OWNER'S MANUAL FOR UT9M-MINI

UTAS USA

Rising Star of USA

www.utas-usa.com

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WARNINGS

WARNING: These products can expose you to chemicals including **LEAD**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

ADVERTENCIA: Este producto puede exponerlo a químicos incluyendo **PLOMO**, que es conocido por el Estado de California como causante de cáncer y defectos de Nacimiento u otros daños reproductivos.

Para mayor información, visite www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

WARNING: Children are attracted to and can operate firearms that can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access by always keeping guns locked away and unloaded when not in use. If you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it, you may be fined or sent to prison.

ADVERTENCIA: A los niños los atraen las armas de fuego y las pueden hacer funcionar. Estas pueden causarse lesiones graves y la muerte. Evite que los niños tengan acceso a las armas de fuego guardándolas siempre con llave y descargadas cuando no las esté utilizando. Si usted tiene un arma de fuego cargada en un lugar en que un niño tiene acceso a ella y la usa indebidamente, le pueden dar una multa o enviarlo a la carcel.

SAFETY

Firearm ownership is an endeavor that demands personal responsibility. **If you cannot take responsibility for your actions, firearm ownership is not for you.** If carelessly or improperly handled or stored, this or any other firearm has the potential to cause great damage to property and severe injury or death to people and animals. If you are unfamiliar or uncomfortable with the usage of firearms, seek additional training and/or education through qualified instructors or organizations such as local gun clubs. Before using your new pistol, read through the entirety of this manual beginning with this safety section to ensure that you are intimately familiar with its use and operation.

THE DO-S AND DON'T-S OF FIREARM OWNERSHIP

These are the four commandments of gun safety. Memorize them and instruct others in your family or shooting group to make sure that these rules are understood completely and followed explicitly.

Treat all firearms as if they were loaded.

Do not sweep anyone or anything with the muzzle of your firearm that you are not willing to destroy.

Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until you are ready to fire.

Be sure of your backstop.

Most all of the safety precautions in this section originate with these rules, and if you take nothing else away from this manual, make sure that you remember and follow these. Due to the importance of this material, though, we will expand further.

DO always handle your firearm as if it were loaded. Unless you are presently looking at the empty chamber, the firearm should be treated as a loaded weapon. The only firearm that you can say is unloaded with certainty is the one that you have just checked, and which is still in sight. Once it is out of your sight, you can no longer say with absolute certainty that it is unloaded.

DO keep the safety selector lever in the "SAFE" position whenever you are not immediately ready to fire.

DO practice stance, aim, rhythm and breathing with your unloaded firearm before practicing with live ammo, and practice thoroughly with your pistol at the range before going hunting or attempting other shooting sports.

DO instruct children and other members of your household to respect firearms and to follow safety procedures regarding guns,

even if they do not shoot them regularly or even at all. If you intend to teach children or family members to shoot, have them trained by a qualified instructor and supervise them while they operate firearms.

DO appoint a knowledgeable and responsible individual to manage the safety of large shooting groups making use of a range facility. You should defer to, and insist that others defer to, that individual's authority for everyone's sake. Additionally, you should ensure that you are personally qualified to fill this role if necessary.

DO clean and maintain your firearm responsibly. (See the CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE section of this manual.)

DO use only high-quality, good-condition ammunition in your firearms. (See the Ammo Selection section of this manual.) Be aware that the ammunition requirements for your **UTAS-USA pistol may be different from certain other AR-type pistols**.

DO seek medical advice regarding medication you take to determine if it will interfere with your ability to operate a firearm safely.

DO wear ear protection while you or anyone in your vicinity is operating a firearm. Additionally, insist that those around you wear ear protection while in the presence of discharging firearms. Not doing so could result in loss of hearing.

DO wear eye protection—and require others to do the same—while firearms are being discharged. Flying particles or debris could cause eye damage to the operator or those around him or her.

DO keep clear of the firearm's ejection port as spent cartridge casings are expelled from the weapon at high speeds and temperatures capable of injuring or burning. Ensure that other observers do likewise. Be aware that ejected casings may bounce off walls and other objects in some range situations and enter open-topped clothing causing severe burns. It is always a good idea to wear a cap with a brim while shooting to help deflect spent cases from the face and eyes.

DON'T point the muzzle of the firearm at anything you are not willing to destroy. This includes times when the firearm is unloaded and when it is being inspected and cleared. It is never a good idea to handle a firearm in a situation with people standing all around you. Always clear a safe zone for the muzzle. In the field, pistols should be carried with the muzzle pointing up or down, never at the horizontal.

DON'T trust that the firearm is unloaded merely because you are told so. Visually check it yourself.

DON'T insert your finger into the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot. This decreases the likelihood of an accidental discharge. If you handle firearms long enough, it is a statistical certainty that eventually you will have an accidental discharge. Knowing this should give you added incentive to exercise safe muzzle and trigger control.

DON'T shoot your pistol unless the bore, muzzle, chamber and action are clear of obstruction. Verify that there is no such obstruction only after ensuring that the firearm is unloaded.

DON'T leave your firearm exposed and unattended, whether loaded or not.

DON'T transport your firearm while it is loaded, whether just around the range or over longer distances.

DON'T carry a loaded firearm in such a way that you are not fully in control of the direction of the muzzle. Always carry a pistol muzzle up or muzzle down.

DON'T inflict or allow blunt impact to your firearm, such as dropping it onto a hard surface. The firing mechanism could be triggered causing the gun to fire while not under control. Additionally, components of the firearm may be damaged reducing the overall safety of the weapon. If such damage occurs, have your firearm examined by a qualified gunsmith before further use.

DON'T allow others to operate your firearm unless they are informed and comfortable with the use of such weapons. Make sure that they follow all the preceding and following rules, because while someone is using your firearm, you are responsible. It is always a good idea to allow a new shooter to dry-fire your pistol before loading live ammo.

DON'T discharge your firearm unless you are certain of your backstop's integrity. Be certain that no bullets will pass through the backstop to potentially cause damage or injury. In the field, only fire at game or targets if you are sure that a miss or a bullet passing though the target will be contained in the visible area behind the intended target.

DON'T attempt to alter or modify your firearm, especially if attempting to change the trigger pull weight of the weapon. Alterations to certain components or their relationships with each other can affect the overall safety of the mechanism and potentially result in unexpected discharge, damage or malfunction.

DON'T drink alcohol or use drugs or other substances that may impair brain function, judgment, physical dexterity or vision while operating a firearm.

DON'T shoot at a hard surface like a rock or at a liquid surface like open water. Doing so may cause the bullet to ricochet and change trajectory unexpectedly.

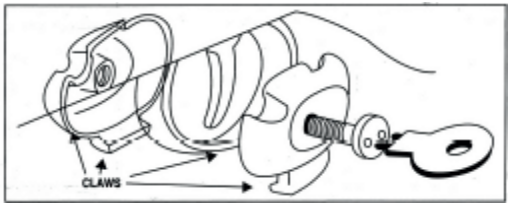
DON'T use your firearm in poorly ventilated areas. Continued use could result in accumulation of lead and other toxic particulate matter in the air that could be injurious to health.

DON'T use your firearm if water is in the barrel. If your firearm is submerged, exposed to heavy rain or otherwise drenched, dry the water and clean the weapon before attempting to use it.

DON'T discharge your weapon in the presence of an animal that has not been trained to accept the noise because it may panic and cause damage, injury and confusion.
DON'T allow or partake in "horseplay" with a firearm under any circumstances.

GUN TRIGGER LOCK INSTRUCTIONS

Please read carefully. We recommend you do not install these safety devices while firearm is loaded!
Use the provided key to unscrew locking bolt and take Trigger Lock apart.
Fit Trigger Lock into trigger guard of firearm. IMPORTANT: make sure Trigger Lock's "claw" fits around front of trigger guard to prevent backward motion of trigger.
On many rifles, Trigger Lock can be set in front of trigger inside trigger guard.
Trigger Lock can be turned inside most larger trigger guards (such as on magnum handguns, rifles or shotguns) to lock trigger access. Claws should be hooked around trigger guard to prevent trigger motion.
When the correct position for your particular firearm is found, tighten locking bolt firmly with key. Trigger is then protected.



