
**FIREARMS SAFETY
DEPENDS ON YOU**



**MAKE NO
MISTAKE ABOUT IT!**

INTRODUCTION

From the time he picks up a firearm, the shooter becomes a part of a system over which he has complete control. He is the only part of the system that can make a gun safe—or unsafe.

Hunting and target shooting are among the safest of all sports. This booklet is intended to make them even safer - by re-emphasizing and reaffirming the basics of safe gun handling and storage and by reminding each individual shooter that he or she is the key to firearms safety.

You can help meet this responsibility by enrolling in hunter safety or shooting safety courses. You must constantly stress safety when handling firearms, especially to children and non-shooters. Newcomers in particular must be closely supervised when handling firearms with which they may not be acquainted. *Don't be timid when it comes to gun safety.* If you observe anyone violating any safety precautions, you have an obligation to suggest safer handling practices, such as those in this booklet.

Please read this booklet carefully and follow the safety procedures outlined. Firearms safety is up to you. Make no mistake about it.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND GUNS DON'T MIX

1 Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

This is the most basic gun safety rule. If everyone handled his firearm so carefully that the muzzle *never* pointed at something he didn't intend to shoot, there would be virtually no firearms accidents. It's as simple as that, and it's up to you.

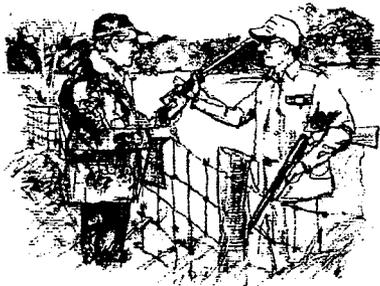
Never point your gun at anything you do not intend to shoot. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction.

A safe direction means a direction in which a bullet cannot possibly strike anyone, taking into account possible ricochets, and the fact that bullets can penetrate walls and ceilings. The safe direction may be

"up" on some occasions or "down" on others, but never at anyone or anything not intended as a target. Even when "dry firing" with an unloaded gun, you should never point the gun at an unsafe target. Develop safe shooting habits.

Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing at all times, and be sure that you are in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble. This is *your* responsibility, and only you can control it.





2 Firearms Should Be Unloaded When Not Actually in Use

Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. Firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, *separate* from each other, when not in use. It is *your responsibility* to prevent children and careless adults from gaining access to firearms or ammunition. Unload your gun as soon as you are through. A loaded gun has no place in or near a car, truck, or building. Unload your gun immediately when you have finished shooting, well before you bring it into a car, camp, or home.

Whenever you handle a firearm, or hand it to someone, always open the action immediately, and visually check the chamber, receiver, and magazine to be certain they do not contain any ammunition. Always keep actions open when not in use. Never assume a gun is unloaded—check for yourself! This is considered a mark of an experienced gun handler!

Never cross a fence, climb a tree, or perform any awkward actions with a loaded gun. There are other times during nearly all hunting trips when common sense and the basic rules of firearms safety will require you to unload your gun for maximum safety. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. There is never any excuse to carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn, or a gun case. When in doubt, unload your gun!

3 Don't Rely on Your Gun's "Safety"

Treat every gun as though it can fire at any time, regardless of pressure on the trigger. The "safety" on any gun is a mechanical device which, like any such device, can become inoperable at the worst possible time. Besides, by mistake, the safety may be "off" when you think it is "on". The safety serves as a supplement to proper gun handling, but cannot possibly serve as a substitute for common sense. You should never handle a gun carelessly and assume that the gun won't fire just because the "safety is on".

Never touch the trigger on a firearm until you actually intend to shoot. Keep your fingers away from the trigger while loading or unloading. Never pull the trigger on any firearm with the safety on the "safe" position or anywhere in between "safe" and "fire". It is possible that the gun can fire at any time, or even later when you release the safety, without your ever touching the trigger again. Never place the safety in between positions, since half-safe is unsafe. Keep the safety "on" until you are absolutely ready to fire.

Regardless of the position of the safety, any blow or jar which is sufficient to actuate the firing mechanism of a gun can cause it to fire. This can happen even if the trigger is not touched, such as when a gun is dropped. Never rest a loaded gun against any object because there is always the possibility that it will be jarred or slide from its position and fall with sufficient force to discharge. The only safe gun is one in which the action is open and which is completely empty. You and the safe gun handling procedures you have learned are your gun's primary safeties.



4 Be Sure of Your Target And What's Beyond It

No one can call a shot back. Once a gun fires, you have given up all control over where the shot will go or what it will strike. Don't shoot unless you know exactly what your shot is going to strike. Be sure that your bullet will not injure anyone or anything beyond your target. Firing at a movement or a noise without being absolutely certain of what you are shooting at constitutes criminal disregard for the safety of others. No target or animal is so important that you do not have the time before you pull the trigger to be *absolutely certain* of your target and where your shot will stop.

Be aware that even a .22 short bullet can travel over 1¼ miles, and a high velocity cartridge such as a .30-06 can send its bullet more than three miles. Shotgun pellets can travel 500 yards, and shotgun slugs have a range of half a mile.

Shooters should keep in mind how far a bullet will travel if it misses its intended target or ricochets in another direction.



5 Use Correct Ammunition

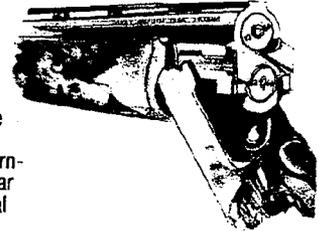
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Improper or incorrect ammunition can destroy a gun and cause serious personal injury. It only takes one cartridge of improper caliber or gauge to wreck your gun, and only a second to check each one as you load it. Use only ammunition that *exactly* matches the caliber or gauge of your gun.

Firearms are designed, manufactured and proof tested to standards based upon factory loaded ammunition. Handloaded or reloaded ammunition deviating from pressures generated by factory loads or from component recommendations specified in reputable handloading manuals can be dangerous, and can cause severe damage to guns and serious injury to the shooter. Do not use improper reloads or ammunition made of unknown components.

Ammunition that has become very wet or has been submerged in water should be discarded in a safe manner. Do not spray oil or solvents on ammunition or place ammunition in excessively lubricated firearms. Poor ignition, unsatisfactory performance, or damage to your firearm and harm to yourself or others could result from using such ammunition.

Form the habit of examining every cartridge you put into your gun. Never use damaged or substandard ammunition — the money you save is not worth a ruined gun or very much worse.





6 If Your Gun Fails to Fire When the Trigger is Pulled, Handle with Care!

Occasionally, a cartridge may not fire when the trigger is pulled. If this occurs, keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Keep your face away from the breech. Then, carefully open the action, unload the firearm, and dispose of the cartridge in a safe way.

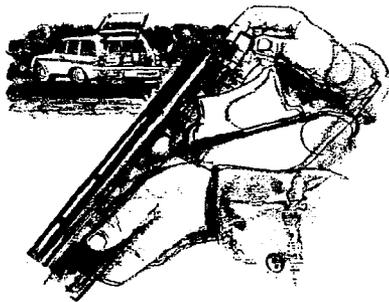
Any time there is a cartridge in the chamber, your gun is loaded and ready to fire — even if you've tried to shoot and it did not go off. It could go off at any time, so you must always remember Rule #1 and *watch that muzzle!*

7 Always Wear Eye And Ear Protection When Shooting

All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and some form of hearing protectors while shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate vision protection is essential. Shooting glasses guard against twigs, falling shot, clay target chips, and the rare ruptured case or firearm malfunction. There is a wide variety of eye and ear protectors available. No target shooter, plinker, or hunter should ever be without them. Wearing eye protection when disassembling and cleaning any gun will also help prevent the possibility of springs, spring tension parts, solvents, or other agents from contacting your eyes.

Most rules of shooting safety are intended to protect you and others around you, but this rule is for your protection alone. Furthermore, having your hearing and eyes protected will make your shooting easier, and will help improve your enjoyment of the shooting sports.





8 Be Sure the Barrel is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting

Before you load your firearm, open the action and be certain that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine. Then glance through the barrel to be sure it is clear of any obstruction. Even a small bit of mud, snow, excess lubricating oil, or grease in the bore can cause dangerously increased pressures, causing the barrel to bulge or even burst on firing, which can cause injury to the shooter and bystanders. Make it a habit to clean the bore with a cleaning rod and patch to wipe away anti-rust compounds in the gun each time immediately before you shoot it. If the noise or recoil on firing seems weak, or doesn't seem quite "right", *cease firing immediately* and be sure to check that no obstruction or projectile has become lodged in the barrel.

Placing a smaller gauge or caliber cartridge into a gun (such as a 20 gauge shell in a 12 gauge shotgun) can result in the smaller cartridge falling into the barrel and acting as a bore obstruction when a cartridge of proper size is fired. This can cause a burst barrel or worse. You can easily avoid this type of accident by paying close attention to each cartridge you insert into your firearm. This is really a case where "haste makes waste".

9 Don't Alter or Modify Your Gun, and Have Guns Serviced Regularly

Firearms are complicated mechanisms which are designed by experts to function properly in their original condition. Any alterations or changes made to firearms after manufacture can make the gun dangerous and usually void any factory warranties. Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by altering the trigger, safety, or other mechanism of any firearm or allowing unqualified persons to repair or modify them. You'll usually ruin an expensive gun. Don't do it!

Your gun is a mechanical device which will not last forever and is subject to wear. As such, it requires periodic inspection, adjustment, and service. Check with the manufacturer of your firearm for recommended servicing.

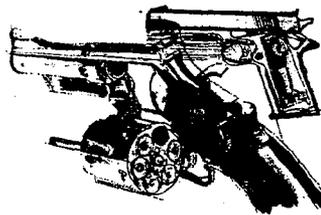


10 Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of The Firearm You are Using.

Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Since guns can be so different, no person should handle any firearm without first having thoroughly familiarized himself with the particular type of firearm he is using, the safe gun handling rules for loading, unloading, carrying, handling that firearm, and the rules of safe gun handling in general.

Just by way of one example, many handgun manufacturers recommend that their handguns always be carried with the hammer down on an *empty* chamber. This is particularly true for older single-action revolvers, but applies equally to some double-action revolvers or automatic pistols. You should always read and refer to the instruction manual you received with your gun, or if you have misplaced it, simply contact the manufacturer for a free copy.

The person with the gun in his possession has a full-time job. He cannot guess, he cannot forget. He must know how to use, handle, and store his firearm safely. *Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use.* There is no such thing as a fool proof gun.



SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE, INC.

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INTRODUCTION

A sentence in a pilot's flight manual reads, "When you enter the cockpit of this aircraft, you become part of a system over which you have control — both in terms of operation and safe handling. You are the only one that can make the system safe or unsafe."

