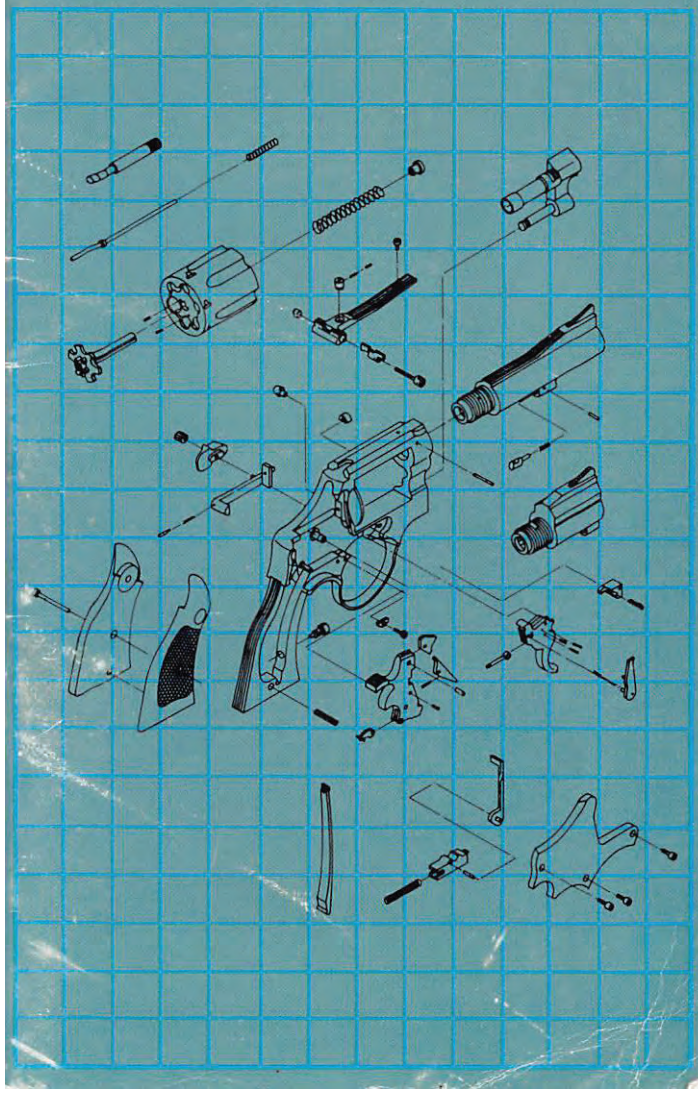
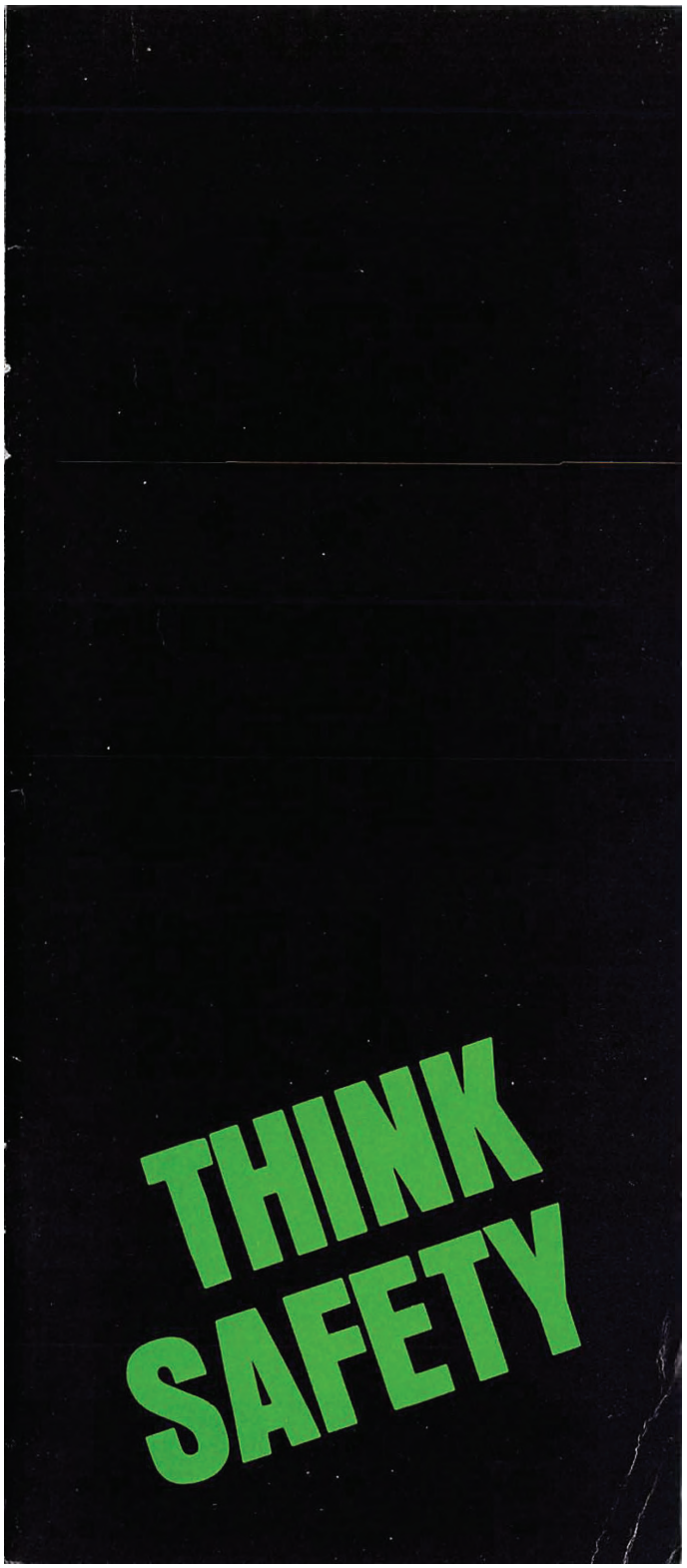
office of training

Issued Revolver Preventive Maintenance Guide

department of the treasury
united states secret service





About This Guide

The Secret Service issued Smith & Wesson revolver has been inspected and tested, and has been determined to be the best weapon for our purposes. Proper maintenance of this instrument insures that it will be totally functional when necessary in carrying out our investigative and protective responsibilities.

Consequently, the Office of Training has prepared the "Revolver Preventive Maintenance Guide" to assist you in the professional care of your issued revolver.

I request that each agent and officer refer to the manual as part of their personal equipment maintenance program. Not only will it help keep the revolver in maximum serviceable condition, but also it will provide guidelines in those cases where the weapon has been exposed to unusual treatment.