DAC'S GUN MOTION ALARM (not included) can be used together with Trigger Lock on most firearms by fitting in notch.

CAUTION: NEVER INSTALL ON A LOADED GUN.

DAC Technologies recommends that the FIREARM BE UNLOADED while installing your TRIGGER LOCK. TRIGGER LOCK is not guaranteed to lock all firearms. Neither the manufacturer nor its retailers will accept any responsibility for accident or injury in the use of this product.

WARRANTY: TRIGGER LOCK is guaranteed from defects in materials and workmanship in normal use for a period of one year from date of purchase

Enjoy the safety of your new Trigger Lock & Gun Alarm and the security you will feel with firearm protection for your family and children.

DAC Technologies Group International, Inc. Little Rock, AR 72210 USA Sales@dactec.com 1- 800-920-0098 Made in China

SAFETY FEATURES

SAFETY SELECTOR

Located on the left of the lower receiver, the selector lever has two positions: FIRE (See Figure 1) and SAFE (See Figure 2). When set to FIRE, the pistol will fire a single shot each time the trigger is squeezed. When set to SAFE, a cam bears upon the rear portion of the trigger, blocking the sear surface of the trigger and preventing the hammer from releasing. Check the function of the safety from time to time with the pistol unloaded. Verify that the pistol is clear, cycle the action using the charging handle to cock the hammer, place the safety selector in the SAFE position and squeeze the trigger. The trigger should have no perceptible movement, and the hammer should not fall. Be aware that replacing any original UTAS-USA fire control components with non-UTAS-USA aftermarket components may render the safety selector nonfunctional by allowing the pistol to fire on SAFE.

Figure 1

Figure 2

DISCONNECTOR

The disconnector, which is part of the firing mechanism, prevents the pistol from firing in the fully automatic mode. As the hammer is cocked after each shot by a rearward movement of the bolt carrier, the disconnector engages the hammer to hold it rearward until the trigger is released. When the trigger is released, retention of the hammer passes from the disconnector to the sear surface of the trigger, which is ready for the next shot.

FIRING PIN COLLAR

The bolt carrier assembly, located within the upper receiver, is designed to prevent the firing pin from striking a cartridge until the bolt is locked to the barrel. If the firing pin should be struck by the hammer before the bolt is locked to the barrel, the firing pin could not move forward through the face of the bolt, because the firing pin is held positively rearward by the collar (See Figure 3) on the firing pin, which bears against the rear surface of the carrier.

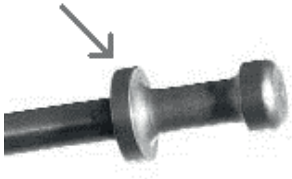


Figure 3

GUN OVERVIEW

This section is intended to give you an informative look at the function of an AR- type pistol in general, as well as the specific components and features that make a Utas pistol unique.

GUN FUNCTION – BLOWBACK SYSTEM

Blowback, self-loading pistols have a semi-automatic action that functions as follows: With the action cocked, chamber loaded, and safety selector lever set to “FIRE,” the trigger can be depressed in order to discharge the weapon. Upon activating the trigger mechanism, the trigger rotates, disengaging the trigger sear surface from the hammer. The hammer spring drives the hammer forward to strike the firing pin, which in turn strikes the primer in the base of the cartridge. Once struck, the primer composition is ignited, which then ignites the main powder charge in the cartridge. High-pressure gases push the bullet down the barrel where rifling grooves impart stabilizing spin to the bullet.

The extractor extracts the spent cartridge case and holds it against the face of the bolt until the ejector throws the spent case through the ejection port.

The bolt and carrier continue rearward, compressing the action spring and returning the hammer to the cocked position until the buffer assembly strikes the bottom of the receiver extension. The action spring then forces the bolt and carrier forward so that the face of the bolt strips the next round of ammunition from the magazine and thrusts it into the chamber. At the same time, the extractor snaps into the groove of the cartridge case, and the bolt locks into the barrel. The hammer is now held rearward by the disconnector, and when the trigger is released, the disconnector is rotated back releasing the hammer. However, before the disconnector hook releases the hammer, the trigger sear surface has rotated in front of the hammer notch so that the hammer is held on the trigger sear surface ready for another shot. Thus, as a semi-automatic firearm, the pistol is automatically and immediately loaded and ready to fire again after each shot until the magazine is empty.

UTAS-USA GUN COMPONENTS

What follows is a listing and explanation of the components unique to a UTAS-USA pistol that contribute to its superior function. Many of these entries include maintenance instructions and should be considered supplementary to the CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE section of this manual. Also, be aware that our pistol configurations are numerous, and so not all pistols will be equipped with each of the following components, and upper assemblies will obviously not include lower-specific components.

UTAS-USA COMPENSATOR

Most of our pistols are equipped with a UTAS-USA Compensator. Be aware that the purpose for a recoil-eliminating device on the muzzle is to lower the sight recovery time of the shooter by reducing the movement of the pistol as each shot is fired.

It does this by harnessing otherwise wasted kinetic energy of the muzzle gases and directing them against baffle surfaces. The inside forward surfaces of the baffles will show some erosion over time, but this will not affect performance until the exit hole is actually burned through completely. The life expectancy of the barrel may exceed the life of the muzzle brake, but eventually the brake may need to be replaced. See the Replacement of Parts section below for more.

Muzzle brakes by their very nature redirect high-pressure gases and can blow dirt or other materials present in the shooting area back towards the shooters or bystanders, especially at indoor ranges with enclosed shooting booths. Noise may also be increased to the shooter and definitely to bystanders.

Eye protection and earplugs/earmuffs are requirement when shooting or when observing. At indoor ranges, a combination of both earplugs and earmuffs is strongly recommended. There are many good products on the market to fill this need, such as stereoscopic hearing

muffs that protect while still allowing you to hear, even while using earplugs. UTAS-USA is not responsible for hearing loss resulting from exposure to gunfire.

UTAS-USA FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM

UTAS-USA pistols feature the most refined single-stage fire control mechanism available. Before you use your pistol, check to make sure it is clear, and then dry-fire it several times to become accustomed to the drastically improved feel and lighter weight of the trigger. If you allow others to fire your pistol, have them do the same to reduce the likelihood of an accidental discharge.

Although we have designed this system to give what we feel is the optimum compromise between performance, reliability and durability, it is a highly refined system that requires the parts to maintain much more critical tolerance relationships than the standard AR fire control system. After thousands of rounds, these relationships may change due to normal wear, and the system may need readjustment or replacement parts.

It is important that you lubricate the high-load surfaces such as the disconnector engagement surface and the sear/hammer notch surfaces for maximum parts life. We recommend using high film strength lubricant designed for such applications.

GUN USE

DRY FIRE PRACTICE

Dry fire practice is a tool used by all pro-level shooters to enhance their skills. It doesn't cost anything, can be done at home if safety precautions are taken and will make your live-fire practice much more productive and efficient. As mentioned in the section on safety, you should practice your stance, aim, trigger control and breathing with your unloaded pistol to accustom yourself to the weight of the weapon and how to move with it. It is, however, imperative that you conduct such practice in a very controlled situation with a secure backstop and no live ammo or loaded magazines available. You will obviously want to clear your pistol for these sessions, but conduct them as if your weapon were loaded to ingrain safe handling habits. If you choose to perform such practice in your home, such as in your basement, do so only in a secure environment that will unquestionably prevent a fired round from escaping the secured portion of the building uncontrolled or impacting volatile targets like gas lines. Make sure to use a backstop adequate to obstruct and retain expended rounds of the caliber you are using and to situate the backstop against a ballistically secure surface.

LOADING, FIRING AND UNLOADING

If you haven't already, read the above advisory regarding ammunition selection for your pistol and purchase accordingly. While loading, make sure to keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction, and do not touch the trigger. The following steps will walk you through the complete sequence of preparing your pistol, firing it and reloading it to fire again. If you are using your pistol for the first time, make sure to read the Break-In Procedure section below.

