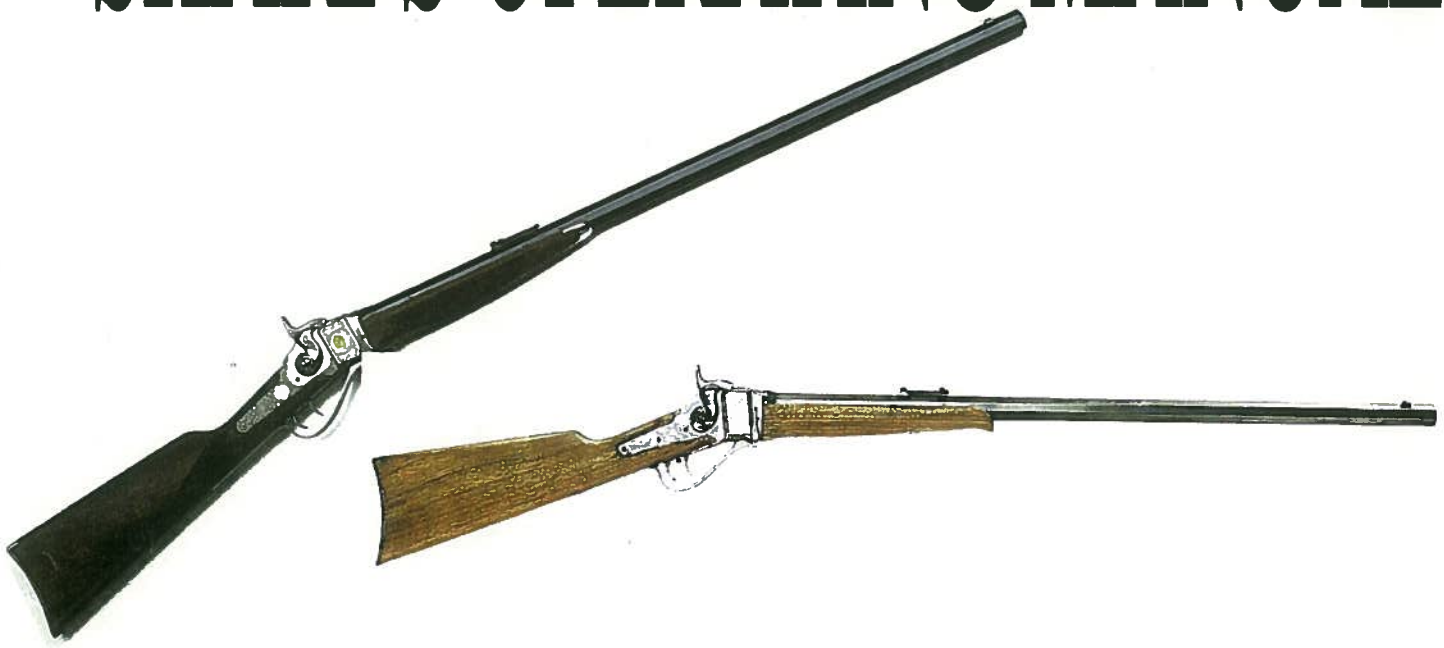
TAYLOR'S & CO., INC.
IMPORTERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF FINE FIREARMS

SHARPS OPERATING MANUAL



Taylor's & Co., Inc.
304 Lenoir Drive
Winchester, VA 22603
Telephone: (540) 722-2017
Fax: (540) 722-2018

E-Mail: info@taylorsfirearms.com
Web Site: www.taylorsfirearms.com

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY BEFORE HANDLING, LOADING OR SHOOTING THIS FIREARM!!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 3

SHOOTING THE PERCUSSION SHARPS CARBINE 5

SHOOTING THE CARTRIDGE 1874 SHARPS 9

GENERAL SAFETY RULES 13

LOAD SUGGESTIONS 15

BERDAN SHARPS PARTS LIST 20

1874 SHARPS PARTS LIST 21

1863 SHARPS PARTS LIST 22

CAVALRY SHARPS PARTS LIST 23

SHOOTERS NOTATIONS 24

SHARPS SPECIFICATIONS TABLE 25

INTRODUCTION

From the time Christian Sharps obtained his first patent in 1849 until the company ceased the manufacture of firearms in 1882, Sharps firearms figured prominently in American History. The percussion models were involved in pre Civil War unrest, especially in "Bloody Kansas". Known as "Beechers Bibles" due to their being shipped into Kansas Territory disguised as boxes of bibles, they were used heavily in the border fighting before the Civil War broke out. The percussion carbine and rifle were both used during the Civil War by Northern Forces in cavalry and infantry units. The term "Sharpshooter" comes from Hiram Berdan's regiment of crack shots who were among the more famous users of Sharps firearms during the conflict between the states. The Sharps probably was the most reliable of the breech loading guns introduced during the War and certainly was the most popular with the troops and their commanders.

After the Civil War, many of the percussion Sharps were converted to use the new metallic cartridge and so saw continued use. The Sharps company continued to improve and, in addition to converting percussion guns, new rifles were made as cartridge guns. The most famous of these was the 1874 model, often called the "Old Reliable" Buffalo Rifle. This is the best known of the various guns used in the hunting of the buffalo for their hides.

During this period many famous names became associated with Sharps rifles, men such as Billy Dixon, "Buffalo Bill" Cody, "Bat" Masterson, and others used the big single shot to maximum effect upon the seemingly endless herds of buffalo.

Chambered for a variety of cartridges ranging from the sedate .40 calibers to the big .50s, the big Sharps was the most powerful, commonly available gun of its time. They were known for hurling their big, black powder bullets great distances with phenomenal accuracy.

The current history of the Sharps rifles began a few years ago with a few manufacturers reproducing the very difficult to manufacture Sharps action. With its sliding breech block and many angles and corners, producing the Sharps at a reasonable price was a challenge for modern manufacturers. The challenge was met, however, and now the modern marksman can enjoy the pleasure of shooting this colorful rifle.

Besides hunting and informal target shooting with your Sharps, there are several organized programs available to modern "Sharpshooters." Civil War reenactments are held at various locations around the nation.

Information on these is available through:

North Skirmish Association
204 W. Holly Avenue
Sterling, VA 20164-4006

There are Black Powder Cartridge Silhouette and Long Range Matches held around the country where the Sharps cartridge rifle is still king. For information about these write:

National Rifle Association
Black Powder Cartridge Dept., Competitions Div.
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA 22030

SHOOTING THE PERCUSSION SHARPS CARBINE

The percussion Sharps was one of the most successful of the pre-brass cartridge breech loaders. The major reason for this is the gas seal flange which is pushed forward against the rear of the barrel by the chamber gases, sealing the breech so that leakage of gas is held to a minimum. There will be some leakage. This is normal. The gas blow by was much reduced in the Sharps as compared to many of its contemporary breech loading designs.

When shooting the percussion Sharps, or any firearms for that matter, always wear approved eye and ear protection.

Before loading, always check to be sure the bore is clear and unobstructed, including excessive oil, grease or powder fouling. Always snap a few caps on the nipple to insure that the flash channel is open before loading. Never load with anything other than black powder or Pyrodex or other approved black powder substitute. Never use any type of smokeless powder. Always load with the hammer in the first notch or safety position, which is with the hammer nose just above the nipple. Never place a cap on the nipple until the gun is pointed in a safe direction and you are ready to shoot. Never load the gun with the nipple capped or the hammer in the full cocked or all the way back position.

The gun can be loaded one of two ways--- a bullet can be pushed into the chamber with a short dowel until is seats into the rifling at the front of the chamber, then, with the muzzle pointed down, a measured charge of powder is poured into the chamber. The breech is then closed. At this point stop and brush any loose powder from the outside of the rifle. An accumulation of powder around the nipple/breech area can cause a secondary ignition or flash when the gun is fired. Always point the barrel downward and bump the action smartly with the heel of the hand before lowering the breech block on a loaded percussion Sharps firearm. This loose powder accumulation is a characteristic of the percussion Sharps design. It was well known during the Civil War and was carefully taught to recruits when training them to use the Sharps. Next, with the rifle pointed in a safe direction, the nipple is capped and the gun is fired.

