



TACTICAL™

OPERATING AND SAFETY INSTRUCTION MANUAL

**CDR-15 Rifle / Pistol
AR15 Type Semi-Automatic
Caliber - 5.56x45mm NATO or 300 BLACKOUT**

ALWAYS PRACTICE SAFE FIREARMS HANDLING!



WARNING

Do not use this product before reading this safety and operating manual.

**ALWAYS WEAR EAR & EYE PROTECTION WHEN SHOOTING THIS OR ANY
FIREARM.**

We thank you for purchasing this DRD Tactical Product, The CDR15 is the evolution from our Paratus Rifle System which was developed for the Clandestine break-down Rifle System sources sought announcement from Joint & Special Operations Program.

SAFETY WARNINGS

This manual should always accompany this upper receiver. When you lend, give or sell this upper, make sure this manual goes with it. If there is anything you do not

understand regarding the safe use of this upper contact DRD. Standard AR15 type rifle manuals are available for download from many online sites.

Caution CAREFULLY READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL PRIOR TO LOADING AND FIRING THIS FIREARM. FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PROPER HANDLING AND SAFE USE OF THIS FIREARM – LIVES MAY DEPEND ON IT!

Do not disassemble the upper receiver beyond what this operating manual instructs.



Children and Firearms –

WARNING

Children can be attracted to and can operate firearms which can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access to firearms by keeping them locked and unloaded. It is illegal in many jurisdictions to leave a loaded firearm accessible to a minor.

Firearm Safety Depends on You

A gun is only as safe as the person operating it. You can never be overly careful when handling a firearm. Carelessness is often the cause of shooting accidents, such as failing to keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, not being sure of your target and what is behind it, failing to engage the safety properly, leaving ammunition in the chamber or using improper loads. Since a bullet can never be called back once fired, such errors in gun handling can result in the loss of life, severe injury or property damage. It is thus crucial for your safety and the safety of those around you that you learn the principles of safe gun handling and storage before you begin to use your new firearm. Be a safe shooter - please read this instruction book thoroughly even if this is not your first firearm purchase as not all firearms are the same. The first step in being a safe shooter is to learn the rules for the safe operation and handling of firearms. There is nothing more important in gun handling than safety.



FIREARM SAFETY RULES –

WARNING

Failure to follow any of these rules will result in personal injury, destruction of your rifle or death.

SAFETY RULE 1- Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

A safe direction is one in which an accidental discharge will not cause injury to yourself or to others, or cause property damage. This is particularly important when loading or unloading your firearm. Never point your gun at anything you do not intend to shoot. Treat every gun as if it were loaded at all times.

SAFETY RULE 2- Firearms Should Be Unloaded When Not Actually In Use

Firearms should only be loaded when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. When not in use, firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, separate from each other. Remember to unload your firearm completely so that there is no ammunition in the chamber or magazine. Before handling this or any other firearm, or handing it to someone else, visually check the chamber and magazine to ensure 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. Never cross a fence, climb a tree, wade through a stream, or perform any awkward movement with a loaded gun. When in doubt, unload your gun! Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person.

SAFETY RULE 3- Don't Completely Rely on Your Gun's Safety

Treat every gun as though it could fire at any time, even if you are not applying pressure to the trigger. The "safety" on a firearm is a mechanical device which, like any such device, can become inoperable at the worst possible time and fail to function. By mistake, you may think the safety is "ON" when it actually is not. Or you may think your gun is unloaded when there is actually a round of ammunition in it. The safety serves as a supplement to proper gun handling, but cannot serve as a substitute for common sense. Never handle a gun carelessly and assume that the gun won't fire just because "the safety is on." Never touch the firearm's trigger until you are ready to shoot. Keep your

fingers away from the trigger when loading or unloading. Never pull the trigger when the safety is engaged or when the safety is positioned between the "SAFE" and "FIRE" positions. Never place your finger on the trigger unless you intend to fire.

SAFETY RULE 4- Alcohol, Drugs and Guns don't mix. Make no mistake about it!

