

Owner's Manual

CZ 999 / CZ 999 COMPACT SEMI-AUTO PISTOLS

Cal. 9MM PARA

CZ 40 / CZ 40 COMPACT SEMI-AUTO PISTOLS

Cal. .40 S&W



Congratulations on your purchase of the CZ 999 and CZ 40 Semi-Auto Pistols. With proper care and handling, it will give you long, reliable service. The CZ 999 is chambered for the 9mm Para cartridge and the CZ 40 is chambered for the .40 S&W cartridge.

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

Always keep this manual with your firearm. Make sure you understand all the warnings, operation instructions and safety procedures. When you lend, give or sell the firearm, be sure this manual goes with it. You can get a copy of this manual from Century Arms, Inc. on request.

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



IMPORTANT!

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



IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGE

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

Firearm Safety Depends on You

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

THE 10 COMMANDMENTS OF FIREARM SAFETY

The 10 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.

Note: While the CZ pistols do not contain a manual safety, it, like all other firearms, should be treated as though it could fire at any time, even if not applying pressure to the trigger.

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

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



Commandment #4

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

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



Commandment #5

Use the Correct Ammunition

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



Commandment #6

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



Commandment #7

Always Wear Eye and Ear Protection When Shooting

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



Commandment #8

Be Sure the Barrel Is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting

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



Commandment #9

Do Not Alter or Modify Your Gun and Have It Serviced Regularly

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



Commandment #10

Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of Your Firearm

Not all firearms operate the same way. The method of carrying, handling and

operating firearms varies with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Thus, you should never handle any firearm until you become familiar with the safe handling, loading, unloading and carrying procedures for that particular firearm, as well as the rules for safe gun handling in general.



LEAD WARNING!

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

Basics of Safe Gun Handling

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

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



WARNING! STOP SHOOTING IMMEDIATELY AND UNLOAD YOUR FIREARM if your firearm develops a mechanical malfunction; binding or stoppage, spitting powder/gas, a cartridge primer is punctured, a cartridge case is bulged or ruptured, or the sound on firing does not sound quite right. Do NOT try one more shot, but unload your firearm and take it and the ammunition to a qualified gunsmith or send it back to Century Arms for examination. Do not assume that the firearm is empty merely because you checked the chamber. You must also check the bore for any fired shot or wad jammed inside the barrel.



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

Operational Characteristics:

CZ Pistols are semi-automatic handguns, which operate on the barrel short recoil principle. Locking is achieved by vertical oscillation of the barrel, which enters a hole in the slide. The bore of the barrel is chrome plated. Magazines for the CZ line of pistols are double column. The CZ 999 has a 15 round capacity and the CZ 40 has a 10 round capacity. The operational controls of the pistols allow them to be used by both right handed and left handed shooters and have been designed so that the same control features have multiple functions. Sights are square with white spots for aiming during low visibility.

Illustration #1

Diagram showing major operational parts of the CZ 999 and CZ 40 S&W Semi-Auto Pistols

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



WARNING! Pistol CZ 40 S&W Compact has holes on the upper side of the slide and barrel, serving as a recoil compensator. Hot gas is expelled from these holes.

DANGER: Do not hold the pistol close to your face and do not place any part of your body near the holes. Failure to follow this warning can result in personal injury or death.

Specifications:

Technical Data	CZ 999 CZ 40 S&W	CZ 999 Compact CZ 40 S&W Compact
Caliber (mm)	9mm Para / CZ .40 S&W	9mm Para / CZ .40 S&W
Barrel length	4.25"	3.86"
Overall length	7.8"	7.4"
Height	5.5"	5.5"
Thickness covers	1.34"	1.34"
Thickness levers	1.65"	1.65"
Weight without magazine	1.84 lbs.	1.82 lbs.
Weight with empty magazine	2.05 lbs.	2.03 lbs.
Magazine capacity	15 rds. / 10 rds.	15 rds. / 10 rds.

Safety Features

CZ pistols incorporate several positive safety devices, which, if properly employed, can minimize the danger of accidental firing.

Triggerguard

The triggerguard is a semi-circular part of the frame which encircles the trigger. It serves to decrease the likelihood of accidental contact with the trigger during use and/or accidental trigger pull.

Safety Stop On Hammer

The safety stop is a flat shelf-like surface on the hammer. It prevents the hammer from unintentionally falling fully forward when the trigger is not pulled, thereby preventing the pistol from firing. It also prevents the hammer from striking the firing pin should your hand slip from the slide or hammer while cocking the pistol manually.

