

BSA TROOP 828
SHOOTING WEEKEND GUN SAFETY CLASS

AGENDA:

1. Review distinctions between shotguns, rifles & pistols.
 2. Review make-up of shotgun shells and rifle bullets.
 - a. Shotgun gauges
 - b. Rifle Calibers
 - c. Specific use of each (Birds/Animals)
 3. Discuss bullet/pellet trajectory.
 4. Operating mechanisms:
 - a. Single shot
 - b. Pump-action
 - c. Lever-action
 - d. Bolt-action
 - e. Semi-automatic
 - f. Single barrel
 - g. Double barrel
 - i. Over/under
 - ii. Side-by-side
 5. Ten Commandments of Shooting Safety
 6. Additional Safety/Handling rules:
 - a. Don't rely on gun's safety
 - b. Use correct ammunition
 - c. If your gun fails to fire...
 - d. Be sure barrel is clear
 - e. Don't alter or modify gun
 - f. Service gun after each use and periodically
 - g. Learn mechanical and handling characteristics before firing
 - h. Do not call a gun a "WEAPON"; Weapons kill people
 7. Shooting Range Rules
 - a. Permission to Enter
 - b. Permission to set up target
 - c. Permission to pick up gun
 - d. Permission to load
 - e. Permission to fire
 - f. Cease fire
 - g. Permission to retrieve target
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BSA TROOP 828

GUN SAFETY & EDUCATION

LONG GUN TYPES:

RIFLE - Bolt Action, Pump, Single Shot, Lever Action,
Semi-automatic.

SHOTGUN - Bolt Action, Pump, Single Shot, Lever Action,
Semi-automatic, Hinged (Single & Double Barrel,
Over/Under).

RIFLE PARTS - Stock, Barrel, Bolt, Hammer, Action,
Front/Rear Sight, Magazine, Receiver

SHOTGUN PARTS - Stock, Barrel, Slide, Action, Front/Rear
Sight, Magazine, Receiver

RIFLE AMMUNITION - Center Fire, Rim Fire

SHOTGUN AMMUNITION - Pellets, Slugs

HOW BULLETS FIRE: Hammer strikes primer, Primer
detonates powder, Powder firing
produces gases, Expanding hot gases
propel shot/bullet.

BASIC SAFETY RULES:

1. Always Point Muzzle in Safe Direction.
2. Only Put Finger on Trigger When Ready to Shoot.
3. Keep Action Open Until Ready to Shoot.
4. Always Assume That Guns are Loaded.
5. Never Point Guns at Anyone.

RULES FOR SAFE SHOOTING:

1. Learn How the Gun Operates.
2. Check that Ammunition Matches Gun.
3. Be Sure of What is Being Shot at.
4. Know What is Beyond Target.

SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS:

1. Safety Equipment - Eye Protection, Ear Protection & Proper Clothes.
2. Safety - Keep on until ready to pull trigger
3. Basic Positions - Prone, Kneeling & Standing.
4. Shot Preparation - What is being shot & with what gun.
5. Line up stance with expected target.
6. Know your target - Size, Distance, Speed & Direction.
7. Fit butt firmly to shoulder.
8. Keep eyes focused on the target.
9. Swing to target (Shotgun)/Line-up target (Rifle).
10. Trigger pull - squeeze firmly, do not jerk!
11. Follow target after shooting.

PRACTICE HINTS:

1. Learn to point.
2. Point with gun.
3. Simulate pulling trigger.

RULES HUNTERS CAN LIVE BY...

...TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SHOOTING SAFETY

1 Always point the muzzle in a safe direction. Do not point a firearm or bow at anything you do not intend to shoot. Control the direction of the muzzle at all times. Never rest a muzzle on your toe or foot. Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until the instant you are ready to fire. Always keep the safety on until ready to fire; however, the safety should never be a substitute for safe firearm handling.

