



**LEGALLY
CONCEALED**

NEWSLETTER

TRAINING

**THE TEMPLE INDEX
— REAL WORLD VS THE RANGE**

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**HANDGUARD GRIP OR
VERTICAL FORE GRIP**

**DRILLS AND SKILLS
DOT TORTURE**

**ACCESSORIES
MEAN GENE
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**HOME DEFENSE
WINDOW FILM
FOR HOME**

**LONG GUN MAINTENANCE
CLEANING A
BOLT-ACTION
RIFLE**



Sheepdog Society's

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 9



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LONG GUN MAINTENANCE



A good rifle is one of the most important (and expensive) pieces of equipment for many shooters all over the world. Long range shooting or hunting, especially in extremely rainy or snowy weather, can really put a rifle to the test. The last thing a shooter/hunter wants is for his or her rifle to fail at a critical moment or on the hunt of a lifetime. Luckily, a rifle that is properly cleaned and maintained will function reliably for many years.

All firearms have two mortal enemies: salt and water. Over time (the amount of which varies depending on conditions), these two things can destroy any firearm. So, the primary purpose of cleaning your rifle should be to remove salt and water before they have a chance to do any damage.

Dirt, powder residue and copper/lead fouling are also things that you want to remove from your rifle to preserve proper functioning and maintain a high level of accuracy. However, own their own, they will not actually damage your rifle.

The first thing you need to properly clean a bolt-action rifle is a good gun-cleaning kit. You can find cleaning kits at most sporting good stores or on Amazon.com for

a reasonable price. The contents and quality of these kits vary, but they usually work pretty well. You will likely want to add a few items like; a flashlight,



a multitool, a cleaning rag, a barber brush, a toothbrush (just don't use it to brush your teeth afterward), cleaning solvent, grease and lubricant.

It really doesn't matter which specific solvents, lubricants and grease you use. Some examples are Rust Inhibiting Grease (RIG), Rem-Oil and Shooter's Choice bore cleaner, but there are a number of other good options out there like Break-Free CLP and Hoppe's #9, just to name a couple. Just pick the ones that work best for you.

When cleaning any firearm, wear a pair of cheap, disposable vinyl or latex gloves (a box of 100 will run just a couple of dollars at a drug store). This helps keep your hands from getting covered in cleaning solvents, which are often toxic and seem impossible to wash off. It also protects the gun from the oils in your skin, which contain salt. When your finished cleaning, simply throw the gloves away.

Additionally, you can purchase purpose-built, lint-free gun rags. These will certainly work, but an old T-shirt will perform the same job nearly as well in a pinch. You might also like to use an old towel to cover and protect your work area from spills.

The first step in cleaning a bolt-action rifle — or any firearm for that matter — is to ensure that it is unloaded. This may sound obvious, but it is a step that is often neglected and countless people each year are shot while trying to clean “unloaded” firearms.

First, remove the magazine (if the rifle has a detachable magazine). Then, open the action and inspect the chamber and the magazine (if the rifle has a fixed magazine) to ensure that the rifle is indeed unloaded.

Remove any ammunition you find in the magazine or the chamber and physically separate it from the rifle until you are done cleaning it. Once you have ensured the rifle is unloaded, check one more time. You can't be too careful here!

The level of cleaning that you should perform on your rifle varies depending on the conditions the rifle has experienced. For instance, a trip to the range where you fired a dozen or so rounds of noncorrosive ammunition warrants only a routine cleaning.

However, you should give your rifle an extremely thorough cleaning if you just returned from an extended hunting trip where your rifle got really wet or dirty. If you use corrosive ammunition, that also warrants a special, more involved cleaning of the rifle.

ROUTINE CLEANING

For routine cleaning of a bolt-action rifle, only disassemble to the extent recommended by the manufacturer in the rifle's manual. For most bolt-action rifles, this means removing the bolt and either removing the magazine or opening the magazine floorplate. Removing the bolt is usually a simple operation. If you don't know how to remove the bolt of your particular rifle, consult the manual.

The next thing is use the barber brush to clean all of the dust and dirt off the outside of the rifle. The barber brush is really good at getting into all of the hard to reach nooks

and crannies on a rifle that are tough to clean with a rag.



BOLT FACE BEFORE CLEANING

Next, clean the bolt face and the barrel. First, push one patch soaked in solvent through the barrel (from chamber to muzzle if possible), then let the rifle sit for a couple of minutes. While you're waiting, spray a little cleaner (like Rem-Oil) on the bolt face. Then, use a toothbrush to clean the bolt face.

