



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

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VERSION 14
TASER[®] X26 and 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. If you see a "P" on the CID of a TASER X26;
 - a) Immediately pull the DPM out
 - b) Turn on the device and spark test it
 - c) Pull DPM out during boot up sequence
 - d) Leave it alone until after it has finished the boot up sequence

4. 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

5. When illuminated, the Power Indicator LED on the 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
6. The 15, 21, and 25 foot cartridges propel the probes at a _____ downward angle:
- a) 7 degree
 - b) 8 degree
 - c) 4 degree
 - d) 21 degree
7. 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;
- a) It allows the person deploying the ECD to disengage and still deliver the affects of the ECD
 - b) 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
 - c) A drive stun with a cartridge removed will usually result in more significant "signature" marks than a probe deployment
 - d) All of the above
8. A drive stun with the cartridge removed is sometimes not very effective because:
- a) It is usually difficult to maintain contact with a combative suspect.
 - b) The spread of the contact points on the suspect is generally not large enough to cause NMI.
 - c) A pressure point application on a combative subject may be difficult to achieve.
 - d) All of the above
9. 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?
- a) Central nervous system
 - b) Motor nervous system
 - c) Sensory nervous system
 - d) Century nervous system

10. The two phases of Shaped pulse technology are:

11. What nerves are responsible for voluntary skeletal muscle movement:

12. According to the TASER V14 training DVD the term used for describing the incapacitating affects of the TASER ECD is;

- a) Electro-muscular disruption (EMD)
- b) Electro-muscular incapacitation (EMI)
- c) Neuro-muscular disruption (NMD)
- d) Neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI)

13. The TASER X26 and M26 ECD both operate 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?

- a) Because the amps of the ECD are extremely low
- b) Because the amps are extremely high
- c) Because the wall outlet is pulsed energy
- d) Because the joule output of the ECD is 300 times greater

14. 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;

- a) Reduce the need for additional cycles
- b) Reduce the likelihood the subject will roll during the cycle
- c) Reduce the potential of injury to the officer(s) because the subject is incapacitated only during the cycle
- d) All of the above

15. The probes are propelled from the TASER cartridge by:

- a) Primer propellant
- b) Compressed Argon gas
- c) Compressed Nitrogen
- d) Compressed blended gas (proprietary secret blend)

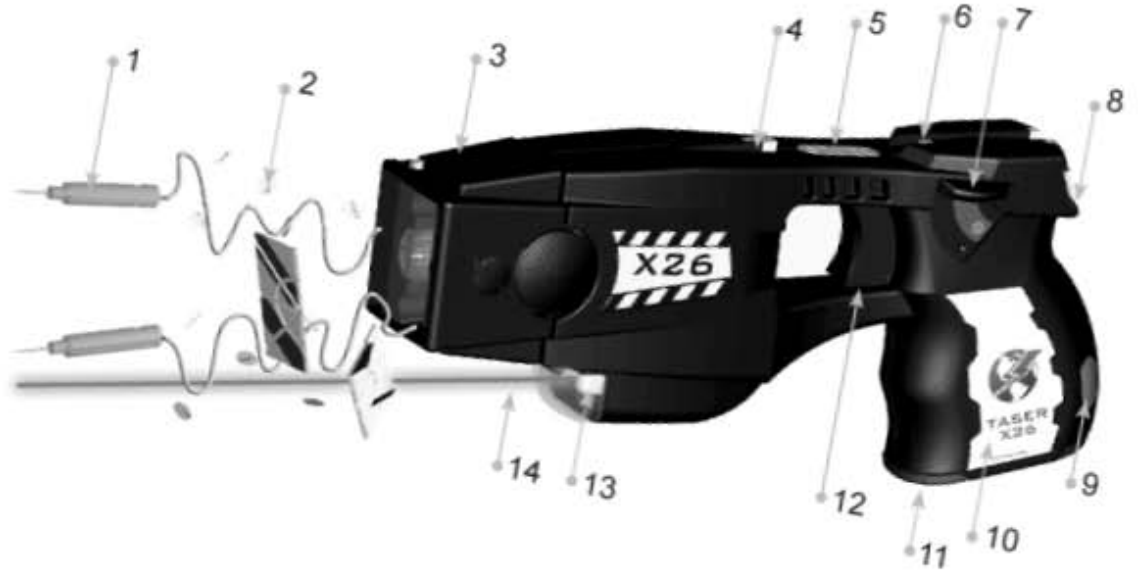
16. The TASER M26 or X26 high peak arcing voltage of 50,000 volts only occurs when the arc is required to jump a gap such as between the electrodes on the end of the M26 or X26, or when a probe lodges in loose clothing and must jump the gap to the body. When traveling across the human body, the peak voltage drops to approximately;
- 20,000 for the M26 and 15,000 for the X26
 - 10, 000 for the M26 and 5,000 for the X26
 - 5,000 for the M26 and 1,200 for the X26
 - 5,000 for the X26 and 1000 for the M26
17. The TASER X/M26 NMI Weapons affect the:
- Motor nervous system only
 - Sensory nervous system only
 - Sensory and motor nervous systems
 - Cardiac system
18. The "TASER-Wave" electronic signals of the TASER X/M26 are effective:
- Through up to two inches of clothing.
 - Through some types soft body armor.
 - Through lightweight clothing.
 - All of the above.
19. The TASER X26 will store what information for each trigger pull?
- Time, Date, Cartridge Number
 - Time, Date, Duration, Body Temperature
 - Date, Duration, Body Temperature, Temperature
 - Time, Date, Duration, Battery Life, Temperature
20. The 21 foot standard cartridge has:
- Yellow blast doors
 - Silver blast doors
 - Green blast doors
 - Orange blast doors
 - Blue blast doors
21. When deploying probes, the TASER should generally be aimed at:
- Face
 - Center of body mass
 - The throat
 - The head
22. After deploying the TASER X/M26 upon the "threat."
- Immediately turn the unit off
 - Be prepared to deliver additional cycles if necessary.
 - Use the unit as a drive stun if the probes miss the threat or reload the TASER.
 - Both B and C

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

TASER® X26 NOMENCLATURE
Identify the parts of the TASER X26



- A. Trigger _____
- B. Digital Power Magazine (DPM) _____
- C. TASER Cartridge _____
- D. Mechanical Sight _____
- E. Safety Switch _____
- F. DPM Release Button _____
- G. Stainless Steel Shock Plate _____
- H. Built-in Laser (pointing to beam) _____
- I. Central Information Display (CID) _____
- J. Probes _____
- K. Low Intensity Lights _____
- L. Serial Number Plate _____
- M. Illumination Selector Switch _____
- N. AFID Tags _____