Assistant to the Director
Office of Training

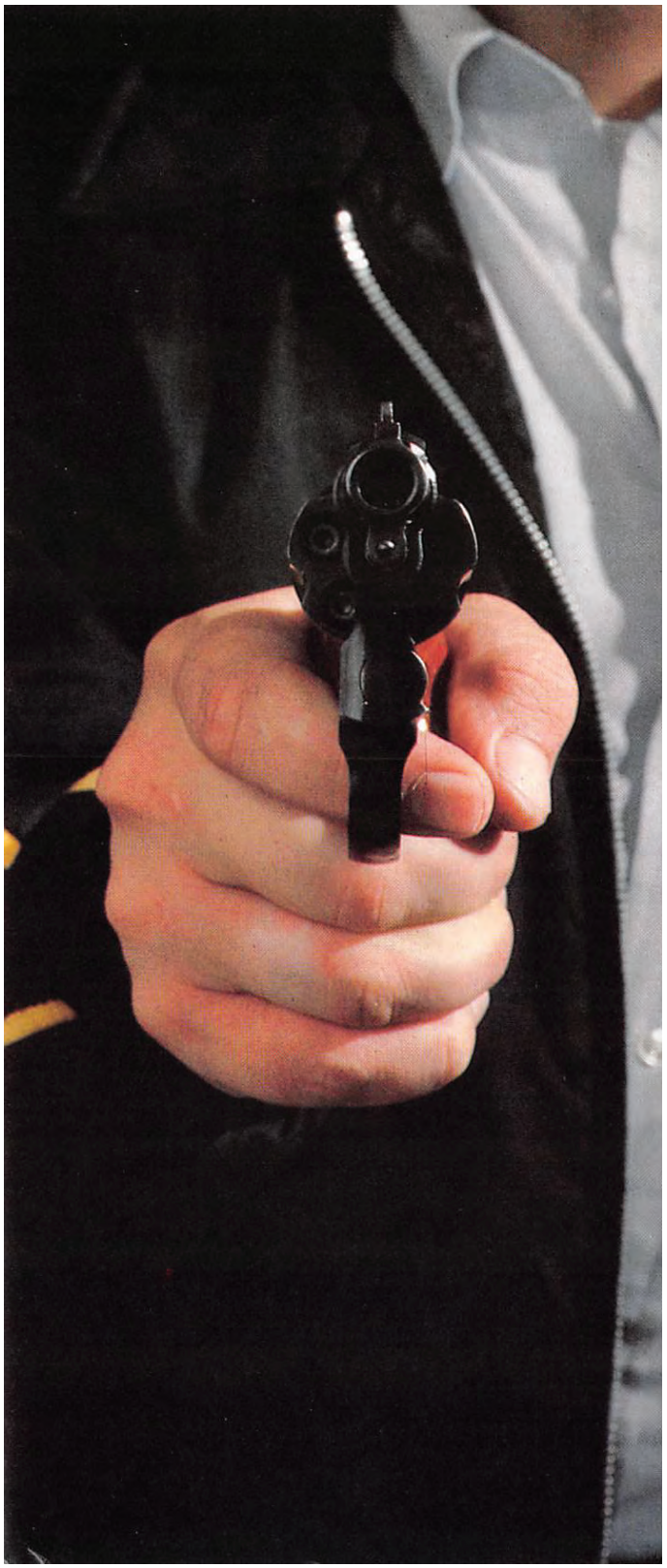
Contents

Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance is a systematic procedure of inspecting, cleaning, lubricating and storing equipment. The purpose is to keep equipment in serviceable condition, prevent breakdowns and assure maximum operational readiness.

Your role in the performance of preventive maintenance service is to:

1. Safely perform maintenance each tour of duty.
2. Safely perform routine maintenance each time the issued revolver is fired.
3. Safely assist the Armorers in performing any scheduled services.



Surprise is on its side.

It's loaded. . .

And it's waiting for you!

Will yours even work???

Revolver Specifications
Model No. 15

Smith & Wesson .38 Combat Masterpiece Revolver Model No. 15

Frame:	K, Medium
Caliber:	.38 Special
Cylinder:	6 shot cylinder capacity counter-clockwise rotation
Barrel Length:	2", 4"
Overall Length:	9-1/8" with 4" barrel
Weight Loaded:	33oz. with 2" barrel 34oz. with 4" barrel

***Sights:**

Front: 1/8 Baughman Quick Draw
Rear: S&W Micrometer Click Sight, adjustable for windage and elevation

Revolver Specifications
Model No. 19

Smith & Wesson .357 Combat Magnum Revolver Model No. 19

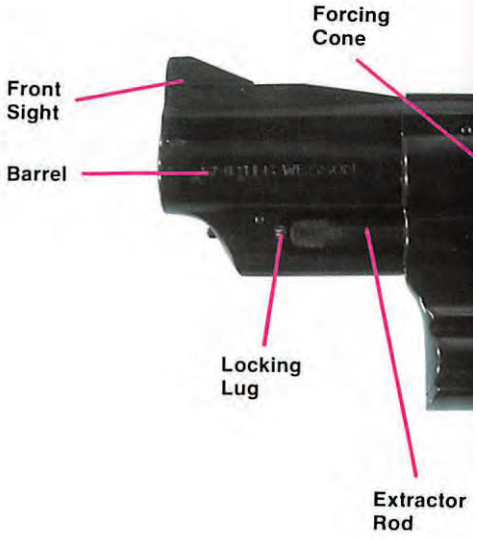
Frame:	K, Medium
Caliber:	.38 Special and .357 Magnum
Cylinder:	6 shot cylinder capacity counter-clockwise rotation
Barrel Length:	2-1/2", 4"
Overall Length:	9-1/2" with 4" barrel
Weight Loaded:	34oz. with 2-1/2" barrel 38oz. with 4" barrel

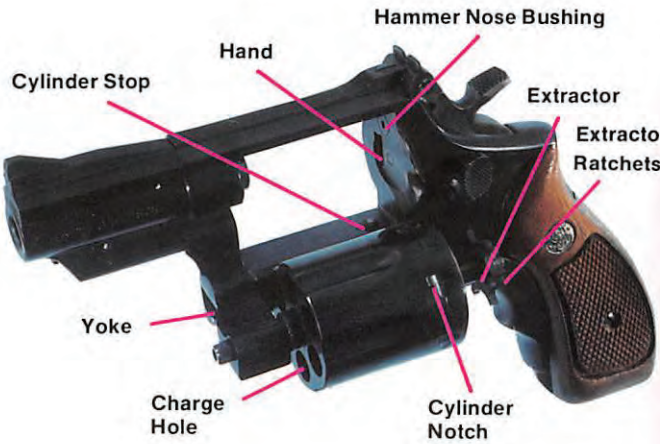
***Sights:**

Front: 1/8 Baughman Quick Draw
Rear: S&W Micrometer Click Sight, adjustable for windage and elevation