Decocking Lever

Correct use of the decocking lever minimizes the risk of accidental discharge through mishandling by allowing the hammer to be decocked without touching the trigger. The decocking lever is ambidextrous and it also has a function of retaining and releasing the slide from the rear position after the last round has been fired and during stripping of the pistol.



WARNING! ALWAYS POINT PISTOL IN SAFE DIRECTION AND KEEP FINGERS CLEAR OF THE TRIGGER WHEN OPERATING DECOCKING LEVER TO LOWER THE HAMMER. This will avoid accidental injury in the unlikely event of discharge. Never decock by pulling the trigger.

Disconnect Function of the Trigger Lever

This safety device prevents a round being fired before the pistol is fully locked. When the slide is not fully forward, the disconnect, controlled by the recess on the slide, disconnects the triggering system. When the pistol is fully locked, the disconnect engages the triggering system. Always point the pistol in a safe direction.



WARNING! NEVER ATTEMPT TO CHECK OR DEMONSTRATE THE DISCONNECTOR FUNCTION WITH A LOADED PISTOL. Putting the muzzle on your hand or on any other portion of the body is extremely dangerous and could result in accidental discharge causing injury, death, or damage to property.

Firing Pin

This pistol is equipped with an inertial firing pin.

Firing Pin Lock

The firing pin lock engages the firing pin to prevent its movement until the trigger is squeezed. Housed in the slide, the firing pin lock is spring loaded down into engagement with the firing pin to prevent its movement. When the trigger is pulled, a lever pushes the firing pin catch, which enables its movement. This safety device minimizes the risk of accidental discharge through mishandling, such as when a loaded pistol is dropped or receives a blow to the muzzle.

Loaded Chamber Indicator

Loaded chamber indicator is located on the slide, for visual or tactile check. When there is a round or a cartridge case in the chamber, the indicator pin will protrude from the upper surface of the slide. (See Illustration #2.)

Illustration #2



To Load the Magazine

1. **CAUTION! To minimize the risk of personal injury, death, or property damage, magazine loading should only be done when you are about to shoot.**
2. If the magazine is installed in the pistol, press the magazine release button (located at the rear of the triggerguard) and pull the magazine from the pistol. (See Illustration #3.)
3. Place a round of ammunition of the proper caliber between the lips of the magazine with the bullet forward and press the round down and back until it is held by the magazine's lips.
4. Place the next round on top of the previous round and continue in this way until the desired number of rounds are loaded (maximum is 10 rounds for CZ 40 & 15 rounds for CZ 999).



Illustration #3

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

To Load the Pistol



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

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

WARNING! Keep fingers away from the trigger while loading.

WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Remove empty magazine from pistol. (See Illustration #3.)
2. Load magazine as previously described.
3. Hold the pistol by handgrip with one hand and, keeping other hand clear of ejection port, grasp serrated finger grips on both sides of slide. Pull slide back slightly and **LOOK IN CHAMBER TO ENSURE IT IS EMPTY**, allow slide to return forward. [For safety, decock the hammer by pushing down the decocking lever, keeping fingers clear of trigger. (See Illustration #4.)]
4. 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. (See Illustration #5.) Pull on the magazine slightly to ensure it is securely locked into position.
5. When you are ready to shoot, hold the pistol firmly with one hand, then grasp the serrated grooves on the slide with your other hand and pull it firmly rearward. Release the slide to feed a round from the magazine into the chamber.

Illustration #4



Illustration #5



WARNING! The pistol is now loaded and will fire if the trigger is pulled! Handle with extreme caution and keep the muzzle (the end of the barrel) pointed in a safe direction!

The hammer is cocked and your pistol will shoot in single action (SA). The pistol will fire by squeezing the trigger.

6. If you do not want to fire immediately, for safety, press down decocking lever to drop the hammer forward and your pistol is ready to fire in double action. **THE PISTOL IS NOW LOADED, DECOCKED AND READY TO FIRE IN DOUBLE ACTION BY SQUEEZING THE TRIGGER FIRMLY.**

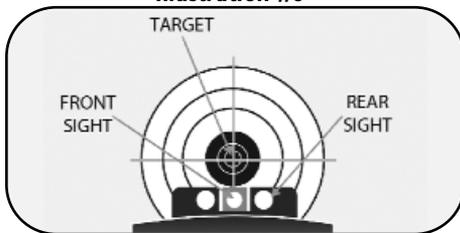


WARNING! Wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, and ear protection, such as a sound-muffling headset, when firing your firearm.

