

Owner's Manual

C308 RIFLE

Cal. .308



Congratulations on your purchase of the C308 Rifle. With proper care and handling, it will give you many years of long, reliable service. The C308 is chambered for the .308 cartridge.

We specifically disclaim any responsibility for damage or injury whatsoever, occurring as a result of the use of faulty, non-standard or remanufactured ammunition, any modifications or changes made to the firearm; improper use or unsafe handling of the firearm.

Always keep this manual with your firearm. Make sure you understand all the warnings, operation instructions and safety procedures. When you lend, give or sell the firearm, be sure this manual goes with it. You can get a copy of this manual from Century Arms on request.

**FIREARMS SAFETY IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SHOOTER.
ALWAYS TREAT ALL FIREARMS AS IF THEY WERE LOADED AT ALL TIMES!**



IMPORTANT!

**READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN
THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM.**



IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGE

Children are attracted to and can operate firearms which can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access by always keeping gun locked, unloaded and separated from ammunition 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.

Firearm Safety Depends on You

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

Alcohol, Drugs and Guns Don't Mix. Make No Mistake About It!

Never handle firearms after consuming alcohol or taking drugs that can affect your judgment. Shoot sober! Alcohol, certain kinds of drugs and firearms don't mix. Safe firearms handling requires alertness and concentration on one's actions. You cannot handle a firearm safely after consuming alcohol. Never consume anything that can impair your judgment or physical coordination when handling a firearm. Never allow yourself to be distracted while handling a firearm.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF FIREARM SAFETY

The Ten Commandments of Firearm Safety must be etched into your memory before you begin to handle firearms. These rules are intended to be understood and followed by all persons handling firearms in the field, on the range or at home. Please read, review and understand these rules before you begin to use or even take your new firearm out of its box. Remember, firearms safety depends on you! Memorizing these safety rules will help prevent gun accidents. Please study these safety rules before handling your firearm.

Commandment #1



Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

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

Commandment #2



Firearms Should Be Unloaded When Not Actually in Use

Firearms should only be loaded when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. When not in use, firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, separate from each other. Remember to unload your firearm completely so that there is no ammunition in the chamber or magazine. Before handling this or any firearm, or handing it to someone else,

visually check the chamber and magazine to ensure they do not contain ammunition. Always keep the gun's action open when not in use. Never assume a gun is unloaded - even if you were the last person to use it. Never cross a fence, climb a tree, wade through a stream or perform any awkward movement with a loaded gun. Never lean or place a firearm where it could fall. When in doubt, unload your gun! Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. Never carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn or a gun case - common sense prevails in gun safety!

Commandment #3



Don't Completely Rely on Your Gun's Safety

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

Commandment #4



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

Once fired, a bullet (or shot charge) can never be called back; so before you shoot, know where the bullet is going and what it will strike. Be certain your shot will not injure someone or strike something beyond the target. Never fire in the direction of noise, a movement or at any object you cannot positively identify. Be aware that a .22 Short bullet can travel over 1 ¼ miles. A centerfire cartridge, such as the .30-06, can send its bullet over 3 miles. pellets can travel 500 yards and a shotgun slug has a range of over a half mile. Make sure your shot has a safe backstop such as a hillside. Keep in mind how far the bullet will travel if it misses your intended target. Never shoot at a hard surface or water as the projectile may glance or ricochet in an unpredictable direction. Once fired, a bullet can never be called back. You are responsible for your actions and judgment.

Commandment #5



Use the Correct Ammunition

Every firearm is designed to use a certain caliber or gauge of ammunition. It is important that you use the correct ammunition for your firearm. Information on the correct ammunition to use with your firearm appears in the firearm's instruction manual and the manufacturer's markings on the firearm itself. Use of the wrong ammunition, improperly reloaded ammunition or corroded ammunition can result in the destruction of the firearm, serious personal injury and/or death. Form the habit of examining every round of ammunition before you put it into your gun to ensure it is of the proper gauge or caliber and that it is in good condition.



Commandment #6

If Your Gun Fails to Fire When the Trigger Is Pulled, Handle With Care
If a cartridge or shell does not fire when the trigger is pulled, follow **Commandment #1** and keep the firearm's muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Keep the muzzle down range with the action closed and wait at least 30 seconds (to ensure that the ammunition is not delayed in firing) before carefully opening the action, unloading the firearm and safely disposing of the ammunition.



