PREPARATION BEFORE LOADING

WARNING: Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms, or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm, and other serious physical injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

GENERAL USE AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING - Please read carefully this leaflet before using or handling your revolver!

GENERAL HINTS AND PRECAUTIONS

Our black powder revolvers are faithful replicas of original models and maintain their design and mechanical features. They are different, of course, from modern cartridge firearms in operation and loading.

Anybody using these guns must know that improper handling must be absolutely avoided, so that no harm may result. This is, after all, a general rule for any firearm.

Following precautions should always be followed for safe use:

1 - Always treat a gun as if it is loaded.
2 - Use black powder only, without exceeding the recommended maximum powder charges.
3 - Be sure that the ball is firmly seated on the powder charge before firing.
4 - Do not fail to lubricate the chambers of the loaded cylinder with suitable grease, in order to prevent corrosion.
5 - It is a good practice to load only five chambers of a six-shot revolver, and to carry the gun with the hammer held in the notch (half-cock position). 
6 - Place hammer in half-cock position and remove all caps.
7 - Place hammer in half-cock position and remove all caps.
8 - Protect your eyes and ears when shooting.
9 - Do not point muzzle of Loaded barrel at yourself or anybody else. Be sure of your target and that everybody is behind you when firing.
10 - Make sure that your gun is unloaded before storing it. Always store guns, powder and fireworks in a safe place.
11 - Treat a misfire or failure to fire as though the revolver can fire at any time.

BLACK POWDER

1 - Black powder is the only safe propellant for use in any muzzleloading firearm.
2 - Always be sure to employ commercially manufactured black powder for use in muzzleloaders, supplied by a reputable dealer, and with proper granulation.

Warning: Use of smokeless powder in any muzzleloader revolver will result in excessively high pressure and can cause serious damage to the firearm and possibly to the shooter.

3 - Black powder should be stored according to manufacturer’s instructions listed on container.

PROJECTILES

1 - The recommended projectile to assure the greatest accuracy and consistency is a round ball (cast projectile is seldom used except for hunting or “showing-off.”
2 - Conical bullets, originally used to provide greater knock-down power, are not as accurate as round balls, primarily because during loading they become cantared and therefore enter the bore at an angle.
3 - Do not exceed the maximum recommended black powder charges or change powder granulation when using these bullets.

RECOMMENDED BLACK POWDER CHARGES (Examples)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caliber</th>
<th>Black Powder Charge (Grams)</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Bullet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Round Ball Diameter .330”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Round Ball Diameter .375/380”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.44</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Round Ball Diameter .454/457”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Conical Diameter .454”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proper charge for a black powder revolver is an efficient load, providing consistent ignition, consistent velocity and yields chamber pressure which is well below maximum safe levels. The full maximum charge is seldom used except for hunting or “showing-off”.

PREPARATION BEFORE LOADING

1 - The revolver must be cleaned prior to loading, to remove the applied preservative.
2 - Disassemble the Colt-style revolver (see fig. 1): a) Remove the wedge, located just forward of the cylinder, by tapping it through the slot from the right side of the barrel. b) Place the hammer in the half-cock position (first audible “click”). c) Rotate the cylinder, so that the loading lever, when lowered, will fit in the area of the loading lever and push the chamber. This allows the loading lever to help in removing of the barrel from the frame and cylinder. d) Remove the cylinder from the frame.
3 - Disassemble of the Remington-style revolver (see fig. 2): a) Partially lower the loading lever so that plunger does not enter cylinder chamber. b) Pull out the Traphased cylinder pin. c) Place the hammer in the half-cock position (first audible “click”). Cylinder will rotate out of the frame. d) Clean the interior of all cylinder chambers by using a cotton swab dipped in a cleaning solvent.
4 - Place the proper-sized ball or bullet on the opening of each chamber.
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8 - Place the proper-sized ball or bullet on the opening of each chamber.
9 - Place the proper-sized ball or bullet on the opening of each chamber.
10 - Make sure that your gun is unloaded before storing it. Always store guns, powder and fireworks in a safe place.
11 - Treat a misfire or failure to fire as though the revolver can fire at any time.
12 - Hold the muzzle up, with right side toward you. Be sure no part of the body is over the revolver. Place a measured charge into the chamber closest to the loading cutout (see fig. 3).
13 - Place the proper-sized ball or bullet on the opening of each chamber.
14 - Rotate the cylinder to place bullet directly under the chamber of the loaded lever.
15 - Unload the loading lever and with smooth, even pressure, seat the ball firmly on the powder, without crushing the powder. The ball should not be cocked to the side.
16 - With gun pointed in safe direction, pull hammer to fullcock position, and you are ready to fire.
17 - With the gun pointed in safe direction and hammer in half-cock position, place a percussion cap on each nipple of the loaded chambers. The gun is now loaded (see fig. 7).
18 - Pull the hammer back to fullcock position and you are ready to fire.
19 - After firing all the chambers, wait one minute to reload. This allows all remaining sparks to burn out prior to reloading.

