

ARMAKON N



USER MANUAL

Pump Action



THESE SAFETY RULES ARE OBLIGATION FOR ALL FIREARMS MADE BY ARMAKON. SOME OF THE OPERATIONS MENTIONED BELOW ARE NOT FOR ALL PRODUCTS. FOR INSTANCE CHECKING THE RECEIVER FOR SHELL IS NOT CONTROL FOR OVER&UNDER SHOTGUNS. IT IS FOR SEMI AUTOMATIC SHOTGUNS.

1. RULE: ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. NEVER POINT A FIREARM AT SOMETHING THAT IS NOT SAFE TO SHOOT!

This is the most important gun safety rule. A safe direction is one in which an accidental discharge will not cause injury to yourself or others. Never allow your gun to point at anything you don't intend to shoot. Never let the muzzle of a firearm point at any part of your body or at another person. Never look into live muzzle or change tubes on a loaded gun, even with safety engaged. During the choke operation either open the action or lift the barrel out of the receiver. Be especially careful when you're loading or unloading. Before choke operation, either open the action or lift the barrel out of the receiver. Treat every gun as if it were loaded. To be sure that the gun is empty, open the chamber and check. And make it a habit to know where your muzzle is pointed at all times, even when your firearm is unloaded.

No one will be injured by an accidental discharge if you keep your firearm pointed in a safe direction. It's as simple as that.

2. RULE: FIREARMS SHOULD BE UNLOADED WHEN NOT ACTUALLY IN USE.

Load your firearm only when you're in the field or on the target range and ready to fire. Never let a loaded gun out of your sight or out of your hands. Unload it as soon as you're finished shooting - before you bring it into your car, camp or home. Remember, unloading your firearm means unloading it completely, so there is no ammunition in the chamber or in the magazine.

Before handling a firearm or passing it to someone else, visually check the chamber, receiver and magazine to be certain they do not contain ammunition. Always keep the gun's action open when not in use, never assume a gun is unloaded even if you were the last person to use it. Always check for yourself.

Let common sense rule when you carry a loaded gun. If you're in any situation that could risk accidental discharge - such as crossing a fence, wading through a stream, or climbing a tree - always unload your gun. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. And never carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, detached holster or gun case.

Safe storage of firearms is just as critical as safe handling. Never store guns loaded and be sure to keep your firearms in a secure place where no one can get their hands on them without your knowledge.



Take special care if there are children around. It is your responsibility to insure that children under the age of 18 or other unauthorized persons do not gain access to your firearm.

To reduce the risk of accidents involving children, unload your firearm, lock it and store the ammunition in a separate locked location. Please note that devices intended to prevent accidents - for example, cable locks, chamber plugs, etc. - may not prevent use or misuse of your firearm by a determined person.

Steel gun safes may be more appropriate to reduce the likelihood of intentional misuse of a firearm by an unauthorized child or person.

Kids are fascinated by guns. It's a natural curiosity that can have tragic consequences when not properly supervised. Store your firearms in a locked gun safe or some other location that physically bars a child from gaining access.

Ammunition should be stored and locked in a location separate from your firearms. Never leave an unsecured firearm or ammunition in a closet, dresser drawer or under the bed.

Remember, it is your responsibility to make sure that children and others unfamiliar with firearms cannot get access to your firearms and ammunition.

3. RULE: DON'T RELY ON YOUR GUN'S SAFETY. SAFETY DEVICES ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR SAFE HANDLING PROCEDURES.

Treat every gun as if it can fire at any time, whether or not there's pressure on the trigger. Your firearm has been carefully designed to maximize performance and safety. However, a gun's safety is a mechanical device and, like any mechanical device, it could fail.

Human error is a more likely reason for a gun safety to fail. By mistake, you may think the safety is on when it really isn't. Or the safety may have been disengaged without your knowledge. Or you could think your gun is unloaded when there's actually a cartridge or shell in it. A safety is not a substitute for common sense. It's merely a supplement to your proper handling of a firearm.