The other method, which is how the gun was loaded during the Civil War, is to use paper cartridges. These are made as follows. Good quality linen bond paper is soaked in a saturated solution of potassium nitrate and dried. A saturated solution is made by adding potassium nitrate to water at slightly above room temperature until it will dissolve no more of the chemical. The dried paper is cut to the size indicated in Figure A (diagram is not actual size). For ease of cutting several strips of paper, a metal template can be made.

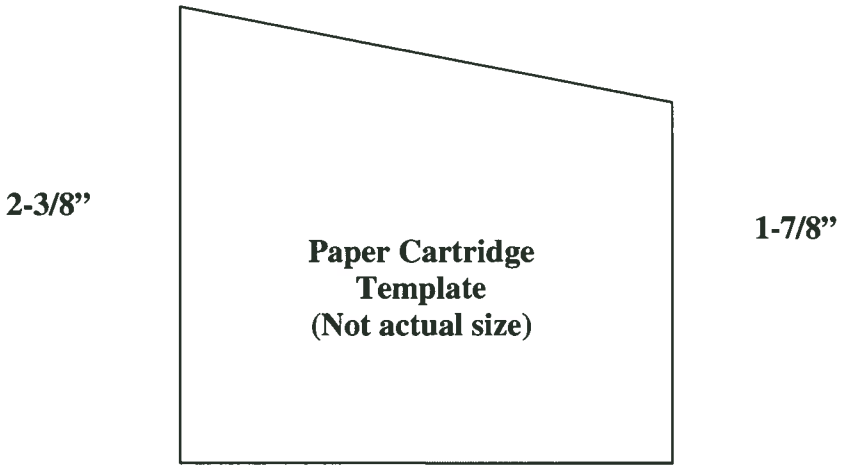


Figure A

The cut paper is rolled around a wooden dowel measuring .535 in diameter and glued along the edge to form a cylinder. A .54 caliber bullet is carefully driven into the cylinder, using the dowel, until the nose protrudes from the paper cylinder. A charge of 65-70 grains of FFg black powder is poured into the cylinder behind the bullet and the end of the "cartridge" is folded over and glued. Many of the various commercially available .54 caliber bullets on the market can be used, such as Hornady Great Plains or Buffalo Bullets.

To use, the paper cartridge is inserted into the chamber of the carbine and the breech is closed by raising the lever. This will cause the breech block to shear off the base or folded part of the cartridge, exposing the powder. Again be sure and brush off any loose powder from the outside of the gun to preclude a secondary flash. The gun is then capped and fired in a normal manner.

The potassium nitrate soaking of the paper causes it to burn completely when the gun is fired, leaving no residue. However, it is imperative that the chamber be swabbed out between shots to insure that no spark remains that could ignite next load when it is introduced into the chamber.

Because the black powder gases are driven back into the mechanism, fouling of the moving parts can be a problem. Be sure that you lubricate the breech block well with a good grease, Crisco will work fine, before use to help keep this fouling soft.

Due to the fouling that is deposited throughout the action of the Sharps percussion firearm during shooting, it is imperative that the gun be disassembled and cleaned thoroughly after each shooting session. To accomplish this, the first step is to lower the breech block and check to be sure the firearm is unloaded. The lever pin plunger (#58) is pushed in and the receiver lever pin (#29) is rotated clockwise about 180 degrees. The receiver lever pin is then pulled out. If this is overly difficult, remove the forearm by removing the forend screws (#43). Then the lever spring (#27) tension can be lessened by loosening the lever action spring screw (#59). Remove the receiver lever pin and slide the breech block (#12) out of the bottom of the receiver (#1). Never use excessive force or prying on the receiver lever pin handle in removing the receiver lever pin. It is rather fragile and is easily broken or bent when mishandled.

The breech block should be removed from the lever (#15) by removing the link to breech block screw (#50). The nipple (#52) and breech block clean out screw (#51) should also be removed and all these components should be cleaned well with warm water or a good black powder solvent. The breech block flange (#13) should be taken off and cleaned at this time. Be very careful in removing this part so that the close fit to the breech block is not ruined. The edge of a knife inserted between the two can be used to carefully work the flange off the breech block.

The lock should be removed by moving the hammer (#6) to half cock, taking out the front (#40) and rear (#41) lock screws. The lock can then be taken out. It should be scrubbed with a tooth brush and water or solvent to remove any fouling present.

All parts should then be dried well. They can be heated, slightly, in an oven set at the lowest setting to speed drying. The parts should be coated with a light film of a good gun oil or grease.

The barrel and receiver are cleaned well using either water or solvent and wiped dry. A light coat of oil or grease is also put on the inside of the receiver and in the bore of the barrel.

The parts are reassembled in reverse order. The lever spring tension should be tightened up after all the breech block and lever components are assembled in receiver.

Lastly, the outside of all metal parts should be given a light coating of oil or grease and the wood treated with a good wood preservative. One of the wax based furniture polishes will do for this.

SHOOTING THE CARTRIDGE 1874 SHARPS

The 1874 Sharps model is a copy of a black powder era firearms and, as such, is intended for use with black powder or Pyrodex or other approved black powder substitute. Factory loaded 45/70 cartridges can be used as they are loaded to approximate black powder pressures. ***In no case should smokeless powder loads be used that exceed factory load specifications of black powder pressures and velocity. All reloads of any kind are not to be fired and will not be warrentied.***

Always move the hammer to the first or "safety" notch lowering the breech block. There are two reasons for this: Beside the obvious safety consideration, when the hammer is down the firing pin is held forward. This causes it to protrude from the face of the breech block. If the breech block is lowered with the firing pin tip protruding from the breech block face, the tip stands a very good chance of being broken off by dragging on a fired case or the edge of the chamber. Also because of this protrusion, never carry the gun with a loaded round in the chamber without having the hammer in the half cock notch. If the hammer is down with the firing pin tip resting on a loaded case, a blow to the hammer can easily fire the cartridge.

Before loading always check the bore and chamber of the barrel to be sure there are not obstructions, including a heavy coating of oil, grease or powder fouling from previous shots. Put the hammer in the half cock notch (about ¾ inch back). With the gun pointed in a safe direction, lower the breech block with the lever and insert a cartridge of the correct caliber (45/70) and load. The cartridge should insert easily, full length into the chamber. Never force an oversize cartridge into the chamber either using the breech block or some other instrument. Never pound on a cartridge to seat it into the chamber. If a cartridge will not go into the chamber easily, remove it and check the chamber for fouling or other obstruction. Also check the cartridge for correct caliber, loading and dimensions. Never use a cartridge in your Sharps that has the primer seated higher than flush or below with the surface of the shell base.

While unlikely, it is possible that the cartridge could be fired by the breech block bearing on such "high" primer during the loading process.

With the cartridge in the chamber and the gun pointed in a safe direction, raise the breech block with the lever, bring the hammer to full cock (about 1-1/4 inch back) and fire the rifle.

If your rifle is equipped with a double set trigger, it is operated as follows. The front trigger is the "firing" trigger. It will fire the rifle either set or unset. The rear or "kick-off" trigger is under spring tension. When it is pulled, it "clicks" into a sear notch on the front trigger. The front trigger is now "set." When the front trigger is pulled, the rear trigger is released and flies upward under spring tension, hits the lock sear and fires the rifle. If the front trigger is pulled and the rear trigger, after being released, does not allow the hammer to fall, it is necessary to regulate the rear trigger regulating screw (#69). This screw regulates the strength of the pull on the rear trigger. The advantage is that the set trigger can be set very light so that very slight pull will fire the rifle when the trigger is set. Unset, the front trigger will fire the rifle but it will take a considerably heavier pull. The amount of pull of the "set" trigger can be adjusted by turning the regulating screw (#70) located between the two triggers. Turning the screw counterclockwise will make the pull heavier and clockwise will make the pull lighter. Usually the screw (#69) is screwed up until it slightly enters the trigger guard and, in this position, certainly does not have the strength to strike. Then, unscrew little by little and keep trying to release until you are able to set it in the correct position so that it has enough strength for the percussion.