Never handle firearms after consuming alcohol or taking drugs that can affect your mental concentration or your physical function. You cannot handle a firearm safely after consuming alcohol or drugs. Never consume anything that can impair your judgment or physical coordination when handling a firearm.

SAFETY RULE 5- Be Sure of Your Target - And What Is Beyond It!

Once fired, a bullet can never be called back, so before you shoot know where the bullet is going and what it will strike. Be certain your shot will not injure someone or strike something beyond the target. Never fire in the direction of noise, a movement, or at any object you cannot positively identify. Keep in mind how far the bullet will travel if it misses your intended target. Once fired, the effect of a bullet cannot be undone.

SAFETY RULE 6- Use the Correct Ammunition

Every firearm is designed to use a certain caliber of ammunition. It is important that you use the correct ammunition for your firearm.

USE ONLY CLEAN, DRY, HIGH QUALITY COMMERCIALY MANUFACTURED AMMUNITION APPROPRIATE TO THE 5.56mm NATO or 300 Black Out CALIBER OF THIS FIREARM.

Ammunition must be loaded to SAAMI or NATO standards by a reputable manufacturer.

Form the habit of examining every round of ammunition before you put it into your gun to ensure it is of the proper gauge or caliber and that it is in good condition.

SAFETY RULE 7- If Your Gun Fails to Fire When the Trigger Is Pulled, Handle With Care

If a cartridge does not fire when the trigger is pulled, follow Safety Rule #1 and keep the firearm's muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Keep the muzzle pointed away from your face and anything you do not intend to shoot, wait at least 30-seconds (to ensure that the ammunition is not delayed in firing) before carefully opening the action, unloading the firearm and disposing of the ammunition safely.

SAFETY RULE 8- Always Wear Eye & Ear Protection When Shooting

Exposure to shooting noise can permanently damage hearing and flying debris, such as powder residue and ejected cartridge cases, can injure your eyes. Thus, it is only common sense to wear both eye protection (such as shooting glasses) and ear protection (such as a sound muffling headset) whenever shooting. Also, wear eye protection when cleaning or disassembling your gun to ensure that cleaning solvent and tensioned parts (such as springs) do not come into contact with your eyes.

SAFETY RULE 9- Be Sure the Barrel Is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting

Discharging a firearm with an obstruction in the barrel can result in personal injury, property damage or death. Before you load your firearm, check the chamber and magazine to ascertain that no ammunition is inside. Also, check the inside of the bore to ensure it is free of obstructions. Even a small amount of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore can cause excessive pressures resulting in a bulged or burst barrel which can injure or kill the shooter and bystanders. It is a good idea to make a habit of cleaning the bore and checking for obstructions with a cleaning rod just before each shooting session. If the noise or recoil experienced upon firing seems low or weak, or something doesn't feel "right," cease firing immediately and check to make sure that there is no obstruction in the barrel.

SAFETY RULE 10- Do Not Alter or Modify Your Gun and Have It Serviced Regularly

Firearms are complex mechanisms that are designed to function properly in their original condition. Any alterations or changes made to a firearm after its manufacture can make the gun unsafe and will void its warranty. Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by altering the trigger, mechanical

safety or other mechanisms of your firearm. You should have your firearm periodically checked for proper functioning and serviced by a qualified gunsmith.

SAFETY RULE 11- Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of Your Firearm

Not all firearms operate the same way. The method of carrying, handling and operating firearms varies with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Thus, you should never handle any firearm until you become familiar with the safe handling, loading, unloading and carrying procedures for that particular firearm, as well as the rules for safe gun handling in general.

SAFETY RULE 12- LEAD 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 when shooting. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

Most ammunition and cartridge primers contain lead, which is a toxic (poisonous) substance!