Don't touch the trigger on a firearm until you are ready to shoot. Keep your fingers away from the trigger when you're loading or unloading. And don't pull the trigger when the safety is engaged or positioned anywhere between safe and fire.

Read your instruction manual to understand the exact location and operation of your firearm's safety. Even when the safety is on, maintain control of your loaded firearm and control the direction of the muzzle. In other words, don't rely on your safety to justify careless handling.

If your firearm's internal mechanisms are broken or have been altered, your firearm may fire even when the safety is on. Remember, you and your safe gun handling practices are your gun's best safety.

Never rely solely on a safety device to prevent an accident. It is imperative that you know and use the safety features of the particular firearm you are handling, but accidents can best be prevented by following the safe handling procedures described in these safety rules and elsewhere in the product manual.

To further familiarize with the proper use of this or other firearms, take a Firearms Safety Course taught by a firearms use and safety procedures.



4. RULE: BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET AND WHAT'S BEYOND IT. NEVER SHOOT AT WATER OR AT A HARD SURFACE.

Shooting at the surface of water or at a rock or other hard surface increases the chance of ricochets or fragmentation of the bullet or shot, which can result in the projectile striking an unintended or peripheral target. You can't stop a shot in mid-air, so do not fire unless you know exactly where you're shot is going and what it will strike. Never fire at a sound, a movement or a patch of color. A hunter in camouflage can easily be mistaken for a target by an impulsive shooter. Before you pull the trigger, be absolutely sure of your target and what's behind it. Make sure your shot has a backstop such as a hillside or dense material like sand.

Remember, bullets can travel great distances with tremendous velocity. Know how far your shot will go if you miss your target or the bullet ricochets. If you miss your target or if the bullet penetrates the target, it is your responsibility to ensure that the shot does not cause unintended injury or damage.

5. RULE: USE PROPER AMMUNITION. ONLY USE FACTORY-LOADED, NEW AMMUNITION MANUFACTURED TO INDUSTRY SPECIFICATIONS: CIP (EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE), SAAMI (USA). BE CERTAIN THAT EACH ROUND YOU USE IS IN THE PROPER CALIBER OR GAUGE AND TYPE FOR THE PARTICULAR FIREARM.

Every firearm is designed to use a certain caliber or gauge of ammunition. Using the wrong ammunition, mixing ammunition or using improperly reloaded ammunition can cause serious personal injury or death. And it only takes one cartridge or shot shell of the incorrect caliber or gauge, or which has been improperly reloaded to destroy your firearm.

As a gun owner it's your responsibility to make sure the ammunition you use exactly matches the caliber or gauge of your gun. Refer to the instruction manual to find out the specific requirements of your firearm. Always read and heed the instructions on ammunition boxes. Confusing shells or cartridges can cause serious personal injury or death and destroy your firearm. Examine your shells and cartridges closely and use only the precise caliber or gauge for your specific firearm.

For example, suppose you accidentally loaded a 20ga. shell into a 12ga. shotgun. Because the 20ga. shell is too small for the chamber, the 20ga. shell could travel down the barrel and get lodged in the bore. If you then loaded a standard 12ga. shell behind it and fire, the 12ga. shot will slam into the lodged 20ga. shell and may cause the barrel to explode right in your hands. This is commonly called a 12/20 burst, and it can kill you.

Check all ammunition before you load it to make sure it matches your gun's requirements. Every cartridge and shell is head-stamped with its caliber or gauge for easy identification. Likewise, you'll find the caliber or gauge of your new ARMAKON firearm imprinted on the barrel.



RELOADING REQUIRES EXTRA DILIGENCE.

If you're an ammunition reloader, you are responsible for personally assuring that the loads and components of your reloaded ammunition meet your gun's factory-tested standards. Never use ammunition which has been reloaded by someone else!

Many shooters hand load as a hobby or to save money on commercial, factory made ammunition. However, it requires a thorough knowledge of reloading procedures and a deep respect for the explosive potential of gunpowder. Firearms are designed, manufactured and proof-tested to standards based on factory loaded ammunition. Hand loaded or reloaded ammunition that deviates, either intentionally or inadequately, from load or component recommendations can be very dangerous.

