MSAR

MSAR™

MICROTECH SMALL ARMS RESEARCH

STG 556™

NEW GUN OWNERS RECORD

Model: _____

Serial Number: _____

Date of Purchase: _____

Purchased From: _____

Purchase Price: _____

The descriptions and illustrations in this owner's manual may differ slightly from the present configuration of the product. This would reflect the constant evolution of the product during its industrial life.

Data in this manual is technical only and of no contractual value.

FOREWARD

We are very pleased that you have purchased a semi-automatic Microtech Small Arms Research STG 556 Bullpup Sporting Rifle.

The light weight, easy-to-use STG 556 stands for the highest level of reliability, consistent performance and functional design and provides the operating precision and safety expected from a personal defense firearm.

Innovative in design and very compact, the STG 556 is very easy to maintain. With a reasonable amount of care, your MSAR rifle should give you many years of dependable, enjoyable service.

Thank you

STG-556™ PATENTS PENDING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Safety Warning

Learn the Mechanical Characteristics of Your Firearm

It is important to become thoroughly acquainted with the firearm you intend to use, because not all firearms are the same. Know its mechanical characteristics as well as the mode of loading, unloading and carrying it safely. For example, depending on the model, a firearm may or may not have a manual safety. If the firearm does have one, the safety may be "on" when the switch is placed in an "up" position. On another firearm, it may be "off" in that same position.

Read the owner's manual for your firearm, and get to know its every detail. Never assume that what applies to one brand or model is exactly applicable to another. Ask questions about its function from the sales clerk or its previous owner. Take lessons. If necessary, write the manufacturer for a copy of the manual for your gun.

Treat Every Firearm As If It Is Loaded

This is a good way to always remember to be alert around firearms and never relax your attention to the principles of safe gun handling. If you treat every firearm, even the ones you know are unloaded, with the same degree of care that you would when it is loaded, you will not only avoid lapsing into bad habits, but you will also set the best example to everyone around you.

Also, there is always the chance that you might be mistaken in thinking a particular firearm is indeed unloaded. One common handling mistake associated with magazine-fed semi-automatic handguns is to assume the gun is unloaded simply because the magazine has been removed. All too often, a live cartridge is sitting in the chamber because the user failed to open the action (by pushing the slide to the rear) and visually inspect the chamber.

Treating a firearm as if it is loaded also avoids potential accidents that might occur if someone, unknown to you, loaded a cartridge into the chamber when your attention was elsewhere. Another danger is that

you picked up someone else's firearm by mistake.

In summary, this rule is designed to neutralize the accidental momentary lapse in attention to safety standards. It also protects against simple human errors that may occur if a loaded firearm is considered "unloaded" or "safe." Always perform safety checks to visually and physically insure that every firearm is, in fact, unloaded.

Always Point the Muzzle in a Safe Direction

This is paramount among the universal rules of gun safety under any circumstance. A "Safe Direction" requires a bit of common sense. The rule of thumb is that a "Safe Direction" is any direction that will produce no damage or injury should the firearm discharge. Think in terms of penetration, too. That means that if you consider shooting at something, make certain that there is no one or nothing you don't intend to damage behind or nearby your target.

In general, the safest direction for the muzzle or front end of the barrel is pointing toward the ground. Pointing a gun at a person is dangerous, and could be construed as a criminal threat.

Keep Your Finger Off the Trigger

Until you are actually ready to shoot, the safest place for your trigger finger is off the trigger and resting alongside the trigger guard. Avoid at all costs the natural tendency to place your finger on the trigger when handling or moving with a firearm. The trigger has one purpose: to fire the gun.

If you are moving with your finger on the trigger and happen to stumble, fall, or run into someone, you could accidentally discharge the gun. Similarly, if you are startled or frightened by a sudden loud noise or movement, your natural tendency to tighten muscles under stressful situations may also cause you to inadvertently pull the trigger.

Never Rely on a Mechanical Safety

Safeties are mechanisms designed to prevent a firearm from firing. Many are de-

signed to prevent accidental discharges when a firearm is dropped. Long gun safeties, in general, prohibit the trigger from being used. They often don't block the hammer or firing pin.

Never use a safety as a substitute for safe handling practices. Certainly safeties should be used. However, like any mechanical device, a mechanical safety might break or fail.

Two universally-acknowledged "safe" practices are to unload a firearm and to keep your finger off the trigger. Nevertheless, even when a firearm is checked and rechecked to insure it is unloaded, and even if your finger is resting solidly on the trigger guard, that firearm should be handled as if it was loaded and ready to fire. The same principle of treating the firearm as if it is ready to fire should be your rule of thumb, even when the safety is on.

