

**St. Louis County, Missouri
Police Department**

**Historical Firearms
Collection**



1955 - 2015

Prepared by:

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Project of the St. Louis County Police Welfare Association

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“The police are the public and the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.”

Sir Robert Peel (Founder of Modern Policing)

Background

The purpose of this document is to record the history of several handguns issued by the St. Louis County, Missouri Police Department (County Police) since it was established on July 1, 1955. This represents a 60 year period that witnessed respect for each firearm issued followed by training to ensure proper usage based on the high standards of the department, Missouri state laws and court decisions. The following eight handguns were selected for this historical document as they represent the primary side arms issued by the County Police to uniform patrol officers and specialized units:

1955-1965	Smith & Wesson Model M&P & Model 10 Revolvers
1965-1977	Smith & Wesson Model 10-6 Revolvers
1977-1991	Smith & Wesson Model 64 Revolvers
1991-2007	Smith & Wesson Model 4006 Semi-Automatic Pistols
1991-2007	Smith & Wesson Model 4013 & Model 4014 Semi-Automatic Pistols
2007-Present	SIG SAUER Model P229R Semi-Automatic Pistols

To ensure the proper security of firearms, the County Police has always maintained an armory to house firearms, ammunition and related equipment. As the department grew the size of the armory expanded from a small closet available in 1955 (9 N. Meramec, Clayton) to the current large 740 square foot armory/safe located in the police headquarters building (7900 Forsyth Blvd., Clayton). The first reported inventory of firearms was conducted in September 1955 and identified 17 Winchester Model 12 shotguns and two .45 caliber Thompson sub-machine guns. There were no handguns in this inventory as each police officer was required to provide their personally-owned revolver. A November 1955 written order directed all police officers to *“immediately submit to their sergeants the following information in reference to their personal firearms – serial number and make and model.”* This information allowed the department to maintain a record on each personally-owned firearm in use.



The first indication the department was purchasing handguns to issue occurred in 1958/1959 with the purchase of 35 Smith & Wesson Model 10 revolvers for the newly appointed probationary officers (4" barrel) and detectives (2" barrel). A 2015 inventory reported that the County Police had under its control 1,921 firearms that included 1,129 handguns and 792 shotguns/rifles. The

two Thompson sub-machine guns still remain a part of the inventory, but assigned to the Historical Firearms Collection and not available for use. In addition to the two sub-machine guns, the department has placed in the special collection 15 handguns that represent the history of the County Police.

Firearms Range

When established in 1955 the department inherited little usable equipment and no facilities, such as a firearms range, from the St. Louis County Sheriff's Department. Nor did the County Police receive adequate funding to acquire a permanent firearms range during the early years of development and growth. As summarized below, during the past 60 years police officers have had access to four different firearms ranges for recruit and annual firearms qualifications.

Glenco Firearms Range: Formal firearms training in 1955 and 1956 was not provided for veteran police officers. However, new police recruits received training at the Ladue Police Department indoor firearms range and on a farm located in Glenco, Missouri. Once on the farm property the tractor gate was locked and a red flag was placed on a large tree located on a nearby hill. Recruits fired at silhouette and bulls-eye targets mounted on wooden stakes which had been driven into the ground by the range officer. Glencoe is a community located in western part of St. Louis County just north of Eureka and in the southern part of Wildwood just off of Route 109.



Glenco Firearms Range (1956)



FBI Weldon Springs Range

FBI Weldon Springs Range: In order to have access to a more modern firearms range, the Superintendent of Police, Raymond W. Hensley, in 1957 contacted the FBI St. Louis Field Office and received permission to use their outdoor range located in Weldon Springs, Missouri, just across the Missouri River in St. Charles County. The department adopted a course of fire for veteran and recruit officers using traditional firing positions such as behind the barricade (2x4 poles), standing, kneeling and the prone positions. Silhouette paper targets were used during this period as they permitted the officer's proficiency to be easily scored upon completion of the qualification course. Police officers had to qualify each year with their on-duty issue or personally-owned handgun. Following the handgun qualification, a familiarization course using the 12-gauge police shotgun was also required. There was an assumption during this period that an officer who qualified with the on-duty revolver did not require additional training with their off-duty handgun even though it was a different make or model. The Weldon Springs Range was utilized until 1962.