Reloaders must observe all possible safety precautions and practices related to the proper handling of explosives. Whether you're a seasoned reloader or just starting out, you should study the subject, watch reloading demonstrations and talk to experienced reloaders.

The first rule of reloading is to always follow the manufacturer's instructions for the components you're using. They'll tell you to follow certain guidelines. Namely:

1. Don't mix or substitute powders or primers.
2. Don't use unknown or substandard components.
3. Use only suitable components that have been factory tested by reputable ammunition, powder and bullet manufacturers.
4. Always be sure to use the manufacturer's recommended recipe when reloading.

Not following these guidelines could result in severe damage to your firearm or yourself. Dangerously high pressure and explosions can result from an overcharge of powder, use of the wrong powder, incorrect shot selection or other deviations from established reloading guidelines. Be very careful.

Primers and powders are also highly toxic and flammable. So after reloading, be sure to clean up all materials from your work area. Don't leave primer or powder spills anywhere on the floor or bench top. Dispose of all waste materials in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Finally, when reloading or hand loading concentrate on what you're doing at all times. Do not be distracted by talking to others, listening to the radio or watching TV while reloading. Never reload after or while consuming alcoholic beverages or drugs of any kind. You are working with extremely hazardous materials and you can't risk even a few seconds of distraction.

Remember, if you reload, you are the ammunition manufacturer and you are responsible for the performance and safety of your reloaded ammunition.

6. RULE: LEAD WARNING

The process of reloading exposes you to environmentally hazardous materials. Lead is the most common substance in bullets and shot. It is important to handle lead bullets and shot with extreme care. Work only in a well-ventilated area and always wash your hands after exposure and before eating. 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 (i.e. MAINTENANCE).

7. RULE: IF YOUR GUN FAILS TO FIRE WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED, HANDLE WITH CARE!

If for some reason the ammunition doesn't fire when you pull the trigger, stop and remember the first Rule - always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Keep your face away from the breech, then put the safety on, carefully open the action, unload the firearm and dispose of the cartridge safely.

Remember anytime there's a shell in the chamber, your gun is loaded and ready to use. Even if you tried to shoot and your gun didn't fire, treat your firearm as if it could still discharge.

8. RULE: ALWAYS WEAR EYE AND EAR PROTECTION WHEN SHOOTING.

Your sight and hearing risk injury from shooting and should be protected at all times. Wear protective shooting glasses to guard against falling shot, clay target chips, powder residue, ruptured cartridge cases and even twigs and branches in the field. Also be sure to wear eye protection when you're disassembling or cleaning a gun so that tensioned parts (like springs) and cleaning solvents don't come in contact with your eyes.

Continued exposure to shooting noise can permanently damage your hearing. On the range, where shooting volume is the loudest, be sure to use the maximum protection of a headset. And learn to use earplugs in the field, especially in confined locations like duck blinds.

9. RULE: BE SURE THE BARRELS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS BEFORE SHOOTING.

Before loading your gun, open the action and make sure there's no ammunition in the chamber or magazine. Check the barrel for any obstructions or debris. Even a small amount of snow, mud, excess lubricant or grease in the bore can dangerously increase pressure and cause the barrel to bulge or burst when firing. Use a cleaning rod and patch to wipe away anti-rust compounds or any other residues or obstructions in the barrel. Never try to shoot out an obstruction by loading another shell and firing!

When firing, rely on your instincts. If the noise or recoil of your firearm seems off or weak, stop everything, unload your firearm and be sure nothing is lodged in the barrel.



Remember the 12/20 burst? That's what can happen when the barrel is obstructed. So always be sure you're using the correct ammunition in your firearm and that it's free of obstructions.

10. RULE: DON'T ALTER OR MODIFY YOUR GUN AND HAVE IT SERVICED REGULARLY.

Your firearm has been designed to operate according to certain factory specifications. You'll jeopardize your safety and that of others around you by attempting to alter its trigger, safety or other mechanisms. So never alter or modify your firearm in any way. Like any mechanical device, a firearm is subject to wear. It must be maintained and periodically serviced to assure optimum safety and performance.