Commandment #7

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



Commandment #8

Be Sure the Barrel Is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting
Discharging a firearm with an obstruction in the barrel can result in personal injury, property damage and/or death. Before you load your firearm, check the chamber and magazine to ascertain that no ammunition is inside. Also, check the inside of the barrel (called the "bore") to ensure it is free of obstructions. Even a small amount of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore can cause excessive pressures resulting in a bulged or burst barrel which can injure or kill the shooter and bystanders. It is a good idea to make a habit of cleaning the bore and checking for obstructions with a cleaning rod just before each shooting session. If the noise or recoil experienced upon firing seems low or weak, or something doesn't feel "right," cease firing immediately and carefully check to make sure that there is no obstruction in the barrel. Placing an undersized shell or cartridge into a gun (such as a 20 gauge shell in a shotgun chambered for 12 gauge ammunition) can result in the smaller round of ammunition falling into the barrel and acting as an obstruction. When a round is subsequently fired, the barrel may burst, causing injury to the shooter and bystanders. For reference, re-read Commandment #5.



Commandment #9

Do Not Alter or Modify Your Gun and Have It Serviced Regularly
Firearms are complex mechanisms that are designed to function properly in their original condition. Any alterations or changes made to a firearm after its manufacture can make the gun unsafe and will void its warranty. Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by altering the trigger, mechanical safety or other mechanisms of your firearm. You should have your firearm periodically checked for proper functioning and serviced by a qualified gunsmith.



Commandment #10

Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of Your Firearm
Not all firearms operate the same way. The method of carrying, handling and operating firearms varies with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Thus, you

should never handle any firearm until you become familiar with the safe handling, loading, unloading and carrying procedures for that particular firearm, as well as the rules for safe gun handling in general.



LEAD WARNING!

Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious injuries. Have adequate ventilation at all times when shooting. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

Basics of Safe Gun Handling

1. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
2. Firearms should be unloaded when not actually in use.
3. Don't totally rely on your gun's safety.
4. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it.
5. Use the correct ammunition for your firearm.
6. If your gun fails to fire when the trigger is pulled, handle with care.
7. Always wear eye and ear protection when shooting and cleaning.
8. Be sure the barrel is clear of obstructions before shooting.
9. Don't alter or modify your firearm and have your firearm(s) serviced regularly.
10. Learn the mechanics and handling characteristics of the firearm you are using.

Safe gun handling depends on you! A safe shooter is a knowledgeable shooter.



WARNING! STOP SHOOTING IMMEDIATELY AND UNLOAD YOUR FIREARM if your firearm develops a mechanical malfunction; binding or stoppage, spitting powder/gas, a cartridge primer is punctured, a cartridge case is bulged or ruptured, or the sound on firing does not sound quite right. Do NOT try one more shot, but unload your firearm and take it and the ammunition to a qualified gunsmith or send it back to Century Arms for examination. Do not assume that the firearm is empty merely because you checked the chamber. You must also check the bore for any fired bullet jammed inside the barrel.



WARNING! Always ensure that the ammunition you are using is clean, undamaged and of the proper caliber before loading your rifle. The manufacturer and distributor of this rifle disclaim any liability for the use of remanufactured, reloaded or hand-loaded ammunition. Protect your investment in this fine firearm by using only factory fresh, quality ammunition. The use of improper caliber or low quality ammunition could result in injury, death and/or property damage upon firing. Remember, firearms safety depends on you!

Specifications:

Caliber: .308

Type of Firearm: roller-delayed blowback

Magazine Capacity: 20 rounds

Overall Length: 40.2"

Barrel Length: 18", 5/8"x24mm threaded

Weight: 8 lbs.

