

San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Regional Training Center
Firearms/Tactical Handgun Update Course
Expanded Outline ~ P.S.P.
24 Hour

- I. Safety Briefing/Administration paperwork Ic
 - A. Nomenclature
 - B. Safety Features
 - C. Inspection
 - D. Function check
- II. Presentation; the presentation is taught in a five count procedure Ic
 - A. Count one
 - 1. Both hands move at the same time. The support hand is placed on the belt buckle. Moving the support hand and arm into position as the draw begins is critical. At the same time, acquire a shooting grip on the pistol with the primary hand. Moving the retaining strap is part of acquiring the grip, not a separate movement
 - 2. The trigger finger is straight. The retaining strap is moved forward and the thumb remains in position and does not wrap around the stock until count two.
 - B. Count two (close contact position) Ide
 - 1. Draw the pistol from the holster and once the muzzle has cleared the holster, the pistol is rotated until the wrist is above the holster and firmly in contact with the body. The wrist is locked and the barrel is in line with the wrist and forearm. The muzzle is slightly so that the shooters clothing does not interfere with the cycling of the slide. The primary thumb pushes down on the thumb safety lever (deactivating the thumb safety). The trigger finger remains on the frame.
 - C. Count three (low ready) Idei
 - 1. Extend the primary hand forward into the low ready position and obtain a two hand shooting grip on the pistol. As the hands meet, build isometric tension between the hands by pushing forward with the primary hand and pulling back with the support hand. The barrel is at an angle of approximately 45 degrees.
 - D. Count four (all occur simultaneously) Iij
 - 1. The pistol is raised to eye level
 - 2. Eye focus is brought to the front sight and a sight picture is verified
 - 3. The trigger finger is placed on the trigger and the slack is taken in Ia-i
 - E. Count five:
 - 1. Smoothly press the trigger until the hammer falls achieving a surprise break (hammer falls), while maintaining the sight picture
- III. Low Ready Position Ie

- A. Aiming at the center of a suspect's torso prior to making a decision to shoot is not recommended. Your pistol, arms or hands may actually block your view of the suspects' waistband area, which may or may not contain a weapon. Proponents of aiming at the center of the suspects' torso while covering him state that if shooting becomes necessary, they will be able to fire more quickly. If the shooter is trained in the proper low ready position, no time is saved by aiming at the suspect prematurely.
- B. The low ready position is also the preferred position for conducting a building or area search for an armed suspect. At night, the low ready search position is used in conjunction with a flashlight.
 - 1. Assume the Weaver stance-the stance is maintained except the barrel is lowered to approximately a 45 degree angle. The support elbow may rest on the support side hip. Do not lower the muzzle so far that it covers your feet.
 - 2. The trigger finger shall be kept on the fame (Master grip) while in the low ready position.
 - 3. When the decision to shoot has been made, raise the pistol to eye level, place the trigger finger on the trigger and align the sights.
 - 4. Press the trigger smoothly rearward until the surprise break occurs.
 - 5. If the suspect falls, lower the pistol covering the suspect
 - 6. Maintain master grip and monitor the suspect to make sure he no longer poses a deadly threat. Evaluate the situation. The pistol is maintained in the low ready position. Quickly scan the area for additional suspects (i.e. armed lay-off accomplice) then recheck the primary suspect.
 - 7. **NOTE: OFFICERS SHALL ENGAGE THE THUMB SAFETY PRIOR TO HOLSTERING**

IV. Close contact presentation; A substantial percentage of police officers that are murdered are killed with their own weapons. Every year, police officers are involved in close range and contact shootings. Approximately ½ of all officers who are murdered are killed from a range of 0 to 5 feet. Officers must be able to use their pistols in a close contact position, i.e. within arms reach of a suspect.

- A. When confronted by a dangerous and threatening suspect from a distance of zero to six feet, first attempt to increase the distance from the threat. If the weapon is brought to eye level while standing within six feet of an adversary, he may be able to gain control of the firearm.
- B. If the distance cannot be increased, maintain a bladed body position of approximately 45 degrees away from the suspect.
- C. The support hand is raised near the support shoulder with the palm facing toward the target. **CAUTION! KEEP THE SUPPORT HAND OUT OF THE LINE OF FIRE!** The purpose of the support hand is to guard the pistol and can be used to hold an adversary or block an attack. The support hand can also be used to parry a suspect's weapon. All of these may be

performed while firing the pistol if the (support) guarding hand and arm are out of the line of fire.