The same is true of a shooter. From the time he picks up a firearm, the shooter becomes a part of a system over which he has complete control. He is the only part of the system that can make a gun safe — or unsafe.

Hunting and target shooting are among the safest of all sports. This booklet is intended to make them even safer — by reemphasizing and reaffirming the basics of safe gun handling and storage and by reminding each individual shooter that he or she is the key to firearms safety.

READ YOUR FIREARMS INSTRUCTION MANUAL. DON'T ALTER OR MODIFY YOUR GUN. HAVE GUNS CHECKED REGULARLY BY A COMPETENT GUNSMITH OR FACTORY WARRANTY STATION.

When you buy a new firearm, be sure that the dealer delivers to you all the literature originally packed with the gun at the factory. Then take time to read all of it very carefully because it contains many thoughtful warnings that, when properly followed, result in safer and more efficient operation. If you buy a used firearm, write to the factory that made it for a free copy of the relevant instruction manual.

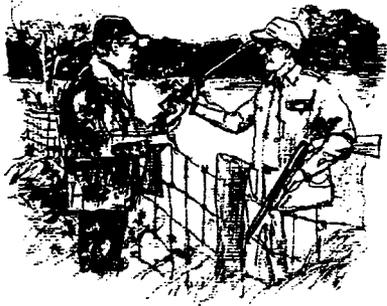
1 Don't Rely on Your Gun's Safety. Treat Every Gun as if It Were Loaded and Ready to Fire

The safety on any gun is a mechanical device that serves as a *part* of a complete system of safe gun handling. The safety is not intended to serve — nor can it possibly serve — as a substitute for common sense or safe gun handling.

For example, never pull the trigger on a firearm when the safety is in the "safe" position or anywhere in between "safe" and off. It is possible that the gun could fire anyway, and it is also possible that the gun could fire later when you release the safety — without you ever touching the trigger again. Always place the safety completely in the "fire" or "safe" positions. Never in between. Half-safe is unsafe. Don't play with your safety, putting it on and off. Leave it on until you are absolutely ready to fire.

You and the safe gun handling procedures you have learned are your gun's primary safeties. To rely entirely upon a mechanical device is unsafe. Use your safety safely.





2 Never Cross a Fence, Climb a Tree or Jump a Ditch With a Loaded Gun

There are times during nearly all hunting trips when common sense and the basic rules of firearms safety will require you to unload your gun for maximum safety.

Anytime there is an added risk that you might lose your balance and drop or lose control of your gun, you should unload. Before climbing a fence or crossing a stream are perfect examples. If you need to climb a slippery hill and certainly if you are going to climb a tree to hunt from a tree stand, you should unload first. Then, should you lose your balance and lose control of your gun, you will not jeopardize your safety or the safety of your companions by dropping a loaded gun which could discharge.

The chances of missing a shot at game by unloading at such times are slim and more than offset by the added safety of unloading.

3 Never Load or Carry a Loaded Gun Until You Are Ready To Use It

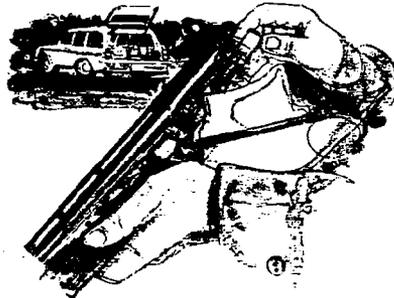
One of the cardinal rules of shooting safety is to load your gun only when ready to use it — and to unload as soon as you are through. A loaded gun has no place in — or near — a car or truck or building. Keep your fingers off the trigger while loading or unloading.

For shotgun shooting, don't load until you've started into the field or are well settled in a blind. Unload before you leave!

Many big game hunters will not chamber a cartridge until they have actually sighted game and decided to shoot. This is especially true when hunting from tree stands.

Target shooters should never load until it is their turn to shoot, and they should unload immediately if there is a delay in the shooting progression.

Think of yourself and your gun as part of a system whose safe operation depends on you. Your gun can't think. You can. Don't load until ready to shoot — and unload as soon as you're done.





4 Watch Your Muzzle So the Other Fellow Doesn't Have To

If everyone handled his gun so carefully that the muzzle *never* pointed at something the gunner didn't intend to shoot, we'd have no firearms accidents. It's as simple as that, and it's up to you.

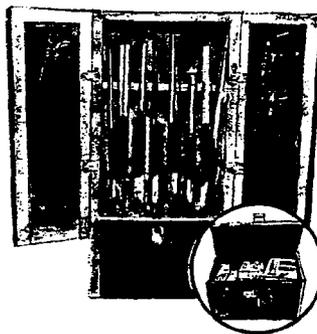
Learn to keep your muzzle always pointed in a safe direction. That may be in the air on some occasions, at the ground on others, but never at anyone or at anything not intended as a target.

You can always tell an experienced shooter by how he or she handles a gun. A knowledgeable shooter always opens the action on a gun before handing it to someone else and always checks to make sure the gun is unloaded if it is handed to him.

Handle guns so others will want to hunt with you, not away from you. You and your gun are parts of a system whose safe operation depends on you. Your gun can't think, but you can.

5 Keep Guns and Ammunition Separately and in Locked Storage

There's really only one basic way to safely store guns and ammunition. They should both be kept locked, separate from one another, with the keys under the control of a responsible adult. Casual visitors and children should find it impossible to handle either without the direct approval, action and supervision of an experienced person totally informed in the principles of safe gun handling. This may take some extra time and effort on your part, but consider the potential consequences of the wrong hands putting guns and ammunition together.





6 Don't Shoot Unless Absolutely Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It

You can't call a bullet back. And you can't change its direction.

Once you've pulled the trigger on your rifle, shotgun or handgun, you have given up all control over where the bullet will go or what it will strike. Every shooter — whether a big game hunter, upland gunner or plinker — owes it to himself and to everyone within range of his firearm to be absolutely sure of his target. Make certain there are no hunters, buildings or other objects behind or near your target.

And make absolutely sure of the target itself. Particularly during the low-light periods of dawn and dusk, it is easy to mistake one shape for another. Scientists call it "Early Blur," and it is one reason you should be totally sure of your target before pulling the trigger.

Firearms safety is up to you. Make no mistake about it.

7 Know the Range of Your Gun. Remember, Even a 22 Rimfire Can Travel Over One Mile

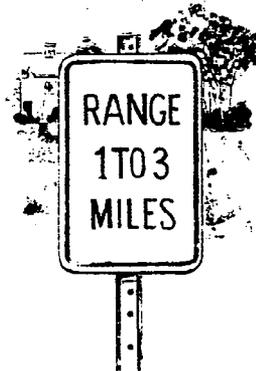
All shooters hope they will hit what they are aiming at when they pull the trigger. Safe shooters also consider where their shot might go if they miss.

Shooters should keep in mind how far a bullet will travel if it misses its intended target or ricochets in another direction. A 22 short can travel 1¼ miles, and a high-velocity cartridge such as a 30-06 can send its bullet more than 3 miles.

Shotgun pellets can travel 500 yards, and shotgun slugs have a range of one-half mile.

Before firing at game or other targets afield, shooters should be certain there are no roads, buildings or livestock in the course of fire, should the bullet go astray.

Guns and ammunition cannot think. You can.





8 Always Wear Eye and Ear Protection When Shooting

Most rules of shooting safety are intended to protect you and others around you, but there are two rules that are for your protection alone.

These rules involve the wearing of eye and ear protection. Eye protection can take the form of inexpensive plastic safety glasses, sunglasses, the shooter's own prescription lenses or specialized shooting glasses. They guard against twigs, falling shot, clay target chips and the rare ruptured case or firearm malfunction.

Heavy repeated exposure to shooting noise is not only uncomfortable at the time, it can also cause permanent hearing loss that may not be detected until it is too late.

There are a wide variety of hearing protectors available, ranging from throwaway or reusable ear plugs to sound-deadening muffs that cover the entire ear. No target shooter, plinker or hunter sighting-in should ever be without them.

Obey the safety rules that are intended to protect you. Wear ear and eye protection.

9 Always be sure the barrel is clear of obstructions . . . and only carry ammunition specifically intended for the gun you are using.

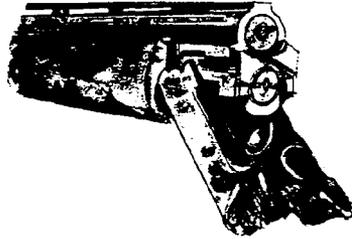
It might be mud, snow or a shotshell wad. It could even be a cleaning patch or the wrong size ammunition placed in your gun's chamber by mistake. All are obstructions that can block a gun barrel and cause serious injury to the shooter if not detected. These obstructions may have become lodged in your gun barrel by careless gun handling — as in the case of mud or snow. Or, they may have been left there accidentally by someone else.

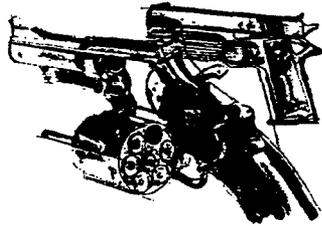
Proper safety procedures require that all gun barrels be checked for obstructions before firing.

Carry only the proper ammunition for the gun you are shooting. Mixing ammunition causes problems. A 20 gauge shotshell, for example, will pass through the chamber of a 12 gauge and lodge in the barrel.

Never allow different types of ammunition to get mixed up in the pockets of your hunting or shooting coat.

It is a simple and basic safety step to check your barrel for obstructions before shooting — for your own safety and to prevent damage to your gun.





10 Always Carry Handguns With the Hammer Down on an Empty Chamber

Handgun safety is largely a matter of common sense and the development of safe habits. For example:

- Carry loaded revolvers with empty chamber under the hammer.
- Carry loaded pistols with the magazine inserted but with an *empty* chamber.
- Always empty handguns before carrying into a house, car, boat or RV.
- Never point a handgun at anything you don't intend to shoot.
- Never handle a handgun without opening it yourself to check to see if it's loaded.
- Always open your handgun and keep it open after firing.
- Be sure of your backstop and what lies beyond it before you shoot.

Refer to the instruction manual you received with your gun.

S A A M I

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A safe direction means a direction in which a bullet cannot possibly strike anyone, taking into account possible ricochets, and the fact that bullets can penetrate walls and ceilings. The safe direction may be "up" on some occasions or "down" on others, but never at anyone or anything not intended as a target. Even when "dry firing" with an unloaded gun, you should never point the gun at an unsafe target. Develop safe shooting habits.

Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing at all times, and be sure that you are in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble. This is *your* responsibility, and only you can control it.





