INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CZ Mod. 58

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Before handling the firearm read this manual carefully and observe the following safety instructions.

Improper and careless handling of the firearm could result in unintentional discharge and could cause injury, death or damage to property. Unauthorized modifications or adjustments, corrosion, or the use of non-standard or damaged ammunition can cause the same consequences. In such cases, the manufacturer shall not be held responsible in any manner whatsoever for the resultant consequences.

Before leaving the factory this firearm was tested, carefully inspected, and packed. CZ cannot accept responsibility for product handling while in transit, or upon leaving the factory. Therefore, please examine this firearm carefully at the time of purchase to ensure that it is unloaded and undamaged. This instruction manual should always accompany this firearm, even when loaned, sold or given.

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SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Always follow the safety instructions for your own safety and the safety of others.

1. Always handle your firearm as if it were loaded.
2. Never point your firearm at anything you do not intend to shoot.
3. Never take anyone's word that a firearm is unloaded.
4. Always make sure that your firearm is not loaded before laying it down, or handing it to another person.
5. Always store your firearm unloaded with the striking mechanism released.
6. Never abuse your firearm by using it for any purpose other than shooting.
7. Never leave the firearm cocked and ready to fire unattended.
8. Before loading your firearm ensure that the barrel bore, chamber, and action are clean and clear of obstructions. After shooting, clean a dirtied firearm as soon as possible.
9. Always use only clean, dry, original high quality commercially manufactured ammunition, which is appropriate to the calibre of your firearm.
10. Never drink alcoholic beverages or take drugs before or during shooting.
11. If possible wear both safety glasses and ear protection when shooting.
12. Always keep the safety on when the firearm is loaded and cocked, until you are ready to fire.
13. Always keep clear of, and keep others clear of the ejection port.
14. Never squeeze the trigger or put your finger in the trigger guard until you are aiming at a target and ready to shoot.
15. Always be absolutely sure of your target, and the area behind it, before you squeeze the trigger. A bullet could travel through or past your target up to several hundreds of meters.
16. Never shoot at a hard surface such as rock, or a liquid surface such as water.
17. Never fire your firearm near an animal unless it is trained to accept the noise.

18. Never indulge in “horseplay” while holding your firearm.
19. Failure to fire: always hold the firearm, keeping it pointed towards the target, or a safe open area and wait 30 seconds when the firearm fails to fire. If a hangfire (slow ignition) has occurred, the round will fire within 30 seconds. If the round does not fire, remove the magazine, eject the round and examine the primer; if the firing pin indent on the primer is light, or off centre, or non-existent, have the firearm examined by a competent gunsmith.
20. Always make sure your firearm is not loaded before cleaning, storing or travelling.
21. Always keep and store your firearm and ammunition in separate locked receptacles out of the reach and sight of children and untrained people.
22. Never alter any parts of your firearm as the safety and proper function of your firearm could be seriously compromised.
23. Always be aware that corrosion, use of damaged ammunition, dropping the firearm on hard surfaces or other “coarse treatment” could cause damage you may not see. If something like this happens, have the firearm examined and tested by a competent gunsmith.

FIREARM DESCRIPTION AND TERMINOLOGY

Nomenclatures of all Model 58 Automatic Rifle parts are presented in the section *Illustration and List of Parts.*

Model 58 Automatic Rifle in cal. 7,62 x 39 mm is a weapon of an individual intended for annihilation of enemy manpower by firing, by means of stock or bayonet, especially in hand-to-hand fighting. The rifle is designed for Mod. 43 cartridge.

The bolt operation is actuated by ignited powder charge combustion resulting in pressure on the piston from gases generated in the barrel. The portion of gases is tapped off into the gas cylinder, and with the pressure exerted on the piston head drives the breech block carrier rearwards. At the end of the breech block carrier travel the compressed return spring forces the bolt and breech carrier to move forward to its initial position.

The automatic rifle is made in the version with wooden stock under denomination Mod. 58 P Automatic Rifle or in the version with folding stock under denomination Mod. 58 V Automatic Rifle.

The fire can be conducted in single shots or in bursts and that both with the use of sights applying any position of the shooter utilising rests or without rests and from the hip in the course of march without any halt. The weapon is fed from a magazine with a 30 cartridge capacity. When the last cartridge from the magazine is fired, the bolt will remain locked open. The firing is efficient up to 600 metres at ground targets, and as for the targets in the air it is efficient up to 500 meters in single shots and up to 400 meters in bursts. As for group targets, the firing is efficient up to a range of 800 meters.

The Mod. 58 Automatic Rifle is of simple design and is easy to operate and thus ever-ready for immediate use. The weight and dimensions of this automatic rifle facilitate successful use especially at trenches, communication trenches, settlements, mountains, woods and the like.