It is advisable to always maintain a little more load (unused) because as time passes, it is normal that there will be a drop in the strength of the spring, and therefore, by having maintained a little more load, it can be recuperated by unscrewing this "Rear Trigger Regulating Screw" (#69). This screw is used exclusively to set the run that the front trigger must do before releasing the rear trigger. This setting is done at the factory as follows:

- Unscrew the regulating screw (#70) almost completely
- Pull the rear trigger
- Slowly screw up the regulating screw (#70) until the rear trigger is released.
- When the rear trigger is released, turn the screw just one complete turn.
- By doing this, it is sufficient to apply a light pressure on the front trigger which will immediately release the rear one.

Never load or cock the rifle with the triggers "set." Always set the triggers after the rifle has been loaded, the hammer cocked and the rifle pointed at the intended target.

Immediately after firing, move the hammer to half cock and lower the breech block. This will cause the extractor to push the fired case out of the chamber where it can be picked up with the fingers and removed.

If shooting black powder or Pyrodex, the bore may have to be swabbed every shot or two to insure good accuracy and ease of loading. There is often a build up of powder fouling at the front of the chamber that will interfere with the proper seating of cartridges. This is easily removed with a bore size brush dipped in water which is used to scrub the front part of the chamber.

It will be noted that sometimes the extractor will catch on the top of the breech block as it is raised. There is a staff that projects from the top of the extractor above the receiver. Merely push ahead on this staff to clear the extractor from the top of the breech block.

Cleaning is accomplished in much the same way as for the percussion model. The lever pin plunger (#58) is depressed and the receiver lever pin (#29) is rotated clockwise and pulled out. If this is overly difficult, remove the two forend screws (#43) which allows the forend to be removed. Loosen the lever action spring screw (#59) to relieve tension on the lever (#15). The pin will then come out easily. Again, never force the handle of the hinge pin unduly, as it is rather fragile and easily broken.

The inside of the receiver, the bore and the breech block should be cleaned with a good solvent. They should be lightly oiled and the breech block and hinge pin replaced.

NOTE: When replacing the breech block, lay the extractor in the extractor slot in the breech block and, holding the rifle in a barrel up position, slide the breechblock into the bottom of the receiver. Lift the extractor into the closed position as you move the breech block up into the receiver. Retighten the lever spring screw and replace the forend. This should be adequate for most situations.

Occasionally the owner may wish to more thoroughly clean the gun, removing the firing pin (#57) by taking out the firing pin retainer screw (#52). The lock may also be removed by taking out the front and rear side plate screws (#40 and #41). The trigger plate can be removed by taking out both the front and rear tang bolts (#37 and #38), and the front and rear trigger plate screws (#46 and #48). At this point the butt stock can also be removed.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

1. If not familiar with shooting in general, or Sharps rifles in particular, get help from someone knowledgeable.

2. All firearms are potentially dangerous and have the ability to cause great harm to persons and property if improperly handled, loaded or maintained. Be careful and reread number one above.

3. In the event of a misfire, the hammer falls and the gun does not fire, keep it pointed in a safe direction (down range) for at least two minutes before taking any action. Then, if a percussion gun, recap and try again. If the cap fires and the charge doesn't, observe the two minute rule, then open the action, dump out the powder, push out the bullet with a ramrod from the muzzle, and after removing the clean out screw and cleaning the flash channel, try again. If it still doesn't fire, it would be best to take the gun, unloaded, to a gunsmith for evaluation. If a cartridge model, recock the hammer and again fire the rifle. If it still doesn't fire, observe the two minute rule, open the breech and eject the cartridge. If the primer is dented, load another cartridge and try again. If the second cartridge doesn't fire or if the primer is not dented, the gun should be taken to a gunsmith as above.

4. Never dry fire, that is, drop the hammer, on an unloaded Sharps. Firing pin breakage or nipple battering will likely result.

5. Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.

6. Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot. Never "set" the set type triggers until ready to fire the rifle.

7. Always keep the gun unloaded until ready to shoot.

8. Be sure your gun is safe to operate.

9. Know how to safely operate your gun.

10. Use only the correct ammunition for your gun.

11. Know your target and what is beyond it.

12. Always wear eye and ear protection.

13. Never, ever use alcohol or drugs before or during shooting or handling firearms.

14. Store guns and ammunition so that they are not accessible to unauthorized persons, especially children.

15. Be aware that certain types of guns and many shooting activities require special safety precautions.

LOAD SUGGESTIONS

Sharps Percussion .54 cal.

65 to 70 gr. FFg, black powder or Pyrodex of the same volume measure behind a .535 round ball or one of the available .54 caliber bullets, such as the Thompson Center 455 gr. Maxi-Hunter, the 390 gr. hollow point, hollow base Buffalo Bullet, the 425 gr. Hornady Great Plains Bullet or similar projectiles.

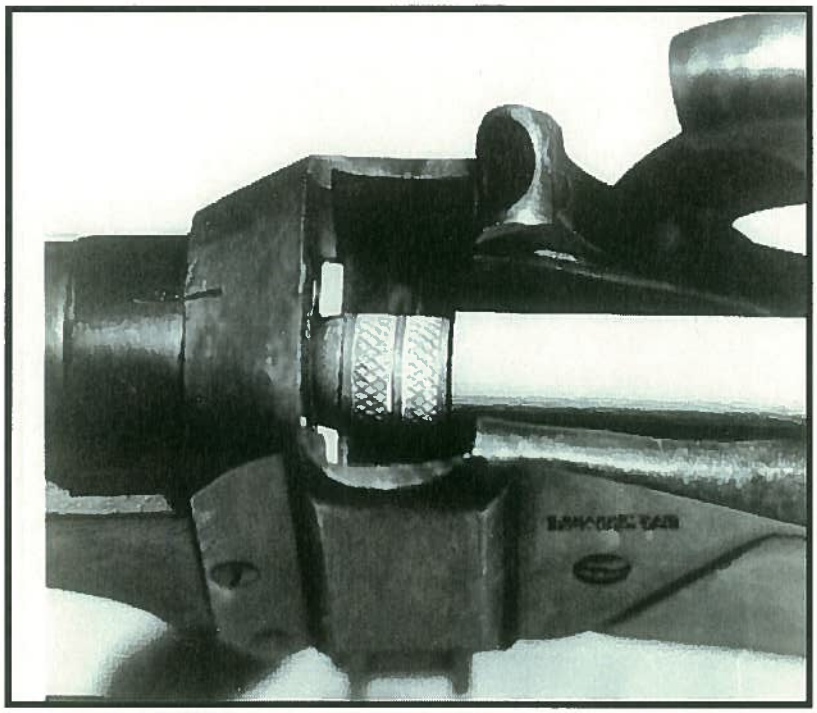
Model 1874 Cartridge 45/70

300 gr. jacketed bullet loaded over 65 gr. FFg black powder or Pyrodex of the same volume.

505 gr. cast bullet Lyman *457125 cast 1 part tin to 20 parts lead and sized .459" loaded over 62 gr. FFg black powder or Pyrodex by volume measure.

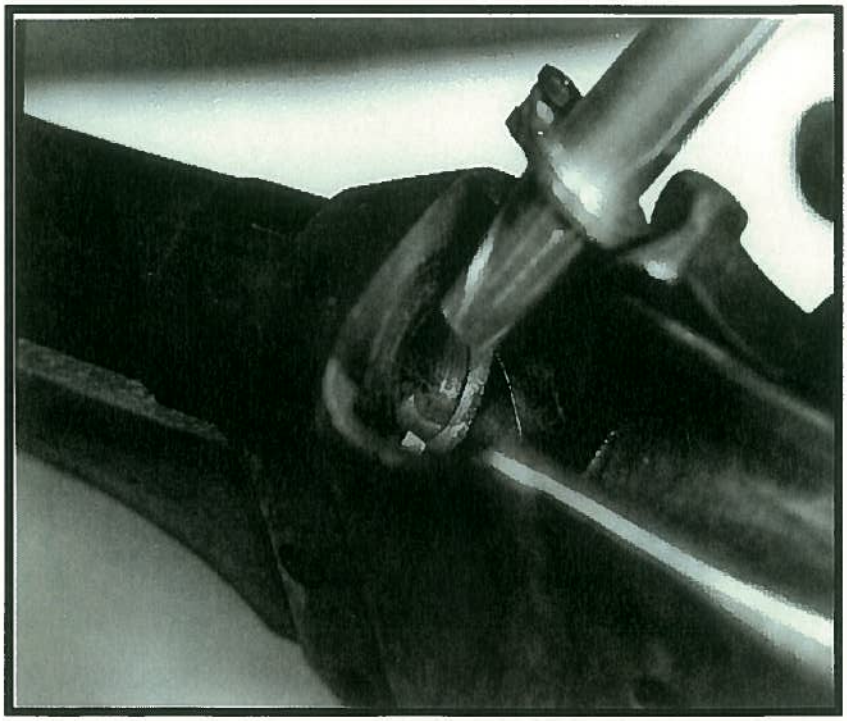
300 gr. bullet loaded over 40.9 gr. IMR3031.

