# UNIT 1



## .38 Smith & Wesson: Military and Police

The Smith and Wesson Caliber . 38 Military and Police model has been rightfully termed "The Backbone of the Smith and Wesson Line." It is credited with being the most successful and widely accepted police duty revolver of the early twentieth century. It is also the basis for the Smith and Wesson "K" size frame upon which the majority of the S&W revolvers such as the K-38 etc. is based. The list of the "K" frame models are simply too numerous to mention in all variations. From a gunsmithing point of view, if you understand and can service the Military and Police, then you can service all of the Smith and Wesson revolvers!

The onlibers for which the Military and Police have at one time been chambered would entail about all available handgun cartridges. It is best known in . 38 Special in Police duty circles . During World War II, the Military and Police saw two important duties. The first was as a side arm for the various air services in . 38 Special caliber and wartime parkerized finish. The second as a supplemental to the British Armed Forces in caliber . 38-200 which is the same cartridge for all practical purposes as the . 38 S&W cartridge . Many of them returned to these shores as supplus after the war. It was not unusual for a . 38 Special reamer or something resembling the reamer to be utilized as a method of converting these guns to accept the . 38 Special cartridge. The . 38 S&W cartridge is a larger diameter and the converted revolvers usually split a . 38 Special case when fired. It is a point to check if you run across one of these conversions. Just look in the cylinder, and you can easily see the converted chamber.

Of all of the other calibers, perhaps the most popular was the . 32 WCF, better known as the . 32-20 Winchester. They bring a nice price if you can find one! The M&P was available in barrel lengths from two to eight inches and in both round and square but with a wide variety of wood grips. A target version was also available with the only change being the adjustable sights and a better trigger pull.

The replacement for the Military and Police model, was the model "10" differing primarily in the thickness and weight of the barrel and improved sights. It was available in blued or nickel finish with many of the most popular finishes seen being the satin nickel (non-reflective). The model "10" is also the basis upon which many of the competition hand crafted revolvers were built by pistol smiths.

Care should be exercised when removing the side plate. If the side plate screws are removed and the grips removed, tap the frame to one side of the side plate with a plastic or rubber hammer and the side plate will "pop" loose. If this fails, tap the side of the frame on the side opposite the side plate with the same hammer, and the plate will loosen. Do not use a metallic hammer.

An inexpensive "special" tool for this purpose can be made from a common steak or dinner knife. <u>Dull</u> the cutting edge and select one that tapers from the handle to the tip somewhat like a thin wedge. Place it between the side plate and the hammer and just push it down toward the trigger. Do not pry the plate off because you may bend and damage the plate. This special tapered "tool" will prove handy around the bench for similar usage.



Also note that the front (toward the muzzle) side plate screw serves a dual purpose. It helps retain the side plate to the frame and also enters a groove in the yoke (part number 5023 in exploded view drawing). Occasionally you will find a Smith and Wesson revolver with a stiff and hard to swing open cylinder. The first place to look is this forward screw and its recess cut in the yoke. Dirt, hardened grease and other residue may be blocking the recess cut. In addition, someone may have replaced the forward screw with a tip too long and it is binding in the recess. You can easily check this by simply tightening and loosening the screw. When reassembling the revolver, be sure to lightly lubricate the recess cut.

In your lessons to come, I will emphasize the absolute essential need to very closely study each and every exploded drawing in your course. This particular lesson helps to illustrate this need! Take a close look at the exploded drawing of the model "10". Down under the frame you will note the drawing of a screw. This is the strain screw that everts pressure on the mainspring (part number 5047). Look closely at the drawing and you will see two part numbers designated. Now look on the parts list for those numbers. . .They are numbers 5035 and 5064 and the listing states that 5035 is for the round butt model while part number 5064 is for the square butt model. They will not interchange and placing the wrong screw in the revolver will result in a malfunction! This illustrates the importance of always having an exploded drawing and examining it closely. If you look real close, you will see that the solid line of the drawing is for the square butt version while the dotted line is for the round butt version of the model "10".