Keep Gun Unloaded and Action Open Until Ready to Shoot

The "action" of a firearm is the working mechanism where the process of readying a cartridge for firing, and extracting the empty cartridge casing takes place. In revolvers, this means swinging open the cylinder and removing the cartridges via the ejector. In semi-automatic handguns, this means removing the magazine, locking the slide back, and visually inspecting the chamber.

The same can be said of rifles and shotguns. Hinged or Break-action long guns such as over-and-under and side-by-side shotguns should be opened to expose empty chambers. Semi-automatic or autoloading shotguns should have the operating handle pulled and locked to the rear so the chamber is visible. Slide or pump action shotguns should have the slide pulled rearward, exposing the chamber. Bolt action and lever action rifles, too, should be kept in a state where their chambers can clearly be seen as empty.

A firearm should always be kept unloaded until it is being used, whether at the range or prior to taking to the field in pursuit of wild game. Under no circumstance is it neces-

sary to keep a firearm loaded before a hunt begins, after a hunt ends, or on the range when not actually engaged in controlled shooting.

Know Your Target and What's Beyond It

Whether on the range, in the field, or in the midst of a life-threatening situation, you must be absolutely certain of your target and the background beyond. If you don't know what your bullet will strike, don't shoot.

You must always be aware of certain characteristics of a bullet's trajectory or flight. Bullets can travel amazing distances. When fired from a rifle, the low-power .22 short can travel for more than a mile and a quarter, and three miles is the conservative distance a rifle using the 30-06 cartridge can send its bullet. Shotgun slugs have a range of more than half a mile, while pellets can fly some 500 yards.

If you are "plinking," that is engaging in informal recreational shooting, make certain that the background against which you are shooting will not cause ricochets that direct the bullet back toward you or towards areas you don't want struck. If the background beyond your target is solid rock or metal that is not angled towards the ground, there is a good chance that the bullet will pass through a paper target, hit the background, and ricochet back at you. Or, it may pass through the intended target and strike an unintended person or object beyond the target.

Do not shoot if buildings or populated areas lie along your bullet's flight path, as you will endanger people and property. Even shooting over a calm body of water is a very dangerous proposition. Calm water, like a smooth hard surface (such as a stone floor, street, or concrete wall) will cause a bullet to deflect and travel a few inches above and parallel to that surface for quite some distance.

When hunting, do not shoot at a sound or movement. Be absolutely certain of your target. That sound of rustling leaves may be a deer, or it well may be another hunter, camper, or hiker.

Safety Warning

Use Only the Correct Ammunition for Your Firearm

Mixing ammunition of different calibers or gauges, or using ammunition that is loaded to pressures too extreme for safe use in your firearm, is a formula for an accident that may destroy your firearm. Even worse, you could cause an accident that could injure you or someone else.

All firearms are built and "proof tested" to standards based on factory-loaded ammunition. Using hand loaded, reloaded, or higher than normal pressure ammunition may result in pressures that are too powerful for a particular model firearm. For example, .38 Special handgun ammunition marked "+P" or "+P+" may be the correct numerical caliber for your firearm, but unless your particular model is designed to withstand the pressures equivalent to a "magnum" load, chambering and firing such ammunition may result in your firearm literally blowing up in your face.

Another equally dangerous scenario involves loading a sub-size cartridge in your firearm. The smaller cartridge may slide from the chamber to the barrel and cause an obstruction in the barrel. If the correct cartridge is then chambered in the gun and fired, the gun could explode.

Always be sure the ammunition you are carrying is correct for the firearm you intend to use. Never store different ammunition together. Discard ammunition that has been soaked in water.

Never carry more than one kind of ammunition, unless they are so different that they could not possibly be mistaken for each other. For example, .22 long rifle ammunition and 12 gauge shotgun shells are quite safe to carry together. But .40 S&W and 9mm are not. Neither are 12 gauge and 16 gauge shot shells.

Know What to Do in the Event of a Misfire

Understanding your firearm does not stop with normal functioning. Get familiar with worst-case scenarios such as what to do when the trigger is pulled and instead of the

familiar loud "bang" of the shot being fired, a mild "pop" or no sound at all is heard.

If nothing happens when the trigger is pulled, any number of factors might be at work. The firearm might not be loaded, the chambered cartridge might have a defective primer, or the firing pin may be broken. Whatever the reason, you must determine what caused the misfire before continuing to shoot.

