

Owner's Manual
M88A SEMI-AUTO PISTOL
Cal. 9MM PARA



Congratulations on your purchase of the M88A Semi-Auto Pistol. With proper care and handling, it will give you long, reliable service. The M88A is chambered for the 9mm Para 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, Inc. 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 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.

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.**

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 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. 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.

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.

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. Shotgun 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. 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 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 shot or wad jammed inside the barrel.



WARNING! Always ensure that the ammunition you are using is clean, undamaged and of the proper caliber before loading your pistol. The manufacturer and distributor of this pistol 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!

Operational Characteristics:

Our new compact 9mm TT style pistol is an improved version of the basic M88 model. The M88A has an external safety and features a hammer forged barrel and slide. Ergonomic improvements include polymer grips and the magazine base features a grip extension to enhance control and allow for easier removal of the magazine.

Illustration #1

Diagram showing major operational parts of the M88A Semi-Auto Pistol
Study of this picture will aid you in understanding the instructions in this booklet.



1. Muzzle
2. Front sight
3. Slide
4. Slide lock
5. Safety lever
6. Rear sight
7. Hammer
8. Magazine release
9. Magazine release
10. Trigger
11. Triggerguard
12. Guide bushing

Specifications:

Technical Data

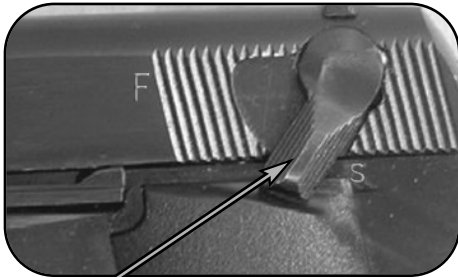
M88A

Caliber (mm)	9mm Para
Barrel length	3.78"
Overall length	6.9"
Height	5.3"
Number of grooves	6
Weight without magazine	1.67 lbs.
Magazine capacity	8 rds.

To Load the Magazine

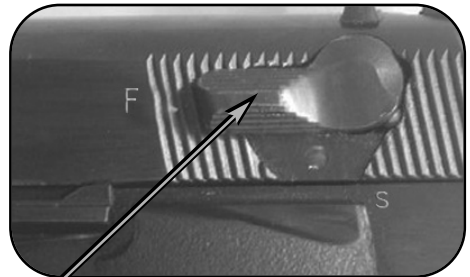
1. This pistol incorporates a slide mounted manual safety. The safety is operated by pushing the lever either fully up or fully down. To place the pistol in the "SAFE" position, push the lever fully down. (See Illustration #2.) It will be pointing at the "S" on the frame. To fire the pistol, the lever must be pushed to its horizontal or upper position. (See Illustration #3.) The lever will be pointing at the "F" on the slide when it is in the fire position. **Note: Since the safety is a manually operated mechanical device, placing the safety in any position other than fully down, pointing at the "S", may result in a discharge if the trigger is pulled.**
2. If the magazine is installed in the pistol, press the magazine release button (located at the rear of the triggerguard) and pull the magazine from the pistol. (See Illustration #4.)
3. Place a round of ammunition of the proper caliber between the lips of the magazine with the bullet forward and press the round down and back until it is held by the magazine's lips.
4. Place the next round on top of the previous round and continue in this way until the desired number of rounds are loaded (maximum is 8 rounds).

Illustration #2



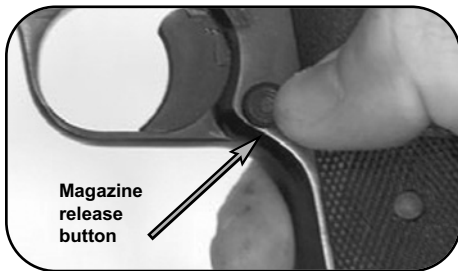
Safety lever in lower "SAFE" vertical position. The firing pin is blocked, the trigger and hammer are disengaged.

Illustration #3



Safety lever in upper "FIRE" horizontal position. The firing pin is not blocked and the trigger will release the hammer if pulled. Pulling the trigger when the safety lever is in the horizontal position will result in the pistol firing if there is a round in the chamber! Exercise extreme caution when handling pistol in this condition.

Illustration #4



Magazine release button

Press the magazine release button to remove the magazine from the pistol.

To Load the Pistol



WARNING! Before loading, make sure the inside of the barrel is free of dirt or other obstructions.

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

WARNING! Keep fingers away from the trigger while loading.

WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Place the safety lever in the “ON” or “SAFE” position by moving it to its lower vertical position so that it is pointing directly at the “S”.



WARNING! Pulling the trigger when the safety lever is in the upper position will result in the pistol 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 pistol!