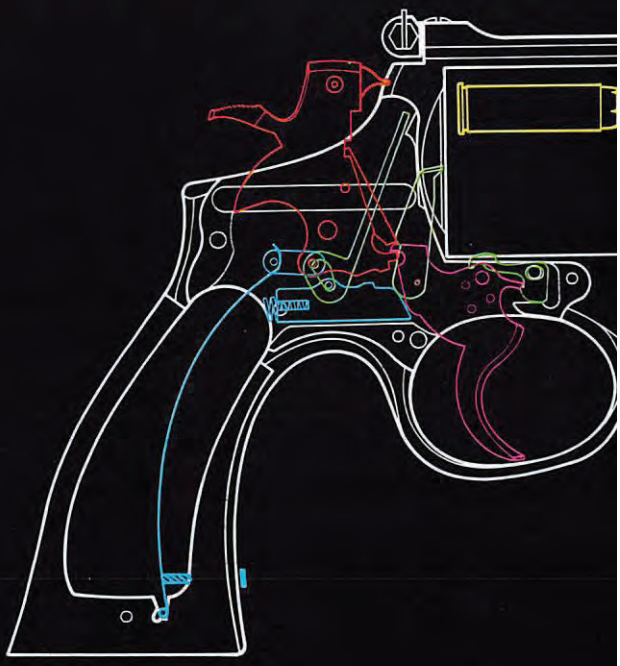
*When was the last time your weapon was correctly sighted in?

Revolver Nomenclature



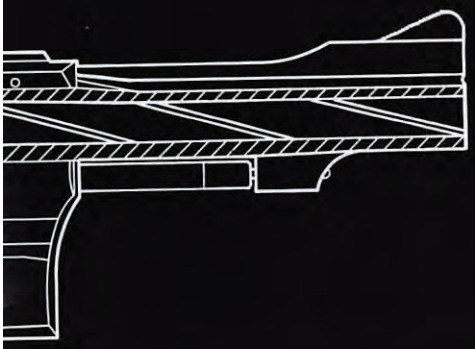


Revolver Operation



Six rounds of ammunition are fully inserted into the charge holes (chambers) of the cylinder. The cylinder is returned to its original position in the frame by pressing it firmly and carefully into place to make sure that it locks in alignment. The revolver is now ready to fire.

The revolver will function two ways: single action and double action. When fired single action, the hammer is cocked by the shooter's thumb . As the hammer is drawn back, the hand rotates the cylinder counter clockwise, bringing a cartridge into alignment with the bore and hammer nose bushing. As the thumb cocks the hammer, the trigger is also drawn to the rear engaging the sear and sear notch and locking it in the single action position. When the weapon is thus cocked, a trigger pressure of from three to four pounds will release the action mechanism, permitting the hammer to fall forward. The hammer drives the hammer nose forward through the hammer nose bushing and



detonates the cartridge. The cylinder stop securely locks the cylinder in position before firing. The trigger finger may then be released, and the trigger will rebound forward to the double action position. Cocking the hammer again with the thumb repeats the entire single action cycle. This cycle may be repeated until all the rounds have been expended. The weapon is unloaded by pushing forward on the thumb piece located on the left side of the frame and gently pushing the cylinder out to the left. Once the cylinder has swung out from the frame, the extractor rod may be pushed rearward, extracting and ejecting the expended cases. The weapon may then be reloaded.

In double action firing, the thumb is not used to cock the hammer. The finger steadily pulls directly back on the trigger, exerting a pressure of from nine to fourteen pounds. This pressure (through the action) draws the hammer back almost to its full-cocked position. The pressure exerted on the trigger also rotates the cylinder, bringing a cartridge into alignment with the bore. Just before trigger release, the cylinder stop securely locks the cylinder in position. The hammer throws forward, the hammer nose strikes the cartridge primer, and fires the cartridge. The finger may then be relaxed, permitting the trigger to again go forward to its double action position.

Cleaning Equipment

Cleaning Rod

A cleaning rod is used for cleaning the bore and charge holes. The rod should be long enough to reach all the way through the barrel, and strong enough so the applied pressure will not cause it to bend. Cleaning rods are made from various materials; steel, brass and aluminum are the most common and desirable. Regardless of the type cleaning rod selected, if improperly used it may cause excessive wear or chips on the lands, especially at the muzzle. A cleaning rod when utilized, should be inserted into the bore straight, and pushed through slowly.

Note: Care should be taken not to mar the rifling at the muzzle; continual wear in this area is detrimental to the inherent accuracy of the weapon. A further caution should be exercised to prevent the brush, jag or slotted tip attached to the cleaning rod from striking the hammer nose bushing.

Bore Brush

Bore brushes can be of three types: nylon, brass or bronze, and stainless steel. The brass or bronze brush is recommended for cleaning the bore. Nylon is usually too soft and stainless steel to hard. The bore brush you use should be .38 caliber in size and not worn.

The bore brush is most effective when used with solvent. Dry use can cause the bristles to score or scratch the bore.

Do not reverse direction while the brush is actually in the bore or charge holes. Scoring or scratching will result if the bristles are not permitted to reverse their direction, therefore, push the brush slowly all the way through the bore or charge hole before reversing direction. This will also maximize the cleaning potential of the bore brush as well as lengthen its usefulness.

Slotted Tip or Jag

These are the devices used for pushing the patches through the barrel and charge holes of the cylinder. Care should be exercised in their use. They should not strike the hammer nose bushing.

Patches

Using a cleaning rod with either slotted tip or jag affixed, push a patch moistened with solvent slowly through the bore. Several moistened patches should be run through the bore until one comes out clean. Repeat the process with dry patches until the bore is free of any remaining solvent. This procedure should also be applied to the charge holes in the cylinder. It should be noted that the cylinder should be supported while in the open position during cleaning.

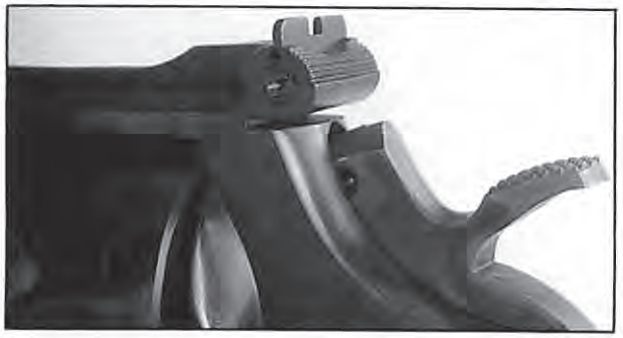
Cleaning Solvent

There are many commercially available cleaning solvents that do an excellent job of removing both powder residue and minor metal fouling. The Office of Training uses Hoppes No.9. Such a solvent is needed to loosen and remove powder residue, copper and lead fouling. Whatever your selection, do not confuse cleaning compounds with solvents. Compounds are mild abrasive paste. Their use is for excessive metal fouling, a condition which needs to be corrected by the small arms repairmen of the Office of Training.

Caution: Avoid the use of **excessive** amounts of solvents in maintenance procedures.

Borelight

A small inexpensive penlight will aide in the inspection of the bore. If one is unavailable, some alternative means of concentrating light inside the bore for close examination of the rifling is needed. Possibly, light reflecting off a clean patch or thumbnail placed rearward of the forcing cone is sufficient.



