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STUN GUNS VS TASER GUNS: WHICH ONE IS BETTER?

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SHOTGUN GUIDES: HIT YOUR TARGET WITH THE RIGHT SHOTGUN

By Ilse Hagen

Guns are generally perceived as weapons but they can also be used for recreation, law enforcement, military, hunting, sporting, and defense-as in the case of shotguns.

Shotguns are designed to fire a lot of small pellets and they can have a slug barrel that can fire single projectiles per shot or smooth bore barrels that can fire multiple shots. Shotguns are also characterized by their high stopping power for short-range shooting compared to rifles and handguns. And since they are easy to aim, they are useful firearms for beginner marksmen.

Shotgun guides: get to know the types

Looking at shotgun guides allows you to select the right type of shotgun that you can use for whatever purpose. Shotguns include types for action including semi-automatic or autoloading, break action or hinged, and pump action or slide. They can also be classified according to features like sawn-off and double-barreled. Here is a quick overview of these types:

Hinged: Requires manual shell insertion in the chamber and the shells are ejected when action is opened.

Autoloading: Reloads, extracts, and fires automatically when the trigger is pulled with very little recoil.

Slide: Shells are loaded through the slide and they are extracted when the slide moves backwards to open the action.

Sawn-off: With customized designs, the barrel is shortened to hide the action but it fires 2/3 of the distance that is common to typical shotguns and is significantly lighter.

Double-barreled: With 2 barrels arranged either on top of the other or side by side, you can fire it twice with one action as long as the two shots are aimed at one target and taken together.

Buying tips from shotgun guides

A 12-gauge shotgun is ideal for higher versatility, more power, and for use in different shooting activities. If you want to use your shotgun in wet conditions, choose one that has a stock with anodized metal or a synthetic choke for water resistance. To make your shotgun look nicer, a wood choke with a good finish should be enough.

STUN GUNS VS TASER GUNS: WHICH ONE IS BETTER?

By Nerode Abraham

Taser guns or stun guns, which one is better? This is a burning question that many consumers ask when they are looking for the right self defense weapon to use for protection.



In my opinion, this is a very good question, and it's one that many people have their own pre-notions about. Obviously, both stun guns and taser guns are extremely effective self defense weapons.

Yet, there is definitely a distinct difference between both weapons, and both have their up and down sides to ownership. So, in this article we are going to give you the real deal no-holds-barred truth about both Tasers and Stun Guns.

First, I think we should start with stun guns. You see, most people do not really know much about what they are or how they work, which leads to many myths surrounding its overall effectiveness and use.

What is a Stun Gun?

A stun gun is an electrical self-defense device that uses high voltage to stop an attacker. Touching a person with the prongs on the stun gun quickly immobilizes the attacker. However, because the amperage is very low, no serious or permanent injury is inflicted.

The Pros of Having A Stun Gun

When it comes to close range weapons, there are very few that can add up to the stun gun. The stun gun has the ability to put a person down quick and efficiently. More importantly, the current is one way which means that only the attacker can get shocked and not you.

Even if the attacker touches you, and even if you are in a

puddle of water, you never have to worry about the current coming back to stun you.

The Cons Of Having A Stun Guns

Stun guns do not have any far range capabilities. A person has to be with arms length in order to be able to use it. However, if someone were to grab you and try to take something from you or force you into a car its excellent.

What is a Taser Gun?

Taser guns are a gun-like electrical self defense device. Like a gun it contains a handle and trigger. Upon firing, compressed nitrogen projects two Taser probes 15 feet at a speed of 135 feet per second. An electrical signal transmits throughout the region where the probes make contact with the body or clothing.

The result of a taser gun shot is an instant loss of the attackers neuromuscular control and any ability to perform coordinated action. Plus an added power bursts from the device ensures that the nervous system of the target does not recover instantly to allow him to remove the probes. The follow-on bursts disrupt the process of re-equilibration of the nervous system. While the target is disabled, the user can place the device on the ground and escape.

The Pros Of Having A Taser Gun

When it comes to self defense weapons, there really is none better. In fact, they are one of the most used self defense devices by law enforcement.

Firstly, taser guns have both long and short range. With a taser gun, you can shoot an attacker form a distance. However, if the attacker comes in at close range, you can still use the taser gun as a stun gun.

Secondly, a taser gun has more wattage than a stun gun which gives it more stunning capability. In fact, according to law enforcement, taser guns have the most wattage possible that can shock the human body without causing permanent damage. Taser guns also hold a 95% efficiency rating, which is even better than firearms.

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anywhere from \$400-\$600. However, a taser gun will probably run cheaper than your average hand gun. Plus you can get one in most areas without a hand gun license.