One approach, used by law enforcement officers when a semi-automatic firearm misfires, is the "rack and tap" method. That means to firmly grasp the slide and "rack" it to the rear to clear the chambered round and feed a new round. The "tap" is a slap with the palm of the non-firing hand to the bottom of the magazine to insure that the magazine is seated correctly.

Another possibility is that the "failure" to fire is a "hangfire," where a cartridge fires very slowly. This is more common when shooting black powder muzzle loaders. Regardless of the type of firearm, keep the muzzle pointed down range at the target for at least thirty seconds. Looking down the barrel or covering the muzzle with your hand during a "hangfire" is a dangerous proposition. After the 30 seconds have elapsed, begin to examine the firearm in a prudent manner.

If you heard a muffled pop after pulling the trigger, it usually means that the chambered round had a faulty or missing powder charge. Only the primer detonated. This is called a "squib" round. If that is the case, be very careful. The bullet might have traveled out of its cartridge case and lodged a few inches down the barrel's bore. If that is the case, the bullet must be removed to avoid a potential tragedy due to the obstructed barrel.

When a cartridge fails to fire, for whatever reason, remember to keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and never put your face close to the breech. Carefully open the action, unload the firearm and dispose of the faulty cartridge in a safe manner.

Wear Protective Ear and Eye Equipment

Eye protection, in the form of prescription or non-prescription safety glasses, is essential. This is true whether you are shooting in a confined indoor range or in the field. Back splatter (tiny pieces of metal sent flying from the bullet's impact with the back stop) and flecks of unburned powder are only two examples of debris that can make their way back toward your eyes.

Plinking at a quarry or on a farm could send rock or wood splinters propelled back toward you. When shooting or standing near someone else shooting a semi-automatic firearm, spent and ejected cartridge cases can fly into your eye. They are heavy, they are tossed from the firearm's action with considerable force, and they are very hot. Serious shooters often wear large brimmed hats to keep flying "brass" out of their eyes.

Another safety concern is that the report, or sound, of a fired cartridge can cause serious hearing damage. Continual exposure to gunfire can cause cumulative nerve damage that, before the days of hearing protectors, often led to deafness.

You can purchase hearing protection in the form of plugs or "ear muffs" that cost anywhere from one dollar to nearly $100. Molded earplugs, custom fit to your individual ear, are especially effective. Some shooters prefer ear-muff-style protectors over inexpensive plugs. Whatever your preference, get the best quality protectors you can afford, and wear them. Be sure everyone you bring to the range has both ear and eye protection, whether they participate in shooting or not.

Keep Firearm Free from Obstructions and Well Maintained

Regular cleaning and proper storage are essential to safe operation. Failure to properly maintain a firearm is not only irresponsible, it could endanger you, your family, a friend, or wildlife.

Always open the action and check to insure that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine, and that noth-

ing is obstructing the barrel bore. Even small amounts of oil, grease, mud, dirt, or snow can cause extreme and dangerous pressures to build that can cause an injury to you or a companion.

A good habit prior to shooting is to run a cleaning rod and cloth patch down the bore to insure that it is free of any unwanted substance. Equally important is having a qualified gunsmith or armorer check the firearm to insure that all parts are functioning properly. Because a firearm is a mechanical device and is subject to wear, it is highly recommended that you have your firearm checked by a professional. Have it inspected for worn or broken parts, as well as needed adjustments.

Don't Modify Your Firearm

Tampering with a firearm may cause it to malfunction. Altering it from its original design may not only void its warranty, but it may be illegal. Do not jeopardize your safety, your firearm's functional integrity, or your freedom by deliberately or inadvertently altering or modifying it from its original design.

It is a federal offense, punishable by time in prison, to do any of the following:

Disfigure the unique identifying serial number of your firearm.

Modify a firearm to fire in a fully automatic mode.

Shorten a rifle or shotgun barrel below legal lengths.

Do not Mix Guns with Alcohol, Drugs, or Fatigue

Whether you are competing on the range, plinking, or hunting in the field, remember two extremely important safeguards. The first is that firearms combined with alcohol and illicit drug use is a dangerous and deadly mix. The second is beware of fatigue, particularly when hunting. Alcohol, drugs and fatigue impair your judgment and your behavior, and they exponentially increase the likelihood of an accident. Combining guns with any one of these compromises your safety, and the safety of those around you.