Dry Brush

A nylon brush, such as an old toothbrush makes the cleaning process easier in such areas as the checkering of the stocks where cleaning solvent is not desired. It is also excellent for cleaning the sights, trigger, etc., when only lint or minor fouling needs to be removed. Additionally, lint and fuzz accumulate in the holster and can be removed with a dry brush.

Solvent Brush

An old nylon toothbrush with solvent can assist the cleaning process, cleaning areas of the weapon when a metal bristle brush cannot gain access or is not desirable. A solvent moistened toothbrush works well on the forcing cone, underside of the top strap, face of the recoil plate, underside of the extractor, the face and exterior of the cylinder and any area of the frame where a metal brush might be unsuitable.

Small Knife

Scrubbing with a brush and solvent is effective in most cases. Heavy accumulations of lead in the forcing cone area are easily removed with a small dull knife. Judicious scraping with such a tool will remove these accumulations. Remember, it's the leading that needs to be removed, not the bluing. This point cannot be overstressed.

Cleaning Cloth

Cloth is necessary equipment in the preventive maintenance plan. Whether it is used in tour of duty maintenance, the final steps of post firing maintenance, or as simple protection from a countertop surface, it should be clean. Too often the logic and energy invested in keeping the issued revolver clean is circumvented by the application of dirt, grease, fouling, etc., from a soiled cloth.

Lint free cloth is another factor. The less lint, the less chance there will be a mechanism malfunction from lint.

Compressed Air

Compressed air when available, is a useful tool in removing excess solvent and lubricant. Lint, dirt, oil and solvent are easily removed by short blasts of compressed air. It is wise however, to verify that there is no moisture present within the compressed air system. Moisture from condensation can introduce a film of water, coating your weapon and entering the mechanism.

Screw Driver

The issued Smith & Wesson screw driver is the best selection for the job of keeping screws tight. Its intentional small size allows for maximum tightness at minimum torque. Its correct blade size also prevents mutilation of screw head slots. Large screw drivers would allow excessive torque and would result in the threads being stripped.

CAUTION NOTICE

ALL AUTHORIZED SERVICE PERSONNEL
U.S. SECRET SERVICE
510.3
Preventive Maintenance Guide

Use of Aerosol Spray Lubricants

It has been brought to the attention of the Office of Training that a law enforcement officer experienced an ammunition failure attributed to the apparent improper use of aerosol spray lubricants.

Tests by this Service have indicated that virtually all aerosol spray lubricants have penetrating characteristics. These solvents will carry lubricants into very tight areas with the capability of penetrating the primer seal of a cartridge and thereby causing a breakdown in the primer compound and powder causing the round to misfire. Spray lubricants do an excellent job of gun protection in that they carry the lubricant into areas not easily reached by oil or cleaning solvents not applied under pressure. For this reason they should continue to be used if the following procedures are followed.

1. Any person who may have incorrectly used a spray lubricant on his weapon should immediately replace all cartridges which may have been in contact with the lubricant.
2. All cartridges must be removed from the cylinder before applying spray lubricants and kept separate from the immediate cleaning area.
3. The entire cylinder, inside and out, should be wiped dry. No firearm, regardless of how it is preserved, should feel oily after it is cleaned. Check for excess lubricant under the extractor, in the hammer nose bushing and on the recoil plate.

The Office of Training will continue to monitor this situation and if any Secret Service personnel experience a similar misfire it should be reported in accordance with SSM 510.3.

It should be noted the Hoppes No. 9 cleaning solvent will **also** penetrate the primer seal and cause a misfire if it is not wiped from the weapon before reloading.

ATD -Training

Warning: Never lubricate or oil ammunition.

Exposure to Unusual Conditions

Special care in cleaning and lubrication must be observed when extremes of temperature, humidity and atmospheric conditions are present or anticipated. Proper cleaning, lubrication and storage not only insure proper operation and functioning but also guard against excessive wear of the working parts and deterioration of the revolver.

Extreme Cold Climate

In climates where the temperature is extremely cold (below freezing), the revolver must be kept free of moisture and oil. Moisture and oil will freeze or congeal, causing working parts to freeze or to operate sluggishly.

If the revolver is taken into a warm room, it must be cleaned and dried as soon as it reaches room temperature, after condensation has occurred. If not, these drops of moisture will cause rust, or will freeze when the weapon is taken outdoors.

When the revolver is outside, pay particular attention to protecting it with proper cover. This cover will keep the operating parts of the revolver protected from snow, ice or moisture. Provide as much protection as possible for all parts of the revolver.

Hot, Dry Climate

In hot climates, the film of oil which is necessary for the operation and preservation of the revolver will dissipate quickly. Inspect the revolver daily, paying particular attention to all moving parts such as the hammer nose, hand, thumbpiece, cylinder, cylinder stop, extractor rod and trigger. Clean and oil daily the bore and charge holes of the cylinder.

Perspiration from the hands contains acids and salts which are conducive to rusting. After handling the revolver, clean, wipe dry and restore the oil film by using an oil dampened rag or silicone cloth. Then separate the weapon from the holster to allow body moisture absorbed by the holster to evaporate.

Caution: "sandy terrain" - clean and keep thoroughly dry. Do not lubricate. Even a light coat of oil will attract sand and dust, potential causes of malfunction. When out of sandy terrain, clean and oil.

