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The JTC Claw Instruction Manual

THE JTC CLAW
IS A HYBRID FORCIBLE ENTRY TOOL THAT
ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR TEAM OR DEPARTMENT
CAN EFFECTIVELY USE

Warning: All operators using The Claw must read and understand the following operating instructions. All operators must wear protective safety equipment such as ANSI rated eye protection and gloves when using The Claw for training or operations. The operator must never purposely strike, attempt to remove or contact any electrical source with The Claw. Failure to comply with this warning as well as the enclosed instructions could result in death and or serious bodily injury and/or disfigurement.

The Claw Video: Instructional videos featuring The Claw in action are available by searching **Jerseytacticalcorp12** at www.youtube.com. These videos can be used in conjunction with this set of instructions for clarification of any uses. Additional videos on the Claw can be located by searching JTC CLAW at www.youtube.com

Maintenance: The JTC-CLAW should be inspected prior to all operations to ensure that the tool is in working order and free of debris. Like any other tool if it is dirty one can wash with soapy water and hose off the debris and soap. The JTC-CLAW should then be toweled dry. One should also inspect the metal edges of the Claw head to ensure that it is free of any metal burrs that may occur through repeated striking. The burrs can be removed with a file in a few strokes. The same issue can be fixed with the teeth and prying surface of THE JTC-CLAW. ***After many repeated strikes***

the edges of the teeth may become dull. These areas can be cleaned up and sharpened with a few strokes of a metal file. Much like a knife edge the teeth should be sharpened periodically after operations to ensure the maximum performance. If the protective grip becomes torn from repeated use the operator can send the JTC-CLAW back for a repair or they can simply cover the area with a few wraps of a heavy utility style tape.

Warning when attempting to pry with the F-CLAW (48" and 60" lengths) the operator should choke up on the shaft of the F-CLAW within the 30-inch mark of the handle. This will prevent excessive flexing of the handle as well as causing a possible pinch point and/or injury to the operator. This is only necessary when the operator is attempting to pry a fixed object with massive weight and or anchoring points.

Basic Prying: To a pry a door or sealed item, set The Claw into the seam of what is to be pried open. This can be accomplished by using another Claw or another weighted object to strike the flat surface of the Claw thus providing energy to set the teeth of the Claw into the door jamb, opening etc.

Warning a failed breach can occur during any prying action due to the operator not setting the teeth of the claw into the seam of the doorway or object to be pried. Failure to align the teeth properly can cause actions such as skinning the door & making it pinned in the jamb.

Prying outward opening doors: When attempting to pry an outward opening door one must ensure the teeth of the Claw are properly aligned into the seam of the door. If there are two locks place the Claw between the two locks. For operators who are not as physically capable you can also place the tool below or above each lock set. The purpose of this is to challenge each lock set individually. Once the Claw is aligned into the seam of the door simply place the butt end of the handle against the door and press into the door with both of your hands in the middle of the handle. This will ensure your hands are away from the Claw head and will prevent an injury. Once this is done a second party will use another Claw or other heavy object such as a sledge, ram, etc. to strike the 2" X 4" strike surface of the Claw thus setting the teeth of the Claw into the seam. It is recommended that instead of swinging the 2nd Claw as a Sledge you simply use the front strike portion and ram the 2nd Claw against the Claw being set. This may take more than one strike depending on the operator's skill set and type of door.

Warning prying multiple locks may take more than one attempt depending on the operator's skill level and physical ability. Do not align the teeth or center spike of the Claw to be in line with the lock sets entering the door. Failure to comply with this will result in a failed breach!!! The operator setting the Claw should ensure all

parties limbs are away from the head of the Claw and the butt grip of the Claw prior to striking. The operator should never place fingers between the butt grip of the handle and the door when setting the pry with a Claw. THE TEETH OF THE CLAW SHOULD BE FACING UP WHEN BEING USED AS SET TOOL TO RAM THE OTHER CLAW FOR THE SET.