So Which One Is Better?

When it comes to overall capability and overall effectiveness, the winner would have to be the taser gun. But don't put stun guns down for the count, for a fraction of the cost of a taser, stun guns are self defense weapons with a proven track record for putting bad guys down for the count. In our opinion, you can't go wrong with either one.

BIOMETRIC HAND GUN SAFES: MUST KNOWS

By Bernie R Raymond

Safety has come a long distance through the years and one of the primary advancements have been biometric safes. Biometric Safes are the newest discoveries which has led to significant growth within the field of safety. Biometric technology is used within these safes that identifies the legal users of the safes. While biometric technology is used, it improves the security in the safes and makes it perfect for keeping highly sensitive papers and things. Several safes operate totally on biometric technology while a few use the card swipe or lock and key performance too.

The actual technological features found in the biometric safes is the use of the original mankind features for the detection of the legal buyer. Most of these aspects integrated are the scans of the iris, finger prints, voice identification, hand prints, and DNA reports. Finger prints are greatly used detection prints. This is as finger marks are highly dependable and finger marks scanners are convenient to be mounted about the safes. Some developed biometric safes use the united recognition markers like finger marks and voice detection. This can help to make the safe extremely safer than a conventional one.



While encoding a biometric safe, you can put the legal users to the record and reencoding is feasible in addition. However this reprogramming can be allowed only for an individual with owner or manager liberties. Certain safes consist a fear facet which gets triggered when anyone tries to open the safe powerfully. This can alarm other people and hence keep your belongings of the safe protected. There are one or two developed biometric safes which are water proof and fire proof. In these safes there would be a shielding housing or cabinet which safe guards the valuables of the safe from such mishaps.

You are able to easily use such safes in a range of destinations varying from the personal home to also your neighbourhood banking facility. At banking institutions, these can be utilized to store the sensitive files, money, and other valuables. At bureaus, you could store your sensitive hard disks and other media backup devices. The biometric safes are offered in many dimensions, weights, hues, and designs. The characteristics may change depending on the price and company. Some brand names provide modified goods as well. Some of the different characteristics in such safes are the burglar bell, personal anti-sleep alerts, mechanical fire suppression systems, and safety lighting. You can find other kinds of safes so you can buy the ideal one suiting your necessity after reading and researching. Majority biometric safes are available via online stores now and are shipped based on the order placed. So prior to deciding to order your safe, go thorough some feedbacks of the different brands and displayed safes presented in the market and choose the one that perfectly matches your budget.

EASY TO CARRY HAND GUNS

By Victor Eband

A berretta is a well known manufacturer and makes guns of high quality. The .25ACp caliber is generally considered OK as a back up gun, but is on the small side for a standard carry gun. I use a 1911 style .45ACP as my normal carry gun. I switch to a Walther PPK in .380ACP when my clothing won't hide a .45.



Most people carry a gun that fires a 9mm parabellum, because it is a little smaller than a .45ACP, and is still powerful enough for protection. Of course, a .25ACP gun is a lot better than no gun, but it is a little small to be recommended as normal carry gun. Hawes rim fires are not uncommon. That company is or was an importer of firearms manufactured. Many Hawes firearms were imported from Italy and were copies of American Civil War guns.

Giving people suggests on what they might want to use because I have a lot of experience with those. The major brands all make quality products, but I recommend that you first try a gun before buying one. Try to find a shooting range in your area that will rent you the type of gun you'd like. That way you can make your own evaluation. The range people will also show you how to use it and show the differences from other models.

Another gun would be The S&W model 686 is indeed an excellent revolver. If the price is right and its in good condition, I'd seriously consider purchasing it.

The nice thing is that your wife should be able to shoot the revolver easily with 38 spc loads. In that frame/weight recoil will be relatively light. The only concern that I would have is her ability to grasp the grip. That is one you'll have to size up for yourself. If the gun will fit her hands, you are good to go.

As for you and your personal desire for "more oomph", go

with 357 cartridges in a bullet designed for your intended purpose/s. Even if you too decide to shoot it with 38's, it still has way more "power" than the 22 semi-auto that you have been directed to by others.

I think that you both will have a firearm that you can enjoy shooting and your shooting options are many more with this revolver than any 22 semi-auto. In fact if you are purchasing it in part for home defense and/or personal protection... don't even think about a 22 caliber.

The best thing is to practice, but you also need a way to see any mistakes you may be making. Assuming that you are somewhat proficient with strong hand shooting, you can compare that to your weak hand shooting.

Many people ask another shooter to watch them shoot and note any flinching, creeping as the trigger is squeezed, anticipation, pulling, etc. But I think that a much more effective way is to position a video camera on a tripod and use it to analyze your shooting technique.