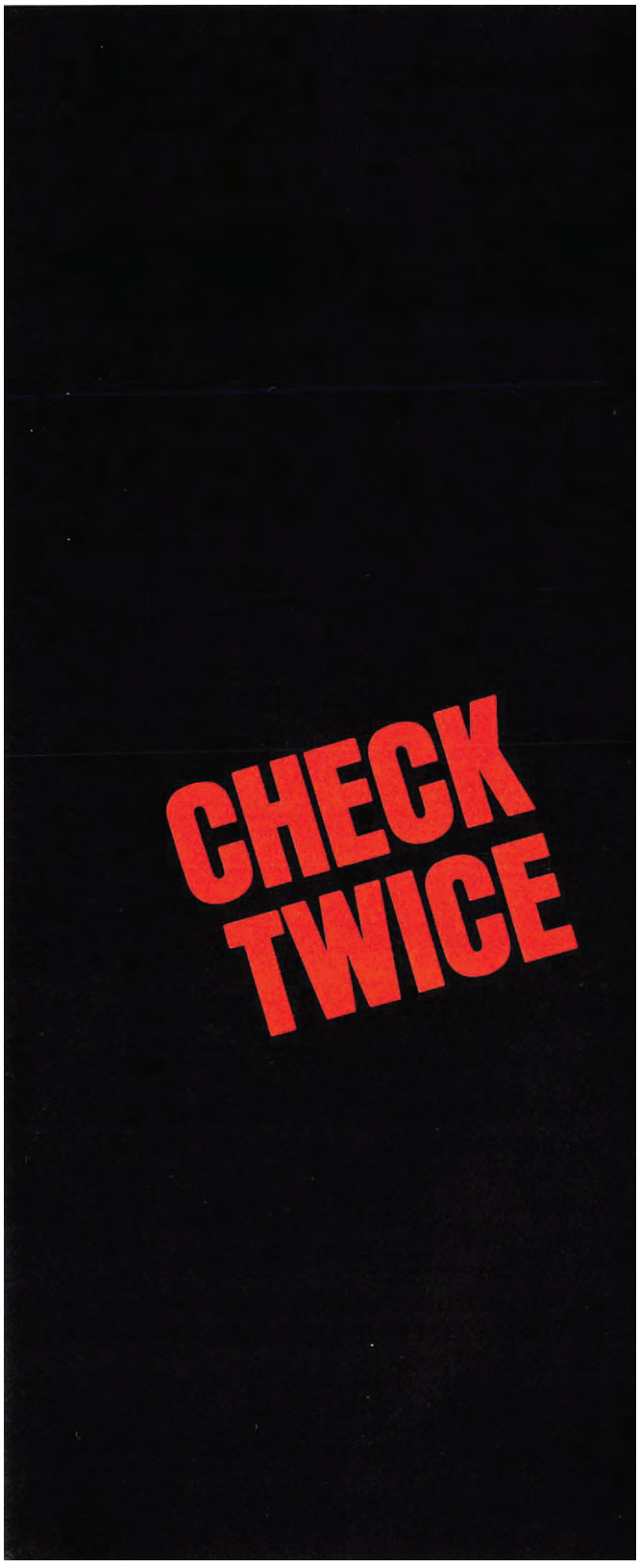
Hot, Humid Climate

In hot, humid climates, the revolver must be cleaned at least daily to protect it from moisture and ensuing rust. Store weapon separate from holster during non-duty hours.

Salt Water Climate

Inspection for corrosion should be made daily. Salt water and salt water atmosphere have extreme and very rapid corrosive effects. Moist and salty atmospheres have a tendency to emulsify oils and destroy their rust preventive qualities. In these conditions the operator should clean and lubricate the revolver daily.

The holster interior and exterior should be wiped off daily. The revolver should be stored separate from the holster during non-duty hours to permit moisture evaporation.


CHECK
TWICE


THINK
SAFETY
MAKE
SURE IT'S
UNLOADED

Daily Maintenance

Exposure to Inclement Weather

If your service revolver has been exposed to inclement weather, rain, mist, snow, etc., or excessive dampness, it should be wiped dry with an oily or silicone cloth as soon as you complete your tour of duty and should not be replaced in the holster until the leather has dried. You can be prepared to meet these conditions by keeping an oil dampened or silicone cloth in an appropriate container at home or at work.

Finger Prints and Perspiration Stains

Body acids, salts, etc., found in perspiration attack metal and will in time, cause it to rust and pit. Daily handling of the weapon (drawing and returning the revolver to the holster, loading and unloading the weapon) transfer the corrosive agents from your hands to the service revolver. In addition, body chemicals are brought into contact by other than the deliberate and necessary handling of the weapon. Frequently, the back strap is used incorrectly as a handrest or unconsciously griped with the hand. Thus, if a weapon is not periodically wiped clean, the salt and acid residues left on the revolver will gradually eat away the bluing and the metal surface. Therefore, the daily practice of wiping the revolver with a silicone or lightly oil dampened cloth is recommended.

Revolver Holster

Preventive maintenance must include a periodic examination of the holster for possible accumulation of carbon, lint, dust and perspiration. These foreign particles absorb and retain further moisture. The corrosive effect of the foreign matter and moisture can be observed by the rust accumulation on the barrel and frame of an improperly maintained revolver that has been left in its holster for an extended period of time. Wiping the holster interior and separate storage of the weapon and holster are the preventive measures required.

The opening at the bottom of the holster should be free of obstructions. If there is a blockage, clean out the foreign matter. Failure to clear this opening may cause condensation to accumulate in the holster which corrodes the revolver.

Post Firing Maintenance

Frame

Remove your grips by loosening the stock screw. (Note: If you have difficulty due to their tight fit, back the stock screw out only a few turns and push it with your thumb. The opposite grip will pop off.)

Use a dry brush and brush off any fouling which appears on the exterior of the frame. Start at the muzzle and work towards the back strap. Make sure to brush off fouling on the sights and out of the serrations of the thumbpiece, trigger and hammer spur.

Next brush the inside of the frame, careful to remove lead, powder and carbon residue from the recoil plate. Accumulations in the hand cut can be removed using a folded, clean patch. Continue brushing around to the forcing cone. Excessive accumulations here can be removed by gingerly using the knife. Continuing, scrub the bottom strap, pay special attention to the cylinder stop. Once the brushing is completed, moisten a clean patch with Hoppes and clean the exterior and interior of the frame. Several patches will be needed in this process.

Repeat this process with the solution brush if necessary.

Hammer

With the cylinder open, pull back on the thumbpiece and then cock the hammer. Using a clean patch dampened with Hoppes wipe down the hammer and surrounding areas. Avoid getting an excess of Hoppes in the recess. Check the hammer nose for deformation or breakage, then clean. Wipe dry with a clean patch, then with a lightly lubricated clean patch, wipe down the hammer and hammer nose cut. Wipe off excess lubricant.

Grips

Use a dry brush to brush the checkering clean of dirt, then wipe with a clean cloth.

Verify tightness of strain screw.

Wipe the stock section of the frame with a clean cloth lightly dampened with lubricant. Make sure to wipe off excess.

Return grips, being careful not to overtighten. Overtightening can pull the escutcheon nut right through the wood of the stocks. If you use a grip adaptor - make sure the metal clips are not broken and that they are properly seated and tight.