With most types of ammunition, shooting a firearm produces vapor and particles of lead, which is a toxic (poisonous) substance. Especially (but not only) in poorly ventilated range areas, breathing air which contains the lead vapor and particles is harmful to one's health, and can result in lead poisoning. Pregnant women, unborn fetuses, nursing mothers, infants and young children are especially susceptible to the risks of lead ingestion. Handling, firing and cleaning firearms, and handling ammunition, empty cartridge cases, target frames and other range equipment can deposit lead on one's hands and face, which can then be ingested (swallowed) if one drinks, eats or chews gum or tobacco products without first washing the hands and face. Lead poisoning can result in brain damage, nervous system disorders, digestive ailments, birth defects, and other serious physical effects or death. Shoot only in well ventilated areas. Minimize the period of time you remain on indoor shooting ranges, leaving when you are done firing. Do not eat, drink, chew, smoke, or engage in any other hand-to-mouth activity while shooting. Wash the hands and face thoroughly with soap and cool water as soon as you are finished shooting, and before eating or drinking. Do not collect fired brass in your hat, or put fired brass in your pockets. When you return from shooting, especially on an indoor range, change and wash your clothing. Do not allow children to handle or play with fired cases, shooting equipment, range bags, or shooting clothing. Consider using rubber gloves when cleaning firearms, to prevent lead and solvent from being absorbed into your skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and cool water after cleaning firearms. Take proper precautions if you reload ammunition or cast lead bullets. If you notice any symptoms or believe you may have been exposed to excessive amounts of lead, consult your physician.

SAFETY RULE 13- FIREARM TRAINING

Even if you understand everything in this manual, no manual can provide you with the benefits of hands-on firearms instruction. If you are not already an experienced firearms user, you should obtain training in the safe and proper use of firearms by attending one of the many firearms safety and shooting courses offered in all parts of the country by the National Rifle Association (telephone 703-267-1000), gun clubs and ranges, gun shops, shooting schools and other qualified sources of instruction.

WARNING

Please make you use correct caliber ammunition with corresponding caliber barrel. Due to interchangeable barrel design of this rifle, it is VERY important that you use the correct caliber (5.56Nato or 300BLK).

CDR15 Rifle / Pistol (5.56 or 300BLK)

- 1) **DO NOT release the bolt carrier using the bolt stop release button if the barrel assembly is not installed, it can cause damage to your charging handle.**
- 2) Take the upper/lower receiver set out and pull the charging handle back and lock the bolt back.
- 3) Take the barrel assembly out of the case, remove the gas tube cap.
- 4) Carefully insert the gas tube first and the barrel extension into the upper receiver.
- 5) Now hand-screw the barrel on the upper receiver hand tight, then use the barrel nut wrench to tighten the barrel nut using hand force.
- 6) **The wrench for the barrel nut fits normal Castle Nut wrench for the Carbine buffer tube. For heavy usage use 30 ft-lbs of torque to tighten the barrel nut.**
- 7) On the rail hand guard rotate the cam-lock handle 90 degrees to open it up. Then pull the rail retaining pin out from left to right pointed down range, slide the rail assembly over the barrel, push the rail retaining pin in and rotate the cam lock handle forward till it is flush with the rail.
- 8) Your rifle is now ready for use.

Disassembly procedure

- 1) Make sure your rifle has an empty chamber by visually and physically inspecting that the chamber and bore are clear and empty.
- 2) Pull the charging handle back and lock the bolt to the rear and rotate the safety selector to SAFE position.
- 3) Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and rotate the cam lock handle about 90 degrees as shown in Pic-1.
- 4) Pull out the rail retaining pin (it is a captured pin so it will not come out completely)
- 5) Slide the rail hand guard over the barrel and remove it.

- 6) Unscrew the barrel nut off the upper receiver and pull the barrel assembly out of the upper receiver.
- 7) Your AR is now in the break down state and can be stored in the hard case or back pack for compact transport.



Pic-1



Pic-2



Pic-3

When installing the barrel make sure the gas tube goes in the upper before the barrel extension goes in the upper receiver.

Once the barrel nut is seated make sure the detent is lined up and in the upper receiver slot properly. By not lining the detent the barrel nut will not lock up correctly. Case holds two 16" barrels, sound suppressor (NFA), Optic and 3-30rd magazines.