1. With the shorter front end of the magazine facing forward, place a cartridge between the lips of the magazine with the bullet forward. Press the cartridge down until it is held by the magazine feed lips. Place the next round on top of the previous cartridge and repeat until capacity is reached.
2. On the pistol, pull the charging handle rearward and press in on the lower part of the bolt catch to cock the hammer and leave the bolt carrier latched open.
3. Return the charging handle forward until it locks and then remove your finger from the bolt catch.
4. Place the safety selector lever on "SAFE." Note that if the hammer is not cocked, the lever cannot be turned to "SAFE."
5. After verifying that the chamber is clear and the bore is not blocked, insert the magazine, with the bullets pointed forward, into the magazine well and push upward until it is caught and locked in place by the magazine catch.
6. While keeping fingers clear of the ejection port, depress the upper part of the bolt catch, which will release the bolt and carrier to move forward and feed the top round of the magazine into the chamber. Be aware that there is the potential for a slam fire when releasing the bolt to charge the pistol. It is very important that the muzzle is pointed down range or in a safe direction when charging the pistol in case this occurs. Do not point the pistol up in the air when releasing the bolt. The bullet must be safely absorbed by the backstop or the ground in the event of a slam fire when charging.
7. Place the safety selector lever in the "FIRE" position. The pistol is now loaded and ready to fire. Before continuing, verify the safety of the shooting environment, including the quality of the backstop and the absence of people, animals or property in the line of fire.
8. Grasp the pistol grip firmly with one hand and steady the pistol by grasping the hand guard with the other. Seat the buttstock comfortably but snugly against your shoulder. Your sights or optic should be mounted to allow for a firm, but not too tight cheek weld with the stock.

9. Placing your finger in the trigger guard, take aim with the pistol and gradually squeeze the trigger until the first round is discharged. In order to maintain a steady grip on the weapon, avoid jerking the trigger and removing your finger from the trigger between shots. Continue firing until the magazine is empty or you wish to stop.
10. Place the safety selector lever in the “SAFE” position.
11. While pressing the magazine catch, pull the magazine out of the magazine well.
12. Pull the charging handle to the rear (See Figure 4) while pushing in the lower portion of the bolt catch. This will eject a remaining round that may be in the chamber and lock the action in the open position. If the last round in the magazine had been fired while the magazine was in place, the bolt and carrier should have been locked to the rear by the last round lock back function of the magazine follower and bolt catch.
13. When the magazine is removed and the chamber is empty, push the top portion of the bolt catch to allow the bolt and carrier to return forward. (See Figure 5)
14. Remove any remaining live rounds from the magazine by sliding them forward and out.
15. Collect live ammunition for safe storage and spent cartridge cases for disposal.

Figure 5

Figure 4

BREAK-IN PROCEDURE

Although modern barrel manufacturing techniques result in vastly improved bore finishes and minimize the need for elaborate break-in procedures, we still recommend a minor break-in procedure to maximize accuracy potential.

Your pistol has been test-fired for function, but the barrel has not been truly broken in. We recommend the following procedure to obtain optimum accuracy potential from your barrel. At your first use, fire 10 to 20 rounds and then clean the bore using solvent and bore compound, which will have a mild lapping effect in your new barrel. Follow this by mopping the bore using a clean cotton patch with a little more solvent. Repeat this procedure every 20 rounds for the first 60 rounds, then again after the next 300 rounds.

ACCURACY

When speaking about accuracy, we refer to it in terms of minutes of angle or MOA. One MOA is about 29 mm at 100 meters, 58 mm at 200 meters and so on. Accuracy functions as a cone of dispersion that a particular pistol can deliver with a certain load by a certain shooter under certain conditions. Obviously, the cone of dispersion will increase in MOA under adverse conditions such as cross winds.

Many things affect accuracy, the most obvious being the ammunition and the operator's ability to shoot accurately. Poor trigger control technique with an AR-type pistol is a common cause of poor accuracy. Many bolt gun shooters accustomed to feathering off the trigger of a bolt gun with the tip of their finger need to develop a completely new trigger control technique with a self-loading pistol.

Parallax error in optical sights is another common source of shot dispersion that is often overlooked by the shooter, as are mounting systems that are not stable. Temperature, humidity, wind and lighting can also greatly affect accuracy.

The level of accuracy you can expect from your UTAS-USA pistol depends on many things. It is unrealistic to say that every pistol will shoot ¼ MOA groups, although that level of accuracy is obtainable with our gas impingement pistols. You must have the right elements assembled in the correct order to achieve a certain level of accuracy.

With a high-quality, parallax-correctable scope properly mounted, match-grade ammo and good bench technique, sub-MOA accuracy should be possible at 100 meters for a skilled shooter. However, if you decide to use something like a non-magnifying dot sight and military-grade ammunition, expect accuracy in the 1½ to 3 MOA range.

Atmospheric conditions also have a great effect on accuracy. Although it may be great practical experience to shoot in adverse conditions with high wind and mirage, do not expect to achieve the full accuracy potential of the pistol under those conditions.

Most accuracy testing with pistols is performed at 100 meters. Obviously, the further the target, the more the atmospheric conditions, the consistency of the ammunition and the shooter's ability come into play. Shooting a one MOA group at 100 meters is one thing; achieving one MOA accuracy at 400 meters is about an order of magnitude more diffcult. The important thing is to have realistic expectations for a given pistol setup with a given ammunition under a given set of circumstances.

DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

Between outings with your pistol, a thorough disassembly of your pistol will occasionally be required for maintenance. The following steps will walk you through the disassembly and reassembly process and help to familiarize you with the internal components of the pistol. (See Figure 6)

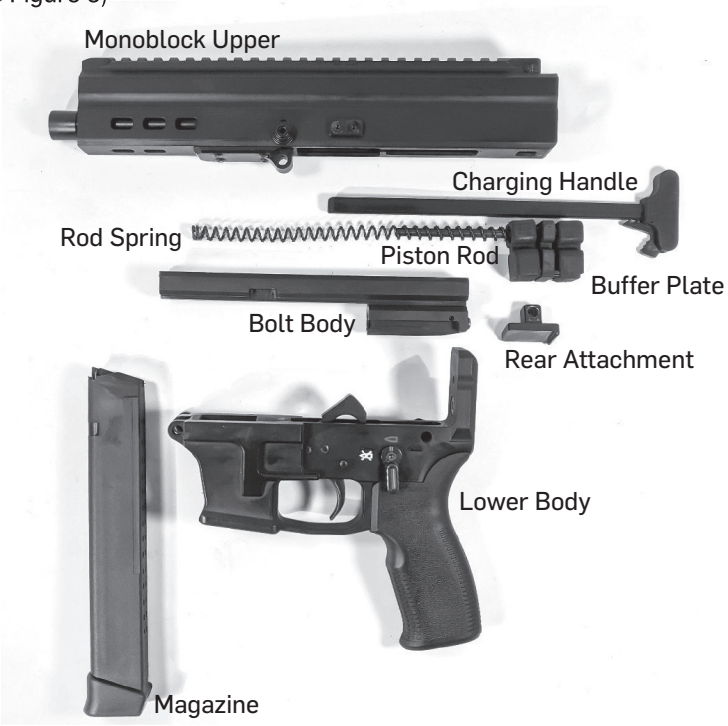


Figure 6

CLEARING THE GUN

1. Place the safety selector lever on “SAFE.” If the pistol is not cocked, the lever cannot be turned towards “SAFE.”
2. Remove the magazine if not already removed.
3. Pull the charging handle rearward and press the bottom of the bolt catch button until the bolt locks.
4. Return the charging handle to the forward position.
5. Visually inspect the receiver and chamber to ensure that no cartridge is present. (See Figure 7) Remember that just because no round is ejected from the receiver when locking the bolt back does not mean that there is no round in the chamber. There is no substitute for visually inspecting the chamber.
6. Release the bolt by pressing the upper portion of the bolt catch.

Figure 7

DISASSEMBLY

Before beginning the “field strip” described in the following steps, take care to lay out the removed components in an organized way as some can easily be misplaced and lost.

1. Press the rear takedown pin in from the left of the lower receiver (See Figure 8) and pull it out the right side (See Figure 9) until it comes to a positive stop. The pin cannot be completely removed as it is retained by a detent plunger. Bear in mind it may be necessary to use a punch to remove the takedown pin if the fit between the receivers is tight.