Bore

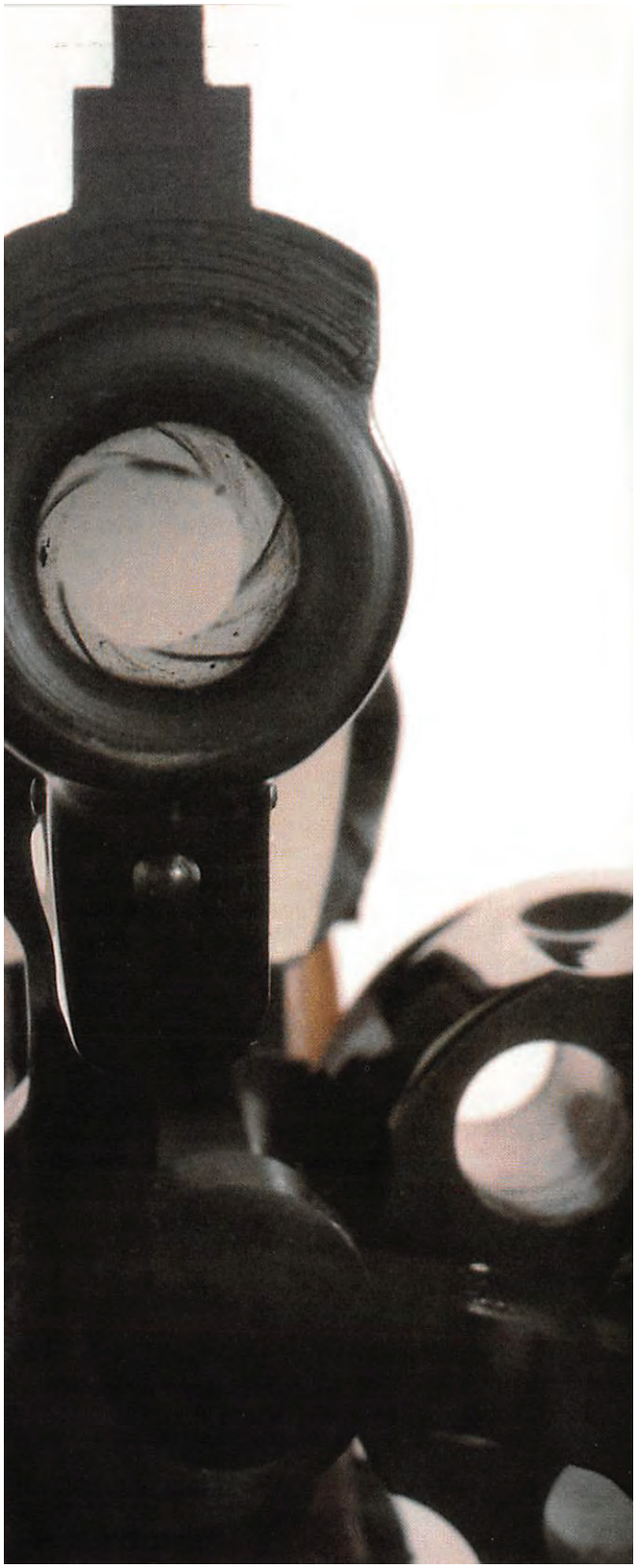
Using a cleaning rod long enough to reach all the way through the barrel, thoroughly clean the bore with a brush moisten with Hoppes cleaning solution.

Caution: Be respectful of the rifling in the crown of the muzzle and of the hammer nose bushing.

Replace the bore brush with the slotted tip or jag and insert a clean patch. Moisten the patch and carefully run it through the barrel once removing it at the inside of the frame. Repeat the process until solvent moistened patches show no sign of dirt or residue.

Change to clean dry patches and repeat process until bore is dry.

Apply oil to a clean patch or bore swab and push it through once or twice. Finally, push through a dry patch to remove excess oil.



Cylinder

With the solution brush, remove all carbon and fouling from the face and rear of the cylinder. Special attention must be given in cleaning the underside of the extractor face. Dirt beneath the extractor can make it protrude from its recess which in turn can cause cylinder closing and rotation malfunctions.

Next, clean and lubricate the cylinder charge holes in the same manner as you did the bore. Lubricate only the face of the cylinder.

Caution: Do not leave the underside of the extractor face oily; keep it clean and dry.

Screws

Verify and tighten sideplate screws. Verify and tighten thumbpiece screw.

Caution: The issued Smith & Wesson screw driver is the best selection for this job.

Final Step

To prevent rust, wipe down the exterior with a clean lint free cloth that has been lightly dampened with oil.

Use compressed air if available to remove any lint or residue and wipe off any excess oil.

Rust

If you maintain professional care of your service revolver, you will never have to contend with rust. But, if a light film of rust should occur, the recommended procedure for removal is simple. Use a coarse textured cloth moistened with solvent or oil and remove the rust with brisk rubbing. If the rust is so heavy in spots that this action is unsuccessful, then arrangements should be made to send the revolver to the small arms repairmen of the Office of Training.

Post Cleaning Inspection

Once your revolver is thoroughly cleaned and lubricated, it should be closely inspected for damage. This safety inspection, on which your life and other lives depend, can be accomplished in a few minutes. It is necessary to discover any mechanical breakdown or needed adjustments. Concentrate your attention to the following areas:

Screws

Use a screwdriver to verify tightness of strain, sideplate and grip screws. If they need tightening, burring of screw heads can be prevented by selection of a screwdriver blade to match widths and lengths of slots.

Warning: Strain screw in front strap of revolver should always be kept tight.

Frame

The frame should be checked for stress and hairline cracks. Give special attention to the area directly under barrel threadings.

Check the hammer nose bushing. If it is obstructed, cracked, canted or loose, the revolver is unsafe. Any of these conditions could prevent the hammer nose from extending far enough to detonate the cartridge primer.

Barrel

Visually check and feel barrel with fingers for any looseness, obstruction, bulge or ringed condition, which indicate an unsafe barrel.

Check inside of barrel for rust and pitting. Pits not only weaken the metal but allow gas to escape around the bullet, as does a ringed or bulged barrel, cutting down muzzle velocity and accuracy. Barrels that are bulged, ringed or pitted must be replaced.

The muzzle end should be checked for nicks or wear that could effect accuracy. The forcing cone should be checked for cracks or leading.

Hammer

A "push off" test should be conducted with the cylinder open. Pull to the rear with the "weak" hand the thumbpiece and cock the hammer. Lay the thumb of the "strong" hand along the top of the back strap and apply approximately seven to ten pounds of pressure to the rear of the hammer spur. The finger should be off the trigger. Pressure should be in the direction of the arc the hammer normally travels. If it can be "pushed off" in this manner, the weapon is unsafe.

Caution: Do not apply excessive pressure to the hammer.

Hammer Nose

Determine if the hammer nose rivet is tight and toggles properly. The pin should not be broken, battered or scuffed. The hammer nose itself should not be pitted, chipped or broken.

Extractor Rod

Work the extractor rod back and forth several times. If you detect any binding or find it difficult to operate, the extractor rod is bent or there is an accumulation of foreign matter in the internal cylinder assembly. Either condition is unsafe.

Extractor rods in Smith & Wesson revolvers have left-hand threads and may work loose and back out, preventing the cylinder from closing. Hand tightening restores to temporary service.

Caution: Prior to tightening with a tool, empty cartridge cases inserted into the charge holes will prevent excessive force from twisting or breaking extractor pins.

Examine the extractor ratchets on the face of the extractor for foreign matter and excessive wear.

Cylinder

Check all charge holes of the cylinder, examining inside and out for any hairline cracks, obstructions, rust, or pitting. Check also for an excessive amount of lubricating oil in charge holes.

Check the cylinder under the extractor to ensure that a bristle or other matter is not lodged between the contact surface. This will not only affect the headspace but also prevents the cylinder from proper lock-up.

Check the cylinder face for any marks that indicate insufficient headspace.

Warning: Make sure the underside of extractor face is **clean** and **dry**.