- D. Draw the pistol to count two. Lock the wrist with the barrel aligned on target. Push the wrist against the ribs above the holster. The front sight of the pistol is slightly higher than the rear sight. The pressure of the wrist against the torso will aid in controlling recoil when the shot is fired.
CAUTION! DO NOT PRESS THE MUZZLE AGAINST THE SUSPECTS BODY. DOING SO CAN PUT YOUR PISTOL IN AN OUT-OF-BATTERY CONDITION AND DISENGAGE THE TRIGGER
- E. The pistol is canted slightly away from the rib cage to avoid the slide striking the chest during firing. If the slide does strike the chest during recoil, malfunction may occur.
- F. The knees should be flexed for balance if physical contact with the adversary occurs.
- G. When the decision to fire has been made and the weapon is aligned, place the trigger finger on the trigger.
- H. The trigger must be pressed smoothly, just as in aimed fire.
- I. After the distance from the suspect or target has been increased, assess the situation
- J. Evaluate your tactical options

V. Chamber Check; a chamber check may be performed anytime the pistol is handled and all safety rules are obeyed. A chamber check should be performed every time the pistol is handled, except in combat and simulated combat. Knowing the exact condition of the weapon at all times is essential to safety and tactical preparedness.

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A. Chamber Check

1. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction and maintain your master grip
2. Place the thumb safety down using the primary thumb.
3. Maintain the primary hand grip
4. With the support hand, curl the index finger and place it along the left side of the grasping grooves.
5. Place the thumb on the right side of the grasping grooves.
6. Pinch the index finger and thumb together.
7. Pull the slide back approximately ½ inch
8. The chamber is then visually examined
9. If it is too dark to see inside the chamber, the trigger finger may be inserted into the ejection port TO feel the chamber cartridge.

B. Low light chamber check

1. After the condition of the chamber has been determined the slide is allowed to snap closed.
2. The thumb safety is returned to the up position (safety up, thumbs up)
3. **NOTE; DO NOT RETRACT THE SLIDE MORE THAN ½ INCH. RETRACTING THE SLIDE TOO FAR MAY RESULT IN**

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UNINTENTIONALLY CHAMBERING OR EJECTING A
CARTRIDGE, OR CAUSING A FEEDWAY STOPPAGE.

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- VI. Loading; as opposed to reloading, is a non-combat function. Loading is usually performed prior to start of watch or after cleaning the pistol in order to return it to a patrol ready condition
- A. NOTE; WHENEVER LOADING OR UNLOADING A PISTOL OR REVOLVER ON A DEPARTMENT FACILITY, A DEPARTMENTAL LOADING/UNLOADING BARREL SHALL BE USED.
1. Put a loaded magazine in the pistol
 2. Assume a low ready position (count three of the presentation). Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction and maintain master grip during the entire loading procedure.
 3. Conduct a chamber check to verify the condition (loaded or unloaded) of the chamber
 4. If the chamber is loaded, holster the pistol. If the firing chamber is not loaded, place the thumb safety lever down and continue the following steps
 5. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction; assume an overhand grip on the rear portion of the slide with the support hand. The slide is grasped between the heel of the hand and the finger tips. The thumb does not contact the slide.
 6. Retract the slide fully to the rear, then release it and follow through by slapping the primary shoulder in one continuous motion
 7. The thumb safety lever is returned to the up position
 8. Conduct another chamber check to verify that a cartridge has been chambered
 9. Holster the pistol
 10. Add one cartridge to the magazine in the pistol to bring it up to full capacity.
- VII. Unloading; is a non-combat function normally performed prior to dry practice, cleaning or storage.
- A. Draw the pistol to the low ready position (count three of the presentation). Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and maintain master grip during the entire unloading procedure
- B. Conduct a chamber check to verify the condition (loaded or unloaded) of the chamber
- C. Place the thumb safety lever down
- D. Remove the magazine from the pistol
- E. Place the magazine between the ring and little finger of the primary hand
- F. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction and rotate the pistol over to a horizontal position with the right side of the pistol parallel with the ground
- G. Maintain upward pressure on the bottom of the slide stop with the right thumb (right hand shooter) or left index finger (left hand shooter)

