



DAVIDE PEDERSOLI

**TRADITIONAL HAWKEN
.50 / .54**

OWNER'S MANUAL



WARNING

**READ THIS MANUAL IN ITS ENTIRERY BEFORE
USING YOUR FIREARM.**

YOU MUST READ CAREFULLY THIS BOOKLET IN ITS ENTIRETY AND FULLY UNDERSTAND ITS SIGNIFICANCE , BEFORE USING YOUR FIREARMS.
REPLACEMENT BOOKLETS ARE AVAILABLE AT NO CHARGE FROM OUR FACTORY OR FROM OUR WEB-PAGE

IF AFTER READING THIS BOOKLET , YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE SAFE USE OF YOUR FIREARMS , WRITE TO:

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WARNING: Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms, or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to the State of California to cause birth defects, reproductive harm, and other serious physical injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

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WARNING:

THE USE OF A LOCKING DEVICE OR SAFETY LOCK IS ONLY ONE ASPECT OF RESPONSIBLE FIREARMS STORAGE. FIREARMS SHOULD BE STORED, UNLOADED AND LOCKED IN A LOCATION THAT IS BOTH SEPARATE FROM THEIR AMMUNITION AND INACCESSIBLE TO CHILDREN AND OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY MAY BE IMPOSED FOR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LOCKING DEVICE SECURED WHEN WITHIN REACH OF MINORS OR OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL.

GENERAL HINTS FOR THE USE OF FIREARMS

BEFORE USING ANY FIREARM, MUZZLELOADING OR CARTRIDGE GUNS, WE ASK YOU TO READ CAREFULLY THIS BOOKLET, AND TO GET THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE OPERATION OF THE SPECIFIC GUN.

GENERAL HINTS

A firearm is a sport and law enforcement tool capable of injuring and killing. It is a precision instrument designed to function reliably with proper care and knowledgeable use. If you do not have full knowledge of the power and function of firearms, we recommend that you seek proper training. Careless and improper handling of guns could result in unintended discharge causing injury, death or property damage. Safety must be the first and constant consideration when handling a firearm and ammunition. Various safety features have been incorporated into each firearm but relying on mechanical features alone is, at most, only half safe. Mechanical safety devices are not failsafe, but more importantly the safe use of any mechanical instrument is dependent upon intelligent use.

Accidents do not “just happen” but occur as the result of human behavior, thoughtless acts jeopardize the wellbeing of the user and those around him or her.

Insure the safe use of firearms by following these guidelines.

NOTE: SAFETY DEVICES ON GUNS ARE EXTRAS AND ARE NOT SUBSTITUTE FOR PROPER AND SAFE HANDLING PRACTICES.

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

Davide Pedersoli Co. shall not be responsible for product malfunction or for physical injury, death, or property damage from the gun's intentional or accidental discharge, its criminal or negligent use, improper or careless handling, unauthorized modifications or alterations, corrosion or other failure to maintain, use of defective, improper, hand-loaded or reloaded ammunition, or other than original, good condition, high quality, commercially manufactured ammunition, from its use for purposes or subjection to treatment for which it was not designed. Davide Pedersoli Co. will not honor claims made by second or subsequent owner of the firearm.

While this firearm was tested, carefully inspected, and packaged before it left the factory, Davide Pedersoli Co. cannot thereafter control product handling. Please be sure to examine this firearm carefully when purchase to ensure it is unloaded and undamaged. Your gun dealer will assist you in making this examination and answer any further questions in this regard.

PROOF HOUSE TEST

According to the Italian Law ruling production and sale of arms, all muzzle loading and breech loading firearms must be submitted to forced firing tests at the National Proof House in Gardone Val Trompia, Brescia (C.I.P. rules).

Proper marks stating the tests are stamped both on the barrels and on the frame.

PRECAUTIONS

- ♦ Before shooting, learn this gun's mechanical and handling characteristics, and read and be thoroughly familiar with these safety instructions. If you do not fully understand any of the instructions in this manual, consult a competent firearms instructor through your local gun club or you can contact Davide Pedersoli Co. directly.
- ♦ Always point the gun in a safe direction, and handle it as though it were loaded. This is especially important when loading and unloading the gun, and when handing it to someone

else. Never take someone's word it is unloaded, but always check it yourself with your fingers off the trigger and the gun pointed in a safe direction.

- ♦ If your firearm is shipped disassembled, read instructions and totally understand proper assembly before proceeding.
- ♦ Place your finger inside the trigger guard only when you are ready to fire.
- ♦ Do not make any modifications or adjustments to your firearm, which will affect the safe and normal function of the gun.
- ♦ When purchasing accessories such as leather or when adding accessories such as grips or sights, be sure they are compatible with the firearm and do not interfere with safe operation.
- ♦ While at a shooting range, always carry the gun unloaded and open until preparing to shoot. Keep it pointing towards the backstop when loading, shooting and unloading.
- ♦ If you must carry a loaded gun, always carry it with the muzzle pointing in a safe direction and with the safety in the "safe" position. But remember that no mechanical safety is failsafe. Never carry firearms with an exposed hammer with the hammer cocked. In auto loading or hand repeating guns, do not chamber a round.
- ♦ Do not use your firearm for purposes other than those for which it was designed.
- ♦ Do not allow a firearm to be used by untrained individuals.
- ♦ When transporting your firearm in any vehicle, be sure it is unloaded and that the action is open.
- ♦ Never leave a gun, especially a loaded gun, unattended as someone, especially a child, could accidentally shoot it causing injury, death or property damage.