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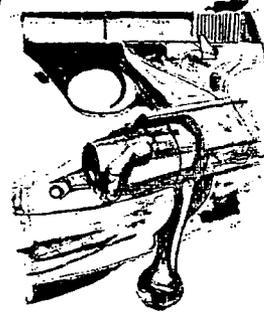
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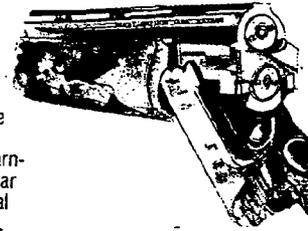
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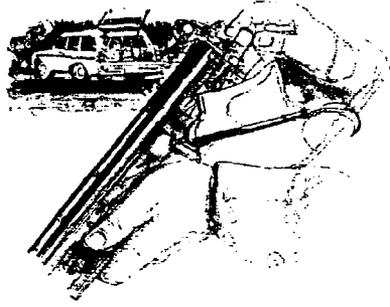
Any time there is a cartridge in the chamber, your gun is loaded and ready to fire — even if you've tried to shoot and it did not go off. It could go off at any time, so you must always remember Rule #1 and *watch that muzzle!*

7 Always Wear Eye And Ear Protection When Shooting

All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and some form of hearing protectors while shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate vision protection is essential. Shooting glasses guard against twigs, falling shot, clay target chips, and the rare ruptured case or firearm malfunction. There is a wide variety of eye and ear protectors available. No target shooter, plinker, or hunter should ever be without them. Wearing eye protection when disassembling and cleaning any gun will also help prevent the possibility of springs, spring tension parts, solvents, or other agents from contacting your eyes.

Most rules of shooting safety are intended to protect you and others around you, but this rule is for your protection alone. Furthermore, having your hearing and eyes protected will make your shooting easier, and will help improve your enjoyment of the shooting sports.





8 Be Sure the Barrel is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting

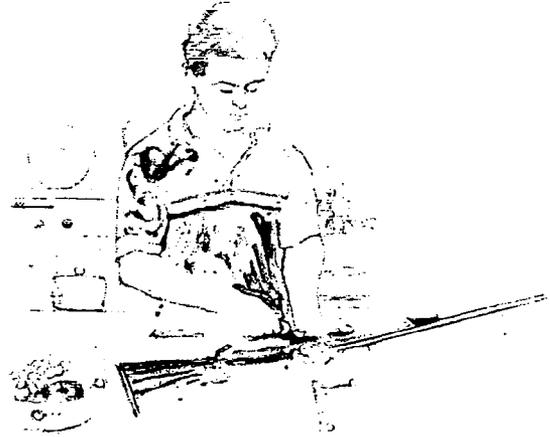
Before you load your firearm, open the action and be certain that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine. Then glance through the barrel to be sure it is clear of any obstruction. Even a small bit of mud, snow, excess lubricating oil, or grease in the bore can cause dangerously increased pressures, causing the barrel to bulge or even burst on firing, which can cause injury to the shooter and bystanders. Make it a habit to clean the bore with a cleaning rod and patch to wipe away anti-rust compounds in the gun each time immediately before you shoot it. If the noise or recoil on firing seems weak, or doesn't seem quite "right", *cease firing immediately* and be sure to check that no obstruction or projectile has become lodged in the barrel.

Placing a smaller gauge or caliber cartridge into a gun (such as a 20 gauge shell in a 12 gauge shotgun) can result in the smaller cartridge falling into the barrel and acting as a bore obstruction when a cartridge of proper size is fired. This can cause a burst barrel or worse. You can easily avoid this type of accident by paying close attention to each cartridge you insert into your firearm. This is really a case where "haste makes waste".

9 Don't Alter or Modify Your Gun, and Have Guns Serviced Regularly

Firearms are complicated mechanisms which are designed by experts to function properly in their original condition. Any alterations or changes made to firearms after manufacture can make the gun dangerous and usually void any factory warranties. Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by altering the trigger, safety, or other mechanism of any firearm or allowing unqualified persons to repair or modify them. You'll usually ruin an expensive gun. Don't do it!

Your gun is a mechanical device which will not last forever and is subject to wear. As such, it requires periodic inspection, adjustment, and service. Check with the manufacturer of your firearm for recommended servicing.

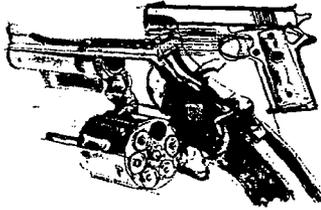


10 Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of The Firearm You are Using.

Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Since guns can be so different, no person should handle any firearm without first having thoroughly familiarized himself with the particular type of firearm he is using, the safe gun handling rules for loading, unloading, carrying, handling that firearm, and the rules of safe gun handling in general.

Just by way of one example, many handgun manufacturers recommend that their handguns always be carried with the hammer down on an *empty* chamber. This is particularly true for older single-action revolvers, but applies equally to some double-action revolvers or automatic pistols. You should always read and refer to the instruction manual you received with your gun, or if you have misplaced it, simply contact the manufacturer for a free copy.

The person with the gun in his possession has a full-time job. He cannot guess, he cannot forget. He must know how to use, handle, and store his firearm safely. *Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use.* There is no such thing as a fool proof gun.



SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE, INC.
555 Danbury Road, Wilton, CT 06897 #081 1MM BP 8/89

FIREARMS SAFETY DEPENDS ON YOU



MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

INTRODUCTION

A sentence in a pilot's flight manual reads, "When you enter the cockpit of this aircraft, you become part of a system over which you have control — both in terms of operation and safe handling. You are the only one that can make the system safe or unsafe."

The same is true of a shooter. From the time he picks up a firearm, the shooter becomes a part of a system over which he has complete control. He is the only part of the system that can make a gun safe — or unsafe.

Hunting and target shooting are among the safest of all sports. This booklet is intended to make them even safer — by reemphasizing and reaffirming the basics of safe gun handling and storage and by reminding each individual shooter that he or she is the key to firearms safety.

READ YOUR FIREARMS INSTRUCTION MANUAL. DON'T ALTER OR MODIFY YOUR GUN. HAVE GUNS CHECKED REGULARLY BY A COMPETENT GUNSMITH OR FACTORY WARRANTY STATION.

When you buy a new firearm, be sure that the dealer delivers to you all the literature originally packed with the gun at the factory. Then take time to read all of it very carefully because it contains many thoughtful warnings that, when properly followed, result in safer and more efficient operation. If you buy a used firearm, write to the factory that made it for a free copy of the relevant instruction manual.

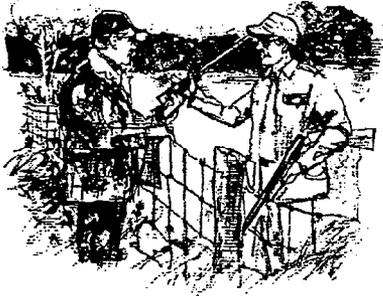
1 Don't Rely on Your Gun's Safety. Treat Every Gun as if It Were Loaded and Ready to Fire

The safety on any gun is a mechanical device that serves as a *part* of a complete system of safe gun handling. The safety is not intended to serve — nor can it possibly serve — as a substitute for common sense or safe gun handling.

For example, never pull the trigger on a firearm when the safety is in the "safe" position or anywhere in between "safe" and off. It is possible that the gun could fire anyway, and it is also possible that the gun could fire later when you release the safety — without you ever touching the trigger again. Always place the safety completely in the "fire" or "safe" positions. Never in between. Half-safe is unsafe. Don't play with your safety, putting it on and off. Leave it on until you are absolutely ready to fire.

You and the safe gun handling procedures you have learned are your gun's primary safeties. To rely entirely upon a mechanical device is unsafe. Use your safety safely.





2 Never Cross a Fence, Climb a Tree or Jump a Ditch With a Loaded Gun

There are times during nearly all hunting trips when common sense and the basic rules of firearms safety will require you to unload your gun for maximum safety.

Anytime there is an added risk that you might lose your balance and drop or lose control of your gun, you should unload. Before climbing a fence or crossing a stream are perfect examples. If you need to climb a slippery hill and certainly if you are going to climb a tree to hunt from a tree stand, you should unload first. Then, should you lose your balance and lose control of your gun, you will not jeopardize your safety or the safety of your companions by dropping a loaded gun which could discharge.

The chances of missing a shot at game by unloading at such times are slim and more than offset by the added safety of unloading.

3 Never Load or Carry a Loaded Gun Until You Are Ready To Use It

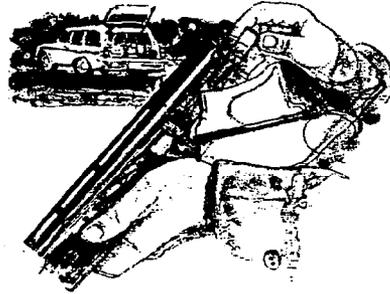
One of the cardinal rules of shooting safety is to load your gun only when ready to use it — and to unload as soon as you are through. A loaded gun has no place in — or near — a car or truck or building. Keep your fingers off the trigger while loading or unloading.

For shotgun shooting, don't load until you've started into the field or are well settled in a blind. Unload before you leave!

Many big game hunters will not chamber a cartridge until they have actually sighted game and decided to shoot. This is especially true when hunting from tree stands.

Target shooters should never load until it is their turn to shoot, and they should unload immediately if there is a delay in the shooting progression.

Think of yourself and your gun as part of a system whose safe operation depends on you. Your gun can't think. You can. Don't load until ready to shoot — and unload as soon as you're done.





4 Watch Your Muzzle So the Other Fellow Doesn't Have To

If everyone handled his gun so carefully that the muzzle *never* pointed at something the gunner didn't intend to shoot, we'd have no firearms accidents. It's as simple as that, and it's up to you.

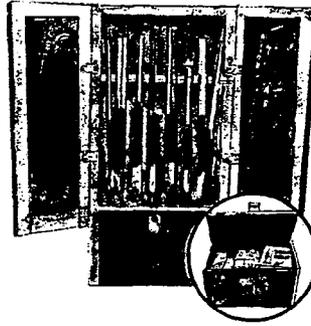
Learn to keep your muzzle always pointed in a safe direction. That may be in the air on some occasions, at the ground on others, but never at anyone or at anything not intended as a target.

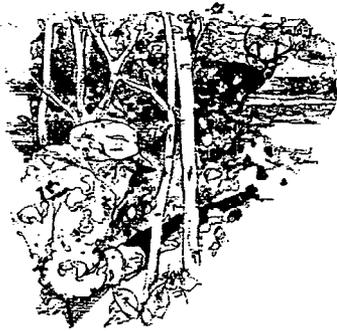
You can always tell an experienced shooter by how he or she handles a gun. A knowledgeable shooter always opens the action on a gun before handing it to someone else and always checks to make sure the gun is unloaded if it is handed to him.