Sights: front windage and elevation adjustable, rotary aperture rear battle sight with four positions

100 to 400 meters

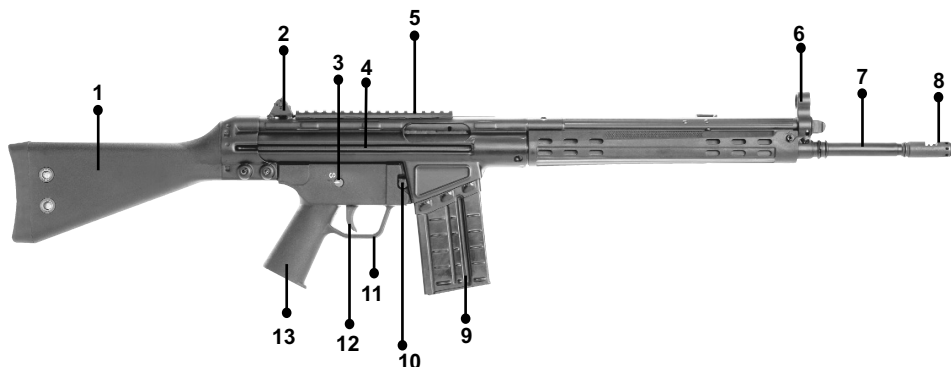
Finish: black powder coat

Features: Mil-Spec 1913 Picatinny rail, Chevron muzzle brake

Illustration #1

Diagram showing major operational parts of the C308 Rifle

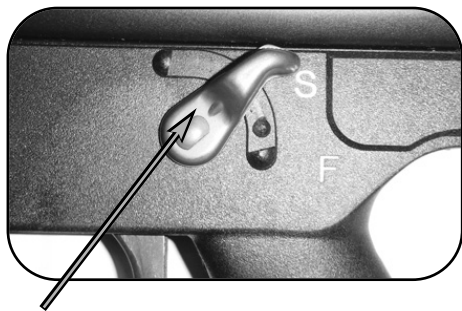
Study of this picture will aid you in understanding the instructions in this booklet.



- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Buttstock | 4. Receiver | 7. Barrel | 10. Magazine release button | 12. Trigger |
| 2. Rear sight | 5. Picatinny rail | 8. Muzzle | 11. Triggerguard | 13. Pistol grip |
| 3. Safety lever | 6. Front sight | 9. Magazine | | |

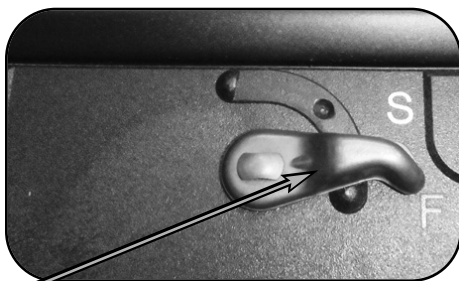
Safety: The safety lever is in the “SAFE” position when it is moved to its uppermost (top position) on the trigger housing. You should hear an audible “click” when it is correctly in place. (See Illustration #2.) **NOTE: When the safety lever is in its lower position on the trigger housing, the gun is in the “FIRE” position. (See Illustration #3.)**

Illustration #2



Safety lever in upper “SAFE” position.

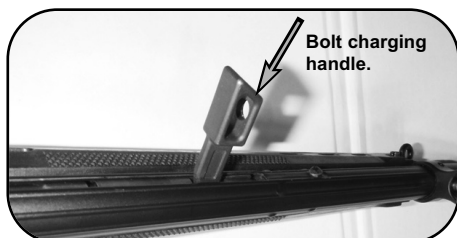
Illustration #3



Safety lever in lower or “FIRE” position. Pulling the trigger when the safety lever is in the lower position will result in the rifle firing if there is a round in the chamber! Exercise extreme caution when handling rifle in this condition.

Bolt Charging Handle: Located on the left hand side of the firearm. It lays next to the cocking tube and is used for opening the bolt. To use the charging handle grasp it from the muzzle end and fold it out from the rifle. Once it is folded out grasp the charging handle and pull it toward the butt of the rifle. (See Illustration #4.)

Illustration #4



To Load the Rifle



WARNING! Before loading, make sure the inside of the barrel is free of dirt or other obstructions. We recommend passing a cleaning rod with brush attached down the bore before shooting.

WARNING! Always check each cartridge to ensure it is of the correct caliber and in good condition before loading the firearm.

WARNING! Never load a firearm indoors. An accidental discharge will cause property damage, serious injury and/or death! Never use live ammunition to function test your rifle indoors.

WARNING! Keep fingers away from the trigger while loading.

WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Place the safety lever in the “SAFE” position. (See Illustration #2.)
2. Load the magazine with the correct ammunition by pressing the cartridges one at a time down and under the magazine’s feed lips; the cartridges will automatically alternate from side to side. Holding the magazine in your primary hand and gently tapping it against your opposite palm will help seat the cartridges and assure good feeding. When loading the rounds into the magazine ensure the base of the cartridge is in contact with the back of the magazine. (See Illustration #5.)
3. Pick up the firearm with one hand and the magazine with the other. Before inserting the magazine you must lock the bolt open. To lock the bolt open move the safety to the “FIRE” position (See Illustration #3) and grasp the charging handle moving it away from the cocking tube. Pull back with the charging handle until the bolt is fully open, then rotate the charging handle up to allow go into the notch in the cocking tube. (See Illustration #9.) Insert the magazine into the magazine well and press it straight in until it locks into place. (See Illustration #6.) **NOTE: The loaded magazine will be very difficult to install with the bolt closed!**
4. To close the bolt while holding the rifle with your primary hand, reach up with your secondary hand and slap the charging handle down. **Caution: The bolt will close rapidly!** (See Illustration #7.) **NOTE: If you try and lower the charging handle down by hand. It may not seat the bullet in the chamber and the rollers may not properly engage!**
5. Keeping the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, make sure the safety is moved back to the safe position. (See Illustration #2.) The rifle is now loaded!

Illustration #5



Illustration #6



Illustration #7





WARNING! Pulling the trigger when the safety lever is in this lower position will result in the rifle firing a round. To avoid serious injury, death or causing property damage, make sure you know the “SAFE” and “FIRE” positions of the safety lever before attempting to load your rifle!

WARNING! The rifle is now loaded and will fire if the safety lever is moved downward to the “FIRE” position and the trigger is pulled! Handle with extreme caution and keep the muzzle (the end of the barrel) pointed in a safe direction!

Break In Procedures

Fire 10 single shots. After each shot, push a cotton patch wet with solvent through the bore. Then wet a bronze brush with solvent and stroke the barrel five to ten times. Follow with another wet patch and then enough dry patches to completely remove any solvents and/or wetness from the barrel. Fire 10-20 shots, clean as above after each round of firing. Repeat step 2 until you have reached the suggested 200-300 rounds.

During this break-in period you may experience the following:

During your break in period you may experience intermittent occurrences of failure to feed, or failure to eject from your C308. If you are experiencing any failure issues after you have completed the suggested break in of your new C308, or if malfunctioning is excessively frequent during the break-in period: stop shooting your rifle, make sure it is unloaded, store it properly and contact customer service for support.

Failure to feed – This is when your product does not properly seat the round in the chamber prior to firing.

Failure to eject – This is when your product does not eject the spent casing from the chamber after firing.

To Fire the Rifle

1. Keeping the **10 Commandments of Firearm Safety** in mind, aim the rifle downrange at the target. When firing this rifle you may need to experiment with different shooting styles until you find the method which best suits your sporting activity. Remember to always fire the rifle in such a manner that you can maintain a safe muzzle direction at all times.
 2. Disengage the safety lever by moving it to the "FIRE" position. (See Illustration #3.)
 3. After aligning the sights on your target, place your finger inside the triggerguard and on the trigger.
 4. Slowly pull the trigger fully rearward to fire the first round. If nothing happens, ensure that the selector lever is in the downward “FIRE” position and try again
 5. Being a semi-automatic rifle, the rifle’s action (its moving parts) will cycle after the first round is fired. As the bolt moves rearward, the extractor will pull the empty cartridge case from the chamber and eject it from the rifle. (Make sure there are no bystanders in close proximity on either side of the rifle who could be injured by the ejected cartridge case or gasses expelled from the rifle.)
- NOTE: If the trigger is pressed again, the rifle will fire! Keep the rifle pointed in a safe direction. Keep your fingers away from the muzzle when firing the gun.**
6. Firing may be continued in this manner until the magazine is empty.
 7. When firing is finished, place the safety lever in the “SAFE” position. (See Illustration #2.)





WARNING! The barrel will be very hot after firing!

WARNING! Keep your fingers away from the muzzle!

WARNING! Always unload your rifle immediately after use and prior to cleaning and storage to minimize the risk of an accidental discharge. If your rifle ever fails to fire keep it pointed at the target for at least 30 seconds in the event of a hangfire (slow ignition). If the round still does not fire, remove the magazine, eject and discard the bad round. Reload the rifle to resume firing.

