

**ARCUS 98DA AND 98DAC SEMI-AUTO PISTOL,
CAL 9X19 MM
INSTRUCTION MANUAL**



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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.

CAUTION! BEFORE HANDLING YOUR PISTOL, PLEASE READ THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL CAREFULLY AND OBSERVE THE SAFETY PRECAUTIONS CONTAINED IN IT.

IMPROPER AND CARELESS HANDLING OF THE PISTOL MAY RESULT IN UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE AND MAY CAUSE INJURY, DEATH OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. UNAUTHORIZED MODIFICATIONS OR ADJUSTMENTS, CORROSION, OR USE OF NON-STANDARD OR DAMAGED AMMUNITION MAY ALSO CAUSE THESE CONSEQUENCES. IN SUCH CASES THE MANUFACTURER SHALL NOT BE HELD LIABLE IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER FOR THE RESULTANT CONSEQUENCES.

BEFORE LEAVING THE PLANT THIS PISTOL WAS CAREFULLY INSPECTED, TESTED AND PACKED. ARCUS CO. CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCT HANDLING WHILE IN TRANSIT, OR UPON LEAVING THE PLANT. THEREFORE, PLEASE INSPECT THIS PISTOL CAREFULLY AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE TO ENSURE THAT IT IS UNLOADED AND UNDAMAGED.

THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS ACCOMPANY THIS PISTOL EVEN IN CASES OF LOANING OR RESALE.

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 engage the safety properly, 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. It is thus 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 a firearm(s) 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!

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.

Alcohol Drugs and Guns don't mix. Make no mistake about it!

Never handle firearms after consuming alcohol or taking drugs which can affect your judgment.

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, receiver 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. And never carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn, or a gun case. Common sense prevails in gun safety!

COMMANDMENT #3

Don't Completely Rely on Your Gun's Safety.

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

COMMANDMENT #4

Be Sure of Your Target - And What Is Beyond It! Once fired, a bullet (or shot charge) can never be called back, so before you shoot know where the bullet is going and what it will strike.

Be certain your shot will not injure someone or strike something beyond the target. Never fire in the direction of noise, a movement, or at any object you cannot positively identify. Be aware that a .22 Short bullet can travel over 1-1/4 miles. A center fire 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 backstop such as a hillside. Keep in mind how far the bullet will travel if it misses your intended target.

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 or improperly reloaded 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.

Keeping the muzzle pointed away from your face and anything you do not intend to shoot, wait at least 20-seconds (to ensure that the ammunition is not delayed in firing) before carefully opening the action, unloading the firearm and disposing of the ammunition safely.

COMMANDMENT #7

Always Wear Eye & Ear Protection When Shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can permanently damage hearing and 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 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's 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.

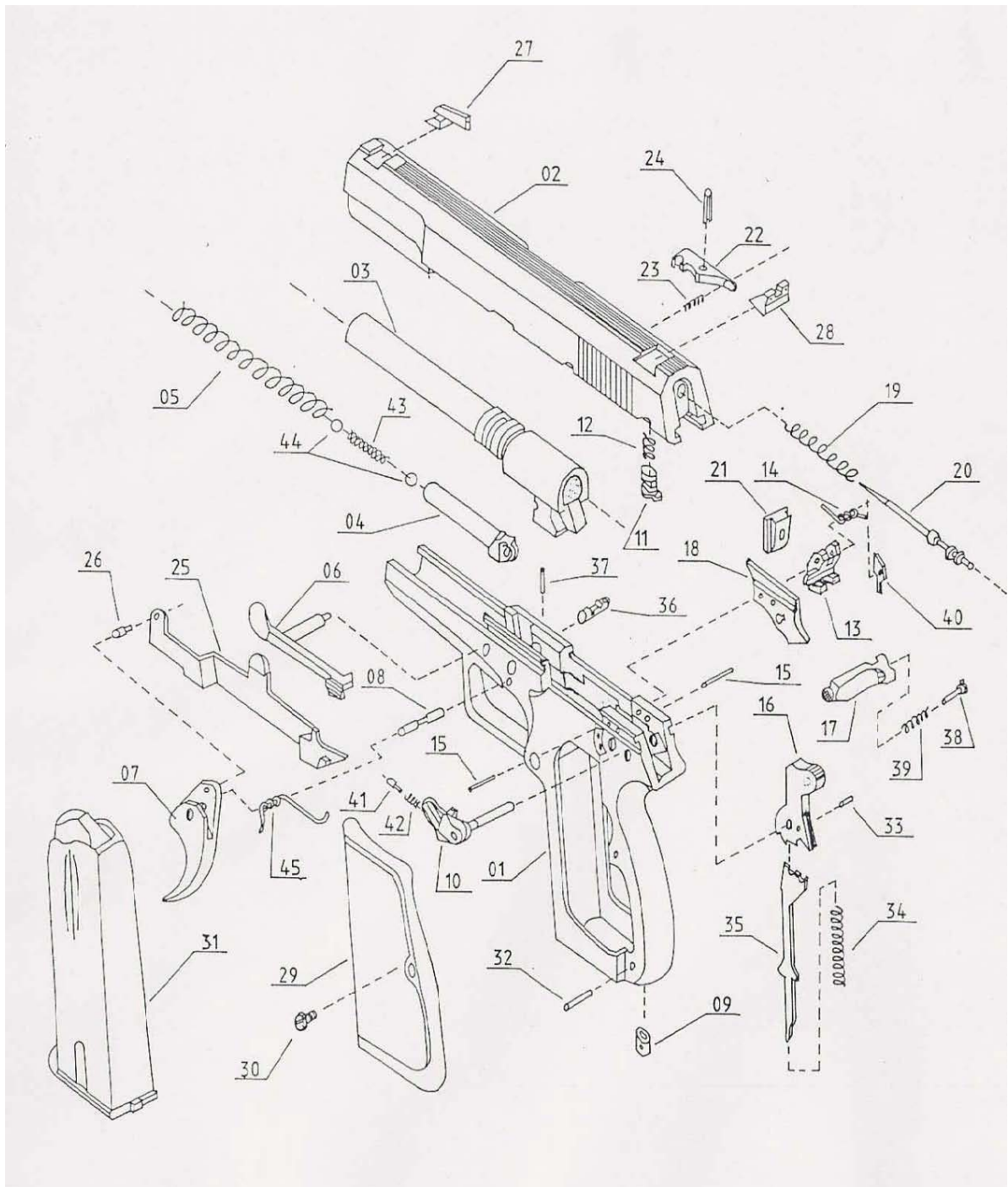
WARNING! Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times when shooting. Wash hands thoroughly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

There is one other rule that must be strictly observed when handling firearms - **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.

LIST OF PARTS
of ARCUS 98 DA / DAC pistol

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Frame assembly | 24. Extractor spring pin |
| 2. Slide assembly | 25. Trigger bar |
| 3. Barrel | 26. Pin |
| 4. Recoil spring guide | 27. Front sight |
| 5. Recoil spring | 28. Rear sight |
| 6. Slide stop | 29. Grip panel |
| 7. Trigger | 30. Grip panel screw |
| 8. Trigger pin | 31. Magazine |
| 9. Main spring stop | 32. Main spring stop pin |
| 10. Safety | 33. Main spring strut pin |
| 11. Firing pin block stop | 34. Main spring |
| 12. Firing pin block stop spring | 35. Main spring strut |
| 13. Sear | 36. Insert |
| 14. Sear spring | 37. Insert pin |
| 15. Sear spring pin | 38. Magazine catch stop |
| 16. Hammer | 39. Magazine catch stop spring |
| 17. Magazine catch | 40. Firing pin block lever |
| 18. Ejector | 41. Safety detent plunger |
| 19. Firing pin spring | 42. Safety detent plunger spring |
| 20. Firing pin | 43. Recoil spring guide spring |
| 21. Firing pin stop | 44. Ball (2x) |
| 22. Extractor | 45. Trigger bar spring |
| 23. Extractor spring | |



BASIC PARTS OF ARCUS 98DA PISTOL

I. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When handling your pistol always observe the following safety precautions:

1. Always assume that the pistol is loaded.
2. Never point your pistol at anything you do not intend to shoot.
3. Before laying your pistol down or handing it to another person make sure that it is not loaded. Never take anyone's word that the gun is not loaded.
4. Never abuse your pistol by using it for purposes other than shooting.
5. Always store and carry your pistol empty and un-cocked, except when you intend to shoot.
6. Before loading your pistol make sure that the barrel bore, chamber and action are clean and clear of obstructions
7. After shooting, clean your pistol as soon as possible. Do not leave your pistol dirty for prolonged periods.
8. Always keep clear and keep others clear of the ejection port.
9. Never squeeze the trigger or put your finger in the trigger guard until you are aiming at a target and ready to shoot.
10. Always be absolutely sure of your target backstop, and what lies beyond it, before you squeeze the trigger. A bullet could travel through or past your target up to several hundred meters.
11. Never shoot at a hard surface such as rock or a liquid surface such as water.
12. Never fire your pistol near an animal unless it is trained to accept the noise.
13. Never indulge in "horseplay" while holding your pistol.
14. If a misfire occurs follow these instructions: keep the pistol pointed toward the target or a safe open area and wait 30 seconds. If a "hangfire" (slow ignition) has occurred, the round will fire within 30 seconds. If the round does not fire, remove the magazine, eject the round and examine the primer; if the firing pin indent on the primer is light, or off center, or non-existent, have the pistol examined by a competent gunsmith.
15. Use only clean, dry, commercially manufactured ammunition of the proper caliber.
16. Never drink alcoholic beverages or take drugs before or during shooting.
17. Wearing safety glasses and ear protection during shooting is strongly recommended.
18. Always keep the safety on when the pistol is loaded and cocked, until you are ready to fire. Keep your pistol pointed in a safe direction when disengaging the manual safety.
19. Always make sure your pistol is not loaded before cleaning, storing or travelling.
20. Always keep and store your pistol and ammunition in locked receptacles out of reach and sight of children and untrained people.
21. Never alter any parts of your pistol as the safety and proper function of your pistol could be seriously compromised.
22. Avoid using damaged ammunition, dropping the pistol on hard surfaces and other "coarse treatment"; these may cause damages you may not see.
23. If damage occurs, allow the pistol to be examined and tested by a competent gunsmith.

I. PISTOL DESCRIPTION AND TERMINOLOGY

The names of basic pistol parts used in this INSTRUCTION MANUAL are presented in Fig. 1 on the inner side of the left-hand cover. A list of all ARCUS pistol parts is presented in the section ILLUSTRATION AND LIST OF PARTS.

II. Basic Characteristics of the ARCUS 98DA Pistol

The ARCUS 98DA pistol is a semi-automatic handgun functioning by the short barrel recoil operating principle.

The pistol is produced in two basic versions:

- ARCUS 98DA – standard version;
- ARCUS 98DAC – compact version;

Characteristic features of both versions are:

- Selective SA/DA firing mechanism operation;
- Large capacity double-column magazine;
- Comfortable grip and balance in either hand;
- High reliability;
- Sights fitted with a white-dot system for better aiming in poor visibility;
- Good results in instinctive shooting (without aiming);
- Low trigger pull weight in SA mode;
- High accuracy of fire;
- Long service life;

The specific features of the two versions are the dimensions and weight of the pistol, magazine capacity, surface finish and grip type. The differences are presented in the table below.

Technical Specifications:

CHARACTERISTICS	VERSION	
	ARCUS 98DA	ARCUS 98DAC
Caliber	9 x19 mm Parabellum	9 x19 mm Parabellum
Operation	SA / DA	SA / DA
Barrel length	4.7 in.	4 in.
Overall length	8 in.	7.3 in.
Magazine capacity	10 rds.	10 rds.
Weight empty	2.14 lbs.	2.05 lbs.
Sight radius	6.3 in.	4 in.
Safety stop on hammer	Yes	Yes
Firing pin block safety	Yes	Yes

II. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Ammunition requirements

Use only factory-manufactured ammunition of the appropriate caliber, which is in compliance with CIP or SAAMI specifications. The use of other cartridges may damage the handgun or cause injury to the shooter.

2. Removing the magazine

Hold the pistol in your shooting hand and depress the magazine catch with the thumb / middle finger. The magazine will slightly protrude from its housing and can then be removed with the other hand.

3. Loading the magazine

Hold the magazine in one hand in an upright position. Place a cartridge on the magazine follower. Press the cartridge down and back until its base touches the rear flat edge of the magazine. Place the next cartridge on top of the previous cartridge and press down and back. When some cartridges are already loaded in the magazine it is recommended to slightly depress them with the thumb of the hand holding the magazine.

The number of cartridges can be verified through the indicator holes in the sides of the magazine.

4. Loading the pistol

CAUTION: ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE PISTOL IS POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION WHEN LOADING!

Insert the loaded magazine until it is engaged by the magazine catch.

Hold the pistol in one hand and with the other pull all the way back the slide and then release it to snap forward (Fig. 2). This procedure cocks the hammer and inserts a cartridge into the chamber. The pistol is now ready to fire.

If you do not intend to fire the pistol immediately, ensure its safety (see point 7. *Engaging the Safety* below).

5. Reloading during shooting

After the last cartridge has been fired, the slide will remain in the rear position. Remove the empty magazine and replace it with a loaded one. With your shooting hand pull down the slide stop (Fig.3), or with the other hand pull back the slide and then release it to snap forward (Fig.2). The pistol is now loaded and ready to fire again.

6. Unloading the pistol

CAUTION: ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE PISTOL IS POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION!

- remove the magazine
- draw the slide back to extract and eject the last cartridge
- let the slide snap forward
- depress the trigger (dry fire).

7. Engaging the safety

Push the safety up to the SAFETY-ON position (fig. 4). In this position the safety blocks the trigger mechanism and the slide, thus preventing the operation of the trigger and the slide. The safety can be engaged only when the hammer is cocked or half-cocked and for this reason it is applied mostly in the case of a short-term interruption of the firing.

8. Safe de-cocking

The pistol can be safely de-cocked in the following manner: Hold the pistol in one hand, POINT IN A SAFE DIRECTION! With the thumb and index fingers of the other hand hold firmly the hammer (fig. 5), pull the trigger and release the hammer slowly and gradually until it is rested on the firing pin. Release the trigger. Apply extreme caution when lowering the hammer to avoid an accidental discharge! We strongly recommend that you practice this operation beforehand with the pistol unloaded.

In this state the pistol is safe for all normal handling and at the same time ready for immediate use. The design of your pistol incorporates the feature that the manual safety cannot be applied when the hammer is not cocked in order not to reduce the readiness of the pistol for use by accidental engaging of the manual safety.

REMEMBER THAT THE SAFEST WAY TO SECURE A PISTOL IS TO UNLOAD IT AND STORE IT IN A SAFE PLACE!

9. Sight adjustment

The pistol sights were sighted in at the manufacturing plant at a distance of 25 m so that the mean point of impact conforms to the point of aim.

Wind-age correction can be carried out by drifting the rear sight in the dovetail. Elevation correction can be carried out by exchanging the rear sights for higher or lower sizes.

III. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Disassembly for cleaning

- 1.1. POINT YOUR PISTOL IN A SAFE DIRECTION
- 1.2. Remove the magazine. The pistol must not be disassembled with the magazine inserted!
- 1.3. Shift the safety to the "OFF" position, in order to release the movement of the slide.
- 1.4. MAKE SURE THAT THERE IS NO CARTRIDGE IN THE CHAMBER!
- 1.5. Draw the slide all the way back and shift up the safety so that its notch engages the slot in the slide whereby fixing it in this position.
- 1.6. Push in the slide stop from the right-hand side of the pistol and then remove it.
- 1.7. While holding the slide with your free hand, carefully thumb down the safety. Then remove the slide and barrel assembly releasing it forward.
- 1.8. Remove the recoil spring and the recoil spring guide and then the barrel.
No further disassembly is required for routine maintenance. When a great number of cartridges have been fired, it is advisable to also disassemble the firing pin and magazine.

2. Firing pin disassembly

Using a suitable instrument or the stem of the slide stop, push in the rear end of the firing pin below the level of the firing pin stop. Then shift the firing pin stop approximately 2 mm down (fig. 6). Then cover the firing pin stop with your thumb in order not to lose the spring-loaded firing pin and with the other hand pull the firing pin stop completely out of the slide. Be very careful at this stage of the disassembly procedure, as the firing pin is spring-loaded and could fly out, getting lost or even causing an injury. Carefully push in the firing pin block stop to releasing the firing pin.

3. Magazine disassembly

To remove the magazine base, push in the base lock (which sticks out through a hole in the base), and slide the base about 5 mm towards the front of the magazine. Cover the base with your thumb to prevent losing the magazine spring and with the other hand take off the base from its guiding rails. Be careful during the disassembly as the spring could fly out, or even cause an injury.

FURTHER DISASSEMBLY OF THE PISTOL IS NOT RECOMMENDED.
SHOULD YOUR PISTOL REQUIRE ADJUSTMENT OR REPAIR,
ENTRUST THE TASK TO A COMPETENT GUNSMITH.

4. Cleaning the pistol

We strongly recommend that you clean the pistol:

- each time you use it;
- if you get your pistol wet;
- as soon as possible after firing it;
- at least once a year in a temperate climate;
- as often as once a month in a tropical climate or other demanding environment.

4.1. Cleaning the barrel bore

If the pistol has not been fired or if only a few cartridges have been fired, clean the barrel bore and cartridge chamber with a clean patch attached to the cleaning rod. Repeat the cleaning, changing patches, until the last patch comes out clean.

When the barrel bore is very dirty, apply a gun cleaning solution using a cleaning brush. Let the solvent act for about 10 minutes (this time may vary depending on the solvent agent being used). Scrub thoroughly out the barrel bore and then dry the barrel bore and cartridge chamber with a clean patch and check that all powder residues, or fouling have been removed. Repeat the procedure if necessary.

The cleaning rod and the brush must be inserted into the barrel bore from the chamber, to prevent wear or damage to the muzzle. Pass the brush all the way through the barrel bore before reversing the movement. If you try to change directions with the brush in the barrel, the brush could get stuck.

4.2. Cleaning the other pistol parts

Other parts of the pistol (including the external surfaces of the barrel) should be cleaned with a dry cloth. Preserving oil or paraffin oil can be used for proper cleaning. Never use the agent designed for barrel bore cleaning! These solutions could remain in the joints causing corrosions with time.

Ensure that no cloth particles or brush bristles have become lodged in any part of the pistol.

5. Preserving

When the barrel bore, cartridge chamber and all accessible parts are clean and dry, wipe these parts with a cloth soaked in gun oil or apply the oil in a spray. Remove all excess oil.

Before shooting always wipe the barrel bore dry. At very low temperatures remove the oil from all accessible parts or apply a lubricant prepared especially for these conditions.

Only use thick preserving agents in cases of long-term storage in demanding climate environment. All preserving grease must be thoroughly removed before any use of the pistol.

III. TROUBLESHOOTING

If your pistol is properly used and maintained, malfunctions will rarely occur. However, if such a situation does occur, please observe the following instructions.

CAUTION: if a malfunction occurs, the possibility of unintentional discharge is substantially increased. For this reason, carefully observe the Safety instructions already mentioned above. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction, do not turn the pistol against your body or anyone else's! Do not place your hands in front of the barrel!

Table of possible malfunctions – causes and remedies

Malfunction	Possible Cause	Remedy
A round won't feed into the chamber, or the slide doesn't fully lock the barrel	Magazine is not fully inserted or is damaged. The pistol or cartridges are fouled or too heavily greased.	Insert magazine properly or change magazine. Clean the pistol and cartridges and wipe them dry; or as may be needed, slightly lubricate.
Misfire	Defective cartridge. Firing pin hole fouled or improper lubrication agent used under low temperature conditions.	Pull the trigger again. If a discharge is not initiated, follow the Safety instructions according to point 14. Disassemble and clean the firing pin or use a low temperature lubricant.
A shot sounds "weak", combined with failure to eject the cartridge case	The primer has been activated but no powder load was inside the cartridge case.	Unload the pistol and check that the bullet is not lodged in the barrel. A subsequent shot could cause damage to the barrel.
The spent case won't ejected	Cartridge chamber, extractor or ammunition may be dirty, or there's unsuitable lubricant in a low temperature environment.	Clean and wipe the pistol dry or lubricate lightly with a suitable agent. Use new and clean ammunition.

If you cannot clear any of the above malfunctions in the manner prescribed above, entrust the pistol to a competent gunsmith for inspection and repair.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



Fig. 2: Slide release from its "rear lock-up" position by cocking and releasing



Fig. 3: Slide release from its "rear lock-up" position by depressing the slide stop



Fig. 4: Shifting the safety to the "SAFETY-ON" position



Fig. 5: Release of the hammer



Fig. 6: Firing pin disassembly