When properly maintained and used, its firing performance and properties remain reliable and safe even under adverse conditions. No tools are needed when stripping/disassembling this automatic rifle for cleaning and preserving.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Ammunition

Use only factory-manufactured standard ammunition of an appropriate caliber, which is in compliance with CIP regulations (International Proof Commission for Firearms), or SAAMI (Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute Inc. of the United States). The use of other cartridges could damage the firearm or cause malfunctions or injury to the shooter.

Stock Unfolding

Grasp from below the automatic rifle handguard with your left hand. Place your right hand thumb on the bolt cover and with the right hand index finger press the folding stock pawl stud up to the stop. Inclining the weapon unfold the stock arm to the right, release the stud and continue the right-hand unfolding till the stock pawl lug audibly snaps in the cut-out of the stock arm front head.

Stock Folding

Hold the automatic rifle by the left hand at the fore-end from below and place the right hand on the stock arm from the left side. Rest the right hand finger against receiver cover and using index finger press the stud up to stop. Using the right hand continue in folding the stock to the right-hand side of the receiver until the folding stock pawl lug audibly snaps in the cut-out on the front head of the stock arm.

Removal of the Magazine

Grasp the automatic rifle with the right hand at the pistol grip and using the left hand hold the front wall of the magazine. Place the left hand thumb on the magazine catch and press it forward (Fig. 2). At the same time tilt magazine forwards in the direction of barrel, and take it out from the magazine well in the receiver.

Magazine Loading

With the open end uppermost, grasp the magazine in one hand. Place a cartridge on the magazine follower with its head towards the rear flat edge of the magazine and press it down until the cartridge is caught under magazine retaining lips (Fig. 3). Place the next cartridge on top of the previous cartridge and slide in the manner as described above.

Rifle Loading

ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE RIFLE IS POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION WHEN LOADING!

Grip the rifle with the right hand by its pistol grip and using left hand insert a loaded magazine into magazine well located at the bottom of the receiver. Firstly engage the front lugs, located near the mouth of the magazine, with the recess at the front wall of the magazine well in the receiver. Then tilt the magazine rearwards pushing it home into magazine well until the magazine catch projection audibly engages with the lug located at the rear rim near the mouth of the magazine. Afterward grasp the rifle from below with your left hand by the fore-end and place the other hand on cocking handle of the bolt carrier. Pull cocking handle to the rear up to stop and then release it (Fig. 4). The rifle is now ready to fire. If you do not intend to fire immediately, ensure the firearm safety as described below in the section *The Safety and its Operation*.

Semiautomatic Fire

Semiautomatic fire can be initiated after shifting the safety-selector lever to its “1” position, i.e. rearwards. After pressing the trigger a single cartridge is discharged. The next cartridge is fired after the trigger is released and pressed again.

Automatic Fire

For fully automatic fire (short - 3 to 4 shots, long - 10 to 30 shots), it is necessary to change the safety selector position to “30” i.e. forwards. If the automatic rifle is loaded, and the magazine holds a sufficient number of cartridges, then firing can be initiated at any time by pressing the trigger, and interrupted by releasing the trigger. The length of the burst depends on how long the trigger is depressed, and can be from 2 cartridges up to the full capacity of the magazine.

Reloading During Shooting

When the last cartridge has been fired, the bolt stays in its rear (locked open position). Remove the emptied magazine and replace it with a loaded one. Partially retract the bolt, and release it to snap forward. The rifle is loaded again, and ready to fire.

The Safety-Selector and its Operation

Rotate the safety-selector lever perpendicularly downwards. This prevents discharge of the cartridge as the firing pin is blocked and cannot be released. This method of putting the safety-selector lever to Safety-On position does not preclude any standard operation of other parts of the bolt except the striker, so it is possible to load or unload the cartridge from the cartridge chamber.

Unloading the Rifle

ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE RIFLE IS POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION!

In the case that the last cartridge from the magazine has not been fired proceed as follows:

- Shift the safety-selector lever to “Safety-On” position
- Remove the magazine
- Manually retract the bolt up to the stop thus unloading the cartridge from the cartridge chamber
- Shift the safety-selector to position marked „30“, i.e. forwards
- Cock the bolt using bolt carrier handle up to the stop
- While keeping the trigger pressed release the bolt to snap forward, this operation disengages firing pin and its spring
- Put the automatic rifle again to “Safety-On” mode

In the case that the last cartridge from the magazine has been fired and the bolt is locked open in its rear position then proceed as follows:

- Remove the magazine
- Shift the safety-selector to position marked „30“
- Cock the bolt using bolt carrier handle up to the stop
- While keeping the trigger pressed release the bolt to snap forward, this operation disengages firing pin and its spring
- Put the automatic rifle again to “Safety-On” mode

Sight Adjustment

The tangent rear sight can be adjusted after depressing the rear sight locking piece and shifting the slide to desired range determined by the lines 1 up to 8, which denominate range of fire in hundreds of meters (Fig. 5). Besides this the left sight of the rear sight leaf is marked by letter „U“ (universal), for shooting at moving targets and night combat at ranges up to 300 meters.