After cleaning the bolt face, put some solvent on the bore brush, then run it through the barrel 5-10 times to loosen fouling in the barrel. Then, run a patch through the barrel to clean out all the fouling the brush loosened. Continue to alternate using the bore brush with patches until the patches come out clean.

The first few patches will be very dirty, usually black with a possible green tint. The black color is from carbon and/or lead fouling. The green is copper fouling.



Clean the barrel until your patches no longer look like this.

Now, spray a little bit of cleaning solution on your cleaning cloth and clean all of the metal parts of the rifle you can reach. Specifically, you're trying to clean all of the remaining parts of the rifle, like the rest of the bolt, the bolt tracks in the action, the magazine or floorplate, and the outside of the barrel.

The last step before replacing the bolt is to slightly lubricate the rear of the locking lugs and the cocking cam. You should use grease here, though some people use oil. This is a subject of great debate — which we do not want to delve into here, as each will work well under the appropriate conditions. Either way, use a small amount. A little goes a long way, and excess lubrication will attract dirt, which can gum up the action.

After lubricating the bolt, reassemble the rifle for storage. Also, ensure that there is no buildup of oil or grease that may obstruct the barrel. Any obstruction in the barrel can result in an extremely dangerous situation next time you shoot the rifle.

Be careful not to touch any metal parts of the rifle with your bare skin, as the miniscule amounts of salt naturally present in the oils of your skin can damage the metal over a long enough period of time.

Finally, when you store the rifle, keep it in a cool, dry place. Ideally, do not store it in a leather or cloth case, which can retain moisture and cause the rifle to rust.

IN-DEPTH CLEANING

To thoroughly clean your rifle, simply disassemble it as much as possible according to the manufacturer's instructions. This will likely involve removing the stock and the scope, and disassembling the bolt. This is obviously a much more involved process, and it may be necessary to have a gunsmith clean the rifle for you if you don't know what you're doing.

Once the rifle is disassembled, clean the individual pieces in the same manner as you would during a routine cleaning — with the toothbrush/rag and cleaning solution. You're not really doing anything different here, just cleaning some additional pieces.

Fortunately, it is not normally necessary to perform a deep cleaning on a rifle like this unless it was exposed to extreme conditions or was dropped in a body of water.

CLEANING AFTER USING CORROSIVE AMMUNITION

If you are using surplus military ammunition, especially surplus Russian or Warsaw Pact 7.62x51mm or 7.62x39mm ammo, there is a possibility that the ammunition is corrosive. Besides being inexpensive, corrosive ammunition is usually stable and will typically last for a long time. However, firing corrosive ammunition will deposit small amounts of salt on the bolt face and in the barrel.

This is obviously bad because the salt will cause the rifle to rust when exposed to water, even in the form of natural humidity. Luckily, things aren't as bad as they sound. It just means you need to thoroughly clean your rifle as soon as possible after shooting corrosive ammunition.

The salts deposited by firing corrosive ammunition cannot be neutralized. The only way to deal with them is to completely remove them out of your rifle. Several companies make products designed to clean these corrosive deposits out of rifles. However, the most commonly used method is to clean the rifle with water.

Simply put, run several patches soaked in water (hot water works best) through the barrel from chamber to muzzle. This will dissolve the salt deposits and remove them from the barrel. You can add soap or ammonia to help clean the salts out of the barrel, but it's not vital to do so. When complete, run a few dry patches through the barrel.

Don't forget to clean the bolt face as well. If possible, you can also disassemble the bolt and clean the internal components, though it's not essential to do this. Finally, clean the barrel and the rest of the rifle as you normally would. Don't forget to oil it up.

Done properly, cleaning a rifle does not take much time and will help ensure that your favorite rifle lasts for many years of long range shooting or good hunting.



GUNS AND GEAR



complete muscular chain. This starts from the fingers and moves all the way through the arms, the shoulders and ends with the upper back torso region. The other problem I saw with the vertical fore grip was either that the shooter was wrapping the thumb around the grip completely, or the primary digits were the only ones gripping. Both promote a weak technique.



HANDGUARD GRIP OR VERTICAL FORE GRIP

In the rifle world, there are two main camps regarding a shooter's weak hand placement on the rifle. The two common methods are divided into those individuals that simply use the fore-end of the handguard and those that utilize a vertical fore grip. Which is better?