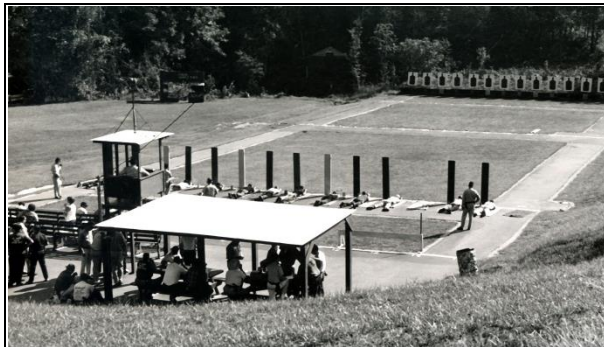
In order to provide new recruit officers with year round training and qualification, the department also utilized several indoor firearms ranges operated by local municipal police departments. Below is a vintage photograph of recruits receiving revolver training using the indoor range at the Ladue Police Department. The use of indoor firearms ranges by state and local police departments was popular prior to 1970 as it permitted year around usage, not just during good weather. Outdoor ranges required reasonable weather conditions. The identification of the high levels of lead contamination at the indoor ranges caused a steady decrease in the usage by police officers.



Ladue Police Department Range (1950/60's)

Kehrs Mill Police Range: The time required to travel to the FBI range, as well as increased emphasis on firearms training, plus competition among police agencies for available range time, motivated the County Police in 1961 to pursue its own outdoor firearms range. As a result a new range was proposed for property owned by Mr. Donald L Barnes and located off of Kehrs Mill Road in Clarkson Valley (West County). For \$1.00 per year the property was leased to the County Police permitting construction of an outdoor range for firearms training and qualifications. Starting in late 1961 members of the department constructed the range using mostly donated materials and support from individual citizens and other County departments.

The first firearms qualification took place in the spring of 1962 using three County Police supervisors, graduates of the FBI National Academy, who served as the range instructors. The up-to-date design of this range included 15 outdoor firing positions, a control tower that permitted the range master to direct the qualification course, electronically operated targets, a set of benches for briefings and a large pavilion to provide protection during inclement weather. This new range allowed the County Police, as well as the St. Louis Police Department, to expand their firearms training programs. It was also learned that the first *“annual combat police pistol matches,”* hosted by the County Police, was held on August 6, 1967 at the Kehrs Mill Police Range.



Kehrs Mill Police Range (1962)



St. Louis County & Municipal Police Range (1976)

St. Louis County & Municipal Police Range: In late 1974 the County Police received notice that the Kehrs Mill property had been sold to a developer who would build several new homes. This one year notice required the County Police to look for a fourth firearms range, especially a permanent range designed and equipped to fulfill the long term needs of the department. After considering several alternatives, an offer from the Director of the St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation, Wayne Kennedy, of a large parcel of publicly owned land serving as a mini-bike park was accepted. Director Kennedy had planned to use this land to house an incinerator. The land was located at Antire Road and I-44 in West County. In May 1976 the St. Louis County & Municipal Police Range was opened for police officer training and qualifications. The new 60 yard range provided 30 firing positions equipped with outdoor lighting to permit training during hours of darkness. The *"Police Officer Wayne B. McClelland Memorial Shelter and Control Center"* has a storage room for supplies and targets, a firearms training classroom, a pavilion for shelter and a tower for the range master. During 40 years of usage the property has expanded to include separate sections for handguns, shotguns and rifles that served St. Louis County and municipal police officers, Missouri National Guard, and several Federal agencies.

Firearms Training/Qualifications

Firearms training for police recruits in 1955 or 1956 was just one week that included classroom instructions on safety requirements while handling a police revolver; special range instructions; and time on the range to practice and prepare for the required qualification. In order to qualify with a handgun, police officers had to achieve a score of 70 percent or better using a course patterned after the *"FBI Practical Pistol Course."* During this period new recruits had to provide their own revolver as well as the holster and leather equipment. The handgun selected could have been a Smith & Wesson or Colt revolver with varying barrel lengths from four to six inches. The most popular handgun at the time was the Smith & Wesson Model 10 revolver (see Appendix).

Today, new police recruits spend 96 hours in the classroom and range preparing to qualify with the issue SIG Sauer Model P229R pistol (see Appendix). After basic training each police officer is required to qualify annually at the outdoor range and semi-annually using one of the two mobile/indoor firearms trailers. Using the FBI *"Qualification Course"* each officer qualifies with 60 rounds standing behind the barricade and in the kneeling position. The Pass/Fail scoring method has been adopted which requires a minimum achievement of 48 out of the 60 round possible. In addition, each officer must qualify with the police 12-gauge shotgun. Likewise, there is a requirement to qualify annually (using 25 rounds) with the handgun carried while off-duty. Specifications for the off-duty handguns allow the use of a revolver or pistol that is a .327 magnum or larger with a capacity of at least five rounds.