2. Load magazine as previously described.
3. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger and the safety lever in the lower or “ON” position and install the loaded magazine (with bullet points facing forward) into the pistol’s magazine well (within the grip) until it locks into place. Pull on the magazine slightly to ensure it is securely locked into position.
4. Cock the hammer by grasping the slide and moving it fully to the rear then release the slide to move forward. As the slide moves forward a cartridge is stripped from the magazine and put into the chamber. The pistol is now loaded and ready to fire.



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

To Fire the Pistol

1. Keeping the **10 Commandments of Shooting Safety** in mind, aim the pistol downrange at the target. When firing this pistol 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 pistol 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.
3. Place your trigger finger inside the triggerguard and on the trigger.
4. After aligning the sights, slowly pull the trigger to fire your first round. This releases the hammer striking the firing pin, which strikes the primer igniting it discharging the round. After firing, the slide moves rearward (See Illustration #5) and the spent cartridge case is extracted and ejected from the chamber. Immediately the slide will begin to move forward as it does it will strip another cartridge from the magazine and chamber it. The pistol is now ready to fire again. Make sure there are no bystanders in close proximity on either side of the pistol who could be injured by the ejected cartridge case or gases expelled by the pistol!



Note: If the trigger is pressed again, the pistol will fire! Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction.

5. When you have finished firing the pistol, move the safety lever to the safe position; keeping the pistol pointed in a safe direction! Remove the magazine. (See Illustration #6.) Grasp the slide and move it to the rear and inspect the chamber through the ejection port to insure it is empty. Allow the slide to go forward, once again check the safety lever to make sure it is in the “SAFE” position. Remove any remaining cartridges from the magazine and place the empty magazine back into the gun.

Illustration #5



Illustration #6



Safety Lever

By pressing the safety lever into horizontal “FIRE” position, the trigger is unlocked and the safety is “OFF”. (See Illustration #3.)

When the safety is lowered to the “SAFE” position, the firing pin is blocked.



The pistol also has a magazine safety which does not allow the trigger to be depressed unless the magazine is in the gun!

Note: Please re-read Commandment #3.



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.



WARNING! Always unload your pistol immediately after use and prior to cleaning and storage to minimize the risk of an accidental discharge. If your pistol 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 pistol to resume firing.

Unloading the Pistol



WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Move the safety lever to the “SAFE” position. (See Illustration #2.)
2. Remove the magazine and look to ensure there are no cartridges in it. (See Illustration #6.)

3. Grasp the slide and move it to the rear and inspect the chamber through the ejection port to ensure the chamber does not contain a round.
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. Keeping the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, work the slide several times to try to eject the cartridge. If this does not eject the cartridge, close the slide (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 this page to field strip your pistol before attempting to remove the cartridge. If after field stripping your pistol you are still unable to remove the cartridge casing, do not reassemble the pistol. Take the pistol to a competent gunsmith to ensure proper functioning.



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 pistol is not loaded. To do so, follow the procedures detailed in the **Unloading the Pistol** section on page 9.



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 pistol. (See Illustration #6.)
2. Move the safety lever to the “SAFE” position by rotating the safety lever downward.
3. Grasp the slide and move it to the rear and inspect the chamber through the ejection port to ensure the chamber does not contain a round.
4. Separate the slide lock from the fork-like lock. To release the slide lock, push the fork-like lock backwards with a wooden object. (See Illustration #7.)
5. Remove the slide lock by pushing it to the left side of the pistol. (See Illustration #8.)

Illustration #7

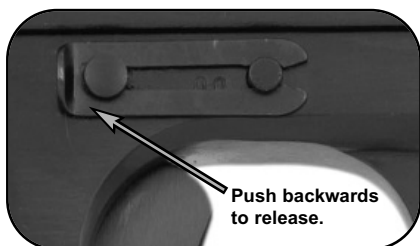


Illustration #8



6. Separate the slide and trigger mechanism from the frame by pushing the slide forward. The barrel, recoil mechanism and the guide bushing are taken off together with the slide. When the slide is separated from the frame, pull the trigger mechanism upwards and separate it from the frame. (See Illustrations #9 - #10.)

Illustration #9



Illustration #10

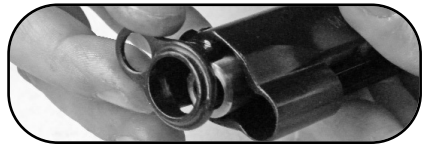


7. Take out the recoil mechanism (recoil spring with guide) by pushing the guide towards the muzzle. Lift the guide and take it out of the slide. (See Illustration #11.) Be careful as the spring will be compressed and could become a projectile if not controlled.
8. Remove the guide bushing by turning it 180° and then take it out from the slide. (See Illustration #12.)

Illustration #11



Illustration #12



9. Push the barrel so that the ribs come free from the grooves of the slide. Rotate the connecting link until it lays on the barrel and pull the barrel forward to remove it from the slide. (See Illustration #13.)