The front sight can be adjusted for elevation and windage by the degree of screwing it into the front sight peg. The front sight rack features in its front face semicircular recess, which exposes middle portion of the front sight pin. The front sight pin and the rack wall recess are provided with two sighting-in lines. When these two lines are just opposite then it indicates the correct windage position of the front sight. The correct front sight position regarding elevation is secured by the drop of nitro-paint applied to the face of the front sight and its rack. Screwing up (screwing down) the front sight, change in the height by 1 thread (0,5 mm) or shifting the front sight pin to the side by 0,5 mm shifts the mean point of impact by 14 cm at 100 meters.

Bayonet Installation and Removal

Grip the bayonet with your left hand by the handle and put it from below onto rails located on the rack and slide it to the rear until the bayonet catch engages into slot at the rack. Before bayonet removal press the catch sited at the left side of the bayonet and subsequently slide the bayonet off the rifle.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Stripping for Cleaning - Disassembly

1. POINT YOUR RIFLE IN A SAFE DIRECTION!
2. Remove the magazine.
3. Grasp the rifle by the receiver from below and using your right hand thumb depress from the left side the protruding end of receiver cover pin. Then grasp by the right-hand thumb and index finger the knurled head of the pin and pull the pin out to the right until an audible click is heard.
4. Place the right hand thumb against the rear wall of receiver cover. Using the right-hand thumb forward and upward pressure slid the return mechanism out from the receiver (Fig. 6). Grasp the receiver cover and pulling it to the rear remove the whole return mechanism out from the rifle.
5. Using cocking handle retract the bolt to the rear up to stop and then lift it up slightly. Once the front part of the bolt is sufficiently lifted up above the receiver place the right-hand fingers under the bolt griping the bolt in the palm and take it out from the receiver.
6. Take the bolt into your left hand and grasp the striker-hammer by the head. Rotate the hammer-striker counterclockwise and withdraw to the rear from the breech block carrier (Fig. 7). Projection in the bolt breech carrier must go through cross groove into adjoining concomitant groove at the striker.
7. Retract the breech block to the rear and take it out from carrier in downward direction (Fig. 8).
8. Remove the bolt lock from the breech block by tilting it upwards (Fig. 9).
9. Employing the right-hand thumb press from the left side projecting part of the handguard pin. Then grasp by right-hand thumb and index finger the knurled head of the pin and pull the pin out to the right until an audible click is heard.
10. Using your right-hand remove handguard by lifting up its rear portion and withdrawing it to the rear.
11. Using your left-hand grasp the rifle from below by the fore-end. Grasp the piston with your right hand and press it rearward against the force of piston's return spring. Then tilt the piston upwards away from piston cylinder and pull the piston out by pulling it at an angle forwards sliding it out from the opening at the rear sight base (Fig. 10). If the piston spring has not been shifted out together with the piston, remove it at the direction of the piston's rear end.

CAUTION:

No further disassembly is needed for routine maintenance and preserving. Never attempt to disassemble your automatic rifle further. If you assume that your automatic rifle requires adjustment or repair, then entrust this task to a competent gunsmith.

Assembling the Rifle

1. Using your left-hand grasp the rifle from below by the fore-end. Grasp the piston with the slipped-over spring and insert its cylindrical part downwards up to stop into opening of the rear sight base. Tilt the piston head to the cylindrical seat of the gas cylinder and release the piston. Under the spring pressure the piston will be shifted to its front position.
2. Make the tips of handguard front joiner snap in the grooves on the gas adapter and tilt the handguard down. Insert handguard pin completely to the left thus securing handguard against any inadvertent release.
3. Place the breech lock into seating at the breech block. Put the breech block in recess sited at breech block carrier near the bridge, whereupon shift it forwards to engage the grooves in the carrier. Shift the striker-hammer partially in the breech block carrier so that the witness marks on the striker-hammer and the rear wall of the breech block carrier are oriented opposite to each other (Fig. 11). Then turn the striker-hammer by the full length of the witness mark to the right and insert it into striker-hammer carrier up to stop.
4. Grasp the assembled bolt by the right hand with thumb placed against the rear face of breech block carrier and the middle finger against the front face. Using left hand hold the rifle from below by the receiver with muzzle slightly inclined to the ground. Insert the bolt from above in the rear part of the receiver. Slid the inserted bolt as far as the extreme front position, whereby the striker-hammer remains retained by the left-hand catch of striker (Fig. 12).