It is important that the camera be mounted on a tripod, and not handheld, so that any undesired motion is more easily detectable.

First, video your normal strong hand shooting, using the same techniques that you will use with the weak hand. Then do it again with the weak hand. Note anything found and then try it again, being conscious to try to avoid the problems that were found. (The video can also be useful to improve your strong hand shooting, if you saw any mistakes there.)

THE BEST SHOTGUN FOR HOME DEFENSE

By Travis P.

Shotguns have long been considered the king of the home defense realm, and only recently have the carbine and pistol stepped up to challenge this. That's a different article for a different time, though. Here, we are going to focus on the shotgun for home defense and property defense.



In my opinion, a shotgun is a thinking man's weapon. It's incredibly capable and adaptable, and has more applications than any other weapon. The shotgun can be adapted to your situation and your environment, with specific loads tailored for your situation. The shotgun is capable of taking all sizes of game in North America. It is capable of killing birds to bears — and everything in between — and is especially useful against two-legged vermin.

Now, we are strictly talking regular power loads, with a preference being for 2 and 3/4 over 3. Three inches is more powerful, but produces more recoil. Three inch magnum loads are capable for hunting rounds, but not necessary for self-defense.

Let's look at the three loads that make up the majority of shotgun ammunition: buckshot, birdshot and slugs.

Birdshot for self-defense seems awesome, with little to no penetration of walls, and you're protected from the dreaded over-penetration right? Well, not a single birdshot load penetrates the required 12 inches to produce a reliable killing shot. Let's also remember that Dick Cheney accidentally shot his friend, a man well into the middle of his life, in the face with birdshot and the man made a full recovery.

At the distance where you're poking them with your shotgun I'm sure it's plenty fatal, but further than that and I just find it to be less and less likely that'll you'll stop a threat effectively. I also wouldn't want to be that close to a bad guy.

Why use an inferior load made for squirrels, birds and clay

pigeons?

Now, of course, you have slugs, and slugs can be used to reach out a little further than standard buckshot — roughly about 100 yards with a bead sight. Slugs can be devastating and are an option if the fight moves its way outside the home, or if you keep a shotgun for your trunk gun. Slugs are always good to have, but I personally don't like them as an inside-the-home defense load.

Slugs can really over-penetrate. Plus, why use a slug? After all, a shotgun is a shotgun because it shoots a load of shot. A slug gun is kind of a big, low capacity rifle.

Buckshot is my choice for home defense. Buckshot consistently penetrates to 12 inches and is capable of producing devastating wounds.

So penetration is covered, but what about shot placement? Well, per-shot the shotgun provides multiple projectiles, creating multiple wound paths, and therefore increasing the likelihood of placing an effective shot. Even if nothing vital is hit and a fatal wound isn't inflicted, you'll have an attacker full of pieces of lead, creating multiple wound channels throughout his torso — not only a very painful series of wounds but a debilitating effect on the body.

That being said, never assume your shotgun is a magic death ray. It's a great weapon, a devastating weapon, but it's not a BobaFett disintegrator. Follow through and do not assume the fight is over until it's over.

So buckshot is a good inside-the-home load; we've established that. So what buckshot should we use? Conventional wisdom says double ought, right? Perhaps 8 33 caliber pellets, which are more than capable of stopping a bad guy, right? The police and military used double ought so it has to have merit, but is it the best load?

There are loads like Winchester PDX that combine slugs and buckshot, which is supposed to be designed for fighting, so that could be a choice. Sure, but it's basically a slug backed up by three rounds of buckshot.

So triple ought? Nah. I think No. 1 buckshot is the most efficient of loads for self-defense. No 1 is a favorite of old school guys with old fixed choke shotguns that used No. 1 as

a hunting load. It my favorite, and here is why. First off, the rounds are slightly smaller than the double ought; therefore, you reduce over-penetration by a degree — not enough to discount it, but still just a bit.

Secondly, it's efficient. 8 33 caliber pellets or 16 30 caliber pellets? Hardly a trade off for double the payload.

Speaking of efficiency, let's do some simple math. A load of 8 pellets of double ought buck is about 430 grains. A load of No. 1 buckshot is 640 grains. This may vary a bit by company and load, but No. 1 will always be considerably heavier. I'm not trying to assume that a load of buckshot is going to be the equivalent of a 640 grain solid projectile. I'm just trying to give an idea of the efficiency of No. 1 buckshot as well as giving you a good idea of the amount of lead you're fighting with.

This isn't to say 00 buckshot isn't a good fighting round, but it's not the best. No. 1 costs the same as double, but it can be harder to find.

So you're not wrong with 00; you are just less right, but you're way better off than people who use birdshot.