Figure 8

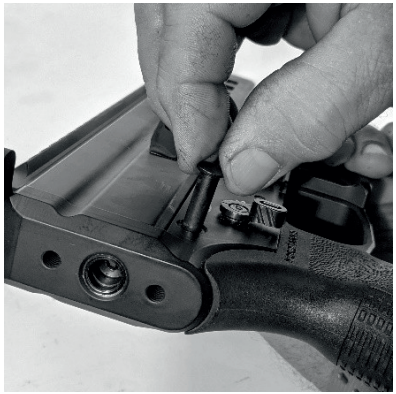


Figure 9

If you use a punch and mallet to perform this task, be very gentle, as it is possible to break the detent plunger out of the side of the receiver with excessive force. Such damage is not covered under any warranty and will require the replacement of the lower receiver.

2. Pivot the lower receiver down and away from the upper receiver.

3. Press the front pivot pin in from the left side of the lower receiver and pull it out the right side until it comes to a positive stop. Again, this pin is retained by a detent plunger and cannot be completely removed. (See figure 10)

4. Separate the upper and lower assemblies. (See figure 11)

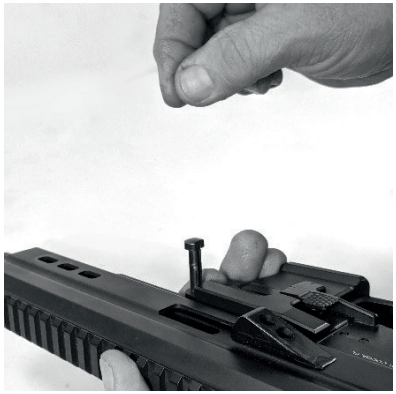


Figure 10

Figure 11

5. On the lower assembly, hold the buffer in its current position to prevent it from ejecting suddenly when the buffer retainer is depressed. Depress the buffer retainer to permit the buffer to move forward. Then, depress the hammer to allow the buffer and spring to extract easily from the extension tube. Removing the buffer and action spring is not necessary for regular maintenance. It need only be removed for inspection every 1,000 to 2,000 rounds (or at least once a year) unless there is a specific problem requiring access to it.

6. On the upper assembly, pull the charging handle to the rear and remove the bolt and carrier assembly. (See Figure 12)

Figure 12

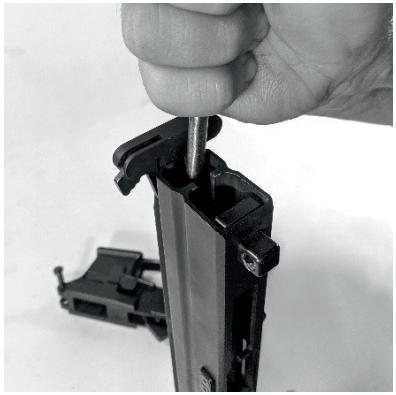


Figure 13

7. Remove the charging handle by pulling it backwards and down out of the upper receiver.
8. Push the two-pronged end of the firing pin retaining pin into the bolt carrier and remove it from the other side.
9. Tilt the bolt face up and remove the firing pin. Tapping the back of the bolt carrier on a hard surface will help dislodge the firing pin, and it should fall out the rear of the bolt carrier assembly.
10. Push the bolt in towards the carrier until it rotates and comes to a stop. Then, turn the cam pin 90˚.
11. Remove the cam pin by lifting it out and away from the bolt and carrier. (See Figure 14)
12. Pull the bolt forward out of the carrier. (See Figure 15)

Figure 14

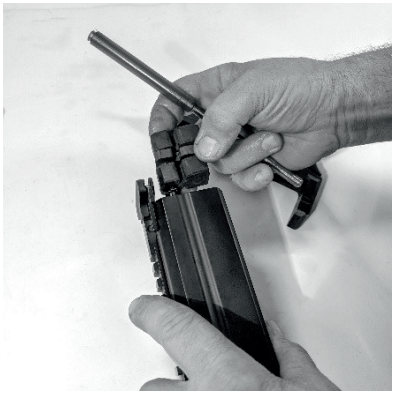


Figure 15

13. The remaining steps describe removing the extractor. Normal servicing need not include removal of the extractor or ejector from the bolt assembly. These can be left in assembly unless you intend to replace these parts as part of long-term maintenance or are experiencing extraction or ejection failures that may require closer inspection of these parts.
14. With a punch, remove the extractor pin from the bolt assembly but not the ejector retainer pin.
15. Remove the extractor and spring, but do not remove the spring from the extractor.
16. Press the top of the extractor spring rubber tip to test spring functionality.

Unlike many other pistols of this kind, removal of the Hand Guard is not necessary for routine cleaning and maintenance.

REASSEMBLY

1. Reassemble the extractor and spring in the bolt, reinserting the extractor pin.
2. Insert the complete bolt assembly into bolt carrier.
3. Insert the firing pin into the rear of the bolt carrier assembly and press it all the way forward until the skirt rests on the back of the bolt tail stock.
4. Insert the firing pin retainer pin through the back side of the bolt carrier with the split opening vertically. Apply a slight downward pressure on the exposed loop of the pin to guide it through the hole on the opposite side of the bolt carrier. Make sure that the firing pin collar is forward of the pin and that the firing pin anvil is in back of the retainer pin. Test the assembly by rotating the bolt in and out of the carrier and, with the bolt assembly in battery, press the firing pin forward to verify that it protrudes from the front of the bolt face. Tap the back end of the bolt and carrier assembly on a hard surface to verify that the firing pin is properly retained.
5. Insert the charging handle assembly into the receiver by locating the tabs over the cutout in the top rear of the upper receiver and pressing the tabs down into the charging handle slot. The charging handle should now slide freely in and out of the upper receiver. Failure to properly assemble the bolt and carrier assembly will cause serious malfunctions at the very least and severe damage to the pistol and possible injury at the worst
6. Pull the bolt assembly into the fully forward position as part of the bolt and carrier assembly and insert the entire assembly into the upper receiver. Press the bolt and carrier and charging handle assembly fully forward to the locked in-battery position.
7. Place the complete upper assembly on the complete lower assembly and press the rear push pin in first, then the front pivot pin in next to fully capture the upper on the lower. If the pins are too tight to insert with finger pressure, use a plastic or rubber mallet to tap in the pins.
8. Check for proper assembly and function by pulling the charging handle to the rear and releasing. Dry-fire the pistol while pointing it in a safe direction and repeat the process, finally locking the action open.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

On your UTAS-USA pistol, the barrel and carrier are made of the finest stainless-steel alloy, which is highly corrosion resistant. In fact, due to the limited use of carbon steel components on a UTAS-USA pistol, cleaning after every use may not be necessary, and you can even damage a barrel by over-cleaning it. However, if you only shoot very occasionally, you should certainly clean and lubricate the pistol before storage.

If you shoot bullets that are not moly-coated, you should clean the bore of your pistol about every 300 rounds. If you shoot nothing but moly-coated bullets, cleaning is only required every 500 rounds. Lubrication is recommended before every use even if you don't clean the pistol. In normal environmental conditions (see below), lubricate your bolt and carrier assembly before every use and the trigger mechanism every 300 rounds with a good sear lubricant.

If you're on a varmint hunt and expect to fire hundreds of rounds in a sitting, lubricate your bolt and carrier assembly at least every 200 to 300 rounds. It is not necessary to take the bolt and carrier out of the pistol to do this; merely place a drop of good gun oil over the exhaust ports of the carrier and work the carrier back and forth a few times to disperse this oil in the bore of the carrier. This will dislodge fouling in the bore of the carrier, and subsequent live fire will blow that oil into the upper receiver further lubricating the bearing surfaces of the carrier. Running the upper receiver wet is the best thing you can do to increase the longevity of your operating system and receiver.

Pistol maintenance can be divided between short-term and long-term procedures. Short- term maintenance includes cleaning the bore and operating system at least every 300 rounds or more depending on the extent and frequency of use and storage periods. Long- term maintenance would include such things as cleaning and lubricating the buffer and action spring, detail stripping of the bolt assembly, cleaning the crown of the pistol, and thoroughly cleaning the fire control cavity and components of the lower receiver These services may be required after 1,000 to 2,000 rounds. With proper short- and long-term maintenance, your UTAS-USA pistol will give many years of great service.

