USER MANUAL

F27A Challenger small bore competition rifle

Issue 06/2010

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1 Components/Terminology

Fig.1 Overview

[1]	Cheek piece	[7]	Foreend raiser block
[2]	Bolt	[8]	Bolt handle
[3]	Breech case	[9]	Trigger
[4]	Barrelled action	[10]	Rear sight / peep sight
[5]	Front sight (globe f.s.)	[11]	Stock
[6]	Muzzle	[12]	Buttplate

2 Introduction

Dear ANSCHÜTZ Customer,

Thank you for choosing an ahg-ANSCHÜTZ product.
Many spectacular sporting successes have been achieved by marksmen, olympians and shooters in world and European championships using ahg-ANSCHÜTZ products.
ANSCHÜTZ sporting rifles are of high repute as a result of their well-engineered design, workmanship and outstanding shooting performance. Quality and precision are our tradition.

We wish you much pleasure and sporting success with your new ahg-ANSCHÜTZ product.

Your ahg-ANSCHÜTZ team

3 Key to Symbols

In this user manual, the following symbols are used to distinguish between general information and particularly important information:

3.1 General instructions

▶ is the symbol for an instruction

✓ shows the desired result

• is the symbol for a list item

3.2 Safety instructions

⚠ *identifies a safety instruction*

NOTE!

An instruction indicating a specific course of action.

CAUTION!

Indicates a hazardous situation that can lead to minor physical injury or material damage

WARNING!

Indicates a hazardous situation that can lead to serious physical injury or death.

4 General handling of firearms

Firearms are dangerous objects requiring the utmost care in their storage and use. The following safety and warning instructions must be observed without exception!

NOTE!

The firearms legislation of the relevant country must be respected and complied with.

4.1 Important basics

NOTE!

The use of firearms while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication is not permitted.

Vision, dexterity and judgement can all be adversely affected.

A good physical and mental constitution is a prerequisite for using a firearm.

⚠ *A firearm must only ever be used for its designated purpose.*

⚠ *Firearms owners are responsible for ensuring that their firearm is at no time, and especially when absent, within reach of or accessible to children or other unauthorised persons.*

⚠ *Firearms must not be handed over to unauthorised persons.*

⚠ *Modifications to the rifle or the use of non-genuine ANSCHÜTZ accessories can lead to malfunctions.*

⚠ *Serious or life-threatening injuries and damage can be caused by the use of incorrect ammunition, by contamination in the barrel or by incorrect cartridge components.*

⚠ *Weapons modified in a way that could affect safety must not be used. If a fault or malfunction is detected, the weapon must be unloaded and taken to an authorised gunsmith for repair.*

⚠ *In the event of external effects (e.g. corrosion, being dropped, etc.), the weapon must be checked by an authorised gunsmith.*

⚠ *A weapon must always be treated with the utmost care and be protected from accidental damage.*

4.2 Shooting

WARNING!

Danger to life and causing material damage!

Aiming the rifle at people and objects.

- ➤ When the rifle is not in use, keep the muzzle pointing in a safe direction.
- ➤ The muzzle of a firearm must never be held in a direction where it can cause damage or endanger life.

WARNING!

Malfunction when shooting!

Shot not discharged after trigger pulled.

- ➤ Do not look down into the muzzle.
- ➤ Keep the muzzle of the firearm pointing in a safe direction.
- ➤ Unload the firearm.
- ➤ Remove residues from the barrel.

⚠ *Any firearm must be treated as if it were loaded.*

⚠ *Never pick up a firearm by the trigger.*

⚠ *Shooting galleries must be adequately ventilated.*

⚠ *Any bullet trap in the shooting gallery must be completely safe and visible.*

⚠ *No persons may stand in the vicinity of the target during a shoot.*

⚠ *Firearms should not be used when visibility is poor.*

⚠ *Do not shoot into the air, at hard or smooth surfaces, at water or at targets on the horizon.*

⚠ *Do not shoot at targets if the shot could ricochet or be deflected in a dangerous manner.*

⚠ *To prevent accidents or damage to your rifle, never discharge a shot with the muzzle held under water or up against materials or objects.*

⚠ *Only shoot using the calibre specified on the barrel of the rifle.*

⚠ *Only new, clean, factory-charged ammunition of the calibre permitted for the rifle may be used.*

⚠ *The ammunition must conform to the specifications of the C.I.P. or SAAMI.*

⚠ *Only ever load the rifle immediately before use.*

⚠ *Life-threatening injuries and material damage can be caused by the use of incorrect ammunition, contamination in the barrel or incorrect cartridge components.*

⚠ *Only genuine ANSCHÜTZ parts may be used.*

4.3 Maintenance

⚠ *Ensure that the rifle is unloaded before and after use, or during maintenance and cleaning.*

4.4 Transport

⚠ *Firearms may only be transported in an unloaded condition and in locked containers.*

⚠ *Only transport firearms in a clean, dry condition.*

4.5 Storage

⚠ *Firearms that are not in use must be kept in a secure place under lock and key.*

⚠ *Firearms must always be stored in an unloaded and uncocked condition.*

⚠ *Ammunition must be kept in a separate place under lock and key.*

4.6 Hearing and eye protection

NOTE!

For your own safety, approved hearing and eye protection should be used when shooting!

Shooting without safety equipment can result in damage to your hearing and sight.

5 Legalities

NOTE!

The applicable firearms legislation, regulations and provisions for the relevant country, and also the safety rules of the hunting and sporting organisations must be observed.

6 Intended use

The F27A Challenger small bore competition rifle is a single loader competition rifle. It must only be used on shooting ranges (for sporting disciplines) and may only be used by persons who hold the appropriate firearms certificate.

Its use is subject to the "General Technical Regulations" for all shooting sports disciplines of the INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION (ISSF), Bavariaring 21, 80336 Munich, Germany.

NOTE!

A firearm must only ever be used for its designated purpose.

7 Liability

ANSCHÜTZ will accept no liability or claims for compensation for damage of any kind arising from:

- failure to comply with the instructions in this user manual,
- improper treatment or repair,
- use of non-genuine ANSCHÜTZ parts,
- incorrect handling or care,
- negligence,
- removal of the sealing lacquer,
- unauthorised tampering or
- transport damage.

CAUTION!

Modifications to or tampering with the rifle or its parts are forbidden and may possibly infringe the guarantee conditions.
Alterations of this kind can have an adverse effect on the safe use of the product and lead to accidents that endanger life and limb. In such cases the guarantee is automatically void.

⚠ *The rifle must be examined for any changes before use on each occasion.*

8 Assembly and attaching the barrelled action

NOTE!

The stock and the barrelled action are packed separately for safety reasons and will have to be assembled.

- Wipe off any excess oil from the surface of the barrelled action.
- Lay the barrelled action [4] in the milled-out channel in the stock [11] (see Fig. 2).
- Use the screwdriver provided to screw the bedding screws in position and to tighten them in steps alternately and evenly.
- In order to achieve the correct adjustment we recommend using a torque wrench Model No. 4506-SW4, which should be set to 5 Nm (50 cmkp). An audible click, which can also be felt, indicates that the set value has been reached.
- Settling of the (stock) wood may occur after the initial assembly. For this reason we recommend that you release the set screws after a short period and then retighten them accordingly. Each time before you shoot the rifle, check the fixing of the barrelled action.
- Screw in the two bedding screws [a] and tighten them alternately and evenly in stages.

NOTE!

The transverse slot on the underside of the receiver [3] must be pushed on to the iron abutment inserted in the stock [11].

The receiver [3] must not rest on the abutment.

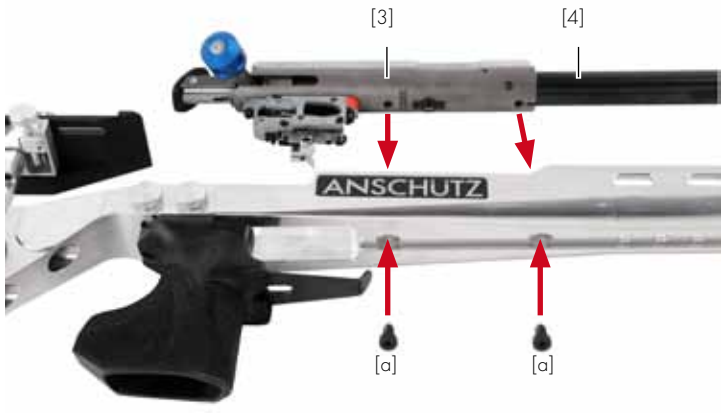

Fig.2 Attaching the barrelled action

NOTE!

For correct tightening of the action fixing screws [a], ANSCHÜTZ recommends the use of the torque screwdriver Model 4506-SW4, which must be set to 5 Nm.A palpable and audible clicking while tightening indicates that the set value has been reached.

NOTE!

Settling of the stock wood can occur after the initial assembly of the barrelled action [4]. ANSCHÜTZ therefore recommends loosening the action screws [a] after a time and tightening them again in accordance with Chapter 8.

⚠ *The attachment of the barrelled action must be checked each time before shooting to ensure that it is secure.*

9 Loading/unloading

9.1 Loading

⚠ *Only ever load the rifle immediately before use.*

NOTE!

Before the rifle is used for the first time, the breech and the inside of the barrel must be de-oiled with a lint-free cloth.

▶ Open the breech [2] (pull back in the direction of the arrow to the end stop).

NOTE!

The firing pin is cocked by opening the breech.

Fig.3 Opening the breech

▶ Insert the cartridge into the chamber.

▶ Close the breech [2] (push in the direction of the arrow to the end stop).

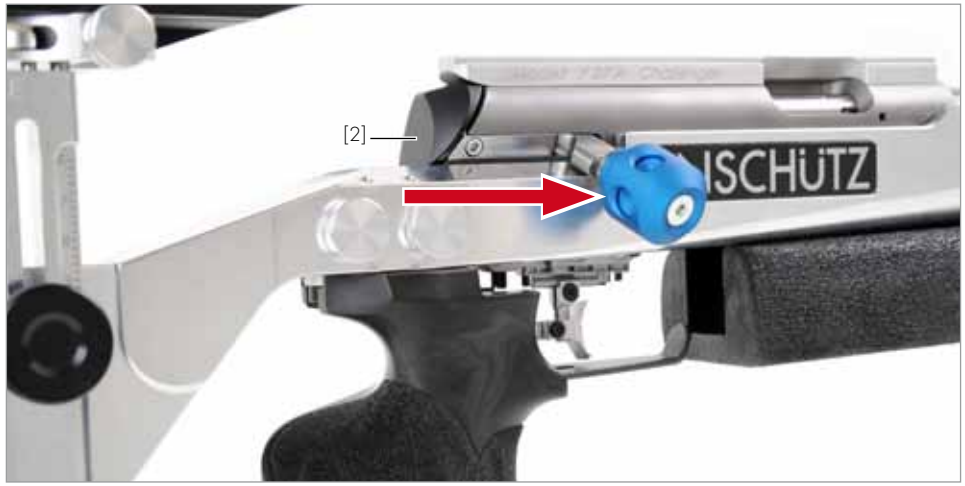

Fig.4 Closing the breech

NOTE!

Closing the action guides the cartridge into the barrel and cocks the trigger.

✓ The rifle is now loaded and ready for shooting.

▶ After discharging the shot, open the bolt and pull back.

▶ The rifle is made ready to fire again by inserting another cartridge and locking the action.

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of a loaded, unsecured rifle.

- ➤ Keep the muzzle of the firearm pointing in a safe direction.
- ➤ Engage the safety catch after loading the rifle.

▶ Engage the safety catch (see Chapter 10).

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of inattentiveness while engaging the safety catch or as a result of possible malfunctions after securing.

- ➤ Even when the safety catch is engaged, the muzzle of a firearm must never be pointed in a direction where it can can cause damage or endanger life.

9.2 Unloading

▶ Open the breech [2] (pull back in the direction of the arrow to the end stop).

Fig.5 Opening the breech

NOTE!

Any cartridge that is still in the chamber will be ejected.

▶ Close the breech [2] (push in the direction of the arrow to the end stop).

Fig.7 Closing the breech

▶ Pull the trigger.

✓ The rifle is unloaded and uncocked.

⚠ For safety reasons, your rifle must be unloaded immediately if it is no longer to be used. Pull the bolt back to eject the cartridge. In doing so, observe the safety regulations for handling rifles and pistols. You can then use a buffer cartridge with signal flag, Item No. 1300, or a signal cord, Item No. 1400, to indicate that a live cartridge is not in the barrel.

10 Engaging/releasing the safety catch

NOTE!

The safety catch can only be engaged/released when the rifle is cocked, i.e when the breech is open (firing pin cocked) or after the loading procedure/breech closed (firing pin and trigger cocked). The general "Engage/Release" procedure is described as follows.

10.1 Engaging the safety catch

▶ Open the breech [2].

▶ Slide the safety catch [x] to the rear (in the direction of the arrow) ("S" is visible).

NOTE!

The safety catch must engage exactly and audibly and must not sit between the end stops.

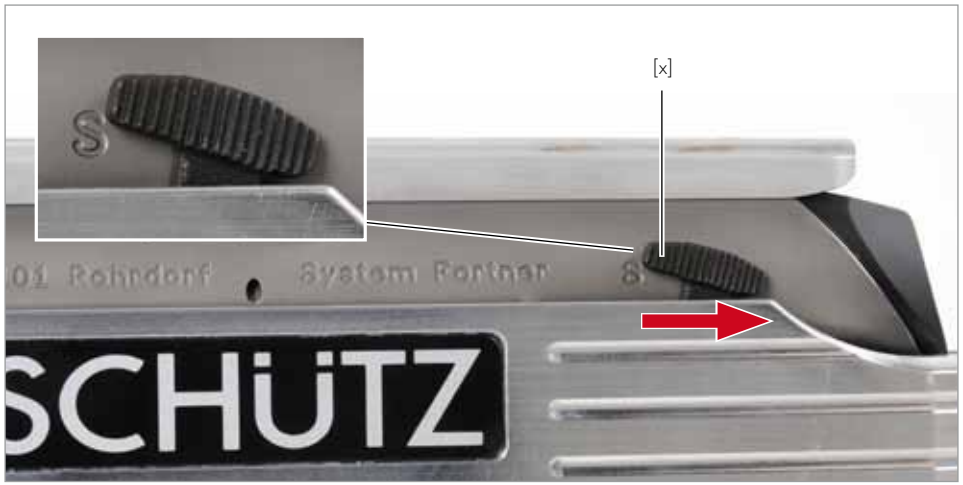

Fig.10 Safety catch "Safe"

✓ The rifle is cocked and the safety catch is engaged.

10.2 Releasing the safety catch

▶ Close the breech [2] (push in the direction of the arrow to the end stop).

NOTE!

The safety catch must engage exactly and audibly and must not sit between the end stops.

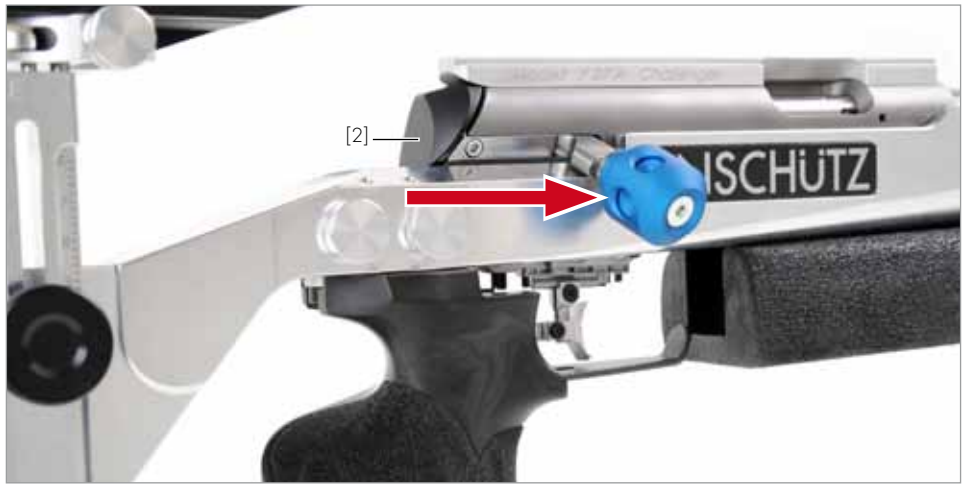

Fig.8 Closing the breech

▶ Slide the safety catch [x] forwards (in the direction of the arrow) ("F" is visible).

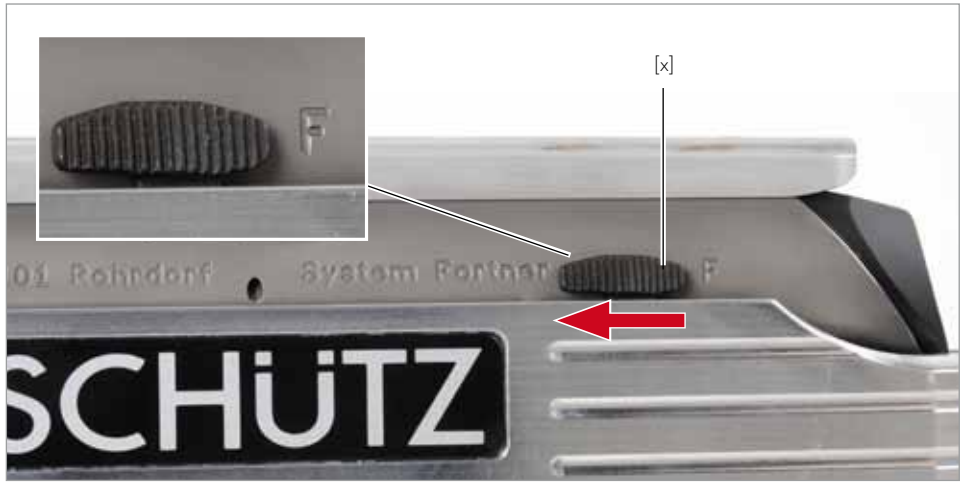

Fig.9 Safety catch "Ready to Fire"

✓ The rifle is cocked and the safety catch is released.

11 Removing/inserting the bolt

- Remove the cheek piece (see Chapter 13).
- Pull the breech [2] back (in the direction of the arrow, to the end stop).

Fig.16 Opening the breech

- Push the releasing lever [z] and simultaneously pull the action [2] out of the receiver [3].

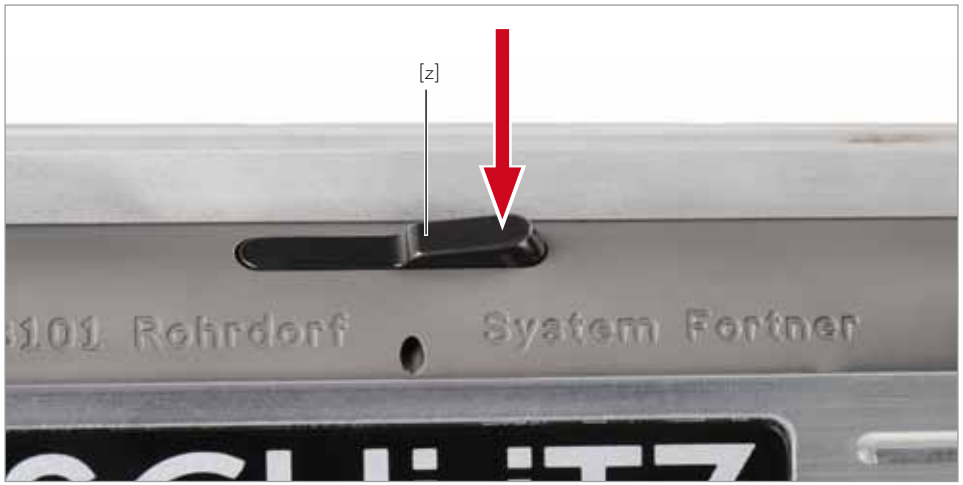

Fig.17 Releasing lever

12 Dismantling/assembling the bolt

NOTE!

Dismantling of the bolt action should only be carried out by an authorised specialist.

- Remove the bolt (see Chapter 11).

(See Fig. 21 for the following designations)

- Unscrew the connecting nut [5] until the front and rear sections can be separated.
- Remove the spring support [6] and the firing pin spring [7].
- Press the bolt with locking pin [11] out in an upwards direction.
- Pull the cocking handle [15] to the end stop.
- Pull the bolt clamping sleeve [19] out of the locking receiver (a perceptible resistance must be overcome to do this).
- Press out the locking balls [12] to the inside.
- Press the plunger [17] out of the bolt clamping sleeve [19].
- Press the driving pin [13] upwards out of the bolt clamping sleeve [19].
- Withdraw the firing pin [18] to the rear.

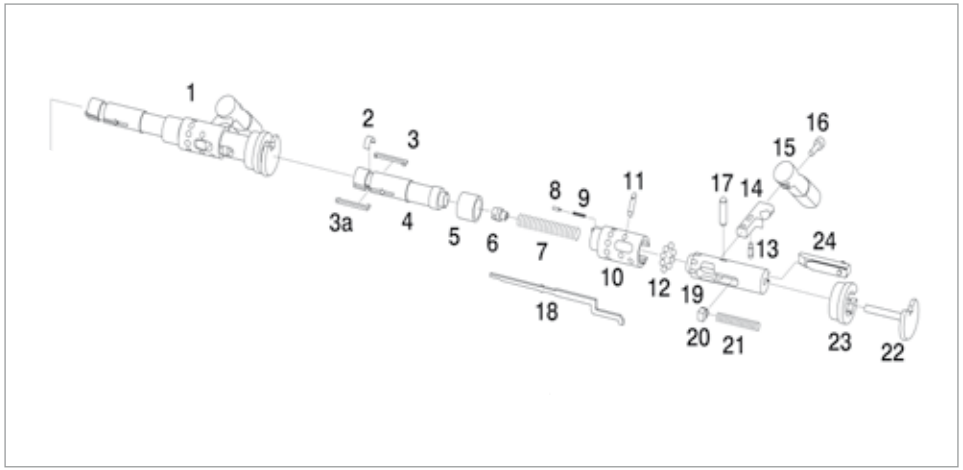

Fig.21 Dismantled bolt

To reassemble, carry out these steps in reverse.
The following must be observed when doing this:

- Before pushing the locking receiver and the bolt clamping sleeve [19] together, fit the locking balls [12] into the locking receiver from the inside (a little grease prevents the locking balls [12] from falling out).
- When assembling the parts of the bolt, attach the connecting nut [5] to the locking receiver with the teeth pointing away from the direction of shooting and screw it together with the bolt body.

⚠ ***When screwing the front and rear parts together, the two parts of the bolt must not be rotated with respect to one another.***

- The connecting nut [5] has two opposite hand threads, both of which engage at the same time.
- Tighten the connecting nut [5] by hand until the bolt body cannot be turned any more.
- The point of the firing pin [18] must project from the action face of the bolt body.
- Install the bolt (see Chapter 11).

13 Cheek piece

13.1 Removing the cheek piece

- Release clamping screw [D1].
- Remove the cheek piece [1] from the holder.
- Fit in reverse order.

13.2 Adjusting the cheek piece

- Coarse adjustment of the cheek piece is effected by actuating the rotary knob [D1].
- The adjusting wheel [G1] is used to carry out fine adjustment of the height of the cheek piece.
- Axial displacement of the cheek piece is carried out by actuating the screws [H1] and [J1]. The screws can only be released and tightened using a screwdriver.
- The horizontal angle of the cheek piece can be set by actuating the rotary knobs [E1] and [F1] to give the best adjustment.

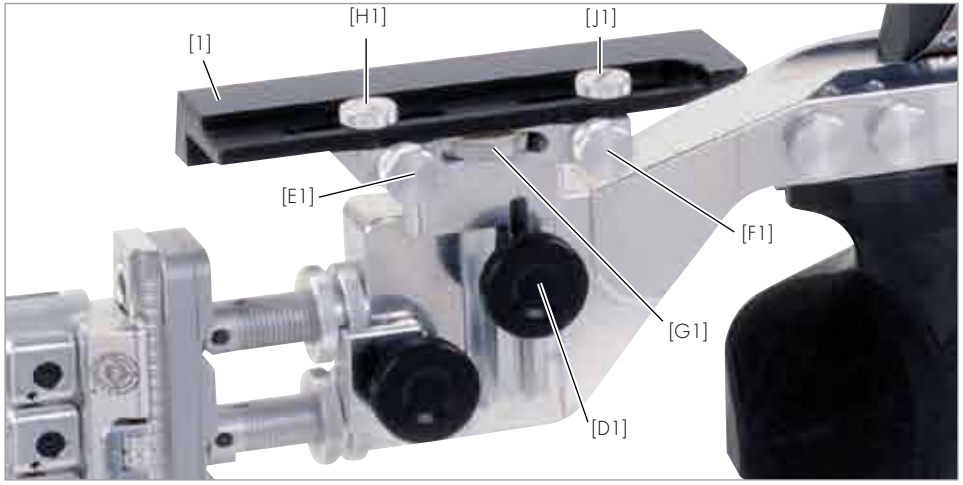

Fig.22 Cheek piece

14 Buttplate

14.1 Removing the buttplate

- Release clamping screw [C1].
- Remove the buttplate [12] from the holder.
- Fit in reverse order.

14.2 Adjusting the buttplate

- To adjust the length, release the clamping screw [C1] by hand counter-clockwise until the clamping piece underneath releases the clamping rings [1] and [2].
- Set the clamping rings to the desired distance.
- Also release the screws [h] and [i] to adjust the angle of the buttplate.
- After fine adjustment, the front one of the clamping rings [1] and [2] should be surrounded by the clamping piece.
- The clamping screw [C1] should be tightened hand-tight in a clockwise direction.
- The screws [h] and [i] should be tightened.

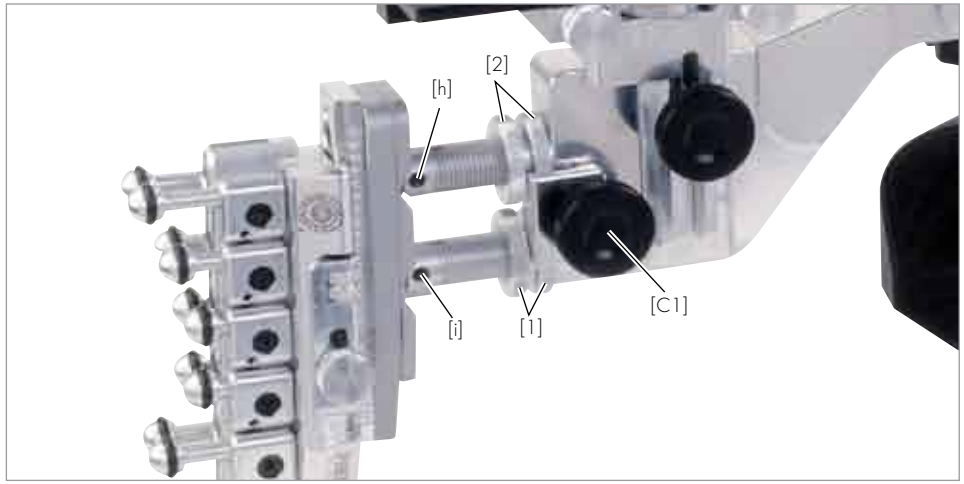

Fig.23 Buttplate

15 Trigger

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Danger to life from loaded firearm.

➤ Make sure that the rifle is unloaded when carrying out alignment and adjustment procedures.

CAUTION!

Physical damage!

Damage to the trigger caused by the breech not being open when the trigger is changed.

➤ Open the breech when changing the trigger.

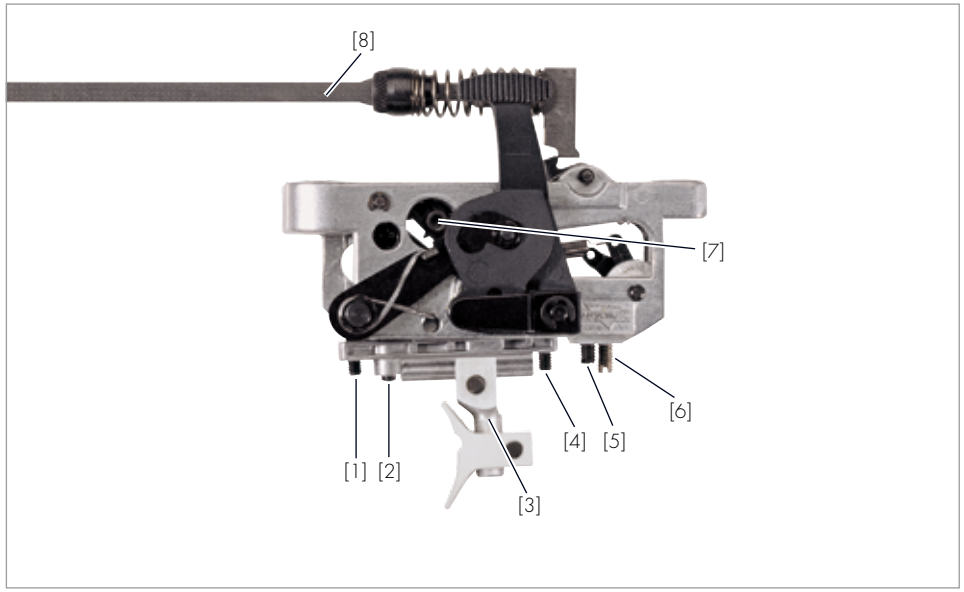

Fig.24 Trigger

Key (to Fig. 24)

1	*First stage adjusting screw*
2	*Second stage adjusting screw*
3	*Trigger blade*
4	*Trigger stop adjusting screw*
5	*First stage pull adjusting screw*
6	*Trigger weight adjusting screw*
7	*Trigger cam*
8	*Firing pin*

1 Trigger weight

Adjusting the trigger weight by means of adjusting screw [6]:
- turn clockwise = trigger weight is increased (+)
- turn anticlockwise = trigger weight is reduced (-)

The trigger and first stage weights are mechanically interdependent. Any adjustment always results in a small concurrent change in the trigger or first stage weight.

Moving the trigger cam

- lowest setting of the cam = least trigger weight
- highest setting of the cam = highest trigger weight

NOTE!

A 2 mm Allen key and maybe tweezers will be needed to adjust the trigger cam.

- turn anticlockwise = loosen fixing screw
- turn clockwise = tighten fixing screw

After the trigger cam has been moved it will be necessary to check the sear engagement (according to the subsection "Sear engagement") and readjust it if necessary.

Fine adjustments are made to the trigger and first stage weights by means of adjusting screws [6] (trigger weight) and [5] (first stage weight).

CAUTION!

Physical damage!

Risk of fracturing the clamping screw with too high a torque.

➤ Ensure that the trigger cam is correctly seated.

2 First stage weight (only with two-stage triggers)

Adjusting the first stage weight by means of adjusting screw [5]:
- turn clockwise = first stage weight is increased (+)
- turn anticlockwise = first stage weight is reduced (-)

The trigger and first stage weights are mechanically interdependent.
Any adjustment always results in a small concurrent change in the trigger or first stage weight.

3 Sear engagement

The sear engagement denotes the travel from the second stage to the release of the trigger.

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of too short a sear engagement and/or too low a trigger weight.

➤ Do not set the sear engagement too short.
➤ Do not set the trigger weight too low.
➤ Do not subject loaded and unsecured rifles to impact and do not use force to close the breech.

Adjusting the sear engagement on a two-stage trigger by means of adjusting screw [2]:
- turn clockwise = sear engagement is shortened
- turn anticlockwise = sear engagement is lengthened

Setting the optimum sear engagement:

S The rifle must be unloaded.

▶ Cock the rifle and release the trigger (check whether the trigger releases as desired).

If the sear engagement is too long:

There is a short travel from the second stage to the release of the trigger (so-called "pull" or "tug").

▶ After cocking and releasing the trigger, turn adjusting screw [2] clockwise in steps (approx. $^1/_8$ turn each time).

▶ Repeat the procedure until the second stage is no longer perceptible.

▶ Then turn back $^1/_5$ turn anticlockwise.

✓ The optimum sear engagement is now set.

If the sear engagement is too short:

There is no longer any second stage. The trigger releases indefinably without a second stage.

▶ After cocking, turn the adjusting screw [2] at least $^1/_4$ turn anticlockwise, release the trigger and check whether there is a second stage.

▶ If not, repeat the procedure until there is a perceptible second stage.

▶ As soon as there is a perceptible second stage, proceed according to the subsection "If the sear engagement is too long" to achieve the optimum sear engagement.

To set the sear engagement with a single-stage trigger using adjusting screw [2], see Point 7.

4 First stage travel (only with two-stage triggers)

First stage travel denotes the travel of the trigger blade from the zero position to the second stage.

Setting the first stage travel by means of adjusting screw [1]:

- turn clockwise = first stage travel is shortened
- turn anticlockwise = first stage travel is lengthened

WARNING!

Danger to life!

The first stage travel adjusting screw is set beyond the second stage function.

➤ Never turn the first stage travel adjusting screw beyond the second stage function.

➤ Never remove the first stage travel completely in order to convert the two-stage trigger to a single stage trigger.

5 Trigger stop

The trigger stop denotes the travel from the second stage to the end stop for the trigger blade.

Setting the trigger stop by means of the trigger stop adjusting screw [4]:

- turn clockwise = trigger stop is shortened
- turn anticlockwise = trigger stop is lengthened

CAUTION!

Malfunction!

Trigger stop adjusting screw has been turned beyond the actuation point (trigger does not actuate).

➤ Do not turn the trigger stop adjusting screw in beyond the actuation point.

6 Moving the trigger blade

Release clamping screw [3]. The trigger blade can both be moved along the guide and also pivoted to the side.

7 Converting a two-stage trigger to a single stage trigger

Adjustments:

- Turn the screw for the first stage travel [1] anticlockwise until the maximum first stage length has been set.
- Cock
- Turn adjusting screw [2] (second stage) anticlockwise until the trigger releases.
- From this setting, turn adjusting screw [2] approx. $^{1}/_{4}$ turn clockwise.

✓ The trigger is now adjusted for single stage; there is no longer any first stage travel.

WARNING!

Danger to life from automatic firing!

Automatically firing shots and malfunctions caused by minimally set trigger weight and too short a sear engagement.

➤ Do not set the trigger weight too low.

➤ Do not set the sear engagement too short.

8 Converting a single stage trigger to a two-stage trigger

- Turn the trigger stop adjusting screw [4] approx. 2 $^{1}/_{2}$ turns anticlockwise (set the max. trigger stop longer).
- Release the safety catch and cock the rifle.
- Turn adjusting screw [2] clockwise by approx. 2 $^{1}/_{2}$ turns.

✓ The second stage is now perceptible.

⚠ ***To set the optimum sear engagement, the procedure in Chapter 3 ("Setting the optimum sear engagement") must be followed.***

▶ If required, the trigger characteristics can be set to the desired values as follows: first stage travel per Point 4, trigger stop per Point 5, trigger weight per Point 1 and first stage weight per Point 2.

9 Trigger malfunctions caused by misadjustment

Proceed as follows in the event of malfunctions caused by a misadjusted trigger:

▶ The trigger function must be checked after every change.

▶ When the malfunction has been rectified, check the desired trigger characteristic and adjust it again if necessary.

The trigger catches the firing pin but does not fire when pulled:

- Check whether the safety catch is engaged.
- Check that the trigger cam [7] is present and screwed on correctly.
- The trigger stop adjusting screw [4] is screwed in a few turns too far (turn screw [4] anticlockwise by a few turns until the firing pin [8] releases once more when the trigger is pulled).

The trigger does not catch the firing pin:

- Adjusting screw [1] (first stage) is screwed in several turns too far.
- Check that the tension spring is not damaged and is fitted correctly.

The single stage trigger is set too tight:

- Turn adjusting screw [2] clockwise in $^{1}/_{4}$ turn steps until the firing pin [8] is caught.

The catch link return spring is too weak or is defective:

- The trigger must be returned to the factory for repair.

16 Dry firing device

The length of the firing pin is factory-adjusted to ensure that the cartridge detonates reliably. Long periods of dry firing without a cartridge or a case in the chamber can cause damage to the firing pin or the rim of the chamber. For this reason, either a spent cartridge case (replace approx. every 5 shots) or a damping disc (1927F-40) should always be used.

With this device, match training can be carried out at any time without the use of ammunition.

Installation

- ▶ Remove the bolt [2] (see Chapter 11).
- ▶ Unscrew the connecting nut [c].
- ▶ Withdraw the bolt body [d] from the rear part of the bolt.
- ▶ Fit the damping disc [b] on the firing pin [a].
- ▶ Screw the bolt body [d] and the rear part of the bolt together evenly by means of the connecting nut [c].
- ▶ Cock the bolt [2] and commence use.

⚠ ***The damping disc must be removed again before a competition.***

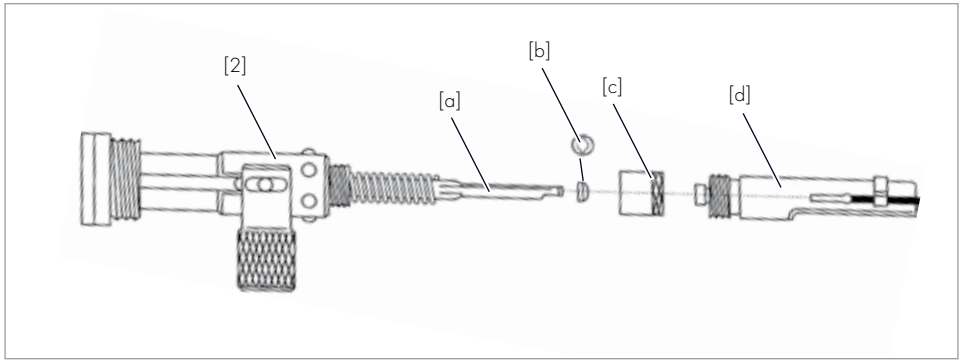

Fig.25 Dry firing device

17 Maintenance/cleaning

17.1 General

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Danger to life from loaded firearm.

➤ Ensure that the rifle is unloaded before use or during maintenance and cleaning work.

CAUTION!

Injury and material damage!

Danger of injury or material damage as a result of not removing the oil from the barrel and chamber.

➤ Each time before shooting, any oil or foreign objects must be removed from the barrel and chamber.

NOTE!

The rifle should be protected from dust, sand, moisture, heat and damaging influences.

NOTE!

After each use of the rifle, apply a thin film of oil to the steel parts and thoroughly clean the barrel.

When the rifle is transported from cold to warm rooms, condensation can form on the metal parts and inside the barrel. If this condensation is not quickly dried off, it can possibly lead to surface rust.

NOTE!

The rifle case / soft case should be cleaned regularly and any dust and fluff removed.

Rifle cases and soft cases should have a smooth, dust-repellent lining.

When not in use, the rifle case / soft case should always be left open to allow moisture to escape. Enclosing a desiccant can reduce the moisture content.

NOTE!

To reduce the risk of breaking the stock during transport, ANSCHÜTZ recommends separating the barrelled action from the stock, especially during air travel.

CAUTION!

Always look out for any changes or damage that may occur to the rifle.

In the event of a change or damage, the rifle must immediately be taken to an authorised gunsmith or sent to ANSCHÜTZ for inspection.

17.2 Cleaning the barrel

If the barrel is only slightly dirty, use a plastic brush to clean it.

▶ Lightly oil the plastic brush and push it through the barrel from the cartridge chamber end with a suitable cleaning rod.

Fig.26 Plastic brush

If the barrel is very dirty, use a bronze brush together with a suitable barrel cleaner.

NOTE!

Pay attention to the user instructions for the cleaner!

Fig.27 Bronze brush

▶ Pull a woollen swab through the barrel several times to dry it.

NOTE!

It is essential to re-oil the barrel after using ammonia-containing cleaning agents, to avoid the risk of corrosion.

17.3 Maintenance intervals

NOTE!

The stock can be cared for with a special stock cleaning agent.

Before the competition

- Carefully remove any oil from the rifle.

⚠ *The de-oiling of the rifle should be carried out at room temperature, as too many residues can be left in the barrel if it is very cold.*

After the competition

- Pass a dry brush through the barrel (to remove powder residues).
- Allow the rifle to warm up to room temperature with the breech and the snow cover opened.
- Carefully remove condensate from the outside parts.
- Dismantle the bolt action (see Chapter 12) and likewise remove the condensate from the individual parts.
- Oil the firearm with suitable gun oil.
- Clean the barrel with a plastic brush and gun oil.

If very dirty

- Clean the barrel with a bronze brush and a suitable barrel cleaner.
- Wipe the firearm down with an oily cloth.

Yearly

- Take the rifle to a dealer/gunsmith for inspection.

17.4 Trigger maintenance

- Lubricate the pivot bearing once a year with a thin, low-temperature oil.
- Dab a small quantity of oil between the bearing parts with a needle.
- To avoid gumming, adhesion or soiling of the trigger parts, never wash out the inner parts of the trigger with a spray or oil.

⚠ *No dirt, solvent residues, grease or unsuitable oils must get into the trigger assembly during maintenance of the rifle. ANSCHÜTZ recommends cleaning the rifle on its side or with the stock pointing upwards, which will prevent any adverse effects on the trigger assembly.*

17.5 Care and maintenance of the muzzle tube:

- After each use, the powder and moisture residues which collect in the muzzle tube must be removed because they could have a negative effect on the shooting performance and safety of your rifle.
- Release the muzzle tube clamping screws.
- Pull the muzzle tube away in the direction of the shot. The removed muzzle tube should be cleaned thoroughly to remove all residues.
- Clean the muzzle carefully using a slightly oiled lint-free cloth.
- Slide the muzzle tube into position, making sure that the groove in the tube engages with the fixing pin on the barrel.
- Tighten the clamping screws to approx. 6.0 Nm (60 cmkp).

17.6 Maintenance of the optical sights

NOTE!

The ANSCHÜTZ rear sight is a precision unit and consequently requires the utmost care when handling.
Intensive care and maintenance guarantee perfect function.

The rear sight must be protected from dust and dirt.

Spindles must not be oiled or greased.

18 Optical sights

NOTE!

Operating and maintenance instructions can be found in the individual manufacturer's documentation.

18.1 Mounting

The rear sight is slid on to the 11 mm wide V-block rails and locked in a suitable position using the 2 clamping screws (just tighten hand-tight).

18.2 Elevation and windage adjustment

The elevation and windage adjusting screws have click stops. The position of the aiming point is moved from click to click.

- Elevation when shooting high = turn rotary knob in "H" direction
- Elevation when shooting low = turn rotary knob in "T" direction
- Windage when shooting to the right = turn rotary knob in "R" direction
- Windage when shooting to the left = turn rotary knob in "L" direction

18.3 Zero adjustment

After the sights have been zeroed, the two adjusting screws can be set to the "0" position.

▶ Release the set screws in the rotary knob.

▶ Position the rotary knobs to "0" on the scale.

▶ Tighten the set screws in the rotary knob hand-tight.

⚠ *The ANSCHÜTZ rear sight is aligned with zero clearance at the factory and does not require further adjustment.*

For this reason only the elevation and windage screws may be operated.

⚠ *Do not turn the knobs beyond the stops at the end of the adjustment travel (the pre-tensioned threaded drive can be damaged).*

19 Troubleshooting

WARNING!

In the event of malfunctions (e.g. shots not discharged, etc.) the rifle must be unloaded, secured and taken without delay to a specialist dealer / gunsmith or sent to ANSCHÜTZ.

Technical data

Version F27A-660	
Calibre	.22 l.r.
Barrel length	66 cm
Rifling	66 cm
Overall length	106 – 109 cm
Barrelled action length	83 cm
Sighting line	80 cm
Weight	5.3 kg
Version	Single loader
Manufacturer	P. Fortner
Sales and distribution	ahg-Anschütz Handels GmbH
Version F27A-690	
Calibre	.22 l.r.
Barrel length	69 cm
Rifling	69 cm
Overall length	109 – 112 cm
Barrelled action length	86 cm
Sighting line	83 cm
Weight	5.6 kg
Version	Single loader
Manufacturer	P. Fortner
Sales and distribution	ahg-Anschütz Handels GmbH

20 Disposal

Disposal of the rifle must be carried out and certified by a specialist dealer or gunsmith.

21 Miscellaneous

Additional information is available on the Internet at **www.ahg-anschuetz.de**.

ANSCHÜTZ provides news concerning this and other products in the ANSCHÜTZ Newsletter, which you can sign up to for free on the Internet.

The original group for your rifle at 50 m is affixed to the CD case.

www.ahg-anschuetz.de

Guarantee

<<<<WARRANTY>>>>

This product has been released for sale after the product itself, its materials and individual components have been subjected to strict inspection, or the rifle has demonstrated its durability and function during test shooting. We offer a full guarantee covering material and manufacturing faults (excluding broken stocks and springs) for a period of two years, provided that the fault can be shown to have been present at the time of handover of the product. No warranty claims will be accepted for faults that are the result of improper use or unauthorised repairs. The item will be either repaired or replaced at our discretion. Claims for compensation - put forward for any legal cause whatsoever – are excluded. This warranty card - completed and stamped by your dealermust be returnedwith the item for repairs.

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SERIAL NO.:

DATE OF PURCHASE:

THIS ITEM WAS BOUGHT FROM:

Stamp and signature of dealer