2 Treat every firearm or bow with the same respect you would show a loaded gun or nocked arrow. Every time you pick up a firearm, the first thing you do is control the muzzle and check to see if it is loaded. Be sure the chamber and magazine are empty and that the action is open until ready to be fired. If you do not understand how to determine if it is loaded, do not accept the firearm until someone has safely shown you that it is unloaded. Read your instruction manual carefully before you handle new firearms or bows.

3 Be sure of your target and what is in front of and beyond your target. Before you pull the trigger you must properly identify game animals. Until your target is fully visible and in good light, do not even raise your scope to see it. Use binoculars! Know what is in front of and behind your target. Determine that you have a safe backstop or background. Since you do not know what is on the other side, never take a shot at any animals on top of ridges or hillsides. Know how far bullets, arrows and pellets can travel. Never shoot at flat, hard surfaces, such as water, rocks or steel because of ricochets.

4 Unload firearms and unstring conventional bows when not in use. Leave actions open, and store sporting arms in cases when traveling to and from shooting areas. Take bolts out or break down shotguns if necessary. Know how your equipment operates. Store and transport

firearms and ammunition separately and under lock and key. Store firearms and bows in cool, dry places. Use gun or trigger locks and guards when not in use.

5 Handle firearms, arrows and ammunition carefully. Avoid horse-play with firearms. Never climb a fence, a tree or a ladder with a loaded firearm or bow and arrows. Never jump a ditch or cross difficult terrain with a loaded firearm or nocked arrow. Never face or look down the barrel from the muzzle end. Be sure the only ammunition you carry correctly matches the gauge or caliber you are shooting. Always carry arrows in a protected cover or quiver. Learn the proper carries. Try to use the two-hand carry whenever possible because it affords you the best muzzle control. Always carry handguns with hammers over an empty chamber or cylinder. If you fail, be sure to disassemble the gun and check the barrel from the breech end for obstructions. Carry a field cleaning kit.

6 Know your safe zone-of-fire and stick to it. Your safe zone-of-fire is that area or direction in which you can safely fire a shot. It is "down range" at a shooting facility. In the field it is that mental image you draw in your mind with every step you take. Be sure you know where your companions are at all times. Never swing your gun or bow out of your safe zone-of-fire. Know the safe carries when there are persons to your sides, in front of, or behind you. If in doubt, never take a shot. When hunting, wear daylight fluorescent orange so you can be seen from a distance or in heavy cover.

7 Control your emotions when it comes to safety. If you lose control of your emotions you may do something carelessly. If you have just shot a target or animal you

probably will be excited. At that moment you may turn with a loaded firearm back towards your friends or you might run with a loaded firearm towards a downed animal with the gun safety off. You or someone else may be in danger once you lose control of your emotions. Show discipline. Rehearse in your mind what the safe actions will be. Do not allow your daydreams to replace good judgment. Show restraint and pass up shots which have the slightest chance of being unsafe.