Since we are discussing this part of the revolver, look at the mainspring. Does it show two part numbers? No, just one. Consequently one mainspring will fit both the square and round butt versions.

### Look and Learn!

Now look at the exploded drawing. See part number 5454 and 5455, which differ only in length—hence the two numbers, which is termed the extractor rod. Note that it is threaded on the end back toward the gun. The problem with the gun being hard to swing the cylinder open is simply that the thread is not tight! Hold the revolver in your vise, insert a piece of the leather around the knurled end of the rod and grip it securely with your pliers and tighten it by screwing it in further. The cylinder should now swing free. Sometimes the threads are covered with residue and may be difficult to screw in; and in this case, just work it back and forth. A drop of oil sometimes helps.

Now and now only, open the cylinder. Until the rod is screwed in place securely, do not try to force the cylinder open because you will spring the rod and jam it in place. The reason the cylinder will not turn freely when the gun is cycled is due to this rod being bent! Usually by someone trying to force the cylinder to swing out.

Remove the front side plate screw. Pull the cylinder assembly forward and out of the revolver's frame. Grasp the yoke (part number 5023) in your padded bench vise by its lower section that slides into the frame. Do not tighten the vise hard. Secure it firmly and be sure that the cylinder will turn without striking the vise top. This works better if you hold it in the side of the vise with the extractor rod extending past the vise.

With your left hand (reverse if you are left handed) spin the cylinder very slowly and look closely at the end of the extractor rod. It will be obvious that the rod is slightly bent as it moves up and down as the cylinder is rotated. Select a plastic or rubber tip hammer, or even a piece of hardwood will do. Very lightly, and I do mean lightly, tap the end of the extractor rod downward at its most upward position. This very lightly bends the rod back down and toward its center point. Repeat this as many times as necessary until when you spin the cylinder, the tip of the rod does not move up and down, but stays at center. I cannot over emphasize very light taps with the hammer as a little blow goes a long way. You do not want to bend it beyond the center position.

Reinstall the cylinder assembly in the frame. Secure the screw, and the revolver will now rotate as the trigger is pulled with no drag! Check the revolver in both single action (cocking the hammer by hand) and in

double action. There should be no drag. The straightening of the extractor rod with this method will work with any Smith and Wesson, Colt, etc. Now recheck the rest of the assembly.

SPECIAL NOTE: This is just one example of how to repair a revolver. What you learn in this lesson can be applied to almost all revolvers.

The same things apply to your other lessons regardless if that lesson pertains to revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns or rifles.

m guns. Modern Guns Grood

### .38 SMITH AND WESSON MILITARY AND POLICE REVOLVER

## TO DISASSEMBLE THE .38 MILITARY AND POLICE SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER

### (Complete)

### REFER TO PLATE NO. 16

Remove the Stock Screw (No. 49) and Stocks (No. 48). Remove the Side Plate Screw (No. 21) near the forward part of the Trigger Guard. Press forward on the Thumbpiece (No.15). To release the Cylinder (No. 10), push the Cylinder to the left and withdraw Cylinder and Yoke (No. 4) assembly to the front.

### TO DISASSEMBLE YOKE AND CYLINDER

Remove the Extractor Collar (No. 8), Extractor (No. 11) and Extractor Rod (No. 5), Center Pin (No. 7) and Center Pin Spring (No. 6); and Extractor Spring (No. 9), being very careful that these last two Spring, do not fly out.

Remove the Large Head Plate Screw (No. 22). Remove the remaining Side Plate Screws (2) (No. 21) and Side Plate (No. 20). Do not pry the Side Plate from its seating. With the wooden handle of a tool, tap the Plate and Frame (No. 1) until the Side Plate loosens and lift it from its seating. Remove the Strain Screw (No. 27) from its secess in the Butt end of Frame. Remove the Mainspring (No. 32) by pushing the bottom end to the right from its recess in the Frame.

