



Cowboy Fast Draw Association
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List of Approved Six-Guns

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The following “List of Approved Six-Gun” is a guide for members to use as a reference when acquiring guns to be used in CFDA events. With all of the new brands and models being introduced and marketed by both manufacturers and importers intended for use in Cowboy Action & Mounted Shooting, it presents a challenge for both newer and veteran members of the CFDA.

CFDA’s gun and holster rules tend to be more restrictive than other western-based shooting sports, due to the general sport of Fast Draw’s 60+ year history. Those of us who have both studied and experienced how, in a competitive environment, even modest initial modifications can lead to an endless chain of extreme innovations. All sporting organizations must curb extreme innovations that threaten the very integrity of the principles upon which their sport is based. This is especially important to the Cowboy Fast Draw Association that is based upon time period equipment, and the Romance and Legend of the American Old West.

Defining Faithful Reproduction

CFDA names a number of period firearms within our rules, and then adds, “and ‘faithful reproductions’ thereof”. We understand that just about all of our members would not shoot an actual authentic and historical firearm in our competitions. It would be both expensive and hard upon the firearms that were actually produced in the 1800s. Therefore, almost all six-guns used in competition are reproductions of the time period, but also due to competitive marketing, they may not be “faithful reproductions”. Defining a “faithful reproduction” can be very challenging. It is not CFDA’s intention to require such detailed inspections that involve micrometers and calipers carried out by a team of trained technical inspectors, that have the specifications of all period six-guns in hand. Instead, we will rely on a visual exterior inspection that is based upon the “external profile” of the firearm. This can be largely a judgement call by both members of this committee and equipment checkers at an event.

Six-guns that have been placed upon this list have met the visual exterior inspection criteria and are acceptable as long as no factory stock contours have been altered.

If a Manufacturer creates a certain model, that alone does not constitute acceptance upon this list, all new models or new versions of existing models, must be approved or reapproved before being added to this list. If such a six-gun is presented at a CFDA event for inspection and passes the inspection, it is allowed for that contest only, and does not create a precedent, until it is formally submitted or added to the list by CFDA.

Submittal for Approval Policy

The following list may not contain all firearms that are, or could be, determined to be acceptable for use in CFDA events. But, it is a rather comprehensive starting point to build upon. CFDA Management reserves the right to add to this list as acceptable six-guns become known.

Six-guns maybe be submitted for approval at the expense of the submitter, whether it be a commercial entity or private person or member of CFDA. Photographs are not acceptable for the approval process, actual firearms must be submitted through appropriate channels. After the process is complete, the firearm will be returned to the submitter, who will be billed for the cost of shipping.

CFDA Rules

Please refer to CFDA Gunslinger’s Rules & Guidelines (9th Edition), Section III. EQUIPMENT, “GUNS”, “TUNING ACTIONS, AND “GRIPS”. Located on Pages 14 & 15. Also, please refer to “Explaining CFDA Gun Requirements” on the CFDA Website, under the Rules Section.

Colt

Percussion Conversions (Richards-Mason Type Conversions, with Loading Gates Only)

- A. 1851 Navy
- B. 1860 Army
- C. 1861 Navy

Note: *The .45 Colt cartridge was introduced in 1873 with the introduction of the 1873 SAA. There were no conversions exceeding .44 caliber produced in the 1800s. For historical reasons, this section is included due to the popularity of modern reproductions that are currently available in .45 Colt cartridge. Such reproductions of pre-.45 Colt cartridge models have always been included in CFDA's rules as acceptable firearm types. These types of six-guns were more commonly found during the 1870's and 1880's, than any other, due to the plentiful supply and low cost of post-civil war percussion revolvers.*

Due to the fact that revolvers are loaded and unloaded on the firing line in Cowboy Fast Draw, and loading and unloading are limited by time restraints. Plus, due to muzzle angle safety rules. All Percussion Conversion Reproductions must have a loading gate, that does not require the cylinder to be removed on the firing line.

1871-72 Open Top (Colt's first factory-produced cartridge non-conversion revolver)

1873 Single Action Army "Peacemaker" (Avoid Flat Top Target Models that have adjustable sights in all generations)

1st Generation (1873-1940) (Extremely rare to be found as a competition firearm)

- A. **Standard Bisley Model** (1896-1915)

Note: *It should be noted that even 2nd Generation and later Colt SAAs are considered to be reproductions.*

2nd Generation (1956-1975) (Rare to be found in competition)

3rd Generation (1976-Current)

Colt Cowboy SAA (1999-2003)(Colt's version with a transfer bar)

Ruger

Vaquero (1994-2004)

New Vaquero (2005-Current)

Bisley Vaquero (1999-2004)

CFDA Vaquero (2008)

Talo (Short Spur) Vaquero (2016 – Current)

Colt, Remington, S&W and Other 1800s Period Reproductions

Colt Clones have become very popular in the sport of Cowboy Fast Draw, due to their historical profile and their affordability when compared to an authentic Colt of any generation.