I've shot both ways extensively and honestly, a lot of it is going to depend on your strength, shot requirements and technique. Do I think one is better than the other? As I look at both of them, I favor more of a standard vertical grip with my weak hand on the fore-end. The biggest reason why, is that I get to integrate more of the muscular chain when I do so.

There are some shooters who use a biomechanically weak shooting technique, versus those that will integrate the muscular chain to help bring the weapon system tighter into their body. The latter grip of using your weak hand in a more traditional manner will allow you to exploit more of the muscular chain. However, it does come at a price.

That price is the requirement of a powerful grip. Most shooters fail to adequately grip, which adversely affects your ability to pull the weapon system into the shoulder pocket. Using the vertical fore grip can promote a tad bit of laziness. Yes that's correct, I said lazy.

It's lazy in the sense the shooter relies more on the vertical surface rather than gripping and employing the

If you're using the fore-end in a traditional manner, there again is a point of diminishing returns. The further away from your body your extremities get, the weaker they are. In the case of shooting, we need them to be strong. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure this out and while some people argue, I see it more as a biomechanical fact. Take a 10 pound weight and hold it out at full extension. See how long you can do that, then bend your arm bringing the weight closer to your body. Now see which you can hold the longest. Not a true scientific study, but it does reek of common sense, which is always a good thing.

Why do I bring all of this up? I do so because strength and power equals increased stability. Increased stability equals increased accuracy. I'm sure we've all seen our sight wobble across the target, if you haven't, then you're probably doing something really correct or really incorrect. The sight wobble is common and it won't ever completely go away. On top of that, the longer you hold the weapon, the more wobble you're going to see. When you integrate a powerful grip with a strong mount, you're going to see huge improvements in your ability to stabilize your shooting platform for longer periods.

So, which is better for you? That all depends on your strength, shot requirements and technique.



DRILLS AND SKILLS



DOT TORTURE

This is a great marksmanship drill that came from David Blinder at personaldefensetraining.com.

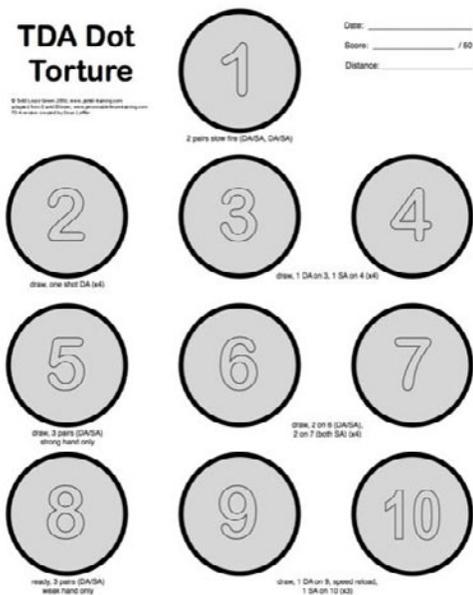
Start at 3 yards. You have to get all 50 hits to pass. Once you can shoot the whole drill without a single miss, either increase the distance or add time pressure. For instance, try to finish the entire drill in under 5 minutes while maintaining 100% accuracy.

- Dot 1 – Draw and fire one string of 5 rounds for best group. One hole if possible, total 5 rounds.
- Dot 2 – Draw and fire 1 shot, holster and repeat X4, total 5 rounds.
- Dots 3 & 4 – Draw and fire 1 shot on #3, then 1 shot on #4, holster and repeat X3, total 8 rounds.
- Dot 5 – Draw and fire string of 5 rounds, strong hand only, total 5 rounds.
- Dots 6 & 7 – Draw and fire 2 shots on #6, then 2 on #7, holster, repeat X4, total 16 rounds.
- Dot 8 – From ready or retention, fire five shots, weak hand only, total 5 rounds.
- Dots 9 & 10 – Draw and fire 1 shot on #9, speed reload, fire 1 shot on #10, holster and repeat X3, total 6 rounds.



There is also a dedicated TDA (Traditional Double Action, aka “DA/SA”) version created by Sean Leffler:

TDA Dot Torture



Time: _____
 Score: _____ / 60
 Distance: _____

- Dot 1 – Draw and fire two pairs (first shot DA, second shot SA) for best group. One hole if possible, total 4 rounds.
- Dot 2 – Draw and fire 1 shot (DA), holster and repeat for a total of 4 rounds.
- Dots 3 & 4 – Draw and fire 1 shot on #3 DA, then 1 shot on #4 SA, holster and repeat three more times, total 8 rounds.
- Dot 5 – Draw and fire three pair (first shot DA, second shot SA each pair), strong hand only, total 6 rounds.
- Dots 6 & 7 – Draw and fire 2 shots on #6 (first shot DA, second shot SA), then 2 on #7 (both SA), holster, repeat three more times, total 16 rounds.
- Dot 8 – From ready or retention, fire three pairs (first shot DA, second shot SA), weak hand only, total 6 rounds.
- Dots 9 & 10 – Draw and fire 1 shot on #9 (DA), reload, fire 1 shot on #10 (SA), holster and repeat two more times, total 6 rounds.