Use of Deadly Force

The manner in which a police officer uses his/her firearm has an impact in the ability of a police department to effectively achieve the law enforcement goals for the community. The misuse of a firearm, or the improper use of force, often causes public indignation and promotes a lack of trust and support for the department. In addition to a mandatory firearms training program and other controls, police officers also follow a clearly defined policy and procedure that instills awareness to the restraints governing the application of deadly force. Since the establishment of the County

Police in 1955 the use of force by police officers has been governed by written regulations versus oral directives.

The first County Police policy on the use of deadly force can be found in a set of regulations issued in 1955. The regulation stated that it was *“unlawful or oppressive exercise of authority”* to use *“unnecessary violence to any prisoner or other person with whom he [police officer] may be brought into contact in the execution of his duty.”* This regulation was based on section 559.040 of the Missouri State law at the time. The section provided that the use of deadly force would be *“deemed justifiable”* if committed in the *“lawful defense”* of an officer’s life; or *“when committed in attempting by lawful ways and means to apprehend any person for any felony committed, or in lawfully suppressing any riot or insurrection, or in lawfully keeping or preserving the peace.”*

In April 1966 the department regulations were expanded with the adoption of General Order 5-66, *Use of Firearms*, which stated that *“the [police officer’s] firearm is not to be drawn or flourished except under the following conditions:*

1. *To protect the life of another person;*
2. *In defense of the officer’s life or safety;*
3. *To stop a criminal fleeing from the scene of a crime which the officer knows to be of a grave nature.”*

Since 1955 the use of force regulations have been periodically updated and expanded based on the experience of law enforcement, state law changes, and decisions rendered by the courts. The current policy and procedure is comprehensive and outlined in General Order 10-29, *Use of Force*. The firearms training program instructs an officer to weigh the necessity of apprehension against the apparent threat to the safety of all involved; and exhaust alternative means for apprehension that are feasible and available at the time. The order also requires that a verbal warning be given, if feasible, prior to the use of deadly force. Further, police officers *“are authorized to use deadly force in order to:*

1. *Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury; or*
2. *Effect the capture or prevent the escape of a suspect when there is probable cause to believe that (a) the suspect committed or attempted to commit a felony; and (b) the crime involved the use or threatened use of deadly force; and (c) there is a substantial risk that the fleeing suspect will cause death or serious physical injury if apprehension is delayed.”*

General Order 10-29 also prohibits the discharge of a firearm as a warning shot, or shooting at a moving vehicle unless the occupant(s) of the vehicle represents a direct and immediate threat to the life or safety of the officer or an innocent person, and then only as a last resort.

The mandatory annual firearms qualification program, as well as the up-to-date policies and procedures on the use of lethal and non-lethal force, has been effective in managing the number of firearms incidents each year. When the number of incidents is compared against the 1.5 million interactions each year that involve physical arrests, citations issued, and other police contacts with the public, the number has been very low.

Firearms Incidents
(Does not include animals)

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
3	5	8	8	7

The above chart is maintained by the Bureau of Professional Standards and reflects the number of firearms incidents during the past five years.

Conclusions

The selection of a handgun to be carried by police officers has always been a serious responsibility of the County Police and command staff. As noted in this historical report, the selection of the appropriate police handgun was based on research and testing. Similar research has served to identify the most effective ammunition as well as a security type holster. The continuous refinement of use of force policies and training programs has also required study and research so both police officers and members of the community are served with the best equipment and procedures.

As noted this report covers the history of handguns authorized by the County Police during the past 60 years, from 1955 to 2015. What will police equipment look like in 2075, especially the defensive weapons required to preserve the peace? Will the research and development by private and governmental agencies produce more effective non-lethal devices available to police officers; thereby reducing the number of situations where a firearm is used to protect the lives of the police officers and/or public? Will the biometric technology found in today's smart phones be transferred to the police handgun to ensure only the assigned police officer has the ability to discharge the weapon? As demonstrated in the past, the County Police will be ready to incorporate new equipment and revised procedures to better serve the community.