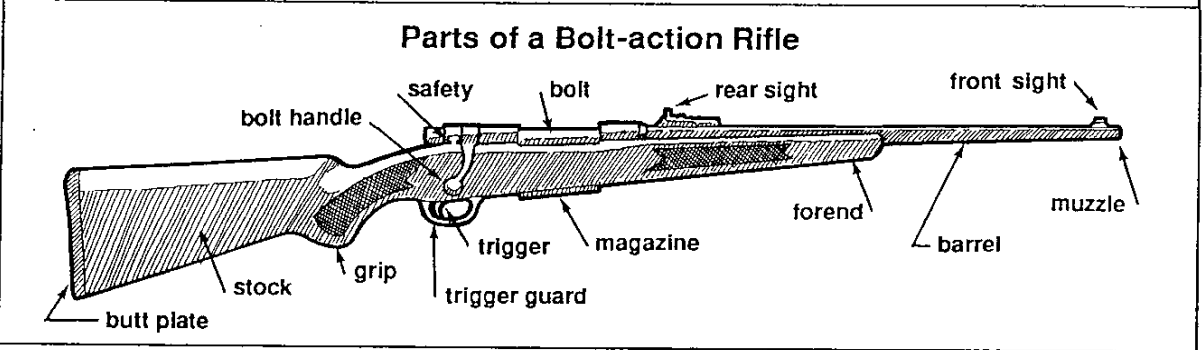
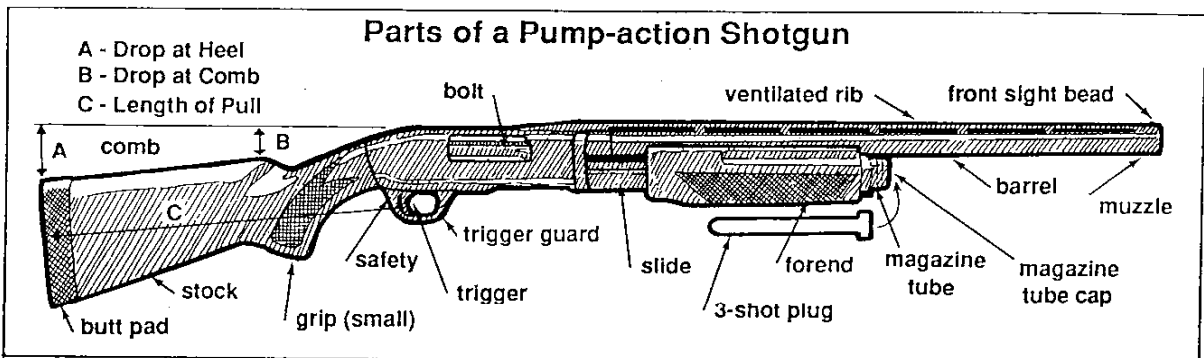
8 Wear hearing and eye protection. While shooting at the range, you must wear hearing and eye protection at all times. Firearms are loud and can create noises which are damaging to a person's hearing. It can be a gradual loss of hearing due to outbursts of noise over many years. The damage could also be immediate, especially if your ears are next to a muzzle blast! Vibrations from the blast are enough to create loss of hearing. Wear glasses to protect your eyes from escaping gases, burnt powder (especially in blackpowder shooting), and other debris.

9 Don't drink alcohol or take drugs before or while handling firearms or bow and arrows. Alcohol and drugs impair normal physical and mental body functions and must not be used before or while handling firearms or archery equipment. These substances affect emotions, making it easier to lose control.

10 Be aware of additional circumstances which require added caution or safety awareness. Just because something isn't listed under these "ten commandments of shooting safety" doesn't mean you can ignore it if it is dangerous. There may be rules such as in muzzleloading or archery or posted at a shooting range which should also be followed. Also, practice reloading safely by following and reading all specific instructions. Practice all commandments of shooting safety. Ensure a safe future for you, others and the shooting sports!

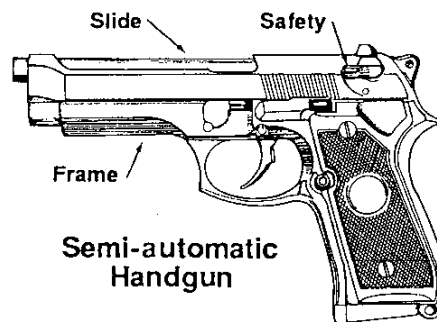
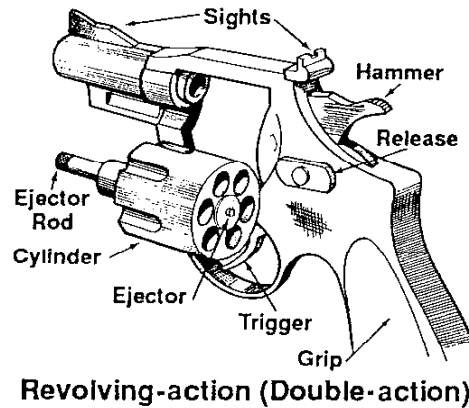
BE CAREFUL, COURTEOUS, CONSIDERATE AND CAPABLE