To Fire the Pistol

1. Keeping the **Ten Commandments of Shooting Safety** in mind, aim the pistol downrange at the target. When firing this pistol you may need to experiment with different shooting styles until you find the method which best suits your sporting activity. Remember to always fire the pistol in such a manner that you can maintain a safe muzzle direction at all times.
2. Place your trigger finger inside the triggerguard and on the trigger.
3. Aim by matching target with front and rear sights. (See Illustration #6.) **Note: Squeezing the trigger in single action needs much lighter force than in double action.**
4. Keeping steady aim, place your index finger on trigger and squeeze gently until the hammer falls. Do not jerk the trigger as you will disturb your aim and spoil your accuracy. To fire the second and subsequent rounds, all that is necessary is to release the trigger and squeeze it again lightly after every shot until you have completed firing.
5. Release the trigger, remove your index finger from it. Push down the decocking lever and release it. This will decock the hammer without squeezing the trigger. However, if you have fired the last round from the magazine, the slide will stay to the rear, ready for magazines to be changed. As the slide is already in the rear position, its releasing is done by pushing the release lever. Now you can proceed with shooting or stop, according to the procedures described above.

Illustration #6



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



WARNING! Do not leave the pistol cocked and ready to fire as this could lead to an accidental discharge.

WARNING! IF PISTOL FAILS TO FIRE, HOLD IT, KEEPING IT POINTED TOWARDS THE TARGET OR SAFE OPEN AREA AND WAIT 30 SECONDS. If a hang fire (slow ignition) has occurred, round could fire within 30 seconds. If round does not fire, remove magazine, eject round and examine primer. If firing pin indent on primer is light, off center or non-existent, have pistol examined by a competent gunsmith. If firing pin indent on primer appears normal (in comparison with similar previously fired rounds) assume faulty ammunition, segregate misfired round from other live ammunition and empty cases; reload and carry on firing.

Note: Dispose of misfired rounds in accordance with the ammunition manufacturer's instructions. If you cocked your pistol but did not fire it, use the decocking lever to lower the hammer. If you lose the opportunity to fire, unload your pistol as previously described. Remember, if a round is in the chamber there is a risk of accidental discharge.



WARNING! Always unload your pistol immediately after use and prior to cleaning and storage to minimize the risk of an accidental discharge. If your pistol ever fails to fire keep it pointed at the target for at least 30 seconds in the event of a hangfire (slow ignition). If the round still does not fire, remove the magazine, eject and discard the bad round. Reload the pistol to resume firing.

Functioning of the Pistol

After the last round in the magazine has been fired, the magazine follower will activate the lever mechanism, which will hold the slide to the rear. If a round remains in the magazine, the slide will move forward to feed the next round in the chamber. The trigger must be released and squeezed again to fire the next round. At the end of every firing cycle, the slide cocks the hammer. The decocking lever can be used to drop the hammer forward without squeezing the trigger. After that, the pistol is ready to fire in double action.

Note: If, after triggering, there is a misfire (the round is not functioning), there will be no energy to return the slide to the rear, so the pistol will function in double action. If the hammer is in the forward position (not cocked), the pistol will function in double action by firmly squeezing the trigger. It can also function in single action, by cocking the hammer by hand into the final rear position. When doing this, your fingers should be removed from the trigger.

Unloading the Pistol



WARNING! Keep muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

1. Remove the magazine and look to ensure there are no cartridges in it. (See Illustration #3.) **Note: If slide is fully rearward, Step 3 does not apply.**
2. Using serrated finger grips, pull slide sharply rearward to extract and eject a round from the chamber. (Keep your hands clear of the ejection port to allow round to eject without obstruction). Examine previously chambered round for dents or other damage and dispose of it as explained.
3. **CAUTION: LOOK IN THE CHAMBER TO ENSURE IT IS EMPTY AND SEE THAT MAGAZINE HAS BEEN REMOVED.**
4. While keeping the pistol pointed in a safe direction, allow the slide to return forward on an empty chamber. Push decocking lever to lower the hammer. (If slide is held to the rear by the slide stop, pull slide back slightly, then release it).

- Remove any remaining live rounds from the magazine by sliding them forward and out of the magazine.
- Collect undamaged live ammunition for safe storage and future use. Collect spent cartridge cases for disposal. Segregate misfired and damaged live ammunition for disposal according to ammunition manufacturer's instructions.



