We do not make holsters in 'medium' or 'large'. If it fits many guns, then it fits none (a pail will hold your pistol, but doesn't FIT it). A 'one size fits all' holster is a serious safety risk.

**WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A HOLSTER**

Holsters can be built differently for the same firearm depending on personal preferences, which may be altered or adjusted to suit the user. However, some general design principles should be kept in mind.

- inside or outside the waistband;
- position it is worn on the body (for right hand, 4-o’clock to 5-o’clock is common);
- how high it sits on the belt (ride height);
- angle of the weapon (often referred to as the cant, 15°-25° is common);
- attachment method (belt loop, belt slot or tunnel, straps, metal belt clip);
- retention style (friction, strap, tensioning screws, etc).

**MAG RELEASE** (or cylinder release) should be clear of obstruction. It may or may not be exposed to view, but nothing should be in the path of the release. Improper or incomplete seating of the magazine could cause loss, jamming, misfire, etc.

**ROOM TO GRIP**: This is one of the most common issues we see. In an attempt to cover the trigger, guard, and/or mag release, some holsters actually cover up to the butt of the firearm, leaving no place for the hand to grip. This can result in slow draw, inability to draw, or dropped firearms.

**ATTACHMENT METHOD**: The method of attachment (in this case, belt slots) should be high enough on the weapon to keep it upright at all times (BALANCE POINT) and close fitting enough to prevent rocking when drawing or holstering the weapon. These will vary with the size and style of the firearm.