

## Chapter 1 : Ich polier Dir Deine Glatze () - IMDb

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Concealed carry weapons law changes How do the new CCW law changes affect me as a hunter, trapper, recreational vehicle operator or user of DNR lands? Transportation of firearms Is it true that firearms no longer have to be unloaded or in a case if in or on a vehicle? The new change made under the concealed carry legislation that took effect on Nov. Handguns can also be loaded while inside or on a vehicle. More recent legislation has relaxed the laws for transporting other types of firearms, but there is a difference between the laws for handguns and other types of firearms. A loaded firearm, other than a handgun, can only be placed or possessed on the top or exterior of a vehicle which is stationary. All long guns must be outside a motorized vehicle before a person may load the firearm. Once loaded, a long gun can be set down on a stationary vehicle, but must be unloaded before the firearm is placed inside or transported in or on the vehicle. Long guns must also be unloaded before they may be placed, possessed or transported in a motor boat with the motor running. Shining deer or other wildlife If I have a concealed carry license or I am a qualified former law enforcement officer who is authorized to carry a concealed handgun, can I now possess this handgun while shining deer or other wild animals for viewing purposes? The legislation involving carrying concealed weapons, as well as the transportation of handguns, did not make any changes to the shining restrictions. It continues to be illegal to shine for wild animals while in possession of any bow, crossbow or firearm, even if the firearm is a handgun possessed by a person who has a concealed carry license, or is a firearm possessed by a retired or former law enforcement officer. It also continues to be illegal to shine wild animals between the hours of 10p. Additional local county restrictions may also apply. Possession of firearms in state wildlife refuge areas If I have a license to carry a concealed weapon, or I am a qualified former law enforcement officer, can I now carry a loaded and uncased firearm in a wildlife refuge where firearms are normally required to be unloaded and encased? This exemption however does not allow such persons to hunt or discharge their firearm in the refuge. Possession of firearms in state parks and state fish hatcheries If I have a license to carry a concealed weapon, or I am a qualified former law enforcement officer, can I now carry a loaded and uncased firearm in a Wisconsin state park or state fish hatchery where firearms are normally required to be unloaded and encased? This exemption however does not allow such persons to hunt or discharge their firearm in the Wisconsin state park or state fish hatchery, nor does it allow bringing the firearm inside state owned buildings on these properties which are posted with signs that provide notice that firearms are not allowed in the building. Age for possession or hunting with a handgun Did the concealed carry legislation change the age of persons who may go armed with a handgun, hunt with a handgun or the species that may be hunted with a handgun? A person must still be at least age 21 to purchase a firearm which is a handgun from a firearms dealer, and age 18 to possess or hunt with a firearm which is a handgun. The species that may be hunted with handgun and the caliber and barrel length minimums have not changed. Carrying a concealed firearm while hunting If I am at least 18 years old and can legally hunt with a handgun, can I also carry that handgun concealed under my jacket or in a backpack while I am hunting? In addition, a person who owns, leases or is the legal occupant of land and who is at least age 18, will be allowed to possess a concealed handgun while hunting on those lands without the need for a license to carry a concealed weapon. To use the concealed handgun for hunting purposes, the handgun must be a legal size and caliber for the species being hunted. It continues to be illegal to possess concealed long guns. Possession of firearms on DNR lands in certain counties, state forests and recreational areas. Have the restrictions on possessing a loaded or uncased firearm on DNR owned lands changed in those counties or DNR properties where it is not legal to possess a loaded uncased firearm when not engaged in lawful hunting unless at a designated range or engaged in a permitted dog trial or training? On DNR lands within state parks, state fish hatcheries or wildlife refuge areas in the below listed counties, individuals with a concealed carry license as well as qualified former law enforcement officers possessing proper ID and firearm certificate can

possess loaded and uncased handguns. On DNR lands which are not state parks, state fish hatcheries or wildlife refuges, such as normal public hunting grounds, and which are located in Dane, Dodge, Fond du lac, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Winnebago counties or on state forest lands in the Kettle Moraine or Point Beach state forests or state recreational areas, it generally continues to be illegal to possess or control a loaded or uncased firearm unless engaged in lawful hunting or at a designated range or engaged in a dog trial or training activity under a permit. A qualified former law enforcement officer is not similarly exempt unless they also possess a concealed carry license. For more information about laws related to carrying a concealed weapon, or about getting and submitting an application for a CCW license, we recommend you check out the DOJ website [exit DNR].

How do I obtain a duplicate hunter education certificate? Should your Wisconsin safety education certificate become lost or destroyed, you may obtain another copy in one of three ways: Print yourself from your Go Wild account online at GoWild. Once logged into your account and at your homepage, click on "Student Dashboard" in the Safety Education section, and then click the "Print Awarded Certificates" icon to print for free. What if I took hunter education in another state or country? The law which establishes that certification under the Wisconsin hunter education program is one of the acceptable types of training required to obtain a CCW license also states that a substantially similar program that is established by another state, country or province and that is recognized by the Wisconsin DNR would also qualify. The DNR currently recognizes the hunter education programs established by all other states, and some countries and provinces. If you completed a hunter education program in another state, country or province, and need to get a duplicate copy of your certification, you must contact that state, country or province. Will the DNR be changing the curriculum of the hunter education classes to include laws on carrying concealed weapons? The Department of Natural Resources is not required, nor do we have any plans to modify our current hunter education course of instruction to include any new material or training specific to handguns or carrying a concealed weapon. The only correlation that the hunter education program has to the licenses to carry a concealed weapon is that it simply happens to be one of the types of training that the legislature has considered acceptable to qualify for a person to apply for a CCW license, along with needing to be at least age 21, a Wisconsin resident and not prohibited from possessing a firearm. A person has many other options to obtain firearms training to qualify for a CCW license. If I have a CCW license or I am otherwise authorized to carry a concealed handgun, can I possess that handgun loaded and uncased during the hour period before 9-day gun deer season? In most of the state, it is generally still not legal to possess a loaded or uncased firearm while afield on the Friday before the regular 9-day November gun deer season. However, as a result of the new legislation which took effect on Nov. Rifles and shotguns possessed by any person, and handguns possessed by a person without a CCW license still need to be unloaded and enclosed in a case while afield on this Friday before the regular 9-day November gun deer season. The normal exceptions for possessing a loaded uncased firearm continue to apply to persons lawfully hunting small game in the CWD zone, hunting waterfowl statewide, sighting in firearms at an established range or on land that the person owns, or hunting on a licensed hunting preserve.