For additional information on the history of the County Police please refer to the website: www.stlouisco.com/LawandPublicSafety - see Police Department/About Us; Department History and Overview; Related Links.

***“Peace is not absence of conflict;
it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means.”***
President Ronald Reagan

APPENDIX

1955-1965

Smith & Wesson Model M&P* & Model 10 Revolvers



1965-1977

Smith & Wesson Model 10-6 Revolvers



1977-1991

Smith & Wesson Model 64 Revolvers



1991-2007

Smith & Wesson Model 4006 Semi-Automatic Pistols



1991-2007

Smith & Wesson Model 4013 & Model 4014 Semi-Automatic Pistols



2007-Present

SIG SAUER Model P229R Semi-Automatic Pistols



**Donated to the County Police by Major Gerald O. Mizell (Ret.)*

Contributions by:

Chief Ronald A. Battelle (Ret.)

Deputy Chief Ken Cox

Armorer/Police Officer Jason Dite

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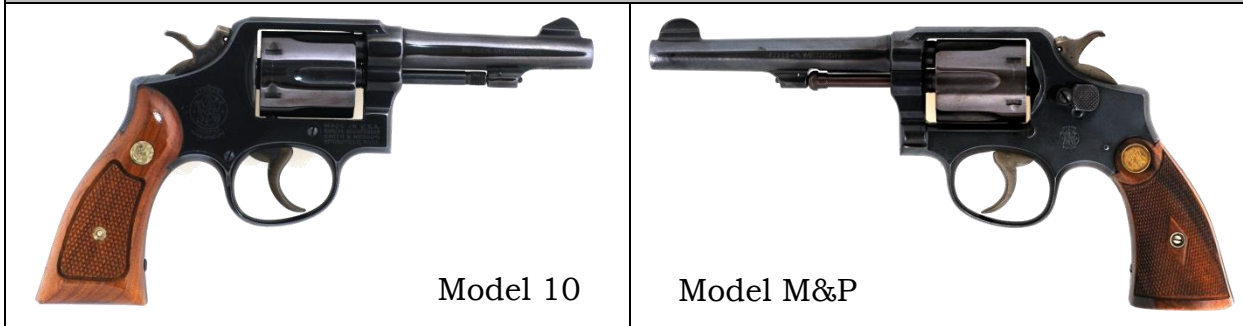
Lieutenant Robert Whaley (Ret.)

Smith & Wesson Model M&P & Model 10 Revolvers

St. Louis County, MO Police Department

The S&W Model 10 series was the most popular center-fire revolver during the 20th century. Often known as the Military & Police (M&P) model, this revolver was popular among the U.S. military during campaigns starting with WWI. Adoption of the M&P and 10-5 models by the County Police was an obvious choice due to the reliability and reputation among the former military personnel who joined the department during the 1950/60s. This revolver, including a couple of versions, was in service by the department from 1957 to 1965 when it was replaced with the Model 10-6. Prior to 1957 police officers were required to provide their own handguns. However, for patrol officers it had to be a .38 caliber revolver with a 4 inch barrel, or larger. There are department records from 1959 showing the purchase of eight Model 10 revolvers (2" barrel) that were issued to detectives. During this period the Colt .38/.357 cal. revolvers were popular alternatives by police officers to the S&W models.

Photograph



Nomenclature

<p><u>Cartridge:</u> .38 cal Special <u>Finish:</u> Blue Steel <u>Barrel Length:</u> 4/5 inches <u>Grip Shape:</u> Square Butt</p>	<p><u>Front Sight:</u> Ramp/Half Moon <u>Rear Sight:</u> Fixed <u>Stock:</u> Wood Checker <u>Weight:</u> 32 oz.</p>	<p><u>Load:</u> 6 Shot <u>Action:</u> Single/Double <u>Number in Collection:</u> 2</p>
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Testimonial

“My recollection is that the M&P model was the most popular revolver used by patrol officers during the 1950s and 1960s. It was the standard issue handgun when I joined the Kirkwood, MO Police Department in 1955 as a patrolman assigned to a beat on the midnight shift. This model revolver with the “half-moon” front sight had an excellent reputation, easy to clean with no functional problems at the police range. However, the half-moon sight presented a practical problem. Because of the sight’s design and thinness, it was difficult under low light conditions to line-up the front sight with the rear fixed sight. This problem often caused a poor sight picture. With the right type of holster, this handgun could be carried comfortably in a patrol car during a work shift. The only other problem was the necessity to install larger grips (or grip adopter) as the standard S&W wood grips were not large enough to provide a firm grip while firing this model at the range.”