Training with firearms is an inherently dangerous activity. Be sure to follow all safety protocols when using firearms or practicing these drills. These drills are provided for information purposes only. Use at your own risk.

ACCESSORIES



MEAN GENE LEATHER

I get a lot of questions about gear and the most popular is “Where can I get a good belt?” I really like Josh Kolbeson’s stuff but he can be backed up for months. If I have to recommend another it would be Gene Higdon. He has no idea that I’m writing about him nor do I get anything from him...I’m just telling you where to get quality gear and he is one place that I really like. Gene Higdon of “Mean Gene Leather” is combining the old with the new with a unique approach to tactical belts. His flagship belt the “Barbarian” Belt combines Leather with a Cobra Buckle. Yup, you heard that right, a leather cobra belt.

The “Barbarian” Belt is Constructed of 2 layers of unsplit “Top Grain” leather for strength and finish. It is sewn together with 277 Bonded nylon threads, has 1” nylon webbing throughout the length of the belt to provide minimal stretching and a 3/4” integrated leather belt loop sewn onto belt, as well as an internal belt loop for the tail of the 1” webbing. Available in Black and Chocolate Brown and in 1.5” and 1.75” widths. All belts come with Black webbing, stitching and Cobra Buckles.

-IT’S HANDMADE BY GENE HIGDON



Gene is a perfectionist leather maker and a shooter. If you can get one of his belts I think you’ll be impressed. You can grab one of these bad boys at G-Code or War Sport Ind. or by contacting the man himself Mean Gene at: info@meangeneleather.com or on Facebook



THE TEMPLE INDEX — REAL WORLD VS THE RANGE

By Aaron Cowan of Sage Dynamics

Controversy and gun handling techniques go hand in hand. Any time there is a new technique introduced or an unorthodox technique gets widespread exposure (no matter how long it has been in use), there will be all manner of instructors, shooters and spectators chiming in on the usefulness or stupidity of the technique. Recently, the technique that has found itself in the cross hairs is the technique that has been popularly referred to as “temple index.”

As with any controversy, context is often ignored and speculation is based on third party explanations, personal opinions or photographs without details. Perhaps the worst culprit of all when it comes to these industry-driven debates and arguments is the rattling of the range mentality mindset and how it hurts far more than it helps. None more so than in the case of a real-world applicable technique that is demonized or dismissed because it somehow doesn't apply to this-or-that training methodology as it is viewed through the lens of use on the range.

We train on the range, we practice on the range. We are not training to fight on the range.

The history of the Temple Index position is a long and storied one; though its exposure to the contemporary training world is recent. When I first learned it, the technique was introduced to me as *High Vertical Ready* and it was for use maneuvering inside a vehicle for Personal Security Detail purposes. It was used to safely pivot in a seat without muzzling other passengers to engage a threat inside or outside of the cabin. As anyone who has worked PSD knows, sometimes there are possible threats inside the vehicle with your client and *everyone* outside the car is a possible threat. Being able to maneuver in a seat with weapon drawn, be it with your family, fellow officers, soldiers, detail members or general passengers is tricky business with few physical techniques.





