2 rounds of rifled slug ammunition and come to port arms. On command, the shooter will fire these 2 rounds at the target numbers specified from the aimed firing position shown at left. After firing, the shooter should open the breech and advance on command.



AIMED

At the 25 yard line, the shooter will be instructed to load with 5 rounds of OO Buck ammunition and come to port arms. On command, the shooter will fire these 5 rounds from the aimed firing position (shown at left) at the target numbers and in the sequence as specified by the range officer. After firing the shooter should open the breech and advance on command.



HIP

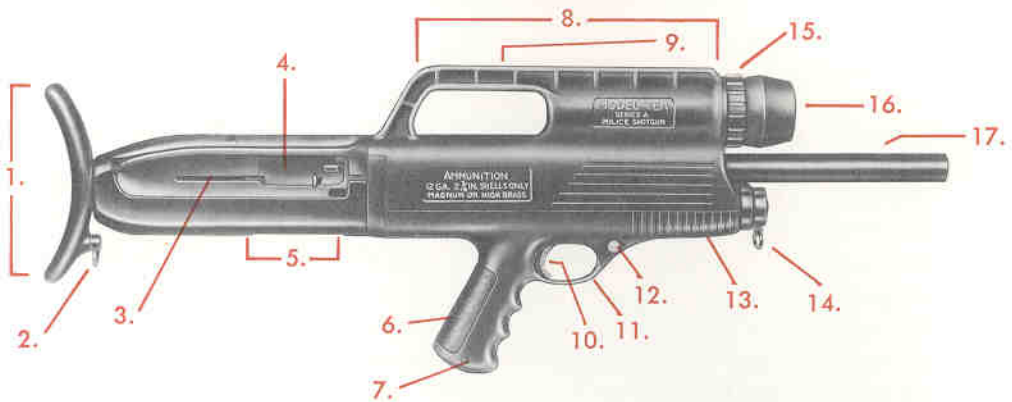
At the 15 yard line, the shooter will again be instructed to load with 5 rounds of OO Buck and shoot from the hip firing position (shown at left) at the target numbers and in the sequence specified by the range officer. After shooting the final 5 rounds, the breech will be opened and the shooter should await further commands.

The type of ammunition used or the number of rounds used at each firing position may be varied to fit the individual department's budgetary limitations. The positions as shown above simulate actual combat firing positions at the specified ranges and will train the individual officer in a variety of shooting positions.

At each shooting point, the observer should keep track of the number of times each target is hit. A possible score would be 15 — providing each of 5 targets are hit no more or no less than 3 times throughout the entire Practical Shotgun Course. After the new officer has become familiar with the Practical Shotgun Course, 2½ minutes time can be allotted to firing the entire 15 rounds thus making the course more difficult by adding a time element.

A NEW APPROACH

Police firearms training efforts should not be restricted to ideal weather conditions during daylight hours. A police officer may be called upon to perform at night under adverse conditions. His weapon should guarantee him the same degree of readiness as did his training. Practical firearms training after dark has generally been lacking due to the safety factor involved. A police shotgun, with a built-in searchlight, makes night firing not only practical, but safe. The M-10 police shotgun is designed to meet these needs.



- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Stock Yoke | 7. Sling Swivel | 13. Magazine Housing |
| 2. Sling Swivel | 8. Sight Plane | 14. Sling Swivel |
| 3. Receiver | 9. Carrying Handle | 15. Searchlight Switch |
| 4. Ejection Port | 10. Trigger | 16. Searchlight |
| 5. Loading Port | 11. Trigger Guard | 17. Barrel |
| 6. Pistol Grip | 12. Safety | |

The multiple advantages of an all-purpose police shotgun are measured by maneuverability, versatility, and durability. Meeting all these standards in a single easy-to-operate model ensures the policeman an absolute defense to accomplish his mission. The Model Ten achieves these requirements in a combination of features.

The Model Ten is a gas operated autoloading shotgun. This one-handed police shotgun delivers 12 gauge firepower with pistol control. A searchlight is engineered directly into the weapon to give the officer a completely free hand. The receiver and barrel housings are constructed of tough fiberglass fortified nylon. It's equipped with a ridge sight that runs the full length

of the carrying handle and searchlight housing. This double border ridge quickly offers perfect sight alignment. The stock yoke freely rotates a full 360°. Combined with the shorter overall length of 27 $\frac{1}{8}$ "', the stock yoke feature provides versatility of use by allowing security of concealment for plainclothes officers. The one-hand pistol grip and sling enables the officer to search and handcuff a suspect with positive handgun control.