WARNING! If dropped, any firearm could fire when there is a cartridge in the chamber.

Field Stripping



WARNING! Before beginning the disassembly process, check to ensure the pistol is not loaded. To do so, follow the procedures detailed in the **Unloading the Pistol** section on page 10.



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.

- Remove the magazine from the pistol. (See Illustration #3.)

- While firmly holding the pistol with one hand, pull the slide back to its fully rearward position. While the slide is in the rear position, lift the slide release lever with the thumb of the hand holding the grip. The slide will now remain in rear position. (See Illustration #7.)

- Rotate the takedown lever downward 90 degrees to release the slide and barrel. The slide can be separated from the frame now. (See Illustration #8.)

- To separate the slide, barrel and recoil spring from the frame depress the slide release lever with the thumb of the hand holding the grip while holding the takedown lever down with the thumb of the other hand. Hold the slide and move it forward to separate it from the frame. (See Illustration #9.)

- The slide, barrel and recoil spring assembly can be stripped by compressing the recoil spring guide and pulling it away from the rest on the barrel. The pistol is now fully disassembled for cleaning. (See Illustration #10.)

Illustration #7



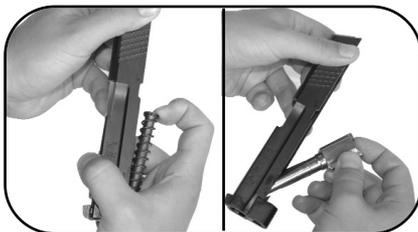
Illustration #8



Illustration #9



Illustration #10



Stripping Magazine

- a) Press the magazine bottom lock with available tool (a match, a piece of wire, etc.) and take off the magazine bottom.
 - b) Take out the magazine bottom lock and follower spring.
 - c) Take out the follower.
- (See Illustration #11.)

Illustration #11

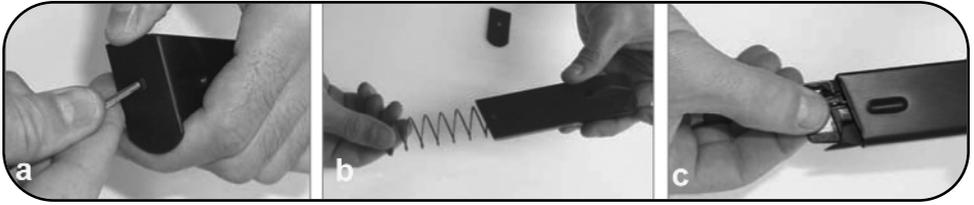
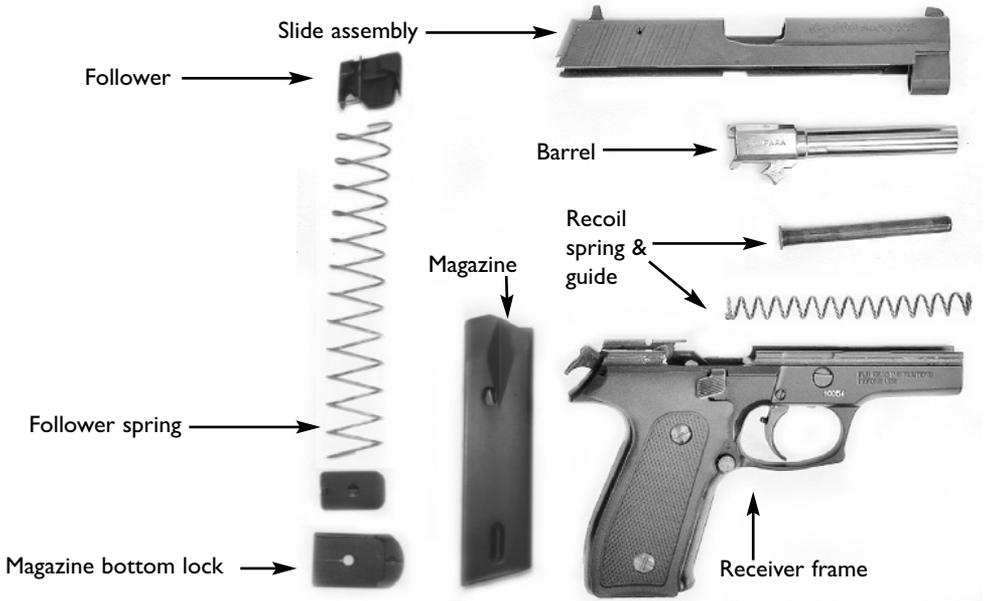


Illustration #12

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



Pistol Reassembly

Reassemble your pistol by reversing the procedure for field stripping steps 5-1.