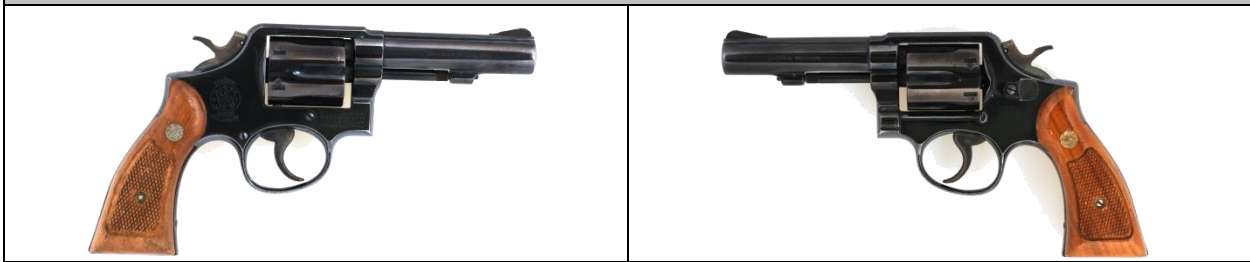
Chief Daniel Linza (Ret.)

Smith & Wesson Model 10-6 Revolvers

St. Louis County, MO Police Department

In the late 1950s S&W introduced the Model 10-6 revolver to correct the deficiencies found in the Model 10 (M&P) versions used by the police since WWI. These two models had a narrow barrel often requiring replacement caused by overheating during heavy usage. The County Police in 1965 selected the Model 10-6 because it had a heavy barrel as well as improved sights. Built on a “K” or medium size frame (as were the .357 cal. revolvers), the Model 10-6 was well liked by police officers because of its improved handling and recoil control. This was due to the added weight of the heavy barrel (4 oz.). It was not unusual for officers to modify this model by installing larger grips or a grip adopter. Detectives and administrative officers were issued the Model 36 as the duty handgun. In lieu of the Model 10-6 during this period, police officers were permitted to carry a personally-owned revolver (4 to 6” barrel) with the use of .38 caliber ammunition only. The Model 10-6 was the standard issue from 1965 to 1977 when it was replaced with the Model 64, a stainless steel version of the Model 10-6.

Photograph



Nomenclature

Cartridge: .38 cal Special
Finish: Blue Steel
Barrel Length: 4 inches
Grip Shape: Square Butt

Front Sight: Serrated Ramp
Rear Sight: Fixed
Stock: Wood Checker
Weight: 36 oz.

Load: 6 Shot
Action: Single/Double
Number in Collection: 4

Testimonial

“During 34 years as a police manager (1966 to 2000) I carried the Model 10-6 while performing both ‘street level’ and office duties. In uniform, this revolver was very comfortable while using a Border Patrol style holster. However, the high-rise holster provided improved comfort while riding in a police vehicle for several hours. When working in a business suit, the same high-rise holster provided good concealment and comfort. After spending two weeks on the FBI National Academy range I came to appreciate the accuracy and dependability of the Model 10-6 with its heavy duty barrel. Qualifying at both the 2 and 25 yard lines was achievable even under timed restraints. However, loading the second group of six rounds was often difficult without use of speed loaders. Modifying my revolver with red inserts in the front and rear sights, as well as a grip adapter, served to improve handling and accuracy. In my opinion the Model 10-6 was an ideal handgun for urban policing assignments.”

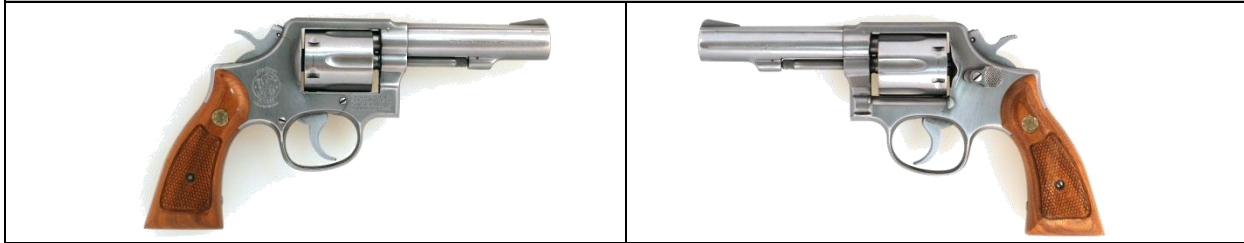
Superintendent G.H. (Gil) Kleinknecht (Ret.)