Comparing the length to conventional shotguns, the Model Ten is suited for use in prowl car mounted conditions. Either driver or passenger can easily swing the gun out a side window and deliver aimed fire from the shoulder, or fire with one hand. (This does not suggest that the driver can shoot and operate the vehicle at the same time.)

The searchlight innovation allows a sweeping search of darkened alleys and warehouses with a beam of light in direct line with the bore of the gun. The officer is now able to open doors and move cartons with a free hand. Police officers, in a darkened room, should never make a target of themselves by holding a light in front of them. The maneuverability and reduced recoil of the Model Ten permits the officer to raise the gun off to the side, away from his body, and deliver a shot, if necessary. Other methods include taking cover behind a door casement or other suitable structure. Then, shine the light into the room to see if it draws gunfire. This type of search, usually made with handguns, is now supported by 12 gauge shotgun firepower. 00 Buck will deliver nine pellets, each equal to the diameter of a .32 caliber bullet, wherever the searchlight is shined. From 30 to 40 yards, the shot pattern will spread sufficiently to cover a man.

The searchlight, with special lens protector, is molded into the upper barrel housing. The searchlight beam is bore-sighted at 30 yards. It is activated quickly and easily by an off-on-off lateral ring switch. Recoil has no effect on the switch.

The negligible recoil of the M-10 is due to the straight line design and gas operated principle of the weapon. By comparison, conventional shoulder arm stocks have the comb and heel dropped below the line of the barrel. The consequence is a rearward and downward recoil. This is due to the principle of equal and opposite recoil action following the line of least resistance. Since there is no conventional stock on the Model Ten, recoil is rearward only. Muzzle rise is virtually eliminated. The autoloading gas operation principle helps to reduce recoil by bleeding off some of the gas pressure to operate the bolt for the reloading cycle.

Recoil may be substantially reduced further when firing the gun with one hand from the hip. Place the yoke firmly in the crook of the arm inside the elbow. The cambering action of the upper arm, from the pivot of the shoulder, offers a great distance of recoil travel.

TRAINING WITH THE MODEL TEN

Police shotgun training should prepare the officer for every shotgun situation. The uniformed policeman, at a roadblock, wants **maximum firepower** in a gun that offers the psychological deterrent of a 12 gauge shotgun. The plainclothes man, on a stakeout, wants **maximum firepower** in a gun that can be easily concealed. The K-9 handler wants **maximum firepower** deliverable with one hand. The cycle officer wants **maximum firepower** sheathed in a saddle scabbard. The Model Ten fits all these situations and more — riot duty, warehouse, and loft searches, searching, and handcuffing suspects, surveillances, firing from a cruiser, plus all combat situations.



PORT

The standard "port" arms position may be used for the "ready", or the M-10 can be slung from the shoulder by the sling swivels located at the pistol grip or the fore end. This allows the officer complete freedom of movement for note taking, etc., by letting the weapon rest alongside the body. If needed, the M-10 can be swung into action as quickly as the officer can draw a handgun. This same method can be used to conceal the gun under an outer coat for plainclothesmen.



AIMED

Adapting the Model Ten to the practical shotgun course should include all of the basic shooting fundamentals and safety practices used with conventional police shotguns. The offhand standing shoulder position with the Model Ten offers the shooter a variety of adjustments to produce accurate firepower. With the stock yoke tightly positioned into the shoulder pocket, the shooter may use the free hand in the carrying handle port, under the fore end stock, or to augment the hold on the pistol grip as in the PPC kneeling position. Each of these positions tends to steady or support the gun for long range rifled slug shooting. The gun can be fired from the shoulder, single handed, without support.



HIP

The hip shooting position parallels that of the practical pistol course. Using the Model Ten gives the officer the latitude of a 180° swing. Sustained repetitive shooting is achieved with little effort due to mobility, weight, configuration, and the gas operation of the autoloader. The yoke fits snugly into the bend of the arm, just above the elbow. Feet are spread about shoulder width apart with the left foot slightly forward for a right handed shooter. Body weight is evenly distributed on the balls of the feet with the knees bent to a point directly over the toes. A slight crouch of the torso balances the body as the gun comes out on target. Keep the wrist locked and the forearm parallel to the ground. The elbow is bent and held close to the body.