Ramming: The Claw can be used to ram light to moderate doors. The operator should place both hands onto the handle and perform a ramming motion forward. The Claw can be rotated so the teeth are facing up to compensate for the height differential ramming motion.

Warning the operator is not to place their hand or hands at the rear, (butt), of the handle when performing ramming. The operator should have a min of a 1” space between the claw head and their hand when ramming with a Claw. The operator must ensure that the teeth of the Claw do not strike the operator’s lower body/legs as well as the door jamb. Failure to comply may result in a severe injury to the operator and or a failed breach. This is why it recommended that when doing this action, the teeth of the Claw are facing up.

Baseball Strike: Swing the Claw’s teeth into the wooden door jamb in the area of the lock set and pry towards the door causing the door jamb to splinter or split and open the door. You want to get the Claw as close as possible to the door without striking the door. You can also gap the door by rotating the handle down towards the ground after the teeth are sunk into the wooden jamb.

Reverse Baseball Strike: This action is to be completed in the same manner as above except you will use the sledge action of the Claw instead. This action is designed to be used on steel frames of doorways on inward opening doors. By striking the door jamb with the sledge the frame will be crushed and will loosen and or release the locks from the jamb.

Warning these actions may result in flying debris and may require multiple strikes to complete the task. This will not work when the hollow jamb is no longer hollow and is filled with concrete or other material.

Sledge Action Inward Opening Doors: The Claw being used a sledge can effectively open doors by striking the inward opening door as close as possible to the lock sets. If there are multiple lock sets the operator will be more successful if they strike next to each lock set separately.

Warning this operation may not be dynamic depending on the security of the door. Attempting this action on a soft interior hollow core door may cause the Claw to go

through the door completely. If it is such a door as described one should strike the actual lock sets instead of the hollow core door.

Inward Opening Door Prying/Gapping: Set the teeth of the Claw (teeth facing into the door jamb) into the seam of the door between the door jamb and the door itself. The set should be between both locks if there is two if possible. Once The Claw is set the operator will then use their hands as well as their body weight and leverage to pry inward. The operator can also employ more leverage and be more effective by placing their hands out towards the end of the handle and pushing down using their body weight. This in effect will create a fulcrum causing the top tooth to grab the door stop and the bottom one to push the door open. This technique is not to be used 1st it should be used as a secondary movement after the door is struck/shocked with heavy force. This technique can also be used in conjunction with the baseball swing technique after you strike the wooden jamb with the teeth sinking them into the wood. The operator than can apply this technique.

This can also be done effectively on steel or commercial wooden doors where there is a steel door stop that extends in front of the door covering over the seam of the doorway. The operator may have to work the seam up and down to defeat multiple locks. On a heavier style door or a class III steel door with multiple locks the operator can effectively loosen the door lock sets by ramming the door with multiple strikes until the door becomes loose. The operator should then foot the door (holding in place with their foot) and then complete the above-described actions.

Warning when pushing downward as described for prying inward opening doors one should have a solid base and look away from the doorway to prevent an injury in the case of the Claw becoming dislodged. The operator shall NEVER place the handle of the Claw on their Shoulder/trap/neck while squatting upward to perform an upward gapping motion. THIS IS NOT AN APPROVED TECHNIQUE FROM JERSEY TACTICAL CORP. AND IS ONE THAT CAN CAUSE SERIOUS BACK/NECK INJURIES OR PARALYSIS.

Progressive Gapping: This is similar to gapping described above but the operator will use the bottom tooth 1st and then attempt both teeth in gapping motion and other techniques. To accomplish this the operator can press the claw hard into the seam of the inward opening door and against the door stop of the door. The claw portion that has Jersey Tactical Corp. stamped on it should be facing the inward opening door. Once you press check the teeth until they meet the jamb behind the door stop you then should rotate the claw out on an angle to have only the bottom tooth in between the jamb and the door. By using your forward hand to keep heavy pressure on the door take your rear hand and move it to the back of the claw handle. Then using your body weight and rear hand push down while holding steady pressure forward with your front hand. You will want to rotate the handle down towards the floor and all the

way until it meets the door. Once you have done this you have bottomed out this method and should move onto to a different method for a second gap or you can use this again if you were releasing more than 1 lock or sticking point.