Stocks

The stocks must not interfere with the loading or unloading of the cylinder. The stocks must be secured firmly to the frame and should not be broken, split or otherwise damaged. Rubber-bands, tape, thumb rest and other attachments are not permitted.

Sights

The front sight should have straight, square edges, not damaged or deformed. The rear sight should be tight to the frame. The rear sight slide should be straight and free from deformation with a slight amount of play forward and rear but no play from side to side.

Trigger

Check the sides for any marks that indicate binding. *See Function Test

Warning: Target type triggers which extend outside the trigger guard are not permitted on issued revolvers.

Function Tests

Warning: Make **sure** your revolver is **unloaded!**

As a cylinder turns in the frame, it should lock in alignment with the barrel and hammer nose bushing. The locking is accomplished by the cylinder stop engaging the notch in the cylinder. If it fails to lock properly in place, it could cause misfires, the shaving/spitting of lead, severe damage to the revolver or injury to the firer or bystanders. More importantly a revolver in poor condition, when the action is worked, could by-pass the cylinder stop, completely passing the intended charge hole. A revolver that does this is unsafe.

To test for this, cock the weapon and gently twist the cylinder to determine if it is locked in place while inspecting the alignment of the chamber to the forcing cone. If you can feel and see a pronounced movement when you apply pressure, the revolver is unsafe. Each time the hammer falls, check to ascertain that the cylinder is again locked and not skipping. If it does not lock in any of the six positions the revolver is unsafe. Additionally, make sure the trigger rebounds smartly.

The second function tests should check for proper hammer release. The function tests should be conducted in both single and double action. The hammer should fall smartly without binding or hesitation, driving the hammer nose through the hammer nose bushing. Upon releasing the trigger, the hammer nose should withdraw into the hammer recess.

If the post cleaning inspection discloses any malfunction or defect, arrangements should be made to send your issued revolver to Secret Service small arms repairmen of the Office of Training.

Ammunition

S.S.M. 266.61. **Service Ammunition**. - Only ammunition that is issued by this Service will be carried in weapons by authorized employees. This requirement includes authorized off duty weapons.

Service type ammunition carried by authorized personnel shall be replaced quarterly with fresh ammunition.

Inspect your ammunition for defects:

Bullet Seating
Corrosion
Crimp in the Case
Deformed Bullet
Dimples in the Case
Dents in the Case
Defective Jacket

Check primer:

Is it there?
Is it flush?
Is it damaged?

Upon issuance of the twelve rounds of ammunition the recommended procedure for loading is as follows:

Inspect your twelve rounds.

Load six of the rounds into the cylinder.

Caution: Rounds should drop freely into the charge holes. If a round does not drop freely into a charge hole it should be replaced with a new round.

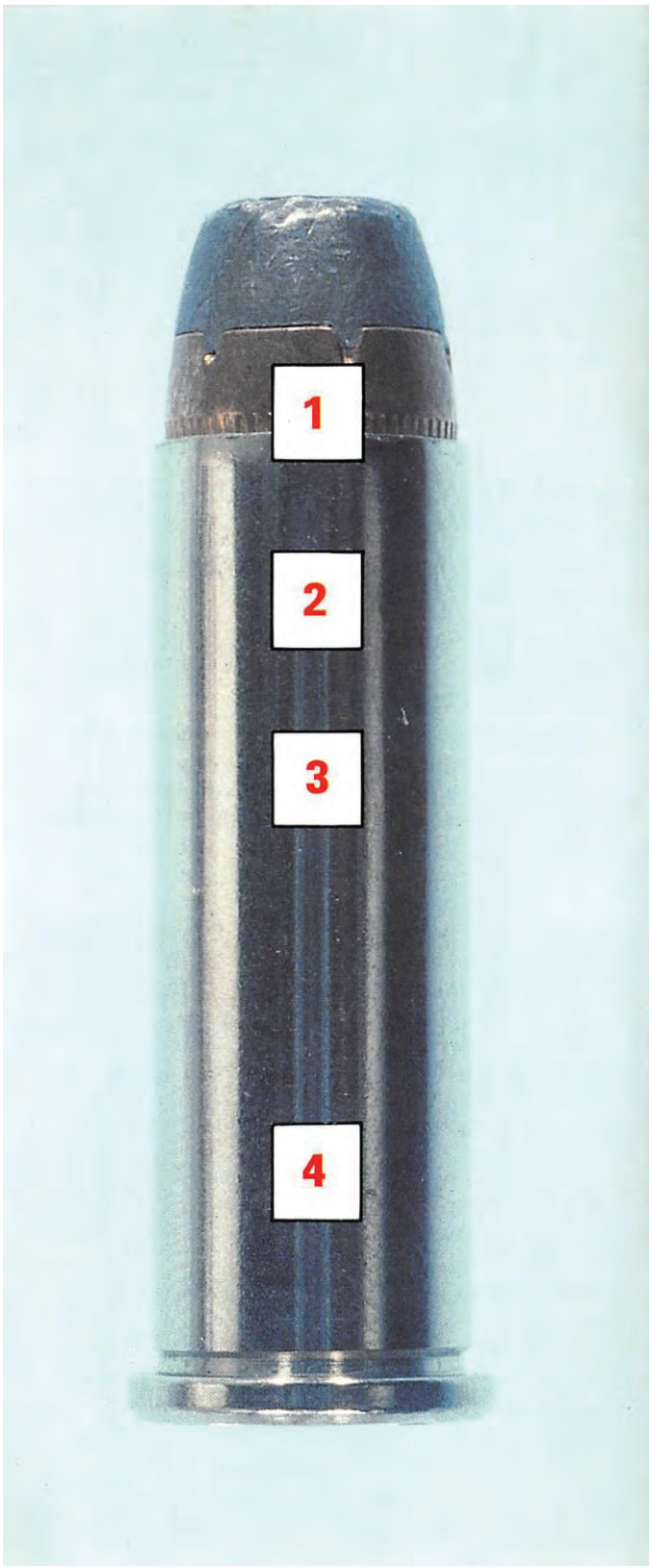
Remove these six rounds from the cylinder and place them into your reloading device.

The remaining six are then loaded into the issued revolver.

This procedure will eliminate the possibility of having rounds in your reloading device which will not fit into the charge holes.

Caution: Any ammunition that has come into contact with spray lubricant or oil should immediately be replaced. The compound lubricant vehicle (solvent) is very penetrating, and will carry the lubricant or oil into areas not easily reached by oil alone. Solvent and oil can bypass the sealant around the primer to penetrate the priming compound causing breakdown and misfires.

Warning: Never lubricate or oil ammunition.