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- H. Obtain an overhand grip on the slide covering the ejection port. Left hand shooters grasp the slide with their support (right) thumb pointing toward the front sight
 - I. Locking the slide to the rear and capture the cartridge in the palm of the hand. NOTE: IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO LOCK THE SLIDE TO THE REAR THAN TO CATCH THE ROUND
 - J. Immediately return to a low ready position CAUTION! DO NOT ALLOW THE SUPPORT HAND TO CROSS IN FRONT OF THE MUZZLE
 - K. Visually inspect the chamber and magazine well to verify the pistol is unloaded
 - L. Secure the magazine and loose cartridge in a pocket or waistband.
 - M. Check the chamber and magazine well again then assume an overhand grip and guide the slide forward in battery on an empty chamber.
 - N. Push the thumb safety lever up
 - O. Conduct a final chamber check to verify the chamber is empty.
- VIII. Reloading – of the pistol can be separated into two distinct types. A combat reload when a fresh magazine is needed immediately, such as during a gun battle. A tactical reload is used when time is not a major factor and maintaining control of the partially loaded magazine is a consideration. If
- A. Combat Reload- when the pistol is out of ammunition, the slide is locked to the rear and the deadly threat has not been neutralized, a combat reload should be performed
 1. The combat reload is generally done with the pistol held out in front of the shooter. The pistol should be held slightly below eye level and the shooter's vision should remain focused on the threat, not on the pistol.
 2. Master grip
 3. Draw a fresh magazine from the magazine pouch. The magazine is grasped between the thumb and the middle finger with the index finger touching the nose of the top cartridge in the magazine
 4. The pistol is positioned in the primary hand so that the tip of the thumb is on the magazine release button
 5. Eject the magazine from the pistol by pressing the magazine release button
 6. The fresh magazine is then started into the magazine well by placing the back of the magazine on the back of the magazine well. The magazine is then rocked forward until it is aligned with the magazine well and the support hand index finger contacts the butt of the pistol. The magazine insertion is then completed by seating the magazine into the magazine well with the raised heel portion of the support hand in one motion. The pistol may be canted for easier access to the magazine well. NOTE: ATTEMPTING TO SEAT THE MAGAZINE WITH THE MIDDLE OF THE PALM OF THE SUPPORT HAND MAY

RESULT IN A FAILURE TO LOCK THE MAGAZINE FULLY INTO THE MAGAZINE WELL

7. After the fresh magazine is fully seated, assume an overhand grip on the top of the slide, with the heel of the support hand on the left side and the fingers on the right side.
 8. Squeeze the heel and fingers together, then pulling back on the slide releasing the slide lock
 9. Allow the slide to fall forward on its own power chambering the first round
 10. The shooter then reacquires a two hand shooting grip on the pistol. NOTE: LEFT HANDED SHOOTERS USE THE TRIGGER FINGER TO MANIPULATE THE MAGAZINE RELEASE BUTTON.
- B. Tactical reload – should be executed behind cover; it ensures a fully loaded pistol and allows the shooter to maintain one shot capability during the reload
1. Assess the situation to verify there are no immediate threats
 2. Draw a fresh magazine from the magazine pouch. The hand is held open with the ring finger and little finger extended
 3. The support hand is positioned directly below the magazine well of the pistol. The palm is open and facing directly upward toward the magazine well. The palm is held approximately two inches below the butt of the pistol
 4. Depress the magazine release button with the tip of the primary hand. NOTE: LEFT HANDED SHOOTERS USE THE TIP OF THE INDEX FINGER TO PRESS THE MAGAZINE RELEASE BUTTON.
 5. The magazine is ejected into the palm of the support hand. Cant the pistol and roll the support hand over so that the palm is facing away from the pistol by raising the support elbow. Pressure is maintained against the front of the magazine with the web of the support hand between the little finger and the ring finger. After the palm of the support hand is facing down away from the pistol, the ejected magazine is grasped between the ring and little finger and removed from the pistol
 6. The fresh magazine is then inserted into the magazine well by placing the back of the magazine on the back of the magazine well. The magazine is then rocked forward until it is aligned with the magazine well and the support index finger contacts the butt of the pistol. The magazine is seated with the raised heel of the support hand in one motion.
 7. The partially loaded magazine which has been removed from the pistol is then placed in the pocket, not in the magazine pouch, for future use if necessary.
 8. Assume the low ready position and assess the situation
 9. Evaluate your tactical options