Don't allow anyone to service, repair or modify your ARMAKON firearm unless they are a qualified ARMAKON service facility. Consult your instruction manual for instructions on how to send your firearm to the factory or for the location of the nearest ARMAKON repair station. Store and carry your firearm so that dirt or lint does not accumulate in the working parts.

Clean and oil your firearm, following the instructions provided in this manual, after each use to prevent corrosion, damage to the barrel or accumulation of impurities which can prevent use of the gun in an emergency. Always check the barrel prior to loading to ensure that it is clean and free from obstructions. Firing against an obstruction can rupture the barrel and injure yourself or others nearby. In case you hear an unusual noise when shooting, stop firing immediately, engage the manual safety and unload the firearm.

Make sure the chamber is free from any obstruction or possible bullet blocked inside the barrel due to defective or improper ammunition. Proper cleaning and lubrication are also important to firearm maintenance and are necessary to assure accuracy, safety and reliability.

Before cleaning, always make sure that your gun is completely unloaded. And always clean the barrel from the chamber end to the muzzle when possible. Make it a practice to clean your bore every time you're going to shoot. Be sure to clean your entire gun before and after long-term storage, and no less than once a year. It's also important to clean your gun whenever it's been exposed to adverse conditions such as rain, dirt, mud, snow, and sleet or saltwater.

For safe and dependable operation of your firearm, all parts of your gun must be properly cleaned and lubricated. Periodically inspect the internal workings of your firearm to be sure they're clean and free of rust, unwanted dirt and debris.

Use recommended lubricants on your gun and do not over-lubricate. Excessive use of a non-recommended lubricant could adversely affect the function and safe operation of your firearm.

Remember, you are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearm. Failure to properly maintain your firearm can not only damage or ruin your firearm, it can expose you and others to unnecessary risks of personal injury or death. There are a wide range of firearm care products and resources on the market to help you get the best results cleaning your gun. Everything from solvents and lubricants to rods and patches. They're all available from your dealer.

OPERATING SYSTEM

The ARMSKON shotgun is a gas operated, auto loading shotgun. It is capable of shooting up to five shots (with the magazine plug removed using 1 3/4" loads) in rapid succession with each pull of the trigger. Upon firing, high pressure gas from behind the shot charge passes through two ports in the barrel, through the gas bracket and into the gas cylinder. High pressure gases force the gas piston rearward, applying pressure to the piston rod. As the piston rod moves rearward, it pushes the bolt assembly rearward, operating the action. As the bolt assembly moves rearward, it recocks the hammer and ejects the fired shell. After full rearward travel, the bolt assembly returns forward, picking up a new shell from the magazine and chambering it automatically. After the last shell has been fired, the bolt assembly locks to the rear, instead of returning forward. This facilitates speedy reloading.

NOMENCLATURE





EXTERNAL CONTROL PARTS

("Right" and "Left" refer to the shotgun as seen by a shooter holding it in the firing position)

Cross Button Safety:

Located behind the trigger on the trigger housing. When the red ring around it is visible, it means that the cross button safety is disengaged "OFF" and shotgun is ready to fire.

To engage the cross button safety, push it until the red ring disappears and it moves no longer to the safety position. Now the safety is "ON", trigger cannot be pulled and the shotgun cannot be fired.

WARNING!

1. Always keep the cross button safety ON (hereinafter will be referred as only "safety ON") until you are actually ready to fire and the muzzle is pointing at the target.
2. Make sure that you understand how all controls work before you attempt to load the shotgun.
3. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and your finger off the trigger when operating the safety. Malfunctions which may cause a shotgun to fire is engaged or disengaged are rare but can happen. Even if an accidental firing should occur, nobody will be hurt if you follow this rule.

THREE THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT SAFETIES

1. NEVER TOTALLY DEPEND ON A MECHANICAL SAFETY. It is not a substitute for proper shotgun handling. Like all mechanical devices the safety is subject to breakage or malfunction and can be defeated by wear, abuse, dirt, corrosion, incorrect assembly of the shotgun, improper adjustment or repair, or lack of maintenance.

