



TASER
P R O T E C T L I F E

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VERSION 14
ADVANCED TASER[®] M26 USER Certification Test
PRINT LEGIBLY AND CLEARLY PLEASE!

Name: _____ Dept. / Company: _____

Rank: _____ Email: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Address: _____

Training Date: _____ Location: _____

1. What do the green blast doors indicate on a TASER cartridge?
 - a) 21 ft of line, extended probe needle, regular probe weight
 - b) 25 ft of line, regular probe needle, heavier probe weight
 - c) 25 ft of line, extended probe needle, heavier probe weight
 - d) 21 ft of line, regular probe needle, regular probe weight

2. Electricity follows;
 - a) The path of most resistance
 - b) From top to bottom following gravity
 - c) The path of least resistance between the probes
 - d) Or flows to any metal in contact

3. According to TASER V14, the proper term to describe the TASER Devices is:
 - a) Propelled Energy Device
 - b) Conducted Energy Weapon
 - c) Electronic Control Device
 - d) Extended Stun Device

4. When illuminated, the Power Indicator LED on the Advanced TASER M26 indicates:
 - a) The battery level is acceptable
 - b) Power to the circuitry only
 - c) The laser sight is functioning properly
 - d) The batteries need replacing

5. The 15, 21, and 25 foot cartridges propel the probes at a _____ downward angle:
- 7 degree
 - 8 degree
 - 4 degree
 - 21 degree
6. Firing the probes into the body of a subject even at close or point blank range is usually a better option than a drive stun with the cartridge removed because;
- It allows the person deploying the ECD to disengage and still deliver the affects of the ECD
 - It allows the person deploying the ECD to drive stun away from the probes with the cartridge still attached and increase the affects if needed
 - A drive stun with a cartridge removed will usually result in more significant "signature" marks than a probe deployment
 - All of the above
7. A drive stun with the cartridge removed is sometimes not very effective because:
- It is usually difficult to maintain contact with a combative suspect.
 - The spread of the contact points on the suspect is generally not large enough to cause NMI.
 - A pressure point application on a combative subject may be difficult to achieve.
 - All of the above
8. The human nervous system has three main components that work together as a system. Which of the three components functions to send signals to the brain about such things as relative body positioning and pain?
- Central nervous system
 - Motor nervous system
 - Sensory nervous system
 - Century nervous system
9. What nerves are responsible for voluntary skeletal muscle movement:
- _____
10. According to the TASER V14 training the term used for describing the incapacitating affects of the TASER ECD is;
- Electro-muscular disruption (EMD)
 - Electro-muscular incapacitation (EMI)
 - Neuro-muscular disruption (NMD)
 - Neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI)
11. Which part of the human nervous system functions as the Command Center?
- Nerve Expressway
 - Motor nervous system
 - Sensory nervous system
 - Brain and Spinal cord

12. The ADVANCED TASER M26 ECD operates at a peak open gap 50,000 volts. A normal electrical wall outlet in the USA operates at about 110 volts and can be dangerous to a human. What is the main reason the electrical output of the TASER ECD is safer?
- Because the amps of the ECD are extremely low
 - Because the amps are extremely high
 - Because the wall outlet is pulsed energy
 - Because the joule output of the ECD is 300 times greater
13. While a violent subject is incapacitated by the affects of the TASER ECD and it is reasonably safe to do so, cover officer(s) should attempt to control/cuff the subject under power. Doing so may;
- Reduce the need for additional cycles
 - Reduce the likelihood the subject will roll during the cycle
 - Reduce the potential of injury to the officer(s) because the subject is incapacitated only during the cycle
 - All of the above
14. The probes are propelled from the TASER cartridge by:
- Primer propellant
 - Compressed Argon gas
 - Compressed Nitrogen
 - Compressed blended gas (proprietary secret blend)
15. The ADVANCED TASER M26 high peak arcing voltage of 50,000 volts only occurs when the arc is required to jump a gap such as between the electrodes on the end of the ADVANCED TASER M26, or when a probe lodges in loose clothing and must jump the gap to the body. When traveling across the human body, the peak voltage drops to approximately;
- 20,000
 - 10,000
 - 5,000
 - 1,200
16. During TASER voluntary exposures which of the following are required safety rules?
- Always use two spotters when volunteer is standing
 - Spotters must hold volunteers under the armpit to avoid twisting their shoulder
 - The volunteer may be held up or carefully lowered to the ground
 - All of the above
17. Why is a cartridge deployment, even to close range, more desirable than a drive stun?
- Both probes make contact for the full 5 seconds.
 - Less chance of multiple "signature marks" on the suspect.
 - NMI can be achieved if the a drive stun is applied over 4" from the darts
 - All of the above
18. The ADVANCED TASER M26 NMI Device affects the:
- Motor nervous system only
 - Sensory nervous system only
 - Sensory and motor nervous systems
 - Cardiac system

19. The "TASER-Wave" electronic signals of the ADVANCED TASER M26 are effective:
- a) Through up to two inches of clothing.
 - b) Through some types soft body armor.
 - c) Through lightweight clothing.
 - d) All of the above.
20. When using the ADVANCED TASER M26 with chemical sprays, the following must be considered
- a) Type of propellant and base of chemical or pepper spray (for flammability).
 - b) If the threat has been sprayed in the eyes.
 - c) Whether the chemical spray was O.C. or C.S.
 - d) All of the above.
21. The 21 foot standard cartridge has:
- a) Yellow blast doors
 - b) Silver blast doors
 - c) Green blast doors
 - d) Orange blast doors
 - e) Blue blast doors
22. When deploying probes, the TASER should generally be aimed at:
- a) Face
 - b) Center of body mass
 - c) The throat
 - d) The head
23. After deploying the ADVANCED TASER M26 upon the "threat."
- a) Immediately turn the unit off
 - b) Be prepared to deliver additional cycles if necessary.
 - c) Use the unit as a drive stun if the probes miss the threat or reload the TASER.
 - d) Both B and C
24. The timing cycle of the ADVANCED TASER M26 is for what duration?
- a) 1 minute
 - b) 30 seconds
 - c) 15 seconds
 - d) 5 seconds

ADVANCED TASER® M26 NOMENCLATURE
Identify the parts of the ADVANCED TASER



- A. Trigger
- B. Battery Cover
- C. TASER Cartridge
- D. Dataport
- E. Safety Switch
- F. Battery Cover Pin
- G. Front Sight & Rear Post Sights
- H. Built-in Laser
- I. Power Indicator