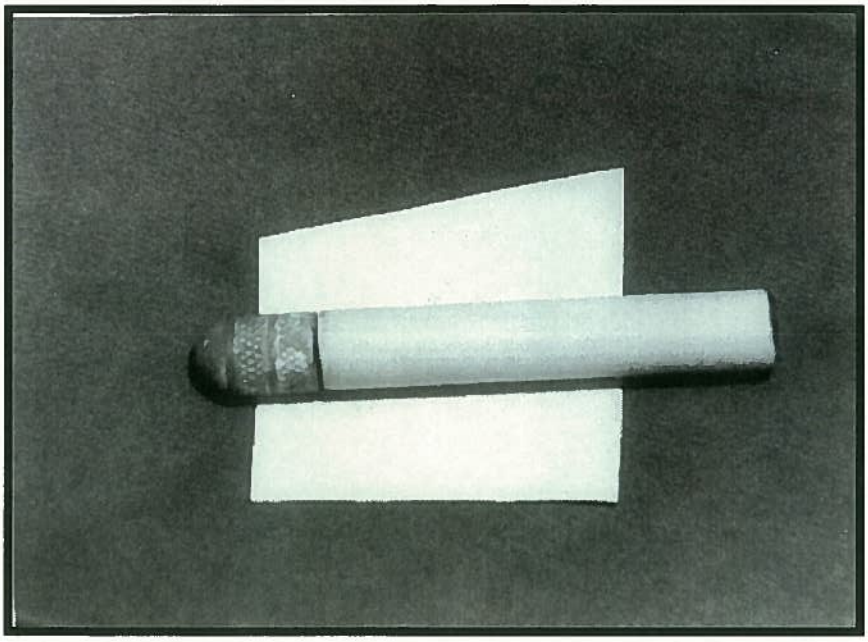
The above loads are all moderate loadings. Do not overload. The shooting of any hand loads are the responsibility of the shooter. Taylor's & Co., Inc. has no control over the components used or the type of loadings fabricated and therefore accepts no responsibility for their use.



To load the percussion Sharps with loose powder and ball, insert the ball or bullet into the chamber and push it up into the rifling with a wooden dowel.

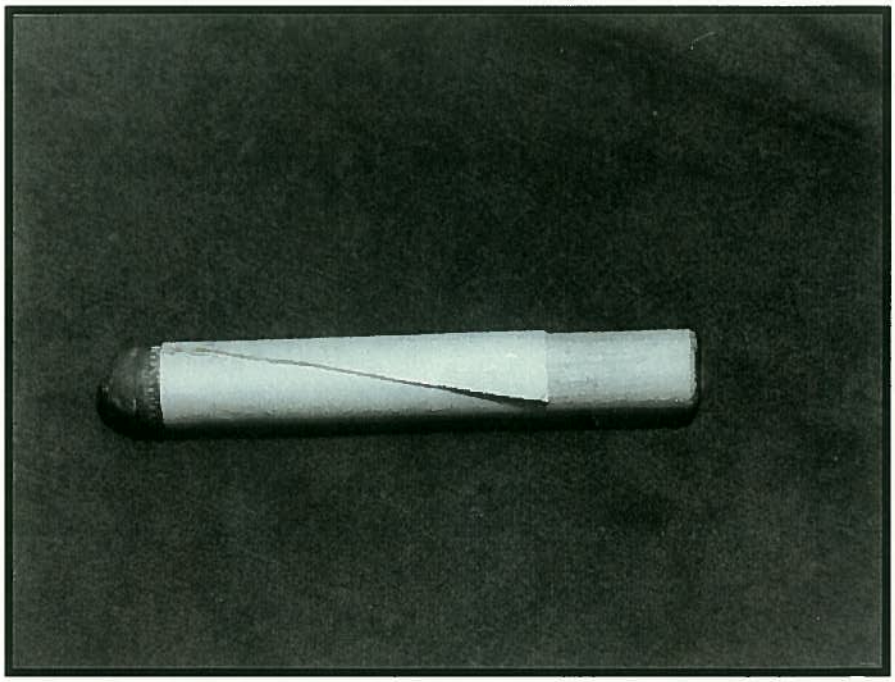
Pour in a charge of black powder that fills the chamber behind the bullet, usually 65 to 70 grains of FFg. The breech is then closed, loose powder brushed off, and a cap is placed on the nipple preparatory to firing.

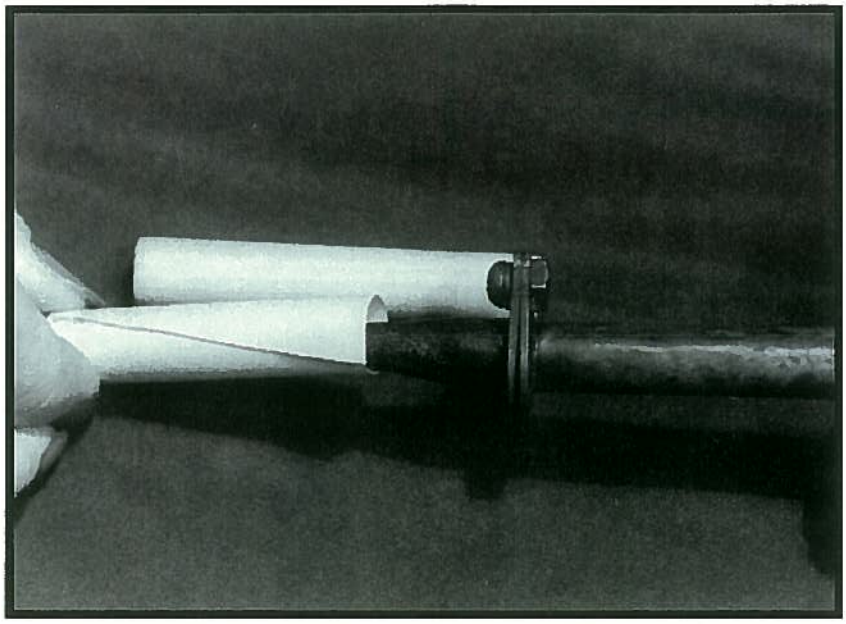




To manufacture paper cartridges, treated paper is cut to size and rolled around a bullet size dowel.