Smith & Wesson Model 64 Revolvers

St. Louis County, MO Police Department

In February 1977 the County Police decided to replace the S&W Model 10-6 revolver with the S&W Model 64, a stainless steel version of the Model 10-6. The change was not because the department was seeking a better performing revolver to improve accuracy or function. It was because the stainless version had a 12 year life span vs. 5 years for the blue steel model. Likewise, the stainless steel revolver required less maintenance, presented no rust problems or holster wear, and the internal parts were inter changeable with the Model 10-6. The department armorer noted that the normal abrasions and scratches could be easily buffed out of this model. The requirements for accuracy, dependability and manageable recoil would continue. The only negative aspects were the increased costs of \$20 per revolver (from \$86 to \$106) and that the silver color may reflect more light during night time usage. A four year transition plan required that new police recruits would first receive the Model 64 followed by patrol and supervisory officers who required repair or replacement on his/her existing Model 10-6. During the implementation phase, the Model 64-2 (2" version) was issued to detectives and administrative officers who required a more concealable handgun. A police policy change required that officers who were issued the Model 64 had to carrying this revolver while on-duty.

Photograph



Nomenclature

<u>Cartridge:</u> .38 cal Special	<u>Front Sight:</u> Integral/Ramp	<u>Load:</u> 6 Shot
<u>Finish:</u> Satin Stainless Steel	<u>Rear Sight:</u> Fixed	<u>Action:</u> Single/Double
<u>Barrel Length:</u> 4 inches	<u>Stock:</u> Wood Checkered	<u>Number in Collection:</u> 3
<u>Grip Shape:</u> Square Butt	<u>Weight:</u> 35.5 oz.	

Testimonial

“When I joined the County Police in 1965 as a patrol officer we were issued a 4 inch version of S&W Model 10 revolver. Four years later as a detective I carried a Model 10 with a 2 inch barrel. Both revolvers were effective, but the blue finish required maintenance. Later, all officers converted to the Model 10-6, but the maintenance issues remained. When S&W developed the stainless steel Model 64 it became the standard issue starting in 1977. Just about every officer considered the 64 a vast improvement and “State of the Art” due to the better handling, reduced recoil and lower maintenance. There were many officers who personally-owned and carried the S&W stainless steel Model 66, a .357 magnum revolver (2 and 4” barrel) that costs \$167. The Model 66 was carried until the general order was changed prohibiting personally-owned handguns while on duty.”

Chief Ronald A. Battelle (Ret.)

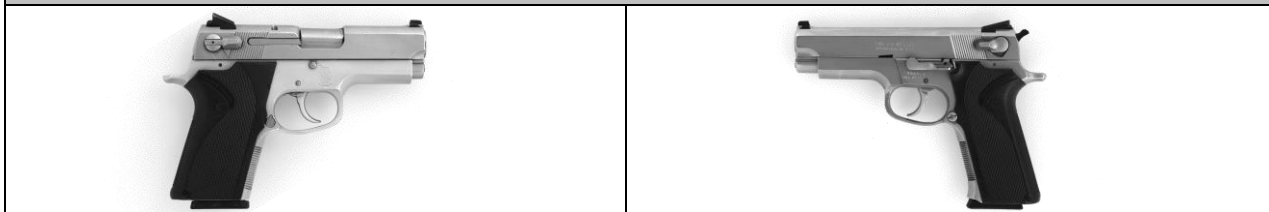
Smith & Wesson

Model 4006 Semi-Automatic Pistols

St. Louis County, MO Police Department

During the late 1990's police officers began to lose confidence in the police revolver primarily due to the limited number of rounds available. Officers wanted an on-duty handgun that had a greater shot capacity and improved reloading time. Two major U.S. manufacturers, Smith & Wesson and Glock, introduced a pistol that had several advantages over the revolver. After extensive research and testing, the County Police in 1991 purchased 700 S&W Model 4006 .40 caliber pistols as the new handgun to be issued to uniform police officers. Along with an advanced .40 caliber S&W cartridge, the 4006 featured a stainless steel frame, slide, double-action with a 4 inch barrel, slide mounted de-cock/safety and an 11-round staggered-column magazine. Another special feature was the three safeties that had to be disconnected in order to fire the pistol: the de-cocking lever, magazine safety as well as the trigger safety. All County police officers, as well as supervisors, were required in the fall of 1991 to complete a 20-hour transition training program (revolver to the pistol). Transition problems dealing with unloading, holstering a cocked handgun, grip size, etc. were overcome due to changes approved by the armorer and command staff. For police officers assigned to investigative and administrative duties, the S&W Model 4013 and Model 4014 were adopted as the function and training was the same as the 4006.