### Chapter 2 : Magazine (firearms) - Wikipedia

*Heroes and villains, jealousy, ambushes, gunfights, lynchings, and even an old codger – what more could one desire in a western novel? Add to these a firm grounding in history, and what results is James R. Parrish's *Between Loaded Guns*, set in and around Parrish's home town of Moscow, Texas.*

Can I transport my firearm between states in my vehicle? Can I really carry a loaded gun into the mall or other public area with one of these permits? Yes you can – depending on your state laws – carry a loaded firearm usually with a permit in most public places there are some obvious and not so obvious restrictions to where you can carry – check your state site for that list. Back to Top Why do you think that people should carry or would want to carry a loaded gun around? In light of the several mass killings including Virginia Tech, Trolley Square, Aurora, CO, Sandy Hook, CT, and many other tragic and ridiculous murders people want a way to protect themselves and their families. A gun is an effective tool that, if used properly, can save someone's life in many different situations or scenarios. Someone breaking into your house, someone stealing your car, someone trying to kidnap your child – these are unfortunately common experiences in our world today. What would you do in one of these situations? We believe that more law-abiding citizens with guns can have the opposite effect than you might think. By qualifying people to carry guns the state does allow more guns on the street – but all of the new guns on the street are held by law abiding citizens who have had FBI background checks, fingerprints submitted, and pictures taken and submitted to the government. Criminals would not go through the process of getting a concealed carry permit which would make it easier for law enforcement to catch them. Back to Top Do I need a permit to carry a weapon, and if so how do I get a permit? Every state is different – Alaska, Arizona, Wyoming and Vermont do not require a permit. Other states like New Jersey offer permits, but make it very difficult to obtain. States like Utah and Florida offer permits to residents and non-residents of the state freely if you meet their reasonable requirements. Every state and even Washington D. Back to Top Can I travel with a gun? When driving through most states will allow you to travel with your firearm unloaded and locked out of reach at the very least. You can also check the Federal Interstate Transportation of Firearms law for details on traveling through states with your firearms. You can check what states have CCW reciprocity with your state to find out where you can carry your loaded firearm concealed outside of your state. When flying most airlines will allow you to check your unloaded firearms in a locked, hard-sided case. You will need to declare your firearms and have them inspected, so check with your airline to determine the process and regulations. Which companies support gun rights or oppose gun rights? The NRA has compiled a list of companies and celebrities that are anti-gun What are the Federal restrictions on where I can carry my gun? There are a number of restricted areas: Secure areas of the airport Federal Buildings Court rooms National Parks and Forests now follow state laws and regulations for carrying weapons, so if you are allowed to carry a firearm in your state then you will be allowed to carry in the National Parks. However, if you go to a state that you are not allowed to carry a firearm, you will not be allowed to carry in the National Parks in that state. The Federal Interstate Transportation of Firearms allows you to transport a firearm from a location where you can legally possess a firearm to a different location where you can legally possess a firearm provided the firearm is unloaded, locked, and kept out of reach. See full text below: Interstate transportation of firearms Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle:

### Chapter 3 : The-Difference-Between-an-Electric-Gas-and-Spring-Airsoft-Gun-

*Loaded Guns* was an attempt to blend the crime film and comedy. Rather than being a parody, di Leo examined a serious plot involving a hostess who gets involved in a gang war. [2].