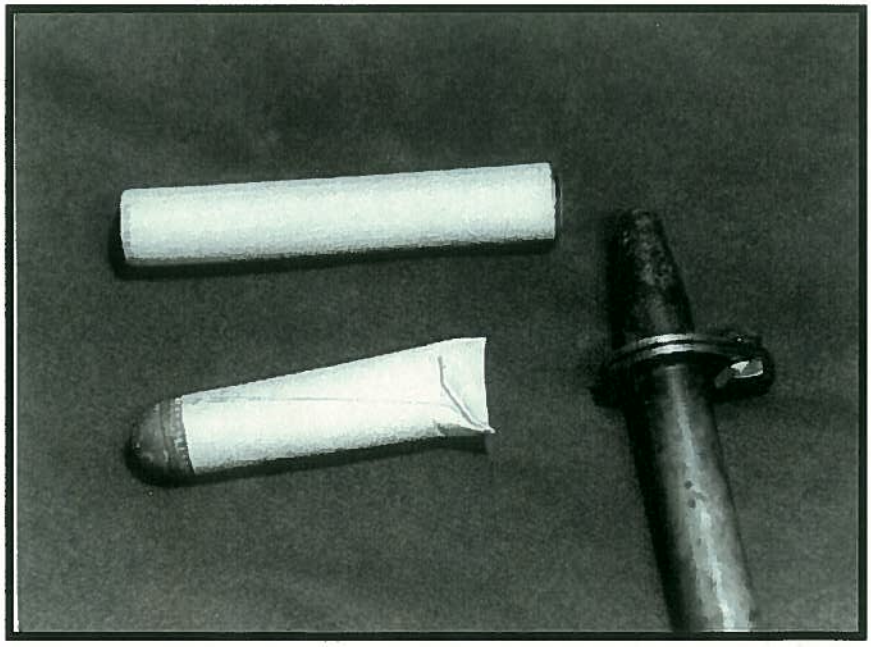
The paper is tightly rolled around the dowel and bullet, then glued along the tapered edge with a contact cement.

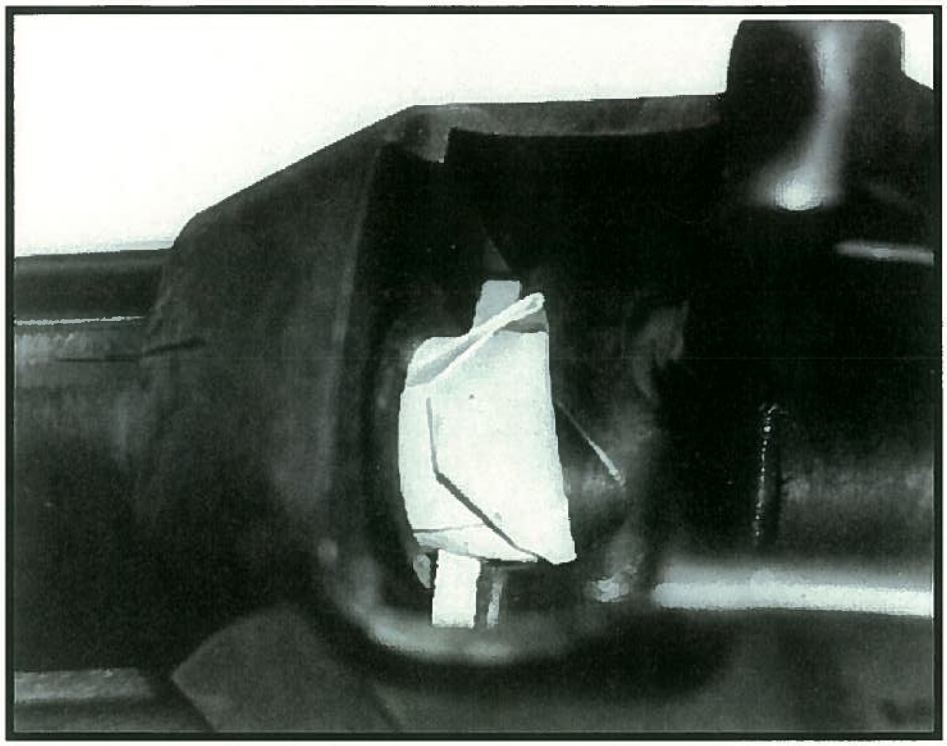




The dowel is pulled out of the cylinder and a measured charge of black powder is poured in. The powder charge should be sufficient so that then the cartridge is folded, it will be long enough to extend out of the chamber when seated.

The end of the cartridge is folded over and glues with a contact cement. A light thread can be tied around the bullet to further hold it in the cartridge, if required, for resistnace to handling damage.



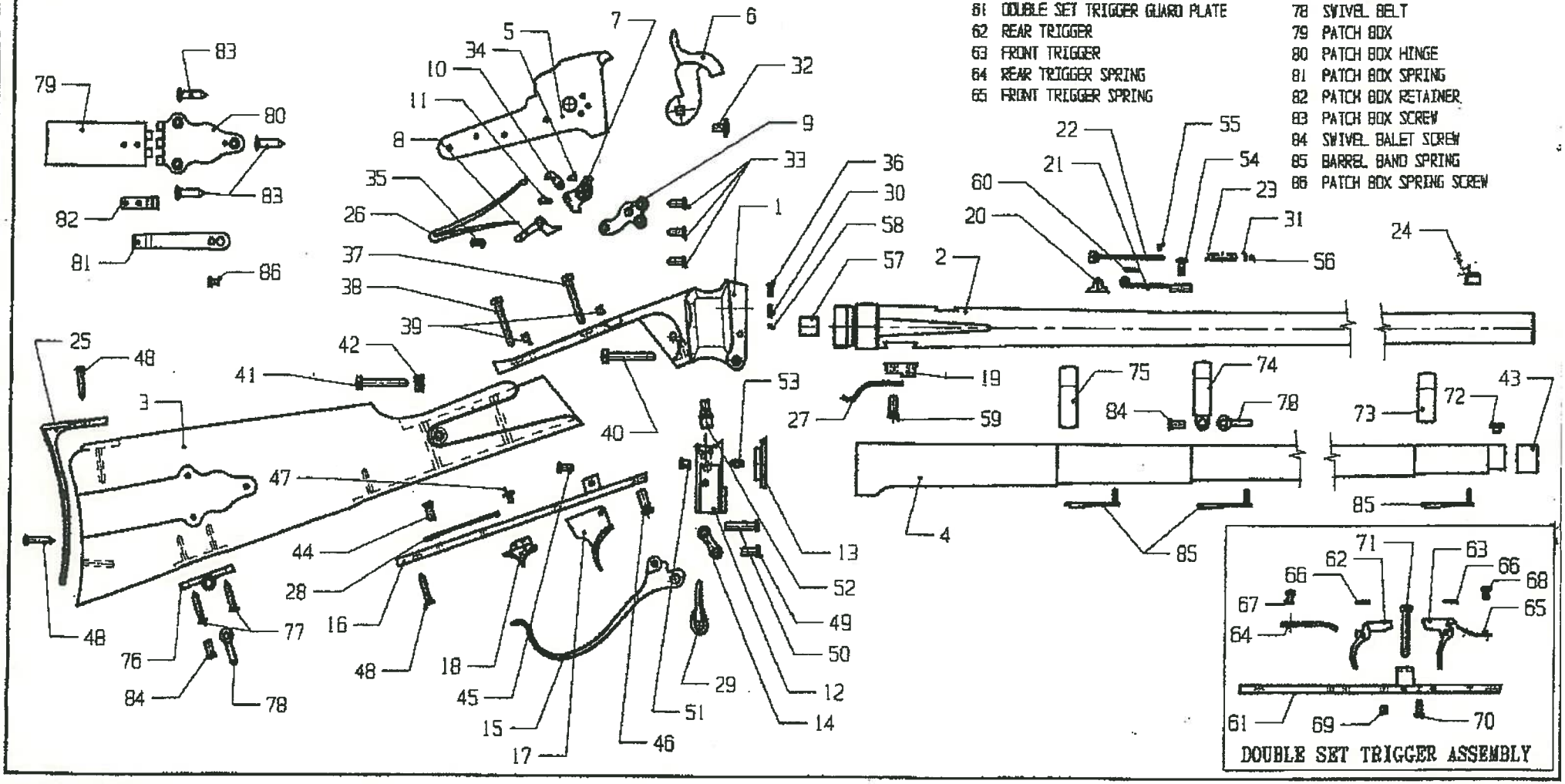


In use, the cartridge is inserted into the chamber as far as possible. The rear of the cartridge should extend out of the chamber far enough for it to be sheared off by the breech block as it is closed, exposing the powder to the flash of the cap when the gun is fired.