FIRING

- ♦ Whenever firing any type of firearm, wear safety glasses to protect your eyes from sparks, lead fragments, black powder residues, pieces of caps or flints, pellet rebound etc., and ear protection for the loud report.
- ♦ In selecting a place to shoot, be sure the area has a safe backstop, is free from obstructions and water surfaces which cause ricochets, and is protected so that persons or animals cannot accidentally walk into the shooting field. Making sure there is a proper backstop, which will stop and contain bullets. A bullet can travel through or past your target for several kilometers. If you have any doubt, **DO NOT SHOOT**.
- ♦ When firing on a target range, follow the range officer's commands to load, fire, and cease-fire and unload.
- ♦ Before anyone is allowed to move forward the firing position on a range, be sure all actions of firearms are open and unloaded, without cartridges or ammunition of any kind, as well as igniting caps, and that they are safely positioned.
- ♦ Never use alcoholic beverages or other drugs before or during shooting.
- ♦ If your firearms fail to function properly, do not try to fire it and do not force an action that is jammed.
- ♦ Beware of obstructions in the barrel. If, when firing, a weak or peculiar report is heard, cease firing, open the action, if possible, and unload the gun and inspect the barrel for an obstruction or for damage. Do not fire a gun with an obstructed or damaged barrel.
- ♦ If you are carrying a loaded gun in the field, never follow a companion.
- ♦ Never cross obstacles such as fences or streams with a loaded gun.
- ♦ Never run with a loaded gun.

- ◆ Do not smoke while handling, loading or shooting any ammunition, especially black powder. Keep black powder in a closed container at all times, closing again the container after each and every use.
- ◆ Never shoot the gun near an animal, as the animal could be startled and cause an accident.
- ◆ Never engage in “horseplay” while holding your gun.
- ◆ Make sure slide lock safety is applied while gun is cocked and ready to fire. Otherwise, the gun could accidentally discharge, causing injury, death, or property damage.
- ◆ Place the hammer rearward only when you are ready to shoot.
- ◆ Never place or permit the hammer to remain in the half-cock notch, as this is not a safe carrying position. You might end up accidentally perching the hammer on the lip of the half cock notch, which is extremely dangerous given the hammer in this condition could fall forward and discharge the gun, causing injury, death, or property damage.
- ◆ Always be aware of other people around you. Keep spectators or others to your rear. Keep hands and face clear and keep others clear of the ejection port as ejected spent cartridges can cause injury. To prevent burns or injury from the slide moving forward, make sure your hand and fingers do not touch or obstruct the ejection port.

STORAGE

- ◆ Make sure your gun is not loaded before cleaning, storing or traveling and the magazine is removed with slide-latched open before laying it down, and/or handing it to another person.
- ◆ Store your unloaded firearm and ammunitions separately and in places inaccessible to unauthorized persons and/or children.
- ◆ Do not encase your firearm in anything which will attract or hold moisture.
- ◆ The internal mechanism should be oiled after use and periodically during storage, with an acid-free lubricating oil, while the external mechanism plus frame and barrel should be coated with anti rust oil.
- ◆ Before using your gun, be sure to clean it and to check it for signs of wear or defects.
- ◆ If your firearm is to be used or stored in a cold climate, be sure to use oil, which will not freeze, at low temperatures.
- ◆ After use, the stock and wood parts must be cleaned with a soft woolen cloth and film covered with linen oil for wood.

GENERAL TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS

DOUBLE SET TRIGGER ADJUSTMENT - SAFETY

- ♦ **double triggers:** the rear trigger is the set trigger while the front one is the firing trigger.

Under certain circumstances, an activated set trigger may release the cocked hammer due to the shock of the mechanism.

Properly adjusted, set triggers will not release the cooked hammer unexpectedly and the instructions below should be read carefully und trigger adjustments made correctly.

BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS MAKE CERTAIN THE GUN IS UNLOADED.

See figures at page 6 of this booklet.

DOUBLE SET TRIGGER

The rear adjusting screw (# 1) controls the tension on the main spring (# 2) by raising or lowering the main spring. Turn the screw (# 1) inwards until the hammer will stay cocked without having the rear trigger “set” (*clicked*).

If the screw (# 1) has been set inwards too far, the hammer will not fall when the front trigger is pulled strongly.

If the screw (# 1) is not set inwards enough, the hammer will fail to remain at full cock position unless the rear trigger is “set” (clicked) first. Therefore, if the hammer will not remain in full cock, the screw must be turned inwards further until the hammer will remain in full cock without first “setting” the rear trigger.

NOTE: when making adjustments on screw (# 1) always move the screw in $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn increments and recheck your results before making more adjustments.

The front trigger will release the hammer even if the rear trigger has not been “set”.