Unloading the Rifle



WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Move the safety lever to the "SAFE" position. (See Illustration #2.)
2. Remove the magazine from the rifle by depressing the magazine release button and pulling down on the magazine. (See Illustration #8.) Grasp the charging handle moving it away from the cocking tube. Pull back with the charging handle until the bolt is fully open, then rotate the charging handle up to allow go into the notch in the cocking tube. (See Illustration #9.)

Illustration #8



Press the magazine release button in to remove the magazine from the rifle.

Illustration #9



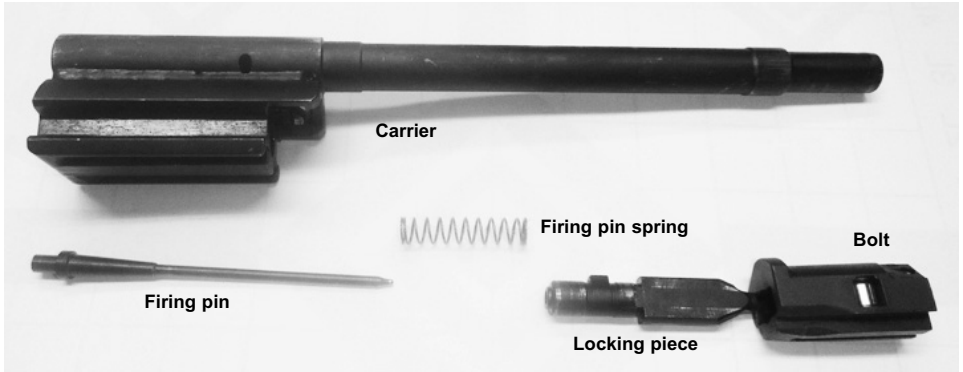
3. The bolt should be locked open allowing you to turn the rifle down to inspect the chamber, making sure it is empty. Please note it is difficult to see into the chamber! Ensure you inspect the chamber carefully! Once you have verified that the chamber is emptied and there is no magazine in the rifle, you can slap the charging handle down allowing the bolt to close.
Caution: the bolt is under extreme spring tension and closes rapidly! Verify your rifle's safety is still in the "SAFE" position. (See Illustration #2.)
4. In the event that a cartridge remains in the chamber after pulling the trigger and the extractor fails to remove it (whether or not it has fired), you should remove the magazine, then work the bolt cocking handle several times to try to eject the cartridge. If this does not eject the cartridge, ride the bolt cocking handle home (slowly allow it to return to its forward position without allowing it to impact the back of the cartridge casing). Follow the instructions found on page 10 to field strip your rifle before attempting to remove the cartridge. If after field stripping your rifle you are still unable to remove the cartridge casing, do not reassemble the rifle. Take the rifle to a competent gunsmith to remove the round and ensure proper functioning.



WARNING! The rifle will fire if the magazine is removed and if the trigger is pulled when a cartridge is in the chamber.

WARNING! If dropped, any firearm could fire when there is a cartridge in the chamber and the safety lever is in the "FIRE" position.

Field Stripping



WARNING! Before beginning the disassembly process, check to ensure the rifle is not loaded. To do so, follow the procedures detailed in the **Unloading the Rifle** section on page 8.



WARNING! Wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, when disassembling your firearm to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs that could be dislodged during disassembly.

1. Remove the magazine from the rifle. To do so, follow the procedures detailed in the **Unloading the Rifle** section on page 9.
2. Make sure the bolt is closed.
3. Release the buttstock by pushing the two buttstock pins out, while holding onto the buttstock. Once the pins are removed separate the buttstock from the barreled receiver. (See Illustration #10.)

Illustration #10



4. With the palm of your hand, tap the pistol grip toward the muzzle which will allow it to be removed from the receiver. (See Illustration #11.)
5. With the barreled action laying on a work surface, grasp the charging handle with your primary hand and pull it back slowly. Have your secondary hand at the rear of the receiver to catch the bolt carrier and bolt as they emerge from the receiver. (See Illustration #12.)

Illustration #11



Illustration #12



6. To disassemble the bolt carrier, hold the bolt carrier with your secondary hand. Grasp the bolt with your primary hand and rotate it 180° counter clock-wise and pull the bolt from the bolt carrier. (See Illustration #13.)
7. While still holding the bolt carrier with your secondary hand. Grasp the locking piece and rotate it 90° counter clock-wise then lift it free of the bolt carrier. This will expose the firing pin and spring which then can be lifted free of the carrier. (See Illustrations #14-15.)
8. To disassemble the fire control group. Rotate the safety lever fully up which will allow it to be removed from the fire control housing. Push up on the extractor removing the fire control group from the housing.