2. NO MECHANICAL SAFETY IS "CHILDPROOF" OR "FOOLPROOF". No safety ever invented can be relied upon to prevent an accidental shooting by a determined child or a grownup idiot "playing" with a shotgun.

3. TREAT EVERY SHOTGUN AS IF YOU EXPECT ITS MECHANICAL SAFETY NOT TO WORK. You will be astounded at how cautious you become, and how little tolerance you will have for the complacency of others.

Action Release Control:

The action lock lever is located on the left side of the trigger housing just rearward of the trigger guard. The action lock lever allows the action to be unlocked and opened for inspection or unloading without pulling the trigger. The action may be opened by depressing the lever and pulling the forearm rearward. (1)

NOTE: During firing, the action unlocks automatically after the hammer falls and the action can be cycled without depressing the action lever.

Carrier: Located on the underside of the receiver, in front of the trigger guard. Carrier is pushed into the receiver for loading the shotgun.

Trigger: Located in the trigger guard. When the shotgun is loaded, the safety disengaged, and the trigger pulled, shotgun will fire.



Magazine Cap: Located in front of the forearm and under the barrel. It is screwed (clock-wise) over the magazine tube to keep the forearm and barrel properly in place.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Your new pump action shotgun is packed dismounted in its box, i.e. barrel is separated from the stock-receiver-forearm assembly. To attach the barrel, first remove all parts from the plastic bags. Before proceeding with the assembly of the shotgun, carefully check the "Nomenclature" and read "Safety Measures " sections.

WARNING!

Before assembling the shotgun, check the barrel. Bore and cartridge chamber must be clean and there should no obstructions in them.

Assemble the shotgun as follows:

- Unscrew the magazine cap (counter-clockwise) and remove it from the magazine tube.
- Insert the barrel extension into the receiver. While doing this, be sure the barrel extension seats between the bolt and the receiver and barrel port ring is aligned with the magazine tube. Continue to slide the barrel into the receiver until the barrel extension seats completely inside the receiver. (2)
- Screw the magazine cap (clock-wise) so that the forearm and barrel are held properly in place. The shotgun is now assembled and ready for use.

Magazine Plug:

Magazine plug when assembled decreases the capacity of the shotgun to 2+1 for safety reasons or for the regulations varying from country to country.

PS. magazine plug is optional. Consult your dealer about your country's laws regarding use of this.

It is recommended to have your migrator) magazine plug assembled by a qualified gunsmith.

Assemble the magazine plug as follows:

- Unscrew the magazine cap.
- Insert the polymer rod, making sure the head is centered in the end of the magazine tube.
- Replace the magazine cap. To remove the plug, reverse the procedure above.

WARNING!

IF

1. Bolt does not slide forward
2. There is a gap between fore-end and receiver
3. Barrel extension protrudes from the receiver,

That means you have not assembled the shotgun properly. In such a case, immediately reverse assembly procedures and reassemble your shotgun making sure that the barrel is completely inserted into the receiver, fore-end is completely in place and there are no gaps. If you still cannot assemble the shotgun properly take it to a qualified gunsmith for help.



**After you assembled your shotgun or if you are taking it to a gunsmith for help, make sure that you keep the safety "ON".

NOTE: To disassemble the shotgun, reverse the above assembly procedure. To disassemble the bolt; slide the bolt and the action bar forward and remove them from the magazine tube-receiver assembly after the barrel is removed. While doing this, be careful since the bolt may fall from the action bar. Therefore keep the bolt up during this operation. Then the bolt can be easily removed from the action bar with your hand.

LOADING THE SHOTGUN

WARNING!