Warning any all gapping on heavy commercial doors or fortified doors should be done in conjunction with a pre attack movement.

PPW Outward Opening Doors/Prying: The PPW is a custom designed Purchase Point Wedge that was invented to not just hold progress on door but to challenge the door due to its shape and design. When using the PPW for an outward opening door one should place their pointer finger through the hole on the PPW and their middle finger directly below. This should allow you to hold the PPW in alignment with the seam of the door thus letting one strike the PPW with your claw or another heavy object and not your fingers. Once the PPW is started you can than remove your fingers from it and apply more force with your ramming and or strikes. When completing this action please note the PPW will fall to the ground.

Warning one should gently hit the PPW until it is seated into the seam of the door prior to applying harder strikes. Failure to do so will result in the PPW becoming dislodged. It should also be noted that the PPW is tool grade aluminum for a reason and the tool will deform slightly under regular use. After use the PPW should be inspected, and any large sharp edges or burrs should be sanded or filed down. The end of the wedge should also be inspected to ensure that the purchase point is fine and not deformed.

The PPW should be oriented so that the curve of the PPW is facing the hinges of the door. This is so that the PPW will be driven into the seam of the door thus challenging the door while providing a maximum separation to pry the door open with your Claw.

PPW Inward Opening Doors: The PPW can be married with a JTC Claw to create a manual spreader that produces mass power to force an inward opening door. To accomplish this one shall have the PPW curve facing in towards the door. While holding the PPW in that fashion you will place the Claw with the portion that reads Jersey Tactical to back side of the curved portion facing the inward opening door. Then slide the two in the jamb and insert the teeth of the claw in between the door and the steel jamb.

Warning you may have to move the PPW by sliding it away from the jamb towards the hinge side of the door in the event of a corner feed door. This is because the angle of the handle when the PPW is all the way forward will place the handle outside the threshold. This also maybe the case in the event the door is very tight to the steel jamb. These techniques should only be used on a steel jamb with a steel

door stop. This technique should not be attempted with a Halligan due to the shape of the ADZ and the narrow width of the ADZ.

Once the 2 are married together pull the handle towards the door while still supporting the PPW with one hand. Once you have enough pressure on the Claw handle the PPW will be forced into the door and will remain there. Place both hands on the end of claw handle and pull the handle towards your body while walking backwards aggressively.

Warning if you do not keep constant pressure on the handle the PPW it will fall to the ground. Many times, this tactic will loosen the door thus allowing you to move to another technique to complete the breach such as ramming, striking, and gapping.

Panic Bar Doors: This is one of the most important topics to cover. WHY? Because every commercial/school/Hospital etc. will not only have this but will have dozens of these style doors. To fully cover this correctly one should visit the JTC YouTube channel and watch the numerous videos specific to Panic Bar Doors. A brief overview of the topic is that you want to use a reverse baseball swing and strike the outward opening door approximately 36 “up from the ground repeatedly until the door deforms and releases. This should also be struck approximately 4 inches in from the jamb at the 36” inch mark.

Warning there are numerous style Panic Bar Doors and numerous materials used for the doors themselves. Failure to review the numerous videos on our You Tube channel will greatly reduce your rate of success in the realm.

CQB Pry: The Claw is set into the door seam, but under certain circumstances the operator is unable to pry outward do to an object or a wall preventing such movement. The Operator will then use their body weight and rotate the handle downward towards the ground deforming the door and jamb to eventually pry the door open. The operator may have to perform the above-described procedure multiple times and may have to work the seam of the door up and down with different sets.

Warning this technique will not work on fortified doors and doors with multiple locks.