Handle guns so others will want to hunt with you, not away from you. You and your gun are parts of a system whose safe operation depends on you. Your gun can't think, but you can.

5 Keep Guns and Ammunition Separately and in Locked Storage

There's really only one basic way to safely store guns and ammunition. They should both be kept locked, separate from one another, with the keys under the control of a responsible adult. Casual visitors and children should find it impossible to handle either without the direct approval, action and supervision of an experienced person totally informed in the principles of safe gun handling. This may take some extra time and effort on your part, but consider the potential consequences of the wrong hands putting guns and ammunition together.





6 Don't Shoot Unless Absolutely Sure of Your Target and What Is Beyond It

You can't call a bullet back. And you can't change its direction.

Once you've pulled the trigger on your rifle, shotgun or handgun, you have given up all control over where the bullet will go or what it will strike. Every shooter — whether a big game hunter, upland gunner or plinker — owes it to himself and to everyone within range of his firearm to be absolutely sure of his target. Make certain there are no hunters, buildings or other objects behind or near your target.

And make absolutely sure of the target itself. Particularly during the low-light periods of dawn and dusk, it is easy to mistake one shape for another. Scientists call it "Early Blur," and it is one reason you should be totally sure of your target before pulling the trigger.

Firearms safety is up to you. Make no mistake about it.

7 Know the Range of Your Gun. Remember, Even a 22 Rimfire Can Travel Over One Mile

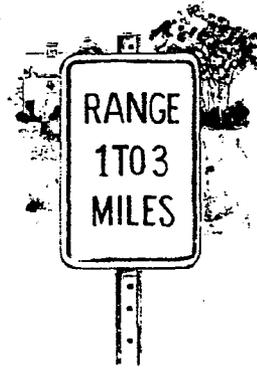
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Shooters should keep in mind how far a bullet will travel if it misses its intended target or ricochets in another direction. A 22 short can travel 1¼ miles, and a high-velocity cartridge such as a 30-06 can send its bullet more than 3 miles.

Shotgun pellets can travel 500 yards, and shotgun slugs have a range of one-half mile.

Before firing at game or other targets afield, shooters should be certain there are no roads, buildings or livestock in the course of fire, should the bullet go astray.

Guns and ammunition cannot think. You can.





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Most rules of shooting safety are intended to protect you and others around you, but there are two rules that are for your protection alone.

These rules involve the wearing of eye and ear protection. Eye protection can take the form of inexpensive plastic safety glasses, sunglasses, the shooter's own prescription lenses or specialized shooting glasses. They guard against twigs, falling shot, clay target chips and the rare ruptured case or firearm malfunction.

Heavy repeated exposure to shooting noise is not only uncomfortable at the time, it can also cause permanent hearing loss that may not be detected until it is too late.

There are a wide variety of hearing protectors available, ranging from throwaway or reusable ear plugs to sound-deadening muffs that cover the entire ear. No target shooter, plinker or hunter sighting-in should ever be without them.

Obey the safety rules that are intended to protect you. Wear ear and eye protection.

9 Always be sure the barrel is clear of obstructions . . . and only carry ammunition specifically intended for the gun you are using.

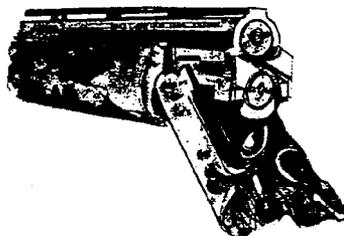
It might be mud, snow or a shotshell wad. It could even be a cleaning patch or the wrong size ammunition placed in your gun's chamber by mistake. All are obstructions that can block a gun barrel and cause serious injury to the shooter if not detected. These obstructions may have become lodged in your gun barrel by careless gun handling — as in the case of mud or snow. Or, they may have been left there accidentally by someone else.

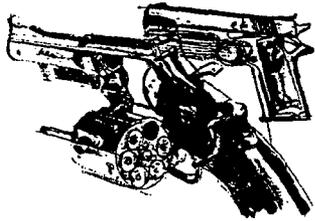
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Carry only the proper ammunition for the gun you are shooting. Mixing ammunition causes problems. A 20 gauge shotshell, for example, will pass through the chamber of a 12 gauge and lodge in the barrel.

Never allow different types of ammunition to get mixed up in the pockets of your hunting or shooting coat.

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Handgun safety is largely a matter of common sense and the development of safe habits. For example:

- Carry loaded revolvers with empty chamber under the hammer.
- Carry loaded pistols with the magazine inserted but with an *empty* chamber.
- Always empty handguns before carrying into a house, car, boat or RV.
- Never point a handgun at anything you don't intend to shoot.
- Never handle a handgun without opening it yourself to check to see if it's loaded.
- Always open your handgun and keep it open after firing.
- Be sure of your backstop and what lies beyond it before you shoot.

Refer to the instruction manual you received with your gun.

S A A M I

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Safety Series, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, CT 06878 10/87

FIREARMS SAFETY DEPENDS ON YOU



MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

**FIREARMS SAFETY
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INTRODUCTION

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The same is true of the shooter, whether a hunter, target shooter or casual weekend plinker. From the time he picks up a firearm, the shooter becomes a part of a system over which he has complete control. He is the only part of the system that can make a gun safe — or unsafe.

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Please read this booklet carefully and follow the safety procedures outlined. Firearms safety is up to you. Make no mistake about it.

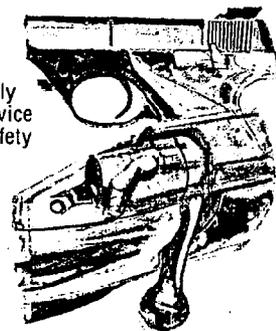
**KNOW YOUR GUN—READ
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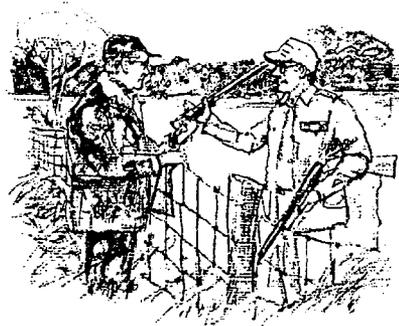
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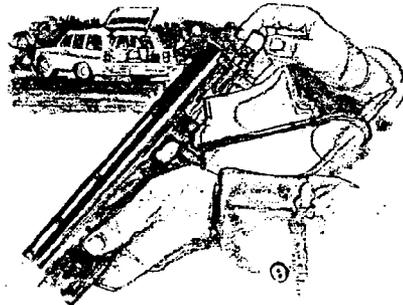
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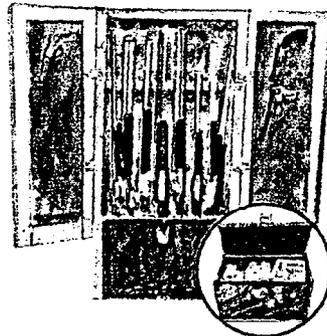
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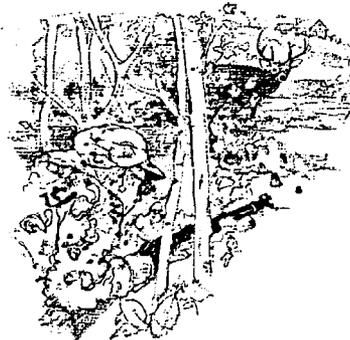
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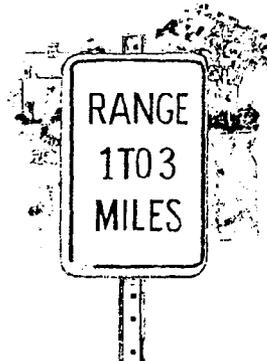
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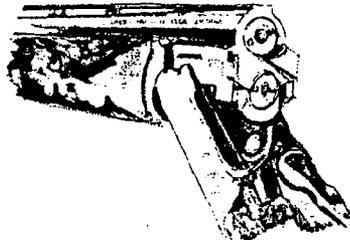
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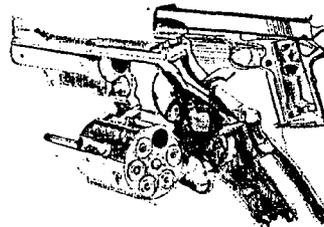
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SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE, INC.
Safety Series, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, CT 06878

HUNTING and SHOOTING SPORTSMANSHIP

THE TRUE SPORTSMAN:

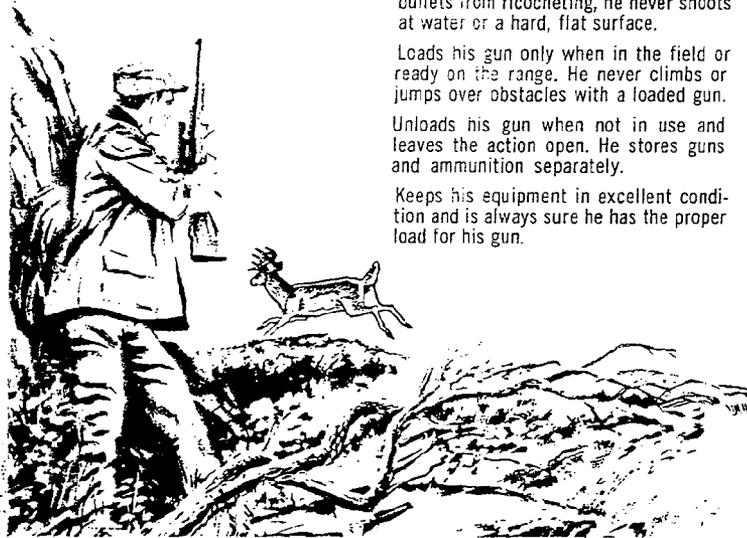
Treats his gun with respect and is always careful where he points the muzzle.

Keeps the safety on until ready to fire and is positive of his target. To keep bullets from ricocheting, he never shoots at water or a hard, flat surface.

Loads his gun only when in the field or ready on the range. He never climbs or jumps over obstacles with a loaded gun.

Unloads his gun when not in use and leaves the action open. He stores guns and ammunition separately.

Keeps his equipment in excellent condition and is always sure he has the proper load for his gun.

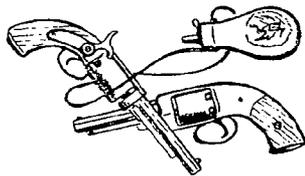


A HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

The right of Americans to own and use firearms is a cherished part of our heritage and has kept us a free people. In much of the world it's a rare privilege to own firearms, even to protect one's family and home.

The true sportsman realizes his duty to handle firearms properly. He gladly teaches the younger generation the responsibilities of gun ownership. The finest example of freedom in action is that millions of Americans are free to keep firearms and more than 20 million citizens enjoy recreational hunting and shooting.