Cleaning the Pistol



WARNING! Before beginning the cleaning process, check to ensure the pistol is unloaded. (See the **Unloading the Pistol** section on page 10.)



WARNING! You should wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, when cleaning your firearm to protect your eyes from tensioned parts, such as springs, that may become dislodged during disassembly.

1. Obtain a quality pistol cleaning kit and thoroughly review the manufacturer's instructions.
2. Follow the pistol disassembly procedures. (See page 11.)
3. To clean the barrel, select the correct caliber cleaning brush and attach it to a cleaning rod.
Note: Always clean the barrel from the chamber end to the muzzle.
4. Dampen the brush with gun cleaning solvent and then push the brush through the barrel several times.
5. Remove the brush and attach a correctly sized cloth cleaning patch to the cleaning rod and push it through the barrel several times to remove loosened fouling.
6. Repeat this process with the brush and cleaning patches until a final patch comes out clean after swabbing the bore. Lightly oil the bore.
7. Remove shooting residue from the pistol's action parts and outer surfaces by wiping them with a soft cloth dabbed in gun cleaning solvent. Then be sure to remove all excess solvent and dry them.
8. Finally, wipe down all outer surfaces with a soft cloth dipped in a good quality gun oil.



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



WARNING! You should wear eye protection, such as shooting glasses or goggles, when cleaning this pistol 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 pistol's functioning. Wipe the inside of the barrel dry before firing and ensure that it is free of obstructions.

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

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

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

Cleaning Intervals

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

Storage

Your pistol should be thoroughly cleaned and lightly lubricated before being put away for storage. A light coating of good quality gun oil should be applied to all exposed surfaces. Remove all excess lubrication and use a cleaning rod and cleaning patch to make sure that the bore (the inside of the barrel) is dry and free of obstructions when you remove your pistol from storage.