- Always keep your fingers away from the trigger if you do not intend to fire.
- Always check cartridge chamber, magazine tube and receiver to see that the shotgun is not already loaded.
- After you load the shotgun, always point the barrel in a safe direction before you aim at your safe intended target.
- Always use the correct ammo for which your shotgun is chambered.
- Always keep the safety 'ON' while loading your shotgun. Load the shotgun as follows:
 - Put the safety 'ON' if it is disengaged.
 - Pull the forearm fully backwards and insert the first round through the ejection port into the cartridge chamber. (3)
 - Turn the shotgun upside down so that the trigger is facing you. By depressing the carrier, into the magazine tube until the last cartridge engages the stop tooth. (4)

WARNING!

Shotgun is now loaded and ready to be fired.

To fire; aim at your intended safe target, disengage safety and pull the trigger, (first see Firing section) after firing cartridge, the forearm should be pulled fully backwards to feed the next round from the magazine tube to the cartridge chamber. When the last round is fired no cartridge will be fed from the magazine tube, but never rely on this and check the cartridge chamber and magazine tube to assure that they are empty

FIRING THE SHOTGUN

WARNING!

- When pumping and firing, keep your fingers and other objects away from the path of the bolt since it moves back and forward with considerable force and velocity.



- Keep the safety 'ON' until you are actually ready to fire and aimed at your safe intended target.
- You need to pump the shotgun each time you fire to feed the next round from the magazine tube to the cartridge chamber.

Fire with your shotgun as follows;

- Engage safety and load your shotgun, (see loading section)
- Pump the shotgun by pulling the forearm fully backwards.
- Wear eye and ear protection, and aim at your safe intended target.
- Disengage safety and get ready for shooting.
- Press the trigger and the shotgun will fire.
- To fire the next round, pump the shotgun by grasping the forearm and pulling it fully backwards, so the next round is fed to the cartridge chamber.

It is not uncommon while loading or firing any pump action shotgun to experience a malfunction in which an unfired or fired cartridge case becomes jammed between the bolt and the barrel. Clear such a stoppage as follows. Point the muzzle in a safe direction. Put the safety "ON". If possible, engage the action release control button to prevent the next cartridge in the magazine from being released and adding to the jam. Pull back the bolt and hold or lock it to the rear. The jammed cartridge or case can then be removed by shaking it out, or picking it out with your fingers.

WARNING!

If the trigger is pulled and a "click" is heard but a chambered cartridge fails to fire, follow the below instruction.

1. Point the shotgun in a safe direction.
2. Engage safety.
3. Wait 30 seconds.
4. Eject the cartridge from the chamber by pressing the action release button and by pulling the forend backward. Examine the cartridge primer. If it has been deeply indented by the firing pin, the cartridge is defective. If it has been indented lightly or not at all, rechamber the cartridge and try again.
5. If still it does not fire, unload the shotgun and take it to a qualified gunsmith.

• When you are firing, if you notice that the sound of any cartridge is considerably louder or softer than the previous one, stop firing and do not load the shotgun anymore. In such a case, follow the below instruction.

1. Point the shotgun in a safe direction.
2. Engage safety.
3. Follow the instructions in the "unloading section" and unload the shotgun completely.
4. With the shotgun unloaded, check the barrel for blockage or damage. If you notice any damage or malfunction in the shotgun take it to a qualified gunsmith.

USE OF THE "CHOKES" (for models equipped with mobile chokes only)

There are 5 different screw-in (inner) chokes that can be used on your shotgun.

- F (Full /)
- IM (Improved Modified //)
- M (Modified ///)
- IC (Improved Cylinder ////)
- Cyl-Skeet (Cylinder-Skeet /////)

Your shotgun is packed with either 3-choke system or 5-choke system. Most common and preferred 3-choke system is F, M, IC chokes. However different combination 3-choke systems are possible depending on the requirements of different countries.

5. Choke system contains all the inner chokes being F, IM, M, IC, Cyl-Skeet. Check the number and markings on the chokes to find out the inner choke configuration of your shotgun. All screw-in (inner) chokes have one, two, three, four or five notches, which indicate the type of the screw-in choke, i.e. F choke has one, IM has two, M has three, 1C has four and Cyl-Skeet has five notches. Please also check the markings on chokes.