LOADING AND SHOOTING

1 - Put on your shutterproof shooting glasses and insert ear plugs, as a black powder revolver may shower sparks or bits of cap when fired.
2 - Be sure revolver is unloaded.
3 - Place hammer in the half-cock position.
4 - Rotate the cylinder to see that all the nipples are void of percussion caps. Remove any percussion caps immediately.
5 - Take a wooden dowel or cleaning rod and place one end down the barrel and mark rod at muzzle. Be sure the chamber is in line with the barrel.
6 - Remove rod and lay along outside of barrel, lining-up mark at muzzle. The opposite end of the rod should end at the nipple, where the chamber ends. Repeat for the remaining five chambers. This procedure assures that the hammer may be moved without obstruction and should be disarmed before proceeding.
7 - Set the hammer at half-cock position and check that revolver cannot be fired (i.e. that the hammer cannot be moved) when trigger is pulled. “Half-cock” refers to the notch which allows the hammer to rest above the nipple, thus preventing the revolver from firing when trigger is pulled.
8 - With gun pointed in safe direction, place a percussion cap on each nipple of the loaded chambers. Turn the cylinder so that a nipple aligns with the cutout on the right side of the frame, armuzzle downward. It may be necessary to pinch the cap to assure a snug fit on the nipple.
9 - Note: It is important to employ caps of the right size, while it is good practice to use a capper to place caps on nipples, in order to avoid explosion under excess finger pressure.
10 - Fully cock the hammer and fire each cap to dry out the base of the chamber and nipple. Repeat this procedure for all six nipples to ensure the chamber is thoroughly dry.
11 - Check to be sure no unfired caps have been accidentally left on the nipples.
12 - Place hammer at fullcock position.
13 - Reinsert and tighten nipple.
14 - Fire the gun. If it does not fire, repeat the entire procedure.

MALFUNCTIONS

1 - If a misfire or failure to fire occurs, wait at least one minute with gun pointed at the target. After the other chambers have been fired:
2 - Place hammer in “half-cock” position.
3 - Rotate the cylinder and remove the cap from nipple of the misfired chamber.
4 - Push a nipple pick through the hole in the nipple into the main charge to clear away any possible obstruction.
5 - Seat a new cap and fire that chamber.
6 - If the gun still does not fire, wait at least one minute with gun pointed at target.
Note: If with a misfire or failure to fire occurs, wait at least one minute with gun pointed at target.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

- Black powder fouling is extremely corrosive and can rust the barrel and cylinder in a short time. All black powder guns must be cleaned after firing is completed.
2 - Completely disassemble the gun.
3 - Wipe off the grips.
4 - Soak all metal parts in hot water and dish detergent and wipe off the fouling, or use a brush and black powder solvent, to scrub off the fouling.
5 - Rinse all metal parts in hot boiling water, then thoroughly dry.
6 - When coated, wipe all parts with a rust preventative; lightly oil moving parts, grease cylinders of groove pin and reassembly.
7 - Store firearms in a dry place with sufficient ventilation.