Technical Data

TYPE OF FIREARM	Bull Pup Rifle, Semi-Automatic
OPERATION	Gas Operated Rotating Bolt, Short Piston Drive
CALIBER	5.56 mm (.223) or optional 6.8 SPC Remington conversion
RATE OF FIRE	Semi-Automatic 150 rounds per minute
BARREL GROUPS	14" (355.6 mm) 16" (406.4 mm) 20"(508 mm) 4150 Chrome Moly, Chrome lined or Dedicated Sound/Flash Suppressor
OVERALL LENGTH	26"(660.4mm), 27" (685.8 mm), 31" (784.4 mm)

TRIGGER	Pull Through Trigger System
SIGHTS	Integrated 1.5x optical sight, with open back up iron sights
STANDARD STOCK	High Impact Resistant Synthetic Material in Black, Tan, O.D. Green
TYPE OF SAFETY	Semi-Automatic 2 Position, Automatic 3 Position, lateral push through and drop safety
WEIGHT EMPTY	7.2 lbs. (3.27 kg)
MAGAZINE CAPACITY	10/20/30/42 round
BARREL TWIST RATE	14" 1:7, 16" 1:8, 20" 1:9

Specifications may change without notice.

See Figure 1

Description

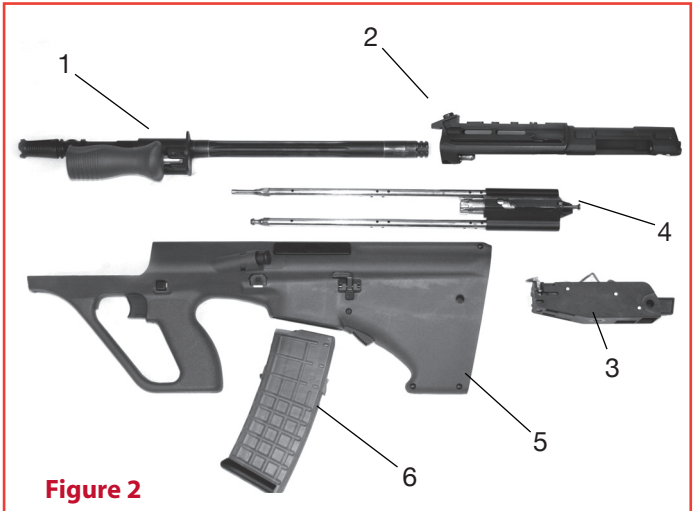


Figure 2

THE STG-556 IS COMPRISED OF 6 MAIN GROUPS ***See figure 2***

1.....Barrel Group
2.....Receiver Group
3.....Hammer Pack Group
4.....Bolt Carrier Group
5.....Stock Group
6.....Magazine Group


Figure 1

Initial Preparation for use of the Rifle

Before shooting, check position of the gas plug.

For normal shooting the gas plug should be aligned with the small dot in the "s" position. The "ears" of the plug will then be positioned horizontally.

With certain ammunition or a dirty rifle, gas pressure may be insufficient for functioning. The gas plug then should be aligned with the large dot in the "H" position to increase gas flow for reliable function.

Figure 3: Gas plug, position for normal shooting.

Function & Use of Safety

Warning: Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

The Safety is located above the trigger. To place safety "on" (white dot visible) push the square safety button through the stock from left to right. A white indicator dot on the button will be fully exposed when the safety is on. (See Figure 4)

To take the safety "off" (red dot visible), push the button in the opposite direction to expose a red indicator dot.

Note: For safety reasons while operating the safety the trigger must not be touched.

Figure 4: Position safety "on" (white dot visible).

(Keepyourfingersoffthetrigger!)

Loading

Caution: Place the safety in the "on" position (white dot visible)

Load rounds into the magazine (See figure 5) and insert into the magazine well firmly until the magazine catches, clicks audibly (See figure 6). Retract the charging handle with left hand rearward and release it. Bolt moves freely forward and feeds a round into the chamber. The rifle is loaded and on "safe".

Firing

Warning: Make sure that the bolt is fully closed. If not, with your left hand push the forward assist button (see figure 7) until the bolt locks. Fold down the barrel grip. Shoulder the rifle, point in a safe direction, move safety catch to left "fire" position (red dot visible). After firing, immediately place safety catch in "safe" position (white dot visible).

Note: The charging handle stays in the forward position during firing. The STG-556 is equipped with a last round bolt hold open catch that keeps the gun locked to the rear after last round is fired.