CLEANING THE GUN

To perform the cleaning regimen described below, begin by field stripping the pistol as described in above. You will need the following tools and substances:

- Good-quality gun oil with low- to medium-viscosity. Do not use high-viscosity oils that might be used for handgun applications.
- Gun cleaning solution. Avoid using carburetor cleaner or any ultra-aggressive solvents formulated for other industrial cleaning. Damage from inappropriate solvent use is not covered under warranty.
- Cleaning rod with a tight jag, not the slotted-type jags.
- Cotton flannel patches cut to fit snugly into the bore.
- Small toothbrush
- Dental picks
- Brass wire bristle bore cleaning brush
- Chamber cleaning brush
- Chamber mop

CLEANING THE UPPER ASSEMBLY

1. Attach the brass wire bristle brush to the cleaning rod and dip the brush in gun cleaning solution. Inserting the brush from the breach end only, thoroughly scrub out the barrel, passing the brush all the way through before reversing motion. If you try to change direction with the brush in the barrel, it will stick. Also, avoid contact between the cleaning rod and the muzzle, as resultant wear will reduce accuracy.
2. Attach a cotton flannel patch to the end of the cleaning rod. Saturate the patch with bore solvent. Insert it through the rod guide in the chamber and pass the rod and patch through the barrel. Repeat the process with a fresh patch until the last patch comes out clean.
3. Visually inspect the barrel. If it is clean, proceed to step 5. If it remains dirty, continue with step 4.

4. Attach the larger chamber cleaning brush to the cleaning rod, dip the brush in bore cleaning solution and clean the chamber. Use a maximum of five plunge strokes and three full clockwise rotational strokes. You may wish to use a variable speed drill for cleaning the chamber if you're careful. If so, chuck up the last section of rod with the chamber brush installed on the end. Plunge the brush in and out of the chamber several times while running the drill at medium speed. This will remove any chamber fouling in seconds and dislodge debris from the locking lug area of the barrel extension piece. If you have compressed air available, you can use it to blow out the locking lug area at this time, but make sure to wear eye protection while doing so. If you find your bore still does not come clean, it may be heavily fouled by copper or lead, in which case a bore compound should be used to remedy the buildup. Refer to the instructions on the package.
5. Now, use a chamber mop to remove any remaining solvent from the chamber. Run a final dry patch through the bore to catch any solvent or dirt from the chamber that may have proceeded up the bore. If you intend to store your pistol for an undetermined or extended period before its next use, now is the time to prep the bore for storage. Lightly moisten a flannel patch with gun oil and pass it once through the barrel to leave a film of oil on the inside surface.
6. After dipping a toothbrush in gun cleaning solution, use it to clean carbon and powder residue from the following areas:
   - Lip of the extractor
   - Opening of the bolt carrier key
   - Firing pin
   - Interior of the bolt carrier from both front and rear
7. Use a dental pick to clean the crevices in the bolt face and extractor claw to remove any brass shavings and carbon buildup from the bolt face. A dental pick may also be used to remove hardened fouling not removed by the toothbrush. When cleaning aluminum surfaces such as the receivers, do not use a wire brush. If cleaning is necessary, you can avoid scratches and wear by using a small toothbrush or flannel patch.
8. Wipe all components clean and dry. Inspect them for excessive wear, corrosion or mechanical damage. See the Inspection of Critical Parts section below. If any of these faults are discovered, have them corrected before firing again. If components need to be repaired or replaced, contact UTAS-USA or a qualified gunsmith to make arrangements.
9. Lubricate the following parts with gun oil:
   - Ejection port cover latch

- Ejection port cover spring
- Action springs and pins
- Charging handle catch and spring
- Inside rear of the bolt

10. Using a good sear lube, lubricate the sear and hammer notch and the hammer/disconnector surfaces. You may use a good lithium grease for this application if nothing else is available.
11. Verify that no fibers or brush bristles have become lodged anywhere in the firearm such as the bore. Remove any excess lubricant or solvent.
12. Reassemble the pistol as described above.
13. Remove any gun cleaning solution, oil or fingerprints from the outside surfaces of the firearm. Finger moisture, if left uncleaned, could cause corrosion.

CLEANING THE LOWER ASSEMBLY

Regular cleaning of the lower assembly does not require removal of the fire control components. Because of the fine-tuned relationship between these parts, removal or adjustment of the fire control mechanism should only be performed by UTAS-USA or a qualified gunsmith.

1. Remove the buffer components as described in the disassembly instructions.
2. Wipe lubricant and dirt from the buffer components with a clean piece of cloth.
3. Wipe out the extension tube using several large cleaning patches on your cleaning rod or a piece of cloth.
4. Use gun oil or graphite to lubricate the buffer components, depending on your conditions. Do not use grease on these parts, as it will cause malfunctions in cold conditions.
5. Making sure that you have not left any patch or material in the buffer extension tube, reinstall the buffer and spring.

6. Use a degreasing agent or solvent to clean out any debris such as dirt, unburned powder, brass shavings or primer parts from the fire control cavity of the lower assembly. If you have access to compressed air, use it to remove all foreign material from the fire control cavity. Again, make sure to wear eye protection while using compressed air.
7. Reapply lubricant the sear and hammer notch surfaces and the hammer/disconnector engagement surfaces with sear lube. Do not use gun oil, as it is not adequate for the high-load applications of the sear and hammer surfaces.
8. Place a drop of gun oil on the takedown and pivot pins in the receiver.
9. Finish reassembling the pistol as described in the reassembly instructions.

BARREL LIFE

Barrel life is a matter of personal need and the quality of maintenance and ammunition. An average 16" carbine barrel will fire many thousands of rounds with no degradation in accuracy if a more relaxed course of fire is observed. Indeed, the majority of barrels and pistols in private hands will generally have a usable lifespan that exceeds the original owner. Hot loaded ammunition, such as over-pressured and poorly manufactured hand-loads will also noticeably reduce barrel life.

If you need the maximum potential accuracy, typical barrel life expectancy is considered 6,000 rounds. However, we have many users who have over 20,000 rounds through our Extra Durable barrels and are still achieving sub-MOA accuracy. A pistol that still shoots into ¾ MOA is very accurate in terms of field use, and there is no need to replace a barrel until it literally no longer provides a level of accuracy required for your application.

Barrel replacement should only be performed by UTAS-USA if you expect original equipment performance. In most cases though, by the time you have worn out a barrel, you really need a complete new upper assembly. Replacing a barrel is usually not cost effective.

CLEANING THE CROWN

On barrels equipped with muzzle brakes, there is a condition we refer to as the “false crown,” which needs to be addressed occasionally. As the pistol is fired, the carbon and vaporized jacket material forms a coating on the actual crown of the barrel. As long as this “false crown” remains uniform in shape and geometry, the barrel will continue to shoot accurately. At some point, this buildup will become too thick, and a chip will detach next to the bore. This will cause reduced accuracy identical to that caused by a flaw or defect in the actual crown. When this happens, the brake must be removed and the crown thoroughly cleaned. Until this becomes necessary, we do not recommend removing the brake unnecessarily as it may be damaged if done improperly, and the precise timing and seamless blend of the brake with the barrel will eventually be lost.

Cleaning the crown is usually required every 2,000 to 3,000 rounds depending on the fouling characteristics of your particular ammunition.

If you decide to attempt this procedure yourself, the muzzle brake must be removed from the barrel. Assuming it is not pinned and welded, it is threaded and removable. To begin, lock the upper receiver in a padded vice. Do not use too much force as you may crush the receiver. Never use a wrench of any type on the brake or barrel, as this will cause irreparable damage to the surfaces of those parts. Use a hard wood dowel— rather than a metal rod— through the expansion chamber of the brake to apply enough torque to remove it. The brake will unscrew by rotating counter-clockwise.