With the rear trigger **NOT** set, the pressure required to release the hammer will be much more that when the rear trigger has been “set” (clicked).

The front trigger adjustment screw (# 3) changes the amount of movement or travel, which the front trigger, will have before the hammer is released.

Turning the adjustment screw (# 3) inwards will reduce the front trigger movement required to release the hammer. Turning the screw outwards will increase the required front trigger movement.

If this screw (# 3) is turned inwards too far, it will not “hold” the setting against the rear trigger sear notch (# 4).

Proper adjustment should produce a very small trigger movement with light pressure required. Such a setting helps a good shooter to obtain better accuracy.

We recommend to periodically verifying the screws that may loosen due to the shot vibrations.

For some set triggers there is a side screw (# 5) to make sure that the screw (# 1) doesn't loosen. This however does not happen too often and only to guns that have very strong recoil.

WARNING

If the set trigger has been adjusted for a short and light release, it may be possible that a strong shock or a strong vibration may cause an unexpected hammer fall.

This situation can be extremely dangerous, as shot may occur. Therefore after you make an adjustment, please make the following safety tests:

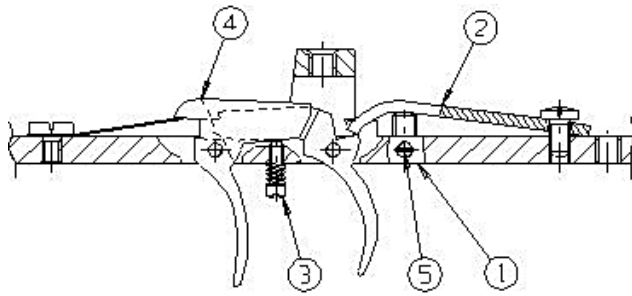
♦ **with a muzzle loading gun:**

- 1a) Make certain the gun is **UNLOADED**, unprimed or uncapped and no powder charge in the chamber.
- 2a) Full cock the hammer.
- 3a) Press the trigger blade forward, or set the rear trigger by pressing it back until you hear a click sound indicating the action has been “set”.
- 4a) Holding the gun pointing upwards, knock the butt sharply, several times, against a wood surface protecting the stock in a proper way. Repeat this shock test while holding the gun in other positions.
- 5a) The hammer must not be accidentally released. If the hammer does release you must increase the release pressure slightly and repeat these shock tests until the hammer never releases when the gun is shock tested in several positions.

♦ **with a breech loading gun:**

- 1b) Make certain the gun is **UNLOADED**, without any cartridge into the chamber.
- 2b) Place the hammer in the safe half-cock position and insert a **FIRED** cartridge case, so the firing pin will have something to strike against. (For the Rolling Block model it will be necessary to cock the hammer to enable the breechblock opening).
- 3b) Full cock the hammer, then set the trigger properly.
- 4b) Lower the breech lever (Sharps) fully and slam it closed at least 10 times. Use more force than normally would be used, or holding the gun pointing upwards, knock the butt sharply, several times, against a wood surface protecting the stock in the proper way. Repeat this shock test while holding the gun in other positions.
- 5b) The hammer must not be released by this strong shocking. If the hammer remains in full cocked position, your trigger setting is normal and safe.
- 6b) If the hammer does release during this shock test, you must change the adjustment of the front, rear or both triggers in order to obtain proper safety.

CAUTION: If you allow others to shoot your pistol or rifle, we suggest letting them try the set triggers before allowing live ammunition to be fired. The very light trigger pressure is a big surprise to many shooters who have not had previous experience with the single or double set trigger system. The hammer does not have to be cocked to allow this trigger practice. Just set the trigger and allow the new shooter to experience the light pressure required.



DOUBLE SET TRIGGER

SIGHTING ADJUSTMENT

Your gun can be equipped with a non-adjustable rear sight, or with an adjustable rear sight. In the first case, sighting adjustments should be made with the front sight, which is drift adjustable for windage. With a brass drift, the front sight can be moved left or right, depending on which direction your rifle happens to be shooting. Move the front sight in the direction you are shooting: if you are shooting to the left, move your front sight left; if it shoots right, move the front sight right. For short range elevation adjustments, it may be necessary to file the front sight blade down a little.

For the models provided with adjustable rear sight, its regulation can be done in combination with the front sight.

The elevation adjustment will be obtained moving the sliding aiming notch to the opposite shooting position. If the gun shoots low, you have to adjust the sliding aiming notch towards the high and vice-versa.

The windage adjustment will be on the opposite side where the mistake is.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS FOR MUZZLE LOADING SHOOTING

- 1) **USE BLACK POWDER** (or **PYRODEX**, if allowed in your Country) **ONLY** to load your muzzle loading firearm.

WARNING: The use of smokeless powder, or a mixture of smokeless and Black Powder (duplex loads) or the wrong type or granulation of Black Powder (or Pyrodex, if allowed in your Country) or overloading may cause serious injury and/or death to the shooter or bystanders and damage to property.

The reason for using a low yield powder such as Black Powder (or Pyrodex, if allowed in your Country) is quite basic and it is related to firearm design. When used as a propellant, Black Powder (or Pyrodex, if allowed in your Country) generates a relatively low breech pressure. Muzzleloading firearms, even those with modern steel barrels, are not designed to withstand the high pressures produced by a Smokeless Powder charge.