Remove the Rebound Slide (No. 30) and Rebound Slide Spring (No. 29) by prying the rear end of the Slide upward with a screwdriver until it clears the Rebound Slide Stud. Hold your hand over rear end of Slide as it is removed from the Stud in order to maintain control of the spring.

Remove the Hand (No. 47) from the Trigger by working it back and forth with a slight pressure.

Pull the Bolt (No. 12) rearwards with your left hand, using the Thumbpiece (No. 15) until it clears the rear of the Hammer (No. 34) and pull the Hammer to the rear. It may be necessary to press the Bolt away from the Frame to allow the Hammer to pass. Lift the Hammer off the Hammer Stud. Hammer, Hammer Nose (No. 35), Hammer Nose Rivet (No. 36), Stirrup (No. 37), Sear (No. 39), Sear Spring (No. 41) come out as a unit.

Remove the Cylinder Stop Screw (No. 25). Holding it in your left hand, press Trigger (No. 42) to the right and remove it from the Trigger Stud. Remove the Cylinder Stop (No. 26) by pushing it to the rear so that both notches will clear both the Trigger Stud and Cylinder Stop Stud. Remove the Cylinder Stop Plunger (No. 23) and Cylinder Stop Spring (No. 24). Turn gun over and remove the Thumbpiece Nut (No. 16) and Thumbpiece (No. 15). Turn gun over again and push the Bolt (No. 12) to the rearmost position and remove it by lifting up on the front. Withdraw the Bolt Plunger (No. 14) and Bolt Plunger Spring (No. 13).

The Locking Bolt (No. 17) and Locking Bolt Spring (No. 18) are mounted on the Barrel.

## TO REASSEMBLE REVERSE THE PROCEDURE OF DISASSEMBLING.

### REFERRING TO PLATE NO. 16

The following parts can be repaired by an expert gun repairman. However, Smith & Wesson prefers you send the gun to the company for any work to be done. The cost for these services are substantial.

Barrel from Frame Stock Pin from Frame Rebound Slide Stud from Frame Trigger Stud from Frame Cylinder Stop Stud from Frame Firing Pin from Hammer

## SMITH & WESSON, INC. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 01102

### ASSEMBLING SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER

Replace Locking Bolt Spring and Bolt with the flat surface up. Replace the Cylinder Bolt on its Pin. Replace the Cylinder Stop Plunger, Cylinder Stop Spring and Cylinder Stop Screw. The Cylinder Stop must be in its position perfectly so that the above parts will fit in easily.

Before you assemble the following, you must either have three hands or a very willing and agreeable assistant.

Assemble the Hand to the Trigger as follows: With the blade of a screwdriver depress the forward end of the Hand Lever against the Hand Lever Spring. Place the Hand Pin in its hole in the Trigger so that the Lug alongside the Hand Pin is engaged below the rear end of the Hand Lever. Replace assembled Trigger and Hand on the Trigger Stud. Hold the upper end of the Hand to the rear in clear the Frame, and with the rear of the Trigger Lever in its topmost position

Replace the Bolt Plunger and the Bolt Plunger Spring in the recess in the rear end of the Bolt. Replace Bolt in its guide in the Frame by pressing the Plunger forward. Replace the Hammer assembly on the Hammer Stud. The Trigger Lever should be in a downward position.

### REBOUND SLIDE:

Put the Rebound Spring into the Rebound Slide and replace the assembly with beveled end forward, so that the rear end of Trigger Lever engages the Notch in the forward face of Rebound Slide. Compress the Rebound Spring with a screwdriver holding the Slide with finger and pressing down. In some models of the Smith & Wesson you will find the Trigger Lever (No.43) and the Hand (No.47) are shaped somewhat different than what our plate shows.

The following models of the Smith & Wesson can be repaired successfully by following the instructions for the .38 Military & Police Revolver, K-22, K-38, .32

Regulation Police, 32-20, .44 Military, .45 U.S. Army Model 1917 and .455 British and Canadian Service. With the advent of the "L" frame in the 1980's and the "x" frames of the 21st century, little has changed internally. The parts are sized and shaped a little differently, but their function is the same. With the revolver unloaded and Cylinder closed, cock the Hammer. Holding the Hammer back with the thumb, press the Trigger and let the Hammer move forward about 1/4 inch, holding with the thumb. Release the Trigger. Then release the Hammer and let it fly forward. If the Firing Pin projects through the hole in the Frame, the Safety is faulty.