Figure 5: Loading Magazine


Figure 5

Figure 6: Inserting Magazine


Figure 6

Figure 7: Checking the Bolt

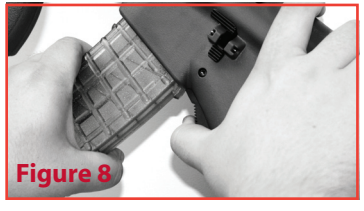

Figure 7

Releasing the magazine (see figure 8). Place four fingers of right hand under the magazine well, with the right thumb cover the ejection port. Retract the charging handle and secure in the rear position. The cartridge will be extracted and fall through the magazine well into your right hand. Visually make certain the chamber is empty. Press charging handle outwards with thumb only and allow the bolt to move freely forward.

Caution: Do not attempt to un-cock a loaded rifle.

Make sure the muzzle is pointed in a safe direction. Push safety "off" (red dot visible) pull the trigger, push safety "on" (white dot visible). The rifle is now on "safe", unloaded and un-cocked.

Figure 8: Magazine Release



Adjusting the Optical Sight

The optical tube is mounted in the optic housing. The special screws for elevating and lateral adjustment and the fixing screw are adjusted at the factory prior to shipment and no further adjustment is recommended (See figure 9).

Figure 9: Optical Sight

Elevation is adjusted by turning the inner disc on the elevating adjustment screw. Turning the elevation adjustment disc in the direction of "U" raises the point of impact. Turning the elevation adjustment disc in the direction of "D" lowers the point of impact.

Windage is adjusted by turning the inner disc on the lateral adjustment screw. Turning the lateral adjustment in the direction of arrow "R" (for right) moves the point of impact to the right; turning the lateral adjustment disc in the direction of arrow "L" (for left) moves the point of impact to the left.

To turn the inner discs, use a coin or a bullet casing. (See Figure 10)

Figure 10: Adjusting the Sight

Disassembly and Assembly

The MSAR STG-556 can be assembled and disassembled without the use of special tools. Complete stripping of the rifle should be done only by an authorized gunsmith.

Warning: Before dismantling make sure rifle is unloaded! **Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and be sure the rifle is unloaded.**

Disassmebly

Before disassembling the rifle, place the safety "on" (white dot visible). Remove the magazine, eject any cartridge and visually inspect to make certain the chamber is empty. Summary of Disassembly Removing receiver and bolt group:

-With left thumb release the charging handle to its foremost position.

-With the right hand grasp the pistol grip, rest the rifle with the butt plate on your right hip.

-Place left hand on the front position of the receiver and press slightly against hip to release pressure of the housing lock (Figure 11).

-Now place the right hand underneath the butt so the third finger is able to press the housing latch completely to the right. Point the weapon down and remove receiver with barrel and bolt (Figure 12).

-Separate bolt from receiver (Figure 13).

Fig. 11: Housing Lock

Fig. 12: Removing Receiver

Fig. 13: Removing Bolt Group

Removing the barrel:

While holding the rifle firmly by the sight, press down the barrel locking pin with your finger. (Figure 14). At the same time turn the barrel grip clockwise and remove the barrel from the receiver (Figure 15).

Removing the optic housing:

Place the receiver on a table or on a workbench.

Using an allen wrench or 7/16" wrench loosen the three optics screws. (Figure 16). Lift the optic housing off of the receiver group. (Figure 17).

Fig. 14 & 15: Removing Barrel


Figure 14


Figure 15

Fig. 16 & 17: Removing Optic Housing


Figure 16


Figure 17

Removing the butt plate:

-Secure the front of the stock.

-With the right thumb press the marked position on the butt plate (Figure 18)

-At the same time press in the retaining bolt (rear sling swivel) (Figure 18 also).

-Take off the butt plate (Figure 19).

Removing the hammer group:

(To remove the hammer group it is necessary to remove the butt plate first.)

-Press in the spring support and pull the rear sling swivel (retaining bolt)

out completely (Figure 20).

-Grasp the tab on the rear of the hammer group and pull the hammer group out of the stock (Figure 21).

Now you have stripped the rifle into its main groups.

Fig. 18 & 19: Removing Butt Plate


Figure 18


Figure 19

Fig. 20 & 21: Removing Hammer Group


Figure 20


Figure 21

Disassembly of the Gas Mechanism:

-Press down the serrated "ears" on the gas plug and turn clockwise until the slot on the plug is lined up with the gas cylinder (Figure 22). The gas plug is now free to be removed.

-Remove the piston and spring with the right thrust piece of bolt group or other suitable tool (Figure 23).

Do not adjust while barrel is hot.