People who become interested in muzzleloading tend to research and to seek out some of the early journals which describe loading implements, components and powders of yesterday. Reading these old books can be pleasurable. Never assume, however, that obsolete printed material has a safe application in today's world.

All our guns have been regularly proof tested to the NATIONAL PROOF HOUSE in Gardone V.T. with a forced test firing, as the mark stamped on each gun or pistol testifies. Still stamped on the barrel they all carry the words **"BLACK POWDER ONLY"**.

Never use smokeless powder of any type or in any quantity in a muzzleloading firearm, and never mix powders.

Black powder producers in the world use different grains identification methods, following the metric system of each Country.

Our company suggests the following comparing chart for guns type with the purpose to correlate the various types of black powder produced in different countries following the adopted classification.

	SUISSE BLACK POWDER	FRENCH BLACK POWDER VECTAN	GERMAN BLACK POWDER PO-WEX	U.S.A. BLACK POWDER
Big caliber guns/small scale cannons	4	PNF1	Fg	1f or fg
.45 caliber and larger caliber rifles	3	PNF1	FFg	2f or ffg
Revolvers, pistols and rifles up to .45 caliber	2	PNF2	FFFg	3f or fffg
Pistols up to .31 caliber / flintlock gun pans	1	PNF4	FFFFg	4f or ffffg

Black powder **SHOULD NEVER BE STORED IN A PLASTIC CONTAINER**, which could build a static electricity charge. In case, make sure they are made of anti-static material. Keep the container away from heat sources.

Davide Pedersoli Co. declines any responsibility for the use of different from original propellant or that is not of commercial production high quality and for the use of maximum loads different from those recommended in this manual.

Unreasonably heavy charges of Black Powder (or Pyrodex, if allowed in your Country) can be dangerous. Heavier loading showed marked increases in pressure and substantially more recoil for only minor gains in velocity.

- 2) Percussion caps and black powder should be stored in separate locations.

- 3) Caps are sensitive to static electricity, heat, flame and percussion.

DO NOT USE GLASS CONTAINERS TO STORE THEM, but leave them in their original containers.

- 4) **NEVER SMOKE** while loading, shooting or handling black powder.
- 5) Make sure that spectators are completely behind you when firing.
- 6) Never let the hammer on a percussion firearm fall without a cap on nipple or it will damage the nipple. On a flintlock arm, never let the hammer fall on the frizzen without a flint in the hammer.
- 7) **BLACK POWDER LEAVES HEAVY RESIDUES**, after firing a prompt and thorough bore and all metal parts cleaning is an absolute necessity to black powder shooters.
- 8) Use only non-synthetic cloth patching.
- 9) **PROTECT YOUR EYES** from sparks, lead fragments, pieces of caps or flints, by wearing shatterproof shooting glasses.
- 10) It is advisable to protect your ears by using ear-plugs or muffs, when firing your muzzleloader.
- 11) Never fire at water, flat or hard surfaces.
- 12) Always check your barrel for obstructions prior to loading or firing. Water, mud, snow or any other materials could obstruct the barrel and cause it to be blown apart.
- 13) **TREAT A MISFIRE FOR FAILURE WITH EXTREME CARE.** Keep the gun pointed to a safe direction and wait for at least one full minute before repriming; there is always the chance a spark could be smoldering in the powder and the gun could fire at any moment.
- 14) Make sure your gun is in firing condition before you pull the trigger.
- 15) **NEVER POUR POWDER INTO THE BORE DIRECTLY FROM A POWDER FLASK OR CONTAINER** a sudden powder ignition from a lingering spark could cause the entire flask to explode. Instead use an individual charge from a powder measure when loading your muzzleloading gun (item USA 199).
- 16) **NEVER ATTEMPT TO SHOOT OUT A BALL WHICH IS NOT FIRMLY SEATED AGAINST THE POWDER CHARGE.** Any air space between the projectile and/or wad and powder could cause serious damages to the firearms and injury to the shooter.
If powder fouling or other circumstances should cause the projectile to become lodged in the bore, partially down the barrel, the ball must be removed with a screw tip style bullet-puller (item USA 545) of the proper caliber.
Some black powder solvents can be poured to soften any fouling which could be holding the ball. **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE INDIVIDUAL ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE PERCUSSION DRUM OR BREECH PLUG FROM THE FIREARM.**
- 17) Before you start loading, make always sure that the gun is not already loaded. For the purpose we suggest you to insert the ramrod into the empty barrel and mark a line on it at the muzzle height (picture #1). This line will be your reference for the empty barrel. Make another line marking after you loaded first the powder and so one for the wad (if used) and one for the ball (picture #2). The three reference lines (four if you use a wad) will give you an immediate vision of possible future loading mistakes.



Picture #1



picture #2

- 18) Never bring a loaded firearm into a house, or car, or truck...
- 19) Never drink alcoholic beverages before or while shooting.
- 20) Consult a competent firearm instructor to clarify any instructions that you might not understand or contact us directly.
- 21) If you sell, trade or give this weapon to another person, make sure to give him this booklet or at least inform him that a copy is available at no charge from Davide Pedersoli & Co.
- 22) Be a safe shooter.