Illustration #13

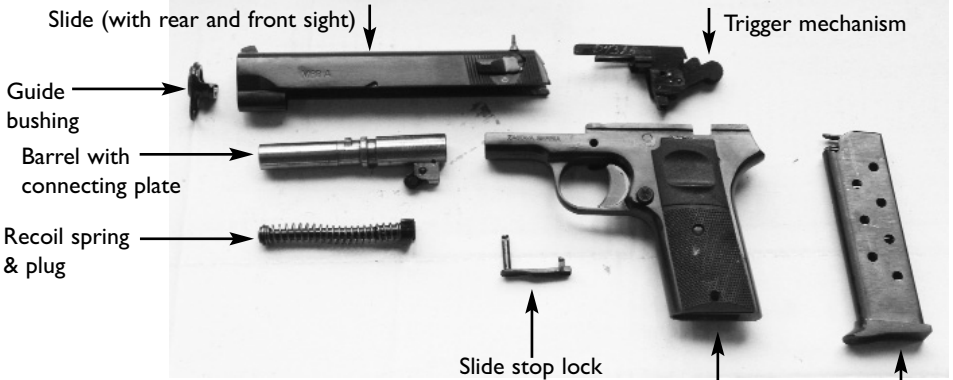
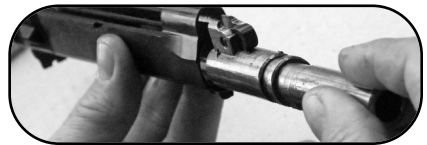


Illustration #14

The M88A pistol disassembled into its major components. No further disassembly is required for routine cleaning and maintenance.

Pistol Reassembly

Reassemble your pistol by reversing the procedure for field stripping steps 9-1.

During the assembly, watch for the following:

1. When inserting the recoil assembly, the connecting link must be in its upper position. (See Illustration #11.)
2. The front guide rod part #21 must line up with the hole in the Guide Bushing part #19. (See Illustration #15.)

Illustration #15



Cleaning the Pistol



WARNING! Before beginning the cleaning process, check to ensure the pistol is unloaded. (See the **Unloading the Pistol** 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 pistol cleaning kit and thoroughly review the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Follow the pistol disassembly procedures. (See page 10.)
3. To clean the barrel, select the correct caliber cleaning brush and attach it to a cleaning rod.

Note: Always clean the barrel from the chamber end to the muzzle.

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 correctly sized cloth cleaning patch to the cleaning rod and push it through the barrel several times to remove loosened fouling.
6. Repeat this process with the brush and cleaning patches until a final patch comes out clean after swabbing the bore. Lightly oil the bore.
7. Remove shooting residue from the pistol'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.
8. 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! Excessive use of cleaning solvents or lubricants can adversely affect your pistol'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 pistol 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 pistol as soon as possible after firing to prevent buildup of shooting residue and to prevent corrosion from beginning. To maintain your pistol 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 clean once or twice a year; but if you live in a high-humidity area, it may be necessary to clean your pistol 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.*

Storage

Your pistol 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 pistol from storage and before firing it. CHECK TO ENSURE THAT YOUR PISTOL IS NOT LOADED BEFORE STORING IT. ALWAYS STORE FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEPARATE FROM EACH OTHER AND OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. REFERENCE YOUR HOME STATE'S FIREARMS REGULATIONS FOR SAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

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

#	Part name
1.	Frame
2.	Slide lock
3.	Coupling retainer
4.	Release button pin
5.	Release button
6.	Left grip
7.	Right grip
8.	Sear and hammer housing
9.	Hammer spring pin
10.	Hammer axle
11.	Hammer
12.	Hammer spring plunger
13.	Hammer spring
14.	Sear pin
15.	Sear
16.	Disconnect lever
17.	Slide
18.	Barrel with connecting link
19.	Guide bushing
20.	Rear guide rod
21.	Front guide rod
22.	Guide rod pin

#	Part name
23.	Guide rod bushing
24.	Pin
25.	Recoil spring
26.	Recoil spring ring
27.	Extractor
28.	Extractor pin
29.	Extractor spring
30.	Firing pin
31.	Firing pin spring
32.	Firing pin guiding spring
33.	Safety
34.	Safety detent spring
35.	Safety detent
36.	Rear sight
37.	Front sight
38.	Magazine body
39.	Follower spring
40.	Follower
41.	Magazine bottom lock
42.	Magazine bottom
43.	Trigger



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! 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.

Limited Parts Replacement Warranty

The M88A pistol is warranted to be free of manufacturing defects for a period of one year from the original date of purchase of the M88A pistol from a federally licensed firearms retailer. The warranty only applies to the first retail purchaser and is not transferrable or assignable. Proof of purchase must be presented at the time any warranty claim is made. This is a one year warranty limited to replacement of improperly manufactured parts. Any alternations, modifications, abuse, misuse or discharge of poor quality, corrosive or defective ammunition voids the warranty.

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.

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