Photograph



Nomenclature

Cartridge: .40 cal S&W
Finish: Stainless Steel Frame
Barrel Length: 4 inches
Grip: One Piece Venoy

Sights: Novak, night
Length: 7 ½ inches
Stock: Composite
Weight: 37.3 oz.

Load: 11 Round Magazine
Action: Single/Double
Number in Collection: 2

Testimonial

“As the County Police armorer, I was asked in early 1990 to determine the feasibility of transitioning from the revolver to a semi-automatic pistol. This research/testing project included identifying the correct cartridge for any new pistol. A change in ammunition was prompted by research conducted by the FBI to find a cartridge that could achieve the ‘one shot stop ability’ as the 9mm and .38 cartridges had proven to be inadequate. The law enforcement community, after extensive testing, selected the .40 caliber S&W cartridge. Therefore, only pistols chambered with this cartridge was considered during my one year research and testing project. In addition, the experience of other large urban police departments was instrumental in identifying the S&W Model 4006 as the best police pistol available at the time. Officers using the .40 caliber Glock pistol reported a high number of accidental discharges, especially during high stress suspect contacts.”

Armorer/Police Officer Jim Shoemaker (Ret.)

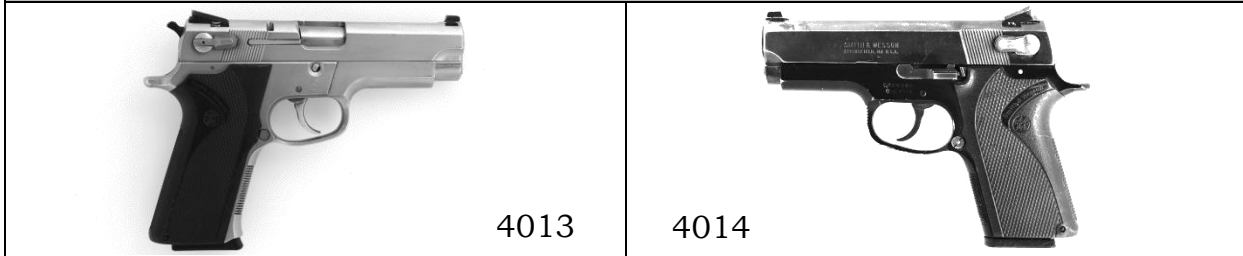
Smith & Wesson

Model 4013 & Model 4014 Semi-Automatic Pistols

St. Louis County, MO Police Department

When the County Police transitioned to the S&W Model 4006 semi-automatic pistol in 1991, there was an operational requirement for a compact version that was more concealable. The S&W Model 4013, with its aluminum alloy frame and stainless steel slide, was selected in 1991 and issued to detectives as well as officers assigned to plainclothes duties. The S&W Model 4014, which operated the same as the 4013, was also introduced in 1992 for undercover work as it had the blue steel finished (vs. bright finish) and would not be interpreted by criminal suspects as a police issue handgun. Both the 4013 and 4014 share characteristics of the Model 4006 in terms of mechanical operation and ammunition. However, both were smaller and lighter (11 oz.), offered a smaller grip radius, and had single stack magazines that reduced from 11 to 8 the number of rounds. The bobbed hammer feature was desirable for plainclothes assignments. Likewise, both handguns were able to successfully pass the “print test” as there was no bulge when wearing a jacket or coat. In addition to department issue handguns, police officers were permitted to purchase through the vendor their own 4013 or 4014 to carry on-duty or off-duty after qualifying at the range.