LOADING AND SHOOTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SINGLE SHOT MUZZLE LOADING GUNS

WARNING: BEFORE PROCEEDING ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE FIREARM IS UNLOADED AND POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.

On all the arms provided with set triggers you could regulate the release hardness, by acting on the screw situated behind the front trigger.

To adjust the set trigger, see section "GENERAL TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS" in this booklet.

PERCUSSION FIREARMS

- 1a) Place the hammer at half cock position.(picture #3)



picture #3

- 2a) The bore area should receive a good cleaning just before the gun is loaded, so clean all oil and grease from inside the barrel, by running fresh patches down the barrel until they come out clean and dry.
- 3a) With gun pointed in a safe direction, place the cap on the nipple, set the hammer in a full position and fire. This operation will dry out the base of the bore and the nipple and should be repeated two or three times. (pictures #4 and #5)



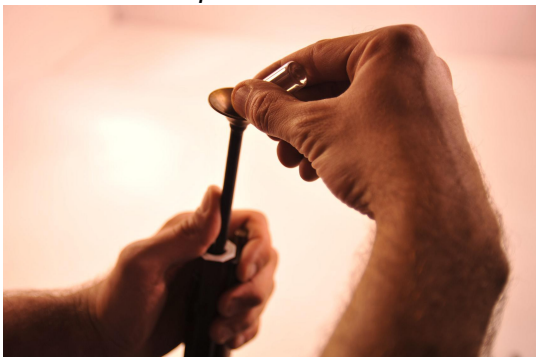
picture #4



picture #5

- 4a) With the muzzle pointed in upright position well away from your face and body and the hammer on rest position (down) measure and pour the powder down the barrel (see point 15 of section "IMPORTANT CAUTIONS FOR MUZZLE LOADING SHOOTING" in this booklet), following the doses indicated in this manual chart. (picture #6)

picture #6



- 5a) To be sure the powder is positioned correctly on the barrel's bottom. Slap the side of the barrel in front of the lock. (picture #7)



picture #7

- 6a) Lay a well greased patch over the bore (picture #8) and press round ball into the bore (picture #9);



picture #8



picture #9

to facilitate this operation we suggest the use of a bullet starter (art. USA 510), that will help the introducing of the ball for the first 15 cm (6") (picture #10), then you can continue with the ramrod.



Picture #10

- 7a) With ramrod seat the ball down firmly against the powder, but without crushing it. **MAKE SURE THE BALL IS FIRMLY SEATED AGAINST POWDER SO THAT NO AIR SPACE EXISTS BETWEEN THE BALL AND POWDER-CHARGE.** With your firearm UNLOADED insert the ramrod into the muzzle and make a mark at muzzle level. This is your "Empty" or "Unloaded" line. (picture #11). Insert the rod again after loading your rifle and make another mark at muzzle level. This is your "Loaded" line. (picture #12) Check with this line when you put the wad (if used) and again for the ball. The three reference lines (four if the wad is used) will give you the vision of possible loading mistakes.



Picture #11



picture #12

- 8a) With the gun pointed to a safe direction and the hammer set at half cock position, place a percussion cap on the nipple. **NOW THE GUN IS LOADED.** (picture #12)



picture #12

- 9a) Place the hammer on the full cock position; **THE GUN IS NOW READY TO FIRE.** (PICTURE #13)



PICTURE #13

- 10a) After firing slide the ramrod into the empty bore and **wait for one full minute before loading the next powder charge**; this will allow any remaining sparks in the barrel to burn out.
- 11a) In case of a misfire make sure you keep the gun pointed in a safe direction and just wait for at least one minute before re priming. There is always the chance a spark is smoldering in the powder and the gun could fire at any moment. If still a misfire using new cap, place a small charge of fresh black powder in the nipple using a nipple charger (art. USA 080), place the cap and fire. (picture #14)



picture #14

If after some attempts the gun still should not fire, **UNLOAD IT** using the proper caliber bullet puller (item USA 545). **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE REMOVED ANY CAP ON THE NIPPLE AND THE HAMMER IS IN A SAFETY POSITION.**

Using a small eye dropper or medicine dropper filled with water, forcefully inject the water into the breech plug. Water will cause the black powder to become inactive. (picture #15)



picture #15

After you have done this 3-5 times, wait at least 30 minutes for the black powder, to become completely saturated with water.

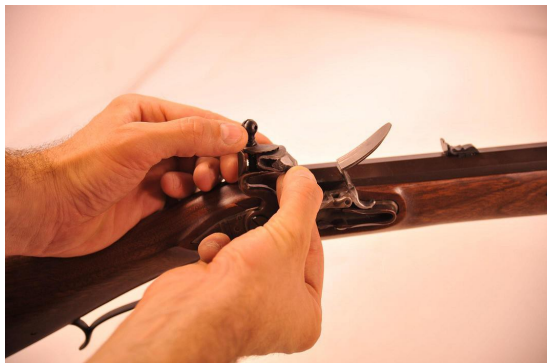
Further screw the bullet puller to the ramrod, insert it into the barrel to catch the bullet; rotating the ramrod will ease the bullet pulling. (picture #16) You can now remove the powder.