SHOOTING'S FUN FOR EVERYONE



From the turkey shoots of our earliest settlers to the Olympic games of today, shooting has been a favorite sport of Americans. It is healthful recreation easily learned at an early age and enjoyed year-round throughout a lifetime. Boys and girls learn responsibility through supervised shooting at schools, Police Athletic Leagues, Boy Scouts and other programs.

Some people, especially in large cities, are not familiar with sporting firearms. They do not understand that hunting and shooting for recreation has no connection with the misuse of guns by law-breakers. The unlawful element is a social problem all Americans must work together to solve.

The true sportsman cooperates with all wildlife and law enforcement agencies.

A GUN OWNER'S CREED

- I accept the responsibilities that go with owning a gun and pledge myself to know and obey the laws governing the ownership and use of firearms;
- I recognize that my gun manners reflect on all gun owners and I pledge to handle my firearms safely and courteously;
- I respect the rights of others to enjoy the outdoors in their own way and I will be considerate of private and public property;
- I will work for the future of wildlife and other natural resources and for their wise use and enjoyment by all Americans;
- I will walk with pride in the path of those who created our great outdoor heritage, always working to improve the welfare of our people through an appreciation and enjoyment of nature.



WEAR A SAFE COLOR

It has always been a primary safety rule for hunters to wear a color that contrasts with their surroundings. The best color to come along so far is daylight fluorescent HUNTER ORANGE, similar to the color used in this leaflet. Hunter Orange does not appear anywhere in nature and is recommended for hunting in any background.

Hunters pay for Conservation



**HUNTERS
PAY FOR
CONSERVATION™**
is a public information program of the
National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc.
NSSF

You know it. Show it.



Every time you buy a hunting license, duck stamp, new gun or box of ammo, you're caring for conservation. You probably know this but do you know how much? Along with other hunters, you're contributing a huge \$157 million a year for conservation. That's more than any other group in the country.

As a hunter you should be proud of this fact. But there's something more you should be doing. And that's telling people about your contribution.

You can do it by ordering special HUNTERS PAY FOR CONSERVATION items from the non-profit National Shooting Sports Foundation. For \$2.00 you'll receive a kit containing a richly embroidered, multicolored 4-inch emblem, a matching auto decal and a fact-filled brochure.

The future of hunting is up to you. A lot of people aligned with organizations dedicated to outlawing your sport would choose their stands if they knew who was paying for conservation.

National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc.
1975 Park Road, Riverside, Connecticut 06878

Gentlemen:

Yes, I want to work for the future of hunting. Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ "Hunters Pay For Conservation" emblem, decal and fact kit at \$2.00 each postpaid and _____ copies of "The Hunter and Conservation" at 25c each or five for \$1.00 postpaid.

NAME _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

**Hunter's
Pocket
Guide**

Remington®

Hunting is one of America's oldest and greatest traditions. How well we are able to preserve this tradition may well depend on you. We hope this booklet will help you to remember and practice the important principles of firearms safety and hunter conduct, and to keep everyone aware of the critical role that hunters play in conservation.



GREAT GUNS DESERVE GREAT AMMUNITION.
WE MAKE BOTH.

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Ten Commandments of Firearms Safety

A good hunter is a safe hunter. He knows there is no place for horseplay in hunting. He learns and obeys the commandments of firearms safety and insists that his companions know and follow them, too.

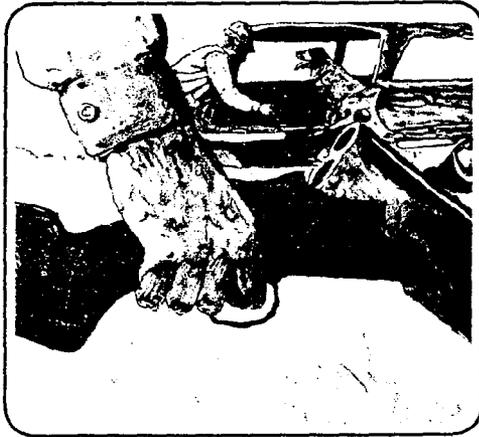
Every hunter — whether novice or experienced outdoorsman — should review these commandments before each hunting season to be sure that his gun handling, both at home and in the field, sets a good example for others.

2



1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun.
2. Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.

3



- 3.** Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstruction.
- 4.** Never point your gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
- 5.** Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.

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- 6.** Avoid alcoholic beverages both before and during shooting.
- 7.** Never climb a tree or cross a fence with a loaded gun.



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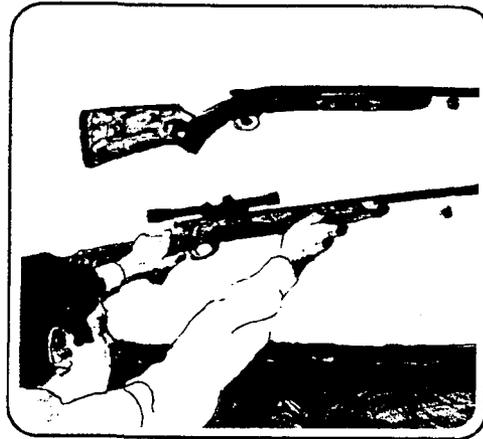


8. Never shoot at a hard, flat surface or the surface of water. Make sure you have a safe backstop.

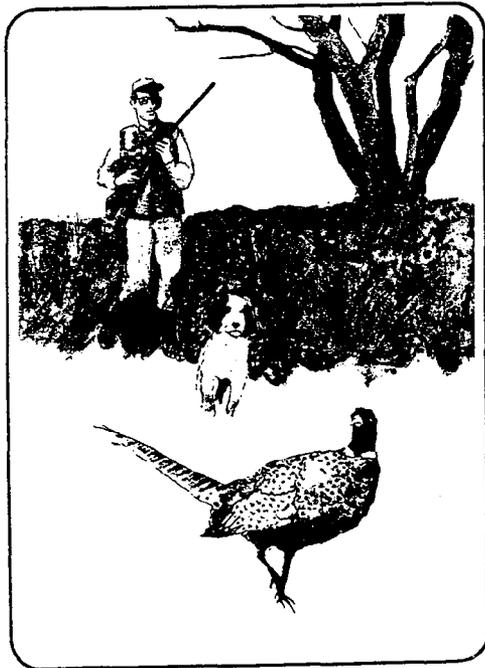
9. Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your camp, car or home.

6

10. Store guns and ammunition separately, beyond the reach of children.



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8

Hunting Ethics

Hunting has two kinds of law.

One is the written law that is enforced by the game warden. The other is unwritten. It is an ethical code or code of honor that the true sportsman places on himself.

Most hunters obey the game laws, but that alone isn't enough. Without ethics, a man can be a licensed, law-abiding hunter and still be a poor sportsman.

There is nothing illegal about shooting at a running deer over 600 yards away or trying to down a duck winging 100 yards high. But it is certainly unethical, and only a poor sportsman would try it.

The ethical hunter knows both the limits of his gun and of his shooting ability and always tries for a clean kill.

In addition to the game laws, the ethical

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sportsman obeys all laws when hunting. He acts as a goodwill ambassador for his sport and for all other hunters.

He knows that the town whose road signs are used for target practice quickly removes the welcome mat for hunters. And that the farmer whose property or livestock are abused will post his land and forbid further hunting.

A real sportsman does all he can to grow in hunting skills. If he is not a crack shot, he works hard at his shooting and gets all the practice he can. He learns about the game he hunts and how it lives. He studies the game range in which he hunts.

In other words, he has **respect** for his quarry and hunts it only in fair and sporting ways. As an ethical hunter, a **real** hunter, he believes in "fair chase," and he never takes unfair advantage of the game he hunts. This principle of fair chase is often part of the law. For instance, it is

unlawful to shoot deer under jacklights or to hunt from an airplane.

On the other hand, it may not be against the law to shoot a pheasant on the ground or a duck swimming in the water but the ethical sportsman will never do it.

A man who takes pride in his hunting and in himself as a hunter always hunts in such a way that neither he nor the game he hunts is ever shamed. He treats his quarry with respect, both before and after he shoots it.

That is why the ethical birdhunter — if he can possibly afford and keep one — uses a trained bird dog. He has the dog not just to find birds but to recover them after they are downed.

The big game hunter also makes every possible effort to avoid wounding game, and if he does, he stops further hunting and combs the countryside to find it. He will even abandon his own hunting to help another hunter find wounded game.



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A real trophy hunter may make a long and costly hunting trip and never fire a shot. His opportunities for legally taking game may have been many, but the ethical trophy hunter exercises strong and selective restraint. His code demands that he shoot only a fully mature specimen, and he knows that the removal from the herd of such an animal, almost always a bull or buck beyond breeding age, benefits others of the species in the area.

The ethical hunter never takes more than his limit. But more important still, he never takes more game than he can use.

His game is cleaned quickly and skillfully, and he brings it to the kitchen in prime condition. It is never wasted, and he takes real pride in this because it is a sure sign of his skill and knowledge. It also shows that respect for game is part of his self-respect as a seasoned hunter.

There are two main kinds of people in the world, the givers and the takers. The

13

ethical hunter is a giver. The unethical hunter — the poacher, the man who breaks game laws and sets no standard for his conduct as a hunter — is a taker.

It is the ethical hunter who gives a friend the advantage for getting a good shot and who likes the odds in his hunting slanted in favor of the game he pursues. He takes pleasure in sharing the game he has taken with the man on whose land he has hunted.

And it is the ethical hunter who is most apt to give generously of his time and outdoor knowledge to introduce a youngster to the enjoyment of the hunting experience.

The unethical hunter, the taker, never gives his companions an even break. He is the claimer who brags about his success when he fills his limit and makes excuses if he does not. He will hunt private property without permission and show no respect for the land on which he trespasses. His concern is never for **how** he hunts, only for **how much** game he can shoot.

Abusing the hospitality of landowners and rousing the anger of the public, the unethical hunter risks not only his own chances for hunting but those of all other hunters and of future generations as well. He is one of the greatest enemies of hunting today, posing a threat to the sport equal to that of any anti-hunting movement.

While even the ethical hunter may never enjoy the full approval of the non-hunting public, the public may at least tolerate him. And as public awareness of the hunter's significant role in conservation increases, anti-hunting sentiment may recede.

But the public will no longer tolerate the unethical hunter, and as long as he is allowed to remain on the scene, ethical sportsmen will suffer by association.

Conservation laws and hunting ethics are two sides of the same coin. Do away with either, and we will do away with hunting.



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Hunter-Landowner Relations

Precious few hunters are lucky enough personally to own land that abounds with game. So, for the most part, when today's hunter enters the field, he becomes someone's guest, welcome or unwelcome. His host may be an individual farmer living just down the road or a giant timber company whose offices are a thousand miles away.

But no matter who the host is, the "welcome" aspect is important to hunters because it helps determine how much land will remain open for hunting.