SHOOTING SAFETY RULES



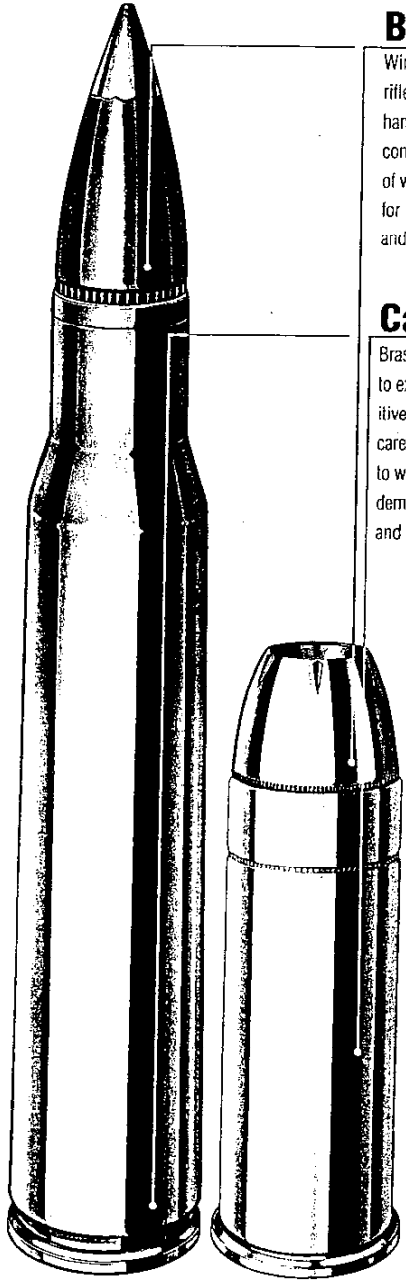
TEN COMMANDMENTS OF SHOOTING SAFETY

- 1** Always point the muzzle in a safe direction.
- 2** Treat every firearm or bow with the same respect you would show a loaded gun or nocked arrow.
- 3** Be sure of your target and what is in front of and beyond your target.
- 4** Unload firearms and unstring conventional bows when not in use.
- 5** Handle firearms, arrows and ammunition carefully.
- 6** Know your safe zone-of-fire and stick to it.
- 7** Control your emotions when it comes to safety.
- 8** Wear hearing and eye protection.
- 9** Don't drink alcohol or take drugs before or while handling firearms or bow and arrows.
- 10** Be aware of additional circumstances which require added caution or safety awareness.



Centerfire Rifle and Handgun Exterior View

Centerfire Rifle and Handgun Cutaway View



Winchester Silvertip®
Rifle Cartridge

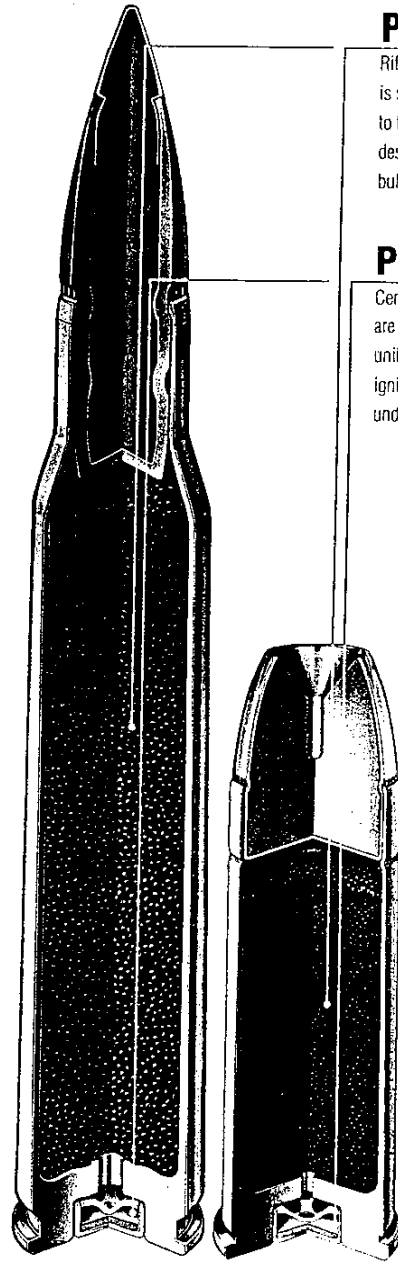
Winchester Silvertip®
Hollow Point Handgun Cartridge