Is the user looking for up close and personal, or long distance missions? Does he or she prefer battery power? Pros and Cons of Spring-Powered Airsoft Guns Spring-loaded airsoft guns are typically seen as weaker than gas and electric ones, though this is not always the case. When it comes to sniper rifles, spring-powered rifles truly excel in power and precision, attaining firing speeds of around fps. One of the main disadvantages of spring airsoft guns is that the user must cock the gun after every shot. This disadvantage is not very significant when it comes to sniper rifles due to the long-range nature of the gun. With close quarter combat, having to manually cock the gun after each shot can be the difference between shooting someone and getting shot. This is not the case with sniper rifles, as semi-automatic weaponry is not always necessary. Moreover, spring-powered airsoft guns typically shoot at fairly low speeds, with pistols firing from fps and rifles firing from fps. Lower firing speeds mean less accuracy, especially when playing outside where the wind can easily drive the pellets off course. Still, there is a distinct advantage of spring-powered guns: Unlike electric and gas airsoft guns, spring airsoft guns can shoot as long as the user has ammunition. Electric and gas airsoft guns are beholden to their batteries or CO2 gas capacity. Pros and Cons of Gas-Powered Airsoft Guns Gas-powered air guns are a step up from spring airsoft guns because of their increased power and their semi-automatic firing style. CO2, green gas and other gas pistols shoot at speeds around fps, while gas rifles shoot at speeds between fps. The sheer power behind these guns means that they are very accurate and can shoot much farther. They are also typically made of metal, making them more durable and realistic looking. On the other hand, they are not without their disadvantages. They perform poorly in colder temperatures, especially when using CO2 as fuel. They also have the distinct problem of running out of gas during combat. If the gas runs out, the fight is over. They typically shoot around speeds of fps and are quite durable and easy to maintain. Their batteries can be recharged saving lots of money and the guns perform well in all temperatures. Unfortunately, even these airsoft guns have their disadvantages. Also, if the batteries run out, the fight is over, although this can be mitigated by carrying extra battery packs. The Price of Electric, Gas, and Spring Airsoft Guns One of the largest differences between electric, gas, and spring airsoft guns is the difference in price. As with many things in life, "you get what you pay for. When it comes to determining price, there are two things to consider: Airsoft is a hobby in which accessories also may be key. Many tournaments require eye protection. Some users seek full face protection and carry adjustable bipods, 6mm grenades, smoke grenades and mines. The Initial Cost of the Airsoft Gun When it comes to finding an economical airsoft gun, spring-powered ones are the way to go. The cost for spring airsoft pistols range from very inexpensive for entry-level models to more expensive for spring airsoft rifles. The upper-level rifles are classified as sniper rifles because they can shoot long distances with high precision, and the price naturally reflects this. If someone is just getting into the sport, he or she can pick up a decent quality spring-powered pistol at a reasonable price. As one might expect, gas airsoft guns are quite a bit more expensive than spring airsoft guns. The entry-level gas pistols are generally more expensive than spring-powered ones, and better models sell for quite a bit more. Gas rifles are generally the most expensive even at entry-level prices, with the better models being quite expensive. Electric airsoft guns sell for roughly the same amount of money as their gas-powered counterparts. The prices for electric pistols and rifles are usually quite high. The Price of Using and Maintaining the Airsoft Gun When it comes to using and maintaining the gun, spring-powered airsoft guns are the most inexpensive option. The only thing that needs to be purchased is rounds, although this expense is obviously relevant to any airsoft gun. Gas airsoft guns, on the other hand, need gas cartridges to function. This means that a user needs to fill the cartridge whenever it is empty. This can equate to quite a lot of money. How much gas a player goes through depends on many factors including how much the player shoots and how powerful and efficient the airsoft gun is. If a player owns an electric airsoft gun, he or she needs to purchase a battery or multiple batteries , as well as a charger. Without these two items, an electric airsoft gun is unusable. Each type also has its own

subsection for rifles and pistols, and you can also filter by price, condition, and other helpful search modifiers. Also be mindful of the size of BBs it uses, and if it comes with a warranty. Conclusion When it comes to deciding which type of airsoft gun to purchase, there is no quick and easy answer. Shoppers should consider what the gun is being used for. Specialty categories include close quarter combat or QCB, sniper and support personnel. Then, too, players will buy product that can point to a particular skill level. Electric, gas, and spring airsoft guns all come with their own distinct pros and cons, and each gun type is well-suited for a specific type of player. If a user is a new player who just wants to play non-competitively with friends, a good place to start is with spring guns. If a user is an experienced player who is seeking to play more competitively, an electric-powered gun is recommended. Finally, if the user is wavering between these two options, it might be worth considering a gas-powered gun. In the end, it comes down to checking out each particular gun, an airsofter should consider the costs involved, and be knowledgeable about what air gun is required to suit the particular situation.

### Chapter 4 : [Tips] First Time at the Shooting Range - Pew Pew Tactical

*The central character in Between Loaded Guns is, however, not Hardin. It is Chet Reilly, former fast-draw artist with a wild west show, who returns to his hometown, Moscow, to help his sister (who is really just the daughter of.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Reviews Between Loaded Guns: Book Publishers of Tyler. Heroes and villains, jealousy, ambushes, gunfights, lynchings, and even an old codger “ what more could one desire in a western novel? Add to these a firm grounding in history, and what results is James R. Of all the badmen who roamed the West, John Wesley Hardin has a special attraction not only because of his having been hunted and eventually captured by Texas Rangers but also because of his ruthlessness. Repeatedly called the most vicious of the old outlaws, he is supposed to have often killed just for the fun of it. In Between Loaded Guns Parrish shows a more balanced view of the outlaw. He shows a Hardin who, while insisting that he never kills unless he is forced to, is obviously ready to kill in several situations in which he does not have to. The central character in Between Loaded Guns is, however, not Hardin. Chet is anything but the stereotypical gunfighter. He suffers from an ulcer that acts up every time he is faced with a gunfight. In tense situations, his stomach burns, and he admits that he is afraid. And he worries constantly about whether he really could kill a man should the need arise. Obviously out of place in Moscow during the lawless period between the withdrawal of Union troops after the Civil War on the one hand and the reassertion of order by the Texas Rangers on the other, Chet finds himself involved in trying to keep the peace as a deputy sheriff and in a love triangle that also includes the girl whom he has for years thought of as his own sister and his good friend, John Wesley Hardin. Parrish has done his homework well. His historical novel draws a vivid picture of Moscow in the s. For the person interested in outlaws, gunfighters, or Texas history, this book will be a delight. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

**Chapter 5 : Unlocked and loaded: The deadly intersection between dementia and guns | Mail Tribune**

*Between Loaded Guns: A Historical Novel [James R. Parrish] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Based on folk tales, this book is a historical novel about violence, love, struggle, hardship, humor and triumphs in East Texas near the end of the Reconstruction Period.*