Sportsmen have suffered a harsh blow as suburbs, shopping centers and highways have spilled over millions of acres of once prime hunting ground. But an even greater tragedy has been the posting of "No Hunting" signs on still productive game lands throughout the country.

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These signs go up only when hunters fail to recognize that they are guests, abuse the land upon which they hunt and, in doing so, wear out their welcome.

There are three separate approaches which you, as a hunter, can take to cope with this problem. One is preventive, the second is protective, and the third is corrective.

The **preventive** approach involves nothing more than doing your best not to harm the welcome you now have to hunt on someone else's property. On farmland especially, this means to ask permission every time you hunt.

Even the farmer who says, "You can hunt here any time," appreciates your dropping by beforehand to say hello and to let him know you will be on his land.

Remember, too, that the farmer who has given you permission to hunt usually does not mind if you bring a friend or two along. But you may destroy your welcome if you arrive with a carload of companions.

Once on a farmer's land, be sure to hunt only where he wants you to, keep safely away from his house, barns and livestock and respect his crops. Be careful never to stretch or break any fences you cross and latch farm gates securely after you have passed through them.

On municipal, state or federally owned land, the preventive approach means respecting the fields, forests and facilities that are there for **all** of the public — not just hunters — to enjoy. And on land owned by large corporations such as lumber and paper companies, open to multiple use through their cooperation and generosity, it means being doubly careful with fire and respecting the trees which are **their** crop.

The most difficult aspect of the preventive approach calls for the law-abiding hunter who respects private property to report those hunters who damage it to the landowner, to the game warden or local law

enforcement official. No man enjoys such a task, but a lot of the future of hunting is up to the sportsman who hunts by the rules, working to bar from hunting the poacher and the selfish individual who abuses his "guest" privileges.

The **protective** approach means making sure that the landowner knows you appreciate his letting you hunt. It means sharing your game with him, sending him a Christmas card and now and then taking time from your hunting to help him out with his chores.

The last approach, the **corrective** one, can be the most difficult because it involves changing a landowner's mind. When you find a good hunting area that is posted, look up the owner, ask him for permission to hunt and promise him you will treat his property as you treat your own.

Such sincerity may well open the gate for both you and your fellow hunters.

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Conservation Facts

Every man who likes to hunt and hopes to hunt in years ahead should be aware that his sport is in danger. It is threatened by large, organized numbers of the public who may be well-meaning but are sadly uninformed or misinformed about the hunter's relationship to conservation.

Concerned outdoorsmen who would like to insure a safe future for hunting can take positive action now. They can arm themselves with true conservation facts and pass them along to as many non-hunters and anti-hunters as possible.

Here they are:

Contrary to posing any threat to wildlife, hunters have done — and are doing right now — more to aid and protect wildlife

than any other group in the country. If it were not for hunters, many game species would probably have disappeared years ago.

Hunters were the first to demand an end to commercial market hunting. They were the first to work for regulated hunting seasons and bag limits to insure healthy and continuing game populations. In most instances, hunters today harvest only surplus game to prevent winter starvation and disease which result from overcrowded game habitat.

If more of the public realized that hunting is a vital part of successful, scientific game management, much anti-hunting sentiment would subside. However, if hunters themselves fail to carry that message, no one else will, and the future of hunting will suffer.

The public is largely ignorant of the fact that hunters have contributed — and are still contributing — more money for con-

servation than any other group in the country.

In less than 50 years, they have provided a massive \$2.7 billion for conservation and for wildlife development. Every concerned hunter should know how this money has been raised and make sure he tells other people about it. Here's how:

License Fees

As a hunter, you are contributing to conservation every time you buy a hunting license. Your license fees, along with those of other hunters, go to support state game departments which are responsible for the well-being of all wildlife. It is your hunting license money which is spent to improve wildlife habitat and game management, to finance conservation education and to enforce conservation laws.

In explaining this to people who oppose hunting, it should be emphasized that hundreds of types of birds and animals other

than game species benefit from hunters' license fees. In other words, hunters are paying the bills not just for themselves but for **everyone**.

Hunters' license fees are currently providing state game departments with over \$143 million a year for conservation, and going back as far as 1923 in some states, hunting license revenue has raised \$2 billion for conservation.

Excise Taxes

Every time you buy ammunition or a new gun, you are contributing still more money for conservation. When the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937 was passed with strong hunter support, it specified that an 11 per cent excise tax on sporting arms and on ammunition was to be spent for conservation. The money, which is prorated to the states, enables them to set aside and improve millions of acres for wildlife.

You and other hunters are now contributing

nearly \$49 million a year for conservation through such taxes which, since 1937, have raised over \$624 million.

Federal Duck Stamps

Hunters contribute again to conservation through their purchase of federal duck stamps. The money you pay for a duck stamp is used to buy or lease wetlands for waterfowl and for waterfowl production. These programs benefit not only ducks and geese but also the many other types of birds and animals that dwell in our marshlands and coastal areas.

Hunters presently contribute almost \$11 million a year through their duck stamp purchases and duck stamp revenue has provided \$153 million in total for waterfowl conservation since 1934.

People who oppose hunting usually have no idea that the hunter's contributions to conservation benefit the entire public. The millions of acres developed and maintained

by hunters' money provide year-round recreational areas for everyone to use and enjoy. People who look forward to leisure time spent camping, hiking or simply sight-seeing rarely realize that hunters have footed the bill for much of the land they use.

Every hunter owes it to himself, his fellow hunters and to tomorrow's outdoorsmen to tell these facts to as many people as he can.



Federal duck stamp

Hints For Hunters



Basic Sighting In

To zero a hunting rifle, pick a safe backstop like a range, abandoned quarry or sandbank, shoot prone over a padded log or pile of boards. From 25 yards with hunting ammunition shoot and adjust sights until the points of aim and impact are the same. Always move your rear sight in the direction you want the impact or bullet holes to move. With a scope, follow the arrows. Now go back to 100 yards. Also from rest, firing shots in pairs, shoot and adjust until the shot group is 3 inches high for a medium high velocity rifle like a .30-06, 1½ inches above aim for a low velocity type like a .30-30. You now have your rifle targeted for adequately sure hitting without holding over or under

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throughout the range of sure bullet expansion.



Patterning a Shotgun

One of the best steps a shotgunner can take toward assuring hunting success is to pattern his gun with the various loads he intends to use in the field or blind. It's not hard, and it really pays off.

The pattern percentage of a shotgun is the number of pellets it puts in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards divided by the number of pellets in the charge. If 70%, it is designated full choke; if 60%, modified; if 50%, improved cylinder.

To determine the percentage your gun delivers, tack up a large sheet of paper at 40 yards. Fire at it and swing a circle of 15-inch radius around the greatest concentration of holes. Count the holes on or

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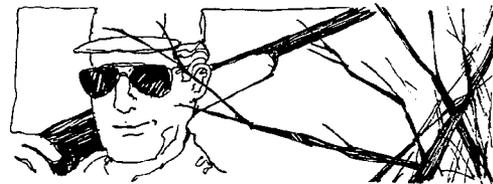
inside the circle. Then count the number of shot in the type of shell you used and divide it into the number of holes to obtain your percentage. Repeat the firing for at least five samples to obtain a reliable average percentage.



Hunter Orange

That's the name of the intense, fluorescent orange color seen on a lot of hunting clothes nowadays. There's a good reason for it. Hunter orange is more easily spotted than any other color in the field, particularly in the dim light before dawn and near sunset. States that have made hunter orange mandatory for wear in the field report sharp reductions in hunting accidents, so wise hunters are wearing hunter orange hats and vests even when not required to.

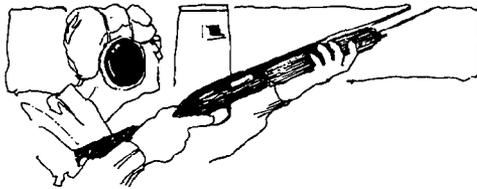
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Shooting Glasses

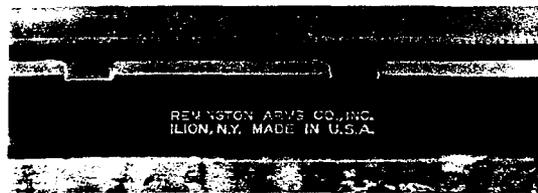
Smart gunners know that good, impact-resistant shooting glasses are an absolute safety requirement whether on the range or in the field. They also know that on sunny days green or gray lenses will keep their eyes fresh and untired by glare, helping them get on target faster, while yellow glasses which brighten up the landscape will sharpen their shooting in dim or fading light. They know too that by wearing shooting glasses they avoid the risk of being painfully "twigged" in the eye while hunting in brushy cover so they never go afield without them.

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Hearing Protection

Hearing guards are not too practical for most hunting, but the man who likes to sharpen his skills on the target range should never be without them. Heavy, repeated exposure to the sound of shotguns, center fire rifles or handguns causes permanent hearing damage which may not be discovered until it's too late. Whether muff type, plug, valve or custom molded insert, every target shooter can find a kind of hearing guard he'll find comfortable and easy to wear.



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Remington Tips on Safe Gun Handling

It has been said that at least ninety-five percent of all hunting accidents due to firearms can be avoided if every gunner will acquaint himself with the fundamentals of gun handling and constantly practice them. These fundamentals are simple and serve a dual purpose. First they help keep hunting a safe sport and second, they make for better marksmanship. There is no excuse for carelessness in gun handling, whether the firearm is loaded or not. The cardinal rule of gun safety is "Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun."

Here are some simple, easy-to-follow suggestions that, if made a definite **MUST** on every hunting trip, will assure the hunter and his companions a safe return:

Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp, or home. Whenever you pick up a gun, whether you are indoors or outdoors, **ALWAYS** first point the muzzle of the gun in a safe direction and examine the piece carefully to make sure whether or not it is loaded.

The pointing of a loaded or unloaded gun toward a companion is a violation of every principle of good sportsmanship. It is the unpardonable sin of shooting ethics. Do it just once and you have lost

the respect and comradeship of your companion, and branded yourself as either a thoughtless novice or a careless, dangerous shooter with whom it is unsafe to go afield. **WATCH THAT MUZZLE!** Never indulge in "horseplay" with firearms.

The leaving of loaded guns unattended is extremely dangerous. A companion may pick one up thinking it to be unloaded. If it is propped against a tree, car or post, a frisky hunting dog may bump against it, knocking off the safety and stepping on the trigger. These things have happened!

When you are resting in the field or woods, always lay your gun down flat, preferably unloading it first and with the muzzle pointing away from everybody. No one can enjoy a lunch looking down the muzzle of a gun, loaded or unloaded.