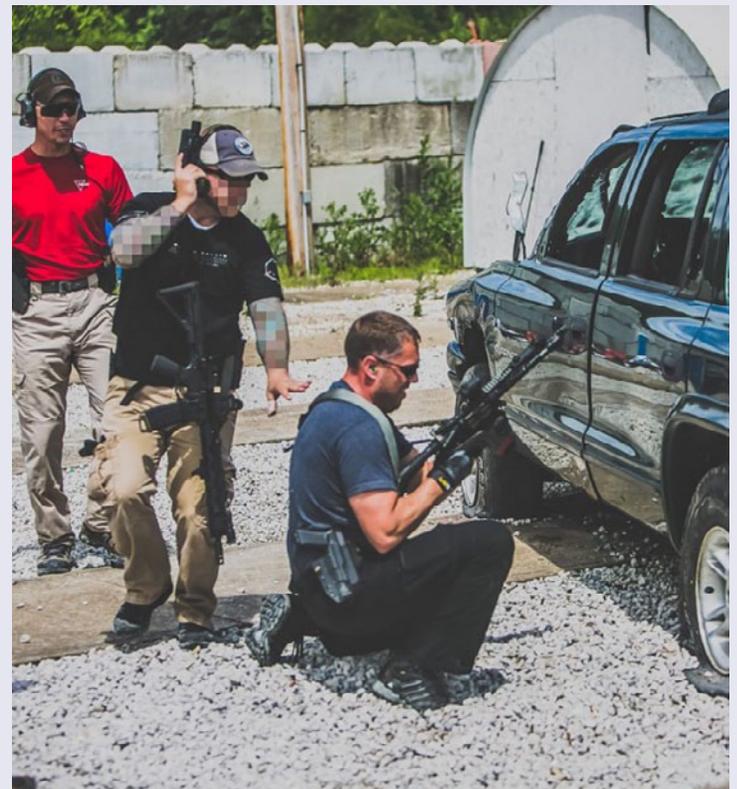
The next time I saw it, it was called *High Ready* and it was explained as a safe method to avoid muzzling unknowns as you exit a vehicle, especially in crowded areas and explained as a method to use as/if you move to the rear of the vehicle to access rear storage to bring more guns to the fight or to make your way to hard cover. Anyone who has ever sucked into a car or even an SUV body knows that moving in a crouch leaves little safe places to point your weapon if the horizontal isn't an option.

My last training encounter with Temple Index was in regards to the rifle; it was called *High Port* and it was taught by a Naval Special Warfare veteran as a method to maneuver the weapon (in this case, a rifle) through deep snow/brush and to navigate tight spaces or move quickly when running with a barrel-down would lead to a lot of barrel/leg contact. Running with a long arm, especially as part of a team, leaves few ways to carry your rifle without muzzling others and the navigation of tight quarters or less-than-ideal terrain a problem with few solutions. Crowding into a hallway, or tunnel and needing to get your rifle into the fight from muzzle up is much easier than muzzle down for obvious reasons.

With any technique, context is very important. If a technique is taken out of context, or defended by someone who doesn't have a full appreciation of the context, it only makes matters worse. However, the most damaging aspect of any debate regarding any applicable technique is range mentality. Ranges are neat places with ideal footing, convenient targets, clean lines and most angles in the 90 degree family. Few are urban streets, cramped huts, parking lots, construction sites, wadis or escarpments.

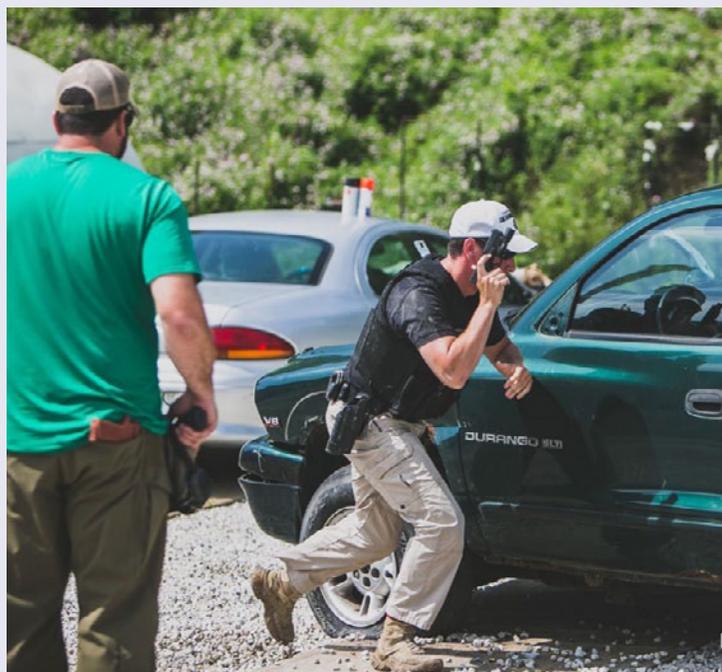
Up is usually a frowned upon direction to point one's weapon because of gravity. On the range we always have a safe direction to point our weapon and that is either down range or down at the ground. Well, the range is not the real world and the real world doesn't have a *down range*. It's also worth mentioning that pointing your weapon down in the real world may also not be an option because there may be people under you, you will muzzle yourself as you run, crouch-walk, or in the case of a single wide trailer used as a meth lab; explosions because meth labs generally do not react well to gun fire and through the roof is better than into the milk crate containing who knows what.