5. First of all, insert the striker-hammer spring (operating spring) partially in the cavity of striker and then the return spring in the opening of breech block carrier (Fig. 13). Shift the Safety-Selector lever to position „1“ or „30“ and squeeze the trigger. This releases the striker-hammer from the left-hand catch and return mechanism can be moved forwards without any resistance. Pull the front part of the cover under to engage the grooves in the carrier and by pushing forwards and downwards slid the projection of base in the recess in the rear part of the receiver (Fig. 14). Subsequently lock the return mechanism by inserting receiver cover pin until an audible click is heard. If the striker-hammer is not released by squeezing the trigger then it means that the breech block carrier is not in the extreme front position and the striker is held by the right hand catch.

Assembled Rifle Inspection

When inspecting assembled rifle it is necessary to check

- Function of the bolt
- Function of the trigger unit
- Correctness of the rear sight and front sight
- Fixing of the bayonet
- Function of the shoulder rest

Function of the bolt: On cocking the movement of parts and components must be smooth without any hitch or sticking with a considerable resistance of the return spring. The bolt when released must move vigorously in the forward direction, while the breech block carrier must run as far as its extreme front position and lean against the face of casing. When the empty magazine is inserted into the rifle then the bolt catch must intercept the bolt in its forward movement in the locked open position. Correctness of feeding, extracting and ejecting is verified by manual cycling of the bolt while using a magazine loaded with dummy cartridges. In this way also the function of the magazine and magazine catch is checked. The magazine catch lug must audibly snap in behind the projection at the rear edge near the magazine mouth. Without depressing the magazine catch the magazine shall not be free to be removed. After checking the bolt function the striker-hammer spring must not remain depressed (under tension).

Function of the trigger unit: Must be carried out with dummy cartridges only! Dry fire is not allowed! Shift the safety-selector lever to position „1“ or „30“ and repeatedly by hand insert dummy cartridge into the cartridge chamber. The striker-hammer must be released when the trigger is squeezed and striker-hammer impact on the firing pin must be clearly audible. If the safety-selector lever is set to the “Safety-On” position, i.e. downwards, the striker-hammer must not be released by squeezing the trigger. The safety-selector lever must manifest positive positioning accompanied by an audible click when desired position is reached. A certain force must be exerted for changing of safety-selector lever position.

Correctness of the rear sight and front sight: It is necessary to check whether the rear sight leaf has no lateral play and if it is not bent. If the rear sight locking piece is depressed then the rear sight slide shall move easily along the leaf and in all its positions must be forced down to the rear sight ramp by the force the rear sight spring. The locking piece lug must properly engage into all notches of the rear sight leaf. As to the front sight it is necessary to check whether the front sight is not damaged and whether zeroing lines are aligned and if the elevation setting is not displaced (this could be found out from the integrity red nitro-lacquer drop inside the front sight cover).

Fixing of the bayonet: The bayonet when fixed to the rifle must not wobble too much or move in the longitudinal direction.

Function of the shoulder rest: For the rifles in retractable shoulder rest version check whether shoulder rest is locked in the folded position. When the shoulder rest is unfolded it must be steady and must not wobble too much. After depressing the folding shoulder rest stud the shoulder rest unfolding and folding shall be light and smooth.

Accessories Inspection

When inspecting accessories check the following

Magazine pouch:

- whether impregnated canvas is not in some spots worn through and soiled
- if the side pocket and its over-flap with its buttoning-hole are not ripped off
- whether the compartments in pouch or leather bordering are not ripped off
- whether the button and buttoning-hole are not plucked off

Magazine:

- whether the follower, mouth and walls are not damaged
- if the magazine spring has the correct tension and shows no fatigue
- function of the follower: load the magazine with 8 to 10 dummy cartridges and insert the magazine into assembled rifle. Using cocking handle retract the bolt to the rear and let it snap forward. Repeat this procedure until all cartridges are cleared from the magazine. The breech block must each time insert a cartridge into chamber and in the course of rearward movement extract it and eject out of the receiver.
- whether the magazine floor plate is firmly secured by the lock

Bayonet with scabbard:

- if the bayonet can be easily fixed and removed
- whether it wobbles in its rail sited at the bottom of the front sight support and if it has no play in longitudinal direction
- whether the bayonet surface is not battered and worn
- whether the bayonet scabbard is not split at the seams or ripped
- if the strap and button correctly secure this bayonet against falling out of the scabbard

Unified sling designed for small arms:

- if it is not smeared by grease, worn and frayed

Cleaning rod:

- whether the cleaning rod parts are not bent, contorted and their threads damaged or broken off
- if the both parts of the cleaning rod can be correctly screwed into each other in the one unit
- if there are no sharp edges/burrs at the place of screwed parts contact
- whether the screwed rod is straight and not wobbling

Oakum holder:

- if can be screwed onto cleaning rod or to oil can
- if it is concentric with cleaning rod
- whether the oakum holder ribs do not have cracks and burrs

Hairbrush:

- if it can be screwed properly onto cleaning rod or to the oil-can plug
- whether the wire with hairs is not loose at the brush neck
- if it is not bent, broken or burred
- whether the hairbrush is not soiled or worn too much or as case may be fallen out

Muzzle cap:

- if the hole at the muzzle cap is not worn in such an extent that in the course of cleaning the cleaning rod could damage the bore near the muzzle
- whether it can be easily attached to the thread protection

Oil can:

- if it is filled with oil
- whether the plug is in good order and if there is no leakage
- whether the hairbrush, oakum holder or cleaning rod can be screwed onto plug

Front sight wrench:

- whether it is not bent or broken

For all these accessories parts check whether their surface protection is not damaged and if they are not corroded.

Cleaning the Rifle

Clean the rifle

- Each time you use it
- If you get your automatic rifle wet
- As soon as possible after shooting
- At least once a year in a temperate climate
- As often as once a month in a tropical climate, or other demanding environments

Cleaning and Materials Used

- clean fine cloth/swab suitable for cleaning and lubricating of parts and components
- roughly comb hemp oakum without chaff (only for barrel bore cleaning)
- cleaning gun oil for preparing of water emulsion by mixing on part of cleaning gun oil with three parts of water for solving dirt and fouling on the parts exposed to propellant generated gases (barrel bore, bolt, piston)
- water solution of SOD cleaning agent is used as a substitute for cleaning gun oil outside cold weather season. The solution is prepared by solving bag contents (16 g) at one litre of water.
- paraffin oil for lightening is used for solving and washing of hardened old lubricants (P vaseline), fouling and corrosion. After using the paraffin oil the parts must be carefully wiped dry with an oakum and then by dry clean cloth followed by preserving.
- Hairbrush (included in accessories)

Cleaning the Barrel Bore and the Cartridge Chamber

The barrel bore shall be cleaned from the side of the muzzle. For doing this it is necessary to screw both parts of cleaning rod and oakum holder together (Fig. 15). Slid the muzzle protection over cleaning rod. Insert the cleaning rod end with annular groove into longitudinal opening of at the unscrewed oil-can plug and secure it with front sight wrench, which is put through transversal opening in the oil-can plug. Wind a layer of oakum round the oakum holder so that it could pass through the bore with a slight resistance in order that it fills the grooves well. Then dip oakum in cleaning gun oil emulsion or to water solution of SOD cleaning agent and insert oakum holder with wrap around oakum in the barrel bore and thoroughly scrub in the direction from the muzzle. Slid muzzle cap over muzzle thread protection and rotate in such a way that the muzzle thread protection lock is engaged in cut-out of the muzzle cap.

Grasp the cleaning rod by the front sight wrench and plug and push-pull the cleaning rod with its attachment continuously without any undue force seven or ten times through the whole length of the bore. After this remove the muzzle cap, pull the cleaning rod out and replace the oakum; dip it again in the cleaning agent and again draw several times the cleaning rod through the bore. Then remove emulsion off the cleaning rod and the oakum holder, and push-pull a dry clean cloth through. Repeat cleaning with the cloth a few times if the cloth shows some spots from corrosion, powder residues or fouling. If the cleaning cloth do not come out clean even after repeated wiping then it is necessary to repeat cleaning using oakum and SOD cleaning agent and then again wipe the barrel bore dry with clean cloth. When the last cloth comes out without any traces showing residues of fouling or corrosion then clean the cartridge chamber.

For cartridge chamber and piston cylinder cleaning is the oakum holder screwed into the transverse opening of the oil-can plug from the threadless side of the opening. The cartridge chamber is then cleaned in the same way as the barrel bore, at which the oil-can when in vertical position serves as oakum holder handle.

Cleaning of Other Rifle Parts

Piston cylinder scrub with oakum wetted with SOD cleaning agent and then wipe dry. Perform cleaning procedure till all firing residues and/or fouling are removed. Piston cylinder wiped dry is preserved with a thin film of P vaseline.

When cleaning the *piston,* it is necessary to pay attention to removing fouling or other deposits from the circumferential groove on its head. After washing over in cleaning agent the piston shall be wiped with oakum. After removing fouling or other deposits and dirt the piston shall be wiped dry and preserved with a thin film of P vaseline.