Once removed, you will have access to the crown of the barrel. In some cases, the false crown actually comes off with the brake and appears like a washer with a hole in it in the threaded area of the brake. In other cases, the buildup will remain on the surface of the crown, and it must be removed with care. First, let the crown soak in a bore solvent bath for

a few hours. This may loosen the material so it chips off with a piece of hard plastic like the end of your cleaning brush. Work from the outside towards the bore, but do not touch the actual edge of the crown and bore with any metal object that could put a nick in the crown. If this happens, the crown must be recut.

After the buildup has been removed, polish the crown gently by holding the material on the crown and turning the barrel into it. Inspect the crown for any damage at this time before remounting the brake. Again, clean and degrease the threads.

CLEANING THE MAGAZINE

It is advisable to also clean the magazine(s) whenever the firearm is cleaned. To do so, make sure that the magazine is empty and remove the bottom plate by pressing in on the spring catch located beneath the small round hole, and sliding the plate off the magazine while controlling the magazine spring. Remove the spring and magazine follower. This may seem difficult at first, but it can be accomplished without the use of extreme force.

Clean all the internal components and wipe the spring with a light coat of oil. Leave all other components dry and reassemble the magazine in reverse order. Use powdered graphite to lubricate the magazine after it is loaded. Never use oil on the magazine body or follower.

SPECIAL CLEANING CONSIDERATIONS

Beyond regular maintenance, you should be aware of certain conditions that will necessitate immediate or specific cleaning

procedures. Before firing your pistol, you should check the barrel and chamber to ensure that they are clean and dry. After firing, expect to disassemble and clean the pistol within a 24-hour period to make the job easier and to allow less time for any corrosion to start. Check it again within a few days to ensure that no further cleaning is necessary. If your firearm has not been used for some time, you should perform a routine cleaning at least once or twice a year in a temperate climate. If you carry a loaded firearm, unload it and clean it when necessary or at least once a month. If you get your firearm wet, clean it as soon as possible. Below is a listing of environmental factors and how they should affect you firearm maintenance routine.

EXTREME COLD

- Clean and lubricate your pistol with a degreasing agent and keep it free from moisture like condensation. In freezing conditions, apply a dry lubricant sparingly in place of oil. We recommend powdered graphite like a locksmith would use. Most oils will harden and cause excessive hydraulic friction and subsequent malfunctions.
- At intervals, operate the pistol's controls through their entire range to keep them from freezing up.
- If your pistol is being kept outside unused, protect it with a cover. If you are using the pistol in extreme cold conditions, it is wise not to bring it into a warm humid situation like a cabin, but rather leave it cased or racked in the cold.

HOT, HUMID CLIMATES

- Inspect the pistol and any bipod you may use more frequently,
- especially the hidden surfaces of the bolt carrier group, forward assist assembly (if applicable) and lower receiver components. Make sure they are lubricated with gun oil. Use a good gun oil or rust preventative on any carbon steel components to prevent corrosion.
- When handling, make sure to wipe dry, as moisture can cause corrosion. After drying, lubricate with gun oil.

Because of the adverse effects of humidity, be prepared to perform routine cleaning as often as every week. In particular, salt spray environments may require daily service even on stainless components.

HOT, DRY CLIMATES

- Perform regular cleaning more often and make generous use of gun lubricant when oiling the pistol.

DUSTY OR SANDY ENVIRONMENTS

- Clean and generously lubricate the pistol more frequently.
- Keep sand away from the pistol's interior parts when inspecting, lubricating or assembling the pistol. Apply only a light amount of lubrication on the outside of the pistol.
- Use a magazine bag and muzzle cap for dust and sand protection.

STORAGE

Store your firearm and ammunition separately in a securely locked location out of the reach of children and other unauthorized users. Do not store your firearm in an airtight container, and do not seal or attempt to seal the barrel to exclude dust, as the internal steel surface is more likely to corrode. If you intend to store the firearm long term, purchase a sealing anti- corrosion bag designed for that purpose. When taking the firearm out of storage, be sure to run a clean swab through the barrel to remove any oil film before use.

TROUBLESHOOTING

This section is intended to address some of the most common problems encountered by the operators of self-loading pistols. Many of the problems are easily remedied with a combination of patience, minor adjustment and observation. If you would prefer to have UTAS-USA or a qualified gunsmith inspect your pistol, make sure to carefully note all details regarding the malfunction as well as the positions of the cartridges and mechanisms involved.

THE GUN FAILS TO FIRE WHEN THE TRIGGER IS PULLED

HANGFIRE

If, while operating your pistol, you depress the trigger and hear the hammer fall, but the weapon does not discharge, keep the muzzle pointed towards a safe backstop for 30 seconds after the trigger has been moved. If a hangfire (slow ignition) has occurred, the weapon will discharge in that time. If it does not discharge, remove the magazine, lock the bolt back, clear the chamber and examine the primer of the faulty round. If the indent from the firing pin is light, off-center or non-existent, have your firearm examined by a qualified gunsmith. If the indent seems consistent with previously fired rounds, assume that the cartridge was faulty and segregate it from other ammunition and shells. Dispose of misfired cartridges as instructed by the manufacturer. If you extract a cartridge with no bullet, a projectile may be lodged in the bore. Refer to the “Projectile Lodged in Bore” section below.

FAILURE TO GO INTO BATTERY

If you have depressed the trigger, heard the hammer fall but the pistol has failed to fire, the action of your pistol may have failed to go into battery, meaning the action is not in the closed and locked position. If you observe that the bolt carrier is not all the way forward, do not attempt to force it closed. If your pistol does not go into battery, it may have debris or some other obstruction in the chamber. However, the most common cause of this problem is out-of-spec ammunition, which means the cartridge does not fit the chamber for some reason. If you are reloading or have purchased reloaded ammunition, the sizing die may not be properly set. Verify the sizing of your ammunition before continuing to use it.

FAILURE TO RESET

If you depress the trigger and the pistol does not fire, but you did not hear the hammer fall, unload the pistol by removing the magazine and clearing the chamber. Try dry- firing the pistol by cycling it and pressing the trigger. If the hammer does not fall and the trigger does not follow its usual front-to-back movement, the fire control system may be failing to reset. In other words, the hammer is not releasing from the disconnector to reset back to the sear face. This is typically caused by dirt or debris such

as a brass shaving, unburned powder or a grain of sand lodged under one or both of the trigger adjustment set screws. This will prevent the trigger from returning all the way forward, which is necessary for the hammer to be released by the disconnector to reset the mechanism. If this is the case, the fire control cavity of the lower assembly should be properly cleaned. If this fails to solve the problem, contact UTAS-USA for service.

PROJECTILE LODGED IN BORE

If a popping sound is audible while firing the pistol instead of a full report or you experience reduced recoil, remove the magazine, lock the bolt back, clear the chamber and switch the safety selector lever to “SAFE.” Visually check or insert a cleaning rod into the bore to determine if a round or some jacket material is lodged inside. If so, cease all use of the pistol and contact UTAS-USA or a qualified gunsmith. Firing another round behind a projectile lodged in the barrel will destroy the barrel and may cause serious injury to shooters and bystanders.

THE GUN FIRES MULTIPLE ROUNDS WITH ONE PULL OF THE TRIGGER

FIRE ON RELEASE

A worn disconnector or sear surface is allowing the hammer to follow the bolt forward so that it is not retained by the disconnector, which causes the pistol to fire when the trigger is released. In other words, the pistol will fire when the trigger is pressed and again when the trigger is released to the reset position. The problem will eventually appear in all AR15-type pistols as parts wear if the fire control mechanism is not properly serviced and inspected. **Simply your 9-M pistol must be properly maintained.**

SLAM FIRE

It is well known that AR-type pistols may exhibit a slam fire in which the weapon fires when the bolt closes during loading or during live fire. This is a design issue, and through firing pin modifications and ammunition development has been nearly eliminated over the years. However, it is always a possibility and must be anticipated. Therefore, when loading the pistol by dropping the bolt on a loaded magazine**, always** have the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

A slam fire can result from firing pin inertia exerted on the action closing. The bolt and carrier assembly are propelled forward by the buffer spring with considerable velocity that is imparted to the firing pin, which then taps the primer as the bolt turns closed into battery. You will notice that when unloading the pistol, the last round will always have a dimple from the firing pin hitting it as the bolt comes into battery on the round fed after the last shot fired. This is normal and not a problem with properly loaded ammunition.