M16 STANAG and round magazines Firearms using detachable magazines are made with an opening known as a magazine well into which the detachable magazine is inserted. The magazine well locks the magazine in position for feeding cartridges into the chamber of the firearm, and requires a device known as a magazine release allowing the magazine to be separated from the firearm. It has shoulders to retain cartridges when it is removed from the rifle. It operates reliably with cartridges of different lengths. It is insertable and removable at any time with any number of cartridges. These features allow the operator to reload the gun infrequently, carry magazines rather than loose cartridges, and to easily change the types of cartridges in the field. The magazine is assembled from inexpensive stamped sheet metal. It also includes a crucial safety feature for hunting dangerous game: The first successful semi-automatic pistol was the Borchardt C and incorporated detachable box magazines. Nearly all subsequent semiautomatic pistol designs adopted detachable box magazines. The Luger pistol was accepted by the Imperial German Navy in This version is known as Pistole In the German Army adopted the Luger to replace the Reichsrevolver in front-line service. The Pistole 08 or P. The M semi-automatic pistol set the standard for most modern handguns and likewise the mechanics of the handgun magazine. In most handguns the magazine follower engages a slide-stop to hold the slide back and keep the firearm out of battery when the magazine is empty and all rounds fired. Upon inserting a loaded magazine, the user depresses the slide stop, throwing the slide forward, stripping a round from the top of the magazine stack and chambering it. In single-action pistols this action keeps the hammer cocked back as the new round is chambered, keeping the gun ready to begin firing again. During World War One, detachable box magazines found favor, being used in all manner of firearms, such as pistols, light-machine guns, submachine guns, semi-automatic and automatic rifles. However, after the War to End All Wars , military planners failed to recognize the importance of automatic rifles and detachable box magazine concept, and instead maintained their traditional views and preference for clip-fed bolt-action rifles. As a result, many promising new automatic rifle designs that used detachable box magazines were abandoned. However, of the major powers, only the United States would adopt a general-issue semi-automatic rifle that used detachable box magazines: As the war progressed the Germans would develop the Sturmgewehr 44 assault rifle concept with its round detachable magazine. Today, detachable box magazines are the norm and they are so widely used that they are simply referred to as magazines or "mags" for short. Function and types[ edit ] SKS internal box magazine. Magazines come in many shapes and sizes, with the most common type in modern firearms being the detachable box type. Some form of spring and follower combination is almost always used to feed cartridges to the lips which can be located either in the magazine most removable box magazines or built into the firearm fixed box magazines. There are also two distinct styles to feed lips. In a single-feed design the top cartridge touches both lips and is commonly used in single-column box magazines. While, a double-feed magazine consists of a wider set of lips so that the second cartridge in line forces the top cartridge against one lip. This design has proven more resistant to jamming in use with double-column magazines. A firearm using detachable magazines may accept a variety of types of magazine, such as the Thompson submachine gun , most variations of which would accept box or drum magazines. Some types of firearm, such as the M and other squad automatic weapons , can feed from both magazines and belts. Tubular[ edit ] Many of the first repeating rifles , particularly lever-action rifles, used magazines that stored cartridges nose-to-end inside of a spring-loaded tube typically running parallel under the barrel, or in the buttstock. Tubular magazines are also commonly used in pump-action shotguns and. Tubular magazines and centerfire cartridges with pointed spitzer bullets present a safety issue: Certain modern rifle cartridges using soft pointed plastic tips have been designed to avoid this problem while improving the aerodynamic qualities of the bullet to match those available in bolt-action designs, thus extending the effective range of lever-actions. Box[ edit ] single column

and staggered aka double-stack column detachable box magazines, both with single-feed lips. The most popular type of magazine in modern rifles and handguns, a box magazine stores cartridges in a column, either one above the other or staggered zigzag fashion. This zigzag stack is often identified as a double-column or double-stack since a single staggered column is actually two side-by-side vertical columns offset by half of the diameter of a round. As the firearm cycles, cartridges are moved to the top of the magazine by a follower driven by spring compression to either a single feed position or side-by-side feed positions. Box magazines may be integral to the firearm or removable. An internal box, integral box or fixed magazine also known as a blind box magazine when lacking a floorplate is built into the firearm and is not easily removable. This type of magazine is found most often on bolt-action rifles. An internal box magazine is usually charged through the action, one round at a time. Military rifles often use stripper clips, a. Some internal box magazines use en-bloc clips that are loaded into the magazine with the ammunition and that are ejected from the firearm when empty. A detachable box magazine is a self-contained mechanism capable of being loaded or unloaded while detached from the host firearm. When necessary, the magazine can easily be detached from the firearm and replaced by another. This significantly speeds the process of reloading, allowing the operator quick access to ammunition. This type of magazine may be straight or curved, the curve being necessary if the rifle uses rimmed ammunition or ammunition with a tapered case. Detachable box magazines may be metal or plastic. The plastic magazines are sometimes partially transparent so the operator can easily check the remaining ammunition. Box magazines are often affixed to each other with clamps, clips, tape, straps, or built-in studs to facilitate faster reloading: There are, however, exceptions to these rules. The Lee-Enfield rifle had a detachable box magazine only to facilitate cleaning. The Lee-Enfield magazine did open, permitting rapid unloading of the magazine without having to operate the bolt-action repeatedly to unload the magazine. Others, like the Breda Modello 30, had a fixed protruding magazine that resembled a conventional detachable box but was non-detachable. Casket[ edit ] Diagram of the Spectre M4 casket magazine. Another form of box magazine, sometimes referred to as a "quad-column", can hold a great amount of ammunition. It is wider than a standard magazine, but retains the same length. The magazine may be fixed or detachable. Cartridges fit between the teeth of the sprocket, which is mounted on a spindle parallel to the bore axis, with a torsion spring providing the torque necessary to rotate the rounds into the feeding position. Rotary magazines are usually of low capacity of ten or fewer rounds, depending on the cartridge used. John Smith patented a rotary magazine in Pan[ edit ] Pan magazine as used on a 7. Often referred to as a drum magazine, the pan magazine differs from other drum magazines in that the cartridges are stored perpendicular to the axis of rotation, rather than parallel, and are usually mounted on top of the firearm. This type is used on the Lewis Gun, Vickers K, Bren Gun only used in anti-aircraft mountings, [39] Degtyarev light machine gun, and American submachine gun. A highly unusual example was found on the Type 89 machine gun fed from two round quadrant-shaped pan magazines each magazine had a place for nine 5-round stripper clips. Media related to Pan magazines at Wikimedia Commons Main article: Drum magazine and round drum magazines plus and round box magazines for Thompson SMG Drum magazines are used primarily for light machine guns. In one type, a moving partition within a cylindrical chamber forces loose rounds into an exit slot, with the cartridges being stored parallel to the axis of rotation. After loading of the magazine, a wound spring or other mechanism forces the partition against the rounds. In all models a single staggered column is pushed by a follower through a curved path. From there the rounds enter the vertical riser either from a single or dual drums. Cylindrical designs such as rotary and drum magazines allow for larger capacity than box magazines, without growing to excessive length. Many drum-fed firearms can also load from conventional box magazines, such as the Soviet PPSH submachine gun, RPK light machine gun and the American Thompson submachine gun. The term "drum" is sometimes applied to a belt box for a belt-fed machine gun, though this is just a drum, not a drum magazine. The MG 34 machine guns could also use saddle-drum magazine when fitted with a special feed cover. The 75 rounds of ammunition were evenly distributed in each side of the magazine with a central feed "tower" where the ammunition is fed to the bolt. The ammunition was fed by a spring force, with rounds alternating from each side of the double drum so that the gun would not become unbalanced. Helical[ edit ] Calico pioneered the helical magazine design. Helical magazines extend the drum magazine design so that rounds follow a