Receiver, bolt and the non-disassembled *trigger unit, rear sight and return mechanism* shall be cleaned using wooden sticks with wound-up cloth wetted with cleaning gun oil. Openings, grooves, cut-outs and recesses are cleaned using pointed wood sticks. After cleaning the parts and components shall be wiped dry using a clean cloth and then preserved with P vaseline. It shall be also checked whether after cleaning of the non-disassembled trigger unit are the positions of trigger unit parts correct, especially trigger unit spring legs.

The components which are badly fouled with powder combustion residues may be immersed in the cleaning solution for a time of 30 min. at most, as the longer time is not purposeful. Remnants of cleaning solution shall be carefully removed. Never leave any gun cleaning solution or its emulsion at the barrel bore.

The wooden parts of the rifle, i.e. the *stock, pistol grip and fore-end,* shall be wiped with a lightly oil soaked cloth and then wipe dry with clean dry cloth. From time to time apply light impregnation using wood (linseed) oil.

Lacquered parts of the rifle, such as the external surface of the barrel, receiver, trigger guard, receiver cover and buttplate are not preserved but rubbed with grease cloth and then using clean dry cloth wiped.

In the winter season use only paraffin oil when temperatures go below -2° C (28°F).

Preserving

Preserving Material Used

- preserving vaseline designated as P for the rifle metal parts protection. This vaseline is applied for the whole year provided that the temperature is not below -10°C (14°F). Vaseline P must not contain any moisture. If there is a suspicion of moisture in the lubricant the vaseline and oil must be made free from moisture by warming up to temperature in the scope of 105 to 115°C (221 to 239°F). The vaseline when not pre-heated may be used only for the short term preserving.
- gun oil to lubricate the matching (friction) surfaces that are in use
- wood or linseed oil to impregnate wooden parts of the firearm

Before beginning of the barrel bore and cartridge chamber preservation pull a cloth soaked with P vaseline through cut-out in the oakum holder. The cloth must be of such a size so as to pass through the bore snugly. Push-pull the cleaning rod with attachment two or three times through the entire length of the bore so that the preserving agent is well adhered to the grooves and lands of the bore and cartridge chamber and forms a thin continuous layer. Excessively greased parts collect dirt very rapidly and for this reason it is necessary to apply only a fine layer of preserving agent using a grease soaked cloth. When lubricating recesses, grooves and slots it is necessary to roll the cloth round a wooden stick. Preserving the barrel bore with the gun oil protects against corrosion only for a few days at most. If the bore wiped out dry is left without preserving agent for more than an hour, it collects damp due to the effect of ambient air and the preserving agent must not be applied to until the bore is re-wiped out dry with a dry clean cloth. When preserving the rifle in the course of regular use during winter season in frosty weather with temperatures below -10° C (14°F) apply a mixture of gun oil and P vaseline in 3:1 ratio. If the temperature drops below -30° C (-22°F), apply for a short time preserving a pure gun oil. The oil can be applied only to the -40° C (-40°F), temperature but is not any guarantee for the long-term resistance against corrosion.

Checking the Zeroing of Rifle and Zeroing-In

The zeroing is checked only in the situation when in the course of fire an unusual or abnormal deviation of impacts, spread/dispersion occurs or in the cases when replacement of parts and/or components or repair has been carried out which as a consequence could impair rifle zeroing. For checking of zeroing and zeroing-in, only the Model 43 cartridges in cal. 7,62 mm are allowed to be used. All cartridges must be of the same production series. The automatic rifle zeroing is checked for a range of 100 m, at which the rear sight is set to the range „3“. Firing is carried out either with the fixed bayonet or without bayonet at the white target at 1 metre (3,28 ft) in height and 0,5 metre (1,64 ft) in width. The point of aim is in the middle of the bottom edge (black rectangle) of the shooting-in target, which is to be approximately on a level of rifleman's eye. The normal position of the mean point of impact shall be marked on the vertical line passing through the aiming point. This mean point of impact, when the rear sight is set to „3“ should be at the height 28 cm (11in.) above the aiming point and at the same time it is the checking point when determining the accuracy of the automatic rifle zeroing. Round the checking point, the checking circle of 10 cm (3,9in.) in diameter is circumscribed. Firing is carried out in prone position (lying) with a rest. When firing the hand holding the rifle must be placed against the rest. Then 4 cartridges individually, accurately and steadily aimed are shot at the middle of the bottom edge of the black rectangle while the rifleman in the course of shooting is not changing neither the position of his body nor of the hand.

The rifle is considered to be zeroed-in if all the four hits - in extreme case 3 of the hits (if one of the hits shows a great deviation from others; so called flyer) - may be covered with the circle of 18 cm (7,08 in.) diameter and if, simultaneously, the mean point of impact is not deviated more than 5 cm (1,96 in.) to any side from the checking point.