When I train students, be they citizen or LE, safety is taught in regards to the real world. If there is a *safest* place to point a weapon when not in use, that's where it should be pointed. This is the paramount safety rule of self-defense focused instruction; *known* safe direction over *unknown* safe direction. What do I mean? If I am exiting a vehicle and there are store fronts, pedestrians, occupied vehicles or residential homes in my arc, the weapon should not be pointed that way. *Up*, or *Temple Index* is the safest known direction that also allows crouched movement, running or exiting of the vehicle with the handgun already drawn (especially for right handed shooters).



In regards to a rifle, what methods are there to exit and not muzzle the horizontal? With all due respect to some instructors speaking out against Temple Index, High Port, High Vertical Ready or whatever the *nom de guerre* is, the weapon must be pointed in the safest known direction and that is usually **up** in such circumstances. Can there be a negligent discharge? Absolutely there *can* and if there is, we know that the fired round has the potential to injure someone as it returns to earth. Is this more or less of a risk than having a negligent discharge as the rifle/pistol is leveled at a home, a playground, a line of cars at a red light or a store front? I *know* there are people in the latter, so the former is the safest direction to point the weapon in that circumstance. How fast can you run in a SUL position without muzzling yourself? Better yet, where do you point your muzzle when you do run? Let's not ignore the existence of other safety rules such as trigger finger discipline because in this case all it does is highlight an instructors subjective disdain or disagreement with a technique based on range mentality and/or lack of experience/instruction with a valid technique.

If I'm working through a crowd of screaming kids and/or adults fleeing a shooter, where is my weapon? Up, or down where any physical contact can keep it from the fight? Is there a right answer to that question? I would say not one right answer, but a wrong answer would be any answer that assumes the range and a real life shooting play by the same rules.



CONTEXT, CONTEXT, CONTEXT

I really cannot say that enough. This is not the newest SUL position, and even SUL is seriously overused or incorrectly applied by shooters from all backgrounds. Temple Index is for very specific circumstances and stands alone as one of many tools. Weapons do not exist on wires or operate inside of imaginary limit boxes. They can and should be pointed in a safe direction any time they are not needed to gain compliance or incapacitation of a threat. That safest direction is dictated by where you are forced to fight, not by some unbreakable rule that demands range-like compliance in the real world.

It's a valid technique, and despite much fuss it's here to stay, particularly since it's been in use by some accounts since the early 70's, has survived countless real-world uses without failing to prove its usefulness and has only recently gained widespread attention thanks to the internet. There is nothing unsafe about Temple Index by its necessity, only by using it out of context when other options would prove safer based on the situation. If those other options don't exist or are not as prudent, Temple Index, when performed correctly, allows the shooter to maintain full awareness and move as safe as the situation will allow until the muzzle can be redirected. So the controversy aside, I do hope this helps put things in a different light for some, or at least give context to those shooters/instructors that were not sure of or who were speaking out against the technique without having it properly explained. It's a tool, and it's a tool you would be foolish to ignore if you want to use the "real-world training" shingle on your door.

By Aaron Cowan of Sage Dynamics

Aaron Cowan is the Lead Instructor for Sage Dynamics, a reality-focused firearms and tactics training company that provides practical instruction from the fundamentals to advanced skills for the civilian, police and military professional. Aaron served in the US Army as an Infantryman, as a private security contractor overseas and as a police officer. In addition to patrol he worked as a SWAT team member, SWAT deputy team commander, SWAT sniper, sniper section leader and in-service police training officer.

In A Real “SHTF” Scenario Here’s What You Really Need To Do

1. **Move off the “X”** to reset your attackers’ OODA Loop...
2. **Skin that “smoke-wagon” (gun)** out as fast a possible
3. **Press-out, aim and start pulling the damn trigger!**

Because bad guys don’t send out memos. The element of surprise is on their side. They pick the place and the time. And they’re looking to **catch you off guard**. You won’t have time to “think”. You will just react. And *in a real gunfight...*

You definitely will NOT
“rise” to the occasion...

...You will only perform
at the level you’ve trained for

Essentials of Gunfighting



<http://legallyconcealed.org/eog>



Window Film for Home-Defense?

Window films are an excellent *deterrent* to even a driven and experienced robber or intruder, especially when used in conjunction with other methods of defense (or offense).