This is as far as you should disassemble your firearm.

Illustration #13



Illustration #14



Illustration #15



Reassembly

1. Put the firing pin and spring into the bolt carrier.
2. Point the lug on the locking piece toward the top of the bolt carrier. (See Illustration #16.) Press down and rotate 90° clock-wise, which will lock it back into place.
3. Reinsert bolt over locking piece with the ejector facing the bottom side of the bolt carrier. (See Illustration #17.) Press the bolt firmly towards the bolt carrier until it stops against the bolt carrier. Create a gap roughly the width of a dime between the bolt head and bolt carrier by lightly pressing the bolt head away from the carrier. (Be sure to only lightly push the two apart, otherwise the bolt head will come off of the locking piece and you'll have to repeat the step of putting the bolt head onto the locking piece). Once you have the dime width gap between the bolt head and bolt carrier, rotate the bolt head 180° clockwise (when the bolt movement stops, the bottom side of the bolt head should be on the same plane as the bottom side of the bolt carrier).
4. Once you've spun the bolt head 180° clockwise, pull the bolt head and bolt carrier apart as much as possible (the bolt head will be held to the bolt carrier by the end of the previous step, and you won't have to worry about the bolt head coming off of the bolt carrier from pulling the two apart as much as possible). (See Illustration #18.)

Illustration #16

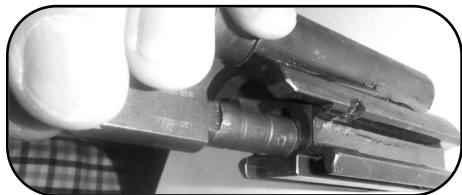


Illustration #17

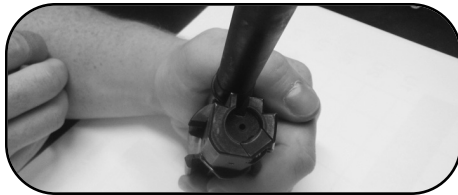
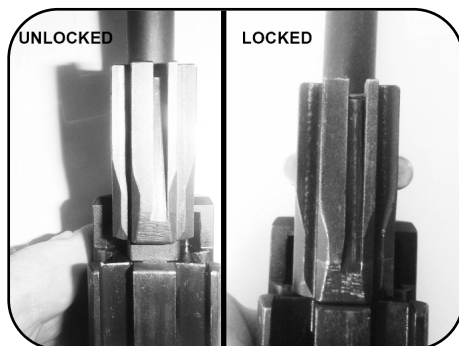


Illustration #18



5. Move your charging handle to its forward most position, drop the bolt carrier assembly into the barreled receiver, reinstall the fire control group, buttstock, and buttstock retaining pins. Your firearm is now reassembled.

Sight Adjustment

The front sight is used adjust zero for both elevation and windage adjustments. The rear sight is a rotary aperture battle sight marked 1 through 4, representing 100 to 400 meters. Please sight in your rifle at 100 meters. For the elevation make sure the rear site is set on 1. Shoot a group at 100 meters. If the elevation needs to be adjusted loosen the set screw in front of the sight, use a sight adjustment tool to either raise or lower the sight as required. For the windage adjustment the front sight post is offset, one turn of the screws gives you about 4" of adjustment right to left. (See Illustration #19.)

Illustration #19



Cleaning the Rifle



WARNING! Before beginning the cleaning process, check to ensure the rifle is unloaded. (See the **Unloading the Rifle** section on page 9.)



WARNING! You should wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, when cleaning your firearm to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs, that may become dislodged during disassembly.

1. Obtain a quality cleaning kit and thoroughly review the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Follow the rifle field stripping procedures. (See page 10.)
3. To clean the barrel, select the correct caliber cleaning brush and attach it to a cleaning rod.
4. Dampen the brush with gun cleaning solvent and then push the brush through the barrel several times.
5. Remove the brush and attach a .45 cal. Brass brush to the cleaning rod, and use it to clean the barrel's chamber by going in through the backside of the receiver. Dampen the brush, and push it into and pull it out of the chamber several times.
6. Remove the brush and attach a correctly sized cloth cleaning patch to the cleaning rod and push it through the barrel several times. Repeat this step for the chamber as well.
7. Repeat this process with the brush and cleaning patches until a final patch comes out clean after swabbing the bore. Lightly oil the bore.
8. Remove shooting residue from the rifle's action parts and outer surfaces by wiping them with a soft cloth dabbed in gun cleaning solvent. Then be sure to remove all excess solvent and dry them.
9. Finally, wipe down all outer surfaces with a soft cloth dipped in a good quality gun oil.