TROUBLESHOOTING, CAUSES AND REMEDIES

If your automatic rifle is properly used and maintained, malfunctions will rarely occur. However, if such a situation should occur, please observe the following instructions.

CAUTION - Should a malfunction occur, the possibility of unintentional discharge is substantially increased. For this reason, carefully observe the *Safety Instructions* already mentioned above. Keep the rifle pointed in a safe direction, do not turn the rifle against your body or anyone else's! Do not place your hands in front of the barrel!

Using "dummy cartridges", practice fast clearing of the malfunctions as described below.

Malfunction	Possible Cause	Remedy
Cartridge not fed	1. Dirty interior of magazine 2. Magazine box walls or mouth deformed 3. Magazine follower spring fatigued (weak) or broken 4. Bolt short recoil due to dirt or fouling	1. Disassemble and clean magazine 2. Replace the magazine and pass the defective one over to ordnance workshop to be repaired 3. Replace magazine follower spring 4. Disassemble and clean the rifle
Misfire No shot after squeezing the trigger	1. Firing pin damaged (if no firing pin indent can be found on the primer) 2. Fatigued (weak) or broken striker spring (poor firing pin indent on the primer) 3. Defective cartridge	1. Replace firing pin 2. Replace striker spring 3. After the lapse of about 30 seconds (danger of hangfire/slow ignition) extract and eject the cartridge from the cartridge chamber by manually retracting the bolt. Examine the cartridge whether the primer shows adequate indent caused by firing pin impact, replace the cartridge

Piston is not returned to front position	Fatigued (weak) or broken piston spring	Replace piston spring
Failure to lock the bolt	1. Dirty bolt 2. Defective (deformed) cartridge 3. Dirty cartridge chamber	1. Disassemble the bolt, clean it and apply oil 2. Extract and eject the cartridge from cartridge chamber by manually retracting the bolt 3. Clean the cartridge chamber
Failure to extract cartridge case from cartridge chamber	1. Extractor spring broken 2. Extractor claw broken	1. Replace extractor spring 2. Replace extractor
Failure to eject cartridge case	1. Short rearward travel (recoil) of the bolt due to dirt or fouling 2. Piston broken	1. Disassemble and clean the rifle 2. Replace the piston
Failure to hold cartridges properly (jump-out) in the magazine	Magazine spring too strong or magazine mouth opened too much	Replace the magazine and pass the defective one over to ordnance workshop
Failure to intercept bolt by the bolt lock	1. Defective magazine 2. Damaged or worn bolt catch	1. Replace the magazine and pass the defective one over to ordnance workshop 2. Repair bolt catch by cleaning or replace it

If you cannot clear away any malfunction in the manner described above, entrust the rifle to a competent gunsmith for inspection and repair.

ILLUSTRATION AND LIST OF PARTS

1 Barrel
2 Front Sight Support
3 Front Sight
4 Muzzle Thread Cover
5 Muzzle Thread Cover Lock w/ Spring
6 Piston Extension
7 Piston
8 Piston Spring
9 Rear Sight Leaf
10 Rear Sight Slide
11 Receiver
12 Ejector
13 Breech Block Carrier
14 Breech Block
15 Firing Pin
16 Extractor
17 Extractor Support
18 Extractor Spring
19 Breech Lock
20 Striker-Hammer
21 Receiver Cover
22 Operating Spring Rod
23 Operating Spring
24 Return Spring Rod
25 Return Spring
26 Return Spring Guide
27 Return Spring Cap
28 Trigger
29 Disconnector
30 Sear
31 Release Lever
32 Striker Catch (left, right)
33 Trigger Mechanism Retainer
34 Trigger Unit Spring
35 Safety-Selector Lever
36 Trigger Guard
37 Stock
38 Butt Plate
39 Butt Plate Screw
40 Stock Screw
41 Handguard
42 Fore-end
43 Pistol Grip
44 Pistol Grip Screw
45 Magazine Shell
46 Follower
47 Follower Spring
48 Magazine Floorplate

The Company, reserves the right to make any changes it thinks necessary to improve its models or to meet any requirements of manufacturing or commercial nature .