1	YOUR PERSONAL GUNSMITH NOTES
1/2	
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### .38 MILITARY & POLICE SMITH & WESSON REVOLVER

PLATE NO.16



- 17. Locking bolt
- Rebound slide pin 31.
- 32. Mainspring

- 48. Stocks
- 49. Stock screw

### VISUAL INSTRUCTION AID FOR LESSON No. 3

Smith & Wesson Military & Police and other K, L, X and N-Frame Guns

Plate No. 17

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PHOTOS USED BY PERMISSION OF DBI BOOKS, INC

## REFER TO PLATE No. 17 VISUAL INSTRUCTION AID SMITH & WESSON MILITARY & POLICE AND OTHER K, L, X AND N-FRAME GUNS

13-

- 1- Remove the forward sideplate screw. Swing the cylinder out, and remove the crane and cylinder oward the front. Slide the crane and arbor unit off the ejector rod.
- 2- Insert two or more empty cases in opposed chambers, and use padded pliers (or a padded vise) to unserew the ejector rod clockwise (front view). Remove the ejector rod, cylinder lock pin and its spring, and the ejector return spring and collar toward the front. Take out the ejector/ratchet unit rearward.
- 3- Remove the grips and the other sideplate screws. Hold the gun as shown, and tap the frame with a non-marring hammer. The sideplate will fall off into the hand.
- 4- The hammer block will often stay in the sideplate and can be lifted from its recess.
- 5- Back out or remove the hammer spring tension screw. Push the lower end of the hammer spring out of its recess toward the right, and remove it.
- 6- Push the cylinder latch to the rear, pull the trigger, and remove the hammer assembly toward the right.
- 7- Insert a small tool at the rear of the rebound slide, and nudge it out toward the right. Caution: Control the strong spring as it is released.
- 8- When the rebound slide and its spring are removed, take care that the limit or stop pin inside the spring isn't lost.
- 9- Move the cylinder hand slightly rearward, out of its slot in the frame, and remove the trigger and hand assembly toward the right.

- 10- Depress the cylinder stop, and nudge it out toward the right. Caution: Control the small coil spring as it clears the edge of the frame.
- 11- Remove the cap nut and thumbpiece of the cylinder latch, and move the latch bar fully to the rear, taking it out toward the right. Control the small spring and plunger at its rear tip.
- 12- If the adjustable rear sight is to be removed, take out the small forward screw on top, and slide the sight out toward the rear.

### REASSEMBLY

The parts are shown here in proper order, ready for installation of the sideplate.





## SMITH & WESSON

A BANGOR PUNTA COMPANY

Springfield, Massachusetts U. S. A.



### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - LESSON NO. 3

#### SMITH & WESSON .38 MILITARY & POLICE REVOLVER MODEL No. 10 MARADIA



This schematic diagram and parts list conform to the current specifications provided by our Engineering Department. From time to time improvements are made in all our models. For this reason own may not correspond exactly with the information provided on this sheet. When requesting information or ordering parts for your gun, please provide the serial number and approximate date

#### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Caliber	38 S&W Special	Sights	Fixed, $\frac{11}{18}$ -inch serrated ramp front;
Number of Shots	6	square notch rear	
Barrel	2, 4, 5 or 6 inches	Frame	Round or square butt
Length Over All	With 4-inch barrel,	Stocks	. Checked walnut Service with
c	9 <sup>11</sup> , inches	S&W monograms	
Weight	With 4-inch barrel,	Finish	S&W Blue or Nickel
5	30 <sup>11</sup> , ounces	Ammunition	
	12	Special Mid Range	

NOTE The .38 Military & Police Square Butt is also supplied in a 4-inch heavy barrel model with  $^{11}_{18}$ -inch ramp front sight and matching rear notch. Weight, 34 ounces. (HEAVY BARREL must be specified on original order)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - LESSON NO. 3