Picture #16

FLINTLOCK FIREARMS

- 1b) Percussion muzzleloader loading instructions also apply to flintlock but no percussion caps are needed to fire. (See points 1a, 2a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a).
- 2b) Insert the flint in the hammer between two pieces of thin lead and tighten the hammer screw to hold the flint firmly in place. (pictures #17 and #18)



picture #17



picture #18

- 3b) Point the gun in a safe direction, prime the pan with a small amount of fine black powder using a "pan primer" (item USA 085) (picture #19), and pull the frizzen down to cover powder in flash pan (picture #20). **NOW THE GUN IS LOADED.**



Picture #19



picture #20

- 4b) Set the hammer in full cock position (picture #21). **NOW THE GUN IS READY TO FIRE.**



Picture #21

- 5b) When the trigger is pulled, the hammer will move forward and down across the face of the frizzen. The flint edge, striking the frizzen, will produce sparks. The sparks, upon regniting the priming, will cause flashes that travelling through the touch hole will ignite the main charge. (picture #22)

ATTENTION: both flint and frizzen must be completely dry.



Picture #22

- 6b) After firing slide the ramrod into the empty bore and **wait for one full minute before loading the next powder charge**; this will allow any remaining sparks in the barrel to burn out.
- 7b) If a misfire or a failure to fire should occur, keep the muzzle-loader pointed in a safe direction and wait for at least one minute, then reprime and use a nipple pick to force a small amount of the priming powder charge into the touch hole and then fire again. If after some attempts the gun does not fire, **UNLOAD IT**, using the proper caliber bullet puller (item USA 545). **MAKE SURE THE HAMMER IS IN A SAFETY POSITION.** Using a small eye dropper or medicine dropper filled with water, forcefully inject the water into the breech plug (picture #23)



picture #23

. Water will cause the black powder to become inactive. After you have done this 3-5 times, wait at least 30 minutes for the black powder, to become completely saturated with water. Further screw the bullet puller to the ramrod, insert it into the barrel to catch the bullet; rotating the ramrod will ease the bullet pulling (picture #24) You can now remove the powder.



Picture #24

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SINGLE SHOT MUZZLE LOADING GUNS

WARNING: BEFORE PROCEEDING ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE FIREARM IS UNLOADED AND POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.

HOW TO REMOVE THE BARREL FROM STOCK

Our line of muzzleloader is divided in two groups of weapons: the first ones which barrel ends with a breech plug into the stock. The second ones with a hook breech tang and plug.

- 1χ) For the guns of the first group to remove the barrel from the stock, once removed the ramrod, you have to unscrew the tang screw and then take the pins and/or the wedge off.
(pictures #25 and #26)

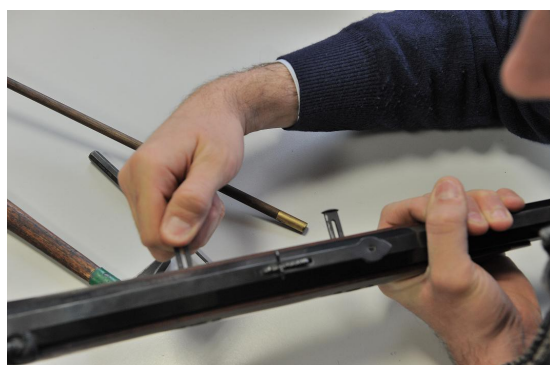


picture #25



picture #26

- 2χ) For the guns of the seconds group, the barrel is fixed to the stock with wedges. Once removed the ramrod, retract the wedge or wedges, handle the barrel at the muzzle and rotate towards the height, the lug will disengage from its seat. (pictures #27 and #28)