Disassembly of the Bolt Group:

-Hold bolt group in left hand (operating rods pointing left).

-With the right hand rotate the firing pin 90 degrees counterclockwise and remove it from the bolt (Figure 24).

-While keeping the bolt from moving forward with the left index finger, use the right index finger to push down the control bolt in the bolt carrier's cam slot (Figure 25).

-The bolt, adaptor sleeve, bolt spring, and bolt spring

sleeve will now come out as a unit. Remove the cocking piece from the slide piece body (Figure 26).

Fig. 22 & 23: Disassembly of the Gas Mechanism


Figure 22


Figure 23

Fig. 24, 25 & 26: Disassembly of the Bolt Group

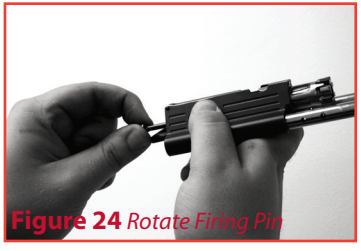


Figure 24 *Rotate Firing Pin*


Figure 25 *Push down control bolt*


Figure 26

Disassembly of the ejection lids, inner and outer:

(Only for converting from right hand to left hand ejection. Note: also requires new bolt assembly.)

Carefully lift the edge of the outer ejection lid using a screwdriver, pocket knife or similar tool, pushing it forward simultaneously (Figure 27). Now the outer ejection lid may be removed, while the inner ejection lid drops downward into the stock and may be removed either through the magazine well or through the ejection port.


Figure 27

Assembly of ejection lids:

Place inner ejection lid inside the ejection port and slide on outer ejection lid until it engages (Figure 28).


Figure 28

Inserting the hammer group:

While holding last round bolt hold open, insert hammer group in stock (Figure 29-30). Press in the hammer group until the holes in tab, hammer group, and stock are all aligned. Place butt plate on, bottom first. Insert the retaining bolt (rear sling swivel) and push it all the way in. DO NOT FORCE

Fig. 29: Inserting the hammer group


Figure 29

Fig. 30: Pushing in sling swivel


Figure 30

(Figure 30). It will assemble easily when correctly aligned.

Warning: Make sure that the ejection port cover is mounted on the same side as the shooter's cheek rests, and that the correct (right or left-handed) bolt is installed.

Reassembling of bolt:

Insert cocking piece in the slide piece body (Figure 31). Insert the bolt (with adaptor sleeve, bolt spring, and bolt spring sleeve correctly attached) into the bolt carrier. Make sure the control bolt is free to move (Figure 32).

Fig. 31-34: Reassembling the bolt


Figure 31


Figure 32


Figure 33

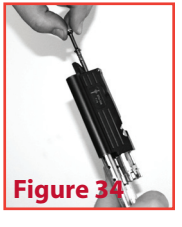


Figure 34

Press the bolt down into the bolt carrier until the control bolt is visible in the cam slot (Figure 33).

-While holding the bolt in this position, reinstall the firing pin by pushing it in until it audibly engages (Figure 34). This raises the control bolt and locks the bolt in place.


Figure 35

Installing the butt plate:

Insert butt plate (bottom end first, as shown) (Figure 35). DO NOT FORCE. Insert the sling swivel fully (audible click).


Figure 36


Figure 37


Figure 38

Inserting the receiver in the stock:

Put the bolt carrier into the receiver (Figure 36). Press receiver with bolt carrier completely into the stock (Figure 37). Push in the housing lock (Figure 38). The system is now locked.


Figure 39

Inserting the barrel:

Grasp barrel at the barrel grip, insert barrel completely into the receiver. Turn barrel until the barrel retaining pin is locked automatically (Figure 39).

Immediate clearing of jams and malfunctions

If the rifle is kept clean and given proper care it will function reliably. However, if a jam occurs, follow these procedures:

-Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

-Put the rifle on safe and remove the magazine.

-Pull back charging handle entirely, in order to eject jammed cartridge.

WARNING:

Be sure there is no obstruction in the barrel before attempting to chamber another cartridge.

-Release the charging handle allowing the bolt to glide freely forward. Insert magazine again; load again.

-Continue firing

-If the jam recurs, unload the rifle and have it checked by a qualified gunsmith.