spiral path around an auger-shaped rotating follower or drive member, allowing for large ammunition capacity in a magazine that can be adapted to increase ammo capacity with only a minor increase to the dimensions of an unloaded gun compared to a regular box magazine of similar capacity.

*Critics of gun restrictions like Przebinda argue that the essential difference between driving and guns is that one is a privilege and the other is a protected constitutional right. "The two are.*

Pin2 Well, you bought your gun. There are a few things you should know before you head over there. Your very first trip to a range can be a bit intimidating if not scary. General Shooting Range Tips Every shooting range has their own set of rules, but here are some general tips. Listen to the Range Officer RO. Sunglasses and prescription glasses are generally ok. Most will allow you to bring in your own ammunition for your own guns only. Some ranges have additional restrictions such as no steel-core, tracer, or armor piercing ammo. These types of rounds can cause fire hazards or ruin targets. There might also be firing rate restrictions, such as no rapid fire or rapid fire that is limited to double-taps only. Most will also allow small children who can physically handle a firearm. Please keep an eye on your kids at all times! Some will not allow you to keep them since they collect and sell them. Costs can vary too. Some places charge one price for all day while others charge hourly. Or you have to be in a group to rent to mitigate possible suicides. Renting is a great way to check out different styles and calibers. Even before you ever buy your first gun, see if any of your local ranges rent guns and go give it a shot. Keep in mind, these guns are usually maintained just enough to keep them working if that. They are going to be a bit on the dirty and abused side. On the range with live ammo is not the time to figure out how it works. The plastic case your gun came with is perfectly fine. Heck, a small cardboard box is fine. You will get yelled at or arrested or both. And if you need some recommendations, check out our gun case article. Some things might be different depending on your range but this is essentially what is going to happen on your first trip: Make sure you have your gun unloaded and in its case before you go in. Just go with the cheapest stuff. You may also have to sign a liability waiver. Put on your ear and eye protection and then head into the range itself. Some places will walk you in and usher you to a bay. Set your stuff down on an empty bay. Go ahead and unpack your guns and mags and supplies. Somewhere, usually by the door, will be a big stack of cardboard sheets and a staple gun. Take one of your targets and staple it to one of those sheets. You only need one staple per corner. Trust me, no one is going to mess with it. Most indoor ranges have electric target hanger things. They are operated by a switch located inside your bay. Pull the switch in one direction and the clip comes towards you. Push it in the other and it goes further away. Clip your target up then move it down range. Distances are usually marked on the walls or floor. Work your way to the back of the room over several trips. Outdoor ranges may have specific times where you walk out to place your targets. This is the fun part: Load up your magazines, load up your gun, and shoot. You can either save or throw away your target although I like to save mine so I can track my progress. Throw away the empty box your ammo came in. Toss off any brass that may have landed on the counter. Take one and sweep the spent brass to the other side of the counter and away from the area where people are walking. Range Commands Again, a lot of difference from each range but they usually focus on letting you know when it is ok to shoot. What they say goes and you are not allowed to argue with them. Their job, their sole purpose for existing is to make sure that you and everyone else in the room are as safe as humanly possible. During the transition time when you can go mess with your target set up at outdoor ranges, you will need to unload and lock your actions open. This means locking your pistol slides or bolt back. Then step back and have the RO double-check. He will then allow everyone to go downrange to put up or fix targets. Do not touch your guns at this time! Most will allow rifle and shotgun rounds but may have additional ammo restrictions. You can see above that there are many shooting stations separated by panels. Try to move towards your bench so that your flying brass hits the panels instead of the person next to you. For just about every gun range, the bays are first come, first serve. Claim your bay, prep your target, load up and fire your ammo. Most ranges only have a dozen or so bays so everyone needs to be considerate about things. You can probably figure that stuff out on your own. I find fewer outdoor ranges have rentals since it seems like you can bounce out of there with it a lot easier. Targets can also vary a lot based on the range, but they can include metal targets ting! We are a very proud group. We love our guns and love to show them off. I was at the range one day and, between magazines, I noticed that the

## DOWNLOAD PDF BETWEEN LOADED GUNS

person in the next bay over had a very nice pistol. He happened to be reloading his mags at the same time so I complimented him on it. His reply threw me completely off guard: I love this thing. Would you like to take a couple shots? With guns, and frankly with life, a little sincere flattery goes a long way. Check out our video Beginner Handgun Course â€”full of only the important stuffâ€”and without the attitude.