Note: **Copies of Colt SAA revolvers or Ruger Vaquero models with wide or lowered hammer spurs, bird's head grips, octagon barrels, or short-stroke actions are NOT ALLOWED.**

The several Manufacturers and Importers offer many quality models that are in fact "**faithful reproductions**" of firearm types and profiles that existed in the Post-Civil War to 1899 Era. Due to marketing strategies many variations of otherwise period correct six-guns are constantly entering the market place.

Variations That are Not Allowed:

Low Profile Hammers (except Bisley reproductions that have both a Bisley Hammer and Grip Frame); Adjustable Rear Sights; non-period metal components such as frames, barrels, cylinders, grip frames, or ejector rod housings (i.e. aluminum, titanium, plastic, etc.); skeletonizing; short stroke actions; and altered trigger guards.

Various finishes are not regulated such as stainless steel, nickel or chrome plating, oxide, case hardened, brass.

Grips may be made of simulated or natural materials, to various thicknesses, but cannot extend more than 1/8" beyond the grip in any direction. Contemporary rubber or target grips, or grip tape are not allowed.

Birds Head Grips on 1873 SAA Reproductions are not allowed, since this profile was only known to be produced on double action revolvers in the 1800s.

Octagon Barrels on 1873 SAA Reproduction are not allowed, since SAA revolvers were never known to be manufactured in the 1800s using octagon barrels. Octagon Barrels are allowed only on some Percussion Conversion Reproductions that were manufactured with octagon barrels in the 1800s.

AWA-USA / American Western Arms

1873 Classic

1873 Ultimate

1884 Bisley

Cimarron

SAA – Model P (Old Model or Pre-War Frames)

Evil Roy

SA Frontier

US 7th Cavalry

USV Artillery

1875 Remington Outlaw

Model 1890

S&W Model 3 Schofield

Bisley

1872 Open Top Navy (Early)

1872 Open Top Army (Late)

Conversions

Richard-Mason 1851 Navy

Richard-Mason 1860 Army

Richards Transition Model

EMF – Early & Modern Firearms Company, Inc.

1873 Great Western II (GWII) – Californian Models

GWII - Alchimista I

GWII - Buntline

GWII - Paladin

GWII – Freedom

GWII – Liberty

GWII – General Patton

GWII – Centennial

GWII – U.S. Grant

GWII - Transfer Bar Models

EMF - Dakota II

Taylor's & Company

Note: *No Short Stroke Models of the following*

1873 Cattleman (Old or New Model Frame)

Taylor Marshal

Taylor Gambler

Ranch Hand

Gunfighter

Bisley

1871-82 Open Top Early (Navy)

1871-82 Open Top Late (Army)

1875 Remington

Percussion Conversions

Mason 1860 Army

Mason 1851 Navy

1858 Remington Conversion

Traditions (Made by Pietta)

(All models have transfer bars)

1873 Rawhide Series

1873 Frontier Series

Liberty Model

Black Eagle Model

Bill Tilghman Model

Uberti USA

1873 SAA

1873 Cattleman New Model - El Patron (Basic Only)

1873 Cattleman II – Brass

Bisley

1871 Navy Open Top

1871 Army Open Top

1875 Remington Outlaw

1875 Remington Frontier

1890 SA Police

Percussion Conversions

1851 Navy Conversion

1860 Army Conversion

No Longer Produced or Imported

Beretta SAA Stampede (Make by Uberti) (Discontinued 2010)

Charles Daly (2004-2008)

Model 1873 Classic

Model 1873 Classic Stainless

Model 1873 Sonora

Great Western Arms Co. (1954-1962)

Standard Model

Frontier Model

Taurus Gaucho SA (Discontinued 2008?)

USFA (1995-2012)

SASS Single Action Revolver

Current Reproduction Manufacturers

F.A.P. F.LLI Pietta (a.k.a. Pietta of Italy) (Supplies firearm models to EMF, Cimarron, and Cabela's)

Uberti (Italy) (Supplies firearm models to Uberti USA, Taylor's & Co. and Cimarron)

Weihrauch (Germany) SAA Bounty Hunter

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Quick Cal, Executive Director