Prying with the JTC-LEVER: The addition of the Lever allows you to multiply your prying force exponentially when compared to the standard Claw or for that matter a Halligan. This action can be effective in the prying of high security residential exterior safety screens as found on windows and doors. Additionally, this application can be used to lift and pull sliding doors from their tracks. ***For more information refer to the JTC-LEVER product page at www.jerseytactical.com***

Sledgehammer motion: The Claw can be used as a sledgehammer by rotating the Claw so that the strike plate (top flat area of The Claw) is facing the object that is being struck as the operator swings the Claw towards the target. To be effective with this action one must use the front portion of the flat top area where it connects at 90 degrees with the teeth. This will ensure the strike will be slightly angled and will prevent the end user from hitting their hands against an object possibly.

Warning the Sledgehammer action may result in the transfer of kinetic energy if the intended target is missed, and the handle strikes a hard object first or the end user is attempting to strike an immovable object (I.e. A Bridge abutment etc).

Lock Braking: The Claw is designed to use the center spike to defeat locks by placing the spike into the lock and then striking the rear of The Claw with another heavy object. The side teeth can be used to accomplish the same task as the center spike on larger lock shackles. In some instances, the operator may have to place extra links of chain into the opening in the lock shackle to take up slack to transfer energy north and south and not east and west into the shackle of the lock.

Warning the operator should have their feet spread wide apart to prevent being struck by debris and or the Claw when it defeats the lock and/or the object. Failure to do so can result in serious injury. The operator should also be prepared to release The Claw that is being struck during the completion of the lock braking action if The Claw begins to rotate against one's grasp. Doing so will prevent injury to the operator.

Hasp Braking: The Claw is designed to pry a hasp from a wall and door instead of breaking the lock. This can be accomplished by attacking from underneath or above and applying added body weight and pressure, transfer of energy to the lock shackle to defeat it. Can also pry apart locks when the spike is inserted in the shackle.

Warning on all Lock and Hasp breaking the operator must keep their feet spread wide apart to prevent injury from the downward blow of the Claw as it is struck and or pressured into defeating an object.

Dead Bolt removal: The Claw can be used to remove deadbolt locks from steel and wood doors. To remove the cover to a dead bolt the operator should stand with both feet apart to prevent injury. The operator then should strike downward with the teeth of the Claw facing downward towards the ground. The operator should attempt to get the teeth as close to the door without striking the door itself. The Claw should strike downward between the center spike and the side tooth of the Claw. This chopping motion coupled with the design of the tool will then slide directly behind the cover of the deadbolt lock. Simply repeat the chopping motion or set the Claw once and the

prior upward thus forcing the cover off the deadbolt off. Then remove the lock guts with the butt end of the claw or a secondary tool.

Doorknob Removal: The Claw can be used to remove your standard doorknob in order to defeat a rotating door knob lock. The operator with the teeth of the Claw facing skyward shall place the center spike on one side of the shaft portion of the doorknob assembly. The opposite side of the shaft shall have a tooth placed against it. The operator shall then place downward pressure with their body weight thus removing the doorknob and defeating the lock instantly.

Warning the operator must apply a minimum amount of downward pressure when completing the doorknob removal application. The operator also ensures that they position their head and face away from the tool to prevent injury in the case of slippage.

Windshield/Window Punch/Cutter: The teeth of The Claw are designed to defeat the rear and side windows of a vehicle with ease by simply striking a corner of the selected window and striking downward with the outside corner of the back of the Claw. You want to hit the tempered glass about 1 inch from the frame in order to pierce the glass and then drive the tool hard into the frame in order because it shatter, and many times fall to the ground. The Claw is designed to be used as a punch to perforate the outer edges of a safety windshield and or commercial style windows. The Operator will strike along the trim of the window repeatedly one after the other until the desired amount of removable area is perforated. The operator will then ram the glass inward or insert the teeth of the Claw into the edge and pull downward exposing the area.