## SMITH & WESSON

PARTS LIST

No.	Name	No.	Name
5002	Barrel Pin	5086	Cylinder, with extractor pin &
5004	Bolt Plunger		gas ring
5005	Bolt Plunger Spring	5091	Plate Screw, flat head
5006	Center Pin for guns with barrels	5112	Hammer Stud
	over 2"	5113	Sear
5014	Extractor Pin	5118	Hand Torsion Spring
5022	Extractor Spring	5129	Side Plate
5023	Yoke	5133	Hammer Nose
5030	Gas Ring	5147	Locking Bolt
5034	Hammer Nose Rivet	5174	Barrel, 4" (Heavy)
5035	Strain Screw, round butt	5191	Escutcheon
5036	Hammer Nose Bushing	5192	Escutcheon Nut
5042	Hand Pin	5357	Cylinder Stop
5043	Locking Bolt for guns with barrels	5375	*Frame, round butt, for guns with
	over 2"		barrels over 2", with studs, bushing
5044	Locking Bolt Pin		& lug
5045	Locking Bolt Spring	5388	*Frame, square butt, for guns with
5046	Frame Lug		barrels over 2", with studs, bushing
5047	Mainspring		& lug
5049	Plate Screw, crowned	5395	*Frame, round butt, for guns with 2"
5051	Hammer		barrels, with studs, bushing & lug
5053	Hand Spring Pin	5399	*Frame, square butt, for guns with 2"
5053	Hand Spring Torsion Pin		barrels, with studs, bushing & lug
5053	Sear Pin	5413	*Frame for heavy barrel only
5053	Stirrup Pin	5435	Extractor
5053	Trigger Lever Pin	5454	Extractor Rod for guns with 2" barrels
5054	Sear Spring	5455	Extractor Rod for guns with barrels
5055	Stirrup		over 2"
5062	Stock Pin	5458	Center Pin Spring
5064	Strain Screw, square butt	5488	Stock Screw, square butt
5071	Thumbpiece Nut	5583	Bolt
5072	Trigger	5585	Thumbpiece
5073	Trigger Lever	5629	Extractor rod Collar
5074	Rebound Slide Spring	5683	Barrel, 2"
5076	Hand	5685	Barrel, 4"
5078	Trigger Stud	5689	Barrel, 5"
5079	Cylinder Stop Stud	\$ 5695	Barrel, 6
5079	Rebound Slide Stud	5822	Stock, Service, round butt, left
5082	Center Pin for guns with 2"	5824	Stock, Service, round butt, right
	Barrels	5830	Stock, Service, square butt, left
5083	Rebound Slide Pin	5832	Stock, Service, square butt, right
5084	Hammer Block	5936	Stock Screw, round butt
5085	Rebound Slide	5959	Cylinder Stop Spring
			*(factory exchange only)
<u>REFINIS</u>	HING – SMITH & WESSON WILL REFINISH HANDGUNS OF ITS OWN MANUFAG	CTURE	

### SERVICE

Should your Smith & Wesson revolver require adjustment repair, or refinishing, we recommend most sincerely that the weapon be returned to the factory or authorized service center. There is no other way to insure that the work will be done in a properly equipped and staffed shop. Charges are very reasonable, being based on the cost of parts replaced plus a labor charge for the time expended on the job. A labor charge for one hour is usually sufficient to cover all but very extensive overhaul jobs. Revolvers returned to the factory or authorized service center should be MARKED FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

A letter of instructions should be enclosed with the shipment by individuals must be made by United Parc Adherence to these suggestions will prevent loss of time in h dling at the factory. When returning guns for service, please remove custom stocks and holsters. We cannot assume responsibility for these items. When your revolver arrives for service it will be very carefully inspected, together with your letter of instructions. Next, a quotation covering total cost of work to be performed will be sent to you. No actual work will be commenced before receiving your approval of our quotation unless you specifically authorize us to do so.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY This gun is classified as a FIREARM or DANGEROUS WEAPON and is surrendered by us with the express understanding that we assume no liability for its re-sale or safe handling under local laws and regulations. Smith & Wesson assumes no responsibility for physical injury or property damage resulting from either intentional or accidental discharge, or for the function of any gun subjected to influences beyond their control, and will honor no claims which may result from careless handling, unauthorized adjustments, defective or improper ammunition, corrosion or neglect. For your protection, examine your gun carefully at the time of purchase, then fill out and mail to us promptly the registration card bearing your gun's serial number which accompanies all new guns.