Chapter 7 : A murderer is condemned to death. He has to choose between three rooms? | Yahoo Answers

*1. Spring guns are crude and outdated while Electric guns are current and hi-tech. 2. Spring guns are single-action type of guns, in which there is one bullet fired per manual cock of the gun. Electric guns are fully automatic. 3. Spring guns have slow firing time while electric guns are fast. 4.*

The game is similar to paint ball only more realistic and it is often exercised in Military Simulations and Police training. Airsoft Guns are typically classified based on how they operate, particularly, in the method on how the shots are fired. There are basically 3 types of Airsoft guns; spring, electric, or gas-powered. Spring Airsoft guns are the first generation weapons in airsoft games. Since they are crude, they are only single action type of weapons where there is only a single BB bullets fired per cock of the replica gun. If you want to fire again, the weapon must be manually re-cocked for the next shot. Spring guns are however perfect for beginners and for occasional hobbyists. Springers pose a big disadvantage in highly competitive circumstances therefore they are not preferred in competition events. A spring airsoft gun operates this way: Once the trigger is pulled, the spring is released flinging the piston forward which compresses the air in the cylinder and ultimately firing the BB out of the gun. The device and the physics involved are pretty simple and straightforward as there are only few moving parts involve in its operation. Crude as it may seem, these are the most durable of all types of airsoft guns mainly because of its minimalism. There are only few parts that can break that will make the gun inoperable. These electric-powered firearms used in airsoft games use battery to fire BBs. Unlike springers, electric guns have gears inside them to compress the air inside. They have fast firing time since most of them are fully automatic; these are the qualities that make AEGs very popular among serious gamers. AEGs, hi-tech as they are, can still be upgraded and quite easy to maintain. However, without proper care, they easily malfunction. They are hard on the pockets but the joy of firing on a fleeing or covering enemy with a fully automatic gun is worth the money! Spring guns are crude and outdated while Electric guns are current and hi-tech. Spring guns are single-action type of guns, in which there is one bullet fired per manual cock of the gun. Electric guns are fully automatic. Spring guns have slow firing time while electric guns are fast. Spring guns are great for newbies or entry-level hobbyists while electric guns are favored by serious airsoft gamers. Spring guns are more durable while electric guns are relatively easy to malfunction. Spring guns are cheaper than electric guns. If you like this article or our site. Please spread the word.

**Chapter 8 : Hero dad 'disarms man with loaded gun hidden between McDonald's Big Mac and fries' - Mirror**

*In contrast to DC and California, some states like Wyoming allow open and concealed carrying of loaded guns in your vehicle, without a license. However, most states fall somewhere between DC and Wyoming, allowing open carrying in vehicles, but no legal means to transport a loaded gun.*

With a bullet in her gut, her voice choked with pain, Dee Hill pleaded with the dispatcher for help. The year-old lawman had been diagnosed two years earlier with a form of rapidly progressive dementia, a disease that quickly stripped him of reasoning and memory. As America copes with increasing gun violence that kills an average of 96 people each day, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there has been vigorous debate about how to prevent people with mental illness from acquiring weapons. But a little-known problem is what to do about firearms in the homes of aging Americans with impaired or declining mental faculties. Darrell Hill, who died in , was among the estimated 9 percent of Americans 65 and older diagnosed with dementia, a group of terminal diseases marked by mental decline and personality changes. Many, like the Hills, are gun owners and supporters of Second Amendment rights. Forty-five percent of people 65 and older have guns in their household, according to a Pew Research Center survey. But no one tracks the potentially deadly intersection of those groups. Investigation uncovers dozens of cases A four-month Kaiser Health News investigation has uncovered over cases across the U. From news reports, court records, hospital data and public death records, KHN found 15 homicides and more than 95 suicides since , although there likely are many more. The shooters often acted during bouts of confusion, paranoia, delusion or aggression — common symptoms of dementia. They killed people closest to them — their caretaker, wife, son or daughter. They shot at people they happened to encounter — a mailman, a police officer, a train conductor. At least four men with dementia who brandished guns were fatally shot by police. In cases where charges were brought, many assailants were deemed incompetent to stand trial. Among men in the U. These statistics do not include incidents in which a person with dementia waves a gun at an unsuspecting neighbor or a terrified home health aide. At the same time, an analysis of government survey data in Washington state found that about 5 percent of respondents 65 and older reported both some cognitive decline and having firearms in their home. Washington is the only state to track those dual trends, according to the CDC. In a country where 10, people a day turn 65, the potential for harm is growing, said Dr. Emmy Betz, associate research director at the University of Colorado School of Medicine, a leading researcher on gun access and violence. Even as rates of dementia fall, the sheer number of older people is soaring, and the number of dementia cases is expected to soar as well. By , the number of people with dementia who live in U. Nearly half of people queried in a nationally representative poll in June said they had relatives over 65 who have guns. Kaiser Health News is an editorially independent program of the foundation. But guns were another matter. But after he saw the weapons, Darrell accidentally knocked the empty pouch that had held the revolver to the floor. When Dee bent to pick it up, he somehow grabbed the Glock and fired. Dee was outraged at the suggestion she consider pressing charges. The National Rifle Association declined to comment for this story. Arthur Przebinda, who represents the group Doctors for Responsible Gun Ownership, said researchers raising the issue want to curtail gun rights guaranteed by the U. Verg became worried after Delmar Scroughams, 83, grew angry and erratic earlier this year, waking up in the night and threatening to hit her. It was out of character for the former contractor who previously built million-dollar Idaho vacation homes for families of politicians and celebrities. She carries her own handgun in the console of her car. But a diagnosis of dementia does not disqualify someone from owning a gun, said Lindsay Nichols, federal policy director at the Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence. If a gun owner were reluctant to give up his arsenal, his family would typically have to take him to court to evaluate competency. Since the school shooting in Parkland, Fla. Red flag bills have proliferated across the country since the Parkland shooting; six were passed this year and six more are pending. Last summer, an year-old man with dementia alarmed his neighbors at a senior living community in Simsbury, Conn. The man later reported that his. Police got a court order to seize that gun and a rifle he had in his closet. In December, police seized 26 guns from the Manchester, Conn. The man had been sleeping with