In climbing over fences or obstructions, always first pass your gun over to your companion, or pass it through the fence and lay it on the ground. A stumble or a fall might prove disastrous.

Before loading your gun, always make sure that the barrel and action are free from obstructions. Foreign matter in the barrel causes more "blown up" guns than any other factor. Should you stumble badly or fall and your

gun muzzle touches the ground, always unload and look through the bore to be sure that it is not clogged with mud, snow or other substance.

If you are walking single file, keep your muzzle pointed forward. If you are walking behind your companion, see that your gun points away from him at all times. It is best to walk abreast in the fields or woods, but in doing so, see that your muzzle is always pointed away from your companion. Never crowd your companion in the duck blind. Be sure that each of you has plenty of room in which to shoot safely.

Never, NEVER pull a gun, loaded or unloaded, toward you from a boat, car or through a fence.

Always see that your safety is ON until you are ready to shoot. Sudden jars and brushing against twigs or brush can release the safety catch without your knowing it. Examine it frequently.

When you approach camp or your automobile, always unload your gun. Take it down or open the action before putting it away or setting it aside.

Always make sure of your target before pulling the trigger. Take a good look . . . and then look again! Never fire in the direction of a sudden sound. It may be caused by some farmer's livestock, or, worse still, another hunter.

When you are in the woods or close cover, it is best to wear some

article of bright color, preferably red. No deer goes prancing around wearing a red bandana.

Be careful of shooting at flat, hard surfaces or the surface of water. Dangerous ricochets may result from such shooting.

Don't be afraid of being accused of having "old maidish" ideas in the practice of these simple principles of gun safety. By observing them, you will gain the respect and admiration of your fellow sportsmen and by example, encourage them to do likewise.

Be on the alert always. This will avoid confusion and allow you to bring your gun into action quickly. Alertness makes for good marksmanship. Carry your gun at the "ready" position, hands on the fore-end and grip, muzzle elevated at an angle about in line with your eye. Adopt a free and easy attitude. This will allow you to bring your gun up to your shoulder quickly, get your cheek down on the stock easily and permits the free swing which gets results.

Watch your footing carefully. Try to always be in position to gain a solid, comfortable shooting stance which will allow quick coordination of mind and muscle.

Always go comfortably shod. Pinched or blistered feet will spoil any day's hunt. Dress as lightly as possible. If the weather is cold, a couple of light sweaters under your hunting jacket will keep you

warm, and if they become uncomfortable, one or both can be removed and carried in the game pocket.

It is a compliment to be invited to go hunting with an experienced

gunner. It means he believes you will observe all the rules of safety and practice good sportsmanship. Don't let him down by taking chances and you'll help make hunting a safer sport.

Remington Tips on Gun Treatment

It is only natural that the owner of a fine gun should strive to preserve its original factory condition or prolong the life of its accurate barrel.

With the introduction of Remington "Kleanbore" ammunition with non-rust priming, smokeless, progressive burning powder, and lubricated bullets, the need for constant cleaning of firearms was eliminated. In most cases it is now necessary to clean firearms at the season's end only or when the gun is laid up for a long time, except in hot, damp climates, where frequent cleaning and protective greasing is recommended.

Briefly and simply, the main requirements are:

1. Thorough cleaning of bore and outer surfaces of gun.
2. Application of a grease film against corrosion.
3. A touch of oil on stiff bearing surfaces (guard against over-oiling.)

Detailed procedure for various types of guns follows:

RIFLES

First be certain there are no cartridges in the chamber or magazine. Clean from breech whenever possible; if not practicable, clean from muzzle. Insert cloth patch (flannel is best) in cleaning rod, and swab bore several times liberally with powder solvent. Remove patch, insert dry brush (do not reverse stroke while brush is inside barrel), and run it completely through barrel several times to remove residue from powder. Remove brush and repeat swabbing with solvent. Alternate with dry and wet patches until no trace of stain remains. You may assume the barrel is then clean. Using a new patch, swab bore in short strokes with gun grease until inside of barrel is evenly coated. Clean face of bolt or breech block, or other parts of action. Wipe sur-

faces dry. Re-wipe with oily rag, followed by dry rag. Reassemble gun, wipe outer metal surfaces with oily rag, followed by dry rag. Remaining oil film is ample protection against corrosion. **Caution:** Before using rifle again, wipe barrel and chamber completely free of oil or grease.

REVOLVERS

Be sure the revolver is unloaded. Solid frame revolver barrels must be cleaned from muzzle. Swing out cylinder and clean breech end of barrel thoroughly with a brush. Clean (brush) face of cylinder. Clean barrel and each chamber of cylinder, recoil plate and all smudged surfaces with powder solvent. Oil all these surfaces, then wipe dry. Be careful not to over-oil. Make sure chambers in cylinder are perfectly dry.

SHOTGUNS

Be sure the gun is unloaded. Push a couple of close-fitting dry rags through barrel. If lead streaks show, remove with boiling water and rag. Follow with cleaning and oiling procedure as outlined above for rifle. Clean *all* oil or grease from bore and chamber before re-using shotgun.

GUNS IN THE SHOWROOM

Periodic inspection, oiling and wiping off of guns is the rule in all first-class salesrooms. Before handing a gun to a customer it should be carefully wiped with a clean dry cloth to avoid staining his hands or clothing. When returning to cabinet, gun should be wiped with oily cloth to remove traces of perspiration and wiped dry with clean cloth.

GUNS IN TRANSPORTATION

Exterior metal and bore of guns in shipment should be liberally coated with gun grease against exposure to varied weather conditions.

HELPFUL HINTS

Use brushes *dry* for effective removal of rust, lead, metal fouling or caking. Push completely through and out of barrel before reversing stroke.

Do not over-oil guns. Excess oil will drain down into action and magazine when gun is stored. Later, when the gun is loaded for hunting or shooting, the excess oil may coat cartridges, causing wild shots or malfunctions. In addition, the migrating oil may seep into (and rot) gun stocks. Friction surfaces of action need only a *touch* of oil.

Powder solvents are not rust preventives or lubricants.

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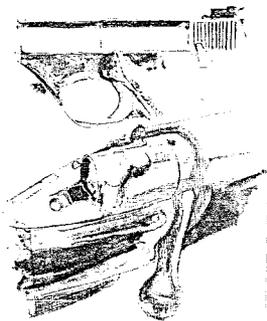
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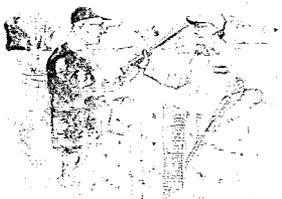
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FIREARMS SAFETY MAKE NO
DEPENDS ON YOU MISTAKE
ABOUT IT!

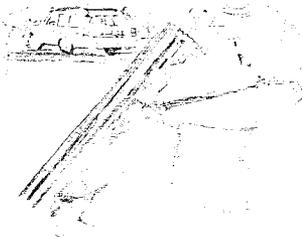
FIREARMS SAFETY DEPENDS ON YOU



1 Don't rely on a gun's safety. Treat every gun as if it were loaded and ready to fire.



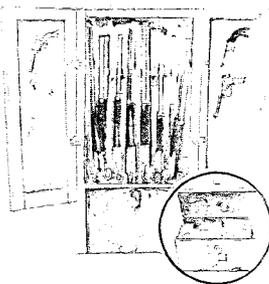
2 Never cross a fence, climb a tree or jump a ditch with a loaded gun.



3 Never load or carry a loaded gun until you are ready to use it.



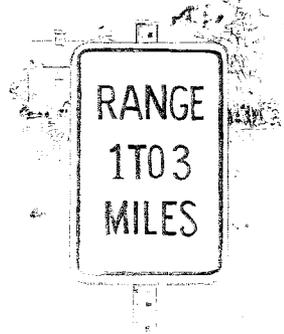
4 Watch your muzzle so the other fellow doesn't have to.



5 Keep guns and ammunition separate and in locked storage.



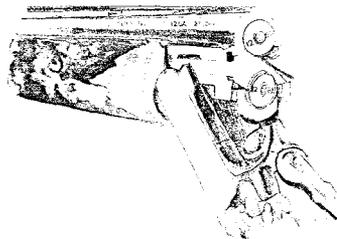
6 Don't shoot unless absolutely sure of your target and what is beyond it.



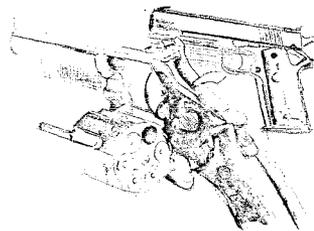
7 Know the range of your gun. Remember even a .22 rimfire can travel over 1 mile.



8 Always wear eye and hearing protection when shooting.



9 Always be sure the barrel is clear of obstructions. Only carry ammunition of the proper size for the gun you are using.



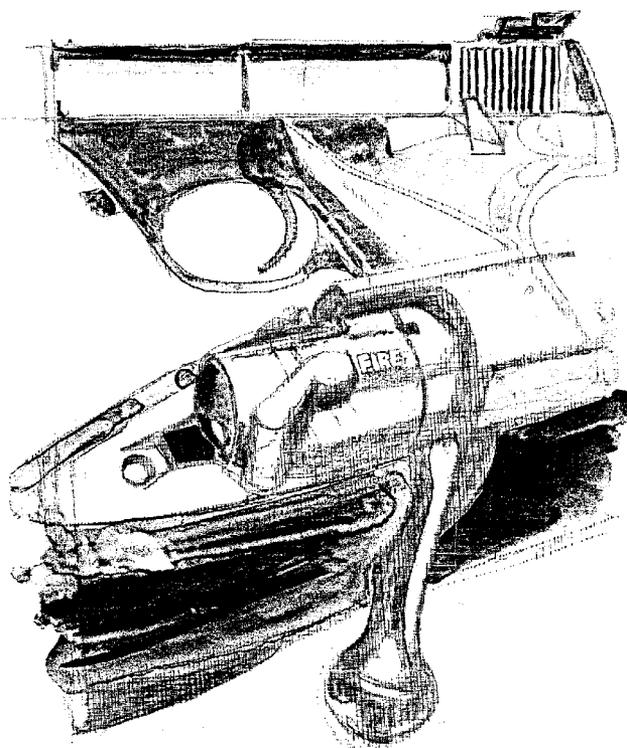
10 Always carry handguns with the hammer down on an empty chamber.

MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

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FIREARMS SAFETY DEPENDS ON YOU

DON'T TRUST A SAFETY!