### **Care and Cleaning**

Many weapons require stripping or at least partial disassembly in order to clean and oil them properly. This does not apply to the revolver, which may be cleaned and lubricated under all normal circumstances without removing a single pin or screw.

If at any time disassembly of the weapon is indicated for repairs, etc. it is recommended that the gun be returned to the factory, or you should at least employ the services of a qualified gunsmith.

To keep revolvers in proper condition, and to insure perfect functioning in time of need, it is essential that they be kept clean and coated with a rust inhibiting oil. Care is required to prevent rust, especially in damp, humid climates, or when sweaty hands come in contact with the guns

To clean the revolver as required when the weapon is not fired, or when kept in storage, rub it externally with a lightly oiled cloth, and then swab out the bore and cylinder chambers with an oily flannel patch. Remove excess a light form to present the arm oil but leave a light film to protect the arm against rusting. Clean out all crevices with a small clean brush.

For cleaning after firing, scrub out the bore and chambers with an approved nitro solvent, and then use a brush dipped in solvent to remove all deposits from around the breech of the barrel, extractor head, and other adjacent areas which have been subjected to the action of powder or primer residue. If there is any evidence of lead particles, or other foreign matter left in bore or chambers, it is well to scrub these parts further with a bronze or brass brush dipped in powder solvent.

After cleaning off the entire gun with nitro or powder solvent, remove all traces of the solvent, both on the exterior of the gun and in the bore and chambers, following immediately thereafter with the application of a light film of oil. Note that there is usually some residue in the steel of both barrel and cylinder that works out and becomes apparent within from 24 hours to 48 hours after the initial cleaning. This can be removed with a bristle brush with perhaps a light re-application of powder solvent, after which the oil film should be re-established on all surfaces.

The above applies if ammunition used is of American manufacture, incorporating smokeless powders and non corrosive primers. If other than smokeless powders and non-corrosive primers are used in these revolvers then cleaning methods should be adjusted accordingly.

Do not store revolvers with a plug in the barrel, since this is a contributing factor to sweating. By the same token, maintenance or storage rooms should be kept at a constant

temperature with the least possible humidity, and the guns should not be stored encased in anything which will attract or hold moisture, such as leather.

If revolvers are to be stored for a long period of time, the internal mechanism of the lock work should be heavily oiled with an acid free lubricating oil, and the exterior of the guns, as well as the bore of the barrel and the charge holes of the cylinder, should be heavily coated with an anti-rust oil. It is an established fact that moisture is the greatest enemy of metallic objects, particularly in climates where temperature and humidity are high, and salt air is present. Extreme care should be exercised that all metallic surfaces be kept clean and oiled, and the wood stocks on the revolvers should be inspected for cracks caused by moisture. A periodical coat of raw linseed oil, well rubbed in with the hand, will help to prevent the splitting of stocks, but care must be exercised that the linseed oil does not get into the mechanism or on moving parts, as it has a tendency to gum when dry.