Bullet

Winchester centerfire rifle and centerfire handgun bullets come in a variety of weights and types for use in all hunting and shooting situations.

Case

Brass cases are made to exact sizes for positive chambering and carefully formulated to withstand the high demands of shooting and reloading.



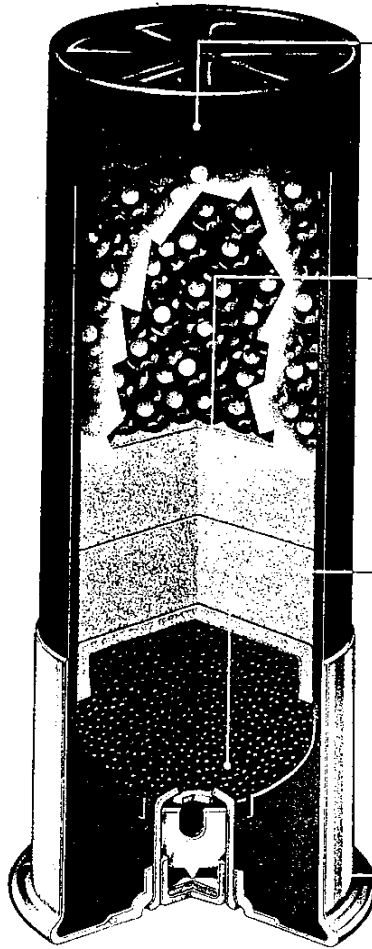
Powder

Rifle and handgun powder is selected according to the bullet type, desired velocity and bullet performance.

Primer

Centerfire primers are designed to give uniform dependable ignition of powder under all conditions.

Super X[®] High-Brass Shotshell Cutaway View



Hull

A one-piece compression-formed hull that is extra strong and excellent for reloading.

Wad

The Mark 5 wad system seals the gas chamber, absorbs the shock with special fiber wads, and protects the shot down the barrel with the plastic collar.

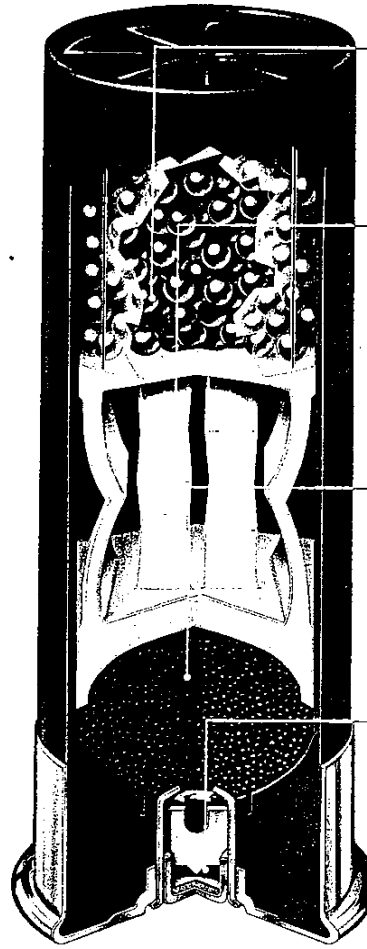
Powder

Winchester high energy propellants deliver the power and velocity needed for demanding hunting situations.