Incorrect Feeding and Loading	
CAUSE	**CORRECTION**
Magazine is inserted incorrectly	Remove magazine and any loose cartridges, reinsert magazine until magazine release button locks audibly.
Damaged magazine	Inspect magazine and change it if necessary.
Incomplete cycling (low gas pressure)	Align gas plug with the H arrow symbol to increase gas flow, clean gun.
*NOT RECOMMENDED UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS	
Dirty chamber	Clean the chamber
Defective or dirty cartridge	Discard cartridge (clean the chamber)

Bolt does not Lock	
CAUSE	**CORRECTION**
Dirty chamber or dirty bolt.	Clean.
Defective cartridge.	Change.
Extractor jams.	Clean and oil.

Misfire	
CAUSE	**CORRECTION**
Defective cartridge (primer is struck, fail to fire)	Wait 30 seconds in firing position, unload.
Defective or broken firing pin (primer is not or insufficiently struck).	Wait 30 seconds in firing position, unload and replace the firing pin.
Dirty bolt.	Clean.
Defective hammer mechanism.	Change hammer mechanism.

Incorrect Extracting	
CAUSE	**CORRECTION**
Extractor jams.	Clean and oil the extractor.
Defective extractor.	Change the extractor.
Weak spring.	Change.
Incorrect Ejecting	
Cartridge or empty brass are extracted but not ejected.	
CAUSE	**CORRECTION**
Ejector defective.	Change the ejector or ejector spring.

Cleaning and Maintenance:

NEVER CLEAN LOADED FIREARMS! REMOVE AMMUNITION FROM CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE BEFORE CLEANING YOUR RIFLE!

Cleaning by user:

Be aware of the fact that proper handling and maintenance is necessary to guarantee it's perfect functional performance.

Clean the rifle after each usage.

Only proper cleaning devices and gun-oil are to be used for this purpose. The wire and bristle brushes are meant only for the interior of the barrel.

Maintenance of the barrel:

The barrel must be free of oil prior to each firing.

Maintenance of the rifle surface and other metal parts:

The rifle surface should be cleaned with a rag.

The following parts from the bolt group are to be oiled:

Operating rods = 2 drops each

Cam slot for control bolt = 1 drop

The gas plug and the gas piston are hard-chrome plated and it is not necessary to oil them.

Maintenance of optic:

Clean the lens with a dry clean rag or plain water only. No additional maintenance is required.

Accessories

Fig.	Part #	Description
1	206	Cleaning kit (not included)
2	207	Tactical Sling & swivels (not included)
3	220	Pelican Case(not included)
4	215	Left Handed Bolt(not included)
5	218-7	Picatinny 1913 side mounting rail, 3” (not included)
6	218-8	Picatinny 1913 side mounting rail, 6” (not included)
7	218-9	Picatinny 1913 side mounting rail, 9” (not included)


1


2


3


4


5


7


6

Accessories (cont.)

Fig.	Part #	Description
8	217-4	Picatinny 1913 top mounting rail, 5” (not included)
9	217-5	Picatinny 1913 top mounting rail, 9” (not included)
10	217-6	Picatinny 1913 top mounting rail, 12” (not included)
11	208-11	5.56 or 6.8 suppressor barrel assembly (not included)
12	201	6.8 SPC Remington conversion barrel assembly (not included)


8


9


10

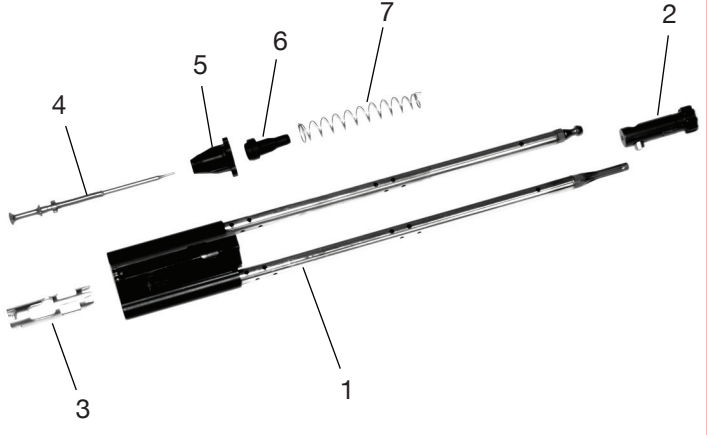

11


12

Bolt Group

Fig.	Part #	Description
1	600-601-0004	Bolt Carrier
2	600-601-0071	Bolt
3	600-601-0077	Locking Piece, Bolt
4	600-601-0080	Firing Pin
5	600-000-0082	Cocking Piece
6	600-601-0127	Sleeve, Firing Pin Lock
7	600-601-0110	Spring, Bolt