Commercial Windows: The Claw was designed to defeat these windows by attacking the weather stripping and metal tracks that hold the hurricane/weather resistant windows in place. The operator will set The Claw into the corner of the tracks/trim and remove all the tracks one by one with a prying action. The operator will then be able to ram, pry, or rake out the entire piece of glass.

Warning this operation will cause debris and glass fragments to become air born. All victims are to be instructed to look away and are to be covered in a rescue blanket and or other protective material prior to performing the described actions listed above. All operators are subject to injury by falling glass when executing such actions. The operators always want to keep their mouths shut while completing all glass operation in a breach.

Commercial Outward opening Glass Doors: This glass will be heavy, and often laminated for safety. Use the sledge action of the Claw to strike the glass above the exit Panic Bar of the door. Once a hole is punched through use the teeth of the Claw

and pull into the door thus releasing the Panic Bar and allowing the door to be opened. This action can be accomplished by reaching through the door with your hands as well.

Warning reaching through broken glass can cause injury to the operator even while wearing protective gloves.

Tire Pop: The Claw will be swung like a sledgehammer with the teeth facing the sidewalls of the tire. The operator will aim for the area of the sidewall next to the rim without striking the rim. The operator will rotate the head so that the corner of the outside teeth strikes the sidewall of the tire causing a puncture to the tire and deflating it in order to prevent the vehicle from rolling at the scene. Multiple punctures will deflate the tire quickly.

Axe Swing: The teeth of The Claw can be used to split and chop wood under any set of circumstances. The rear V Shape Neck will allow the Claw to cut through a window or wood cross member without bottoming out.

Pick Axe E-Tool: Much like an E-Tool the Claw will allow the operator to complete this task with more efficiency than the E-Tool. The JTC Claw will allow the operator to cut through clay, debris, roots, asphalt, and other hard to dig items while still providing a versatile tool for the operator in the field.

Sounding: The Claw is designed to be placed in the downward position and stomped up and down on a roof top or other areas for sounding (weak spots) due to a fire, rot or other reasons.

Porting walls: Porting walls can be accomplished by knowing something about your target and what you are trying to accomplish. Your average stud is set on 16" centers couple that with most commercial interior walls are 5/8" Sheetrock and use steel studs. This means you should estimate your strike to be in between the studs for success. Use the mini ram motion of the Claw and strike the Sheetrock forward. Then rotate the teeth upward for a second strike and then rotate again towards your body third strike. You do not want to strike the same location twice.

Warning do not attempt to port a hole for tactical purposes through any other material than Sheet Rock and similar style material. Material such as Plaster, Sheathing and other stout materials can not be accomplished dynamically.

Escape/Rabbit Holes: When attempting this action use the above technique described above but you should complete said action as low to the ground as possible. Once you have opened the wall pull and or rake the remaining sheetrock from the lower wall area to the floor. The use the sledge action of the Claw and strike the

lowest portion of the stud where it connects to the floor. This will dislodge the stud from the floor or will shear off the steel stud at the base. Once accomplished the operator can push the stud to the side and crawl to safety.

Warning failure to strike the stud at the lowest point could result in failure. On steel studs this will cause the stud to bend thus causing failure. Do not strike any electric lines and or outlets. When dealing with steel studs the chance of being cut greatly increases.

Raking: The Claw is designed to be used as a rake to remove dry wall, plaster walls, windows, and other material. The Claw is swung teeth first into the object and the operator's body weight and strength apply pressure in downward motion to rake the object from the area.

Warning this action will result in falling debris. The operator should not perform this task, or any other task described in this manual blindly and without knowing what is behind and beyond the intended striking target of The Claw.

In the event of a fire, active shooting or other emergencies the operator using the JTC-Claw assumes all risks associated with such emergencies and the Jersey Tactical Corp is not responsible for the operators actions and or death or injuries as a result of such emergencies. Jersey Tactical Corp is not responsible for any injuries sustained by the end user of The JTC- Claw. All parties use The Claw at their own risk.