picture #27



picture #28

CLEANING

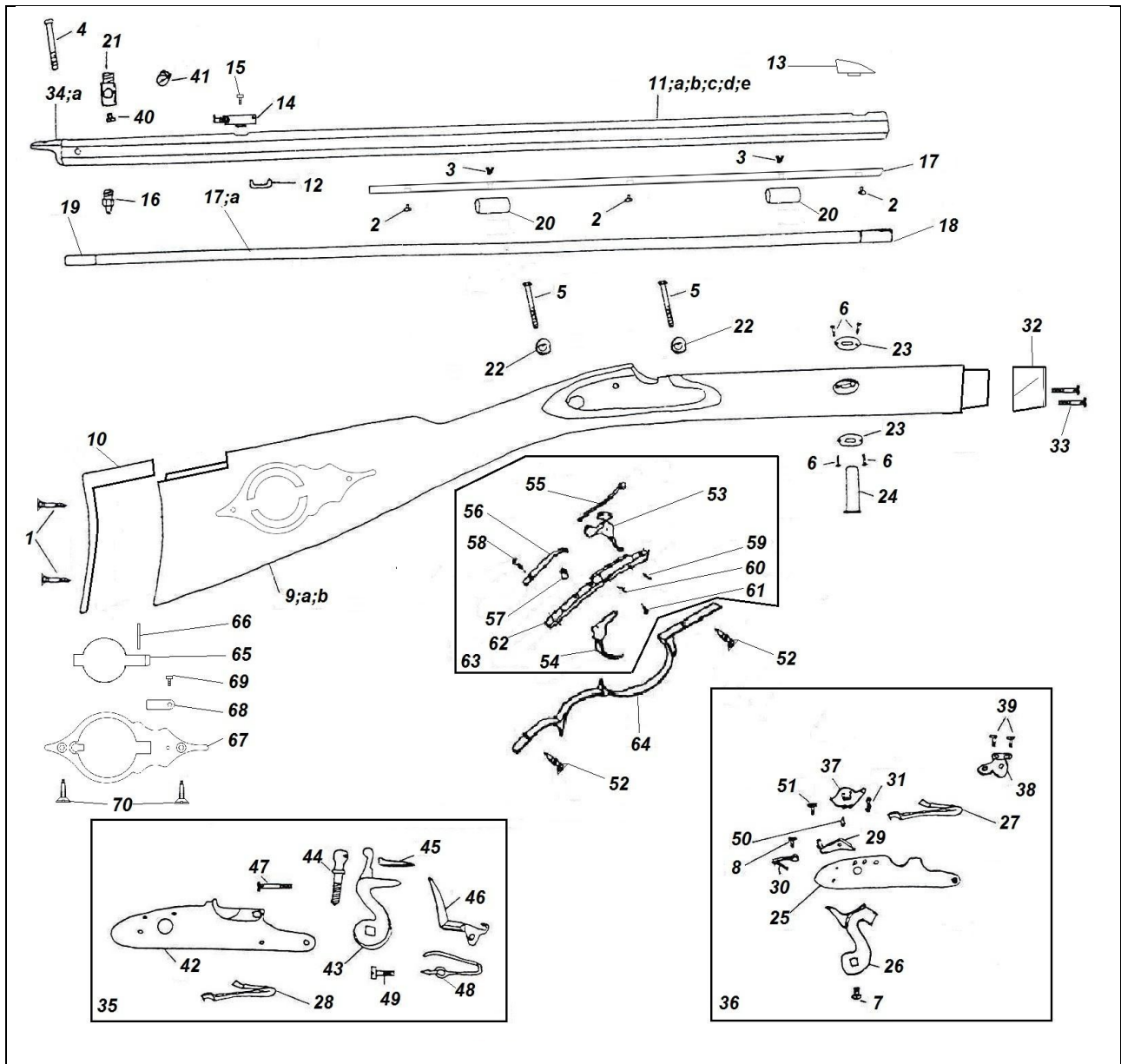
Black powder leaves a lot of fouling in the barrel and it is highly corrosive. After the day's shooting, an accurate cleaning is recommended.

- 1d) **Percussion rifles or pistols:** remove the nipple.
Flintlock rifles or pistols: remove the vent.
The work can be easier leaving the breech plug barrel into hot water for some minutes.
- 2d) Scrub bore with hot soapy water or in hot water with specific detergent (item USA 487) and wipe all powder fouling from all other metallic parts too.
- 3d) Flush the barrel with the hottest clean water available to remove soap.
- 4d) Dry barrel and all metallic parts rapidly with fresh patches while they are still hot.
- 5d) Oil the barrel lightly as soon as it cools inside and out. Apply a coat of oil to all metallic parts too.
- 6d) Replace the nipple (on percussion models), or vent (on flintlock models).

HOW TO REMOVE THE BREECH PLUG FROM BARREL

- 1e) **Percussion rifles or pistols with drum:** remove the nipple and the drum. Before removing the drum, mark a small position line for the drum and the barrel, such to mount it in the same position. When reassembling the drum and the nipple do not apply an excessive strength, or you may break the parts. Make sure that the male thread perfectly matches with the one of the hole.
Percussion rifles or pistols without drum: remove the nipple.
Flintlock rifles or pistols: remove the vent.
- 2e) **For all firearms indicated at point 1e:** before proceeding to the removing of breech plug, make sure to have done a "reference mark" between barrel and breech plug, for the right position.
- 3e) With the barrel held in a bench vice (protected grip), unscrew the breech plug, by using an appropriate wrench.

Traditional Hawken



Nomenclatura / List		Codice Reference
No. Italiano	English	
1 Vite calciolo	Butt plate screw	M70LFM5324
2 Vite asta portabacchetta	Barrel rib screw	M70TFC5494
3 Vite tubetto portabacchetta	Thimble screw	M70TFC5489
4 Vite codetta	Tang screw	M70TFM5550
5 Vite cartella	Lock plate screw	M70TFM5535
6 Vite piastrina chiavetta	Wedge plate screw	M70LFC5383
7 Vite cane	Hammer screw	M70TFC5483
8 Vite molla leva scatto	Sear spring screw	M70TFM5214
9 Calcio	Stock	0800003973
9a Calcio finito	Stock finished	080003973A
9b Calcio completo	Stock with spares	080003973B
10 Calciolo	Butt plate	0800003974
11 Canna cal. .50	Barrel .50 cal.	0800007266
11a Canna cal. .54	Barrel .54 cal.	0800007267
11b Canna completa (a percussione) cal. .50	Barrel with percussion spares .50 cal.	0800P7266B
11c Canna completa (a pietra focaia) cal. .50	Barrel with flintlock spares 50 cal.	0800F7266B
11d Canna completa (a percussione) cal. .54	Barrel with percussion spares .54 cal.	0800P7267B
11e Canna completa (a pietra focaia) cal. .54	Barrel with flintlock spares 54 cal.	0800F7267B
12 Tenone	Wedge staple	0800004820
13 Mirino	Sight	0800003605
14 Tacca di mira regolabile	Adjustable rear sight	0800005082
15 Vite Tacca di mira regolabile	Adjustable rear sight screw	M70TFC5501
16 Luminello	Nipple	0800003407
17 Bacchetta completa	Ramrod with tips	0800001134
17a Asta portabacchetta	Barrel rib	0800001706
18 Puntale anteriore bacchetta	Front ramrod tip	0800004242
19 Puntale posteriore bacchetta	Rear ramrod tip	0800004213
20 Tubetto portabacchetta	Thimble	0800005083
21 Portaluminello	Drum	0800004206
22 Rondella vite cartella	Lock plate screw washer	M70RON5848
23 Piastrina chiavetta	Wedge plate	0800005088
24 Chiavetta	Wedge	0800002661
25 Cartella a percussione	Percussion lock plate	0800002418
26 Cane a percussione	Percussion hammer	0800002404
27 Molla cane	Mainspring	0800003608
28 Molla cane per cartella a pietra	Mainspring for flintlock plate	0800003753
29 Leva scatto	Sear	0800003409
30 Molla leva scatto	Sear spring	0800003610
31 Tirantino	Stirrup	0800004892
32 Puntale	Forend cap	0800005087
33 Vite puntale	Forend cap screw	M70LFC5392
34 Tappo canna cal. .50	Breech plug .45 cal.	0800005055

34a	Tappo canna cal. .54	Breech plug .50 cal.	0800005058
35	Acciarino completo a pietra	Complete flintlock	080S413000
36	Acciarino completo a percussione	Complete percussion lock	080S410000
37	Noce	Tumbler	0800003903
38	Braghetta	Bridle	0800002207
39	Vite braghetta	Bridle screw	M70TFM5508
40	Vite portaluminello	Drum screw	M70TFC5261
41	Focone	Vent screw	0800002911
42	Cartella a pietra	Flintlock plate	0800002417
43	Cane a pietra	Flintlock hammer	0800002402
44	Vite premipietra	Top jaw screw	M70SPC5460
45	Premipietra	Top jaw	0800004202
46	Martellina	Frizzen	0800002420
47	Vite martellina	Frizzen screw	M70SPC5449
48	Molla martellina	Frizzen spring	0800003606
49	Vite molla martellina	Frizzen spring screw	M70TFC5214
50	Farfallina	Fly	0800002906
51	Vite leva scatto	Sear screw	M70TFM5510
52	Viti guardamano	trigger guard screw	M70LFC5392
53	Grilletto anteriore	Front trigger	0800003008
54	Grilletto posteriore	Rear trigger	0800003009
55	Molla grilletto anteriore	Front trigger spring	0800003614
56	Molla grilletto posteriore	Rear trigger spring	0800003754
57	Vite regolazione molla caricam. stecher	Set trigger adjusting spring screw	M700ST5308
58	Vite molle grilletti	Triggers springs screw	M70TFC5501
59	Copiglia grilletto anteriore	Front trigger pin	M70COP5521
60	Copiglia grilletto caricamento	Rear trigger pin	M70COP5520
61	Vite regolazione stecher	Set trigger adjusting screw	M70TFC5214
62	Sottoguardia	Trigger plate	0800004604
63	Sottoguardia completo	Asembled trigger plate	080G004604
64	Guardamano	Trigger guard	0800004048
65	Sportello tabacchiera	Patch-box lid	0800005085
66	Spina tabacchiera	Patch-box pin	M70COP5365
67	Tabacchiera	Patch-box	0800005084
68	Molla tabacchiera	Patch-box spring	0800005086
69	Vite molla tabacchiera	Patch-box spring screw	M70TFC5205
70	Vite tabacchiera	Patch-box screw	M70LFC5392

SUGGESTED BLACK POWDER LOADS						
Model	Ignition	Caliber	Powder charge	Maximun powder charge	Ø Bullet	Patch thick
			grs	grs	inches	inches
Traditional Hawken	Flintlock	.50	50	90	.675 round	.007
Traditional Hawken	Percussion	.50	45	90	.675 round	.007
Traditional Hawken	Flintlock	.54	60	90	.675 round	.007
Traditional Hawken	Percussion	.54	55	90	.675 round	.007

The black powder loads listed in the chart "Powder Load" are referred to the most proper loads for the target shooting and have been elaborated using Swiss black powder (in the different granulations, according to the gun's type). Please check for other black powder brands and different types, we reported some of them at the page 7 of this manual.

WARNING: We recommend not to exceed the loads suggested in the chart "Maximum powder load"