SHARPS PARTS LIST Mod. INFANTRY 1859 / BERDAN

ARMI SPORT
ITALY

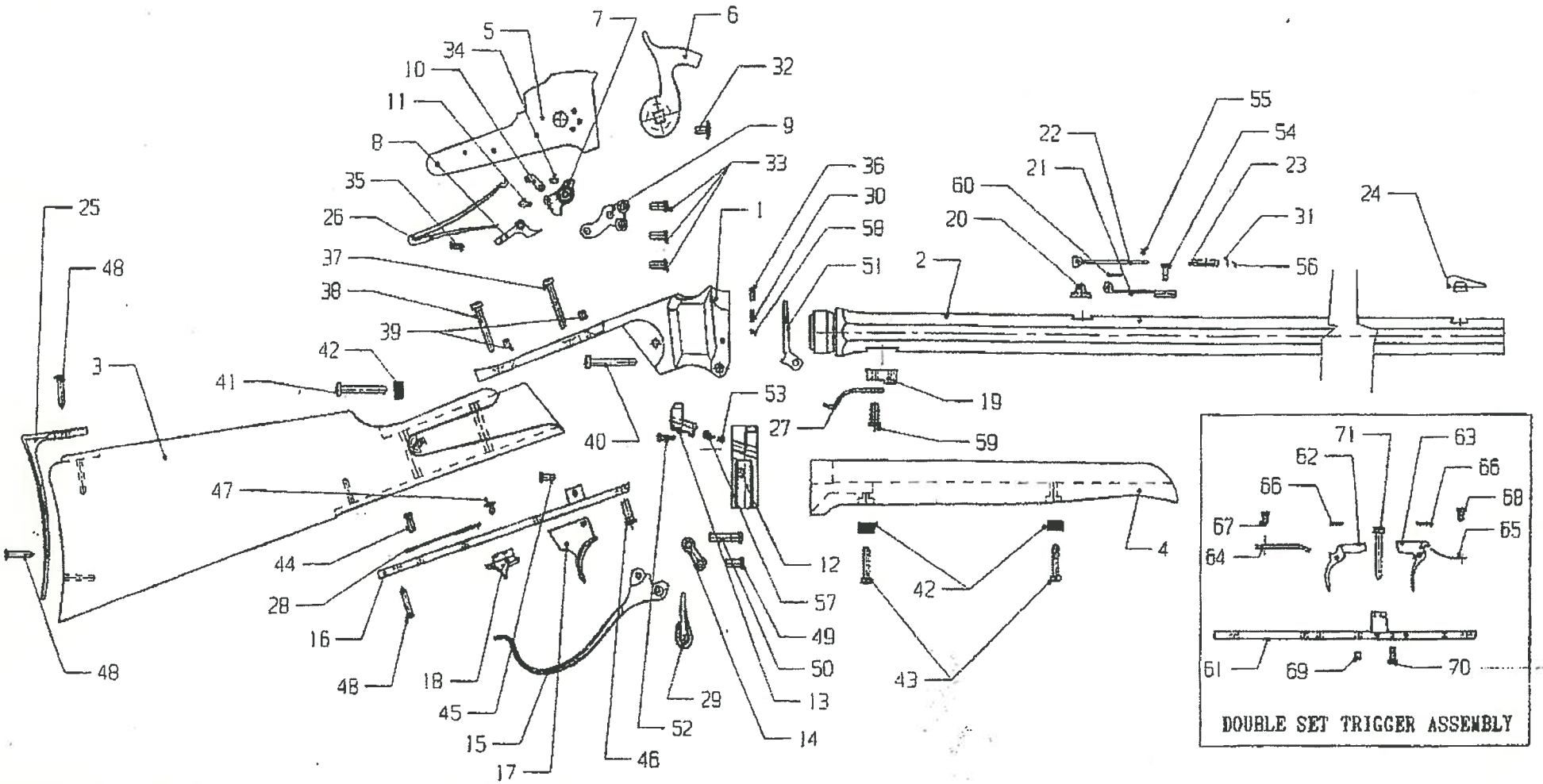
1 RECEIVER
2 BARREL
3 STOCK
4 FOREND
5 SIDE PLATE
6 HAMMER
7 TUMBLER
8 SEAR
9 BRIDLE
10 STIRRUP
11 FLY
12 BREECH BLOCK
13 BREECH BLOCK FLANGE
14 LINK
15 LEVER
16 TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
17 TRIGGER
18 TRIGGER LOCK
19 BARREL LUG
20 REAR SIGHT BASE
21 REAR SIGHT SPRING
22 REAR SIGHT LEAF
23 REAR SIGHT SLIDE
24 FRONT SIGHT
25 BUTT PLATE
26 MAIN SPRING
27 LEVER SPRING
28 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING
29 RECEIVER LEVER PIN
30 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SPRING
31 REAR SIGHT SLIDE SPRING
32 HAMMER SCREW
33 TUMBLER SCREW
34 STIRRUP SCREW
35 MAIN SPRING RETAINER SCREW
36 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SCREW
37 FRONT TANG SCREW
38 REAR TANG SCREW
39 CREEDMOORE SIGHT BASE HOLES
40 SIDE PLATE FRONT SCREW
41 SIDE PLATE REAR SCREW
42 SIDE PLATE SCREW WASHER
43 NOSE CAP
44 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING SCREW
45 TRIGGER SCREW
46 FRONT GUARD SCREW
47 TRIGGER LOCK SCREW
48 REAR GUARD SCREW/BUTT PLATE
49 LINK TO LEVER SCREW
50 LINK TO BREECH BLOCK SCREW
51 BREECH BLOCK CLEAN OUT SCREW
52 NIPPLE
53 LITTLE NIPPLE
54 REAR SIGHT SPRING SCREW
55 REAR SIGHT SLIDE RETAINER SCREW
56 FRICTION BALL(REAR SIGHT SLIDE)
57 FLOATING CHAMBER
58 LEVER PIN PLUNGER
59 LEVER ACTION SPRING SCREW
60 R. SIGHT LEAF PIN TO R. SIGHT SPRING
61 DOUBLE SET TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
62 REAR TRIGGER
63 FRONT TRIGGER
64 REAR TRIGGER SPRING
65 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING
66 TRIGGER PINS
67 REAR TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
68 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
69 REAR TRIGGER REGULATING SCREW
70 REGULATING SCREW
71 FRONT TANG SCREW
72 NOSE CAP SCREW
73 BARREL BAND, FRONT
74 BARREL BAND, MIDDLE
75 BARREL BAND, REAR
76 SWIVEL BELT BASE
77 SWIVEL BELT BASE SCREW
78 SWIVEL BELT
79 PATCH BOX
80 PATCH BOX HINGE
81 PATCH BOX SPRING
82 PATCH BOX RETAINER
83 PATCH BOX SCREW
84 SWIVEL BALET SCREW
85 BARREL BAND SPRING
86 PATCH BOX SPRING SCREW



SHARPS PARTS LIST Mod. SPORTING 1874

ARMI SPORT
ITALY

1 RECEIVER
2 BARREL
3 STOCK
4 FOREND
5 SIDE PLATE
6 HAMMER
7 TUMBLER
8 SEAR
9 BRIDLE
10 STIRRUP
11 FLY
12 BREECH BLOCK
13 FIRING PIN PUSHER
14 LINK
15 LEVER
16 TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
17 TRIGGER
18 TRIGGER LOCK
19 BARREL LUG
20 REAR SIGHT BASE
21 REAR SIGHT SPRING
22 REAR SIGHT LEAF
23 REAR SIGHT SLIDE
24 FRONT SIGHT
25 BUTT PLATE
26 MAIN SPRING
27 LEVER SPRING
28 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING
29 RECEIVER LEVER PIN
30 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SPRING
31 REAR SIGHT SLIDE SPRING
32 HAMMER SCREW
33 TUMBLER SCREW
34 STIRRUP SCREW
35 MAIN SPRING RETAINER SCREW
36 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SCREW
37 FRONT TANG SCREW
38 REAR TANG SCREW
39 CREEDMOORE SIGHT BASE HOLES
40 SIDE PLATE FRONT SCREW
41 SIDE PLATE REAR SCREW
42 SIDE PLATE SCREW WASHER
43 FOREND SCREW
44 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING SCREW
45 TRIGGER SCREW
46 FRONT GUARD SCREW
47 TRIGGER LOCK SCREW
48 REAR GUARD SCREW/BUTT PLATE
49 LINK TO LEVER SCREW
50 LINK TO BREECH BLOCK SCREW
51 EXTRACTOR
52 FIRING PIN SCREW
53 FIRING PIN SPRING
54 REAR SIGHT SPRING SCREW
55 REAR SIGHT SLIDE RETAINER SCREW
56 FRICTION BALL(REAR SIGHT SLIDE)
57 FIRING PIN
58 LEVER PIN PLUNGER
59 LEVER ACTION SPRING SCREW
60 R. SIGHT LEAF PIN TO R. SIGHT SPRING
61 DOUBLE SET TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
62 REAR TRIGGER
63 FRONT TRIGGER
64 REAR TRIGGER SPRING
65 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING
66 TRIGGER PINS
67 REAR TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
68 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
69 REAR TRIGGER REGULATING SCREW
70 REGULATING SCREW
71 FRONT TANG SCREW