Metal Head

For positive functioning.

AA[®] Target Shotshell Cutaway View



Shot

Shot comes in a variety of sizes. See chart below.

Wad

The one piece AA wad is designed to produce more consistent patterns by protecting the shot and ensuring reliable powder combustion.

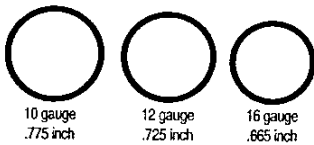
Powder

Winchester new and improved powders burn cleanly and consistently for more uniform patterns and velocities.

Primer

Shotshell primers are designed for quick, sure ignition.

Standard Bore Diameters

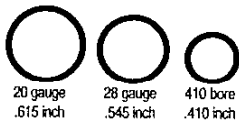


10 gauge
.775 inch

12 gauge
.725 inch

16 gauge
.665 inch

(subject to variations of a few thousandths of an inch under manufacturing tolerances)



20 gauge
.615 inch

28 gauge
.545 inch

410 bore
.410 inch

Various Shot Sizes



| | | | | | | | | | | Buckshot Sizes | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| #74 | #43 | #1 | 0 | 00 | 000 | | | | | | Shot Number | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Diameter in inches | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Pieces/Lb. Lead | | |
| 24 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 36 | | | | | | | | |
| 338 | 295 | 173 | 143 | 130 | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Shot Sizes | | | |
| 9 | 8 1/2 | 8 | 7 1/2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | BB | BBB | T | Shot Number |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Diameter in inches |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Pieces/Lb. Lead |
| 585 | 479 | 418 | 350 | 225 | 170 | 135 | — | 87 | — | 50 | — | — | |
| — | — | — | 316 | 242 | 191 | 153 | 125 | 103 | 72 | 51 | 53 | | Steel |

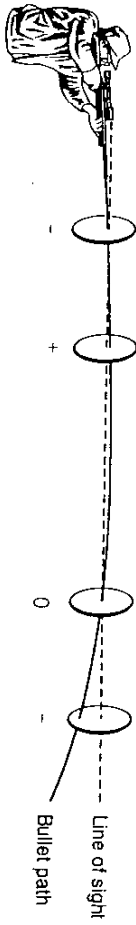
Ammunition Training Aid

This booklet is provided by the Winchester Division of Olin Corporation as an educational service to The Hunter Education Association.

Remember:
Ammunition and firearms should always be handled carefully.

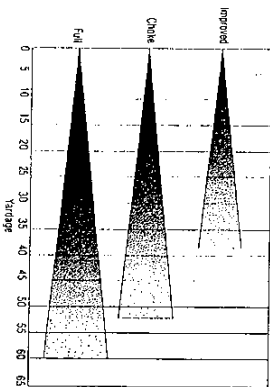


Bullet Trajectory



22 rifle, centerfire handgun, shotgun slug, and centerfire rifle ammunition all fire a single projectile. Once the projectile leaves the barrel of the gun, it starts to slowly drop due to gravity. In order to hit a distant target, a bullet must travel in an arched path called trajectory. The projectile will then drop back into the line of sight at some point down range, called the zero point (marked 0 above), and then continues to drop. While the line of sight remains a straight line to the target, the muzzle of the gun must be slightly elevated in order to launch the projectile in an arched path.

Shotshell Chokes and Pattern



Most shotgun shells use many small pellets that begin to spread apart after leaving the end of the barrel, called the muzzle. The amount the shot spreads is determined by the choke of the shotgun barrel and the distance the shot has traveled from the muzzle. Choke is a constriction in the muzzle. Patterns created by the choke sizes of full, modified and improved cylinder are illustrated above.