**A safety is a mechanical device.
It is not a substitute for common sense and
safe gun-handling.**

MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

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**SHOOTERS!
EYES AND EARS
ARE NOT
RENEWABLE
RESOURCES**

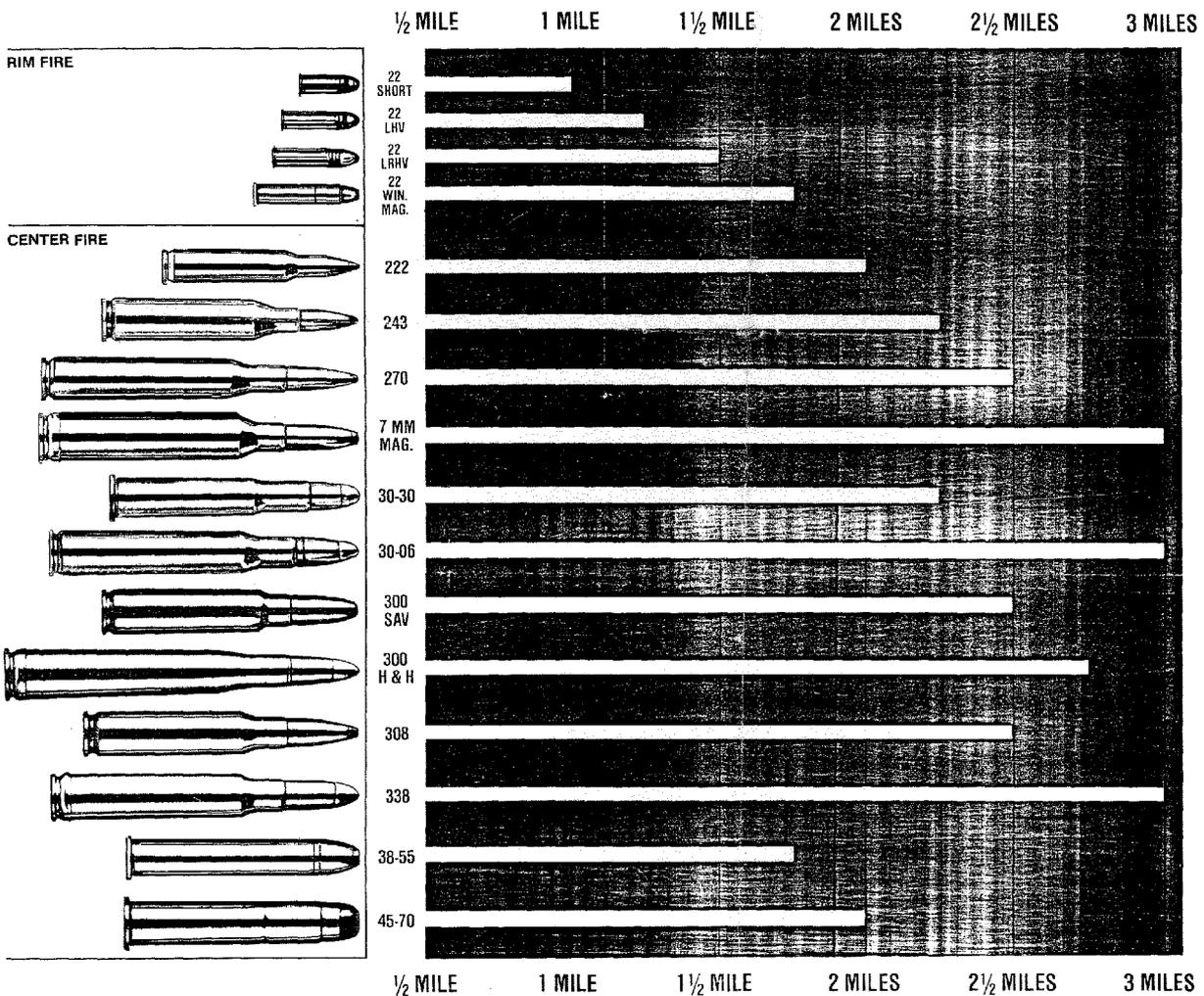


PROTECT THEM!

S A A M I
SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE, INC.

FIREARMS SAFETY DEPENDS ON YOU

**How far can your rifle shoot?
Know what lies beyond your target!**



MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

S A A M I
SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE, INC.

FIREARMS SAFETY
DEPENDS ON YOU MAKE NO
MISTAKE
ABOUT IT!



FINDING SAFETY DEMANDS ON YOU



1 Don't rely on a gun's safety. Treat every gun as if it's always loaded and ready to fire.



2 Watch your muzzle so the other fellow doesn't have to.



3 Always wear eye protection.



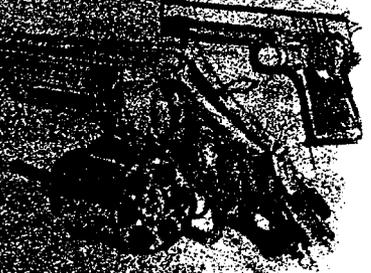
4 Never cross a rope, climb a tree or go over a ledge with a loaded gun.



WE'RE MAKING A SAFE SPORT SAFER:
 Announcing a new series of shooting safety ads, booklets, flyers and posters for clubs, sportsmen, dealers and manufacturers.



5 Always be sure the barrel is clear of obstructions. Only use ammunition of the proper size for the gun you are using.



WE'RE MAKING A SAFE SPORT SAFER

In an effort to emphasize the proper and safe manner of using, handling and storing firearms and ammunition, the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, in cooperation with the National Shooting Sports Foundation, has developed this comprehensive shooting safety campaign featuring totally new booklets, posters, ads, radio and television announcements and other supportive materials.

Based on the theme "Firearms Safety Depends On You—Make No Mistake About It," the campaign is intended to impress upon the individual shooter that he is the thinking part of an overall safety system and that firearms safety is his ultimate responsibility. Although statistics show that hunting and target shooting are among the safest of all participant sports, hunters and shooters nationwide are being asked to join with the firearms industry in an all-out campaign to make our sports even safer.

The campaign will feature a SAAMI-sponsored multi-media effort with messages carried in sporting magazines and newspapers, on radio and TV. Paid messages will run for a two-year period. It will be backed by collateral material consisting of booklets, posters, bumper stickers, mail tabs and an organized media news release program.

In keeping with the theme of "Firearms Safety Depends On You . . .," we are asking your help in the distribution of educational materials. We need your assistance in distributing these materials to your customers, clients, members, hunter safety classes, friends, etc.

Please help us make a safe sport safer.



S A A M I

SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE, INC.



SAFETY BOOKLET

One for every shooter . . .

This new 12-page booklet was designed and produced with the goal of placing one in the hands of every hunter and shooter in the nation.

It is pocket-sized and includes straight-forward chapters and illustration emphasizing the key elements of safe firearms handling, including proper use of a safety, when to load and unload, range and danger distance, eye and ear protection, storage in the home, handgun safety, and more. This booklet goes beyond the simple "do's and don'ts" to include specific "why's and why not's." Manufacturers are asked to pack the booklet with their products and dealers are urged to hand them out to customers and hunting license buyers.

They are priced inexpensively enough that clubs can order one for every member and hunter safety instructors can provide one to every student.

Safety Booklet

10 booklets	\$1.00
100 booklets	\$5.00
1000 booklets	\$25.00

**SHOOTERS!
EYES AND EARS
ARE NOT
RENEWABLE
RESOURCES**



PROTECT THEM!

Poster No. 1

POSTER SERIES

This series of four eye-catching posters was designed for display at dealers, gun clubs, trap and skeet fields, indoor ranges, anywhere shooters congregate. They are excellent for use in hunter safety classes. Dealing with the subjects of eye and ear protection, range and danger distance for rifles and shotguns and the proper use of safeties, the posters can be purchased in sets or individually. All posters are printed in three colors and are 17" x 22" in size.

Poster Set Prices

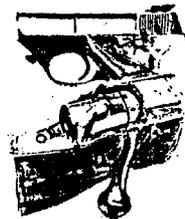
1 set	\$1.00 per set
2-15 sets	75¢ per set
16-more sets	65¢ per set

Individual Poster Prices

5 posters	20¢ each
10-100	15¢ each
105-more	12¢ each

**FIREARMS SAFETY
DEPENDS ON YOU**

**DON'T
TRUST A SAFETY!**

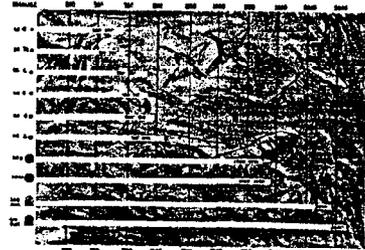


MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

Poster No. 2

**FIREARMS SAFETY
DEPENDS ON YOU**

How far can your shotgun shoot?
Know what lies beyond your target!

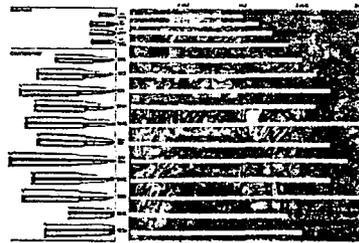


MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

Poster No. 3

**FIREARMS SAFETY
DEPENDS ON YOU**

How far can your rifle shoot?
Know what lies beyond your target!



MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

Poster No. 4

ENVELOPE STICKERS

Help make a safe sport safer by using these 1" x 3" mail stickers on all correspondence, invoices, packages, etc.



Envelope Stickers

100 stickers	\$1.00
1,000 stickers	\$4.00

10-POINT POSTER

Incorporating all of the safety messages featured in our safety booklets and advertisements, this large and colorful poster should be displayed in every gun club and firearms safety class in the nation. Because of its large size (22" x 34") and simple, eye-catching format, this poster will serve continually to remind all shooters of the basics involved in making a safe sport safer.

10-Point Poster Prices

2 posters	\$1.00
3-25 posters	40¢ each
26 or more	35¢ each



MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT!

ORDER FORM

Item	Quantity Ordered	Individual Price	Total
Sample Packet—1 copy of all materials plus 100 mail stickers		@ \$3.00	
Safety Booklet		@ \$1.00 for 10	
		@ \$5.00 per 100	
		@ \$25.00 per 1,000	
		@ \$1.00 for 1 set	
Poster Set		@ 75¢ per set (2-15)	
		@ 65¢ per set (16 or more)	
		@ \$1.00 for 1 set	
Individual Posters: Poster No. _____		@ 20¢ each for 5	
		@ 15¢ each for 10-100	
		@ 12¢ each for 105 or more	
10-Point Poster		@ \$1.00 for 2 posters	
		@ 40¢ each (3-25)	
		@ 35¢ each (26 or more)	
Envelope Stickers		@ \$1.00 per 100	
		@ \$4.00 per 1,000	
Postage and Handling:			\$1.50
Total:			

Enclosed is our check or money order for \$ _____ Please bill us.

Name _____ Title: _____

Club/Organization: _____

Address: _____
(Large orders require street address)

State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

Order from: Firearms Safety Series, 1075 Post Road • Riverside, CT 06878 (203) 637-3618