KNEELING

The proper kneeling position for the right handed shooter is assumed by seating the stock yoke into the pocket of the shoulder and placing the right knee on the ground in a 45° angle to the line of the target. His free hand may support the weapon at the fore end, through the carrying handle, or under the pistol grip. With his left elbow on his left knee, the shooter can deliver aimed shots in a comfortable, steady position.



WALL SEARCH

The standard wall search position with the M-10 allows the officer complete coverage of the prisoner throughout the entire process of the search. The reduced length and one hand control allows the officer to step right in over the instep of the "spread eagled" prisoner. The wall search is conducted in the same manner that is used with a handgun. The only difference is in the coverage of a 12 gauge shotgun over that of a handgun.

No training is complete without giving the shooter some tips on the care and cleaning of his firearms. Like all fine guns, police shotguns require periodic maintenance to insure proper functioning. The Model Ten has been designed to practically eliminate lubrication of all operating parts. The magazine tube and piston parts can be cleaned of all residue with solvent and dried with a lint free cloth. They need not be oiled.

LOADING & UNLOADING PROCEDURE

To load the first shell into the chamber, first engage the safety (located on forward portion of the trigger guard) by pushing from left to right. Be sure the red band on the safety is not visible. Open the action by pulling the cocking handle all the way to the rear. The action will lock open in this position. Drop the first shell into the ejection port. Depress the cartridge stop button. The action will have closed, carrying the shell into the chamber. The Model Ten is designed to function with either 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high base or 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " magnum loads, interchangeably, without adjustment.

To load the magazine tube, hold the M-10 upside down in the left hand with the loading port on top. Depress the follower with the shell in the right hand, while holding down the cartridge stop button with the left middle finger. Be sure to push each shell well past the cartridge stops by pushing them downward and forward. The gun has a capacity of five rounds with four in the tube and one in the chamber. It is now fully loaded and ready to fire. Disengage the safety by pushing it from right to left. The red ring on the safety will now appear.



To unload the magazine, lock the trigger by pushing the safety from left to right. Push the cartridge stop button and depress the cartridge lifter (follower). Hold the cartridge lifter down then press in the right side cartridge stop on inside of receiver. The rearward pressure of the magazine spring will release the shell from the tube. Repeat the procedure until the magazine is empty. This operation is easiest when holding the gun upside down in the left hand. Clear the action by pulling the cocking handle fully rearward. The chambered round will extract and eject. The gun is now completely empty.

HIGH STANDARD RIOT GUNS

ACCURATE - HARD HITTING RIOT GUNS designed exclusively for police use by High Standard.



MODEL 10
18" Barrel — 5 Shot



MODEL 8111
18" Barrel — 7 Shots



MODEL 8113
18" Barrel — 7 Shots — Rifle Sights



MODEL 8104
20" Barrel — 6 Shots

MODEL NUMBER	GAUGE	MAGAZINE CAPACITY	SIGHT	BARREL LENGTH	OVERALL LENGTH	WEIGHT LBS.	SHIPPING WEIGHT LBS.
10	12	5*	Bead	18"	27"	7	8
8111	12	7**	Beaded Ramp	18"	37¾"	7½	8
8113	12	7**	Adj. Rifle	18"	37¾"	7½	8
8104	12	6***	Beaded Ramp	20"	39¾"	7	8½

SPECIAL FEATURE

All Riot Gun butt stocks are drilled for quick attachment of sling swivels. Sling and swivels are available as extra option.

*5 shots with four shells in magazine and 1 in the chamber.

**7 shots with six shells in magazine and 1 in the chamber.

***6 shots with five shells in magazine and 1 in the chamber.

Many law enforcement agencies prefer Riot Guns with Parkerized finish, oiled-walnut forearm and butt stocks with rubber recoil pads. High Standard Riot Guns so equipped are available on special order.



prepared as a service
for all law enforcement agencies by

THE HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORP.

HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT

Our gratitude is extended to Chief Francis V. McManus of the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department and Chief Thomas J. Sullivan of the Wethersfield, Connecticut Police Department for their assistance and advice in the preparation of this booklet.