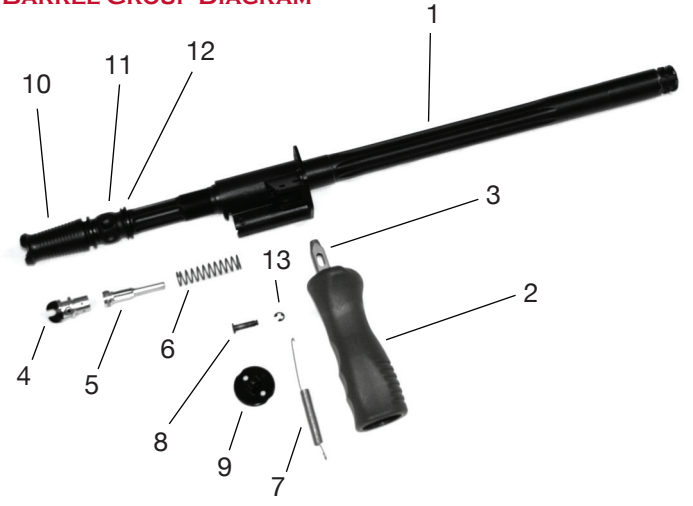
Bolt Group Diagram



Barrel Group

Fig.	Part #	Description
1	600-601-0002	Barrel
2	600-601-0069	Barrel Grip
3	600-601-0040	Barrel Grip Stud
4	600-601-0024	Gas Plug
5	600-000-0021	Gas Piston
6	600-601-0023	Gas Piston Spring
7	600-601-0016	Grip Spring
8	600-601-0017	Grip Retaining Pin
9	600-601-0042	Barrel Grip Cover
10	600-601-0018	Flash Hider
11	600-601-0019	Checknut
12	600-601-0020	Grenade Launcher Ring
13	600-601-0207	"C" Clip

Barrel Group Diagram



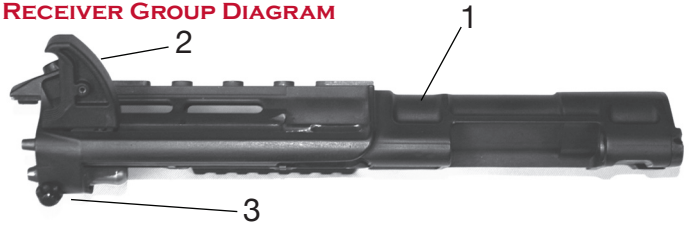
Receiver Group

Fig.	Part #	Description
1	600-601-0001	Receiver Group
2	600-601-0031	Charging Handle
3	600-601-0116	Barrel Release Button

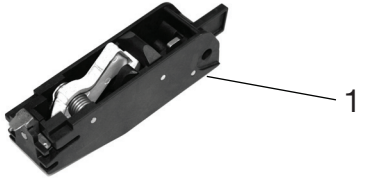
Hammer Group

Fig.	Part #	Description
1	600-000-0045	Hammer Group

Receiver Group Diagram



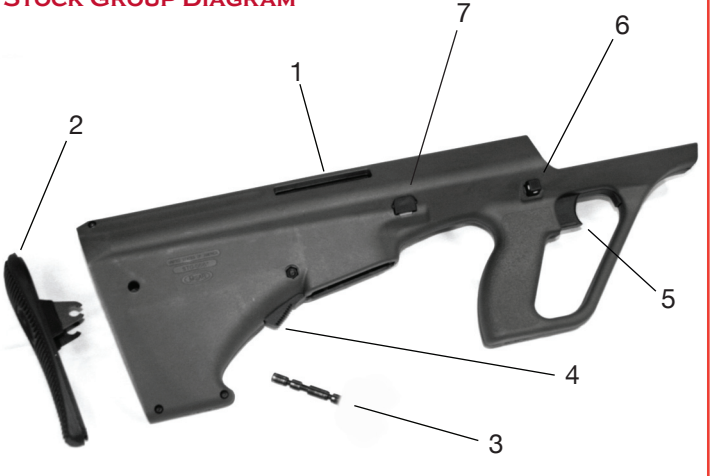
Hammer Group Diagram



Stock Group

Fig.	Part #	Description
1	600-601-0003	Stock
2	600-601-0137	Butt Plate
3	600-601-0063	Butt Plate Retaining Pin
4	600-601-0105	Magazine Catch
5	600-601-0099	Trigger
6	600-601-0103	Safety
7	600-601-0012	Housing Lock

Stock Group Diagram



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