Photograph



Nomenclature

<p><u>Cartridge:</u> .40 cal. S&W</p> <p><u>Finish:</u> 4013-Stainless Steel 4014-Blue Steel</p> <p><u>Barrel Length:</u> 3.5 inches</p>	<p><u>Rear Sight:</u> Novak Low Mount 2 Dot</p> <p><u>Front Sight:</u> Post w/Luminous Dot</p> <p><u>Length:</u> 7 inches</p> <p><u>Grip:</u> Composite Wrap Around</p>	<p><u>Load:</u> 8 Round Magazine</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Single/Double</p> <p><u>Weight:</u> 26 oz.</p> <p><u>Number in Collection:</u> 3</p>
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Testimonial

“I purchased a Model 4013 through the County Police program for \$250 and carried this pistol for several years both off-duty and as a detective/supervisor. It was a very reliable firearm. The Novak low mount night sights were adequate for defensive shooting. Although the double/single action could be challenging, it could be mastered with training and practice. The pistol’s light weight coupled with the increased recoil impulse of the .40 caliber round could make rapid application of multiple rounds an issue for novice shooters. However, proper training and practice were the keys to success. A good variety of holsters and magazine pouches were available for the 4013 making a viable carry system easy to assemble. All in all, the 4013/14 class of pistol had a very serviceable platform and mine still lives in the gun safe. I shoot it occasionally and enjoy the experience of a well-designed handgun.”

Lieutenant Robert Whaley (Ret.)

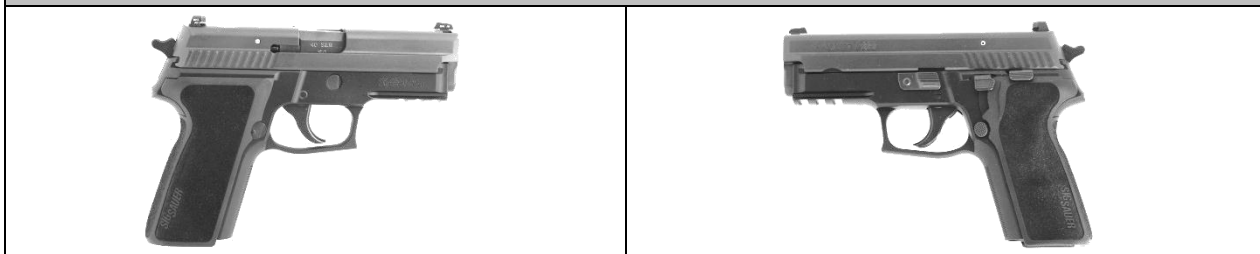
SIG Sauer

Model P229R Semi-Automatic Pistols

St. Louis County, MO Police Department

The primary reason for replacing the S&W Model 4006 in 2007 was based on the age of the 4006 and the high repair costs. Once a handgun exceeds a service life of 12-14 years, the repair costs often exceed the replacement costs for a new handgun. For example, replacing the Novak night sights was \$125 each (not including labor). During this period the firearms industry was introducing new sophisticated handguns for police evaluation. The County Police initiated a project using police officers to evaluate/test 30 different pistols at the range. Over a two week period, 20 different officers each day rated the 30 handguns as "Acceptable" or "Not Acceptable." As a result the SIG Sauer Model P229R was rated No. 1 overall. Advantages of the Model P229R were that it had the same basic mechanical operation system as the 4006 it was replacing. As a result transitional training to the new handgun was easily obtained. Additionally, the P229R had a spring loaded de-cocking lever which the 4006 did not have. This made it impossible to holster the handgun and accidently leave the de-cocking lever in the down position thus making the weapon inoperable. There were four different grip sizes to accommodate all officers; and it came with a rail on the frame to accommodate a flashlight, another first for the department. With approval of the command staff, 910 pistols were purchased at a cost of \$595 each.

Photograph



Nomenclature

<u>Cartridge:</u> .40 cal. S&W	<u>Grip:</u> Black Polymer	<u>Weight:</u> 32 oz
<u>Finish:</u> Nitron, Black Anodized	<u>Sights:</u> SIGLITE Night Sight	<u>Load:</u> 12 Round Magazine
<u>Barrel Length:</u> 3.9 inches	<u>Length:</u> 7.1 inches	<u>Action:</u> Single/Double

Testimonial

"As Chair of the Weapons Systems Committee I was charged with the task of selecting a new on-duty handgun to replace the aging S&W Model 4006 semi-automatic pistol. For the first time the County Police decided to utilize the Chiefs Committee, a group of police officers representing every division within the department, to evaluate several weapon systems (handguns) available in 2007. After extensive field testing and evaluation of several pistols, the men and women of the department selected the SIG Sauer P229R as the handgun with the best overall ratings. As a result, the command staff noticed that the annual firearms qualification scores immediately improved after introduction of the SIG Sauer. The P229R has had a very robust and distinguished service life to date."

Deputy Chief Ken Cox