Basic Care and Maintenance

Proper maintenance will ensure you get the best performance from your firearm. High quality cleaning products will ensure that you get your rifle clean quickly and without damage to your firearm. The Mil-Spec cleaning kit is great for field use, but a good set of cleaning tools and a one-piece cleaning rod will make your task easier at home. There are also many excellent cleaning products available to shooters today. We do not recommend any specific brand, so use what you like.

Just make sure that it is safe to use on the parts you are cleaning.

Upper Maintenance

1. Use cleaning fluid on the bore and chamber, the gas tube, the upper receiver, barrel assembly, locking lugs, and all areas of powder fouling, corrosion, dirt or dust.
2. Install the chamber brush on the cleaning rod, dip the brush in cleaning fluid and insert it into the chamber and locking lugs. Clean by pushing and twisting the cleaning rod.
3. Install the bore brush on the complete cleaning rod. Dip the brush in cleaning fluid. Run the rod through the chamber and flash suppressor or muzzle brake several times.
4. Take the bore brush off the rod and install a swab holder and a swab. Apply cleaning fluid to the swab; then run it through the chamber and out the flash suppressor (if applicable). To remove carbon build up, let the solvent sit, then wipe clean. Wipe the bore dry by running clean swabs all the way through from the chamber to the flash suppressor.
5. Once the patches come out dry they should be clean. If not repeat steps 3 & 4.
6. Use a worn out bore brush to clean the outside surface of the protruding gas tube.
NOTE: Heat will discolor your gas tube; do not try to remove this discoloration.
7. Wipe the charging handle with a patch dipped in solvent; wipe off solvent with a dry cloth.
8. Inspect the upper assembly for any worn, broken or damaged parts.
9. Lightly lubricate the bore and chamber, outer surface of the barrel, front sight, under the hand guards, and the charging handle.
10. With a lubricated swab, run the rod from the receiver to the flash suppressor or muzzle brake. Do not over lubricate.
11. Lubricate the locking lugs
12. Drip lubricant onto the front sight detent. Then depress the detent to work the lubricant in.
13. Reassemble Upper.

Bolt and Carrier Maintenance

1. Clean all parts and outer surfaces of the bolt carrier assembly with a swab saturated with cleaning fluid.
2. Clean the bolt carrier key with a worn bore brush dipped in cleaning fluid and dry with a pipe cleaner.
3. Remove carbon deposits and dirt from the locking lugs with a cleaning brush dipped in cleaning fluid.
4. Clean the areas behind the bolt rings and under the lip if the extractor.
5. Press the ejector in repeatedly to remove accumulated brass shavings from the ejector hole and assure the ejector moves freely.

6. Inspect the bolt assembly for cracks or fractures, especially in the cam pin hole area. Inspect the firing pin retaining pin for bends, breaks or dents. Inspect the bolt cam pin for cracks or chips. Inspect the firing pin for bends, cracks, or a sharp, chipped or blunted tip.

7. Lubricate the bolt carrier, bolt, cam pin, firing pin and firing pin retaining pin. Be sure to coat the inner and outer surfaces and the cam pin area of the bolt carrier. Place one drop of lubricant inside the key. Flush the ejector with lubricant and cycle the plunger enough to ensure the ejector spring is well lubricated.

Lower Maintenance

1. Remove any dirt or debris from the trigger group with a cleaning brush and/or cotton swab dipped in cleaning fluid.

2. Remove powder fouling, corrosion and dirt from the lower receiver with a cleaning brush and/ or cotton swab dipped in cleaning fluid.

3. Use a pipe cleaner to clean the butt-stock screw vent hole.

4. Clean the buffer, recoil spring and inside of the lower receiver with a cleaning brush and/or cotton swab dipped in cleaning fluid.

5. Examine the lower receiver assembly for any worn, broken or damaged parts.

6. Lightly lubricate the lower receiver and the internal parts of the lower receiver assembly.

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