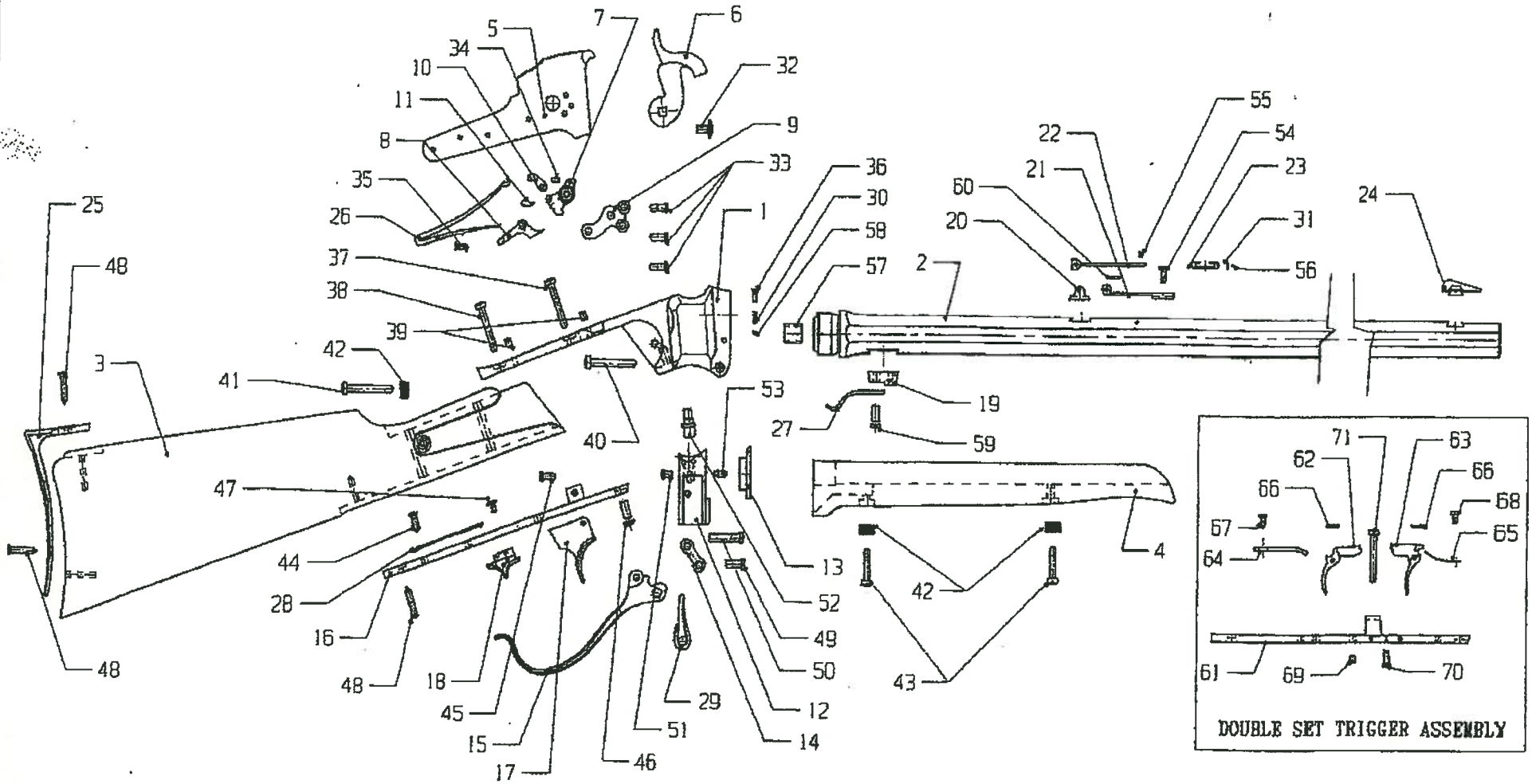


DOUBLE SET TRIGGER ASSEMBLY

SHARPS PARTS LIST Mod. SPORTING 1863

ARMI SPORT
ITALY

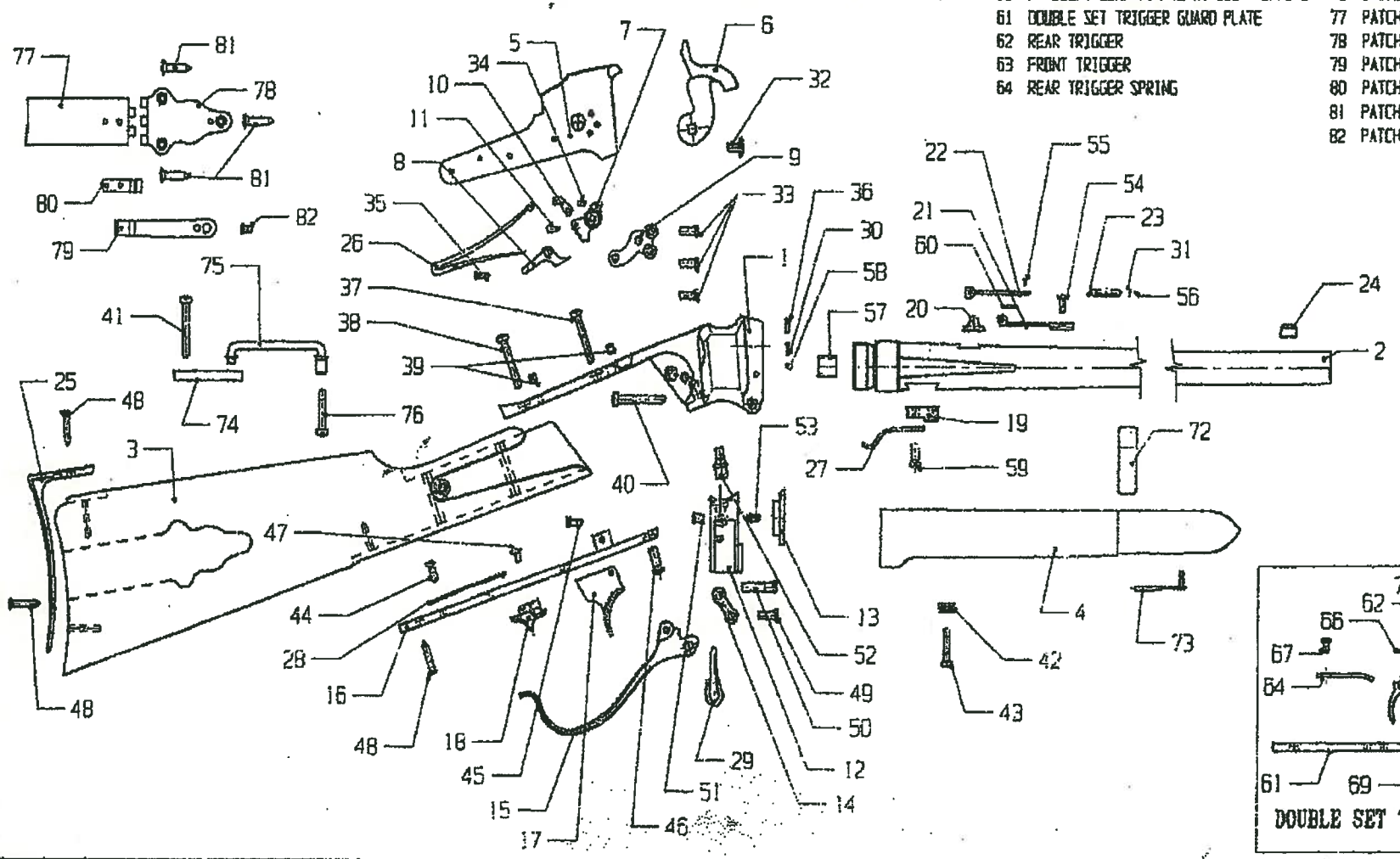
1 RECEIVER
2 BARREL
3 STOCK
4 FOREND
5 SIDE PLATE
6 HAMMER
7 TUMBLER
8 SEAR
9 BRIDLE
10 STIRRUP
11 FLY
12 BREECH BLOCK
13 BREECH BLOCK FLANGE
14 LINK
15 LEVER
16 TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
17 TRIGGER
18 TRIGGER LOCK
19 BARREL LUG
20 REAR SIGHT BASE
21 REAR SIGHT SPRING
22 REAR SIGHT LEAF
23 REAR SIGHT SLIDE
24 FRONT SIGHT
25 BUTT PLATE
26 MAIN SPRING
27 LEVER SPRING
28 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING
29 RECEIVER LEVER PIN
30 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SPRING
31 REAR SIGHT SLIDE SPRING
32 HAMMER SCREW
33 TUMBLER SCREW
34 STIRRUP SCREW
35 MAIN SPRING RETAINER SCREW
36 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SCREW
37 FRONT TANG SCREW
38 REAR TANG SCREW
39 CREEDMOORE SIGHT BASE HOLES
40 SIDE PLATE FRONT SCREW
41 SIDE PLATE REAR SCREW
42 SIDE PLATE SCREW WASHER
43 FOREND SCREW
44 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING SCREW
45 TRIGGER SCREW
46 FRONT GUARD SCREW
47 TRIGGER LOCK SCREW
48 REAR GUARD SCREW/BUTT PLATE
49 LINK TO LEVER SCREW
50 LINK TO BREECH BLOCK SCREW
51 BREECH BLOCK CLEAN OUT SCREW
52 NIPPLE
53 LITTLE NIPPLE
54 REAR SIGHT SPRING SCREW
55 REAR SIGHT SLIDE RETAINER SCREW
56 FRICTION BALL(REAR SIGHT SLIDE)
57 FLOATING CHAMBER
58 LEVER PIN PLUNGER
59 LEVER ACTION SPRING SCREW
60 R. SIGHT LEAF PIN TO R. SIGHT SPRING
61 DOUBLE SET TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
62 REAR TRIGGER
63 FRONT TRIGGER
64 REAR TRIGGER SPRING
65 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING
66 TRIGGER PINS
67 REAR TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
68 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
69 REAR TRIGGER REGULATING SCREW
70 REGULATING SCREW
71 FRONT TANG SCREW