Window film isn't just a self-protection idea though; today's films are much more useful than that. They aren't a new idea or a novelty either. These films have seen use in every corner of the globe: from solar shields in Arizona and Nevada to bomb-resistant spalling shields in Nigeria or Indonesia. Glass is essential for most normal homes; it is also brittle, dangerous and weak in its normal stage. But high tech films have changed all this. Instead of paying for incredibly expensive Plexiglas or acrylic protective sheets, a thin film with a ton of resiliency is available at reasonable costs.

There are generally five stages of "normal" window films:

- **Tinted Solar**
- **Standard Safety**
- **Heavier Security**
- **Bullet-Resistant**
- **Spalling**, which aims to control explosions and multiple projectiles

There are other films produced and sold but they typical

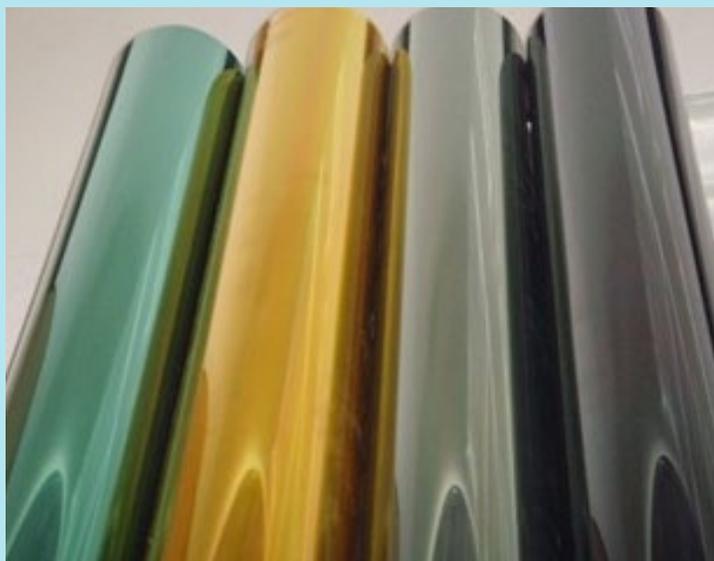
ly are prohibitively expensive and generally utilize much heavier infrastructures than standard construction and standard glass or materials.

Solar film is made to do a variety of things, including cutting energy costs by lowering inside temperatures and reducing glare and radiation of heat. It keeps UV light out of buildings and promotes better health for those in high-exposure areas. The tint and UV qualities can help to shield artwork, archival inks, and materials that are typically susceptible to solar rays and light. Because it is a film, it does provide some basic protection against shattering and breakaway glass dispersion. It is typically made to a specification covered under ISO standards and is usually made out of polyester.

Standard safety film is the basic theft-prevention technology, offering perhaps the best value for strength and cost for the average user. The film protects against things like golf balls and baseballs in the low end, to things like crowbars in some cases. Essentially, it adds elasticity to the glass and at the very least makes it incredibly difficult to get through the glass in a timely manner. These window films aren't perfect, but they do slow down criminals and help you to get to a safe place or take action. In many cases, it will prevent breaks on the glass from low impact hits like a ball or a fist. The films in this category

are typically four to six mils thick and do an excellent job containing glass fracturing and avoiding fragmentation.

Bullet-resistant films are typically twelve mils thick or so and can be used for aggressive burglars, small arms ammunition in many cases, and to help in situations like hurricanes. There is some minimal bomb or explosion protection at the bullet-resistant category, with a typical elasticity around 115 percent to 135 percent elasticity (or elongation) at a penetration point or break point. There is about 350 lbs./inch break strength on polyester films of this thickness, which offers some ballistic protection against projectiles. The tensile strength at a penetration is around 30,000 psi, which makes it incredibly difficult to make sustained or quick damage to the window/film. While it would be easy to penetrate a single window with film using a close-proximity high-powered cartridge, it would be very difficult to penetrate it at a distance and expect a hit on a target. Furthermore, with enough of the multiple layers of film on multiple panes of glass could be enough to defeat a large caliber projectile.



Bomb-resistant films utilize more than just a polyester film; they are usually used in conjunction with anchors and structural improvement to contain blasts at close proximity and to help ensure a structure after a bomb blast. The film is the same size as the bullet-resistant film, around twelve mils thick, **but the combination of structural improvement** and film gives the type of integrity a bomb blast hates to go up against. Some studies show that a large percentage of deadly injuries in bomb blasts are caused by fragmented glass, with some



estimates topping 85 percent of total injuries in bombings.