### Function

The Smith & Wesson .38 Chiefs Special revolver is a 5-shot breech-loading hand weapon. It is produced with a solid frame and a swing-out type of cylinder, having 5 chambers around a central axis so that 5 shots may be fired before reloading is necessary. The weapon may be fired either single action or double action, and cocking the hammer by either method causes the cylinder to rotate and align the next chamber with the barrel. The rate of fire is limited only by the dexterity of the operator in reloading the cylinder and his ability to aim the weapon and pull the trigger. Loading and firing this revolver is a compara-

tively simple operation, as follows:

Push the thumbpiece forward. This will release the cylinder so that it may by swung out to the left side for loading. Holding the gun so that the cylinder is in its outermost position, and with the muzzle pointing downward, insert cartridges in the charge

pointing downward, insert cartridges in the charge holes making certain that they are firmly seated. Return the cylinder to its original position in the frame, pressing it firmly into place to make sure that it locks in alignment. The gun is now ready to fire. In single action shooting the hammer is pulled or cocked to its extreme rearward position. The gun may then be fired by merely pressing the trigger. This type of shooting is used for deliberate fire where there is time to sight the gun carefully and squeeze the trigger in an unburried fashion. It is also used in the trigger in an unhurried fashion. It is also used in competitive shooting for not only slow fire but also for timed fire, whereby 20 seconds are allowed for the firing of each 5 shots, and rapid fire where 10 seconds are allowed for the firing of each 5 shots.

There is time even in rapid fire shooting for the deliberate handling of the gun in single action fashion just so long as the function is performed without loss of time and in a definite cadence whereby the cycle will be completed within the allocated time.

Where time or other circumstances do not allow for single action fire the revolver is used double action. To fire double action all that is necessary is to align the weapon with the object which you wish to hit and pull the trigger firmly all of the way to the rear. This will cause the hammer to rise to its full cocked position and then fall to explode the cartridge, and as previously stated the only limit to the speed with which a weapon can be manipulated in this fashion will be determined by the dexterity of the shooter. This type of shooting is required in combat work or under emergency conditions where the gun must be used with great speed.

To extract the fired cases press the thumbpiece forward and swing the cylinder out to the left side. Turn the gun muzzle upward and holding the cylinder in its extreme outward position press down sharply on the extractor rod. This will eject the fired cases down and out of the gun, which is now ready to reload.

### **Safety Precautions**

Before proceeding to use this weapon, a word of caution is in order. This gun is as safe to handle and use as we can make it, but there is no foolproof firearm. Used correctly by a competent person the revolver is one of the safest handguns. There are many safety rules but those found below are basic, and should be observed rigidly until they become second nature.

- 1. The gun must always be checked for live ammunition when picked up, drawn from the holster, or handed to or accepted from another individual.
- 2. The gun should always be holstered except when drawn for a definite purpose.
- 3. Never point the revolver at anything that you do not intend to shoot.
- 4. Do not cock the gun unless you intend to shoot it. Do not even insert the finger in the trig-ger guard until you are ready to fire.
- 5. Dry-snapping, even with dummy cartridges, should be discouraged unless same is performed on a regular target range or at a known inanimate target object.
- 6. When the handgun is out of the holster and held in a ready position, be absolutely certain that it is not pointing at any part of yourself or the persons of others who are in your immediate vicinity.
- 7. Beware of obstructions in the barrel. If, when firing, a weak or peculiar report is heard, cease firing at once and inspect the barrel for an obstruction. A stuck bullet, or any other object in the barrel, should be removed immediately, since even a plug of mud, snow, twigs, or an abnormal quantity of heavy grease in the bore, may result in a bulged or burst barrel. Tu. moved mm. avy grease in the σ. volver as the precision instrument. MAKE SAFE GUN HANDLING A HABIT. S&W 3 • 67
- 8. At all times treat the revolver as the precision instrument that it actually is.

## **EXAMPLE** of Unit 1 Examination Question

Complete the following examination when you are sure you understand the material from Lessons 1-3. Submit your exam electronically through the ONLINE STUDENT CENTER at www.moderngunrepair.com.

. All of the following answers are one of the 5 safety precautions which are always important in handling the Smith & Wesson .38 Chief's Special Revolver EXCEPT...

Do not cock the gun unless you intend to shoot.

- b. Beware of obstructions in the barrel.
- c. Never point at anything that you do not intend to shoot.

C'n

d. Holstering your gun is optional.

www.moderngunrepair.com

END OF PREVIEW LESSON