If

- IX. Holstering – the manipulation that results in more officers negligently shooting themselves than any other is holstering their own pistol. In order to prevent these accidents, holstering must be done with the same care, discipline and structure as drawing the pistol. Holstering the pistol should not be done quickly. Evaluate at the low ready, and then pause at the count two position of the presentation. This gives the officer a moment to evaluate the tactical situation and insures firearms safety for the holstering sequence.
- A. Assume the low ready position, maintaining master grip
 - B. Assess the threat
 - C. Break your tunnel vision to check for other threats, i.e. scan the area
 - D. Reassess the primary threat
 - E. Push the thumb safety lever up (thumbs up, safety up)
 - F. When the tactical situation warrants, holster. Assume count two of the presentation, (close contact position)
 - G. Count one is achieved by placing the weapon into the holster and securing the retaining strap. NOTE: THE SUPPORT HAND REMAINS ON THE BELT BUCKLY TO PREVENT CROSSING THE SUPPORT HAND WITH THE MUZZLE OF THE PISTOL. KEEP THE EYES LOOKING FORWARD, MONITORING THE TACTICAL ENVIRONMENT. AVOID LOOKING DOWN WHILE HOLSTERING.

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- X. Pistol malfunctions – the ability to immediately recognize and clear malfunctions is essential to officer survival. A malfunction is defined as an unexpected interruption in the firing sequence that can be quickly corrected by the shooter. A jam or breakage requires the services of an armorer
- A. Class one malfunction – misfire or failure to fire.
 - 1. Characteristics: a shooter aims their pistol and presses the trigger. The hammer falls, but no shot is discharged
 - 2. Causes: the most common cause of the class one malfunction is an improperly seated magazine that did not allow a round to be fed into the chamber. An inert cartridge (oil impregnated) is another possibility. No effort should be made to determine the cause of the misfire because the malfunction can be cleared in far less time than required to determine the cause.
 - 3. Clearing the class one malfunction:
 - a. Identify the malfunction as a misfire (hammer strike, no discharge)
 - b. Master grip
 - c. Firmly tap the bottom of the magazine with the heel of the support hand to insure that it is locked in place
 - d. Grasp the rear of the slide with the support hand in an overhand grip between the heel of the hand and the fingertips. Do not allow the support hand to pass in front of the muzzle. Do not place the thumb of the support hand on the slide. Grasp the slide as far to the rear as possible to avoid covering the ejection port

If

- e. Retract the slide fully rearward then release it and follow through by slapping the primary shoulder. Slapping the shoulder insures the support hand will not go in front of the pistol and promotes proper functioning of the pistol
 - f. Using the primary thumb, verify that the safety lever is up
 - g. Assume a two hand shooting grip
 - h. Evaluate the tactical situation
- B. Class two malfunction – Stove pipe or failure to eject
1. Characteristics: The pistol has fired; the empty case has been extracted from the chamber. A new cartridge has been stripped from the magazine and started into the firing chamber, but the empty case has not been ejected. The empty case may be visible as an attempt is made to align the sights; the slide is out of battery. The trigger is at the rear of the trigger guard in the single action position. When the trigger is pressed, it feels spongy and there is no hammer action.
 2. Causes: improper pistol lubrication, insufficient isometric tension, a round with a light (squib) load, a worn or improperly functioning extractor and/or ejector.
 3. Clearing the class two malfunction:
 - a. Identify the malfunction visually if lighting conditions allow, i.e. an expended case is protruding from the ejection port. If the malfunction occurs during a low light environment, remove the trigger finger from the trigger prior to making a tactile identification of the malfunction. This is accomplished by touching the ejection port area with the fingers of the support hand. Do not allow the support hand to pass in front of the muzzle.
 - b. Master grip
 - c. Place the support hand flat across the top of the slide, in front of the ejection port.
 - d. CAUTION! DO NOT PASS THE SUPPORT HAND IN FRONT OF THE MUZZLE
 - e. Briskly sweep the support hand across the top of the pistol. The support hand continues directly back to the primary shoulder, dislodging the trapped case.
 - f. Assume a two hand shooting grip
 - g. Evaluate the tactical situation
- C. Class three malfunction – feedway stoppage, double feed or failure to extract
1. Characteristics:
 - a. After firing, the shooter notices the slide out of battery.
 - b. If pressed, the trigger feels spongy
 - c. The shooter observes a feedway stoppage in the partially open ejection port
 2. Causes