loaded guns under his pillows and hiding guns in drawers, and his daughter was worried for the safety of his home health aides. In Ohio, at one memory care clinic, 17 percent of patients diagnosed with dementia reported having a firearm in their homes, according to a Cleveland Clinic study. Instead, she advocates storing guns safely — locked up, unloaded, with the ammunition kept separate from the guns. Firearms can also be disabled or, in some cases, replaced with a decoy, although that raises the risk of them being mistaken for a real weapon in an emergency. You try to help them maintain the lifestyle they always had. Christal Collins, a 47-year-old massage therapist in South Carolina, never got along with her dad. He beat her and her mother before the couple divorced, she said. But when he nearly died from spinal meningitis in 2011, Christal agreed to take him in — along with his small arsenal. Bill Collins, a retired heavy-equipment operator and Army veteran, was so attached to his guns that he kept a cabinet stocked with three handguns, three sawed-off rifles, three hunting rifles and a thousand rounds of ammo. But his bouts of aggression and paranoia grew worse, and in November 2012, after Bill had gotten lost for two hours at a local convenience store, his doctor said he was showing signs of dementia. And she swore she would never put her parents through the neglect she saw when she worked at a nursing home. So she stayed in the house with him, in a rural, swampy stretch of Conway, S.C. One day, she slipped the key to his gun cabinet off his keychain — a difficult feat, since he slept with the keychain hooked to his belt. He then busted the original lock with a hammer and screwdriver and installed three new padlocks. Bill also slept with a loaded. In a flash, Bill pulled the trigger. She knocked it away just as he fired. She dragged Holtzman, who was bleeding from over rat pellets, toward safety in their bedroom, as more pellets flew behind them. As Christal talked to a dispatcher on the phone, she heard two bangs. The first was her father slamming the door to his room. The second was her father taking the gun and, after replacing the cartridges, shooting himself in the head. Some argue that people should have the right to end their lives on their own terms instead of suffer through the debilitating decline of dementia. But Christal said she hates that her father harmed others along the way. And the aftermath of a suicide can be horrific, she said. Holtzman, a 47-year-old construction worker, shrugged off his own injuries, saying the pellets just burned. But Christal said they were lucky her father forgot to change the ammo. Christal said if she had to do it again, she would have removed the guns from the home. These trusts may make it easier for people who must give up firearms in order to move into a nursing home, for instance, said David Goldman, an estate-planning lawyer in Jacksonville, Fla. But the process works best when the gun owner complies. Another obstacle is that gun trusts must be drawn up before dementia becomes too advanced. Such moments of awareness are becoming rare, Verg admitted. Soon, Delmar may no longer recognize her.

### Chapter 9 : Concealed Carry Questions and Answers

*Why do you think that people should carry or would want to carry a loaded gun around? In light of the several mass killings including Virginia Tech, Trolley Square, Aurora, CO, Sandy Hook, CT, and many other tragic and ridiculous murders people want a way to protect themselves and their families.*