NOTE: M, IC and Cyl-Skeet choke tubes are good for steel shot. F & IM choke tubes are for lead shot only.

Chooke	Constriction (12 Gauge)	Pattern Percentage
Cylinder - Skeet	0 - 0.005" (0 - 0.12 mm)	40% - 53%
Improved Cylinder	0.010" (0.25 mm)	57%
Modified	0.020" (0.50mm)	67%
Improved Modified	0.030" (0.75 mm)	73%
Full	0.040" (1.0 mm)	75%

Above table shows the constriction & pattern percentage versus inner chokes. Pattern percentages are taken at a distance of 36.5meters (40 yards). The number of pellets striking within a 76mm (30 inch) circle, drawn so as to encompass as many pellet holes as possible, is counted and compared with the number of pellets contained in an identical unfired shell. The result is expressed as a percentage.

As can be seen from above table Full inner choke has the most accuracy and accuracy decreases from Full to Cyl-Skeet inner choke which has the least accuracy. Expansion of the shot pellets within a distance is the least in full inner choke and it is the most in Cylinder-Skeet inner choke.

WARNING!

- Make sure the shotgun is unloaded and the safety "ON" before you assemble/disassemble the chokes.
- Under safety conditions (cartridge chamber empty, receiver empty, magazine tube empty, safety engaged), check whether the choke worked loose during use. In such a case, the choke must be tightened to the end by means of the choke wrench.

- When no more cartridges are ejected from the magazine tube, visually check to assure the magazine tube and receiver are empty, and pull the forearm rearward enough to see and make sure that the cartridge chamber is empty.

CARE, CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

WARNING!

Before cleaning or lubricating the shotgun make sure it is unloaded and the safety 'ON'. Disassemble, clean and lubricate the shotgun when grease, dirt or powder fouling accumulates in the barrel and action. To avoid rust and corrosion, clean and lubricate after each use.

Materials and equipment necessary for cleaning and lubrication;

- Cleaning rod
- Cotton bore patches
- Brass bore brush
- Powder solvent
- Small soft brush
- Good quality shotgun oil
- After use, to remove any powder and lead residue in the bore, scrub the barrel and chamber using the bore brush with powder solvent. Then swab the bore and the chamber with shotgun oiled cotton patches to protect from rust and corrosion.
- After a high number of shots (about 500 shots), disassemble the bolt assembly and clean it with a soft brush and shotgun oil. Then dry it carefully with a soft cloth and oil the parts lightly.
- Clean the outside of the magazine tube with a shotgun oiled soft cloth and then dry it with a soft cloth and oil the parts lightly.
- Any powder on the chamber, barrel, etc. can be cleaned with a brush and powder solvent.
- All external surfaces should be wiped down with light coat of rust preventative.
- Avoid using too much solvent for bore cleaning, since prolonged contact may damage the finish of the shotgun. Make sure to wipe away all the excess solvent and lubricant.

STORAGE

Clean thoroughly and oil your gun before storage. Store the gun in a case to prevent scratches and dents. Store your firearm in a dry place to prevent corrosion. Store the gun away from children and in a place where it cannot be obtained by those unauthorized to use it. Always store gun unloaded and separately from any ammunition.



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL 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 injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

PARTS

To order parts, please be ready with the following information:

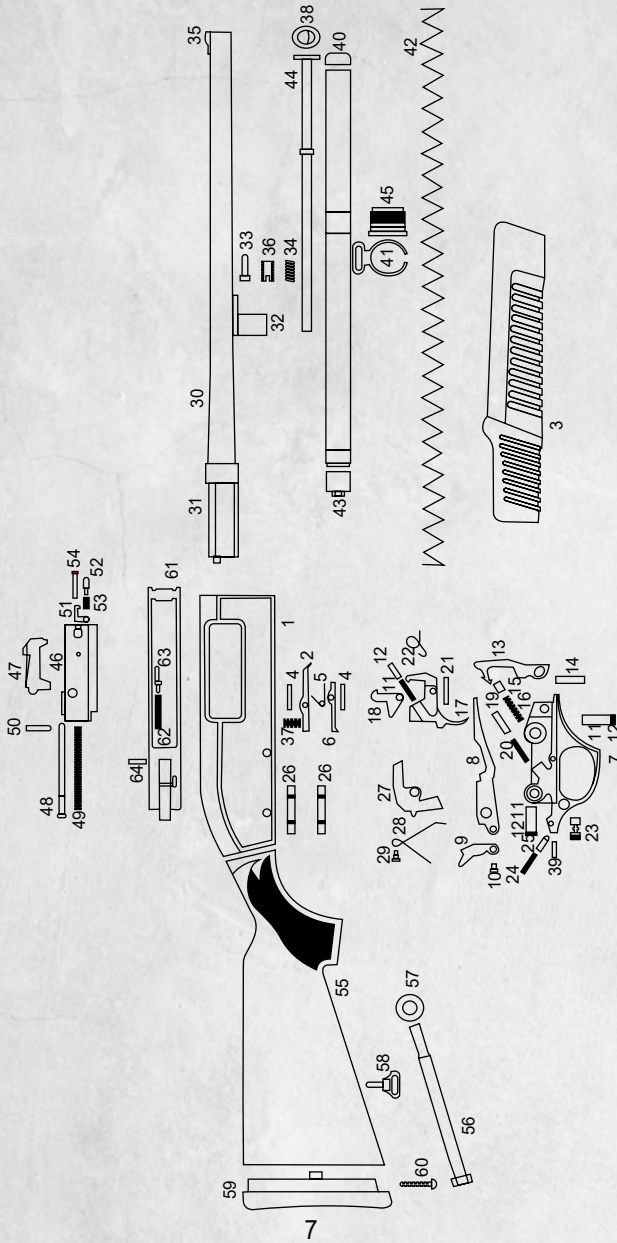
Your name, address, telephone number, firearm serial number, make and model and payment information.

**Call ARMAKON SAVUNMA SAN. TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.
at +90 332 606 01 16
THANK YOU**

Thank you for purchasing a ARMAKON shotgun. We are sure this gun will bring you years of hunting and/or shooting pleasure. Your satisfaction is the key to our success.

Please let us know if we can be of service and relay any observations about your guns performance or appearance.

For your questions or comments please send e mail to:
info@armakondence.com.tr



EXPLODED DIAGRAM

NO	PART NAME	NO	PART NAME
1	Receiver	33	Pump Ring Pin
2	Carrier Latch	34	Pump Ring Spring
3	Fore-End	35	Bead
4	Carrier Latch Pin	36	Pump Ring Screw
5	Cartridge Holder Spring	37	Metal Holder Spring
6	Cartridge Holder	38	Plug Cap
7	Trigger Group	39	Safety Pin
8	Cartridge Carrier	40	Magazine Upper Cap
9	Cartridge Lifter	41	Sling Swivel
10	Cartridge Lifter Pin	42	Magazine Spring
11	Internal Safety Spring	43	Cartridge Ejector Plug
12	Internal Safety Spring Case	44	Plug
13	Hammer	45	Magazine Bolt Cap
14	Hammer Pin	46	Bolt Action
15	Hammer Pin Capsule	47	Locking Block
16	Hammer Spring	48	Firing Pin
17	Trigger	49	Firing Pin Spring
18	Internal Safety	50	Firing Pin Holder
19	Internal Safety Capsule	51	Extractor
20	Internal Safety Spring	52	Extractor Pin
21	Trigger Pin	53	Extractor Spring
22	Trigger Spring	54	Extractor Spring Pin
23	Safety	55	Grip
24	Safety Spring	56	Heat Shield
25	Safety Capsule	57	Heat Shield Screw
26	Capsule Pin	58	Sling Swivel
27	Unloading Latch	59	Grip Key
28	Unloading Latch Spring	60	Grip Screw
29	Unloading Latch Spring Screw	61	Sliding Bar
30	Barrel	62	Sliding Bar Spring
31	Barrel Lug	63	Sliding Bar Pin
32	Pump Ring	64	Sliding Bar Riveting Pin



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