Another cause of slam fire is the firing pin being locked into the forward position due to a bent firing pin retainer pin or excessive lubrication or debris lodged in the firing pin channel. If the firing pin does not float freely in the firing pin channel of the bolt assembly, it may not bounce back when hitting the primer on close and cause a slam fire situation.

Finally, slam fires may result from primers that are too sensitive for the application. For this reason, some so-called pistol primers are not suitable for self-loading pistols.

FINGER BOUNCE

Another common cause of what is commonly referred to as “doubling” is the finger bounce effect. Failure to use proper trigger control techniques may result in the trigger finger bouncing on the trigger due to the recoil impulse of the pistol, which causes the pistol to fire multiple times without the shooter being in control. **Proper trigger control technique is essential for the safe operation of your9-M pistol.**

THE GUN SUFFERS FROM STOPPAGES OR JAMS

It is important to note that this section refers to reoccurring stoppages, rather than one malfunction in hundreds or thousands of rounds. No mechanical device functions perfectly at all times, and every self-loading pistol, pistol or shotgun will malfunction at some time, despite claims about some firearm that has never done so. As with anything, it is important to have realistic expectations.

There are many types of stoppages, and not all of them can be covered here. A self- loading pistol functions as a materials' handling system. Some material (ammunition) is delivered through a feeding device (the magazine), is processed (fired), and the remains are discarded (spent case extracted and ejected). Like every mechanical device, it has an "operational window." It is important to know that any malfunction scenario is usually the result of several factors combining to collapse this operational window until finally a stoppage occurs. Stoppages and malfunctions are rarely the result of one factor, and correcting any one of the contributing issues may bring the system back into its operational window. The best diagnostics and remedial approaches will cure most or all of the issues that contribute to a particular malfunction and thereby expand the operational window as much as possible. The larger the operational window, the greater the range of physical conditions under which the pistol will continue to function.

In the realm of high-performance firearms, we are willing to make some compromises on the size of the operational window in return for some significant improvement in performance.

This section covers the most common stoppages, addressing the causes and solutions to each. It is important to be very observant when trying to diagnose a problem or relay it to someone for technical support. If your pistol leaves a spent case in the chamber, for instance, this is known as a failure to extract. If it leaves the spent case in the ejection port, this is a failure to eject. It is important to know which problem your pistol is experiencing.

FAILURE TO EXTRACT

Failure to extract is usually caused by excessive chamber pressure and or port pressure of a particular load but can be caused by inadequate extractor tension or a defective extractor. First, change ammunition or reduce your load density, and then try reducing the pressure of your gas system. If this does not remedy the problem, you may need to replace the extractor components or the complete bolt assembly.

An extraction failure can also be the result of a pit or flaw in the chamber caused by corrosion or a piece of debris embedded in the chamber wall. For this reason, a clean, well- finished chamber is essential to reliable extraction. A chamber that is pitted or corroded may require the replacement of the barrel. Grit or brass shavings falling into your loaded magazine and sticking to the outside of the cases can also cause extraction failures and even damage to your chamber. Never use a loaded magazine that has fallen into the dirt. It must be stripped and cleaned before the ammunition is fired.

FAILURE TO EJECT

The spent case was extracted successfully but did not make it out of the upper receiver to be ejected. This can be caused by a sticky ejector pin in the bolt face, which is often the result of a brass shaving lodged between the ejector pin and the hole in the bolt face. Brass shavings embedded in the ejector pin hole are an indication of overpressure ammunition. An overpressure round will extrude the case head into the ejector pin hole and firing pin hole. When the bolt unlocks, this extruded material will be shaved off the back of the case and foul the ejector pin, firing pin channel and even fall into the magazine or fire control cavity creating other problems in addition to ejection failures.

Another common cause of a failure to eject is a round with low port pressure, which causes the operating system to "short stroke," meaning it does not travel rearward sufficiently to allow the cartridge to clear the port. If you are using ammo that has been reliable, and this stoppage is now occurring consistently, the first thing to check is the ejector pin in the bolt face. If you have changed ammo, you probably have a port pressure issue. Try loading and firing one round in your magazine. If the bolt has not locked back, your port pressure is too low. You may want to change ammo or adjust the gas system on your pistol to allow more pressure into the operating system if you intend to shoot more of that ammunition. If the port pressure is too low to function with the gas system fully open, you must change your load. Refer to the JP Adjustable Gas System section above.

If you load and fire one round in a magazine and the bolt does lock back and the case fails to eject, your pistol may be over-gassed, which causes the operating system to cycle so fast that the spent case doesn't have enough time to clear the ejection port. In this case, adjusting the gas system to lower the pressure delivered to the operating system may solve the problem, as will changing your ammunition or load.

FAILURE TO FEED

A failure to feed can take several forms, each of which is caused by unique factors. The most basic failure to feed involves the pistol firing, ejecting the spent casing, and closing on either an empty chamber or on a cartridge that is only partially stripped from the magazine resulting in a "bolt ride-over." One cause of this problem is a weak magazine spring or a magazine that is otherwise defective. The magazine may also be dirty or not properly prepped with graphite. Alternately, the ammunition port pressure may be excessive, causing the operating system velocity to exceed the magazine's feed rate.

The pistol may also fail to feed because a loose round in the upper receiver is jammed in front of the bolt, or there may be a

combination of a loose round and the bolt attempting to feed a second round for a double feed. This again is usually indicative of a defective magazine, which should be replaced.

If a round stops on the feed ramp of the barrel extension—in some cases actually collapsing the bullet into the case—this can be caused by using inappropriate or oddly shaped projectiles, such as jacketed hollow points with overly large hollow points. Out-of-spec cartridge lengths and projectile shapes are not suitable for use in a self-loading pistol and will tend to cause such errors.

Problems such as failure to extract, failure to eject and failure to feed are typically ammunition related. The self- loading pistol demands a very different regimen of care and feeding to deliver satisfactory performance as compared to a manually operated pistol. The “pressure curve” of the ammunition, which refers to both the chamber pressure and port pressure produced by a particular load, must be within an acceptable range to cycle the pistol reliably.

WARRANTY

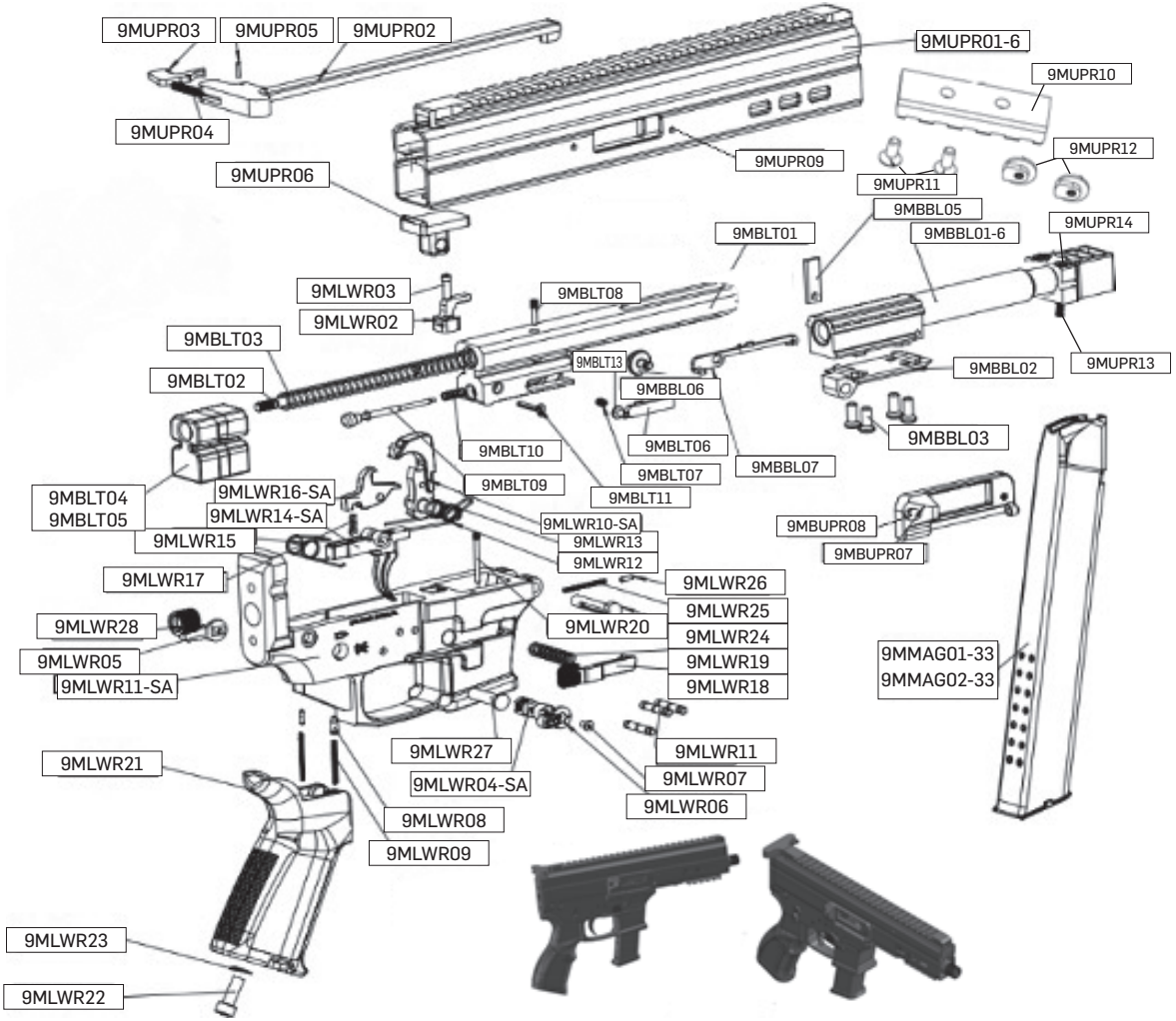
LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