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Calibre		7,62 x 39
Overall length of rifle w/ stock (w/o bayonet)	[mm]	845
Overall length of rifle w/ stock unfolded and fixed bayonet	[mm]	1000
Overall length of rifle w/ stock unfolded (w/o bayonet)	[mm]	845
Overall length of rifle w/ stock unfolded and fixed bayonet	[mm]	1000
Overall length of rifle with folded stock (w/o bayonet)	[mm]	636
Height of rifle with magazine	[mm]	255
Overall width of rifle with stock	[mm]	57
Overall width of rifle with folded stock	[mm]	72
Barrel length	[mm]	390
Sight radius	[mm]	353
Overall length of bayonet	[mm]	285
Length of blade	[mm]	175
Weight of rifle with loaded magazine and bayonet	[kg]	3,77
Weight of rifle w/o magazine and bayonet	[kg]	2,91
Magazine capacity	[cartridges]	30
Empty magazine weight	[g]	190

Loaded magazine weight	[g]	680
Weight of bayonet w/o scabbard	[g]	180
Weight of bayonet with scabbard	[g]	240
Technical rate of fire	[rpm]	800
Tactical rate of fire - single shots (semi-automatic)	[rpm]	40
Tactical rate of fire - short bursts	[rpm]	120
Tactical rate of fire - long bursts	[rpm]	150
Maximum range of fire	[m]	2800
Lethal effect of projectile	[m]	to 2800
Rear sight graduation	[m]	100 - 800
Continuous fire	[cartridges]	270
Rifling		4
Rifling Pitch (R.H.)	[mm/turn]	240
Muzzle velocity	[m/s]	705

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

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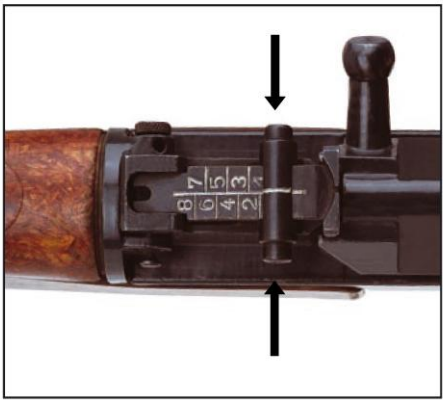

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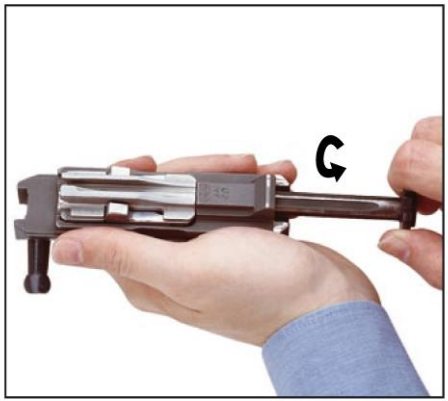

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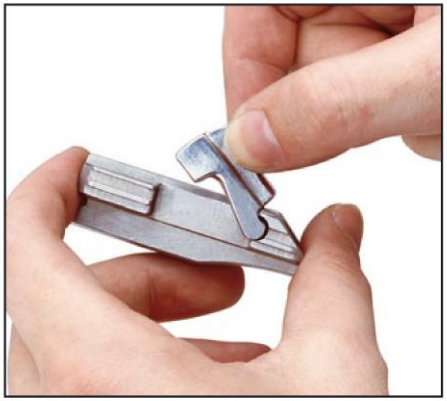

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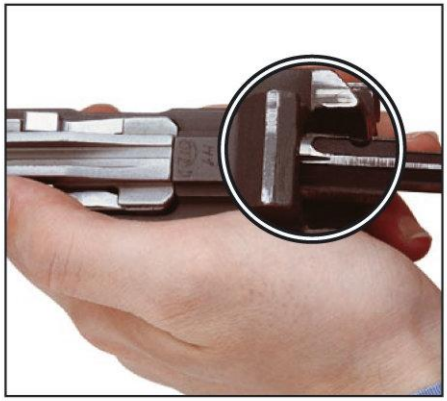

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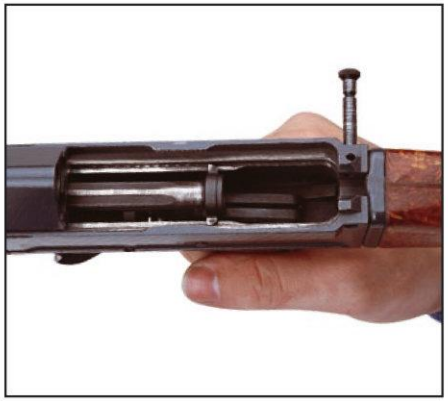

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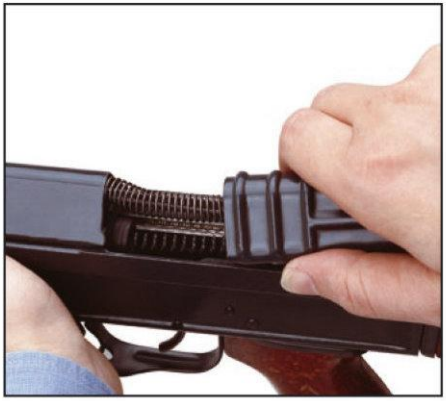

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