WARNING! There may be sharp edges on parts of the firearm. Keep your fingers protected by wearing a pair of protective gloves when cleaning.



WARNING! You should wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, when cleaning this rifle to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs, that could become dislodged during the cleaning procedures.

WARNING! Excessive use of cleaning solvents or lubricants can adversely affect your rifle's functioning. Wipe the inside of the barrel dry before firing and ensure that it is free of obstructions.

WARNING! Some cleaning solvents produce hazardous vapors. Read and follow the solvent manufacturer's cautions found on the product's package.

WARNING! Handling ammunition and cleaning firearms results in exposure to lead and other substances that can pose health risks. Wash your hands and face after firing your rifle or after cleaning it.

WARNING! This firearm should be checked periodically for worn or damaged parts by a competent gunsmith. This will help ensure its safe functioning and a long service life.

Cleaning Intervals

Always clean your rifle as soon as possible after firing to prevent buildup of shooting residue and to prevent corrosion from starting. To maintain your rifle in good working order, it should be cleaned regularly even if it has not been fired. If you live in a low-humidity area, this may mean doing a full cleaning once or twice a year; but if you live in a high-humidity area, it may be necessary to clean your rifle as often as once a week.

NOTE: *In freezing weather (below 32° F. or 0° C.), the use of a dry lubricant (instead of oil) for lubrication may work better.*



Lubrication Warning

Firing a firearm with oil, grease or any other material even partially obstructing the bore may result in damage to the firearm and injury to the shooter and those nearby. Do not spray or apply lubricants directly on ammunition. If the powder charge of a cartridge is affected by the lubricant, it may not be ignited, but the energy from the primer may be sufficient to push the bullet into the bore where it may become lodged. Firing a subsequent bullet into the obstructed bore will damage the firearm and may cause injury to the shooter and those nearby. Use lubricants properly. You are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearm and ammunition.



Warning Concerning Alterations and Aftermarket Parts! Altering or modifying parts and/or internal safeties is dangerous and will void the warranty. This firearm 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 gun is a complex precision tool with many parts that must relate correctly to other parts in order for proper and safe operation. Putting a gun together wrong or with incorrect or modified parts can result in a damaged gun, danger, and injury or death to you and others through malfunction. Always have a qualified gunsmith work on your gun or at least check any work not performed by a gunsmith.

Storage

Your rifle should be thoroughly cleaned and lightly lubricated before being put away for storage. A light coating of good quality gun oil should be applied to all exposed surfaces. Remove all excess lubrication and use a cleaning rod and cleaning patch to make sure that the bore (the inside of the barrel) is dry and free of obstructions when you remove your rifle from storage and before firing it. **CHECK TO ENSURE THAT YOUR RIFLE IS NOT LOADED BEFORE STORING IT. ALWAYS STORE FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEPARATE FROM EACH OTHER AND OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. ALWAYS SECURELY LOCK YOUR FIREARMS WHEN NOT IN USE. REFERENCE YOUR HOME STATE'S FIREARMS REGULATIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION. INSURE YOUR FIREARM IS UNLOADED BEFORE INSTALLING ANY LOCKING DEVICE. YOU COULD BE HELD CIVILLY OR CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE IF A CHILD OR UNAUTHORIZED ADULT MISUSES YOUR FIREARM.**

NOTE: The use of reloaded, remanufactured, wrong caliber, hand-loaded or other non-standard ammunition may result in damage to the rifle and injury or death to the shooter and/or bystanders. The manufacturer does not accept responsibility for malfunctions resulting from use of such ammunition.

Return Authorization

To obtain warranty service, contact us at 1.800.527.1252 to get a return authorization. Please note that a return authorization must be obtained prior to returning the firearm.

Century Arms
236 Bryce Boulevard
Fairfax, Vermont 05454 USA
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C308 Rifle, Cal. .308

Manufactured by:

Century Arms

236 Bryce Boulevard, Fairfax, VT 05454

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