The Oklahoma City bombing is largely credited with perpetuating the growth of the entire industry. Window films were introduced to drop the amount of casualties as a result of flying glass, due in part at least to the Oklahoma City bombing. It has become the single-fastest growing solution to mitigate bomb blast concerns and other violent incidents. From a cost perspective, window films offer excellent value, especially since most of them include energy efficiency benefits, UV protection, and even signal blocking technologies, which allows enhanced security and comfort for buildings at risk.

From an off-the-grid perspective, it is perhaps a bit over the top to look into bomb blast protection, but it is certainly normal to consider a window film treatment to avoid burglaries and home invasions in conjunction with proper mindset and defensive and offensive tactics, both passive and active. With the low maintenance and the impressive additional benefits, window films are perhaps one of the soundest investments you can make in your home and personal safety from a construction perspective. The lifetime of the film is generally longer than you will own a home, and you will

probably not even realize the film is there most of the time, with many companies guaranteeing perfect optical quality.

If you have a need to protect the loved ones inside your home, or prefer to make your home more burglar resistant, perhaps consider the addition of window films. Remember, this is a deterrent from the perspective that they can't readily see something that they could pawn or sell to others and thus move on to another more inviting target.

You can look at window film options on these and other sites:

http://solutions.3m.com/wps/portal/3M/en_US/Window_Film/Solutions/

Amazon.com

<http://www.solartint.com>



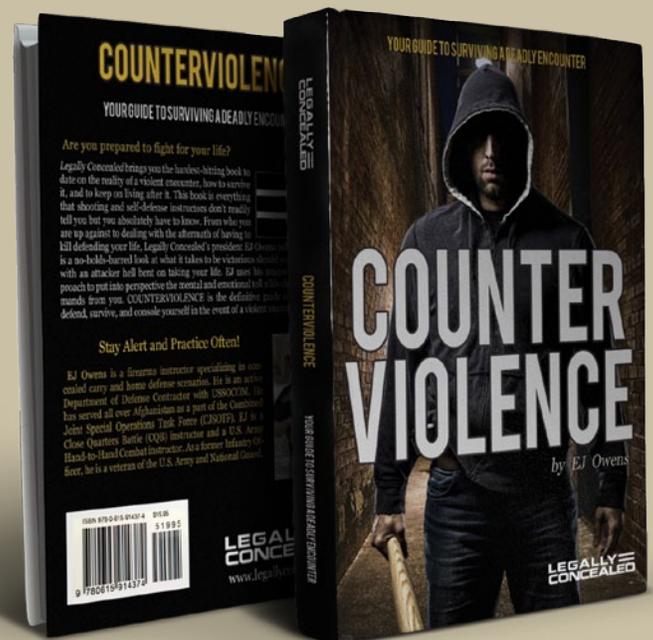
There are 3 battles you must survive to get your life back to normality.

1. The Physical Battle
2. The Legal Battle
3. The Emotional Battle

YOU HAVE TO WIN ALL 3!

<https://www.CounterViolence.org>

For more information on these and other aspects of surviving a deadly encounter get a copy of my book COUNTERVIOLENCE, Your Guide To Surviving A Deadly Encounter.



The Three D's of Home Defense: Detect, Disrupt, Defeat

The 3-D's of Home Defense is what this training is all about. And you once you master them, two things will happen:

1. you'll can dramatically decrease your chances of becoming a victim and
2. if you do find yourself staring evil in the face, you CAN survive, because you'll be prepared!

TACTICAL HOME DEFENSE

Military-Grade Instruction From Former U.S. Army Infantry Officer

<http://legallyconcealed.org/thdefense>



THANK YOU!

For Being A Member Of The Sheepdog Society!

Your Paid Membership Includes

Sheepdog Society Newsletter (printed newsletter)
Mindset Matters (audio recording)
Monday Mentor (text message)
VIP emergency news and alerts
Sheepdog Society Facebook Group (Invitation Only)
Instant Fight Advantage (PDF Report)
The 3 Battles Of Every Gunfight (PDF Report)
Threat Vector And The Black Ops Trinity (PDF Report)
Lionheart Home Defense (2-hour audio program)
Move-Shoot-Live! (online video training)
The Guns & Gear I Bet My Life On (PDF Guide)

Frequency

Monthly
Monthly
Every Monday
As Required
Available Now
Available Now
Available Now
Available Now
Available Now
Available Now
Available Now

How To Access

Sent via USPS mail each month
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