The kids are out of school, longer days have you wistfully staring out the office window, and the summer city heat has you itching to get out-of-town. Yep, summer vacation is right around the corner. Summer is when the majority of Americans choose to take their leisure vacations. Flying with handguns is a hassle. It is much more tempting to take your handgun with you if you are driving. Though we go on vacation to relax, have fun, and let our guard down just a little bit, we always need to keep safety in mind. Every state has a different set of laws in regard to how you may transport your guns. Unfortunately, this law does not always protect travelers. Read the story here. The McClure-Volkmer Act however, only protects you if you are passing through a state with minimal essential stops such as fueling up, getting food, an emergency or bathroom break. Longer stops, such as a night in a hotel, visits with friends or family, or stopping at a tourist attraction can lead you to having to comply with all of those states firearms laws. If you decide to stay a night in California while carrying a banned gun, you will be breaking the law. It is always your best bet to check the current laws of the states you are travelling in before heading out. As of this writing, this is a state-by-state breakdown of the laws in each state in regards to transporting a handgun: Alabama Keep your handguns unloaded and cased in the trunk or locked storage area inaccessible to the driver and passengers, unless you have a permit to carry a concealed weapon in your own state. You may only carry a loaded, concealed handgun in your car if you have a permit. You may open carry in Alabama without a permit—certain restrictions apply. Alaska Alaska has Constitutional Carry. A loaded handgun may be carried concealed or open in the vehicle. You may open or conceal carry in Alaska without a permit. Arizona Arizona has Constitutional Carry. You may open or conceal a loaded handgun, even on your body anywhere in the vehicle. You may also open carry in Arizona without a permit—restrictions apply. Arkansas Act changed the language of Arkansas handgun laws. A person commits the offense of carrying a weapon if he or she possesses a handgun, knife, or club on or about his or her person, in a vehicle occupied by him or her, or otherwise readily available for use with a purpose to attempt to unlawfully employ the handgun, knife, or club as a weapon against a person. California Handguns must be unloaded, cased and stored in the trunk. Colorado Rifles, shotguns, and handguns can be stored anywhere in the vehicle. Magazines that hold more than 15 rounds are illegal in Colorado. You may open carry in Colorado without a permit—restrictions apply. Do not open carry in Denver without a permit. The handgun must be unloaded, cased and unavailable to the driver and passengers. Magazines that hold more than 10 rounds are illegal in Connecticut. Delaware You may keep a loaded handgun in the open, in the vehicle or an inaccessible location. You may open carry in Delaware without a permit, however it is highly recommended to exercise caution if you do so. It is illegal for a handgun to be stored in the glove compartment or any console. Florida Firearms can be loaded and concealed as long as they are cased and inaccessible, or can be in plain view in a snapped holster. Georgia Handguns may be unloaded, in a case and separate from ammunition inside the vehicle, or loaded and fully visible, or loaded and stored in the glove compartment, console or any other compartment. Idaho Many states require ammo be kept separate from firearms in the vehicle. If you do not have a permit to carry, loaded guns in the vehicle must be in plain view. If concealed in the glove box, your firearm must be unloaded. You may open carry without a permit in Idaho. Outside city limits, you may conceal carry without a permit if you are engaging in a firearm-related activity. Illinois Firearms must be unloaded, enclosed in a case designed to transport firearms and directly inaccessible. Indiana Handguns must be unloaded in a case stored in the trunk, unless you have a permit to carry in your state. If you hold a permit to conceal carry in your home state, you may carry a concealed handgun in the vehicle. Iowa Handguns must be unloaded, cased and inaccessible. Kansas Kansas is a Constitutional Carry state. Your gun may be loaded or unloaded, concealed or in plain view while driving through Kansas. Louisiana Loaded handguns may be transported anywhere in your vehicle. You may open carry without a permit in Louisiana. You may carry in

Maine openly without a permit. Massachusetts Guns must be unloaded, cased and stored in an inaccessible area. Michigan You may only transport loaded handguns through Michigan if you hold a license to carry from your home state. If you do not have a permit, keep the gun unloaded, locked in a case and inaccessible. You may carry openly in Michigan without a permit. Minnesota All guns must be unloaded and securely cased. Open carry of a handgun without a permit is legal in Mississippi. Mississippi has a limited permitless carry law. Off-body carry without a permit is legal. Disabled vets, active duty military and retired law enforcement may carry concealed without a permit. Missouri A loaded and concealed handgun may be carried anywhere in the vehicle—even on your body. Open carry is generally legal in Missouri without a permit; however, certain cities restrict the practice. Check with the town or city you are in. Montana All guns may be loaded and transported anywhere in the vehicle, even on your body. You may conceal carry in Montana without a permit if you are outside city boundaries, hiking or camping. You may open carry in Montana without a permit. It is best to keep all guns unloaded and stored in the trunk while driving through Nebraska. You may open carry in Nebraska without a permit, however certain areas restrict it. Check with the local laws before carrying. You may carry in Nevada openly without a permit. You may open carry a loaded handgun in New Hampshire without a permit. The transportation of firearms is generally illegal in New Jersey unless you have a permit to carry issued from New Jersey. It is best to leave firearms at home if you plan to drive through New Jersey. New Mexico Transportation of firearms in the vehicle is unrestricted. You may conceal or have in plain view a loaded or unloaded handgun. You may carry openly in New Mexico without a permit. Do not carry in an establishment that sells or serves alcohol. All guns must be unloaded, cased and stored in an inaccessible location. If stopped, you might have to prove you are not staying in New York if you are transporting a handgun. North Carolina As long as it is in plain sight, you can keep a loaded handgun inside the vehicle. Otherwise, a loaded handgun cannot be concealed or readily accessible inside your vehicle. You can open carry in North Carolina without a permit—restricted areas apply. North Dakota Handguns inside the vehicle must be unloaded and in plain sight or properly cased and secured. You may only openly carry a loaded handgun without a permit if you are engaged in target shooting, hunting or camping. Unless you have a permit to conceal, you may not have a loaded firearm in your car. You may open carry in Ohio without a permit. Oklahoma All guns inside the vehicle must be unloaded in plain view or cased unless you have a concealed carry permit. If you choose to case your firearm, the case must be visible. Oregon You may carry a loaded firearm in the car as long as it is not concealed or readily accessible. Each city in Oregon has different laws regarding carrying a loaded firearm in a vehicle. Pennsylvania Pennsylvania is a restricted state. All firearms must be unloaded, cased, and stored in an inaccessible location. Keep ammunition separate in a locked container. South Carolina It is legal to keep a loaded handgun in the glove box, console or trunk of the vehicle. Concealed, unloaded handguns are legal if enclosed in a space such as the glove box, center console or trunk. You may open carry in South Dakota without a permit. Texas A loaded handgun may be concealed anywhere in the vehicle. Vermont Vermont has Constitutional Carry. Handguns may be loaded and concealed in the vehicle without having a permit.