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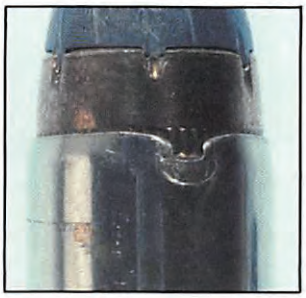

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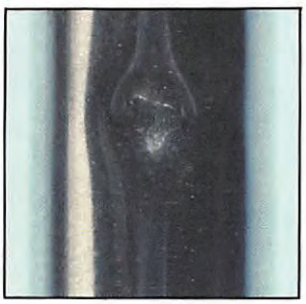

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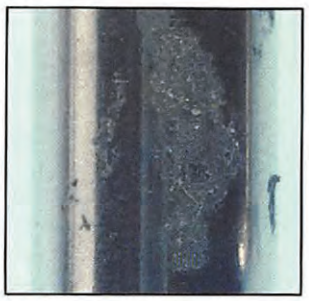


It's your responsibility to inspect for defects !

DID YOU. . .

RELOAD

The Dropped Weapon

Weapon neglect or abnormal handling of the Service revolver effects its serviceability. Dropping your weapon may cause damage which could render the weapon inoperative or make it inaccurate. If your revolver should fall from its holster onto a surface, do not return it to its holster without first examining it for damages. Remember, the shock may have sprung, bent, broken or damaged a working part of your revolver.

Keeping in mind **safety** (the revolver is loaded!) and the circumstances surrounding the event, check the following for defects or needed adjustments in priority before reholstering.

Sights

Make sure the rear sight mechanism is secure and that the rear sight slide is not bent. Inspect the edges of both the front and rear sight for deformation. A functioning weapon that is not accurate is unsafe.

Caution: At the first opportunity, have a qualified Service firearms instructor sight-in the weapon.

Hammer Spur

Visually inspect the hammer spur for deformation. If the clearance between the hammer spur and frame is inadequate, it can prevent the weapon from firing either single or double action.

Trigger Guard

Visually inspect the clearance space between the trigger guard and the trigger. If the trigger guard has been damaged, it will jam the trigger, preventing it from firing the weapon.

Sideplate Screw

Visually inspect sideplate screws to determine that none are missing or excessively loose. Missing or excessively loose sideplate screws can prevent the cylinder from opening and closing, thus prohibiting reloading.

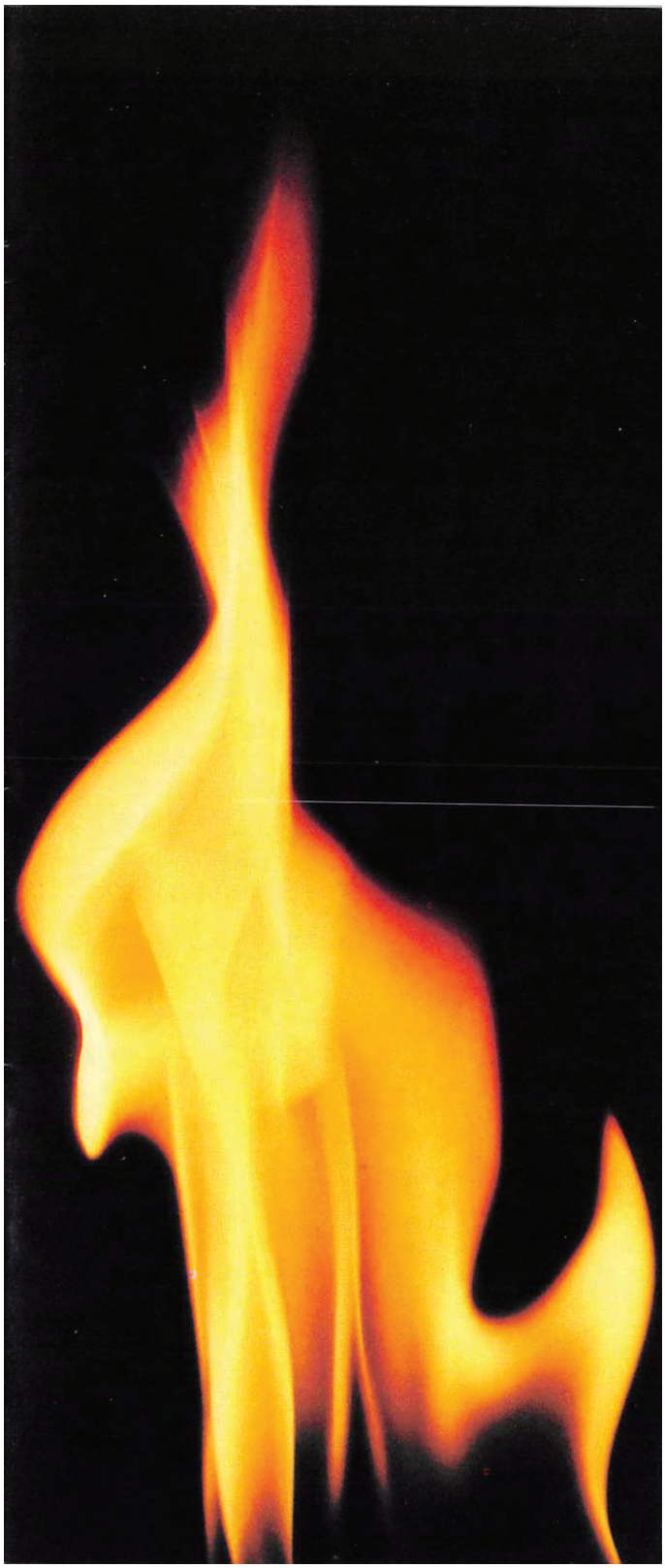
Such an examination takes but a second of your time but will insure the **immediate** serviceability of your weapon before you reholster.

For future use, at the first available opportunity, unload and make a complete post maintenance inspection. If you can't find anything wrong but still have doubt, the weapon may be damaged. Make arrangements to send the revolver to the Secret Service small arms repairmen at the Office of Training.

Fire Damage

The issued revolver that has been badly burned or subjected to extreme heat is unsafe.

High temperature can affect heat-treated parts of any weapon. If the issued revolver is exposed to these conditions it is in need of reheat treatment, a thorough dimensional inspection and functioning tests. Make arrangements to send the revolver to the Secret Service small arms repairmen of the Office of Training.



Armorers

S.S.M. 266.7 Adjustments and Modifications to Firearms. All repairs and internal adjustments of Service issued weapons are to be made **only** by Secret Service small arms repairmen of the Office of Training. When a weapon requires attention, it should be delivered to or shipped to:

United States Secret Service
Office of Training
9200 Powder Mill Road
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Caution: refer to S.S.M. 266.8 before mailing.

Service employees should never allow anyone other than the small arms repairmen of the Office of Training to repair or make internal adjustments to issued revolvers. Secret Service Manual Section 266.71 through 266.8 should be referred to when the occasion arises to forward a revolver for repair or inspection by the small arms repairmen of the Office of Training.

If you have any doubts about the functioning of your weapon... **Do not gamble with your personal safety!**

MAKE:
MODEL:
BARREL LENGTH:
FINISH:
ACCESSORIES:

SERIAL NUMBER:

PROPERTY OF: