

Owner's Manual
PHP MV PISTOL
Cal. 9x19MM



Congratulations on your purchase of a PHP MV Pistol. With proper care and handling, it will give you long, reliable service.

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

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



IMPORTANT!

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



IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGE

Children are attracted to and can operate firearms which can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access by always keeping guns locked away and unloaded when not in use. If you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it, you may be fined or sent to prison.

Firearm Safety Depends on You

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

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF FIREARM SAFETY

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



Commandment #1

Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

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



Commandment #2

Firearms Should Be Unloaded When Not Actually in Use

Firearms should only be loaded when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. When not in use, firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, separate from each other. Remember to unload your firearm completely so that there is no ammunition in the chamber or magazine. Before handling this or any firearm, or handing it to someone else, visually check the chamber and magazine to ensure they do not contain ammunition. Always keep the gun's action open when not in use. Never assume a gun is unloaded - even if you were the last person to use it. Never cross a fence, climb a tree, wade through a stream or perform any awkward movement with a loaded gun. When in doubt, unload your gun! Never pull or push a loaded firearm

toward yourself or another person. Never carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn or a gun case - common sense prevails in gun safety!

Commandment #3



Don't Completely Rely on Your Gun's Safety

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

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

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

Commandment #4



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

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

Commandment #5



Use the Correct Ammunition

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



Commandment #6

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



Commandment #7

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



Commandment #8

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



Commandment #9

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



Commandment #10

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

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



LEAD WARNING!

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

Basics of Safe Gun Handling

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

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



IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

The PHP MV Pistol is a surplus firearm. As with all surplus products, they should be carefully inspected before use, preferably by a competent gunsmith! This is to ensure your safety and the safety of those around you.

PHP MV Pistol Background

This Croatian PHP MV pistol is relatively rare, since production ceased after a short run and did not pick up again until after the breakup of the former Yugoslavia was well underway. The weapon is essentially a version of the Walther P-38; though it looks very different externally, the breech locking and trigger system are the same. Improvements include a high-capacity magazine and the protection for the barrel. Manufacture ceased after a short run of less than three years.

Operational Characteristics

The PHP MV Pistol functions much like other semi-automatic pistols in that once a loaded magazine is inserted and the slide is retracted to chamber the first round after firing, it ejects the empty cartridge case and feeds another fresh round into the chamber ready for firing when the trigger is pressed.

PHP (Prvi Hrvatski Pistolj - first Croatian pistol) is a somewhat strange weapon which was hastily developed in Croatia during its war for independence in the early 1990's. Production of this pistol (which was produced in at least two versions, short-barreled PHP MV 9 and long-barreled PHP VM 17) was sporadic, and it soon was replaced by the HS 2000 pistol. By design, this pistol represents a mix between Beretta 92 and Walther P38 pistols. The basic short-recoil operated action with vertically tilting locking piece is similar to both pistols, the general appearance of the open-top slide is close to the Walther but the single return spring below the barrel is apparently an Italian influence. Trigger is of traditional double action type, and the safety consists of a

manually operated safety, located on the left side of the grip frame. Magazines are double-stack and hold 15 cartridges.

Specifications

Model: PHP MV; Caliber: 9x19mm; Type of Firearm: double action, semi-automatic pistol; Weight (unloaded): 2.17 lbs.; Length: 7.68 inches; Barrel Length: 4.13 inches (5.51 inches for PHP VM 17); Action: short recoil actuated, locked breech, double/single action; Grips: black plastic; Magazine Capacity: 15 rounds; Sights: front sight, non-adjustable; Safety: manually operated safety.

Illustration #1

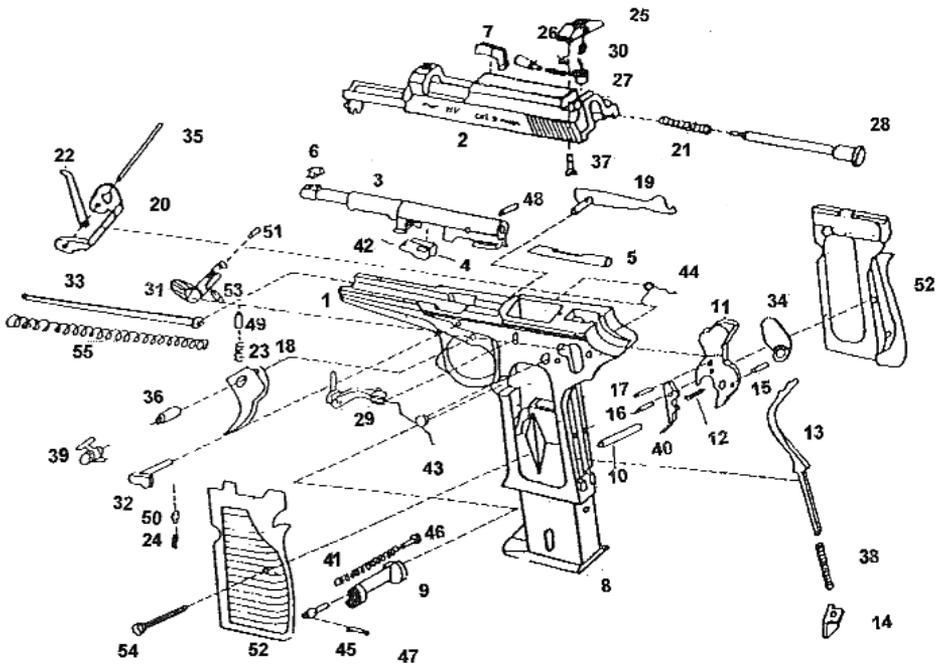
Diagram showing major operational parts of the PHP MV Pistol

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



1. Hammer
2. Rear sight
3. Safety
4. Slide release
5. Take down lever
6. Slide
7. Front sight
8. Muzzle
9. Trigger guard
10. Trigger
11. Magazine release
12. Magazine

Illustration #2 Inside Parts Breakdown



- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Frame | 20. Sear | 39. Trigger spring |
| 2. Slide | 21. Firing pin spring | 40. Hammer lever |
| 3. Barrel | 22. Ejector | 41. Magazine detent spring |
| 4. Locking block | 23. Detent spring | 42. Barrel lock spring |
| 5. Lock bar | 24. Take down lever spring | 43. Slide release spring |
| 6. Front sight | 25. Rear sight | 44. Trigger bar spring |
| 7. Extractor | 26. Sear spring plunger | 45. Spring |
| 8. Magazine | 27. Sear spring | 46. Detent |
| 9. Magazine catch lock | 28. Firing pin | 47. Pin |
| 10. Hammer lever pin | 29. Slide release | 48. Barrel pin |
| 11. Hammer | 30. Firing pin locking spring | 49. Detent |
| 12. Hammer lever spring | 31. Safety | 50. Take down lever detent |
| 13. Hammer strut | 32. Take down lever | 51. Pin |
| 14. Magazine catch | 33. Recoil spring guide | 52. Grips: left and right |
| 15. Hammer strut pin | 34. Firing pin lock lifter | 53. Pin |
| 16. Firing axis | 35. Sear pin | 54. Grip screw M3 x 28 |
| 17. Firing pin stop | 36. Trigger pin | 55. Return spring |
| 18. Trigger | 37. Rear sight screw | |
| 19. Trigger bar | 38. Hammer spring | |



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

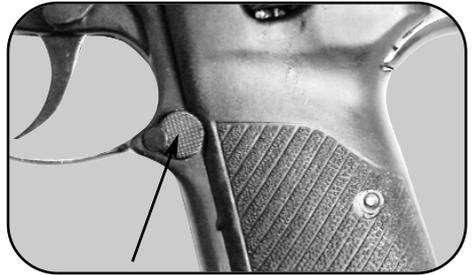
To Load the Magazine



WARNING! To minimize the risk of personal injury, death or property damage, magazine loading should only be done when you are about to shoot.

1. If the magazine is installed in the pistol, press the magazine release button (located at the rear of the trigger guard) and pull the magazine from the pistol. (See Illustration #3.)
2. Place a round of ammunition of the proper caliber (9x19mm) between the lips of the magazine with the bullet forward and press the round down until it is held by the magazine's lips.
3. Place the next round on top of the previous round and continue in this way until the desired number of rounds are loaded (maximum is 15 rounds).

Illustration #3



The magazine release button.

To Load the Pistol



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

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

WARNING! Keep fingers away from the trigger while loading.

WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Load magazine as previously described.
2. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger and install the loaded magazine (with bullet points facing forward) into the pistol's magazine well (within the grip) until it locks into place. Pull on the magazine slightly to ensure it is securely locked into position.

To Fire the Pistol

1. While keeping the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and your finger off the trigger, pull back the slide to its fully rearward position and release. As it moves forward under spring pressure, the slide will strip a round from the magazine and insert it into the chamber, readying the pistol for firing.



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



WARNING! The act of chambering a round of ammunition automatically cocks the pistol's hammer. (See Illustrations #4 and #5.) If not immediately shooting the pistol, the hammer should be returned to the forward position, place the manually operated safety in the safe position, located on the left side of the frame. (See Illustration #7.) To move the hammer to the forward position, place your thumb on the top of the hammer spur firmly, then pull the trigger slowly riding the hammer forward with your thumb until it reaches the full forward position. **DO NOT LET THE HAMMER SLAM TO THE FORWARD POSITION.** Doing so may cause the pistol to fire. (See Illustrations #6 and #7.)

Illustration #4



When the pistol's hammer is flush against frame, the pistol is in the “de-cocked” position.

Illustration #5



When the pistol's hammer is pulled the back off the frame, the pistol is in the “cocked” position.

Illustration #6



Safety lever in horizontal “FIRE” position.

Illustration #7



Safety lever pushed down into the vertical “SAFE” position to release the hammer (covering the stamped dot on the frame).



WARNING! Firearms expel burning powder residue and issue a loud report when fired. The use of shooting glasses (to protect your eyes) and sound muffers (to protect your ears) are mandatory when discharging firearms.

2. Keeping the 10 Commandments of Shooting Safety in mind, aim the pistol down range at the target.
3. Align the sights on the target.
4. Place the trigger finger inside trigger guard and on the trigger.

5. With slow and even pressure, pull the trigger finger back to fire the first round.
6. Being a semi-automatic, after the first round is fired, the pistol's action (its moving parts) will cycle and as the slide moves rearward, the extractor will pull the empty cartridge case from the chamber and eject it from the pistol. (Make sure there are no bystanders close by on either side who could be hit and injured by the ejected cartridge casing.)



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

7. Firing may be continued in this manner until the magazine is empty.
8. When firing is finished, hammer should be returned to the "SAFE" position.
9. Remove the magazine and check the magazine for any remaining rounds. Retract the slide and look into the chamber to ensure it does not contain a cartridge. Store ammunition separately from the pistol in a place inaccessible to unauthorized persons.



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

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

WARNING! Any firearm, if dropped, could fire if there is a cartridge in the chamber and the safety is in the "FIRE" position.

WARNING! If your pistol ever fails to fire, keep it pointed at the target for at least 30 seconds in the event of a hangfire (slow ignition). If a round still does not fire, remove magazine, eject and discard the bad round. Reload the pistol to resume firing.

Unloading the Pistol



WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Depress the magazine release button and remove the magazine.
2. Point the pistol in a safe direction and pull back the slide to ensure the chamber is empty of cartridges.
3. Pull the slide back once more to ensure the pistol is empty of ammunition.
4. Make sure that the pistol's hammer is resting flush against the frame.

Pistol Disassembly



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



WARNING! Before beginning the disassembly process, check to ensure the firearm is unloaded. To do so, follow the procedures detailed previously in this manual.

1. Check to see that the chamber is empty.
2. Depress the magazine catch lock and withdraw the magazine.
3. Rack the slide fully to the rear and lock it open.
4. Rotate the take down lever 90° right, being careful not to remove it or lose the spring and detent plunger. (See Illustration #8.) **Note: A spring and plunger holds the take down lever and supplies pressure on it so it doesn't fall out. If the take down lever comes out of the pistol you will have to depress the spring and detent plunger while reinserting the take down lever.**
5. Ease the slide forward.
6. Depress the trigger which will allow the hammer to go to the forward "FIRE" position.
7. Move the slide and barrel assembly forward until the mark on the left of the slide lines up with the end of the frame. (See Illustration #9.)
8. Remove the return spring from under the barrel and slide the barrel/slide assembly off the frame.
9. With the slide and barrel assemblies upside down, depress the lock bar which will rotate the lock, releasing the barrel assembly from the slide. Tip the barrel assembly down and pull it back until the front sight hits the slide. Rotate the assembly 180° and remove it from the slide. (See Illustration #10.)

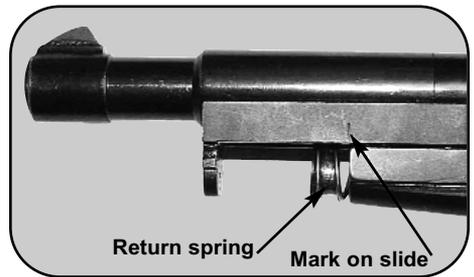
NO FURTHER DISASSEMBLY IS REQUIRED.

Illustration #8



Take down lever

Illustration #9



Return spring

Mark on slide

Illustration #10



Locking bar

Lock

Pistol Reassembly

Reassemble your pistol by reversing steps 1-9 under disassembly starting on page 10.

To Clean the Firearm

1. Obtain a quality firearm cleaning kit and thoroughly review its instructions provided.
2. To disassemble the firearm, refer to the disassembly section of this manual starting on page 10.



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

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

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

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

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

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

Cleaning Intervals

Always clean your firearm as soon as possible after firing to prevent buildup of shooting residue and to prevent corrosion from starting. To maintain your firearm in good working order, it should be cleaned once or twice a year in low-humidity environments, even if it has not been fired. In a high humidity area, it may be necessary to clean your firearm as often as once a week. **Note: In freezing weather (below 32° F. or 0° C.), the use of a dry lubricant (instead of oil) for lubrication may work better.**

Storage

When putting your firearm away for storage, it should be thoroughly cleaned and lightly lubricated. Outside surfaces should be wiped with a light coat of good quality gun oil. **CHECK TO ENSURE YOUR FIREARM IS UNLOADED BEFORE PUTTING IT AWAY FOR STORAGE BY VISUALLY EXAMINING BOTH ITS CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE.** Store the firearm in a separate location from its ammunition. When the firearm is to be reused, remove all excess lubrication before firing. Make certain that the bore (inside of barrel) is dry and free of obstructions before firing. **Note: The use of reloaded, remanufactured, hand-loaded or other non-standard ammunition may result in damage to the firearm and injury or death to the shooter and/or bystanders. The manufacturer and importer cannot accept responsibility for malfunctions resulting from the use of non-standard, defective ammunition.**

PHP MV Pistol, Cal. 9x19MM

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236 Bryce Boulevard, Fairfax, VT 05454

www.centuryarms.com

Sales: 1.800.527.1252 - 561.265.4530