- a. The class three malfunction could be caused by a number of different problems
 - b. The last fired case may not have been extracted from the chamber (possibly due to a faulty extractor) causing it to block the entry of the fresh cartridge.
 - c. The lips of the magazine may have become bent, allowing two live rounds to compete for the chamber.
 - d. Regardless which type of feedway stoppage has occurred or what the cause might have been, it will be cleared using the same technique.
 - e. A class three malfunction is set up during training by placing an expended cartridge case or snap cap in the chamber, not a live cartridge
3. Clearing the class three malfunction:
- a. Identify the malfunction, slide out of battery
 - b. Master grip
 - c. Lock the slide to the rear by simultaneously pushing up on the slide lever with the primary thumb (left handed shooters use the trigger finger) and pulling the slide to the rear with the support hand
 - d. Depress the magazine release button and strip the magazine from the pistol. The magazine will not eject and will have to be pulled out. Drop the magazine to the ground since it may have caused the malfunction
 - e. Assume an overhand grip on the top of the slide with the grip at the rear of the slide. Pull back and release the grip causing the slide to fall forward on its own power.
 - f. Cycle (fully rearward then fully forward) the slide three times using the support hand. To ensure clearance of the stoppage be sure that the support hand does not cover the ejection port.
 - g. Insert a fresh magazine into the magazine well
 - h. Using the support hand, pull the slide fully rearward and release it, chambering a cartridge. The support hand should slap the primary shoulder after releasing the slide
 - i. Verify that the thumb safety lever is down using the primary thumb
 - j. Evaluate the tactical situation
 - k. **NOTE: THIS MALFUNCTION REQUIRES FIVE TO TEN SECONDS TO CLEAR UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS. AN OFFICER WHO EXPERIENCES A CLASS THREE MALFUNCTION DURING FIELD SHOOTING SHOULD:**
 - 1) Seek cover
 - 2) Deploy a back up weapon
 - 3) Inform their partner of the malfunction, if possible

4) Clear the malfunction

D. Class four malfunction – thumb safety lever left up

If

1. Characteristics:

- a. The trigger is pressed to the rear and all that is felt is a short spongy trigger action. There is no hammer movement, the slide is in battery. The thumb safety lever is in the up position

2. Causes:

- a. The thumb safety was left in the up position after chambering a cartridge while loading or left up during another malfunction clearance. This is one reason why it is important to execute drills in a specific sequence so as to minimize such and occurrence
- b. **NOTE: ALWAYS VERIFY THAT THE THUMB SAFETY LEVER IS DOWN, USING THE PRIMARY THUMB, WHENEVER YOU SLAP YOUR SHOULDER**

3. Clearing the class four malfunction:

- a. The pistol does not fire and the trigger feels spongy. The slide is in battery, there is no hammer movement
- b. Master grip
- c. Identify the malfunction, the thumb safety lever is in the up position
- d. Push the thumb safety lever down with the primary thumb
- e. Evaluate the tactical situation

E. Class five malfunction – failure to fully chamber

If

1. Characteristics:

- a. The shooter aligns the sights and all that is felt is a spongy trigger. The slide is slightly out of battery

2. Causes:

- a. The incomplete chambering of a cartridge can be caused by a dirty chamber or an over sized cartridge case. No effort should be made to determine the cause of the misfire because the malfunction can be cleared in far less time than required to determine the cause

3. Clearing the class five malfunction:

- a. Identify the malfunction, round not chambered, slide out of battery
- b. Master grip
- c. Firmly tap the bottom of the magazine with the heel of the support hand
- d. Grasp the rear of the slide with the support hand in an overhand grip between the heel of the hand and the fingertips. Do not allow the support hand to pass in front of the muzzle. Retract the slide fully rearward and release it, follow through by slapping the primary shoulder