This UTAS-USA firearm is warranted to the original retail customer for Life from date of purchase against defects in material and workmanship. All parts and labor or replacement at our option is covered. Transportation to and from our repair facilities, government fees, damage caused by failure to perform normal maintenance, sales outside the United States, damage due to use of high velocity, high pressure, reloaded or other nonstandard ammunition, or any unauthorized repair, modification, misuse, abuse, or alteration of the product is not covered by this Limited Warranty. Any implied warranties, including the implied warranties of merchant ability and fitness for a particular purpose is limited to one year from date of original retail purchase. Consequential or incidental damages and/or expenses, or any other expenses are not covered by this warranty.

NOTICE: It is illegal to ship a firearm with ammunition in the firearm or in the same packaging. Firearms and ammunition must be shipped.

WARNING-ALTERATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS

Altering or modifying parts and/or internal safeties is dangerous and will void the warranty. This pistol was manufactured to perform properly with the original parts as designed. It is your duty to make sure any parts you buy are made for this firearm and are installed correctly and that neither the replacements nor originals are altered or changed. Your firearm is a complex precision tool with many parts that must relate correctly to other parts for proper and safe operation. Putting a firearm together wrong or with incorrect or modified parts can result in a damaged firearm, danger, and personal injury or death to you and others through malfunction. Always have a qualified gunsmith work on your firearm or at least check any work not performed by a gunsmith.


9MUPR03
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9MUPR12
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9MBLT01
9MBBL01-6
9MUPR14
9MLWR03
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9MBBL03
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9MBBL07
9MBLT04
9MBLT05
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9MBLT09
9MBLT07
9MBLT11
9MLWR14-SA
9MLWR10-SA
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9MLWR15
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9MLWR19
9MMAG01-33
9MLWR11-SA
9MLWR18
9MMAG02-33
9MLWR27
9MLWR11
9MLWR21
9MLWR04-SA
9MLWR07
9MLWR08
9MLWR06
9MLWR09
9MLWR23
9MLWR22

PART NO	DESCRIPTION
9MBBL01-6	BARREL 6 ''
9MBBL02	BARREL ATTACHMENT
9MBBL03	BARREL ATTACHMENT SCREW
9MBBL04	BARREL THREAD PROTECTOR
9MBBL05	BOLT CATCH
9MBBL06	BOLT CATCH RELEASE BUTTON
9MBBL07	BOLT CATCH BODY
9MBBL08	BOLT CATCH SPRING
9MBBL09	BOLT CATCH PIN
9MBLT01	BOLT BODY
9MBLT02	PISTON ROD
9MBLT03	ROD SPRING
9MBLT04	BUFFER PLATE
9MBLT05	BUFFER RUBBER PLATE
9MBLT06	EXTRACTOR
9MBLT07	EXTRACTOR SPRING
9MBLT08	EXTRACTOR PIN
9MBLT09	FIRING PIN
9MBLT10	FIRING PIN SPRING
9MBLT11	FIRING PIN RETAINING PIN
9MBLT12	EXTRACTOR SPRING HOUSING
9MLWR01-SA	LOWER RECEIVER BODY
9MLWR02	EJECTOR
9MLWR03	EJECTOR SCREW

PART NO	DESCRIPTION
9MLWR04-SA	SAFETY SELECTOR BODY -SA
9MLWR05	SAFETY SELECTOR LEFT AMBI
9MLWR06	SAFETY SELECTOR RIGHT AMBI
9MLWR07	SAFETY SELECTOR SCREW
9MLWR08	SAFETY SELECTOR SPRING DETENT
9MLWR09	SAFETY SELECTOR SPRING
9MLWR10-SA	HAMMER-SA (SEMI-AUTO)
9MLWR11	HAMMER AND TRIGGER PIN
9MLWR12	HAMMER SPRING
9MLWR13	HAMMER LOCK SPRING
9MLWR14-SA	TRIGGER-SA (SEMI-AUTO)
9MLWR15	TRIGGER SPRING
9MLWR16-SA	DISCONNECTOR-SA (SEMI-AUTO)
9MLWR17	DISCONNECTOR SPRING
9MLWR18	MAGAZINE RELEASE BUTTON
9MLWR19	MAGAZINE RELEASE SPRING
9MLWR20	MAGAZINE RELEASE PIN
9MLWR21	PISTOL GRIP-9M
9MLWR22	PISTOL GRIP SCREW
9MLWR23	PISTOL GRIP WASHER
9MLWR24	FRONT PIVOT PIN
9MLWR25	PIVOT PIN AND TAKE DOWN PIN SPRING
9MLWR26	PIVOT PIN AND TAKE DOWN PINS DETENT

PART NO	DESCRIPTION
9MLWR27	REAR TAKE DOWN PIN
9MLWR28	SLING SWIVEL STUD
9MLWR29	C CLIPS 3 mm
9MLWR30	AR STOCK ADAPTER
9MLWR31	AR STOCK ADAPTER SCREW
9MMAG01-33	MAGAZİNE BODY-33 RND. CAPACITY
9MMAG02-33	MAGAZİNE SPRING-33 RND. CAPACITY
9MUPR01-6	MONOBLOCK UPPER
9MUPR02	CHARGING HANDLE
9MUPR03	CHARGING HANDLE LACTH
9MUPR04	CHARGING HANDLE LATCH SPRING
9MUPR05	CHARGING HANDLE LATCH PIN
9MUPR06	REAR ATTACHMENT
9MUPR07	DEFLACTOR
9MUPR08	DEFLACTOR SCREW
9MUPR09	REAR DEFLACTOR SCREW
9MUPR10	9M PICATINNY RAIL
9MUPR11	PICATINNY RAIL SCREW
9MUPR12	PICATINNY RAIL PLATE
9MUPR13	MUZZLE BREAK
9MUPR14	MUZZLE BREAK SCREW
9MUPR15	HAND STOP
9MUPR16	HAND STOP SCREW

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WARRANTY & SERVICE

Your Utas-USA rifle is warranted for a period of two years from the date of purchase to be free of defects in materials and workmanship. If you are having functional difficulties, please call UTAS-USA at +1-779-994-4922 and discuss it with us. To activate your warranty send a copy of proof of purchase to:

Tel : +1-779-994-4922
Fax : +1-779-994-4923
aguzeldere@utas-usa.com

Address : UTAS-USA Ltd.
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