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

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

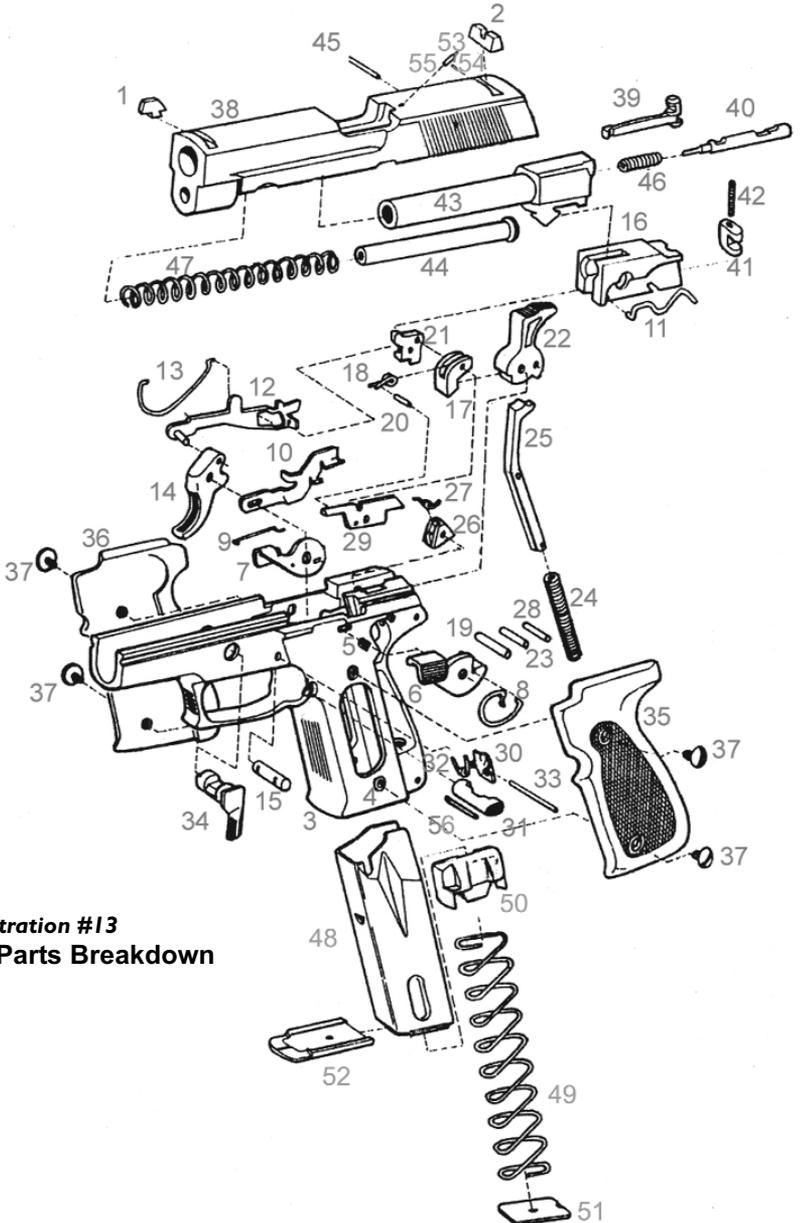


Illustration #13
Illustrated Parts Breakdown

#	Part name
1.	Front sight
2.	Rear sight
3.	Frame, ins. assy.
4.	Screw holder
5.	Lever holder
6.	L. H. lever
7.	R. H. lever
8.	L. H. lever spring
9.	R. H. lever spring
10.	Slide stop
11.	Slide stop spring
12.	Trigger lever, ins. assy.
13.	Lever spring
14.	Trigger
15.	Trigger axle
16.	Locking insert
17.	Sear, ins. assy.
18.	Sear spring
19.	Sear axle
20.	Spring limiting shaft
21.	Triggering lever
22.	Hammer, ins. assy.
23.	Hammer axle
24.	Hammer spring
25.	Spring guide
26.	Rest
27.	Rest spring
28.	Rest axle

#	Part name
29.	Ejector
30.	Magazine catch
31.	Magazine release button
32.	Magazine catch spring
33.	Magazine catch axle
34.	Barrel link
35.	L.H. cover
36.	R. H. cover
37.	Cover screw
38.	Slide
39.	Extractor
40.	Firing pin
41.	Firing pin lock
42.	Lock spring
43.	Barrel
44.	Recoil spring guide
45.	Lock
46.	Firing pin spring
47.	Recoil spring
48.	Magazine body
49.	Follower spring
50.	Follower
51.	Magazine bottom lock
52.	Magazine bottom
53.	Loaded chamber indicator
54.	Lock
55.	Spring
56.	Axle



Lubrication Warning

Firing a firearm with oil, grease or any other material even partially obstructing the bore may result in damage to the firearm and injury to the shooter and those nearby. Do not spray or apply lubricants directly on ammunition. If the powder charge of a cartridge is affected by the lubricant, it may not be ignited, but the energy from the primer may be sufficient to push the bullet into the bore where it may become lodged. Firing a subsequent bullet into the obstructed bore will damage the firearm and may cause injury to the shooter and those nearby. Use lubricants properly. You are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearm and ammunition.



WARNING! Altering or modifying parts and/or internal safeties is dangerous and will void the warranty. This firearm was manufactured to perform properly with the original parts as designed. It is your duty to make sure any parts you buy are made for this firearm and are installed correctly and that neither the replacements nor originals are altered or changed. Your gun is a complex precision tool with many parts that must relate correctly to other parts in order for proper and safe operation. Putting a gun together wrong or with incorrect or modified parts can result in a damaged gun, danger, and injury or death to you and others through malfunction. Always have a qualified gunsmith work on your gun or at least check any work not performed by a gunsmith.

Limited Parts Replacement Warranty

The CZ 999 and CZ 40 pistols are warranted to be free of manufacturing defects for a period of one year from the original date of purchase of the CZ 999 or CZ 40 pistol from a federally licensed firearms retailer. The warranty only applies to the first retail purchaser and is not transferrable or assignable. Proof of purchase must be presented at the time any warranty claim is made. This is a one year warranty limited to replacement of improperly manufactured parts. Any alterations, modifications, abuse, misuse or discharge of poor quality, corrosive or defective ammunition voids the warranty.

Return Authorization

To obtain warranty service, contact us at 1.800.527.1252 to get a return authorization. Please note that a return authorization must be obtained prior to returning the firearm.

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CZ 999 / CZ 999 Compact Semi-Auto Pistols, Cal. 9mm Para CZ 40 / CZ 40 Compact Semi-Auto Pistols, Cal. .40 S&W

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Manufactured by:
Zastava