- e. Using the primary thumb, verify that the thumb safety lever is down
- f. Acquire a two hand shooting grip
- g. Evaluate the tactical situation
- h. If the malfunction is not cleared by racking the action:
 - 1) Seek cover
 - 2) Deploy a backup weapon
 - 3) Inform your partner of the malfunction, if possible
 - 4) Clear the malfunction
 - 5) Alternate method of clearing the class five malfunction (last resort) place the thumbs on both sides of the hammer and push the slide in battery

XI. One hand pistol manipulation – the pistol is a defensive weapon, after an assailant has initiated a deadly attack. This initial attack could result in a disabling injury to one of the officer’s hands or arms. You will then be limited to the use of one functional hand draw and fire in self defense

Ide

A. Primary hand draw

1. If you lose the use of the support hand, you must draw and fire using the primary hand only.
2. If the range is close, do not move the feet, but remain in a standard 30 to 45 degree bladed body position with the primary hip away from the suspect. (NOTE: Always utilize cover if practical)
3. Draw the pistol as in the presentation, without using the support hand
4. the injured support hand moves to the area of the belt buckle if possible
5. If not possible, the support hand hangs by the support leg
6. The feet remain at a 30 to 45 degree angle away from the target
7. The pistol is drawn from the holster and raised to count four in line with the target
8. The trigger finger is placed on the trigger and the shooter’s vision is focused on the front sight while looking through the rear sight notch
9. If the situation permits, a more stable position may be obtained by stepping forward with the primary foot when the pistol is raised to count four
10. The shooter’s body is then bladed 90 degrees to the suspect (primary side forward)

B. Support hand draw

1. Unsnap the holster using a chopping motion
2. Grasp the weapon in a upside down grip (index finger on base of magazine)
3. Draw the weapon and either place it backwards in the holster or between your knees
4. In both positions the butt is facing forward

5. Reverse your hand position and obtain a shooting grip
- XII. One hand reloading If
- A. Combat reload (slide locked to the rear)
 1. Eject the empty magazine
 2. With the slide locked to the rear, place the weapon in the holster or between the knees with the butt facing away from the body
 3. Draw a fresh magazine and seat it in the pistol
 4. Acquire a shooting grip and as the weapon is being raised on target, depress the slide release lever
 - B. Tactical reload
 1. Assess the situation to verify there are no immediate threats
 2. Secure the pistol either in the holster or between the knees with the butt facing away from the body
 3. Remove and secure the magazine from the pistol
 4. Draw a fresh magazine and seat it in the pistol
 5. Acquire a shooting grip, assume a one hand low ready and assess
- XIII. One hand malfunction clearance – all clearance procedures are performed. However, adjustments are made to perform the procedures with one hand If
- A. Class one malfunction (misfire or failure to fire) the tap and rack procedures are performed. However, the bottom of the weapon against the shooters thigh just above the knee or some other solid object.
 - B. The slide is racked by positioning the weapon with the muzzle down and the butt facing away from the shooter.
 - C. The pistol is brought next to the Sam Browne and the rear sight is hooked on the belt
 - D. Briskly push the pistol down and away from the shooter
 - E. The rear sight may also be hooked on a solid object with a sharp edge or lip such as the shooters heel (kneeling position), the edge of a wall or door
 - F. Class two malfunction (stovepipe or failure to eject) the pistol is positioned with the muzzle down and the butt facing away from the shooter.
 - G. The weapon is brought next to the Sam Browne and the empty case is positioned above the belt
 - H. Briskly push the pistol down and away from the shooter
 - I. The empty case may also be positioned on a solid object with a sharp edge or lip
 - J. Class three malfunction (feedway stoppage, double feed or failure to extract)
 1. Lock the slide to the rear by hooking the rear sight on an object as described in one hand class one malfunction
 2. Place the pistol between the knees or in the holster. Strip the magazine from the pistol
 3. depress the slide stop allowing the slide to go forward under full spring tension
 4. Cycle the slide three times as described in the one hand class one malfunction

5. Place the pistol in the holster or between the knees with the butt facing away from your body
 6. Draw a fresh magazine and fully seat it in the pistol
 7. Cycle the action chambering a round as described in the one hand class one malfunction
- K. Class four malfunction (thumb safety lever) same as described with the two hands
- L. Class five malfunction (failure to fully chamber) rack the action as described in the one hand class one malfunction. Alternate method of clearance (last resort), use the primary thumb and press the slide in battery