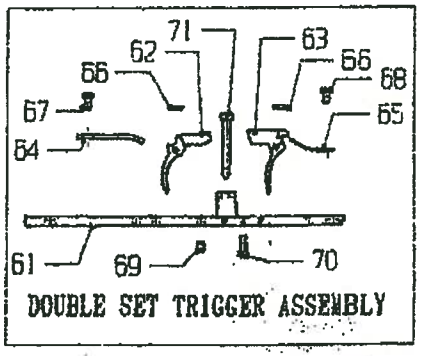


SHARPS PARTS LIST Mod. CAVALRY 1859/1863

ARMI SPORT
ITALY

1 RECEIVER
2 BARREL
3 STOCK
4 FOREND
5 SIDE PLATE
6 HAMMER
7 TUMBLER
8 SEAR
9 BRIDLE
10 STIRRUP
11 FLY
12 BREECH BLOCK
13 BREECH BLOCK FLANGE
14 LINK
15 LEVER
16 TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
17 TRIGGER
18 TRIGGER LOCK
19 BARREL LUG
20 REAR SIGHT BASE
21 REAR SIGHT SPRING
22 REAR SIGHT LEAF
23 REAR SIGHT SLIDE
24 FRONT SIGHT
25 BUTT PLATE
26 MAIN SPRING
27 LEVER SPRING
28 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING
29 RECEIVER LEVER PIN
30 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SPRING
31 REAR SIGHT SLIDE SPRING
32 HAMMER SCREW
33 TUMBLER SCREW
34 STIRRUP SCREW
35 MAIN SPRING RETAINER SCREW
36 LEVER PIN PLUNGER SCREW
37 FRONT TANG SCREW
38 REAR TANG SCREW
39 CREEDMOORE SIGHT BASE HOLES
40 SIDE PLATE FRONT SCREW
41 SIDE PLATE REAR SCREW
42 SIDE PLATE SLREW WASHER
43 FOREND SCREW
44 TRIGGER LOCK SPRING SCREW
45 TRIGGER SCREW
46 FRONT GUARD SCREW
47 TRIGGER LOCK SCREW
48 REAR GUARD SCREW/BUTT PLATE
49 LINK TO LEVER SCREW
50 LINK TO BREECH BLOCK SCREW
51 BREECH BLOCK CLEAN OUT SCREW
52 NIPPLE
53 LITTLE NIPPLE
54 REAR SIGHT SPRING SCREW
55 REAR SIGHT SLIDE RETAINER SCREW
56 FRICTION BALL(REAR SIGHT SLIDE)
57 FLOATING CHAMBER
58 LEVER PIN PLUNGER
59 LEVER ACTION SPRING SCREW
60 R. SIGHT LEAF PIN TO R. SIGHT SPRING
61 DOUBLE SET TRIGGER GUARD PLATE
62 REAR TRIGGER
63 FRONT TRIGGER
64 REAR TRIGGER SPRING
65 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING
66 TRIGGER PINS
67 REAR TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
68 FRONT TRIGGER SPRING SCREW
69 REAR TRIGGER REGULATING SCREW
70 REGULATING SCREW
71 FRONT TANG SCREW
72 BARREL BAND
73 BARREL BAND SPRING
74 SADDLE RING PLATE
75 SADDLE RING
76 SADDLE RING SCREW
77 PATCH BOX
78 PATCH BOX HINGE
79 PATCH BOX SPRING
80 PATCH BOX RETAINER
81 PATCH BOX SCREW
82 PATCH BOX SPRING SCREW





SHOOTERS NOTATIONS

SHARPS

CALIBER	BARREL	GROOVE	TWIST	BARREL LENGTH
.451	OCTAGON	6	22"	32"
.54	OCATGON	6	48"	32"
.54	ROUND	6	48"	30"
.54	ROUND	6	48"	30"
.54	ROUND	6	48"	22"
.54	ROUND	6	48"	22"
.45/70	OCTAGON	6	22"	30"
.45/70	OCTAGON	6	22"	32"
.40/65	OCTAGON	6	22"	30"
.40/65	OCTAGON	6	22"	30"'
.45/70	ROUND	6	22"	30"
.45/70	ROUND	6	22"	22"
.45/70	ROUND	6	22"	24"

SPECIFICATIONS

TOTAL LENGTH	WEIGHT	PATCH BOX	SET TRI	MODEL
49”	8.6 LBS	*	*	1859 SPORTING
49”	8.6 LBS		*	1863 SPORTING
47”	8.4 LBS	*		1859 INFANTRY
47”	8.4 LBS	*	*	1859 BERDAN
39”	7.5 LBS	*		1859 CAVALRY
39”	7.5 LBS			1863 CAVALRY
47”	8.4 LBS		*	1874 SPORTING
49”	8.6 LBS		*-	1874 SPORTING
47”	8.4 LBS		*	1874 SPORTING
49”	8.6 LBS		*	1874 SPORTING
47”	8.4 LBS	*		1874 SPORTING
39”	7.5 LBS			1874 CAVALRY
41”	7.7 LBS			1874 CIVILIAN